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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this report:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
EMQ	Emergency Management Queensland
LCL	lower confidence limit
OESR	Office of Economic and Statistical Research
QRHS	Queensland Regional Household Survey
RSE	relative standard error
SA4	Statistical Areas Level 4 (as classified by the Australian Statistical Geography Standard)
UCL	upper confidence limit

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and methodology

The content of this report was collected by the Office of the Government Statistician, within the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR), between Monday 28 May 2012 and Tuesday 12 June 2012 using the Queensland Regional Household Survey (QRHS), May 2012. The QRHS is an omnibus survey used to collect statistics on a range of topics of interest to Queensland Government agencies. This information is often used by agencies to inform their policy development, performance measurement and service delivery. Specifically, this report presents the results of information collected for Emergency Management Queensland (EMQ) to assist in establishing a state-wide baseline level of household disaster preparedness and resilience.

Conducted by telephone, 3,397 interviews were achieved with Queensland householders aged 18 years and over. The response rate for the survey was 40.0%. Results in this report represent population estimates calculated from the sample. The results are presented for all questions at the whole of Queensland level, with results by region and demographic variables presented where relevant.

Key results

Natural disaster awareness

Of the 1,801,373 households across Queensland, almost all (97.0%) thought they had a good understanding of the types of natural disasters that could occur in Queensland and the chances of them occurring. In addition, more than nine out of ten households (95.4%) believed they had a good understanding of how a natural disaster might impact their local area.

Household insurance

An estimated 72.0% of Queensland adults believed they were adequately insured against natural disasters. Contents insurance was the most common type of insurance policy held, with 81.5% of households retaining this type of policy. Almost three-quarters (71.9%) of households had building insurance, while 10.6% of households had no household insurance policies.

Documented household emergency plan

Most Queensland households (88.8%) did not have a documented emergency plan.

Self-assessed natural disaster preparedness

Of 3,413,134 Queensland adults, three-quarters (75.7%) thought they were prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster and 8.2% thought they were unprepared or not at all prepared for a natural disaster.

Queensland adults residing within the Far Northern EMQ region (92.7%) were more likely than all other regions to believe that they were prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster.

Across QRHS regions, Cairns residents (92.9%) were more likely than Wide Bay (82.8%), Fitzroy (81.3%), Queensland Outback (79.7%), Sunshine Coast (78.8%), Darling Downs (78.3%), Brisbane (71.9%) and the Gold Coast (65.6%) to believe they were prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster.

Residents aged 45 years or older (45 to 54 years, 81.1%; 55 to 64 years, 84.6%; and 65 years or older, 82.3%) were more likely than residents under 35 years (18 to 24 years, 67.0%; and 25 to 34 years, 62.4%) to feel prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

EMQ contracted OESR to collect survey data on the community's preparedness for, and resilience to, natural disasters.

2.2 Objectives

EMQ intends to use the survey results to develop an understanding of community resilience to natural disasters in order to inform policy development and the design of programs to build greater resilience to natural disasters. This research study will establish a baseline level of household preparedness. This will be achieved by addressing the following areas:

- disaster risk assessment
- disaster preparedness
- motivation to prepare for natural disasters
- general demographics.

3 SURVEY METHOD AND OPERATIONS

3.1 Survey design

The QRHS is a vehicle used by OESR to produce valid and reliable state-wide and regional statistics for occupied private dwellings in Queensland (households) and persons aged 18 years or older (adults) living in an occupied private dwelling.

Lists of all households and adults living in Queensland are not available. Hence, the population frame used for the QRHS consists of almost all occupied private dwellings with a landline or mobile telephone throughout Queensland.

The QRHS population frame includes telephone numbers obtained 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. Only one randomly selected person aged 18 years or over in each sampled household was interviewed. The final sample was geographically stratified to achieve 3,300 interviews from across 10 regions in the State (i.e., 600 from the Brisbane region and 300 from each of the other nine regions). See Appendix 1 for more detail on the sample design.

Note that recent research points to an increasing number of mobile-only households (i.e., no landline), and this is estimated to be approximately 16% of all Queensland households¹. The characteristics of such households and the persons in them may differ in significant ways from households with landlines. Prior to 2011, OESR did not have access to these numbers. Therefore, it is likely that while the available sample is now more representative of the Queensland population, clients intending to track data prior to 2011 may encounter anomalies as a result of this improved reach.

3.2 Survey instrument design

Questions were developed in accordance with EMQ's research or policy objectives, with technical advice offered by statisticians in OESR. The range of demographic questions available for incorporation into the QRHS was designed by OESR.

The survey instrument was piloted with 186 respondents to test whether the questions were clear and sequenced appropriately. Data from the pilot were not combined with data collected in the main survey. Those sections of the QRHS instrument relevant to EMQ are included in Appendix 3.

3.3 Survey administration

Data for the May 2012 QRHS were collected between Monday 28 May 2012 and Tuesday 12 June 2012 using computer assisted telephone interviewing. Survey responses were collected under the *Statistical Returns Act 1896* that prohibits the disclosure of identifiable information relating to an individual without their consent.

¹ Source: Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012

The estimated overall response rate for the May 2012 QRHS was 40.0%. The response rates for each of the individual regions varied from 32.7% (Queensland Outback QRHS region) to 49.3% (Wide Bay QRHS region).

The response rate is derived by dividing:

- the number of in-scope responding (3,397) by
- the number of in-scope responding (3,397) + the number of in-scope non-responding (5,099) = (8,496) then multiplying by 100.

3.4 Weighting and analysis

This survey makes use of a sample of adults from Queensland households to estimate behaviours and attributes for the whole population of Queensland adults. Each respondent to the survey represents a certain number of adults in the population. This number is referred to as a 'weight' and is used as a multiplier in calculations. Its value depends on the match between the demographic characteristics of the sample and those of the population².

The survey has been designed to maximise the representativeness of the results, however, 100% accuracy is not possible. As a result, estimates of population characteristics have a level of imprecision associated with them. See the introduction in Section 4.1 for an explanation of how weighting and uncertainty are incorporated into this report.

3.5 Limitations

The QRHS is an omnibus survey and as such, has a predetermined survey design. The current methodology used for these surveys is to select a random sample of households, from which one person is selected at random to participate in the survey. This methodology is statistically sound for producing estimates at the 'person' level, however, its ability to provide accurate estimates at the household level is limited. If the survey is collecting information to produce estimates at a household level, (which is the case for most of the questions submitted by EMQ), the quality of the estimate produced from the survey is dependent on the selected person's ability to answer the question on behalf of the household. For some questions, any person selected is likely to be able to answer accurately on behalf of the household (e.g., "Does anyone in your household own a cat/dog?"), however, for other questions, this is less likely. For example, in share houses, the selected person may not have complete knowledge of their flatmates' behaviour or beliefs and therefore, will not be able to provide this type of information on behalf of the household. Similarly, adult offspring still living within the family home may not have complete knowledge of their household's income or insurance status, for example. These factors should be taken into account when reviewing the results in this report.

² For a non-technical introduction to weighting, see Dorofeev, Sergey and Grant, Peter (2006) *Statistics for Real-Life Sample Surveys: Non-Simple-Random Samples and Weighted Data*, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

Estimates produced for EMQ regions are subject to a related limitation. The QRHS has been specifically designed to achieve adequate sample sizes in each of the 10 pre-defined QRHS regions. These regions are not consistent with the EMQ regions and hence, the sample size achieved in each EMQ region could not be guaranteed up front. Fortunately, due to the large coverage of each EMQ region, samples sizes for the EMQ regions have been large enough to produce fairly robust estimates at the EMQ level.

Questions relating to a person's understanding of natural disasters could have been interpreted differently by different respondents (Q34a/b). The questions asked the respondent if they had a 'good understanding', which invites a subjective response.

A similar issue is likely to arise with question 39 relating to a person's belief as to whether they are adequately insured against natural disasters. Some respondents may have interpreted the question to relate to them personally, while others may have answered on behalf of their household.

Given the nature of this study, it is possible that an undetermined number of respondents will have over-reported the degree of their household's preparedness for natural disasters. Therefore, it is likely that the results contain some degree of 'social desirability' (i.e., over reporting of 'good' behaviour and under reporting of 'bad' behaviour).

4 SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Presentation and Interpretation

This report summarises survey responses to the questions submitted by EMQ at the whole of Queensland level, as well as results broken down by region and demographic variables where relevant. Results are presented using a combination of text, graphs and tables.

Tables in this report display estimated characteristics of the population of Queensland adults or households. The results presented in this report are weighted estimates that have been calculated from the survey sample. Any questions that asked about an individual's views and behaviours were weighted to estimates of the total number of Queensland adults (3,413,134). Questions that asked a respondent to answer on behalf of the household were weighted to estimates of the total number of Queensland households (1,801,373).

Estimation of population characteristics from a random sample entails some imprecision as a result of sampling and non-sampling error. OESR have developed several strategies to minimise the effects of such error. Some strategies include:

- maintaining an up to date and accurate frame of contact information;
- thoroughly 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;
- emphasising the legal provisions for protecting confidentiality under the *Statistical Returns Act 1896* with respondents; and
- ensuring highly skilled statisticians undertake weighting and estimation.

Further details about common sources of sampling and non-sampling error and strategies to minimise their effects can be found at www.oesr.qld.gov.au.

In this report, the degree of imprecision associated with population estimates is summarised using upper and lower confidence limits (UCLs and LCLs) and relative standard errors (RSEs).

Estimates with an RSE of 25% or greater are imprecise and should be used with caution (except where an estimate is very low). Estimates with a relative standard error equal to or greater than 50% are unreliable and should not be used. These are highlighted in tables, text and graphs with * denoting an RSE of greater than or equal to 25%, and ** denoting an RSE of greater than or equal to 50%.

The report primarily highlights population estimate differences that were statistically significant. In simple terms, a difference in survey estimates may be considered significant if the 95% confidence intervals for the two estimates did not overlap. Where a variable has a large number of categories, use of the non-overlapping 95% confidence interval criterion would result in an unacceptably high probability of declaring at least one difference significant when, in fact, there were no differences.

To reduce this probability to an acceptable level, the breakdowns by QRHS and EMQ regions use 98% confidence intervals instead.

Note that percentages presented in tables may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding. Similarly, estimates may not sum to exactly the column or row total for the same reason.

Within this document, 'Household type' is reported as three categories:

- single person household
- multi-person household with children (i.e., persons 17 years or younger)
- multi-person household without children (i.e., persons 17 years or younger).

4.2 Understanding of natural disasters

All respondents were asked if their household had a good understanding of the type of natural disasters that could occur in Queensland and the chances of them occurring (Q34a).

Of 1,801,373 Queensland households, almost all (97.0%) thought they had a good understanding of the types and chances of natural disasters that could occur (see Table 1).

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

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Had a good understanding	97.0	96.2	97.8
Did not have a good understanding	2.7	2.0	3.5
Don't know/can't remember	0.3*	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Language spoken at home

Households that usually speak English (97.6%) were more likely to have a good understanding of natural disasters than those who usually speak a language other than English (91.7%).

QRHS regional comparison

The Gold Coast (96.4%) and Brisbane (96.1%) QRHS regions had the lowest regional figures for households with a good understanding of natural disasters. Mackay households (99.4%) were more likely to understand natural disasters compared to Brisbane households (96.1%).

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in household understanding of natural disasters by household type, annual household income or EMQ regions.

4.3 Natural disaster local impact

All respondents were asked if their household had a good understanding of how a natural disaster might impact on their local area (Q34b).

Almost all Queensland households (95.4%) thought they had a good understanding of the impact from a natural disaster (see Table 2).

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

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Had a good understanding	95.4	94.4	96.3
Did not have a good understanding	3.8	3.0	4.7
Don't know/can't remember	0.8*	0.4	1.2
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.
Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

QRHS regional comparison

Regionally, most households believed they had a good understanding of the impact from a natural disaster. Results ranged from 94.0% at the Gold Coast to 99.7% in Mackay.

- Mackay households (99.7%) were the most likely to have a good understanding of how a natural disaster might impact on the local area; higher than Cairns (96.4%), Queensland Outback (96.0%), Darling Downs (95.8%), Sunshine Coast (95.3%), Brisbane (94.3%) and the Gold Coast (94.0%).
- Townsville households (99.0%) were more likely to have a good understanding when compared with Brisbane (94.3%) and Gold Coast households (94.0%).
- Fitzroy households (98.4%) were more likely than Brisbane households (94.3%) to have a good understanding of how a natural disaster might impact on the local area.

EMQ regional comparison

Most Queensland regions thought they had a good understanding of the impact from natural disasters. Results ranged from 93.8% for Brisbane to 98.9% for Central households. Central (98.9%) and Northern households (98.7%) were more likely to have a good understanding than South Eastern (94.9%) and Brisbane households (93.8%).

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in household understanding of the impact from natural disasters by household type, annual household income or language usually spoken at home.

4.4 Natural disaster preparedness

Respondents were asked about the availability of a number of precautionary measures should they, and their household need to survive for three days in the absence of key services including water and electricity (Q35a-f).

The majority of Queensland households would have had enough food (92.2%), adequate medications (92.4%), and a torch with fresh batteries (92.4%) if there was a cessation of services. More than four in five households had a first aid kit (84.5%) and a battery powered radio (89.8%). Approximately two-thirds (65.9%) would have had enough drinking water (see Table 3).

Table 3 Households' natural disaster preparedness

	Yes	No	Don't know/ can't remember	Refused
	Percentage (%)			
Enough food	92.2	7.7	0.2*	0.0**
Enough drinking water	65.9	33.4	0.6*	0.1**
Adequate medications	92.4	6.6	1.0	0.0**
Torch and fresh batteries	92.4	7.4	0.2*	0.0**
First aid kit	84.5	15.3	0.2**	0.1**
Battery powered radio	89.8	10.2	0.0**	0.0**

Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.

** Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50%: no reliance should be placed on this estimate.

Note that percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Demographic comparisons – Enough food

Multi-person households without children³ (94.3%) were more likely than single person households (89.0%) to have enough food for three days.

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in whether households had enough food in the event of a natural disaster across QRHS regions, EMQ regions, annual household income or language usually spoken at home.

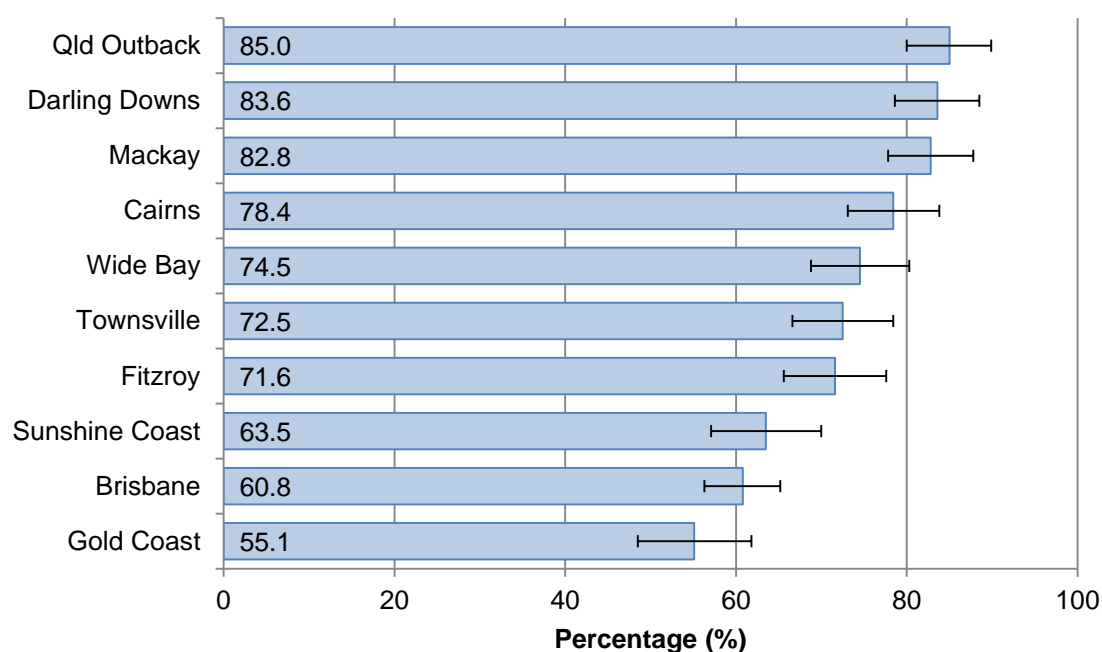
Demographic comparisons – Enough drinking water

Across QRHS regions, the likelihood of having three days of drinking water ranged from 55.1% for Gold Coast households to 85.0% for Queensland Outback households (see Figure 1). Other results include:

- Queensland Outback (85.0%), Darling Downs (83.6%) and Mackay households (82.8%) were more likely to have adequate drinking water than Fitzroy (71.6%), Sunshine Coast (63.5%), Brisbane (60.8%) and Gold Coast households (55.1%).
- Brisbane (60.8%) and Gold Coast households (55.1%) were less likely to have enough drinking water for three days than almost all other QRHS regions; Fitzroy (71.6%), Townsville (72.5%), Wide Bay (74.5%), Cairns (78.4%), Mackay (82.8%), Darling Downs (83.6%) and the Queensland Outback (85.0%).

³ For the purposes of this report, 'children' refer to persons aged 17 years or younger.

Figure 1 Enough drinking water if cut off from services, by QRHS region



Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

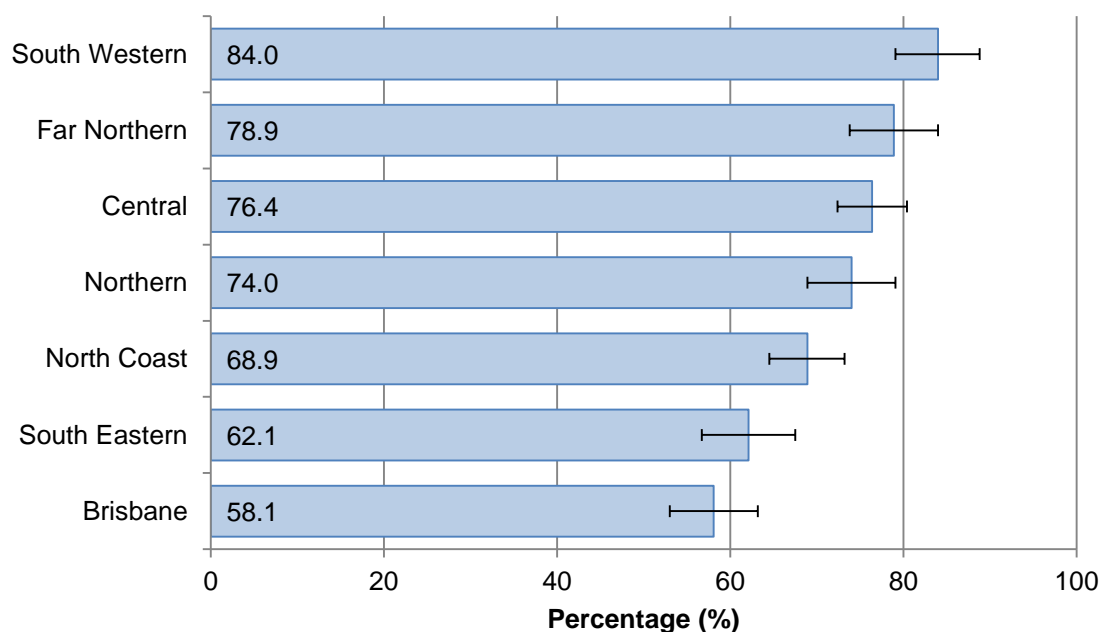
Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

For EMQ regions, Brisbane households (58.1%) were the least likely to have enough drinking water for three days and South Western households (84.0%) were the most likely (see Figure 2).

- The South Western (84.0%) and Far Northern EMQ regions (78.9%) were more likely than the North Coast (68.9%), South Eastern (62.1%) and Brisbane EMQ regions (58.1%) to have enough water for three days.
- Central (76.4%) and Northern households (74.0%) were more likely than South Eastern (62.1%) and Brisbane households (58.1%) to have enough drinking water for three days.
- North Coast households (68.9%) were more likely than Brisbane (58.1%) to have enough water for three days.

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in whether households had enough drinking water in the event of a natural disaster across household type, annual household income or language usually spoken at home.

Figure 2 Enough drinking water if cut off from services, by EMQ region



Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Demographic comparisons – Adequate medications

Multi-person households without children (94.7%) were more likely to have adequate medications for three days than multi-person households with children (90.4%).

Households that usually speak English at home (93.1%) were more likely than households who usually speak a language other than English (85.9%) to have adequate medications.

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in whether households had adequate medications in the event of a natural disaster across QRHS regions, EMQ regions or annual household income.

Demographic comparisons – Torch and fresh batteries

Multi-person households without children (94.4%) were more likely than those with children (90.4%) to own a torch and fresh batteries.

For QRHS regions the likelihood of a household having a torch and fresh batteries ranged from 87.8% for the Gold Coast to 97.4% for Cairns households. Cairns households (97.4%) were more likely than Sunshine Coast (90.7%), Darling Downs (88.5%) and Gold Coast households (87.8%) to have a torch and fresh batteries.

Across EMQ regions, the likelihood of a household having a torch and fresh batteries ranged from 89.9% for South Western to 97.5% for Far Northern households. An estimated 97.5% of Far Northern households had a torch and fresh batteries, which was higher than Brisbane (92.2%), North Coast (91.6%), South Eastern (91.5%) and South Western households (89.9%).

Households with an annual income of at least \$110,000 (94.7%) were more likely to have a torch and fresh batteries than households with an annual income of less than \$23,000 (87.0%).

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in whether households had a torch and fresh batteries in the event of a natural disaster across language usually spoken at home.

Demographic comparisons – First aid kit

Multi-person households with children (88.7%) and without children (87.3%) were both more likely than single person households (73.3%) to have a first aid kit.

Households with an annual income of at least \$110,000 (89.4%) were more likely to own a first aid kit than households with an annual income of \$23,000 to less than \$34,000 (80.4%) and less than \$23,000 (75.9%).

Mackay QRHS region households (91.4%) were more likely to have a first aid kit compared with Gold Coast (82.5%) and Darling Downs households (80.3%).

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in whether households had a first aid kit in the event of a natural disaster across EMQ regions or language usually spoken at home.

Demographic comparison – Battery powered radio

Multi-person households without children (92.8%) were more likely to own a battery powered radio than single person households (84.8%).

Households with an annual income of at least \$110,000 (92.7%) were more likely to have a battery powered radio than those households with an annual income of less than \$23,000 (80.6%).

Across QRHS regions, the likelihood of having a battery powered radio ranged from 87.1% for Sunshine Coast households to 95.7% for Mackay households. With the exception of Townsville (92.9%) and Queensland Outback (91.4%), Mackay (95.7%) and Cairns households (95.6%) were more likely to have a battery powered radio than the all other QRHS regions (Brisbane (89.8%), the Gold Coast (88.7%), Darling Downs (87.9%), Fitzroy (87.9%), Wide Bay (87.3%) and the Sunshine Coast (87.1%)).

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in whether households had a battery powered radio in the event of a natural disaster across EMQ regions or language usually spoken at home.

4.5 Emergency kit

If a respondent answered 'yes' to more than one of the options from Q35 (a-f), they were subsequently asked if they had those items stored as an emergency kit (Q35h).

Of 1,782,362 Queensland households with at least some supplies, 27.1% indicated they had the items stored as an emergency kit (see Table 4).

Table 4 Items stored as an emergency kit

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Had items stored as an emergency kit	27.1	25.3	28.9
Did not have items stored as an emergency kit	72.6	70.9	74.4
Don't know/can't remember	0.3*	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: Respondents living in households with adequate supplies in case of an emergency/disaster (n=3,361)

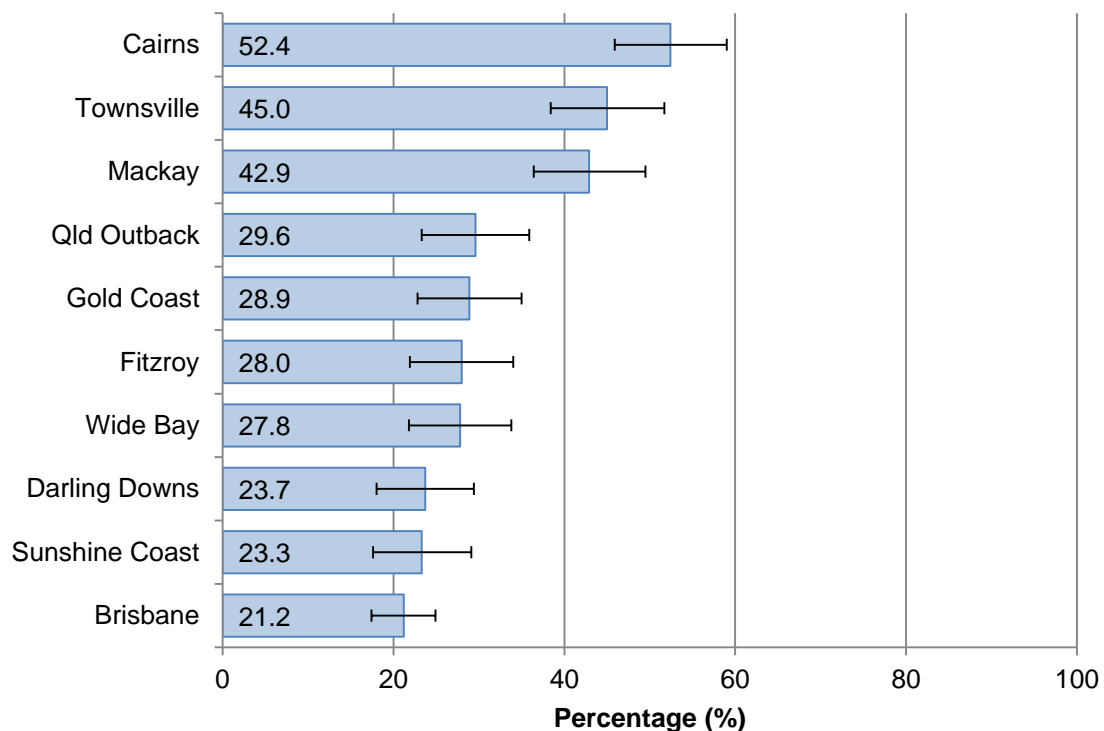
* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

QRHS regional comparison

Across QRHS regions, the likelihood of a household having the items stored as an emergency kit ranged from 21.2% for Brisbane households, to 52.4% for Cairns households. Mackay (42.9%), Townsville (45.0%) and Cairns (52.4%) were each more likely than all other QRHS regions to have an emergency kit (see Figure 3).

Figure 3 Items stored as an emergency kit, by QRHS region



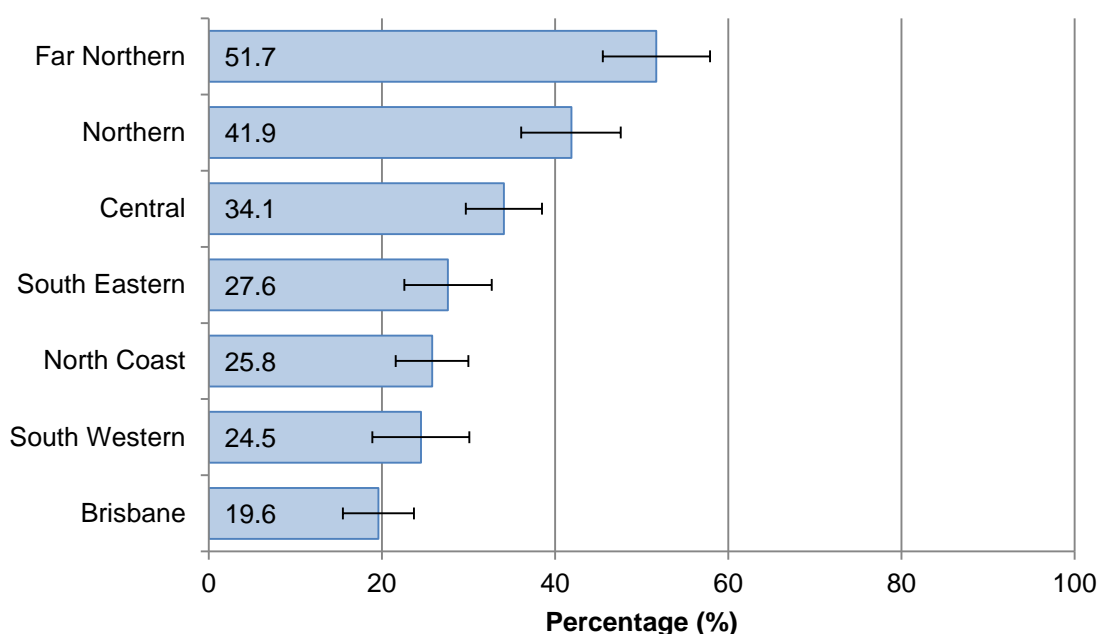
Base: Respondents living in households with adequate supplies in case of an emergency/disaster (n=3,361)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

EMQ regional comparison

With the exception of the Northern region (41.9%), households within the Far Northern EMQ region (51.7%) were more likely than all other EMQ regions to have items stored as an emergency kit. Northern households (41.9%) were more likely than South Eastern (27.6%), North Coast (25.8%), South Western (24.5%) and Brisbane households (19.6%) to have items stored as an emergency kit. Central region households (34.1%) were more likely to have items stored as an emergency kit than Brisbane households (19.6%) (see Figure 4).

Figure 4 Items stored as an emergency kit, by EMQ region



Base: Respondents living in households with adequate supplies in case of an emergency/disaster (n=3,361)
Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually speak a language other than English (38.1%) were more likely to have an emergency kit than those that usually speak English (25.9%).

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences for households with an emergency kit by household type or annual household income.

4.6 Household Pets

All respondents were asked how many cats and/or dogs were in the household (Q32). Approximately half (51.6%) of Queensland households owned a cat or dog (see Table 5).

Table 5 Cat and/or dog ownership

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Owned a cat or dog	51.6	49.6	53.6
Did not own a cat or dog	48.3	46.2	50.3
Don't know/can't remember or refused	0.1**	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

** Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50%: no reliance should be placed on this estimate.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Pet owners (51.6%) were asked a series of questions on pet management.

Pet food and medication

If a respondent indicated the household had at least one cat or dog, they were asked if they had adequate pet food and medications for three days if services were disrupted (Q35g).

An estimated 95.3% of Queensland households with a cat and/or dog would have adequate provisions for three days for their pet (see Table 6).

Table 6 Adequate food and medications for pets, if cut off from services

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Would have had adequate food and medications for pets	95.3	94.0	96.6
Would not have had adequate food and medications for pets	4.4	3.2	5.6
Don't know/can't remember	0.3**	0.0	0.6
Refused	0.0**	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: Respondents living in households with a cat and/or dog (n=1,830)

** Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50%: no reliance should be placed on this estimate.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in households with adequate pet supplies, by household type, annual household income, language usually spoken at home, QRHS regions or EMQ regions.

Arrangement for pets

If a respondent indicated they had at least one cat or dog, they were asked if arrangements had been made for their pets should the owner(s) have to leave their home (Q36c).

Two fifths (40.3%) of households with a cat and/or dog had made arrangements for their pet in the event of a natural disaster (see Table 7).

Table 7 Arrangements for pets made if need to leave home

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Had made arrangements for pets	40.3	37.5	43.0
Had not made arrangements for pets	58.6	55.8	61.4
Don't know/can't remember	1.1*	0.5	1.7
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: Respondents living in households with a cat and/or dog (n=1,830)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Household type

Single person households (51.8%) were more likely to have made arrangements for their pets in preparation for a natural disaster, than multi-person households with children (37.5%) and without children (39.0%).

QRHS regional comparison

Queensland Outback households (49.5%) were more likely than Gold Coast households (31.3%) to have made arrangements for their pets in case of evacuation.

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences by EMQ regions, annual household income or language usually spoken at home.

4.7 Emergency numbers

All respondents were asked if their household had compiled a list of emergency numbers (Q36a).

Of the 1,801,373 households in Queensland, 59.4% had a list of emergency numbers (see Table 8).

Table 8 Compiled list of emergency numbers

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Had a list of emergency numbers	59.4	57.3	61.5
Did not have a list of emergency numbers	40.2	38.2	42.3
Don't know/can't remember	0.4*	0.1	0.6
Refused	0.0**	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.

** Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50%: no reliance should be placed on this estimate.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Annual household income

Households with an annual income less than \$57,000 (less than \$23,000, 65.6%; \$23,000 to less than \$34,000, 66.5%; and \$34,000 to less than \$57,000, 65.7%) were more likely to have a list of emergency numbers compared with households with an annual income of at least \$110,000 (51.5%). Households with an annual income of \$34,000 to less than \$57,000 (65.7%) were more likely to have a list of

emergency numbers than households with an annual income of \$68,000 to less than \$110,000 (55.7%).

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences by EMQ regions, QRHS regions, household type or language usually spoken at home.

4.8 First aid certificate

All respondents were asked if anyone in the household had a current first aid certificate (Q36b).

Approximately two in five (41.9%) Queensland households contained at least one resident with a current first aid certificate (see Table 9).

Table 9 Current first aid certificate in household

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Had a current first aid certificate	41.9	39.9	43.9
Did not have a current first aid certificate	56.4	54.4	58.4
Don't know/can't remember	1.6	1.1	2.2
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Note that percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

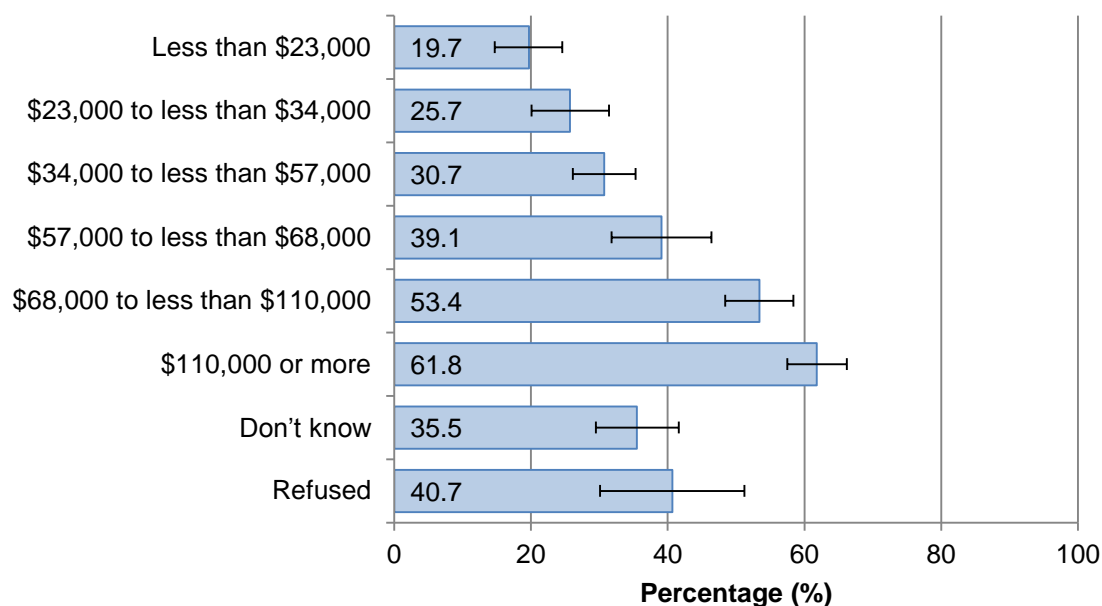
Household type

Multi-person households with children (55.5%) were the most likely to have a current first aid certificate, while 42.7% of multi-person households without children had a current first aid certificate. Single person households (21.3%) were the least likely to have a current first aid certificate.

Annual household income

Households with a higher annual income were more likely to have a current first aid certificate. Approximately three in five (61.8%) households with an annual income of at least \$110,000 and approximately half (53.4%) of households with an annual income of \$68,000 to less than \$110,000 had a first aid certificate, this was greater than all other income ranges; \$57,000 to less than \$68,000 (39.1%), \$34,000 to less than \$57,000 (30.7%), \$23,000 to less than \$34,000 (25.7%), and households with an annual income of less than \$23,000 (19.7%) (see Figure 5).

Figure 5 Current first aid certificate in household, by annual household income



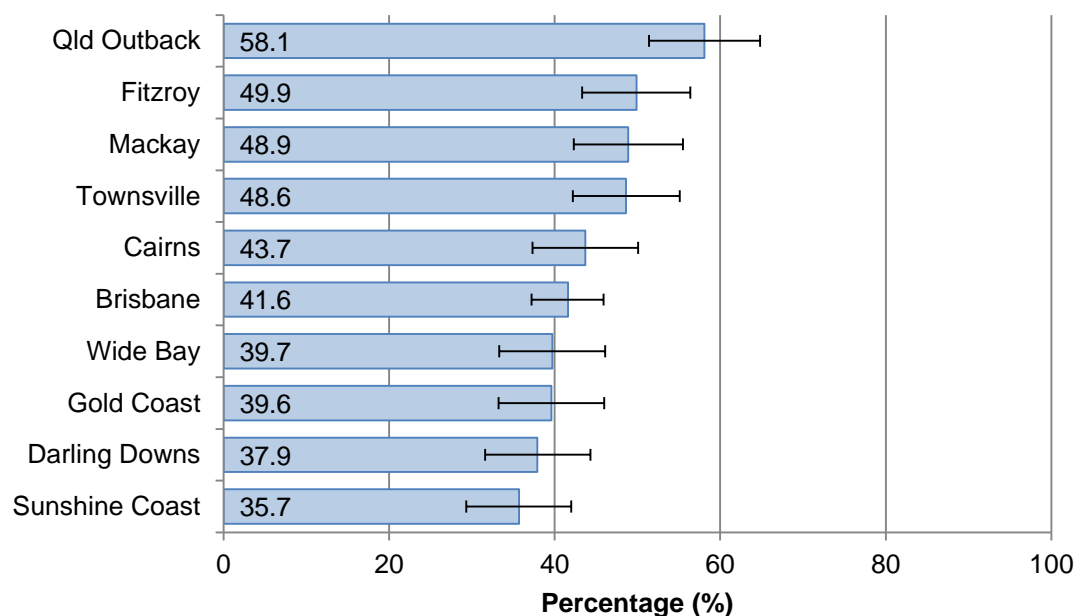
Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

QRHS regional comparison

Queensland Outback households (58.1%) were more likely than Cairns (43.7%), Brisbane (41.6%), Wide Bay (39.7%), Gold Coast (39.6%), Darling Downs (37.9%) and Sunshine Coast households (35.7%) to have a first aid certificate. Fitzroy households (49.9%) were more likely to have a first aid certificate than Sunshine Coast households (35.7%) (see Figure 6).

Figure 6 Current first aid certificate in household, by QRHS region



Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

EMQ regional comparison

Households within the Central EMQ region (50.2%) were the most likely to have a first aid certificate, greater than South Western (38.2%) and North Coast households (37.3%). Northern households (49.6%) were more likely than North Coast households (37.3%) to have a current first aid certificate.

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences whether a household had a first aid certificate by language usually spoken at home.

4.9 Multi-person household at risk discussion

Respondents identified as being from a multi-person household were asked if their household had discussed what to do if their home were at risk from storms, cyclones, flooding or fire (Q36d).

Of 1,378,155 multi-person households across Queensland, 58.3% had discussed what to do if at risk of a natural disaster (see Table 10).

Table 10 Household discussed what to do if home at risk of storm, cyclone, flooding or fire

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Had discussed what to do if at risk of a storm, cyclone, flooding or fire	58.3	55.9	60.6
Had not discussed what to do if at risk of a storm, cyclone, flooding or fire	41.4	39.1	43.8
Don't know/can't remember	0.3*	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: Respondents living in multi-person households (n=2,543)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.
Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

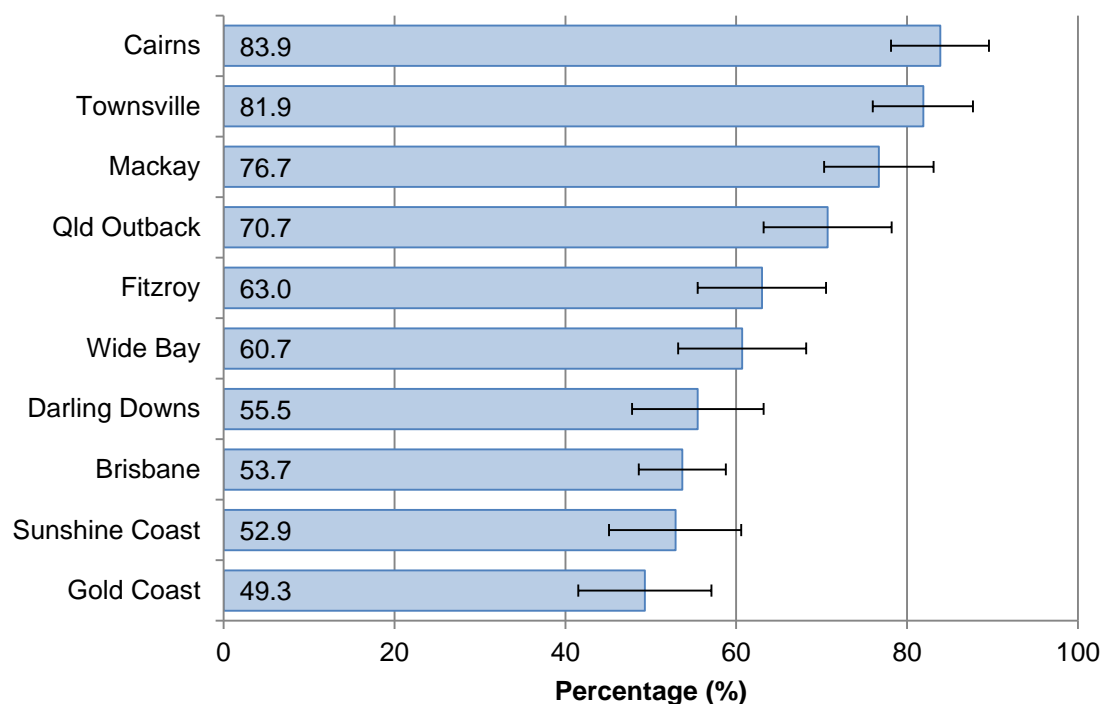
Household type

Multi-person households with children (62.3%) were more likely to have discussed what to do if at risk than multi-person households without children (55.2%).

QRHS regional comparison

Across QRHS regions, the likelihood of multi-person households to have discussed what to do if at risk of a natural disaster ranged from 49.3% for Gold Coast households to 83.9% for Cairns region households. Cairns (83.9%) and Townsville households (81.9%) were more likely to have discussed what to do if at risk than most other regions (Fitzroy (63.0%), Wide Bay (60.7%), Darling Downs (55.5%), Brisbane (53.7%), Sunshine Coast (52.9%), and the Gold Coast (49.3%)) (see Figure 7).

Figure 7 Household discussed what to do if home at risk of storm, cyclone, flooding or fire, by QRHS region



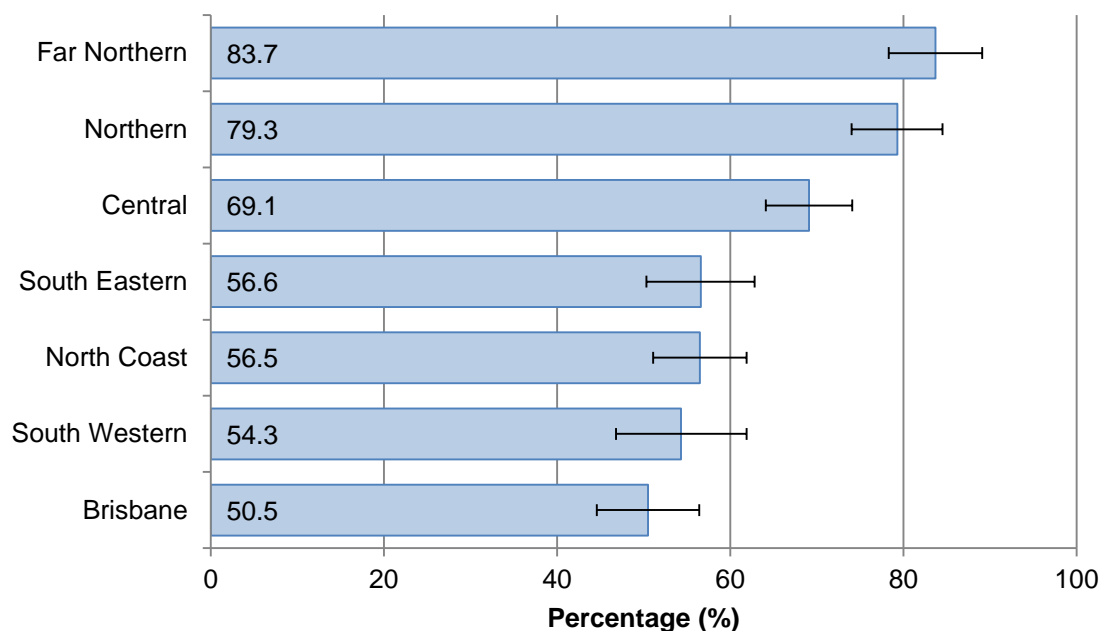
Base: Respondents living in multi-person households (n=2,543)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

EMQ regional comparison

With the exception of Northern households (79.3%), households within the Far Northern EMQ region (83.7%) were more likely to have discussed what to do if at risk than all other regions. Households within the Northern (79.3%) and Central (69.1%) EMQ regions were more likely to have discussed what to do if at risk of a natural disaster than South Eastern (56.6%), North Coast (56.5%), South Western (54.3%) and Brisbane households (50.5%) (see Figure 8).

Figure 8 Household discussed what to do if home at risk of storm, cyclone, flooding or fire, by EMQ region



Base: Respondents living in multi-person households (n=2,543)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences for a multi-person household having discussed what to do if at risk of a natural disaster by language spoken at home or annual household income.

4.10 Identified strongest room in home

All respondents were asked if their household had identified the strongest room in their home to shelter in during a severe event (Q37a).

Of 1,801,373 Queensland households, approximately three-quarters (74.4%) had identified the strongest room in their home to take shelter in during a severe event (see Table 11).

Table 11 Identified strongest room in house

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Had identified strongest room	74.4	72.5	76.3
Had not identified strongest room	24.7	22.8	26.6
Don't know/can't remember	0.9	0.5	1.3
Refused	0.0**	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

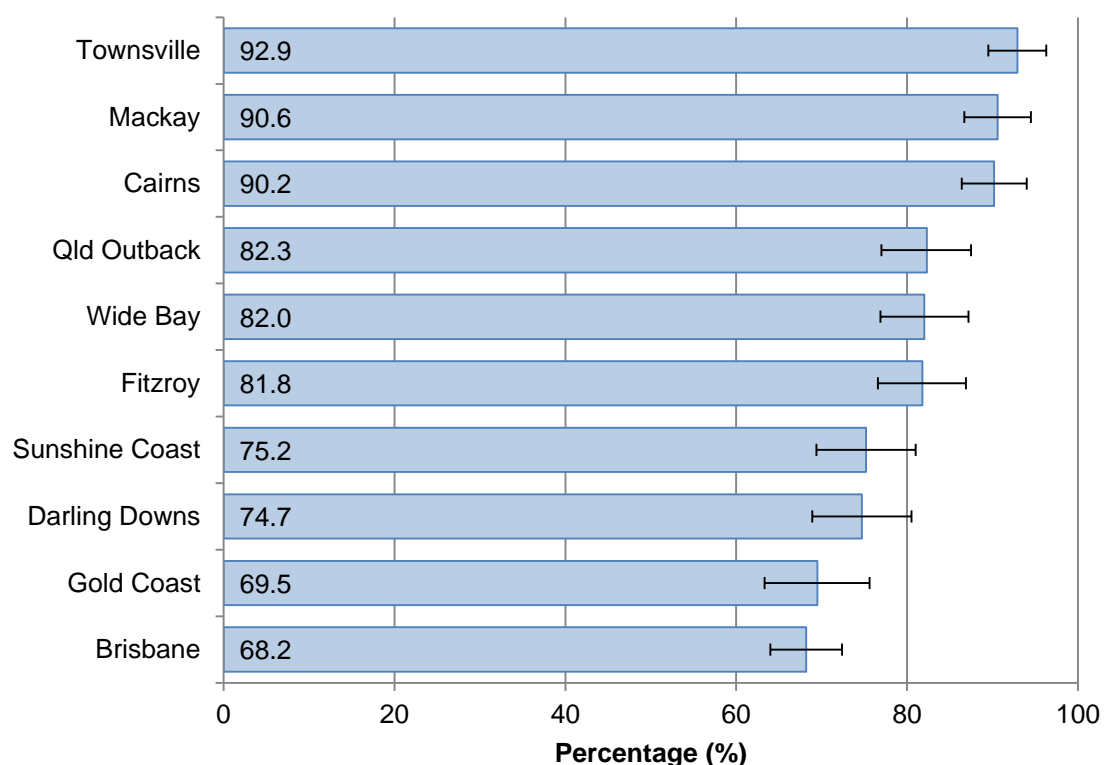
** Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50%: no reliance should be placed on this estimate.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

QRHS regional comparison

Townsville households (92.9%) were more likely to have identified the strongest room in their home than all other regions except Mackay (90.6%) and Cairns (90.2%). Mackay and Cairns households were more likely to have identified the strongest room in their home than Sunshine Coast (75.2%), Darling Downs (74.7%), Gold Coast (69.5%) and Brisbane households (68.2%) (see Figure 9).

Figure 9 Identified strongest room in home, by QRHS region



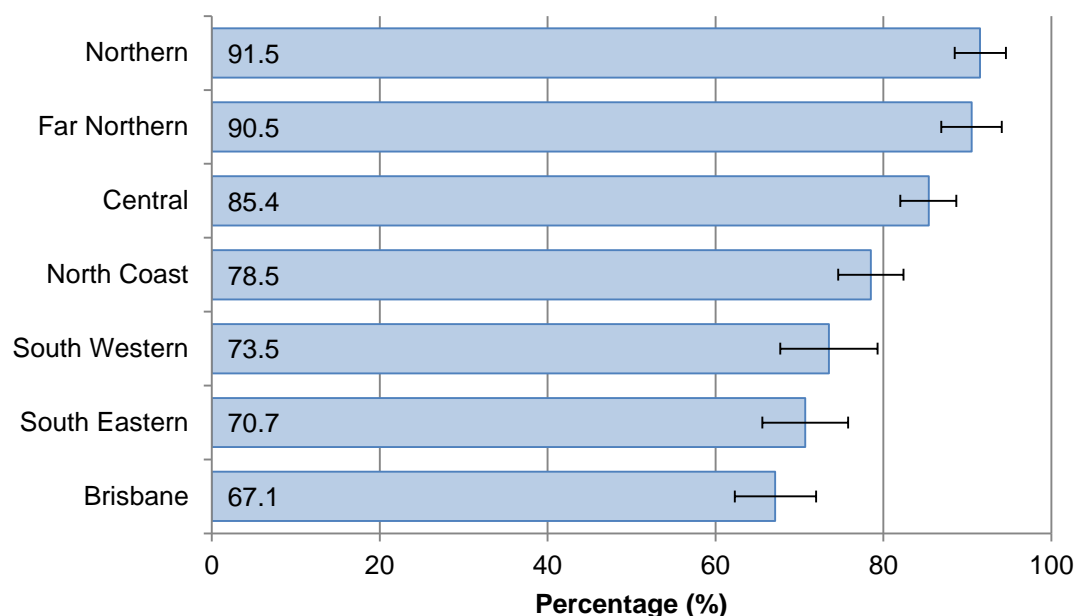
Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

EMQ regional comparison

With the exception of Central households (85.4%), Northern (91.5%) and Far Northern households (90.5%) were more likely than all other EMQ regions to have identified the strongest room in their home. Central households (85.4%) were more likely to have identified the strongest room in their home than South Western (73.5%), South Eastern (70.7%) and Brisbane households (67.1%). North Coast households (78.5%) were more likely than Brisbane households (67.1%) to have identified the strongest room in their home (see Figure 10).

Figure 10 Identified strongest room in home, by EMQ region



Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences by household type, language usually spoken at home or annual household income.

4.11 Multi-person household accommodation arrangements

Multi-person households were asked if arrangements had been made for household members to stay with family or friends if they need to evacuate the home (Q37b).

Of the 1,378,155 multi-person households across Queensland, at least half (53.8%) had made accommodation arrangements for household members in the event of an evacuation (see Table 12).

Table 12 Arranged accommodation with family and friends if evacuation required

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Had made arrangements to stay with family/friends	53.8	51.5	56.2
Had not made arrangements to stay with family/friends	45.4	43.0	47.8
Don't know/can't remember	0.6*	0.2	0.9
Refused	0.2**	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: Respondents living in multi-person households (n=2,543)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.

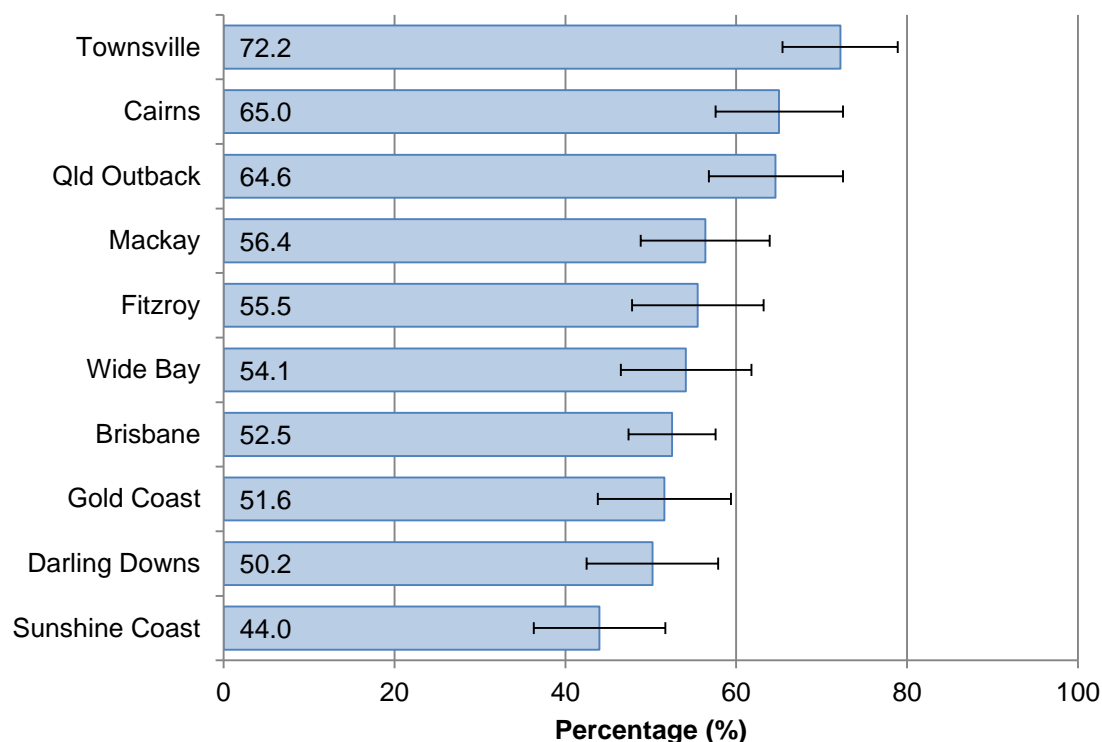
** Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50%: no reliance should be placed on this estimate.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

QRHS regional comparison

Across QRHS regions, the percentage of multi-person households that had made accommodation arrangements in the event of an evacuation ranged from 44.0% for Sunshine Coast households, to 72.2% for Townsville region households. Townsville households (72.2%) were more likely than all other regions except Cairns (65.0%) and Queensland Outback households (64.6%) to have made accommodation arrangements (see Figure 11).

Figure 11 Arranged accommodation with family and friends if evacuation required, by QRHS region



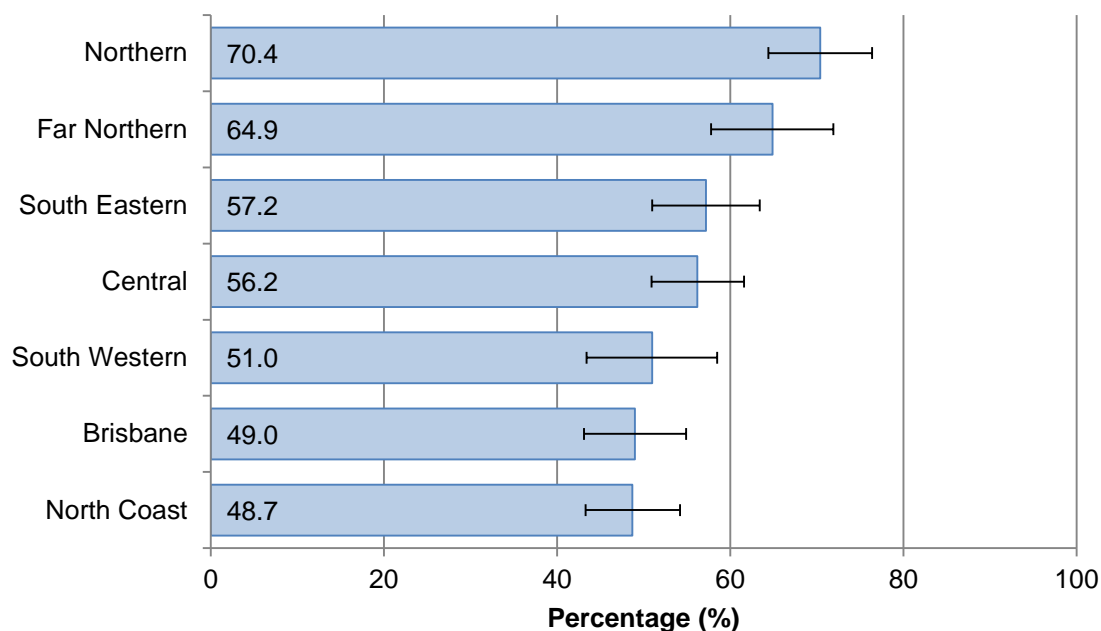
Base: Respondents living in multi-person households (n=2,543)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

EMQ regional comparison

With the exception of Far Northern households (64.9%), the Northern region (70.4%) was more likely to have made accommodation arrangements than all other EMQ regions. Far Northern households (64.9%) were more likely than Brisbane (49.0%) and North Coast households (48.7%) to have made accommodation arrangements in the event of evacuation (see Figure 12).

Figure 12 Arranged accommodation with family and friends if evacuation required, by EMQ region



Base: Respondents living in multi-person households (n=2,543)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually speak a language other than English (68.8%) were more likely to have made accommodation arrangements in case of an evacuation than those that usually speak English (52.2%).

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in whether a multi-person household had made accommodation arrangements by household type or annual household income.

4.12 Household insurance policies

All respondents were asked if their household had Building, Contents, Rental or other types of insurance (Q38).

Contents insurance (81.5%) was the most common type of household insurance policy followed by building insurance (71.9%). An estimated 10.6% of households had no household insurance policies (see Table 13).

Table 13 Types of household insurance policies held

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Contents	81.5	79.9	83.1
Building	71.9	70.1	73.8
Rental Insurance	5.5	4.5	6.4
Other	0.7*	0.3	1.0
None of the above	10.6	9.4	11.8
Don't know	2.8	2.1	3.5

Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

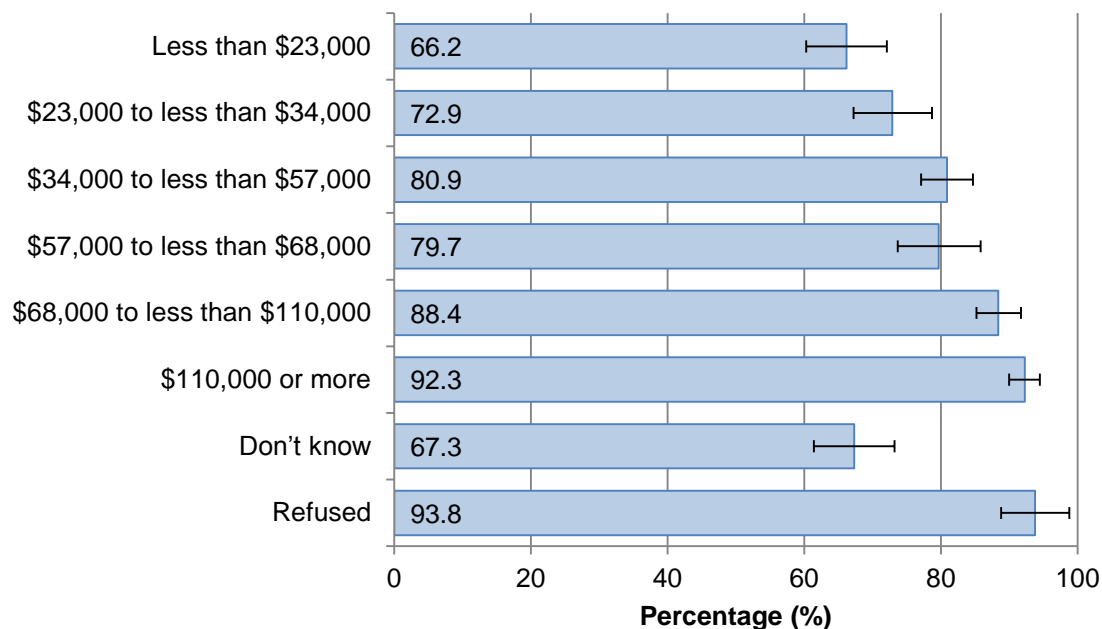
* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution. Note that numbers and percentages may add to more than (sub) population totals since multiple responses were allowed.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Demographic comparison – Contents insurance

Multi-person households without children (86.9%) were more likely to have contents insurance than multi-person households with children (79.2%) and single person households (74.7%).

Approximately nine in ten households (92.3%) with an annual income of at least \$110,000 had contents insurance. Contents insurance coverage appears to increase with annual household income (see Figure 13).

Figure 13 Holds contents insurance, by annual household income

Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

English speaking households (82.7%) were more likely to have contents insurance than households which usually speak a language other than English (70.2%).

Across QRHS regions, households within Mackay (85.4%), Darling Downs (84.3%), Brisbane (83.7%) and the Sunshine Coast (83.4%) were more likely to have contents insurance than Cairns households (72.2%).

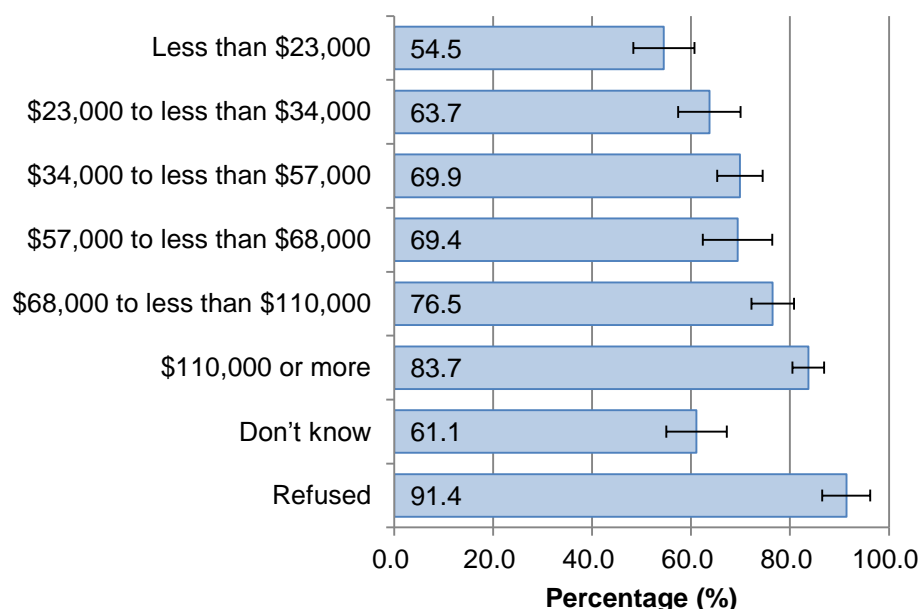
For EMQ regions, households within Brisbane (85.0%), South Western (84.6%), North Coast (82.7%) and Central (82.4%) regions were more likely to have contents insurance than Far Northern households (71.5%).

Demographic comparison – Building insurance

Multi-person households without children (79.1%) were more likely to have building insurance compared with multi-person households with children (69.6%) and single person households (62.6%).

Four out of five households with an annual income of \$110,000 or more (83.7%) had building insurance. Building insurance cover appears to increase with annual household income (see Figure 14).

Figure 14 Holds building insurance, by annual household income



Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Households within the Brisbane EMQ region (75.1%) were more likely than Northern households (65.0%) to have building insurance.

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in whether a household had building insurance by QRHS region or language usually spoken at home.

4.13 Adequate insurance

All respondents were asked if they thought they were adequately insured against natural disasters (Q39).

Almost three-quarters (72.0%) of Queensland adult residents believed they were adequately insured against natural disasters (see Table 14).

Table 14 Adequately insured against natural disasters

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Believed was adequately insured against natural disasters	72.0	69.5	74.5
Did not believe was adequately insured against natural disasters	18.2	15.4	20.9
Don't know/can't remember	9.8	8.4	11.3
Refused	0.0**	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	-	-

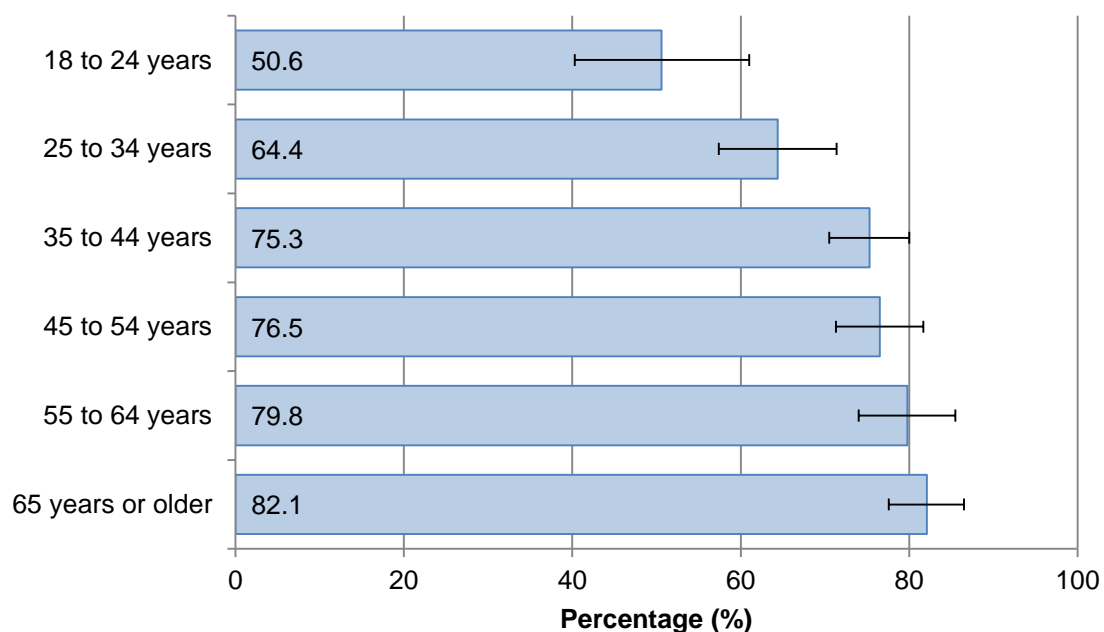
Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

** Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50%: no reliance should be placed on this estimate.
Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Age

Older age groups were more likely than younger cohorts to believe they were adequately insured against natural disasters. Half (50.6%) of Queensland adults aged 18 to 24 years believed they were adequately insured, while three-quarters (75.3%) of residents aged 35 years or older believed they were adequately insured against natural disasters (see Figure 15).

Figure 15 Adequately insured against natural disasters, by age



Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Language usually spoken at home

Queensland adult residents who usually speak English at home (73.4%) were more likely to believe they were adequately insured against natural disasters than those who usually speak a language other than English (58.5%).

Education

Queensland residents holding a bachelor degree or higher (76.8%) were more likely to believe they were adequately insured than those who had completed year 12 only (67.0%).

Annual household income

Persons living within households with an annual income of at least \$110,000 (80.4%) were more likely to believe they were adequately insured than those households with an annual income of \$23,000 to less than \$34,000 (63.6%) and less than \$23,000 (59.4%).

QRHS regional comparison

For QRHS regions, Mackay (82.2%) residents were more likely than those from Cairns (66.3%) and the Gold Coast (67.5%) to regard themselves as adequately insured.

EMQ regional comparison

South Western EMQ residents (79.5%) believed they were more likely to be adequately insured than Far Northern residents (65.2%).

There were no significant differences by gender.

4.14 Household emergency plan

All respondents were asked if they had a documented emergency household plan (Q40).

Of Queensland's 1,801,373 households, only 10.5% had a documented emergency plan (see Table 15).

Table 15 Documented household emergency plan

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Had a documented household emergency plan	10.5	9.2	11.8
Did not have a documented household emergency plan	88.8	87.5	90.1
Don't know/can't remember	0.7*	0.3	1.0
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Annual household income

Households with an annual income of less than \$23,000 (14.6%) were more likely to have a documented emergency plan than households with an annual income of at least \$110,000 (7.8%).

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences by EMQ region, QRHS region, household type or language usually spoken at home.

4.15 Cyclones and/or storm preparation

Respondents were asked about actions they or someone else take to protect against cyclones and/or storms. (Q41a-d). See Table 16.

Table 16 Households' cyclone/storm preparation

	Yes	No	Not applicable	Don't know/can't remember
Clean out gutters, drains and flood channels	77.7	14.4	7.1	0.8*
Trim trees away from home and power lines	75.5	7.8	16.1	0.6*
Remove or tie down items in yard	72.9	13.2	13.6	0.2*
Check roof for damages or weakness	65.8	26.3	6.9	1.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.

** Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50%: no reliance should be placed on this estimate.

Note that percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Demographic comparison – Clean out gutters, drains and flood channels

Multi-person households without children (80.4%) were more likely to clean out gutters, drains and flood channels than single person households (72.5%).

Households within the Mackay QRHS region (87.5%) were more likely to clean out gutters, drains and flood channels than Gold Coast (76.8%) and Brisbane households (74.8%). Queensland Outback households (83.9%) were more likely than Brisbane households (74.8%) to clean out gutters, drains and flood channels.

Households within the Central EMQ region (83.7%) were more likely than Brisbane households (72.3%) to clean out gutters, drains and flood channels.

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in the likelihood of households cleaning out gutters, drains and flood channels by annual household income or language usually spoken at home.

Demographic comparison – Trim trees from home and power lines

Households with an annual income of at least \$110,000 (78.7%) were more likely to trim trees from around the home and power lines than households with an annual income of less than \$23,000 (68.5%).

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in the likelihood of households trimming trees from home and power lines by EMQ region, QRHS region, household type or language usually spoken at home.

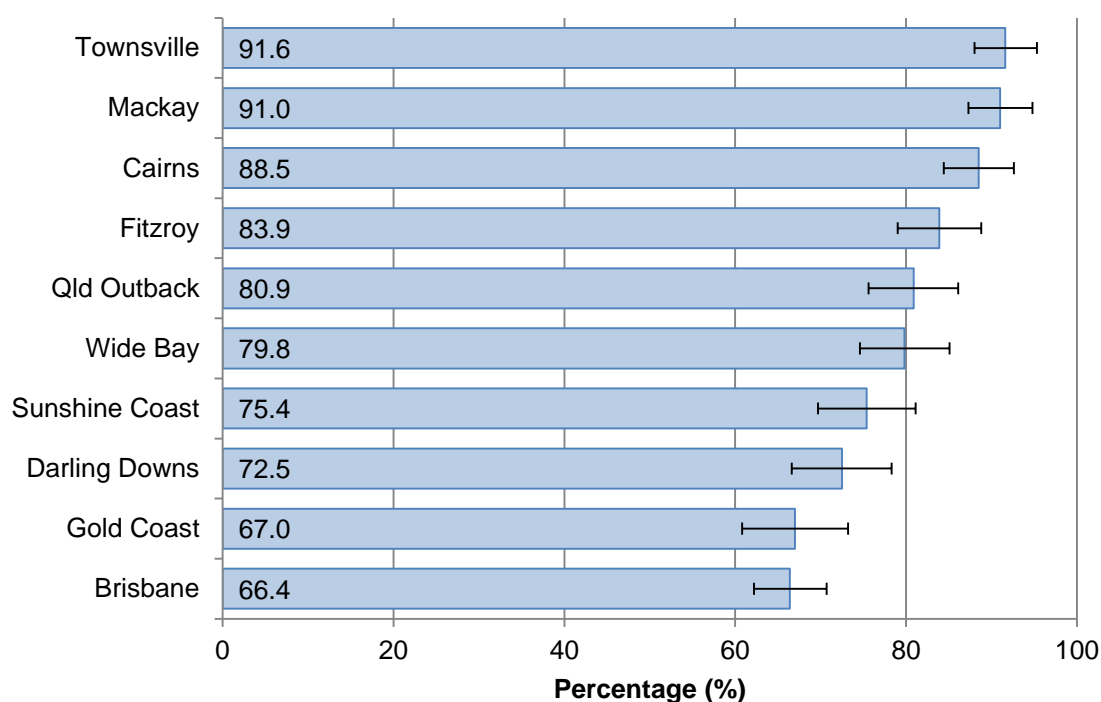
Demographic comparison – Remove or tie down items in yard

Multi-person households with children (77.7%) and without children (75.9%) were more likely to remove or tie down items in the yard than single person households (60.8%).

Households with an annual income of \$68,000 to less than \$110,000 (74.8%) and \$110,000 or more were both more likely than households with an annual income of less than \$23,000 (62.8%) to remove or tie down items in the yard.

Across QRHS regions, the likelihood that a household would remove or tie down items in the yard, ranged from 66.4% for Brisbane households to 91.6% for Townsville households. Townsville (91.6%) and Mackay households (91.0%) were more likely to remove or tie down items in the yard than Queensland Outback (80.9%), Wide Bay (79.8%), Sunshine Coast (75.4%), Darling Downs (72.5%), Gold Coast (67.0%) and Brisbane (66.4%) QRHS regions (see Figure 16).

Figure 16 Remove or tie down items in yard, by QRHS region

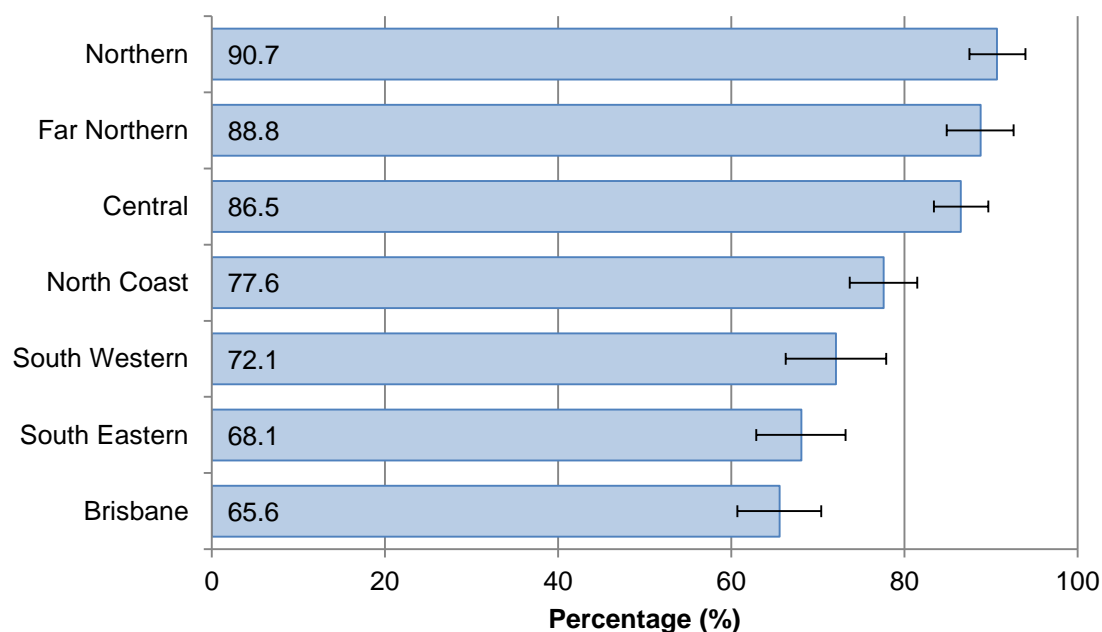


Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Across EMQ regions, the likelihood that a household would remove or tie down items in the yard ranged from 65.6% for Brisbane households to 90.7% for Northern region households. Households within the Northern (90.7%), Far Northern (88.8%) and Central (86.5%) EMQ regions were more likely to remove items from the yard than all other EMQ regions. North Coast households (77.6%) were more likely than South Eastern (68.1%) and Brisbane households (65.6%) to remove items from the yard (see Figure 17).

Figure 17 Remove or tie down items in the yard, by EMQ region



Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Findings from the survey data suggest that there were no significant differences in the likelihood of households removing or tying down items in yard by language usually spoken at home.

Demographic comparison – Check the roof for damage or weakness

Households within the Mackay QRHS region (79.7%) were more likely than Fitzroy (67.6%), Sunshine Coast (67.1%), Brisbane (62.0%) and Gold Coast households (61.6%) to check the roof for damage or weakness. Queensland Outback households (76.4%) were more likely than Brisbane (62.0%) and Gold Coast households (61.6%), and Cairns households (73.0%) were more likely to check the roof for damage or weakness than Brisbane households (62.0%).

Across EMQ regions, households that check the roof for damage or weakness ranged from 58.8% for Brisbane to 73.6% for Far Northern. Households within the Far Northern (73.6%), Northern (73.1%), Central (73.0%), South Western (71.2%) and North Coast (68.6%) EMQ regions were all more likely than Brisbane households (58.8%) to check the roof for damage or weakness.

Findings from the survey data suggest there were no significant differences in the likelihood of households checking the roof for damages or weakness by language usually spoken at home, household type or annual household income.

4.16 Actions implemented in last 12 months

Respondents who indicated they had implemented new natural disaster preparedness actions in the last 12 months (Q42) were asked which ones they were (Q43).

Of 1,801,373 households across Queensland, 7.0% had implemented new actions within the last 12 months (see Table 17).

Multi-person households with children (11.3%) were more likely than multi-person households without children (4.9%) and single person households (4.8%) to have implemented new actions. Similarly, households with an annual income of at least \$110,000 (9.2%) were more likely than households with an annual income of less than \$23,000 (3.9*). Significant differences were not found by EMQ region, QRHS region or language usually spoken at home.

Table 17 Households that have undertaken emergency preparedness actions

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Undertaking actions that were not implemented 12 months prior	7.0	5.9	8.0
Not undertaking any actions that were not implemented 12 months prior	91.7	90.6	92.9
Don't know/can't remember	1.3	0.8	1.8
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: Respondents living in households that have undertaken emergency preparedness actions (n=3,397)

Note that percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Table 18 shows the most common actions implemented for the first time in the 12 months prior to the survey were: cleaned out gutters, drains and flood channels (30.5%), trimmed trees away from home and power lines (27.3%), and had enough food for three days in the event of being cut off from services (24.7%).

No significant differences were found between demographic variables and actions implemented in the last 12 months.

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution

Table 18 Household emergency preparedness actions implemented in the 12 months prior to the survey

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Clean out gutters, drains and flood channels	30.5	23.1	37.8
Trim trees away from home and power lines	27.3	20.3	34.4
Food	24.7	18.1	31.3
Torch and fresh batteries	22.0	15.7	28.3
Drinking water	21.1	14.7	27.5
Check roof for damage or weakness	20.7	14.4	27.1
Remove or tie down items in yard	20.1	14.1	26.1
Identified strongest room in house to shelter	16.0	10.1	21.9
Battery powered radio	15.0	9.8	20.2
First aid kit	14.4	9.9	19.0
Medications	13.0	8.0	18.1
Food and medications for pets	11.3	6.2	16.3
Items stored in emergency kit	11.2	6.9	15.5
Arranged for members of household to stay with family or friends if evacuation required	10.8	6.0	15.6
Household discussed what to do if home at risk from storms, cyclones, flooding or fire	9.7	5.7	13.7
List of emergency numbers	9.6	5.1	14.0
Current first aid certificate	4.7*	1.9	7.5
Arrangements made for pets if need to evacuate	3.6*	0.7	6.6
Don't know/can't remember	4.7*	1.6	7.8

Base: Respondents living in households that have implemented new emergency preparedness actions in the last 12 months (n=229)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution. Note that numbers and percentages may add to more than (sub) population totals since multiple responses were allowed.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

4.17 Reasons for natural disaster preparedness

Respondents who indicated they had taken preparedness actions were asked what had prompted them to do so (Q44).

The four most common reasons for natural disaster preparedness actions were it is something we have always done (30.0%), recent Queensland disasters (28.0%), common sense (25.0%) and disaster personally experienced (23.2%) (see Table 19).

Table 19 Reasons for preparing for a natural disaster

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
It is something we have always done	30.0	28.1	31.9
Recent Queensland disasters	28.0	26.1	29.8
Common sense	25.0	23.2	26.8
Disasters personally experienced	23.2	21.6	24.9
Recent localised incidents	9.8	8.6	11.0
To protect the family/household	8.9	7.7	10.1
Other advertisements, radio interviews or brochures	3.6	2.8	4.4
Work or job training	3.6	2.8	4.4
'Get ready' Queensland Guide brochure, TV or radio ads	3.3	2.5	4.0
Conversations with friends and/or family	2.7	2.0	3.3
Recent overseas disasters	1.4	0.9	1.9
In a high risk area	0.8	0.5	1.1
Social media conversations	0.7	0.4	1.0
Government warnings (unspecified)	0.1*	0.0	0.2
Other	1.8	1.3	2.4
Nothing	1.1	0.7	1.6
Don't know	4.3	3.4	5.2
Refused	0.1**	0.0	0.1

Base: Respondents living in households that have undertaken emergency preparedness actions (n=3,397)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.

** Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50%: no reliance should be placed on this estimate. Note that numbers and percentages may add to more than (sub) population totals since multiple responses were allowed.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

A number of factors were found to have a significant relationship with reasons for natural disaster preparedness actions:

Household type

Single person households (28.0%) and multi-person households without persons 17 years or younger (26.8%) were more likely than multi-person household with persons 17 years or younger (20.6%) to consider it common sense to prepare for a natural disaster.

Language usually spoken at home

Households that usually speak English at home (24.1%) were more likely than those that usually speak a language other than English (15.2%) to prepare for a natural disaster based on disasters personally experienced.

EMQ regional comparison

North Coast EMQ Region households (29.6%) were more likely than those in Far Northern EMQ Region (18.7%) and Northern EMQ Region (20.2%) to consider it common sense to prepare for a natural disaster.

Households in Far Northern EMQ Region (49.5%) were more likely than those in Brisbane EMQ Region (19.2%), South Western EMQ Region (26.1%), North Coast EMQ Region (20.4%), South Eastern EMQ Region (17.4%) and Central EMQ Region (27.0%) to prepare for a natural disaster based on disasters personally experienced.

Northern EMQ Region households (42.9%) were more likely than those in Brisbane EMQ Region (19.2%), South Western EMQ Region (26.1%), North Coast EMQ Region (20.4%), South Eastern EMQ Region (17.4%) and Central EMQ Region (27.0%) to prepare for a natural disaster based on disasters personally experienced.

Central EMQ Region households (27.0%) were more likely than those in South Eastern EMQ Region (17.4%) to prepare for a natural disaster based on disasters personally experienced.

QRHS regional comparison

Wide Bay (31.4%) was more likely than Townsville (19.4%) and Cairns (18.4%) to consider it common sense to prepare for a natural disaster.

Both Cairns (50.6%) and Townsville (45.0%) were more likely than Brisbane (19.1%), Gold Coast (15.4%), Sunshine Coast (15.5%), Wide Bay (26.2%), Darling Downs (26.3), Fitzroy (24.5%) and Queensland Outback (27.6%) to prepare for a natural disaster based on disasters personally experienced. Cairns was also more likely than Mackay (33.2) to prepare for a natural disaster for this reason.

Mackay, Darling Downs and Queensland Outback were all more likely than Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast to report disasters personally experienced. Mackay was also more likely than Brisbane to prepare for a natural disaster for this reason.

4.18 Self-assessed natural disaster preparedness

All respondents were asked to self-assess their natural disaster preparedness (Q45).

Of 3,413,134 Queensland adults, three-quarters (75.7%) felt they were prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster (see Table 20).

Table 20 Self-assessed disaster preparedness

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Prepared/Very prepared	75.7	73.5	77.9
Neither prepared nor unprepared	16.0	14.1	17.9
Unprepared/Not at all prepared	8.2	6.8	9.7
Don't know	0.1**	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	-	-

Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

** Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50%: no reliance should be placed on this estimate.

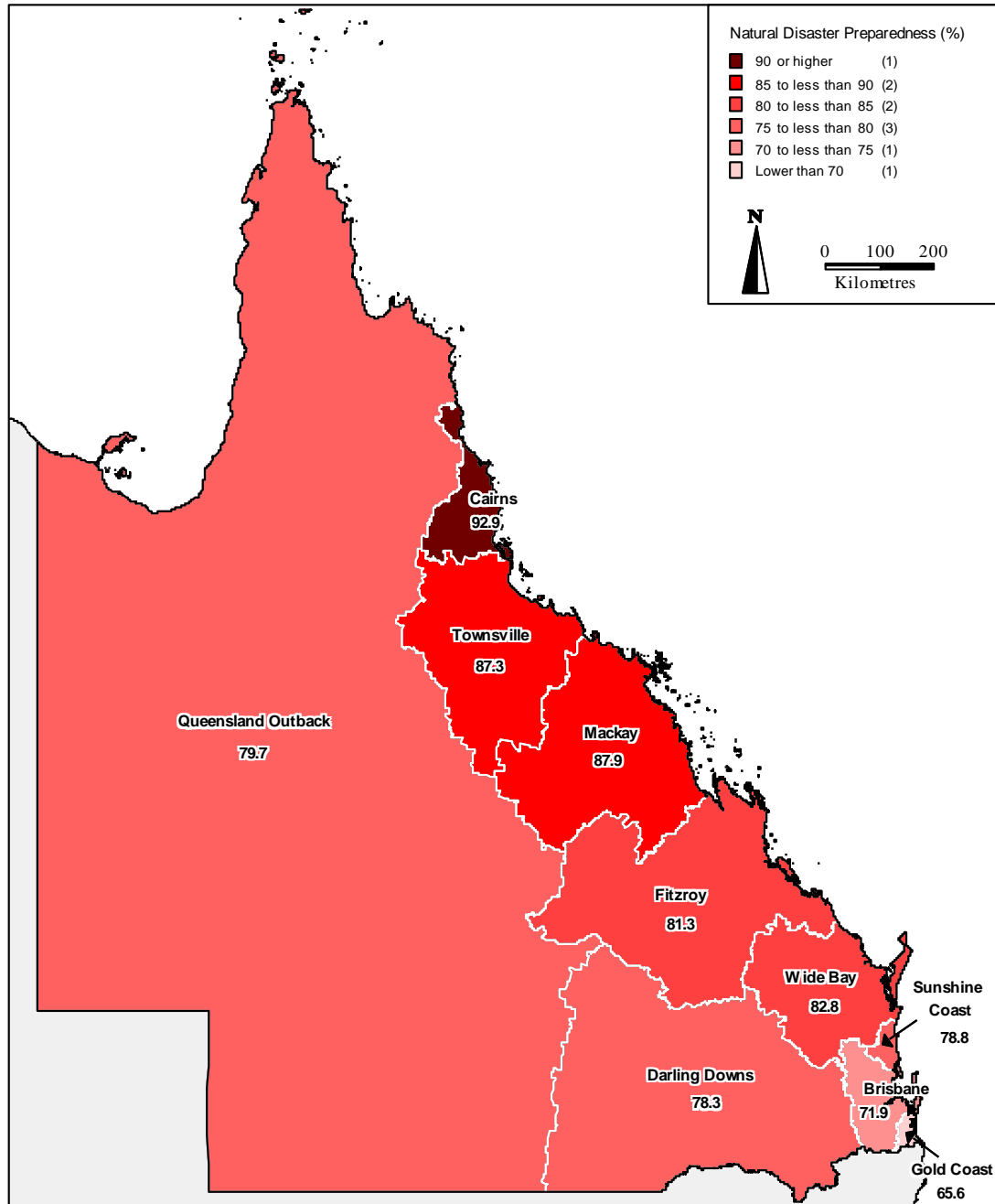
Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

QRHS regional comparison

Across QRHS regions, the percentage of people who felt they were prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster, ranged from 65.6% to 92.9%. Residents within Cairns (92.9%), Mackay (87.9%) and Townsville (87.3%) were more likely than Brisbane

(71.9%) and Gold Coast (65.6%) region residents to be prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster (see Figure 18).

Figure 18 Persons who believed they were prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster, by QRHS region



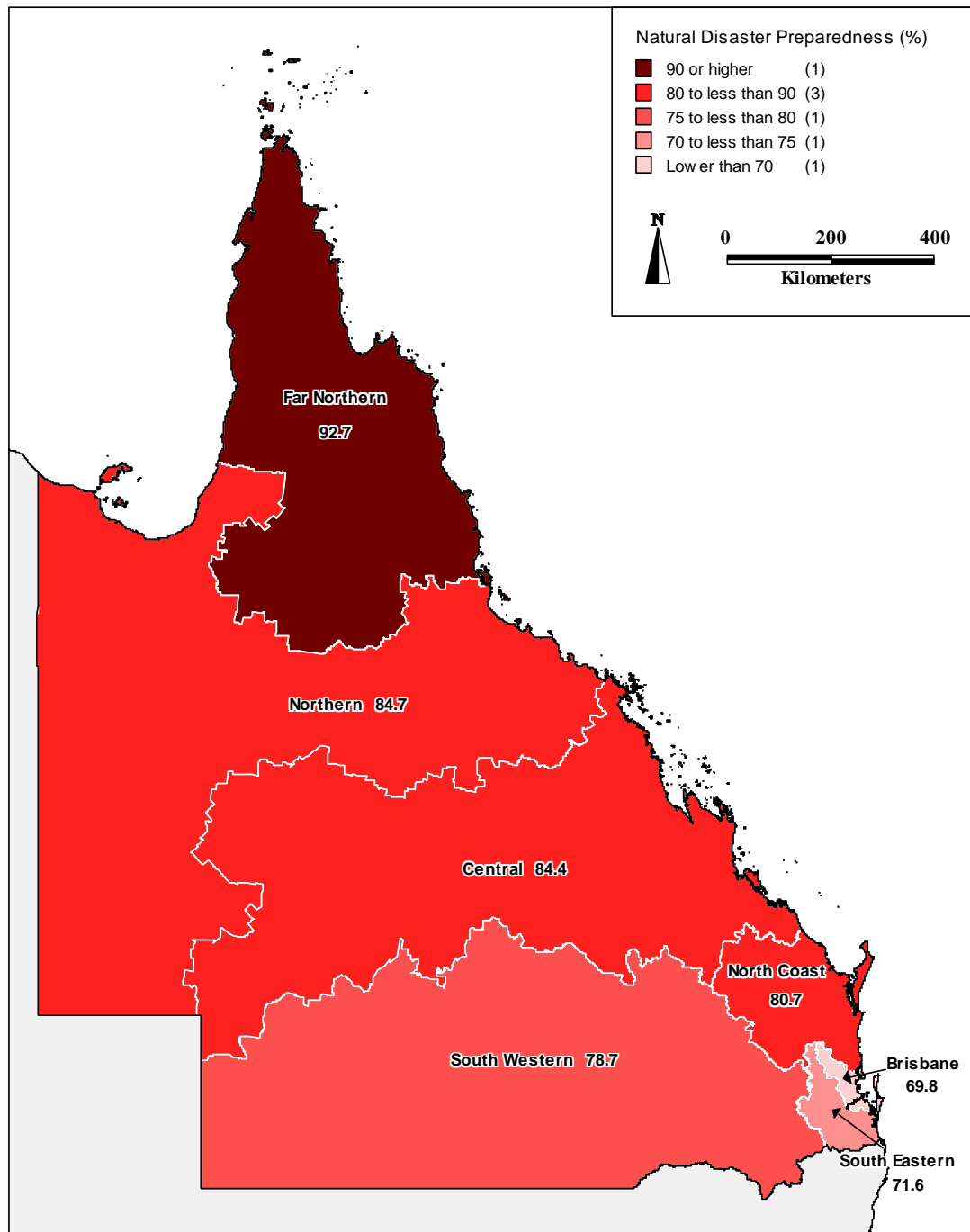
Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

EMQ regional comparison

Across EMQ regions, the percentage of residents who believed they were prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster ranged from 69.8% in Brisbane to 92.7% in the Far Northern region. This percentage for the Far Northern region was higher than all other EMQ regions (see Figure 19).

Figure 19 Persons who believed they were prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster, by EMQ region



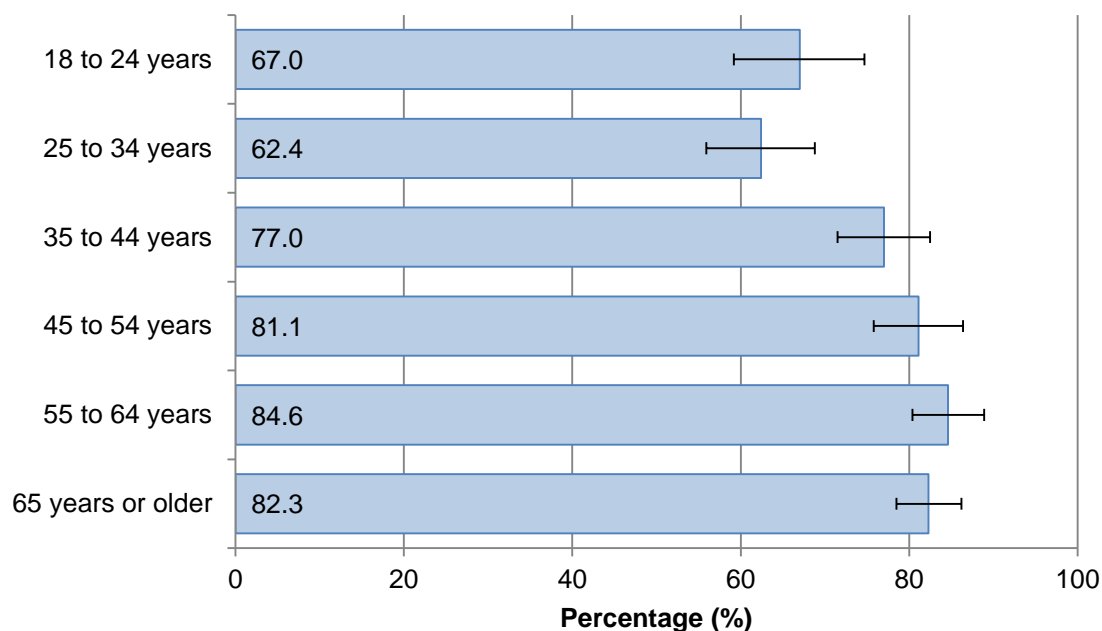
Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Age

Queensland residents aged 45 to 54 years (81.1%), 55 to 64 years (84.6%) and those aged 65 years and older (82.3%) were more likely to be prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster than persons aged 18 to 24 years (67.0%) and those aged 25 to 34 years (62.4%). Figure 20 shows a general increase in preparedness for a natural disaster with age.

Figure 20 Persons who believed they were prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster, by age



Base: All respondents (n=3,397)

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Sex

More males (79.5%) than females (72.0%) felt they were prepared or very prepared for a natural disaster.

There were no significant differences for self-assessed disaster preparedness by highest educational qualification.

4.19 Barriers to preparing for a natural disaster

Respondents who indicated they were unprepared or not at all prepared for a natural disaster (Q45) were asked what had prevented them and their household from taking steps to prepare (Q46). Due to the person- and household-centred approach to these two questions, results have been presented below at the person- and household-level.

Person-level

The most common barriers to preparing for a natural disaster were 'have not thought about it' (35.8%) and 'unlikely to happen' to us (27.9%) (see Table 21). 'Other' barriers included complacency, laziness and not caring.

No significant differences were found between demographic variables and barriers to preparing for a natural disaster.

Table 21 Barriers to preparing for a natural disaster - persons

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Had not thought about it	35.8	26.3	45.2
Unlikely to happen to us	27.9	19.3	36.4
Time	12.2	6.4	17.9
Money	9.7	5.2	14.2
Renting	6.3*	2.8	9.9
Physical disability	2.4*	0.5	4.4
In temporary dwelling	2.4**	0.0	5.6
Other	10.3	5.3	15.2
Don't know	7.9*	1.7	14.1

Base: Respondents unprepared or not at all prepared for a natural disaster (n=228)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.

** Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50%: no reliance should be placed on this estimate. Note that numbers and percentages may add to more than (sub) population totals since multiple responses were allowed.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

Household-level

The most common barriers for households to preparing for a natural disaster were 'have not thought about it' (33.2%) and 'unlikely to happen to us' (28.2%) (see Table 22).

No significant differences were found between household demographic variables and barriers to preparing for a natural disaster.

Table 22 Barriers to preparing for a natural disaster - households

	Percentage (%)	95% LCL	95% UCL
Had not thought about it	33.2	25.8	40.6
Unlikely to happen to us	28.2	21.2	35.1
Time	12.0	6.9	17.2
Money	9.9	5.2	14.6
Renting	7.5*	3.3	11.6
Physical disability	5.2*	1.5	8.9
In temporary dwelling	1.5**	0.0	3.3
Other	12.8	7.6	17.9
Don't know	6.6*	2.7	10.6

Base: Respondents unprepared or not at all prepared for a natural disaster (n=228)

* Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 25% and less than 50%: use estimate with caution.

** Relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50%: no reliance should be placed on this estimate. Note that numbers and percentages may add to more than (sub) population totals since multiple responses were allowed.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2012), Queensland Regional Household Survey, May 2012.

5 GLOSSARY

This glossary provides information about:

- statistical terminology used in the report; and
- how the categories referred to in this report correspond to the categories on the questionnaire which are used to classify respondents.

5.1 Statistical terms

Bias – the label given to all forms of systematic, as opposed to random, error in estimates. Bias can occur in various forms. It can be built into the questionnaire with questions that appear to ask about A but actually collect data about B because respondents do not interpret the question as intended. Refusal bias, non-contact bias and frame bias are some other common examples. For example, refusal bias arises when those refusing to participate have different characteristics and opinions to the survey respondents. If present, bias is hard to quantify and difficult to remove.

Confidence interval – an interval within which the true value of a parameter lies with a specified probability. By convention, this probability value is usually 95%, hence a '95% confidence interval'. The higher the degree of certainty required, the wider the confidence interval will be.

Error bars – in graphs, confidence intervals are often indicated by drawing a bar from the upper limit of the confidence interval to the lower limit of the confidence interval. The wider these bars stretch, the less reliable the estimate.

Estimation – the process of calculating from a sample a value that approximates as closely as possible some characteristic of the target population from which the sample was drawn.

Frame – a list, map, or conceptual specification of the people or other units comprising the survey population from which respondents can be selected. Examples include a telephone or city directory, or a list of members of a particular association or group.

Population – any entire group with at least one characteristic in common, for example, residents of Queensland.

Relative standard error – (or RSE) is the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate itself. It is a way of expressing the standard error to make interpretation easier. As with the standard error, the higher the RSE, the less confident we are that the estimate from the sample is close to the true value. See also 'standard error' below.

Respondent – the person who is interviewed.

Response rate – the percentage of a sample from which information is successfully obtained. Response rates are calculated differently depending on the survey organisation.

Sample – part of a population. It is a subset of the population, often randomly selected for the purpose of studying the characteristics of the entire population.

Sample design – the statistical methodology used to select respondents from the population to produce estimates for that population.

Scope – is the term used to describe people who could potentially be part of a particular survey. For the Queensland Regional Household Survey, persons over 18 years of age living in an occupied private dwelling with a landline phone or mobile phone are in-scope; anyone else is out-of-scope.

Standard deviation – The variance of a random variable is a number that describes the degree of scatter or spread of values one might observe in values sampled from the distribution of the random variable. If the variance is small, values will tend to cluster in a narrow range of values. If the variance is large the range may be very much wider. The square root of the variance of a random variable is called its standard deviation.

Standard error – an estimate of the standard deviation of some estimator (e.g., the mean) is called its standard error. A characteristic of the standard error of the mean from a sample of size n is that it contains the term $1/\sqrt{n}$. The larger the size of the sample, the smaller the standard error; however, as the square root term shows, to halve the standard error of the mean, the sample size must be increased four times.

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) – The SA4 regions are the largest sub-State regions in the Main Structure of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard. There are 88 SA4 areas, of which 19 are located in Queensland; they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Statistical significance – assesses the probability that a statistical result in a sample could be due to sampling error alone. A result is said to be statistically significant if it is unlikely to occur by chance.

Stratification – consists of dividing the population into subsets (called strata), within each of which a sample is selected.

Variance – The variance of a random variable is a number that describes the degree of scatter or spread of values one might observe in values sampled from the distribution of the random variable. If the variance is small, values will tend to cluster in a narrow range of values. If the variance is large the range may be very much wider.

Weighting – Each record in the raw QRHS dataset counts one person and can be thought of as having a 'weight' of one. These nominal weights are adjusted up and down in two ways to improve the quality of estimates. Firstly, the weights are adjusted for the probability of selection of each respondent. These probabilities are not equal because the QRHS design is not a simple random sample. Secondly, weights are adjusted so that certain demographic characteristics of the sample exactly match the equivalent demographic characteristics of the populations that are sampled from (i.e., QRHS regions). This adjustment, called benchmarking, is carried out to reduce bias in estimates.

5.2 Notes on demographics

All demographics are self-reported and, as such, rely on the respondent's ability and willingness to select the appropriate category. Clients are able to select specific demographic questions based on their reporting needs. Demographic estimates

produced in the QRHS are not comparable to those produced by the ABS due to differences in data collection and estimation methodology.

For the purposes of this survey, annual personal income is based on a respondent's reported gross income (i.e., before tax).

6 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Sample design

The QRHS sample is designed to provide reliable information on individual and household characteristics at both the whole-of-state and regional level. To achieve this goal, QRHS respondents are selected using a stratified sampling design.

Queensland is divided into 10 geographic regions that align with SA4 ABS statistical areas (see Glossary for further information). Table 23 indicates the 10 QRHS regions redefined in 2011 following the introduction of the SA4 areas. In each of these strata or regions a random sample of households was taken. Lower targets were set for each of the regional strata and a larger target was initiated for Brisbane given the higher population. See Table 23 below:

Table 23 **Sample achieved across all Queensland Regional Household Survey Regions**

Region	Completed Interviews
Queensland Outback	288
Cairns	323
Townsville	309
Mackay	308
Fitzroy	302
Wide Bay	306
Darling Downs	304
Gold Coast	304
Sunshine Coast	299
Brisbane	654
TOTAL	3,397

The QRHS survey frame is a very detailed listing of most Queensland households and associated contact information. It was developed using a variety of information sources available exclusively to the Queensland Government Statistician under the *Statistical Returns Act 1896*.

Only one adult in each sampled household was interviewed. For households with more than one resident adult, one was randomly chosen to be interviewed. Failing to do so, by interviewing whoever answered the telephone, may have biased the sample. This is because some demographic groups are less likely to be at home than others or are less likely to answer the telephone.

Appendix 2 – Issues and recommendations for future projects

Questionnaire feedback from interviewers and research team

All interviewers were asked to provide feedback on respondent reaction to questions. The following comments were received from interviewers regarding EMQ questions (Q34-46):

- Q35g – respondents were simultaneously asked whether they would have adequate food *and* medication for their pets in an emergency situation. Some respondents whose pets did not require medication but would require sustenance had difficulty answering this question.
- Q38 – some respondents did not understand what ‘rental insurance’ was (NB: a definition was provided for interviewers a couple of days into the survey).

The OESR research team identified a number of potentially ambiguous or confusing questionnaire issues:

- Q35e – respondents were not given a definition of a first aid kit. Therefore, respondents’ subjective opinion of what may constitute a ‘first aid kit’ may vary considerably
- Q36b – no level of qualification was specified for a ‘first aid certificate’
- Q40 – respondents were not provided with a definition of a documented household emergency plan
- Q44 – some response categories were deemed to be too specific, or overlapping. For example, if a respondent had taken steps towards preparing for a natural disaster based on occasional flooding in the area, this may or may not fit into response category ‘Recent localised incidents’. If a respondent had taken steps due to natural disasters in their area, their response may have been coded to any one of three categories: ‘Recent localised incidents’, ‘Natural disasters personally experienced’ and ‘Recent Queensland natural disasters’
- Q45 & Q46 – question 45 asks the respondent to provide a subjective rating of their preparedness for a natural disaster, while question 46 asks those rating Q45 highly to comment from their own and/or the household’s perspective. Respondents may not be qualified to speak on behalf of the household; prompting reporting of results at both the person and household level.

While pilot surveys are beneficial in terms of identifying questionnaire errors, their limited size means they are not able to detect every anomaly. Notwithstanding this, the OESR regard the outcome of the survey as satisfactory, particularly in light of tight timeframes in the lead up to the fieldwork.

Recommendations

Based on commentary from both interviewers and analysts, OESR makes the following recommendations for future surveys:

- Concise definitions should be offered for potentially ambiguous or unfamiliar terms including 'rental insurance', 'first aid kit', 'first aid certificate' and 'documented emergency plan'
- For double-barrelled questions, the recommendation would normally be to split this question into two separate questions, however, given the added cost of asking a second question, it is recommended that the importance of the information be considered. Depending on the level of information required, it may be sufficient to simply reword the question to say 'adequate food *and/or* medication'. Questions specifically related to pet medication should include a 'Not applicable' response category
- OESR would again remind organisations such as EMQ of the importance of selecting the most appropriate sample design for the subject matter. As previously noted in section 3.5 Limitations, robust household level estimates cannot be assured from the QRHS due to the survey design and the way respondents are selected from the household. Household level questions need to be asked of the person in the household best able to answer questions on the topic at hand. This may be the household 'decision maker', but in some cases, it may even be necessary to interview all members of the household. Similarly, as further mentioned in section 3.5, the QRHS sample was designed to achieve specific sample sizes in the QRHS regions and did not consider EMQ regions when the sample was drawn. As a result, there was no certainty that sufficient sample would be achieved in the various EMQ regions to produce robust estimates at this level. Customised survey design is not the role of the QRHS omnibus study, and it is recommended that if further research is required, EMQ undertake a standalone survey specifically designed to best meet the objectives of EMQ.
- In terms of reasons for taking steps towards preparing for a natural disaster, further work is required in developing a concise list of mutually exclusive response categories. This may involve further liaison with Emergency Management Queensland to identify the aim of the question and revise response categories accordingly.

Appendix 3 – Survey Instrument

Office of the Government Statistician

May 2012 Queensland Regional Household Survey

Main Survey

Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is _____ and I work for the Office of the Government Statistician. We are conducting research for the Queensland Government to gather information about topics including volunteering, emergency response and pets. The research will be used to improve the level of services the Queensland Government provides to you. 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.

-
- Q.1** Can I just check – is Queensland your place of usual residence?
- | | | |
|---------------|----|------------|
| Yes..... | 1 | Go to Q2 |
| No | 2 | End survey |
| Refused | 99 | End survey |

-
- Q.2** To ensure that we obtain a representative sample of all people aged 18 years or over, we need to randomly select a person from your household to complete the survey. Could you please tell me the number of people aged 18 years or over who usually live in this household?
-

-
- Q.3** Could I please speak to the **Randomly Selected Person**?
(If Callback - select ALT S and book appointment time)
- | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| Yes..... | 1 | Go to Q3a |
|----------|---|-----------|

No - Language Problems Person	2	<i>End survey</i>
No - Unable Person Away	3	<i>End survey</i>
No - Unable Person Illness.....	4	<i>End survey</i>
No - Unable Person Hearing	5	<i>End survey</i>
No - Unable Person Other Disability	6	<i>End survey</i>
No - Unable Person Speech.....	7	<i>End survey</i>
No - Unable Person Intellectual.....	8	<i>End survey</i>
Refused Person.....	99	<i>End survey</i>

Q.3a What is your postcode?

.....	
Don't know	9998
Refused	9999

Q.4 How many persons aged 17 years or younger usually live in this household?

1	1
2	2
3 or more.....	3
None	4
Don't know	98
Refused.....	99

Q.32 Can you tell me...?

a) How many cats are there in your household?

Nil.....	97
Don't know/can't remember.....	98
Refused).....	99

b) How many dogs are there in your household?

Nil.....	97
Don't know/can't remember.....	98
Refused)	99

If Q.32a or Q.32b not 97, 98, 99 go to Q.33

Otherwise go to Q.34Intro

Q.33 Is/are your pet/s **(Read out 1-3)?**

i. All micro-chipped	1
ii. Some, not all	2
iii. None.....	3
iv. Other (specify)	4
v. Don't know	98
vi. Refused.....	99

Q34Intro A **natural disaster** is any event or force of nature that has catastrophic consequences, such as a flood, bush fire, severe storm, cyclone and storm surge. With that in mind I would like you to answer the following questions on behalf of your household.

Q34 Would you say you and your household had...?

	Yes	No	DK/ CR	Refused
a. A good understanding of the types of natural disasters that could occur in Queensland and the chances of them occurring ..	1	2	98.....	99
b. A good understanding of how a natural 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 and being prepared for an emergency.

Q35 If you were cut off from services and had no water or electricity, and had to sustain yourself and your household for three days, would you have...?(Read out a-f, g and h are filtered) (Do not rotate)

	Yes	No	DK/ CR	Refused
a) Enough food?	1	2	98	99
b) Enough drinking water (not out of the tap)?	1	2	98	99
(Interviewer note: Not town water but tank water is acceptable)				
c) Adequate medications?	1	2	98	99
d) A torch and fresh batteries?	1	2	98	99
e) A first aid kit?	1	2	98	99
f) A battery powered radio (incl. car radio)	1	2	98	99
If Q32a and/or Q32b = "Yes" continue, otherwise skip to Q35h logic				
g) Adequate food and medications for your pets	1	2	98	99
If Q35 = 'Yes' to two or more of Q35a-f continue, otherwise skip to Q36				
h) Do you have these items stored as an emergency kit?	1	2	98	99

Q36 Do any of the following apply to you or your household? (Read out a-b, c and d are filtered) (Do not rotate)

	Yes	No	DK/ CR	Refused
a) Your household has compiled a list of emergency numbers?	1	2	98	99
b) You, or someone in your household has a current first aid Certificate?	1	2	98	99

If 'Yes' at Q32a and/or Q32b continue, otherwise skip to Q36d logic

c) Has your household made arrangements for your pets if you have to leave your home?	1	2	98	99
(Interviewer note: Household pets not allowed at evacuation centres or emergency shelters but could be taken elsewhere to safety.)				

Skip Q36d if single person household Q2=1 and Q4 = 4

d) Has your household discussed what you would do if you and your home were at risk from storms, cyclones flooding or fire?	1	2	98	99
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Q37 Has your household...? (Read out, b is filtered) (Do not rotate)

	Yes	No	DK/ CR	Refused
a) Identified the strongest room in your home to shelter in during a severe event?.....	1	2	98	99

Skip Q37b if single person household Q2=1 and Q4 = 4

b) Arranged for the members of your household to stay with a family member or friend if you need to evacuate your home?.....	1	2	98	99
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Q38... Which of the following insurances does your household have? (Read Out 1-3) (Multiple Response)

Building	1
Contents.....	2
Rental insurance	3
Other (specify)	4
None of the above.....	5
Don't know	98
Refused.....	99

	Yes	No	DK/ CR	Refused
Q39 Do you believe you are adequately insured against natural disasters	1	2	98	99

	Yes	No	DK/ CR	Refused
Q40 Do you have a documented household emergency plan?	1	2	98	99

Q41 To protect against cyclones and/or storms, do you (or someone else)...? (Read out a-d) (Rotate)

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

	YES	NO	NA		
DK REFUSE					
a) Clean out gutters, drains and flood channels?	1	2	3	98	99
b) Trim trees away from your home and power lines?	1	2	3	98	99
c) Remove or tie down items in your yard?.....	1	2	3	98	99
d) Check the roof for damage or weakness?	1	2	3	98	99

If 'Yes' to any options contained within Q35 (a-h), Q36 (a-d), Q41(a-d) and/or Q37a and/or Q37b go to Q42, else go to Q45

	Yes	No	DK/ CR	Refused
Q42 Are there any actions you said 'Yes' to earlier that you weren't doing 12 months ago?	1	2	98	99

If 'Yes' at Q42 go to Q43, else go to Q44

Q43 Which actions were they, was it ...? (*Read Out - Multiple response*)
(List all actions nominated thus far by respondent from Q35 (a-h), Q36 (a-d), Q41 (a-d) AND/OR Q37a and/or Q37b)

Q44 What prompted you and your household to take steps towards preparing for a natural disaster? (**Do not read out**) (**Multiple Response**) **PROMPT:**
Anything else?

Common sense.....	1
Recent localised incidents (eg minor flooding, mudslides, etc)	2
To protect the family/household.....	3
Natural disasters personally experienced.....	4
Recent Queensland natural disasters.....	5
Recent overseas natural disasters	6
'Get ready' Queensland Guide Brochure, TV or Radio ads.....	7
Other advertisements, radio interviews or brochures	8
Conversations with friends and/or family	9
Work or job training.....	10
It's something we have always done	11
Social media conversations	12
Other (specify)	13
Don't know	98
Refused.....	99

Q45 Considering all of the natural disaster preparedness areas covered earlier, how prepared do you feel you are for a natural disaster, would you say, Very Prepared, Prepared, Neither Prepared or Unprepared, Unprepared to Not at all Prepared....?

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

If Q45 equals 4 or 5 go to Q46 otherwise go to Q47a

Q46 What has stopped or prevented you and your household from taking steps to prepare for natural 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.

Q.47a Can I have your date of birth?

Gives date of birth.....	1
Refuses/reluctant).....	99

If Q.47a = 1 go to Q.47b
If Q.47a = 99 go to Q.47c

Q.47b Day/Month/Year?
(Prompt for year of birth only if respondent is uneasy)

Gives date of birth.....	<input type="text"/>
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Go to Q.48

Q.47c Would you mind giving me your age in years?

Gives age.....	1
Refuses/reluctant).....	99

If Q.47c = 1 go to Q.47d
If Q.47c = 99 go to Q.47e

Q.47d

Gives age in years	<input type="text"/>
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Go to Q.48

Q.47e Would you be willing to say which of the following categories your age is in?

18 – 24.....	1
25 – 34.....	2
35 – 44.....	3
45 – 54.....	4
55 – 64.....	5
65 years or over.....	6
(Refused).....	99

Q.48 (*Record if known, otherwise ask*) Are you male or female?

Male.....	1
Female.....	2
Refused.....	99

Q.49 Do you usually speak a language other than English at home?

Yes.....	1
No.....	2
Refused.....	99

Q.50 What is your highest educational qualification?
(*Stop reading out once reached relevant qualification*)

Post graduate qualifications.....	1
A university or college degree.....	2
A trade, technical certificate or diploma.....	3
Completed senior high school (Year 12).....	4
Completed junior high school (Year 10).....	5
Completed primary school.....	6
Some schooling but did not complete primary school.....	7
No schooling.....	8
(Other (<i>please specify</i>).....)	9
Refused.....	99

Q. 55a Is your annual **household** income, before tax, including pensions, income

from investments and family allowances, under \$23,000, or \$23,000 or more?

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

If Q55a = 1, 98 or 99 go to Q56 LOGIC

If Q55a = 2 go to Q55b

Q. 55b Is your annual **household** income, before tax, including pensions, income from investments and family allowances, under \$34,000, or \$34,000 or more?

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

If Q55b = 1, 98 or 99 go to Q56 LOGIC

If Q55b = 2 go to Q55c

Q. 55c Is your annual **household** 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 Q55c = 1, 98 or 99 go to Q56 LOGIC

If Q55c = 2 go to Q55d

Q. 55d Is your annual **household** income, before tax, including pensions, income from investments and family allowances under \$68,000, or \$68,000 or more?

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

If Q55d = 1, 98 or 99 go to Q56 LOGIC

If Q55d = 2 go to Q55e

Q. 55e Is your annual **household** income under \$110,000, or \$110,000 or more?

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

Q. 57 Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

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

**If postcode differs from frame go to Q.58
Else go to End.**

Q.58 What is the name of your town or suburb?

.....

Don't know	98
Refused.....	99

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.