
9 Emergency services for fire and other events

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '9A' prefix (for example, table 9A.1) and are available from the website www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018.

The focus of performance reporting in this chapter is on emergency services for fire events. Descriptive information is included on emergency services for other events, with performance reporting to be developed for future Reports.

Further information on the Report on Government Services, including other reported service areas, the glossary and list of abbreviations is available at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018.

9.1 Profile of emergency services for fire and other events

Service overview

An emergency event is an event that endangers or threatens to endanger life, property and/or the environment, and requires a significant and coordinated response. A fire event is an incident that is reported to a fire service organisation and requires a response. Fire events include (but are not limited to):

- structure fires (that is, fires inside a building or structure), regardless of whether there is damage to the structure

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- landscape fires, including bushfires and grass fires, regardless of the size of the area burn
 - other fires, including vehicle and other mobile property fires, and outside rubbish fires.

Other events that require an emergency response from fire and/or state and territory emergency services include road crash rescue, floods, storms and other natural disasters.

Roles and responsibilities

Fire service organisations and state and territory emergency services (STES) are some of the primary agencies involved in providing emergency management services for fire and other events. The role of these organisations varies across jurisdictions but commonly includes prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities for each jurisdiction. Detailed activities by jurisdiction for fire service organisations and STES are available in tables 9A.1 and 9A.18 respectively.

Each State and Territory government operates multiple emergency service agencies, which service different populations and geographic areas according to specified governance arrangements (table 9A.2). Fire and STES service organisations work closely with other government departments and agencies that also have responsibilities in the case of fire and other events.

This chapter covers the finances and activities of urban and rural fire service agencies and, for selected tables and jurisdictions, the fire event finances and activities of land management agencies (tables 9A.4–17), and STES (tables 9A.18–23).

Funding

In 2016-17, the total revenue of fire service organisations was \$3.8 billion and for STES was \$247.1 million (table 9.1).

Table 9.1 Revenue of fire service organisations and STES organisations (2016-17 dollars) (\$ million)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Fire service organisations</i>									
2016-17	1 092.2	1 306.9	625.2	395.4	224.6	86.8	66.3	39.7	3 837.3
2015-16	1 068.2	1 239.9	611.2	401.3	225.6	138.6	70.2	35.3	3 790.3
2014-15	1 060.3	1 184.8	647.3	380.0	220.7	76.9	70.9	40.3	3 681.2
2013-14	1 163.5	1 263.5	656.9	360.2	219.5	78.3	66.3	34.4	3 842.5
<i>STES organisations^b</i>									
2016-17	131.3	64.9	20.3	na	20.3	4.8	1.6	3.9	247.1
2015-16	115.5	55.7	20.5	na	17.0	5.4	2.1	3.4	219.5
2014-15	110.3	57.0	9.6	na	16.5	5.7	2.3	na	201.3
2013-14	93.4	58.7	10.8	na	na	5.2	2.1	3.3	173.5

^a See tables 9A.4 and 9A.19 for detailed footnotes and caveats. ^b Total of jurisdictions where data are available. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 9A.4 and 9A.19.

Jurisdictions have a range of funding models to resource fire service organisations and STES organisations. For fire services, levies are the largest source of revenue (64.4 per cent of total funding in 2016-17) – the exceptions are the ACT and the NT which do not raise fire levies, relying on government grants as their largest revenue source (table 9A.4). For STES revenue, government grants are the largest source of STES revenue (52.7 per cent of total funding in 2016-17) (table 9A.19).

The Australian Government provides emergency management funding to State and Territory governments through programs including:

- The *Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements* provides assistance with relief and recovery efforts following an eligible natural disaster event. Total cash payments to states and territories in 2016-17 totalled \$1.1 billion (Australian Government 2017)¹. Allocations vary across jurisdictions and over time depending on the timing and nature of natural disaster events
- The *Natural Disaster Resilience Program* provides funding to strengthen community resilience to natural disasters. In 2016-17, funding was \$15.0 million (table 9A.5)

The Australian Government also provides financial support to eligible individuals affected by a disaster, with payments in 2016-17 of \$25.6 million (table 9A.5).

¹ This figure differs from the estimates in table 9A.5, which reflect payments to states on an accruals basis.

Size and scope

Human resources

Nationally in 2016-17, 20 008 full time equivalent (FTE) paid personnel were employed by fire service organisations, with the majority (76.9 per cent) firefighters. A large number of volunteer staff (208 417 people) also participated in the delivery of services in 2016-17. The proportion of volunteer personnel and the nature of their role varied across jurisdictions (table 9A.6).

For STES, the majority of staff were volunteers, with 22 566 state and territory emergency services volunteers and 709 paid staff in 2016-17. The proportion of volunteer and paid personnel and the nature of their roles varied across jurisdictions (table 9A.21).

Demand for emergency services

Fire service organisations and STES provide emergency response and rescue services for a range of fire and other emergency events. Nationally in 2016-17, fire service organisations attended a total of 394 054 emergency incidents, of which 95 508 were fire events (table 9A.11) and STES organisations attended a total of 77 832 incidents (excludes Queensland), of which 62 157 were storm and cyclone events (table 9A.22).

9.2 Framework of performance indicators

The performance indicator framework is based on governments' common objectives for emergency services (box 9.1).

Box 9.1 Objectives for emergency services for fire and other events

Emergency services for fire and other events aim to reduce the adverse effects of events on the community (including people, property, infrastructure, economy and environment).

Governments' involvement is aimed at providing emergency services that:

- contribute to the communities management of risks and its preparedness, through the promotion of risk reduction and mitigation activities
- are accessible, responsive and sustainable.

Governments aim for emergency services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

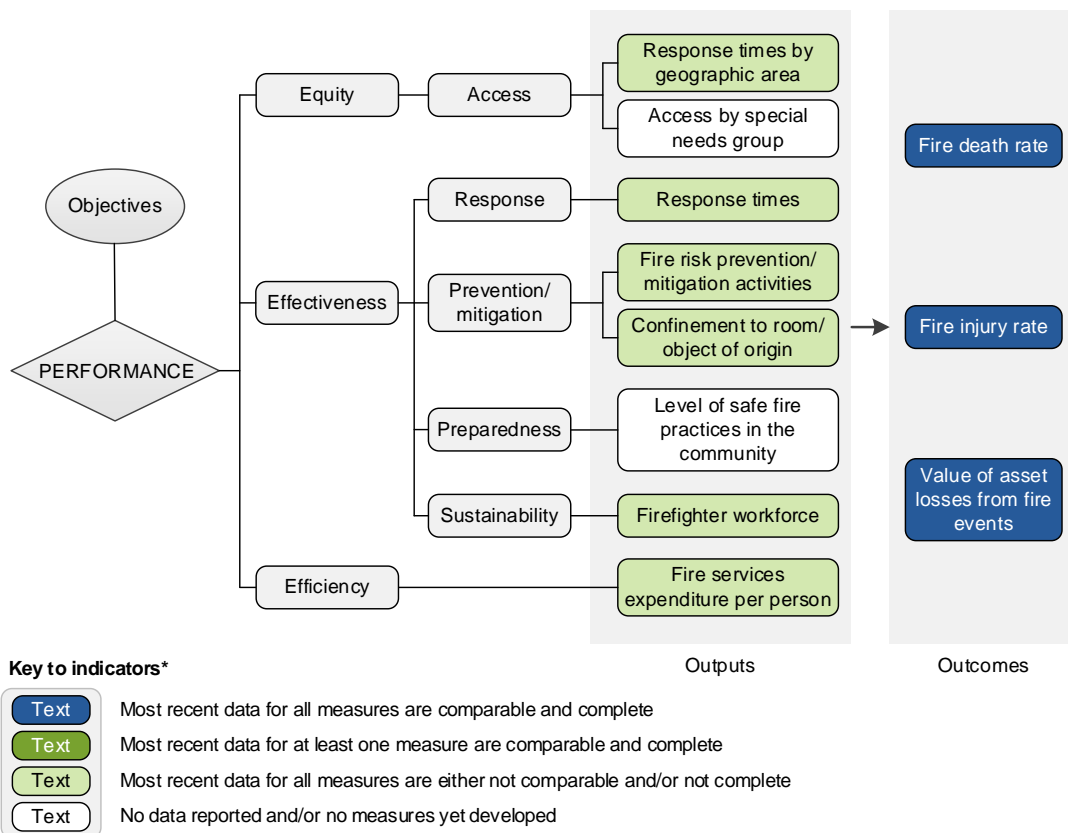
The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of emergency services for fire

events (figure 9.1). In future reports, the scope of performance indicators will be extended to include other emergency services that prepare for, respond to, and recover from, any emergency event.

The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in the 2018 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability, data completeness and information on data quality from a Report-wide perspective. In addition to section 9.1, the Report’s Statistical context chapter contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter (chapter 2). Chapters 1 and 2 are available from the website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018.

Improvements to performance reporting for emergency services are ongoing and include identifying data sources to fill gaps in reporting for performance indicators and measures, and improving the comparability and completeness of data.

Figure 9.1 **Emergency services for fire and other events performance indicator framework**



* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

9.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery contexts, locations and types of clients can affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of fire services.

Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

Equity

Equity indicators measure how well a service is meeting the needs of particular groups that have special needs or difficulties in accessing government services. Data on services provided to special needs groups are not available. However, indicators presented do provide information on whether fire services are equally accessible to everyone in the community with a similar level of need.

Access — Response times to structure fires by geographic location

‘Response times by geographic location’ is a proxy indicator of governments’ objective to provide fire services in an equitable manner (box 9.2).

Box 9.2 Response times to structure fires by geographic location

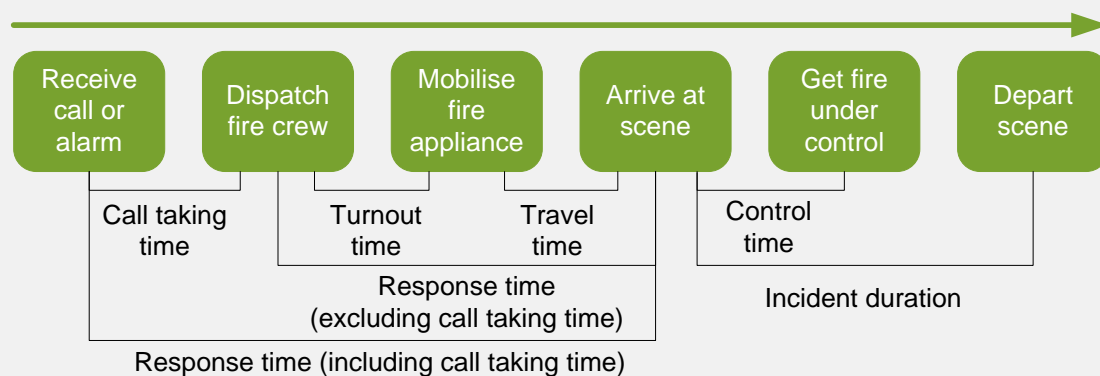
‘Response times by geographic location’ (as illustrated below) is defined as the time taken between the arrival of the first fire crew appliance at the scene of a structure fire and:

- *initial receipt of the call at the communications centre.* Response time (*including* call taking time) reflects jurisdictions’ overall responsiveness to the notification of a structure fire
- *dispatch of the responding fire crew.* Response time (*excluding* call taking time) reflects service organisations’ responsiveness to the notification of a structure fire.

Response times are calculated at the 50th and 90th percentile. (The time taken for 50 per cent of all responses to arrive at a structure fire is equal to or below the 50th percentile. The time taken for 90 per cent of all responses to arrive at a structure fire is equal to or below the 90th percentile). Calculations include responses by both permanent and volunteer brigades.

(continued next page)

Box 9.2 continued



Response time measures by geographic area are provided based on the ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) structure for major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote areas. The major cities classification applies to all jurisdictions, other than Tasmania and the NT, where the inner regional (incorporating Hobart and Launceston) and outer regional (incorporating Darwin) classifications are applied.

Many factors influence major city and remoteness area response times including:

- land area (which has particular impact across urban, rural and remote areas)
- population size and density (which has a particular impact in urban areas)
- the dispersion of the population (particularly rural/urban population proportions), topography, road/transport infrastructure and traffic densities
- crewing configurations, response systems and processes, and travel distances — for example, some jurisdictions include responses from volunteer stations (often in rural areas) where turnout times are generally longer because volunteers are on call as distinct from being on duty.

Similar response times across different geography suggest equitable access by location.

Response times need to be interpreted with caution because the data are not directly comparable across jurisdictions. Differences between jurisdictions in definitions of response times, geography, personnel mix, and system type (manual or computer assisted dispatch) affect the comparability of response time data.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

In 2016-17, the time within which 50 per cent of the first responding fire crew appliances arrived at the scene of a structure fire (including call taking time) within major cities ranged across jurisdictions from 6.3 to 8.0 minutes; increasing to between 9.2 and 11.7 minutes for 90 per cent to respond (table 9A.14).

Response times are generally longer for all jurisdictions in regional and remote areas, compared to major cities (table 9.2).

Table 9.2 Response times to structure fires, by geographic area, 2016-17, 90th percentile^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<i>Excluding call taking time</i>								
Major cities	8.5	8.0	11.1	10.4	10.6	..	9.1	..
Inner regional	12.0	13.5	13.4	19.5	25.1	11.5	..	..
Outer regional	12.4	19.8	13.9	30.2	21.2	23.5	..	11.1
Remote	13.4	22.1	23.3	21.0	26.5	43.5	..	10.0
Very remote	12.0	..	16.1	24.9	48.5	23.7	..	17.7
<i>Including call taking time</i>								
Major cities	9.5	9.2	11.7	11.4	11.1	..	10.5	..
Inner regional	19.0	14.8	14.2	21.3	15.7	13.1	..	..
Outer regional	22.0	21.0	14.3	32.8	15.9	25.6	..	14.2
Remote	22.0	23.4	27.4	22.8	15.7	47.9	..	17.4
Very remote	25.4	..	16.6	26.4	na	24.1	..	29.0

^a See box 9.2 and tables 9A.14–15 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Some geographical areas are not applicable for some jurisdictions. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 9A.14–15.

State-wide response times are reported under the Effectiveness-Response domain of the performance indicator framework.

Access — Equity of access by special needs groups

‘Equity of access by special needs group’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide emergency services in an equitable manner (box 9.3).

Box 9.3 Equity of access by special needs groups

‘Equity of access by special needs groups’ measures the performance of agencies providing emergency services for identified special needs groups including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Data are not yet available for reporting against this indicator.

Effectiveness

Response — Response times

‘Response times’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide emergency services that are accessible and responsive (box 9.4).

Box 9.4 Response times

'Response times' is defined as the time taken between the arrival of the first fire crew appliance at the scene of a structure fire and:

- *initial receipt of the call at the communications centre.* Response time (*including* call taking time) reflects jurisdictions' overall responsiveness to the notification of a structure fire
- *dispatch of the responding fire crew.* Response time (*excluding* call taking time) reflects service organisations' responsiveness to the notification of a structure fire.

Shorter response times suggest that services are more accessible and responsive.

See box 9.2 for further information on the calculation of response times.

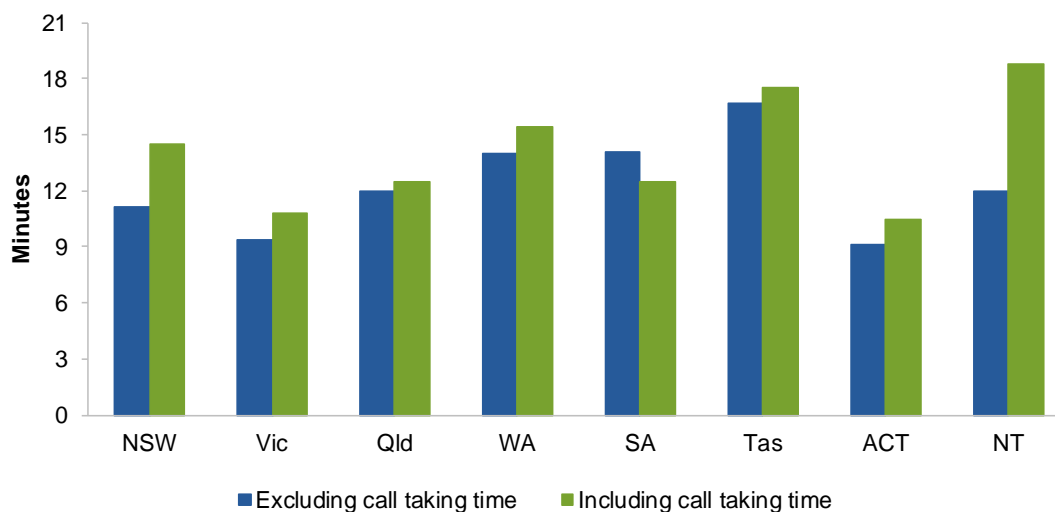
Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, the time within which 50 per cent of the first responding fire crew appliances arrived at the scene of a structure fire (including call taking time) varied across jurisdictions from 6.8 to 9.0 minutes (table 9A.14); increasing to between 10.5 and 18.8 minutes for 90 per cent to respond (figure 9.2).

Response times by geographic area are reported under the Equity-Access domain of the performance indicator framework.

Figure 9.2 Response times to structure fires, state-wide, 2016-17, 90th percentile^a



^a See box 9.4 and tables 9A.14–15 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Prevention/mitigation — Fire risk prevention/mitigation activities

‘Fire risk prevention/mitigation activities’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to contribute to the community’s management of risks and its preparedness, through the promotion of risk reduction and mitigation activities (box 9.5).

Box 9.5 Fire risk prevention/mitigation activities

‘Fire risk prevention/mitigation activities’ is defined by two measures.

‘Accidental residential structure fires per 100 000 households’ — the number of accidental residential structure fire incidents divided by the total number of households (multiplied by 100 000), where accidental residential structure fires are defined as fires that are not deliberately lit and could have been reduced or prevented with effective educational programs.

A low or decreasing incidence of accidental residential structural fire indicates greater community preparedness.

The rate of accidental residential structure fires per 100 000 households should be interpreted with caution. In particular, rates are affected by differences across jurisdiction in distinguishing accidental structure fires from structure fires resulting from other causes.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

‘Proportion of residential structures with smoke alarms’ —the number of households with a smoke alarm installed, divided by the total number of households.

High or increasing numbers of households with a smoke alarm installed indicates greater community preparedness.

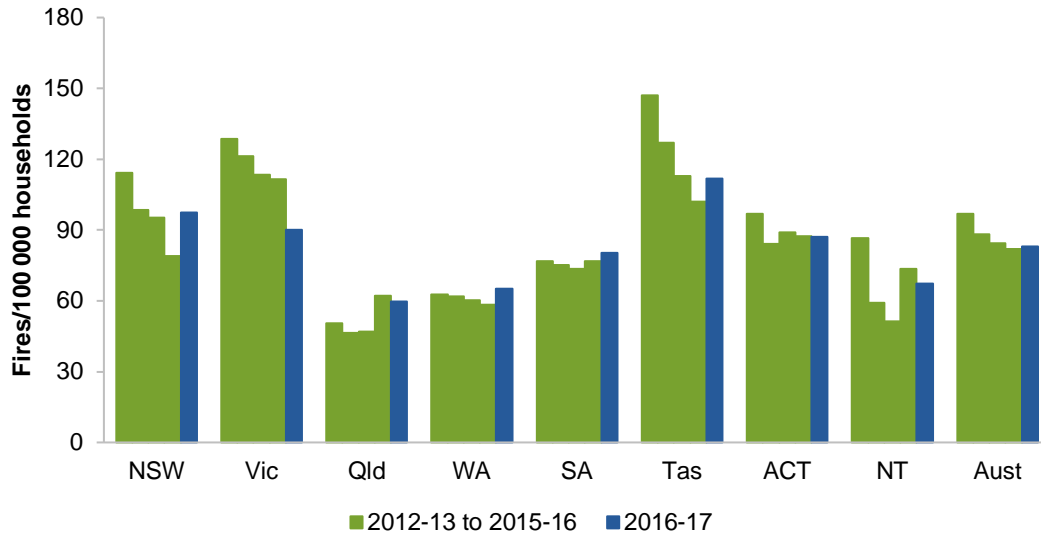
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2016-17 data are not available for SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT.

Accidental residential structure fires per 100 000 households

The national rate of accidental residential structure fires was 82.9 per 100 000 households in 2016-17 (figure 9.3 and table 9A.12).

Figure 9.3 **Accidental residential structure fires per 100 000 households^a**



^a See box 9.5 and table 9A.12 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (2015) *Household and Family Projections, 2011 to 2036*, Cat. no. 3236.0; table 9A.12.

Residential structures with smoke alarms

One key fire risk mitigation strategy across all jurisdictions is the mandated installation of smoke detectors in residential structures. Nationally consistent data for all jurisdictions are not available. However, recent jurisdictional surveys estimate that 94.1 per cent, 97.2 per cent, 97.9 per cent and 94.0 per cent of households in NSW, Victoria, Queensland and WA respectively, had an installed smoke alarm/detector in 2016-17 (table 9A.13).

Fire service organisations also have programs to encourage households to test their smoke detector/alarms regularly to ensure they are operational. In 2016-17, 84.6 per cent and 62.0 per cent of households in Queensland and WA respectively, had a smoke alarm that had been tested in the previous 12 months — data were not available for other jurisdictions (table 9A.13).

Prevention/mitigation — Confinement to room/object of origin

‘Confinement to room/object of origin’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to contribute to the communities’ management of risks and its preparedness, through the promotion of risk reduction and mitigation activities (box 9.6).

Box 9.6 Confinement to room/object of origin

'Confinement to room/object of origin' is defined as the number of building fires confined to the object, part room and room of origin, divided by the number of building fires attributed to confinement. A building fire is a fire that has caused some damage to a building structure (such as a house).

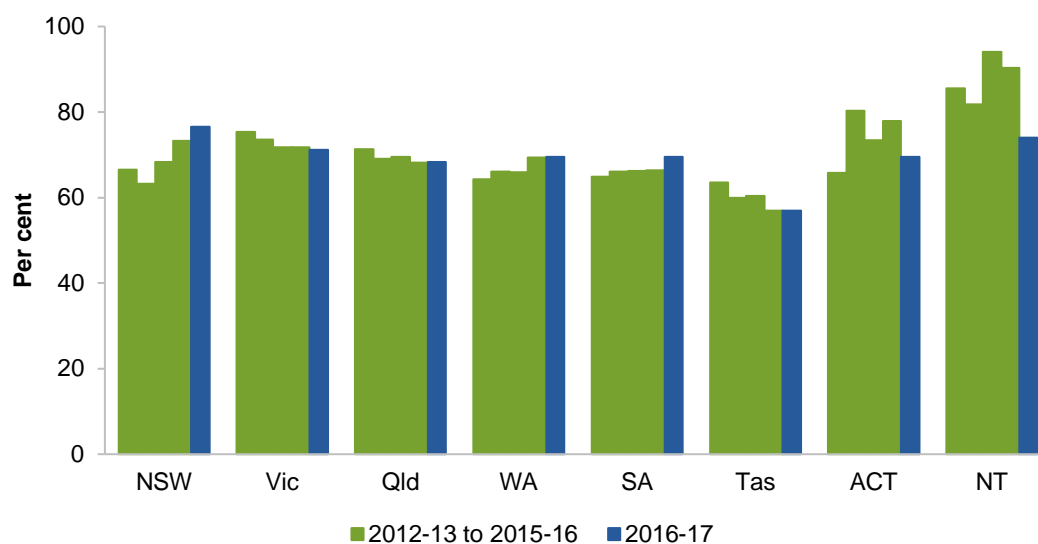
A high or increasing proportion of structure fires confined to the object or room of origin is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

The proportion of building fires confined to room of origin varies across jurisdictions, and within jurisdictions over time (figure 9.4).

Figure 9.4 Proportion of building fires confined to room of origin, all ignition types^a



^a See box 9.6 and table 9A.9 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 9A.9.

Preparedness — Level of safe fire practices in the community

'Level of safe fire practices in the community' is an indicator of governments' objective to contribute to the communities' management of risks and its preparedness, through the promotion of risk reduction and mitigation activities (box 9.7).

Box 9.7 Level of safe fire practices in the community

‘Level of safe fire practices in the community’ is defined as the number of households with safe fire practices/behaviours, divided by the total number of households.

A high proportion of households with safe fire practices/behaviours is desirable.

Data are not yet available for reporting against this measure.

Sustainability — Firefighter workforce

‘Firefighter workforce’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide emergency services that are sustainable (box 9.8).

Box 9.8 Firefighter workforce

‘Firefighter workforce’ is defined by two measures.

‘Workforce by age group’ – the age profile of the workforce, measured by the proportion of the operational workforce (excludes support workforce) in 10 year age groups (under 30, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59 and 60 and over).

A low or decreasing proportion of the workforce who are in the younger age groups and/or a high or increasing proportion who are closer to retirement, suggests sustainability problems may arise in the coming decade as the older age group starts to retire.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

‘Workforce attrition’ — defined as level of attrition in the operational workforce, calculated as the number of FTE employees who exit the organisation as a proportion of the number of FTE employees.

Low or decreasing levels of staff attrition are desirable.

Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period. Data for 2016-17 on workforce attrition are not available for Tasmania.

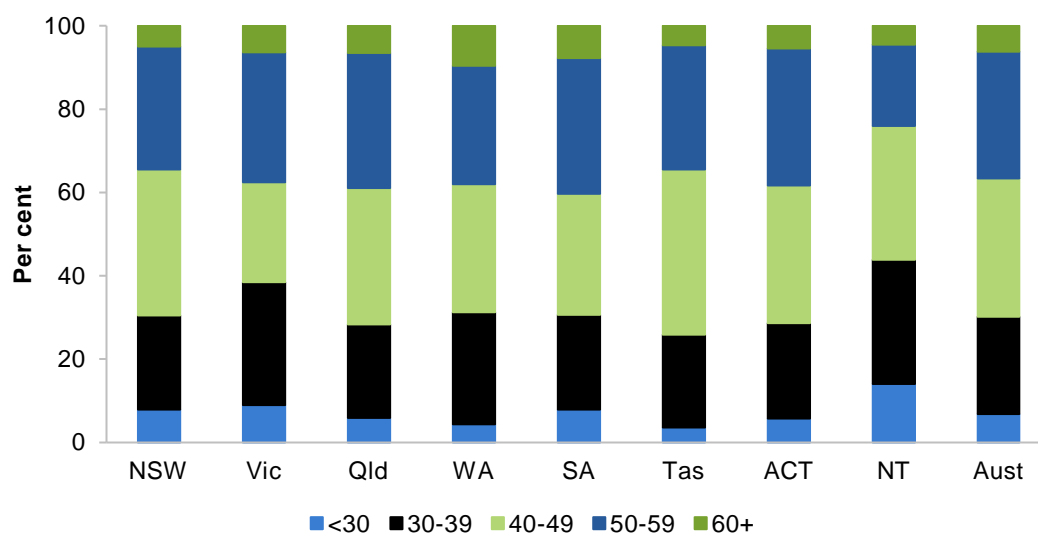
The workforce by age group and staff attrition measures should be considered together. Each provides a different aspect of the changing profile and sustainability of fire service organisations’ workforce and should also be considered in conjunction with data on the:

- full time equivalent firefighter personnel (increased from 60.6 per 100 000 people in 2015-16, to 63.1 per 100 000 people in 2016-17)
- fire service organisation volunteers (decreased from 946.1 per 100 000 people in 2015-16 to 854.7 per 100 000 people in 2016-17) (table 9A.6).

Workforce by age group

Nationally in 2016-17, 63.2 per cent of the firefighter workforce were aged under 50 years (figure 9.5) – similar to the proportion for the previous two years for which there are available data (table 9A.6).

Figure 9.5 Firefighter workforce, by age group, 2016-17^a



^a See box 9.8 and table 9A.6 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished), table 9A.6.

Workforce attrition

Nationally in 2016-17, the attrition rate was 3.4 per cent, a slight decrease from 3.7 per cent in 2014-15 (table 9A.6).

Efficiency

Fire service expenditure per person

‘Fire service expenditure per person’ is a proxy indicator of governments’ objective of providing emergency services in an efficient manner (box 9.9).

Box 9.9 Fire service expenditure per person

‘Fire service expenditure per person’ is defined as total fire service organisation expenditure per person in the population.

All else being equal, lower expenditure per person suggests greater efficiency. However, efficiency data should be interpreted with caution. High or increasing expenditure per person may reflect deteriorating efficiency. Alternatively, it may reflect changes in aspects of the service (such as improved response), increased resourcing for fire prevention or community preparedness, or the characteristics of fire events (such as more challenging fires). Low or declining expenditure per person may reflect improving efficiency. Alternatively, it may reflect lower quality responses or less challenging fires.

Expenditure per fire is not used as a measure of efficiency because an organisation that works to reduce the number of fire incidents could erroneously appear to be less efficient.

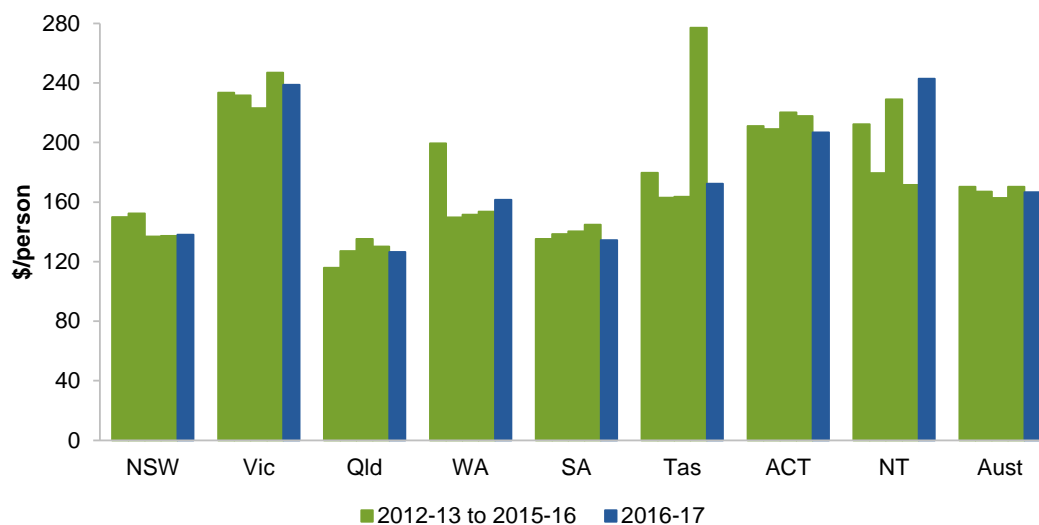
The role of volunteers needs to be considered when interpreting this indicator. Volunteer personnel provide a substantial proportion of fire services (and emergency services more generally). While costs such as the training and equipment associated with volunteers are included in the cost of fire service provision, the labour costs of providing fire services would be greater without volunteers (assuming these functions were still performed).

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, the total expenditure of fire service organisations was \$166.63 per person in the population (figure 9.6). Expenditure data disaggregated by labour, capital and other costs are available in table 9A.16.

Figure 9.6 Fire service organisations' expenditure (2016-17 dollars)^{a, b}



^a See box 9.9 and table 9A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b 2015-16 data for Tasmania are impacted by extraordinary costs associated with the number of remote wildfires that occurred in that financial year.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished); table 9A.16.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the services delivered) (chapter 1).

Fire death rate

'Fire death rate' is an indicator of governments' objective to reduce the adverse effects of events on the community (including people, property, infrastructure, economy and environment) (box 9.10).

Box 9.10 Fire death rate

'Fire death rate' is defined by two measures.

- 'Annual fire death rate' — all deaths, per million people, whose underlying cause of death is fire related to smoke, fire and flames, including all (structure and landscape) fires
- 'Landscape fire death rate' — deaths resulting from landscape fires only, per million people. Landscape fire deaths include those that result from the fire, but whose primary cause may be related to other factors (except for self-harm deaths).

No deaths or a decreasing number and rate of fire deaths is desirable.

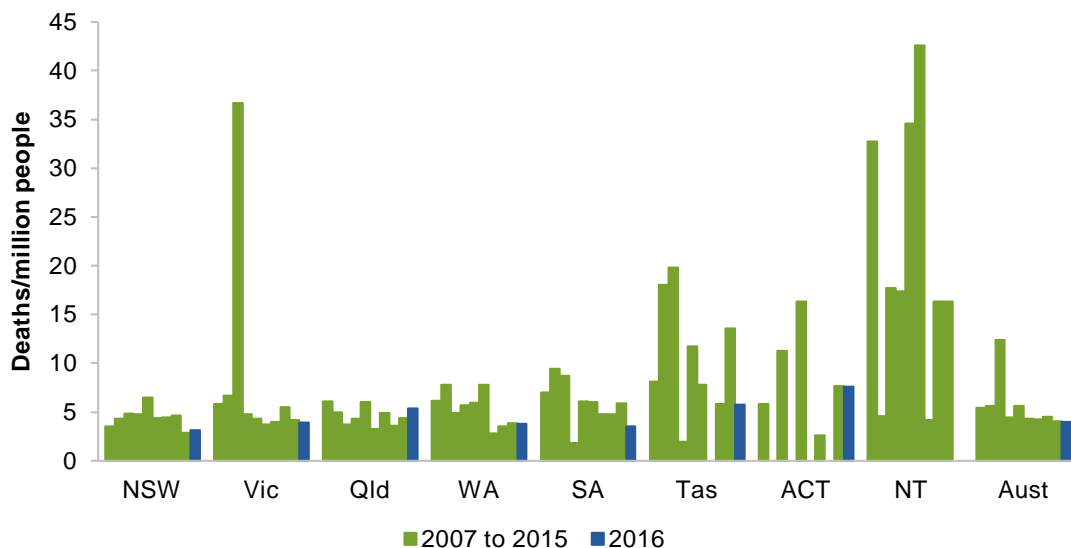
Data for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2016 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Annual fire death rate

The annual fire death rate was 4.0 deaths per million people in 2016 (97 fire deaths) (figure 9.7 and table 9A.7).

Figure 9.7 Annual fire death rate, 2007–2016^a



^a See box 9.10 and table 9A.7 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2017) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 9A.7.

Annual fire death rates can be particularly volatile because of the small number of fire deaths and the influence of large irregular fire events. Alternatively, annual death rates can be

viewed over a longer time series to help identify any underlying trends. Nationally, in the ten years from 2007–2016, the average deaths per million people was 5.5 (table 9A.7).

Landscape fire death rate

Nationally, comparatively few deaths are related to landscape fires annually (2 deaths in 2016-17), although the landscape fire death rate is punctuated by large, irregular events. To assist in identifying underlying trends in the annual landscape fire death series, a 30 year time series is provided in table 9A.7.

Fire injury rate

‘Fire injury rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to reduce the adverse effects of events on the community (including people, property, infrastructure, economy and environment) (box 9.11).

Box 9.11 Fire injury rate

‘Fire injury rate’ is defined as the number of hospitalised fire injury cases per 100 000 people.

No fire injuries or a decreasing number and rate of fire injuries is desirable.

Estimates of fire injury cases are based on hospital separations data in the National Hospital Morbidity Database. Data exclude admitted patients transferred from another hospital, patients who died in hospital and patients admitted for rehabilitation. Data are reported by state of usual residence of the admitted patient. Deaths from fire injuries after hospitalisation are counted in the fire death rate data.

Data for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for the most recent year (2015-16), but most recent year data are not comparable to earlier years due to a change in methodology to improve the meaningfulness of results
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16, there were an estimated 3416 hospitalisations due to fire injury, equating to a rate of 14.3 per 100 000 people (table 9A.8).

Value of asset losses from fire events

‘Value of asset losses from fire events’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to reduce the adverse effects of events on the community (including people, property, infrastructure, economy and environment) (box 9.12).

Box 9.12 Value of asset losses from fire events

'Value of asset losses from fire events' is defined as the estimated monetary value of the damage to property and contents caused by the fire and fire-fighting operations based on insurance claims. It does not include land value.

The value of these insurance claims is the sum of the incurred claims on insurance companies related to fires and explosions, reported to Insurance Statistics Australia (ISA). Data are presented as: average domestic insurance claim from fire events; total domestic insurance claims from fire events per person in the population; and total commercial insurance claims from fire events per person in the population.

Lower or decreasing asset losses from fire events is desirable.

Data need to be interpreted with caution as actual asset losses may differ from incurred claims due to:

- under insurance — insurance payouts are limited by the estimated value of assets a policy holder provides when taking out insurance
- new for old — new for old policies replace an old asset for a new equivalent
- excess policy — most small fire incidents will not be recorded in the insurance data due to the need for policy holders to pay an excess prior to claim.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. Required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions; however, ISA estimate that their data cover approximately 69 and 60 per cent of the potential domestic and commercial insurance markets respectively.

Nationally in 2016-17, household and commercial property insurance claims in relation to fire events (excluding major events, which are total claims greater than \$100 million) totalled \$883.9 million (table 9A.10).

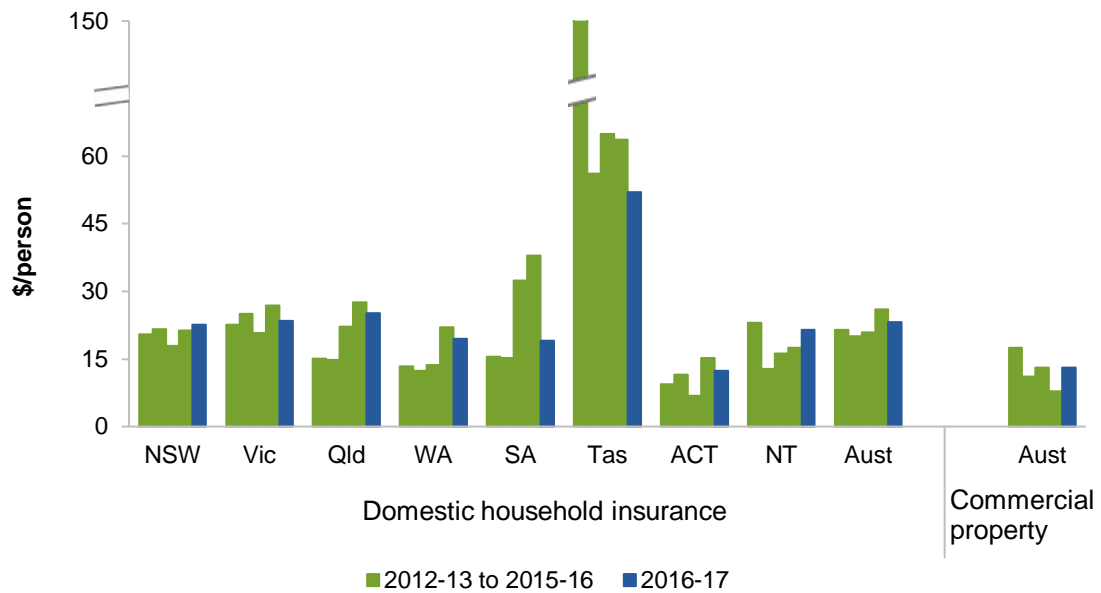
Domestic (household) insurance fire event claims increased for:

- average claims — a 28.3 per cent increase in real terms from \$47 955 in 2012-13 to \$61 524 in 2016-17
- claim per person — a 8.3 per cent increase in real terms from \$21.41 per person in 2012-13 to \$23.19 per person in 2016-17 (table 9A.10).

Nationally, there were 1855 commercial insurance claims from fire events in 2016-17, equating to \$13.06 per person in the population (figure 9.8 and table 9A.10).

Data are available back to 2007-08 in table 9A.10.

Figure 9.8 Total value of fire event insurance claims (2016-17 dollars)^a



^a See box 9.12 and table 9A.10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ISA Database (2017), unpublished; table 9A.10.

9.4 Definitions of key terms

Expenditure	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• salaries and payments in the nature of salaries to fire personnel• capital expenditure (such as the user cost of capital)• other operating expenditure (such as running expenditure, contract expenditure, training expenditure, maintenance expenditure, communications expenditure, provision for losses and other recurrent expenditure). <p>Excludes interest on borrowings.</p>
User cost of capital	<p>The opportunity cost of funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services. Calculated as 8 per cent of the current value of non-current physical assets (including land, plant and equipment).</p>
Human resources	<p>Human resources refers to any person delivering a service, or managing the delivery of this service, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• firefighters (qualified paid and volunteer firefighters) <p>support personnel (any paid person or volunteer directly supporting operational providers, including administrative, technical and communications personnel).</p>
Revenue	<p>Revenue received directly or indirectly by fire service organisations on an accrual accounting basis, including:</p>
Government grant funding	<p>Grant funding, as established in legislation, from the Australian, State/Territory and Local governments.</p>
Levies	<p>Revenue from levies, as established in enabling legislation, raised on insurance companies and property owners.</p>
User/transport charges	<p>Revenue from fees and charges on individuals, private/public organisations and insurers.</p>
Subscriptions and other income	<p>Other revenue, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• subscriptions and benefit funds received from the community• donations, industry contributions and fundraising received <p>other income.</p>
Indirect revenue	<p>All revenue or funding received indirectly by the agency (for example, directly to Treasury or other such entity) that arises from the agency's actions.</p>
Preparedness	<p>Actions/programmes designed to strengthen the overall capacity and capability of a community to manage disasters; and procedures planned for during a non-disaster response period to be actioned during a disaster response period to minimise the loss of life, injury and damage to property when a disaster occurs.</p>
Response	<p>Actions taken in anticipation of, during and/or immediately after a disaster to ensure that its effects are minimised and that affected people are provided with immediate care, relief and support.</p>
Volunteer firefighters	<p>All personnel engaged on an unpaid casual basis by the emergency service organisation who deliver or manage a firefighting service directly to the community and who are formally trained and qualified to undertake firefighting duties, but do not receive remuneration other than reimbursement of 'out of pocket expenses'.</p>
Volunteer support staff	<p>All personnel engaged on an unpaid casual basis that are not remunerated and are principally involved in the provision of support services. For fire service organisations, this includes any staff whose immediate client is the firefighter. These can be people in operational support roles provided they do not receive payment for their services other than reimbursement of 'out of pocket expenses'.</p>

9.5 References

The Commonwealth of Australia 2017, *Final Budget Outcome 2016-17*, September 2017
www.budget.gov.au.

9A Emergency services for fire and other events — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 9.4 of the chapter. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Data in this Report are examined by the Police and Emergency Management Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last edition of RoGS.

This file is available on the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018.

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Fire service organisations

Table 9A.1 All activities of fire service organisations

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Fire prevention								
Advice on rural land management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Preparation of risk assessment and emergency plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inspection of property and building for fire hazards and fire standards compliance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inspection of storage and handling	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
Other	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fire preparedness								
Preparation of response plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public training and intervention	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Promotion of fire alerting systems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Training of fire personnel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sale and maintenance of fire protection equipment	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x
Hazardous chemicals and material certification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Other	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nonfire preparedness								
Counter-terrorism	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Critical infrastructure protection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
National security support	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fire response								
Structural fire suppression	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wild fire suppression	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Response to incident involving hazardous substances	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Interagency response/incident management arrangements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nonfire response								
Hazardous materials incidents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chemical biological and radiological incidents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Aircraft/airport incident response	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Medical emergencies	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Road crash rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Industrial rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Storm damage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Natural events	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marine response	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓

Table 9A.1 **All activities of fire service organisations**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Technological and hazardous material incidents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emergency relief and recovery	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Vertical rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban search and rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fire recovery								
Critical incident stress debriefing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Salvage and restoration of the emergency event to a safe state	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support for the community	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Post incident analysis of events	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.2 **Delivery and scope of activity of primary fire service organisations**

<i>Fire service organisations (a)</i>		
<i>Umbrella department(s)</i>	<i>Fire service provider(s)</i>	<i>Land management agency(s)</i>
NSW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NSW Ministry for Police and Emergency Services</i> NSW Office of Emergency Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fire & Rescue NSW: government department reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services directly.</i> • <i>NSW Rural Fire Service: government department reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services directly.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water</i> • <i>NSW National Park and Wildlife Service</i> • <i>Forests NSW</i> • <i>NSW Lands Department</i> • <i>NSW Water Authorities</i>
Vic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Department of Justice and Regulation</i> • <i>Emergency Management Victoria</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board: statutory authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services.</i> • <i>Country Fire Authority: statutory authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning</i>
<p>Note: The Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board provides urban fire services coverage from the Melbourne Central Business District through to the middle and outer suburbs. The Country Fire Authority provides urban and rural fire services coverage for all parts of Victoria other than the Melbourne Metropolitan Fire District and public lands. This includes outer metropolitan Melbourne and regional centres.</p>		
Qld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Department of Natural Resources and Mines</i> • <i>Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing</i>
<p>Note: QFES is the primary provider of fire and rescue and emergency management programs and services throughout Queensland. QFES encompasses the Fire and Rescue Service, disaster management services, Rural Fire Service and State Emergency Service. Through service agreements QFES also supports other emergency response volunteer organisations and agencies. The Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) was also established on 1 November 2013, with the renaming of the Department of Community Safety, to provide strategic and corporate services to Queensland's public safety agencies - QFES; Office of the Inspector-General, Emergency Management; and the Queensland Police Service. In 2015, an independent review of PSBA was undertaken by the Public Service Commission. The review considered the scope, function and structure of PSBA to ensure it effectively supported public safety service delivery to the community. In line with the review recommendations, a number of functions transitioned to QFES commencing 1 July 2016. With a range of functions reallocated from PSBA, QFES established directorates for Human Capital Management; Strategy, Systems, Standards and Performance; and Executive, Ministerial and Corporate Services. From 1 July 2016, PSBA's core responsibilities are to provide information and communication technology, financial, procurement, asset management and human resource services to the public safety agencies. The Commissioner, QFES, reports to the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services and Minister for Corrective Services.</p>		
WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES): umbrella authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services; Corrective Services; Fisheries; Veterans directly.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Tourism</i>

Table 9A.2 Delivery and scope of activity of primary fire service organisations

Fire service organisations (a)

Note: DFES is both the fire service provider and the umbrella organisation for fire and emergency services in Western Australia. As the primary fire and emergency service in WA, DFES includes the Fire and Rescue Career and Volunteer Service, State Emergency Service, Volunteer Fire and Emergency Service Units and the Volunteer Marine Rescue Services in its operational commands. Bush Fire Brigades are administered by local governments with fires in national parks and reserves the responsibility of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Tourism.

Table 9A.2 **Delivery and scope of activity of primary fire service organisations**

<i>Fire service organisations (a)</i>			
SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fire and Emergency Services Commission</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service: body corporate reports to the SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission.</i> • <i>South Australian Country Fire Service: body corporate reports to the SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Forestry SA</i> • <i>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources</i>
Tas	..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tasmania Fire Service: operational arm of the State Fire Commission, reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Management.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Forestry Tas</i> • <i>Parks and Wildlife Service</i>
ACT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ACT Emergency Services Agency within the Justice and Community Safety Directorate</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ACT Fire and Rescue and ACT Rural Fire Service: services of the ACT Emergency Services Agency within the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, together report to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Parks and Conservation Service</i>
NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NT Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services</i> • <i>Department of Land Resource Management</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The NT Fire and Rescue Service has amalgamated with the NT Emergency Service. One Executive Director exists across both services reporting to the Chief Executive Officer for Police, Fire and Emergency Services, who reports to the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Department of Land Resource Management — The Chief Fire Control Officer reports to the CEO of Department of Land Resource Management who reports directly to the Minister.</i> • <i>Parks and Wildlife Commission of the NT</i>

(a) Excludes brigades employed by large scale public and private land managers; port, mining and other infrastructure brigades; and land management departments and brigades operating under Australian jurisdiction (for example, airport and defence installations).

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 9A.3

Table 9A.3 Scope of 'fire service organisation' data provided by jurisdictions

		NSW			Vic			Qld			WA (a)			SA			Tas			ACT			NT		
		UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA (a)
Fire service organisation financial data tables																									
Table 9A.4	Major sources of fire service organisations revenue and revenue per person	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓
Table 9A.6	Fire service organisations human resources	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Table 9A.16	Fire service organisations' costs	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Table 9A.16	Fire service organisations' expenditure per person	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Fire service organisation activity data tables																									
Table 9A.1	All activities of fire service organisations	✓	✓	✓	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Table 9A.2	Delivery and scope of activity of primary fire service organisations	✓	✓	✓	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Table 9A.9	Confinement of building fires to room of origin	..	✓	✓	..	✓	x	✓	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.11	Fire incidents attended by fire service organisations	..	✓	✓	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	..	✓	✓	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.11	Fire service organisations and land management agencies reported total landscape fires (bush and grass) incidents	..	✓	✓	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	..	✓	✓	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.11	Hazardous materials incidents	..	✓	✓	..	✓	x	✓	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.11	Reported road crash rescue incidents	..	✓	✓	..	✓	x	✓	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.11	Reported road crash rescue extrications	..	✓	✓	..	✓	x	✓	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.12	Accidental residential structure fires reported to fire service organisations	..	✓	✓	..	✓	x	✓	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	✓

Table 9A.3 Scope of 'fire service organisation' data provided by jurisdictions

		NSW			Vic			Qld			WA (a)			SA			Tas			ACT			NT		
		UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA	UD	FSP	LMA (a)
Tables 9A.14–15	Number of structure fires, by remoteness area	..	✓	✓	..	✓	x	✓	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.14	Response times to structure fires, <i>including</i> call taking time, by remoteness area	..	✓	✓	..	✓	x	✓	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.15	Response times to structure fires, <i>excluding</i> call taking time, by remoteness area	..	✓	✓	..	✓	x	✓	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	x	..	✓	✓

UD = Umbrella department

FSP = Fire service provider

LMA = Land management agency

(a) Jurisdiction notes:

WA: DFES provides a wide range of emergency services under an integrated management structure. Data cannot be segregated by service and includes State Emergency Service and volunteer marine services as well as fire.

NT: Data provided for Bushfires NT, but not other land management agencies

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
2016-17										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	\$m	5.3	–	4.4	4.8	3.2	1.4	–	0.7	19.9
State/Territory	\$m	189.8	550.4	65.2	33.4	0.4	9.8	60.9	36.2	946.2
Local	\$m	111.2	–	–	1.5	–	–	–	–	112.7
Total government grants	\$m	306.4	550.4	69.6	39.7	3.5	11.3	60.9	36.9	1 078.7
Levies										
On insurance companies	\$m	700.5	..	–	–	–	17.1	–	–	717.6
On property owners	\$m	–	675.6	484.4	341.0	212.3	41.0	–	–	1 754.4
Total levies	\$m	700.5	675.6	484.4	341.0	212.3	58.2	–	–	2 472.0
User charges	\$m	48.2	55.5	54.7	10.7	5.9	11.3	4.2	2.8	193.2
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	37.2	21.0	16.5	4.1	2.8	6.1	1.2	0.1	89.0
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	4.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.4
Total revenue	\$m	1 092.2	1 306.9	625.2	395.4	224.6	86.8	66.3	39.7	3 837.3
Per person in the population	\$	140.07	209.30	128.02	153.99	130.81	167.31	163.21	162.14	157.36
Percent of total revenue										
Government grants	%	28.0	42.1	11.1	10.0	1.6	13.0	91.8	92.9	28.1
Levies	%	64.1	51.7	77.5	86.2	94.5	67.0	–	–	64.4
User charges	%	4.4	4.2	8.7	2.7	2.6	13.0	6.4	6.9	5.0
Miscellaneous revenue	%	3.4	1.6	2.6	1.0	1.3	7.1	1.8	0.1	2.3
Indirect government funds	%	–	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2015-16**Revenue**

TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Government grants										
Australian	\$m	5.9	–	4.1	4.2	3.1	1.4	–	1.0	19.9
State/Territory	\$m	156.1	507.5	68.8	51.6	0.7	36.9	64.8	31.7	918.2
Local	\$m	111.4	–	–	0.8	–	–	–	–	112.2
Total government grants	\$m	273.5	507.5	72.9	56.6	3.9	38.3	64.8	32.7	1 050.2
Levies										
On insurance companies	\$m	702.0	..	–	–	–	16.9	–	–	718.9
On property owners	\$m	–	649.7	464.4	328.2	214.0	39.5	–	–	1 695.8
Total levies	\$m	702.0	649.7	464.4	328.2	214.0	56.3	–	–	2 414.7
User charges	\$m	42.8	56.9	54.2	9.9	6.1	11.1	–	2.6	183.6
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	49.8	21.1	19.7	6.7	1.6	32.8	5.4	–	137.1
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	4.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.7
Total revenue	\$m	1 068.2	1 239.9	611.2	401.3	225.6	138.6	70.2	35.3	3 790.3
Per person in the population	\$	139.25	206.77	127.11	154.12	132.50	267.79	178.56	144.85	158.32
Percent of total revenue										
Government grants	%	25.6	40.9	11.9	14.1	1.7	27.7	92.3	92.5	27.7
Levies	%	65.7	52.4	76.0	81.8	94.9	40.7	–	–	63.7
User charges	%	4.0	4.6	8.9	2.5	2.7	8.0	–	7.5	4.8
Miscellaneous revenue	%	4.7	1.7	3.2	1.7	0.7	23.7	7.7	–	3.6
Indirect government funds	%	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2014-15										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	\$m	4.3	–	4.2	4.8	3.4	1.7	–	0.6	19.0

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
State/Territory	\$m	175.2	476.6	79.8	58.0	1.8	4.9	65.9	39.7	901.9
Local	\$m	107.8	–	–	1.9	–	–	–	–	109.7
Total government grants	\$m	287.3	476.6	84.0	64.7	5.3	6.6	65.9	40.3	1 030.6
Levies										
On insurance companies	\$m	679.8	2.1	–	–	–	17.7	–	–	699.5
On property owners	\$m	–	611.9	453.2	301.4	206.2	38.3	–	–	1 611.0
Total levies	\$m	679.8	613.9	453.2	301.4	206.2	56.0	–	–	2 310.5
User charges	\$m	42.3	70.2	55.9	9.8	5.9	11.5	–	–	195.4
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	51.0	18.6	54.3	4.1	3.4	2.8	5.0	–	139.2
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	5.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.5
Total revenue	\$m	1 060.3	1 184.8	647.3	380.0	220.7	76.9	70.9	40.3	3 681.2
Per person in the population	\$	140.15	201.28	136.26	147.22	130.46	149.23	183.02	164.97	155.82
Percent of total revenue										
Government grants	%	27.1	40.2	13.0	17.0	2.4	8.5	92.9	100.0	28.0
Levies	%	64.1	51.8	70.0	79.3	93.4	72.9	–	–	62.8
User charges	%	4.0	5.9	8.6	2.6	2.7	15.0	–	–	5.3
Miscellaneous revenue	%	4.8	1.6	8.4	1.1	1.5	3.6	7.1	–	3.8
Indirect government funds	%	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2013-14										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	\$m	4.9	–	3.8	4.7	3.2	1.5	–	0.2	18.3
State/Territory	\$m	272.4	516.2	107.1	55.0	8.0	5.3	62.5	34.2	1 060.8
Local	\$m	109.3	–	–	0.9	–	–	–	–	110.3

TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Total government grants	\$m	386.7	516.2	110.9	60.6	11.2	6.8	62.5	34.4	1 189.4
Levies										
On insurance companies	\$m	683.1	5.9	–	–	–	18.6	–	–	707.7
On property owners	\$m	6.9	665.9	412.5	288.4	199.0	36.9	–	–	1 609.5
Total levies	\$m	690.0	671.8	412.5	288.4	199.0	55.5	–	–	2 317.1
User charges	\$m	37.9	50.3	52.9	8.2	6.5	13.5	–	–	169.2
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	48.9	18.0	80.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.8	–	159.7
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	7.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.1
Total revenue	\$m	1 163.5	1 263.5	656.9	360.2	219.5	78.3	66.3	34.4	3 842.5
Per person in the population	\$	155.85	218.18	140.04	141.22	130.85	152.32	172.61	141.85	164.78
Percent of total revenue										
Government grants	%	33.2	40.9	16.9	16.8	5.1	8.7	94.3	100.0	31.0
Levies	%	59.3	53.2	62.8	80.1	90.7	70.9	–	–	60.3
User charges	%	3.3	4.0	8.1	2.3	3.0	17.2	–	–	4.4
Miscellaneous revenue	%	4.2	1.4	12.3	0.9	1.3	3.2	5.7	–	4.2
Indirect government funds	%	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2012-13										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	\$m	4.6	3.1	5.1	6.8	3.4	1.5	–	0.2	24.8
State/Territory	\$m	236.5	502.2	103.4	99.4	–	17.7	60.8	49.3	1 069.2
Local	\$m	107.2	40.5	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	148.1
Total government grants	\$m	348.3	545.7	108.5	106.7	3.4	19.2	60.8	49.5	1 242.1
Levies										

TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
On insurance companies	\$m	665.1	605.7	–	–	–	18.4	–	–	1 289.1
On property owners	\$m	9.3	5.8	372.0	268.3	179.4	35.9	–	–	870.6
Total levies	\$m	674.3	611.5	372.0	268.3	179.4	54.3	–	–	2 159.8
User charges	\$m	28.1	34.5	52.4	7.6	5.3	10.8	–	2.8	141.5
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	34.6	32.2	6.7	5.6	2.7	5.0	4.7	–	91.5
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	3.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.6
Total revenue	\$m	1 085.4	1 227.6	539.5	388.2	190.9	89.2	65.5	52.3	3 638.6
Per person in the population	\$	147.69	216.14	117.01	156.99	114.85	174.17	172.47	220.64	158.84
Percent of total revenue										
Government grants	%	32.1	44.5	20.1	27.5	1.8	21.5	92.8	94.7	34.1
Levies	%	62.1	49.8	68.9	69.1	94.0	60.9	–	–	59.4
User charges	%	2.6	2.8	9.7	2.0	2.8	12.1	–	5.3	3.9
Miscellaneous revenue	%	3.2	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	5.5	7.2	–	2.5
Indirect government funds	%	–	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011-12										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	\$m	6.3	4.6	5.3	8.9	3.6	1.5	–	–	30.1
State/Territory	\$m	142.0	406.1	118.2	164.4	–	5.2	55.4	36.5	927.8
Local	\$m	110.4	41.5	–	1.5	–	–	–	–	153.3
Total government grants	\$m	258.6	452.1	123.5	174.8	3.6	6.6	55.4	36.5	1 111.2
Levies										
On insurance companies	\$m	713.8	717.2	–	–	–	19.1	–	–	1 450.0
On property owners	\$m	0.6	7.3	361.2	252.8	182.7	35.1	–	–	839.5

TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Total levies	\$m	714.3	724.5	361.2	252.8	182.7	54.1	–	–	2 289.6
User charges	\$m	29.1	38.9	58.2	6.7	5.6	10.7	11.2	2.8	163.1
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	34.7	45.7	3.9	10.8	2.5	2.7	3.3	0.1	103.8
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	5.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.6
Total revenue	\$m	1 036.7	1 266.8	546.8	445.1	194.4	74.2	70.0	39.4	3 673.3
Per person in the population	\$	143.04	227.24	121.16	186.45	118.15	145.02	188.87	169.57	163.37
Percent of total revenue										
Government grants	%	24.9	35.7	22.6	39.3	1.9	8.9	79.2	92.7	30.3
Levies	%	68.9	57.2	66.0	56.8	94.0	72.9	–	–	62.3
User charges	%	2.8	3.1	10.6	1.5	2.9	14.4	16.1	7.0	4.4
Miscellaneous revenue	%	3.3	3.6	0.7	2.4	1.3	3.7	4.8	0.2	2.8
Indirect government funds	%	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010-11										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	\$m	0.9	8.7	9.2	7.9	3.5	1.4	–	–	31.5
State/Territory	\$m	201.7	376.4	124.2	171.8	–	5.4	42.2	29.7	951.3
Local	\$m	110.3	39.7	–	1.4	–	–	–	–	151.4
Total government grants	\$m	312.8	424.8	133.4	181.1	3.5	6.7	42.2	29.7	1 134.3
Levies										
On insurance companies	\$m	697.5	597.9	–	–	–	18.1	–	–	1 313.5
On property owners	\$m	0.6	6.0	348.1	242.8	173.5	34.8	–	–	805.8
Total levies	\$m	698.1	603.9	348.1	242.8	173.5	52.9	–	–	2 119.4
User charges	\$m	16.3	34.5	56.9	5.5	4.6	10.7	10.9	2.9	142.4

TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	36.4	44.1	5.3	10.0	3.1	1.7	1.8	0.1	102.3
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	4.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.5
Total revenue	\$m	1 063.6	1 111.9	543.6	439.4	184.7	72.0	54.9	32.7	3 502.8
Per person in the population	\$	148.14	202.33	122.52	189.48	113.11	141.20	150.39	142.00	157.98
Percent of total revenue										
Government grants	%	29.4	38.2	24.5	41.2	1.9	9.4	76.9	90.8	32.4
Levies	%	65.6	54.3	64.0	55.3	93.9	73.4	–	–	60.5
User charges	%	1.5	3.1	10.5	1.3	2.5	14.9	19.8	9.0	4.1
Miscellaneous revenue	%	3.4	4.0	1.0	2.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	0.2	2.9
Indirect government funds	%	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2009-10										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	\$m	–	4.5	6.8	12.0	4.1	1.0	–	0.2	28.5
State/Territory	\$m	234.5	343.1	112.7	54.7	–	7.4	45.5	27.2	825.2
Local	\$m	98.3	40.1	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	139.4
Total government grants	\$m	332.8	387.8	119.5	67.7	4.1	8.4	45.5	27.4	993.1
Levies										
On insurance companies	\$m	604.3	618.4	–	–	–	19.9	–	–	1 242.5
On property owners	\$m	71.5	9.4	351.9	210.2	188.8	34.8	–	–	866.6
Total levies	\$m	675.7	627.8	351.9	210.2	188.8	54.7	–	–	2 109.2
User charges	\$m	16.3	49.4	44.2	4.6	4.4	13.4	10.7	2.6	145.7
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	44.2	35.8	6.0	7.5	3.0	3.4	4.8	0.1	104.8
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	6.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.1

TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Total revenue	\$m	1 069.0	1 106.9	521.6	289.9	200.2	80.0	61.0	30.1	3 358.8
Per person in the population	\$	150.54	204.26	119.43	128.08	123.70	157.88	170.57	132.16	153.61
Percent of total revenue										
Government grants	%	31.1	35.0	22.9	23.4	2.0	10.5	74.5	90.9	29.6
Levies	%	63.2	56.7	67.5	72.5	94.3	68.4	–	–	62.8
User charges	%	1.5	4.5	8.5	1.6	2.2	16.8	17.6	8.8	4.3
Miscellaneous revenue	%	4.1	3.2	1.1	2.6	1.5	4.3	7.9	0.3	3.1
Indirect government funds	%	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008-09										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	\$m	–	4.1	5.5	6.2	4.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	22.2
State/Territory	\$m	193.0	789.9	88.8	53.3	–	5.8	47.4	25.7	1 203.9
Local	\$m	72.0	39.4	–	0.9	–	–	–	–	112.4
Total government grants	\$m	264.9	833.4	94.3	60.5	4.5	6.5	48.3	26.1	1 338.4
Levies										
On insurance companies	\$m	631.0	523.2	–	–	–	18.7	–	–	1 172.9
On property owners	\$m	105.7	10.1	338.7	202.2	193.3	34.1	–	–	884.1
Total levies	\$m	736.7	533.3	338.7	202.2	193.3	52.7	–	–	2 057.0
User charges	\$m	17.0	41.6	38.9	4.5	5.6	10.3	10.0	2.6	130.5
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	48.5	19.1	7.9	10.3	5.6	2.7	1.1	–	95.3
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	13.3	–	–	–	–	1.1	–	14.4
Total revenue	\$m	1 067.2	1 440.7	479.8	277.5	208.9	72.2	60.6	28.7	3 635.7
Per person in the population	\$	152.42	271.15	112.23	125.64	130.75	143.84	172.47	129.12	169.29

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Percent of total revenue										
Government grants	%	24.8	57.8	19.6	21.8	2.1	9.0	79.8	90.8	36.8
Levies	%	69.0	37.0	70.6	72.9	92.5	73.0	–	–	56.6
User charges	%	1.6	2.9	8.1	1.6	2.7	14.3	16.5	9.2	3.6
Miscellaneous revenue	%	4.5	1.3	1.7	3.7	2.7	3.8	1.8	0.1	2.6
Indirect government funds	%	–	0.9	–	–	–	–	1.9	–	0.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2007-08										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	\$m	–	4.0	6.2	7.4	6.1	1.6	–	1.9	27.1
State/Territory	\$m	126.9	315.3	80.8	60.1	–	7.0	48.5	19.2	657.7
Local	\$m	80.0	39.6	–	4.5	–	–	–	–	124.1
Total government grants	\$m	206.9	358.9	87.0	72.0	6.1	8.5	48.5	21.0	808.9
Levies										
On insurance companies	\$m	648.4	499.9	–	–	–	18.4	–	–	1 166.7
On property owners	\$m	32.9	12.1	325.4	200.4	189.6	33.7	–	–	794.2
Total levies	\$m	681.3	512.0	325.4	200.4	189.6	52.1	–	–	1 960.9
User charges	\$m	16.4	39.0	33.0	5.4	6.5	8.4	10.5	2.5	121.6
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	50.8	35.7	5.2	11.5	4.3	1.8	1.4	0.4	111.2
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenue	\$m	955.4	945.6	450.6	289.3	206.5	71.0	60.4	23.9	3 002.6
Per person in the population	\$	138.78	181.86	108.32	135.49	130.81	143.11	175.57	110.35	142.87
Percent of total revenue										
Government grants	%	21.7	38.0	19.3	24.9	3.0	12.0	80.3	88.0	26.9

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Levies	%	71.3	54.1	72.2	69.3	91.8	73.5	–	–	65.3
User charges	%	1.7	4.1	7.3	1.9	3.1	11.9	17.4	10.3	4.0
Miscellaneous revenue	%	5.3	3.8	1.2	4.0	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.7	3.7
Indirect government funds	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2016-17 = 100) (table 2A.49).

(b) Figures vary from year to year as a result of abnormal expenditure related to the response to specific major emergencies.

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: From 2009-10 data include funding for the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.

Vic: The proportions of principal funding contributions from State Governments, local governments and insurance companies are established in legislation. The actual proportions received may vary as a result of the level of income from user charges and other income sources.

2008-09 data include a significant increase in government grants due to emergency funding arising from the Black Saturday Bushfires.

Fire levies on property owners are sourced from the Department of Treasury and Finance. From 1 July 2013, the Victorian Government replaced the insurance-based fire services levy. Rather than contributing through insurance premiums, a property-based levy is now collected with council rates.

Qld: Revenue includes funding for Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) (excluding State Emergency Service costs) following the transfer of some functions and assets to the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) on 1 November 2013. The 2014-15 data reflects the first full year following the transfers. In addition, from 1 July 2014 the Office of the Inspector General Emergency Management is no longer part of QFES and is reported as a separate entity. From 1 July 2016, some functions returned to QFES from PSBA. Data for 2016-17, 2015-16 and 2014-15 are therefore not comparable to prior years.

WA: DFES provides a wide range of emergency services under an integrated management structure. Data are not segregated by service and include funding related to delivery of other emergency services including SES and volunteer marine rescue. Revenue also includes funding related to Wildfire Suppression. Fire levies include a property-based Emergency Services Levy (ESL) introduced in 2003. The ESL provides for the delivery of all emergency services except for volunteer marine rescue.

Data cannot be segregated by service and includes State Emergency Service and volunteer marine services as well as fire. Data for the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions are not included.

SA: The major source of revenue for the SA Metropolitan Fire Service and SA Country Fire Service is the Community Emergency Services Fund, which is funded by the Emergency Services Levy.

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	

Commonwealth government revenue is for aerial firefighting and the protection of Commonwealth properties.

Tas: 2015-16 revenue data are affected by extraordinary costs associated with the remote wildfires that occurred in that financial year.

ACT: In 2012-13 revenue previously reported as Fire User Charges has been allocated to Government Grant due to changes in underlying service arrangement.

In 2006-07 funding is included under miscellaneous revenue for the placement of an Ericson sky crane in the ACT as part of the National Aerial Firefighting Strategy.

The increase from 2004-05 to 2005-06 is due to a significant upgrade of Emergency Services Communications systems and inclusion of Joint Emergency Services Training Costs.

NT: 2013-14 data include a Bushfires NT Commonwealth grant of \$200k from NAFC to subsidise aerial firefighting costs.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); ABS 2017, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*, June 2017, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra (table 2A.49).

Table 9A.5 **Australian Government funding to State and Territory governments and individuals, (\$ million)**
(2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience, funding to State and Territory governments (c), (d)									
2016-17	3.4	2.1	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.0
2015-16	3.4	2.1	3.0	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.7	–	13.6
2014-15	7.1	4.3	6.2	3.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.0	26.8
2013-14	3.6	2.2	6.3	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	18.6
2012-13	7.3	4.5	3.2	1.7	2.2	4.1	1.4	1.4	25.7
2011-12	7.2	4.5	6.4	3.4	2.3	6.0	1.4	1.4	32.6
Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements, funding to State and Territory governments (e), (f), (g)									
2016-17	9.0	12.8	61.4	68.6	1.5	1.0	–	7.7	162.0
2015-16	2.9	3.2	146.3	3.9	3.1	65.7	–	2.5	227.5
2014-15	5.4	3.5	439.9	3.5	0.5	–	–	90.2	543.0
2013-14	61.1	5.5	327.7	2.3	0.2	0.3	–	1.3	398.5
2012-13	112.6	52.6	1 847.6	2.9	0.1	7.8	–	0.5	2 024.0
2011-12	58.3	49.5	1 488.3	12.4	–	0.2	–	5.0	1 613.8
Disaster recovery payments to eligible individuals by State or Territory of the declared major disaster (h) (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)									
2016-17	8.26	–	16.47	29.8	5.4	31.6	–	–	25.56
2015-16	10.1	–	0.1	7.2	4.4	–	–	0.6	22.4
2014-15	97.4	–	10.9	0.3	0.5	–	–	2.9	111.9
2013-14	1.2	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	1.6
2012-13	19.8	–	157.1	–	–	8.7	–	–	185.7
2011-12	56.4	9.4	13.8	–	–	–	–	–	79.5

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2016-17 = 100). See table 2A.49 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.

(b) Totals may not sum as a result of rounding.

Table 9A.5 **Australian Government funding to State and Territory governments and individuals, (\$ million)
(2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(c)	The 2015-16 payments reflect the final actual funding paid to the states for the 2013-2015 National Partnership Agreement for Natural Disaster Resilience. A portion of the 2015-2017 NPA was paid in 2016-17; the remainder will be paid in 2017-18.								
(d)	The amounts for Tasmania in the 2011-12 and 2012-13 financial years include funding for the Launceston Flood Levee, which was funded under the National Disaster Resilience Program.								
(e)	State/Territory expenditure under the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) can be made within 24 months after the end of the financial year in which eligible disaster occurred unless an extension is granted. Costs reported for a given financial year may include payments for events that occurred in the previous years. Costs for specific events are not finalised until the claim period has passed. For accounting purposes, the Australian Government budget paper calculates expenditure as the present value of future payments expected to be made to the States/Territories governments under the NDRRA.								
(f)	Figures reflect the expense outcome. Total cash payment made to the states/territories in 2016-17 was \$1.104 billion as published in Table 29 of the 2016-17 Final Budget Outcome.								
(g)	Figures for 2016-17 are accrual figures sourced from the 2016-17 Final Budget Outcome, published on 26 September 2017.								
(h)	Totals may not sum as a result of rounding and the inclusion of funding amounts that are not state specific.								
(i)	Payments relate to the overall administered expenditure for a disaster event from 2011-12 to 2016-17. Included are payments under the Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment (DRP), Disaster Recovery Allowance (DRA), New Zealand ex-gratia payment (ex gratia) and Disaster Income Recovery Subsidy (DIRS). For a summary of eligible events see www.disasterassist.gov.au .								
(j)	Data have been allocated to the state/territory where the disaster event occurred. This may differ from the state of residence of the recipients.								
(k)	Data have been allocated to the financial year in which the disaster event occurred. This may differ from the financial year in which payment were made.								
(l)	Data excludes events where less than \$20,000 of total claims were paid.								
(m)	Figures are based on data that has been extracted from various reports provided by the Department of Human Services, including Management Information, end of financial year, the Summary of DRP and Ex-Gratia Assistance, and Closed events summaries providing information on appeal payments.								

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government (unpublished); ABS 2017, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*, June 2017, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.49).

TABLE 9A.6

Table 9A.6 Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2016-17										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	4 595	3 947	2 276	1 006	885	301	345	221	13 575
Part time & other	FTE	702	592	203	na	22	–	–	12	1 531
Other	FTE	12	62	58	148	–	–	–	–	280
By age group										
Under 30 years	no.	332	277	149	50	88	11	20	31	957
30–39 years	no.	950	919	570	311	250	67	79	66	3 212
40–49 years	no.	1 473	744	830	353	321	119	114	71	4 025
50–59 years	no.	1 243	967	822	329	358	90	113	43	3 964
60 or over years	no.	211	197	166	110	86	14	19	10	813
Total	no.	4 209	3 102	2 537	1 153	1 103	301	345	221	12 971
Support workforce	FTE	1 329	1 694	696	445	199	120	104	36	4 622
Total	FTE	6 638	6 295	3 233	1 598	1 105	421	449	269	20 008
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	1.4	4.0	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.9	8.4	3.4
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	80.0	73.1	78.5	72.2	82.0	71.5	76.8	86.6	76.9
Firefighting workforce per 100 000 people	no.	68.1	73.7	51.9	44.9	52.8	58.0	84.9	95.1	63.1
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	66 716	35 263	14 089	20 343	10 642	3 894	1 364	572	152 883
Volunteer support staff	no.	6 486	20 896	21 942	2 302	3 099	809	na	na	55 534
Total volunteer staff	no.	73 202	56 159	36 031	22 645	13 741	4 703	1 364	572	208 417
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	938.8	899.4	737.8	881.9	800.3	906.1	335.6	233.4	854.7
2015-16										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 448	3 742	2 271	983	868	296	354	207	12 168

TABLE 9A.6

Table 9A.6 Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Part time & other	FTE	627	661	206	na	22	2	–	52	1 570
Other	FTE	12	524	92	135	–	–	–	–	763
By age group										
Under 30 years	no.	320	257	174	93	78	13	26	41	1 001
30–39 years	no.	922	811	567	299	250	68	83	86	3 086
40–49 years	no.	1 478	726	851	348	337	123	111	83	4 057
50–59 years	no.	1 182	972	816	328	381	79	122	39	3 919
60 or over years	no.	186	170	159	50	103	16	12	10	706
Total	no.	4 088	2 935	2 568	1 118	1 149	299	354	259	12 769
Support workforce	FTE	1 344	1 715	556	411	194	137	113	19	4 489
Total	FTE	5 432	6 642	3 125	1 529	1 084	434	467	278	18 990
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	1.4	4.0	3.6	1.3	na	1.4	2.8	5.7	na
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	75.3	74.2	82.2	73.1	82.1	68.5	75.8	93.2	76.4
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	53.3	82.2	53.4	42.9	52.2	57.5	90.1	106.1	60.6
Volunteers (b)										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	79 221	35 585	14 217	20 684	10 828	4 035	1 444	296	166 310
Volunteer support staff	no.	9 998	21 629	21 806	2 568	3 140	1 058	–	na	60 199
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1163.1	954.1	749.1	893.0	820.3	984.2	367.4	121.3	946.1
2014-15										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 415	3 571	2 214	963	862	306	351	218	11 900
Part time & other	FTE	687	619	207	na	22	na	–	53	1 588
Other	FTE	12	542	91	139	–	na	–	12	796
By age group										
Under 30 years	no.	299	246	167	101	80	15	22	17	947

TABLE 9A.6

Table 9A.6 Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
30–39 years	no.	969	727	553	304	240	72	82	69	3 016
40–49 years	no.	1 501	712	841	351	313	127	115	79	4 038
50–59 years	no.	1 169	972	791	310	366	81	122	44	3 855
60 or over years	no.	175	147	160	37	80	11	10	13	633
Total	no.	4 113	2 804	2 512	1 102	1 079	306	350	222	12 488
Support workforce	FTE	1 254	1 893	532	403	182	176	105	24	4 569
Total	FTE	5 368	6 625	3 044	1 505	1 066	482	456	307	18 853
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	1.8	5.0	3.3	2.5	4.1	2.0	3.1	8.1	3.7
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	76.6	71.4	82.5	73.2	82.9	63.5	77.0	92.2	75.8
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	54.4	80.4	52.9	42.7	52.3	59.4	90.5	115.9	60.5
Volunteers (b)										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	72 511	36 823	14 112	24 331	10 734	4 003	1 538	537	164 589
Volunteer support staff	no.	10 324	20 638	20 911	966	3 102	1 042	–	859	57 842
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1094.9	976.2	737.2	980.0	818.0	979.2	396.8	571.5	941.5
2013-14										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 432	3 484	2 238	1 120	868	295	359	215	12 011
Part time & other	FTE	–	592	205	na	22	–	–	12	831
Other	FTE	507	1 452	na	na	–	–	–	4	1 963
Support workforce	FTE	1 277	1 841	500	309	178	172	90	26	4 393
Total	FTE	5 216	7 369	2 943	1 429	1 068	467	449	257	19 198
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	75.5	75.0	83.0	78.4	83.3	63.2	80.0	89.9	77.1

TABLE 9A.6

Table 9A.6 Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	52.8	95.5	52.1	43.9	53.1	57.4	93.5	95.2	63.5
Volunteers (b)										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	64 602	38 048	13 763	27 999	10 463	5 021	1 621	599	162 116
Volunteer support staff	no.	16 159	19 195	21 264	1 073	3 137	–	–	810	61 638
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1081.8	988.5	746.7	1139.7	810.9	976.9	422.0	580.9	959.5
2012-13										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 450	3 372	2 272	1 111	874	286	361	214	11 940
Part time & other	FTE	–	592	206	na	22	–	–	10	830
Other	FTE	–	1 005	na	na	124	–	–	5	1 134
Support workforce	FTE	1 246	1 780	623	337	52	166	77	23	4 304
Total	FTE	4 696	6 749	3 101	1 448	1 072	452	438	252	18 208
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	73.5	73.6	79.9	76.7	95.1	63.3	82.4	90.9	76.4
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	46.9	87.5	53.7	44.9	61.4	55.8	95.1	96.7	60.7
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	76 547	38 099	13 140	27 877	10 341	4 872	1 599	542	173 017
Volunteer support staff	no.	2 629	19 509	21 886	1 160	3 319	–	–	850	49 353
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1077.4	1014.3	759.6	1174.3	821.8	950.8	421.3	587.7	970.8
2011-12										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 498	3 202	2 262	1 123	889	275	351	202	11 802
Part time & other	FTE	–	596	202	na	21	–	–	12	831
Other	FTE	499	402	na	na	119	–	–	na	1 020

TABLE 9A.6

Table 9A.6 Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Support workforce	FTE	1 328	1 510	737	299	52	173	62	40	4 201
Total	FTE	5 325	5 710	3 201	1 422	1 081	448	413	254	17 854
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	75.1	73.6	77.0	79.0	95.2	61.4	85.0	84.3	76.5
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	55.1	75.3	54.6	47.0	62.6	53.7	94.7	92.1	60.7
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	68 396	38 800	12 545	27 292	10 458	4 823	1 382	1 120	164 816
Volunteer support staff	no.	1 850	19 043	21 478	1 062	3 669	–	–	3	47 105
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	969	1 038	754	1 188	859	943	373	483	942
2010-11										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 516	3 021	2 262	1 052	865	274	305	201	11 496
Part time & other	FTE	–	690	160	na	21	–	–	12	883
Other	FTE	507	200	–	24	119	–	–	–	850
Support workforce	FTE	1 321	1 526	777	332	45	190	78	47	4 316
Total	FTE	5 344	5 437	3 199	1 408	1 050	464	383	260	17 545
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	75.3	71.9	75.7	76.4	95.7	59.1	79.6	81.9	75.4
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	56.0	71.2	54.6	46.4	61.6	53.7	83.6	92.5	59.7
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	76 119	39 280	11 534	28 127	10 645	4 777	1 233	777	172 492
Volunteer support staff	no.	1 291	18 783	22 488	795	3 938	–	–	na	47 295
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1 078	1 057	767	1 247	893	936	338	337	991

TABLE 9A.6

Table 9A.6 Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 498	2 864	2 215	1 003	873	280	294	198	11 225
Part time & other	FTE	–	701	158	–	22	–	–	9	890
Other	FTE	515	480	–	25	125	–	–	na	1 145
Support workforce	FTE	1 196	1 419	759	296	44	180	83	41	4 018
Total	FTE	5 209	5 464	3 132	1 324	1 064	460	377	248	17 278
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	77.0	74.0	75.8	77.6	95.9	60.9	78.0	83.5	76.7
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	56.5	74.6	54.3	45.4	63.0	55.3	82.2	90.9	60.6
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	76 218	36 736	10 536	28 543	10 894	4 861	1 228	750	169 766
Volunteer support staff	no.	1 204	22 444	23 489	800	4 170	–	–	na	52 107
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1 090	1 092	779	1 296	931	960	343	329	1 015
2008-09										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 485	3 580	2 195	970	852	267	296	184	11 829
Part time & other	FTE	–	742	158	–	22	–	–	10	932
Other	FTE	497	365	–	26	103	–	–	–	991
Support workforce	FTE	1 088	1 593	726	308	47	193	84	43	4 082
Total	FTE	5 070	6 280	3 079	1 304	1 023	460	380	237	17 833
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	78.5	74.6	76.4	76.4	95.4	58.0	77.9	81.9	77.1

Table 9A.6 Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (c)	Qld (c)	WA (c)	SA (c)	Tas (c)	ACT	NT (c)	Aust
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	56.9	88.2	55.0	45.1	61.1	53.2	84.3	87.2	64.0
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	74 274	36 004	8 933	27 249	10 987	4 859	1 230	540	164 076
Volunteer support staff	no.	1 162	22 939	25 089	na	4 428	–	–	–	53 618
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1 077	1 109	796	1 234	965	968	350	243	1 014
2007-08										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 443	3 340	2 193	919	813	296	276	176	11 456
Part time & other	FTE	–	845	165	–	23	–	–	10	1 043
Other	FTE	483	–	–	54	102	–	53	–	692
Support workforce	FTE	1 406	2 047	665	277	46	180	36	43	4 700
Total	FTE	5 332	6 232	3 023	1 250	984	476	365	229	17 891
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	73.6	67.2	78.0	77.8	95.3	62.2	90.1	81.2	73.7
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	57.0	80.5	56.7	45.6	59.4	59.7	95.6	85.9	62.8
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	74 342	35 127	6 454	27 457	11 047	4 909	1 367	540	161 243
Volunteer support staff	no.	1 132	23 235	28 571	–	4 697	–	–	–	57 635
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1 096	1 122	842	1 286	997	990	397	249	1 041

(a) Human resource data are affected by the reporting scope of each jurisdiction's 'fire service organisation'. See table 9A.3 for details for the scope of agencies' reporting.

(b) The Estimated Resident Populations (ERPs) rates differ across years. For data up to 2015-16 the firefighter and volunteer per 100000 people rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2011 Census. For 2016-17 data the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2016 Census. The December 2016 ERP also includes Norfolk Island in the Australian total (in addition to the other territories).

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

Table 9A.6 Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
NSW:	<p>Firefighting staff by age and attrition data are for Fire and Rescue NSW only and is based on FTE.</p> <p>2016-17: The large increase in the firefighting workforce from 2015-16 can be attributed in part to the inclusion of NPWS HR data.</p> <p>In 2013-14, the change in the breakdown of volunteers (firefighting workforce and fire support workforce) has been improved through the availability of better data to differentiate the roles undertaken by NSW Rural Fire Service volunteers.</p>									
Vic:	<p>Firefighting by staff age group does not include DELWP data, as data are not available.</p> <p>In 2012-13, the former Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) engaged a large number of firefighters from Parks Victoria, and from interstate and overseas to manage significant campaign fires.</p> <p>In 2007-08, DEPI (formerly Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE)) figures have been derived from 2006-07 DEPI figures, due to data quality issues.</p>									
Qld:	<p>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) was established as a department on 1 November 2013. QFES encompasses the Fire and Rescue Service, disaster management services, Rural Fire Service and State Emergency Service. Firefighting and non-firefighting staff data for 2016-17 to 2014-15 is not comparable to previous years. 2013-14 data and prior years for firefighting and non-firefighting staff was provided by the former Queensland Fire and Rescue Service which was a division of the former Department of Community Safety.</p> <p>Firefighting personnel include auxiliary, rural and urban firefighters, station officers, senior fire officers, Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioner. Auxiliary firefighters (part-time) are include as 0.1 FTE each.</p> <p>Volunteer data for 2015-16 and prior years have been revised. Volunteer firefighters are those who have completed Firefighter Minimum Skills training. Volunteer fire support staff includes Rural Fire Service volunteer support staff (those who have not completed Firefighter Minimum Skills training) and Auxiliary fire support staff.</p>									
WA:	<p>Support staff data include all non-fire specific staff, including those that support SES and volunteer marine rescue. Volunteer firefighter data include volunteers from local government bush fire brigades, volunteer fire and rescue brigades and volunteer fire and emergency services. Data for the Department of Parks and Wildlife are not included.</p>									
SA:	<p>Total firefighting staff by age are for actual numbers (not FTE) and are for MFS only. Non-firefighting staff and all paid staff are for MFS and CFS (FTE numbers) and fire service training, building inspection and fire cause investigatory staff.</p>									
NT:	<p>Numbers reflect NT Fire and Rescue Service and Bushfires NT uniformed, non-uniformed and volunteers. In 2012-13 Bushfires NT conducted an audit of volunteer workforce and identified a number of persons who act in voluntary support roles who were previously counted as volunteer firefighters. In 2013-14 NT Fire and Rescue Service did not distinguish between volunteer firefighters and volunteer fire support staff therefore all volunteers have been shown as firefighters.</p>									
	<p>na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.</p>									
Source:	<p>State and Territory governments (unpublished).</p>									

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7 Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Annual rate	<i>per million people</i>								
Fire deaths									
2016	3.1	4.0	5.4	3.8	3.5	5.8	7.6	–	4.0
2015	2.9	4.2	4.4	3.9	5.9	13.5	7.7	16.4	4.1
2014	4.7	5.5	3.6	3.5	4.7	5.8	–	16.3	4.5
2013	4.5	4.0	4.9	2.8	4.8	–	2.6	4.2	4.3
2012	4.4	3.7	3.3	7.8	6.0	7.8	–	42.6	4.3
2011	6.5	4.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	11.7	16.3	34.6	5.6
2010	4.8	4.8	4.3	5.7	1.8	2.0	–	17.4	4.4
2009	4.8	36.7	3.7	4.9	8.7	19.8	11.3	17.7	12.4
2008	4.3	6.7	5.0	7.8	9.4	18.1	–	4.5	5.6
2007	3.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	7.0	8.1	5.8	32.7	5.4
2006	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.4	11.6	2.0	3.0	–	5.1
2005	9.3	5.4	4.6	3.5	8.4	10.3	9.1	9.7	6.8
2004	5.9	4.7	3.9	3.0	7.9	22.8	3.0	4.9	5.5
2003	6.9	6.0	4.8	10.2	10.5	14.6	3.1	5.0	7.3
2002	7.4	7.1	6.6	5.2	7.9	16.9	3.1	9.9	7.2
2001	4.1	3.4	4.8	6.8	10.6	19.0	9.3	5.0	5.4
2000	8.5	6.4	9.7	3.7	6.0	2.1	12.6	5.0	7.7
1999	5.8	5.6	9.6	2.7	10.7	6.3	9.5	20.4	6.6
1998	8.9	6.7	8.2	7.1	7.4	25.3	–	5.2	8.3
1997	6.4	6.8	9.5	9.5	11.5	16.8	9.7	21.1	8.0
1996	11.3	8.8	6.7	4.5	10.2	6.3	–	21.7	8.9
1995	9.5	8.2	13.0	6.3	14.3	12.6	–	–	9.9
1994	8.3	9.2	11.1	5.9	15.0	14.8	19.9	–	9.7
1993	10.3	8.7	6.8	7.1	10.3	6.4	10.0	17.5	8.8
1992	10.1	11.2	6.0	4.2	17.9	14.9	–	29.7	10.0

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7 Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
1991	13.6	10.4	7.8	4.3	14.5	10.7	–	18.1	10.6
1990	6.0	8.2	6.9	11.8	9.1	10.8	–	18.3	7.7
1989	10.7	10.2	13.1	3.2	12.0	6.6	18.1	–	10.4
1988	9.6	11.3	5.8	7.2	12.1	13.3	–	18.9	9.6
1987	12.8	12.1	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.7	–	19.0	10.1
Landscape fire deaths									
2016-17	0.1	–	0.2	–	–	–	na	–	0.1
2015-16	0.1	–	0.2	2.3	1.2	–	–	–	0.4
2014-15	–	–	–	–	1.2	–	–	–	0.1
2013-14	0.3	0.2	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	0.2
2012-13	–	0.9	–	1.2	–	2.0	–	–	0.4
2011-12	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
2010-11	0.3	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	0.1
2009-10	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
2008-09	0.1	33.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.3
2007-08	–	0.4	–	1.4	0.6	–	–	4.6	0.3
2006-07	0.1	0.2	–	0.5	–	2.0	–	–	0.2
2005-06	0.4	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.3
2004-05	–	–	–	–	5.9	–	–	–	0.4
2003-04	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	0.1
2002-03	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	–	–	12.3	5.0	0.6
2001-02	–	0.2	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
2000-01	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	0.1
1999-00	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
1998-99	–	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.3
1997-98	0.6	–	0.3	0.6	–	–	–	–	0.3

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7 Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
1996-97	–	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
1995-96	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
1994-95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1993-94	0.7	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.3
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1991-92	0.3	–	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989-00	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	–	–	0.1
1988-89	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road traffic deaths									
2016	51.3	50.9	57.6	79.1	56.8	67.4	55.5	175.6	56.5
2015	39.5	50.0	52.5	69.1	84.2	81.3	48.6	188.1	52.9
2014	44.6	55.8	51.2	79.7	56.9	85.5	36.3	167.3	54.9
2013	44.7	41.7	61.6	67.1	66.4	70.2	39.1	171.2	53.1
2012	50.8	51.2	71.7	77.8	65.9	62.5	53.4	204.4	60.6
2011	49.7	58.1	71.3	75.6	67.7	46.9	46.2	185.9	60.9
2010	56.3	63.7	69.5	90.8	86.0	82.5	91.2	187.1	67.9
2009	58.4	62.2	88.7	94.6	72.1	119.0	64.8	185.8	72.4
2008	48.5	67.3	91.5	105.4	74.9	96.3	66.0	336.6	73.2
2007	50.8	66.2	92.9	116.8	91.0	97.3	49.6	196.5	74.7
2006	63.3	72.5	88.1	101.4	87.0	114.4	50.7	215.3	78.4
2005	54.4	78.0	73.0	84.0	102.7	102.8	78.5	252.5	74.0
2004	58.6	70.0	80.2	90.4	92.3	122.1	36.5	167.8	73.6
2003	68.3	72.6	79.6	94.2	110.5	83.6	39.7	267.7	79.3
2002	79.5	83.6	93.3	95.9	98.6	78.0	40.0	281.8	87.7

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7 Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2001	82.2	93.4	104.4	91.8	101.1	105.6	46.7	213.1	92.9
2000	94.2	89.7	91.2	110.7	110.9	61.3	63.0	281.2	96.1
1999	90.2	92.2	91.8	100.9	101.9	97.2	50.9	168.4	93.3
1998	89.3	88.8	83.1	95.3	107.2	59.1	102.7	326.6	92.0
1997	86.1	100.7	110.6	102.9	83.4	44.2	64.4	216.1	95.5
1996	95.7	91.1	119.0	138.0	119.8	124.1	80.7	346.9	107.9
1995	102.7	98.9	146.4	121.0	114.6	126.4	65.4	278.4	114.1
1994	103.2	97.0	129.8	133.2	111.4	114.0	99.3	223.0	111.4
1993	93.9	103.7	130.2	126.9	144.0	129.2	36.7	238.8	111.5
1992	113.1	105.6	140.9	126.6	119.6	138.3	91.6	237.3	119.3
1991	113.9	126.7	134.4	127.1	148.0	177.8	114.1	416.9	129.4
1990	141.4	143.9	153.5	128.3	159.2	155.8	127.6	390.9	146.9
1989	160.5	200.2	154.5	148.2	152.9	180.1	115.8	359.8	169.6
1988	175.7	201.1	188.0	162.8	181.5	181.8	158.0	578.5	187.3
1987	159.5	188.1	170.5	138.3	188.8	189.2	180.8	341.3	172.2
Exposure to forces of nature deaths									
2016	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.5	2.3	7.7	10.1	16.3	–
2015	1.1	0.2	2.5	2.3	0.6	–	–	4.1	1.4
2014	0.9	4.5	0.2	0.4	3.6	–	2.6	4.1	2.0
2013	0.8	1.6	1.7	0.4	3.6	–	2.6	8.4	1.5
2012	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	7.8	10.7	4.3	1.5
2011	3.5	1.4	6.9	0.8	0.6	2.0	–	8.6	3.4
2010	2.0	1.3	1.6	0.9	4.3	3.9	5.5	21.8	2.1
2009	1.6	5.6	1.2	2.7	18.0	–	–	13.3	3.9
2008	3.6	1.3	0.9	3.7	5.0	6.0	–	31.8	2.8
2007	3.4	1.4	1.5	4.7	5.1	6.1	–	–	2.6
2006	2.7	1.4	1.0	0.5	7.7	12.3	–	4.8	2.4

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7 Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2005	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.0	9.7	8.2	–	4.9	2.0
2004	2.4	2.6	6.3	–	6.5	2.1	–	19.7	3.3
2003	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.5	3.3	8.4	–	–	1.4
2002	1.4	0.2	1.6	2.1	2.0	–	–	–	1.2
2001	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.1	–	–	1.2
2000	1.4	3.6	2.0	1.1	4.0	–	–	20.1	2.3
1999	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.6	1.3	–	12.7	–	1.6
1998	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.1	3.4	–	3.2	20.7	1.3
1997	3.7	2.2	2.1	1.1	3.4	–	–	–	2.6
1996	1.0	2.9	1.8	2.3	2.7	–	–	–	1.9
1995	2.6	0.9	2.5	3.5	2.7	–	–	16.7	2.3
1994	2.5	1.1	0.9	1.8	3.4	–	9.9	17.2	2.0
1993	1.3	1.8	1.0	–	14.4	–	–	17.5	2.6
1992	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.8	4.8	–	–	–	2.0
1991	1.0	1.1	4.4	2.4	4.8	–	–	30.2	2.3
1990	5.7	1.4	1.4	2.5	3.5	6.5	–	–	3.3
1989	2.6	0.7	3.2	4.4	4.2	–	–	–	2.4
1988	2.1	0.7	3.6	–	–	–	–	–	1.8
1987	0.9	0.7	3.0	–	2.9	6.7	–	–	1.6

Deaths*number***Fire deaths**

2016	24	24	26	10	6	3	3	–	97
2015	22	25	21	10	10	7	3	4	97
2014	35	32	17	9	8	3	–	4	106
2013	33	23	23	7	8	–	1	1	99
2012	32	21	15	19	10	4	–	10	98
2011	47	24	27	14	10	6	6	8	126

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7 Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2010	34	26	19	13	3	1	–	4	98
2009	34	197	16	11	14	10	4	4	269
2008	30	35	21	17	15	9	–	1	120
2007	24	30	25	13	11	4	2	7	113
2006	34	27	23	11	18	1	1	–	104
2005	62	27	18	7	13	5	3	2	138
2004	39	23	15	6	12	11	1	1	110
2003	46	29	18	20	16	7	1	1	143
2002	49	34	24	10	12	8	1	2	141
2001	27	16	17	13	16	9	3	1	104
2000	55	30	34	7	9	1	4	1	146
1999	37	26	33	5	16	3	3	4	125
1998	56	31	28	13	11	12	–	1	155
1997	40	31	32	17	17	8	3	4	147
1996	70	40	22	8	15	3	–	4	163
1995	58	37	42	11	21	6	–	–	178
1994	50	41	35	10	22	7	6	–	172
1993	62	39	21	12	15	3	3	3	156
1992	60	50	18	7	26	7	–	5	175
1991	80	46	23	7	21	5	–	3	183
1990	35	36	20	19	13	5	–	3	132
1989	62	44	37	5	17	3	5	–	175
1988	55	48	16	11	17	6	–	3	158
1987	72	51	16	10	9	3	–	3	165

Landscape fire deaths

2016-17	1	–	1	–	–	–	na	–	2
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TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7 Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2015-16	1	–	1	6	2	–	–	–	10
2014-15	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
2013-14	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
2012-13	–	5	–	3	–	1	–	–	9
2011-12	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
2010-11	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
2009-10	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
2008-09	1	178	–	–	–	–	–	–	179
2007-08	–	2	–	3	1	–	–	1	7
2006-07	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	4
2005-06	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
2004-05	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	9
2003-04	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
2002-03	3	1	1	2	–	–	4	1	12
2001-02	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
2000-01	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
1999-00	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
1998-99	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
1997-98	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	6
1996-97	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
1995-96	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1994-95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1993-94	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1991-92	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989-90	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7 Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
1988-89	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road traffic deaths									
2016	396	309	279	207	97	35	22	43	1 362
2015	301	297	251	179	143	42	19	46	1 257
2014	335	326	242	205	96	44	14	41	1 290
2013	331	239	287	169	111	36	15	41	1 228
2012	370	288	327	189	109	32	20	48	1 375
2011	359	322	319	178	111	24	17	43	1 361
2010	402	348	306	208	140	42	33	43	1 497
2009	412	334	384	212	116	60	23	42	1 571
2008	337	354	386	229	119	48	23	74	1 555
2007	347	341	382	246	143	48	17	42	1 555
2006	427	367	353	208	135	56	17	45	1 603
2005	364	389	286	169	158	50	26	52	1 494
2004	390	345	307	179	141	59	12	34	1 467
2003	452	354	298	184	168	40	13	54	1 563
2002	523	403	341	185	149	37	13	57	1 709
2001	537	445	373	175	152	50	15	43	1 790
2000	607	422	320	208	166	29	20	56	1 828
1999	575	429	317	187	152	46	16	33	1 755
1998	563	409	283	174	159	28	32	63	1 711
1997	538	460	371	185	123	21	20	41	1 759
1996	591	413	393	244	176	59	25	64	1 966
1995	627	445	474	210	168	60	20	50	2 054
1994	624	434	411	227	163	54	30	39	1 983
1993	563	463	403	213	210	61	11	41	1 966

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7 Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
1992	674	470	426	210	174	65	27	40	2 086
1991	672	560	398	208	214	83	33	69	2 237
1990	825	630	445	207	228	72	36	64	2 507
1989	927	865	437	234	217	82	32	58	2 852
1988	1 003	857	515	250	255	82	43	92	3 097
1987	896	792	456	207	263	85	48	54	2 801
Forces of nature deaths									
2016	7	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	–
2015	8	1	12	6	1	–	–	1	33
2014	7	26	1	1	6	–	1	1	48
2013	6	9	8	1	6	–	1	2	34
2012	9	7	6	4	4	4	4	1	34
2011	25	8	31	2	1	1	–	2	77
2010	14	7	7	2	7	2	2	5	46
2009	11	30	5	6	29	–	–	3	85
2008	25	7	4	8	8	3	–	7	60
2007	23	7	6	10	8	3	–	–	55
2006	18	7	4	1	12	6	–	1	50
2005	12	4	5	2	15	4	–	1	40
2004	16	13	24	–	10	1	–	4	65
2003	10	7	4	1	5	4	–	–	28
2002	9	1	6	4	3	–	–	–	23
2001	11	2	3	1	1	1	–	–	23
2000	9	17	7	2	6	–	–	4	44
1999	11	5	10	3	2	–	4	–	31
1998	8	6	1	2	5	–	1	4	25
1997	23	10	7	2	5	–	–	–	47

Table 9A.7 Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
1996	6	13	6	4	4	–	–	–	35
1995	16	4	8	6	4	–	–	3	41
1994	15	5	3	3	5	–	3	3	35
1993	8	8	3	–	21	–	–	3	45
1992	11	6	7	3	7	–	–	–	35
1991	6	5	13	4	7	–	–	5	40
1990	33	6	4	4	5	3	–	–	56
1989	15	3	9	7	6	–	–	–	41
1988	12	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	29
1987	5	3	8	–	4	3	–	–	26

- (a) Data for 2016 and 2015 are preliminary and subject to revision. The standard ABS revisions process has not been applied to reference years 2014 and 2015 that would, in the past, be subject to revisions. Causes of death revisions data will be released in early 2018. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Where necessary, totals have been adjusted separately to the component cells and totals are not necessarily the sum of the component cells.
- (b) The Estimated Resident Populations (ERPs) rates differ across years. For data up to 2016 the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2011 Census. For 2016 data the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2016 Census. The December 2016 ERP also includes Norfolk Island in the Australian total (in addition to the other territories).
- (c) The small number of deaths means it is difficult to establish patterns and provide detailed analysis.
- (d) Fire deaths are coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) and Related Health Problems Revision 10 (ICD-10) and include ICD fire death codes Exposure (X00-X09) plus X76, X97 and Y26. Fire deaths data are reported by the State or Territory of the deceased's usual residence, and by the year the death was registered.
- (e) The landscape fire death rate and the fire death rate are different. The scope and definition of the two measures differ according to:
- Fire type — the scope of the landscape fire death rate is landscape fires only (such as bushfires).
 - Cause of death — the total fire death rate (ABS) includes only deaths where smoke, fire and flames are assigned as the underlying cause of death. The landscape fire death rate includes all deaths that may have resulted from the landscape fire, but whose primary cause may be related to other factors (such as the onset of a stress related coronary death or a road crash death as a result of attempting to escape a fire).
 - Location of death — the landscape fire death rate records the location of death according to the location of the fire (not residential address of the victim).

Table 9A.7 **Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
(f)	Road traffic deaths include ICD codes Road traffic accidents (V01-V79), Intentional self-harm by crashing of motor vehicle (X82), Assault by crashing of motor vehicle (Y03), and Crashing of motor vehicle, undetermined intent (Y32). Deaths data are reported by the State or Territory of the deceased's usual residence, and by the year the death was registered.								
(g)	Exposure to forces of nature includes ICD codes X30-X39. Deaths data are reported by the State or Territory of the deceased's usual residence, and by the year the death was registered.								
(h)	Includes Other Territories.								
	na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: ABS 2017, *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS 2017, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.1).

Table 9A.8 **Fire injuries (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Hospital admissions due to fire injury									
Annual rate	<i>per 100 000 people</i>								
2015-16	13.1	9.4	16.0	14.3	19.6	21.6	9.4	76.2	14.3
Total fire injury admissions	<i>number</i>								
2015-16	1 005	566	767	372	334	112	37	186	3 416

- (a) 2015-16 data are based on a different methodology and are not directly comparable to earlier years data published in previous editions of this Report. Data prior to 2015-16 identified all hospital separations associated with fire injuries (including where a person may have had multiple hospital separations associated with an injury). A separation is an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute care to rehabilitation). From 2015-16, data are estimated based on the number of injury cases. This methodology excludes admitted patients transferred from another hospital, patients who died in hospital and patients admitted for rehabilitation. Data are reported by state of usual residence of the admitted patient. Deaths from fire injuries after hospitalisation are counted in the fire death rate data.
- (b) Fire injuries are coded according to the ICD and Related Health Problems Revision 10 (ICD-10) and include ICD fire injury codes X00-X09 plus X76, X97 and Y26.
- (c) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December of the relevant year. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.
- (d) The total for Australia includes records for residents of other Australian territories and records for which the state of residence was not reported.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *Australian Hospital Statistics*; ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).

Table 9A.9 **Confinement of building fires to room of origin (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>WA</i> (c)	<i>SA</i> (c)	<i>Tas</i> (c)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (c)
All ignition types								
2016-17	76.6	71.1	68.4	69.5	69.5	56.9	69.6	74.0
2015-16	73.3	71.7	68.2	69.4	66.3	57.0	78.0	90.4
2014-15	68.3	71.8	69.5	65.9	66.2	60.4	73.4	94.0
2013-14	63.2	73.5	69.0	66.1	66.1	59.9	80.3	81.8
2012-13	66.5	75.3	71.3	64.3	64.8	63.6	65.8	85.5
2011-12	66.1	74.9	70.0	63.7	62.0	57.9	72.8	69.4
2010-11	69.7	75.6	72.3	65.0	67.0	59.2	75.9	75.5
2009-10	67.4	73.1	70.6	71.1	67.4	59.5	72.2	75.5
2008-09	66.9	75.9	66.3	67.7	69.7	62.6	72.5	73.4
2007-08	65.7	73.7	68.4	65.4	72.8	62.5	77.0	67.4
Incendiary and suspicious structure fires								
2016-17	57.1	57.1	55.5	56.9	45.5	40.5	67.6	83.0
2015-16	52.2	59.4	57.0	57.4	46.0	48.1	68.4	87.0
2014-15	54.0	57.6	50.0	54.2	64.4	52.9	80.0	80.0
2013-14	50.9	60.1	47.8	54.5	64.4	50.4	76.5	75.0
2012-13	52.8	60.2	41.9	51.1	39.3	46.9	57.7	100.0
2011-12	54.4	58.1	51.8	50.9	45.0	43.2	66.7	100.0
2010-11	58.0	63.1	63.7	59.8	66.0	37.5	62.8	100.0
2009-10	53.2	59.6	57.6	61.4	46.8	53.8	64.4	57.1
2008-09	50.8	62.2	58.9	59.1	65.2	47.2	69.8	61.5
2007-08	65.4	57.8	60.4	57.1	59.4	50.6	69.8	55.6
Accidental structure fires								
2016-17	86.0	78.6	77.5	77.8	75.6	69.9	74.2	74.0
2015-16	83.9	79.2	78.4	79.0	77.9	67.3	85.9	93.0
2014-15	80.3	79.6	80.0	77.3	75.2	70.8	75.6	95.6
2013-14	77.5	80.7	77.9	75.2	75.0	70.7	87.7	90.7
2012-13	80.0	82.8	80.8	73.9	75.9	72.7	76.3	86.0
2011-12	80.6	83.1	81.1	74.1	70.0	64.3	76.3	83.3
2010-11	81.5	82.6	82.2	82.9	73.0	76.6	84.6	72.0
2009-10	80.6	81.4	84.4	82.9	80.2	69.6	76.6	86.7
2008-09	78.9	83.6	77.2	85.2	79.9	73.9	80.0	74.2
2007-08	77.5	81.7	80.5	82.4	83.7	72.6	85.7	79.5

(a) Financial and activity data are affected by the reporting scope of each jurisdiction's 'fire service organisation'. See table 9A.3 for details for the scope of agencies' reporting.

(b) Jurisdictions provide data for both urban and rural services and for both career and volunteer services, other than Queensland and the NT — see footnote (c) for caveats.

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

Qld: Structure fires within the Levy District Areas (Levy District Boundaries A-D) are included. Excluded are non-emergency calls and those where Queensland Fire and Emergency Services experienced delays due to either extreme weather conditions or where the initial response was by another agency or brigade. Only primary exposure incidents are included.

WA: Total confinement percentages include fires confined but not classified as either accidental or suspicious. Data exclude incidents where containment codes are not completed.

SA: Total confinement percentages include fires confined but not classified as either accidental or suspicious.

Table 9A.9 **Confinement of building fires to room of origin (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
			(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		(c)

2013-14: Country Fire Service (CFS) industrial action between 1 December 2013 to 30 June 2014 affected the collection of CFS incident data.

Tas: 2015-16: Due to industrial action during 2016, 151 incident reports are incomplete.

2015-16: Due to industrial action during 2008-09, 90 incident reports are incomplete.

NT: Excludes data from Bushfires NT, with the exception of landscape fires attended to by a land manager from 2014-15.

May exclude data from some NT Fire and Rescue Service volunteer brigades.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.10 **Building and contents insurance, fire event claims (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

		<i>Household</i>									<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Total</i>
		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total value fire event insurance claims incurred												
2016-17	\$m	176.3	146.6	122.7	50.0	32.7	27.0	5.0	5.3	565.5	318.4	883.9
2015-16	\$m	164.1	160.8	132.7	57.5	64.6	32.9	6.0	4.3	622.8	186.5	809.4
2014-15	\$m	135.9	122.5	105.3	35.3	54.7	33.5	2.6	4.0	493.7	307.5	801.3
2013-14	\$m	161.1	145.0	69.4	31.5	25.4	28.9	4.4	3.1	468.9	259.6	728.5
2012-13	\$m	150.1	128.1	69.5	33.1	25.8	74.8	3.6	5.4	490.4	399.2	889.6
2011-12	\$m	132.8	120.9	77.5	67.7	27.0	20.4	5.9	4.3	456.4	276.1	732.5
2010-11	\$m	126.6	105.7	72.7	62.6	23.8	15.3	3.8	2.1	412.6	213.1	625.6
2009-10	\$m	124.7	105.9	72.9	36.0	24.6	17.8	4.0	2.4	388.4	301.4	689.8
2008-09	\$m	95.9	82.2	64.6	26.4	14.4	15.6	5.5	2.0	306.5	260.0	566.5
2007-08	\$m	93.7	79.7	59.0	20.3	17.2	14.4	3.8	1.5	289.5	317.4	607.0
Number of fire event insurance claims incurred												
2016-17	no.	2 435	2 359	2 148	944	765	336	123	84	9 192	1 855	11 047
2015-16	no.	2 311	2 646	2 330	1 333	1 281	385	111	238	10 634	2 085	12 719
2014-15	no.	2 403	2 521	1 819	1 007	1 125	378	96	265	9 611	2 253	11 864
2013-14	no.	2 445	3 034	1 412	1 099	862	429	102	224	9 604	2 122	11 726
2012-13	no.	2 617	2 892	1 652	1 044	866	851	129	177	10 226	2 631	12 857
2011-12	no.	2 716	2 890	1 826	1 111	841	462	136	122	10 101	2 976	13 077
2010-11	no.	3 011	3 059	1 847	1 334	895	502	130	61	10 837	4 995	15 832
2009-10	no.	3 098	3 062	2 150	1 193	905	483	120	46	11 055	5 758	16 813
2008-09	no.	2 555	2 777	1 959	1 045	713	478	149	46	9 720	5 489	15 209
2007-08	no.	2 168	2 304	1 882	1 011	696	435	123	42	8 658	6 191	14 849
Average value of fire event insurance claims												
2016-17	\$	72 397	62 149	57 116	52 959	42 745	80 400	41 189	62 709	61 524	171 653	233 177
2015-16	\$	71 030	60 761	56 931	43 479	50 476	85 676	53 839	17 975	58 574	89 453	148 027
2014-15	\$	56 550	48 597	57 908	35 051	48 658	88 593	27 496	14 965	51 373	136 507	187 880
2013-14	\$	65 894	47 807	49 186	28 684	29 527	67 339	43 454	13 827	48 822	122 345	171 166
2012-13	\$	57 344	44 292	42 105	31 723	29 800	87 909	27 654	30 872	47 955	151 721	199 676

Table 9A.10 **Building and contents insurance, fire event claims (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

		<i>Household</i>									<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Total</i>
		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12	\$	48 907	41 847	42 466	60 903	32 120	44 100	43 489	35 023	45 186	92 762	137 949
2010-11	\$	42 046	34 552	39 394	46 940	26 590	30 497	28 976	34 249	38 071	42 660	80 731
2009-10	\$	40 267	34 579	33 908	30 204	27 203	36 853	33 610	52 552	35 130	52 344	87 475
2008-09	\$	37 518	29 590	32 970	25 296	20 215	32 671	36 970	42 958	31 532	47 360	78 893
2007-08	\$	43 219	34 602	31 344	20 055	24 776	33 094	30 681	36 064	33 440	51 275	84 715
Total value of fire event insurance claims per person in the population												
2016-17	\$	22.61	23.47	25.12	19.46	19.03	52.05	12.42	21.50	23.19	13.06	36.25
2015-16	\$	21.39	26.81	27.59	22.07	37.96	63.67	15.21	17.53	26.02	7.79	33.81
2014-15	\$	17.96	20.81	22.17	13.67	32.35	65.00	6.77	16.20	20.90	13.02	33.92
2013-14	\$	21.58	25.04	14.80	12.35	15.17	56.14	11.48	12.74	20.11	11.13	31.24
2012-13	\$	20.42	22.55	15.08	13.39	15.53	145.91	9.36	23.00	21.41	17.43	38.84
2011-12	\$	18.33	21.69	17.18	28.34	16.41	39.77	15.89	18.31	20.30	12.28	32.58
2010-11	\$	17.63	19.23	16.39	27.00	14.58	29.98	10.29	9.00	18.61	9.61	28.22
2009-10	\$	17.56	19.54	16.69	15.92	15.20	35.15	11.22	10.61	17.76	13.78	31.55
2008-09	\$	13.69	15.47	15.10	11.97	9.01	31.12	15.64	8.78	14.27	12.10	26.38
2007-08	\$	13.61	15.33	14.18	9.50	10.92	29.00	10.92	6.99	13.78	15.10	28.88

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the Domestic Final Demand (DFD) deflator (2016-17 = 100). The DFD deflator is preferred to the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) deflator for this table, as asset losses are more closely aligned to the range of consumption and capital goods represented in the DFD than general government consumption. See table 2A.49 and chapter 2 for more information on the GGFCE deflator.
- (b) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. ERP data for 2004 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.
- (c) Building and content insurance data are subject to revisions. As a part of their regular submissions to Insurance Statistics Australia (ISA), insurance companies update historic data on claims for fire events which were finalised after the end of the financial year.
- (d) Not to be reproduced, published or used without the permission of Insurance Statistics Australia Limited. Please include acknowledgements of Insurance Statistics Australia Ltd as the source.
- (e) Data exclude major events (total claims greater than \$100 million).
- (f) Data for commercial property are not available by State and Territory.
- (g) The percentage of market figures for householder and homeowners insurance are based on projections of the numbers of private dwellings (excluding strata units) and number of households using data from various ABS publications including estimated resident populations. These projections are undertaken by Finity Consulting on behalf of ISA. An average of the number of households and private dwellings is taken as a measure of the potential market for householders insurance.

Table 9A.10 **Building and contents insurance, fire event claims (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Household</i>									<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust</i>

(h) ISA estimate that their data cover approximately 69 and 60 per cent of the potential domestic and commercial insurance markets respectively.

(i) Jurisdiction notes:

Tas: A large increase in the fire event insurance claims in 2012-13 coincides with the Tasmanian 2013 bushfires. The insurance claims did not exceed \$100 million and have therefore not been classified as a major event.

Source: ISA Database (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2); ABS 2017, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2017, Cat. no. 5206.0.

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
2016-17									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 414	5 166	2 642	1 405	1 429	547	270	170	18 043
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	15 039	4 836	8 676	5 197	1 799	1 339	174	2 595	39 655
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>14 647</i>	<i>3 821</i>	<i>8 676</i>	<i>4 805</i>	<i>1 799</i>	<i>1 302</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>2 104</i>	<i>37 328</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>1 015</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>2 327</i>
Per 100 000 people	193	77	178	202	105	258	43	1 059	163
Per 100 000 hectares	18.8	21.3	5.0	2.1	1.8	19.6	73.8	1.9	5.2
Other fires	12 403	10 335	6 306	3 336	2 894	1 683	517	336	37 810
Total fires	33 856	20 337	17 624	9 938	6 122	3 569	961	3 101	95 508
Other emergencies and incidents									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	22 177	15 704	16 820	5 239	7 433	1 304	1 637	804	71 118
Hazardous conditions	9 583	7 170	3 666	549	1 588	242	501	131	23 430
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	5 199	5 568	5 924	172	7 355	363	1 098	265	25 944
Good intent calls	16 775	7 154	3 974	3 460	2 600	1 030	840	263	36 096
Malicious false calls	1 454	765	591	328	262	91	69	22	3 582
System initiated false alarms	48 181	9 787	19 456	9 617	7 535	3 332	5 838	2 722	106 468
Other	5 003	770	2 590	1 116	1 552	61	414	285	11 791
Total other emergencies and incidents	108 372	46 918	53 021	20 481	28 325	6 423	10 397	4 492	278 429
Incident type not determined or not classified	4 854	14 112	–	59	–	646	–	446	20 117
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	147 082	81 367	70 645	30 478	34 447	10 638	11 358	8 039	394 054

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Road crash rescue	4 345	3 253	7 307	1 117	7 336	484	608	242	24 692
Road crash rescue extrications	3 844	1 718	1 996	405	427	84	165	55	8 694
Hazardous materials	9 265	902	289	150	151	26	128	149	11 060
2015-16									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 623	5 754	2 754	1 295	1 616	489	238	166	18 935
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	13 657	6 330	9 154	4 964	2 879	1 518	179	1 742	40 423
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>13 425</i>	<i>5 182</i>	<i>9 154</i>	<i>4 964</i>	<i>2 879</i>	<i>1 477</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>1 567</i>	<i>38 844</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>1 148</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>2 116</i>
Per 100 000 people	178	106	190	191	169	293	46	714	169
Per 100 000 hectares	17.1	27.8	5.3	2.0	2.9	22.2	75.9	1.3	5.3
Other fires	12 540	10 660	6 179	3 246	2 852	1 269	497	295	37 538
Total fires	32 820	22 744	18 087	9 505	7 347	3 276	914	2 203	96 896
Other emergencies and incidents									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	19 671	14 254	16 594	3 542	7 202	1 199	1 599	858	64 919
Hazardous conditions	10 379	7 328	3 543	567	1 599	208	459	8	24 091
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	5 014	4 259	5 290	183	3 350	350	971	26	19 443
Good intent calls	13 928	8 286	3 482	3 510	2 725	968	850	50	33 799
Malicious false calls	1 411	879	652	350	273	77	55	39	3 736
System initiated false alarms	45 547	8 065	18 813	10 149	7 006	2 940	5 825	2 648	100 993
Other	10 797	2 707	2 630	1 013	1 044	77	464	1 415	20 147
Total other emergencies and incidents	106 747	45 778	51 004	19 314	23 199	5 819	10 223	5 044	267 128

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Incident type not determined or not classified	5 017	10 394	–	4	–	2 464	–	–	17 879
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	144 584	78 916	69 091	28 823	30 546	11 559	11 137	7 247	381 903
Road crash rescue	3 771	2 274	7 232	1 112	7 146	512	633	564	23 244
Road crash rescue extrications	3 092	1 227	2 111	485	335	101	224	93	7 668
Hazardous materials	8 999	947	247	168	186	18	115	75	10 755
2014-15									
Fires									
Structure fires	7 166	5 663	2 704	1 327	1 502	553	240	201	19 356
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	11 866	6 591	9 924	6 540	2 946	1 443	185	2 296	41 791
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>11 475</i>	<i>5 442</i>	<i>9 924</i>	<i>5 954</i>	<i>2 946</i>	<i>1 426</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>1 887</i>	<i>39 239</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>1 149</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>2 552</i>
Per 100 000 people	157	112	209	253	174	280	48	940	177
Per 100 000 hectares	14.8	29.0	5.7	2.6	3.0	21.1	78.5	1.7	5.4
Other fires	11 845	9 702	6 393	3 561	2 694	1 452	429	322	36 398
Total fires	30 877	21 956	19 021	11 428	7 142	3 448	854	2 819	97 545
Other emergencies and incidents									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	20 333	14 635	16 997	3 283	6 595	1 285	1 440	870	65 438
Hazardous conditions	10 800	7 279	3 735	1 060	1 541	262	449	154	25 280
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	6 133	3 994	5 498	34	2 761	355	800	7	19 582
Good intent calls	13 762	10 799	3 430	2 956	2 869	1 245	655	261	35 977
Malicious false calls	1 181	1 201	734	188	284	95	48	49	3 780
System initiated false alarms	50 371	14 889	19 037	9 583	7 075	3 393	5 731	2 777	112 856

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other	12 760	2 282	3 021	2 311	960	53	336	482	22 205
Total other emergencies and incidents	115 340	55 079	52 452	19 415	22 085	6 688	9 459	4 600	285 118
Incident type not determined or not classified	1 793	8	–	na	–	654	–	–	na
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	148 010	77 043	71 473	30 843	29 227	10 790	10 313	7 419	382 663
Road crash rescue	3 761	2 086	7 542	1 081	6 517	466	697	554	22 704
Road crash rescue extrications	2 879	1 216	2 163	536	557	104	261	121	7 837
Hazardous materials	2 221	989	309	195	185	37	138	153	4 227
2013-14									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 992	5 977	2 713	1 360	1 475	631	239	137	19 524
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	13 958	5 872	11 066	5 805	3 240	1 658	210	2 013	43 822
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>13 958</i>	<i>5 054</i>	<i>11 066</i>	<i>5 198</i>	<i>3 240</i>	<i>1 599</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>1 837</i>	<i>42 162</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>607</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>1 484</i>
Per 100 000 people	187	101	236	228	193	323	55	830	188
Per 100 000 hectares	17.4	25.8	6.4	2.3	3.3	24.2	89.1	1.5	5.7
Other fires	13 134	9 837	6 978	3 821	2 729	1 452	426	320	38 697
Total fires	34 084	21 686	20 757	10 986	7 444	3 741	875	2 470	102 043
Other emergencies and incidents									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	19 648	13 862	16 770	3 100	6 151	1 360	1 315	782	62 988
Hazardous conditions	9 588	7 347	3 646	1 173	1 587	252	366	135	24 094
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	10 436	3 704	4 367	22	3 939	309	1 003	196	23 976

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Good intent calls	15 749	10 841	3 351	2 592	2 916	1 191	648	269	37 557
Malicious false calls	1 685	1 307	803	170	327	93	50	37	4 472
System initiated false alarms	43 068	14 530	18 187	9 387	7 708	3 566	5 919	2 774	105 139
Other	11 483	2 212	2 553	2 625	1 120	55	335	281	20 664
Total other emergencies and incidents	111 657	53 803	49 677	19 069	23 748	6 826	9 636	4 474	278 890
Incident type not determined or not classified	2 277	6	–	–	–	383	na	594	na
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	148 018	75 495	70 434	30 055	31 192	10 950	10 511	7 538	380 933
Road crash rescue	4 512	2 157	7 733	1 021	6 090	524	625	303	22 965
Road crash rescue extrications	3 890	1 494	2 170	507	416	125	257	130	8 989
Hazardous materials	915	877	313	167	219	43	100	132	2 766
2012-13									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 719	6 200	2 949	1 475	1 540	676	228	160	19 947
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	17 932	7 529	11 480	6 044	1 280	1 893	290	2 308	48 756
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>17 581</i>	<i>6 663</i>	<i>11 480</i>	<i>5 577</i>	<i>1 280</i>	<i>1 879</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>2 308</i>	<i>47 058</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>866</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>1 698</i>
Per 100 000 people	244	133	249	244	77	369	76	974	213
Per 100 000 hectares	22.4	33.1	6.6	2.4	1.3	27.7	123.0	1.7	6.3
Other fires	15 807	10 916	7 328	4 049	3 068	1 549	487	378	43 582
Total fires	40 458	24 645	21 757	11 568	5 888	4 118	1 005	2 846	112 285
Other emergencies and incidents									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	19 005	12 422	17 201	3 128	6 114	1 217	1 372	723	61 182

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hazardous conditions	10 402	7 161	4 080	871	1 582	244	415	163	24 918
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	10 344	3 394	4 777	14	2 968	304	1 032	207	23 040
Good intent calls	15 926	11 131	3 491	2 534	2 978	1 235	639	265	38 199
Malicious false calls	2 188	1 450	883	359	301	92	80	41	5 394
System initiated false alarms	49 966	13 973	19 717	10 100	7 306	3 368	5 888	2 421	112 739
Other	7 573	1 976	3 763	1 564	847	44	297	280	16 344
Total other emergencies and incidents	115 404	51 507	53 912	18 570	22 096	6 504	9 723	4 100	281 816
Incident type not determined or not classified	1 536	6	–	–	–	788	–	495	2 825
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	157 398	76 158	75 669	30 138	27 984	11 410	10 728	7 441	396 926
Road crash rescue	4 542	2 013	7 685	1 031	6 022	475	658	28	22 454
Road crash rescue extrications	3 933	1 390	2 443	506	365	120	249	19	9 025
Hazardous materials	806	1 023	443	169	231	31	124	142	2 969
2011-12									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 402	6 278	3 017	1 442	1 494	645	265	175	19 718
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	10 568	4 825	9 367	6 366	2 382	1 775	199	2 504	37 986
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>10 489</i>	<i>4 825</i>	<i>9 367</i>	<i>5 741</i>	<i>2 382</i>	<i>1 732</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>2 504</i>	<i>37 239</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>747</i>
Per 100 000 people	146	87	208	267	145	347	54	1 078	169
Per 100 000 hectares	13.2	21.2	5.4	2.5	2.4	25.9	84.4	1.9	4.9
Other fires	15 963	10 154	6 870	4 105	3 211	1 701	505	375	42 884
Total fires	32 933	21 257	19 254	11 913	7 087	4 121	969	3 054	100 588

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Other emergencies and incidents									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	19 268	11 785	16 754	2 728	5 934	1 259	1 372	684	59 784
Hazardous conditions	10 386	6 530	3 462	1 031	1 618	256	408	151	23 842
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	10 517	3 265	3 887	701	2 998	387	1 203	191	23 149
Good intent calls	13 864	10 535	2 892	1 807	2 628	1 105	655	262	33 748
Malicious false calls	2 267	1 647	852	335	324	126	146	77	5 774
System initiated false alarms	53 336	14 102	20 548	10 627	7 804	3 807	6 280	2 658	119 162
Other	5 422	1 970	2 420	1 240	–	44	334	329	11 759
Total other emergencies and incidents	115 060	49 834	50 815	18 469	21 306	6 984	10 398	4 352	277 218
Incident type not determined or not classified	1 743	6	–	–	–	432	–	401	2 582
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	149 736	71 097	70 069	30 382	28 393	11 537	11 367	7 807	380 388
Road crash rescue	5 332	2 235	7 675	937	5 593	475	666	70	22 983
Road crash rescue extrications	4 046	1 499	2 405	487	391	31	244	37	9 140
Hazardous materials	760	898	300	135	196	37	147	135	2 608
2010-11									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 675	6 307	2 811	1 567	1 403	663	245	136	19 807
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	11 222	2 520	5 072	7 175	1 944	1 413	142	1 393	30 881
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>11 149</i>	<i>2 520</i>	<i>5 072</i>	<i>6 546</i>	<i>1 944</i>	<i>1 413</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>1 393</i>	<i>30 179</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>702</i>
Per 100 000 people	156	46	114	309	119	277	39	605	139

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Per 100 000 hectares	14.0	11.1	2.9	2.8	2.0	20.7	60.2	1.0	4.0
Other fires	16 130	8 929	5 897	3 753	3 215	1 582	513	317	40 336
Total fires	34 027	17 756	13 780	12 495	6 562	3 658	900	1 846	91 024
Other emergencies and incidents									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	18 453	10 629	16 151	2 585	6 289	1 381	1 497	717	57 702
Hazardous conditions	10 734	6 371	3 769	908	1 717	227	438	155	24 319
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	9 755	3 604	5 013	51	3 805	440	1 452	208	24 328
Good intent calls	13 709	10 048	3 026	1 683	2 581	1 079	651	333	33 110
Malicious false calls	2 731	1 605	985	327	307	150	125	62	6 292
System initiated false alarms	53 615	14 835	22 725	9 283	8 261	4 067	6 468	2 801	122 055
Other	5 855	2 114	3 040	1 680	1 082	51	321	654	14 797
Total other emergencies and incidents	114 852	49 206	54 709	16 517	24 042	7 395	10 952	4 930	282 603
Incident type not determined or not classified	937	7	–	–	1	384	–	474	1 803
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	149 816	66 969	68 489	29 012	30 605	11 437	11 852	7 250	375 430
Road crash rescue	5 247	2 157	7 501	1 053	6 633	494	630	332	24 047
Road crash rescue extrications	4 105	2 517	2 260	517	589	166	261	122	10 537
Hazardous materials	809	937	347	127	202	31	138	131	2 722
2009-10									
Fires									
Structure fires	7 044	6 286	2 688	1 550	1 418	694	246	114	20 040
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	16 201	5 253	10 298	7 199	2 810	1 925	268	1 343	45 297
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>15 874</i>	<i>5 253</i>	<i>10 298</i>	<i>7 199</i>	<i>2 810</i>	<i>1 925</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>1 343</i>	<i>44 970</i>

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	327	na	na	–	na	na	na	na	327
Per 100 000 people	228	97	236	318	174	380	75	590	207
Per 100 000 hectares	20.2	23.1	6.0	2.8	2.9	28.1	113.7	1.0	5.9
Other fires	17 540	10 511	5 463	3 909	3 486	1 669	709	378	43 665
Total fires	40 785	22 050	18 449	12 658	7 714	4 288	1 223	1 835	109 002
Other emergencies and incidents									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	16 969	9 668	14 914	1 984	5 864	1 293	1 461	693	52 846
Hazardous conditions	11 126	6 391	3 437	857	1 608	223	403	180	24 225
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	9 098	2 853	2 822	739	2 378	431	1 062	210	19 593
Good intent calls	14 278	10 528	5 618	1 401	2 654	1 104	621	254	36 458
Malicious false calls	3 208	1 896	1 222	330	367	135	117	87	7 362
System initiated false alarms	49 324	12 732	20 418	8 972	7 714	3 872	5 713	2 470	111 215
Other	10 241	1 846	1 939	1 066	934	110	325	471	16 932
Total other emergencies and incidents	114 244	45 914	50 370	15 349	21 519	7 168	9 702	4 365	268 631
Incident type not determined or not classified	730	5	–	–	–	751	–	450	1 936
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	155 759	67 969	68 819	28 007	29 233	12 207	10 925	6 650	379 569
Road crash rescue	5 515	1 910	6 995	791	5 788	395	668	304	22 366
Road crash rescue extrications	4 111	2 113	1 982	413	550	104	323	113	9 709
Hazardous materials	854	970	319	101	164	46	129	175	2 758
2008-09									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 917	6 459	2 960	1 543	1 469	805	263	172	20 588

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	14 583	7 661	7 358	7 607	2 749	1 966	337	1 640	43 901
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>14 531</i>	<i>7 661</i>	<i>7 358</i>	<i>7 607</i>	<i>2 749</i>	<i>1 966</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>1 640</i>	<i>43 849</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>52</i>
Per 100 000 people	208	144	172	344	172	392	96	737	204
Per 100 000 hectares	18.2	33.7	4.3	3.0	2.8	28.7	142.9	1.2	5.7
Other fires	18 452	12 507	5 565	4 419	3 754	1 617	899	383	47 596
Total fires	39 952	26 627	15 883	13 569	7 972	4 388	1 499	2 195	112 085
Other emergencies and incidents									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	16 548	9 606	17 831	1 869	5 717	1 422	1 274	714	54 981
Hazardous conditions	12 570	6 181	3 529	922	1 522	222	440	147	25 533
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	8 197	2 839	2 784	955	2 131	398	888	248	18 440
Good intent calls	13 561	11 421	5 100	1 571	2 332	1 121	597	342	36 045
Malicious false calls	3 747	2 229	1 441	380	372	124	110	139	8 542
System initiated false alarms	54 706	12 590	21 264	8 657	7 364	3 742	5 622	2 676	116 621
Other	5 652	1 839	2 198	931	745	53	354	334	12 106
Total other emergencies and incidents	114 981	46 705	54 147	15 285	20 183	7 082	9 285	4 600	272 268
Incident type not determined or not classified	1 682	4	–	–	–	301	24	–	2 011
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	156 615	73 336	70 030	28 854	28 155	11 771	10 808	6 795	386 364
Road crash rescue	6 163	2 166	8 436	885	5 799	476	451	430	24 806
Road crash rescue extrications	4 481	1 672	2 382	508	549	129	80	138	9 939
Hazardous materials	911	910	430	70	466	31	130	184	3 132

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
2007-08									
Fires									
Structure fires	7 179	6 391	2 893	1 538	1 544	639	246	173	20 603
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	13 605	7 553	8 093	7 114	2 862	2 048	237	1 789	43 301
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>13 517</i>	<i>7 553</i>	<i>8 093</i>	<i>7 114</i>	<i>2 862</i>	<i>2 048</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>1 789</i>	<i>43 213</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>88</i>
Per 100 000 people	198	145	195	333	181	413	69	826	206
Per 100 000 hectares	17.0	33.2	4.7	2.8	2.9	29.9	100.5	1.3	5.6
Other fires	18 461	11 297	5 774	4 251	4 137	1 381	541	361	46 203
Total fires	39 245	25 241	16 760	12 903	8 543	4 068	1 024	2 323	110 107
Other emergencies and incidents									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	15 465	8 954	17 261	1 686	5 240	1 153	1 315	638	51 712
Hazardous conditions	12 508	6 365	3 468	1 109	1 599	212	431	200	25 892
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	7 508	3 005	2 859	842	2 043	388	809	234	17 688
Good intent calls	12 976	10 821	5 241	1 285	2 053	1 126	603	309	34 414
Malicious false calls	4 321	2 521	1 598	395	410	152	164	123	9 684
System initiated false alarms	51 193	12 807	20 916	8 682	8 423	3 290	5 768	2 319	113 398
Other	8 716	1 584	2 042	906	763	69	298	428	14 806
Total other emergencies and incidents	112 687	46 057	53 385	14 905	20 531	6 390	9 388	4 251	267 594
Incident type not determined or not classified	528	1	–	–	22	1 605	–	–	2 156
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	152 460	71 299	70 145	27 808	29 096	12 063	10 412	6 574	379 857

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Road crash rescue	6 166	2 200	8 192	798	3 592	460	489	408	22 305
Road crash rescue extrications	4 180	1 704	2 183	446	533	146	108	108	9 408
Hazardous materials	777	1 448	415	87	180	26	179	90	3 202

- (a) Financial and activity data are affected by the reporting scope of each jurisdiction's 'fire service organisation'. See table 9A.3 for details for the scope of agencies' reporting.
- (b) These data report the type of incident that reflects the most serious situation as determined by operational personnel after arriving at the scene and not the incident type relayed by the communication centre.
- (c) Jurisdictions provide data for both urban and rural services (including land management agencies) and for both career and volunteer services (other than the NT) (refer footnote below).
- (d) For road crash rescue, jurisdictions provide data for both fire service organisations and State/Territory Emergency Services. Data are counted for both urban and rural services and for both career and volunteer services, other than the NT (refer footnote below).
- (e) Road crash rescue, Road crash rescue extrications and Hazardous materials are subsets of 'Other emergencies and incidents'.
- (f) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: A hazardous materials incident is defined as anything that, when produced, stored, moved, used, or otherwise dealt with without adequate safeguards to prevent it from escaping, may cause injury or death or damage to property. A hazardous material incident is an actual or impending spillage, or other escape, of a hazardous material. "Wires down" incidents are categorised as "hazardous material incidents" under the Fire Brigades Act 1989 (NSW).

Road crash rescue incidents and road crash extrications are sourced from the NSW Police Force CAD System. Rescue services in NSW are based on a network of 'accredited' rescue units located throughout the State. Rescue units in NSW are predominantly provided by the following organisations: NSW Police Force; NSW Ambulance; Fire and Rescue NSW; NSW State Emergency Service; and the NSW Volunteer Rescue Association.

Vic: Due to industrial action in 2016-17, data on False Alarms, Malicious false alarms'; 'System initiated false alarms' and 'Good Intent' are unable to be disaggregated into their composite categories for the majority of the financial year. These calls are reported in this category (Incident undetermined or not classified).

2016-17: Due to the location, size and severity of events (crown land, national parks, no major event) there was a reduction in the number of MFB and CFA attendances required for landscape fires. Favourable weather patterns have resulted in lower vegetation fires than those experienced in 2015-16.

2011-12 and 2012-13 hazardous material data have been revised from the data published in the 2013 and 2014 reports to correct a coding error.

2010-11 road rescue data excludes 'cancelled before arrival' incidents.

A higher number of extrications has been observed for 2009-10 due to incidents involving more than one extrication.

Other emergencies and incidents: 2015-16 data have been affected by industrial action.

Table 9A.11 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Qld:	<p>Accurate identification of incidents attended by Queensland Fire and Emergency Services' (QFES) rural brigades prior to the 2012-13 fiscal year was not possible due to incomplete voluntary reporting procedures. Improved reporting practices have resulted in a higher rate of completion of incident reports for incidents where rural brigades are responsible. New procedures were fully implemented from 1 July 2013 in an endeavour to enhance the rate of reporting for volunteer attendances.</p> <p>QFES fire and rescue stations are estimated to serve 87.6 per cent of Queensland's population.</p> <p>Flooding and wet weather in 2010-11 resulted in a lower than anticipated number of landscape fires. Despite an increase in false alarms across regions affected by wet weather in 2010-11, the total number of false alarms was lower than anticipated as a result of the rollout of a new alarm solution and ongoing work with building owners who have high alarm frequencies.</p> <p>The decrease in QFES attendance at traffic incidents in 2009-10 can be attributed to the revised road crash rescue protocols implemented in September 2009. During 2010-11, the protocols were reviewed with the previous amendments reversed leading to an increase in these types of incidents.</p>								
WA:	<p>Data include reported turnouts by career and volunteer fire services for all areas of the state. Data include landscape fires reported by the Department of Parks and Wildlife, with 392 fires recorded for 2016-17.</p>								
SA:	<p>2016-17: Total incidents increased due to severe weather in South Australia, which saw a significant increase in the number of floods, storm and tempest incidents.</p> <p>2013-14: the number of incidents may be understated due to Country Fire Service (CFS) industrial action between 1/12/2013 and 30/06/2014 affecting the collection of CFS incident data.</p>								
Tas:	<p>Due to industrial action during 2016, 151 incident reports are incomplete. This accounts for the increase in the number of incidents in the category 'Incident undetermined or not classified'.</p> <p>Due to industrial action, 90 incident reports are incomplete and not included in 2008-09 data.</p>								
ACT:	<p>Landscape fire activity increased in 2012-13 as result of a warmer and drier summer. This has also resulted in a corresponding reduction in calls to storm, tempest, flooding and other natural disasters.</p> <p>2009-2010 and 2010-11: the lower number of landscape fires was attributable to wetter than average summer conditions.</p>								
NT:	<p>Excludes data from Bushfires NT, with the exception of landscape fires attended to by a land management agency from 2014-15.</p> <p>May exclude data from some NT Fire and Rescue Service volunteer brigades.</p> <p>2012-13 data are likely to indicate considerable under-reporting. Subsequently, the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service has examined its data reporting and inputting processes to improve reporting in line with the counting rules as defined in the data dictionary.</p>								

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); Geoscience Australia 2011, Area of Australia - States and Territories, www.ga.gov.au/education/geoscience-basics/dimensions/area-of-australia-states-and-territories.html (accessed October 2011); ABS (unpublished), Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).

Table 9A.12 Accidental residential structure fires reported to fire service organisations per 100 000 households (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i> (d)	<i>Vic</i> (d)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (d)	<i>Tas</i> (d)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (d)	<i>Aust</i>
2016-17	97.3	90.0	59.6	65.0	80.3	111.7	87.0	67.2	82.9
2015-16	79.0	111.4	62.1	58.4	76.7	102.0	87.4	73.6	81.9
2014-15	95.2	113.4	46.9	60.3	73.6	112.9	89.1	51.4	84.5
2013-14	98.5	121.2	46.4	61.8	75.2	127.1	84.1	59.2	88.1
2012-13	114.3	128.7	50.4	62.7	76.9	147.1	96.9	86.5	97.0
2011-12	111.1	136.0	48.9	64.1	77.5	140.8	114.5	71.4	97.8
2010-11	115.9	142.0	49.9	70.8	75.3	130.1	90.6	41.0	100.6
2009-10	122.2	145.9	60.9	71.4	68.2	146.1	92.1	36.0	105.8
2008-09	123.1	140.4	61.9	76.4	71.7	173.7	100.4	53.9	106.8
2007-08	128.7	143.6	67.3	70.2	72.0	141.3	73.7	67.2	108.8

(a) Financial and activity data are affected by the reporting scope of each jurisdiction's 'fire service organisation'. See table 9A.3 for details for the scope of agencies' reporting.

(b) Jurisdictions provide data for both urban and rural services (including land management agencies) and for both career and volunteer services, other than the NT — see footnote d for caveats.

(c) Rates may not be entirely comparable. The numerator (the number of accidental residential structure fires) is affected by the number of fires where the cause has been determined and classified by fire service personnel. Data for the denominator are derived from ABS Australian Demographic Statistics Household projection series by averaging household data from the start and end of a financial year to derive the financial year midpoint estimate. For example, household data for the 2012-13 financial year are the average of total households as at 30 June 2012 and as at 30 June 2013.

(d) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: 2015-16 and 2016-17: A new reporting system was implemented in 2015. Data on the ignition factor has not been captured for all fire investigations. The data fields Property Location Use, Cause Determination and Area of Fire Origin were used to derive the number of accidental residential structure fires attended by FSO.

Vic: Other emergencies and incidents: 2015-16 data has been affected by industrial action.

Qld: Accurate identification of incidents attended by Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) rural brigades prior to 2012-13 was not possible due to incomplete voluntary reporting procedures. Improved reporting practices have resulted in a higher rate of completion of incident reports for incidents where rural brigades are responsible. New procedures were fully implemented from 1 July 2013 in an endeavour to enhance the rate of reporting for volunteer attendances. The increase in the rate of accidental residential structure fires from 2014-15 to 2015-16 is a result of improved recording of data in incident reports. QFES' continued focus on data quality in 2016-17 and 2015-16 has resulted in an increase in the classification of residential structure fire incidents as 'accidental' and a decrease in the use of the 'undetermined' fire cause classification. QFES fire and rescue stations are estimated to serve 87.6 per cent of Queensland's population.

SA: For 2013-14, the number of incidents may be understated due to Country Fire Service (CFS) industrial action between 1 December 2013 and 30 June 2014, affecting the collection of CFS incident data.

Tas: Due to industrial action 90 incident reports are incomplete and not included in 2008-09 data.

NT: Data are for NT Fire and Rescue Service permanent fire stations only.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2015, *Household and Family Projections, 2011 to 2036*, Cat. no. 3236.0 (table 2A.24).

Table 9A.13 **Households with a smoke alarm or smoke detector installed (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (b)	<i>Qld</i> (b)	<i>WA</i> (b)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (b)	<i>NT</i> (b)
Estimated percentage of households with a smoke alarm/detector									
2016-17	%	94.1	97.2	97.9	94.0	na	na	na	na
2015-16	%	93.6	97.2	96.5	91.0	na	na	na	na
2014-15	%	94.4	97.2	94.9	na	na	na	na	na
2013-14	%	94.1	97.2	96.6	94.0	na	na	na	na
2012-13	%	92.8	97.2	95.5	91.0	na	na	na	na
2011-12	%	na	97.2	94.7	92.0	na	na	na	na
2010-11	%	94.2	97.2	95.0	90.0	na	na	na	na
2009-10	%	93.7	97.2	96.4	89.0	na	na	na	na
2008-09	%	93.6	97.2	97.3	86.0	na	na	na	na
2007-08	%	92.9	97.2	96.2	86.0	na	na	89.7	na
Estimated percentage of households with a smoke alarm/detector that is operational/has been tested									
2016-17	%	na	na	84.6	62.0	na	na	na	na
2015-16	%	na	na	87.3	69.0	na	na	na	na
2014-15	%	na	na	85.9	na	na	na	na	na
2013-14	%	na	na	88.1	na	na	na	na	na
2012-13	%	na	na	87.0	na	na	na	na	na
2011-12	%	na	na	87.0	na	na	na	na	na
2010-11	%	na	na	86.6	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	%	na	na	89.2	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	%	na	na	90.1	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	%	na	82.2	87.6	na	na	na	69.6	na

(a) Tested manually within the last 12 months.

(b) Jurisdiction notes:

Table 9A.13 **Households with a smoke alarm or smoke detector installed (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)			(b)	(b)

NSW: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2014 (12,217) 2013 (2,430), 2010 (7,333), 2009 (7,846), 2008 (8,417), 2007 (7,301), 2006 (7,795), 2005 (11,500), 2004 (9,786), 2003 (13,008), 2002 (12,564), 1998 (17,416), 1997 (17,467). The indicator includes those who have a smoke alarm or detector in their home. The question used to define the indicator was "Do you have smoke alarms installed in your home?" where the Relative Standard Error (RSE) ≥ 25 per cent 'na is shown. Data were sourced from the NSW Adult Population Health Survey (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry Health. Results for 2013 are based on the Jan-Mar 2013 Quarter only (2,400 respondents). It includes data from both landline and mobile phone surveys. No data were collected in 2011 and 2012.

Vic: 2007-08 data are sourced from ABS Household Preparedness for Emergencies Survey. In 2008-09 and subsequent years, this data is used as a proxy as no subsequent survey has been conducted.

Qld: Results are derived from the annual Queensland Fire and Emergency Services Queensland Householders Survey. Data are estimates for the whole population of Queensland. From 1 July 2007, mandatory legislation was in place for hard wired smoke alarm installation in all new households and homes undergoing major renovations. Homes built prior to 1 July 2007 had a minimum requirement to install at least one 9 volt battery operated smoke alarm. On 31 August 2016, the Queensland Parliament passed new smoke alarm legislation requiring all domestic dwellings to install interconnected photoelectric smoke alarms in all bedrooms of the home, in hallways that connect bedrooms with the rest of the dwelling and on every level. Further, the photoelectric smoke alarms must comply with Australian Standard AS3786-2014 and be either hard wired or powered by a ten year battery. The roll-out of these changes will be phased over ten years as follows: from 1 January 2017: in all new dwellings and substantially renovated dwellings (this applies to building applications submitted from 1 January 2017); from 1 January 2022: in all domestic dwellings leased and sold; from 1 January 2027: in all other domestic dwellings. QFES continues to deliver promotional strategies to increase the percentage of households with an operational smoke alarm.

WA: No survey was conducted in 2014-15.

ACT: Data for 2007-08 supplied by ABS Household Preparedness for Emergencies survey.

NT: The Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Regulations places a requirement to install smoke alarms upon the owner of residential premises or a moveable dwelling. Approved smoke alarms must comply with AS 3786.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 9A.14

Table 9A.14 Response times to structure fires, including call taking time, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
			(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)
Statewide																	
Structure fires																	
2016-17	no.	6 013	5 613	2 318	1 405	1 427	553	271	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times																	
<i>50th percentile</i>																	
2016-17	min.	7.5	6.8	8.1	8.7	8.1	9.0	6.8	7.8	14.5	10.8	12.5	15.4	12.5	17.5	10.5	18.8
2015-16	min.	7.7	6.8	8.1	8.6	8.0	9.1	6.7	8.3	14.4	10.6	12.2	15.7	12.9	17.2	10.2	15.8
2014-15	min.	7.4	6.8	7.7	8.7	7.5	9.3	7.0	11.4	14.1	10.9	12.3	15.2	11.7	17.7	11.0	23.2
2013-14	min.	7.5	6.8	7.6	8.5	na	8.6	7.2	7.6	15.4	10.9	12.4	14.1	na	19.6	10.4	18.0
2012-13	min.	7.9	6.7	7.4	8.6	na	8.6	6.9	7.6	15.0	10.6	11.9	15.6	na	18.4	10.5	18.4
2011-12	min.	8.2	6.8	7.3	8.6	na	8.3	7.6	7.3	15.0	10.6	11.3	14.5	na	16.7	11.6	16.8
2010-11	min.	8.0	6.8	7.4	8.3	na	8.5	7.4	7.3	14.0	11.0	12.2	14.6	na	16.9	10.7	15.0
2009-10	min.	8.0	6.9	7.9	8.3	na	7.9	7.0	6.4	13.6	10.7	12.4	15.9	na	15.0	11.3	11.3
2008-09	min.	7.4	7.0	7.6	8.4	na	8.2	7.1	6.3	12.0	11.0	12.3	15.4	na	16.0	10.7	12.9
Major cities																	
Structure fires																	
2016-17	no.	3 469	4 166	1 550	923	984	..	271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times																	
<i>50th percentile</i>																	
2016-17	min.	6.3	6.5	7.9	8.0	7.8	..	6.8	..	9.5	9.2	11.7	11.4	11.1	..	10.5	..
2015-16	min.	6.8	6.4	7.9	8.0	7.7	..	6.7	..	10.4	9.1	11.5	11.6	10.8	..	10.2	..
2014-15	min.	6.5	6.4	7.4	8.1	7.2	..	7.0	..	10.6	9.1	11.5	11.5	9.9	..	11.0	..
2013-14	min.	7.1	6.4	7.4	8.1	na	..	7.2	..	11.4	9.0	11.4	11.3	na	..	10.4	..
2012-13	min.	7.2	6.4	7.3	7.9	na	..	6.9	..	11.6	9.1	10.9	11.5	na	..	10.5	..
2011-12	min.	7.5	6.4	7.2	8.0	na	..	7.6	..	11.5	9.0	10.5	11.6	na	..	11.6	..
2010-11	min.	7.4	6.4	7.3	7.9	na	..	7.4	..	11.5	9.0	12.1	11.3	na	..	10.7	..
2009-10	min.	7.4	6.6	7.6	7.8	na	..	7.0	..	11.2	9.2	11.6	11.6	na	..	11.3	..

TABLE 9A.14

Table 9A.14 Response times to structure fires, including call taking time, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
			(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)
2008-09	min.	7.1	6.6	7.2	8.0	na	..	7.1	..	10.6	9.3	11.3	11.6	na	..	10.7	..
Inner regional																	
Structure fires																	
2016-17	no.	1 091	1 158	374	216	177	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times																	
50th percentile																	
90th percentile																	
2016-17	min.	9.4	8.5	8.1	12.2	11.9	8.4	..	..	19.0	14.8	14.2	21.3	15.7	13.1	..	..
2015-16	min.	9.8	8.5	8.2	11.3	12.9	8.5	..	..	18.0	14.5	14.5	20.8	18.5	13.6	..	..
2014-15	min.	9.6	8.5	7.8	12.0	11.3	8.3	..	..	21.0	14.2	12.6	21.8	16.3	14.4	..	..
2013-14	min.	10.4	8.7	7.9	11.3	na	7.8	..	..	22.2	14.9	12.9	20.5	na	13.8	..	..
2012-13	min.	10.4	8.2	7.3	13.3	na	7.8	..	..	21.2	14.8	13.0	24.1	na	14.2	..	..
2011-12	min.	10.6	8.6	7.6	12.9	na	7.5	..	..	22.0	14.0	12.1	22.4	na	12.2	..	..
2010-11	min.	10.2	8.6	7.1	12.6	na	7.8	..	..	19.0	15.2	11.9	24.3	na	13.0	..	..
2009-10	min.	10.3	8.6	8.5	12.9	na	7.3	..	..	18.9	14.2	13.5	24.7	na	11.5	..	..
2008-09	min.	9.3	8.3	7.6	12.8	na	7.5	..	..	14.4	14.5	12.3	23.7	na	11.6	..	..
Outer regional																	
Structure fires																	
2016-17	no.	1 181	280	345	142	206	191	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times																	
50th percentile																	
90th percentile																	
2016-17	min.	10.1	9.9	9.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	..	7.6	22.0	21.0	14.3	32.8	15.9	25.6	..	14.2
2015-16	min.	10.1	10.1	8.6	10.2	12.3	11.2	..	11.5	21.0	19.4	13.8	25.9	19.1	22.1	..	17.8
2014-15	min.	9.5	10.3	9.0	11.9	11.3	11.7	..	11.1	15.5	19.3	15.1	28.9	16.8	23.0	..	20.2
2013-14	min.	10.5	9.3	8.8	10.1	na	11.7	..	7.4	25.6	19.6	14.2	21.5	na	24.6	..	13.8
2012-13	min.	11.0	9.5	8.2	9.8	na	10.9	..	7.2	27.0	21.3	13.6	28.5	na	21.7	..	12.7
2011-12	min.	11.0	9.4	8.2	9.9	na	10.6	..	7.2	25.7	18.9	12.6	23.9	na	20.7	..	14.4
2010-11	min.	10.4	9.5	7.3	9.4	na	10.3	..	6.7	22.0	20.7	12.3	22.4	na	22.7	..	10.3

TABLE 9A.14

Table 9A.14 **Response times to structure fires, including call taking time, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT									
			(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)									
2009-10	min.	10.1	9.0	8.6	11.3	na	9.9	..	6.4	21.0	18.3	14.2	27.2	na	22.2	..	10.4									
2008-09	min.	9.4	8.8	9.4	10.3	na	11.0	..	6.7	15.3	17.9	22.0	21.5	na	22.8	..	13.8									
Remote																										
Structure fires																										
2016-17	no.	170	9	31	66	39	13	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Response times																										
									50th percentile									90th percentile								
2016-17	min.	10.4	16.1	8.8	15.4	12.6	9.6	..	7.3	22.0	23.4	27.4	22.8	15.7	47.9	..	17.4									
2015-16	min.	10.0	16.1	7.8	15.7	14.0	8.1	..	12.5	22.8	25.4	16.0	27.2	–	13.2	..	18.5									
2014-15	min.	10.2	17.4	9.7	15.8	11.9	11.7	..	12.2	18.5	29.9	18.7	27.8	15.9	33.2	..	21.5									
2013-14	min.	10.0	np	10.4	13.8	na	9.3	..	7.5	21.2	np	23.4	26.3	na	26.3	..	13.3									
2012-13	min.	10.1	np	7.3	16.1	na	12.3	..	7.7	15.0	np	17.7	29.7	na	22.2	..	14.5									
2011-12	min.	11.0	np	7.6	14.3	na	10.9	..	6.5	27.5	np	15.7	76.0	na	21.9	..	12.3									
2010-11	min.	8.6	np	8.5	15.7	na	12.8	..	7.3	21.2	np	11.9	23.4	na	22.7	..	16.8									
2009-10	min.	9.6	np	8.0	14.3	na	11.4	..	7.1	20.3	np	17.5	27.2	na	22.8	..	11.3									
2008-09	min.	8.1	np	7.8	14.7	na	15.5	..	5.6	11.4	np	28.5	33.7	na	38.7	..	11.9									
Very remote																										
Structure fires																										
2016-17	no.	102	..	18	58	21	3	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Response times																										
									50th percentile									90th percentile								
2016-17	min.	10.0	..	6.9	13.2	na	22.6	..	10.7	25.4	..	16.6	26.4	na	24.1	..	29.0									
2015-16	min.	7.7	..	8.4	16.7	–	na	..	18.7	19.5	..	16.1	58.3	–	na	..	30.1									
2014-15	min.	8.3	..	9.3	16.4	na	na	..	16.8	14.0	..	15.6	42.9	na	na	..	46.0									
2013-14	min.	11.2	..	9.7	11.3	na	na	..	9.4	44.5	..	21.4	20.7	na	na	..	26.6									
2012-13	min.	9.2	..	9.5	12.9	na	18.6	..	19.4	20.0	..	21.4	48.3	na	30.8	..	53.7									
2011-12	min.	na	..	8.5	13.6	na	na	..	10.8	na	..	17.3	41.4	na	na	..	75.8									

Table 9A.14 **Response times to structure fires, including call taking time, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
			(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)
2010-11	min.	16.0	..	na	14.4	na	13.5	..	10.8	18.0	..	na	94.8	na	17.1	..	36.1
2009-10	min.	18.0	..	10.6	12.4	na	na	..	6.0	22.0	..	14.9	59.2	na	na	..	18.0
2008-09	min.	5.0	..	12.6	9.8	na	6.4	..	5.7	9.0	..	24.0	23.2	na	7.3	..	9.1

(a) Remoteness areas are classified according to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) (ABS cat. no. 1216.0). For Victoria, there are no very remote areas. For Tasmania, there are no major city areas (Hobart and Launceston are classified as inner regional areas). For the ACT, all areas are categorised as major city areas for this report. For the NT, there are no major city areas or inner regional areas (Darwin is classified as an outer regional area).

(b) Jurisdictions provide data where response was provided under emergency conditions (lights and sirens). Data are for both urban and rural services (including land management agencies) and for both career and volunteer services, unless otherwise stated — see footnote d for caveats. Data in this table are not directly comparable.

(c) Response times for major cities, regional and remote areas are impacted by a range of factors including geography and personnel mix (including the use of volunteers), which can significantly affect travel time to incidents, particularly in remote areas.

(d) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: Remote structure fires are rolled into the outer regional classification due to the low numbers of events. Excludes calls attended under NRC, late notifications, calls with Event Create time stamp blank.

Call Taking and Dispatch has significantly influenced response times for outer regional and remote areas.

Qld: Structure fires within the Levy District Areas (Levy District Boundaries A-D) are included. Excluded are non-emergency calls and those where Queensland Fire and Emergency Services experienced delays due to either extreme weather conditions or where the initial response was by another agency or brigade. Only primary exposure incidents are included. Incidents that could not be identified by remoteness category have been included in the statewide calculations only. Response times can be affected by road congestion, driver behaviour (distraction and inattention to emergency responder) and high density urban residential designs. Queensland Fire and Emergency Services has a long-established service delivery model for responding to 90 per cent of structure fires occurring within the Levy District Areas within 14 minutes.

WA: Data include both career and volunteer responses where response was provided under emergency conditions (lights and sirens). Response time for major cities, regional and remote areas are impacted by volunteer data that, particularly in remote areas of the state are affected by significant travel time to incidents.

SA: Data including call taking time prior to 2014–15 are not available.

Data include only Metropolitan Fire Service response times. Country Fire Service response times are not currently available.

Tas: Due to industrial action 90 incident reports are incomplete in 2008-09. Due to industrial action 306 incident reports are incomplete in 2014-15.

Table 9A.14 **Response times to structure fires, including call taking time, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)

NT: Inconsistencies in data input in previous reporting periods for Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service resulted in significant increases in the times reported for responses to structure fires by remoteness of area (90th percentile). Changes to the data reporting and inputting processes has seen this issue rectified.

24/7 fire stations located in two cities in the NT. Other stations are weekday only and supported by auxiliaries. Very remote stations are supported by volunteers.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).

Table 9A.15 Response times to structure fires, excluding call taking time, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)			(d)
Statewide																	
Structure fires																	
2016-17	no.	6 013	5 613	2 318	1 405	1 427	553	271	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times																	
50th percentile																	
90th percentile																	
2016-17	min.	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	5.6	5.1	11.1	9.4	12.0	14.0	14.1	16.7	9.1	12.0
2015-16	min.	7.2	6.0	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.0	5.5	7.5	12.2	9.8	11.6	14.2	14.0	16.3	9.0	13.6
2014-15	min.	7.2	5.8	7.1	7.7	7.0	8.1	5.6	8.3	13.2	9.5	11.6	13.6	14.0	16.3	9.0	15.1
2013-14	min.	7.4	5.8	7.1	7.5	7.0	7.6	5.8	4.6	14.4	9.5	11.5	12.8	14.0	17.9	8.9	10.8
2012-13	min.	7.5	5.6	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.7	5.4	na	14.0	9.2	11.3	14.2	14.6	16.8	8.9	13.5
2011-12	min.	7.3	5.7	6.8	7.6	7.0	7.4	5.7	5.3	13.5	9.2	10.7	13.5	13.2	15.5	9.2	11.5
2010-11	min.	7.1	5.7	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.6	6.0	5.5	12.6	9.6	11.1	13.0	13.0	15.4	9.1	11.1
2009-10	min.	na	5.8	na	7.3	7.0	7.0	5.7	5.9	na	9.2	na	14.4	13.0	13.5	9.7	10.7
2008-09	min.	na	5.8	na	7.3	6.9	7.2	5.7	5.5	na	9.5	na	14.0	13.0	14.9	8.9	9.4
Major cities																	
Structure fires																	
2016-17	no.	3 469	4 166	1 550	923	984	..	271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times																	
50th percentile																	
90th percentile																	
2016-17	min.	6.2	5.5	7.3	7.0	7.1	..	5.6	..	8.5	8.0	11.1	10.4	10.6	..	9.1	..
2015-16	min.	6.5	5.6	7.3	6.9	6.9	..	5.5	..	10.0	8.2	10.8	10.4	10.2	..	9.0	..
2014-15	min.	6.4	5.4	6.8	6.9	6.5	..	5.6	..	10.3	7.9	10.9	10.3	9.2	..	9.0	..
2013-14	min.	6.6	5.4	6.7	7.1	6.4	..	5.8	..	11.1	7.8	10.8	10.2	9.3	..	8.9	..
2012-13	min.	6.9	5.3	6.7	6.9	7.1	..	5.4	..	11.1	7.8	10.4	10.4	10.7	..	8.9	..
2011-12	min.	6.7	5.4	6.7	7.0	6.3	..	5.7	..	10.4	7.7	10.0	10.5	10.2	..	9.2	..
2010-11	min.	6.6	5.4	6.8	6.8	6.4	..	6.0	..	10.5	7.7	11.1	10.3	9.7	..	9.1	..
2009-10	min.	na	5.5	na	6.7	6.3	..	5.7	..	na	7.9	na	10.4	9.5	..	9.7	..

Table 9A.15 **Response times to structure fires, excluding call taking time, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)
2008-09	min.	na	5.5	na	6.9	6.2	..	5.7	..	na	7.9	na	10.7	9.7	..	8.9	..
Inner regional																	
Structure fires																	
2016-17	no.	1 091	1 158	374	216	177	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times																	
50th percentile									90th percentile								
2016-17	min.	7.4	7.3	7.6	10.8	12.0	7.2	..	..	12.0	13.5	13.4	19.5	25.1	11.5	..	..
2015-16	min.	8.6	7.8	7.6	9.7	12.0	7.4	..	..	14.0	13.7	13.3	18.4	23.0	12.4	..	..
2014-15	min.	9.4	7.2	7.2	10.6	11.0	7.4	..	..	19.0	12.6	11.9	19.1	19.1	13.2	..	..
2013-14	min.	10.0	7.3	7.4	10.4	12.0	6.6	..	..	20.5	13.3	12.4	17.7	21.0	12.1	..	..
2012-13	min.	10.0	6.9	6.9	11.9	11.1	6.7	..	..	20.0	13.2	12.6	21.3	19.0	12.7	..	..
2011-12	min.	9.6	7.3	6.9	11.5	11.0	6.5	..	..	20.0	12.6	11.7	22.1	21.0	10.7	..	..
2010-11	min.	9.2	7.3	6.4	11.1	10.0	6.8	..	..	17.0	13.7	10.7	22.0	17.0	11.4	..	..
2009-10	min.	na	7.2	na	11.0	10.0	6.2	..	..	na	12.7	na	23.0	16.0	10.0	..	..
2008-09	min.	na	6.8	na	10.6	9.0	6.4	..	..	na	13.2	na	21.3	15.0	10.3	..	..
Outer regional																	
Structure fires																	
2016-17	no.	1 181	280	345	142	206	191	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times																	
50th percentile									90th percentile								
2016-17	min.	8.5	8.1	8.3	9.6	11.4	10.5	..	5.1	12.4	19.8	13.9	30.2	21.2	23.5	..	11.1
2015-16	min.	9.0	9.1	8.0	9.0	12.0	10.2	..	7.2	14.7	18.7	13.5	22.8	25.2	20.5	..	12.4
2014-15	min.	9.2	8.9	8.4	10.7	11.3	10.6	..	5.8	15.0	17.9	14.2	26.1	19.0	21.8	..	20.2
2013-14	min.	10.2	8.2	8.2	8.9	11.1	10.6	..	4.9	24.5	18.5	13.6	18.7	20.8	22.8	..	9.5
2012-13	min.	10.0	8.2	7.6	8.7	12.1	9.8	..	4.6	25.0	19.8	12.7	23.3	19.9	20.2	..	9.7
2011-12	min.	10.1	8.0	7.6	9.2	10.0	9.8	..	5.6	24.0	16.5	12.0	22.7	19.5	18.9	..	11.3
2010-11	min.	9.1	8.0	6.4	8.2	10.0	9.3	..	5.5	20.0	19.7	11.5	22.1	19.0	22.2	..	9.5

Table 9A.15 Response times to structure fires, *excluding call taking time*, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)			(d)
2009-10	min.	na	7.5	na	10.2	10.0	8.9	..	6.1	na	16.2	na	26.2	18.4	21.0	..	9.0
2008-09	min.	na	7.4	na	8.8	10.0	9.7	..	5.6	na	16.7	na	20.3	17.0	20.8	..	9.4
Remote																	
Structure fires																	
2016-17	no.	170	9	31	66	39	13	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times																	
50th percentile									90th percentile								
2016-17	min.	7.4	14.8	8.5	13.6	12.1	9.0	..	4.3	13.4	22.1	23.3	21.0	26.5	43.5	..	10.0
2015-16	min.	8.3	15.5	7.5	14.1	12.9	7.2	..	10.7	15.6	24.3	15.8	25.2	32.1	11.7	..	17.4
2014-15	min.	10.0	16.2	9.4	14.8	11.3	10.9	..	8.4	17.3	27.7	17.3	27.0	25.0	31.0	..	17.4
2013-14	min.	9.0	np	9.1	12.7	13.0	8.5	..	3.2	20.5	np	21.9	24.2	37.2	25.4	..	7.3
2012-13	min.	9.6	np	6.5	13.8	13.8	11.4	..	4.0	15.0	np	14.6	25.5	36.0	21.1	..	8.9
2011-12	min.	10.0	np	6.9	13.4	11.5	9.9	..	4.3	24.0	np	14.9	76.9	17.1	19.2	..	9.0
2010-11	min.	7.7	np	7.2	14.8	10.0	10.9	..	4.8	20.3	np	11.4	23.2	17.5	21.6	..	12.2
2009-10	min.	na	np	na	13.1	11.0	10.0	..	5.6	na	np	na	23.3	15.7	20.8	..	11.0
2008-09	min.	na	np	na	12.8	12.0	14.8	..	5.5	na	np	na	28.9	18.0	40.4	..	9.1
Very remote																	
Structure fires																	
2016-17	no.	102	..	18	58	21	3	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times																	
50th percentile									90th percentile								
2016-17	min.	6.4	..	6.1	11.4	12.0	21.6	..	7.2	12.0	..	16.1	24.9	48.5	23.7	..	17.7
2015-16	min.	7.0	..	8.0	14.9	11.0	na	..	16.0	11.2	..	15.6	55.7	49.9	na	..	24.4
2014-15	min.	8.0	..	9.0	15.2	13.0	na	..	19.7	13.0	..	14.1	40.5	25.6	na	..	48.2
2013-14	min.	10.1	..	9.5	12.4	9.5	na	..	6.0	40.1	..	20.9	19.6	69.6	na	..	22.6
2012-13	min.	8.2	..	9.3	12.1	na	17.3	..	15.6	17.0	..	21.2	45.4	na	29.3	..	35.6
2011-12	min.	7.3	..	8.2	13.2	16.0	na	..	7.4	na	..	16.4	46.4	23.0	na	..	24.8

Table 9A.15 **Response times to structure fires, excluding call taking time, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)			(d)
2010-11	min.	15.0	..	na	13.2	11.5	11.9	..	9.0	17.0	..	na	93.4	33.8	16.0	..	18.8
2009-10	min.	na	..	na	12.6	10.0	na	..	4.8	na	..	na	58.8	35.2	na	..	17.5
2008-09	min.	na	..	na	9.0	14.0	5.5	..	5.8	na	..	na	20.0	28.0	6.6	..	9.6

(a) Remoteness areas are classified according to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) (ABS cat. no. 1216.0). For Victoria, there are no very remote areas. For Tasmania, there are no major city areas (Hobart and Launceston are classified as inner regional areas). For the ACT, all areas are categorised as major city areas for this report. For the NT, there are no major city areas or inner regional areas (Darwin is classified as an outer regional area).

(b) Jurisdictions provide data where response was provided under emergency conditions (lights and sirens). Data are for both urban and rural services (including land management agencies) and for both career and volunteer services, unless otherwise stated — see footnote d for caveats. Data in this table are not directly comparable.

(c) Response times for major cities, regional and remote areas are impacted by a range of factors including geography and personnel mix (including the use of volunteers), which can significantly affect travel time to incidents, particularly in remote areas.

(d) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: Data excluding call taking time are not available prior to 2010-11.

Vic: Prior to 2014-15, remote structure fires data were rolled into the Outer regional classification due to the low number of events.

Qld: Structure fires within the Levy District Areas (Levy District Boundaries A-D) are included. Excluded are non-emergency calls and those where Queensland Fire and Emergency Services experienced delays due to either extreme weather conditions or where the initial response was by another agency or brigade. Only primary exposure incidents are included. Incidents that could not be identified by remoteness category have been included in the statewide calculations only. Response times can be affected by road congestion, driver behaviour (distraction and inattention to emergency responder) and high density urban residential designs. Queensland Fire and Emergency Services has a long-established service delivery model for responding to 90% of structure fires occurring within the Levy District Areas within 14 minutes.

Data excluding call taking time are not available prior to 2010-11.

WA: Data include both career and volunteer responses where response was provided under emergency conditions (lights and sirens). Response time for major cities, regional and remote areas are impacted by volunteer data that, particularly in remote areas of the state are affected by significant travel time to incidents.

SA: Incomplete data are excluded from percentile calculations. Excludes response times of 12 hours or more. 2012-13 data for Very Remote are not available due to insufficient data.

Tas: Due to industrial action 90 incident reports are incomplete and not included in 2008-09 data. Due to industrial action 306 incident reports are incomplete and not included in 2014-15 data.

Table 9A.15 **Response times to structure fires, excluding call taking time, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)

NT: Inconsistencies in data input in previous reporting periods for Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service resulted in significant increases in the times reported for responses to structure fires by remoteness of area (90th percentile). Changes to the data reporting and inputting processes has seen this issue rectified.

24/7 fire stations located in two cities in the NT. Other stations are weekday only and supported by auxiliaries. Very remote stations are supported by volunteers.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.16 Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW (g)	Vic (g)	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (g)	NT	Total
2016-17									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	637 160	735 483	364 418	198 819	134 067	42 453	51 891	36 539	2 200 830
Capital costs									
Depreciation	53 910	93 686	4 840	17 963	17 877	6 642	7 738	3 744	206 400
User cost of capital - Other	43 208	233 125	1 362	20 847	20 067	8 084	5 801	5 182	337 676
Other costs	342 087	428 154	247 106	177 318	58 909	32 262	18 589	14 035	1 318 460
Total costs	1 076 365	1 490 448	617 725	414 947	230 920	89 441	84 019	59 500	4 063 365
Per person in the population	\$ 138.03	238.69	126.49	161.60	134.49	172.32	206.74	242.81	166.63
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	32 134	32 690	–	na	6 449	2 270	–	1 559	75 102
User cost of capital - Land	19 092	41 191	41	7 849	4 918	2 025	987	683	76 786
Interest on borrowings	–	–	–	2 072	–	321	–	na	2 393
2015-16									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	634 838	646 153	341 518	195 281	146 297	51 695	52 275	30 606	2 098 664
Capital costs									
Depreciation	52 423	79 591	4 937	15 805	17 790	6 868	6 230	3 614	187 259
User cost of capital - Other	43 439	240 008	1 725	19 744	20 490	6 860	5 605	na	337 871
Other costs	322 751	515 056	277 317	168 932	62 064	77 954	21 472	7 648	1 453 193
Total costs	1 053 451	1 480 808	625 497	399 762	246 641	143 378	85 583	41 868	4 076 987
Per person in the population	\$ 137.33	246.95	130.07	153.52	144.85	277.11	217.76	171.57	170.30
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	31 431	28 705	–	na	6 216	2 981	–	1 617	70 950
User cost of capital - Land	19 306	133 201	26	8 951	4 859	1 442	1 128	na	168 913
Interest on borrowings	–	–	–	2 494	–	289	–	na	2 784
2014-15									

Table 9A.16 Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW (g)	Vic (g)	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (g)	NT	Total
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	626 190	590 998	339 251	192 127	130 924	47 194	53 790	32 348	2 012 821
Capital costs									
Depreciation	50 661	78 338	4 956	16 185	17 785	6 803	5 344	3 380	183 452
User cost of capital - Other	40 958	192 730	1 706	19 722	25 063	7 088	6 064	5 576	298 908
Other costs	318 452	450 629	296 506	163 084	63 590	23 216	20 173	14 647	1 350 297
Total costs	1 036 261	1 312 695	642 419	391 118	237 362	84 301	85 371	55 951	3 845 478
Per person in the population \$	136.97	223.00	135.23	151.52	140.33	163.62	220.23	229.06	162.77
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	29 683	27 207	..	–	6 062	2 692	–	1 618	67 262
User cost of capital - Land	12 926	125 281	24	8 140	4 986	1 458	1 180	520	154 514
Interest on borrowings	–	–	–	3 015	–	198	–	–	3 212
2013-14									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	619 226	579 103	325 067	185 522	126 695	46 555	50 054	32 093	1 964 315
Capital costs									
Depreciation	50 963	72 505	16 961	17 154	18 386	6 555	5 793	3 185	191 503
User cost of capital - Other	39 411	192 523	1 548	18 248	19 645	7 198	5 221	3 831	287 625
Other costs	428 180	496 879	252 505	160 861	67 479	23 414	19 227	4 432	1 452 976
Total costs	1 137 779	1 341 010	596 082	381 784	232 206	83 723	80 295	43 541	3 896 420
Per person in the population \$	152.40	231.57	127.07	149.67	138.44	162.90	209.02	179.50	167.09
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	30 485	26 396	14 340	–	5 897	2 799	–	1 614	81 530
User cost of capital - Land	12 230	126 084	21	7 926	5 029	1 442	1 171	528	154 431
Interest on borrowings	–	–	–	3 181	–	256	–	–	3 436
2012-13									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	613 355	580 790	316 298	169 360	122 497	46 090	48 921	30 511	1 927 823
Capital costs									

Table 9A.16 Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW (g)	Vic (g)	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (g)	NT	Total
Depreciation	52 046	70 112	33 838	13 298	18 573	5 883	7 851	3 180	204 782
User cost of capital - Other	43 699	187 363	31 655	18 195	20 565	6 960	4 973	4 007	317 418
Other costs	392 712	487 537	152 219	292 175	63 015	33 173	18 391	12 566	1 451 789
Total costs	1 101 813	1 325 802	534 010	493 030	224 651	92 107	80 137	50 264	3 901 813
Per person in the population	\$ 149.93	233.43	115.81	199.39	135.16	179.75	211.13	212.20	170.34
Other expenses									
<i>Labour costs - Payroll tax</i>	30 779	26 492	13 933	–	5 536	2 594	–	1 522	80 855
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	12 130	30 152	12 258	7 298	4 520	1 434	1 186	535	69 512
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	–	250	3 704	–	268	–	na	na
2011-12									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	648 798	548 599	332 445	171 976	117 600	42 960	48 555	29 365	1 940 298
Capital costs									
Depreciation	48 288	61 936	34 890	12 431	18 739	5 553	5 570	2 003	189 411
User cost of capital - Other	36 337	181 088	30 670	16 358	20 693	6 764	4 439	2 227	298 578
Other costs (e)	266 327	452 839	163 384	291 188	61 256	18 700	22 840	11 910	1 288 445
Total costs (f)	999 749	1 244 463	561 389	491 953	218 289	73 977	81 405	45 505	3 716 731
Per person in the population	\$ 137.94	223.24	124.39	206.08	132.70	144.57	219.58	195.84	165.30
Other expenses									
<i>Labour costs - Payroll tax</i>	31 813	25 501	14 563	–	5 682	2 540	–	1 407	81 506
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	12 372	30 289	13 293	6 679	4 535	1 328	1 065	543	70 103
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	159	223	2 757	–	307	–	na	na
2010-11									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	630 265	527 430	316 121	153 781	108 450	41 265	44 095	29 738	1 851 146
Capital costs									
Depreciation	45 221	69 407	34 260	12 082	19 943	5 543	6 166	1 929	194 552
User cost of capital - Other	36 594	182 644	31 705	16 761	31 769	6 922	2 296	2 740	311 432
Other costs	300 597	414 028	160 399	178 505	42 311	18 747	23 188	10 373	1 148 147

Table 9A.16 Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW (g)	Vic (g)	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (g)	NT	Total
Total costs	1 012 678	1 193 509	542 485	361 130	202 473	72 477	75 746	44 780	3 505 276
Per person in the population \$	141.04	217.17	122.27	155.72	124.03	142.05	207.62	194.44	158.09
Other expenses									
<i>Labour costs - Payroll tax</i>	30 865	24 049	14 025	–	5 385	2 515	–	1 440	78 278
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	11 863	29 963	13 064	7 046	2 526	1 358	1 364	555	67 738
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	191	248	253	–	350	–	–	1 041
2009-10									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	619 667	486 097	301 845	153 510	109 596	42 923	46 980	29 810	1 790 429
Capital costs									
Depreciation	44 839	67 070	38 784	11 189	22 419	5 471	4 156	1 915	195 843
User cost of capital - Other	36 421	142 065	33 416	16 564	31 738	7 010	2 356	2 413	271 983
Other costs	350 091	399 352	158 153	136 603	49 872	23 449	23 436	10 719	1 151 675
Total costs	1 051 018	1 094 584	532 197	317 867	213 624	78 854	76 929	44 857	3 409 931
Per person in the population \$	148.00	201.98	121.86	140.42	131.98	155.70	214.97	196.93	155.95
Other expenses									
<i>Labour costs - Payroll tax</i>	29 861	22 630	13 504	–	5 292	2 546	–	1 502	75 335
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	12 408	22 154	14 013	6 621	2 651	1 286	1 434	437	61 004
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	47	184	280	138	–	392	–	–	1 041
2008-09									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	599 516	490 538	294 095	143 365	106 975	41 337	49 491	28 182	1 753 499
Capital costs									
Depreciation	41 060	63 799	37 622	10 566	20 461	5 498	5 101	2 035	186 142
User cost of capital - Other	32 286	140 002	34 250	16 212	29 928	6 953	2 552	2 340	264 522
Other costs	292 041	729 820	125 717	111 248	51 820	19 480	16 720	11 780	1 358 626
Total costs	964 903	1 424 159	491 684	281 391	209 184	73 268	73 864	44 337	3 562 789
Per person in the population \$	137.81	268.04	115.00	127.39	130.91	146.02	210.38	199.24	165.90
Other expenses									

Table 9A.16 Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW (g)	Vic (g)	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (g)	NT	Total
<i>Labour costs - Payroll tax</i>	30 332	22 608	13 250	–	5 024	2 477	–	1 471	75 161
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	10 922	22 244	14 293	6 708	2 703	1 278	1 209	408	59 767
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	302	51	307	3 569	–	404	–	–	4 633
2007-08									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	588 624	342 340	271 110	132 824	100 496	40 242	40 867	22 994	1 539 496
Capital costs									
Depreciation	40 927	55 492	33 822	11 866	18 347	5 981	1 674	2 071	170 179
User cost of capital - Other	33 260	78 840	35 165	16 151	26 550	6 929	2 801	2 286	201 982
Other costs	278 879	539 542	133 193	124 442	51 483	17 442	19 560	11 392	1 175 934
Total costs	941 690	1 016 214	473 290	285 283	196 876	70 594	64 902	38 743	3 087 591
Per person in the population	\$ 136.80	195.44	113.77	133.62	124.72	142.37	188.57	178.86	146.92
Other expenses									
<i>Labour costs - Payroll tax</i>	30 664	14 372	12 068	–	4 934	2 428	–	–	64 467
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	11 402	23 084	13 489	6 695	2 810	1 167	1 208	424	60 280
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	298	–	337	2 817	–	493	–	–	3 945

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2016-17 = 100) (table 2A.49).
- (b) The Estimated Resident Populations (ERPs) rates differ across years. For data up to 2015-16 the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2011 Census. For 2016-17 data the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2016 Census. The December 2016 ERP also includes Norfolk Island in the Australian total (in addition to the other territories).
- (c) Figures vary from year to year as a result of abnormal expenditure related to response to specific major emergencies.
- (d) Financial and activity data are affected by the reporting scope of each jurisdiction's 'fire service organisation'. See table 9A.3 for details for the scope of agencies' reporting.
- (e) The user cost of capital is partly dependent on depreciation and asset revaluation methods employed. Details of the treatment of assets by emergency management agencies across jurisdictions are outlined in table 9A.17.
- (f) Total costs exclude payroll tax, the user cost of capital associated with land, and interest on borrowings.
- (g) Jurisdiction notes:
 NSW: NSW Rural Fire Service costs in 2012-13 exceed the 2011-12 costs primarily as a result of a high fire activity season (Hazard Reduction and Natural Disaster expenditure).

Table 9A.16 Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW (g)	Vic (g)	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (g)	NT	Total
Vic:	<p>In 2016-17, higher salaries (including higher - superannuation, on-costs allowances, payroll tax and voluntary compensation), are due to EBA changes. A decrease in Other costs is due to lower contractor and consultant fees, lower grant expenses and Aircraft hire. Higher depreciation costs are due in part to the commencement of depreciation charges for Radio Network (MFB).</p> <p>In 2016-17, the user cost of capital (land) has been affected by land re-valuation. Due to realignment, land holdings are no longer captured under the fire services portfolio with the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning.</p> <p>In 2010-11 capital cost increase largely due to revaluation of the former Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) roads.</p> <p>In 2008-09 capital cost increase largely due to the reclassification of fire tracks. 2008-09 data include a significant increase in costs due to emergency funding arising from the Black Saturday Bushfires.</p>								
Qld:	<p>Operating Costs include costs for Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) (excluding State Emergency Service costs) following the transfer of some functions and assets to the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) on 1 November 2013. The 2014-15 data reflects the first full year following the transfers. In addition, from 1 July 2014 the Office of the Inspector General Emergency Management is no longer part of QFES and is reported as a separate entity. From 1 July 2016, some functions returned to QFES from PSBA. Data for 2016-17, 2015-16 and 2014-15 is therefore not comparable to prior years.</p> <p>Payroll of non-firefighting staff: The increase from 2015-16 to 2016-17 is mainly due to the machinery of government changes as a result of the PSBA review with staff transferring from PSBA to QFES.</p> <p>Fire running, training and maintenance costs: The increase from 2015-16 to 2016-17 is mainly due to the machinery of government changes as a result of the PSBA review with functions transferring from PSBA to QFES.</p> <p>Fire communications, provisions for losses and other recurrent costs: The decrease from 2015-16 to 2016-17 is mainly due to a decrease to the QFES grant paid to the PSBA as a result of the machinery of government transfer of functions from the PSBA to QFES.</p> <p>Payroll tax for all Queensland State Government entities was abolished from 1 July 2014.</p>								
WA:	<p>DFES provides a wide range of emergency services under an integrated management structure. Data cannot be segregated by service and include costs related to the State Emergency Service and volunteer marine rescue as well as fire. Expenses also include costs related to Wildfire Suppression. Data for the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions are not included.</p>								
Tas:	<p>2015-16 expenses are affected by extraordinary costs associated with the number of remote wildfires that occurred in that financial year.</p>								
ACT:	<p>Other Operating cost for 2011-12 includes a Provision for losses of \$3.5m, which has that effect of showing as increased cost of service in 2011-12.</p> <p>Depreciation increase in 2010-11 relates to the completion of New Headquarters and Training Facilities.</p> <p>na not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.</p>								
Source:	<p>State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2017, <i>Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2017</i>, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.49).</p>								

Table 9A.17 Treatment of assets by emergency management agencies, 2016-17 (a)

		<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (d), (e)	<i>NT</i>
Depreciation method	Depreciable assets	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line
Revaluation method	Land	Fair or market value	Deprival or market value	Fair or market value	Combination of Market value and current use (Depreciated replacement cost)	Market value	Fair value or historical cost	Market value	na
	Buildings	RFS: Fair or market value; FRNSW: Depreciated Replacement Cost for fire stations	Deprival or market value	Fair or market value	Combination of Market value and current use (Depreciated replacement cost)	Market value	Fair value or historical cost	Market value	na
	Other assets	RFS: Fair or market value; FRNSW: fire appliances: Depreciated Replacement Cost; Other P & E: Depreciated historical cost.	Deprival or market value	Fair or market value	na	Market value	na	na	na
Frequency of revaluations	Land, buildings	3 years	1–5 years	1–5 years	Annually	2 years	5 years	3 years	na
	Other assets	5 years	1–5 years	Annually	Historical cost	2 years	na	na	na
Useful asset lives (c)	Buildings	40 years	12–66 years	15–80 years	40 years	40–50 years	33–100 years	30–40 years	40 years
	Specialist equipment	RFS: 10 years; FRNSW: 15-30 years	2–50 years	3–20 years	10–15 years	10–20 years	5–25 years	10 years	5–10 years
	IT equipment	3-5 years	3–5 years	3–5 years	3 years	5 years	5–10 years	4 years	na
	Other vehicles	RFS: 3–5 years; FRNSW: 2-15 years	2–20 years	2–10 years	5–20 years	15–20 years	5–10 years	7–15 years	5–15 years
	Office equipment (f)	RFS: 5–10 years; FRNSW: 5-20 years	2–20 years	3–10 years	10–15 years	10 years	3–10 years	7 years	na
	Other equipment (g)	-	3–20 years	3–10 years	5–15 years	10 years	3–10 years	10 years	na
Threshold capitalisation levels (\$)	Buildings	RFS: 10,000; FRNSW 3,000	All	10 000	5 000	10 000	1 000	5 000	na
	IT equipment	RFS: 10,000; FRNSW 3,000	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	1 000	5 000	na
	Other assets	RFS: 10,000; FRNSW 3,000	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	1 000	5 000	na

(a) Market value is the current (net) value market selling price or exchange value; deprival value may be either the depreciated replacement cost of an asset of a similar service potential or the stream of its future economic benefits.

Table 9A.17 **Treatment of assets by emergency management agencies, 2016-17 (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d), (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>
(b)	The assets used by the NSW Rural Fire Service are largely vested in Local Government. Accordingly, although issues such as asset depreciation and useful lives may be guided by Service policies, Local Government policies will prevail in other areas.							
(c)	Estimated as 1/depreciation rate. Asset lives for some assets have been grouped with other classifications.							
(d)	The recognition threshold for the revaluation of assets is \$500 000.							
(e)	Treatment includes all four response agencies: the ACT Fire and Rescue, the ACT Rural Fire Service, the ACT State Emergency Service and the ACT Ambulance Service. Assets have been manually apportioned. Apportionment process varies from previous years.							
(f)	For some jurisdictions, office equipment includes furniture and fittings.							
(g)	For some jurisdictions, other equipment includes information technology.							
	na Not available.							

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished).

State and territory emergency services organisations

Table 9A.18 **Activities of State and Territory Emergency Services**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters								
Tropical cyclone response	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓
Storm damage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Flood response	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Earthquakes	✓(a)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓(a)	✓
Tsunami response	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓(a)	x	✓
Search and rescue and emergency medical service								
Road crash rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
Vertical rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓(a)	x	✓
Land search and rescue	✓(a)	✓(a)	✓(a)	✓(a)	✓	✓(a)	✓(a)	✓
Urban search and rescue	✓(a)	✓	✓(a)	✓(a)	✓	✓(a)	✓(a)	✓(a)
Inland marine search and rescue	✓(a)	✓(a)	✓(a)	✓(a)	✓	✓(a)	x	✓
Offshore marine search and rescue	x	✓(a)	x	✓(b)	✓	x	✓(b)	✓
Other emergency incidents								
Hazardous conditions	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Civil defence	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
National security support	✓(a)	✓	✓(a)	✓	✓	✓(a)	✓	✓(a)
Support to emergency service organisations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support services								
Conduct of emergency management courses	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
Public safety awareness and education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assistance for municipal planning	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
Air observer (b)	✓(a)	✓(a)	✓(a)	✓(a)	✓	✓(a)	✓	✓
Landslip	x	✓(c)	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 9A.18 **Activities of State and Territory Emergency Services**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Incident air monitoring	x	✓(c)	x	x	x	x	x	x

(a) This role is to provide support to another agency in this activity.

(b) WA and ACT SES undertake air observer duties only, offshore. They do not participate in sea rescue.

(c) New responsibilities for Victorian SES from 2016-17.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.19 Major sources of State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

		NSW	Vic (c)	Qld (c)	WA (c)	SA	Tas (c)	ACT	NT	Total (c)
2016-17										
Government grants and appropriations	\$'000	42 068	62 094	19 864	na	160	632	1 525	3 899	130 242
Total levies	\$'000	84 902	na	–	na	19 986	na	–	na	104 888
Other revenue	\$'000	4 297	2 747	449	na	174	4 213	104	na	11 984
Total	\$'000	131 267	64 841	20 314	na	20 320	4 845	1 629	3 899	247 115
Government grants and appropriations										
Australian	%	na	–	–	na	na	0.1	-6.6	na	--
State/Territory	%	21.3	95.7	97.8	na	0.8	13.0	100.2	100.0	47.0
Local	%	10.7	–	–	na	na	na	–	na	5.7
Levies	%	64.7	na	–	na	98.4	na	–	na	42.4
Other revenue	%	3.3	4.2	2.2	na	0.9	87.0	6.4	na	4.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2015-16										
Government grants and appropriations	\$'000	32 021	52 104	19 834	na	214	847	1 966	3 363	110 349
Total levies	\$'000	79 153	na	–	na	16 551	–	–	na	95 705
Other revenue	\$'000	4 286	3 595	652	na	182	4 601	118	27	13 461
Total	\$'000	115 461	55 698	20 485	na	16 947	5 448	2 084	3 391	219 515
Government grants and appropriations										
Australian	%	na	–	–	na	na	–	–	na	–
State/Territory	%	16.3	93.4	96.8	na	1.3	15.4	94.3	99.2	44.2
Local	%	11.5	–	–	na	na	–	–	na	6.0
Levies	%	68.6	na	–	na	97.7	–	–	na	43.6
Other revenue	%	3.7	6.5	3.2	na	1.1	84.5	5.7	0.8	6.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2014-15										
Government grants and appropriations	\$'000	38 458	52 891	9 417	na	895	757	2 048	na	104 465

Table 9A.19 Major sources of State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

		NSW	Vic (c)	Qld (c)	WA (c)	SA	Tas (c)	ACT	NT	Total (c)
Total levies	\$'000	69 079	–	–	na	15 408	–	–	na	84 487
Other revenue	\$'000	2 762	4 082	213	na	175	4 968	179	na	12 379
Total	\$'000	110 299	56 973	9 631	na	16 478	5 724	2 227	na	201 331
Government grants and appropriations										
Australian	%	na	na	–	na	na	0.2	0.5	na	–
State/Territory	%	23.0	92.8	97.8	na	5.4	13.0	91.5	na	45.4
Local	%	11.8	na	–	na	na	–	na	na	6.5
Levies	%	62.6	–	–	na	93.5	–	–	na	42.0
Other revenue	%	2.5	7.2	2.2	na	1.1	86.8	8.0	na	6.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0
2013-14										
Total government grants	\$'000	23 846	53 648	10 636	na	na	3 202	2 003	3 320	96 655
Total levies	\$'000	66 324	–	–	na	na	–	–	–	66 324
Other revenue	\$'000	3 219	5 053	168	na	na	1 993	83	–	10 515
Total	\$'000	93 389	58 701	10 804	na	na	5 194	2 087	3 320	173 495
Government grants										
Australian	%	na	0.1	–	na	na	2.1	3.1	–	–
State/Territory	%	14.3	91.2	98.4	na	na	59.5	92.9	100.0	49.5
Local	%	11.3	0.1	–	na	na	–	–	–	6.1
Levies	%	71.0	–	–	na	na	–	–	–	38.2
Other revenue	%	3.4	8.6	1.6	na	na	38.4	4.0	–	6.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2016-17 = 100). See table 2A.49 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.

(b) Figures vary from year to year as a result of abnormal expenditure related to the response to specific major emergencies.

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

Table 9A.19 **Major sources of State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' revenue (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic (c)	Qld (c)	WA (c)	SA	Tas (c)	ACT	NT	Total (c)
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Vic: 2016-17: State/Territory government grants includes an Emergency Services Volunteer Sustainability Grant of \$4.9 million.

Qld: 2016-17 and 2015-16 data: total revenue has increased compared with previous years due to revision to the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services revenue apportionment model to enable more accurate apportionment of operating revenues attributed to State Emergency Service services. Data for these years are therefore not comparable to prior years.

WA: DFES provides a wide range of emergency services under an integrated management structure. Data cannot be segregated by service and includes State Emergency Service and volunteer marine services as well as fire. State Emergency Service financial data are consolidated and included in the financial data reported for the WA fire service organisation.

Tas: Tasmania SES financial data have been subject to revisions in all years.

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); ABS 2017, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2017*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra (table 2A.49).

Table 9A.20 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2016-17 dollars)**
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(f)		(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)			(f)
2016-17									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	39 229	22 936	9 801	na	6 590	2 506	1 087	2 234	84 383
Capital costs									
Depreciation	5 500	6 788	140	na	2 109	na	401	705	15 643
User cost of capital - Other	4 436	5 167	na	na	2 881	na	316	536	13 335
Other costs	60 527	24 495	10 373	na	9 919	2 090	622	1 378	109 404
Total costs	109 692	59 386	20 314	na	21 499	4 596	2 426	4 853	222 765
Other expenses									
<i>Labour costs - Payroll tax</i>	<i>2 011</i>	<i>1 015</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>3 429</i>
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1 005</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>1 805</i>
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>255</i>
2015-16									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	35 753	21 357	9 569	na	5 230	2 515	1 274	2 164	77 863
Capital costs									
Depreciation	4 528	6 727	112	na	2 022	na	426	699	14 515
User cost of capital - Other	2 710	5 019	na	na	2 781	na	410	534	11 454
Other costs	51 102	22 730	10 806	na	8 263	2 546	827	1 391	97 665
Total costs	94 093	55 834	20 486	na	18 297	5 061	2 937	4 789	201 497
Other expenses									
<i>Payroll tax</i>	<i>1 778</i>	<i>929</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>3 056</i>
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>1 773</i>
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>228</i>

2014-15

Table 9A.20 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2016-17 dollars)**
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(f)		(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)			(f)
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	33 017	20 424	1 685	na	4 599	2 481	1 126	1 797	65 129
Capital costs									
Depreciation	4 132	6 641	14	na	1 509	–	448	655	13 399
User cost of capital - Other	2 143	5 105	na	na	2 729	–	446	470	10 893
Other costs	60 704	23 758	7 931	na	7 544	3 027	1 039	1 065	105 068
Total costs	99 996	55 927	9 631	na	16 382	5 508	3 059	3 986	194 489
Other expenses									
<i>Payroll tax</i>	1 722	904	–	na	196	–	–	na	2 822
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	na	733	na	na	295	–	200	166	1 394
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	na	296	–	na	–	–	–	na	296
2013-14									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	33 101	19 999	2 027	na	4 757	2 552	1 056	1 882	65 375
Capital costs									
Depreciation	5 223	6 139	122	na	2 338	–	485	452	14 759
User cost of capital - Other	4 225	5 114	na	na	2 576	–	504	525	12 945
Other costs	49 290	26 699	8 655	na	8 457	2 341	950	1 036	97 429
Total costs	91 840	57 951	10 804	na	18 128	4 893	2 995	3 895	190 507
Other									
<i>Payroll tax</i>	1 685	951	93	na	196	–	–	93	3 019
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	na	9 683	na	na	3 744	–	2 540	2 112	18 079
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	344	na	na	–	–	–	–	344

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2016-17 = 100). See table 2A.49 and chapter 2 for more information.

Table 9A.20 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2016-17 dollars)**
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(f)		(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)			(f)

(b) Figures vary from year to year as a result of abnormal expenditure related to response to specific major emergencies.

(c) The user cost of capital is partly dependent on depreciation and asset revaluation methods employed.

(d) Includes the running, training, maintenance, communications, provisions for losses and other recurrent costs.

(e) Total costs exclude payroll tax, the user cost of capital associated with land, and interest on borrowings.

(f) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: Running costs in 2016-17 include \$14.0 million expenditure for responding to operational requests for assistance.

Qld: 2016-17 and 2015-16 data: total costs have increased compared with previous years due to revision to the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) cost apportionment model to enable more accurate apportionment of QFES operating costs attributed to State Emergency Service (SES) services. Data for 2016-17 and 2015-16 are therefore not comparable to prior years.

Many SES non-physical assets are owned by local governments therefore QFES is not able to provide asset values required to calculate cost of capital.

WA: DFES provides a wide range of emergency services under an integrated management structure. Data cannot be segregated by service and include costs related to the State Emergency Service and volunteer marine rescue as well as fire. Expenses also include costs related to Wildfire Suppression. Data for the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions are not included.

SA: Other costs include the Government Radio Network, repairs and maintenance, and travel and training.

Tas: Tasmania SES financial data have been subject to revisions in all years.

Many SES non-physical assets are owned by Local Governments therefore Tasmania is not able to provide asset values required to calculate cost of capital.

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); ABS 2017, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2017*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra (table 2A.49).

Table 9A.21 State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' human resources

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (a)	<i>Qld</i> (a)	<i>WA</i> (a)	<i>SA</i> (a)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (a)	<i>Total</i> (a)
2016-17										
Paid staff										
Operational	FTE	325	80	66	na	45	14	7	16	553
Support personnel	FTE	na	98	32	na	11	12	..	3	156
Total	FTE	325	178	98	na	56	26	7	19	709
Volunteers										
Operational	no.	8 235	3 551	5 600	1 839	1 501	580	299	369	21 974
Support personnel	no.	na	543	na	49	na	na	–	–	592
Total	no.	8 235	4 094	5 600	1 888	1 501	580	299	369	22 566
2015-16										
Paid staff										
Operational	FTE	324	77	65	na	40	12	7	15	540
Support personnel	FTE	na	90	33	na	11	12	..	9	155
Total	FTE	324	167	98	na	51	24	7	24	695
Volunteers										
Operational	no.	8 672	3 509	6 200	1 903	1 587	573	280	399	23 123
Support personnel	no.	na	594	na	43	na	na	..	–	637
Total	no.	8 672	4 103	6 200	1 946	1 587	573	280	399	23 760
2014-15										
Paid staff										
Operational	FTE	297	57	na	na	33	10	8	13	418
Support personnel	FTE	na	127	na	na	11	15	..	6	159
Total	FTE	297	184	na	na	44	25	8	19	577
Volunteers										
Operational	no.	9 663	3 374	5 900	1 977	1 668	529	279	319	23 709

Table 9A.21 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' human resources**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (a)	<i>Qld</i> (a)	<i>WA</i> (a)	<i>SA</i> (a)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (a)	<i>Total</i> (a)
Support personnel	no.	na	627	na	56	na	na	..	na	683
Total	no.	9 663	4 001	5 900	2 033	1 668	529	279	319	24 392
2013-14										
Paid staff										
Operational	FTE	292	57	na	na	33	10	8	13	413
Support personnel	FTE	na	124	na	na	10	16	..	6	156
Total	FTE	292	181	na	na	43	26	8	19	569
Volunteers										
Operational	no.	7 282	3 377	5 700	1 986	1 711	548	257	344	21 205
Support personnel	no.	na	626	na	57	na	na	..	–	683
Total	no.	7 282	4 003	5 700	2 043	1 711	548	257	344	21 888

(a) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: 2012-13 volunteer numbers are less due to cleansing of volunteer records. Data exclude volunteers on leave and associates.

Qld: Prior to 2015-16, FTE data was not provided due to the complicated mix of functional roles whilst the State Emergency Service (SES) was part of the former Emergency Management Queensland (ie. no clear, absolute responsibility to SES). Under Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, SES has a clear structure, responsibilities and accountabilities.

For 2013-14, paid staff who contribute to the SES function have been included within fire service organisation data.

Prior to 2013-14, the SES formed part of Emergency Management Queensland within the former Department of Community Safety. Effective 1 November 2013, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) was established as an independent department encompassing fire and rescue, emergency management, SES and the Rural Fire Service.

Volunteer numbers may fluctuate as members leave the service, new members are recruited and data cleansing occurs.

WA: Data exclude volunteer emergency service members who may also undertake an SES role (560 in 2014-15).

Salaried personnel of the Department of Fire and Emergency Services have cross hazard responsibilities and are not broken down by

SA: Data refer to active, operational members.

NT: Transient people in the NT result in fluctuations in the numbers of volunteers.

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.

Table 9A.21 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' human resources**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			(a)	(a)

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.22 State and Territory Emergency Service incidents

	NSW (e)	Vic	Qld (e)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
2016-17									
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters									
Storms and cyclones	28 499	23 145	na	118	9 978	328	20	69	62 157
Flood	na	3 581	na	17	1 793	85	73	4	5 553
Other natural disasters (a)	na	1	na	1	2	na	1 025	–	1 029
Total	28 499	26 727	na	136	11 773	413	1 118	73	68 739
Search and rescue and emergency medical service									
Road crash rescue	633	1 513	na	93	785	361	3	4	3 392
Vertical rescue	46	53	na	15	39	na	–	2	155
Other search and rescue (b)	1 431	525	na	68	694	48	4	23	2 793
Community first response (c)	520	na	na	42	61	na	–	35	658
Total	2 630	2 091	na	218	1 579	na	7	64	6 589
Hazardous conditions	na	na	na	5	17	na	4	16	42
Other emergency incidents (d)	na	1 627	na	186	562	45	38	4	2 462
Total	31 129	30 445	na	545	13 931	458	1 167	157	77 832
2015-16									
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters									
Storms and cyclones	33 945	15 389	na	163	4 420	557	10	38	54 522
Flood	na	1 281	na	1	797	367	39	18	2 503
Other natural disasters (a)	na	–	na	1	25	na	563	–	589
Total	33 945	16 670	na	165	5 242	924	612	56	57 614
Search and rescue and emergency medical service									
Road crash rescue	612	1 110	na	119	823	423	2	7	3 096
Vertical rescue	33	49	na	6	29	na	1	3	121
Other search and rescue (b)	1 107	454	na	108	799	48	13	53	2 582
Community first response (c)	509	..	na	58	9	na	na	26	602

Table 9A.22 State and Territory Emergency Service incidents

	NSW (e)	Vic	Qld (e)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
Total	2 261	1 613	na	291	1 660	na	16	89	5 930
Hazardous conditions	na	na	na	5	5	na	1	4	15
Other emergency incidents (d)	na	1 871	na	184	364	217	56	na	2 692
Total	36 206	20 154	na	645	7 271	1 141	685	149	66 251
2014-15									
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters									
Storms and cyclones	35 488	17 587	9 591	150	3 201	721	642	50	67 430
Flood	2 365	970	–	5	276	37	32	74	3 759
Other natural disasters (a)	na	1	–	14	4	–	–	–	19
Total	37 853	18 558	9 591	169	3 481	758	674	124	71 208
Search and rescue and emergency medical service									
Road crash rescue	431	993	137	69	402	371	–	8	2 411
Vertical rescue	30	30	38	13	28	–	–	5	144
Other search and rescue (b)	616	480	1 667	112	1 012	35	8	49	3 979
Community first response (c)	414	..	1 226	69	14	–	–	na	1 723
Total	1 491	1 503	3 068	263	1 456	406	8	62	8 257
Hazardous conditions	na	na	–	4	–	–	–	–	4
Other emergency incidents (d)	722	1 627	–	104	299	52	49	64	2 917
Total	40 066	21 688	12 659	540	5 236	1 216	731	250	82 386
2013-14									
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters									
Storms and cyclones	na	26 349	na	151	na	358	1 398	15	28 271
Flood	na	851	na	22	na	344	19	5	1 241
Other natural disasters (a)	na	–	na	1	na	–	–	–	1
Total	na	27 200	na	174	na	702	1 417	20	29 513
Search and rescue and emergency medical service									

Table 9A.22 **State and Territory Emergency Service incidents**

	NSW (e)	Vic	Qld (e)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
Road crash rescue	na	1 032	na	20	na	421	..	10	1 483
Vertical rescue	na	40	na	10	na	–	..	6	56
Other search and rescue (b)	na	472	na	101	na	25	9	16	623
Community first response (c)	na	..	na	..	na	..	..	..	na
Total	na	1 544	na	131	na	446	9	32	2 162
Hazardous conditions	na	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	na
Other emergency incidents (d)	na	na	na	224	na	63	64	90	441
Total	na	28 744	na	529	na	1 211	1 490	142	32 116

(a) Other natural disasters includes landscape fire (bushfire and wildfire) support.

(b) Other search and rescue includes land, air and marine searches.

(c) Community first responders are trained volunteers that provide an emergency response to medical emergencies (with no transport capacity) and provide first aid care before ambulance arrival. Community first response programs are provided by the SES in NSW and SA.

(d) Other emergency incidents includes metropolitan firefighting support, ambulance support, miscellaneous support, and temporary building repairs.

(e) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: From 2015-16, data for Floods are included in Storms and cyclones

Other search and rescue includes General rescue, Flood rescue and search

Vic: 2016-17: Increase in storm and flood incidents is due to an increase in the number of flash flooding events across Victoria.

Qld: Data for 2016-17 and 2015-16 are unavailable as the number of incidents is not recorded.

SA: Data exclude community engagement and education activities.

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.23 State and Territory Emergency Service hours in attendance

	NSW (e)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
2016-17									
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters									
Storms and cyclones	188 924	27 345	52 219	4 763	109 758	1 435	217	157	384 818
Flood	na	7 734	na	1 686	29 585	730	229	28	39 992
Other natural disasters (a)	na	na	na	4	578	na	4 739	na	5 321
Total	188 924	35 079	52 219	6 453	139 921	2 165	5 185	185	430 131
Search and rescue and emergency medical service									
Road crash rescue	4 528	5 832	572	435	14 213	2 147	1	55	27 783
Vertical rescue	991	528	163	180	1 560	na	–	161	3 583
Other search and rescue (b)	29 498	571	21 378	8 734	15 404	1 683	825	455	78 548
Community first response (c)	1 753	na	32 013	319	427	na	na	7 131	41 643
Total	36 770	6 931	54 126	9 668	31 604	3 830	826	7 802	151 557
Hazardous conditions	na	na	na	24	51	na	32	67	174
Other emergency incidents (d)	na	10 856	na	3 948	5 670	355	1 862	53	22 744
Total	225 694	52 866	106 345	20 093	177 246	6 350	7 905	8 107	604 606
2015-16									
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters									
Storms and cyclones	311 672	19 524	17 932	3 091	48 620	3 011	68	713	404 631
Flood	na	1 457	na	–	13 151	2 942	215	542	18 307
Other natural disasters (a)	na	–	na	3	2 243	na	3 566	–	5 812
Total	311 672	20 981	17 932	3 094	64 014	5 953	3 849	1 255	428 750
Search and rescue and emergency medical service									
Road crash rescue	4 676	4 756	712	640	16 764	2 896	30	43	30 517
Vertical rescue	806	304	na	75	1 160	na	40	9	2 394
Other search and rescue (b)	28 755	977	24 661	4 649	18 916	2 705	2 779	2 663	86 105
Community first response (c)	1 512	na	23 752	260	63	na	na	1 398	26 985

Table 9A.23 State and Territory Emergency Service hours in attendance

	NSW (e)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
Total	35 749	6 037	49 125	5 624	36 903	5 601	2 849	4 113	146 001
Hazardous conditions	na	na	na	16	15	na	25	35	91
Other emergency incidents (d)	na	13 448	na	13 825	7 052	5 903	4 727	275	45 230
Total	347 421	40 466	67 057	22 559	107 984	17 457	11 450	5 677	620 071
2014-15									
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters									
Storms and cyclones	na	98 744	66 451	15 197	26 408	3 621	2 965	3 388	216 774
Flood	na	4 999	–	–	1 352	385	136	389	7 261
Other natural disasters (a)	na	1	–	1	129	–	–	–	131
Total	–	103 744	66 451	15 198	27 889	4 006	3 101	3 777	224 166
Search and rescue and emergency medical service									
Road crash rescue	na	10 692	526	349	4 402	2 315	–	144	18 428
Vertical rescue	na	444	240	147	416	–	–	391	1 638
Other search and rescue (b)	na	2 171	12 288	5 801	33 380	1 319	702	1 057	56 718
Community first response (c)	na	–	7 499	324	251	–	–	na	8 074
Total	–	13 307	20 553	6 621	38 449	3 634	702	1 592	84 858
Hazardous conditions	na	na	na	8	–	na	–	–	8
Other emergency incidents (d)	na	25 852	–	10 063	5 980	587	1 923	1 086	45 491
Total	–	142 903	87 004	31 890	72 318	8 227	5 726	6 455	354 523
2013-14									
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters									
Storms and cyclones	173 960	168 041	17 848	6 476	55 610	1 706	6 990	133	430 764
Flood	1 282	3 486	1 031	112	4 966	1 538	95	16	12 526
Other natural disasters (a)	19 190	–	na	–	34 423	–	–	–	53 613
Total	194 432	171 527	18 879	6 588	94 999	3 244	7 085	148	496 902
Search and rescue and emergency medical service									

Table 9A.23 State and Territory Emergency Service hours in attendance

	NSW (e)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
Road crash rescue	3 920	11 889	1 047	299	8 665	2 702	..	111	28 633
Vertical rescue	349	859	101	210	342	–	..	220	2 081
Other search and rescue (b)	14 872	2 103	26 042	7 072	10 268	687	998	644	62 686
Community first response (c)	1 315	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	1 451
Total	20 456	14 851	27 190	7 581	19 411	3 389	998	975	94 851
Other emergency incidents (d)	153	na	21 957	3 318	na	860	1 807	1 000	29 095
Total	215 041	186 378	68 026	17 487	114 410	7 493	9 890	2 123	620 848

(a) Other natural disasters includes landscape fire (bushfire and wildfire) support.

(b) Other search and rescue includes land, air and marine searches.

(c) Community first responders are trained volunteers that provide an emergency response to medical emergencies (with no transport capacity) and provide first aid care before ambulance arrival. Community first response programs are provided by the SES in NSW and SA.

(d) Other emergency incidents includes metropolitan firefighting support, ambulance support, miscellaneous support, and temporary building repairs.

(e) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: From 2015-16, Storms and cyclones data include floods.

Other search and rescue includes General rescue, Flood rescue and search

Hours attended are indicative. Improved data collection processes are being progressively implemented.

Vic: Data represents hours on scene and only where a vehicle resource was used to attend incident. It does not include travel time.

2016-17: Increase in storm and flood incidents is due to an increase in the number of flash flooding events across Victoria.

Qld: Data excludes non-operational SES hours and operational SES hours not captured within the emergency incident functions listed above, for example training, public education and equipment maintenance. Overall, Queensland SES undertook a total of 108,584 operational hours in 2016-17.

Storms and cyclones data include floods.

Road crash rescue data include emergency lighting.

Other search and rescue data include Land, floodboat and forensic search.

Community first response data include providing assistance to Queensland Ambulance Service, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and Queensland Police Service.

SA: Emergency hours attended are based on estimates of time required for each response type (including travel time) and attending crew size. Improved data collection processes are being progressively implemented.

Table 9A.23 **State and Territory Emergency Service hours in attendance**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
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Data exclude time spent on community engagement and education activities and training.

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).