Report on Government Services 2017

Volume D: Emergency management

Produced by the Productivity Commission for the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision

ISSN 1329 181X (print)
ISSN 2205-5703 (online)
ISBN 978-1-74037-610-5 (Volume D)
ISBN 978-1-74037-614-3 (set)

An appropriate reference for this publication is:

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2017, *Report on Government Services 2017*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2017, *Report on Government Services 2017*, vol. D, *Emergency management*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Publications enquiries

The Productivity Commission acts as the Secretariat for the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. This report and previous editions are available from the Productivity Commission website at www.pc.gov.au.

The Steering Committee welcomes enquiries and suggestions on the information contained in this report. Contact the Secretariat by phone: (03) 9653 2100 or email: gsp@pc.gov.au

Foreword

This is the twenty-second edition of the Report on Government Services —comparing the performance of governments in the efficient and effective delivery of a wide range of services aimed at improving the wellbeing of all Australians.

The Report was commissioned in 1993 by Heads of Government (now COAG). A new terms of reference issued in 2010 emphasised the dual roles of the Report in improving service delivery, efficiency and performance, and increasing accountability to governments and the public.

Improving the services in this Report is important to us all — everyone will rely on some of these services at some time in their lives (for example, school education), with some services for people with specific needs (for example, disability services) and some services an important part of the social welfare system (for example, social housing).

This edition is the first step in a major transformation to improve the Report's accessibility and timeliness.

Accessibility has been improved with the Report streamlined to focus on information critical to understanding service performance, and the introductory chapters now available as a series of web pages with direct links to key material, rather than having to download a number of files.

The Report's usefulness also relies on timely data. While we have current year data for most service areas some gaps remain, particularly for health data. For service-level data to be more useful for policy makers and the community, we need to reduce the time from data collection to clearance by agencies for reporting.

I would like to thank the Steering Committee for its oversight of this Report, the working group members who provide advice and input, and the Review Secretariat within the Productivity Commission which supports the Steering Committee and working groups, and produces the Report.

Peter Harris AO
Chairman

January 2017

Contents

Steering Committee

This report was produced under the direction of the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP). The Steering Committee comprises the following current members:

Mr Peter Harris	Chairman	Productivity Commission
Mr Nicholas Hunt	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance
Mr Marty Robinson	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Ms Josephine Laduzko	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Mr Rick Sondalini	NSW	NSW Treasury
Ms Anita Truninger	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Ms Brigid Monagle	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
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Ms Ruth McArdle	Tas	Department of Premier and Cabinet
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Ms Jean Doherty	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Ms Linda Weatherhead	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Ms Nardia Harris	NT	Department of Treasury and Finance
Dr Paul Jelfs		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Mr Barry Sandison		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

People who also served on the Steering Committee during the production of this Report include:

Ms Emily Martin	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Mr Jonathan Rollings	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Ms Michelle Dumazel	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Ms Nicole Hunter	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Rebekah Burton	Tas	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Andrew Kettle		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Terms of Reference

The Report on Government Services

1. The Steering Committee will measure and publish annually data on the equity, efficiency and cost effectiveness of government services through the Report on Government Services (ROGS). — Outputs and objectives
2. The ROGS facilitates improved service delivery, efficiency and performance, and accountability to governments and the public by providing a repository of meaningful, balanced, credible, comparative information on the provision of government services, capturing qualitative as well as quantitative change. The Steering Committee will seek to ensure that the performance indicators are administratively simple and cost effective.
3. The ROGS should include a robust set of performance indicators, consistent with the principles set out in the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations; and an emphasis on longitudinal reporting, subject to a program of continual improvement in reporting.
4. To encourage improvements in service delivery and effectiveness, ROGS should also highlight improvements and innovation.
5. The Steering Committee exercises overall authority within the ROGS reporting process, including determining the coverage of its reporting and the specific performance indicators that will be published, taking into account the scope of National Agreement reporting and avoiding unnecessary data provision burdens for jurisdictions. — Steering Committee authority
6. The Steering Committee will implement a program of review and continuous improvement that will allow for changes to the scope of the ROGS over time, including reporting on new service areas and significant service delivery areas that are jurisdiction-specific.
7. The Steering Committee will review the ROGS every three years and advise COAG on jurisdictions' compliance with data provision requirements and of potential improvements in data collection. It may also report on other matters, for example, ROGS's scope, relevance and usefulness; and other matters consistent with the Steering Committee's terms of reference and charter of operations. — Reporting to COAG

D Emergency management sector overview

CONTENTS

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a 'DA' prefix (for example, table DA.1) and are available from the website www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017.

D.1 Introduction

This sector overview provides an introduction to the emergency management sector and the government services reported in 'Emergency services for fire events' (chapter 9) and 'Ambulance services' (chapter 11 – included in the Health volume of the Report).

Emergency management is the practice of managing the impact from emergency events on individuals, communities and the environment (EMA 1998). Emergency events vary in size and intensity, affecting individuals (such as in medical emergencies), household/business assets (such as in building fires), or community, economy and the environment (such as in natural disasters) (box D.1). Events of considerable magnitude or duration, such as earthquakes, cyclones and bushfires, can involve international, interstate and other cooperation and support.

Box D.1 **Emergency events**

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 (EMA 1998). It covers:

- structure fires
- rescues — including road crash rescues and marine rescues
- medical emergencies and transport
- natural disaster events — bushfire (landscape fire), earthquake, flood, storm, cyclone, storm surge, landslide, tsunami, meteorite strike, and tornado
- consequences of acts of terrorism
- other natural events — such as drought, frost, heatwave, or epidemic
- disaster events resulting from poor environmental planning, commercial development, or personal intervention
- technological and hazardous material incidents — such as chemical spills, harmful gas leaks, radiological contamination, explosions, and spills of petroleum products
- quarantine and control of diseases and biological contaminants.

Source: AEM (2015).

Roles and responsibilities

State and Territory governments

State and Territory governments are responsible for regulatory arrangements that protect life, property and the environment. They have primary responsibility for delivering emergency services directly to the community through emergency service organisations. The range of emergency service organisations encompasses fire service organisations (chapter 9), ambulance service organisations (chapter 11), State and Territory Emergency Service organisations (SES), marine and lifesaving rescue and coast guard organisations.

Emergency service organisations include government departments, statutory authorities, and smaller branches, agencies or services within larger departments or authorities (table DA.1). They also include non-government organisations, supported by State and Territory government funding and legislation, which provide emergency management services on behalf of the state, such as St John Ambulance in WA and the NT.

Australian Government

The primary role of the Australian Government is to support the development, through State and Territory governments, of a national emergency management capability. Australian Government assistance includes financial assistance for natural disaster resilience, mitigation

and preparedness, and support for emergency relief and community recovery. State and Territory governments can also seek non-financial assistance for response and recovery activities (for example, the Department of Defence can provide personnel, equipment and expertise to assist in the civil response to an emergency event).

Australian Government agencies also have specific emergency management responsibilities, including: the control of exotic animal and plant diseases; aviation and maritime search and rescue; the management of major marine pollution (beyond coastal waters); the prediction of meteorological and geological hazards; the provision of firefighting services at some airports and some defence installations; human quarantine; and research, reporting and development. The Australian Government also manages the Crisis Coordination Centre, which maintains a 24-hour a day situational awareness, analysis and reporting capability and an emergency management planning capability.

Local governments

Local governments have specific emergency management responsibilities in contributing to a range of measures to manage risks to their communities and the environment and in coordinating community resources and capabilities in responding to emergencies.

Profile of the emergency management sector

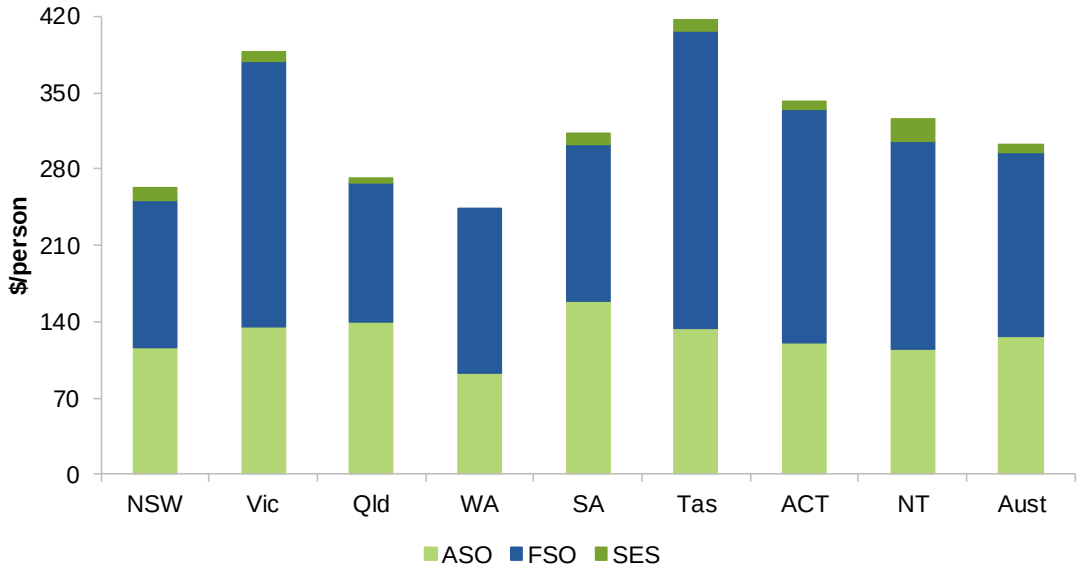
Detailed profiles for emergency services for fire events and ambulance services within the emergency management sector are reported in chapter 9 and chapter 11 respectively. Descriptive statistics for SES organisations are presented in tables DA.14–DA.19.

Emergency service organisation costs

Nationally in 2015-16, total expenditure across ambulance, fire and emergency service organisations was $7.2 billion, or $302.70 per person in the population (figure D.1 and table DA.3).

A range of other government agencies, such as police and health services, also fund emergency management (section D.3). In addition, governments also incur costs for government disaster coordination agencies and volunteer marine rescue and lifesaving organisations (these costs are not available for this Report).

Figure D.1 **Expenditure of emergency service organisations, per person in the population 2015-16**[a]



ASO = Ambulance service organisation; **FSO** = Fire service organisation; **SES** = State/Territory emergency service organisation. [a] See table DA.3 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

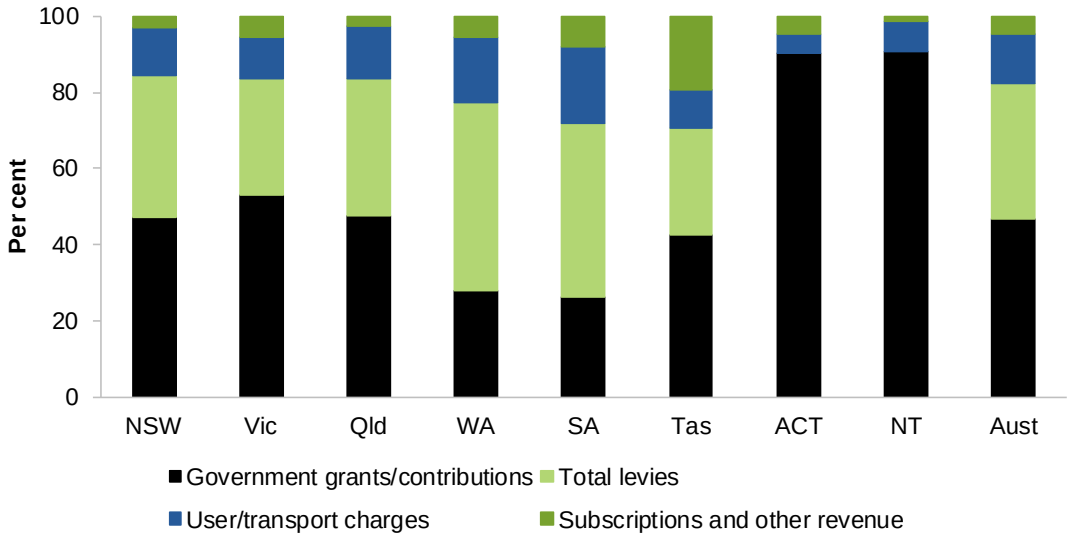
Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table DA.3.

Funding emergency service organisations

Funding of emergency services organisations varies by service and jurisdiction (figure D.2) and occurs through a mix of:

- State and Territory governments grants,
- fire and emergency service levies,
- ambulance user/transport charges and
- subscriptions and other revenue.

Figure D.2 **Emergency service organisations funding sources, 2015-16**[a, b]



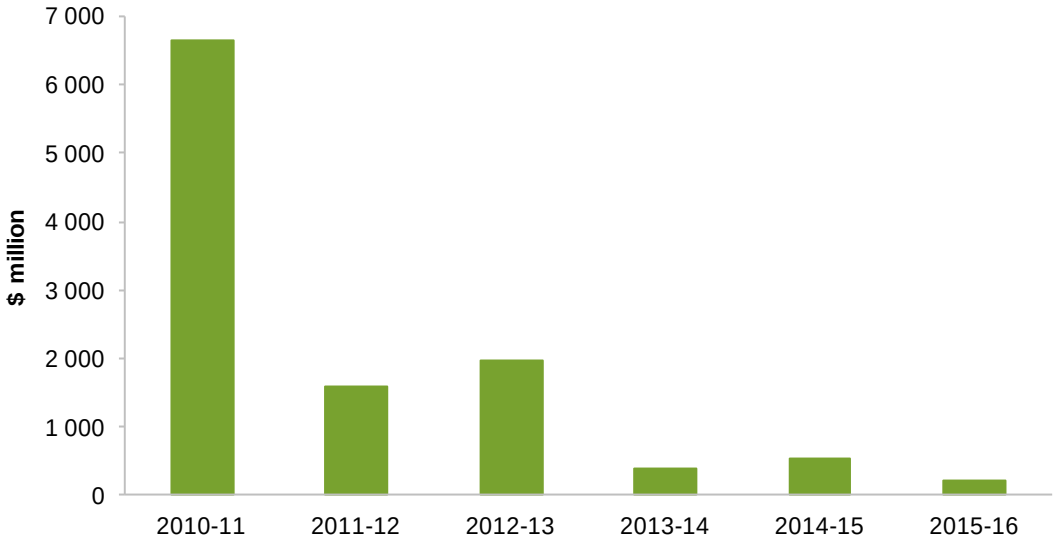
[a] See table DA.2 for detailed footnotes and caveats. [b] Total levies in the ACT and the NT are nil.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table DA.2.

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. The contribution in 2015-16 was $224.1 million. Allocations vary across jurisdictions and over time depending on the timing and nature of natural disaster events (figure D.3 and table DA.6).
- The *Natural Disaster Resilience Program* provides funding to strengthen community resilience to natural disasters. In 2015-16 funding was $13.4 million (table DA.5).

Figure D.3 **Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements assistance (2015-16 dollars)[a]**



[a] See table DA.6 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Government (unpublished); table DA.6.

The Australian Government also provides financial support to eligible individuals affected by a disaster, with payments in 2015-16 of $22.0 million (table DA.7).

Emergency service organisations human resources

Nationally in 2015-16, 35 285 full time equivalent (FTE) people were employed by emergency service organisations. Over half (53.8 per cent) were employed in fire and emergency service organisations, while the remainder were employed by ambulance service organisations (table D.1).

Table D.1 **Full time equivalent salaried personnel in ambulance, fire and SES organisations, 2015-16**[a]

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
Total ambulance, fire and emergency service organisations									
Ambulance service organisations									
	4 349	4 454	3 822	1 478	1 313	402	240	248	16 306
Fire and emergency service organisations (FSO and SES)									
FSOs	5 432	6 642	3 124	1 529	1 084	424	467	278	18 979
SES	324	167	98	na	51	24	7	24	na
Total	5 756	6 809	3 222	1 529	1 135	448	474	302	18 979
Total	**10 104**	**11 263**	**7 044**	**3 007**	**2 447**	**850**	**714**	**550**	**35 285**

a See tables DA.4 and DA.17 for detailed footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables DA.4 and DA.17.

Volunteers

In 2015-16, 256 451 fire, ambulance and emergency service volunteers (and another 2620 community first response ambulance volunteers) were on the records of emergency service organisations (table DA.4). Emergency services volunteers play a significant role in the provision of emergency services in Australia, particularly in rural and remote areas, by providing:

- response services in the event of an emergency
- community education, cadet schemes and national accredited emergency training
- emergency event support and administrative roles
- community prevention, preparedness and recovery programs.

Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

The size, severity, timing, location and impacts of emergencies are difficult to predict. However, many known factors increase vulnerability to emergency events (COAG 2011). Work-life patterns, lifestyle expectations, demographic changes, domestic migration, and community fragmentation are increasing community susceptibility and demand for emergency management services (COAG 2009).

Within individual communities, certain members may be more vulnerable or become vulnerable over time, and may need tailored advice and support. Factors that can increase vulnerability include: greater level of socioeconomic disadvantage in the community; English as a second language; more remote areas; older population; reduced mobility; reduced access to services.

Service-sector objectives

The framework of performance indicators in this sector overview is based on objectives for emergency management established in the *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience* and are common to all Australian emergency services organisations (box D.2). To meet these objectives, emergency service organisations classify their key functions in managing emergency events to the prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery framework.

Box D.2 **Objectives for emergency management**

Emergency management services aim to build disaster resilient communities that work together to understand and manage the risks that they confront, through providing highly effective, efficient and accessible services that:

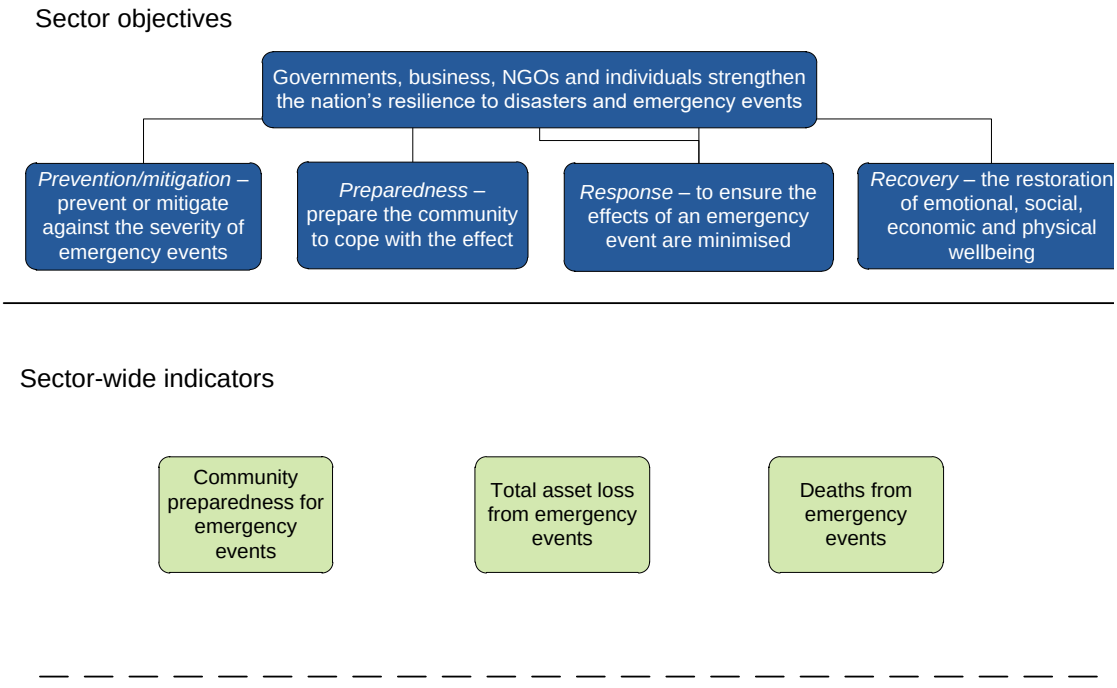
- reduce the adverse effects of emergencies and disasters on the community (including people, property, infrastructure, economy and environment)
- contribute to the management of risks to the community
- contribute to community recovery
- enhance public safety.

D.2 Sector performance indicator framework

This sector overview is based on a sector performance indicator framework (figure D.4) made up of the following elements:

- sector objectives — five sector objectives reflect the key objectives of emergency management (box D.2)
- sector-wide indicators — three sector-wide indicators relate to the sector objectives.

Figure D.4 **Emergency management sector performance indicator framework**



Community preparedness for emergency events

'Community preparedness for emergency events' is an indicator of governments' objectives to reduce the adverse effects of emergencies and disasters on the community and to contribute to the management of risks to the community (box D.3).

Box D.3 **Community preparedness for emergency events**

'Community preparedness for emergency events' is defined as the number of people who know what to do to prepare for an emergency and/or have developed an emergency plan, divided by the total population.

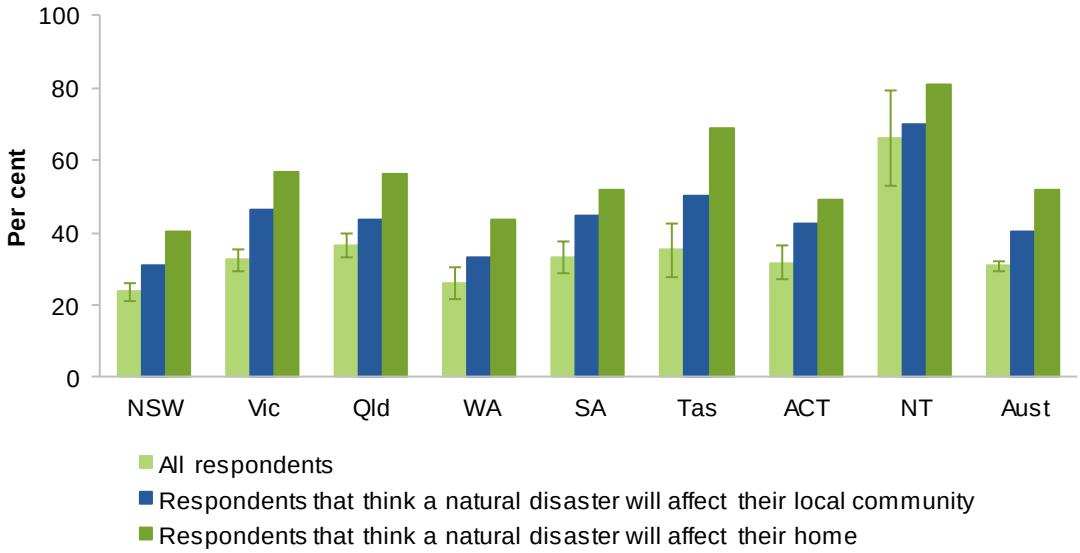
The higher the proportion of the population who are prepared for an emergency event, the more likely the impact of emergency events will be minimised.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions (only available for one reporting period)
- complete (subject to caveats) for the 2011-12 reporting period. All required 2011-12 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2011-12, 30.7 per cent of respondents reported that they had developed emergency plans in the event of a natural disaster, while 29.9 per cent of respondents stated that they had 'a fair bit' or 'a lot' of knowledge of what to do to prepare for natural disasters (table DA.8). People were more likely to have developed an emergency plan where they perceived that a natural disaster was likely to occur in their community or if they perceived that a natural disaster was likely to affect their home (figure D.5).

Figure D.5 **Proportion of people that have developed emergency plans in the event of a natural disaster, 2011-12[a]**



a See box D.3 and table DA.8 detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Western, M., Mazerolle, L., and Boreham, P. (2012), *National Security and Preparedness Survey 2011-12*; table DA.8.

Total asset loss from emergency events

'Total asset loss from emergency events' is an indicator of the governments' objectives to reduce the adverse effects of emergencies and disasters on the community and to contribute to the management of risks to the community (box D.4).

Box D.4 Total asset loss from emergency events

'Total asset loss from emergency events' is defined as the insured asset losses incurred by the community following disaster events, divided by the total population. Insured asset losses are derived from general insurance companies submissions following large events incurring cost to the community and insurers. Events are only recorded where there is a potential for the insured loss to exceed $10 million, so many large single losses occurring on a day to day basis are not included. Other asset losses not currently included relate to:

- for all levels of government — uninsurable assets such as roads, bridges, and recreational facilities are not considered (this is of greatest significance in rural and remote areas)
- remedial and environmental damage costs (including pollution of foreshores and riverbanks and beach erosion).

Annual insured asset losses need to be interpreted with caution. They can be particularly volatile over time due to the influence of large irregular emergency events such as bushfires (chapter 9) and extreme weather events. For most jurisdictions, the value of asset losses can be very low (or zero) in most years, punctuated by large natural disaster events (table DA.10).

A low or decreasing value of total asset loss from emergency events is desirable.

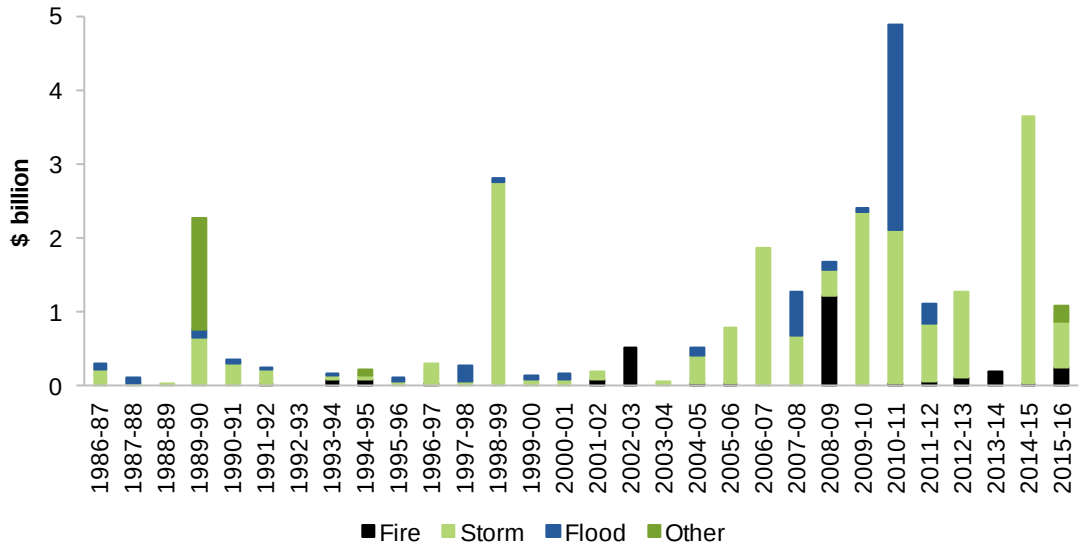
Data for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: ICA (2014); AEM (2015).

Nationally in 2015-16, the insured asset loss from emergency events was $1.1 billion, equating to $45.13 per person in the population (tables DA.9–10 and figure D.6).

Figure D.6 **Asset loss from emergency events (2015-16 dollars)[a]**



[a] See box D.4 and table DA.9 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ICA (2016), table DA.9.

Deaths from emergency events

'Deaths from emergency events' is an indicator of governments' objectives to reduce the adverse effects of emergencies and disasters on the community (including people, property, infrastructure, economy and environment) and to enhance public safety (box D.5).

Box D.5 **Deaths from emergency events**

'Deaths from emergency events' is defined as the number of deaths from emergency events per million people in a calendar year. Three categories are presented:

- road traffic deaths — deaths primarily caused by accidents involving road transport vehicles
- fire deaths — deaths primarily caused by exposure to smoke, fire or flames
- deaths from exposure to forces of nature — including exposure to excessive natural heat or cold, exposure to sunlight, victim of lightning, victim of earthquake, victim of volcanic eruption, victim of avalanche, landslide and other earth movements, victim of cataclysmic storm, and victim of flood.

A low or decreasing number of deaths from emergency events is desirable.

Caution should be taken when interpreting these results as the ABS have randomly assigned values in categories where the number of deaths are low, to protect confidentiality.

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 2015 data are available for all jurisdictions.

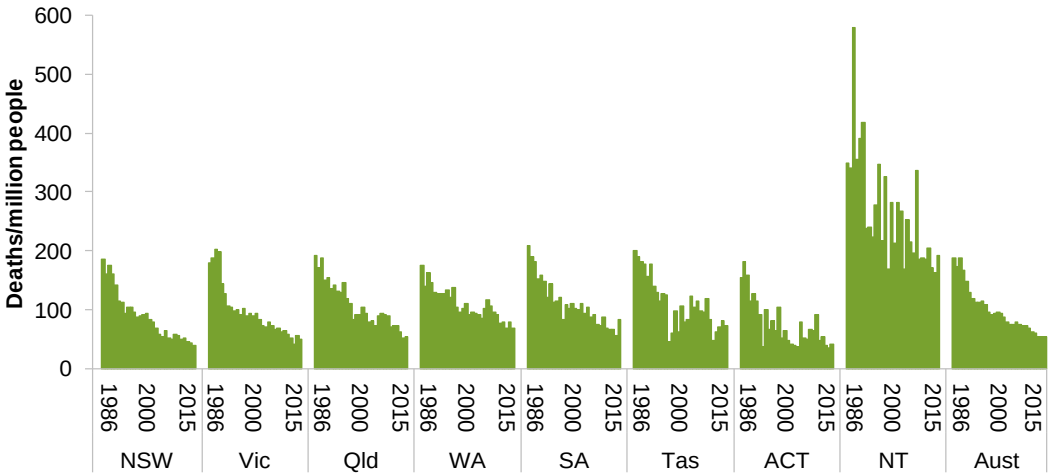
Nationally in 2015, there were 58.3 deaths per million people from emergency events, a decrease from 60.3 deaths per million people in 2014 (table DA.13).

Road traffic deaths

Road crash incidents are the single largest contributor to deaths from emergency events reported, making up 90 per cent of these deaths (tables DA.11 and DA.13).

From 1986 to 2015, road traffic deaths declined from 187.3 to 52.9 deaths per million people (figure D.7).

Figure D.7 **Road traffic deaths, by State and Territory, 1986 to 2015[a]**



[a] See box D.5 and table DA.11 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats..

Source: ABS (2016) *Causes of Death, Australia 2015*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table DA.11.

Fire deaths

The number of fire deaths varies from year to year, often impacted by large bushfires. In 2015, there were 97 fire deaths nationally (details in chapter 9).

Deaths from exposure to forces of nature

Relatively few deaths (33 deaths in 2015 nationally, or 1.4 deaths per million people in the population) are recorded as being caused by exposure to forces of nature (table DA.12).

D.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues

The effective development of a 'resilient community' — one that works together to understand and manage the risks that it confronts (COAG 2011) — requires the support and input of a range of community stakeholders, including from other government services.

- *Police services* have a critical role in effective emergency management within each jurisdiction. They generally assume critical roles in a jurisdiction's disaster management plans and coordination authorities (Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission 2010; Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry 2012). Police services (and the justice system) also have a critical role in implementing the prevention strategies of a jurisdiction — such as enforcing road laws.

- *Health services*, in particular emergency departments of public hospitals, have an important role in the preparation and response to emergency events. Similarly, ambulance services are an integral part of a jurisdiction's health service providing emergency as well as non-emergency patient care and transport.
- In large scale emergencies, a range of agencies may be called upon to provide assistance. For example, through Australian Government arrangements for the provision of assistance to states and territories, the Australian Defence Force has been called upon to assist emergency services organisations in responding to emergencies such as the 2011 Queensland floods (Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry 2012).

Emergency services, police and public hospitals are also key services involved in preventing and dealing with acts of terrorism as set out in Australia's National Counter Terrorism Plan (NCTC 2012). While this Report does not explicitly include the details of these government activities, such activities need to be kept in mind when interpreting performance results.

The National Strategy for Disaster Resilience recognises that the needs of vulnerable communities should be considered in developing emergency management plans and programmes. ANZEMC has also identified the resilience of vulnerable sections of society (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, children and youth, the elderly and people with disability) as a priority area for action (COAG 2012). The 2007 *Keeping Our Mob Safe: The National Emergency Management Strategy For Remote Indigenous Communities* (currently under review) provides a framework for coordinated and cooperative approaches to emergency management in remote indigenous communities (AEM 2007).

D.4 References

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DA Emergency management — attachment

Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments, with the assistance of the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council and the Council of Ambulance Authorities.

Data in this Report are examined by the 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 web page (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017).

Attachment contents

All jurisdictions — Emergency management

Table DA.1 Summary of emergency management organisations by event type (a), (b)

NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus Gov* (c)
Fire and Rescue NSW	Metropolitan Fire Brigade	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	Country Fire Service	Tasmania Fire Service	ACT Emergency Services Agency	NT Fire and Rescue Service	Airservices Australia (Rescue and Fire Fighting Service)
NSW Rural Fire Service	Country Fire Authority	Qld Police Service		Metropolitan Fire Service	Forestry Tasmania	ACT Fire and Rescue		
		Department of Natural Resources and Mines	Department of Parks and Wildlife				Bushfires NT	Department of Defence
NSW Police Force	Department of Environment Land Water & Planning				Parks and Wildlife			
NSW Ambulance		Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing	Forest Products Commission			ACT Rural Fire Service	Aviation Rescue and Fire Fighting Authority	Attorney-General's Department
Office of Environment and Heritage	Parks Victoria		Department for Child Protection and Family Support			Canberra Urban Parks and Places		Bureau of Meteorology
	Airport Rescue and Firefighting Service	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries						
						Territory and Municipal Services Directorate	Parks and Wildlife	Australian Building Codes Board
	Gas distribution companies	Local government	WA Police Service					
		Qld Ambulance Service						Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development

Table DA.1 Summary of emergency management organisations by event type (a), (b)

NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus Gov* (c)
		Queensland Government Air (QGAir) services, Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA)	Local governments					
Ambulance attendances/services								
NSW Ambulance	Ambulance Victoria	Qld Ambulance Service	St John Ambulance	SA Ambulance Service	Ambulance Tasmania	ACT Emergency Services Agency	St John Ambulance	Department of Health — National Incident Room
		Queensland Government Air (QGAir) services, Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA)	Department of Fire and Emergency Services					
NSW Health	Metropolitan Fire Brigade					ACT Ambulance Service	Royal Flying Doctor Service	
Helicopter Rescue Services (under ambulance control)			Royal Flying Doctor Service					Attorney-General's Department (Australian Medical Transport Coordination Group)
							Territory Health Service	
			Department of Fire and Emergency Services/St John Ambulance - Rescue Helicopter Service					
		Department of Health						
Road crash rescues								
Fire and Rescue NSW	Metropolitan Fire Brigade	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services including the State Emergency Service	WA Police Service	State Emergency Service	Tasmania Fire Service	ACT Fire and Rescue	NT Fire and Rescue Service	
NSW Police Force		Qld Ambulance Service	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	Metropolitan Fire Service	State Emergency Service		NT Emergency Services	
NSW Ambulance	Country Fire Authority	Qld Police Service						
NSW SES	Victoria SES		St John Ambulance	Country Fire Service				

Table DA.1 **Summary of emergency management organisations by event type (a), (b)**

NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus Gov* (c)
NSW Rural Fire Service								
Volunteer Rescue Association								
Rescues (other)								
Fire and Rescue NSW	Metropolitan Fire Brigade	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services including the State Emergency Service	WA Police Service	State Emergency Service	Tasmania Police	ACT Emergency Services Agency	NT Fire and Rescue Service	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
NSW Police Force	Country Fire Authority	Qld Ambulance Service	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	Metropolitan Fire Service	State Emergency Service	ACT Fire and Rescue	NT Emergency Services	Department of Defence
NSW Ambulance	Victoria SES	Qld Police Service		Country Fire Service	Tasmania Fire Service	Australian Federal Police	NT Police	Australian Customs and Border Protection Service
NSW SES	Victoria Police	Queensland Government Air (QGAir) services, Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA)	St John Ambulance	SA Police		ACT State Emergency Service		
Volunteer Rescue Association	Ambulance Victoria		Department of Fire and Emergency Services/St John Ambulance - Rescue Helicopter Service	SA Ambulance Service	Ambulance Tasmania			
Mines Rescue Service	Municipal councils			State Rescue Helicopter Service				
Marine Rescue NSW	Victorian Building Authority							
Natural events								
State Emergency Service	Victoria State Emergency Service	Local Government	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	Functional Services and Hazard Leader's as per State Emergency Management Plan	State Emergency Service	ACT State Emergency Service	NT Emergency Service	Attorney-General's Department
		Qld Police Service						
NSW Police Force	Victoria Police	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services including the State Emergency Service			Department of Police and Public Safety	Australian Federal Police	NT Police	Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development

Table DA.1 Summary of emergency management organisations by event type (a), (b)

NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus Gov* (c)
Fire and Rescue NSW	Metropolitan Fire Brigade	Qld Ambulance Service	WA Police Service				NT Fire and Rescue Service	
			Department for Child Protection and Family Support		Tasmania Fire Service	ACT Fire and Rescue		Geoscience Australia
NSW Rural Fire Service	Country Fire Authority	Department of the Premier and Cabinet					Parks and Wildlife	
		Department of Natural Resources and Mines	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources		Ambulance Tasmania	ACT Emergency Service		Bureau of Meteorology
NSW Ambulance	Municipal councils						Local Councils	
		Queensland Government Air (QGAir) services, Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA)	Department of Agriculture		Local government authorities	Territory and Municipal Services		Department of Defence
		Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services						
Volunteer Rescue Association		Department of Health	Department of Health		Department of Health and Human Services	ACT Ambulance Service		Australian Building Codes Board
Department of Finance and Services			Department of Water			ACT Rural Fire Service		
		Department of Transport and Main Roads	Water Corporation		Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment			All Australian Government Agencies under the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework
Department of Primary Industry		Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Department for Planning and Infrastructure					
NSW Environment Protection Authority					Tasmania Police			

Table DA.1 Summary of emergency management organisations by event type (a), (b)

NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus Gov* (c)
		Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Local governments					
Transport for NSW			Bureau of Meteorology		Department of Premier and Cabinet			
Department of Premier and Cabinet								
		Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Main Roads WA					
NSW Treasury			Department of Parks and Wildlife					
Department of Family and Community Services		Department of Housing and Public Works						
			Port Authorities					
Mines Rescue Service		Department of Energy and Water Supply						
NSW Health								
Local government authorities								
NSW Office of Emergency Management								

Table DA.1 **Summary of emergency management organisations by event type (a), (b)**

NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus Gov* (c)
Ministry for Police and Emergency Services								
Technological and hazardous material incidents								
Fire and Rescue NSW	Metropolitan Fire Brigade	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	Functional Services and Hazard Leader's as per State Emergency Management Plan	Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment	ACT Fire and Rescue	NT Fire and Rescue Service	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
NSW Rural Fire Service	Country Fire Authority	Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Hazardous Industries and Chemicals Branch				Australian Federal Police	NT Police	Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development
			WA Police Service				Department of Health	
NSW Environment Protection Authority	Victoria Police		Department of Health		Tasmania SES	Environment Protection Authority		
	Ambulance Victoria	Department of Transport and Main Roads	Department for Planning and Infrastructure	SA Ambulance Service	Department of Police and Public Safety		St John Ambulance	Attorney-General's Department
NSW Police Force						Health Directorate		
NSW Health	Department of Health and Human Services	Department of Health	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources				MBT	Airservices Australia
NSW Ambulance		Qld Ambulance Service			Tasmania Fire Service		Northern Territory Emergency Service	
								Civil Aviation Safety Authority
		Qld Police Service						
National Oil Spill Committee	Vic Workcover Authority	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Department of Environment Regulation		Ambulance Tasmania			Australian Transport Safety Bureau
Port Corporations	Environmental Protection Authority	Department of Agriculture, and Fisheries			Department of Health and Human Services		WorkSafe NT	Department of Defence
Oil Companies			St John Ambulance					

Table DA.1 **Summary of emergency management organisations by event type (a), (b)**

NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus Gov* (c)
Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW	Marine Board (Vic Channels, Local Ports Operators)		Water Corporation		Local government authorities			Department of Health
			Alinta Gas					
			Port Authorities		Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources			Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
Fire and Rescue NSW (combat agency)			Industry Emergency Response Groups					
	Department of Environment Land Water & Planning							
					Tasmania Police			
								Australian Customs and Border Protection Service
	Parks Victoria							
								Department of Agriculture
Quarantine and disease control								
NSW Health	Department of Environment Land Water & Planning	Department of Health	Department of Health	Functional Services and Hazard Leader's as per State Emergency Management Plan	Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (Quarantine)	Health Directorate	NT Emergency Service	Department of Health
Department of Primary Industry		Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Department of Agriculture			Environment ACT		
							Territory Health Service	Biosecurity Australia
Water Authorities	(Water Agencies and Agriculture)	Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing	Water Corporation			ACT Electricity and Water		
NSW Police Force			Department of Fire and Emergency Services				NT Police	Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Table DA.1 Summary of emergency management organisations by event type (a), (b)

NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus Gov* (c)
NSW Environment Protection Authority	Municipal councils				Department of Health and Human Services		Transport and Works Department	
Fire and Rescue NSW	Department of Health & Human Services (Public Health)	Department of Transport and Main Roads					Department Primary Industry and Fisheries	Attorney-General's Department
		Local government						Department of Agriculture
		Department of Energy and Water Supply						
								Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
		Department of Environment and Heritage Protection						
		Queensland Government Air (QGAir) services, Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA)						
		Qld Police Service						
Emergency relief and recovery								
State Emergency Management Committee	Municipal councils	Local Government	Department for Child Protection and Family Support	Functional Services and Hazard Leader's as per State Emergency Management Plan	Department of Health and Human Services (Community and Rural Health)	ACT Emergency Services Agency	Northern Territory Emergency Service	Department of Social Services
		Queensland Reconstruction Authority						
NSW Police Force	Department of Health & Human Services (Public Health)		Utility agencies			Community Services Directorate	Department of Health	Centrelink
Department of Finance and Services		Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services	Department of Health					Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development

Table DA.1 **Summary of emergency management organisations by event type (a), (b)**

NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus Gov* (c)
	Church/ charitable organisations		Department of the Premier and Cabinet		Department of Infrastructure Energy and Resources	Territory and Municipal Services Directorate	Government departments	
Department of Family and Community Services								
	Victoria SES	Department of Housing and Public Works	Local governments					Attorney-General's Department
Department of Premier and Cabinet	Victoria Police		Insurance Council of Australia		Local government	ACT State Emergency Service		
	Department of Environment Land Water & Planning	Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning			Tasmania SES			
NSW Treasury			Department of Treasury		Tasmania Police			
NSW Health								
Department of Primary Industry	Vic Roads	Department of Transport and Main Roads	Department Agriculture and Food		Department of Premier and Cabinet			
Ministry for Police and Emergency Services	Utility companies	Department of Energy and Water Supply	Department of Water		Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment			
			Department Mineral and Petroleum Resources					
Department of Transport		Department of Agriculture and Fisheries						
Department of Education and Communities		Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Department for Planning and Infrastructure		Department of Economic Development			
Community Relations Commission		Queensland Fire and Emergency Services including the State Emergency Service						
Ministry for Police and Emergency Services		Qld SES						
		Department of Health						

Table DA.1 **Summary of emergency management organisations by event type (a), (b)**

NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus Gov* (c)
Local government authorities		Queensland Police Service						
Fire and Rescue New South Wales		Queensland Government Air (QGAir) services, Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA)						
		Utility agencies						

(a) The scope of this table is primary response agency or agencies (that is government agencies with legislative responsibility). Non-government agencies that provide support, but do not have a direct legislative responsibility, are not included.

(b) Organisations are ordered by level of involvement in each event type, except for the column under the heading of Australian Government. That is, the first mentioned organisation for each jurisdiction under each event type is the most involved combating organisation, the second mentioned is the second main combating organisation, through to the last mentioned, which is the most minor combating organisation listed (and there may be other organisations with a role, more minor again which are not listed).

(c) Emergency Management Australia, within the Attorney-Generals Department, is the central coordinating Australian Government agency for any hazard, at the request of the jurisdictions. Deployment of interstate SES volunteers is managed by the Australian Council of SES (ACSES).

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table DA.2 **Major sources of emergency service organisations revenue, 2015-16 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total ambulance, fire and emergency service organisations										
Revenue										
Government grants/contributions (c)	$m	963.1	1 107.8	607.0	183.3	132.0	84.8	103.2	60.6	3 241.9
Total levies	$m	769.4	640.0	457.4	323.3	227.1	55.5	–	–	2 472.7
User/Transport charges	$m	255.0	227.8	171.9	115.0	102.2	20.3	5.9	5.4	903.5
Subscriptions and other income (d)	$m	61.0	111.6	35.5	34.9	39.1	38.7	5.4	0.8	327.1
Total	**$m**	**2 048.6**	**2 087.2**	**1 271.9**	**656.5**	**500.5**	**199.3**	**114.5**	**66.7**	**6 945.2**
Total revenue per person	**$**	**267.07**	**348.07**	**264.49**	**252.14**	**293.91**	**385.16**	**291.46**	**273.44**	**290.11**
Ambulance service organisations										
Revenue										
Government grants/contributions (c)	$m	662.2	556.6	515.6	127.6	128.0	46.2	37.5	25.0	2 098.8
Total levies	$m	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
User/Transport charges	$m	212.8	171.8	118.5	105.3	96.2	9.3	5.9	2.8	722.6
Subscriptions and other income (d)	$m	7.7	82.5	15.5	28.4	37.4	1.9	–	0.7	174.1
Total	**$m**	**882.7**	**810.9**	**649.6**	**261.2**	**261.5**	**57.4**	**43.4**	**28.6**	**2 995.4**
Total revenue per person	**$**	**115.08**	**135.23**	**135.09**	**100.32**	**153.60**	**111.02**	**110.35**	**117.08**	**125.12**
Fire and emergency service organisations (Fire and SES)										
Revenue										
Government grants/contributions (c)	$m	300.9	551.2	91.4	55.7	4.0	38.6	65.8	35.5	1 143.2
Total levies	$m	769.4	640.0	457.4	323.3	227.1	55.5	–	–	2 472.7
User/Transport charges	$m	42.2	56.0	53.4	9.8	6.0	10.9	–	2.6	180.9
Subscriptions and other income (d)	$m	53.3	29.0	20.1	6.6	1.8	36.8	5.4	–	153.0
Total	**$m**	**1 165.9**	**1 276.3**	**622.3**	**395.3**	**238.9**	**141.8**	**71.2**	**38.2**	**3 949.8**
Total revenue per person	**$**	**151.99**	**212.84**	**129.40**	**151.81**	**140.31**	**274.14**	**181.11**	**156.36**	**164.98**
State/Territory emergency service (SES) organisations (e)										
Revenue										
Government grants/contributions (c)	$m	31.5	51.3	19.5	na	–	0.8	1.9	3.3	108.7
Total levies	$m	78.0	na	–	na	16.3	–	–	na	94.3

Table DA.2 **Major sources of emergency service organisations revenue, 2015-16 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
User/Transport charges	$m	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	–
Subscriptions and other income (d)	$m	4.2	3.5	0.6	na	0.2	4.5	0.1	–	13.3
Total	**$m**	**113.7**	**54.9**	**20.2**	**na**	**16.7**	**5.4**	**2.1**	**3.3**	**216.2**
Total revenue per person	**$**	**14.83**	**9.15**	**4.20**	**na**	**9.80**	**10.37**	**5.22**	**13.69**	**9.03**
Fire service organisations										
Revenue										
Government grants/contributions (c)	$m	269.4	499.9	71.9	55.7	3.8	37.8	63.8	32.2	1 034.5
Total levies	$m	691.5	640.0	457.4	323.3	210.8	55.5	–	–	2 378.5
User/Transport charges	$m	42.2	56.0	53.4	9.8	6.0	10.9	–	2.6	180.9
Subscriptions and other income (d)	$m	49.1	25.5	19.4	6.6	1.6	32.3	5.3	–	139.8
Total	**$m**	**1 052.1**	**1 221.4**	**602.1**	**395.3**	**222.2**	**136.5**	**69.1**	**34.8**	**3 733.6**
Total revenue per person	**$**	**137.16**	**203.69**	**125.20**	**151.81**	**130.51**	**263.77**	**175.88**	**142.67**	**155.95**

(a) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data are based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates and are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(b) Other income is equal to the sum of subscriptions, donations and miscellaneous revenue.

(c) Government grants/contributions includes Australian Government grants, Local government grants, and indirect government funding.

(d) Caveats for fire service organisation and ambulance service organisation funding data are available in chapter 9 and attachment 9A and chapter 11 and attachment 11A respectively. Caveats for the SES organisation data are available in table DA.15.

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

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

Source : State and Territory governments; ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics* , Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2); ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2016, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra.

This table has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/emergency-management

Table DA.3 Emergency service organisations costs, 2015-16 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Total ambulance, fire and emergency service organisations										
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	$m	1 290.8	1 199.8	799.6	342.5	337.3	101.6	84.3	52.5	4 208.4
Capital costs (d)										
Depreciation	$m	77.0	112.0	41.7	30.2	30.0	9.4	8.0	5.5	313.7
User cost of capital - Other	$m	63.8	263.4	27.7	29.9	28.1	8.9	7.2	5.9	435.3
Other costs (e)	$m	587.0	747.8	438.4	232.7	136.8	95.6	35.1	15.2	2 288.7
Total costs (f)	**$m**	**2 018.6**	**2 323.0**	**1 307.4**	**635.2**	**532.3**	**215.5**	**134.5**	**79.4**	**7 245.8**
Total costs per person	**$**	**263.16**	**387.40**	**271.88**	**243.94**	**312.61**	**416.50**	**342.23**	**325.37**	**302.70**
Other expenses										
Labour costs - Payroll tax	$m	*32.8*	*29.2*	–	–	*6.3*	*2.9*	–	*1.7*	*72.9*
User cost of capital - Land	$m	*28.9*	*139.3*	*8.8*	*11.4*	*6.5*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*0.3*	*199.1*
Interest on borrowings	$m	–	*0.2*	–	*2.5*	–	*0.3*	–	*na*	*3.0*
Ambulance service organisations										
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	$m	630.3	542.3	453.8	150.1	188.0	48.2	31.5	20.3	2 064.5
Capital costs (d)										
Depreciation	$m	20.9	27.0	36.7	14.6	10.5	2.6	1.5	1.2	114.9
User cost of capital - Other	$m	18.3	22.1	26.0	10.5	5.2	2.1	1.3	–	85.8
Other costs (e)	$m	218.8	218.1	154.6	66.3	67.5	16.3	13.1	6.3	761.0
Total costs (f)	**$m**	**888.3**	**809.4**	**671.1**	**241.4**	**271.3**	**69.2**	**47.3**	**28.1**	**3 026.1**
Total costs per person	**$**	**115.80**	**134.99**	**139.56**	**92.72**	**159.30**	**133.83**	**120.30**	**114.95**	**126.42**
Other costs										
Labour costs - Payroll tax	$m	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
User cost of capital - Land	$m	*9.9*	*7.1*	*8.8*	*2.6*	*1.4*	*0.6*	*0.6*	–	*30.9*

This table has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/emergency-management

Table DA.3 Emergency service organisations costs, 2015-16 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Interest on borrowings	$m	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire and emergency service organisations (FSO and SES)										
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	$m	660.5	657.5	345.8	192.4	149.3	53.4	52.8	32.2	2 143.9
Capital costs (d)										
Depreciation	$m	56.1	85.0	5.0	15.6	19.5	6.8	6.5	4.3	198.8
User cost of capital - Other	$m	45.5	241.3	1.7	19.4	22.9	6.8	5.9	5.9	349.5
Other costs (e)	$m	368.2	529.7	283.8	166.4	69.3	79.3	22.0	8.9	1 527.7
Total costs (f)	**$m**	**1 130.3**	**1 513.6**	**636.3**	**393.8**	**261.0**	**146.2**	**87.2**	**51.3**	**4 219.7**
Total costs per person	**$**	**147.35**	**252.42**	**132.32**	**151.23**	**153.28**	**282.56**	**221.88**	**210.22**	**176.28**
Other expenses										
Labour costs - Payroll tax	$m	*32.8*	*29.2*	–	*na*	*6.3*	*2.9*	–	*1.7*	*72.9*
User cost of capital - Land	$m	*19.0*	*132.2*	–	*8.8*	*5.1*	*1.4*	*1.3*	*0.3*	*168.1*
Interest on borrowings	$m	–	*0.2*	–	*2.5*	–	*0.3*	–	*na*	*3.0*
State/Territory emergency service (SES) organisations										
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	$m	35.2	21.0	9.4	na	5.2	2.5	1.3	2.1	76.7
Capital costs (d)										
Depreciation	$m	4.5	6.6	0.1	na	2.0	na	0.4	0.7	14.3
User cost of capital - Other	$m	2.7	4.9	na	na	2.7	na	0.4	0.5	11.3
Other costs (e)	$m	50.3	22.4	10.6	na	8.2	2.5	0.8	1.4	96.3
Total costs (f)	**$m**	**92.7**	**55.0**	**20.2**	**na**	**18.1**	**5.0**	**2.9**	**4.7**	**198.5**
Total costs per person	**$**	**12.08**	**9.17**	**4.20**	**na**	**10.61**	**9.63**	**7.36**	**19.33**	**8.29**
Other expenses										
Labour costs - Payroll tax	$m	*1.8*	*0.9*	–	*na*	*0.2*	*na*	–	*0.1*	*3.0*

This table has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/emergency-management

Table DA.3 Emergency service organisations costs, 2015-16 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
User cost of capital - Land	$m	*–*	*1.0*	*na*	*na*	*0.3*	*na*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*1.7*
Interest on borrowings	$m	*na*	*0.2*	*–*	*na*	*–*	*na*	*–*	*na*	*0.2*
Fire service organisations (FSO)										
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	$m	625.3	636.5	336.4	192.4	144.1	50.9	51.5	30.1	2 067.2
Capital costs (d)										
Depreciation	$m	51.6	78.4	4.9	15.6	17.5	6.8	6.1	3.6	184.5
User cost of capital - Other	$m	42.8	236.4	1.7	19.4	20.2	6.8	5.5	5.4	338.2
Other costs (e)	$m	317.9	507.3	273.2	166.4	61.1	76.8	21.2	7.5	1 431.4
Total costs (f)	**$m**	**1 037.6**	**1 458.6**	**616.1**	**393.8**	**242.9**	**141.2**	**84.3**	**46.6**	**4 021.2**
Total costs per person	**$**	**135.3**	**243.2**	**128.1**	**151.2**	**142.7**	**273.0**	**214.5**	**191.0**	**168.0**
Other expenses										
Labour costs - Payroll tax	$m	*31.0*	*28.3*	*–*	*na*	*6.1*	*2.9*	*–*	*1.6*	*69.9*
User cost of capital - Land	$m	*19.0*	*131.2*	*–*	*8.8*	*4.8*	*1.4*	*1.1*	*na*	*166.4*
Interest on borrowings	$m	*–*	*–*	*–*	*2.5*	*–*	*0.3*	*–*	*–*	*2.7*

(a) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data are on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for 2013 are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(b) Caveats for fire service organisation and ambulance service organisation funding data are available in chapter 9 and attachment 9A and chapter 11 and attachment 11A respectively. Caveats for the SES organisation data are available in table DA.16.

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

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

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

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

na Not available. **–** Nil orrounded to zero.

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

Table DA.4 **Emergency services human resources, 2015-16 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

		NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
Total ambulance, fire and emergency service organisations										
Salaried personnel										
Operational	FTE	8 047	8 551	5 960	2 086	1 929	629	543	474	27 679
Support personnel	FTE	2 058	2 712	1 084	921	518	221	171	76	7 606
Total	FTE	**10 104**	**11 263**	**7 044**	**3 007**	**2 447**	**850**	**714**	**550**	**35 285**
Per 100 000 people		**131.7**	**187.8**	**146.5**	**115.5**	**143.7**	**164.3**	**181.7**	**225.4**	**147.4**
Volunteers										
Operational	no.	88 015	39 817	42 338	25 765	13 715	5 121	1 724	733	217 228
Support volunteers	no.	10 026	22 223	24	2 611	3 281	1 058	–	–	38 586
Total	no.	**98 041**	**62 040**	**42 362**	**28 376**	**16 996**	**6 179**	**1 724**	**733**	**255 814**
Community first responders (ambulance)	no.	**256**	**357**	**156**	**1 669**	**44**	**42**	**–**	**96**	**2 620**
Ambulance service organisations										
Salaried personnel										
Operational	FTE	3 635	3 547	3 327	968	1 000	330	182	200	13 189
Support personnel	FTE	713	907	495	510	313	73	58	48	3 117
Total	FTE	**4 349**	**4 454**	**3 822**	**1 478**	**1 313**	**402**	**240**	**248**	**16 306**
Per 100 000 people		**56.7**	**74.3**	**79.5**	**56.8**	**77.1**	**77.7**	**61.0**	**101.6**	**68.1**
Volunteers										
Operational	no.	122	723	138	3 178	1 300	513	–	38	6 012
Support volunteers	no.	28	–	1	–	141	–	–	–	170
Total	no.	**150**	**723**	**139**	**3 178**	**1 441**	**513**	**–**	**38**	**6 182**
Community first responders	no.	**256**	**357**	**156**	**1 669**	**44**	**42**	**–**	**96**	**2 620**
Fire and emergency service organisations (Fire and SES)										
Salaried personnel										
Operational	FTE	4 412	5 004	2 633	1 118	930	299	361	274	14 490
Support personnel	FTE	1 344	1 805	589	411	205	149	113	28	4 489
Total	FTE	**5 756**	**6 809**	**3 222**	**1 529**	**1 135**	**448**	**474**	**302**	**18 979**

Table DA.4 **Emergency services human resources, 2015-16 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

		NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
Per 100 000 people		**75.0**	**113.6**	**67.0**	**58.7**	**66.6**	**86.6**	**120.6**	**123.8**	**79.3**
Volunteers										
Operational	no.	87 893	39 094	42 200	22 587	12 415	4 608	1 724	695	211 216
Support volunteers	no.	9 998	22 223	23	2 611	3 140	1 058	–	–	38 416
Total	no.	**97 891**	**61 317**	**42 223**	**25 198**	**15 555**	**5 666**	**1 724**	**695**	**249 632**
State/Territory emergency service (SES) organisations (d)										
Salaried personnel										
Operational	FTE	324	77	65	na	40	12	7	15	na
Support personnel	FTE	na	90	33	na	11	12	–	9	na
Total	FTE	**324**	**167**	**98**	**na**	**51**	**24**	**7**	**24**	**na**
Per 100 000 people		**4.2**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**na**	**3.0**	**4.6**	**1.8**	**9.8**	**na**
Volunteers										
Operational	no.	8 672	3 509	6 200	1 903	1 587	573	280	399	23 123
Support volunteers	no.	na	594	na	43	na	na	–	–	na
Total	no.	**8 672**	**4 103**	**6 200**	**1 946**	**1 587**	**573**	**280**	**399**	**23 123**
Fire service organisations										
Salaried personnel										
Operational	FTE	4 088	4 927	2 568	1 118	890	287	354	259	14 490
Support personnel	FTE	1 344	1 715	556	411	194	137	113	19	4 489
Total	FTE	**5 432**	**6 642**	**3 124**	**1 529**	**1 084**	**424**	**467**	**278**	**18 979**
Per 100 000 people		**70.8**	**110.8**	**65.0**	**58.7**	**63.6**	**81.9**	**118.8**	**113.9**	**79.3**
Volunteers										
Operational	no.	79 221	35 585	36 000	20 684	10 828	4 035	1 444	296	188 093
Support volunteers	no.	9 998	21 629	23	2 568	3 140	1 058	–	na	38 416
Total	no.	**89 219**	**57 214**	**36 023**	**23 252**	**13 968**	**5 093**	**1 444**	**296**	**226 509**

(a) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data are on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for 2013 are preliminary. See chapter 2 for details.

Table DA.4 **Emergency services human resources, 2015-16 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*

(b) Caveats for fire service organisation and ambulance service organisation funding data are available in chapter 9 and attachment 9A and chapter 11 and attachment 11A respectively. Caveats for the SES organisation data are available in table DA.17.

(c) In WA fire and emergency service salaried personnel have cross hazard responsibilities and are not broken down between fire and SES roles. For Australian totals, salaried personnel is provided for Fire and emergency services, but not for fire service organisations and SES organisations separately.

(d) NSW, Qld, SA, Tas and the NT report total volunteers, but are unable to separately identify operational and support volunteers. For Australian totals, data are not available for operational and support volunteers.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table DA.5 **Australian Government National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience, funding to State and Territory governments ($ million) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (e)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
2015-16	3.4	2.1	3.0	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.7	–	13.4
2014-15	7.0	4.3	6.2	3.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.0	26.3
2013-14	3.5	2.2	6.2	3.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	18.2
2012-13	7.1	4.4	3.1	1.6	2.2	4.0	1.4	1.4	25.2
2011-12	7.0	4.4	6.3	3.3	2.2	5.9	1.4	1.4	31.9
2010-11	7.5	4.4	6.6	3.4	3.2	1.6	1.6	0.4	28.7

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.

(b) The 2015-16 payments reflect the final actual funding paid to the states for the 2013-2015 National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience. Payments associated with the 2015-2017 NPA will be paid to the states in 2016-17.

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

(d) The National Partnership Agreement began in the 2009-10 financial year, replacing the Bushfire Mitigation and Natural Disaster Mitigation programs.

(e) 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.

Source: Australian Government (unpublished); ABS 2016, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.48).

Table DA.6 **Australian Government Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements, funding to State and Territory governments ($ million) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
2015-16	2.8	3.1	144.1	3.8	3.1	64.7	–	2.4	224.1
2014-15	5.3	3.5	433.2	3.4	0.5	–	–	88.8	534.7
2013-14	59.9	5.3	321.3	2.3	0.2	0.3	–	1.3	390.6
2012-13	110.3	51.6	1 810.8	2.8	0.1	7.7	–	0.5	1 983.7
2011-12	57.1	48.6	1 459.8	12.2	–	0.2	–	4.9	1 582.9
2010-11	250.0	295.2	5 922.6	161.7	3.4	3.8	–	18.1	6 654.8

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 for more information.

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

(c) State and Territory expenditure on eligible events under the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements can be made within 24 months after the end of the financial year in which the relevant disaster occurred unless an extension is granted. Therefore, costs reported for any 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 and Territories governments under the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements.

(d) Figures for 2015-16 are sourced from 'Final Budget Outcome 2015-16' (table 44: payments for specific purposes to support contingent State services 2015-16), published 30 September 2016.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government (2014 and previous), Final budget outcome, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra; ABS 2016, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.48).

Table DA.7 **Australian Government disaster recovery payments to eligible individuals by State or Territory of the declared major disaster ($ million) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
2015-16	9.9	na	0.1	7.1	4.4	na	na	0.6	22.0
2014-15	95.9	–	10.8	0.3	0.5	–	–	2.8	110.2
2013-14	1.2	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	1.6
2012-13	19.4	–	154.0	–	–	8.6	–	–	182.0
2011-12	55.3	9.2	13.5	–	–	–	–	–	78.0
2010-11	17.0	46.4	944.9	9.7	–	–	–	–	1 017.9

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 for more information.

(b) Data presented are the total cash payments.

(c) Payments relate to the overall administered expenditure for a disaster event from 2010-11 to 2015-16. Included are payments under the Australian Government disaster recovery payment (AGDRP), New Zealand ex gratia payment (ex gratia), the Disaster Income Recovery Subsidy (DIRS), and the Disaster Recovery Allowance (DRA). For a summary of eligible disaster events see www.disasterassist.gov.au.

(d) Data have been allocated to the state/territory where the disaster event occurred. This may differ from the state of residence of the recipients.

(e) 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.

(f) Data exclude events where there are fewer than 20 claimants or where there is less that $20 000 of total claims paid.

(g) 2010-11 data have been extracted from the end of financial year report, the Summary of AGDRP and Ex-Gratia Assistance table and Closed events summary due to appeal payments for 2008-09 & 2009-10 events, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 data that have been extracted from the end of financial year reports provided by the Department of Human Services.

(h) Prior to 2010, disaster assistance payments were administered by FaHCSIA, now the Department of Social Services.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government (unpublished); ABS 2016, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.48).

Table DA.8 **National security and preparedness survey, 2011-12 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	*NSW*	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
Number of respondents	no.	1 122	885	791	390	431	159	378	50	4 257
Proportion of people that think that a natural disaster is likely to occur in the next 6 months:										
Somewhere in the local community	%	49.2	47.1	63.5	55.6	43.4	45.3	41.3	66.0	50.7
That will affect their own home	%	18.7	20.8	30.6	25.4	18.8	18.2	15.1	52.0	22.1
Precautions in the event of a natural disaster										
Proportion of people that have undertaken the following precautions in the event of a natural disaster:										
Developed emergency plans (evacuations/meeting places)	%	23.7	32.4	36.3	25.9	33.2	35.2	31.7	66.0	30.7
95% confidence interval (d)	±	2.5	3.1	3.4	4.3	4.4	7.4	4.7	13.1	1.4
Stockpiled supplies	%	11.9	12.4	42.7	16.7	12.3	15.1	13.8	54.0	19.0
Purchased things to make you (or your home) safer	%	11.1	12.5	28.3	14.6	11.4	13.2	19.6	50.0	16.2
At least one of the above	%	31.2	37.2	56.3	34.1	37.1	42.1	39.9	74.0	39.6
Proportion of people that have developed emergency plans and think that a natural disaster is likely to occur in the next six months:										
Somewhere in the local community	%	31.2	46.5	43.6	33.0	44.9	50.0	42.3	69.7	40.5
That will affect their own home	%	40.5	56.5	56.2	43.4	51.9	69.0	49.1	80.8	51.6
Knowledge of what to do in the event of a natural disaster										
Proportion of people that have 'a fair bit' or 'a lot' of knowledge of:										
The different kinds of natural disasters in Australia	%	50.6	52.9	58.2	47.7	48.0	47.8	57.1	70.0	52.4
What the government has done to prepare for natural disasters	%	13.3	15.3	20.0	13.1	13.0	11.9	18.3	30.0	15.5
What to do to prepare for natural disasters	%	25.0	29.4	41.0	26.2	25.8	23.3	31.2	58.0	29.9
Where to get information about preparing for natural disasters	%	20.7	25.8	33.2	20.8	21.8	16.4	32.5	52.0	25.3
Where to get information when a warning is issued for a natural disaster	%	23.8	29.0	41.8	25.4	24.8	27.0	35.2	64.0	30.0

Table DA.8 **National security and preparedness survey, 2011-12 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	*NSW*	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
What the government recommends you do to protect yourself against a natural disaster	%	17.3	23.1	35.5	16.2	19.3	22.0	30.2	54.0	23.6
Proportion of people that have 'a fair bit' or 'a lot' of knowledge what to do to prepare for a natural disasters and think that a natural disaster is likely to occur in the next six months:										
Somewhere in the local community	%	30.6	37.4	46.6	31.8	31.6	23.6	39.1	66.7	36.7
That will affect their own home	%	31.4	39.1	54.1	28.3	37.0	24.1	40.4	76.9	40.2

(a) The National Security and Preparedness Survey (NSPS) aims to benchmark attitudes and perceptions of Australians towards national security policy and seeks to better understand citizen preparedness for potential terrorist and natural disasters.

(b) The NSPS was conducted between November 2011 and May 2012. A series of floods in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland in January and February 2012 may have influenced respondent perceptions about, and/or actions around, disaster preparedness.

(c) The survey was designed to produce descriptive statistics and these may not be representative of the population.

(d) The percentages reported for the Proportion of people that have developed emergency plans (evacuations/meeting places) include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 40.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent) (in the form of error bars in figures and percentages in tables). Confidence intervals have been calculated for this Report on the assumption that a random sample of the population was selected.

Source: Western, M., Mazerolle, L., & Boreham, P. (2012), *National Security and Preparedness Survey 2011-2012,* Brisbane: Institute for Social Science Research and the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security, The University of Queensland, 2012.

Table DA.9 **Asset loss from emergency events ($ million) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (d)
2015-16									
Fire	–	5.0	–	88.1	171.6	2.2	–	–	266.8
Storm	55.0	122.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	599.0
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	205.8	–	–	8.8	–	–	–	–	214.6
Total	**260.8**	**127.3**	**–**	**96.9**	**171.6**	**2.2**	**–**	**–**	**1 080.5**
2014-15									
Fire	–	–	–	–	37.3	–	–	–	37.3
Storm	1 721.7	–	1 898.1	–	–	–	–	–	3 619.8
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**1 721.7**	**–**	**1 898.1**	**–**	**37.3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3 657.1**
2013-14									
Fire	190.1	–	–	15.5	–	–	–	–	205.6
Storm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**190.1**	**–**	**–**	**15.5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**205.6**
2012-13									
Fire	37.0	–	–	–	–	94.2	–	–	131.2
Storm	128.4	–	1 033.9	–	–	–	–	–	1 162.2
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**165.4**	**–**	**1 033.9**	**–**	**–**	**94.2**	**–**	**–**	**1 293.4**
2011-12									
Fire	–	–	–	57.7	–	–	–	–	57.7
Storm	–	785.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	785.2
Flood	122.0	20.1	141.6	–	–	–	–	–	283.8
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**122.0**	**805.3**	**141.6**	**57.7**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1 126.6**
2010-11									
Fire	–	–	–	38.6	–	–	–	–	38.6
Storm	–	535.8	1 551.9	–	–	–	–	–	2 087.8
Flood	–	139.0	2 623.8	–	–	–	–	–	2 762.8
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**–**	**674.8**	**4 175.7**	**38.6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4 889.1**
2009-10									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	–	1 170.4	–	1 180.5	–	–	–	–	2 350.9
Flood	–	–	52.4	–	–	–	–	–	52.4
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**–**	**1 170.4**	**52.4**	**1 180.5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2 403.3**
2008-09									
Fire	–	1 222.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 222.9

Table DA.9 **Asset loss from emergency events ($ million) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (d)
Storm	–	–	353.1	–	–	–	–	–	353.1
Flood	97.1	–	21.7	–	–	–	–	–	118.9
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**97.1**	**1 222.9**	**374.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1 694.9**
2007-08									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	560.7	54.8	43.1	–	16.6	5.2	–	–	680.4
Flood	11.0	17.7	572.7	–	–	–	–	–	601.4
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**571.7**	**72.5**	**615.8**	**–**	**16.6**	**5.2**	**–**	**–**	**1 281.8**
2006-07									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	1 862.5	–	–	9.7	–	–	–	–	1 872.3
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**1 862.5**	**–**	**–**	**9.7**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1 872.3**
2005-06									
Fire	–	28.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	28.2
Storm	–	–	756.9	–	–	–	–	–	756.9
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**–**	**28.2**	**756.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**785.1**
2004-05									
Fire	–	–	–	–	36.0	–	–	–	36.0
Storm	134.3	99.8	22.9	69.1	30.9	9.8	6.6	–	373.4
Flood	32.5	–	70.0	–	–	–	–	–	102.5
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**166.8**	**99.8**	**92.9**	**69.1**	**66.8**	**9.8**	**6.6**	**–**	**511.8**
2003-04									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	17.8	13.2	37.8	–	–	1.3	0.9	–	71.0
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**17.8**	**13.2**	**37.8**	**–**	**–**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**–**	**71.0**
2002-03									
Fire	33.7	16.2	–	–	–	–	472.3	–	522.3
Storm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**33.7**	**16.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**472.3**	**–**	**522.3**
2001-02									
Fire	47.7	–	–	–	–	–	47.7	–	95.4
Storm	110.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	110.7
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table DA.9 **Asset loss from emergency events ($ million) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (d)
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**158.4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**47.7**	**–**	**206.1**
2000-01									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	87.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87.8
Flood	35.4	–	52.4	–	–	–	–	–	87.8
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**123.2**	**–**	**52.4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**175.6**
1999-00									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	66.6	–	38.5	–	–	–	–	–	105.0
Flood	–	14.8	17.8	–	–	–	–	–	32.5
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**66.6**	**14.8**	**56.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**137.6**
1998-99									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	2 556.4	–	148.9	52.6	–	–	–	–	2 757.9
Flood	60.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60.2
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**2 616.5**	**–**	**148.9**	**52.6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2 818.0**
1997-98									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	70.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70.2
Flood	–	–	108.4	–	–	–	–	106.9	215.3
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**70.2**	**–**	**108.4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**106.9**	**285.5**
1996-97									
Fire	–	15.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	15.5
Storm	298.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	298.8
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**298.8**	**15.5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**314.2**
1995-96									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	15.6	–	62.3	–	–	–	–	–	77.9
Flood	24.1	–	24.1	–	–	–	–	–	48.3
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**39.7**	**–**	**86.4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**126.2**
1994-95									
Fire	–	–	94.0	–	–	–	–	–	94.0
Storm	46.1	–	–	17.5	–	–	–	–	63.6
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	59.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59.1
Total	**105.2**	**–**	**94.0**	**17.5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**216.7**

Table DA.9 **Asset loss from emergency events ($ million) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (d)
1993-94									
Fire	95.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95.0
Storm	–	–	–	59.6	–	–	–	–	59.6
Flood	–	19.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	19.3
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**95.0**	**19.3**	**–**	**59.6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**173.9**
1992-93									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1991-92									
Fire	20.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20.0
Storm	196.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	196.3
Flood	–	39.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	39.9
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**216.3**	**39.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**256.2**
1990-91									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	234.6	20.3	–	–	50.8	–	–	–	305.8
Flood	–	–	54.2	–	–	–	–	–	54.2
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**234.6**	**20.3**	**54.2**	**–**	**50.8**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**360.0**
1989-90									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	562.6	35.3	58.2	–	–	–	–	–	656.1
Flood	17.6	17.6	70.5	–	–	–	–	–	105.8
Other	1 520.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 520.3
Total	**2 100.5**	**52.9**	**128.7**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2 282.2**
1988-89									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	4.9	–	43.8	–	–	–	–	–	48.7
Flood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**4.9**	**–**	**43.8**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**48.7**
1987-88									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm	–	–	–	39.8	–	–	–	–	39.8
Flood	49.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	19.9	69.7
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**49.8**	**–**	**–**	**39.8**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**19.9**	**109.6**
1986-87									
Fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table DA.9 **Asset loss from emergency events ($ million) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (d)
Storm	219.4	–	–	–	21.1	–	–	–	240.5
Flood	73.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73.8
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**293.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**21.1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**314.3**

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the Domestic Final Demand (DFD) deflator (2015-16 = 100). The DFD deflator is preferred to the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure deflator for this table, as asset losses are more closely aligned to the range of consumption and capital goods rather than general government consumption. (The index has been modelled for 1984-85 and 1985-86 using the DFD implicit price deflator.)

(b) Costs not taken into account: emergency response by emergency services; local, State, Territory and Commonwealth governments; non-government organisations; local government clean-up; remedial and environmental damage costs (including pollution of foreshores and riverbanks and beach erosion); community dislocation; loss of jobs; rehabilitation/recovery services; and basic medical and funeral costs associated with injuries and deaths.

(c) Total Asset Loss: all insurance losses (claims by policy holders, based on figures from the Insurance Council of Australia). The data are derived from the submissions of general insurance companies following large events incurring cost to the community and insurers. Events are only recorded where there is a potential for the insured loss to exceed $10 million.

(d) Storm (NSW, Qld, Vic and Tas): From 3 to 7 June 2016, an intense east coast low formed in South East Queensland and moved south along the QLD, NSW and Vic coastlines, before then causing flooding throughout NW Tasmania. Significant low level damage was reported to private infrastructure, typical for storms, including trees down, overflowing gutters and localised flash flooding. The estimated asset loss of this event has not been apportioned across the affected jurisdictions in the ICA's database. It has been added to the Australia total in this table.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : Insurance Council of Australia 2016, ICA Catastrophe Dataset, http://www.icadataglobe.com/access-catastrophe-data/ (accessed 14 October 2016); ABS 2016, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016* , Cat. no. 5206.0.

Table DA.10 **Asset loss from emergency events, per person (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e)	*Vic* (e)	*Qld* (e)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (e)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus*
Annual rate									
2015-16	34.00	21.24	–	37.19	100.77	4.25	–	–	45.13
2014-15	227.57	–	399.55	–	22.06	–	–	–	154.79
2013-14	25.46	–	–	6.09	–	–	–	–	8.82
2012-13	22.51	–	224.22	–	–	183.79	–	–	56.47
2011-12	16.84	144.45	31.38	24.15	–	–	–	–	50.10
2010-11	–	122.80	941.13	16.65	–	–	–	–	220.50
2009-10	–	215.97	11.99	521.48	–	–	–	–	109.91
2008-09	13.87	230.15	87.67	–	–	–	–	–	78.92
2007-08	83.05	13.94	148.03	–	10.54	10.54	–	–	60.99
2006-07	274.46	–	–	4.69	–	–	–	–	90.77
2005-06	–	5.62	190.94	–	–	–	–	–	38.65
2004-05	25.01	20.14	23.98	34.65	43.61	20.14	20.14	–	25.53
2003-04	2.69	2.69	9.99	–	–	2.69	2.69	–	3.58
2002-03	5.11	3.34	–	–	–	–	1 449.10	–	26.64
2001-02	24.15	–	–	–	–	–	147.79	–	10.63
2000-01	19.00	–	14.81	–	–	–	–	–	9.18
1999-00	10.39	3.16	16.15	–	–	–	–	–	7.27
1998-99	412.78	–	43.43	28.60	–	–	–	–	150.65
1997-98	11.19	–	32.07	–	–	–	–	558.77	15.42
1996-97	48.07	3.40	–	–	–	–	–	–	17.14
1995-96	6.46	–	26.42	–	–	–	–	–	6.96
1994-95	17.33	–	29.37	10.18	–	–	–	–	12.11
1993-94	15.78	4.33	–	35.25	–	–	–	–	9.82
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1991-92	36.49	9.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.74
1990-91	40.01	4.62	18.52	–	35.34	–	–	–	20.97
1989-90	361.97	12.17	44.95	–	–	–	–	–	134.75

Table DA.10 **Asset loss from emergency events, per person (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e)	*Vic* (e)	*Qld* (e)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (e)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus*
1988-89	0.85	–	15.76	–	–	–	–	–	2.92
1987-88	8.79	–	–	26.33	–	–	–	125.25	6.68
1986-87	52.61	–	–	–	15.21	–	–	–	19.48
Annual rate (3 year average)									
2013-14 to 2015-16	95.7	7.2	133.2	14.5	41.2	1.4	–	–	69.7
2012-13 to 2014-15	92.8	–	208.6	2.0	7.4	61.1	–	–	73.8
2011-12 to 2013-14	21.6	47.2	85.1	9.9	–	61.2	–	–	38.2
2010-11 to 2012-13	13.2	88.4	394.6	13.4	–	61.4	–	–	108.2
2009-10 to 2011-12	5.7	160.7	328.1	183.2	–	–	–	–	126.6
2008-09 to 2010-11	4.6	189.1	351.9	179.5	–	–	–	–	137.2
2007-08 to 2009-10	31.9	154.8	81.5	178.7	3.5	3.5	–	–	83.6
2006-07 to 2008-09	122.5	82.9	79.3	1.5	3.5	3.5	–	–	76.8
2005-06 to 2007-08	119.4	6.6	112.7	1.6	3.6	3.5	–	–	63.6
2004-05 to 2006-07	100.6	8.5	71.5	12.9	14.4	6.7	6.6	–	52.0
2003-04 to 2005-06	9.2	9.5	76.4	11.5	14.5	7.6	7.6	–	22.7
2002-03 to 2004-05	11.0	8.8	11.5	11.7	14.6	7.7	488.1	–	18.6
2001-02 to 2003-04	10.6	2.0	3.4	–	–	0.9	533.5	–	13.6
2000-01 to 2002-03	16.1	1.1	4.8	–	–	–	537.4	–	15.6
1999-00 to 2001-02	17.9	1.0	10.2	–	–	–	49.8	–	9.0
1998-99 to 2000-01	145.9	1.1	24.6	9.4	–	–	–	–	55.2
1997-98 to 1999-00	144.7	1.1	30.5	9.5	–	–	–	183.2	57.7
1996-97 to 1998-99	158.6	1.1	25.4	9.7	–	–	–	186.5	61.5
1995-96 to 1997-98	21.9	1.1	19.5	–	–	–	–	190.4	13.2
1994-95 to 1996-97	24.1	1.1	18.4	3.3	–	–	–	–	12.1
1993-94 to 1995-96	13.2	1.4	18.8	14.9	–	–	–	–	9.6
1992-93 to 1994-95	11.1	1.4	10.0	15.2	–	–	–	–	7.3
1991-92 to 1993-94	17.4	4.4	–	11.9	–	–	–	–	8.2
1990-91 to 1992-93	25.4	4.5	6.0	–	11.7	–	–	–	11.8

Table DA.10 **Asset loss from emergency events, per person (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e)	*Vic* (e)	*Qld* (e)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (e)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aus*
1989-90 to 1991-92	145.0	8.6	20.8	–	11.8	–	–	–	56.3
1988-89 to 1990-91	134.3	5.6	26.5	–	11.9	–	–	–	53.0
1987-88 to 1989-90	125.1	4.1	20.7	8.5	–	–	–	41.4	48.8
1986-87 to 1988-89	20.5	–	5.4	8.8	5.0	–	–	41.8	9.6

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the Domestic Final Demand (DFD) deflator (2015-16 = 100). The DFD deflator is preferred to the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure deflator for this table, as asset losses are more closely aligned to the range of consumption and capital goods rather than general government consumption. (The index has been modelled for 1984-85 and 1985-86 using the DFD implicit price deflator.)

(b) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 1984 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for 2012 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(c) Costs not taken into account: emergency response by emergency services; local, State, Territory and Commonwealth governments; non-government organisations; local government clean-up; remedial and environmental damage costs (including pollution of foreshores and riverbanks and beach erosion); community dislocation; loss of jobs; rehabilitation/recovery services; and basic medical and funeral costs associated with injuries and deaths.

(d) Total Asset Loss: all insurance losses (claims by policy holders, based on figures from the Insurance Council of Australia). The data are derived from the submissions of general insurance companies following large events incurring cost to the community and insurers. Events are only recorded where there is a potential for the insured loss to exceed $10 million.

(e) Storm (NSW, Qld, Vic and Tas): From 3 to 7 June 2016, an intense east coast low formed in South East Queensland and moved south along the QLD, NSW and Vic coastlines, before then causing flooding throughout NW Tasmania. Significant low level damage was reported to private infrastructure, typical for storms, including trees down, overflowing gutters and localised flash flooding. The estimated asset loss of this event has not been apportioned across the affected jurisdictions in the ICA's database. It has been added to the Australia total in this table.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : Insurance Council of Australia 2016, ICA Catastrophe Dataset, http://www.icadataglobe.com/access-catastrophe-data/ (accessed 14 October 2016); ABS 2016, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* , June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0.

Table DA.11 **Road traffic death rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (f)
Road traffic deaths									
Annual rate				***per million people***					
2015	39.5	49.8	52.5	69.1	82.4	71.6	40.9	192.1	52.9
2014	42.0	54.8	51.0	77.7	55.2	81.6	33.7	163.2	53.7
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
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

Table DA.11 **Road traffic death rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (f)
1989	160.5	197.6	150.7	145.1	151.5	177.4	113.4	354.2	167.1
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
1986	185.7	179.5	190.9	174.8	208.3	199.3	154.5	349.7	187.3
1985									
Annual rate (3 year average)				***per million people***					
2013 to 2015	42.1	48.8	55.0	71.3	68.0	74.5	37.9	175.5	53.2
2012 to 2014	45.8	49.2	61.3	74.2	62.5	71.4	42.0	179.3	55.8
2011 to 2013	48.4	50.2	68.1	73.4	66.7	59.9	46.2	187.1	58.2
2010 to 2012	52.2	57.6	70.8	81.3	73.1	64.0	63.4	192.6	63.1
2009 to 2011	54.8	61.3	76.4	86.9	75.3	82.6	67.3	186.3	67.0
2008 to 2010	54.4	64.4	83.1	96.8	77.7	99.2	74.2	235.3	71.2
2007 to 2009	52.6	65.2	91.0	105.4	79.3	104.3	60.2	239.5	73.4
2006 to 2008	54.1	68.6	90.9	107.9	84.3	102.6	55.5	250.5	75.4
2005 to 2007	56.1	72.2	84.8	101.0	93.5	104.8	59.5	221.1	75.7
2004 to 2006	58.8	73.5	80.5	92.0	93.9	113.1	55.2	212.1	75.4
2003 to 2005	60.4	73.6	77.5	89.5	101.8	102.9	51.6	229.4	75.6
2002 to 2004	68.8	75.4	84.3	93.5	100.4	94.7	38.7	239.0	80.1
2001 to 2003	76.6	83.2	92.3	94.0	103.4	89.0	42.1	254.2	86.5
2000 to 2002	85.2	88.9	96.3	99.4	103.5	81.6	49.8	258.6	92.2
1999 to 2001	88.8	91.8	95.9	101.1	104.6	88.0	53.5	221.1	94.1
1998 to 2000	91.2	90.2	88.7	102.3	106.7	72.6	72.1	258.5	93.8
1997 to 1999	88.5	93.9	95.1	99.7	97.5	66.8	72.6	236.7	93.6
1996 to 1998	90.3	93.5	104.0	111.8	103.4	75.8	82.6	296.2	98.4
1995 to 1997	94.8	96.9	125.1	120.5	105.9	98.2	70.2	279.8	105.7
1994 to 1996	100.5	95.7	131.7	130.7	115.3	121.5	81.7	283.8	111.1
1993 to 1995	100.0	99.9	135.6	127.0	123.3	123.2	67.2	247.0	112.3
1992 to 1994	103.4	102.1	133.5	128.9	125.0	127.2	75.8	232.9	114.0

Table DA.11 **Road traffic death rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (f)
1991 to 1993	106.9	112.0	135.1	126.9	137.1	148.4	80.3	296.6	120.0
1990 to 1992	122.7	125.3	142.9	127.4	142.1	157.3	110.8	347.6	131.8
1989 to 1991	138.4	156.6	147.3	134.4	153.3	171.2	119.1	389.5	148.5
1988 to 1990	159.1	181.5	165.0	146.2	164.5	172.4	133.6	442.2	167.7
1987 to 1989	165.3	196.5	170.8	149.9	174.3	183.7	151.1	426.4	176.4
1986 to 1988	173.6	189.7	183.1	158.6	192.8	190.1	164.5	424.0	182.3
Annual road traffic deaths					***number***				
2015	301	296	251	179	140	37	16	47	1 257
2014	316	320	241	200	93	42	13	40	1 262
2013	331	239	287	169	111	36	15	41	1 228
2012	370	288	327	189	109	32	20	48	1 375
2011	359	348	306	208	140	42	33	43	1 497
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

Table DA.11 **Road traffic death rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (f)
1994	624	434	411	227	163	54	30	39	1 983
1993	563	463	403	213	210	61	11	41	1 966
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
1986	1 027	747	501	255	288	89	40	54	3 001

(a) Data for 2015 and 2014 are preliminary and subject to revision. The standard ABS revisions process has not been applied to reference years 2013 and 2014 that would, in the past, be subject to revisions. Causes of death revisions data will be released in early 2017. 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) 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.

(c) Population data used to derive rates are as at 30 June. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 1983 to 2011 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for 2012 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.1) for details.

(d) The number of road traffic deaths provided in Causes of Death (ABS Cat. no. 3303.0) is different to the number of 'Road fatalities' presented in chapter 9. ABS data are sourced from death registrations. 'Road fatalities' in chapter 9 provides more recent data sourced by the Australian Road Deaths Database as reported by the police each month to road safety authorities.

(e) The small number of deaths means it is difficult to establish patterns and provide detailed analysis.

(f) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS 2016, *Causes of Death, Australia,* Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics,* Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.1).

Table DA.12 **Exposure to forces of nature death rate (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (e)
Exposure to forces of nature deaths									
Annual rate				***per million people***					
2015	1.1	0.7	2.5	2.3	2.4	–	–	16.4	1.4
2014	0.9	4.5	0.8	1.6	3.6	–	10.4	16.3	2.0
2013	0.8	1.5	1.7	0.4	3.5	–	2.6	8.2	1.4
2012	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	7.8	10.4	4.1	1.4
2011	3.5	1.4	6.7	0.8	0.6	1.9	–	8.4	3.3
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
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

Table DA.12 **Exposure to forces of nature death rate (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (e)
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
1986	0.9	–	2.7	–	3.6	–	–	–	1.2
Annual rate (3 year average)				***per million people***					
2013 to 2015	0.9	2.2	1.7	1.4	3.2	–	4.3	13.7	1.6
2012 to 2014	1.0	2.4	1.3	1.2	3.2	2.6	7.9	9.7	1.7
2011 to 2013	1.8	1.4	3.3	1.0	2.2	3.3	4.4	7.1	2.1
2010 to 2012	2.2	1.3	3.3	1.1	2.4	4.6	5.4	11.5	2.3
2009 to 2011	2.3	2.7	3.3	1.5	7.6	2.0	1.8	14.6	3.1
2008 to 2010	2.4	2.7	1.2	2.4	9.1	3.3	1.9	22.2	2.9
2007 to 2009	2.8	2.8	1.2	3.7	9.4	4.0	–	15.2	3.1
2006 to 2008	3.2	1.4	1.1	3.0	5.9	8.1	–	12.4	2.6
2005 to 2007	2.6	1.2	1.2	2.1	7.5	8.9	–	3.2	2.4
2004 to 2006	2.3	1.6	2.8	0.5	8.0	7.5	–	9.7	2.6
2003 to 2005	1.9	1.6	2.9	0.5	6.5	6.2	–	8.2	2.2
2002 to 2004	1.8	1.4	3.0	0.9	3.9	3.5	–	6.6	2.0
2001 to 2003	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.0	2.0	3.5	–	–	1.3
2000 to 2002	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.2	0.7	–	6.6	1.6
1999 to 2001	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.1	2.0	0.7	4.2	6.7	1.7
1998 to 2000	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.9	–	5.3	13.6	1.8
1997 to 1999	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.7	–	5.3	6.9	1.8
1996 to 1998	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	3.2	–	1.1	7.1	1.9
1995 to 1997	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.9	–	–	5.4	2.3
1994 to 1996	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.5	3.0	–	3.3	11.1	2.1
1993 to 1995	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	6.8	–	3.3	17.1	2.3
1992 to 1994	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	7.5	–	3.3	11.6	2.2
1991 to 1993	1.4	1.4	2.5	1.4	8.0	–	–	15.8	2.3

Table DA.12 **Exposure to forces of nature death rate (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (e)
1990 to 1992	2.8	1.3	2.7	2.2	4.4	2.1	–	10.0	2.5
1989 to 1991	3.1	1.1	3.0	3.1	4.2	2.2	–	10.2	2.7
1988 to 1990	3.5	0.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	–	–	2.5
1987 to 1989	1.9	0.7	3.3	1.5	2.4	2.2	–	–	1.9
1986 to 1988	1.3	0.5	3.1	–	2.2	2.2	–	–	1.5
Annual exposure to forces of nature deaths					***number***				
2015	8	4	12	6	4	–	–	4	33
2014	7	26	4	4	6	–	4	4	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
1996	6	13	6	4	4	–	–	–	35
1995	16	4	8	6	4	–	–	3	41
1994	15	5	3	3	5	–	3	3	35

Table DA.12 **Exposure to forces of nature death rate (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (e)
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
1986	5	–	7	–	5	–	–	–	19

(a) Data for 2015 and 2014 are preliminary and subject to revision. The standard ABS revisions process has not been applied to reference years 2013 and 2014 that would, in the past, be subject to revisions. Causes of death revisions data will be released in early 2017. 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) 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.

(c) Population data used to derive rates are as at 30 June. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 1983 to 2011 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for 2012 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.1) for details.

(d) The small number of deaths means it is difficult to establish patterns and provide detailed analysis.

(e) Includes Other Territories.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2016, *Causes of Death, Australia,* Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics,* Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.1).

Table DA.13 **Total selected emergency events death rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (f)
Total emergency event deaths									
Annual rate				***per million people***					
2015	43.4	54.7	59.4	75.2	91.3	71.6	51.2	212.6	58.3
2014	47.6	65.4	55.5	83.2	61.7	89.4	44.0	183.6	60.3
2013	49.9	47.2	68.3	70.3	74.8	70.2	44.3	183.7	58.8
2012	53.6	56.2	76.1	88.9	75.5	82.0	61.4	251.2	65.6
2011	56.7	63.9	81.5	82.9	72.6	62.6	57.1	242.1	69.2
2010	63.0	69.8	75.4	97.3	92.2	88.4	96.7	226.3	74.5
2009	64.8	104.4	93.6	102.2	98.8	138.8	76.1	216.8	88.7
2008	56.5	75.3	97.4	117.0	89.4	120.3	66.0	372.9	81.7
2007	57.7	73.3	100.5	127.7	103.1	111.5	55.5	229.2	82.7
2006	71.0	79.2	94.8	107.3	106.3	128.8	53.7	220.0	85.9
2005	65.4	84.2	78.9	88.5	120.9	121.3	87.5	267.1	82.9
2004	66.9	77.3	90.3	93.5	106.7	146.9	39.5	192.4	82.4
2003	76.7	80.0	85.5	105.0	124.3	106.6	42.8	272.6	87.9
2002	88.3	90.9	101.6	103.2	108.5	94.9	43.1	291.7	96.1
2001	88.1	97.2	110.0	99.1	112.4	126.7	56.0	218.1	99.5
2000	104.1	99.7	102.9	115.5	120.9	63.4	75.7	306.3	106.0
1999	97.7	98.9	104.2	105.2	114.0	103.6	73.2	188.8	101.6
1998	99.4	96.8	91.6	103.5	118.0	84.5	105.9	352.5	101.6
1997	96.2	109.6	122.2	113.4	98.3	61.1	74.1	237.1	106.0
1996	108.0	102.8	127.5	144.8	132.7	130.4	80.7	368.5	118.7
1995	114.8	108.1	161.9	130.8	131.7	139.1	65.4	295.1	126.2
1994	114.0	107.3	141.8	140.8	129.9	128.8	129.1	240.1	123.0
1993	105.6	114.3	137.9	134.0	168.7	135.6	46.7	273.7	122.9
1992	125.0	118.2	149.2	132.6	142.2	153.2	91.6	267.0	131.4
1991	128.5	138.2	146.6	133.9	167.3	188.5	114.1	465.3	142.3
1990	153.1	153.5	161.8	142.6	171.8	173.1	127.6	409.2	157.9

Table DA.13 **Total selected emergency events death rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (f)
1989	173.8	211.1	170.8	155.9	169.1	186.7	133.8	359.8	182.5
1988	187.5	213.0	197.5	170.0	193.6	195.1	158.0	597.4	198.6
1987	173.2	200.9	179.4	145.0	198.2	202.6	180.8	360.3	184.0
1986	198.1	190.6	203.5	183.7	220.6	210.5	154.5	369.1	199.1
Annual rate (3 year average)				***per million people***					
2013 to 2015	47.0	55.8	61.0	76.3	76.0	77.1	46.5	193.4	59.1
2012 to 2014	50.4	56.3	66.5	80.7	70.6	80.5	49.8	205.7	61.5
2011 to 2013	53.4	55.7	75.2	80.5	74.3	71.6	54.2	225.3	64.5
2010 to 2012	57.7	63.2	77.7	89.6	80.1	77.7	71.5	240.0	69.7
2009 to 2011	61.4	79.2	83.4	94.0	87.8	96.4	76.5	228.5	77.4
2008 to 2010	61.4	83.2	88.6	105.3	93.5	115.8	79.8	270.8	81.6
2007 to 2009	59.7	84.6	97.1	115.4	97.1	123.6	66.0	272.9	84.4
2006 to 2008	61.6	75.9	97.6	117.4	99.5	120.2	58.5	275.4	83.4
2005 to 2007	64.7	78.9	91.5	108.1	110.0	120.5	65.4	238.6	83.8
2004 to 2006	67.8	80.3	88.0	96.5	111.3	132.3	60.3	226.7	83.7
2003 to 2005	69.7	80.5	84.8	95.6	117.3	125.0	56.7	244.1	84.4
2002 to 2004	77.3	82.7	92.4	100.5	113.2	116.3	41.8	252.2	88.7
2001 to 2003	84.3	89.3	98.8	102.5	115.1	109.4	47.3	260.8	94.4
2000 to 2002	93.4	95.9	104.8	105.9	113.9	95.0	58.1	271.9	100.5
1999 to 2001	96.6	98.6	105.7	106.6	115.8	97.9	68.2	237.9	102.4
1998 to 2000	100.4	98.5	99.6	108.1	117.6	83.8	84.8	282.3	103.1
1997 to 1999	97.8	101.7	105.9	107.3	110.1	83.0	84.4	259.2	103.1
1996 to 1998	101.2	103.1	113.6	120.3	116.3	92.0	86.9	319.1	108.7
1995 to 1997	106.3	106.8	136.9	129.6	120.9	110.2	73.4	299.7	116.9
1994 to 1996	112.2	106.0	143.6	138.8	131.4	132.8	91.5	302.4	122.6
1993 to 1995	111.5	109.9	147.4	135.2	143.4	134.5	80.4	269.9	124.1
1992 to 1994	114.8	113.3	142.9	135.9	146.9	139.2	89.2	260.1	125.7
1991 to 1993	119.7	123.5	144.5	133.5	159.4	159.0	83.7	334.2	132.1

Table DA.13 **Total selected emergency events death rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (f)
1990 to 1992	135.4	136.5	152.4	136.3	160.4	171.6	110.8	379.7	143.8
1989 to 1991	151.6	167.3	159.5	144.0	169.4	182.8	125.0	411.9	160.7
1988 to 1990	171.3	192.3	176.3	155.9	178.1	184.9	139.6	454.6	179.5
1987 to 1989	178.2	208.4	182.5	157.1	186.9	194.7	157.2	439.0	188.3
1986 to 1988	186.2	201.6	193.4	166.1	204.1	202.7	164.5	443.1	193.9
Annual emergency event deaths					***number***				
2015	331	325	284	195	155	37	20	52	1 387
2014	358	382	262	214	104	46	17	45	1 416
2013	370	271	318	177	125	36	17	44	1 361
2012	391	316	347	216	125	42	23	59	1 487
2011	409	354	365	195	119	32	21	56	1 546
2010	450	381	332	223	150	45	35	52	1 641
2009	457	561	405	229	159	70	27	49	1 925
2008	392	396	411	254	142	60	23	82	1 735
2007	394	378	413	269	162	55	19	49	1 723
2006	479	401	380	220	165	63	18	46	1 757
2005	438	420	309	178	186	59	29	55	1 672
2004	445	381	346	185	163	71	13	39	1 642
2003	508	390	320	205	189	51	14	55	1 734
2002	581	438	371	199	164	45	14	59	1 873
2001	575	463	393	189	169	60	18	44	1 917
2000	671	469	361	217	181	30	24	61	2 018
1999	623	460	360	195	170	49	23	37	1 911
1998	627	446	312	189	175	40	33	68	1 891
1997	601	501	410	204	145	29	23	45	1 953
1996	667	466	421	256	195	62	25	68	2 164
1995	701	486	524	227	193	66	20	53	2 273
1994	689	480	449	240	190	61	39	42	2 190

Table DA.13 **Total selected emergency events death rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (f)
1993	633	510	427	225	246	64	14	47	2 167
1992	745	526	451	220	207	72	27	45	2 296
1991	758	611	434	219	242	88	33	77	2 460
1990	893	672	469	230	246	80	36	67	2 695
1989	1 004	912	483	246	240	85	37	58	3 068
1988	1 070	908	541	261	272	88	43	95	3 284
1987	973	846	480	217	276	91	48	57	2 992
1986	1 096	793	534	268	305	94	40	57	3 190

(a) Data for 2015 and 2014 are preliminary and subject to revision. The standard ABS revisions process has not been applied to reference years 2013 and 2014 that would, in the past, be subject to revisions. Causes of death revisions data will be released in early 2017. 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) Deaths are coded according to the ICD and Related Health Problems Revision 10 (ICD-10). Deaths data are reported by the year the death was registered. Road traffic deaths includes ICD codes V01-V79, X82, Y03 and Y32. Exposure to forces of nature includes ICD codes X30-X39. Fire deaths include ICD fire death codes X00-X09 plus X76, X97 and Y26. Data are reported by the State or Territory of the deceased's usual residence, and by the year the death was registered.

(c) Population data used to derive rates are as at 30 June. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 1983 to 2011 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for 2012 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.1) for details.

(d) See chapter 9 for fire deaths data.

(e) The small number of deaths means it is difficult to establish patterns and provide detailed analysis.

(f) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS 2016, *Causes of Death, Australia,* Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics,* Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.1); table 9A.6; tables DA.8-9.

All jurisdictions — State and Territory emergency services

Table DA.14 **All activities of State and Territory Emergency Services**

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

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

(b) WASES and ACTSES undertake air observer duties only, offshore. They do not participate in sea rescue.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table DA.15 **Major sources of State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

		NSW	*Vic*	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas* (c)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (c)	*Total* (c)
2015-16											
Government grants and appropriations	$'000	31 541	51 322	19 536	na	211	834	1 937	3 313	na	108 694
Total levies	$'000	77 966	–	–	na	16 303	–	–	na	na	94 269
Other revenue	$'000	4 222	3 541	642	na	179	4 532	116	27	na	13 259
Total	**$'000**	**113 729**	**54 863**	**20 178**	**na**	**16 693**	**5 366**	**2 053**	**3 340**	**na**	**216 222**
Government grants and appropriations											
Australian	%	na	–	–	na	na	0.1	–	na	na	–
State/Territory	%	16.3	93.4	96.8	na	1.3	15.4	94.3	99.2	na	44.2
Local	%	11.5	–	–	na	na	–	–	na	na	6.0
Levies	%	68.6	–	–	na	97.7	–	–	na	na	43.6
Other revenue	%	3.7	6.5	3.2	na	1.1	84.5	5.7	0.8	na	6.1
Total	%	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**na**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**na**	**100.0**
2014-15											
Government grants and appropriations	$'000	na	na	9 273	na	na	745	na	na	na	10 017
Total levies	$'000	68 017	–	–	na	15 171	–	–	–	na	83 189
Other revenue	$'000	2 719	4 019	210	na	172	4 891	176	–	na	12 189
Total	**$'000**	**108 603**	**56 097**	**9 483**	**–**	**16 224**	**5 636**	**2 193**	**na**	**na**	**198 237**
Government grants and appropriations											
Australian	%	na	na	–	na	na	–	–	na	na	–
State/Territory	%	23.0	92.8	97.8	na	5.4	13.0	91.5	na	na	46.9
Local	%	11.8	na	–	na	na	–	na	na	na	6.5
Levies	%	62.6	–	–	na	93.5	–	–	na	na	42.0
Other revenue	%	2.5	7.2	2.2	na	1.1	86.8	8.0	na	na	6.1
Total	%	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**na**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**na**	**na**	**101.5**
2013-14											
Government grants and appropriations	$'000	23 285	52 593	10 592	na	na	3 139	1 964	3 255	na	94 827
Total levies	$'000	65 020	–	–	na	15 134	–	–	–	na	80 153
Other revenue	$'000	3 155	4 953	165	na	345	1 953	82	–	na	10 653
Total	**$'000**	**91 460**	**57 547**	**10 592**	**na**	**na**	**5 092**	**2 046**	**3 255**	**na**	**169 990**

Table DA.15 **Major sources of State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

		NSW	*Vic*	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas* (c)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (c)	*Total* (c)
Government grants and appropriations											
Australian	%	-0.1	0.1	–	na	na	2.1	3.1	–	na	–
State/Territory	%	14.3	91.2	98.4	na	na	59.5	92.9	100.0	na	49.7
Local	%	11.3	0.1	–	na	na	–	–	–	na	6.1
Levies	%	71.1	–	–	na	na	–	–	–	na	47.2
Other revenue	%	3.4	8.6	1.6	na	na	38.4	4.0	–	na	6.3
Total	%	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**na**	**na**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**na**	**109.3**
2012-13											
Total government grants	$'000	31 642	55 135	na	na	–	3 145	2 172	3 697	na	95 790
Total levies	$'000	63 535	–	na	na	15 670	–	–	–	na	79 204
Other revenue	$'000	3 420	4 637	na	na	324	2 856	91	1	na	11 330
Total	**$'000**	**98 596**	**59 773**	**na**	**na**	**15 994**	**6 001**	**2 263**	**3 698**	**na**	**186 325**
Government grants	%										
Australian	%	9.7	0.3	na	na	–	1.8	7.4	–	na	5.4
State/Territory	%	12.3	92.0	na	na	–	50.6	88.6	100.0	na	47.5
Local	%	10.1	–	na	na	–	–	–	–	na	5.4
Levies	%	64.4	–	na	na	98.0	–	–	–	na	42.5
Other revenue	%	3.5	7.8	na	na	2.0	47.6	4.0	0.0	na	6.1
Total	%	**100.0**	**100.0**	**na**	**na**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**na**	**106.8**

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100). See table 2A.48 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:

Qld: Total revenues have increased in 2015-16 compared with 2014-15 due to revision to the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services revenue apportionment model to enable more accurate apportionment of operating revenues attributed to SES services. The 2015-16 results 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 for the the State Emergency Service. Financial data for the fire service organisation include data related to the fire service agency, SES and volunteer marine rescue — see chapter 9.

Table DA.15 **Major sources of State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas* (c)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (c)	*Total* (c)

SA: Other revenue includes revenue from fees and charges, interest income, donations and volunteer unit fundraising income. The significant decrease from 2011-12 is partly due to property transferred into the control of the Minister, which was recognised as resources received free of charge in 2011-12 ($0.644 million). Also contributing to the significant variance is the gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment in 2011-12 ($1.402 million).

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

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available. In 2011-12, SES total excludes Queensland and WA.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); ABS 2016, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra (table 2A.48).

Table DA.16 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' costs ($'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld* (f)	*WA* (f)	*SA*	*Tas* (f)	*ACT* (f)	*NT*	*Aust* (f)	*Total* (f)
2015-16										
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	35 217	21 037	9 425	na	5 152	2 477	1 255	2 132	na	76 695
Capital costs (c)										
Depreciation	4 460	6 626	110	na	1 992	na	420	689	na	14 297
User cost of capital - Other	2 670	4 944	na	na	2 735	na	403	526	na	11 278
Other costs (d)	50 335	22 389	10 644	na	8 190	2 508	815	1 370	na	96 251
Total costs (e)	**92 682**	**54 996**	**20 179**	**na**	**18 069**	**4 985**	**2 893**	**4 717**	**na**	**198 521**
Other expenses										
Labour costs - Payroll tax	*1 751*	*915*	*–*	*na*	*225*	*na*	*–*	*119*	*na*	*3 010*
User cost of capital - Land	*–*	*984*	*na*	*na*	*284*	*na*	*176*	*290*	*na*	*1 734*
Interest on borrowings	*na*	*225*	*–*	*na*	*–*	*na*	*–*	*na*	*na*	*225*
2014-15										
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	32 509	20 110	1 659	na	4 529	2 443	1 109	1 769	na	64 128
Capital costs (c)										
Depreciation	4 069	6 539	14	na	1 486	–	442	644	na	13 193
User cost of capital - Other	2 110	5 027	na	na	2 688	–	439	463	na	10 726
Other costs (d)	59 772	23 392	7 810	na	7 428	2 981	1 023	1 048	na	103 453
Total costs (e)	**98 459**	**55 068**	**9 483**	**na**	**16 130**	**5 423**	**3 012**	**3 925**	**na**	**191 500**
Other expenses										
Payroll tax	*1 696*	*890*	*–*	*na*	*193*	*–*	*–*	*na*	*na*	*2 779*
User cost of capital - Land	*na*	*721*	*na*	*na*	*291*	*–*	*197*	*164*	*na*	*1 373*
Interest on borrowings	*na*	*291*	*–*	*na*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*na*	*na*	*291*
2013-14										

Table DA.16 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' costs ($'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld* (f)	*WA* (f)	*SA*	*Tas* (f)	*ACT* (f)	*NT*	*Aust* (f)	*Total* (f)
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	32 450	19 606	1 988	na	4 664	2 502	1 035	1 845	na	64 089
Capital costs (c)										
Depreciation	5 120	6 019	120	na	2 292	–	475	443	na	14 469
User cost of capital - Other	4 142	5 013	na	na	2 526	–	494	515	na	12 690
Other costs (d)	48 321	26 174	8 484	na	8 291	2 295	932	1 016	na	95 512
Total costs (e)	**90 033**	**56 812**	**10 592**	**na**	**17 772**	**4 797**	**2 936**	**3 818**	**na**	**186 760**
Other expenses										
Payroll tax	*1 652*	*933*	*91*	*na*	*193*	*–*	*–*	*91*	*na*	*2 960*
User cost of capital - Land	*na*	*759*	*na*	*na*	*294*	*–*	*199*	*166*	*na*	*1 418*
Interest on borrowings	*–*	*337*	*na*	*na*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*na*	*337*
2012-13										
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	29 180	18 630	2 200	na	3 230	2 328	1 081	1 808	na	58 457
Capital costs (c)										
Depreciation	4 295	5 790	273	na	2 369	–	528	637	na	13 893
User cost of capital - Other	3 686	4 629	na	na	2 705	–	552	510	na	12 083
Other costs (d)	57 225	26 920	10 219	na	7 457	2 749	890	1 126	na	106 587
Total costs (e)	**94 386**	**55 970**	**12 692**	**na**	**15 760**	**5 078**	**3 051**	**4 081**	**na**	**191 019**
Other										
Payroll tax	*1 478*	*762*	*140*	*na*	*139*	*–*	*–*	*97*	*na*	*2 617*
User cost of capital - Land	*–*	*9 612*	*na*	*na*	*2 942*	*–*	*2 519*	*2 673*	*na*	*17 746*
Interest on borrowings	*–*	*377*	*–*	*na*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*na*	*377*

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 for more information.

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

Table DA.16 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' costs ($'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*	*Total*
			(f)	(f)		(f)	(f)		(f)	(f)

(c) 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.32.

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

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

(f) Jurisdiction notes:

Qld: Total costs have increased in 2015-16 compared with 2014-15 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 SES services. The 2015-16 results are therefore not comparable to prior years.

Many SES non-physical assets are owned by local governments, therefore QFES is unable to provide asset values required to calculate the cost of capital.

WA: DFES provides a wide range of emergency services under an integrated management structure. Data cannot be segregated for the the State Emergency Service. Financial data for the fire service organisation include data related to the fire service agency, SES and volunteer marine rescue — see chapter 9.

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.

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

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); ABS 2016, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra (table 2A.48).

Table DA.17 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' human resources (a)**

		NSW	*Vic* (b)	*Qld* (b)	*WA* (b)	*SA* (b)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (b)	*Aust*	*Total* (b)
2015-16											
Paid staff											
Operational	FTE	324	77	65	na	40	12	7	15	na	540
Support personnel	FTE	na	90	33	na	11	12	–	9	na	155
Total	**FTE**	**324**	**167**	**98**	**na**	**51**	**24**	**7**	**24**	**na**	**695**
Volunteers											
Operational	no.	8 672	3 509	6 200	1 903	1 587	573	280	399	23 123	23 123
Support personnel	no.	na	594	na	43	na	na	–	–	na	637
Total	**no.**	**8 672**	**4 103**	**6 200**	**1 946**	**1 587**	**573**	**280**	**399**	**23 760**	**23 760**
2014-15											
Paid staff											
Operational	FTE	297	57	na	na	33	10	8	13	na	418
Support personnel	FTE	na	127	na	na	11	15	–	6	na	159
Total	**FTE**	**297**	**184**	**na**	**na**	**44**	**25**	**8**	**19**	**na**	**577**
Volunteers											
Operational	no.	9 663	3 374	5 900	1 977	1 668	529	279	319	23 709	23 709
Support personnel	no.	na	627	na	56	na	na	–	na	na	683
Total	**no.**	**9 663**	**4 001**	**5 900**	**2 033**	**1 668**	**529**	**279**	**319**	**24 392**	**24 392**
2013-14											
Paid staff											
Operational	FTE	292	57	na	na	33	10	8	13	na	413
Support personnel	FTE	na	124	na	na	10	16	–	6	na	156
Total	**FTE**	**292**	**181**	**na**	**na**	**43**	**26**	**8**	**19**	**na**	**569**
Volunteers											
Operational	no.	7 282	3 377	5 700	1 986	1 711	548	257	344	21 205	21 205
Support personnel	no.	na	626	na	57	na	na	–	–	na	683
Total	**no.**	**7 282**	**4 003**	**5 700**	**2 043**	**1 711**	**548**	**257**	**344**	**21 888**	**21 888**

Table DA.17 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' human resources (a)**

		NSW	*Vic* (b)	*Qld* (b)	*WA* (b)	*SA* (b)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (b)	*Aust*	*Total* (b)
2012-13											
Paid staff	**FTE**	**254**	**173**	**na**	**na**	**41**	**26**	**8**	**19**	**na**	**358**
Operational	FTE	254	42	na	na	31	10	8	13	na	163
Support personnel	FTE	–	131	na	na	10	16	–	6	na	na
Total	**FTE**	**254**	**173**	**na**	**na**	**41**	**26**	**8**	**19**	**na**	**521**
Volunteers											
Operational	no.	7 454	3 317	6 000	1 971	1 617	531	243	324	21 457	21 457
Support personnel	no.	–	367	na	53	na	na	–	na	na	420
Total	**no.**	**7 454**	**3 684**	**6 000**	**2 024**	**1 617**	**531**	**243**	**324**	**21 877**	**21 877**
2011-12											
Paid staff	**FTE**	**311**	**210**	**na**	**na**	**44**	**24**	**8**	**19**	**na**	**616**
Operational	FTE	311	48	na	na	21	14	8	18	na	420
Support personnel	FTE	na	162	na	na	23	10	–	1	na	196
Total	**FTE**	**311**	**210**	**na**	**na**	**44**	**24**	**8**	**19**	**na**	**616**
Volunteers											
Operational	no.	na	4 730	5 400	1 881	1 674	559	262	309	na	22 127
Support personnel	no.	na	770	na	46	na	na	–	35	na	851
Total	**no.**	**7 312**	**5 500**	**5 400**	**1 927**	**1 674**	**559**	**262**	**344**	**22 978**	**22 978**
2010-11											
Paid staff	**FTE**	**273**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**24**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Operational	FTE	273	na	na	na	na	14	na	na	na	na
Support personnel	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	10	na	na	na	10
Total	**FTE**	**273**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**24**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Volunteers											
Operational	no.	10 828	3 273	7 000	1 950	1 701	615	240	377	na	25 984
Support personnel	no.	na	1 898	na	44	na	na	na	na	na	1 942
Total	**no.**	**10 828**	**5 171**	**7 000**	**1 994**	**1 701**	**615**	**240**	**377**	**27 926**	**27 926**

Table DA.17 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' human resources (a)**

		NSW	*Vic* (b)	*Qld* (b)	*WA* (b)	*SA* (b)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (b)	*Aust*	*Total* (b)
2009-10											
Paid staff	**FTE**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Support personnel	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
Total	**FTE**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Volunteers											
Operational	no.	na	4 028	na	1 898	na	na	na	na	na	na
Support personnel	no.	na	1 193	na	16	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	**no.**	**10 356**	**5 221**	**6 800**	**1 914**	**1 532**	**537**	**229**	**335**	**26 924**	**26 924**
2008-09											
Paid staff	**FTE**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Support personnel	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
Total	**FTE**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Volunteers											
Operational	no.	na	3 691	na	1 886	na	552	na	na	na	na
Support personnel	no.	na	1 809	na	14	na	32	na	na	na	na
Total	**no.**	**10 954**	**5 500**	**6 300**	**1 900**	**1 613**	**584**	**247**	**299**	**27 397**	**27 397**
2007-08											
Paid staff	**FTE**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Support personnel	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
Total	**FTE**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Volunteers											
Operational	no.	10 114	3 691	6 430	1 827	1 828	530	205	293	na	24 918
Support personnel	no.	na	1 142	na	na	na	30	na	na	na	1 172
Total	**no.**	**10 114**	**4 833**	**6 430**	**1 827**	**1 828**	**560**	**205**	**293**	**26 090**	**26 090**

Table DA.17 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' human resources (a)**

		NSW	*Vic* (b)	*Qld* (b)	*WA* (b)	*SA* (b)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (b)	*Aust*	*Total* (b)
2006-07											
Paid staff	**FTE**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Support personnel	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
Total	**FTE**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Volunteers											
Operational	no.	10 331	3 101	7 000	1 854	1 821	525	191	347	na	25 170
Support personnel	no.	na	1 310	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1 310
Total	**no.**	**10 331**	**4 411**	**7 000**	**1 854**	**1 821**	**525**	**191**	**347**	**26 480**	**26 480**

(a) Data on SES paid staff were not collected prior to 2011-12.

(b) 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 (chapter 9).

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 service.

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.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table DA.18 **State and Territory Emergency Service incidents (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld* (e)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*	*Total* (e)
2015-16										
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters										
Storms and cyclones	33 945	15 389	na	163	4 420	557	43	38	na	54 555
Flood	na	1 281	na	1	797	367	49	18	na	2 513
Other natural disasters (a)	na	–	na	1	25	–	390	–	na	416
Total	**33 945**	**16 670**	**na**	**165**	**5 242**	**924**	**482**	**56**	**na**	**57 484**
Search and rescue and emergency medical service										
Road crash rescue	612	1 110	na	119	823	423	2	7	na	3 096
Vertical rescue	33	49	na	6	29	–	1	3	na	121
Other search and rescue (b)	1 107	454	na	108	799	48	13	53	na	2 582
Community first response (c)	509	..	na	58	9	–	na	26	na	602
Total	**2 261**	**1 613**	**na**	**291**	**1 660**	**471**	**16**	**89**	**na**	**6 401**
Hazardous conditions	**na**	**na**	**..**	**5**	**5**	**na**	**1**	**4**	**na**	**15**
Other emergency incidents (d)	**na**	**1 871**	**..**	**184**	**364**	**–**	**53**	**na**	**na**	**2 472**
Total	**36 206**	**20 154**	**na**	**645**	**7 271**	**1 395**	**552**	**149**	**na**	**66 372**
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	na	67 430
Flood	2 365	970	–	5	276	37	32	74	na	3 759
Other natural disasters (a)	na	1	–	14	4	–	–	–	na	19
Total	**37 853**	**18 558**	**9 591**	**169**	**3 481**	**758**	**674**	**124**	**na**	**71 208**
Search and rescue and emergency medical service										
Road crash rescue	431	993	137	69	402	371	–	8	na	2 411
Vertical rescue	30	30	38	13	28	–	–	5	na	144
Other search and rescue (b)	616	480	1 667	112	1 012	35	8	49	na	3 979
Community first response (c)	414	..	1 226	69	14	–	–	na	na	1 723
Total	**1 491**	**1 503**	**3 068**	**263**	**1 456**	**406**	**8**	**62**	**na**	**8 257**
Hazardous conditions	**na**	**na**	**..**	**4**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**4**
Other emergency incidents (d)	**722**	**1 627**	**na**	**104**	**299**	**52**	**49**	**64**	**na**	**2 917**
Total	**40 066**	**21 688**	**12 659**	**536**	**5 236**	**1 216**	**731**	**250**	**na**	**82 382**

Table DA.18 **State and Territory Emergency Service incidents (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld* (e)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*	*Total* (e)

(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:

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

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table DA.19 **State and Territory Emergency Service hours in attendance (a)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld* (b)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Total* (b)
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	93	713	404 656
Flood	na	1 457	na	–	13 151	2 942	218	542	na
Other natural disasters (c)	na	–	na	3	2 243	na	405	–	na
Total	**311 672**	**20 981**	**17 932**	**3 094**	**64 014**	**5 953**	**716**	**1 255**	**425 617**
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	na
Other search and rescue (d)	28 755	977	24 661	4 649	18 916	2 705	2 754	2 663	86 080
Community first response (e)	1 512	–	23 752	260	63	–	–	1 398	26 985
Total	**35 749**	**6 037**	**49 125**	**5 624**	**36 903**	**5 601**	**2 824**	**4 113**	**145 976**
Other emergency incidents (f)	**na**	**13 448**	**na**	**13 825**	**7 052**	**5 903**	**9 654**	**275**	**50 157**
Total	**347 421**	**40 466**	**67 057**	**22 543**	**107 969**	**17 457**	**13 194**	**5 642**	**621 749**
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	na
Flood	na	4 999	–	–	1 352	385	136	389	na
Other natural disasters (c)	na	1	–	1	129	–	–	–	131
Total	**na**	**103 744**	**66 451**	**15 198**	**27 889**	**4 006**	**3 101**	**3 777**	**na**
Search and rescue and emergency medical service									
Road crash rescue	na	10 692	526	349	4 402	2 315	–	144	na
Vertical rescue	na	444	240	147	416	–	–	391	na
Other search and rescue (d)	na	2 171	12 288	5 801	33 380	1 319	702	1 057	na
Community first response (e)	na	–	7 499	324	251	–	–	na	na
Total	**na**	**13 307**	**20 553**	**6 621**	**38 449**	**3 634**	**702**	**1 592**	**na**
Other emergency incidents (f)	**na**	**25 852**	**–**	**10 063**	**5 980**	**587**	**1 923**	**1 086**	**45 491**

Table DA.19 **State and Territory Emergency Service hours in attendance (a)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld* (b)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Total* (b)
Total	**na**	**142 903**	**87 004**	**31 882**	**72 318**	**8 227**	**5 726**	**6 455**	**354 515**

(a) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

(b) Jurisdiction notes:

Qld: Data exclude non-operational SES hours or operational SES hours from functions outside of the Emergency incidents listed above, for example training, public education and equipment maintenance. Queensland SES undertook a total of 67,656 operational hours in 2015-16.

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.

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

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

(e) 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.

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

9 Emergency services for fire events

CONTENTS

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/2017.

This chapter reports performance information for emergency services for fire events.

In future reports, the scope of this chapter will be extended to include other emergency services that prepare for, respond to, and recover from, any emergency event.

All abbreviations used in this Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

9.1 Profile of emergency services for fire events

Service overview

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
- 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.

Roles and responsibilities

Fire service organisations are one of the primary agencies involved in providing emergency management services for fire events. The role of fire service organisations varies across jurisdictions but commonly includes prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities and services for each jurisdiction. Detailed activities by jurisdiction are available in table 9A.1.

Each State and Territory government operates multiple fire service agencies, which service different populations and geographic areas according to specified governance arrangements (table 9A.2). Fire service organisations work closely with other government departments and agencies that also have responsibilities in the case of fire events (see Emergency management sector overview —table DA.1 for a summary of emergency management organisations).

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.2–3).

Funding

The total revenue of fire service organisations in 2015-16 was $3.7 billion (table 9.1).

Table 9.1 **Real revenue of fire service organisations (2015-16 dollars) ($ million)[a, b]**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
2011-12	1 016.8	1 242.5	536.3	436.6	190.6	72.8	68.7	38.6	3 602.9
2012-13	1 063.8	1 203.1	528.8	380.5	187.1	87.5	64.2	51.2	3 566.1
2013-14	1 140.6	1 238.6	644.0	353.2	215.1	76.7	65.0	33.7	3 767.0
2014-15	1 044.0	1 166.6	637.4	374.2	217.3	75.7	69.9	39.7	3 624.6
2015-16	1 052.1	1 221.3	602.1	395.3	222.2	136.5	69.1	34.8	3 733.5

a See table 9A.4 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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

Jurisdictions have a range of funding models to resource fire service organisations. In all jurisdictions except the ACT and the NT, levies are the largest source of fire services revenue (63.7 per cent of total funding in 2015-16), and are raised from levies on property owners or, in some jurisdictions, from levies on both insurance companies and property owners. The ACT and the NT do not raise fire levies, relying on government grants as their largest revenue source (table 9A.4).

Jurisdictions may fund other fire event services (not provided by fire service organisations), for which data are currently not available.

Size and scope

Human resources

Nationally in 2015-16, 18 980 full time equivalent (FTE) paid personnel were employed by fire service organisations, with the majority (76.3 per cent) firefighters (table 9A.5).

A large number of volunteer staff (226 509 people) also participated in the delivery of services in 2015-16. The proportion of volunteer personnel and the nature of their role varied across jurisdictions (table 9A.5).

Demand for emergency services

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 382 440 emergency incidents in 2015-16, of which 97 433 were fire events (table 9A.13).

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 build resilient communities that work together to understand and manage the risks that they confront, and 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.

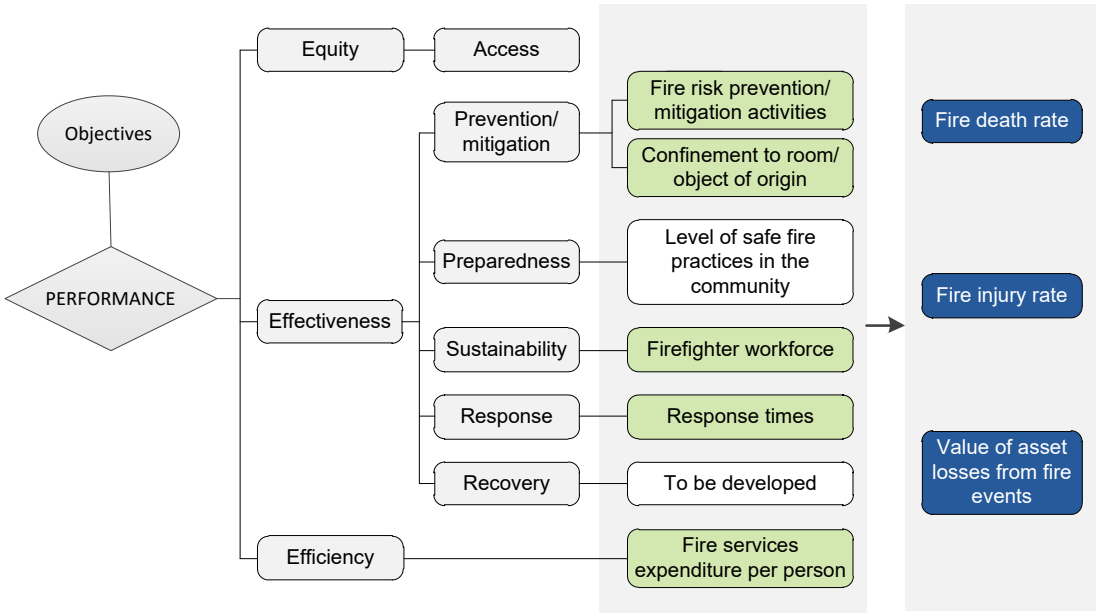
Governments aim for emergency services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

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). To reflect the activities of the emergency management sector, performance reporting in this chapter also uses the prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery framework (see figure D.4 in sector overview D).

The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in the 2017 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).

Improvements to performance reporting for emergency services for fire and other events are ongoing and will include identifying indicators to fill gaps in reporting against key objectives, improving the comparability and completeness of data and reviewing proxy indicators to establish whether more direct measures can be developed.

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



Key to indicators*

Text	Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
Text	Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
Text	Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
Text	No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

* 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

There are currently no identified indicators on equity of access to fire services for special needs groups.

Effectiveness

Prevention/mitigation — Fire risk prevention/mitigation activities

'Fire risk prevention/mitigation activities' 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 9.2).

All jurisdictions undertake a range of fire risk prevention/mitigation tasks to assist households, commercial businesses, and communities prepare for the risk of fire (see table 9A.22 for activities by jurisdiction). To assist in determining the most appropriate activities and priorities, fire service organisations and other emergency management stakeholders look at fire cause identification (see table 9A.17 for data on ignition factors).

Box 9.2 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, 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 2015-16 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

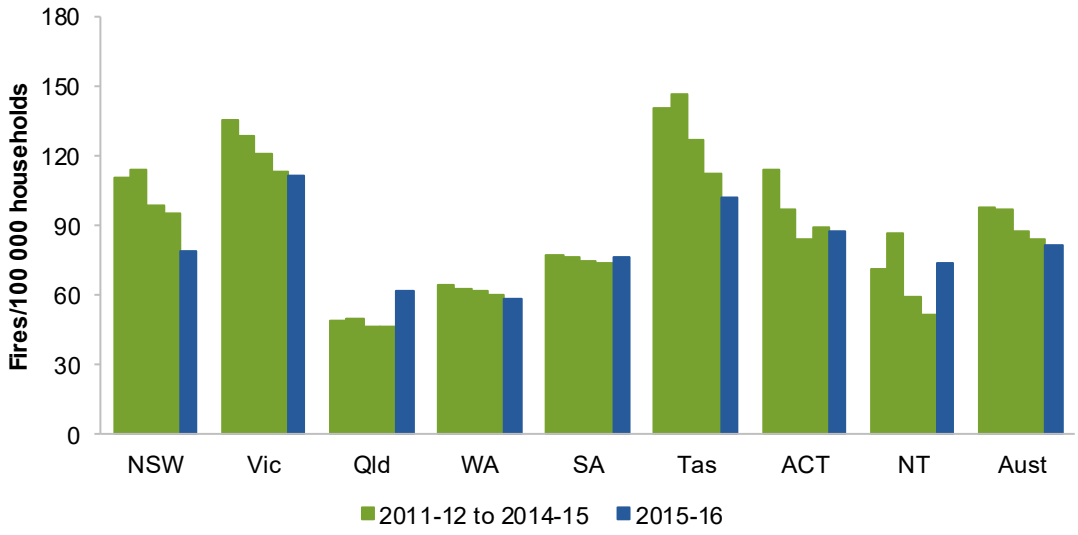
Data reported for this measure are:

  - comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
  - incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are not available for SA, Tas and ACT.

Accidental residential structure fires per 100 000 households

The national rate of accidental residential structure fires was 81.9 per 100 000 households in 2015-16 (figure 9.2 and table 9A.15).

Figure 9.2 **Accidental residential structure fires per 100 000 households[a]**



[a] See box 9.2 and table 9A.15 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.15.

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 93.6 per cent, 97.2 per cent, 96.5 per cent, 91.0 per cent and 80.0 per cent of households in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA and the NT respectively, had an installed smoke alarm/detector in 2015-16 (table 9A.23).

Fire service organisations also have programs to encourage households to test their smoke detector/alarms regularly to ensure that they are operational. In 2015-16, 87.3 per cent and 69.0 per cent of households in Queensland and Western Australia respectively, had a smoke alarm that had been tested in the previous 12 months — data were not available for other jurisdictions (table 9A.23).

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 9.3).

Box 9.3 Confinement to room/object of origin

'Confinement to room/object of origin' is defined by two measures.

- 'Proportion of building fires confined to room of origin' — 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).
- 'Proportion of building and other structure fires confined to room/object of origin' — the number of building and other structure fires confined to the object, part room and room of origin divided by the number of building fires attributed to confinement. Other structure fires are fires within a building structure (such as fires confined to rubbish bins, burnt foodstuffs and fires confined to cooking equipment).

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

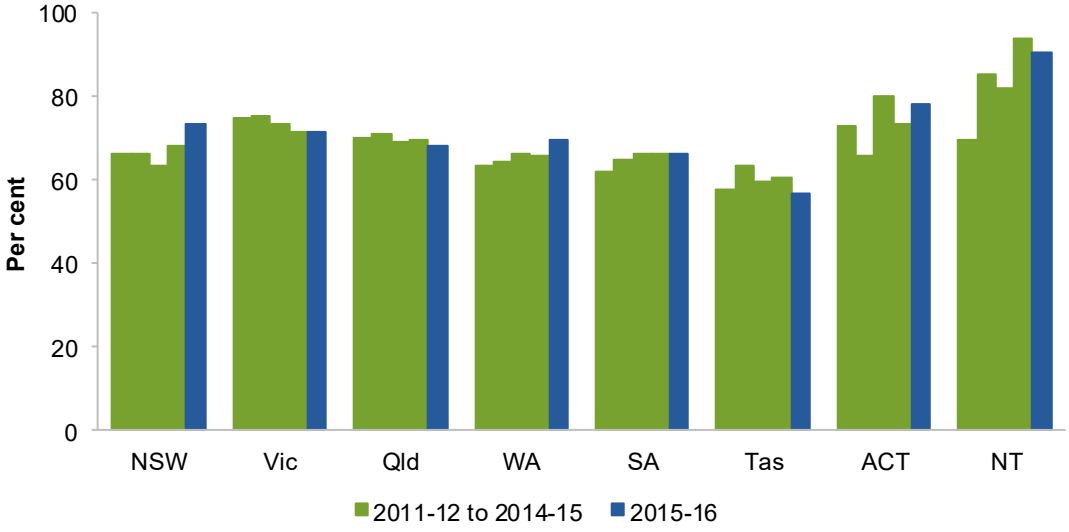
Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period for the measure 'proportion of building and other structure fires confined to room/object of origin'. All required 2015-16 data are not available for NSW.

Proportion of building fires confined to room of origin

The proportion of building fires confined to room of origin varies across jurisdictions, and within jurisdictions over time (figure 9.3).

Figure 9.3 **Proportion of building fires confined to room of origin, all ignition types[a]**



[a] See box 9.3 and table 9A.10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 9A.10.

Proportion of building and other structure fires confined to room/object of origin

The proportion of building and other structure fires confined to room/object of origin is generally greater than that for building fires, as the measure incorporates object fires that do not spread to the building.

Incendiary and suspicious structure fires (those that are, or suspected of being, deliberately lit) are less likely to be confined to the object or room of origin than for accidental structure fires (tables 9A.10-11).

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 9.4).

Box 9.4 **Level of safe fire practices in the community**

Data on the level of safe fire practices have been identified for development and reporting in future. Data are available on community preparedness for emergency events (see box D.3 in the Emergency management sector overview — sector overview D).

Sustainability — Firefighter workforce

'Firefighter workforce' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide emergency services that are sustainable (box 9.5).

Box 9.5 Firefighter workforce

'Firefighter workforce' is defined by two measures.

- 'Workforce by age group' — defined as the age profile of the workforce, measured by the proportion of the operational workforce in 10 year age brackets (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 2015-16 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 this 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

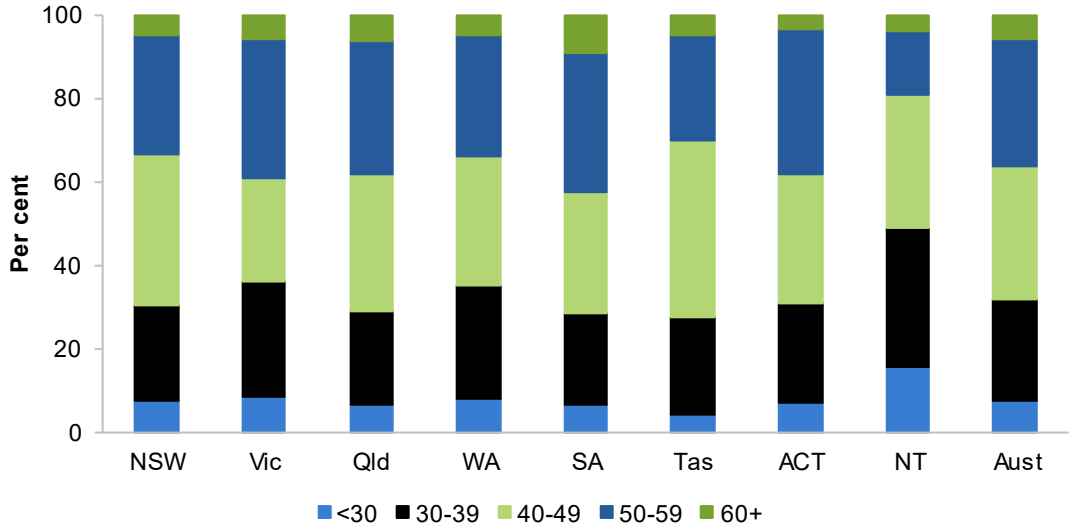
The workforce by age group and staff attrition measures should be considered together. Each provides a different aspect of the changing profile and sustainability of fire service organisations' workforces and should also be considered in conjunction with data on the:

- number of full time equivalent firefighter personnel per 100 000 people
- fire service organisation volunteers per 100 000 people (table 9A.24).

Workforce by age group

Nationally in 2015-16, 63.8 per cent of the firefighter workforce were aged under 50 years (figure 9.4 and table 9A.5).

Figure 9.4 **Firefighter workforce, by age group, 2015-16[a]**



[a] See box 9.5 and table 9A.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished), table 9A.5.

Workforce attrition

In 2015-16, the staff attrition rate varied across jurisdictions (table 9A.5).

Response — Response times to structure fires

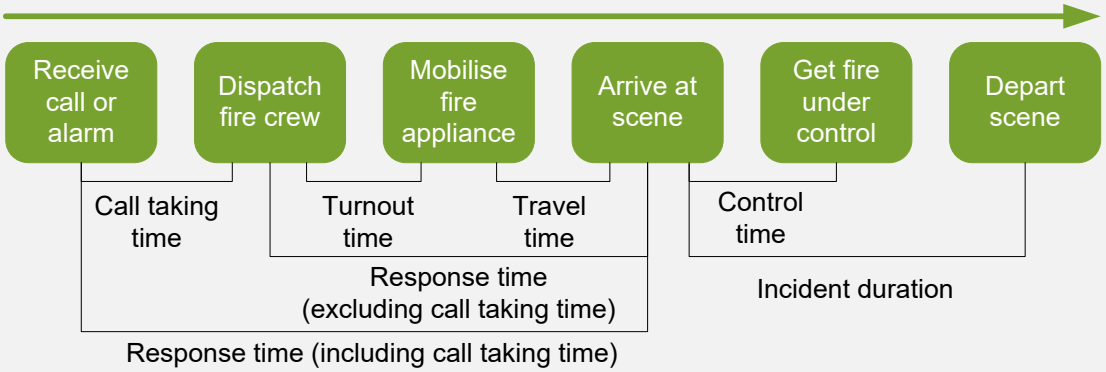
'Response times to structure fires' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide emergency services that are responsive (box 9.6).

Box 9.6 Response times to structure fires

'Response times to structure fires' (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).



Response time measures are provided for:

- state-wide — the entire jurisdiction.
- capital cities — measured as the geographic area that incorporates the jurisdictions' capital city. Boundaries are based on the ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) structure. Capital cities are calculated as the major cities classification for all jurisdictions, other than Tasmania and the NT, where the inner regional (incorporating Hobart and Launceston) and outer regional (incorporating Darwin) classifications are applied.
- remoteness areas — inner regional (excluding Tasmania), outer regional (excluding the NT), remote and very remote boundaries based on the ASGS structure.

There are many factors that influence 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

(continued next page)

Box 9.6 (continued)

- 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 (table 9A.25).

Calculations are based on emergency responses to structure fire incidents and include responses by both permanent and volunteer brigades (unless otherwise noted).

Shorter response times suggest that services are more responsive.

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 times data.

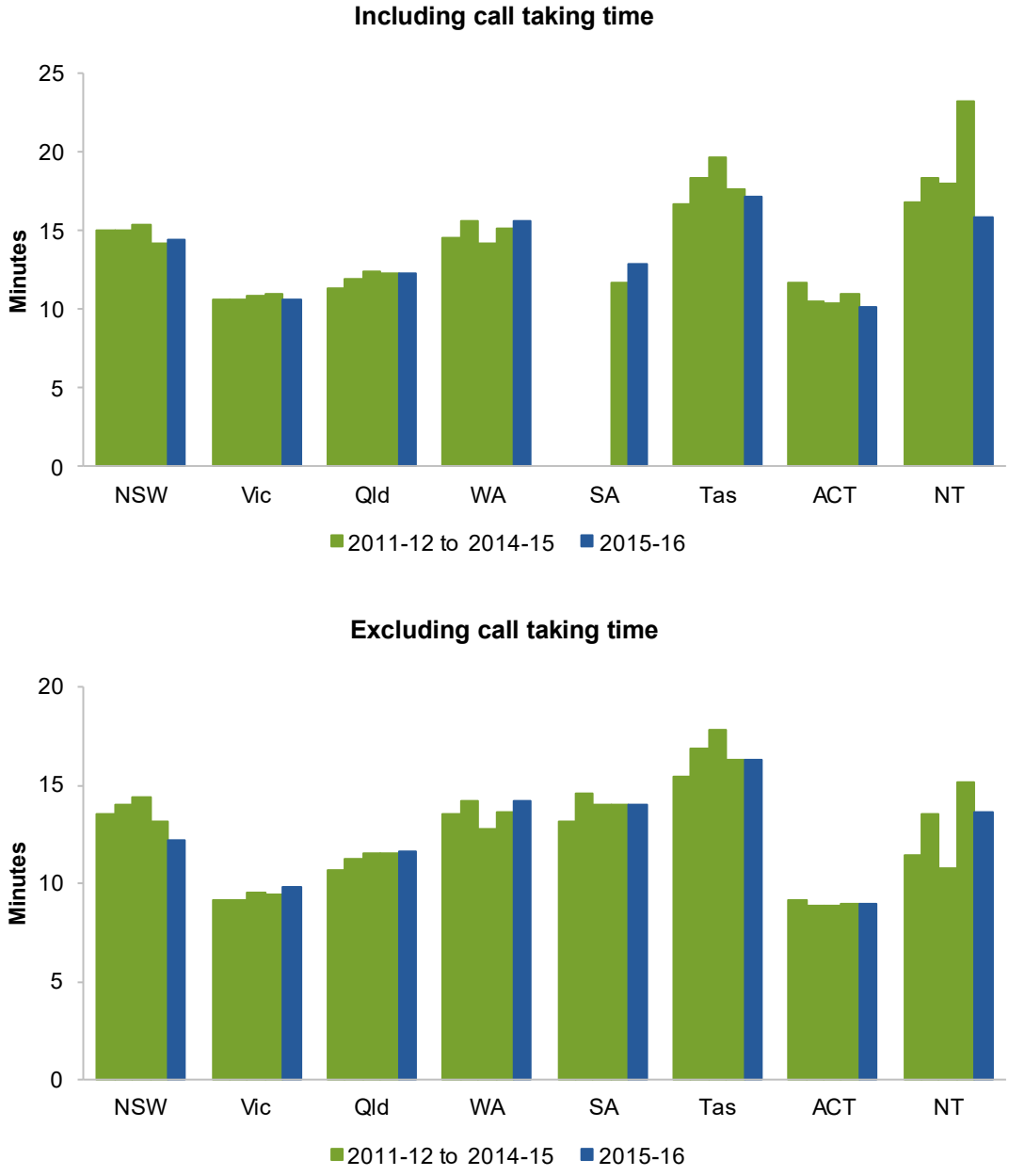
Data reported for these measures are:

- 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Response times to structure fires — state-wide

Nationally in 2015-16, the time within which 90 per cent of the first responding fire resources arrived at the scene of a structure fire (including call taking time) varied from 10.2 minutes to 17.2 minutes across jurisdictions (figure 9.5).

Figure 9.5 **Response times to structure fires, state-wide, 2015-16, 90th percentile[a, b]**



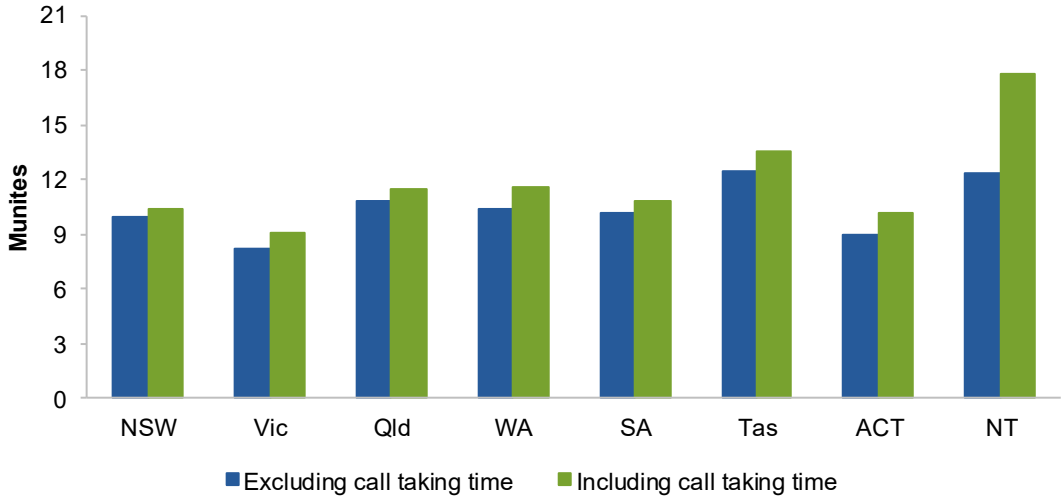
[a] See box 9.6 and tables 9A.26–27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.[b] SA data including call taking time are not available prior to 2014-15.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 9A.26–27.

Response times to structure fires — capital city

Response times in capital cities are lower than the state–wide responses for all jurisdictions. The time within which 90 per cent of the first responding fire appliances arrive at the scene of a structure fire (including call taking time) within capital cities ranged across jurisdictions from 9.1 minutes to 17.8 minutes in 2015-16 (figure 9.6).

Figure 9.6 **Response times to structure fires, capital cities, 2015-16, 90th percentile[a, b, c]**



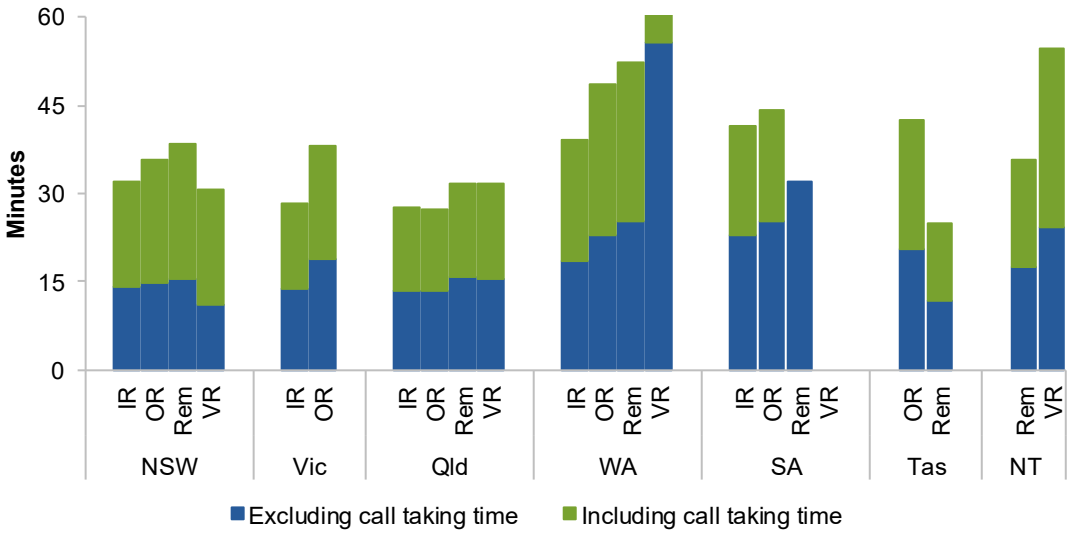
[a] See box 9.6 and tables 9A.26–27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. [b] Data for Tasmania are for Inner regional areas. [c] Data for NT are for Outer regional areas. See box 9.6 and tables 9A.26–27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 9A.26–27.

Response times to structure fires — remoteness areas

Response times are generally higher for all jurisdictions in regional and remote areas, compared to capital cities (figure 9.7).

Figure 9.7 **Response times to structure fires, regional and remote areas, 2015-16, 90th percentile[a, b, c]**



IR = Inner Regional **OR** = Outer Regional **Rem** = Remote **VR** = Very Remote

a See box 9.6 and tables 9A.26–27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **b** Some geographical areas are not applicable for some jurisdictions. **c** **VR** data are not available for SA.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 9A.26–27.

Recovery

Recovery indicators relate to community restoration and to communities' and fire service organisations' ability to return to a state of preparedness (box 9.7).

Box 9.7 **Recovery**

There are two elements to recovery: supporting communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic, ecological and physical wellbeing following a fire event, and return of communities and fire service organisations to a state of preparedness after experiencing a fire event.

Recovery indicators are identified as a key development area for future reports.

Efficiency

Fire service organisations' expenditure per person

'Fire service organisations' expenditure per person' is a proxy indicator of governments' objective of providing emergency services in an efficient manner (box 9.8).

Box 9.8 Expenditure per person

'Fire service organisations' 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.

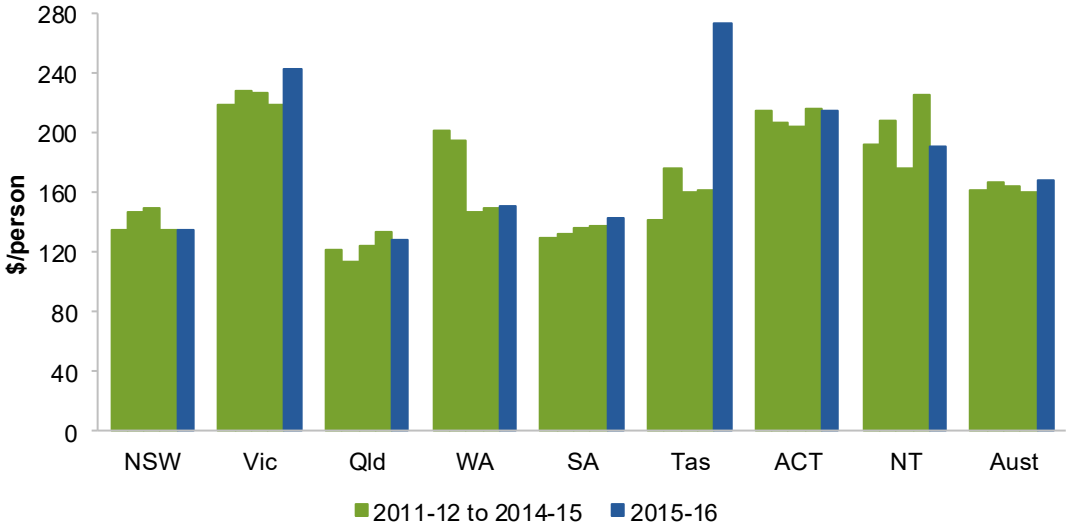
The role of volunteers needs to be considered when interpreting this indicator. Volunteer personnel provide a substantial proportion of fire services (and emergency services more generally). While costs such as the training and equipment associated with volunteers are included in the cost of fire service 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16, the total expenditure of fire service organisations was $168 per person in the population (figure 9.8). Expenditure data disaggregated by labour, capital and other costs are available in table 9A.28.

Figure 9.8 **Fire service organisations' expenditure (2015-16 dollars)[a]**



[a] See box 9.8 and table 9A.29 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished); table 9A.29.

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 9.9).

Box 9.9 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).

A low or decreasing fire death rate represents a better outcome.

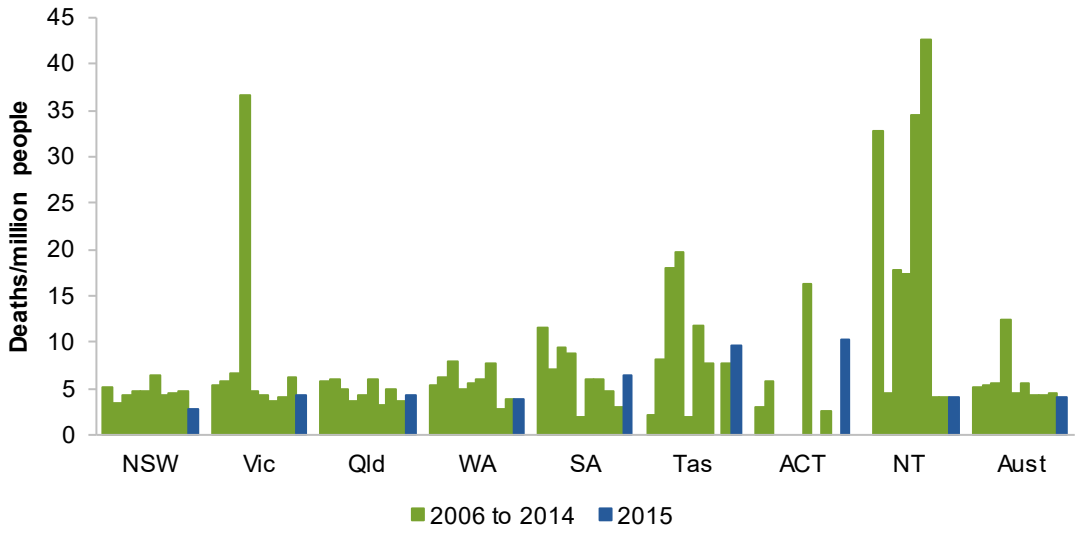
Data for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Fire death rate — Annual fire death rate

The annual fire death rate was 4.1 deaths per million people in 2015 (97 fire deaths) (figure 9.9 and table 9A.6). Nationally, exposure to smoke, fire and flames accounted for the majority of fire deaths in 2015 (57 deaths) (table 9A.7).

Figure 9.9 Annual fire death rate, 2006–2015[a]



[a] See box 9.9 and table 9A.6 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2016) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 9A.6.

Annual fire death rates can be particularly volatile because of the small number of fire deaths and the influence of large irregular fire events. One method to overcome data volatility is to present fire death rates as three-year averages. Alternatively, annual death rates can be viewed over a longer time series to help identify any underlying trends. Nationally, in the ten years from 2006–2015, the average deaths per million people was 6.0 (table 9A.6).

Fire death rate — Landscape fire death rate

Nationally, comparatively few deaths are related to landscape fires annually (10 deaths in 2015-16), although the landscape fire death rate is punctuated by large, irregular events (table 9.2 and 9A.8). To assist in identifying underlying trends in the annual landscape fire death series, a 30 year time series is provided in table 9A.8.

Table 9.2 **Landscape fire deaths[a]**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
2011-12	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
2012-13	–	5	–	3	–	1	–	–	9
2013-14	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
2014-15	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
2015-16	1	–	1	6	2	–	–	–	10

[a] See box 9.9 and table 9A.8 for detailed caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (unpublished); table 9A.8.

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 9.10).

Box 9.10 Fire injury rate

'Fire injury rate' is defined as the number of fire-related hospital admissions per 100 000 people.

A lower fire injury rate represents a better outcome.

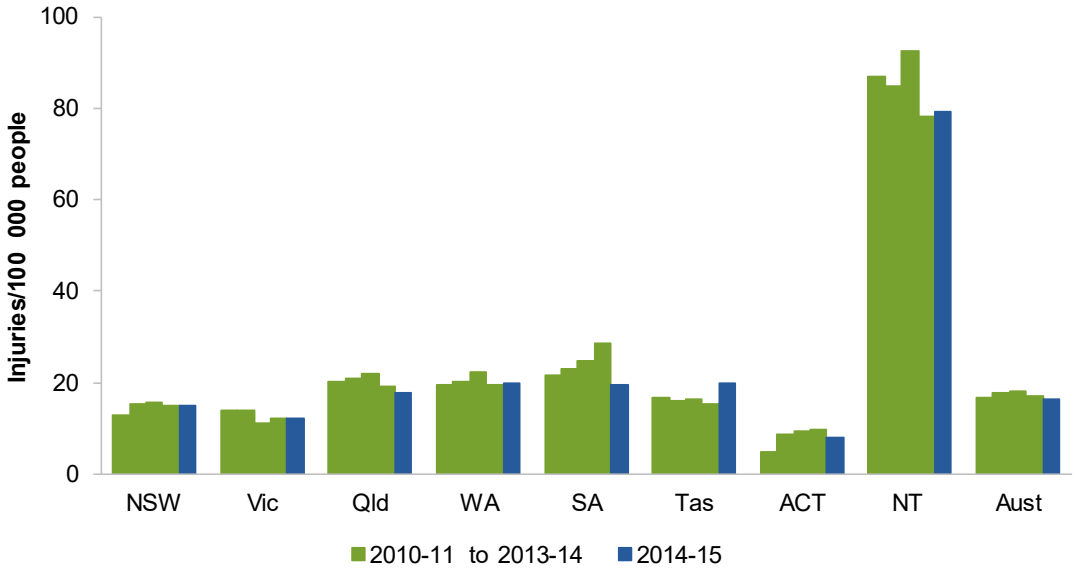
Fire injuries are represented by hospital admissions (excluding emergency department non-admitted casualties) and are reported by the State or Territory where the admission occurs. A person injured by fire may be treated more than once, and in more than one State or Territory. Data reported exclude deaths from fire injuries after hospitalisation (counted in the fire death rate data).

Data for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, there were 3857 hospital admissions due to fire injury, equating to a rate of 16.3 per 100 000 people in 2014-15 (table 9A.9 and figure 9.10).

Figure 9.10 Annual fire hospitalisation rate per 100 000 people[a]



[a] See box 9.10 and table 9A.9 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *National Hospital Morbidity Database* (unpublished); table 9A.9.

Fire hospitalisation rates need to be interpreted with caution because of the small number of fire injuries. Data for three-year averages are reported in table 9A.9.

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 9.11).

Box 9.11 Value of asset losses from structure fire

'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; and total commercial insurance claims from fire events per person.

Lower or decreasing asset losses from fire events represent a better outcome.

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 2015-16 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.

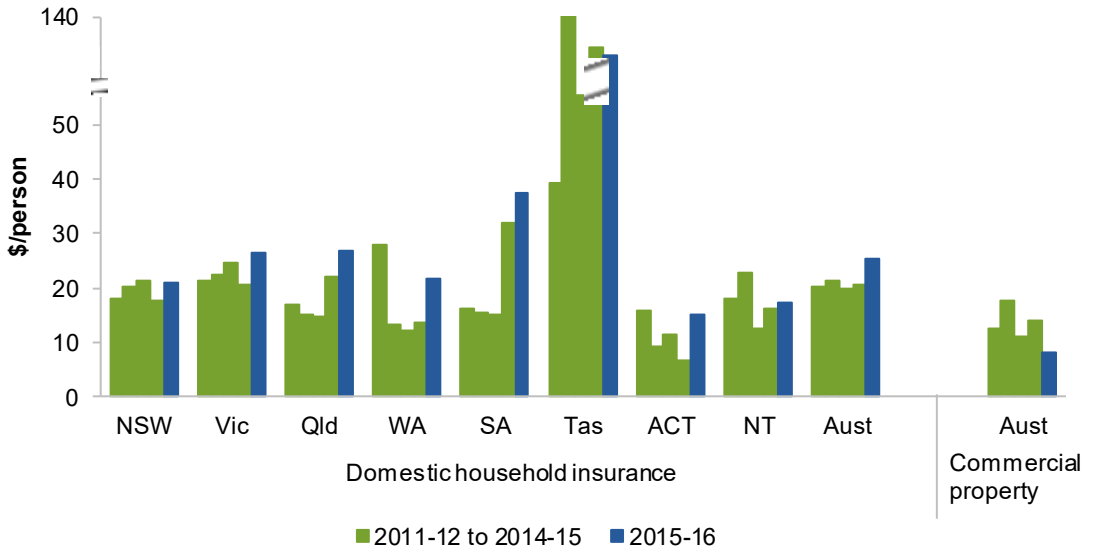
Nationally in 2015-16, household and commercial property insurance claims in relation to fire events (excluding major events) totalled $806.1 million (table 9A.12).

Domestic insurance fire event claims increased for:

- average claims — a 29.6 per cent increase in real terms from an average claim of $44 651 in 2011-12 to an average claim of $57 858 in 2015-16
- claim per person — a 26.9 per cent increase in real terms from $20.06 per person in the population in 2011-12 to $25.46 per person in the population in 2015-16 (table 9A.12 and figure 9.11).

Nationally, there were 2132 commercial insurance claims from fire events in 2015-16 (table 9A.12).

Figure 9.11 **Total value of fire event insurance claims (2015-16 dollars)[a]**



[a] See box 9.11 and table 9A.12 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ISA Database (2016), unpublished; table 9A.12.

9.4 Definitions of key terms

Expenditure

Includes:

- 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).

Excludes interest on borrowings.

User cost of capital

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).

Human resources

Human resources refers to any person delivering a service, or managing the delivery of this service, including:

- firefighters (qualified paid and volunteer firefighters)
- support personnel (any paid person or volunteer directly supporting operational providers, including administrative, technical and communications personnel).

Revenue

Revenue received directly or indirectly by fire service organisations on an accrual accounting basis, including:

Government grant funding

Grant funding, as established in legislation, from the Australian, State/Territory and Local governments.

Levies	Revenue from levies, as established in enabling legislation, raised on insurance companies and property owners.
User/transport charges	Revenue from fees and charges on individuals, private/public organisations and insurers.
Subscriptions and other income	Other revenue, including: • subscriptions and benefit funds received from the community • donations, industry contributions and fundraising received • other income.
Indirect revenue	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.
Preparedness	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.
Response	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.

Volunteer personnel

Volunteer firefighters	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'.
Volunteer support staff	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'.

9.5 References

ABS 2008, *Household preparedness for emergencies: NSW, Vic., Qld and ACT*, Cat. no. 4818.0.55.001, Canberra.

9A Emergency services for fire 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, with the assistance of the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council.

Data in this Report are examined by the 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 web page (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017).

Attachment contents

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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
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	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Hazardous chemicals and material certification	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×
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	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Road crash rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Industrial rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Storm damage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Natural events	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marine response	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Technological and hazardous material incidents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*
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**

	Fire service organisations (a)		
	Umbrella department(s)	*Fire service provider(s)*	*Land management agency(s)*
NSW	• *NSW Ministry for Police and Emergency Services* NSW Office of Emergency Management	• *Fire & Rescue NSW:* government department reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services directly. • *NSW Rural Fire Service:* government department reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services directly.	• *NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water* • *NSW National Park and Wildlife Service* • *Forests NSW* • *NSW Lands Department* • *NSW Water Authorities*
Vic	• *Department of Justice and Regulation* • *Emergency Management Victoria*	• *Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board:* statutory authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services. • *Country Fire Authority:* statutory authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services.	• *Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning*
Qld	..	• *Queensland Fire and Emergency Services* — was established as a department on 1 November 2013 and is the primary provider of fire and rescue, emergency management and disaster mitigation programs and services throughout Queensland. The department includes the Fire and Rescue Service, the Rural Fire Service and the State Emergency Service	• *Department of Natural Resources and Mines* *Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing*
WA	• *Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES): umbrella authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services; Corrective Services; Fisheries; Veterans directly.*		• *Department of Parks and Wildlife*

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.

Note: On 1 November 2013, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) was established. QFES is both the fire service provider and the umbrella organisation for fire and emergency services in Queensland. QFES incorporates parts of the former Queensland Fire and Rescue Service and former Emergency Management Queensland, including the State Emergency Service.

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 Parks and Wildlife.

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

	Fire service organisations (a)		
SA	• *Fire and Emergency Services Commission*	• *South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service* : body corporate reports to the SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission. • *South Australian Country Fire Service:* body corporate reports to the SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission.	• *Forestry SA* • *Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources*
Tas	..	• *Tasmania Fire Service:* operational arm of the State Fire Commission, reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Management.	• *Forestry Tas* • *Parks and Wildlife Service*
ACT	• *ACT Emergency Services Agency* within the *Justice and Community Safety Directorate*	• *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.	• *Parks and Conservation Service*
NT	• *NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services* • *Department of Land Resource Management*	• *NT Fire and Rescue Service:* branch of the NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services. The Directors of NT Fire and Rescue Service and NT Emergency Service reports to the Chief Executive Officer for Police, Fire and Emergency Services, who reports to the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services.	• *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. • *Parks and Wildlife Commission of the NT*

(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 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* (b)
Fire service organisation financial data tables																									
Table 9A.4	Major sources of fire service organisations revenue	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓
Table 9A.5	Fire service organisations human resources	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Table 9A.28	Fire service organisations' costs	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Table 9A.29	Fire service organisations' expenditure per person	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Table 9A.30	Fire service organisations' funding per person	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Fire service organisation activity data tables																									
Table 9A.1	All activities of fire service organisations	✓	✓	✓	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Table 9A.2	Delivery and scope of activity of primary fire service organisations	✓	✓	✓	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Table 9A.10	Confinement of building fires to room of origin	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.11	Confinement of building and other structure fires to room/object of origin	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.14	Fire incidents attended by fire service organisations	..	✓	✓	..	✓	✓	..	✓	✓	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.15	Accidental residential structure fires reported to fire service organisations	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.16	Fire service organisations and land management agencies reported total landscape fires (bush and grass) incidents	..	✓	✓	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.17	Ignition factors for structure fires	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.18	Hazardous materials incidents	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓

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* (b)
Table 9A.19	Reported road crash rescue incidents	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.20	Reported road crash rescue extrications	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.21	Prevention activities of fire service organisations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Table 9A.22	Selected fire risk management/mitigation strategies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Table 9A.25	Number of structure fires, by remoteness area	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.26	Structure fire response times to structure fires, *including* call taking time, by remoteness area	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓
Table 9A.27	Structure fire response times to structure fires, *excluding* call taking time, by remoteness area	..	✓	✓	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	×	..	✓	✓

UD = Umbrella department **FSP =** Fire service provider **LMA =** Land management agency

(a) 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.

(b) NT provide data for Bushfires NT, but not other land management agencies

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.4 **Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

		NSW (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT* (c)	*NT* (c)	*Total*
2015-16										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	$m	5.8	na	4.0	4.2	3.1	1.4	–	1.0	19.6
State/Territory	$m	153.8	499.9	67.8	50.8	0.7	36.3	63.8	31.2	904.4
Local	$m	109.8	–	–	0.7	–	–	–	–	110.5
Total government grants	**$m**	**269.4**	**499.9**	**71.9**	**55.7**	**3.8**	**37.8**	**63.8**	**32.2**	**1 034.5**
Levies										
On insurance companies	$m	691.5	..	–	–	–	16.6	–	–	708.1
On property owners	$m	–	640.0	457.4	323.3	210.8	38.9	–	–	1 670.4
Total levies	**$m**	**691.5**	**640.0**	**457.4**	**323.3**	**210.8**	**55.5**	**–**	**–**	**2 378.5**
User charges	$m	42.2	56.0	53.4	9.8	6.0	10.9	–	2.6	180.9
Miscellaneous revenue	$m	49.1	20.8	19.4	6.6	1.6	32.3	5.3	–	135.0
Indirect government funding	$m	–	4.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.7
Total revenue	**$m**	**1 052.1**	**1 221.3**	**602.1**	**395.3**	**222.2**	**136.5**	**69.1**	**34.8**	**3 733.5**
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**

Table 9A.4 **Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

		NSW (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT* (c)	*NT* (c)	*Total*
2014-15										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	$m	4.2	–	4.2	4.8	3.4	1.7	–	0.5	18.8
State/Territory	$m	172.5	469.3	78.5	57.1	1.8	4.8	64.9	39.1	888.0
Local	$m	106.2	–	–	1.9	–	–	–	–	108.0
Total government grants	**$m**	**282.9**	**469.3**	**82.7**	**63.7**	**5.2**	**6.5**	**64.9**	**39.7**	**1 014.8**
Levies										
On insurance companies	$m	669.3	2.0	–	–	–	17.4	–	–	688.8
On property owners	$m	–	602.5	446.2	296.8	203.0	37.8	–	–	1 586.2
Total levies	**$m**	**669.3**	**604.5**	**446.2**	**296.8**	**203.0**	**55.2**	**–**	**–**	**2 275.0**
User charges	$m	41.6	69.1	55.0	9.6	5.8	11.3	–	–	192.4
Miscellaneous revenue	$m	50.2	18.3	53.4	4.0	3.3	2.7	4.9	–	137.0
Indirect government funding	$m	–	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.4
Total revenue	**$m**	**1 044.0**	**1 166.6**	**637.4**	**374.2**	**217.3**	**75.7**	**69.9**	**39.7**	**3 624.6**
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**

Table 9A.4 **Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

		NSW (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT* (c)	*NT* (c)	*Total*
2013-14										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	$m	4.8	–	3.8	4.6	3.1	1.4	–	0.2	18.0
State/Territory	$m	267.1	506.1	105.0	53.9	7.8	5.2	61.3	33.5	1 039.9
Local	$m	107.2	–	–	0.9	–	–	–	–	108.1
Total government grants	**$m**	**379.1**	**506.1**	**108.7**	**59.4**	**10.9**	**6.7**	**61.3**	**33.7**	**1 166.0**
Levies										
On insurance companies	$m	669.7	5.8	–	–	–	18.3	–	–	693.7
On property owners	$m	6.8	652.8	404.3	282.7	195.0	36.2	–	–	1 577.8
Total levies	**$m**	**676.5**	**658.6**	**404.3**	**282.7**	**195.0**	**54.4**	**–**	**–**	**2 271.6**
User charges	$m	37.1	49.3	51.9	8.0	6.4	13.2	–	–	165.9
Miscellaneous revenue	$m	47.9	17.7	79.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.7	–	156.6
Indirect government funding	$m	–	7.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.0
Total revenue	**$m**	**1 140.6**	**1 238.6**	**644.0**	**353.2**	**215.1**	**76.7**	**65.0**	**33.7**	**3 767.0**
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**

Table 9A.4 **Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

		NSW (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT* (c)	*NT* (c)	*Total*
2012-13										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	$m	4.5	3.0	5.0	6.7	3.4	1.5	–	0.2	24.3
State/Territory	$m	231.8	492.2	101.3	97.5	–	17.3	59.5	48.3	1 047.9
Local	$m	105.1	39.7	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	145.2
Total government grants	**$m**	**341.4**	**534.9**	**106.3**	**104.5**	**3.4**	**18.8**	**59.5**	**48.5**	**1 217.4**
Levies										
On insurance companies	$m	651.8	593.6	–	–	–	18.0	–	–	1 263.5
On property owners	$m	9.1	5.7	364.6	262.9	175.8	35.2	–	–	853.3
Total levies	**$m**	**660.9**	**599.3**	**364.6**	**262.9**	**175.8**	**53.2**	**–**	**–**	**2 116.8**
User charges	$m	27.6	33.8	51.3	7.5	5.2	10.5	–	2.7	138.7
Miscellaneous revenue	$m	33.9	31.6	6.6	5.5	2.7	4.9	4.6	–	89.7
Indirect government funding	$m	–	3.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.6
Total revenue	**$m**	**1 063.8**	**1 203.1**	**528.8**	**380.5**	**187.1**	**87.5**	**64.2**	**51.2**	**3 566.1**
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**

Table 9A.4 **Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

		NSW (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT* (c)	*NT* (c)	*Total*
2011-12										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	$m	6.2	4.5	5.2	8.7	3.5	1.4	–	–	29.6
State/Territory	$m	139.2	398.3	115.9	161.3	–	5.1	54.4	35.8	910.0
Local	$m	108.3	40.7	–	1.4	–	–	–	–	150.4
Total government grants	**$m**	**253.6**	**443.5**	**121.1**	**171.4**	**3.5**	**6.5**	**54.4**	**35.8**	**1 089.9**
Levies										
On insurance companies	$m	700.1	703.4	–	–	–	18.7	–	–	1 422.2
On property owners	$m	0.5	7.1	354.2	248.0	179.2	34.4	–	–	823.4
Total levies	**$m**	**700.7**	**710.6**	**354.2**	**248.0**	**179.2**	**53.1**	**–**	**–**	**2 245.7**
User charges	$m	28.5	38.1	57.1	6.5	5.5	10.5	11.0	2.7	160.0
Miscellaneous revenue	$m	34.0	44.8	3.8	10.6	2.5	2.7	3.3	0.1	101.8
Indirect government funding	$m	–	5.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.5
Total revenue	**$m**	**1 016.8**	**1 242.5**	**536.3**	**436.6**	**190.6**	**72.8**	**68.7**	**38.6**	**3 602.9**
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**

Table 9A.4 **Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

		NSW (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT* (c)	*NT* (c)	*Total*
2010-11										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	$m	0.8	8.5	9.0	7.8	3.4	1.4	–	–	30.9
State/Territory	$m	197.7	369.0	121.8	168.4	–	5.2	41.4	29.1	932.7
Local	$m	108.1	39.0	–	1.4	–	–	–	–	148.4
Total government grants	**$m**	**306.7**	**416.5**	**130.8**	**177.6**	**3.4**	**6.6**	**41.4**	**29.1**	**1 112.0**
Levies										
On insurance companies	$m	683.8	586.2	–	–	–	17.8	–	–	1 287.8
On property owners	$m	0.6	5.9	341.3	238.1	170.1	34.1	–	–	790.0
Total levies	**$m**	**684.4**	**592.1**	**341.3**	**238.1**	**170.1**	**51.9**	**–**	**–**	**2 077.8**
User charges	$m	16.0	33.8	55.7	5.4	4.5	10.5	10.7	2.9	139.6
Miscellaneous revenue	$m	35.7	43.3	5.2	9.8	3.0	1.6	1.7	0.1	100.3
Indirect government funding	$m	–	4.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.4
Total revenue	**$m**	**1 042.8**	**1 090.2**	**533.0**	**430.8**	**181.0**	**70.6**	**53.8**	**32.1**	**3 434.2**
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**

Table 9A.4 **Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

		NSW (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT* (c)	*NT* (c)	*Total*
2009-10										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	$m	–	4.5	6.7	11.7	4.0	1.0	–	0.2	28.0
State/Territory	$m	230.2	336.8	110.6	53.7	–	7.3	44.6	26.7	810.0
Local	$m	96.5	39.4	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	136.8
Total government grants	**$m**	**326.7**	**380.7**	**117.3**	**66.5**	**4.0**	**8.3**	**44.6**	**26.9**	**974.9**
Levies										
On insurance companies	$m	593.2	607.1	–	–	–	19.5	–	–	1 219.8
On property owners	$m	70.2	9.3	345.5	206.3	185.3	34.2	–	–	850.7
Total levies	**$m**	**663.3**	**616.3**	**345.5**	**206.3**	**185.3**	**53.7**	**–**	**–**	**2 070.5**
User charges	$m	16.0	48.5	43.4	4.5	4.3	13.2	10.5	2.6	143.1
Miscellaneous revenue	$m	43.4	35.1	5.9	7.3	2.9	3.4	4.7	0.1	102.8
Indirect government funding	$m	–	6.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.0
Total revenue	**$m**	**1 049.4**	**1 086.7**	**512.0**	**284.6**	**196.5**	**78.5**	**59.9**	**29.6**	**3 297.3**
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**

Table 9A.4 **Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

		NSW (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT* (c)	*NT* (c)	*Total*
2008-09										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	$m	–	4.0	5.4	6.1	4.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	21.8
State/Territory	$m	189.6	776.0	87.2	52.4	–	5.7	46.6	25.3	1 182.6
Local	$m	70.7	38.8	–	0.9	–	–	–	–	110.4
Total government grants	**$m**	**260.3**	**818.7**	**92.6**	**59.4**	**4.4**	**6.3**	**47.5**	**25.6**	**1 314.8**
Levies										
On insurance companies	$m	619.9	514.0	–	–	–	18.3	–	–	1 152.2
On property owners	$m	103.8	10.0	332.7	198.7	189.9	33.5	–	–	868.5
Total levies	**$m**	**723.7**	**523.9**	**332.7**	**198.7**	**189.9**	**51.8**	**–**	**–**	**2 020.7**
User charges	$m	16.7	40.9	38.3	4.4	5.5	10.1	9.8	2.6	128.2
Miscellaneous revenue	$m	47.7	18.8	7.8	10.2	5.5	2.7	1.1	–	93.7
Indirect government funding	$m	–	13.0	–	–	–	–	1.1	–	14.1
Total revenue	**$m**	**1 048.4**	**1 415.3**	**471.4**	**272.6**	**205.2**	**70.9**	**59.5**	**28.2**	**3 571.6**
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**

Table 9A.4 **Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

		NSW (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT* (c)	*NT* (c)	*Total*
2007-08										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	$m	–	3.9	6.0	7.3	6.0	1.5	–	1.8	26.6
State/Territory	$m	124.6	309.5	79.3	59.0	–	6.8	47.6	18.8	645.6
Local	$m	78.6	38.9	–	4.4	–	–	–	–	121.8
Total government grants	**$m**	**203.1**	**352.3**	**85.4**	**70.6**	**6.0**	**8.4**	**47.6**	**20.7**	**794.1**
Levies										
On insurance companies	$m	636.5	490.7	–	–	–	18.1	–	–	1 145.3
On property owners	$m	32.3	11.9	319.4	196.7	186.1	33.1	–	–	779.6
Total levies	**$m**	**668.8**	**502.6**	**319.4**	**196.7**	**186.1**	**51.2**	**–**	**–**	**1 924.9**
User charges	$m	16.1	38.3	32.4	5.3	6.4	8.3	10.3	2.4	119.4
Miscellaneous revenue	$m	49.9	35.0	5.1	11.3	4.2	1.8	1.4	0.4	109.1
Indirect government funding	$m	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenue	**$m**	**937.9**	**928.2**	**442.3**	**284.0**	**202.7**	**69.7**	**59.3**	**23.5**	**2 947.5**
Percent of total revenue										
Government grants	%	21.7	38.0	19.3	24.9	3.0	12.0	80.3	88.0	26.9
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**

Table 9A.4 **Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

		NSW (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT* (c)	*NT* (c)	*Total*
2006-07										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	$m	–	8.9	6.1	5.9	0.7	0.6	–	0.4	22.6
State/Territory	$m	215.7	489.8	73.3	75.4	0.4	8.8	45.4	24.1	933.0
Local	$m	75.6	39.1	–	2.1	–	–	–	–	116.7
Total government grants	**$m**	**291.2**	**537.8**	**79.5**	**83.4**	**1.2**	**9.5**	**45.4**	**24.5**	**1 072.4**
Levies										
On insurance companies	$m	609.0	468.7	–	–	–	16.5	–	–	1 094.2
On property owners	$m	28.5	11.3	320.5	185.9	176.9	31.3	–	–	754.3
Total levies	**$m**	**637.5**	**480.0**	**320.5**	**185.9**	**176.9**	**47.8**	**–**	**–**	**1 848.5**
User charges	$m	16.4	27.6	30.2	5.0	4.3	8.4	11.0	2.5	105.4
Miscellaneous revenue	$m	40.4	86.8	7.4	15.6	4.1	2.3	7.5	1.0	165.1
Indirect government funding	$m	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	0.3
Total revenue	**$m**	**985.5**	**1 132.1**	**437.5**	**289.9**	**186.5**	**68.0**	**64.2**	**28.0**	**3 191.7**
Percent of total revenue										
Government grants	%	29.6	47.5	18.2	28.8	0.6	13.9	70.8	87.3	33.6
Levies	%	64.7	42.4	73.3	64.1	94.9	70.3	–	–	57.9
User charges	%	1.7	2.4	6.9	1.7	2.3	12.4	17.1	9.0	3.3
Miscellaneous revenue	%	4.1	7.7	1.7	5.4	2.2	3.4	11.7	3.6	5.2
Indirect government funds	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–
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 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 2A.48).

(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.

Table 9A.4 **Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT* (c)	*NT* (c)	*Total*

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.

From 2006-07 data include funding and expenditure for the Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) (formerly Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE)).

Fire levies on property owners are sourced from the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Qld: Revenue represents funding for the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (excluding State Emergency Service costs) following the transfer of some functions and assets to the Public Safety Business Agency on 1 November 2013. The 2014-15 results reflect 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 the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and is reported as a separate entity. The 2015-16 and 2014-15 results are therefore not comparable to prior years.

WA: DFES provides a wide range of emergency services under an integrated management structure. From 2006-07 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 and Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (WANDRRA). WANDRRA administered income is not included in DFES financial statements post 2012-13. 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 Parks and Wildlife 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.

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

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.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); ABS 2016, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra (table 2A.48).

Table 9A.5 **Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)**

	Unit	*NSW* (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (c)	*Aust*
2015-16										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 448	3 742	2 271	983	868	287	354	207	12 159
Part time & other	FTE	640	1 185	297	135	22	–	–	52	2 331
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	67	83	86	3 085
40–49 years	no.	1 478	726	851	348	337	121	111	83	4 055
50–59 years	no.	1 182	972	816	328	381	73	122	39	3 913
60 or over years	no.	186	170	159	50	103	13	12	10	703
Total	no.	4 088	2 935	2 568	1 118	1 149	287	354	259	12 757
Support workforce	FTE	1 344	1 715	556	411	194	137	113	19	4 489
Total	FTE	5 432	6 642	3 124	1 529	1 084	424	467	278	18 979
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	**1.4**	**0.1**	**3.6**	**1.8**	**6.8**	**2.1**	**2.8**	**6.1**	**1.8**
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	**75.3**	**74.2**	**82.2**	**73.1**	**82.1**	**67.7**	**75.8**	**93.2**	**76.3**
Volunteers (b)	no.	**89 219**	**57 214**	**36 023**	**23 252**	**13 968**	**5 093**	**1 444**	**296**	**226 509**
2014-15										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 415	3 571	2 214	963	862	306	351	218	11 900
Part time & other	FTE	699	1 161	298	139	22	–	–	65	2 384
Total	FTE	4 114	4 732	2 512	1 102	884	306	351	283	14 284
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**

Table 9A.5 **Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)**

	Unit	*NSW* (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (c)	*Aust*
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	**76.6**	**71.4**	**82.5**	**73.2**	**82.9**	**63.5**	**77.0**	**92.2**	**75.8**
Volunteers (b)	no.	**82 835**	**57 461**	**35 000**	**28 941**	**13 836**	**5 045**	**1 538**	**1 396**	**226 052**
2013-14										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 432	3 484	2 238	1 120	868	295	359	215	12 011
Part time & other	FTE	507	2 044	205	–	22	–	–	16	2 794
Total	FTE	3 939	5 528	2 443	1 120	890	295	359	231	14 805
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 (proportion of total)	%	**75.5**	**75.0**	**83.0**	**78.4**	**83.3**	**63.2**	**80.0**	**89.9**	**77.1**
Volunteers (b)	no.	**80 761**	**57 243**	**35 000**	**29 072**	**13 600**	**5 021**	**1 621**	**1 409**	**223 727**
2012-13										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 450	3 372	2 272	1 111	874	286	361	214	11 940
Part time & other	FTE	–	1 597	206	–	146	–	–	15	1 964
Total	FTE	3 450	4 969	2 478	1 111	1 020	286	361	229	13 904
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 (proportion of total)	%	**73.5**	**73.6**	**79.9**	**76.7**	**95.1**	**63.3**	**82.4**	**90.9**	**76.4**
Volunteers (b)	no.	**79 176**	**57 608**	**35 000**	**29 037**	**13 660**	**4 872**	**1 599**	**1 392**	**222 344**
2011-12										

Table 9A.5 **Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)**

	Unit	*NSW* (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (c)	*Aust*
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 498	3 202	2 262	1 123	889	275	351	202	11 802
Part time & other	FTE	499	998	202	–	140	–	–	12	1 851
Total	FTE	3 997	4 200	2 464	1 123	1 029	275	351	214	13 653
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 (proportion of total)	%	**75.1**	**73.6**	**77.0**	**79.0**	**95.2**	**61.4**	**85.0**	**84.3**	**76.5**
Volunteers (b)	no.	**70 246**	**57 843**	**34 000**	**28 354**	**14 127**	**4 823**	**1 382**	**1 123**	**211 898**
2010-11										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 516	3 021	2 262	1 052	865	274	305	201	11 496
Part time & other	FTE	507	890	160	24	140	–	–	12	1 733
Total	FTE	4 023	3 911	2 422	1 076	1 005	274	305	213	13 229
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 (proportion of total)	%	**75.3**	**71.9**	**75.7**	**76.4**	**95.7**	**59.1**	**79.6**	**81.9**	**75.4**
Volunteers (b)	no.	**77 410**	**58 063**	**34 000**	**28 922**	**14 583**	**4 777**	**1 233**	**777**	**219 765**
2009-10										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 498	2 864	2 215	1 003	873	280	294	198	11 225
Part time & other	FTE	515	1 181	158	25	147	–	–	9	2 035
Total	FTE	4 013	4 045	2 373	1 028	1 020	280	294	207	13 260
Support workforce	FTE	1 196	1 419	759	296	44	180	83	41	4 018

Table 9A.5 **Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)**

	Unit	*NSW* (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (c)	*Aust*
Total	**FTE**	**5 209**	**5 464**	**3 132**	**1 324**	**1 064**	**460**	**377**	**248**	**17 278**
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	**77.0**	**74.0**	**75.8**	**77.6**	**95.9**	**60.9**	**78.0**	**83.5**	**76.7**
Volunteers (b)	no.	**77 422**	**59 180**	**34 000**	**29 343**	**15 064**	**4 861**	**1 228**	**750**	**221 848**
2008-09										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 485	3 580	2 195	970	852	267	296	184	11 829
Part time & other	FTE	497	1 107	158	26	124	–	–	10	1 923
Total	FTE	3 982	4 687	2 353	996	976	267	296	194	13 752
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 (proportion of total)	%	**78.5**	**74.6**	**76.4**	**76.4**	**95.4**	**58.0**	**77.9**	**81.9**	**77.1**
Volunteers (b)	no.	**75 436**	**58 943**	**34 000**	**27 249**	**15 415**	**4 859**	**1 230**	**540**	**217 672**
2007-08										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 443	3 340	2 193	919	813	296	276	176	11 456
Part time & other	FTE	483	845	165	54	125	–	53	10	1 735
Total	FTE	3 926	4 185	2 358	973	938	296	329	186	13 191
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 (proportion of total)	%	**73.6**	**67.2**	**78.0**	**77.8**	**95.3**	**62.2**	**90.1**	**81.2**	**73.7**
Volunteers (b)	no.	**75 474**	**58 362**	**35 000**	**27 457**	**15 744**	**4 909**	**1 367**	**540**	**218 853**

Table 9A.5 **Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)**

	Unit	*NSW* (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (c)	*Aust*
2006-07										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 406	3 274	2 076	896	779	287	291	176	11 185
Part time & other	FTE	481	845	163	36	126	–	–	6	1 657
Total	FTE	3 887	4 119	2 239	932	905	287	291	182	12 842
Support workforce	FTE	996	2 008	732	278	40	170	81	41	4 346
Total	**FTE**	**4 883**	**6 127**	**2 971**	**1 210**	**945**	**457**	**372**	**223**	**17 188**
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	**79.6**	**67.2**	**75.4**	**77.0**	**95.8**	**62.8**	**78.2**	**81.6**	**74.7**
Volunteers (b)	no.	**76 302**	**59 509**	**36 000**	**27 305**	**15 517**	**4 978**	**1 261**	**550**	**221 422**

(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) Numbers for Volunteer firefighters include volunteer fire support staff.

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: 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 Rurual Fire Service volunteers.

Vic: Workforce by age group data do not include Victoria's land management agency, DELWP.

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.

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.

From 2005-06, data include Victoria's land management agency, DELWP, or its predecessors.

Qld: It is not possible to compare 2013-14 data (support workforce and total workforce (firefighting and support)) to that previously provided by the former Queensland Fire and Rescue Service as a division of the former Department of Community Safety. Effective 1 November 2013, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services was established as an independent department and includes the Fire and Rescue Service, the Rural Fire Service and the State Emergency Service.

Table 9A.5 **Fire service organisations human resources (a), (b)**

	Unit	*NSW* (c)	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (c)	*Aust*

Firefighting personnel include senior fire officers, Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioner. Volunteer firefighter data for Queensland includes all recorded members of Rural Fire Brigades, including those fulfilling operational and support roles. Auxiliary firefighters (part-time) are included as 0.1 FTE each.

Volunteer firefighter data for Queensland includes all recorded members of Rural Fire Brigades, including those fulfilling operational and support roles.

WA: From 2006-07 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.

SA: 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.

NT: 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.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.6 **Fire deaths (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (e)
Annual rate				***per million people***					
2015	2.9	4.2	4.4	3.9	6.5	9.7	10.2	4.1	4.1
2014	4.7	6.2	3.6	3.9	3.0	7.8	–	4.1	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	–	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
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
1986	11.6	11.1	9.9	8.9	8.7	11.2	–	19.4	10.6
Annual rate (3 year average)				***per million people***					
2013 to 2015	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.5	4.7	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.3
2012 to 2014	4.5	4.7	3.9	4.8	4.6	5.2	0.9	16.7	4.4
2011 to 2013	5.1	4.0	4.7	5.5	5.6	6.5	6.2	26.9	4.7
2010 to 2012	5.2	4.3	4.5	6.5	4.7	7.2	5.4	31.6	4.8
2009 to 2011	5.4	15.1	4.7	5.5	5.5	11.1	9.2	23.3	7.5
2008 to 2010	4.6	16.0	4.3	6.1	6.6	13.2	3.8	13.3	7.5
2007 to 2009	4.2	16.6	4.9	6.3	8.4	15.4	5.7	18.2	7.9
2006 to 2008	4.3	5.9	5.6	6.5	9.3	9.5	2.9	12.4	5.4
2005 to 2007	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.0	9.0	6.8	5.9	14.3	5.8
2004 to 2006	6.7	5.1	4.8	4.0	9.3	11.7	5.0	4.9	5.8
2003 to 2005	7.4	5.3	4.4	5.6	8.9	15.9	5.1	6.6	6.5
2002 to 2004	6.7	5.9	5.1	6.1	8.8	18.1	3.1	6.6	6.7
2001 to 2003	6.2	5.5	5.4	7.4	9.7	16.8	5.1	6.6	6.6

Table 9A.6 **Fire deaths (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (e)
2000 to 2002	6.7	5.6	7.0	5.3	8.2	12.7	8.3	6.6	6.8
1999 to 2001	6.1	5.1	8.0	4.4	9.1	9.2	10.5	10.1	6.6
1998 to 2000	7.7	6.2	9.2	4.5	8.1	11.3	7.4	10.2	7.5
1997 to 1999	7.0	6.4	9.1	6.4	9.9	16.2	6.4	15.6	7.6
1996 to 1998	8.9	7.4	8.1	7.0	9.7	16.2	3.2	15.9	8.4
1995 to 1997	9.1	7.9	9.7	6.8	12.0	11.9	3.2	14.4	8.9
1994 to 1996	9.7	8.7	10.2	5.6	13.2	11.2	6.5	7.4	9.5
1993 to 1995	9.4	8.7	10.3	6.4	13.2	11.3	9.9	5.7	9.5
1992 to 1994	9.6	9.7	8.0	5.8	14.4	12.0	10.0	15.5	9.5
1991 to 1993	11.3	10.1	6.8	5.2	14.2	10.6	3.4	21.8	9.8
1990 to 1992	9.9	10.0	6.9	6.7	13.8	12.2	–	22.1	9.5
1989 to 1991	10.1	9.6	9.2	6.4	11.9	9.4	5.9	12.2	9.6
1988 to 1990	8.8	9.9	8.6	7.4	11.0	10.2	6.0	12.4	9.2
1987 to 1989	11.1	11.2	8.4	5.6	10.2	8.9	6.1	12.5	10.0
1986 to 1988	11.3	11.5	7.2	7.6	9.1	10.4	–	19.1	10.1
Annual fire deaths					***number***				
2015	22	25	21	10	11	5	4	1	97
2014	35	36	17	10	5	4	–	1	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
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

Table 9A.6 **Fire deaths (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (e)
1986	64	46	26	13	12	5	–	3	170

(a) Data for 2015 and 2014 are preliminary and subject to revision. The standard ABS revisions process has not been applied to reference years 2013 and 2014 that would, in the past, be subject to revisions. Causes of death revisions data will be released in early 2017. 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) 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.

(c) Population data used to derive rates are as at 30 June. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 1986 to 2011 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for 2012 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.1) for details.

(d) The small number of deaths means it is difficult to establish patterns and provide detailed analysis.

(e) Includes Other Territories.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2015, *Causes of Death, Australia,* Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS 2016, *Australian Demographic Statistics,* Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.1).

Table 9A.7 **Fire deaths (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	*NSW*	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (e)
2015										
Deaths from smoke, fire and flames, due to:										
Exposure	no.	16	12	11	5	7	1	–	1	57
Intentional self-harm	no.	2	12	6	5	4	4	4	–	34
Assault	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Undetermined intent	no.	4	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	6
Total	**no.**	**22**	**25**	**21**	**10**	**11**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**97**
2014										
Deaths from smoke, fire and flames, due to:										
Exposure	no.	18	20	8	5	5	–	–	1	59
Intentional self-harm	no.	11	11	8	4	–	4	–	–	34
Assault	no.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Undetermined intent	no.	5	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	12
Total	**no.**	**35**	**36**	**17**	**10**	**5**	**4**	**–**	**1**	**106**
2013										
Deaths from smoke, fire and flames, due to:										
Exposure	no.	22	14	8	5	6	–	–	1	56
Intentional self-harm	no.	5	5	15	1	1	–	1	–	33
Assault	no.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Undetermined intent	no.	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	9
Total	**no.**	**33**	**23**	**23**	**7**	**8**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**99**
2012										
Deaths from smoke, fire and flames, due to:										
Exposure	no.	23	11	8	11	4	–	–	4	56
Intentional self-harm	no.	6	6	5	6	2	2	–	3	28
Assault	no.	1	2	–	–	4	–	–	3	7
Undetermined intent	no.	2	2	2	2	–	2	–	–	7
Total	**no.**	**32**	**21**	**15**	**19**	**10**	**4**	**–**	**10**	**98**

Table 9A.7 **Fire deaths (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	*NSW*	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (e)
2011										
Deaths from smoke, fire and flames, due to:										
Exposure	no.	27	12	21	10	5	3	3	3	81
Intentional self-harm	no.	7	6	3	4	3	3	3	4	21
Assault	no.	11	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	14
Undetermined intent	no.	2	3	–	–	2	–	–	1	10
Total	**no.**	**47**	**24**	**27**	**14**	**10**	**6**	**6**	**8**	**126**
2010										
Deaths from smoke, fire and flames, due to:										
Exposure	no.	26	18	10	12	3	–	–	4	71
Intentional self-harm	no.	5	6	6	–	–	1	–	–	19
Assault	no.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Undetermined intent	no.	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	6
Total	**no.**	**34**	**26**	**19**	**13**	**3**	**1**	**–**	**4**	**98**
2009										
Deaths from smoke, fire and flames, due to:										
Exposure	no.	19	183	14	4	4	4	4	4	227
Intentional self-harm	no.	8	7	2	3	6	3	–	–	25
Assault	no.	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	6
Undetermined intent	no.	3	7	–	–	–	3	–	–	11
Total	**no.**	**34**	**197**	**16**	**11**	**14**	**10**	**4**	**4**	**269**
2008										
Deaths from smoke, fire and flames, due to:										
Exposure	no.	23	20	15	14	5	6	–	1	84
Intentional self-harm	no.	2	9	6	3	3	3	–	–	22
Assault	no.	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1
Undetermined intent	no.	5	6	–	–	3	–	–	–	13
Total	**no.**	**30**	**35**	**21**	**17**	**15**	**9**	**–**	**1**	**120**

Table 9A.7 **Fire deaths (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	*NSW*	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (e)
2007										
Deaths from smoke, fire and flames, due to:										
Exposure	no.	17	21	8	10	9	2	–	5	72
Intentional self-harm	no.	5	5	12	1	2	2	2	–	28
Assault	no.	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2
Undetermined intent	no.	2	4	2	2	–	–	–	2	11
Total	**no.**	**24**	**30**	**25**	**13**	**11**	**4**	**2**	**7**	**113**
2006										
Deaths from smoke, fire and flames, due to:										
Exposure	no.	24	15	14	1	8	1	1	–	68
Intentional self-harm	no.	4	5	7	4	4	–	–	–	18
Assault	no.	3	4	1	2	2	–	–	–	10
Undetermined intent	no.	3	3	1	4	4	–	–	–	8
Total	**no.**	**34**	**27**	**23**	**11**	**18**	**1**	**1**	**–**	**104**
2005										
Deaths from smoke, fire and flames, due to:										
Exposure	no.	48	21	12	6	12	2	2	1	109
Intentional self-harm	no.	13	2	5	1	4	–	–	–	23
Assault	no.	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	np
Undetermined intent	no.	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4
Total	**no.**	**62**	**27**	**18**	**7**	**13**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**138**

(a) Data for 2015 and 2014 are preliminary and subject to revision. The standard ABS revisions process has not been applied to reference years 2013 and 2014 that would, in the past, be subject to revisions. Causes of death revisions data will be released in early 2017. 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) Fire deaths are coded according to the 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.

Table 9A.7 **Fire deaths (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	*NSW*	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust* (e)

(c) Population data used to derive rates are as at 30 June. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2005 to 2011 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for 2012 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.1) for details.

(d) The small number of deaths means it is difficult to establish patterns and provide detailed analysis.

(e) Includes Other Territories.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS 2015, *Causes of Death, Australia,* Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS 2016, *Australian Demographic Statistics,* Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.1).

Table 9A.8 **Landscape fire deaths (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
Annual rate				***per million people***					
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
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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989-90	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	–	–	0.1
1988-89	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1986-87	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
Total landscape fire deaths				***number***					
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

Table 9A.8 **Landscape fire deaths (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
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
1988-89	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1986-87	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3

(a) The small number of deaths means it is difficult to establish patterns and provide detailed analysis.

(b) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. ERP data for 1986 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(c) Data may be subject to a revision process as new or amended information is made available.

(d) The landscape fire death rate and the fire death rate (table 9A.7) 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).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC) (unpublished) Landscape Fire Deaths database; ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).

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

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (e)	*ACT* (e)	*NT* (e)	*Aust*
Hospital admissions due to fire injury									
Annual rate				***per 100 000 people***					
2014-15	15.0	12.1	17.7	19.7	19.6	19.8	8.0	79.4	16.3
2013-14	15.1	12.0	19.2	19.3	28.6	15.4	9.6	78.3	17.2
2012-13	15.8	11.3	21.9	22.2	24.8	16.2	9.5	92.5	18.0
2011-12	15.2	14.0	21.1	20.1	23.0	16.0	8.6	84.8	17.8
2010-11	12.8	14.1	20.2	19.4	21.4	16.9	4.7	86.8	16.6
2009-10	12.5	13.5	17.6	16.3	20.1	17.4	4.8	89.6	15.5
2008-09	11.4	13.4	21.0	15.3	20.8	16.1	8.8	88.1	15.8
2007-08	14.6	12.4	17.9	16.7	20.9	15.9	5.8	90.0	16.1
2006-07	14.0	12.9	15.9	18.8	22.0	np	np	np	16.0
2005-06	16.4	10.7	16.5	17.6	24.1	np	np	np	16.3
Annual rate (3 year average)				***per 100 000 people***					
2012-13 to 2014-15	15.3	11.8	19.6	20.4	24.3	17.1	9.0	83.3	17.1
2011-12 to 2013-14	15.4	12.4	20.7	20.6	25.5	15.9	9.3	85.1	17.6
2010-11 to 2012-13	14.6	13.1	21.1	20.6	23.1	16.4	7.6	88.1	17.5
2009-10 to 2011-12	13.5	13.9	19.6	18.6	21.5	16.7	6.0	87.0	16.7
2008-09 to 2010-11	12.2	13.7	19.6	17.0	20.8	16.8	6.1	88.2	16.0
2007-08 to 2009-10	12.8	13.1	18.8	16.1	20.6	16.5	6.5	89.2	15.8
2006-07 to 2008-09	13.3	12.9	18.3	16.9	21.2	np	np	np	16.0
2005-06 to 2007-08	15.0	12.0	16.8	17.7	22.3	np	np	np	16.1
Total fire injury admissions				***number***					
2014-15	1 138	712	840	508	332	102	31	194	3 857
2013-14	1 125	697	899	493	480	79	37	190	4 000
2012-13	1 162	639	1 012	550	413	83	36	219	4 114
2011-12	1 100	782	950	480	378	82	32	197	4 001
2010-11	918	773	898	449	350	86	17	200	3 691
2009-10	885	730	767	368	326	88	17	204	3 385
2008-09	798	713	900	338	333	81	31	196	3 390
2007-08	1 008	644	745	357	330	79	20	195	3 378
2006-07	951	656	644	391	343	np	np	np	3 305
2005-06	1 100	537	653	357	373	np	np	np	3 305

(a) Fire injuries are represented by hospital admissions and are reported by the State or Territory where the injury is treated.

(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. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(d) The AIHW note that for the fire injuries measure, the period of the extended time series covers all six editions of the ICD-10-AM classification. Data providers have expressed concerns over the length of the series due to possible changes in the classification and inconsistent coding over time. Therefore, AIHW have expressed the opinion that a review of the consistency in coding over time is warranted.

(e) Jurisdiction notes:

Tas, ACT and NT:

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

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (e)	*ACT* (e)	*NT* (e)	*Aust*

Data for 2005-06 to 2006-07 are not available. For 2005-06 to 2007-08, the average is calculated on only one year of data for these jurisdictions, and two years of data for the period 2006-07 to 2008-09.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *Australian Hospital Statistics*, Cat. no. HSE 145; ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).

Table 9A.10 Confinement of building fires to room of origin (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas* (c)	*ACT*	*NT*
All ignition types								
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
Incendiary and suspicious structure fires								
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
Accidental structure fires								
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

(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:

Vic: Due to data collection issues, data are incomplete for 2005-06.

Qld: Structure fires within the Urban Service Administrative Areas (Levy District Boundaries A-D) are included. Excluded are non-emergency calls and those where QFES 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.

For 2013-14, Country Fire Service (CFS) industrial action between 1/12/2013 and 30/06/2014 affected the collection of CFS incident data.

For 2004-05, Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) industrial action between 18/4/05 to 20/06/05 affected the collection of MFS incident data (no incident reports completed during this period).

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.11 Confinement of building and other structure fires to room/object of origin (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW (c)	*Vic*	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA* (c)	*Tas* (c)	*ACT*	*NT*
All ignition types								
2015-16	na	75.1	82.6	76.0	75.1	67.1	88.8	90.4
2014-15	80.4	78.8	83.9	73.6	72.7	72.2	85.7	94.0
2013-14	76.9	81.7	84.0	74.6	72.6	71.6	89.2	81.8
2012-13	79.6	82.9	84.4	76.2	71.0	71.8	81.4	85.5
2011-12	80.1	82.9	84.5	77.7	70.0	74.7	85.8	82.6
2010-11	82.0	83.6	87.6	76.3	73.0	85.3	77.1	86.9
Incendiary and suspicious structure fires								
2015-16	na	61.5	60.6	60.4	46.9	53.9	73.9	87.0
2014-15	58.9	61.1	56.1	56.8	65.2	54.5	84.4	80.0
2013-14	57.0	63.5	53.3	59.1	65.2	53.4	83.7	75.0
2012-13	58.6	64.1	46.1	56.1	41.3	50.0	69.4	100.0
2011-12	60.1	62.6	55.6	57.6	47.0	46.6	77.7	100.0
2010-11	63.0	68.1	68.1	55.9	67.0	39.9	63.6	100.0
Accidental structure fires								
2015-16	na	82.3	89.2	84.8	85.6	77.1	94.1	93.0
2014-15	89.8	85.4	89.6	84.0	81.9	82.7	87.9	95.6
2013-14	88.7	87.5	88.7	70.1	81.8	82.1	93.6	90.7
2012-13	89.9	88.9	89.4	84.5	81.6	82.7	84.1	86.0
2011-12	90.0	89.2	90.0	85.3	78.0	83.7	88.5	93.8
2010-11	91.0	89.0	91.2	72.9	80.0	56.4	85.7	81.6

(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:

NSW: the extent of flame damage is not collected for "other structure fires" such as fence fire, bridge fire and power pole fire.

Qld: Structure fires within the Urban Service Administrative Areas (Levy District Boundaries A-D) are included. Excluded are non-emergency calls and those where QFES 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: Data include MFS, but exclude the CFS as they do not routinely collect the source data.
Data for confinement of small fires to object of origin are not available in 2006-07 and exclude incendiary incidents prior to 2010-11.
For 2013-14, Country Fire Service (CFS) industrial action between 1/12/2013 and 30/06/2014 affected the collection of CFS incident data.

Table 9A.11 Confinement of building and other structure fires to room/object of origin (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*
	(c)		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		

For 2004-05, Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) industrial action between 18/4/05 to 20/06/05 affected the collection of MFS incident data (no incident reports were completed during this period).

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

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.12 **Building and contents insurance, fire event claims (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

		Household									*Commercial* (f)	*Total*
		NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (i)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*	*Aust*	*Aust*
Total value fire event insurance claims incurred												
2015-16	$m	159.5	157.9	129.5	56.3	63.6	32.5	5.9	4.2	609.5	196.6	806.1
2014-15	$m	134.5	121.3	104.2	34.9	54.2	33.1	2.6	3.9	488.7	331.6	820.3
2013-14	$m	159.4	143.5	68.7	31.2	25.2	28.6	4.4	3.1	464.0	258.3	722.3
2012-13	$m	148.6	126.9	68.9	32.8	25.6	74.1	3.5	5.4	485.7	400.8	886.6
2011-12	$m	131.3	119.5	76.6	66.9	26.7	20.1	5.8	4.2	451.0	281.2	732.2
2010-11	$m	125.3	104.6	72.0	62.0	23.6	15.1	3.7	2.1	408.5	219.7	628.1
2009-10	$m	123.5	104.8	72.1	35.7	24.4	17.6	4.0	2.4	384.4	303.1	687.5
2008-09	$m	96.1	82.5	64.1	26.2	14.4	15.5	5.5	1.9	306.1	272.8	578.9
2007-08	$m	93.2	80.2	59.1	20.3	17.2	14.2	3.7	1.5	289.5	374.1	663.6
2006-07	$m	84.0	81.6	48.3	21.4	14.6	17.5	3.1	1.5	272.0	256.4	528.4
2005-06	$m	92.3	76.9	54.7	14.0	11.8	12.4	4.6	1.3	268.1	352.8	620.9
Share of potential market (g), (h)												
2015-16	%	62.7	71.1	65.8	68.3	71.5	75.1	63.7	52.4	67.1	na	na
2014-15	%	62.9	70.6	65.9	68.0	70.9	75.5	64.1	53.9	67.0	na	na
2013-14	%	63.6	72.3	67.1	68.5	71.9	76.2	64.6	54.0	68.0	na	na
2012-13	%	64.3	72.8	69.1	68.6	72.0	77.4	65.8	54.0	68.8	na	na
2011-12	%	65.4	73.1	70.9	68.3	68.9	78.7	67.1	53.8	69.4	na	na
2010-11	%	66.4	74.1	71.3	67.8	66.3	80.1	68.7	50.1	69.7	na	na
2009-10	%	67.1	74.4	72.5	68.7	66.6	79.3	69.6	49.5	70.4	na	na
2008-09	%	61.7	65.8	65.5	61.8	51.0	67.6	65.6	42.2	62.7	na	na
2007-08	%	50.6	58.5	64.4	58.4	48.9	64.6	58.7	37.6	56.4	na	na
2006-07	%	50.2	58.5	64.1	59.0	48.7	65.0	59.0	36.9	56.2	na	na
2005-06	%	49.5	58.5	63.9	58.8	49.2	65.2	59.4	36.5	56.0	na	na

Table 9A.12 **Building and contents insurance, fire event claims (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

		Household									*Commercial* (f)	*Total*
		NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (i)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*	*Aust*	*Aust*
Number of fire event insurance claims incurred												
2015-16	no.	2 265	2 623	2 320	1 318	1 276	384	111	238	10 534	2 132	12 666
2014-15	no.	2 403	2 521	1 819	1 007	1 125	378	96	265	9 611	2 304	11 915
2013-14	no.	2 455	3 034	1 412	1 099	862	429	102	224	9 604	2 124	11 728
2012-13	no.	2 617	2 892	1 652	1 044	866	851	129	177	10 226	2 670	12 896
2011-12	no.	2 716	2 890	1 826	1 111	841	462	136	122	10 101	2 429	12 530
2010-11	no.	3 011	3 059	1 847	1 334	895	502	130	61	10 837	2 426	13 263
2009-10	no.	3 098	3 062	2 150	1 193	905	483	120	46	11 055	3 018	14 073
2008-09	no.	2 574	2 795	1 969	1 049	716	478	150	46	9 776	2 651	12 427
2007-08	no.	2 189	2 321	1 893	1 016	702	435	123	42	8 719	2 856	11 575
2006-07	no.	2 340	2 878	1 981	1 104	745	570	131	39	9 786	2 874	12 660
2005-06	no.	2 432	2 520	2 256	1 040	624	400	132	31	9 433	3 246	12 679
Average value of fire event insurance claims												
2015-16	$	70 404	60 216	55 836	42 712	49 838	84 848	53 193	17 759	57 858	92 237	150 095
2014-15	$	55 973	48 102	57 318	34 694	48 162	87 690	27 216	14 812	50 849	143 935	194 784
2013-14	$	65 211	47 312	48 677	28 387	29 221	66 641	43 004	13 684	48 316	121 627	169 943
2012-13	$	56 798	43 870	41 704	31 421	29 516	87 072	27 390	30 578	47 498	150 123	197 621
2011-12	$	48 328	41 351	41 962	60 181	31 739	43 578	42 973	34 608	44 651	115 750	160 401
2010-11	$	41 630	34 210	39 004	46 476	26 327	30 196	28 689	33 910	37 695	90 544	128 238
2009-10	$	39 861	34 230	33 566	29 899	26 928	36 481	33 271	52 021	34 776	100 429	135 205
2008-09	$	37 335	29 525	32 531	24 990	20 085	32 335	36 542	42 517	31 314	102 895	134 209
2007-08	$	42 578	34 571	31 208	19 947	24 588	32 791	30 292	35 724	33 202	130 991	164 192
2006-07	$	35 920	28 361	24 366	19 409	19 644	30 731	23 606	38 156	27 799	89 218	117 017
2005-06	$	37 950	30 542	24 239	13 426	18 975	31 092	35 060	44 134	28 422	108 688	137 110

Table 9A.12 **Building and contents insurance, fire event claims (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

		Household									*Commercial* (f)	*Total*
		NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (i)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*	*Aust*	*Aust*
Total value of fire event insurance claims per person in the population												
2015-16	$	20.79	26.34	26.93	21.62	37.35	62.89	15.02	17.32	25.46	8.21	33.67
2014-15	$	17.77	20.60	21.94	13.53	32.02	64.33	6.71	16.04	20.69	14.04	34.72
2013-14	$	21.36	24.78	14.65	12.22	15.01	55.56	11.36	12.61	19.90	11.08	30.98
2012-13	$	20.23	22.34	14.94	13.27	15.38	144.52	9.27	22.78	21.20	17.50	38.70
2011-12	$	18.11	21.43	16.97	28.01	16.22	39.30	15.71	18.10	20.06	12.50	32.56
2010-11	$	17.46	19.04	16.23	26.73	14.43	29.68	10.18	8.91	18.42	9.91	28.33
2009-10	$	17.39	19.34	16.52	15.76	15.05	34.79	11.11	10.51	17.58	13.86	31.44
2008-09	$	13.72	15.53	14.98	11.87	8.99	30.80	15.61	8.69	14.25	12.70	26.96
2007-08	$	13.54	15.43	14.20	9.49	10.93	28.73	10.83	6.93	13.77	17.80	31.57
2006-07	$	12.38	15.99	11.90	10.32	9.37	35.61	9.10	7.05	13.19	12.43	25.62
2005-06	$	13.74	15.32	13.79	6.88	7.66	25.45	13.82	6.49	13.20	17.37	30.57
Total value of fire event insurance claims per person in the population — Three year average												
2013-14 to 2015-16	$	19.97	23.91	21.17	15.79	28.12	60.93	11.03	15.32	22.01	11.11	33.12
2012-13 to 2014-15	$	19.79	22.57	17.18	13.01	20.80	88.14	9.11	17.14	20.60	14.20	34.80
2011-12 to 2013-14	$	19.90	22.85	15.52	17.83	15.53	79.79	12.11	17.83	20.39	13.69	34.08
2010-11 to 2012-13	$	18.60	20.94	16.05	22.67	15.34	71.17	11.72	16.60	19.90	13.30	33.20
2009-10 to 2011-12	$	17.65	19.94	16.58	23.50	15.23	34.59	12.33	12.50	18.69	12.09	30.78
2008-09 to 2010-11	$	16.19	17.97	15.91	18.12	12.83	31.76	12.30	9.37	16.75	12.16	28.91
2007-08 to 2009-10	$	14.88	16.77	15.23	12.37	11.66	31.44	12.52	8.71	15.20	14.79	29.99
2006-07 to 2008-09	$	13.21	15.65	13.69	10.56	9.76	31.71	11.85	7.56	13.74	14.31	28.05
2005-06 to 2007-08	$	13.22	15.58	13.30	8.90	9.32	29.93	11.25	6.82	13.39	15.87	29.25

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the Domestic Final Demand (DFD) deflator (2015-16 = 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.48 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.

Table 9A.12 **Building and contents insurance, fire event claims (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Household									*Commercial* (f)	*Total*
	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas* (i)	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*	*Aust*	*Aust*

(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.

(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 2016, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.48).

Table 9A.13 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT* (d)	*NT* (d)	*Aust*
2015-16									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 623	5 754	2 754	1 295	1 616	489	238	166	18 935
Landscape fires	13 657	6 330	9 154	5 484	2 879	1 518	196	1 742	40 960
Attended to by fire service provider	*13 425*	*5 182*	*9 154*	*4 964*	*2 879*	*1 477*	*196*	*1 567*	*38 844*
Attended to by land management agency	*232*	*1 148*	*na*	*520*	*na*	*41*	*na*	*175*	*2 116*
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**	**10 025**	**7 347**	**3 276**	**931**	**2 203**	**97 433**
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**
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**	**29 343**	**30 546**	**11 559**	**11 154**	**7 247**	**382 440**
2014-15									
Fires									
Structure fires	7 166	5 663	2 704	1 327	1 502	553	240	201	19 356

Table 9A.13 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT* (d)	*NT* (d)	*Aust*
Landscape fires	11 866	6 591	9 924	6 540	2 946	1 443	185	2 296	41 791
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
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**	**385 118**
2013-14									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 992	5 977	2 713	1 360	1 475	631	239	137	19 524
Landscape fires	13 958	5 872	11 066	5 805	3 240	1 658	210	2 013	43 822
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

Table 9A.13 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT* (d)	*NT* (d)	*Aust*
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	10 436	3 704	4 367	22	3 939	309	1 003	196	23 976
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**	**384 193**
2012-13									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 719	6 200	2 949	1 475	1 540	676	228	160	19 947
Landscape fires	17 932	7 529	11 480	6 044	1 280	1 893	290	2 308	48 756
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
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

Table 9A.13 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT* (d)	*NT* (d)	*Aust*
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**
2011-12									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 402	6 278	3 017	1 442	1 494	645	265	175	19 718
Landscape fires	10 568	4 825	9 367	6 366	2 382	1 775	199	2 504	37 986
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**
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**
2010-11									

Table 9A.13 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT* (d)	*NT* (d)	*Aust*
Fires									
Structure fires	6 675	6 307	2 811	1 567	1 403	663	245	136	19 807
Landscape fires	11 222	2 520	5 072	7 175	1 944	1 413	142	1 393	30 881
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**
2009-10									
Fires									
Structure fires	7 044	6 286	2 688	1 550	1 418	694	246	114	20 040
Landscape fires	16 201	5 253	10 298	7 199	2 810	1 925	268	1 343	45 297
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									

Table 9A.13 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT* (d)	*NT* (d)	*Aust*
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**
2008-09									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 917	6 459	2 960	1 543	1 469	805	263	172	20 588
Landscape fires	14 583	7 661	7 358	7 607	2 749	1 966	337	1 640	43 901
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

Table 9A.13 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT* (d)	*NT* (d)	*Aust*
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**
2007-08									
Fires									
Structure fires	7 179	6 391	2 893	1 538	1 544	639	246	173	20 603
Landscape fires	13 605	7 553	8 093	7 114	2 862	2 048	237	1 789	43 301
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

Table 9A.13 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT* (d)	*NT* (d)	*Aust*
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	**152 460**	**71 299**	**70 145**	**27 808**	**29 096**	**12 063**	**10 412**	**6 574**	**379 857**
2006-07									
Fires									
Structure fires	6 971	6 233	2 747	1 452	1 534	708	278	146	20 069
Landscape fires	17 993	10 008	10 912	7 836	3 170	2 441	481	1 714	54 555
Other fires	18 597	11 143	5 526	4 128	4 352	1 517	838	394	46 495
Total fires	**43 561**	**27 384**	**19 185**	**13 416**	**9 056**	**4 666**	**1 597**	**2 254**	**121 119**
Other emergencies and incidents									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	14 970	8 591	16 109	1 590	4 535	990	1 278	624	48 687
Hazardous conditions	13 523	6 959	3 304	917	1 939	249	239	181	27 311
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	7 864	4 034	2 686	857	2 000	409	941	181	18 972
Good intent calls	13 628	10 865	4 717	1 456	1 978	1 206	636	345	34 831
Malicious false calls	5 093	2 547	1 752	321	591	169	181	111	10 765
System initiated false alarms	49 724	13 026	19 130	7 688	4 799	3 771	5 361	2 359	105 858
Other	9 757	1 928	1 778	831	4 796	69	444	408	20 011
Total other emergencies and incidents	**114 559**	**47 950**	**49 476**	**13 660**	**20 638**	**6 863**	**9 080**	**4 209**	**266 435**
Incident type not determined or not classified	423	1	–	–	50	291	–	–	765
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	**158 543**	**75 335**	**68 661**	**27 076**	**29 744**	**11 820**	**10 677**	**6 463**	**388 319**

(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.

Table 9A.13 **Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations (no.) (a), (b), (c)**

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

(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) — see footnote d for caveats.

(d) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: Landscape fires data include incidents from the Department of Environment Land Water & Planning, or its predecessors, from 2004-05 onwards. Some degree of duplicate counting may be present across Country Fire Authority and Department of Sustainability and Environment figures.

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

Qld: 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. QFES urban stations are estimated to serve 87.6 per cent of Queensland's population.

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.

SA: For 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.

For 2004-05, the number of incidents may be understated due to Metropolitan Fire Service industrial action between 18/4/05 to 20/06/05 (no incident reports were completed during this period).

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

ACT: 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.

For 2009-2010 and 2010-11 the lower number of landscape fires was attributable to wetter than average summer conditions.

NT: Excludes data from Bushfires NT and some NT Fire and Rescue Service volunteer brigades.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.14 **Fire incidents attended by fire service organisations (number per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA*	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT* (d)	*Aust*
Total fire incidents per 100 000 people									
2015-16	428	379	376	385	431	633	237	903	407
2014-15	408	373	400	443	422	669	220	1 154	413
2013-14	457	374	442	431	444	728	228	1 018	438
2012-13	551	434	472	468	354	804	265	1 202	490
2011-12	454	381	427	499	431	805	261	1 314	447
2010-11	474	323	311	539	402	717	247	802	411
2009-10	574	407	422	559	477	847	342	806	499
2008-09	571	501	371	614	499	874	427	986	522
2007-08	570	485	403	604	541	820	298	1 072	524
2006-07	642	537	473	646	580	949	472	1 068	587
Structure fire incidents per 100 000 people									
2015-16	86	96	57	50	95	95	61	68	79
2014-15	95	96	57	51	89	107	62	82	82
2013-14	94	103	58	53	88	123	62	56	84
2012-13	91	109	64	60	93	132	60	68	87
2011-12	88	113	67	60	91	126	71	75	88
2010-11	93	115	63	68	86	130	67	59	89
2009-10	99	116	62	68	88	137	69	50	92
2008-09	99	122	69	70	92	160	75	77	96
2007-08	104	123	70	72	98	129	71	80	98
2006-07	103	122	68	70	98	144	82	69	97
Landscape fire incidents per 100 000 people									
2015-16	178	106	190	211	169	293	50	714	171
2014-15	157	112	209	253	174	280	48	940	177
2013-14	187	101	236	228	193	323	55	830	188

Table 9A.14 **Fire incidents attended by fire service organisations (number per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA*	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT* (d)	*Aust*
2012-13	244	133	249	244	77	369	76	974	213
2011-12	146	87	208	267	145	347	54	1 078	169
2010-11	156	46	114	309	119	277	39	605	139
2009-10	228	97	236	318	174	380	75	590	207
2008-09	208	144	172	344	172	392	96	737	204
2007-08	198	145	195	333	181	413	69	826	206
2006-07	265	196	269	377	203	497	142	812	264
Other fire incidents per 100 000 people									
2015-16	163	178	128	125	167	245	126	121	157
2014-15	157	165	135	138	159	282	111	132	154
2013-14	176	170	149	150	163	283	111	132	166
2012-13	215	192	159	164	185	302	128	160	190
2011-12	220	182	152	172	195	332	136	161	191
2010-11	225	162	133	162	197	310	141	138	182
2009-10	247	194	125	173	215	330	198	166	200
2008-09	264	235	130	200	235	322	256	172	222
2007-08	268	217	139	199	262	279	157	167	220
2006-07	274	218	136	199	279	309	248	187	225

(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) 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.

(d) Jurisdiction notes:

Table 9A.14 **Fire incidents attended by fire service organisations (number per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c)**

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

Vic: Landscape fires data include incidents from the Department of Environment Land Water & Planning, or its predecessors, from 2004-05 onwards. Some degree of duplicate counting may be present across Country Fire Authority and Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning figures.

Qld: 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. QFES urban stations are estimated to serve 87.6 per cent of Queensland's population.

Flooding and wet weather in 2010-11 resulted in a lower than anticipated number of landscape fires.

SA: For 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.

For 2004-05, the number of incidents may be understated due to Metropolitan Fire Service industrial action between 18/4/05 to 20/06/05 (no incident reports were completed during this period).

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

NT: The high number of incidents per 100,000 people in previous years can be attributed to deliberately lit fires and the large number of grass fires in northern Australia that are caused by the annual growth of vegetation following the wet season.

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

Table 9A.15 **Accidental residential structure fires reported to fire service organisations per 100 000 households (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA*	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT* (d)	*Aust*
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	115.5	142.8	49.9	71.4	75.1	130.7	91.7	41.0	100.8
2009-10	121.3	144.5	60.1	70.5	67.8	145.2	91.4	35.6	104.8
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
2006-07	124.3	142.9	64.7	72.2	48.2	163.8	108.7	50.6	106.1

(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: 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 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 the 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. A continued focus on data quality 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 urban 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 1/12/2013 and 30/06/2014 affecting the collection of CFS incident data.

For 2004-05, the number of incidents may be understated due to Metropolitan Fire Service industrial action between 18/4/05 to 20/06/05 (no incident reports were completed during this period).

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

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.16 **Fire service organisations (including land management agencies) reported total landscape fires (bush and grass) incidents (no.) and rates (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic* (e)	*Qld* (e)	*WA*	*SA* (e)	*Tas* (e)	*ACT* (e)	*NT* (e)	*Aust*
Number of landscape fires									
2015-16	13 657	6 330	9 154	5 484	2 879	1 518	196	1 742	40 960
2014-15	11 866	6 591	9 924	6 540	2 946	1 443	185	2 296	41 791
2013-14	13 958	5 872	11 066	5 805	3 240	1 658	210	2 013	43 822
2012-13	17 932	7 529	11 480	6 044	1 280	1 893	290	2 308	48 756
2011-12	10 568	4 825	9 367	6 366	2 382	1 775	199	2 504	37 986
2010-11	11 222	2 520	5 072	7 175	1 944	1 413	142	1 393	30 881
2009-10	16 201	5 253	10 298	7 199	2 810	1 925	268	1 343	45 297
2008-09	14 583	7 661	7 358	7 607	2 749	1 966	337	1 640	43 901
2007-08	13 605	7 553	8 093	7 114	2 862	2 048	237	1 789	43 301
2006-07	17 993	10 008	10 912	7 836	3 170	2 441	481	1 714	54 555
Landscape fires per 100 000 people									
2015-16	178	106	190	211	169	293	50	714	171
2014-15	157	112	209	253	174	280	48	940	177
2013-14	187	101	236	228	193	323	55	830	188
2012-13	244	133	249	244	77	369	76	974	213
2011-12	146	87	208	267	145	347	54	1078	169
2010-11	156	46	114	309	119	277	39	605	139
2009-10	228	97	236	318	174	380	75	590	207
2008-09	208	144	172	344	172	392	96	737	204
2007-08	198	145	195	333	181	413	69	826	206
2006-07	265	196	269	377	203	497	142	812	264
Landscape fires per 100 000 hectares (d)									
2015-16	17.1	27.8	5.3	2.2	2.9	22.2	83.1	1.3	5.3
2014-15	14.8	29.0	5.7	2.6	3.0	21.1	78.5	1.7	5.4
2013-14	17.4	25.8	6.4	2.3	3.3	24.2	89.1	1.5	5.7
2012-13	22.4	33.1	6.6	2.4	1.3	27.7	123.0	1.7	6.3
2011-12	13.2	21.2	5.4	2.5	2.4	25.9	84.4	1.9	4.9
2010-11	14.0	11.1	2.9	2.8	2.0	20.7	60.2	1.0	4.0
2009-10	20.2	23.1	6.0	2.8	2.9	28.1	113.7	1.0	5.9
2008-09	18.2	33.7	4.3	3.0	2.8	28.7	142.9	1.2	5.7
2007-08	17.0	33.2	4.7	2.8	2.9	29.9	100.5	1.3	5.6
2006-07	22.5	44.0	6.3	3.1	3.2	35.7	204.0	1.3	7.1

(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 e for caveats. Landscape fire incidents include all bush and grass fires regardless of size of area burnt.

(c) 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

(d) 100 hectares equals one square kilometre.

(e) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: From 2004-05 data include incidents from the Department of Environment Land Water & Planning, or its predecessors.

Black Saturday (Victorian fires 2009) is treated as a single landscape fire event in 2008-09.

Due to data collection issues, data are incomplete for 2005-06.

Qld: 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. QFES urban stations are estimated to serve 87.6 per cent of Queensland's population. Flooding and wet weather in 2010-11 resulted in a lower than anticipated number of landscape fires.

Table 9A.16 **Fire service organisations (including land management agencies) reported total landscape fires (bush and grass) incidents (no.) and rates (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
		(e)	(e)		(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	

SA: For 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.

For 2004-05, the number of incidents may be understated due to Metropolitan Fire Service industrial action between 18/4/05 to 20/06/05 (no incident reports were completed during this period).

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

ACT: Landscape fire activity increased in 2012-13 as result of a warmer and drier summer.

For 2009-10 and 2010-11 the lower number of landscape fires were attributable to wetter than average summer

NT: Excludes data from Bushfires NT and some NT Fire and Rescue Service volunteer brigades. Includes 11 responses from NT Emergency Service who provide response in some remote communities across the Northern Territory.

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.17 **Ignition factors for structure fires (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Unit	*NSW* (k)	*Vic*	*Qld* (k)	*WA*	*SA* (k)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (k)	*Aust*	Unit	*Aust*
2015-16												
Structure fires ignited due to misuse, failure or deficiency	**%**	**na**	**60.7**	**60.5**	**71.4**	**20.6**	**57.4**	**71.8**	**62.9**	**58.5**	**no.**	**6 791**
Misuse of heat of ignition (a)	**%**	**na**	**9.4**	**13.9**	**13.7**	**4.7**	**6.0**	**24.4**	**11.4**	**10.7**	**no.**	**1 247**
Abandoned, discarded material - incl. cigarettes	%	na	4.5	2.8	2.9	4.7	4.3	10.5	7.2	4.1	no.	474
Other	%	na	4.8	11.1	10.8	–	1.8	13.9	4.2	6.7	no.	na
Misuse of material ignited (b)	**%**	**na**	**3.1**	**4.5**	**5.5**	**–**	**3.3**	**6.3**	**6.0**	**3.5**	**no.**	**408**
Mechanical failure, malfunction (c)	**%**	**na**	**20.6**	**14.5**	**22.6**	**13.5**	**10.0**	**15.5**	**28.1**	**18.4**	**no.**	**2 136**
Short-circuit and other electrical failure	%	na	13.2	9.0	17.6	13.5	7.5	3.4	22.8	12.5	no.	1 449
Other	%	na	7.4	5.4	5.0	–	2.5	12.2	na	na	no.	na
Design, construction, installation deficiency (d)	**%**	**na**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**5.0**	**1.0**	**3.3**	**2.1**	**1.2**	**2.3**	**no.**	**269**
Operational deficiency (e)	**%**	**na**	**25.4**	**26.1**	**24.6**	**1.4**	**34.8**	**23.5**	**16.2**	**23.5**	**no.**	**2 731**
Unattended heat sources	%	na	16.5	17.3	10.5	–	20.6	11.3	7.8	14.5	no.	1 683
Other	%	na	8.9	8.8	14.1	1.4	14.3	12.2	8.4	9.0	no.	na
Deliberately or suspiciously set fires	**%**	**–**	**12.6**	**7.7**	**21.2**	**12.8**	**29.3**	**19.7**	**15.6**	**13.2**	**no.**	**1 529**
Incendiary (f)	%	na	0.7	2.6	9.0	0.1	29.3	2.9	7.8	3.2	no.	368
Suspicious (g)	%	na	11.9	5.1	12.2	12.7	–	16.8	7.8	10.0	no.	1 161
Other ignition factors	**%**	**–**	**13.7**	**3.1**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**1.8**	**3.8**	**1.8**	**7.9**	**no.**	**918**
Natural event (h)	%	na	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	–	0.6	0.6	no.	65
Other factors (i)	%	na	13.1	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	3.8	1.2	7.4	no.	853
Ignition factors not determined (j)	**%**	**na**	**13.0**	**28.7**	**6.0**	**66.0**	**11.5**	**4.6**	**19.8**	**20.4**	**no.**	**2 367**
Total	**%**	**–**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**		**na**
Total Structure fires	**no.**	**–**	**5 754**	**2 754**	**1 295**	**998**	**399**	**238**	**167**	**11 605**		**11 605**

Table 9A.17 **Ignition factors for structure fires (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Unit	*NSW* (k)	*Vic*	*Qld* (k)	*WA*	*SA* (k)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (k)	*Aust*	Unit	*Aust*
2014-15												
Structure fires ignited due to misuse, failure or deficiency	**%**	**60.6**	**62.4**	**52.1**	**65.5**	**12.7**	**48.1**	**73.8**	**62.7**	**55.9**	**no.**	**9 712**
Misuse of heat of ignition (such as Abandoned, discarded material - incl. cigarettes) (a)	%	13.4	9.9	12.5	13.9	3.9	4.2	24.2	10.6	11.2	no.	1 937
Misuse of material ignited (b)	%	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.1	–	2.4	7.1	6.8	3.3	no.	569
Mechanical failure, malfunction (such as electrical failure) (c)	%	20.2	19.7	13.4	22.9	7.2	9.2	16.3	23.0	17.7	no.	3 068
Design, construction, installation deficiency (d)	%	1.8	2.6	1.1	5.2	0.8	3.8	3.3	1.9	2.2	no.	384
Operational deficiency (such as unattended heat sources) (e)	%	22.1	26.7	21.3	19.3	0.8	28.6	22.9	20.5	21.6	no.	3 754
Deliberately or suspiciously set fires	**%**	**9.0**	**11.7**	**7.5**	**19.7**	**7.6**	**22.2**	**13.8**	**9.3**	**10.8**	**no.**	**1 882**
Incendiary (f)	%	3.6	0.8	4.0	7.5	0.1	22.2	2.5	6.2	3.3	no.	580
Suspicious (g)	%	5.4	10.9	3.6	12.3	7.5	–	11.3	3.1	7.5	no.	1 302
Other ignition factors	**%**	**5.1**	**12.4**	**3.3**	**3.0**	**39.5**	**18.8**	**5.4**	**1.9**	**10.4**	**no.**	**1 811**
Natural event (h)	%	2.0	0.9	0.3	1.6	–	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.1	no.	196
Other factors (i)	%	3.0	11.5	3.0	1.4	39.5	18.3	3.8	1.2	9.3	no.	1 615
Undetermined (j)	**%**	**25.3**	**13.5**	**37.0**	**11.8**	**40.2**	**10.8**	**7.1**	**26.1**	**22.8**	**no.**	**3 964**
Total	%	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**		**..**
Total structure fires	**no.**	**5 219**	**5 663**	**2 704**	**1 327**	**1 502**	**553**	**240**	**161**	**17 369**		**17 369**
2013-14												
Structure fires ignited due to misuse, failure or deficiency	**%**	**61.3**	**62.4**	**50.7**	**66.5**	**15.9**	**47.4**	**67.8**	**49.6**	**56.6**	**no.**	**10 974**
Misuse of heat of ignition (such as Abandoned, discarded material - incl. cigarettes) (a)	%	13.7	9.0	10.7	15.5	4.2	3.5	20.9	21.2	11.0	no.	2 140
Misuse of material ignited (b)	%	3.3	3.3	4.5	5.1	–	2.1	4.6	2.9	3.3	no.	646
Design, construction, installation deficiency (d)	%	1.9	2.6	1.0	4.9	0.7	3.8	2.1	–	2.1	no.	416

Table 9A.17 **Ignition factors for structure fires (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Unit	*NSW* (k)	*Vic*	*Qld* (k)	*WA*	*SA* (k)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (k)	*Aust*	Unit	*Aust*
Operational deficiency (such as unattended heat sources) (e)	%	23.3	28.0	21.9	19.8	1.4	28.2	27.6	3.6	22.7	no.	4 400
Deliberately or suspiciously set fires	**%**	**9.8**	**10.4**	**6.0**	**16.2**	**7.7**	**20.8**	**20.9**	**12.4**	**10.2**	**no.**	**1 986**
Incendiary (f)	%	3.9	0.5	3.2	5.7	0.1	20.8	5.0	0.7	3.1	no.	604
Suspicious (g)	%	5.9	9.9	2.8	10.5	7.7	–	15.9	11.7	7.1	no.	1 382
Other ignition factors	**%**	**3.8**	**13.3**	**2.7**	**3.9**	**38.4**	**21.1**	**4.2**	**2.9**	**9.8**	**no.**	**1 896**
Natural event (h)	%	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	–	–	0.7	no.	128
Other factors (i)	%	2.9	12.6	2.5	3.0	38.1	20.8	4.2	2.9	9.1	no.	1 768
Undetermined (j)	**%**	**25.1**	**13.9**	**40.6**	**13.4**	**38.0**	**10.8**	**7.1**	**35.0**	**23.3**	**no.**	**4 522**
Total	%	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**		**..**
Total structure fires	**no.**	**6 846**	**5 977**	**2 713**	**1 360**	**1 475**	**631**	**239**	**137**	**19 378**		**19 378**
2012-13												
Structure fires ignited due to misuse, failure or deficiency	**%**	**62.3**	**73.7**	**49.8**	**62.0**	**22.7**	**50.7**	**75.0**	**55.0**	**60.2**	**no.**	**12 037**
Misuse of heat of ignition (such as Abandoned, discarded material - incl. cigarettes) (a)	%	14.3	11.9	12.6	14.2	5.8	5.5	23.2	16.9	12.4	no.	2 471
Misuse of material ignited (b)	%	3.8	4.8	3.9	4.7	1.0	3.4	5.7	4.4	4.0	no.	794
Mechanical failure, malfunction (such as electrical failure) (c)	%	16.8	22.3	12.8	21.0	13.2	10.4	18.0	18.1	17.7	no.	3 540
Design, construction, installation deficiency (d)	%	1.8	2.8	1.2	4.0	0.7	3.0	2.2	0.6	2.1	no.	425
Operational deficiency (such as unattended heat sources) (e)	%	25.7	31.8	19.5	18.1	1.9	28.6	25.9	15.0	24.1	no.	4 807
Deliberately or suspiciously set fires	**%**	**9.0**	**10.2**	**6.1**	**14.4**	**12.2**	**22.8**	**16.7**	**15.6**	**10.2**	**no.**	**2 048**
Incendiary (f)	%	3.4	0.5	3.7	3.5	–	22.8	3.9	1.3	2.9	no.	577
Suspicious (g)	%	5.7	9.7	2.3	10.8	12.2	–	12.7	14.4	7.4	no.	1 471
Other ignition factors	**%**	**7.4**	**3.3**	**2.9**	**3.5**	**30.2**	**18.3**	**4.8**	**2.5**	**7.5**	**no.**	**1 492**

Table 9A.17 **Ignition factors for structure fires (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Unit	*NSW* (k)	*Vic*	*Qld* (k)	*WA*	*SA* (k)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (k)	*Aust*	Unit	*Aust*
Natural event (h)	%	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.2	–	0.9	–	0.6	0.6	no.	125
Other factors (i)	%	6.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	30.2	17.5	4.8	1.9	6.8	no.	1 367
Undetermined (j)	**%**	**21.2**	**12.8**	**41.2**	**20.1**	**34.9**	**8.1**	**3.5**	**26.9**	**22.1**	**no.**	**4 407**
Total	%	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**		**..**
Total structure fires	**no.**	**6 557**	**6 200**	**2 949**	**1 475**	**1 739**	**676**	**228**	**160**	**19 984**		**19 984**
2011-12												
Structure fires ignited due to misuse, failure or deficiency	**%**	**46.5**	**53.4**	**33.2**	**42.2**	**16.5**	**49.8**	**65.9**	**32.6**	**44.3**	**no.**	**8 701**
Misuse of heat of ignition (such as Abandoned, discarded material - incl. cigarettes) (a)	%	6.8	6.3	5.7	8.5	3.3	4.0	15.9	5.7	6.3	no.	1 245
Misuse of material ignited (b)	%	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.4	–	2.2	2.4	1.1	2.3	no.	462
Mechanical failure, malfunction (such as electrical failure) (c)	%	12.3	16.9	7.8	14.4	10.7	11.5	13.9	17.1	13.1	no.	2 583
Design, construction, installation deficiency (d)	%	1.7	2.9	0.8	4.2	0.9	3.1	4.8	–	2.1	no.	415
Operational deficiency (such as unattended heat sources) (e)	%	23.3	24.9	15.9	12.6	1.6	29.0	28.8	8.6	20.3	no.	3 996
Deliberately or suspiciously set fires	**%**	**10.3**	**10.4**	**6.3**	**13.5**	**8.4**	**21.4**	**23.1**	**5.7**	**10.3**	**no.**	**2 021**
Incendiary (f)	%	3.8	0.5	3.5	4.1	0.2	21.4	2.4	0.6	3.0	no.	587
Suspicious (g)	%	6.5	9.9	2.7	9.4	8.2	–	20.7	5.1	7.3	no.	1 434
Other ignition factors	**%**	**20.0**	**24.2**	**15.2**	**23.3**	**38.8**	**21.1**	**6.7**	**25.1**	**22.2**	**no.**	**4 369**
Natural event (h)	%	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.1	–	0.6	0.6	no.	116
Other factors (i)	%	19.6	23.3	15.0	22.3	38.6	20.0	6.7	24.6	21.6	no.	4 253
Undetermined (j)	**%**	**23.1**	**12.0**	**45.3**	**21.1**	**36.3**	**7.8**	**4.3**	**36.6**	**23.2**	**no.**	**4 570**
Total	%	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**		**..**
Total structure fires	**no.**	**6 402**	**6 278**	**3 017**	**1 442**	**1 494**	**645**	**208**	**175**	**19 661**		**19 661**
2010-11												

Table 9A.17 **Ignition factors for structure fires (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Unit	*NSW* (k)	*Vic*	*Qld* (k)	*WA*	*SA* (k)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (k)	*Aust*	Unit	*Aust*
Structure fires ignited due to misuse, failure or deficiency	**%**	**48.2**	**54.1**	**31.5**	**42.7**	**16.9**	**47.7**	**52.2**	**19.9**	**44.9**	**no.**	**8 894**
Misuse of heat of ignition (such as Abandoned, discarded material - incl. cigarettes) (a)	%	7.4	5.9	6.2	8.7	2.8	2.9	15.5	8.1	6.5	no.	1 283
Misuse of material ignited (b)	%	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1	–	2.9	4.9	0.7	2.4	no.	482
Mechanical failure, malfunction (such as electrical failure) (c)	%	12.6	15.9	7.8	16.0	10.8	9.8	9.4	5.9	12.9	no.	2 561
Design, construction, installation deficiency (d)	%	2.4	2.8	1.4	5.0	0.7	4.1	3.3	0.7	2.5	no.	494
Operational deficiency (such as unattended heat sources) (e)	%	23.0	27.1	13.8	10.9	2.6	28.1	19.2	4.4	20.6	no.	4 074
Deliberately or suspiciously set fires	**%**	**9.6**	**10.7**	**5.9**	**14.7**	**9.1**	**23.7**	**21.6**	**2.2**	**10.4**	**no.**	**2 051**
Incendiary (f)	%	3.2	0.4	3.5	3.5	0.2	23.7	5.7	0.7	2.9	no.	567
Suspicious (g)	%	6.4	10.2	2.4	11.2	8.8	–	15.9	1.5	7.5	no.	1 484
Other ignition factors	**%**	**19.9**	**23.3**	**16.5**	**23.9**	**34.2**	**15.2**	**23.7**	**24.3**	**21.7**	**no.**	**4 305**
Natural event (h)	%	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.6	no.	111
Other factors (i)	%	19.4	22.6	16.2	23.0	34.0	14.8	22.9	22.8	21.2	no.	4 194
Undetermined (j)	**%**	**22.3**	**12.0**	**46.1**	**18.7**	**39.8**	**13.4**	**2.4**	**53.7**	**23.0**	**no.**	**4 557**
Total	%	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**		**..**
Total structure fires	**no.**	**6 675**	**6 307**	**2 811**	**1 567**	**1 403**	**663**	**245**	**136**	**19 807**		**19 807**
2009-10												
Structure fires ignited due to misuse, failure or deficiency	**%**	**47.1**	**55.0**	**36.7**	**43.2**	**15.7**	**46.1**	**51.8**	**27.2**	**45.6**	**no.**	**9 132**
Misuse of heat of ignition (such as Abandoned, discarded material - incl. cigarettes) (a)	%	8.5	6.1	7.8	8.8	3.7	4.5	10.7	5.3	7.2	no.	1 442
Misuse of material ignited (b)	%	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	–	3.2	3.2	0.9	2.2	no.	446
Mechanical failure, malfunction (such as electrical failure) (c)	%	11.2	16.1	8.8	15.7	9.7	7.9	13.8	10.5	12.6	no.	2 523

Table 9A.17 Ignition factors for structure fires (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)

	Unit	*NSW* (k)	*Vic*	*Qld* (k)	*WA*	*SA* (k)	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (k)	*Aust*	Unit	*Aust*
Design, construction, installation deficiency (d)	%	1.9	3.5	2.2	4.5	1.0	1.4	4.0	1.8	2.6	no.	519
Operational deficiency (such as unattended heat sources) (e)	%	22.7	27.2	16.0	12.1	1.3	29.1	20.2	8.8	21.0	no.	4 202
Deliberately or suspiciously set fires	**%**	**10.4**	**10.4**	**9.4**	**12.6**	**10.4**	**23.6**	**22.1**	**3.5**	**11.0**	**no.**	**2 200**
Incendiary (a)	%	3.6	0.5	5.2	3.5	na	23.6	3.2	–	3.3	no.	652
Suspicious (b)	%	6.8	9.9	4.2	9.0	10.4	–	19.0	3.5	7.7	no.	1 548
Other ignition factors	**%**	**20.7**	**22.4**	**19.6**	**23.0**	**32.7**	**17.9**	**23.3**	**15.8**	**22.0**	**no.**	**4 413**
Natural event (h)	%	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.1	–	0.8	–	0.6	no.	130
Other factors (i)	%	20.1	21.5	19.0	22.1	32.6	17.9	22.5	15.8	21.4	no.	4 283
Undetermined (j)	**%**	**21.9**	**12.3**	**34.2**	**21.2**	**41.3**	**12.4**	**2.8**	**53.5**	**21.5**	**no.**	**4 302**
Total	%	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**		**..**
Total structure fires	**no.**	**7 044**	**6 286**	**2 688**	**1 550**	**1 418**	**694**	**253**	**114**	**20 047**		**20 047**

(a) Misuse of heat of ignition includes: Abandoned, discarded material (including discarded cigarettes); Thawing; Falling asleep; Inadequate control of open fire; Cutting, welding; Children playing with heat of ignition (such as matches); Unconscious; Mental impairment; Physical impairment; Affected by drugs; Intoxication by alcohol.

(b) Misuse of material ignited includes: Fuel spilled, released accidentally; Improper fuelling technique; Flammable liquid used to kindle fire; Washing part, cleaning, refinishing, painting; Improper container; Combustible too close to heat; Children with ignited material.

(c) Mechanical failure, malfunction includes: Short-circuit, ground fault; Part failure, leak, break; Automatic/Manual control failure; Other electrical failure; Lack of maintenance, worn out; and Backfire.

(d) Design, construction, installation deficiency includes: Design deficiency; Construction deficiency; Installed too close to combustibles; Other installation deficiency; Property too close to other heat source.

(e) Operational deficiency includes: Collision, overturn, knock over; Accidentally turned on, not turned off; Unattended Overloaded; Spontaneous heating; Improper start-up, shut-down procedures; Failure to clean - included is a fouled flue.

(f) Incendiary, legal decision or physical evidence indicates that the fire was deliberately set.

(g) Suspicious circumstances indicate the possibility that the fire may have been deliberately set.

(h) Factors include: High wind; Earthquake; High water, including floods; Lightning.

(i) Factors include: Animal; Re-kindled from a previous fire; Vehicle - included are exhaust systems and other vehicle parts.

(j) Structure fires whose cause was either undetermined or not reported

Table 9A.17 **Ignition factors for structure fires (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

		NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*	*Aust*
	Unit	(k)		(k)		(k)			(k)	Unit	

(k) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: A new reporting system was implemented in 2015. The ignition factor classification scheme is different to the AFAC AIRS Standard which used as the basis for reporting in this Report. The data fields Property Location Use, Cause Determination and Area of Fire Origin are used to classify the ignition factor.

Qld: 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. QFES urban stations are estimated to serve 87.6 per cent of Queensland's population.

SA: 2015-16: 'Ignition Factors not determined' is unreliable due to incorrect reporting field in AIRS.

For 2013-14, Country Fire Service (CFS) industrial action between 1/12/2013 and 30/06/2014 affected the collection of CFS incident data.

2012–13 data for structure fires ignited due to misuse, failure or deficiency data have been revised.

For 2004-05, Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) industrial action between 18/4/05 to 20/06/05 affected the collection of MFS incident data (no incident reports were completed during this period).

NT: A change to the grouping for suspicious structure fires has resulted in a increase in figures for this category in 2012-13.

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.18 **Hazardous materials incidents (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	*Vic* (f)	*Qld* (f)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
Hazardous materials incidents (per 100 000 people)									
2015-16	117.3	15.8	5.1	6.5	10.9	3.5	29.3	30.7	44.9
2014-15	29.4	16.8	6.5	7.6	10.9	7.2	35.6	62.6	17.9
2013-14	12.3	15.1	6.7	6.5	13.1	8.4	26.0	54.4	11.9
2012-13	11.0	18.0	9.6	6.8	13.9	6.0	32.7	59.9	13.0
2011-12	10.5	16.1	6.6	5.7	11.9	7.2	39.7	58.1	11.6
2010-11	11.3	17.0	7.8	5.5	12.4	6.1	37.8	56.9	12.3
2009-10	12.0	17.9	7.3	4.5	10.1	9.1	36.0	76.8	12.6
2008-09	13.0	17.1	10.1	3.2	29.2	6.2	37.0	82.7	14.6
2007-08	11.3	27.8	10.0	4.1	11.4	5.2	52.0	41.5	15.2
2006-07	14.3	32.1	8.0	4.5	69.0	7.3	37.5	77.7	21.5
Hazardous materials incidents (number)									
2015-16	8 999	947	247	168	186	18	115	75	10 755
2014-15	2 221	989	309	195	185	37	138	153	4 227
2013-14	915	877	313	167	219	43	100	132	2 766
2012-13	806	1 023	443	169	231	31	124	142	2 969
2011-12	760	898	300	135	196	37	147	135	2 608
2010-11	809	937	347	127	202	31	138	131	2 722
2009-10	854	970	319	101	164	46	129	175	2 758
2008-09	911	910	430	70	466	31	130	184	3 132
2007-08	777	1 448	415	87	180	26	179	90	3 202
2006-07	971	1 637	324	94	1 077	36	127	164	4 430

(a) Data may differ from those in table 9A.4 which include fires involving or releasing hazardous materials. Data also exclude minor fuel or other flammable liquid spills/leaks less than 200 litres except for SA in 2006-07 and the ACT for all years.

(b) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. ERP data for 2006 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(c) Data represent incidents attended by Fire Service Organisations (FSOs). FSOs may not be notified of all hazardous materials incidents occurring in the community.

(d) Coding of hazardous materials incidents is based on the judgment of the reporting fire officer shortly after the time of the incident. Some coding of incidents may be inaccurate due to the information available at the time of reporting.

(e) Changes to hazardous materials incident reporting were accepted and ratified by the AFAC SIMSG in November 2005 for implementation from July 1 2006. However, each fire service may have implemented these changes at different times, with implementation complete in the 2009-10 year.

(f) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: The definition of the number of hazardous materials incidents does not comply with the Fire and Emergency Services Activity Data Dictionary July 2016. In the past only the primary action taken by the crew was reported on the AIRS report. The new reporting system allows for the recording of multiple actions performed by crew. Incidents involving hazmat actions regardless of the incident type are now counted. “Wires down” incidents are also categorised as “hazardous material incidents” under the Fire Brigades Act 1989 (NSW), and FRNSW is entitled to recover a statutory charge for such attendances. Previous counting rules excluded these incident types.

Vic: 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.

Qld: QFES urban stations are estimated to serve 87.6 per cent of Queensland's population.

Table 9A.18 **Hazardous materials incidents (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	*Vic* (f)	*Qld* (f)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*

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

Table 9A.19 **Reported road crash rescue incidents (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (d)	*NT* (d)	*Aust*
Total incidents									
2015-16	3 771	2 274	7 232	1 112	7 146	512	633	564	23 244
2014-15	3 761	2 086	7 542	1 081	6 517	466	697	554	22 704
2013-14	4 512	2 157	7 733	1 021	6 090	524	625	303	22 965
2012-13	4 542	2 013	7 685	1 031	6 022	475	658	28	22 454
2011-12	5 332	2 235	7 675	937	5 593	475	666	70	22 983
2010-11	5 247	2 157	7 501	1 053	6 633	494	630	332	24 047
2009-10	5 515	1 910	6 995	791	5 788	395	668	304	22 366
2008-09	6 163	2 166	8 436	885	5 799	476	451	430	24 806
2007-08	6 166	2 200	8 192	798	3 592	460	489	408	22 305
2006-07	7 002	2 258	7 809	845	1 997	475	954	437	21 777
Incidents per 100 000 people (c)									
2015-16	49.2	37.9	150.4	42.7	419.7	99.0	161.1	231.1	97.1
2014-15	49.7	35.4	158.8	41.9	385.3	90.4	179.8	226.8	96.1
2013-14	60.4	37.2	164.9	40.0	363.1	102.0	162.7	124.9	98.5
2012-13	61.8	35.4	166.7	41.7	362.3	92.7	173.4	11.8	98.0
2011-12	73.6	40.1	170.1	39.3	340.0	92.8	179.6	30.1	102.2
2010-11	73.1	39.2	169.1	45.4	406.3	96.8	172.7	144.2	108.5
2009-10	77.7	35.2	160.2	34.9	357.6	78.0	186.7	133.5	102.3
2008-09	88.0	40.8	197.3	40.1	362.9	94.9	128.5	193.2	115.5
2007-08	89.6	42.3	196.9	37.4	227.6	92.8	142.1	188.3	106.1
2006-07	103.2	44.2	192.5	40.7	127.9	96.6	281.9	207.1	105.6

(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) 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 — see footnote d for caveats.

(c) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. ERP data for 2006 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(d) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: 2010-11 data excludes 'cancelled before arrival' incidents.

Due to data collection issues, data are incomplete for 2005-06.

Qld: The decrease in Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) attendance at traffic incidents in 2009-10 can be attributed to the revised road crash rescue protocols implemented in September 2009 to reduce unnecessary attendance by the QFES at mobile property crashes.

ACT: Data analysis has been refined in 2007-08 to better reflect road crash rescue incidents.

NT: The Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service is currently examining its data reporting and inputting processes to ensure accurate reporting in line with the counting rules as defined in the data dictionary. Figures for 2012-13 are likely to indicate considerable under-reporting – resulted in a restructure to ensure alignment of data reporting and input processes with counting rules as defined in the data dictionary.

Table 9A.19 **Reported road crash rescue incidents (number) (a), (b), (c)**

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

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

Table 9A.20 **Reported road crash rescue extrications (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic* (f)	*Qld* (f)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (f)	*Aust*
Total extrications									
2015-16	3 092	1 227	2 111	485	335	101	224	93	7 668
2014-15	2 879	1 216	2 163	536	557	104	261	121	7 837
2013-14	3 890	1 494	2 170	507	416	125	257	130	8 989
2012-13	3 933	1 390	2 443	506	365	120	249	19	9 025
2011-12	4 046	1 499	2 405	487	391	31	244	37	9 140
2010-11	4 105	2 517	2 260	517	589	166	261	122	10 537
2009-10	4 111	2 113	1 982	413	550	104	323	113	9 709
2008-09	4 481	1 672	2 382	508	549	129	80	138	9 939
2007-08	4 180	1 704	2 183	446	533	146	108	108	9 408
2006-07	4 453	1 751	2 104	570	524	117	487	91	10 097
Extrications per 100 000 people (c)									
2015-16	40.3	20.5	43.9	18.6	19.7	19.5	57.0	38.1	32.0
2014-15	38.1	20.7	45.5	20.8	32.9	20.2	67.3	49.5	33.2
2013-14	52.1	25.8	46.3	19.9	24.8	24.3	66.9	53.6	38.5
2012-13	53.5	24.5	53.0	20.5	22.0	23.4	65.6	8.0	39.4
2011-12	55.8	26.9	53.3	20.4	23.8	6.1	65.8	15.9	40.6
2010-11	57.2	45.8	50.9	22.3	36.1	32.5	71.5	53.0	47.5
2009-10	57.9	39.0	45.4	18.2	34.0	20.5	90.3	49.6	44.4
2008-09	64.0	31.5	55.7	23.0	34.4	25.7	22.8	62.0	46.3
2007-08	60.7	32.8	52.5	20.9	33.8	29.4	31.4	49.9	44.8
2006-07	65.6	34.3	51.9	27.4	33.6	23.8	143.9	43.1	48.9
Extrications per 100 000 registered vehicles (d)									
2015-16	57.5	26.2	54.8	35.5	15.2	22.1	142.0	32.3	41.7
2014-15	54.9	26.6	57.4	24.5	41.3	23.1	92.0	78.0	43.5
2013-14	76.2	33.3	58.6	23.7	31.4	28.2	92.0	85.4	51.0
2012-13	78.9	31.7	67.7	24.7	28.1	27.5	90.9	12.8	52.5
2011-12	83.1	35.0	68.9	24.6	30.7	7.2	91.3	26.2	54.6

Table 9A.20 **Reported road crash rescue extrications (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic* (f)	*Qld* (f)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (f)	*Aust*
2010-11	85.9	60.0	66.4	27.0	46.7	39.6	100.8	89.0	64.4
2009-10	87.8	51.4	59.0	22.1	44.4	25.4	127.2	83.9	60.5
2008-09	98.1	41.7	72.6	27.8	45.4	32.2	32.4	107.2	63.4
2007-08	93.7	43.5	68.8	25.5	45.2	37.3	44.7	87.8	61.7
2006-07	102.1	45.9	69.4	34.0	45.3	30.7	207.6	77.0	68.3
Extrications per 100 million vehicle kilometres travelled (e)									
2015-16	4.3	1.9	4.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	6.0	4.6	3.1
2014-15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2013-14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2012-13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2011-12	6.1	2.5	4.7	1.8	2.4	0.6	6.4	0.8	3.9
2010-11	6.2	4.2	4.5	1.9	3.8	3.4	7.1	3.6	4.6
2009-10	6.2	3.5	4.1	1.6	3.8	2.1	9.1	5.8	4.3
2008-09	6.8	2.9	4.9	2.0	3.6	2.5	2.3	7.2	4.4
2007-08	6.4	3.0	4.5	1.8	3.3	2.7	3.3	5.8	4.2
2006-07	7.1	3.0	4.6	2.3	3.7	2.3	15.4	5.1	4.7

(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) 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 — see footnote f for caveats.

(c) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. ERP data for 2006 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(d) Registered vehicle numbers from the ABS *Motor Vehicle Census* (ABS 2014 and various years). ABS revisions to census data means that the rates shown here may differ from those in previous reports.

(e) Kilometres travelled: For years 2006-07 (and prior), 2009-10, and 2011-12 data are from the ABS *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use* (ABS 2013). For 2007-08 data are from ABS *Experimental estimates of motor vehicle use* (ABS 2009). For 2008-09 and 2010-11 data are estimated as the mid point between ABS published points. 2012-13 data are estimated as 2011-12 data plus a growth factor (equal to the growth of the number of registered vehicles). ABS revisions to survey data means that the rates shown here may differ from those in previous reports.

(f) Jurisdiction notes:

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

Table 9A.20 **Reported road crash rescue extrications (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	*Vic* (f)	*Qld* (f)	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (f)	*Aust*

Due to data collection issues, data are incomplete for 2005-06.

Qld: The decrease in Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) attendance at traffic incidents in 2009-10 can be attributed to the revised road crash rescue protocols implemented in September 2009 to reduce unnecessary attendance by the QFES at mobile property crashes. Data for 2009-10 and 2010-11 were revised in RoGS 2013.

NT: The Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service is currently examining its data reporting and inputting processes to ensure accurate reporting in line with the counting rules as defined in the data dictionary. Figures for 2012-13 are likely to indicate considerable under-reporting – resulted in a restructure to ensure alignment of data reporting and input processes with counting rules as defined in the data dictionary.

Source: ABS 2016, *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0, Canberra; ABS 2015, *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use*, Cat. No. 9208.0, Canberra; ABS 2009, *Experimental estimates of motor vehicle use*, Cat. No. 9222.0, Canberra; ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2); State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.21 **Prevention activities of fire service organisations**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*
Promotion of:								
Smoke alarms	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maintenance of smoke alarms	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Safety switches	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fire extinguishers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fire blankets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
General prevention and awareness for:								
Residential	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Business and government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Industry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rural/farming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Targeted programs for:								
Cultural and language diversity groups	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×
Other risk groups	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Conduct of community engagement and awareness programs in bush fire prone areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.22 **Selected fire risk management/mitigation strategies (a)**

	Bushfire risk management strategies	*Community awareness and fire education programs*	*Smoke alarm legislation*
NSW	• Implementation of bushfire risk management plans • Community Fire Units • Amendments to Rural Fires Act leading to changes to the effect of the Bushfire Code of Practice • Static Water Supply Program • Standards of Fire Cover Program for vehicle resource allocation • Development of a brigade classification system based on risk analysis • Service Delivery Model to guide District activities and ongoing community education strategies	• School fire education programs (Fire Safe and Fire Science) • Preschool fire education • Aboriginal Fire Stories • Juvenile Intervention and Fire Awareness Program • Partnerships with agencies with similar objectives • Development and distribution of education teaching resources, community safety videotapes, fact sheets available • Home Fire Safety Checks program • Brigade Kids website	Mandatory legislation for new homes or homes undergoing major renovations. The Building Legislation Amendment (Smoke Alarms) Act 2005 and the Environmental Planning and assessment Amendment (Smoke Alarms) regulation 2006 commenced on 1 May 2006 and requires: the installation of one or more smoke alarms in buildings in which persons sleep; smoke alarms in such buildings must be operational; and persons do not remove or interfere with the operation of smoke alarms installed in such buildings.
Vic	• Creation of commercial plantation industry brigades (Forestry Industry Brigades) • Bushfire Management Overlay and Planning Control • Bushfire Prone Area building control • Fire access road subsidy scheme • Integrate fire management planning with municipalities and other agencies • Roadside fire management planning	Community Fire Awareness Programs including: • Fire Safe Kids • Fire Safe Youth • Early FireSafe • FireReady • Community Fireguard • Summer Street Meetings, Vic Deaf Fire Safety Campaign, MFB Multicultural Liaison Officers, InFlame - Mailout and social media messaging	Mandatory for all homes supported by public awareness campaigns
Qld	• Wildfire mitigation coordination: Cooperative approach to bushfire prevention at many levels (State Inter-departmental Committees [IDC], Regional IDC, Local Fire Management Groups) • Wildfire Readiness Plans (Wildfire Mitigation Plans; Wildfire Operations Plans)	• *Fire Ed* — for Year one students • *Safehome* initiative • Initiatives to support people with a disability in preparing for emergencies	From 1 July 2007, mandatory legislation exists for hard wired smoke alarm installation in all new households and homes undergoing major renovations. Homes built prior to 1 July 2007 have a minimum requirement to install at least one 9 volt battery operation smoke alarm.

Table 9A.22 **Selected fire risk management/mitigation strategies (a)**

	Bushfire risk management strategies	*Community awareness and fire education programs*	*Smoke alarm legislation*
	• Rural brigade classification and resource allocation system based on risk analysis • Fire Danger Ratings Signs • Neighbourhood safer places	• *PREPARE.ACT.SURVIVE. Bushfire preparedness campaign* • Volunteer Community Educator Network StormSafe - The aim of the program is to promote an awareness of safe practices when in and around flood and stormwater. Fight Fire Fascination program designed to support parents and guardians with their efforts to educate their children about fire. SeniorEd initiative SafeSpace - for Years 5 and 6 students.	
WA	• Partnership agreements between Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) and local governments and between DFES and the Department of Parks and Wildlife. • DFES provides a fire risk management service to the Department of Lands for unallocated Crown land and unmanaged reserves within gazetted town sites in WA. Undertaking tenure blind bushfire risk management planning for all identified extreme bushfire risk local governments in WA.	• Community fire education programs • School education programs	Mandatory legislation for hard wired smoke alarm installation in all new households and homes undergoing major renovations
SA	• Comprehensive Statewide bushfire prevention planning process with a local government focus • Statewide consultation with government land management agencies and utilities on bushfire prevention planning processes • Mandatory consultation by State and local planning authorities with CFS for new residential and tourist developments in bushfire-prone areas	• Community fireguard fire safety education for junior and primary schools • Community fire safe programs Junior Fire Lighters Intervention Program (JFLIP)	Legislation mandates hard wired smoke alarms in all new households and homes and in all households and homes before sale
Tas	• Development of Fire Protection Plans for areas at risk from bushfire. • Establishment of Multi-Agency Coordination Group comprising TFS, Forestry Tasmania and the Parks and Wildlife Service to jointly manage significant landscape fires	• Partnerships with agencies with similar objectives • Specific fire safety programs for at-risk sectors of domestic and business community	Legislation mandating hard wired smoke alarms in all new homes and those undergoing major renovations

Table 9A.22 Selected fire risk management/mitigation strategies (a)

	Bushfire risk management strategies	*Community awareness and fire education programs*	*Smoke alarm legislation*
	• Establishment of self sustaining neighbourhood groups to develop local bushfire survival strategies • Permit system to control the number, type and location of prescribed fires burning during the bushfire season. • Review of State Air Operations Procedures has been undertaken to improve operational efficiencies during bushfires • Command and Control arrangements have been documented for the Regional and State Fire Operations Centres • Joint Bushfire Arrangements between Tasmania Police and the Tasmania Fire Service have been agreed • Staging of machinery, aircraft and strike teams at strategic areas around the state on days of total fire ban.	• The appointment of additional Community Development Officers	
ACT	• Strategic bushfire management plan outlines a strategic risk management approach to bushfires and includes: risk assessment, prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, standards monitoring and reporting, and resource planning. • Community Fire Units commenced. • Permit system, in accordance with Emergencies Act, 2004, to control the number, type, and location of prescribed fires during the bushfire season. • MOUs between the ESA and other government agencies, both ACT and NSW.	• Juvenile Firelighting Awareness Intervention Program (JFAIP) - fire prevention program to children 3-16 yrs presenting with dangerous firelighting behaviours • Fire Ed (primary school fire safety education) • Community Liaison and Safety Program (CLASP) - assists older people to reduce safety and security risks in the home • Community Fire Unit Saturday and RFS open day campaigns • Bush FireWise program - provide information and increase resilience of community living in rural interface - Revised Yellow Pages incorporating the 'Handy Map' - Extensive consultation in lead up to SBMP - Televised community service announcements - Attendance at The Canberra Show - Publication of several community information booklets	Mandatory legislation for new homes or homes undergoing major renovations

Table 9A.22 **Selected fire risk management/mitigation strategies (a)**

	Bushfire risk management strategies	*Community awareness and fire education programs*	*Smoke alarm legislation*
NT	• Implementation of hazard reduction plans	• Community fire awareness programs • School education programs • Hazard abatement programs	Mandatory Territory Legislation (2011) for photoelectric smoke installation in all Northern Territory households including caravans, demountable, transportables and resort style tents. The Building Code of Australia calls for hard wired smoke alarms in premises built after January 1998
Aus Gov	• The Australian Government committed $13.5 million over three years to 2016-17 towards bushfire mitigation activities in all states and territories, including $2.2 million for the development of national agreed approaches to prescribed burning (through the National Burning Project), and $11.3 million for state-based bushfire mitigation activities. Separately, $1.5 million is administered by the Department of Agriculture for mechanical fuel load reduction trials. The $11.3 million is to be used to deliver effective land management strategies and practices that result in better fuel reduction, construction and maintenance of fire trails and associated accessibility measures, implementation of cost effective activities that reduce the impact of severe bushfires and promote community resilience, and generation of scientific information to develop best practice strategies for bushfire mitigation and mitigating the effects of bushfires on communities. • The Australian Government committed $52.2 million over two years to 2016-17 to implement activities to strengthen community resilience to natural disasters, including bushfires, through the: publication of a state-wide risk assessment by 30 June 2017, implementation of a programme of natural disaster resilience activities to address risk priorities; and, provision of support to emergency management volunteers to address attraction, support and retention issues. • Requirement under Building Code of Australia that residential type buildings in bushfire prone areas be constructed to provide protection against embers, radiation and direct flame contact to reduce danger to life and minimise the risk of the loss of the building	• Through the Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience (AIDR), the Australian Government will provide the: - development and maintenance of primary school classroom learning programs and resources to enhance community capacity in relief and recovery skills - ongoing maintenance, enhancement and delivery of the Disaster Resilience Education for Schools website, including accessibility and further development where the sector requires - management of the Disaster Resilience Australia and New Zealand Schools Education Network, including conducting no less than two national professional development workshops on disaster preparedness and resilience for school leaders and principals annually, and - Knowledge Management Program to ensure the provision of an accessible platform to publish authoritative and influential research, resources relevant to the sector	Requirement under Building Code of Australia (developed and managed by the Australian Building Codes Board) that smoke alarms be installed in all new homes

(a) This table does not provide an exhaustive list of fire risk management/mitigation strategies across jurisdictions. Some jurisdictions also operate ambulance risk management/mitigation strategies.

Source: Australian Government and State and Territory emergency management agencies (unpublished).

Table 9A.23 **Households with a smoke alarm or smoke detector installed (a)**

	Unit	*NSW* (b)	*Vic* (b)	*Qld* (b)	*WA* (b)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (b)	*NT* (b)
Estimated percentage of households with a smoke alarm/detector									
2015-16	%	93.6	97.2	96.5	91.0	na	na	na	80.0
2014-15	%	94.4	97.2	94.9	na	na	na	na	80.0
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
2006-07	%	86.9	95.5	87.1	86.0	na	na	na	na
Estimated percentage of households with a smoke alarm/detector that is operational/has been tested (a)									
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
2006-07	%	na	na	79.0	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Tested manually within the last 12 months.

(b) Jurisdiction notes:

Table 9A.23 **Households with a smoke alarm or smoke detector installed (a)**

	Unit	*NSW*	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*
		(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% n/a or '*' 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.
Data prior to 2007-08, sourced from a random telephone survey of 2,304 respondents residing within the 23 local government areas significant to the metropolitan fire district which was conducted in April 2004.

Qld: The 2015-16 result is sourced from annual Queensland Household Survey (February 2016). Data are estimates for the whole population of Queensland. Legislation requiring the compulsory installation of smoke alarms in all Queensland homes was introduced in July 2007. 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 permises or a moveable dwelling. Approved smoke alarms must comply with AS 3786.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.24 **Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people (a), (b)**

	NSW	*Vic* (c)	*Qld* (c)	*WA* (c)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT* (c)	*Aust*
Firefighting personnel, FTE per 100 000 people									
2015-16	53.3	82.2	53.4	42.9	52.2	55.5	90.1	106.1	60.5
2014-15	54.4	80.4	52.9	42.7	52.3	59.4	90.5	115.9	60.5
2013-14	52.8	95.5	52.1	43.9	53.1	57.4	93.5	95.2	63.5
2012-13	46.9	87.5	53.7	44.9	61.4	55.8	95.1	96.7	60.7
2011-12	55.1	75.3	54.6	47.0	62.6	53.7	94.7	92.1	60.7
2010-11	56.0	71.2	54.6	46.4	61.6	53.7	83.6	92.5	59.7
2009-10	56.5	74.6	54.3	45.4	63.0	55.3	82.2	90.9	60.6
2008-09	56.9	88.2	55.0	45.1	61.1	53.2	84.3	87.2	64.0
2007-08	57.0	80.5	56.7	45.6	59.4	59.7	95.6	85.9	62.8
2006-07	57.3	80.7	55.2	44.9	58.0	58.4	86.0	86.2	62.3
Fire service organisation volunteers, number per 100 000 people									
2015-16	1 163.1	954.1	749.1	893.0	820.3	984.2	367.4	121.3	946.1
2014-15	1 094.9	976.2	736.8	1 121.2	818.0	979.2	396.8	571.5	956.8
2013-14	1 081.8	988.5	746.1	1 139.7	810.9	976.9	422.0	580.9	959.4
2012-13	1 077.4	1 014.3	759.1	1 174.3	821.8	950.8	421.3	587.7	970.7
2011-12	969.2	1 037.6	753.4	1 187.7	858.8	942.5	372.8	483.3	942.4
2010-11	1 078.2	1 056.5	766.3	1 247.1	893.3	936.3	338.0	337.4	991.2
2009-10	1 090.2	1 092.0	778.5	1 296.2	930.7	959.8	343.2	329.3	1 014.6
2008-09	1 077.4	1 109.4	795.2	1 233.6	964.7	968.4	350.3	242.7	1 013.6
2007-08	1 096.4	1 122.5	841.3	1 286.0	997.4	990.0	397.2	249.3	1 041.4
2006-07	1 124.4	1 165.9	887.6	1 314.7	993.9	1 012.8	372.7	260.6	1 073.4

FTE = full time equivalent.

(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) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2004 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: Numbers for Volunteer fire fighters include volunteer support staff.

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.

In 2007-08, the former Department of Sustainability & Environment figures have been derived from 2006-07 figures, due to data quality issues.

From 2005-06, data includes Victoria's land management agency, the former Department of Sustainability & Environment.

Qld: Firefighting personnel include senior fire officers, Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioner. Volunteer firefighter data for Queensland includes all recorded members of Rural Fire Brigades, including those fulfilling operational and support roles. Auxiliary firefighters (part-time) are included as 0.1 FTE each.

Volunteer firefighter data for Queensland includes all recorded members of Rural Fire Brigades, including those fulfilling operational and support roles.

Table 9A.24 **Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people (a), (b)**

	NSW	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
		(c)		(c)				(c)	

WA: Volunteer firefighter data include volunteers from local government bush fire brigades, Volunteer Fire and Rescue brigades, Volunteer Fire Services and multi-skilled Volunteer Emergency Services. Data for the Department of Parks and Wildlife are not included.

NT: 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 personnel 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.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.25 **Number of structure fires, by remoteness area (a)**

	NSW	*Vic* (b)	*Qld* (b)	*WA* (b)	*SA* (b)	*Tas* (b)	*ACT*	*NT*
Statewide								
2015-16	5 770	5 480	2 412	1 097	1 616	481	238	166
2014-15	5 733	5 623	2 366	1 097	1 502	553	240	201
2013-14	5 870	5 737	2 366	1 096	1 475	631	239	136
2012-13	5 874	5 940	2 613	1 191	1 540	676	228	160
2011-12	5 808	6 036	2 661	1 135	1 494	645	265	175
2010-11	5 924	5 799	2 491	1 279	1 331	663	245	136
2009-10	6 346	5 969	2 197	1 268	1 342	694	246	114
2008-09	6 589	5 525	2 380	1 410	1 394	805	263	172
2007-08	6 862	6 051	2 573	1 380	1 353	639	246	170
2006-07	6 683	6 039	2 415	1 288	1 349	708	278	146
Major cities								
2015-16	3 360	4 081	1 573	754	1 079	..	238	..
2014-15	3 628	4 021	1 568	791	1 037	..	240	..
2013-14	4 119	4 269	1 555	832	1 049	..	239	..
2012-13	4 073	4 524	1 710	891	1 115	..	228	..
2011-12	4 058	4 423	1 756	848	1 064	..	265	..
2010-11	4 187	4 265	1 811	1 007	906	..	245	..
2009-10	4 539	4 430	1 391	957	932	..	246	..
2008-09	4 637	3 927	1 263	1 061	965	..	263	..
2007-08	4 724	4 549	1 318	1 064	939	..	246	..
2006-07	4 294	4 491	1 209	1 007	905	..	278	..
Inner regional								
2015-16	1 077	1 133	431	166	253	234	..	..
2014-15	1 044	1 117	385	153	154	356	..	..
2013-14	1 200	1 155	405	137	152	401	..	..
2012-13	1 205	1 143	440	159	168	440	..	..

Table 9A.25 **Number of structure fires, by remoteness area (a)**

	NSW	*Vic* (b)	*Qld* (b)	*WA* (b)	*SA* (b)	*Tas* (b)	*ACT*	*NT*
2011-12	1 229	1 306	434	150	145	418	..	..
2010-11	1 197	1 212	272	147	171	451	..	..
2009-10	1 260	1 212	445	122	190	448	..	..
2008-09	1 373	1 266	695	160	212	515	..	..
2007-08	1 510	1 172	732	157	169	408	..	..
2006-07	1 321	1 213	591	136	194	470	..	..
Outer regional								
2015-16	1 133	256	355	111	234	170	..	97
2014-15	902	275	348	94	244	187	..	24
2013-14	463	309	338	84	213	210	..	77
2012-13	492	273	387	84	209	227	..	84
2011-12	451	307	374	95	234	205	..	106
2010-11	469	322	388	82	196	187	..	91
2009-10	483	327	290	118	175	222	..	66
2008-09	500	332	430	113	161	269	..	107
2007-08	545	330	416	99	198	215	..	90
2006-07	849	335	415	95	201	218	..	96
Remote								
2015-16	127	10	31	50	30	17	..	47
2014-15	100	4	33	44	38	10	..	32
2013-14	65	4	39	38	40	20	..	42
2012-13	54	np	52	39	41	7	..	52
2011-12	70	np	55	27	36	22	..	44
2010-11	69	np	9	30	38	21	..	29
2009-10	61	np	54	55	32	24	..	33
2008-09	76	np	72	47	45	19	..	52
2007-08	78	np	85	42	37	16	..	55

Table 9A.25 **Number of structure fires, by remoteness area (a)**

	NSW	*Vic* (b)	*Qld* (b)	*WA* (b)	*SA* (b)	*Tas* (b)	*ACT*	*NT*
2006-07	173	np	129	32	37	17	..	37
Very remote								
2015-16	73	..	22	16	20	na	..	22
2014-15	59	..	30	15	29	na	..	22
2013-14	23	..	29	5	20	–	..	17
2012-13	50	..	24	18	7	2	..	24
2011-12	na	..	23	15	15	–	..	25
2010-11	2	..	–	13	20	4	..	16
2009-10	3	..	15	16	13	2	..	15
2008-09	3	..	21	29	11	3	..	13
2007-08	5	..	22	18	10	–	..	25
2006-07	46	..	71	18	12	3	..	13

(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, the 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) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: Prior to 2014-15, remote structure fires data were rolled into the Outer regional classification due to the low number of events. There are no Very remote areas in Victoria.

Qld: Structure fires within the Urban Service Administrative 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.

WA: Data include both career and volunteer responses where response was provided under emergency conditions (lights and sirens).

SA: Excludes response times of 12 hours or more.

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.

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.26 **Structure fire 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																	
2015-16	no.	5 770	5 480	2 412	1 097	1 616	481	238	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times					***50th percentile***								***90th percentile***				
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																	
2015-16	no.	3 360	4 081	1 573	754	1 079	..	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times					***50th percentile***								***90th percentile***				
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	..
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	..

Table 9A.26 **Structure fire 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)
Inner regional																	
Structure fires																	
2015-16	no.	1 077	1 133	431	166	253	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times					***50th percentile***								***90th percentile***				
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																	
2015-16	no.	1 133	256	355	111	234	170	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times					***50th percentile***								***90th percentile***				
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
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

Table 9A.26 **Structure fire response times to structure fires, *including call taking time*, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

		NSW	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT* (d)	*NSW*	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT* (d)
Remote																	
Structure fires																	
2015-16	no.	127	10	31	50	30	17	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times					***50th percentile***								***90th percentile***				
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	na	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																	
2015-16	no.	73	..	22	16	20	na	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times					***50th percentile***								***90th percentile***				
2015-16	min.	7.7	..	8.4	16.7	na	na	..	18.7	19.5	..	16.1	58.3	na	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
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

Table 9A.26 **Structure fire response times to structure fires, *including call taking time*, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

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

(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, the 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: Prior to 2014-15, remote structure fires data were rolled into the Outer regional classification due to the low number of events. There are no Very remote areas in Victoria.

Qld: Structure fires within the Urban Service Administrative 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.

WA: Data include both career and volunteer responses where response was provided under emergency conditions (lights and sirens). 84 incidents where response time information is incomplete are excluded from response time calculations. 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.

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.

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.

na Not available. **..** Not applicable. **np** Not published.

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

Table 9A.27 **Structure fire response times to structure fires, *excluding call taking time*, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

		NSW (d)	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT* (d)	*NSW* (d)	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT* (d)
Statewide																	
Structure fires																	
2015-16	no.	5 770	5 480	2 412	1 097	1 616	481	238	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times					***50th percentile***								***90th percentile***				
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																	
2015-16	no.	3 360	4 081	1 573	754	1 079	..	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times					***50th percentile***								***90th percentile***				
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	..
2008-09	min.	na	5.5	na	6.9	6.2	..	5.7	..	na	7.9	na	10.7	9.7	..	8.9	..

Table 9A.27 **Structure fire response times to structure fires, *excluding call taking time*, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

		NSW (d)	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT* (d)	*NSW* (d)	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT* (d)
Inner regional																	
Structure fires																	
2015-16	no.	1 077	1 133	431	166	253	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times					***50th percentile***								***90th percentile***				
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																	
2015-16	no.	1 133	256	355	111	234	170	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times					***50th percentile***								***90th percentile***				
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
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

Table 9A.27 **Structure fire response times to structure fires, *excluding call taking time*, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

		NSW (d)	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT* (d)	*NSW* (d)	*Vic* (d)	*Qld* (d)	*WA* (d)	*SA* (d)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT*	*NT* (d)
Remote																	
Structure fires																	
2015-16	no.	127	10	31	50	30	17	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times					***50th percentile***								***90th percentile***				
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																	
2015-16	no.	73	..	22	16	20	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Response times					***50th percentile***								***90th percentile***				
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
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

Table 9A.27 **Structure fire response times to structure fires, *excluding call taking time*, by remoteness area (a), (b), (c)**

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

(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, the 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 significant 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. There are no Very remote areas in Victoria.

Qld: Structure fires within the Urban Service Administrative Areas (Levy District Boundaries A-D) are included. Excluded are non-emergency calls and those where QFES 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.

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). Incidents where response time information is incomplete are excluded from response time calculations. 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.
In 2012-13 data for Very Remote are not available due to insufficient data.
CFS industrial action 1/12/2013 and 30/06/2014 will effect all data apart from Incident Types.

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.

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.

na Not available. .. Not applicable. **np** Not published. **–** nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.28 **Fire service organisations' costs ($'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g)	*Vic* (g)	*Qld* (g)	*WA* (g)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (g)	*NT*	*Total*
2015-16									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	625 315	636 461	336 395	192 352	144 103	50 920	51 491	30 147	2 067 184
Capital costs (d)									
Depreciation	51 637	78 397	4 863	15 568	17 523	6 765	6 137	3 560	184 450
User cost of capital - Other	42 787	236 408	1 700	19 447	20 182	6 757	5 521	5 359	338 162
Other costs (e)	317 909	507 330	273 157	166 398	61 133	76 785	21 150	7 533	1 431 395
Total costs (f)	**1 037 649**	**1 458 596**	**616 115**	**393 765**	**242 941**	**141 227**	**84 299**	**46 599**	**4 021 191**
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	*30 959*	*28 274*	–	*na*	*6 123*	*2 936*	–	*1 593*	69 885
User cost of capital - Land	*19 016*	*131 203*	–	*8 816*	*4 787*	*1 420*	*1 112*	*na*	na
Interest on borrowings	–	–	–	*2 457*	–	*285*	–	–	2 742
2014-15									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	616 567	581 915	334 037	189 174	128 912	46 468	52 963	31 850	1 981 886
Capital costs (d)									
Depreciation	49 882	77 134	4 880	15 936	17 511	6 699	5 262	3 328	180 633
User cost of capital - Other	40 329	189 768	1 680	19 419	24 678	6 979	5 971	5 491	294 314
Other costs (e)	313 557	443 703	291 949	160 578	62 613	22 860	19 863	14 422	1 329 544
Total costs (f)	**1 020 335**	**1 292 520**	**632 545**	**385 107**	**233 714**	**83 005**	**84 059**	**55 091**	**3 786 378**
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	*29 226*	*26 789*	*..*	–	*5 969*	*2 651*	–	*1 593*	66 228
User cost of capital - Land	*12 727*	*123 356*	*24*	*8 014*	*4 909*	*1 436*	*1 161*	*512*	152 140
Interest on borrowings	–	–	–	*2 968*	–	*195*	–	–	3 163

Table 9A.28 **Fire service organisations' costs ($'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g)	*Vic* (g)	*Qld* (g)	*WA* (g)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (g)	*NT*	*Total*
2013-14									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	607 047	567 713	318 673	181 873	124 203	45 640	49 069	31 462	1 925 680
Capital costs (d)									
Depreciation	49 961	71 079	16 628	16 817	18 025	6 427	5 679	3 122	187 736
User cost of capital - Other	38 635	188 736	1 518	17 889	19 259	7 057	5 118	3 756	281 968
Other costs (e)	–	487 106	247 539	157 697	66 152	22 953	18 849	4 345	1 004 640
Total costs (f)	**695 643**	**1 314 634**	**584 358**	**374 275**	**227 639**	**82 076**	**78 716**	**42 685**	**3 400 025**
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	*29 885*	*25 877*	*14 058*	–	*5 781*	*2 744*	–	*1 582*	79 926
User cost of capital - Land	*11 989*	*123 604*	*21*	*7 770*	*4 930*	*1 414*	*1 148*	*517*	151 394
Interest on borrowings	–	–	–	*3 118*	–	*251*	–	–	3 369
2012-13									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	601 139	569 223	309 999	165 987	120 058	45 172	47 947	29 904	1 889 428
Capital costs (d)									
Depreciation	51 009	68 716	33 164	13 034	18 203	5 766	7 695	3 116	200 704
User cost of capital - Other	42 829	183 631	31 025	17 833	20 156	6 821	4 874	3 927	311 097
Other costs (e)	384 891	477 827	149 188	286 356	61 760	32 513	18 025	12 316	1 422 875
Total costs (f)	**1 079 869**	**1 299 397**	**523 375**	**483 210**	**220 177**	**90 272**	**78 541**	**49 263**	**3 824 104**
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	*30 166*	*25 964*	*13 656*	–	*5 426*	*2 542*	–	*1 492*	79 245
User cost of capital - Land	*11 888*	*29 551*	*12 014*	*7 152*	*4 430*	*1 406*	*1 163*	*524*	68 128
Interest on borrowings	–	–	*245*	*3 630*	–	*263*	–	*na*	na

Table 9A.28 **Fire service organisations' costs ($'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g)	*Vic* (g)	*Qld* (g)	*WA* (g)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (g)	*NT*	*Total*
2011-12									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	636 361	538 083	326 072	168 679	115 346	42 136	47 624	28 802	1 903 104
Capital costs (d)									
Depreciation	47 362	60 749	34 222	12 193	18 380	5 446	5 463	1 965	185 780
User cost of capital - Other	35 640	177 617	30 082	16 045	20 296	6 635	4 354	2 185	292 854
Other costs (e)	261 222	444 159	160 252	285 606	60 082	18 342	22 403	11 682	1 263 746
Total costs (f)	**980 585**	**1 220 607**	**550 628**	**482 523**	**214 105**	**72 559**	**79 844**	**44 633**	**3 645 484**
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	*31 203*	*25 012*	*14 284*	*–*	*5 573*	*2 491*	*–*	*1 380*	79 943
User cost of capital - Land	*12 135*	*29 708*	*13 038*	*6 551*	*4 448*	*1 302*	*1 045*	*532*	68 759
Interest on borrowings	*–*	*155*	*218*	*2 704*	*–*	*301*	*–*	*na*	na
2010-11									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	617 921	517 099	309 930	150 769	106 325	40 457	43 232	29 156	1 814 888
Capital costs (d)									
Depreciation	44 335	68 048	33 589	11 845	19 553	5 434	6 046	1 891	190 741
User cost of capital - Other	35 878	179 067	31 084	16 433	31 147	6 786	2 251	2 686	305 332
Other costs (e)	294 709	405 918	157 257	175 009	41 482	18 380	22 733	10 170	1 125 659
Total costs (f)	**992 843**	**1 170 132**	**531 860**	**354 056**	**198 507**	**71 057**	**74 262**	**43 903**	**3 436 620**
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	*30 260*	*23 578*	*13 750*	*–*	*5 280*	*2 466*	*–*	*1 411*	76 745
User cost of capital - Land	*11 630*	*29 376*	*12 808*	*6 908*	*2 476*	*1 332*	*1 337*	*544*	66 411
Interest on borrowings	*–*	*187*	*243*	*248*	*–*	*343*	*–*	*–*	1 021

Table 9A.28 **Fire service organisations' costs ($'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g)	*Vic* (g)	*Qld* (g)	*WA* (g)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (g)	*NT*	*Total*
2009-10									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	608 310	477 188	296 313	150 696	107 588	42 136	46 119	29 263	1 757 615
Capital costs (d)									
Depreciation	44 017	65 841	38 073	10 984	22 008	5 371	4 080	1 880	192 254
User cost of capital - Other	35 753	139 461	32 803	16 261	31 156	6 882	2 313	2 369	266 998
Other costs (e)	343 675	392 033	155 254	134 100	48 958	23 019	23 007	10 522	1 130 568
Total costs (f)	**1 031 756**	**1 074 523**	**522 443**	**312 041**	**209 709**	**77 409**	**75 519**	**44 035**	**3 347 435**
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	*29 314*	*22 215*	*13 257*	*–*	*5 195*	*2 499*	*–*	*1 474*	73 954
User cost of capital - Land	*12 181*	*21 748*	*13 756*	*6 500*	*2 602*	*1 262*	*1 408*	*429*	59 886
Interest on borrowings	*46*	*181*	*275*	*135*	*–*	*385*	*–*	*–*	1 022
2008-09									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	588 936	481 881	288 905	140 835	105 087	40 607	48 618	27 685	1 722 555
Capital costs (d)									
Depreciation	40 335	62 673	36 958	10 380	20 100	5 401	5 011	1 999	182 857
User cost of capital - Other	31 716	137 531	33 645	15 926	29 399	6 831	2 507	2 299	259 854
Other costs (e)	286 887	716 941	123 498	109 285	50 906	19 136	16 425	11 572	1 334 650
Total costs (f)	**947 875**	**1 399 026**	**483 007**	**276 426**	**205 492**	**71 975**	**72 560**	**43 554**	**3 499 916**
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	*29 796*	*22 209*	*13 016*	*–*	*4 935*	*2 433*	*–*	*1 445*	73 835
User cost of capital - Land	*10 730*	*21 852*	*14 041*	*6 590*	*2 655*	*1 256*	*1 188*	*401*	58 712
Interest on borrowings	*296*	*51*	*301*	*3 506*	*–*	*396*	*–*	*–*	4 551

Table 9A.28 **Fire service organisations' costs ($'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g)	*Vic* (g)	*Qld* (g)	*WA* (g)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (g)	*NT*	*Total*
2007-08									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	577 830	336 062	266 138	130 389	98 653	39 504	40 117	22 572	1 511 265
Capital costs (d)									
Depreciation	40 176	54 474	33 202	11 648	18 011	5 872	1 643	2 033	167 059
User cost of capital - Other	32 651	77 394	34 520	15 855	26 063	6 802	2 750	2 244	198 279
Other costs (e)	273 765	529 648	130 751	122 160	50 539	17 122	19 202	11 183	1 154 370
Total costs (f)	**924 422**	**997 579**	**464 611**	**280 051**	**193 266**	**69 299**	**63 712**	**38 033**	**3 030 973**
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	*30 101*	*14 109*	*11 847*	–	*4 844*	*2 384*	–	–	63 285
User cost of capital - Land	*11 192*	*22 661*	*13 242*	*6 573*	*2 759*	*1 146*	*1 186*	*417*	59 175
Interest on borrowings	*292*	–	*331*	*2 765*	–	*484*	–	–	3 873
2006-07									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	558 149	461 827	258 718	132 131	97 001	40 202	42 146	26 318	1 616 492
Capital costs (d)									
Depreciation	42 074	50 370	34 863	11 169	20 478	5 893	1 279	1 927	168 053
User cost of capital - Other	32 682	74 884	33 026	14 238	26 638	6 951	3 569	1 779	193 767
Other costs (e)	327 656	491 757	126 099	121 500	52 346	21 182	31 326	9 597	1 181 463
Total costs (f)	**960 561**	**1 078 839**	**452 706**	**279 038**	**196 464**	**74 228**	**78 319**	**39 621**	**3 159 776**
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	*29 341*	*23 424*	*11 349*	–	*5 081*	*2 183*	–	*1 440*	72 818
User cost of capital - Land	*11 655*	*19 863*	*11 795*	*4 582*	*2 836*	*836*	*831*	*433*	52 831
Interest on borrowings	*332*	–	*1 140*	*5 377*	–	*504*	–	–	7 352

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 2A.48).

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

Table 9A.28 **Fire service organisations' costs ($'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g)	*Vic* (g)	*Qld* (g)	*WA* (g)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (g)	*NT*	*Total*

(c) 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.

(d) 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.51.

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

(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).

Vic: In 2010-11 capital cost increase largely due to revaluation of the former Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) roads.

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.

From 2006-07 data include funding and expenditure for the Department of Environment Land Water & Planning or its predecessors.

In 2005-06, MFB user cost of capital increase is related to June 2005 revaluations of $34 million and the 8 per cent cost of capital calculation. Increase in other revenue is due to recharges to CFA (approximately $2.5 million) for fibre optic communications/ICS support (SAP etc).

Qld: The Operating Costs represents costs for the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (excluding State Emergency Service costs) following the transfer of some functions and assets to the Public Safety Business Agency on 1 November 2013. The 2014-15 results reflect 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 the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and is reported as a separate entity. The 2015-16 and 2014-15 results are therefore not comparable to prior years.

Fire interest on borrowings: Increase from 2014-15 to 2015-16 relates to increased expenditure to maintain operational requirements including decontamination expenses, equipment maintenance and repairs, other supplies, aircraft related costs, motor vehicles expenses, training, property repairs and maintenance, and computer expenses to maintain operational requirements.

Fire running, training and maintenance costs: Decrease from 2014-15 to 2015-16 relates to the annual measurement of services provided below fair value from the Public Safety Business Agency to Queensland Fire and Emergency Services as derived from the service costing allocation model.

Payroll tax for all Queensland State Government entities was abolished from 1 July 2014.

WA: DFES provides a wide range of emergency services under an integrated management structure. From 2006-07, 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 and Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements.

Data for the Department of Parks and Wildlife are not included.

ACT: 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.

Depreciation increase in 2010-11 relates to the completion of New Headquarters and Training Facilities.

Table 9A.28 **Fire service organisations' costs ($'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g)	*Vic* (g)	*Qld* (g)	*WA* (g)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (g)	*NT*	*Total*

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2016, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.48).

Table 9A.29 **Fire service organisations' expenditure per person, (2015–16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	*NSW*	*Vic* (e)	*Qld* (e)	*WA* (e)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
2015-16										
Total	$m	1 037.6	1 458.6	616.1	393.8	242.9	141.2	84.3	46.6	4 021.2
Population	m	7.7	6.0	4.8	2.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	23.9
Per person	$	135.27	243.25	128.12	151.22	142.67	272.95	214.49	190.96	167.97
2014-15										
Total	$m	1 020.3	1 292.5	632.5	385.1	233.7	83.0	84.1	55.1	3 786.4
Population	m	7.6	5.9	4.8	2.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	23.6
Per person	$	134.87	219.58	133.15	149.19	138.17	161.10	216.85	225.54	160.27
2013-14										
Total	$m	1 115.4	1 314.6	584.4	374.3	227.6	82.1	78.7	42.7	3 819.8
Population	m	7.5	5.8	4.7	2.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	23.3
Per person	$	149.41	227.01	124.57	146.72	135.72	159.70	204.91	175.97	163.80
2012-13										
Total	$m	1 079.9	1 299.4	523.4	483.2	220.2	90.3	78.5	49.3	3 824.1
Population	m	7.3	5.7	4.6	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	22.9
Per person	$	146.94	228.78	113.51	195.42	132.46	176.17	206.93	207.98	166.95
2011-12										
Total	$m	980.6	1 220.6	550.6	482.5	214.1	72.6	79.8	44.6	3 645.5
Population	m	7.2	5.6	4.5	2.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	22.5
3	$	135.30	218.96	122.01	202.13	130.15	141.80	215.37	192.08	162.13
2010-11										
Total	$m	992.8	1 170.1	531.9	354.1	198.5	71.1	74.3	43.9	3 436.6
Population	m	7.2	5.5	4.4	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	22.2
Per person	$	138.28	212.92	119.87	152.67	121.60	139.27	203.55	190.63	154.99
2009-10										
Total	$m	1 031.8	1 074.5	522.4	312.0	209.7	77.4	75.5	44.0	3 347.4
Population	m	7.1	5.4	4.4	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	21.9

Table 9A.29 **Fire service organisations' expenditure per person, (2015–16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	*NSW*	*Vic* (e)	*Qld* (e)	*WA* (e)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*
Per person	$	145.29	198.28	119.62	137.84	129.56	152.84	211.03	193.32	153.09
2008-09										
Total	$m	947.9	1 399.0	483.0	276.4	205.5	72.0	72.6	43.6	3 499.9
Population	m	7.0	5.3	4.3	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	21.5
Per person	$	135.38	263.31	112.97	125.14	128.60	143.44	206.66	195.73	162.97
2007-08										
Total	$m	924.4	997.6	464.6	280.1	193.3	69.3	63.7	38.0	3 031.0
Population	m	6.9	5.2	4.2	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	21.0
Per person	$	134.29	191.86	111.69	131.17	122.44	139.76	185.11	175.58	144.22
2006-07										
Total	$m	960.6	1 078.8	452.7	279.0	196.5	74.2	78.3	39.6	3 159.8
Population	m	6.8	5.1	4.1	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	20.6
Per person	$	141.55	211.37	111.62	134.36	125.83	151.02	231.45	187.75	153.18

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 2A.48).

(b) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2004 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(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) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: 2008-09 data include a significant increase in expenditure due to emergency funding arising from the Black Saturday Bushfires.
From 2006-07 data include funding and expenditure for the Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) (now DELWP).

Qld: The Operating Costs represents costs for the 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 on 1 November 2013. The 2014-15 results reflect 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 the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and is reported as a separate entity. The 2015-16 and 2014-15 results are therefore not comparable to prior years.

QFES data for 2014-15 and 2015-16 includes grant expenditure paid to the Public Safety Business Agency for goods and services provided to QFES.

Table 9A.29 **Fire service organisations' expenditure per person, (2015–16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	*NSW*	*Vic* (e)	*Qld* (e)	*WA* (e)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT*	*NT*	*Aust*

WA: DFES provides a wide range of emergency services under an integrated management structure. From 2006-07, data cannot be segregated by service and include costs related to the State Emergency Service and volunteer marine rescue as well as fire.
Data for the Department of Parks and Wildlife are not included.

Source: State and Territory governments; ABS (unpublished); Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS 2016, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.48).

Table 9A.30 **Fire service organisations' funding per person (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e)	*Vic* (e)	*Qld* (e)	*WA* (e)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (e)	*NT*	*Aust*
2015-16									
Total government grants	35.12	83.36	14.94	21.39	2.24	72.99	162.38	131.98	43.21
Total levies	90.15	106.73	95.12	124.15	123.82	107.22	–	–	99.35
User charges	5.50	9.34	11.11	3.75	3.51	21.12	–	10.64	7.56
Miscellaneous revenue	6.40	3.46	4.04	2.52	0.93	62.44	13.50	0.06	5.64
Indirect government funding	–	0.78	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.19
Total	**137.16**	**203.67**	**125.20**	**151.81**	**130.51**	**263.77**	**175.88**	**142.67**	**155.95**
2014-15									
Total government grants	37.39	79.72	17.41	24.68	3.06	12.53	167.46	162.44	42.95
Total levies	88.47	102.70	93.93	114.98	120.01	107.09	–	–	96.29
User charges	5.50	11.73	11.58	3.74	3.41	21.98	–	–	8.15
Miscellaneous revenue	6.63	3.12	11.25	1.56	1.98	5.33	12.75	–	5.80
Indirect government funding	–	0.91	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.23
Total	**138.00**	**198.18**	**134.17**	**144.96**	**128.46**	**146.93**	**180.21**	**162.44**	**153.42**
2013-14									
Total government grants	50.78	87.39	23.18	23.29	6.52	12.98	159.61	139.06	50.00
Total levies	90.61	113.73	86.20	110.82	116.29	105.91	–	–	97.41
User charges	4.97	8.51	11.06	3.14	3.80	25.69	–	–	7.11
Miscellaneous revenue	6.42	3.05	16.85	1.19	1.67	4.74	9.61	–	6.71
Indirect government funding	–	1.21	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.30
Total	**152.78**	**213.88**	**137.29**	**138.44**	**128.27**	**149.32**	**169.22**	**139.06**	**161.54**
2012-13									
Total government grants	46.45	94.17	23.06	42.27	2.03	36.77	156.87	204.73	53.15
Total levies	89.93	105.52	79.07	106.34	105.78	103.88	–	–	92.41
User charges	3.75	5.96	11.13	3.02	3.14	20.58	–	11.49	6.05
Miscellaneous revenue	4.61	5.56	1.42	2.23	1.61	9.47	12.17	0.02	3.92
Indirect government funding	–	0.63	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.16

Table 9A.30 **Fire service organisations' funding per person (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e)	*Vic* (e)	*Qld* (e)	*WA* (e)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (e)	*NT*	*Aust*
Total	**144.75**	**211.83**	**114.68**	**153.86**	**112.57**	**170.70**	**169.04**	**216.24**	**155.68**
2011-12									
Total government grants	35.00	79.55	26.84	71.81	2.16	12.71	146.69	154.21	48.47
Total levies	96.67	127.47	78.49	103.87	108.91	103.74	–	–	99.87
User charges	3.93	6.84	12.66	2.74	3.32	20.53	29.74	11.71	7.12
Miscellaneous revenue	4.70	8.04	0.85	4.45	1.49	5.26	8.82	0.40	4.53
Indirect government funding	–	0.98	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.24
Total	**140.30**	**222.89**	**118.83**	**182.87**	**115.88**	**142.24**	**185.25**	**166.32**	**160.23**
2010-11									
Total government grants	42.71	75.79	29.48	76.56	2.10	12.95	113.44	126.35	50.15
Total levies	95.33	107.74	76.92	102.67	104.17	101.67	–	–	93.71
User charges	2.23	6.16	12.56	2.34	2.77	20.65	29.24	12.55	6.30
Miscellaneous revenue	4.97	7.87	1.16	4.21	1.85	3.17	4.76	0.31	4.52
Indirect government funding	–	0.81	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.20
Total	**145.23**	**198.36**	**120.12**	**185.77**	**110.89**	**138.43**	**147.44**	**139.21**	**154.89**
2009-10									
Total government grants	46.00	70.24	26.85	29.36	2.47	16.29	124.77	117.96	44.58
Total levies	93.41	113.73	79.10	91.15	114.49	106.01	–	–	94.69
User charges	2.26	8.95	9.94	1.98	2.65	26.06	29.41	11.41	6.54
Miscellaneous revenue	6.11	6.48	1.35	3.25	1.82	6.62	13.26	0.37	4.70
Indirect government funding	–	1.11	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.28
Total	**147.78**	**200.52**	**117.24**	**125.74**	**121.43**	**154.99**	**167.44**	**129.73**	**150.80**
2008-09									
Total government grants	37.17	154.09	21.66	26.89	2.74	12.65	135.22	115.11	61.22
Total levies	103.36	98.61	77.82	89.94	118.85	103.18	–	–	94.09
User charges	2.39	7.69	8.95	1.99	3.41	20.14	28.01	11.65	5.97
Miscellaneous revenue	6.81	3.53	1.82	4.60	3.44	5.34	3.02	0.08	4.36

Table 9A.30 **Fire service organisations' funding per person (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e)	*Vic* (e)	*Qld* (e)	*WA* (e)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (e)	*NT*	*Aust*
Indirect government funding	–	2.45	–	–	–	–	3.17	–	0.66
Total	**149.73**	**266.37**	**110.25**	**123.42**	**128.44**	**141.31**	**169.43**	**126.84**	**166.31**
2007-08									
Total government grants	29.51	67.76	20.52	33.09	3.82	16.91	138.32	95.38	37.79
Total levies	97.16	96.67	76.79	92.15	117.91	103.23	–	–	91.59
User charges	2.33	7.36	7.79	2.48	4.03	16.69	29.92	11.12	5.68
Miscellaneous revenue	7.24	6.74	1.23	5.29	2.66	3.65	4.11	1.82	5.19
Indirect government funding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**136.24**	**178.52**	**106.33**	**133.01**	**128.41**	**140.48**	**172.35**	**108.33**	**140.25**
2006-07									
Total government grants	42.91	105.36	19.59	40.16	0.74	19.24	134.30	116.09	51.99
Total levies	93.94	94.04	79.02	89.50	113.31	97.22	–	–	89.61
User charges	2.42	5.40	7.44	2.40	2.78	17.14	32.43	11.99	5.11
Miscellaneous revenue	5.95	17.01	1.81	7.51	2.62	4.65	22.14	4.83	8.00
Indirect government funding	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.76	–	0.01
Total	**145.22**	**221.82**	**107.87**	**139.57**	**119.45**	**138.25**	**189.64**	**132.90**	**154.73**

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 2A.48).

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

(c) 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.

(d) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2004 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(e) Jurisdiction notes:

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

Vic: From 2006-07 data include funding and expenditure for the Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) (now DELWP).

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

Table 9A.30 **Fire service organisations' funding per person (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e)	*Vic* (e)	*Qld* (e)	*WA* (e)	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (e)	*NT*	*Aust*

Qld: Revenue represents funding for the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (excluding State Emergency Service costs) following the transfer of some functions and assets to the Public Safety Business Agency on 1 November 2013. The 2014-15 results reflect 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 the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and is reported as a separate entity. The 2015-16 and 2014-15 results are therefore not comparable to prior years..

WA: DFES provides a wide range of emergency services under an integrated management structure. Data for 2006-07 and subsequent years cannot be segregated by service and include SES and volunteer marine services as well as fire. Data for the Department of Parks and Wildlife are not included.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (table 9A.4); ABS (unpublished), Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).; ABS 2016, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.48).

All jurisdictions — contextual and other information

Table 9A.31 Communications and dispatching systems

	NSW	*Vic* (a)	*Qld* (b)	*WA*	*SA* (c)	*Tas* (d)	*ACT* (e)	*NT* (f)
Development stage	Operating CAD system	Operating	Operating	Operating	Operating	Operating	Operating	Operating
Agency involvement	Fire Brigades	Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	Metropolitan Fire Service	Tasmania Fire Service (all brigades)	ACT Fire and Rescue	Fire and Rescue
	Rural Fire Service	Country Fire Authority		Fire and Rescue Service	Country Fire Service		Rural Fire Service	
				Local Government Bush Fire Brigades				
		SES		SES	SES		SES	TES
		Police			Police			Police
		Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority						
Future agency involvement	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Coverage	Statewide	Melbourne Metropolitan	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide for each service	Territorywide	Darwin emergency response area
		Inner Country						
		CFA Statewide						
		SES Statewide						

CAD = computer aided dispatch.

(a) Vic: Further development includes technological enhancement of mobile data terminals for all services and an automatic vehicle location system for police, the SES and fire services.

(b) Qld: The roll out of a new single state-wide CAD system across all ambulance and fire communication centres was completed in 2008-09.

(c) SA: MFS manage Call, Receipt and Dispatch for SES and both Fire Services.

(d) Tas: The CAD system is routinely upgraded to enhance service delivery by taking advantage of a range of technological innovations.

(e) ACT: Common CAD system.

(f) NT: Communications and "000" dispatch are provided by PFES Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.32 Treatment of assets by emergency management agencies (a)

		NSW (b)	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (d), (e)	*NT*
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	Market Value & Hypothetical Alternate Land Use Value	Market value	Fair value or historical cost	Market value	na
	Buildings	Fair or market value	Deprival or market value	Fair or market value	Depreciated Replacement Cost	Market value	Fair value or historical cost	Market value	na
	Other assets	Fair or market value	Deprival or market value	Fair or market value	Historical cost	Market value	na	na	na
Frequency of revaluations	Land, buildings	3 years	1–5 years	1–5 years	1 years	2 years	5 years	3 years	na
	Other assets	5 years	1–5 years	Annually	na	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	10 years	2–50 years	3–20 years	10–15 years	10–20 years	5–25 years	10 years	5–10 years
	IT equipment	3 years	3–5 years	3–5 years	3 years	5 years	5–10 years	4 years	na
	Other vehicles	3–5 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)	5–10 years	2–20 years	3–10 years	10–15 years	10 years	3–10 years	7 years	na
	Other equipment (g)	5–10 years	3–20 years	3–10 years	5–15 years	10 years	3–10 years	10 years	na
Threshold capitalisation levels ($)	Buildings	10 000	All	10 000	5 000	10 000	1 000	5 000	na
	IT equipment	10 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	1 000	5 000	na
	Other assets	10 000	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.

(b) The assets used by the NSW Rural Fire Service are largely vested in Local Government. Accordingly, although issues such a 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.

Table 9A.32 **Treatment of assets by emergency management agencies (a)**

	NSW (b)	*Vic*	*Qld*	*WA*	*SA*	*Tas*	*ACT* (d), (e)	*NT*

(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.