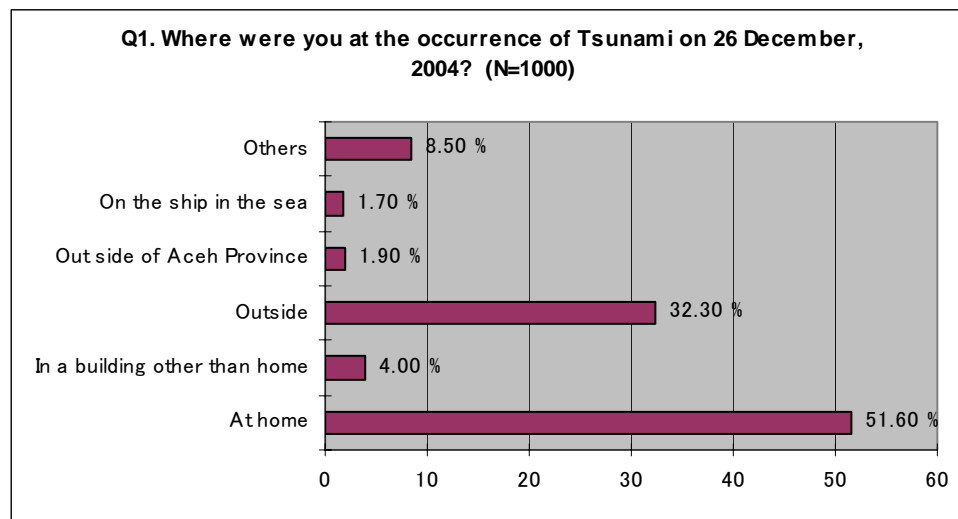


2.1 Residents

Number of samples: 1,000

Q1. Where were you at the occurrence of Tsunami on 26 December, 2004?

No	Location of respondent	Number	Percentage
1	At home	516	51.60
2	In a building other than home	40	4.00
3	Outside	323	32.30
4	Out side of Aceh Province	19	1.90
5	On the ship in the sea	17	1.70
6	Others	85	8.50
Total		1,000	100.00

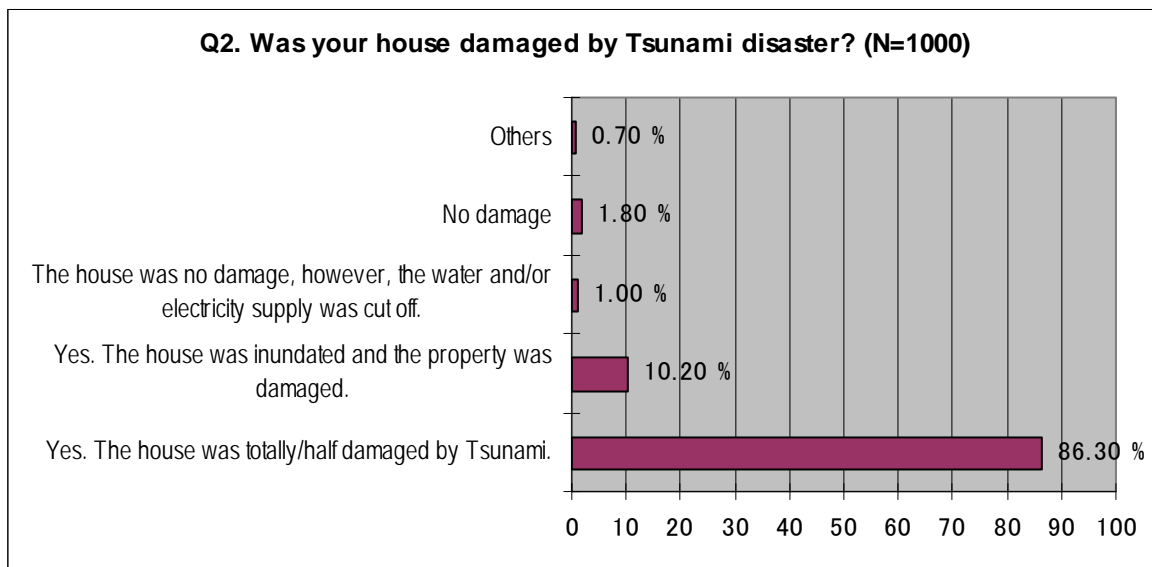


Most of the respondents (51.60%) were at home at the time of tsunami occurred. This situation was because of the earthquake occurred on Sunday morning at 7.45 am, where people still at home with their families. For some people who were not at home at the time of earthquake, they returned home to see their families. Another respondents (32.30%) were outside their houses, some of them were at their friends houses, another were at the schools, and also some of them were at

their work, but they didn't return home because they had called their families with mobile phones to make sure everything were alright at home.

Q2. Was your house damaged by Tsunami disaster?

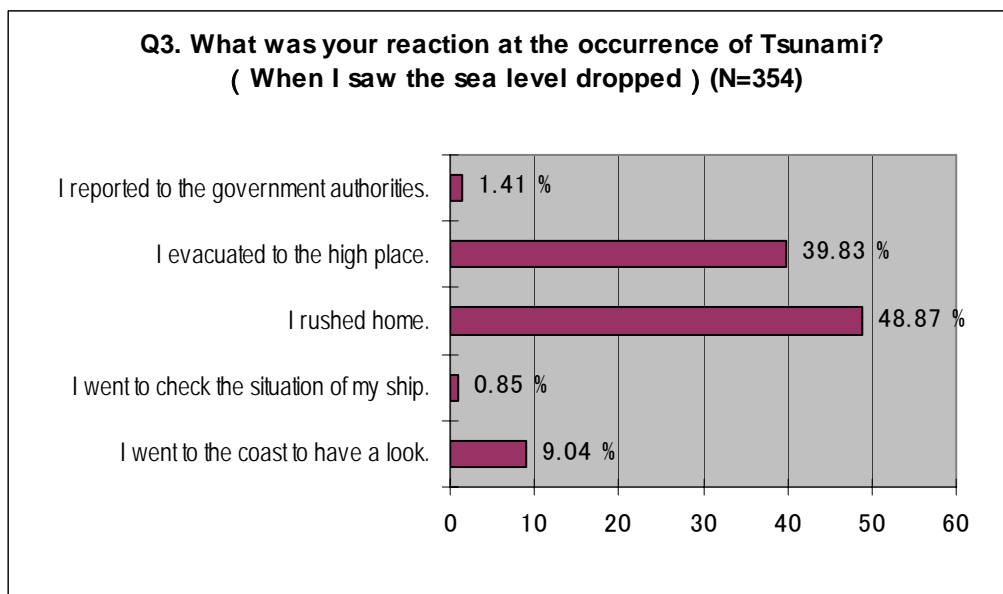
No	Condition of the houses	Number	Percentage
1	The house was totally/half damaged by Tsunami.	863	86.30
2	The house was inundated and the property was damaged.	102	10.20
3	The house was no damage, however, the water and/or electricity supply was cut off.	10	1.00
4	No damage	18	1.80
5	Others	7	0.70
Total		1,000	100.00



Mostly of the respondents (86.30%) answered that their houses were totally destroyed. The respondents were those who lived in the most affected areas near the coastal area where all the building were destroyed. Some other respondents (10.20%) said that their houses were inundated and the equipments were damaged. This group of respondents was those who lived in the affected areas that were far from the coastal line and the speed of the tsunami was slow. The water only inundated the houses and the equipment were damaged but not destroyed the houses.

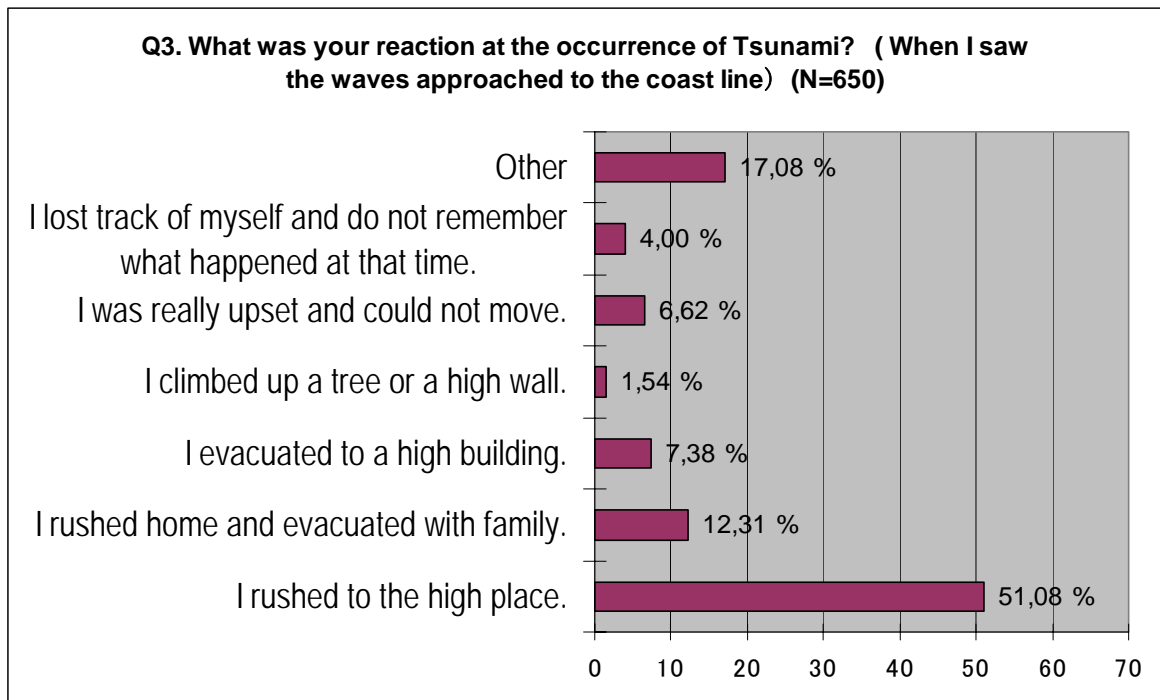
Q3. What was your reaction at the occurrence of tsunami?

No	The reaction of respondents	Number	Percentage
1	They went to the coast to have a look.	32	9.04
2	They went to check the situation of my ship.	3	0.85
3	They rushed home.	173	48.87
4	They evacuated to the high place.	141	39.83
5	They reported to the government authorities.	5	1.41
Total		354	100.00



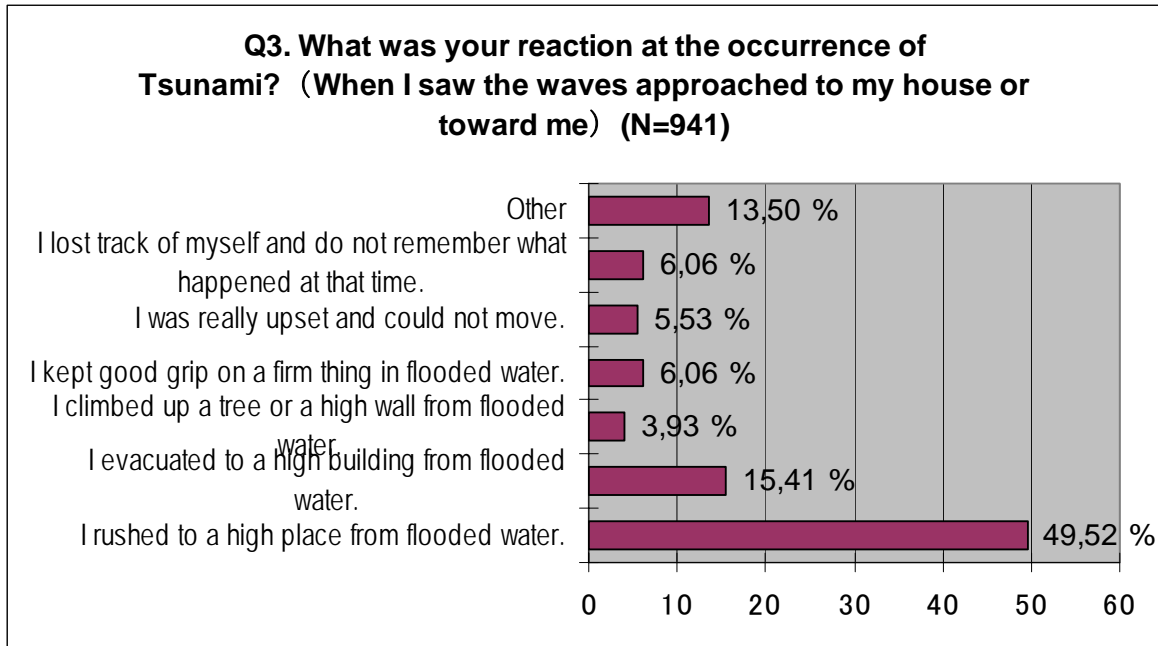
Most of the respondents (48.87%) were rushed home when they saw the sea level drop. Most of them were at the beach for a holiday and afraid to stay at the beach after such big earthquake and quickly went home to be together with the whole family. Some of them said that because they couldn't talk with their family due the telephone line was too busy. Another dominant answer (39.83%) was those who said that they evacuated to the higher place. They did this because of the information that they heard

No	Reaction when they see the sea wave coming to coastal line	Number	Percentage
1	I rushed to the high place.	332	51.08
2	I rushed home and evacuated with family.	80	12.31
3	I evacuated to a high building.	48	7.38
4	I climbed up a tree or a high wall.	10	1.54
5	I was really upset and could not move.	43	6.62
6	I lost track of myself and do not remember what happened at that time.	26	4.00
7	Other	111	17.08
		650	100.00



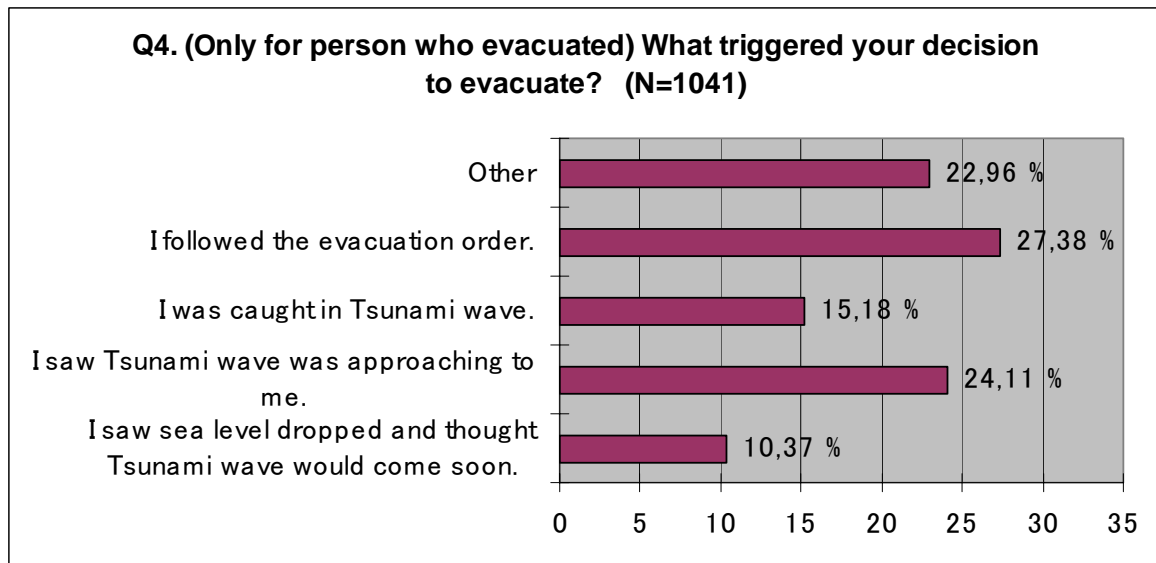
No	When they see the waves approaching the house	Number	Percentage
1	I rushed to a high place from flooded water.	466	49.52
2	I evacuated to a high building from flooded water.	145	15.41
3	I climbed up a tree or a high wall from flooded water.	37	3.93
4	I kept good grip on a firm thing in flooded water.	57	6.06

5	I was really upset and could not move.	52	5.53
6	I lost track of myself and do not remember what happened at that time.	57	6.06
7	Other	127	13.50
Total		941	100.00



Q4. (Only for person who evacuated) What triggered your decision to evacuate?

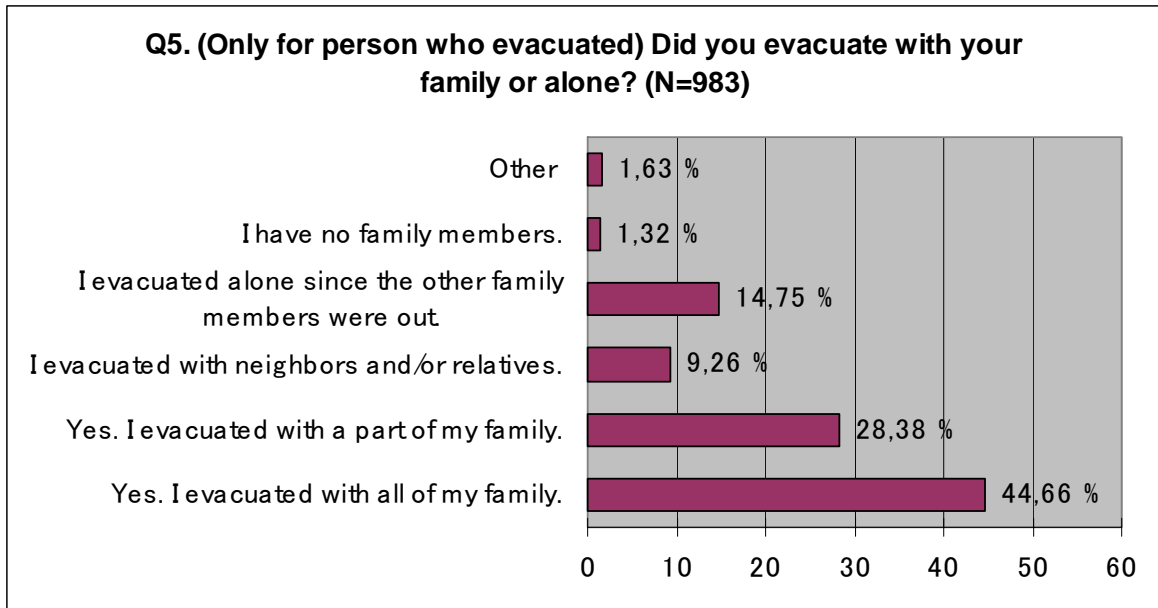
No	People decision to evacuate	Number	Percentage
1	I saw sea level dropped and thought Tsunami wave would come soon.	108	10.37
2	I saw Tsunami wave was approaching to me.	251	24.11
3	I was caught in Tsunami wave.	158	15.18
4	I followed the evacuation order.	285	27.38
5	Other	239	22.96
Total		1041	100.00



The respondent mostly said that they were evacuated because of they saw the tsunami wave and also followed to the order from their friends, or government officers to move to the safer place. Some information said that the tsunami wave will come again, and some information telling that the disease will show up in the affected areas.

Q5. (Only for person who evacuated) Did you evacuate with your family or alone?

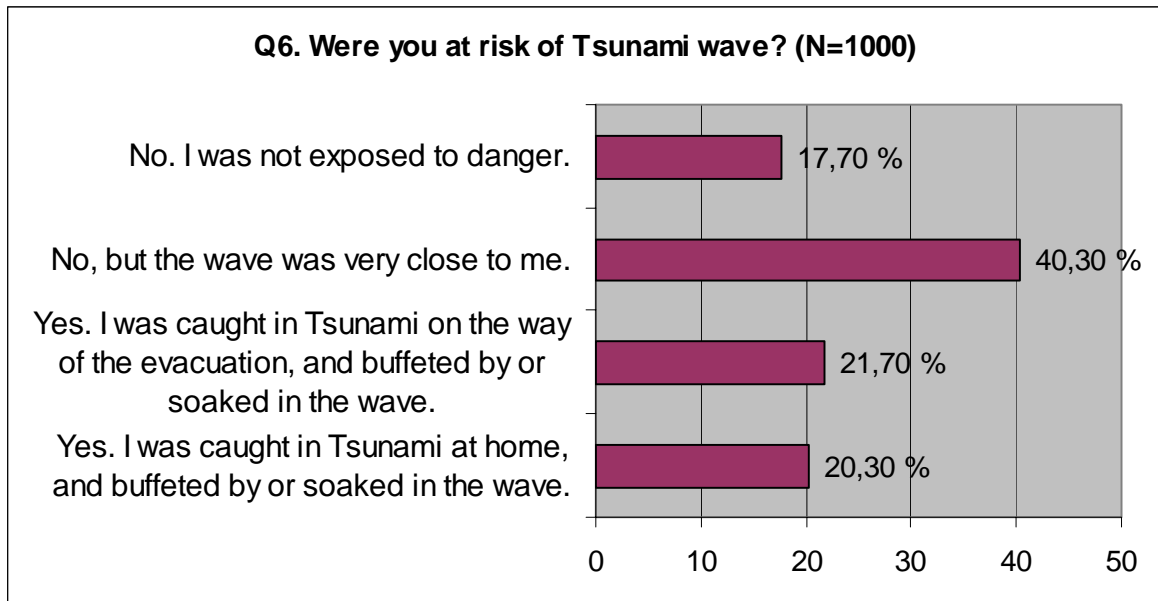
No	Description	Number	Percentage
1	I evacuated with all of my family.	439	44.66
2	I evacuated with a part of my family.	279	28.38
3	I evacuated with neighbors and/or relatives.	91	9.26
4	I evacuated alone since the other family members were out.	145	14.75
5	I have no family members.	13	1.32
6	Other	16	1.63
Total		983	100.00



44.66% of the respondents were evacuated with their family followed by 28.38% of them evacuated with some of their families, this was because of some of their families were not at home and also because of the panic situation during the first week of tsunami, they were separated each other.

Q6. Were you at risk of Tsunami wave?

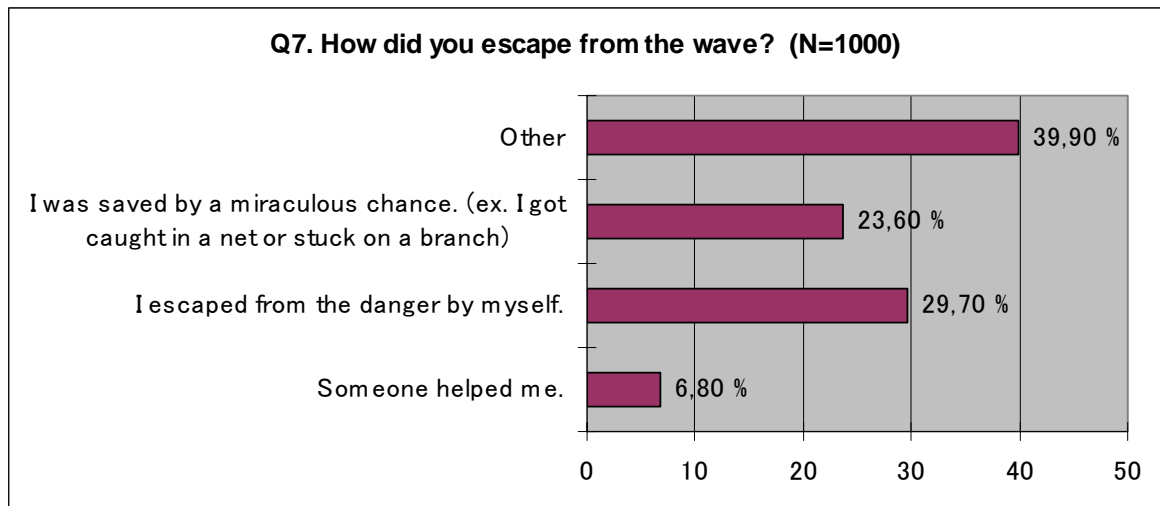
No	Risk of tsunami	Number	Percentage
1	I was caught in Tsunami at home, and buffeted by or soaked in the wave.	203	20.30
2	I was caught in Tsunami on the way of the evacuation, and buffeted by or soaked in the wave.	217	21.70
3	No, but the wave was very close to me.	403	40.30
4	No. I was not exposed to danger.	177	17.70
Total		1,000	100.00



Most of the respondents (40.30%) were not caught by the tsunami wave but very close to them. For those who caught in the water mostly have death. Those 42% of the respondents were those who save from the tsunami wave.

Q7. How did you escape from the wave?

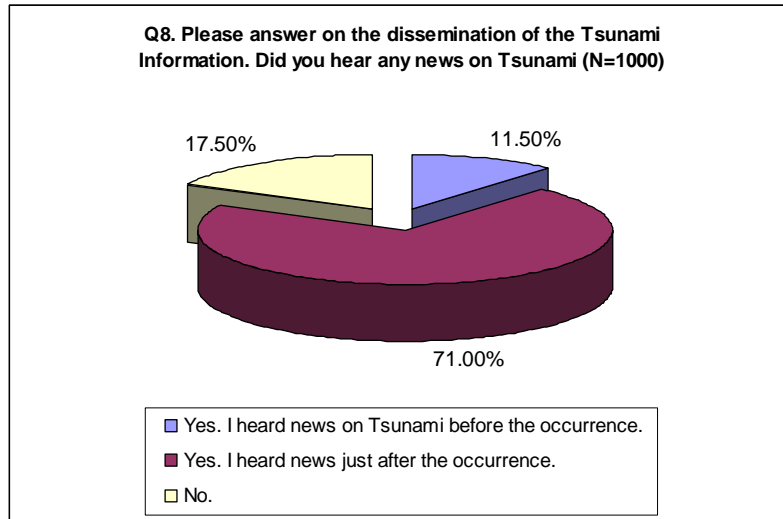
No.	The way people escaped from tsunami	Number	Percentage
1	Someone helped me.	68	6.80
2	I escaped from the danger by myself.	297	29.70
3	I was saved by a miraculous chance. (ex. I got caught in a net or stuck on a branch)	236	23.60
4	Other	399	39.90
Total		1,000	100.00



For this question, most of the respondents (39.90%) were those who not caught by tsunami. From the people who caught by tsunami water, 29.70% of 1,000 answered that they escaped by themselves and 23.60% were saved by a miraculous chance, and only 6.8% said they were saved by someone.

Q8. Please answer on the dissemination of the Tsunami Information. Did you hear any news on Tsunami?

No	Dissemination of Tsunami information	Number	Percent
1	I heard news on Tsunami before the occurrence.	115	11.50
2	I heard news just after the occurrence.	710	71.00
3	Never heard	175	17.50
Total		1,000	100.00

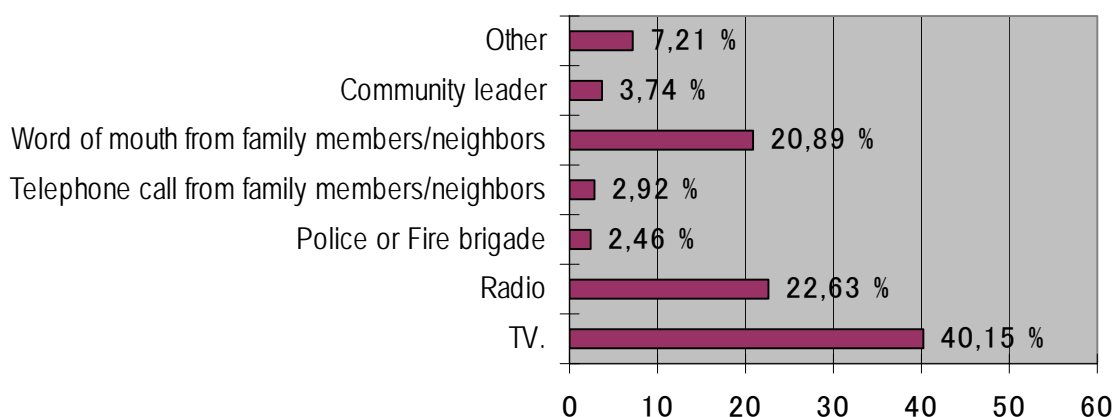


The people mostly heard about the tsunami after the occurrence (71.00%), because after tsunami happened, much news especially from the TV and newspaper presented about the tsunami disaster. Most of the people knew about the tidal water but not the tsunami, before the tsunami occurrence (11.50%) and other said they never heard about tsunami.

Q9. (Only for the person who heard the news on Tsunami) How did you hear the news?

No.	Sources of tsunami news	Number	Percentage
1	TV	440	40.15
2	Radio	248	22.63
3	Police or Fire brigade	27	2.46
4	Telephone call from family members/ neighbors	32	2.92
5	Word of mouth from family members/ neighbors	229	20.89
6	Community leader	41	3.74
7	Other	79	7.21
Total		1,096	100.00

Q9. (Only for the person who heard the news on Tsunami) How did you hear the news? (N=1096)

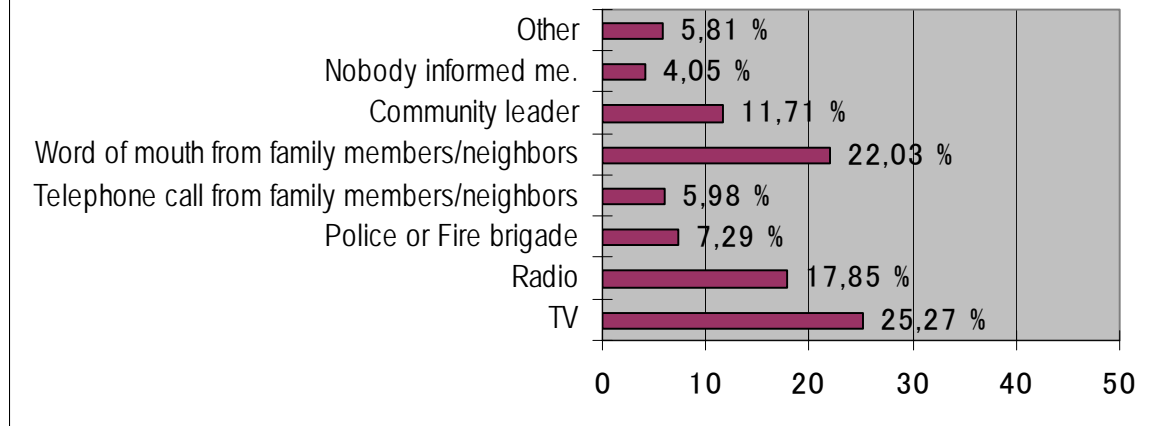


Most of the people heard about the news on tsunami few days after the disaster through TV (40.15%), followed by radio (22.63%) and from word of mouth from family members. This situation was because the many information always shown on TV especially MetroTV that broadcasted in full program for the tsunami disaster in Aceh and Nias. People also heard from the radio from IDP camps, because in the camps they didn't have any TV. Other information was from their families or neighbors, who had information from TV or radio.

Q10. How did you get the information on the rescue and relief during the first week after the Tsunami occurrence?

No	Information on the rescue and relief	Number	Percentage
1	TV	617	25.27
2	Radio	436	17.85
3	Police or Fire brigade	178	7.29
4	Telephone call from family members/neighbors	146	5.98
5	Word of mouth from family members/neighbors	538	22.03
6	Community leader	286	11.71
7	Nobody informed me.	99	4.05
8	Other	142	5.81
Total		2,442	100.00

Q10. How did you get the information on the rescue and relief during the first week after the Tsunami occurrence? (N=2442)

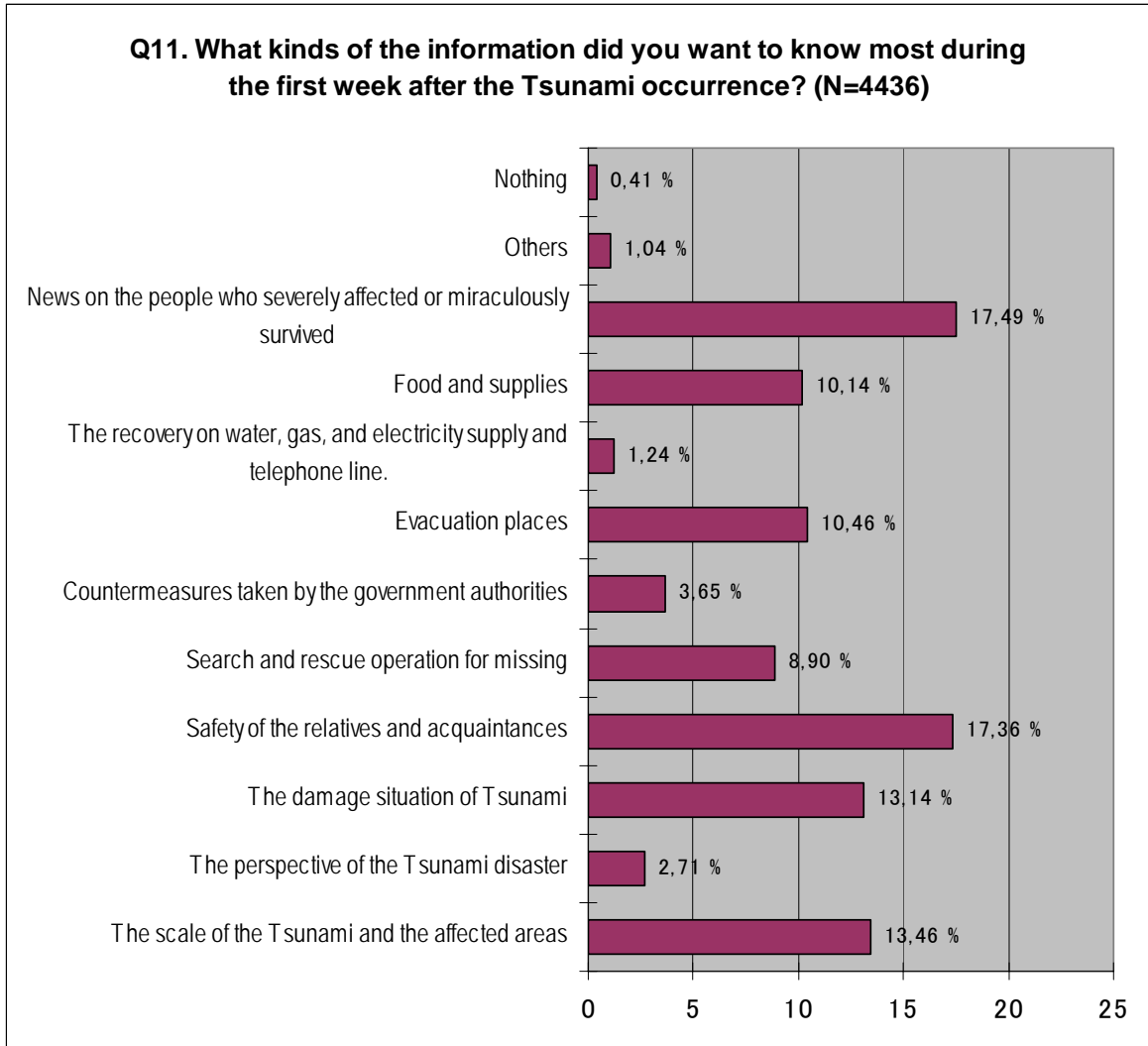


Most of the people in the first week they attempt to search for the information about their families. They went to one tent to another in order to find out if there any family members who saved. In the first 4 days after tsunami the electricity was shut down so they only had information from friends and family members. After 4 days many information they got from TV

Q11. What kinds of the information did you want to know most during the first week after the Tsunami occurrence?

No	Description	Number	Percentage
1	The scale of the Tsunami and the affected areas	597	13.46
2	The perspective of the Tsunami disaster	120	2.71
3	The damage situation of Tsunami	583	13.14
4	Safety of the relatives and acquaintances	770	17.36
5	Search and rescue operation for missing	395	8.90
6	Countermeasures taken by the government authorities	162	3.65
7	Evacuation places	464	10.46
8	The recovery on water, gas, and electricity supply and telephone line.	55	1.24
9	Food and supplies	450	10.14

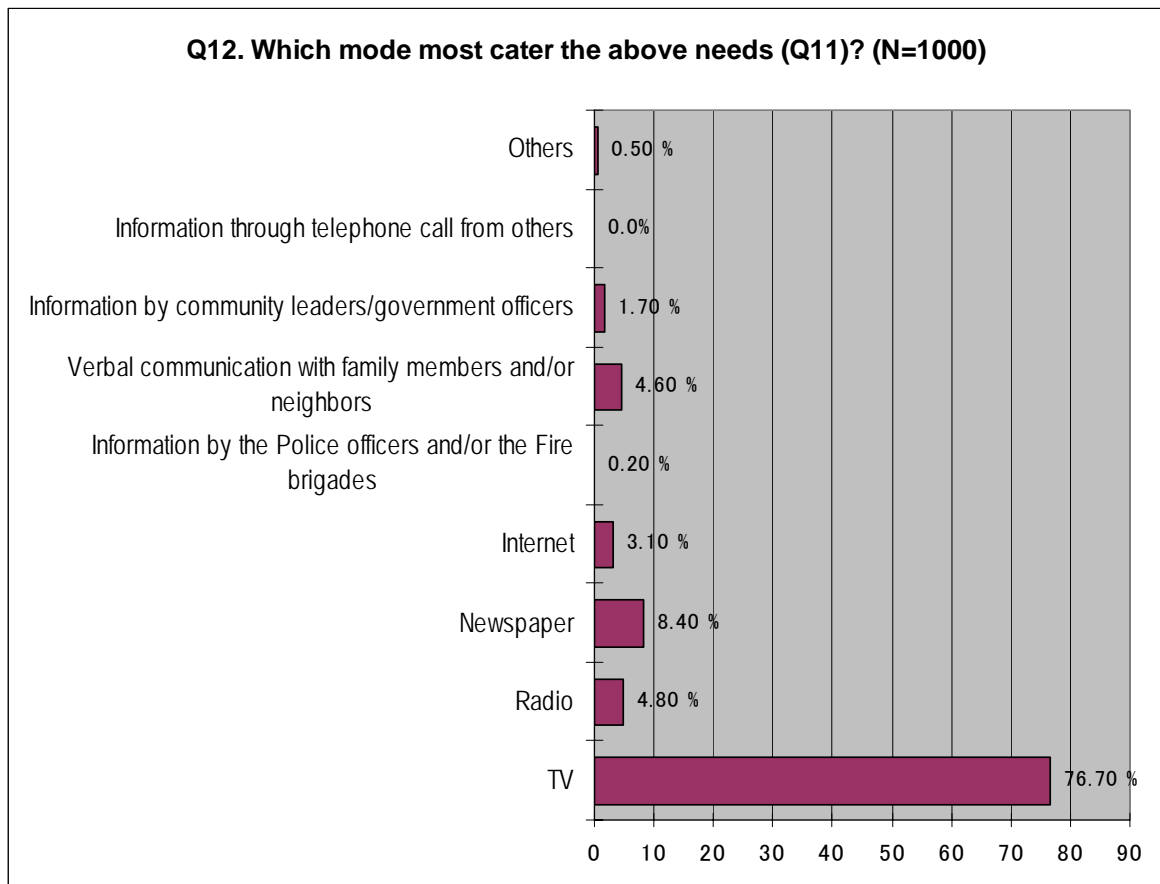
10	News on the people who severely affected or miraculously survived	776	17.49
11	Others	46	1.04
12	Nothing	18	0.41
Total		4,436	100.00



In the first week after tsunami people always searching for their family, so many respondents choose the answer related to news on saved people

Q12. Which mode most caters the above needs (Q11)?

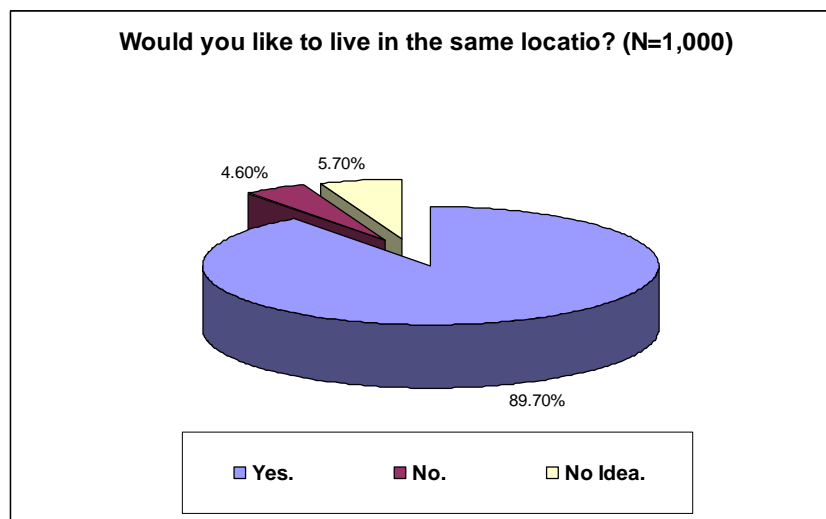
No	Descriptions	Number	Percentage
1	TV	767	76.70
2	Radio	48	4.80
3	Newspaper	84	8.40
4	Internet	31	3.10
5	Information by the Police officers and/or the Fire brigades	2	0.20
6	Verbal communication with family members and/or neighbors	46	4.60
7	Information by community leaders/government officers	17	1.70
8	Information through telephone call from others	0	0.00
9	Others	5	0.50
		1,000	100.00



The dominant of the respondents answered that the media most cater the information was TV (76.70%). This was because of one of the TV stations named MetroTV always present the news on tsunami in their program called breaking news “Indonesia is crying”. Another TV stations also broadcasted the news on tsunami in their head lines news.

Q13. Would you like to live in the same location?

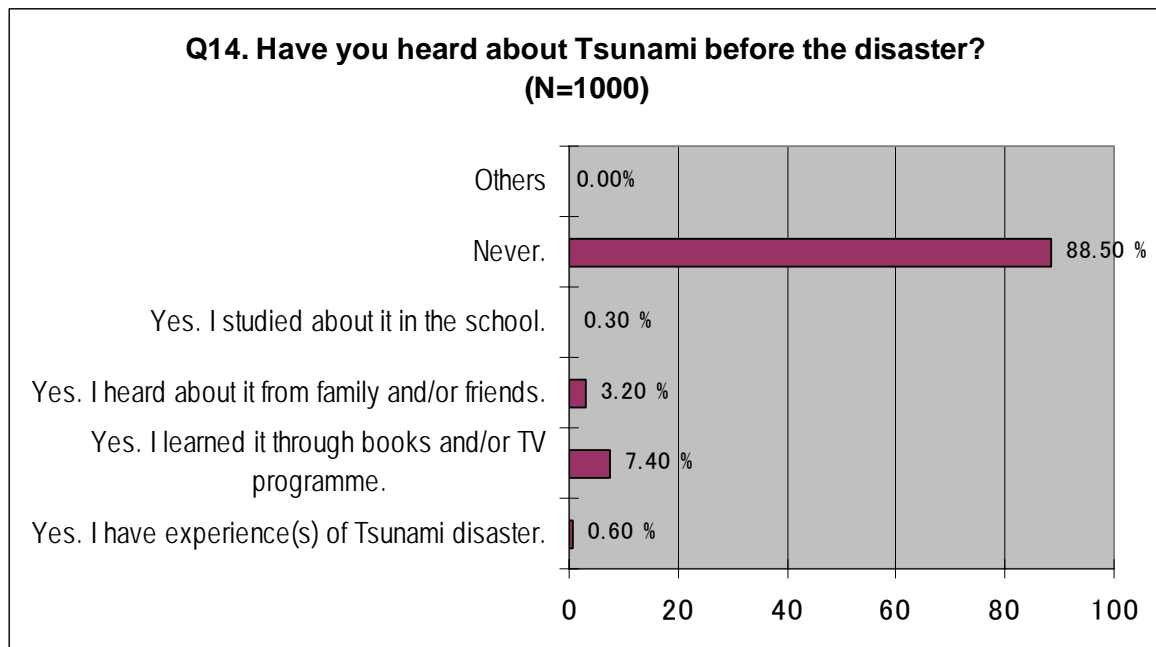
No	Answer	Number	Percent
1	Yes.	897	89.70
2	No.	46	4.60
3	No Idea.	57	5.70
Total		1,000	100.00



Most of the respondents 89,70% want to return to their home. It is very difficult for them to change their job and also because they don't have any land space at the other place to build new houses.

Q14. Have you heard about Tsunami before the disaster?

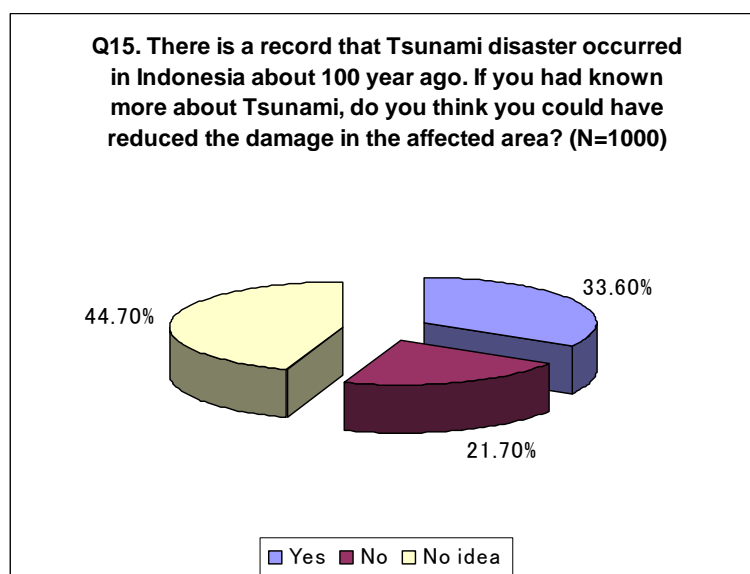
No	People knowledge of tsunami	Number	Percentage
1	I have experience(s) of Tsunami disaster.	6	0.60
2	I learned it through books and/or TV programme.	74	7.40
3	I heard about it from family and/or friends.	32	3.20
4	I studied about it in the school.	3	0.30
5	Never.	885	88.50
6	Others	0	0.00
Total		1,000	100.00



It is clearly described that most of Aceh people never heard about tsunami before, 88.50% from 1,000 people interviewed. The others (11.50%) said that they heard about tsunami from family, friends, books, from schools or TV programme. They learn from their family or friends about a word called “ie beuna”, this is a story in Islamic perspective that at the end of the word such big sea wave will come to the land.

Q15. There is a record that Tsunami disaster occurred in Indonesia about 100 year ago. If you had known more about Tsunami, do you think you could have reduced the damage in the affected area?

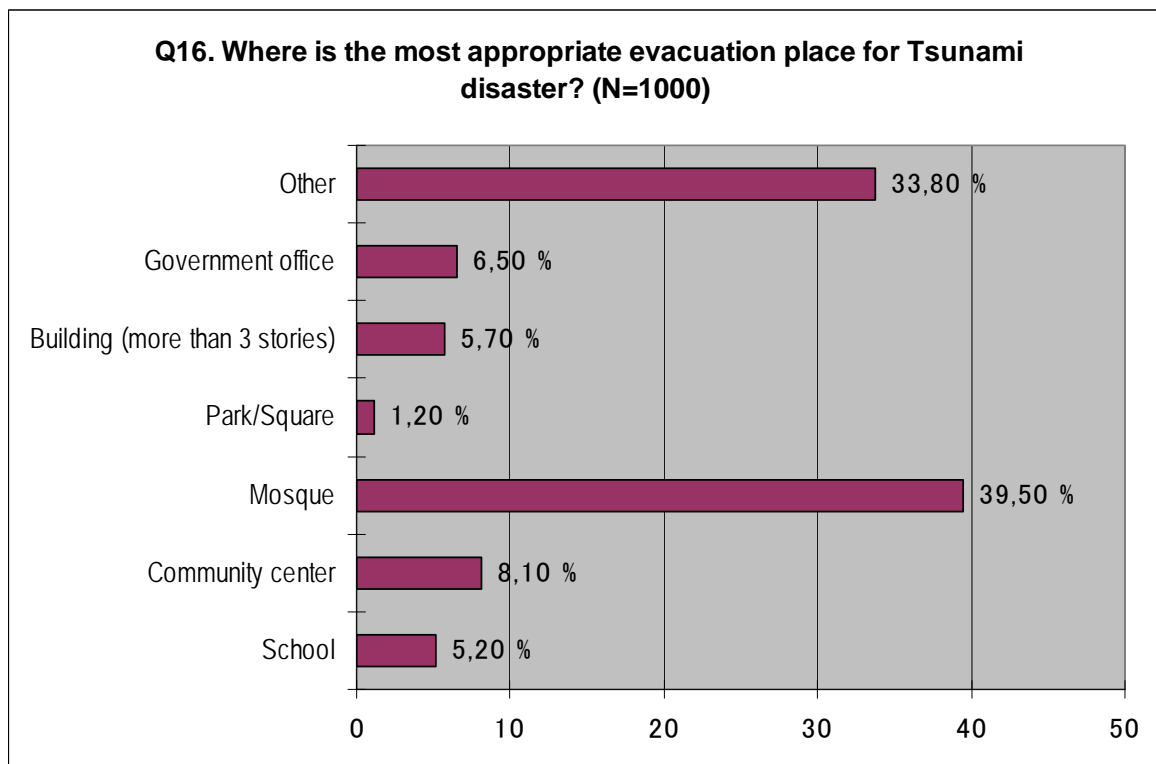
No	Answer	Number	Percent
1	Yes	336	33.60
2	No	217	21.70
3	No idea	447	44.70
Total		1000	100.00



Most of respondents (44.70%) answered that they have no idea because of they cannot predict how big the tsunami was. Anyway some of them (33.60%) were sure that they could reduce the damage. This was proved when the second big earthquake last March 2005, most of the people escaped and went to the safer places. While 21.70% of the respondents still couldn't reduce the damage if the tsunami happen again.

Q16. Where is the most appropriate evacuation place for Tsunami disaster?

No	Most appropriate evacuation place	Number	Percentage
1	School	52	5.20
2	Community center	81	8.10
3	Mosque	395	39.50
4	Park/Square	12	1.20
5	Building (more than 3 stories)	57	5.70
6	Government office	65	6.50
7	Other	338	33.80
Total		1,000	100.00

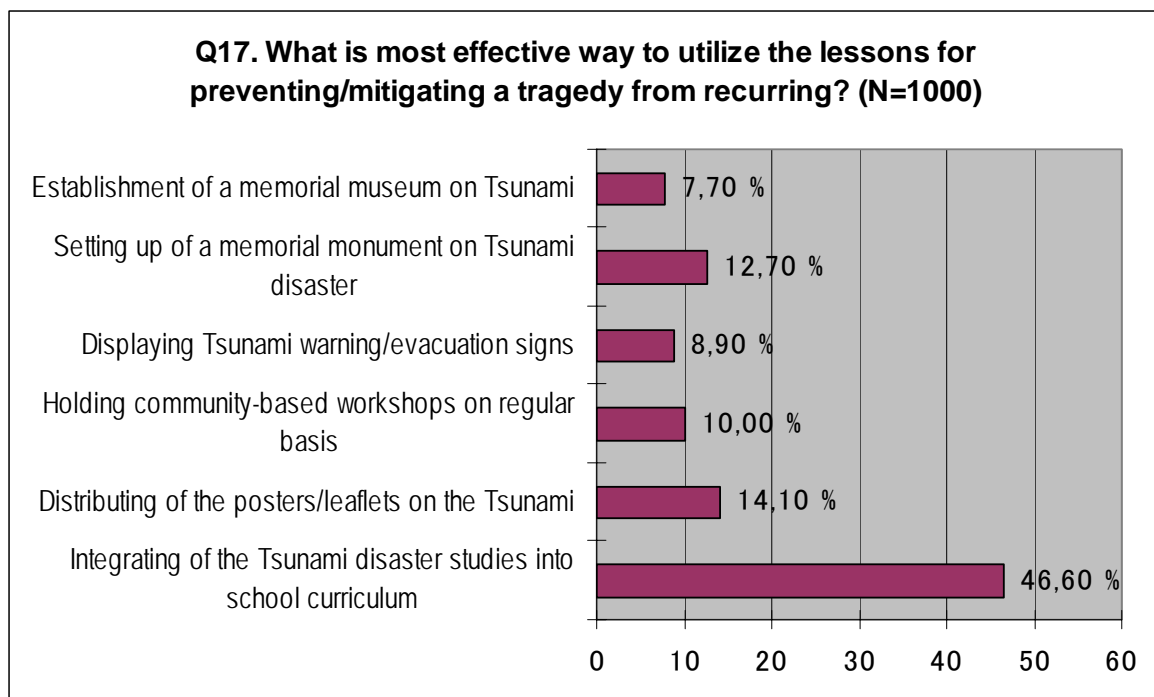


The most appropriate places for evacuation based on the people opinion were mosques (39.50%) and other places (33.80%) such as hospital, mountains, and IDP camps. This condition was based on the experiences of the last tsunami, where mostly the mosques were not damaged among other destroyed buildings in the tsunami affected areas and many people were saved in the mosques. People

also believe that by staying at the higher places like mountain will be safe. The hospital and IDP camps were also considered as the safety places because the places can provide the medical care and support by many people.

Q17. What is most effective way to utilize the lessons for preventing/mitigating a tragedy from recurring?

No	The most effective way to utilize the lesson	Number	Percentage
1	Integrating of the Tsunami disaster studies into school curriculum	466	46.60
2	Distributing of the posters/leaflets on the Tsunami	141	14.10
3	Holding community-based workshops on regular basis	100	10.00
4	Displaying Tsunami warning/evacuation signs	89	8.90
5	Setting up of a memorial monument on Tsunami disaster	127	12.70
6	Establishment of a memorial museum on Tsunami	77	7.70
Total		1,000	100.00

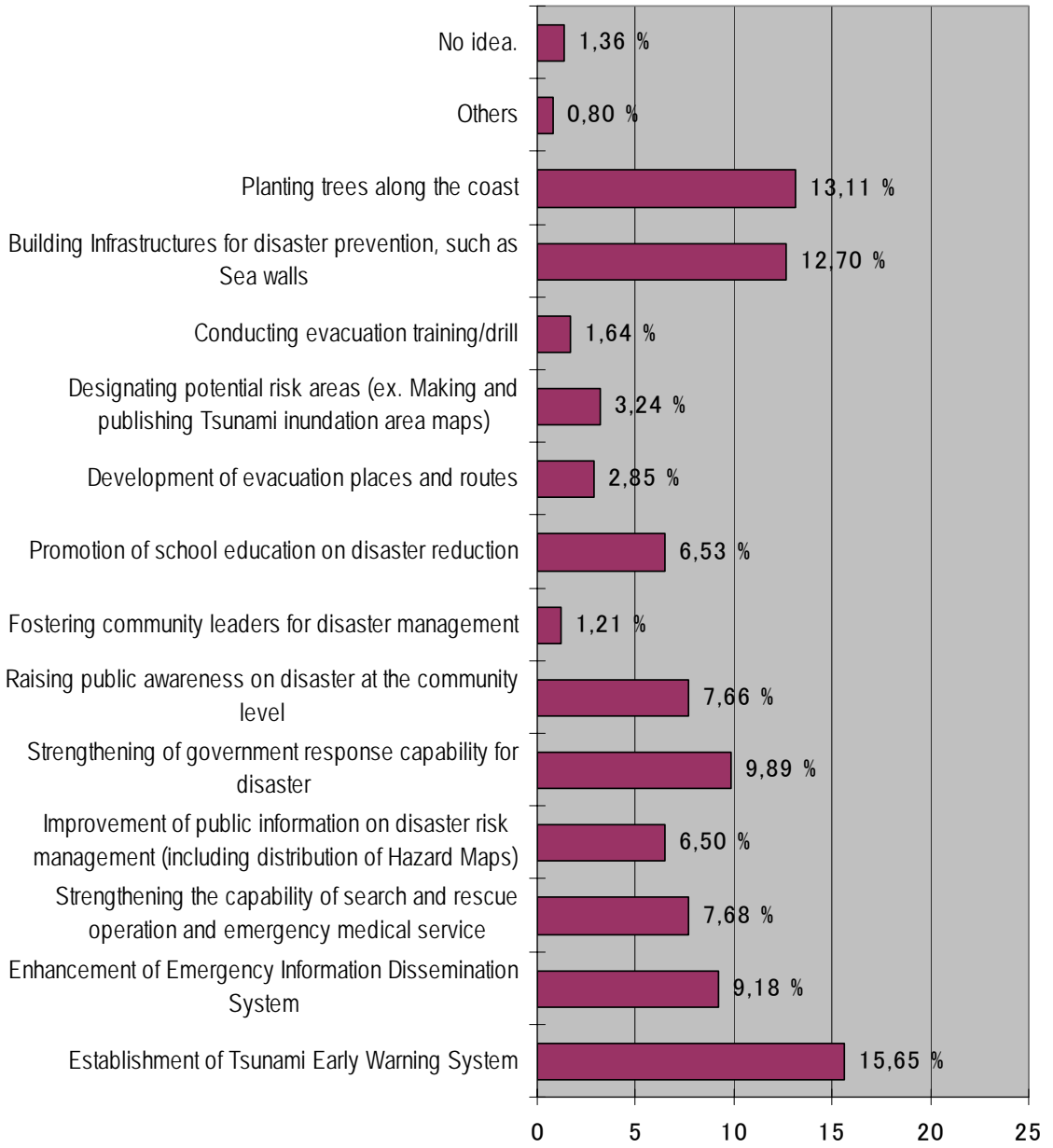


Most of the respondents (46.60%) answered that the most effective way to utilize the lessons for preventing/mitigating the tragedy was the integrating the tsunami disaster studies into school curriculum. This was because the big disaster can be an experience and lessons to the next generation for them to be able to escape if there is another tsunami in the future

Q18. What kinds of countermeasures should be taken for reducing the future damage by Tsunami?

No	Type of Countermeasures	Number	Percentage
1	Establishment of Tsunami Early Warning System	609	15.65
2	Enhancement of Emergency Information Dissemination System	357	9.18
3	Strengthening the capability of search and rescue operation and emergency medical service	299	7.68
4	Improvement of public information on disaster risk management (including distribution of Hazard Maps)	253	6.50
5	Strengthening of government response capability for disaster	385	9.89
6	Raising public awareness on disaster at the community level	298	7.66
7	Fostering community leaders for disaster management	47	1.21
8	Promotion of school education on disaster reduction	254	6.53
9	Development of evacuation places and routes	111	2.85
10	Designating potential risk areas (ex. Making and publishing Tsunami inundation area maps)	126	3.24
11	Conducting evacuation training/drill	64	1.64
12	Building Infrastructures for disaster prevention, such as Sea walls	494	12.70
13	Planting trees along the coast	510	13.11
14	Others	31	0.80
15	No idea.	53	1.36
Total		3,891	100.00

Q18. What kinds of countermeasures should be taken for reducing the future damage by Tsunami? (N=3891)

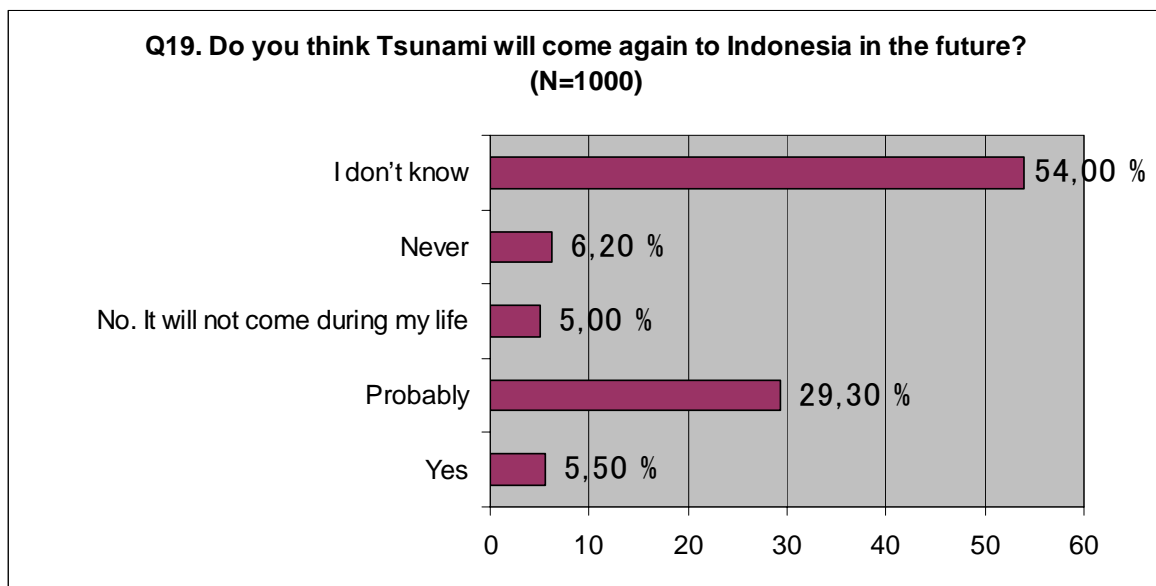


Most of the people answered that the early warning system should be taken for reducing the future damage by tsunami. This condition based on the experiences when the earthquake occurred they suddenly run or escape to the higher place. They didn't have information about the tsunami will come or not, so in that situation

of panic many accidents were happened on the way to escape. The example was also when the earthquake occurred in October 2005, that earthquake epicenter was not in the sea but in the mainland. It is recommended that the early warning system should be applied. Other respondents also answered that by planting tree along the coast and by constructing the building for disaster prevention such as sea wall.

Q19. Do you think Tsunami will come again to Indonesia in the future?

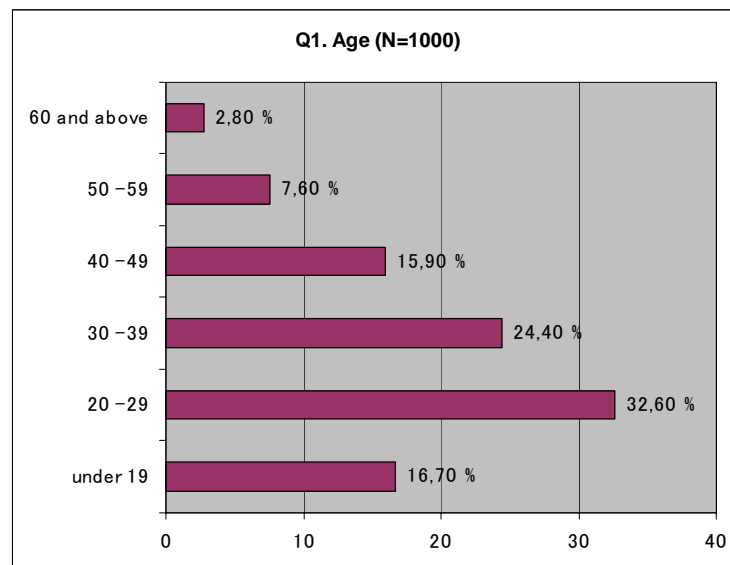
No	People opinion on tsunami come again in the future	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	55	5.50
2	Probably	293	29.30
3	No. It will not come during my life	50	5.00
4	Never	62	6.20
5	I don't know	540	54.00
Total		1,000	100.00



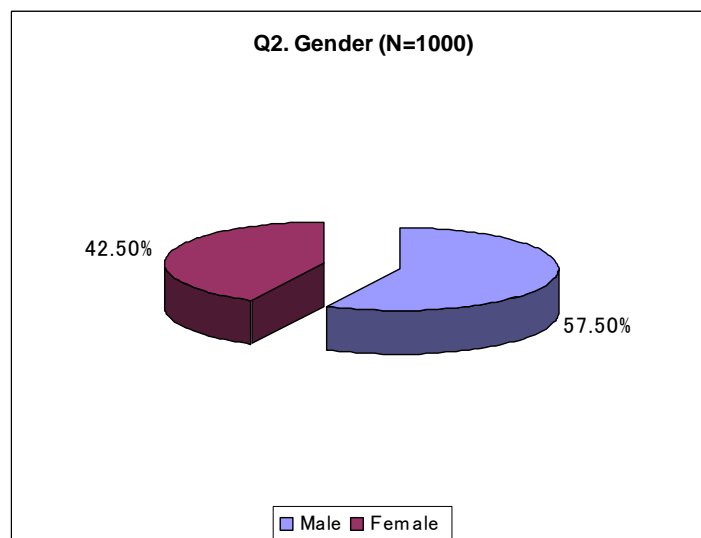
Most of the respondents (54%) answered that they didn't know whether the tsunami will come again or not, because they didn't have enough knowledge about the tsunami. They just heard about the tsunami after the disaster in their places

Characteristics of survey samples of residents

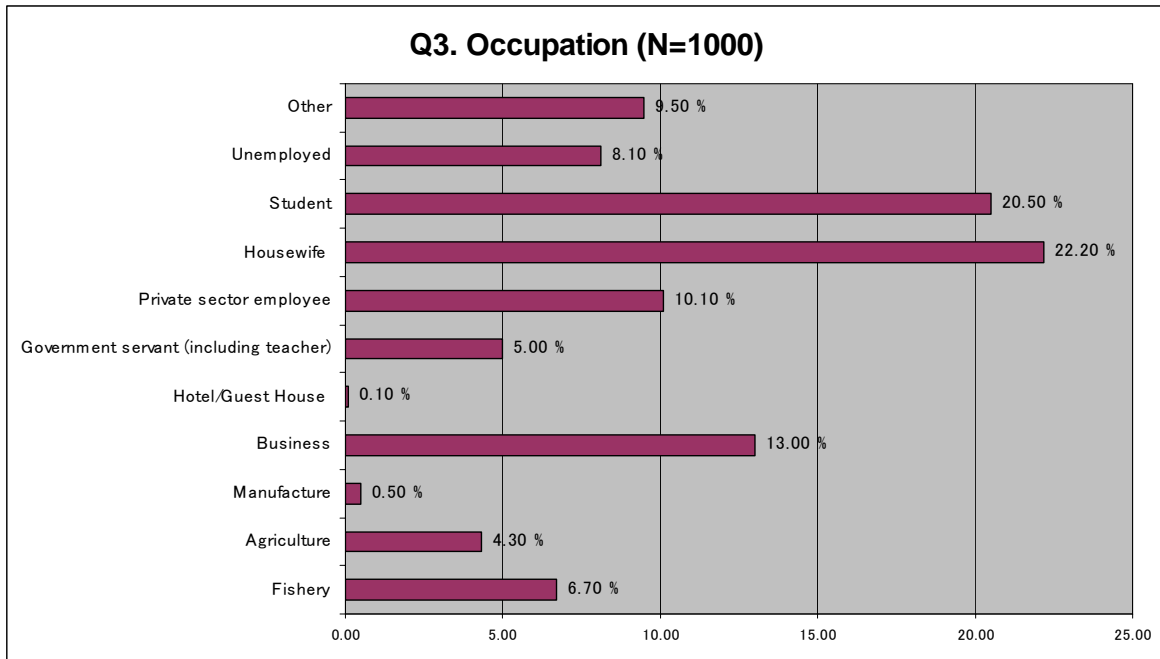
- Age



- Gender

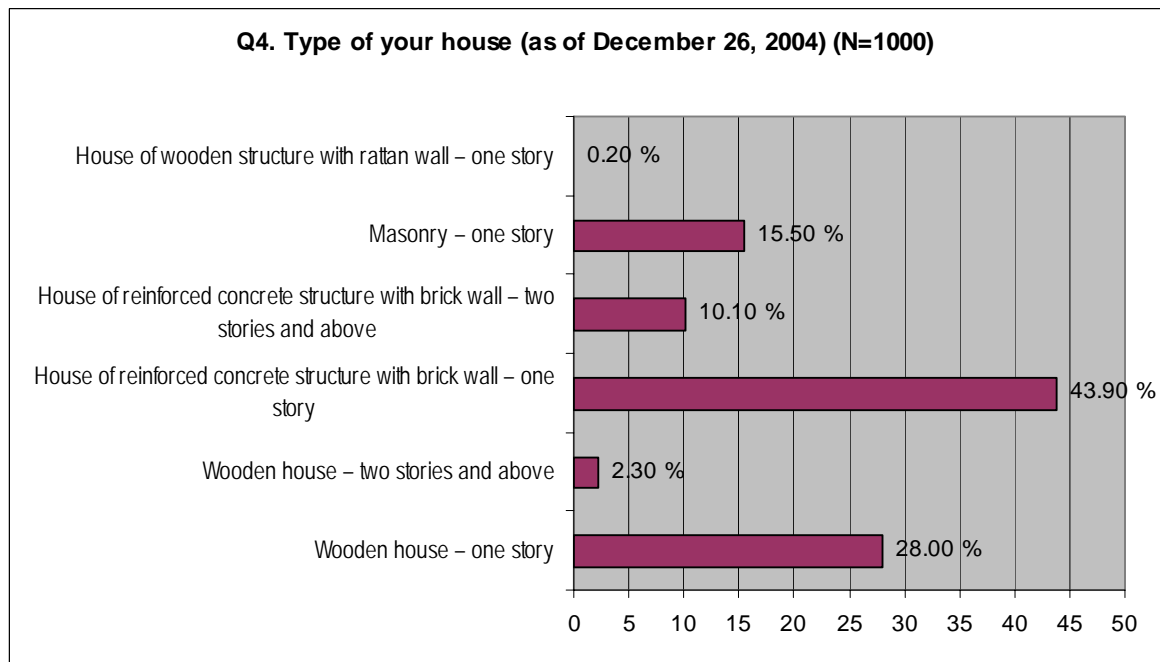


- **Occupation**



The respondents were mostly housewife and students (42.70%). The other was businessman (13.00%). The businessman here was those who sell product at the market and some of them have shops for selling.

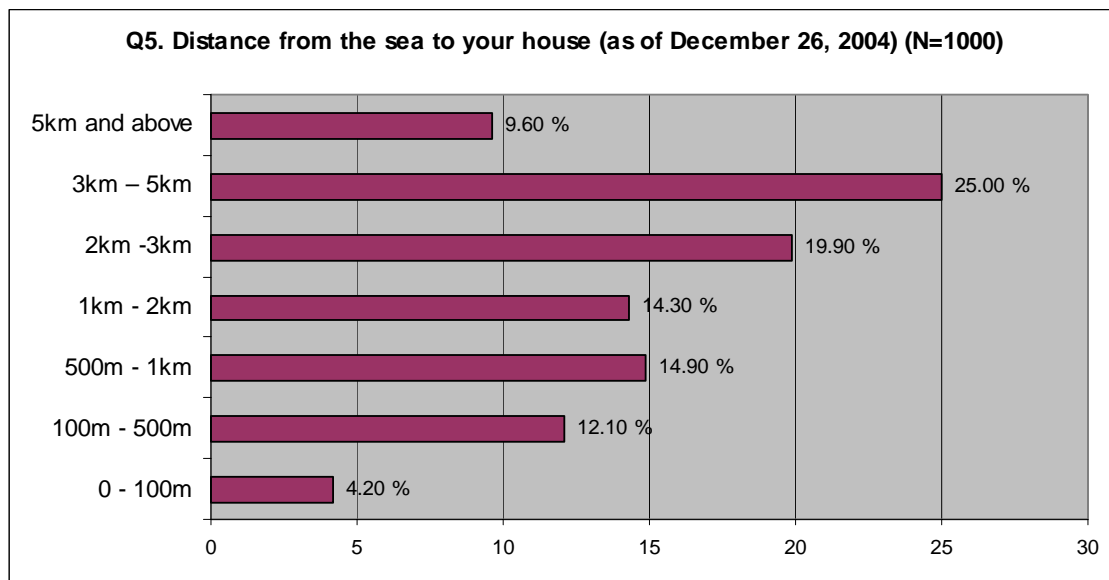
- **Type of your house (as of December 26, 2004)**



Most of the respondents' houses were reinforced concrete structure with brick wall and one storey (43.90%). The other dominant houses of the respondents in the affected areas were wooden houses with one storey (28%). This type of house was usually belongs to the fishermen that they lived near coastal area.

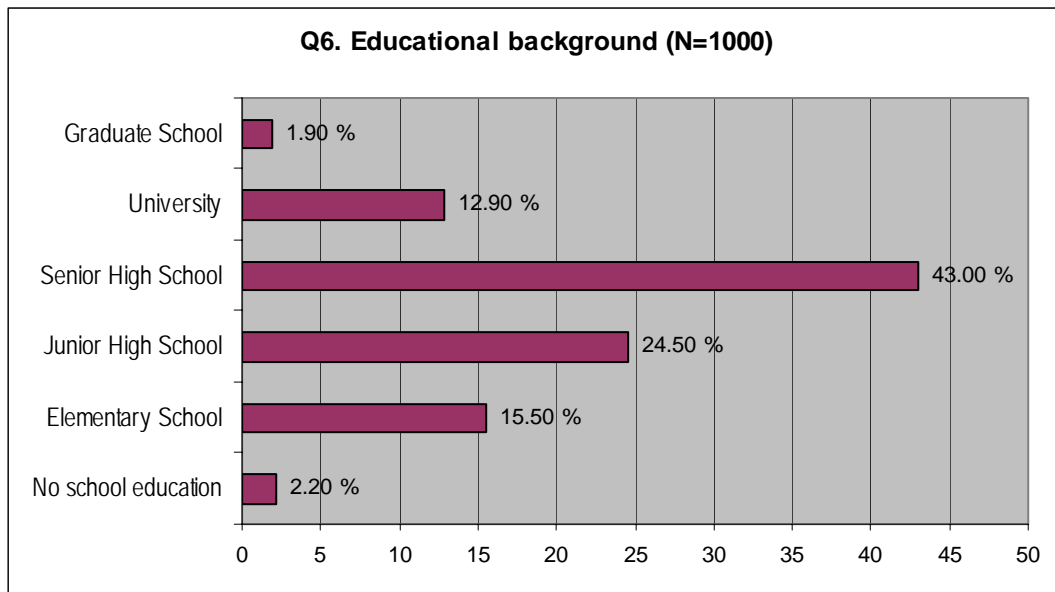
- **Distance from the sea to your house (as of December 26, 2004)**

No	Distance from coastal line	Number	Percentage
1	0 - 100m	42	4.20
2	100m - 500m	121	12.10
3	500m - 1km	149	14.90
4	1km - 2km	143	14.30
5	2km -3km	199	19.90
6	3km – 5km	250	25.00
7	5km and above	96	9.60
Total		1000	100.00



Mostly (25%) of the houses were located in the range of 3-5km from coastal area, followed by category of 2-3 km (19%) and 500m-1 km (14.90%). This is because of the affected areas of tsunami is averagely until 5km from the coast line.

- **Educational background.**



The education background of the respondents were mostly senior high school (43%) followed by Junior high school (24.50%). Most of the respondents were housewife and fisherman; they only studied until high school.