



## Fire statistics monitor

April 2009 to March 2010. Issue No. 03/10



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## Fire statistics monitor

**April 2009 to March 2010. Issue No. 03/10**



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# Data contained in this publication

This Fire Statistics Monitor consists of analysis of data for England for April 2009 to March 2010, the first twelve months under the new Incident Recording System (IRS).

Numbers of non-fire incidents attended by Fire and Rescue Services are included for the first time in this publication (section 4.3). This follows the introduction of the following annex tables in the last two editions: 1c&d, 2c&d, 3bii-v, 4d, and 6a-d. The intention is to continue to develop this range of data tables. Feedback and requests are welcome.

This publication also includes a special analysis of fires in timber-framed buildings (section 5) which, as a result of the introduction of the new Incident Recording System, allows these to be separately identified and analysed.

Data for 2009–10 for Scotland will be published by the Scottish Government in *Fire Statistics Scotland* (see [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Search/Forthcoming](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Search/Forthcoming)), and data for 2009–10 for Wales will be published by the Welsh Assembly Government at [www.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/othergov2010](http://www.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/othergov2010).

## Next edition

The next edition of this publication has been pre-announced for January 2011. It will contain data for incidents up to the end of September 2010.

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# 1 Key points of provisional 2009–10 data

## 1.1 Fatalities and non-fatal casualties

- The provisional<sup>1</sup> total number of fire fatalities in England in 2009–10 was 328, five (one and a half per cent) more than in 2008–09. This is 32 per cent fewer than ten years previous (485 in 1999–2000) and 55 per cent fewer than twenty five years earlier (726 in 1984–85).
- The provisional<sup>1</sup> number of fatalities in England in accidental dwelling fires in 2009–10 was 210, one higher than in 2008–09. This is 30 per cent fewer than ten years previous (301 in 1999–2000) and 58 per cent fewer than twenty five years earlier (497 in 1984–85).
- In 2009–10, the number of non-fatal casualties in fires in England fell by 8 per cent to 8,500 from 9,200 during 2008–09. This is 42 per cent fewer than ten years previous (14,600 in 1999–2000) and 5 per cent fewer than twenty five years earlier (9,000 in 1984–85).

## 1.2 Fires, false alarms, and non-fire incidents

- Fire and Rescue Services attended a total of 242,000 fires in England in 2009–10, three per cent fewer than in 2008–09. This is 32 per cent fewer than ten years previous (1999–2000).
- The number of building fires remained unchanged at 61,000, and there were 32,000 road vehicle fires, 12 per cent fewer than in 2008–09.
- The total number of fire false alarms attended in England fell by 9 per cent to 285,000 in 2009–10. This is 27 per cent fewer than ten years previous (1999–2000).
- Fire and Rescue Services attended 143,000 non-fire incidents in 2009–10, down 8 per cent on 2008–09, and 13 per cent fewer than ten years previous (1999–2000). The largest non-fire incident categories are road traffic collisions (24%), lift releases (14%), effecting entry (11%) and water removal (11%).

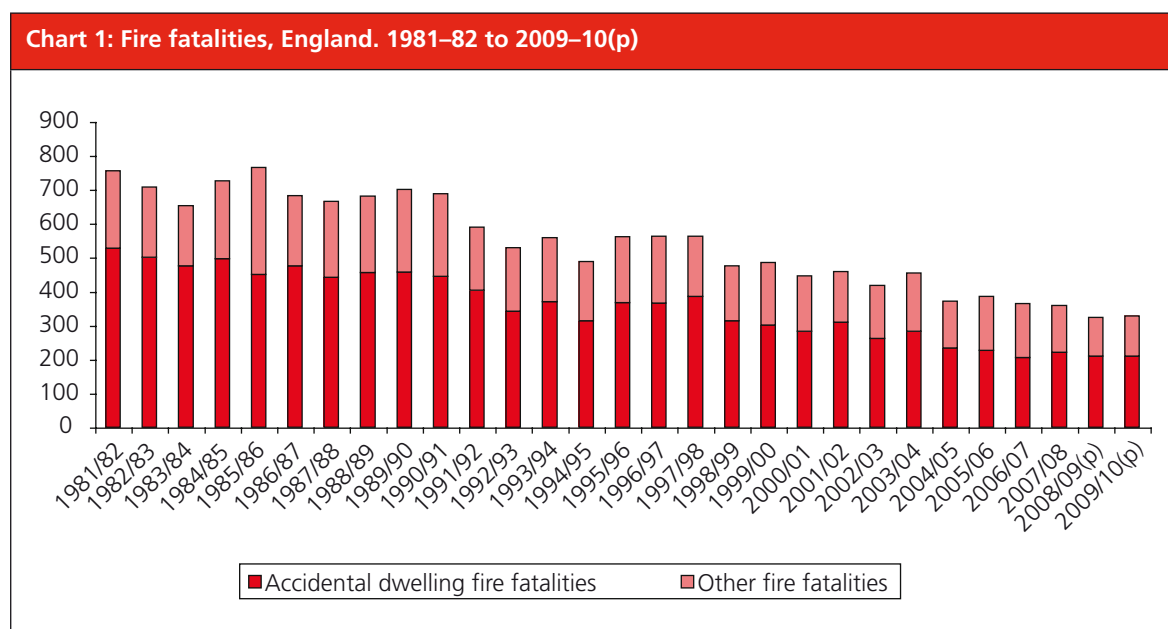
<sup>1</sup> See definition 3.

## 2. Fire fatalities

(see also annex tables 2b&d, 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 2009–10 there were 328 fire fatalities, five (one and a half per cent) more than in 2008–09. Chart 1 shows the long term downward trend in fire fatalities.
- Of the 328 fire fatalities between April 2009 and March 2010, almost two-thirds (210) occurred in accidental dwelling fires.
- Summary tables 1 and 2 show that there were fewer fatalities from October 2009 to March 2010 compared to the same six months a year earlier. This contrasts with April to September 2009 when there were more fatalities compared to the same months of 2008, as reported in the May 2010 edition of this publication. Fluctuations are a common feature of these data, and as a result trends can be assessed much more readily from annual totals, as in chart 1.





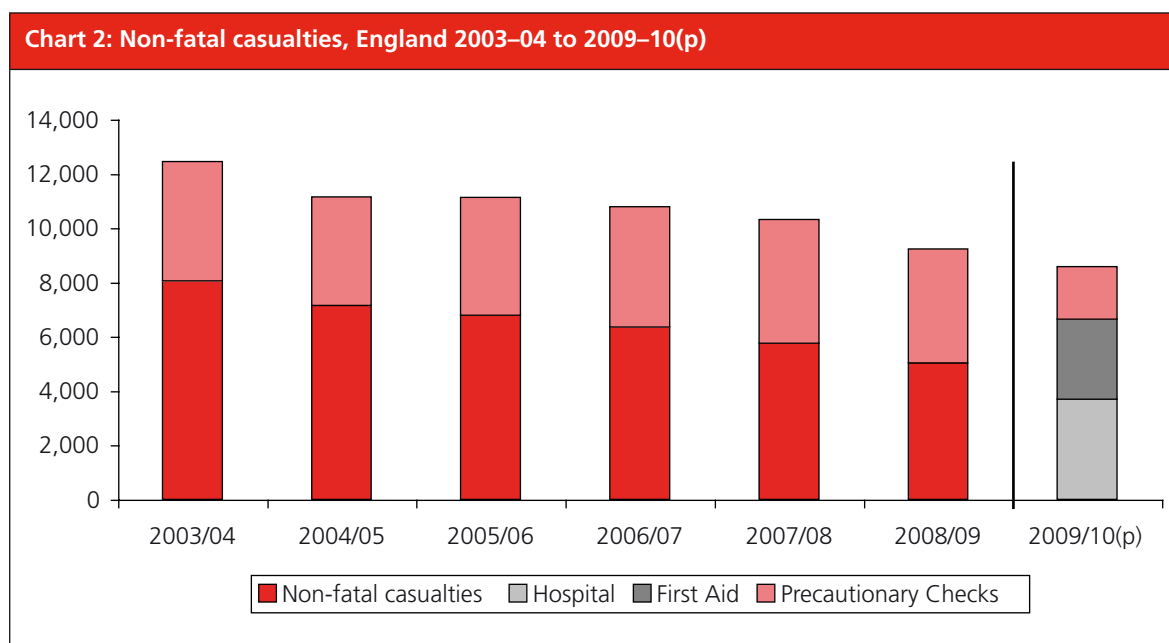
Summary table 1: All fire fatalities, England							
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(p)	2009-10(p)	Change 2008-09(p) - 2009-10(p)
April-June	93	81	100	81	60	92	+32
July-September	79	86	80	66	59	69	+10
October-December	73	93	94	102	110	82	-28
January-March	126	126	90	109	94	85	-9
<b>April-March (12 months)</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>+5</b>
(p) Provisional							

Summary table 2: Fatalities in accidental dwelling fires, England							
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(p)	2009-10(p)	Change 2008-09(p) - 2009-10(p)
April-June	54	52	62	44	36	61	+25
July-September	44	40	37	37	34	41	+7
October-December	46	51	51	64	67	52	-15
January-March	90	83	55	76	72	56	-16
<b>April-March (12 months)</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>+1</b>
(p) Provisional							

### 3 Non-fatal fire casualties

#### Fire non-fatal casualties (see also annex tables 2b&d, 3f&g and 4c&d)

In 2009–10, the number of non-fatal casualties in fires recorded in England was 8,500, eight per cent lower than in 2008–09. This decrease continues the downward trend in injuries in fires and is the lowest figure recorded since this data was first collected in 1994.



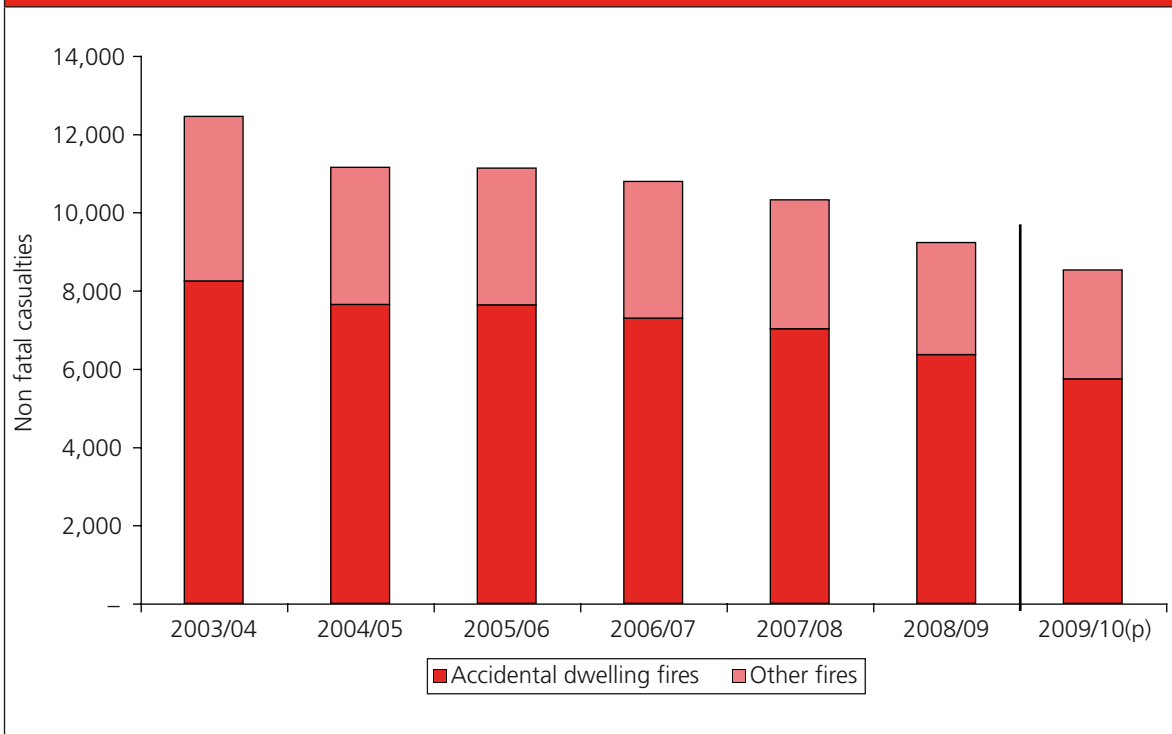
As can be seen from the data point for 2009–10 in chart 2, the introduction of the new Incident Recording System (IRS) has led to a change in the way that non-fatal casualties are categorised. Nevertheless the total for 2009–10 appears to be consistent with previous years' data. These changes to categories are explained in note 3 in the section 'Comparability' at the back of this publication.

**Summary table 3: Non-fatal fire casualties, England**

	2008–09	2009–10(p)	change 2008–09 to 2009–10(p)
Non-fatal casualties including precautionary checks <sup>1,2</sup>	9,200	8,500	–8%
of which resulting from dwelling fires	7,500	6,600	–12%
of which from accidental dwelling fires	6,400	5,700	–10%

<sup>1</sup> A precautionary check is when an individual is sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury or distress  
<sup>2</sup> Includes cases recorded as first aid under the new Incident Recording System  
 (p) Provisional

**Chart 3: Non-fatal casualties, England, 2003-04 to 2009-10(p)**



## 4 Fires, false alarms and non-fire incidents

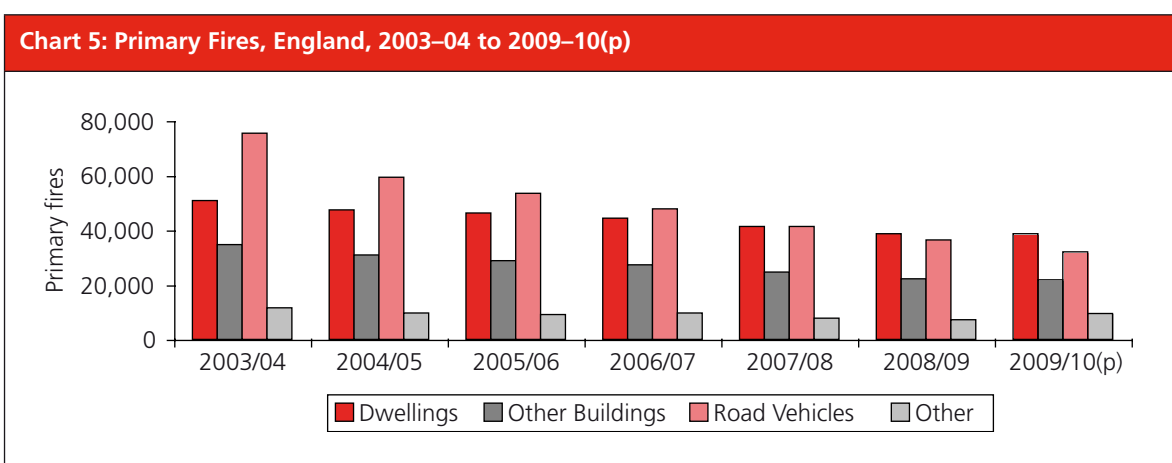
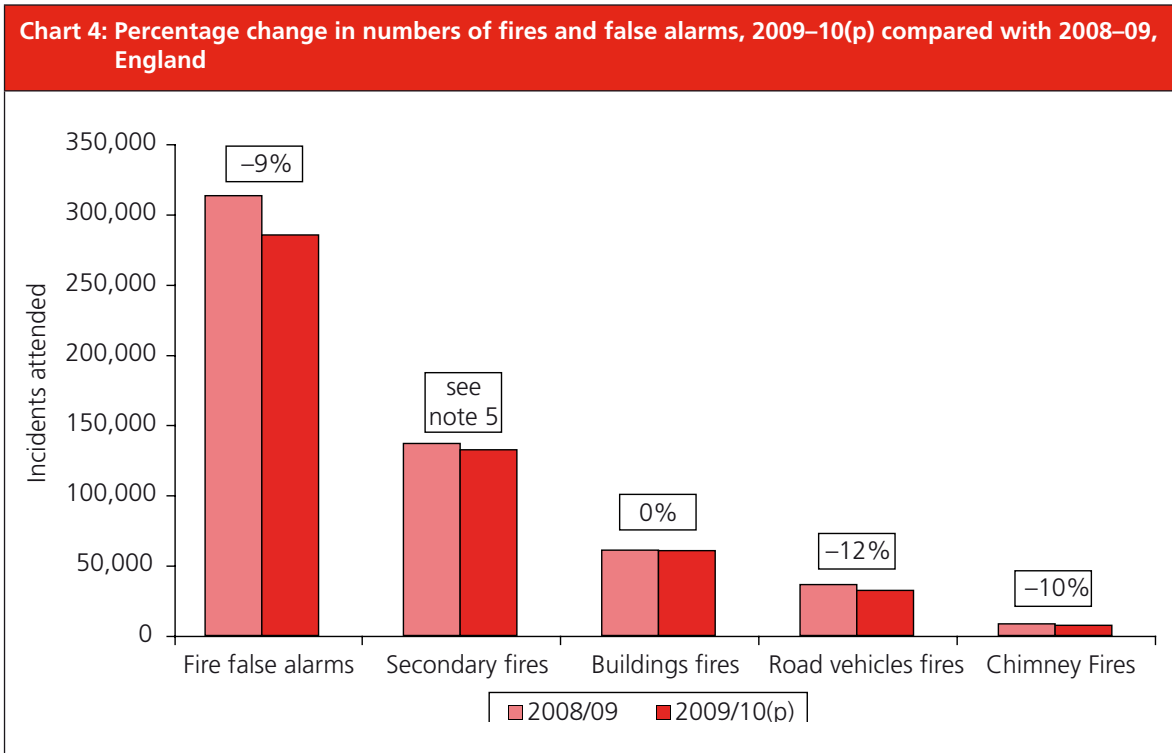
### 4.1 Fires (see also annex tables 1b&d, 3, 4 and 5)

A total of 242,000 fires were attended in England in 2009–10, a 3 per cent decrease compared with the previous 12 months. Within this total, there was a 2 per cent fall in primary fires to 102,000.

Summary table 4: Incidents and false alarms attended, England			
	2008–09 <sup>4</sup>	2009–10(p) <sup>4</sup>	change 2008–09 to 2009–10(p) <sup>4</sup>
Primary fires (A)	104,000	102,000	–2%
Building fires (A1)	61,000	61,000	0%
Dwelling fires (A1i)	39,000	39,000	0%
of which accidental	32,000	33,000	+2%
Other buildings <sup>1</sup> (A1ii)	22,000	22,000	–1%
Road vehicles	36,000	32,000	–12%
Other <sup>2</sup>	7,200 <sup>5</sup>	9,500 <sup>5</sup>	See footnote 5
Secondary fires <sup>3</sup> (B)	137,000 <sup>5</sup>	132,000 <sup>5</sup>	See footnote 5
Chimney fires (C)	8,100	7,400	–10%
<b>Total fires attended (A+B+C)</b>	<b>249,000</b>	<b>242,000</b>	<b>–3%</b>
Fire false alarms	313,000	285,000	–9%
<b>Total (fires and false alarms)</b>	<b>562,000</b>	<b>527,000</b>	<b>–6%</b>
Non-fire incidents	156,000	143,000	–8%
<b>Total (including non-fire incidents)</b>	<b>718,000</b>	<b>669,000</b>	<b>–7%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Largest components of which are commercial, health and education buildings  
<sup>2</sup> Typically outdoor fires that are 'primary' because of a casualty or casualties, or attendance by five or more appliances  
<sup>3</sup> Typically outdoor fires not including property  
<sup>4</sup> Each cell is rounded, thus while numbers are correct, table may nevertheless appear to give small discrepancies  
<sup>5</sup> The change of +2,300 of 'Other primary fires' from 2008–09 is the result of incorrect reporting under the old Fire Data Report system, rather than a real change. Analysis suggests that some fires in outdoor locations were previously reported as 'secondary fires' (formerly requiring a tick in a box) which should have properly been reported as primary outdoor fires (requiring a paper form). Thus for 2008–09, the 7,200 *other primary fires* should have been higher while the 137,000 *secondary fires* should be lower by a corresponding amount. Therefore comparing 2008–09 and 2009–10 (+32% and –3% respectively) cannot be taken at face value. This is as described in note 2 in the section 'Comparability' at the end of this publication.

(p) Provisional



Within the primary fires category, there was no change in the total number of building fires (61,000). This includes 39,000 dwelling fires and 22,000 other building fires (i.e. commercial premises, schools etc.). The number of road vehicle fires fell by 12 per cent to 32,000.

There were 33,000 accidental dwelling fires in 2009–10 (up 2% on 2008–09).

Deliberate primary fires in England totalled 36,000 in 2009–10, down 14 per cent from 2008–09. Deliberate primary road vehicle fires fell by 22 per cent, down to 19,000.

## 4.2 False alarms (see also annex tables 1b&d and 3d)

In 2009–10, the number of false alarms attended in England fell by 9 per cent to 285,000. Within this category, the number of malicious false alarms fell by 27 per cent to 12,000. False alarms due to apparatus were down by 7 per cent to 193,000; these incidents constituted around two-thirds of all false fire alarms during this period.

## 4.3 Non-fire incidents (see also annex tables 7)

In 2009–10, Fire and Rescue Services attended a total of 143,000 non-fire incidents, down 8% from 2008–09.

Attendances at road traffic incidents accounted for approximately a quarter of non-fire incidents attended by fire and Rescue Services.

Summary table 5 includes the largest categories of non-fire incidents. While numbers have fallen overall, incidents of both water removal and effecting entry were higher in 2009–10 than in previous years.

**Summary table 5: Non-fire incidents in England, 2006/07 – 2009–10(p)**

Type of incident	2006–07	2007–08(r)	2008–09(r)	2009–10(p)	2009–10(p) %	change 2008–09 to 2009–10(p)
Road traffic incidents	40,700	40,200	37,400	34,000	24	–9%
Non-road traffic incidents	125,700	126,200	118,300	108,600	76	–8%
of which :						
Spills and leaks	8,900	7,900	7,400	6,400	4	–14%
Water – removal/ provision <sup>1</sup>	11,300	14,600	12,600	15,400	11	+22%
Effecting entry	14,000	13,900	14,000	15,700	11	+12%
Lift release	23,800	23,000	22,600	20,400	14	–10%
Other	67,700	66,900	61,600	50,800	36	–18%
<b>Total non-fire incidents</b>	<b>166,400</b>	<b>166,300</b>	<b>155,700</b>	<b>142,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>–8%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes 124 incidents of water provision in 2009–10. Data for previous years are also for 'Water removal and provision' as data were collected only as an aggregate of both.

(r) revised  
(p) provisional

## 5 Analysis of fires in buildings of timber frame construction

This analysis focuses on the amounts of heat and flame damage in buildings identified as being timber-framed compared with fires in buildings recorded as being not of special construction<sup>2</sup>.

The first section considers buildings that were not under construction, while the second examines buildings under construction. Both consider dwellings and then non-residential buildings separately.

### 5.1 Fires in timber frame buildings not under construction

In 2009–10 there were 802 fires attended by Fire and Rescue Services in England in buildings of timber frame construction. Examination of the distribution of the extent of fire and heat damage shows that fires in buildings *recorded* as being timber-framed had proportionally considerably fewer fires of damage of 5m<sup>2</sup> or less.

This observation does not stand up to scrutiny however, since the structure of a building is unlikely to have any bearing on numbers of small fires. What is likely however is that the type of construction of a building, particularly of a dwelling, will often not be evident following extinction of a small fire. This is because timber frame dwellings are built to look like a building of standard construction.

It is reasonable however to assume that fires with heat and flame damage of greater than 20m<sup>2</sup> will result in timber frame buildings being identified and reported accurately<sup>3</sup>.

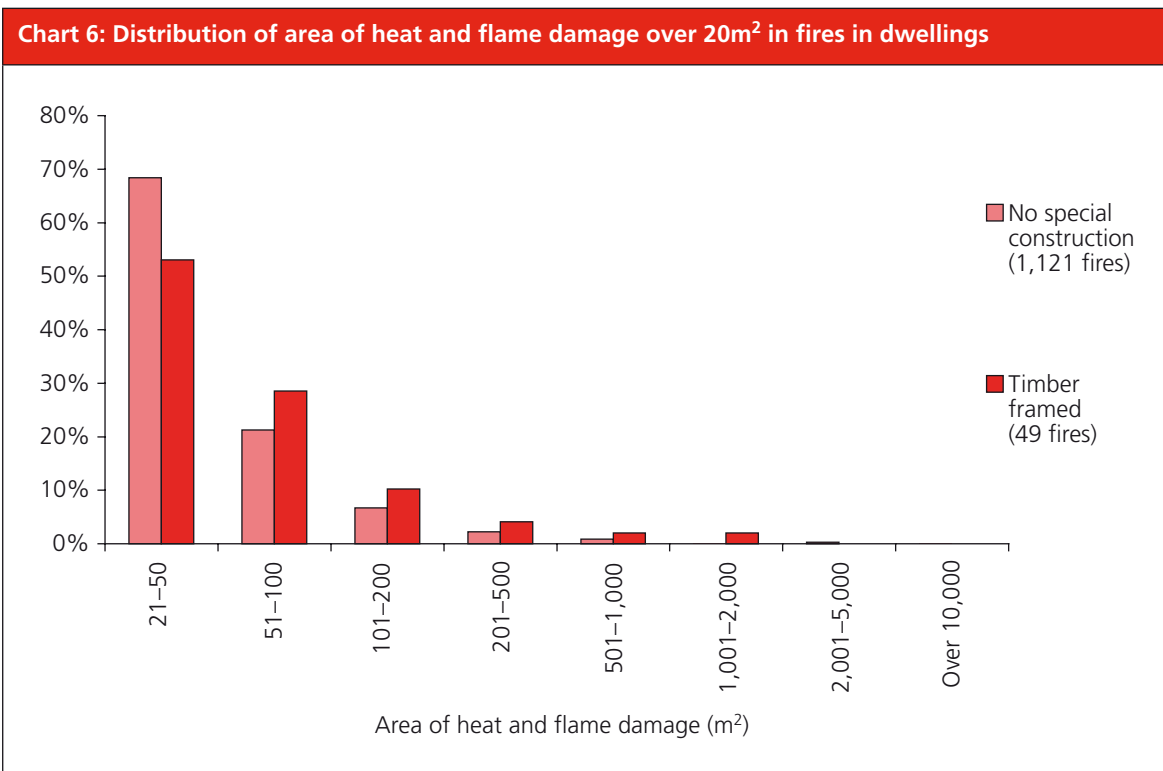
Of the 802 fires in timber frame buildings, 175 had heat and flame damage of more than 20m<sup>2</sup>. Of these, 49 were in dwellings (chart 6 and table 6) and 118 were in non-residential buildings (chart 7 and table 7). The remaining eight – far too few from which to draw conclusions – were in other residential buildings, of which four were fires in caravans.

#### 5.1.1 Fires in timber frame dwellings not under construction

Fires in timber frame dwellings not under construction were proportionally fewer in the lowest category included in the analysis (21–50m<sup>2</sup>) than for dwellings of no special construction. The opposite is true for all categories of greater area of damage (see chart 6).

<sup>2</sup> The Incident Recording System asks for all building fires “Was there any special method of building construction involved?” with responses being categorised according to the following list: None, Timber framed, Cladding, Sandwich panels, Atria, Thatch, Large single storey retail premises, Other, Not known.

<sup>3</sup> In dwellings, damage of over 20m<sup>2</sup> is almost without exception beyond the room of origin of the fire.



The appropriate statistical test (Pearson’s chi-squared test) indicates that fires in timber-framed dwellings do tend to have a greater area of fire and heat damage than fires in dwellings of no special construction; i.e. that the differences in proportions observed are unlikely to be the result of chance variation<sup>4</sup>.

**Summary table 6: Fires in timber frame dwellings, England, 2009–10**

Area of fire and heat damage	No special construction		Timber frame	
None	11,146	–	79	–
0–5m <sup>2</sup>	18,561	–	164	–
6–10m <sup>2</sup>	2,179	–	41	–
11–20m <sup>2</sup>	1,377	–	26	–
21–50m <sup>2</sup>	767	68%	26	53%
51–100m <sup>2</sup>	238	21%	14	29%
101–200m <sup>2</sup>	75	7%	5	10%
201–500m <sup>2</sup>	25	2%	2	4%
501–1,000m <sup>2</sup>	10	1%	1	2%
over 1,000 m <sup>2</sup>	6	1%	1	2%
<i>Total (21m<sup>2</sup> or greater)</i>	1,121	100%	49	100%
Total (all sizes)	34,384	–	359	–

<sup>4</sup> The chi-squared test shows the observed difference between the distributions of extent of heat and flame damage between i) timber frame and ii) no special construction to be significant at a level of 6%. The standard level for concluding a difference is 5% or lower. However the most accurate conclusion that can be drawn is that the result is just outside the normal borderline for statistical evidence of being different. It is worth noting that all but the smallest included category (21–50) are higher for timber-framed. This adds a little to the case for concluding there is evidence of a systematic difference between the distributions of extent of damage.

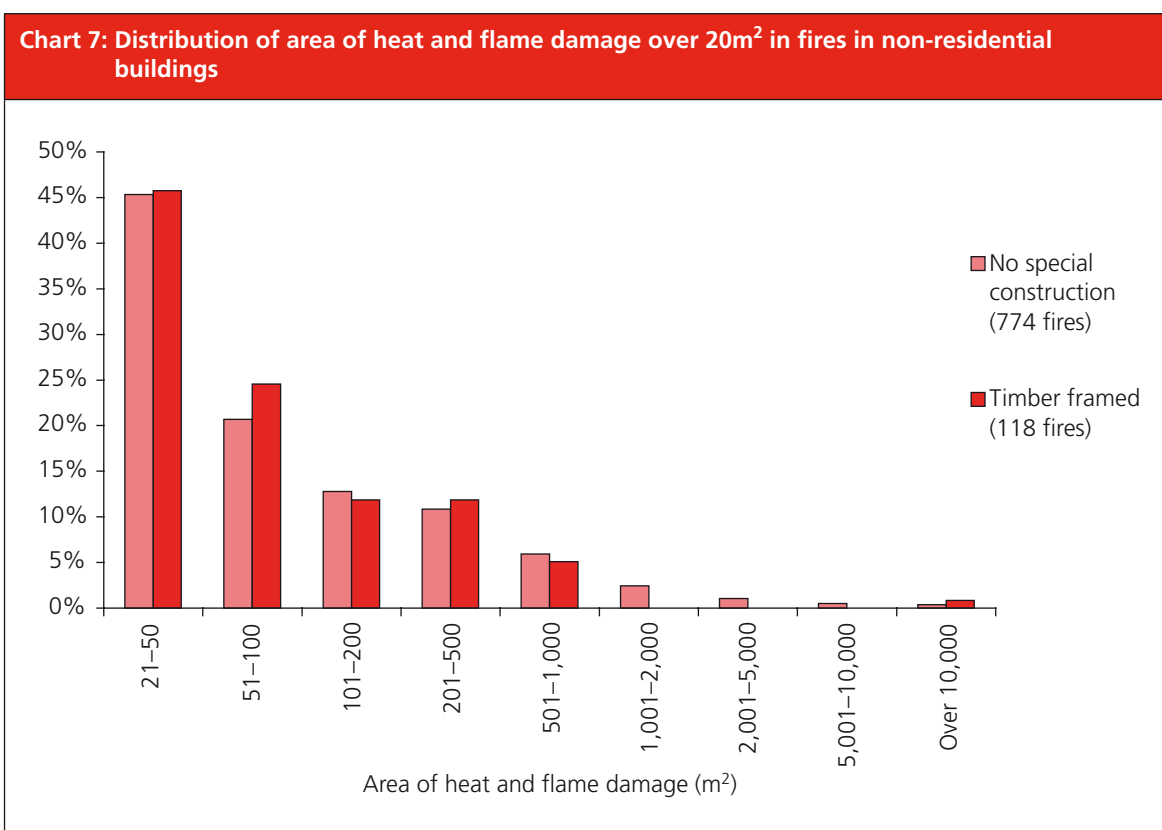


Turning to casualties, rates are very similar in dwellings of timber frame construction and in dwellings of no special construction, and from which it is not possible to conclude any difference:

- Fatality rate of 0.008 per fire in both all timber frame dwellings and in all dwellings of no special construction. NB These rates are based on three fatalities and 265 fatalities respectively, thus the size of the total number of fatalities in timber frame buildings means that this comparison is not at all robust.
- The rate of non-fatal casualties per fire is 0.19 for all timber frame dwellings (67 non-fatal casualties) compared to a rate of 0.18 for all dwellings of no special construction (6,100 non-fatal casualties).

### 5.1.2 Fires in timber frame non-residential buildings

The distribution of sizes of fires in non-residential buildings of i) timber frame construction, and ii) no special construction appear fairly similar (see chart 7).



The Pearson chi-square statistical test supports this. It finds no evidence at all of difference in the distribution of size of fires between the two types of building.

Summary table 7: Fires in timber frame non-residential buildings, England, 2009–10				
Area of fire and heat damage	No special construction		Timber frame	
None	2,825	–	28	–
0–5m <sup>2</sup>	5,481	–	133	–
6–10m <sup>2</sup>	743	–	64	–
11–20m <sup>2</sup>	467	–	58	–
21–50m <sup>2</sup>	351	45%	54	46%
51–100m <sup>2</sup>	160	21%	29	25%
101–200m <sup>2</sup>	99	13%	14	12%
201–500m <sup>2</sup>	84	11%	14	12%
501–1,000m <sup>2</sup>	46	6%	6	5%
1,000–2,000m <sup>2</sup>	19	2%	0	0%
2001–5000m <sup>2</sup>	8	1%	0	0%
5001–10,000m <sup>2</sup>	4	1%	0	0%
Over 100,000m <sup>2</sup>	3	0%	1	1%
<i>Total (21m<sup>2</sup> or greater)</i>	774	100%	118	100%
Total (all sizes)	10,290	–	401	–

Rates of non-fatal casualty per fire were very similar<sup>5</sup> in all timber frame non-residential buildings at 0.04 per fire (16 non-fatal casualties) compared to 0.05 per fire (488 non-fatal casualties) in all non-residential buildings of no special construction.

For completeness, there were no fatalities in non-residential buildings of timber frame, and six fatalities in all such buildings of no special construction. Just as for dwellings, these numbers are far too small to enable any conclusion of difference to be drawn from them.

## 5.2 Fires in timber frame buildings under construction

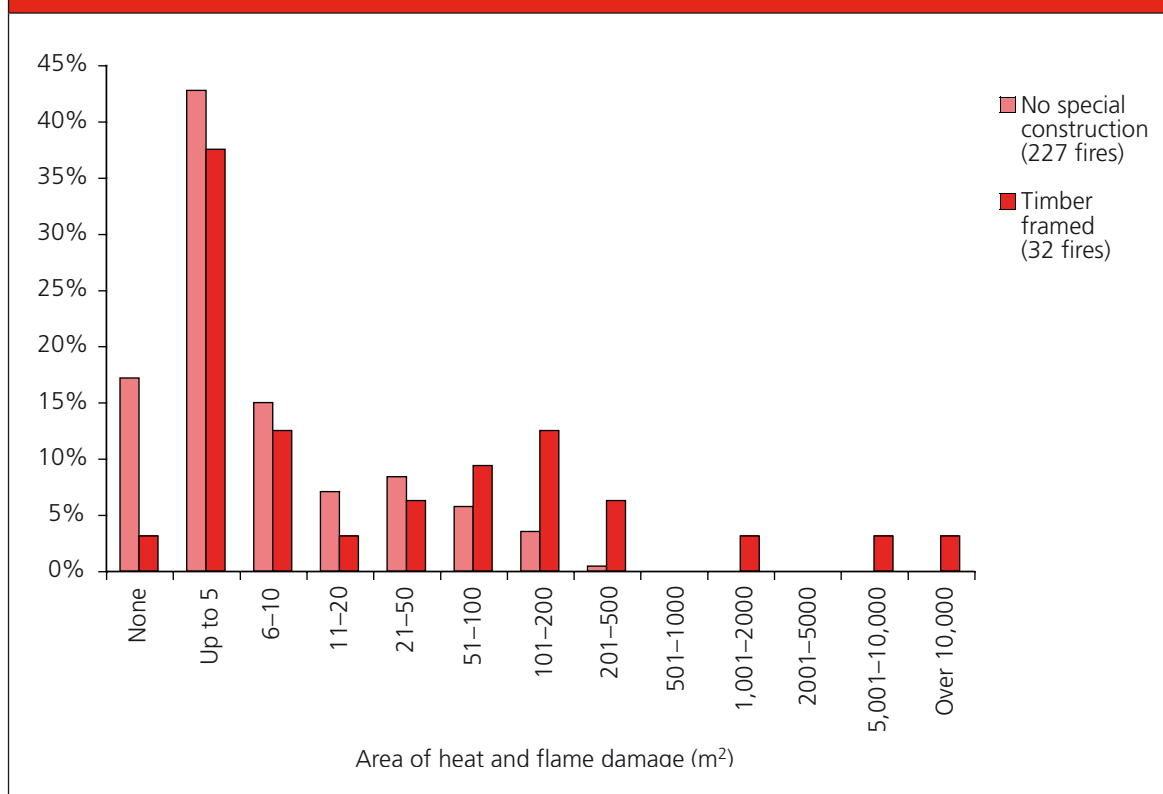
For buildings under construction, it is unlikely that there would be an issue with identifying whether a building is timber-framed or not. Therefore when analysing the size of fires in buildings under construction it is valid to include all fires, including the smallest.

In 2009–10 there were 50 fires in timber frame buildings under construction compared to exactly 400 in buildings under construction but whose structure was of no special construction. Among buildings under construction, the ratio of fires in timber frame buildings compared to fires in buildings of no special construction is much higher at 1:8 (50 compared to 400) than the same ratio for buildings not under construction (1:59, 802 compared to 47,600 fires).

<sup>5</sup> Difference of proportions statistical test finds no evidence at all of difference.

The distribution of the area of damage for buildings under construction of i) timber frame, and ii) no special construction, are shown in chart 8 for dwellings and chart 9 for non-residential buildings. Both give the impression of differing patterns between buildings of i) timber frame and ii) of no special construction.

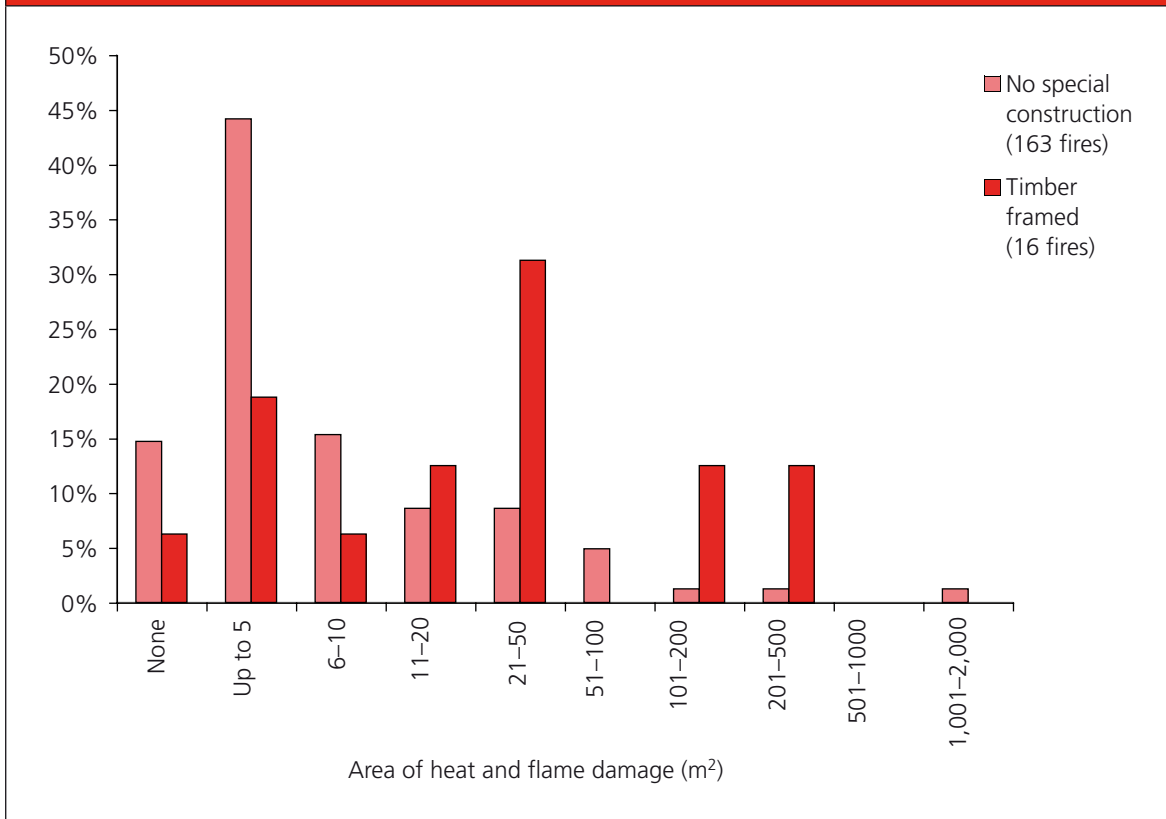
**Chart 8: Distribution of area of heat and flame damage in dwellings under construction**



**Summary table 8: Fire in dwellings under construction, England, 2009-10**

Area of fire and heat damage	No special construction		Timber frame	
None	39	17%	1	3%
0-5m <sup>2</sup>	97	43%	12	38%
6-10m <sup>2</sup>	34	15%	4	13%
11-20m <sup>2</sup>	16	7%	1	3%
21-50m <sup>2</sup>	19	8%	2	6%
51-100m <sup>2</sup>	13	6%	3	9%
101-200m <sup>2</sup>	8	4%	4	13%
201-500m <sup>2</sup>	1	0%	2	6%
Over 500m <sup>2</sup>	0	0%	3	9%
<i>Total</i>	227	100%	32	100%

**Chart 9: Distribution of area of heat and flame damage in non-residential buildings under construction**



**Summary table 9: Fires in non-residential buildings under construction, England, 2009-10**

Area of fire and heat damage	No special construction		Timber frame	
None	24	15%	1	6%
0-5m <sup>2</sup>	72	44%	3	19%
6-10m <sup>2</sup>	25	15%	1	6%
11-20m <sup>2</sup>	14	9%	2	13%
21-50m <sup>2</sup>	14	9%	5	31%
51-100m <sup>2</sup>	8	5%	0	0%
101-200m <sup>2</sup>	2	1%	2	13%
201-500m <sup>2</sup>	2	1%	2	13%
Over 500m <sup>2</sup>	2	1%	0	0%
<i>Total</i>	163	100%	16	100%

The small overall number of fires in timber frame buildings under construction means that it is only possible to carry out a chi-square test on dwellings under construction. There are too few fires in other building types under construction to apply a statistical test. The test on dwellings under construction gives a result significant to 5% level thus providing statistical confirmation that the distributions of sizes of fires in dwellings under construction of i) timber frame and ii) no special construction are different.

There were no fatalities in fires in buildings under construction, and eighteen non-fatal casualties in such buildings of no special construction, compared to eight non-fatal casualties in buildings of timber frame construction. There are too few fires with casualties in buildings under construction to draw conclusions from the data about difference in casualty rates in such fires.

# 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](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/fire/irsquestionslists)

## Categories of fire incident

- 2 **Primary** fires include all fires in non-derelict buildings and outdoor structures, non-abandoned vehicles or any fires involving casualties or rescues or any fires 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 if five or more appliances attend. They include fires in derelict buildings.

## Fatalities

- 3 A person whose death is attributed to a fire is counted as a fatality even if the death occurred later. There are also occasional cases where it transpires subsequently that fire was not the cause of death. The figures for fatalities are thus subject to revision, following cross-checking of the information supplied by Fire and Rescue Services against the cause of death that appears on the death certificate, which may be subject to Coroner's court proceedings. Uncertainty as to whether fire was the cause of death is most common in road accident fatalities. This publication contains finalised death figures up to the end of March 2008, and provisional figures for subsequent periods. To date, this cross-checking has consistently resulted in a small net reduction in the number of fatalities caused by fire.

## Precautionary checks

- 4 A precautionary check is when an individual is sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury or distress.

## Data and data quality

- 1 Commentary on the statistics is for the latest financial year period. Although quarterly data are shown in the tables, there is considerable seasonality and other fluctuation which can make interpretation difficult. The hot dry summer of 2003 is a particularly acute example.
- 2 A small number of very late forms for 2008/09 were received in early summer, by which time it was too late to process these for inclusion in the statistics in this publication. These included 2 fatalities and 4 non-fatal casualties in Essex.
- 3 Tables 1 and 2 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 is calculated then multiplied by the number of strike days. Information on the actual number of fatal casualties which occurred during the strike periods has been obtained from the MOD and media and is included in this monitor in Tables 1 and 2.

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

- 1 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 largely paper-based Fire Data Report (FDR) system to the new Incident Recording System (IRS) questions.
- 2 The first area relates to increases (typically slight) in the numbers of certain incident types within the data of a handful of Fire and Rescue Services, 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 FDR system
  - the effect on national totals appears to be slight

- there is no suggestion of difference in completeness of recording of fatal and non-fatal 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 affect sub-totals, notably the category 'precautionary checks'. 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'. 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. However around ten per cent of non-fatal casualties were marked as not fire-related in 2009–10. Due to this concern, those non-fatal casualties marked 'not fire-related' have not been excluded. Furthermore, excluding them 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 non-fatal casualties 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 FDR system where a single question was used instead, with no category for 'first aid'. It appears that casualty cases recorded under IRS as 'first aid' would have most commonly been recorded under the old FDR system as 'precautionary check' (see chart 2), and a smaller proportion recorded as a specific injury. As noted, overall the total of all non-fatal casualty categories (including first aid as well as precautionary checks under IRS) appear to be consistent with data under the FDR system.

## Revisions policy

- 1 Revisions will be handled as per the [Communities and Local Government revisions policy](#) with the following clarifications:
  - i) revisions due to receipt of subsequent information will be included routinely with every publication until the relevant time period is deemed to be 'closed'. Closure occurs after completion of the death certificates reconciliation exercise, which is currently carried out annually, and thus typically one to two years after the date of any incident.
  - ii) where revisions are needed for any other reason, notification with explanations will be provided in this and in other relevant publications



# Index of appendix data tables

Tables referred to in this document are available as separate downloadable files on the Communities and Local Government website:  
[www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/firestatisticsmonitors/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/firestatisticsmonitors/)

## Workbook 1 & 2

Table 1a: Fires by location and false alarms, UK, 1999–2009Q1

Table 1b: Fires by location and false alarms, England, 1999–2010Q1

Table 1c: Fires by location and false alarms (non-deliberate), UK, 1999–2009Q1

Table 1d: Fires by location and false alarms (non-deliberate), England, 1999–2010 Q1

Table 2a: Casualties from fires, UK, 1999–2009Q1

Table 2b: Casualties from fires, England, 1999–2010Q1

Table 2c: Casualties from non-deliberate fires, UK, 1999–2009Q1

Table 2d: Casualties from non-deliberate fires, England, 1999–2010Q1

Workbook 3 (*tables by Fire and Rescue Service, 2001–02 – 2009–10 and 2007Q2 – 2010Q1*)

Table 3a: All fires, including chimney fires,

Table 3b (i): Primary fires

Table 3b (ii): Dwelling fires

Table 3b (iii): Other building fires

Table 3b (iv): Road vehicle fires

Table 3b (v): Fires in Commercial Properties

Table 3c: Secondary fires

Table 3d (i): False alarms

Table 3d (ii): Malicious false alarms

Table 3d (iii): False alarms due to apparatus

Table 3d (iv): False alarms made with good intent

Table 3e: Fatal casualties

Table 3f: Non-fatal casualties

Table 3g: Non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks)

Workbook 4 (*tables by Fire and Rescue Service, 2001–02 – 2009–10 and 2007Q2 – 2010Q1*)

Table 4a: Accidental dwelling fires

Table 4b: Fatal casualties in accidental dwelling fires

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

Table 4d: Non-fatal casualties excluding pre-cautionary checks

Workbook 5 (*tables by Fire and Rescue Service, 2001–02 – 2009–10 and 2007Q2 – 2010Q1*)

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 Service*)

Population workbook – Population by Fire Authority area

Further information on fire statistics can be obtained from:

<p><b>For queries about data availability and requests for analyses:</b></p> <p><b>Jon Gamble</b>  Communities &amp; Local Government  Fire and Resilience Directorate  Hempstead House, 1st Floor  2 Selden Hill  Hemel Hempstead  Hertfordshire HP2 4XN</p> <p>Tel: 0303 444 2923  Email:  Jon.Gamble@communities.gsi.gov.uk</p>	<p><b>For suggestions relating to publications and other feedback:</b></p> <p><b>Gavin Sayer</b>  Communities &amp; Local Government  Fire and Resilience Directorate  Eland House, 3rd Floor  Bressenden Place  London SW1E 5DU</p> <p>Tel: 0303 444 2818  Email:  Gavin.Sayer@communities.gsi.gov.uk</p>
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