

Queensland Community Preparedness Survey 2013

Survey Report

prepared for

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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

As part of the 2012 Queensland Regional Household Survey, the Government Statistician's office collected information on behalf of Emergency Management Queensland (EMQ) regarding Queensland households' levels of natural disaster preparedness. In June 2013, the Government Statistician's office conducted the first Queensland Community Preparedness Survey, a standalone survey specifically designed to meet the data requirements of EMQ.

The questionnaire was designed to collect information in the areas of:

- disaster risk management
- disaster preparedness
- motivation to prepare for natural disasters
- household demographics.

The survey was conducted by telephone, and 3,934 useable survey responses were obtained. The response rate for the survey was 50.0%.

Key results

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 (94.5%).

Self-assessed preparedness

Almost three quarters (73.4%) of Queensland households believed they were either prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster. Less than 10% 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. Majorities of households:

- would have had enough food (88.4%) and/or medications (93.6%), a torch and fresh batteries (90.8%), a first aid kit (87.4%) and/or a battery-powered radio (89.6%) if cut off from services
- removed or secured items in outdoor areas (82.7%) and/or cleaned out gutters (76.0%) to protect against storms/cyclones.

By contrast:

- more than nine in ten households (92.2%) did not have a documented emergency plan, an increase from 88.8% of households in 2012

- less than three in ten households (27.0%) kept emergency items stored as an emergency kit
- three in five households (58.6%) did not include a member with a current first aid certificate.

Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have had many preparedness measures in place than non-English speaking households. For example:

- 89.1% of households that usually spoke English at home would have had enough food to last three days, compared with 69.5% of households that usually spoke another language
- 87.9% of households that usually spoke English at home had a first aid kit, compared with 72.4% of households that usually spoke another language
- 81.0% of households that usually spoke English at home had a contents insurance policy, compared with 55.0% of households that usually spoke another language.

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 first aid kit than households earning less than \$23,000, but less likely to have a documented emergency plan or a list of emergency numbers.

New preparedness measures

Three in ten Queensland households (28.9%) had undertaken one or more of the disaster preparedness measures addressed in the survey for the first time in the 12 months prior to the survey. Of those that had taken new steps, the most common steps taken were discussing/deciding what to do if the home was at risk (17.6%), identifying the strongest room in the home (15.8%) and having enough food to last three days (15.6%).

Barriers to preparedness

Of those who felt they were unprepared or not at all prepared for a natural disaster, 36.7% had not thought about preparing for a natural disaster, and 33.2% felt they were unlikely to be affected.

2 SURVEY OVERVIEW

The 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
- household demographics.

The Government Statistician's office collected similar information as part of the 2012 Queensland Regional Household Survey.

The data for the 2013 survey were collected by the Government Statistician's office between Monday 3 June and Monday 17 June 2013. This report will also present comparisons with baseline (2012) survey data where appropriate.

3 SURVEY METHOD AND OPERATIONS

3.1 Survey design

The in-scope population for the 2013 Queensland Community Preparedness Survey (hereafter ‘the survey’) was all occupied dwellings in Queensland. The Government Statistician’s office estimates a total of 1,639,135 occupied dwellings in Queensland as at May 2013.¹

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 7,901 households. 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. This method of selection differs from the method used in the 2012 iteration of the survey, in which respondents were selected from multi-person households at random. As such, reliability of year-on-year comparisons may be diminished. Refer to Appendix D for more information on survey limitations.

3.2 Questionnaire design

Questions were developed in accordance with EMQ’s research objectives, with technical advice offered by the Government Statistician’s office. The questionnaire was similar to that of the 2012 survey, with some changes based on feedback from interviewers and issues identified during the analysis period. A copy of the questionnaire is attached as Appendix G.

In addition to minor wording changes, the following significant changes were made to the questionnaire in 2013:

- In 2012, a screener question was used to determine if respondents had a cat and/or dog. Respondents without a cat or dog were skipped over pet-related questions where applicable. In 2013, a “Not applicable” category was added to pet-related questions to serve the same purpose.
- In 2012, all respondents were asked what prompted them to take steps towards preparing for a natural disaster. In 2013, only respondents who indicated that they had taken new steps to prepare were asked this question.
- Questions relating to types of insurance policies held were asked in a different format. In 2012, a single multi-response question was used to list all types of insurance policies held by the respondent. In 2013, two questions were used to separately address contents insurance and building insurance.
- A question asking respondents if they believed they were adequately insured was removed.
- In 2012, respondents were asked towards the end of the survey to consider the preparedness actions they had said that they were doing and indicate whether any were new actions they had started in the previous 12 months. In 2013, respondents were asked after

¹ Derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data. Refer to Appendix D for more information.

each preparedness question whether the preparedness measure was also in place 12 months earlier.

3.3 Survey administration

The survey was administered using computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) between Monday 3 June and Monday 17 June 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.

3.4 Survey response

A total of 3,931 completed interviews and three useable partially completed interviews were obtained, for a total of 3,934 responses. The response rate for the survey was 50.0%. Refer to Appendix C – Survey operations for more information.

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:

- 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 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 EMQ 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 baseline (2012) data. 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 3,934 survey responses were obtained and weighted to an estimated total number of households in Queensland (1,639,135). Refer to Appendix D – Estimation and precision for information on weighting.

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...").

Refer to Appendix E for further information on how to read this report.

4.2 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 1,639,315 Queensland households, almost all (97.7%) believed that they had a good understanding, while only 2.2% believed they did not have a good understanding (see Table 1).

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	2.2
	95% CI	[1.7-2.8]
Don't know	Per cent	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0-0.2]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have a good understanding of the types and chances of natural disasters that could occur (98.0%) than households that spoke a language other than English (91.6%).

4.3 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 (94.5%) believed that they had a good understanding, while only 4.5% 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	94.5
	95% CI	[94-95]
Does not have a good understanding	Per cent	4.5
	95% CI	[3.8-5.4]
Don't know	Per cent	0.9
	95% CI	[0.6-1.4]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have a good understanding of how a disaster might impact their local area (94.8%) than households that usually spoke another language (88.5%).

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have a good understanding of how a disaster might impact their local area (95.2%) than households that were publicly renting (90.7%).

4.4 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 (Q8g)
- a first aid kit (Q8i)
- a battery powered radio (including car radio) (Q8k)
- adequate food and medications for pets (Q8m).

Results from these questions are summarised in Table 3. Majorities of households would have had a torch and fresh batteries (90.8%), a battery powered radio (89.6%) and/or enough food (88.4%). By contrast, only 61.0% would have had enough drinking water to last three days.

Table 3 Availability of preparedness items

Item(s)		Yes	No	Don't know
Enough food	Per cent	88.4	11.3	0.3
	95% CI	[87-90]	[10-13]	[0.2-0.6]
Enough drinking water	Per cent	61.0	38.8	0.2
	95% CI	[59-63]	[37-41]	[0.1-0.5]
Adequate supply of medications	Per cent	93.6	5.9	0.5
	95% CI	[93-94]	[5.1-6.9]	[0.3-0.8]
Torch and fresh batteries	Per cent	90.8	9.1	0.1
	95% CI	[90-92]	[8.1-10.0]	[0.0-0.4]
First aid kit	Per cent	87.4	12.6	0.1
	95% CI	[86-89]	[11-14]	[0.0-0.2]
Battery powered radio	Per cent	89.6	10.4	0.0
	95% CI	[88-91]	[9-12]	[0.0-0.1]
Adequate food and/or medications for pets*	Per cent	93.1	6.7	0.2
	95% CI	[92-94]	[5.7-8.0]	[0.1-0.4]

Base (all except *): All respondents (n=3,934)

Base (*): Respondents who are assumed to have a pet (n=2,425)

* Excludes "not applicable" responses

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

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

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4.4.1 Enough food

Most households (88.4%) would have had enough food if cut off from services for three days. This was a decrease from 2012, in which 92.2% of households would have had enough food to last three days.

Dwelling type

Those living in a house were more likely to have enough food to last three days (89.7%) than those living in a unit, flat or apartment (79.6%).

Household type

Households without children were more likely to have enough food to last three days (90.0%) than households with children (85.2%).

Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have enough food to last three days (89.1%) than households that usually spoke another language (69.5%).

Region

Households in the South West region (94.8%) were more likely than households in the South Brisbane (87.0%), Townsville (86.9%), Gold Coast (84.9%) and North Brisbane (84.5%) regions to have had enough food. Similarly, households in the Wide Bay Burnett (93.6%) and Darling Downs (93.3%) regions were more likely to have had enough food than Gold Coast (84.9%) and North Brisbane (84.5%) households.

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have had enough food to last three days (92.2%) than households in privately rented homes (82.6%). Private renters were in turn more likely than public renters (73.2%) to have had enough food.

4.4.2 Enough drinking water

Approximately three fifths (61.0%) of households would have had enough drinking water if they were cut off from services for three days. This was a decrease from 2012, in which 65.9% of households would have had enough drinking water to last three days.

Dwelling type

Those living in a house were more likely to have enough drinking water to last three days (64.3%) than those living in a townhouse or duplex (50.1%), or a unit, flat or apartment (45.2%).

Household type

Households without children were more likely to have enough drinking water to last three days (64.8%) than households with children (53.6%).

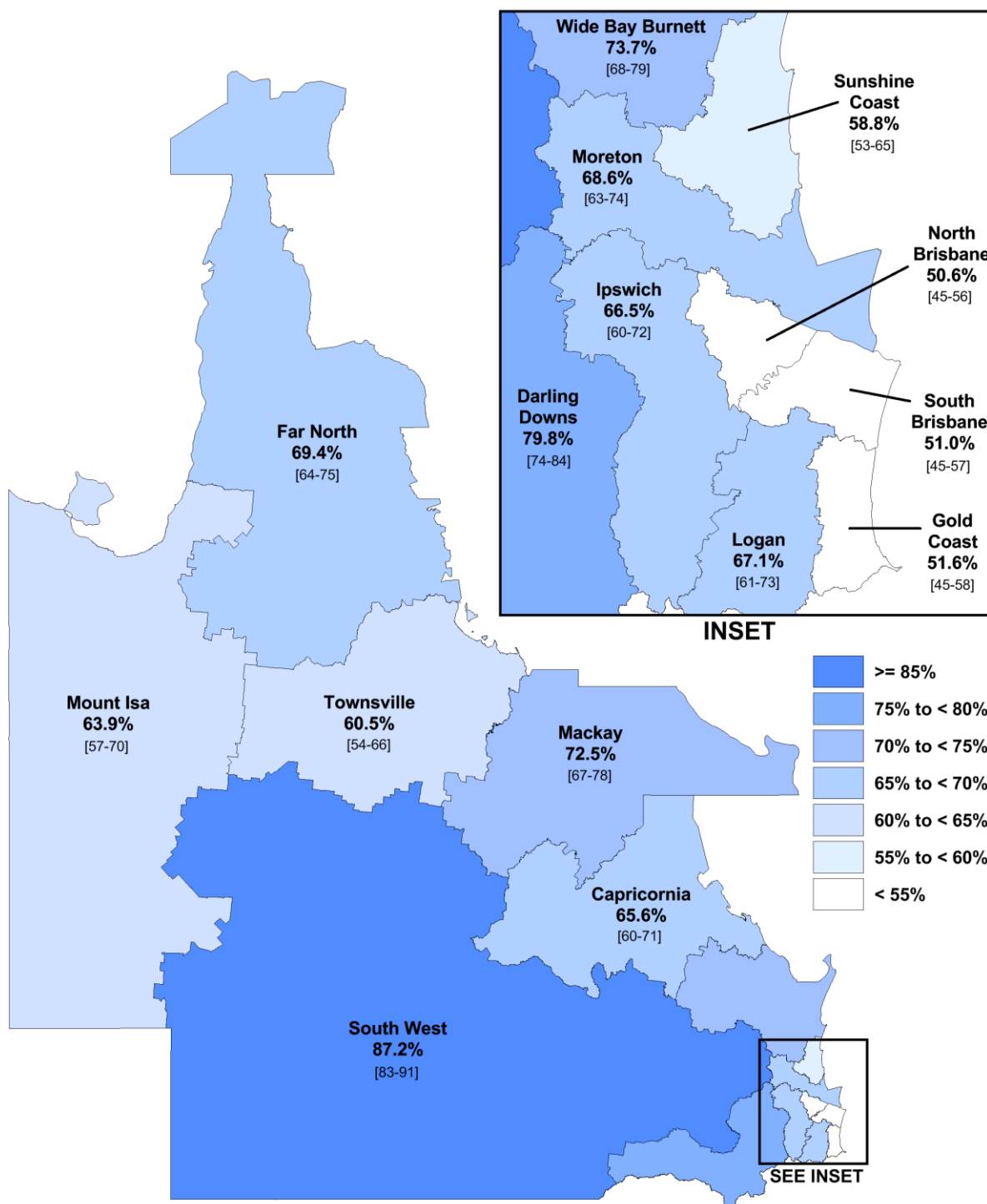
Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have enough drinking water to last three days (61.5%) than households that usually spoke another language (47.1%).

Region

The proportion of households with enough drinking water to last three days varied from 50.6% in the North Brisbane region to 87.2% in the South West region. Figure 1 illustrates proportions of households with enough drinking water across regions. Confidence intervals are given below percentage estimates, and can be used as a rough indication of significant differences. Refer to Appendix D for more information on measures of significance.

Figure 1 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that would have enough drinking water if cut off from services for three days, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have enough drinking water to last three days (64.8%) than both private (52.7%) and public (52.5%) renters.

4.4.3 Adequate medications

The majority of Queensland households (93.6%) would have had adequate supplies of regularly taken medications to last three days.

Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have had adequate medications to last three days (94.0%) than households that usually spoke another language (82.7%).

4.4.4 Torch and fresh batteries

Nine in ten households (90.8%) would have had a torch and fresh batteries in the event that they were cut off from services.

Dwelling type

Those living in a house were more likely to have had a torch and fresh batteries (92.6%) than those living in a flat or apartment (80.8%).

Household type

Households without children were more likely to have had a torch and fresh batteries (92.2%) than households with children (88.0%).

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have had a torch and fresh batteries (94.2%) than households in either privately (84.9%) or publicly rented homes (77.6%).

4.4.5 First aid kit

Most households (87.4%) would have had a first aid kit if they were cut off from services. This was an increase from 2012, in which only 84.5% of households would have had a first aid kit.

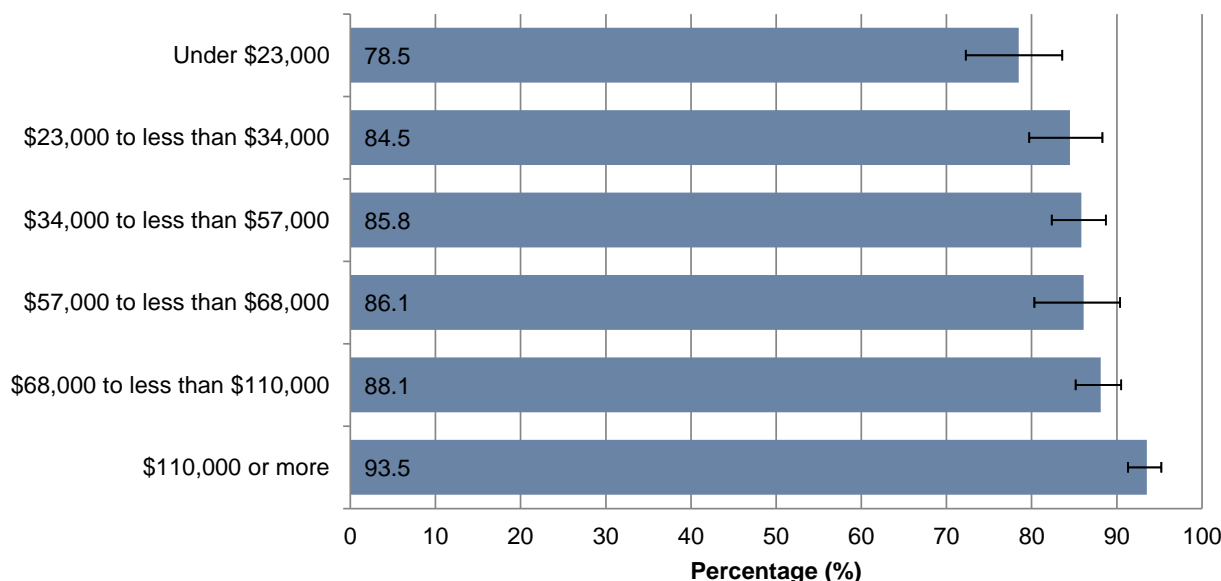
Dwelling type

Those living in a house were more likely to have a first aid kit (89.8%) than those living in a unit, flat or apartment (74.9%).

Annual household income

The likelihood of households keeping a first aid kit appeared to increase with annual household income. Figure 2 shows proportions of households with first aid kits for all income brackets.

Figure 2 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with a first aid kit, by annual household income



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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Households with a combined annual income of more than \$68,000 (88.1%-93.5%) were more likely to have had a first aid kit than households earning less than \$23,000 (78.5%).

Household type

Households with more than one person were more likely to have had a first aid kit (89.9%) than single-person households (79.1%).

Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have had a first aid kit (87.9%) than households that usually spoke another language (72.4%).

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have a first aid kit (90.3%) than households that were either privately (82.5%) or publicly renting (77.7%).

4.4.6 Battery-powered radio

Nine in ten households (89.6%) would have had a battery-powered radio if cut off from services for three days.

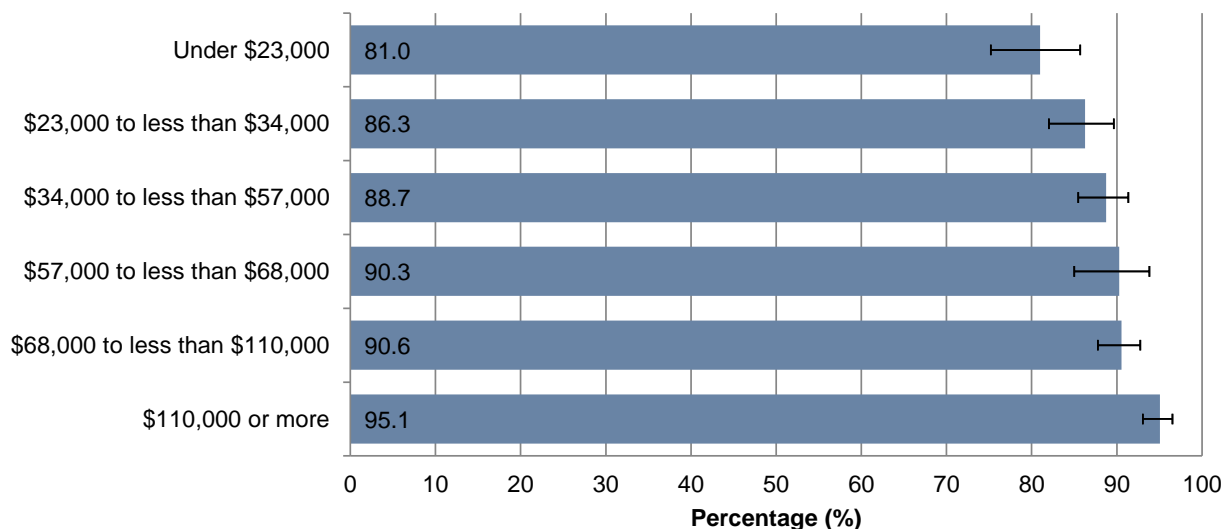
Dwelling type

Those living in a house were more likely to have a battery-powered radio (92.2%) than those living in a unit, flat or apartment (75.1%).

Annual household income

The likelihood of households having a battery-powered radio appeared to increase with annual household income. Just over 95% of households with an income of \$110,000 or more would have had a battery-powered radio, compared with 81.0% of households earning under \$23,000 a year. Refer to Figure 3 for results by annual household income.

Figure 3 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that would have a battery-powered radio if cut off from services for three days, by annual household income



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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Household type

Households with two or more people were more likely to have had a battery-powered radio (91.8%) than single person households (82.0%).

Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have had a battery-powered radio (90.0%) than households that usually spoke another language (78.2%).

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have had a battery-powered radio (92.9%) than households in either privately (84.0%) or publicly rented homes (76.6%).

4.4.7 Adequate food and/or medications for pets

When asked if they would have enough food and/or medications for pets in the event that they were cut off from services for three days, just under half (44.0%) of respondents answered “not applicable”, implying that their household did not have any pets. These respondents are excluded from this analysis.

Of the estimated 917,786 households who had a pet, the majority (93.1%) would have had enough food and/or medications for pets.²

Household type

Households without children were more likely to have had enough food and/or medication for pets to last three days (95.1%) than households with children (90.3%).

Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have had enough food and/or medications for pets to last three days (93.5%) than households that usually spoke another language (74.1%).

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have enough food and/or medications for pets (94.9%) than households in either privately (89.7%) or publicly rented homes (86.5%).

4.5 Items stored as emergency kit

Respondents who had one or more of the preparedness items addressed in questions 8a – 8m were asked: “Do you have the items you mentioned stored as an emergency kit?” (Q8o).

Of 1,621,480 Queensland households with one or more of the preparedness items addressed previously, 27.0% had items stored as an emergency kit.

Region

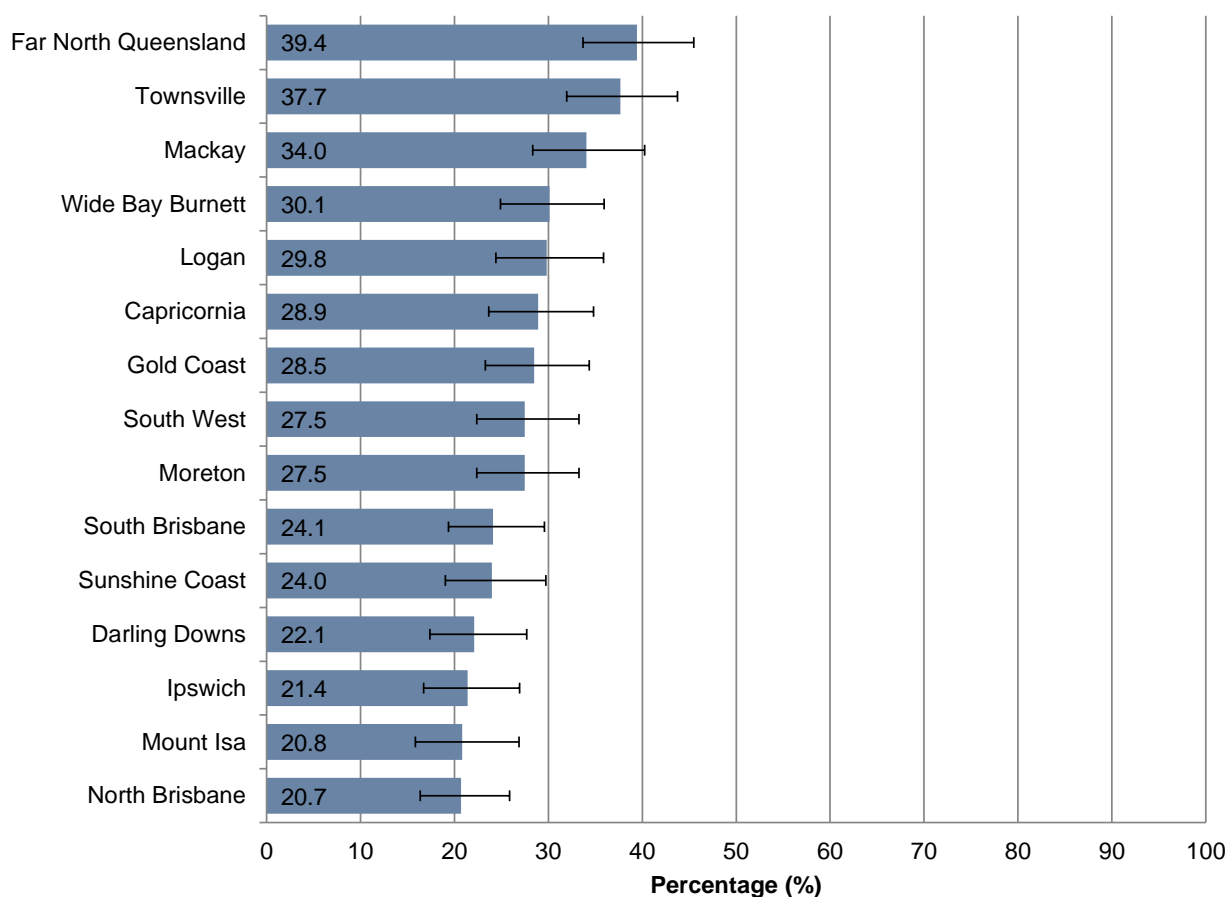
The proportion of Far North Queensland households that kept an emergency kit (39.4%) was almost double that of North Brisbane households (20.7%). Households in the Far North Queensland (39.4%) and Townsville (37.7%) regions were more likely to have stored items as an emergency kit than those in the:

- South Brisbane (24.1%)
- Sunshine Coast (24.0%)
- Darling Downs (22.1%)
- Ipswich (21.4%)
- Mount Isa (20.8%), and
- North Brisbane (20.7%) regions.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of households that kept items stored as an emergency kit by region.

² This question was asked in a different format in 2012, therefore results are not comparable across years. Refer to Appendix D, section “Limitations” for more information.

Figure 4 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that kept preparedness items as an emergency kit, by region



Base: Respondents who indicated that they had two or more of the items discussed previously (n=3,897)

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

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

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4.6 List of emergency numbers

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

Just under three fifths (58.6%) of Queensland households had access to such a list.³

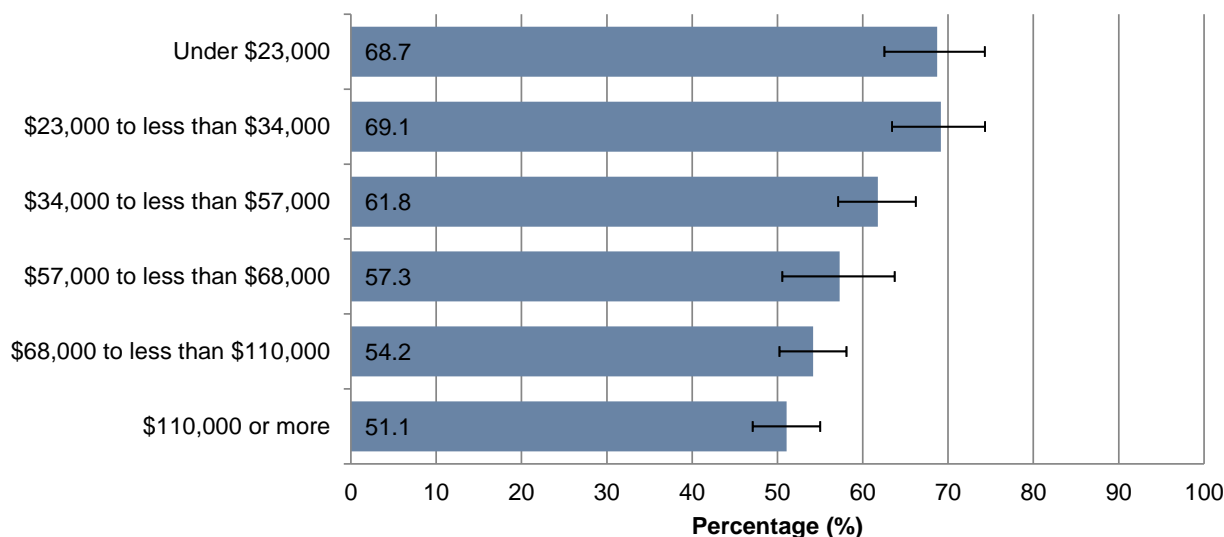
Annual household income

The likelihood of households having access to a hard copy list of emergency numbers appeared generally to decrease as annual household income increased (see Figure 5). In particular,

³ The wording of this question changed between the 2012 and 2013 surveys, therefore results are not comparable across years.

households earning less than \$34,000 (68.7%-69.1%) were more likely to have access to a list than households earning \$68,000 or more (51.1%-54.2%).

Figure 5 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with access to hard copy list of emergency numbers, by annual household income



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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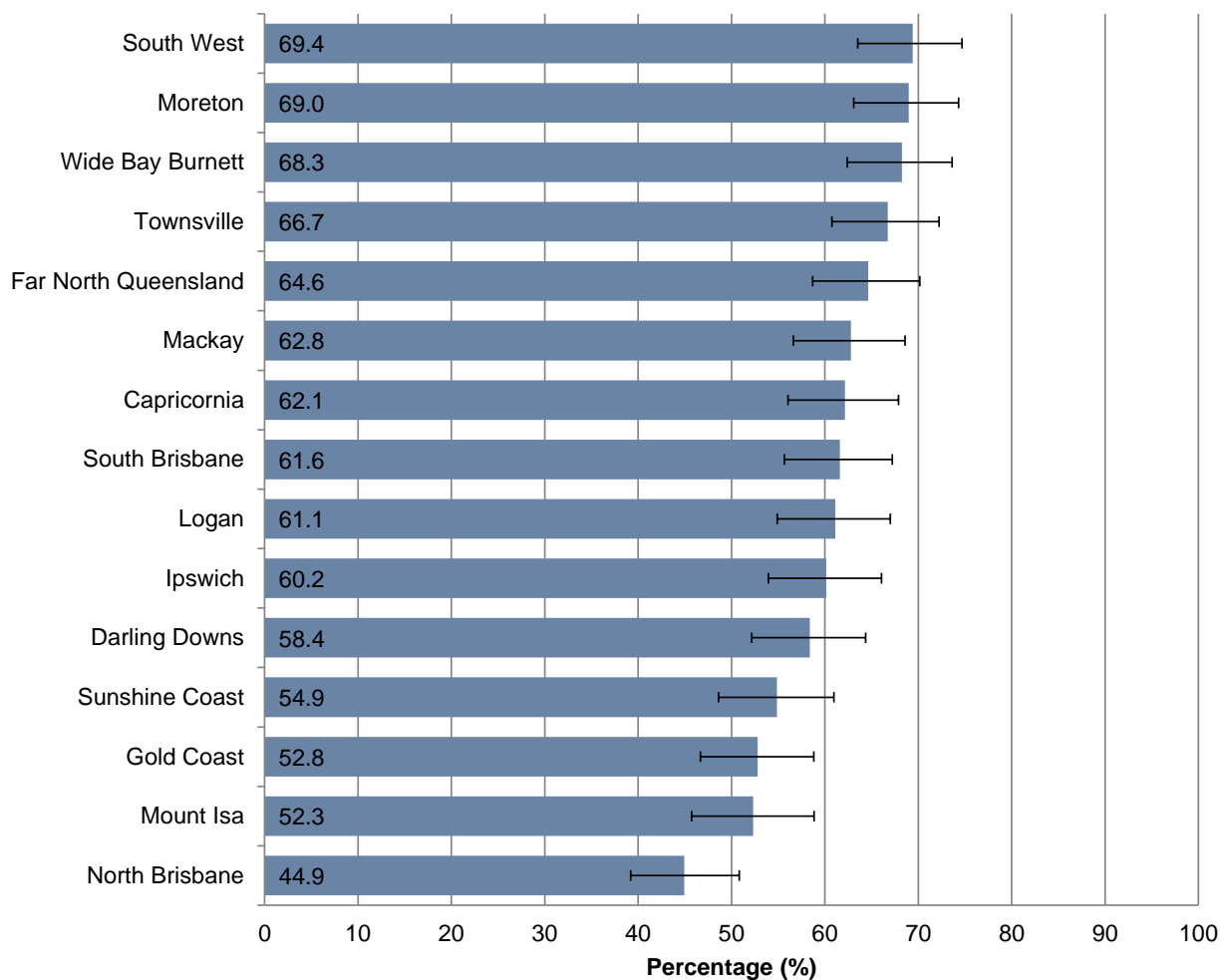
Household type

Households without children were more likely to have access to a list of emergency numbers (61.7%) than households with children (52.6%).

Region

Households in the South West region were the most likely to have a list of emergency contact numbers (69.4%), compared with 44.9% of North Brisbane households. Households in the South West (69.4%), Moreton (69.0%) and Wide Bay Burnett (68.3%) regions were more likely to have a list than households in the Sunshine Coast (54.9%), Gold Coast (52.8%), Mount Isa (52.3%) and North Brisbane (44.9%) regions. Figure 6 shows the proportion of households with a list of emergency numbers by region.

Figure 6 Estimates proportion of Queensland households with access to hard copy list of emergency numbers, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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4.7 Current first aid certificate

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

Less than half (40.8%) of Queensland households included one or more members with a current first aid certificate.

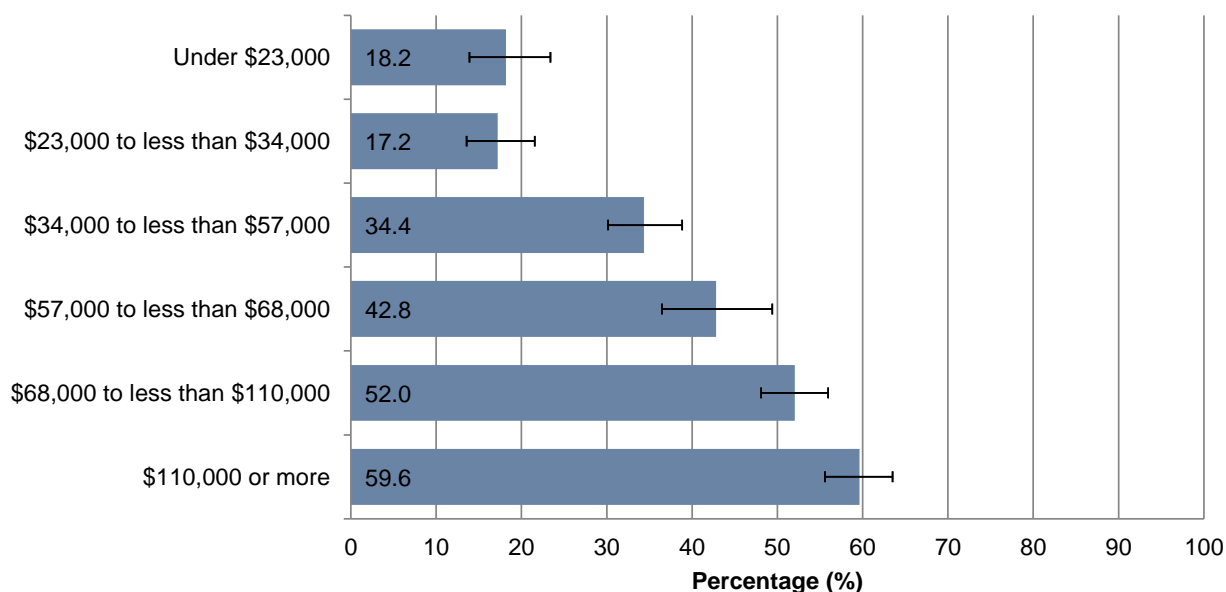
Dwelling type

Households in detached dwellings were more likely to include a member with a current first aid certificate (43.2%) than those in units, flats or apartments (28.0%).

Annual household income

The likelihood of households including a member with a current first aid certificate appeared generally to increase with annual household income (see Figure 7). In particular, households earning \$34,000 or more (34.4%-59.6%) were more likely to include a member with a first aid certificate than households earning less than \$34,000 (17.2%-18.2%).

Figure 7 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=3,934)

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

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

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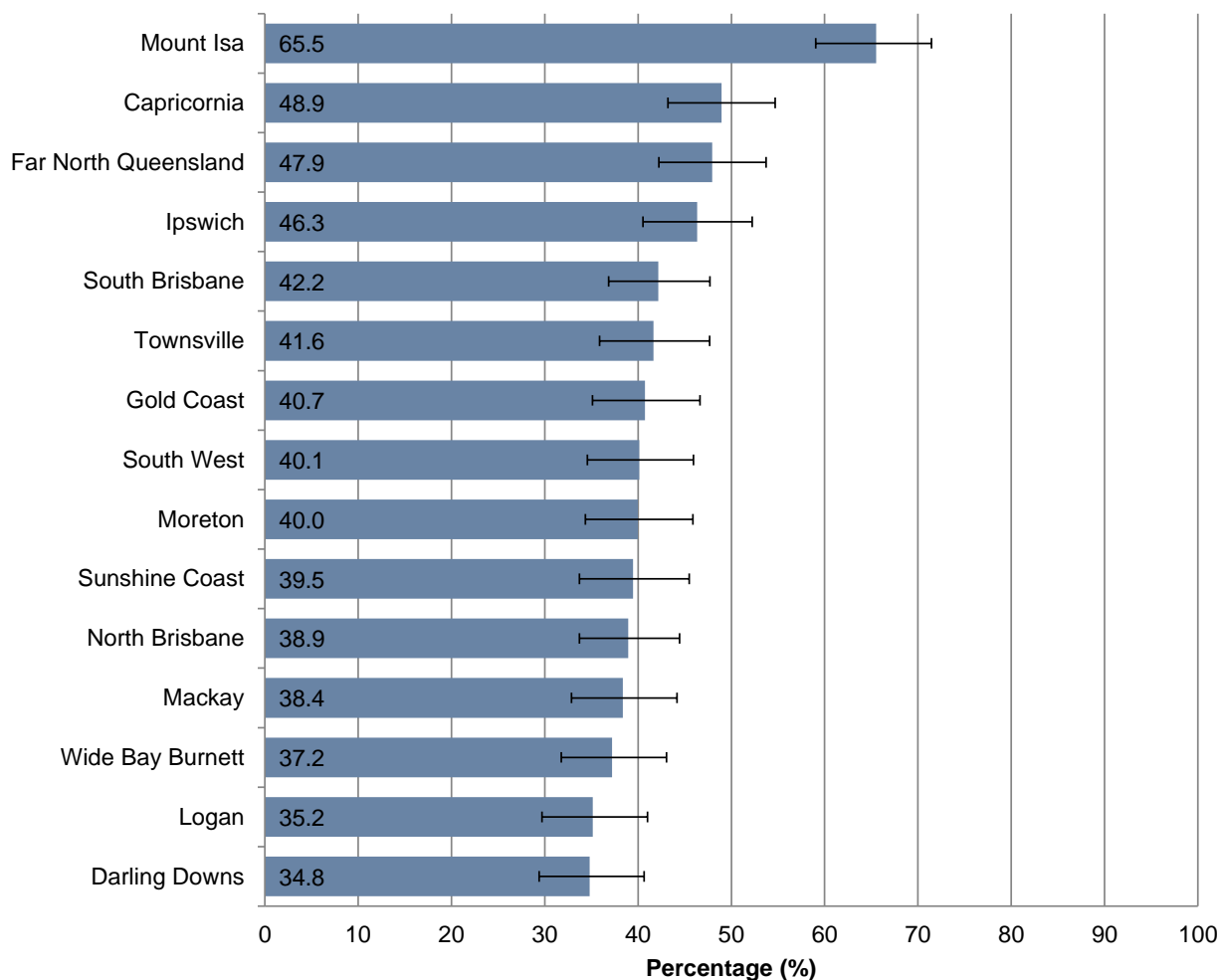
Household type

Households with children were more likely to include a member with a current first aid certificate (52.7%) than households without children (34.8%).

Region

Households in the Mount Isa region were the most likely to include a member with a first aid certificate (65.5%), and were almost twice as likely as households in the Darling Downs region (34.8%). Only 48.9% of households in the region with the second highest prevalence (Capricornia) included a member with a current certificate. Refer to Figure 8 for full region results.

Figure 8 Estimated proportion of Queensland households in which at least one member has a current first aid certificate, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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4.8 Arrangements for pets

Respondents who were assumed to have a pet based on their response to a previous question were asked: “Has your household made arrangements for your pets if you have to leave your home?” (Q9e).

Of an estimated 917,786 households with one or more pets, only three in ten (29.0%) had made arrangements for pets in case of an emergency, while 70.6% had not made any arrangements.⁴

⁴ This question was asked in a different format in 2012, therefore results are not comparable across years.

Household type

Households without children were more likely to have made arrangements for pets (32.5%) than households with children (23.9%).

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?" (Q9g).

Just over half (55.5%) of Queensland households had decided what they would do if their home was at risk.⁵

Household type

Single person households were more likely to have decided what they would do if their home was at risk (63.0%) than households with more than one person (53.2%).

Language usually spoken at home

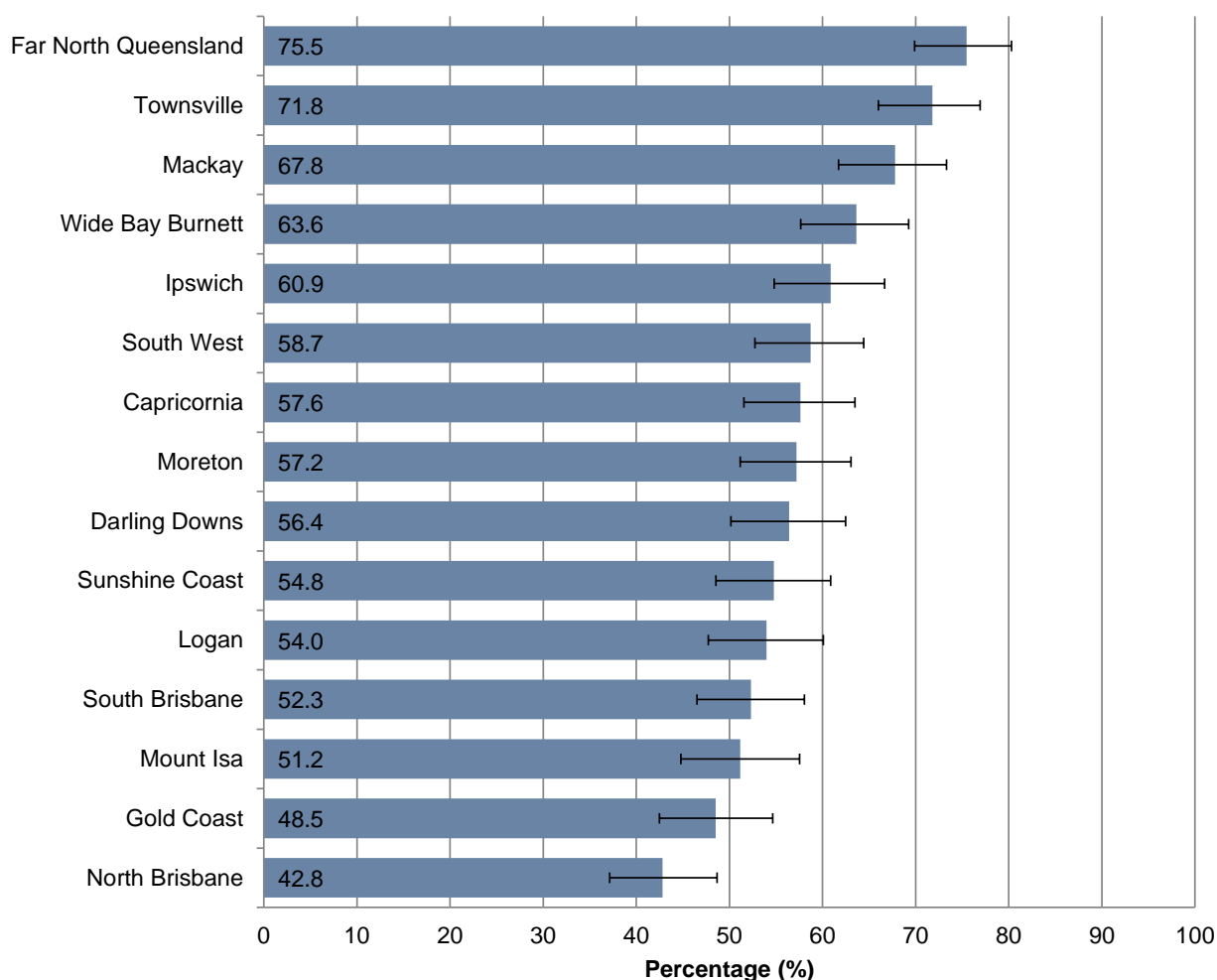
Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have decided what they would do if their home was at risk (56.1%) than households that usually spoke another language (38.9%).

Region

The likelihood of households having decided what they would do if their home was at risk varied from 42.8% of North Brisbane households to 75.5% of Far North Queensland households. Refer to Figure 9 for full region results.

⁵ This question was asked of a different subset of respondents in 2012, therefore results are not comparable across years.

Figure 9 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that had discussed and decided what they would do if their home was at risk from storms, cyclones, flooding or bushfire, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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4.10 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 storm or cyclone?” (Q10a).

Almost three quarters (73.6%) of Queensland households not living in caravans had identified the strongest room in their home.⁶

⁶ This question was asked of all respondents in 2012, rather than the subset of respondents not living in caravans. As a result, results are not comparable across years.

Household type

Households without children were more likely to have identified the strongest room in their home (76.7%) than households with children (67.5%).

Single person households were more likely to have identified the strongest room in their home (81.9%) than households with more than one person (71.1%).

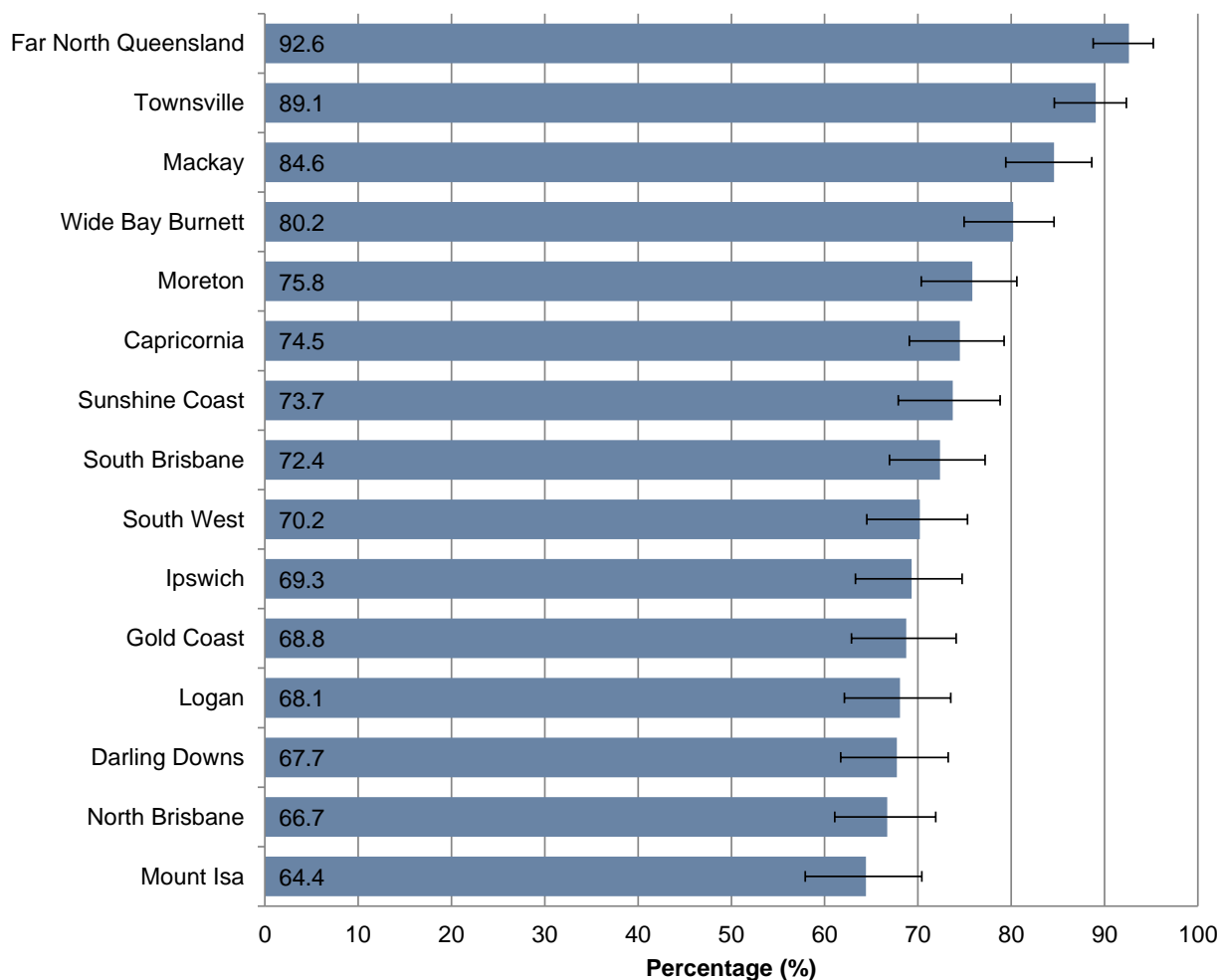
Language

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have identified the strongest room in their home (74.5%) than households that usually spoke another language (48.6%).

Region

More than nine in ten Far North Queensland households (92.6%) had identified the strongest room in their home, compared with less than two thirds (64.4%) of Mount Isa households. Refer to Figure 10 for full region results.

Figure 10 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that had identified the strongest room in their home, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,919)

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

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

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Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to have identified the strongest room in their home (76.9%) than households that were either privately (66.3%) or publicly renting (65.3%).

4.11 Arrangements for household members in case of evacuation

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

Just over half (56.6%) of Queensland households had made accommodation arrangements for household members in case of evacuation.⁷

Household type

Single person households were more likely to have made arrangements to stay with family or friends (64.0%) than households with more than one person (54.4%).

Region

Households in the Far North Queensland region were the most likely to have made arrangements for members to stay with family or friends (66.6%), and were more likely to have made arrangements than households in the:

- North Brisbane (52.8%),
- Mount Isa (49.4%),
- Sunshine Coast (48.3%) and
- Gold Coast (48.2%) regions.

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” (Q11a).

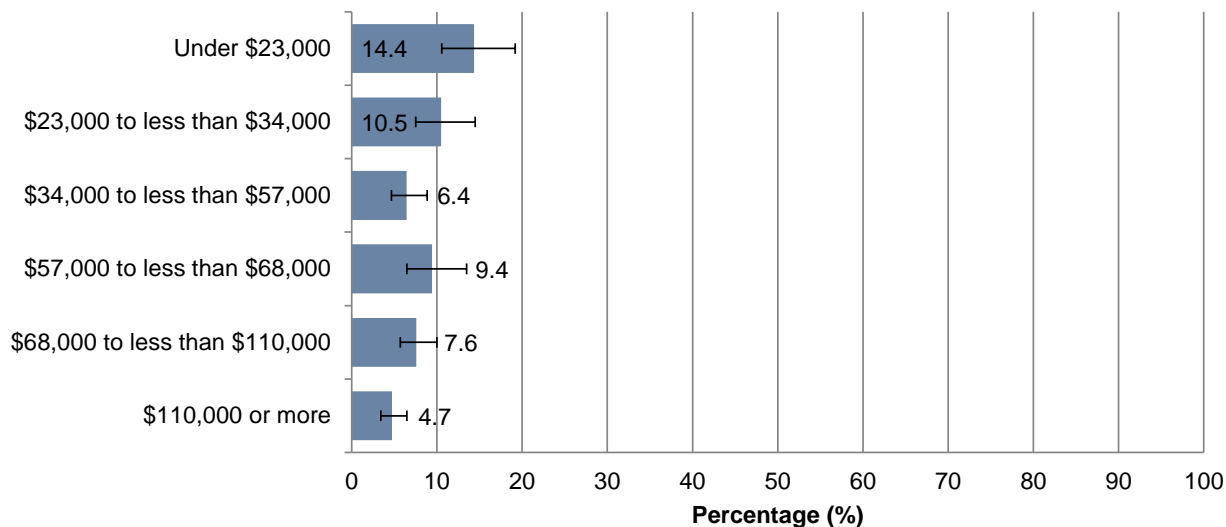
Less than one in ten Queensland households (7.7%) had a documented emergency plan. This was a decrease from 2012, in which 10.5% of households had an emergency plan.

Annual household income

Households with a combined annual income of less than \$34,000 (10.5%-14.4%) were more likely to have developed an emergency plan than households earning \$110,000 or more (4.7%). Refer to Figure 11 for full income results.

⁷ In 2012, this question was only asked of households with more than one person, therefore results are not comparable across years.

Figure 11 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with a documented emergency plan, by annual household income



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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Household type

Single person households were more likely to have a documented emergency plan (10.2%) than households with two or more people (7.0%).

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.

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 95% CI	82.7 [81-84]	10.2 [9-11]	0.4 [0.2-0.7]	6.6 [5.7-7.7]
Clean out gutters, drains and/or flood channels	Per cent 95% CI	76.0 [74-78]	17.1 [16-19]	0.9 [0.6-1.3]	5.9 [5.0-7.0]
Trim trees away from home and/or power lines	Per cent 95% CI	69.3 [68-71]	9.3 [8.3-11.0]	0.4 [0.2-0.7]	21.0 [20-23]
Check roof for damage or weakness	Per cent 95% CI	60.8 [59-63]	32.2 [31-34]	1.7 [1.3-2.3]	5.3 [4.4-6.3]

Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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4.13.1 Removing or securing items in outdoor areas

Over four fifths of Queensland households (82.7%) removed or secured items in outdoor areas to protect against storms and cyclones.⁸

Dwelling type

Those living in houses were more likely to remove or secure items in outdoor areas (84.5%) than those living in units, flats or apartments (71.8%).

Household type

Households with more than one person were more likely to remove or secure items in outdoor areas (85.2%) than single person households (74.7%).

Language usually spoken at home

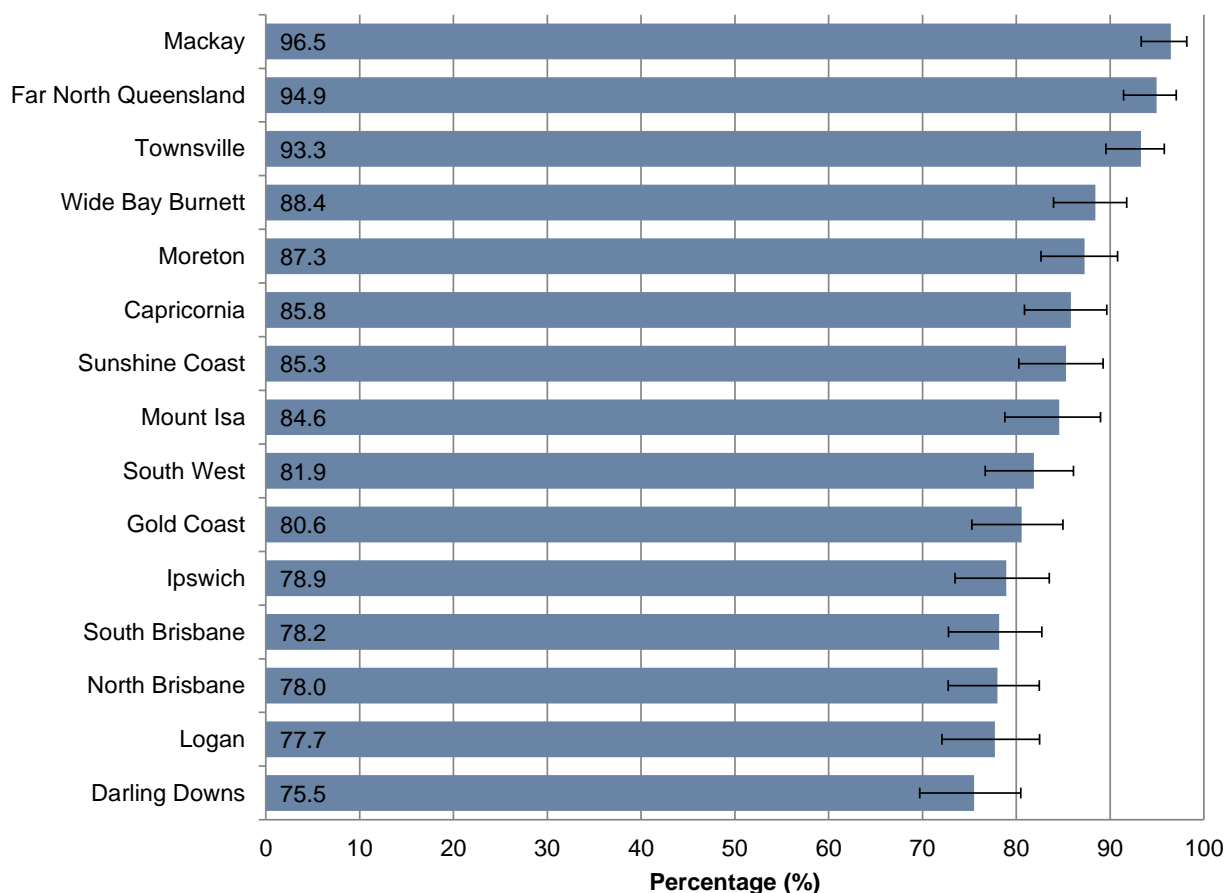
Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to remove or secure items in outdoor areas (83.6%) than households that usually spoke another language (59.5%).

Region

The likelihood of households removing or securing outdoor items varied from just over three quarters of Darling Downs households (75.5%) to almost all Mackay households (96.5%). Refer to Figure 12 for full region results.

⁸ This question was worded differently in 2012, therefore results are not comparable across years.

Figure 12 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that removed or secured outdoor items to protect against cyclones and/or storms, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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4.13.2 Cleaning out gutters, drains and flood channels

Just over three quarters of all Queensland households (76.0%) cleaned out gutters, drains and/or flood channels.

Dwelling type

Those living in houses were more likely to clean out gutters, drains and/or flood channels (79.6%) than those living in townhouses or duplexes (71.7%); households based in townhouses or duplexes were in turn more likely to clean out gutters, drains and flood channels than those based in units, flats or apartments (56.0%).

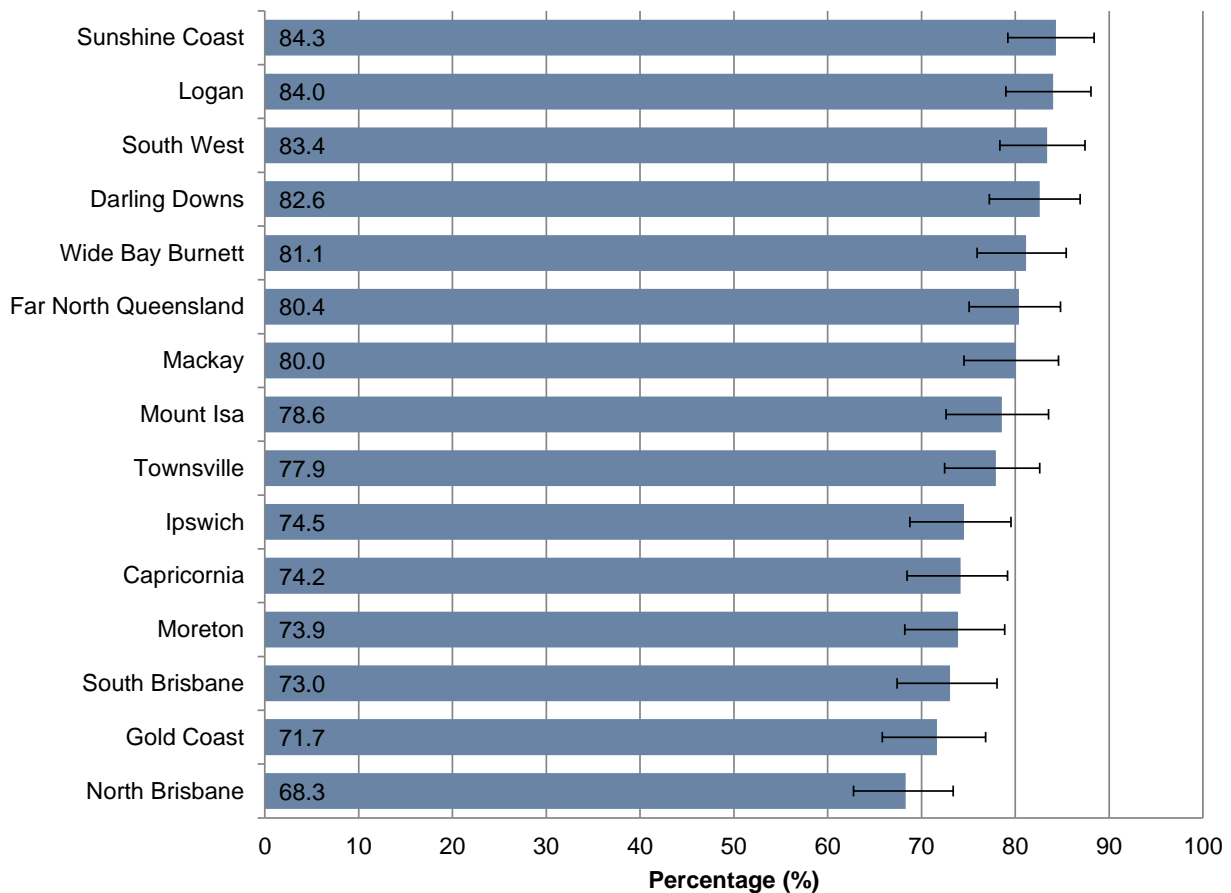
Household type

Households with more than one person were more likely to clean out gutters, drains and/or flood channels (78.2%) than single person households (69.0%).

Region

The prevalence of households cleaning out gutters, drains and/or flood channels ranged from 68.3% of North Brisbane households to 84.3% of Sunshine Coast households. Households in the Sunshine Coast (84.3%) and Logan (84.0%) regions were more likely than households in the South Brisbane (73.0%), Gold Coast (71.7%) and North Brisbane (68.3%) regions to clean out gutters, drains and/or flood channels. Refer to Figure 13 for full region results.

Figure 13 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that cleaned out gutters, drains and flood channels to protect against cyclones and/or storms, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to clean out gutters, drains and flood channels (82.7%) than households that were either privately (61.3%) or publicly renting (61.1%).

4.13.3 Trimming trees away from home and power lines

An estimated 69.3% of Queensland households trimmed trees away from their home and/or power lines to protect against cyclones and/or storms. This was a decrease from 2012, in which 75.5% of households trimmed trees away from their home and/or power lines.

Dwelling type

Those living in houses were more likely to trim trees away from their home and/or power lines (71.4%) than those living in units, flats or apartments (55.6%).

Annual household income

Households with an annual income of \$110,000 or more were more likely trim trees away from their home and/or power lines (73.8%) than households earning \$23,000 to less than \$34,000 (64.4%).

Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to trim trees away from their home and/or power lines (69.7%) than households that usually spoke another language (57.3%).

Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to trim trees away from their home and/or power lines (72.5%) than households that were privately (62.4%) or publicly renting (61.7%).

4.13.4 Checking roof for damage or weakness

Approximately three fifths (60.8%) of Queensland households checked their roof for damage or weakness to protect against cyclones or storms. This was a decrease from 2012, in which 65.8% of households checked their roof for damage or weakness.

Household type

Households without children were more likely to check their roof for damage or weakness (63.2%) than households with children (56.0%).

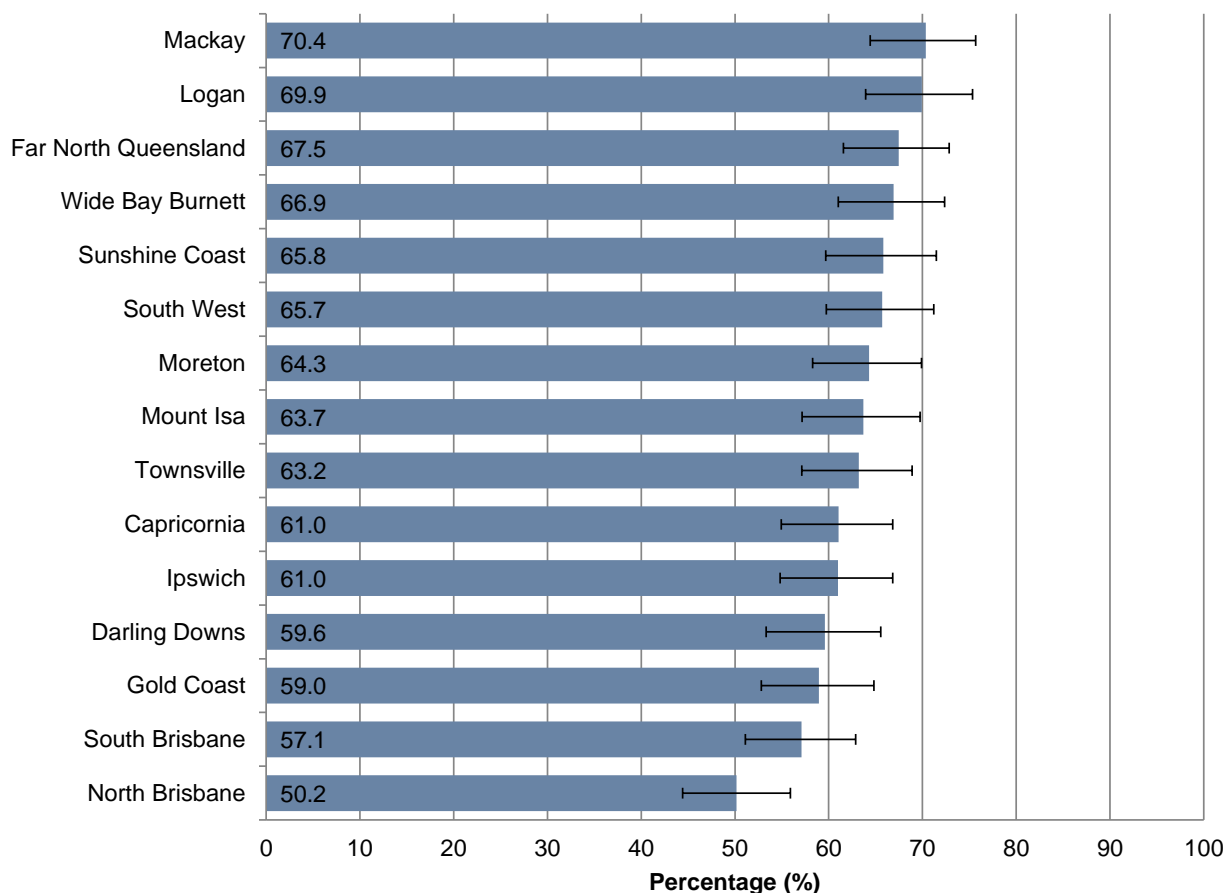
Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to check their roof for damage or weakness (61.3%) than households that usually spoke another language (46.3%).

Region

Households in the Mackay (70.4%) and Logan (69.9%) regions were more likely to check their roof for damage or weakness than households in the South Brisbane (57.1%) or North Brisbane (50.2%) regions. Figure 14 shows full region results.

Figure 14 Estimated proportion of households that checked roof for damage or weakness, by region



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to check their roof for damage or weakness (68.4%) than either private (45.5%) or public renters (42.1%).

4.14 New preparedness actions

Upon indicating that a specific preparedness measure was in place, respondents were asked: “Was this also the case 12 months ago?”

Just over a quarter of Queensland households (28.9%) had implemented a new preparedness measure in the previous 12 months.⁹

⁹ As this question was asked in a different format in 2012, results are not comparable across years. Refer to Appendix D – Survey evaluation, section “Limitations” for more information on this change.

Household type

Households with children were more likely to have implemented one or more new preparedness measures in the previous 12 months (35.2%) than households without children (25.7%).

Households with more than one person were more likely to have implemented one or more new preparedness measures in the previous 12 months (30.5%) than single person households (23.6%).

Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke a language other than English at home were more likely to have implemented one or more new preparedness measures in the previous 12 months (51.4%) than households that usually spoke English (28.0%).

Tenure

Households in either privately (40.4%) or publicly rented (37.1%) homes were more likely to have implemented one or more new preparedness measures in the previous 12 months than households in owner-occupied homes (24.3%).

Table 5 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 measures implemented were discussing/deciding what to do if the home was at risk (17.6%), identifying the strongest room in the home (15.8%) and storing enough food to last three days (15.6%).

Table 5 Preparedness actions implemented in the previous 12 months

New preparedness actions		Estimate
Discussed/decided what to do if home was at risk	Per cent	17.6
	95% CI	[15-20]
Identified strongest room in home	Per cent	15.8
	95% CI	[13-19]
Stored enough food to last three days	Per cent	15.6
	95% CI	[13-18]
Prepared list of emergency contact numbers	Per cent	15.5
	95% CI	[13-18]
Stored enough drinking water to last three days	Per cent	15.3
	95% CI	[13-18]
Acquired torch and fresh batteries	Per cent	13.5
	95% CI	[11-16]
Acquired first aid kit	Per cent	11.7
	95% CI	[10-14]
Arranged to stay with family member or friend in case of evacuation	Per cent	10.0
	95% CI	[8-12]
Checked roof for damage or weakness	Per cent	9.7
	95% CI	[7.9-12.0]
Acquired current first aid certificate	Per cent	9.3
	95% CI	[7.5-11.0]
Stored items as emergency kit	Per cent	8.8
	95% CI	[7.0-11.0]
Cleaned out gutters, drains and/or flood channels	Per cent	8.5
	95% CI	[6.7-11.0]
Removed or secured items in outdoor areas	Per cent	8.4
	95% CI	[6.6-11.0]
Trimmed trees away from home and/or power lines	Per cent	8.0
	95% CI	[6.4-10.0]
Acquired battery powered radio	Per cent	6.6
	95% CI	[5.1-8.4]
Stored adequate supplies of regularly taken medications to last three days	Per cent	6.4
	95% CI	[4.9-8.3]
Stored adequate food and/or medications for pets	Per cent	6.2
	95% CI	[4.8-8.0]
Made arrangements for pets in case of evacuation	Per cent	3.3
	95% CI	[2.3-4.8]
Prepared a household emergency plan	Per cent	3.3
	95% CI	[2.2-4.8]

Base: Households that had taken new steps towards preparing for a disaster in the last 12 months (n=1,110).

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed.

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

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4.15 Reasons for new preparedness actions

Respondents who had implemented one or more new preparedness actions in the previous 12 months were asked: "What prompted your household to take new/extra steps towards preparing for a disaster?" Refer to Table 6 for full results.¹⁰

Region

Households in the Wide Bay Burnett (30.6%), North Brisbane (29.3%) and Moreton (27.8%) regions were more likely than households in the South West region (9.1%) to cite recent Queensland disasters not affecting their household as a reason for taking new preparedness steps.

¹⁰ In 2012 this question was asked of all respondents, while in 2013 it was only asked of respondents who had undertaken new preparedness actions in the previous 12 months. As a result, year-on-year comparisons are not possible.

Table 6 Reasons for new preparedness actions

Reasons for new preparedness actions		Estimate
Recent local incidents (e.g. minor flooding, mudslides, etc.)	Per cent	25.3
	95% CI	[22-28]
Recent Queensland disasters not affecting you/your household	Per cent	24.3
	95% CI	[21-27]
Recent disasters you/your household have personally experienced	Per cent	24.0
	95% CI	[21-27]
Have moved to new dwelling	Per cent	14.7
	95% CI	[12-17]
Conversations with friends and/or family	Per cent	7.1
	95% CI	[5.4-9.3]
'Get ready' Queensland Guide Brochure, TV or radio ads	Per cent	5.8
	95% CI	[4.4-7.6]
Other advertisements, radio interviews or brochures	Per cent	4.7
	95% CI	[3.5-6.5]
Local community events promoting preparation for disasters	Per cent	4.2
	95% CI	[3.0-5.8]
Household member obtained first aid certificate/kit	Per cent	3.4
	95% CI	[2.3-4.8]
Change to number of household members	Per cent	2.0
	95% CI	[1.2-3.3]
Addition of pet to household	Per cent	1.7
	95% CI	[1.0-2.8]
Social media conversations	Per cent	1.3
	95% CI	[0.7-2.4]
Renovations/repairs to home	Per cent	1.3
	95% CI	[0.8-2.2]
Garden/tree maintenance	Per cent	0.8
	95% CI	[0.4-1.9]
Other	Per cent	7.8
	95% CI	[6.2-9.9]
Don't know	Per cent	4.9
	95% CI	[3.6-6.7]

Base: Households that had taken new steps towards preparing for a disaster in the last 12 months (n=1,110).

Note: Response category "Refused" has been excluded. Percentages may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed.

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

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4.16 Insurance

All respondents were asked: “Does your household currently have a contents insurance policy covering replacement costs for your household goods?” (Q14). 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?” (Q15).

Results are shown in Table 7.¹¹

Table 7 Insurance policies

Insurance policy		Yes	No	Don't know / Can't remember
Current contents insurance policy*	Per cent	80.0	18.9	0.9
	95% CI	[79-81]	[17-20]	[0.6-1.3]
Current building insurance policy**	Per cent	93.5	3.7	2.5
	95% CI	[92-95]	[2.9-4.7]	[1.9-3.3]

Base (*): All respondents (n=3,934)

Base (): Respondents who were not renting (n=2,692)**

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

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

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4.16.1 Contents policy

An estimated four fifths (80.0%) of Queensland households had a current contents insurance policy.¹¹

Dwelling type

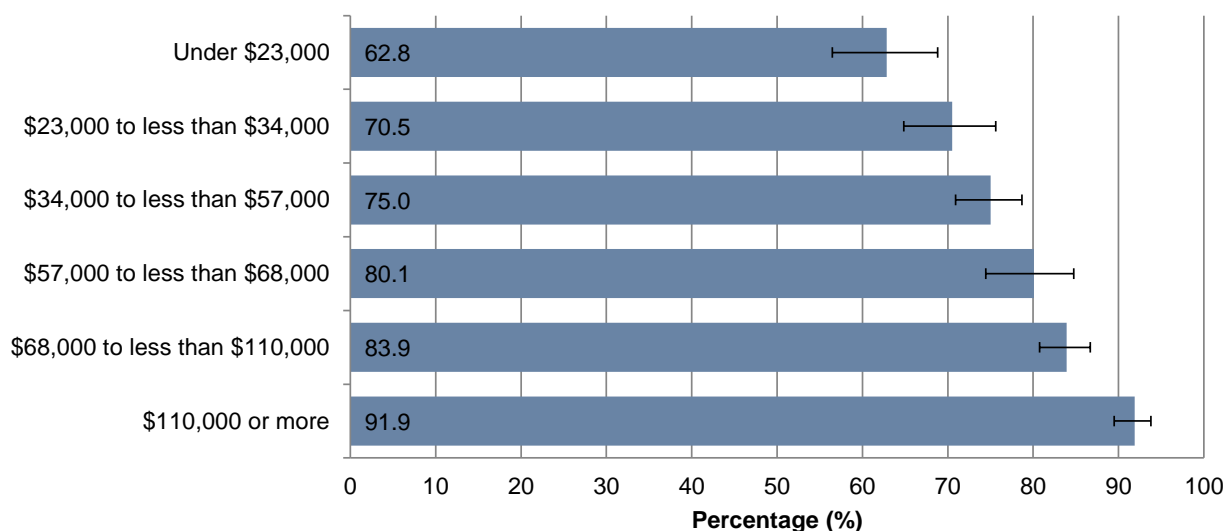
Those living in houses were more likely to have a current contents policy (85.0%) than those living in townhouses or duplexes (70.3%); households based in townhouses or duplexes were in turn more likely to have a current contents policy than those in units, flats or apartments (55.1%).

Annual household income

The likelihood of Queensland households having a current contents insurance policy appeared to increase with annual household income (see Figure 15). An estimated 91.9% of households earning \$110,000 or more had a current policy, compared with only 62.8% of households earning less than \$23,000.

¹¹ As this question was asked in a different format in 2012, results are not comparable across years.

Figure 15 Estimated proportion of Queensland households with a current contents insurance policy, by annual household income



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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Household type

Households with two or more people were more likely to have a current contents policy (82.4%) than single person households (72.2%).

Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to have a current content policy (81.0%) than households that usually spoke another language (55.0%).

Region

Households' likelihood of having a current contents policy varied from 68.6% of Far North Queensland households to 83.8% of Darling Downs households. Households in the Far North Queensland (68.6%) and Mount Isa (70.0%) regions were less likely to have a contents policy than households in the

- Darling Downs (83.8%)
- Ipswich (83.3%)
- Gold Coast (82.9%)
- South Brisbane (82.2%)
- Wide Bay Burnett (82.0%), and
- Capricornia (81.7%) regions.

Tenure

More than nine in ten households in owner-occupied homes had a current contents policy (93.0%), compared with 52.7% of private renters and 47.6% of public renters.

4.16.2 Building policy

Of Queensland households that were not renting, an estimated 93.5% had a current building insurance policy.¹²

Annual household income

Households with an annual income of less than \$23,000 were less likely to have a current building insurance policy (85.9%) than those earning \$34,000 to less than \$57,000 (95.3%) or \$68,000 or more (94.5%-96.7%).

Household type

Households with more than one person were more likely to have a current building insurance policy (94.8%) than single person households (89.2%).

4.17 Self-assessed level of preparedness

All respondents were asked: "Considering all of the disaster preparedness areas covered earlier and using a scale of 'very prepared', 'prepared', 'neither prepared nor unprepared', 'unprepared' or 'not at all prepared', how prepared is your household for a natural disaster?" (Q16).

An estimated 17.4% of Queensland households felt they were 'very prepared' for a natural disaster, while 56.0% felt they were 'prepared'. Refer to Table 8 for full question results.

¹² As this question was asked in a different format in 2012, and of a different subset of respondents, results are not comparable across years.

Table 8 Self-assessed level of disaster preparedness

Level of preparedness		Estimate
Very prepared	Per cent	17.4
	95% CI	[16-19]
Prepared	Per cent	56.0
	95% CI	[54-58]
Neither prepared nor unprepared	Per cent	16.1
	95% CI	[15-18]
Unprepared	Per cent	7.8
	95% CI	[6.8-8.9]
Not at all prepared	Per cent	2.0
	95% CI	[1.6-2.6]

Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

Note: Response categories "Not applicable" and "Don't know" have been excluded, therefore totals may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

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

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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 disaster preparedness as 'very prepared' or 'prepared' (75.0%) than those living in units, flats or apartments (64.9%).

Household type

Households without children were more likely to assess their disaster preparedness as 'very prepared' or 'prepared' (76.1%) than households with children (68.2%).

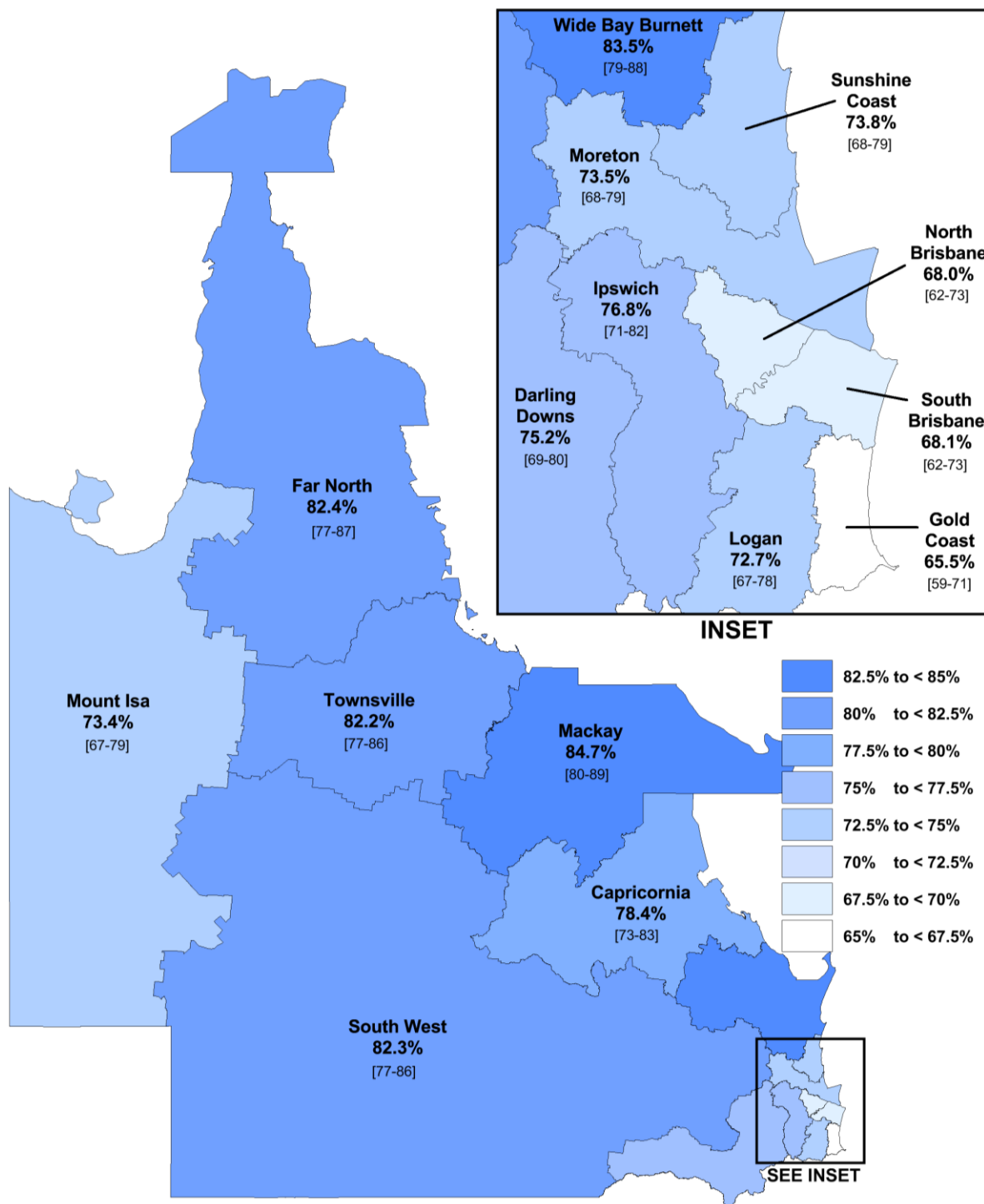
Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually spoke English at home were more likely to assess their level of disaster preparedness as 'very prepared' or 'prepared' (74.1%) than households that usually spoke another language (56.5%).

Region

The prevalence of households assessing their level of disaster preparedness as 'very prepared' or 'prepared' ranged from 65.5% in the Gold Coast region to 84.7% in the Mackay region. Refer to Figure 16 for full region results.

Figure 16 Estimated proportion of Queensland households that assessed their level of disaster preparedness as 'very prepared' or 'prepared'



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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Tenure

Households in owner-occupied homes were more likely to feel that they were 'very prepared' or 'prepared' for a natural disaster (78.0%) than households that were either publicly (65.6%) or privately renting (62.8%).

4.18 Barriers to preparedness

Households that assessed their level of natural 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). Overall results are shown in Table 9.

The most common reasons given were 'have not thought about it' (36.7%), 'unlikely to happen to us' (33.2%) and 'time' (8.3%).

There were no statistically significant differences in the proportions of households that gave specific reasons for being unprepared across any of the demographic variables considered.

Table 9 Barriers to preparing for natural disasters

Barrier to taking preparedness steps		Estimate
Have not thought about it	Per cent 95% CI	36.7 [31-43]
Unlikely to happen to us	Per cent 95% CI	33.2 [28-39]
Time	Per cent 95% CI	8.3 [5.6-12.0]
Money	Per cent 95% CI	6.4 [4.0-10.0]
Lack of knowledge	Per cent 95% CI	3.6 [1.9-6.7]
Because we are renting	Per cent 95% CI	3.5 [1.9-6.3]
Nothing / laziness	Per cent 95% CI	2.6 [1.5-4.7]
Physical disability	Per cent 95% CI	1.5 [0.6-3.7]
In temporary dwelling	Per cent 95% CI	0.9 [0.2-3.1]
Other	Per cent 95% CI	7.0 [4.6-11.0]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	5.2 [3.2-8.3]

Base: Respondents who felt they were 'unprepared' or 'not at all prepared' for a natural disaster (n=350)

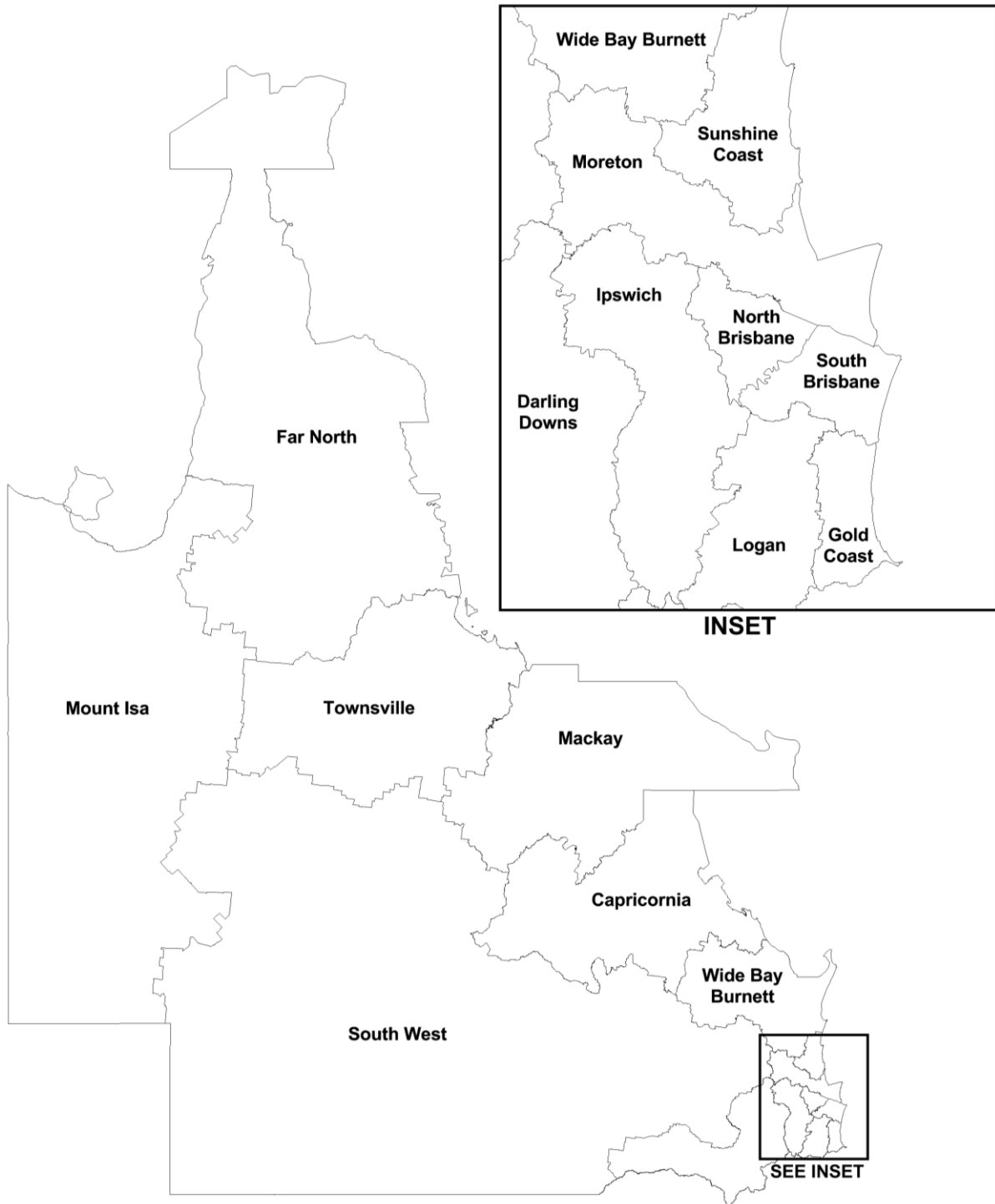
Note: Response category "Refused" has been excluded. Estimates with wide confidence intervals are imprecise and should be used with caution. Percentages may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed.

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

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APPENDICES

Appendix A Map of regions (Queensland Police Service Districts)



Source: Emergency Management Queensland Community Preparedness Survey 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade
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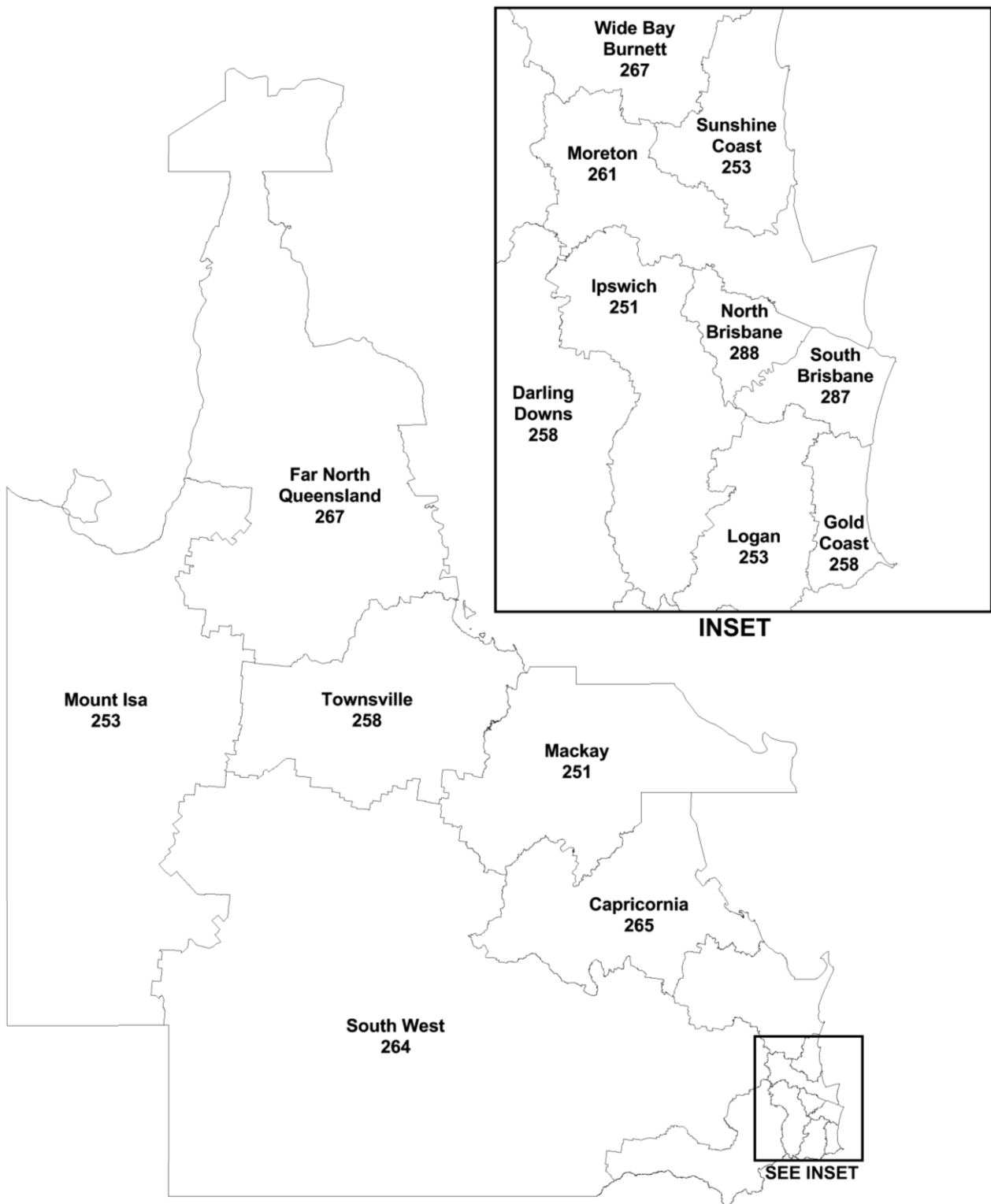
Appendix B Survey method in detail

The Queensland Community Preparedness Survey sample was designed to provide reliable information on household characteristics at both the whole-of-state and the regional level. 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 251 (Ipswich, Mackay) to 288 (North Brisbane). Figure 17 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 17 Number of responses, by region



Source: Emergency Management Queensland Community Preparedness Survey 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade
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Appendix C Survey operations in detail

Status of sample units at completion of survey

Although 13,354 sample units (i.e., telephone numbers) were allocated to the main sample, only 7,901 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, 3,931 completed interviews and three useable partially completed interviews were achieved. The results of all attempted sample units in the survey appear in Table 10.

Table 10 Final status of sample units

Final status	Number	Percentage %
No answer	487	6.2
Engaged	61	0.8
Answering machine	698	8.8
Fax machine	18	0.2
Unable – not available during survey period	128	1.6
Unable – illness	41	0.5
Unable – hearing	37	0.5
Unable – other disability	5	0.1
Unable – language problems	43	0.5
Unable – nursing home	7	0.1
Unable – maximum callback attempts reached	266	3.4
Callback	287	3.6
Partially completed – not useable	23	0.3
Partially completed – useable	3	0.0
Completed	3,931	49.8
Refused survey	806	10.2
Out-of-scope – duplicate	21	0.3
Out-of-scope – all residents < 18 years	6	0.1
Disconnected	722	9.1
Business number only	178	2.3
No valid phone number – interstate resident	133	1.7
Total attempted	7,901	100.0¹³
Not attempted	5,453	
Total sample	13,354	

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

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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

¹³ Percentages may not add to exactly 100.0 due to rounding

- 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 partially completed surveys not used 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 11 shows the number and percentage of sample units in each response status for those sample units classified as in-scope.

Table 11 Final status of in scope sample units

Status	Frequency	Percentage %
No answer	487	6.2
Engaged	61	0.8
Answering machine	698	8.9
Fax machine	18	0.2
Unable – not available during survey period	128	1.6
Unable – illness	41	0.5
Unable – hearing	37	0.5
Unable – other disability	5	0.1
Unable – language problems	43	0.5
Unable – nursing home	7	0.1
Unable – maximum callback attempts reached	266	3.4
Callback	287	3.6
Partial complete – useable	3	0.0
Partial complete – not useable	23	0.3
Completed	3,931	49.9
Refused survey	806	10.2
Disconnected	722	9.2
Business number only	178	2.3
No valid phone number – interstate resident	133	1.7
Total	7,874	100.0¹⁴

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

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Survey response rate

One measure of the quality of 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:

$$\frac{\text{total in- scope responding [3,934]}}{\text{total in- scope responding [3,934] + total in- scope non- responding[3,940]} * 100\%$$

The estimated overall response rate for the survey was 50.0%.

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.

¹⁴ Percentages may not add to exactly 100.0 due to rounding

The cooperation rate is given by:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [3,934]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [3,934] + partially completed (unusable) [23] + refusals [806]}} * 100\%$$

The estimated overall cooperation rate for the survey was 82.6%. This means that once an in-scope household was actually contacted, they were likely to participate in the survey.

Appendix D Estimation and precision

Government Statistician surveyed a sample of 3,934 respondents. However, interest lies in the entire population of 1,639,135 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 May 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 12.

Table 12 Benchmarks used in the survey¹⁵

Region	Household type		Total
	Single person	Multi person	
Capricornia	17,160	58,140	75,301
Darling Downs	21,222	62,752	83,974
Far North Queensland	24,882	70,816	95,698
Gold Coast	44,725	147,920	192,645
Ipswich	15,076	58,764	73,839
Logan	19,685	87,669	107,354
Mackay	12,444	46,383	58,827
Moreton	19,515	63,469	82,984
Mount Isa	2,487	7,378	9,866
North Brisbane	60,133	192,899	253,031
South Brisbane	58,330	208,148	266,478
South West	10,540	29,941	40,481
Sunshine Coast	29,174	93,094	122,268
Townsville	18,848	62,924	81,771
Wide Bay Burnett	24,041	70,576	94,617
Queensland	378,261	1,260,874	1,639,135¹⁶

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

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¹⁵ Benchmarks used in the 2012 iteration of this survey were derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Estimated Residential Population (ERP) figures, which were estimated using 2006 Census data. In late 2012 the ABS rebased their estimates using 2011 Census data, and this resulted in a reduction in their Queensland household estimates. Consequently, benchmarks used for this survey are lower than those used in the 2012 survey. For more information refer to:

<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/3101.0Feature%20Article1Dec%202012?op=endocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=3101.0&issue=Dec%202012&num=&view=>

¹⁶ 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 2012 data.

Interpreting tables and graphs

Tables 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 13 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 13 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	2.2
	95% CI	[1.7-2.8]
Don't know	Per cent	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0-0.2]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

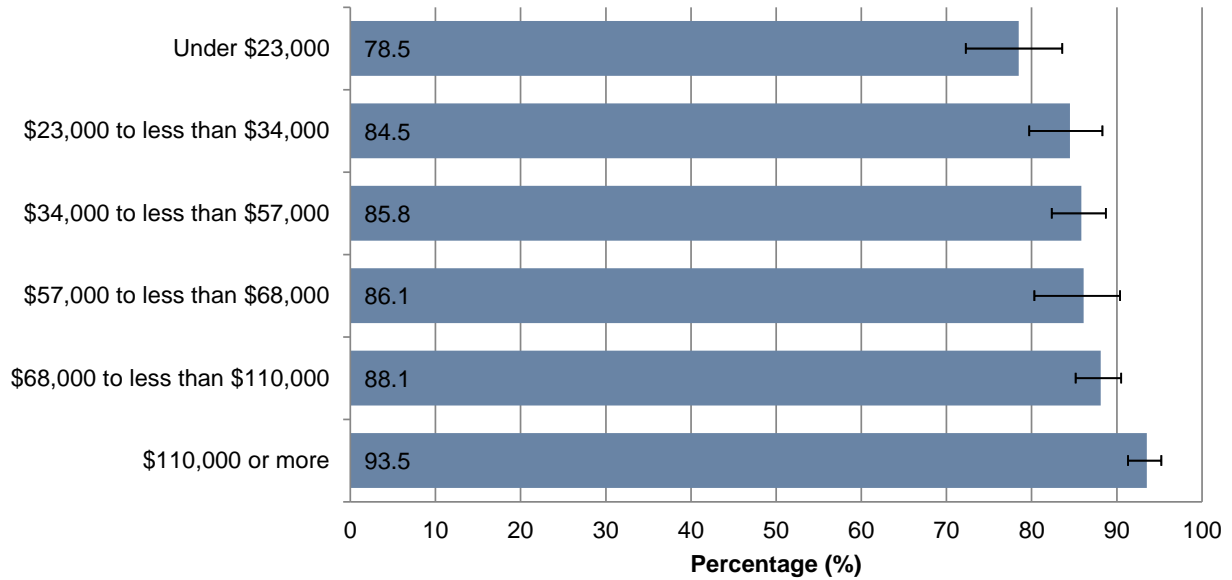
Source: Emergency Management Queensland Community Preparedness Survey 2013, Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade

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Graphs also give percentage estimates, and error bars are used to reflect the confidence intervals around a particular estimate (see Figure 18 below). The example graph shows that there is a statistically significant difference in the proportion of households with a first aid kit between income brackets “\$110,000 or more” 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 “under \$23,000” and “\$23,000 to less than \$34,000”, because their error bars overlap.

Figure 18 Example graph: Estimated proportion of Queensland households with a first aid kit, by annual household income



Base: All respondents (n=3,934)

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

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

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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:

- Q8m – some interviewers reported that respondents answered “yes” re: pet medication but later indicated (in Q9e, “Have you made arrangements for your pets...”) that they did not have any pets. In these instances the interviewers re-coded question 8m to “Not applicable”. Note that responses to these questions were cross-checked for consistency during the analysis period, and edited where applicable.
- Q8o – many respondents were confused about the definition of an emergency kit.
- Q9a – some respondents, particularly the elderly, did not understand the term “hard copy”.

Output editing outcomes

Editing of data occurs only in the following situations:

- when responses are recoded from the ‘other (please specify)’ to a category that more closely reflects the answer; and
- where, as a consequence of any such recoding from ‘other specify’, it is then necessary to make minor adjustments to be consistent with the questionnaire skipping.

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 “Change to number of household members”, “Garden/tree maintenance”, “Household member obtained first aid certificate/kit”, “Addition of pet to household” and “Renovations/repairs to home” were added to question 13 (“What prompted you/your household to take new/extra steps towards preparing for a disaster?”)
- Response categories “Nothing has prevented / Too lazy” and “Renovations / Repairs to home” were added to question 17 (“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 differently or asked of a different subset of respondents, comparisons with 2012 data are not possible. All such instances are highlighted in Section 4 – Survey results. In particular:
 - In 2012, a single question was used to ask respondents if they were undertaking any preparedness actions that they weren’t doing 12 months earlier. In 2013, respondents were asked after each preparedness question whether that preparedness measure was also in place 12 months earlier. This change resulted in vastly different proportions of households undertaking new measures: 2012 data suggested that only 7.0% of households were undertaking new measures, compared with 28.9% of households in 2013. The Government Statistician’s office considers that asking respondents about

individual preparedness measures throughout the questionnaire in this way produces higher quality data, as it is not affected by respondents' recall of previous questions.

- In 2012, a screener question asked respondents if their household had a cat and/or dog, and respondents who indicated that they did not have a cat or dog were skipped over pet-related questions. In 2013, a 'Not applicable' response category was added to pet-related questions to remove the need for a screener question. As identified by interviewer feedback (see above), this resulted in some ambiguity, with some respondents answering question 8m ("Would you have adequate food and/or medication for pets...") with "yes" to indicate that they would not have a *shortage* of pet food or medication, as they did not have any pets. As a result, results from pet-related questions (Q8m and Q9e) are not comparable across years.
- In 2012, the survey was run as part of the Government Statistician's office's Queensland Regional Household survey. The nature and scope of that survey required that household members from cooperating households be selected at random to respond to the survey. As the 2013 iteration of the survey was conducted as a standalone survey, this selection method was modified to ask for the person "best able to answer questions about (the) household's preparedness to deal with the impact of a natural disaster." The Government Statistician's office considers that this selection method affords higher data quality due to respondents being generally more qualified to report on their households' levels of preparedness than those randomly selected in 2012. However, this modified selection method means that comparability of data across the two surveys may be diminished. This issue will not affect future iterations of the survey, assuming this selection method is maintained.
- Question five was used to determine the value for demographic variable "Dwelling type", and included the response option "Caravan". Due to the very small number of respondents who chose this option (15), robust estimates were not possible, and this category was collapsed in with "Other".

Recommendations

The following recommendations for similar studies in the future emerged from this project:

- The re-addition of the pet screener question from the 2012 survey (as discussed above) may reduce ambiguity among responses. While the addition of a question adds time to the survey, the 44.0% of households for whom the two pet-related questions were not applicable would be skipped over both of these questions, and this may compensate or partially compensate for the added question time.
- Further information regarding what is meant by an 'emergency kit' should be included, including whether *all* items discussed need to be included (as the question in its current form suggests).
- A definition of 'hard copy' should be provided to interviewers in case respondents are not familiar with the term (e.g. "written or printed out").

Appendix G Questionnaire

Government Statistician

Queensland Community Preparedness Survey, 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. Some calls are monitored by my supervisor for training and quality purposes.

Q1 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.

(When ringing mobile only numbers ask...)

Q2 Can I just check – is your usual residence in Queensland?

- (Yes 1 *Continue*
- No 2 *End survey*
- 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
A caravan	4
Other (<i>please specify</i>)	5
(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,O (O is filtered)**)

	Yes	No	DK/ CR	Ref	NA	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
c) 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?	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?	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) A battery powered radio (incl. car radio)	1	2	98	99	-	l) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
m) Adequate food and/or medications for your pets	1	2	98	99	97	n) 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,M CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q9										
o) Do you have the items you mentioned above stored as an emergency kit?	1	2	98	99	-	p) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99

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

	Yes	No	DK/CR	Ref	If 'YES'	Yes	No	DK/CR	Ref
a) * You/Your household has easy access to a prepared hard copy 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? (READ OUT: 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
IF 'NOT APPLICABLE' AT Q8M SKIP Q9E									
e) * Have/Has you/your household made arrangements for your pets if you have to leave your home? (Interviewer note: Household pets are not allowed at evacuation centres or emergency shelters)	1	2	98	99	f) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99
g) * 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	h) 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) (SKIP IF Q5=CARAVAN) 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 Do you/Does your household 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	c) Was this the case 12 months ago? Yes or no?	1	2	98	99

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

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

	Yes	No	NA	Ref	If 'YES'	Yes	No	DK/ CR	Ref
a) Remove or secure items in your outdoor areas?	1	2	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	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	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	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, p), (Q9 b, d, f, h), (Q10b, d) and/or (Q12 b, d, f, h) continue, otherwise skip to Q14

***Q13** 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
Other (specify)	10
Don't know	98
Refused.....	99

***Q14** 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 Q15 IF Q6 = PRIVATELY OR PUBLICLY RENTED

***Q15** 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

***Q16** 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	NA	DK
1	2	3	4	5	98	99

IF Q16 EQUALS 4 OR 5 CONTINUE OTHERWISE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

Q17 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
Other (specify)	7
Have not thought about it.....	8
Don't know	98
Refused.....	99

The following questions are for statistical purposes only.

***Q18** Is English the language predominantly spoken in your home/by your household?

Yes.....	1
No	2
Refused	99

Q. 19a 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 Q19a = 1 go to Q19b

If Q19a = 2 go to Q19d

Otherwise go to Q20

Q. 19b 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 Q19b = 1 go to Q19c

Otherwise go to Q20

Q. 19c 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 Q20

Q. 19d 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 Q19d = 2 go to Q19e

Otherwise go to Q20

Q. 19e 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 19e = 2 go to Q20

Q20 What is your postcode?

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

If postcode differs from frame go to Q21 – Else go to End.

Q21 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.