



Department for
Communities and
Local Government

Fire and Rescue

Operational Statistics Bulletin for England: 2013-14

- As at 31 March 2014, the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) fire and rescue authority staff in England was 45,632, 3.6 per cent lower than in March 2013.
- At 31 March 2014, in England, the total firefighters' strength (full time equivalent wholetime and 24 hour units of cover retained duty system) was 37,161, 3.6 per cent less compared to the year before.
- During 2013-14, 4,228 staff left Fire and Rescue Authorities – 8.7 per cent of all personnel, slightly more than the 7.9 per cent of staff who left in 2012-13.
- Time spent on community fire safety campaigns and initiatives has declined by 9 per cent between 2012-13 and 2013-14.
- Fire and Rescue Authorities carried out 67,266 Fire Safety audits in 2013-14 (5 per cent of premises known to the authorities). These audits resulted in over 20,000 informal and formal enforcement actions being taken.

Fire Statistics

Statistical Release

Introduction	1
Contents	3
Fire and Rescue	
Service Personal	5
Health and Safety	12
Community Fire Safety	14
Fire Safety Audits	16
Accompanying tables	21
Definitions	23
Technical notes	24
Enquiries	26

Responsible Statistician:
Emma Crowhurst

Statistical enquiries:
Daniel Shaw
0303 444 1071
Daniel.Shaw@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Media Enquiries:
0303 444 1201
press@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Date of next publication:
August 2015

Introduction

This Bulletin contains operational statistics relating to the fire and rescue authorities in England for the financial year 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, and is focussed on Personnel, Health and Safety, Fire Safety and Prevention activities. Unless stated, data are sourced from annual returns from the 46 fire and rescue authorities in England.

Detailed tables accompanying this bulletin are provided in spreadsheet appendices. These can be downloaded from:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-and-rescue-authorities-in-england-operational-statistics-bulletin-for-2013-to-2014

If you have any queries regarding this bulletin please contact:

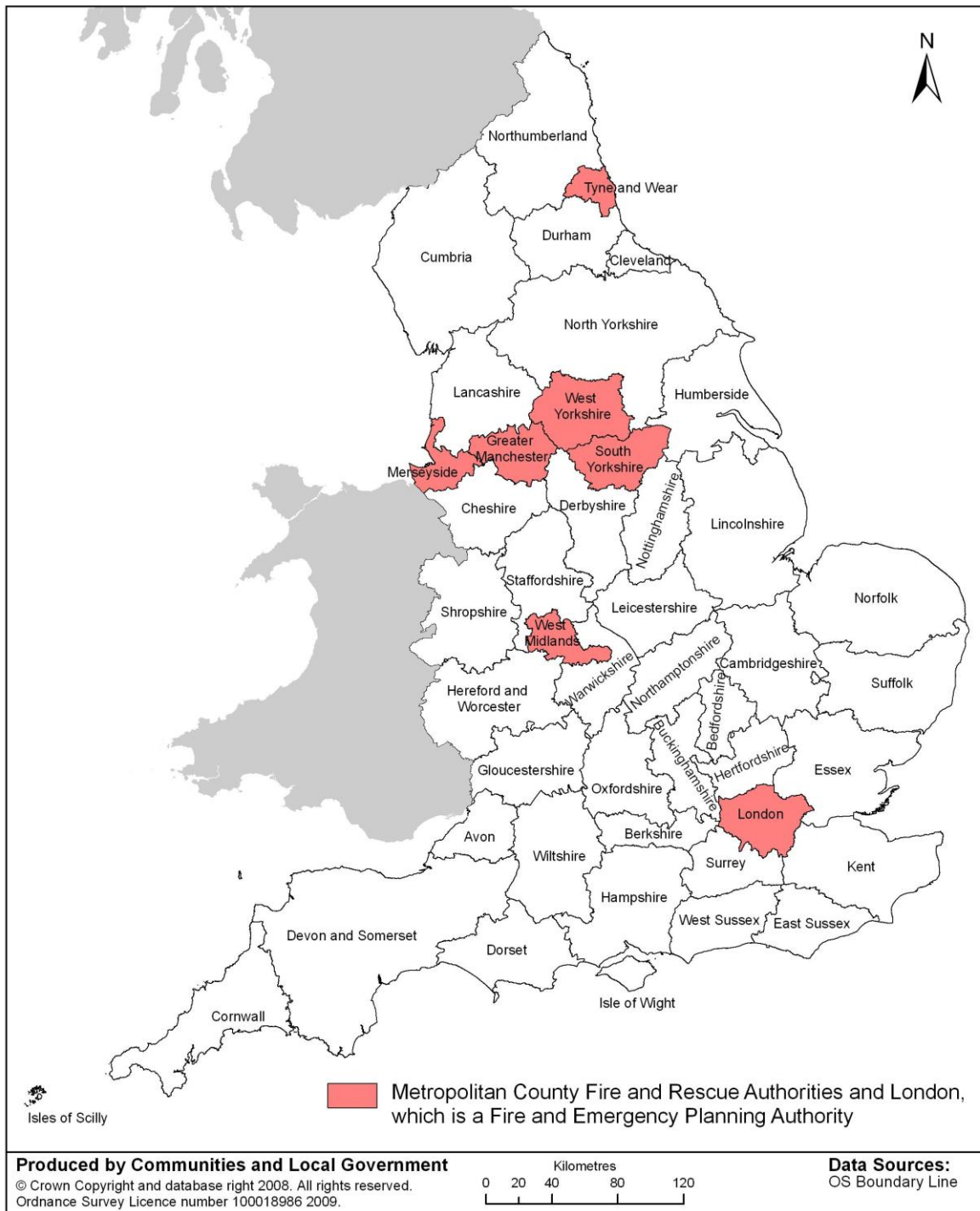
Daniel Shaw
National Fire Policy and Analysis
Fire, Resilience and Emergencies Directorate
Communities and Local Government

E-mail: daniel.shaw@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Tel. 030 344 41071

Fire authorities in England

This map shows the extent of all 46 Fire and Rescue Authorities in England



Contents

	Page
Fire and Rescue Authority personnel	5
Number of fire and rescue authority staff	5
Firefighter strength by role (FTE)	6
Firefighter numbers by gender and ethnicity	7
All FRA Staff Ethnicity	9
Leavers	10
Retirements	12
Health and safety	13
Firefighters' injuries	13
Community fire safety	15
Campaigns and initiatives	15
Home fire safety checks	16
Fire safety audits	17
Accompanying tables	22

Operational activities

The number of fires, false alarms and non fire incidents were reported previously in the section 'Operational activities' in the Operational Statistics Bulletin series. The latest incident figures can be found in the Fire Statistics Monitor at:

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

List of tables and figures

Tables	Page
Table 1: Number of staff in post in England on 31 March, 2009-2014	5
Table 2: Firefighter strength (FTE) by role in England at 31 March 2014	6
Table 3: Firefighters by gender and ethnicity in England on 31 March 2003–2014	8
Table 4: FRS leavers by reasons for leaving in England in 2013-14	11
Table 5: Injuries sustained by wholetime and retained firefighters during training, operational incidents and routine activities in England, 2008-09 to 2013-14	13
Table 6: Number of fire safety audits carried out in England, 2010-11 to 2013-14	20
Table 7: Outcomes from unsatisfactory fire safety audits in England in 2013-14	21
Figures	Page
Figure 1: Proportion of female firefighters in England at 31 March 2004–2014	7
Figure 2: Proportion of FRA minority ethnic staff in England 2010–2014	9
Figure 3: Reasons for staff leaving FRA employment in England, 2012-13 to 2013-14	10
Figure 4: Retirements per 1,000 employees in England, 2003-04 to 2013-14	12
Figure 5: Firefighters injured during operational incidents, training and routine work in England, 2002-03 to 2013-14	14
Figure 6: Total personnel hours spent on community fire safety activities in England, 2002-03 to 2013-14	15
Figure 7: Home Fire Safety Checks carried out by FRS and partners in England, 2006-07 to 2013-14	16
Figure 8: Fire Safety notices (informal and formal) issued in England, 2013-14	18
Figure 9: Top 5 articles of non-compliance resulting in action of any type (excluding prosecutions) in England, 2013-14	19

Section 1

Fire and Rescue Authority personnel

Number of fire and rescue authority staff

Table 1: Number of staff in post in England on 31 March, 2009-2014					
Year	Number of staff in post (FTE) ¹				Total*
	Wholetime	Retained duty system ²	Fire control	Non-uniformed	
2009	30,088	11,867	1,543	8,224	51,721
2010	29,735	11,899	1,510	8,509	51,652
2011	29,018	12,153	1,478	8,259	50,907
2012	28,166	11,661	1,371	7,704	48,903
2013	27,209	11,335	1,320	7,473	47,337
2014	26,176	10,985	1,236	7,235	45,632
Change 2013 to 2014	-1,032	-351	-84	-239	-1,705
Percentage change 2013 to 2014	-3.8%	-3.1%	-6.3%	-3.2%	-3.6%
Change 2009 to 2014	-3,911	-882	-306	-989	-6,089
Percentage change 2009 to 2014	-13.0%	-7.4%	-19.9%	-12.0%	-11.8%

Source:
DCLG Annual
Returns

Notes:

Includes revisions since the publication of the Operational Statistical Bulletin for England 2009-10

1. In full time equivalents (FTEs) except retained duty system firefighters
2. In 24-hour units of cover

*Figures may not add to totals due to rounding

- 1.1 As at 31 March 2014, the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) fire and rescue authority staff in England was 45,632, 3.6 per cent lower than in March 2013.
- 1.2 The numbers of wholetime firefighters, retained duty system and support staff were all around 3 to 4 per cent lower at March 2014 compared to March 2013, with fire control showing a higher reduction at 6 per cent.

Firefighter strength by role (FTE)

Table 2: Firefighter strength (FTE) by role in England at 31 March 2014			
Role	Wholetime	Retained duty System	Total
Brigade Manager	133	0	133
Area Manager	194	0	194
Group Manager	514	0	514
Station Manager	1,399	34	1,433
Watch Manager	4,088	899	4,987
Crew Manager	3,593	1,924	5,517
Firefighter	16,256	8,128	24,383
All Firefighters	26,176	10,985	37,161

Source: Appendix Table 3

Notes:

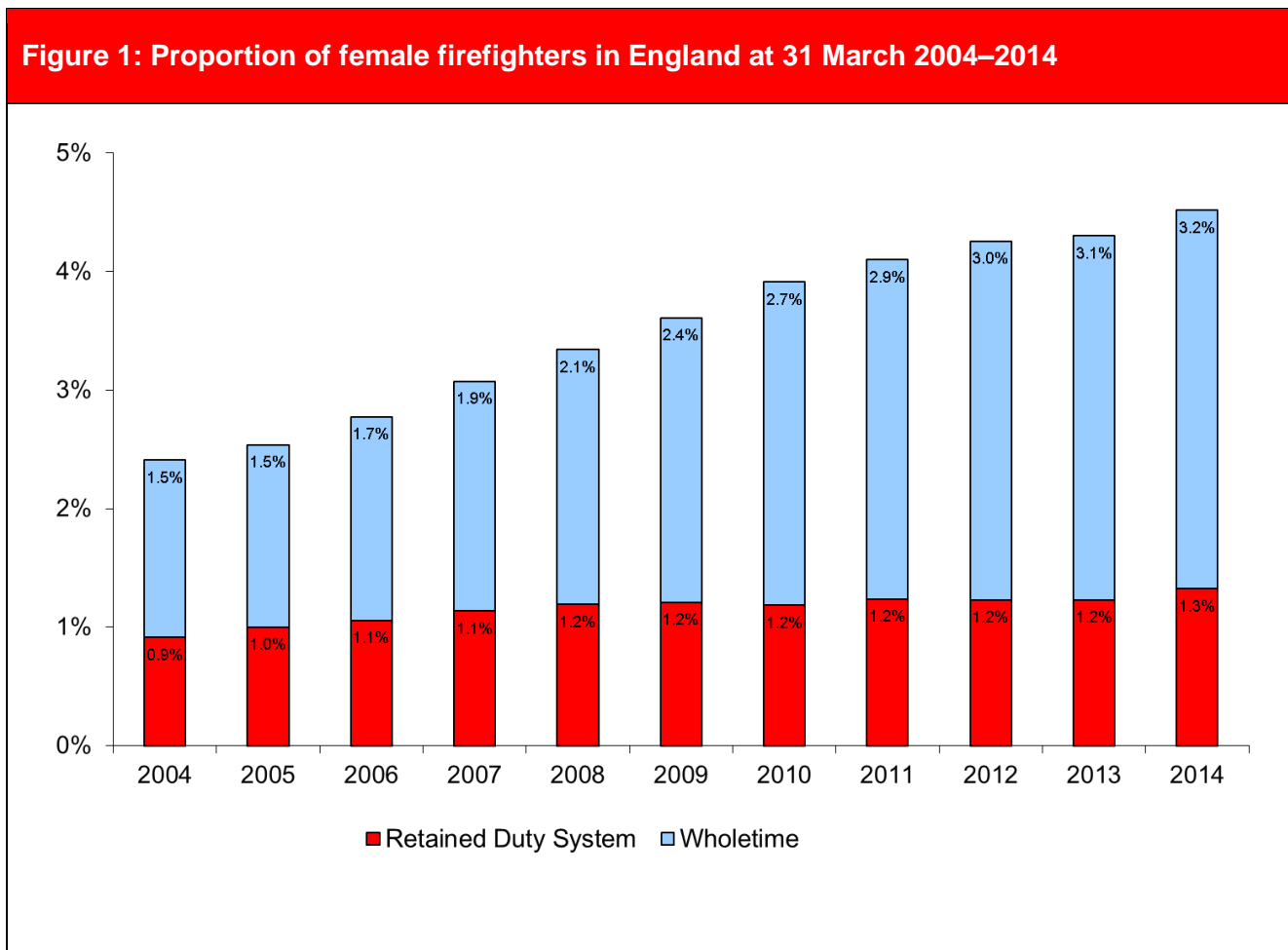
1. In 24-hour units of cover

* Totals may not add up due rounding

1.3 At 31 March 2014, in England, total firefighters strength (full time equivalent for wholetime, and 24 hour units of cover for retained duty system) was 37,161, 3.6 per cent lower than the year before.

Firefighter numbers by gender and ethnicity

1.4 Firefighters in England are predominantly male and white. However, the proportion of women firefighters (wholetime and retained) has increased from 2.4 per cent in 2004 to 4.5 per cent in 2014.



Source: Appendix Table 6

1.5 The percentage of firefighters (wholetime and retained) from minority ethnic backgrounds has also increased from 2.1 per cent in 2004 to 3.4 per cent in 2014.

Table 3: Firefighters by gender and ethnicity in England on 31 March 2004–2014

	<u>Gender</u>		<u>White¹</u>	<u>Ethnicity</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>		<u>Ethnic minority</u>	<u>Not stated</u> <i>per cent</i>
2004	97.6	2.4	94.7	2.1	3.2
2005	97.5	2.5	94.3	2.2	3.4
2006	97.2	2.8	92.7	2.5	4.8
2007	96.9	3.1	90.7	2.6	6.7
2008	96.7	3.3	90.8	2.8	6.4
2009	96.4	3.6	88.6	2.9	8.5
2010	96.1	3.9	88.0	3.1	8.9
2011	95.9	4.1	86.8	3.2	10.0
2012	95.7	4.3	89.2	3.3	7.5
2013	95.7	4.3	88.1	3.3	8.6
2014	95.5	4.5	87.4	3.4	9.2

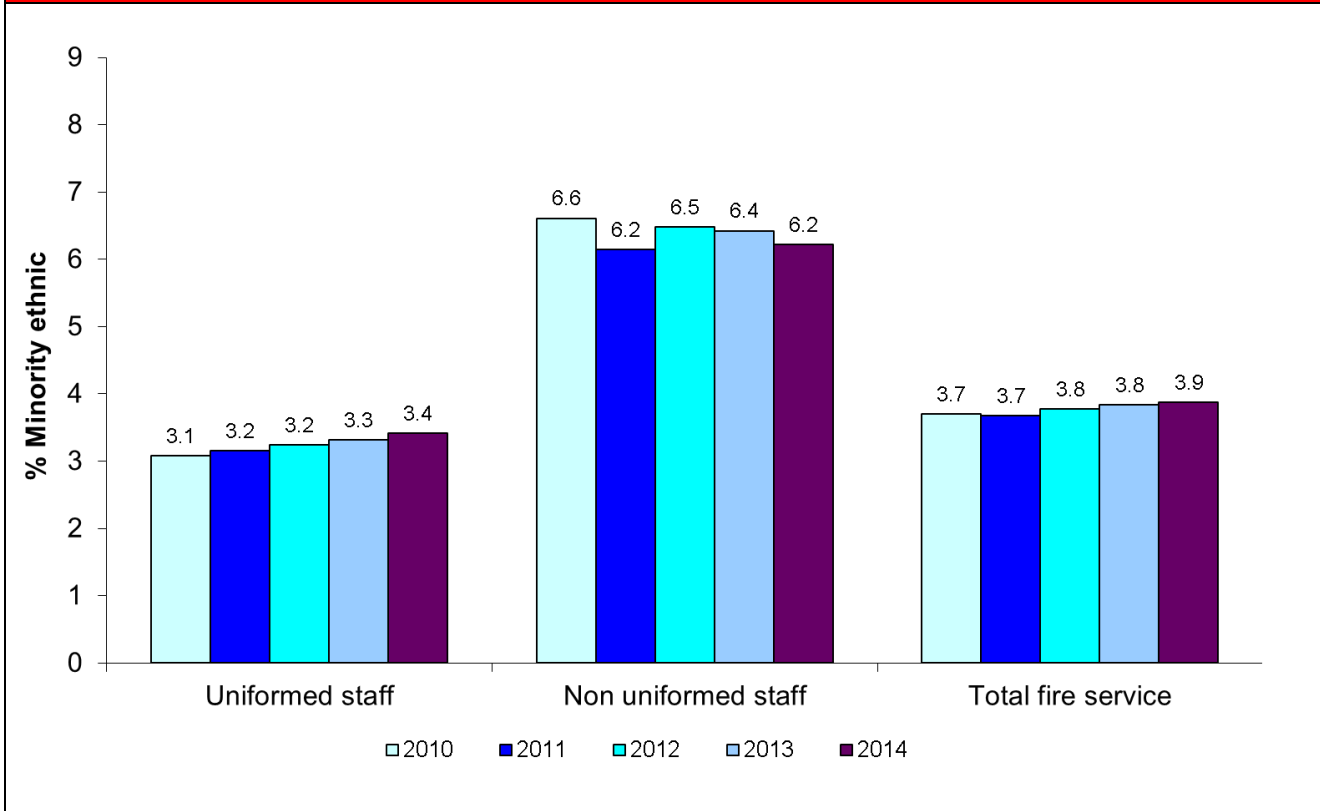
Source: Appendix Tables 6 and 7

Notes:

1. Includes 'Other White'

All FRA Staff Ethnicity

Figure 2: Proportion of all FRA minority ethnic staff in England 2010–2014



Source: Appendix Table 7

Notes:

Ethnic minority staff excludes 'Other White'

- 1.6 The proportion of ethnic minority across all staff in Fire and Rescue Authorities increased from 3.7 per cent in 2010 to 3.9 per cent in 2014.
- 1.7 The numbers of uniformed staff¹ from ethnic minority background increased from 1,281 staff on 31 March 2008 to 1,393 in 2014 – from 2.8 to 3.4 per cent of all uniformed staff (Table 7 in the statistical appendices).

¹ Wholetime, retained and fire control

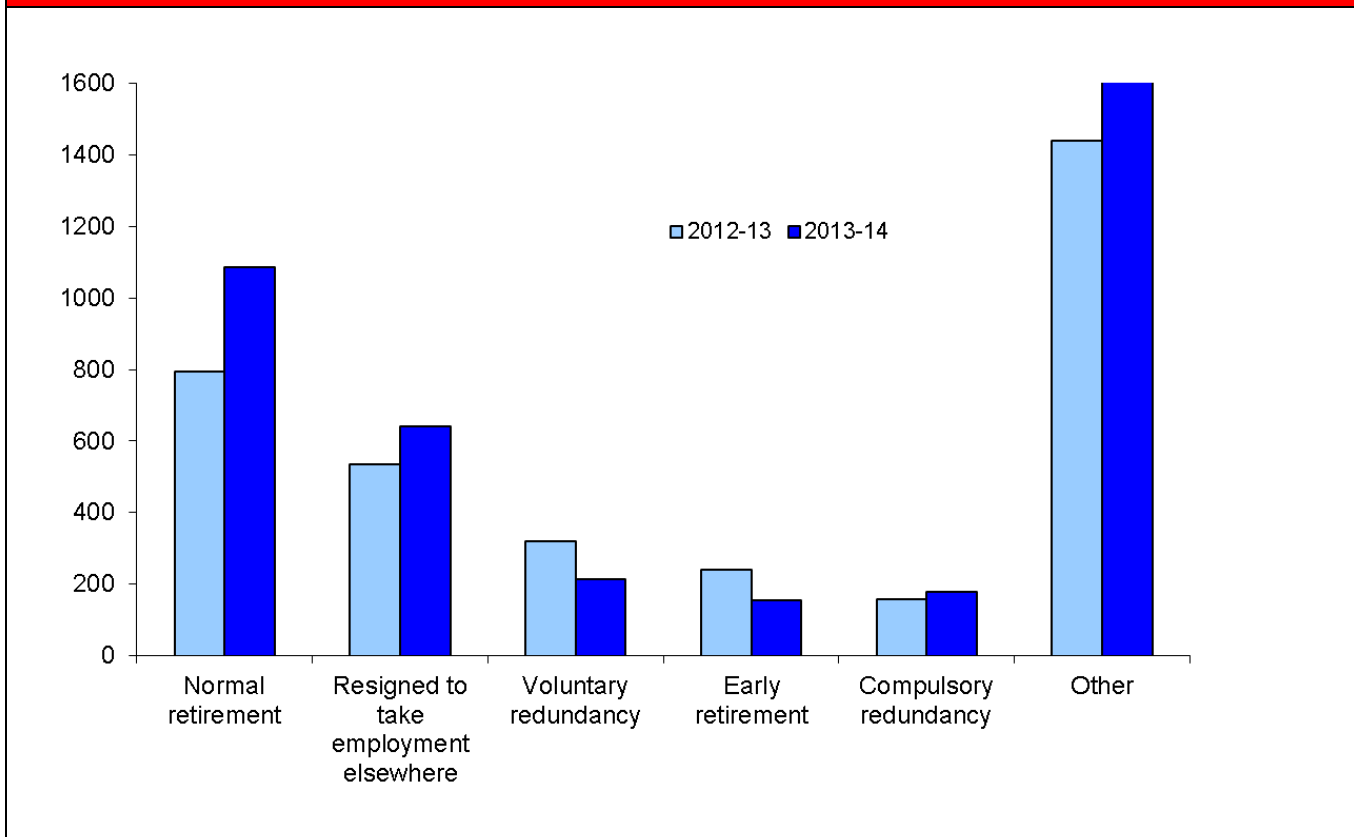
Leavers

1.8 During 2013-14, 4,228 staff left Fire and Rescue Authorities² – 8.4 per cent of all personnel, slightly more than the 7.4 per cent of staff who left in 2012-13.

1.9 The most common reason for leaving varied greatly by type of staff, for example:

- Of the 392 redundancies, 55 per cent were non-uniformed staff
- Of the 415 staff who resigned to take other employment, over two thirds were retained duty system firefighters
- Two thirds (67%) of wholetime firefighters who left, did so on retirement, compared to 10 per cent of other staff.

Figure 3: Reasons for staff leaving FRA employment in England, 2012-13 to 2013-14



1.10 In total, 1,569 retained duty system firefighters and 1,463 wholetime firefighters left Fire and Rescue Authorities during 2013-14, compared to 1,190 and 1,500, respectively, during 2012-13.

² Includes 415 staff re-employed by another Fire and Rescue Service or employed as non-uniformed by the same Fire and Rescue Service

Table 4: FRS leavers by reasons for leaving in England in 2013-14					
Reasons for leaving	Number of staff leaving				Total
	Wholetime	Retained duty system	Fire control	Non-uniformed	
Dismissal on disciplinary grounds	20	30	2	10	62
Medical discharge	41	34	4	8	87
Resignation due to harassment or discrimination	0	0	1	0	1
Poor performance/efficiency	5	17	6	10	38
Compulsory redundancy	88	23	4	62	177
Voluntary redundancy	26	5	30	154	215
Early retirement	104	24	5	23	156
Normal retirement	870	98	9	109	1,086
Resignation to take other employment outside the Fire and Rescue Service	98	492	37	13	640
Deceased	14	4	0	4	22
Other reasons	153	828	24	324	1,329
Total staff leaving (excluding re-employment)	1,419	1,555	122	717	3,813
Re-employment by another Fire and Rescue Service	42	5	41	312	400
Re-employment as support personnel within the same Fire and Rescue Service	2	9	4	-	15
Total staff leaving (including re-employment)	1,463	1,569	167	1,029	4,228

Source: Appendix Tables 4 and 5

Notes:

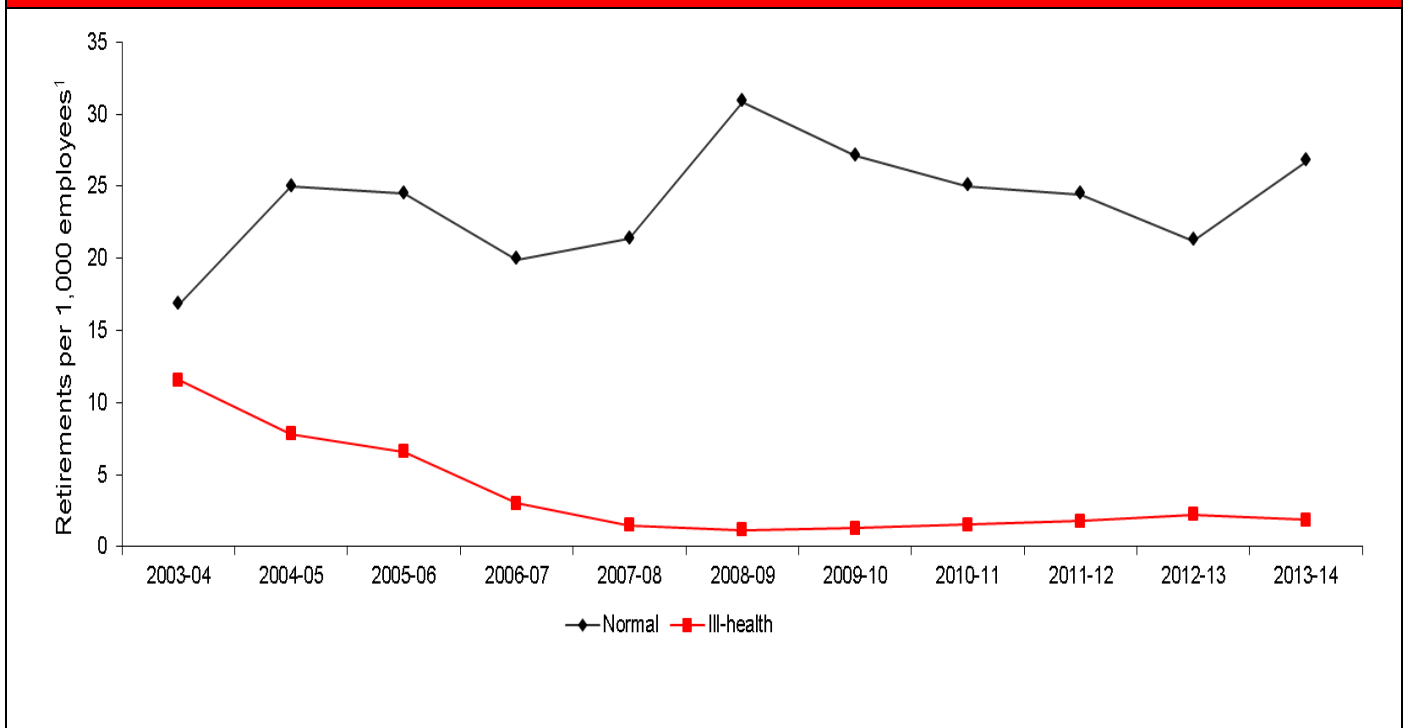
1. Other reasons include end of fixed term contract, personal/work commitments and moving from area

Retirements

1.11 Ill-health retirements of Fire and Rescue Authority staff remained much lower than just a few years ago. In 2013-14, there were 1.8 ill-health retirements per 1,000 employees, slightly lower than in 2012-13 (when there were 2.2 ill-health retirements per 1,000 employees), but still much lower than prior to 2007-08 (See Figure 4).

1.12 Normal retirements³ in 2013-14 increased to around 26.3 per 1,000 employees. The previous marked increase in normal retirements in 2008-09 which is believed to be largely due to the addition, nationally, of an extra watch at the end of the 1970s. Many of the people recruited at that time have been reaching retirement age.

Figure 4: Retirements per 1,000 employees in England, 2003-04 to 2013-14



Source: Appendix Table 8

Notes:

1. Average strength figure taken over 2 years

³ Includes early retirement

Section 2

Health and safety

Firefighters' injuries

2.1 The numbers and types of injuries reported by each Fire and Rescue Authority are shown in Appendix Tables 9a-d.

Table 5: Injuries sustained by wholetime and retained firefighters during training, operational incidents and routine activities in England, 2008-09 to 2013-14

Year	RIDDOR ¹		Fatalities	All personnel injured
	Major injuries ²	Other over 3 day injuries ³		
2008-09	83	828	1	3,828
2009-10	78	785	3	3,840
2010-11	74	747	2	3,495
2011-12	60	665	0	3,383
2012-13	74	521	1	3,228
2013-14	70	566	1	3,146

Source: Appendix Tables 9a-d

Notes:

1. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR)
2. A list of 'major' injury types can be found at: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/guidance.htm>
3. Injuries which are not classified as 'major' but as a result of which an individual was off work or unable to do their full range of normal duties for more than 3 days

2.2 In 2013-14, one firefighter in Greater Manchester died whilst attending a fire.⁴

2.3 The overall number of injuries sustained by firefighters (during training, operational incidents and routine activities) during 2013-14 was 3,146 – 2.5 per cent fewer compared to 2012-13 (3,228).

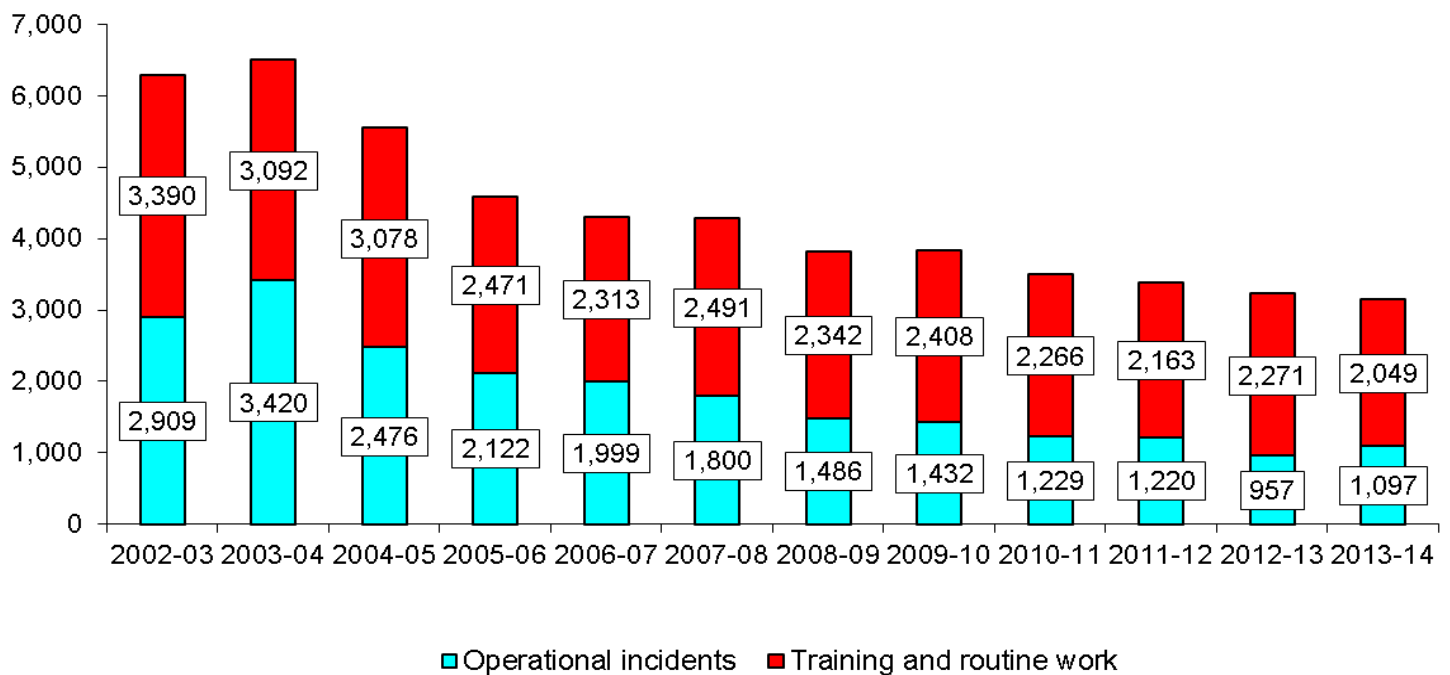
2.4 The total number of RIDDOR⁵ reportable injuries was 636 in 2013-14, 6.9 per cent higher than 2012-13 (595). The RIDDOR guidance was updated in 2013 with category amendments. This may explain some of the noted increase. Overall, 70 'major' injuries were reported during 2013-14, which is a similar number to the four preceding years. 'Over three day' injuries were higher than the previous year (Appendix Tables 9a,b,c,d).

⁴ [http://authority.manchesterfire.gov.uk/Published/C00000121/M00000462/AI00002278/\\$AppendixA.doc.pdf](http://authority.manchesterfire.gov.uk/Published/C00000121/M00000462/AI00002278/$AppendixA.doc.pdf)

⁵ Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) <http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor>. An injury must be reported to the Health and Safety Executive if it is of a type listed by RIDDOR, or if it results in the injured person being away from work or unable to do their full range of their normal duties for more than three days.

2.5 Figure 5 illustrates the downward trend in numbers of firefighters injured during operational incidents, training and routine work. During 2013-14 just over one third of firefighter injuries occurred during operational incidents (see Appendix Table 9). There were 1,097 injuries at operational incidents. This was an increase of 15 per cent from 2012-13, however this is still 68 percent lower than the number of injuries ten years ago in 2003-04.

Figure 5: Firefighters injured during operational incidents, training and routine work in England, 2002-03 to 2013-14



Source: Appendix Tables 9a-d

Section 3

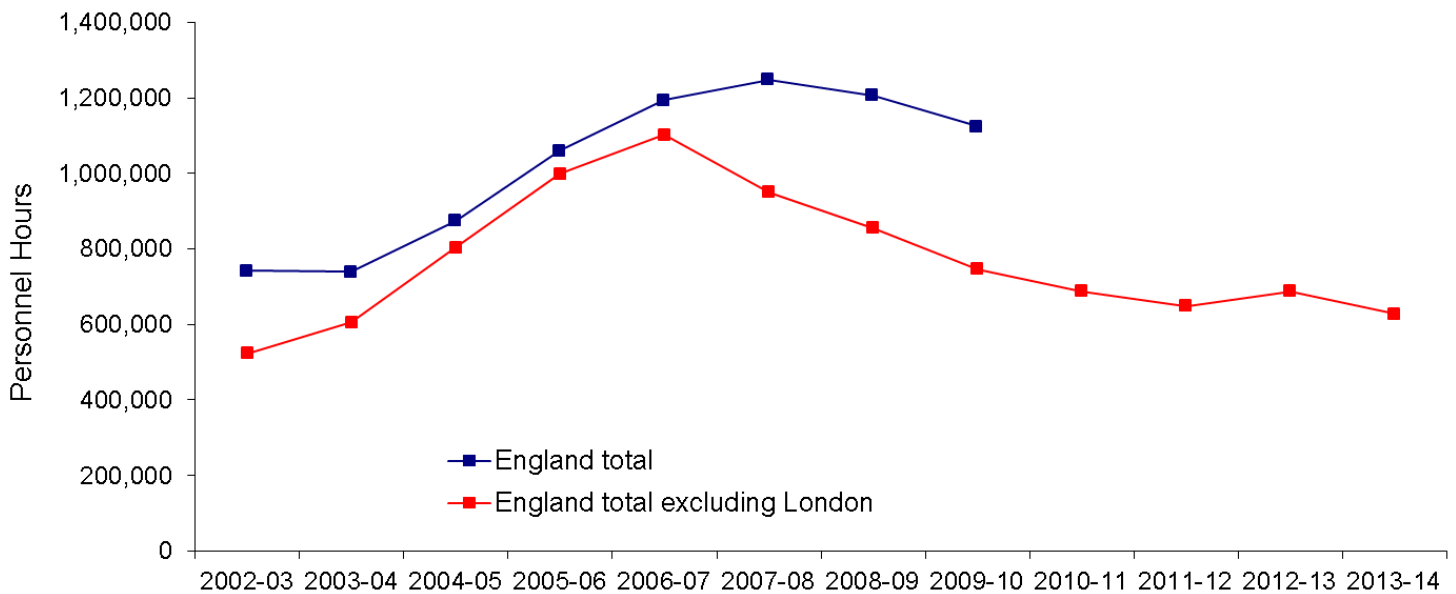
Community fire safety

Campaigns and initiatives

3.1 Fire and Rescue Authorities have a duty to undertake community fire safety campaigns and initiatives. Typical activities include: home fire safety checks, arson prevention, promotional work with young people and other vulnerable groups.

3.2 Time spent on campaigns and initiatives declined between 2006-07 and 2011-12. There was a small increase in 2012-13, however personnel hours spent on campaigns and initiatives has since decreased by 9 per cent compared to 2012-13.

Figure 6: Total personnel hours spent on community fire safety activities in England¹, 2002-03 to 2013-14



Source: Appendix Table 11

Notes:

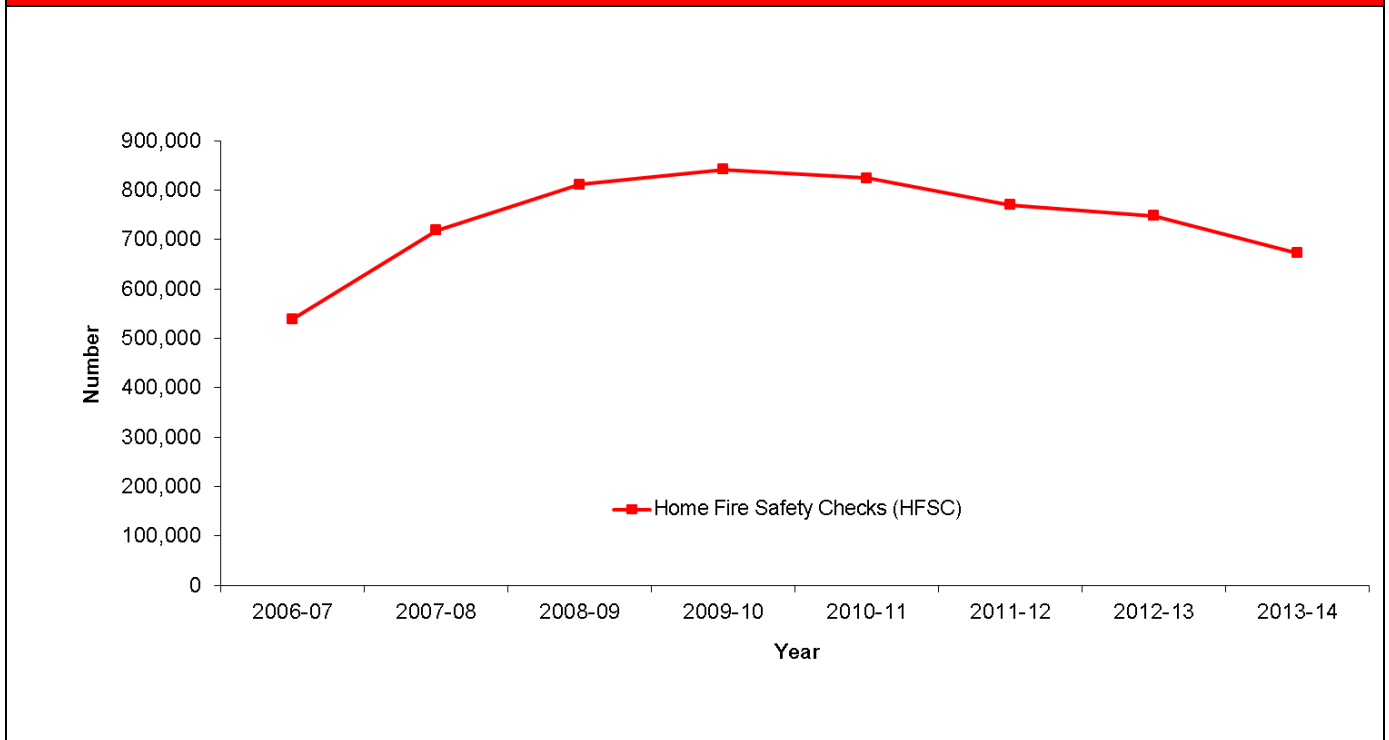
1. Full campaigns and initiatives data for London are not available for 2009-10 onwards

Home fire safety checks

3.3 Home Fire Safety checks are carried out on a targeted basis with various members of the community, including vulnerable groups and can result in the installation of fire prevention equipment, such as smoke alarms (See Appendix Table 12).

3.4 In 2013-14 Fire and Rescue Authorities and partner organisations undertook over 672,019⁶ home fire safety checks, 10 per cent fewer than in 2012-13.

Figure 7: Home Fire Safety Checks carried out by FRS and partners in England, 2006-07 to 2013-14



Source: Appendix Table 12

⁶ Including checks carried out by partners

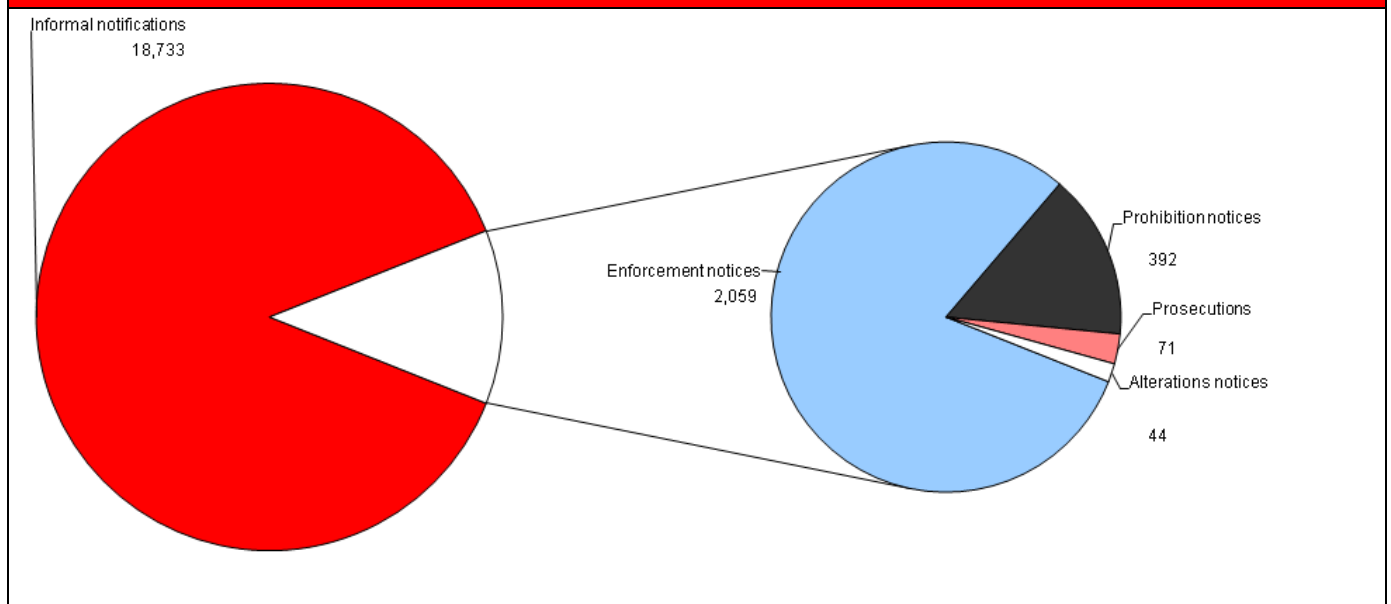
Section 4

Fire safety audits

- 4.1 Fire and Rescue Authorities deliver their enforcement duties under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (the FSO)⁷ through locally determined, risk-based programmes of audit/inspection visits to non-domestic premises. These audits form part of each authority's Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP)⁸.
- 4.2 Fire and Rescue Authorities carried out 67,266 audits in 2013-14 (5 per cent of premises known to the authorities), 11 per cent fewer than in 2012-13 when 75,543 audits were conducted. However in previous years Staffordshire FRA had been over reporting the number of audits by around 3,500, the actual drop in Audits therefore is more likely to be around 6%.
- 4.3 Fire and Rescue Authorities reported spending 309,221 personnel hours on audits in 2013-14, 10 per cent less than the 343,561 personnel hours in 2012-13 (See Appendix Tables 13 and 15).
- 4.4 The proportion of audits in residential or care buildings that were found to have a satisfactory level of compliance with the FSO was 67 per cent in 2013-14, up from 60 per cent in 2012-13. Meanwhile satisfactory compliance in non-residential buildings was 63 per cent in 2013-14, up from 62 per cent in 2012-13.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/fire-safety-law-and-guidance-documents-for-business>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/integrated-risk-management-planning-guidance-for-fire-and-rescue-authorities-community-safety>

Figure 8: Fire Safety notices (informal and formal) issued in England, 2013-14

4.5 Audits identifying an unsatisfactory level of compliance led to 18,733 informal notifications, 2,059 enforcement notices, 392 prohibition notices, 44 alteration notices and 71 prosecutions under article 32 (failure to comply with the Order), Table 7 shows these by type of building.

4.5 Table 6 illustrates that FRAs are focusing their audit activities so that premises which are considered to represent the highest risks (as identified by the Fire Service Emergency Cover toolkit⁹) are more likely to be audited. The highest proportions were care homes (27 per cent were audited during 2013-14), followed by hostels (22 per cent) and hospitals and hotels (both 15 per cent).

4.7 The articles of the Fire Safety Order where premises were mostly non-compliant were: article 9 (Risk assessment), 14 (Emergency routes and exits) and 17 (Maintenance) (See Fire Safety Appendix Table 15).

⁹ <http://www.fsec.fire.gov.uk/>

Figure 9: Top 5 articles of non-compliance resulting in action of any type (excluding prosecutions) in England, 2013-14

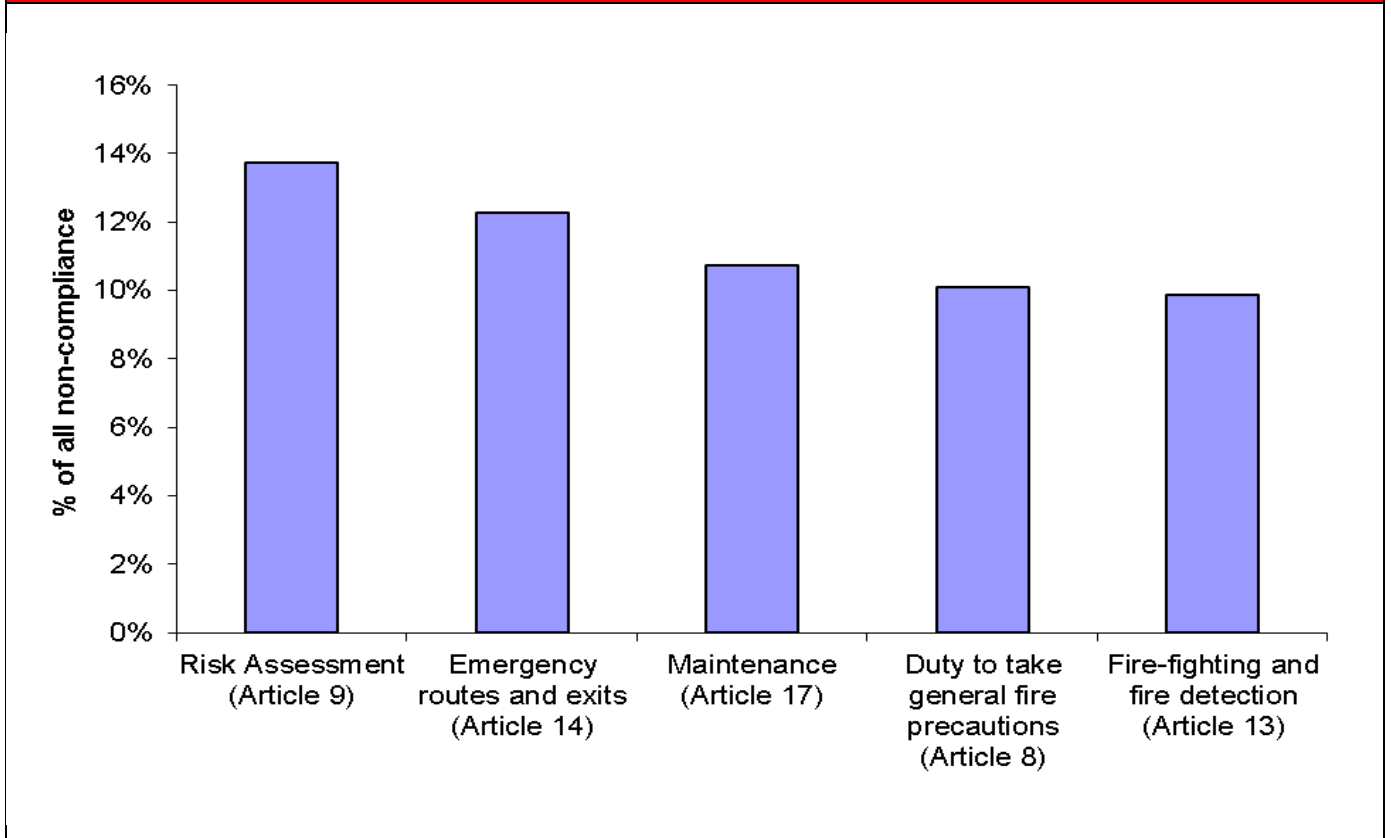


Table 6: Number of fire safety audits carried out in England, 2011-12 to 2013-14

Type of premises ¹	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Number of audits	% of premises audited	% Satisfactory	Number of audits	% of premises audited	% Satisfactory	Number of audits	% of premises audited	% Satisfactory
Residential / care	29,200	10	59	27,000	7	60	27,600	9	67
Hospitals	900	17	72	800	15	74	800	15	76
Care homes	8,300	28	59	7,500	26	61	8,000	27	67
Houses in multiple occupation (HMO)	2,300	5	42	2,500	6	43	1,900	4	47
Purpose built flats >= 4 storeys	3,200	10	67	3,100	9	66	3,900	10	77
Hostels	900	16	61	800	15	65	1,200	22	72
Hotels	6,500	21	53	5,300	17	53	4,800	15	58
Houses converted to flats	1,000	4	57	1,100	4	54	1,200	5	61
Other sleeping accommodation	6,200	5	64	5,900	3	69	5,900	5	71
Non residential	52,800	5	60	48,500	5	62	39,700	3	63
Further education	700	9	73	600	8	67	500	6	70
Public buildings	900	5	61	800	4	66	700	4	61
Licensed premises	10,100	10	50	10,200	10	50	8,200	8	52
Schools	4,000	9	61	3,600	8	65	3,100	7	67
Shops	15,100	4	61	14,000	4	62	11,000	3	62
Other premises open to public	3,700	5	64	3,500	5	65	3,100	4	68
Factories or warehouses	8,300	5	55	7,000	4	64	6,000	4	64
Offices	7,700	4	68	6,500	3	70	4,900	2	71
Other ²	2,200	2	67	2,300	2	70	2,200	2	70
Total	82,000	6	59	75,500	5	61	67,300	5	64

Source: Appendix Tables 13 and 19

Notes:
The figures have been rounded, thus while numbers are correct, the table may nevertheless appear to give small discrepancies

Table 7: Outcomes from unsatisfactory fire safety audits in England in 2013-14

Type of premises ¹	Informal Notifications ²	Enforcement notices (Article 30)	Prohibition notices (Article 31)	Prosecutions (article 32)	Alterations Notices (Article 29)	Number of premises satisfactory following enforcement action
Residential care	7,245	923	125	30	11	2,445
Hospitals	123	12	0	0	1	61
Care homes	2,200	183	3	3	0	780
Houses in multiple occupation (HMO)	607	280	43	13	4	195
Purpose built flats >= 4 storeys	711	98	8	2	2	187
Hostels	274	32	5	0	0	81
Hotels	1,620	179	23	4	2	653
Houses converted to flats	356	65	11	2	0	116
Other sleeping accommodation	1,354	74	32	6	2	372
Non residential	11,488	1,136	267	41	33	4,055
Further education	102	8	2	0	0	36
Public buildings	206	7	0	1	1	55
Licensed premises	3,264	407	105	13	9	1,269
Schools	807	19	2	4	3	242
Shops	3,049	414	115	14	12	1,084
Other premises open to public	792	46	11	1	2	241
Factories or warehouses	1,708	131	15	4	2	617
Offices	1,080	54	6	1	4	313
Other ³	480	50	11	3	0	198
Total	18,733	2,059	392	71	44	6,500

1. Houses in multiple occupation (HMO), purpose built flats and houses converted to flats may also be audited by the local authority under different legislation. Those audits do not appear here

2. Other includes premises such as garages, road haulage, storage depots, stores and other industrial/commercial locations

Source: Appendix Tables 13 and 19

Notes:

This information refers to the outcome from Fire Safety audits reported by Fire and Rescue Authorities in England.

¹ Houses in multiple occupation (HMO), purpose built flats and houses converted to flats may also be audited by the local authority under different legislation. Those audits do not appear here.

² This category includes instances where an audit is initially recorded as unsatisfactory and enforcement action subsequently leads to a satisfactory outcome. In these cases, the fire safety officer is expected to carry out a new audit to reflect the reduced risk. This activity is not counted as a separate audit, but as part of the time accumulated against the initial audit.

³ Other includes premises such as garages, road haulage, storage depots, stores and other industrial/commercial locations

Accompanying tables

Accompanying tables are available to download alongside this release. These are:

Appendices 1-13

Appendix 1: Headcount of uniformed personnel, number of stations, number of appliances

Appendix 2: Number of full time equivalent staff in fire and rescue authorities

Appendix 3a: Number of wholetime full time equivalent firefighters by role

Appendix 3b: Number of retained duty system firefighters in 24 units of cover by role

Appendix 3c: Number of fire control full time equivalent personnel by role

Appendix 4: Personnel (headcount) leaving the fire and rescue authority by duty system

Appendix 5: Personnel leaving the fire and rescue authority by duty system and reason

Appendix 6: Staff by gender and duty system

Appendix 7: Ethnic origin of fire service by personnel by duty system

Appendix 7a: Ethnic origin of wholetime firefighters

Appendix 7b: Ethnic origin of retained duty system firefighters

Appendix 7c: Ethnic origin of fire control staff

Appendix 7d: Ethnic origin of non uniformed staff

Appendix 8: Retirements (normal and ill health)

Appendix 9a: Injuries sustained by wholetime and retained duty system firefighters during operational, training and routine activities

Appendix 9b: Injuries sustained by wholetime and retained duty system firefighters during operational activities

Appendix 9c: Injuries sustained by wholetime and retained duty system firefighters during training for operational incidents

Appendix 9d: Injuries sustained by wholetime and retained duty system firefighters during routine activities

Appendix 10: Incidents to fire and rescue authority vehicles

Appendix 11: Personnel hours spent on campaigns and initiatives

Appendix 12: Home fire safety checks carried out by fire and rescue authority personnel

Appendix 13: Fire safety audits

Appendix 14

Fire prevention return (campaigns and initiatives; home fire safety checks) for each fire and rescue authority

Appendix 15

Fire safety return for each fire and rescue authority

Appendix 16

Health and safety return for each fire and rescue authority

Appendix 17

HR return for each fire and rescue authority

Appendix 18

Vehicle incidents return for each fire and rescue authority

Appendices 19 to 23

Appendix 19: Staff numbers (FTE and headcount) in England 2001-02 to 2011-12

Appendix 20: Headcount of women firefighters and minority ethnic staff in England, 2001-02 to 2011-12

Appendix 21: Headcount of staff leaving the fire and rescue authority in England, 2001-02 to 2011-12

Appendix 22: Injuries sustained by wholetime and retained duty system firefighters at fires, special service incidents, training and routine activities in England 2001-02 to 2011-12

Appendix 23: Community Fire Safety campaigns and initiatives and Home Fire Safety Checks in England 2001-02 to 2011-12

These tables can be accessed at

www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-and-rescue-authorities-in-england-operational-statistics-bulletin-for-2013-to-2014

Other Department for Communities and Local Government fire and rescue statistical releases are available at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-statistics

Definitions

Wholetime firefighter

Staff whose main employment is a firefighter regardless of their role

Retained duty system (RDS) firefighter

Personnel contracted to be available for agreed periods of time for fire-fighting purposes, but who could have an alternative full-time employment.

Fire control staff

Uniformed personnel who are employed to work in fire and rescue service control centres to answer emergency calls and deal with mobilising, communications, and related activities, regardless of rank.

Support/Non-uniformed staff

Generally support/administrative staff employed by a Fire and Rescue Authority (FRA).

Operational personnel

Wholetime and retained firefighters irrespective of role.

Technical notes

Data collection

This Fire and Rescue Operational Statistics Bulletin has been produced annually since the 2002/03 edition. The coverage of the publication has been for England since 2005/06 edition.

For the three years of 2002/03 to 2004/05 the publication included data for both England and Wales, with the accompanying spreadsheets showing data for each and for their constituent fire and rescue authorities separately.

Prior to 2002-03, similar data were collected by Her Majesty's Fire Service Inspectorate and published in the statistical annex to the HM Chief Inspector's Annual Report.

The data collected has been chosen to provide useful and relevant information on the level and trends in the fire and rescue service.

Data are provided to DCLG by the 46 Fire and Rescue Authorities in England who each complete six individual forms covering separate areas of the statistics. The analysis carried out by DCLG aggregates the raw data and calculates percentages so as to allow comparison between authorities and between different years.

Data quality

All returns submitted by Fire and Rescue Authorities undergo thorough validation and checks. Inconsistent data highlighted during validation and checks are verified by contacting the relevant FRA. Validation checks are done at the point of data entry when the FRA are filling in the returns and further validation checks done once the data are received.

Late returns are pursued to ensure the overall response rate is as high as possible. Where a response rate of 100% is not achieved estimates are imputed for non-responding Fire and Rescue Authorities. In the year 2013-14 all 46 FRAs provided the returns

Revisions policy

There are no scheduled revisions for this data. Where a substantial inaccuracy is discovered the statistical release, live tables and other accompanying releases will be updated with a correction notice as soon as is practical. Minor inaccuracies will be corrected at the time of the next issue of this publication.

This policy has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official statistics and the Department for Communities and Local Government Revisions Policy (found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-revisions-policy>).

User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and encouraged. Responses should be addressed to the "Public enquiries" contact given in the "Enquiries" section below.

The Department's engagement strategy to meet the needs of statistics users is published here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/engagement-strategy-to-meet-the-needs-of-statistics-users>

Devolved administration statistics

Scotland: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/08/3869>

Wales: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/fire2013>

Northern Ireland: <http://www.nifrs.org/statistics/>

Enquiries

Media enquiries:

Office hours: 0303 444 1157

0303 444 1159

Out of hours: 0303 444 1201

Email: press@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Public enquiries and Responsible Statistician:

Daniel Shaw

0303 444 1071

Email: daniel.shaw@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Information on Official Statistics is available via the UK Statistics Authority website:

www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/browse-by-theme/index.html

Information about statistics at DCLG is available via the Department's website:

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics

© Crown copyright, 2014

Copyright in the typographical arrangement rests with the Crown.

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/ or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

This document/publication is also available on our website at www.gov.uk/dclg

If you have any enquiries regarding this document/publication, email contactus@communities.gov.uk or write to us at:

Department for Communities and Local Government
Eland House
Bressenden Place
London
SW1E 5DU
Telephone: 030 3444 0000

August 2014

For all our latest news and updates follow us on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/CommunitiesUK>

ISBN: 978-1-4098-4316-0