## Errata — Report on Government Services 2016

The following amendments were made to the 2016 Report since an earlier version.

### Chapter 9 — Fire and ambulance services

The following data for 2014-15 have changed:

* number of ‘other fires’ for Victoria and Australia
* number of ‘total fires’ for Victoria and Australia
* number of ‘total fires, other emergencies and incidents’ for Victoria and Australia
* ‘total fires incidents per 100 000 people’ for Victoria and Australia
* ‘other fire incidents per 100 000 people’ for Victoria and Australia

The revised chapter text and tables are reproduced below.

#### Amended data on page 9.4

### Demand for fire service organisation services

Australian fire service organisations provide emergency response and rescue services for a range of domestic, industrial, medical, and transport fire and emergency events. Nationally, fire service organisations attended a total of 385 118 emergency incidents in 2014‑15, of which 97 545 were fire events (table 9A.13).

#### Amended text and figure on page 9.7

Nationally in 2014‑15, fire service organisations attended 413 fire incidents per 100 000 people, a decrease from 438 fire incidents per 100 000 people in 2013‑14 (figure 9.2).

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| Figure 9.2 Fire incidents that fire service organisations attended, per 100 000 people**a** |
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| Figure 9.2 Fire incidents that fire service organisations attended, per 100 000 people  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. |

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| a See box 9.2 and table 9A.14 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished); table 9A.14  |
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#### Amended text on page 9.8

##### Non‑fire incidents

Fire service organisations provide services for a range of non‑fire emergency events (figure 9.3). In 2014‑15, attendance at other emergencies and incidents accounted for 43.7 per cent of total incidents (excluding false alarms) (table 9A.13).

#### Amended data in table 9A.13



#### Amended data in table 9A.14



#### Amended text on page 9.61

Ambulance services aim to control pain to a comfortable level for all patients (or in selected cases aim for the abolition of pain). This may be achieved by providing out‑of‑hospital treatment and care to the injury or illness, the use of pain relief medications (analgesics), or a combination of the two. Nationally in 2014‑15, 86.5 per cent of patients who initially reported severe pain to an ambulance service (a pain score of 7 or above on the Numeric Rating Scale), reported clinically meaningful pain reduction at the end of the service (figure 9.31).

#### Amended figure on page 9.62

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| Figure 9.31 Patients who report a clinically meaningful pain reduction**a, b** |
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| Amended figure on page 9.62  Figure 9.31 Patients who report a clinically meaningful pain reduction  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. |

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| a See box 9.33 and table 9A.42 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. b Data for the ACT and the NT were not available for 2012‑13 and for the NT in 2013-14. Total excludes the ACT and NT in 2012-13 and the NT in 2012-13 and 2013-14 and a national total is not reported. |
| *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 9A.42. |
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