# 9 Emergency services for fire events

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#### **Attachment tables**

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

Equity Access Fire risk prevention/ mitigation activities Prevention/ Fire death rate Objectives mitigation Confinement to room/ object of origin Level of safe fire Preparedness practices in the community Fire injury rate PERFORMANCE Effectiveness Sustainability Firefighter workforce Response Response times Value of asset losses from fire Recovery To be developed events Fire services Efficiency expenditure per person Outputs Key to indicators\* Outcomes Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete 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

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

No data reported and/or no measures vet developed

<sup>\*</sup> 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).

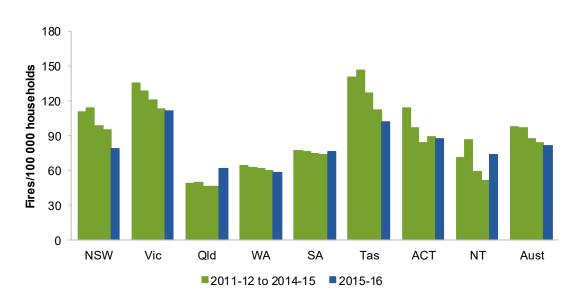


Figure 9.2 Accidental residential structure fires per 100 000 households<sup>a</sup>

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).

a See box 9.2 and table 9A.15 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

#### 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**<sup>a</sup>

#### 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See box 9.3 and table 9A.10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 9A.10.

## 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:

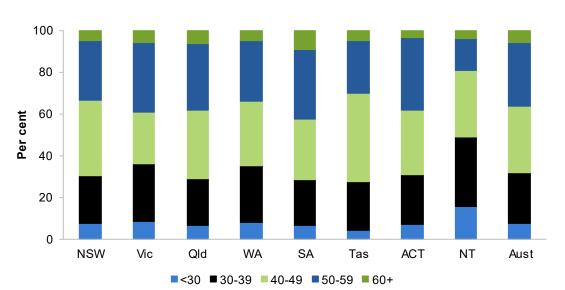
- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

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).



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

#### 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).

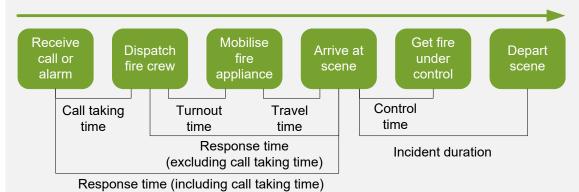
**a** See box 9.5 and table 9A.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished), table 9A.5.

#### 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 percentilea, b

#### Including call taking time



#### Excluding call taking time



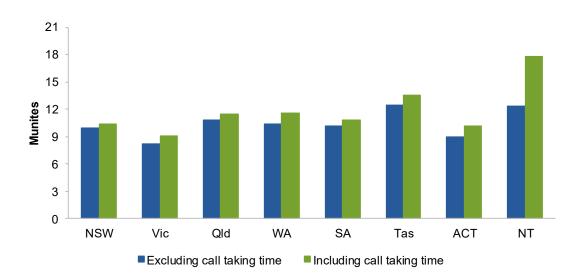
**a** See box 9.6 and tables 9A.26–27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **b** SA data including call taking time are not available prior to 2014-15.

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<sup>a, b, c</sup>

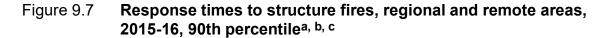


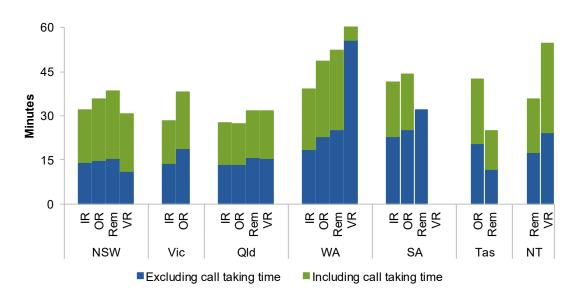
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See box 9.6 and tables 9A.26–27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Data for Tasmania are for Inner regional areas. <sup>c</sup> Data for NT are for Outer regional areas. See box 9.6 and tables 9A.26–27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats

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).





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

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.

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. <sup>C</sup> VR data are not available for SA.

## **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.

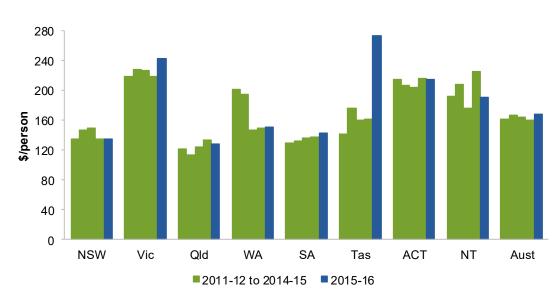


Figure 9.8 Fire service organisations' expenditure (2015-16 dollars)<sup>a</sup>

#### **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).

**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.

#### 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).

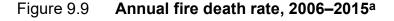
A low or decreasing fire death rate represents a better outcome.

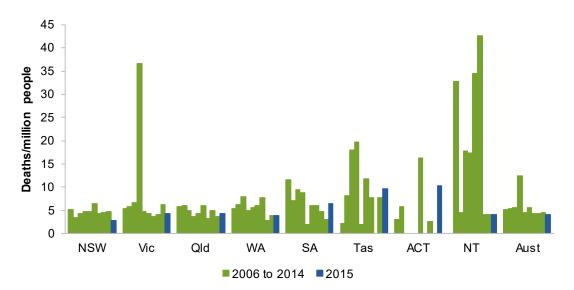
Data for these measures are:

- · 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).





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> 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	Lan	dscape	fire de	athsa					
	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).

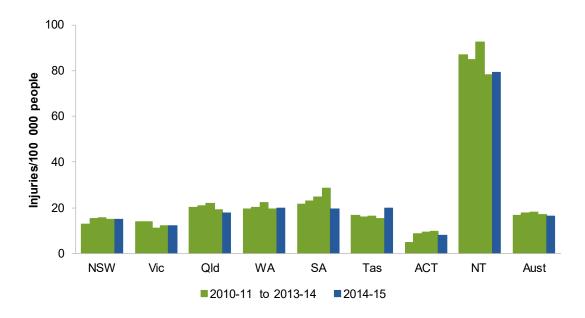


Figure 9.10 Annual fire hospitalisation rate per 100 000 people<sup>a</sup>

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.

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

#### 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).

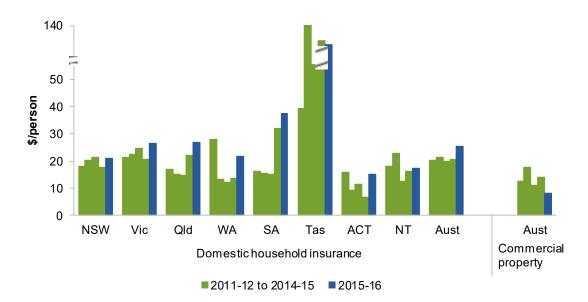


Figure 9.11 Total value of fire event insurance claims (2015-16 dollars)<sup>a</sup>

# 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See box 9.11 and table 9A.12 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. Source: ISA Database (2016), unpublished; table 9A.12.

Levies Revenue from levies, as established in enabling legislation, raised on insurance

companies and property owners.

charges

User/transport 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).

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Table 9A.1 All activities of fire service organisations

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Fire prevention								
Advice on rural land management	$\checkmark$							
Preparation of risk assessment and emergency plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inspection of property and building for fire hazards and fire standards compliance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inspection of storage and handling	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$
Other	$\checkmark$							
Fire preparedness								
Preparation of response plans	$\checkmark$							
Public training and intervention	$\checkmark$							
Promotion of fire alerting systems	$\checkmark$							
Training of fire personnel	$\checkmark$							
Sale and maintenance of fire protection equipment	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Hazardous chemicals and material certification	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×
Other	$\checkmark$	✓						
Nonfire preparedness								
Counter-terrorism	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Critical infrastructure protection	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
National security support	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Fire response								
Structural fire suppression	$\checkmark$							
Wild fire suppression	$\checkmark$							
Response to incident involving hazardous substances	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Interagency response/incident management arrangements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Nonfire response								
Hazardous materials incidents	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	✓
Chemical biological and radiological incidents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Aircraft/airport incident response	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Medical emergencies	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	<b>√</b>	✓
Road crash rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Industrial rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Storm damage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Natural events	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	✓	✓	✓	<b>√</b>	✓	✓
Marine response	✓	<b>√</b>	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
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	$\checkmark$							
Urban search and rescue	$\checkmark$							
Fire recovery								
Critical incident stress debriefing	$\checkmark$							
Salvage and restoration of the emergency event to a safe state	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support for the community	$\checkmark$	×						
Post incident analysis of events	$\checkmark$							

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	<ul> <li>Fire &amp; Rescue NSW: government department reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services directly.</li> </ul>	NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water     NSW National Park and Wildlife Service
	NSW Office of Emergency Management	<ul> <li>NSW Rural Fire Service: government department reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services directly.</li> </ul>	Forests NSW NSW Lands Department NSW Water Authorities
Vic	Department of Justice and Regulation	<ul> <li>Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board: statutory authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services.</li> </ul>	Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning
	Emergency Management Victoria	<ul> <li>Country Fire Authority: statutory authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services.</li> </ul>	
		vices Board provides urban fire services coverage from the Melbourne Central E ire services coverage for all parts of Victoria other than the Melbourne Metropol	
Qld		<ul> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Department of Natural Resources and Mines Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing</li> </ul>

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.

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: 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	<ul> <li>South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service: body corporate reports to the SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission.</li> </ul>	· Forestry SA
		<ul> <li>South Australian Country Fire Service: body corporate reports to the SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources</li> </ul>
Tas		Tasmania Fire Service: operational arm of the State Fire	Forestry Tas
		Commission, reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Management.	Parks and Wildlife Service
ACT	ACT Emergency Services Agency within the Justice and Community Safety Directorate	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Parks and Conservation Service
NT	<ul> <li>NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services</li> <li>Department of Land Resource Management</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
			Parks and Wildlife Commission of the NT

<sup>(</sup>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).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

<sup>..</sup> Not applicable.

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	
Fire service org	anisation financial data tables								
Table 9A.4	Major sources of fire service organisations revenue	x 🗸 🗸	x 🗸 🗸	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	x √ x	x 🗸 🗸	x √ x	x 🗸 🗸
Table 9A.5	Fire service organisations human resources	x 🗸 🗸	x 🗸 🗸	< < <	✓ ✓ ✓	x √ x	x √ x	< < <	x 🗸 🗸
Table 9A.28	Fire service organisations' costs	x 🗸 🗸	x 🗸 🗸	$\checkmark$ $\checkmark$	✓ ✓ ✓	x √ x	x 🗸 🗸	x 🗸 🗸	x 🗸 🗸
Table 9A.29	Fire service organisations' expenditure per person	x 🗸 🗸	x 🗸 🗸	< < <	✓ ✓ ✓	x √ x	x 🗸 🗸	x 🗸 🗸	x 🗸 🗸
Table 9A.30	Fire service organisations' funding per person	x 🗸 🗸	x 🗸 🗸	< < <	✓ ✓ ✓	x √ x	x 🗸 🗸	x 🗸 🗸	x 🗸 🗸
Fire service org	anisation activity data tables								
Table 9A.1	All activities of fire service organisations	$\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$	🗸 🗸	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	<b>✓ ✓ ✓</b>	<b>✓ ✓ ✓</b>	<b>✓ ✓ ✓</b>	✓ ✓ ✓
Table 9A.2	Delivery and scope of activity of primary fire service organisations	✓ ✓ ✓			✓ ✓ ✓				
Table 9A.10	Confinement of building fires to room of origin	🗸 🗸	✓ ×	✓ x	✓ x	✓ ×	✓ x	✓ x	🗸 🗸
Table 9A.11	Confinement of building and other structure fires to room/object of origin	🗸 🗸	✓ ×	✓ x	✓ x	✓ ×	✓ x	✓ x	🗸 🗸
Table 9A.14	Fire incidents attended by fire service organisations	🗸 🗸	🗸 🗸	🗸 🗸	✓ ✓	🗸 x	✓ x	✓ ×	🗸 🗸
Table 9A.15	Accidental residential structure fires reported to fire service organisations	🗸 🗸	✓ x	🗸 x	✓ x	🗸 x	✓ x	✓ ×	🗸 🗸
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	🗸 🗸	✓ x	✓ ×	🗸 x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ ×	🗸 🗸
Table 9A.18	Hazardous materials incidents	🗸 🗸			✓ x				

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

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (a)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ②
		UD FSP LMA							
Table 9A.19	Reported road crash rescue incidents				🗸 x				🗸 🗸
Table 9A.20	Reported road crash rescue extrications	🗸 🗸	✓ x	✓ ×	✓ x	✓ ×	√ ×	✓ ×	🗸 🗸
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	🗸 🗸	✓ ×	🗸 x	✓ x	✓ ×	✓ ×	✓ ×	🗸 🗸
Table 9A.26	Structure fire response times to structure fires, <i>including</i> call taking time, by remoteness area	🗸 🗸	√ x	✓ x	🗸 x	√ x	√ x	√ x	🗸 🗸
Table 9A.27	Structure fire response times to structure fires, excluding call taking time, by remoteness area	🗸 🗸	✓ x	🗸 x	🗸 x	✓ ×	√ ×	✓ ×	✓ ✓

**UD =** Umbrella department **FSP =** Fire service provider **LMA** 

**LMA =** Land management agency

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>b) NT provide data for Bushfires NT, but not other land management agencies

<sup>..</sup> Not applicable.

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

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		(c)	(c)	
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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		(c)	(c)	
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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		(c)	(c)	
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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		(c)	(c)	
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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		(c)	(c)	
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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		(c)	(c)	
2010-11										
Revenue										
Government grants										
Australian	\$m	8.0	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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		(c)	(c)	
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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		(c)	(c)	
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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		(c)	(c)	
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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		(c)	(c)	
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	_	_	_	_	<del>-</del>	_	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

<sup>(</sup>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).

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

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

<sup>(</sup>c) Jurisdiction notes:

Table 9A.4	Major sources of fire se	ervice organisations reve	nue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)

NS	W \	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		(c)	(c)	

- 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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)			(c)	
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

EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR FIRE AND OTHER EVENTS PAGE 1 of TABLE 9A.5

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										

EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR FIRE AND OTHER EVENTS PAGE **2** of TABLE 9A.5

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

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (c)	Qld (c)	<i>WA</i> (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
REPORT ON									EMERGE	ENCY SERVIC

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

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (c)	Qld (c)	<i>WA</i> (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

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

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

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.

Qld:

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

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

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.

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).

NT:

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

able 9A.6	Fire deaths	s (a), (b),	(c), (a)						
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (e)
Annual rate				per mi	llion peop	le			
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 ye	ear average)			per mi	llion peop	le			
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
2002 to 2004 2001 to 2003	6.2	5.9 5.5	5.1 5.4	7.4	9.7	16.8		6.6	6.6
	0.2	5.5	5.4	1.4	9.1	10.0	5.1	0.0	0.0

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

able 9A.6	-ire deaths	s (a), (b),	(c), (a)						
	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	<b>;</b>			n	umber				
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

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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	s, 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	s, 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	s, 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	s, 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

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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	s, 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

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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

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>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 mil	lion peop	ole			
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
otal landscape				nı	umber				
2015-16	1	_	1	6	2	_	_	_	10
2014-15	· _	_	· _	_	2	_	_	_	2
2013-14	2	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	4
2012-13	_	5	_	3	_	1	_	_	g
2011-12	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	_	2
2010-12	2	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	3
2009-10	1	1	_	- -	_	_	_	_	2
2009-10	1	178	_	_	_	_	_	_	179
2007-09	<u>.</u>	2	_	3	_ 1	_	_	1	7
2006-07	_ 1	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	4
2005-07	3	4	_	_	_ _	_	_	_	7
2000 00		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	_	-	_	<del>-</del> -	_	_	_	_	_
1991-92	2	-	1	_	_	_	_	_	3
1990-91	_	-	_	<del>-</del> -	_	_	_	_	_
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	ACT	NT	Aust
						(e)	(e)	(e)	
Hospital admissions due	to fire inju	ry							
Annual rate			р	er 100 00	00 people	9			
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 ave	rage)		р	er 100 00	00 people	9			
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 admiss	ions		n	umber					
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

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

Tas, ACT and NT:

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>c) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>e) Jurisdiction notes:

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

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

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	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		
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 susp	oicious stru	cture 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	efires							
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	8.08	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

<sup>(</sup>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.

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).

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>c) Jurisdiction notes:

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)		
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 susp	icious struc	cture 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)

NSM	' 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)

					Нои	isehold					Commercial (f)	Total
		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (i)	ACT	NT	Aust	Aust	Aust
Total value fire	event insu	rance claim	s 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 potent	ial 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)

					Но	usehold					Commercial (f)	Total
		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (i)	ACT	NT	Aust	Aust	Aust
Number of fire	event insu	rance claim	s 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	of fire ever	nt 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)

					Но	usehold					Commercial (f)	Total
		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (i)	ACT	NT	Aust	Aust	Aust
Total value of fire ev	ent ir	surance cla	ims per pe	rson 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 ev	ent in	surance cla	ims per pe	rson in the	population	— Three y	ear 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

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>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)	<i>WA</i> (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
REPORT ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES 2017								FOR FIRE AND (	NCY SERVICE OTHER EVENT of TABLE 9A.1

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

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld (d)	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i> (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
013-14									
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
Hazardous conditions  REPORT ON  GOVERNMENT	9 588	7 347	3 646	1 173	1 587	252		135 EMERGE FOR FIRE AND (	NCY

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

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

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

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld (d)	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i> (d)	Tas (d)	ACT (d)	<i>NT</i> (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)	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i> (d)	Tas (d)	ACT (d)	<i>NT</i> (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
otal fires, other emergencies and incidents	155 759	67 969	68 819	28 007	29 233	12 207	10 925	6 650	379 569
08-09									
rires									
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

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

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

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>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	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
		(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)		(d)	
Total fire incidents	per 100 000 peop	le							
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 incid	ents 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 inc	idents 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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
		(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)		(d)	
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	s per 100 000 peop	ole							
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

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>d) Jurisdiction notes:

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

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

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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)		(d)	
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	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
		(e)	(e)		(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	
Number of lands	cape 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 pe	ople							
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 he	ctares (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

<sup>(</sup>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.

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.

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>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

<sup>(</sup>d) 100 hectares equals one square kilometre.

<sup>(</sup>e) Jurisdiction notes:

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)

2015-16	Unit %	(k)		(k)		(k)			(k)		Unit	
	0/_					\ /			(k)		Offic	
0, , , , , , , , ,	0/_											
Structure fires ignited due to misuse, failure or deficiency	/0	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)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust		Aus
	Unit	(k)		(k)		(k)			(k)		Unit	
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 71
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 93
Misuse of material ignited (b)	%	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.1	_	2.4	7.1	6.8	3.3	no.	56
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 06
Design, construction, installation deficiency (d)	%	1.8	2.6	1.1	5.2	8.0	3.8	3.3	1.9	2.2	no.	38
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 75
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 88
Incendiary (f)	%	3.6	0.8	4.0	7.5	0.1	22.2	2.5	6.2	3.3	no.	58
Suspicious (g)	%	5.4	10.9	3.6	12.3	7.5	_	11.3	3.1	7.5	no.	1 30
Other ignition factors	%	5.1	12.4	3.3	3.0	39.5	18.8	5.4	1.9	10.4	no.	1 81
Natural event (h)	%	2.0	0.9	0.3	1.6	_	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.1	no.	19
Other factors (i)	%	3.0	11.5	3.0	1.4	39.5	18.3	3.8	1.2	9.3	no.	1 61
Undetermined (j)	%	25.3	13.5	37.0	11.8	40.2	10.8	7.1	26.1	22.8	no.	3 96
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 36
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 97
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 14
Misuse of material ignited (b)	%	3.3	3.3	4.5	5.1	_	2.1	4.6	2.9	3.3	no.	64
Design, construction, installation deficiency (d)	%	1.9	2.6	1.0	4.9	0.7	3.8	2.1	_	2.1	no.	41

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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	
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)

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

EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR FIRE AND OTHER EVENTS PAGE 4 of TABLE 9A.17

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	
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

EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR FIRE AND OTHER EVENTS PAGE **5** of TABLE 9A.17

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	
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	_	8.0	_	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 mate	erials incider	nts (per 10	00 000 peo <sub>l</sub>	ple)					
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 mate	erials incider	nts (numb	er)						
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.

QId: 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	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
		(d)	(d)				(d)	(d)	
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)

1 4510 07 1.20	Noportou roud	514511 15554	C CALITOULIOII	o (mambon)	(a), (b), (c),	(4), (5)			
	NSW	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (f)	Aust
Total extrications	<b>S</b>								
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 1	00 000 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 1	00 000 registered ve	hicles (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

EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR FIRE AND OTHER EVENTS PAGE 1 of TABLE 9A.20

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

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

	Bushfire risk management strategies	Community awareness and fire education programs	Smoke alarm legislation
	<ul> <li>Rural brigade classification and resource allocation system based on risk analysis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>PREPARE.ACT.SURVIVE. Bushfire preparedness campaign</li> </ul>	
	Fire Danger Ratings Signs	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.	
	Neighbourhood safer places		
WA	<ul> <li>Partnership agreements between Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) and local governments and between DFES and the Department of Parks and Wildlife.</li> </ul>	Community fire education programs	Mandatory legislation for hard wired smoke alarm installation in all new households and homes undergoing major renovation
	Department of Fants and Wilding.	School education programs	mouseholds and nomes didengoing major renovation
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
	Undertaking tenure blind bushfire risk management planning for all identified extreme bushfire risk local governments in WA.		
SA	<ul> <li>Comprehensive Statewide bushfire prevention planning process with a local government focus</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Community fireguard fire safety education for junior and primary schools</li> </ul>	Legislation mandates hard wired smoke alarms in all new households and homes and in all households are
	<ul> <li>Statewide consultation with government land management agencies and utilities on bushfire prevention planning processes</li> </ul>	Community fire safe programs	homes before sale
	<ul> <li>Mandatory consultation by State and local planning authorities with CFS for new residential and tourist developments in bushfire-prone areas</li> </ul>	Junior Fire Lighters Intervention Program (JFLIP)	
Гаѕ	Development of Fire Protection Plans for areas at risk from bushfire.	Partnerships with agencies with similar objectives	Legislation mandating hard wired smoke alarms in al new homes and those undergoing major renovations
	<ul> <li>Establishment of Multi-Agency Coordination Group comprising TFS, Forestry Tasmania and the Parks and Wildlife Service to jointly manage significant landscape fires</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Specific fire safety programs for at-risk sectors of domestic and business community</li> </ul>	

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

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

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	<ul><li>Community fire awareness programs</li><li>School education programs</li><li>Hazard abatement programs</li></ul>	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
Aus Gov	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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
	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  This table does not provide an exhaustive list of fire risk management.		

<sup>(</sup>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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)			(b)	(b)
Estimated percer	ntage of house	holds with a sm	oke alarm/det	ector					
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 percer	ntage of house	holds with a sm	oke alarm/det	ector that is o	perational/has	been tested (a	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

<sup>(</sup>a) Tested manually within the last 12 months.

<sup>(</sup>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	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
		(c)	(c)	(c)				(c)	
Firefighting pers	sonnel, FTE p	er 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 orga	anisation volu	unteers, nu	ımber pe	er 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 (parttime) 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)

NSI	N Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
	(c)	(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	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)		
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		

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

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

EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR FIRE AND OTHER EVENTS PAGE 2 of TABLE 9A.25

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

				• •				
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)		
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

<sup>(</sup>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 fir	res																
2015-16	no.	5 770	5 480	2 412	1 097	1 616	481	238	166		••		**				••
Response t	imes				50th per	centile						g	00th perc	entile			
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 fir	res																
2015-16	no.	3 360	4 081	1 573	754	1 079		238									
Response t	imes				50th per	centile						g	00th perc	entile			
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 region	al																
Structure fir	es																
2015-16	no.	1 077	1 133	431	166	253	234										
Response t	imes			5	0th perc	entile						g	00th perc	entile			
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 region	ıal																
Structure fir	es																
2015-16	no.	1 133	256	355	111	234	170		97								
Response t	imes			5	0th perc	entile						g	00th perc	entile			
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	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)
Remote																	
Structure fir	es																
2015-16	no.	127	10	31	50	30	17		47			••	••				
Response t	imes			5	0th perc	entile						g	00th perc	entile			
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 fir	es																
2015-16	no.	73		22	16	20	na		22								
Response t	imes			5	0th perc	entile						g	00th perc	entile			
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	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)

- (a) Remoteness area 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	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)
Statewide																	
Structure fir	res																
2015-16	no.	5 770	5 480	2 412	1 097	1 616	481	238	166								
Response t	times			;	50th per	centile						g	00th per	centile			
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
<b>Major cities</b>																	
Structure fir	res																
2015-16	no.	3 360	4 081	1 573	754	1 079		238									
Response t	times			;	50th per	centile						g	00th perc	entile			
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)

				•				,	9	9	,	•			( // (	,, , ,	
		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)
Inner region	al																
Structure fir	res																
2015-16	no.	1 077	1 133	431	166	253	234										
Response t	times			5	0th perc	centile						g	00th perc	centile			
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 region	nal																
Structure fir	res																
2015-16	no.	1 133	256	355	111	234	170		97								
Response t	times			5	0th perc	entile						g	00th perc	centile			
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)

				•				•	J	·	•	•			` // `	,, , ,	
		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)
Remote																	
Structure fi	es																
2015-16	no.	127	10	31	50	30	17		47					••			
Response t	imes			5	0th perc	entile						g	0th perc	entile			
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 fi	es																
2015-16	no.	73		22	16	20			22								
Response t	imes			5	0th perc	entile						g	0th perc	entile			
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)
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NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)		(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)	<i>WA</i> (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)	<i>WA</i> (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	_	<i>5 4</i> 26	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)	<i>WA</i> (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)	<i>WA</i> (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

<sup>(</sup>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).

<sup>(</sup>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

<sup>-</sup> 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
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Table 9A.29 Fire service organisations' expenditure per person, (2015–16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	<i>WA</i> (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

<sup>(</sup>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).

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.

<sup>(</sup>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.

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

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>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.

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

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

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)

	•		<b>.</b>	•	, , , ,				
	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

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

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

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

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

<sup>(</sup>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).

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.

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

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>e) Jurisdiction notes:

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

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

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).

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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	Land, buildings	3 years	1–5 years	1–5 years	1 years	2 years	5 years	3 years	na
revaluations	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	Buildings	10 000	All	10 000	5 000	10 000	1 000	5 000	na
levels (\$)	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

<sup>(</sup>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.

- (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.

<sup>(</sup>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.

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.