

# **COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS FOR EMERGENCIES**

**NEW  
SOUTH  
WALES**

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Naomi Millar on Sydney (02) 9268 4675.

# NOTES

## INTRODUCTION

This publication contains results from the October 2003 State Supplementary Survey, Community Preparedness for Emergencies, New South Wales. It presents information on indicators of household preparedness for emergencies and household experience of emergencies. Topics covered include: presence of selected safety precautions, whether households have an emergency action plan, and household experience of emergencies such as a house fire, bushfire, storm, wind, hail or flood.

## ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding, and therefore some discrepancy may occur between these percentages and those that may be calculated from the rounded figures.



## ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics  
MPS Monthly Population Survey  
NSW New South Wales  
RSE relative standard error  
SE standard error

John Struik  
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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### PRESENCE OF SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

One indicator of preparedness for emergencies is the presence of safety precautions in the household. This survey collected data on the presence of selected safety precautions. These included fire safety precautions such as smoke detectors, fire blankets and fire extinguishers, as well as items which would be useful in other types of emergencies, such as a torch (e.g. for use when power is cut), a radio (for access to information on storms, fires, floods) and a first aid kit. The most common of these safety precautions was a torch, which was present in 2,269,800 (89%) of the 2,538,500 households in New South Wales (NSW). Other common precautions were smoke detectors (present in 69% of households) and battery powered portable radios (present in 61% of households).

Households consisting of either a couple only or a couple with children were generally more likely to have safety precautions present than each of the other household types. For example, 37% of couple only households and 40% of couple with children households had first aid kits, compared with no more than 27% for any other household type. Similarly, 30% of couple only households and 34% of couple with children households had a fire extinguisher, compared with no more than 21% for any other household type.

While the presence of safety precautions is relatively high for couples with children, this may not be entirely attributable to the fact that there are children in the household. The high levels of safety precautions in couple with children households contrasts with significantly lower levels of safety precautions for lone parent households. For example, 76% of couple with children households had smoke detectors, compared with 66% of lone parent households.

There is a significant relationship between home ownership and the presence of safety precautions. Each type of safety precaution was more prevalent in homes that were owned than in homes that were rented. For example, 17% of homes that were owned had fire blankets, compared with 8% of homes that were rented. Similarly 32% of homes that were owned had a fire extinguisher compared with 16% for homes that were rented.

Household members' access to the appropriate emergency phone numbers can be a critical factor affecting the ability of emergency services to respond to emergencies. An estimated 811,300 (32%) of households in NSW did not keep emergency telephone numbers anywhere. The most common locations where emergency phone numbers were kept were on the fridge or near the phone (26% and 25% of all households respectively).

### REASON FOR HAVING SAFETY PRECAUTION

Households with fire safety precautions were asked for the reasons why they had these precautions in place. There were 1,742,000 households with smoke detectors. For 774,300 (44%) of these households, the smoke detector was already installed when the household moved in, while a further 9% had the smoke detector installed due to a requirement of building regulations. One factor contributing to these figures is that in NSW there is a legal requirement that all new houses built since July 1994, and those renovated since July 1994 must be fitted with a smoke detector.

Another major reason given for having a smoke detector was 'Just for safety or as a precaution'. This reason was given by 35% of households with a smoke detector.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### REASON FOR HAVING SAFETY PRECAUTION *continued*

An estimated 367,600 households had fire blankets and 680,400 households had fire extinguishers. The most common reason given for having a fire blanket or fire extinguisher was 'Just for safety or as a precaution' (56% and 61% respectively).

### EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

Another indicator of preparedness for emergencies is whether households have an emergency action plan. In households consisting of more than one person, an action plan needs to be communicated and coordinated amongst all household members if it is to be effective. In NSW there were 1,913,100 households with more than one person. Of these households, 277,000 (14%) had an emergency action plan, either written down or verbally rehearsed, for at least one type of emergency. A further 118,900 (6%) had an emergency action plan that was not written down or rehearsed.

Emergency action plans for households consisting of only one person are of a slightly different nature, as there is no need for communication amongst household members. There were 625,400 households consisting of one person only. Of these households 167,000 (27%) had some sort of emergency action plan.

### DIFFICULTY EVACUATING IN AN EMERGENCY

An estimated 26% (672,400) of all households had at least one household member who would have difficulty getting out of the home without help in an emergency. In households consisting of more than one person, the household was more likely to have an action plan if a household member would have difficulty evacuating in an emergency. Around 24% of these households had an action plan, compared with 19% of households where no household member would have difficulty evacuating.

In contrast, among one-person households the proportion of households with an action plan is higher for those households that would not have difficulty evacuating (27%) than for households that would have difficulty evacuating (20%). However as the number of one-person households in the sample was rather small, the difference between these proportions could arise solely from sampling error.

### HOUSEHOLDS THAT HAD EMERGENCIES

In the two years prior to October 2003, an estimated 289,900 or 11% of households in NSW experienced an emergency. The most common type of emergency experienced was a storm, wind or hail (6% of all households) while around 4% of all households had experienced a bushfire.

In Sydney, 164,800 (10%) of all households experienced an emergency, compared with 125,100 (13%) of households in the Balance of NSW.

Emergency experiences varied according to the type of emergency that occurred. Of those households whose most recent emergency was a house fire, 59% had something damaged and 21% required assistance. In households where the most recent emergency was a bushfire, 31% required assistance while 18% required an overnight stay away from home. Where the most recent emergency was a storm, wind, or hail, the most common emergency experience was that something was damaged (90%), while 47% of households required assistance.

# 1

## HOUSEHOLDS, Presence of selected safety precautions by household type

Type of safety precaution	HOUSEHOLD TYPE					Total
	Person living alone	Couple only	Couple with children	Lone parent	All other households	
NUMBER ('000)						
Smoke detector	400.5	424.4	589.5	154.3	173.3	1 742.0
Fire blanket	63.3	101.4	143.7	27.2	32.0	367.6
Fire extinguisher	121.1	187.7	265.9	48.1	57.5	680.4
Torch	517.3	578.1	735.5	199.8	239.1	2 269.8
Portable, battery operated radio	355.2	421.3	488.1	126.6	167.7	1 558.9
First aid kit with instructions	151.7	228.2	315.8	63.7	70.9	830.3
<b>Total households(a)</b>	<b>625.4</b>	<b>619.1</b>	<b>781.3</b>	<b>234.5</b>	<b>278.3</b>	<b>2 538.5</b>

PROPORTION OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS (%)						
Smoke detector	64.0	68.6	75.5	65.8	62.3	68.6
Fire blanket	10.1	16.4	18.4	11.6	11.5	14.5
Fire extinguisher	19.4	30.3	34.0	20.5	20.7	26.8
Torch	82.7	93.4	94.1	85.2	85.9	89.4
Portable, battery operated radio	56.8	68.0	62.5	54.0	60.3	61.4
First aid kit with instructions	24.3	36.9	40.4	27.2	25.5	32.7
<b>Total households(a)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Components do not add to total as more than one type of safety precaution could be present.

# 2

## HOUSEHOLDS, Presence of selected safety precautions by nature of occupancy

Type of safety precaution	NATURE OF OCCUPANCY					
	Owned or being paid off		Rented(a)		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Smoke detector	1 264.1	71.7	477.9	61.7	1 742.0	68.6
Fire blanket	302.4	17.1	65.2	8.4	367.6	14.5
Fire extinguisher	560.2	31.8	120.2	15.5	680.4	26.8
Torch	1 659.1	94.1	610.7	78.8	2 269.8	89.4
Portable, battery operated radio	1 155.5	65.5	403.4	52.1	1 558.9	61.4
First aid kit with instructions	635.5	36.0	194.8	25.1	830.3	32.7
<b>Total households(b)</b>	<b>1 763.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>774.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 538.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes tenure reported as other.

(b) Components do not add to total as more than one type of safety precaution could be present.

### 3

## HOUSEHOLDS, Locations where emergency phone numbers are kept

Location of emergency phone number	HOUSEHOLD TYPE						Total	%
	Person living alone	Couple only	Couple with children	Lone parent	All other households			
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	
Displayed on the fridge	138.1	172.5	231.2	64.9	64.3	670.9	26.4	
Displayed near the phone	141.3	166.4	203.4	57.0	59.4	627.5	24.7	
Other visible location	*7.6	*4.9	*8.1	*3.6	**2.0	26.2	1.0	
Written in a phone/address book, etc.	92.8	102.4	119.9	28.8	32.0	375.8	14.8	
Programmed into a phone	48.6	43.5	45.2	22.3	26.6	186.1	7.3	
Other location (a)	25.1	16.2	17.6	*6.9	*6.9	72.7	2.9	
Not kept anywhere	210.6	180.9	235.7	71.4	112.7	811.3	32.0	
No phone	*7.1	**np	**np	**np	**np	10.1	0.4	
<b>Total households (b)</b>	<b>625.4</b>	<b>619.1</b>	<b>781.3</b>	<b>234.5</b>	<b>278.3</b>	<b>2 538.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Includes location not known.

(b) Components do not add to total as emergency phone numbers could be kept in more than one location.

### 4

## HOUSEHOLDS WITH FIRE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, Reason for having safety precaution

Reason for having fire safety precaution	TYPE OF SAFETY PRECAUTION					
	Smoke detector		Fire blanket		Fire extinguisher	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Was already installed	774.3	44.4	14.3	3.9	50.8	7.5
Required by building regulations	152.1	8.7	**np	**np	**np	**np
Safety advice in the media	161.6	9.3	17.9	4.9	29.2	4.3
Emergency incident experienced by a household member	36.1	2.1	17.0	4.6	29.1	4.3
Emergency experienced by friend, family member etc. (a)	10.7	0.6	*2.9	0.8	9.5	1.4
Household member's occupation or training	36.1	2.1	40.0	10.9	57.4	8.4
Safety program in household member's workplace, school	27.4	1.6	26.8	7.3	32.7	4.8
Came packaged with other safety/security items installed in home	14.7	0.8	18.7	5.1	20.3	3.0
Received as a gift or prize	11.3	0.6	29.6	8.1	37.2	5.5
Just for safety or as a precaution	614.5	35.3	205.8	56.0	411.9	60.5
Other reasons	43.0	2.5	29.0	7.9	52.5	7.7
<b>Total households with fire safety precautions (b)</b>	<b>1 742.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>367.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>680.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Excludes emergencies experienced by family members who are members of the household.

(b) Components do not add to total as there could be more than one reason for having safety precaution.

**5**

HOUSEHOLDS, Difficulty evacuating in emergency by whether had an emergency

	<i>Had an emergency</i> .....		<i>No emergency</i> .....		<i>Total</i> .....	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
At least one household member would have difficulty	95.0	32.8	577.5	25.7	672.4	26.5
No household member would have difficulty	194.9	67.2	1 671.1	74.3	1 866.0	73.5
<b>Total households</b>	<b>289.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 248.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 538.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**6**

HOUSEHOLDS WITH MORE THAN ONE PERSON, Emergency plan by difficulty evacuating in emergency

DIFFICULTY EVACUATING IN EMERGENCY

	<i>At least one household member would have difficulty</i> .....		<i>No household member would have difficulty</i> .....		<i>Total</i> .....	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Household has plan, written or rehearsed	111.7	17.7	165.3	12.9	277.0	14.5
Household has plan, but not written or rehearsed	40.3	6.4	78.6	6.1	118.9	6.2
Household has no emergency plan	479.0	75.9	1 038.2	81.0	1 517.2	79.3
<b>Total households with more than one person</b>	<b>631.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 282.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 913.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 7

## HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE PERSON ONLY, Emergency plan by difficulty evacuating in emergency

## DIFFICULTY EVACUATING IN EMERGENCY

	<i>Would have difficulty</i>		<i>Would not have difficulty</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Household has emergency plan	*8.2	*19.7	158.8	27.2	167.0	26.7
Household has no emergency plan	33.3	80.3	425.1	72.8	458.4	73.3
<b>Total households with one person only</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>583.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>625.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

## 8

## HOUSEHOLDS, Whether household had an emergency by area of usual residence

## AREA OF RESIDENCE

	<i>Sydney</i>		<i>Balance of NSW</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Had emergency:						
House fire	25.8	1.6	22.8	2.3	48.6	1.9
Bushfire	54.3	3.5	43.3	4.4	97.6	3.8
Storm, wind or hail	88.9	5.7	67.6	6.9	156.4	6.2
Flood	*7.5	*0.5	*6.1	*0.6	13.6	0.5
Other emergency	*4.7	*0.3	*5.8	*0.6	10.5	0.4
<i>Total households with emergency(a)</i>	<i>164.8</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>125.1</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>289.9</i>	<i>11.4</i>
<i>Did not have emergency</i>	<i>1 401.0</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>847.7</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>2 248.6</i>	<i>88.6</i>
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1 565.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>972.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 538.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Components do not add to total as more than one type of emergency could have been experienced.



HOUSEHOLDS THAT HAD EMERGENCIES, What happened in most recent emergency by type of emergency

TYPE OF MOST RECENT EMERGENCY

	<i>House fire</i>		<i>Bushfire</i>		<i>Storm, wind or hail</i>		<i>Flood or other emergency</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Household required assistance	*8.9	*21.3	25.8	30.8	67.8	46.9	*7.7	*39.3
Something damaged	24.8	59.1	*8.6	*10.3	129.9	89.9	*8.7	*44.3
Injury to household member	*2.6	*6.2	**np	**np	*3.1	*2.2	**np	**np
Required overnight stay away from home	*2.2	*5.2	15.5	18.5	*5.6	*3.8	**np	**np
<b>Total households that had an emergency(a)</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>144.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use (a) Components do not add to total as zero or more than one consequence could occur as a result of an emergency.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains results from the 2003 NSW State Supplementary Survey, Community Preparedness for Emergencies. The survey was conducted throughout NSW during the two weeks commencing Monday 6 October 2003.

**2** The survey was conducted as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The MPS is a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, caravan parks, etc.). Information is obtained from the occupants of the selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers.

**3** For details of the design, scope and coverage of the MPS, readers should refer to any recent edition of the ABS publication, *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0) and *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, 2002* (cat. no. 6269.0).

### SCOPE

**4** Information was collected by either face to face or telephone interview from one responsible adult per household, who answered questions on behalf of the household. This survey was conducted using seven-eighths of the full sample of private dwellings in NSW that were included in the Monthly Population Survey and excluded:

- visitors to the household
- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia
- residents of non-private dwellings such as hospitals and motels.

**5** Information was sought from approximately 5,420 households, and of these about 5,050 (93%) responded.

### COVERAGE

**6** Coverage rules were applied to ensure that each person was associated with only one dwelling, and hence had only one chance of selection in the survey.

### EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

**7** Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**8** The ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated. Without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**9** The ABS produces a wide range of publications containing social and demographic statistics. Other ABS publications which relate to this survey topic include:

- *Community Fire Safety, New South Wales, October 1994*, cat. no. 8715.1
- *Household Safety, New South Wales, October 1998*, cat. no. 4387.1
- *Safety in the Home, Queensland, October 2001*, cat. no. 4387.3
- *Safety in the Home, Victoria, October 1998*, cat. no. 4387.2
- *Population Survey Monitor, November 1997 – November 2000*, cat. no. 4103.0
- *Household Safety, Sydney, November 1992*, cat. no. 4387.1
- *Safety in the Home, Melbourne, November 1992*, cat. no. 4387.2
- *Safety in the Home, Queensland, October 1996*, cat. no. 4387.3
- *Home Safety Devices, Western Australia, October 1996*, cat. no. 4387.5.

## APPENDIX ADDITIONAL DATA AVAILABLE

INTRODUCTION	In addition to the statistics provided in this publication, ABS can produce upon request customised tables cross-classifying any of the following information. Inquiries should be made to the contact person shown on the front of this publication. Information collected in the survey included:
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	Type of household e.g. person living alone, married couple only, etc. Type of dwelling Type of tenure Area of usual residence (Sydney/Balance of NSW) Labour force region Number of people aged 15 years and over in household Number of children aged 0–9 years in household Number of children aged 0–14 years in household Whether anyone in household does not speak English
EMERGENCY PRECAUTIONS	Whether dwelling has smoke detector Whether dwelling has fire blanket Whether dwelling has fire extinguisher Reason for having smoke detector Reason for having fire blanket Reason for having fire extinguisher Whether household has first aid kit Whether there is a torch in the home Whether there is a portable, battery operated radio in the home Where household keeps emergency phone numbers
OTHER EMERGENCY RELATED FACTORS	Whether building insured Whether contents insured Whether children or other household members would have difficulty evacuating in an emergency
EMERGENCY PLAN	Whether multi-person household has emergency plan Whether lone-person household has emergency plan Type of emergency plan — multi-person households Type of emergency plan — lone-person households Main reason for having an emergency plan (multi-person households) Main reason for lone person household having an emergency plan
EMERGENCY EXPERIENCE	Whether household has had an emergency Type of most recent emergency Whether household required assistance because of most recent emergency Who was contacted to assist the household in most recent emergency Whether any member of the household injured in most recent emergency Whether household structure or content was damaged in most recent emergency

**APPENDIX** ADDITIONAL DATA AVAILABLE *continued*

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EMERGENCY EXPERIENCE  
*continued*

Whether any household member had to stay away from home overnight or longer due to emergency

How long household lived at address

## TECHNICAL NOTE SAMPLING VARIABILITY

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

**1** Estimates derived from this survey were obtained using a post-stratification procedure. This procedure ensured that the survey estimates conformed to an independently estimated distribution of the population, by the number of adults and children within the household, and part of state, rather than the distribution among respondents.

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**2** Estimates in this publication are subject to non-sampling and sampling errors.

### NON-SAMPLING ERRORS

**3** Non-sampling errors may arise as a result of errors in the reporting, recording or processing of the data and can occur even if there is a complete enumeration of the population. Non-sampling errors can be introduced through inadequacies in the questionnaire, non-response, inaccurate reporting by respondents, errors in the application of survey procedures, incorrect recording of answers and errors in data entry and processing.

**4** It is difficult to measure the size of the non-sampling errors. The extent of these errors could vary considerably from survey to survey and from question to question. Every effort is made in the design of the survey and development of survey procedures to minimise the effect of these errors.

### SAMPLING ERRORS

**5** Sampling error is the error which occurs by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than from the entire population.

### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERROR

**6** One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of surveying only a sample of the population is the *standard error* (see table on page 14).

**7** There are about two chances in three (67%) that a survey estimate is within one standard error of the figure that would have been obtained if all households/persons had been included in the survey. There are about nineteen chances in twenty (95%) that the estimate will lie within two standard errors.

**8** Linear interpolation can be used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table.

**9** The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate. This is known as the *relative standard error* (RSE). The RSE is determined by dividing the standard error of an estimate SE(x) by the estimate x and expressing it as a percentage. That is:  $RSE(x) = \frac{100SE(x)}{x}$  (where x is the estimate). The relative standard error is a measure of the error likely to have occurred due to sampling.

**10** Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. The formula for the relative standard error of a proportion or percentage is:  $RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$ .

**11** Only estimates with a RSE of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with a larger RSE have been included, preceded by \* (RSE between 25% and 50%) or \*\* (RSE greater than 50%) to indicate that they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

**TECHNICAL NOTE** SAMPLING VARIABILITY *continued*

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING  
ERROR *continued*

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF NSW HOUSEHOLDS—October  
2003

Size of estimate (households)	Standard error	Relative standard error
	no.	%
1 000	685	68.5
1 500	865	57.6
2 000	1 017	50.8
2 500	1 150	46.0
3 000	1 271	42.4
3 500	1 381	39.5
4 000	1 483	37.1
5 000	1 669	33.4
8 000	2 126	26.6
10 000	2 379	23.8
20 000	3 333	16.7
30 000	4 026	13.4
50 000	5 066	10.1
100 000	6 814	6.8
200 000	9 006	4.5
300 000	10 517	3.5
500 000	12 676	2.5
1 000 000	16 086	1.6
2 000 000	20 059	1.0

## GLOSSARY

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<b>Emergency</b>	An event that threatens or damages the dwelling or threatens or harms occupants of the dwelling. Major categories include house fires, bushfires, flooding, hail, wind, storms. Excludes emergencies of a purely medical nature.
<b>Emergency plan</b>	A plan for what to do in an emergency. It may include any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ steps to take in preparation immediately before an expected emergency</li><li>■ procedure for how to evacuate</li><li>■ steps to take during an emergency.</li></ul>
<b>Fire Blanket</b>	A fire blanket is a blanket made of non-combustible material for the purpose of smothering fires.
<b>Radio</b>	A portable radio that would be suitable for use in emergencies (i.e. small and light enough to carry, able to be powered by batteries in case of a power failure).
<b>Smoke detector</b>	Includes any smoke detector, either mains and battery powered. Also includes a 'heat detector' installed as part of a security system.

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