2019 Queensland Bushfires Review

Research with Community Members

FINAL Report

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Contact

209 Given Terrace
Paddington QLD 4064
PO Box 637 Spring Hill
QLD 4064 Australia

Phone: 07 3367 8557
Email: mcr@mcrpl.com.au
ABN 75 057 292 207

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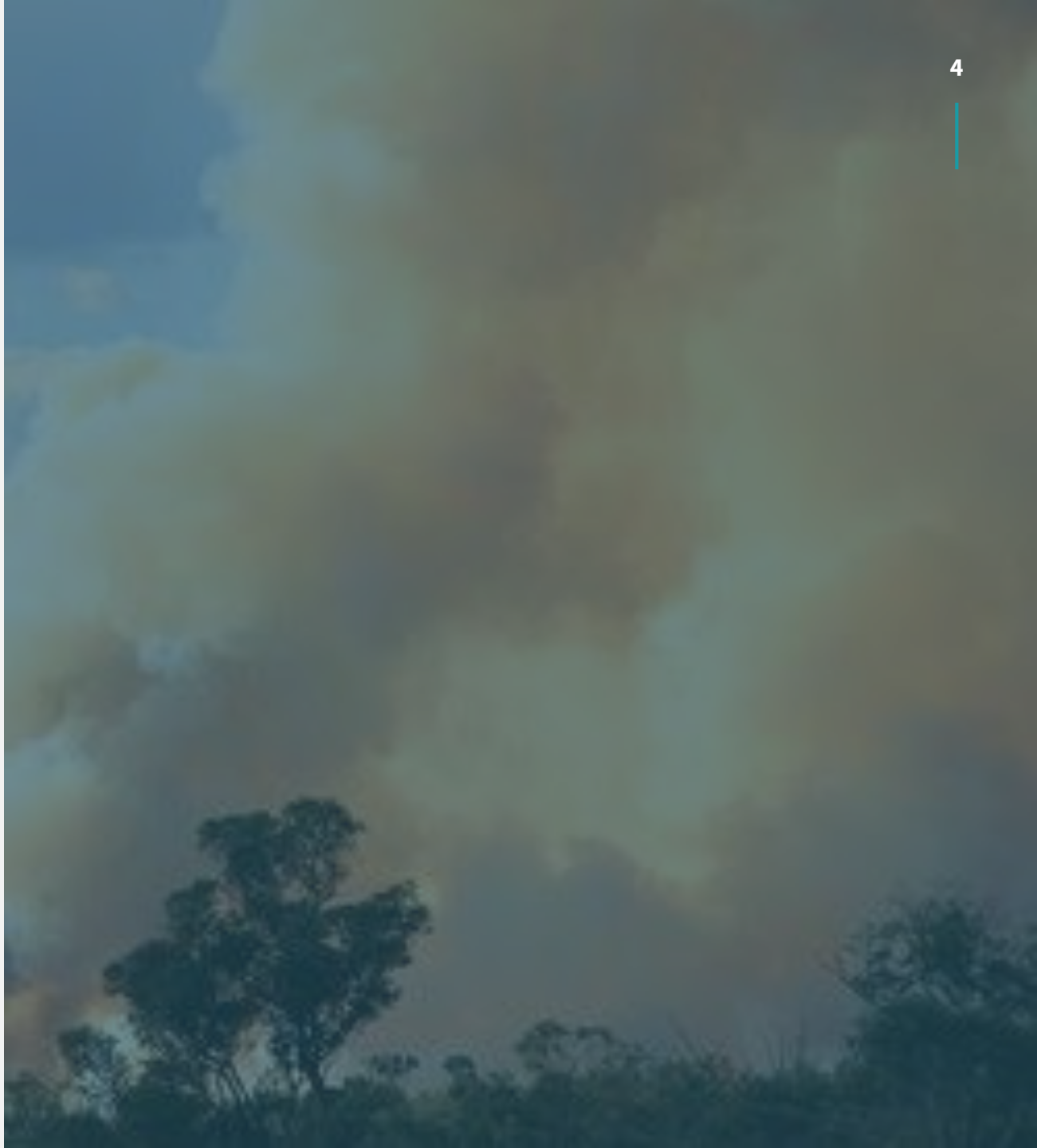

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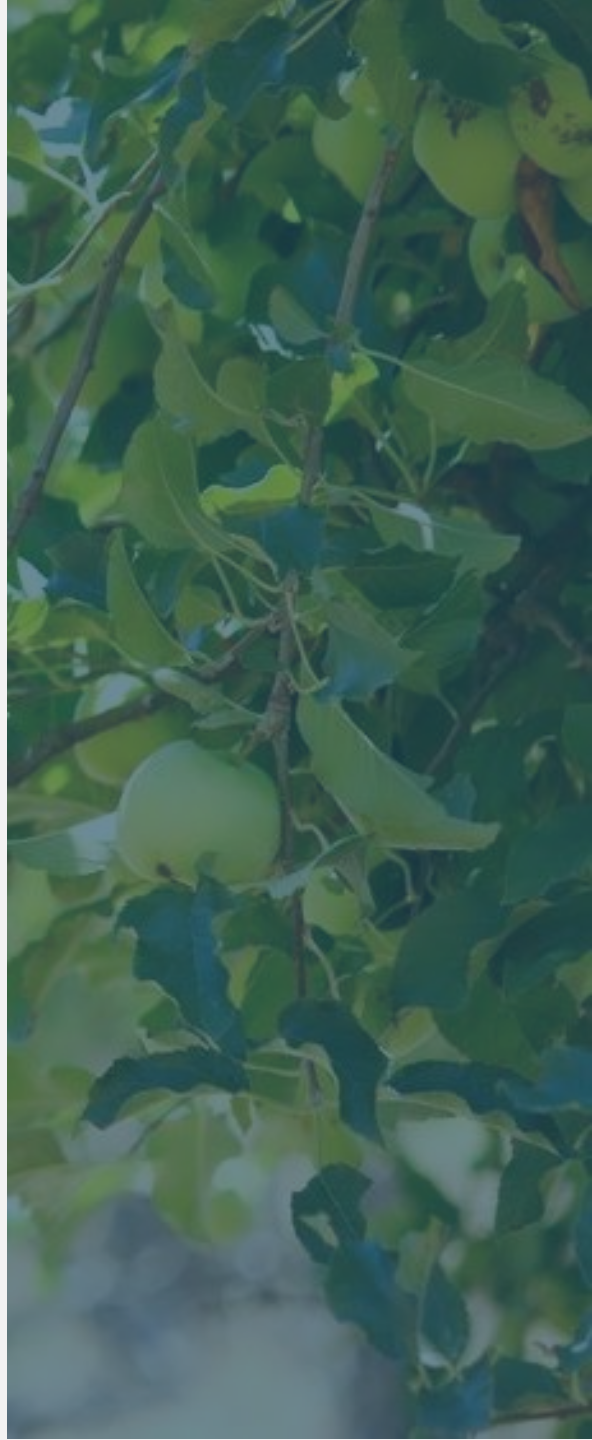

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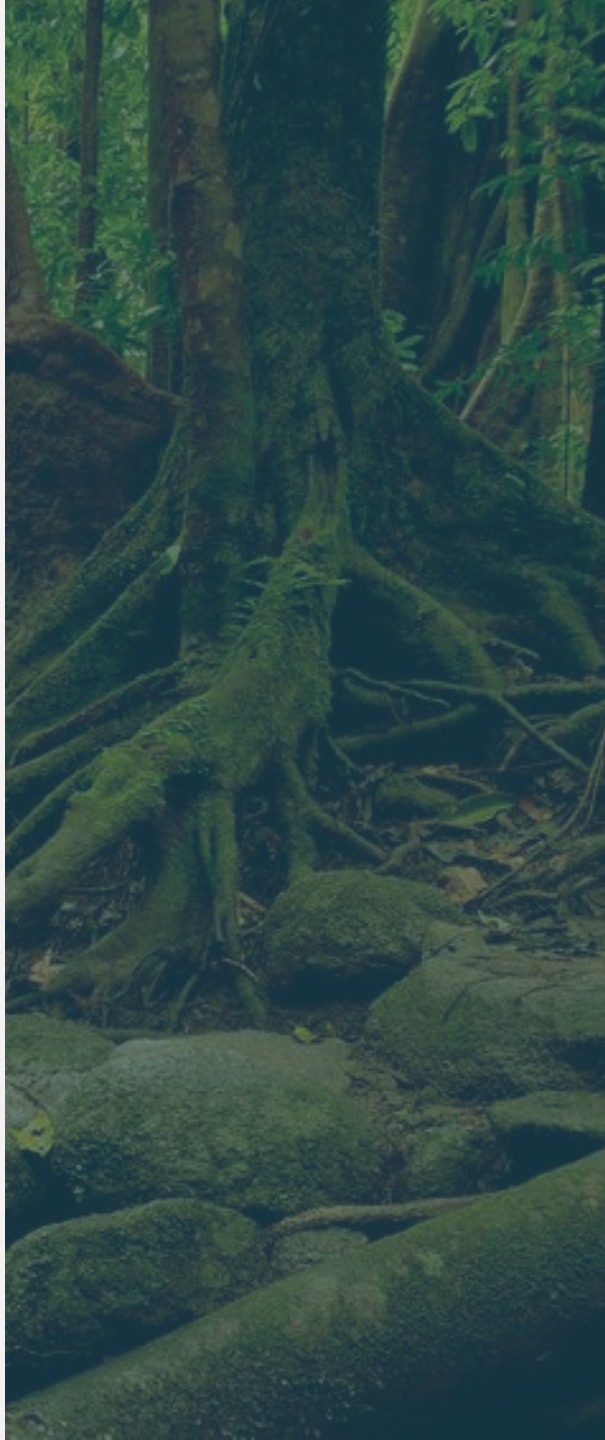

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PEREGIAN STUDY AREA

Introduction

BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

In 2019, the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) was tasked with undertaking a review of the 2019 bushfire events.

To help inform the review, MCR was commissioned by IGEM in October 2019 to gather feedback from community members via a telephone survey. Three geographic areas were identified as the focus for the survey. These being:

- Study Area 1 (Stanthorpe)
- Study Area 2 (Sarabah)
- Study Area 3 (Peregian).

The objectives of the research were to:

- measure community awareness and understanding of local disaster risks, including:
    - perceived likelihood of a range of disasters occurring in the community and past experience with a range of disasters.

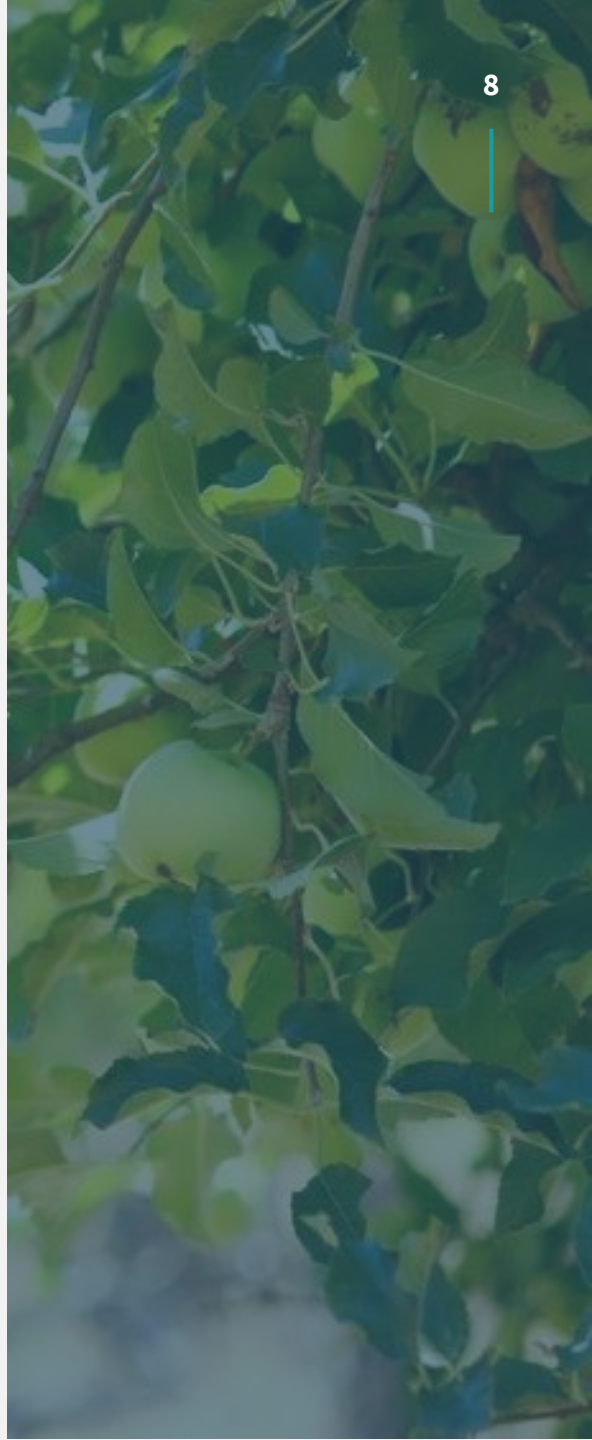
- understand community knowledge of local disaster management arrangements, including:
    - awareness of arrangements, perceptions of which organisation(s) are responsible for disaster management, awareness of the Local Disaster Management Group and the Local Disaster Management Plan.

- determine preparations undertaken by community members, including:
    - whether they have an Emergency Plan, Emergency Kit, Evacuation Plan or Evacuation Kit prepared
    - what information or sources they have consulted or received preparation advice from in the last 12 months.

- understand information seeking behaviours and preferred warning sources/types in the event of a forecast disaster event or in the case of an immediate threat of disaster

- determine community confidence levels in regards to:
    - their own ability to prepare for and respond to an event, and
    - the adequacy of official warnings and response to an event.

This report details the findings to this research study.



Method

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

A quantitative survey was undertaken via computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). This is where a trained live interviewer reads the pre-programmed questions from a computer screen and enters responses into the computer as they are given by the respondent.

Respondents to the survey were people aged 18 years or older living in each specified survey area. IGEM supplied a list of streets, within each area, that were directly impacted during the 2019 bushfires. Most interviews were conducted with people living on these specified streets; however as sample in these streets was limited, a small number of interviews were conducted with people living in other streets within each area. A total of 300 interviews were conducted across three study areas in the following proportions:

- Study Area 1 (Stanthorpe – n=121 interviews)
    - 108 from people living on identified streets
    - 13 from other streets in the area.

- Study Area 2 (Sarabah – n=90 interviews)
    - 80 from people living on identified streets
    - 10 from other streets in the area.

- Study Area 3 (Peregian – n=89 interviews)
    - 63 from people living on identified streets
    - 26 from other streets in the area.

A profile of the respondents surveyed can be found at Appendix C.

QUESTIONNAIRE

In consultation with IGEM, MCR designed the questionnaire, which is included at Appendix A.

WEIGHTING and ANALYSIS

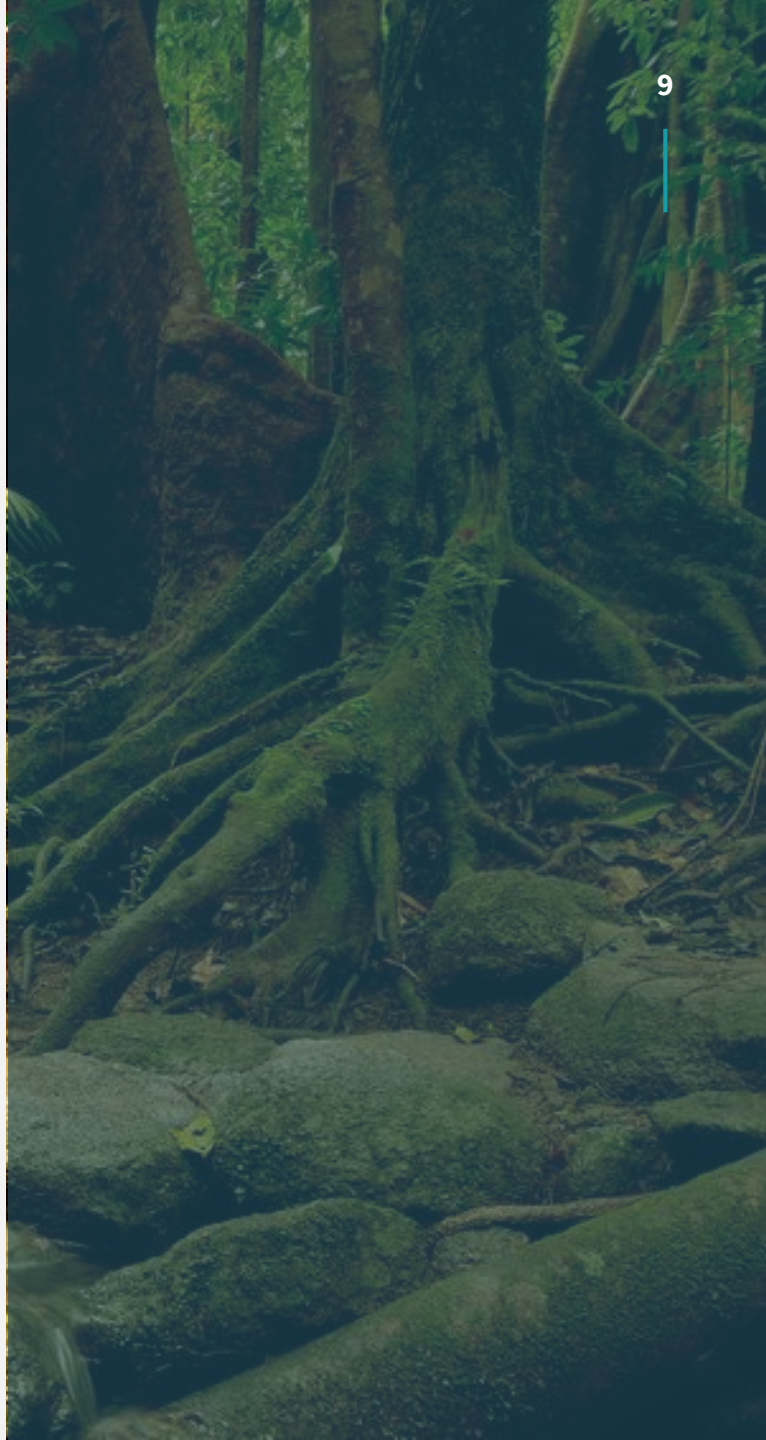
Post enumeration, the data were weighted to represent the age and gender profile of each study area. Data analysis was conducted by MCR using the data analysis package Q-Software. On columns with at least n=30 respondents, significance testing (using z-test, Bessel's correction on and false discovery rate off) was applied at the 95% confidence level.

FIELDWORK PARTNER

MCR's fieldwork partner Q&A Market Research conducted the fieldwork. Q&A is a member of AMSRO and has ISO 20252 quality accreditation.

Interviewing was conducted between the 18th and 23rd November 2019. The average survey length was 17.10 minutes and the response rate was 47%.

The reader should note that as interviewing took place after significant fire events were experienced in these areas, respondent perceptions of bushfire as a potential disaster risk may have been heightened.



SUMMARY – COMPARISON OF STUDY AREAS

Summary

Background

As part of the broader Bushfire Review, the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) commissioned MCR to gather feedback from the community via a telephone survey.

A total of 300 residents (18+ years) were interviewed between the 18th and 23rd November 2019. The survey universe was divided into the following three areas:

- Study Area 1: Stanthorpe (n=121)
- Study Area 2: Sarabah (n=90)
- Study Area 3: Peregian (n=89).

► Risk awareness

Top of mind perceived risks

Respondents were asked to describe in their own words the disaster events or hazards they believe are most likely to impact their community.

Bushfires were by far the most commonly mentioned disaster risk in each area.

The top perceived risks for each area were:

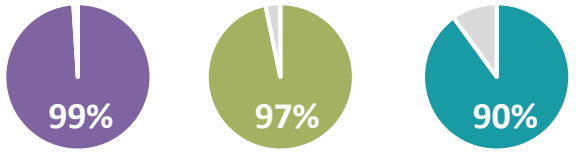
Stanthorpe	Sarabah	Peregian
Bushfire (81%)	Bushfire (97%)	Bushfire (85%)
Drought (59%)	Floods (39%)	Storms (27%)
Floods (27%)	Storms (14%)	Cyclones (19%)
	Landslides (14%)	

► Previous disaster experience

Previous experience of disaster

Most respondents had experienced a disaster in the community in which they currently reside.

Proportion who have experienced a disaster:



The most commonly reported disaster event experienced was a bushfire (Stanthorpe 95%; Sarabah 95%; Peregian 89%).

The next most commonly experienced disaster events in each study area were:

- Stanthorpe: drought (34%)
- Sarabah: river flood due to heavy rainfall (40%)
- Peregian: river flood due to heavy rainfall (9%).

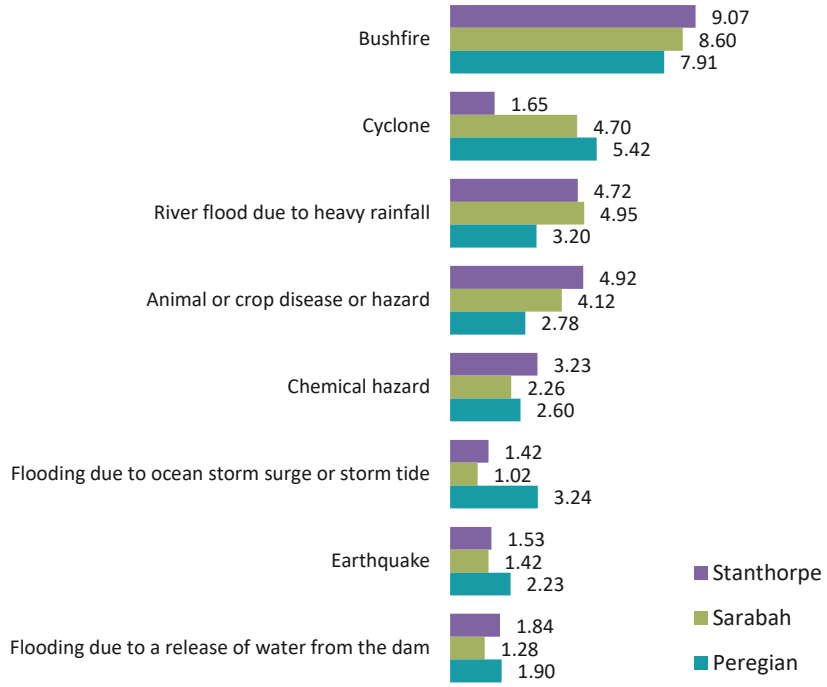
Summary

▶ Perceived likelihood of disaster events

Perceived likelihood of disaster events

Respondents were asked to rate the likelihood of a range of disaster events occurring in their community. Across all study areas, the disaster perceived as being most likely to occur was bushfire. The perceived likelihood of other disaster events occurring is detailed in the chart below.

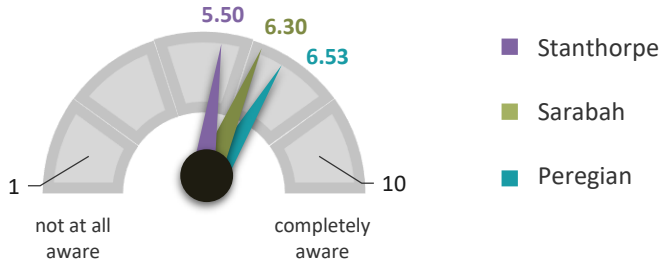
Mean (scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all likely – 10 is extremely likely)



▶ Awareness and knowledge of local arrangements

Awareness of local disaster management arrangements

Average awareness levels of the local disaster management arrangements were highest in the Peregian area (6.53) and lowest in the Stanthorpe area (5.50). These averages were based on a 10 point scale, where 1 = not at all aware and 10 = completely aware.



Agency responsible for responding to and recovering from a disaster event

Respondents were asked to nominate, without prompting, the official agency they believed would take the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event. Across all study areas, the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) was the agency most commonly nominated (Stanthorpe 28%; Sarabah 60%; Peregian 37%).

Summary (continued)

► Awareness of LDMG

Awareness of the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) was highest in Sarabah (45%), followed by Stanthorpe (39%) and lowest in Peregian (22%).

Community awareness of and engagement with the LDMG's activities was as follows:

	Stanthorpe	Sarabah	Peregian
% aware that the **LDMG is the lead agency** for managing the response and recovery from a local disaster event	14%	20%	11%
% aware LDMG is **responsible for preparing the Local Disaster Management Plan**	20%	26%	14%
% aware of **where to find a copy** of Local Disaster Management Plan	10%	18%	9%
% who have **read** their Local Disaster Management Plan	4%	5%	5%

► Disaster preparation information

Respondents were asked whether, in the past 12 months, they had sought or received disaster preparedness information about getting ready for a local disaster event in their area. Respondents in the Sarabah area (61%) were the most likely of all respondents to answer yes to this question, followed by Peregian (56%) and Stanthorpe (44%).

Information was most commonly received or gathered via:

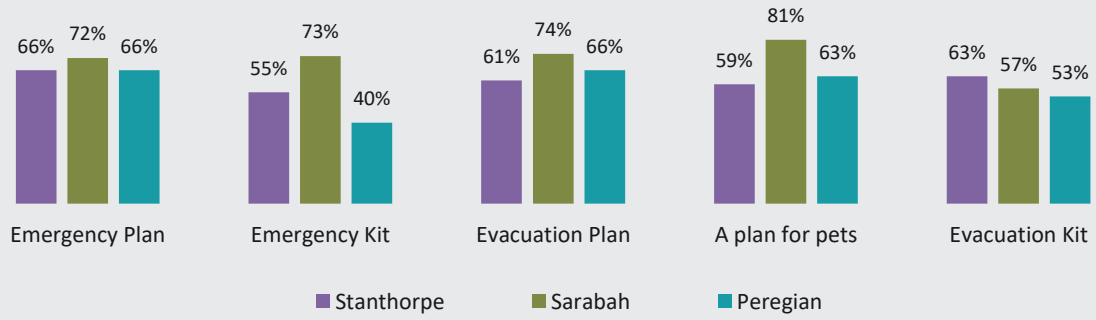
- Stanthorpe: Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (33%)
- Sarabah: Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (34%)
- Peregian: mailbox flyer (26%).

► Disaster preparation behaviours

Respondents were asked whether they had prepared an Evacuation Plan, a household Emergency Plan, a plan for what to do with family pets or other animals in the event of an evacuation or an Evacuation Kit.

In Stanthorpe, respondents most commonly reported having prepared an Emergency Plan (66%). In Sarabah, the most common preparation behaviour was having made a plan for what to do with family pets or other animals in the event of an evacuation (81%), while in Peregian, respondents most commonly reported preparing an Emergency Plan (66%) or Evacuation Plan (66%). Preparation behaviours by area are detailed below.

Proportion who have prepared:



Summary (continued)

▶ Disaster advice and alerts

The majority of respondents indicated that they would know where to access accurate and reliable information during a disaster situation (Stanthorpe 83%; Sarabah 88%; Peregian 91%).

Reports of being registered for an alert were made by 49% in Peregian, 44% in Stanthorpe and 34% in Sarabah.

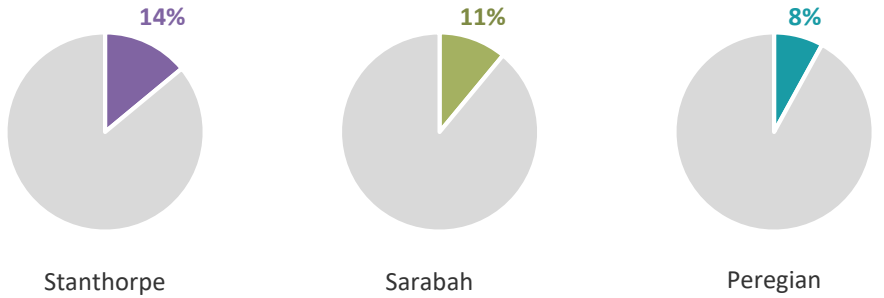
Those who are registered to receive information or alerts, most commonly reported that they had registered with:

- Stanthorpe: Weather app or forecasters (22%)
- Sarabah: Bureau of Meteorology (13%)
- Peregian: their insurance company (24%).

▶ Evacuation assistance

Approximately one in ten respondents reported having someone in their household with a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help them evacuate.

% who have someone in the household that would require assistance to evacuate



▶ Confidence

Stanthorpe	Sarabah	Peregian	
94%	91%	96%	were confident they are prepared for and know how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event.
96%	93%	94%	were confident in their understanding of the local disaster risk to themselves and their property.
91%	83%	90%	were confident they would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event.
92%	87%	94%	were confident that the official local response to a disaster event would be effective and coordinated.

Summary (continued)

► Information sources would go to in the event of a disaster

In the event of a disaster, respondents reported that they would be most likely to seek information from emergency services websites/Facebook (e.g. police, fire and rescue) (Stanthorpe 79%; Sarabah 80%; Peregian 82%).

When asked which source they would be most likely to go to, the top preferences were:

Stanthorpe
- Emergency services websites/Facebook (e.g. police, fire and rescue) (28%)
- Local radio (18%)
- Council website (17%).

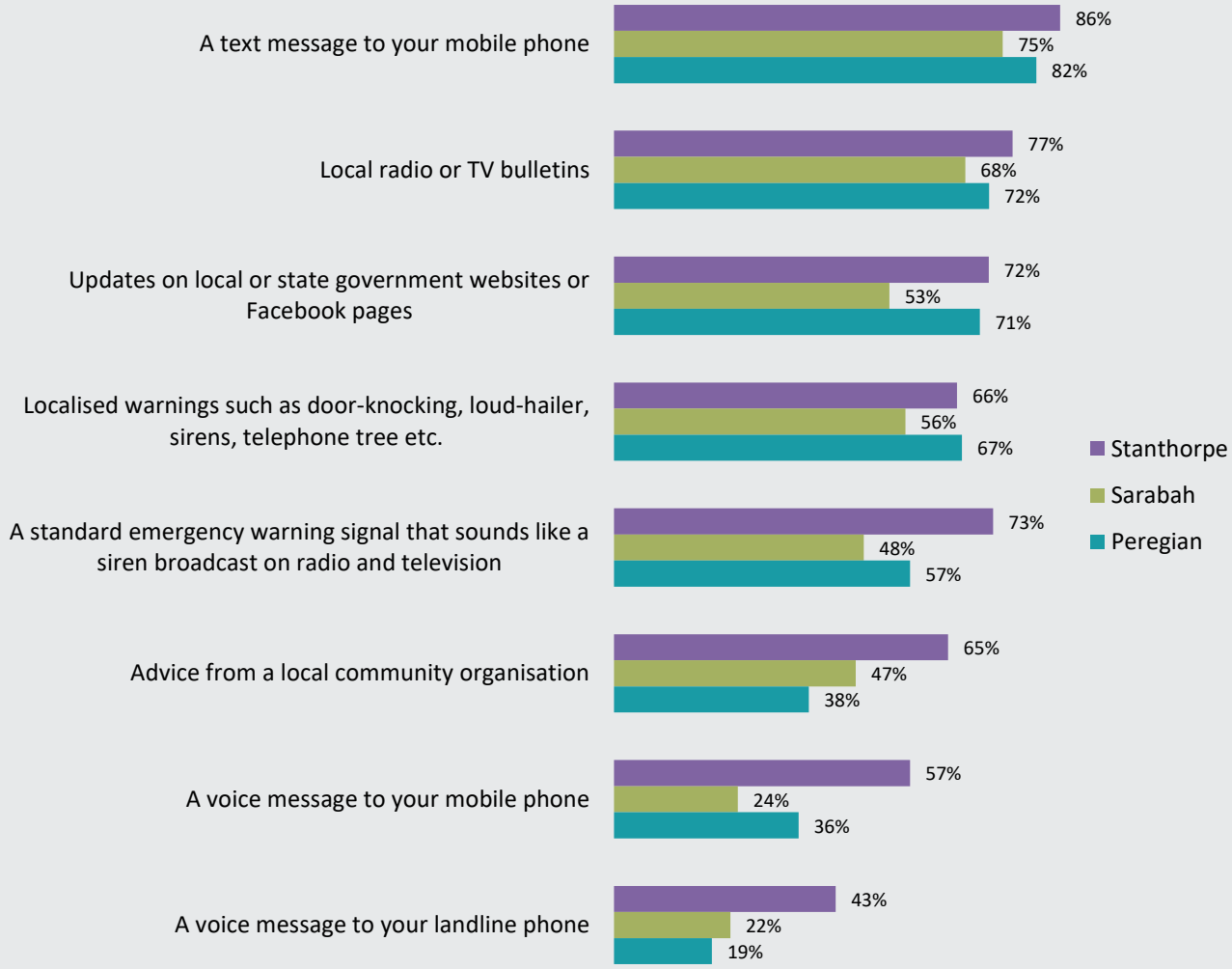
Sarabah
- Emergency services websites/Facebook (e.g. police, fire and rescue) (44%)
- Bureau of Meteorology (12%)
- Local radio (12%).

Peregian
- Emergency services websites/Facebook (e.g. police, fire and rescue) (58%)
- Local radio (17%)
- Bureau of Meteorology (8%).

► Expected warnings leading up to a forecast event

Respondents were read out a list of warning types and asked to choose which they would expect to receive in the lead-up to a forecast event. Most commonly, respondents expected to receive local radio or TV bulletins, a text message to their mobile phone, a standard emergency warning signal (siren sound) on radio or TV or updates on government websites.

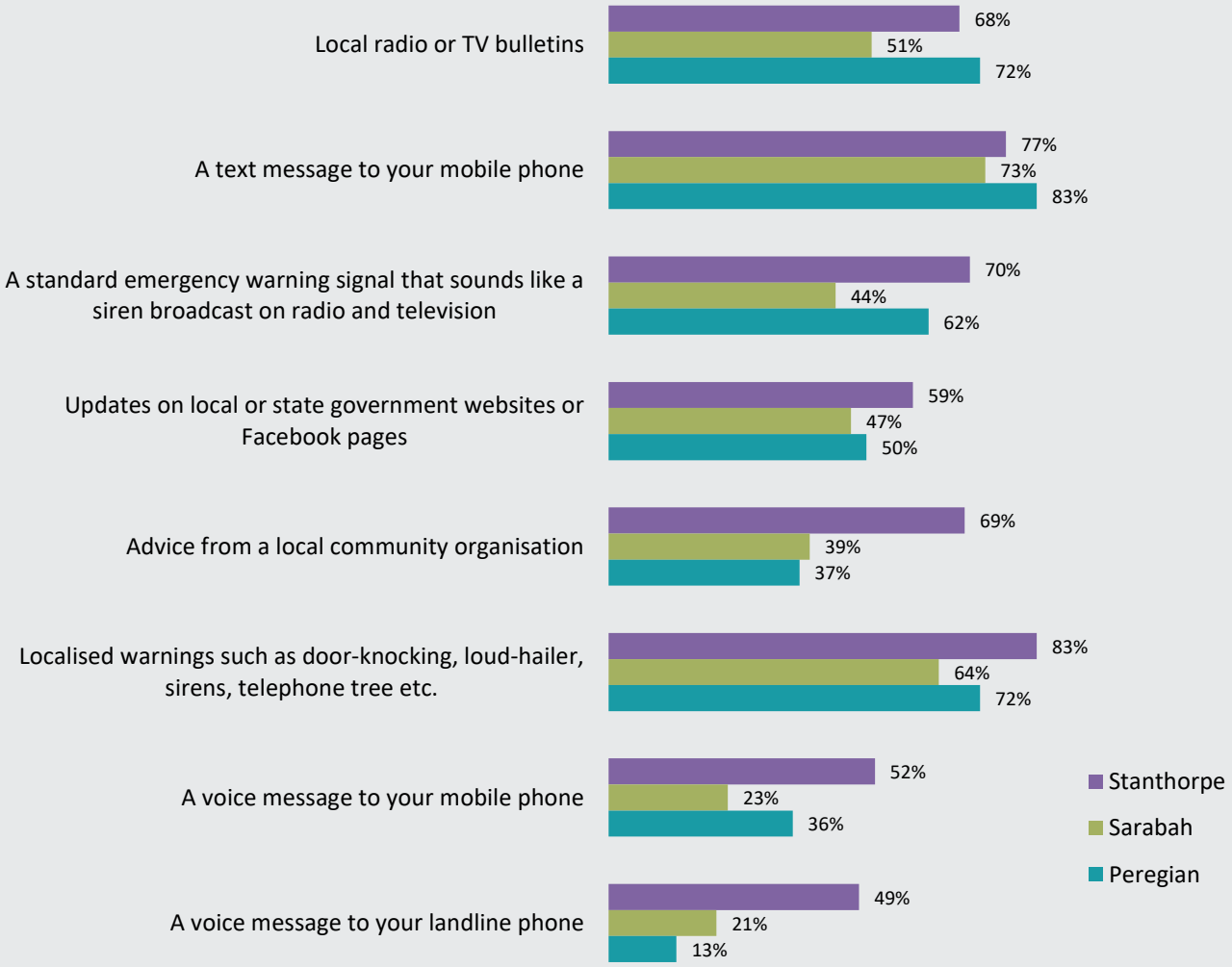
Expected warning in lead-up to forecast event



Expected warnings if there was an immediate threat of disaster

Respondents were read out a list of warning types and asked to choose which they would expect to receive if there was an immediate threat of disaster. Most commonly, respondents expected to receive a text message to their mobile phone or localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree, etc.

Expected warning when there is an immediate threat of disaster



Summary (continued)

Most expected warning leading up to a forecast event

In all areas, respondents were most likely to expect to receive a warning via text message in the lead-up to a forecast event (Stanthorpe 47%; Sarabah 56%; Peregian 52%).

Most expected warning if there is immediate threat of disaster

In the case of an immediate threat of disaster, respondents were most likely to expect to receive a text message to their mobile phone or localised warnings (such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree, etc.).

Top response by area (most expected warning during immediate threat of disaster):

Stanthorpe	Sarabah	Peregian
40% localised warnings	**51%** a text message	**44%** a text message

Summary (continued)

► Key sub-group differences

Survey data were analysed across a range of criteria such as location, age of respondent, past experiences with disasters and the need for evacuation assistance.

Key sub-group differences found via these analyses are detailed below.

► Stanthorpe area

Gender differences

Females were more likely than males to:

- nominate drought as a risk in their local community
- rate animal or crop disease/hazard as a likely risk to their local community
- have experienced drought or river flood due to heavy rainfall in the community they currently reside
- be aware of the local disaster management arrangements in their community
- be aware that the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) is responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management Plan
- not know where to find a copy of the Local Disaster Management Plan
- have never read their Local Disaster Management Plan
- have made plans for evacuating family pets or other animals
- go to neighbours/friends/family for information
- expect warnings from local radio or television bulletins or localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.
- expect a warning text to their mobile phone in the event of an immediate disaster threat.

Males were more likely than females to:

- report that they had not heard of the Local Disaster Management Group prior to their involvement in the research
- say they would seek disaster information from the council website
- report that they had registered to receive emergency alerts or information via a utility provider (e.g. electricity, water, phone).

► Sarabah area

Gender differences

Females were more likely than males to:

- nominate floods, cyclones or drought as risks to their local community
- report having experienced flooding due to a release of water from the dam
- say that they didn't know which agency takes the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event
- have previously heard of the LDMG
- be unaware that the LDMG is the lead agency for responding to and recovering from a local disaster event
- be unaware that the LDMG is responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management Plan
- expect to receive a disaster warning via a text message to their mobile phone in the lead-up to a forecast event
- expect to receive a text message to their mobile phone when there is an immediate disaster threat.

Males were more likely than females to:

- nominate Queensland Fire and Emergency Services as the official lead agency to respond to and recover from a local disaster event
- have prepared an Emergency Kit
- Indicate they were not sure where to get accurate and reliable information during a disaster situation
- nominate local radio as an information source they would go to in the event of a disaster
- be confident in knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event.

Summary (continued)

► Key sub-group differences

► Peregian area

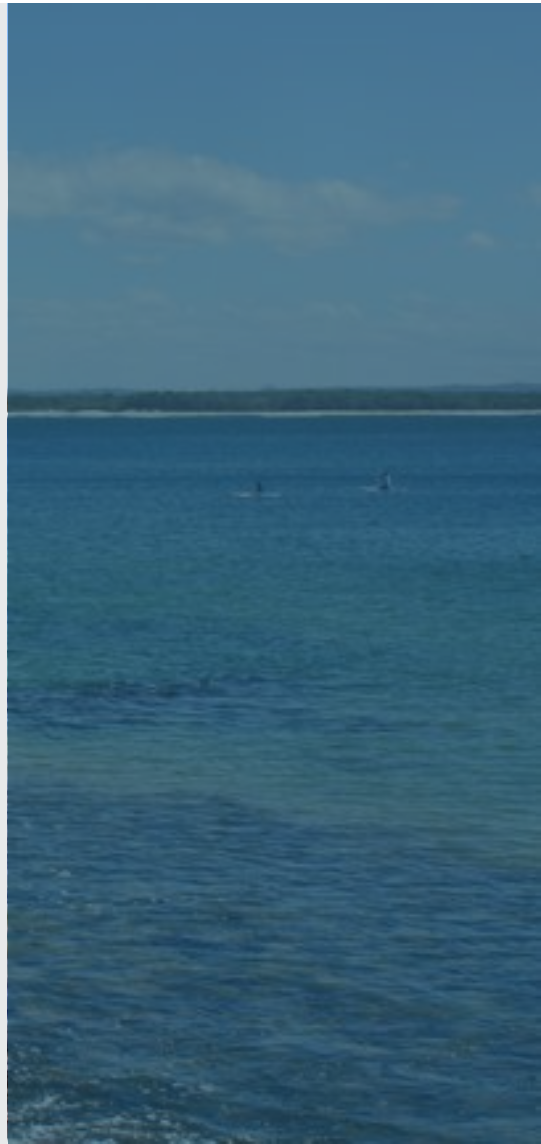
Gender differences

Females were more likely than males to:

- be aware of local disaster management arrangements
- perceive bushfires, cyclones, animal crop disease/hazard, earthquake to be a likely risk to their local community
- nominate the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) as the official agency to take the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event
- report being unaware that the LDMG were responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management Plan
- know where to access accurate and reliable information during a disaster situation
- seek information from neighbours, family or friends when a disaster event is about to impact
- expect localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc. in the lead-up to a forecast event
- expect local radio or TV bulletins when there is an immediate disaster threat
- have registered to receive emergency alerts or information via at least one alert system.

Males were more likely than females to:

- have experienced river flooding due to heavy rainfall
- report that they know where to find a copy of their Local Disaster Management Plan
- report having prepared an Emergency Kit (either in part or in full)
- seek information from a council website when a disaster event is about to impact
- expect a voice message to their mobile phone in the lead up to a forecast event
- expect a voice message to their mobile phone when there is an immediate disaster threat.



Definitions/abbreviations

IGEM	The Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management
LGA	Local Government Area
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
SES	State Emergency Service

FINDINGS – STUDY AREA 1: STANTHORPE

1.0 Risk awareness and knowledge of local arrangements

1.1 Perceived risks

Respondents in the Stanthorpe area were asked to describe in their own words the disaster events or hazards they believe are most likely to impact their community. Bushfire was by far the most commonly mentioned disaster risk (81%), followed by drought (59%), then floods (27%).

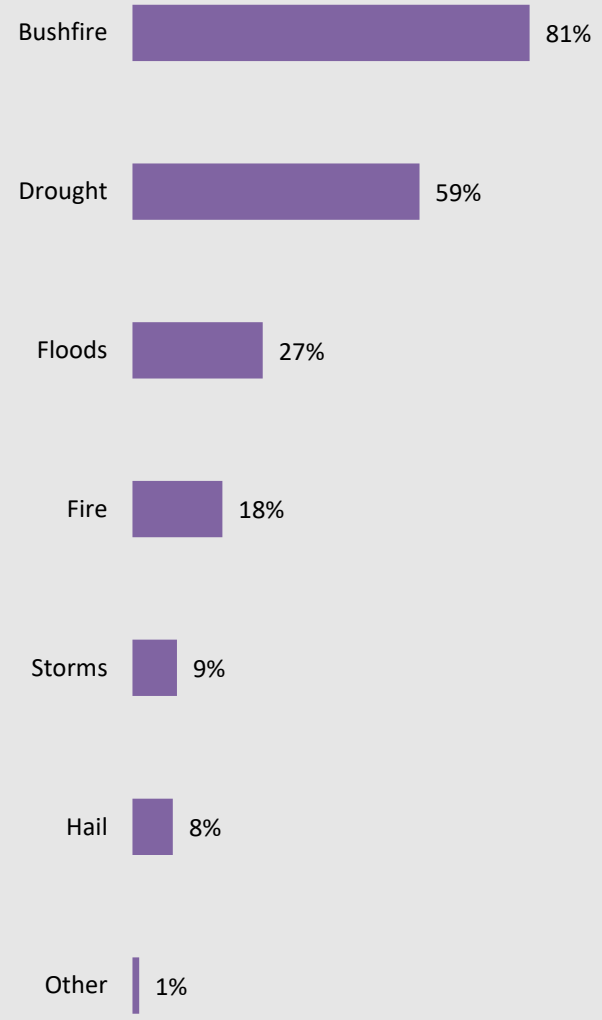
Other risks, nominated by fewer than one in five respondents in the Stanthorpe area, included fire (18%), storms (9%) and hail (8%).

1.1.1 Sub-group differences

Females (72%) were more likely than males (44%) to nominate drought as a risk in their local community.

Q1. What local disaster events or local disaster hazards do you think are most likely to impact your local community? (unprompted)

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)



Stanthorpe Study Area

Q1. What local disaster events or local disaster hazards do you think are most likely to impact your local community?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Bushfire	81%	85%	78%	93%	77%	83%		89%	79%	82%	82%	81%
Drought	59%	44%	72%	47%	63%	60%		59%	67%	45%	62%	58%
Floods	27%	24%	29%	23%	28%	26%		34%	20%	32%	18%	28%
Fire	18%	14%	23%	7%	23%	17%	100%	16%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Storms	9%	12%	7%	6%	10%	9%		14%	10%	6%	4%	10%
Hail	8%	10%	7%	3%	10%	8%		5%	10%	8%	8%	8%
Other	1%	2%	1%		2%	1%		3%	2%			2%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.2 Awareness of disaster management arrangements

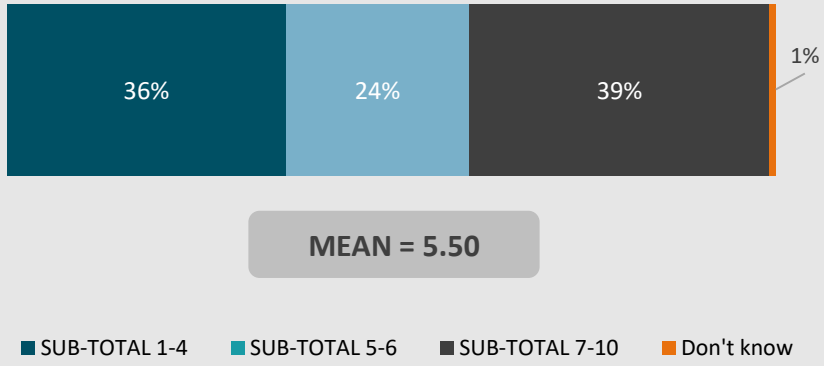
Respondents were asked to rate their awareness of the local disaster management arrangements in their community using a scale that ranged from 1 (not at all aware) to 10 (completely aware). The average of ratings awarded by respondents in the Stanthorpe area was 5.5 out of 10.

1.2.1 Sub-group differences

Females (48%) are more likely than males (29%) to be aware of the local disaster management arrangements in their community.

Q2. To what extent are you aware of the local disaster management arrangements in your community?
(Scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all aware and 10 is completely aware)

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)



Q2. To what extent are you aware of the local disaster management arrangements in your community? (Scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all aware and 10 is completely aware)

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
1 – Not at all aware	10%	9%	11%		13%	10%		16%	13%		14%	9%
2	14%	25%	3%	35%	6%	14%		7%	6%	32%	12%	14%
3	8%	5%	11%	20%	4%	8%			6%	18%	24%	6%
4	4%	3%	5%	3%	5%	5%		3%	4%	6%		5%
5	14%	12%	16%	10%	16%	14%	59%	24%	19%		20%	13%
6	10%	15%	5%	6%	11%	10%		9%	13%	3%		11%
7	8%	3%	12%		11%	8%	41%	13%	10%		4%	9%
8	14%	9%	19%	20%	12%	14%		8%	11%	24%	14%	14%
9	2%	2%	3%		3%	3%		7%	1%	3%	4%	2%
10 – Completely aware	14%	15%	14%	6%	17%	15%		13%	15%	14%	8%	15%
SUB-TOTAL 1-4	36%	42%	31%	58%	28%	36%		26%	29%	56%	50%	34%
SUB-TOTAL 5-6	24%	27%	21%	16%	27%	24%	59%	34%	32%	3%	20%	25%
SUB-TOTAL 7-10	39%	29%	48%	26%	44%	39%	41%	40%	37%	41%	30%	40%
Don't know	1%	2%			1%	1%			2%			1%
Average (mean)	5.50	5.08	5.86	4.51	5.87	5.51	5.82	5.61	5.61	5.20	4.68	5.63

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (don't know response removed for mean calculation); ^ Caution small cell size

1.3 Perceived likelihood of disasters

Respondents in the Stanthorpe area were asked to rate the likelihood of a range of disaster events occurring in their community on a scale that ranged from 1 (not at all likely) to 10 (extremely likely).

The disaster perceived as most likely to occur was bushfire, which received an average likelihood rating of 9.07.

The average perceived likelihood of other disaster events occurring in the community was:

- Animal or crop disease or hazard (4.92)
- River flood due to heavy rainfall (4.72)
- Chemical hazard (3.23)
- Flooding due to a release of water from the dam (1.84)
- Cyclone (1.65)
- Earthquake (1.53)
- Flooding due to ocean storm surge/storm tide (1.42).

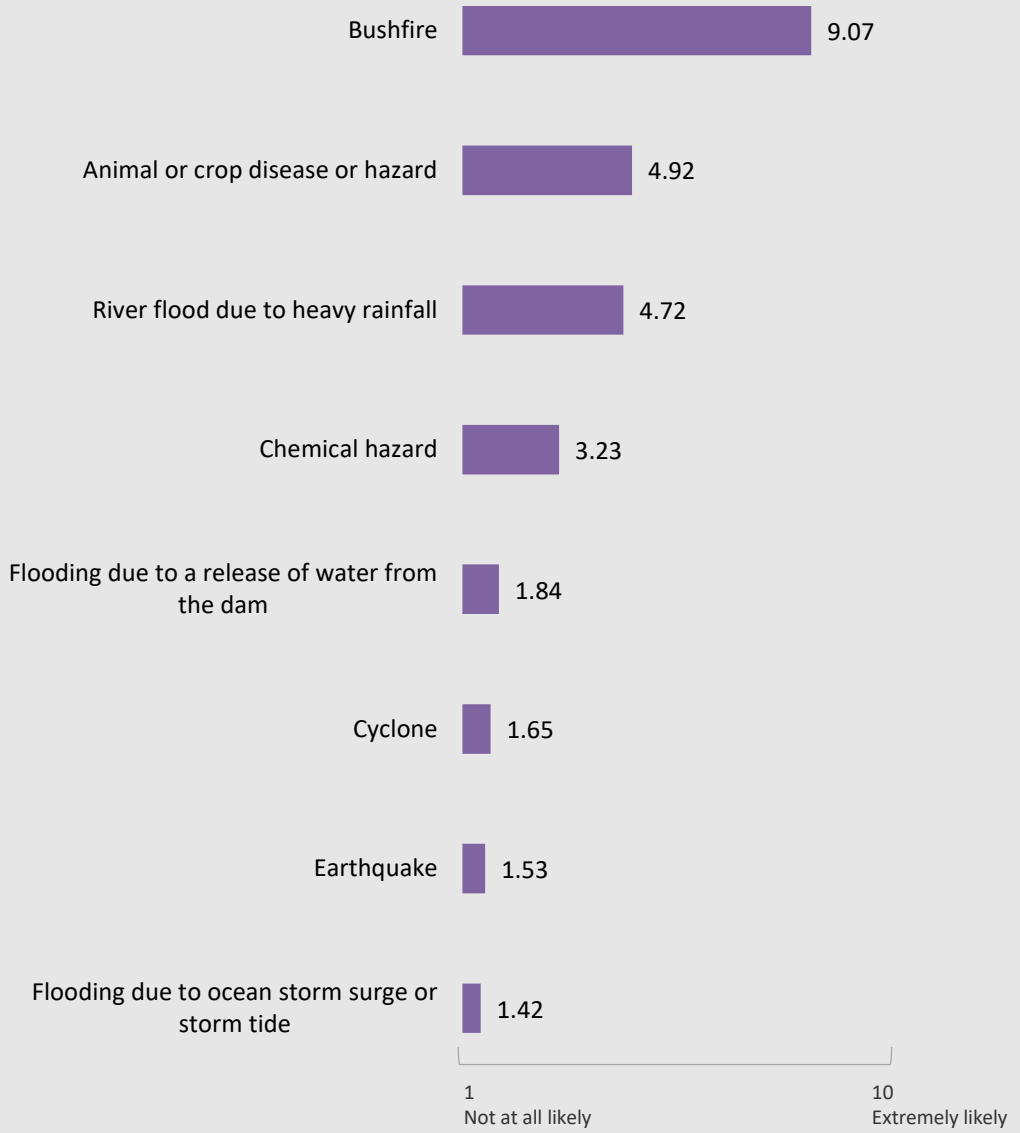
1.3.1 Sub-group differences

Females (5.39) were more likely than males (4.42) to rate animal or crop disease/hazard as a likely risk.

Q3. How likely are each of the following disasters to occur in your community?

Average (mean) on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all likely and 10 is extremely likely – don't know responses removed

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)



Q3. How likely are each of the following disasters to occur in your community? (Scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all likely and 10 is extremely likely)

Average	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Bushfire	9.07	9.05	9.09	9.37	8.96	9.06	9.18	8.58	9.05	9.40	8.53	9.15
Animal or crop disease or hazard	4.92	4.42	5.39	3.42	5.52	4.91	3.77	5.61	5.46	3.69	3.73	5.09
River flood due to heavy rainfall	4.72	4.72	4.73	4.96	4.63	4.66	6.18	4.98	4.59	4.78	4.01	4.84
Chemical hazard	3.23	2.84	3.60	3.69	3.06	3.21	3.77	2.51	3.43	3.18	2.04	3.42
Flooding due to a release of water from the dam	1.84	1.80	1.88	1.56	1.95	1.83	1.00	1.84	1.78	1.82	1.60	1.88
Cyclone	1.65	1.60	1.70	1.06	1.87	1.65	1.82	2.17	1.77	1.09	2.08	1.58
Earthquake	1.53	1.49	1.56	1.07	1.70	1.52	2.41	1.56	1.67	1.18	1.51	1.53
Flooding due to ocean storm surge or storm tide	1.42	1.27	1.55	1.55	1.37	1.43	1.00	1.49	1.46	1.33	1.49	1.41

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (don't know responses removed for mean calculation); ^ Caution small cell size

1.4 Previous experience of a disaster event

Almost all respondents in the Stanthorpe area (99%) had experienced a disaster in the community where they currently reside, the most common event being a bushfire (95%). Drought was experienced by 34% of respondents and 27% reported experiencing river flood due to heavy rainfall. Other less prevalent disaster events experienced included hail storm (7%) and chemical hazard (3%).

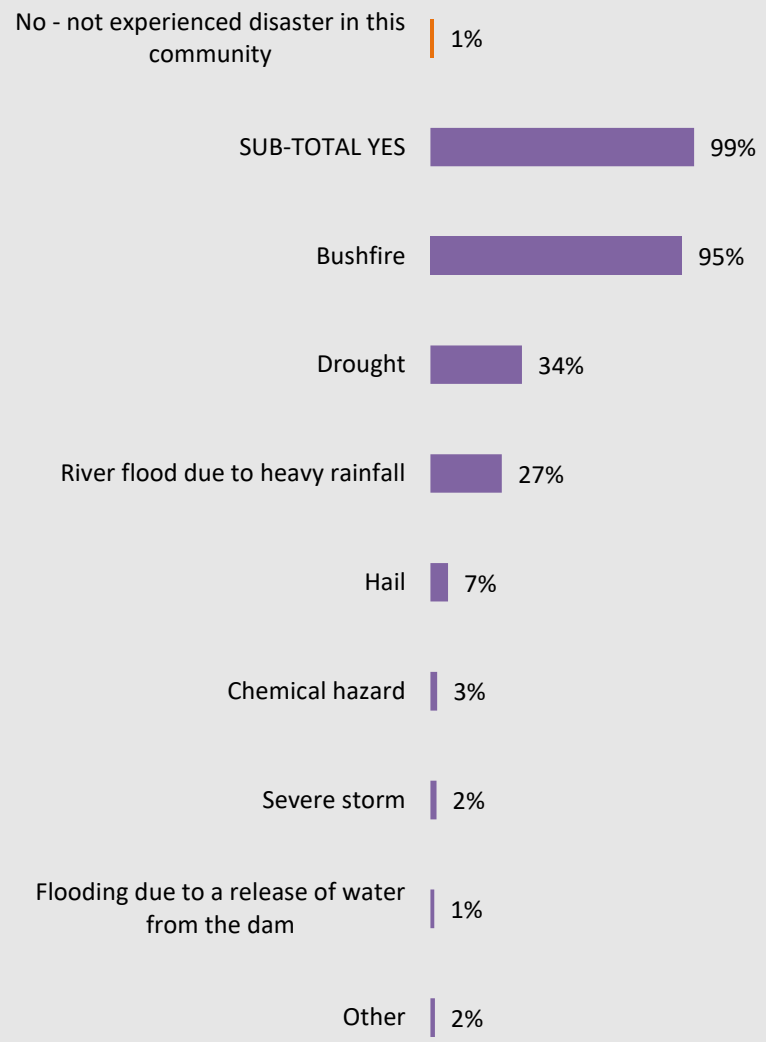
1.4.1 Sub-group differences

Females were more likely than males to report having experienced:

- drought (45% for females, 22% for males)
- river flood due to heavy rainfall (36% for females, 17% for males).

Q4. Have you experienced a disaster event in the community you are living in now? If so, what type of disaster/s have you experienced? (unprompted)

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)



Q4. Have you experienced a disaster event in the community you are living in now?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
No - not experienced disaster in this community	1%	2%	1%		2%		100%		3%		4%	1%
SUB-TOTAL YES	99%	98%	99%	100%	98%	100%		100%	97%	100%	96%	99%
Bushfire	95%	93%	96%	100%	92%	97%		92%	94%	97%	96%	94%
Drought	34%	22%	45%	26%	38%	35%		40%	38%	27%	40%	34%
River flood due to heavy rainfall	27%	17%	36%	37%	23%	27%		24%	22%	39%	26%	27%
Hail	7%	9%	5%	3%	8%	6%			8%	6%		8%
Chemical hazard	3%	2%	3%		4%	3%			2%	6%		3%
Severe storm	2%	2%	3%		3%	2%			3%	3%		3%
Flooding due to a release of water from the dam	1%		3%		2%	1%		5%	1%			2%
Other	2%	3%			2%	2%		5%		3%		2%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.5 Agency responsible for responding to and recovering from a disaster event

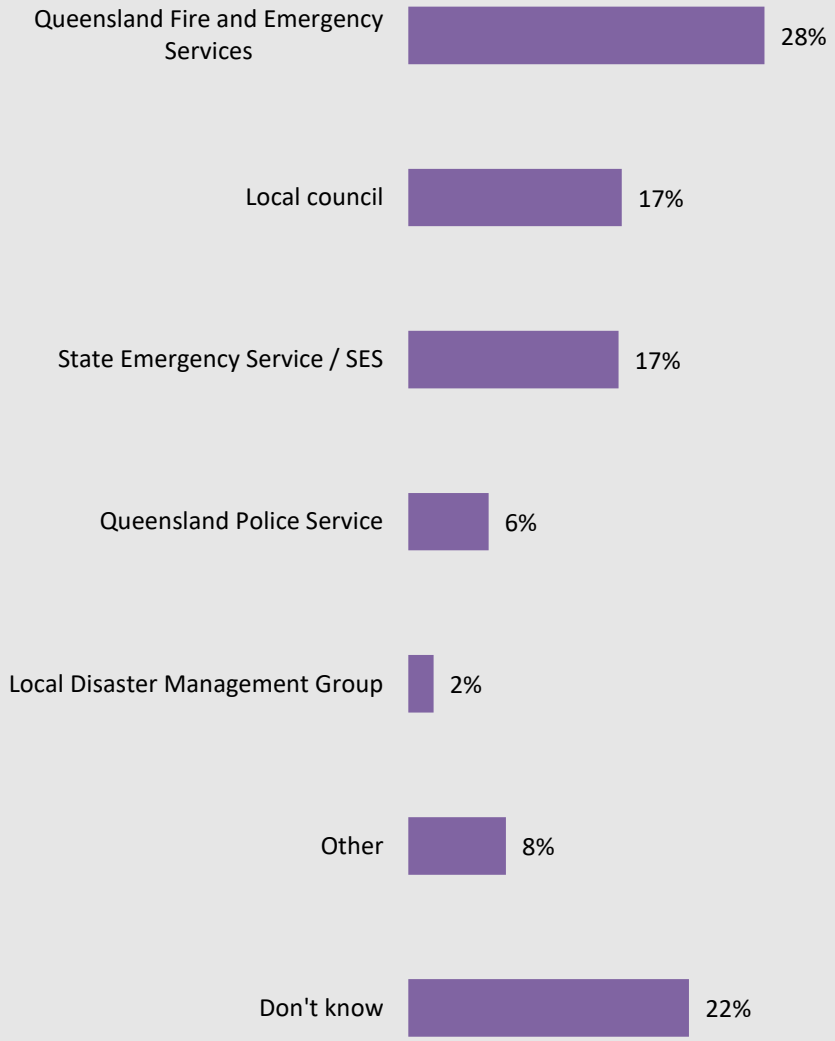
Respondents were asked to nominate, without prompting, the official agency they believed would take the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event in the Stanthorpe area. Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) (28%) were most commonly mentioned. To a lesser extent, other agencies mentioned were the State Emergency Service/SES (17%), the local council (17%), Queensland Police Service (QPS) (6%) or the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) (2%).

1.5.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q5. Which official agency do you believe takes the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event? (unprompted)

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)



Stanthorpe Study Area

Q5. Which official agency do you believe takes the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	28%	34%	23%	13%	34%	28%	59%	32%	35%	12%	24%	29%
Local council	17%	14%	20%	19%	16%	17%		10%	18%	20%	6%	19%
State Emergency Service / SES	17%	12%	21%	13%	18%	16%	41%	18%	17%	15%	40%	13%
Queensland Police Service	6%	7%	6%		9%	6%		9%	6%	3%	10%	6%
Local Disaster Management Group	2%		4%	3%	2%	2%			2%	3%		2%
Other	8%	10%	5%		11%	8%		14%	9%	3%	10%	7%
Don't know	22%	23%	21%	51%	11%	23%		16%	12%	44%	10%	24%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

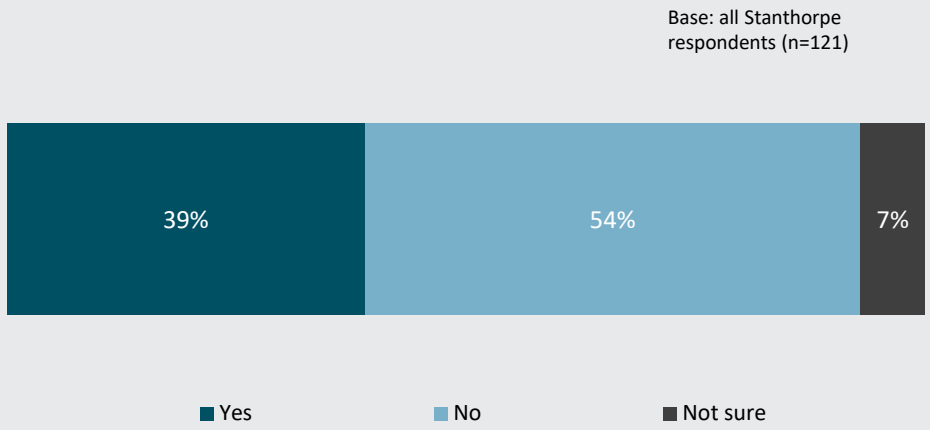
1.6 Awareness of the Local Disaster Management Group

39% of respondents in the Stanthorpe area had heard of the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) prior to taking part in the research.

1.6.1 Sub-group differences

Males (69%) were more likely than females (40%) to be unaware of the LDMG.

Q6. Before today had you heard of the Local Disaster Management Group?



Q6. Before today had you heard of the Local Disaster Management Group?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Yes	39%	31%	46%	29%	42%	40%		34%	46%	26%	18%	42%
No	54%	69%	40%	61%	51%	53%	100%	53%	48%	67%	70%	52%
Not sure	7%		14%	10%	6%	7%		13%	6%	6%	12%	6%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.7 Knowledge regarding the Local Disaster Management Group

Among respondents in the Stanthorpe area:

- 14% were aware that the LDMG is the lead agency for managing the response and recovery from a local disaster event
- 20% were aware that the LDMG is responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management Plan
- 10% knew where to find a copy of their Local Disaster Management Plan
- 4% had ever read their Local Disaster Management Plan.

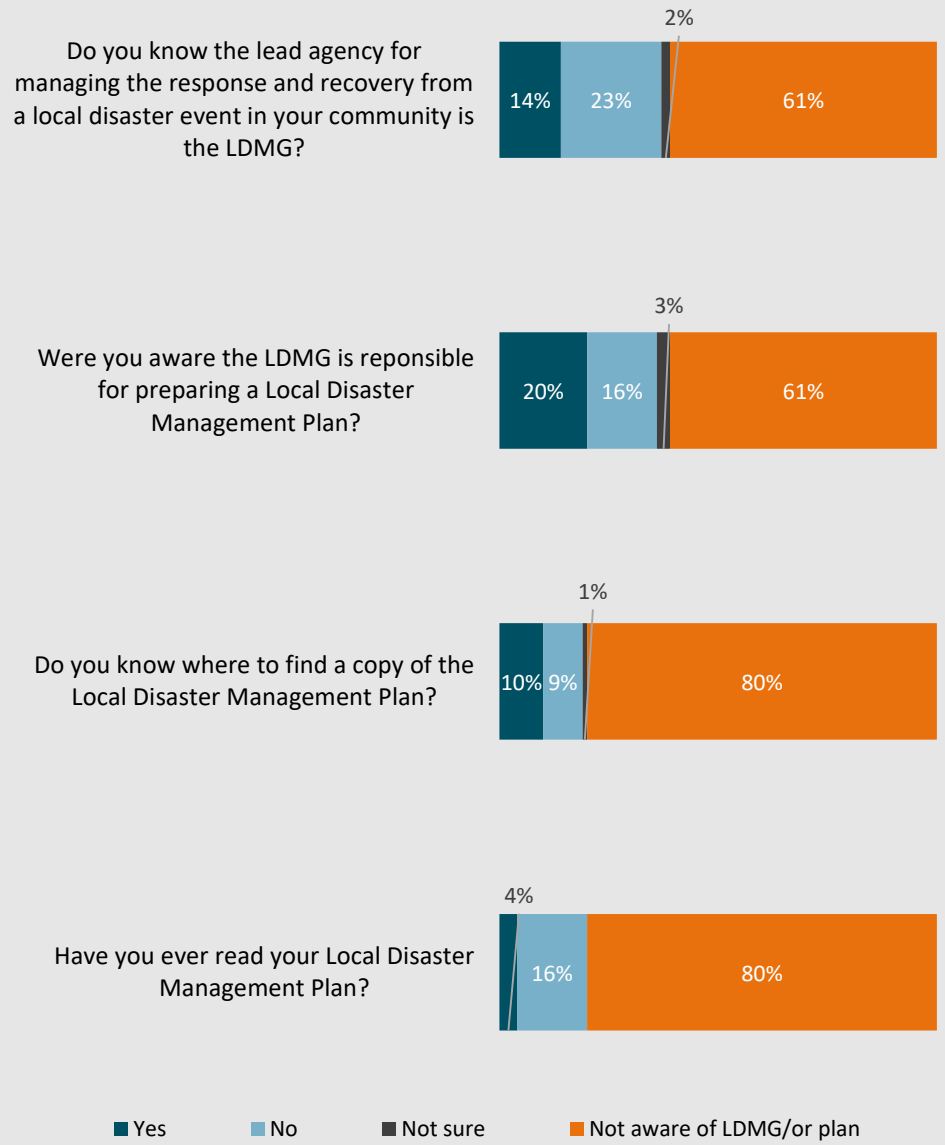
1.7.1 Sub-group differences

Females (27%) were more likely than males (12%) to be aware that the LDMG is responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management Plan.

Females (15%) were more likely than males (2%) to not know where to find a copy of the Local Disaster Management Plan. Females (23%) were also more likely than males (9%) to report that they had never read their Local Disaster Management Plan.

Q7/8/9a/9b. Knowledge of LDMG activities

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)



Stanthorpe Study Area

Q7. Before today, did you know the lead agency for managing the response and recovery from a local disaster event in your community is the Local Disaster Management Group?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Yes	14%	9%	19%	13%	14%	14%		14%	19%	3%		16%
No	23%	19%	26%	16%	25%	23%		20%	22%	23%	12%	24%
Not sure	2%	3%	1%		3%	2%			4%		6%	2%
Not aware of LDMG	61%	69%	54%	71%	58%	60%	100%	66%	54%	74%	82%	58%

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q8. Were you aware that the Local Disaster Management Group is responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management plan that considers risks and community preparedness?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Yes	20%	12%	27%	13%	22%	20%		23%	26%	6%	4%	22%
No	16%	17%	15%	9%	18%	16%		11%	17%	14%	8%	17%
Not sure	3%	2%	5%	7%	2%	3%			3%	6%	6%	3%
Not aware of LDMG	61%	69%	54%	71%	58%	60%	100%	66%	54%	74%	82%	58%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q9a. Do you know where you would find a copy of the Local Disaster Management Plan?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Yes	10%	10%	10%	6%	12%	10%		14%	15%		4%	11%
No	9%	2%	15%	7%	9%	9%		3%	11%	6%		10%
Not sure	1%		2%		1%	1%		5%				1%
Not aware of LDMG	80%	88%	73%	87%	78%	80%	100%	77%	74%	94%	96%	78%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q9b. Have you ever read your Local Disaster Management Plan?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Yes	4%	3%	4%		5%	4%		10%	4%			4%
No	16%	9%	23%	13%	17%	16%		13%	22%	6%	4%	18%
Not aware of LDMG	80%	88%	73%	87%	78%	80%	100%	77%	74%	94%	96%	78%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

2.0 Preparations

2.1 Disaster preparation information

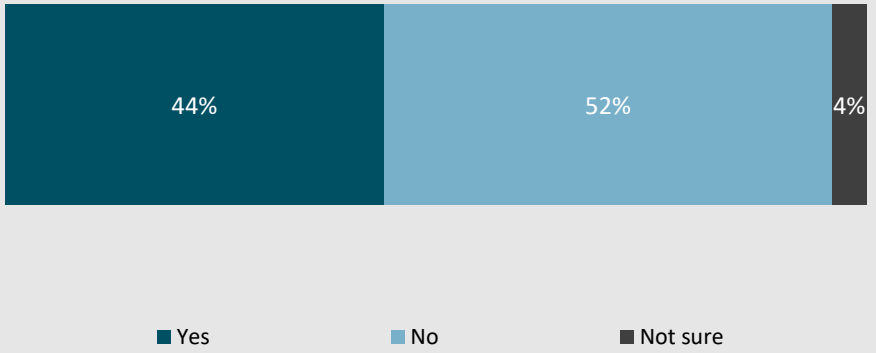
In the past 12 months, 44% of respondents in the Stanthorpe area had sought or received disaster preparedness information about getting ready for a local disaster event in their area.

2.1.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q10. Have you sought or received any disaster preparedness information in the last 12 months about getting ready for a local disaster event in your area?

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)



Q10. Have you sought or received any disaster preparedness information in the last 12 months about getting ready for a local disaster event in your area?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Yes	44%	39%	49%	39%	46%	44%	59%	55%	45%	38%	34%	46%
No	52%	59%	45%	55%	51%	52%	41%	42%	54%	53%	52%	52%
Not sure	4%	2%	6%	7%	3%	4%		3%	1%	9%	14%	2%

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

2.2 Key message of disaster information

Respondents in the Stanthorpe who had accessed disaster preparation information in the last 12 months were asked to describe in their own words the key message of this information.

The most frequently mentioned key messages were to:

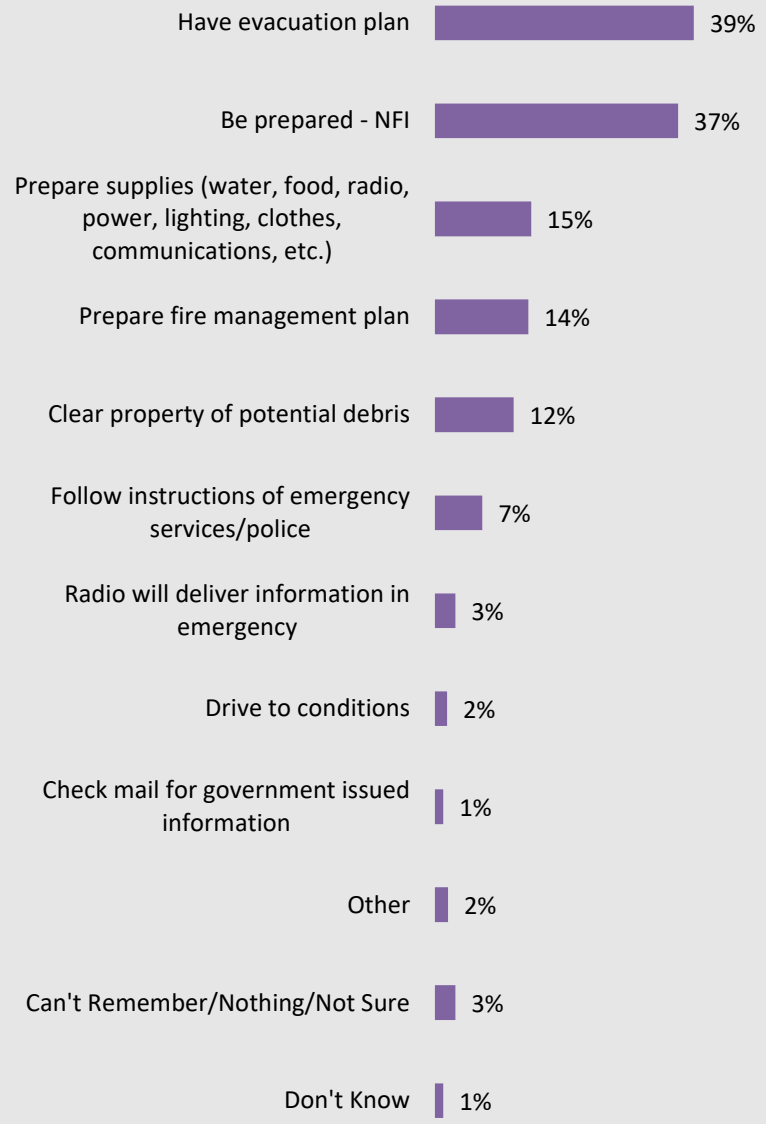
- have an evacuation plan (39% recall among those who have accessed disaster preparedness information)
- be prepared (no further information supplied) (37%)
- prepare supplies (water, food, radio etc.) (15%)
- prepare fire management plan (14%)
- clear the property of potential debris (12%)
- follow instructions of emergency services/police (7%).

2.2.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant differences among sub-groups on this issue.

Q10a. What was the key message of this information/what message was it trying to get across? (unprompted)

Base: Stanthorpe respondents who sought/received information (n=58)



NFI – no further information provided

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Q10a. What was the key message of this information/what message was it trying to get across?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 58	Male n = 23^	Female n = 35	18-44 years n = 10^	45+ years n = 48	Yes n = 57	No n = 1^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 33	Households with dependent children n = 11^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 51
Have evacuation plan	39%	39%	40%	34%	41%	40%		50%	35%	39%	59%	37%
Be prepared - NFI	37%	39%	35%	36%	37%	38%		14%	41%	48%	29%	38%
Prepare supplies (Water, food, radio, power, lighting, clothes, communications, etc.)	15%	9%	19%	17%	14%	15%		12%	15%	15%	24%	14%
Prepare fire management plan	14%	22%	9%	15%	14%	13%	100%	23%	17%			16%
Clear property of potential debris	12%	13%	11%	8%	13%	12%		9%	12%	15%		13%
Follow instructions of emergency services/police	7%		12%		9%	7%		9%	6%	8%		8%
Radio will deliver information in emergency	3%	4%	2%		4%	3%		6%	3%			3%
Drive to conditions	2%	4%			2%	2%			3%			2%
Check mail for government issued information	1%		2%		2%	1%			2%		12%	
Other	2%		3%	8%		2%				8%		2%
Can't Remember/Nothing/Not Sure	3%	4%	2%	8%	2%	3%		6%		7%	17%	1%
Don't Know	1%		2%		2%	1%			2%			1%

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size; NFI – no further information provided

2.3 Source of disaster information

Among those who had sought or received disaster preparedness information in the last 12 months, one third (33%) of respondents in the Stanthorpe area identified Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) as the source of this information. Other commonly nominated sources were:

- Council (23%)
- Radio (21%)
- Newspaper (18%)
- Television (17%)
- Social media (15%).

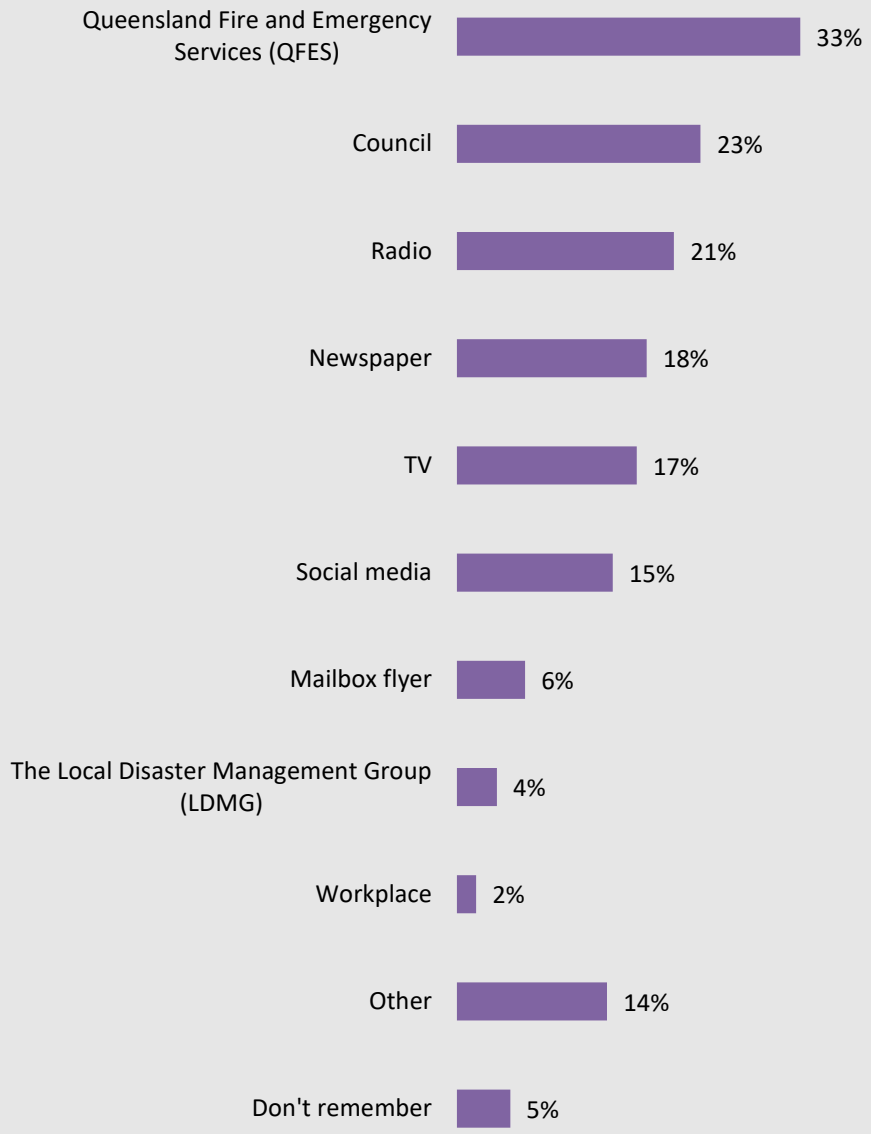
See adjacent chart for all responses.

2.3.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q11x. Where did you get the information from? (unprompted)

Base: Stanthorpe respondents who sought/received information (n=58)



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Q11x. Where did you get the information from?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 58	Male n = 23^	Female n = 35	18-44 years n = 10^	45+ years n = 48	Yes n = 57	No n = 1^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 33	Households with dependent children n = 11^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 51
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	33%	30%	34%	57%	25%	33%		32%	15%	69%	29%	33%
Council	23%	22%	24%	26%	22%	22%	100%	32%	15%	31%	17%	24%
Radio	21%	22%	20%	26%	19%	21%		6%	21%	31%	12%	22%
Newspaper	18%	26%	12%		24%	18%		12%	29%		12%	19%
TV	17%	4%	26%	34%	12%	17%		12%	16%	24%		19%
Social media	15%	4%	22%	25%	12%	15%		6%	14%	23%	12%	15%
Mailbox flyer	6%		11%	8%	6%	7%			8%	8%	12%	6%
The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	4%	4%	3%		5%	4%			3%	8%		4%
Workplace	2%	4%		8%		2%			3%			2%
Other	14%	13%	15%	18%	13%	14%		6%	16%	17%		16%
Don't remember	5%	4%	6%		7%	5%		9%	6%		17%	4%

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

2.4 Disaster preparation behaviours

Of all the disaster preparation behaviours tested, respondents in the Stanthorpe area were most likely to report having prepared (either in part or in full) a household Emergency Plan (66%).

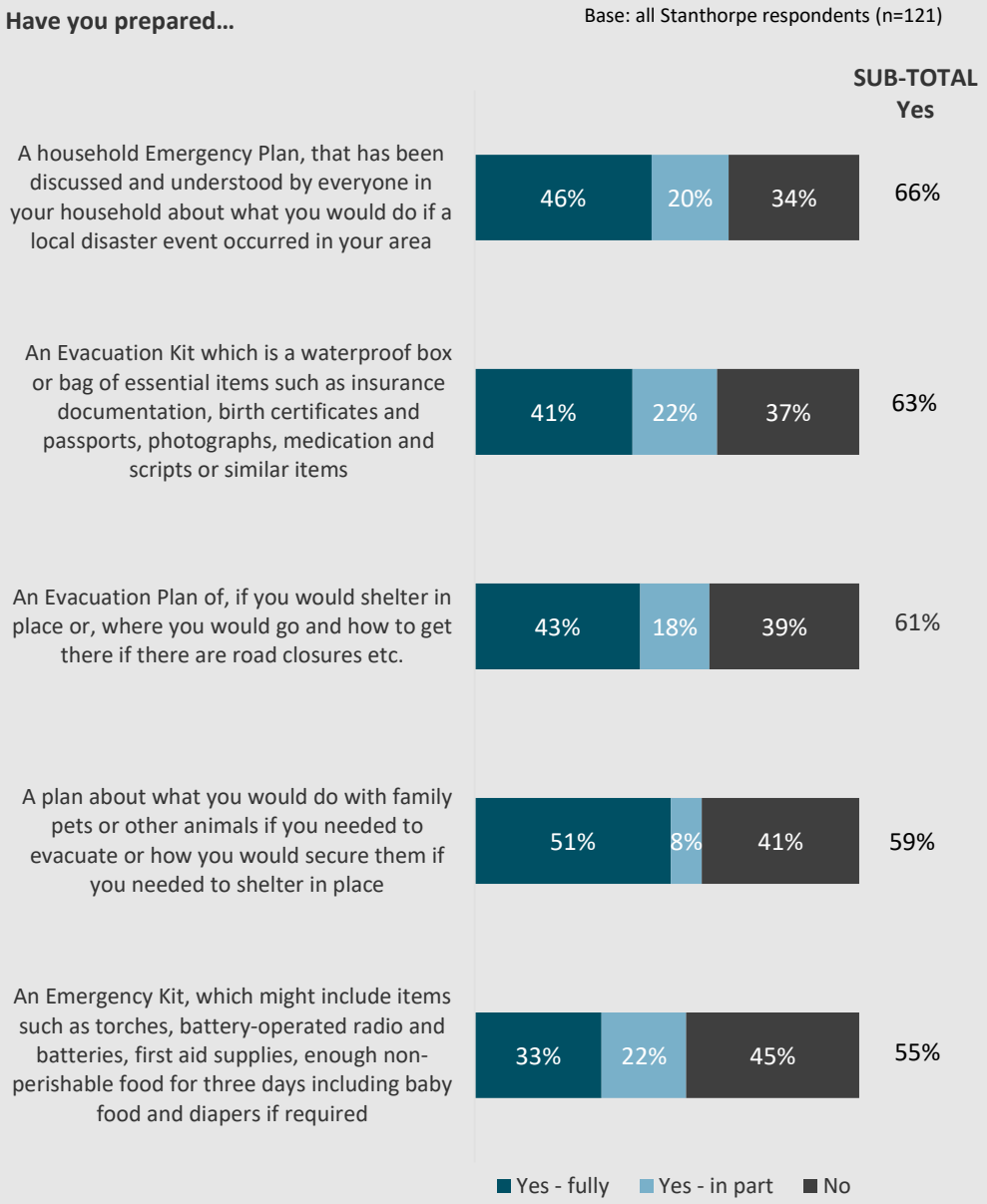
At least one half of those in the Stanthorpe area reported having prepared the following:

- An Evacuation Kit (63%)
- An Evacuation Plan (61%)
- A plan for what to do with family pets or other animals in the event of an evacuation (59%)
- An Emergency Kit (55%).

2.4.1 Sub-group differences

Females (68%) were more likely than males (49%) to have made plans for evacuating family pets or other animals.

Q10x. Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare your family and property for a local disaster event?



Q10x. Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare your family and property for a local disaster event?

Column %		STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
		Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Prepared a household Emergency Plan, that has been discussed and understood by everyone in your household about what you would do if a local disaster event occurred in your area	Yes - fully	46%	44%	48%	26%	54%	47%	59%	53%	55%	26%	34%	48%
	Yes - in part	20%	17%	23%	13%	23%	20%		24%	20%	18%	10%	22%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	66%	61%	71%	39%	77%	67%	59%	77%	75%	44%	44%	70%
	No	34%	39%	29%	61%	23%	33%	41%	23%	25%	56%	56%	30%
An Evacuation kit which is a waterproof box or bag of essential items such as insurance documentation, birth certificates and passports, photographs, medication and scripts or similar items	Yes - fully	41%	51%	32%	48%	38%	41%	59%	47%	37%	43%	38%	41%
	Yes - in part	22%	19%	25%	13%	25%	22%		28%	25%	15%	8%	24%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	63%	69%	56%	61%	63%	62%	59%	74%	61%	58%	46%	65%
	No	37%	31%	44%	39%	37%	38%	41%	26%	39%	42%	54%	35%
An Evacuation Plan of, if you would shelter in place or, where you would go and how to get there if there are road closures etc.	Yes - fully	43%	43%	44%	39%	45%	43%	59%	45%	47%	33%	22%	47%
	Yes - in part	18%	10%	25%	13%	20%	17%		26%	17%	15%	24%	17%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	61%	53%	68%	53%	64%	61%	59%	71%	64%	48%	46%	63%
	No	39%	47%	32%	47%	36%	39%	41%	29%	36%	52%	54%	37%
A plan about what you would do with family pets or other animals if you needed to evacuate or how you would secure them if you needed to shelter in place	Yes - fully	51%	41%	59%	49%	51%	52%		58%	50%	45%	48%	51%
	Yes - in part	8%	9%	8%	3%	10%	9%		3%	12%	6%	6%	9%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	59%	49%	68%	53%	61%	60%		61%	62%	51%	54%	60%
	No	41%	51%	32%	47%	39%	40%	100%	39%	38%	49%	46%	40%
An Emergency Kit, which might include items such as torches, battery-operated radio and batteries, first aid supplies, enough non-perishable food for three days including baby food and diapers if required	Yes - fully	33%	36%	31%	19%	39%	33%	59%	35%	42%	14%	20%	36%
	Yes - in part	22%	24%	20%	13%	25%	22%		16%	27%	18%	20%	22%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	55%	60%	52%	33%	64%	55%	59%	51%	69%	32%	40%	58%
	No	45%	40%	48%	67%	36%	45%	41%	49%	31%	68%	60%	42%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

2.5 Access to disaster advice

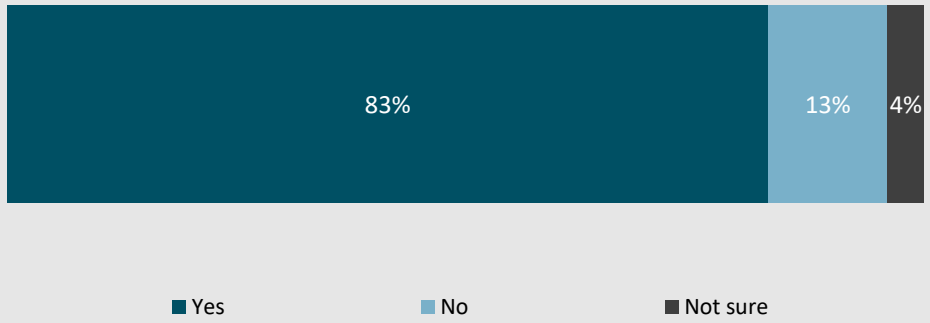
Most respondents in the Stanthorpe area (83%) indicated that they would know where to access accurate and reliable information about whether to shelter or stay in place or the safest route to an evacuation centre during a disaster situation. 13% said they would not know where to access disaster information, while 4% were unsure.

2.5.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q10ay. During a disaster situation, would you know where to go to get accurate and reliable information about whether to shelter or stay in place or the safest route to an evacuation centre?

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)



Q10ay. During a disaster situation, would you know where to go to get accurate and reliable information about whether to shelter or stay in place or the safest route to an evacuation centre?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Yes	83%	86%	81%	97%	78%	84%	100%	77%	80%	91%	76%	84%
No	13%	9%	16%	3%	16%	13%		16%	14%	9%	24%	11%
Not sure	4%	5%	3%		6%	3%		7%	6%			5%

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Stanthorpe Study Area

3.0 Event information and warnings

3.1 Disaster information seeking – disaster event about to impact

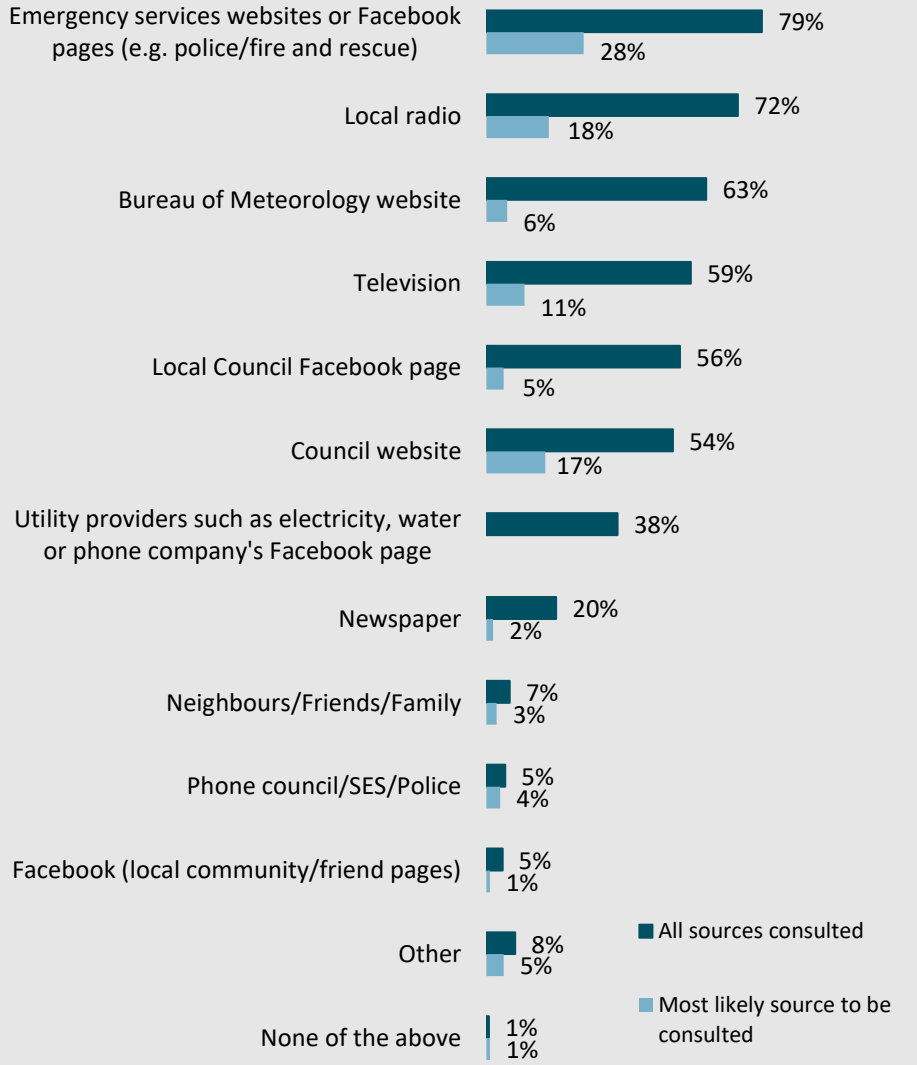
In the event that a disaster was about to occur, those in the Stanthorpe area reported that they would be most likely to seek information from emergency services websites or Facebook pages (79%). Other information sources likely to be consulted were:

- Local radio (72%)
- Bureau of Meteorology website (63%)
- Local council Facebook page (56%)
- Council website (54%)
- Utility providers such as electricity, water or phone company's Facebook page (38%)
- Newspapers (20%).

When asked which source they would be most likely to go to, Stanthorpe area respondents nominated emergency services websites or Facebook pages (28%) as their top preference.

Q11. If you heard that a disaster event was about to impact you, which of the following would you go to for more information?
Q11a. And of these, which would you be most likely to go to?

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)

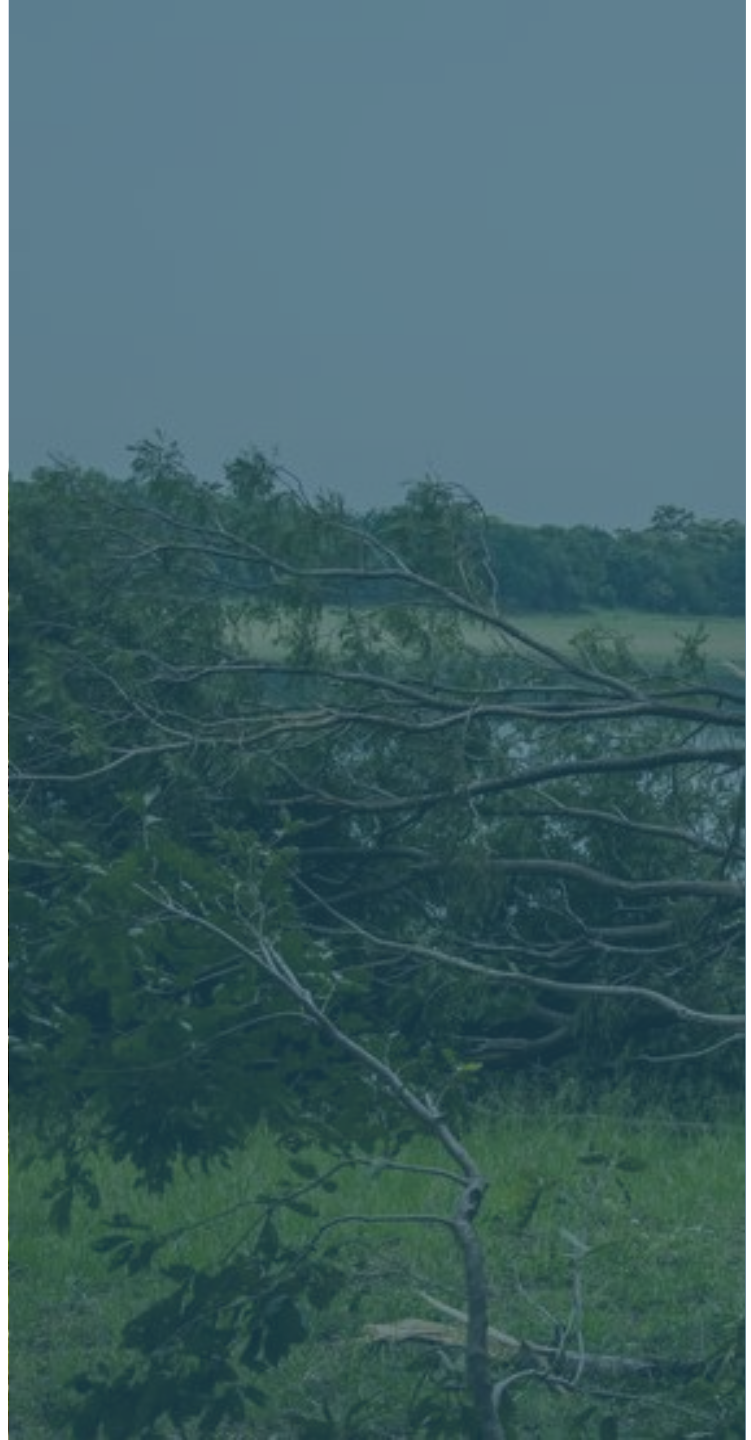


Stanthorpe Study Area

3.1 Disaster information and warnings – disaster event about to impact (cont'd)

3.1.1 Sub-group differences

Males (64%) were more likely than females (44%) to say they would seek disaster information from the council website. In contrast, females (11%) were more likely than males (2%) to go to neighbours/friends/ family for information.



Q11. If you heard that a disaster event was about to impact you, which of the following would you go to for more information?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Emergency services websites or Facebook pages (e.g. police/fire and rescue)	79%	80%	79%	100%	72%	80%		73%	74%	92%	68%	81%
Local radio	72%	74%	71%	80%	69%	72%	100%	64%	70%	79%	78%	72%
Bureau of Meteorology website	63%	64%	63%	84%	56%	63%	100%	49%	60%	77%	50%	65%
Television	59%	51%	66%	46%	64%	58%	100%	55%	69%	44%	88%	54%
Local Council Facebook page	56%	57%	54%	78%	48%	56%	59%	39%	48%	79%	52%	56%
Council website	54%	64%	44%	74%	46%	53%	59%	40%	46%	76%	52%	54%
Utility providers such as electricity, water or phone company's Facebook page	38%	46%	31%	71%	25%	39%		27%	20%	74%	22%	40%
Newspaper	20%	19%	21%	16%	22%	21%		18%	23%	18%	26%	19%
Neighbours/Friends/Family	7%	2%	11%		9%	7%		10%	10%		8%	6%
Phone council/SES/Police	5%	7%	4%		8%	6%		3%	9%		10%	5%
Facebook (local community/friend pages)	5%	2%	7%	7%	4%	5%			4%	9%	14%	3%
Other	8%	7%	10%		11%	9%		11%	11%	3%	14%	7%
None of the above	1%	2%			1%	1%		5%				1%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q11a. Which would you be most likely to go to?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Emergency services websites or Facebook pages (e.g. police/fire and rescue)	28%	22%	34%	29%	28%	29%		21%	33%	23%	32%	28%
Local radio	18%	12%	24%	10%	22%	17%	100%	24%	19%	12%	18%	19%
Council website	17%	30%	5%	41%	8%	17%		8%	7%	40%	10%	18%
Television	11%	14%	8%	7%	12%	11%		8%	13%	9%	20%	9%
Bureau of Meteorology website	6%	3%	9%	6%	6%	6%		3%	8%	6%		7%
Local Council Facebook page	5%	2%	7%	7%	4%	5%		8%	1%	9%		5%
Phone council/SES/Police	4%	7%	1%		5%	4%			7%		10%	3%
Neighbours/Friends/Family	3%		5%		4%	3%		7%	3%		4%	3%
Newspaper	2%	3%			2%	2%			3%			2%
Facebook (local community/friend pages)	1%		1%		1%	1%			1%			1%
Other	5%	5%	5%		7%	5%		16%	5%		6%	5%
None of the above	1%	2%			1%	1%		5%				1%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

3.2 Expected warnings – lead-up to a forecast event

Respondents in the Stanthorpe area were read out a list of warning types and asked to choose which they would expect to receive in the lead-up to a forecast event. Respondents were most likely to expect warnings via a text message to their mobile phone (86%). Other warnings expected by approximately three in every four respondents were:

- Local radio or television bulletins (77%)
- A standard emergency warning broadcast on radio and television (73%)
- Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages (72%).

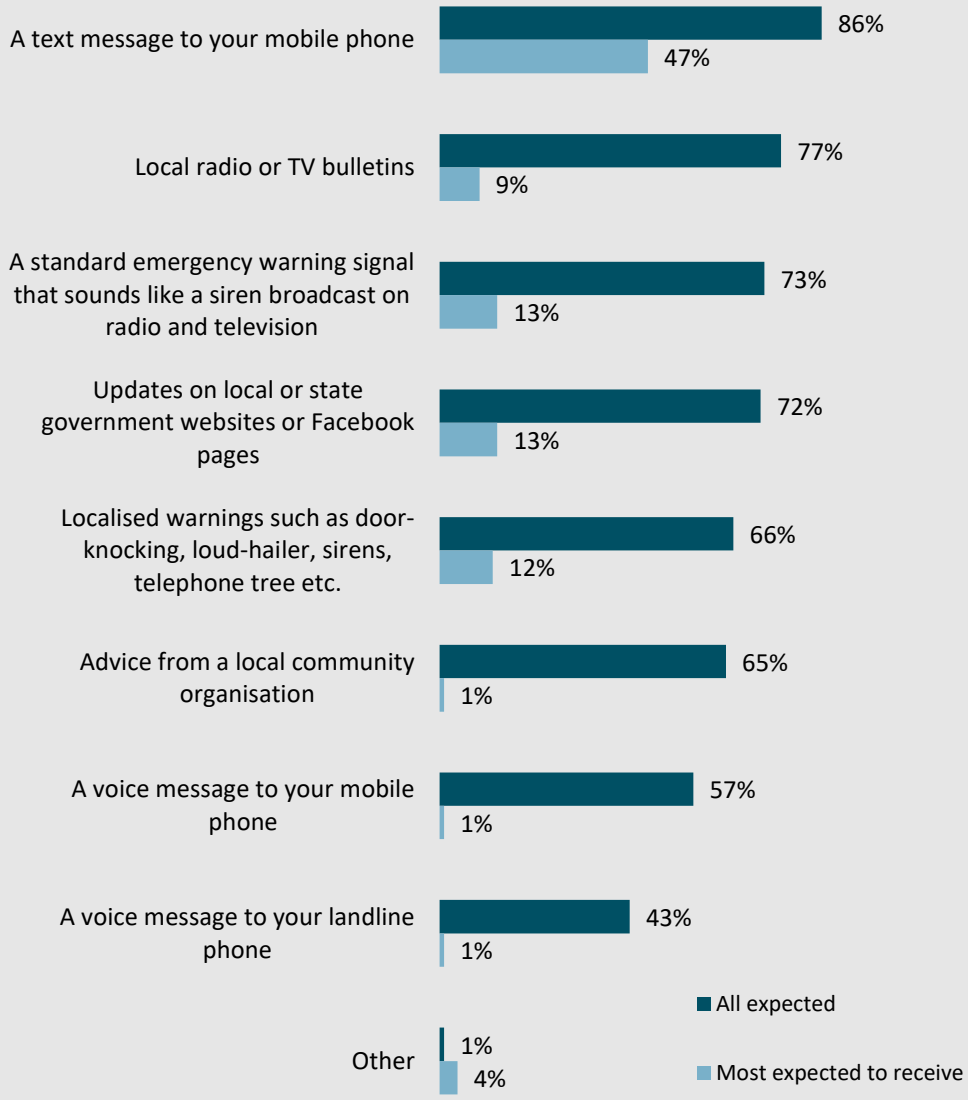
The following types of warnings were less commonly expected in the lead-up to a forecast event:

- Localised warning such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc. (66%)
- Advice from a local community organisation (65%)
- A voice message to mobile phone (57%)
- A voice message to landline phone (43%).

When asked which type of warning they would be most likely to expect, respondents most commonly nominated a text message to their mobile phone.

Q12. In the lead-up to a forecast disaster event, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)



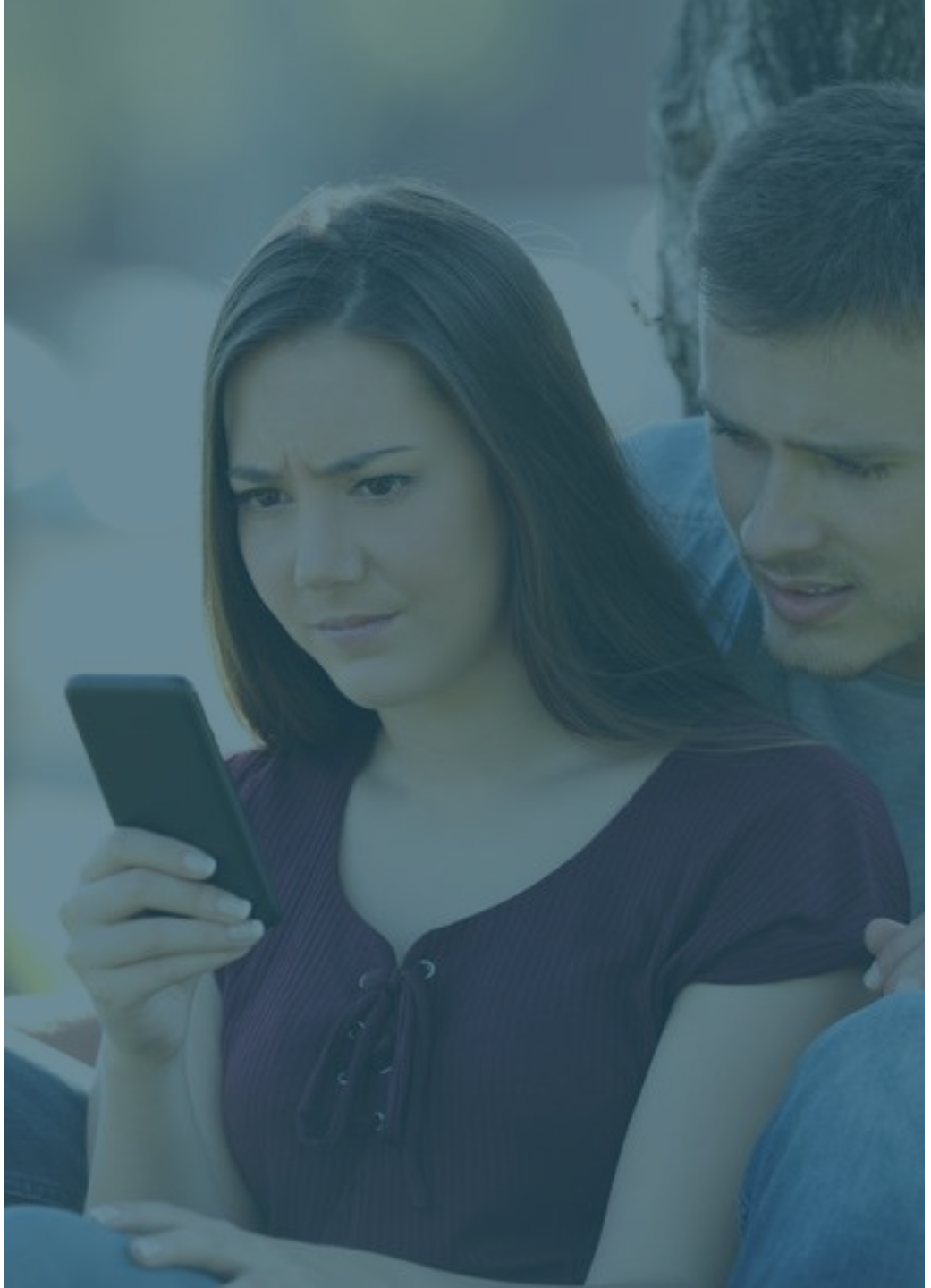
Stanthorpe Study Area

3.2 Expected warnings – lead-up to a forecast event (cont'd)

3.2.1 Sub-group differences

Females were more likely than males to expect warnings from the following sources:

- Local radio or television bulletins (87% for females, 66% for males)
- Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc. (80% for females, 51% for males).



Q12. In the lead-up to a forecast disaster event, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
A text message to your mobile phone	86%	83%	89%	94%	83%	86%	100%	81%	85%	92%	78%	88%
Local radio or TV bulletins	77%	66%	87%	52%	86%	77%	100%	84%	86%	56%	100%	73%
A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television	73%	68%	78%	49%	82%	73%	59%	66%	87%	53%	78%	73%
Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages	72%	71%	74%	97%	63%	73%	41%	58%	64%	97%	60%	74%
Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.	66%	51%	80%	46%	74%	66%	100%	71%	72%	53%	88%	63%
Advice from a local community organisation	65%	68%	62%	71%	62%	64%	100%	47%	66%	73%	64%	65%
A voice message to your mobile phone	57%	56%	59%	65%	54%	58%		37%	57%	67%	50%	58%
A voice message to your landline phone	43%	49%	37%	58%	37%	43%		26%	43%	53%	40%	43%
Other	1%		1%		1%	1%			1%			1%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q12a. Which would you MOST expect to receive in the lead-up to a forecast disaster event?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
A text message to your mobile phone	47%	41%	53%	50%	46%	47%	59%	40%	49%	48%	32%	50%
A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television	13%	10%	15%	6%	15%	13%		24%	13%	6%	20%	12%
Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages	13%	27%	1%	41%	3%	14%		5%	3%	37%	6%	14%
Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.	12%	12%	12%	3%	15%	12%		14%	17%		14%	12%
Local radio or TV bulletins	9%	10%	7%		12%	8%	41%	7%	11%	6%	20%	7%
A voice message to your mobile phone	1%		1%		1%	1%			1%			1%
Advice from a local community organisation	1%		2%		2%	1%		3%	1%		4%	1%
A voice message to your landline phone	1%		1%		1%	1%			1%			1%
Other	4%		8%		5%	4%		7%	4%	3%	4%	4%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

3.3 Expected warnings – immediate threat of disaster

Respondents in the Stanthorpe area were read out a list of warning types and asked to choose which they would expect to receive if there was an immediate threat of disaster. The most commonly selected warnings were localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc. (83%).

Other commonly selected warnings were:

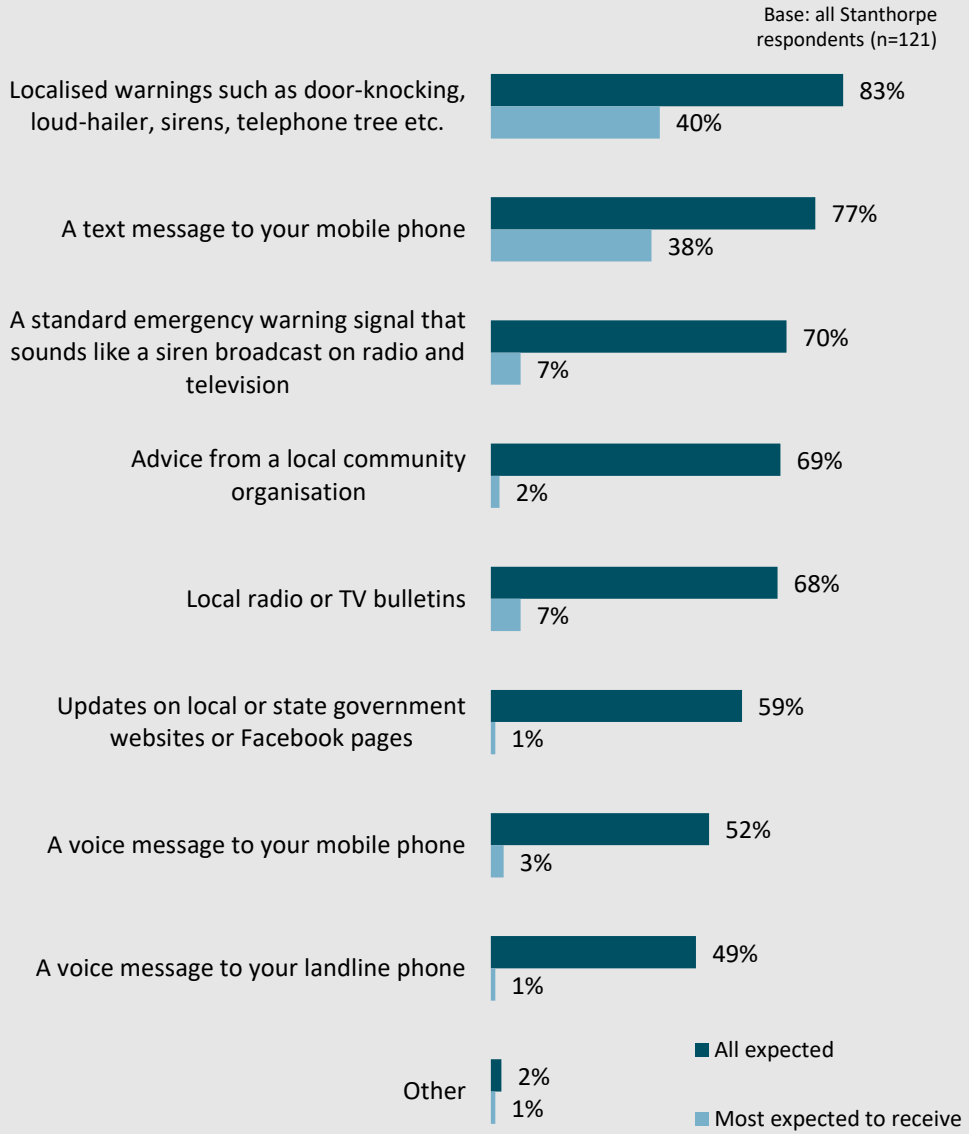
- a text message to mobile phone (77%)
- a standard emergency warning signal broadcast on radio or television (70%)
- advice from a local community organisation 69%)
- local radio or television bulletins (68%)
- updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages (59%)
- a voice message to mobile phone (52%)
- a message to landline phone (49%).

When asked which warning type they would be most likely to expect to receive, respondents in the Stanthorpe area most commonly nominated localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens (40%), or a text message to their mobile phone (38%).

3.4.1 Sub-group differences

Females (91%) were more likely than males (61%) to expect a warning text to their mobile phone.

Q13. If there was an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?
Q13a. And of these types of warnings, which would you MOST expect to receive during an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property?



Stanthorpe Study Area

Q13. If there was an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.	83%	78%	88%	87%	82%	83%	100%	68%	85%	88%	84%	83%
A text message to your mobile phone	77%	61%	91%	59%	83%	76%	100%	84%	85%	60%	68%	78%
A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television	70%	63%	76%	49%	78%	69%	100%	69%	81%	50%	78%	69%
Advice from a local community organisation	69%	63%	74%	91%	60%	70%	41%	55%	65%	86%	66%	69%
Local radio or TV bulletins	68%	61%	74%	39%	79%	67%	100%	84%	75%	46%	72%	67%
Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages	59%	56%	63%	91%	48%	60%	41%	38%	53%	86%	60%	59%
A voice message to your mobile phone	52%	43%	60%	36%	57%	51%	41%	49%	55%	48%	62%	50%
A voice message to your landline phone	49%	52%	45%	64%	43%	49%		42%	42%	65%	44%	49%
Other	2%	2%	3%		3%	3%		5%	3%		4%	2%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q13a. Which would you MOST expect to receive during an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.	40%	44%	36%	62%	32%	40%	59%	21%	38%	53%	32%	41%
A text message to your mobile phone	38%	34%	41%	29%	41%	38%	41%	42%	40%	32%	22%	40%
Local radio or TV bulletins	7%	9%	5%		9%	7%		8%	7%	6%	22%	4%
A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television	7%	5%	10%	7%	8%	8%		20%	3%	6%	4%	8%
A voice message to your mobile phone	3%	3%	2%		4%	2%			5%		6%	2%
Advice from a local community organisation	2%	2%	3%		3%	3%		7%	3%		4%	2%
A voice message to your landline phone	1%	2%	1%		2%	1%			3%			2%
Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%		3%		3%	6%	1%
Other	1%		1%		1%	1%			1%		4%	

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

3.4 Disaster information and warnings – registration on information or alert systems

44% of respondents in the Stanthorpe area reported that they have registered to receive at least one form of emergency information or alert. 56% have not.

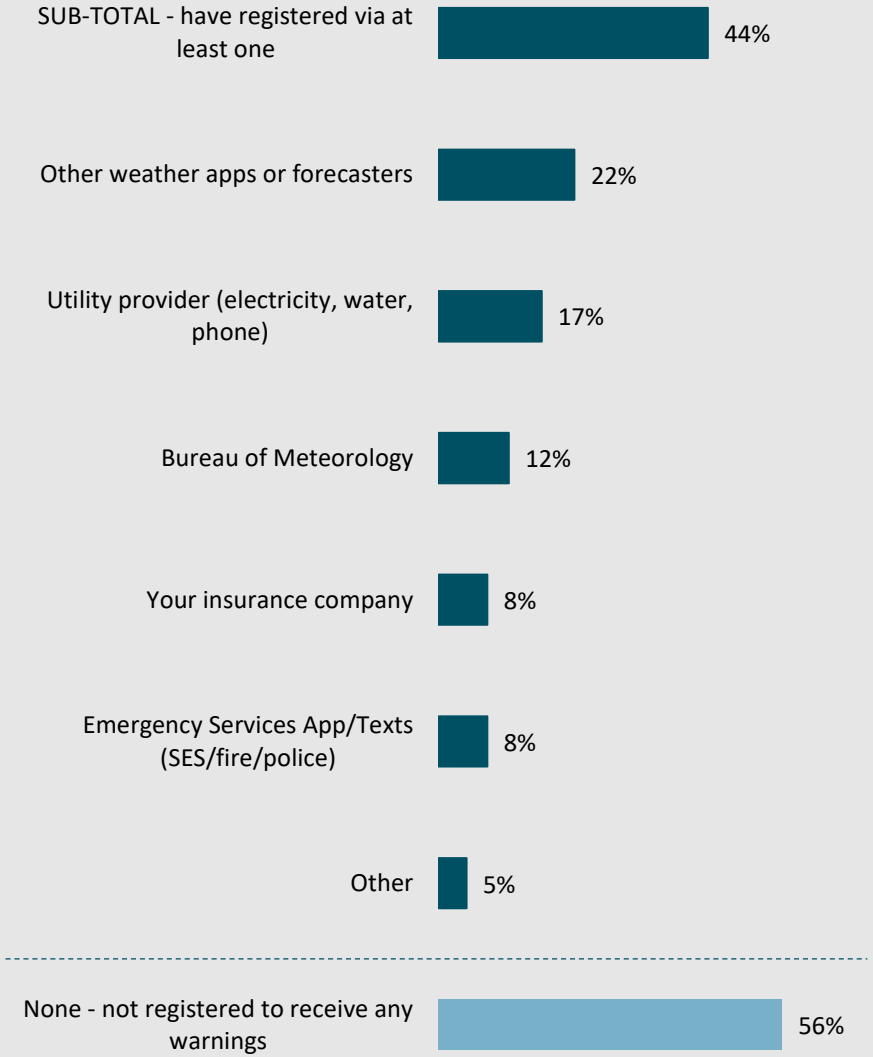
22% have registered to receive emergency information or alerts from weather apps or forecasters (not the Bureau of Meteorology), 17% from utility providers, 12% from the Bureau of Meteorology, 8% from their insurance company and 8% from Emergency Services App/Texts (SES/fire/police).

3.4.1 Sub-group differences

Males (29%) were more likely than females (6%) to report that they had registered with a utility provider (e.g. electricity, water, phone).

Q14. Which, if any, of the following emergency information or alert systems are you registered to receive information from in the lead-up to and or during a disaster event?

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)



Stanthorpe Study Area

Q14. Which, if any, of the following emergency information or alert systems are you REGISTERED to receive information from in the lead-up to and or during a disaster event?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
None - not registered to receive any warnings	56%	48%	64%	26%	68%	57%	41%	63%	68%	30%	80%	52%
SUB-TOTAL registered via at least one	44%	52%	36%	74%	32%	43%	59%	37%	32%	70%	20%	48%
Other weather apps or forecasters	22%	30%	15%	48%	13%	22%		16%	11%	46%	6%	25%
Utility provider (electricity, water, phone)	17%	29%	6%	48%	5%	17%		9%	3%	47%	6%	19%
Bureau of Meteorology	12%	15%	8%	3%	15%	11%	59%	21%	9%	11%	12%	11%
Emergency services app/Texts (SES/fire/police)	8%	3%	12%	16%	5%	8%			9%	12%	4%	9%
Your insurance company	8%	9%	8%	6%	9%	8%		11%	5%	11%	14%	7%
Other	5%	3%	6%	7%	4%	5%		3%	8%			5%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

4.0 Community confidence

4.1 Confidence in personal understanding of disaster risks and likely responses

Approximately nine in ten respondents from the Stanthorpe area were confident:

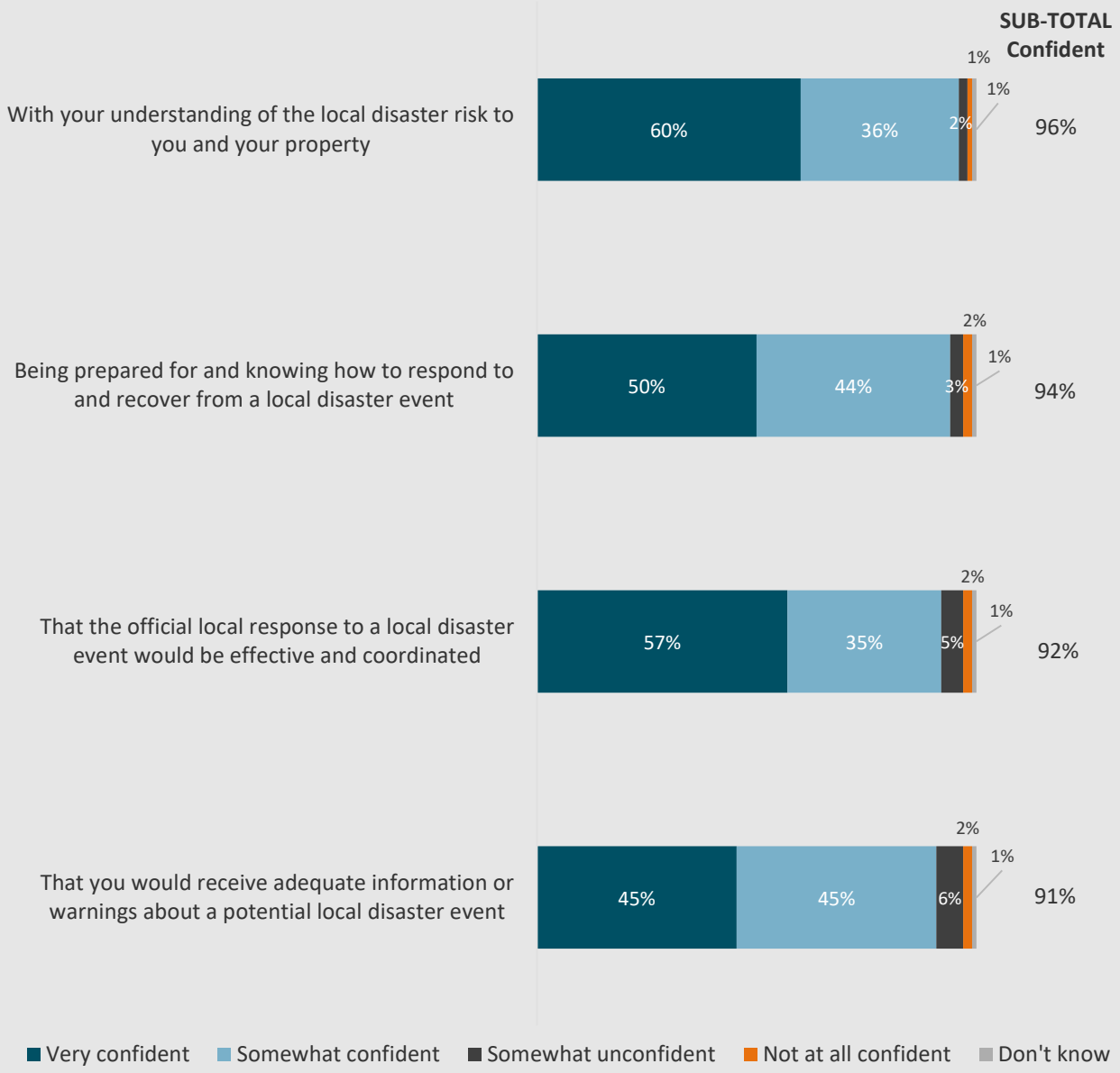
- in their understanding of the local disaster risk to themselves and their property (96%)
- they were prepared for and know how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event (94%)
- the official local response to a local disaster event would be effective and coordinated (92%)
- they would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event (91%).

4.1.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant differences between sub-groups in overall confidence regarding disaster risks and likely responses.

Q15. Using a scale of very confident, somewhat confident, somewhat unconfident or not at all confident, how confident are you about the following?

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)



Stanthorpe Study Area

Q15. Using a scale of very confident, somewhat confident, somewhat unconfident or not at all confident, how confident are you about the following?

Column %		STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
		Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
With your understanding of the local disaster risk to you and your property	Very confident	60%	76%	45%	51%	63%	60%	41%	60%	58%	64%	64%	59%
	Somewhat confident	36%	20%	51%	49%	31%	36%	59%	29%	40%	34%	32%	37%
	SUB-TOTAL CONFIDENT	96%	97%	96%	100%	95%	96%	100%	89%	98%	97%	96%	96%
	Somewhat unconfident	2%	2%	3%		3%	3%		11%	1%		4%	2%
	Not at all confident	1%	2%			1%	1%				3%		1%
	SUB-TOTAL UNCONFIDENT	3%	3%	3%		5%	3%		11%	1%	3%	4%	3%
	Don't know	1%		1%		1%	1%			1%			1%
Being prepared for and knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event	Very confident	50%	63%	38%	51%	49%	51%		51%	43%	58%	41%	51%
	Somewhat confident	44%	29%	58%	49%	42%	43%	100%	41%	50%	36%	49%	43%
	SUB-TOTAL CONFIDENT	94%	91%	96%	100%	91%	94%	100%	92%	94%	94%	90%	94%
	Somewhat unconfident	3%	3%	3%		4%	3%		3%	5%		10%	2%
	Not at all confident	2%	3%	2%		3%	3%		5%		6%		3%
	SUB-TOTAL UNCONFIDENT	6%	7%	4%		8%	6%		8%	5%	6%	10%	5%
	Don't know	1%	2%			1%	1%			2%			1%
That the official local response to a local disaster event would be effective and coordinated	Very confident	57%	64%	50%	60%	55%	57%	41%	41%	60%	58%	62%	56%
	Somewhat confident	35%	27%	42%	37%	35%	35%	59%	42%	34%	36%	32%	36%
	SUB-TOTAL CONFIDENT	92%	91%	92%	97%	90%	93%	100%	82%	94%	94%	94%	92%
	Somewhat unconfident	5%	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%		3%	5%	6%		5%
	Not at all confident	2%	3%	1%		3%	2%		8%	2%		6%	2%
	SUB-TOTAL UNCONFIDENT	7%	9%	5%	3%	8%	6%		11%	6%	6%	6%	7%
	Don't know	1%		2%		2%	1%		7%				1%
That you would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event	Very confident	45%	54%	37%	53%	42%	45%	59%	50%	37%	54%	30%	48%
	Somewhat confident	45%	34%	56%	47%	45%	46%	41%	32%	53%	43%	50%	45%
	SUB-TOTAL CONFIDENT	91%	88%	93%	100%	87%	91%	100%	82%	90%	97%	80%	92%
	Somewhat unconfident	6%	7%	6%		9%	6%		10%	7%	3%	14%	5%
	Not at all confident	2%	3%	1%		3%	2%		3%	3%		6%	2%
	SUB-TOTAL UNCONFIDENT	9%	10%	7%		12%	8%		13%	10%	3%	20%	7%
	Don't know	1%	2%			1%	1%		5%				1%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

4.2 Reasons for low confidence – understanding risk to person or property

Respondents who indicated they were not confident in their understanding of the local disaster risk to themselves or their property were asked to describe in their own words the reasons for this view.

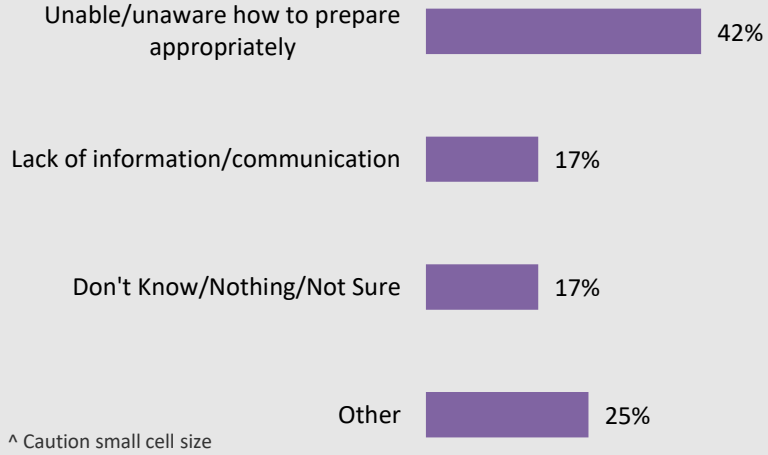
Feeling unable/unaware of how to prepare appropriately (42%) was the most commonly cited reason given, while 17% of respondents reported a lack of confidence due to not having enough information/communication about the local risks.

4.2.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q16a. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident with your understanding of the local disaster risk to you and your property?

Base: Stanthorpe respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15 (n=5^)



^ Caution small cell size

Q16a. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident with your understanding of the local disaster risk to you and your property

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 5^	Male n = 2^	Female n = 3^	18-44 years n = 0^	45+ years n = 5^	Yes n = 5^	No n = 0^	Lone person household n = 3^	Two or more adults in household n = 1^	Households with dependent children n = 1^	Yes n = 1^	No n = 4^
Unable/unaware how to prepare appropriately	42%	50%	33%		42%	42%			100%	100%		50%
Lack of information/communication	17%		33%		17%	17%		29%			100%	
Don't Know/Nothing/Not Sure	17%		33%		17%	17%		29%				20%
Other	25%	50%			25%	25%		42%				30%

Base: Stanthorpe respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15; ^ Caution small cell size

Stanthorpe Study Area

4.3 Reasons for low confidence – being prepared and knowing how to respond

Those who considered they lacked confidence in their own ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster event were most likely to offer the following reasons for this view:

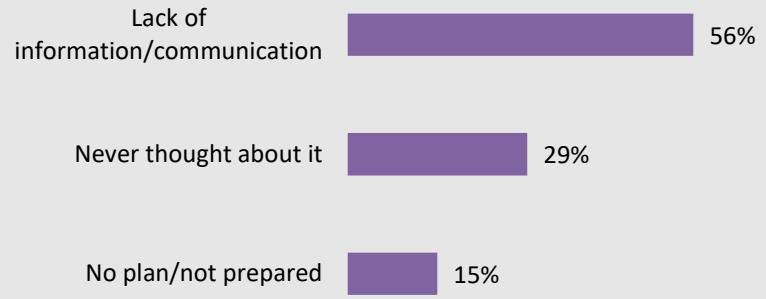
- A lack of information or communication (56%)
- Having never thought about it (29%)
- Not having a plan or being prepared (15%).

4.3.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q16b. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident with being prepared for and knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event?

Base: Stanthorpe respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15 (n=7^)



^ Caution: small cell size

Q16b. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident with being prepared for and knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 7^	Male n = 4^	Female n = 3^	18-44 years n = 0^	45+ years n = 7^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 0^	Lone person household n = 2^	Two or more adults in household n = 3^	Households with dependent children n = 2^	Yes n = 2^	No n = 5^
Lack of information/communication	56%	25%	100%		56%	56%		100%	35%	52%	41%	61%
Never thought about it	29%	50%			29%	29%			32%	48%		39%
No plan/not prepared	15%	25%			15%	15%			32%		59%	

Base: Stanthorpe respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15; ^ Caution small cell size

4.4 Reasons for low confidence – information and warnings

Among those who were not confident they would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event, the following reasons for this stance were most commonly provided:

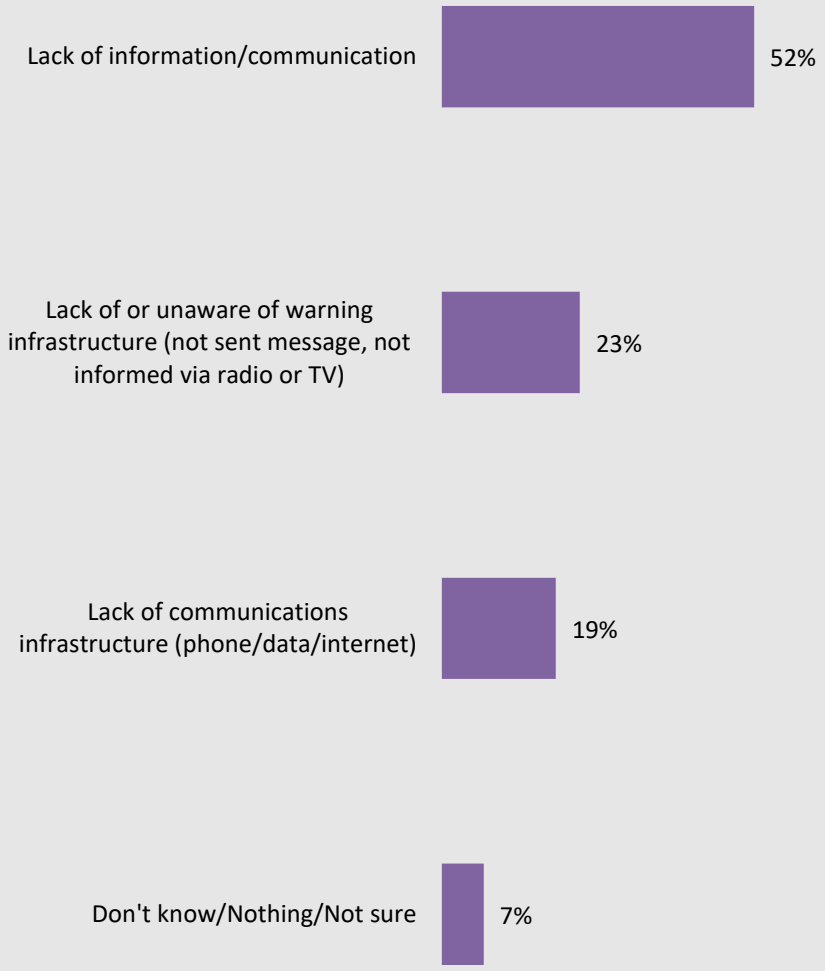
- Receiving insufficient information/communication on the issue (52%)
- Being unaware of or perceiving there to be a lack of warning infrastructure in place (23%)
- Believing there to be a lack of communications infrastructure (phone/data/internet) (19%).

4.4.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q16c. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident that you would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event?

Base: Stanthorpe respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15 (n=12^)



^ Caution: small cell size

Q16c. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident that you would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 12^	Male n = 6^	Female n = 6^	18-44 years n = 0^	45+ years n = 12^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 0^	Lone person household n = 4^	Two or more adults in household n = 7^	Households with dependent children n = 1^	Yes n = 4^	No n = 8^
Lack of information/communication	52%	50%	54%		52%	47%		50%	45%	100%	50%	53%
Lack of or unaware of warning infrastructure (not sent message, not informed via radio or TV)	23%	17%	30%		23%	25%		25%	25%		30%	19%
Lack of communications infrastructure (phone/data/internet)	19%	33%			19%	21%			30%			28%
Don't know/Nothing/Not sure	7%		15%		7%	7%		25%			20%	

Base: Stanthorpe respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15; ^ Caution small cell size

4.5 Reasons for low confidence – official response to disaster

Among respondents in the Stanthorpe area, believing that authorities are not organised (63%) was the most commonly cited reason for not having confidence that the official local response to a disaster event would be effective and coordinated. After this, respondents nominated the following contributors to their lack of confidence:

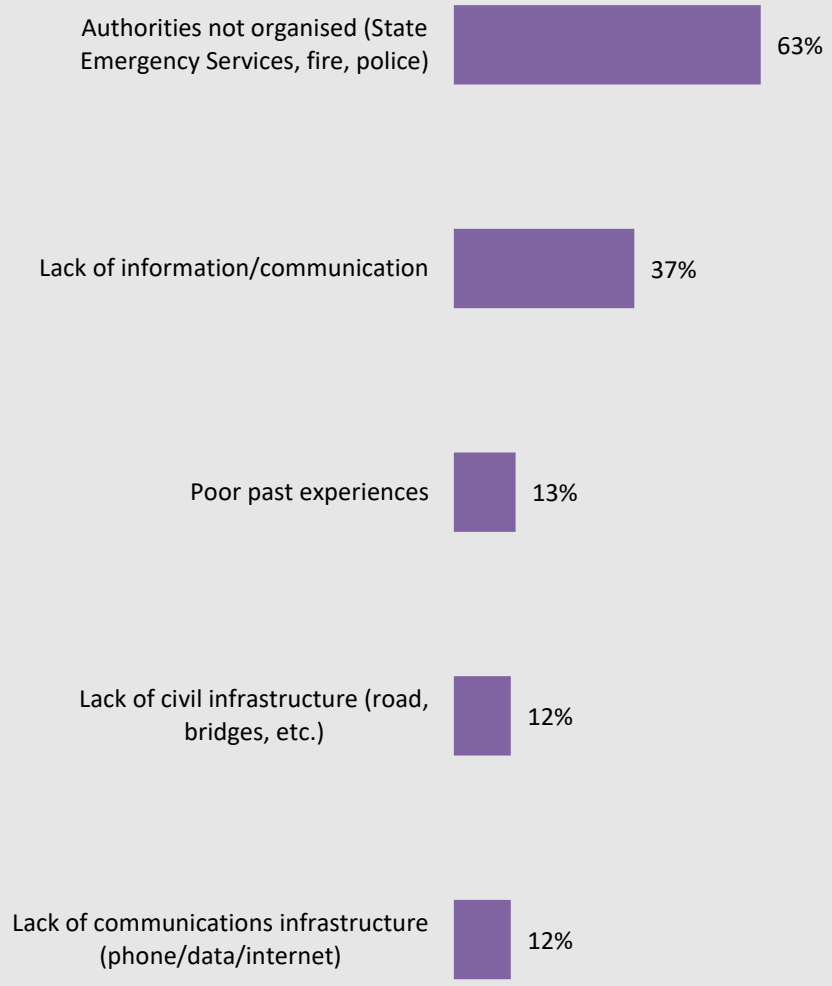
- A perceived lack of information/communication about the issue (37%)
- Having a poor past experience (13%)
- A perceived lack of civil infrastructure such as roads or bridges (12%)
- Being unaware of warning infrastructure (12%).

4.5.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q16d. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident that the official local response to a local disaster event would be effective and coordinated?

Base: Stanthorpe respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15 (n=9^)



^ Caution: small cell size

Stanthorpe Study Area

Q16d. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident that the official local response to a local disaster event would be effective and coordinated?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 9^	Male n = 5^	Female n = 4^	18-44 years n = 1^	45+ years n = 8^	Yes n = 8^	No n = 0^	Lone person household n = 3^	Two or more adults in household n = 4^	Households with dependent children n = 2^	Yes n = 1^	No n = 8^
Authorities not organised (State Emergency Services, fire, police)	63%	80%	39%		72%	58%		100%	75%		100%	58%
Lack of information/communication	37%	20%	61%	100%	28%	29%			25%	100%		42%
Poor past experiences	13%		31%		14%	14%				50%		14%
Lack of civil infrastructure (road, bridges, etc.)	12%	20%			13%	13%			25%			13%
Lack of communications infrastructure (phone/data/internet)	12%	20%			13%	13%			25%			13%

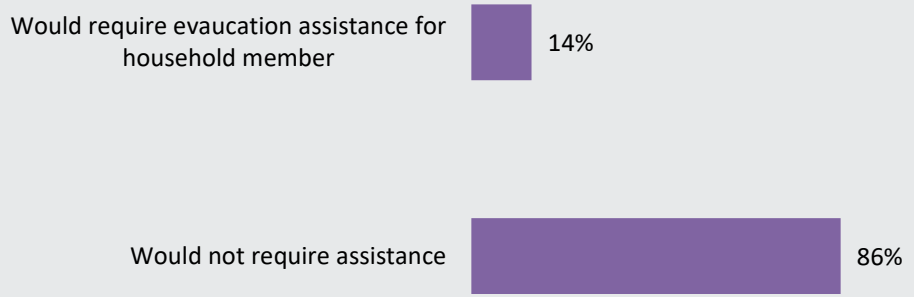
Base: Stanthorpe respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15; ^ Caution small cell size

5.0 Evacuation assistance

14% of respondents in the Stanthorpe area reported having someone in their household with a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate.

D2. Would anyone in your household have a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate?

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents (n=121)



D2. Would anyone in your household have a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate?

Column %	STANTHORPE	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 121	Male n = 48	Female n = 73	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 105	Yes n = 118	No n = 2^	Lone person household n = 26^	Two or more adults in household n = 73	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 19^	No n = 102
Yes	14%	12%	15%	10%	15%	13%	41%	19%	15%	9%	100%	
No	86%	88%	85%	90%	85%	87%	59%	81%	85%	91%		100%

Base: all Stanthorpe respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

FINDINGS – STUDY AREA 2: SARABAH

1.0 Risk awareness and knowledge of local arrangements

1.1 Perceived risks

Respondents were asked to describe in their own words the disaster events or hazards they believe are most likely to impact their community. Bushfire stood out as the most commonly mentioned disaster, nominated by 97% of respondents in the Sarabah area, followed by floods (39%).

Other less commonly mentioned risks were:

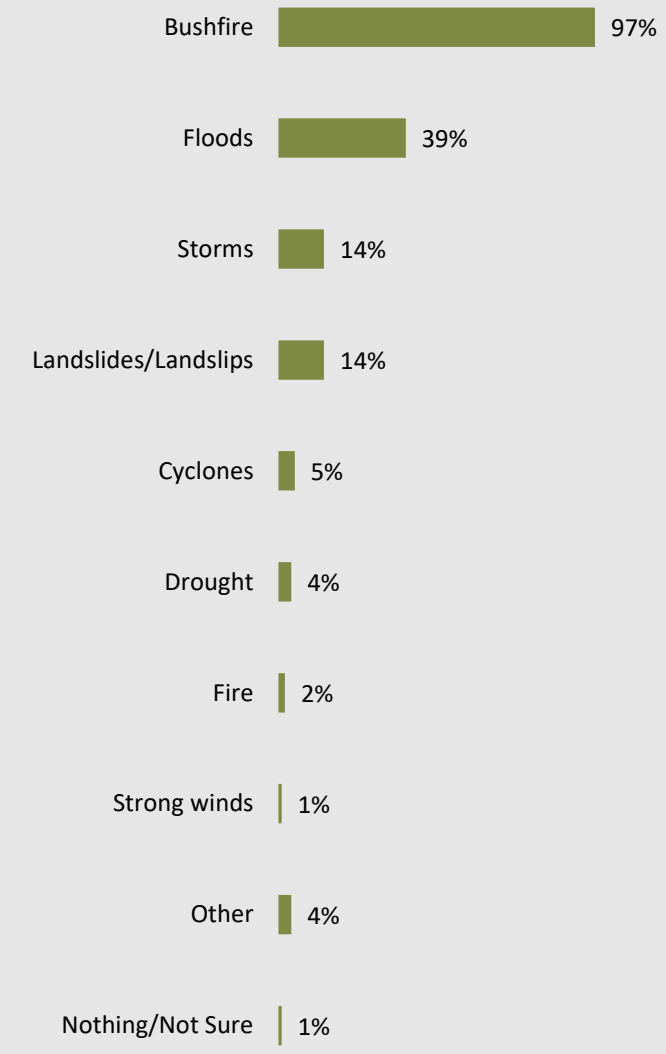
- Storms (14%)
- Landslides/landslips (14%)
- Cyclones (5%)
- Drought (4%)
- Fire (2%)
- Strong winds (1%).

1.1.1 Sub-group differences

Females in the Sarabah area were more likely than males to nominate floods (54%, males 22%), cyclones (9%, males 0%) or drought (8%, males 0%) as risks in their local community.

Q1. What local disaster events or local disaster hazards do you think are most likely to impact your local community? (unprompted)

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



Sarabah Study Area

Q1. What local disaster events or local disaster hazards do you think are most likely to impact your local community?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Bushfire	97%	97%	98%	100%	96%	98%	78%	92%	97%	100%	100%	97%
Floods	39%	22%	54%	44%	36%	40%		20%	33%	62%	44%	38%
Storms	14%	7%	21%	21%	10%	12%	39%	15%	11%	19%	34%	11%
Landslides/ Landslips	14%	15%	13%	29%	5%	15%			16%	13%		16%
Cyclones	5%		9%	3%	6%	5%		7%	4%	5%		5%
Drought	4%		8%		6%	4%			2%	12%		5%
Fire	2%	2%	2%		3%	2%		8%	2%			2%
Strong winds	1%		1%		1%	1%			1%			1%
Other	4%	8%		11%		4%			6%			4%
Nothing/Not Sure	1%	2%			1%		22%		1%			1%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.2 Awareness of disaster management arrangements

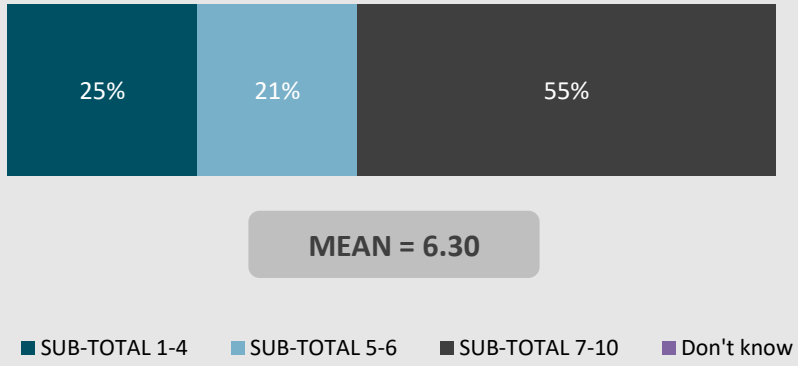
Respondents were asked to rate their awareness of the local disaster management arrangements in their community on a scale that ranged from 1 (not at all aware) to 10 (completely aware). The average rating of awareness among respondents in the Sarabah area was 6.30 out of 10.

1.2.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q2. To what extent are you aware of the local disaster management arrangements in your community?
(Scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all aware and 10 is completely aware)

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



Q2. To what extent are you aware of the local disaster management arrangements in your community? (Scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all aware and 10 is completely aware)

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
1 – Not at all aware	7%	8%	7%	11%	5%	6%		7%	10%			8%
2	10%	9%	12%	16%	7%	11%			7%	24%	51%	5%
3	5%	2%	7%	10%	1%	5%			7%			5%
4	3%	4%	1%		4%	3%			4%		17%	1%
5	12%	9%	15%	10%	14%	13%		30%	11%	9%	17%	12%
6	8%	11%	6%	11%	6%	7%	43%		7%	16%	10%	8%
7	11%	9%	12%	14%	9%	10%	18%	20%	11%	5%		12%
8	20%	30%	11%	14%	24%	21%		7%	20%	25%		23%
9	8%	5%	10%	3%	10%	8%		22%	7%	5%		9%
10 – Completely aware	16%	14%	18%	11%	19%	16%	39%	15%	16%	17%	5%	18%
SUB-TOTAL 1-4	25%	22%	27%	36%	18%	25%		7%	28%	24%	68%	19%
SUB-TOTAL 5-6	21%	20%	21%	22%	20%	20%	43%	30%	18%	25%	27%	20%
SUB-TOTAL 7-10	55%	58%	52%	42%	62%	55%	57%	63%	54%	51%	5%	61%
Average (mean)	6.30	6.44	6.17	5.40	6.82	6.31	7.74	6.95	6.19	6.32	3.68	6.63

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.3 Perceived likelihood of disasters

Respondents in the Sarabah area were asked to rate the likelihood of a range of disaster events occurring in their community on a scale that ranged from 1 (not at all likely) to 10 (extremely likely).

The disaster perceived as most likely to occur was bushfire, which received an average likelihood rating of 8.60. The average perceived likelihood of other disaster events occurring in the community was as follows:

- River flooding due to heavy rainfall (4.95)
- Cyclones (4.70)
- Animal or crop disease or hazard (4.12)
- Chemical hazard (2.26)
- Earthquake (1.42)
- Flooding due to a release of water from the dam (1.28)
- Flooding due to ocean storm surge/storm tide (1.02).

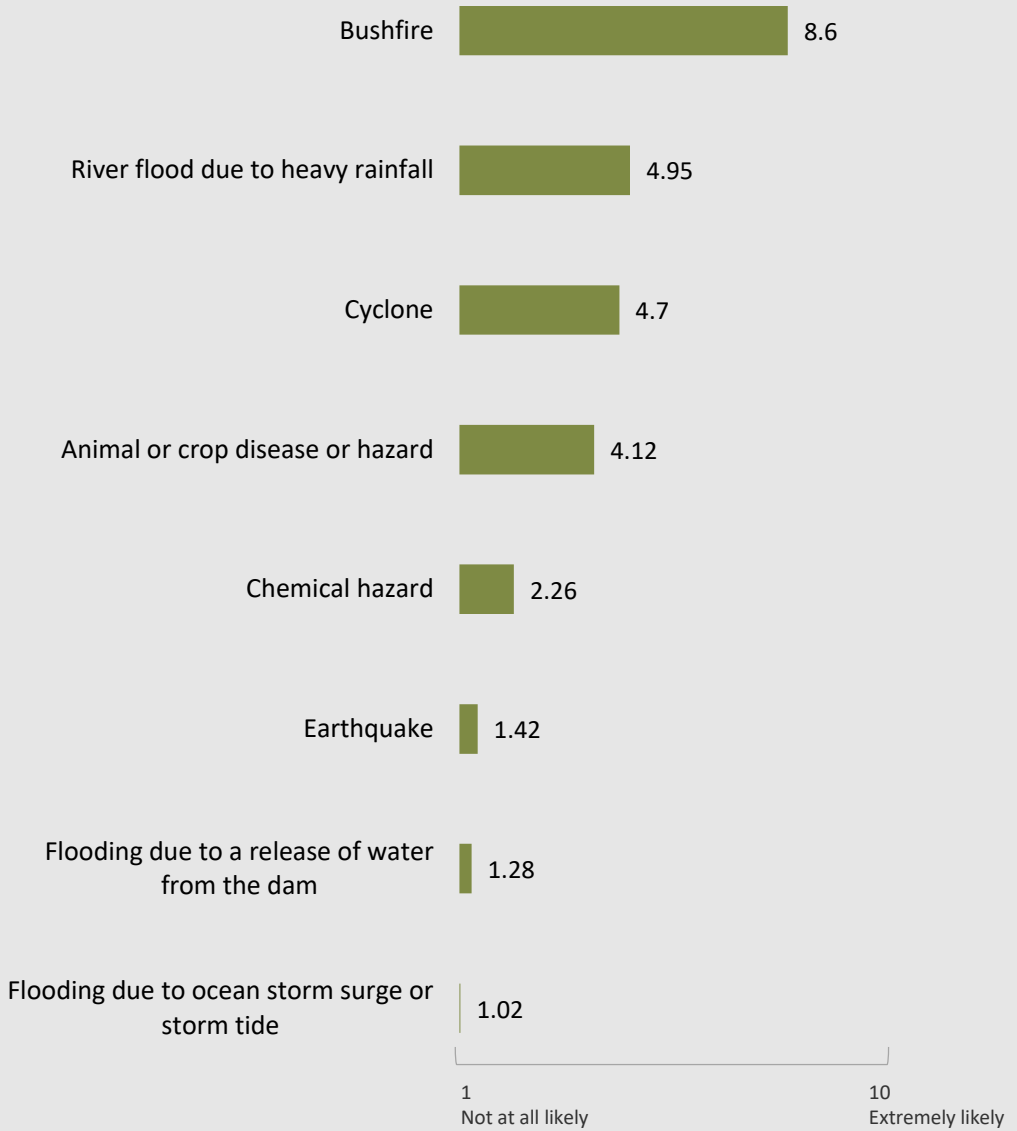
1.3.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant differences between sub-groups on this issue.

Q3. How likely are each of the following disasters to occur in your community?

Average (mean) on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all likely and 10 is extremely likely – don't know responses removed

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



Sarabah Study Area

Q3. How likely are each of the following disasters to occur in your community? (Scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all likely and 10 is extremely likely)

Average	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Bushfire	8.60	8.72	8.48	8.55	8.62	8.74	4.35	8.57	8.58	8.61	8.14	8.66
River flood due to heavy rainfall	4.95	4.79	5.11	5.21	4.80	5.13	1.43	2.72	4.57	6.93	4.92	4.96
Cyclone	4.70	4.92	4.50	4.47	4.84	4.76	1.67	5.14	4.67	4.50	4.22	4.75
Animal or crop disease or hazard	4.12	4.46	3.74	4.92	3.71	4.27	1.00	1.94	3.71	6.43	6.38	3.95
Chemical hazard	2.26	1.98	2.54	2.31	2.24	2.23	1.00	1.20	2.34	2.42	2.41	2.25
Earthquake	1.42	1.55	1.30	1.41	1.43	1.39	1.00	1.51	1.40	1.45	1.37	1.43
Flooding due to a release of water from the dam	1.28	1.21	1.34	1.50	1.17	1.30	1.00	1.07	1.13	1.75	3.13	1.04
Flooding due to ocean storm surge or storm tide	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.00	1.15	1.01	1.00	1.07	1.02

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents (don't know responses removed for mean calculation); ^ Caution small cell size

1.4 Previous experience of a disaster event

The majority of respondents in the Sarabah area indicated that they had experienced a disaster in the community where they currently reside (97%) and most (95%) had experienced a bushfire. The next most prevalent disaster event experienced was river flood due to heavy rainfall (40%), followed by cyclones (20%) or landslides (10%).

Other less prevalent disaster events nominated were:

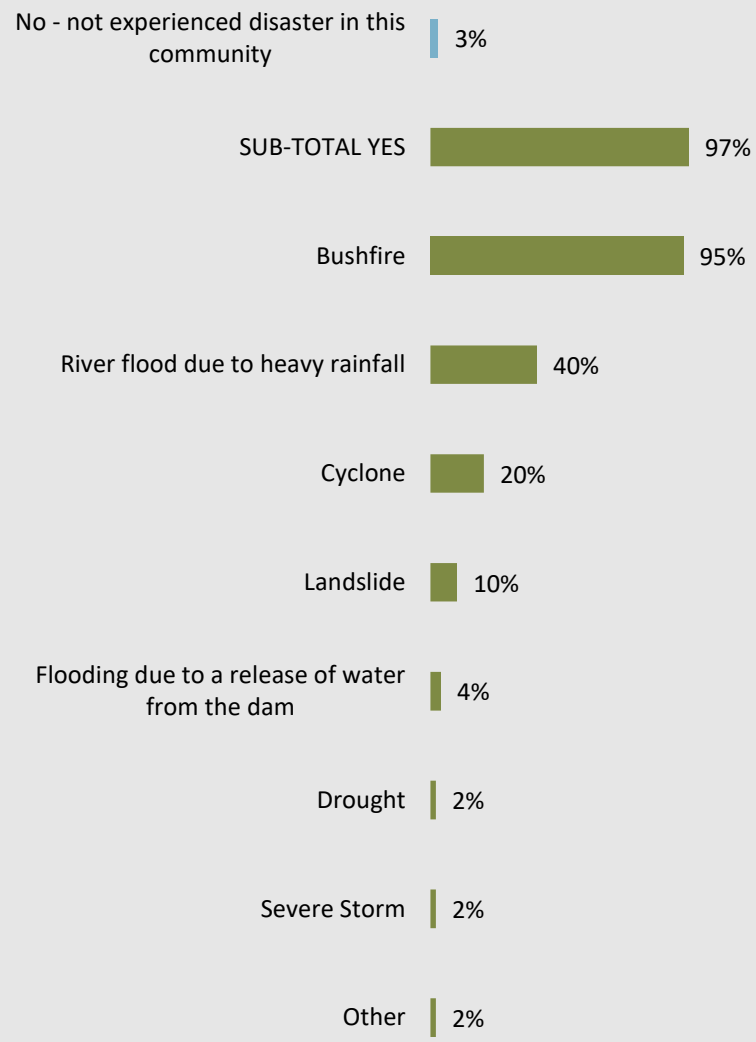
- flooding due to release of water from the dam (4%)
- drought (2%)
- severe storm (2%).

1.4.1 Sub-group differences

Females (7%) were more likely than males (0%) to report having experienced flooding due to a release of water from the dam.

Q4. Have you experienced a disaster event in the community you are living in now? If so, what type of disaster/s have you experienced? (unprompted)

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



Q4. Have you experienced a disaster event in the community you are living in now?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
No - not experienced disaster in this community	3%	5%	2%		5%		100%	8%	3%	3%		4%
SUB-TOTAL YES	97%	95%	98%	100%	95%	100%		92%	97%	97%	100%	96%
Bushfire	95%	95%	95%	100%	93%	100%		92%	95%	97%	100%	95%
River flood due to heavy rainfall	40%	45%	35%	62%	27%	42%			37%	63%	71%	36%
Cyclone	20%	22%	19%	34%	12%	21%			23%	21%	17%	21%
Landslide	10%	7%	13%	19%	5%	11%		13%	11%	8%		11%
Flooding due to a release of water from the dam	4%		7%	10%		4%				16%	34%	
Drought	2%		4%		4%	2%			2%	5%		3%
Severe Storm	2%	2%	2%		3%	1%		8%	2%			2%
Other	2%	4%			3%	2%			3%			2%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.5 Agency responsible for responding to and recovering from a disaster event

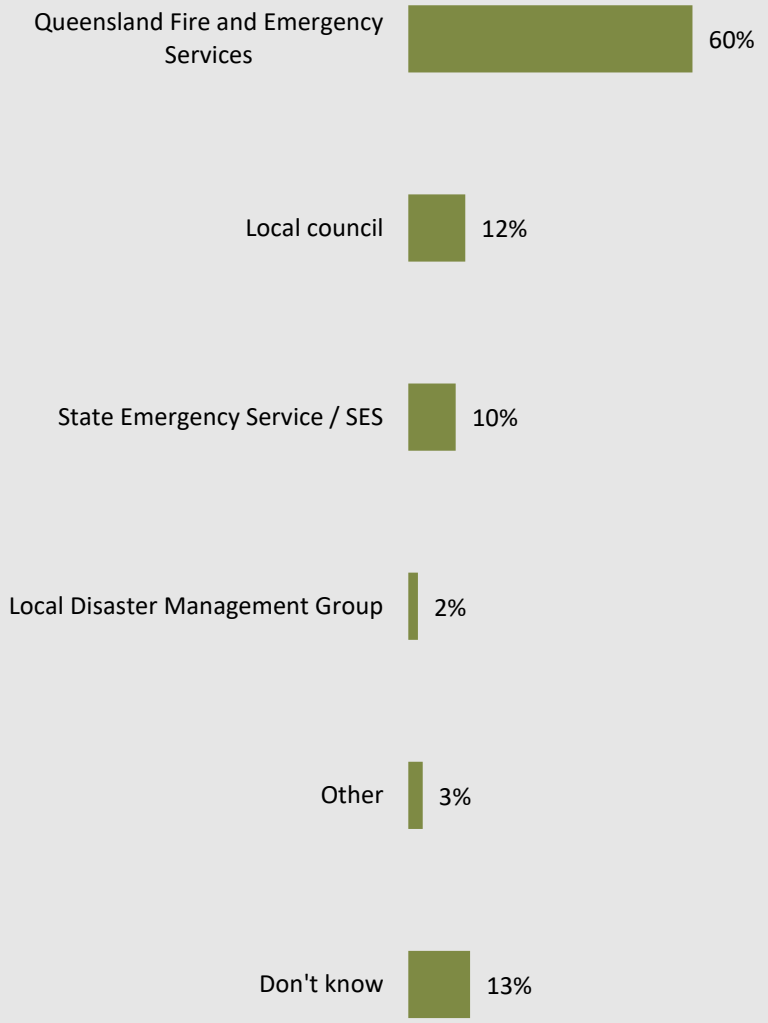
Sarabah respondents were asked to nominate, without prompting, the official agency they believed would take the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event. Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) (60%) was the agency most commonly mentioned, followed by local council (12%), the State Emergency Service/SES (10%) and the LDMG (2%).

1.5.1 Sub-group differences

Males (76%) were more likely than females (44%) to nominate Queensland Fire and Emergency Services. Females (23%) were more likely than males (3%) to say that they didn't know which agency takes the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event.

Q5. Which official agency do you believe takes the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event? (unprompted)

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



Q5. Which official agency do you believe takes the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	60%	76%	44%	59%	60%	60%	61%	57%	65%	45%	43%	62%
Local council	12%	5%	18%	13%	11%	12%		15%	12%	9%		13%
State Emergency Service / SES	10%	13%	7%	8%	10%	9%	22%	7%	8%	16%	17%	9%
Local Disaster Management Group	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%			2%	5%		3%
Other	3%	2%	5%	3%	3%	3%		7%	2%	5%		3%
Don't know	13%	3%	23%	13%	13%	12%	18%	15%	11%	20%	40%	10%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.6 Awareness of the Local Disaster Management Group

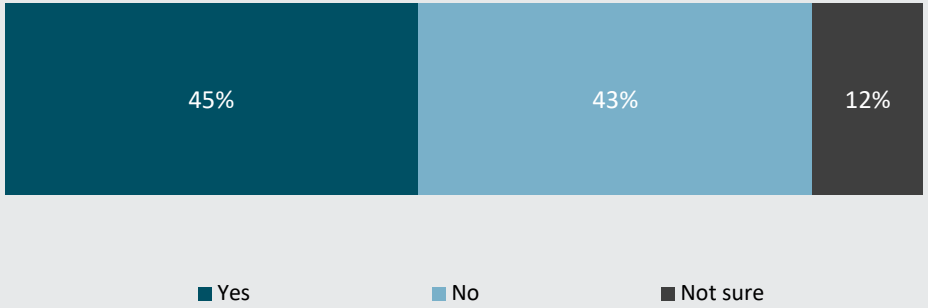
45% of respondents in the Sarabah area had heard of the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) prior to taking part in the research.

1.6.1 Sub-group differences

Females (58%) were more likely than males (32%) to have previously heard of the LDMG.

Q6. Before today had you heard of the Local Disaster Management Group?

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



Q6. Before today had you heard of the Local Disaster Management Group?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Yes	45%	32%	58%	42%	47%	48%		48%	48%	35%	39%	46%
No	43%	55%	31%	49%	39%	41%	82%	52%	44%	38%	17%	46%
Not sure	12%	13%	11%	8%	14%	12%	18%		8%	27%	44%	8%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.7 Knowledge regarding the Local Disaster Management Group

Among all respondents in the Sarabah area:

- 26% were aware that the LDMG is responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management Plan
- 20% were aware that the LDMG is the lead agency for managing the response and recovery from a local disaster event
- 18% knew where to find a copy of their Local Disaster Management Plan
- 5% had ever read their Local Disaster Management Plan.

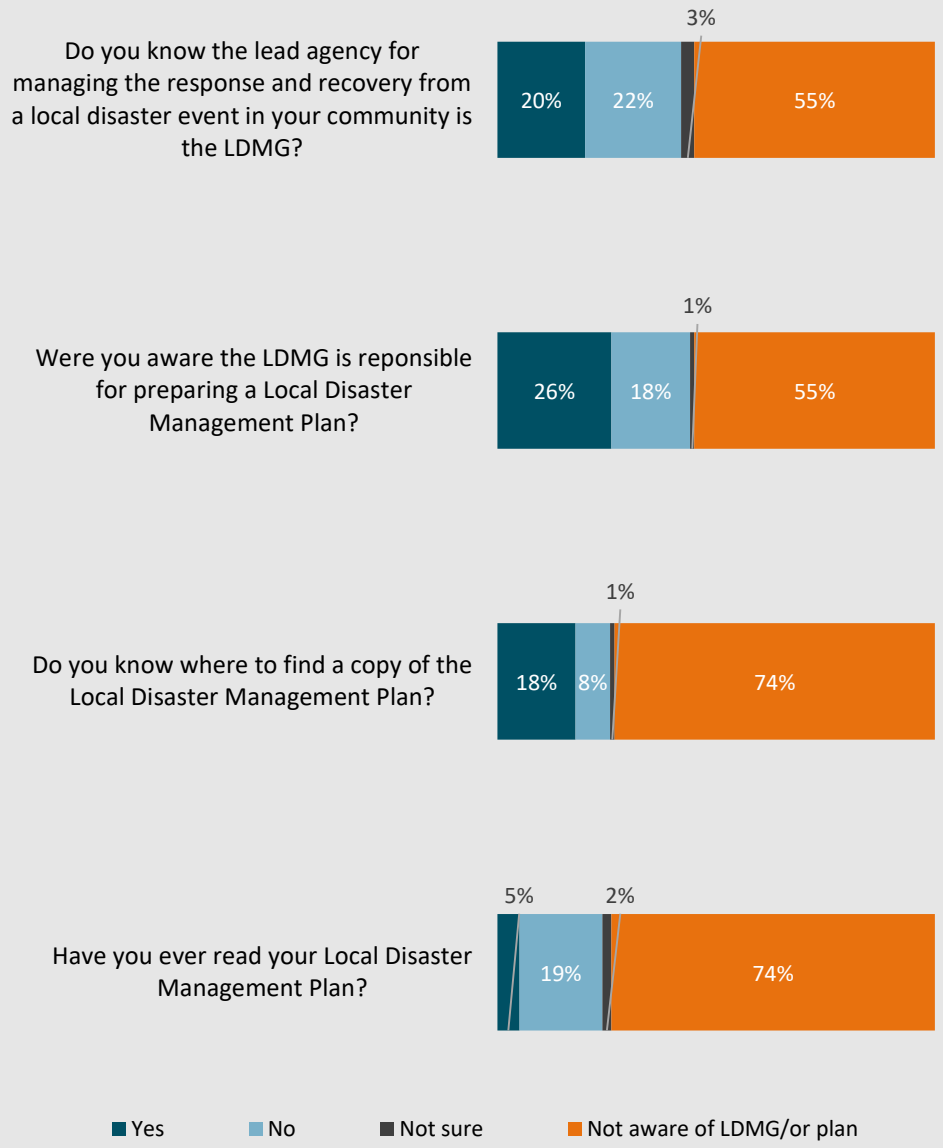
1.7.1 Sub-group differences

Females were more likely than males to be unaware that the LDMG is:

- the lead agency for responding to and recovering from a local disaster event (females 31%, males 13%)
- responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management Plan (females 34%, males 2%).

Q7/8/9a/9b. Knowledge of LDMG activities

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



Sarabah Study Area

Q7. Before today, did you know the lead agency for managing the response and recovery from a local disaster event in your community is the Local Disaster Management Group?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Yes	20%	18%	23%	17%	22%	21%		20%	24%	12%	5%	22%
No	22%	13%	31%	26%	20%	23%		20%	21%	24%	34%	20%
Not sure	3%	2%	5%		5%	3%		8%	4%			4%
Not aware of LDMG	55%	68%	42%	58%	53%	52%	100%	52%	52%	65%	61%	54%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q8. Were you aware that the Local Disaster Management Group is responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management plan that considers risks and community preparedness?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Yes	26%	31%	23%	19%	31%	28%		28%	31%	15%	5%	29%
No	18%	2%	34%	24%	15%	19%		20%	17%	20%	34%	16%
Not sure	1%		1%		1%	1%			1%			1%
Not aware of LDMG	55%	68%	42%	58%	53%	52%	100%	52%	52%	65%	61%	54%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q9a. Do you know where you would find a copy of the Local Disaster Management Plan?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Yes	18%	21%	15%	10%	22%	19%		8%	25%	3%	5%	19%
No	8%	9%	6%	8%	7%	8%		13%	5%	13%		9%
Not sure	1%		2%		2%	1%		7%	1%			1%
Not aware of LDMG	74%	69%	77%	81%	69%	72%	100%	72%	69%	85%	95%	71%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q9b. Have you ever read your Local Disaster Management Plan?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Yes	5%	5%	5%		8%	5%		7%	7%			6%
No	19%	22%	17%	19%	20%	20%		13%	23%	13%	5%	21%
Not sure	2%	3%	1%		3%	2%		8%	1%	3%		2%
Not aware of LDMG	74%	69%	77%	81%	69%	72%	100%	72%	69%	85%	95%	71%

Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

2.0 Preparations

2.1 Disaster preparation information

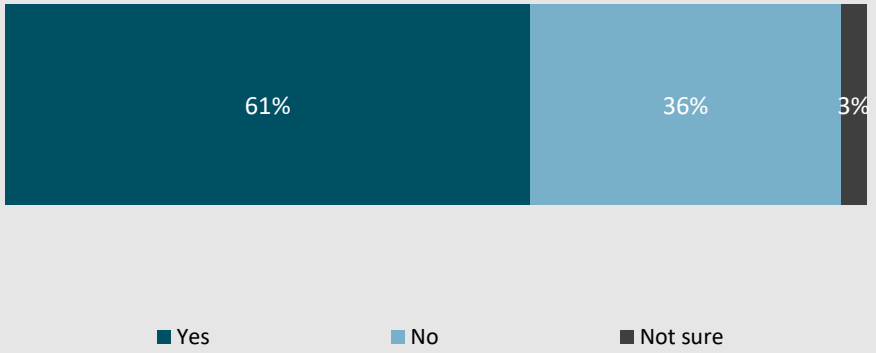
In the past 12 months, nearly two thirds of respondents (61%) had sought or received disaster preparedness information about getting ready for a local disaster event in their area.

2.1.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q10. Have you sought or received any disaster preparedness information in the last 12 months about getting ready for a local disaster event in your area?

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



Q10. Have you sought or received any disaster preparedness information in the last 12 months about getting ready for a local disaster event in your area?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Yes	61%	63%	58%	51%	66%	62%	22%	78%	64%	47%	56%	61%
No	36%	35%	38%	46%	31%	35%	78%	22%	33%	49%	44%	36%
Not sure	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%			3%	5%		3%

Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

2.2 Key message of disaster information

Respondents who had accessed disaster preparation information in the last 12 months were asked to describe in their own words the key message of this information.

The most frequently mentioned key messages were to:

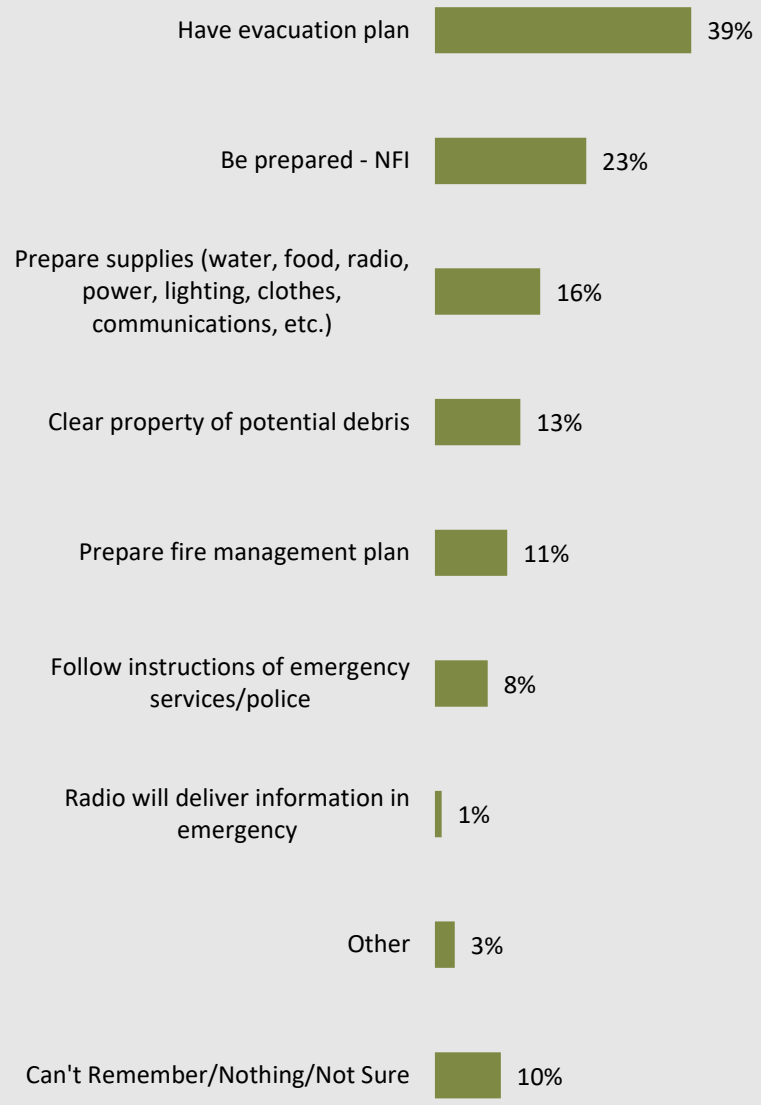
- have an evacuation plan (39% recall among those who have accessed disaster preparedness information)
- be prepared (no further information supplied) (23%)
- prepare supplies (water, food, radio etc.) (16%)
- clear the property of potential debris (13%)
- prepare the fire management plan (11%)
- follow instructions of emergency services/police (8%).

2.2.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant differences among sub-groups on this issue.

Q10a. What was the key message of this information/what message was it trying to get across? (unprompted)

Base: Sarabah respondents who sought/received information (n=56)



NFI – no further information provided

Q10a. What was the key message of this information/what message was it trying to get across?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 56	Male n = 22^	Female n = 34	18-44 years n = 8^	45+ years n = 48	Yes n = 54	No n = 1^	Lone person household n = 11^	Two or more adults in household n = 36	Households with dependent children n = 9^	Yes n = 5^	No n = 51
Have evacuation plan	39%	41%	36%	51%	33%	40%		55%	37%	33%	58%	36%
Be prepared - NFI	23%	26%	20%	16%	26%	24%		28%	18%	37%	12%	24%
Prepare supplies (water, food, radio, power, lighting, clothes, communications, etc.)	16%	20%	12%	21%	14%	16%		11%	18%	10%	10%	17%
Clear property of potential debris	13%	11%	16%	6%	17%	12%		9%	15%	10%		15%
Prepare fire management plan	11%	15%	8%	6%	14%	10%			14%	10%	30%	9%
Follow instructions of emergency services/police	8%	7%	8%	6%	8%	8%			8%	10%		8%
Radio will deliver information in emergency	1%		2%		1%	1%			1%			1%
Other	3%		6%		4%	3%		17%	1%			3%
Can't Remember/Nothing/Not Sure	10%	5%	15%	20%	5%	9%	100%	11%	12%			11%

Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size; NFI – no further information provided

2.3 Source of disaster information

Among Sarabah area respondents who had sought or received disaster preparedness information in the last 12 months, the most commonly nominated sources of this information were:

- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) (34%)
- Council (27%)
- Social media (13%).

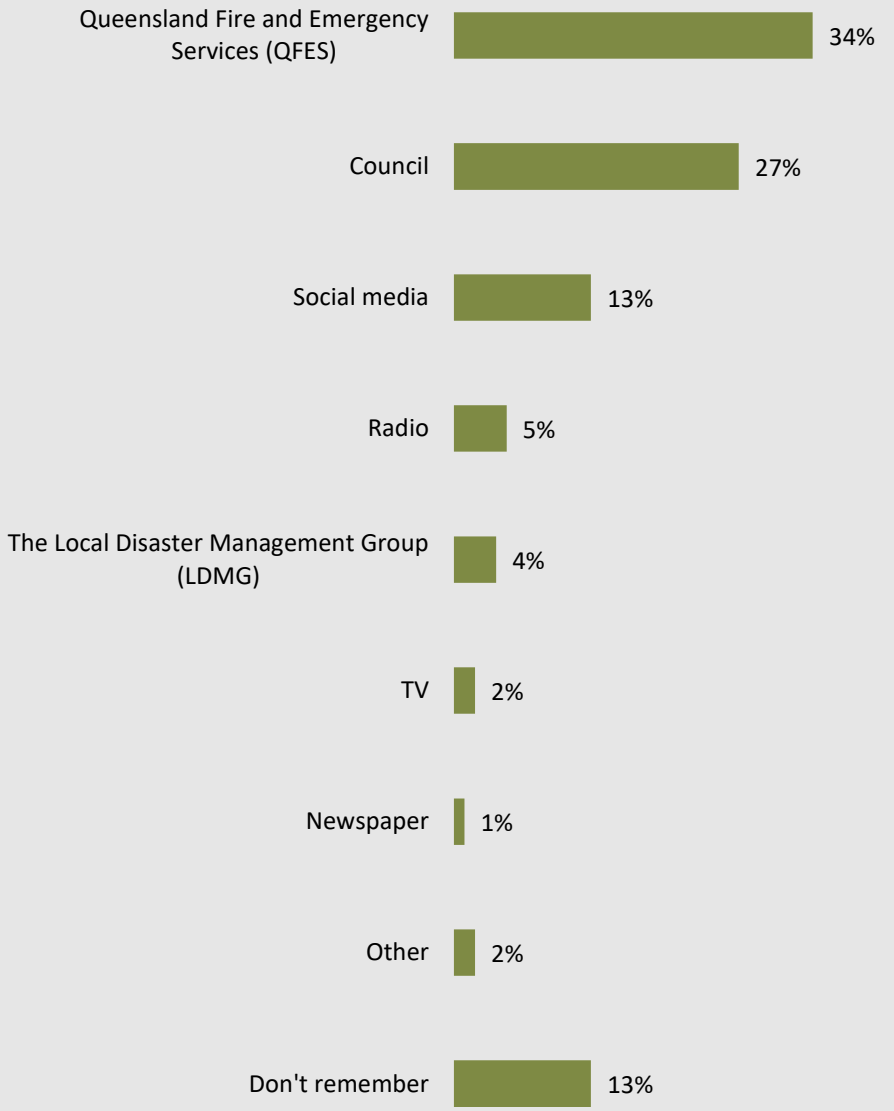
See adjacent chart for all responses.

2.3.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences regarding this issue.

Q11x. Where did you get the information from? (unprompted)

Base: Sarabah respondents who sought/received information (n=56)



Q11x. Where did you get the information from?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 56	Male n = 22^	Female n = 34	18-44 years n = 8^	45+ years n = 48	Yes n = 54	No n = 1^	Lone person household n = 11^	Two or more adults in household n = 36	Households with dependent children n = 9^	Yes n = 5^	No n = 51
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	34%	31%	38%	22%	39%	35%		26%	31%	53%	79%	29%
Council	27%	16%	38%	20%	30%	25%	100%	30%	31%	10%	10%	29%
Social media	13%	24%	2%	21%	10%	13%		11%	17%			15%
Radio	5%	5%	6%		8%	6%			5%	10%		6%
The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	4%	6%	2%		6%	4%		9%	5%			5%
TV	2%	5%			4%	3%		11%	2%			3%
Newspaper	1%		2%		1%	1%			1%			1%
Other	2%		4%		3%	2%		9%	1%			2%
Don't remember	13%	11%	16%	16%	12%	14%		17%	6%	37%	12%	14%

Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

2.4 Disaster preparation behaviours

Of all the disaster preparation behaviours tested, Sarabah respondents were most likely to report having prepared (either in part or in full) a plan for what to do with family pets or other animals in the event of an evacuation (81%).

At least seven in ten reported having prepared:

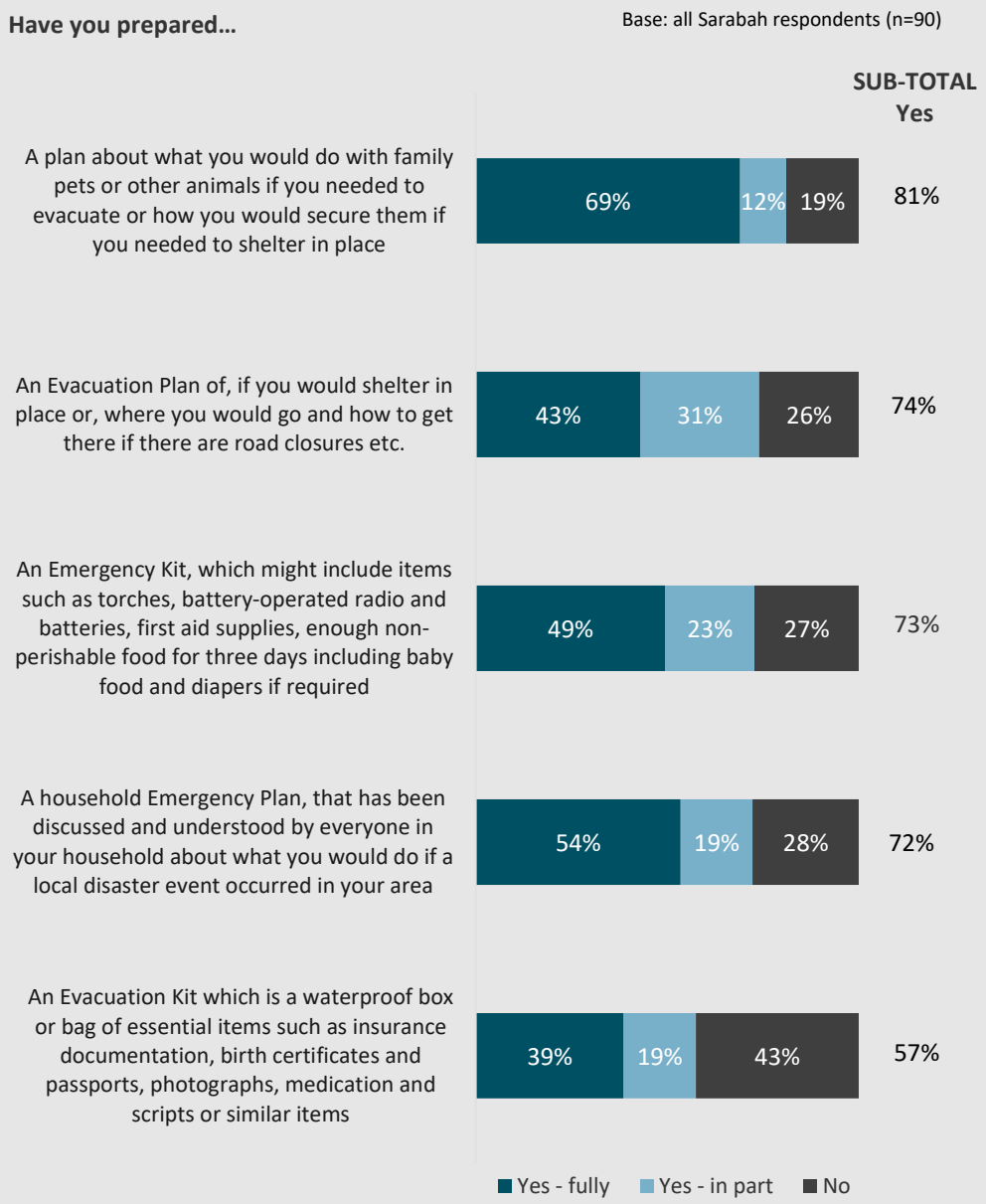
- an Evacuation Plan (74%)
- a household Emergency Plan (72%)
- an Emergency Kit (73%).

Approximately six in ten reported preparing an Evacuation Kit (57%).

2.4.1 Sub-group differences

Males (87%) were more likely than females (59%) to have prepared an Emergency Kit.

Q10x. Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare your family and property for a local disaster event?



Sarabah Study Area

Q10x. Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare your family and property for a local disaster event?

Column %		SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
		Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
A plan about what you would do with family pets or other animals if you needed to evacuate or how you would secure them if you needed to shelter in place	Yes - fully	69%	78%	61%	63%	73%	70%	43%	57%	75%	58%	27%	75%
	Yes - in part	12%	7%	16%	22%	6%	12%			10%	22%	27%	10%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	81%	85%	77%	84%	79%	82%	43%	57%	85%	80%	54%	85%
	No	19%	15%	23%	16%	21%	18%	57%	43%	15%	20%	46%	15%
An Evacuation Plan of, if you would shelter in place or, where you would go and how to get there if there are road closures etc.	Yes - fully	43%	40%	46%	30%	51%	44%	39%	42%	43%	45%	17%	47%
	Yes - in part	31%	42%	19%	41%	25%	30%	43%	22%	34%	22%	27%	31%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	74%	82%	66%	71%	75%	74%	82%	63%	77%	67%	44%	78%
	No	26%	18%	34%	29%	25%	26%	18%	37%	23%	33%	56%	22%
An Emergency Kit, which might include items such as torches, battery-operated radio and batteries, first aid supplies, enough non-perishable food for three days including baby food and diapers if required	Yes - fully	49%	62%	37%	34%	58%	51%	18%	27%	62%	21%	17%	53%
	Yes - in part	23%	25%	22%	30%	19%	23%	43%	30%	18%	36%	10%	25%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	73%	87%	59%	65%	77%	74%	61%	57%	80%	57%	27%	78%
	No	27%	13%	41%	35%	23%	26%	39%	43%	20%	43%	73%	22%
Prepared a household Emergency Plan, that has been discussed and understood by everyone in your household about what you would do if a local disaster event occurred in your area	Yes - fully	54%	51%	57%	33%	66%	54%	57%	58%	57%	42%	27%	57%
	Yes - in part	19%	18%	19%	15%	21%	20%		15%	15%	31%	15%	19%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	72%	69%	76%	48%	87%	74%	57%	73%	72%	73%	43%	76%
	No	28%	31%	24%	52%	13%	26%	43%	27%	28%	27%	57%	24%
An Evacuation kit which is a waterproof box or bag of essential items such as insurance documentation, birth certificates and passports, photographs, medication and scripts or similar items	Yes - fully	39%	51%	28%	11%	55%	39%	61%	28%	41%	36%	34%	39%
	Yes - in part	19%	10%	27%	6%	26%	19%		28%	19%	14%	5%	20%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	57%	61%	54%	18%	80%	58%	61%	57%	60%	50%	39%	60%
	No	43%	39%	46%	82%	20%	42%	39%	43%	40%	50%	61%	40%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

2.5 Access to disaster advice

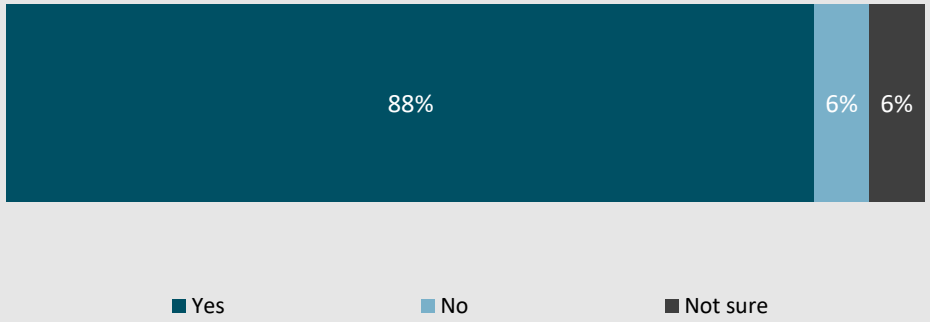
Most respondents in the Sarabah area (88%) indicated that they would know where to access accurate and reliable information about whether to shelter or stay in place or the safest route to an evacuation centre during a disaster situation. 6% said they would not know where to access disaster information, while 6% were unsure.

2.5.1 Sub-group differences

Males (12%) were more likely than females (0%) to indicate they were not sure.

Q10ay. During a disaster situation, would you know where to go to get accurate and reliable information about whether to shelter or stay in place or the safest route to an evacuation centre?

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



Q10ay. During a disaster situation, would you know where to go to get accurate and reliable information about whether to shelter or stay in place or the safest route to an evacuation centre?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Yes	88%	83%	92%	89%	86%	89%	57%	92%	83%	97%	100%	86%
No	6%	5%	8%		10%	7%		8%	8%			7%
Not sure	6%	12%		11%	4%	5%	43%		8%	3%		7%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

3.0 Event information and warnings

3.1 Disaster information seeking – disaster event about to impact

Respondents in the Sarabah area reported that they would be most likely to seek information from emergency services websites/Facebook pages (e.g. police, fire and rescue) (80%), followed by the Bureau of Meteorology website (63%), local radio (51%), television (50%) or a council website (45%).

Local council Facebook pages (33%), utility providers (24%) and newspapers (17%) were the next most commonly mentioned likely information sources.

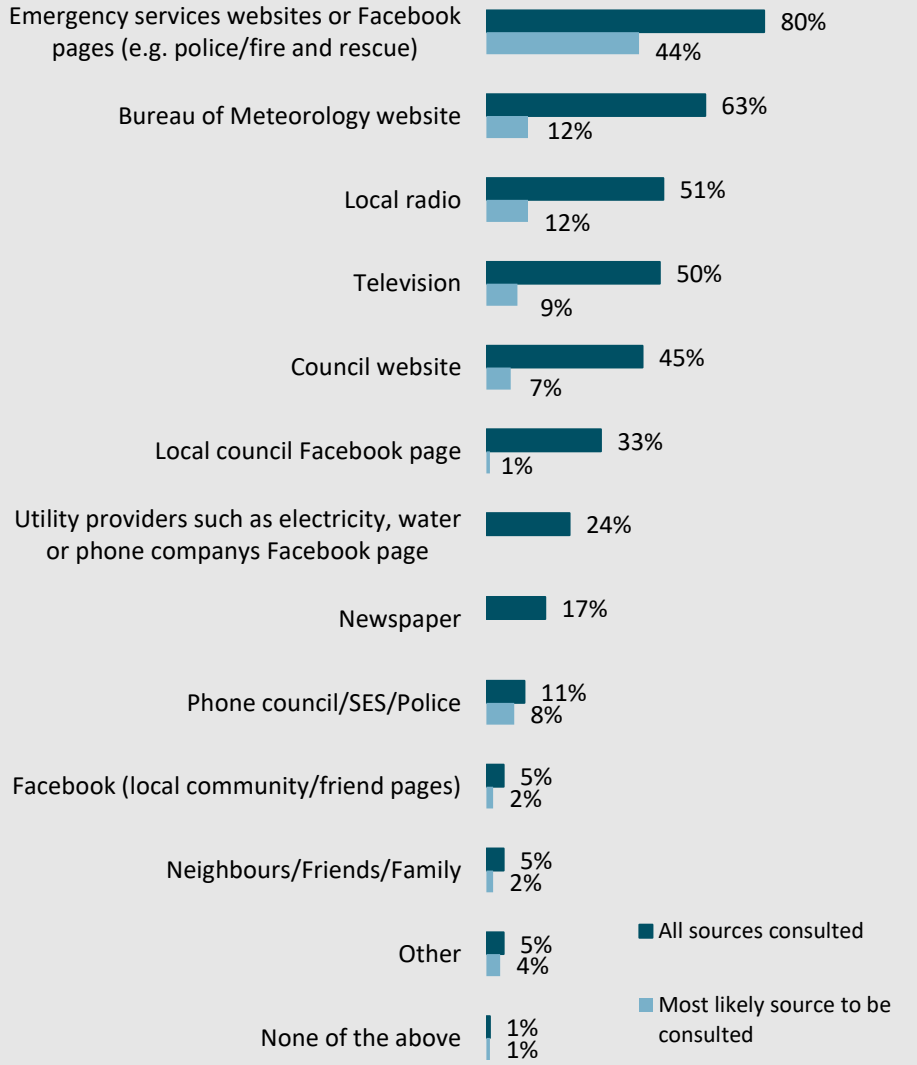
When asked which source they would be most likely to go to, the top preference for Sarabah area respondents was emergency services websites or Facebook pages (44%).

3.1.1 Sub-group differences

Males (62%) were more likely than females (40%) to nominate local radio as an information source they would go to in the event of a disaster.

Q11. If you heard that a disaster event was about to impact you, which of the following would you go to for more information?
Q11a. And of these, which would you be most likely to go to?

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



Sarabah Study Area

Q11. If you heard that a disaster event was about to impact you, which of the following would you go to for more information?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Emergency services websites or Facebook pages (e.g. police/fire and rescue)	80%	79%	81%	84%	78%	81%	61%	42%	82%	92%	100%	78%
Bureau of Meteorology website	63%	73%	54%	70%	59%	66%		28%	72%	52%	56%	64%
Local radio	51%	62%	40%	42%	56%	52%	18%	37%	50%	57%	60%	49%
Television	50%	59%	42%	43%	55%	50%	39%	42%	60%	30%	34%	53%
Council website	45%	42%	47%	47%	44%	47%		42%	46%	44%	33%	46%
Local Council Facebook page	33%	23%	42%	28%	36%	34%		28%	33%	36%	26%	34%
Utility providers such as electricity, water or phone company's Facebook page	24%	30%	18%	22%	25%	25%		22%	21%	33%	27%	23%
Newspaper	17%	17%	16%	21%	15%	17%	22%	13%	16%	20%	34%	15%
Phone council/SES/Police	11%	15%	7%	14%	9%	11%	22%	22%	12%	5%	17%	10%
Facebook (local community/friend pages)	5%	2%	8%	3%	6%	4%	18%		5%	5%		5%
Neighbours/Friends/Family	5%	5%	5%		7%	5%		22%	4%			5%
Other	5%	9%	1%	11%	2%	5%		7%	7%			6%
None of the above	1%	2%			1%	1%		8%				1%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q11a. Which would you be most likely to go to?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Emergency services websites or Facebook pages (e.g. police/fire and rescue)	44%	39%	48%	33%	50%	45%	22%	28%	34%	78%	88%	38%
Bureau of Meteorology website	12%	14%	11%	21%	7%	13%			19%			14%
Local radio	12%	16%	8%	8%	14%	12%	18%	8%	9%	17%	5%	12%
Television	9%	12%	5%	11%	7%	8%	22%	7%	12%		7%	9%
Phone council/SES/Police	8%	9%	6%	14%	4%	7%	22%	22%	7%	5%		9%
Council website	7%	4%	10%	10%	5%	7%		7%	10%			8%
Neighbours/Friends/Family	2%		4%		3%	2%		13%	1%			2%
Facebook (local community/friend pages)	2%		3%		3%	1%	18%		3%			2%
Local Council Facebook page	1%		2%		2%				2%			1%
Other	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%		7%	5%			4%
None of the above	1%	2%			1%	1%		8%				1%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

3.2 Expected warnings – lead-up to a forecast event

Respondents in the Sarabah area were read out a list of warning types and asked to choose which they would expect to receive in the lead-up to a forecast event. Respondents were most likely to expect warnings via a text message to their mobile phone (75%), followed by local radio or television bulletins (68%).

The following types of warnings were less commonly expected in the lead-up to a forecast event:

- Localised warning such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree, etc. (56%)
- Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages (53%)
- A standard emergency warning signal broadcast on radio and television (48%)
- Advice from a local community organisation (47%)
- A voice message to mobile phone (24%)
- A voice message to landline phone (22%).

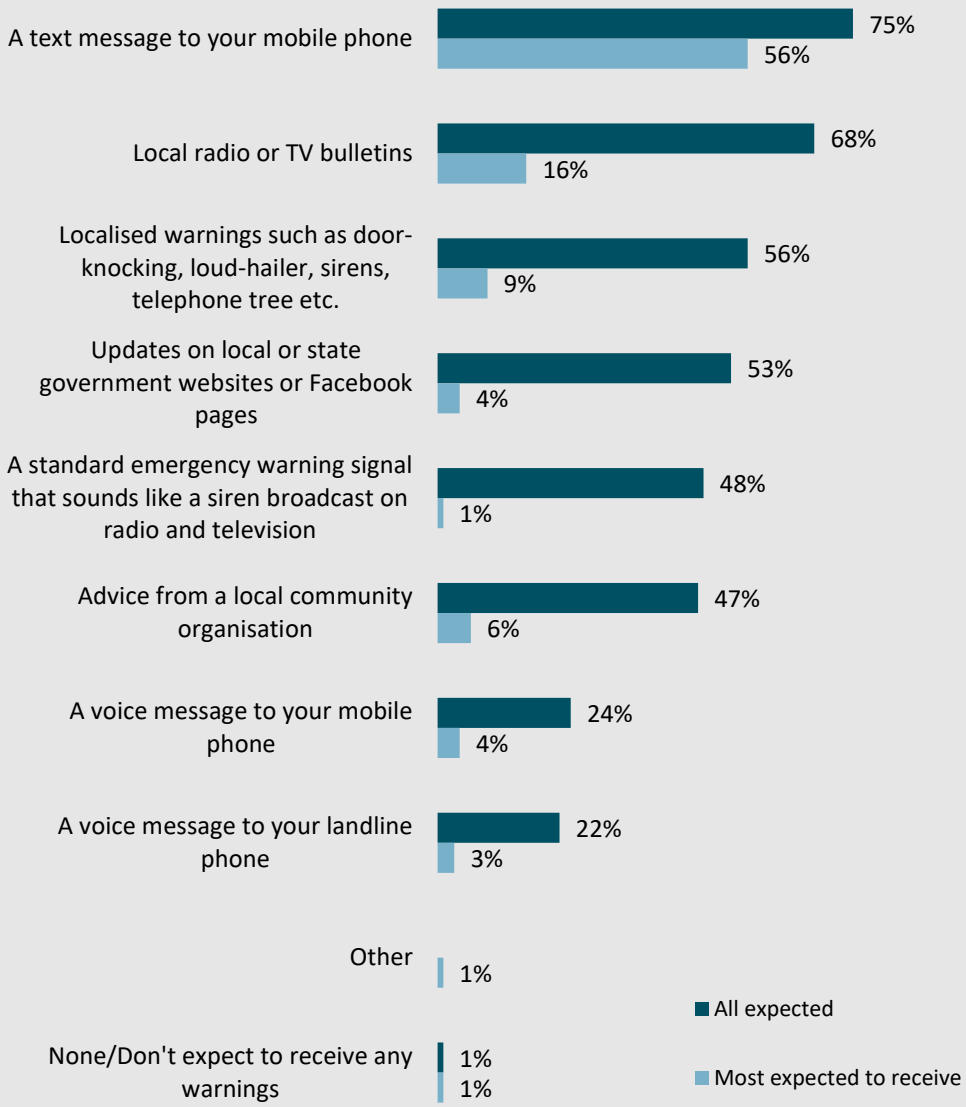
When asked which type of warning they would be most likely to expect, 56% nominated a text message to their mobile phone (the most common response).

3.2.1 Sub-group differences

Females (89%) were more likely than males (60%) to expect to receive a disaster warning via a text message to their mobile phone.

Q12. In the lead-up to a forecast disaster event, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



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Q12. In the lead-up to a forecast disaster event, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
A text message to your mobile phone	75%	60%	89%	71%	78%	76%	39%	55%	78%	76%	100%	72%
Local radio or TV bulletins	68%	67%	69%	66%	69%	69%	57%	57%	67%	76%	100%	64%
Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.	56%	64%	49%	55%	57%	56%	82%	65%	61%	41%	49%	57%
Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages	53%	54%	53%	58%	50%	56%		22%	52%	69%	66%	52%
A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television	48%	45%	52%	52%	46%	49%	39%	22%	57%	35%	26%	51%
Advice from a local community organisation	47%	52%	42%	47%	47%	47%	57%	43%	49%	43%	49%	46%
A voice message to your mobile phone	24%	25%	23%	19%	27%	25%		35%	24%	20%	34%	23%
A voice message to your landline phone	22%	20%	25%	21%	23%	23%	18%	34%	28%	3%	7%	24%
None / Don't expect to receive any warnings	1%	2%			1%	1%		8%				1%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q12a. Which would you MOST expect to receive in the lead-up to a forecast disaster event?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
A text message to your mobile phone	56%	41%	69%	50%	59%	57%	18%	42%	61%	48%	27%	59%
Local radio or TV bulletins	16%	21%	12%	21%	14%	17%	22%	7%	15%	24%	34%	14%
Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.	9%	9%	8%		14%	7%	61%	30%	6%	8%	17%	8%
Advice from a local community organisation	6%	12%		16%		6%			6%	8%	17%	4%
Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages	4%	5%	3%	3%	5%	5%			2%	13%		5%
A voice message to your mobile phone	4%	8%		11%		4%			6%			4%
A voice message to your landline phone	3%		6%		5%	3%		13%	2%			3%
A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television	1%		1%		1%	1%			1%		5%	
Other	1%	2%			1%	1%			1%			1%
None / Don't expect to receive any warnings	1%	2%			1%	1%		8%				1%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

3.3 Expected warnings – immediate threat of disaster

Respondents in the Sarabah area were read out a list of warning types and asked to choose which they would expect to receive if there was an immediate threat of disaster. A text message to their mobile phone (73%) was the most commonly selected warning, followed by:

- localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailers and sirens (64%)
- local radio or television bulletins (51%)
- updates on local or state government websites of Facebook pages (47%)
- a standard emergency signal (that sounds like a siren) broadcast on radio and television (44%)
- advice from a local community organisation (39%)
- a voice message to mobile phone (23%)
- a voice message to landline phone (21%).

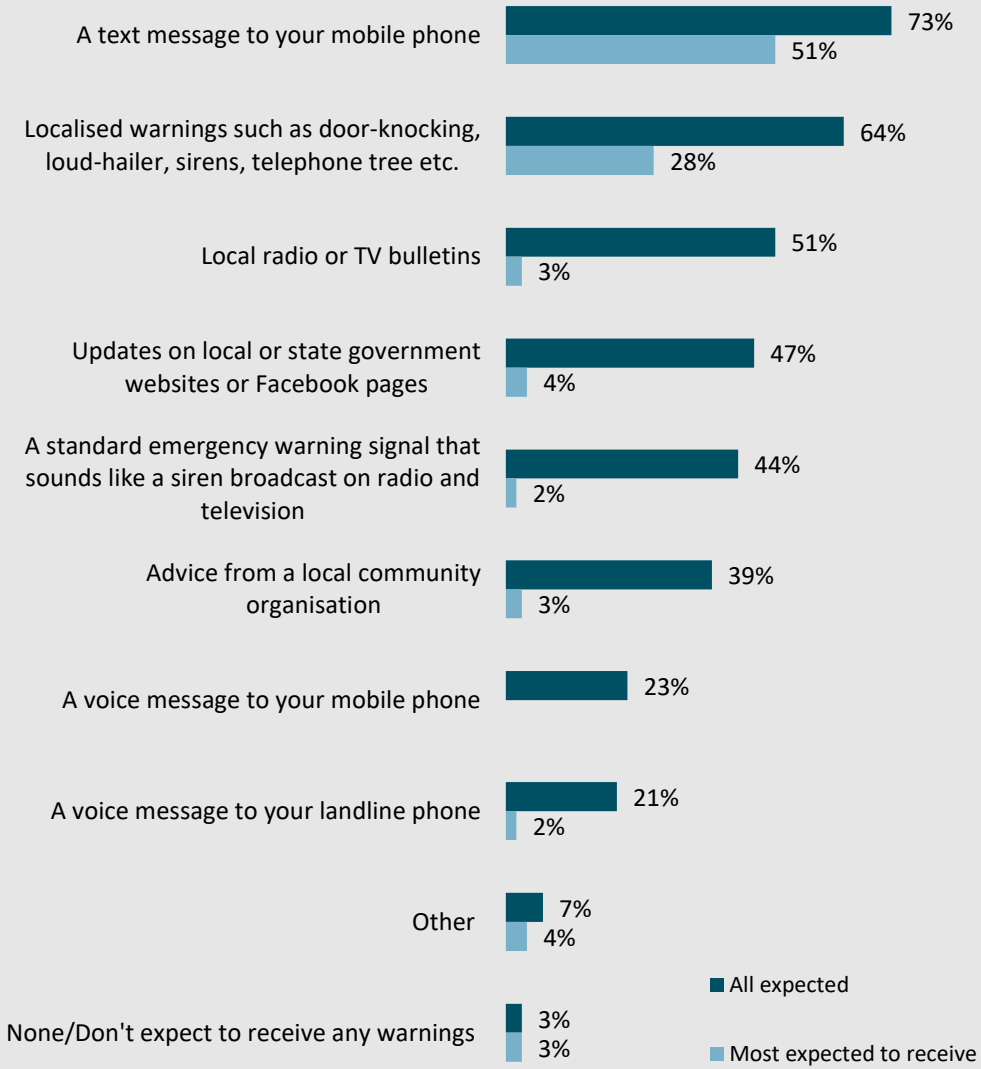
When asked which warning type they would most likely expect to receive, respondents most commonly nominated a text message to their mobile phone (51%), followed by localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, etc. (28%).

3.4.1 Sub-group differences

Females (84%) were more likely than males (62%) to expect to receive a text message to their mobile phone when a disaster is of immediate threat.

Q13. If there was an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?
Q13a. And of these types of warnings, which would you MOST expect to receive during an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property?

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



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Q13. If there was an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
A text message to your mobile phone	73%	62%	84%	71%	74%	75%	39%	48%	76%	76%	100%	70%
Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.	64%	67%	61%	66%	63%	64%	61%	70%	72%	41%	32%	68%
Local radio or TV bulletins	51%	49%	53%	50%	52%	52%	39%	43%	55%	45%	49%	51%
Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages	47%	49%	45%	64%	37%	49%		8%	50%	53%	39%	48%
A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television	44%	43%	45%	49%	41%	45%	22%	22%	53%	28%	32%	46%
Advice from a local community organisation	39%	47%	32%	47%	35%	40%	39%	37%	41%	36%	39%	39%
A voice message to your mobile phone	23%	27%	19%	37%	15%	24%		22%	23%	24%	57%	19%
A voice message to your landline phone	21%	20%	21%	31%	15%	21%	18%	13%	29%		7%	23%
Other	7%	10%	5%	3%	10%	7%	22%	23%	6%	5%		8%
None / Don't expect to receive any warnings	3%	5%		5%	1%	3%		8%		8%		3%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q13a. Which would you MOST expect to receive during an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
A text message to your mobile phone	51%	40%	62%	59%	47%	53%	18%	28%	51%	62%	83%	47%
Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.	28%	30%	25%	27%	28%	26%	43%	40%	32%	12%	17%	29%
Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages	4%	5%	2%	3%	4%	4%			1%	13%		4%
Local radio or TV bulletins	3%	5%	2%		5%	4%		7%	4%			4%
Advice from a local community organisation	3%	4%	1%	5%	1%	2%	18%		4%			3%
A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television	2%	2%	3%		4%	3%			2%	5%		3%
A voice message to your landline phone	2%		3%		3%	2%			2%			2%
Other	4%	9%			7%	4%	22%	16%	4%			5%
None / Don't expect to receive any warnings	3%	5%		5%	1%	3%		8%		8%		3%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

3.4 Disaster information and warnings – registration on information or alert systems

Approximately one third of respondents (34%) in the Sarabah area reported that they had registered to receive at least one form of emergency information or alert. 66% had not.

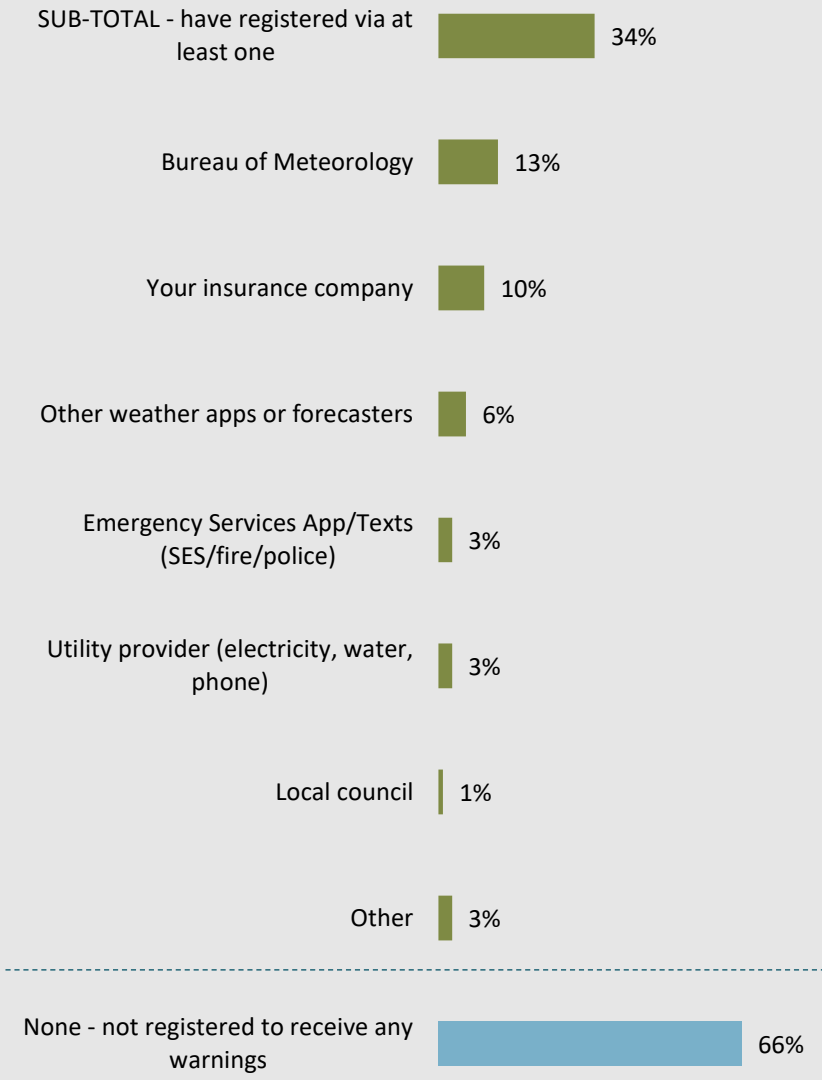
13% of all respondents had registered to receive emergency information or alerts from the Bureau of Meteorology, 10% from their insurance company and 6% via other weather apps or forecasters.

3.4.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q14. Which, if any, of the following emergency information or alert systems are you registered to receive information from in the lead-up to and or during a disaster event?

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



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Q14. Which, if any, of the following emergency information or alert systems are you REGISTERED to receive information from in the lead-up to and or during a disaster event?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
None - not registered to receive any warnings	66%	66%	65%	52%	73%	65%	82%	87%	65%	57%	73%	65%
SUB-TOTAL registered via at least one	34%	34%	35%	48%	27%	35%	18%	13%	35%	43%	27%	35%
Bureau of Meteorology	13%	8%	19%	10%	15%	13%	18%		14%	17%	10%	14%
Your insurance company	10%	5%	15%	21%	4%	11%			15%			12%
Other weather apps or forecasters	6%	9%	3%	14%	2%	7%		7%	7%	5%		7%
Emergency services app/Texts (SES/fire/police)	3%		7%	3%	4%	4%		7%	3%	5%		4%
Utility provider (electricity, water, phone)	3%	5%	1%	5%	2%	3%			2%	8%	17%	2%
Local council	1%		1%		1%	1%			1%			1%
Other	3%	5%	1%	5%	2%	3%			2%	8%		4%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

4.0 Community confidence

4.1 Confidence in personal understanding of disaster risks and likely responses

Over nine in ten respondents in the Sarabah area were confident:

- in their understanding of the local disaster risk to themselves and their property (93%)
- they were prepared for and would know how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event (91%).

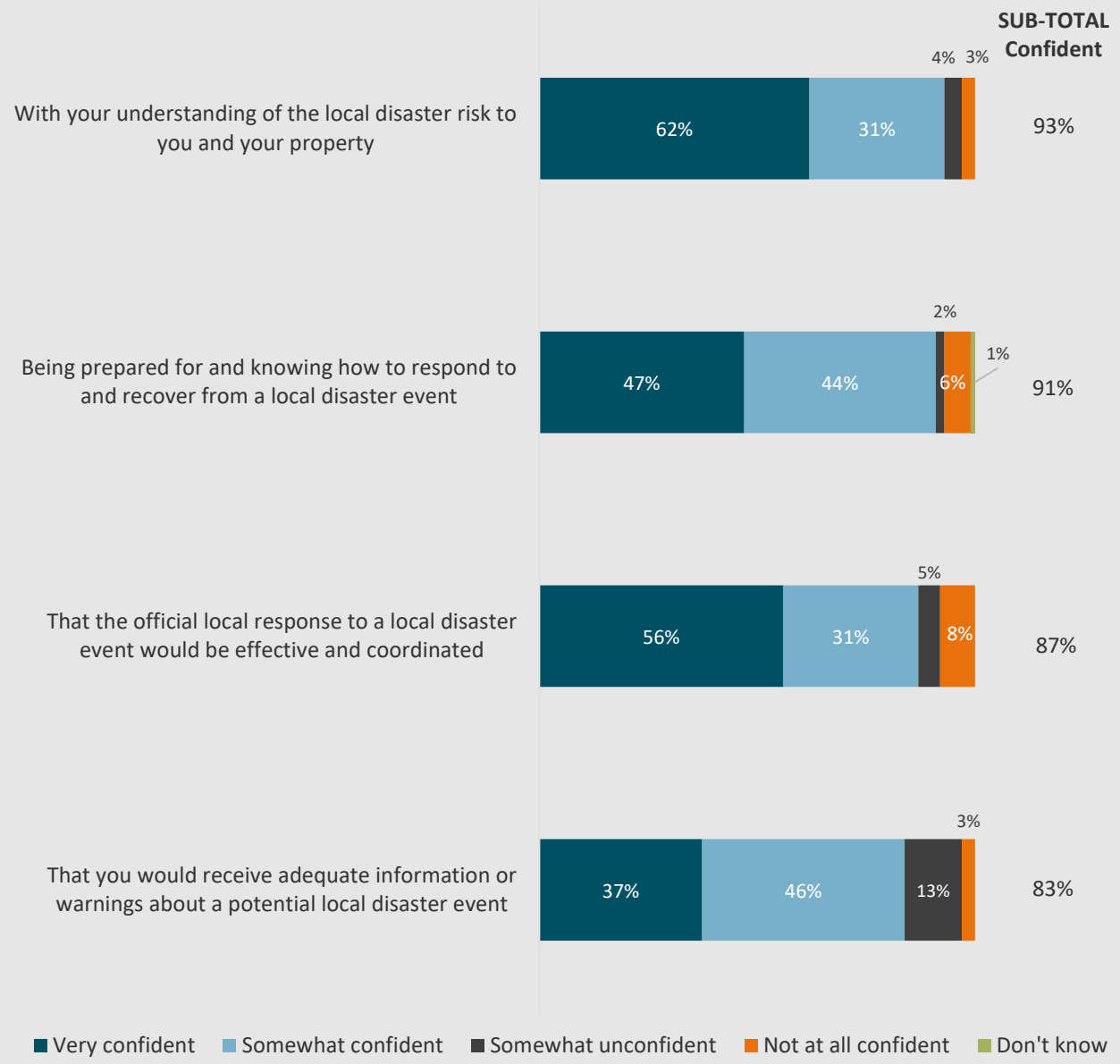
87% of respondents were confident that the official local response to a disaster event would be effective and coordinated, while 83% were confident they would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event.

4.1.1 Sub-group differences

Males (97%) were more likely than females (86%) to be confident in knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event.

Q15. Using a scale of very confident, somewhat confident, somewhat unconfident or not at all confident, how confident are you about the following?

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



Sarabah Study Area

Q15. Using a scale of very confident, somewhat confident, somewhat unconfident or not at all confident, how confident are you about the following?

Column %		SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
		Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
With your understanding of the local disaster risk to you and your property	Very confident	62%	65%	60%	59%	64%	61%	82%	85%	62%	56%	40%	65%
	Somewhat confident	31%	31%	31%	41%	26%	32%	18%	15%	33%	35%	43%	30%
	SUB-TOTAL CONFIDENT	93%	96%	91%	100%	90%	93%	100%	100%	94%	91%	83%	95%
	Somewhat unconfident	4%	4%	3%		6%	4%			4%	5%	17%	2%
	Not at all confident	3%		6%		5%	3%			2%	5%		3%
	SUB-TOTAL UNCONFIDENT	7%	4%	9%		10%	7%			6%	9%	17%	5%
Being prepared for and knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event	Very confident	47%	56%	38%	35%	54%	47%	61%	43%	52%	37%	17%	51%
	Somewhat confident	44%	41%	47%	54%	38%	46%	18%	50%	45%	39%	49%	43%
	SUB-TOTAL CONFIDENT	91%	97%	86%	90%	92%	93%	78%	93%	96%	77%	66%	94%
	Somewhat unconfident	2%	2%	3%		4%	3%			2%	5%		3%
	Not at all confident	6%		11%	10%	3%	5%		7%	2%	16%	34%	2%
	SUB-TOTAL UNCONFIDENT	8%	2%	14%	10%	7%	7%		7%	4%	20%	34%	5%
	Don't know	1%	2%			1%		22%			3%		1%
That the official local response to a local disaster event would be effective and coordinated	Very confident	56%	45%	67%	62%	53%	55%	78%	85%	51%	61%	73%	54%
	Somewhat confident	31%	38%	24%	19%	37%	31%	22%	15%	35%	22%	17%	32%
	SUB-TOTAL CONFIDENT	87%	83%	91%	81%	90%	86%	100%	100%	87%	83%	90%	87%
	Somewhat unconfident	5%	5%	4%	8%	3%	5%			6%	5%		6%
	Not at all confident	8%	12%	5%	11%	7%	9%			8%	13%	10%	8%
	SUB-TOTAL UNCONFIDENT	13%	17%	9%	19%	10%	14%			13%	17%	10%	13%
That you would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event	Very confident	37%	34%	40%	20%	47%	36%	65%	55%	38%	28%	12%	40%
	Somewhat confident	46%	47%	46%	56%	41%	47%	35%	37%	49%	42%	61%	44%
	SUB-TOTAL CONFIDENT	83%	81%	85%	76%	88%	84%	100%	92%	87%	70%	73%	85%
	Somewhat unconfident	13%	16%	11%	21%	9%	13%			11%	25%	27%	12%
	Not at all confident	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%		8%	2%	5%		4%
	SUB-TOTAL UNCONFIDENT	17%	19%	15%	24%	12%	16%		8%	13%	30%	27%	15%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

4.2 Reasons for low confidence – understanding risk to person or property

Sarabah area respondents who indicated they were not confident in their understanding of the local disaster risk to themselves or their property were asked to describe in their own words the reasons for this view.

A lack of information/communication about local disaster risks (29%) was the most commonly cited reason among respondents, followed by the perception that authorities (e.g. State Emergency Services, fire, police) are disorganised (27%) and that there is a lack of communications infrastructure (17%).

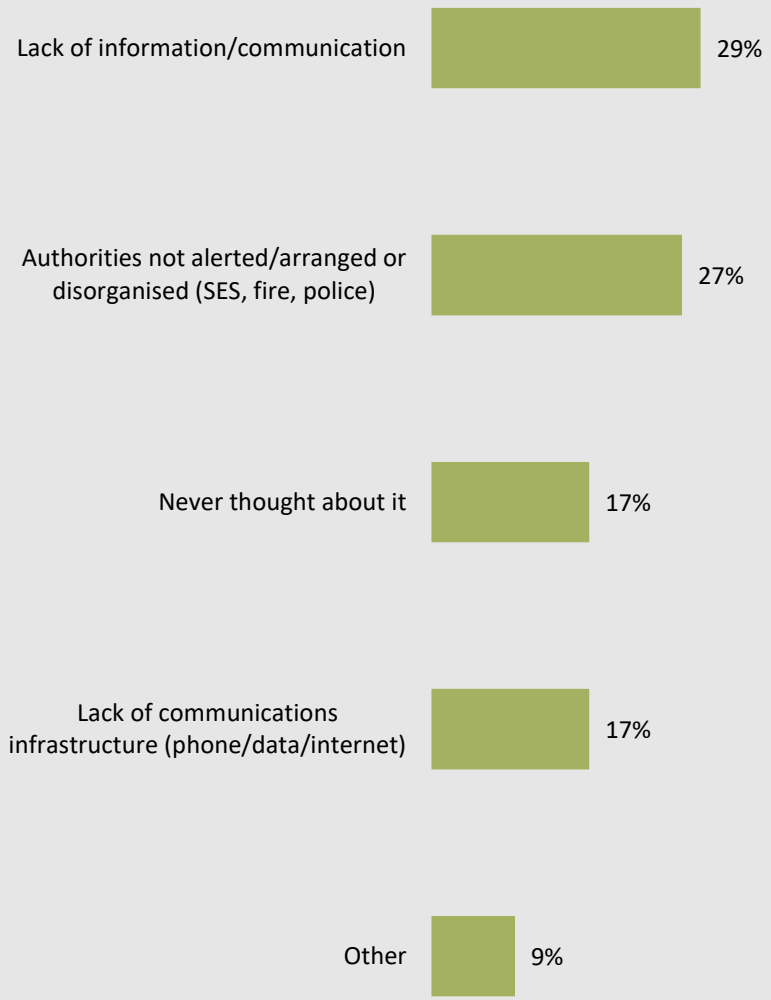
Other less commonly nominated reasons are included in the adjacent chart.

4.2.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q16a. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident with your understanding of the local disaster risk to you and your property?

Base: Sarabah respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15 (n=6^)



^ Caution small cell size

Q16a. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident with your understanding of the local disaster risk to you and your property?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 6^	Male n = 1^	Female n = 5^	18-44 years n = 0^	45+ years n = 6^	Yes n = 6^	No n = 0^	Lone person household n = 0^	Two or more adults in household n = 3^	Households with dependent children n = 2^	Yes n = 1^	No n = 5^
Lack of information/communication	29%	100%			29%	29%			53%		100%	
Authorities not alerted/arranged or disorganised (SES, fire, police)	27%		38%		27%	27%			17%	50%		38%
Never thought about it	17%		25%		17%	17%				50%		25%
Lack of communications infrastructure (phone/data/internet)	17%		25%		17%	17%			31%			25%
Other	9%		13%		9%	9%						13%

Base: Sarabah respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15; ^ Caution small cell size

4.3 Reasons for low confidence – being prepared and knowing how to respond

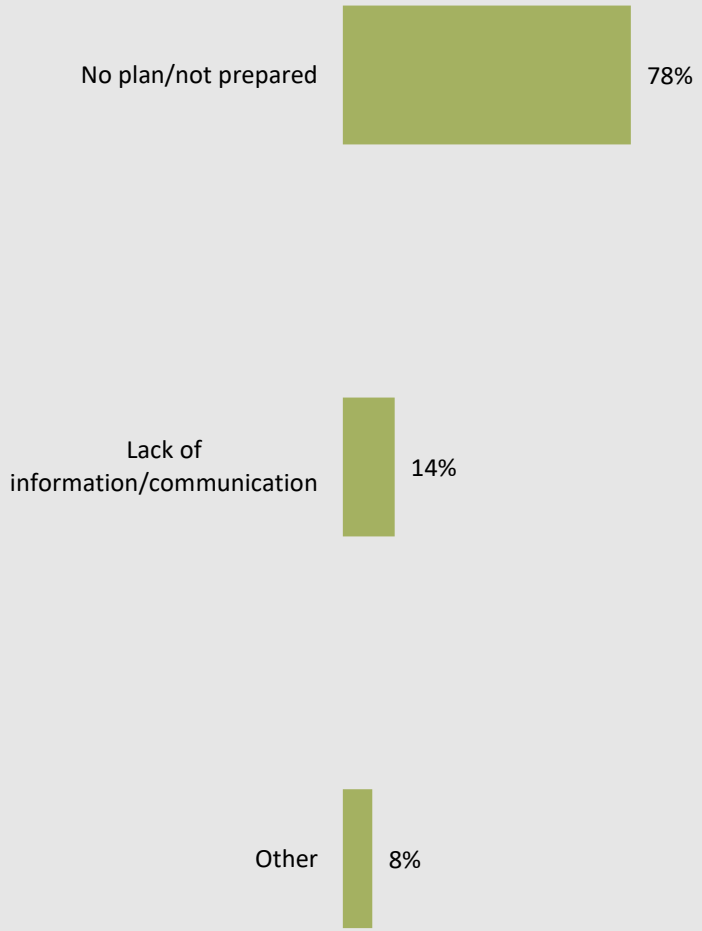
Respondents in the Sarabah area who felt they lacked confidence in their own ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disaster event were most likely to nominate not having a plan or being prepared (78%) as the cause of this. This was followed by a lack of information or communication about how to respond and recover from a disaster event (14%).

4.3.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q16b. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident with being prepared for and knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event?

Base: Sarabah respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15 (n=6^)



^ Caution: small cell size

Sarabah Study Area

Q16b. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident with being prepared for and knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 6^	Male n = 1^	Female n = 5^	18-44 years n = 1^	45+ years n = 5^	Yes n = 5^	No n = 0^	Lone person household n = 1^	Two or more adults in household n = 3^	Households with dependent children n = 2^	Yes n = 1^	No n = 5^
No plan/not prepared	78%	100%	76%	100%	59%	91%		100%	30%	100%	100%	59%
Lack of information/communication	14%		16%		27%				45%			27%
Other	8%		8%		14%	9%			24%			14%

Base: Sarabah respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15; ^ Caution small cell size

4.4 Reasons for low confidence – information and warnings

Among those in the Sarabah area who were not confident that they would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event, the following reasons were most commonly provided:

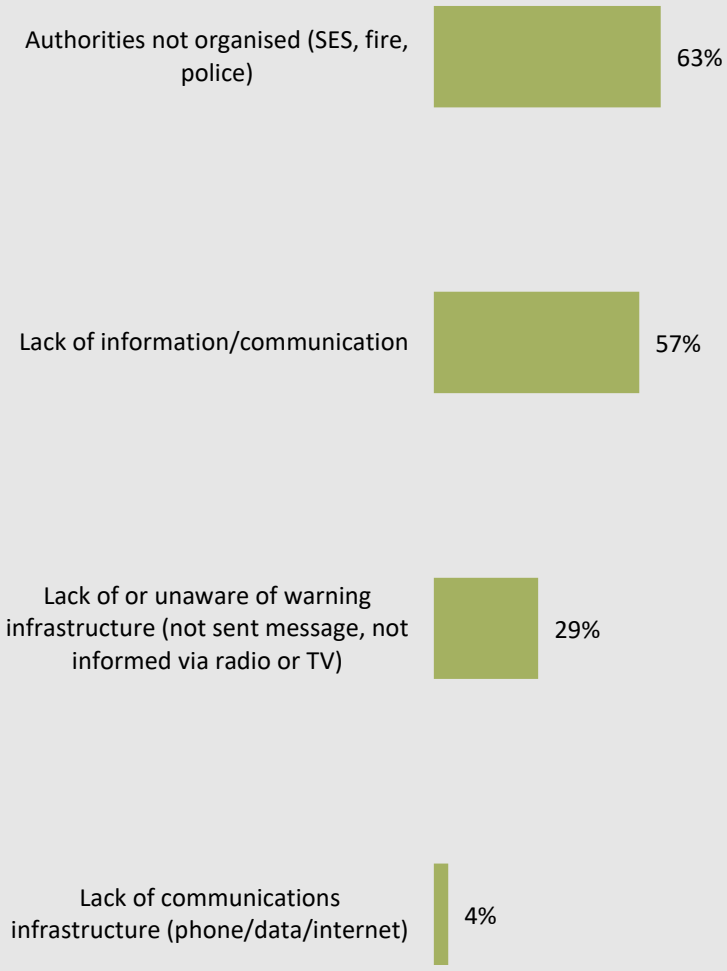
- Perceiving that authorities are not organised (63%)
- Believing there to be a lack of information/communication (57%)
- Being unaware of or perceiving there to be a lack of warning infrastructure in place (29%)
- Believing there to be a lack of communications infrastructure (phone/data/internet) (4%).

4.4.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q16c. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident that you would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event?

Base: Sarabah respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15 (n=13^)



^ Caution: small cell size

Sarabah Study Area

Q16c. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident that you would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 13^	Male n = 5^	Female n = 8^	18-44 years n = 4^	45+ years n = 9^	Yes n = 12^	No n = 0^	Lone person household n = 1^	Two or more adults in household n = 7^	Households with dependent children n = 5^	Yes n = 2^	No n = 11^
Authorities not organised (SES, fire, police)	63%	71%	53%	78%	46%	68%		100%	64%	58%	63%	63%
Lack of information/communication	57%	71%	40%	65%	47%	61%			74%	42%	100%	47%
Lack of or unaware of warning infrastructure (not sent message, not informed via radio or TV)	29%	21%	38%	22%	37%	24%			20%	42%		35%
Lack of communications infrastructure (phone/data/internet)	4%	8%			10%	5%			9%			6%

Base: Sarabah respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15; ^ Caution small cell size

4.5 Reasons for low confidence – official response to disaster

Having a poor past experience (57%) was the most commonly cited reason among those in the Sarabah area for not having confidence that the official local response to a disaster event would be effective and coordinated. After this, a perception that authorities are not organised (38%) or believing there to be a lack of information/communication (22%) were offered as reasons for lacking confidence in this regard.

Other less commonly cited reasons were a perceived lack of:

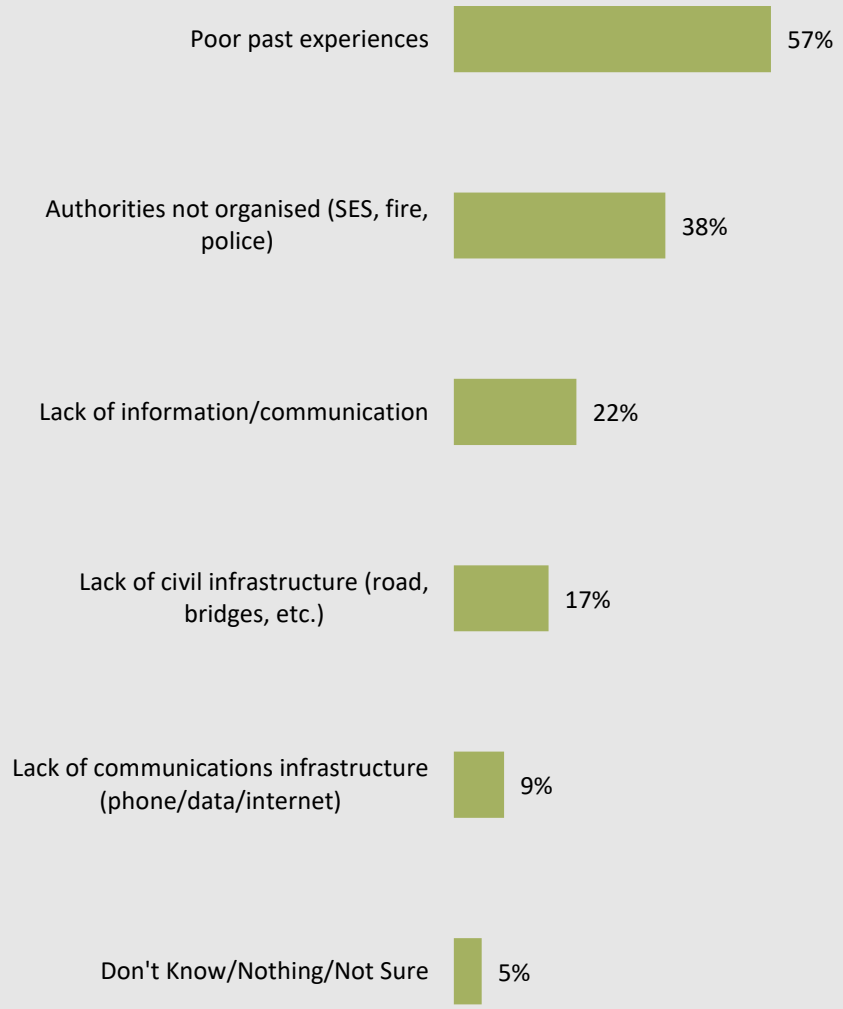
- civil infrastructure (roads, bridges etc.) (17%)
- communications infrastructure (phone/data/internet) (9%).

4.5.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q16d. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident that the official local response to a local disaster event would be effective and coordinated?

Base: Sarabah respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15 (n=9^)



^ Caution: small cell size

Q16d. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident that the official local response to a local disaster event would be effective and coordinated?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 9^	Male n = 4^	Female n = 5^	18-44 years n = 3^	45+ years n = 6^	Yes n = 9^	No n = 0^	Lone person household n = 0^	Two or more adults in household n = 6^	Households with dependent children n = 3^	Yes n = 1^	No n = 8^
Poor past experiences	57%	68%	38%	72%	41%	57%			50%	73%		63%
Authorities not organised (SES, fire, police)	38%	32%	49%	44%	31%	38%			43%	27%		41%
Lack of information/communication	22%		62%		47%	22%			20%	27%	100%	15%
Lack of civil infrastructure (road, bridges, etc.)	17%		49%	16%	18%	17%			13%	27%		19%
Lack of communications infrastructure (phone/data/internet)	9%		25%		18%	9%				27%	100%	
Don't Know/Nothing/Not Sure	5%		13%		10%	5%			7%			5%

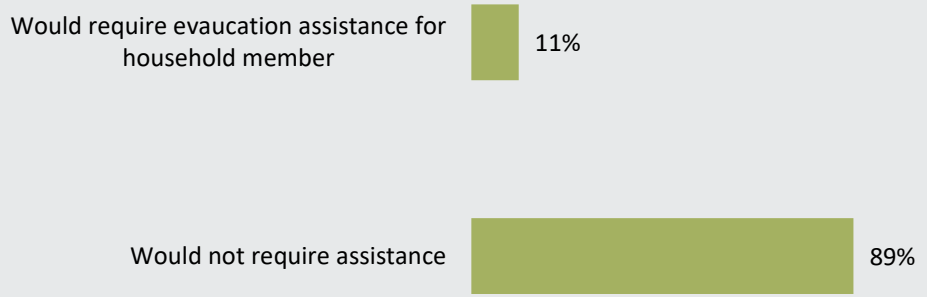
Base: Sarabah respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15; ^ Caution small cell size

5.0 Evacuation assistance

11% of respondents in the Sarabah area reported having someone in their household with a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate.

D2. Would anyone in your household have a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate?

Base: all Sarabah respondents (n=90)



D2. Would anyone in your household have a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate?

Column %	SARABAH	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 90	Male n = 37	Female n = 53	18-44 years n = 16^	45+ years n = 74	Yes n = 84	No n = 5^	Lone person household n = 14^	Two or more adults in household n = 58	Households with dependent children n = 17^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 83
Yes	11%	9%	13%	19%	7%	12%			5%	33%	100%	
No	89%	91%	87%	81%	93%	88%	100%	100%	95%	67%		100%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

FINDINGS – STUDY AREA 3: PEREGIAN

1.0 Risk awareness and knowledge of local arrangements

1.1 Perceived risks

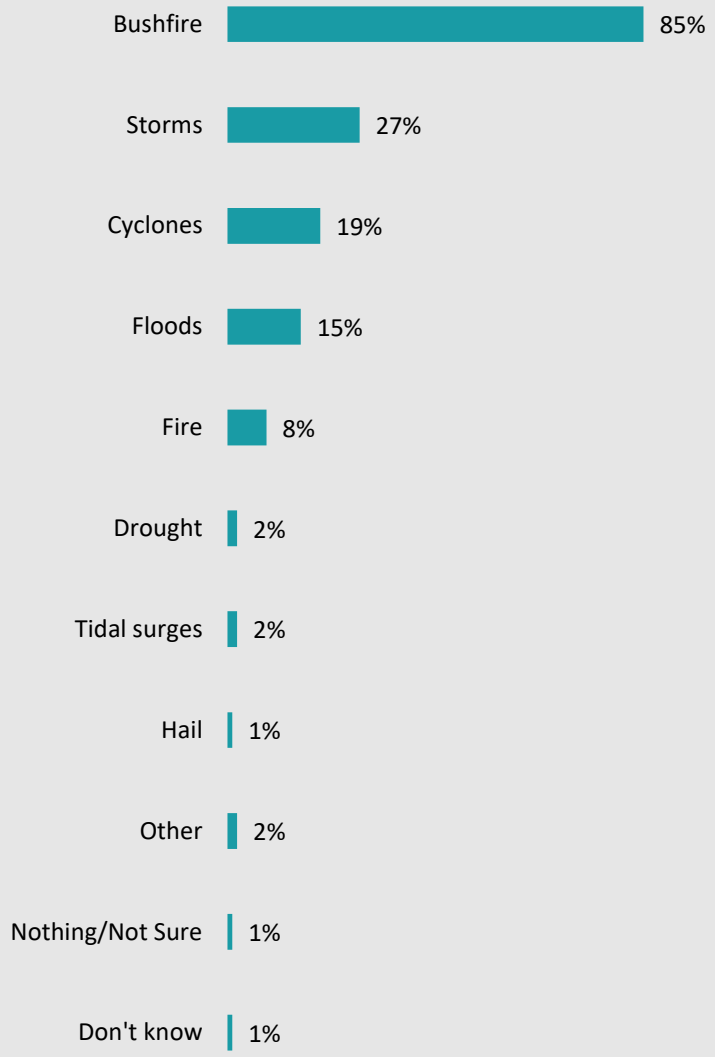
Respondents in the Peregian area were asked to describe in their own words the disaster events or hazards they believe are most likely to impact their community. Bushfires were the most commonly mentioned disaster risk (85%), followed by storms (27%). Other risks that were nominated by fewer than one in five respondents, were cyclones (19%), floods (15%) or fire (8%). 2% nominated drought, 2% mentioned tidal surges and 1% hail.

1.1.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q1. What local disaster events or local disaster hazards do you think are most likely to impact your local community? (unprompted)

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



Peregian Study Area

Q1. What local disaster events or local disaster hazards do you think are most likely to impact your local community?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Bushfire	85%	80%	91%	95%	80%	89%	55%	61%	81%	94%	85%	85%
Storms	27%	26%	29%	33%	24%	29%	12%	23%	28%	32%	8%	29%
Cyclones	19%	20%	19%	13%	23%	22%		6%	22%	23%	26%	19%
Floods	15%	17%	13%	22%	11%	16%			11%	23%		16%
Fire	8%	9%	7%		13%	9%		11%	12%	6%	7%	8%
Drought	2%		4%	6%		2%				5%		2%
Tidal surges	2%	4%		5%			20%	17%				2%
Hail	1%		1%		1%	1%			2%			1%
Other	2%	3%	1%		3%	1%	7%	6%	3%		8%	1%
Nothing/Not Sure	1%	3%			2%		13%	6%	2%			1%
Don't Know	1%	1%			1%	1%			2%		8%	

Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.2 Awareness of disaster management arrangements

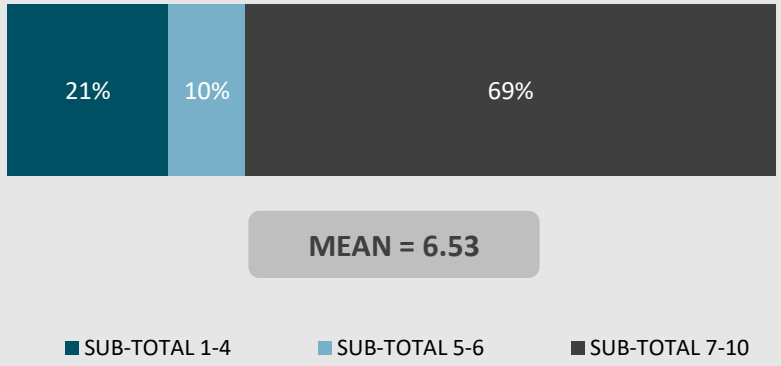
Respondents were asked to rate their awareness of the local disaster management arrangements in their community on a scale that ranged from 1 (not at all aware) to 10 (completely aware). The average of ratings awarded by respondents in the Peregian area was 6.53 out of 10.

1.2.1 Sub-group differences

On average, females (7.14) rated their awareness at a higher level than males (5.85).

Q2. To what extent are you aware of the local disaster management arrangements in your community?
(Scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all aware and 10 is completely aware)

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



Q2. To what extent are you aware of the local disaster management arrangements in your community? (Scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all aware and 10 is completely aware)

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
1 – Not at all aware	15%	27%	4%	21%	12%	13%	39%	23%	23%	7%	8%	16%
2	1%	3%			2%	1%			2%	1%		1%
3	1%	3%			2%	1%			4%		8%	1%
4	3%	1%	5%		5%	3%	6%	5%	2%	5%		4%
5	8%	7%	8%		12%	8%	6%		12%	6%	26%	6%
6	3%	1%	4%		4%	3%			7%			3%
7	23%	11%	33%	44%	10%	25%			5%	45%		25%
8	24%	21%	27%	25%	24%	24%	25%	41%	23%	17%	14%	25%
9	5%	5%	5%		9%	5%	12%	21%	7%	1%	7%	5%
10 – Completely aware	16%	20%	13%	10%	20%	17%	12%	11%	15%	18%	37%	15%
SUB-TOTAL 1-4	21%	34%	9%	21%	21%	19%	45%	28%	30%	13%	16%	22%
SUB-TOTAL 5-6	10%	8%	12%		16%	11%	6%		20%	6%	26%	9%
SUB-TOTAL 7-10	69%	58%	78%	79%	62%	71%	49%	72%	50%	82%	58%	69%
Average (mean)	6.53	5.85	7.14	6.28	6.67	6.67	5.21	6.64	5.81	7.00	7.08	6.48

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.3 Perceived likelihood of disasters

Peregian area respondents were asked to rate the likelihood of a range of disaster events occurring in their community on a scale that ranged from 1 (not at all likely) to 10 (extremely likely).

The disaster perceived as most likely to occur was bushfires, which received an average likelihood rating of 7.91. The average perceived likelihood of other disaster events occurring in the community was as follows:

- Cyclones (5.42)
- Flooding due to ocean storm surge/storm tide (3.24)
- River flood due to heavy rainfall (3.20)
- Animal or crop disease or hazard (2.78)
- Chemical hazard (2.60)
- Earthquake (2.23)
- Flooding due to release of water from the dam (1.9).

1.3.1 Sub-group differences

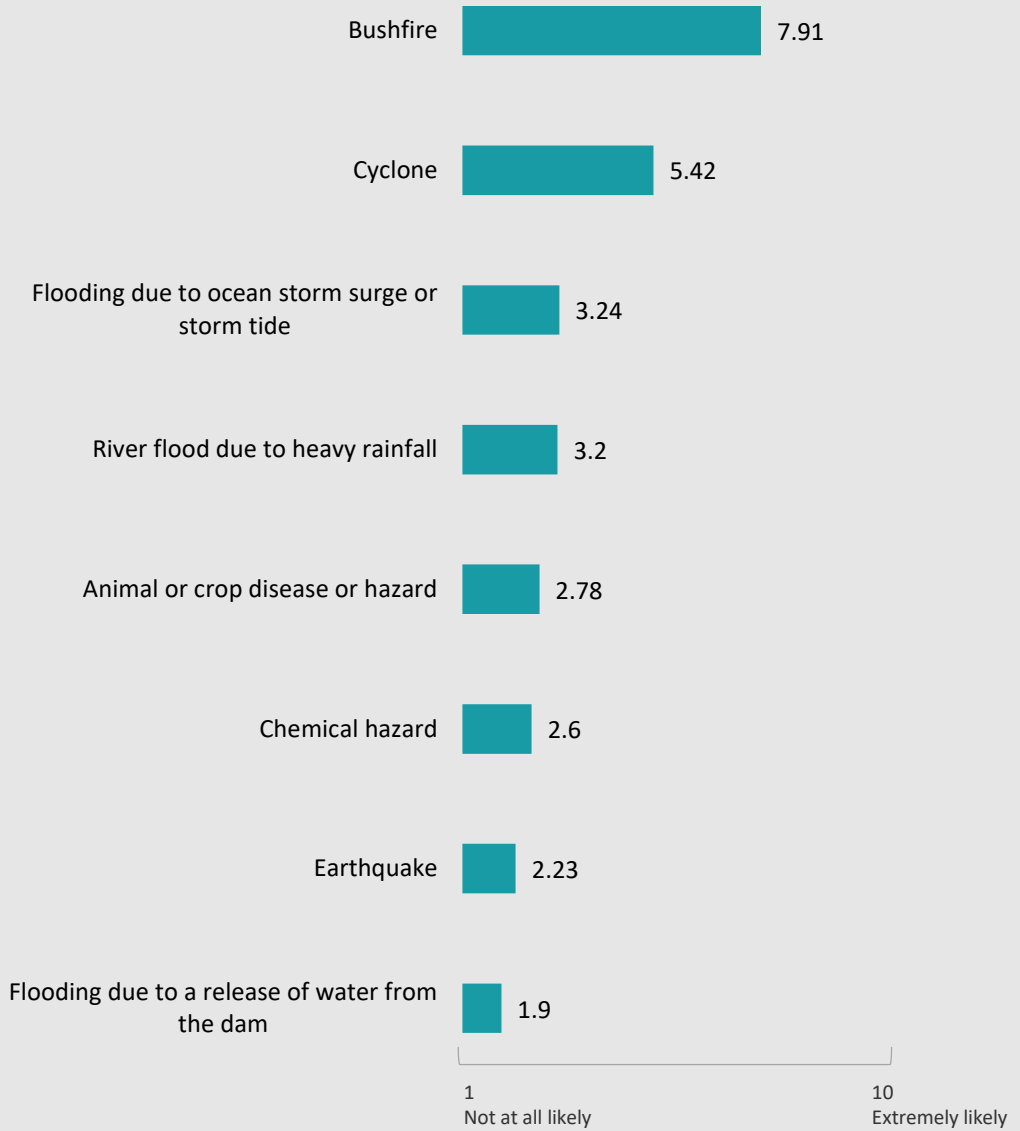
Females were more likely than males to believe the following events to be likely:

- Bushfires (females 8.54, males 7.21)
- Cyclones (females 6.49, males 4.21)
- Animal or crop disease or hazard (females 3.44, males 2.05)
- Earthquake (females 2.60, males 1.81).

Q3. How likely are each of the following disasters to occur in your community?

Average (mean) on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all likely and 10 is extremely likely – don't know responses removed

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



Peregian Study Area

Q3. How likely are each of the following disasters to occur in your community? (Scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all likely and 10 is extremely likely)

Average	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Bushfire	7.91	7.21	8.54	8.25	7.70	8.16	5.58	6.21	8.18	8.33	7.85	7.91
Cyclone	5.42	4.21	6.49	5.76	5.21	5.63	3.25	3.96	5.62	5.86	6.78	5.31
Flooding due to ocean storm surge or storm tide	3.24	2.95	3.51	3.39	3.16	3.45	1.32	2.53	3.39	3.42	3.05	3.26
River flood due to heavy rainfall	3.20	3.04	3.34	3.88	2.78	3.29	2.36	2.83	3.01	3.45	2.49	3.26
Animal or crop disease or hazard	2.78	2.05	3.44	4.40	1.82	2.91	1.58	1.69	2.09	3.90	2.40	2.81
Chemical hazard	2.60	2.19	2.98	3.54	2.09	2.72	1.55	1.62	2.06	3.39	2.14	2.64
Earthquake	2.23	1.81	2.60	2.37	2.15	2.30	1.57	1.62	2.46	2.26	2.15	2.24
Flooding due to a release of water from the dam	1.90	1.81	1.98	2.71	1.42	1.96	1.33	1.46	1.59	2.38	1.43	1.94

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents (don't know responses removed for mean calculation); ^ Caution small cell size

1.4 Previous experience of a disaster event

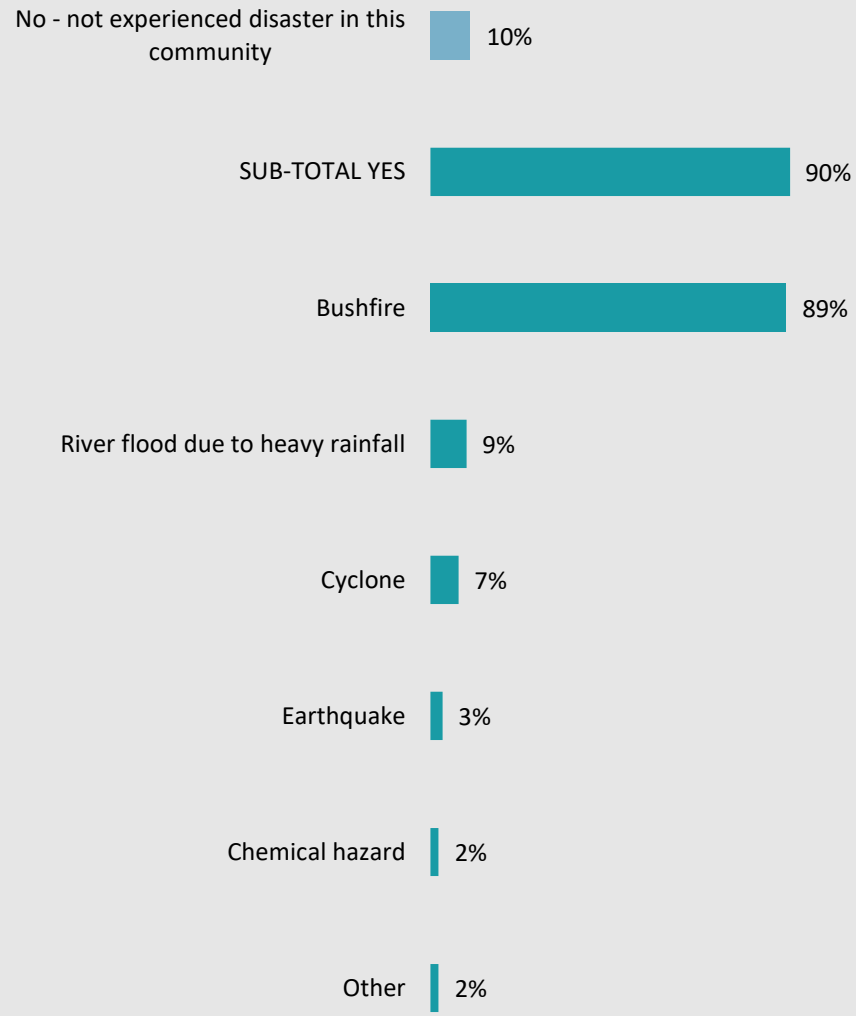
The majority of respondents (90%) in the Peregian area had experienced a disaster in the community where they currently reside, with most reporting that they had experienced a bushfire (89%). Other less prevalent disaster events experienced included river flooding due to heavy rainfall (9%) or a cyclone (7%).

1.4.1 Sub-group differences

Males (18%) were more likely than females (1%) to report having experienced river flooding due to heavy rainfall.

Q4. Have you experienced a disaster event in the community you are living in now? If so, what type of disaster/s have you experienced? (unprompted)

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



Q4. Have you experienced a disaster event in the community you are living in now?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
No - not experienced disaster in this community	10%	12%	8%	5%	13%		100%	49%	2%		30%	8%
SUB-TOTAL YES	90%	88%	92%	95%	87%	100%		51%	98%	100%	70%	92%
Bushfire	89%	87%	91%	95%	86%	99%		51%	95%	100%	70%	91%
River flood due to heavy rainfall	9%	18%	1%	8%	10%	10%			26%		8%	9%
Cyclone	7%	9%	4%	5%	8%	8%		17%	8%	4%		7%
Earthquake	3%	4%	1%	5%	1%	3%			2%	4%	7%	2%
Chemical hazard	2%	4%			3%	2%				4%		2%
Other	2%	3%	1%		3%	2%			5%		8%	1%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.5 Agency responsible for responding to and recovering from a disaster event

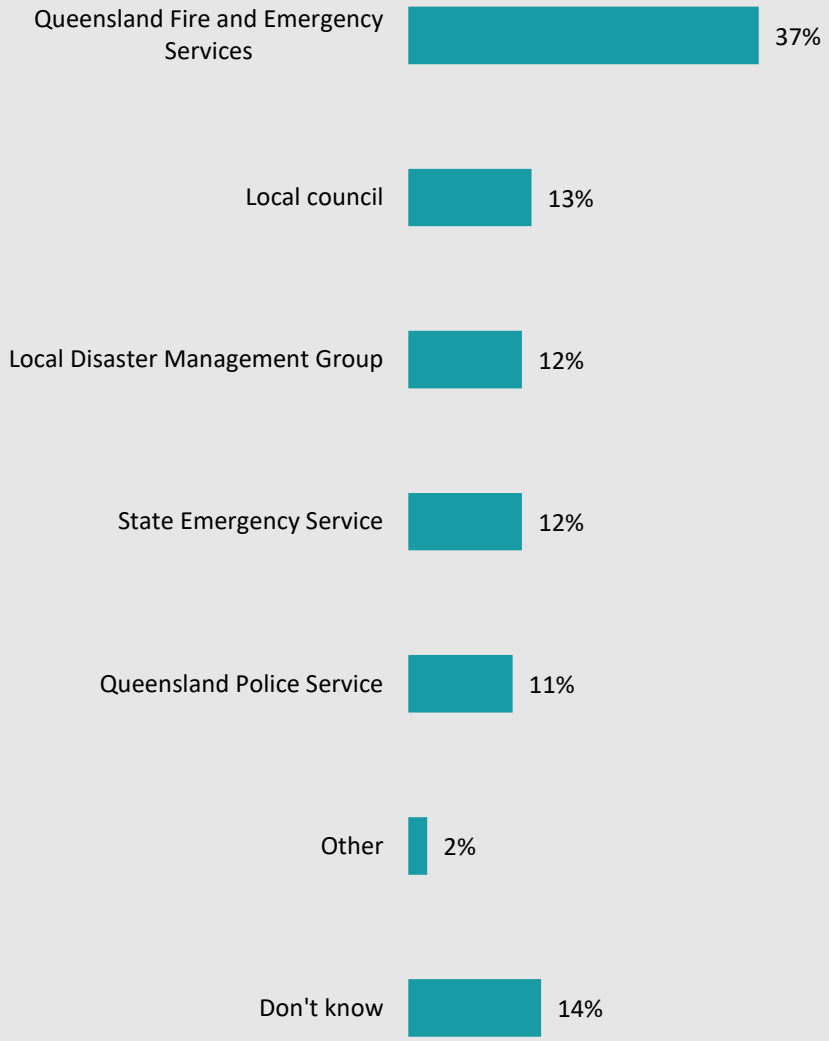
Respondents were asked to nominate, without prompting, the official agency they believed would take the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event in the Peregian area. Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) (37%) was the most commonly mentioned, followed by the local council (13%), the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) (12%), State Emergency Service/SES (12%) and Queensland Police Service (QPS) (11%).

1.5.1 Sub-group differences

Females (19%) were more likely than males (4%) to nominate the LDMG as the official agency they believed would take the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event.

Q5. Which official agency do you believe takes the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event? (unprompted)

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



Q5. Which official agency do you believe takes the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	37%	37%	36%	38%	36%	36%	43%	21%	33%	43%	36%	37%
Local council	13%	12%	13%	11%	14%	14%			18%	14%		14%
Local Disaster Management Group	12%	4%	19%	27%	3%	13%			5%	23%		13%
State Emergency Service	12%	15%	9%	5%	16%	13%		28%	10%	10%		13%
Queensland Police Service	11%	15%	7%	11%	11%	10%	20%	35%	12%	4%	8%	11%
Other	2%	4%	1%		4%	2%	7%		4%		7%	2%
Don't know	14%	13%	14%	8%	17%	12%	31%	16%	19%	6%	49%	11%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.6 Awareness of the Local Disaster Management Group

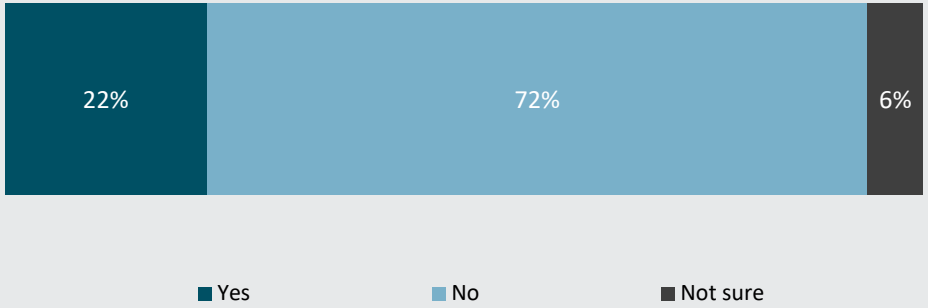
22% of respondents in the Peregian area had heard of the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) prior to taking part in the research.

1.6.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q6. Before today had you heard of the Local Disaster Management Group?

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



Q6. Before today had you heard of the Local Disaster Management Group?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Yes	22%	22%	23%		36%	24%	12%	21%	41%	9%	14%	23%
No	72%	73%	71%	89%	61%	70%	88%	79%	57%	82%	71%	72%
Not sure	6%	5%	6%	11%	3%	6%			2%	9%	14%	5%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

1.7 Knowledge regarding the Local Disaster Management Group

Among all respondents in the Peregian area:

- 14% were aware that the LDMG is responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management Plan
- 11% were aware that the LDMG is the lead agency for managing the response and recovery from a local disaster event
- 9% knew where to find a copy of their Local Disaster Management Plan
- 5% had read their Local Disaster Management Plan.

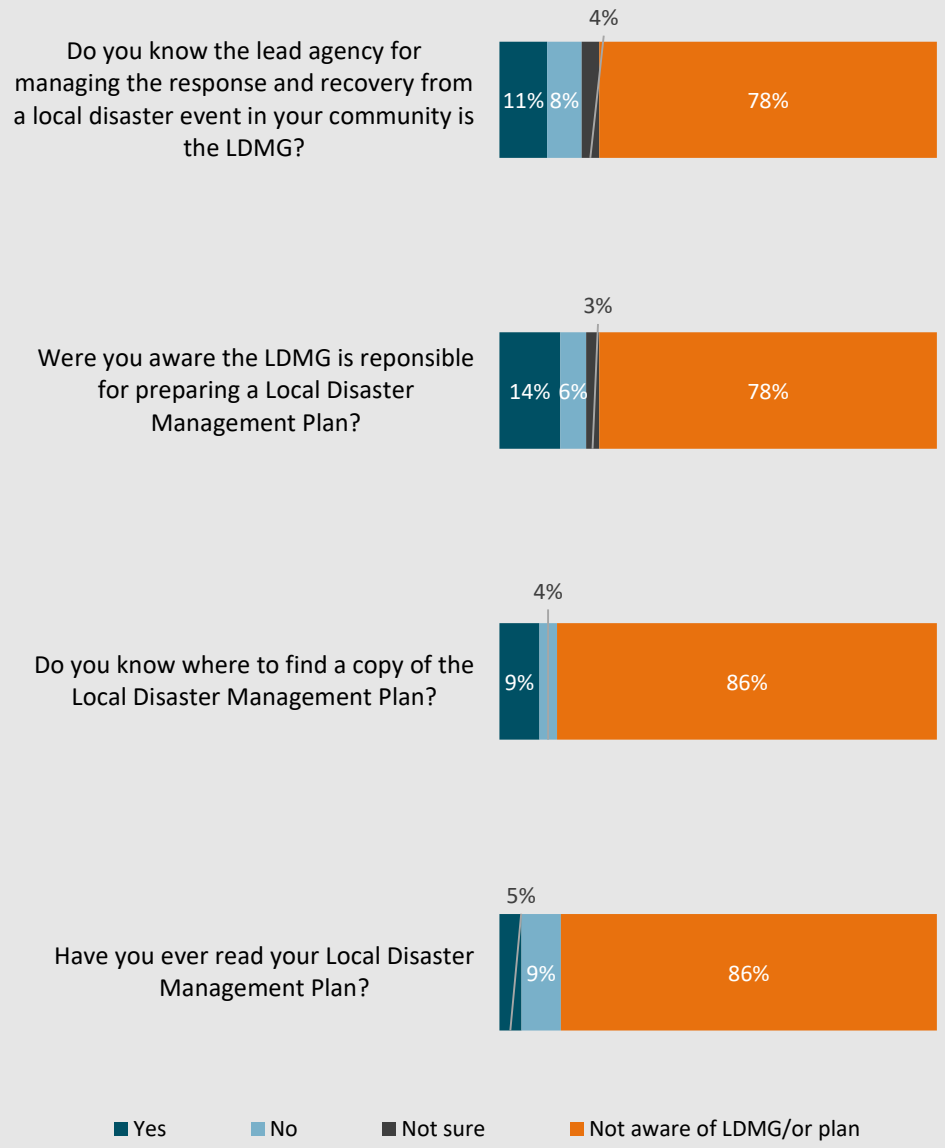
1.7.1 Sub-group differences

Females (11%) were more likely than males (0%) to report being unaware that the LDMG was responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management Plan.

Males (16%) were more likely than females (3%) to report that they know where to find a copy of their Local Disaster Management Plan.

Q7/8/9a/9b. Knowledge of LDMG activities

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



Peregian Study Area

Q7. Before today, did you know the lead agency for managing the response and recovery from a local disaster event in your community is the Local Disaster Management Group?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Yes	11%	15%	7%		17%	11%	7%	16%	19%	4%	7%	11%
No	8%	5%	9%		12%	8%	6%	5%	18%		7%	8%
Not sure	4%	1%	7%		7%	5%			5%	5%		5%
Not aware of LDMG	78%	78%	77%	100%	64%	76%	88%	79%	59%	91%	86%	77%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q8. Were you aware that the Local Disaster Management Group is responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management plan that considers risks and community preparedness?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Yes	14%	20%	8%		22%	14%	7%	16%	26%	4%	7%	14%
No	6%		11%		9%	6%	6%	5%	12%		7%	5%
Not sure	3%	1%	5%		5%	4%			3%	5%		4%
Not aware of LDMG	78%	78%	77%	100%	64%	76%	88%	79%	59%	91%	86%	77%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q9a. Do you know where you would find a copy of the Local Disaster Management Plan?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Yes	9%	16%	3%		15%	10%		6%	19%	4%		10%
No	4%	4%	4%		7%	4%	7%	11%	7%		7%	4%
Not aware of LDMG	86%	80%	92%	100%	78%	86%	93%	84%	74%	96%	93%	86%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q9b. Have you ever read your Local Disaster Management Plan?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Yes	5%	9%	1%		8%	6%			9%	4%		6%
No	9%	11%	7%		14%	9%	7%	16%	17%		7%	9%
Not aware of LDMG	86%	80%	92%	100%	78%	86%	93%	84%	74%	96%	93%	86%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

2.0 Preparations

2.1 Disaster preparation information

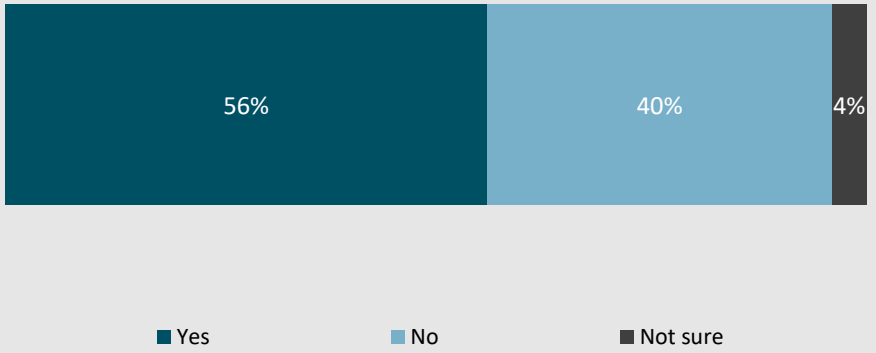
In the past 12 months, over one half of respondents (56%) in the Peregian area had sought or received disaster preparedness information about getting ready for a local disaster event. 40% had not.

2.1.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q10. Have you sought or received any disaster preparedness information in the last 12 months about getting ready for a local disaster event in your area?

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



Q10. Have you sought or received any disaster preparedness information in the last 12 months about getting ready for a local disaster event in your area?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Yes	56%	50%	62%	62%	52%	59%	25%	51%	56%	55%	55%	56%
No	40%	43%	37%	30%	46%	37%	63%	38%	36%	45%	45%	39%
Not sure	4%	8%	1%	8%	2%	3%	12%	11%	8%			5%

Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

2.2 Key message of disaster information

Respondents in the Peregian area who had accessed disaster preparation information in the last 12 months were asked to describe in their own words the key message of this information.

The most frequently mentioned key messages were to:

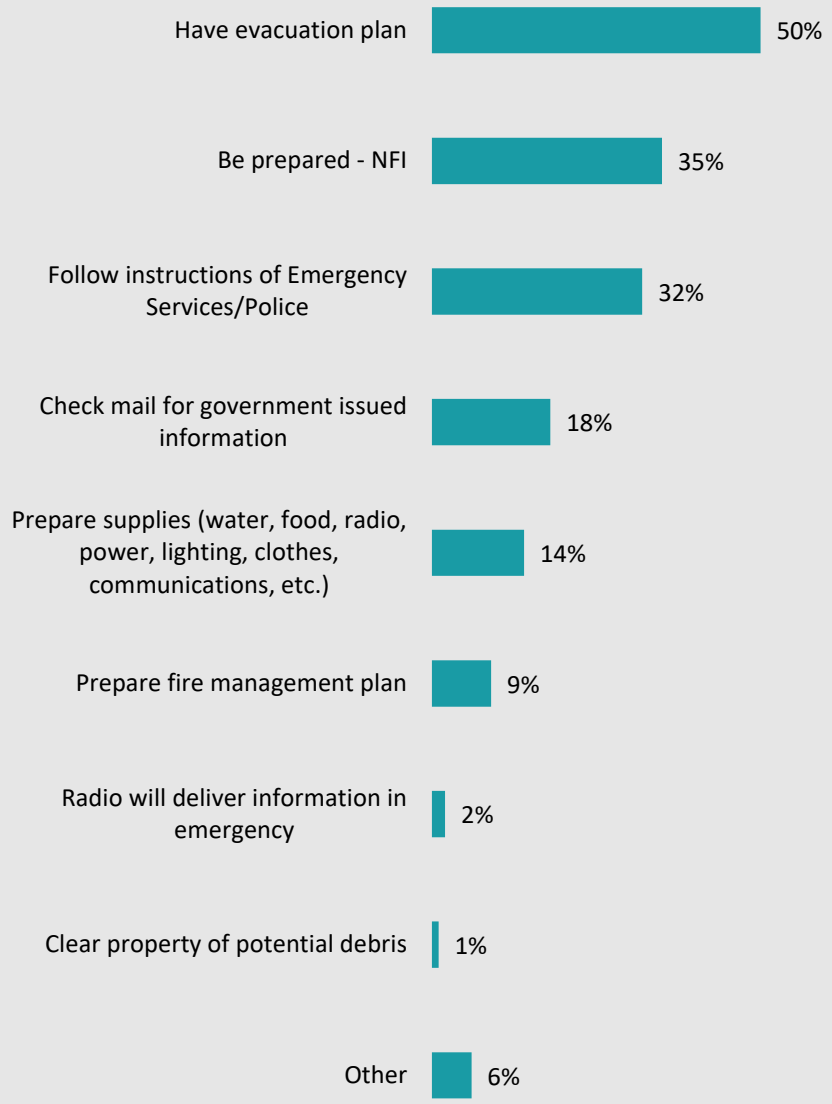
- have an evacuation plan (50% recall)
- be prepared (no further information supplied) (35%)
- follow instructions of emergency services/police (32%)
- check mail for government issued information (18%)
- prepare supplies (water, food, radio, lighting, clothes, communications, etc.) (14%).

2.2.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q10a. What was the key message of this information/ what message was it trying to get across? (unprompted)

Base: Peregian respondents who sought/received information (n=47)



NFI – no further information provided

Peregian Study Area

Q10a. What was the key message of this information/what message was it trying to get across?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 47	Male n = 23^	Female n = 24^	18-44 years n = 7^	45+ years n = 40	Yes n = 43	No n = 4^	Lone person household n = 5^	Two or more adults in household n = 24^	Households with dependent children n = 9^	Yes n = 5^	No n = 42
Have evacuation plan	50%	40%	57%	66%	38%	51%	24%	43%	31%	71%	26%	52%
Be prepared - NFI	35%	41%	31%	9%	53%	34%	50%	90%	53%	3%	60%	33%
Follow instructions of emergency services/police	32%	19%	41%	52%	18%	32%	26%	21%	19%	49%	60%	30%
Check mail for government issued information	18%		31%	44%		19%				41%		20%
Prepare supplies (water, food, radio, power, lighting, clothes, communications, etc.)	14%	14%	14%		23%	14%		33%	25%	3%		15%
Prepare fire management plan	9%	22%		17%	4%	10%			6%	16%		10%
Radio will deliver information in emergency	2%	3%	2%		4%	2%			3%			2%
Clear property of potential debris	1%	3%			2%	1%			3%			1%
Other	6%	5%	6%	9%	4%	6%			6%	8%	14%	5%

Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size; NFI – no further information provided

2.3 Source of disaster information

Among those in the Peregian area who had sought or received disaster preparedness information in the last 12 months, the most commonly nominated sources of this information were:

- Mailbox flyers (26%)
- Social media (24%)
- Radio (15%)
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (14%).

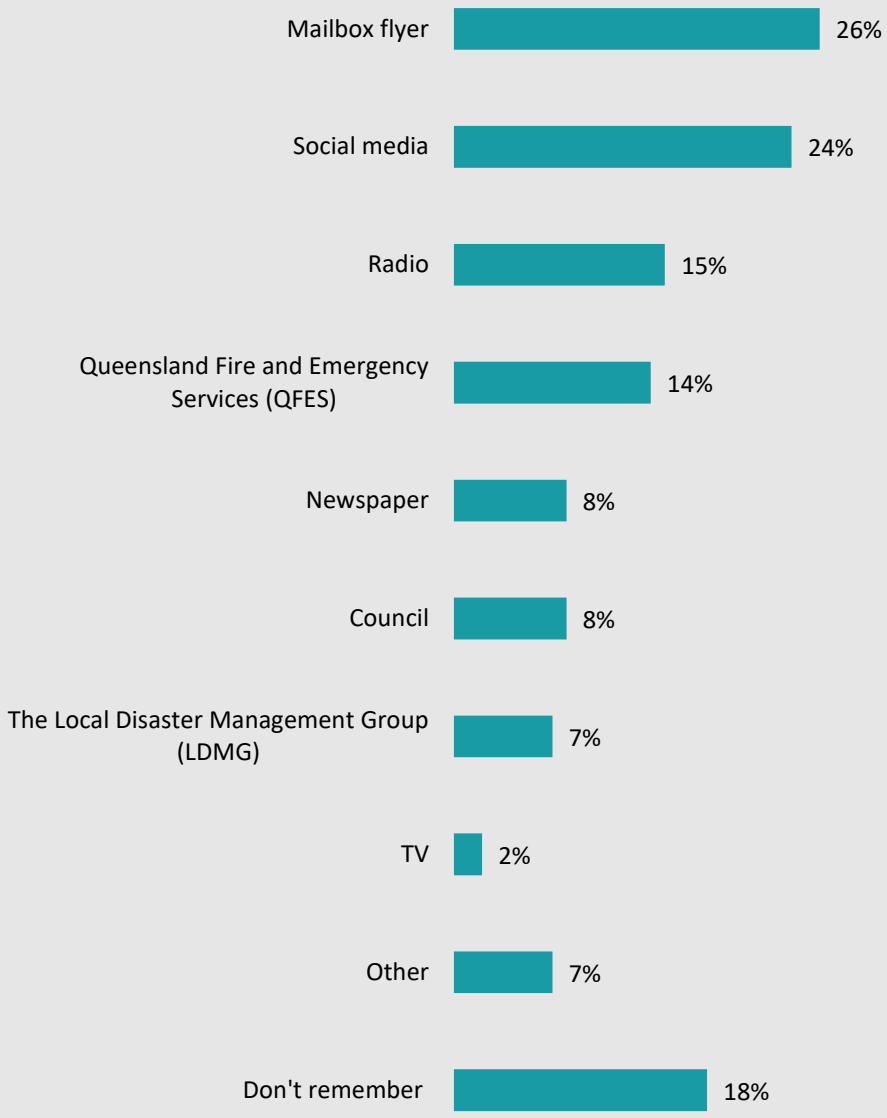
See adjacent chart for all responses.

2.3.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q11x. Where did you get the information from? (unprompted)

Base: Peregian respondents who sought/received information (n=47)



Q11x. Where did you get the information from?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 47	Male n = 23^	Female n = 24^	18-44 years n = 7^	45+ years n = 40	Yes n = 43	No n = 4^	Lone person household n = 5^	Two or more adults in household n = 24^	Households with dependent children n = 9^	Yes n = 5^	No n = 42
Mailbox flyer	26%	11%	37%	44%	13%	27%			18%	41%	14%	27%
Social media	24%	5%	38%	53%	4%	25%			3%	53%		26%
Radio	15%	14%	16%	9%	20%	16%		33%	9%	17%		17%
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	14%	16%	13%	9%	18%	14%	26%	46%	23%	3%	47%	11%
Newspaper	8%	14%	4%		13%	8%		33%	12%			8%
Council	8%	11%	5%		13%	7%	26%	11%	12%			8%
The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	7%	14%	2%	8%	6%	7%		11%	6%	8%		7%
TV	2%	3%	2%		4%	2%			6%			2%
Other	7%	3%	11%		13%	7%	24%		12%		40%	5%
Don't remember	18%	16%	20%	17%	19%	17%	50%	10%	19%	16%	13%	19%

Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

2.4 Disaster preparation behaviours

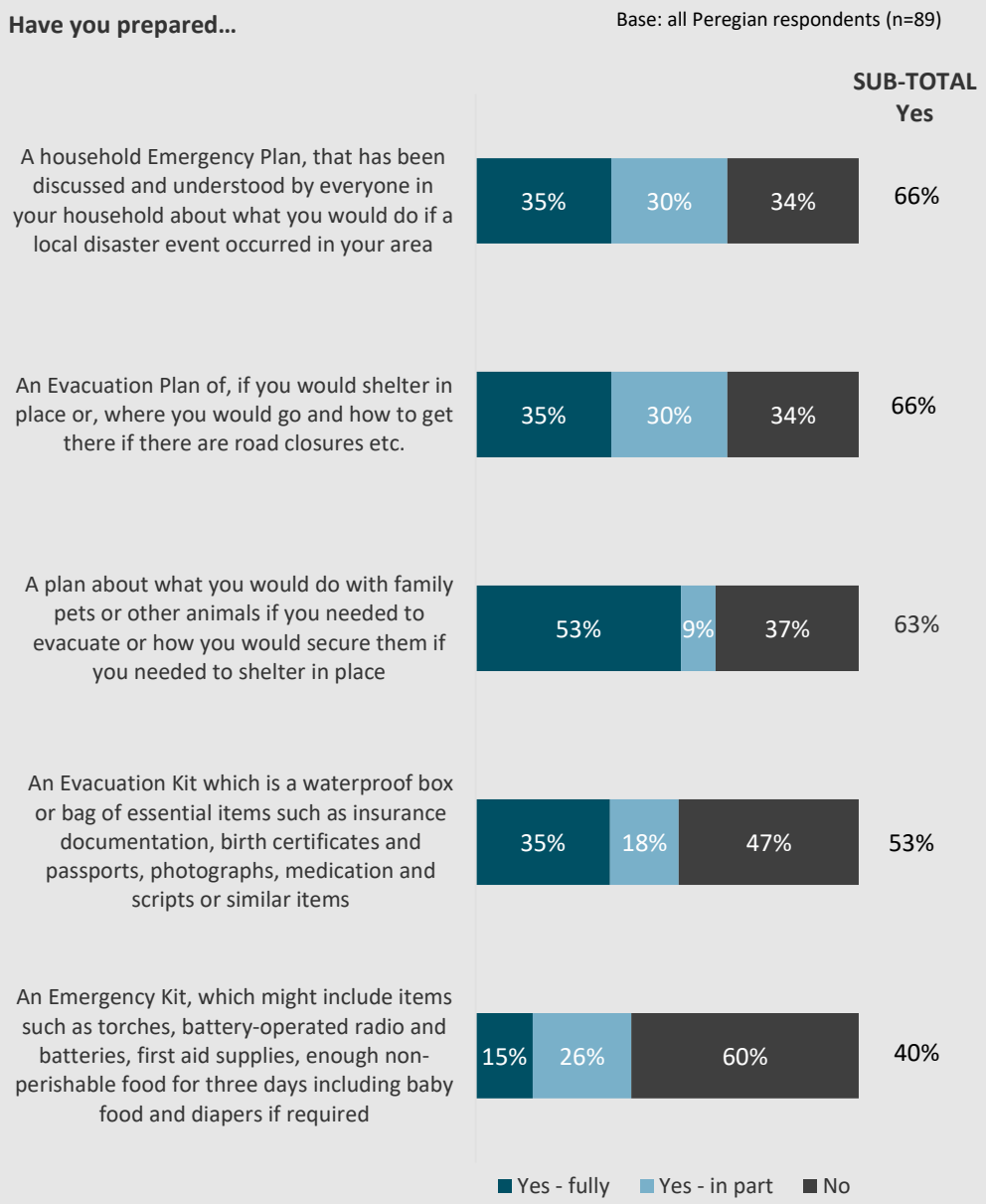
Of all the disaster preparation behaviours tested, respondents in the Peregian area were most likely to report having prepared (either in part or in full) an Emergency Plan (66%) or an Evacuation Plan (66%).

63% reported having prepared a plan for what to do with family pets or other animals in the event of an evacuation, while 53% reported having prepared an Evacuation Kit and 40% had prepared an Emergency Kit.

2.4.1 Sub-group differences

Males (53%) were more likely than females (29%) to report having prepared an Emergency Kit (either in part or in full).

Q10x. Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare your family and property for a local disaster event?



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Q10x. Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare your family and property for a local disaster event?

Column %		PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
		Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Prepared a household Emergency Plan, that has been discussed and understood by everyone in your household about what you would do if a local disaster event occurred in your area	Yes - fully	35%	35%	36%	11%	50%	32%	63%	60%	51%	12%	62%	33%
	Yes - in part	30%	33%	28%	35%	28%	31%	25%	35%	32%	30%	23%	31%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	66%	68%	63%	45%	78%	63%	88%	95%	83%	41%	85%	64%
	No	34%	32%	37%	55%	22%	37%	12%	5%	17%	59%	15%	36%
An Evacuation Plan of, if you would shelter in place or, where you would go and how to get there if there are road closures etc.	Yes - fully	35%	30%	40%	16%	46%	37%	18%	28%	35%	33%	52%	34%
	Yes - in part	30%	33%	28%	35%	28%	32%	13%	24%	44%	22%	26%	31%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	66%	63%	68%	51%	74%	69%	31%	51%	79%	55%	78%	65%
	No	34%	37%	32%	49%	26%	31%	69%	49%	21%	45%	22%	35%
A plan about what you would do with family pets or other animals if you needed to evacuate or how you would secure them if you needed to shelter in place	Yes - fully	53%	43%	63%	52%	54%	54%	43%	27%	66%	53%	48%	54%
	Yes - in part	9%	14%	5%	19%	4%	10%	7%	11%	10%	10%		10%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	63%	57%	68%	70%	58%	64%	49%	38%	76%	64%	48%	64%
	No	37%	43%	32%	30%	42%	36%	51%	62%	24%	36%	52%	36%
An Evacuation kit which is a waterproof box or bag of essential items such as insurance documentation, birth certificates and passports, photographs, medication and scripts or similar items	Yes - fully	35%	35%	35%	38%	34%	36%	33%	45%	40%	31%	7%	38%
	Yes - in part	18%	21%	16%	19%	18%	19%	12%		23%	18%	41%	16%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	53%	56%	51%	56%	52%	54%	45%	45%	62%	50%	48%	54%
	No	47%	44%	49%	44%	48%	46%	55%	55%	38%	50%	52%	46%
An Emergency Kit, which might include items such as torches, battery-operated radio and batteries, first aid supplies, enough non-perishable food for three days including baby food and diapers if required	Yes - fully	15%	27%	3%	5%	20%	11%	45%	51%	14%	4%	7%	15%
	Yes - in part	26%	26%	26%	16%	31%	28%			35%	24%	22%	26%
	SUB-TOTAL YES	40%	53%	29%	22%	51%	40%	45%	51%	49%	28%	29%	41%
	No	60%	47%	71%	78%	49%	60%	55%	49%	51%	72%	71%	59%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

2.5 Access to disaster advice

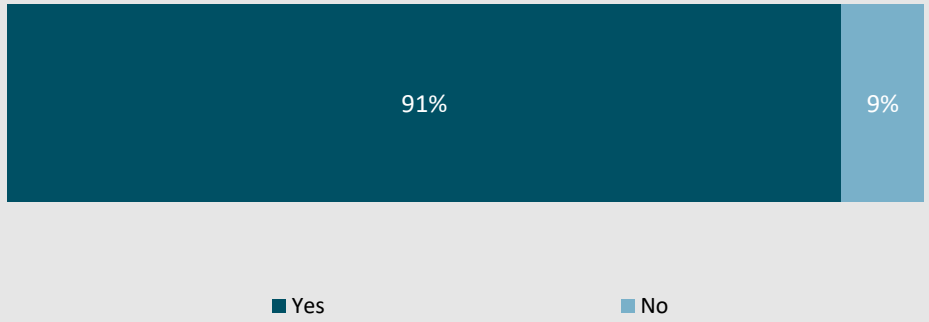
Most respondents in the Peregian area (91%) indicated they would know where to access accurate and reliable information about whether to shelter or stay in place or the safest route to an evacuation centre during a disaster situation. 9% said they would not know where to access this information.

2.5.1 Sub-group differences

Females (98%) were more likely than males (84%) to indicate they would know where to access this information.

Q10ay. During a disaster situation, would you know where to go to get accurate and reliable information about whether to shelter or stay in place or the safest route to an evacuation centre?

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



Q10ay. During a disaster situation, would you know where to go to get accurate and reliable information about whether to shelter or stay in place or the safest route to an evacuation centre?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Yes	91%	84%	98%	100%	86%	93%	75%	67%	91%	96%	85%	92%
No	9%	16%	2%		14%	7%	25%	33%	9%	4%	15%	8%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

3.0 Event information and warnings

3.1 Disaster information seeking – disaster event about to impact

In the event that a disaster was about to occur, respondents in the Peregian area reported that they would be most likely to seek information from emergency services websites/Facebook pages (e.g. police, fire and rescue) (82%), television (64%), local radio (57%) or the Bureau of Meteorology website (53%).

39% reported that they would consult the local council's Facebook pages, while 36% would go to the council's website. The next most commonly mentioned information sources were neighbours/family/friends (16%), utility providers (16%) and newspapers (10%).

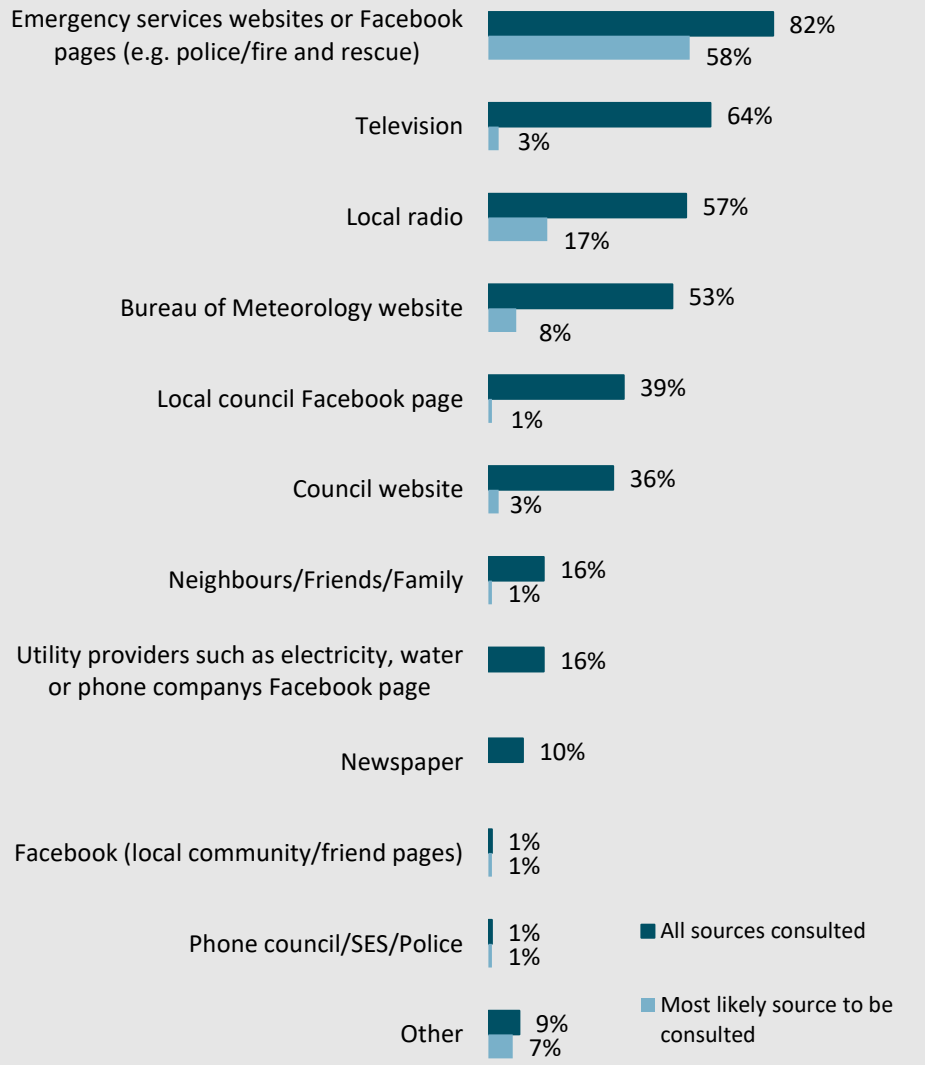
When asked which source they would be most likely to go to, the top preference was emergency services websites or Facebook pages (58%).

3.1.1 Sub-group differences

Among respondents in the Peregian area, males (48%) were more likely than females (26%) to seek information from the council website. Females (27%), on the other hand, were more likely than males (4%) to seek information from neighbours, family or friends.

Q11. If you heard that a disaster event was about to impact you, which of the following would you go to for more information?
Q11a. And of these, which would you be most likely to go to?

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



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Q11. If you heard that a disaster event was about to impact you, which of the following would you go to for more information?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Emergency services websites or Facebook pages (e.g. police/fire and rescue)	82%	82%	82%	100%	71%	87%	39%	63%	81%	95%	63%	84%
Television	64%	59%	68%	73%	59%	67%	36%	15%	63%	75%	52%	65%
Local radio	57%	54%	61%	40%	67%	59%	43%	44%	74%	46%	85%	55%
Bureau of Meteorology website	53%	59%	48%	59%	49%	55%	38%	68%	57%	51%	48%	53%
Local council Facebook page	39%	38%	39%	49%	33%	41%	20%	35%	44%	41%	33%	39%
Council website	36%	48%	26%	32%	39%	37%	26%	23%	54%	30%	15%	38%
Neighbours/Friends/Family	16%	4%	27%	27%	9%	17%	7%	6%	11%	23%	26%	15%
Utility providers such as electricity, water or phone company's Facebook page	16%	19%	12%	27%	9%	17%	7%		20%	17%	15%	16%
Newspaper	10%	16%	5%	19%	5%	8%	26%	35%	15%		16%	10%
Facebook (local community/friend pages)	1%	3%			2%	1%			4%			1%
Phone council/SES/police	1%	1%			1%		7%		2%			1%
Other	9%	3%	14%	6%	11%	7%	30%	11%	9%	5%	14%	8%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q11a. Which would you be most likely to go to?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Emergency services websites or Facebook pages (e.g. police/fire and rescue)	58%	53%	62%	87%	41%	61%	26%	58%	29%	86%	47%	59%
Local radio	17%	20%	14%	5%	24%	17%	19%	15%	26%	9%	23%	17%
Bureau of Meteorology website	8%	10%	6%	8%	8%	8%	7%	6%	15%	5%	8%	8%
Council website	3%	5%	1%		5%	3%			9%			3%
Television	3%	3%	3%		5%	3%	6%	5%	4%		7%	3%
Local council Facebook page	1%	3%			2%	1%			4%			1%
Neighbours/Friends/Family	1%	1%	1%		2%	1%	7%	6%	2%			1%
Phone council/SES/police	1%	1%			1%		7%		2%			1%
Facebook (local community/friend pages)	1%	1%			1%	1%			2%			1%
Other	7%	1%	12%		11%	4%	30%	11%	9%		14%	6%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

3.2 Expected warnings – lead-up to a forecast event

Respondents in the Peregian area were read out a list of warning types and asked to choose which they would expect to receive in the lead-up to a forecast event. Respondents were most likely to expect warnings via a text message to their mobile phone (82%).

Other commonly expected warnings were:

- local radio or TV bulletins (72%)
- updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages (71%)
- localised warning such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc. (67%)

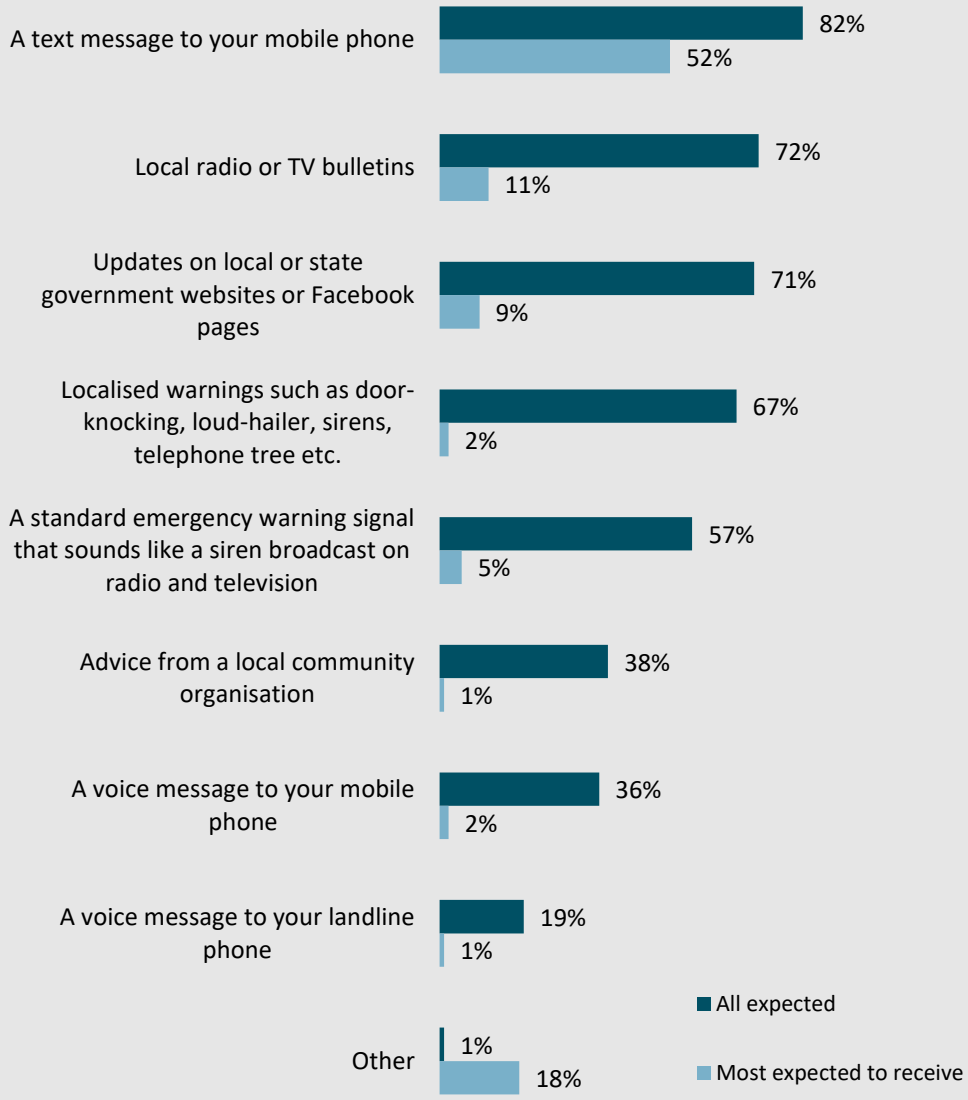
The following types of warnings were less commonly expected in the lead-up to a forecast event:

- a standard emergency signal (that sounds like a siren) broadcast on radio and television (57%)
- advice from a local community organisation (38%)
- a voice message to mobile phone (36%)
- a voice message to landline phone (19%).

When asked which type of warning they would be most likely to expect, 52% nominated a text message to their mobile phone (the most common response).

Q12. In the lead-up to a forecast disaster event, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



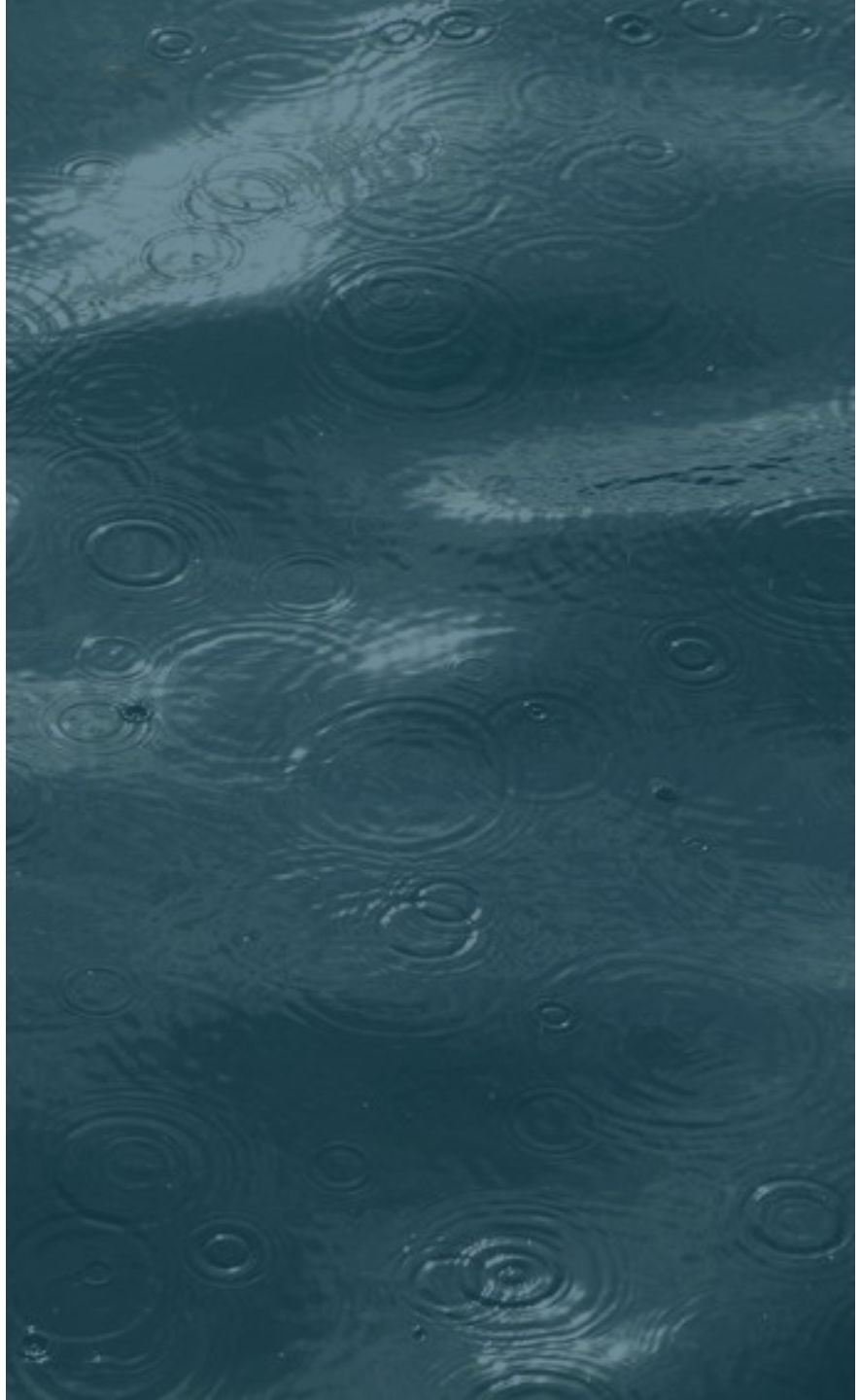
Peregian Study Area

3.2 Expected warnings – lead-up to a forecast event (cont'd)

3.2.1 Sub-group differences

Among respondents in the Peregian area, females (81%) were more likely than males (52%) to expect localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc. Males (53%), on the other hand, were more likely than females (20%) to expect a voice message to their mobile phone.

When asked which warning type they would most likely expect to receive, males (68%) were more likely than females (37%) to expect a text message to their mobile phone.



Q12. In the lead-up to a forecast disaster event, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
A text message to your mobile phone	82%	80%	83%	84%	80%	83%	69%	74%	88%	82%	78%	82%
Local radio or TV bulletins	72%	77%	68%	65%	77%	71%	82%	89%	75%	66%	78%	72%
Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages	71%	69%	72%	92%	58%	75%	33%	63%	56%	93%	49%	73%
Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.	67%	52%	81%	82%	59%	67%	68%	61%	54%	79%	93%	65%
A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television	57%	59%	56%	41%	67%	57%	62%	73%	56%	51%	60%	57%
Advice from a local community organisation	38%	29%	45%	41%	36%	38%	37%	40%	33%	42%	63%	35%
A voice message to your mobile phone	36%	53%	20%	32%	38%	36%	32%	22%	36%	41%	30%	36%
A voice message to your landline phone	19%	20%	18%	6%	27%	18%	31%	21%	22%	14%	45%	17%
Other	1%		2%		2%	1%	6%	5%	2%			1%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q12a. Which would you MOST expect to receive in the lead-up to a forecast disaster event?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
A text message to your mobile phone	52%	68%	37%	51%	52%	53%	39%	45%	58%	53%	15%	55%
Local radio or TV bulletins	11%	12%	11%		18%	12%	7%	5%	21%	1%	23%	10%
Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages	9%	9%	9%	16%	5%	10%		18%	3%	13%		10%
A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television	5%	4%	5%		7%	4%	12%	11%	2%	5%	7%	4%
Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.	2%	1%	2%		3%	1%	12%	11%			7%	1%
A voice message to your mobile phone	2%	1%	2%		3%	1%	7%	6%	3%		7%	1%
A voice message to your landline phone	1%	3%			2%	1%			4%			1%
Advice from a local community organisation	1%		1%		1%		6%				7%	
Other	18%	1%	33%	33%	9%	18%	18%	5%	9%	27%	33%	17%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

3.3 Expected warnings – immediate threat of disaster

Respondents in the Peregian area were read out a list of warning types and asked to choose which they would expect to receive if there was an immediate threat of disaster. Respondents most commonly selected a text message to their mobile phone (83%), followed by:

- localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailers, sirens, telephone tree (72%)
- local radio or TV bulletins (72%)
- a standard emergency warning signal warning that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio or television (62%)
- updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages (50%).

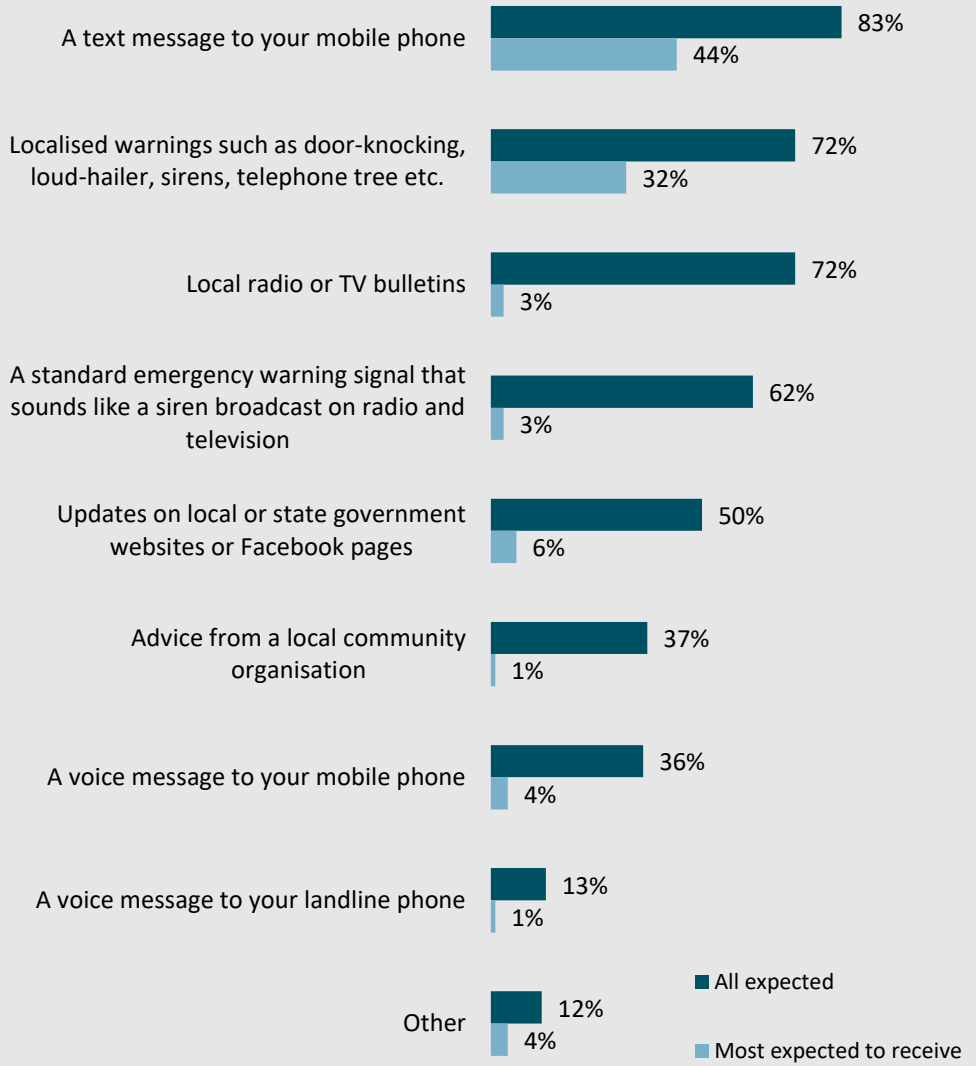
When asked which warning type they would most likely expect to receive, respondents most commonly nominated a text message to their mobile phone (44%), followed by localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens etc. (32%).

3.3.1 Sub-group differences

Females (81%) were more likely than males (62%) to expect local radio or TV bulletins when there is an immediate disaster threat, while males (46%) were more likely than females (26%) to expect a voice message to their mobile phone.

Q13. If there was an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?
Q13a. And of these types of warnings, which would you MOST expect to receive during an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property?

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



Peregian Study Area

Q13. If there was an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
A text message to your mobile phone	83%	81%	85%	89%	80%	86%	57%	74%	84%	91%	78%	84%
Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.	72%	64%	79%	82%	66%	74%	56%	55%	62%	85%	100%	69%
Local radio or TV bulletins	72%	62%	81%	84%	64%	73%	63%	84%	58%	82%	78%	71%
A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television	62%	55%	68%	68%	58%	61%	69%	79%	47%	69%	45%	63%
Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages	50%	55%	46%	65%	42%	53%	26%	52%	44%	63%	57%	50%
Advice from a local community organisation	37%	32%	42%	46%	32%	36%	44%	46%	26%	46%	37%	37%
A voice message to your mobile phone	36%	46%	26%	32%	38%	36%	31%	22%	35%	42%	30%	36%
A voice message to your landline phone	13%	15%	12%		21%	12%	25%	15%	15%	9%	22%	12%
Other	12%	4%	19%	6%	16%	11%	24%	10%	14%	5%	47%	9%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Q13a. Which would you MOST expect to receive during an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
A text message to your mobile phone	44%	58%	32%	40%	47%	46%	26%	39%	56%	43%	16%	47%
Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.	32%	23%	41%	44%	25%	33%	25%	21%	29%	42%	40%	32%
Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages	6%	4%	8%	16%		7%		18%		9%		7%
A voice message to your mobile phone	4%	1%	7%		7%	4%	7%	6%	5%	5%	7%	4%
A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television	3%	5%	1%		5%	3%	7%	6%	4%		7%	3%
Local radio or TV bulletins	3%	4%	2%		5%	3%	7%	5%		1%	8%	3%
A voice message to your landline phone	1%	3%			2%	1%			4%			1%
Advice from a local community organisation	1%		2%		2%		12%				14%	
Other	4%	1%	7%		7%	3%	18%	5%	3%		7%	4%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Sarabah respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

3.4 Disaster information and warnings – registration on information or alert systems

One in two respondents (49%) in the Peregian area reported that they had registered to receive at least one form of emergency information or alert. 51% had not.

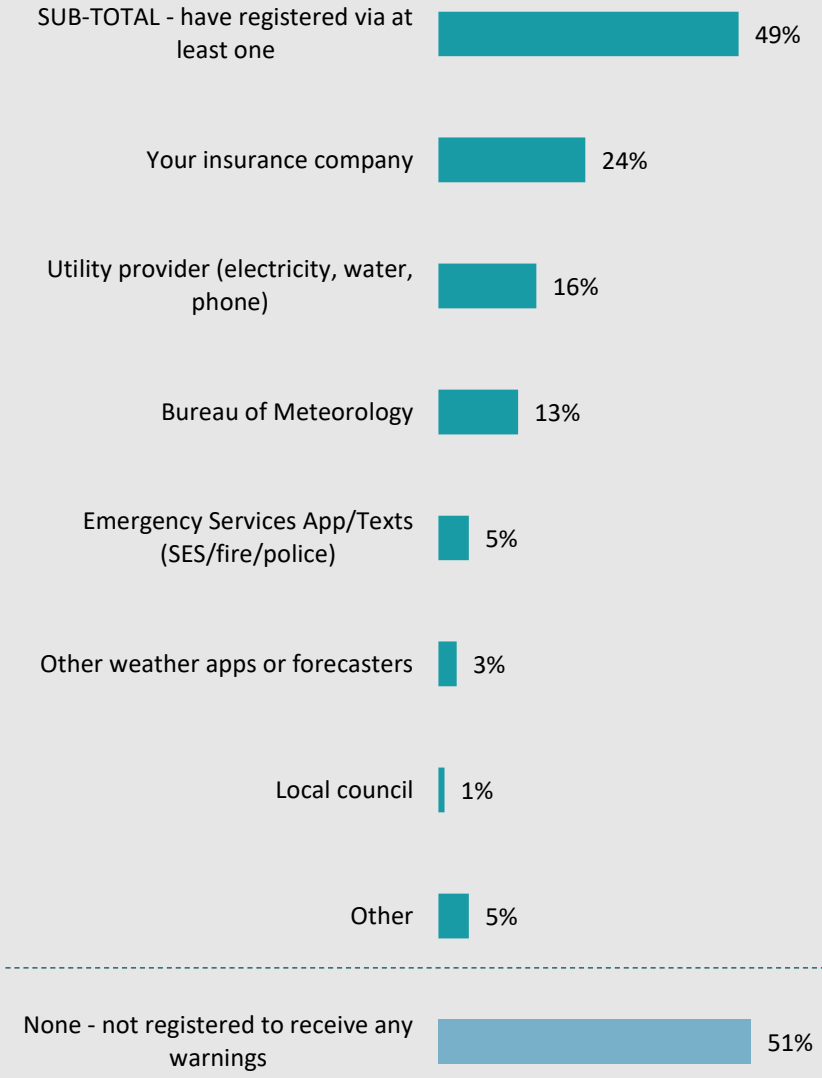
24% of all respondents had registered to receive emergency information or alerts from their insurance company. 16% had registered to receive alerts from utility providers, while 13% had registered with the Bureau of Meteorology. 5% reported that they had registered to receive warnings from emergency service app/texts, 3% had registered with other weather apps or forecasters, while 1% reported they had registered to receive alerts from local council.

3.4.1 Sub-group differences

Females (60%) were more likely than males (37%) to have registered to receive information via at least one alert system.

Q14. Which, if any, of the following emergency information or alert systems are you registered to receive information from in the lead-up to and or during a disaster event?

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



Peregian Study Area

Q14. Which, if any, of the following emergency information or alert systems are you REGISTERED to receive information from in the lead-up to and or during a disaster event?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
None - not registered to receive any warnings	51%	63%	40%	40%	57%	49%	68%	83%	56%	38%	67%	49%
SUB-TOTAL registered via at least one	49%	37%	60%	60%	43%	51%	32%	17%	44%	62%	33%	51%
Your insurance company	24%	14%	33%	35%	18%	27%			18%	40%		27%
Utility provider (electricity, water, phone)	16%	6%	24%	35%	4%	18%			2%	34%		17%
Bureau of Meteorology	13%	17%	9%	14%	13%	14%	7%		19%	13%		14%
Emergency services app/texts (SES/fire/police)	5%	3%	7%		8%	5%	6%		9%	1%	33%	3%
Other weather apps or forecasters	3%		6%	6%	2%	4%			2%	5%		4%
Local council	1%		1%		1%	1%			2%			1%
Other	5%	4%	6%	11%	2%	4%	20%	17%		5%		6%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

4.0 Community confidence

4.1 Confidence in personal understanding of disaster risks and likely responses

Approximately nine in ten respondents in the Peregian area were confident:

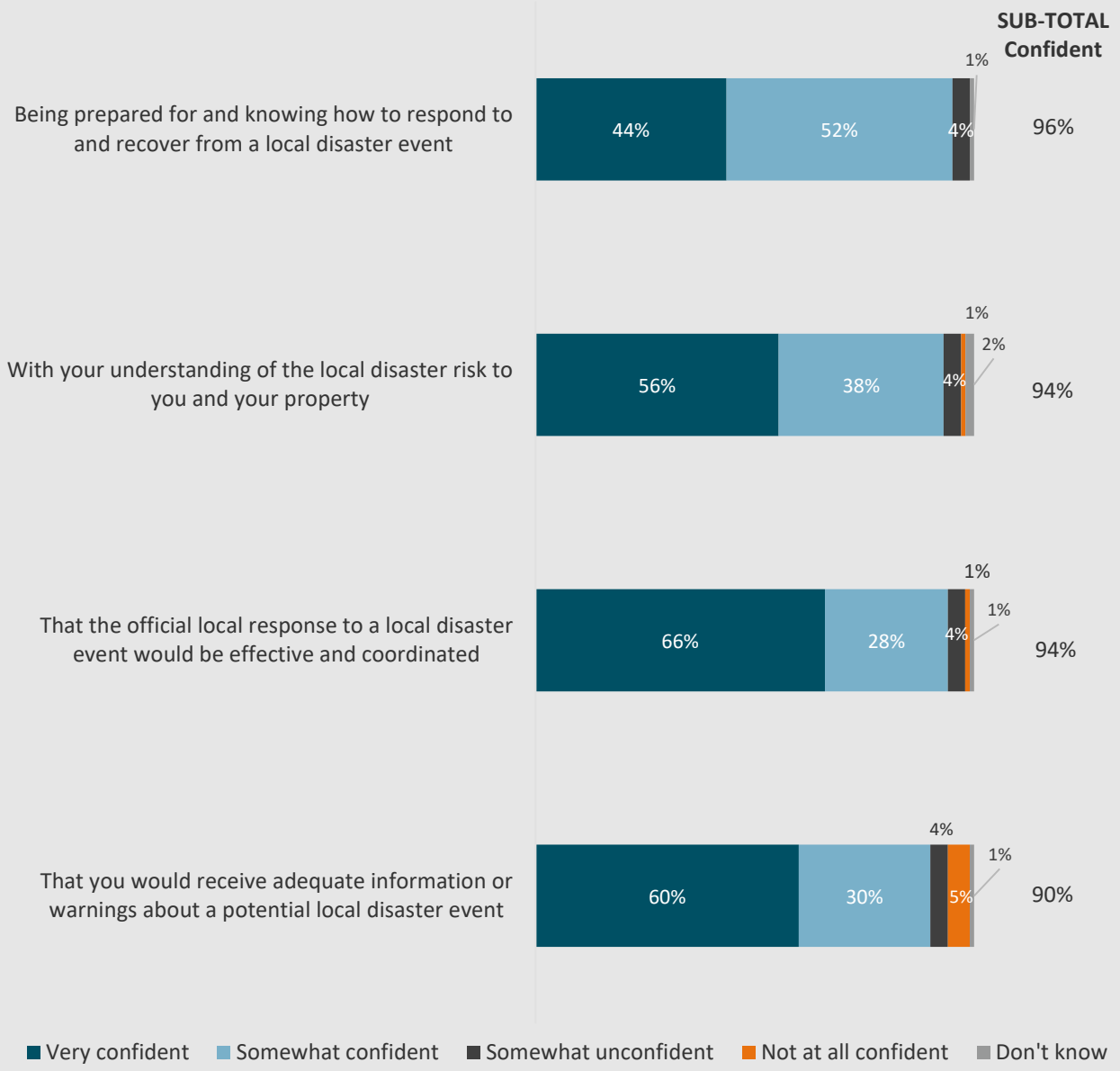
- they were prepared for and know how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event (96%)
- the official local response to a disaster event would be effective and coordinated (94%)
- they would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event (90%).

4.1.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q15. Using a scale of very confident, somewhat confident, somewhat unconfident or not at all confident, how confident are you about the following?

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



Peregian Study Area

Q15. Using a scale of very confident, somewhat confident, somewhat unconfident or not at all confident, how confident are you about the following?

Column %		PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
		Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Being prepared for and knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event	Very confident	44%	44%	44%	55%	38%	45%	31%	39%	39%	51%	22%	46%
	Somewhat confident	52%	55%	48%	40%	58%	50%	69%	61%	56%	45%	70%	50%
	SUB-TOTAL CONFIDENT	96%	99%	93%	94%	96%	95%	100%	100%	95%	95%	92%	96%
	Somewhat unconfident	4%		7%	6%	3%	4%			3%	5%		4%
	SUB-TOTAL UNCONFIDENT	4%		7%	6%	3%	4%			3%	5%		4%
	Don't know	1%	1%			1%	1%			2%		8%	
With your understanding of the local disaster risk to you and your property	Very confident	56%	50%	61%	62%	52%	56%	57%	73%	53%	56%	55%	56%
	Somewhat confident	38%	44%	33%	32%	42%	39%	31%	21%	40%	40%	29%	39%
	SUB-TOTAL CONFIDENT	94%	93%	95%	95%	93%	95%	88%	95%	93%	96%	84%	95%
	Somewhat unconfident	4%	5%	2%	5%	3%	3%	7%		3%	4%	8%	3%
	Not at all confident	1%	1%			1%	1%			2%		8%	
	SUB-TOTAL UNCONFIDENT	4%	7%	2%	5%	4%	4%	7%		5%	4%	16%	3%
	Don't know	2%		3%		3%	1%	6%	5%	2%			2%
That the official local response to a local disaster event would be effective and coordinated	Very confident	66%	60%	72%	70%	64%	67%	57%	62%	73%	65%	70%	66%
	Somewhat confident	28%	32%	25%	30%	28%	29%	24%	5%	24%	35%	22%	29%
	SUB-TOTAL CONFIDENT	94%	92%	97%	100%	91%	96%	81%	67%	97%	100%	93%	95%
	Somewhat unconfident	4%	5%	2%		6%	3%	6%	22%	3%		7%	3%
	Not at all confident	1%	3%			2%		13%	11%				1%
	SUB-TOTAL UNCONFIDENT	5%	8%	2%		8%	3%	19%	33%	3%		7%	5%
	Don't know	1%		1%		1%	1%						1%
That you would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event	Very confident	60%	64%	57%	62%	59%	60%	56%	43%	57%	67%	44%	61%
	Somewhat confident	30%	22%	38%	28%	32%	32%	13%	35%	34%	24%	41%	29%
	SUB-TOTAL CONFIDENT	90%	85%	95%	90%	90%	92%	69%	79%	92%	91%	85%	91%
	Somewhat unconfident	4%	7%	2%	5%	4%	3%	18%	11%	2%	4%	7%	4%
	Not at all confident	5%	8%	2%	5%	5%	5%	7%	6%	7%	4%	8%	5%
	SUB-TOTAL UNCONFIDENT	9%	15%	4%	10%	9%	8%	25%	16%	8%	9%	15%	9%
	Don't know	1%		1%		1%		6%	5%				1%

Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Peregian Study Area

4.2 Reasons for low confidence – understanding risk to person or property

Respondents in the Peregian area who indicated they were not confident in their understanding of the local disaster risk to themselves or their property were asked to describe in their own words the reasons for this view.

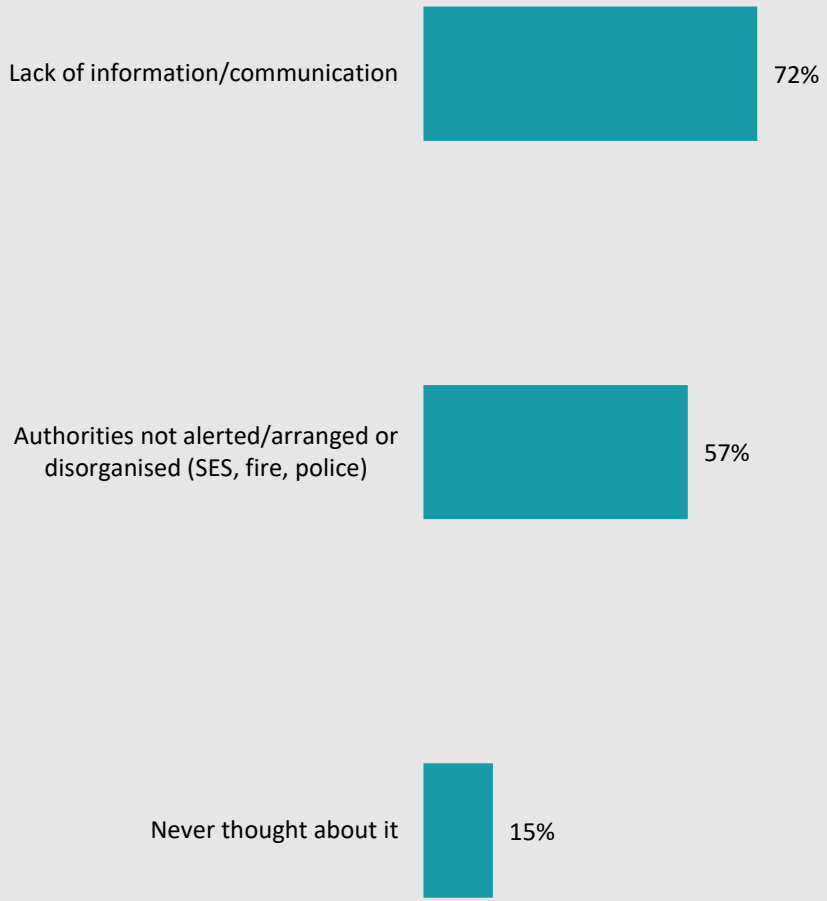
Not having enough information about the local risks (72%) was the most commonly cited reason, followed by a perception that authorities are not adequately organised (57%). 15% reported that they had never thought about it.

4.2.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q16a. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident with your understanding of the local disaster risk to you and your property?

Base: Peregian respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15 (n=5^)



^ Caution small cell size

Q16a. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident with your understanding of the local disaster risk to you and your property

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 5^	Male n = 3^	Female n = 2^	18-44 years n = 1^	45+ years n = 4^	Yes n = 4^	No n = 1^	Lone person household n = 0^	Two or more adults in household n = 3^	Households with dependent children n = 1^	Yes n = 2^	No n = 3^
Lack of information/communication	72%	80%	50%	100%	50%	84%			68%	100%	50%	81%
Authorities not alerted/arranged or disorganised (SES, fire, police)	57%	60%	50%	100%	24%	67%			32%	100%		81%
Never thought about it	15%	20%			26%		100%				50%	

Base: Peregian respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15; ^ Caution small cell size

4.3 Reasons for low confidence – being prepared and knowing how to respond

Those in the Peregian area who considered they lacked confidence in their own ability to prepare for, respond to or recover from a disaster event were most likely to offer the following reasons for this view:

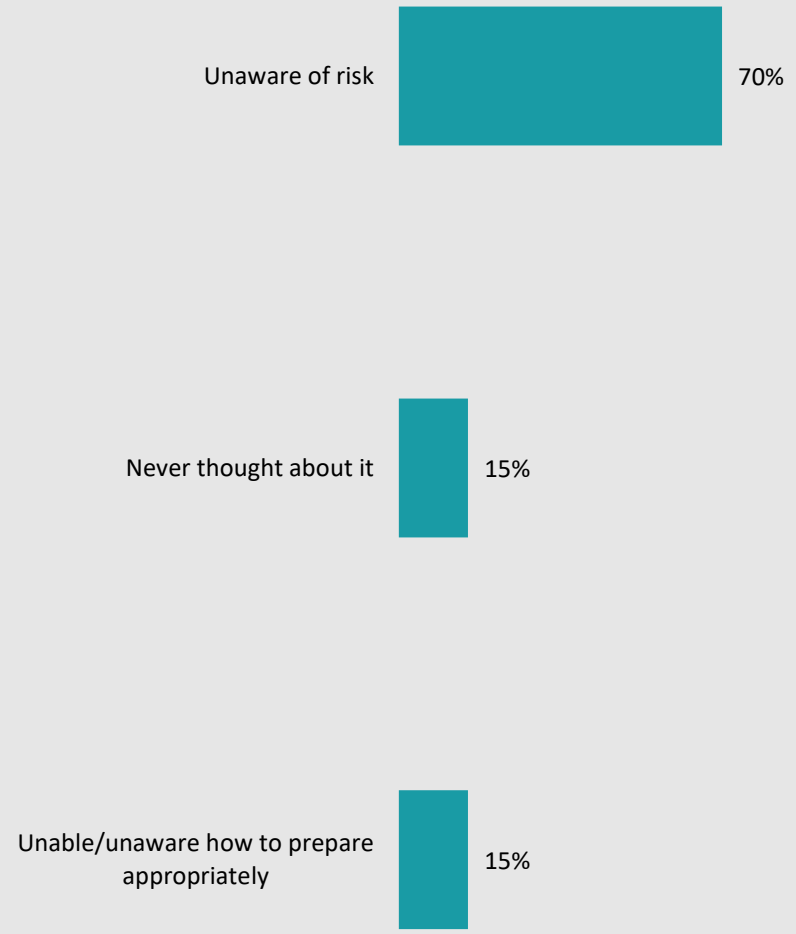
- being unaware of risk (70%)
- having never thought about it (15%)
- being unable/unaware (how to prepare appropriately) (15%).

4.3.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q16b. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident with being prepared for and knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event?

Base: Peregian respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15 (n=4^)



^ Caution: small cell size

Q16b. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident with being prepared for and knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 4^	Male n = 0^	Female n = 4^	18-44 years n = 1^	45+ years n = 3^	Yes n = 4^	No n = 0^	Lone person household n = 0^	Two or more adults in household n = 2^	Households with dependent children n = 1^	Yes n = 0^	No n = 4^
Unaware of risk	70%		70%	100%	33%	70%				100%		70%
Never thought about it	15%		15%		33%	15%			50%			15%
Unable/unaware how to prepare appropriately	15%		15%		33%	15%			50%			15%

Base: Peregian respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15; ^ Caution small cell size

4.4 Reasons for low confidence – information and warnings

Among those in the Peregian area who were not confident that they would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event, the following reasons were most commonly provided:

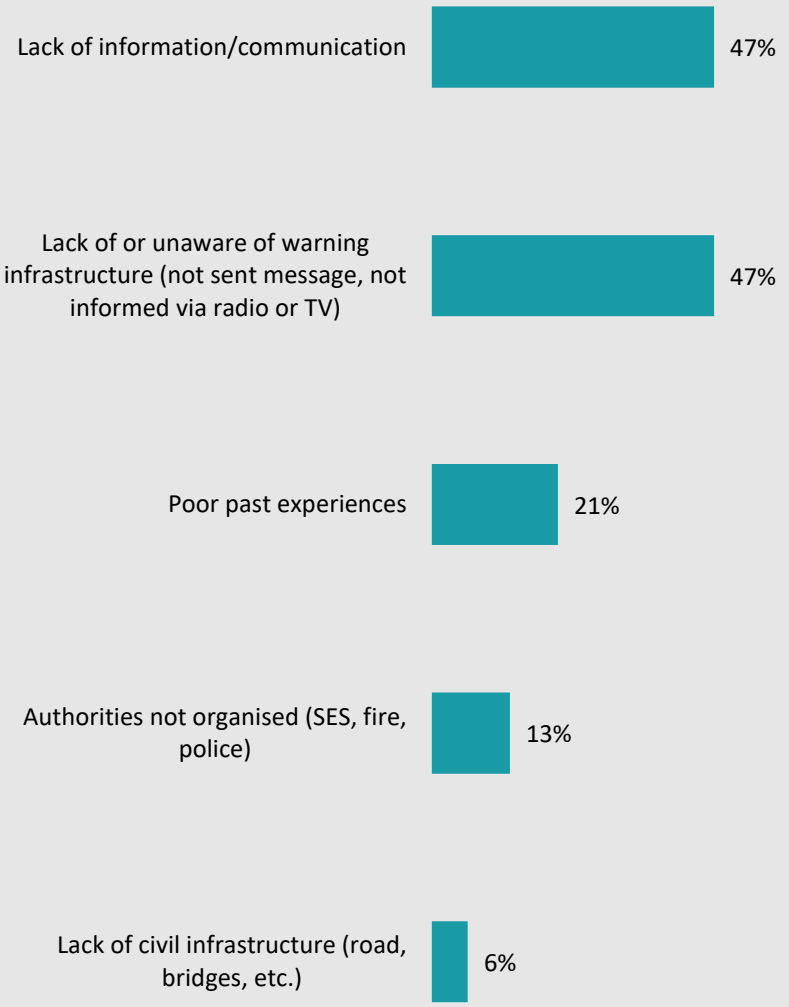
- perceiving there to be a lack of information/communication (47%)
- believing there to be a lack of or being unaware of warning infrastructure (not sent message, not informed via radio/TV) (47%)
- having a poor past experience (21%)
- perceiving that authorities are not organised (13%).

4.4.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q16c. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident that you would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event?

Base: Peregian respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15 (n=11^)



^ Caution: small cell size

Peregian Study Area

Q16c. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident that you would receive adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 11^	Male n = 7^	Female n = 4^	18-44 years n = 2^	45+ years n = 9^	Yes n = 7^	No n = 4^	Lone person household n = 3^	Two or more adults in household n = 5^	Households with dependent children n = 2^	Yes n = 2^	No n = 9^
Lack of information/communication	47%	55%	25%	50%	45%	46%	50%	34%	42%	50%	52%	46%
Lack of or unaware of warning infrastructure (not sent message, not informed via radio or TV)	47%	45%	50%	50%	44%	45%	50%	66%	40%	50%	48%	46%
Poor past experiences	21%	27%		50%		28%				50%		24%
Authorities not organised (SES, fire, police)	13%	9%	25%		22%	18%			40%		52%	7%
Lack of civil infrastructure (road, bridges, etc.)	6%		25%		11%	8%			19%			7%

Base: Peregian respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15; ^ Caution small cell size

4.5 Reasons for low confidence – official response to disaster

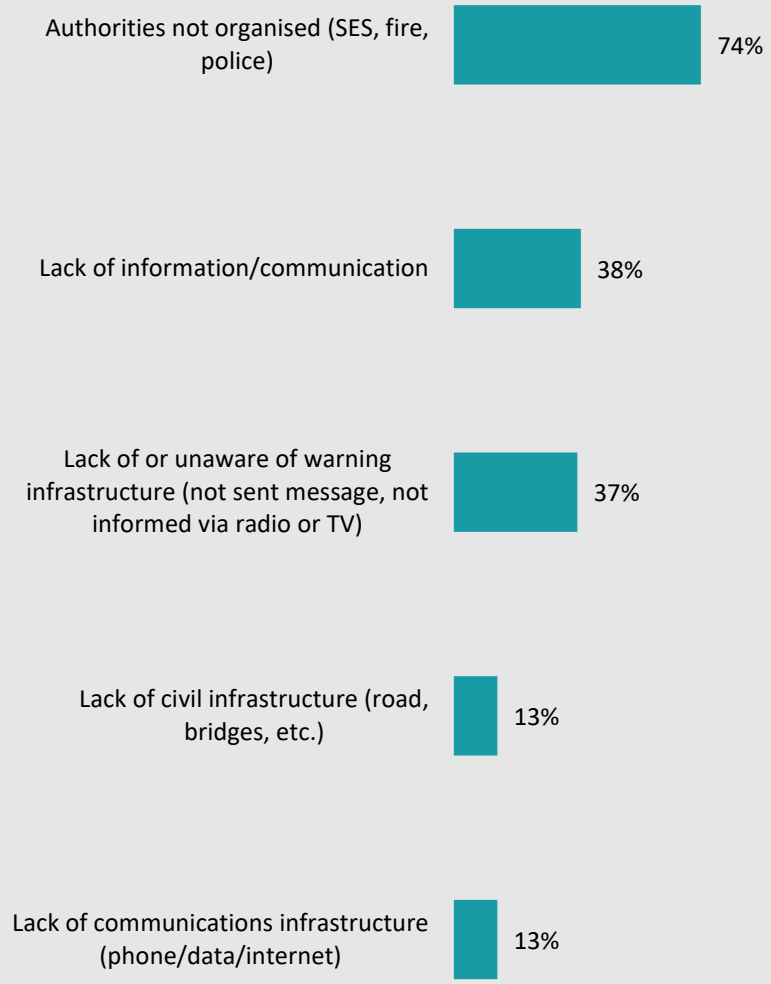
Believing that authorities are not organised (74%) was the reason most commonly cited by respondents in the Peregian area for not having confidence in the official local response to a disaster event. After this, a perception was evident that there is a lack of information/communication available (38%). 37% reported being unaware of warning infrastructure.

4.5.1 Sub-group differences

There were no significant sub-group differences on this issue.

Q16d. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident that the official local response to a local disaster event would be effective and coordinated?

Base: Peregian respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15 (n=6^)



^ Caution: small cell size

Q16d. What makes you somewhat unconfident or not at all confident that the official local response to a local disaster event would be effective and coordinated?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 6^	Male n = 4^	Female n = 2^	18-44 years n = 0^	45+ years n = 6^	Yes n = 3^	No n = 3^	Lone person household n = 4^	Two or more adults in household n = 2^	Households with dependent children n = 0^	Yes n = 1^	No n = 5^
Authorities not organised (SES, fire, police)	74%	67%	100%		74%	100%	31%	66%	100%		100%	71%
Lack of information/communication	38%	50%			38%	61%		51%				44%
Lack of or unaware of warning infrastructure (not sent message, not informed via radio or TV)	37%	33%	50%		37%	18%	69%	34%	48%			42%
Lack of civil infrastructure (road, bridges, etc.)	13%	17%			13%	20%			52%			14%
Lack of communications infrastructure (phone/data/internet)	13%	17%			13%		34%	17%				14%

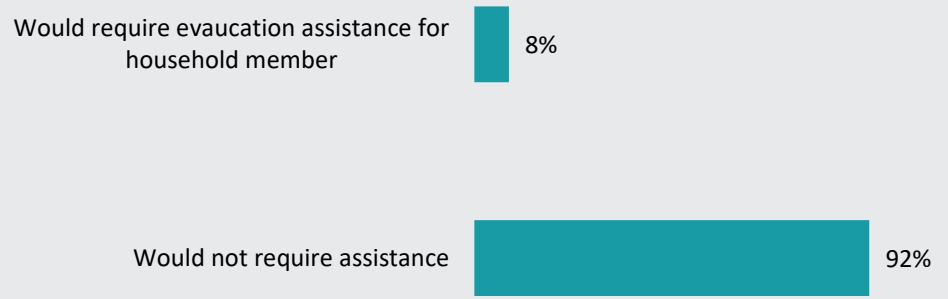
Base: Peregian respondents somewhat unconfident or not at all confident at Q15; ^ Caution small cell size

5.0 Evacuation assistance

8% of respondents in the Peregian area reported having someone in their household with a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate.

D2. Would anyone in your household have a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate?

Base: all Peregian respondents (n=89)



D2. Would anyone in your household have a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate?

Column %	PEREGIAN	GENDER		AGE		EXPERIENCED DISASTER IN COMMUNITY BEFORE		HOUSEHOLD (key types)			HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE	
	Total n = 89	Male n = 43	Female n = 46	18-44 years n = 13^	45+ years n = 76	Yes n = 75	No n = 14^	Lone person household n = 12^	Two or more adults in household n = 44	Households with dependent children n = 20^	Yes n = 11^	No n = 78
Yes	8%	4%	12%		13%	6%	24%	10%	11%		100%	
No	92%	96%	88%	100%	87%	94%	76%	90%	89%	100%		100%

Base: all Peregian respondents; ^ Caution small cell size

Appendices

A: Questionnaire

Project: PREPARE - Quantitative Survey

Good morning/afternoon/evening. This is <name> calling from Q&A Market Research on behalf of the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management. The Office of the Inspector-General is surveying local residents to gather community feedback in relation to disaster management arrangements in your area. The survey will take approximately 15 minutes and your answers will remain anonymous. Would you be able to help us out?

If no, ask: Would there be another adult in your household who would be interested in providing feedback?

If agreed to interview:
Thank-you. Throughout the interview I'll be following a standard questionnaire to keep the interview as brief as possible and ensure that questions are consistent from interview to interview. Because I'm following the questionnaire, it may sometimes seem like I'm being too formal or mechanical. Please be assured your opinions are very important to us and I want to be sure I record them accurately.

Firstly I need to ask a few demographic type questions to ensure we're talking with a good cross section of the local community.

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

Questionnaire definitions:

SR – single response answer
MR – multiple responses allowed
Unprompted – the codeframe is not read out – interviewers select the relevant codes as the respondent answers
Prompted – the codeframe is read out
OE - Open ended question – where there is no codeframe and the respondent answers in their own words – these questions are 'coded' into themes at the completion of surveying (there is an additional cost per OE)

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

AA Just confirming, do you live in {INSERT LOCALITY} SR

If not – ask What suburb do you live in?

Bushfire Regions

1. Stanthorpe
2. Sarabah
3. Peregian
4. None of the above - TERMINATE

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

Ask all

BB How long have you lived in the {insert LGA area name} area?

Interviewer note – if less than one year –record as 0.5

1. Direct numeric entry _____ years
2. Don't know (only use is respondent cannot estimate)

Ask all

CC Record gender

1. Male
2. Female
3. Other

Ask all

DD To which of the following age categories do you belong? Are you under or over 40 years of age?

READ OUT SR

1. 18 to 24 years
2. 25 to 29 years
3. 30 to 34 years
4. 35 to 39 years
5. 40 to 44 years
6. 45 to 49 years
7. 50 to 54 years
8. 55 to 59 years
9. 60 to 64 years
10. 65 to 69 years
11. 70 years or over

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

Ask all

EE What is your postcode?

Direct numeric entry: _____

READ OUT:

This survey is about disaster management arrangements. Disaster management arrangements refer to the arrangements for preventing or reducing the impact of, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster in your local community. This survey will help us get a better understanding of the level of readiness of your community for a potential disaster event.

RISK AWARENESS and KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS

Ask all

Q1 What local disaster events or local disaster hazards do you think are most likely to impact your local community? What others? UNPROMPTED MR

Ask all

Q2 To what extent are you aware of the local disaster management arrangements in your community? You can use a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all aware and 10 is completely aware.

Codeframe for Q2

1. 1 Not at all aware
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10 Completely aware
11. Don't know (do not read out)

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

Ask all

Q3 On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all likely and 10 is extremely likely, how likely are each of the following disasters to occur in your community?

READ OUT (RANDOMISE ORDER)

a) River flood due to heavy rainfall
b) Flooding due to ocean storm surge or storm tide
c) Flooding due to a release of water from the dam
d) Cyclone
e) Bushfire
f) Earthquake
g) Chemical hazard
h) Animal or crop disease or hazard
i) Any others (please specify _____)

Codeframe for Q

1. 1 Not at all likely
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10 Extremely likely
11. Don't know (do not read out)

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

Ask all

Q4 Have you experienced a disaster event in the community you are living in now? What type of disaster or disasters have you experienced? UNPROMPTED MR

1. No – not experienced disaster in this community
2. River flood due to heavy rainfall
3. Flooding due to ocean storm surge or storm tide
4. Flooding due to a release of water from the dam
5. Cyclone
6. Bushfire
7. Earthquake
8. Chemical hazard
9. Animal or crop disease or hazard
10. Other (please specify _____)

Ask all

Q5 Which official agency do you believe takes the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event in your local community? *If needed* - Who takes the lead? UNPROMPTED SR

1. Local council
2. Local Disaster Management Group
3. Queensland Police Service
4. Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
5. State Emergency Service / SES
6. Other (please specify) _____
7. Don't know

Ask all

Q6 Before today had you heard of the Local Disaster Management Group?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

Ask those aware of LDMG (code 1 at Q6)

Q7 Before today, did you know the lead agency for managing the response and recovery from a local disaster event in your community is the Local Disaster Management Group?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

Ask those aware of LDMG (code 1 at Q6)

Q8 Were you aware that the Local Disaster Management Group is responsible for preparing a Local Disaster Management Plan that considers local risks and community preparedness?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

Ask those aware of LDMG PLAN (code 1 at Q8)

Q9a Do you know where you would find a copy of the Local Disaster Management plan?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

Ask those aware of LDMG PLAN (code 1 at Q8)

Q9b Have you ever READ your Local Disaster Management Plan?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

EVENT INFORMATION AND WARNINGS

Ask all

Q10 Have you sought or received any disaster preparedness INFORMATION in the last 12 months about getting ready for a local disaster event in your area?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

Ask those who have received/sought preparedness information (code 1 at Q10)

Q10a Do you recall what the key message of this information was? What message was it trying to get across? UNPROMPTED PROBE UNTIL UNPRODUCTIVE

Ask those who have received/sought preparedness information (code 1 at Q10)

Q11x Where did you get the information from? There may have been more than one source.
UNPROMPTED MR

1. Council
2. The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)
3. Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)
4. Police
5. Utility provider (electricity, water, phones)
6. Insurance provider
7. Radio
8. Newspaper
9. Social media
10. Other (please specify)
11. Don't remember

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

Ask all

Q10x Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare your family and property for a local disaster event?

If yes probe with – Have you done that fully or in part?

RANDOMISE READ OUT ORDER	Yes - fully	Yes – in part	No
1. Prepared a household Emergency Plan, that has been discussed and understood by everyone in your household about what you would do if a local disaster event occurred in your area	1	2	3
2. An Emergency Kit, which might include items such as torches, battery-operated radio and batteries, first aid supplies, enough non-perishable food for three days including baby food and diapers if required	1	2	3
3. An Evacuation Plan of if you would shelter in place or where you would go and how to get there if there are road closures etc	1	2	3
4. A plan about what you would do with family pets or other animals if you needed to evacuate or how you would secure them if you needed to shelter in place	1	2	3
5. An Evacuation kit which is a waterproof box or bag of essential items such as insurance documentation, birth certificates and passports, photographs, medication and scripts or similar items that you could easily take with you if you needed to evacuate	1	2	3
6. Any other strategies? (please specify) _____	1	2	3

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

Ask all

Q10ay During a disaster situation, would you know where to go to get accurate and reliable information about whether to shelter or stay in place or the safest route to an evacuation centre?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

EVENT INFORMATION AND WARNINGS

Ask all

Q11 If you heard that a disaster event was about to impact you, which of the following would you go to for more information? READ OUT MR

If MR AT Q11 – show those selected at Q11

Q11a And of these, which would you be most likely to go to? READ OUT IF NEEDED SR

ROTATE

1. Local radio
2. Television
3. Newspaper
4. Bureau of Meteorology website
5. Council website
6. Local Council Facebook page
7. Emergency services websites or Facebook pages (e.g. police/fire and rescue)
8. Utility providers such as electricity, water or phone company's Facebook page
9. Anywhere else? (please specify) _____
10. NONE OF THE ABOVE

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

Ask all

I'd like you now to think about the warnings you would expect to receive from authorities at two points in time. The first is in the lead-up to a forecast disaster event, and then I'll ask you about the warnings you'd expect to receive if there was an immediate threat to you and your property.

Q12 In the lead-up to a forecast disaster event, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any? READ OUT MR

If MR AT Q12 – show those selected at Q12

Q12a And of these types of warnings, which would you MOST expect to receive in the lead-up to a forecast disaster event? READ OUT IF NEEDED SR

ROTATE

1. A text message to your mobile phone
2. A voice message to your mobile phone
3. A voice message to your landline phone
4. A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television
5. Local radio or TV bulletins
6. Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages
7. Advice from a local community organisation
8. Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.
9. Any other types of warnings? (please specify) _____
10. NONE/Don't expect to receive any warnings (do not read out)

Programmer note: prepare a second Q11a variable that includes any SR from Q11 so that it is total base

Same for Q12/12a

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

Ask all

Q13 If there was an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any? READ OUT MR

If MR AT Q12 – show those selected at Q12

Q13a And of these types of warnings, which would you MOST expect to receive during an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property? READ OUT IF NEEDED SR - ROTATE

1. A text message to your mobile phone
2. A voice message to your mobile phone
3. A voice message to your landline phone
4. A standard emergency warning signal that sounds like a siren broadcast on radio and television
5. Local radio or TV bulletins
6. Updates on local or state government websites or Facebook pages
7. Advice from a local community organisation
8. Localised warnings such as door-knocking, loud-hailer, sirens, telephone tree etc.
9. Any other types of warnings? (please specify) _____
10. NONE/Don't expect to receive any warnings (do not read out)

Programmer note: prepare a second Q11a variable that includes any SR from Q11 so that it is total base. Same for Q12/12a

Ask all

Q14 Which, if any, of the following emergency information or alert systems are you REGISTERED to receive information from in the lead-up to and or during a disaster event? READ OUT MR

1. Bureau of Meteorology
2. Other weather apps or forecasters
3. Utility provider (electricity, water, phone)
4. Your insurance company
5. Other (specify _____)
6. None – not registered to receive any warnings

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE

Ask all

Q15 Using a scale of very confident, somewhat confident, somewhat unconfident or not at all confident, how confident are you about the following?

RANDOMISE

a) Your understanding of the local disaster risk to you and your property
b) Being prepared for and knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event
c) That you would receiving adequate information or warnings about a potential local disaster event
d) That the official local response to a local disaster event would be effective and coordinated

1. Very confident
2. Somewhat confident
3. Somewhat unconfident
4. Not at all confident
5. Don't know (do not read out)

ONLY ASK THOSE WHO ARE SOMEWHAT OR NOT AT ALL CONFIDENT (CODES 3 OR 4 AT Q15)

LOOP FOR EACH CODE AT Q15 WHERE RESPONDENT IS UNCONFIDENT

Q16A/B/C/D What makes you {insert code 3 or 4 response from Q15} about {insert edited code from Q15}? What else? UNPROMPTED MR

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

DEMOGRAPHICS

And a final few demographic type questions to ensure we're talking with a good cross section of the local community.

Ask all

D1 Which of the following categories best describes your household type? READ OUT SR

1. Lone person household
2. Couple with no children
3. Single or couple with dependent children (mostly aged under 13 years)
4. Single or couple with dependent children (mostly aged over 13 years)
5. Single or couple with adult children (aged over 18 years)
6. Couple whose children have left the family home
7. Group household (non related individuals)
8. Carer
9. Aged care or assisted living facility
10. Other/specify _____

Ask all

D2 Would anyone in your household have a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate?

1. Yes
2. No

Ask all

D3 Does anyone in your household require disaster information written or spoken in another language to be able to understand it?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

Ask those who need another language (code 1 at D3)

D3 Which language would be required? UNPROMPTED MR ALLOWED

1. Afrikaans
2. Arabic
3. Australian Indigenous Languages
4. Bosnian
5. Cantonese
6. Croatian
7. Danish
8. Dutch
9. Farsi
10. Filipino / Tagalog
11. Finnish
12. French
13. German
14. Greek
15. Hindi
16. Hungarian
17. Indonesian
18. Italian
19. Japanese
20. Khmer (Cambodian)
21. Korean
22. Lebanese
23. Macedonian
24. Malay
25. Mandarin
26. Maori
27. Napali
28. Polish
29. Portuguese
30. Punjabi
31. Russian
32. Samoan
33. Serbian
34. Sinhala / Sinhalese
35. Spanish
36. Swedish
37. Tamil
38. Thai
39. Turkish
40. Urdu
41. Vietnamese
42. Other (please specify _____)
43. Not sure
44. Prefer not to say

A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

Thank you for your time today.

Some people may find the topic of this research distressing. If you do feel upset or distressed in any way, you may like to contact Lifeline on: 13 11 14.

Privacy statement

The information you have provided today will be used only by the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management for research purposes. Your answers will be combined with those of other participants to provide feedback to the Office on the needs and views of the community. Your name and responses to this survey will always remain anonymous.

B: Other responses – Stanthorpe

Q1. What local disaster events or local disaster hazards do you think are most likely to impact your local community?	Number of responses
Famine	1
Extreme smoke	1
Q3. On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all likely and 10 is extremely likely, how likely are each of the following disasters to occur in your community?	**Number of responses**
Drought	17
Hail	8
Severe storm	1
Wild storms	1
Plane crash	1
High winds	1
Q4. Have you experienced a disaster event in the community you are living in now? What type of disaster or disasters have you experienced?	**Number of responses**
Dust storm	1
Q5. Which official agency do you believe takes the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event in your local community?	**Number of responses**
Community volunteers	3
The local community	2
The whole community gets together	1
Charity groups	1
Individual organisations	1
Australian Red Cross	1
State Government	1
Q10a. Do you recall what the key message of this information was? What message was it trying to get across?	**Number of responses**
Relevant parties to call in an emergency situation	1
Q11x. Where did you get the information from? There may have been more than one source	**Number of responses**
Text message	3
Email	1
Over the phone	1
Information centre in town	1
Mainly from the church	1

B: Other responses (cont'd) - Stanthorpe

Q10x. Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare your family and property for a local disaster event?	Number of responses
Coming together to ensure that the extended family is safe and well	1
Contact daughter	1
External hard drives are in a box near the door with all my photos	1
Fire evacuation plan, which depends on where the fire is coming from	1
Go to the sports field as fire cannot get there	1
Head to the closest dam with water in it	1
Hoses/tanks on vegetation and protection on the gutters	1
I have some firefighting equipment installed outside the house (i.e. sprinkler system attached to the roof)	1
I have prepared for everything	1
Local warning from next door neighbour	1
Looking after friends, warning the neighbours and securing the vehicles	1
Make sure that my insurance is up to date	1
Meeting with the neighbours on the same street to ensure they all know each others' plans and what they will do. Download an app (e.g. team) that instantly messages each other. Take down details of pets and what to do with them	1
There is a storage shed in town that could be lived in	1
Water pump to protect against fire	1
Help out the neighbours	1
Q11. If you heard that a disaster event was about to impact you, which of the following would you go to for more information?	**Number of responses**
An application on my phone that tells me if a fire is in my location (e.g. fire near me app)	5
Google what is happening, plus contact from the church	1
It would depend on the particular disaster as to where I would go for information	1
Message sent to my mobile	1
The local newspaper Facebook page	1
Town hall meeting	1
Whatever I am told on my phone	1
Q12. In the lead-up to a forecast disaster event, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?	**Number of responses**
Smoke and helicopters	
Q13. If there was an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?	**Number of responses**
Visit/talk to neighbours	2
Local community Facebook page	1
Warnings on BOM	1

B: Other responses (cont'd) - Stanthorpe

Q14. Which, if any, of the following emergency information or alert systems are you REGISTERED to receive information from in the lead-up to and or during a disaster event?	Number of responses
Facebook warnings/Facebook	3
I am a part of the disaster management group	1
Higgins Storm Chasing Facebook page	1
Q16. What makes you somewhat unconfident/not at all confident about your understanding of the local disaster risk to your and your property?	**Number of responses**
Because my length of time in the community is only 10 days	1

B: Other responses - Sarabah

Q1. What local disaster events or local disaster hazards do you think are most likely to impact your local community?	Number of responses
Power outages	1
Q3. On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all likely and 10 is extremely likely, how likely are each of the following disasters to occur in your community?	**Number of responses**
Landslides/Landslips	5
Smoke blowing into the area and affecting people	1
Lightning storms	1
Severe hail storms and lightning strikes	1
Q4. Have you experienced a disaster event in the community you are living in now? What type of disaster or disasters have you experienced?	**Number of responses**
Storm damage	1
Q5. Which official agency do you believe takes the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event in your local community?	**Number of responses**
Local community	2
Local volunteer firefighters	1
There is no coordinated response and it took too long	1
Q10a. Do you recall what the key message of this information was? What message was it trying to get across?	**Number of responses**
Phone calls to line (phone app)/fire out of control but on the other side of the valley	1
Got evacuated by police to get out and door knocked	1
Do not wait, get out	1
Q11x. Where did you get the information from? There may have been more than one source	**Number of responses**
Signage on the road	1
State Emergency Services (SES)	1

B: Other responses (cont'd) - Sarabah

Q10x. Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare your family and property for a local disaster event?	Number of response
We have water pumps, fire hoses and a generator	1
Because we are on a cattle farm we would probably stay to wet the house and yard down. We would leave as a last resort, as we have 190 acres of grassland	1
Try to educate the children about disasters	1
Self sufficient	1
Just staying in touch with media and local people	1
The property owner has fully kitted the property with fire hoses to connect to water tanks	1
We have water hoses and fire hoses on three parts of the property	1
If told to go, go if at risk	1
To go down the creek and sit under the concrete bridge in the water	1
Hoses to fight fire	1
Get out and leave everything behind	1
Q11. If you heard that a disaster event was about to impact you, which of the following would you go to for more information?	**Number of responses**
Google	1
Follow the mainstream of social media	1
Community hub	1
Q13. If there was an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?	**Number of responses**
Local community Facebook page	2
Word of mouth from neighbours	1
Phoning around the neighbours	1
All of the listed options would be used at the same time, I could not choose any particular one	1
Advice from neighbour who is in the Rural Fire Brigade	1
Police coming to your house	1
We would expect the police to come	1
Q14. Which, if any, of the following emergency information or alert systems are you REGISTERED to receive information from in the lead-up to and or during a disaster event?	**Number of responses**
Registered with Transport and Main Roads to receive information about road closures	2
Bank rang during fire	1
Q16. What makes you somewhat unconfident/not at all confident about your understanding of the local disaster risk to your and your property?	**Number of responses**
I would panic a bit	1
Q16. What makes you somewhat unconfident/not at all confident about being prepared for and knowing how to respond to and recover from a local disaster event	**Number of responses**
Know who was doing what and knowing on a mud map who was looking after what	1

B: Other responses – Peregian

Q1. What local disaster events or local disaster hazards do you think are most likely to impact your local community?	Number of responses
Guns	1
Lightning	1
We live across the road from the national park and it is not slashed. We used to, as a community, keep it slashed but we cannot do that now. The council needs to clean it out and understand that the forest needs a fire break on David Low Way	1
Q3. On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all likely and 10 is extremely likely, how likely are each of the following disasters to occur in your community?	**Number of responses**
Hail storms	3
Severe storms	1
Lightning	1
Q4. Have you experienced a disaster event in the community you are living in now? What type of disaster or disasters have you experienced?	**Number of responses**
Lightning strike	1
A council drain was badly designed and it wiped out the main road to Noosa	1
Q5. Which official agency do you believe takes the lead in responding to and recovering from a local disaster event in your local community?	**Number of responses**
The Salvation Army	1
The Australia Red Cross	1
Depends on the disaster	1
Owners of the property	1
Q10a. Do you recall what the key message of this information was? What message was it trying to get across?	**Number of responses**
Bushfire alert telling people to evacuate	1
Have your car ready ahead of time	1
Various community information (nothing specific)	1
Q11x. Where did you get the information from? There may have been more than one source	**Number of responses**
Text messages	2
AVEO management (retirement village)	2
It was from a meeting we had in our retirement village, don't know who was running it	1

B: Other responses (cont'd) – Peregian

Q10x. Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare your family and property for a local disaster event?	Number of responses
I live in a retirement village that provides residents with buses during emergency situations	1
Rely on daughter, who lives nearby	1
Leave if there is danger	1
Parents at another house are incorporated into our plan	1
We would phone our son who lives only a few minutes away	1
Do not panic	1
Just make sure the car is ready and has fuel	1
Cleaning up around the house and obtain a better hose	1
Get as close to water (fire) or inland (flood) as possible	1
Grab wallet and car keys	1
Q11. If you heard that a disaster event was about to impact you, which of the following would you go to for more information?	**Number of responses**
Managed by retirement village	4
A road closure website in NSW	1
Higgins Storm Chasing Facebook page	1
Follow instructions from centre	1
Message on phone	1
There is an emergency services app on my phone	1
Centre management	1
Q12. In the lead-up to a forecast disaster event, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?	**Number of responses**
The people running the retirement village would be keeping everything checked	1
Would expect warnings from neighbours	1

B: Other responses (cont'd) – Peregian

Q13. If there was an immediate threat of a disaster to you and your property, which of the following types of WARNINGS would you expect to receive, if any?	Number of responses
The person from the retirement village office, coming to knock on my door	2
I could not choose between radio and the emergency services website, as they would be used simultaneously	1
Emergency services websites	1
The people running the retirement home would be in control	1
The Noosa community website	1
Call my children	1
Rural Fire Service Facebook page	1
Rely on management of retirement village	1
Higgins Storm Chasing Facebook page	1
Neighbours would come over the road and get me out	1
Warnings from neighbours	1
The neighbourhood watch would notify us by word of mouth or text message	1
Message to the unit auto alarm	1
Q14. Which, if any, of the following emergency information or alert systems are you REGISTERED to receive information from in the lead-up to and or during a disaster event?	**Number of responses**
Have registered with someone but cannot remember who	1
I am not sure if I'm registered with my insurance company	1
Peregian Springs Residents Action Group Facebook page/emergency services Facebook pages	1
The neighbours will warn me	1

C: Sample composition – STANTHORPE

Gender	%	n
Male	40%	48
Female	60%	73

Age	%	n
25 to 29 years	2%	3
30 to 34 years	2%	3
35 to 39 years	4%	5
40 to 44 years	4%	5
45 to 49 years	7%	8
50 to 54 years	12%	14
55 to 59 years	14%	17
60 to 64 years	8%	10
65 to 69 years	16%	19
70 years or over	31%	37

Household type	%	n
Lone person household	21%	26
Couple with no children	12%	15
Single or couple with dependent children (mostly aged under 13 years)	10%	12
Single or couple with dependent children (mostly aged over 13 years)	7%	8
Single or couple with adult children (aged over 18 years)	9%	11
Couple whose children have left the family home	35%	42
Group household (non-related individuals)	1%	1
Aged care or assisted living facility	2%	2
Other – Living with extended/adult/multi-generational family members	3%	4

Would anyone in your household have a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate? (D2)	%	n
Yes	16%	19
No	84%	102

Does anyone in your household require disaster information written or spoken in another language to be able to understand it? (D3)	%	n
Yes	1%	1
No	99%	120

Which language would be required? (D3)	%	n
Italian	100%	1

C: Sample composition – SARABAH

Gender	%	n
Male	41%	37
Female	59%	53

Age	%	n
18 to 24 years	2%	2
25 to 29 years	2%	2
30 to 34 years	2%	2
35 to 39 years	2%	2
40 to 44 years	9%	8
45 to 49 years	7%	6
50 to 54 years	13%	12
55 to 59 years	12%	11
60 to 64 years	16%	14
65 to 69 years	11%	10
70 years or over	23%	21

Household type	%	n
Lone person household	16%	14
Couple with no children	9%	8
Single or couple with dependent children (mostly aged under 13 years)	9%	8
Single or couple with dependent children (mostly aged over 13 years)	10%	9
Single or couple with adult children (aged over 18 years)	23%	21
Couple whose children have left the family home	28%	25
Group household (non-related individuals)	1%	1
Living with extended/adult/multi-generational family members	3%	3
Other (refused)	1%	1

Would anyone in your household have a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate? (D2)	%	n
Yes	8%	7
No	92%	83

Does anyone in your household require disaster information written or spoken in another language to be able to understand it? (D3)	%	n
Yes		
No	100%	90

C: Sample composition – PERIGIAN

Gender	%	n
Male	48%	43
Female	52%	46

Age	%	n
18 to 24 years	6%	2
30 to 34 years	13%	2
35 to 39 years	6%	3
40 to 44 years	12%	6
45 to 49 years	6%	3
50 to 54 years	18%	9
55 to 59 years	5%	8
60 to 64 years	4%	6
65 to 69 years	6%	9
70 years or over	25%	41

Household type	%	n
Lone person household	13%	12
Couple with no children	15%	13
Single or couple with dependent children (mostly aged under 13 years)	12%	11
Single or couple with dependent children (mostly aged over 13 years)	10%	9
Single or couple with adult children (aged over 18 years)	8%	7
Couple whose children have left the family home	25%	22
Aged care or assisted living facility	15%	13
Living with extended/adult/multi-generational family members	2%	2

Would anyone in your household have a level of mobility that would require assistance from a carer to help evacuate? (D2)	%	n
Yes	12%	11
No	88%	78

Does anyone in your household require disaster information written or spoken in another language to be able to understand it? (D3)	%	n
Yes		
No	100%	89

D: Fieldwork statistics (all regions)

Fieldwork statistics	
Fieldwork interviewing dates	18/11/2019 - 23/11/2019
Sample disposition	
Completes	300
Refusals	342
Language	14
No answer	659
Appointment	78
Disconnected	40
Fax	3
Quota not available	74
Business number	34
Number exhausted	868
Quota full	3
Interview length	17:10 minutes
Response rate	46%

E: Sampling error chart

All sample surveys and polls, whether or not they use probability sampling, are subject to multiple sources of error which are most often not possible to quantify or estimate, including sampling error, coverage error, error associated with non-response, error associated with question wording and response options and post survey weighting and adjustments. Therefore MCR avoids the words “margin of error” as they are not able to be verified. All that can be calculated are different possible sampling errors with different probabilities of pure, unweighted, random samples with 100 response rates. These are only theoretical because no published surveys come close to this ideal. At the absolute minimum, sampling error based on various cell sizes for this survey could fall within the following ranges.

(at the 95 confidence level)

Sample size	10/90	20/80	30/70	40/60	50/50
5	±27.0	±36.0	±41.0	±44.0	±45.0
10	±19.0	±25.0	±29.0	±31.0	±32.0
15	±15.0	±21.0	±24.0	±25.0	±26.0
20	±13.0	±18.0	±20.0	±22.0	±22.0
25	±12.0	±16.0	±18.0	±19.5	±20.0
30	±11.0	±15.0	±16.7	±17.9	±18.0
35	±10.0	13.5	±15.5	±16.6	±16.9
40	±9.0	±12.6	±14.5	±15.5	±15.8
50	±8.0	±11.3	±13.0	±13.9	±14.1
60	±7.7	±10.3	±11.8	±12.6	±12.9
70	±7.2	±9.6	±11.0	±11.7	±12.0
80	±6.7	±8.9	±10.2	±11.0	±11.1
90	±6.3	±8.4	±9.7	±10.3	±10.5
100	±6.0	±8.0	±9.2	±9.8	±10.0
150	±4.8	±6.5	±7.5	±8.0	±8.2