Resilience Amidst Uncertainty –
A Study of Norway´s Response to a Changing Threat Landscape

Bachelor thesis in political science

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Preface

This bachelor´s thesis is written as my last project of a three year long adventure as a student in the Faculty of Social Sciences, while studying Political Science, at the University of Stavanger.

It has been an exciting journey where I´ve learned a lot about the society and how not only Norway works, but also how other countries work.

I have gained knowledge about many aspects concerning politics, among them are political theory, international politics, power in politics and the welfare state. I have also had the opportunity to choose optional subjects regarding societal security, technological advancement, and sustainable development. This was very interesting for me as I intend to further my knowledge by starting a master programme in Societal Security at the University of Stavanger this fall. Therefore, it wasn't a hard choice to have my bachelor´s thesis focus on the latter subjects. Societal security is a very pertinent topic today, so I found it very interesting researching this phenomenon.

Summary

When it came to start working on my bachelor´s thesis it was imperative to work out an interesting research question, regarding a currently important theme and subject. Which also was important for further study in the years to come.

Preparedness, contingency plans, threat image and societal security. These are all phrases that are very topical in today's society. They have been important for a long time, but I am afraid they have been forgotten, and we have gotten too comfortable. I am afraid that since the Cold War the level of preparedness and especially civil preparedness has fallen to a critical level. Therefore, I found it very interesting to research this. How has contingency plans evolved in contrast to an everchanging threat image? And what does the public really know about the state of things around them? This is what I wanted to answer in my thesis. I have read existing literature to try and answer the first question, and I performed a small-scale survey to try and answer the latter question.

I have tried to look at these issues through my "political science glasses" and answered them thereafter. This has been a very interesting project to work on and I am excited to share my findings.

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1.0 Introduction

"In recent years a new security- and preparedness-policy concept has been under development in Norway – at times receiving some attention, at other times almost completely unnoticed" (Bjelland, 2003, p. 5). As global threats evolve, nations face the daunting task of adapting their security strategies. Norway, a country historically focused on traditional security risks, is no exception. This thesis sets out to investigate the intriguing transformation of Norway's contingency plans in response to the changing threat landscape, while shedding light on our understanding of this complex subject. Captivating and vital, our exploration probes into the heart of modern challenges, from cyber warfare and international terrorism to climate change-induced disasters. How has Norway navigated these turbulent waters, and what knowledge gaps remain in the nation's preparedness? Furthermore, on the political perspective of things, have the different party´s had anything to do with the evolution of contingency plans to ensure voters, and have anything been done as promised, or is this not in the political party's focus? Can we argue that it is their responsibility as our elected representatives to inform the public and make sure there is some level of civil preparedness in Norway when they are elected? Join me on this journey as I dissect the intricate relationship between the evolution of Norway's contingency plans and the shifting global threat environment. Ultimetaly, I will strive to contribute to an insightful discourse that informs future policy decisions on national security and emergency management.

1.1 Background

In an era marked by rapid changes and increasing complexities, understanding the evolution of contingency plans has become critical to ensuring national security and effectively managing emergencies. This research, which delves into the development of contingency plans in Norway, is both timely and relevant as it examines how the nation has adapted its strategies to confront the shifting threat landscape. A plethora of factors have contributed to the necessity of re-evaluating traditional security and emergency management paradigms. Among these, the emergence of unconventional and asymmetric threats poses new challenges to countries around the globe and in Norway. The rise of cyber warfare with the Storting being a target for example (Krane, 2021), terrorist attack in Oslo (Haugen, 2023), and climate change-induced disasters like the flood in "Vestlandet" Norway in 2014 (Langsholt et al., 2015, p. 6) has forced Norway to reassess their approaches to managing

crises and securing their territories. The importance of contingency planning is emphasized by the gradual rise in threats and disasters happening around the world. As there are more advanced and new threats happening around the world it is self-explanatory that the level of preparedness or contingency plans needs to improve as well. And as Engen et al. writes in his book Perspektiver på Samfunnssikkerhet (*Perspectives on Societal Security*) the purpose of preparedness, and then in turn contingency plans is to prepare for possible threats and challenges in a way that we can handle them efficiently (2021, p. 321). Which in turn further strengthens the statement that they need to improve. Consequently, understanding how countries like Norway have adapted their contingency plans in response to evolving threats is crucial to improving our collective knowledge of effective crisis management strategies. In the context of Norway, the nation has historically focused its security efforts on defending against traditional military threats, primarily from neighbouring countries. This strategic approach was informed by the geopolitical climate during the Cold War (Bjelland, 2003, p. 6). However, the end of the Cold War and the emergence of new global challenges have necessitated a re-evaluation of Norway's security priorities. More on this later as I take a peek at the history behind, and the evolution of contingency plans in Norway. Several key incidents have prompted Norway to reconsider its approach to contingency planning. The 2011 terrorist attacks in Oslo and Utøya, which claimed 77 lives and shocked the nation, highlighted the need to address the evolving nature of terrorism happening "even here in Norway" (Heir et al., 2021). Additionally, the increased frequency of severe weather events, such as flooding and landslides, has underscored the urgency of enhancing climate change adaptation strategies. Furthermore, the growing interconnectedness of digital systems has raised concerns about the potential for cyber-attacks on critical infrastructure, as seen in the 2021 attack on the Norwegian Parliament. In response to these emerging challenges as well as earlier seen challenges, the Norwegian government has taken several steps to develop comprehensive contingency plans. In 2003, the government established the Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB) to oversee national emergency management efforts (Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet, 2023). Additionally, recent policy documents, such as the Cyber Security Strategy in 2019 (Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet, 2021), have expanded the scope of Norway's security focus to include non-traditional threats we did not experience before recent years. Despite these efforts, there is still a limited understanding of how Norway's contingency plans have evolved and what gaps might remain in the country's preparedness. As such, this research seeks to fill this knowledge gap by examining the development of Norway's contingency plans considering the changing threat landscape. This

research is vital not only for Norway but also for other countries facing similar challenges. By examining the Norwegian case, valuable insights can be collected that may be applicable to other similar nations' efforts to adapt their contingency plans. Moreover, this study contributes to the broader academic discourse on security and emergency management, providing a solid foundation for future research in the field. In conclusion, the significance of this research lies in its potential to inform and shape policy decisions related to national security and emergency management. By exploring the evolution of contingency plans in Norway and identifying areas for improvement, this study aims to contribute to a safer, more resilient, and better-prepared society in the face of ever-changing threats. As global threats continue to evolve and grow more complex, it is essential for nations to learn from one another's experiences and adapt their security strategies accordingly. This research not only sheds light on the Norwegian experience but also provides valuable lessons that can be applied to other countries grappling with similar challenges. In this era of interconnectedness and global challenges, the importance of robust contingency planning cannot be overstated. By exploring the development of Norway's contingency plans and examining their effectiveness in addressing the changing threat landscape, this research offers critical insights that can help shape future policies, strategies, and decision-making processes for national security and emergency management professionals across the globe. Through an introductory and somewhat "small" examination of the Norwegian case, this study aims to enrich the academic discourse on security and emergency management, paving the way for future research that can further advance our collective knowledge and understanding of effective crisis management strategies in an ever-changing world.

1.2 Research question & structure of the bachelor´s thesis

At the heart of this thesis lies my research question and reasoning for writing my thesis: "How has the development of contingency plans in Norway changed in light of the change in threat image, and what do *we* know about it?" This question is both pertinent and compelling, as it addresses a crucial aspect of national security and emergency management in the context of evolving global threats. By tackling this inquiry, the study aims to contribute significantly to our understanding of how countries, specifically Norway, are adapting their contingency plans to address complex and multifaceted challenges. Initially when starting the process of writing a research paper such as a bachelor´s thesis I have some first thoughts about my research question and a hypothesis. My hypothesis is firstly that I hope the level of

contingency plans and what they include have evolved faster than the change in threat has. I hope this is the case so that we can continue to feel safe and continue the trust we put in our government. Secondly, I have a hypothesis about what we, the general public, know about these matters. I think that way too many people don't really know what this consists of, and that they have an idea that contingency plans are just a way for countries to be prepared in case of an emergency like terror or war. I don't think that too many are thinking about the fact that contingency plans are all around us, even for smaller businesses and not only countries. Later on in this thesis I will write about a short survey I conducted in which I asked a simple random sample about basic questions concerning contingency plans, the threat image and if we are prepared for a crisis. I´m very much looking forward to seeing the results of my survey and see whether my hypothesis is right or wrong.

The structure of this thesis is designed to comprehensively address this research question, providing a detailed and nuanced exploration of the topic. Each component of the thesis contributes a unique perspective to the analysis, guiding the reader through a systematic journey of understanding. Initially, I delve into the theoretical framework and existing literature on contingency planning, setting the stage for the analysis. This section provides the academic foundation necessary for understanding the context and significance of the first part of the research question, whether the contingency plans have evolved as the threat image definitively has changed. I review relevant theories and examine previous research in the field, identifying if there are any gaps in our current knowledge that this thesis potentially could fill. The research then moves onto the methodological considerations. This part is crucial as it describes the approach used to explore the latter part of the research question, what do "we" know about the matter at hand. In the chapter concerning method I will be discussing the choice of method, its pros and cons, as well as its reliability and validity. By transparently outlining the research methodology, we ensure that the study remains robust and scientifically sound. Upon establishing a solid theoretical and methodological grounding, the thesis proceeds to present the results of the research. Here, I will illustrate the findings through graphs and other visual aids, which not only present the data in an understandable manner but also provide an intuitive grasp of the research outcomes. After presenting the different graphs, the discussion section that follows engages in a thorough analysis of the findings, evaluating whether the results strengthen or weaken our initial hypothesis. We delve into the implications of the findings, relating them back to the research question and drawing connections to the broader academic discourse on contingency planning and national security.

Finally, the thesis concludes by summarizing the main findings and their implications, while also identifying potential areas for future research. This culmination provides a concise summary of the study, highlighting its contribution to the field and its relevance for policymaking. By following this carefully crafted structure, the thesis not only addresses the research question comprehensively but also presents a detailed exploration of the topic in a manner that is engaging, coherent, and academically accurate. Lastly, I aim to answer my initial thoughts on the research question, whether the results are positive or negative in light of my hypothesis. Ultimately, it aims to enrich our understanding of how countries like Norway are adapting their contingency plans in response to a changing threat landscape, offering valuable insights for both scholars and practitioners in the field. Hopefully this could be of use to not only Norway, but also other similar countries.

2.0 Theory & existing literature

To gain a deeper understanding of the development of contingency plans in Norway, it is crucial to consider the historical context and the key events that have shaped the nation's threat image over time. The Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB) has played a pivotal role in managing and coordinating emergency preparedness efforts in Norway since its establishment in 2003 (Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet, 2023). A review of the organization's history sheds light on the significant events that have influenced the evolution of contingency planning in the country. Even though the Directorate for Civil Protection was established *only* 20 years ago (at the time of writing this) it has long roots in other specialized supervisions, schools, and directorates. The oldest one being the Norwegian Electricity Authority, which was established as early as 1898, with main focuses on supervising electrical facilities (Direktoratet for samfunnssikkerhet og Beredskap, 2023). Furthermore, in the early 20th century, Norway's security concerns were primarily centred around the potential for military conflicts. Such as the outbreak of World War I and II and the subsequent occupation by Nazi Germany. In response to these threats, the Norwegian government established a civil air force in 1936 which in fact the local chiefs of police had the responsibility for. This in turn later evolved into the Civil Defence in 1947, aimed at protecting the civilian population during wartime. The Cold War era saw a continued focus on military threats, with Norway being a NATO member and sharing a border with the Soviet Union. Consequently, the Civil Defence played a vital role in safeguarding the nation against potential nuclear attacks and fostering resilience in the face of geopolitical uncertainties. The end of the Cold War brought about a shift in Norway's threat image, with traditional military threats giving way to new challenges, such as industrial accidents, natural disasters, and emerging security issues. The formation of the DSB in 2003 marked a significant milestone in the evolution of contingency planning in Norway. Its mandate encompassed not only the coordination of civil protection efforts but also a broader focus on societal security, reflecting the growing complexity of the threat environment. This new directorate was established on September 1. 2003 on the background of two parliamentary announcements, those being nr. 17 (2001-2002) "The road to a less vulnerable society" (Meld. St. 17. (2001-2002)) and nr. 17 (2002-2003) "Concerning state supervision" (Meld. St. 17. (2002-2003)). Which came in response of the 9/11 attack on the Twin Towers in America. DSB combined the former Directorate for Civil Protection and included the Directorate for Fire- and Electrical Security. Which then meant that this directorate not only concerned themselves with preparedness and

threats in the society in the form of war and insecurities. Now it also worked to prevent accidents, other forms of catastrophes and varied unwanted incidents. Furthermore, they have a professional authority over the fire department, the various local electricity supervisions and the preparedness work the county governors do. In conclusion, the history of the DSB and its predecessors underscores the dynamic nature of Norway's threat image and the continuous need to adapt and evolve contingency planning efforts. By examining these historical events, I gained valuable insights into the factors that have shaped the development of contingency plans in this country and inform our analysis of their effectiveness in addressing the current threat landscape.

2.1 Preparedness on the political agenda

As I´ve now looked at the historical perspective on preparedness and what lead Norway to be a country with a high focus on this matter, I will move on to looking at three different political parties and what they mean about this. I will analyse the difference and similarities in perspectives on preparedness by looking at Rødt (left-winged), Senterpartiet (centre) and Fremskrittspartiet (right-winged).

Rødt emphasizes the need for a comprehensive security policy that addresses both traditional military threats and emerging challenges such as climate change, cyber warfare, and terrorism (Rødt, 2023). The party calls for a shift in focus from military spending to prioritizing civilian preparedness, arguing that Norway needs to rebuild our national ability to defend. They have very strong opinions on starting a shift to make Norway a more resilient country and be more independent without the need for NATO. They also want to exit this agreement as they mean we are being used by NATO and then in turn USA as they act as leaders of the organization. For example, the northern area of Norway is being used for military activity which in turn creates tension with our eastern neighbour Russia.

Senterpartiet underlines the importance of a strong and comprehensive national preparedness system that incorporates all aspects of society (Senterpartiet, 2021). The party emphasizes the need for effective collaboration between central and local government, as well as private and voluntary sectors, to ensure a coordinated response to crises and emergencies. Additionally, Senterpartiet stresses the importance of investing in local preparedness, arguing that municipalities play a crucial role in managing emergencies and ensuring the safety of their communities.

Fremskrittspartiet focuses on bolstering Norway's national security by enhancing the capabilities of its defence, police, and emergency services (Fremskrittspartiet, 2023). The party advocates for increased investments in these sectors to ensure that they are adequately prepared to address a wide range of threats, from traditional military challenges to cyber threats and terrorism.

In conclusion, even though all these parties differ on the political scale they have very similar points and politics on preparedness. Although Rødt differs from the rest as they have very strong opinions on international cooperation. These three all point out the importance of strengthening the civil defence, ensuring that we as a nation is prepared in case of emergencies and conflict between countries. They also all mention the importance of establishing better medicinal storages, at least rebuild them after the Covid-19 pandemic. It is also mentioned by all three parties the significance of a strengthened cyber defence as the technological advances in recent years has been tremendous. Lastly, they also agree on the fact that we need to rebuild and reinforce the food preparedness across Norway. Rødt informs that grain storage is completely shut down and the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate has discontinued flood protection policies on topsoil. Because these parties differ on mostly all political aspects as they are so far from each other on the political scale I will argue that it´s a good sign that they share so many views on preparedness politics. This in turn means that in some minor way it shouldn't matter which party sits on the power, from a preparedness perspective of things. As they all in theory have the same views, goals and important points regarding societal security and preparedness. Although it is important to note that what the different political party leaders promise, is not always what they implement and work on when and if they are elected.

2.2 Existing literature

I also wanted to research whether there had been any previous tests and research done on the subject I was trying to figure out. When searching around on Google Scholar I came over a master´s thesis from University of Stavanger which had researched in depth if we are prepared as we are all part of Norway´s preparedness. This study sheds light on individual preparedness in Norway and is a master's thesis written by Ida Bjøntegård Oftedal and Marie Revheim Gestdottir (Oftedal & Gestdottir, 2020). It aimed to investigate the self-reported preparedness levels of Norwegians in the event of an emergency. Their study utilized a

survey with 2,946 respondents from Bergen, assessing factors such as knowledge of emergency situations, preparedness measures taken, and confidence in handling crises.

Oftedal and Gestdottir found that a majority of respondents possessed some knowledge about emergency situations and had taken at least one preparedness measure. However, there was a considerable variation in the levels of preparedness, with some individuals reporting higher levels of knowledge and confidence in handling emergencies than others. The study also identified certain demographic factors, such as age, gender, and education, that influenced preparedness levels. I found a few points interesting from their thesis and one of them is respondents' percentage of the genders, where 75% of respondents where female while only 25% are male. This could in turn affect the answers as it is not very representative of the population. Furthermore, I found it alarming that the findings they have reported shows that over 50% of respondents does not feel prepared to manage themselves for three days in case of an emergency. This combined with the percentage shown on the question "to what extent they need assistance from public authorities or rescue services in a crisis situation" which showed over 50% saying they wouldn't need assistance. This makes me think that most of the respondents don't really understand what they´re answering which in turn shows that at least these respondents are not ready. Which in turn is also what my original hypothesis is.

The findings of Oftedal and Gestdottir's study have several implications for my bachelor's thesis, particularly in understanding the preparedness landscape in Norway from an individual perspective. Their research highlights the importance of considering the role of individual citizens in the overall contingency planning process, as well as the factors that may influence their preparedness levels. Furthermore, their study provides a foundation for assessing the effectiveness of existing contingency plans and policies in Norway by considering the extent to which they address the needs and concerns of individual citizens. By examining how the development of contingency plans has changed considering the evolving threat image, we can also explore whether these changes have led to improvements in individual preparedness levels.

Finally, the research done for this master´s thesis can inform our analysis of the potential challenges and opportunities in enhancing preparedness in Norway. Their findings on the demographic factors that influence preparedness levels can guide policymakers and practitioners in developing targeted strategies and interventions to improve individual and societal resilience in the face of emergencies. In summary, they have provided me with

valuable insights into individual preparedness in Norway, which can inform my analysis of the development of contingency plans and their effectiveness in addressing the changing threat landscape. By building upon their research, I can contribute to the ongoing discourse on emergency preparedness and inform future policy and practice in the field of contingency planning.

3.0 Method

In any research paper, research project such as a bachelor´s thesis there must be a way of finding out the "what" we´re wondering about. There must be some correlation between the research question, and *how* I try to answer this. The "how" in research is the method I choose to better understand and try to figure out the answer to my research question. As I´ve mentioned earlier in my thesis I want to figure out whether the development of contingency plans has changed considering the change in the threat assessment. I also wanted to figure out whether the public know about the situation we´re in and what their perception of the reality is. Vilhelm Aubert defines method as "… an approach, a means to solve problems and arrive at new knowledge." (Bergander & Johnsen, 2006, p. 22). We have a large number of methods to choose from when conducting research and therefore there will always be some that might work better than other, and some that might give the wrong idea or even wrong data. Therefore, it is important to choose carefully and think about all the positives and negatives of any method chosen. I also had to think about how long time any method would take, and what resources and possibilities I had when starting my research. I will go through my choices, why I´ve chosen as I have, what could be done for further research, what might have gone wrong and argument for this.

As I´ve mentioned in my research question, I´m trying to figure out two things. This part will be about the latter, whether "we" have some understanding of contingency plans and the threat image of Norway in particular or not. Earlier in my thesis I´ve already covered the change in development plans according to the change in the threat image.

3.1 Choice of method

My research question is of a specific nature that I found it obvious that I would conduct the research by quantitative means. So, to try and figure out the answer to what the general public knows about contingency plans and the threat image in Norway I carried out a short survey where I urged the respondents to not think too much about the questions and answer quickly with their first thoughts. The survey consists of 10 questions and since I wanted to research the attitudes towards a specific area I´ve used the *Likert scale*. This is a great way to measure people's knowledge on a particular subject as the respondents answer several questions on a range from 1 (most positive loaded answer) to 5 (least positive loaded answer) (Bryman, 2016, p. 154). I also found this to be a beneficial way of executing my

research given that I don´t have unlimited time nor resources to work with. This was a quick way of gaining a little understanding on the matter and easily put their answer on an easy-to-read scale.

After I had found out what I wanted to know, I started to work on the survey. What questions I should ask to get the information I was seeking. I tried to word the questions so they shouldn't be confusing or misguiding in any way. I also wanted the survey to be quick and easy to complete so that "anyone" could take it, therefore it was important to think about the questions not using complex words or technical terms the general public wouldn't know. After I had landed on 10 questions I where happy with I thought about whether I should have the survey in multiple languages and which language I should use. I decided that since most of my sample would be Norwegian citizens it had to be in Norwegian, but since there´s also a lot of international students at my university I also wanted it to be in English. After the survey was finished, I had also decided that I wanted to carry out a simple random sample at my university (Bryman, 2016, p. 176). The way I shared my survey was through a Facebook-group called "Universitetet i Stavanger – UiS" which has at the time of writing 13 506 members. This group includes new students, current students, but also old students. This way I could get a broad response group to my survey and hopefully get varied answers. Lastly, I chose a timeframe for when to close the survey and start working on my analysis and start making sense of my findings. Since I didn't have unlimited time, I had the survey active for approximately one week, and in that period I got 180 respondents with varied answers.

3.2 Pros & cons

As I´ve mentioned earlier when it comes to quantitative research methods there are several ways to work and different roads to take. In this chapter of my thesis, I will discuss back and forth my choices, what could have been done differently and argument for why I´ve done as I have.

There are several pros and cons of the way I did my research; I did a survey with simple random sampling using the Likert scale to answer my question on what do "we" know about contingency plans and the threat image. In doing a survey I had the possibility to distribute it to a large number of participants which in turn could increase the representativeness of the sample as well as increase the generalizability of the results. Online surveys are also a very efficient way of gathering a large amount of data in a short amount of time. Since it was an

online survey, the respondents also have the option to stay completely anonymous and thus might be more inclined to answer honestly. Although having the possibility to distribute my survey to a large number of participants, there might be a problem with low response rate. This combined with not having too much time to conduct the survey will affect the response rate and could in turn affect the representativeness of the sample and the generalizability of the results. Another thing that could in turn affect the generalizability of the survey is self-selection bias, meaning that the participants who choose to respond to the survey may be different from those who doesn't respond (Nikolopoulou, 2022). Another bias to keep in mind when conducting surveys is the social desirability bias, which is a bias where respondents provide answers that they believe are socially desirable instead of being honest (Bryman, 2016, p. 217). Lastly when conducting a survey, the respondents are limited to the questions I have chosen and thus might lead me to not get a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon I study. I also found that a good way to "build" my survey was using the Likert scale, since this is an easy way to measure attitudes and opinions which in turn allows for statistical analysis. It is also very easy to understand the Likert scale, which could improve response rates and reduce participant's burden. Lastly the Likert scale is flexible and easily standardized, since it could be used to measure a variety of constructs and it being a standardized measure it can be used to compare between different studies and populations. On the other hand, the Likert scale typically provides a limited number of response options and therefore might not capture the full range of attitudes or opinions being measured. It is also a factor to keep in mind with response bias whereas participants typically would choose the middle response option to stay neutral. This might in turn affect the validity of the responses. As the Likert scale is generalizable to the "general public" some response options might also not be culturally appropriate or even relevant in different cultures. Lastly, I chose to sample using a simple random sample of new, current, and old students. This is an unbiased sampling method, which increases the representativeness of the sample and the generalizability of the results. It is also very easy to implement which reduces the likelihood of sampling errors, and simple random sampling also ensures equal probability which furthermore ensures that I wouldn't get a sampling error and that my sample is representative of the population. A sampling error occurs when the sample selected is not representative of the population (Bryman, 2016, p. 175). Using this form of sample also ensures that my personal bias is not affecting the results of the survey. Although this is a good way to sample for my research it can be difficult to obtain a comprehensive sampling frame since my target group is the general public. Having a comprehensive sampling frame is required to ensure

that all members of the population have an equal chance of being selected and this is difficult when I have a large target group. Even though I tried to be as representative as possible in sharing my survey, many from that group might not even have noticed that it was posted there. Even though a simple random sample is great to minimize the risk of encountering a sampling error, there is still a risk of this happening when conducting a survey the way I did.

As I´ve mentioned earlier there are many other ways to conduct quantitative research and I considered a few other ways as well. I considered going for an experimental design where I would manipulate one or more independent variables to observe their effect on a dependent variable. As this method allows for a strong causal inference, as I could control the variables and how they might affect the outcome (Bryman, 2016, p. 44). I also considered quasi-experimental design which I then wouldn't manipulate the independent variable and instead observe naturally occurring groups (Bryman, 2016, p. 50). Both of these methods are very good and in-depth ways of doing research, but unfortunately, I concluded with the fact that I wouldn't have time to do this, and it would result in half-finished research. The last two research method I considered was longitudinal design and case-control design. Both of these I also had to have tremendously more time on my hand to execute well performed research. Therefore, with the factors and the knowledge I then had, the decision to perform the research in the way I did was an easy one.

3.3 Reliability & validity

To ensure that the data I´ve collected and are going to analyse are consistent, stable, accurate and truthful I´ve taken measures and conducted analysis of the data. To make sure that my data has reliability, which refers to the consistency and stability (Bryman, 2016, p. 157) of the survey I did the following. Firstly, I did a small-scale pre-testing of the survey on a smaller group of participants (friends from the university) and asked them to help identify any problems with the questions, and whether or not the survey was easily completable. Based on their feedback I made smaller adjustments to the questions, removed some that weren't necessary and made the survey as comprehensible for anybody as possible. Secondly after the survey was closed and I had collected my data I measured for internal consistency reliability by calculating *Cronbach´s alpha* in the statistics program *IBM SPSS Statistics*. This was done to measure whether the items in the survey are related to one another. As Alan Bryman has written in his book Social Research Method "*The figure 0.80 is typically employed as a rule of thumb to denote an acceptable level of internal reliability, though many*

writers work with a slightly lower figure" (2016, p. 158) I´m happy with the results that the Cronbach´s alpha of my survey is 0,731 as seen in *Figure 1* below.

Figure 1: Reliability Statistics showing Cronbach´s Alpha coefficient.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,731	,690	9

To ensure that my survey accurately measures what I´m trying to research I must ensure validity (Bryman, 2016, p. 158). There are many ways of testing for validity, but in my research, I had special focus on face validity beforehand and performing a factor analysis afterwards. In face validity I had to make sure the survey accurately represents the concept whether the general public have any knowledge about contingency plans and the threat image (Bryman, 2016, p. 159). How I established this was by asking others who have knowledge on the matter at hand whether my questions are accurately representable of what I´m studying and if they could validate them. I reached out to former students who have taken a master's degree in societal security (*Samfunnssikkerhet – master*) and my bachelor´s supervisor. Lastly, I also have taken classes on the matter, so I felt I had a general understanding of whether my questions were applicable. After the survey had been closed, I used IBM SPSS Statistics again and performed a factor analysis which seeks to determine whether there is forming of clusters in my survey (Bryman, 2016, p. 168). By doing so the questions are ranked by a quality score called *Eigenvalue* which tells me something about the quality of the questions (components). Questions with high Eigenvalue are the ones that are more likely to signify genuine latent factors and a general rule of thumb the value should be higher than 1. Therefore, as seen in *Figure 2* below I can see that only the first three components and almost the fourth is over this threshold.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3,416	34,162	34,162	3,416	34,162	34,162	3,034	30,336	30,336
2	1,862	18,620	52,782	1,862	18,620	52,782	2,168	21,681	52,017
3	1,085	10,852	63,635	1,085	10,852	63,635	1,162	11,617	63,635
4	,927	9,266	72,901						
5	,779	7,786	80,686						
6	,644	6,442	87,128						
7	,410	4,103	91,231						
8	,357	3,574	94,805						
9	,277	2,771	97,577						
10	,242	2,423	100,000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

And as visualized in the Scree Plot (*Figure 3*) below you can see that there is an even slope going under the threshold of an Eigenvalue of 1. Although since it is not a dramatic drop and not an "elbow" in the plot, but rather a gradual decline in the value, the latter components might not affect the validity in such a negative way after all.
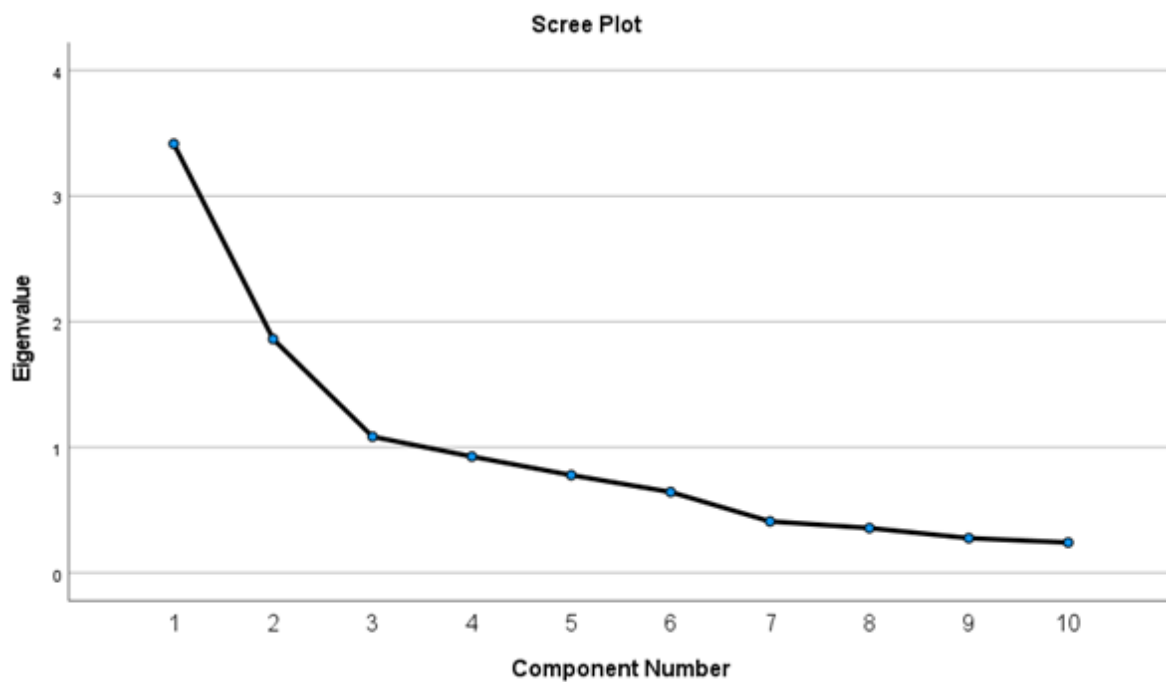
Figure 2: Scree plot visualizing the former table.

In conclusion, I have examined the reliability and validity of my survey thoroughly to ensure accuracy and consistency of my results. Despite having a potential limitation by using a Facebook group as my channel in finding respondents I will argue that the participants in the group are of such a diverse nature and in turn is a representative sample. Along with a robust reliability and validity assessment, there is credibility to my studies and I´m happy with my results. An idea for further study if I had the resources would be to get help in sending out a

more thorough survey to a larger group of respondents by e-mail or even physical letter. This way more people might have been more inclined to answer, and I could in turn get a more representative idea of my research question.

4.0 Results

After having verified that my research has an acceptable level of reliability and validity, I will move on to presenting the findings I have gathered in my survey. In this chapter I will only present the different graphs I have produced using SPSS Statistics, and shortly explain the meaning behind them. In the last and final chapter, I will discuss and analyse the findings and draw conclusions from the data I have collected.

I have provided a data codebook (*Attachment 1*) in the appendix with an easy-to-understand guide on how to read my various variables. This includes a brief introduction to the dataset, as well as a list of all my variables and their categories (values).

4.1 Graphs and statistics

Figure 4: Frequency statistics of my variables. (Cut in half for better readability)

Statistics

		Are you familiar with what contingency plans are?	Are you familiar with what the threat assessment in Norway is?	Have you ever read or heard about contingency plans in Norway?	Have you ever experienced/heard that the contingency plans in Norway has been executed?	Do you feel safe that the contingency plans in Norway will protect you and your closest in case of an emergency?
N	Valid	180	180	180	180	180
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.48	2.76	2.85	3.11	2.74
Std. Deviation		1.322	1.267	1.301	1.266	1.068
Range		4	4	4	4	4

What are your thoughts about the threat assessment in Norway today?	Do you think Norway is well prepared for a big crisis?	What kind of information do you think should be accessible to the general public in case of an emergency?	Do you think that the contingency plans in Norway will function good in cooperation with another country in case of a big crisis?	dummy	InfScore	ThrScore	TruScore
180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.24	3.09	1.74	2.41	.2722	2.7986	3.1667	2.4972
.959	1.132	.629	.908	.44635	1.09311	.78924	.66275
4	4	3	4	1.00	4.00	3.50	3.25

This frequency table shows all my variables, worth including from this is the mean and the standard deviation. Also, that everyone answering my survey has also answered all questions therefore no data is missing.

Correlations

Spearman's rho

		Are you familiar with what contingency plans are?	Are you familiar with what the threat assessment in Norway is?	Have you ever read or heard about contingency plans in Norway?	Have you ever experienced/heard that the contingency plans in Norway has been executed?	Do you feel safe that the contingency plans in Norway will protect you and your closest in case of an emergency?	What are your thoughts about the threat assessment in Norway today?	Do you think Norway is well prepared for a big crisis?	What kind of information do you think should be accessible to the general public in case of an emergency?	Do you think that the contingency plans in Norway will function good in cooperation with another country in case of a big crisis?	dummy	InfScore	ThrScore	TruScore
Are you familiar with what contingency plans are?	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.675**	.686**	.502**	.265**	-.219**	.099	.204**	.006	-.268**	.830**	-.063	.200**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.003	.188	.006	.938	<.001	<.001	.398	.007
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
Are you familiar with what the threat assessment in Norway is?	Correlation Coefficient	.675**	1.000	.699**	.572**	.245**	-.280**	.154*	.178*	.299**	-.164*	.858**	-.052	.258**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.039	.017	<.001	.028	<.001	.488	<.001
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
Have you ever read or heard about contingency plans in Norway?	Correlation Coefficient	.686**	.699**	1.000	.621**	.205**	-.369**	.141	.017	.178*	-.107	.879**	-.118	.204**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	.	<.001	.006	<.001	.059	.820	.017	.153	<.001	.113	.006
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
Have you ever experienced/heard that the contingency plans in Norway has been executed?	Correlation Coefficient	.502**	.572**	.621**	1.000	.339**	-.283**	.234**	.013	.186*	-.116	.807**	-.004	.295**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001	.	<.001	<.001	.002	.860	.013	.119	<.001	.956	<.001
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
Do you feel safe that the contingency plans in Norway will protect you and your closest in case of an emergency?	Correlation Coefficient	.265**	.245**	.205**	.339**	1.000	.158*	.605**	.627**	.453**	-.031	.321**	.530**	.809**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	.006	<.001	.	.035	<.001	<.001	<.001	.684	<.001	<.001	<.001
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
What are your thoughts about the threat assessment in Norway today?	Correlation Coefficient	-.219**	-.280**	-.369**	-.283**	.158*	1.000	.127	.009	.009	.181*	-.346**	.686**	.133
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	<.001	<.001	<.001	.035	.	.090	.908	.908	.015	<.001	<.001	.075
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
Do you think Norway is well prepared for a big crisis?	Correlation Coefficient	.099	.154*	.141	.234**	.605**	.127	1.000	-.032	.518**	-.007	.201**	.800**	.860**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.188	.039	.059	.002	<.001	.090	.	.670	<.001	.927	.007	<.001	<.001
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
What kind of information do you think should be accessible to the general public in case of an emergency?	Correlation Coefficient	.204**	.178*	.017	.013	.627**	.009	-.032	1.000	-.051	.086	-.053	.033	.163*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.017	.820	.860	<.001	.908	.670	.	.500	.250	.479	.656	.029
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
Do you think that the contingency plans in Norway will function good in cooperation with another country in case of a big crisis?	Correlation Coefficient	.006	.299**	.178*	.186*	.453**	.009	.518**	-.051	1.000	-.106	.265**	.383**	.730**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.938	<.001	.017	.013	<.001	.908	<.001	.500	.	.158	<.001	<.001	<.001
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
dummy	Correlation Coefficient	-.268**	-.164*	-.107	-.116	-.031	.181*	-.007	.086	-.106	1.000	-.199**	.109	-.028
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.028	.153	.119	.684	.015	.927	.250	.158	.	.007	.147	.712
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
InfScore	Correlation Coefficient	.830**	.858**	.879**	.807**	.321**	-.346**	.201**	-.053	.265**	-.199**	1.000	.398**	.296**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.007	.479	<.001	.007	.	<.001	<.001
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
ThrScore	Correlation Coefficient	-.063	-.052	-.118	-.004	.530**	.686**	.800**	.033	.383**	.109	.398**	1.000	.704**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.398	.488	.113	.956	<.001	<.001	<.001	.656	<.001	.147	<.001	.	<.001
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
TruScore	Correlation Coefficient	.200**	.258**	.204**	.295**	.809**	.133	.860**	.163*	.730**	-.028	.296**	.704**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	<.001	.006	<.001	<.001	.075	<.001	.029	<.001	.712	<.001	<.001	.
	N	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The correlations table shows how each of my variables interact with each other. I have marked the ones worth mentioning and will be discussing in the coming chapter.

dummy

	N	%
.00	131	72.8%
1.00	49	27.2%

Shows the number and percentage of respondents who answered "Yes" (1) and "No" (0) to whether they have been in an emergency preparedness exercise.

Figure 6: Frequency table of "familiarity" variable.

fam

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	,00	75	41,7	41,7	41,7
	1,00	105	58,3	58,3	100,0
	Total	180	100,0	100,0	

Shows the number and percentage of respondents being familiar with contingency plans and the threat image. Where (1) is from 1 to 3 on the variable InfScore (Info score) and (0) from 3 to 5.

Figure 8: Hypothesis test summary of ThrScore & TruScore using "fam" variable.

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.[a,b]	Decision
1	The medians of ThrScore are the same across categories of fam.	Independent-Samples Median Test	.980[c]	Retain the null hypothesis.
2	The distribution of ThrScore is the same across categories of fam.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.362	Retain the null hypothesis.
3	The medians of TruScore are the same across categories of fam.	Independent-Samples Median Test	.045[c]	Reject the null hypothesis.
4	The distribution of TruScore is the same across categories of fam.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.006	Reject the null hypothesis.

a. The significance level is ,050.

b. Asymptotic significance is displayed.

c. Yates's Continuity Corrected Asymptotic Sig.

Tested the null hypothesis between two groups using two different methods (Independent-Samples Median Test and Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test). Null hypothesis is retained on ThrScore, so it isn't significant, but is rejected on TruScore.
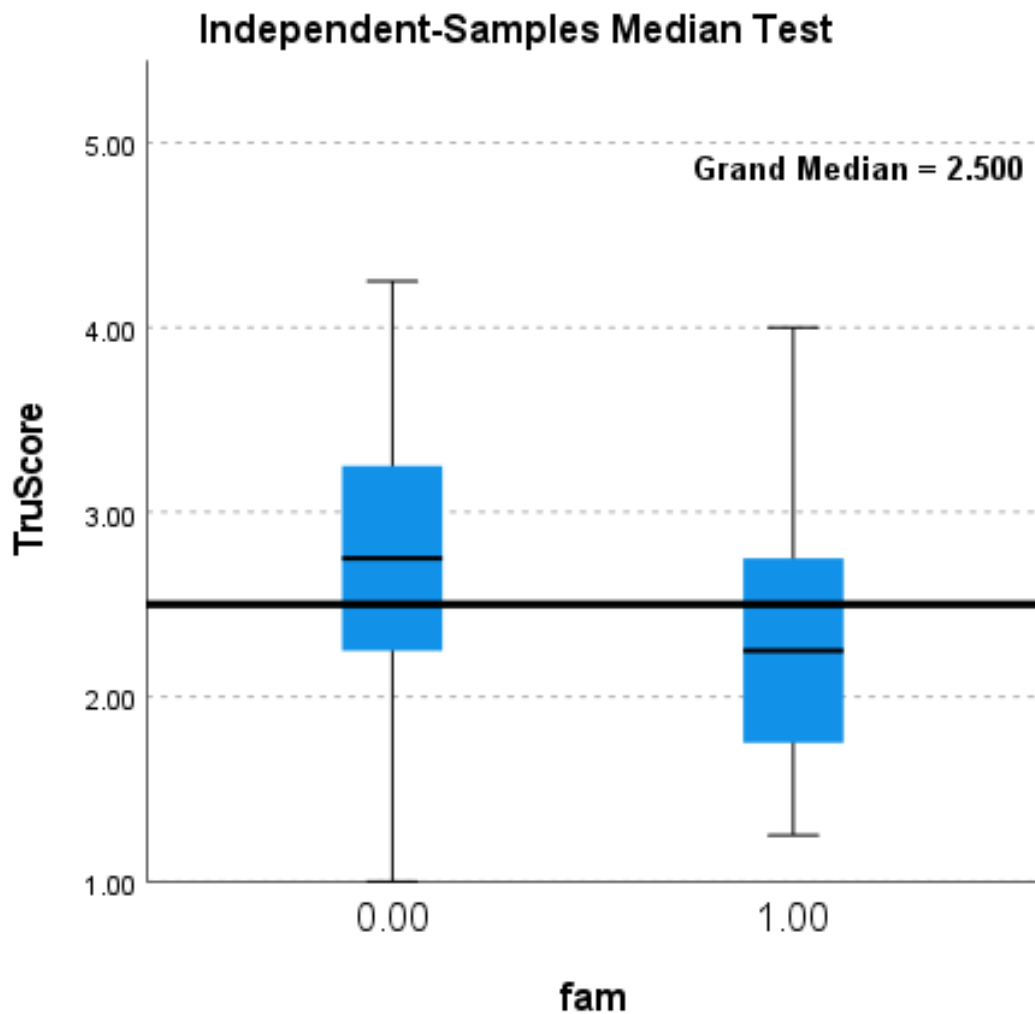
Figure 9: Boxplot of TruScore using "fam" variable.

Boxplot showing the grand median (combined of the two values "Yes" (1) and "No" (0)) from the variable TruScore showing how the respondents answer on the variables categorized as trust factors. It tells me that the respondents with more familiarity to contingency plans and the threat image has higher level of trust and vice versa.

Figure 10: Hypothesis test summary of InfScore, ThrScore and TruScore using "dummy" variable.

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.[a,b]	Decision
1	The medians of InfScore are the same across categories of dummy.	Independent-Samples Median Test	.016[c]	Reject the null hypothesis.
2	The distribution of InfScore is the same across categories of dummy.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.008	Reject the null hypothesis.
3	The medians of ThrScore are the same across categories of dummy.	Independent-Samples Median Test	.370[c]	Retain the null hypothesis.
4	The distribution of ThrScore is the same across categories of dummy.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.146	Retain the null hypothesis.
5	The medians of TruScore are the same across categories of dummy.	Independent-Samples Median Test	.737[c]	Retain the null hypothesis.
6	The distribution of TruScore is the same across categories of dummy.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.711	Retain the null hypothesis.

a. The significance level is ,050.
b. Asymptotic significance is displayed.
c. Yates's Continuity Corrected Asymptotic Sig.

Tested the null hypothesis between all score variables using the same two different methods as previous. This time using the "dummy" variable telling me whether the respondents have been (1) in an emergency preparedness exercise or not (0). Null hypothesis is retained in both ThrScore and TruScore, so they are insignificant, but it is rejected on InfScore.
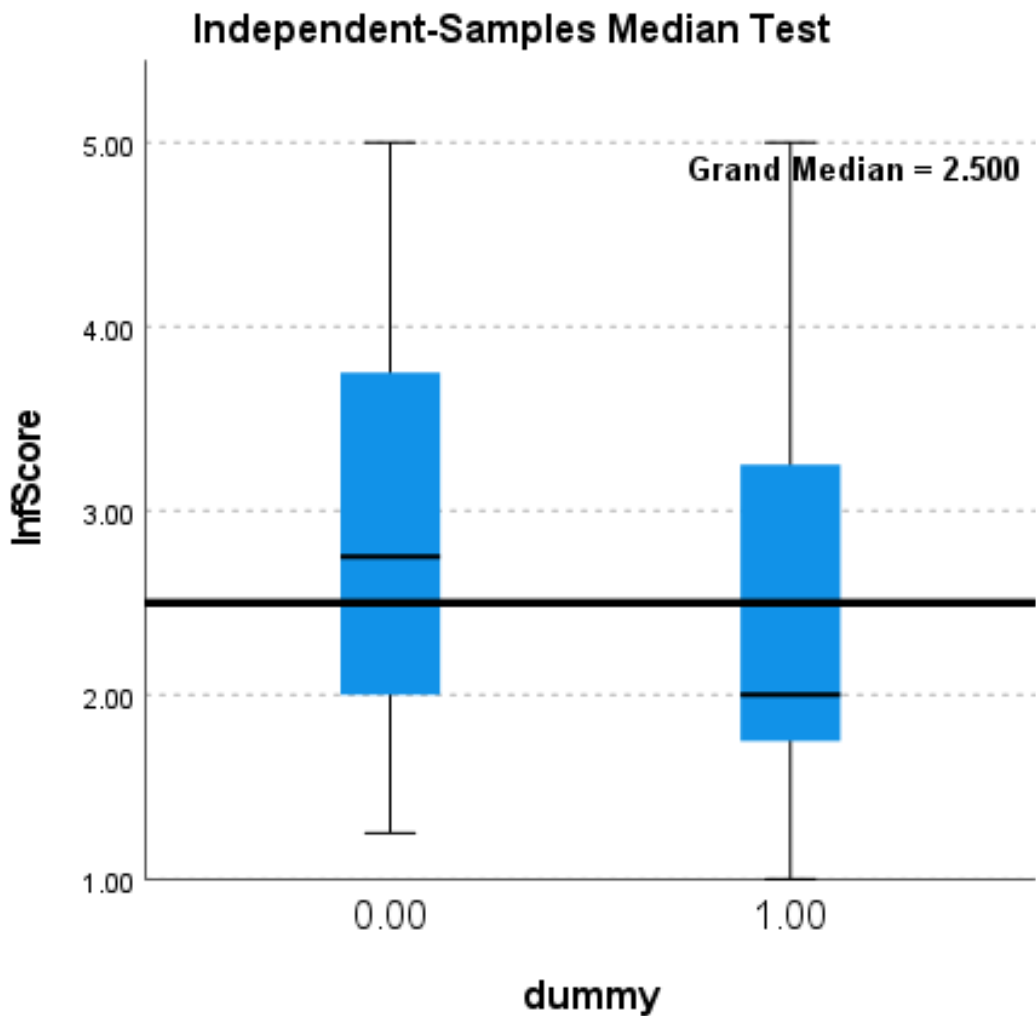
Figure 11: Boxplot of InfScore using "dummy" variable.

Boxplot showing the grand median from the variable InfScore showing how the respondents answer on the "dummy" variable. It tells me that those who answered "Yes" to have been part of an emergency preparedness exercise has more information than those who answered "No"

5.0 Discussion

As my bachelor´s thesis now concludes to a finished project, I embark on the last part where I will discuss the findings of my research and try to answer the research question that started it all. This last chapter will bring about new information I have gathered and try to connect the two parts of my research question into a conclusion. Firstly, I will tackle the question on whether contingency plans have evolved in the same matter as the ever-changing threat image, thereafter I will analyse the data I collected through my survey.

In the second chapter I wrote about the history of preparedness in Norway, emphasizing the foundation of DSB. After having read immensely about both contingency planning, preparedness and the threat image in Norway and gained an understanding of the change in the world I have gained an understanding on the matter. The world we live in is a fast paced one with changes happening overnight and we are constantly forced to think outside the box and come up with new solutions to never-before seen challenges. As I´ve read more and more I have understood that there is an extremely large pool of challenges and crisis we must be prepared for. I have an understanding that the government, in Norway at least, has a delegated responsibility shared across several directives and departments that seeks to specialize in a particular group of preparedness. This way we as a country are prepared when facing most challenges and unwanted incidents. I still had a hypothesis that the public doesn't have a relationship to these themes. I was afraid that the level of civil preparedness had fallen in recent years. Therefore, I conducted a short and informative survey where I asked easy to understand questions concerning preparedness, contingency plans, and the threat image. Moving on I will analyse the findings from this survey to see if my initial hypothesis is either strengthened or weakened.

5.1 Analysis

First in my analysis I conducted descriptive statistics and made a frequency table (see *Figure 4*) of my variables to get an understanding of whether I was missing some data and see the mean as well as the standard deviation. Looking at the two latter components I see that the data I´ve collected seems to centre around the middle for almost all my variables, with some having a mean a little over the median value. Further, I can see that the standard deviation isn't too high as well meaning that there is a small difference between the recorded answer. Continuing I wanted to see if there were a correlation between some of the variables, to check

for this I made a correlations table (see *Figure 5*) to check for correlations between every variable I had used in my research. Instead of checking every single variable against each other I made three variables containing the score of three factors, them being: information variables (InfScore), threat variables (ThrScore) and trust variables (TruScore). By checking for correlation between these three I don't have to look at the whole table, but rather a smaller portion to get an understanding of the data. After looking at the correlations table when looking at these three variables (InfScore, ThrScore and TruScore) I can see that two of them have a significant relationship. Firstly, the correlation between information and trust is significant at the 0.01 level with a value of 0.296. Secondly the threat score and trust score are also significant at the 0.01 level with a value of 0.704. Meaning that when for example respondents have higher score in the variables containing information, they will also in turn have higher trust score. Since my scale goes from 1 (most positive answer) to 5 (least positive answer) this in turn means that the respondents with less information regarding contingency plans and the threat image will have less trust that we are prepared for a crisis. The same goes for the threat score in correlation to the trust score. To conclude, these two numbers tell me the respondents in my survey that have higher trust in the government etc., also in turn has more knowledge and understanding about the matter in the survey. Moving forward in my analysis I have presented two frequency tables showing the number and percentage of the two variables "dummy" (*Figure 7*) and "fam" (*Figure 6*). These are important to include as they give me background information to the latter part of my analysis where I will present my null hypothesis tests. In *Figure 7* we can see that out of all the respondents, only 27,2% answered that they had been a part of an emergency preparedness exercise in their municipality or workplace. Moving on, in *Figure 6* we can see that a staggering 58,3% has answered between 1 to 3 on the four variables making the info score. This either tells me that many people don't know that they have been a part of an emergency preparedness exercise, or that many people have answered that they know more than they do. Either way these two percentages doesn't add up. I will continue to try and figure this out by performing a hypothesis test using two different methods on some of my variables. To begin with I used Independent-Samples Median Test and Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test. I did this first to see whether the null hypothesis is retained or rejected between ThrScore and familiarity, and TruScore and familiarity. As seen in *Figure 8* the null hypothesis is only rejected between TruScore and familiarity, this further backs my previous statement that respondents with more familiarity to contingency plans and the threat image has higher trust values on my survey. Moving on I also did the same tests with some other variables, checking all the score

variables against "dummy". This time as well only one rejected the null hypothesis, this being InfScore as seen in *Figure 10*. This tells me that the respondents who have answered that they had been part of an emergency preparedness exercise also in turn had higher information score. The figures *Figure 9* and *Figure 11* is shown to visualize the data I got from the two hypothesis test summary tables.

5.2 Hypothesis, weakened or strengthened?

As I´ve now analysed the data I collected I can finally answer the question about whether my hypothesis is weakened or strengthened. My initial thought was that the public did not have a general understanding of preparedness, contingency plans, and the threat image. After doing a thorough analysis I will argue that my hypothesis was correct, to some degree. The answers I collected seems to centre themselves around the middle of my Likert scale, meaning that they either have some information, a little understanding or doesn't know/understand the question. As I feared when I started the work on my thesis, the general level of civil preparedness has decreased in some degree.

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, this has been a very intriguing area to research which also is pertinent today. The findings I have presented is both comforting and alarming at the same time. The fact that we seemingly can trust our government to keep its citizen safe in case of an unwanted incident and emergencies is comforting. Although, I think this might have caused the gradual decline in civil preparedness over the last decades. This is something Norway should work on by engaging its citizen in yearly preparedness exercises that could be required by law. If they also shared more information about how we could elevate our own preparedness we would be a more robust society. This information should also be marketed in different channels so that a larger percentage of Norwegian citizen finds it.

Further research on this subject is needed and worth allocating resources too, this is important and could also help save lives when crisis hits us. A survey in a larger scale will give more accurate data for the research and an even better idea of the state we´re in. Hopefully this research paper is a good introduction and a "springboard" for further research.

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Appendix

Attachment 1 – Data Codebook (including survey questions and response alternatives)

Data Codebook

Survey about the general public's understanding of contingency plans, threat assessment and their enlightenment on the matter

About the dataset

This dataset is taken from my survey on the general public's understanding of contingency plans in Norway, what they are, do they work, etc. Same for threat assessment, does people really understand and are they aware of the situation the world is in? This survey has 10 simple questions and I've asked the respondents to not think too hard and answer their first thoughts to see what answers I get.

I carried out this survey in the beginning of Q2 of 2023, in the aftermath of Russia attacking Ukraine, several news articles in Norway about drones, spies being written about in the media, but also in the back of people's minds the effects of climate change and extreme weather.

In the table below I have listed the variables, their label I´ve created for them and their categories and how they´re valued.

Codebook

Variable name	Variable label (questions)	Categories (value)
answ	answers (unique number for each respondent 1-180)	
fmctpl	Are you familiar with what contingency plans are?	Very familiar (1) A little familiar (2) Don't know (3) Not much familiar (4) Not familiar (5)

fmthss	Are you familiar with what the threat assessment in Norway is?	Very familiar (1) A little familiar (2) Don't know (3) Not much familiar (4) Not familiar (5)
rhctpl	Have you ever read or heard about contingency plans in Norway?	Read/hear a lot (1) Read/heard some (2) Don´t know (3) Read/heard a little (4) Read/heard nothing (5)
xhctplx	Have you ever experienced/heard that the contingency plans in Norway has been executed?	Multiple times (1) Some times (2) Don´t know (3) A few times (4) Never (5)
fsctplice	Do you feel safe that the contingency plans in Norway will protect you and your closest in case of an emergency?	Very (1) Somewhat (2) Neutral (3) A little (4) Not safe (5)
ththss	What are your thoughts about the threat assessment in Norway today?	No threat in Norway (1) Little threat in Norway (2) Don´t know (3) Some threat in Norway (4) Big threat in Norway (5)
nrprbc	Do you think Norway is well prepared for a big crisis?	Very prepared (1) Somewhat prepared (2) Don´t know (3) A little prepared (4) Not prepared (5)
nfccgpice	What kind of information do you think should be accessible to the general public in case of an emergency?	Everything (1) Some (2) Neutral (3) A little (4) Nothing (5)

prmgpr	Have you ever participated in an emergency preparedness exercise in your municipality or workplace? (Invalid, not used in analysis.)	Yes (1) No (2)
ctplfgc	Do you think that the contingency plans in Norway will function good in cooperation with another country in case of a big crisis?	Function well (1) Function somewhat (2) Don´t know (3) Function little (4) Won´t function (5)
score	Score of all the Likert Scale questions added together	
Dummy	Replicate of prmgpr where I changed "No" to (0) and kept "Yes" as (1) to fix the dataset	Yes (1) No (0)
InfScore	Score from the four variables concerning information (fmctpl, fmthss, rhctpl & xhctplx)	
ThrScore	Score from the two variables concerning threat (thtss & nrprbc)	
TruScore	Score from the three variables concerning trust (fsctplice, nfccgpice & ctplfgc)	
familiarity	Dummy score of whether or not respondents is familiar with contingency plans and the threat image from InfScore.	InfScore 1-3 (1) InfScore 3-5 (0)