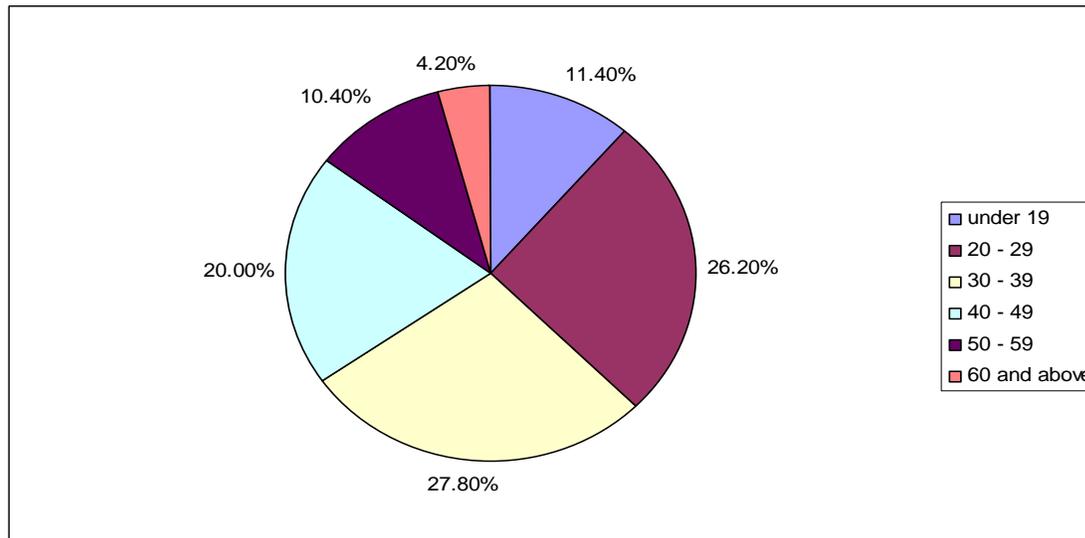


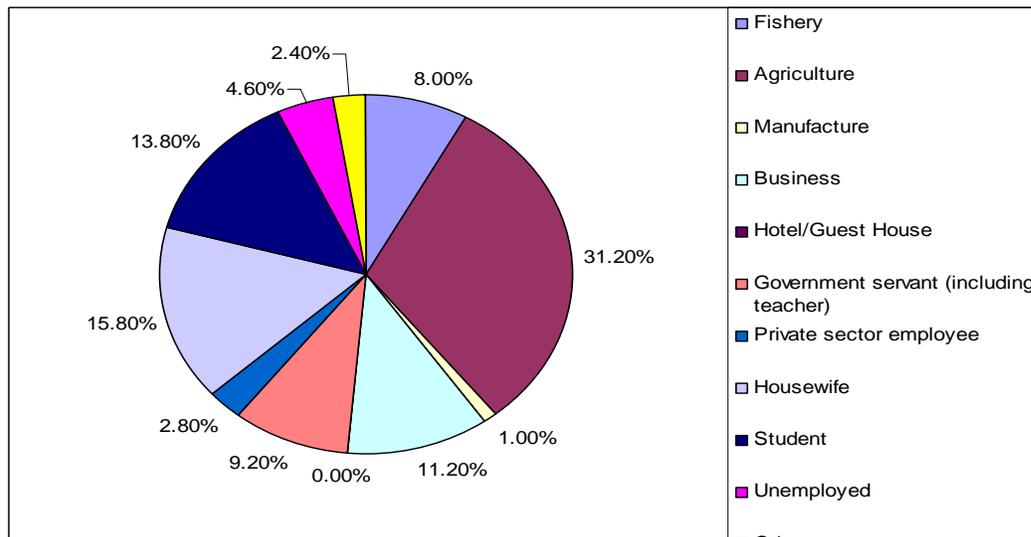
2.1 Survey on residents

2.1.1. AGE



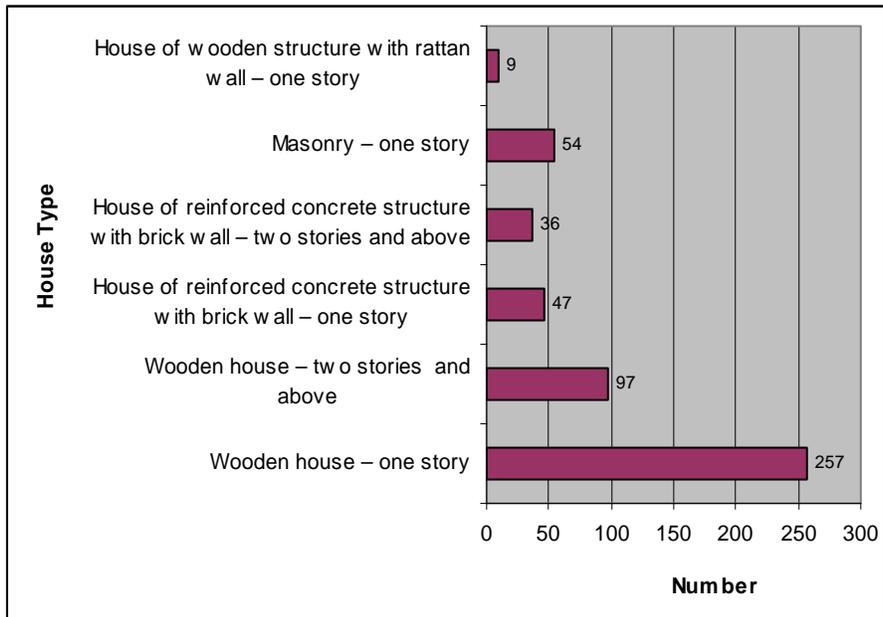
The above figure shows the distribution of age. Majority of the respondent are between 30 to 39 years old and the smallest population are from 60 years old and above.

2.1.2. OCCUPATION



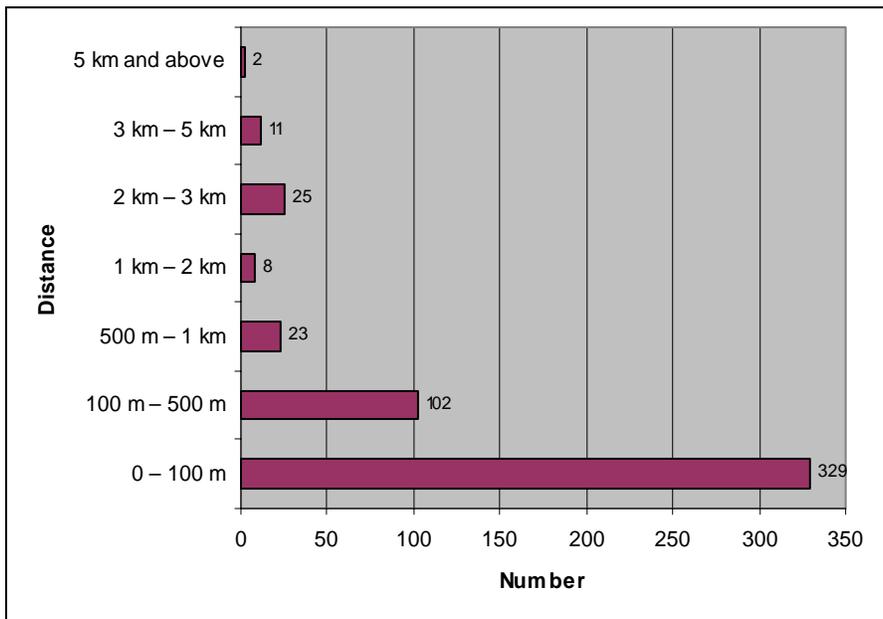
Based on their occupation, most of respondents are farmers, followed by housewife

2.1.3. HOUSE TYPE



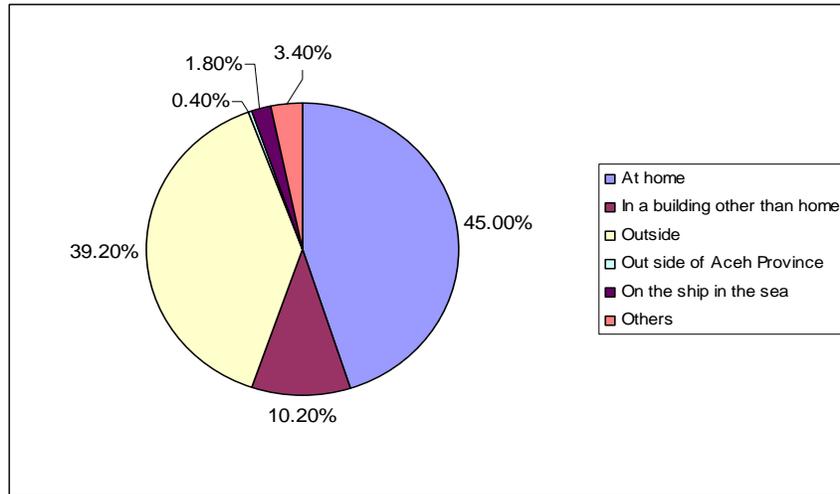
Most of houses are wooden house - one story. This indicates that most of Simeulue people come from lower class.

2.1.4. DISTANCE BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND THE SEA



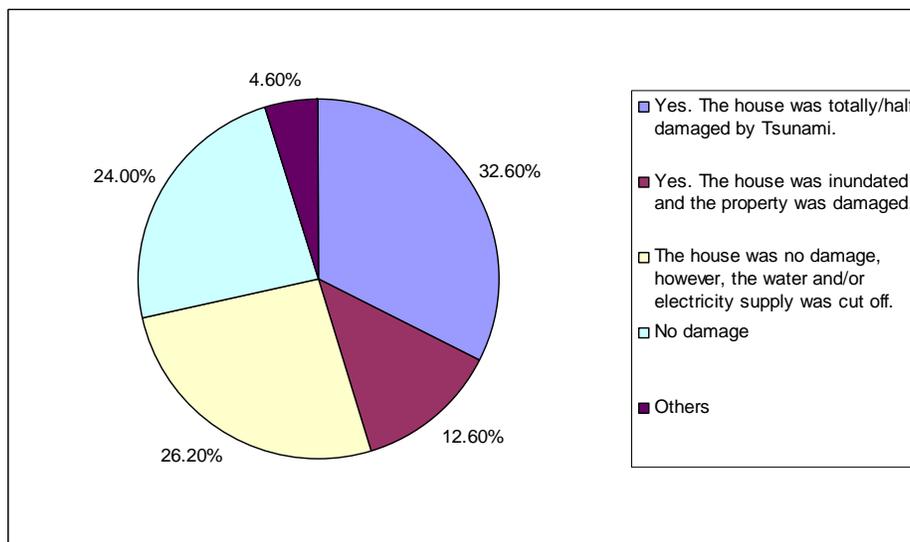
Most of houses lie from 0 to 100 m to the coastline. Since closer to the sea, make its risk higher for affecting tsunami.

Q1. Where were you on December 26, 2004?



The above graphic indicates that majority of peoples were at home. They have not gone out yet. About 39 % of them were outside with the possibility around their house or in the market. While 10 % of people were on other building like their neighbour's house.

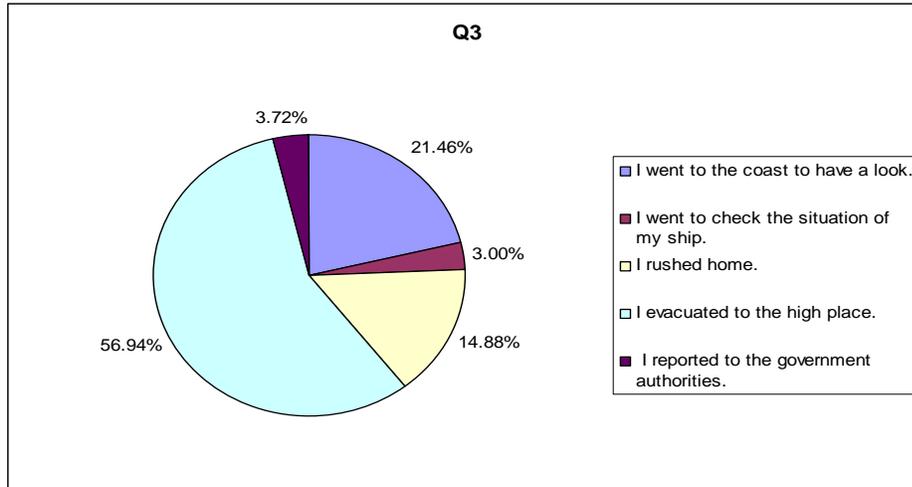
Q2. Was your house damaged ?



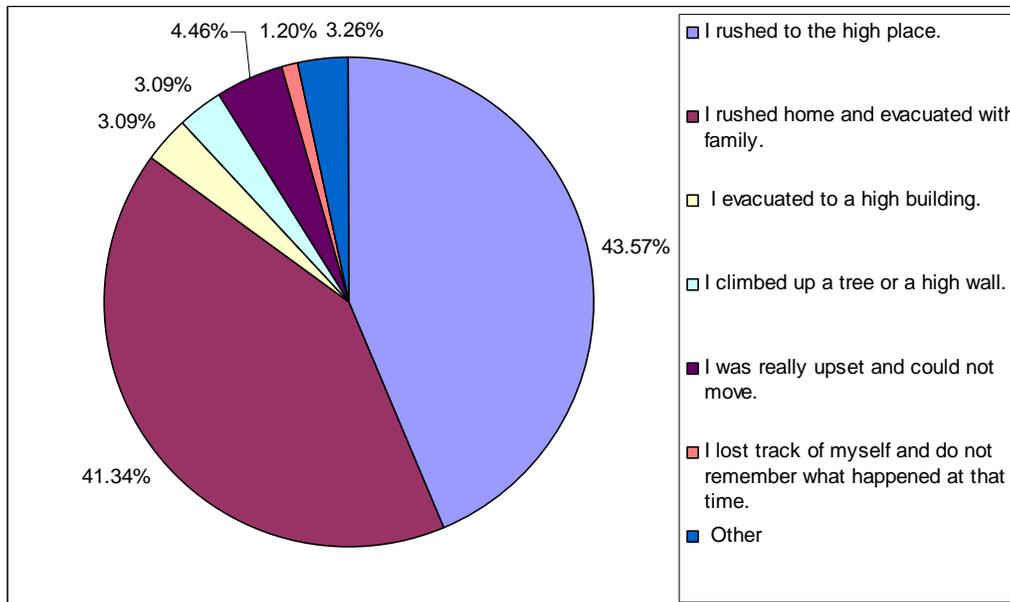
Houses of 33% respondents were partly/totally damaged by tsunami. About 27 % of houses were not damaged, however water and electricity supply were cut off.

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

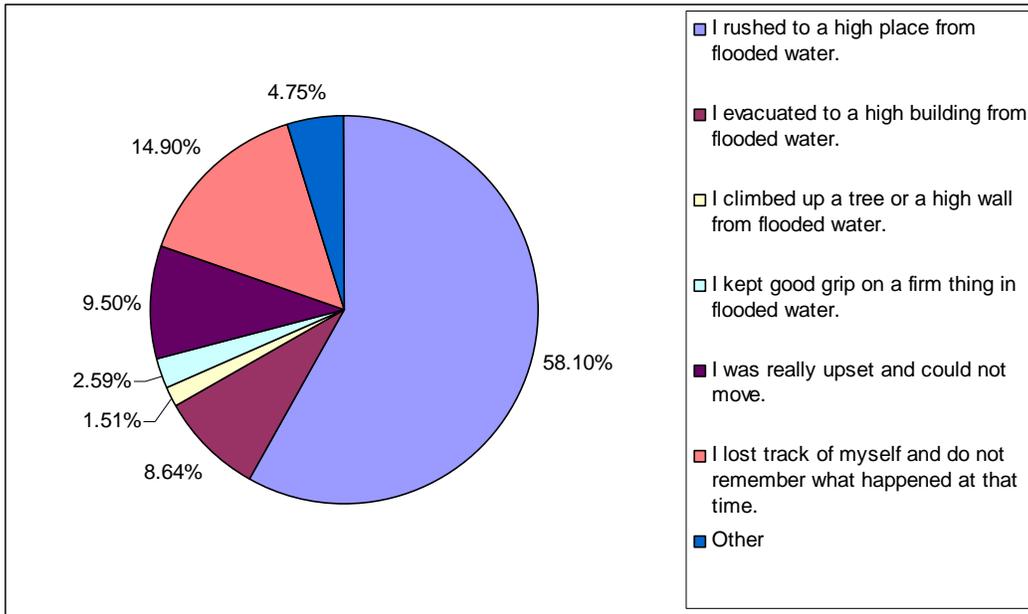
1. When I saw the sea level drop?



2. When I saw the waves approaching to the coast line?

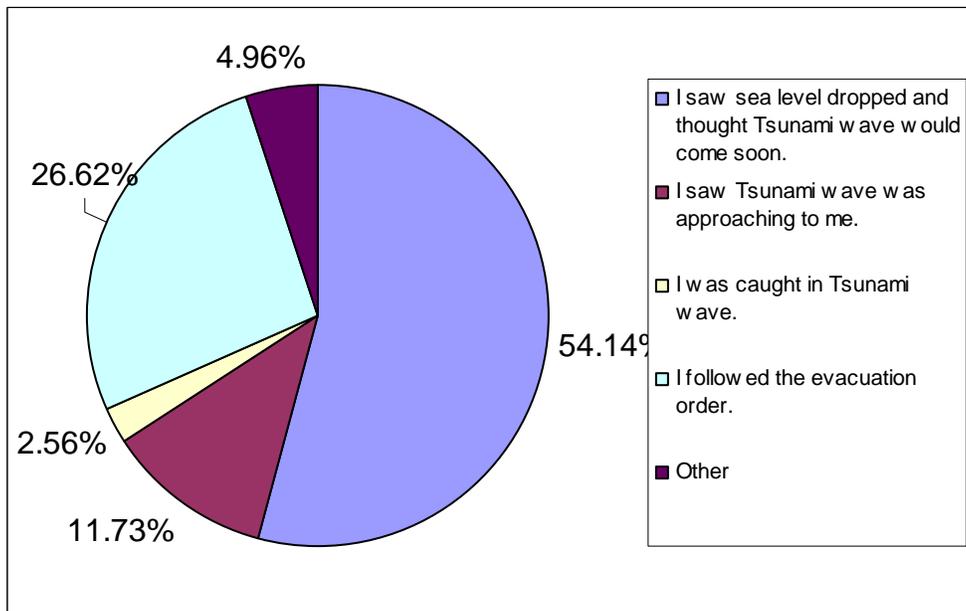


3. When I saw the waves approached to my house or toward me?



A considerable number of peoples rushed home and evacuated with family when tsunami came. Moving rushed to a higher place from flooded water was chosen by half of the respondents.

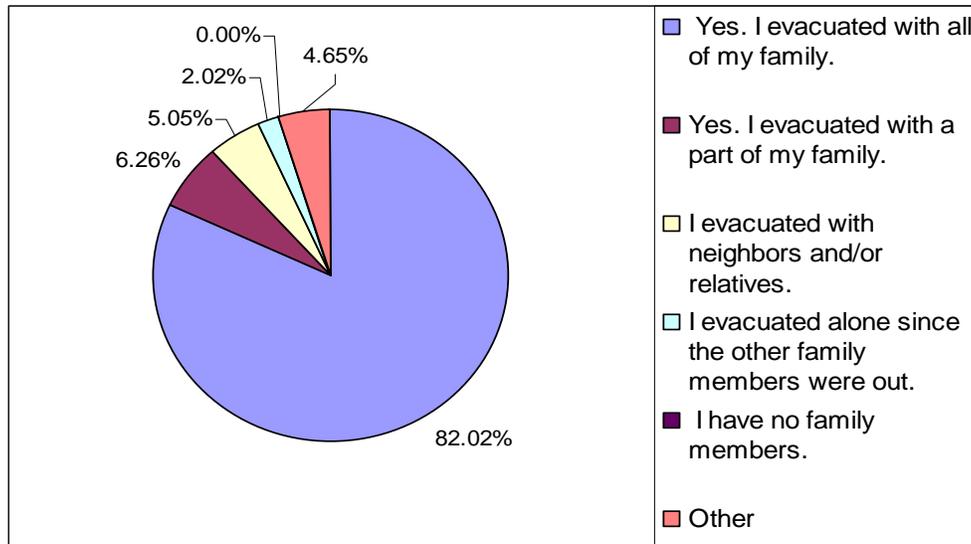
Q4. What triggered your decision to evacuate?



Most of respondents decided to evacuate when they saw tsunami wave approached them. Part of the rest saw the sea level drop (one of tsunami signs) and resolved to evacuate.

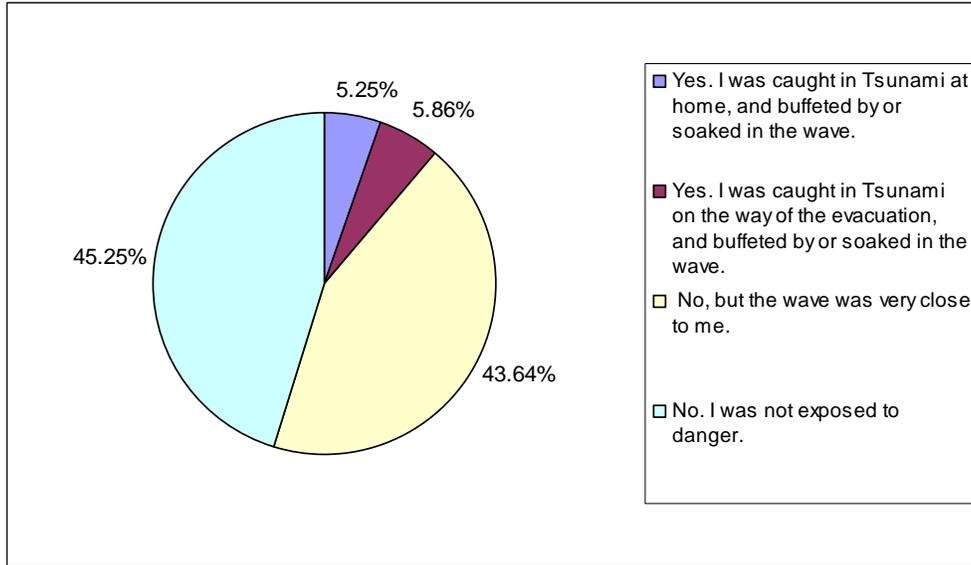
Q5. Only for person who evacuated.

Did you evacuate with your family or alone?



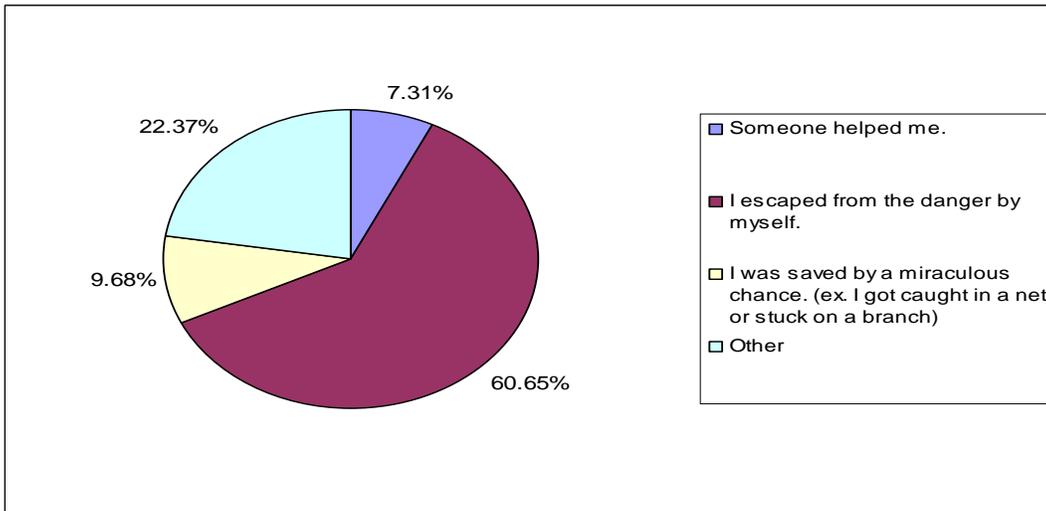
Nearly all of the respondents evacuated with all of their family. On Sunday morning they were still at home together with their family. Small number of them evacuated with a part of their family. Probably some of the family are going to/living in other place.

Q6. Were you at risk of tsunami wave?



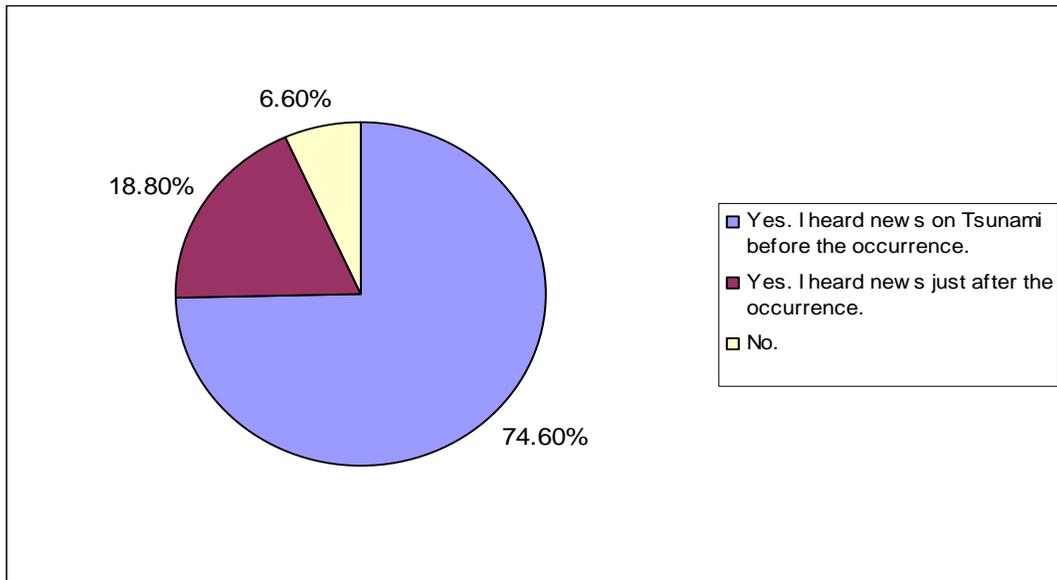
The above figure shows that most of respondents were not exposed to danger. They have evacuated to high place (hill).

Q7. How did you escape from the wave?



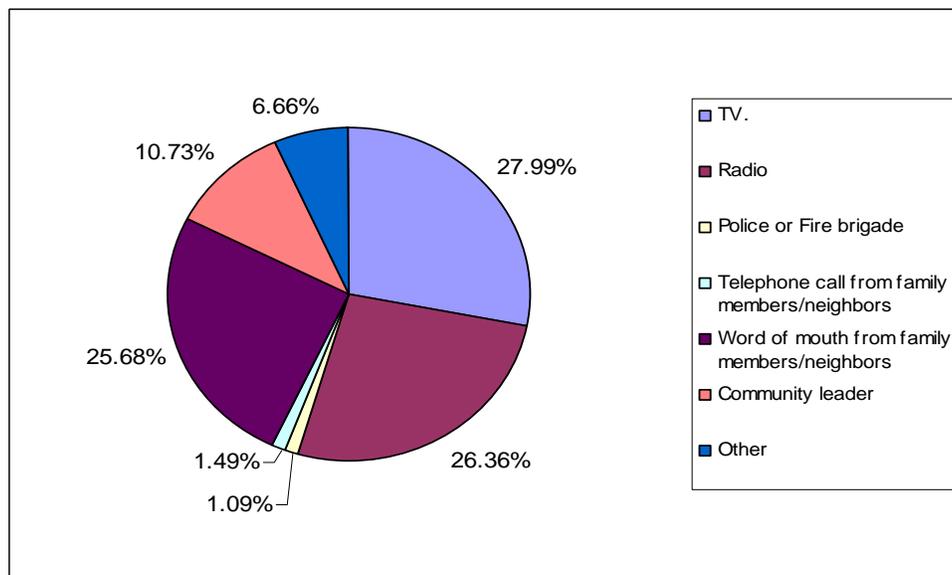
Nearly all of respondents escaped from the danger by themselves.

Q8. Please answer on the dissemination of the tsunami information. Did you hear any news on tsunami?



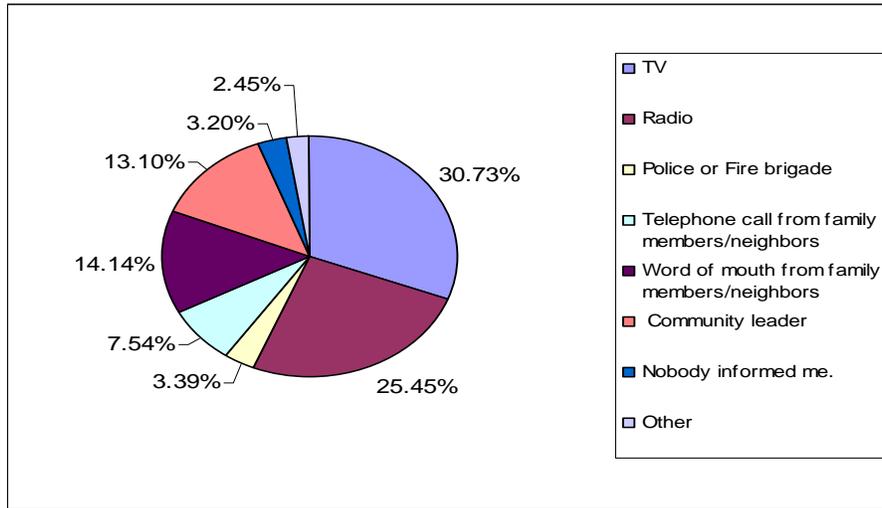
75 % respondents answered that they have heard the news before tsunami occurred. 10 % of them have just heard it after the occurrence of tsunami.

**Q9. Only for person who heard the news on tsunami.
How did you hear the news?**



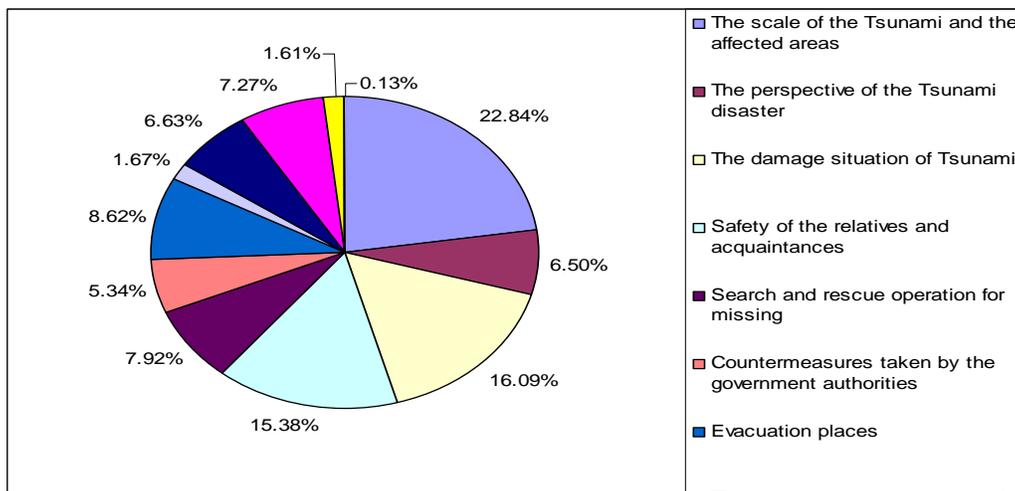
The greatest part of respondents considers the television informed them most. The second largest choice is by listening the radio.

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



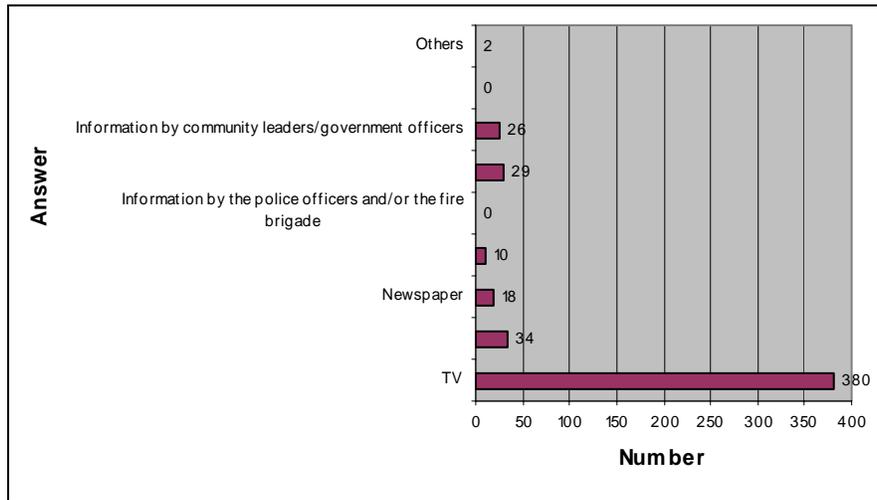
343 peoples obtained information on rescue and relief during the first week after the disaster from the television. 198 peoples considered the radio as their source of information.

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



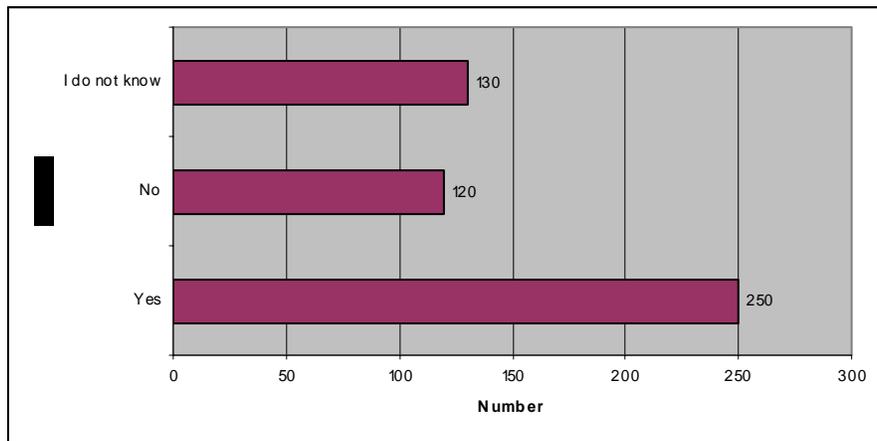
The above results show that a large number of peoples want to know most about the scale of tsunami and the affected areas.

Q12. Which mode most cater the above needs?



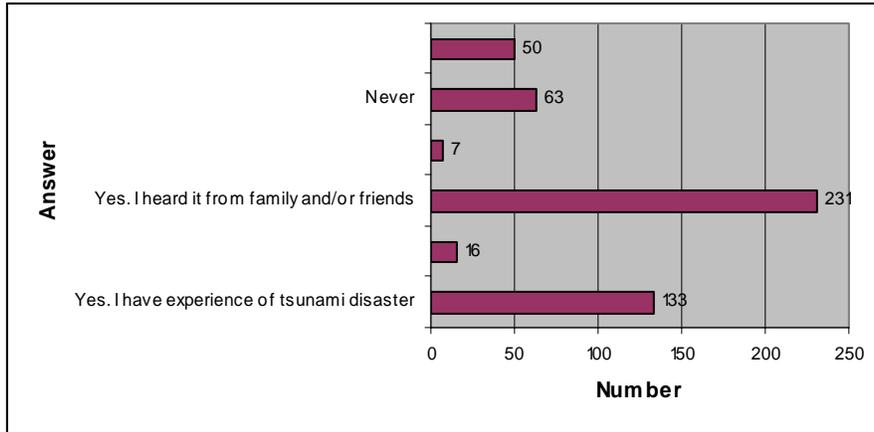
The best media in explaining the situation after tsunami is television and radio.

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



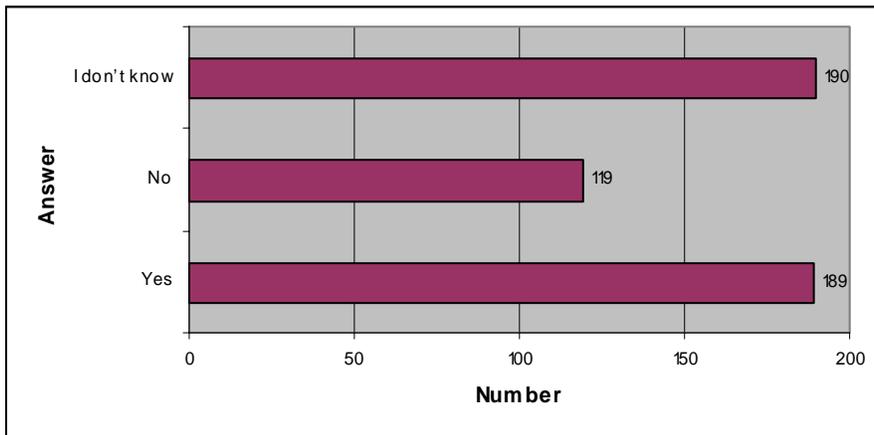
More than half of the respondents are disposed to live in the same location. 120 peoples refuses to live there, they decided to move to safe places.

Q14. Have you heard about tsunami before the disaster ?



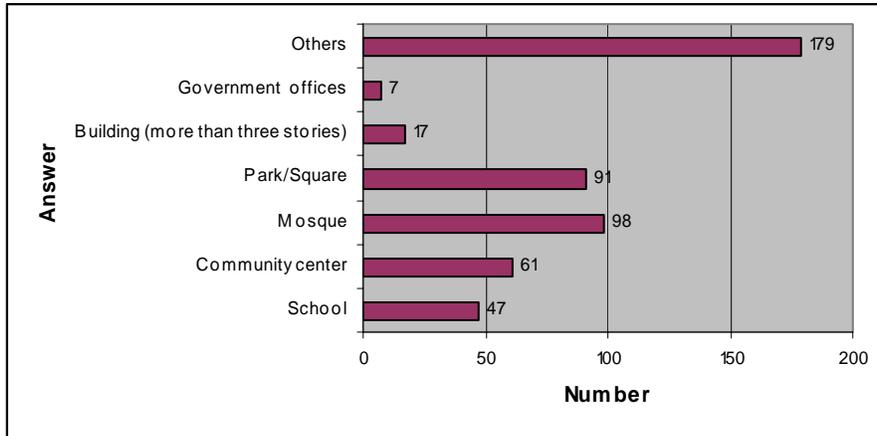
About 46 % of respondents have heard news on tsunami before. They have told by the elderies.

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



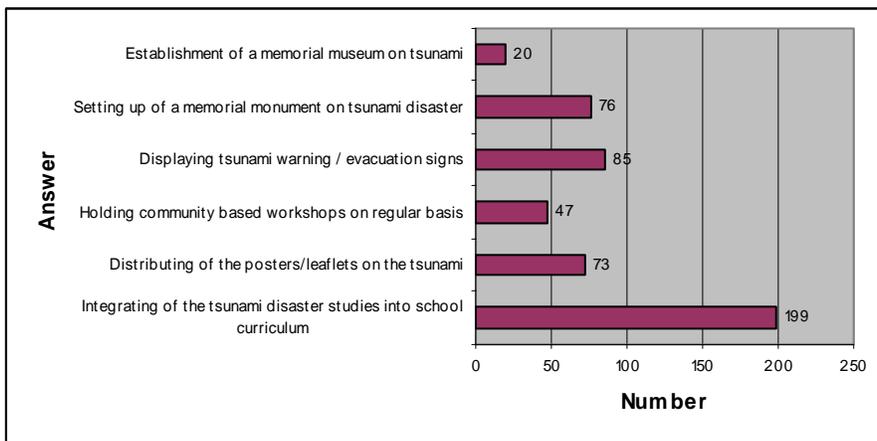
After the tsunami, 189 respondents explained they know how to reduce damage in the affected areas and 119 peoples tell they didn't think of it.

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



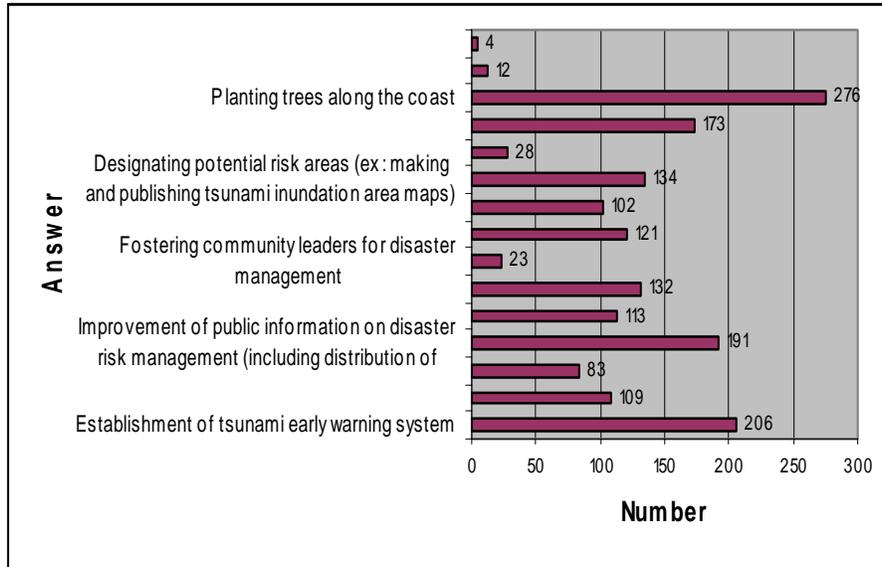
Almost 36 % of the residents explain the most suitable evacuation place is at various places. The next choice is mosque, a strongly building that has reinforced concrete structure. In many disasters, many mosques could still stand among the ruins.

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



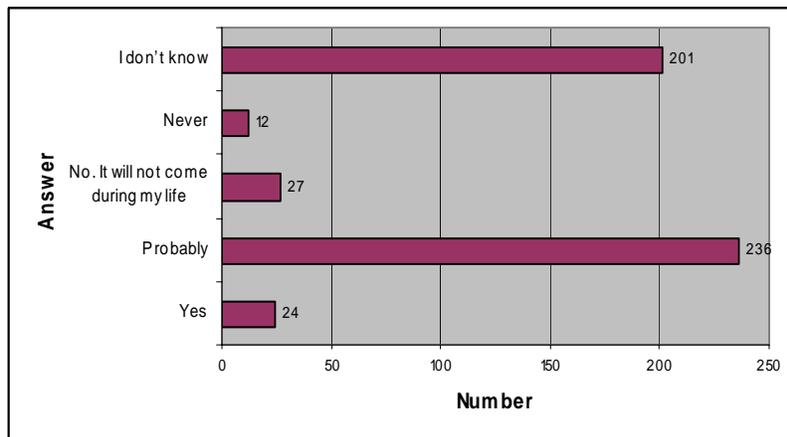
Most people preferred to integrate tsunami disaster studies with school curriculum. The next approach is by displaying tsunami warning or evacuation signs.

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



Five greatest choices are by planting trees along the coast, establishment of early tsunami warning system, improvement of public information on disaster risk management, building infrastructures for disaster prevention ; such as walls, designating potential risk areas (e.g : making and publishing tsunami inundation area maps). Wilted mangrove trees can be found everywhere in Simeulue, so planting trees (especially mangrove) movement should be conducted .

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



Most respondent (236) are not sure the tsunami will take place again. 201 peoples don't know how to answer the question and only 24 people are sure that tsunami may reoccur.