Communities and Local Government

Fire statistics monitor

April 2011 to March 2012

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Fire statistics monitor

April 2011 to March 2012

July 2012
Department for Communities and Local Government: London

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July 2012

ISBN: 978-1-4098- 3553-0

Contents

Data contained in this publication

This Fire Statistics Monitor consists of analysis of fire and rescue incident and casualty data for England for the period April 2011 to March 2012.

There are now 43 accompanying data tables that are published in spreadsheet format, each of contains both annual and quarterly totals. A list of tables (in excel format) can be found at the end of this publication. Many of these tables contain data by Fire and Rescue Authority area for England, as well as data for Wales and Scotland. Data for Northern Ireland can be found at www.nifrs.org/statistics.php.

More detailed analyses, such as on the causes of fire can be found in the publication Fire Statistics Great Britain:
http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/firestatisticsuk/

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

Next edition

The next edition of this Fire Statistics Monitor is scheduled for publication by January 2013. It will contain data for incidents up to the end of September 2012.

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1 Key points of provisional 2011-12 data

1.1 Fire fatalities and non-fatal casualties

- The provisional[1] total number of fire fatalities in England in 2011-12 was 304, 27 (8 per cent) fewer than in 2010-11. This is 34 per cent fewer than ten years previous (458 in 2001-02).
- The provisional[1] number of fatalities in England in accidental dwelling fires in 2011-12 was 187, 26 (12%) fewer than in 2010-11. This is 40 per cent fewer than ten years previous (310 in 2001-02).
- There were 4,277 non-fatal casualties[2] in fires in England in 2011-12. This is two per cent lower than in 2010-11, and 54 per cent fewer than ten years previous (9,242 in 2001-02).

Summary table 1: Fire casualties, England

	2011-12(p)	Change 2010-11 to 2011-12(p)	Change 2001-02 to 2011-12(p)
Fire fatalities	304	-8%	-34%
of which in accidental dwelling fires	187	-12%	-40%
Non-fatal fire casualties[2]	4,277	-2%	-54%

(p) Provisional

[1] See Definitions note 3.

1.2 Fires, false alarms, and non-fire incidents

- In 2011-12 there was a total of 223,000 fires attended by Fire and Rescue Authorities in England, two per cent fewer than in 2010-11. This is 48 per cent fewer than ten years ago (2001-02).
- The total number of fire false alarms attended in England fell by 9 per cent to 249,000 in 2011-12. This is 37 per cent fewer than ten years ago (2001-02).
- There were 133,000 non-fire incidents attended by Fire and Rescue authorities in 2011-12. This is 9 per cent fewer than in 2010-11 and 24 per cent fewer than in 2001-02.
- The largest components among non-fire incident categories in 2011-12 were road traffic collisions (28,000), effecting entry (15,000), lift releases (14,000), flooding (12,000) and medical incidents (12,000).

Summary table 2: Incidents attended, England

	2011-12[3]	Change 2010-11 to 2011-12	Change 2001-02 to 2011-12
Fires	223,000	-2%	-48%
Fire false alarms	249,000	-9%	-37%
Non-fire incidents[2]	133,000	-9%	-19%
Total incidents attended	**606,000**	**-6%**	**-39%**

[2] Includes False alarm - special service not required. Summary table 7 shows numbers of incidents for main categories of non-fire incidents.
[3] Since each cell is rounded, components may not sum exactly to totals. Unrounded figures are fires: 223,469, fire false alarms 248,917 and non-fire incidents 133,195.

The decreases in fire casualties and incidents are the result of successful fire safety and prevention activity[2].

[2] 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 many 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. A recent development is the introduction of fire safer cigarettes by manufacturers to the new European standard. These were introduced from November 2011.

2. Fire fatalities

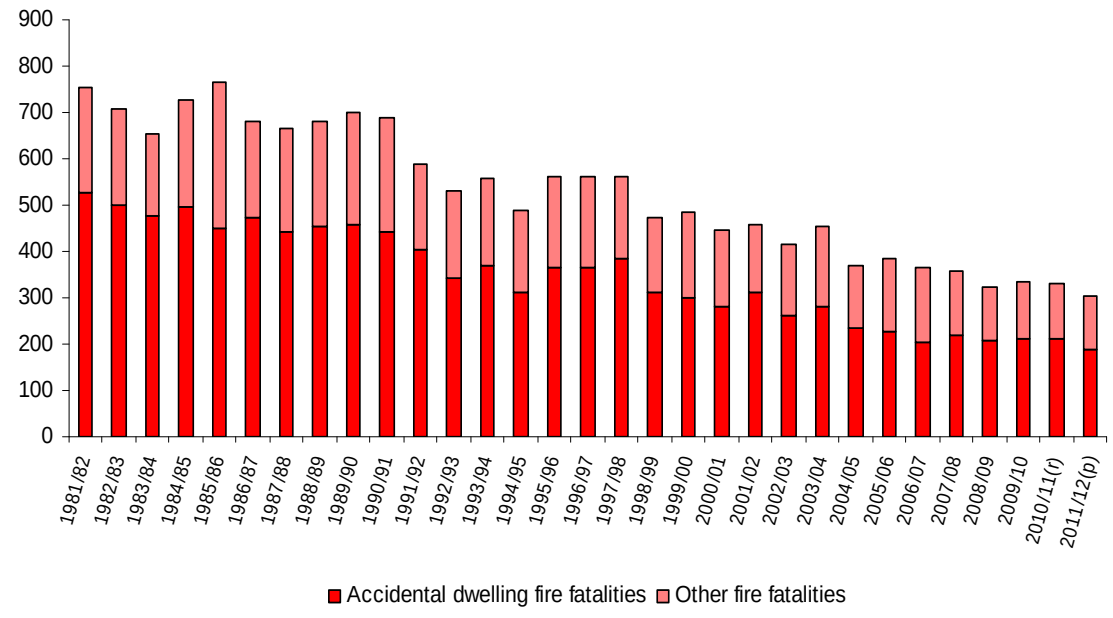
(see also annex tables 2a&b, 3e and 4b)

Provisional figures (subject to revision – see definition 3 for further explanation) of the total number of fire fatalities in England show:

- In 2011-12 there were 304 fire fatalities, twenty seven (8 per cent) fewer than in 2010-11. Chart 1 shows the long term downward trend in fire fatalities.
- Of the 304 fire fatalities during 2011-12, more than three-fifths (187) occurred in accidental dwelling fires.

Summary tables 3 and 4 show that fluctuations are a common feature of the data. As a result, trends can be assessed much more readily from annual totals, as in chart 1.

Chart 1: Fire fatalities, England. 1981-82 to 2011-12(p)



Summary table 3: All fire fatalities, England

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011–12(p)	Change 2010-11 to 2011-12
April-June	100	81	60	91	92	79	-14%
July-September	80	66	59	70	59	73	+24%
October-December	94	102	110	85	91	68	-25%
January-March	90	109	94	90	89	84	-6%
April – March (12 months)	**364**	**358**	**323**	**336**	**331**	**304**	**-8%**

(p) Provisional

Summary table 4: Fatalities in accidental dwelling fires, England

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011–12(p)	Change 2010-11 to 2011-12
April-June	62	44	36	58	58	50	-14%
July-September	37	37	34	42	32	39	+22%
October-December	51	64	67	55	67	37	-45%
January-March	55	76	72	58	56	61	+9%
April – March (12 months)	**205**	**221**	**209**	**213**	**213**	**187**	**-12%**

(p) Provisional

3 Non-fatal fire casualties

(See also annex tables 2a&b, 3f&g and 4c&d)

There were 4,300 non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary check and first aid cases)[3] in England in 2011-12. This was two per cent lower than in 2010-11 and 54 per cent lower than in 2010-11.

The total number of fire non-fatal casualties (including precautionary check and first aid cases) in 2011-12 was 9,300, one per cent lower than in 2010-11. Within this total, non-fatal casualties in accidental dwelling fire accounted for the majority (7,300 in 2011-12). These were three per cent fewer than in 2010-11, and 32% fewer than in 2001-02.

Summary table 5: Injury severity for non-fatal fire casualties, England,

	2011-11[2]	Change 2010-11 to 2011-12	Change 2001-02 to 2011-12
Hospital severe	770	+4%	-
Hospital slight	3,500	-3%	-
Non-fatal casualties excluding precautionary checks and first aid	**4,300**	**-2%**	**- 54%**
First aid	3,100	-2%	-
Non-fatal casualties excluding precautionary checks	**7,300**	**-2%**	**-**
Precautionary checks recommended[1]	2,000	+3%	-
Total non-fatal casualties	**9,300**	**-1%**	**- 33%**
of which resulting from dwelling fires	7,300	-3%	-35%
of which from accidental dwelling fires	6,300	-3%	-32%

[1] See Definitions note 4

[2] since each cell is rounded, components may not sum exactly to totals.

[3] This provides the most accurate comparison with periods prior to April 2009. This is explained in note 3b in Comparability Section and note 4 in Definition Section.

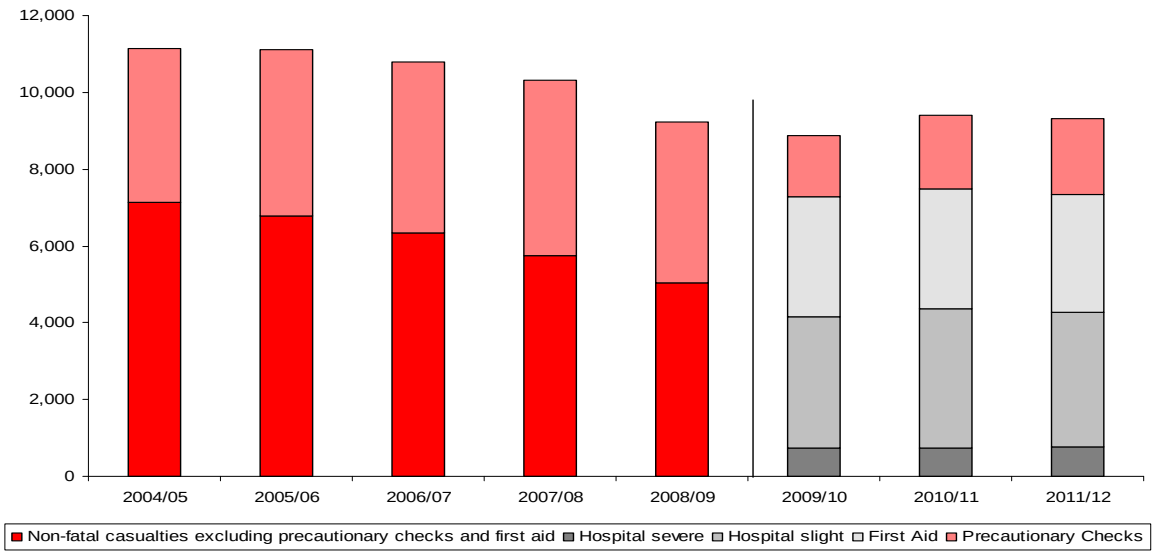
Non-fatal casualties declined substantially from the late 1990s until 2008. Total non-fatal casualties in 2011-12 were 37 per cent lower than their peak recorded in 1996-97. (See chart 2).

Chart 2: Non-fatal casualties, England, 1981- 82 to 2011-12

1. It has been suggested that there may have been some under-reporting of non-fatal casualties when the new Incident Recording System was introduced (in 2009-10). Consequently the total figures for 2009-10 (which is lower than for adjacent years) may not genuine. Chart 3 (below) shows that fewer 'precautionary check' casualties were recorded in 2009-10 compared to 2010-11 and 2011-12.

As can be seen from the data points since 2009–10 in Chart 3, the introduction of the new Incident Recording System (IRS) has led to a change in the way that non-fatal casualties are categorised. These changes to categories are explained in note 3 in the 'Comparability' section at the end of this publication.

Chart 3: Non-fatal casualties, England 2004-05 to 2011-12



4 Fires, false alarms and non-fire incidents

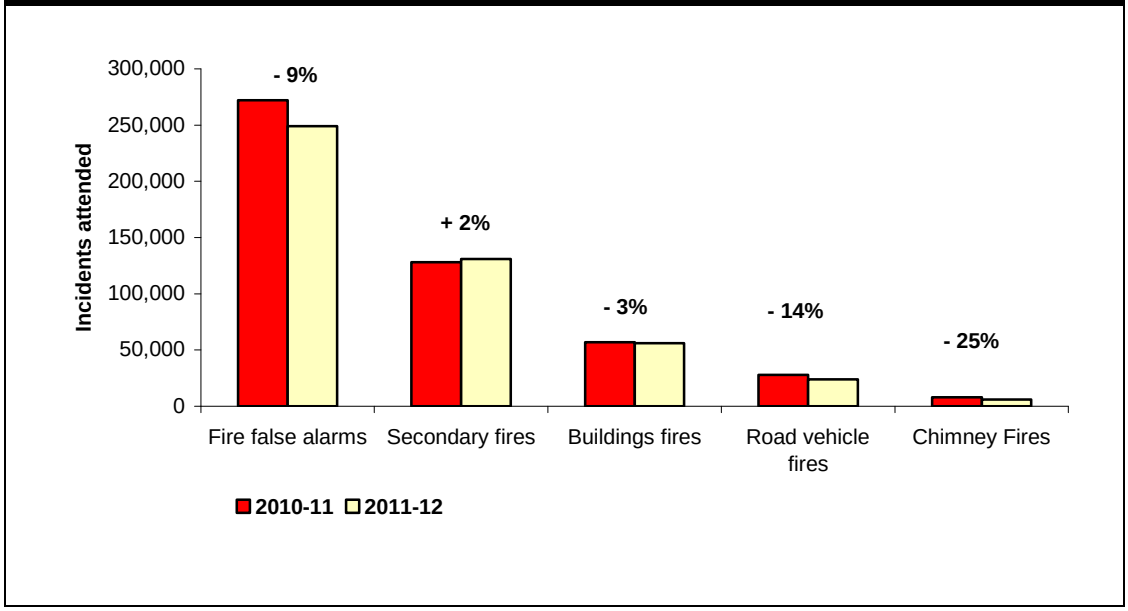
4.1 Fires (see also annex tables 1a&b, 3a, 3b(i)-(v), and 5a)

Fire and Rescue Authorities attended a total of 223,000 fires in England in 2011-12, two per cent fewer than in 2010-11.

Chart 4 and Summary table 6 show latest figures for broad categories of incidents. Some key points for fire incidents are as follows:

- There were 56,000 building fires in 2011-12, three per cent lower than in 2010-11. This comprised 35,300 dwelling fires and 20,300 other building fires.
- There were 24,000 road vehicle fires in 2011-12. This is 14 per cent lower than in 2010-11.
- There were 31,000 accidental dwelling fires in 2011-12, down 3 per cent from 2010-11.
- In total, there were 116,000 deliberate fires in 2011-12. This is 1 per cent lower than in 2010-11.

Chart 4: Percentage change in numbers of fires and fire false alarms, 2010-11 compared with 2011-12, England

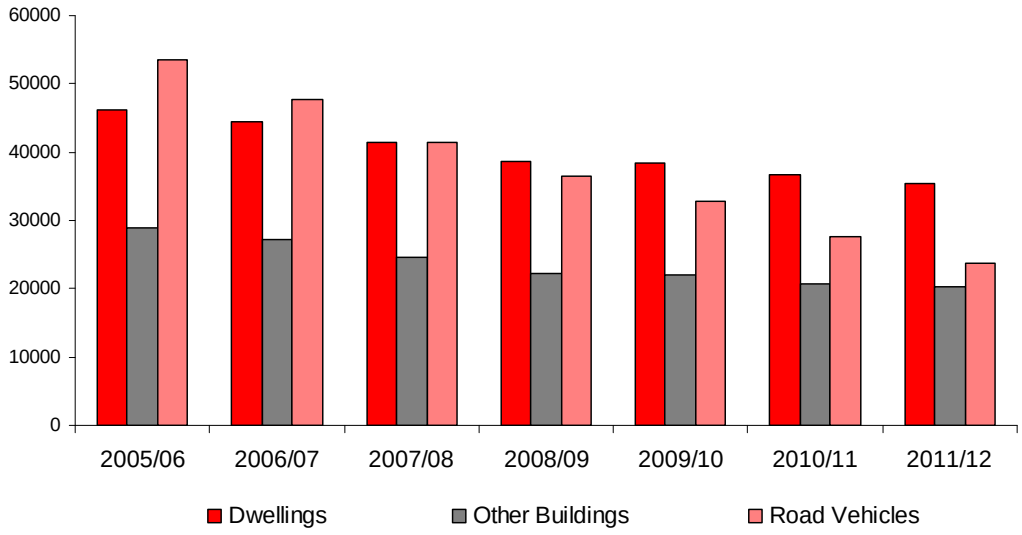


Summary table 6: Incidents and fire false alarms attended, England			
	2011-12 [5]	Change 2010-11 to 2011-12	Change 2001-02 to 2011-12
Primary fires (A)	87,000	- 6%	- 54%
Building fires (A1)	56,000	- 3%	- 39%
Dwelling fires (A1i)	35,000	- 4%	- 35%
of which accidental	31,000	- 3%	- 28%
Other buildings[1] (A1ii)	20,000	- 2%	- 44%
Road vehicles (A2)	24,000	-14%	-73%
Other[2] (A3)	7,400	+ 4%	- 31%
Secondary fires[3] (B)	131,000	+ 2%	-44%
Chimney fires (C)	5,800	- 25%	- 29%
Total fires attended (A+B+C)	**223,000**	**- 2%**	**- 48%**
of which deliberate fires	116,000	-1%	-60%
Fire false Alarms	249,000	- 9%	-37%
Total fires and false alarm	**472,000**	**- 6%**	**- 43%**
Non-fire incidents[4]	133,000	- 9%	- 19%
Total (including non-fire incidents)	**606,000**	**- 6%**	**-39%**

[1] Largest components were industrial manufacturing building, food and drink venues, health and education buildings
[2] Typically, outdoor fires including outdoor structures/outdoor storage/outdoor equipment or machinery
[3] See definition note 2
[4] Includes False alarm - special service not required. Summary table 7 shows numbers of incidents for main categories of non-fire incidents.
[5] Since each cell is rounded, components may not sum exactly to totals.

Chart 5 shows the trend over recent years for the main categories for building and vehicle fires. Each component shows a clear downward trend. The changes compared to 5 years previous (2011-12 compared to 2005-06) were as follows: dwellings -24%, other buildings -30%, and road vehicles -56%.

Chart 5: Building and road vehicle fires, England, 2005-06 to 2011-12



4.2 False alarms (see also annex tables 3d (i) - (iii))

- There were 249,000 false alarms attended by Fire and Rescue Authorities in England in 2011-12. This was nine per cent lower than in 2010-11 and 37 per cent less than in 2001-02.

- Within this category, the number of malicious false alarms fell by 11 per cent to 9,600 from 10,800 in 2010-11. Malicious false alarms attended were 83 per cent lower in 2011-12 compared to 2001-02.

- False alarms due to apparatus were down by 10 per cent and 28 per cent respectively from 2010-11 and 2001-02. These incidents constitute over two-thirds of all false fire alarm incidents.

4.3 Non-fire incidents (see also annex table 7)

- In 2011-12, Fire and Rescue Authorities attended a total of 133,200 non-fire incidents, nine per cent fewer than in 2010-11.
- Within this category, road traffic accidents accounted for over a fifth of total non-fire incidents attended by Fire and Rescue Authorities.
- Summary table 7 shows numbers of incidents for the largest categories of non-fire incidents.

Summary table 7: Non-fire incidents attended, England

Type of incident	2011-12	Proportion 2011-12 (%)	Change 2010-11 to 2011-12
Road traffic incidents	28,300	21	-6%
Non-road traffic incidents	104,900	79	-10%
of which:			
Effecting entry	15,300	11	-3%
Lift release	14,200	11	-15%
Flooding	11,900	9	-29%
Medical incidents	11,900	9	+5%
Spills and leaks	5,000	4	-13%
Animal assistance incidents	5,300	4	-1%
Other rescue/release of persons	5,100	4	-1%
Removal of objects from people	3,800	3	-2%
Hazardous material incidents	1,600	1	-9%
Other[1]	31,000	23	-10%
Total non-fire incidents	**133,200**	**100**	**-9%**

[1] includes 'assist other agencies'; 'making pedestrian area/highway/unsafe structure safe'; 'suicide/attempts'; 'stand by; and other 'no action' and False alarm - special service not required.

Since each cell is rounded, components may not sum exactly to totals.

Definitions

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

Some changes to the detailed classifications were implemented in April 2012, the first since the implementation of the Incident Recording System. These do not affect the statistics in this publication, but there may be slight impact on some of the detailed tables published in future editions of Fire Statistics Great Britain. The updated categories will be available via the link above from July 2012.

Categories of incident

2 **Reportable fires** are events of uncontrolled burning involving flames, heat or smoke which was attended by a fire and rescue authority, or was a **late fire call**. These are when a fire and rescue authority learned of the fire when it was known to have already been extinguished.

Primary fires are those where one or more of the following apply: i) all fires in buildings and vehicles that are not derelict or in outdoor structures, 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.

Chimney fire - Any fires in buildings where the flame was contained within the chimney structure and did not involve casualties, rescues or attendance by five or more pumping appliances.

Fire false alarm - Where the Fire and Rescue Authorities attend a location believing there to be a fire incident, but on arrival discovers that no such incident exists, or existed.

Accidental fires include those where the cause was not known or unspecified.

Deliberate fires include those where deliberate ignition is merely suspected.

False Alarms are events in which the Fire and Rescue Service believes they are called to a reportable fire and then find there is no incident**.** False alarms are categorised as follows**:**

• **Malicious False Alarms** are calls made with the intention of getting the fire and rescue service to attend a non-existent fire-related event, including deliberate and suspected malicious intentions.

• **Good Intent False Alarms** are calls made in good faith in the belief that the fire and rescue service really would attend a fire.

• **False Alarms Due to Apparatus** are calls initiated by fire alarm and fire-fighting equipment operating (including accidental initiation of alarm apparatus by persons).

Fatalities

3 Fire fatalities include any fatal casualty which is the direct or indirect result of injuries caused by a fire incident. Even if the fatal 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 all of these reasons, fatalities data may therefore be subject to revision.

Non-fatal casualties and Precautionary checks

4 Since the introduction of the Incident Recording System, non-fatal casualties are recorded as being in one of the following four classes of severity:

i) Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be serious

ii) Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be slight

iii) First aid given at scene

iv) Precautionary check recommended – this is when an individual, having no obvious injury or distress, is advised to attend hospital or to see a doctor as a precaution. This category does not lend itself to comparison between fire and rescue authorities, and numbers over time may not be wholly comparable. This is because this category is based on a subjective assessment, and this may also be dependent on policy of the attending fire and rescue authority.

A discussion of these categories compared to those in the previous system can be found in paragraph 3 in the section ‘Comparability of data under the Incident Recording System (IRS) and its predecessor, the Fire Data Report system’ .

Non-fire incidents

5. Non-fire incidents include:
   (i) local emergencies eg. road traffic incidents, rescue of persons, or 'making pedestrian area/highway/unsafe structure safe';

   (ii) major disasters eg. flooding or hazardous material incidents;

   (iii) domestic incidents e.g. water leaks, persons locked in or out etc;

   (iv) prior arrangements to attend incidents, which may include some provision of advice and inspections and 'stand by' to tackle emergency situation.

Uses of these data

1 The data in this publication and its accompanying spreadsheet annex table is used in the following ways:

- Informing and monitoring local and national and local fire prevention and safety policy, initiatives and campaigns.

- Benchmarking by fire and rescue authorities

- The Department's Fire Casualties indicator. This is calculated from the numbers of fatalities and non-fatal casualties excluding the precautionary check category. The Department's fire casualty indicator is based on the following data from this publication: Non-fatal casualties (including hospital severe & slight and first aid cases, but excluding precautionary checks), plus fire fatalities. The indicator is calculated per population as described in the Indicator Measurement Annex. This and the values of this indicator are available at: www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/publications/corporate-reports/

2 With the exception of numbers of the 'precautionary check' category within non-fatal casualties, we judge that the quality and reliability of the data are suitable for these uses.

Data and data quality

1 Commentary on the statistics in this publication is for the period April 2011 to March 2012. There can be considerable seasonality and other fluctuation which can make interpretation difficult, especially for periods of less than twelve months. The hot dry summer of 2003 is a particularly acute example.

2 Tables 1a and 1b and 2a and 2b (accompanying spreadsheet tables) contain data for 2002 and 2003 which include estimates for November 2002 and January and February 2003 to account for the lack of information recorded during fifteen days of national industrial action. These estimates have been produced using comparable data for the same month of the previous year – a daily rate was calculated then multiplied by the number of strike days. Information on the actual number of fatal casualties which occurred during the strike periods were obtained from the Ministry of Defence and media and is included in tables 2a and 2b.

Comparability of data under the Incident Recording System (IRS) and its predecessor, the Fire Data Report system

1 The Incident Recording System was adopted across Great Britain by 1 April 2009. Sixteen Fire and Rescue Authorities switched to the Incident Recording System before this date: Five switched by 1 April 2008. A further three switched in autumn 2008, and eight switched in the first quarter of 2009. Quality assurance of the data on which this monitor is based identified the following two areas of potential discontinuity arising from the switchover from the old Fire Data Report system, which was largely paper-based, to the new Incident Recording System questions.

2 The first area relates to increases (typically slight) in the numbers of certain types of incident within the data of a handful of Fire and Rescue Authorities, notably in numbers of primary outdoor fires. These are apparently not real increases, but for example they may rather be the result of a small proportion of incidents in the past having been incorrectly reported as being ‘secondary fires’ rather than ‘primary fires’. The following conclusions can be drawn:

- it appears that these differences follow from incorrect reporting under the old

Fire Data Report system

- the effect on national totals appears to be slight
- there is no suggestion of difference in completeness of recording of casualties.

3 The second area is the possibility of discontinuity in numbers of non-fatal casualties. Though the totals themselves do not suggest change in recording overall, the new categories have clearly affected sub-totals, notably the category 'precautionary check recommended'. This all follows from two improvements to the way in which non-fatal casualties have been recorded since the introduction of the Incident Recording System:

a. The first change is that each casualty or fatality can be marked as 'not fire-related'. Around nine per cent of non-fatal casualties were marked as not fire-related in April 2011 to March 2012. However, in fire incidents, almost all non-fatal casualties can be expected to be 'fire-related', since very few would have occurred if there had not been a fire. Due to this concern, those non-fatal casualties marked 'not fire-related' have not been excluded. It is also worth noting that excluding the 9 per cent of non-fatal casualties would have introduced a large discontinuity compared to data from before the introduction of the new Incident Recording System.

b. The other potential issue arises since the Incident Recording System collects details of the injury of each non-fatal casualty in two questions, the first categorising the casualty as one of: *'severe injury (hospital)'*, or *'slight injury'*, or *'first aid'* or *'precautionary check advised'*, while the second question records the type of injury.

   This contrasts with the Fire Data Report system where a single question was used instead, with no category for 'first aid'. It appears that casualty cases recorded under Incident Recording System as 'first aid' would have most commonly been recorded under the old Fire Data Report system as 'precautionary check' (see chart 3), and a smaller proportion recorded as a specific type of injury. As noted, overall the total of all non-fatal casualty categories (including non-fatal casualties whose severity was either 'first aid' or 'precautionary check recommended' under Incident Recording System) appears to be consistent with totals under the Fire Data Report system.

Revisions

1 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. For this publication, any such revisions will be included in the future as follows:

i) For statistics that are counts of fatalities and other casualties:

When any revisions will implemented	Which periods of data will be revised
Revisions will be made twice a year at the following times: a) when data are first produced for the period up to 30 September, and b) when data are first produced for the period up to 31 March	Revisions will be made to the two preceding financial year periods. eg Once data for 2012-13 are published for the first time, statistics for 2010-11 would not subsequently be revised further, barring exceptional circumstances.

ii) For statistics that are counts of incidents:

When any revisions will implemented	Which periods of data will be revised
Revisions to any statistics relating to any given time period will be made only once. These would be implemented at the time of the publication of data up to 31 March. This single revision is because there should typically be very little revision of numbers of types of incidents.	At the time of revision, revisions will be made to statistics relating to the period of the one preceding financial year. eg upon first publication of 2011-12 data, any revisions to statistics for periods during the financial year of 2010-11 would be made. These would not subsequently be revised further, barring exceptional circumstances.

Revisions in this release

This release includes routine revisions to the 2010-11 data. Figures for Scotland in spreadsheet annex tables for 2009-10 have been revised to reflect the 2009-10 revisions made within Fire Statistics Scotland 2010-11.

Compared to when first provisional data were published in June 2011, data for

2010-11 have been revised as follows:

Revisions – data for 2010-11 published in July 2012 compared to that published in June 2011, England			
	Revised 2010-11 at July 2012	Difference from when first published in June 2011	% Difference from when first published in June 2011
All fires	223,469	+1,136	+0.5%
Fire false Alarms	248,893	+421	+0.2%
Non-fire incidents	134,688	+370	+0.3%
Fire fatalities	331	+10	+3.1%
Fire non-fatal casualties	9,398	+138	+1.5%

It is worth noting that:

- fire fatalities have been subject to the largest revision. This is as expected and is explained in Note 3 in the Definitions section.
- The total figure of 331 fire fatalities is unchanged from that published in January 2012.

Related Statistics for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Fire incident statistics for other UK countries are available as follows:

Scotland: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubFires

Wales: http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/fire2012/

Northern Ireland: Equivalent data is not available for Northern Ireland. Annual fire incident data is available from: http://www.nifrs.org/statistics.php

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/D/temp/www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/firestatisticsmonitors

Workbook 1 & 2

Table 1a: Fires by location and false alarms, England, 1999/00–2011/12

Table 1b: Accidental fires by location and false alarms, England, 1999/00–2011/12

Table 1c: Fires by location and false alarms, UK, 1999/00–2011/12

Table 1d: Accidental fires by location and false alarms, UK, 1999/00–2011/12

Table 2a: Casualties from fires, England, 1999/00–2011/12

Table 2b: Casualties from accidental fires, England, 1999/00–2011/12

Table 2c: Casualties from fires, UK, 1999/00–20011/12

Table 2d: Casualties from accidental fires, England, 1999/00–2011/12

Workbook 3 (*tables by Fire and Rescue authorities*, 2001/02 – 2011/12)

Table 3a: All fires, including chimney fires,

Table 3b (i): Primary fires

Table 3b (ii): Dwelling fires

Table 3b (iii): Other building fires

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Workbook 4 (*tables by Fire and Rescue authorities*, 2001/02 – 2011/12)

Table 4a: Accidental dwelling fires

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Table 4c: Non-fatal causalities in accidental dwelling fires

Table 4d: Non-fatal casualties excluding pre-cautionary checks and first aid cases

Workbook 5 (*tables by Fire and Rescue authorities*, 2001/02 – 2011/12)

Table 5a: Deliberate primary fires

Table 5b: Deliberate road vehicle primary fires

Table 5c: Deliberate primary fires in locations other than road vehicles

Table 5d: Deliberate secondary fires

Workbook 6 (Incidents and casualties long time series, UK and England)

Table 6a: Primary fires, dwelling fires, accidental dwelling fires

Table 6b: Fatalities in i) all fires and in ii) accidental dwelling fires

Table 6c: Non-fatal casualties

Table 6d: Deliberate fires by main types

Workbook 7 Special Service Incidents (*by Fire and Rescue authorities*)

Table 7a (i): Special service incidents by type of incidents, 2007/08

Table 7a (ii): Special service incidents by type of incidents, 2008/09

Table 7a (iii): Special service incidents by type of incidents, 2009/10

Table 7a (iv): Special service incidents by type of incidents, 2010/11

Table 7a (v): Special service incidents by type of incidents, 2011/12

Population workbook – Population by Fire and Rescue Authority areas

Further information on fire statistics can be obtained from:

For queries about data availability and requests for analyses:	**For suggestions relating to publications and other feedback:**
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ISBN: 978-1-4098-3553-0