## Flight Phobia among

 Norwegian Airline Passengers Impact of 9/11?O Ekeberg ${ }^{1}$, B Fauske ${ }^{1}$, E Linde ${ }^{1}$, R Hersoug², B Berg Hansen²

## Aims

1) The prevalence of flight anxiety among Norwegian airline passengers according to sociodemographic variables
2) Whether passengers feel more afraid after the terror act of September 11, 2001

## Methods

- A questionnaire completed during domestic flights in Norway in 2003
- 484 responses (response rate $80 \%$ )
- $48 \%$ women, mean age 42 years
- Flight phobia: Always very afraid during flights


## Degree of flight anxiety (\%)

|  | Women <br> $(\mathrm{n}=229)$ | Men <br> $(\mathrm{n}=247)$ | Total <br> $(\mathrm{n}=476)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not afraid at all | 37 | 64 | 51 |
| Sometimes a little afraid | 45 | 30 | 38 |
| Always a little afraid | 10 | 5 | 7 |
| Sometimes very afraid | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Always very afraid, do <br> not cancel | 3 | 0.0 | 2 |
| Sometimes cancel flights | 2 | 0.4 | 1 |

## However

- $4.5 \%$ had cancelled flights during the last two years


## Number of years with flight anxiety

Reported by $\mathbf{1 7 . 4 \%}$ of the sample

|  | Women <br> $(\mathrm{n}=56)$ | Men <br> $(\mathrm{n}=28)$ | Total <br> $(\mathrm{n}=84)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $<1$ year | 4 | 14 | 7 |
| 1-2 years | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| 3-5 years | 7 | 11 | 8 |
| 6-9 years | 10 | 4 | 8 |
| $\geq 10$ years | 73 | 64 | 70 |

## More Flight Anxiety after 9/11 (\%)

|  | Women <br> $(n=208)$ | Men <br> $(n=225)$ | Total <br> $(n=433)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not at all | 35 | 60 | 48 |
| A little | 43 | 33 | 38 |
| Moderately | 14 | 6 | 10 |
| Quite much | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| Very much | 3 | 0.4 | 2 |

## More Flight Anxiety after having children (\%)

|  | Women <br> $(n=53)$ | Men <br> $(n=26)$ | Total <br> $(79)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not at all | 31 | 69 | 56 |
| A little | 29 | 22 | 25 |
| Moderately | 9 | 6 | 7 |
| Quite much | 12 | 3 | 7 |
| Very much | 10 | 0 | 5 |

## More Flight Anxiety after frightening flight (\%)

|  | Women <br> $(n=60)$ | Men <br> $(n=34)$ | Total <br> $(n=94)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 35 | 38 | 37 |
| No | 65 | 62 | 63 |

## Concerns according to degree of flight anxiety (VAS scale 0-10)



## Confidence that airline companies and airports do enough to ensure safety (\%)

|  | $(\mathrm{n}=421)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Not at all | 6 |
| A little | 10 |
| Moderately | 25 |
| Quite much | 41 |
| Very much | 18 |

## Opinion about frequency of flight accidents

 (\%)|  | $(\mathrm{n}=450)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| 1 per 100 | 1 |
| 1 per 1000 | 1 |
| 1 per 10000 | 3 |
| 1 per 100000 | 12 |
| 1 per 1000000 | 34 |
| 1 per 10000000 | 37 |
| 1 per 100000000 | 12 |

## Degree of flight anxiety among Norwegian airline passengers in 1986 and 2003 (\%)

|  | 1986 <br> $(\mathrm{n}=300)$ | 2003 <br> $(\mathrm{n}=476)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Not afraid at all | 52 | 51 |
| Sometimes a little afraid | 36 | 38 |
| Always a little afraid | 8 | 7 |
| Sometimes very afraid | 2 | 2 |
| Always very afraid, do <br> not cancel | 1 | 2 |
| Sometimes cancel flights | 1 | 1 |

## Expected number of deaths in flight accidents (\%)

|  | Women <br> $(\mathrm{n}=207)$ | Men <br> $(\mathrm{n}=239)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 5 | 3 |
| $1-20$ | 4 | 6 |
| $21-40$ | 4 | 3 |
| $41-60$ | 6 | 11 |
| $61-80$ | 16 | 17 |
| $81-99$ | 39 | 41 |
| 100 | 27 | 19 |

## Conclusion

- Women passengers are more afraid than men during flight
- The impact of September 11 is rather moderate, and not significantly different from having children
- The concern about terrorism is comparable to turbulence and foreign sounds
- The prevalence of flight anxiety among passengers is the same in 2003 and 1986

