

Queensland Community Preparedness Survey November 2013

Survey Report

prepared for

Inspector General Emergency Management

November 2013

REVISED FINAL VERSION B
11/08/2014

Prepared by: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade
Government Statistician contact person: Penny Marshall
Government Statistician
PO Box 15037, City East QLD 4002 Australia
Telephone: 3035 6436
govtstat@treasury.qld.gov.au
www.oesr.qld.gov.au

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)



This Survey Report can be copied, distributed, displayed and built upon as long as the original author is credited. It is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australian licence. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/>

To attribute this Survey Report, cite Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade, *Queensland Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Survey Report*.

All data and information in this document are believed to be accurate and have come from sources believed to be reliable. However, the Government Statistician's office, Queensland Treasury and Trade, does not guarantee or represent that the data and information are accurate, up to date or complete, and disclaims liability for all claims, losses, damages or costs of whatever nature and howsoever occurring, arising as a result of relying on the data and information, regardless of the form of action, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty or otherwise.

Contents

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2	SURVEY OVERVIEW	4
3	SURVEY METHOD AND OPERATIONS	5
3.1	Survey design	5
3.2	Questionnaire design	5
3.3	Survey administration.....	5
3.4	Survey response	6
3.5	Notes on demographics	6
4	SURVEY RESULTS.....	7
4.1	Introduction	7
4.2	Reading this report.....	7
4.3	Understanding of the types and chances of natural disasters.....	7
4.4	Understanding of the local impact of a natural disaster	8
4.5	Natural disaster preparedness	9
4.5.1	Food.....	10
4.5.2	Drinking water	11
4.5.3	Medication.....	12
4.5.4	Torch.....	13
4.5.5	First aid kit.....	13
4.5.6	Radio	14
4.6	Emergency kit	15
4.7	Emergency contact number list	16
4.8	First aid certificate	17
4.9	Discussed and/or decided what to do if home was at risk.....	20
4.10	Identified strongest room in home	22
4.11	Arranged accommodation if evacuation required	23
4.12	Documented emergency plan	24
4.13	Protecting home against cyclones and storms	24
4.13.1	Removing/securing items in outdoor areas.....	25
4.13.2	Cleaning out gutters, drains and flood channels	26
4.13.3	Trimming trees away from home and power lines	27
4.13.4	Checking roof for damage or weakness	27
4.14	Additional preparatory actions.....	27
4.15	Recently implemented preparedness actions	29
4.16	Reasons for new preparedness actions	32
4.17	Insurance	34
4.17.1	Contents insurance	34
4.17.2	Building insurance	36
4.18	Self-assessed level of disaster preparedness	36
4.19	Barriers to preparedness.....	38

APPENDICES	41
Appendix A Map of regions (Queensland Police Service Districts)	41
Appendix B Survey method in detail	42
Appendix C Survey operations in detail	44
Appendix D Estimation and precision.....	47
Appendix E Interpretation of results	49
Appendix F Survey evaluation	51
Appendix G Questionnaire.....	54

List of figures

Figure 1 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with enough drinking water to last three days, by region	12
Figure 2 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with a battery-powered or wind-up radio, by region.....	15
Figure 3 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with preparedness items stored as an emergency kit, by region.....	16
Figure 4 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with easy access to a list of emergency contact numbers, by annual household income.....	17
Figure 5 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that include a member with a current first aid certificate, by annual household income.....	18
Figure 6 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that include a member with a current first aid certificate, by region	19
Figure 7 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that had decided what to do if home was at risk from storms, cyclones, flooding or bushfire, by region	21
Figure 8 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that have identified the strongest room in their home, by region.....	23
Figure 9 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that remove/secure items in outdoor areas to protect against cyclones and/or storms, by region	26
Figure 10 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with a current contents insurance policy, by region.....	35
Figure 11 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that assess their level of disaster preparedness as 'very prepared' or 'prepared', by region	38
Figure 12 Number of responses, by region.....	43
Figure 13 Example graph: Estimated proportion of Queensland households in which at least one member has a current first aid certificate, by annual household income	50

List of tables

Table 1	Good understanding of the types and chances of disasters that could occur in Queensland.....	8
Table 2	Good understanding of how a disaster might impact on local area	8
Table 3	Availability of preparedness items	10
Table 4	Preparedness measures to protect home against cyclones and/or storms	25
Table 5	Additional preparatory actions	29
Table 6	Actions implemented in previous 12 months.....	31
Table 7	Reasons for new preparedness actions.....	33
Table 8	Insurance policies.....	34
Table 9	Self-assessed level of disaster preparedness.....	36
Table 10	Barriers to preparing for natural disasters.....	39
Table 11	Final status of sample units	44
Table 12	Final status of in scope sample units	45
Table 13	Benchmarks used in the survey.....	48
Table 14	Example table: Good understanding of the types and chances of disasters that could occur in Queensland	49

Acknowledgement

Reports produced by the Government Statistician's office reflect information provided freely by individuals and businesses. The continued cooperation of respondents is very much appreciated, without which, the statistics reported by the Government Statistician's office would not be available. Information received by the Government Statistician's office is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Statistical Returns Act 1896*.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and methodology

In November 2013 the Government Statistician's office conducted the second iteration of the Queensland Community Preparedness Survey on behalf of the former Department of Community Safety¹ (DCS). The first iteration of the survey was conducted in May of the same year.

The survey collects information regarding Queensland households' levels of natural disaster preparedness, to assist emergency management stakeholders in monitoring state-wide and district preparedness levels. The questionnaire was designed to collect information in the areas of:

- disaster risk assessment
- disaster preparedness
- motivation to prepare for natural disasters
- community innovation in disaster preparedness
- household demographics.

The survey was conducted by telephone, and 3,909 useable survey responses were obtained. The response rate for the survey was 49.3%.

Key results

Changes since May 2013

Queensland households' level of disaster preparedness decreased in two areas since the previous survey:

- the proportion of Queensland households that had arranged for household members to stay with a family or friend in case of evacuation decreased from 56.6% in May to 42.6% in November, and
- the proportion of Queensland households that had identified the strongest room in their home to shelter in during a severe storm or cyclone decreased from 73.6% in May to 70.3% in November.

Additional preparatory steps

The first section of the survey asked respondents whether they had taken certain steps towards preparing for a natural disaster, and whether those steps were also in place 12 months prior. Those who had taken new steps in the previous 12 months were also asked about any additional preparatory steps not discussed previously.

Of an estimated 466,853 households (27.7% of all households) that had taken new steps to prepare for a disaster in the previous 12 months, 23.0% had taken one or more additional steps

¹ Former DCS staff involved in managing this project transitioned to the Office of the Inspector General Emergency Management (IGEM) as part of the machinery of government changes following the Police and Community Safety Review.

to those addressed previously. Within this group, 62.4% had taken one or more of these additional steps in the previous 12 months.

Of those households that had taken one or more additional steps towards preparing for a natural disaster in the previous 12 months:

- 18.6% had acquired a generator
- 5.8% had improved drainage on their premises
- 5.1% had purchased some gas and/or solar powered items.

Understanding of natural disasters

Large majorities of Queensland households felt they had:

- a good understanding of the types of natural disasters that could occur in Queensland and the chances of them occurring (97.7%)
- a good understanding of how a disaster might impact their local area (94.9%).

Self-assessed preparedness

Almost three quarters (73.1%) of Queensland households believed they were either prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster. One in ten (10.0%) believed they were unprepared or not at all prepared.

Emergency preparedness measures

Respondents were asked about the availability of various items they may require in the event that they were cut off from services for three days, and the prevalence of various actions taken to protect against natural disasters. The majority of households would have:

- adequate supplies of medications (93.3%), a torch and fresh batteries (91.6%) and enough food (90.4%) if cut off from services
- removed or secured items in outdoor areas (84.0%) and/or cleaned out gutters (76.2%) to protect against storms/cyclones.

By contrast:

- only one in fourteen households (7.2%) had a documented emergency plan
- approximately one in four households (26.7%) had an emergency kit
- less than two in five households (39.3%) included a member with a current first aid certificate.

Annual household income

Annual household income appeared to be positively associated with some preparedness measures, and negatively associated with others. For example, households earning \$110,000 or more were more likely to have a member with a first aid certificate than households earning less than \$23,000, but less likely to have a list of emergency numbers.

Household type

Households without children were more likely to have a number of preparedness measures in place than households with children, including having enough food, water, and medications to last three days.

Barriers to preparedness

Of those 10% who felt they were unprepared or not at all prepared for a natural disaster, 31.4% felt that they were unlikely to be affected by a natural disaster, and 25.1% had not thought about preparing.

2 SURVEY OVERVIEW

The November 2013 Queensland Community Preparedness Survey was undertaken to assist the Queensland Disaster Management Sector in monitoring state-wide and district levels of household preparedness. The survey sought to address the following areas:

- disaster risk assessment
- disaster preparedness
- motivation to prepare for natural disasters
- community innovation in disaster preparedness
- household demographics.

The first Queensland Community Preparedness Survey was undertaken in May 2013, and the Government Statistician's office also collected similar information as part of the 2012 Queensland Regional Household Survey.

The data for the November 2013 survey were collected by the Government Statistician's office between Thursday 21 November and Wednesday 4 December 2013. This report will present:

- overall survey results
- comparisons across demographic groups
- comparisons with previous survey data (where possible).

3 SURVEY METHOD AND OPERATIONS

3.1 Survey design

The in-scope population for the November 2013 Queensland Community Preparedness Survey (hereafter 'the survey') was all occupied private dwellings in Queensland. The Government Statistician's office estimates a total of 1,682,795 occupied private dwellings in Queensland as at November 2013.²

The survey frame was constructed from databases that are either publicly available or kept for official statistical purposes under the authority of the *Statistical Returns Act 1896*. Such databases may include mobile phone and unlisted contact information.

In order to achieve the desired number of completed interviews, contact was attempted with a total of 7,939 households. To maximise reliability of survey responses, interviewers asked to speak to the person in the household best able to answer questions about the household's preparedness to deal with the impact of a natural disaster.

3.2 Questionnaire design

Questions were developed in accordance with the former Department of Community Safety's research objectives, with technical advice offered by the Government Statistician's office. The questionnaire was very similar to that of the May 2013 survey, with some changes based on feedback from interviewers and issues identified during the analysis period. A copy of the questionnaire is attached in Appendix G.

In addition to minor wording changes, the following significant changes were made to the questionnaire for the November iteration:

- two questions relating to provisions and arrangements for pets in case of emergency were removed, and
- four questions were added (questions 13 – 16) to determine if households had taken any preparatory steps additional to those addressed in previous questions, and what those steps were.

3.3 Survey administration

The survey was administered using computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) between Thursday 21 November and Wednesday 4 December 2013. Survey responses were collected under the *Statistical Returns Act 1896*, which prohibits the disclosure of identifiable information relating to an individual without their consent.

² Derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data. Refer to Appendix D for more information.

3.4 Survey response

A total of 3,907 completed interviews and two useable partially completed interviews were obtained, for a total of 3,909 responses. The response rate for the survey was 49.3%. Refer to Appendix C for detailed information on survey operations.

3.5 Notes on demographics

All demographics are self-reported and, as such, rely on the respondent's ability and willingness to select the appropriate category. Demographic estimates produced in the survey are not comparable with those produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) due to differences in data collection and estimation methodology.

A total of seven demographic variables were considered:

- dwelling type (house; unit, flat or apartment; townhouse or duplex; or other)
- annual household income
- household type (households with and without children; and, single and multi-person households)
- language usually spoken at home (English or another language)
- region
- tenure (privately rented; publicly rented; or, owned or being purchased by the respondent).

For the purposes of this survey, the following definitions were used:

- annual personal and household income is based on a respondent's reported gross income (i.e. before tax)
- households with children are defined as households including one or more persons aged 17 years or younger
- regions are based on Queensland Police Service Districts (see Appendix A for map).

4 SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This report summarises survey responses to the questions developed by the former Department of Community Safety and the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) in conjunction with the Government Statistician's office at the whole-of-Queensland level, as well as results broken down by region and demographic variables where relevant. Where applicable, comparisons are also made with data from previous survey iterations. Results and comparisons are presented as a combination of text, graphs, tables and maps.

Results presented in this report relate to estimated characteristics of the population of Queensland households. A total of 3,909 survey responses were obtained and weighted to an estimated total number of households in Queensland (1,682,796). Refer to Appendix D – Estimation and precision for information on weighting.

4.2 Reading this report

The wording of some questions in the survey was tailored to suit the type of household being surveyed. For the purposes of this report, questions are stated in the form that they were asked of multiple person households (i.e., "Would your household..." as opposed to "Would you...").

The degree of imprecision associated with population estimates is summarised using confidence intervals. A confidence interval is a range of values within which there is a 95% chance the true population value lies. Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Tables and maps show percentage estimates and confidence intervals. Confidence limits are listed beneath percentage estimates, in the format "[<lower confidence limit>-<upper confidence limit>]". Confidence intervals are illustrated on graphs using error bars. Refer to Appendix E for more detailed information on how to read this report.

4.3 Understanding of the types and chances of natural disasters

All respondents were asked: "Would you say your household had a good understanding of the types of natural disasters that could occur in Queensland and the chances of them occurring?" (Q7a).

Of 1,682,796 Queensland households, almost all (97.7%) believed that they had a good understanding, while only 1.9% believed they did not have a good understanding (see Table 1).

Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have a good understanding of the types of natural disasters that could occur and the chances of them occurring (98.0%) than households that usually spoke another language (89.6%).

Table 1 Good understanding of the types and chances of disasters that could occur in Queensland

Level of understanding		Estimate
Has a good understanding	Per cent	97.7
	95% CI	[97-98]
Does not have a good understanding	Per cent	1.9
	95% CI	[1.4-2.5]
Don't know	Per cent	0.4
	95% CI	[0.2-0.8]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.4 Understanding of the local impact of a natural disaster

All respondents were asked: "Would you say your household had a good understanding of how a disaster might impact on your local area?" (Q7b). Again, most households (94.9%) believed that they had a good understanding, while only 4.1% felt they did not have a good understanding (see Table 2).

Table 2 Good understanding of how a disaster might impact on local area

Level of understanding		Estimate
Has a good understanding	Per cent	94.9
	95% CI	[94-96]
Does not have a good understanding	Per cent	4.1
	95% CI	[3.3-5.0]
Don't know	Per cent	1.1
	95% CI	[0.7-1.6]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have a good understanding of the local impact of a natural disaster (95.2%) than households that usually spoke another language (86.9%).

Region

Households in the South West (98.7%), Far North Queensland (98.6%) and Capricornia (98.4%) regions were more likely than households in the Gold Coast (91.8%) and South Brisbane (91.2%) regions to have a good understanding of the local impact of a natural disaster.

4.5 Natural disaster preparedness

Respondents were asked about the availability of a number of key items in the event that their household was cut off from services without warning for up to three days. These items were:

- enough food (Q8a)
- enough drinking water (Q8c)
- adequate supply of regularly taken medications (Q8e)
- a torch and fresh batteries, or wind-up torch (Q8g)
- a first aid kit (Q8i)
- a battery powered radio with extra batteries, or wind-up radio (Q8k).

Results from these questions are summarised in Table 3. The majority of Queensland households would have had adequate supplies of medications (93.3%), a torch and fresh batteries (91.6%) and/or enough food (90.4%). By contrast, only 52.0% would have had a battery powered or wind-up radio³.

³ This question was worded differently in the May 2013 survey; therefore results are not comparable across survey iterations. Refer to Appendix F for detailed information on questionnaire changes.

Table 3 Availability of preparedness items

Item(s)		Yes	No	Don't know
Enough food	Per cent	90.4	9.4	0.2
	95% CI	[89-91]	[8.3-11.0]	[0.1-0.5]
Enough drinking water	Per cent	60.4	39.2	0.4
	95% CI	[59-62]	[37-41]	[0.2-0.7]
Adequate supply of medications	Per cent	93.3	5.5	0.4
	95% CI	[92-94]	[4.8-6.4]	[0.2-0.7]
Torch and fresh batteries	Per cent	91.6	7.9	0.5
	95% CI	[91-93]	[6.9-9.0]	[0.3-0.8]
First aid kit	Per cent	87.7	12.3	0.1
	95% CI	[86-89]	[11-14]	[0.0-0.2]
Battery powered radio	Per cent	52.0	47.6	0.4
	95% CI	[50-54]	[46-49]	[0.2-0.9]

Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Response category "Refused" has been excluded, therefore totals may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.5.1 Food

Most Queensland households (90.4%) would have had enough food if cut off from services for three days.

Dwelling type

Those living in a house were more likely to have had enough food to last three days (91.9%) than those living in a unit, flat or apartment (84.9%) or a townhouse or duplex (81.6%).

Household type

Households without children were more likely to have had enough food to last three days (91.7%) than households with children (87.6%).

Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have had enough food to last three days (90.9%) than households that usually spoke another language (79.0%).

Region

Households in the South West (95.5%), Wide Bay Burnett (95.3%) and Moreton (94.3%) regions were more likely than those in the Ipswich (86.7%) and Gold Coast (85.9%) regions to have had enough food to last three days.

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have enough food to last three days (92.7%) than those in either publicly (84.1%) or privately (84.0%) rented homes.

4.5.2 Drinking water

Approximately three fifths (60.4%) of Queensland households would have had enough drinking water to last three days.

Dwelling type

Those living in houses were more likely to have had enough drinking water to last three days (64.1%) than those living in townhouses or duplexes (44.1%) or units, flats or apartments (43.1%).

Household type

Households without children were more likely to have had enough drinking water to last three days (63.6%) than those with children (53.8%).

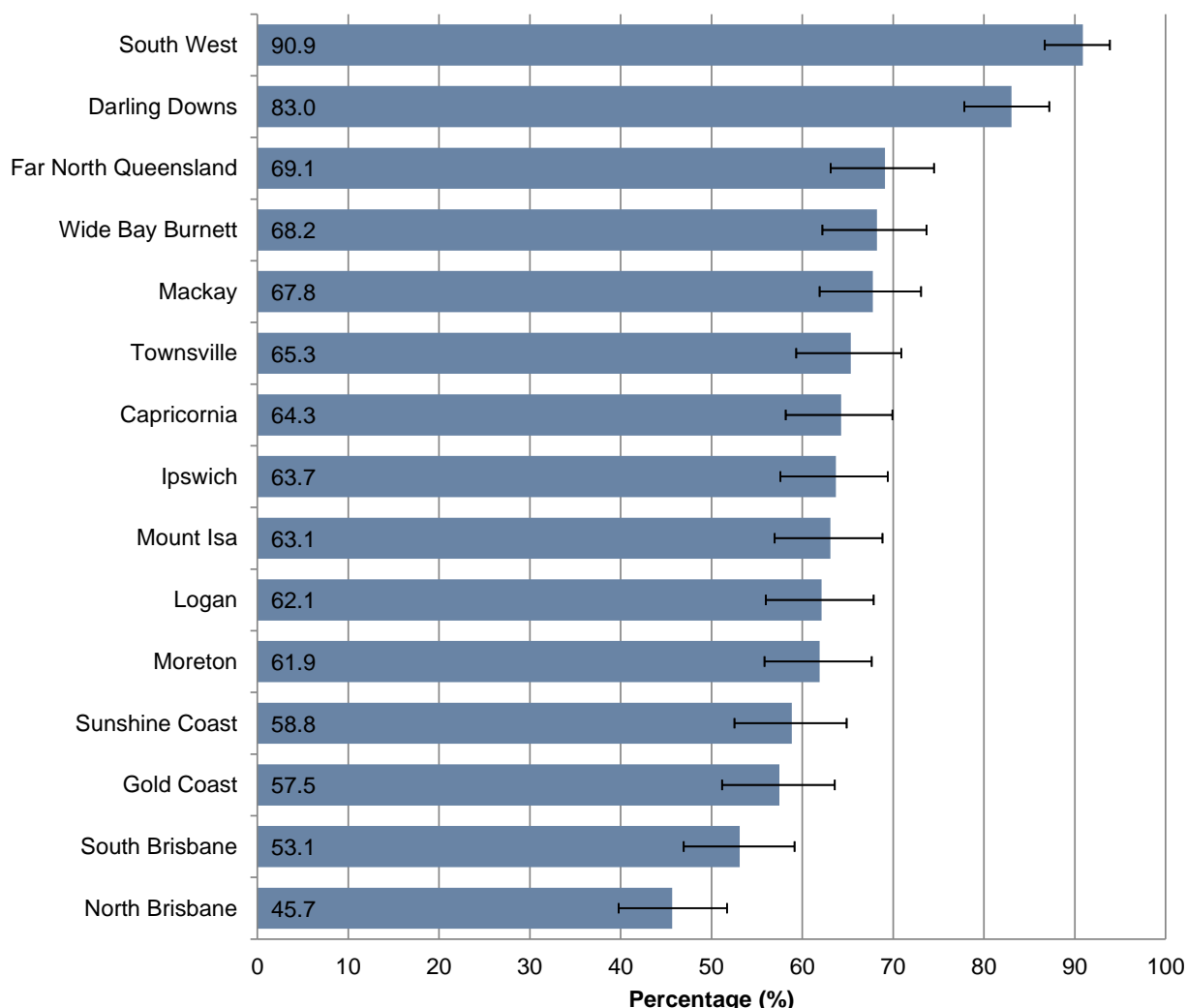
Region

The proportion of households in the South West region with enough drinking water to last three days (90.9%) was almost double that of households in the North Brisbane region (45.7%). Figure 1 shows proportions of Queensland households with enough drinking water to last three days by region.

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have had enough drinking water to last three days (63.5%) than either public (52.6%) or private renters (51.9%).

Figure 1 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with enough drinking water to last three days, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.5.3 Medication

The majority of Queensland households (93.3%) would have had adequate supplies of regularly taken medications to last three days.

Household type

Households without children were more likely to have had adequate supplies of regularly taken medications to last three days (95.2%) than households with children (89.2%).

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have had adequate supplies of regularly taken medications to last three days (94.4%) than households that were either privately (91.1%) or publicly renting (86.0%).

4.5.4 Torch

More than nine in ten Queensland households (91.6%) would have had a torch and fresh batteries or a wind-up torch in the event that they were cut off from services.

Dwelling type

Those living in houses were more likely to have had a torch and fresh batteries (92.6%) than those living in units, flats or apartments (87.3%).

Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have had a torch and fresh batteries (92.1%) than those that usually spoke another language (79.0%).

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have had a torch and fresh batteries (94.3%) than those that were either privately (85.3%) or publicly renting (81.2%).

4.5.5 First aid kit

Of 1,682,796 Queensland households, 87.7% would have had a first aid kit in the event that they were cut off from services for three days.

Dwelling type

Those living in houses were more likely to have had a first aid kit (89.2%) than those living in units, flats or apartments (78.8%).

Income

Households earning more than \$57,000 annually were more likely to have had a first aid kit (90.6%) than households earning less than \$23,000 per year (79.3%).

Household type

Households with more than one person were more likely to have had a first aid kit (89.2%) than single person households (82.7%).

Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have had a first aid kit (88.1%) than households that usually spoke another language (76.1%).

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have had a first aid kit (90.5%) than households that were either privately (80.5%) or publicly renting (78.4%).

4.5.6 Radio

Just over half of Queensland households (52.0%) would have had a battery-powered or wind-up radio in the event that they were cut off from services.⁴

Dwelling type

Those living in a house were more likely to have had a battery-powered radio (53.4%) than those living in a unit, flat or apartment (43.2%).

Income

Households with a yearly income of less than \$34,000 were more likely to have had a battery-powered radio (55.8% of households earning under \$23,000 and 59.2% of households earning \$23,000 to less than \$34,000) than households earning \$110,000 or more (44.7%).

Household type

Households without children were more likely to have had a battery-powered radio (56.0%) than households with children (43.7%).

Single-person households were more likely to have had a battery-powered radio (57.5%) than households with more than one person (50.3%).

Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have had a battery-powered radio (52.8%) than households that usually spoke another language (31.2%).

Region

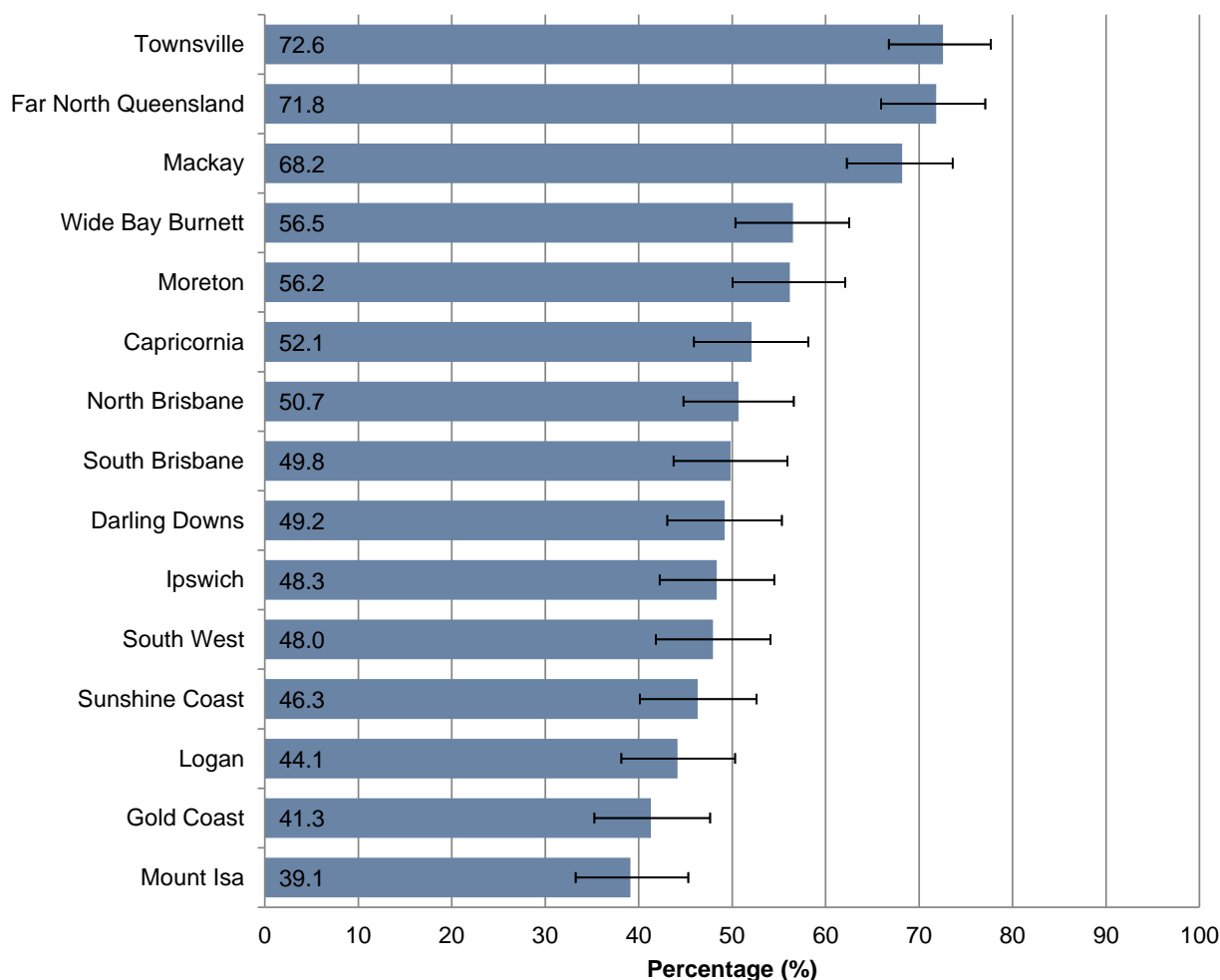
The proportion of Queensland households with a battery-powered or wind-up radio ranged from 39.1% in the Mount Isa region to 72.6% in the Townsville region. Figure 2 shows proportions of households with a radio by region.

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have a battery-powered or wind-up radio (54.9%) than households in privately rented homes (43.5%).

⁴ This question was worded differently in the May 2013 survey, therefore results are not comparable across survey iterations. Refer to Appendix F for detailed information on questionnaire changes.

Figure 2 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with a battery-powered or wind-up radio, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.6 Emergency kit

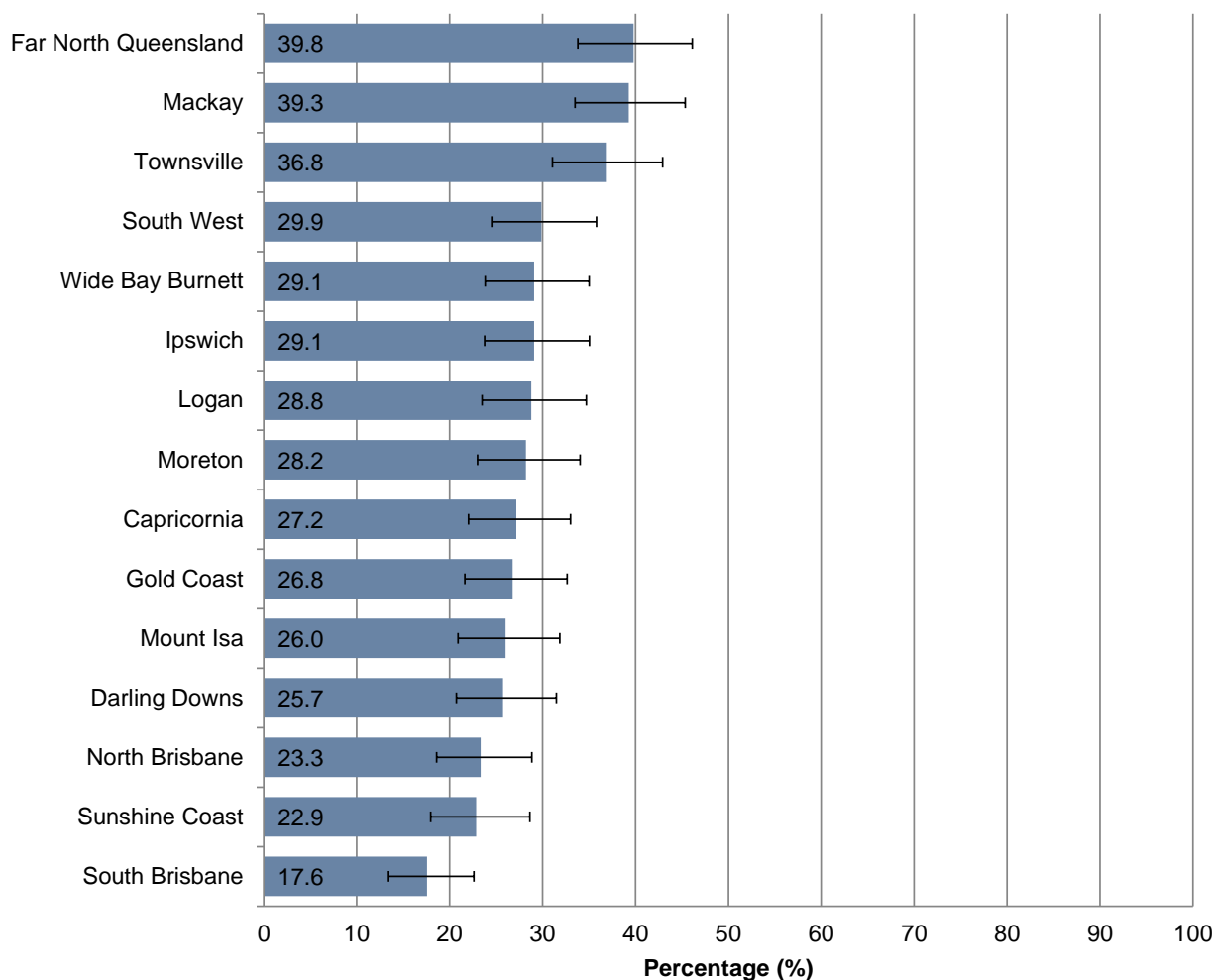
Respondents who had two or more of the preparedness items addressed in questions 8a – 8l were asked: “Do you have the items you mentioned stored as an emergency kit?” (Q8m).

Of an estimated 1,661,700 Queensland households with two or more of the items addressed previously, just over a quarter (26.7%) had these items stored as an emergency kit.

Region

Households in the Far North Queensland region were more than twice as likely to have an emergency kit (39.8%) than households in the South Brisbane region (17.6%). Households in the Far North Queensland (39.8%), Mackay (39.3%) and Townsville (36.8%) regions were more likely than households in the North Brisbane (23.3%), Sunshine Coast (22.9%) and South Brisbane (17.6%) regions to have an emergency kit. Figure 3 shows estimated proportions of households with emergency kits by region.

Figure 3 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with preparedness items stored as an emergency kit, by region



Base: Respondents who indicated that they had two or more of the items discussed previously (n=3,861)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.7 Emergency contact number list

All respondents were asked: “Does your household have easy access to a prepared printed or written out list of disaster-related emergency contact numbers like SES, local council, neighbours, energy provider, family/household contacts, etc.?” (Q9a).

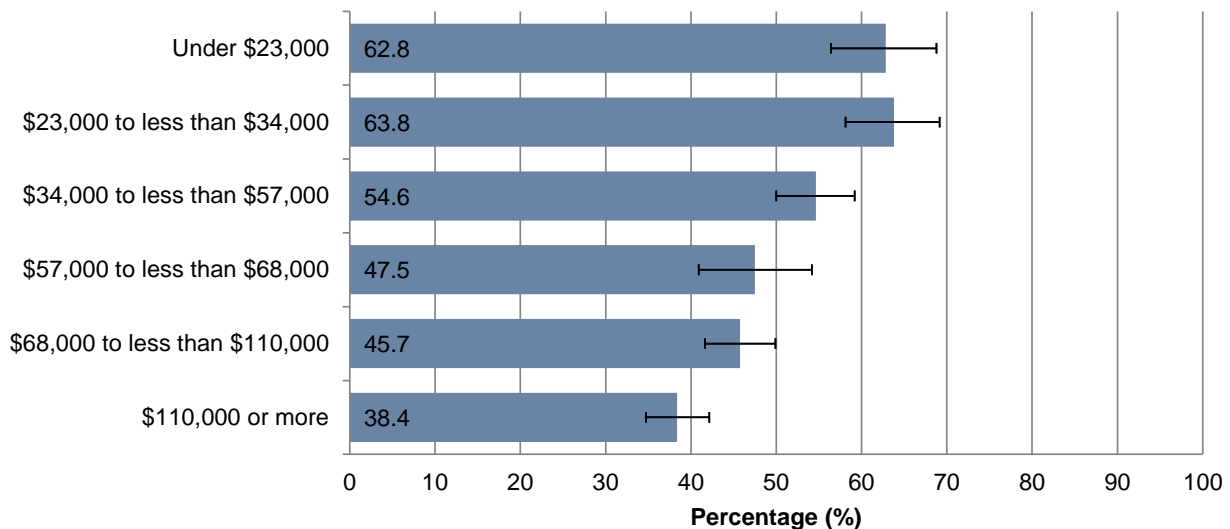
Approximately half (50.1%) of Queensland households had access to such a list. This was a decrease from May 2013, in which 58.6% of households had access to a list of emergency contact numbers.⁵

⁵ The wording of this question changed between the May and November 2013 surveys; therefore results should be interpreted with caution. Refer to Appendix F – Survey evaluation for more information on survey limitations.

Income

The likelihood of households having easy access to an emergency contact number list appeared generally to decrease as annual household income increased (see Figure 4). In particular, households earning less than \$34,000 were more likely to have a list than households earning \$57,000 or more.

Figure 4 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with easy access to a list of emergency contact numbers, by annual household income



Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

Household type

Households without children were more likely to have had easy access to a list of emergency numbers (54.9%) than households with children (40.2%).

Single-person households were more likely to have had a list (57.4%) than households with more than one person (48.0%).

Region

Households in the Moreton and Wide Bay Burnett regions were more likely to have easy access to a list of emergency numbers (58.1% each) than households in the North Brisbane (45.1%), Gold Coast (44.3%) and Mount Isa (38.4%) regions.

4.8 First aid certificate

All respondents were asked: “Does someone in your household have a current first aid certificate?” (Q9c).

Approximately two in five (39.3%) Queensland households included a member with a current first aid certificate.

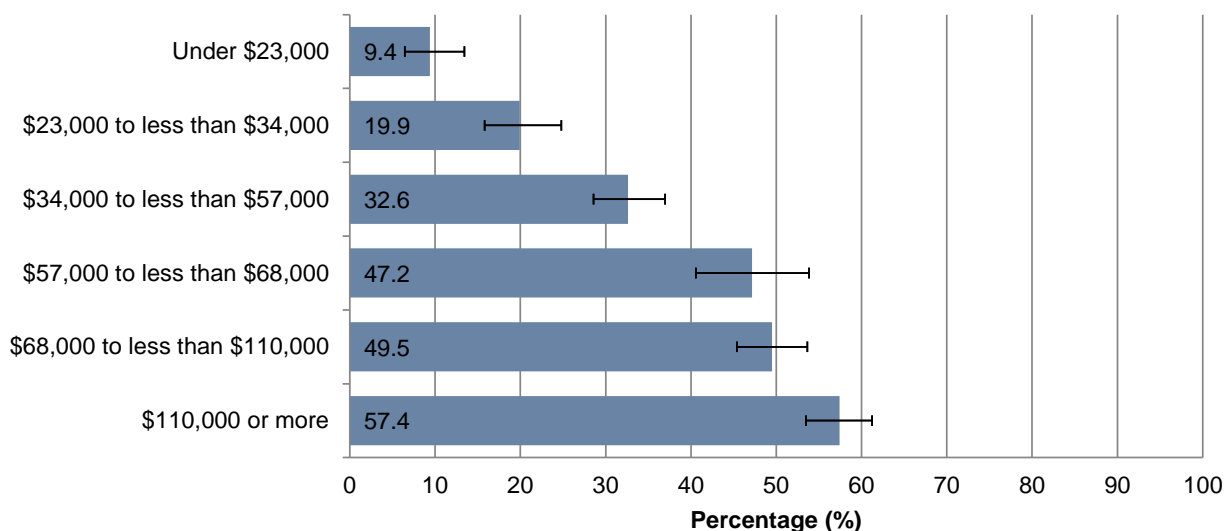
Dwelling type

Households in detached dwellings were more likely to include a member with a current first aid certificate (42.0%) than those in units, flats or apartments (25.7%).

Income

The likelihood of households including a member with a current first aid certificate appeared generally to increase with annual household income (see Figure 5). In particular, households earning \$110,000 or more were six times more likely to include a member with a first aid certificate (57.4%) than households earning less than \$23,000 (9.4%).

Figure 5 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that include a member with a current first aid certificate, by annual household income



Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

Household type

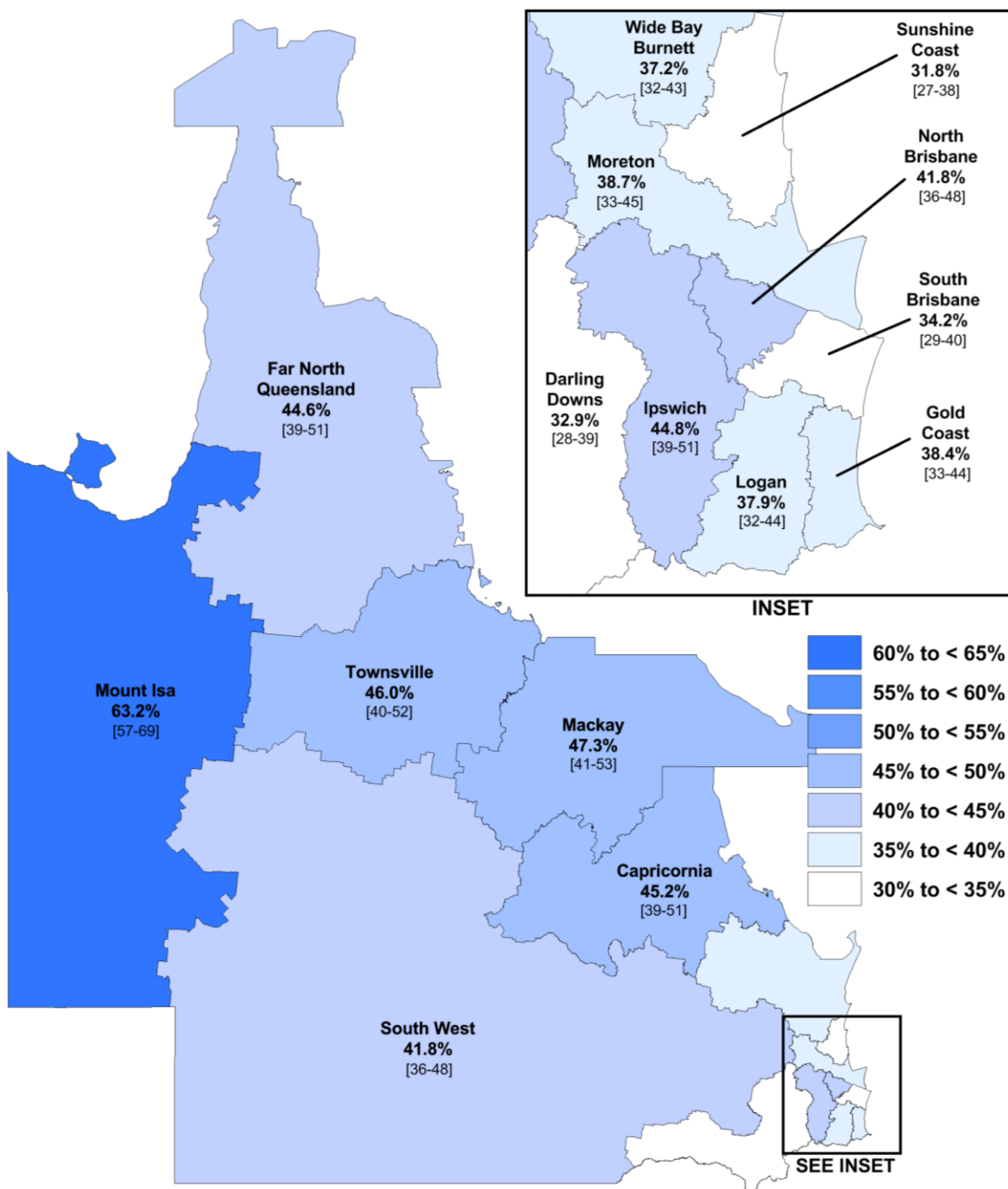
Households with children were more likely to include a member with a first aid certificate (55.4%) than those without children (31.5%).

Approximately one in six people who lived alone had a current first aid certificate (16.1%), whereas just under half of households with more than one person included a member with a first aid certificate (46.3%).

Region

Households in the Mount Isa region were more likely to include a member with a current first aid certificate (63.2%) than households in any other region, and were almost twice as likely as those in the Sunshine Coast region (31.8%). Refer to Figure 6 for full region results.

Figure 6 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that include a member with a current first aid certificate, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.9 Discussed and/or decided what to do if home was at risk

All respondents were asked: “Has your household discussed and decided what you would do if the home was at risk from storms, cyclones, flooding or bushfire?” (Q9e).

Of 1,682,796 households in Queensland, just over half (52.6%) had decided what to do if their home was at risk.

Household type

Single person households were more likely to have decided what to do if their home was at risk (63.2%) than households with more than one person (49.4%).

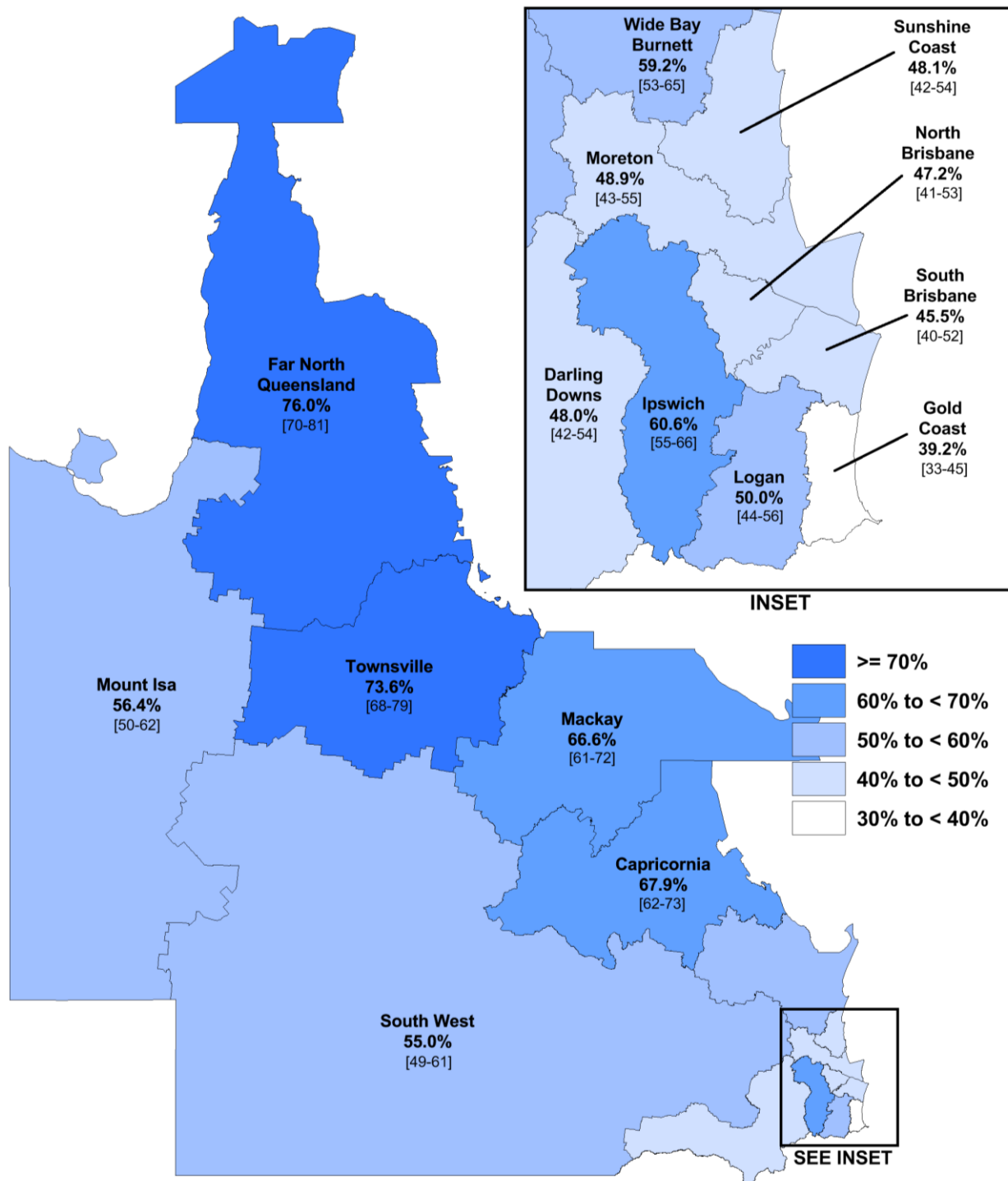
Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have discussed and/or decided what to do if their home was at risk (53.3%) than households that usually spoke another language (34.3%).

Region

Figure 7 shows the proportion of Queensland households that had discussed and/or decided what to do if their home was at risk, by region. More than three quarters (76.0%) of Far North Queensland households had decided what to do, compared with just 39.2% of Gold Coast households.

Figure 7 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that had decided what to do if home was at risk from storms, cyclones, flooding or bushfire, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.10 Identified strongest room in home

All respondents except those who were living in a caravan were asked: “Has your household identified the strongest room in your home to shelter in during a severe storm or cyclone?” (Q10a).

Of an estimated 1,681,196 households not living in caravans, approximately seven in ten (70.3%) had identified the strongest room in their home. This was a decrease from May 2013, in which 73.6% of households had identified the strongest room in their home.

Income

Households earning less than \$34,000 annually were more likely to have identified the strongest room in their home (76.7%) than households earning \$68,000 to less than \$110,000 (65.6%).

Household type

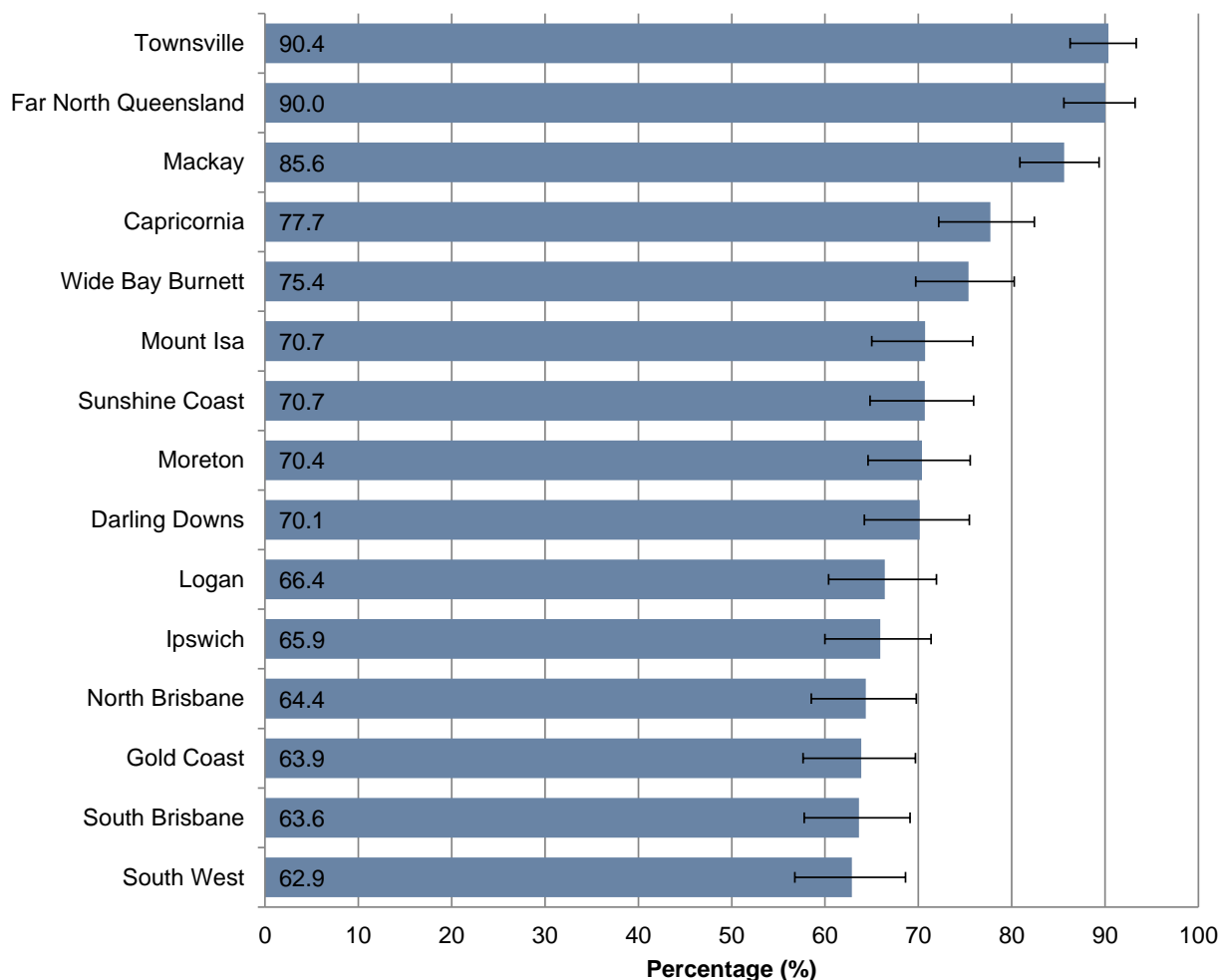
Households without children were more likely to have identified the strongest room in their home (72.7%) than those with children (65.4%).

Single-person households were more likely to have identified the strongest room in their home (79.0%) than households with more than one person (67.7%).

Region

Approximately nine in ten households in the Townsville and Far North Queensland regions had identified the strongest room in their home (90.4% and 90.0%, respectively) compared with just 62.9% of households in the South West region. Refer to Figure 8 for full region results.

Figure 8 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that have identified the strongest room in their home, by region



Base: Respondents who were not living in a caravan (n=3,904)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.11 Arranged accommodation if evacuation required

All respondents were asked: “Has your household arranged for household members to stay with a family member or friend if you needed to evacuate your home?” (Q10c).

Just over two in five Queensland households had made arrangements to stay with a family member or friend in case of evacuation (42.6%). This was a decrease from May 2013, in which 56.6% of households had arranged accommodation in case of evacuation.

Household type

Single person households were more likely to have made arrangements to stay with a family member or friend in case of evacuation (49.0%) than households with more than one person (40.7%).

Region

Households in the Ipswich (55.9%) and Townsville (53.8%) regions were more likely than households in the South Brisbane (39.8%), Sunshine Coast (39.1%), Darling Downs (38.2%) and North Brisbane (37.5%) regions to have made arrangements to stay with a family member or friend in case of evacuation.

Tenure

Households that were either publicly or privately renting were more likely to have made arrangements in case of evacuation (53.4% and 47.0%, respectively) than households in owner-occupied homes (40.4%).

4.12 Documented emergency plan

All respondents were asked: “Does your household have a documented emergency plan? That is, a plan developed by the household noting what to do and where to go in the event of a natural disaster” (Q10c).

Approximately one in fourteen Queensland households (7.2%) had a documented emergency plan.

There were no statistically significant differences in proportions of households with an emergency plan across any of the demographic variables considered.

4.13 Protecting home against cyclones and storms

Question 12 asked respondents about specific measures taken to protect the structure of their home from cyclones and/or storms. All respondents were asked if, to protect against cyclones or storms, they:

- removed or secured items in outdoor areas (Q12a)
- cleaned out gutters, drains and/or flood channels (Q12c)
- trimmed trees away from their home and/or power lines (Q12e), and/or
- checked their roof for damage or weakness (Q12g).

Table 4 summarises results to these questions. As some or all of these questions may be more applicable to households in detached dwellings, caution is advised when interpreting comparisons across dwelling types. In particular, larger proportions of respondents in units, flats or apartments chose “not applicable” in each of questions 12a – g than respondents in houses.

Table 4 Preparedness measures to protect home against cyclones and/or storms

Preparedness action		Yes	No	Don't know / Can't remember	Not applicable
Remove or secure items in outdoor areas	Per cent	84.0	9.0	0.1	6.9
	95% CI	[83-85]	[7.9-10.0]	[0.0-0.4]	[6.0-8.0]
Clean out gutters, drains and/or flood channels	Per cent	76.2	17.2	0.8	5.8
	95% CI	[75-78]	[16-19]	[0.5-1.2]	[4.9-6.8]
Trim trees away from home and/or power lines	Per cent	67.5	7.9	0.4	24.2
	95% CI	[66-69]	[6.9-9.0]	[0.3-0.7]	[23-26]
Check roof for damage or weakness	Per cent	62.5	30.6	1.5	5.5
	95% CI	[61-64]	[29-32]	[1.1-2.0]	[4.6-6.5]

Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.13.1 Removing/securing items in outdoor areas

Eighty-four per cent of Queensland households removed or secured items in outdoor areas to protect their home against cyclones and storms.

Dwelling type

Those living in houses were more likely to remove or secure items in outdoor areas (86.7%) than those living in townhouses or duplexes (77.1%) or units, flats or apartments (68.9%).

Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to remove or secure items in outdoor areas (85.2%) than households that usually spoke another language (54.1%).

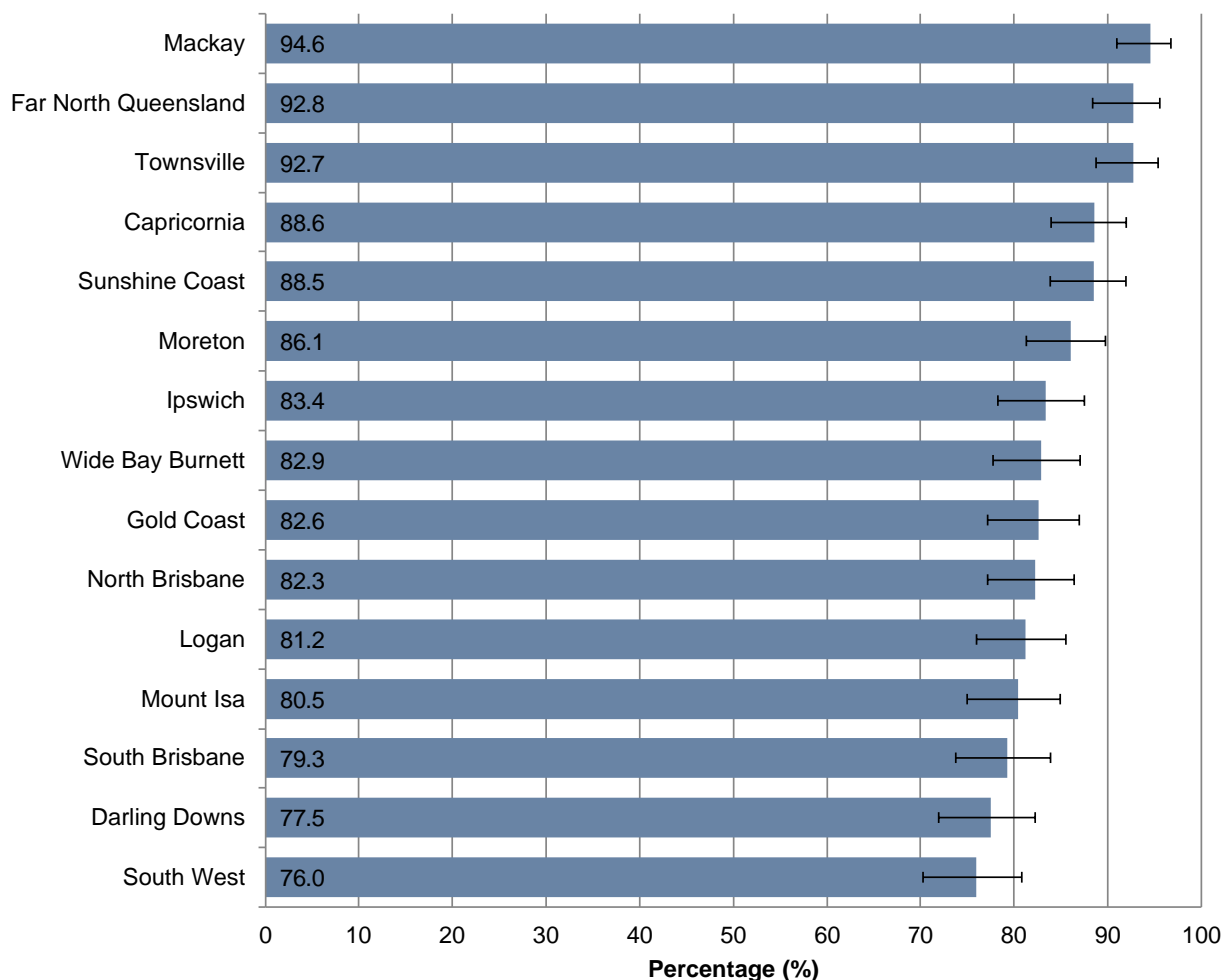
Region

Proportions of households that removed or secured items in outdoor areas ranged from 76.0% in the South West region to 94.6% in the Mackay region. Refer to Figure 9 for full region results.

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to remove or secure items in outdoor areas (87.3%) than households that were privately renting (74.3%).

Figure 9 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that remove/secure items in outdoor areas to protect against cyclones and/or storms, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.13.2 Cleaning out gutters, drains and flood channels

Just over three quarters of Queensland households (76.2%) cleaned out gutters and/or flood channels to protect their home against cyclones and storms.

Dwelling type

Those living in houses were more likely to clean out gutters, drains and flood channels (79.4%) than those living in units, flats or apartments (57.6%).

Household type

Households without children were more likely to clean out gutters, drains and flood channels (78.1%) than households with children (72.3%).

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to clean out gutters, drains and flood channels (82.0%) than households that were either privately (62.1%) or publicly rented (55.7%).

4.13.3 Trimming trees away from home and power lines

Just over three quarters of Queensland households (67.5%) trimmed trees away from their home and/or power lines to protect against cyclones and storms.

Dwelling type

Those living in houses were more likely to trim trees away from their home or power lines (69.5%) than those living in units, flats or apartments (55.1%).

Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to trim trees away from their home or power lines (68.4%) than those that usually spoke another language (46.7%).

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to trim trees away from their home or power lines (69.5%) than those that were privately rented (62.5%).

4.13.4 Checking roof for damage or weakness

Just under two thirds of Queensland households (62.5%) checked their roof for damage or weakness to protect against cyclones and storms.

Household type

Households without children were more likely to check their roof for damage or weakness (65.2%) than households with children (56.8%).

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to check their roof for damage or weakness (67.8%) than households that were either privately (49.0%) or publicly renting (45.4%).

4.14 Additional preparatory actions

Questions 13-16 asked respondents about any additional preparatory actions they had recently undertaken that had not been discussed previously. These questions were only asked of respondents who had indicated previously that they had undertaken new preparedness actions in the last 12 months. The questions asked were:

- “In addition to the preparatory actions we have questioned you about, has your household taken other preparatory steps that you believe would benefit your household in the event of a natural disaster?” (Q13)
- “Were any of these only started within the last 12 months?” (Q14)

- “What other new preparatory action did your household take in the last 12 months that you believe provides the greatest protection for your household?” (Q15)
- “What was the next most important step, if any, that your household has taken in the last 12 months?” (Q16).

Of an estimated 466,853 Queensland households that had taken new steps towards preparing for a disaster in the previous 12 months, 23.0% had taken preparatory steps additional to those addressed in previous questions. Within this group, 62.4%, or 66,886 households, had started one or more of these steps in the previous 12 months.

The most common additional steps given in question 15 were “Acquired a generator” (18.6%), “Improved drainage” (5.8%) and “Purchased some gas and/or solar-powered items” (5.1%). Refer to Table 5 for full results.⁶

Due to the very small number of respondents to question 16, robust statistical estimates are not possible. Some similar responses were given to those given in question 15, including acquiring a generator, improving drainage and purchasing solar or gas-powered items.

⁶ Due to the small number of respondents for questions 15 and 16, results are not comparable across demographic groups.

Table 5 Additional preparatory actions

Action that provides the greatest protection for household		Estimate
Acquired generator	Per cent	18.6
	95% CI	[13-27]
Improved drainage	Per cent	5.8
	95% CI	[2.9-11.0]
Purchased some gas and/or solar powered items	Per cent	5.1
	95% CI	[2.4-10.0]
Packed a few extra things	Per cent	4.6
	95% CI	[2.1-9.8]
Taped/prepared windows in some way	Per cent	4.5
	95% CI	[2.1-9.2]
Gathered documentation together	Per cent	3.8
	95% CI	[1.4-9.9]
Purchased additional fuel	Per cent	3.8
	95% CI	[1.3-10.0]
Purchased/installed sprinkler system	Per cent	2.8
	95% CI	[0.8-9.8]
Moved to safer home/area	Per cent	2.5
	95% CI	[1.0-6.1]
Insurance actions	Per cent	2.0
	95% CI	[0.7-6.1]
Purchased/installed Crimsafe screens	Per cent	1.8
	95% CI	[0.4-8.2]
Purchased/gathered emergency kit item(s)	Per cent	1.5
	95% CI	[0.5-4.5]
Other	Per cent	31.2
	95% CI	[24-40]

Base: Respondents whose household had taken additional preparatory steps within the previous 12 months (n=147)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.15 Recently implemented preparedness actions

Upon indicating that a specific preparedness measure was in place in questions 8-12, respondents were asked: "Was this also the case 12 months ago?" Questions 13 – 16 also relate to preparatory steps undertaken in the previous 12 months.

Just over a quarter of Queensland households (27.7%) had implemented one or more new preparedness measures in the previous 12 months.

Household type

Households with children were more likely to have implemented one or more new preparedness measures in the previous 12 months (36.0%) than those without children (23.7%).

Households with more than one person were more likely to have implemented one or more new preparedness measures in the previous 12 months (29.9%) than single person households (20.5%).

Tenure

Households that were privately rented were more likely to have implemented new preparedness measures in the previous 12 months (36.1%) than households in owner-occupied homes (24.9%).

Table 6 shows the overall proportions of households that had implemented each new measure, as a percentage of those who had implemented one or more new measures. The most common measure implemented was acquiring enough drinking water to last three days (16.9%).

Table 6 Actions implemented in previous 12 months

New preparedness actions		Estimate
Enough drinking water	Per cent 95% CI	16.9 [14-20]
Discussed/decided what to do if home was at risk	Per cent 95% CI	14.9 [13-18]
Identified strongest room in home	Per cent 95% CI	14.9 [13-18]
Torch and fresh batteries	Per cent 95% CI	14.8 [12-18]
Enough food	Per cent 95% CI	14.7 [12-17]
Access to list of emergency contact numbers	Per cent 95% CI	14.6 [12-17]
Additional preparatory action(s)	Per cent 95% CI	14.3 [12-17]
Checked roof for damage or weakness	Per cent 95% CI	13.5 [11-16]
Cleaned out gutters, drains and/or flood channels	Per cent 95% CI	10.9 [9-13]
First aid kit	Per cent 95% CI	10.7 [9-13]
Battery powered radio	Per cent 95% CI	10.5 [9-13]
Trimmed trees away from home and/or power lines	Per cent 95% CI	10.0 [8-12]
Removed or secure items in outdoor areas	Per cent 95% CI	9.9 [8.0-12.0]
Items mentioned stored as an emergency kit	Per cent 95% CI	9.8 [7.9-12.0]
Current first aid certificate	Per cent 95% CI	9.8 [7.9-12.0]
Arranged to stay with family member or friend in case of evacuation	Per cent 95% CI	9.8 [7.9-12.0]
Adequate supplies of regularly taken medications	Per cent 95% CI	6.3 [4.9-8.1]
Documented household emergency plan	Per cent 95% CI	3.3 [2.3-4.7]

Base: Respondents whose household had taken steps towards preparing for a disaster in the previous 12 months (n=1,098)

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed. Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.16 Reasons for new preparedness actions

Respondents who had implemented one or more preparedness actions in the previous 12 months were asked: “What prompted your household to take new/extra steps towards preparing for a disaster?” (Q17). Multiple responses were allowed.

The most common reasons for taking new preparatory steps concerned recent disasters and incidents affecting Queensland:

- 20.9% were prompted by “Recent Queensland disasters not affecting (their) household”
- 20.7% were prompted by “Recent disasters (their) household (had) personally experienced”, and
- 18.5% were prompted by “Recent local incidents (e.g. minor flooding, mudslides, etc.)”.

Results are given in Table 7.

Table 7 Reasons for new preparedness actions

Reasons for new preparedness actions		Estimate
Recent Queensland disasters not affecting you/your household	Per cent 95% CI	20.9 [18-24]
Recent disasters you/your household have personally experienced	Per cent 95% CI	20.7 [18-23]
Recent local incidents (e.g. minor flooding, mudslides, etc.)	Per cent 95% CI	18.5 [16-21]
Have moved to new dwelling	Per cent 95% CI	11.8 [10-14]
Conversations with friends and/or family	Per cent 95% CI	6.1 [4.6-8.1]
'Get ready' Queensland Guide Brochure, TV or radio ads	Per cent 95% CI	5.9 [4.4-7.8]
Other advertisements, radio interviews or brochures	Per cent 95% CI	4.0 [2.8-5.7]
Household member obtained first aid certificate/kit	Per cent 95% CI	3.5 [2.4-5.2]
Renovations/repairs to home	Per cent 95% CI	3.3 [2.1-5.0]
Garden/tree maintenance	Per cent 95% CI	3.3 [2.2-4.8]
Incidental to recent household purchases/actions	Per cent 95% CI	3.2 [2.1-4.8]
Past disasters (Qld, Interstate, Overseas)	Per cent 95% CI	2.2 [1.3-3.6]
Change to number of household members	Per cent 95% CI	1.7 [1.0-2.9]
Social media conversations	Per cent 95% CI	1.5 [0.8-2.8]
Local community events promoting preparation for disasters	Per cent 95% CI	1.3 [0.7-2.3]
Other	Per cent 95% CI	9.1 [7.3-11.0]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	6.1 [4.7-8.0]

Base: Households that had taken new steps towards preparing for a disaster in the last 12 months (n=1,098)

Note: Response categories "Refused" and "Not stated" have been excluded. Percentages may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed. Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

Region

Households in the Darling Downs region were more likely to be motivated by “recent local incidents” (32.1%) than households in the South Brisbane (9.5%) and Townsville (5.8%) regions.

Almost half (46.4%) of Townsville households who had recently taken steps to prepare for a natural disaster were motivated by “recent disasters their household had personally experienced”. By comparison, only 13.3% of Logan households, 12.9% of Gold Coast households and 10.7% of North Brisbane households were motivated by recent disasters they had experienced.

4.17 Insurance

All respondents were asked: “Does your household currently have a contents insurance policy covering replacement costs for your household goods?” (Q18). Respondents who were not renting were asked: “Does your household have a current building insurance policy which covers the structure of your home against fire, storm, earthquake and other policy-defined events?” (Q19). Results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Insurance policies

Insurance policy		Yes	No	Don't know / Can't remember
Current contents insurance policy*	Per cent	81.8	17.1	1.0
	95% CI	[80-83]	[16-19]	[0.7-1.5]
Current building insurance policy**	Per cent	94.1	3.0	2.8
	95% CI	[93-95]	[2.4-3.8]	[2.2-3.7]

* Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

** Base: Respondents who were not renting (n=2,789)

Note: Response category “Refused” has been excluded, therefore totals may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.17.1 Contents insurance

Approximately four in five (81.8%) Queensland households had a current contents insurance policy.

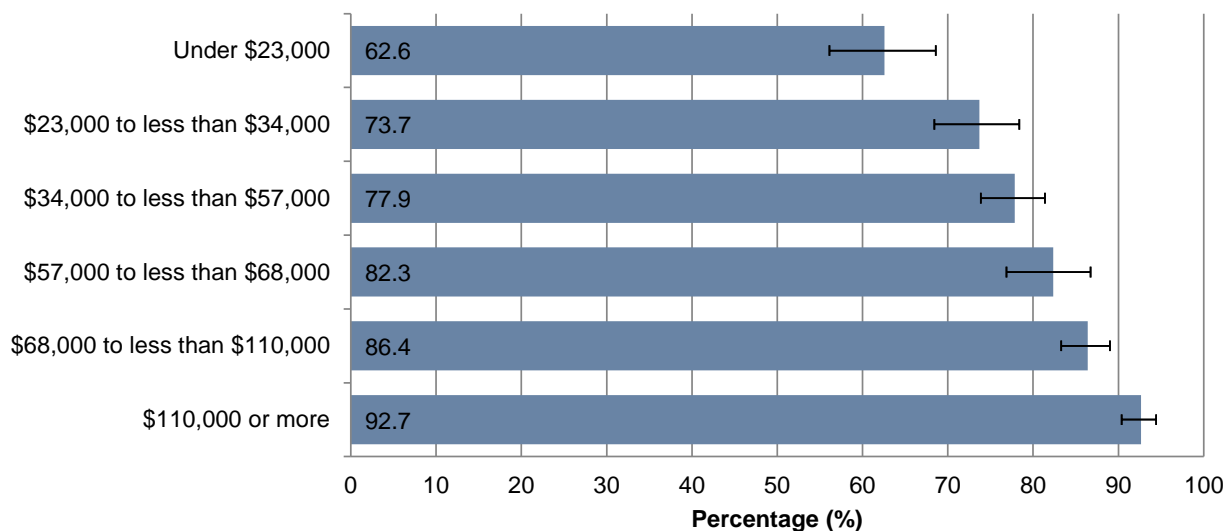
Dwelling type

Those living in a house were more likely to have a contents insurance policy (87.0%) than those living in a townhouse or duplex (69.4%) or a unit, flat or apartment (53.8%). Households in townhouses or duplexes were also more likely to have contents insurance than households in a unit, flat or apartment.

Income

The proportion of Queensland households with a current contents insurance policy appeared to increase with annual household income. More than nine in ten households earning \$110,000 or more had contents insurance (92.7%), compared with just 62.6% of households earning less than \$23,000. Refer to Figure 10 for full income results.

Figure 10 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with a current contents insurance policy, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

Household type

Households with more than one person were more likely to have a current contents insurance policy (84.0%) than single person households (74.7%).

Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have a current contents insurance policy (82.6%) than households that usually spoke another language (63.7%).

Region

Households in the Darling Downs region were more likely to have a current contents insurance policy (87.5%) than households in the:

- South West (77.4%)
- Ipswich (77.0%)
- Far North Queensland (75.3%), and
- Mount Isa (69.9%) regions.

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more than twice as likely to have a current contents insurance policy (94.0%) than households that were publicly renting (41.3%), and were also more likely than households that were privately renting (51.7%).

4.17.2 Building insurance

Of an estimated 1,224,033 Queensland households that were not renting, almost 19 in 20 (94.1%) had a current building insurance policy.

Income

Households earning \$68,000 or more annually were more likely to have a current building insurance policy (96.1%) than households earning less than \$23,000 (87.7%).

Household type

Households with more than one person were more likely to have a current building insurance policy (94.9%) than single person households (91.0%).

4.18 Self-assessed level of disaster preparedness

All respondents were asked: “Considering all of the disaster preparedness areas covered earlier and using a five-point scale of ‘very prepared’, ‘prepared’, ‘neither prepared nor unprepared’, ‘unprepared’ or ‘not at all prepared’, how prepared is your household for a natural disaster?” (Q20).

Almost three quarters (73.1%) of Queensland households felt they were either “very prepared” or “prepared” for a natural disaster. Table 9 shows full question results.

Table 9 Self-assessed level of disaster preparedness

Level of preparedness		Estimate
Very prepared	Per cent	17.6
	95% CI	[16-19]
Prepared	Per cent	55.5
	95% CI	[54-57]
Neither prepared nor unprepared	Per cent	16.4
	95% CI	[15-18]
Unprepared	Per cent	7.8
	95% CI	[6.8-8.9]
Not at all prepared	Per cent	2.2
	95% CI	[1.7-2.9]

Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Response categories “Don’t know” and “Refused” have been excluded, therefore totals may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

Demographic comparisons will focus on proportions of households that believed they were either ‘very prepared’ or ‘prepared’.

Dwelling type

Those living in houses were more likely to assess their level of disaster preparedness as 'very prepared' or 'prepared' (75.9%) than those living in townhouses or duplexes (63.4%) or units, flats or apartments (58.1%).

Household type

Households without children were more likely to consider themselves 'very prepared' or 'prepared' for a natural disaster (77.3%) than households with children (64.5%).

Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to assess their level of disaster preparedness as 'very prepared' or 'prepared' (73.8%) than those that usually spoke another language (56.3%).

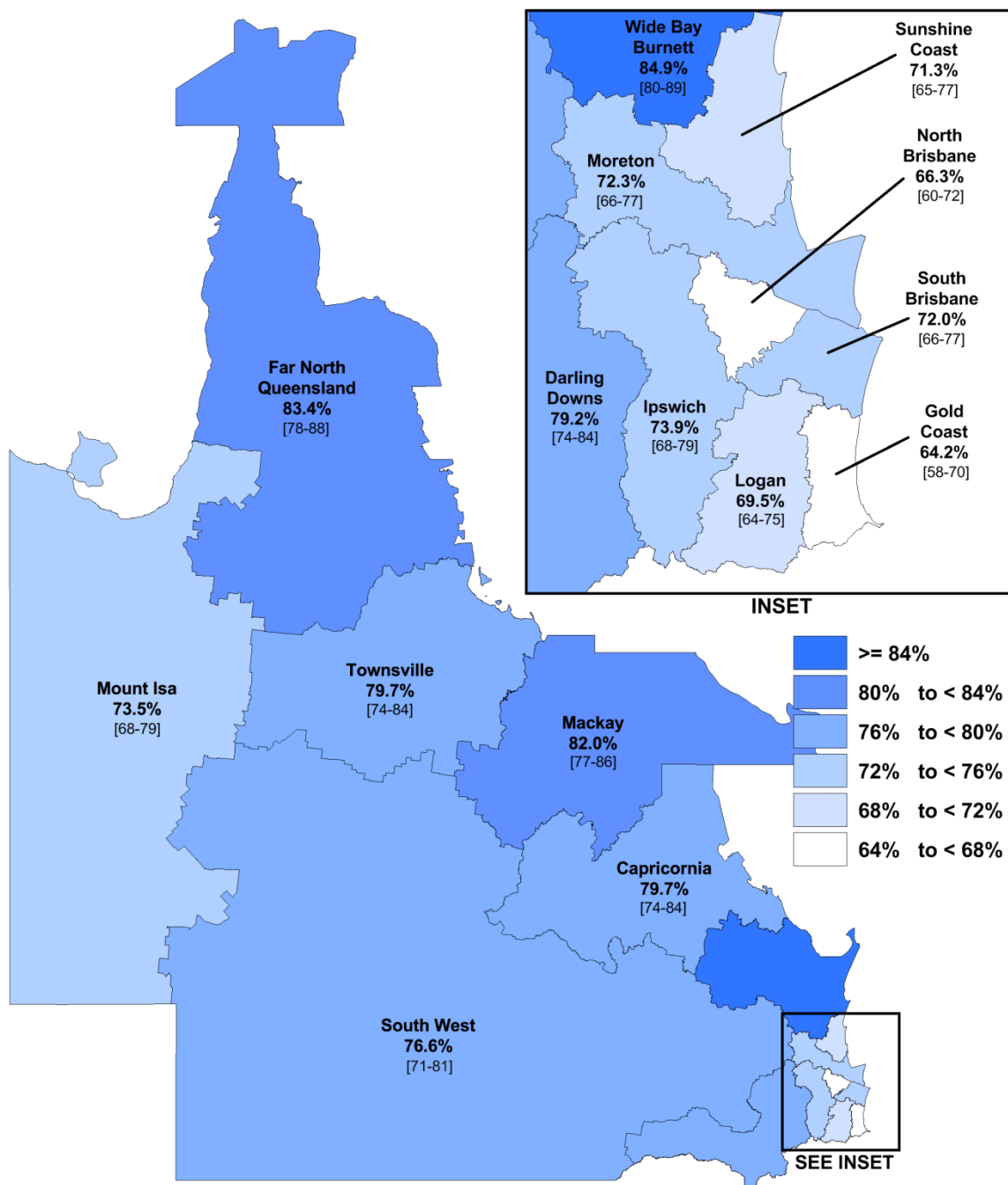
Region

The proportion of households that considered themselves 'very prepared' or 'prepared' for a natural disaster ranged from 64.2% of households in the Gold Coast region to 84.9% of households in the Wide Bay Burnett region. Refer to Figure 11 for full region results.

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to consider themselves 'very prepared' or 'prepared' for a natural disaster (77.9%) than households that were either publicly (61.8%) or privately renting (60.3%).

Figure 11 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that assess their level of disaster preparedness as ‘very prepared’ or ‘prepared’, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

4.19 Barriers to preparedness

Respondents who assessed their household’s level of disaster preparedness as ‘unprepared’ or ‘not at all prepared’ were asked: “What has stopped or prevented your household from taking steps to prepare for disasters?” (Q17).

The most common factors preventing households from preparing for disasters were “Unlikely to happen to us” (31.4%), “Have not thought about it” (25.1%) and “Nothing / laziness” (16.7%). Overall results are shown in Table 10.

Table 10 Barriers to preparing for natural disasters

Barrier to taking preparedness steps		Estimate
Unlikely to happen to us	Per cent	31.4
	95% CI	[26-38]
Have not thought about it	Per cent	25.1
	95% CI	[20-31]
Nothing / laziness	Per cent	16.7
	95% CI	[12-22]
Money	Per cent	8.0
	95% CI	[5.4-12.0]
Lack of knowledge	Per cent	7.7
	95% CI	[4.8-12.0]
Time	Per cent	7.7
	95% CI	[5.2-11.0]
Physical disability	Per cent	2.9
	95% CI	[1.5-5.5]
Renting	Per cent	2.7
	95% CI	[1.5-4.7]
Have just moved into the area	Per cent	1.8
	95% CI	[0.8-4.4]
In temporary dwelling	Per cent	1.6
	95% CI	[0.6-4.3]
Other	Per cent	3.5
	95% CI	[1.9-6.3]
Don't know	Per cent	2.5
	95% CI	[1.2-4.9]

Base: Respondents who felt they were ‘unprepared’ or ‘not at all prepared’ for a natural disaster (n=360)

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed. Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

Region

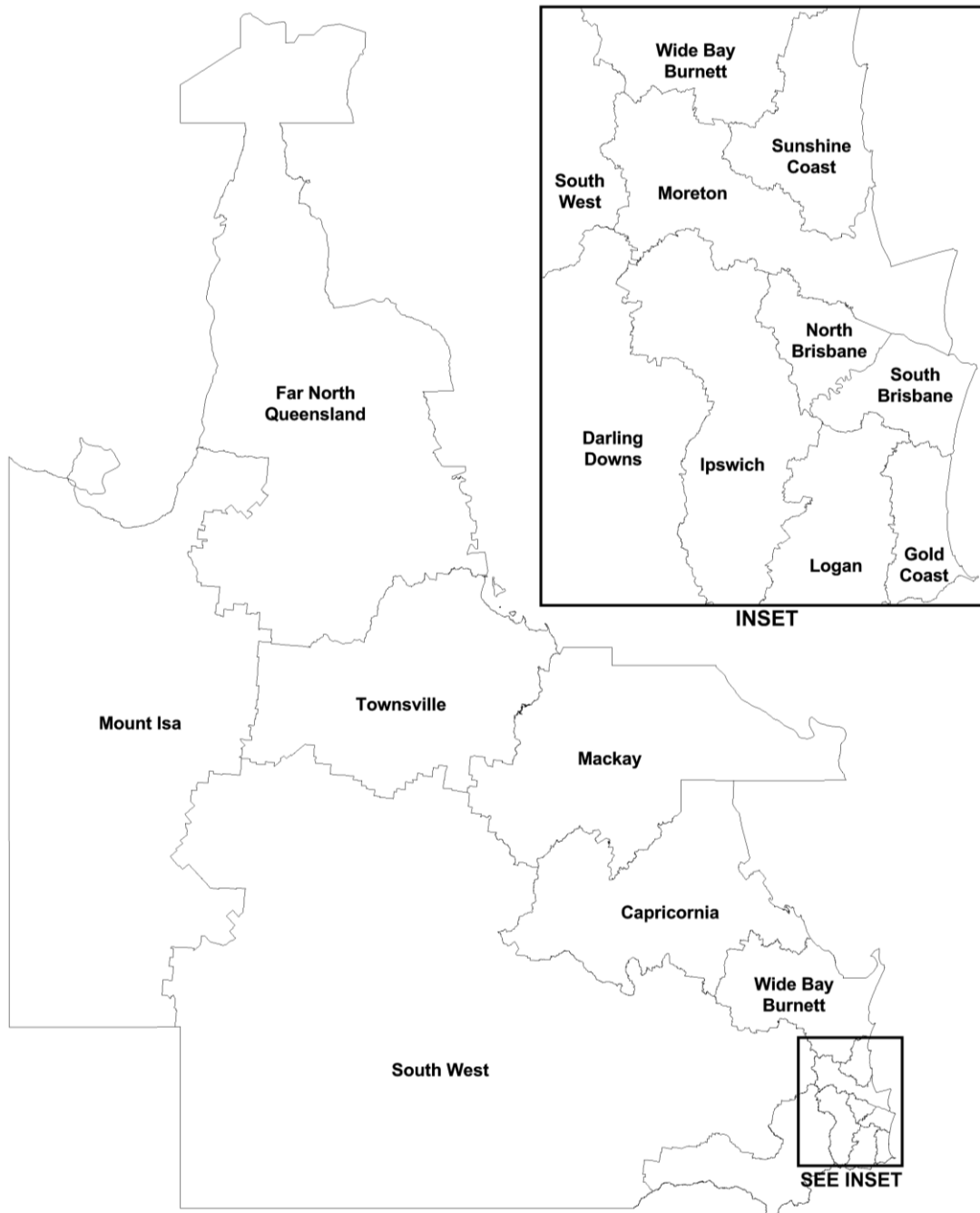
Households in the Mount Isa region were more likely to be unprepared for a natural disaster because it was “unlikely to happen to (them)” (54.2%) than households in the Mackay region (8.9%), with proportions from all other regions falling between these two extremes.

Tenure

Households that were publicly renting were more likely to be unprepared for a natural disaster because of 'money' (17.7%) than households in owner-occupied homes (2.3%). Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to be unprepared because a disaster was 'unlikely to happen to (them)' (46.4%) than households that were privately renting (18.6%).

APPENDICES

Appendix A Map of regions (Queensland Police Service Districts)



Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Queensland and Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

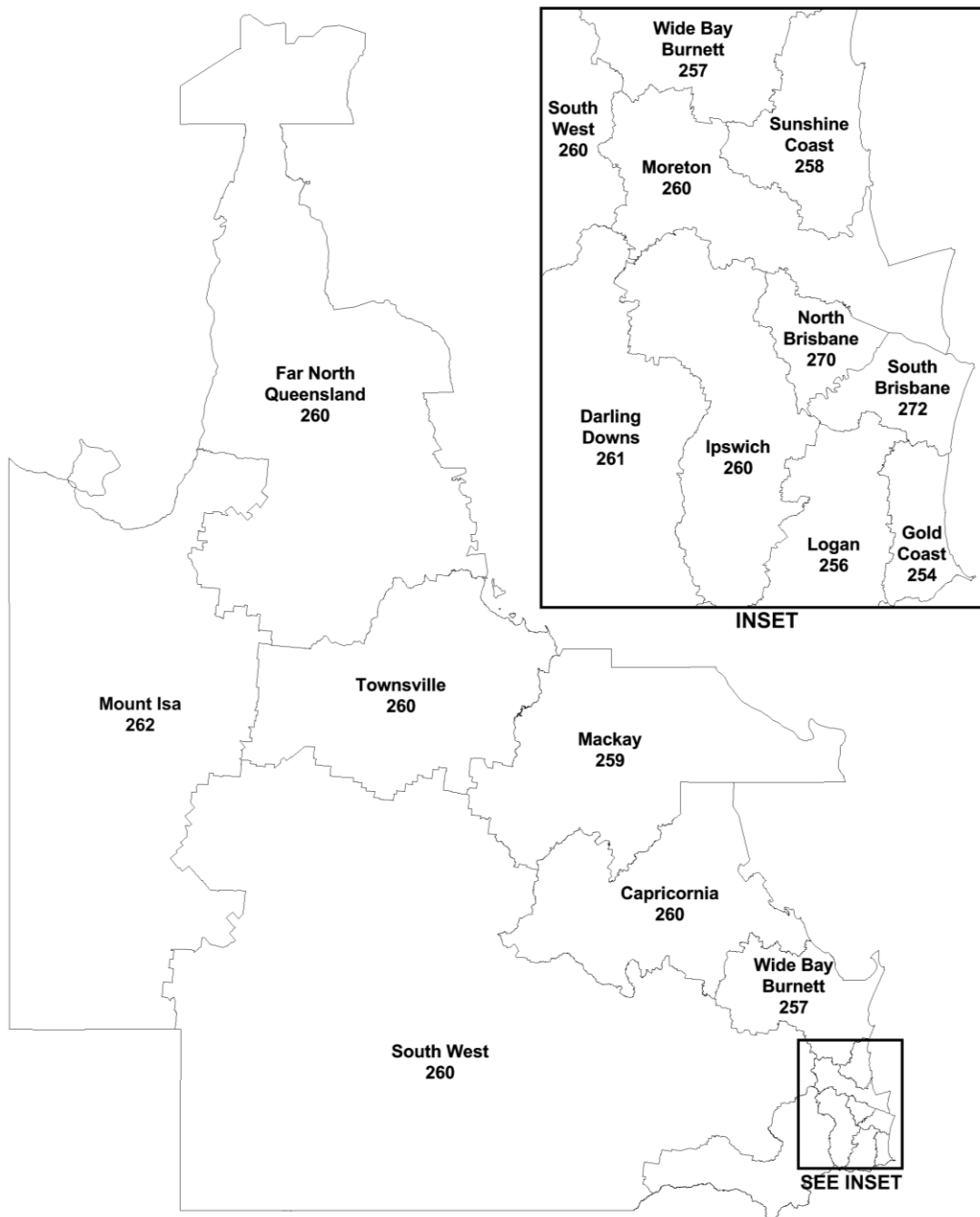
Appendix B Survey method in detail

The Queensland Community Preparedness Survey sample was designed to provide reliable information on household characteristics at both whole-of-state and regional levels. To achieve this goal, survey respondents were selected using a stratified sampling design. A simple random sample would not support this type of analysis because the final sample would be concentrated in regions within South East Queensland, due to their high population density. To avoid this, Queensland was stratified into Queensland Police Service Districts. A quota (i.e. target) of 250 completed interviews per region was set. The final sample was designed to achieve a minimum of 3,750 interviews (250 interviews for each of 15 regions). For operational reasons it is not possible to ensure that the targeted number of responses is achieved in all regions without some being exceeded. In addition, respondents were asked their postcode at the conclusion of the survey questions, and this was used to ensure accuracy of region information. In some cases, respondents were 'moved' between regions, resulting in higher response counts in some regions. Ultimately, the number of responses per region ranged from 254 (Gold Coast) to 272 (South Brisbane). Figure 12 shows the final number of responses per region.

With this stratified sample design, the probability of selecting a household varied across the 15 regions. For example, households in the Mount Isa region had a higher probability of being selected than households in the more populous regions in South East Queensland. Statistical methods used to analyse the survey data account for these different selection probabilities.

Only one adult in each sampled household was interviewed. For households with more than one resident adult, interviewers asked to speak with the person in the household "best able to answer questions about (the) household's preparedness to deal with a natural disaster".

Figure 12 Number of responses, by region



Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Queensland Community Preparedness Survey 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

Appendix C Survey operations in detail

Status of sample units at completion of survey

Although 9,400 sample units (i.e., telephone numbers) were allocated to the main sample, only 7,939 sample units needed to be attempted to achieve the main sample. As the sample units were randomly ordered on the queue, no bias results from this action. From those that were attempted, 3,907 completed interviews and two useable partially completed interviews were achieved. The results of all attempted sample units in the survey appear in Table 11.

Table 11 Final status of sample units

Final status	Number	Percentage %
No answer	538	6.8
Engaged	43	0.5
Answering machine	758	9.5
Fax machine	15	0.2
Unable – not available during survey period	87	1.1
Unable – sick, hearing, language, other disability	132	1.7
Unable – nursing home	10	0.1
Unable – maximum callback attempts reached	288	3.6
Callback – could not be contacted before end of field period	384	4.8
Partially completed – not useable	10	0.1
Partially completed – useable	2	0.0
Completed	3,907	49.2
Refused survey	705	8.9
Out-of-scope	7	0.1
Disconnected	689	8.7
Business number only	232	2.9
No valid phone number – interstate resident	132	1.7
Total attempted	7,939	100.0
Not attempted	1,461	
Total sample	9,400	

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

A sample unit was deemed to be finalised and assigned a final status when:

- an adult in a sampled household completed the survey
- an adult in a sampled household refused the survey
- the household was found to be out-of-scope
- the predetermined number of attempts to contact a household (six) was reached, or
- the sample quota of 250 interviews for each of 15 regions (3,750 interviews in total) was reached and the survey was closed.

To be considered useable, a partially completed survey had to have completed all of the emergency preparedness questions, i.e., up to and including question 12h. Most of the unusable partially completed surveys came from respondents who gave up part way through due to lack of time, lack of interest or difficulty in continuing.

In the survey, sample units were classified according to the criteria:

1. in-scope responding, if the interview resulted in a completed or partially completed (useable) survey.

2. in-scope non-responding, if the interview resulted in:

- a partially completed (not useable) survey;
- if the sample unit was unable to be surveyed or refused; or
- a call-back appointment was made but did not eventuate.

3. out-of-scope, if all residents of the sample household were less than 18 years old, or the sample unit was found to be a duplicate entry.

Table 12 shows the number and percentage of sample units in each response status for those sample units classified as in-scope.

Table 12 Final status of in scope sample units

Status	Frequency	Percentage %
No answer	538	6.8
Engaged	43	0.5
Answering machine	758	9.6
Fax machine	15	0.2
Unable – not available during survey period	87	1.1
Unable – sick, hearing, language, other disability	132	1.7
Unable – nursing home	10	0.1
Unable – maximum callback attempts reached	288	3.6
Callback – could not be contacted before end of field period	384	4.8
Partially completed – not useable	10	0.1
Partially completed – useable	2	0.0
Completed	3,907	49.3
Refused survey	705	8.9
Disconnected	689	8.7
Business number only	232	2.9
No valid phone number – interstate resident	132	1.7
Total	7,932	100.0

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

Survey response rate

One measure of the quality of survey response is the response rate, which is the number of completed surveys that can be used in the analysis as a percentage of all attempted in-scope sample. Only those 'Completed' or 'Partially completed' interviews with a sufficient proportion of questions answered were used in the analysis. The response rate is given by:

$$\frac{\text{total in- scope responding [3,909]}}{\text{total in- scope responding [3,909] + total in- scope non- responding[4,023]}} * 100\%$$

The estimated overall response rate for the survey was 49.3%.

Cooperation rate

The cooperation rate indicates the extent to which contacted individuals cooperate with requests to participate in a survey. This can be a function of the interviewer's skills, pre-survey communication effects, sentiment towards the survey topic and motivation of a potential respondent to participate.

The cooperation rate is the number of interviews that can be used in the analysis, as a percentage of the number of persons contacted who were capable of participating.

The cooperation rate is given by:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [3,909]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [3,909] + partially completed (unusable) [10] + refusals [705]}} * 100\%$$

The estimated overall cooperation rate for the survey was 84.5%. This means that once an in-scope household was successfully contacted, they were likely to participate in the survey.

Appendix D Estimation and precision

The Government Statistician's office surveyed a sample of 3,909 respondents. However, interest lies in the entire population of 1,682,796 households. Each subset of respondents sharing similar characteristics is assumed to be representative of a segment of the entire population sharing those same characteristics. For example, responses of single person households from the sample may be considered to be representative of all single person households in the population, including those who were not invited or chose not to respond to the survey. Accordingly, population totals and percentages have been estimated from the achieved sample using methods aimed at minimising bias related to sample design, the survey frame, non-response and refusals.

Sources of error

Although the survey was designed to maximise the representativeness of the results, it is not possible to be perfectly representative of the population. Estimation of population characteristics from a random sample entails some imprecision as a result of non-sampling and sampling error.

Sampling errors occur because estimates based on information obtained from a sample of households may differ from statistics that would have been produced if all households had been included in the survey.

The size of the sampling error is determined by the sampling scheme used, the method used to calculate a value for the estimate, and the size of the sample. Other factors being equal, sampling error may be reduced arbitrarily by increasing the sample size.

Non-sampling errors may occur due to non-response to the survey, inadequacies of the sampling frame and processing errors.

Non-sampling errors also include inaccuracies in reporting by respondents. Some responses may not be accurate and could be biased by recall error or social desirability bias (a type of non-sampling error where a response is given in a certain way because the respondent perceives that the response is most desirable to the person or body collecting the information). For example, respondents may be likely to over-report their level of disaster preparedness for this reason.

Strategies designed to minimise non-sampling errors include:

- use of an up-to-date and accurate frame of contact information
- testing the questionnaire for ease of understanding and completion
- sending written communication to households about the survey prior to interviewing
- providing clear interviewer instructions, appropriate training and field supervision, and
- emphasising the legal provisions for protecting confidentiality under the *Statistical Returns Act (1896)* with respondents.

Some attitudes and behaviours may change rapidly over time. The results presented in this report are designed to be representative of Queensland households at the time of collection.

Calibration and benchmarks

Another strategy used by the Government Statistician's office aimed at reducing sampling error is calibration to population benchmarks. Calibration is a process that makes use of variables that are collected in the survey and for which population level totals (benchmarks) are known. Where

suitable additional information about the population of interest is known, calibration can reduce non-response bias and/or increase precision.

Population totals for calibration variables used in this survey were derived by projecting 2011 Census totals forwards to November 2013. Variables used for calibration were household type (single and multiple person households) and region (based on Queensland Police Service Districts). These benchmarks are listed in Table 13.

Table 13 Benchmarks used in the survey

Region	Household type		Total
	Single person	Multi person	
Capricornia	17,827	61,080	78,908
Darling Downs	21,905	64,693	86,598
Far North Queensland	25,621	72,069	97,690
Gold Coast	46,280	152,789	199,070
Ipswich	15,462	59,966	75,428
Logan	20,227	89,307	109,534
Mackay	12,954	48,404	61,358
Moreton	20,052	64,546	84,598
Mount Isa	2,546	7,509	10,055
North Brisbane	61,244	196,937	258,181
South Brisbane	59,338	212,460	271,798
South West	10,802	30,235	41,037
Sunshine Coast	30,187	96,612	126,799
Townsville	19,298	64,526	83,824
Wide Bay Burnett	25,081	72,838	97,920
Queensland	388,823	1,293,973	1,682,796⁷

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

⁷ ABS Census data have 'introduced random error' to ensure no data are released which could risk identifying individuals. As such, column entries may not sum to exactly column totals.

Appendix E Interpretation of results

Measures of precision and significance

In this report, the degree of imprecision associated with population estimates is summarised using confidence intervals. A confidence interval is a range of values within which there is a 95% chance the true population value lies. Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

In simplified terms, a difference in survey estimates may be considered approximately significant if the 95% confidence intervals for the two estimates did not overlap. Conversely, if 95% confidence intervals do overlap, then it is generally not appropriate to consider the estimates to be significantly different. Where the Government Statistician's office has been asked to directly report on significant differences, however, a more robust statistical method has been used to more accurately estimate which estimates were significantly different and which were not, and the overlapping confidence interval method should be used as a rough guide only.

Where no statistically significant differences were found between demographic subgroups, no differences have been reported. For example, in instances where differences have been reported among three demographic variables, it can be assumed that there were no statistically significant differences across the remaining four demographic variables. The same applies for differences with data from previous iterations of the survey.

Interpreting tables, maps and graphs

Tables and maps presented in this report list percentage estimates, and upper and lower confidence limits. Confidence limits are listed beneath percentage estimates, in the format "[<lower confidence limit>-<upper confidence limit>]". An example is given in Table 14 below. The estimated proportion of households classed as "Has a good understanding" is 97.7%. The lower confidence limit for this estimate is 97%, and the upper confidence limit is 98%.

Table 14 Example table: Good understanding of the types and chances of disasters that could occur in Queensland

Level of understanding		Estimate
Has a good understanding	Per cent	97.7
	95% CI	[97-98]
Does not have a good understanding	Per cent	1.9
	95% CI	[1.4-2.5]
Don't know	Per cent	0.4
	95% CI	[0.2-0.8]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

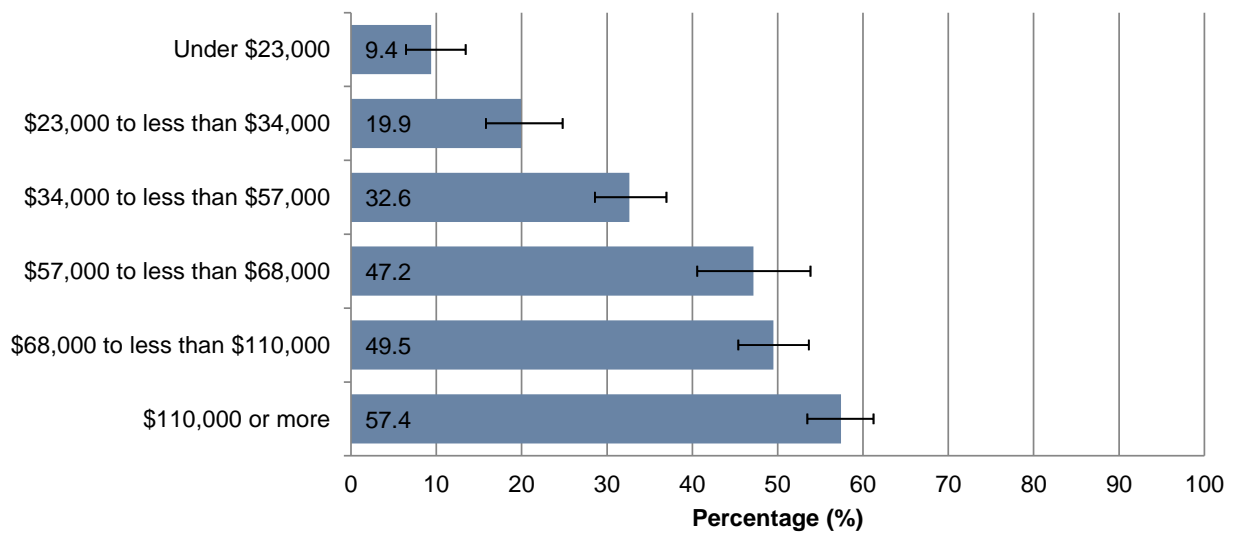
Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

Graphs also give percentage estimates, and error bars are used to reflect the confidence intervals around a particular estimate (see Figure 13 below). The example graph shows that there is a statistically significant difference in the proportion of households with a first aid certificate between income brackets "Under \$23,000" and all other income brackets (because

there is no overlap in their error bars). By contrast, there is no statistically significant difference in the proportion of households with a first aid kit between income brackets “\$57,000 to less than \$68,000” and “\$68,000 to less than \$110,000”, because their error bars overlap.

Figure 13 Example graph: Estimated proportion of Queensland households in which at least one member has a current first aid certificate, by annual household income



Base: All respondents (n=3,909)

Note: Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution.

Source: Inspector General Emergency Management Community Preparedness Survey November 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury and Trade) (2014)

Appendix F Survey evaluation

Interviewer feedback

All interviewers were asked to provide feedback on respondent reactions to the survey. The following comments were received from interviewers:

- Some interviewers had difficulty with the wording of question 13 (“In addition to the preparatory actions we have questioned you about, has your household taken other preparatory steps that you believe would benefit your household in the event of a natural disaster?”). In particular, interviewers questioned the long sentence structure and the repeated use of the words “preparatory” and “your household”.
- Some respondents had difficulty answering question 17 (“What prompted your household to take new/extra steps towards preparing for a disaster?”) as they did not feel they had ‘taken steps towards preparing for a natural disaster’. The question was asked of anyone who said ‘yes’ to a preparedness measure discussed in questions 8-13 and ‘no’ when asked if the measure was in place 12 months prior. Such changes in circumstance are not necessarily motivated by an intention to prepare for a natural disaster. For instance, one respondent explained that they had more food on hand than they’d had a year ago due to an increase in wages. Furthermore, some respondents did not understand or could not remember which action(s) the question was referring to. As a result, some respondents stated explicitly that they had *not* taken any extra steps, or could not answer the question and recorded a response of ‘don’t know’.
- A number of interviewers commented that respondents struggled with the wording of question 20 (“Considering all of the disaster preparedness areas covered earlier and using a scale of Very Prepared, Prepared, Neither Prepared or Unprepared, Unprepared or Not at all Prepared, how prepared is your household for a natural disaster?”), particularly regarding the reading out of response categories mid-question.

Output editing outcomes

Editing of data occurs in the following situations:

- when responses to an open-ended response question (for example, questions 15 and 16) are coded to a set of categories informed by the data;
- when responses are recoded from ‘other (please specify)’ to a category that more closely reflects the answer; and
- where, as a consequence of any such recoding from ‘other (please specify)’, it is then necessary to make minor adjustments to be consistent with skip logic.

All response categories reported in Section 4 – Survey Results for questions 15 and 16 were constructed after the conclusion of the field period, by observing the responses given and identifying recurring themes. This differs from other questions in which all response categories were finalised prior to the beginning of field period.

While effort is made during the questionnaire development period to pre-empt all possible responses to each question, there are instances where many respondents give the same ‘other (please specify)’ response. In such cases, response categories can be added and ‘other (please specify)’ responses can be recoded to these new categories.

The following response categories were added during the analysis period:

- Response categories “Incidental to recent household purchases/actions” and “Past disasters (Qld, Interstate, Overseas)” were added to question 17 (“What prompted you/your household to take new/extra steps towards preparing for a disaster?”)
- Response category “Have just moved into the area” was added to question 21 (“What has stopped or prevented you/your household from taking steps to prepare for disasters?”)

Limitations

The following limitations have been identified during the conduct of the survey:

- In instances where questions were worded substantially differently, comparisons with May 2013 data are not possible. All such instances are highlighted in Section 4 – Survey results. In particular:
 - In May 2013, question 8k (“Would you have a battery-powered radio with extra batteries?”) specified that a car radio was acceptable, however, this reference was removed in the November survey to align with the Emergency Management Sector’s current household disaster preparation guidelines / key messages.
 - Following interviewer feedback from the May survey, the term “hard copy” in question 9a was replaced with “printed or written out”. As a result, caution is advised when interpreting the observed change in the proportion of respondents with access to a list of emergency numbers (see Section 4.7).
- Question 7a asked respondents if they had both “a good understanding of the types of disasters that could occur in Queensland” and “the chances of them occurring”. This is an example of a “double-barrelled question”, and does not consider the possibility respondents may have an understanding of only one of the two topics covered – for example, a respondent may have a good understanding of the types of disaster that could occur, but not of the chances of them happening.
- A number of issues were identified with questions 13-16, both during and after field period:
 - The wording of question 15 was identified as potentially confusing. Question 13 asked respondents if their household had taken “other preparatory steps”, and question 15 asked about “other new preparatory action(s)” they had taken. It may not have been clear that these questions were referring to the same steps/actions. In addition, the wording does not make sense for respondents who had only undertaken one additional preparatory step: asking a respondent to decide which step “provides the greatest protection” is redundant if there is only one choice.
 - The skip logic surrounding question 16 was flawed. If a respondent indicated in question 13 that they had undertaken more than one additional preparatory action, and in question 14 that one or more of these steps were started within the last 12 months, they were then asked in questions 15 and 16 to list two of these steps. However, it is possible that only *one* of these steps was undertaken *within the last 12 months*, in which case question 16 should not have been asked.
 - A small number of respondents (147) answered question 15, with only 24 respondents progressing to question 16. As a result, cross-tabulation by demographic variables was not possible for either question, and no population estimates could be calculated for question 16. This was in part due to limiting the bases for questions 13-16 to respondents that had undertaken new actions within the previous 12 months.

Recommendations

The following recommendations for future survey iterations emerged from this project:

- Question 7a should be revised to address either the types of disasters that could occur in Queensland *or* the chances of them occurring. An additional question may be required, depending on the importance of these topics to the Emergency Management Sector.
- Questions 13-16 should be revised in accordance with the objectives for future surveys. The Government Statistician's office suggests a major reworking of these questions with the aims of:
 - reducing ambiguity
 - improving skip logic
 - yielding robust statistical estimates.

Appendix G Questionnaire

Government Statistician

Queensland Community Preparedness Survey, November 2013

Good morning/afternoon/evening, This is <<NAME>> from the Government Statistician's office. We are conducting research for the Queensland Government to gather information on the community's preparedness for natural disasters. You may have recently received a letter or text message advising of the research.

Your responses are strictly confidential and will only be used for research purposes.

(When ringing mobile only numbers ask...)

- Q1** Can I just check – is your usual residence in Queensland?
- (Yes 1 *Continue*
- No 2 *End survey*
- Refused) 99 *End survey*
- Q2** We would like to speak with a person in your household aged 18 or over best able to answer questions about your household's preparedness to deal with the impact of a natural disaster.
- Would that be you?

The research will be used to improve government's understanding of the public's preparedness for natural disasters.

Can we start now?

- (Yes 1 *Continue*
- No 2 *Arrange call back*
- Refused) 99 *End survey*

IF YES

Good, thank you. Before we begin I should stress that all of your answers are strictly confidential and no information will be released that identifies individuals. If there are any questions you would rather not answer, just say no. Some calls are monitored by my supervisor for training and quality purposes.

- Q3** How households prepare and react to natural disasters can depend on the number of adults and children in the household and the type of dwelling you are living in. May I ask how many people aged 18 years or over usually live in this household?
-

- Q4** How many persons aged 17 years or under usually live in this household?
- (1 1
- 2 2

3 or more.....	3
None	4
Don't know	98
Refused)	99

Q5 Is your home -

A house	1
A unit, flat or apartment	2
A townhouse or duplex	3
Other (<i>please specify</i>)	4
(Don't know.....)	98
Refused)	99

IF Q5 = 98 OR 99 SKIP Q6

Q6 Is your <<INSERT RESPONSE FROM Q5>>?

Privately rented.....	1
Publicly rented	2
Owned or being purchased by you.....	3
Other (<i>please specify</i>)	4
(Don't know.....)	98
Refused)	99

A natural disaster is any event or force of nature that has catastrophic consequences, such as a flood, bush fire, severe storm, cyclone or storm surge. With that in mind....?

PROGRAMMING NB: IF SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLD AT Q2/3 CHANGE RELEVANT REFERENCE IN QUESTIONS IDENTIFIED WITH *

***Q7** Would you say you/your household had...?

	Yes	No	DK/CR	Refused
a) A good understanding of the types of disasters that could occur in Queensland and the chances of them occurring ..	1	2	98	99
b) A good understanding of how a disaster might impact on your local area	1	2	98	99

This next section is about preparedness in the home. It's about planning ahead.

***Q8** If you were cut off from services without warning and had no water or electricity, and had to sustain yourself/your household for up to three days, would you have....? **(READ OUT A,C,E,G,I,K,M)**

	Yes	No	DK/ CR	Ref	If 'YES'	Yes	No	DK/ CR	Ref
a) Enough food?	1	2	98	99	b) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
Enough drinking water (not out of the tap)? (Interviewer note: Not town water but tank water is acceptable)	1	2	98	99	d) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
e) Adequate supplies of regularly taken medications? (Interviewer note: Lifesaving supplies of essential medication/s)	1	2	98	99	f) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
g) A torch and fresh batteries? (or wind up torch)	1	2	98	99	h) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
i) A first aid kit, containing such things as band aids, antiseptic, sterile dressings, etc.)?	1	2	98	99	j) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
k) Battery powered radio with extra batteries? (or wind up radio)	1	2	98	99	l) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
IF Q8 = 'YES' TO TWO OR MORE OF Q8A,C,E,G,I,K CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q9									
m) Do you have the items you previously mentioned stored as an emergency kit? Interviewer Note: a collection of items stored in one place that provides for your household's essential needs and should be kept in a sturdy, easy to carry bag or waterproof storage box and stored in an easy to access safe place	1	2	98	99	g) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99

***Q9** Do any of the following apply to you or your household? (READ OUT A,C,E)

	Yes	No	DK/CR	Ref	If 'YES'	Yes	No	DK/CR	Ref
a) * You/Your household has easy access to a prepared printed or written out list of disaster-related emergency contact numbers like SES, local council, neighbours, energy provider, family/household contacts, etc.?	1	2	98	99	b) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
c) You, or someone in your household has a current first aid Certificate? That is have completed an accredited course providing the skills to manage emergency first aid situations	1	2	98	99	d) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
e) * Have/Has you/your household discussed and decided what you would do if the home was at risk from storms, cyclones, flooding or bushfire?	1	2	98	99	f) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99

Q10 * Have you/has your household...?

	Yes	No	DK/CR	Ref	If 'YES'	Yes	No	DK/CR	Ref
a) Identified the strongest room in your home to shelter in during a severe storm or cyclone?	1	2	98	99	b) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
c) * Arranged for you/the members of your household to stay with a family member or friend if you needed to evacuate your home?	1	2	98	99	d) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99

	Yes	No	DK/CR	Ref	If 'YES'	Yes	No	DK/CR	Ref
*Q11 a) Do you have a documented household emergency plan? That is a plan developed by you/ the household noting what to do and where to go in the event of a natural disaster	1	2	98	99	b) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99

***Q12** To protect against cyclones and/or storms, do you (or someone else)...? (READ OUT A-D)

(Interviewer note: Can be property resident or non-resident)

	Yes	No	NA	DK	Ref	If 'YES'	Yes	No	DK/CR	Ref
a) Remove or secure items in your outdoor areas?	1	2	97	98	99	b) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
c) Clean out gutters, drains and/or flood channels?	1	2	97	98	99	d) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
e) Trim trees away from your home and/or power lines?	1	2	97	98	99	f) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
g) Check the roof for damage or weakness?	1	2	97	98	99	h) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99

If 'No' to (Q8b, d, f, h, j, l, n), (Q9 b, d, f), (Q10b, d) and/or (Q12 b, d, f, h) continue, otherwise skip to Q18

***Q13** In addition to the preparatory actions we have questioned you about, have you/your household taken other preparatory steps that you believe would benefit your household in the event of a natural disaster? (PROMPT)

- Yes..... 1
- Yes, more than one..... 2
- No..... 3
- Don't know 98
- Refused..... 99

IF Q13 = 1 OR 2 CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q17

Q14 Was this (IF Q13=1/Were any of these (IF Q13=2) only started within the last 12 months?

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 98
- Refused..... 99

IF Q14=1 CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q17

***Q15** So what other new preparatory action did you/your household take **in the last 12 months** that you/your household believes provides the greatest protection for your household?

- (Open specify).....
- Don't know 98
- Refused..... 99

IF Q13 = 2 AND Q15 = OPEN SPECIFY CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q17

***Q16** What was the next most important step if any, that your household has taken **in the last 12 months**?

- (Open specify).....
- Don't know 98
- Refused..... 99

***Q17** What prompted you/your household to take new/extra steps towards preparing for a disaster?
(DO NOT READ OUT) (Multiple Response) PROMPT: Anything else? (interviewer note – If R says 'To protect family' or 'It's common sense' or 'Been meaning to do it for a while' ask, 'What prompted you to take the action now?')

- Recent local incidents (eg minor flooding, mudslides, etc.)..... 1
- Recent disasters you/your household have personally experienced 2
- Recent Queensland disasters not affecting you/your household 3
- Have moved to new dwelling 4
- Conversations with friends and/or family 5
- 'Get ready' Queensland Guide Brochure, TV or Radio ads..... 6
- Other advertisements, radio interviews or brochures 7
- Social media conversations 8
- Local community events promoting preparation for disasters 9
- Change to number of household members 10
- Garden/tree maintenance 11
- Household member obtained first aid certificate/kit 12
- Renovations/repairs to home 13
- Other (specify) 14
- Don't know 98
- Refused..... 99

***Q18** Do/Does you/your household currently have a contents policy covering replacement costs for your household goods?
(Interviewer note: "Rental Insurance" is a contents insurance policy offering only the most basic cover)

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 98
- Refused..... 99

SKIP Q19 IF Q6 = PRIVATELY OR PUBLICLY RENTED

***Q19** Do/Does you/your household have a current building insurance policy which covers the structure of your home against fire, storm, earthquake and other policy-defined events?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 98
- Refused..... 99

***Q20** Considering all of the disaster preparedness areas covered earlier and using a scale of Very Prepared, Prepared, Neither Prepared or Unprepared, Unprepared or Not at all Prepared, how prepared are you / is your household for a natural disaster?

Very Prepared	Prepared	Neither Prepared or Unprepared	Unprepared	Not at all Prepared	DK	Ref
1	2	3	4	5	98	99

IF Q20 EQUALS 4 OR 5 CONTINUE OTHERWISE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

Q21 What has stopped or prevented you/your household from taking steps to prepare for disasters?
(DO NOT READ OUT) (Multiple Response) PROMPT: Anything else?

Time	1
Money	2
Physical disability	3
Unlikely to happen to us.....	4
Because we are renting	5
In temporary dwelling.....	6
Nothing has prevented / Too lazy	7
Lack of knowledge	8
Other (specify)	9
Have not thought about it.....	10
Don't know	98
Refused.....	99

The following questions are for statistical purposes only.

***Q22** Is English the language predominantly spoken in your home/by your household?

Yes.....	1
No	2
Refused	99

Q. 23a Is your **household** annual income, before tax, including pensions, income from investments and family allowances under \$57,000, or \$57,000 or more?

Under \$57,000	1
\$57,000 or more	2
Don't know	98
Refused.....	99

If Q23a = 1 go to Q23b
If Q23a = 2 go to Q23d
Otherwise go to Q24

Q. 23b Is your **household** annual income under \$34,000, or \$34,000 or more?

Under \$34,000	1
\$34,000 or more	2
Don't know	98
Refused.....	99

If Q23b = 1 go to Q23c
Otherwise go to Q24

Q. 23c Is your **household** annual income under \$23,000, or \$23,000 or more?

- Under \$23,000 1
- \$23,000 or more 2
- Don't know 98
- Refused..... 99

Go to Q24

Q. 23d Is your **household** annual income under \$68,000, or \$68,000 or more?

- Under \$68,000 1
- \$68,000 or more 2
- Don't know 98
- Refused..... 99

If Q23d = 2 go to Q23e
Otherwise go to Q24

Q. 23e Is your **household** annual income under \$110,000, or \$110,000 or more?

- Under \$110,000 1
- \$110,000 or more 2
- Don't know 98
- Refused..... 99

If 23e = 2 go to Q24

Q24 What is your postcode?

.....

- (Don't know..... 9998
- Refused) 9999

If postcode differs from frame go to Q25 – Else go to End.

Q25 What is the name of your town or suburb?

.....

- (Don't know..... 9998
- Refused) 9999

QEND

That concludes the survey.

Your responses are strictly confidential. No personal information will be published or released. Your responses are protected by the Queensland Government's *Statistical Returns Act* which means that penalties apply under the laws of Queensland for anyone who releases your responses in a way which

would identify you. Your responses will be combined with those of other participants to compile aggregate information.

Thank you very much for your assistance.