



Department for
Communities and
Local Government



Fire statistics monitor

April to September 2012

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Data contained in this publication

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

This publication is accompanied by 37 reference data tables. Twenty nine of the tables contain data at Fire and Rescue Authority level. These can be found alongside this publication as downloadable spreadsheets. An index of these tables can be found at the rear of this publication.

More detailed analyses, such as on the causes of fire can be found in the publication *Fire Statistics Great Britain*: (www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/fire-statistics-great-britain).

We welcome feedback. Contact details can be found at the end of this publication and a link to a feedback form is at the back of this publication.

Next edition

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

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1 Key points of provisional data, April to September 2012

1.1 Fire fatalities and non-fatal casualties

- The provisional total number of fire fatalities¹ in England in the six months from April to September 2012 was 124, 29 (19%) fewer than in the same period of 2011. This is 33 per cent fewer than the 184 fire fatalities ten years previous (in April to September 2002).
- The provisional¹ number of fatalities in accidental dwelling fires in England between April to September 2012 was 67, 22 (25%) fewer compared with the same period of 2011. This is 30 per cent fewer than the 96 fatalities in accidental dwelling fires in April to September 2002.
- There were 1,790 non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks and first aid cases)¹ in fires in England in April to September 2012. This is 17 per cent (350) fewer than the same period of 2011 and 58 per cent (2,520) fewer than in the same period of 2002.

Summary table 1: Fire casualties, England			
	April to September 2012 (p)	Change April to September 2011 to 2012(p)	Change April to September 2002 to 2012(p)
Fire fatalities	124	-19%	-33%
of which in accidental dwelling fires	67	-25%	-30%
Non fatal fire casualties ²	1,790	-17%	-58%
(p) Provisional			

The decreasing trend in fire casualties and incidents are the result of successful fire safety and prevention activity².

¹ This provides the most accurate comparison with periods prior to April 2009. See note 3b in Comparability Section and note 4 in Definitions section

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 [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20090121135318/http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/fire/saferhouses](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/fire/saferhouses). 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.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-statistics-great-britain-2011-to-2012) 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 [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121102193300/http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/fire/homefireriskcheckgrant](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/fire/homefireriskcheckgrant). A recent development is the introduction of fire safer cigarettes by manufacturers to the new European standard. These were introduced from November 2011.

1.2 Fires, false alarms, and non-fire incidents

Fire and Rescue Authorities attended a total of 82,400 fires in England between April and September 2012. This is 37 per cent fewer than in the same period of 2011, and 64 per cent fewer than in the same period ten years before (April to September 2002).

Much of the decrease in fire incidents comparing April to September 2012 to the same period in 2011 was due to the above average rainfall from April 2012. Outdoor fires, which account for more than half of fires attended, were almost 50% lower in April to September 2012, compared to April to September 2011. Meanwhile building fires were 14% lower in April to September 2012 compared to April to September 2011 (see Summary table 6).

Other headlines relating to incidents attended are:

- The total number of fire false alarms attended in England was 120,300 in April to September 2012. This is 7 per cent fewer than in the same period of 2011 and 40 per cent fewer than in the same period ten years before.
- Fire and Rescue Authorities attended 69,400 non-fire incidents in April to September 2012, 2 per cent up compared with the same period of 2011.
- The most common types within non-fire incidents attended by Fire and Rescue Authorities were road traffic collisions, flooding and effecting entry which accounted for 19%, 13% and 12% respectively (see Summary table 7).

Summary table 2: Incidents attended, England			
	April to September 2012(p)	Change April to September 2011 to 2012(p)	Change April to September 2002 to 2012(p)
Fires	82,400	-37%	-64%
Fire false alarms	120,300	-7%	-40%
Non-fire incidents ¹	69,400	+2%	..
Total incidents attended	272,000	-17%	..
(p) Provisional Note: ¹ Non-fire incidents include non-fire false alarm incidents; .. not available			

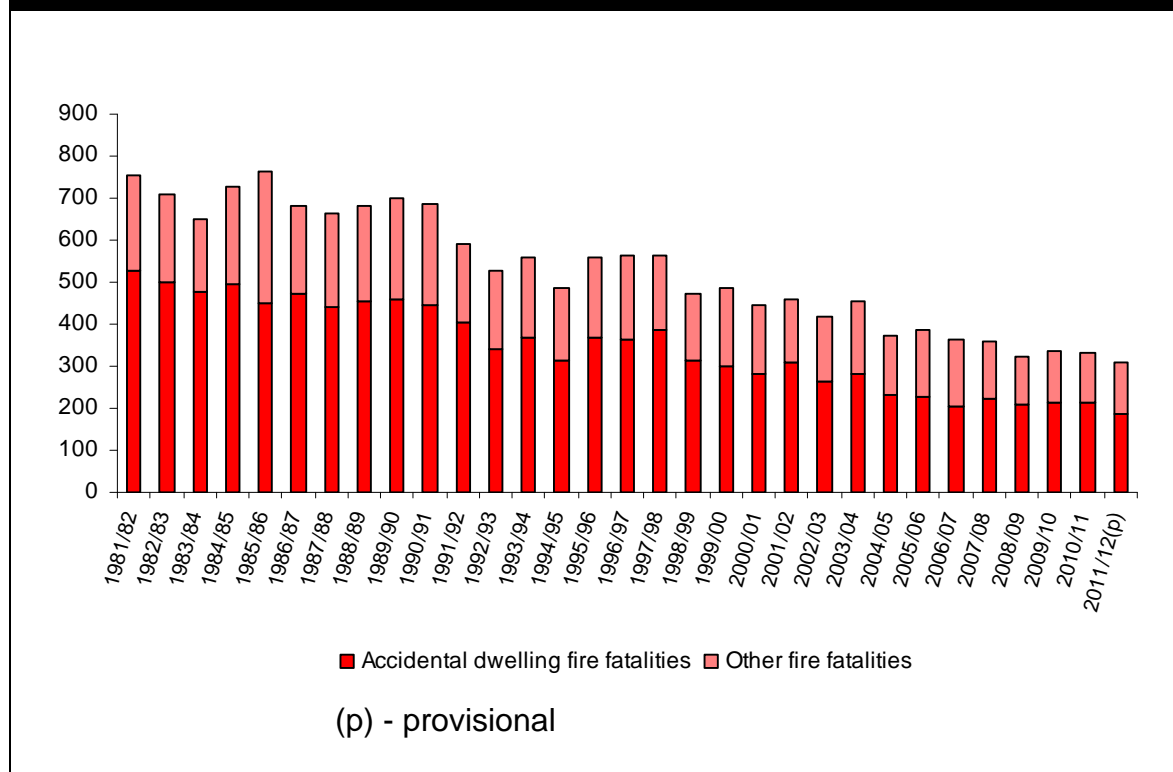
2. Fire fatalities

(accompanying 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 April to September 2012 there were 124 fire fatalities, 29 fewer than in the same period of 2011.
- Of the 124 fire fatalities during April to September 2012, more than half (67) occurred in accidental dwelling fires.
- Summary tables 3 and 4 show that fluctuations are a common feature of these data. As a result, trends can be assessed much more readily from annual totals, as in chart 1. Chart 1 shows the long term downward trend in fire fatalities since the mid 1980s.

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	2012-13 (p)	Change 2011 to 2012
April-June	100	81	60	91	92	79	81	+2
July-September	80	66	59	70	59	74	43	-31
October-December	94	102	110	85	91	70	..	..
January-March	90	109	94	90	89	88	..	..
April – September (6 months)	180	147	119	161	151	153	124	-29
April – March (12 months)	364	358	323	336	331	311	..	..
(p) Provisional								

Summary table 4: Fatalities in accidental dwelling fires, England

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (p)	Change 2011 to 2012
April-June	62	44	36	58	58	50	45	-5
July-September	37	37	34	42	32	39	22	-17
October-December	51	64	67	55	67	38	..	..
January-March	55	76	72	58	56	59	..	..
April - September (6 months)	99	81	70	100	90	89	67	-22
April – March (12 months)	205	221	209	213	213	186	..	..
(p) Provisional								

3 Non-fatal fire casualties

Fire non-fatal casualties (accompanying tables 2a&b, 3(f-h) 4c&d and 6c)

There were 1,790 non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks and first aid cases)³ in fires in England in April to September 2012. This was 17 per cent (354) fewer than in April to September 2011, and 58 per cent fewer than the 4,310 in April to September 2002.

The total number of non-fatal casualties (including first aid cases and precautionary checks) in fires recorded in England between April to September in 2012 was 4,020, 14 per cent fewer than in the same period a year earlier (in 2011) and 36 per cent fewer than in the same period in 2002.

Summary table 5: Injury severity for non-fatal fire casualties, England, April-September 2012 compared with April - September 2002 and 2011

	April to September 2012	Change April to September 2011 to 2012	Change April to September 2002 to 2012
Hospital severe	340	-13%	..
Hospital slight	1,450	-17%	..
Non-fatal casualties excluding precautionary checks and first aid	1,790	-17%	-58%
First aid	1,330	-16%	..
Non-fatal casualties excluding precautionary checks	3,120	-16%	..
Precautionary check recommended ¹	900	-5%	..
Total non-fatal casualties including first aid and precautionary checks¹	4,020	-14%	-36%
of which resulting from dwelling fires	3,160	-10%	-37%
of which from accidental dwelling fires	2,750	-10%	-33%
¹ See Definitions note 4(iv) .. Not available under reporting system prior to April 2009. These changes in categories of non-fatal casualties are explained in note 3 in the section 'Comparability' at the back of this publication.			

³ This provides the most accurate comparison with periods prior to April 2009. See note 3b in Comparability Section and note 4 in Definitions section

Chart 2 shows the long term downward trend in non-fatal casualties since the mid 1990s. Chart 3 shows different categories of non-fatal casualties with a decrease in April to September 2012 compared with the same period in 2011.

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

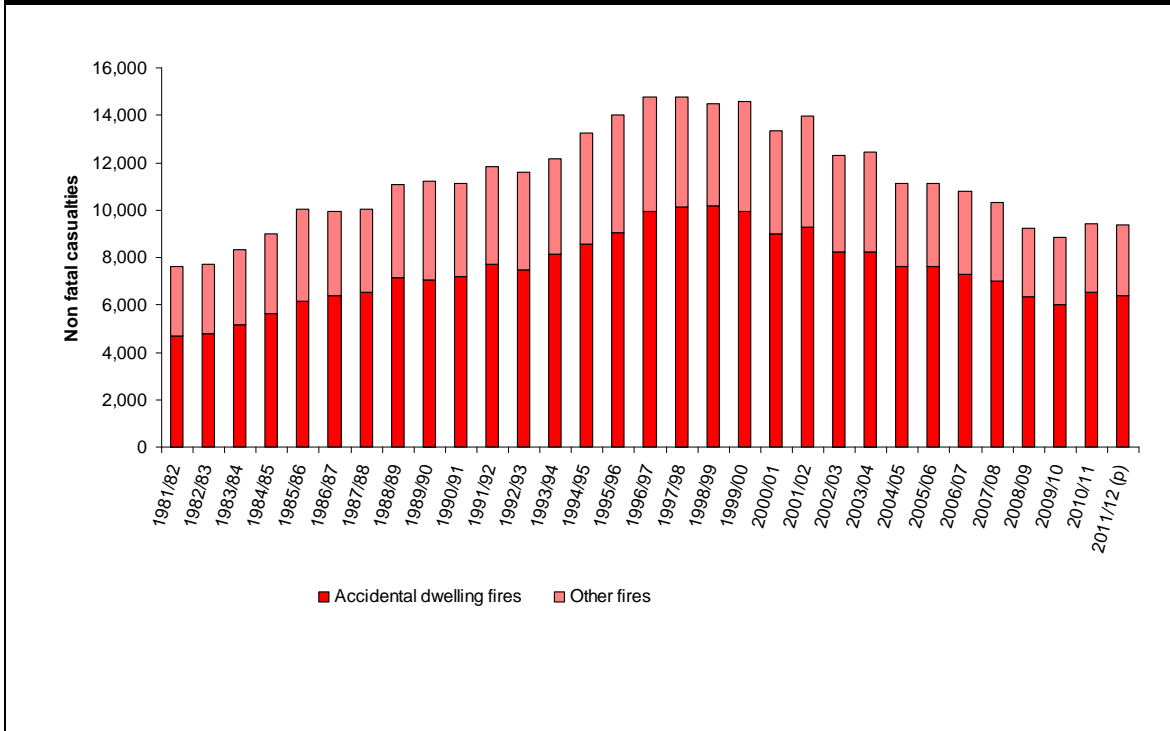
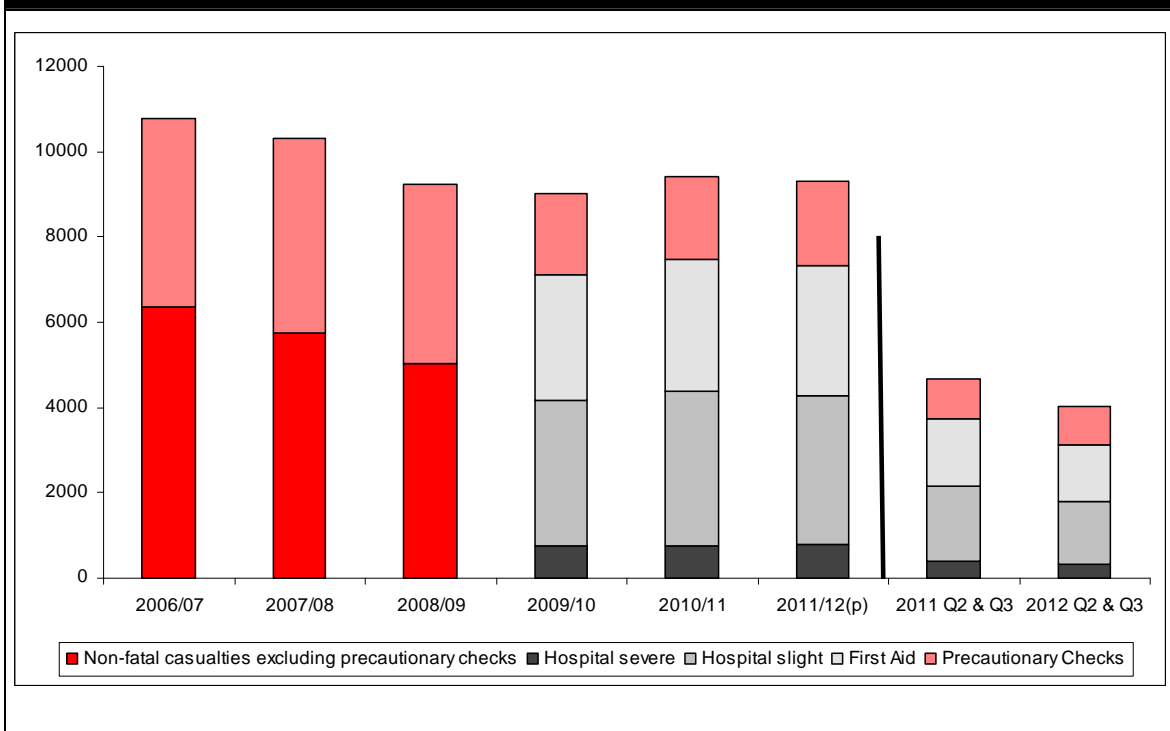


Chart 3: Non-fatal casualties, England 2006-07 to 2011-12 and April to September 2012



4 Fires, false alarms and non-fire incidents

Summary table 6: Incidents type and false alarms attended, England			
	April to September 2012 ⁴	Change April to September 2011-2012 ⁴	Change April to September 2002-2012
Primary fires (A)	37,900	-18%	- 59%
Building fires (A1)	24,400	-14%	- 43%
Dwelling fires (A1i)	15,900	- 8%	- 36%
of which accidental	14,000	- 6%	- 28%
Other buildings ¹ (A1ii)	8,400	- 23%	- 52%
Road vehicles (A2)	10,700	- 18%	- 76%
Other ² (A3)	2,900	- 40%	- 52%
Secondary fires ³ (B)	42,800	- 49%	- 68%
Chimney fires (C)	1,700	+ 41%	+ 5%
Total fires attended (A+B+C)	82,400	- 37%	- 64%
of which deliberate fires	38,600	- 46%	- 76%
Fire false Alarms	120,300	- 7%	- 40%
Total (fires and false alarms)	202,600	- 22%	- 53%
Non-fire incidents ⁵	69,400	+ 2%	..
Total (including non-fire incidents)	272,000	-17%	- 47%
¹ Largest components of which are commercial, health and education buildings ² Typically outdoor fires that are 'primary' (See Definitions section note 2) because of a casualty or casualties, and/or that were attended by five or more appliances ³ Typically outdoor fires not involving property (See Definitions section note 2) ⁴ Since each cell is rounded, components may not sum exactly to totals ⁵ Includes non-fire false alarm incidents attended (3,300 in April-Sept 2012 and 5,000 in April-September 2011) .. not available			

4.1 Fires (see accompanying tables 1(a, b), 3(b-h), 5(a-d), & 6(a, d))

Fire and Rescue Authorities attended a total of 82,400 fires in England in April to September 2012, 37 per cent fewer than in April to September 2011.

Deliberate fires accounted for 38,600 of the fires attended during April to September 2012, 46 per cent fewer than in the same period of 2011. Of these, 28,100 were small outdoor fires, and these were 50% down on April to September 2012 (see table 5d).

The above average rainfall from April 2012 was a key factor in this lower overall number of fires and in the lower number of deliberate fires in April to September 2012 compared to April to September 2011.

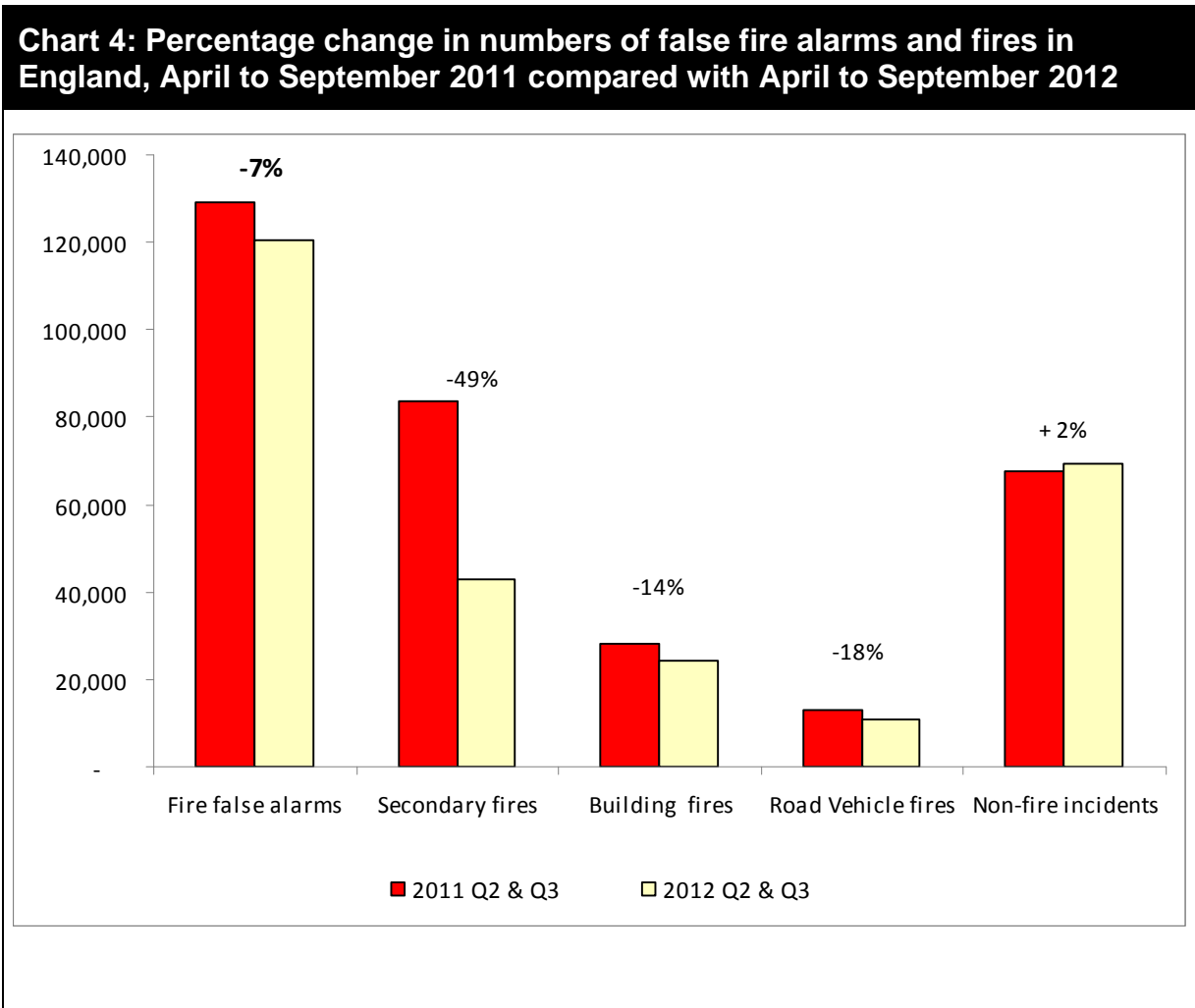


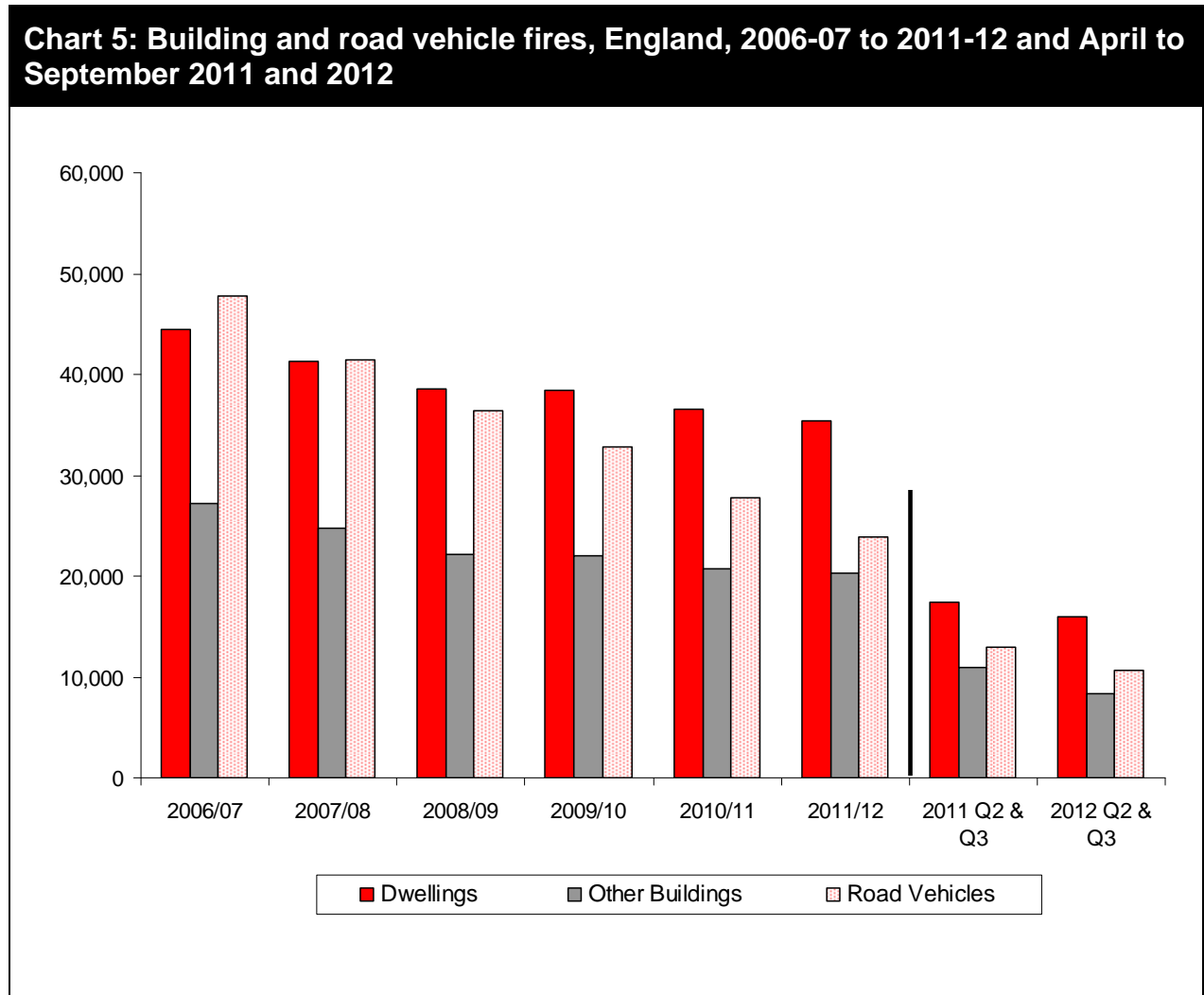
Chart 4 and Summary table 6 show latest figures for broad categories of incidents. Some key points for fire incidents are as follows:

- There were 24,400 building fires in April to September 2012, fourteen per cent fewer than in April to September 2011. This comprised 15,900 dwelling fires, of

which 14,000 were accidental, and 8,400 other building fires.

- There were 10,700 road vehicle fires in April to September 2012, eighteen per cent fewer than in April to September 2011.

Chart 5 shows the trend over recent years for buildings and for vehicle fires. Each component shows a clear downward trend. The change over the five years to 2011-12 was: dwellings -20%, other buildings -25%, and road vehicles -50%.



4.2 False alarms (see accompanying tables 1a & 3d(i –iii))

There were 120,300 false fire alarms attended in England in April to September 2012, 40 per cent lower than in April to September 2002, and 7 per cent lower than in April to September 2011. Since April to September 2011, the number of malicious false alarms fell by 14 per cent to 4,600. False alarms due to apparatus were down by 4 per cent to 82,400; these incidents constitute over two-thirds of all false fire alarms.

4.3 Non-fire incidents (see accompanying table 7)

In April to September 2012, Fire and Rescue Authorities attended a total of 66,100 non-fire incidents (excluding non-fire false alarm incidents), 3,400 (5 per cent) higher than in the same period of 2011. The increase is largely the result of flood incidents being 3,900 (75 per cent) higher in April to September 2012 than in April to September 2011.

Summary table 7 shows numbers of incidents for the larger categories of non-fire incidents for April to September 2012. Other key points relating to non-fire incidents numbers are:

- Road traffic incidents accounted for one fifth of non-fire incidents attended by Fire and Rescue Authorities.
- Incidents of flooding accounted for thirteen per cent of non-fire incidents, up from eight per cent of incidents in April to September 2011.
- Medical incidents accounted for eleven per cent, up by 28 per cent from April to September 2011.

Summary table 7: Type of non-fire incidents attended, England			
Type of incident	April to September 2012	Proportion April to September 2012 (%)	Change April to September 2011 to 2012
Road traffic incidents	13,500	19	-5%
Non-road traffic incidents	55,900	81	+4%
Flooding	9,200	13	+75%
Effecting entry	8,000	12	+1%
Medical incidents	7,400	11	+28%
Lift release	6,600	9	-11%
Animal assistance incidents	2,800	4	-10%
Spills and leaks	2,500	4	-7%
Removal of objects from people	2,400	3	+16%
Other rescue/release of persons	2,400	3	-21%
Hazardous material incidents	900	1	+28%
Other ¹	10,500	15	-1%
Non-fire incidents (excluding non-fire false alarm attended)	66,100	95	+5%
Non-fire false alarm incidents attended	3,300	5	-35%
Total non-fire Incidents attended	69,400	100	+2%

Note: ¹ includes 'no action / advice only', 'assisting other agencies', 'making safe' and rescues from other transport incidents and from water. See accompanying spreadsheet table 7.

Definitions

1. Details of the questions and categories used in the recording of incidents under the Incident Recording System (IRS) are available in the document, *IRS Questions and Lists*. This can be downloaded from:
www.gov.uk/government/publications/incident-recording-system-for-fire-and-rescue-authorities

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*. Changes in the hierarchies spreadsheet are marked in red (additions) and red strikethrough (deletions to descriptions).

Categories of fire 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 (i.e. when a fire and rescue authority learned of the fire 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 outdoor structures and vehicles that are not derelict, ii) any fires involving casualties or rescues, iii) any fire attended by five or more appliances.

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

Chimney fire is a fire in an occupied building where the flame was contained within the chimney structure and did not involve casualties, rescues or attendance by five or more pumping appliances.

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 no incident existed. 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 firefighting 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

4. Non-fatal casualties are recorded as being in one of four classes of severity as follows:
 - 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 necessarily lend itself to comparison either i) between fire and rescue authorities, or ii) over time. This is because this category is based on a subjective assessment, and 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'.

5. Non-fire incidents

Non-fire incidents included:

- (i) Local emergencies eg. road traffic incidents, rescue of persons, or 'making safe' a pedestrian area / highway/ unsafe structure';
- (ii) Major disasters eg. flooding or hazardous material incidents;
- (iii) Domestic incidents eg. water leaks, persons locked in or out etc; and
- (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 are 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. We judge that the quality and reliability of the data are suitable for these uses with the following exceptions:

- Numbers of 'precautionary checks' within non-fatal casualties. By definition, these involve judgement of the fire officers at the scene and may also depend on policy. Therefore they may not be comparable i) between fire

and rescue authorities, and ii) over time.

- Numbers of 'false alarms due to apparatus' attended. These may also vary greatly according to the policies of fire and rescue authorities on mobilisation, in particular human confirmation of the fire may be a requirement by some fire and rescue authorities for some or all buildings. It is worth noting that numbers of false alarms reduced greatly for these authorities due to such a change in policy: Oxfordshire in 2003-04 and Warwickshire and Essex in 2011-12.

Data and data quality

1. This data in this publication are derived from records from Fire and Rescue Authorities. By April 2009, fire and rescue authorities were using the Incident Recording System, whereas previously returns were made by the Fire Data Report system.
2. Commentary on the statistics in this publication is for the period April 2012 to September 2012. There can be considerable seasonality and other fluctuation in both incident and casualty data which can make interpretation difficult, especially for periods of less than twelve months. The hot dry summer of 2003 is a particularly acute example.
3. 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 were 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 nationally 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 11 per cent of non-fatal casualties were marked as not fire-related in April 2010 to March 2011. 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 11 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', 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.

Departmental Fire Casualties Indicator

The Department's fire casualty indicator is based on data from this publication. It covers non-fatal casualties (including hospital severe & slight and first aid cases, but excluding precautionary checks), plus fire fatalities. The indicator is calculated per 100,000 population as described in the Indicator Measurement Annex. The link to access to the indicator is:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/28604/Measurement Annex September 2012 new URLs.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/28604/Measurement_Annex_September_2012_new_URLs.xls)

Revisions policy

Revisions will be handled as per the Department for Communities and Local Government revisions policy (www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-revisions-policy). 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:

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. For example once data for 2012-13 are published for the first time, statistics for 2010-11 would not subsequently be revised further, barring exceptional circumstances.

Revisions in this release

This release includes routine revisions to the 2011-12 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 July 2012, data for 2011-12

have been revised as follows:

Revisions – data for 2011-12 published in March 2013 compared to that published in July 2012, England			
	Revised 2011-12 at March 2013	Difference from when first published in July 2012	% Difference from when first published in July 2012
All fires	223,840	+366	+0.16%
Fire false Alarms	249,366	+473	+0.19%
Non-fire incidents	133,200	0	+/-0%
Fire fatalities	311	+7	+ 2.30%
Fire non-fatal casualties	9,367	+48	+0.52

Note: Non-fire incidents include non-fire false alarms. These data for 2011-12 have not been revised

It is worth noting that fire fatalities have been subject to the largest percentage revision. This is as expected and is explained in Note 3 in the Definitions section.

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 accompanying data tables

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

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/fire-statistics-monitor>

Workbook 1 & 2

Table 1a: Fires by location and false alarms, England, 1999–2012Q3

Table 1b: Accidental fires by location and false alarms, England, 1999–2012Q3

Table 2a: Casualties from fires, England, 1999–2012Q3

Table 2b: Casualties from accidental fires, England, 1999–2012Q3

Workbook 3 (*tables by Fire and Rescue Authority*)

Table 3a: All fires, including chimney fires,

Table 3b (i): Primary fires

Table 3b (ii): Primary fires in dwellings

Table 3b (iii): Primary fires in other buildings

Table 3b (iv): Primary fires in road vehicles

Table 3b (v): Primary fires in non-domestic buildings

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 and first aid cases)

Table 3h (i): Non-fatal casualties (Hospital severe)

Table 3h (ii): Non-fatal casualties (Hospital slight)

Table 3h (iii): Non-fatal casualties (First Aid)

Table 3h (iv): Non-fatal casualties (Precautionary checks recommended)

Workbook 4 (*tables by Fire and Rescue Authority*)

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 in accidental dwelling fires (excluding pre-cautionary checks and first aid cases)

Workbook 5 (*tables by Fire and Rescue Authority*)

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, 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 Authority and by type*), England and Wales, April to September 2012

Population workbook – Resident population by Fire and Rescue Authority area

Enquiries

<p>For queries about data availability and requests for analyses:</p> <p>Nazneen Chowdhury Department for Communities & Local Government Fire and Resilience Directorate Eland House, 3rd Floor Bressenden Place London SW1E 5DU</p> <p>Tel: 0303 444 2144 Email: Nazneen.Chowdhury@communities.gsi.gov.uk</p>	<p>For suggestions relating to publications and other feedback:</p> <p>Gavin Sayer Department for Communities & 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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User engagement

We are keen to know about users' needs and interests. Accordingly we invite users to tell us how these statistics are used and how well they meet their needs, preferably using the following template:

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/16453/fire_statistics_feedback_form.doc

Please return to IRShelp@communities.gsi.gov.uk or for any further enquiries contact 0303 444 2144.