Home Office

Detailed analysis of non-fire incidents attended by fire and rescue services, England, April 2017 to March 2018

Statistical Bulletin 3/19

31 January 2019

Further information

This release contains statistics about non-fire 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.

Detailed analysis of non-fire incidents 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.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.

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.gov.uk or via the user feedback form on the fire statistics collection page.

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Contents

1 Key facts

This release presents statistics on non-fire incidents for the financial year 2017/18 (1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018) for fire and rescue services (FRSs) in England.

- FRSs attended **172,493 non-fire incidents** in 2017/18. This was a one per cent decrease compared with the previous year (174,541). From 2006/07 to 2014/15 there had been a general decline in the number of non-fire incidents (166,002 to 125,233). However, the two years following this showed two large increases, largely due to a rise in medical incidents attended, with a slight fall in 2017/18. (Source FIRE0102 and FIRE0901).

Medical incidents (Source FIRE0901)

- FRSs attended **32,828 medical incidents** in 2017/18. This was a 28 per cent decrease compared with the previous year (45,749) but an increase of over two times compared with five years ago (14,686 in 2012/13).

Fatalities and non-fatal casualties in non-fire incidents (Source FIRE0904a and FIRE0904d)

- There were **3,853 fatalities**[1] in non-fire incidents in 2017/18. This was a 25 per cent decrease compared with the previous year (5,112) but an increase of nearly two and a half times compared with five years ago (1,586 in 2012/13). This year's decrease is largely due to the decrease in medical incidents attended compared with last year.

- There were **29,355 non-fatal casualties requiring hospital treatment** in non-fire incidents in 2017/18. This was a 12 per cent decrease compared with the previous year (33,436) but a 45 per cent increase compared with five years ago (20,294 in 2012/13). Again, this year's decrease is largely due to a decrease in medical incidents attended compared with last year.

Non-fire incidents per 100,000 people (Source FIRE0903)

- FRSs attended **310 non-fire incidents per 100,000 people** in 2017/18. At an FRS level, **Lincolnshire** attended the most non-fire incidents per 100,000 people, with a rate of 1,172.

- Excluding medical incidents (as not all FRSs took part in the medical co-responding pilot trials detailed in Chapter 5), FRSs attended **251 non-fire incidents per 100,000 people** in 2017/18. At an FRS level, **London** attended the most non-fire incidents (when excluding medical incidents) per 100,000 people, with a rate of 379.

[1] Fatalities and non-fatal casualties in non-fire incidents are all classified as not fire-related.

2 Introduction

This is the second non-fire incidents statistical release by the Home Office and provides more detailed analysis of non-fire incidents attended by fire and rescue services (FRSs) including comparisons with previous years. Each year the content of the release will be reviewed to ensure relevant topics are reported on. As such, this year's release includes chapters covering overall trends, detailed breakdowns of fatalities and non-fatal casualties, medical incidents including medical co-responding, flooding and rescue or evacuation from water and incidents involving collaboration with other emergency services.

Detailed analyses of road traffic collisions by time of day and method of extrication and of non-fire false alarms have not been included this year - see the previous non-fire incidents release and the fire statistics data tables page for commentary and data tables (FIRE0906 and FIRE0907) for 2010/11 to 2016/17.

The Non-fire incidents: animal assistance and Non-fire incidents: bariatric assistance incident level datasets are being updated alongside this release. A new Non-fire incidents: flooding and water rescue incident level dataset is being published for the first time, all on the fire statistics incident level dataset page.

The latest headline figures on non-fire incidents are available for the year ending June 2018 in Fire and Rescue Incident Statistics: England, year ending June 2018 published on 8 November 2018. However, to be consistent throughout, this release presents data for the financial year 2017/18 (year ending March 2018).

This release will be updated and published annually. The next is due in Winter 2019/20.

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 a continually updated database, with FRSs adding incidents daily. The figures in this release refer to records of incidents that occurred up to and including 31 March 2018 and submitted to the IRS by 12 September 2018, when a snapshot of the database was taken for the purpose of analysis. As such, 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 fatalities.[2] In addition, statisticians at the Home Office have improved the handling of historic revisions supplied to us by FRSs for figures from 2010/11 onwards.

This publication is accompanied by reference data tables which can be found alongside all other fire statistics tables.

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

Non-fire incidents: 0903, 0904, 0905

Other: 1402

[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 Overall trends in non-fire incidents

Data on non-fire incidents were first collected in 1999/00, and from then until 2014/15 the number of non-fire incidents was on a general long term downward trend dipping to around 125,000 incidents a year. However, since then, the number of non-fire incidents showed two large year-on-year increases rising to around 175,000 incidents in 2016/17, before falling to around 172,000 in 2017/18. The increases in 2015/16 and 2016/17 were mostly due to an increase in FRSs attending medical incidents and, in particular, medical co-responding. The decrease this year is a mixed picture with a decrease in medical incidents, particularly medical co-responding (see Chapter 5 for more info), offsetting an increase in other non-fire incident types. (Source FIRE0901).

Overall, the number of all incidents (fires, fire false alarms and non-fire incidents) has been on a long-term downward trend falling from around 930,000 incidents in 1999/00 to around 566,000 in 2017/18. Non-fire incidents accounted for 30 per cent of all incidents attended by FRSs in 2017/18 compared with 30 per cent for fires and 40 per cent for fire false alarms. Ten years ago, in 2006/07, these proportions were 19 per cent for non-fire incidents, 39 per cent for fires and 41 per cent for fire false alarms. This shows that FRSs are proportionally now attending as many non-fire incidents as fires. (Source FIRE0102).

FRSs attend many types of incident that aren't fires or fire false alarms. Parts of this release (and accompanying data tables) group together the non-fire incident types into nine 'main categories', see below. The rationale for this is to create broader categories which are easier to display and comment on. These new categories comprise either the most common incident types, similar incident types or incident types of particular interest. Whilst the "Other" category is quite large, it contains many of the smaller non-fire incident types which don't fit with the other eight main categories. The new categories are:

- Road Traffic Collision (RTC).[3]
- Medical incidents.[4]
- Assist other agencies.
- Flooding and rescue or evacuation from water.[5]
- Effecting entry/exit.
- Lift release.
- Suicide/attempts.
- False alarms.[6]
- Other.[7]

A complete list of every non-fire incident type recorded in the IRS can be found in fire data table FIRE0902.

[3] Was previously Road Traffic Collision (RTC) and other transport incidents however other transport incidents have been moved to the "Other" category
[4] Contains the "Medical incident - First responder" and "Medical incident - Co-responder" categories from table FIRE0901.
[5] Contains the "Flooding" and "Rescue or evacuation from water" categories from table FIRE0901.
[6] Contains the "Malicious False Alarm" and "Good Intent False Alarm" non-fire categories from table FIRE0901.
[7] Contains the "Other transport incident", "Other rescue/release of persons", "Animal assistance incidents", "Removal of objects from people", "Hazardous Materials incident", "Spills and Leaks (not RTC)", "Making Safe (not RTC)", "Evacuation (no fire)", "Water provision", "Advice only", "Stand by" and "No action (not false alarm)" categories from table FIRE0901.

Detailed data on non-fire incident type were first collected when FRSs submitted records via the IRS (an online data collection tool) in 2009/10, and the various non-fire incident main categories have different trends since then (see Figure 3.1). The following have their own chapters and are therefore discussed in further detail in later chapters (Source FIRE0901):

- Medical incidents slowly increased from 2009/10 to 2014/15. Since then there were two large year-on-year increases followed by a large **decrease** this year.

- Flooding and rescue or evacuation from water has **fluctuated** since 2009/10. These fluctuations are likely to be weather-related.

- Collaborating incidents recorded as “Effecting entry/exit”, “Assist other agencies” and Suicide/attempts” were relatively stable from 2009/10 until 2014/15 but since then have shown three year-on-year **increases**.

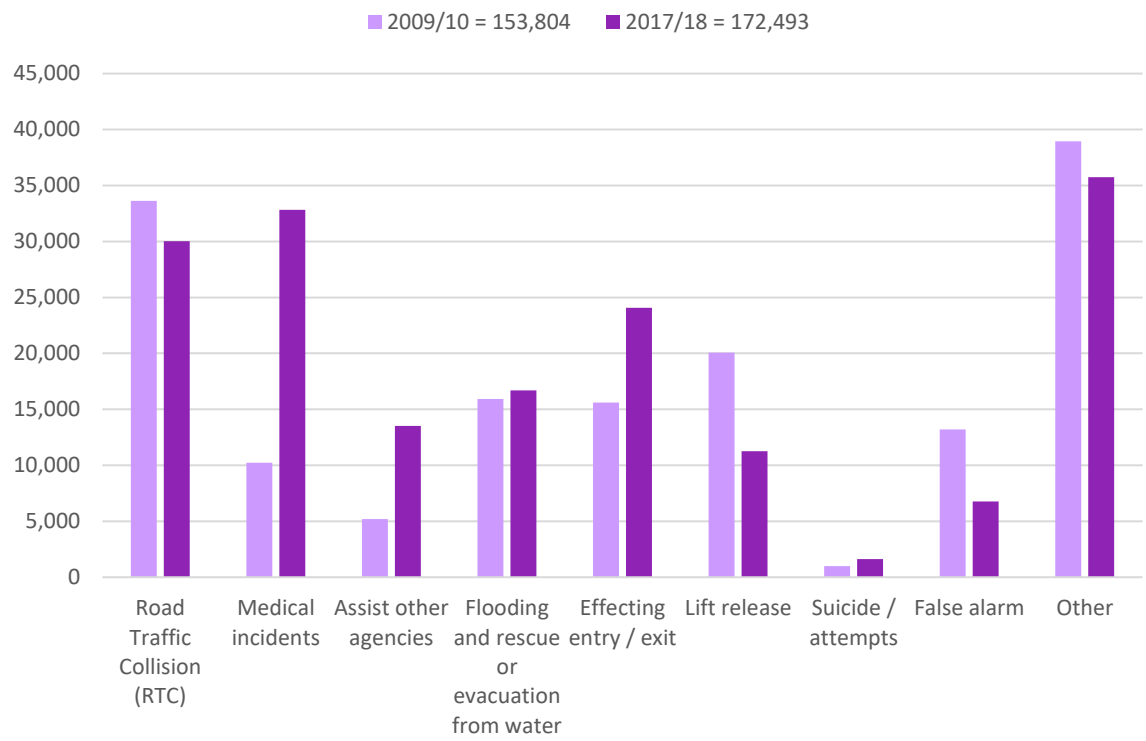
Looking at the other main categories (Source FIRE0102 and FIRE0901):

- Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) decreased from 33,621 in 2009/10 to 27,930 in 2012/13, a decrease of 17 per cent. Since then, they have **increased** to 30,016 in 2017/18, an increase of 7 per cent.

- Non-fire false alarms were on a long term downward trend from 2009/10 to 2014/15 decreasing by 60 per cent from 13,208 to 5,241. Since then they have **increased** by 29 per cent to 6,777 in 2017/18. As “good intent” false alarms account for the vast majority of non-fire false alarms (97% in 2017/18) they drove the increase from 2014/15 to 2017/18 with “service not required” within this accounting for the majority of the increase (80%).

- Lift release incidents were on a long term downward trend from 2009/10 until 2014/15 decreasing from 20,059 to 10,224 (a 49% decrease). Since then, they have gradually **increased** to 11,253 in 2017/18.

Figure 3.1 Number of non-fire incidents, by main categories, England, 2009/10 and 2017/18



Source: FIRE0901

4 Fatalities and non-fatal casualties in non-fire incidents

Fatalities in non-fire incidents[8] (Source FIRE0904a)

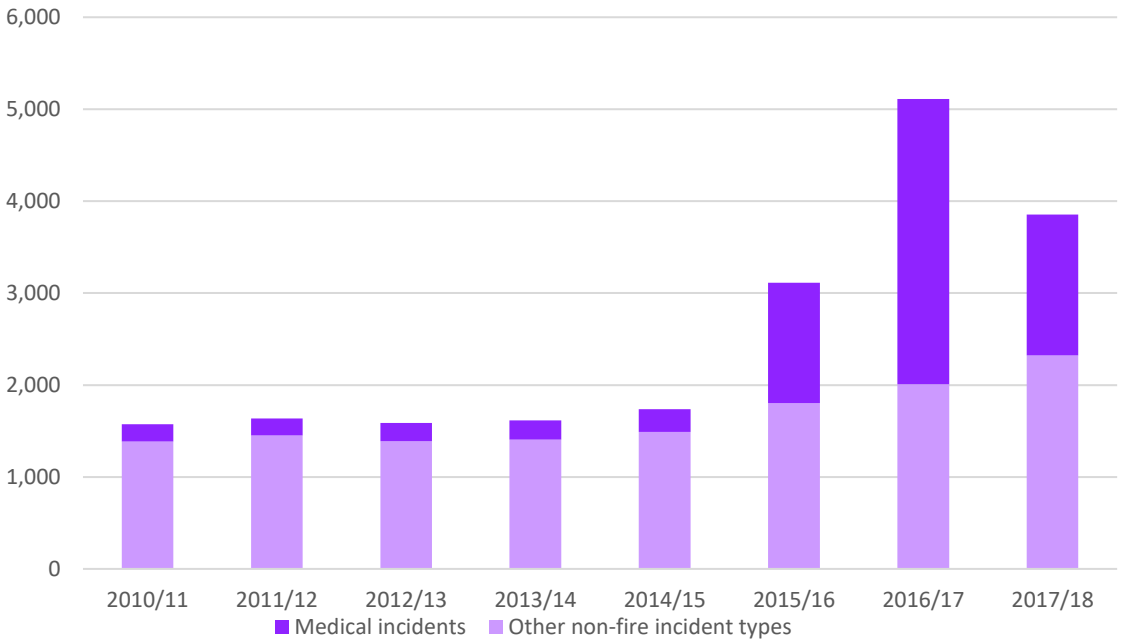
From when detailed comparable data for fatalities were first available in 2010/11, and until 2014/15, the total number of fatalities in non-fire incidents remained relatively stable. However, over the next two years the number of fatalities increased nearly three-fold, mainly due to a large increase in the number of fatalities for medical incidents (see Figure 4.1 below). There has, however, been a decrease of 25 per cent in the total number of fatalities in non-fire incidents in 2017/18 compared with the previous year.

Looking at medical incidents specifically, they showed a gradual increase from 2010/11 to 2014/15. Since then, however, they showed two large year-on-year increases, over ten-fold from 2014/15 to 2016/17, but fell by 51 per cent in 2017/18. The recent rises and fall are mainly due to the start and end of the emergency medical (EMR) trials (see Chapter 5).

The number of fatalities in non-fire incident types other than medical incidents were relatively stable from 2010/11 to 2014/15. Since then, however, there have been three year-on-year increases. Every non-fire incident type within this (excluding lift release as the figures are very small) have shown an increase in 2017/18 compared with 2014/15 with “Assist other agencies” and “Effecting entry/exit” accounting for the largest proportional increases with 43 per cent and 36 per cent respectively (Figure 4.1).

[8] Corresponding statistics for Scotland can be found here: http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/about-us/fire-and-rescue-statistics.aspx

Figure 4.1 Number of fatalities in medical incidents and other non-fire incident types, England, 2010/11 to 2017/18



Source: FIRE0904a

Specifically, in 2017/18 (Source FIRE0904a):

- There were **3,853 fatalities in non-fire incidents**. This compared with 5,112 in the previous year (a decrease of 25%) and 1,586 five years ago in 2012/13 (an increase of nearly two and a half times). The rises and fall are mainly due to FRSs attending more medical incidents, and in particular medical co-responding, compared with five years ago, however, fewer medical incidents compared with the previous year.

- When excluding medical incidents, there were **2,321 fatalities in non-fire incidents**. This compared with 2,007 in the previous year (an increase of 16%) and 1,389 five years ago in 2012/13 (an increase of 67%).

- There were **1,532 fatalities in medical incidents**. This compared with 3,105 in the previous year (a decrease of 51%) and 197 five years ago in 2012/13 (an increase of nearly eight times). The increase compared with five years ago is due to FRSs attending more medical incidents as a result of the emergency medical co-responding trials. The decrease this year coincides with the Fire Brigades Unions removal of their support for the trials (see Chapter 5).

Fatalities by non-fire incident main categories

Compared with 2016/17, there were increases in the number of fatalities for “Road Traffic Collisions”, “Assist other agencies”, “Effecting entry/exit” and “Flooding and rescue or evacuation from water” in 2017/18. There were decreases for “Medical incidents, “Suicide/attempts” and “Other” (see Table 4.1 below).

Table 4.1 Number of fatalities in non-fire incidents, by non-fire incident main categories, England, 2016/17 and 2017/18

Non-fire incident type	2016/17	2017/18	% change
Total	**5,112**	**3,853**	**Down 25%**
Medical Incidents	3,105	1,532	Down 51%
Road Traffic Collision (RTC)	633	736	Up 16%
Assist other agencies	434	571	Up 32%
Effecting entry/exit	304	396	Up 30%
Suicide (including attempts)	288	275	Down 5%
Flooding and rescue or evacuation from water	107	108	Up 1%
Other	239	235	Down 2%

Source: FIRE0904a

Fatality numbers for “Lift release” are too small (zero in 2017/18) to give reliable percentage changes over time.

Fatalities in non-fire incidents by location group can be found in table FIRE0905 on the fire statistics data tables page.

Fatalities per 1,000 incidents by non-fire main categories (Source FIRE0904b)

In 2017/18, the non-fire incident type (main categories) with the highest rate of fatalities was “Suicide/attempts” with a rate of 170 per 1,000 incidents. The non-fire incident type with the lowest rate of fatalities (excluding “lift release” as the numbers are too small to provide reliable rates and "Other" as rates are not meaningful) was “Flooding and rescue or evacuation from water” with a rate of 6 per 1,000 incidents. As expected, these figures reflect the nature of the incident.

Non-fatal casualties in non-fire incidents (Source FIRE0904d)

As with fatalities, from 2010/11 until 2014/15, the number of non-fatal casualties in non-fire incidents remained relatively stable. However, over the next two years they increased by 64 per cent, followed by a decrease of 12 per cent in 2017/18. These changes are attributable to the changes in the number of medical incidents attended by FRSs and in particular medical co-responding (see Chapter 5). The rises and fall for non-fatal casualties are not as pronounced as for fatalities.

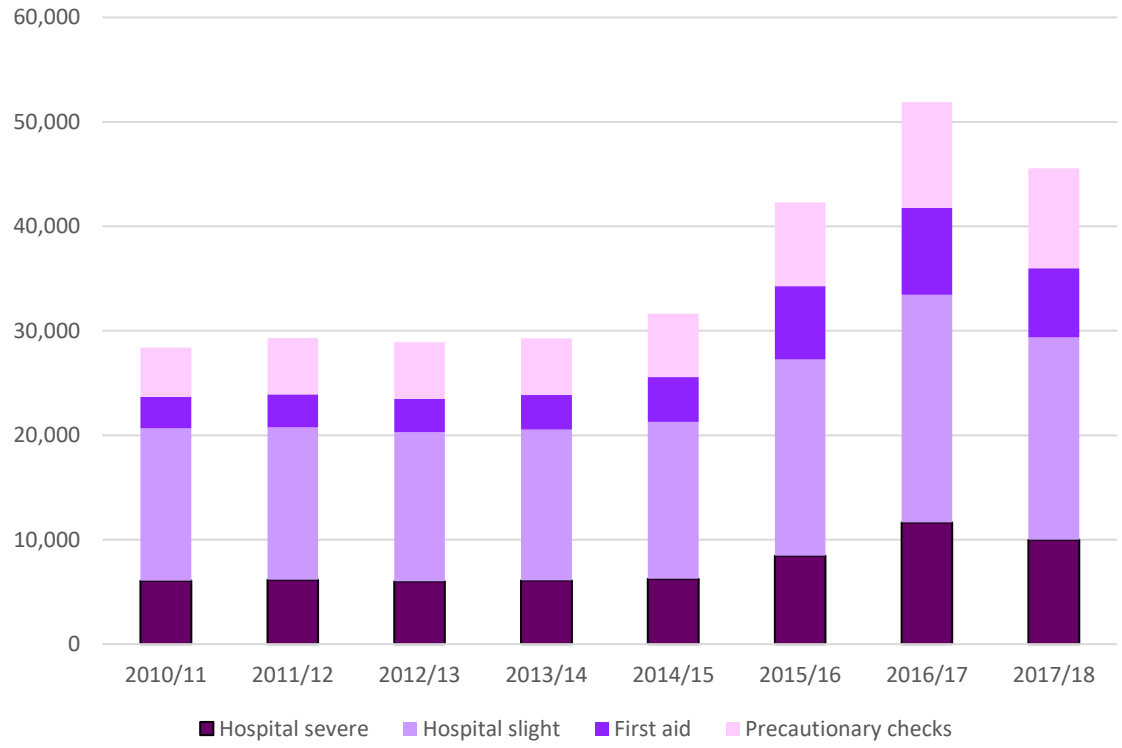
Specifically, in 2017/18 (Source FIRE0904d):

- There were **45,544 non-fatal casualties in non-fire incidents**. This compared with 51,903 in the previous year (a decrease of 12%) and 28,906 five years ago in 2012/13 (an increase of 58%).

- There were **15,550 non-fatal casualties in medical incidents**. This compared with 22,945 in the previous year (a decrease of 32%) and 4,873 five years ago in 2012/13 (an increase of over three times).

- There were **3,432 non-fatal casualties in "Assist other agencies" incidents**. This compared with 2,628 in the previous year (an increase of 31%) and 1,060 five years ago in 2012/13 (an increase of over three times).

Figure 4.2 Number of non-fatal casualties in non-fire incidents, by injury severity, England, 2010/11 to 2017/18



Source: FIRE0904d

5 Medical incidents

While the total number of non-fire incidents attended by fire and rescue services (FRSs) has been collected since 1999/00, it was only when the online IRS was introduced in 2009/10 that information on the type of incident was collected. Between 2009/10 and 2011/12, no distinction was made between first responder and co-responder[9] medical incidents, but from 2011/12, these were recorded separately. As services were still becoming accustomed to recording co-responder incidents separately in 2011/12 it is recommended that comparisons are only undertaken from 2012/13.

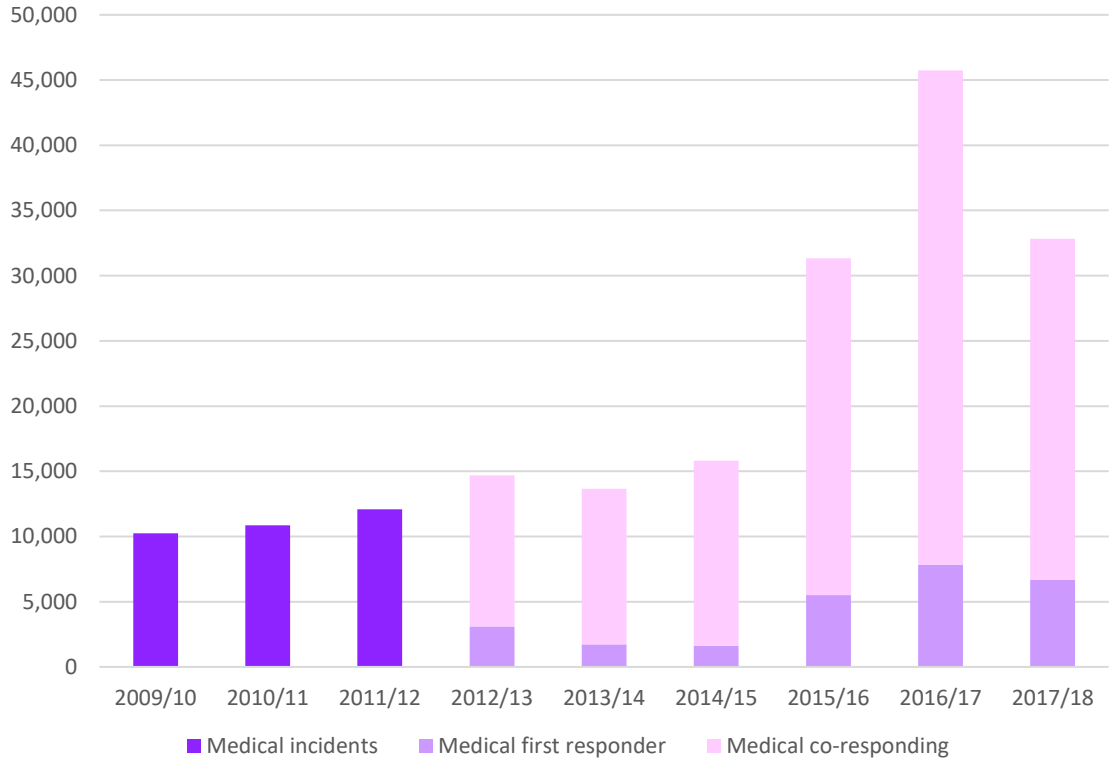
Between 2015 and 2017 the National Joint Council (NJC) supported trials of emergency medical responding (EMR) where many FRSs formed agreements with ambulance trusts to undertake health and care related work, in particular co-responding. Co-responding involves both fire and ambulance services deploying to time critical incidents such as cardiac arrests.

The large increase in non-fire incidents attended by FRSs in 2015/16 and 2016/17 can be attributed to a large rise in the **number** medical incidents attended and, in particular, medical co-responding. These medical incidents accounted for over half (61%)[10] of the large increase in non-fire incidents between 2014/15 to 2016/17. The **proportion** of non-fire incidents that were medical incidents steadily rose from seven per cent in 2009/10 to 13 per cent in 2014/15. Since then, this **proportion** rose to 26 per cent in 2016/17. (Source FIRE0901).

The Fire Brigades Union, which represent the employees' side of the NJC, removed its support for the EMR trials on 18 September 2017, and as a result a lot of this work has now stopped. This coincides with a 28 per cent decrease in the **number** of medical incidents in 2017/18 compared with the previous year. The **proportion** of non-fire incidents that are medical incidents fell to 19 per cent in 2017/18. (Source FIRE0901).

[9] Medical co-responding incidents are defined in the IRS as "The mobilisation of trained fire crews to provide emergency medical assistance to members of the public". Medical co-responding is where an agreement is in place with ambulance trusts. This differs to medical first responder incidents where no such agreement is in place.
[10] For more detail about the types of medical incident attended see FIRE0902.

Figure 5.1 Number of medical incidents, England, 2009/10 to 2017/18



Source: FIRE0901

A similar chart (Figure 3.4) in the most recent Fire and Rescue Incident Statistics: England, year ending June 2018 release shows the number of medical incidents attended by quarter.

Medical incidents – Co-responding

There were around 12,000 medical co-responding incidents in 2012/13 (when FRSs began separately recording the two categories of medical incidents consistently), and this increased to around 14,000 in 2014/15. The next two years showed large year-on-year increases followed by a decrease in 2017/18 (Source FIRE0901).

FRSs attend different types of co-responding incident, ranging from those where no action is required to people having difficulty breathing, collapsing or experiencing a cardiac arrest.

As mentioned previously, there was a large increase in co-responding incidents from 2014/15 to 2016/17. When looking at the specific sub-categories from the IRS, “Chest Pain/Cardiac Arrest/Heart condition” accounted for the highest proportion of this increase (30%), followed by “No action required” (24%). (Source FIRE0902)

Fatalities in medical co-responding incidents[11] (Source FIRE0904c)

There were 141 fatalities in co-responding incidents in 2012/13. This increased by over 17 times to 2,421 in 2016/17 but fell by 50 per cent to 1,201 in 2017/18. The rises and fall are likely to be due to the EMR trials beginning in 2015 and ending 2017, as mentioned above.

When looking at the circumstances of the fatalities for co-responding incidents, “Unable to resuscitate, confirmed dead at scene” accounted for the highest proportion of the increase (47%) in fatalities from 2014/15 to 2016/17, followed by “Thought to be already dead when firefighter arrived” (40%).

Specifically (Source FIRE0901):

- In 2017/18, FRSs attended **26,136 medical co-responding incidents**, a decrease of 31 per cent compared with the previous year but an increase of 84 per cent compared with 2014/15.

- In 2017/18, **30 FRSs showed a decrease** in the number of medical co-responding incidents attended compared with 2016/17 (although some of these are from a very low starting point).

Medical incidents per 100,000 people (Source FIRE0903)

Medical incidents attended by FRSs per 100,000 people were on a slow upward trend from when the data were first collected in 2009/10 until 2014/15. The next two years showed large increases. This year, however, showed a decrease. These fluctuations can be attributed to the medical co-responding pilot trials beginning and ending. In 2017/18, FRSs attended **59 medical incidents** per 100,000 people in England. This compared with a rate of 83 in the previous year but a rate of only 20 in 2009/10.

At an FRS level, the FRS that attended the most medical incidents per 100,000 people, with a rate of 980, was **Lincolnshire**, followed by **Isle of Wight** with a rate of 321 and **Humberside** with a rate of 295. The FRS that attended the fewest medical incidents per 100,000 people (excluding Isles of Scilly as they had none in 2017/18) was **Hereford and Worcester**, with a rate of two, followed by **Hampshire** and **Shropshire** with a rate of three.

[11] Details of fatalities and non-fatal casualties in co-responding incidents (where formal co-responder agreements are in place), are completed if the FRS had an active involvement i.e. ‘touched' the fatality or non-fatal casualty.

6 Flooding and rescue or evacuation from water

The Incident Recording System (IRS) records FRS attendance at “Flooding” and “Rescue or evacuation from water” incidents. These data were first collected for the 2009/10 financial year when the online IRS was introduced.

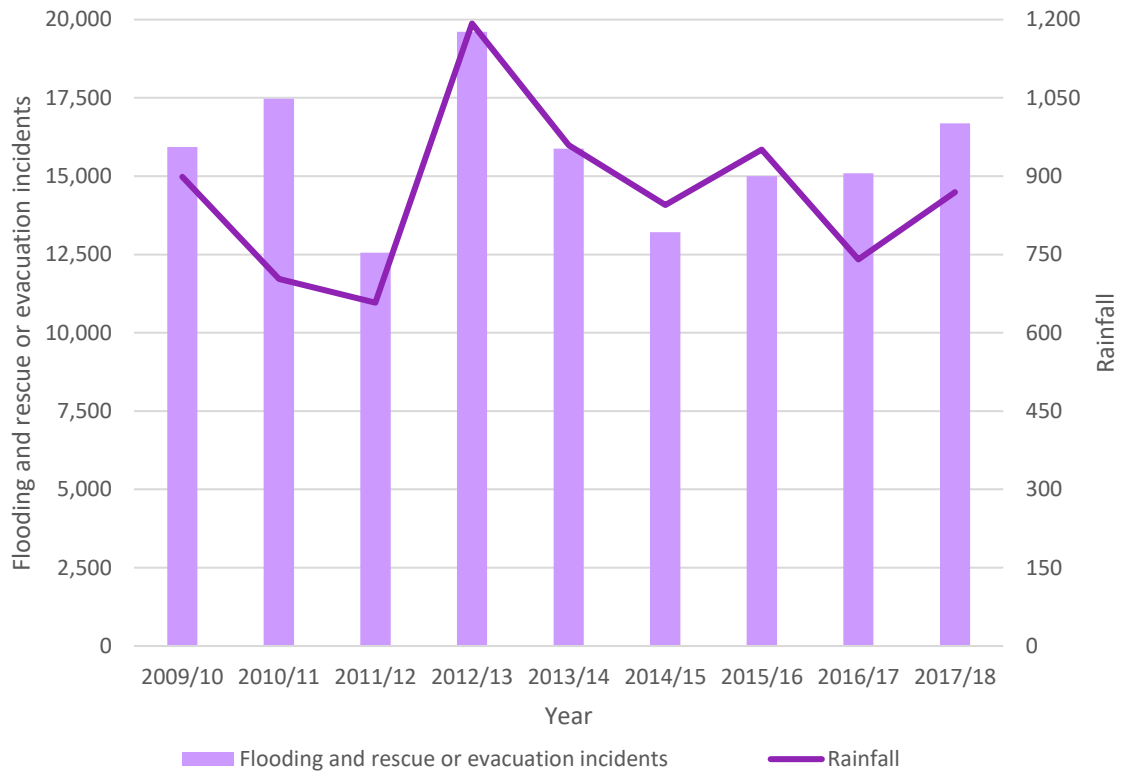
Flooding incidents include those caused by burst water mains, flooding in open ground and weather-related incidents such as flash flooding. The types of incident recorded in the IRS range from those where no action is required, to pumping out, making safe and evacuation. In instances where a flood affects more than one home, FRSs record an incident for each home they visit. In extreme circumstances however, it is difficult for FRSs to give an accurate recording of each incident attended when they are moving rapidly from one to another when assisting with a flood. Rescue or evacuation from water includes incidents where people are rescued from a river or a lake or if people are stranded where water is rising. The types of incident recorded in the IRS include those where people are rescued from a swimming pool, pond, lake or the sea to being in a vehicle surrounded by water.

The number of flooding and rescue or evacuation from water incidents have **fluctuated** since 2009/10 with a peak of 19,607 in 2012/13 and a low of 12,560 the year before in 2011/12. In 2017/18, there were 16,688 flooding and rescue or evacuation from water incidents. (Source FIRE0901)

The fluctuations in the number of these incidents attended appear to be linked to rainfall. When looking at rainfall in England[12], there is a correlation with the number of flooding and rescue or evacuation incidents attended by FRSs in a year. Generally, the more rainfall in a year the more flooding and rescue or evacuation from water incidents FRSs attend, see Figure 6.1 below.

[12] Rainfall data are taken from the Met Office’s England year ordered rainfall statistics on their website: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/summaries/datasets. Data for the last three months of 2017/18 (January, February and March) are provisional.

Figure 6.1 Rainfall (mm) and the number of flooding and rescue or evacuation from water incidents, England, 2009/10 to 2017/18



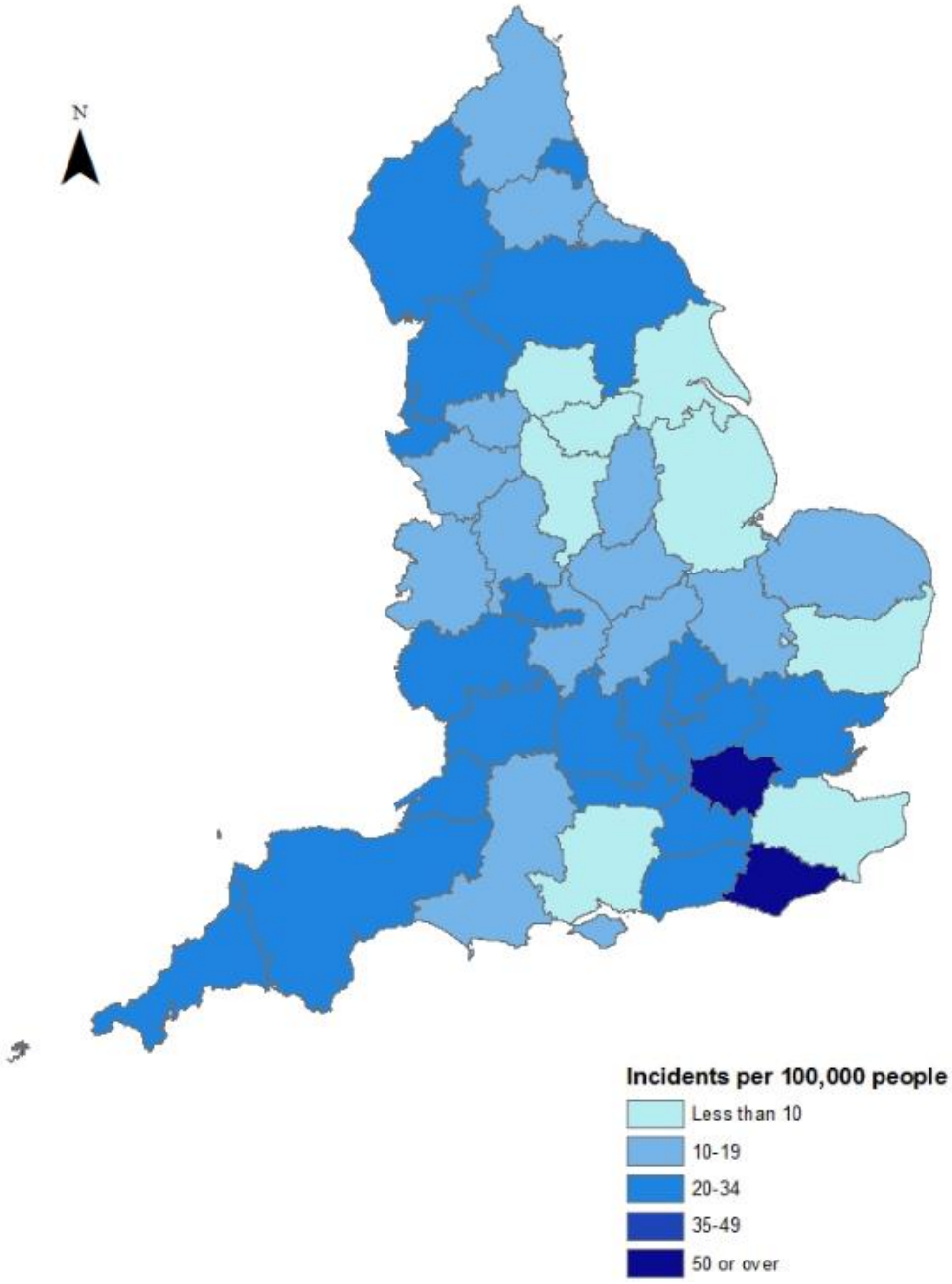
Source: FIRE0901 and the Met Office

Flooding and rescue or evacuation from water incidents per 100,000 people (Source FIRE0903)

The rate of flooding and rescue or evacuation from water incidents attended per 100,000 people in England has fluctuated since the data were first collected in 2009/10.

In 2017/18, FRSs attended **30 flooding and rescue or evacuation from water** incidents per 100,000 people in England. At an FRS level (see Figure 6.2), **London** attended the most flooding and rescue or evacuation from water incidents per 100,000 people with a rate of 88 with **Derbyshire** and **South Yorkshire** attending the least with a rate of five.

Figure 6.2 Flooding and rescue or evacuation from water incidents per 100,000 people by Fire and Rescue Services (FRSs), 2017/18



7 Collaborating incidents

Collaborating incidents in this chapter are those that could involve collaboration with other emergency services, not including medical incidents. The following non-fire incident types are classed as incidents that could involve collaborating: “Effecting entry/exit”, “Assist other agencies” and “Suicide/attempts”.

From 2009/10 to 2014/15 the three collaborating incident types showed little change, however, since then there have been three year-on-year increases in each incident type. The increases coincide with the duty to collaborate legislation which announced a statutory duty to collaborate imposed on all three emergency services. This legislation was given Royal Assent in January 2017 with a public consultation prior to this. The increase also coincides with the emergency medical responding trials (EMR), which ran from 2015 to 2017 (see Chapter 5).

Specifically, in 2017/18 (Source 0901):

- FRSs attended 24,061 **“Effecting entry/exit”** incidents. This compared with 20,627 in the previous year (an increase of 17%) and 15,503 in 2014/15 (an increase of 55%).

- FRSs attended 13,510 **“Assist other agencies”** incidents. This compared with 10,225 in the previous year (an increase of 32%) and 4,518 in 2014/15 (an increase of nearly three times).

- FRSs attended 1,621 **“Suicide/attempts”** incidents. This compared with 1,489 in the previous year (an increase of 9%) and 1,094 in 2014/15 (an increase of 48%).

Collaborating incidents per 100,000 people (Source FIRE0903)

The number of collaborating incidents attended per 100,000 people for each of the three collaborating incident types follow a similar pattern of being relatively stable from 2009/10 to 2014/15, with increases since then.

In 2017/18, FRSs attended 43 **“Effecting entry/exit”** incidents per 100,000 people in England. This compared with a rate of 37 the previous year and a rate of 29 in 2014/15. The FRS that attended the most “Effecting entry/exit” incidents per 100,000 people in 2017/18 was **London** with a rate of 76 with **Suffolk** attending the least (excluding Isles of Scilly as they had none) with a rate of 10.

In 2017/18, FRSs attended 24 **“Assist other agencies”** incidents per 100,000 people in England. This compared with a rate of 19 the previous year and a rate of eight in 2014/15. The FRS that attended the most “Assist other agencies” incidents per 100,000 people in 2017/18 was **South Yorkshire** with a rate of 88 with **London** and **Shropshire** both attending the least with a rate of seven.

In 2017/18, FRSs attended three **“Suicide/attempts”** incidents per 100,000 people in England. This compared with a rate of three the previous year and a rate of two in 2014/15. The FRS that attended the most “Suicide/attempts” incidents per 100,000 people in 2017/18 was **Tyne and Wear** with a rate of 11 with **Cheshire, Cumbria, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Suffolk** and **Surrey** all attending the least (excluding Isles of Scilly as they had none) with a rate of one.

Statistical Bulletins are prepared by staff in Home Office Statistics under the National Statistics Code of Practice and can be downloaded from GOV.UK:

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