

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Disaster Risk Reduction

Baseline Study of Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur Districts)

March 2013

The survey is undertaken by “Earthquake Preparedness for Safer Communities” EPS Project implemented in Kathmandu Valley by British Red Cross and Nepal Red Cross Society. The study covers 5 Municipalities and 9 VDCs / locations of the three districts of the valley.

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1. Summary of Findings of KAP Survey

This Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) survey was undertaken by “Earthquake Preparedness for Safer Communities” EPS Project implemented in Kathmandu Valley by British Red Cross and Nepal Red Cross Society. The study covers 5 Municipalities and selected 9 VDCs / locations of the three districts of the valley. The following is the summary of the findings.

1.1 Knowledge

As per this survey, a large majority of the people in Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts) know that earthquake can happen here any time. Most people know that earthquake is due to natural causes. They also note that poor building structures and non structural items falling on household members are likely to be the cause of death during an earthquake.

Only few respondents knew of earthquake preparedness practices such as a Go Bag. Though most people had heard of “Duck Cover Hold” procedures, not many noted it upon further questioning. Upon being questioned on what they will actually do on an event of an earthquake, about half the respondents noted that they would run to open spaces for safety and only a small portion said they would “Duck Cover Hold”.

Respondents informed that there were existing human resources (such as people trained in First Aid) in the communities and they can help community in case of an earthquake disaster. People acknowledged there was need for supporting older people and people with special needs during an earthquake.

Following is the summary of findings for the Knowledge part of the survey:

1. **Earthquake message received and source:** A majority, 73.7%, of the 3615 respondents of Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts) have received some sort of earthquake message from media or another community source. The gap found is that about one quarter (26.3%) of the respondents who have not received any earthquake related message. The mass media including TV, radio, and newspapers was cited by 64% of the 2664 respondents who noted they had received earthquake message.
2. **Know source of information:** A little more than half, 56.7% of 3615 respondents, in the three districts noted they knew where to get information about earthquake.

3. **Possibility of an earthquake:** About nine out of ten respondents (92.2%) noted that there is a possibility of earthquake in the Kathmandu valley. This shows most people are aware of the possibility of earthquake disaster.
4. **Know cause of earthquake:** 69.2% of 3615 respondents in the three districts answered that they knew the cause of earthquake.
5. **Cited reason for earthquake:** When given a multiple choice on cause of earthquake, a significant majority (86.8%) of respondents in the three districts noted correctly that it was due to natural causes. Given the view of some 15.2% and 2.9% of respondents that earthquake could be due to divine or other causes respectively, there is need to continue to emphasize the science behind earthquake in future messages such as plate tectonics.
6. **Know the cause of death in an earthquake:** A large majority, 87.5 per cent of the total 3615 respondents in the three districts noted that they know what cause/s death in an event of earthquake and the rest said they did not know. Most respondents who said they know the cause of death noted collapsing wall (42.9%), being buried (27.1%) and unsecured items (18.4%) as main reasons for death in an event of an earthquake.
7. **Knowledge of Go Bag:** Only about one fifth or 19.6% of respondents (709 people out of 3615 people) had knowledge of a "Go Bag".
8. **Know something about First Aid:** 33.5% of respondents in Lalitpur, 38.5% of respondents in Bhaktapur, 39.4 % of respondents in Kathmandu noted having heard and learned some things about First Aid.
9. **First Aid Trained in household:** About a quarter of 3615 respondents (25.3%) noted they had First Aid trained person in the household.
10. **Duck, Cover, Hold:** A good majority, 71.42% of 3615 respondents, in the three districts noted they had heard of "Duck, Cover, Hold,". There is still a gap of 28.57% respondents in the three districts who do not know of the issue, and there is need for creating awareness on the matter.
11. **When do you Duck Cover Hold:** Most (93.1%) of the 1033 respondents who knew of the issue and where further questioned on the matter said that 'Duck Cover Hold' is to be done immediately upon sensing earthquake.
12. **What to do in an event of earthquake:** Slightly more than half the respondents noted moving to open space as a reaction to earthquake event (graph 10). A significant number of 18.7% noted not knowing what to do. 6.3% noted staying in safe place. 5% noted staying under the table and

similarly 4.7% noted staying under the bed. These make up 80.7% of the respondents. The rest 21.3% of respondents noted various things, only 0.4% said duck cover hold.

13. **Need to support disabled people:** 3.8% respondents in the three districts noted need to support disabled people in their household in an event of an earthquake. 2.1% respondents in Kathmandu and Bhaktapur and 6.2% respondents in Lalitpur said there was need to support disabled people in their households.
14. **Need to support elderly:** 6.2% respondents in the three districts noted need to support elderly in their household an event of an earthquake.

1.2 Attitude

As per this survey, a majority of the people in Kathmandu valley noted that earthquake is caused by nature and not a punishment of god. Given this rational, most people also see the need to work together at household and community levels to prepare for such an event. They are enthusiastic to contribute where possible such as by learning First Aid. They also noted wider community awareness, community cooperation, community structures (committees) and planning are necessary and should be initiated for earthquake preparedness. Most respondents noted the fact that issue of community preparedness was important and it should be pursued.

Respondents noted fire, flood, disease epidemic, storm, and land slide as possible other disasters. The general problems of respondents mainly included load shedding, drinking water, lack of employment etc.

The following is a summary of Attitude part of the survey:

1. **Support community in disaster:** A large percentage of respondents in the three districts, about 90%, said they should support community in disaster. The majority of the (87-92.1%) respondents of all three districts noted this perception. 85.9% of respondents in the three districts noted they were interested in serving community for earthquake preparedness.
2. **Disaster and punishment of god:** 60.1 % of respondents of the three districts said disaster do not happen as a punishment of god. However, this was found to be cited by about 10% less respondents of Lalitpur (52.1%) as compared to Bhaktapur (61.4%) and Kathmandu (63.1%).

3. **Importance of disaster preparedness:** About 65% of the respondents in the three districts said that disaster preparedness is important. More respondents in Lalitpur (80.8%) said it was important than in Kathmandu (61.5%), and Bhaktapur (59.7%).
4. **Need to turn off gas and electricity:** About 66.1% said that turning off gas and electricity is important. Significantly more respondents in Lalitpur (80.8%) were found to be aware of the fact than in Kathmandu (59.9%) and Bhaktapur (64.4%).
5. **Need for community awareness:** 92.4% of the respondents in the three districts said there is a need for community awareness and capacity building for a preparedness plan. The need was felt by nine out of ten respondents in all the districts. That is, it was noted by 93.5%, 92.1%, 91.5% of respondents in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur respectively.
6. **Responsibility of community for disaster preparedness:** 87% of respondents in the three districts said the community is responsible for disaster preparedness. A very high number of respondents in Kathmandu (90.4%) and a large majority of respondents in Lalitpur (88.3%) and Bhaktapur (83%) noted the same.
7. **Personal Interest in First Aid to help in disaster:** More than 70% of the respondents in all the three districts noted they wanted to learn First Aid and this was useful during a disaster. This shows a good opportunity to support them and enhance preparedness.
8. **View on aftershocks:** 86% of the respondents in the three districts said aftershocks after an earthquake are possible. A large majority of the respondents in all the districts were aware of this fact. 84.4%, 86.9%, 78.4% of respondents in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur noted the same.
9. **Disaster preparedness plan by community:** 87.2% said there is a need to prepare a disaster preparedness plan by the community. About an equal majority of the people in Kathmandu (88.3%), Lalitpur (88.3%) and Bhaktapur (85.6%) districts noted the same.
10. **Preparedness after an earthquake:** 90% said there is a need to continue to address preparedness after an earthquake event as well. This was noted by about a majority of the respondents in Kathmandu (92.1%), Lalitpur (91%) and Bhaktapur (88.4%).
11. **Need for special committee:** 87.6% said there is a need for a special committee at VDC and ward level for disaster preparedness. This was noted by a large majority of the respondents in Kathmandu (89.6%), Lalitpur (88.4%) and Bhaktapur (84.3%).
12. **Other possible disasters:** Respondents in three districts noted fire (32.5%), flood (9.3%), disease epidemic (4.5%), storm (4.4%), and land slide (4.3%) etc. as possible other disasters or problems.

13. **General problems at the moment:** The general problems of respondents mainly included load shedding, drinking water, lack of employment etc. There were 18% respondents who were optimistic and did not cite any ongoing problems.

1.3 Practice

As per this survey, a majority of the respondents in Kathmandu valley mentioned that they obtained information about earthquake from mass media, and some people noted they obtained information from community outreach programs.

About half the respondents noted that they used mobile as communication tool and less people noted they used internet, and a significant minority noted they did not use both.

Only one fifth of the respondents have done assessment of homes for earthquake safety. Similarly, only a small portion of the households had actually prepared plans or had pre-arranged meeting points. Very few people kept whistles to use in an event of disaster. Similarly, only very few respondents (3.9% of 3615 total respondents) had Go Bags. This indicates that although there is awareness in regards to a possibility of an earthquake event, there is lack of preparedness in the vast majority of the households and communities.

About half the respondents were house owners. Out of them some new builders noted they were following building codes and many respondents noted they consider earthquake safety during repairing homes. A larger number of the respondents noted they have secured non structural items from falling.

Very few people noted they had planned for people with special needs in case of an earthquake.

The following is summary of information for the Practice part:

1. Practice in assessing information on earthquake:

Sources of Information for earthquake related messages: As per practice of 2664 respondents who said they knew source of information for earthquake message, we find that TV ranks first (for it was noted by 29% of these respondents), Radio ranks second (noted by 20% of respondents), and Newspaper ranks third (noted by 15% of respondents). These were the three most noted sources as per this order. These three sources were cited by 64 percent of these 2664 respondents. It was followed by internet (noted by 15% of respondents), school (noted by 10% of respondents) and training by Red Cross (noted by 5% of respondents). The above given six sources were cited by 86 percent of these 2664 respondents who noted they knew a source of information.

Source of information for particularly Duck Cover Hold: 1033 respondents answering the question for source of information on the matter have cited following sources: TV (30.1% of 1033 respondents), training by red cross (13.4%), school (12.3%), newspaper (10.6%), radio (8.6%), training by NGO (5.3%), from friends (4.8%), from children (3.8%), internet (3.6%), at work (2.3%), billboard (1.16%), and training booklets (0.68%).

2. **Assessment done in their household for earthquake risk:** In three districts of Kathmandu valley, 21.8% of the respondents had actually assessed their environment for earthquake risk. There is obvious need to encourage more people to do the same.
3. **Actually have an earthquake safety plan:** In the three districts, it is noted only 13.9% of respondents noted they had an earthquake safety plan.
4. **Prepared emergency supply:** While about 69.1% of the respondents in the three districts noted that there may be need to prepare emergency supply to meet needs during a possible earthquake event, only about 14.7%, 18.6%, and 19.4% of the respondents in Bhaktapur, Kathmandu and Lalitpur respectively said they have actually maintained such supplies.
5. **Pre-arranged meeting point:** In the three districts it is noted only 15.1% of respondents noted they a pre-arranged meeting point.
6. **Keep a whistle to use in emergency:** In regards to keeping a whistle for emergency needs only few respondents, 2.7% of 3615 respondents, noted that they kept it.
7. **Planned for special needs people in mind in case of earthquake:** Only 4 respondents in Lalitpur, a higher number 12 respondents in Bhaktapur, and 24 respondents in Kathmandu noted they have planned for people with special needs.
8. **Followed building codes during construction:** It is found that 533 respondents (27.2%) of the 1959 respondents (home owners) questioned on the matter noted that they have followed building codes during construction. This is highest in Lalitpur with 30.8 percent of the respondents, followed by 26.3 percent of respondents of Bhaktapur, and 25.6 percent of respondents of Kathmandu.
9. **Earthquake safety taken into consideration during repairing:** It is found that at least a about quarter, 486 (24.8%) respondents, of 1959 respondents questioned on the matter have noted they consider earthquake safety while repairing.
10. **Secured items from falling during earthquake:** 40% of the total 3615 respondents in the three districts noted they had secured items from falling.
11. **Communication tools used:** Communication tools noted where mobile phone by a little more than half, 1819 respondents out of the total 3615 respondents. Other tools noted were internet (24.3%),

mobile sms (4.5%), facebook (4%) etc. There were sizable portion of the 3615 respondents, 15.8% or 572 people, who did not use any tools noted.

1.4 Recommendations

1. **Media/means for providing earthquake message:** Provide earthquake preparedness message through a combination of mass media (TV, Newspaper, Radio) which is readily accessible by most people. In addition to this, undertake community outreach activities (orientation, training) to reach the remaining people and to promote greater discussion and involvement on earthquake preparedness. Inform from where people can access right information (NRCS, CDMC) and how people can take part for preparedness in their communities. Utilize communication tools most used by the people (mobile and internet) as well as peer to peer education methods were applicable. Provide opportunities for children and women to learn and be prepared for earthquake preparedness. This can be done by school orientations and household visits.
2. **Correct message with focus on behavioural change:** Continue to emphasize in messages the science behind the cause of earthquake and inform people not be fatalistic about it but to prepare for the same. Continue to emphasize that being aware is good but being ready in terms of having made assessments, having a plan, and practicing the plan is needed.
3. **Empower communities and set up local structures and plans:** Take advantage of the interest of people for contributing towards preparedness, and undertake projects to establish local structures (CDMC) and plans for disaster / earthquake preparedness. Mobilize local communities (and the various stakeholders) and local government to provide priority to these plans and own the plans. Facilitate the structures (committees) and plans to be developed in a participatory manner.
4. **Holistic plans with focus to ensure participation and practice:** Help develop holistic plans at the community level. Create awareness on these holistic plans and how all people can take part for safety and to help each other. Emphasize what can be done at individual, household and community levels (such as assessment of homes, household plans, keeping whistle, Go Bag, Duck Cover Hold, fastening of non structural items, open area for meeting point etc). Follow up on household level to ensure people actually practice what they have learned.
5. **Address needs of people who need special attention:** Emphasize needs of people who need special attention in case of earthquake such as disabled, sick, and elderly.

6. **Simulate to practice and be prepared:** Undertake earthquake safety simulation in communities for awareness raising and for ensuring people and communities practice what they learn.
7. **Highlight safety in all construction and repairs by awareness raising, capacity building and advocacy:** Continue to emphasize safety in building construction and repairs and in managing non structural measures and train people skilled on such construction. Advocate to promote earthquake safety during construction and maintenance of private or public building and infrastructures.
8. **Train people for preparedness and promote Red Cross spirit as a spirit of all:** Train and set up cells of people in the various locations who can activate as first responders, and first aid service providers in the communities. Link these people to work coherently as per the community preparedness plans. Share with these people the spirit of Red Cross movement to support human dignity and life in face of disaster. The feeling to serve their communities is present in the people, and sharing Red Cross spirit will help to enhance the same as a common value.
9. **Strengthen local / district NRCS:** Improve capacity (sub chapters) of local Nepal Red Cross in the various locations so they can coordinate well with the new structures (committees) and train people's cells (first responders and first aid people).
10. **Linkage with NRCS wider plans and Nepal disaster reduction strategy:** Link community level plans to wider district plans and NRCS plan for the valley for coordination, and link with Nepal's disaster risk reduction strategy to advocate for support for the local plans.

2. Introduction

2.1. Earthquake Preparedness for Safer Communities:

The “Earthquake Preparedness for Safer Communities” Project is being implemented by British Red Cross in partnership with Nepal Red Cross Society. The project is funded completely by “The Department for International Development (DFID)” and is currently implemented in 3 districts within the Kathmandu Valley : Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, and Lalitpur districts. The Project period is (February 2012 to March 2015).

This project has two strategic objectives.

Objective one: Multi-hazard risk reduction interventions targeted at communities in 46 of the 110 municipal (urban) wards, and 26 VDCs of the Kathmandu Valley.

This component address the issue of low levels of disaster risk awareness amongst at risk population, lack of local level organisation for risk reduction, to address the need in terms of number and capacity local first responders (including first aid and LSAR cadre).

Objective two: Strengthening of NRCS existing capacity in the districts to respond to a large-scale disaster such as a catastrophic earthquake in the Kathmandu Valley.

This component is to address empower the NRCS membership network in the locations to react to disaster as first responders, and to enhance the response mechanism of National Disaster Response Team and the three District Chapters in the valley.

This survey is undertaken to as per this project.

2.2. Knowledge, Attitude, Practice (KAP) Study: an overview

The study done is called *Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study* because this study measures a person’s knowledge, attitude, and practices (behavior) on a certain topic. The study is designed for a particular setting on a specific issue. In this case, the setting is the Kathmandu Valley and issue is Earthquake.

The meaning of Knowledge, attitude and practices in regards to the study are further elaborated here. The “knowledge” possessed by a community refers to their understanding of that topic. The word “attitude” refers to their feelings toward this subject, as well as any preconceived ideas they may have towards it. The word “practice” refers to the ways in which they demonstrate their knowledge and attitudes through their actions.

Map of Data Collected area –shaded area:



2.3 Objective of the study:

1. To understand the knowledge, attitudes and practices of at-risk communities towards disaster preparedness
2. To recommend strategies that would improve and build on the effectiveness of the current project design with regard to disaster risk communication and awareness raising.
3. To use it as a baseline for monitoring and evaluating changes in communities KAP towards the end of the project.
4. To contribute and inform disaster management initiatives of the NRRC members as well as the DRR community of Nepal

2.4. Methodology

Sample size :The study used simple random sampling based on Centric Systematic Area Sampling procedures. The results can be extrapolated to the whole population with a confidence level of 95% and an accuracy of + or – 5%.

Total Sample size determination:

- 5 Municipalities, 3 District VDCs and 66 Project operation areas therefore $9 \times 384 = 3456$ subjects required
- Urban areas are not homogenous therefore 50% of the wards and VDCs included in the sample (randomly selected)
- Sample size per location was low but wider coverage

- Sampling points were randomly selected (CSAS method) using satellite imagery and GPS coordinates
- Survey team used GPS to navigate to the sampling points
- Individual houses then randomly selected using random number
Sampling locations (Google photographs) are provided in annex.

Questionnaire: A structured questionnaire was prepared using the key messages that were developed by the NRRC communication group and finalized after input from various stakeholders. The questionnaire is presented in annex.

Survey Team set up and training: A survey team of 100 surveyors were recruited, From them, 50 teams formed with one male one female member each. In addition, 1 supervisor per 3 team was recruited trained and assigned.

The questionnaire was shared with the team during the orientation workshop. At this orientation, the team was introduced to the survey sheet. The training included sampling techniques and field procedures for the survey, a detailed review of the questionnaire, general interviewing techniques, “dos and don'ts”, and practice interviews.

Collection of information: Interview conducted separately in a private, quiet environment, and females interviewing females and vice versa. The survey started first week of March, and completed within 2 weeks.

Tabulation and analysis: Tabulation for analysis of data was undertaken as follows. The data generated through structured interviews was coded and entered into a database using SPSS software, which was later validated by the team. From the database, it was also seen that every respondent answered all the questions in the survey. Errors detected during the data validation stage were referred back to the original questionnaire and corrections were made accordingly. Once all data were revalidated, the analysis stage began.

The data analysis was undertaken as follows. Using epinfo7 software, an initial analysis of the data was carried out. The data was analyzed primarily at two levels:

- a) Geographic variation (5 municipalities, 3 Rural VDC by District and EPS operation area)
- b) Gender, Age and other socio-economic variations

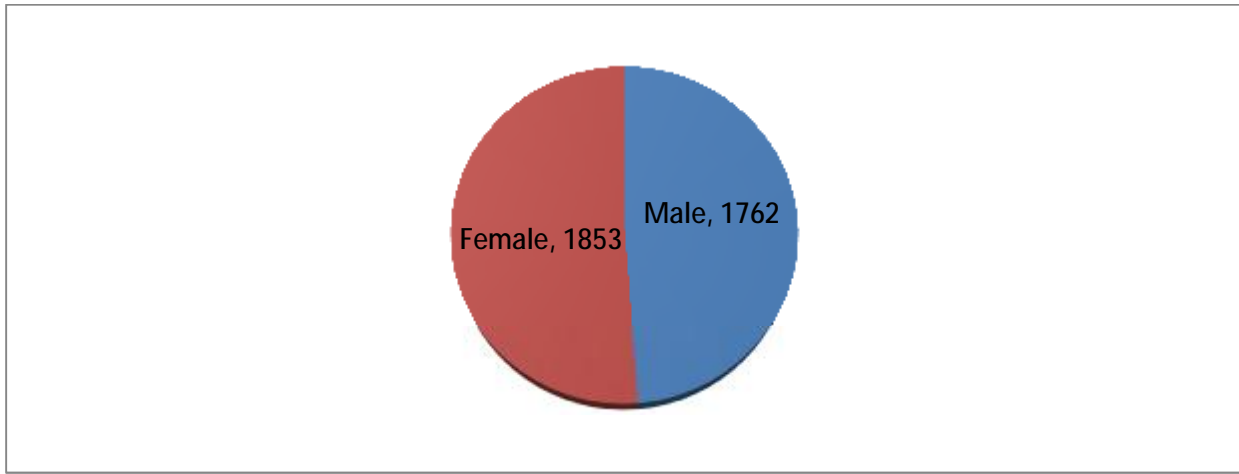
Notation on limitation of the survey: The capa district of the team in undertaking this study was quite limited particularly since it was the first time for most of them. Therefore, a series of capa district building events for the team were conducted prior to the start of the study. Time was another factor taken into consideration as the field work was to be planned in a manner so not to delay other planned project activities. This was the reason for selection of a small sample of respondents in relation to the total population of the project area.

3. Overview of the respondents

3.1. Gender

In regards to gender, the respondents were about evenly divided, with 48.7% male and 51.3 % females out of the total 3615 people (graph1): Gender balance of respondents was maintained in each of the locations surveyed.

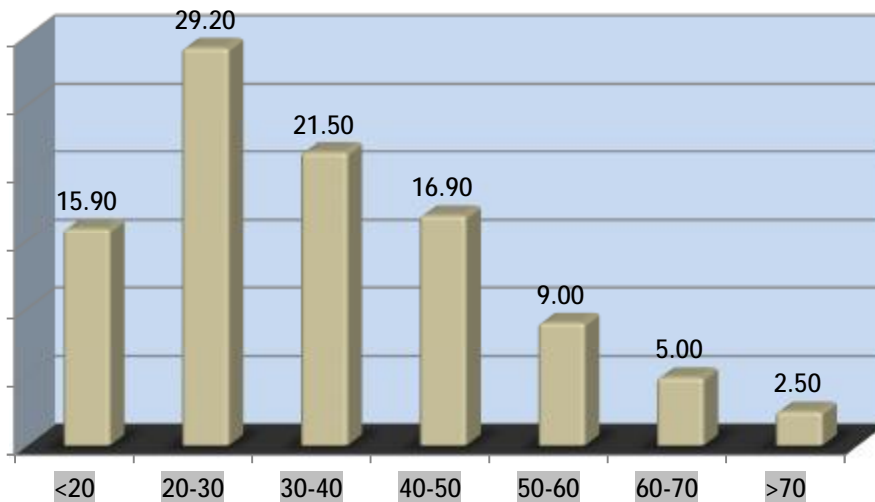
Graph 1: Gender: 48.7% male and 51.3 % females



3.2. Age

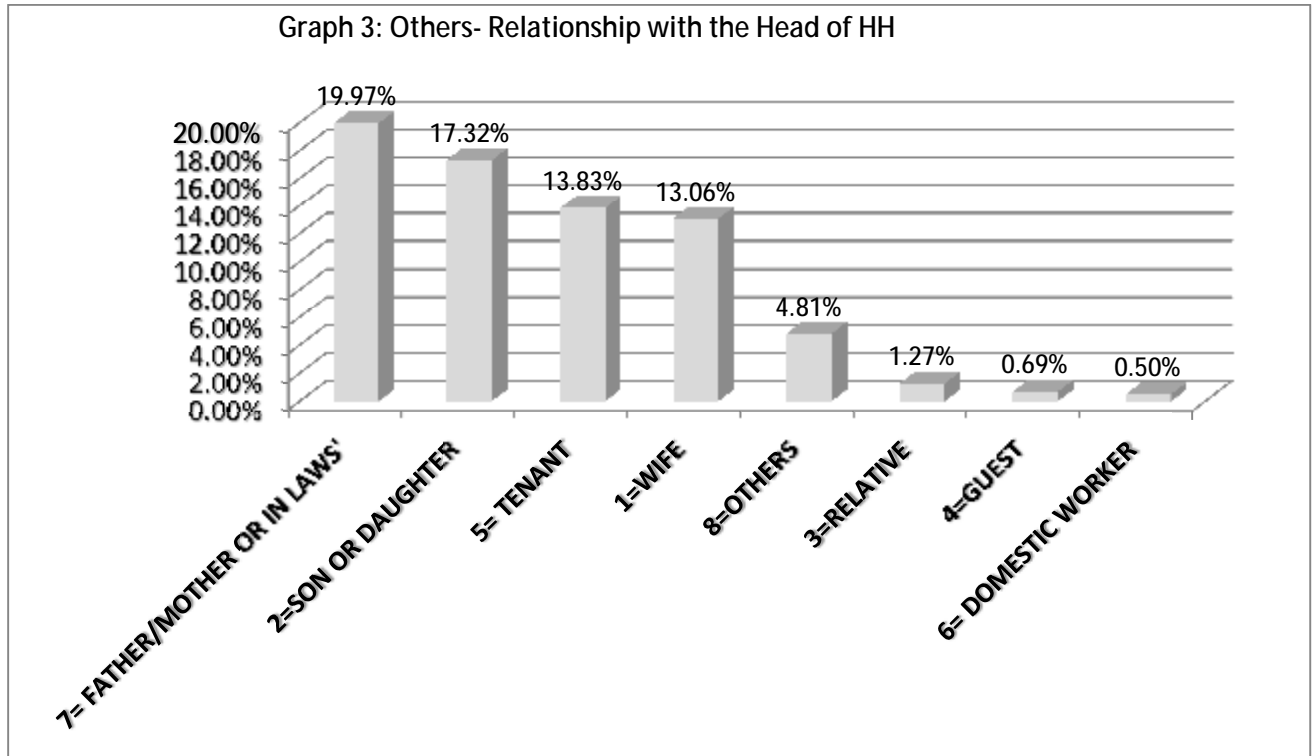
The study obtained information from respondents of all age groups of above 20 (graph 2). Respondents from all age groups were covered under the study as to understand knowledge of disaster risk reduction across a cross-section of the population.

Graph 2: Respondents (%) per age group in years



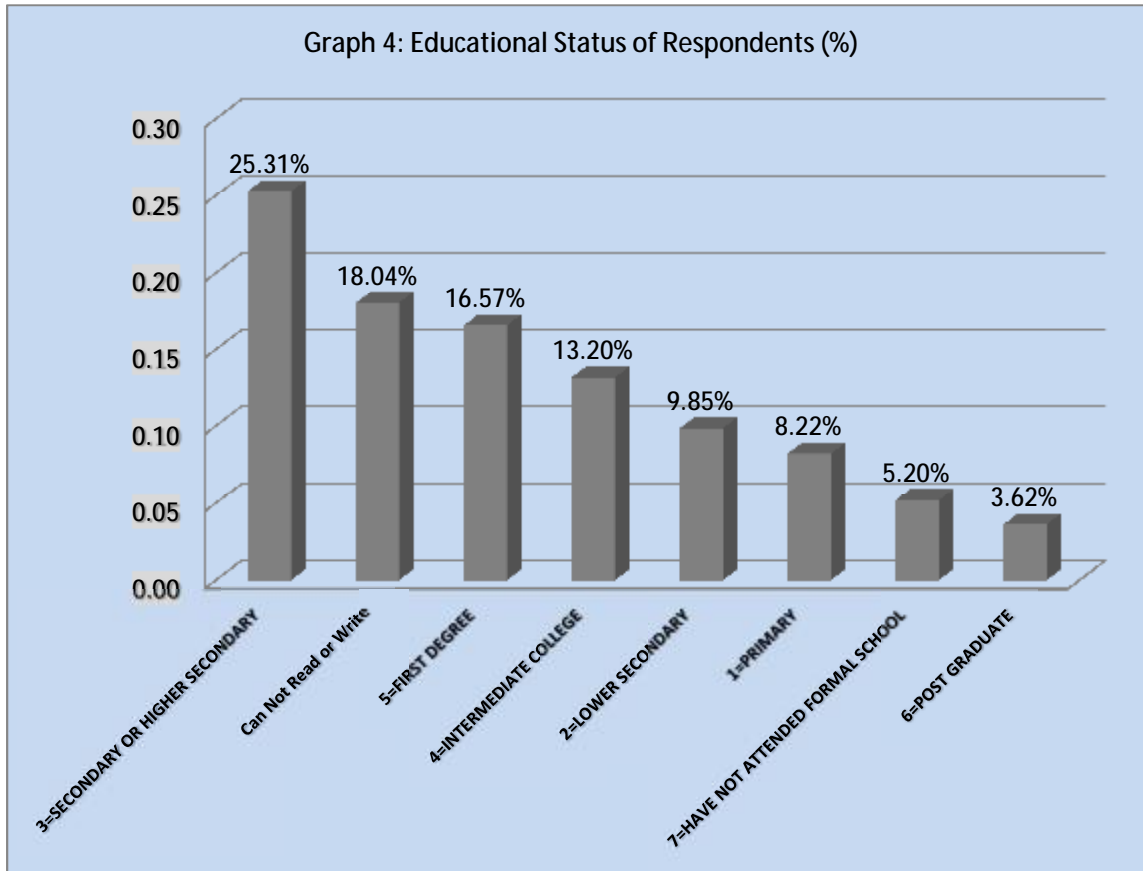
3.3. Relation of Respondent with the Head of the Households

About one third, 28.5%, of respondents in the three districts were household heads, and 71.5% of respondents were others as noted in following graph (graph 3). A wide range of household members, and tenants and domestic workers were included in the respondents. These included son and daughters (19.7%), wife (13.06%), relative (1.27%), guest (0.695), and domestic worker (0.5%). A large portion the respondents were tenants 13.83% in the urban setting.



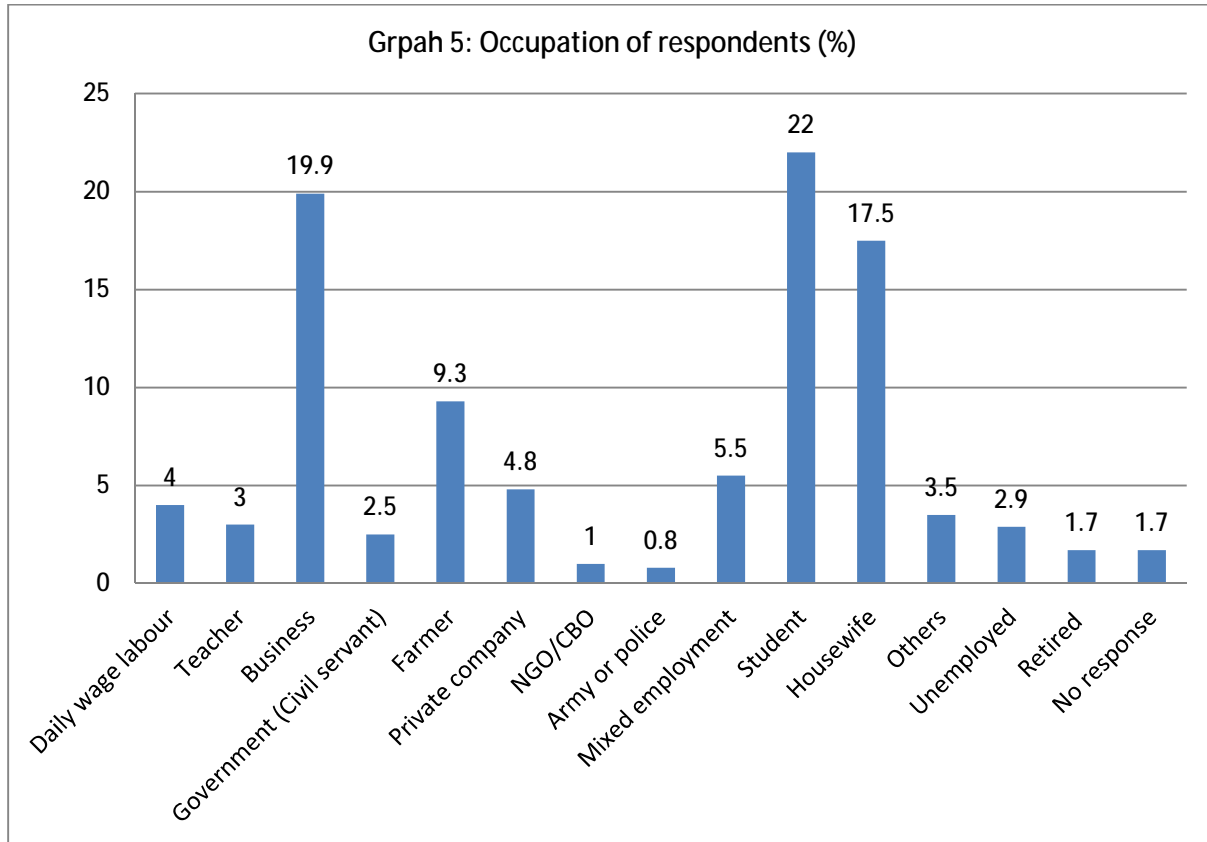
3.4 Educational Status

About 18.04% of the respondents were illiterate, and about 5.2% were literate but had not attended school (graph 4). The large majority, two thirds of the respondents, were educated to various levels. This included primary level education - 8.22% of the respondents, lower secondary education - 9.85% of the respondents, higher secondary or secondary education - 25.31% of the respondents, and intermediate college - 13.20% of the respondents, and graduates - 16.57% of the respondents and post graduate - 3.62% of the respondents.

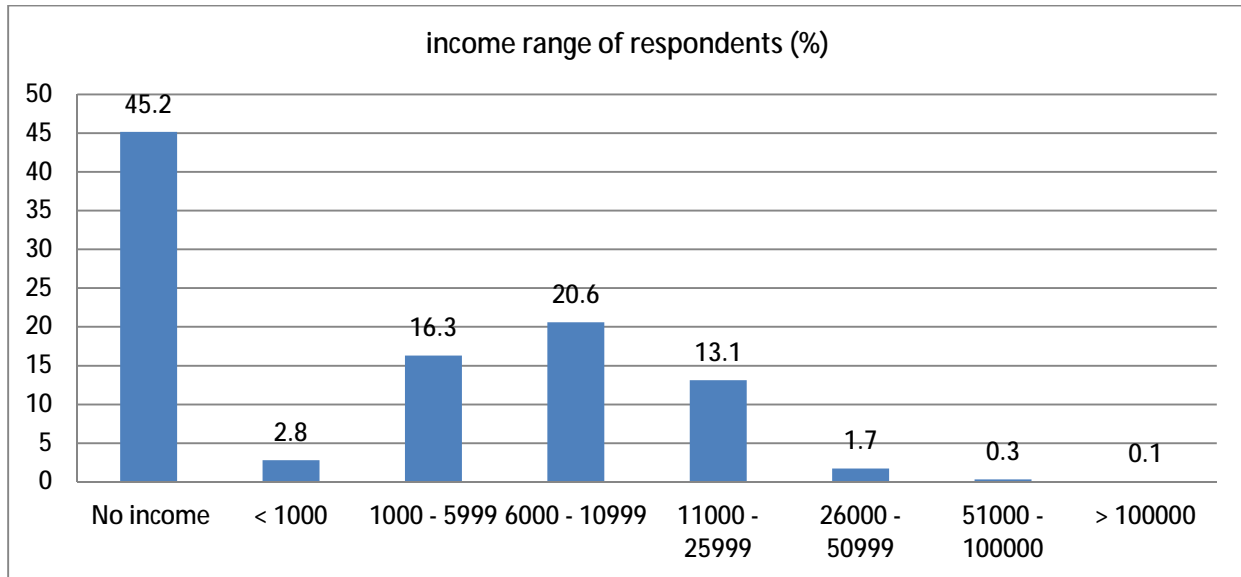


3. 5. Economic status and Income

Employment status (graph 5): The respondents were active in the economy as professionals such as business men (19.9% of respondents), government officials (2.5%), private company workers (4.8%), teacher (3%), and army or police (0.8%). Others were wage labourers, farmers, and there were many housewives and students as well. Others included elders who were now spending a retired life.

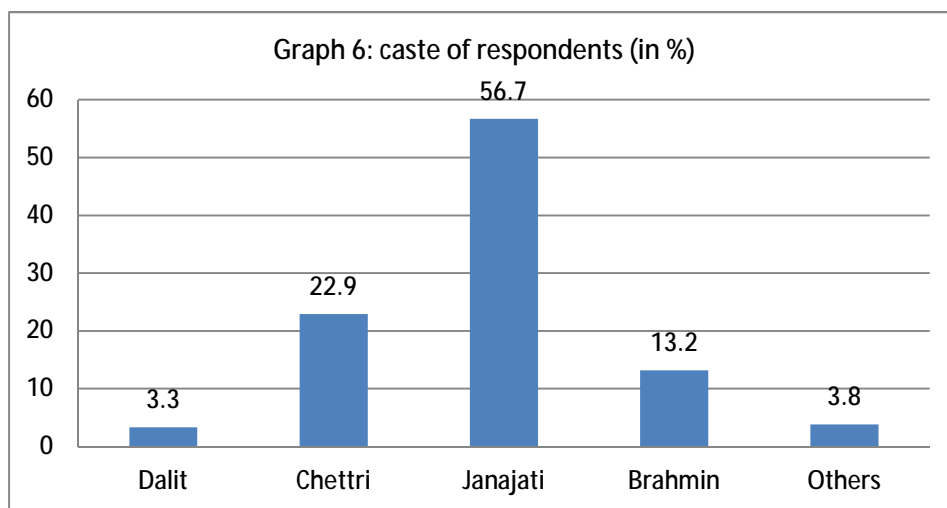


Monthly income range: The income analysis showed that there was significant percentage of respondents who did not indicate any income. These include students and house wives who contribute to their homes and economy but not showing income in monetary terms. There were about 19.1% respondents noting income of less than 6000/- Rs. 20.6 percent of respondents noted income of less than Rs. 6000-10999/-. 13.1% noted income of Rs. 11000-25999/- only. There were only 2.1% with more than 26000/- income per month.



3.6. Social background of respondents

Caste groups: A large majority (98.2%) agreed to relate or reveal their caste background. Out of those noting their caste, slightly more than half (56.7%) belong to various ethnic groups, 22.9% were Chettri and 13.2% were Brahmin and 3.3% were Dalit (graph 6). 3.8% were noted to be of other caste / groups.



Language spoken: About half (49.8%) of respondents noted they speak *Nepali* language, and slightly less (45.6%) noted they spoke *Newari*. 1.7% of respondents said they spoke Limbuwan and the remaining 2.9% spoke other languages. These were *tamang, urdu, magar, maithali, hindi, rai, danwar, tharu, Limbu, and Bhojpuri*.

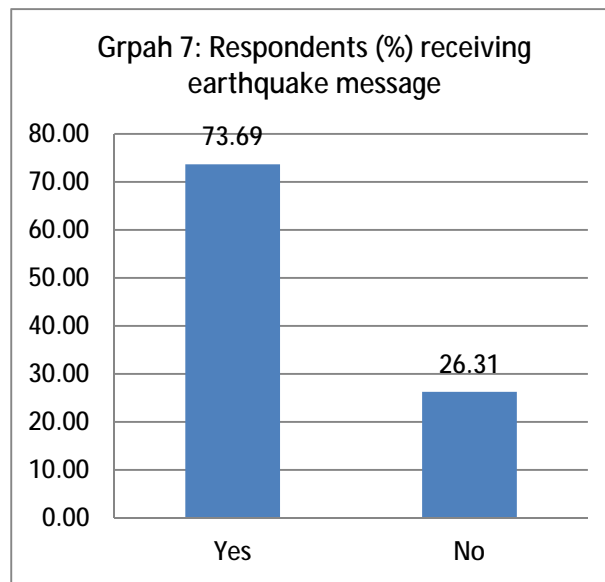
The interviewers felt that 92.3% of respondents could reply in Nepali well, and only about 7.7% were not able to reply in Nepali, however, it is noted that only in 3.9% of cases translator was needed. This lesser number is due to ability of interviewer, a local person, to understand the respondents dialect.

4. Findings of the KAP study

For ease of presentation the questions are listed in an order that is easy to follow by the respondents and readers. These include mix of questions such as on knowledge, attitude and practice. The final section reviews the attitude or perception part once again.

4.1. Earthquake related messages

Of the total 3615 respondents in the three districts, 266 respondents noted receiving earthquake related message. This is 73.7% of the total 3615 respondents (graph 7 and table 1). The gap found is that about one quarter (26.3%) of the respondents have not received any earthquake related message. There was some variation when we break down the information as per the three districts.



Percent of respondents receiving earthquake related message was lowest in Lalitpur district (66.6% of respondents), then came Kathmandu district (74.4% of respondents), and was highest in Bhaktapur district (76.9% of respondents). The notable finding is that three quarters of people acknowledged that they had received some sort of earthquake message.

Table 1: Received Earthquake related messages or not?

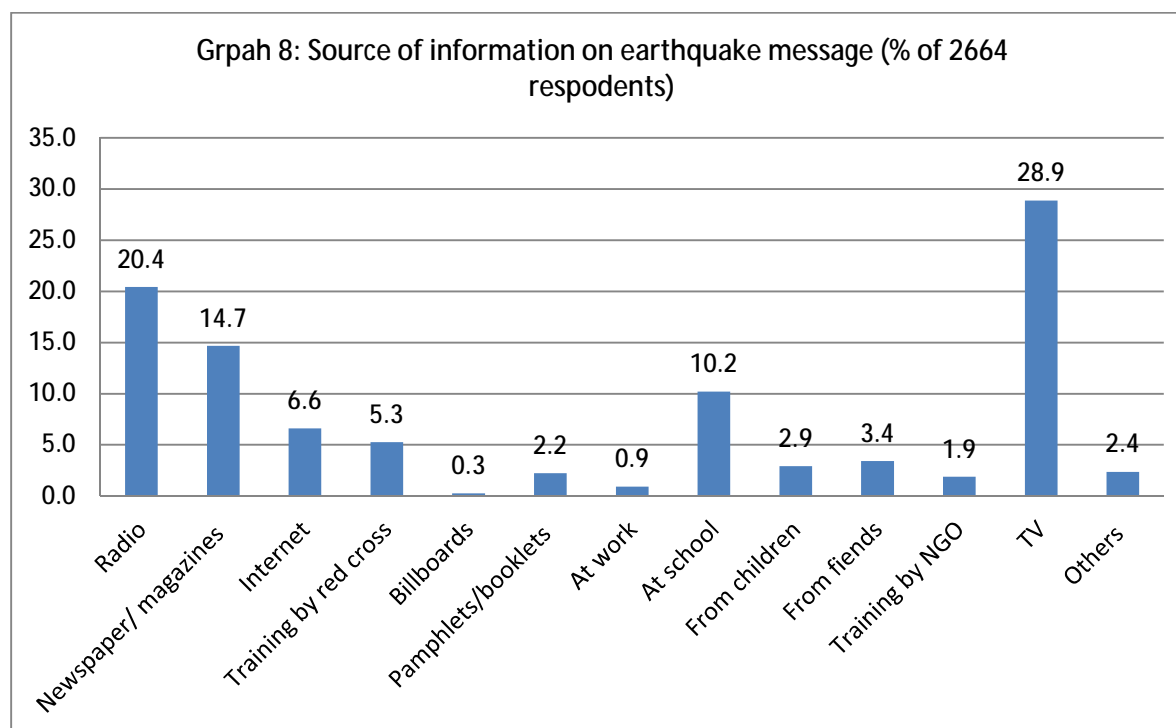
Ever received any message in earthquake Preparedness:	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	1077	74.4	517	66.6	1070	76.9	2664
No	370	25.6	259	33.4	322	23.1	951
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

4.2 Source of information in regards to earthquake preparedness message

Table : Source of information in regards to earthquake preparedness message

If yes, from whom:	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		Total	Ranking
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
Radio	199	18.5	84	16.2	261	24.4	544	2
Newspaper/ magazines	135	12.5	47	9.1	209	19.5	391	3
Internet	66	6.1	58	11.2	52	4.9	176	5
Training by red cross	37	3.4	36	7	67	6.3	140	6
Billboards	2	0.2	1	0.2	4	0.4	7	12
Pamphlets/booklets	10	0.9	9	1.7	40	3.7	59	10
At work	16	1.5	2	0.4	6	0.6	24	13
At school	95	8.8	45	8.7	132	12.3	272	4
From children	15	1.4	16	3.1	47	4.4	78	8
From fiends	36	3.3	16	3.1	39	3.6	91	7
Training by NGO	24	2.2	13	2.5	13	1.2	50	11
TV	403	37.4	179	34.6	187	17.5	769	1
Others	39	3.6	11	2.1	13	1.2	63	9
Total	1077	100	517	100	1070	100	2664	

A total of 2664 respondents had cited receiving earthquake message from various sources. Hence, for the following passage of this section the word *respondents* means the 2664 people.



Ranking was done as per number of respondents in the three districts citing a source of information (table 2, graph 8). As per this analysis, we find that TV ranks first (for it was noted by 29% of *respondents*), Radio ranks second

(noted by 20% of respondents), and Newspaper ranks third (noted by 15% of respondents). These were the three most noted sources as per this order. These three sources were cited by 64 percent of the 2664 respondents.

It was followed by internet (noted by 15% of respondents), school (noted by 10% of respondents) and training by Red Cross (noted by 5% of respondents). The above given six sources were cited by 86 percent of the total respondents. The remaining 14 percent of the total respondents cited following sources in following order: from friends, from children, from pamphlets, from training by NGO, and from sources and from work.

A little more than one third (37.4%) of the respondents in Kathmandu cited TV as source of information. Similarly, a little more than one third (34.6%) of the respondents in Lalitpur cited TV. Compared to this less than one fifth (17.5%) of respondents of Bhaktapur noted TV as source of information. For the whole survey, about one third (28.9%) of respondents noted TV as a source of information.

In Bhaktapur, the largest percentage (24.4%) of respondents cited Radio as the source of the information. In Bhaktapur, more people cited newspapers (19.5 %) as source of information as compared to Kathmandu (12.5%) and Lalitpur (9.1 %).

In this way, the mass media including TV, radio, and newspapers was cited by 68.4% of respondents in Kathmandu, 59.9% in Lalitpur, and 61.4% in Bhaktapur. That is out of respondents who acknowledged receiving earthquake message. As noted earlier, when taking the three districts together, 64% of the 2664 respondents noted receiving earthquake message from these three sources.

School as a source of information was cited evenly in both Kathmandu and Lalitpur by about 9% of the respondents in each district, and in Bhaktapur by a larger number - 12.3% of respondents.

It is noted that earthquake message was received from training by Red Cross is notable in all three districts (3.4 to 7 percent respondents cited it in the three districts). However, training by other NGOs as a source of information was comparatively low in all the three districts (less than 3%).

The above analysis clearly indicates media namely T. V., Radio and Newspaper are accessible by more people and will be useful in regards to providing earthquake messages to the larger masses. The message from community outreach have reached some households of the districts.

4.3 Concern in regards to earthquake possibility

About nine out of ten respondents (92.2%) noted that there is a possibility of earthquake in the valley (graph 9). This shows good majority of the people are aware of the possibility of earthquake disaster. Only 7.8 percent of the respondents thought earthquake event as not a concern or probable (table 3).

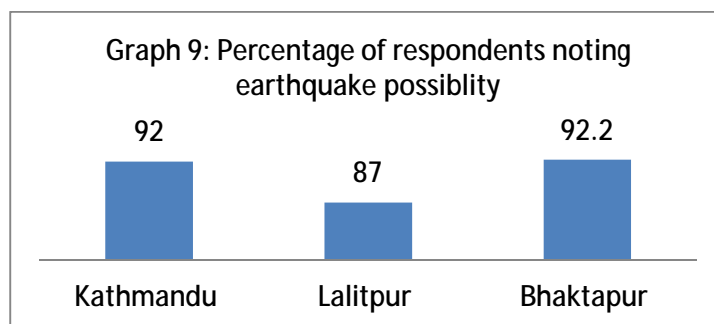


Table 3: Possibility for an Earthquake to happen in Nepal

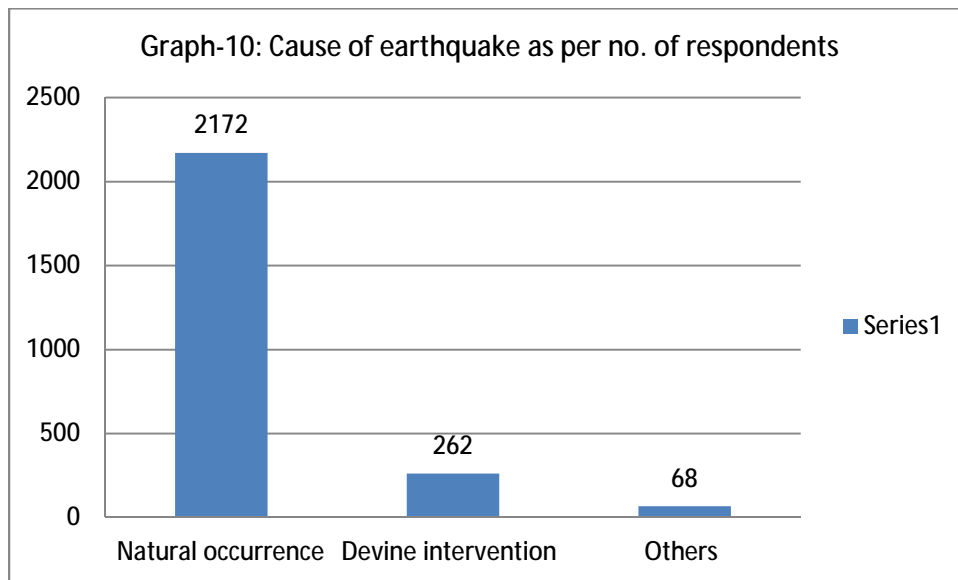
Possibility for an Earthquake to happen in Nepal	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	1331	92	675	87	1283	92.2	3289
No	116	8	101	13	109	7.8	326
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

4.4. Cause of Earthquake

While quite a large majority noted there could be earthquake, lesser number of respondents could confirm the actual cause of earthquake as per their understanding. That is 59.5% of respondents in Lalitpur, 66.1% of respondents in Kathmandu, and 77.9% of respondents in Bhaktapur noted that they the new the actual cause of earthquake as per their understanding. For the three districts the average figure of respondents answering that they knew the cause of earthquake was 69.2% (table 4).

Table 4: Know the cause of earthquake

Aware of cause of earthquake:	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	956	66.1	462	59.5	1084	77.9	2502
No	491	33.9	314	40.5	308	22.1	1113
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615



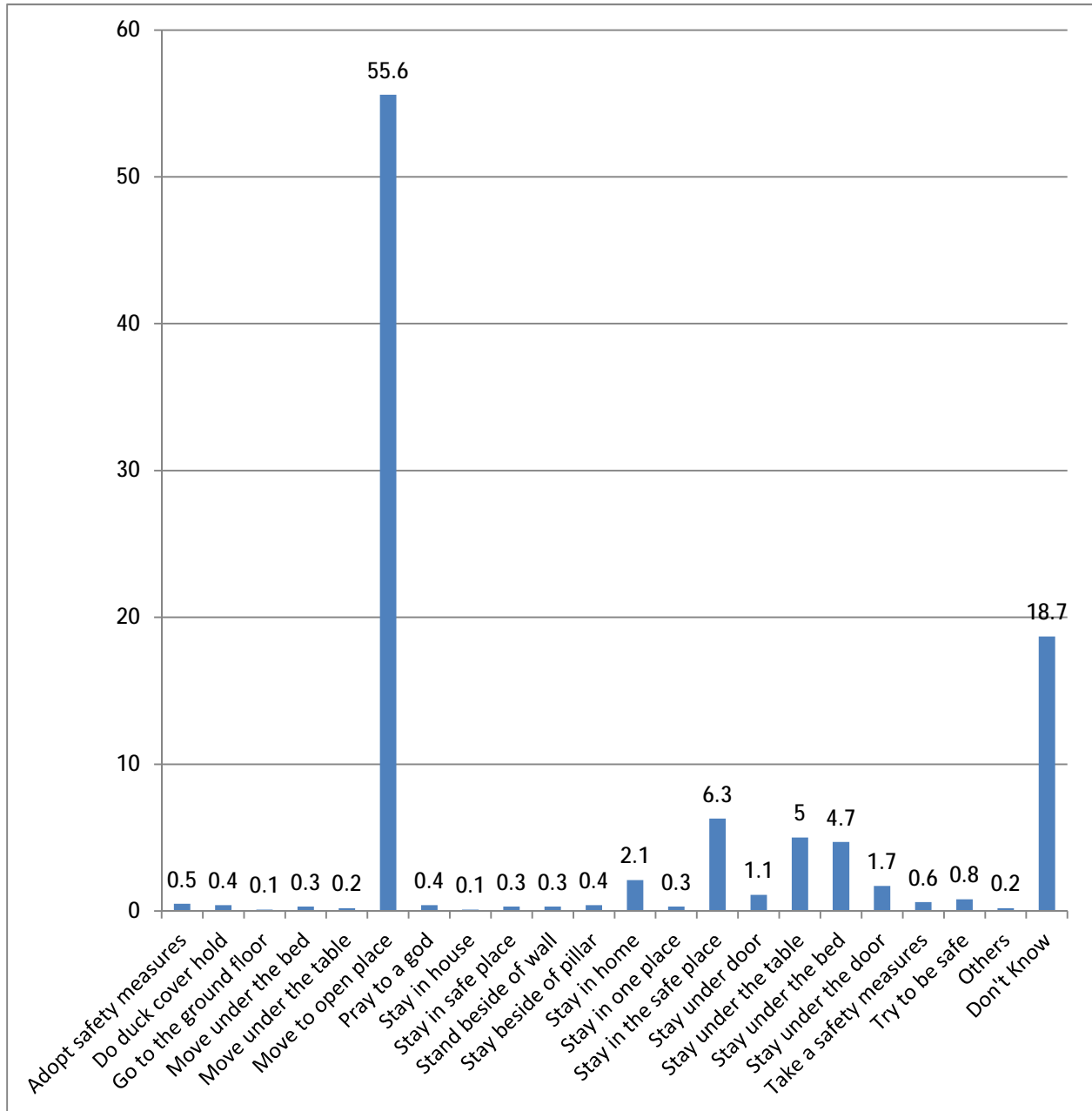
When given a multiple choice on cause of earthquake, a significant majority (86.8%) of respondents in the three districts noted correctly that it was due to natural causes (graph 10). More respondents in Bhaktapur (15.2%) indicated it to be due to divine intervention than in Kathmandu (6.9%) and Lalitpur (6.7%). 2.9% of the total respondents noted other causes.

Given the view of some 15.2% and 2.9% of respondents that earthquake could be due to divine or other causes respectively, there is need to continue to emphasize the science behind earthquake in future messages such as plate tectonics.

4. 5. What do you do in case of earthquake for safety?

Slightly more than half the respondents noted moving to open space as a reaction to earthquake event (graph 11). A significant number of 18.7% noted not knowing what to do. 6.3% noted staying in safe place. 5% noted staying under the table and similarly 4.7% noted staying under the bed. These make up 80.7% of the respondents. The rest 21.3% of respondents noted various things, only 0.4% said *duck cover hold*.

Graph 11: Percent of respondents noting what to do you do in case of earthquake?



4. 6. Awareness on what actually kills people in an event of earthquake

Table 5: awareness on what kills during earthquake

Awareness on what actually kills people during an earthquake:	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	1256	86.8	673	86.7	1233	88.6	3162
No	191	13.2	103	13.3	159	11.4	453
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

As per their knowledge, a large majority, 87.5 per cent, of the total 3615 respondents in the three districts noted that they know what cause/s death in an event of earthquake, and the rest say they did not know (table 5).

In the three districts most respondents cited collapsing wall (42.9%), being buried (27.1%) and unsecured items (18.4%) as main reasons for death in an event of an earthquake (table 6). The noted percentage is out of 3162 respondents giving answer to this question.

As indicated in the table 6, in Kathmandu the main cause of death in case of earthquake where in following order (as percentage of 3162 respondents citing the reasons): collapsing wall or ceiling (45.4%), buried alive (21.3%) and unsecured items (18.5%). In Lalitpur, it was being buried (40.1%), collapse of wall or ceiling (37%) and then unsecured heavy item (15.8%). In Bhaktapur, it was collapse of wall or ceiling (43.5%), being buried (25.9%) and unsecured heavy items (19.7%).

Other choices noted by few respondents were due to falling electric poles, fire, shattered window etc. Falling electrical pole was seen as a threat by comparatively more respondents (4.2%) of Bhaktapur. There was fire and other reasons cited by few respondents as noted in the given graph. More respondents (8.5%) of Kathmandu noted there could be other reasons (not included in the choices in the questionnaire) as possible cause of death as compared to by respondents of the two other districts.

Table 6: Reply on what actually kills in an event of earthquake

If yes, what kills:	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		Total	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Unsecured heavy item falling	232	18.5	106	15.8	243	19.7	581	18.4
Fire	9	0.7	14	2.1	19	1.5	42	1.3
Being buried	268	21.3	270	40.1	319	25.9	857	27.1
Shattered window	3	0.2	0	0	12	1	15	0.5
Loose opening electric	67	5.3	19	2.8	52	4.2	138	4.4
Collapsing wall/ceiling upper floor	570	45.4	249	37	536	43.5	1355	42.9
Others	107	8.5	15	2.2	52	4.2	174	5.5
Total	1256	100	673	100	1233	100	3162	100

4. 7. People needing special care

In case of earthquake who would need special care, respondents noted as follows. In the three districts 3.8% noted need to support disabled people. It is noted that 2.1% respondents in Kathmandu and Bhaktapur and 6.2% respondents in Lalitpur said there was need to support disabled people in their households.

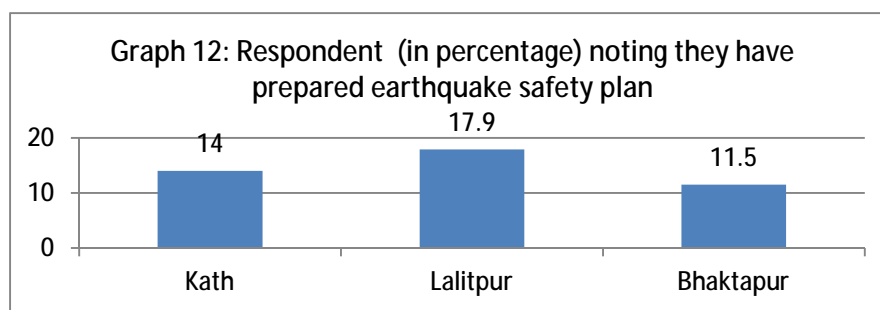
6.2% noted need to support elderly in the three districts. 4.7 % respondents in Bhaktapur, 6.4% respondents in Kathmandu and 8.6 % respondents in Lalitpur said there was need to support elderly in their households in case of earthquake event. 2.4% in Bhaktapur, 2.8% in Lalitpur, 2.9% of respondents in Kathmandu noted presence of very ill people (table 7).

Only 4 respondents in Lalitpur, a higher number 12 respondents in Bhaktapur, and 24 respondents in Kathmandu noted they have planned for people with special needs (table 7). This indicates there is understanding among a portion of people that needs of people needing special care is different and needs to be taken care of during earthquake.

Table 7: People needing special care and planning to support them

Anyone is disable in the households:	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	61	4.2	48	6.2	29	2.1	138
No	1386	95.8	728	93.8	1363	97.9	3477
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Anyone is very elderly in the households:							
Yes	92	6.4	67	8.6	65	4.7	224
No	1355	93.6	709	91.4	1327	95.3	3391
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Anyone is chronically ill/ bedridden in the households:							
Yes	42	2.9	19	2.4	39	2.8	100
No	1405	97.1	757	97.6	1353	97.2	3515
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Have you planned for the special needs within your households:							
Yes	24	21.1	4	5.3	12	14.3	40
No	90	78.9	71	94.7	72	85.7	233
Total	114	100	75	100	84	100	273

4. 8. Assessment of Environment, Plan for Safety, and Meeting Point



In three locations, 21.8% of the respondents had actually assessed their environment for earthquake risk. There is obvious need to encourage more people to do the same.

In the three districts it is noted only 13.9% of respondents noted they had a earthquake safety plan. Only about 11.5% in Bhaktapur, 14% of respondents in Kathmandu, 17.9% of respondents in Lalitpur noted to have prepared earthquake safety plan (graph 12). This finding shows a considerable gap in case of safety preparedness and so there is need to encourage the large majority of the people for preparation of safety plan in the future.

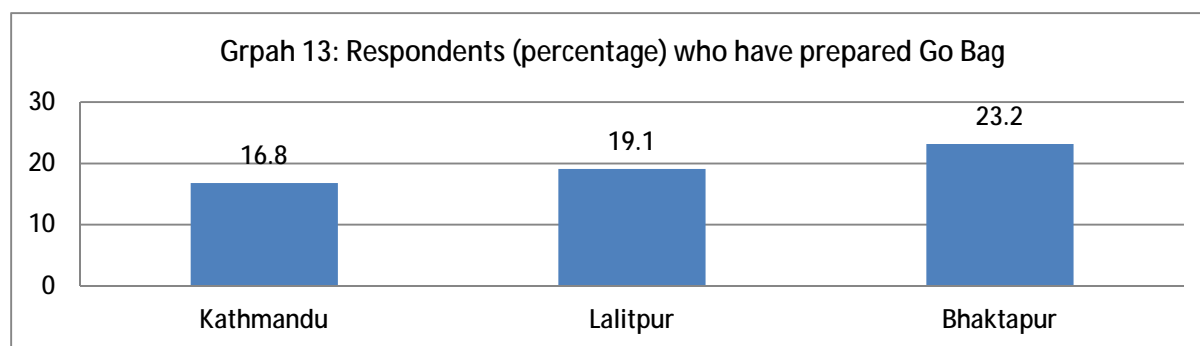
In the three districts it is noted only 15.1% of respondents noted they a pre-arranged meeting point. 12.9% of respondents in Kathmandu, 15.3% of respondents in Lalitpur, 17.5% of respondents in Bhaktapur have identified a pre-arranged meeting point for a family in an event of an earthquake (table 8). This finding clearly indicates that there is much need to inform the majority of the people on the need for identifying a safe meeting point for the family in case of an earthquake.

In this way, though most people of the three districts are aware of the threat of earthquake, only few have prepared for safety in case of an event. There is need to encourage a large majority (as indicated by 82-88.5% of respondents in the three districts) to prepare earthquake safety plans.

Table 8: Assessment of Environment, Plan for Safety, and Meeting Point

Assessed your environment for earthquake risk and identified safe place:	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	299	20.7	220	28.4	270	19.4	789
No	1148	79.3	556	71.6	1122	80.6	2826
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Prepared an earthquake safety plan:							
Yes	202	14	139	17.9	160	11.5	501
No	1245	86	637	82.1	1232	88.5	3114
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Identified meeting point with your family after an earthquake:							
Yes	186	12.9	119	15.3	244	17.5	549
No	1261	87.1	657	84.7	1148	82.5	3066
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

4. 9. Need of a Go Bag



In the three districts, only 19.6% of respondents (709 people out of 3615 respondents) had knowledge of a “Go Bag” (graph 13 and table 9).

Only few people who were aware of “Go Bag” had actually arranged for it. There were a limited number of respondents, 727 people who knew of the issue, who answered this concern (Table 9). For example, in Kathmandu, 51 of the respondents (out of 303 knowledgeable respondents on the issue) had Go Bags. Similarly, 35 of the respondents (out of 183 respondents) in Lalitpur, and 56 the respondents (out of 241 respondents) in Bhaktapur had Go Bags. The obvious concern is that there is a large majority of the respondents (80%) who still do not know of the issue and have not arranged for the same.

Table 9: Go Bag

Aware about a ‘Go Bag’:	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	299	20.7	177	22.8	233	16.7	709
No	1148	79.3	599	77.2	1159	83.3	2906
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Have you Prepared a ‘Go Bag’:							
Yes	51	16.8	35	19.1	56	23.2	142
No	252	83.2	148	80.9	185	76.8	585
Total	303	100	183	100	241	100	727

4. 10 Preparation of emergency supply at home

While about 2498 respondents (69.1%) out of the 3615 respondents in the three districts noted that there may be need to prepare emergency supply to meet needs during a possible earthquake event, only about 14.7%, 18.6%, and 19.4% of the 2498 respondents in Bhaktapur, Kathmandu and Lalitpur respectively said they have actually maintained such supplies (graph 14 and table 10).

The survey information indicates that while there is need to create awareness on the issue, there is also a need to encourage people who already know of the issue to move towards action (and maintain a stock of emergency supply).

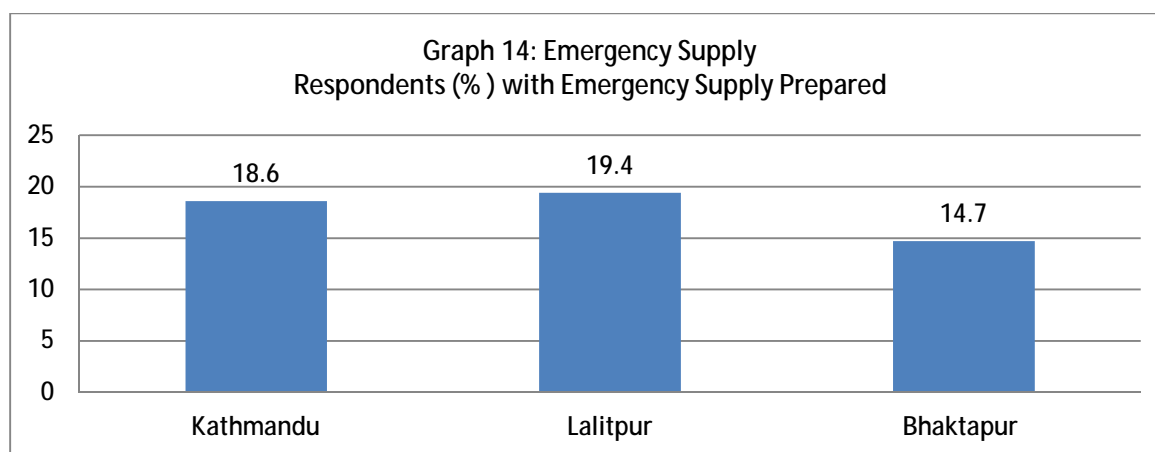


Table 10: Emergency Supply

Is important to prepare emergency supplies at home:	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	1043	72.1	470	60.6	985	70.8	2498
No	404	27.9	306	39.4	407	29.2	1117
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
If yes, have you prepared emergency supplies:							
Yes	194	18.6	91	19.4	145	14.7	430
No	849	81.4	379	80.6	840	85.3	2068
Total	1043	100	470	100	985	100	2498

4. 11. Building construction and repairing with view of earthquake preparedness

Table 11: House Owners

Do you own the house:	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	691	47.8	500	64.4	768	55.2	1959
No	756	52.2	276	35.6	624	44.8	1656
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

54.1% of the respondents in the three districts were house owners. That is about half of the respondents (47.8) in Kathmandu and slightly more than half (55.2%) of the respondents in Bhaktapur and greater number of the respondents (64.4%) in Lalitpur where home owners (table 11).

It is found that 533 respondents (27.2%) of the 1959 respondents who answered the question have noted that they have followed building codes. This is highest in Lalitpur with 30.8 percent of the respondents, followed by 26.3 percent of respondents of Bhaktapur, and 25.6 percent of respondents of Kathmandu (note for graph 15 and table 12- for this issue total respondents are 1959 people).

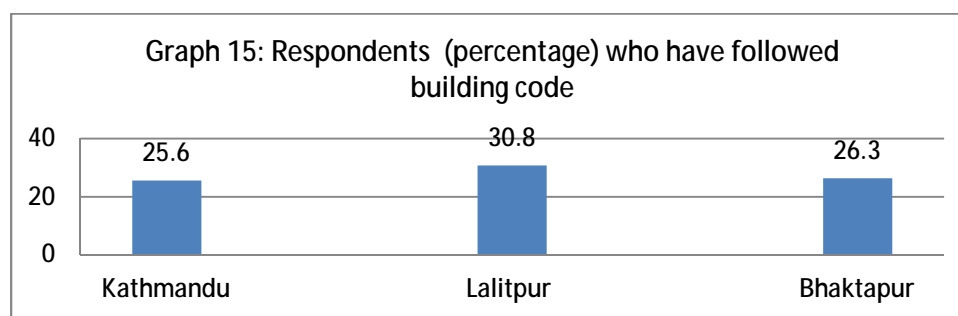


Table 12: Follow Building Code during construction

If yes, have you followed proper building codes while constructing:	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	177	25.6	154	30.8	202	26.3	533
No	514	74.4	346	69.2	566	73.7	1426
Total	691	100	500	100	768	100	1959

It is found that at least a about quarter, 486 (24.8%) respondents, out of 1959 respondents who answered the question have noted they consider earthquake safety while repairing (table 13). This is highest in Lalitpur with 26 percent of the respondents (130 people), followed by Bhaktapur with 25.8 percent of the respondents (198 people), and in Kathmandu with 22.9 percent of the respondents (158 pepole).

Table 13: Consideration of Earthquake Safety during Repairing

Do you consider earthquake safety when repairing:	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	158	22.9	130	26	198	25.8	486
No	533	77.1	370	74	570	74.2	1473
Total	691	100	500	100	768	100	1959

There were quite a large number of respondent in Bhaktapur and Kathmandu noting they secured items from falling (graph 16) as compared to lesser people in Kathmandu.

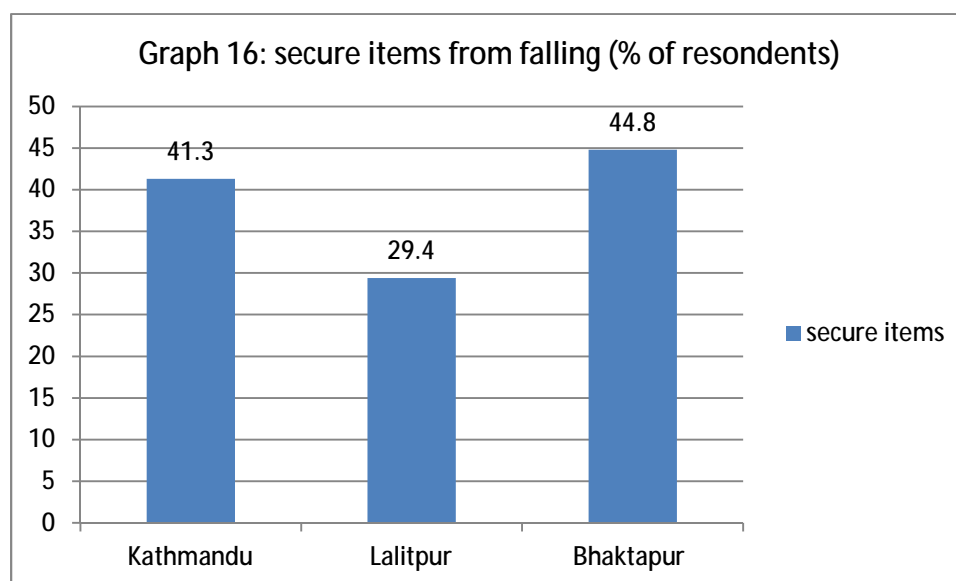


Table 14: Secured household items to prevent from falling

Secured household items to prevent from falling:	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	597	41.3	228	29.4	624	44.8	1449
No	850	58.7	548	70.6	768	55.2	2166
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

40% of the total 3615 respondents in the three districts they noted they had secured items from falling. 41.3 percent of respondents in Kathmandu and 44.8 percent of respondents in Bhaktapur have noted they secure household items to prevent it from falling (graph 16 and table 14). The number of respondents noting the same is lower in Lalitpur (29.4 percent of the respondents).

The above findings indicate that among home owners, many people have already undertaken construction as per building code, and many others have undertaken repair with earthquake safety in mind. This is a good finding for our

base line. Given the fact there is a fluctuating percentage of households in any community undertaking construction or repairs every year, there is need to continue to emphasize the building safety issue in the future as well. This will encourage more households - hopefully a large majority of the house owners or would be house owners- to pursue timely action in regards to following building codes or for pursuing suitable assessment and repairs.

4. 12. Interest in serving community and doing first aid

The findings indicate a very strong feeling to serve or support a community among responders. This was high (83.5-88 percent of responders) in all locations three locations (graph 17 and table 15). 85.9% of respondents in the three districts noted they were interested in serving community for earthquake preparedness. This strong community feeling is an important opportunity (social capital) that can be harnessed for disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

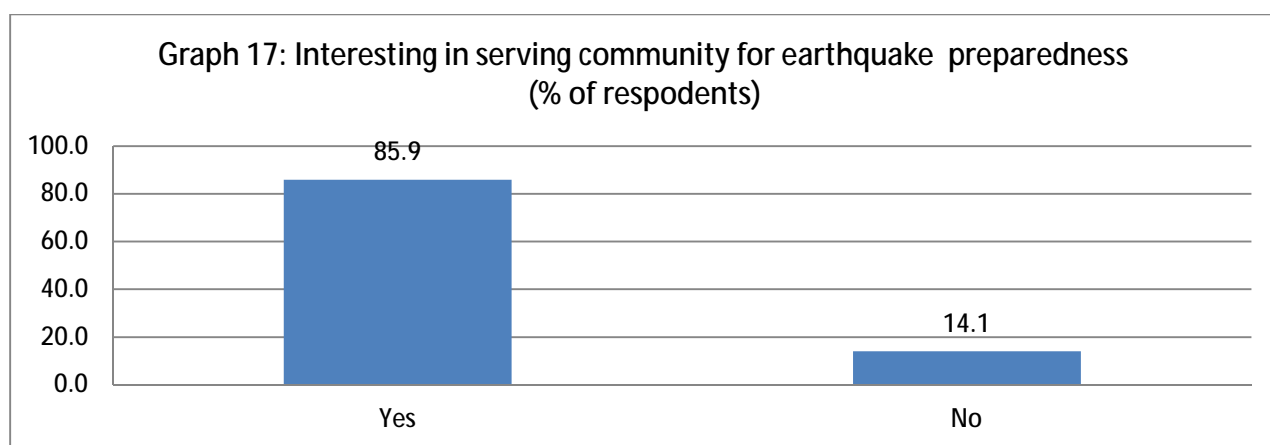


Table 15: Interested to serve in the community

Are you interested to serve your community:	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	1208	83.5	683	88	1216	87.4	3107
No	239	16.5	93	12	176	12.6	508
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

33.5 percent of responders in Lalitpur, 38.5 percent of responders in Bhaktapur, 39.4 percent of responders in Kathmandu noted having heard and learned some things about first aid.

Table 16: Respondents trained in First Aid

Anyone trained in the households on 'First Aid':	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	300	20.7	191	24.6	426	30.6	917
No	1147	79.3	585	75.4	966	69.4	2698
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

A slightly less number of respondents noted they had trained people in household in First Aid (graph 18). That is about a quarter of respondents (25.3%) noted they had first aid trained person in the household.

There were 20.7 percent of respondents noting First Aid trained person in household in Kathmandu, 24.6 percent of respondents noting First Aid trained person in household Lalitpur, 30.6 percent of respondents noting First Aid trained person in household in Bhaktapur (table 17). In this way, the finding indicates that about 70-80 percent of respondent households in the three districts still lack people who are actually trained in First Aid. Hence, there is a sizable gap that needs to be filled.

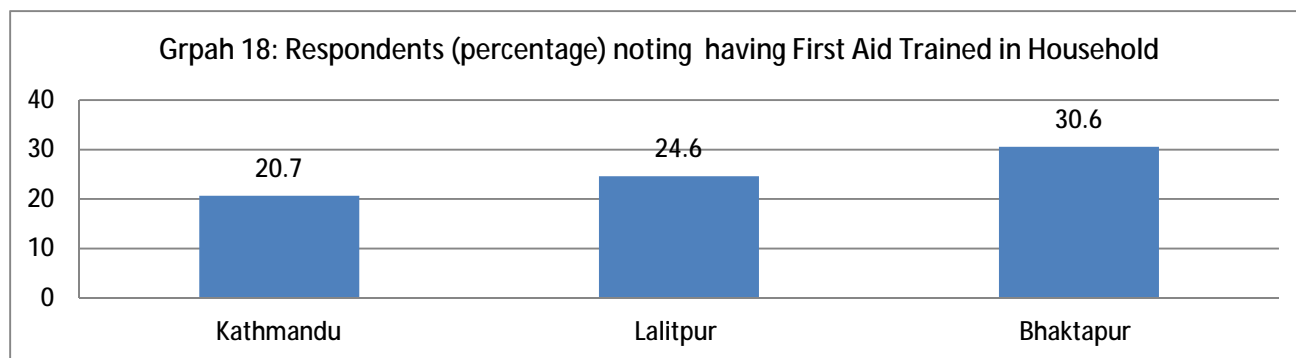


Table 17: Households who have First Aid Trained People

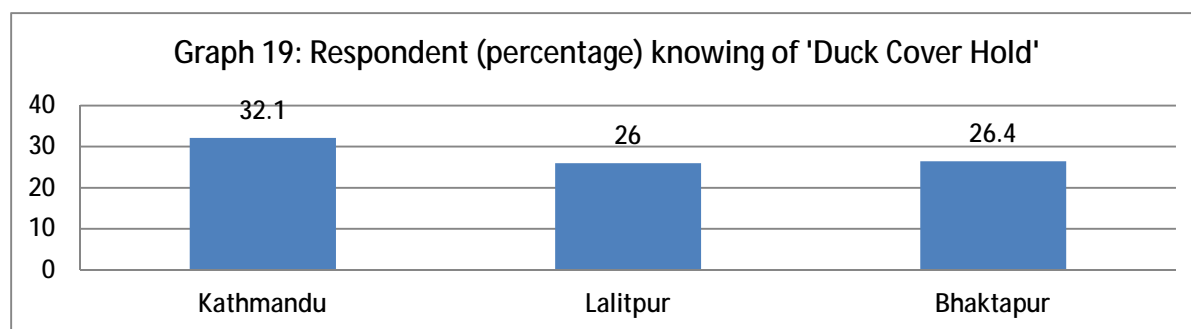
Anyone trained in the households on 'First Aid':	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	300	20.7	191	24.6	426	30.6	917
No	1147	79.3	585	75.4	966	69.4	2698
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

More than 70% of the respondents in all the three districts noted they wanted to learn First Aid. This shows good opportunity to support them and enhance preparedness (table 18).

Table 18: Interested in learning First Aid

Will you be interested to learn 'First Aid':	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	1142	78.9	553	71.3	1044	75	2739
No	305	21.1	223	28.7	348	25	876
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

4. 13 Duck Cover Hold



Knowledge 'Duck Cover Hold': 71.42% of total respondents in the three districts, a sizable majority, noted they had heard of "Duck, Hold, Cover". The findings indicate about one third (32.1) respondents in Kathmandu and slightly less, 26% of respondents in Lalitpur and Bhaktapur new of 'Duck Cover Hold' procedures and others did not know about it (graph 19). Thus, there is a sizable gap, 28.57% respondents in the three districts who do not know of the issue, and there is need for creating awareness on the matter (table 19).

Table 19: Do you know 'Duck Cover Hold' procedure

Do you know 'Duck Cover Hold' procedure:	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
No	983	67.9	574	74	1025	73.6	2582
Yes	464	32.1	202	26	367	26.4	1033
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

Source of information for 'Duck Cover Hold': The source of information noted was as follows as per the 1033 respondents who answered the question (table 20). In Kathmandu, the main source of information was TV (cited by 40.3 percent of 464 respondents), at school (cited by 12.1 percent of 464 respondents), Training by Red Cross (cited by 9.9 percent of 464 respondents), and Newspaper and Radio (cited by 8 and 7.3 percent 464 respondents respectively).

In Lalitpur, the main source of information was TV (cited by 27.7 percent of 202 respondents), at school (cited by 15.8 percent of 202 respondents), Training by Red Cross (cited by 13.4 percent of 202 respondents). In Lalitpur training by NGOs was also significant as noted by 11.4 percent of respondents. Newspaper and Radio were cited by 8.4 and 7.4 percent of respondents respectively.

In Bhaktapur, the main source of information was TV (cited by 18.5 percent of 367 respondents), newspaper (cited by 15.3 percent of 367 respondents), radio (cited by 10.9 percent of 367 respondents) at school (cited by 10.6 percent of 367 respondents) and Training by Red Cross (cited by 13.4 percent of 367 respondents).

For the three districts together, out of the 1033 respondents answering the question, upon raking we note that the main sources of information 'Duck Cover Hold' is in following order: TV (30.1%), training by red cross (13.4%), school (12.3%), newspaper (10.6%), radio (8.6%), training by NGO (5.3%), from friends (4.8%), from children (3.8%), internet (3.6%), at work (2.3%), billboard (1.16%), and training booklets (0.68%). Based on this finding, we can conclude that there is need to have communication strategy that can utilize the noted existing opportunities to reach

the masses. These should include mass media such as TV, News paper, radio as well as community outreach activities (trainings and simulation etc).

Table 20: Where you learned about 'Duck Cover Hold'

Where your learned about 'Duck Cover Hold'	DISTRICT						Total	Ranking (as per respondents total number)
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Radio	34	7.3	15	7.4	40	10.9	89	5
Newspaper/Magazine	37	8	17	8.4	56	15.3	110	4
Internet	13	2.8	4	2	20	5.4	37	
Training by red cross	46	9.9	27	13.4	66	18	139	2
Billboards	2	0.4	2	1	8	2.2	12	11
Training booklets	3	0.6	1	0.5	3	0.8	7	12
At work	13	2.8	5	2.5	6	1.6	24	10
At school	56	12.1	32	15.8	39	10.6	127	3
From children	11	2.4	9	4.5	19	5.2	39	8
From friends	17	3.7	7	3.5	26	7.1	50	7
Training by NGO	23	5	23	11.4	9	2.5	55	6
TV	187	40.3	56	27.7	68	18.5	311	1
Others	22	4.7	4	2	7	1.9	33	9
Total	464	100	202	100	367	100	1033	

Knowledge of when to undertake 'Duck Cover Hold': Most (93.1%) of the 1033 respondents did answer rightly upon discussion that 'Duck Cover Hold' is to be done immediately upon sensing earthquake. That is by 86.5 percent of respondents in Lalitpur and 94 and 95.5 percent of respondents in Bhaktapur and Kathmandu respectively (table 21).

Table 21: When do you do 'Duck Cover Hold'

When do you do 'Duck Cover Hold' procedure:	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		Total
Immediately when I feel earthquake	443	95.5	174	86.1	345	94	962
After the earthquake over	9	1.9	18	8.9	5	1.4	32
Others	12	2.5	10	5	17	4.6	39
Total	464	100	202	100	367	100	1033

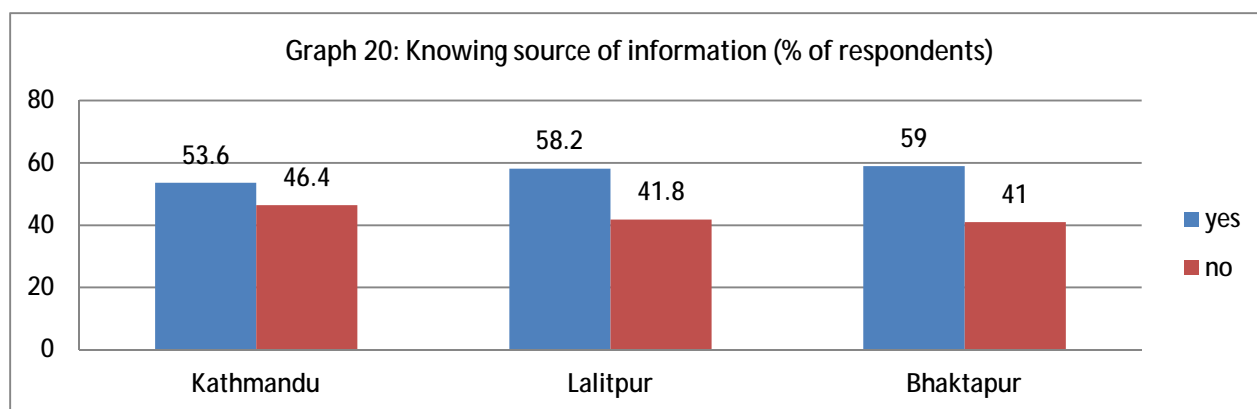
Keeping a whistle for emergency at all times: In regards to keeping a whistle for emergency needs only few respondents, 2.7% of 3615 people, noted that they kept it (table 22). Only about 3.4% of respondents in Kathmandu, 2.7% of respondents in Bhaktapur, and 1.4% of respondents in Lalitpur kept the whistle. Hence, there is a big gap here that needs to be addressed for keeping a whistle is important for safety of people during earthquake.

Table 22: Keeping a whistle for emergency at all times

Do you keep a whistle with you at all the times:	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		Total
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	
Yes	49	3.4	11	1.4	37	2.7	97
No	1398	96.6	765	98.6	1355	97.3	3518
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

4. 14. Source of information and communication tools

A little more than half 56.7% of 3615 respondents in the three districts noted they knew where to get information about earthquake, the range was from 53.6% to 59% of respondents in the three districts (see graph 20). Communication tools noted where mobile phone by a little more than half, 1819 respondents out of the total 3615 respondents. Other tools noted were internet (24.3%), mobile sms (4.5%), facebook (4%) etc. There were sizable portion of the 3615 respondents, 15.8% or 572 people, who did not use any tools noted.



1819 of the 3615 respondents said they used mobile phone for communication (graph 21 and table 23). That is by 44.3 percent respondents in Lalitpur, 48.5 percent of respondents in Bhaktapur, and 55.3 percent of respondents Lalitpur. It was noted that more people in Bhaktapur (6 percent of respondents), and Kathmandu (4.1 percent of respondents) used SMS texting as compared to Lalitpur (2.7 percent of respondents).

21.9 percent of respondents in Bhaktapur, 25.6 percent in Kathmandu, 26.4 percent in Lalitpur noted internet as means of communication.

Less respondents in Kathmandu (9.1 percent) as compared to Bhaktapur (18.9 percent) and Lalitpur (22.8 percent) said they did not use the mobile phone or computer based communications.

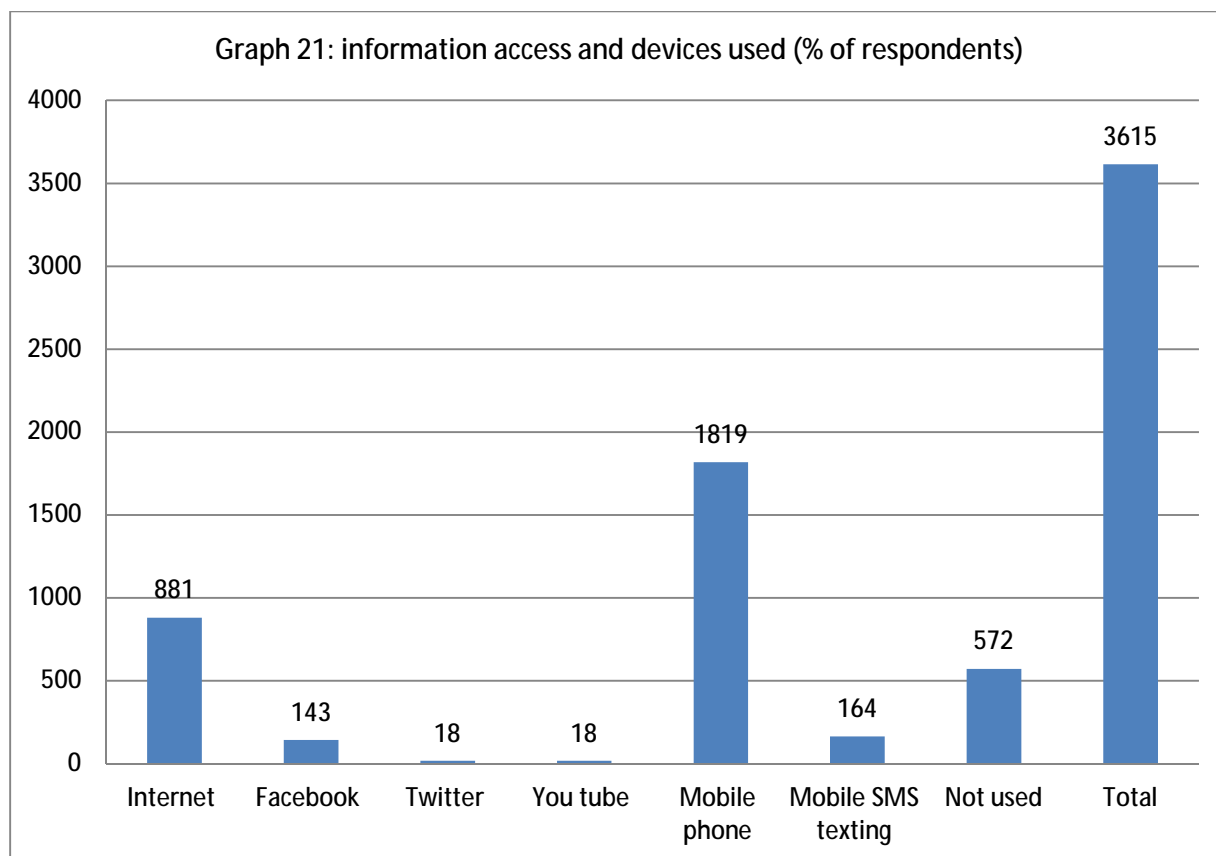


Table 23: Aware of source of information on earthquake communication tools and use of NRCS web site

Do you Know where to get useful information about earthquake:	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	775	53.6	452	58.2	821	59	2048
No	672	46.4	324	41.8	571	41	1567
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Communication tools to get information:							
Internet	371	25.6	205	26.4	305	21.9	881
Facebook	70	4.8	26	3.4	47	3.4	143
Twitter	4	0.3	1	0.1	13	0.9	18
You tube	10	0.7	2	0.3	6	0.4	18
Mobile phone	800	55.3	344	44.3	675	48.5	1819
Mobile SMS texting	60	4.1	21	2.7	83	6	164
Not used	132	9.1	177	22.8	263	18.9	572
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
If using Internet, have you							

visited the NRCS website:							
Yes	90	24.3	23	11.2	76	24.9	189
No	281	75.7	182	88.8	229	75.1	692
Total	371	100	205	100	305	100	881

Only about of a fifth of respondents using internet had visited NRCS cite (table 23).

In this way, the findings show there is need to provide information and communication access to people on earthquake using their most used means of communication such as namely mobile phone and internet and also seek additional methods to reach the minority who do not use these media.

4.15 Attitude or Perception on earthquake related issues

There were a number of questions asked to gauge the perception of people in regards to earthquake preparedness. This were the following.

A large number of respondents noted the need to keep calm and use a whistle (graph 22 table 24).

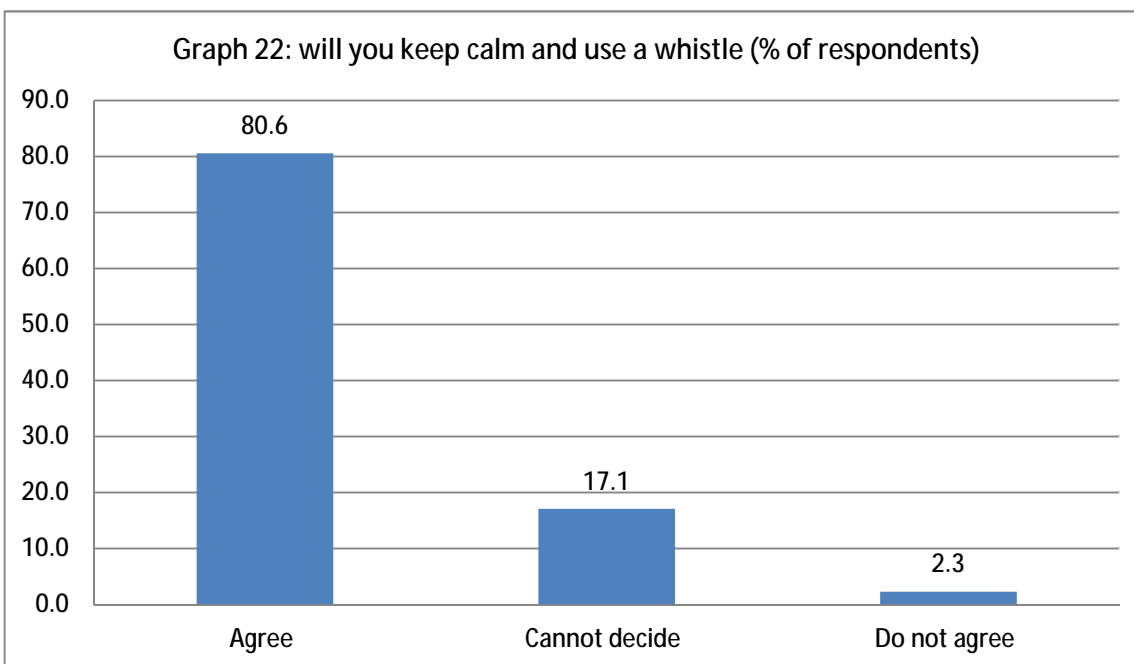


Table 24: Perception on readiness in case of earthquake by districts

	DISTRICT						Total
	Kathmandu		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
If I am trapped I will keep calm and use a whistle:							
Agree	1289	89.1	600	77.3	1025	73.6	2914
Cannot decide	127	8.8	153	19.7	338	24.3	618
Do not agree	31	2.1	23	3	29	2.1	83
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

Summary of perception or attitude of the people (see table 25 in following page):

- a) **Support community in disaster:** A large percentage of respondents in the three districts, about 90%, said they should support community in disaster. The majority of the (87-92.1%) respondents of all three districts noted this perception.
- b) **Disaster and punishment of god:** 60.1 % of respondents of the three districts said disaster do not happen as a punishment of god. However, this was found to be cited by about 10% less respondents of Lalitpur (52.1%) as compared to Bhaktapur (61.4%) and Kathmandu (63.1%).
- c) **Importance of disaster preparedness:** About 65% of the respondents in the three districts said that disaster preparedness is important. More respondents in Lalitpur (80.8%) said it was important than in Kathmandu (61.5%), and Bhaktapur (59.7%).
- d) **Need to turn of gas and electricity:** About 66.1% said that turning gas and electricity is important. Significantly more respondents in Lalitpur (80.8%) were found to be aware of the fact than in Kathmandu (59.9%) and Bhaktapur (64.4%).
- e) **Need for community awareness:** 92.4% of the respondents in the three districts said there is need for community awareness and capacity building for preparedness plan. The need was felt by nine in ten respondents in all the districts. That is it was noted by 93.5%, 92.1%, 91.5% of respondents in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur respectively.
- f) **Responsibility of community for disaster preparedness:** 87% respondents in the three districts said the community is responsible for disaster preparedness. Very high number of respondents in Kathmandu (90.4%) and a large majority of respondents in Lalitpur (88.3%) and Bhaktapur (83%) noted the same.
- g) **View on aftershocks:** 86% of the respondents in the three districts said aftershocks after earthquake is possible. A large majority of the respondents in all the districts were aware of this fact. 84.4%, 86.9%, 78.4% of respondents in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur noted the same.
- h) **Disaster preparedness plan by community:** 87.2% said there is need to prepare disaster preparedness plan by the community. About equal majority of the people in Kathmandu (88.3%), Lalitpur (88.3%) and Bhaktapur (85.6%) districts noted the same.
- i) **Preparedness upon earthquake:** 90% said there is need to continue to address preparedness after earthquake event as well. This was noted by about a majority of the respondents in Kathmandu (92.1%), Lalitpur (91%) and Bhaktapur (88.4%).
- j) **Need for special committee:** 87.6% said there is need for special committee at VDC and ward level for disaster preparedness. This was noted by a large majority of the respondents in Kathmandu (89.6%), Lalitpur (88.4%) and Bhaktapur (84.3%).
- k) **Other possible disasters:** Respondents in three districts noted fire (32.5%), flood (9.3%), disease epidemic (4.5%), storm (4.4%), and land slide (4.3%) etc. as possible other disaster or problems.
- l) **General problems at the moment:** The general problems of respondents mainly included load shedding, drinking water, lack of employment etc. The whole range is noted in the graph 24 (in following page). There were 18% respondents who were optimistic and did not cite any ongoing problems.

In this way, there is much interest support and need of working at the community level for disaster preparedness as perceived by the community members. This can be captured for future mobilization activity.

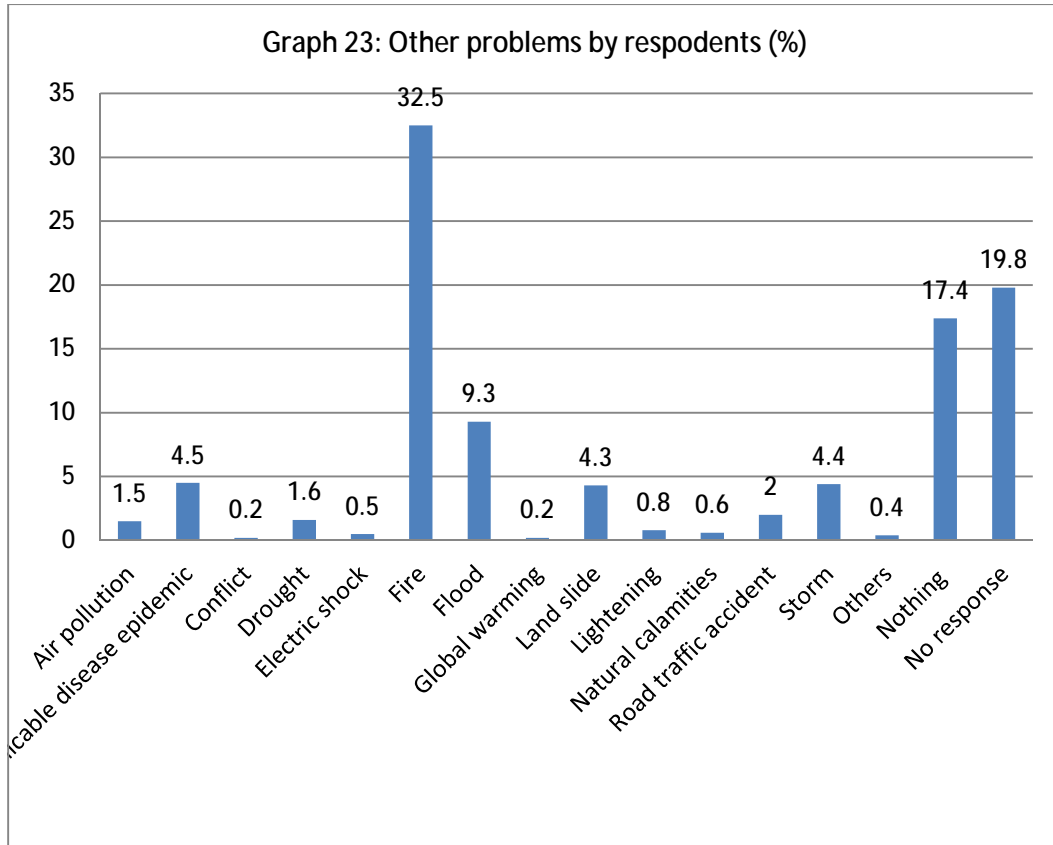
Table 25: Perception of respondents on preparedness cause and concerns

Particulars	Kath		Lalitpur		Bhaktapur		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Should participate and support their community disaster:							
Agree	1332	92.1	710	91.5	1211	87	3253
Cannot decide	99	6.8	55	7.1	165	11.9	319
Do not agree	16	1.1	11	1.4	16	1.1	43
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Disasters do not happen because of punishment of the gods:							
Agree	913	63.1	404	52.1	855	61.4	2172
Cannot decide	150	10.4	120	15.5	212	15.2	482
Do not agree	384	26.5	252	32.5	325	23.3	961
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Disaster preparedness is not important:							
Agree	519	35.9	94	12.1	481	34.6	1094
Cannot decide	38	2.6	55	7.1	80	5.7	173
Do not agree	890	61.5	627	80.8	831	59.7	2348
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Not important to turnoff gas and electri district:							
Agree	521	36	104	13.4	427	30.7	1052
Cannot decide	59	4.1	45	5.8	69	5	173
Do not agree	867	59.9	627	80.8	896	64.4	2390
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Education, awareness and capacity building preparedness is necessary:							
Agree	1353	93.5	715	92.1	1273	91.5	3341
Cannot decide	54	3.7	42	5.4	81	5.8	177
Do not agree	40	2.8	19	2.4	38	2.7	97
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Community responsible for disaster preparedness:							
Agree	1308	90.4	685	88.3	1156	83	3149
Cannot decide	86	5.9	57	7.3	149	10.7	292
Do not agree	53	3.7	34	4.4	87	6.3	174
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
After an earthquake it is important to expect aftershocks:							
Agree	1221	84.4	674	86.9	1091	78.4	2986
Cannot decide	62	4.3	48	6.2	109	7.8	219
Do not agree	164	11.3	54	7	192	13.8	410
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Preparing community level plan for							

disaster prepared:							
Agree	1277	88.3	685	88.3	1191	85.6	3153
Cannot decide	129	8.9	69	8.9	155	11.1	353
Do not agree	41	2.8	22	2.8	46	3.3	109
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
It is necessary to pay attention for additional preparedness after stop of earthquake:							
Agree	1333	92.1	706	91	1230	88.4	3269
Cannot decide	67	4.6	45	5.8	98	7	210
Do not agree	47	3.2	25	3.2	64	4.6	136
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615
Village/WARD committee specifically for disaster preparedness:							
Agree	1297	89.6	697	89.8	1173	84.3	3167
Cannot decide	119	8.2	71	9.1	186	13.4	376
Do not agree	31	2.1	8	1	33	2.4	72
Total	1447	100	776	100	1392	100	3615

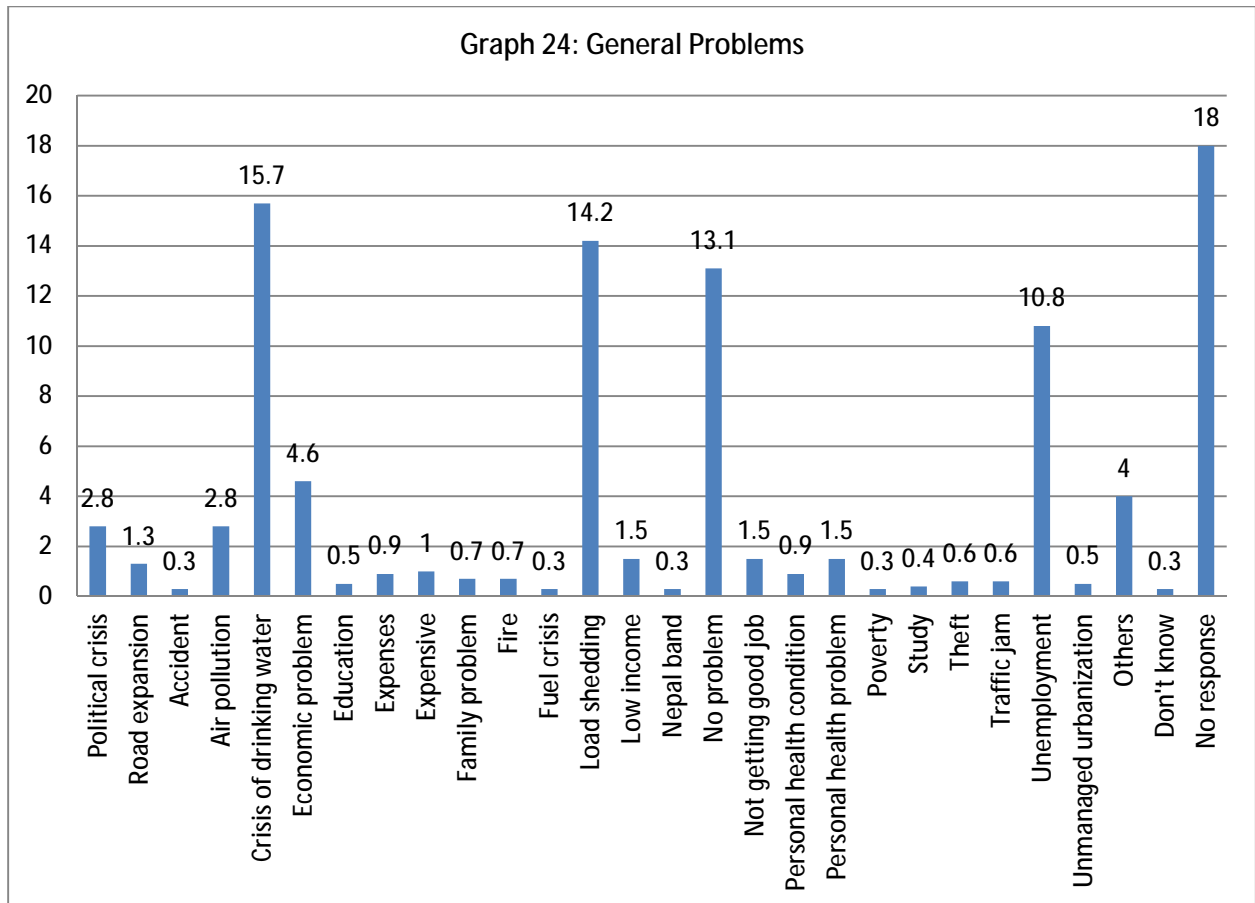
4.16 Other problems noted besides earthquake disaster

Other possible disasters: Respondents noted fire (32.5%), flood (9.3%), disease epidemic (4.5%), storm (4.4%), and land slide (4.3%) etc. as possible other disaster or problems.



4.17 General problems at the moment

The general problems of respondents mainly included load shedding, drinking water, lack of employment etc. The whole range is noted in the graph 24. There were 18% respondents who were optimistic and did not cite any ongoing problems.



Appendix Tables

Here tables with the noted questions are listed in one place. These tables show information as per municipality and VDCs per district.

1.Ever received any message in earthquake	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	367	76.6	322	70.2	323	82.6	393	74.6	324	79.4	388	76.2	194	50.4	353	77.2	2664	73.7
No	112	23.4	137	29.8	68	17.4	134	25.4	84	20.6	121	23.8	191	49.6	104	22.8	951	26.3
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

2.If yes, from whom:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Radio	71	19.3	55	17.1	49	15.2	65	16.5	47	14.5	73	18.8	35	18.0	149	42.2	544	20.4
Newspaper/ magazines	46	12.5	33	10.2	30	9.3	100	25.4	58	17.9	56	14.4	17	8.8	51	14.4	391	14.7
Internet	26	7.1	25	7.8	51	15.8	15	3.8	23	7.1	15	3.9	7	3.6	14	4.0	176	6.6
Training by red cross	12	3.3	15	4.7	26	8.0	21	5.3	24	7.4	10	2.6	10	5.2	22	6.2	140	5.3
Billboards	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.5	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	7	0.3
Pamphlets/booklets	4	1.1	2	0.6	8	2.5	10	2.5	27	8.3	4	1.0	1	0.5	3	0.8	59	2.2
At work	4	1.1	5	1.6	1	0.3	5	1.3	0	0.0	7	1.8	1	0.5	1	0.3	24	0.9
At school	37	10.1	34	10.6	27	8.4	74	18.8	46	14.2	24	6.2	18	9.3	12	3.4	272	10.2
From children	7	1.9	3	0.9	12	3.7	25	6.4	9	2.8	5	1.3	4	2.1	13	3.7	78	2.9
From fiends	8	2.2	18	5.6	5	1.5	28	7.1	3	0.9	10	2.6	11	5.7	8	2.3	91	3.4
Training by NGO	6	1.6	9	2.8	11	3.4	4	1.0	3	0.9	9	2.3	2	1.0	6	1.7	50	1.9
TV	140	38.1	102	31.7	97	30.0	36	9.2	82	25.3	161	41.5	82	42.3	69	19.5	769	28.9
Others	5	1.4	20	6.2	5	1.5	8	2.0	1	0.3	14	3.6	6	3.1	4	1.1	63	2.4
Total	367	100.0	322	100.0	323	100.0	393	100.0	324	100.0	388	100.0	194	100.0	353	100.0	2664	100.0

3.Possibility for and Earthquake to happen in Nepal:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	446	93.1	413	90	344	88	464	88	374	91.7	472	92.7	331	86	445	97.4	3289	91
No	33	6.9	46	10	47	12	63	12	34	8.3	37	7.3	54	14	12	2.6	326	9
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

4.Aware of cause of earthquake:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	339	70.8	290	63.2	275	70.3	412	78.2	312	76.5	327	64.2	187	48.6	360	78.8	2502	69.2
No	140	29.2	169	36.8	116	29.7	115	21.8	96	23.5	182	35.8	198	51.4	97	21.2	1113	30.8
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

5.If yes, Earthquakes are caused by:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Natural occurrence	314	92.6	258	89.0	260	94.5	319	77.4	267	85.6	296	90.5	156	83.4	302	83.9	2172	86.8
Devine intervention	20	5.9	21	7.2	13	4.7	73	17.7	43	13.8	25	7.6	18	9.6	49	13.6	262	10.5
Others	5	1.5	11	3.8	2	0.7	20	4.9	2	0.6	6	1.8	13	7.0	9	2.5	68	2.7
Total	339	100.0	290	100.0	275	100.0	412	100.0	312	100.0	327	100.0	187	100.0	360	100.0	2502	100.0

6.Awareness on what actually kills people during an earthquake:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	419	87.5	402	87.6	342	87.5	468	88.8	344	84.3	435	85.5	331	86	421	92.1	3162	87.5

No	60	12.5	57	12.4	49	12.5	59	11.2	64	15.7	74	14.5	54	14	36	7.9	453	12.5
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

7.If yes, what kills:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Unsecured heavy item falling	98	23.4	67	16.7	84	24.6	85	18.2	81	23.5	67	15.4	22	6.6	77	18.3	581	18.4
Fire	3	0.7	3	0.7	11	3.2	12	2.6	5	1.5	3	0.7	3	0.9	2	0.5	42	1.3
Being buried	61	14.6	138	34.3	95	27.8	136	29.1	122	35.5	69	15.9	175	52.9	61	14.5	857	27.1
Shattered window	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.7	2	0.6	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.5	15	0.5
Loose opening electric	29	6.9	18	4.5	15	4.4	28	6.0	18	5.2	20	4.6	4	1.2	6	1.4	138	4.4
Collapsing wall/ceiling upper floor	185	44.2	146	36.3	131	38.3	186	39.7	105	30.5	239	54.9	118	35.6	245	58.2	1355	42.9
Others	42	10.0	30	7.5	6	1.8	13	2.8	11	3.2	35	8.0	9	2.7	28	6.7	174	5.5
Total	419	100	402	100.0	342	100.0	468	100	344	100	435	100	331	100	421	100	3162	100

8.Anyone is disable in the households:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	23	4.8	18	3.9	28	7.2	11	2.1	13	3.2	20	3.9	20	5.2	5	1.1	138	3.8
No	456	95.2	441	96.1	363	92.8	516	97.9	395	96.8	489	96.1	365	94.8	452	98.9	3477	96.2
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

9.Anyone is very elderly in the households:	Kathmandu Municipality	Kirtipur Municipality	Lalitpur Municipality	Bhaktapur Municipality	Thimi Municipality	All the VDCs of Kathmandu District	All the VDCs of Lalitpur District	All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District	Total
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											District							
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	44	9.2	21	4.6	32	8.2	33	6.3	17	4.2	27	5.3	35	9.1	15	3.3	224	6.2
No	435	90.8	438	95.4	359	91.8	494	93.7	391	95.8	482	94.7	350	90.9	442	96.7	3391	93.8
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

10.Anyone is chronically ill/ bedridden in the households:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	26	5.4	6	1.3	6	1.5	19	3.6	2	0.5	10	2	13	3.4	18	3.9	100	2.8
No	453	94.6	453	98.7	385	98.5	508	96.4	406	99.5	499	98	372	96.6	439	96.1	3515	97.2
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

11.Have you planned for the special needs within your households:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	13	23.2	3	12	4	11.8	2	5.6	2	11.1	8	24.2	0	0	8	26.7	40	14.7
No	43	76.8	22	88	30	88.2	34	94.4	16	88.9	25	75.8	41	100	22	73.3	233	85.3
Total	56	100	25	100	34	100	36	100	18	100	33	100	41	100	30	100	273	100

12.Assessed your environment for earthquake risk and identified safe place:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	121	25.3	61	13.3	168	43	55	10.4	87	21.3	117	23	52	13.5	128	28	789	21.8
No	358	74.7	398	86.7	223	57	472	89.6	321	78.7	392	77	333	86.5	329	72	2826	78.2
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

13.Prepared an earthquake safety plan:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	92	19.2	47	10.2	109	27.9	30	5.7	64	15.7	63	12.4	30	7.8	66	14.4	501	13.9
No	387	80.8	412	89.8	282	72.1	497	94.3	344	84.3	446	87.6	355	92.2	391	85.6	3114	86.1
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

14. Identified meeting point with your family after an earthquake:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	84	17.5	40	8.7	90	23	80	15.2	84	20.6	62	12.2	29	7.5	80	17.5	549	15.2
No	395	82.5	419	91.3	301	77	447	84.8	324	79.4	447	87.8	356	92.5	377	82.5	3066	84.8
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

15.Aware about a 'Go Bag':	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	98	20.5	105	22.9	135	34.5	85	16.1	82	20.1	96	18.9	42	10.9	66	14.4	709	19.6
No	381	79.5	354	77.1	256	65.5	442	83.9	326	79.9	413	81.1	343	89.1	391	85.6	2906	80.4
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

16. Have you Prepared a 'Go Bag':	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	32	31.4	11	10.5	25	18.2	35	39.3	11	13.1	8	8.3	10	21.7	10	14.7	142	19.5

No	70	68.6	94	89.5	112	81.8	54	60.7	73	86.9	88	91.7	36	78.3	58	85.3	585	80.5
Total	102	100	105	100	137	100	89	100	84	100	96	100	46	100	68	100	727	100

17.Is important to prepare emergency supplies at home:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	302	63	399	86.9	266	68	359	68.1	309	75.7	342	67.2	204	53	317	69.4	2498	69.1
No	177	37	60	13.1	125	32	168	31.9	99	24.3	167	32.8	181	47	140	30.6	1117	30.9
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

18.If yes, have you prepared emergency supplies:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	86	28.5	53	13.3	73	27.4	64	17.8	39	12.6	55	16.1	18	8.8	42	13.2	430	17.2
No	216	71.5	346	86.7	193	72.6	295	82.2	270	87.4	287	83.9	186	91.2	275	86.8	2068	82.8
Total	302	100	399	100	266	100	359	100	309	100	342	100	204	100	317	100	2498	100

19.Do you own the house:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	185	38.6	227	49.5	199	50.9	251	47.6	222	54.4	279	54.8	301	78.2	295	64.6	1959	54.2
No	294	61.4	232	50.5	192	49.1	276	52.4	186	45.6	230	45.2	84	21.8	162	35.4	1656	45.8
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

20.If yes, have you followed proper building codes	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
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constructing:											District							
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	71	38.4	34	15	104	52.3	55	21.9	81	36.5	72	25.8	50	16.6	66	22.4	533	27.2
No	114	61.6	193	85	95	47.7	196	78.1	141	63.5	207	74.2	251	83.4	229	77.6	1426	72.8
Total	185	100	227	100	199	100	251	100	222	100	279	100	301	100	295	100	1959	100

21.Do you consider earthquake safety when repairing:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	59	31.9	30	13.2	78	39.2	32	12.7	75	33.8	69	24.7	52	17.3	91	30.8	486	24.8
No	126	68.1	197	86.8	121	60.8	219	87.3	147	66.2	210	75.3	249	82.7	204	69.2	1473	75.2
Total	185	100	227	100	199	100	251	100	222	100	279	100	301	100	295	100	1959	100

22.Secured household items to prevent from falling:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	222	46.3	163	35.5	175	44.8	184	34.9	205	50.2	212	41.7	53	13.8	235	51.4	1449	40.1
No	257	53.7	296	64.5	216	55.2	343	65.1	203	49.8	297	58.3	332	86.2	222	48.6	2166	59.9
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

23.Are you interested to serve your community:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	396	82.7	402	87.6	354	90.5	457	86.7	346	84.8	410	80.6	329	85.5	413	90.4	3107	85.9
No	83	17.3	57	12.4	37	9.5	70	13.3	62	15.2	99	19.4	56	14.5	44	9.6	508	14.1
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

24.Ever learned basic 'First Aid':	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	214	44.7	180	39.2	181	46.3	179	34	187	45.8	176	34.6	79	20.5	170	37.2	1366	37.8
No	265	55.3	279	60.8	210	53.7	348	66	221	54.2	333	65.4	306	79.5	287	62.8	2249	62.2
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

25.Anyone trained in the households on 'First Aid':	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	92	19.2	100	21.8	128	32.7	173	32.8	129	31.6	108	21.2	63	16.4	124	27.1	917	25.4
No	387	80.8	359	78.2	263	67.3	354	67.2	279	68.4	401	78.8	322	83.6	333	72.9	2698	74.6
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

26.Will you be interested to learn 'First Aid':	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	391	81.6	374	81.5	314	80.3	375	71.2	303	74.3	377	74.1	239	62.1	366	80.1	2739	75.8
No	88	18.4	85	18.5	77	19.7	152	28.8	105	25.7	132	25.9	146	37.9	91	19.9	876	24.2
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

27.Do you know 'Duck Cover Hold' procedure:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	211	44.1	104	22.7	156	39.9	156	29.6	81	19.9	149	29.3	46	11.9	130	28.4	1033	28.6
No	268	55.9	355	77.3	235	60.1	371	70.4	327	80.1	360	70.7	339	88.1	327	71.6	2582	71.4

Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100
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28.If yes, Where did you learn:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Radio	18	8.5	9	8.7	12	7.7	10	6.4	6	7.4	7	4.7	3	6.5	24	18.5	89	8.6
Newspaper/Magazine	26	12.3	4	3.8	10	6.4	37	23.7	6	7.4	7	4.7	7	15.2	13	10.0	110	10.6
Internet	8	3.8	3	2.9	4	2.6	7	4.5	7	8.6	2	1.3	0	0.0	6	4.6	37	3.6
Training by red cross	12	5.7	13	12.5	26	16.7	24	15.4	13	16.0	21	14.1	1	2.2	29	22.3	139	13.5
Billboards	1	0.5	1	1.0	1	0.6	4	2.6	2	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.2	2	1.5	12	1.2
Training booklets	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	2.2	2	1.5	7	0.7
At work	5	2.4	3	2.9	2	1.3	2	1.3	1	1.2	5	3.4	3	6.5	3	2.3	24	2.3
At school	31	14.7	11	10.6	26	16.7	18	11.5	14	17.3	14	9.4	6	13.0	7	5.4	127	12.3
From children	5	2.4	0	0.0	9	5.8	17	10.9	0	0.0	6	4.0	0	0.0	2	1.5	39	3.8
From friends	6	2.8	4	3.8	3	1.9	12	7.7	6	7.4	7	4.7	4	8.7	8	6.2	50	4.8
Training by NGO	8	3.8	9	8.7	22	14.1	1	0.6	3	3.7	6	4.0	1	2.2	5	3.8	55	5.3
TV	80	37.9	38	36.5	37	23.7	17	10.9	22	27.2	69	46.3	19	41.3	29	22.3	311	30.1
Others	9	4.3	9	8.7	4	2.6	6	3.8	1	1.2	4	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	3.2
Total	211	100	104	100	156	100	156	100	81	100	149	100	46	100	130	100	1033	100

29. When do you do 'Duck Cover Hold' procedure:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Immediately when I feel earthquake	202	95.7	99	95.2	132	84.6	144	92.3	77	95.1	142	95.3	42	91.3	124	95.4	962	93.1
After the earthquake over	5	2.4	0	0.0	16	10.3	3	1.9	2	2.5	4	2.7	2	4.3	0	0.0	32	3.1
Others	4	1.9	5	4.8	8	5.1	9	5.8	2	2.5	3	2.0	2	4.3	6	4.6	39	3.8
Total	211	100.0	104	100.0	156	100.0	156	100.0	81	100.0	149	100.0	46	100.0	130	100.0	1033	100.0

30. Demonstration of 'Duck Cover Hold' procedure:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Demonstrated correctly	100	47.4	34	32.7	90	57.7	50	32.1	27	33.3	88	59.1	17	37.0	75	57.7	481	46.6
Demonstrated incorrectly	4	1.9	0	0.0	2	1.3	8	5.1	2	2.5	7	4.7	1	2.2	8	6.2	32	3.1
Did not want to demonstrated	107	50.7	70	67.3	64	41.0	98	62.8	52	64.2	54	36.2	28	60.9	47	36.2	520	50.3
Total	211	100.0	104	100.0	156	100.0	156	100.0	81	100.0	149	100.0	46	100.0	130	100.0	1033	100.0

31. Do you keep a whistle with you at all the times:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	26	5.4	9	2	9	2.3	17	3.2	12	2.9	14	2.8	2	0.5	8	1.8	97	2.7
No	453	94.6	450	98	382	97.7	510	96.8	396	97.1	495	97.2	383	99.5	449	98.2	3518	97.3
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

32. Do you Know where to get useful information about earthquake:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	253	52.8	242	52.7	251	64.2	253	48	270	66.2	280	55	201	52.2	298	65.2	2048	56.7
No	226	47.2	217	47.3	140	35.8	274	52	138	33.8	229	45	184	47.8	159	34.8	1567	43.3
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

33. Communication tools to get information:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
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											District							
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Internet	150	31.3	138	30.1	152	38.9	122	23.1	102	25	83	16.3	53	13.8	81	17.7	881	24.4
Facebook	21	4.4	14	3.1	21	5.4	19	3.6	14	3.4	35	6.9	5	1.3	14	3.1	143	4
Twitter	4	0.8	0	0	1	0.3	5	0.9	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	6	1.3	18	0.5
You tube	4	0.8	3	0.7	2	0.5	3	0.6	2	0.5	3	0.6	0	0	1	0.2	18	0.5
Mobile phone	234	48.9	237	51.6	131	33.5	185	35.1	219	53.7	329	64.6	213	55.3	271	59.3	1819	50.3
Mobile SMS texting	30	6.3	12	2.6	15	3.8	38	7.2	16	3.9	18	3.5	6	1.6	29	6.3	164	4.5
Not used	36	7.5	55	12	69	17.6	155	29.4	53	13	41	8.1	108	28.1	55	12	572	15.8
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

34. If using Internet, have you visited the NRCS website:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	30	20	28	20.3	21	13.8	21	17.2	28	27.5	32	38.6	2	3.8	27	33.3	189	21.5
No	120	80	110	79.7	131	86.2	101	82.8	74	72.5	51	61.4	51	96.2	54	66.7	692	78.5
Total	150	100	138	100	152	100	122	100	102	100	83	100	53	100	81	100	881	100

35. Favorite media:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Internet	98	20.5	105	22.9	124	31.7	83	15.7	92	22.5	70	13.8	49	12.7	70	15.3	691	19.1
Face book	14	2.9	12	2.6	10	2.6	20	3.8	17	4.2	8	1.6	11	2.9	15	3.3	107	3
Twitter	2	0.4	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.2
You tube	2	0.4	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1
Mobile phone	32	6.7	31	6.8	5	1.3	14	2.7	5	1.2	37	7.3	14	3.6	38	8.3	176	4.9
Mobile SMS texting	8	1.7	1	0.2	7	1.8	5	0.9	5	1.2	9	1.8	1	0.3	7	1.5	43	1.2
News paper	34	7.1	31	6.8	27	6.9	57	10.8	29	7.1	46	9	16	4.2	45	9.8	285	7.9
Radio	54	11.3	53	11.5	55	14.1	67	12.7	59	14.5	97	19.1	39	10.1	70	15.3	494	13.7
TV	181	37.8	138	30.1	116	29.7	96	18.2	112	27.5	164	32.2	150	39	145	31.7	1102	30.5

Cinema	1	0.2	0	0	3	0.8	2	0.4	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	2	0.4	9	0.2
Theatre/ drama	3	0.6	4	0.9	0	0	3	0.6	1	0.2	3	0.6	0	0	0	0	14	0.4
Comedians	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	3	0.6	3	0.7	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	9	0.2
Street drama	11	2.3	6	1.3	3	0.8	7	1.3	3	0.7	3	0.6	5	1.3	0	0	38	1.1
My parents	1	0.2	4	0.9	0	0	3	0.6	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.3
From friends at work	3	0.6	2	0.4	1	0.3	17	3.2	4	1	5	1	6	1.6	2	0.4	40	1.1
From relatives	2	0.4	1	0.2	0	0	7	1.3	2	0.5	4	0.8	1	0.3	1	0.2	18	0.5
Folklore music	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4	2	0.1
Book, booklets/ pamphlets	2	0.4	3	0.7	0	0	4	0.8	4	1	3	0.6	2	0.5	4	0.9	22	0.6
Neghibours	6	1.3	23	5	2	0.5	32	6.1	5	1.2	14	2.8	11	2.9	14	3.1	107	3
Group discussion	0	0	2	0.4	6	1.5	7	1.3	4	1	2	0.4	7	1.8	0	0	28	0.8
From my boss at work	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Teachers	2	0.4	1	0.2	0	0	5	0.9	20	4.9	3	0.6	1	0.3	1	0.2	33	0.9
My in law	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
From friends while relaxing	2	0.4	10	2.2	0	0	16	3	3	0.7	1	0.2	5	1.3	0	0	37	1
My guru/imam perist at temple [religious leader]	0	0	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0	0	3	0.1
From friends at school	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0	6	1.1	4	1	4	0.8	5	1.3	0	0	21	0.6
My children	7	1.5	6	1.3	23	5.9	36	6.8	15	3.7	18	3.5	43	11.2	23	5	171	4.7
Community leaders	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	3	0.1
Public announcement	0	0	1	0.2	1	0.3	6	1.1	0	0	7	1.4	1	0.3	1	0.2	17	0.5
Community meetings	2	0.4	2	0.4	3	0.8	10	1.9	4	1	1	0.2	4	1	2	0.4	28	0.8
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.7	0	0	1	0.3	0	0	4	0.1
Women/ youth group clubs	0	0	2	0.4	0	0	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.5	3	0.7	10	0.3
Face to face	5	1	2	0.4	0	0	3	0.6	0	0	0	0	6	1.6	0	0	16	0.4
Red cross	1	0.2	6	1.3	0	0	9	1.7	7	1.7	3	0.6	3	0.8	8	1.8	37	1
NGOs	0	0	1	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.1
Government authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other specify	2	0.4	6	1.3	2	0.5	5	0.9	2	0.5	4	0.8	1	0.3	2	0.4	24	0.7
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

36. Preferred media to get information related to earthquake by Red cross /other organization:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Internet	62	12.9	79	17.2	71	18.2	39	7.4	49	12	55	10.8	35	9.1	22	4.8	412	11.4
Face book	29	6.1	21	4.6	34	8.7	43	8.2	40	9.8	19	3.7	19	4.9	29	6.3	234	6.5
Twitter	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	2	0.4	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	8	1.8	14	0.4
You tube	6	1.3	1	0.2	3	0.8	3	0.6	2	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.3	7	1.5	24	0.7
Mobile phone	14	2.9	24	5.2	5	1.3	9	1.7	7	1.7	17	3.3	7	1.8	12	2.6	95	2.6
Mobile texting SMS	14	2.9	6	1.3	9	2.3	9	1.7	1	0.2	24	4.7	4	1	17	3.7	84	2.3
News paper	43	9	22	4.8	37	9.5	60	11.4	39	9.6	41	8.1	19	4.9	38	8.3	299	8.3
TV	197	41.1	199	43.4	174	44.5	135	25.6	157	38.5	234	46	151	39.2	178	38.9	1425	39.4
Cinemas	4	0.8	2	0.4	3	0.8	2	0.4	0	0	3	0.6	2	0.5	6	1.3	22	0.6
Theatre/ drama	12	2.5	3	0.7	0	0	2	0.4	2	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0	21	0.6
Comedians	3	0.6	1	0.2	1	0.3	4	0.8	3	0.7	1	0.2	0	0	1	0.2	14	0.4
Street drama	12	2.5	7	1.5	2	0.5	13	2.5	11	2.7	9	1.8	9	2.3	2	0.4	65	1.8
Through my parents	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.1
Through my friends at work	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	4	0.1
Friends/relatives	6	1.3	21	4.6	7	1.8	22	4.2	5	1.2	9	1.8	9	2.3	10	2.2	89	2.5
Folk lore music	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	2	0.4	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	3	0.7	8	0.2
Book/booklets	4	0.8	6	1.3	0	0	3	0.6	1	0.2	10	2	2	0.5	4	0.9	30	0.8
Community meetings	5	1	8	1.7	2	0.5	22	4.2	5	1.2	1	0.2	10	2.6	6	1.3	59	1.6
Group discussion	6	1.3	19	4.1	1	0.3	13	2.5	14	3.4	5	1	35	9.1	14	3.1	107	3
Posters/ leaflets	5	1	1	0.2	6	1.5	5	0.9	3	0.7	0	0	2	0.5	3	0.7	25	0.7
Advertising billboards	1	0.2	3	0.7	2	0.5	3	0.6	0	0	2	0.4	1	0.3	2	0.4	14	0.4
Wall paintings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.2	4	0.1
Through my office management	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	4	0.8	1	0.3	1	0.2	8	0.2
Teachers	2	0.4	2	0.4	3	0.8	15	2.8	23	5.6	2	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.2	49	1.4
Through my guru/ imam/ priest at temple	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0	0	2	0.1

From friends at school	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	2	0.4	1	0.2	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	6	0.2
My children	4	0.8	2	0.4	11	2.8	32	6.1	10	2.5	10	2	34	8.8	20	4.4	123	3.4
Others	44	9.2	31	6.8	19	4.9	83	15.7	32	7.8	54	10.6	40	10.4	72	15.8	375	10.4
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

37. Preferred time to receive information:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Anytime	76	15.9	127	27.7	165	42.2	169	32.1	137	33.6	114	22.4	36	9.4	63	13.8	887	24.5
Weekends	23	4.8	39	8.5	10	2.6	41	7.8	28	6.9	21	4.1	24	6.2	51	11.2	237	6.6
Holiday Time	53	11.1	56	12.2	83	21.2	50	9.5	44	10.8	35	6.9	48	12.5	40	8.8	409	11.3
Working Hours	6	1.3	0	0	3	0.8	10	1.9	0	0	2	0.4	2	0.5	2	0.4	25	0.7
Evening Time	209	43.6	141	30.7	90	23	89	16.9	106	26	212	41.7	173	44.9	201	44	1221	33.8
After Work	23	4.8	37	8.1	15	3.8	91	17.3	60	14.7	27	5.3	40	10.4	33	7.2	326	9
Before Work Early Morning	43	9	34	7.4	13	3.3	28	5.3	11	2.7	38	7.5	12	3.1	31	6.8	210	5.8
During Day Time	46	9.6	25	5.4	12	3.1	49	9.3	22	5.4	60	11.8	50	13	36	7.9	300	8.3
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

38. If I am trapped I will keep calm and use a whistle:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agree	426	88.9	428	93.2	341	87.2	335	63.6	325	79.7	435	85.5	259	67.3	365	79.9	2914	80.6
Can't decide	44	9.2	26	5.7	49	12.5	179	34	80	19.6	57	11.2	104	27	79	17.3	618	17.1
Do not agree	9	1.9	5	1.1	1	0.3	13	2.5	3	0.7	17	3.3	22	5.7	13	2.8	83	2.3
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

39. Should participate and support their community disaster:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agree	443	92.5	447	97.4	372	95.1	429	81.4	363	89	442	86.8	338	87.8	419	91.7	3253	90
Can't decide	32	6.7	11	2.4	15	3.8	86	16.3	43	10.5	56	11	40	10.4	36	7.9	319	8.8
Do not agree	4	0.8	1	0.2	4	1	12	2.3	2	0.5	11	2.2	7	1.8	2	0.4	43	1.2
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

40. Disasters do not happen because of punishment of the gods:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agree	293	61.2	350	76.3	230	58.8	309	58.6	267	65.4	270	53	174	45.2	279	61.1	2172	60.1
Can't decide	45	9.4	36	7.8	54	13.8	78	14.8	54	13.2	69	13.6	66	17.1	80	17.5	482	13.3
Do not agree	141	29.4	73	15.9	107	27.4	140	26.6	87	21.3	170	33.4	145	37.7	98	21.4	961	26.6
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

41. Disaster preparedness is not important:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agree	251	52.4	126	27.5	24	6.1	108	20.5	83	20.3	142	27.9	70	18.2	290	63.5	1094	30.3
Can't decide	9	1.9	5	1.1	17	4.3	39	7.4	31	7.6	24	4.7	38	9.9	10	2.2	173	4.8
Do not agree	219	45.7	328	71.5	350	89.5	380	72.1	294	72.1	343	67.4	277	71.9	157	34.4	2348	65
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

42. Not important to turnoff gas and electricity:	Kathmandu Municipality	Kirtipur Municipality	Lalitpur Municipality	Bhaktapur Municipality	Thimi Municipality	All the VDCs of Kathmandu District	All the VDCs of Lalitpur District	All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District	Total
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	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agree	254	53	124	27	41	10.5	101	19.2	71	17.4	143	28.1	63	16.4	255	55.8	1052	29.1
Can't decide	14	2.9	16	3.5	18	4.6	18	3.4	23	5.6	29	5.7	27	7	28	6.1	173	4.8
Do not agree	211	44.1	319	69.5	332	84.9	408	77.4	314	77	337	66.2	295	76.6	174	38.1	2390	66.1
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

43. Education, awareness and capacity building re preparedness is necessary:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agree	457	95.4	444	96.7	373	95.4	485	92	364	89.2	452	88.8	342	88.8	424	92.8	3341	92.4
Can't decide	12	2.5	7	1.5	13	3.3	30	5.7	32	7.8	35	6.9	29	7.5	19	4.2	177	4.9
Do not agree	10	2.1	8	1.7	5	1.3	12	2.3	12	2.9	22	4.3	14	3.6	14	3.1	97	2.7
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

44. Community responsible for disaster preparedness:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agree	439	91.6	426	92.8	358	91.6	423	80.3	335	82.1	443	87	327	84.9	398	87.1	3149	87.1
Can't decide	25	5.2	19	4.1	15	3.8	66	12.5	45	11	42	8.3	42	10.9	38	8.3	292	8.1
Do not agree	15	3.1	14	3.1	18	4.6	38	7.2	28	6.9	24	4.7	16	4.2	21	4.6	174	4.8
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

45. After an earthquake it is important to expect aftershocks:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agree	423	88.3	407	88.7	357	91.3	449	85.2	247	60.5	391	76.8	317	82.3	395	86.4	2986	82.6
Can't decide	21	4.4	15	3.3	12	3.1	48	9.1	35	8.6	26	5.1	36	9.4	26	5.7	219	6.1

Do not agree	35	7.3	37	8.1	22	5.6	30	5.7	126	30.9	92	18.1	32	8.3	36	7.9	410	11.3
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

46. Preparing community level plan for disaster prepared:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agree	441	92.1	418	91.1	360	92.1	433	82.2	352	86.3	418	82.1	325	84.4	406	88.8	3153	87.2
Can't decide	27	5.6	34	7.4	19	4.9	69	13.1	46	11.3	68	13.4	50	13	40	8.8	353	9.8
Do not agree	11	2.3	7	1.5	12	3.1	25	4.7	10	2.5	23	4.5	10	2.6	11	2.4	109	3
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

It is necessary to pay attention for additional preparedness after stop of earthquake:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agree	441	92.1	443	96.5	366	93.6	477	90.5	357	87.5	449	88.2	340	88.3	396	86.7	3269	90.4
Can't decide	22	4.6	9	2	15	3.8	32	6.1	33	8.1	36	7.1	30	7.8	33	7.2	210	5.8
Do not agree	16	3.3	7	1.5	10	2.6	18	3.4	18	4.4	24	4.7	15	3.9	28	6.1	136	3.8
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100

47. Village/WARD committee specifically for disaster preparedness:	Kathmandu Municipality		Kirtipur Municipality		Lalitpur Municipality		Bhaktapur Municipality		Thimi Municipality		All the VDCs of Kathmandu District		All the VDCs of Lalitpur District		All the VDCs of Bhaktapur District		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agree	443	92.5	426	92.8	371	94.9	414	78.6	354	86.8	428	84.1	326	84.7	405	88.6	3167	87.6
Can't decide	25	5.2	27	5.9	16	4.1	91	17.3	52	12.7	67	13.2	55	14.3	43	9.4	376	10.4
Do not agree	11	2.3	6	1.3	4	1	22	4.2	2	0.5	14	2.8	4	1	9	2	72	2
Total	479	100	459	100	391	100	527	100	408	100	509	100	385	100	457	100	3615	100