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# 9 Emergency services for fire and other events

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### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '9A' prefix (for example, table 9A.1) and are available from the website [www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services).

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

Further information on the Report on Government Services including other reported service areas, the glossary and list of abbreviations is available at <https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services>.

## **9.1 Profile of emergency services for fire and other events**

### **Service overview**

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

- 
- structure fires (that is, fires inside a building or structure), regardless of whether there is damage to the structure
  - landscape fires, including bushfires and grass fires, regardless of the size of the area burnt
  - other fires, including vehicle and other mobile property fires, and outside rubbish fires.

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

## **Roles and responsibilities**

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

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

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

## **Funding**

In 2017-18, the total revenue of fire service organisations was \$4.1 billion and for STES was \$226.5 million (table 9.1).

**Table 9.1 Revenue of fire service organisations and STES organisations (2017-18 dollars) (\$ million)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Fire service organisations</i>									
2017-18	1 165.9	1 424.6	666.3	420.4	230.5	97.4	72.9	44.4	4 122.3
2016-17	1 102.2	1 318.8	630.9	399.0	226.6	87.6	66.9	40.1	3 872.1
2015-16	1 073.6	1 246.2	614.4	403.4	226.8	139.3	70.5	35.5	3 809.7
2014-15	1 053.7	1 177.4	643.3	377.6	219.3	76.4	70.5	40.0	3 658.4
2013-14	1 153.7	1 252.9	651.4	357.2	217.6	77.6	65.8	34.1	3 810.4
<i>STES organisations<sup>b</sup></i>									
2017-18	112.7	64.9	19.2	na	20.2	5.1	2.0	2.3	226.5
2016-17	132.5	65.4	20.5	na	20.5	4.9	1.6	3.9	249.4
2015-16	116.1	56.0	20.6	na	17.0	5.5	2.1	3.4	220.6
2014-15	109.6	56.6	9.6	na	16.4	5.7	2.2	na	200.1
2013-14	92.6	58.2	10.7	na	na	5.2	2.1	3.3	172.0

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

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

Jurisdictions have a range of funding models to resource fire service organisations and STES organisations. For fire services, government grants are the largest source of revenue (47.5 per cent of total funding in 2017-18) (table 9A.4). Levies are the largest source of STES revenue (57.2 per cent of total funding in 2017-18) (table 9A.19).

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

- The Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements provides assistance with relief and recovery efforts following an eligible natural disaster event. Total cash payments to states and territories in 2017-18 totalled \$334.9 million (Australian Government 2018)<sup>1</sup>. Allocations vary across jurisdictions and over time depending on the timing and nature of natural disaster events
- The Natural Disaster Resilience Program provides funding to strengthen community resilience to natural disasters. In 2017-18, funding was \$48.2 million (table 9A.5).

The Australian Government also provides financial support to eligible individuals affected by a disaster, with payments in 2017-18 of \$1.5 million (table 9A.5).

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

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## Size and scope

### Human resources

Nationally in 2017-18, 20 297 full time equivalent (FTE) paid personnel were employed by fire service organisations, with the majority (77.0 per cent) firefighters. A large number of volunteer personnel (212 293 people) also participated in the delivery of services in 2017-18. The proportion of volunteer personnel and the nature of their role varied across jurisdictions (table 9A.6).

For STES, the majority of personnel were volunteers, with 23 897 state and territory emergency services volunteers and 731 paid staff in 2017-18. The proportion of volunteer and paid personnel and the nature of their roles varied across jurisdictions (table 9A.21).

### Demand for emergency services

Fire service organisations and STES provide emergency response and rescue services for a range of fire and other emergency events. Nationally in 2017-18, fire service organisations attended a total of 387 939 emergency incidents, of which 100 227 were fire events (table 9A.11) and STES organisations attended a total of 52 310 incidents (excluding Queensland), of which 39 933 were storm and cyclone events (table 9A.22).

## 9.2 Framework of performance indicators

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

### Box 9.1 Objectives for emergency services for fire and other events

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

Governments' involvement is aimed at providing emergency services that:

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

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

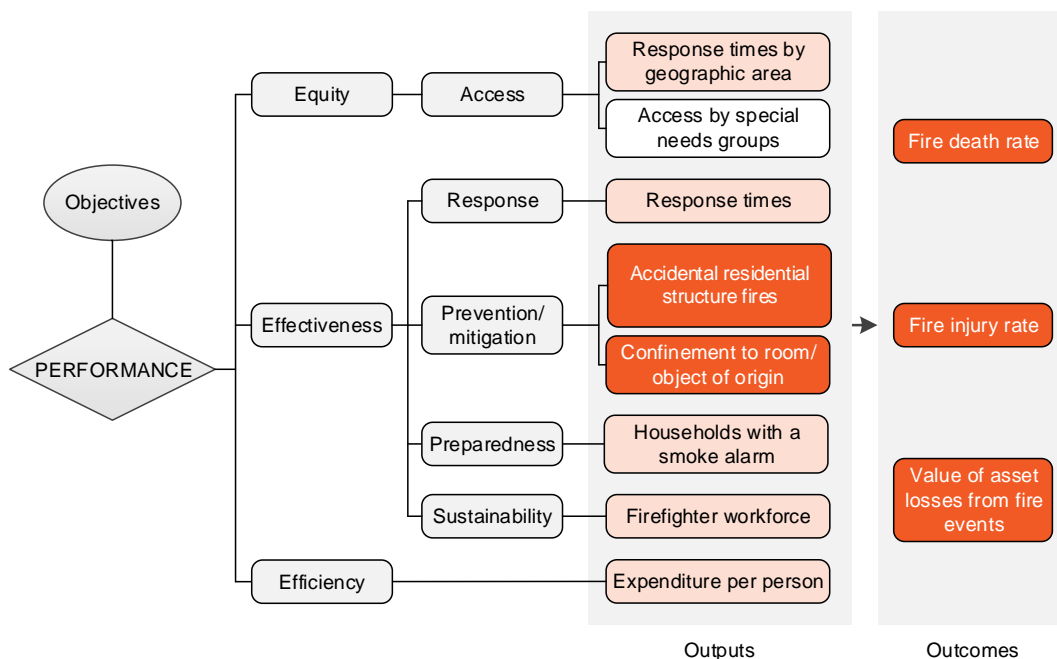
The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of emergency services for fire

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

The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in the 2019 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability, data completeness and information on data quality from a Report-wide perspective. In addition to section 9.1, the Report’s Statistical context chapter contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter (chapter 2). Chapters 1 and 2 are available from the website at [www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services).

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

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



**Key to indicators\***

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

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

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## 9.3 Key performance indicator results

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

The comparability of performance indicator results are shaded in indicator interpretation boxes, figures and chapter and attachment tables as follows:



Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

Data are either not comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time or are not comparable across jurisdictions or both.

The completeness of performance indicator results are shaded in indicator interpretation boxes, figures and chapter and attachment tables as follows:



Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data are incomplete for the current reporting period. At least some data were not available.

## Outputs

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

## Equity

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

### Access — Response times to structure fires by geographic location

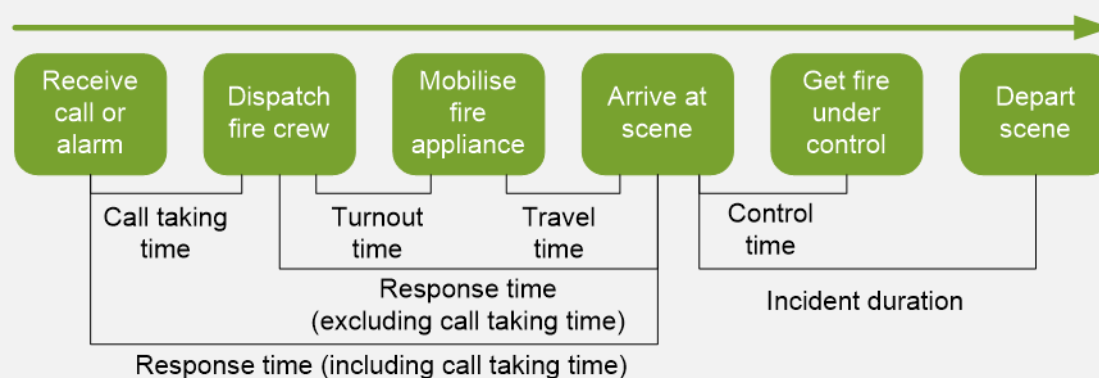
‘Response times by geographic location’ is a proxy indicator of governments’ objective to provide fire services in an equitable manner (box 9.2).

## Box 9.2 Response times to structure fires by geographic location

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

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

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



Response time measures by geographic area are defined using the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness structure for major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote areas. There are no very remote areas in Victoria. There are no major cities in Tasmania (Hobart and Launceston are classified as inner regional areas). There are no outer regional, remote or very remote areas in the ACT (all areas are categorised as major city areas for this report). There are no major cities or inner regional areas in the NT (Darwin is classified as an outer regional area).

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

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



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

(continued next page)

## Box 9.2 (continued)

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

Data reported for these measures are:

-  not comparable across jurisdictions, but are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time
-  complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2017-18 data are available for all jurisdictions.

In 2017-18, the time within which 50 per cent of the first responding fire crew appliances arrived at the scene of a structure fire (including call taking time) within major cities ranged across jurisdictions from 6.3 to 8.0 minutes; increasing to between 9.2 and 11.7 minutes for 90 per cent to respond (table 9A.14).

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

**Table 9.2 Response times to structure fires, by geographic area, 2017-18, 90th percentile<sup>a, b</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<i>Excluding call taking time</i>								
Major cities	9.3	7.9	11.0	10.1	9.9	..	10.1	..
Inner regional	13.4	13.4	12.0	17.6	27.0	8.6	..	..
Outer regional	13.1	17.1	13.0	19.6	20.2	11.9	..	8.8
Remote	13.4	np	16.6	26.8	18.8	7.4	..	12.3
Very remote	13.4	..	16.3	31.2	58.9	9.9	..	60.3
<i>Including call taking time</i>								
Major cities	9.5	9.2	11.7	11.2	11.1	..	11.3	..
Inner regional	16.5	14.8	13.2	20.9	31.3	14.5	..	..
Outer regional	21.0	18.7	13.4	21.6	22.9	24.4	..	15.2
Remote	19.6	np	16.9	28.0	19.7	19.7	..	16.7
Very remote	23.2	..	17.2	33.4	60.3	29.2	..	60.8

<sup>a</sup> See box 9.2 and tables 9A.14–15 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Some geographical areas are not applicable for some jurisdictions. **np** Not published. **..** Not applicable.

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

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



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## Access — Equity of access by special needs groups

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

### Box 9.3 Equity of access by special needs groups

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

Data are not yet available for reporting against this indicator.

## Effectiveness

### Response — Response times

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

### Box 9.4 Response times

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

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

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

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

Data reported for these measures are:

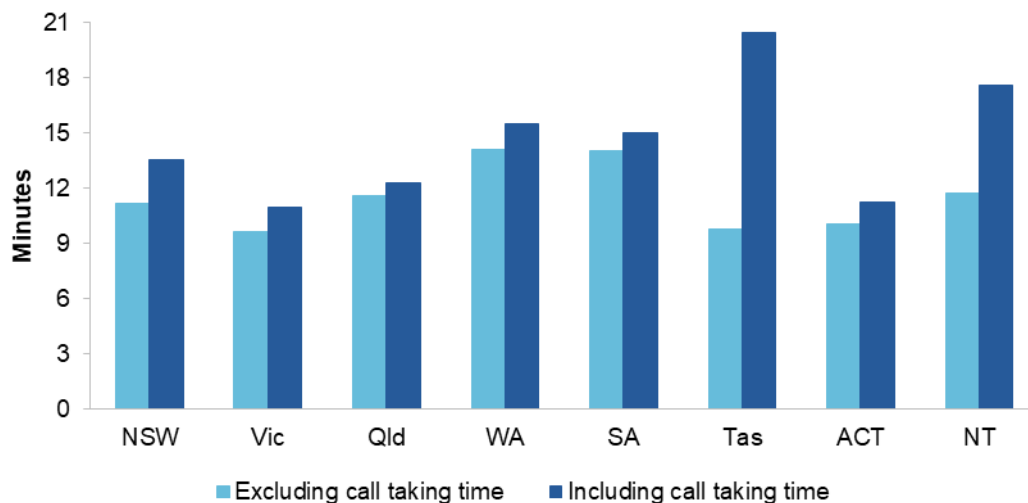
- not comparable across jurisdictions, but are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2017-18 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2017-18, the time within which 50 per cent of the first responding fire crew appliances arrived at the scene of a structure fire (including call taking time) varied across jurisdictions from 6.9 to 8.7 minutes (table 9A.14); increasing to between 11.0 and 20.4 minutes for 90 per cent to respond (figure 9.2).

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

**Figure 9.2 Response times to structure fires, statewide, 2017-18, 90th percentile<sup>a</sup>**

Data are not comparable across jurisdictions.  
 Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.



<sup>a</sup> See box 9.4 and tables 9A.14–15 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

### Prevention/mitigation — Accidental residential structure fires per 100 000 households

‘Accidental residential structure fires per 100 000 households’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to contribute to the community’s management of risks through the promotion of risk reduction and mitigation activities (box 9.5).

### Box 9.5 Accidental residential structure fires

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

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

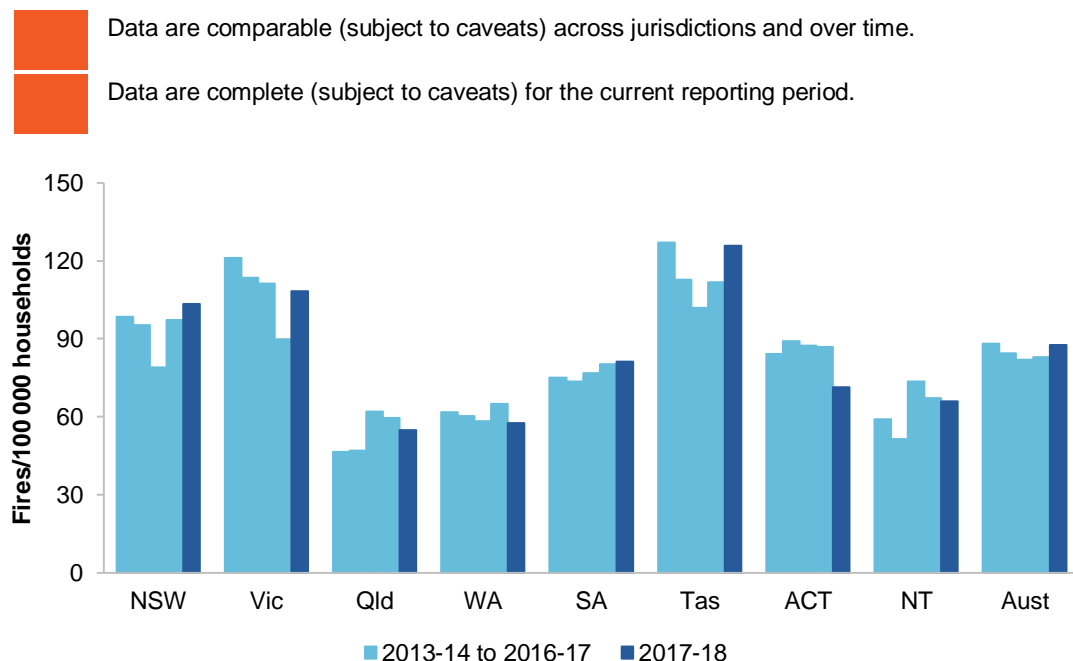
The rate of accidental residential structure fires per 100 000 households should be interpreted with caution. In particular, rates are affected by differences across jurisdiction in distinguishing accidental structure fires from structure fires resulting from other causes.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2017-18 data are available for all jurisdictions.

The national rate of accidental residential structure fires was 87.6 per 100 000 households in 2017-18 (figure 9.3 and table 9A.12).

Figure 9.3 Accidental residential structure fires per 100 000 households<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 9.5 and table 9A.12 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

## Prevention/mitigation — Confinement to room/object of origin

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

### Box 9.6 Confinement to room/object of origin

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

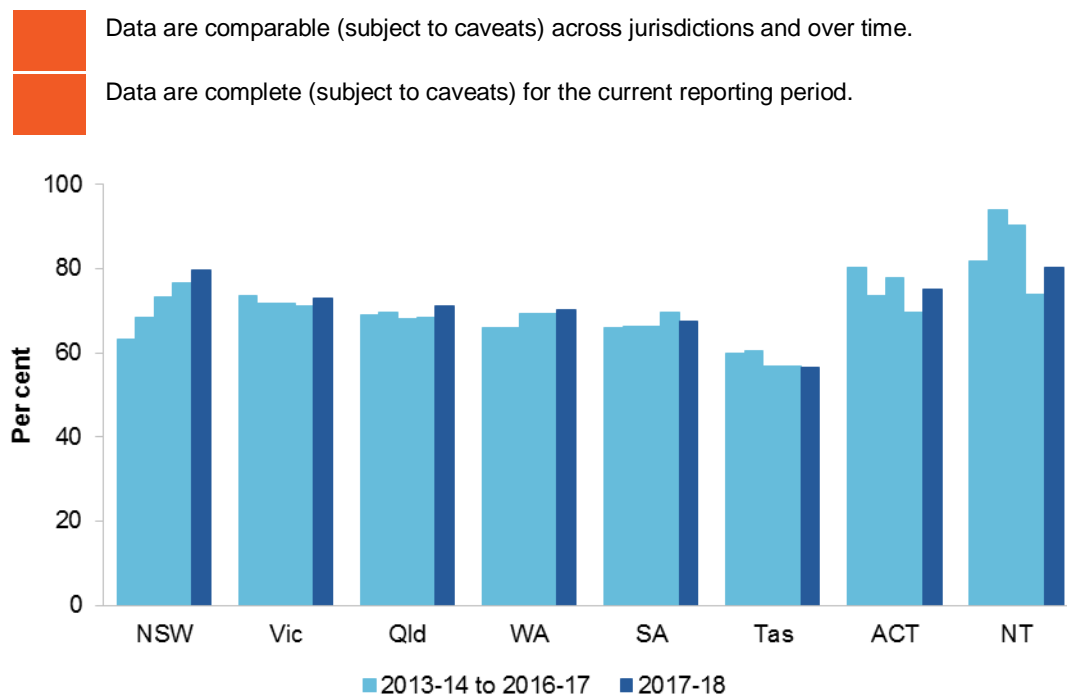
A high or increasing proportion of structure fires confined to the object or room of origin is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2017-18 data are available for all jurisdictions.

The proportion of building fires confined to room of origin varies across jurisdictions, and within jurisdictions over time (figure 9.4). Data disaggregated by ignition type are available in table 9A.9.

Figure 9.4 Proportion of building fires confined to room of origin<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 9.6 and table 9A.9 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

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## Preparedness — Households with a smoke alarm

‘Households with a smoke alarm’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to contribute to the communities’ management of risks and its preparedness (box 9.7).

### Box 9.7 Households with a smoke alarm

‘Households with a smoke alarm’ is defined by two measures:

- the number of households with a smoke alarm installed, divided by the total number of households
- the number of households with a smoke alarm/detector that is operational/has been tested (manually in the last 12 months), divided by the total number of households.

A high or increasing proportion of households with a smoke alarm that is installed and operational indicates greater community preparedness.

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable across jurisdictions, but are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2017-18 data are not available for WA, SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT for the first measure, and for all jurisdictions except Queensland for the second measure.

One key fire risk preparedness 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 95.6 per cent, 97.2 per cent and 97.1 per cent of households in NSW, Victoria and Queensland respectively, had an installed smoke alarm/detector in 2017-18 (table 9A.13).

In 2017-18, the estimated percentage of households in Queensland with a smoke alarm/detector that is operational/has been tested was 79.9 per cent – data were not available for other jurisdictions (table 9A.13). A smoke alarm is not considered operational, unless the owner has taken action to test or maintain it in the last 12 months.

## Sustainability — Firefighter workforce

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

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## Box 9.8 Firefighter workforce

'Firefighter workforce' is defined by two measures:

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

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

- 'workforce attrition' – the level of attrition in the operational workforce, calculated as the number of FTE employees who exit the organisation as a proportion of the number of FTE employees.

Low or decreasing levels of staff attrition are desirable.

Data reported for these measures are:

- not comparable across jurisdictions, but are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2017-18 data are available for all jurisdictions.

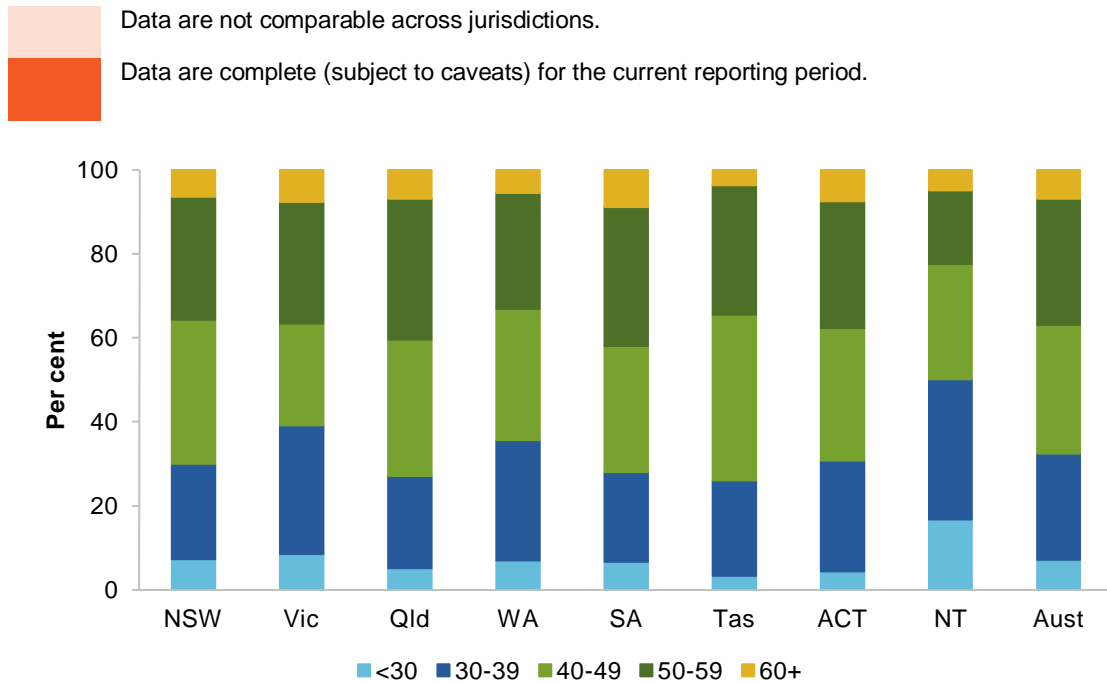
The workforce by age group and staff attrition measures should be considered together. Each provides a different aspect of the changing profile and sustainability of fire service organisations' workforce and should also be considered in conjunction with data on the:

- full time equivalent firefighter personnel (increased from 60.6 per 100 000 people in 2012-13, to 63.1 per 100 000 people in 2017-18)
- fire service organisation volunteers (decreased from 970.0 per 100 000 people in 2012-13 to 857.0 per 100 000 people in 2017-18) (table 9A.6).

### *Workforce by age group*

Nationally in 2017-18, 63.2 per cent of the firefighter workforce were aged under 50 years (figure 9.5) – similar to the proportion for the previous three years for which data are available (table 9A.6).

**Figure 9.5 Firefighter workforce, by age group, 2017-18<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 9.8 and table 9A.6 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

### Workforce attrition

Nationally in 2017-18, the attrition rate was 3.8 per cent, an increase from 2.8 per cent in 2016-17 and 3.1 per cent in 2014-15 (table 9A.6).

## Efficiency

### Fire service expenditure per person

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

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### Box 9.9 Fire service expenditure per person

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

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

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

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

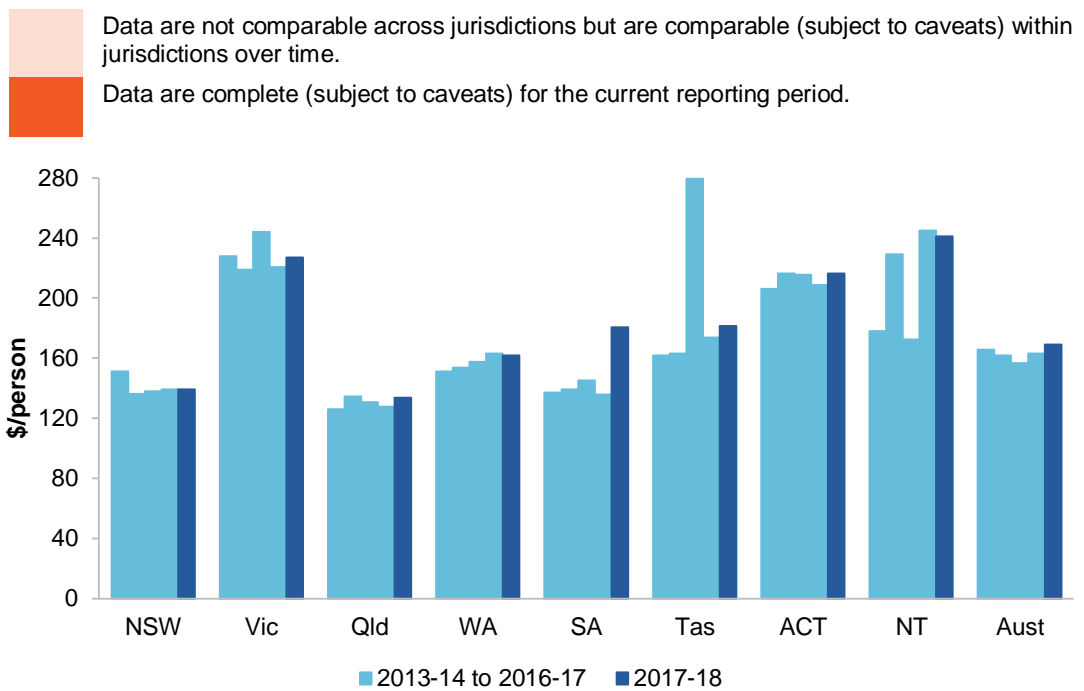
Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable across jurisdictions, but are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2017-18 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2017-18, the total expenditure of fire service organisations was \$169.24 per person in the population (figure 9.6). Expenditure data disaggregated by labour, capital and other costs are available in table 9A.16.



**Figure 9.6 Fire service organisations' expenditure (2017-18 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 9.9 and table 9A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

## Outcomes

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

### Fire death rate

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

### Box 9.10 Fire death rate

'Fire death rate' is defined by two measures:

- 'annual fire death rate' – all deaths, per million people, whose underlying cause of death is fire related to smoke, fire and flames, and 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).

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

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

Data for these measures are:

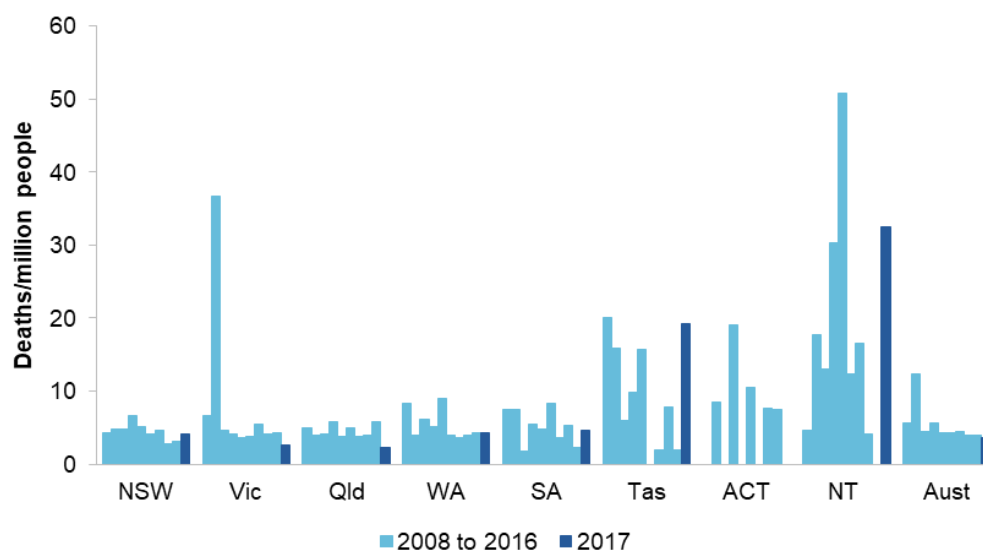
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2017 data are available for all jurisdictions.

#### Annual fire death rate

The annual fire death rate was 3.6 deaths per million people in 2017 (88 fire deaths) (figure 9.7 and table 9A.7).

Figure 9.7 Annual fire death rate, 2008–2017<sup>a</sup>

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.



<sup>a</sup> See box 9.10 and table 9A.7 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2018) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 9A.7

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Annual fire death rates can be particularly volatile because of the small number of fire deaths and the influence of large irregular fire events. Alternatively, annual death rates can be viewed over a longer time series to help identify any underlying trends. Nationally, the average annual death rate was 5.3 per million people over the period 2008–2017 (table 9A.7).

### *Landscape fire death rate*

Nationally, comparatively few deaths are related to landscape fires annually (2 deaths in 2017-18), although the landscape fire death rate is punctuated by large, irregular events. To assist in identifying underlying trends in the annual landscape fire death series, a 30 year time series is provided in table 9A.7.

### Fire injury rate

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

#### **Box 9.11 Fire injury rate**

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

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

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

Data for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, there were an estimated 3574 hospitalisations due to fire injury, equating to a rate of 14.7 per 100 000 people (table 9A.8).

### Value of asset losses from fire events

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

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### Box 9.12 Value of asset losses from fire events

'Value of asset losses from fire events' is defined as the estimated monetary value of the damage to domestic property and contents caused by the fire and firefighting operations based on insurance claims. It does not include land value. The value of insurance claims from fire events is the sum of the incurred claims on insurance companies related to fires and explosions reported to Insurance Statistics Australia (ISA).

Data are presented as: average domestic insurance claim from fire events; total domestic insurance claims from fire events per person in the population; and total commercial insurance claims from fire events per person in the population.

The value of domestic insurance claims from fire events reflects efforts to reduce the likelihood, effect and consequences of emergencies on communities. Lower or decreasing asset losses from fire events is desirable.

Data need to be interpreted with caution as insurance claims may not reflect actual asset losses 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 — small fire incidents are not recorded where no insurance claim is made by the policy holders (due to requirement for policy holders to pay excess).

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2017-18 data are available for all jurisdictions, noting ISA estimate that their data cover approximately 69 and 60 per cent of the potential domestic and commercial insurance markets respectively.

Nationally in 2017-18, household and commercial property insurance claims in relation to fire events (excluding major events, which are total claims greater than \$100 million) totalled \$1.3 billion (table 9A.10).

Household (domestic) insurance fire event claims increased for:

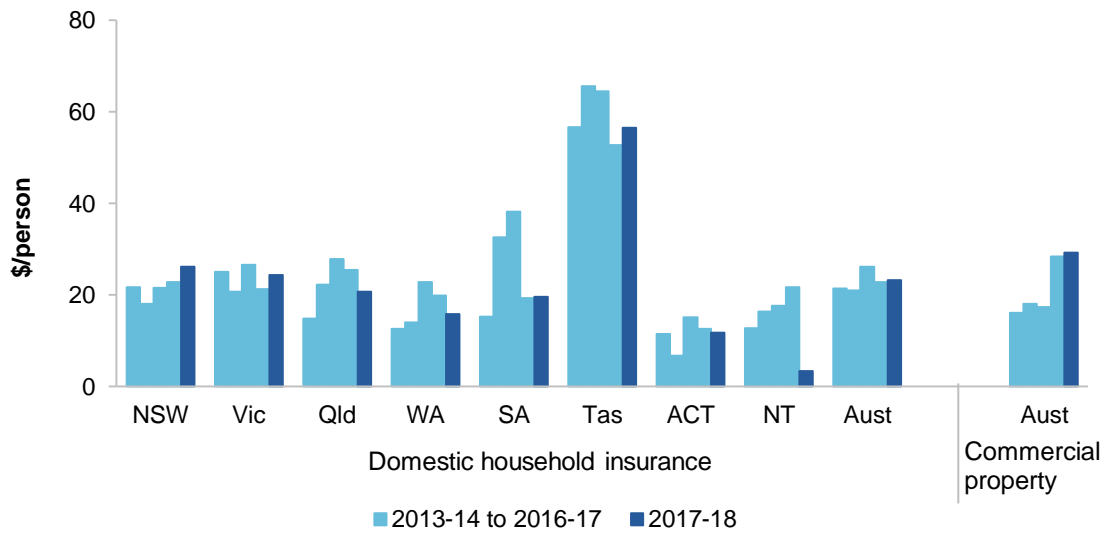
- average claims — a 26.8 per cent increase in real terms from \$49 232 in 2013-14 to \$62 415 in 2017-18 (table 9A.10)
- claim per person — a 8.3 per cent increase in real terms from \$20.29 per person in 2013-14 to \$23.28 per person in 2017-18 (figure 9.8).

Nationally, there were 6944 commercial insurance claims from fire events in 2017-18, equating to \$29.26 per person in the population (figure 9.8 and table 9A.10). Whilst the number of commercial claims decreased from the previous year, the average value increased, resulting in the value per person increasing slightly from 2016-17.

Data are available back to 2008-09 in table 9A.10.

Figure 9.8 **Total value of fire event insurance claims (2017-18 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.



<sup>a</sup> See box 9.12 and table 9A.10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Insurance Statistics of Australia Database (2018), unpublished; table 9A.10.

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## 9.4 Definitions of key terms

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

## 9.5 References

The Commonwealth of Australia 2018, Final Budget Outcome 2017-18, September 2018  
[www.budget.gov.au](http://www.budget.gov.au)

# 9A Emergency services for fire and other events — attachment

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

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

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

This file is available on the Review website at [www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services).

## Attachment contents

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### Fire service organisations

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<b>Table 9A.2</b>	Delivery and scope of activity of primary fire service organisations
<b>Table 9A.3</b>	Scope of 'fire service organisation' data provided by jurisdictions
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### State and territory emergency services

<b>Table 9A.18</b>	Activities of State and Territory Emergency Services
<b>Table 9A.19</b>	Major sources of State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' revenue (2017-18 dollars)
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<b>Table 9A.21</b>	State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' human resources
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# Fire service organisations

Table 9A.1 All activities of fire service organisations

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

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Support for the community	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗(a)
Post incident analysis of events	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

(a) Bushfires NT (land management agency) provides post-incident community support.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

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

<i>Fire service organisations (a)</i>		
<i>Umbrella department(s)</i>	<i>Fire service provider(s)</i>	<i>Land management agency(s)</i>
<i>NSW</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSW Ministry for Police and Emergency Services</li> <li>NSW Office of Emergency Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire &amp; Rescue NSW: government department reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services directly.</li> <li>NSW Rural Fire Service: government department reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services directly.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water</li> <li>NSW National Park and Wildlife Service</li> <li>Forests NSW</li> <li>NSW Lands Department</li> <li>NSW Water Authorities</li> </ul>
<i>Vic</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Justice and Regulation</li> <li>Emergency Management Victoria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board: statutory authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services.</li> <li>Country Fire Authority: statutory authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Environment, Land, Water &amp; Planning</li> </ul>

Note: The Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board provides urban fire services coverage from the Melbourne Central Business District through to the middle and outer suburbs. The Country Fire Authority provides urban and rural fire services coverage for all parts of Victoria other than the Melbourne Metropolitan Fire District and public lands. This includes outer metropolitan Melbourne and regional centres.

<i>Qld</i>	<p>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) was established as a department on 1 November 2013, bringing together a range of service delivery entities previously managed within the former Department of Community Safety which included the operational divisions of Queensland Fire and Rescue Service and Emergency Management Queensland.</p> <p>QFES is the primary provider of fire and rescue and emergency management programs and services throughout Queensland. The department encompasses the Fire and Rescue Service, disaster management services, Rural Fire Service and State Emergency Service. QFES protects persons, property and the environment through the provision of effective prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) activities across a range of fire and emergency events including natural and human induced disasters.</p> <p>Through service agreements, QFES also supports other volunteer groups that provide emergency response to Queenslanders.</p> <p>The Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) was established on 1 November 2013 with the renaming of the Department of Community Safety, to provide strategic and corporate services to Queensland's public safety agencies: QFES; Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management and the Queensland Police Service. In 2015, an independent review of PSBA was undertaken by the Public Service Commission. The review considered the scope, function and structure of PSBA to ensure it effectively supported public safety service delivery to the community. In line with the review recommendations a number of functions transitioned to QFES commencing 1 July 2016. With a range of functions reallocated from PSBA, QFES established directorates for Human Capital Management; Strategic Services; and Executive, Ministerial and Corporate Services. From 1 July 2016, PSBA's core responsibilities are to provide information and communication technology, financial, procurement, asset management and human resource services to the public safety agencies. The provision of these services by PSBA allows frontline agencies to focus their efforts on delivering critical operational services to the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy</li> <li>Department of Environment and Science</li> </ul>
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The Commissioner, QFES, reports to the Minister for Fire and Emergency Services.

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

<i>Fire service organisations (a)</i>			
<i>Umbrella department(s)</i>	<i>Fire service provider(s)</i>	<i>Land management agency(s)</i>	
<b>WA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES): umbrella authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services; Corrective Services; Fisheries; Veterans directly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Tourism</li> </ul>	
<p>Note: DFES is both the fire service provider and the umbrella organisation for fire and emergency services in Western Australia. As the primary fire and emergency service in WA, DFES includes the Fire and Rescue Career and Volunteer Service, State Emergency Service, Volunteer Fire and Emergency Service Units and the Volunteer Marine Rescue Services in its operational commands. Bush Fire Brigades are administered by local governments with fires in national parks and reserves the responsibility of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Tourism.</p>			
<b>SA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire and Emergency Services Commission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service: body corporate reports to the SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission.</li> <li>South Australian Country Fire Service: body corporate reports to the SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forestry SA</li> <li>Department of Environment and Water</li> </ul>
<b>Tas</b>	..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tasmania Fire Service: operational arm of the State Fire Commission, reports to the Minister for Police Fire and Emergency Management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Timber Tasmania</li> </ul>
<b>ACT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ACT Emergency Services Agency within the Justice and Community Safety Directorate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parks and Conservation Service</li> </ul>
<b>NT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NT Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services</li> <li>Department of Environment and Natural Resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NT Fire and Rescue Service has amalgamated with the NT Emergency Service. One Executive Director exists across both services reporting to the Chief Executive Officer for Police, Fire and Emergency Services, who reports to the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bushfires NT is a division of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and manages bushfires in all non-urban areas across the NT. The Executive Director, Bushfires NT, reports to the CEO of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources who reports directly to the Minister. Bushfires NT collaborates with independent volunteer bushfire brigades to provide this service.</li> <li>Parks and Wildlife Commission of the NT</li> </ul>

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 9A.3

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Jurisdiction notes:

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

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Unit	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
<b>2017-18</b>										
<b>Revenue</b>										
<b>Government grants</b>										
Australian	\$m	4.8	..	4.3	4.5	3.2	1.4	–	0.4	18.7
State/Territory	\$m	1 067.6	626.5	82.9	40.4	0.2	11.1	68.7	40.7	1 938.0
Local	\$m	..	–	–	1.5	–	–	–	–	1.5
<b>Total government grants</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 072.4</b>	<b>626.5</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>1 958.2</b>
<b>Levies</b>										
On insurance companies	\$m	0.1	..	–	..	–	18.3	..	..	18.4
On property owners	\$m	..	694.1	511.9	356.1	216.6	43.3	..	..	1 822.0
<b>Total levies</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>694.1</b>	<b>511.9</b>	<b>356.1</b>	<b>216.6</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 840.4</b>
User charges	\$m	47.6	65.2	53.7	12.1	6.5	11.6	4.1	3.2	204.0
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	45.8	33.0	13.4	5.8	4.1	11.8	0.1	0.1	114.0
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	5.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.7
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 165.9</b>	<b>1 424.6</b>	<b>666.3</b>	<b>420.4</b>	<b>230.5</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>4 122.3</b>
Per person in the population	\$	147.30	223.08	134.19	162.66	133.40	185.61	175.32	179.86	166.42
<b>Percent of total revenue</b>										
Government grants	%	92.0	44.0	13.1	11.0	1.5	12.8	94.2	92.7	47.5
Levies	%	–	48.7	76.8	84.7	93.9	63.2	..	..	44.6
User charges	%	4.1	4.6	8.1	2.9	2.8	11.9	5.7	7.2	4.9
Miscellaneous revenue	%	3.9	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.8	12.1	0.1	0.1	2.8
Indirect government funds	%	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**2016-17****Revenue**



TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Unit	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
<b>Government grants</b>										
Australian	\$m	5.4	..	4.4	4.9	3.2	1.5	–	0.7	20.1
State/Territory	\$m	191.6	555.4	65.8	33.7	0.4	9.9	61.5	36.5	954.8
Local	\$m	112.2	–	–	1.5	–	–	–	–	113.7
<b>Total government grants</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>309.1</b>	<b>555.4</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>1 088.5</b>
<b>Levies</b>										
On insurance companies	\$m	706.8	..	–	..	–	17.3	..	..	724.1
On property owners	\$m	..	681.8	488.8	344.1	214.2	41.4	..	..	1 770.3
<b>Total levies</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>706.8</b>	<b>681.8</b>	<b>488.8</b>	<b>344.1</b>	<b>214.2</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2 494.4</b>
User charges	\$m	48.6	56.0	55.2	10.8	6.0	11.4	4.3	2.8	195.0
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	37.6	21.1	16.7	4.1	2.8	6.2	1.2	0.1	89.8
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	4.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.4
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 102.2</b>	<b>1 318.8</b>	<b>630.9</b>	<b>399.0</b>	<b>226.6</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>3 872.1</b>
Per person in the population	\$	141.34	211.20	129.18	155.39	132.00	168.83	164.69	163.61	158.79
<b>Percent of total revenue</b>										
Government grants	%	28.0	42.1	11.1	10.0	1.6	13.0	91.8	92.9	28.1
Levies	%	64.1	51.7	77.5	86.2	94.5	67.0	..	..	64.4
User charges	%	4.4	4.2	8.7	2.7	2.6	13.0	6.4	6.9	5.0
Miscellaneous revenue	%	3.4	1.6	2.6	1.0	1.3	7.1	1.8	0.1	2.3
Indirect government funds	%	–	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2015-16</b>										
<b>Revenue</b>										
<b>Government grants</b>										
Australian	\$m	5.9	..	4.1	4.3	3.2	1.5	–	1.0	20.0

TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Unit	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
State/Territory	\$m	156.9	510.1	69.2	51.8	0.7	37.1	65.1	31.8	922.8
Local	\$m	112.0	–	–	0.8	–	–	–	–	112.8
<b>Total government grants</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>274.9</b>	<b>510.1</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>1 055.6</b>
<b>Levies</b>										
On insurance companies	\$m	705.6	–	–	..	–	16.9	..	..	722.5
On property owners	\$m	..	653.1	466.7	329.9	215.1	39.7	..	..	1 704.5
<b>Total levies</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>705.6</b>	<b>653.1</b>	<b>466.7</b>	<b>329.9</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2 427.0</b>
User charges	\$m	43.1	57.1	54.5	10.0	6.1	11.2	–	2.7	184.6
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	50.1	21.2	19.8	6.7	1.6	33.0	5.4	–	137.8
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	4.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.8
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 073.6</b>	<b>1 246.2</b>	<b>614.4</b>	<b>403.4</b>	<b>226.8</b>	<b>139.3</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>3 809.7</b>
Per person in the population	\$	139.95	204.53	127.86	158.33	132.93	270.04	176.84	145.55	158.84
<b>Percent of total revenue</b>										
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2014-15</b>										
<b>Revenue</b>										
<b>Government grants</b>										
Australian	\$m	4.3	..	4.2	4.8	3.4	1.7	–	0.6	18.9
State/Territory	\$m	174.1	473.6	79.3	57.6	1.8	4.8	65.5	39.5	896.3
Local	\$m	107.2	–	–	1.9	–	–	–	–	109.0

TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Unit	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
<b>Total government grants</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>285.5</b>	<b>473.6</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>1 024.3</b>
<b>Levies</b>										
On insurance companies	\$m	675.5	2.1	–	..	–	17.6	..	..	695.2
On property owners	\$m	..	608.1	450.4	299.6	204.9	38.1	..	..	1 601.0
<b>Total levies</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>675.5</b>	<b>610.1</b>	<b>450.4</b>	<b>299.6</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2 296.2</b>
User charges	\$m	42.0	69.7	55.5	9.7	5.8	11.4	–	–	194.2
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	50.7	18.5	53.9	4.1	3.4	2.8	5.0	–	138.3
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.4
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 053.7</b>	<b>1 177.4</b>	<b>643.3</b>	<b>377.6</b>	<b>219.3</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>3 658.4</b>
Per person in the population	\$	139.34	197.64	135.51	149.35	129.53	148.65	179.87	164.97	154.75
<b>Percent of total revenue</b>										
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**2013-14****Revenue****Government grants**

Australian	\$m	4.9	..	3.8	4.6	3.2	1.5	–	0.2	18.2
State/Territory	\$m	270.2	511.9	106.2	54.5	7.9	5.3	62.0	33.9	1 051.9
Local	\$m	108.4	–	–	0.9	–	–	–	–	109.3
<b>Total government grants</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>383.5</b>	<b>511.9</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>1 179.4</b>

**Levies**

TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Unit	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
On insurance companies	\$m	677.4	5.9	–	..	–	18.5	..	..	701.7
On property owners	\$m	6.9	660.3	409.0	286.0	197.3	36.6	..	..	1 596.0
<b>Total levies</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>684.3</b>	<b>666.2</b>	<b>409.0</b>	<b>286.0</b>	<b>197.3</b>	<b>55.1</b>	..	..	<b>2 297.7</b>
User charges	\$m	37.6	49.8	52.5	8.1	6.4	13.4	–	–	167.8
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	48.4	17.9	79.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.7	–	158.4
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	7.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.1
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 153.7</b>	<b>1 252.9</b>	<b>651.4</b>	<b>357.2</b>	<b>217.6</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>3 810.4</b>
Per person in the population	\$	154.76	214.81	139.03	142.76	129.69	151.32	170.21	140.82	163.55
<b>Percent of total revenue</b>										
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2012-13</b>										
<b>Revenue</b>										
<b>Government grants</b>										
Australian	\$m	4.6	3.1	5.1	6.8	3.4	1.5	–	0.2	24.7
State/Territory	\$m	235.5	500.0	102.9	99.0	–	17.6	60.5	49.1	1 064.7
Local	\$m	106.8	40.3	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	147.5
<b>Total government grants</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>346.8</b>	<b>543.4</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>1 236.8</b>
<b>Levies</b>										
On insurance companies	\$m	662.2	603.1	–	..	–	18.3	..	..	1 283.7
On property owners	\$m	9.2	5.7	370.4	267.1	178.6	35.8	..	..	866.9

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Unit	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
<b>Total levies</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>671.5</b>	<b>608.9</b>	<b>370.4</b>	<b>267.1</b>	<b>178.6</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2 150.6</b>
User charges	\$m	28.0	34.4	52.2	7.6	5.3	10.7	–	2.8	140.9
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	34.5	32.1	6.7	5.6	2.7	4.9	4.7	–	91.1
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	3.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.6
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 080.8</b>	<b>1 222.3</b>	<b>537.2</b>	<b>386.5</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>3 623.1</b>
Per person in the population	\$	146.98	214.09	116.51	157.29	114.30	173.63	171.62	217.99	158.02
<b>Percent of total revenue</b>										
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2011-12</b>										
<b>Revenue</b>										
<b>Government grants</b>										
Australian	\$m	6.2	4.6	5.3	8.8	3.6	1.4	–	–	29.9
State/Territory	\$m	141.0	403.4	117.4	163.4	–	5.1	55.1	36.3	921.8
Local	\$m	109.7	41.2	–	1.4	–	–	–	–	152.3
<b>Total government grants</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>256.9</b>	<b>449.2</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>173.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>1 104.0</b>
<b>Levies</b>										
On insurance companies	\$m	709.2	712.6	–	..	–	18.9	..	..	1 440.7
On property owners	\$m	0.6	7.2	358.8	251.2	181.5	34.8	..	..	834.1
<b>Total levies</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>709.7</b>	<b>719.8</b>	<b>358.8</b>	<b>251.2</b>	<b>181.5</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2 274.8</b>
User charges	\$m	28.9	38.6	57.9	6.6	5.5	10.6	11.2	2.8	162.1

TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Unit	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	34.5	45.4	3.9	10.8	2.5	2.7	3.3	0.1	103.1
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	5.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.6
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 030.0</b>	<b>1 258.6</b>	<b>543.2</b>	<b>442.2</b>	<b>193.1</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>3 649.5</b>
Per person in the population	\$	141.90	225.07	120.22	185.34	117.23	144.07	186.97	168.05	162.04
<b>Percent of total revenue</b>										
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2010-11</b>										
<b>Revenue</b>										
<b>Government grants</b>										
Australian	\$m	0.9	8.7	9.2	7.9	3.5	1.4	–	–	31.6
State/Territory	\$m	202.1	377.3	124.5	172.2	–	5.4	42.3	29.7	953.4
Local	\$m	110.5	39.8	–	1.4	–	–	–	–	151.7
<b>Total government grants</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>313.5</b>	<b>425.8</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>181.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>1 136.8</b>
<b>Levies</b>										
On insurance companies	\$m	699.0	599.2	–	..	–	18.2	..	..	1 316.4
On property owners	\$m	0.6	6.0	348.9	243.4	173.8	34.9	..	..	807.6
<b>Total levies</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>699.7</b>	<b>605.3</b>	<b>348.9</b>	<b>243.4</b>	<b>173.8</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2 124.1</b>
User charges	\$m	16.3	34.6	57.0	5.5	4.6	10.8	10.9	3.0	142.7
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	36.5	44.2	5.3	10.0	3.1	1.7	1.8	0.1	102.5
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	4.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.5

TABLE 9A.4

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Unit	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 066.0</b>	<b>1 114.4</b>	<b>544.8</b>	<b>440.4</b>	<b>185.1</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>3 510.6</b>
Per person in the population	\$	148.47	202.78	122.79	189.91	113.36	141.51	150.72	142.31	158.33
<b>Percent of total revenue</b>										
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2009-10</b>										
<b>Revenue</b>										
<b>Government grants</b>										
Australian	\$m	–	4.5	6.7	11.9	4.0	1.0	–	0.2	28.3
State/Territory	\$m	232.9	340.7	111.9	54.4	–	7.4	45.2	27.0	819.4
Local	\$m	97.6	39.8	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	138.4
<b>Total government grants</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>330.5</b>	<b>385.1</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>986.1</b>
<b>Levies</b>										
On insurance companies	\$m	600.1	614.1	–	..	–	19.7	..	..	1 233.9
On property owners	\$m	71.0	9.4	349.5	208.7	187.5	34.6	..	..	860.6
<b>Total levies</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>671.0</b>	<b>623.5</b>	<b>349.5</b>	<b>208.7</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2 094.5</b>
User charges	\$m	16.2	49.1	43.9	4.5	4.3	13.4	10.6	2.6	144.7
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	43.9	35.5	5.9	7.4	3.0	3.4	4.8	0.1	104.0
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	6.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.1
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 061.6</b>	<b>1 099.2</b>	<b>518.0</b>	<b>287.9</b>	<b>198.8</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>3 335.5</b>
Per person in the population	\$	149.49	202.84	118.60	127.19	122.84	156.78	169.38	131.24	152.54

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Unit</i>	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
<b>Percent of total revenue</b>										
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2008-09</b>										
<b>Revenue</b>										
<b>Government grants</b>										
Australian	\$m	–	4.1	5.5	6.3	4.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	22.3
State/Territory	\$m	194.1	794.7	89.3	53.6	–	5.8	47.7	25.9	1 211.1
Local	\$m	72.4	39.7	–	0.9	–	–	–	–	113.0
<b>Total government grants</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>266.5</b>	<b>838.4</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>1 346.5</b>
<b>Levies</b>										
On insurance companies	\$m	634.8	526.3	–	..	–	18.8	..	..	1 180.0
On property owners	\$m	106.3	10.2	340.7	203.5	194.5	34.3	..	..	889.5
<b>Total levies</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>741.2</b>	<b>536.5</b>	<b>340.7</b>	<b>203.5</b>	<b>194.5</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2 069.4</b>
User charges	\$m	17.1	41.8	39.2	4.5	5.6	10.3	10.1	2.7	131.3
Miscellaneous revenue	\$m	48.8	19.2	8.0	10.4	5.6	2.7	1.1	–	95.9
Indirect government funding	\$m	–	13.3	–	–	–	–	1.1	–	14.5
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 073.7</b>	<b>1 449.4</b>	<b>482.7</b>	<b>279.2</b>	<b>210.2</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>3 657.6</b>
Per person in the population	\$	153.34	272.79	112.90	126.40	131.54	144.71	173.51	129.90	170.31
<b>Percent of total revenue</b>										
Government grants	%	24.8	57.8	19.6	21.8	2.1	9.0	79.8	90.8	36.8



Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Unit	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2017-18 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2017-18 = 100) (table 2A.50).

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

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: From 2017-18, funding is received from NSW Department of Justice. In prior years, funding was received from local government councils, insurance companies and NSW Treasury.

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

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

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

2017-18: the increase in State/Territory government grants due to increased cost incurred to suppress fires, run strike teams, an increase in government funding was provided to resource the response.

2017-18: the increase in other revenue is due largely to higher worker compensation recovery costs than 2016-17, and an insurance claim in relation to station construction works.

2017-18: the increase in indirect revenue is due to higher interest earned as a result of higher investment balance and lower interest rate.

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

Qld: Data for 2017-18 and 2016-17 are not comparable to previous years due to machinery-of-government changes that occurred on 1 November 2013 and 1 July 2016. Revenue represents funding for Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) (excluding State Emergency Service costs) following the transfer of some functions and assets to the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) on 1 November 2013. The 2014-15 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 QFES and is reported as a separate entity. From 1 July 2016 some functions returned to QFES from PSBA.

Table 9A.4 Major sources of fire service organisations revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Unit</i>	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
WA:	DFES provides a wide range of emergency services under an integrated management structure. From 2006-07, data cannot be reported 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. 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 reported by service and includes State Emergency Service and volunteer marine services as well as fire. Data for the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions are not included.								
SA:	The major source of revenue for the SA Metropolitan Fire Service and SA Country Fire Service is the Community Emergency Services Fund, which is funded by the Emergency Services Levy.								
	Commonwealth government revenue is for aerial firefighting and the protection of Commonwealth properties.								
Tas:	2015-16 revenue data are affected by extraordinary costs associated with the remote wildfires that occurred in that financial year.								
ACT:	In 2012-13 revenue previously reported as Fire User Charges has been allocated to Government Grant due to changes in underlying service arrangement.								
NT:	2013-14 data include a Bushfires NT Commonwealth grant of \$200k from NAFC to subsidise aerial firefighting costs.								
	<b>na</b> Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.								

*Source:* State and Territory Governments (unpublished); ABS 2018, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2018, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.50); ABS (various years) Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).

Table 9A.5 **Australian Government funding to State and Territory governments and individuals, (\$ million) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience, funding to State and Territory governments (c), (d)									
2017-18	10.2	10.4	15.0	1.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	48.2
2016-17	3.4	2.1	3.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.1
2015-16	3.5	2.1	3.1	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.7	–	13.7
2014-15	7.0	4.3	6.2	3.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.0	26.6
2013-14	3.6	2.2	6.3	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	18.4
2012-13	7.2	4.4	3.2	1.7	2.2	4.1	1.4	1.4	25.6
2011-12	7.1	4.4	6.4	3.3	2.3	5.9	1.4	1.4	32.4
Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements, funding to State and Territory governments (e), (f), (g)									
2017-18	5.4	2.7	127.1	37.8	0.2	6.4	–	8.6	188.2
2016-17	9.1	12.9	62.0	69.2	1.5	1.0	–	7.8	163.5
2015-16	2.9	3.2	147.0	3.9	3.2	66.1	–	2.5	228.6
2014-15	5.4	3.5	437.2	3.4	0.5	–	–	89.6	539.6
2013-14	60.6	5.4	325.0	2.3	0.2	0.3	–	1.3	395.1
2012-13	112.1	52.4	1 839.7	2.8	0.1	7.8	–	0.5	2 015.4
2011-12	57.9	49.2	1 478.7	12.3	–	0.2	–	4.9	1 603.4
Disaster recovery payments to eligible individuals by State or Territory of the declared major disaster (h) (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)									
2017-18	0.5	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.5
2016-17	8.3	–	16.6	30.1	5.5	31.9	–	–	25.8
2015-16	10.1	–	0.1	7.2	4.5	–	–	0.6	22.5
2014-15	96.8	–	10.9	0.3	0.5	–	–	2.8	111.2
2013-14	1.2	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	1.6
2012-13	19.8	–	156.4	–	–	8.7	–	–	184.9
2011-12	56.0	9.3	13.7	–	–	–	–	–	79.0

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2017-18 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2017-18 = 100). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.
- (b) Totals may not sum as a result of rounding.
- (c) The 2015-16 payments reflect the final actual funding paid to the states for the 2013-2015 National Partnership Agreement for Natural Disaster Resilience. A portion of the 2015-2018 NPA was paid in 2016-17 and 2017-18. The remainder will be paid in 2018-19.
- (d) The amounts for Tasmania in the 2011-12 and 2012-13 financial years include funding for the Launceston Flood Levee, which was funded under the National Disaster Resilience Program.
- (e) State/Territory expenditure under the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) can be made within 24 months after the end of the financial year in which eligible disaster occurred unless an extension is granted. Therefore, costs reported for a given financial year may include payments for events that occurred in the previous years. Costs for specific events are not finalised until the claim period has passed. For accounting purposes, the Australian Government budget paper calculates expenditure as the present value of future payments expected to be made to the States/Territories governments under the NDRRA.
- (f) Figures reflect the expense outcome. Total cash payment made to the states/territories in 2017-18 was \$334.9 million as published in Table 28 of the 2017-18 Final Budget Outcome.
- (g) Figures for 2017-18 are accrual figures sourced from Table 43 in the 2017-18 Final Budget Outcome, published on 25 September 2018.
- (h) Totals may not sum as a result of rounding and the inclusion of funding amounts that are not state specific.
- (i) Payments relate to the overall administered expenditure for a disaster event from 2011-12 to 2017-18. Included are payments under the Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment (DRP), Disaster Recovery Allowance (DRA), New Zealand ex-gratia payment (ex gratia) and Disaster Income Recovery Subsidy (DIRS). For a summary of eligible events see [www.disasterassist.gov.au](http://www.disasterassist.gov.au).
- (j) Data has been allocated to the state/territory where the disaster event occurred. Due to the eligibility criteria, a small number of claims may have been paid to residents of other states who were adversely affected by the event.

Table 9A.5 **Australian Government funding to State and Territory governments and individuals, (\$ million) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(k) Data has been allocated to the financial year in which the payments were made. This may differ from the financial year in which the disaster occurred.

(l) Data excludes events where less than \$20,000 of total claims were paid.

(m) Figures are based on data that has been extracted from various reports provided by the Department of Human Services, including Management Information, end of financial year, the Summary of DRP and Ex-Gratia Assistance, and Closed events summaries providing information on appeal payments.

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

*Source:* Australian Government (unpublished); ABS 2018, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2018, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.50).

TABLE 9A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2017-18</b>										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	4 604	4 181	2 245	987	934	306	348	243	13 847
Part time & other	FTE	748	623	204	–	22	1	–	1	1 599
Other	FTE	12	–	41	138	–	–	–	–	191
By age group										
Under 30 years	no.	309	277	129	78	64	10	15	41	923
30–39 years	no.	969	997	545	324	204	70	92	82	3 283
40–49 years	no.	1 462	788	810	353	287	121	110	67	3 998
50–59 years	no.	1 249	945	834	311	317	95	105	43	3 898
60 or over years	no.	275	247	172	61	85	11	26	12	889
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 264</b>	<b>3 254</b>	<b>2 491</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>12 990</b>
Support workforce	FTE	1 406	1 683	645	441	212	121	109	42	4 659
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>6 770</b>	<b>6 487</b>	<b>3 136</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>20 297</b>
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	1.2	4.0	3.4	4.0	2.9	2.7	6.3	5.3	3.8
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	79.2	74.1	79.4	71.9	81.8	71.7	76.1	85.3	77.0
Firefighting workforce per 100 000 people	no.	67.8	75.2	50.2	43.5	55.3	58.5	83.6	98.8	63.1
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	70 278	34 925	14 213	20 592	10 286	4 228	1 160	637	156 319
Volunteer support staff	no.	7 318	20 533	21 820	2 396	2 989	918	–	na	55 974
Total volunteer staff	no.	77 596	55 458	36 033	22 988	13 275	5 146	1 160	637	212 293
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	980.4	868.5	725.7	889.4	768.2	980.8	278.9	258.2	857.0
<b>2016-17</b>										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	4 595	3 947	2 276	1 006	885	301	345	221	13 575

TABLE 9A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Part time & other	FTE	702	592	203	–	22	–	–	12	1 531
Other	FTE	12	62	58	148	–	–	–	–	280
By age group										
Under 30 years	no.	332	277	149	50	88	11	20	31	957
30–39 years	no.	950	919	570	311	250	67	79	66	3 212
40–49 years	no.	1 473	744	830	353	321	119	114	71	4 025
50–59 years	no.	1 243	967	822	329	358	90	113	43	3 964
60 or over years	no.	211	197	166	110	86	14	19	10	813
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 209</b>	<b>3 102</b>	<b>2 537</b>	<b>1 153</b>	<b>1 103</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>12 971</b>
Support workforce	FTE	1 329	1 694	598	445	199	120	104	36	4 524
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>6 638</b>	<b>6 295</b>	<b>3 135</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>19 910</b>
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	1.3	4.0	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.6	2.8
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	80.0	73.1	80.9	72.2	82.0	71.5	76.8	86.6	77.3
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	68.1	73.7	51.9	44.9	52.8	58.0	84.9	95.1	63.1
Volunteers (b)										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	66 716	35 263	14 089	20 343	10 642	3 894	1 353	572	152 872
Volunteer support staff	no.	6 486	20 896	21 942	2 302	3 099	809	–	na	55 534
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	938.8	899.4	737.8	881.9	800.3	906.1	332.9	233.4	854.6
<b>2015-16</b>										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 448	3 742	2 271	983	868	296	354	207	12 168
Part time & other	FTE	627	661	206	–	22	2	–	52	1 570
Other	FTE	12	524	92	135	–	–	–	–	763
By age group										
Under 30 years	no.	320	257	174	93	78	13	26	41	1 001

TABLE 9A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
30–39 years	no.	922	811	567	299	250	68	83	86	3 086
40–49 years	no.	1 478	726	851	348	337	123	111	83	4 057
50–59 years	no.	1 182	972	816	328	381	79	122	39	3 919
60 or over years	no.	186	170	159	50	103	16	12	10	706
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 088</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>2 568</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>12 769</b>
Support workforce	FTE	1 344	1 715	453	411	194	137	113	19	4 386
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>5 432</b>	<b>6 642</b>	<b>3 022</b>	<b>1 529</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>18 887</b>
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	1.4	4.0	3.6	1.3	na	1.4	2.8	2.2	na
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	75.3	74.2	85.0	73.1	82.1	68.5	75.8	93.2	76.8
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	53.3	80.9	53.5	43.9	52.2	57.7	88.7	106.1	60.5
Volunteers (b)										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	79 221	35 585	14 217	20 684	10 828	4 035	1 444	296	166 310
Volunteer support staff	no.	9 998	21 629	21 806	2 568	3 140	1 058	–	na	60 199
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1163.0	939.0	749.7	912.7	818.8	987.5	362.0	121.3	944.4
<b>2014-15</b>										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 415	3 571	2 214	963	862	306	351	218	11 900
Part time & other	FTE	687	619	207	–	22	na	–	53	1 588
Other	FTE	12	542	91	139	–	–	–	12	796
By age group										
Under 30 years	no.	299	246	167	101	80	15	22	17	947
30–39 years	no.	969	727	553	304	240	72	82	69	3 016
40–49 years	no.	1 501	712	841	351	313	127	115	79	4 038
50–59 years	no.	1 169	972	791	310	366	81	122	44	3 855
60 or over years	no.	175	147	160	37	80	11	10	13	633

TABLE 9A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 113</b>	<b>2 804</b>	<b>2 512</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>12 488</b>
Support workforce	FTE	1 254	1 893	533	403	182	176	105	24	4 570
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>5 368</b>	<b>6 625</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>1 066</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>18 854</b>
Firefighting workforce, attrition	%	1.8	5.0	3.3	2.5	4.1	2.0	3.1	2.9	3.1
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	76.6	71.4	82.5	73.2	82.9	63.5	77.0	92.2	75.8
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	54.4	79.4	52.9	43.6	52.2	59.5	89.5	116.6	60.4
Volunteers (b)										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	72 511	36 823	14 112	24 331	10 734	4 003	1 538	537	164 589
Volunteer support staff	no.	10 324	20 638	20 911	966	3 102	1 042	–	859	57 842
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1095.4	964.5	737.8	1000.4	817.2	981.4	392.4	575.1	940.9
<b>2013-14</b>										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 432	3 484	2 238	1 120	868	295	359	215	12 011
Part time & other	FTE	–	592	205	–	22	–	–	12	831
Other	FTE	507	1 452	na	na	–	–	–	4	1 963
Support workforce	FTE	1 277	1 841	499	309	178	172	90	26	4 392
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>5 216</b>	<b>7 369</b>	<b>2 942</b>	<b>1 429</b>	<b>1 068</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>19 197</b>
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	75.5	75.0	83.0	78.4	83.3	63.2	80.0	89.9	77.1
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	52.8	94.8	52.1	44.8	53.0	57.5	92.9	95.3	63.5
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	64 602	38 048	13 763	27 999	10 463	5 021	1 621	599	162 116
Volunteer support staff	no.	16 159	19 195	21 264	1 073	3 137	–	–	810	61 638
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1083.3	981.4	747.6	1161.9	810.5	978.7	419.6	581.5	960.4

**2012-13**



TABLE 9A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 450	3 372	2 272	1 111	874	286	361	214	11 940
Part time & other	FTE	–	592	206	–	22	–	–	10	830
Other	FTE	–	1 005	na	na	124	–	–	5	1 134
Support workforce	FTE	1 246	1 780	623	337	52	166	77	23	4 304
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>4 696</b>	<b>6 749</b>	<b>3 101</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 072</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>18 208</b>
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	73.5	73.6	79.9	76.7	95.1	63.3	82.4	90.9	76.4
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	46.9	87.0	53.7	45.2	61.3	55.9	95.0	95.9	60.6
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	76 547	38 099	13 140	27 877	10 341	4 872	1 599	542	173 017
Volunteer support staff	no.	2 629	19 509	21 886	1 160	3 319	–	–	850	49 353
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1 077	1 009	760	1 182	821	952	421	583	970
<b>2011-12</b>										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 498	3 202	2 262	1 123	889	275	351	202	11 802
Part time & other	FTE	–	596	202	–	21	–	–	12	831
Other	FTE	499	402	na	na	119	–	–	na	1 020
Support workforce	FTE	1 328	1 510	737	299	52	173	62	40	4 201
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>5 325</b>	<b>5 710</b>	<b>3 201</b>	<b>1 422</b>	<b>1 081</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>17 854</b>
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	75.1	73.6	77.0	79.0	95.2	61.4	85.0	84.3	76.5
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	55.1	75.1	54.5	47.1	62.5	53.7	94.3	91.9	60.6
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	68 396	38 800	12 545	27 292	10 458	4 823	1 382	1 120	164 816
Volunteer support staff	no.	1 850	19 043	21 478	1 062	3 669	–	–	3	47 105

TABLE 9A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	968	1 034	753	1 188	858	942	371	482	941
<b>2010-11</b>										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 516	3 021	2 262	1 052	865	274	305	201	11 496
Part time & other	FTE	–	690	160	–	21	–	–	12	883
Other	FTE	507	200	–	24	119	–	–	–	850
Support workforce	FTE	1 321	1 526	777	332	45	190	78	47	4 316
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>5 344</b>	<b>5 437</b>	<b>3 199</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>1 050</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>17 545</b>
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	75.3	71.9	75.7	76.4	95.7	59.1	79.6	81.9	75.4
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	56.0	71.2	54.6	46.4	61.6	53.7	83.6	92.5	59.7
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	76 119	39 280	11 534	28 127	10 645	4 777	1 233	777	172 492
Volunteer support staff	no.	1 291	18 783	22 488	795	3 938	–	–	na	47 295
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1 078	1 057	767	1 247	893	936	338	337	991
<b>2009-10</b>										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 498	2 864	2 215	1 003	873	280	294	198	11 225
Part time & other	FTE	–	701	158	–	22	–	–	9	890
Other	FTE	515	480	–	25	125	–	–	na	1 145
Support workforce	FTE	1 196	1 419	759	296	44	180	83	41	4 018
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>5 209</b>	<b>5 464</b>	<b>3 132</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>17 278</b>
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	77.0	74.0	75.8	77.6	95.9	60.9	78.0	83.5	76.7
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	56.5	74.6	54.3	45.4	63.0	55.3	82.2	90.9	60.6

TABLE 9A.6

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

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (c)	Qld (c)	WA (c)	SA (c)	Tas (c)	ACT	NT (c)	Aust
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	76 218	36 736	10 536	28 543	10 894	4 861	1 228	750	169 766
Volunteer support staff	no.	1 204	22 444	23 489	800	4 170	–	–	na	52 107
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1 090	1 092	779	1 296	931	960	343	329	1 015
<b>2008-09</b>										
Firefighting workforce										
Permanent	FTE	3 485	3 580	2 195	970	852	267	296	184	11 829
Part time & other	FTE	–	742	158	–	22	–	–	10	932
Other	FTE	497	365	–	26	103	–	–	–	991
Support workforce	FTE	1 088	1 593	726	308	47	193	84	43	4 082
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>5 070</b>	<b>6 280</b>	<b>3 079</b>	<b>1 304</b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>17 833</b>
Firefighting workforce (proportion of total)	%	78.5	74.6	76.4	76.4	95.4	58.0	77.9	81.9	77.1
Firefighter workforce per 100 000 people	no.	56.9	88.2	55.0	45.1	61.1	53.2	84.3	87.2	64.0
Volunteers										
Volunteer firefighters	no.	74 274	36 004	8 933	27 249	10 987	4 859	1 230	540	164 076
Volunteer support staff	no.	1 162	22 939	25 089	na	4 428	–	–	–	53 618
Volunteers per 100 000 people	no.	1 077	1 109	796	1 234	965	968	350	243	1 014

Data are not comparable across jurisdictions for the 'workforce by age group' and 'workforce attrition' measures, but are comparable within jurisdictions over time.

Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

- (a) Human resource data are affected by the reporting scope of each jurisdiction's 'fire service organisation'. See table 9A.3 for details for the scope of agencies' reporting.
- (b) The Estimated Resident Populations (ERPs) rates differ across years. For data up to 2015-16 the firefighter and volunteer per 100000 people rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2011 Census. For 2016-17 data the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2016 Census. The December 2016 ERP also includes Norfolk Island in the Australian total (in addition to the other territories).
- (c) Jurisdiction notes:

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
NSW:	<p>Firefighting staff by age and attrition data are for Fire and Rescue NSW only and is based on FTE.</p> <p>2016-17: The large increase in the firefighting workforce from 2015-16 can be attributed in part to the inclusion of NPWS HR data.</p> <p>In 2013-14, the change in the breakdown of volunteers (firefighting workforce and fire support workforce) has been improved through the availability of better data to differentiate the roles undertaken by NSW Rural Fire Service volunteers.</p>									
Vic:	<p>Firefighting by staff age group does not include DELWP data, as data are not available.</p> <p>Part-time firefighters: variance across years is a result of seasonal, event-driven nature of part-time firefighter workforce requirements managed by DELWP.</p> <p>2017-18: the increase in overall firefighting staff is largely attributed to the firefighter recruitment program.</p> <p>2017-18 Other firefighters: there was no requirement for firefighting resources from inter-state and international agencies, due to the decrease in major events.</p> <p>2012-13: the former Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) engaged a large number of firefighters from Parks Victoria, and from interstate and overseas to manage significant campaign fires.</p>									
Qld:	<p>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) was established as a department on 1 November 2013. The department encompasses the Fire and Rescue Service, disaster management services, Rural Fire Service (RFS) and State Emergency Service (SES).</p> <p>Firefighting personnel include auxiliary, rural and urban firefighters, station officers, senior fire officers, Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioner. Auxiliary firefighters (part-time) are included as 0.1 FTE each.</p> <p>2017-18: the decrease in permanent firefighters from 2016-17 is mainly attributable to separations over the year and a reduction in the number of temporary firefighters (reported as Other firefighters).</p> <p>Firefighting data for 2017-18 to 2014-15 are not comparable to previous years due to machinery of government changes which occurred on 1 November 2013. 2013-14 data and prior years for firefighting and support workforce (non-firefighting) staff was provided by the former Queensland Fire and Rescue Service which was a division of the former Department of Community Safety (DCS). The support workforce figures for 2014-15 include the SES operational and non-operational staff numbers. Due to the complicated mix of functional roles and unconfirmed SES structure due to machinery-of-government changes, the staffing numbers were not able to be separated into SES operational and non-operational staff. Prior to 2014-15, the SES operational and non operational staff numbers were reported as part of Emergency Management Queensland within the former DCS.</p> <p>Support workforce data for 2017-18 and 2016-17 are not comparable to previous years due to machinery of government changes which occurred on 1 November 2013.</p> <p>2017-18: the increase in Support workforce staffing from 2016-17 is an outcome of QFES' Capability Realignment which resulted in an increase in support services.</p> <p>Volunteer firefighters are those who have completed Firefighter Minimum Skills training. Volunteer fire support staff includes RFS volunteer support staff (those who have not completed Firefighter Minimum Skills training) and auxiliary fire support staff.</p>									

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
WA:	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, volunteer fire services and multi-skilled volunteer emergency services. Data for the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (Parks and Wildlife Service) 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.									
Tas:	Support workforce: since the formation of the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management in 2015-16, the allocation of roles between Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) and Tasmania Police is administrative and does not actually reflect the provision of support provided across TFS and Tasmania Police.									
NT:	2017-18 workforce data exclude 44 casual fire auxiliary staff who did not receive salary payment during the year. 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.									
	<b>na</b> Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.									
<i>Source:</i>	State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (various years) Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).									

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7

**Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
<b>Annual rate</b>	<b>per million people</b>								
<b>Fire deaths</b>									
2017	4.2	2.7	2.2	4.3	4.6	19.2	–	32.5	3.6
2016	3.1	4.4	5.8	4.3	2.3	1.9	7.4	–	4.0
2015	2.8	4.2	4.0	3.9	5.3	7.8	7.6	4.1	4.0
2014	4.7	5.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	1.9	–	16.5	4.5
2013	4.2	3.8	4.9	4.0	8.4	–	10.4	12.4	4.3
2012	5.2	3.5	3.7	9.1	4.8	15.6	–	50.9	4.4
2011	6.6	4.2	5.8	5.1	5.5	9.8	19.0	30.3	5.6
2010	4.8	4.6	4.1	6.1	1.8	5.9	–	13.1	4.4
2009	4.8	36.7	3.9	4.0	7.5	15.9	8.5	17.7	12.4
2008	4.3	6.7	5.0	8.3	7.6	20.1	–	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

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7

**Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
1992	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
<b>Landscape fire deaths</b>									
2017-18	–	–	0.2	–	0.6	–	–	–	0.1
2016-17	0.1	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
2015-16	0.1	–	0.2	2.4	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

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7

**Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989-00	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	–	–	0.1
1988-89	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
<b>Road traffic deaths</b>									
2017	43.3	44.0	59.0	71.3	74.3	74.9	21.9	150.3	52.6
2016	51.2	49.4	57.8	81.0	59.0	71.5	54.6	171.0	56.3
2015	44.0	50.1	53.8	72.4	79.4	71.8	50.5	192.1	54.8
2014	45.4	55.0	52.3	82.6	57.5	83.7	33.4	164.7	55.4
2013	47.9	44.2	65.1	68.4	67.6	64.4	36.5	169.6	55.3
2012	52.3	51.5	71.6	80.4	66.4	54.7	47.8	207.7	61.1
2011	49.7	57.8	69.9	76.1	67.1	46.9	46.2	181.6	60.9
2010	56.3	63.7	69.2	90.8	83.6	80.6	80.2	187.1	67.9
2009	58.4	63.1	88.7	95.5	73.3	115.0	59.2	199.1	72.4
2008	48.5	67.2	92.0	105.0	73.6	92.3	71.8	345.7	73.2
2007	50.8	66.2	92.9	116.8	91.0	97.3	49.6	196.5	74.7
2006	63.3	72.5	88.1	101.4	87.0	114.4	50.7	215.3	78.4
2005	54.4	78.0	73.0	84.0	102.7	102.8	78.5	252.5	74.0
2004	58.6	70.0	80.2	90.4	92.3	122.1	36.5	167.8	73.6
2003	68.3	72.6	79.6	94.2	110.5	83.6	39.7	267.7	79.3



TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7

**Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2002	79.5	83.6	93.3	95.9	98.6	78.0	40.0	281.8	87.7
2001	82.2	93.4	104.4	91.8	101.1	105.6	46.7	213.1	92.9
2000	94.2	89.7	91.2	110.7	110.9	61.3	63.0	281.2	96.1
1999	90.2	92.2	91.8	100.9	101.9	97.2	50.9	168.4	93.3
1998	89.3	88.8	83.1	95.3	107.2	59.1	102.7	326.6	92.0
1997	86.1	100.7	110.6	102.9	83.4	44.2	64.4	216.1	95.5
1996	95.7	91.1	119.0	138.0	119.8	124.1	80.7	346.9	107.9
1995	102.7	98.9	146.4	121.0	114.6	126.4	65.4	278.4	114.1
1994	103.2	97.0	129.8	133.2	111.4	114.0	99.3	223.0	111.4
1993	93.9	103.7	130.2	126.9	144.0	129.2	36.7	238.8	111.5
1992	113.1	105.6	140.9	126.6	119.6	138.3	91.6	237.3	119.3
1991	113.9	126.7	134.4	127.1	148.0	177.8	114.1	416.9	129.4
1990	141.4	143.9	153.5	128.3	159.2	155.8	127.6	390.9	146.9
1989	160.5	200.2	154.5	148.2	152.9	180.1	115.8	359.8	169.6
1988	175.7	201.1	188.0	162.8	181.5	181.8	158.0	578.5	187.3

**Exposure to forces of nature deaths**

2017	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.3	3.5	–	–	20.3	1.9
2016	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.8	5.8	9.9	12.2	1.2
2015	1.2	0.2	2.5	2.4	0.6	1.9	–	4.1	1.5
2014	1.1	4.6	0.2	0.4	3.6	–	10.3	4.1	2.2
2013	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	3.6	–	10.4	16.5	1.5
2012	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.2	3.9	2.7	8.5	1.5
2011	3.5	1.4	6.9	0.4	0.6	2.0	–	4.3	3.4
2010	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	4.3	7.9	5.5	21.8	2.1
2009	1.6	5.6	1.2	2.7	18.0	–	–	4.4	3.9
2008	3.6	1.3	0.9	3.7	5.0	8.0	–	31.8	2.8

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7

**Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2007	3.4	1.4	1.5	4.7	5.1	6.1	–	–	2.6
2006	2.7	1.4	1.0	0.5	7.7	12.3	–	4.8	2.4
2005	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.0	9.7	8.2	–	4.9	2.0
2004	2.4	2.6	6.3	–	6.5	2.1	–	19.7	3.3
2003	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.5	3.3	8.4	–	–	1.4
2002	1.4	0.2	1.6	2.1	2.0	–	–	–	1.2
2001	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.1	–	–	1.2
2000	1.4	3.6	2.0	1.1	4.0	–	–	20.1	2.3
1999	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.6	1.3	–	12.7	–	1.6
1998	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.1	3.4	–	3.2	20.7	1.3
1997	3.7	2.2	2.1	1.1	3.4	–	–	–	2.6
1996	1.0	2.9	1.8	2.3	2.7	–	–	–	1.9
1995	2.6	0.9	2.5	3.5	2.7	–	–	16.7	2.3
1994	2.5	1.1	0.9	1.8	3.4	–	9.9	17.2	2.0
1993	1.3	1.8	1.0	–	14.4	–	–	17.5	2.6
1992	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.8	4.8	–	–	–	2.0
1991	1.0	1.1	4.4	2.4	4.8	–	–	30.2	2.3
1990	5.7	1.4	1.4	2.5	3.5	6.5	–	–	3.3
1989	2.6	0.7	3.2	4.4	4.2	–	–	–	2.4
1988	2.1	0.7	3.6	–	–	–	–	–	1.8

**Deaths****number****Fire deaths**

2017	33	17	11	11	8	10	–	8	88
2016	24	27	28	11	4	1	3	–	97
2015	21	25	19	10	9	4	3	1	95
2014	35	32	18	9	6	1	–	4	105
2013	31	22	23	10	14	–	4	3	99

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7

**Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2012	38	20	17	22	8	8	–	12	99
2011	48	23	26	12	9	5	7	7	126
2010	34	25	18	14	3	3	–	3	98
2009	34	197	17	9	12	8	3	4	269
2008	30	35	21	18	12	10	–	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

**Landscape fire deaths**

2017-18	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
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TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7

**Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2016-17	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
2015-16	1	–	1	6	2	–	–	–	10
2014-15	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
2013-14	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
2012-13	–	5	–	3	–	1	–	–	9
2011-12	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
2010-11	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
2009-10	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
2008-09	1	178	–	–	–	–	–	–	179
2007-08	–	2	–	3	1	–	–	1	7
2006-07	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	4
2005-06	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
2004-05	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	9
2003-04	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
2002-03	3	1	1	2	–	–	4	1	12
2001-02	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
2000-01	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
1999-00	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
1998-99	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
1997-98	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	6
1996-97	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
1995-96	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1994-95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1993-94	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1991-92	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7

**Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
1989-90	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
1988-89	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
<b>Road traffic deaths</b>									
2017	340	278	291	184	128	39	9	37	1 295
2016	396	305	280	207	101	37	22	42	1 362
2015	335	302	257	184	135	37	20	47	1 306
2014	341	324	247	208	97	43	13	40	1 300
2013	355	255	303	170	113	33	14	41	1 278
2012	382	291	327	195	110	28	18	49	1 388
2011	359	320	313	179	110	24	17	42	1 361
2010	402	348	305	208	136	41	29	43	1 497
2009	412	339	384	214	118	58	21	45	1 571
2008	337	353	388	228	117	46	25	76	1 555
2007	347	341	382	246	143	48	17	42	1 555
2006	427	367	353	208	135	56	17	45	1 603
2005	364	389	286	169	158	50	26	52	1 494
2004	390	345	307	179	141	59	12	34	1 467
2003	452	354	298	184	168	40	13	54	1 563
2002	523	403	341	185	149	37	13	57	1 709
2001	537	445	373	175	152	50	15	43	1 790
2000	607	422	320	208	166	29	20	56	1 828
1999	575	429	317	187	152	46	16	33	1 755
1998	563	409	283	174	159	28	32	63	1 711
1997	538	460	371	185	123	21	20	41	1 759
1996	591	413	393	244	176	59	25	64	1 966
1995	627	445	474	210	168	60	20	50	2 054
1994	624	434	411	227	163	54	30	39	1 983

TABLE 9A.7

Table 9A.7

**Deaths (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
1993	563	463	403	213	210	61	11	41	1 966
1992	674	470	426	210	174	65	27	40	2 086
1991	672	560	398	208	214	83	33	69	2 237
1990	825	630	445	207	228	72	36	64	2 507
1989	927	865	437	234	217	82	32	58	2 852
1988	1 003	857	515	250	255	82	43	92	3 097
<b>Forces of nature deaths</b>									
2017	14	8	8	6	6	–	–	5	47
2016	7	4	7	3	3	3	4	3	30
2015	9	1	12	6	1	1	–	1	36
2014	8	27	1	1	6	–	4	1	51
2013	7	9	8	4	6	–	4	4	35
2012	9	7	6	2	2	2	1	2	33
2011	25	8	31	1	1	1	–	1	77
2010	14	7	7	4	7	4	2	5	46
2009	11	30	5	6	29	–	–	1	85
2008	25	7	4	8	8	4	–	7	60
2007	23	7	6	10	8	3	–	–	55
2006	18	7	4	1	12	6	–	1	50
2005	12	4	5	2	15	4	–	1	40
2004	16	13	24	–	10	1	–	4	65
2003	10	7	4	1	5	4	–	–	28
2002	9	1	6	4	3	–	–	–	23
2001	11	2	3	1	1	1	–	–	23
2000	9	17	7	2	6	–	–	4	44
1999	11	5	10	3	2	–	4	–	31
1998	8	6	1	2	5	–	1	4	25

TABLE 9A.7

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
1997	23	10	7	2	5	–	–	–	47
1996	6	13	6	4	4	–	–	–	35
1995	16	4	8	6	4	–	–	3	41
1994	15	5	3	3	5	–	3	3	35
1993	8	8	3	–	21	–	–	3	45
1992	11	6	7	3	7	–	–	–	35
1991	6	5	13	4	7	–	–	5	40
1990	33	6	4	4	5	3	–	–	56
1989	15	3	9	7	6	–	–	–	41
1988	12	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	29

Data are comparable (subject to caveats) for the fire death rate and landscape fire death rate measures across jurisdictions and over time.

Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

- (a) Data for 2017 and 2016 are preliminary and subject to revision. The standard ABS revisions process has not been applied to reference years 2015 and 2016 that would, in the past, be subject to revisions. Causes of death revisions data will be released in early 2019. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Where necessary, totals have been adjusted separately to the component cells and totals are not necessarily the sum of the component cells.
- (b) The Estimated Resident Populations (ERPs) rates differ across years. For data up to 2016 the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2011 Census. From 2016, the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2016 Census. From December 2016, 31 December ERP data include Norfolk Island in the Australian total (in addition to the other territories).
- (c) The small number of deaths means it is difficult to establish patterns and provide detailed analysis.
- (d) Fire deaths are coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) and Related Health Problems Revision 10 (ICD-10) and include ICD fire death codes Exposure (X00-X09) plus X76, X97 and Y26. Fire deaths data are reported by the State or Territory of the deceased's usual residence, and by the year the death was registered.
- (e) The landscape fire death rate and the fire death rate are different. The scope and definition of the two measures differ according to:
- Fire type — the scope of the landscape fire death rate is landscape fires only (such as bushfires).
  - Cause of death — the total fire death rate (ABS) includes only deaths where smoke, fire and flames are assigned as the underlying cause of death. The landscape fire death rate includes all deaths that may have resulted from the landscape fire, but whose primary cause may be related to other factors (such as the onset of a stress related coronary death or a road crash death as a result of attempting to escape a fire).

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
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• 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).

(f) Road traffic deaths include ICD codes Road traffic accidents (V01-V79), Intentional self-harm by crashing of motor vehicle (X82), Assault by crashing of motor vehicle (Y03), and Crashing of motor vehicle, undetermined intent (Y32). Deaths data are reported by the State or Territory of the deceased's usual residence, and by the year the death was registered.

(g) Exposure to forces of nature includes ICD codes X30-X39. Deaths data are reported by the State or Territory of the deceased's usual residence, and by the year the death was registered.

(h) Includes Other Territories.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2018, *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (various years) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (tables 2A.1 and 2A.2)



TABLE 9A.8

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
<b>Hospital admissions due to fire injury</b>									
<b>Annual rate</b>	<b><i>per 100 000 people</i></b>								
2016-17	13.3	10.6	15.5	18.0	18.2	20.2	10.1	69.8	14.7
2015-16	13.1	9.3	16.0	14.6	19.6	21.7	9.3	76.2	14.2
<b>Total fire injury admissions</b>	<b><i>number</i></b>								
2016-17	1 039	664	755	462	312	105	41	171	3 574
2015-16	1 005	566	767	372	334	112	37	186	3 416

Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

- (a) A separation is an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute care to rehabilitation). From 2015-16, data are estimated based on the number of injury cases due to crashes occurring on a public road (traffic) where first-reported external-cause code was in the ICD-10-AM range X00-X09 X76 X97 Y26. This methodology excludes admitted patients transferred from another hospital, patients who died in hospital and patients admitted for rehabilitation. Data are reported by state of usual residence of the admitted patient. Deaths from fire injuries after hospitalisation are counted in the fire death rate data.
- (b) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December of the relevant year. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.
- (c) The total for Australia includes records for residents of other Australian territories and records for which the state of residence was not reported.

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

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>WA</i> (c)	<i>SA</i> (c)	<i>Tas</i> (c)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (c)
<b>All ignition types</b>								
2017-18	79.6	72.9	71.0	70.3	67.6	56.4	75.0	80.2
2016-17	76.6	71.1	68.4	69.5	69.5	56.9	69.6	74.0
2015-16	73.3	71.7	68.2	69.4	66.3	57.0	78.0	90.4
2014-15	68.3	71.8	69.5	65.9	66.2	60.4	73.4	94.0
2013-14	63.2	73.5	69.0	66.1	66.1	59.9	80.3	81.8
2012-13	66.5	75.3	71.3	64.3	64.8	63.6	65.8	85.5
2011-12	66.1	74.9	70.0	63.7	62.0	57.9	72.8	69.4
2010-11	69.7	75.6	72.3	65.0	67.0	59.2	75.9	75.5
2009-10	67.4	73.1	70.6	71.1	67.4	59.5	72.2	75.5
2008-09	66.9	75.9	66.3	67.7	69.7	62.6	72.5	73.4
<b>Incendiary and suspicious structure fires</b>								
2017-18	58.9	55.1	58.0	55.8	40.7	44.6	67.4	75.0
2016-17	57.1	57.1	55.5	56.9	45.5	40.5	67.6	83.0
2015-16	52.2	59.4	57.0	57.4	46.0	48.1	68.4	87.0
2014-15	54.0	57.6	50.0	54.2	64.4	52.9	80.0	80.0
2013-14	50.9	60.1	47.8	54.5	64.4	50.4	76.5	75.0
2012-13	52.8	60.2	41.9	51.1	39.3	46.9	57.7	100.0
2011-12	54.4	58.1	51.8	50.9	45.0	43.2	66.7	100.0
2010-11	58.0	63.1	63.7	59.8	66.0	37.5	62.8	100.0
2009-10	53.2	59.6	57.6	61.4	46.8	53.8	64.4	57.1
2008-09	50.8	62.2	58.9	59.1	65.2	47.2	69.8	61.5
<b>Accidental structure fires</b>								
2017-18	85.6	80.3	80.9	78.1	77.9	68.1	83.1	90.2
2016-17	86.0	78.6	77.5	77.8	75.6	69.9	74.2	74.0
2015-16	83.9	79.2	78.4	79.0	77.9	67.3	85.9	93.0
2014-15	80.3	79.6	80.0	77.3	75.2	70.8	75.6	95.6
2013-14	77.5	80.7	77.9	75.2	75.0	70.7	87.7	90.7
2012-13	80.0	82.8	80.8	73.9	75.9	72.7	76.3	86.0
2011-12	80.6	83.1	81.1	74.1	70.0	64.3	76.3	83.3
2010-11	81.5	82.6	82.2	82.9	73.0	76.6	84.6	72.0
2009-10	80.6	81.4	84.4	82.9	80.2	69.6	76.6	86.7
2008-09	78.9	83.6	77.2	85.2	79.9	73.9	80.0	74.2

Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

- (a) Financial and activity data are affected by the reporting scope of each jurisdiction's 'fire service organisation'. See table 9A.3 for details for the scope of agencies' reporting.
- (b) Jurisdictions provide data for both urban and rural services and for both career and volunteer services, other than Queensland and the NT — see footnote (c) for caveats.
- (c) Jurisdiction notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.10 **Building and contents insurance, fire event claims (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Unit	Household									Commercial	Total
		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (i)	ACT	NT	Aust	Aust	Aust
<b>Total value fire event insurance claims incurred</b>												
2017-18	\$m	207.0	156.3	103.0	41.0	33.9	29.7	4.9	0.9	576.7	724.8	1 301.6
2016-17	\$m	178.7	132.9	124.8	51.3	33.3	27.4	5.1	5.3	558.7	695.1	1 253.9
2015-16	\$m	165.8	162.5	134.0	58.1	65.3	33.3	6.0	4.3	629.3	419.4	1 048.7
2014-15	\$m	137.0	123.5	106.2	35.6	55.2	33.8	2.6	4.0	497.8	426.7	924.6
2013-14	\$m	162.5	146.2	70.0	31.8	25.7	29.1	4.4	3.1	472.8	375.8	848.6
2012-13	\$m	151.4	129.2	70.1	33.4	26.0	75.4	3.6	5.5	494.6	291.5	786.2
2011-12	\$m	133.9	121.8	78.1	68.2	27.2	20.5	5.9	4.3	459.9	407.2	867.1
2010-11	\$m	127.7	106.6	73.4	63.2	24.0	15.4	3.8	2.1	416.2	266.0	682.3
2009-10	\$m	125.9	106.8	73.6	36.4	24.8	18.0	4.1	2.4	391.9	231.0	623.0
2008-09	\$m	96.8	82.9	65.2	26.7	14.5	15.8	5.5	2.0	309.4	311.9	621.2
<b>Number of fire event insurance claims incurred</b>												
2017-18	no.	2 550	2 453	2 081	863	829	354	78	34	9 240	6 944	16 184
2016-17	no.	2 453	2 357	2 152	971	767	336	124	84	9 242	8 005	17 247
2015-16	no.	2 311	2 649	2 330	1 335	1 281	385	111	238	10 638	7 193	17 831
2014-15	no.	2 403	2 521	1 819	1 007	1 125	378	96	265	9 611	7 455	17 066
2013-14	no.	2 445	3 034	1 412	1 099	862	429	102	224	9 604	3 069	12 673
2012-13	no.	2 617	2 892	1 652	1 044	866	851	129	177	10 226	2 387	12 613
2011-12	no.	2 716	2 890	1 826	1 111	841	462	136	122	10 101	2 672	12 773
2010-11	no.	3 011	3 059	1 847	1 334	895	502	130	61	10 837	4 866	15 703
2009-10	no.	3 098	3 062	2 150	1 193	905	483	120	46	11 055	5 319	16 374
2008-09	no.	2 555	2 777	1 959	1 045	713	478	149	46	9 720	5 674	15 394
<b>Average value of fire event insurance claims</b>												
2017-18	\$	81 191	63 706	49 514	47 540	40 851	83 909	63 119	25 023	62 415	104 384	166 799
2016-17	\$	72 860	56 367	57 985	52 783	43 363	81 552	41 268	63 535	60 456	86 839	147 295
2015-16	\$	71 742	61 326	57 514	43 530	50 972	86 440	54 389	18 159	59 156	58 302	117 458
2014-15	\$	57 008	49 001	58 373	35 325	49 040	89 329	27 580	15 060	51 800	57 238	109 038
2013-14	\$	66 451	48 203	49 584	28 913	29 759	67 829	43 607	13 912	49 232	122 455	171 687

Table 9A.10 **Building and contents insurance, fire event claims (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Unit	Household									Commercial	Total
		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (i)	ACT	NT	Aust	Aust	Aust
2012-13	\$	57 839	44 674	42 455	31 997	30 057	88 614	27 784	31 050	48 369	122 134	170 503
2011-12	\$	49 283	42 162	42 780	61 372	32 347	44 392	43 662	35 147	45 534	152 390	197 924
2010-11	\$	42 422	34 856	39 736	47 360	26 829	30 740	29 123	34 272	38 410	54 665	93 075
2009-10	\$	40 629	34 894	34 210	30 480	27 437	37 190	33 776	53 032	35 451	43 439	78 890
2008-09	\$	37 868	29 865	33 268	25 532	20 389	32 976	37 190	42 888	31 827	54 966	86 793
<b>Total value of fire event insurance claims per person in the population</b>												
2017-18	\$	26.16	24.47	20.75	15.87	19.60	56.61	11.84	3.45	23.28	29.26	52.54
2016-17	\$	22.92	21.28	25.55	19.96	19.37	52.79	12.59	21.78	22.91	28.51	51.42
2015-16	\$	21.61	26.66	27.89	22.81	38.27	64.53	15.14	17.71	26.24	17.48	43.72
2014-15	\$	18.12	20.74	22.37	14.07	32.59	65.69	6.75	16.44	21.06	18.05	39.11
2013-14	\$	21.79	25.07	14.94	12.70	15.29	56.72	11.51	12.86	20.29	16.13	36.43
2012-13	\$	20.58	22.63	15.21	13.59	15.65	147.34	9.44	23.02	21.57	12.72	34.29
2011-12	\$	18.44	21.79	17.29	28.58	16.52	40.08	15.96	18.41	20.42	18.08	38.50
2010-11	\$	17.79	19.40	16.54	27.24	14.71	30.24	10.38	9.08	18.77	12.00	30.77
2009-10	\$	17.72	19.72	16.84	16.06	15.34	35.47	11.33	10.71	17.92	10.57	28.49
2008-09	\$	13.82	15.61	15.24	12.08	9.10	31.41	15.78	8.87	14.40	14.52	28.93

Data are comparable (subject to caveats) for the total value of fire event insurance claims per person in the population measure across jurisdictions and over time.

Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

- (a) The value of asset losses from fire events is defined as the estimated monetary value of the damage to domestic property and contents caused by the fire and firefighting operations based on insurance claims. It does not include land value. The value of insurance claims from fire events is the sum of the incurred claims on insurance companies related to fires and explosions reported to Insurance Statistics Australia (ISA).
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2017-18 dollars using the Domestic Final Demand (DFD) deflator (2017-18 = 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.50 and chapter 2 for more information on the GGFCE deflator.
- (c) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population data for 2004 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.
- (d) Building and content insurance data are subject to revisions. As a part of their regular submissions to ISA, insurance companies update historic data on claims for fire events which were finalised after the end of the financial year.
- (e) Data exclude major events (total claims greater than \$100 million).

Table 9A.10 **Building and contents insurance, fire event claims (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

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

(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 (various years) Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2); ABS 2018, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2018, Cat. no. 5206.0.

TABLE 9A.11

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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
<b>2017-18</b>									
<b>Fires</b>									
Structure fires	6 638	5 672	2 600	1 241	1 327	569	260	175	18 482
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	18 853	6 363	8 155	5 374	2 160	1 477	156	2 793	45 331
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	18 264	4 760	8 155	4 909	2 160	1 472	156	2 536	42 412
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	589	1 603	na	465	na	5	na	257	2 919
Per 100 000 people	238	100	164	208	125	282	38	1 132	183
Per 100 000 hectares	23.5	28.0	4.7	2.1	2.2	21.6	66.2	2.1	5.9
Other fires	12 567	9 385	6 354	2 765	2 904	1 518	547	374	36 414
<b>Total fires</b>	<b>38 058</b>	<b>21 420</b>	<b>17 109</b>	<b>9 380</b>	<b>6 391</b>	<b>3 564</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>3 342</b>	<b>100 227</b>
<b>Other emergencies and incidents</b>									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	16 774	17 910	16 592	3 609	7 007	1 356	1 704	859	65 811
Hazardous conditions	17 429	7 267	3 518	629	1 270	218	588	113	31 032
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	5 630	1 594	6 179	271	4 071	480	1 733	250	20 208
Good intent calls	16 676	10 570	4 084	3 525	2 226	1 086	755	282	39 204
Malicious false calls	1 578	1 192	602	338	204	113	48	31	4 106
System initiated false alarms	44 423	19 265	19 467	9 373	6 887	3 660	5 248	2 690	111 013
Other	7 499	952	2 267	936	1 091	94	1 274	281	14 394
<b>Total other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>110 009</b>	<b>58 750</b>	<b>52 709</b>	<b>18 681</b>	<b>22 756</b>	<b>7 007</b>	<b>11 350</b>	<b>4 506</b>	<b>285 768</b>
Incident type not determined or not classified	508	262	–	39	–	509	–	626	1 944
<b>Total fires, other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>148 575</b>	<b>80 432</b>	<b>69 818</b>	<b>28 100</b>	<b>29 147</b>	<b>11 080</b>	<b>12 313</b>	<b>8 474</b>	<b>387 939</b>

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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Road crash rescue incidents	3 876	4 230	7 029	1 085	6 949	503	590	268	24 530
Road crash rescue extrications	3 483	907	1 755	443	284	68	176	64	7 180
Hazardous materials	9 537	931	274	175	130	22	137	150	11 356
<b>2016-17</b>									
<b>Fires</b>									
Structure fires	6 414	5 166	2 642	1 405	1 429	547	270	170	18 043
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	15 039	4 836	8 676	5 197	1 799	1 339	174	2 595	39 655
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>14 647</i>	<i>3 821</i>	<i>8 676</i>	<i>4 805</i>	<i>1 799</i>	<i>1 302</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>2 104</i>	<i>37 328</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>1 015</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>2 327</i>
Per 100 000 people	193	77	178	202	105	258	43	1 059	163
Per 100 000 hectares	18.8	21.3	5.0	2.1	1.8	19.6	73.8	1.9	5.2
Other fires	12 403	10 335	6 306	3 336	2 894	1 683	517	336	37 810
<b>Total fires</b>	<b>33 856</b>	<b>20 337</b>	<b>17 624</b>	<b>9 938</b>	<b>6 122</b>	<b>3 569</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>3 101</b>	<b>95 508</b>
<b>Other emergencies and incidents</b>									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	22 177	15 704	16 820	5 239	7 433	1 304	1 637	804	71 118
Hazardous conditions	9 583	7 170	3 666	549	1 588	242	501	131	23 430
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	5 199	5 568	5 924	172	7 355	363	1 098	265	25 944
Good intent calls	16 775	7 154	3 974	3 460	2 600	1 030	840	263	36 096
Malicious false calls	1 454	765	591	328	262	91	69	22	3 582
System initiated false alarms	48 181	9 787	19 456	9 617	7 535	3 332	5 838	2 722	106 468
Other	5 003	770	2 590	1 116	1 552	61	414	285	11 791
<b>Total other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>108 372</b>	<b>46 918</b>	<b>53 021</b>	<b>20 481</b>	<b>28 325</b>	<b>6 423</b>	<b>10 397</b>	<b>4 492</b>	<b>278 429</b>



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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Incident type not determined or not classified	4 854	14 112	–	59	–	646	–	446	20 117
<b>Total fires, other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>147 082</b>	<b>81 367</b>	<b>70 645</b>	<b>30 478</b>	<b>34 447</b>	<b>10 638</b>	<b>11 358</b>	<b>8 039</b>	<b>394 054</b>
Road crash rescue incidents	3 842	3 253	7 307	1 117	7 336	484	608	242	24 189
Road crash rescue extrications	3 238	1 718	1 996	405	427	84	165	55	8 088
Hazardous materials	9 265	902	289	150	151	26	128	149	11 060
<b>2015-16</b>									
<b>Fires</b>									
Structure fires	6 623	5 754	2 754	1 295	1 616	489	238	166	18 935
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	13 657	6 330	9 154	4 964	2 879	1 518	179	1 742	40 423
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	13 425	5 182	9 154	4 964	2 879	1 477	196	1 567	38 844
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	232	1 148	na	520	na	41	na	175	2 116
Per 100 000 people	178	104	191	195	169	294	45	714	169
Per 100 000 hectares	17.1	27.8	5.3	2.0	2.9	22.2	75.9	1.3	5.3
Other fires	12 540	10 660	6 179	3 246	2 852	1 269	497	295	37 538
<b>Total fires</b>	<b>32 820</b>	<b>22 744</b>	<b>18 087</b>	<b>9 505</b>	<b>7 347</b>	<b>3 276</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>96 896</b>
<b>Other emergencies and incidents</b>									
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

TABLE 9A.11

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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Other	10 797	2 707	2 630	1 013	1 044	77	464	1 415	20 147
<b>Total other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>106 747</b>	<b>45 778</b>	<b>51 004</b>	<b>19 314</b>	<b>23 199</b>	<b>5 819</b>	<b>10 223</b>	<b>5 044</b>	<b>267 128</b>
Incident type not determined or not classified	5 017	10 394	–	4	–	2 464	–	–	17 879
<b>Total fires, other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>144 584</b>	<b>78 916</b>	<b>69 091</b>	<b>28 823</b>	<b>30 546</b>	<b>11 559</b>	<b>11 137</b>	<b>7 247</b>	<b>381 903</b>
Road crash rescue incidents	3 771	2 274	7 232	1 112	7 146	512	633	564	23 244
Road crash rescue extrications	3 092	1 227	2 111	485	335	101	224	93	7 668
Hazardous materials	8 999	947	247	168	186	18	115	75	10 755
<b>2014-15</b>									
<b>Fires</b>									
Structure fires	7 166	5 663	2 704	1 327	1 502	553	240	201	19 356
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	11 866	6 591	9 924	6 540	2 946	1 443	185	2 296	41 791
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>11 475</i>	<i>5 442</i>	<i>9 924</i>	<i>5 954</i>	<i>2 946</i>	<i>1 426</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>1 887</i>	<i>39 239</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>1 149</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>2 552</i>
Per 100 000 people	157	111	209	259	174	281	47	946	177
Per 100 000 hectares	14.8	29.0	5.7	2.6	3.0	21.1	78.5	1.7	5.4
Other fires	11 845	9 702	6 393	3 561	2 694	1 452	429	322	36 398
<b>Total fires</b>	<b>30 877</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>19 021</b>	<b>11 428</b>	<b>7 142</b>	<b>3 448</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>2 819</b>	<b>97 545</b>
<b>Other emergencies and incidents</b>									
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

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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
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
<b>Total other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>115 340</b>	<b>55 079</b>	<b>52 452</b>	<b>19 415</b>	<b>22 085</b>	<b>6 688</b>	<b>9 459</b>	<b>4 600</b>	<b>285 118</b>
Incident type not determined or not classified	1 793	8	–	na	–	654	–	–	na
<b>Total fires, other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>148 010</b>	<b>77 043</b>	<b>71 473</b>	<b>30 843</b>	<b>29 227</b>	<b>10 790</b>	<b>10 313</b>	<b>7 419</b>	<b>382 663</b>
Road crash rescue incidents	3 761	2 086	7 542	1 081	6 517	466	697	554	22 704
Road crash rescue extrications	2 879	1 216	2 163	536	557	104	261	121	7 837
Hazardous materials	2 221	989	309	195	185	37	138	153	4 227
<b>2013-14</b>									
<b>Fires</b>									
Structure fires	6 992	5 977	2 713	1 360	1 475	631	239	137	19 524
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	13 958	5 872	11 066	5 805	3 240	1 658	210	2 013	43 822
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	13 958	5 054	11 066	5 198	3 240	1 599	210	1 837	42 162
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	na	818	na	607	na	59	na	na	1 484
Per 100 000 people	187	101	236	232	193	323	54	831	188
Per 100 000 hectares	17.4	25.8	6.4	2.3	3.3	24.2	89.1	1.5	5.7
Other fires	13 134	9 837	6 978	3 821	2 729	1 452	426	320	38 697
<b>Total fires</b>	<b>34 084</b>	<b>21 686</b>	<b>20 757</b>	<b>10 986</b>	<b>7 444</b>	<b>3 741</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>2 470</b>	<b>102 043</b>
<b>Other emergencies and incidents</b>									
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

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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Hazardous conditions	9 588	7 347	3 646	1 173	1 587	252	366	135	24 094
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	10 436	3 704	4 367	22	3 939	309	1 003	196	23 976
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
<b>Total other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>111 657</b>	<b>53 803</b>	<b>49 677</b>	<b>19 069</b>	<b>23 748</b>	<b>6 826</b>	<b>9 636</b>	<b>4 474</b>	<b>278 890</b>
Incident type not determined or not classified	2 277	6	–	–	–	383	na	594	na
<b>Total fires, other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>148 018</b>	<b>75 495</b>	<b>70 434</b>	<b>30 055</b>	<b>31 192</b>	<b>10 950</b>	<b>10 511</b>	<b>7 538</b>	<b>380 933</b>
Road crash rescue incidents	4 512	2 157	7 733	1 021	6 090	524	625	303	22 965
Road crash rescue extrications	3 890	1 494	2 170	507	416	125	257	130	8 989
Hazardous materials	915	877	313	167	219	43	100	132	2 766
<b>2012-13</b>									
<b>Fires</b>									
Structure fires	6 719	6 200	2 949	1 475	1 540	676	228	160	19 947
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	17 932	7 529	11 480	6 044	1 280	1 893	290	2 308	48 756
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>17 581</i>	<i>6 663</i>	<i>11 480</i>	<i>5 577</i>	<i>1 280</i>	<i>1 879</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>2 308</i>	<i>47 058</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>866</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>1 698</i>
Per 100 000 people	244	132	249	246	77	370	76	967	213
Per 100 000 hectares	22.4	33.1	6.6	2.4	1.3	27.7	123.0	1.7	6.3
Other fires	15 807	10 916	7 328	4 049	3 068	1 549	487	378	43 582
<b>Total fires</b>	<b>40 458</b>	<b>24 645</b>	<b>21 757</b>	<b>11 568</b>	<b>5 888</b>	<b>4 118</b>	<b>1 005</b>	<b>2 846</b>	<b>112 285</b>

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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
<b>Other emergencies and incidents</b>									
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
<b>Total other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>115 404</b>	<b>51 507</b>	<b>53 912</b>	<b>18 570</b>	<b>22 096</b>	<b>6 504</b>	<b>9 723</b>	<b>4 100</b>	<b>281 816</b>
Incident type not determined or not classified	1 536	6	–	–	–	788	–	495	2 825
<b>Total fires, other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>157 398</b>	<b>76 158</b>	<b>75 669</b>	<b>30 138</b>	<b>27 984</b>	<b>11 410</b>	<b>10 728</b>	<b>7 441</b>	<b>396 926</b>
Road crash rescue incidents	4 542	2 013	7 685	1 031	6 022	475	658	28	22 454
Road crash rescue extrications	3 933	1 390	2 443	506	365	120	249	19	9 025
Hazardous materials	806	1 023	443	169	231	31	124	142	2 969
<b>2011-12</b>									
<b>Fires</b>									
Structure fires	6 402	6 278	3 017	1 442	1 494	645	265	175	19 718
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	10 568	4 825	9 367	6 366	2 382	1 775	199	2 504	37 986
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>10 489</i>	<i>4 825</i>	<i>9 367</i>	<i>5 741</i>	<i>2 382</i>	<i>1 732</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>2 504</i>	<i>37 239</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>747</i>
Per 100 000 people	146	86	207	267	145	347	53	1 075	169

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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Per 100 000 hectares	13.2	21.2	5.4	2.5	2.4	25.9	84.4	1.9	4.9
Other fires	15 963	10 154	6 870	4 105	3 211	1 701	505	375	42 884
<b>Total fires</b>	<b>32 933</b>	<b>21 257</b>	<b>19 254</b>	<b>11 913</b>	<b>7 087</b>	<b>4 121</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>3 054</b>	<b>100 588</b>
<b>Other emergencies and incidents</b>									
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
<b>Total other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>115 060</b>	<b>49 834</b>	<b>50 815</b>	<b>18 469</b>	<b>21 306</b>	<b>6 984</b>	<b>10 398</b>	<b>4 352</b>	<b>277 218</b>
Incident type not determined or not classified	1 743	6	–	–	–	432	–	401	2 582
<b>Total fires, other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>149 736</b>	<b>71 097</b>	<b>70 069</b>	<b>30 382</b>	<b>28 393</b>	<b>11 537</b>	<b>11 367</b>	<b>7 807</b>	<b>380 388</b>
Road crash rescue incidents	5 332	2 235	7 675	937	5 593	475	666	70	22 983
Road crash rescue extrications	4 046	1 499	2 405	487	391	31	244	37	9 140
Hazardous materials	760	898	300	135	196	37	147	135	2 608
<b>2010-11</b>									
<b>Fires</b>									
Structure fires	6 675	6 307	2 811	1 567	1 403	663	245	136	19 807
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	11 222	2 520	5 072	7 175	1 944	1 413	142	1 393	30 881
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>11 149</i>	<i>2 520</i>	<i>5 072</i>	<i>6 546</i>	<i>1 944</i>	<i>1 413</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>1 393</i>	<i>30 179</i>

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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	73	na	na	629	na	na	na	na	702
Per 100 000 people	156	46	114	309	119	277	39	605	139
Per 100 000 hectares	14.0	11.1	2.9	2.8	2.0	20.7	60.2	1.0	4.0
Other fires	16 130	8 929	5 897	3 753	3 215	1 582	513	317	40 336
<b>Total fires</b>	<b>34 027</b>	<b>17 756</b>	<b>13 780</b>	<b>12 495</b>	<b>6 562</b>	<b>3 658</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1 846</b>	<b>91 024</b>
<b>Other emergencies and incidents</b>									
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
<b>Total other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>114 852</b>	<b>49 206</b>	<b>54 709</b>	<b>16 517</b>	<b>24 042</b>	<b>7 395</b>	<b>10 952</b>	<b>4 930</b>	<b>282 603</b>
Incident type not determined or not classified	937	7	–	–	1	384	–	474	1 803
<b>Total fires, other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>149 816</b>	<b>66 969</b>	<b>68 489</b>	<b>29 012</b>	<b>30 605</b>	<b>11 437</b>	<b>11 852</b>	<b>7 250</b>	<b>375 430</b>
Road crash rescue incidents	5 247	2 157	7 501	1 053	6 633	494	630	332	24 047
Road crash rescue extrications	4 105	2 517	2 260	517	589	166	261	122	10 537
Hazardous materials	809	937	347	127	202	31	138	131	2 722
<b>2009-10</b>									
<b>Fires</b>									
Structure fires	7 044	6 286	2 688	1 550	1 418	694	246	114	20 040

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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	16 201	5 253	10 298	7 199	2 810	1 925	268	1 343	45 297
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	15 874	5 253	10 298	7 199	2 810	1 925	268	1 343	44 970
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	327	na	na	–	na	na	na	na	327
Per 100 000 people	228	97	236	318	174	380	75	590	207
Per 100 000 hectares	20.2	23.1	6.0	2.8	2.9	28.1	113.7	1.0	5.9
Other fires	17 540	10 511	5 463	3 909	3 486	1 669	709	378	43 665
<b>Total fires</b>	<b>40 785</b>	<b>22 050</b>	<b>18 449</b>	<b>12 658</b>	<b>7 714</b>	<b>4 288</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>1 835</b>	<b>109 002</b>
<b>Other emergencies and incidents</b>									
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
<b>Total other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>114 244</b>	<b>45 914</b>	<b>50 370</b>	<b>15 349</b>	<b>21 519</b>	<b>7 168</b>	<b>9 702</b>	<b>4 365</b>	<b>268 631</b>
Incident type not determined or not classified	730	5	–	–	–	751	–	450	1 936
<b>Total fires, other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>155 759</b>	<b>67 969</b>	<b>68 819</b>	<b>28 007</b>	<b>29 233</b>	<b>12 207</b>	<b>10 925</b>	<b>6 650</b>	<b>379 569</b>
Road crash rescue incidents	5 515	1 910	6 995	791	5 788	395	668	304	22 366
Road crash rescue extrications	4 111	2 113	1 982	413	550	104	323	113	9 709
Hazardous materials	854	970	319	101	164	46	129	175	2 758



TABLE 9A.11

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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
<b>2008-09</b>									
<b>Fires</b>									
Structure fires	6 917	6 459	2 960	1 543	1 469	805	263	172	20 588
Landscape fires (bush and grass)	14 583	7 661	7 358	7 607	2 749	1 966	337	1 640	43 901
<i>Attended to by fire service provider</i>	<i>14 531</i>	<i>7 661</i>	<i>7 358</i>	<i>7 607</i>	<i>2 749</i>	<i>1 966</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>1 640</i>	<i>43 849</i>
<i>Attended to by land management agency</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>52</i>
Per 100 000 people	208	144	172	344	172	392	96	737	204
Per 100 000 hectares	18.2	33.7	4.3	3.0	2.8	28.7	142.9	1.2	5.7
Other fires	18 452	12 507	5 565	4 419	3 754	1 617	899	383	47 596
<b>Total fires</b>	<b>39 952</b>	<b>26 627</b>	<b>15 883</b>	<b>13 569</b>	<b>7 972</b>	<b>4 388</b>	<b>1 499</b>	<b>2 195</b>	<b>112 085</b>
<b>Other emergencies and incidents</b>									
Non-fire rescue calls incl. road crash rescue	16 548	9 606	17 831	1 869	5 717	1 422	1 274	714	54 981
Hazardous conditions	12 570	6 181	3 529	922	1 522	222	440	147	25 533
Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters	8 197	2 839	2 784	955	2 131	398	888	248	18 440
Good intent calls	13 561	11 421	5 100	1 571	2 332	1 121	597	342	36 045
Malicious false calls	3 747	2 229	1 441	380	372	124	110	139	8 542
System initiated false alarms	54 706	12 590	21 264	8 657	7 364	3 742	5 622	2 676	116 621
Other	5 652	1 839	2 198	931	745	53	354	334	12 106
<b>Total other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>114 981</b>	<b>46 705</b>	<b>54 147</b>	<b>15 285</b>	<b>20 183</b>	<b>7 082</b>	<b>9 285</b>	<b>4 600</b>	<b>272 268</b>
Incident type not determined or not classified	1 682	4	–	–	–	301	24	–	2 011
<b>Total fires, other emergencies and incidents</b>	<b>156 615</b>	<b>73 336</b>	<b>70 030</b>	<b>28 854</b>	<b>28 155</b>	<b>11 771</b>	<b>10 808</b>	<b>6 795</b>	<b>386 364</b>

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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Road crash rescue incidents	6 163	2 166	8 436	885	5 799	476	451	430	24 806
Road crash rescue extrications	4 481	1 672	2 382	508	549	129	80	138	9 939
Hazardous materials	911	910	430	70	466	31	130	184	3 132

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

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

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

Vic: Due to industrial action in 2015-16 and 2016-17, False Alarms were unable to be disaggregated into their composite categories for the majority of the financial year. This has been rectified in 2017-18 with data correctly categorised, resulting in an increase and making the data consistent with that reported for 2014-15 and previous years.

2017-18: the increase in Non-fire rescue calls including road rescue due largely to increase in CFA brigades trained to attend such events.

2017-18: the large decrease in Calls to floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters is due to incorrect recording of events in previous years.

2017-18: the increase in Other events largely due to the increase in 'Other false alarms' category.

2017-18: the significant decrease in Incident undetermined or not classified is due to industrial action in 2015-16 and 2016-17. In 2016-17, False Alarms were unable to be disaggregated into their composite categories for the majority of the financial year and were reported as Incident undetermined or not classified.

2017-18: Despite less extrications, there was an increase in road accident events that required the assistance or management of emergency management agencies.

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

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

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

	NSW (f)	Vic (f)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (f)	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust
Qld:	<p>Accurate identification of incidents attended by Queensland Fire and Emergency Services' (QFES) rural brigades prior to the 2012-13 was not possible due to incomplete voluntary reporting procedures. Improved reporting practices have resulted in a higher rate of completion of incident reports for incidents where rural brigades are responsible. New procedures were fully implemented from 1 July 2013 in an endeavour to enhance the rate of reporting for volunteer attendances.</p> <p>QFES fire and rescue stations are estimated to serve 87.6 per cent of Queensland's population.</p> <p>Flooding and wet weather in 2010-11 resulted in a lower than anticipated number of landscape fires.</p> <p>Despite an increase in false alarms across regions affected by wet weather in 2010-11, the total number of false alarms was lower than anticipated as a result of the rollout of a new alarm solution and ongoing work with building owners who have high alarm frequencies.</p> <p>The decrease in QFES attendance at traffic incidents in 2009-10 can be attributed to the revised road crash rescue protocols implemented in September 2009. During 2010-11, the protocols were reviewed with the previous amendments reversed leading to an increase in these types of incidents.</p>								
WA:	<p>Data include reported turnouts by career and volunteer fire services for all areas of the state. Data include landscape fires reported by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (Parks and Wildlife Service), with 465 fires recorded for 2017-18.</p> <p>Road crash rescue incidents include responses by career and volunteer fire services and SES volunteers.</p>								
SA:	<p>2016-17: Total incidents increased due to severe weather in South Australia, which saw a significant increase in the number of floods, storm and tempest incidents.</p> <p>2013-14: the number of incidents may be understated due to Country Fire Service (CFS) industrial action between 1/12/2013 and 30/06/2014 affecting the collection of CFS incident data.</p>								
Tas:	<p>Due to industrial action during 2016, 151 incident reports are incomplete. This accounts for the increase in the number of incidents in the category "Incident undetermined or not classified".</p> <p>Due to industrial action, 90 incident reports are incomplete and not included in 2008-09 data.</p>								
ACT:	<p>Landscape fire activity increased in 2012-13 as result of a warmer and drier summer. This has also resulted in a corresponding reduction in calls to storm, tempest, flooding and other natural disasters.</p> <p>2009-2010 and 2010-11: the lower number of landscape fires was attributable to wetter than average summer conditions.</p>								
NT:	<p>Excludes data from Bushfires NT, with the exception of landscape fires attended to by a land management agency from 2014-15.</p> <p>May exclude data from some NT Fire and Rescue Service volunteer brigades.</p> <p>2012-13 data are likely to indicate considerable under-reporting. Subsequently, the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service has examined its data reporting and inputting processes to improve reporting in line with the counting rules as defined in the data dictionary.</p>								

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

**Source:** State and Territory governments (unpublished); Geoscience Australia 2018, Area of Australia - States and Territories, <http://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/national-location-information/dimensions/area-of-australia-states-and-territories#heading-1> (accessed October 2018); ABS (unpublished), Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	
2017-18	103.3	108.4	54.9	57.7	81.2	125.8	71.4	66.0	87.6
2016-17	97.3	90.0	59.6	65.0	80.3	111.7	87.0	67.2	82.9
2015-16	79.0	111.4	62.1	58.4	76.7	102.0	87.4	73.6	81.9
2014-15	95.2	113.4	46.9	60.3	73.6	112.9	89.1	51.4	84.5
2013-14	98.5	121.2	46.4	61.8	75.2	127.1	84.1	59.2	88.1
2012-13	114.3	128.7	50.4	62.7	76.9	147.1	96.9	86.5	97.0
2011-12	111.1	136.0	48.9	64.1	77.5	140.8	114.5	71.4	97.8
2010-11	115.5	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

Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

- (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 the ABS's ABS Australian Demographic Statistics Household and Family Projections series (Series II) 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 2017-18 financial year are the average of total households as at 30 June 2017 and as at 30 June 2018.

(d) Jurisdiction notes:

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

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

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

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

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

**WA:** 2017-18: Data differs from that published in the DFES Annual Report 2017-18 due to the use of a different data for the denominator.

**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.

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

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

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

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)						
<b>Estimated percentage of households with a smoke alarm/detector installed</b>										
2017-18	%	95.6	97.2	97.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
2016-17	%	94.1	97.2	97.9	94.0	na	na	na	na	na
2015-16	%	93.6	97.2	96.5	91.0	na	na	na	na	na
2014-15	%	94.4	97.2	94.9	na	na	na	na	na	na
2013-14	%	94.1	97.2	96.6	94.0	na	na	na	na	na
2012-13	%	92.8	97.2	95.5	91.0	na	na	na	na	na
2011-12	%	na	97.2	94.7	92.0	na	na	na	na	na
2010-11	%	94.2	97.2	95.0	90.0	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	%	93.7	97.2	96.4	89.0	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	%	93.6	97.2	97.3	86.0	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Estimated percentage of households with a smoke alarm/detector that is operational/has been tested (b)</b>										
2017-18	%	na	na	79.9	na	na	na	na	na	na
2016-17	%	na	na	84.6	62.0	na	na	na	na	na
2015-16	%	na	na	87.3	69.0	na	na	na	na	na
2014-15	%	na	na	85.9	na	na	na	na	na	na
2013-14	%	na	na	88.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
2012-13	%	na	na	87.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
2011-12	%	na	na	87.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
2010-11	%	na	na	86.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	%	na	na	89.2	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	%	na	na	90.1	na	na	na	na	na	na

Data are not comparable across jurisdictions, but are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time.

Data are incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2017-18 data are not available for WA, SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT.

(a) Jurisdiction notes:

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

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

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)  $\geq$  25 per cent 'na is shown. Data were sourced from the NSW Adult Population Health Survey (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry Health. Results for 2013 are based on the Jan-Mar 2013 Quarter only (2,400 respondents). It includes data from both landline and mobile phone surveys. No data were collected in 2011 and 2012.

Vic: Data are sourced from ABS Household Preparedness for Emergencies Survey, last conducted in 2007-08. From 2008-09, these data are used as a proxy as no subsequent survey has been conducted.

Qld: Results for 2017-18 are derived from the new annual QFES Community Insights Survey which replaces the previous annual Household Survey. The 2018 survey was redeveloped to gain community insights in line with the future QFES strategic direction. Data are estimates for the whole population of Queensland. From 1 July 2007, mandatory legislation was in place for hard wired smoke alarm installation in all new households and homes undergoing major renovations. Homes built prior to 1 July 2007 had a minimum requirement to install at least one 9 volt battery operated smoke alarm. On 31 August 2016, the Queensland Parliament passed new smoke alarm legislation requiring all domestic dwellings to install interconnected photoelectric smoke alarms in all bedrooms of the home, in hallways that connect bedrooms with the rest of the dwelling and on every level. The photoelectric smoke alarms must comply with Australian Standard AS3786-2014 and be either hard wired or powered by a ten year battery. The roll-out of these changes will be phased over ten years as follows: from 1 January 2017: in all new dwellings and substantially renovated dwellings (this applies to building applications submitted from 1 January 2017); from 1 January 2022: in all domestic dwellings leased and sold; from 1 January 2027: in all other domestic dwellings. QFES continues to deliver promotional strategies to increase the percentage of households with an operational smoke alarm.

WA: No survey was conducted in 2017-18 and 2014-15.

(b) Tested manually within the last 12 months.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 9A.14

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

<i>Unit</i>		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
			(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)
<b>Statewide</b>																	
Structure fires																	
2017-18	no.	5 919	5 653	2 251	1 059	1 327	570	260	175								
Response times																	
<i>50th percentile</i>																	
<i>90th percentile</i>																	
2017-18	min.	7.2	6.9	7.9	8.7	8.0	8.5	7.1	7.9	13.5	11.0	12.3	15.5	15.0	20.4	11.3	17.6
2016-17	min.	7.5	6.8	8.1	8.7	8.1	9.0	6.8	7.8	14.5	10.8	12.5	15.4	12.5	17.5	10.5	18.8
2015-16	min.	7.7	6.8	8.1	8.6	8.0	9.1	6.7	8.3	14.4	10.6	12.2	15.7	12.9	17.2	10.2	15.8
2014-15	min.	7.4	6.8	7.7	8.7	7.5	9.3	7.0	11.4	14.1	10.9	12.3	15.2	11.7	17.7	11.0	23.2
2013-14	min.	7.5	6.8	7.6	8.5	na	8.6	7.2	7.6	15.4	10.9	12.4	14.1	na	19.6	10.4	18.0
2012-13	min.	7.9	6.7	7.4	8.6	na	8.6	6.9	7.6	15.0	10.6	11.9	15.6	na	18.4	10.5	18.4
2011-12	min.	8.2	6.8	7.3	8.6	na	8.3	7.6	7.3	15.0	10.6	11.3	14.5	na	16.7	11.6	16.8
2010-11	min.	8.0	6.8	7.4	8.3	na	8.5	7.4	7.3	14.0	11.0	12.2	14.6	na	16.9	10.7	15.0
2009-10	min.	8.0	6.9	7.9	8.3	na	7.9	7.0	6.4	13.6	10.7	12.4	15.9	na	15.0	11.3	11.3
2008-09	min.	7.4	7.0	7.6	8.4	na	8.2	7.1	6.3	12.0	11.0	12.3	15.4	na	16.0	10.7	12.9
<b>Major cities</b>																	
Structure fires																	
2017-18	no.	3 575	4 190	1 514	739	900	..	260	..								
Response times																	
<i>50th percentile</i>																	
<i>90th percentile</i>																	
2017-18	min.	6.3	6.5	7.9	8.0	7.5	..	7.1	..	9.5	9.2	11.7	11.2	11.1	..	11.3	..
2016-17	min.	6.3	6.5	7.9	8.0	7.8	..	6.8	..	9.5	9.2	11.7	11.4	11.1	..	10.5	..
2015-16	min.	6.8	6.4	7.9	8.0	7.7	..	6.7	..	10.4	9.1	11.5	11.6	10.8	..	10.2	..
2014-15	min.	6.5	6.4	7.4	8.1	7.2	..	7.0	..	10.6	9.1	11.5	11.5	9.9	..	11.0	..
2013-14	min.	7.1	6.4	7.4	8.1	na	..	7.2	..	11.4	9.0	11.4	11.3	na	..	10.4	..
2012-13	min.	7.2	6.4	7.3	7.9	na	..	6.9	..	11.6	9.1	10.9	11.5	na	..	10.5	..
2011-12	min.	7.5	6.4	7.2	8.0	na	..	7.6	..	11.5	9.0	10.5	11.6	na	..	11.6	..



TABLE 9A.14

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

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<i>Unit</i>			(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)
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	..
<b>Inner regional</b>																	
Structure fires																	
2017-18	no.	925	1 179	383	137	141	356	..	..								
Response times																	
<b>50th percentile</b>																	
<b>90th percentile</b>																	
2017-18	min.	9.2	8.7	7.9	12.3	13.4	7.6	..	..	16.5	14.8	13.2	20.9	31.3	14.5	..	..
2016-17	min.	9.4	8.5	8.1	12.2	11.9	8.4	..	..	19.0	14.8	14.2	21.3	15.7	13.1	..	..
2015-16	min.	9.8	8.5	8.2	11.3	12.9	8.5	..	..	18.0	14.5	14.5	20.8	18.5	13.6	..	..
2014-15	min.	9.6	8.5	7.8	12.0	11.3	8.3	..	..	21.0	14.2	12.6	21.8	16.3	14.4	..	..
2013-14	min.	10.4	8.7	7.9	11.3	na	7.8	..	..	22.2	14.9	12.9	20.5	na	13.8	..	..
2012-13	min.	10.4	8.2	7.3	13.3	na	7.8	..	..	21.2	14.8	13.0	24.1	na	14.2	..	..
2011-12	min.	10.6	8.6	7.6	12.9	na	7.5	..	..	22.0	14.0	12.1	22.4	na	12.2	..	..
2010-11	min.	10.2	8.6	7.1	12.6	na	7.8	..	..	19.0	15.2	11.9	24.3	na	13.0	..	..
2009-10	min.	10.3	8.6	8.5	12.9	na	7.3	..	..	18.9	14.2	13.5	24.7	na	11.5	..	..
2008-09	min.	9.3	8.3	7.6	12.8	na	7.5	..	..	14.4	14.5	12.3	23.7	na	11.6	..	..
<b>Outer regional</b>																	
Structure fires																	
2017-18	no.	1 191	281	292	104	235	201	..	100								
Response times																	
<b>50th percentile</b>																	
<b>90th percentile</b>																	
2017-18	min.	9.5	9.8	8.2	10.4	11.3	10.9	..	7.7	21.0	18.7	13.4	21.6	22.9	24.4	..	15.2
2016-17	min.	10.1	9.9	9.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	..	7.6	22.0	21.0	14.3	32.8	15.9	25.6	..	14.2
2015-16	min.	10.1	10.1	8.6	10.2	12.3	11.2	..	11.5	21.0	19.4	13.8	25.9	19.1	22.1	..	17.8
2014-15	min.	9.5	10.3	9.0	11.9	11.3	11.7	..	11.1	15.5	19.3	15.1	28.9	16.8	23.0	..	20.2

TABLE 9A.14

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

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
	Unit		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)
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
<b>Remote</b>																	
Structure fires																	
2017-18	no.	121	3	38	56	40	10	..	54								
Response times																	
<b>50th percentile</b>																	
2017-18	min.	10.6	np	8.2	15.1	12.2	9.9	..	7.7	19.6	np	16.9	28.0	19.7	19.7	..	16.7
2016-17	min.	10.4	16.1	8.8	15.4	12.6	9.6	..	7.3	22.0	23.4	27.4	22.8	15.7	47.9	..	17.4
2015-16	min.	10.0	16.1	7.8	15.7	14.0	8.1	..	12.5	22.8	25.4	16.0	27.2	–	13.2	..	18.5
2014-15	min.	10.2	17.4	9.7	15.8	11.9	11.7	..	12.2	18.5	29.9	18.7	27.8	15.9	33.2	..	21.5
2013-14	min.	10.0	np	10.4	13.8	na	9.3	..	7.5	21.2	np	23.4	26.3	na	26.3	..	13.3
2012-13	min.	10.1	np	7.3	16.1	na	12.3	..	7.7	15.0	np	17.7	29.7	na	22.2	..	14.5
2011-12	min.	11.0	np	7.6	14.3	na	10.9	..	6.5	27.5	np	15.7	76.0	na	21.9	..	12.3
2010-11	min.	8.6	np	8.5	15.7	na	12.8	..	7.3	21.2	np	11.9	23.4	na	22.7	..	16.8
2009-10	min.	9.6	np	8.0	14.3	na	11.4	..	7.1	20.3	np	17.5	27.2	na	22.8	..	11.3
2008-09	min.	8.1	np	7.8	14.7	na	15.5	..	5.6	11.4	np	28.5	33.7	na	38.7	..	11.9
<b>Very remote</b>																	
Structure fires																	
2017-18	no.	107	..	24	23	11	3	..	21								
Response times																	
<b>50th percentile</b>																	
2017-18	min.	9.0	..	10.1	16.0	14.1	12.6	..	11.2	23.2	..	17.2	33.4	60.3	29.2	..	60.8

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

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
	Unit		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)
2016-17	min.	10.0	..	6.9	13.2	na	22.6	..	10.7	25.4	..	16.6	26.4	na	24.1	..	29.0
2015-16	min.	7.7	..	8.4	16.7	–	na	..	18.7	19.5	..	16.1	58.3	na	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

Data are not comparable across jurisdictions, but are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time.

Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

- (a) Remoteness areas are defined using the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness structure. For Victoria, there are no very remote areas. There are no very remote areas in Victoria. There are no major cities in Tasmania (Hobart and Launceston are classified as inner regional areas). There are no outer regional, remote or very remote areas in the ACT (all areas are categorised as major city areas for this report). There are no major cities or inner regional areas in the NT (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 are rolled into the outer regional classification due to the low numbers of events. Excludes calls attended under NRC, late notifications, calls with Event Create time stamp blank.

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

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

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

Qld: Structure fires within the Levy District Areas (Levy District Boundaries A-D) are included. Excluded are non-emergency calls and those where Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) experienced delays due to either extreme weather conditions or where the initial response was by another agency or brigade. Response times are measured from either alarm time or the point at which the incident is verified as requiring QFES attendance, to the time in which the first responding vehicle arrives at the scene. Only primary exposure incidents are included. The location of incidents in relation to the levy district boundary is identified using the latitude and longitude of where the incident occurred, or originated from. Incidents that could not be identified by remoteness category have been included in the statewide calculations only. Response times can be affected by road congestion, driver behaviour (distraction and inattention to emergency responder) and high density urban residential designs. QFES has a long-established service delivery model for responding to 90 per cent of structure fires occurring within the Levy District Areas within 14 minutes.

WA: Data include both career and volunteer responses where response was provided under emergency conditions (lights and sirens). There are no incidents where response time information is incomplete that were excluded from response time calculations. Response time for major cities, regional and remote areas are impacted by volunteer data that are affected by significant travel time to incidents, particularly in remote areas of the state.

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

Tas: 2017-18: the large decrease from 2016-17 in Remote areas is due to the small number of events.

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

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS, *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 5 - Remoteness Structure, July 2016*, Cat. No. 1270.0.55.005.

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

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Unit		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)			(d)
<b>Statewide</b>																	
Structure fires																	
2017-18	no.	5 919	5 653	2 251	1 059	1 327	570	260	175								
Response times																	
<i>50th percentile</i>																	
<i>90th percentile</i>																	
2017-18	min.	6.5	5.8	7.4	7.6	7.4	4.6	6.0	5.4	11.2	9.6	11.6	14.1	14.0	9.8	10.1	11.7
2016-17	min.	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	5.6	5.1	11.1	9.4	12.0	14.0	14.1	16.7	9.1	12.0
2015-16	min.	7.2	6.0	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.0	5.5	7.5	12.2	9.8	11.6	14.2	14.0	16.3	9.0	13.6
2014-15	min.	7.2	5.8	7.1	7.7	7.0	8.1	5.6	8.3	13.2	9.5	11.6	13.6	14.0	16.3	9.0	15.1
2013-14	min.	7.4	5.8	7.1	7.5	7.0	7.6	5.8	4.6	14.4	9.5	11.5	12.8	14.0	17.9	8.9	10.8
2012-13	min.	7.5	5.6	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.7	5.4	na	14.0	9.2	11.3	14.2	14.6	16.8	8.9	13.5
2011-12	min.	7.3	5.7	6.8	7.6	7.0	7.4	5.7	5.3	13.5	9.2	10.7	13.5	13.2	15.5	9.2	11.5
2010-11	min.	7.1	5.7	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.6	6.0	5.5	12.6	9.6	11.1	13.0	13.0	15.4	9.1	11.1
2009-10	min.	na	5.8	na	7.3	7.0	7.0	5.7	5.9	na	9.2	na	14.4	13.0	13.5	9.7	10.7
2008-09	min.	na	5.8	na	7.3	6.9	7.2	5.7	5.5	na	9.5	na	14.0	13.0	14.9	8.9	9.4
<b>Major cities</b>																	
Structure fires																	
2017-18	no.	3 575	4 190	1 514	739	900	..	260	..								
Response times																	
<i>50th percentile</i>																	
<i>90th percentile</i>																	
2017-18	min.	6.2	5.5	7.6	7.0	6.6	..	6.0	..	9.3	7.9	11.0	10.1	9.9	..	10.1	..
2016-17	min.	6.2	5.5	7.3	7.0	7.1	..	5.6	..	8.5	8.0	11.1	10.4	10.6	..	9.1	..
2015-16	min.	6.5	5.6	7.3	6.9	6.9	..	5.5	..	10.0	8.2	10.8	10.4	10.2	..	9.0	..
2014-15	min.	6.4	5.4	6.8	6.9	6.5	..	5.6	..	10.3	7.9	10.9	10.3	9.2	..	9.0	..
2013-14	min.	6.6	5.4	6.7	7.1	6.4	..	5.8	..	11.1	7.8	10.8	10.2	9.3	..	8.9	..
2012-13	min.	6.9	5.3	6.7	6.9	7.1	..	5.4	..	11.1	7.8	10.4	10.4	10.7	..	8.9	..
2011-12	min.	6.7	5.4	6.7	7.0	6.3	..	5.7	..	10.4	7.7	10.0	10.5	10.2	..	9.2	..

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

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
	Unit	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)			(d)
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	..
<b>Inner regional</b>																	
Structure fires																	
2017-18	no.	925	1 179	383	137	141	356	..	..								
Response times																	
<b>50th percentile</b>									<b>90th percentile</b>								
2017-18	min.	8.1	7.4	7.4	10.8	12.5	4.6	..	..	13.4	13.4	12.0	17.6	27.0	8.6	..	..
2016-17	min.	7.4	7.3	7.6	10.8	12.0	7.2	..	..	12.0	13.5	13.4	19.5	25.1	11.5	..	..
2015-16	min.	8.6	7.8	7.6	9.7	12.0	7.4	..	..	14.0	13.7	13.3	18.4	23.0	12.4	..	..
2014-15	min.	9.4	7.2	7.2	10.6	11.0	7.4	..	..	19.0	12.6	11.9	19.1	19.1	13.2	..	..
2013-14	min.	10.0	7.3	7.4	10.4	12.0	6.6	..	..	20.5	13.3	12.4	17.7	21.0	12.1	..	..
2012-13	min.	10.0	6.9	6.9	11.9	11.1	6.7	..	..	20.0	13.2	12.6	21.3	19.0	12.7	..	..
2011-12	min.	9.6	7.3	6.9	11.5	11.0	6.5	..	..	20.0	12.6	11.7	22.1	21.0	10.7	..	..
2010-11	min.	9.2	7.3	6.4	11.1	10.0	6.8	..	..	17.0	13.7	10.7	22.0	17.0	11.4	..	..
2009-10	min.	na	7.2	na	11.0	10.0	6.2	..	..	na	12.7	na	23.0	16.0	10.0	..	..
2008-09	min.	na	6.8	na	10.6	9.0	6.4	..	..	na	13.2	na	21.3	15.0	10.3	..	..
<b>Outer regional</b>																	
Structure fires																	
2017-18	no.	1 191	281	292	104	235	201	..	100								
Response times																	
<b>50th percentile</b>									<b>90th percentile</b>								
2017-18	min.	8.1	8.5	8.0	9.0	10.6	4.3	..	5.2	13.1	17.1	13.0	19.6	20.2	11.9	..	8.8
2016-17	min.	8.5	8.1	8.3	9.6	11.4	10.5	..	5.1	12.4	19.8	13.9	30.2	21.2	23.5	..	11.1
2015-16	min.	9.0	9.1	8.0	9.0	12.0	10.2	..	7.2	14.7	18.7	13.5	22.8	25.2	20.5	..	12.4
2014-15	min.	9.2	8.9	8.4	10.7	11.3	10.6	..	5.8	15.0	17.9	14.2	26.1	19.0	21.8	..	20.2

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

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
	<i>Unit</i>	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)			(d)
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
<b>Remote</b>																	
Structure fires																	
2017-18	no.	121	3	38	56	40	10	..	54								
Response times																	
<b>50th percentile</b>									<b>90th percentile</b>								
2017-18	min.	9.4	np	7.7	13.6	11.6	2.6	..	5.6	13.4	np	16.6	26.8	18.8	7.4	..	12.3
2016-17	min.	7.4	14.8	8.5	13.6	12.1	9.0	..	4.3	13.4	22.1	23.3	21.0	26.5	43.5	..	10.0
2015-16	min.	8.3	15.5	7.5	14.1	12.9	7.2	..	10.7	15.6	24.3	15.8	25.2	32.1	11.7	..	17.4
2014-15	min.	10.0	16.2	9.4	14.8	11.3	10.9	..	8.4	17.3	27.7	17.3	27.0	25.0	31.0	..	17.4
2013-14	min.	9.0	np	9.1	12.7	13.0	8.5	..	3.2	20.5	np	21.9	24.2	37.2	25.4	..	7.3
2012-13	min.	9.6	np	6.5	13.8	13.8	11.4	..	4.0	15.0	np	14.6	25.5	36.0	21.1	..	8.9
2011-12	min.	10.0	np	6.9	13.4	11.5	9.9	..	4.3	24.0	np	14.9	76.9	17.1	19.2	..	9.0
2010-11	min.	7.7	np	7.2	14.8	10.0	10.9	..	4.8	20.3	np	11.4	23.2	17.5	21.6	..	12.2
2009-10	min.	na	np	na	13.1	11.0	10.0	..	5.6	na	np	na	23.3	15.7	20.8	..	11.0
2008-09	min.	na	np	na	12.8	12.0	14.8	..	5.5	na	np	na	28.9	18.0	40.4	..	9.1
<b>Very remote</b>																	
Structure fires																	
2017-18	no.	107	..	24	23	11	3	..	21								
Response times																	
<b>50th percentile</b>									<b>90th percentile</b>								
2017-18	min.	7.2	..	10.0	14.8	12.7	3.5	..	8.1	13.4	..	16.3	31.2	58.9	9.9	..	60.3

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

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
	<i>Unit</i>	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)			(d)
2016-17	min.	6.4	..	6.1	11.4	12.0	21.6	..	7.2	12.0	..	16.1	24.9	48.5	23.7	..	17.7
2015-16	min.	7.0	..	8.0	14.9	11.0	na	..	16.0	11.2	..	15.6	55.7	49.9	na	..	24.4
2014-15	min.	8.0	..	9.0	15.2	13.0	na	..	19.7	13.0	..	14.1	40.5	25.6	na	..	48.2
2013-14	min.	10.1	..	9.5	12.4	9.5	na	..	6.0	40.1	..	20.9	19.6	69.6	na	..	22.6
2012-13	min.	8.2	..	9.3	12.1	na	17.3	..	15.6	17.0	..	21.2	45.4	na	29.3	..	35.6
2011-12	min.	7.3	..	8.2	13.2	16.0	na	..	7.4	na	..	16.4	46.4	23.0	na	..	24.8
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

Data are not comparable across jurisdictions, but are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time.

Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

- (a) Remoteness areas are defined using the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness structure. For Victoria, there are no very remote areas. There are no very remote areas in Victoria. There are no major cities in Tasmania (Hobart and Launceston are classified as inner regional areas). There are no outer regional, remote or very remote areas in the ACT (all areas are categorised as major city areas for this report). There are no major cities or inner regional areas in the NT (Darwin is classified as an outer regional area).
- (b) Jurisdictions provide data where response was provided under emergency conditions (lights and sirens). Data are for both urban and rural services (including land management agencies) and for both career and volunteer services, unless otherwise stated — see footnote d for caveats. Data in this table are not directly comparable.
- (c) Response times for major cities, regional and remote areas are impacted by a range of factors including geography and personnel mix (including the use of volunteers), which can significantly affect travel time to incidents, particularly in remote areas.

(d) Jurisdiction notes:

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

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



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

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

Qld: Structure fires within the Levy District Areas (Levy District Boundaries A-D) are included. Excluded are non-emergency calls and those where Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) experienced delays due to either extreme weather conditions or where the initial response was by another agency or brigade. Response times are measured from either alarm time or the point at which the incident is verified as requiring QFES attendance, to the time in which the first responding vehicle arrives at the scene. Only primary exposure incidents are included. The location of incidents in relation to the levy district boundary is identified using the latitude and longitude of where the incident occurred, or originated from. Incidents that could not be identified by remoteness category have been included in the statewide calculations only. Response times can be affected by road congestion, driver behaviour (distraction and inattention to emergency responder) and high density urban residential designs. QFES has a long-established service delivery model for responding to 90 per cent of structure fires occurring within the Levy District Areas within 14 minutes.

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 are affected by significant travel time to incidents, particularly in remote areas of the state.

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

Tas: 2017-18: the large decrease from 2016-17 in Outer regional, Remote and Very Remote areas is due to the small number of events.

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

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

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS, *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 5 - Remoteness Structure, July 2016*, Cat. No. 1270.0.55.005.

Table 9A.16 Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW (g)	Vic (g)	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA	Tas (g)	ACT (g)	NT	Total
<b>2017-18</b>									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	648 598	791 633	368 495	206 297	205 511	46 554	49 576	35 557	2 352 221
Capital costs									
Depreciation	53 901	94 271	4 853	18 152	18 875	6 534	5 808	3 798	206 192
User cost of capital - Other	43 112	109 766	1 349	21 962	20 414	7 830	5 994	5 013	215 442
Other costs	357 791	453 110	289 642	172 151	67 629	34 340	28 599	15 121	1 418 383
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>1 103 402</b>	<b>1 448 780</b>	<b>664 340</b>	<b>418 562</b>	<b>312 429</b>	<b>95 258</b>	<b>89 977</b>	<b>59 489</b>	<b>4 192 238</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$ 139.41</b>	<b>226.87</b>	<b>133.80</b>	<b>161.93</b>	<b>180.80</b>	<b>181.56</b>	<b>216.34</b>	<b>241.11</b>	<b>169.24</b>
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	32 618	35 310	–	–	6 837	2 675	–	1 876	79 316
User cost of capital - Land	19 118	43 061	41	7 864	4 920	2 024	850	673	78 551
Interest on borrowings	–	–	–	1 714	–	186	–	–	1 900
<b>2016-17</b>									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	642 947	742 162	367 727	200 625	135 285	42 839	52 362	36 871	2 220 817
Capital costs									
Depreciation	54 400	94 537	4 884	18 126	18 039	6 702	7 808	3 778	208 274
User cost of capital - Other	43 600	108 225	1 374	21 036	20 249	8 157	5 854	5 229	213 725
Other costs	345 194	432 042	249 350	178 928	59 444	32 555	18 758	14 162	1 330 433
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>1 086 140</b>	<b>1 376 967</b>	<b>623 335</b>	<b>418 716</b>	<b>233 017</b>	<b>90 253</b>	<b>84 782</b>	<b>60 040</b>	<b>3 973 250</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$ 139.29</b>	<b>220.52</b>	<b>127.63</b>	<b>163.06</b>	<b>135.71</b>	<b>173.88</b>	<b>208.62</b>	<b>245.01</b>	<b>162.93</b>
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	32 426	32 987	–	na	6 508	2 291	–	1 573	75 784
User cost of capital - Land	19 266	41 565	42	7 920	4 963	2 044	996	689	77 483
Interest on borrowings	–	–	–	2 091	–	324	–	–	2 415

Table 9A.16 Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW (g)	Vic (g)	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA	Tas (g)	ACT (g)	NT	Total
<b>2015-16</b>									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	638 077	649 450	343 260	196 278	147 044	51 959	52 542	30 762	2 109 372
Capital costs									
Depreciation	52 691	79 997	4 962	15 886	17 881	6 903	6 262	3 633	188 214
User cost of capital - Other	43 661	241 233	1 734	19 844	20 594	6 895	5 634	na	na
Other costs	324 397	517 684	278 732	169 794	62 381	78 352	21 582	7 687	1 460 607
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>1 058 826</b>	<b>1 488 363</b>	<b>628 688</b>	<b>401 801</b>	<b>247 899</b>	<b>144 109</b>	<b>86 019</b>	<b>42 082</b>	<b>3 758 194</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$ 138.02</b>	<b>244.27</b>	<b>130.84</b>	<b>157.71</b>	<b>145.32</b>	<b>279.45</b>	<b>215.66</b>	<b>172.40</b>	<b>156.69</b>
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	31 591	28 851	–	na	6 248	2 996	–	1 626	71 312
User cost of capital - Land	19 405	133 880	26	8 996	4 884	1 449	1 134	na	169 774
Interest on borrowings	–	–	–	2 507	–	291	–	–	2 798
<b>2014-15</b>									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	622 305	587 331	337 146	190 935	130 112	46 901	53 456	32 147	2 000 332
Capital costs									
Depreciation	50 346	77 852	4 925	16 085	17 674	6 761	5 311	3 359	182 314
User cost of capital - Other	40 704	191 535	1 695	19 599	24 908	7 044	6 026	5 542	297 053
Other costs	316 476	447 832	294 666	162 072	63 195	23 072	20 048	14 556	1 341 918
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>1 029 831</b>	<b>1 304 550</b>	<b>638 433</b>	<b>388 691</b>	<b>235 889</b>	<b>83 778</b>	<b>84 841</b>	<b>55 604</b>	<b>3 821 618</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$ 136.18</b>	<b>218.98</b>	<b>134.48</b>	<b>153.72</b>	<b>139.32</b>	<b>162.98</b>	<b>216.44</b>	<b>229.06</b>	<b>161.66</b>
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	29 498	27 038	..	–	6 025	2 675	–	1 608	66 845
User cost of capital - Land	12 846	124 504	24	8 089	4 955	1 449	1 172	517	153 556
Interest on borrowings	–	–	–	2 996	–	196	–	–	3 192

Table 9A.16 Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW (g)	Vic (g)	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA	Tas (g)	ACT (g)	NT	Total
<b>2013-14</b>									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	614 039	574 252	322 344	183 968	125 634	46 165	49 635	31 824	1 947 860
Capital costs									
Depreciation	50 536	71 897	16 819	17 010	18 232	6 501	5 745	3 158	189 899
User cost of capital - Other	39 080	190 910	1 535	18 095	19 481	7 138	5 177	3 799	285 216
Other costs	424 593	492 716	250 390	159 513	66 914	23 218	19 066	4 395	1 440 805
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>1 128 248</b>	<b>1 329 776</b>	<b>591 089</b>	<b>378 586</b>	<b>230 261</b>	<b>83 022</b>	<b>79 622</b>	<b>43 176</b>	<b>3 863 780</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$ 151.34</b>	<b>227.99</b>	<b>126.15</b>	<b>151.30</b>	<b>137.22</b>	<b>161.83</b>	<b>206.11</b>	<b>178.19</b>	<b>165.84</b>
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	30 229	26 175	14 219	–	5 847	2 776	–	1 600	80 847
User cost of capital - Land	12 127	125 028	21	7 860	4 987	1 430	1 162	523	153 138
Interest on borrowings	–	–	–	3 154	–	253	–	–	3 407
<b>2012-13</b>									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	610 742	578 316	314 951	168 639	121 976	45 894	48 712	30 381	1 919 611
Capital costs									
Depreciation	51 824	69 814	33 693	13 242	18 494	5 858	7 818	3 166	203 910
User cost of capital - Other	43 513	186 565	31 521	18 118	20 478	6 930	4 952	3 990	316 066
Other costs	391 039	485 460	151 571	290 931	62 747	33 032	18 313	12 512	1 445 605
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>1 097 119</b>	<b>1 320 155</b>	<b>531 736</b>	<b>490 929</b>	<b>223 694</b>	<b>91 714</b>	<b>79 796</b>	<b>50 050</b>	<b>3 885 192</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$ 149.20</b>	<b>231.22</b>	<b>115.31</b>	<b>199.77</b>	<b>134.51</b>	<b>179.19</b>	<b>210.09</b>	<b>209.65</b>	<b>169.45</b>
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	30 647	26 379	13 874	–	5 512	2 583	–	1 515	80 511
User cost of capital - Land	12 078	30 024	12 205	7 267	4 501	1 428	1 181	532	69 216
Interest on borrowings	–	–	249	3 688	–	267	–	na	na

Table 9A.16 Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW (g)	Vic (g)	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA	Tas (g)	ACT (g)	NT	Total
<b>2011-12</b>									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	644 599	545 049	330 293	170 863	116 839	42 682	48 241	29 175	1 927 739
Capital costs									
Depreciation	47 975	61 535	34 665	12 351	18 618	5 517	5 534	1 990	188 185
User cost of capital - Other	36 101	179 916	30 472	16 253	20 559	6 721	4 411	2 213	296 645
Other costs	264 603	449 908	162 327	289 303	60 860	18 579	22 693	11 833	1 280 105
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>993 278</b>	<b>1 236 408</b>	<b>557 755</b>	<b>488 769</b>	<b>216 876</b>	<b>73 498</b>	<b>80 878</b>	<b>45 211</b>	<b>3 692 674</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$ 136.84</b>	<b>221.11</b>	<b>123.43</b>	<b>204.85</b>	<b>131.66</b>	<b>143.62</b>	<b>217.37</b>	<b>194.08</b>	<b>163.96</b>
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	31 607	25 335	14 469	–	5 645	2 523	–	1 398	80 978
User cost of capital - Land	12 292	30 093	13 207	6 636	4 506	1 319	1 058	539	69 649
Interest on borrowings	–	157	221	2 739	–	305	–	na	na
<b>2010-11</b>									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	631 667	528 603	316 825	154 123	108 691	41 357	44 194	29 804	1 855 264
Capital costs									
Depreciation	45 321	69 562	34 336	12 109	19 988	5 555	6 180	1 933	194 985
User cost of capital - Other	36 676	183 051	31 776	16 798	31 840	6 937	2 301	2 746	312 124
Other costs	301 266	414 949	160 756	178 902	42 405	18 789	23 239	10 396	1 150 701
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>1 014 931</b>	<b>1 196 164</b>	<b>543 692</b>	<b>361 933</b>	<b>202 923</b>	<b>72 638</b>	<b>75 914</b>	<b>44 879</b>	<b>3 513 074</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$ 141.36</b>	<b>217.65</b>	<b>122.54</b>	<b>156.07</b>	<b>124.30</b>	<b>142.37</b>	<b>208.08</b>	<b>194.87</b>	<b>158.44</b>
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	30 933	24 102	14 056	–	5 397	2 521	–	1 443	78 452
User cost of capital - Land	11 889	30 030	13 093	7 061	2 531	1 361	1 367	556	67 889
Interest on borrowings	–	191	248	254	–	350	–	–	1 044

Table 9A.16 Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW (g)	Vic (g)	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA	Tas (g)	ACT (g)	NT	Total
<b>2009-10</b>									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	615 359	482 717	299 747	152 443	108 834	42 625	46 654	29 603	1 777 981
Capital costs									
Depreciation	44 527	66 604	38 514	11 111	22 263	5 433	4 127	1 902	194 482
User cost of capital - Other	36 168	141 077	33 183	16 449	31 517	6 961	2 340	2 397	270 092
Other costs	347 657	396 576	157 053	135 654	49 525	23 286	23 273	10 644	1 143 668
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>1 043 711</b>	<b>1 086 974</b>	<b>528 497</b>	<b>315 657</b>	<b>212 139</b>	<b>78 306</b>	<b>76 394</b>	<b>44 545</b>	<b>3 386 223</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$ 146.97</b>	<b>200.58</b>	<b>121.01</b>	<b>139.44</b>	<b>131.07</b>	<b>154.61</b>	<b>213.48</b>	<b>195.56</b>	<b>154.87</b>
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	29 654	22 473	13 410	–	5 255	2 528	–	1 491	74 811
User cost of capital - Land	12 322	22 000	13 915	6 575	2 633	1 277	1 424	434	60 580
Interest on borrowings	46	183	278	137	–	389	–	–	1 034
<b>2008-09</b>									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	603 128	493 493	295 867	144 229	107 619	41 586	49 789	28 352	1 764 062
Capital costs									
Depreciation	41 307	64 183	37 849	10 630	20 584	5 531	5 131	2 047	187 263
User cost of capital - Other	32 480	140 845	34 456	16 309	30 108	6 995	2 568	2 354	266 116
Other costs	293 800	734 217	126 474	111 918	52 133	19 598	16 820	11 851	1 366 810
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>970 715</b>	<b>1 432 738</b>	<b>494 646</b>	<b>283 087</b>	<b>210 444</b>	<b>73 710</b>	<b>74 308</b>	<b>44 604</b>	<b>3 584 251</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$ 138.64</b>	<b>269.65</b>	<b>115.69</b>	<b>128.16</b>	<b>131.70</b>	<b>146.90</b>	<b>211.64</b>	<b>200.44</b>	<b>166.90</b>
Other expenses									
Labour costs - Payroll tax	30 514	22 745	13 330	–	5 054	2 492	–	1 480	75 614
User cost of capital - Land	10 988	22 378	14 379	6 749	2 719	1 286	1 216	411	60 127
Interest on borrowings	304	52	309	3 590	–	406	–	–	4 660

Table 9A.16 **Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW (g)</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Data for the 'per person in the population' indicator are not comparable across jurisdictions, but are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time.								
	Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.								
(a)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2017-18 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2017-18 = 100) (table 2A.50).								
(b)	The Estimated Resident Populations (ERPs) rates differ across years. For data up to 2015-16 the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2011 Census. From 2016-17, rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2016 Census. From December 2016, 31 December ERP also includes Norfolk Island in the Australian total (in addition to the other territories).								
(c)	Figures vary from year to year as a result of abnormal expenditure related to response to specific major emergencies.								
(d)	Financial and activity data are affected by the reporting scope of each jurisdiction's 'fire service organisation'. See table 9A.3 for details for the scope of agencies' reporting.								
(e)	The user cost of capital is partly dependent on depreciation and asset revaluation methods employed. Details of the treatment of assets by emergency management agencies across jurisdictions are outlined in table 9A.17.								
(f)	Total costs exclude payroll tax, the user cost of capital associated with land, and interest on borrowings.								
(g)	Jurisdiction notes:								
	NSW: The increase in 2017-18 costs are largely due to payroll and temporary staffing costs.								
	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: 2017-18: Higher salaries (including higher - superannuation, on-costs allowances, payroll tax and voluntary compensation), due to EBA changes and additional employees.								
	2017-18: the cost of capital (other) has been affected due to realignment of asset holdings no longer captured under the fire services portfolio for the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning.								
	2017-18: higher other costs as a result of increased rental of fire equipment and other cost associated with Coolaroo and Somerton fires, increase aircraft hire costs and higher number of landscape fires requiring heavy resourcing due to location and terrain. There was a reduction in fire communications, provisions for losses, and other recurrent, costs primarily the results of decrease in assets written off, legal fees and lapsing of recurrent funding for the dangerous trees program.								
	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.								

Table 9A.16 **Fire service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW (g)</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Qld:</b>	Data for 2017-18 and 2016-17 are not comparable to previous years due to machinery-of-government changes that occurred on 1 November 2013 and 1 July 2016. Operating Costs represent costs for Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) (excluding State Emergency Service costs) following the transfer of some functions and assets to the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) on 1 November 2013. The 2014-15 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 QFES and is reported as a separate entity. From 1 July 2016 some functions returned to QFES from PSBA.								
	2017-18: the increase in other costs from 2016-17 is largely due to an increase in Fire communications, provisions for losses, and other recurrent costs. The increase is mainly associated with an increase to the QFES grant paid to PSBA for agreed additional activities/services and capital projects.								
	Fire service organisations' costs include the running, training, maintenance, communications, provisions for losses and other recurrent costs.								
	Fire running, training and maintenance costs increased from 2015-16 to 2016-17 mainly due to the machinery-of-government changes as a result of the PSBA review with functions transferring from PSBA to QFES.								
	Fire communications, provisions for losses and other recurrent costs decreased from 2015-16 to 2016-17 mainly due to a decrease to the QFES grant paid to the PSBA as a result of the machinery-of-government transfer of functions from the PBSA to QFES.								
	Payroll tax for all Queensland State Government entities was abolished from 1 July 2014.								
<b>WA:</b>	DFES provides a wide range of emergency services under an integrated management structure. Data cannot be segregated by service and include costs related to the State Emergency Service and volunteer marine rescue as well as fire. Expenses also include costs related to Wildfire Suppression. Data for the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions are not included.								
<b>Tas:</b>	2015-16 expenses are affected by extraordinary costs associated with the number of remote wildfires that occurred in that financial year.								
<b>ACT:</b>	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.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero. <b>na</b> not available.								

**Source:** State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2018, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2018, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.50); ABS (various years) Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2)



Table 9A.17 Treatment of assets by emergency management agencies, 2017-18 (a)

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

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

Table 9A.17 **Treatment of assets by emergency management agencies, 2017-18 (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>
(b)	The assets used by the NSW Rural Fire Service are largely vested in Local Government. Accordingly, although issues such as asset depreciation and useful lives may be guided by Service policies, Local Government policies will prevail in other areas.							
(c)	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.							
(d)	Estimated as 1/depreciation rate. Asset lives for some assets have been grouped with other classifications.							
(e)	For some jurisdictions, office equipment includes furniture and fittings.							
(f)	For some jurisdictions, other equipment includes information technology.							
	<b>na</b> Not available.							

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished).

# State and territory emergency services organisations

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

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

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

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
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(b) WA and ACT SES undertake air observer duties only, offshore. They do not participate in sea rescue.

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

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.19 Major sources of State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (c)	SA	Tas (c)	ACT	NT	Aust (c)	Total (c)
<b>2017-18</b>											
Government grants and appropriations	\$'000	561	62 682	18 514	na	285	1 434	1 882	2 324	–	87 682
Total levies	\$'000	109 836	na	–	na	19 655	–	na	na	na	129 491
Other revenue	\$'000	2 320	2 206	732	na	280	3 660	78	6	na	9 283
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>112 717</b>	<b>64 888</b>	<b>19 246</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>20 220</b>	<b>5 094</b>	<b>1 960</b>	<b>2 330</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>226 456</b>
Government grants and appropriations											
Australian	%	na	–	–	na	na	0.1	1.4	na	na	–
State/Territory	%	–	96.5	96.2	na	1.4	28.1	94.6	99.7	na	38.7
Local	%	na	–	–	na	na	–	na	na	na	–
Levies	%	97.4	na	–	na	97.2	–	na	na	na	57.2
Other revenue	%	2.1	3.4	3.8	na	1.4	71.8	4.0	–	na	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2016-17</b>											
Government grants and appropriations	\$'000	42 450	62 658	20 045	na	161	2 033	1 539	3 934	–	132 821
Total levies	\$'000	85 673	na	–	na	20 168	–	–	na	na	105 841
Other revenue	\$'000	4 336	2 772	453	na	176	2 856	105	na	na	10 697
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>132 459</b>	<b>65 430</b>	<b>20 498</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>20 505</b>	<b>4 889</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 934</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>249 359</b>
Government grants and appropriations											
Australian	%	na	–	–	na	na	0.1	-6.6	na	na	–
State/Territory	%	21.3	95.7	97.8	na	0.8	41.5	100.2	100.0	na	47.6
Local	%	10.7	–	–	na	na	–	–	na	na	5.7
Levies	%	64.7	na	–	na	98.4	–	–	na	na	42.4
Other revenue	%	3.3	4.2	2.2	na	0.9	75.5	6.4	na	na	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2015-16</b>											
Government grants and appropriations	\$'000	32 185	52 369	19 935	na	215	851	1 977	3 381	–	110 912
Total levies	\$'000	79 557	na	–	na	16 636	–	–	na	na	96 193

Table 9A.19 Major sources of State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Other revenue	\$'000	4 308	3 613	655	na	183	4 624	118	28	na	13 530
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>116 050</b>	<b>55 983</b>	<b>20 590</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>17 034</b>	<b>5 476</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>3 408</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>220 635</b>
Government grants and appropriations											
Australian	%	na	-	-	na	na	-	-	na	na	-
State/Territory	%	16.3	93.4	96.8	na	1.3	15.4	94.3	99.2	na	44.2
Local	%	11.5	-	-	na	na	-	-	3899.0	na	6.0
Levies	%	68.6	na	-	na	97.7	-	-	na	na	43.6
Other revenue	%	3.7	6.5	3.2	na	1.1	84.5	5.7	0.8	na	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3999.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2014-15</b>											
Government grants and appropriations	\$'000	38 219	52 563	9 359	na	889	752	2 035	na	na	103 817
Total levies	\$'000	68 650	-	-	na	15 312	-	-	na	na	83 963
Other revenue	\$'000	2 745	4 057	212	na	174	4 937	178	na	na	12 302
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>109 614</b>	<b>56 619</b>	<b>9 571</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>16 375</b>	<b>5 689</b>	<b>2 213</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>200 082</b>
Government grants and appropriations											
Australian	%	na	na	-	na	na	0.2	0.5	na	na	-
State/Territory	%	23.0	92.8	97.8	na	5.4	13.0	91.5	na	na	45.4
Local	%	11.8	na	-	na	na	-	na	na	na	6.5
Levies	%	62.6	-	-	na	93.5	-	-	na	na	42.0
Other revenue	%	2.5	7.2	2.2	na	1.1	86.8	8.0	na	na	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2013-14</b>											
Total government grants	\$'000	23 646	53 199	10 547	na	na	3 175	1 986	3 292	-	95 846
Total levies	\$'000	65 769	-	-	na	na	-	-	-	na	65 769
Other revenue	\$'000	3 192	5 010	167	na	na	1 976	83	-	na	10 427
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>92 606</b>	<b>58 209</b>	<b>10 714</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>5 151</b>	<b>2 069</b>	<b>3 292</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>172 042</b>
Government grants and appropriations											

Table 9A.19 Major sources of State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' revenue (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (c)	SA	Tas (c)	ACT	NT	Aust (c)	Total (c)
Australian	%	na	0.1	–	na	na	2.1	3.1	–	na	–
State/Territory	%	14.3	91.2	98.4	na	na	59.5	92.9	100.0	na	49.5
Local	%	11.3	0.1	–	na	na	–	–	–	na	6.1
Levies	%	71.0	–	–	na	na	–	–	–	na	38.2
Other revenue	%	3.4	8.6	1.6	na	na	38.4	4.0	–	na	6.1
<b>Total</b>	%	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2017-18 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2017-18 = 100). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.

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

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: Changes to funding model (emergency service property levy) from 2017-18 has resulted in changes in funding sources. Levies are paid directly to NSW SES by NSW Treasury. Local Govt contributions are received by NSW Treasury via Revenue NSW.

Qld: Total revenues have increased from 2015-16 to 2017-18 compared with 2014-15 due to revision to the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services revenue apportionment model to enable more accurate apportionment of operating revenues attributed to SES services. Data for 2017-18 to 2015-16 are not comparable with previous years.

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

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

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.

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

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); ABS 2018, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2018, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.50).



Table 9A.20 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(f)		(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)			(f)	(f)
<b>2017-18</b>										
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	41 427	25 567	9 520	na	9 758	2 540	1 213	1 501	na	91 526
Capital costs										
Depreciation	7 594	7 188	129	na	2 348	–	458	659	na	18 376
User cost of capital - Other	6 151	5 399	na	na	3 050	–	641	469	na	15 710
Other costs	53 082	26 691	9 597	na	8 668	2 547	1 186	1 517	na	103 288
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>108 254</b>	<b>64 845</b>	<b>19 246</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>23 824</b>	<b>5 087</b>	<b>3 498</b>	<b>4 146</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>228 900</b>
Other expenses										
<i>Labour costs - Payroll tax</i>	1 933	1 122	–	na	362	–	na	77	na	3 494
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	12	1 200	na	na	284	–	158	339	na	1 992
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	199	–	na	–	–	na	na	na	199
<b>2016-17</b>										
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	39 585	23 144	9 890	na	6 650	2 529	1 097	2 254	na	85 149
Capital costs										
Depreciation	5 550	6 850	141	na	2 128	–	405	711	na	15 785
User cost of capital - Other	4 476	5 214	na	na	2 907	–	318	540	na	13 456
Other costs	61 077	24 717	10 467	na	10 009	2 109	628	1 391	na	110 397
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>110 688</b>	<b>59 926</b>	<b>20 498</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>21 694</b>	<b>4 638</b>	<b>2 448</b>	<b>4 897</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>224 788</b>
Other expenses										
<i>Labour costs - Payroll tax</i>	2 029	1 024	–	na	293	–	–	114	na	3 460
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	12	1 014	na	na	286	–	168	341	na	1 821
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	na	257	–	na	–	–	–	na	na	257

**2015-16**

Table 9A.20 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(f)		(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)			(f)	(f)
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	35 936	21 466	9 617	na	5 257	2 528	1 281	2 176	na	78 260
Capital costs										
Depreciation	4 551	6 761	112	na	2 033	–	429	703	na	14 589
User cost of capital - Other	2 724	5 045	na	na	2 795	–	412	536	na	11 512
Other costs	51 362	22 846	10 861	na	8 305	2 559	832	1 398	na	98 163
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>94 573</b>	<b>56 118</b>	<b>20 591</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>18 390</b>	<b>5 087</b>	<b>2 952</b>	<b>4 813</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>202 525</b>
Other expenses										
<i>Payroll tax</i>	1 787	934	–	na	230	–	–	121	na	3 071
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	12	1 004	na	na	289	–	180	296	na	1 782
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	na	230	–	na	–	–	–	na	na	230
<b>2014-15</b>										
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	32 812	20 297	1 675	na	4 571	2 465	1 119	1 786	na	64 724
Capital costs										
Depreciation	4 107	6 600	14	na	1 499	–	446	650	na	13 316
User cost of capital - Other	2 129	5 074	na	na	2 713	–	443	467	na	10 826
Other costs	60 328	23 610	7 882	na	7 497	3 008	1 032	1 058	na	104 416
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>99 375</b>	<b>55 580</b>	<b>9 571</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>16 280</b>	<b>5 474</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>3 961</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>193 282</b>
Other expenses										
<i>Payroll tax</i>	1 711	899	–	na	194	–	–	na	na	2 805
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	na	728	na	na	293	–	199	165	na	1 386
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	na	294	–	na	–	–	–	na	na	294
<b>2013-14</b>										

Table 9A.20 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(f)		(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)			(f)	(f)
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	32 824	19 831	2 010	na	4 717	2 531	1 047	1 866	na	64 827
Capital costs										
Depreciation	5 179	6 088	121	na	2 318	–	481	448	na	14 635
User cost of capital - Other	4 190	5 071	na	na	2 555	–	500	521	na	12 836
Other costs	48 877	26 475	8 582	na	8 386	2 321	942	1 027	na	96 613
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>91 070</b>	<b>57 466</b>	<b>10 714</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>17 977</b>	<b>4 852</b>	<b>2 970</b>	<b>3 862</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>188 912</b>
Other										
<i>Payroll tax</i>	1 671	943	92	na	195	–	–	92	na	2 994
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	na	9 602	na	na	3 713	–	2 518	2 094	na	17 928
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	341	na	na	–	–	–	–	na	341

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2017-18 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2017-18 = 100). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 for more information.

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

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

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

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

(f) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: 2017-18 total costs have decreased due to the fewer events requiring response.

Increase in User cost of capital - other (value of other assets) is due to the new State headquarters building.

Qld: The increase in total costs from 2014-15 is due to revision to the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) cost apportionment model to enable more accurate apportionment of QFES operating costs attributed to SES services. Data for 2017-18 to 2015-16 is not comparable with previous years.

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

Table 9A.20 **State and Territory Emergency Service organisations' costs (\$'000) (2017-18 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

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

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

SA: 2017-18 labour costs have increased due largely to increase in workers compensation.

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

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

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

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.

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

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); ABS 2018, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2018, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.50).

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (a)	<i>Qld</i> (a)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (a)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (a)	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total</i> (a)
<b>2017-18</b>											
<b>Paid staff</b>											
Operational	FTE	324	83	52	na	57	14	7	11	na	548
Support personnel	FTE	na	113	46	na	12	11	–	1	na	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>731</b>
<b>Volunteers</b>											
Operational	no.	9 116	3 532	5 600	1 783	1 564	629	326	353	22 903	..
Support personnel	no.	na	944	na	50	na	–	–	–	na	994
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>9 116</b>	<b>4 476</b>	<b>5 600</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>1 564</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>23 897</b>
<b>2016-17</b>											
<b>Paid staff</b>											
Operational	FTE	325	80	48	na	45	14	7	16	na	535
Support personnel	FTE	na	98	50	na	11	12	..	3	na	174
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>709</b>
<b>Volunteers</b>											
Operational	no.	8 235	3 551	5 600	1 839	1 501	580	299	369	21 974	..
Support personnel	no.	na	543	na	49	na	–	..	–	na	592
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8 235</b>	<b>4 094</b>	<b>5 600</b>	<b>1 888</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>22 566</b>
<b>2015-16</b>											
<b>Paid staff</b>											
Operational	FTE	324	77	53	na	40	12	7	15	na	528
Support personnel	FTE	na	90	50	na	11	12	..	9	na	172
<b>Total</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Volunteers</b>											
Operational	no.	8 672	3 509	6 200	1 903	1 587	573	280	399	23 123	..

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

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

(a) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: 2017-18: the increase in non-operational support staff is due to the increased engagement of project administrators and project management staff.

2017-18: the increase in non-operational support volunteers is due to the reinstatement of “Associate” &amp; “Volunteer on leave” categories.

Qld: Data for 2016-17 and 2015-16 has been revised to be consistent with data reporting rules.

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (a)	<i>Qld</i> (a)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (a)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (a)	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total</i> (a)
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Prior to 2015-16 FTE data was not available due to the complicated mix of functional roles whilst the SES was part of the former Emergency Management Queensland within the former Department of Community Safety (ie. no clear, absolute responsibility to SES).

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

Effective 1 November 2013, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) was established as a department encompassing the Fire and Rescue Service, disaster management services, Rural Fire Service and SES. Under QFES the SES has a clear structure, responsibilities and accountabilities.

SES reports on 'Active' membership, ie members who are regularly attending/participating in training. There are approximately 1500 applicant/probationary/reserve members in addition to the 5600. Volunteer numbers may fluctuate as members leave the service, new members are recruited and data cleansing occurs.

SA: Data refer to active, operational members.

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

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 9A.22 State and Territory Emergency Service incidents

	NSW (e)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
<b>2017-18</b>									
<b>Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters</b>									
Storms and cyclones	15 455	19 730	na	247	3 348	865	277	11	39 933
Flood	na	2 570	na	3	397	41	83	2	3 096
Other natural disasters (a)	na	1	na	6	8	70	265	–	350
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 455</b>	<b>22 301</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>3 753</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>43 379</b>
<b>Search and rescue and emergency medical service</b>									
Road crash rescue	604	1 416	na	84	714	433	2	10	3 263
Vertical rescue	45	59	na	7	33	na	–	2	146
Other search and rescue (b)	601	531	na	60	560	41	10	19	1 822
Community first response (c)	473	–	na	50	81	na	–	15	619
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 723</b>	<b>2 006</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1 388</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5 376</b>
<b>Hazardous conditions</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Other emergency incidents (d)</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>2 054</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3 539</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 072</b>	<b>26 361</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>5 518</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>52 310</b>
<b>2016-17</b>									
<b>Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters</b>									
Storms and cyclones	28 499	23 145	na	118	9 978	328	20	69	62 157
Flood	na	3 581	na	17	1 793	85	73	4	5 553
Other natural disasters (a)	na	1	na	1	2	na	1 025	–	1 029
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 499</b>	<b>26 727</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>11 773</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>68 739</b>
<b>Search and rescue and emergency medical service</b>									
Road crash rescue	633	1 513	na	93	785	361	3	4	3 392
Vertical rescue	46	53	na	15	39	na	–	2	155
Other search and rescue (b)	1 431	525	na	68	694	48	4	23	2 793
Community first response (c)	520	na	na	42	61	na	–	35	658



Table 9A.22 State and Territory Emergency Service incidents

	NSW (e)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>2 091</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>1 579</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>6 589</b>
<b>Hazardous conditions</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Other emergency incidents (d)</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1 627</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2 462</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 129</b>	<b>30 445</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>13 931</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>1 167</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>77 832</b>
<b>2015-16</b>									
<b>Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters</b>									
Storms and cyclones	33 945	15 389	na	163	4 420	557	10	38	54 522
Flood	na	1 281	na	1	797	367	39	18	2 503
Other natural disasters (a)	na	–	na	1	25	na	563	–	589
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 945</b>	<b>16 670</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>5 242</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57 614</b>
<b>Search and rescue and emergency medical service</b>									
Road crash rescue	612	1 110	na	119	823	423	2	7	3 096
Vertical rescue	33	49	na	6	29	na	1	3	121
Other search and rescue (b)	1 107	454	na	108	799	48	13	53	2 582
Community first response (c)	509	..	na	58	9	na	na	26	602
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 261</b>	<b>1 613</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>5 930</b>
<b>Hazardous conditions</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Other emergency incidents (d)</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1 871</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>2 692</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 206</b>	<b>20 154</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>7 271</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>66 251</b>
<b>2014-15</b>									
<b>Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters</b>									
Storms and cyclones	35 488	17 587	na	150	3 201	721	642	50	57 839
Flood	2 365	970	na	5	276	37	32	74	3 759
Other natural disasters (a)	na	1	na	14	4	–	–	–	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 853</b>	<b>18 558</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>3 481</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>61 617</b>
<b>Search and rescue and emergency medical service</b>									

Table 9A.22 State and Territory Emergency Service incidents

	NSW (e)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
Road crash rescue	431	993	na	69	402	371	–	8	2 274
Vertical rescue	30	30	na	13	28	–	–	5	106
Other search and rescue (b)	616	480	na	112	1 012	35	8	49	2 312
Community first response (c)	414	..	na	69	14	–	–	na	497
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1 456</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5 189</b>
<b>Hazardous conditions</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Other emergency incidents (d)</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1 627</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2 917</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 066</b>	<b>21 688</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>5 236</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>69 727</b>
<b>2013-14</b>									
<b>Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters</b>									
Storms and cyclones	na	26 349	na	151	na	358	1 398	15	28 271
Flood	na	851	na	22	na	344	19	5	1 241
Other natural disasters (a)	na	–	na	1	na	–	–	–	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>27 200</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>1 417</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29 513</b>
<b>Search and rescue and emergency medical service</b>									
Road crash rescue	na	1 032	na	20	na	421	..	10	1 483
Vertical rescue	na	40	na	10	na	–	..	6	56
Other search and rescue (b)	na	472	na	101	na	25	9	16	623
Community first response (c)	na	..	na	..	na	..	..	..	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2 162</b>
<b>Hazardous conditions</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>
<b>Other emergency incidents (d)</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>441</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>28 744</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1 211</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>32 116</b>

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

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

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

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
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(c) Community first responders are trained volunteers that provide an emergency response to medical emergencies (with no transport capacity) and provide first aid care before ambulance arrival. Community first response programs are provided by the SES in NSW and SA.

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

(e) Jurisdiction notes:

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

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

Vic: 2017-18: while the SES recorded more 'operations of significance' of type 'severe weather' compared to 2016-17, the overall number of incidents generated for response was low.

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

Qld: The number of incidents is not recorded. Data for 2014-15 included in previous Reports were incorrectly reported.

SA: Data exclude community engagement and education activities.

Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

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

	NSW (e)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
<b>2017-18</b>									
<b>Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters</b>									
Storms and cyclones	155 325	21 845	26 712	8 942	36 828	3 580	1 979	952	256 163
Flood	na	3 185	na	17	6 551	322	288	539	10 902
Other natural disasters (a)	na	–	na	58	215	2 235	1 694	na	4 202
<b>Total</b>	<b>155 325</b>	<b>25 030</b>	<b>26 712</b>	<b>9 017</b>	<b>43 594</b>	<b>6 137</b>	<b>3 961</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>271 267</b>
<b>Search and rescue and emergency medical service</b>									
Road crash rescue	5 120	5 501	332	542	11 703	2 807	15	172	26 192
Vertical rescue	677	321	610	6	1 320	na	na	6	2 940
Other search and rescue (b)	16 528	498	17 541	10 043	14 616	1 145	2 846	807	64 024
Community first response (c)	1 579	–	37 617	235	567	na	na	1 273	41 271
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 904</b>	<b>6 320</b>	<b>56 100</b>	<b>10 826</b>	<b>28 206</b>	<b>3 952</b>	<b>2 861</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>134 427</b>
<b>Hazardous conditions</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>308</b>
<b>Other emergency incidents (d)</b>	<b>12 674</b>	<b>15 657</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1 828</b>	<b>4 347</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>35 524</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>191 903</b>	<b>47 007</b>	<b>82 812</b>	<b>21 841</b>	<b>76 156</b>	<b>10 089</b>	<b>7 733</b>	<b>3 985</b>	<b>441 526</b>
<b>2016-17</b>									
<b>Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters</b>									
Storms and cyclones	188 924	27 345	52 219	4 763	109 758	1 435	217	157	384 818
Flood	na	7 734	na	1 686	29 585	730	229	28	39 992
Other natural disasters (a)	na	na	na	4	578	na	4 739	na	5 321
<b>Total</b>	<b>188 924</b>	<b>35 079</b>	<b>52 219</b>	<b>6 453</b>	<b>139 921</b>	<b>2 165</b>	<b>5 185</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>430 131</b>
<b>Search and rescue and emergency medical service</b>									
Road crash rescue	4 528	5 832	572	435	14 213	2 147	1	55	27 783
Vertical rescue	991	528	163	180	1 560	na	–	161	3 583
Other search and rescue (b)	29 498	571	21 378	8 734	15 404	1 683	825	455	78 548
Community first response (c)	1 753	na	32 013	319	427	na	na	7 131	41 643

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

	NSW (e)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 770</b>	<b>6 931</b>	<b>54 126</b>	<b>9 668</b>	<b>31 604</b>	<b>3 830</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>7 802</b>	<b>151 557</b>
<b>Hazardous conditions</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Other emergency incidents (d)</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>10 856</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>3 948</b>	<b>5 670</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>1 862</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>22 744</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>225 694</b>	<b>52 866</b>	<b>106 345</b>	<b>20 093</b>	<b>177 246</b>	<b>6 350</b>	<b>7 905</b>	<b>8 107</b>	<b>604 606</b>
<b>2015-16</b>									
<b>Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters</b>									
Storms and cyclones	311 672	19 524	17 932	3 091	48 620	3 011	68	713	404 631
Flood	na	1 457	na	–	13 151	2 942	215	542	18 307
Other natural disasters (a)	na	–	na	3	2 243	na	3 566	–	5 812
<b>Total</b>	<b>311 672</b>	<b>20 981</b>	<b>17 932</b>	<b>3 094</b>	<b>64 014</b>	<b>5 953</b>	<b>3 849</b>	<b>1 255</b>	<b>428 750</b>
<b>Search and rescue and emergency medical service</b>									
Road crash rescue	4 676	4 756	712	640	16 764	2 896	30	43	30 517
Vertical rescue	806	304	na	75	1 160	na	40	9	2 394
Other search and rescue (b)	28 755	977	24 661	4 649	18 916	2 705	2 779	2 663	86 105
Community first response (c)	1 512	na	23 752	260	63	na	na	1 398	26 985
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 749</b>	<b>6 037</b>	<b>49 125</b>	<b>5 624</b>	<b>36 903</b>	<b>5 601</b>	<b>2 849</b>	<b>4 113</b>	<b>146 001</b>
<b>Hazardous conditions</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Other emergency incidents (d)</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>13 448</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>13 825</b>	<b>7 052</b>	<b>5 903</b>	<b>4 727</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>45 230</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>347 421</b>	<b>40 466</b>	<b>67 057</b>	<b>22 559</b>	<b>107 984</b>	<b>17 457</b>	<b>11 450</b>	<b>5 677</b>	<b>620 071</b>
<b>2014-15</b>									
<b>Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters</b>									
Storms and cyclones	na	98 744	66 451	15 197	26 408	3 621	2 965	3 388	216 774
Flood	na	4 999	–	–	1 352	385	136	389	7 261
Other natural disasters (a)	na	1	–	1	129	–	–	–	131
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>103 744</b>	<b>66 451</b>	<b>15 198</b>	<b>27 889</b>	<b>4 006</b>	<b>3 101</b>	<b>3 777</b>	<b>224 166</b>
<b>Search and rescue and emergency medical service</b>									

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

	NSW (e)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
Road crash rescue	na	10 692	526	349	4 402	2 315	–	144	18 428
Vertical rescue	na	444	240	147	416	–	–	391	1 638
Other search and rescue (b)	na	2 171	12 288	5 801	33 380	1 319	702	1 057	56 718
Community first response (c)	na	–	7 499	324	251	–	–	na	8 074
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>13 307</b>	<b>20 553</b>	<b>6 621</b>	<b>38 449</b>	<b>3 634</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>1 592</b>	<b>84 858</b>
<b>Hazardous conditions</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Other emergency incidents (d)</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>25 852</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>10 063</b>	<b>5 980</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>1 923</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>45 491</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>142 903</b>	<b>87 004</b>	<b>31 890</b>	<b>72 318</b>	<b>8 227</b>	<b>5 726</b>	<b>6 455</b>	<b>354 523</b>
<b>2013-14</b>									
<b>Floods, storm and tempest and other natural disasters</b>									
Storms and cyclones	173 960	168 041	17 848	6 476	55 610	1 706	6 990	133	430 764
Flood	1 282	3 486	1 031	112	4 966	1 538	95	16	12 526
Other natural disasters (a)	19 190	–	na	–	34 423	–	–	–	53 613
<b>Total</b>	<b>194 432</b>	<b>171 527</b>	<b>18 879</b>	<b>6 588</b>	<b>94 999</b>	<b>3 244</b>	<b>7 085</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>496 902</b>
<b>Search and rescue and emergency medical service</b>									
Road crash rescue	3 920	11 889	1 047	299	8 665	2 702	..	111	28 633
Vertical rescue	349	859	101	210	342	–	..	220	2 081
Other search and rescue (b)	14 872	2 103	26 042	7 072	10 268	687	998	644	62 686
Community first response (c)	1 315	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	1 451
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 456</b>	<b>14 851</b>	<b>27 190</b>	<b>7 581</b>	<b>19 411</b>	<b>3 389</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>94 851</b>
<b>Hazardous conditions</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Other emergency incidents (d)</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>21 957</b>	<b>3 318</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1 807</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>29 095</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>215 041</b>	<b>186 378</b>	<b>68 026</b>	<b>17 487</b>	<b>114 410</b>	<b>7 493</b>	<b>9 890</b>	<b>2 123</b>	<b>620 848</b>

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

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

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

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
(c) Community first responders are trained volunteers that provide an emergency response to medical emergencies (with no transport capacity) and provide first aid care before ambulance arrival. Community first response programs are provided by the SES in NSW and SA.									
(d) Other emergency incidents includes metropolitan firefighting support, ambulance support, miscellaneous support, and temporary building repairs.									
(e) Jurisdiction notes:									
NSW: From 2015-16, Storms and cyclones data include floods. Other search and rescue includes General rescue, Flood rescue and search Hours attended are indicative. Improved data collection processes are being progressively implemented.									
Vic: Data represents hours on scene and only where a vehicle resource was used to attend incident. It does not include travel time. 2017-18: while there were several severe weather events in Victoria, the impact of these systems was less severe, resulting in a reduced response. 2016-17: Increase in storm and flood incidents is due to an increase in the number of flash flooding events across Victoria.									
Qld: Data exclude non-operational SES hours and operational SES hours not captured within the emergency incident functions listed above, for example training, public education and equipment maintenance. Overall, Queensland SES undertook a total of 85 230 operational hours in 2017-18 and 108 584 operational hours in 2016-17. Storms and cyclones data include flood (incident management). Road crash rescue data include emergency lighting. Other search and rescue data include Land, floodboat and forensic search. Severe weather events in 2017-18 included: Severe Tropical Cyclone Nora and Associated Flooding; North Queensland Flooding; and North and North West Queensland Low and Associated Rainfall and Flooding; 2016-17 included Severe Tropical Cyclone Debbie and Associated Rainfall and Flooding; Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough; Far North Queensland Trough; and 2014-15 included Severe Tropical Cyclone Marcia and South East Queensland Trough; Western Queensland Heavy Rainfall and Flooding; and Central Queensland Heavy Rainfall and Flooding; and Brisbane Severe Thunderstorm. Community first response data include providing assistance to Queensland Ambulance Service, QFES and the Queensland Police Service.									
SA: Emergency hours attended are based on estimates of time required for each response type (including travel time) and attending crew size. Improved data collection processes are being progressively implemented. Data exclude time spent on community engagement and education activities and training.									
Total: Total of jurisdictions where data are available.									

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).