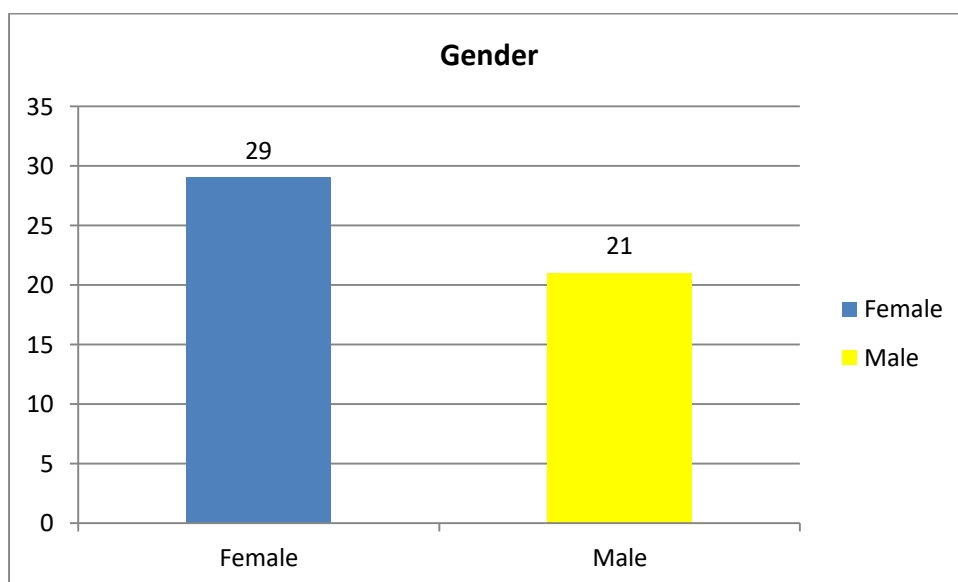


## STUDY PROCEDURE

The survey was conducted from October to November 2017 within 2016-1-TR01-KA204-034345, Let's Overcome Disabilities Together Against Disasters Project. The questionnaire was distributed via Internet and during face to face meetings with respondents (with the support of students of Psychology University of Social Sciences). The study was anonymous.

## I. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

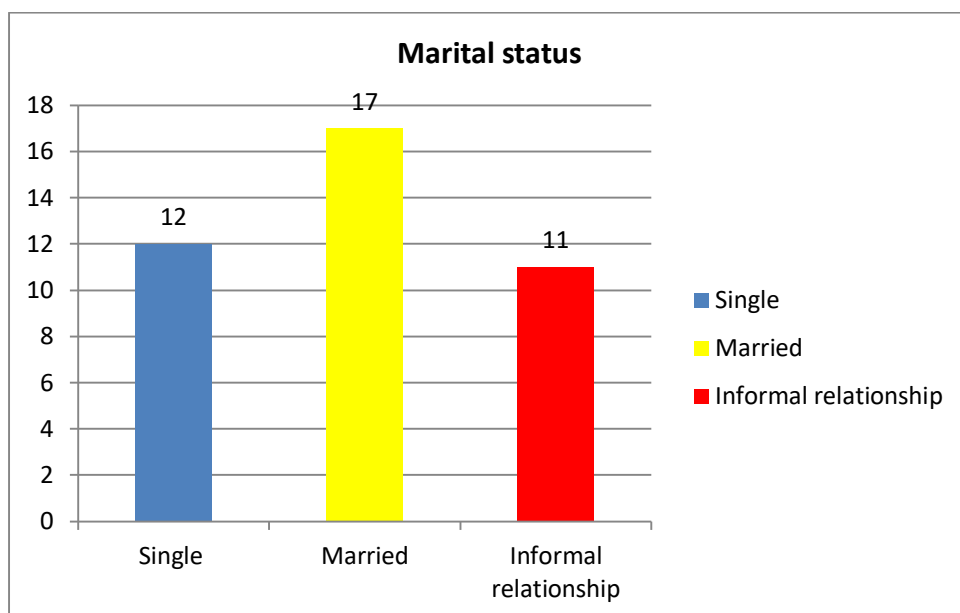
### Gender



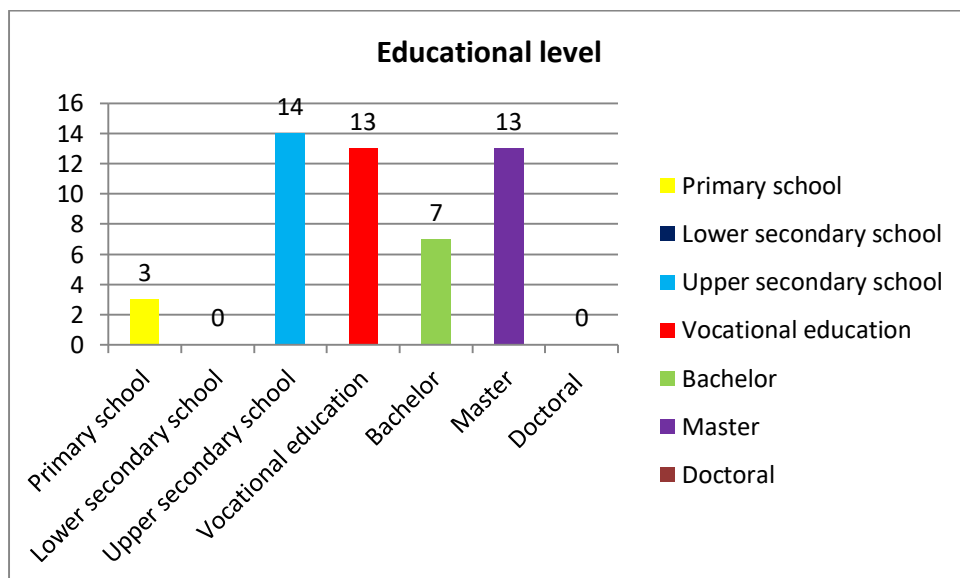
### Age

Average age of participants: 43.

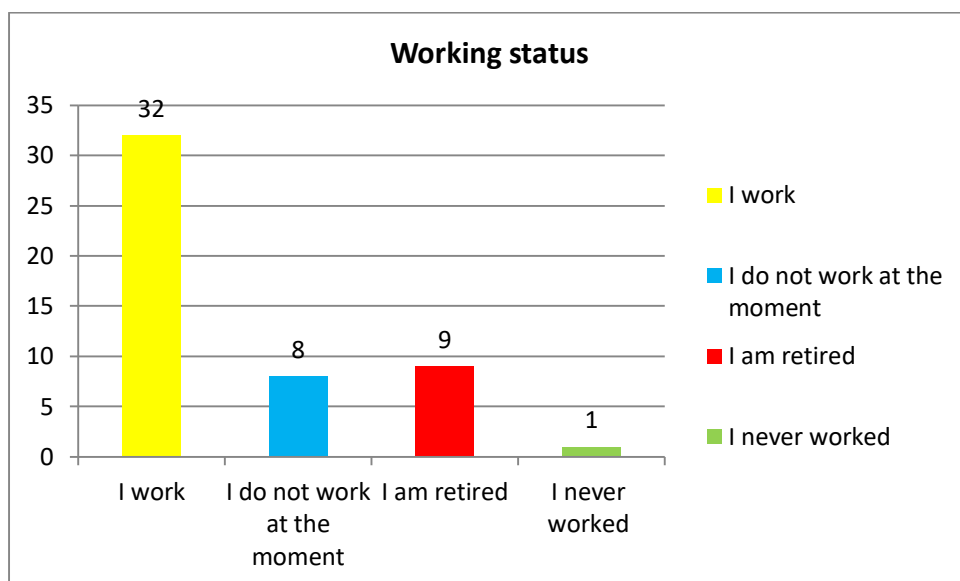
### Marital status



## Education level

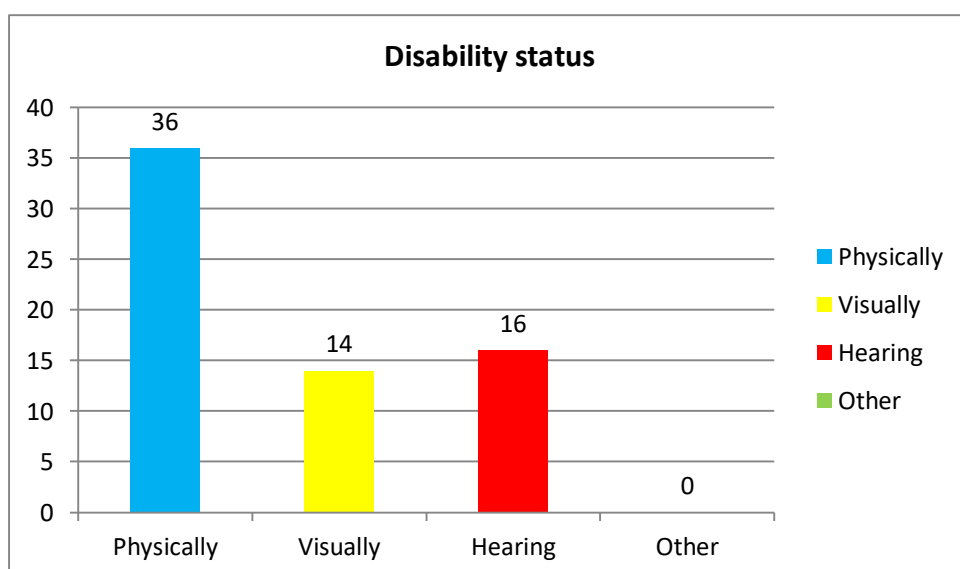


## Working status

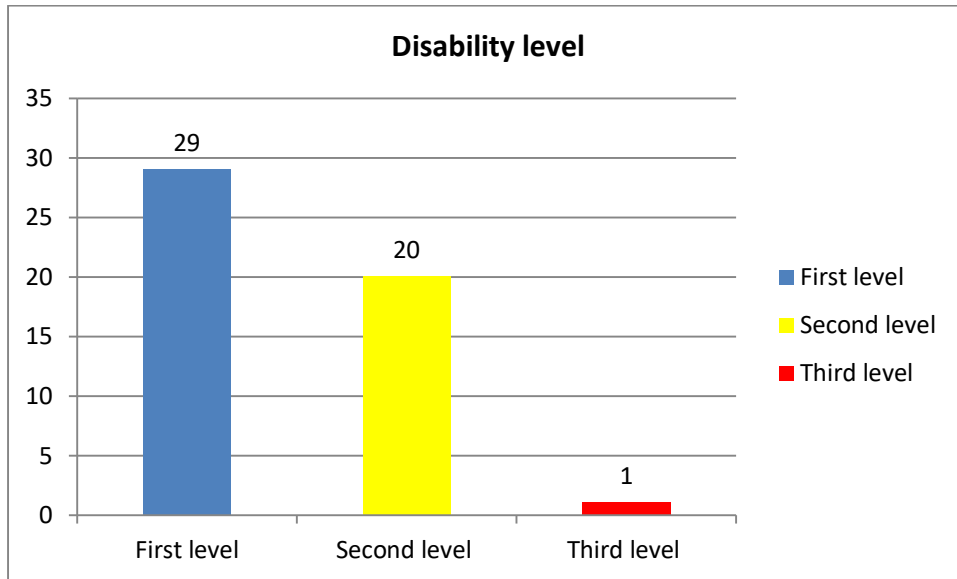


## II. DISABILITY INFORMATION

### Disability status



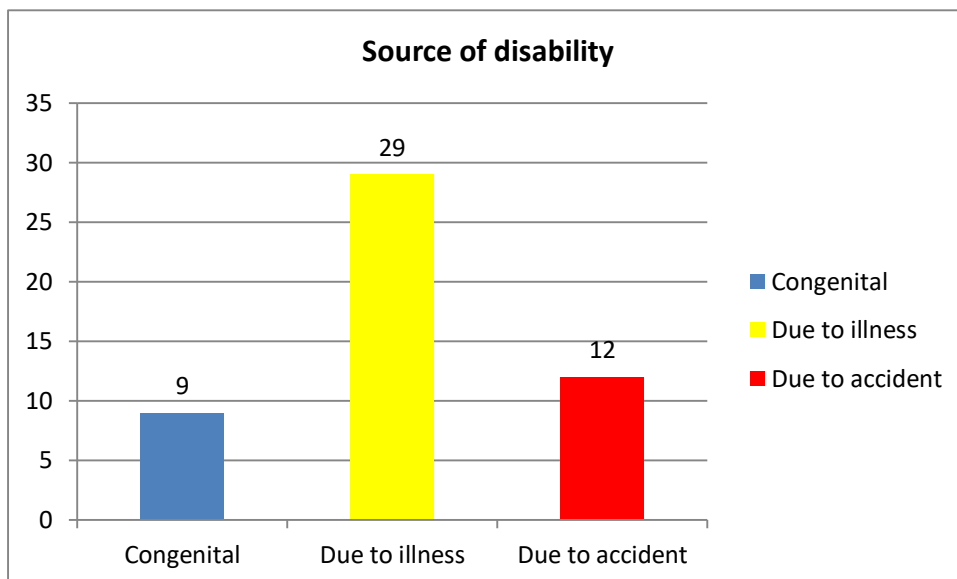
### Disability level



#### Duration of disability

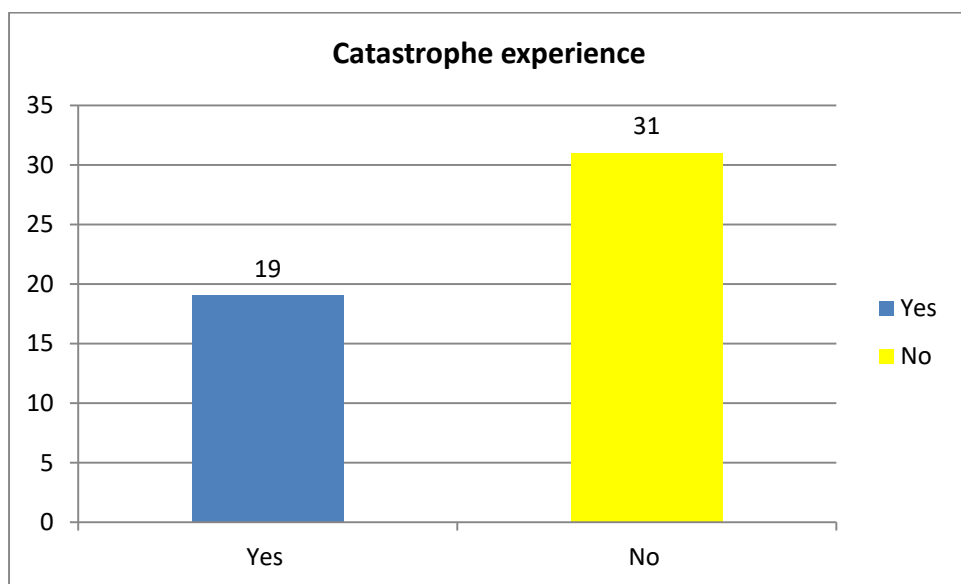
Average duration of disability: 22 years. 9 people indicated that the disability exists since their birth.

#### Source of disability

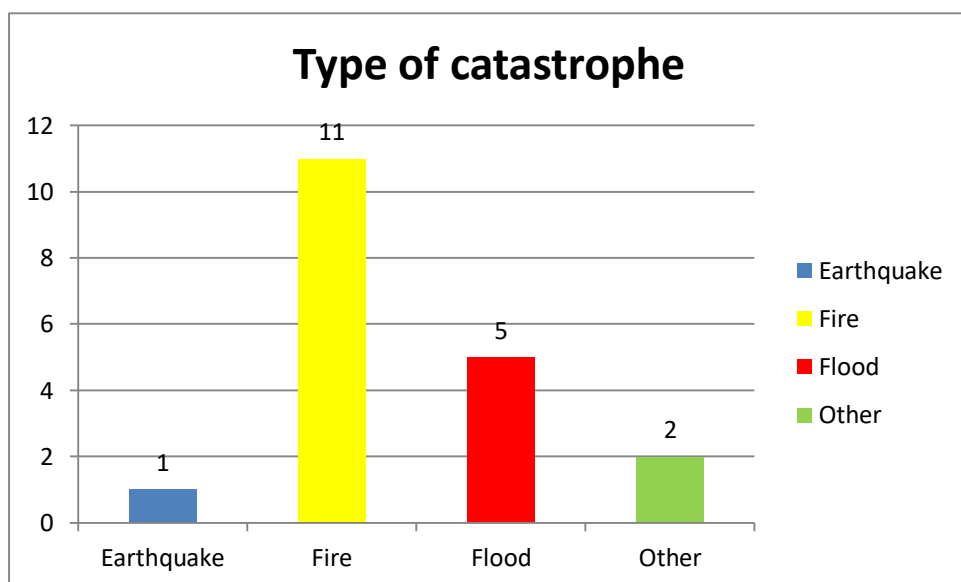


### III. DISASTER EXPERIENCE INFORMATION

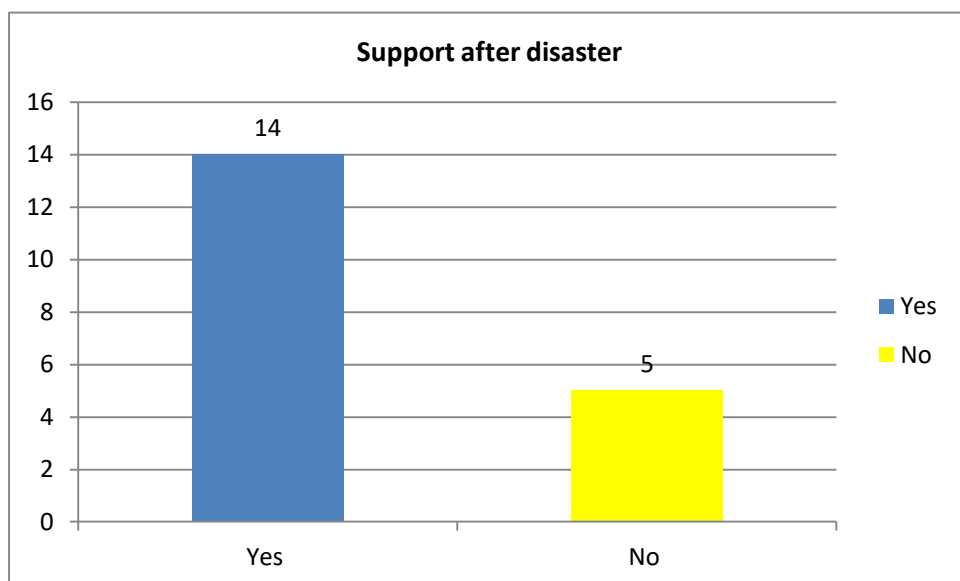
#### Catastrophe experience



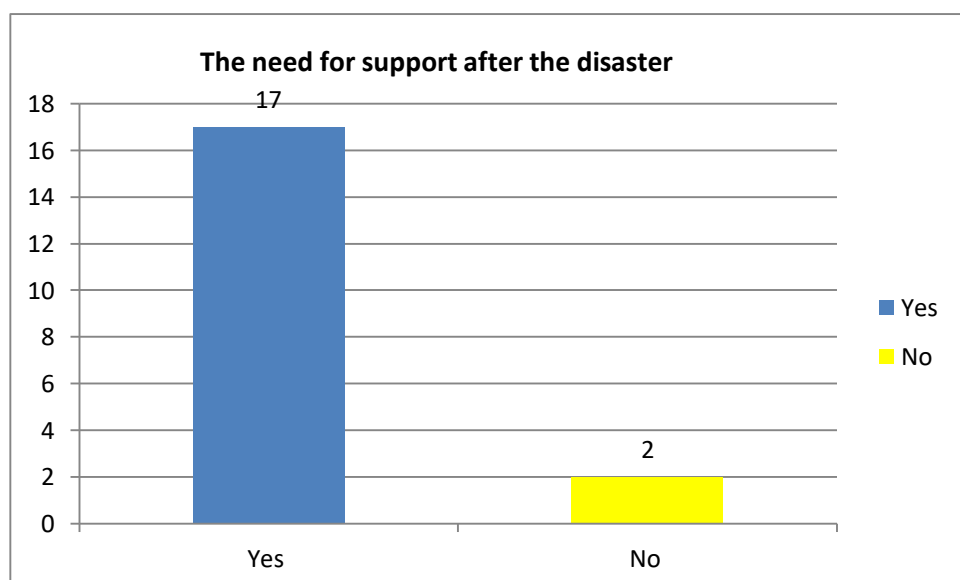
### Type of catastrophe



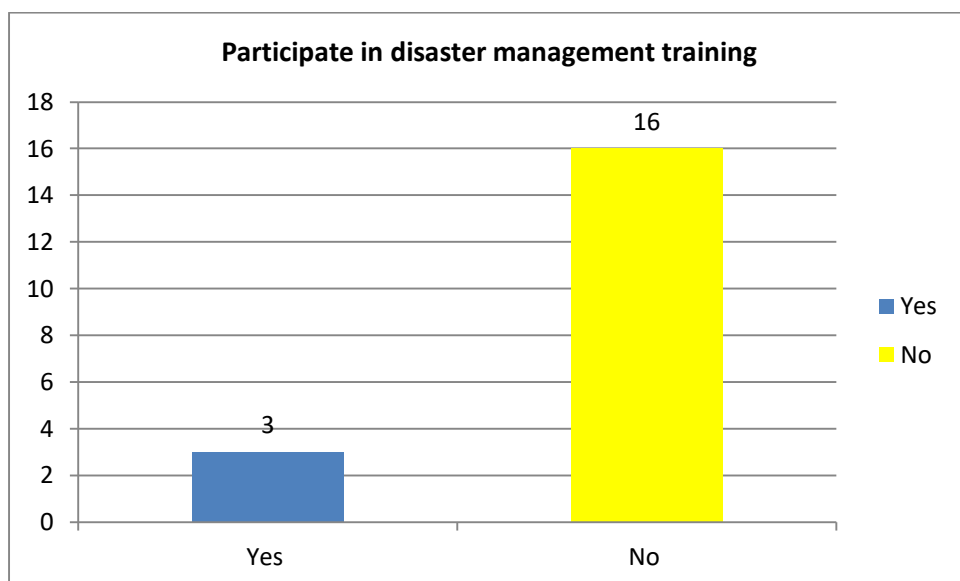
### Support from family or community after or during the disaster



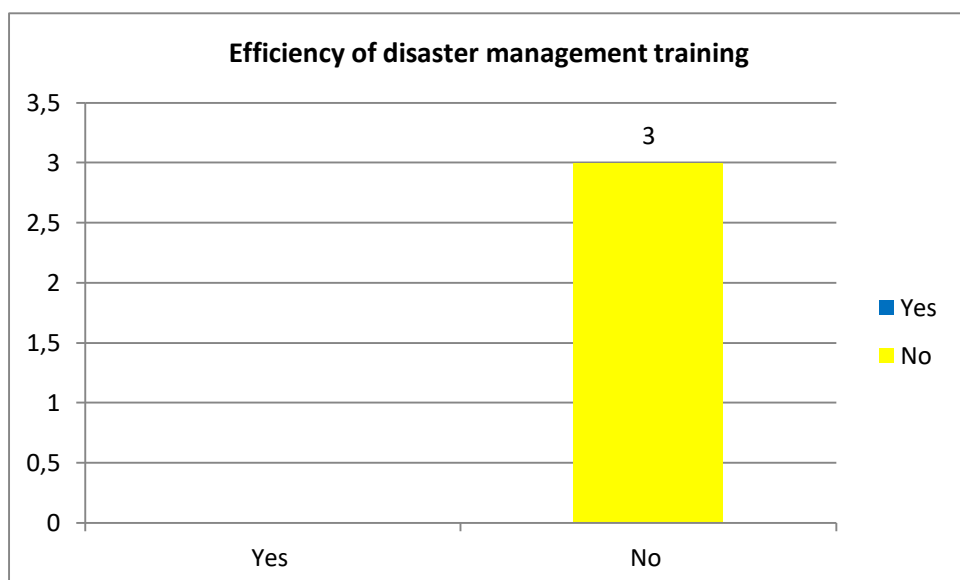
### The need for support after the disaster



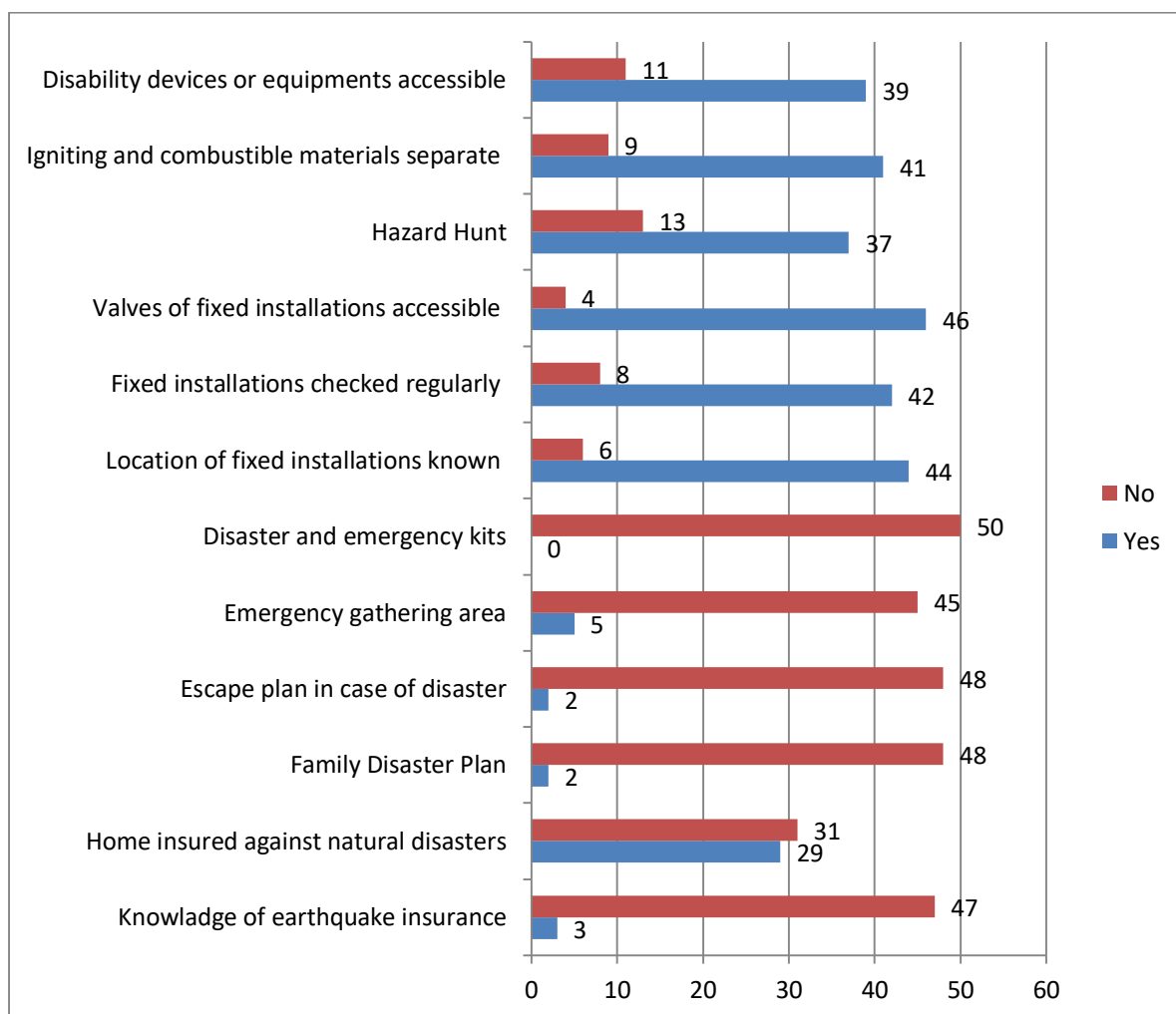
### Participate in disaster management training



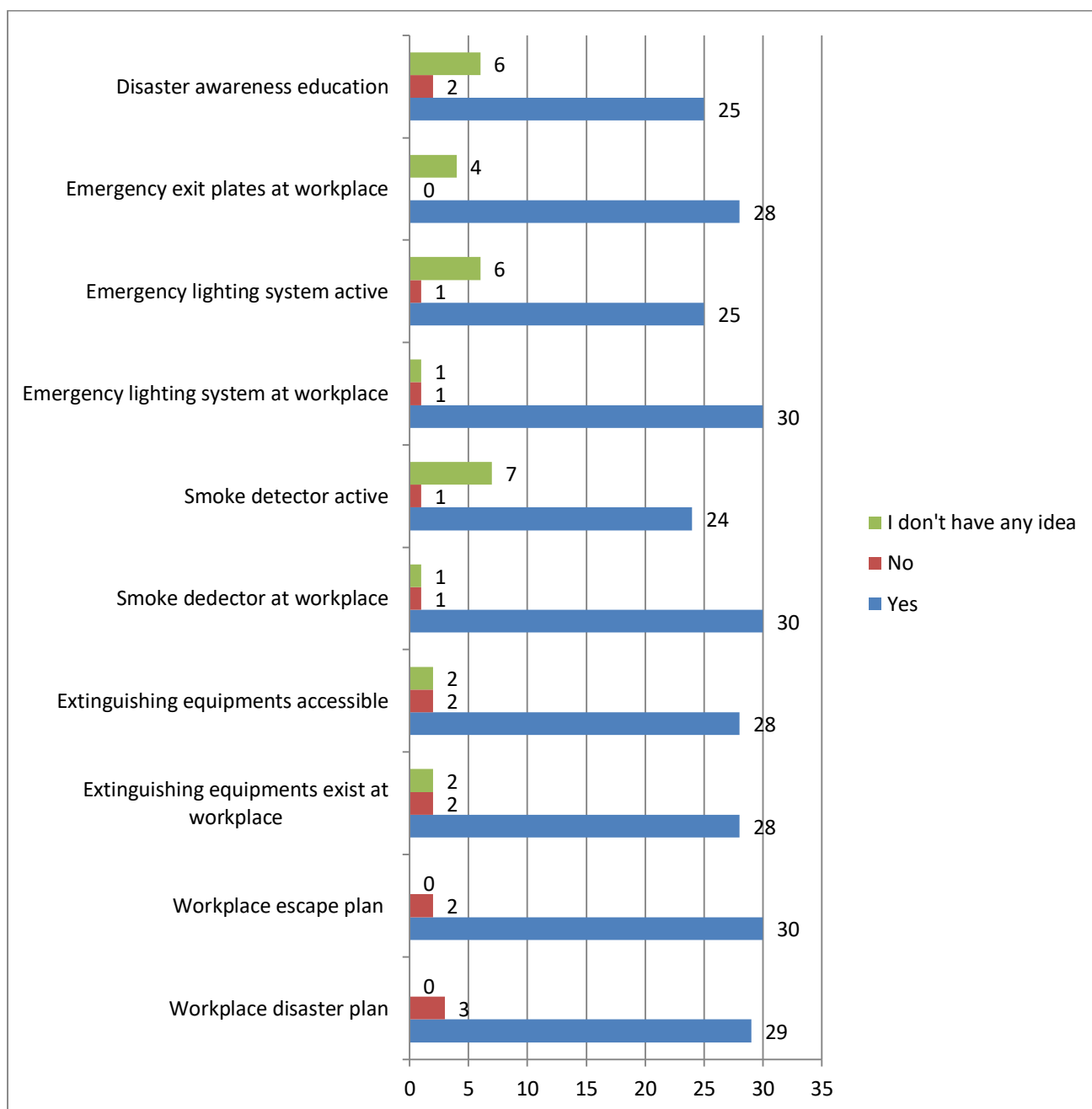
#### Efficiency of disaster management training



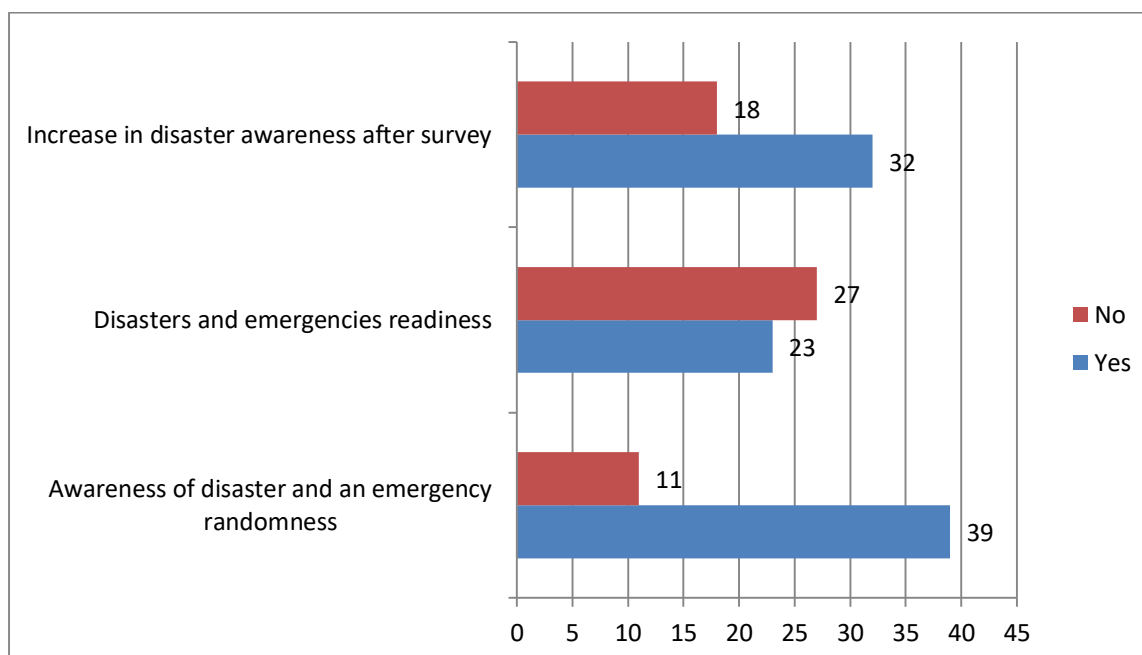
#### IV. PREPARATION INFORMATION FOR DISASTER RISKS







## V. EVALUATION



## SUMMARY

The subject of the study seems interesting and relevant for raising awareness among people with disabilities about what to do in case of a disaster. The results of the study show the importance of establishing procedures that will allow people with disabilities to be trained, particularly in the design of individual disaster management plans, preparing them and their families for evacuation, and developing strategies for coping with the situation. Special emphasis should be placed on the creation of social and institutional support programs for individuals, especially those with disabilities that have been affected by disasters. Such programs should include not only physical or financial support but also psychological and medical support. The results also indicate that emphasis should be placed on prevention procedures, such as reinforcing the importance of personal insurance against the consequences of accidents or disasters.

## COMMENTS

After analyzing the respondents' responses, it must be stated that the survey did not fully meet the assumptions of both cultural and geographical universality. It seems that individual partners should be able to personalized the study more, in order to adapt it to the specific situation in the country.

The question about the marital status of the respondents assumed acquiring the information on officially registered relationships. It was regarded that in order to see the full picture of the demographic situation, it is important to include also informal unions. The question about education was adapted to the classification of education levels in Poland. There was a question about the percentage of disability. In Poland there is a three-tier classification of the degree of disability

(Journal of Laws of 8 August 2003, as amended). The percentage of health damage is determined during the compensation process.

In the case of the question of type of catastrophe, it was left in the original form, but one should take into consideration the fact that there are no earthquakes in Poland. However, it seems appropriate to pay special attention to the problem of floods, increased rainfall and sudden hurricane winds that are increasingly occurring in our climate zone. Unfortunately, the authors of the questionnaire did not take into account in a particular way.

When analyzing the answers to questions about the preparation of workplaces in the event of a fire, for example, it should be taken into account that Polish employers have a formal obligation to implement health and safety regulations and fire regulations - especially in the case of sheltered workplaces. Every employee must also participate in a periodic health and safety training and a fire training. Failure to comply with these regulations by employers results in financial penalties.

It is also important to check the gas and electrical installations at one's place of residence. In Poland there is a formal obligation for regular inspection. The owner or manager of the facility is responsible for controlling the above mentioned installations. In case of electrical installation, objects should be inspected periodically by the owner or the manager at least once every 5 years. In the case of gas and chimney installations, the inspection should be carried out at least once a year.