



Fire Statistics Monitor: England April to September 2015

- There were 139 fire related fatalities in England from April to September 2015 (Q2 and Q3). This was 31 more than during the same period in 2014. ([Chart 3a](#))
- 59 per cent of all fire related fatalities during April to September 2015 were in accidental dwelling fires (82). This was six percentage points higher than during April to September 2014. ([Chart 3a](#))
- During April to September 2015 there were 1,685 non-fatal fire casualties that resulted in hospital treatment. This was a ten per cent increase compared to the same period in 2014. ([Chart 3b](#))
- Fire and rescue services attended around 93,200 fires in England during the period of April to September 2015. This is seven per cent higher than for the same period in 2014. ([Chart 4a](#))
- The number of accidental dwelling fires in July to September 2015 (6,650) was the lowest quarterly figure recorded since data in this detail have been collected. ([Chart 4a](#))
- 40 per cent of all incidents attended by fire and rescue services were fire false alarms. Fire and rescue services attended more false alarms than fires from April to September 2015, which has been the case every year since 2004/05. ([Chart 5a](#))
- Fire and rescue services attended around 68,600 non-fire incidents from April to September 2015. Of these, almost half (48 per cent) were either attending a road traffic collision (14,900), co-responding to a medical incident (9,500) or effecting entry/exit (8,200). ([Chart 6a](#))



Fire & Rescue *Statistical Release*

31 March 2016

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Date of next annual publication:
July/August 2016

1. Introduction

This Fire Statistics Monitor publication focuses on analyses of fires, false alarms and non-fire incidents attended to by fire and rescue services, in England, for the first half of the financial year 2015/16 (April to September). Information on fire related fatalities and fire casualties is also provided.

Each time a fire and rescue service (FRS) attends an incident in England, details of that incident are uploaded to the Department for Communities and Local Government's (DCLG) Incident Recording System (IRS), by a member of the FRS. The IRS is used as the source for all the statistics in this publication. More information on the IRS can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/incident-recording-system-for-fire-and-rescue-authorities>

It should be noted that because records of incidents are being added and edited constantly throughout the year, that revisions to the details of incidents occur regularly. As such the figures for the first half of 2015/16 in this publication and supporting tables are deemed provisional; whilst figures for 2014/15 have been revised since the last publication.

This publication is accompanied by 43 reference data tables. Data in these tables includes but is not limited to: national incident figures on fires, false alarms and casualties; incident figures at a fire and rescue authority level; accidental incident figures; deliberate incident figures; and non-fire (special service) incident figures. The tables provide figures for both the current reporting year (2015/16) and previous years. These are published alongside this publication as downloadable spreadsheets.

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/departments-for-communities-and-local-government/series/fire-statistics-great-britain

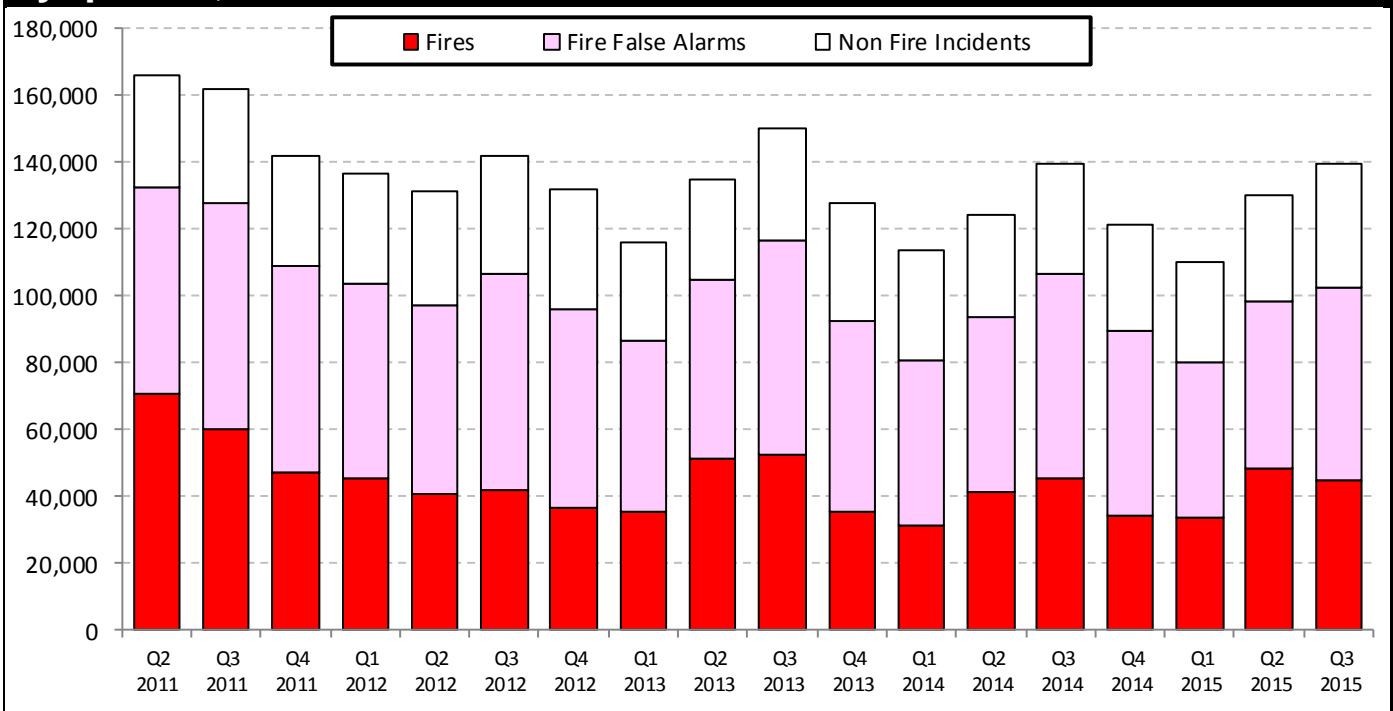
In January 2016, ministerial responsibility for Fire moved from DCLG to the Home Office. Operational responsibility however remains with DCLG until April 1st 2016 when employees responsible for fire statistics and all other fire related activities – such as fire policy, research and pensions – transfer from DCLG to the Home Office. As such this publication was produced by DCLG employees but all fire statistics enquiries, including those relating to this publication should be directed to the Home Office.

Contacts details are contained within the enquiries section at the end of this publication.

2. All Incidents Attended

- Fire and rescue services attended around 269,900 incidents in England during April to September 2015. This figure shows a two per cent increase compared to the same period in the previous year.
- 35 per cent of all incidents attended were fires. Fire and rescue services attended around 93,200 fires in England during the period of April to September 2015. This is seven per cent greater than for the same period in 2014.
- At roughly 108,000 incidents, false fire alarms constituted 40 per cent of incidents attended by fire and rescue services in England during the period of April to September 2015. This is both a reduction in the number of false alarms attended (a five per cent decrease) and the proportion of incidents that are false alarms (a three percentage points decrease) compared with the same period in 2014.
- Fire and rescue services also attended around 68,600 non-fire (Special Service) incidents in England during the period of April to September 2015. This is seven per cent higher than for the same period in 2014 and represents 25 per cent of all incidents attended.

Chart 2a: Incidents attended by fire and rescue services, in England, by quarter, 2011/12 to 2015/16



The number of incidents attended by fire and rescue services has been on a downward trend since 2003-04 (when over 1 million incidents were attended). However there is a significant level of seasonality in the figures, as shown in chart 2a, with Q3 of each year of the last three years having the highest amount of incidents and Q1 the lowest. This is particularly prevalent in outdoor fires (both primary and secondary), which experience lows in winter months (Q1) and highs during summer months (Q3), in line with weather differences.

In every year since 2004/05 the most frequent type of incident has been fire false alarms. Since records of incidents attended moved online to the IRS in 2009, this proportion has ranged from a high of 44 per cent of all incidents, to a low in the first half of 2015/16 of 40 per cent.

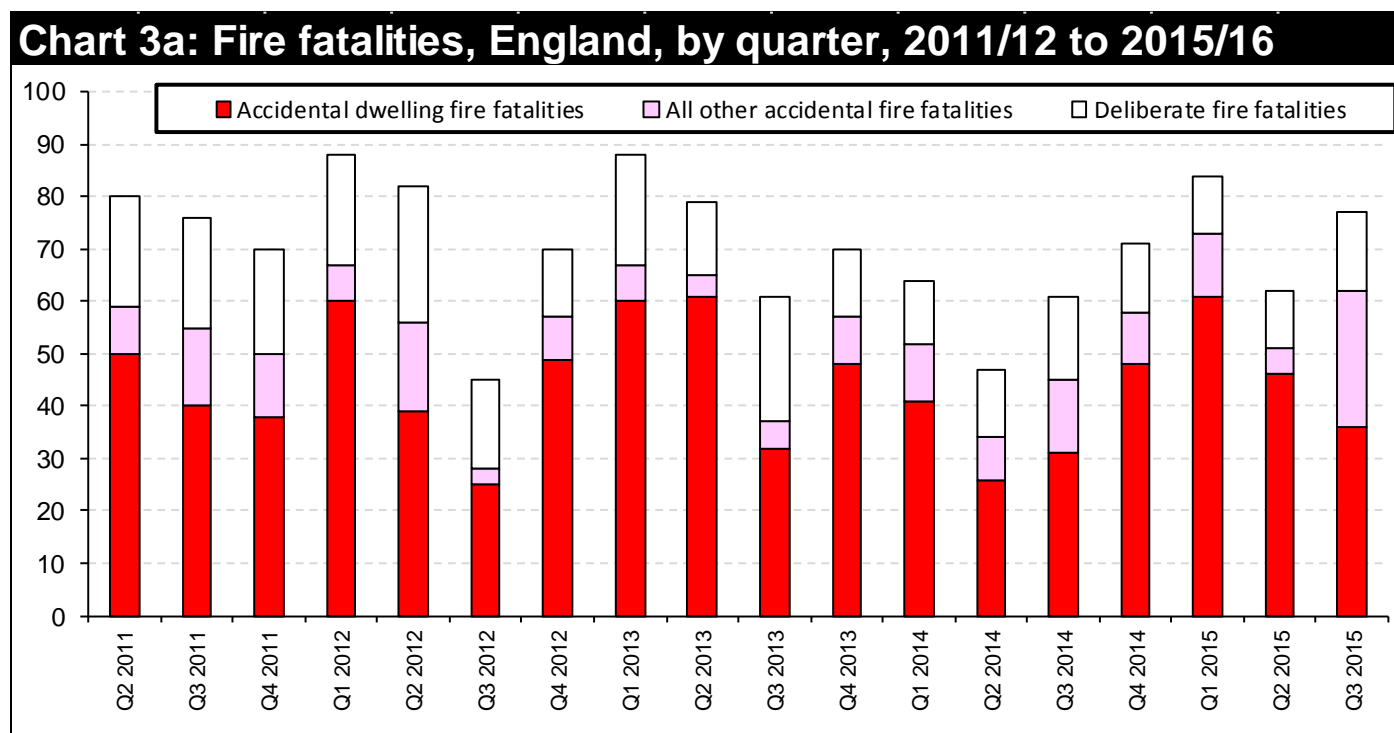
Further detail on these figures can be found in Fire Statistics Monitor Tables 1a and 1b; which can be found here-

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fire-statistics-monitor-april-to-september-2015>

3. Fire Fatalities and Casualties

3.1 Fire Related Fatalities

- There were 139 fire related fatalities in England from April to September 2015. This was 31 more than during the same period in 2014.
- Of these, 113 fatalities were from accidental fires (all types), up 34 from April to September 2014; whilst 26 were from fires that were thought to be deliberate.
- The 82 accidental dwelling fire fatalities during April to September 2015 represented 73 per cent of all accidental fire related fatalities, with other accidental fire related fatalities occurring in Other Buildings (7), Road Vehicles (5) and Other Outdoors (19). The other outdoors figure is particularly large, mainly caused by the tragic set of events that occurred at Shoreham Air Show in August 2015.



The number of fatalities from fires thought to be deliberate has remained fairly stable, showing a slight long term decline. During the ten quarters of 2013/14, 2014/15 and the first half of 2015/16, fatalities from fires thought to be deliberate ranged from between 11 and 16 per quarter, apart from in Q3 2013 when there were 24 fatalities from fires thought to be deliberate. These figures are lower than during the ten quarters before this, when there were at least 20 fire fatalities from fires thought to be deliberate in seven of the ten quarters.

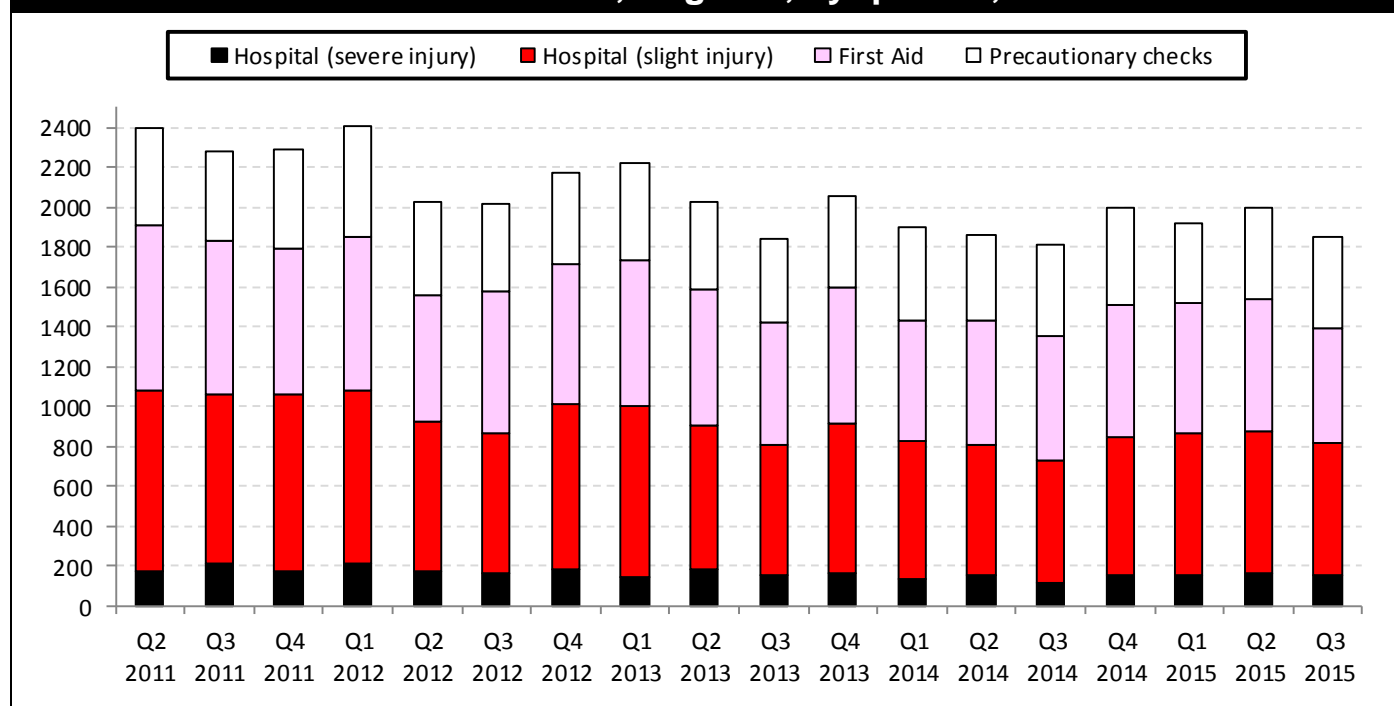
Short term fluctuations are common in accidental fire fatalities because of the relatively small numbers involved and the nature of the incidents. Since the collection of incident data moved to the IRS in 2009, accidental fire fatalities have ranged from a low of 28 in Q3 2012 to a high of 77

in Q4 2010. There is also a potential seasonal element to the data, with the three quarters with the highest number of accidental fire fatalities in chart 3a all being the first quarters (winter months) of their respective annual years. Even taking this fluctuation into account, the long term trend of accidental fire fatalities is that they are decreasing, with 208 accidental fire fatalities in 2014/15, 29 per cent fewer than ten years previously.

3.2 Non-Fatal Fire Casualties

- There were 3,861 non-fatal fire casualties in England during April to September 2015. This was five per cent higher than during the same period in 2014.
- During April to September 2015, there were 1,685 non-fatal fire casualties that resulted in hospital treatment. This was a ten per cent increase compared to the same period in 2014.
- The 1,685 non-fatal fire casualties that resulted in hospital treatment represented 44 per cent of all non-fatal casualties. This was similar for the same period in 2014 (42 per cent).

Chart 3b: Non-fatal fire casualties, England, by quarter, 2011/12 to 2015/16



Non-fatal fire fatalities are split into four categories - Hospital (severe injury), Hospital (slight injury), First Aid given and Precautionary checks recommended. From April to September 2015, of all non-fatal fire casualties, eight per cent were severe hospital injuries, 36 per cent were slight hospital injuries, in 32 per cent of cases First Aid was given and in 24 per cent of cases only precautionary checks were recommended.

Further detail on these figures can be found in Fire Statistics Monitor Tables 2a, 2b, 3e, 3f, 3g, 3h(i), 3h(ii), 3h(iii), 3h(iv), 4b, 4c, 4d; which can be found here-

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fire-statistics-monitor-april-to-september-2015>

4. Fire Incidents

- Fire and rescue services attended around 93,200 fires in England during the period of April to September 2015. This is seven per cent greater than for the same period in 2014.
- A significant proportion of this increase (88 per cent) was due to the lower than expected number of outdoor fires in 2014, caused by higher than expected rainfall in August 2014.
- Dwelling fires, other building fires and road vehicle fires also showed increases in April to September 2015 compared to the same period a year previously. Only chimney fires decreased in this time.
- There were slightly fewer than 13,700 accidental dwelling fires during April to September 2015; which was similar to the figure from the same period in 2014.
- The number of accidental dwelling fires in July to September 2015, 6,650, was the lowest quarterly figure recorded since data in this detail have been collected.
- Secondary fires (mainly outdoor fires not involving properties or casualties) made up over half of all fires attended by fire and rescue services during April to September 2015 (58 per cent).
- There were roughly 43,600 fires thought to be deliberate during April to September 2015, comprising almost half (47 per cent) of all fires attended. Of these deliberate fires, 33,600 (77 per cent) were deliberate secondary fires.
- Only one per cent (1,100) of fires during April to September 2015 were chimney fires.

Chart 4a: Fire Incidents by type, England, by quarter, 2011/12 to 2015/16

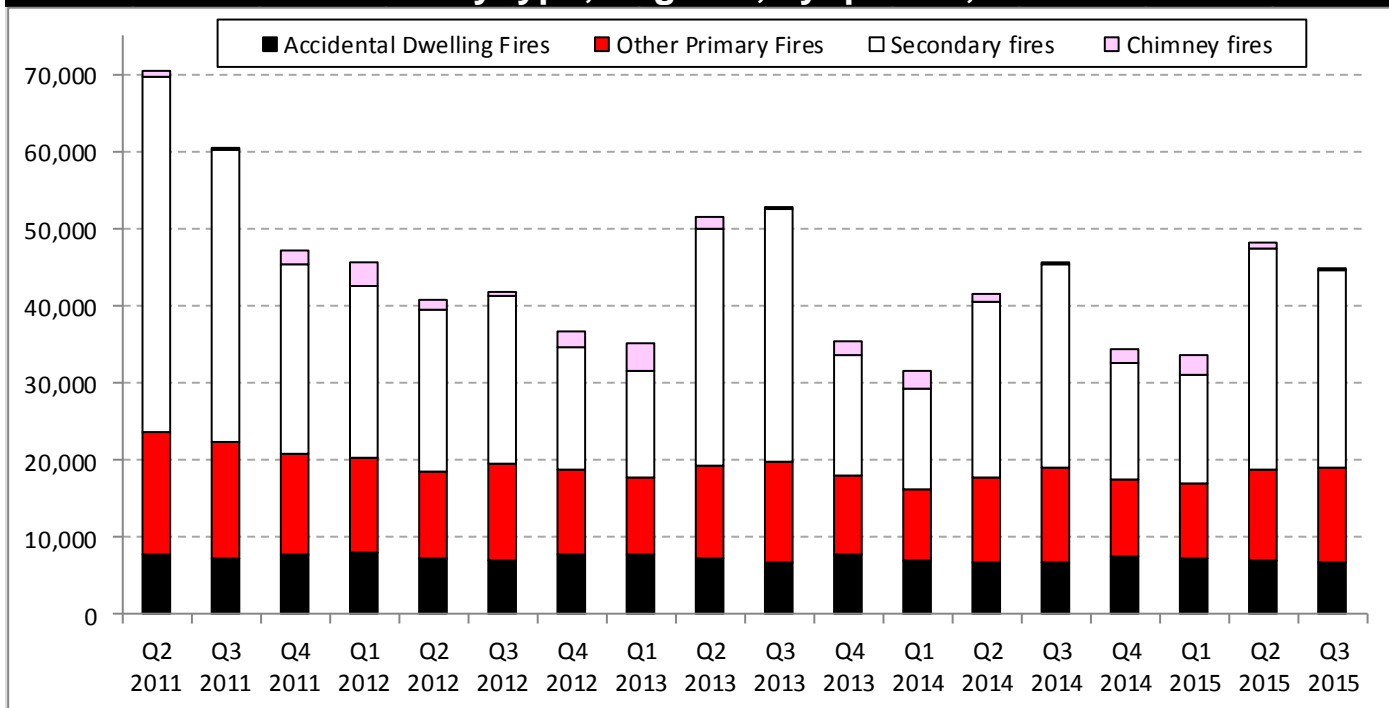
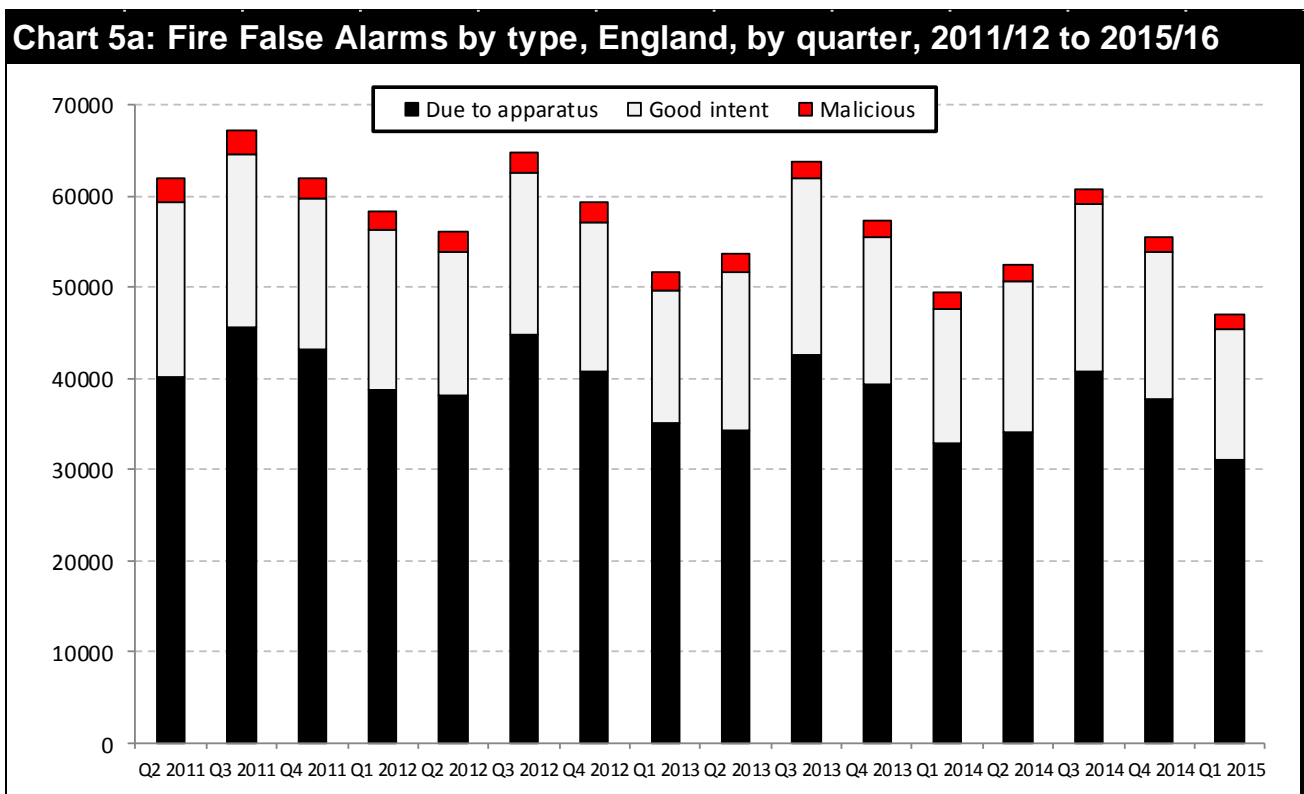


Chart 4a shows how the number of fire incidents has been falling over time but that there are large seasonal fluctuations in secondary fires. Secondary fires (predominantly outdoor fires not involving property or casualties) are highest during dry periods of weather (Q2 and Q3) and lowest during wet periods of weather (Q4 and Q1).

Further detail on these figures can be found in Fire Statistics Monitor Tables 1a, 1b, 3a, 3b (i), 3b (ii), 3b (iii), 3b (iv), 3b (v), 3c, 4a, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d. They can be found here- <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fire-statistics-monitor-april-to-september-2015>

5. Fire False Alarms

- Fire and rescue services attended slightly more than 108,000 fire false alarms in England during April to September 2015. This figure shows a five per cent decrease compared to the same period in 2014, continuing the long term decreasing trend of false alarms.
- 40 per cent of all incidents attended by fire and rescue services were fire false alarms. Fire and rescue services attended more false alarms than fires from April to September 2015, which has also been the case for every full year of data since 2004/05.
- During April to September 2015, false alarms caused by apparatus made up almost two thirds (65 per cent) of all false alarms. However there were five per cent fewer false alarms due to apparatus in this period in 2015 compared to 2014, at 70,700 incidents.
- The number of malicious false alarms also decreased from April to September 2015 from the same period in 2014, decreasing by 4 per cent to 3,500 incidents.



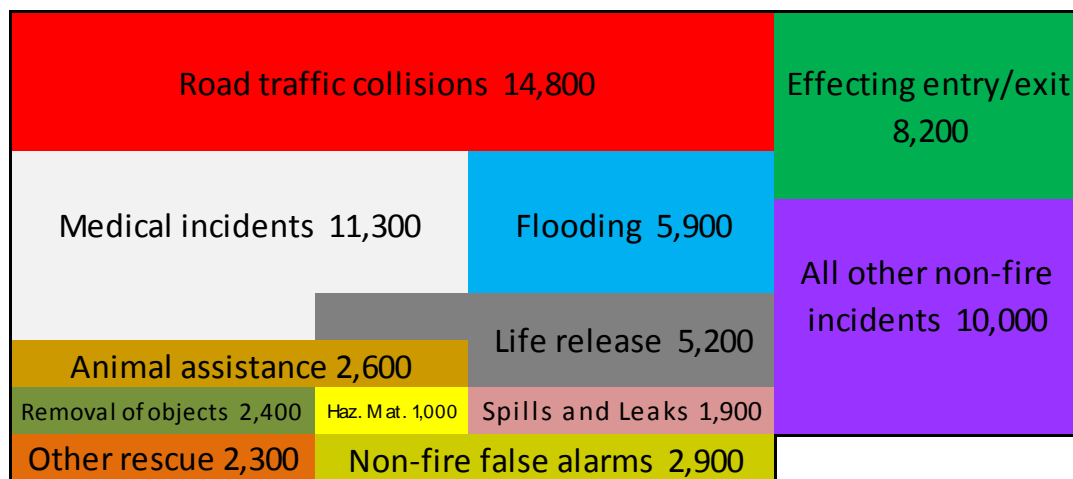
Further detail on these figures can be found in Fire Statistics Monitor Tables 1a, 1b, 3d (i), 3d (ii), 3 (iii), 3d (iv); which can be found here-

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fire-statistics-monitor-april-to-september-2015>

6. Non-Fire Incidents

- Fire and rescue services attended around 68,600 non-fire incidents from April to September 2015. This is a seven per cent increase on the same period in 2014. 25 per cent of all incidents attended by fire and rescue services were non-fire incidents.
- Of these, almost half (48 per cent) were either attending a road traffic collision (14,900), co-responding to a medical incident (9,500) or effecting entry/exit (8,200); whilst these three categories along with attending flooding incidents (5,900) and lift release (5,200) accounted for 64 per cent of all non-fire incidents attended.

Chart 6a: Type of special service incidents attended, England, April to September 2015



Although non-fire incidents have remained steady recently in terms of total numbers, the nature of the breakdown of non-fire incidents into its 23 categories is ever evolving. A significant proportion of the increase in all non-fire incidents from April to September 2015, compared with the same period in 2014, is due to the increase in medical incidents attended. As fire and rescue services have sought to collaborate further with other emergency services, the number of medical incidents attended by fire and rescue services has increased. The number of medical incidents (both first responder and co-responder) attended increased by 47 per cent from April to September 2015 compared with the same period in 2014. In fact the number of first responder incidents more than doubled, with co-responding incidents increasing by a little over 2,700 incidents.

Further detail on these figures can be found in Fire Statistics Monitor Tables 1a, 7a, 7b, 7c; which can be found here-

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fire-statistics-monitor-april-to-september-2015>

Definitions

Incident Recording System (IRS) categories

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.gov.uk/government/publications/incident-recording-system-for-fire-and-rescue-authorities.

Categories of incident

Primary fires are fires with one or more of the following characteristics-

- i) all fires in buildings and vehicles that are not derelict or in some outdoor structures
- ii) any fire involving casualties or rescues
- iii) any fire attended by five or more appliances.

In this publication primary fires are split into four sub-categories- dwellings, other buildings, road vehicles and others

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

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

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

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

Good Intent False Alarms are calls made in good faith in the belief that there really was an incident.

False Alarms Due to Apparatus are calls initiated by fire alarm and fire-fighting equipment operating (including accidental initiation of alarm apparatus by persons or where an alarm operates and a person then calls the FRS as part of a standing routine arrangement).

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

Deliberate fires include those where deliberate ignition is merely suspected and are recorded by fire and rescue authorities as 'doubtful'.

A **reportable fire** is an event of uncontrolled burning involving flames, heat or smoke which was attended by a fire and rescue authority, or which was a **late fire call**.

A **late fire call** is a fire attended by a fire and rescue authority which was known to be extinguished when the call was made (or to which no call was made) and the fire came to the attention of the authority by other means. Such fires should be reported if an attendance is made (even if one person attends for inspection only) but should not be reported if no attendance is made. Late fire calls are counted as fires in this publication.

Fatalities

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, sometimes following road traffic collisions. 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. In this report the fatal casualties which were either recorded as 'fire- related' or 'don't know', categories are grouped together as fire- related death for all output.

Non-fatal casualties and Precautionary checks

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

- i) victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be serious
- ii) victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be slight
- iii) first aid given at scene
- iv) precautionary check recommended – this is when an individual, having no obvious injury or distress, is advised to attend hospital or to see a doctor as a precaution. This category does not lend itself to comparison between fire and rescue authorities, and numbers over time may not be wholly comparable. This is because this category is based on a subjective assessment, and this may also be dependent on the policy of the attending fire and rescue authority.

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

Non-fire incidents

Non-fire incidents are special service incidents requiring the attendance of an appliance or officer. They include-

- (i) local emergencies e.g. road traffic incidents, rescue of persons, or 'making pedestrian area/highway/unsafe structure safe'
- (ii) major environmental disasters e.g. flooding or hazardous material incidents
- (iii) domestic incidents e.g. water leaks, persons locked in or out etc.
- (iv) prior arrangements to attend incidents, which may include some provision of advice and inspections and 'stand by' to tackle emergency situation. Non-fire incidents also include special service good intent false alarm and malicious false alarm incidents.

Technical notes

Symbols

(p) Provisional data scheduled for revision in due course

(r) Revised since previous edition of *Fire Statistics Monitor, England*

Not available is denoted by ‘-’

Data and data quality

The source of the data of this publication is records of incidents attended by local authority fire and rescue services. Fire and rescue authorities across Great Britain adopted the Incident Recording System by April 2009. Details of the Incident Recording System are available at www.gov.uk/government/publications/incident-recording-system-for-fire-and-rescue-authorities

Previously data was collected via the paper-based forms FDR1 and FDR3. FDR1 collected primary fire data while false alarm and secondary fire data were collected by FDR3.

The change in collection method has allowed a greater volume of data to be captured. For example-

Data on Special Service Incidents are now recorded.

All fires are recorded.

Pre-IRS statistics were based on a sampled dataset.

Detail on secondary fires and chimney fires are now recorded.

Pre-IRS, only aggregates were available.

Commentary on the statistics in this publication is for the period April 2015 to September 2015. There can be considerable seasonality and other fluctuation which can make interpretation difficult, especially for periods of less than twelve months. The hot dry summer of 2003 and wet summer of 2012 are two particularly acute examples.

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

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

The Incident Recording System was adopted across Great Britain by 1 April 2009. 16 Fire and Rescue Authorities switched to the Incident Recording System before this date, five by 1 April 2008, a further three in autumn 2008 and eight 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.

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 are 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-

- i) it appears that these differences follow from incorrect reporting under the old Fire Data Report system
- ii) the effect on national totals appears to be slight
- iii) there is no suggestion of a difference in completeness of recording of casualties.

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-

- i) The first change is that each casualty or fatality can be marked as 'not fire-related'. Around nine per cent of non-fatal casualties were marked as not fire-related in April 2011 to March 2012. However, in fire incidents, almost all non-fatal casualties can be expected to be 'fire-related', since very few would have occurred if there had not been a fire. Due to this concern, those non-fatal casualties marked 'not fire-related' have not been excluded. It is also worth noting that excluding the 9 per cent of non-fatal casualties would have introduced a large discontinuity compared to data from before the introduction of the new Incident Recording System.
- ii) 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)', 'slight injury', '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 the Incident Recording System as 'first aid' would have most commonly been recorded under the old Fire Data Report system as 'precautionary check' (see chart 3b and tables 2a, 2b, 3e, 3f, 3g, 3h(i), 3h(ii), 3h(iii), 3h(iv), 4b, 4c, 4d), and a smaller proportion recorded as a specific

type of injury. 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.

Data quality for 2015-16

Two fire and rescue authorities, Tyne & Wear and Wiltshire, struggled to supply data through the Incident Recording System for 2015-16. It is believed Tyne and Wear's figures under represent some totals, more than would be expected at this stage. It is also understood that Wiltshire's total figures are broadly correct however some of the categorisation of incidents may be incorrect (e.g. some accidental dwelling fires may actually be deliberate etc.).

Revisions policy

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>).

There are two types of revisions that the policy covers:

Scheduled Revisions

This release includes routine revisions to the 2014-15 data. Revised figures for selected measures: fires, false alarm, non-fire incidents, fire fatalities and non-fatal casualties are compared with the figures when first provisionally published in August 2015.

Revisions – data for 2014-15 published in March 2016 compared to that published in August 2015, England			
	Revised 2014-15 at March 2016	Difference from when first published in August 2015	Percentage Difference from when first published in August 2015
All fires	154,995	+291	+0.19
Fire false Alarms	215,814	+199	+0.09
Non-fire incidents	125,205	+159	+0.13
Fire fatalities	263	+5	+1.90
Fire non-fatal casualties	7,581	+35	+0.46

Revisions will be handled as per the Department for Communities and Local Government revisions policy <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/corporate/pdf/1466387.pdf>.

Non-Scheduled Revisions

Where a substantial error has occurred as a result of the compilation, imputation or dissemination process, the statistical release, live tables and other accompanying releases will be updated with a correction notice as soon as is practical.

Uses of the data

The data in this publication and its accompanying spreadsheet annex tables are used in the following ways-

- i) informing and monitoring local and national and local fire prevention and safety policy, initiatives and campaigns
- ii) benchmarking by fire and rescue authorities
- iii) 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/

We judge that the quality and reliability of the data are suitable for these uses with the following exceptions-

- i) 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 between fire and rescue authorities or over time.
- ii) 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 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, such as Oxfordshire in 2003-04 and Warwickshire and Essex in 2011-12.

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>

The Fire Statistics team are investigating how data collected through the Incident Recording System can be made available in a more useful way to users. If you have any views on this process (either experiences around handing such data or views on which variables would be most useful) we would be happy to hear from you (firestatistics@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk).

Fire Statistics Great Britain User Survey

Users are encouraged to respond to the survey on this publication's sister publication Fire Statistics Great Britain. The Department are considering changing the release's focus to England to reflect the responsibility of DCLG (and Home Office). If you are interested in responding to the user survey, which will be published soon, please contact firestatistics@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk to ensure you receive a questionnaire.

Related statistics for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

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

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

Wales: <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/fire-statistics/?lang=en>

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

Designation

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Enquiries

Media enquiries via Home Office news desk:

Office hours: 020 7035 3535

7am-8pm Monday-Friday

Out of hours: 07659 174240

Statistical or public enquiries:

James Gallucci

020 7035 3607

Email: firestatistics@homeoffice.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

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March 2016

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ISBN: 978-1-4098-4814-1