Home Office

Fire and Rescue Incident Statistics: England, Year ending June 2017

Statistical Bulletin 21/17

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Contents

1 Key facts

This release presents statistics which are referred to as the year ending June 2017 (1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017) for fire and rescue services (FRSs) in England. This is the first set of statistics published by the Home Office that cover the Grenfell Tower fire. The results show:

- FRSs attended **574,659 incidents** in the year ending June 2017. This was a seven per cent increase compared with the previous year (535,181) but a 33 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (854,371 in 2006/07). The total number of incidents was on a downward trend for around a decade, though they have increased in recent years mainly driven by increases in non-fire incidents attended. However the increase this year was mainly driven by an increase in fires attended.

- FRSs attended **175,673 fires** in the year ending June 2017. This was a 14 per cent increase compared with the previous year (154,517) but a 48 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (336,233 in 2006/07). The total number of fires attended by FRSs has been broadly stable since 2012/13.

- FRSs attended **225,454 fire false alarms** in the year ending June 2017. This was a four per cent increase compared with the previous year (217,088) but a 36 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (352,136).

- FRSs attended **173,532 non-fire incidents** in the year ending June 2017. This was a six per cent increase compared with the previous year (163,576). For around a decade, there had been a general decline in the number of non-fire incidents. However, the last two years have shown large increases, largely due to a rise in medical incidents attended.

- Of all incidents attended by FRSs in the year ending June 2017, **fires accounted for 31 per cent compared with 30 per cent for non-fire incidents**. This is in contrast to the previous quarterly release where, for the first time, FRSs had attended more non-fire incidents than fire incidents. The remaining 39 per cent were fire false alarms, which continued to be the largest incident type. In 2006/07 these percentages were 39 per cent (fires attended), 19 per cent (non-fire incidents) and 41 per cent (fire false alarms).

- The number of fire-related fatalities has been on a general downward trend since 1981/82 when there were 755 fire-related fatalities. In the year ending June 2017, however, there were **346 fire-related fatalities** (including 80 from the Grenfell Tower fire) compared with 289 in the previous year (an increase of 20%).

- There were **3,350 non-fatal casualties requiring hospital treatment**[1] in the year ending June 2017 (including 77 from the Grenfell Tower fire). This was a six per cent increase compared with the previous year (3,155) but a 22 per cent decrease compared with five years ago (4,299 in 2011/12).

[1] Casualty figures include casualties whether the injury was caused by the fire or not. Fatalities are only included if they are fire-related.

2 Introduction

In order to improve the timeliness and clarity of the Home Office's fire statistics, the annual and six-monthly Fire Statistics Monitors have been replaced by a quarterly Fire and Rescue Incident Statistics publication. This is the second of these releases, and covers trends in incidents, fires, fire-related fatalities and non-fatal casualties for the year ending June 2017.

This is the first release that covers data for a 12 month rolling period (rather than financial year) which will be updated on a quarterly basis. This means the most recent quarter replaces the first quarter of the last rolling year. This release therefore covers the year ending June 2017 (1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017).

As data are more comparable, with time series going back further, for financial years (year ending March) releases, 'year ending' periods that aren't a financial year will contain less information on trends. For more detailed information on trends please refer to the previous (year ending March 2017) annual FRIS publication.

This release will be updated and published on a quarterly basis with the next release due for publication on 8 February 2018, covering the year ending September 2017 (1 October 2016 to 30 September 2017).

This is the first release which includes figures from the Grenfell Tower fire on 14 June 2017. Given the unprecedented scale of this fire, specific figures on the numbers of fire-related fatalities and non-fatal casualties are included in the relevant narrative.

More detailed statistics on fires, fire-related fatalities and casualties for the 2016/17 financial year were published on 12 October in the new Detailed analysis of fires attended by fire and rescue services, England, April 2016 to March 2017 release. A new publication with more detailed statistics on non-fire incidents will be published in a separate release in winter 2017/18. These two releases replace the previous Fire Statistics England publication.

Each time an FRS attends an incident in England, details of that incident are uploaded to the Home Office's Incident Recording System (IRS) by the FRS. The IRS is used as the source for all the statistics in this publication. More information on the IRS can be found in the IRS Questions and Lists document.

The IRS is a continually updated database, with FRSs adding incidents on a daily basis. The figures in this release refer to records of incidents that occurred up to and including 30 June 2017. This includes incidents that reached the IRS by 11 September 2017 when the database was "frozen" for the purpose of analysis. As the dataset was "frozen" on 11 September 2017 the statistics published may not match those held locally by FRSs and

revisions may occur in the future. This is particularly the case for statistics with relatively small numbers, such as fire-related fatalities.[2]
This publication is accompanied by fire data tables, which can be found on the fire statistics data tables page which contains all data tables on fires published by the Home Office.

The following tables have been updated as part of this publication:

Incidents attended: 0101, 0102, 0103 and 0104.

Dwelling fires attended: 0201, 0202 and 0205.

Non-dwelling fires attended: 0306.

Deliberate fires: 0401 and 0402.

Fatalities and casualties: 0501 and 0502.

Non-fire incidents: 0901 and 0902.

[2] For instance, this can occur because coroner's reports may mean the initial view taken by the FRS will need to be revised; this can take many months, even years, to do so.

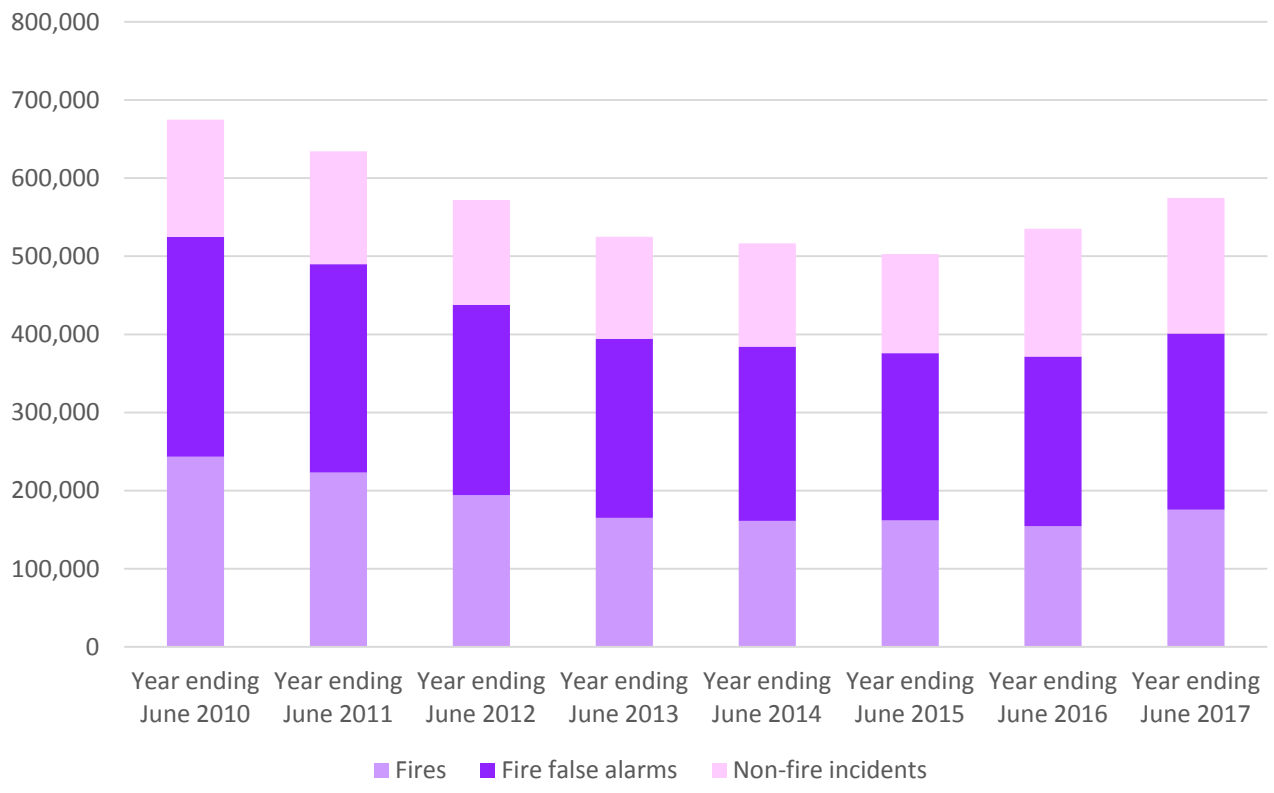
3 Types of incident

All incidents attended

The number of incidents attended by fire and rescue services (FRSs) in England peaked in 2003/04, at over one million incidents. For around a decade, there was a general decline in all three categories of incidents (fires, fire false alarms and non-fire incidents) attended and by 2012/13 there were around half a million incidents attended (521,000). Since then this number has fluctuated but has been broadly stable.

In contrast to the earlier decreases, the increase in total incidents in the year ending June 2017 since 2014/15 has been almost solely driven by a 39 per cent increase in non-fire incidents over this time. This is mainly due to an increase in FRSs attending medical co-responding incidents.

Figure 3.1 Total incidents attended by type of incident, England; year ending June 2010 to year ending June 2017



Source: FIRE0102

Of the total incidents attended in the year ending June 2017, fires accounted for 31 per cent, non-fire incidents for 30 per cent and fire false alarms for 39 per cent. Over time, fire false alarms have consistently been the most common type of incident attended. In contrast, the

proportion of fire incidents attended has been decreasing whilst the proportion of non-fire incidents has been increasing. In 2016/17, for the first time, FRSs attended more non-fire incidents than fires, but this pattern did not continue in the year ending June 2017.

Specifically:

- **574,659 incidents were attended** by FRSs in the year ending June 2017. This was a seven per cent increase compared with the previous year (535,181). This increase was driven the number of fires attended and to a lesser extent non-fire incidents.

- Of all incidents attended by FRSs in the year ending June 2017, **fires accounted for 31 per cent compared with 30 per cent for non-fire incidents**. In 2006/07 these percentages were 39 per cent (fires attended) and 19 per cent (non-fire incidents).

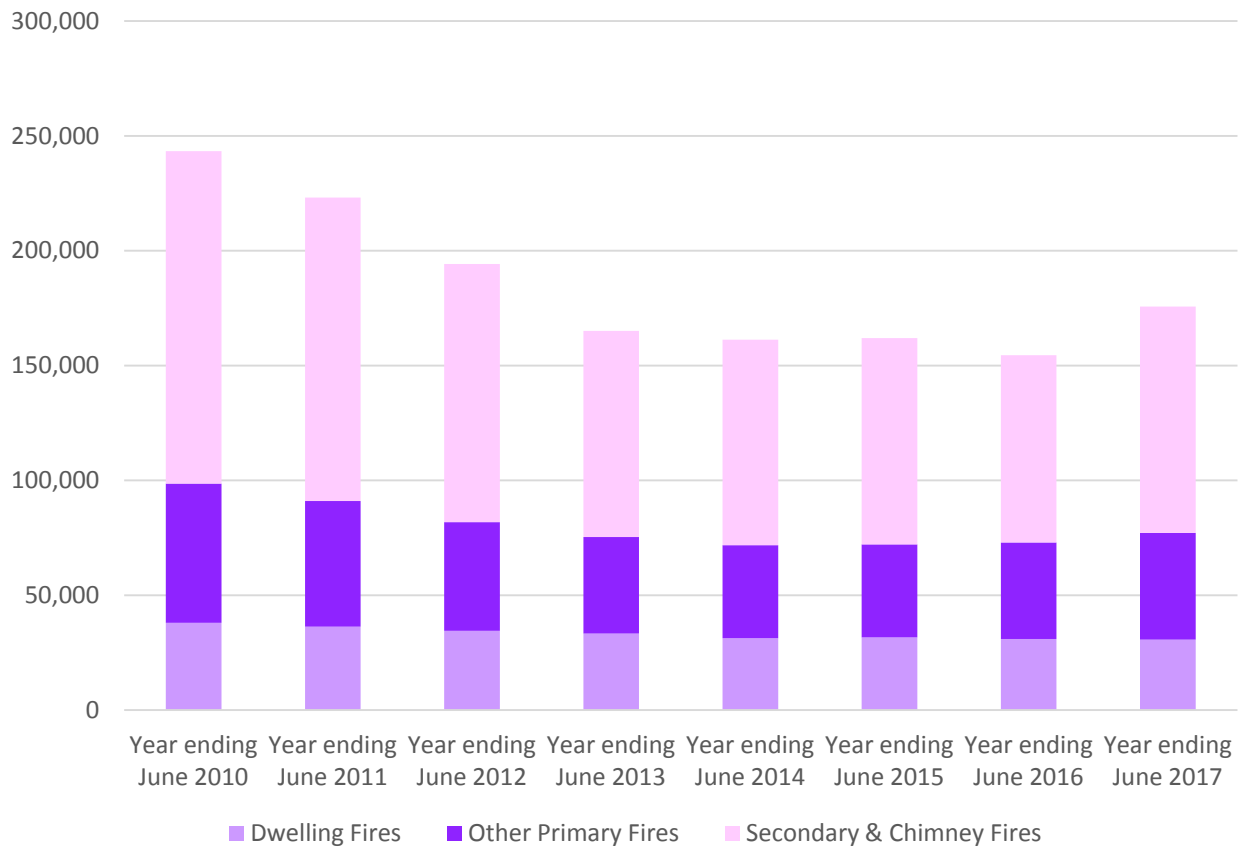
- Of all incidents attended by FRSs in the year ending June 2017 **fire false alarms accounted for 39 per cent** – the largest category of incident. This proportion has been fairly consistent since 2006/07 to the year ending June 2017 ranging from 39 per cent to 44 per cent.

Further information on all incidents attended can be found in fire data tables 0101 and 0102.

Fires attended

The total number of fires attended by FRSs decreased for around a decade – falling from around 474,000 in 2003/04 to 154,000 in 2012/13. Since then the total number of fires has remained broadly stable. FRSs attended around 176,000 fires in the year ending June 2017. This was a 14 per cent increase compared with the year ending June 2016, the largest reported annual increase for over a decade.

Figure 3.2 Total fires attended by incident type, England; year ending June 2010 to year ending June 2017



Source: FIRE0102

Types of fire

Secondary[3] fires and other outdoor fires have shown the largest increases between the year ending June 2016 and the year ending June 2017, while dwelling fires and chimney fires have shown small decreases. The total number of fires attended in a single year can often be affected by the weather. This particularly affects other outdoor and secondary fires which make up a large proportion of all fires attended. Therefore, part of the increase compared with last year could be attributed to the spring months being drier than the corresponding months of last year.

The increase in the total number of fires between the year ending June 2016 and the year ending June 2017 (14%) was driven largely by a 22 per cent increase in secondary fires. Overall, primary[4] fires also increased by six per cent although there was some variation across primary fire types, namely:

- Increases in other outdoor fires (22%), road vehicle fires (12%) and other building fires (6%) and;

[3] Secondary fires are fires that are not primary or chimney fires. They mainly occur outdoors.
[4] Primary fires are those that meet one of the following criteria – a) occurs in a (non-derelict) building, vehicle or outdoor structure, b) involve a fatality, casualty or rescue or c) attended by five or more pumping appliances.

- A decrease in dwelling fires (1%).

Over the same time period:

- Total accidental fires[5] increased by seven per cent and;
- Total deliberate fires increased by 22 per cent.

The increase in deliberate fires was driven by a 23 per cent increase in deliberate secondary fires. Deliberate primary fires also increased by 18 per cent with increases in all primary fire categories (dwellings, other buildings, road vehicles and other outdoors).

Specifically:

- **FRSs attended 175,673 fires** in the year ending June 2017. This was a 14 per cent increase compared with the previous year (154,517).

- There were **77,155 primary fires** in the year ending June 2017 (44% of the 175,673 fires attended). This was a six per cent increase compared with the previous year (72,972).

- FRSs attended **30,641 primary dwelling fires** in the year ending June 2017. This was a one per cent decrease compared with the previous year (30,954). Primary dwelling fires made up 40 per cent of primary fires and 17 per cent of all fires in the year ending June 2017.

- There were **27,469 accidental dwelling fires** in the year ending June 2017, out of the 30,641 primary dwelling fires. This was a two per cent decrease compared with the previous year (27,988).

- There were **94,458 secondary fires** in the year ending June 2017, out of the 175,673 fires attended. This was a 22 per cent increase compared with the previous year (77,381).

- There were **4,060 chimney[6] fires** in the year ending June 2017, out of the 175,673 fires attended. This was a two per cent decrease compared with the previous year (4,164).

On 27 June 2017, following the Grenfell Tower fire on 14 June 2017, the Home Office published an ad hoc statistical release focusing on fires in purpose-built flats. The detailed information can be found in fire data table FIRE0205 which has been updated in this year ending June 2017 release.

- Of the 30,614 primary dwelling fires attended by FRSs in England in the year ending June 2017 three-quarters (75%) were in houses, bungalows, converted flats and other[7] properties whilst a quarter (25%) were in purpose-built flats. Of these, 16 per cent were in

[5] The motive for a fire is collected as accidental, deliberate or unknown in the IRS, those marked as unknown are included in accidental fires in this case.
[6] Chimney fires are fires in domestic-style buildings where the flame was contained within the chimney structure, did not involve casualties and fewer than five appliances attended.
[7] Other includes sheltered accommodation, caravan/mobile home, HMO (House in Multiple Occupation) etc.

purpose-built low-rise flats[8]; six per cent in purpose-built medium-rise flats[8] and **two per cent were in purpose-built high-rise flats**[8].

- FRSs attended **725 fires in purpose-built high-rise flats** in England in the year ending June 2017, compared with 739 in the year ending June 2016 (a decrease of 2%).

Further information on fires attended can be found in tables 0102, 0103, 0201, 0202, 0205, 0301, 0302, 0303, 0401 and 0402.

The tables below show the number of fires by motive and incident type for the year ending June 2017 compared with the year ending June 2016.

Table 3.1a Number of accidental fires, by fire type, England; year ending June 2016 and year ending June 2017

		Primary fires						
	Total accidental fires	Total	Dwellings	Other buildings	Road vehicles	Other outdoors	Secondary	Chimney
Year ending June 2016	84,566	53,245	27,988	11,226	11,595	2,436	27,175	4,146
Year ending June 2017	90,681	53,949	27,469	11,681	11,793	3,006	32,687	4,045
% change	7%	1%	-2%	4%	2%	23%	20%	-2%

Source: Calculated using FIRE0102 and FIRE0401

[8] In the IRS low-rise is defined as 1 to 3 storeys, medium rise 4 to 9 storeys and high rise as 10 storeys or more. These IRS definitions are different to those from the English Housing Survey which defines low rise as a flat in a purpose built block less than 6 storeys high. This includes cases where there is only one flat with independent access in a building which is also used for non-domestic purposes. High rise is defined as a flat in a purpose built block of at least six storeys high.

Table 3.1b Number of deliberate fires, by fire type, England, year ending June 2016 and year ending June 2017

		Primary fires						
	Total deliberate fires	Total	Dwellings	Other buildings	Road vehicles	Other outdoors	Secondary	Chimney
Year ending June 2016	69,951	19,727	2,966	4,389	9,983	2,389	50,206	18
Year ending June 2017	84,992	23,206	3,172	4,842	12,322	2,870	61,771	15
% change	22%	18%	7%	10%	23%	20%	23%	-17%

Source: FIRE0401

Fire false alarms attended

The total **number** of fire false alarms attended showed a downward trend for over a decade, reaching a low of around 214,000 in 2015/16. Fire false alarms attended are categorised as:

- Where there was good intent but no fire;
- Where apparatus such as fire alarms caused an attendance to a false alarm; and
- Malicious calls.

They do not include false alarms to non-fire incidents which are not reported separately but are included in the non-fire incidents total.

Between 2006/07 to the year ending June 2017 the largest incident type was fire false alarms, ranging from 39 per cent to 44 per cent. Malicious calls have accounted for the smallest **number** of fire false alarm since the information was first collected in 1999/00 and the **proportion** of this type of fire false alarms have also been on a downward trend since 1999/00.

Specifically:

- FRSs attended **225,454 fire false alarms** in the year ending June 2017. This was a four per cent increase compared with the previous year (217,088).

- The increase in fire false alarms in the year ending June 2017 compared with the previous year was largely driven by a **four per cent increase in fire false alarms 'due to apparatus'** (145,802 to 151,259).

- There was also a **four per cent increase in 'good intent' fire false alarms** (64,360 to 67,088) and a **three per cent increase in 'malicious' fire false alarms** (6,926 to 7,107) however these categories account for a smaller proportion of fire false alarms compared with fire false alarms 'due to apparatus'.

Further information on fire false alarms attended can be found in tables 0102 and 0104.

Non-fire incidents attended

FRSs attend many types of incidents that are not fires or fire false alarms, for example flooding incidents, responding to road traffic collisions, rescuing animals and effecting entry/exit (a complete list can be found in fire data table FIRE0902).

There has been a general decline since 2007/08 in the **number** of non-fire incidents attended and by 2014/15 FRSs attended the series low of around 125,000 such incidents. In contrast, over the same time period the **proportion** of all incidents that were non-fire incidents showed a slow but steady increase. This is because the decrease in non-fire incidents was not as great as for other incident types.

Non-fire incidents were at a series low in 2014/15. Since then, the **number** of non-fire incidents has increased by 39 per cent to around 174,000 in the year ending June 2017. The **proportion** of all incidents that were non-fire incidents increased from 25 per cent in 2014/15 to 30 per cent in the year ending June 2017. The increase in non-fire incidents, however, may be slowing with the most recent quarter being lower than the last five quarters.

The increase in non-fire incidents is mostly accounted for by a rise in the number of medical co-responding incidents attended. Of the 10,000 additional non-fire incidents recorded in the year ending June 2017 compared with 2014/15, 7,000 were categorised as "Medical Incident – first responder" or "Medical Incident – co responder". The proportion of medical incidents varies between FRSs, but 17 have shown increases of ten times or more of these incident types, since 2014/15 (although some of these are from a very small starting point) while only four FRSs have shown a decrease.

Specifically:

- FRSs attended **173,532 non-fire incidents** in the year ending June 2017. This was a six per cent increase compared with the previous year (163,576).

- FRSs attended **44,121 medical incident types** in the year ending June 2017. This was a 19 per cent increase compared with the previous year (37,227).

Table 3.2 Number of non-fire incidents attended by broad incident type, England; year ending June 2010 to year ending June 2017

	Total non-fire incident types	Medical incident types	Other non-fire incident types
Year ending June 2010	149,868	10,329	139,539
Year ending June 2011	144,444	11,590	132,854
Year ending June 2012	134,143	12,828	121,315
Year ending June 2013	130,554	14,394	116,160
Year ending June 2014	132,264	14,145	118,119
Year ending June 2015	126,751	16,842	109,909
Year ending June 2016	163,576	37,227	126,349
Year ending June 2017	173,532	44,121	129,411

Source: Further breakdown of FIRE0901

Further information on non-fire incidents attended can be found in tables 0102, 0901 and 0902.

4 Fire-related fatalities and casualties

As the Incident Recording System (IRS) is a continually updated database the statistics published in this release may not match those held locally by FRSs and revisions may occur in the future (see Introduction for further detail). This may be particularly relevant for fire-related fatalities[9] where a coroner's report could lead to revisions in the data some time after the incident. It should also be noted that the numbers of fire-related fatalities are prone to year-on-year fluctuations due to relatively low numbers. The figures in this release refer to records of incidents that had reached the IRS by 11 September 2017, when the database was "frozen".

This is the first release which includes figures from the Grenfell Tower fire on 14 June 2017. Given the unprecedented scale of this fire, specific figures on the numbers of fire-related fatalities and non-fatal casualties are shown in the box below.

Box 1: The Grenfell Tower fire

This box contains information provided by London Fire Brigade[10] on the fire that took place at Grenfell Tower on 14 June 2017. The data in this release includes records of incidents that had reached the IRS by 11 September 2017, when the database was "frozen". As such, figures on the Grenfell Tower fire may be revised in subsequent releases. At the time the IRS was "frozen" London Fire Brigade reported:

- 80 fire-related fatalities
- 109 non-fatal casualties, of which:
  - 67 were 'hospital severe'
  - 10 were 'hospital slight'
  - 1 required 'first aid' and;
  - 31 had 'precautionary checks'.

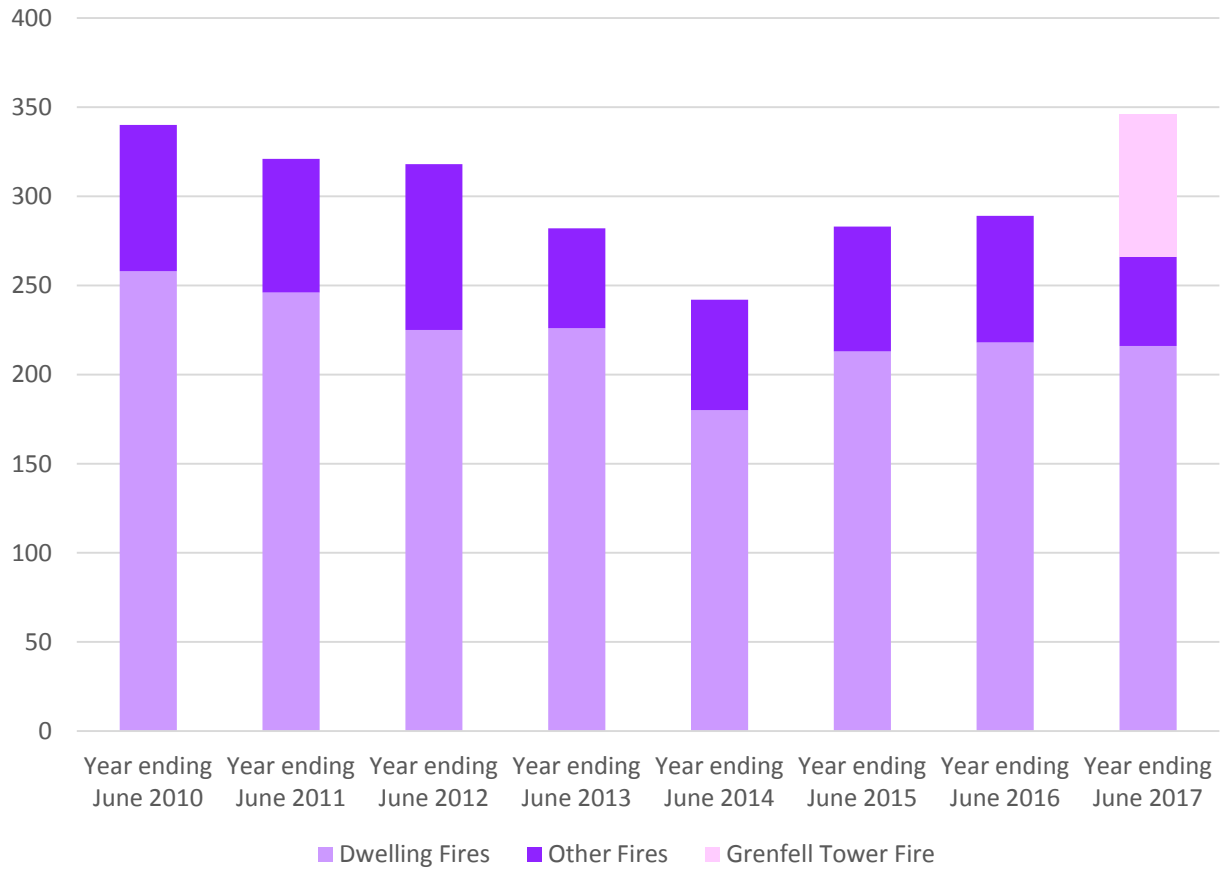
Fire-related fatalities

The number of fire-related fatalities in England has been on a general downward trend since 1981/82, when comparable figures first became available, though the numbers have fluctuated due to the relatively small numbers involved. In 1981/82 there were 755 fire-related fatalities, but by 2014/15 this figure had fallen to 264 – a decrease of 65 per cent over 33 years.

[9] For the purpose of publications a fire-related fatality includes the number of fatal casualties that were recorded as 'fire-related' or 'don't know' and only excludes those that were recorded as 'not fire-related'.

[10] London Fire Brigade supplemented their IRS records with information from the Metropolitan Police Service and the London Ambulance Service. The fire-related fatalities figure of 80 was announced by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) on 10 July 2017. MPS have reported this number may be revised in due course. The non-fatal casualty numbers are derived from numbers published by the London Ambulance Service for people who attended hospital together with those recorded by the London Fire Brigade who received first aid or required a 'precautionary check'.

Figure 4.1 Total fire-related fatalities in dwellings or other fires, England; year ending June 2010 to year ending June 2017



Source: FIRE0502

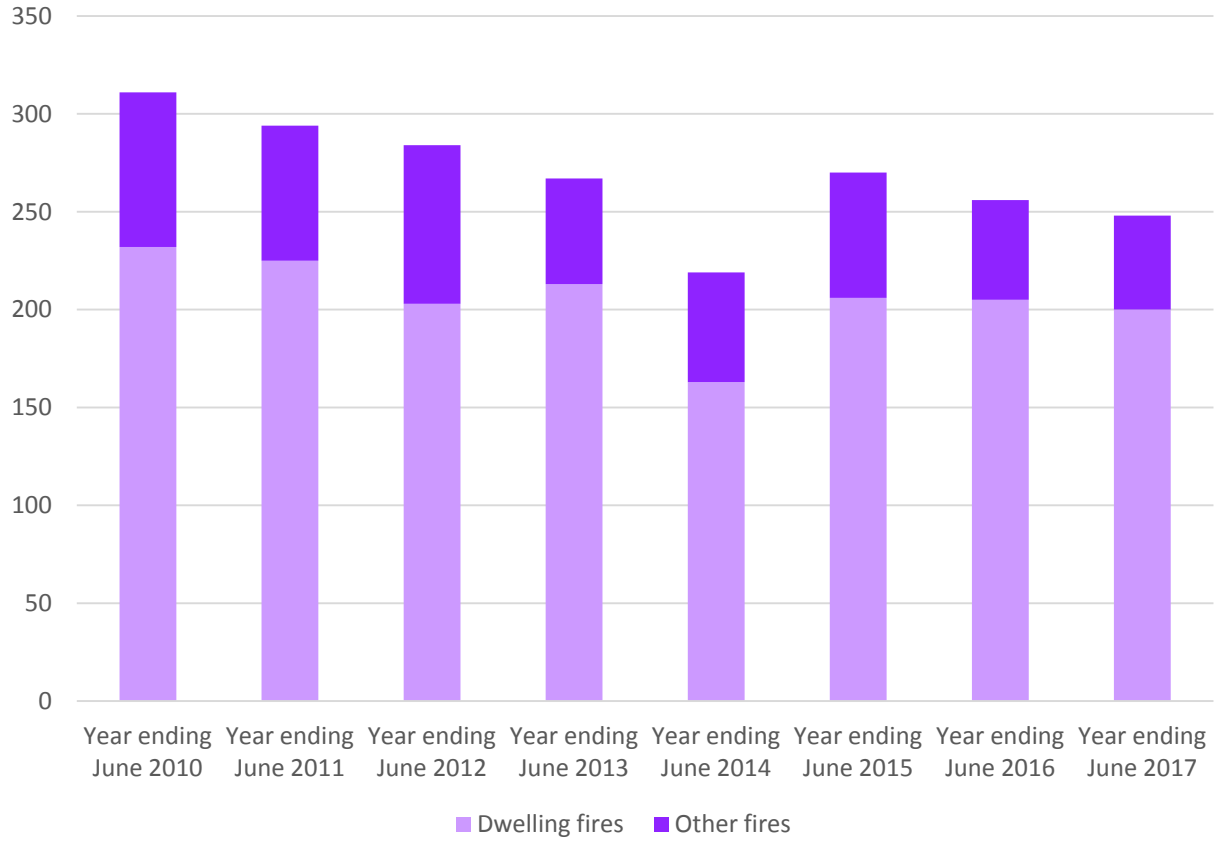
Specifically:

- There were **346 fire-related fatalities in the year ending June 2017**. This compared with 289 in the previous year (an increase of 20%). The year ending June 2017 figure includes 80 fire-related fatalities from the Grenfell Tower fire.

- There were **296 fire-related fatalities in dwelling fires in the year ending June 2017**. This compared with 218 in the previous year (an increase of 36%). The year ending June 2017 figure includes 80 fire-related fatalities from the Grenfell Tower fire.

- There were **248 fires which resulted in a fire-related fatality** out of the 175,673 fires (0.1%) in the year ending June 2017. This compared with 256 fires with a fire-related fatality out of the 154,517 fires (0.2%) in the year ending June 2016.

Figure 4.2 Number of fires with a fire-related fatality in dwellings or other fires, England; year ending June 2010 to year ending June 2017



Source: Further breakdown of FIRE0502

Figures on fire-related fatalities in fires in purpose-built flats were published in an ad hoc statistical release focusing on fires in purpose-built flats and have been updated for this year ending June 2017 release. Detailed information can be found in the fire data table FIRE0205.

- There were **83 fire-related fatalities in high-rise purpose-built flats** (defined as ten storeys or more) in England in the year ending June 2017. In the previous year, this figure was four. The year ending June 2017 figure includes 80 fire-related fatalities from the Grenfell Tower fire.

- In the year ending June 2017 there were **four fires which resulted in a fatality out of the 725 fires in high-rise purpose built flats (0.6%).** This compares with four fires with a fatality out of the 739 fires in high-rise purpose built flats (0.5%) in the year ending June 2016.

Table 4.1 Percentage of dwelling fires attended by FRSs with a fire-related fatality, by dwelling type, England; year ending June 2017

	House, bungalow, converted flat, other	Purpose built flat - 1 to 3 storeys	Purpose built flat - 4 to 9 storeys	Purpose built flat - 10 storeys or more
Number of dwelling fires	23,101	4,921	1,894	725
Number of fires with a fatality	165	21	10	4
Percentage of fires with a fatality	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Source: Further breakdown of FIRE0205

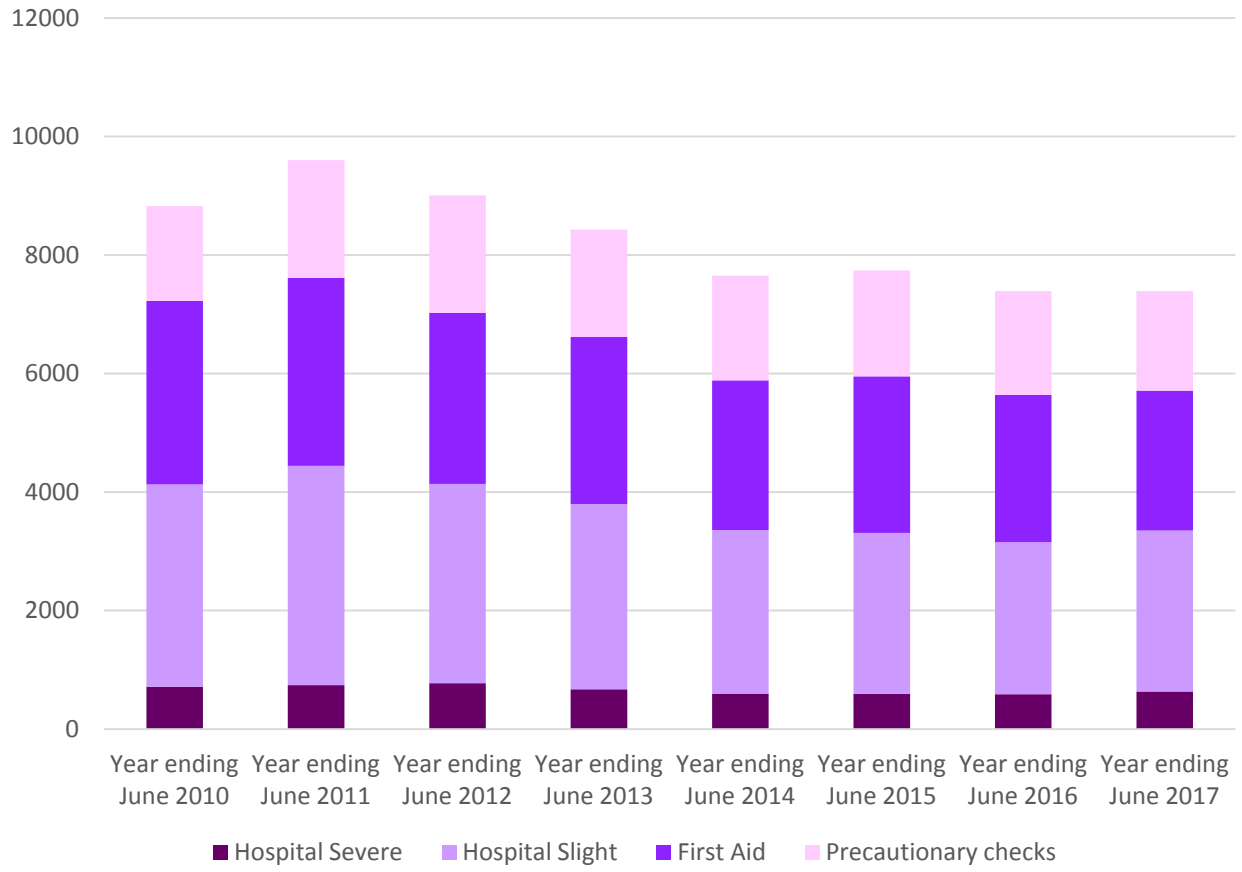
Further information on fire-related fatalities can be found in tables 0501, 0502 and 0205.

Non-fatal casualties in fires

The number of non-fatal casualties[11] in fires in England has been on a downward trend since the mid-1990s but it appears that the downward trend has slowed in the last few years and has remained relatively stable since 2014/15. The number of non-fatal casualties in the year ending June 2017 is unchanged from the previous year at around 7,400. While the fatality figures above are for those fatalities caused by the fire (i.e. fire-related) or when the cause was unknown, the casualty figures are for those sustained in a fire incident, whether the casualties were caused by the fire or not.

[11] For more detailed technical definitions of fire-related non-fatal casualties, see the Fire Statistics Definitions document. A further breakdown of the different types of non-fatal casualties are available in the published fire data tables.

Figure 4.3 Total non-fatal casualties in fires by injury severity, England; year ending June 2010 to year ending June 2017



Source: FIRE0502

Specifically:

- There were **3,350 non-fatal casualties requiring hospital treatment** in the year ending June 2017. This was a six per cent increase compared with the previous year (3,155)[12]. The year ending June 2017 figure includes 77 non-fatal casualties requiring hospital treatment from the Grenfell Tower fire.

- There were **7,393 non-fatal casualties in fires** in the year ending June 2017. This figure remains unchanged compared with the previous year (7,393). The year ending June 2017 figure includes 109 non-fatal casualties from the Grenfell Tower fire.

- There were **5,539 non-fatal casualties in dwelling fires** in the year ending June 2017. This was a one per cent decrease compared with the previous year (5,591). The year ending June 2017 figure includes 109 non-fatal casualties from the Grenfell Tower fire.

[12] Non-fatal casualties in fires have only been categorised by "hospital – severe", "hospital – slight", "first aid given" and "precautionary checks recommended" since the introduction of the IRS in 2009. This means a ten year comparison is unavailable for this measure.

Figures on non-fatal casualties in fires in purpose-built flats were published in an ad hoc statistical release focusing on fires in purpose-built flats and have been updated for this year ending June 2017 release. Detailed information can be found in the fire data table FIRE0205.

- There were **136 non-fatal casualties requiring hospital treatment from fires in purpose-built high-rise flats** (10 storeys or more) in the year ending June 2017. In the previous year this figure was 77. The year ending June 2017 figure includes 77 non-fatal casualties requiring hospital treatment from the Grenfell Tower fire.

Further information on non-fatal casualties can be found in tables 0501, 0502 and 0205.

5 National comparisons

England, Scotland and Wales all use the Home Office's Incident Recording System and therefore data are comparable. All three nations publish more detailed information on fire incidents, focusing on the particular user needs in their nation. Below are some comparisons of the key measures[13].

- There were approximately 75,000 primary fires in England, 11,000 in Scotland and 5,000 in Wales attended by FRSs in 2016/17. The number of primary fires attended corresponds to rates per million people of 1,355 in England, 2,016 in Scotland and 1,528 in Wales. All of these figures have been on a downward trend over the past decade. (Source: FIRE0103)

- There were 262 fire-related fatalities in England, 44 in Scotland and 19 in Wales in 2016/17. This corresponds to rates per million people of 5 in England, 8 in Scotland and 6 in Wales. All these figures have been on a downward trend over the past decade. (Source FIRE0501)

- There were approximately 7,100 non-fatal casualties from fires in England, 1,200 in Scotland and 600 in Wales in 2016/17. This corresponds to rates per million people of 128 in England, 220 in Scotland and 199 in Wales. All of these figures have been on a downward trend over the past decade. (Source: FIRE0501)

The latest fire statistical release for Scotland can be found at: http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/about-us/fire-and-rescue-statistics.aspx

And for Wales: http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/fire-statistics/?lang=en

Northern Ireland fire statistics are published by the Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service using data from a system similar to the Incident Recording System, which means that they are not directly comparable to English, Welsh and Scottish data. Their latest fire statistical releases can be found at: https://www.nifrs.org/statistics/

[13] Further detail on these figures can be found on the Home Office's 'fire statistics data tables' page. The relevant tables are FIRE0101, FIRE0103, FIRE0201 and FIRE0501. The tables can be found here- https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/fire-statistics-data-tables

6 Further information

This release contains statistics about incidents attended by fire and rescue services (FRSs) in England. The statistics are sourced from the Home Office's online Incident Recording System (IRS), which allows FRSs to complete an incident form for every incident attended, be it a fire, a false alarm or a non-fire (also known as a Special Service) incident. The online IRS was introduced in April 2009. Previously paper forms were submitted by FRSs and an element of sampling was involved in the data compilation process.

Fire and Rescue Incident Statistics and other Home Office statistical releases are available from the Statistics at Home Office pages on the GOV.UK website. The dates of forthcoming fire and rescue and other Home Office publications are pre-announced and can be found via the Statistics: release calendar. For further information about the statistics in this publication, email firestatistics@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

Data tables linked to this release and all other fire statistics releases can be found on the Home Office's 'Fire statistics data tables' page. The sections above state the most relevant tables for each section. The tables can be found here:
https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/fire-statistics-data-tables

Guidance for using these statistics and other fire statistics outputs are available on the fire statistics collection page, found here:
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fire-statistics

The information published in this release is kept under review, taking into account the needs of users, burdens on suppliers and producers, in line with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. If you have any comments, suggestions or enquiries, please contact the team via email using firestatistics@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk or via the user feedback form on the fire statistics collection page.

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