

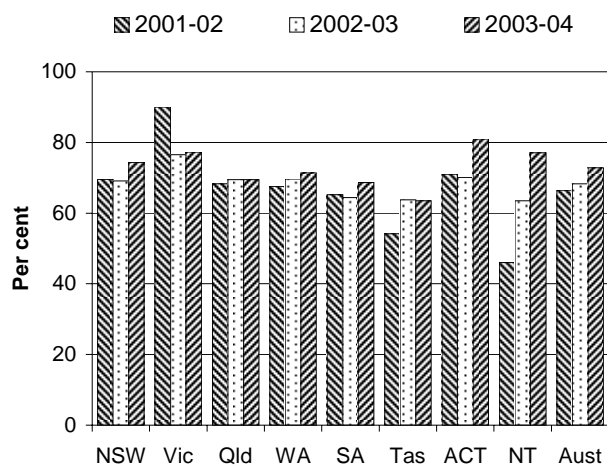
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (CHAPTER 8)

- Emergency management aims to reduce the level of risk to the community of emergencies occurring, reduce the adverse effects of emergency events, and improve the level and perception of safety in the community.
- Reporting in this chapter focuses on emergency management services provided for fire events, ambulance events and road rescue events.
- Across Australia, 13 447 full time equivalent (FTE) paid staff and 215 173 volunteers participated in fire service organisations (p. 8.18, p. 8.9), and 10 088 FTE paid staff and 5 951 volunteers participated in ambulance service organisations (p. 8.41, p. 8.9). The State and Territory Emergency Services 37 391 volunteers participated in a variety of emergency services (p. 8.9). The input of fire, ambulance and emergency services volunteers is particularly important in rural and remote areas of Australia.
- There were a total of 353 628 reports to fire service organisations in 2003-04 (p. 8.15). Approximately \$1.6 billion was spent in 2003-04 on fire service organisations (p. 8.13-14). Ambulance service organisations attended over 2.3 million incidents nationally in 2003-04 (p. 8.39). Approximately \$1.2 billion was spent on ambulance service organisations (p. 8.38).

Selection of results

Structure fires contained to the object/room of origin (p. 8.29)

Survival rate from out-of-hospital witnessed cardiac arrest, 2003-04 (p. 8.51)



See over for data and footnotes.

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- Nationally, 72.8 per cent of fires were contained to the object or room of origin in 2003-04. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of fires contained to the object or room of origin was highest in the ACT (81.0 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (63.5 per cent) in 2003-04 (p. 8.27-29).

[MORE]

- Nationally, the survival rate from out-of-hospital witnessed cardiac arrest was 24.1 per cent in 2003-04. Across jurisdictions that provided data, the survival rate was highest in Victoria (33.1 per cent) and lowest in WA (15.1 per cent) (p. 8.51).

## Progress since the 2004 Report

- A new performance reporting model was introduced in the chapter. Under the new structure, performance reporting is based on emergency event types (fire events, ambulance events and road rescue events), rather than on emergency service organisations (fire service organisations, ambulance service organisations and road rescue organisations) as reported in 2004.
- The comparability of the survival rate from out-of-hospital cardiac arrest data has improved.
- Descriptive information on the number of accidental residential structure fires reported to fire service organisations per 100 000 households is reported for the first time.

## Data for charts on previous page

*Structure fires contained to the object/room of origin (per cent)<sup>a</sup>*

	NSW <sup>b</sup>	Vic <sup>c</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust <sup>d</sup>
2001-02	69.6	90.0	68.3	67.6	65.2	54.2	71.0	46.0	66.5
2002-03	69.1	76.5	69.5	69.7	64.4	63.8	70.1	63.5	68.3
2003-04	74.4	77.3	69.5	71.4	68.7	63.5	81.0	77.1	72.8

<sup>a</sup> Includes data for both urban and rural fire service organisations in all jurisdictions except NSW, Queensland, SA and the ACT, which report data for either urban or rural fire service organisations (but not both). <sup>b</sup> NSW data exclude the NSW Rural Fire Service, but include responses to calls outside the NSW Fire Brigades designated fire districts. <sup>c</sup> Victorian data for 2001-02 exclude the Country Fire Authority. Data for 2002-03 and 2003-04 include the Country Fire Authority. <sup>d</sup> The average for Australia excludes rural fire service data for some years as per the jurisdictions' caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.15.

*Survival rate from witnessed out-of-hospital cardiac arrests (per cent)<sup>a, b</sup>*

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>c</sup>	NT	Aust
2003-04	17.9	33.1	19.6	15.1	20.6	na	19.1	na	24.1

<sup>a</sup> Data published in the 2005 Report for this indicator are not comparable with data published in previous reports. <sup>b</sup> The definition of witnessed cardiac arrest survival rates relates to the percentage of patients aged 16 years or over in bystander (not paramedic) witnessed out-of-hospital cardiac arrest of presumed cardiac origin on whom resuscitation was attempted and who had vital signs on arrival at hospital. <sup>c</sup> The ACT survival rate from out-of-hospital cardiac arrests data is a six year rolling average. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.23.

[END]

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**Please do not approach other parties for comment before Thursday 27 January 2005.**

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