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Guidelines for Cuestionnaire

Construction: An Analysis

and Critique of a Mail Survey

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1. QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN: OVERVIEW

This Section is an evaluation of the Kenia follow-up questionnaire. Rather than merely criticize the questionnaire, recommendations will be made for future questionnaire designs. The recommendations will range from broad philosophical statements about questionnaires to specific points about their construction. It should be remembered that the recommendations are ideals and are couched in value statements, and thus consideration of each recommendation entails a cost-benefit analysis. For example, even though a particular recommendation may present the ideal course of action, the availability of funds or personnel at DRC may restrict the fulfillment of the ideal. Thus, these recommendations are meant as guidelines to questionnaire construction. The format will be to present a short statement of the recommendation and then to provide a more thorough discussion of the issues, costs and benefits of that recommendation.

Recommendation 1.

Survey questionnaires should be constructed so as to reflect a good image of DRC. The questionnaire should be neat, attractive, and aesthetically pleasing. In short, it should look "professional." This can be accomplished in several ways:

- a) Spacing between questions should be adequate to prevent a crowded, cluttered format.
- b) Only one side of a sheet of paper should be used for each page of the questionnaire.
- c) Question format should provide a uniform appearance. This standardization should include punctuation, indentation, spelling and spacing.

Following the Xenia tornado, the Disaster Research Center (DRC) selected a random sample of Xenians for interviewing. Though DRC does not normally utilize the technique of mailed questionnaires, a year later these people were again contacted through a mailed questionnaire in a follow-up study. This report is an evaluation of the follow-up questionnaire, and it is hoped that it will provide useful criteria for future efforts at questionnaire construction.

The report will be divided into four main sections: Section 1 deals with broad issues of questionnaire construction and design; Section 2 examines the problems in coding questionnaires; Section 3 is a critical analysis of the Xenia Follow-up Questionniare; and Section 4 is a critical analysis of the Kenia Children's Follow-up Questionnaire. Sections one and two deal with broad, overarching topics, whereas Sections three and four are more specific and focus on the critique of DRC's attempt at questionnaire design.

- d) Physical construction of the questionnaire should be uniform and reflect an orderly, "smooth" appearance.
- e) Xerox or professional printing services should be employed to reproduce questionnaires.

Discussion

Many times a mail survey respondent's only contact with DRC will be through the survey. The format and appearance of the survey will thus reflect the nature of DRC to the respondent. If DRC is to appear "professional" or credible, then its surveys must also appear professional. Care should be taken to develop a questionnaire which represents DRC in the most positive light. No matter how well-constructed the questions in the survey are, if a respondent develops a negative image of DRC because of a sloppy or confusing format, she/he may take her/his responses lightly, or worse, throw the survey away as junk. Though the effect on the reliability of the survey cannot be completely substantiated, a sloppy and unattractive survey must surely lessen the respondent's willingness to take the study seriously and to devote a reasonable degree of attention to it. If DRC expects respondents to take the time to fill out a four, five or more page questionnaire, then we must project an image that would impress the respondent with the importance of the questionnaire.

a. There should be adequate space between questions or sections of a survey to prevent a crowded format. A survey that is typed with single-and an occasional double-spacing will look cluttered and detract from the overall professional effect.

A second problem that over-crowding of questions presents is the difficulty respondents experience in linking questions with responses. When several stem questions are placed vertically opposite a column of responses without adequate spacing, it becomes difficult for the respondent

to visually keep the proper question and response in line. On occasion a respondent will lose track and mark the same set of responses twice, while missing the response for the question above or below it. This problem results in the needless loss of two responses because both questions have to be coded as non-data, a problem which could be lessened structurally by adequately spacing the questions.

While it is desirable to spread out questions on a survey, this does entail some costs. The more space between questions, the more pages that are needed to accommodate the same number of questions. There is a trade-off among (a) number of questions required for the study, (b) page number limit, and (c) appearance of the survey. A survey that is crowded may intimidate a respondent; however, a lengthy questionnaire may be equally intimidating. One could restrict the number of questions, but there is a limit to how few questions can be asked and still adequately elicit the information needed for the study at hand. The survey designer should balance all three of these factors when considering the physical format of the questionnaire.

b. Questionnaires should be printed on only one side of a page (unless the questionnaire is bound to resemble a pamphlet or book). A questionnaire which uses both sides of a page may appear crowded and intimidating, unless it is well-spaced and well-designed. A respondent may also become confused while turning pages and may miss an entire page in the shuffle. This problem becomes more acute when ditto or stencil are used for reproduction. These two methods tend to result in "bleed-though" of the ink which creates a sloppy survey which is also difficult to read. Cuestionnaires of this type create a very unfavorable image and

may be so difficult to read as to discourage the respondent from even attempting to answer the questions.

The disadvantages of using both sides of a page may be outweighted by the advantages of shortening the length of the survey. Shortening the survey would lover mailing costs by requiring fewer stamps per survey on both sending and return. Another advantage of using both sides of a page is an increase in the number of questions which can be asked on surveys of similar physical length. The question then becomes: Is a respondent more intimidated by, say, 8 single pages or 4 pages on both sides? (Since the answer to this question is not known, no solution will be attempted here, but studies to examine this problem might be profitable.) A final advantage of using both sides of a page is its ecological contribution. By cutting in half the number of pages required for surveys, a research team saves a great deal of paper, which is a saving of resources.

- c. The format of a questionnaire should be uniform in respect to the punctuation, indentation, spelling, spacing and capitalization. A survey which has different indentations for major questions, capitalizes some major questions and not others or utilizes different spellings for the same word looks, and is, shoddy and reflects this image of DRC to the respondent. A little extra time should be taken to proofread specifically to correct these types of mistakes. This is one recommendation that offers little in the way of disadvantages compared to the advantage of developing a questionnaire that will reflect DRC in a positive light.
- d. Along the same lines as the preceding recommendation, it is advisable to physically type and structure the questionnaire so that it appears smooth and orderly. Examples of this would be:

that are of equal length, the stem of the questions should be typed on a separate line with the responses typed and arranged beneath the stem and in a column with responses of questions above and below. Instead of: My health has been: better; worse; the same. 2. Since the tornado the mental health of my family has been: better; worse; the same. this could be typed: 1. My health has been _____ worse _____ the same. better 2. Since the tornado the mental health of my family has been _____ worse _____better (ii) When blank lines are used for respondent's check mark, these lines should precede the response and be placed in vertical fashion. Rather than: it could be typed: Single person Single person ____ Couple _____ Couple Couple with children _____ Couple with children (iii) Questions with run on responses, (i.e., where the response finishes a sentence started in the question), should be avoided unless care is taken to space them carefully. Though these questions-responses save space they detract from the overall appearance of the survey. (iv) Margins and columns of questions should be even and unif rm.

(i) If a series of questions have similar responses or responses

If at all possible, the physical length of a question should be kept

uniform with the others. This could be accomplished by ending the line of type for long questions even with the length of the shortest question and continuing on the next lines.

72	91	-1-	_	~	+7	127	,

3.	How	often	have	you	felt	tired?		 	

4.	How	often	have	you	allowed	petty	annoyances	or	
	dist	ractio	ns to	bot	her you?		-		

it could be typed :

- 3. How often have you felt tired?
- 4. How often have you allowed petty annoyances or distractions bother you?

The aim in all of these examples is to produce a questionnaire that looks uniform with "smooth lines." A jagged appearance only detracts from the aesthetic value of a survey. A problem with the above suggestions is that implementation of (i), (iii), and (iv) requires more space on the questionnaire. Again, the trade-off between length and aesthetic appearance is encountered. The physically longer the questionnaire, the greater the chance of intimidating the respondent. By running questions and responses together, the survey may have the same number of questions as a more uniform survey but require fewer pages, which in turn makes it seem to be a shorter survey. This trade-off is very real when the designer desires many questions, especially when the survey is exploratory in nature. However, one major problem of research always seems to be that you cannot ask enough questions, so, up to a point, this issue may seem to be worse than it actually is. The number of questions needed may be limited to far fewer than was originally thought possible through careful question construction.

e. Some possible ways of questionnaire reproduction are: ditto, stencil (mimeo), Kerox and various professional printing techniques.

Ditto produces acceptable copies but should never be used for large-scale or "professional" work. For copies used in a pretest or for DRC circulation this method would be acceptable. The greatest advantage of ditto is its relatively low cost per copy. Stencil produces a reasonably priced copy, but the print tends to be hazy. Stencil also tends to "bleed through", which is unattractive. Kerox or other "photo" reproduction techniques produce highly readable copies (depending on the brand and quality of the copy machine and paper) but cost much more per copy (\$.05 per copy or higher) than ditto or stencil. Professional printing provides the highest quality copy and the greatest versatility in format design, but is also the most expensive if fewer than many hundreds of copies are needed.

DRC should choose the reproduction technique that would produce the most readable and "professional" looking results. This choice will have to be made within the limits of the budget for a particular study. No one reproduction technique should become the sole method employed just because it is easier. Selection should be based on cost and quality considerations. If DRC ever plans on extensive use of mail surveys it might be advantageous to investigate the purchase or rental of reproduction equipment of higher quality than the ditto and stencil machines now employed.

Recommendation 2.

DRC surveys should avoid the use of single-answer (one-choice) responses. If a respondent is being requested to choose between "a" and "non a", both possible responses should be provided.

Discussion

Even though there may be only two possible answers to a question (e.g., yes, no), asking the respondent to check a response if something happened or leave it blank if it didn't is a dangerous practice. The only way this practice is acceptable is if one could be absolutely sure that respondents read and understand every question in the survey. However, no one is ever sure, so the possibility exists that the respondent forgot to read this question or did not want to answer the question (this is especially true if the affirmative response would indicate an embarrassing answer). It is not totally valid to assume that a blank response is a conscious decision on the part of the respondent to reply "non a". A significant number of individuals who never intended to answer "non a", but instead merely forgot to respond to the question, could drastically alter the findings of a study.

The problem here is lessened if the survey designer merely is locking at, for example, those who answer "Yes" to a particular item, and the "Yes" response requires a positive notation on the survey instead of leaving the response blank. Thus, he/she can be fairly confident that those answers checked mean "yes" and that the checked answers represent X% of the sample. However, to say then that the number of unchecked responses is the same as the number answering "No" is not quite accurate, since it could also include a "missing data" category. Those answering "n'" could be 100 - X% but they could also be something more like 100 - X - Z (Z = those not answering the question for whatever reason). It would, therefore, be dangerous to make any definitive statements about those who respond "no" on this particular statement. (You could, thus,

not safely say that 70% of those in Kenia did <u>not</u> feel that they had problems with local government, though you could more accurately state that 30% of the respondents did have trouble.) This then gets out of the realm of questionnaire construction and into interpretation of data, but it is an important reason why single-answer questions should not be used.

A defense for using single-answer questions is that they reduce crowding and take up less room. The single-answer questions do look neater, but the problems involved seem to far outweigh this advantage.

Recommendation 3.

Questions and directions for filling out questions should be constructed so as to be clear and easily understood. Respondents should not have to "interpret" a question. Question construction includes not only validity of the questions but also mechanical issues such as good grammar and sentence construction.

Discussion

Poorly constructed questions jeopardize the validity and reliability of a survey. The designer cannot be confident that his/her respondents are "interpreting" questions the way they were intended to be interpreted nor is he/she certain if all respondents interpret the question the same way. Poorly designed directions also affect validity and reliability, as the designer is never sure if all respondents are following the directions correctly or interpreting the directions the same.

Questions should all be written concisely yet provide enough information so the respondent knows what is being asked. It would generally be better to keep questions short, however, if there is not enough information, respondents may not know how to interpret the question or may have

to "read something into" the question in order to answer it. Questions should avoid words that can be interpreted differently by various respondents (e.g., the question: "How many different addresses have you had since the tornado?" can be understood to mean how many addresses, including where I was living during the tornado, or how many addresses since the tornado not including the first one.) Regional language differences may also cause problems, so national surveys or surveys for regions of the country with which the designer is not familiar may require extra care. Problems have developed in lower class or working class areas because respondents did not understand the language of the researcher. In this case the need for grammatically correct questions and directions may have to be waived in favor of questions that can be understood by the respondents. Sociological or professional jargon should be avoided in a survey. This is particularly problematic, since after an individual has been in a profession for awhile they begin to feel everyone talks this way. Sometimes "operational definitions" may be needed to clarify a term for a respondent, so that the term is understood in the context that the designer intended.

Directions in the survey should follow the same guidelines as above. Lengthy directions should be avoided, since they may confuse the respondent. Providing directions for what not to do might also be as helpful as directions for what to do. Care should be taken not to "tip-off" respondents as how they "should" answer the question by infusing values in the directions or questions.

Recommendation 4.

"Conditional questions" should be followed by some clear notation which indicates to the respondent how they should proceed. (e.g., if you answered Wes on #25 proceed to #30.)

Discussion

Unless directions are provided for questions which are conditional on certain responses in earlier questions, respondents may become confused or blithely answer all of the questions, even those that are logically inconsistent. The coder can spot areas where certain sets of responses are inappropriate or how certain answers to the major question may not exclude certain responses, even though originally it was assumed that these answers were impossible.

The physical structure of the questionnaire may accent conditional responses. By indenting the subquestions or by use of upper or lower case type the survey designer can set conditional questions apart.

A disadvantage of this practice is that certain sets of responses are precluded from occurring according to the survey designer's perception. If a respondent answers X to question #23 he should not respond to the next six questions. This is acceptable if the designer has accurately assessed the situation. However, respondents may perceive the world differently and be able to logically answer X to #23 and answer the next six questions.

Recommendation 5.

All surveys should be subjected to rigorous pre-testing. Pre-tests may be conducted with other colleagues and/or with a sub-section of the survey sample.

Discussion

Cuestions which seem absolutely clear to the survey designer may not be so clear to a non-sociologist respondent. Conversely, responses may be elicited which were not anticipated by the unworldlywise sociologists. Pre-tests may help correct many problems, such as clarity of questions or appropriateness of closed responses. One excellent method of pre-testing is to administer the survey to colleagues who are not working on the project. Instructions should be given to not only answer the questions but to make notations on questions that were difficult, ambiguous or poorly worded.

One problem with pre-testing is that it takes up valuable time and effort. A project working under time constraints may not have the luxury of sending out a set of questionnaires for a pre-test and then waiting several weeks or months for their return.

2. CODING CONSIDERATIONS

Coding is a crucial step in survey research. If a great deal of care is not taken in this step in the research process, much diligent work in questionnaire design and construction will be wasted. Poor coding practices can greatly limit the reliability of a study or significantly affect results. The format followed in this section will correspond to the format in the section on questionnaire design. Note: Many of the following discussions apply to the coding of complicated or poorly designed questionnaires, or open-ended questions. The recommendations do not necessarily apply to simple close-ended questionnaires.

Recommendation 1.

Some method to check inter-coder reliability must be designed before coding ever starts.

Discussion

Several possible alternatives could be proposed to check intercoder reliability:

a. All the coders involved could meet prior to actual coding, read through the survey instrument, discuss the problems which are encountered, and together arrive at resolutions.

Following this initial meeting, all coders would respond to the survey instrument themselves. Each coder would then code another's response. In this manner the coders would have an opportunity to obtain a "feeling" for the survey instrument.

- b. All of the coders involved would code a set number of questionnaires (5-10). After having completed this task the coders would
 then meet and discuss the various problems they confronted. In
 this manner, a number of problems could be resolved with only a
 small number of questionnaires requiring recoding.
- c. Every coder would code a relatively large number of questionnaires (20-30). After having completed this task each set would be recoded by another coder. In this manner productivity could be kept high, and at the same time one could establish consistency among coders.
- d. All coders could code the same set of questionnaires. Thus more consistency would be gained than through suggestion three above, however, productivity would be sacrificed.

A problem with some of these alternatives is that coders would need to be on similar schedules to meet at the same time. Also the more duplication of effort, the lower the productivity of the coders. If time is essential

this may become crucial. This stage could be accomplished with pre-test data or several early returns which would not significantly affect later work output.

Recommendation 2.

Coders should be thoroughly trained in procedures and be familiarized with the survey before actual coding begins.

Discussion

Coders who are not familiar with the survey or are not familiar with the coding process will produce unreliable work. Quantity of production will be limited in these circumstances also. Several sessions should be used for this training, as it is extremely important for successful coding. Again, the problem of limited resources may hinder adequate training, but care should be taken to plan training into the survey procedure.

Recommendation 3.

A master codebook should be established before coding begins and should be kept current throughout the project. All coders should have easy access to this codebook.

Discussion

The survey designer should develop a list of all possible codes, at least for closed-ended questions, before the coding process begins. Any changes in the codes should be recorded immediately in the master codebook. This procedure will provide one source of answers to problems. If changes are recorded immediately, the problem of forgetting what the changes were when later analyzing the data will be eliminated.

Access to the master codebook is also important. Unless coders can easily consult the codebook, the positive functions of this recommendation

are largely negated. This is especially true at DRC where no centralized area is available for coding. Unless the questionnaire is so simple and closed-ended that no changes are anticipated, coders should check the master codebook daily to determine if changes have been made in the codes. These changes can then be incorporated into the individual coder's codebook.

Recommendation 4.

All "value decisions" made by coders should be entered on a card or "running list." This procedure may also be used to record open-ended responses or responses in "other" categories.

Discussion

Responses to questions which do not quite fit the existing codes are bound to occur and require some value judgments from the coders. Coders should not handle these value decisions without some method of relaying this information to a central figure. The central figure can then evaluate the decisions of all the coders to determine if a change in the code is needed or that the there is inter-coder consistency. The problem here is not that the coder may make a "wrong" decision but rather that there must be reliability among all the coders. By recording value decisions and monitoring them, some degree of systematic coder bias will be eliminated.

The card or running list should contain: (a) questionnaire code number, (b) number of the problem question, (c) the response to the problem and the response to the "other" question, (or the problem itself), (d) the code that the coder decided to use. These cards or lists should be submitted regularly to the director of coding or to the group of coders for

monitoring, revision of the codebook or eventual classification of the "other" responses.

Recommendation 5.

Coding should be treated as more than flunkie work. Coding of openended or poorly designed surveys requires (at least initially) individuals who are familiar with research techniques.

Discussion

Coding of problem questionnaires requires more than rote skills. Good coders can spot inconsistencies in responses, possible respondent misinterpretation of questions, and areas where the pre-determined codes do not fit the responses. Good coders should also be familiar with the techniques of coding, the underlying "philosophy" of the research process, and how coding fits into the larger research picture (e.g., a coder who only knows that No = 1 and Yes = 2 is not nearly as valuable as a coder who knows that coding is the prelude to computer use and who understands how the codes relate to the key punching process). These skills are generally available only in individuals who have a knowledge of research techniques.

The value of a skilled coder becomes apparent at the most crucial times--when the survey is poorly designed or when problems arise in interpretation of unusual responses. Those areas which will most affect the reliability of a study are precisely those areas that require a coder of above-average ability.

Unfortunately, most of the coding process is boring and repetitious. It is different for the project director to assign high quality individuals to coding when they may be needed in other areas of "more importance."

What usually results is that coding is assigned as a clerical task to the

least trained individuals, such as work study or undergraduate researchers. This ordering of priorities is unfortunate but does reflect a cost-benefit problem. The project loses valuable people on a job that could (if no problems arise) be quite humdrum but benefits from the higher reliability of the coding. A compromise might be to assign trained individuals to code a large number of surveys to "weed out" problems. Once this is accomplished these people could be then reassigned.

Recommendation 6.

A "project co-ordinator" or "coding consultant" should be designated.

This individual would be responsible for final disposition of problem questions, monitoring of the coders' reliability and coordination of coding efforts.

Discussion

The key concept in coding is control. There should be control over the actions and decisions of the coders, over final disposition of problems, over the use of the codebook. Again, this is not because coders will make "wrong" choices but because without control (or coordination if you prefer), there is a danger of inconsistency. Even if the final decision is not the "best" one, if all coders abide by it, at least the finished product has a better chance of being reliable.

Recommendation 7.

A network of communication must be established among coders, using one or more of the following:

- (a) centralized work space
- (b) project coordinator

- (c) bulletin board
- (d) the master codebook
- (e) regular meetings
- (f) mailbox system.

Discussion

There must be some system by which coders can communicate with each other. This communication is necessary for a discussion of problems encountered, the transmission of changes in coding procedure or the solution to problems. Isolated coders may tend to overlook or disregard irregularities or problem responses. Inter-coder reliability suffers if coders are not aware of how other coders handle similar situations.

- a. Coders could be assigned a centralized work area. This is the best way to handle coding. A central location not only allows for better communication but also provides for an area where the master codebook is accessible to all coders and where messages can be left or discussions held on the spot. All of the coding materials can be kept in this area. Problems arise when coders take a stack of questionnaires to a remote area.
- b. The project coordinator may be used to transmit information to all coders. One coder can discuss problems with the coordinator, who can then notify all other coders of a need for a change in procedure. The project coordinator should serve, minimally, as a communications coordinator in every project.
- c. If a central work area is not available, a bulletin board may be used to transmit messages from one coder to others or to post notices of changes in procedures. If a bulletin board is used, then coders should be instructed to consult it daily.

- d. The master codebook should be used as a central point for recording changes. As noted earlier, <u>all</u> changes in coding should be immediately recorded in the codebook which must be accessible to all coders on a daily basis.
- e. Regular meetings (and unscheduled meetings as the need arises)
 should be utilized for communication among coders throughout the
 coding process. These meetings can be used to discuss problems,
 suggest changes, and coordinate activities.
- f. Use of mailboxes can achieve the same affect as the bulletin board, though it is not quite as convenient.

3. CRITICAL ANALYSIS: XENIA FOLLOW-UP QUEST!ONNAIRE

In this evaluation of the Xenia Follow-Up Ouestionnaire, the analysis will appear immediately below each question, repeated here exactly as it appeared in the survey.

Attitudes and Opinions of Xenians

1. Please look at the following list of organizations and indicate what kind of job each of them did in providing services or helping after and since the tornado. If you think they have done a very good job, circle VG, and a good job, circle G, a poor job, P, or a very poor job, VP. If you have no knowledge of the organization's work, circle NK.

Greene Memorial Salvation Army. Red Cross Interfaith	•	•	. •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	VG VG	G G	P P	VP VP VP	NK NK NK NK
Senior Citizens Crisis Center .																VP VP	NY.
Encounter Guidance Center		•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	VG	G	P	VP	NK NK

Local Government	VG	G.	P	ΛЪ	NK
Local police	VG	G		AB	NK
Local banks	VG°	G	P	VP	NK
Local churches	VG	G	P	Ab	NK
HUD (Housing & Urban Development Dept.)	VG	G	P	\AB	NK
SBA (Small Business Administration)	VG	G	P	VP	NK
Greene Co. Public Health Department	VG	G	P	VP	NK
Greene Co. Welfare Department	VG	G	P	ΛЪ	NK
Ohio Unemployment Service	VG	G	P	VP	NK
National Guard	VG	G	P	ΛЪ	NK
Disaster Aid Grant Program	VG-	G	P	VP	NK
Xenia Daily Gazette	VG	$\mathbf{G}_{\mathbb{C}}$	P	VP	NK
648 Board and Staff	VG	G	P	VΡ	NK
Children's Mental Health Program	VG	G	P	. V P	NK
School Summer Counseling Program	٧G	G	P	VP	NK
Disaster Follow-Up Volunteers	VG	G	P	VP	NK
Benjamin F. Lee Health Center	VG	G	P	VP	NK
Emergency Support Services	VG	G	P	VP	NK

The first question deals with the respondent's evaluation of 26 locally-based organizations which provided aid to disaster victims. No space was provided for the respondent to list energent or established organizations that they considered helpful during the disaster. Since this survey was intended to be of an exploratory nature, an open-ended listing of agencies by the respondents would have been a positive addition. If no single agency had been consistently mentioned, nothing would have been lost by adding an "other" category. However, if agencies that DRC had not considered had emerged, this would have been an important contribution for further surveys.

2. Since the tornado have <u>you yourself</u> received the services of, or talked over your problems with any of the following. In 1974? In 1975? Both years?

(Check only if you received services or talked with them, otherwise leave blank.)

	-						IN	3:			IN
							1974	(after	the	tornado)	1975
Family	Doctor		• ".	•		•					•
Senior	Citizens	gro	up.		•		• •				•

	1974 (after the tornado) 1975
	·
A general hospital	
Encounter	*************
Buidance Contar	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
survence ochiech	**************************************
Minister or priest	
(apart from weddings, funera	
mental nospital	
School counselor	
Benjamin E. Ioo Hoalth Centor	C
Benjamin I. Dee Hearth Cents.	
mergency Support Services .	

Cuestion two deals with services received by the respondent immediately following the tornado and in 1975. The great number of blanks on this portion of the survey had to be coded "no", and it was difficult to ascertain whether the respondent had read the question (which asked for a check mark if the service was received or a blank if it was not) or simply did not receive any services.

This may have been clarified by providing a space for, "I received no outside services" and/or offering a yes-no choice. Also, the manner in which the time differential is organized on the page should be labeled "after the tornado in 1974" rather than "1974 (after the tornado)" to make the comparison clearer to the respondent.

In the category "minister or priest", the addition "for counseling" rather than "apart from weddings, funderals" might have been prefered.

It might have been valuable in this instance, also, to include an "other" category.

3.	. Taking all things together, how would you say things	are these	days?
	Would you say that you are Very happy? Pretty ha	арру?	Not
	too happy? or Very unhappy?		

The wording on question three might have been improved to eliminate one instance of the word "things" which appears twice in the sentence.

There was forced choice in this question to the positive or negative poles of happiness with no allowance for "about the same". Since this option was included in the following question, it would have been more consistent to include it on question three.

- 4. Compared with your life today, how were things before the tornado?

 Were you happier?____ Not quite as happy?____ or about the same?_____
- 5. Everyone experiences some problems in everyday living. (Check one)

 Compared to before the tornado would you say that you have experienced more , fever , or about the same number of problems in everyday living?
- 6. Below is a list of some problems in everyday living. Please make a checkmark after each one that has been a problem for you since the tornado.

Transportation?
Family problems?
Unhappy in present neighborhood?
Children too far from school?
Unable to obtain welfare assistance?

Too far from shopping district?

How to spend spare time?

Family member in trouble with the law?

Unable to obtain food stamps?

Decrease in family income?

encountered with the answers. However, on question five, many respondents said they had "more problems" but failed to mark any of the offered choices on question six. Again, this might have been structured as a yes/no choice to give us a better indication that the question was read, and space might have been provided for an open-ended expression of the respondent's particular problems. Question six failed to differentiate between those problems which were tornado related and those which existed prior to the tornado.

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7. Below is a list of reactions and problems, many of a physical and psychological nature, common to many people. Before the tornado, and at any time since the tornado, have you experienced any of the following? (Check only if you have experienced any of them, otherwise leave blank.) BEFORE THE SINCE THE

	tornado tornado	
	Nervous about storms?	
	Thinking about the tornado a lot?	
**	Sleeping problems?	
	Loss of appetite?	
	Colds file allowaics?	
	Colds, flu, allergies?	
	Unable to concentrate on things?	
	Stomach problems or ulcers?	
*	beeniden properties of different and an analysis of the second of the se	
	Heart problems?	
	Nightmares?	
	Generally nervous and excited?	
	Bowel or bladder problems?	
	General weakness?	
	Skin problems such as rashes and hives?	
	Feeling depressed or low in general?	
	Shocked or going around in a daze?	
	This should have allowed a yes/no option and also open categories of	
no	problems" and "other problems". A "no problems" category would pro-	
	problems and obtain problems . It no problems odecory would pro-	
vid	e a positive statement that all of the possibilities had been read	
and	no problems existed. An "other problems", open-ended category would	r
hav	e allowed DRC to tap emergent categories not originally anticipated.	
nav:	allowed DAG to tap emergent dategories not originally anticipated.	
,		
3.	Since the tornado, has your use of alcohol changed in any of the fol-	
low:	ing ways? (If non-drinker, check here, otherwise indicate below.)	
	Increased? Remained about the same? Decreased?	
. •		
9.	Have you taken sleeping pills since the tornado? No Yes	
	If yes, have you increased or decreased amount since the tornade)
10.	Have you taken energy or pep pills since the tornado? No Yes	
	If yes, have you increased or decreased amount since the tornade)

While question eight presented no particular problems, nine, ten and eleven did. A large number of respondents who said they had used sleeping pills, pep pills and/or tranquilizers since the tornado did not indicate an increase or decrease. "About the same" could have been offered as choice here which may have eliminated this loss of data. The alcohol usage question did offer this third option and returned a higher rate of responses.

12. (Answer if married only.) Compared to before the tornado, is the relationship between you and your spouse more or less satisfying? Would you say it is Much more satisfying now? More satisfying? About the same? Less satisfying? or Much less satisfying?

The coding of question 12 would have been simplified by asking if the respondent is married, was the respondent married at the time of the tornado and then asking about the degree of satisfaction in the relationship. A blank answer, which should have indicated the respondent was not married, had to be double-checked with number 17, the household composition question, in order to insure that the respondent had not skipped the question.

The overall response to question 13 (see page 26 of this report) which occupied all of page three of the questionnaire, was that it was intimidating and crowded. Several respondents did not complete any questions on page 3, which may indicate that they were intimidated or never saw the page. Since there was no indication on the bottom of page two to flip the page over, this may have contributed to the failure to respond. There were several inconsistencies in question formation. The directions to question #13 state: "For each item below circle: 1 for ALMOST ALL THE TIME", however, the heading on the scale read ALL THE TIME". "Almost all

13.	The	follo	wing s	tatéments	are a	about	your	atti	tudes	towar	rds	different	things
												feeling.	
are	no r	ight or	wron	g answers.	It	's you	r op:	inion	we n	eed.	. 1		

and the entropy of the control of th

		Tere of whome answers. It s your opinion we use	•	1 12	ŧ.	
For	each	item below circle: 1 for ALMOST ALL THE TIME	21.5)		
		2 for OFTEN	٠,			
		3 for SOMETIMES		S		
-		4-for SELDOM		Q		
	8.	5 for NEVER		M		
	. ~		٠.	E	S.	
~		the state of the s			E	
			. 1		L	
	1.9	AL			D .	
		TH	E F	E	0	
.T.	_	Have you felt in good spirits?	Ē. <u>1</u>	5 2	<u>M</u>	NEVER 5
	а. b.	Have you felt in good spirits? 1 How often have you had crying spells	- 4		4	,
	υ.	or felt like it?	. 2	3	4	5
	c.	Have you had any trouble going to sleep		., .	. 7	,
		and staying asleep?	. 2	2 3	4	5
	d.	Have you felt that you have met a				
	,	great challenge and are the better				
		for it?	2	. 3	4	5
	e.	How often have you felt alone & helpless? 1	2	3	. 4 .	5
1.0	£.	How often have you felt that people don't				
	_	The same mapping of yours, it is a second of the same	. 2	3	4	5
11.00	g	How often have you felt quite self-	1	'		
11 11 11		confident to meet practically any kind	. 2	3	4	5
	h.	of problem?	-		4	,
		hopeless?	11/2	3	4.	5
	i.	Have you thought that recent experience				
200		shows you can handle crisis better than				
		you once thought you could?	. 2	2″ , 3	4 .	5. ,
	j.	How often have you thought of suicide? I	2	3	4	5 ₍
	1_	Warran and Cale Attaches and taken the	, .			
	k.	Have you felt that you are bothered by all sorts of ailments in different				
		parts of your body?	1000	3	· 4 · · ·	5
4.	1.	Have you ever had periods of days or			•	-
4	3.7	weeks when you couldn't take care of	10			
		things because you couldn't get going? 1	. 2	. 3	4	. 5
	m.	When things haven't turned out, how				
		often would you say you blame yourself? 1		3	4	5
	n.	How often have you felt other people	⁷ 2			_
		are so helpful?	2	3	4	5
	0.	Have you felt closer to other people? 1	2	, 3	À	5
Agree of	p	Have you tended to feel tired in the	., ·7		e 7 €	J
** ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	_	morning?	2	: 3	4	5
	q.	Have you felt that your life has changed			-	
		so much that you are powerless to control				
经工作股票	. !		. 2	3	4	5
- "	r.	Have you sometimes wondered if anything is				_
		worthwhile anymore?	. 2	3	4	5
	s.	turned out the way you wanted them to? 1	,	3	4.	5
		Julius Jac Lito way you walled blick oor 1 1 1		., .		
	t.	How often have you thought that you are				
		fortunate to be living in such an	٠	_	· .:	_
		exciting period of history?1	. 2	. 3	. 4 .	5
	u.	How often have you felt that you don't			,	-
	77	enjoy doing things anymore?	2	. 3	4	5
	٧.	sleeping?	2	3	4	5
	v.	Have you had loss of appetite? 1	2		4	5
•	х.	Have you thought that your future looks			•	
		bleak? 1	2	. 3	4	5
	у.	Have you felt wonderful about the world		2		r.
	z,	in general?	. 2	3	4	5
		closer than before?	2	3	4	5
******	73.6 ~~					
TURN	PAGE	OVER PLEASE TURN PAGE OVER PLEASE	TURN	PAGE	OVER	PLEASE

14.	Are you presently living at the same address as you had PRIOR to the April 1974 tornado? No Yes
	If NO: How many different addresses have you had since the tornado? (give number)
15.	Is the address you now have a temporary address? No Yes
16.	Has your marital status changed since the tornado? No Yes If YES, in what way?
17.	What is the composition of your household? (Check one.) Single person? Couple? Couple with children? Other? Other? (What)
18.	What was your age on your last birthday? (Write in years)
19.	What is your present job situation? (Check only one.) Employed full time by others? Retired? Self-employed? Non-working mother? Part-time worker? Student? Unemployed or laid off? Other? (What)
20.	Was your job interrupted by the tornado? No Yes If YES: for how long?
1	Under one week? One week or so? Two weeks? Three weeks? Three weeks? Three weeks? Three weeks? Three weeks? Three weeks?
21.	How many jobs have you had since the tornado? (Write number)
22.	Were any of your relatives or kin killed and/or injured in the tornado? No Yes (Check all that apply.) If YES: Close relative killed? Distant relative killed? Distant relative injured?
23.	What about close friends? None killed or injured Yes, some killed Yes, some injured
24.	Were you or anyone in your household injured or hurt in the tornado? YOU: No Yes (if treated in hospital or by doctor, check here household: No Yes (if treated in hospital or by doctor, check here)
25.	How did your losses in the tornado compare with the losses of others? No losses suffered? Much greater? Greater? About the same? Much less?
26.	Are industrial and economic development serious problems for Xenia? Very serious Fairly serious Not serious at all
27.	Are building and housing serious problems for Xenia? Very serious Fairly serious Not serious at all
20.	How would you say your physical health has been since the tornado as <u>compared</u> to <u>before</u> ? Has it been? Much worse? A little worse? About the same? A little better? Much better?
29.	How have you felt emotionally or mentally since the tornado as compared to before? Would you say: Much worse? A little worse? About the same? A little better? Much better?
	NK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE. THE STATISTICAL RESULTS OF THE SURVEY. BE RELEASED TO THE LOCAL MASS MEDIA.
ADDI	SE TAKE THESE GREEN SHEETS AND ENCLOSE THEM IN THE ALREADY STAMPED, ALREADY LESSED ENVELOPE AND PUT IT IN THE MAILBOX SO THAT IT WILL GET TO THE DISASTER LARCH CENTER, THE ONIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, ONIO 43201.

the time" might be interpreted as "often" by some, and didn't allow for polar positions on the scale. The Warheit scale, in fact, did not use the word "almost".

Some of the questions did not seem to lend themselves to frequency answers: "Have you felt that you have met a great challenge and are the better for it?", "Have you thought that recent experience shows you can handle crisis better than you once thought you could?", "Have you felt that your family is much closer than before?" seem to lend themselves to one-time yes/no answers.

The blurb at the top of page four, "To end up, there are some mostly background questions", was felt to be "mostly ungrammatical", and was later dropped.

"Different" is a colloquial term, and it is difficult to know if the respondent will use his original address as inclusive or exclusive of subsequent ones in his consideration of "different". In some cases, our respondents may have been at the same address in a different house because theirs was blown away, so that the term "different" did not tap the new vs. change distinction. Also, respondents may have returned to their original address at the time of the follow-up survey having lived at five other ones since the tornado. One possibility would have been to ask how many times the respondent had moved since the tornado.

15. Is the address you now have a temporary address? NoYes	·
16. Has your marital status changed since the tornado? No Yes If YES, in what way?	
Question 15 seemed to pose no particular problems, and 16 turned	t
up only a few unusual answers in response to change in marital status	,
such as "heart attack".	•
17. What is the composition of your household? (Check one) Single person? Single parent with children? Couple? Couple with grandparents and children? (What) Question 17 did not ask if the composition had changed since the	
	•
tornado. More than 90 percent of the respondents fell into the first	
four categories. Some respondents may have children who do not live	
in the household. Another possible category could have asked if other	r
kin were living in the home. Possibly a checklist might have been ac	lded
at the conclusion to indicate exactly who was living in the house: I	nusband,
wife, how many children, grandfather, grandmother, aunt, uncle, frier	ıds,
grandchildren, etc.	
18. What was your age on your last birthday? (Write in years)	
The age question presented no problems.	:
19. What is your present job situation? (Check only one) Employed full time by others? Retired? Self-employed? Non-working mother? Part-time worker? Student? Unemployed or laid off? Other? (What	
Question 19 presented a number of problems to the coders. First	of:
all the categories were not mutually exclusive which in many cases	had

to be coded as "other". Rather than non-working mother, the more obvious category might have been homemaker. "Non-working" sometimes offends people, but perhaps "mother" was too exclusive, and we could have avoided many written in "housewives" who were not mothers. Also the neutral word, homemaker, allows for the instances of men at home. Another category might have been "farm work", since there are concomitant problems associated with the subdivision of farm housewife. The "other" category also included many persons who were both students and working, retired and working, or non-working mothers and housewives who considered themselves workers.

Perhaps this question could have been clarified by asking instead, what is your employment status outside the home (does a farmer work at home?) and then offering a checklist which includes student, homemaker, and retired.

20.	Was your jo	b interrupted by	the torna	do? No	Yes	
	If YES:	for how long?				
		Under one week?		One month?	<u> </u>	
		One week or so?		Two months	1?	
	gina es	Two weeks?		Three mont	hs or longer?	
		Three weeks?		Haven't wo	rked since?	

The difficulty was cumulative to question 20 in which case some retired persons and homemakers said their jobs were interrupted, but we could not determine whether "chores" were interrupted or if they lost jobs after the tornado. There was also the possibility that respondents were not able to do their usual work in the aftermath of the tornado, but were still employed at other tasks, such as debris cleanup, by the organization which normally employed them.

21. How many jobs have you had since the tornado? (Write number)

Number 21 was ambiguous even without use of the word different in that we could not determine whether the figure meant new jobs or total jobs. "O" was recoded to "1" unless the respondent had designated "haven't worked since". We had to assume that "1" meant, the same job as before the tornado.

22. Were any of your relatives or kin killed and/or injured in the tornado's No Yes (Check all that apply) If YES: Close relative killed? Distant relative killed? Close relative injured? Distant relative injured?
23. What about close friends? None killed or injured Yes, some killed Yes, some injured
Question 23 might have followed the same format as question 22 in
asking, 'Were any of your close friends killed and/or injured in the
tornado? NoYes (Gheck all that apply), Close friend killed
Close friend injured The format presented difficulties in coding
"none killed or injured" as a yes or a no. More important, we neglected
to ask if the respondent had been injured. There was also some question
that the respondents might not consider a spouse or child, a relative.
24. How did your losses in the tornado compare with the losses of others? No losses suffered? Much greater? About the same? Much less?
25. Did you collect any insurance due to the tornado? NoYes
26. (If suffered property losses) How much of your dollar loss was not covered by insurance? Almost all Most About half Some Very little
If at all possible, "No losses suffered" should have appeared on the
same line with the rest of the options for question 24 unless the object
was to set apart "no losses" as a non-comparable category. Numbers 25 and

26 were found to be not entirely exclusive. Losses may have occured but were not as great as others', and therefore insurance might have been collected. We did not discriminate between property loss and personal loss on the insurance question 25. There was some concern that although "not" was underlined in question 26, it might have been ignored by the respondent. It was suggested that "almost all" and "most" are too similar and "all" might have been a better category although there is no completely negative pole.

It was suggested that the question be divided to determine first, if the respondent suffered property loss; second, if she/he collected personal or property insurance; and third, how their losses compared with others in Xenia.

27.	How would you say yo	our physical health	has been since the to	ornado as
	compared to before?	Has it been: Much	worse? A little	worse?
	About the same?		Much better?	. *

28.	How have	you felt	emotionally or	mentally since	the tornado	as com-
	pared to	before?	Would you say:	Much worse?	A little	worse?
	About the	e same?	A little be	tter? Much	better?	

Questions 27 and 28 were good and straightforward except that in 27, "compared to before" was underlined and probably should have been underlined in 28 as well.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE. THE STATISTICAL RESULTS OF THE SURVEY WILL BE RELEASED TO THE LOCAL MASS MEDIA.

PLEASE TAKE THESE GREEN SHEETS AND ENCLOSE THEM IN THE ALREADY STAMPED, ALREADY ADDRESSED ENVELOPE AND PUT IT IN THE MAILBOX SO THAT IT WILL GET TO THE DISASTER RESEARCH CENTER, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO 43201.

Version 2

7.	Below is a list of reactions and problems common to many people. Have
	you experienced any of the following, before or after the tornado? (Check only if you have experienced any of them, otherwise leave blank
	BEFORE tornado AFTER tornad
	Nervous about storms?
	Colds, flu, allergies?
	Headaches?
	Unable to concentrate on things?
	Stomach problems or ulcers?
	Heart problems?
	Nightmares?
	Bowel or bladder problems?
	Feeling depressed or low in general?.
	Shocked or going around in a daze?
	0-10
	Question seven on version 2 was similar to question seven on version
one	and could have provided a "yes-no" format for the same reasons as
desc	cribed earlier. Respondents may not have known to what degree they
had	to experience the reactions in order to justify making an affirmative
res	conse to this question in order to tap reactions to the tornado that
DRC	had not anticipated.
8.	Would you say that your visiting back and forth with relatives and friends around Kenia has increased or decreased compared to before the tornado, or has it remained about the same since the tornado? (Check one)
	Question eight presented no real problems.
	Adoption order bronging to rear bronzens.
	GENERAL BACKGROUND: (Check all appropriate items)
9a.	Are you female? b. Black? White?
	Question 9a presented no problems, but 9b was left blank on a very
lar	ge number of cases. A reason for this may have been that respondents
did	n't read the question past the 9a segment thus not noticing the race
seg	ment. Another possibility may have been that respondents felt "funny"
abo	ut answering race questions.
	-32-

10a. Did you lose or suffer damage to your house or dwelling as a result of the tornado?	-			
Total loss Major loss Minor loss No damage				
. What about loss or damage to your: Car? Furniture? Personal belongings? Business property?				
c. What was your total dollar loss (including both home and business)? No loss				
d. Did your family have to leave your home overnight because of the tornado? No Yes(if YES, check how long: Overnight only?				
2-3 days? a week or so? 2 weeks or so? four weeks or more?				
e. At the time of the tornado, did you own or rent the place you lived i	n?			
f. At the time of the tornado, how many years had you lived in your home Under 1 year 6 to 10 years 16 to 20 years 1 to 5 years 11 to 15 years More than 20 years	?			
Question 10 presented no major problems. Question 10c may have been				
confusing in that some respondents seemed to include only home and bus-				
iness property damage but forgot to add in personal belongings or car				
damages.				
11a. Did you have a job at the time of the tornado? No Yes(full time or part time)				
b. What do you consider your main job or occupation? (Indicate if retired, housewife or student)				
Question 11a presented little problem, but 11b was very difficult				
to code. Respondents were not sure whether to indicate the job they now				
have or their job at the time of the tornado. In some cases this dis-				

tinction made a significant difference.

120.	Grade school High school Technic	nool graduate	
ь.	What was your marital status at Single? Married? Widow		
c.	Would you consider your family Upper middle class? Working Lower class? Upper class?	class? Middle	
đ.	Have you experienced another do NoYes(if YES, what and		CCLUDE war situations)
e.	How does the assistance that your from the tornado compare to the received? Greater the Same Less	e help that others	in the community
	The questions on 12 presented no	problems.	
			* [*]
Versi	on 3	,÷	
	elow is a list of some problems after each one that has been a		
	rn over being personal victim crime?	Inadequate recrea	ation programs for
Livin an	g too far from close friends d relatives?	No good way or pl new friends?	ace to find and meet
	o deal with government reaucracies?	Having little voi building Xenia	ce in plans for re-
Famil 1a	y member in trouble with the w?	Too far from shor How to spend spar	pping district?
Unabl	e to obtain food stamps?		welfare assistance?
Child	ren too far from school?	Unhappy in presen	t neighborhood?
Possi	bility of losing job?	Decrease in famil	
Trans	portation problems?	Legal problems?	
(tr)	he only question on version that	e that differed fr	om vergion two

The only question on version three that differed from version two was question 7. Question 7 is an expanded version of question 6 of version one. The critiques of the earlier version also apply to this one.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE ZENIA CHILDREN'S FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE

General Suggestions

The format of the questionnaire would benefit by being reorganized. Several problems appeared. It was difficult to follow columns #1 - #4 from the top of the page to the bottom because of the wide space for question 2e. Either the columns should be renumbered when there is a space preceding them or the organization of the questionnaire should be such that the columns are easy to follow from the top of the page to the bottom. The information about school, age, sex and grade should be asked first, followed by the sections on illness, agency services and behavior. Placing the age and sex questions on the second page of the questionnaire, using a different format, and asking for ages of all children resulted in occasional inconsistent numbering of the children.

Respondents should be forced to check a "yes" or "no" box rather than "check if answer is yes." When respondents did not check any blanks in a section, it was assumed that they were answering "no", when in fact they may not have answered the question at all.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THIS PAGE $\underline{\text{ONLY}}$ IF YOU ARE PRESENTLY A PARENT OF ANY CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD.

Very little is known of the average short-run and long-run effects, if any, of disasters on children. This is an effort to obtain some solid information on the special needs, if any, of children, and what services, if any, are being used, and whether other services, if any, might be necessary.

Finally, the statement at the beginning of the questionnaire needs to be explicit in defining the population and stating directions for answering the questions. Some respondents gave information for children

13 and over. Others answered questions for more than four children. One respondent tallied the information for nine children by responding, 4-more, 3-less, and 2-same! For questions that require a number for an answer, the directions should state that all blanks be filled and that "0" be written in if the answer is none. When spaces were left blank for responses that required a number it was impossible to determine if the response was "none" or unanswered. Also, for purposes of discriminating among the children it is important that the respondent answers the questions for each child in the same column throughout the questionnaire. This should be clearly stated.

Specific Suggestions

The task force attempted to not only identify problem questions encountered while coding, but provide constructive suggestions. The problematic questions are presented in chronological order.

Question #1 resulted in various answers, depending on the respondents' interpretation of the question. Some respondents included children who did not live at home and/or children 18 years old and over. The various interpretations were possibly elicted from Question #2, which was confusing to the respondents. When coding we had to check the answer to Question #3. The problems dealt with question explicitness and intra-questionnaire consistency. In order for questions to be explicit, it must be clear what information is being sought. It was suggested that future questionnaires include one or any combination of the following questions, depending on the information needed. "How many children do you have in your family?" "How many children live in your home?"

2. Answer for each child you have:

		Child # 1	Child # 2	Child ∦ 3	Child #4
1.	Has child visited or been visited by doctor since the tornado? (CHECK IF ANSWER IS YES)			· ·	
· .	Total number of visits with doctor <u>since</u> tornado? (Write number)		Northwest Miners	-	
٠.	Total number of days missed school because of illness since tornado? (Write number)				
ī.	Total number of days child was patient in hospital since tornado? (Write number)	***************************************			
e.	Indicate nature of illness (e.g., colds, broken leg, measles, appendicitis, etc.)				

Question 2 should state, "Answer for each child you have <u>under 18</u> years of age."

Questions #2a - d: Specify if all blanks are to be filled in with either a check, number, or zero. Where numbers are applicable, state that the blank needs to be filled with either a number or zero. When the respondents left blanks, we were unable to determine if the respondent meant none or did not answer. The instructions stated, 'Write Number.' Possibly some respondents took that to mean numbers other than zero.

Questions #2a - b: Questions need to state if visits to the doctor for check-ups are to be included. Some respondents responded negatively to the question, "Has child visited or been visited by doctor since the tornado?" and then wrote in "only for check-ups."

Question #2d: Needs to specify if inpatient or outpatient. The question did not differentiate between those who were taken to the emergency room and those who were patients in a hospital.

Question #2e: The quality of data gained from this question was poor because the question was not explicit. Some respondents understood "Indicate nature of illness," to mean circle the appropriate illness listed in the example. Instructions needed to state, "List the illnesses (since the tornado) for each child." The space for responses needed to be divided to allow the respondent to discriminate between child #1, #2, #3, and #4. In most cases the respondents lumped all illnesses of their children together.

f. Has child received services of <u>or</u> have you or your spouse talked over any problem this child has had with any of the following agencies or persons <u>since</u> the tornado?

persons since the tornado:				
	Child # 1	Child # 2	Child #3	Child # 4
Minister or priest?				
Crisis Center?				
School Summer Counseling Program Juvenile Court? Emergency Support Services? Family Services? Children's Mental Health Program	-			

Question #2f: In the question asking which agencies had been used for services it was suggested that the agencies for school age children

be listed separately under the heading, "Answer only if child is in school."
This would have simplified the coding process, because school counselor, school nurse, and school summer counseling program had to be coded "not applicable" if the child was not in school. Also, the respondents should be allowed to answer "Other Agencies," for those not included in the list, and there should be a space provided for the agency to be written in.

-	Did child attend 1 year?			
1.	Is child going to now as before the			

Questions #2g - h: It was not clear what type of response was indicated because there were no specific instructions. Some respondents answered yes/no, and others filled in the names of the schools that the child had attended.

Question #2g: In order to discriminate between pre-school, nursery school, kindergarten and grades 1-12, space should be provided for "grade in school." Some parents answered that their children were in school, and, in checking their ages, we found that they were of pre-school age. The question needs to be specific as to which school year the question is referring, i.e., '75-'76, '74-'75 etc. Otherwise, questionnaires mailed out during the summer would have some people filling in the grade for the past school year and others for the coming school year.

Question #2h did not take into consideration those children who attended another school temporarily but returned to the same school. Also, some children attended a different school because they changed grades, moved or changed buildings within the same school system.

Question #2i needed to specify, 'Write number or zero." It seemed to be under the category of questions "Check Only if Answer is Yes." Many respondents left it blank. The word "different" is difficult to interpret. The question needs to indicate if the respondent is to include the school that the child is now attending if it is the same school that the child was attending at the time of the tornado. It is unclear what information is wanted. Some respondents filled in the number of "different" schools that the child had attended and indicated that it was because the child had changed grades or buildings within the same school, i.e., elementary to jr. high. Some respondents answered "O" when the child was in the same school before and after the tornado and others answered "1".

Questions #2j - t: (see page 41) Questions that apply to school-age children should be under a separate heading. Most respondents did not answer questions j - 1 for their non-school-age children, but some did answer them for their preschool-age children. There was a tendency for respondents to stretch the applicability of the questions in order to apply them to their non-school-age children. When the answer of a question depends on whether or not the child was in school it is necessary to specify what is meant by school....K - 12, 1 - 12, pre-school, or nursery school.

Question #2m: "Has child been more or less nervous and excited about storms since the tornado?" The word "apprehensive" or "anxious" seems more appropriate than "excited". The word "excited" may connote

	How many children below 13 years	old are in	your fai	mily?	_(Write n	number)
•	Answer for each child you have:		Child #1	Child #2	Child #3	Child #4
	Has child visited or been visited since the tornado?(CHECK IF ANSW					
•	Total number of visits with doctor tornado? (Write				appaile konstrukturaga.	-
•	Total number of days missed school of illness since tornado? (Write					************
•	Total number of days child was pandospital since tornado? . (Write					
•	Indicate nature of illness (e.g. broken leg, measles, appendicities	3				
	en grande de la companya de la comp La companya de la co	<u>.</u>		V		শ
				-		
•	Has child received services of or your spouse talked over any problems had with any of the following persons since the tornado? CHECK ONLY IF ANS	lem this chi ; agencies o	1d		,	
	Minister or priest? School counselor?				******************************	
	School nurse?					
	Crisis Center?			~~~~	According to making	
	Guidance Center? Benjamin 7. Lee Health (
	Interfaith representativ	re?				
	School Summer Counseling	; Program? .				
	Juvenile Court?	es?				
	Family Services? Children's Mental Health	Program? .				
	Did child attend 1974-75 school y	ear?	-	a-Mind Insurance	***************************************	
	Is shild going to same school now					
•	the tornado?	• • • • •				

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THIS PAGE ONLY IF YOU ARE PRESENTLY A PARENT OF ANY

dis.	asters on special m	is known of the ave children. This is needs, if any, of c ether other service	s an effort children, a	to obt nd what	ain some service	solid:	informati	on on
1.	How many	children below 18	years old	are in	your fam	ily?	_(Write n	umber)
2.	Answer E	or each child you b	nave:		Child	Child #2	Child #3	Child
а.		l visited or been ve tornado?(CHECK II	-			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-
ъ.		mber of visits with						
c.		mber of days missed as since tornado?						-
d.		wer of days child since tornado? . (·
e.		nature of illness eg, measles, append					ماري	. *
	e.		** ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
		And the second second						
		• .						
£.	your spou	l received services use talked over any with any of the fol	problem t	his chi	ld			
	persons s	cince the tornado? CHECK ONLY	IF ANSWER	IS YES				,
		Minister or priest						
		School counselor?	•, • • •					-
		School nurse? YMCA?				~ ~~~~		
	ŧ .	Police?						
		Crisis Center?						
		Guidance Center?.						***************************************
		Benjamin 7. Lee He	ealth Cente	r?			-	-
		Interfaith represe Encounter?						
		· ·	*					
		School Summer Cour Juvenile Court? .	seling Pro	gram: .				
		Emergency Support	Services?					
		Family Services?.						
		Children's Mental	Health Prog	gram: .				
3•	Did child	attend 1974-75 sc	hool year?		angagagaphanisman			-
h.		going to same scho						4
i.	How many since the	different schools tornado?	has child a	attende	d ·			-

Answer the questions on this page $\underline{\text{only}}$ if you are presently a parent of any children under 18 years old.

something quite different from nervous. It is not clear if "nervous" and "excited" are meant to be synonomous or if they identify two different emotional states. Consequently the data from this question lack specificity and present problems for interpretation.

Question #2q: "Has child been more or less helpful around the house since the tornado?" Does this question take into account developmental stages and increased maturity as age increases?

Question #2r: "Has child been crying more or less since the tornado?"

The wording of the question assumes that the child is in a state of crying.

Suggested wording: "Has child cried more or less since the tornado?"

Question #2s: "Has child been more or less nervous and excited since the tornado?" Same as Question #2m. Suggest that the word "excited" be changed.

3.	Would	you p	lease	i	no	iic	at	te	tŀ	ıe	£c	11	Low	ing nnformation	for all y	our ch	ıildren.
														Age at Last	Sex	:	
														Birthday	Female	Male	
																-	
		Child	#2.	•	٠	•	•	•	٠	٠	•	•	٠			-	
		Child	<i>#</i> 3														
		Child	#4.	•	•		•	•			•	•	•		-		
		~	"	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•				

Question #3 specifies that information is requested for "all your children." Some respondents gave that information. In doing so, it was not clear if the child listed as #1 on the first page was to be child #1 in this question. It seemed confusing to some respondents. On occasion they filled in the children's names over the numbers. Explicit information was needed as to which child should be considered #1. In regard to spacing, the sex category question could have been moved closer to the age question. Directions for filling in the sex might have helped. This

question was frequently omitted. The respondent should fill in the grade of the child in the available space to the right of the sex question. The other option would be to ask the grade question when dealing with questions about school. For simplicity for both respondents and coders this question (#3) should be placed on the first page in the same format as the other questions.

4. On the basis of your own personal observations do you feel that perhaps there are no special problems for children as a result of disaster?

Question #4's wording was ambiguous, and respondents made comments indicating the same. It did provide for expression of the respondents' feelings and thoughts and was usually answered in one sentence or more.

TITITUDES AND OPINIONS OF ZENIANS

of job tornado job, ci	ease look at the following list of organizations and indicate what each of them did in providing services or helping after and since of the services. If you think they have done a very good job, circle VG, and a rele G, a poor job, P, or a very poor job VP. If you have no ge of the organization's work, circle NK.	the good
	Greene Memorial Hospital VG G P VP NK	
	Interfaith	
	Senior Citizens	
	Encounter VG G P VP NK	
	Guidance Center	
	Local government VG G P VP NK	
	Local police	
	Local banks	
	Local churches	
	HUD (Housing & Urban Development Dept.) VG G P VP NK	
	SBA (Small Business Administration) VG G P VP NK	
	Greene Co. Public Health Department . : VG G P VP NK	
	Greene Co. Welfare Department VG G P VP NK	
	Ohio Unemployment Service VG G P VP NK National Guard VG G P VP NK	
	National Guard	
	Disaster Aid Grant Program VG G P VP NK	
	Xenia Daily Gazette VG G P VP NK	
	648 Board and Staff	
	onarded o House Medica Hograms vo G 1 vi ma	
	School Summer Counseling Program VG G P VP NK	
	Disaster Follow-Up Volunteers VG G P VP NK	
	Benjamin F. Lee Health Center VG G P VP NK 1 Emergency Support Services VG G P VP NK	
	ce the tornado have <u>you yourself</u> received the services of, or talk ur problems with any of the following. In 1974? In 1975? Both y (Check only if you received services or talked with them, otherwi leave blank.)	ears?
	1974 (after the tornado) 1975	
	Family doctor. Senior Citizens group.	:
	Crisis Center	
	A general hospital	
	Encounter	
	Guidance Center	
	Minister or priest	
	School counselor Benjamin F. Lee Health Center. Emergency Support Services	
Wou.	ing all things together, how would you say things are these days? Id you say that you are Very happy? Pretty happy? Not happy? Or Very unhappy?	
4. Com	pared with your life today, how were things before the tornado? e you happier? Not quite as happy? or About the same?	
TURN OV	ER PAGE PLEASE TURN OVER PAGE PL	CASE

	. 5.	Everyone experiences some problems in everyday living. (Check one) Compared to before the tognado would you say that you have experienced more, fewer, or about the same number of problems in everyday living?
	6. mar	Below is a list of some problems in everyday living. Please make a check k after each one that has been a problem for you since the tornado.
		Transportation? Family problems? Unhappy in present neighborhood? Children too far from school? Unable to obtain welfare assistance?
		Too far from shopping district? How to spend spare time? Family member in trouble with the law? Unable to obtain food stamps? Decrease in family income?
		Inadequate recreation programs for school age children?
	7. log	Below is a list of reactions and problems, many of a physical and psycho- ical nature, common to many people. Before the tornado, and at any time the tornado, have you experienced any of the following? (Check only if you have experienced any of them, otherwise leave blank.)
		DEFORE THE SINCE THE tornedo tornedo
		Nervous about storms?
		Sleeping problems?
		Colds, flu, allergies?
		Unable to concentrate on things?
		Heart problems? Nightmares? Generally nervous and excited?
		Bowel or bladder problems?
		Skin problems such as rashes and hives? Feeling depressed or low in general?
	0. ways	, ,
	9.	Have you taken sleeping pills since the tornado? No Yes If yes, have you increased or decreased amount since the tornado?
. :	10.	Have you taken energy or pep pills since the tornado? No Yes If yes, have you increased or decreased amount since the tornado?
	11.	Have you taken tranquilizers since the tornado? No Yes
3	Much	(Answer if married only.) Compared to before the tornado, is the relation-between you and your spouse more or less satisfying? Would you say it is more satisfying now? More satisfying? About the same? Less saying? or Much less satisfying?

ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS OF XENIANS

of job o tornado, job, cir	ase look at the following list of organizations and indicate what kind each of them did in providing services or helping after and since the If you think they have done a very good job, circle VG, and a good cole G, a poor job, P, or a very poor job VP. If you have no see of the organization's work, circle NK.	
**************************************	Greene Memorial Hospital.	
	Crisis Center	
	Local governmentVG G P VP NK Local policeVG G P VP NK Local banksVG G P VP NK Local churchesVG G P VP NK	
	648 Board and Staff	
	School Summer Counseling Program VG G P VP NK Disaster Follow-Up Volunteers VG G P VP NK Benjamin F. Lee Health Center VG G P VP NK Emergency Support Services VG G P VP NK	
	e the tornado have you yourself received the services of, or talked r problems with any of the following. In 1974? In 1975? Both years (Check only if you received services or talked with them, otherwise leave blank.) IN 1974(after the tornado) 1975 Family doctor. Senior Citizens group. Crisis Center.	?
	A general hospital	
	Minister or priest	
	School counselor	
Would	ng all things together, how would you say things are these days? I you say that you are Very happy? Pretty happy? Not nappy? or Very unhappy?	
Were	ared with your life today, how were things before the tornado? you happier? Not quite as happy? or About the same?	
Would the	yone experiences some problems in everyday living. (check one) d you say that you have experienced more, fewer, or about same number of problems in everyday living since the tornado?	
ship say	wer if married only). Compared to before the tornado, is the relation- between you and your spouse now more or less satisfying? Would you it is Much more satisfying now?, More satisfying?, About the now as before?Less satisfying? or Much less satisfying?	

1.	below is a list of reactions and problems common to many people. have you
	experienced any of the following, before or after the tornado? (Check only if you have experienced any of them, otherwise leave blank) BEFORE tornado AFTER tornado
	Nervous about storms?
	Headaches?
	Stomach problems or ulcers?
	Heart problems?
	Generally nervous and excited?
	Bowel or bladder problems?
	General weakness?
arc	Would you say that your visiting back and forth with relatives and friends bund Xenia has increased or decreased compared to before the tornado, has it remained about the same since the tornado? (Check one)
GEN 9a.	Male? b. Black? White?
10a.	the tornado?
	Total loss Major loss Minor loss No damage
ъ.	What about loss or damage to your: Car? Furniture? Personal belongings? Business property?
c.	What was your total dollar loss (including both home and business)? No loss \$10,000 to 15,000
	Loss under \$1,000 \$15,000 to 20,000 Loss under \$5,000 \$20,000 to 30,000
	\$5,000 to 10,000\$30,000 or over
d.	Did your family have to leave your home overnight because of the tornado? No Yes (if YES, check how long: Overnight only? 2-3 days? 2 weeks or so? four weeks or more?
e.	At the time of the tornado, did you own or rent the place you lived in? Own Rent
f,	At the time of the tornado, how many years had you lived in your home? Under 1 year 6 to 10 years 16 to 20 years 1 to 5 years 11 to 15 years More than 20 years
11a.	Did you have a job at the time of the tornado? NoYes(full time or part time)
ъ.	What do you consider your main job or occupation? (Indicate if retired, housewife or student)
12a.	What is the last year of schooling you completed? Grade school
b.	What was your marital status at the time of the tornado? Single? Married? Widowed? Separated? Divorced?
c,	Would you consider your family life style to be that of: Upper middle class? Working class? Middle class? Lower class? Upper class?
d.	
. ~	NoYes(if YES, what and date?
е.	How does the assistance that your household received in recovering from the tornado compare to the help that others in the community received? Greater the SameLess Did not receive any help

13. The following statements are about your attitudes towards different things in life. Each statement gives you a chance to express your own feeling. There are no right or wrong answers. It's your opinion we need.

For	each	item below circle: 1 for ALMOST ALL THE TIME 2 for OFTEN		
		3 for SOMETIMES 4 for SELDOM	s O	19 14 19 14
		5 for NEVER	M E S	
		0	T E	
		F	I L	
		ALL T THE E	M D	
		TIME N	<u>S</u> <u>M</u> <u>4</u>	NEVER
	a. b.	Have you felt in good spirits?	3 4	5
	υ.	How often have you had crying spells or felt like it?	3 4	5
	c.	Have you had any trouble going to sleep		. <u></u>
	d.	and staying as leep?	3 4	5
		great challenge and are the better for it?	3 4	5
	e.	How often have you felt alone & helpless? 1 2	3 4	5
	f.	How often have you felt that people don't care what happens to you? 1 2	3 4	5
	g.	How often have you felt quite self-		
	•	confident to meet practically any kind of problem?	3 4	5
	h.	How often have you felt that life is	J 4	
	. 4	hopeless?	3 4	5
	i.	Have you thought that recent experience shows you can handle crisis better than		-
		you once thought you could?	3 4	5
	j.	How often have you thought of suicide? 1 2	3 4	5
	k.	Have you felt that you are bothered by all sorts of ailments in different	7 .	
		parts of your body?	3 4	5
	1.	Have you ever had periods of days or	• •	
		weeks when you couldn't take care of things because you couldn't get going? 1 2	3 4	5
	m.	When things haven't turned out, how		
	n.	often would you say you blame yourself? 1 2 How often have you felt other people	3 4	5
		are so helpful?	3 4	5
	0.	Have you felt closer to other people? 1 2	3 4	5
	p.	Have you tended to feel tired in the	J 4	
		morning?	3 4	5
	q.	Have you felt that your life has changed so much that you are powerless to control		
		it? 1 2	3 4	5
	r.	Have you sometimes wondered if anything is worthwhile anymore?	3 4	
	s.	How often would you say that things haven't	3 4	-5
•		turned out the way you wanted them to? 1 2	3 4	5
	t.	How often have you thought that you are		
		fortunate to be living in such an		
		exciting period of history? 1 2 How often have you felt that you don't	3 4	5
		enjoy doing things anymore? 1 2	3 4	5
		How often have you had trouble with sleeping? 1 2	2 A	
		Have you had loss of appetite?	3 4 3 4	5 5
	х.	Have you thought that your future looks		
		bleak?	3 - 2 4	5
		Have you felt wonderful about the world		
	z.	in general?	3 4	5
		closer than before? 2	3 4	. 5

10 6	end up, there are some mostly background questions: Male Female
14.	Are you presently living at the same address as you had PRIOR to the April 1974 tornado? No Yes If NO: How many different addresses have you had
	since the tornado?(give number)
15.	Is the address you now have a temporary address? NoYes
16.	Has your marital status changed since the tornado? NoYes
17.	What is the composition of your household? (Check one) Single person? Couple? Couple with children? Couple with children? Other? (What)
18.	
19.	What is your present job situation? (Check only one) Employed full time by others? Retired? Self-employed? Non-working mother? Part-time worker? Student? Unemployed or laid off? Other? (What)
20.	Was your job interrupted by the tornado? NoYes
21.	How many jobs have you had since the tornado?(Write number)
22.	Were any of your relatives or kin killed and/or injured in the tornado? NoYes(Check all that apply) If YES: Close relative killed? Distant relative killed? Close relative injured? Distant relative injured?
24.	How did your losses in the tornado compare with the losses of others? No losses suffered?
	Much greater? Greater? About the same? Much less?
25.	Did you collect any insurance due to the tornado? NoYes
26.	(If suffered property losses) How much of your dollar loss was not covered by insurance? Almost all Most About half Some Very little
27.	How would you say your physical health has been since the tornado as compared to before? Has it been: Much worse? A little worse? About the same? A little better? Much better?
28.	How have you felt emotionally or mentally since the tornado as compared to before? Would you say: Much worse? A little worse? A little better? Much better?
	K YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE. THE STATISTICAL RESULTS OF THE SURVEY DE RELEASED TO THE LOCAL MASS MEDIA.
ADDR	SE TAKE THESE GREEN SHEETS AND ENCLOSE THEM IN THE ALREADY STAMPED, ALREADY ESSED ENVELOPE AND PUT IT IN THE MAILBOX SO THAT IT WILL GET TO THE DISASTE ARCH CENTER, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO 43201.

ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS OF XENIANS

	1. Please look at the following list of organizations and indicate what kind of job each of them did in providing services or helping after and since the tornado. If you think they have done a very good job, circle VG, and a good job, circle G, a poor job, P, or a very poor job VP. If you have no knowledge of the organization's work, circle NK.
	Greene Memorial Hospital
	Crisis Center
-	Local government VG G P VP NK Local police VG G P VP NK Local banks VG G P VP NK Local churches VG G P VP NK
	648 Board and Staff VG G P VP NK HUD (Housing & Urban Development Dept.) VG G P VP NK SBA (Small Business Administration) VG G P VP NK Kenia Daily Gazette VG G P VP NK
	School Summer Counseling Program VG G P VP NK Disaster Follow-Up Volunteers VG G P VP NK Benjamin F. Lee Health Center VG G P VP NK Emergency Support Services VG G P VP NK
	2. Since the tornado have you yourself received the services of, or talked over your problems with any of the following. In 1974? In 1975? Both years? (Check only if you received services or talked with them, otherwise leave blank.) IN 1974(after the tornado) 1975
f a	Family doctor
	A general hospital
	Minister or priest
	School counselor
	3. Taking all things together, how would you say things are these days? Would you say that you are Very happy? Not too happy? or Very unhappy?
	4. Compared with your life today, how were things before the tornado? Were you happier? Not quite as happy? or About the same?
74	5. Everyone experiences some problems in everyday living. (check one) Would you say that you have experienced more, fewer, or about the same number of problems in everyday living since the tornado?
	6. (Answer if married only). Compared to before the tornado, is the relationship between you and your spouse now more or less satisfying? Would you say it is Much more satisfying now?, More satisfying?, About the same now as before? Less satisfying? or Much less satisfying?
	TURN OVER PAGE PLEASE TURN OVER PAGE PLEASE

after each one that has been a problem for you since the tornado.
Concern over being personal victim of crime? Living too far from close friends and relatives? How to deal with government bureaucracies? Family member in trouble with the law? Unable to obtain food stamps? Children too far from school? Possibility of losing job? Transportation problems? Living too far from close friends school age children? No good way or place to find and meet new friends? Having little voice in plans for rebuilding Kenia? Too far from shopping district? How to spend spare time? Unable to obtain welfare assistance? Unhappy in present neighborhood? Decrease in family income? Legal problems?
8. Would you say that your visiting back and forth with relatives and friends around Xenia has increased or decreased compared to before the tornado, or has it remained about the same since the tornado? (Check one)
GENERAL BACKGROUND: (Check all appropriate items) 9a. Are you female? b. Black? White?
10a. Did you lose or suffer damage to your house or dwelling as a result of the tornado? Total loss Major loss Minor loss No damage
b. What about loss or damage to your: Car? Furniture? Personal belongings? Business property?
c. What was your total dollar loss (including both home and business)? No loss\$10,000 to 15,000 Loss under \$1,000 \$15,000 to 20,000 Loss under \$5,000 \$20,000 to 30,000 \$5,000 to 10,000 \$30,000 or over
d. Did your family have to leave your home overnight because of the tornado? No Yes (if YES, check how long: Cvernight only? 2-3 days? a week or so? 2 weeks or so? four weeks or more?
e. At the time of the tornado, did you own or rent the place you lived in?
f. At the time of the tornado, how many years had you lived in your home? Under 1 year 6 to 10 years 16 to 20 years 1 to 5 years 11 to 15 years More than 20 years
lla. Did you have a job at the time of the tornado? NoYes(full time or part time)
.b. What do you consider your main job or occupation? (Indicate if retired, housewife or student)
12a. What is the last year of schooling you completed? Grade school High school graduate Some college Some high school Technical school College graduate
b: What was your marital status at the time of the tornado? Single? Married? Widowed? Separated? Divorced?
C. Would you consider your family life style to be that of: Upper middle class? Working class? Middle class? Lower class?
d. Have you experienced another disaster before?(EXCLUDE war situations) NoYes(if YES, what and date?
e. How does the assistance that your household received in recovering from the tornado compare to the help that others in the community received? Greater the Same Less Did not receive any help

7. Below is a list of some problems in everyday living. Please make a check

13. The following statements are about your attitudes towards different things in life. Each statement gives you a chance to express your own feeling. There are no right or wrong answers. It's your opinion we need.

	•					
For	each	item below circle: 1 for ALMOST ALL THE TIME				4 34
		2 for OFTEN		S		
		3 for SOMETIMES 4 for SELDOM		0		•
		5 for NEVER		M		
		3 202 1101100		E	S	
			. 0	T	E	
			F	I	L	
			LL T		D	•
		T)	HE E		0	
		<u> TI</u>		<u> </u>	M	<u>NEVER</u>
	a.	Trained Jon Education Based of Parameter 1	[2	3	4	5
	Ъ.	How often have you had crying spells	, ,			-
			L 2	. 3	4	5
	c.	Have you had any trouble going to sleep	L 2	3	4	- 5
		and ordying objects to	L 4	. ,	-7	,
	d.	Have you felt that you have met a great challenge and are the better				
			L 2	3	4	5
	e.		1 2		4	5
	٠.	now offen have you felt alone a nouprose.				
	£	How often have you felt that people don't				
			1 2	. 3	4	5
	g.	How often have you felt quite self-				
		confident to meet practically any kind				
		of problem?	L 2	. 3	4	5 .
	h.	How often have you felt that life is				
		hopeless?	1 2	. 3	4	5
*	i.	Have you thought that recent experience				
		shows you can handle crisis better than		_	٠.	
			1 2		4	5
	j.	How often have you thought of suicide?	1 2	3	4	5
	k.	Have you felt that you are bothered by				
		all sorts of ailments in different	1 2	. 3	4	5
	1.		1. 4.	. ,		,
	1.	Have you ever had periods of days or weeks when you couldn't take care of				
			1 2	3	4	5
	m.	When things haven't turned out, how			•	3
			į. 2	. 3	4	5
	n.	How often have you felt other people				
		are so helpful?	Ĺ 2	3	4	
	0.	Have you felt closer to other people?	L 2	. ·3	4.	5 .
	р.	Have you tended to feel tired in the				
			L 2	3	4	5
	q.	Have you felt that your life has changed				
		so much that you are powerless to control				4
		it?	L 2	. 3	4	- 5
	r.	Have you sometimes wondered if anything is				
		worthwhile anymore?	L 2	. 3	4	5
		How often would you say that things haven't		_		
		turned out the way you wanted them to? 1	. 2	. 3	4	5
	t.	How often have you thought that you are	1			
		fortunate to be living in such an		2	<i>t</i> .	e
	u.	exciting period of history?	. 2	3	4	5
	u.	enjoy doing things anymore?	. 2	. 3 .	4	5
	17	How often have you had trouble with		٠.	**	,
	٧.	sleeping?	. 2	3	4	5
	w.	Have you had loss of appetite?			4	5
	ж.	Have you thought that your future looks			•	
		bleak?	. 2	3	4	5
				-	r	-
	у.	Have you felt wonderful about the world				
	•	in general?	. 2	. 3	4	5
	z.	Have you felt that your family is much				
		closer than before?	. 2	3	4.	5
تدووا البالد	DA cm	OVER PLEASE TURN PAGE OVER PLEASE	Tree 1 2 2 2 2 4	ם א מייי	Othir	DIEA OT
HOLM	1 41/5/2	TORN THEADE TORN TAGE OVER THEADE	TOWN	EW/JT.	OVER	PLEASE

To e	end up, there are some mostly background questions:
14.	Are you presently living at the same address as you had PRIOR to the April 1974 tornado? No Yes If NO: How many different addresses have you had
	since the tornado? (give number)
15.	Is the address you now have a temporary address? No Yes
16.	Has your marital status changed since the tornado? No Yes If YES, in what way?
17.	What is the composition of your household? (Check one) Single person? Single perent with children? Couple? Couple with grandparents and Couple with children? Other? (What)
10.	What was your age on your last birthday? (Write in years)
19.	What is your present job situation? (Check only one) Employed full time by others? Retired?
	Part-time worker? Student?
20.	Was your job interrupted by the tornado? NoYes
	Under one week? One month? One week or so? Two months? Two weeks? Three months or longer?
	Two week or so? Two months: Two weeks? Three months or longer?
	Two weeks? Three months or longer? Three weeks? Haven't worked since?
21.	How many jobs have you had since the tornado?(Write number)
22.	Were any of your relatives or kin killed and/or injured in the tornado?
	No Yes (Check all that apply) If YES: Close relative killed? Distant relative killed? Close relative injured? Distant relative injured?
23.	What about close friends?
	None killed or injured
	Yes, some killed Yes, some injured
24.	How did your losses in the tornado compare with the losses of others? No losses suffered?
	Much greater? Greater? About the same? Much less?
25.	Did you collect any insurance due to the tornado? NoYes
26.	(If suffered property losses) How much of your dollar losswas <u>not</u> covered by insurance? Almost all Most About half Some Very little
(How would you say your physical health has been since the tornado as compared to before? Has it been: Much worse? A little worse? About the same? A little better? Much better?
28.	How have you felt emotionally or mentally since the tornado as compared to before? Would you say: Much worse? A little worse? A little better? Much better?
	YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE. THE STATISTICAL RESULTS OF THE SURVEY BE RELEASED TO THE LOCAL MASS MEDIA.
ADDRE	E TAKE THESE GREEN SHEETS AND ENCLOSE THEM IN THE ALREADY STAMPED, ALREADY SSED ENVELOPE AND PUT IT IN THE MAILBOX SO THAT IT WILL GET TO THE DISASTER ARCH CENTER, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO 43201.

ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS OF XENIANS

1. Please look at the following list of organizations and indicate what kind of job each of them did in providing services or helping after and since the tornado. If you think they have done a very good job, circle VG, and a good job, circle G, a poor job, P, or a very poor job VP. If you have no knowledge of the organization's work, circle NK.
Greene Memorial Hospital VG G P VP NK Red Cross VG G P VP NK Interfaith VG G P VP NK Semior Citizens VG G P VP NK
Crisis Center
Local governmentVG G P VP NK Local policeVG G P VP NK Local banksVG G P VP NK Local churchesVG G P VP NK
648 Board and Staff ,
School Summer Counseling Program VG G P VP NK Disaster Follow-Up Volunteers VG G P VP NK Benjamin F. Lee Health Center VG G P VP NK Emergency Support Services VG G P VP NK
2. Since the tornado have you yourself received the services of, or talked over your problems with any of the following. In 1974? In 1975? Both years? (Check only if you received services or talked with them, otherwise leave blank.) IN 1974(after the tornado) 1975
Family doctor. Senior Citizens group. Crisis Center.
A general hospital
Minister or priest
School counselor Benjamin F. Lee Health Center. Emergency Support Services
3. Taking all things together, how would you say things are these days? Would you say that you are Very happy? Pretty happy? Not too happy? or Very unhappy?
4. Compared with your life today, how were things before the tornado? Were you happier? Not quite as happy? or About the same?
5. Everyone experiences some problems in everyday living, (check one) Would you say that you have experienced more, fewer, or about the same number of problems in everyday living since the tornado?
6. (Answer if married only). Compared to before the tornado, is the relationship between you and your spouse now more or less satisfying? Would you say it is Much more satisfying now?, More satisfying?, About the same now as before? Less satisfying? or Much less satisfying?
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	7a.	Since the tornado, has your use of alcohol changed? (if non-drinker, check here, otherwise indicate below)
		Increased? Remained the same? Decreased?
	b.	Since the tornado, has your use of sleeping pills changed? (if non-user, check here, otherwise indicate below) Increased? Remained the same? Decreased?
	c.	Since the tornado, has your use of energy or pep pills changed? (if non-user, check here, otherwise indicate below) Increased? Remained the same? Decreased?
	ď.	Since the tornado, has your use of tranquilizers changed? (if non-user, check here, otherwise indicate below) Increased? Remained the same? Decreased?
***	arou	Would you say that your visiting back and forth with relatives and friends and Xenia has increased or decreased compared to before the tornado, las it remained about the same since the tornado? (Check one)
		RAL BACKGROUND: (Check all appropriate items) Are you female? Male? b. Black? White?
	10a.	Did you lose or suffer damage to your house or dwelling as a result of the tornado? Total loss Major loss Minor loss No damage
	ъ.	What about loss or damage to your: Car? Furniture? Personal belongings? Business property?
	c.	What was your total dollar loss (including both home and business)? No loss \$10,000 to 15,000 Loss under \$1,000 \$15,000 to 20,000 Loss under \$5,000 \$20,000 to 30,000 \$5,000 to 10,000 \$30,000 or over
	d.	Did your family have to leave your home overnight because of the tornado? No Yes (if YES, check how long: Overnight only? 2-3 days? a week or so? 2 weeks or so? four weeks or more?
	e.	At the time of the tornado, did you own or rent the place you lived in? Cwn Rent
	f.	At the time of the tornado, how many years had you lived in your home? Under 1 year 6 to 10 years 16 to 20 years 1 to 5 years 11 to 15 years More than 20 years
	lla.	Did you have a job at the time of the tornado? No Yes(full time or part time)
	ъ.	What do you consider your main job or occupation? (Indicate if retired, housewife or student)
	12a.	What is the last year of schooling you completed? Grade school
	b.	What was your marital status at the time of the tornado? Single? Married? Widowed? Separated? Divorced?
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	с.	Would you consider your family life style to be that of: Upper middle class? Working class? Middle class? Lower class? Upper class? ,
	d.	Have you experienced another disaster before?(EXCLUDE war situations) No Yes (if YES, what and date?
	e.	How does the assistance that your household received in recovering from the tornado compare to the help that others in the community received? Greater the Same Less Did not receive any help
	*	
	4	

13. The following statements are about your attitudes towards different things in life. Each statement gives you a chance to express your own feeling. There are no right or wrong answers. It's your opinion we need.

For	each	item below circle: 1 for ALMOST ALL THE TIME 2 for OFTEN					
•		3 for SOMETIMES 4 for SELDOM			S O		
		5 for NEVER			M E	s	
			AL]	T C I M 1	E L D	
			TH	E 1	5 . E	0	\$112 C772 D
	a.	Have you felt in good spirits?	IM 1		$\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{5}{3}$	<u>M</u>	NEVER 5
	ь.	How often have you had crying spells or felt like it?	1	:	2 3	4	5
	с.	Have you had any trouble going to sleep and staying asleep?	1	,2	2 3	4	5
	d.	Have you felt that you have met a great challenge and are the better	1		2 3	4	5
	e.	for it?. How often have you felt alone & helpless?	ī		2 3	4	5
	f.	How often have you felt that people don't care what happens to you?	1		2 3	4	5
	g.	How often have you felt quite self- confident to meet practically any kind	- -		-	•	
	h.	of problem?	1		2 3	4	5
٠.	i.	Howe of the have you left that file is hopeless?	1	2	2 3	4	5
		shows you can handle crisis better than you once thought you could?	- 1		2 3	4	5
1 1	j.	How often have you thought of suicide?	ī		3	4	5
	k.	Have you felt that you are bothered by all sorts of ailments in different					
			- 1	2	2 3	4	5
		weeks when you couldn't take care of things because you couldn't get going?	1	2	2. 3	4	· ·5
	m.	When things haven't turned out, how often would you say you blame yourself?	1	ż	2 . 3	4	5
	n.	How often have you felt other people are so helpful?	1	2	2 3	4	5
	0.	Have you felt closer to other people?	1	. 2	2 3	4	5
	р.	Have you tended to feel tired in the morning?	1	2	2 3	4	5
	q.	Have you felt that your life has changed so much that you are powerless to control					.*
		it?	1	2	. 3	4	5
	s.	worthwhile anymore?	1	2	3	4	5
	1	turned out the way you wanted them to?	1	2	3	4	5
		How often have you thought that you are fortunate to be living in such an					
	u.	How often have you felt that you don't	1	. 2	. 3	4	5
-		enjoy doing things anymore?	1	2	3	4	5
	w.	sleeping?	1 1	2		4 4	.5 .5
		Have you thought that your future looks bleak?	1	2	. 3	4	5
		Have you felt wonderful about the world					, =
	z.	Have you felt that your family is much	1	2		4	5
יא כרו זייוי		closer than before?	1	2	,3	4	5
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	14.	Are you presently living at the same address as you had PRIOR to the April 1974 tornado? No Yes
		If NO: How many different addresses have you had since the tornado? (give number)
	15.	Is the address you now have a temporary address? NoYes
	16.	Has your marital status changed since the tornado? No Yes
	17.	What is the composition of your household? (Check one.)
		Single person? Single parent with children? Couple? Couple with grandparents and children?
		Other? (What)
	18.	What was your age on your last birthday? (Write in years)
	19.	What is your present job situation? (Check only one.) Employed full time by others? Retired?
		Self-employed? Non-working mother?
		Part-time worker? Student? Student? (What)
	20	
	20.	Was your job interrupted by the tornado? NoYes
		Under one week? One month?
		One week or so? Two months? Two weeks? Three months or longer? Haven't worked since?
		Three weeks? Haven't worked since?
	21.	How many jobs have you had since the tornado? (Write number)
	22.	Were any of your relatives or kin killed and/or injured in the tornado? No Yes (Check all that apply.)
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	If YES: Close relative killed? Close relative injured? Distant relative injured? Distant relative injured?
	23.	What about close friends? Wone killed or injured
	24.	Were you or anyone in your household injured or hurt in the tornado?
		YOU: No Yes (if treated in hospital or by doctor, check here) HOUSEHOLD: No Yes (if treated in hospital or by doctor, check here)
	25.	How did your losses in the tornado compare with the losses of others?
•		No losses suffered? Much greater? Greater? About the same? Much less?
	26.	Are industrial and economic development serious problems for Xenia? Very serious Fairly serious Not serious at all
	27.	Are building and housing <u>serious</u> problems for <u>Xenia?</u> Very serious <u>Fairly serious</u> Not serious at all
	26.	How would you say your physical health has been since the tornado as compared to before? Has it been? Much worse? A little worse? About the
		same? A little better? Much better?
	29.	How have you felt emotionally or mentally since the tornado as compared to before? Would you say: Much worse? A little worse? About the same? A little better? Much better?
		X YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE. THE STATISTICAL RESULTS OF THE SURVEY BE RELEASED TO THE LOCAL MASS MEDIA.
	ADDRI	SE TAKE THESE GREEN SHEETS AND ENCLOSE THEM IN THE ALREADY STAMPED, ALREADY ESSED ENVELOPE AND PUT IT IN THE MAILBOX SO THAT IT WILL GET TO THE DISASTER ARCH CENTER, THE ONIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO 43201.