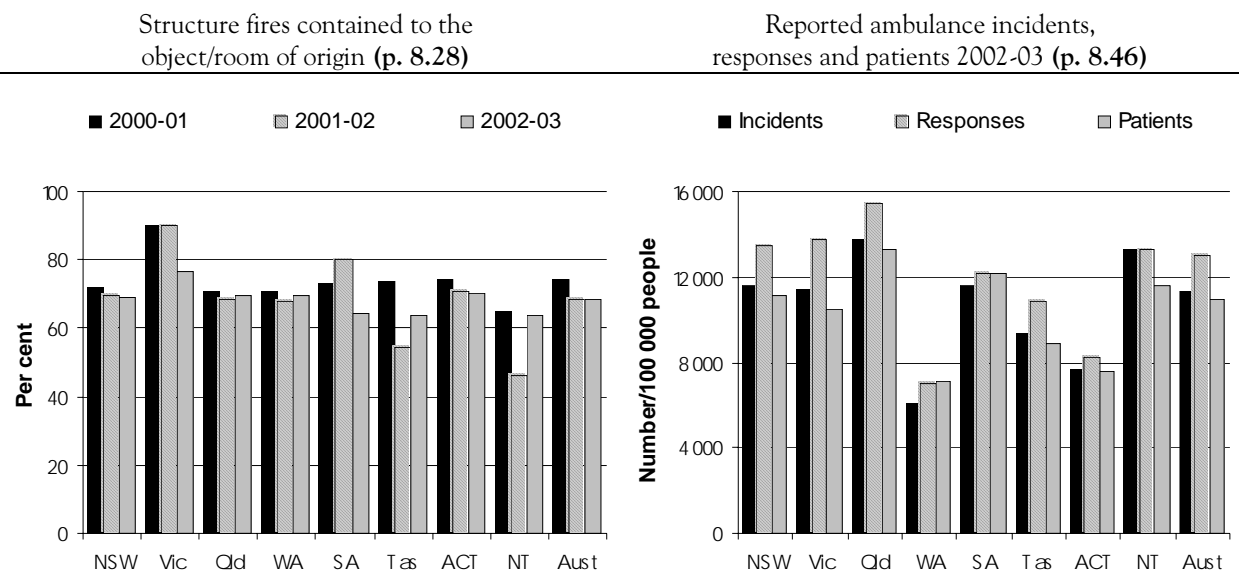


EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (CHAPTER 8)

- Reporting on emergency management focuses on emergency services provided or funded by governments which involve fire and ambulance service providers. Across Australia, 22 510 full time equivalent paid staff and 221 023 volunteers participated in fire and ambulance services alone (p 8.12–14). The State and Territory Emergency Services 42 851 volunteers participated in a variety of emergency services (p. 8.14). The input by emergency services volunteers is particularly important in rural and remote areas of Australia.
- There were a total of 361 014 reports to fire authorities in 2002-03 (p. 8.12). Approximately \$1.6 billion was spent in 2002-03 on fire services (p. 8.8). Ambulance services attended over 2.2 million incidents nationally in 2002-03 (p. 8.13). Approximately \$1.1 billion was spent on ambulance services (p. 8.10).

Selection of results



See over for data and footnotes.

See over for data and footnotes.

- Nationally, 68.3 per cent of fires were contained to the object or room of origin in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of fires contained to the object or room of origin was highest in Victoria (76.5 per cent) and lowest in the NT (63.5 per cent) in 2002-03 (p. 8.27–28).
- Nationally, there were 11 322 ambulance incidents per 100 000 people, 13 021 responses per 100 000 people and 10 933 patients per 100 000 people in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, the number of incidents per 100 000 people was highest in Queensland (13 762) and lowest in WA (6123) in 2002-03. The number of responses per 100 000 people was highest in Queensland (15 437) and lowest in WA (7042), and the number of patients per 100 000 people was highest in Queensland (13 241) and lowest in WA (7152) (p. 8.44–45).

## Progress since the 2003 Report

- Reporting has expanded to include road rescue incident numbers and the number of road rescue incidents in which extrications occur.
- Reporting has expanded to include data on State and Territory Emergency Services (SES/TES) organisations' volunteer numbers.
- Information on fire services response times to structure fires has been improved, through the reporting of response times disaggregated by geographic remoteness areas.
- Ambulance patient satisfaction data have been improved, by reporting on all jurisdictions.

## Data for charts on previous page

*Structure fires contained to the object/room of origin (per cent)*

	NSW <sup>a</sup>	Vic <sup>b</sup>	Qld <sup>c</sup>	WA	SA <sup>d</sup>	Tas	ACT <sup>e</sup>	NT	Aust <sup>f</sup>
2000-01	71.7	90.0	70.5	70.6	73.3	73.8	74.0	65.0	74.0
2001-02	69.6	90.0	68.3	67.6	80.3	54.2	71.0	46.0	68.4
2002-03	69.1	76.5	69.5	69.7	64.2	63.8	70.1	63.5	68.3

<sup>a</sup> NSW data exclude the Rural Fire Service, but include responses to calls outside the NSW Fire Brigades' designated fire districts. Due to industrial bans, 2000-01 data are derived from a sample representing 85 per cent of the incidents. <sup>b</sup> Victorian data for 2000-01 and 2001-02 exclude the Country Fire Authority. Data for 2002-03 include the Country Fire Authority. <sup>c</sup> Queensland data for all years exclude incidents solely attended by the Rural Fire Service. <sup>d</sup> SA data exclude the Country Fire Service. <sup>e</sup> Data exclude the ACT Bushfire Service. Data exclude response time data for the January 2003 bushfires. <sup>f</sup> Average for Australia excludes rural fire service data for some years as per the jurisdictions' caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.14.

*Reported ambulance incidents, responses and patients 2002-03 (number per 100 000 people)<sup>a</sup>*

	NSW <sup>b</sup>	Vic <sup>c</sup>	Qld <sup>d</sup>	WA <sup>e</sup>	SA	Tas	ACT	NT <sup>f</sup>	Aust
Incidents	11 568	11 457	13 762	6 123	11 588	9 398	7 672	13 318	11 322
Responses	13 489	13 749	15 437	7 042	12 182	10 851	8 265	13 318	13 021
Patients	11 097	10 456	13 241	7 152	12 182	8 896	7 626	11 587	10 933

<sup>a</sup> An incident is an event that results in a demand for ambulance resources to respond. An ambulance response is a vehicle or vehicles sent to an incident. There may be multiple responses/vehicles sent to a single incident. A patient is someone assessed, treated or transported by the ambulance service. <sup>b</sup> NSW does not triage emergency calls. Urgent incident and response caseload are included in emergency caseload figures. <sup>c</sup> In Victoria, incidents, responses and patients data include road incidents only. In 2002-03, there were 6944 air ambulance (fixed and rotary wing) incidents involving 6191 ambulance patients. Data exclude public duties. <sup>d</sup> Incidents, responses and patients data for Queensland are from the Ambulance Integrated Management System (AIMS database). Casualty room attendances for Queensland are not included in the response count. <sup>e</sup> WA does not have a policy of automatically dispatching more than one unit to an incident unless advised of more than one patient. Separate statistics are not kept for incidents and responses. Numbers shown under incidents are cases. <sup>f</sup> For the NT, a response is counted as an incident.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.19.

[END]

**Background information:** Robyn Sheen, Head of Secretariat 03 9653 2184/0419 637 068

**Other information:** Clair Angel, Media and Publications 02 6240 3239/0417 665 443

**Please do not approach other parties for comment before Thursday 29 January 2004.**

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