



Fire Incidents Response Times

England, 2011-12

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July 2012

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Contents

Data contained in this publication	4
1 Summary	5
2 Response times – further detail	9
3 Reasons for the increases in average response times up to 2010-11	12
Data and data quality	16
Discontinuity of before and after April 2009	16
Comparison to previously published data	18
Incidents excluded from calculation	19
Definitions	20
Revisions policy	22
Index of appendix data tables	23
Contact details	24

Data contained in this publication

This publication contains fire incident response times data up to March 2012. It focuses on trends in average response times at England level.

These data are being published in this format as they have been requested regularly. They are presented alongside summary measures of the impact of fires in order to put the trends in response times into context. These other data indicate that response times are far from the only factor affecting numbers of casualties and amounts of damage from fire.

There are eleven annex data tables accompanying this publication. These can be found alongside this publication as downloadable spreadsheets. An index of these tables is at the rear of this publication.

Data for fire and rescue authority areas can be found in these spreadsheet annex tables. If attempting to compare response times between different geographical areas, it is important to bear in mind that there a range of factors that affect average response times, for example: population density patterns, fire fighter crewing arrangements, and local variations of the factors that appear to have affected national trends in response times, which are described in section 3 of this publication.

We welcome feedback. Contact details can be found at the end of this publication.

Next edition

The next edition of Fire Incidents Response Times, England is scheduled for Summer 2013. It will contain incidents up to and including the end of March 2013.

Correction

Further analysis shortly after publication on 4 July revealed that England average figures for 2003 and earlier years were incorrect due to a change in coding in the data bases for these years of which the calculation did not take account. The impact of this was that the England average response times for these earlier years were overstated by about ten seconds. This in turn affected slightly the ten year percentage changes in the second bullet point of section 1, which has been corrected in this version, as have the England figures in the relevant data tables and charts.

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1. Summary

- In 2011-12, the average response time¹ to fires in dwellings was 7.2 minutes (10 seconds shorter than in 2010-11 and 7 seconds shorter than in 2009-10), and 7.9 minutes to fires in other buildings (5 seconds shorter than in 2010-11 and 1 second shorter than in 2009-10). (Table 1)
- Average response times increased steadily from 1998-99 until 2010-11. Compared to 2001-02, response times in 2011-12 were around 22 per cent longer for dwelling fires, and around 29 per cent longer for fires in other buildings² (See Chart 1). The factors behind these increased average response times are discussed in Section 3.
- Although average response times increased over recent years, the average severity of fires has been decreasing. Over the ten years from 2001-02 to 2011-12, numbers of fire non-fatal casualties³ fell by 54%, and fire fatalities fell by 34% (Table 2 and Chart 1). These decreases correspond with improvements in fire safety and prevention⁴ which have, on average, greatly outweighed effects of longer response times.
- The average area of fire damage fell by 20% in dwellings from 2001-02 to 2011-12. For other building fires the average area of fire damage fell by 6% between 1999-00 to 2008-09, and was 5% lower in 2011-12 than in 2009-10⁵. (Table 3 and Chart 2)

¹ Response times are from the time of call to the arrival of the first pumping appliance. As with data produced previously, average response time calculations exclude fires where: i) there was heat and smoke damage only (i.e. no flame damage), or ii) the fire and rescue authority became aware of the fire only after the fire was known to have been extinguished, or iii) the location of the fire was derelict, or iv) the fire was located in an abandoned road vehicle, or v) the response time calculated is an hour or more, or less than one minute. This is in order to avoid erroneous data or exceptional incidents from skewing the averages. The number of incidents excluded is shown in the section 'Data and data quality'

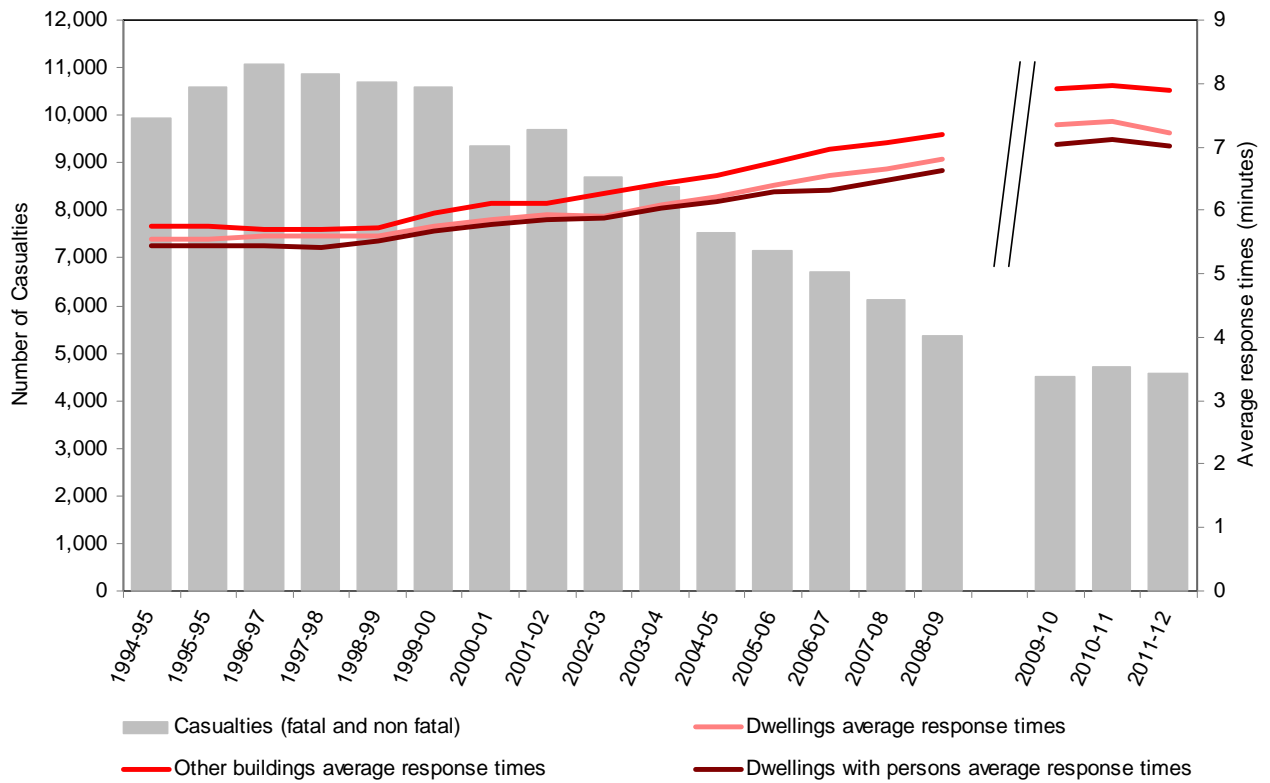
² There is a discontinuity at the point of switch over to the incident recording system (April 2009), so comparisons for periods crossing 2008-09 and 2009-10 may overstate the real increase. This is discussed in the section 'Data and data quality'.

³ Excludes first aid cases and where there was no apparent injury but a precautionary check was recommended

⁴ For example: smoke alarms and other building fire safety systems and features, audits and enforcement activity, fire safety campaigns and education and other advice. The 2008 publication 'Safer Houses' gives a chronology of these developments www.communities.gov.uk/documents/fire/pdf/saferhouses.pdf. Ownership of smoke alarms has been a key factor. It increased from 25% in 1989 to 86% of households reported owning a working smoke alarm in 2008 (page 37 Table 2.3 of www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/firestatsgb201011) An assessment of the effectiveness of the Home Fire Risk Check programme, in which fitting smoke alarms was a key element, can be found at www.communities.gov.uk/documents/fire/pdf/homefireriskcheckgrant.pdf.

⁵ There is a measurement discontinuity between 2008-09 and 2009-10 for area of fire damage. This particularly affects the measurement of large fires (see Data and data quality section).

Chart 1: Fire response times and casualties¹, England. 1994-95 to 2011-12



¹ Excludes first aid and precautionary checks

Table 1. Average Response Times to fire incidents, England

	Average response times (minutes)				Change in average response time (minutes)	
	2001-02	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11 to 2011-12	2001-02 to 2011-12
Dwellings	5.9	7.4	7.4	7.2	-0.2	+1.3
Other Buildings ⁶	6.1	7.9	8.0	7.9	-0.1	+1.8
Other Residential	-	7.6	7.6	7.5	-0.1	-
Non-Residential	-	8.0	8.0	7.9	-0.1	-

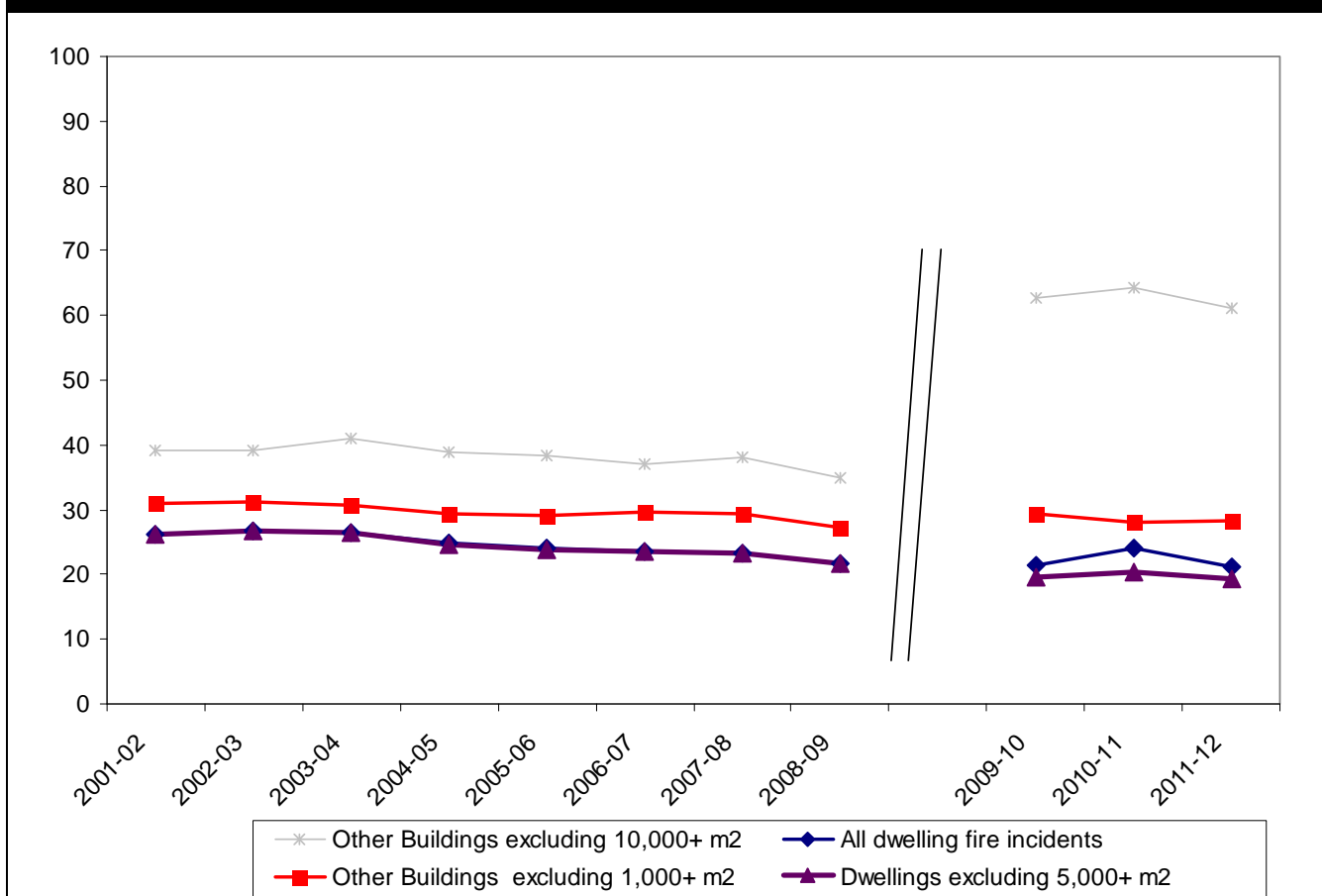
⁶ The largest components of 'other building' fires are incidents in commercial, health and education buildings

Table 2. Fire fatal and non-fatal casualties, England

	2001-02					% change	
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11 to 2011-12	2001-02 to 2011-12	
Fire fatalities ¹	458	336	331	304	-8%	-34%	
of which in dwellings fires	355	252	252	226	-10%	-36%	
of which in other building fires	33	22	18	16	-11%	-52%	
Fire non-fatal casualties ²	9,242	4,156	4,372	4,277	-2%	-54%	

1. Includes fatalities occurring in road vehicle fires and at other (i.e. outdoor) fires, in addition to dwelling and other building fires.

2. Includes all casualties who were taken to hospital, excludes first aid and precautionary checks. This is the most comparable series over time.

Chart 2: Total area of damage in building fires, England. 2001-02 to 2011-12

1 Damage due to smoke, heat, flame and water damage. This provides the most comparable trend data.

2. There is a sizeable discontinuity between 2008-09 and 2009-10 in the area of damage in fires in other buildings. There is also a discontinuity for the series for other building fires excluding fires with damage of more than 1,000m², though this discontinuity is less obvious. The stability of the data before and after April 2009 suggests that this is not a real change, but rather results from the introduction of the new Incident Recording System in since April 2009. This is explained at the rear of the publication in part 1b) of the section 'Data and Data quality'.

3. The average size of fires in other buildings (ie buildings that are not dwellings) is presented excluding fires with area of damage over 10,000 square metres. This is to avoid exceptional fires from skewing figures for any individual year. This excludes 21 fires in 2009-10, 23 fires in 2010-11 and 17 fires in 2011-12.

4. The slightly higher value of average area of damage in fires in buildings whose use was as *dwellings* in 2010-11 (all dwelling fires series) is the result of 11 incidents in 2010-11 with damage over 5,000m², compared to four such incidents in 2009-10, and five such incidents in 2011-12. The trend in average size of dwelling fires *excluding* fires with over 5,000 square metres of damage is also shown to demonstrate this.

Table 3. Total area¹ of damage (m²) in building fires, England						
		% change				
	2001-02	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10 to 2011-12	2001-02 to 2011-12
Dwellings	26	21	24	21	-2%	-20%
Other buildings	40	82	86	78	-5%	- ³

1. Damage due to smoke, heat, flame and water damage. This provides the most comparable trend data.
2. Fires with total area of damage of over 10,000 m² have been excluded to prevent exceptional fires from skewing the trend.
3. Chart 2 shows that the average area of fire damage in other buildings has been falling. It was 6 per cent lower in 2008-09 compared to in 2001-02, and a further 5 per cent lower in 2011-12 compared to 2009-10. A single overall change figure over the last 10 years is not available because there is a sizeable discontinuity between 2008-09 and 2009-10 in the recorded average area of total damage in fires in other buildings. See Chart 2 footnote 2, and Data and data quality section 1b) at the rear of this publication.

2. Response times – further detail

- Following increases in response times over recent years (see charts and annex tables), all categories of fires had either unchanged response times or slight decreases from 2010-11 to 2011-12 (see table 4).
- The average response time to fires in dwellings is shorter than for other locations of fire, standing at 7.2 minutes in 2011-12, 10 seconds shorter than in 2010-11. Fires in dwellings where there was one or more casualty and/or rescue had an average response time of 7.0 minutes.
- The average response time to fires in other residential buildings was seven and a half minutes, while for non-residential buildings it was 7.9 minutes.
- The average response time to road vehicle fires remained unchanged at 9.0 minutes in 2011-12.
- Fires at outdoor locations are split between ‘other (outdoor primary)’ fires, for which response time data exist prior to 2009-10, and ‘secondary fires’⁷ for which incident timings have been held centrally only since 2009-10. The lower average response time for secondary fires (8.6 minutes, compared to 9.8 minutes for ‘other outdoor primary’ fires in 2011-12) reflects the types of fires in these categories. For example, secondary fires include many small rubbish or bin fires often in more populated areas, which will tend to be closer to fire stations.

⁷ Typically outdoor fires not involving property (See Definitions note 2)

Table 4. Average Response Times to fire incidents, England

	Average response times (minutes)				Change in average response time (minutes)	
	2001-02	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11 to 2011-12	2001-02 to 2011-12
Primary fires ⁸	6.5	8.2	8.3	8.2	-0.1	+1.7
Dwellings	5.9	7.4	7.4	7.2	-0.2	+1.3
with any casualty or rescue	5.8	7.0	7.1	7.0	-0.1	+1.2
without any casualty or rescue	5.9	7.4	7.4	7.3	-0.2	+1.3
Other Buildings ⁹	6.1	7.9	8.0	7.9	-0.1	+1.8
Other Residential	-	7.6	7.6	7.5	-0.1	-
Non-Residential	-	8.0	8.0	7.9	-0.1	-
Road Vehicles	6.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	0.0	+2.1
Other (Outdoor Primary) ¹⁰	7.2	9.3	9.8	9.8	0.0	+2.6
Secondary fires ¹¹	-	8.3	8.6	8.6	0.0	-

Charts 3a and 3b show that the increase in average response times corresponds with a shift in the highest frequency of response times from between 4 and 5 minutes until 2007-08 to between 5 and 6 minutes subsequently.

This observation that a large proportion of incidents appear to have longer response times by about a minute is valuable when seeking to explain what might have caused average response times to be longer. (See section 3)

The charts also reflect the substantial reductions in numbers of fires over recent years. Between 2001-02 and 2011-12, the number of dwelling fires fell by 54%, while there were 44% fewer fires in other buildings.

The next section describes the various factors that are believed to have contributed to the marked shift in the distribution of response times since 2005-06.

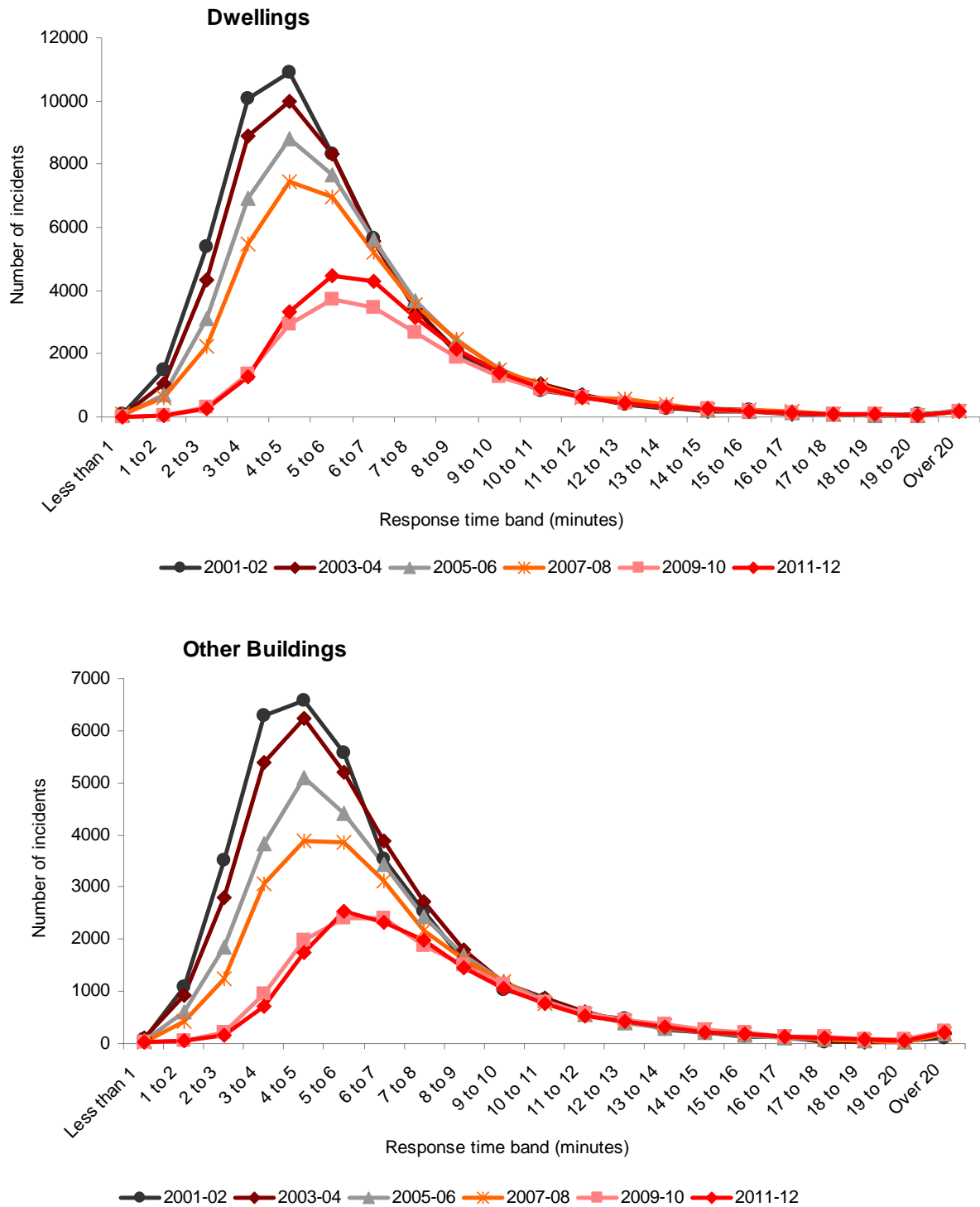
⁸ Primary fires are those where one or more of the following apply: i) all fires in buildings outdoor structures and vehicles that are not derelict, ii) any fires involving casualties or rescues, iii) any fire attended by five or more appliances

⁹ The largest components of 'other buildings fires' are incidents at commercial, health and education buildings

¹⁰ Typically outdoor fires that are 'primary' (See Definitions note 2) because of a casualty or casualties, or attendance by five or more appliances

¹¹ Typically outdoor fires not involving property (See Definitions note 2)

Charts 3a and 3b: Number of incidents per 1 minute response time band for fires in Dwellings and Other buildings, 2001-02 to 2011-12, England



There are slightly fewer records for 2009-10 than there ought to be because one Fire and Rescue Authority did not manage to transmit a full set of records in the first year of operation of the Incident Recording System.

3. Reasons for the increases in average response times up to 2010-11

3.1 Traffic levels and response times

The factors affecting the increase in response times were analysed in the publication *Review of Fire and Rescue Service response times*¹² published in February 2009. This research report, which included response times data up to 2006, concluded that increasing traffic levels was the main factor behind the increasing response times (see pages 71 and 72 of that report).

In this section, data from the Department for Transport¹³ on traffic levels for rural and urban roads in Great Britain has been presented alongside average response times of those fire and rescue authorities which have been classified¹⁴ as i) predominantly rural (15 fire and rescue authorities), and ii) predominantly urban (15 fire and rescue authorities).

Average traffic levels for A-roads and for minor roads in both rural and urban areas peaked in 2007 (See charts 4 and 5). Average response times continued to increase until 2010-11, showing that other factors have also been influencing response times.

¹² <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/fire/frsresponsetimes>

¹³ Road Traffic by road class in Great Britain, Seasonally adjusted index numbers (1993=100) <http://www.dft.gov.uk/statistics/releases/road-traffic-estimates-2011/>

¹⁴ Rural Urban Classifications of fire and rescue authority as defined by the project initiated by Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/area-classifications/rural-urban-definition-and-la/rural-urban-local-authority--la--classification--england-/index.html>

Chart 4: Average Response Times (1994-95 to 2011-12), and Traffic Levels in Rural areas, 1993 to 2011(p)¹⁵

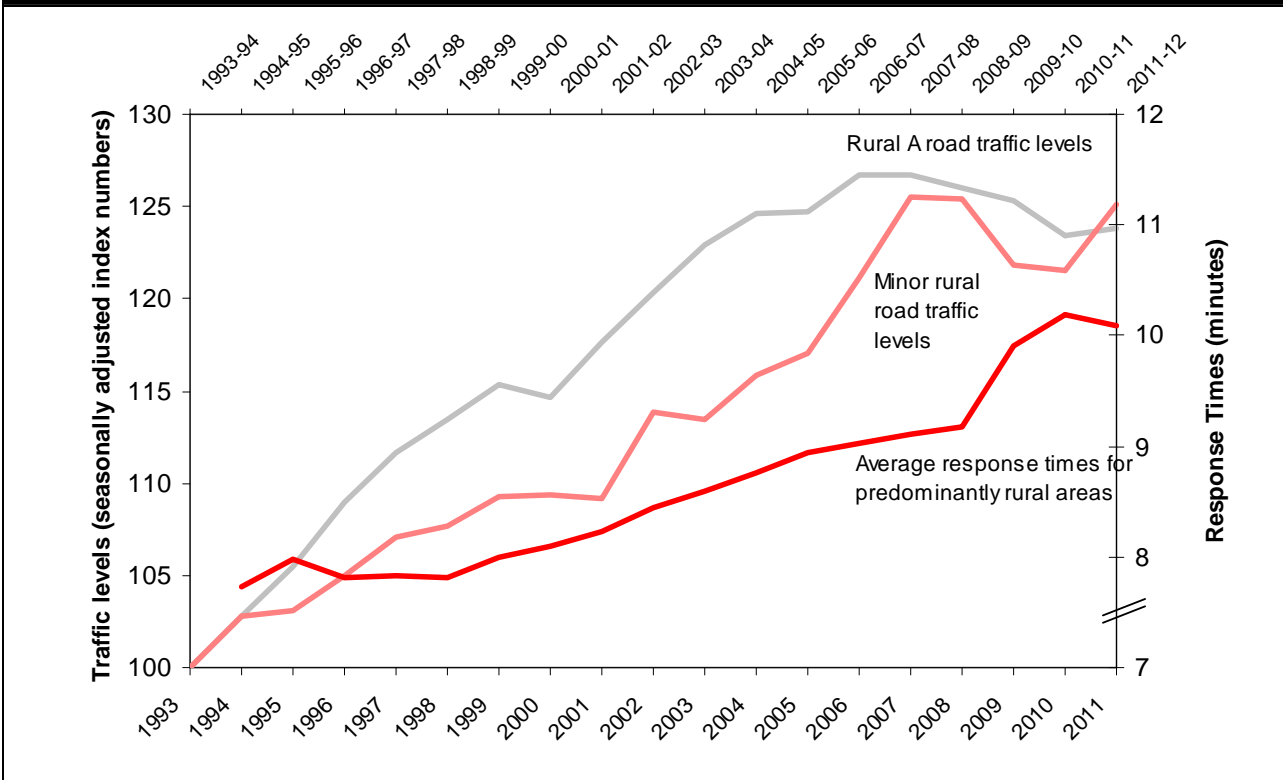
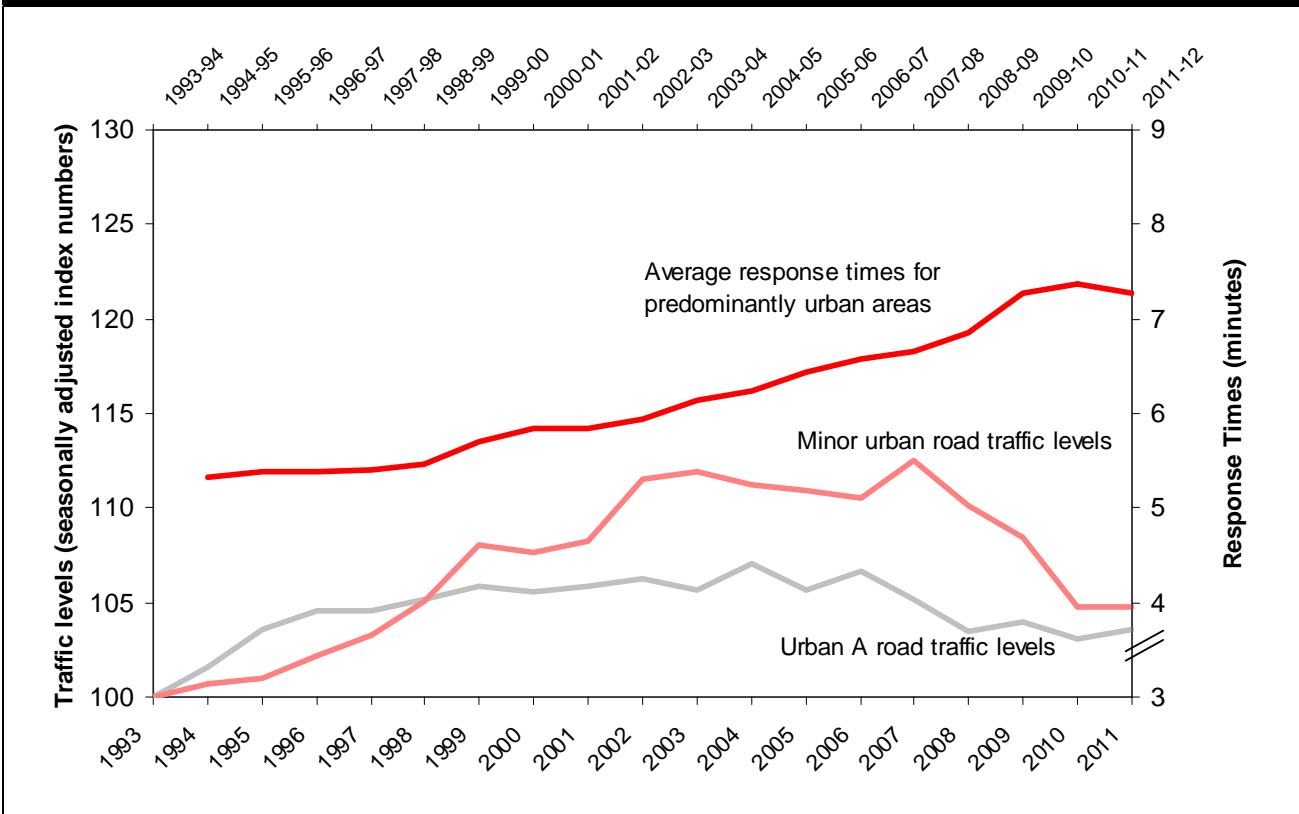


Chart 5: Average Response Times (1994-95 to 2011-12) and Traffic Levels in Urban areas 1993 to 2011(p)¹⁷



¹⁵ Traffic levels shown charts 4 and 5 are in calendar years (January to December) and response times are shown in financial years (April to March)

3.2 Other factors that have been influencing average response times

As noted in the previous section, increasing traffic levels were found to be a major factor behind increasing response times. Traffic levels have decreased since 2008, yet response times continued to increase until 2010-11, albeit increasing more slowly, indicating that there must have been other factors behind the increases in average response times until 2010-11.

Numbers of fire stations have changed very little (table 5) and charts 3a and 3b show that it is the majority of incidents whose response times have increased by a minute or more, i.e. the increase in average response times is the result of widely spread increases across many incidents.

Table 5. Number of fire stations, England, at 31 March¹⁶	
2001	1,442
2002	1,444
2003	1,444
2004	1,443
2005	1,442
2006	1,444
2007	1,437
2008	1,439
2009	1,435
2010	1,439
2011	1,435

As part of investigating the data for this publication, a number of fire and rescue authorities were contacted to ask what were believed to be the main factors influencing response times and how these related to the overall effectiveness of response. These discussions identified the following other factors which appear to have been behind the increased response times to fire incidents:

- Fire and rescue authority control staff have tended to ask more questions of the caller to better assess the risk and attendance needed and thereby improve the overall effectiveness of the response. This has lengthened average call handling time slightly, and has also reduced the number of false alarm incidents attended. The number of false alarms attended to in 2011-12 in England was 29% lower than five years previous.
- The introduction of new fire and rescue authority policies were noted as

¹⁶ Source: Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). Excludes volunteer fire stations.

possible influences (see page 46 of *Review of Fire and Rescue Service response*). These include:

1. 'Drive to arrive' policies requiring drivers to modify driving depending on risk, in order to reduce the number of incidents whilst mobile. The report *Review of Fire and Rescue Service response times* notes¹⁷ that drive to arrive policies are unlikely to have affected response to dwelling fires greatly. The same should hold for any incident with life risk, as these are categorised as high risk incidents.
2. Safety policies, in particular requiring firefighters to change into Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) prior to entering the fire appliance, rather than changing while mobile. While this policy was introduced by fire and rescue authorities to improve safety, the short additional time is reported to be used by the driver to prepare for the journey, for example considering the exact location of the incident and possible hazards faced. *Review of Fire and Rescue Service response times* notes¹⁷ that the impact of this policy is also likely to be small.

There is also an above trend increase in average response time data from 2008-09 to 2009-10. This coincides with the introduction of the new Incident Recording System (in April 2009). The change is likely to be mostly due to the reasons noted above, however there is a possibility of a measurement discontinuity. This is discussed in the following section 'Data and data quality'.

¹⁷ *Review of Fire and Rescue Service response times*, page 46 www.communities.gov.uk/publications/fire/frsresponsetimes

Data and data quality

1. Discontinuity of before and after April 2009

a) Response Times

There is a noticeable discontinuity in average response times between 2008-09 and 2009-10 of over half a minute for most property types (e.g. dwellings, other buildings – see appendix table 1a). While part of this increase may be genuine (factors are noted in section 3), it appears likely that there is also a measurement discontinuity.

Analysis of the change in average response times from 2008-09 to 2009-10 identified six fire and rescue authorities whose reported average response time increased by 1.2 minutes or more. Discussion with these fire and rescue authorities helped to identify the various factors described in section 3.

There is also the possibility of a further reason for the apparent discontinuity, namely that there may have been some inaccuracy in the largely paper-based Fire Data Report system which was in use until March 2009. Arrival times are now being recorded with more accuracy using a mobile data terminal on board the fire appliance, once the appliance has arrived at the scene. Previously arrival times were transmitted to control via radio when the appliance was in the vicinity of the incident, enabling firefighters to then be focussed on preparing to disembark from the vehicle. With on-board data terminals and automatic recording the nearest second under the Incident Recording System (since April 2009), incident response times should now be recorded consistently with high accuracy.

b) Area of fire damage

The data in chart 2 in the Summary section of this publication demonstrates a clear discontinuity between 2008-09 and 2009-10 in the average area of damage reported in fires in Other Buildings (i.e. those whose use is not as dwellings). There is also a discontinuity for the series for Other Buildings excluding fires with damage of more than 1,000m², which is less obvious. The stability of the data before and after April 2009 suggests that this is not a real change, but rather results from the introduction of the new Incident Recording System in since April 2009.

A likely cause of the discontinuity is the switch to a different set of categories in the new Incident Recording System. These categories include six new categories above 200 square metres, were there was previously a single category for 200m²:

Fire Data Report "Total area damaged by fire, heat, smoke etc" (m ²) categories	Incident Recording System "Total horizontal area damaged (by flame and/or heat and/or smoke and/or water etc)" (m ²) categories
Under 1	None
1 to 2	Up to 5
3 to 4	6 to 10
5 to 9	11 to 20
10 to 19	21 to 50
20 to 49	51 to 100
50 to 99	101 to 200
100 to 199	201 to 500
200+ ¹⁸	501 to 1,000
	1,001 to 2,000
	2,001 to 5,000
	5,001 to 10,000
	Over 10,000 ¹⁸

It is likely that this change of categories, the effect of improved guidance and tips of how to estimate the areas of larger fires, and more explicit labelling that water damage should be included¹⁹ have resulted in fire damage size being recorded more accurately since April 2009.

¹⁸ Under both systems, fires with damage greater than the highest interval (200m² and 10,000m²) respectively, a box required/requires the estimated size of fire to be written/keyed in.

¹⁹ Fire Data Report guidance instructions were to "estimate the total area in square metres damaged, from whatever cause", but this was less explicit on the Fire Data Report form itself which noted "Total area damaged by fire, heat, smoke etc".

2. Comparison to previously published data

Due to the following difference in methodology, there are minor differences in the response times published in this document and response times produced previously, including those published in the [*Review of Fire and Rescue Service response times*](#)²⁰.

These differences are due to the following:

- 1 Under the paper-based Fire Data Report system (2008-09 and earlier), a four page form was filled in for all primary fires²¹. While full details of all primary²¹ fire incidents were entered for all incidents with any casualty, entry sampling was used for such incidents that had no casualty. This means that full details (including times of call and arrival) were keyed into the data for only a sample of incidents which had no casualty. Weights were then calculated based on the few data fields which were keyed into the database for every incident.

Scrutiny of previous response times data produced prior to this publication identified that calculations had previously omitted to use weights. This was unlike all other outputs from the Fire Data Report data base (until March 2009), which have always used these weights. The response times calculations in this publication use weights in order to give a more accurate average response time, whereas previous figures under-represented less serious (no casualty) incidents, so now the more accurately calculated response times are slightly higher than previous figures for periods up to March 2009.

- 2 The Other Outdoor category within this publication differs from the Outdoor category within the 2009 published report. This is because the 2009 report did not include all outdoor primary²¹ fires, but rather only a subset of typical non-urban locations²².

²⁰ *Review of Fire and Rescue Service response times* <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/fire/frsresponsetimes>

²¹ Primary fires are those where one or more of the following apply: i) all fires in buildings outdoor structures and vehicles that are not derelict, ii) any fires involving casualties or rescues, iii) any fire attended by five or more appliances

²² Outdoor fires included in the *Review of Fire and Rescue Service response times* report were defined to be those in the following locations: allotments, gardens, grassland, crops, woods, forest, plantations, orchards, stoked crops, bales, ricks, stacks, straw, stubble and other (including manure and fertiliser). The definition of outdoor fires used in this publication is the standard one, which also includes fires located in caravans, outdoor machinery and equipment, outdoor storage, railway rolling stock, ships and boats.

3. Numbers of fire incidents excluded from calculations

Certain incidents are excluded from the average response time calculation (see definition of response times in the following section). Table 6 shows the number of incidents that have been excluded²³.

Table 6. Number of fire incidents and exclusions from response times, England, 2011-12								
	Total number of incidents	Heat smoke damage only incidents	Late call incidents	Incidents where response time was over 60 minutes	Incidents where response time was under 1 minute	Incidents in derelict locations	Incidents at abandoned vehicles	Number of incidents after exclusions
Primary fires	86,798	16,415	1,565	257	490	226	4,190	64,610
Dwellings	35,298	10,933	1,057	128	174	43	0	23,566
Other Buildings	20,271	4,799	301	58	100	140	0	15,056
Road Vehicles	23,798	495	138	50	175	14	4,190	18,889
Other Outdoor	7,431	187	69	21	41	29	0	7,099
Secondary fires	130,881	0	372	177	1,657	8,332	0	120,524

²³ Some excluded incidents are shown in Table 6 under more than one heading (for example late calls that were responded to in over 60 minutes). Because of this double counting, the sum of the exclusions will be greater than the difference between total number of incidents before and after exclusions.

Definitions

- 1 Details of the questions and categories used in the recording of incidents under the Incident Recording System (IRS) are available in the document, *IRS Questions and Lists*. This can be downloaded from:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/fire/incidentrecordingquestions>

Categories of fire incident

- 2 **Primary** fires are those where one or more of the following apply: i) all fires in buildings outdoor structures and vehicles that are not derelict, ii) any fires involving casualties or rescues, iii) any fire attended by five or more appliances.

Secondary fires are the majority of outdoor fires including grassland and refuse fires, unless they involve casualties or rescues, property loss or unless five or more appliances attend. They include fires in derelict buildings.

Response Times

- 3 A response time measures the minutes and part minutes taken from time of call to time of arrival at scene of the first vehicle. The following incidents have been excluded from the average response time calculations:
 - a. Where there was heat and smoke damage only
 - b. Where a fire and rescue authority learned of the fire when it was known to have already been extinguished. Such incidents are known as 'late calls'.
 - c. Where the response time for an incident was over an hour or less than one minute.
 - d. Where road vehicle was abandoned
 - e. Where the location of fire was derelict

These exclusions have been applied to avoid erroneous data or exceptional incidents from skewing the averages.

Fatalities

- 4 Even if a casualty dies subsequently, any fatality whose cause is attributed to a fire is included. There are also occasional cases where it transpires subsequently that fire was not the cause of death. For both these reasons, fatalities data may therefore be subject to revision.

Non-fatal casualties

- 5 In order to be able to present a consistent time series, the non-fatal casualty data in this publication include all non-fatal casualties who went to hospital, but exclude first aid cases and where there was no obvious injury but a precautionary check was recommended.

Revisions policy

Revisions will be handled as per the Department for Communities and Local Government revisions policy

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/corporate/pdf/1466387.pdf>. This requires explanation of the handling of scheduled revisions due to the receipt of subsequent information in the case of each statistical publication.

It is expected that data should not be subject to revision. However, if any revisions are necessary due to the receipt of subsequent data, revisions will then be made to statistics relating to the period of the one preceding financial year i.e. upon first publication of 2012-13 data, any revisions to statistics for periods during the financial year of 2011-12 would be made. It is also intended that revisions to any statistics relating to any given time period would be made only once, and data would not subsequently be revised further, barring exceptional circumstances.

Index of appendix data tables

Tables referred to in this document are available as separate downloadable files on the Department for Communities and Local Government website:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/>

Table 1a: Average Response Times by location, 2001-02 to 2011-12, England

Table 1b: Average Response Times by location and casualties or rescues, 2001-02 to 2011-12, England

Table 1c: Average Response Times by predominantly rural, significantly rural and predominantly urban categories of fire and rescue authority area, 2001-02 to 2011-12, England

Table 2a: Number of incidents by five minute response bands, 2001-02 to 2011-12, England

Table 2b: Number of incidents by one minute response bands, 2001-02 to 2011-12, England

Table 3a: Average Response Times for Primary Fires by fire and rescue authority area, 1994-95 to 2011-12, England

Table 3b: Average Response Times for Dwelling fires by fire and rescue authority area, 1994-95 to 2011-12, England

Table 3c: Average Response Times for Other Building fires by fire and rescue authority area, 1994-95 to 2011-12, England

Table 3d: Average Response Times for Road Vehicle fires by fire and rescue authority area, 1994-95 to 2011-12, England

Table 3e: Average Response Times for Other Outdoor fires by fire and rescue authority area, 1994-95 to 2011-12, England

Table 4: Average area of damage in fires in buildings, 2001-02 to 2011-12, England

Tables relating to Casualties can be found in the Fire Statistics Monitor tables located here: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/firestatisticsmonitors/>

Table 3e: Fatal casualties

Table 3g: Non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks and first aid cases)

Contact details

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We are keen to know about users' needs and interests. Accordingly, we invite users to tell us about these, preferably using the following template:

www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/firestatfeedback/

