



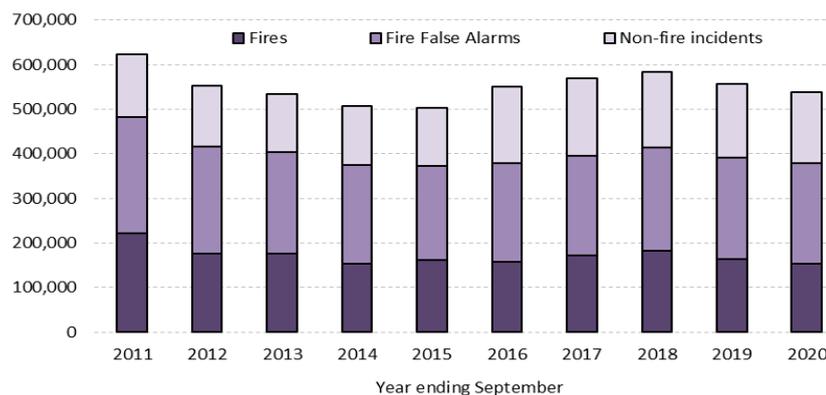
Fire and rescue incident statistics, England, year ending September 2020

This release contains statistics about incidents attended by fire and rescue services (FRSs) in England for the year ending September 2020 and annual Great Britain statistics for 2019/20. The statistics are sourced from the Home Office’s online Incident Recording System (IRS) and include statistics on all incidents, fire-related fatalities and casualties from fires, with long term comparisons.

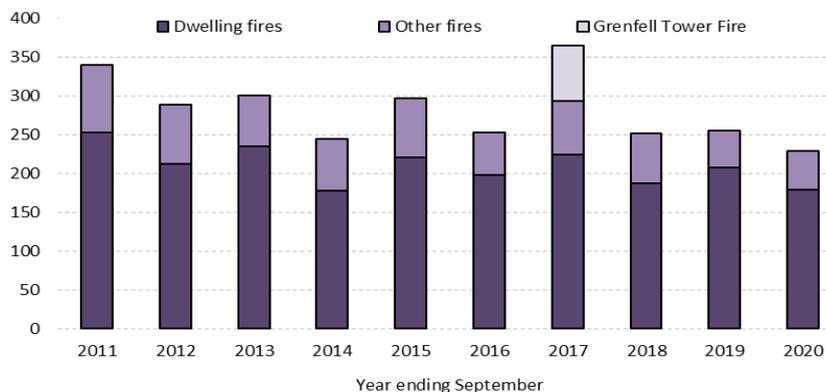
Key results



FRSs attended **539,225 incidents** in the year ending September 2020. This was a three per cent decrease compared with the previous year (555,877). Of these incidents, there were **153,314 fires**. This was a six per cent decrease compared with the previous year (163,557) with falls in all types of fires.



There were **229 fire-related fatalities** in the year ending September 2020 compared with 255 in the previous year.



Contents

- 1 Incident summary 2
- 2 Fires attended 3
- 3 Fire false alarms 5
- 4 Non-fire incidents attended 7
- 5 Fire-related fatalities and casualties 10
- 6 Summary of changes over time 13
- 7 National comparisons 14
- 8 Further information 15

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1 Incident summary

Incidents that FRSs attend are categorised into three main types - [fires attended](#), [non-fire incidents](#) and [fire false alarms](#).

Key results

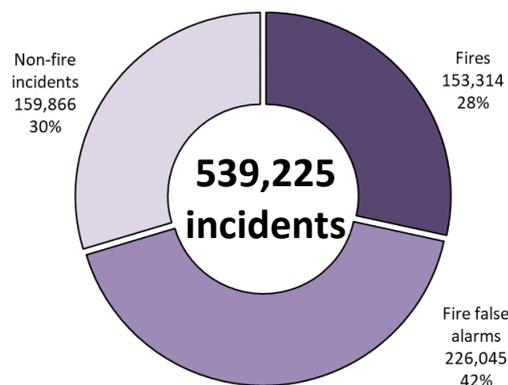
In the year ending September 2020:

- **539,225 incidents were attended** by FRSs. This was a three per cent decrease compared with the previous year (555,877), a nine per cent increase compared with five years ago (496,258) but a 21 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (680,634). The decrease this year compared with last year was driven by decreases in all three main incident types (fires, non-fire incidents and fire false alarms). ([Source: FIRE0102](#))
- Of all incidents attended by FRSs, **fires accounted for 28 per cent, fire false alarms 42 per cent and non-fire incidents 30 per cent**. This compares with fires accounting for 35 per cent, fire false alarms 42 per cent and non-fire incidents 23 per cent ten years ago. ([Source: FIRE0102](#))

The number of incidents attended by 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 attended and between 2012/13 and 2015/16 there were around half a million a year. Since 2015/16 this number rose to around 577,000 incidents in 2018/19 then fell to around 539,000 in the year ending September 2020.

In contrast to the earlier decreases (caused by a reduction in fire and fire false alarm incidents), the increase in total incidents between 2014/15 and 2018/19 was driven by increases in fire and non-fire incidents; and the increase in non-fire incidents over this time was mainly due to the changes in the number of medical incidents and collaboration incidents attended, which are discussed in [Section 4](#). This year's decrease compared with the year ending September 2019 was partly driven by decreases in secondary fires (probably due to the relatively wet weather in October 2019 to March 2020) as well as decreases in non-fire incidents and fire false alarms.

Figure 1.1: Total incidents attended by incident type, England; year ending September 2020



Source: [FIRE0102](#)

Notes: Non-fire incidents include non-fire false alarms

2 Fires attended

Fire incidents are broadly categorised as primary, secondary or chimney fires depending on the location, severity and risk levels of the fire, and on the scale of response needed from FRSs to contain them.

Primary fires are those that meet at least one of the following criteria – occurred in a (non-derelict) building, vehicle or outdoor structure or involved a fatality, casualty or rescue or were attended by five or more pumping appliances.

Secondary fires are generally small outdoor fires, not involving people or property.

Chimney fires are in (non-industrial) buildings where the flame was contained within the chimney structure.

Key results

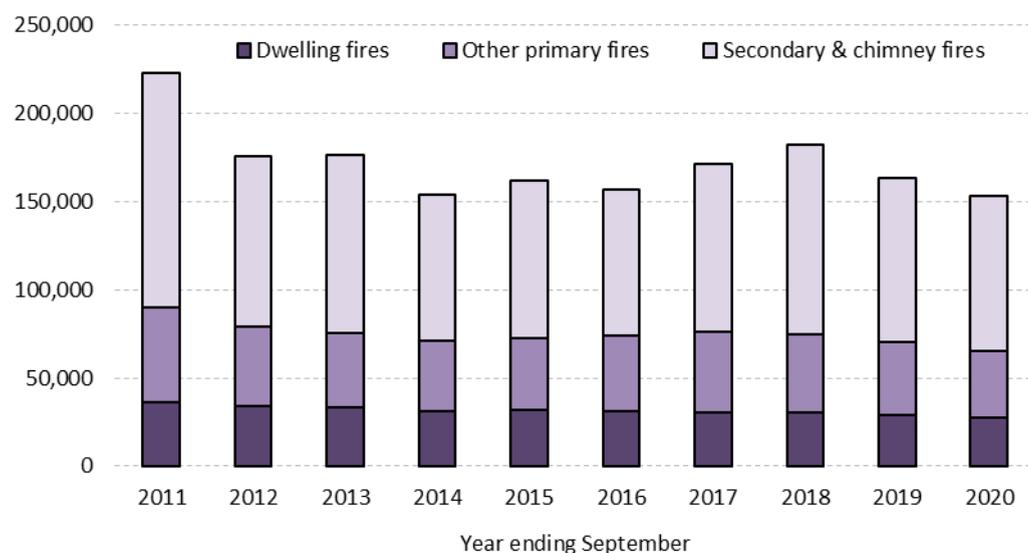
In the year ending September 2020:

- **FRSs attended 153,314 fires**, a six per cent decrease compared with the previous year (163,557) and a 37 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (241,462 in 2009/10). ([Source: FIRE0102](#))
- There were **65,513 primary fires**, a six per cent decrease compared with the previous year (70,058) with all four categories of primary fires (dwelling fires, other buildings fires, vehicle fires and outdoor primary fires) showing decreases over this time. ([Source: FIRE0102](#))
- FRSs attended **742 fires in purpose-built high-rise (10+ storeys) flats**, an eight per cent decrease compared with the previous year (804) and three per cent of the 27,797 primary dwelling fires attended. ([Source: FIRE0205](#))

The long-term picture shows that the **total number of fires** attended by FRSs decreased for around a decade – falling by around two thirds from a peak of around 474,000 in 2003/04 to around 154,000 in 2012/13. The total number of fires has fluctuated since 2012/13.

The total number of fires decreased by six per cent from 163,557 in the year ending September 2019 to 153,314 in the year ending September 2020 ([Figure 2.1](#)). There were decreases in all fire types with falls of six per cent (from 70,058 to 65,513) in primary fires and six per cent (from 90,224 to 84,679) in secondary fires. This year's decrease compared with the year ending September 2019 was driven by low figures in October 2019 to March 2020, probably due to the wet weather in these two quarters. It should also be noted the hot, dry summer of 2018 is no longer in the comparator year. The number of fires in the year ending September 2020 showed a one per cent increase compared with five years ago (155,054) and a 37 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (241,462).

Figure 2.1: Total fires attended by type of fire, England; year ending September 2011 to year ending September 2020



Source: [FIRE0102](#)

Primary fires

In the year ending September 2020 there were **65,513 primary fires** (43% of the 153,314 fires attended). This was a six per cent decrease compared with the previous year (70,058), an eight per cent decrease compared with five years ago (71,123) and a 35 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (101,159). Compared with last year, there were decreases of four per cent in dwelling fires, ten per cent in other buildings fires, nine per cent in road vehicle fires and less than 0.5 per cent in other outdoor fires.

Of the 27,797 primary dwelling fires attended by FRSs, around three-quarters (74%) were in houses, bungalows, converted flats and other properties, whilst around a quarter (26%) were in purpose-built flats.

When looking at **fires in purpose-built flats** in more detail, 16 per cent of primary dwelling fires were in purpose-built low-rise (1-3 storeys) flats/maisonettes; seven per cent were in purpose-built medium-rise (4-9 storeys) flats and three per cent were in purpose-built high-rise (10+ storeys) flats.

3 Fire false alarms

Fire false alarms are where an FRS attends a location believing there to be a fire incident but, on arrival, discovers that no such incident exists or existed. They are broadly categorised by motive into ‘due to apparatus’, ‘good intent’ and ‘malicious’.

Due to apparatus calls are where a fire alarm or fire-fighting equipment operate (including accidental initiation by persons) in error.

Good intent calls are made in good faith in the belief that the FRS really would be attending a fire.

Malicious false alarms are made with the intention of getting the FRS to attend a non-existent incident.

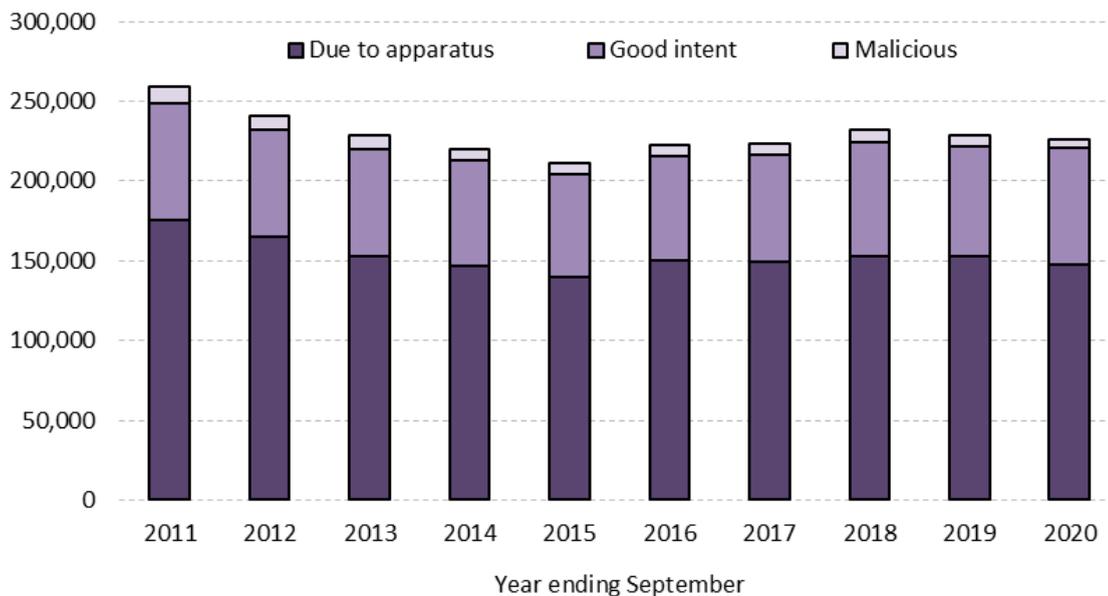
Key results

In the year ending September 2020:

- **FRSs attended 226,045 fire false alarms**, a one per cent decrease compared with the previous year (228,701), a five per cent increase compared with five years ago (215,872) and a 21 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (285,368).

The number of fire false alarms attended by fire and rescue services in England was on a general downward trajectory, from a peak of around 393,900 in 2001/02 to a low of around 214,400 in 2015/16. The number has since climbed to between 226,000 and 232,000 in the past three years (see [Figure 3.1](#)). The proportion of total incidents that were fire false alarms has been relatively stable over the past decade, varying between 40 and 44 per cent.

Figure 3.1: Total fire false alarms by type of false alarm, England; year ending September 2011 to year ending September 2020



Source: [FIRE0102](#)

Fire false alarms are broadly categorised by motive into 'due to apparatus', 'good intent' and 'malicious'. In the year ending September 2020 there were:

- 147,871 fire false alarms due to apparatus: a three per cent decrease from the previous year (152,595), a three per cent increase from five years previously (143,722) but a 24 per cent decrease from ten years previously (194,002);
- 72,623 fire false alarms due to good intent: an increase of five per cent from the previous year (69,279), an increase of 11 per cent from five years previously (65,339) and a decrease of eight per cent from ten years previously (78,961); and
- 5,551 malicious fire false alarms: decreases of 19 per cent from the previous year (6,827), 18 per cent from five years previously (6,811) and 55 per cent from ten years previously (12,405). ([Source: FIRE0104](#))

4 Non-fire incidents attended

FRSs attend many types of incident that are not fires or fire false alarms. These are known as **non-fire incidents** or special service incidents. Examples include flooding incidents, responding to road traffic collisions, animal assistance and collaboration incidents such as effecting entry/exit and assisting other agencies (a complete list can be found in fire data table [FIRE0902](#)).

Key results

In the year ending September 2020:

- FRSs attended **159,866 non-fire incidents**, a two per cent decrease compared with the previous year (163,619) but a 28 per cent increase compared with five years ago (125,332). (Source: [FIRE0901](#), [FIRE0902](#))
- FRSs attended **45,890 collaborating incidents¹**. This was a four per cent increase compared with the previous year (43,927) caused by a 17 per cent increase in assisting other agencies over that time. (Source: [FIRE0901](#), [FIRE0902](#))
- FRSs attended **26,458 road traffic collisions**. This was a 15 per cent decrease compared with the previous year (31,287) caused by April to June 2020 being the lowest quarterly figure since before this detailed breakdown was first collected consistently in 2010, and probably due to the first COVID-19 National Lockdown covering much of this time period and the subsequently reduced traffic on the roads. (Source: [FIRE0901](#), [FIRE0902](#))
- FRSs attended **15,310 medical incidents²**. This was an 18 per cent decrease compared with the previous year (18,637). Medical incidents have been on a downward trend in recent years. (Source: [FIRE0901](#), [FIRE0902](#))

There was a general decline in the number of non-fire incidents attended between 2007/08 and 2014/15 ([Figure 4.1](#)). This was followed by a large increase of almost two-fifths to 2016/17 coinciding with the introduction, in 2015, of the National Joint Council (NJC) supported trials of emergency medical responding (EMR) where FRSs formed agreements with ambulance trusts to undertake health and care related work, in particular, co-responding. Following the withdrawal of the Fire Brigades Union (FBU) support in September 2017, the number of these incidents has decreased to a level slightly higher than before the trials and the total number of non-fire incidents has been broadly stable.

Between the year ending September 2015 and the year ending September 2020 the number of collaborating incidents attended has more than doubled (from 21,901 to 45,890), as can be seen in [Figure 4.1](#). The increases coincide with the duty to collaborate legislation, whereby each emergency service “must keep under consideration whether entering into a collaboration agreement with one or more other relevant emergency services in England could be in the interests of the efficiency or effectiveness of that service and those other services.”

¹ Collaborating incidents include “Assisting other agencies”, “Effecting entry/exit” and “Suicide/attempts”.

² Medical incidents include “First responder” and “Co-responder” incidents.

In the year ending September 2020 FRSs attended 159,866 non-fire incidents. This was a two per cent decrease compared with the previous year (163,619), a 28 per cent increase compared with five years ago (125,332) and a four per cent increase compared with ten years ago (153,804). The overall net two percent decrease was the result of distinct changes in the largest categories of non-fire incidents, as shown in [Table 4.1](#).

Table 4.1: The five largest categories of non-fire incidents attended by FRSs in England; year ending September 2019 to year ending September 2020.

Non-fire incident type	Year ending September 2019	Year ending September 2020	% change
Total non-fire incidents	163,619	159,866	-2% 
Road Traffic Collision	31,287	26,458	-15% 
Effecting entry/exit	25,681	24,721	-4% 
Assisting other agencies	16,322	19,136	+17% 
Medical incidents	18,637	15,310	-18% 
Flooding incidents	13,184	15,200	+15% 

Source: [FIRE0901](#), [FIRE0902](#)

The 15 per cent decrease in “road traffic collisions” compared with the previous year was caused by April to June 2020 being the lowest quarterly figure since before this detailed breakdown was first collected consistently in 2010. This low figure was probably due to the COVID-19 National Lockdown covering much of this time period and the subsequently reduced traffic on the roads³. This was explored in the [Detailed analysis of non-fire incidents: England, April 2019 to March 2020 release](#).

The 17 per cent increase in “assisting other agencies” continues a recent trend of increases – a 32 per cent increase from the year ending in September 2018 (14,453) – and whilst the National COVID-19 Lockdown may have had an effect this does not appear to be the main driver of the increase.

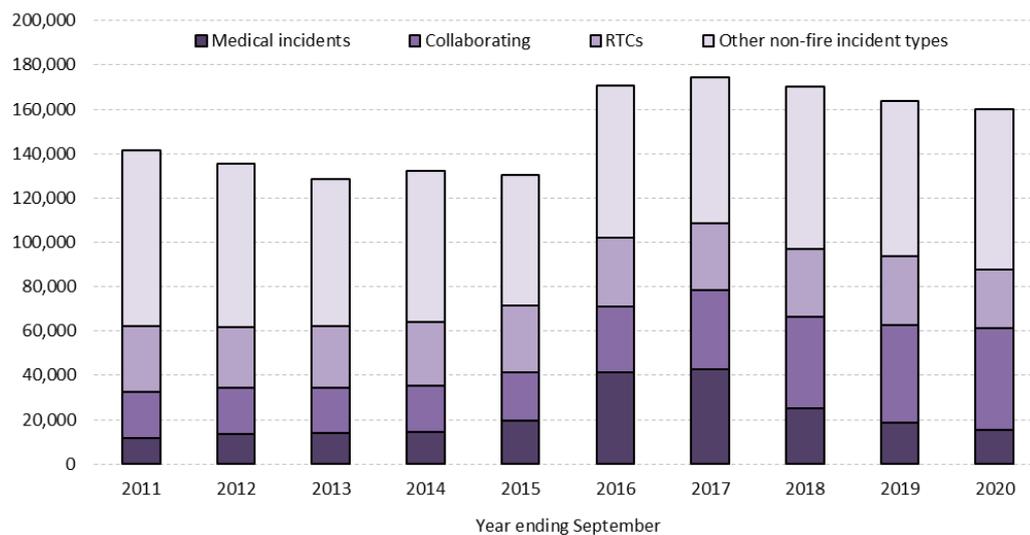
The 18 per cent decrease in “medical incidents” continues a recent trend of decreases – a 40 per cent decrease from the year ending in September 2018 (25,320) – following the removal of FBU support for EMR trials in 2017. However, the April to June 2020 figure was the lowest quarterly figure since April to June 2010 and coincided with the National COVID-19 Lockdown.

The 15 per cent increase in flooding incidents probably reflects the wet weather between October 2019 and March 2020. Rainfall was above the ten-year average in four of those six months, and rainfall in February 2020 was the highest February figure of the last ten years.

For more detailed information on EMR and collaborating incidents see table FIRE0901 and the [Detailed analysis of non-fire incidents: England, April 2018 to March 2019](#) statistical release.

³ [Transport-use-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic](#)

Figure 4.1: Total non-fire incidents attended by FRSs, England; year ending September 2011 to year ending September 2020



Source: [FIRE0901](#)

Notes: Consistent detailed non-fire incident information is only available from April 2010.

5 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 the [revisions section](#) for further detail). This may be particularly relevant for fire-related fatalities, 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.**

Fire-related fatalities are those that would not have otherwise occurred had there not been a fire. For the purpose of publications, a fire-related fatality includes those that were recorded as 'don't know'.

Non-fatal casualties are those resulting from a fire, whether the injury was caused by the fire or not.

Key results

In the year ending September 2020:

- There were **229 fire-related fatalities** (see [Figure 5.1](#)) compared with 255 in the previous year (a decrease of 10%) and after a period of fluctuation the lowest 12-month figure since quarterly data became available in 2001/02. ([Source: FIRE0502](#))
- There were **179 fire-related fatalities in dwelling fires**, compared with 207 in the previous year (a decrease of 14%).
- There were **6,596 non-fatal casualties**⁴, a seven per cent decrease compared with 7,111 in the previous year, this includes **2,823 casualties requiring hospital treatment**, a nine per cent decrease compared with the 3,090 in the previous year. ([Source: FIRE0502](#))

Fire-related fatalities

The number of fire-related fatalities in England was on a general downward trend from 1981/82, when comparable figures first became available. Though the numbers have fluctuated due to the relatively small numbers involved, over recent years the number of fatalities has plateaued. There was an exceptionally high figure in year ending September 2017 ([Figure 5.1](#)) due to the Grenfell Tower fire⁵. The 229 fire-related fatalities in the year

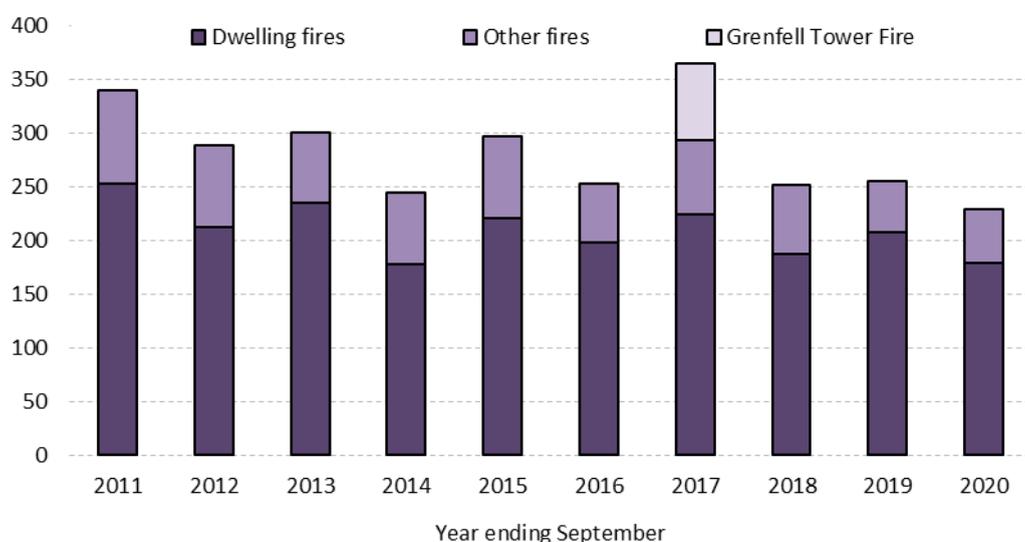
⁴ For more detailed technical definitions of fire-related and non-fatal casualties, see the [Fire Statistics Definitions document](#). A further breakdown of the different types of non-fatal casualties is available in the published fire data tables.

⁵ London Fire Brigade's records of the number of fatalities are based on information provided by the Metropolitan Police Service. The fire-related fatalities figure of 80 was announced by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) on 10 July 2017. MPS have since revised this number to 71 fire-related fatalities on 16 November 2017. 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'. On 29 January 2018, a further victim, who had initially survived the fire, passed away in hospital. As a result, a figure of 72 fatalities from the Grenfell Tower fire has been widely cited in the media and the Grenfell Tower inquiry honoured her memory at the

ending September 2020 was the lowest 12-month figure since quarterly data became available in 2001/02. It should also be noted that the numbers of fire-related fatalities are prone to year-on-year fluctuations due to relatively low numbers.

A very small proportion of fires resulted in a fire-related fatality: 217 out of the 65,513 primary fires (0.33%). This proportion is virtually unchanged compared with the previous year, when there were 233 fires with a fire-related fatality out of the 70,058 primary fires (0.33%). There were three fires from the 742 fires in purpose-built high-rise (10+ storeys) flats in the year ending September 2020 which resulted in a fatality, compared with six in the previous year.

Figure 5.1: Total fire-related fatalities, England; year ending September 2011 to year ending September 2020



Source: [FIRE0502](#)

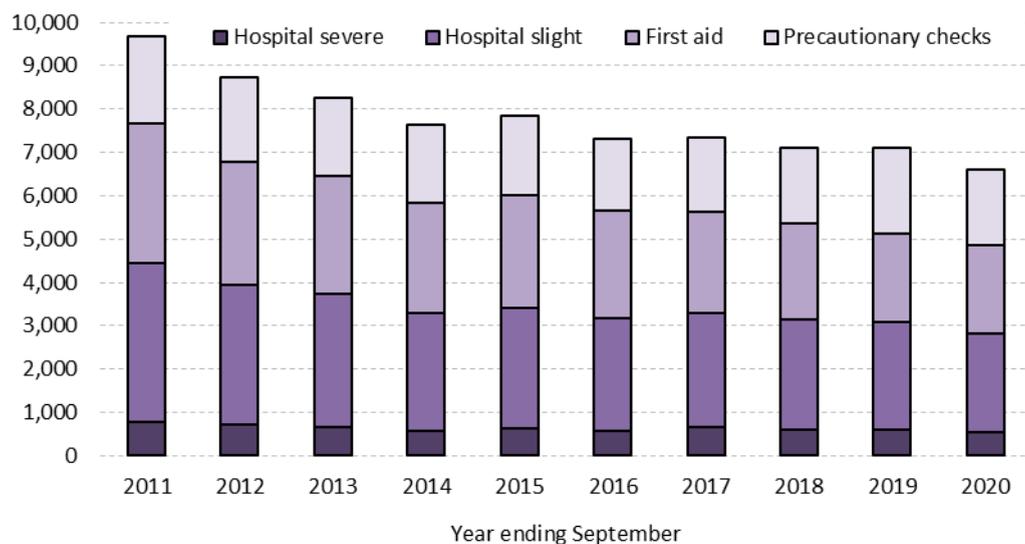
Notes: Fire-related fatalities are those that would not have otherwise occurred had there not been a fire, those where the role of fire in the fatality was "not known" are included in "fire-related".

Non-fatal casualties

The number of non-fatal casualties in fires in England had been on a downward trend since the mid-1990s. More detailed data became available due to the introduction of the online IRS in 2009 and since then the "hospital slight" and "first aid" categories have shown the biggest decline, but it appears the overall downward trend has slowed in recent years due to slight increases in precautionary checks. Casualties recorded as hospital severe have remained low but fluctuate from year to year. ([Figure 5.2](#))

commemoration hearings. However, at the time of writing the Metropolitan Police had not yet added her to the official list of fatalities from the fire, pending the results of a coroner's report which will determine whether her death was a direct result of the fire or caused by her pre-existing medical condition. She, therefore, remains counted in the list of non-fatal casualties pending a final decision from the coroner and the subsequent updating of any formal records in the police and fire systems regarding this case.

Figure 5.2: Total non-fatal casualties in fires by injury severity, England; year ending September 2011 to year ending September 2020



Source: [FIRE0502](#)

Notes: These figures are for all casualties in fires, whether the fire caused the casualty or not.

6 Summary of changes over time

Table 6.1: Number of incidents, comparing the year ending September 2020 with the year ending September 2019, five years previously in 2014/15 and ten years previously in 2009/10

Incident type	Year ending September 2020 compared with					
	Year ending September 2019		2014/15		2009/10	
539,225 all incidents	555,877	-3% ↓	496,258	+9% ↑	680,634	-21% ↓
153,314 fires	163,557	-6% ↓	155,054	-1% ↓	241,462	-37% ↓
65,513 primary fires	70,058	-6% ↓	71,123	-8% ↓	101,159	-35% ↓
27,797 dwelling fires	28,837	-4% ↓	31,336	-11% ↓	38,376	-28% ↓
24,923 accidental dwelling fires	25,906	-4% ↓	28,323	-12% ↓	33,032	-25% ↓
84,679 secondary fires	90,224	-6% ↓	78,745	+8% ↑	132,941	-36% ↓
226,045 fire false alarms	228,701	-1% ↓	215,872	+5% ↑	285,368	-21% ↓
159,866 non-fire incidents	163,619	-2% ↓	125,332	+28% ↑	153,804	+4% ↑
15,310 medical incidents	18,637	-18% ↓	15,813	-3% ↓	10,241	+49% ↑

Table 6.2: Number of fire-related fatalities and non-fatal casualties, comparing the year ending September 2020 with the year ending September 2019, five years previously in 2014/15 and ten years previously in 2009/10

Fatalities and non-fatal casualties	Year ending September 2020 compared with					
	Year ending September 2019		2014/15		2009/10	
229 fire-related fatalities	255	-10% ↓	265	-14% ↓	340	-33% ↓
179 fire-related fatalities in dwellings	207	-14% ↓	195	-8% ↓	257	-30% ↓
6,596 non-fatal casualties	7,111	-7% ↓	7,596	-13% ↓	8,864	-26% ↓
2,823 non-fatal casualties requiring hospital treatment	3,090	-9% ↓	3,252	-13% ↓	4,155	-32% ↓
4,996 non-fatal casualties in dwellings	5,191	-4% ↓	5,926	-16% ↓	6,863	-27% ↓

Source: [Fire statistics data tables](#)

7 National comparisons

England, Scotland and Wales all use the [Home Office's Incident Recording System](#) and therefore, data are comparable. National comparisons are included in this publication once all three nations have reported financial year statistics. All three nations publish more detailed information on fire and rescue incidents, focusing on the particular user needs in their nation (see [Other related publications section](#) for more details).

Key results

In 2019/20:

- There were **almost 685,000 incidents attended by FRSs in Great Britain**. Approximately 558,000 of these were in England, 92,000 in Scotland and 35,000 in Wales. These figures correspond to rates per million people of 9,911 in England, 16,834 in Scotland and 11,085 in Wales. ([Source: FIRE0101](#))
- There were **almost 83,000 primary fires attended by FRSs in Great Britain**. Approximately 69,000 of these were in England, 10,000 in Scotland and 4,000 in Wales. These figures correspond to rates per million people of 1,222 in England, 1,801 in Scotland and 1,357 in Wales. ([Source: FIRE0103](#))
- There were **over 31,300 accidental dwelling fires attended by FRSs in Great Britain**. Approximately 25,500 of these were in England, 4,400 in Scotland and 1,500 in Wales. These figures correspond to rates per million people of 453 in England, 799 in Scotland and 475 in Wales. ([Source: FIRE0201](#))
- There were **286 fire-related fatalities in Great Britain**. 242 of these were in England, 27 in Scotland and 17 in Wales. These figures correspond to rates per million people of four in England, five in Scotland and five in Wales. ([Source: FIRE0501](#))
- There were **8,466 non-fatal casualties in Great Britain**. 6,935 of these were in England, 1,024 in Scotland and 507 in Wales. These figures correspond to rates per million people of 123 in England, 187 in Scotland and 161 in Wales. ([Source: FIRE0501](#))

8 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 \(IRS\)](#). This system allows FRSs to complete an incident form for every incident attended, be it a fire, a false alarm or a non-fire incident (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 via the [Statistics at Home Office](#) pages on the GOV.UK website.

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, including a Quality Report, is available on the [fire statistics guidance](#) page.

The information published in this release is kept under review, taking into account the needs of users and burdens on suppliers and producers, in line with the [Code of Practice for 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.

Revisions

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 30 September 2020. This includes incident records that were submitted to the IRS by 16 December 2020, when a snapshot of the database was taken for the purpose of analysis. As a snapshot of the dataset was taken on 16 December 2020, 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. 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.

COVID-19 and the impact on the IRS

The figures presented in this release relate to incidents attended by FRSs during the period October 2019 to the end of September 2020. In response to the coronavirus pandemic, restrictions in England, Scotland and Wales started from 12 March 2020 and lockdown was applied on 23 March 2020, which imposed strict limits on daily life. The restrictions and lockdown are therefore captured in IRS data for the year ending September 2020.

Extra analysis on Fire and rescue incidents during the first COVID-19 National Lockdown can be found in [Fire and rescue incident statistics, England, year ending June 2020](#) and [Detailed analysis of non-fire incidents: England, April 2019 to March 2020](#).

Other related publications

[Home Office](#) publish five other statistical releases covering fire and rescue services:

- [Detailed analysis of fires attended by fire and rescue services in England](#): focuses on fires attended by fire and rescue services across England, fire-related fatalities and non-fatal casualties in those fires; including analyses of the causes of fires and smoke alarms ownership and operation.
- [Detailed analysis of non-fire incidents attended by fire and rescue services, England](#): focuses on non-fire incidents attended by fire and rescue services across England, including analysis on overall trends, fatalities and non-fatal casualties in non-fire incidents, and further detailed analysis of different categories of non-fire incidents.
- [Fire and rescue workforce and pensions statistics](#): focuses on total workforce numbers, workforce diversity and information regarding leavers and joiners; covers both pension fund income and expenditure and firefighters' pension schemes membership; and includes information on incidents involving attacks on firefighters.
- [Fire prevention and protection statistics, England](#): focuses on trends in smoke alarm ownership, fire prevention and protection activities by fire and rescue services.
- [Response times to fires attended by fire and rescue services, England](#): covers statistics on trends in average response times to fires attended by fire and rescue services.

The [Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government](#) publish one statistical release on fire:

- [English housing survey: fire and fire safety report](#): focuses on the extent to which the existence of fire and fire safety features vary by household and dwelling type.

Fire statistics are published by the other UK nations:

[Scottish fire statistics](#) and [Welsh fire statistics](#) are published based on the IRS. [Fire statistics for Northern Ireland](#) 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.



National Statistics

These statistics have been assessed by the UK Statistics Authority to ensure that they continue to meet the standards required to be designated as National Statistics. This statistical bulletin is produced to the highest professional standards and is free from political interference. It has been produced by statisticians working in accordance with the Home Office's Statement of compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, which covers Home Office policy on revisions and other matters. The Chief Statistician, as Head of Profession, reports to the National Statistician with respect to all professional statistical matters and oversees all Home Office National Statistics products with respect to the Code, being responsible for their timing, content and methodology. This means that these statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, impartiality, quality and public value, and are fully compliant with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

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