ystadegau ar gyfer cymru statistics for wales

Statistical Bulletin
Bwletin Ystadegol

SB 35/2016 27 July 2016

Fire statistics Wales, 2015-16

This bulletin presents fire incident statistics for Wales. The Welsh Government compiles these annual statistics from reports on all fires attended submitted by all Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs) in Wales to the Home Office (see Section 11: Quality Information for more detail).

The bulletin provides in-depth analysis of fire incidents attended by FRAs. Analysis includes details on location, cause, motive, casualties and false alarms attended. The data contained in this bulletin are used to inform policy decisions and to provide contextual information. The data are used by the Welsh Government to help monitor trends in incidents attended by FRAs over time and provides information on FRAs' performance and activities to citizens and communities in Wales.

The bulletin presents the most recent data (2015-16). In general charts show time series from 2001-02 and tables a 10 year time series (where possible). Further data are available from StatsWales, a list of available tables are published in Annex 1 at the back of this publication. The 2015-16 data are currently provisional, extracted from the Incident Recording System (IRS) in June 2016 and may be revised in subsequent publications. More information on the sources of data are contained in Section 11 – Quality Information.

Definitions of all terms used can be found in the glossary at the end of this bulletin.

Excel versions of the tables contained in this bulletin are also available.

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- In 2015-16 the number of attendances at fire and false alarm incidents by Welsh Fire and Rescue Authorities decreased by 2 per cent compared with the previous year. Since 2001-02 there has been a downward trend in the number of incidents attended; the 2015-16 figure is 51 per cent lower than in 2001-02. *(Section 1, chart 1)*
- The number of primary fires in Wales increased by 3 per cent over the year from 4,561 in 2014-15 to 4,681 in 2015-16. Primary fires include all fires in non-derelict buildings and vehicles or in outdoor structures, or any fire involving casualties or rescues, or fires attended by five or more appliances. *(Section 1, table 1)*

Casualties:

- There were 19 fatal casualties from fires in Wales in 2015-16. *(Section 4, table 8)*
- The number of non-fatal casualties was 593 in 2015-16, an increase of 9 per cent compared with 2014-15. *(Section 4, table 9)*

False alarms:

- In 2015-16 there were 14,498 false fire alarms in Wales, down from 15,485 in 2014-15, a decrease of 6 per cent. *(Section 1, table 1)*
- The number of malicious false fire alarms decreased from 605 in 2014-15 to 558 in 2015-16. *(Section 5, table 12)*

Smoke alarms:

- In 3 in 10 dwelling fires in Wales in 2015-16, no smoke alarm was installed. *(Section 6, chart 17)*

Cause of Fires:

- In 2015-16 the largest single cause of accidental dwelling fires was misuse of equipment or appliances, equating to 34 per cent. This has consistently been the main cause of accidental dwelling fires since 2001-02. *(Section 7, table 19)*

Response Times:

- In 2015-16, 69 per cent of primary fires and 78 per cent of dwelling fires in Wales were attended within 10 minutes. *(Section 8, tables 24 and 25).*

Section 1: Fires

Fires are classed as primary, secondary or chimney fires.

Primary fires include all fires in non-derelict buildings and vehicles or in outdoor structures, or any fire involving casualties or rescues, or fires attended by five or more appliances.

Secondary fires are mainly outdoor fires including grassland and refuse fires unless they involve casualties or rescues, or are attended by five or more appliances. They include fires in single derelict buildings, derelict road vehicles and derelict outdoor structures.

Chimney fires are reportable fires in occupied buildings where the fire was confined within the chimney structure and did not involve casualties or rescues or are attended by 5 or more appliances.

This section looks at the total number of fires that occurred as well as the total number of fires attended, which includes false alarms.

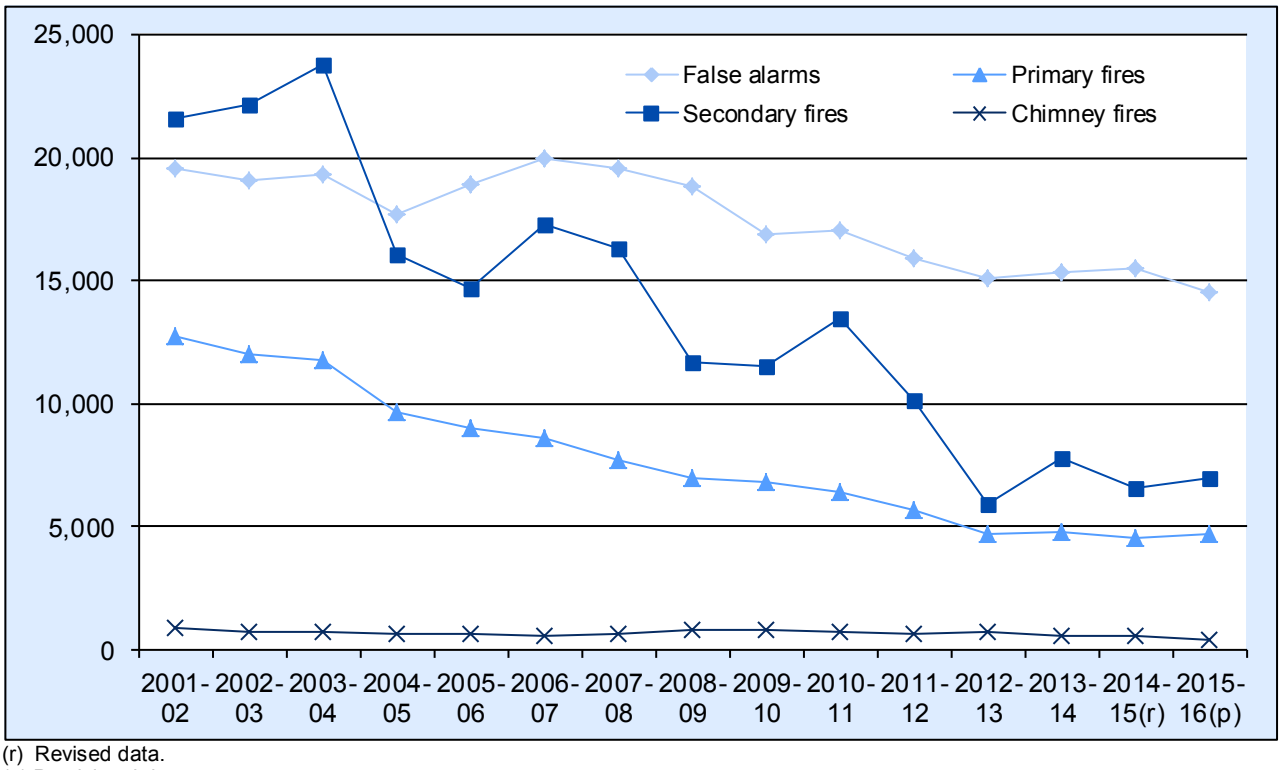
1.1 Fires attended

The Welsh Fire and Rescue Authorities attended 26,609 fires and false alarms in 2015-16, a decrease of 2 per cent compared with 2014-15. Fire attendances consist of attendances at primary fires, secondary fires, chimney fires and false alarms. In 2015-16, of all attendances, 4,681 were primary fires (18 per cent), 6,998 secondary fires (26 per cent) and 432 chimney fires (2 per cent). A further 14,498 incidents attended were false alarms, equating to more than half of all fire attendances.

Since 2001-02 all types of attendances have fallen, numbers of primary fires falling by 63 per cent, secondary fires by 68 per cent, chimney fires by 52 per cent and false alarms by 26 per cent.

Whilst there is an overall downward trend in the numbers of false alarms and secondary fires, they have been erratic and prone to fluctuation. Section 3 focuses on whether the fire was accidental or deliberate and highlights that the fluctuation in the number of secondary fires is due to those started deliberately.

Chart 1: Number of fire and false alarm attendances



(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

Table 1: Number of fire and false alarm attendances (a)

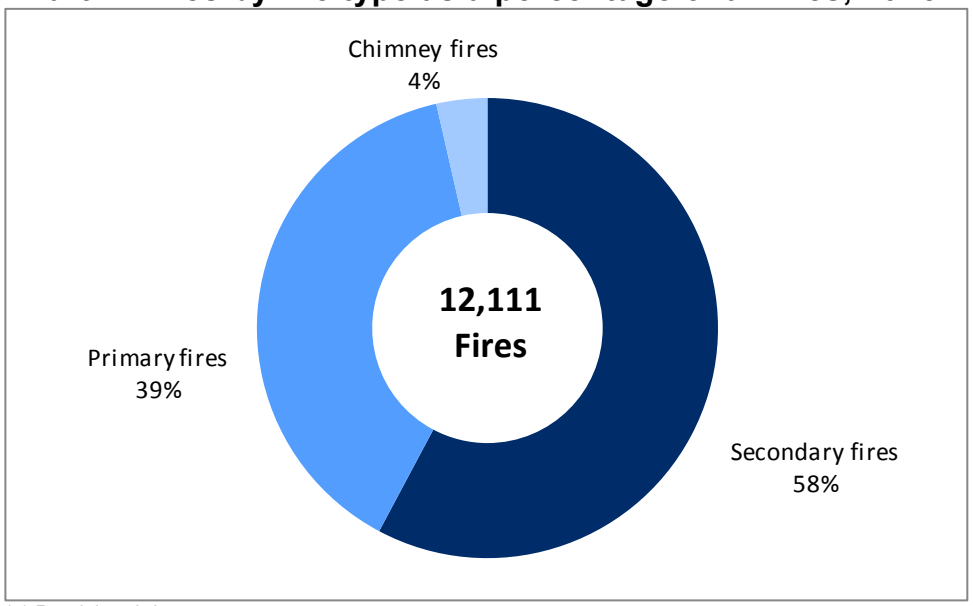
	False alarms	Primary fires	Secondary fires	Chimney fires	**All attendances**
2006-07	19,993	8,587	17,315	595	**46,490**
2007-08	19,598	7,689	16,352	620	**44,259**
2008-09	18,855	6,985	11,724	812	**38,376**
2009-10	16,901	6,800	11,562	790	**36,053**
2010-11	17,006	6,414	13,503	771	**37,694**
2011-12	15,874	5,687	10,162	615	**32,338**
2012-13	15,088	4,745	5,922	771	**26,526**
2013-14	15,312	4,790	7,801	578	**28,481**
2014-15 (r)	15,485	4,561	6,541	549	**27,136**
2015-16 (p)	14,498	4,681	6,998	432	**26,609**
Percentage change 2014-15 to 2015-16	-6	3	7	-21	**-2**

(a) Data from 2001-02 onwards are available on StatsWales.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

1.2 All fires

In 2015-16 there were 12,111 fires attended in Wales, an increase of 4 per cent compared with 2014-15. Since 2001-02 the number of fires has fallen by 66 per cent.
In 2015-16 secondary fires accounted for 58 per cent of all fires, primary fires accounted for 39 per cent and chimney fires 4 per cent. Prior to 2012-13 secondary fires had accounted for at least 6 in 10 fires each year, but this proportion has fallen in recent years, driven by the greater reduction in secondary fires compared with primary fires.

Chart 2: Fires by fire type as a percentage of all fires, 2015-16(p)



(p) Provisional data.

Further data on this topic is available on StatsWales

Section 2: Fires by type

2.1 Primary fires

Primary fires include all fires in non-derelict buildings and vehicles or in outdoor structures, or any fire involving casualties, rescues, or fires attended by five or more appliances.

In 2015-16 provisional figures show the number of primary fires increased by 3 per cent compared with the previous year, to 4,681. North Wales and Mid and West Wales FRAs saw decreases in the number of primary fires, whilst South Wales FRA saw an increase.

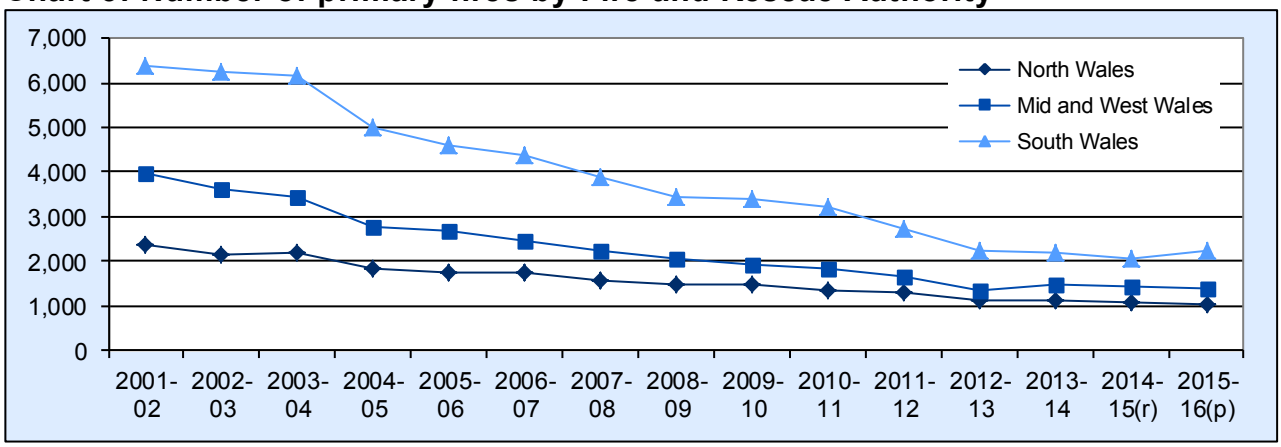
Table 2: Number of primary fires by Fire and Rescue Authority (a)

	North Wales	Mid and West Wales	South Wales	**Wales**
2006-07	1,749	2,477	4,361	**8,587**
2007-08	1,555	2,233	3,901	**7,689**
2008-09	1,495	2,042	3,448	**6,985**
2009-10	1,490	1,914	3,396	**6,800**
2010-11	1,348	1,862	3,204	**6,414**
2011-12	1,307	1,648	2,732	**5,687**
2012-13	1,144	1,353	2,248	**4,745**
2013-14	1,117	1,498	2,175	**4,790**
2014-15 (r)	1,063	1,443	2,055	**4,561**
2015-16 (p)	1,051	1,409	2,221	**4,681**
Percentage change 2014-15 to 2015-16	-1	-2	8	**3**

(a) Data from 2001-02 onwards are available on StatsWales.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

Since 2001-02 both Mid and West Wales and South Wales have seen falls of almost two-thirds in the number of primary fires. In North Wales the number has fallen by 56 per cent. The FRAs in Wales have a number of ongoing fire safety campaigns[1] and community fire safety work (such as home safety checks and school visits[2]) and these may be a contributory factor in the falling numbers of fires although no evidence is currently available.

Chart 3: Number of primary fires by Fire and Rescue Authority



(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

[1] http://www.southwales-fire.gov.uk/English/home/Pages/homepage.aspx
http://www.nwales-fireservice.org.uk/Home.aspx?lang=en
http://www.mawwfire.gov.uk/Pages/Welcome.aspx

2 https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Community-Safety/Fire-Service-Operational-Statistics/Operational-Activities/communityfiresafetyactivity-by-activitytype-measure-financialyear

The map below shows the high concentration of primary fires in the south Wales region and other urban areas.

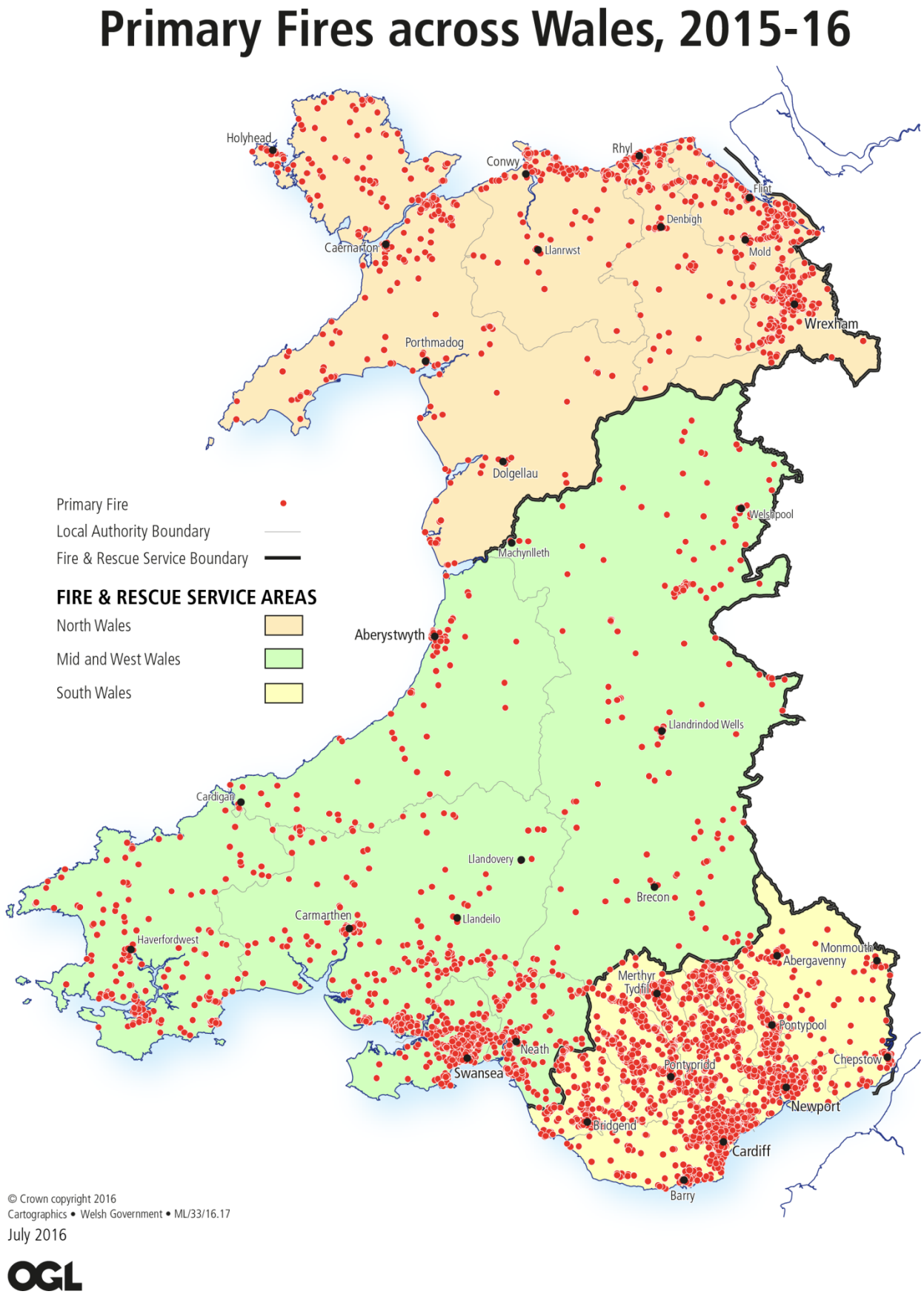


Table 3: Number and percentage of primary fires by location(a)

	Dwellings (b)		Other buildings		Road vehicles		Outdoors	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
2006-07	2,400	28	1,597	19	3,939	46	652	8
2007-08	2,380	31	1,568	20	3,193	42	548	7
2008-09	2,257	32	1,375	20	2,851	41	502	7
2009-10	2,202	32	1,477	22	2,663	39	458	7
2010-11	2,108	33	1,423	22	2,216	35	667	10
2011-12	2,022	36	1,159	20	1,820	32	686	12
2012-13	1,911	40	985	21	1,518	32	331	7
2013-14	1,910	40	995	21	1,482	31	403	8
2014-15 (r)	1,808	40	1,034	23	1,432	31	287	6
2015-16 (p)	1,777	38	964	21	1,573	34	367	8
Percentage change 2014-15 to 2015-16	-2	.	-7	.	10	.	28	.

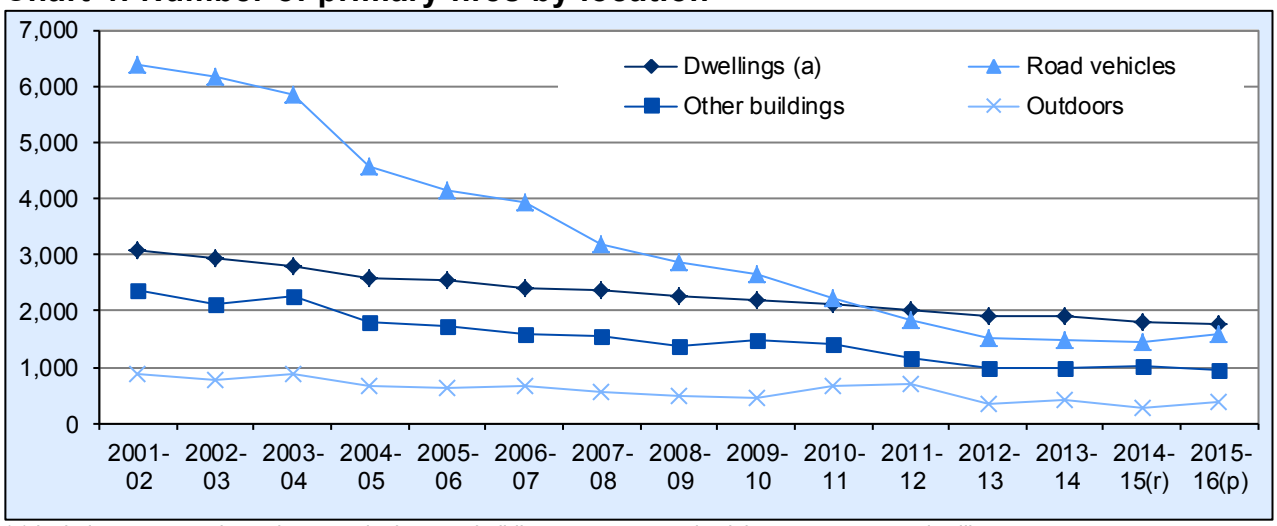
(a) Data from 2001-02 onwards are available on StatsWales.
(b) Includes caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.
. not applicable

In Wales in 2015-16, 38 per cent of all primary fires were in dwellings, 34 per cent in road vehicles, 21 per cent in other buildings and 8 per cent were outdoor fires. Road vehicle and outdoor fires both saw increases in 2015-16 (of 10 per cent and 28 per cent respectively). The increase in road vehicle fires was driven by a 19 per cent rise in those set deliberately. Numbers of outdoors fires can be quite volatile (both deliberate and accidental fires saw increases of around 28 per cent) and may be affected by factors such as the weather.

Chart 4 below details data for 2001-02 to 2015-16. Since 2001-02 dwelling fires have fallen by 42 per cent. FRAs report they have conducted over 375,000 home fire safety assessments/visits in the years 2010-11 to 2014-15[3].

2011-12 was the first year in the time series in which numbers of primary dwelling fires outnumbered numbers of primary fires in road vehicles in Wales and this has continued to be the case in the following years. Primary fires in road vehicles in Wales have fallen by 75 per cent since 2001-02. More analysis of fires in road vehicles can be found in section 3.

Chart 4: Number of primary fires by location



(a) Includes caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

[3] https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Community-Safety/Fire-Service-Operational-Statistics/Operational-Activities/communityfiresafetyactivity-by-activitytype-measure-financialyear (not National Statistics).

2.2 Secondary fires

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

Since 2001-02 secondary fires have typically accounted for around 6 in 10 of all fires attended by Welsh Fire and Rescue Authorities. However in 2012-13, secondary fires only accounted for 52 per cent of all fires and this drop in the proportion can be largely attributed to a fall in the number of deliberate outdoor fires. Numbers of deliberate fires are explored in more detail in Section 3.

Provisional figures show the Welsh Fire and Rescue Authorities attended 6,998 secondary fires in 2015-16, an increase of 7 per cent on 2014-15. This is the third lowest figure in the available time series (beginning in 1995-96). Compared with the previous year, North Wales and Mid and West Wales FRAs saw decreases, of 5 and 2 per cent respectively, in the numbers of secondary fires in 2015-16.; in South Wales the number increased by 14 per cent. In South Wales secondary fires accounted for two-thirds of fires in the area in 2015-16. In North Wales and Mid and West Wales the proportions were 47 per cent and 56 per cent respectively.

Table 4: Number of secondary fires by Fire and Rescue Authority (a)

	North Wales	Mid and West Wales	South Wales	**Wales**
2006-07	2,579	4,372	10,364	**17,315**
2007-08	2,000	4,167	10,185	**16,352**
2008-09	1,544	3,008	7,172	**11,724**
2009-10	1,543	2,834	7,185	**11,562**
2010-11	1,626	3,426	8,451	**13,503**
2011-12	1,625	2,610	5,927	**10,162**
2012-13	887	1,552	3,483	**5,922**
2013-14	1,087	2,151	4,563	**7,801**
2014-15 (r)	964	1,826	3,751	**6,541**
2015-16 (p)	918	1,797	4,283	**6,998**
Percentage change 2014-15 to 2015-16	-5	-2	14	**7**

(a) Data from 2001-02 onwards are available on StatsWales
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

In 2015-16, 5,956 (85 per cent of) secondary fires occurred on grassland, woodland, crops and other land. This is an increase of 10 per cent since the previous year (equating to more than 500 extra fires) but is still 19 per cent lower than the average since 2009-10. The number of these fires is likely to have been influenced by weather conditions; for example, 2012-13 saw the lowest number of secondary fires in the time series; this year was the second wettest financial year since 1910-11 and had the least sunshine hours since 1991-92. Further analysis using weather data is shown in Section 3.

Aside from those occurring on grassland, woodland, crops and other land, a further 13 per cent of secondary fires took place in outdoor structures, whilst those in derelict buildings, outdoor machinery and equipment and derelict road vehicles made up a total of 2 per cent.

In 2015-16, 48 per cent of secondary fires were classed as refuse fires[4]. The number of these fires fell slightly (1 per cent drop) from 3,401 in 2014-15 to 3,378 in 2015-16. Overall there has been a downward trend in refuse fires, falling by 34 per cent since 2009-10, although in recent years there has been some fluctuation. As with other outdoor fires, numbers are likely to be affected by

[4] Data on refuse fires can be found in StatsWales table 'Fires by detailed location and motive' https://statswales.gov.wales/v/Bl3t

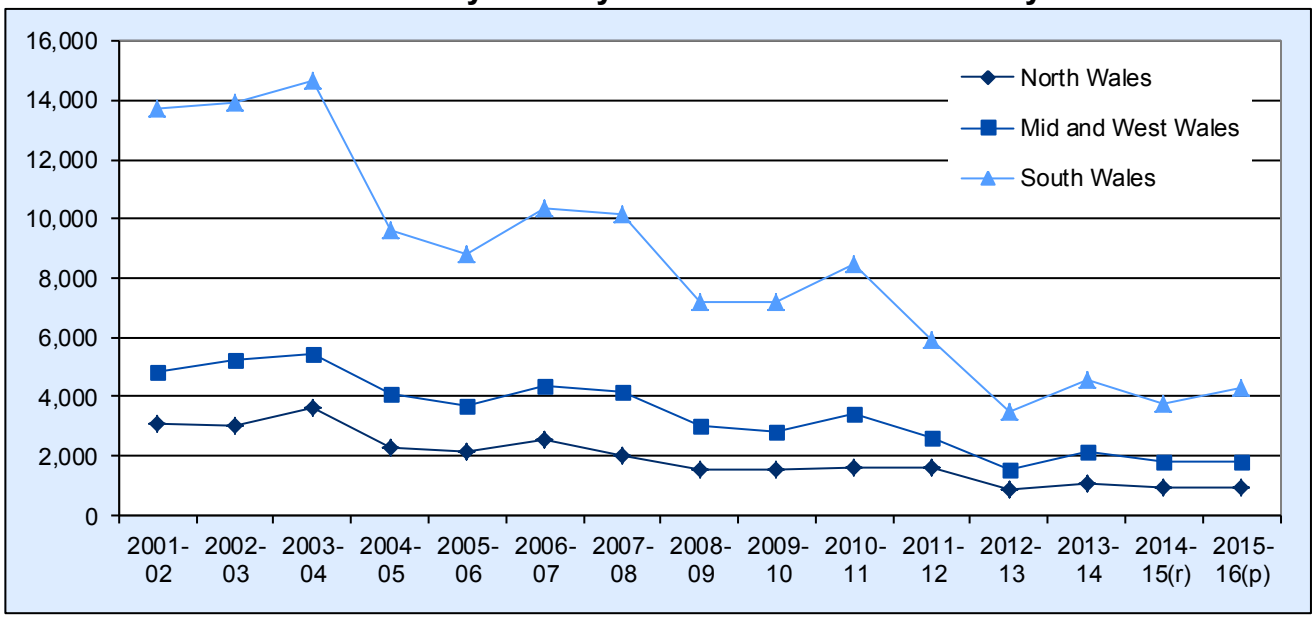
weather conditions. Over three-quarters of refuse fires in 2015-16 occurred on loose refuse. A number of projects including 'Tidy Towns[5]' and 'Fly Tipping Action Wales[6]' are attempting to address the issues of litter and fly-tipping. In 2014-15, the number of fly-tipping incidents (recorded by local authorities) in Wales fell by 4 per cent compared with the previous year, and has fallen by 42 per cent since 2006-07. Keep Wales Tidy is also aiming to prevent litter from occurring through education and awareness raising via the Eco-schools programme[7]. This is an international initiative which encourages pupils to engage with environmental and also sustainable development issues.

More Data on fly-tipping in Wales can be found here

and on StatsWales.

In 2015-16, the majority of secondary fires, 61 per cent, occurred in South Wales. Mid and West Wales accounted for 26 per cent of all secondary fires and 13 per cent were in North Wales. However the number of secondary fires in all 3 Welsh Fire and Rescue Authority areas have seen substantial falls since 2001-02; 70 per cent in North Wales, 69 per cent in South Wales and 66 per cent in Mid and West Wales.

Chart 5: Number of secondary fires by Fire and Rescue Authority



(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data

2.3 Chimney Fires

Chimney fires are any fire in an occupied building where the fire was confined within the chimney structure (and did not involve casualties or rescues or attendance by five or more appliances).

During 2015-16, there were 432 chimney fires in Wales, a decrease of 21 per cent compared with 2014-15. The majority of these fires occurred in dwellings (96 per cent).

All 3 Welsh FRAs saw decreases in the number of chimney fires; 35 per cent in South Wales, 20 per cent in North Wales and 15 per cent in Mid and West Wales (as shown in Table 5).

[5] http://www.keepwalestidy.org/tidy-towns
[6] http://www.flytippingactionwales.org/en/
[7] http://www.keepwalestidy.org.uk/eco-schools

Table 5: Number of chimney fires by Fire and Rescue Authority (a)

	North Wales	Mid and West Wales	South Wales	**Wales**
2006-07	268	241	86	**595**
2007-08	279	254	87	**620**
2008-09	380	326	106	**812**
2009-10	351	330	109	**790**
2010-11	325	337	109	**771**
2011-12	254	260	101	**615**
2012-13	319	340	112	**771**
2013-14	212	265	101	**578**
2014-15 (r)	217	220	112	**549**
2015-16 (p)	173	186	73	**432**
Percentage change 2014-15 to 2015-16	-20	-15	-35	**-21**

(a) Data from 2001-02 onwards are available on StatsWales
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

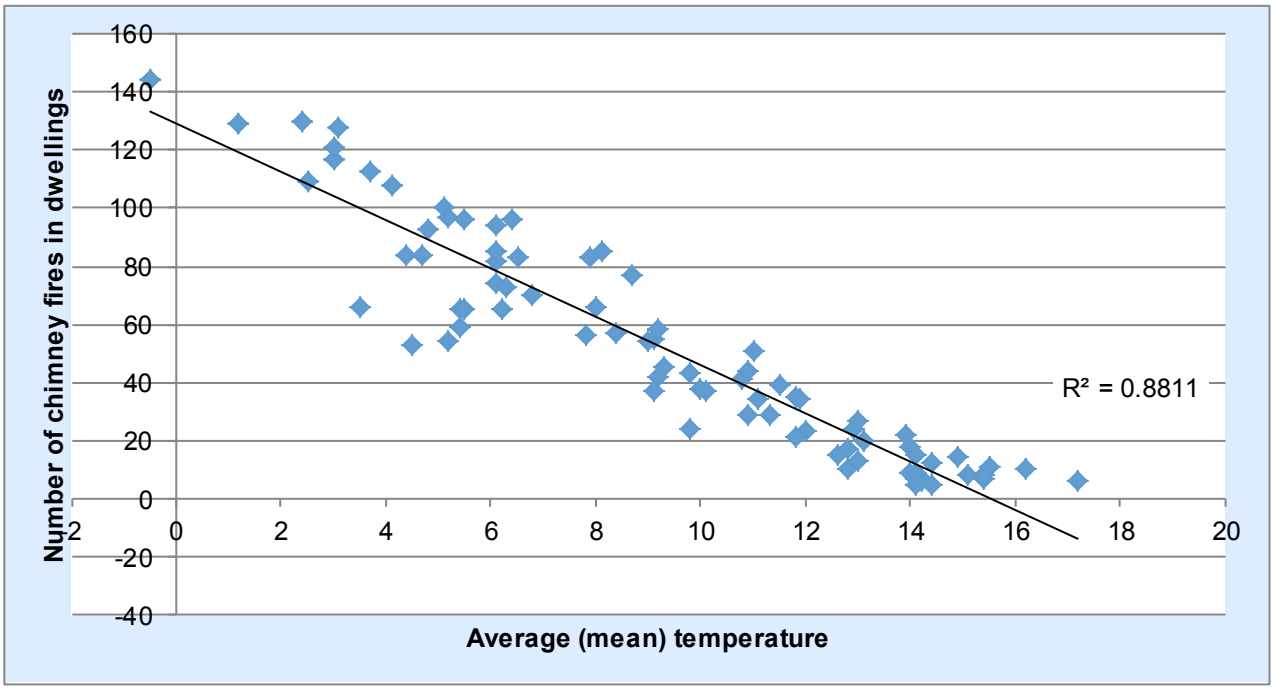
Statistical analysis of chimney fire and temperature data

Since there appears to be a link between the mean temperature and the number of chimney fires, it is worth investigating this relationship further by looking at the statistical correlation between the two datasets.

The correlation coefficient, denoted by 'R^2', tells us how closely data in a scatterplot fall along a straight line. The R^2 value ranges from 0 to 1, the closer the value is to 1 the stronger the relationship. A value close to 0 implies no relationship.

The scatter plot below shows how closely the relationship between the temperature data and chimney fire numbers are correlated. The data in chart shows the monthly mean temperature plotted against the number of chimney fires seen in that month for the years 2009-10 to 2015-16. The R^2 value of 0.88 indicates a strong correlation in the data which is also intuitive, that in colder months the FRAs are required to attend more chimney fires.

Chart 6a Scatter plot showing statistical correlation between numbers of chimney fires and mean temperature

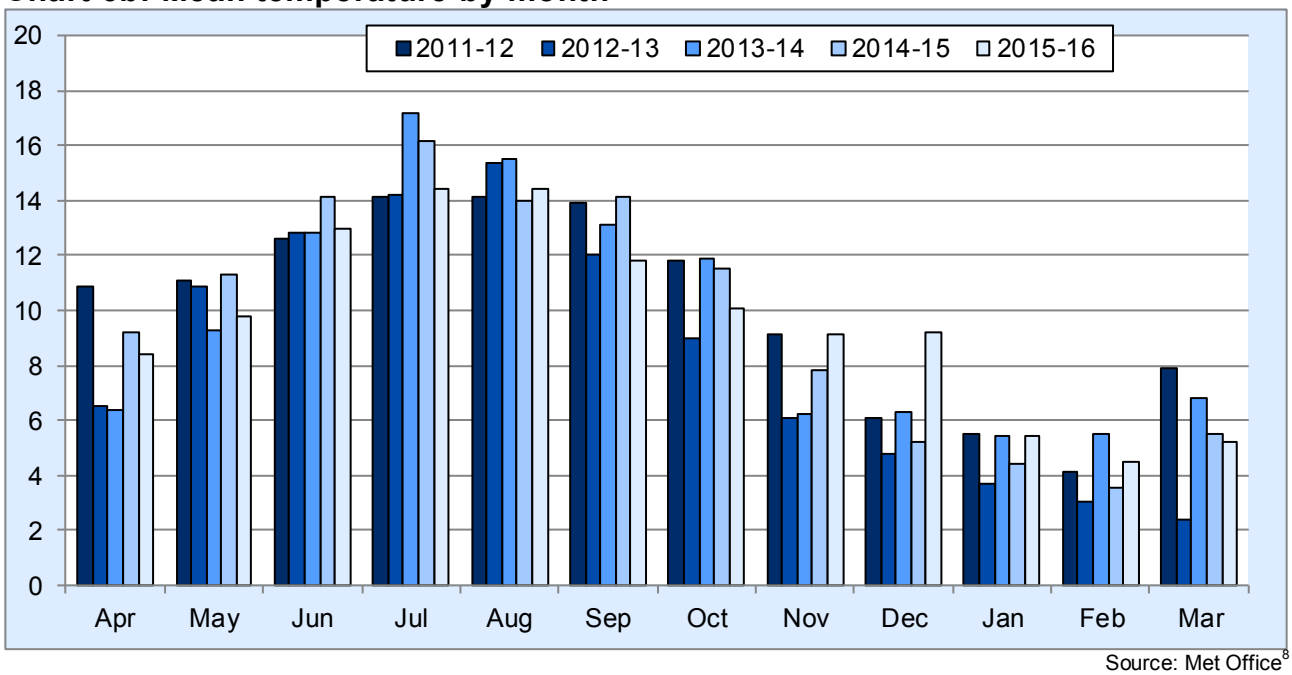


Source: Mean temperature data from the Met Office

This relationship can also be seen by comparing monthly data for chimney fires and mean temperatures.

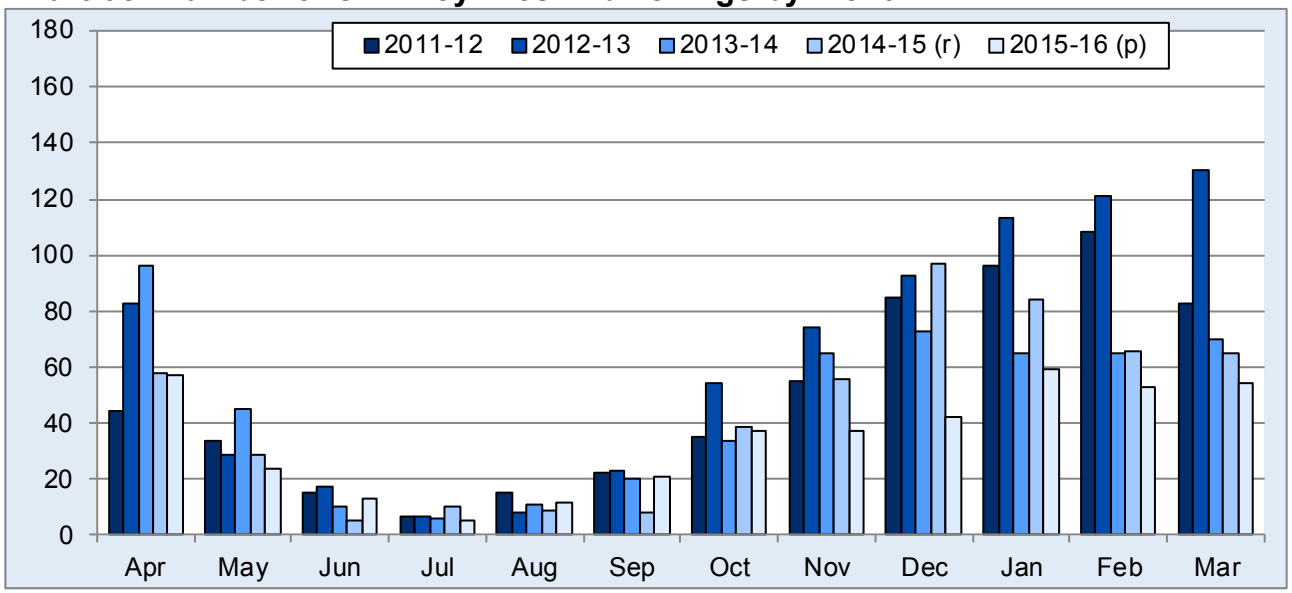
As might be expected, the number of chimney fires in dwellings is higher in the winter and colder months, for example in the charts below we see that the coldest month shown (March 2013) corresponds to the month with the highest instance of chimney fires. More recently, in December 2015 there were 57 per cent fewer chimney fires than in December 2014, whilst the average temperature was relatively mild, 9 degrees in December 2015 compared with 5 degrees in December 2014.

Chart 6b: Mean temperature by month



Source: Met Office[8]

Chart 6c: Number of chimney fires in dwellings by month



(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data

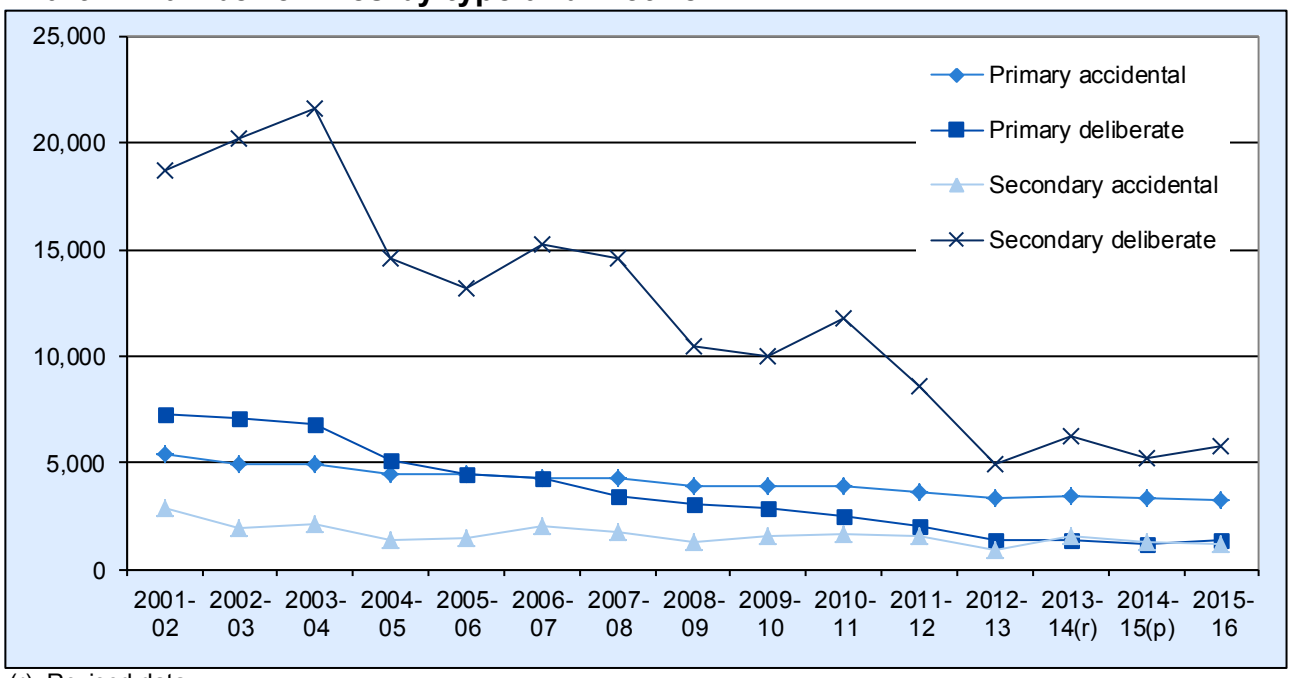
Further data on this topic is available on StatsWales.

[8] http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/summaries/datasets

Section 3: Fires by motive

This section looks at motive, in particular whether fires were caused accidentally or deliberately. Accidental fires are defined as fires where the fire was ignited by accident or the cause of the fire is not known or unspecified. Deliberate fires are defined as fires where the fire was ignited deliberately or if it is suspected or recorded as 'doubtful' by the Fire and Rescue Authority. The chart below shows that numbers of deliberate secondary fires have been prone to fluctuation, whilst the other categories shown are less volatile.

Chart 7: Number of fires by type and motive



(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

3.1 Accidental fires

In 2015-16, the number of accidental fires fell by 4 per cent compared to the previous year, equating to 234 fewer accidental fires. Accidental fires accounted for 41 per cent of all fires attended in 2015-16, 4 percentage points lower than in the previous year. 71 per cent of all primary fires and 18 per cent of secondary fires were accidental. All chimney fires in 2015-16 were accidental.

In 2015-16 the number of accidental primary fires decreased by 1 per cent whilst the number of accidental secondary fires fell by 6 per cent (compared with 2014-15). Since 2001-02 accidental fires have fallen by 46 per cent.

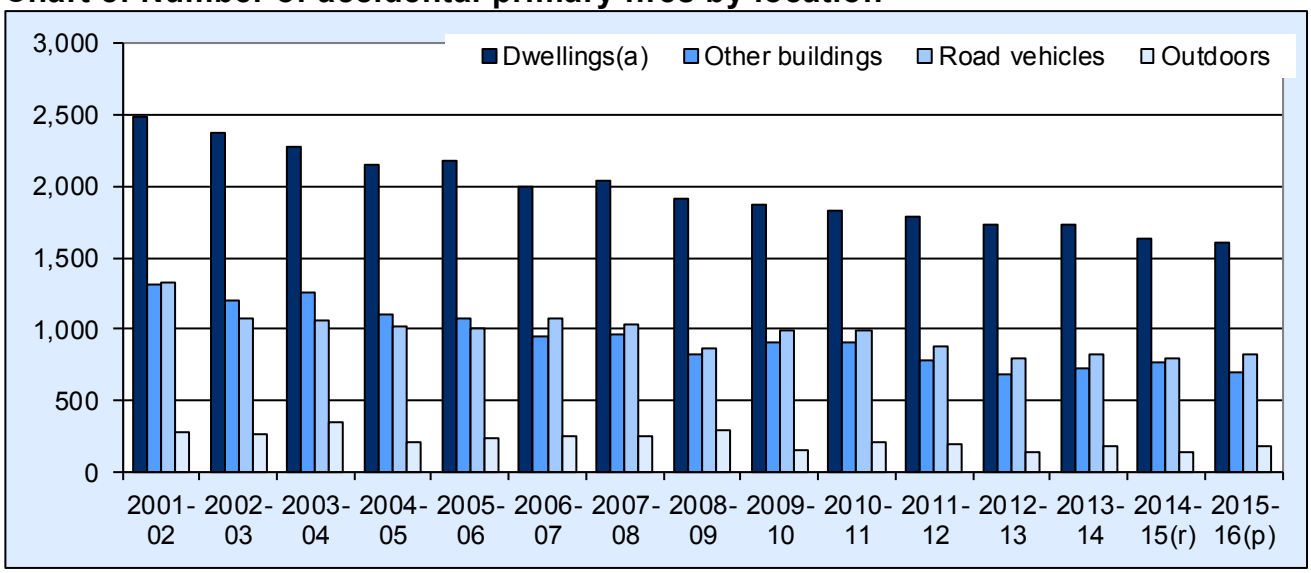
A large proportion of accidental primary fires occur in dwellings, equating to between 46 per cent and 52 per cent for each year since 2001-02. However the number of accidental dwelling fires fell by 1 per cent in 2015-16 and in general there has been a downward trend in these fires (as can be seen in chart 8), dropping by 35 per cent between 2001-02 and 2015-16.

In 2015-16, 91 per cent of fires that occurred in dwellings were started accidentally, similar to the proportion seen in recent years but 10 percentage points higher than in 2001-02.

In recent years the proportion of primary fires in road vehicles which were started accidentally has increased from 21 per cent in 2001-02 to 52 per cent in 2015-16. In this time the number of accidental fires in road vehicles has fallen by 38 per cent.

These increases can be largely attributed to the decreases in deliberate dwelling and road vehicle fires. See section 3.2 for more information on deliberate fires.

Chart 8: Number of accidental primary fires by location



(a) Includes caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

In 2015-16 both North Wales and Mid and West Wales saw decreases in the number of accidental primary fires in dwellings compared with the previous year, whilst South Wales saw an increase, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Number of accidental primary fires in dwellings by Fire and Rescue Authority (a)

	North Wales	Mid and West Wales	South Wales	**Wales**
2001-02	614	821	1,055	**2,490**
2002-03	554	745	1,077	**2,377**
2003-04	501	838	940	**2,279**
2004-05	531	727	891	**2,150**
2005-06	502	749	921	**2,172**
2006-07	459	663	867	**1,990**
2007-08	526	642	867	**2,035**
2008-09	482	638	799	**1,919**
2009-10	478	584	802	**1,864**
2010-11	469	605	752	**1,826**
2011-12	476	555	758	**1,789**
2012-13	455	525	745	**1,725**
2013-14	479	572	681	**1,732**
2014-15 (r)	401	579	655	**1,635**
2015-16 (p)	386	542	683	**1,611**
Percentage change 2014-15 to 2015-16	-4	-6	4	-1

(a) Dwellings include caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

37 per cent of accidental dwelling fires occurred between the hours of 4pm and 9pm[9]. Section 7 relates to cause and source of ignition and shows that, cooking appliances were the main source of ignition, being responsible for almost half of the accidental dwelling fires in 2015-16.

[9] Data on time of accidental dwelling fires can be found in the StatsWales table 'Fires and casualties by time' https://statswales.gov.wales/v/BmW

3.2 Deliberate fires

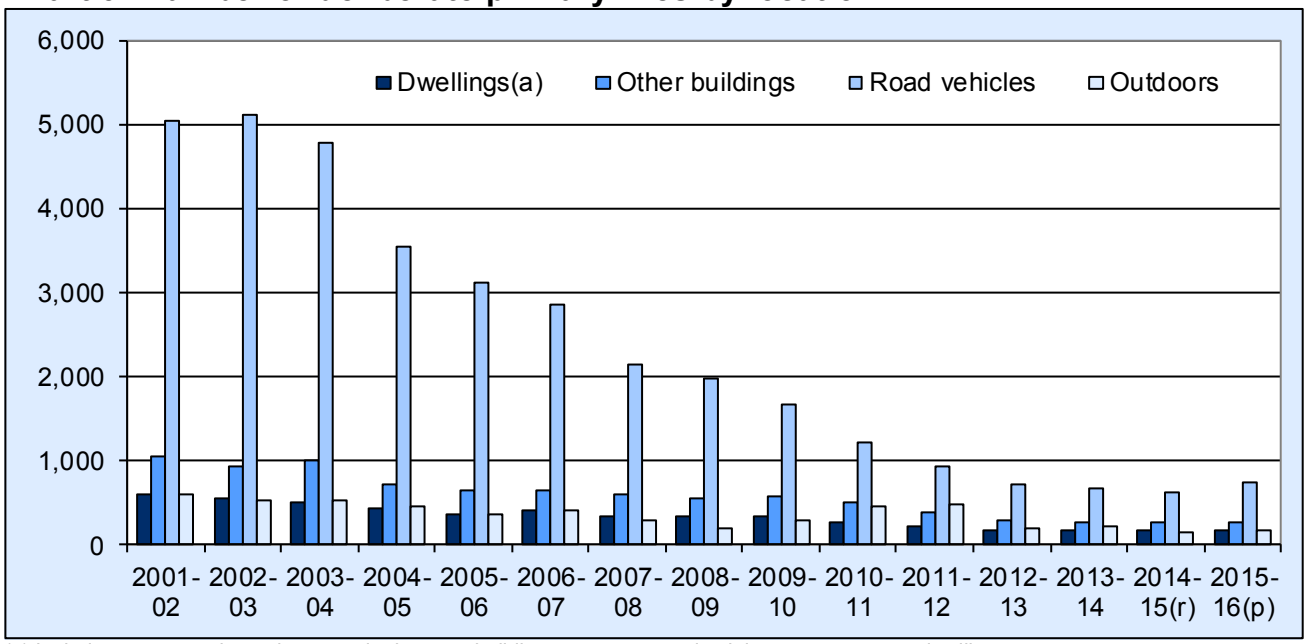
The Joint Arson Group produced the Wales Arson Reduction Strategy[10] in 2007 (it was reviewed in 2009 with an updated strategy for 2012-15 published in November 2012[11]). The strategy states the priorities of Welsh Arson Reduction Teams (ARTs) are to reduce the numbers of wildfire incidents, deliberate fires in schools, car arson, deliberate fires associated with anti-social behaviour and the number of void and derelict buildings subject to arson.

The original report noted that vehicle crime has continued to fall, and reflected that vehicles are designed and built more securely. According to police recorded crime data (not currently National Statistics) published by the Office for National Statistics[12], offences against vehicles in Wales have fallen by 72 per cent and thefts or unauthorised taking of vehicles have fallen by 83 per cent between 2002-03 and 2014-15.

There were 1,371 deliberate primary fires in 2015-16, 13 per cent more than in 2014-15 but 81 per cent fewer than in 2001-02. Deliberate primary fires accounted for 29 per cent of all primary fires in 2015-16.

More than half of all deliberate primary fires were in road vehicles; however the number of fires is around one seventh of the number occurring in 2001-02.

Chart 9: Number of deliberate primary fires by location



(a) Includes caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

[10] Wales Arson Reduction Strategy - Report of the Joint Arson Group August 2007
[11] http://www.southwales-fire.gov.uk/English/yoursafety/arson/Documents/Wales%20Arson%20Reduction%20Strategy%202012-2015.pdf
[12] http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/2015-07-16/relateddata

In 2015-16, around 4 in 5 secondary fires were deliberate, similar to the proportion seen in the previous two years. The number of these fires rose by 10 per cent compared with 2014-15.

More than two-fifths of deliberate secondary fires were classed as 'Other outdoors (including land)' in 2015-16 but numbers fell by 2 per cent compared with the previous year. The majority of these fires (94 per cent) occurred on loose refuse.

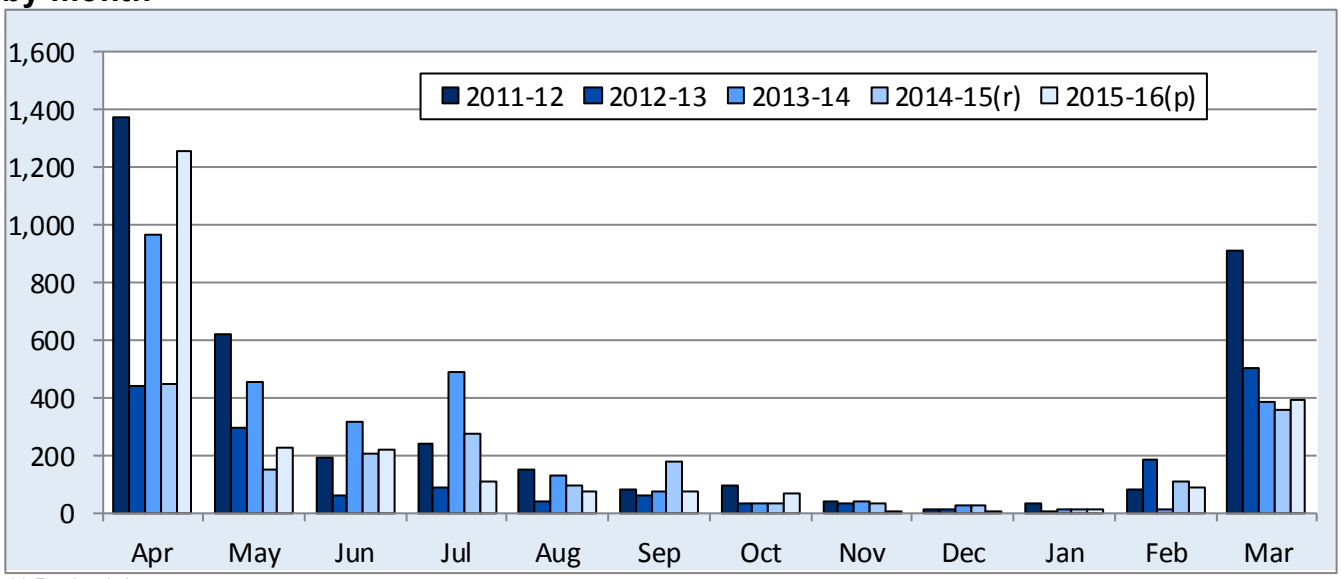
Table 7: Number of deliberate secondary fires by location (a)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(r)	2015-16(p)
Derelict building	137	131	91	60	56
Derelict road vehicle	51	26	24	28	26
Outdoor (b)	8,408	4,836	6,109	5,132	5,675
Grassland, woodland and crops	3,814	1,731	2,912	1,910	2,519
Outdoor structures	998	786	760	682	653
Outdoor equipment and machinery	22	15	15	6	8
Other outdoors (including land) (c)	3,573	2,303	2,419	2,534	2,495
All deliberate secondary fires	**8,596**	**4,993**	**6,224**	**5,220**	**5,757**

(a) Fires in non-derelict buildings, non-derelict road vehicles and non-derelict transport vehicles are primary fires.
(b) Outdoor fires include 3 secondary fires in 2010-11, 1 secondary fire in 2011-12, 1 secondary fire in 2012-13 and 3 in 2013-14, in derelict 'other transport vehicles'.
(c) Other outdoors includes the following locations: loose refuse, river/canal, lake/pond/reservoir, sea, road surface/pavement, railway, airfield/runway, cycle path/public footpath/bridleway, cemetery, park, beach, landfill site, wasteland, mines and quarries (excluding buildings above ground), golf course, playground (excluding equipment)/recreational area.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

Fires on grassland, woodland or crops accounted for 44 per cent of deliberate secondary fires in 2015-16 and numbers of these fires increased by 32 per cent compared with the previous year. The chart below shows the peaks for these fires tend to occur in April, May and March, and since 2009-10 these 3 months have accounted for 70 per cent of the deliberate secondary fires on grassland, woodland and crops. However April 2015 accounted for around half the year's (2015-16) fires and the month saw more than double the number of fires seen in April 2014. It is likely that the weather and consequential environmental conditions will have been responsible in some part for the fluctuations in the numbers of outdoor fires.

Chart 10: Number of deliberate secondary grassland, woodland and crop fires by month



(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

Over the time series the peaks for these fires have typically occurred in the spring months of April and March. In recent years the proportion occurring in these months has decreased, from almost

60 per cent in 2009-10 to 42 per cent in 2014-15. However in 2015-16 the proportion rose back up to 65 per cent, driven by a massive increase of 179 per cent in April 2015 (compared with April 2014).

Analysis of weather data from the Met Office shows that April 2015 saw 46 per cent more hours of sunshine and 55 per cent less rainfall compared with April 2014.

Seven months in 2015-16 saw a decrease in numbers of grassland, woodland and crop fires, the months April to June 2015, October 2015 and March 2016 being the exceptions.

October 2015 saw a 94 per cent increase in deliberate grassland, woodland and crop fires compared with October 2014; this month also saw 20 per cent more hours of sunshine and a 60 per cent decrease in rainfall (compared with October 2014).

In December 2015 there were 74 per cent fewer of these fires (compared with December 2014); the month also saw 56 per cent fewer hours of sunshine and a 110 per cent increase in rainfall.

Met Office summary data are only available at an all Wales level for each month. Therefore the data may not reflect regional variations in weather conditions.

Further data on this topic is available on StatsWales.

Met Office data are available from:
http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/summaries/datasets

Section 4: Casualties and rescues

4.1 Fatal casualties from fires

A fatal casualty is defined as a person whose death is attributed to a fire, even if the death occurred weeks or months later.

Provisional figures show there were 19 fatal casualties during 2015-16 (see table 8). The overall trend in fatalities since 2001-02 has been downward, although since 2008-09 the number has varied between 17 and 23. In 2015-16 the fatality rate per million population (pmp) was lowest in Mid andWest Wales at 4.4 pmp.

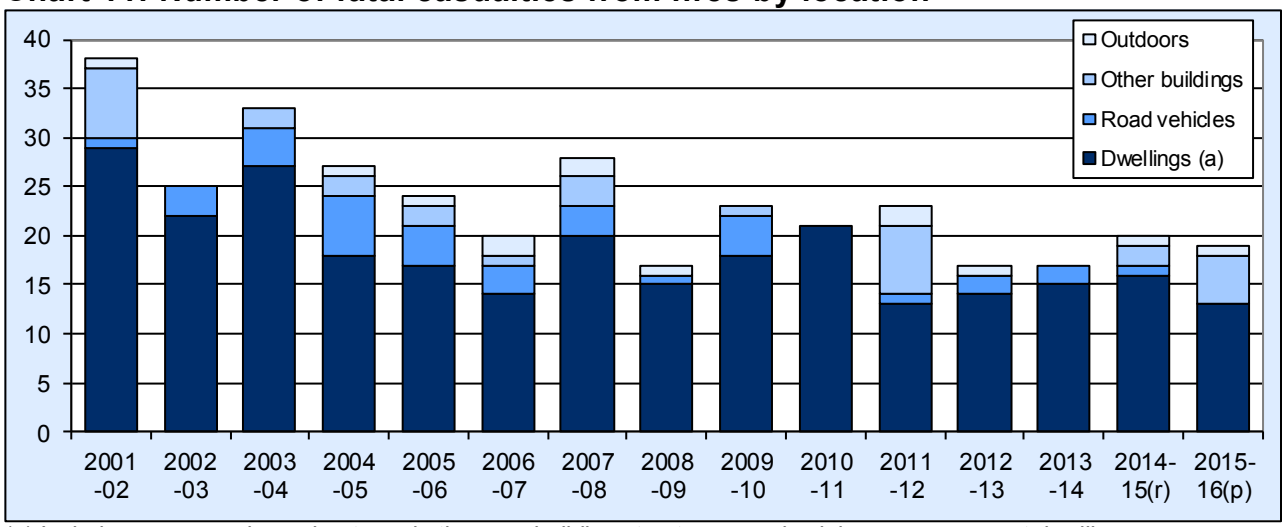
Table 8: Number and rate of fatal casualties from fires by Fire and Rescue Authority

	North Wales		Mid and West Wales		South Wales		**Wales**	
	Number(a)	pmp (b)	Number(a)	pmp (b)	Number(a)	pmp (b)	**Number(a)**	**pmp (b)**
2006-07	14	20.7	2	2.3	4	2.8	**20**	**6.7**
2007-08	7	10.3	9	10.2	12	8.3	**28**	**9.3**
2008-09	3	4.4	5	5.6	9	6.2	**17**	**5.6**
2009-10	8	11.7	11	12.4	4	2.7	**23**	**7.6**
2010-11	10	14.6	7	7.9	4	2.7	**21**	**6.9**
2011-12	8	11.6	8	9.0	7	4.7	**23**	**7.5**
2012-13	8	11.6	3	3.3	6	4.0	**17**	**5.5**
2013-14	3	4.3	8	8.9	6	4.0	**17**	**5.5**
2014-15 (r)	5	7.2	8	8.9	7	4.7	**20**	**6.5**
2015-16 (p)	6	8.6	4	4.4	9	6.0	**19**	**6.1**

(a) Numbers of fatalities from 2001-02 onwards are available on StatsWales.
(b) Per million population. Population data are taken from ONS Mid Year Estimates and are revised periodically and so rates are subject to change between publications.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

In the 15 years since 2001-02, 77 per cent of fatal casualties occurred in dwelling fires, equating to a total of 272 out of 352 fatalities. Over two thirds of fatalities occurring in 2015-16 were the result of dwelling fires.

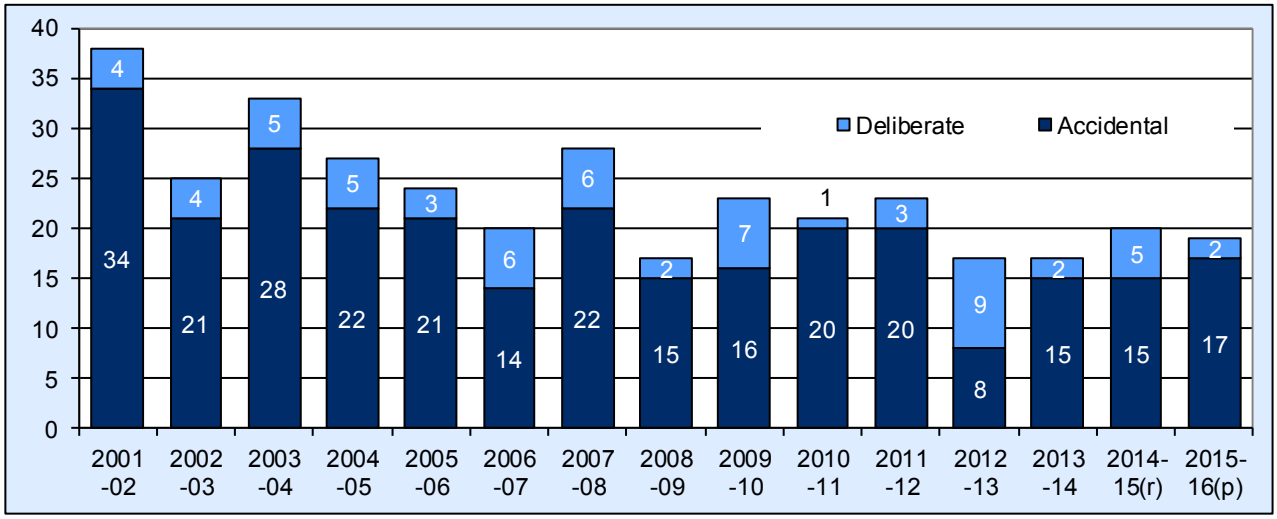
Chart 11: Number of fatal casualties from fires by location



(a) Includes caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

In 2015-16 17 fatalities were the result of accidental fires with 13 of these occurring in dwellings. There were 2 fatalities as the result of deliberate fires.

Chart 12: Number of fatal casualties from fires by motive

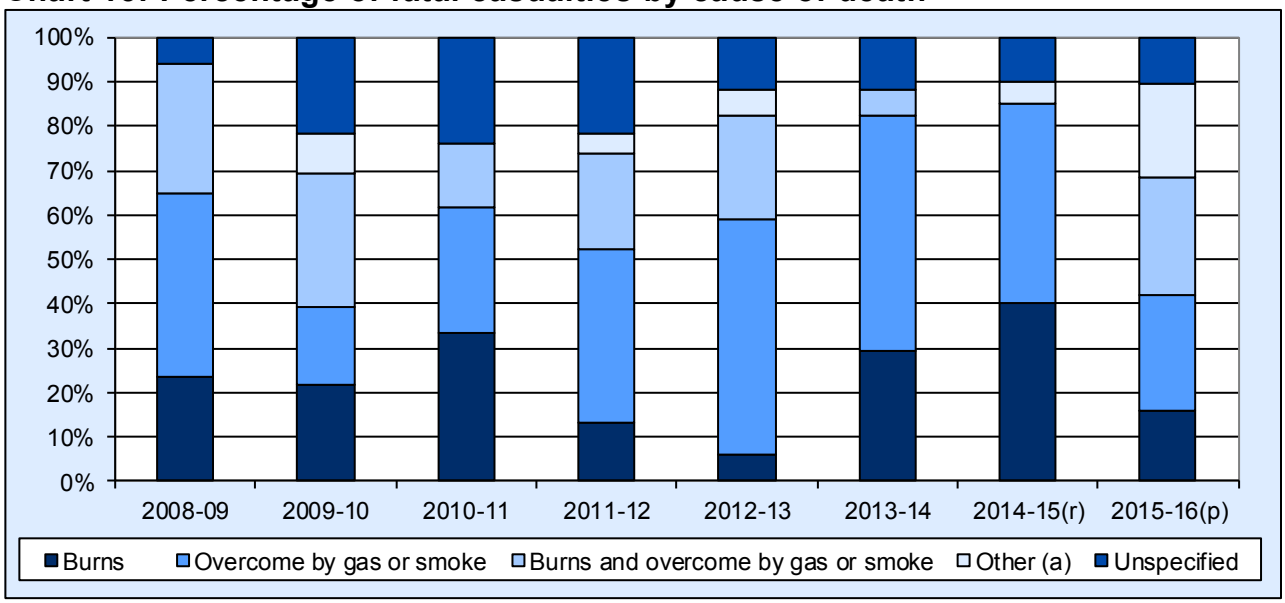


(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data

During 2015-16 the two main known causes of death from fires in Wales were being 'overcome with smoke or gas' and a combination of 'burns' and 'being overcome by gas or smoke', each accounting for 5 deaths.

Since 2001-02 being overcome by smoke or gas has accounted for 45 per cent of fatalities, burns accounted for 22 per cent of fatalities and a combination of the two caused 19 per cent of fatalities.

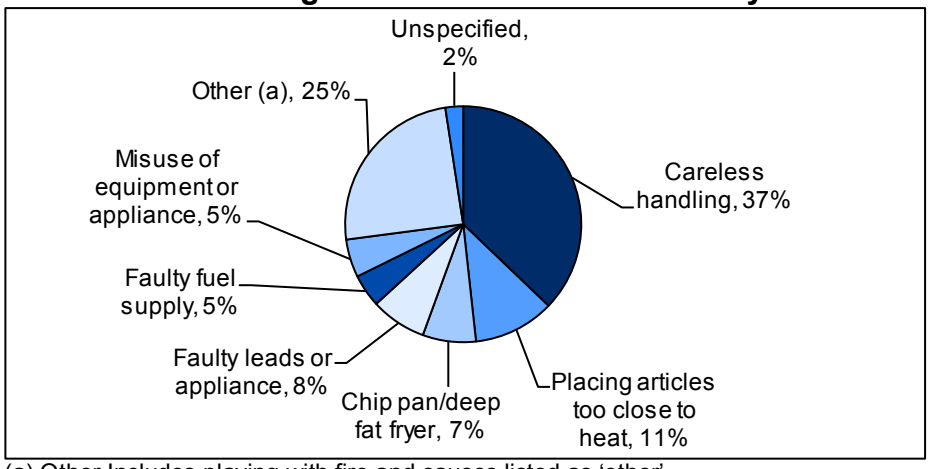
Chart 13: Percentage of fatal casualties by cause of death



(a) Other includes cardiac arrests and other physical injuries.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

Of the 288 fatalities occurring in accidental fires from 2001-02 to 2015-16, in 37 per cent of fires the cause of the fire was recorded as 'careless handling'; causes of fires are looked at in more detail in Section 7. Between 2001-02 and 2015-16, 21 fatalities (7 per cent) were in fires caused by chip or deep fat fryers.

Chart 14: Percentage of fatal accidental fires by cause 2001-02 to 2015-16



(a) Other Includes playing with fire and causes listed as 'other'.

4.2 Non-fatal casualties from fires

From April 2009 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 is sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury or distress.
Due to these changes and the introduction of a 'fire-related injury' marker there is a possible discontinuity in the number of non-fatal casualties, further information on this is available in the Quality Information section.

In 2015-16, South Wales had the lowest rate of non-fatal casualties per million population. The overall trend in the non-fatal casualty rate over the last ten years has been downward, although in recent years the numbers and associated rates have fluctuated.

Table 9: Number and rate of non-fatal casualties from fires by Fire and Rescue Authority

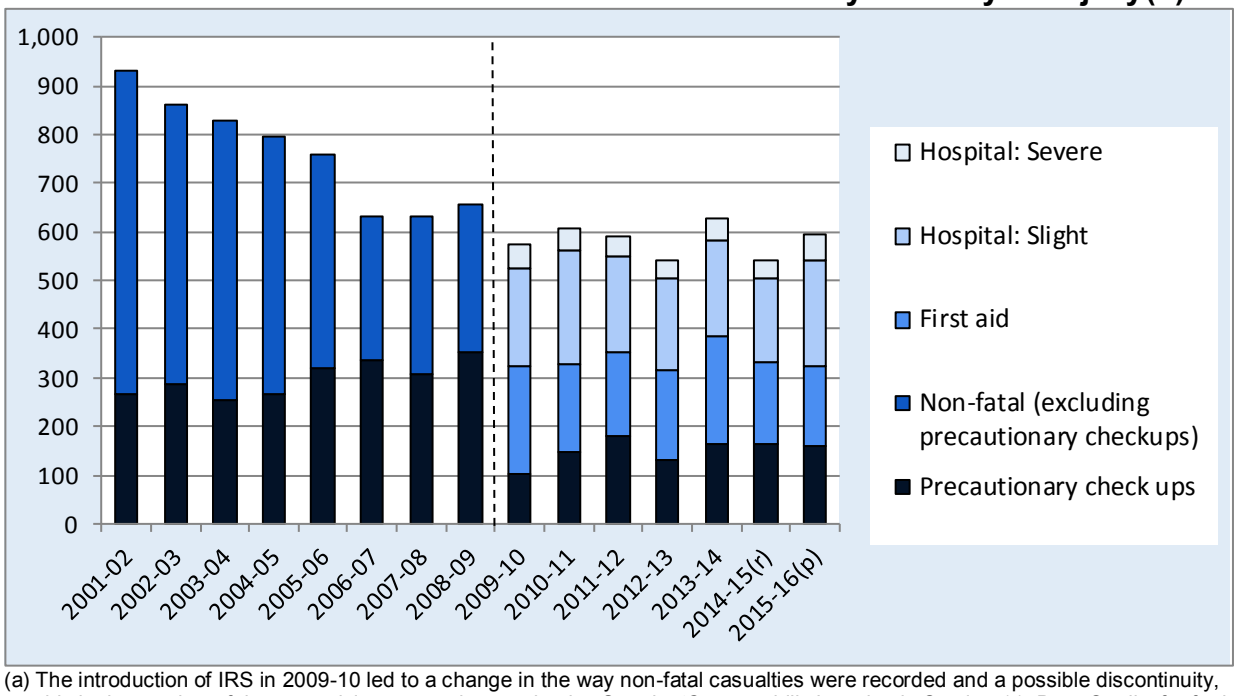
	North Wales		Mid and West Wales		South Wales		**Wales**	
	Number(a)	pmp (b)	Number(a)	pmp (b)	Number(a)	pmp (b)	**Number(a)**	**pmp (b)**
2006-07	179	264.8	167	191.2	286	199.1	**632**	**211.7**
2007-08	209	307.6	178	202.3	245	169.3	**632**	**210.2**
2008-09	208	304.7	149	168.3	300	205.7	**657**	**217.1**
2009-10	234	341.8	158	178.1	183	124.7	**575**	**189.2**
2010-11	281	409.7	132	148.3	194	131.6	**607**	**199.0**
2011-12	228	331.2	184	205.9	180	121.5	**592**	**193.2**
2012-13	213	308.5	151	168.5	177	119.0	**541**	**176.0**
2013-14	276	398.9	167	186.2	183	122.5	**626**	**203.1**
2014-15 (r)	194	279.5	194	215.9	155	103.4	**543**	**175.6**
2015-16 (p)	214	308.1	177	196.8	202	134.2	**593**	**191.3**

(a) Numbers of non-fatal casualties from 2001-02 onwards are available on StatsWales.
(b) Per million population. Population data are taken from ONS Mid Year Estimates revised periodically and so rates are subject to change between publications.
(r) Revised data
(p) Provisional data.

593 non-fatal casualties were recorded in 2015-16, an increase of 9 per cent compared with the previous year. The increase was driven by a rise in the numbers of those sent to hospital, up by

29 per cent in 2015-16 compared with the previous year. Over the same time period numbers of those receiving first aid or advised to have a precautionary check fell slightly by 3 per cent. In 2015-16, 54 per cent of non-fatal casualties received first aid or were advised to have a precautionary check-up. 37 per cent of non-fatal casualties were taken to hospital with slight injuries and the remaining 9 per cent were taken to hospital with severe injuries.

Chart 15: Number of non-fatal casualties from fires by severity of injury(a)



(a) The introduction of IRS in 2009-10 led to a change in the way non-fatal casualties were recorded and a possible discontinuity, notably in the number of those receiving precautionary checks. See the 'Comparability' section in Section 11- Data Quality for further information.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

After those given first aid and precautionary check-ups the next largest category of casualties were those treated for being overcome by gas or smoke, accounting for 21 per cent of all non-fatal casualties, whilst 9 per cent had burns.

Of the 593 non-fatal casualties in 2015-16, 458 (77 per cent) were the result of in dwelling fires, 65 (11 per cent) in other buildings, 43 (7 per cent) from road vehicle fires and 27 (5 per cent) in outdoor fires.

Most non-fatal casualties (90 per cent) were from accidental fires and 70 per cent were the result of accidental dwelling fires. 7 per cent of non-fatal casualties in 2015-16 came from deliberate dwelling fires.

Cooking (excluding chip pans) was the largest single cause of non-fatal casualties in accidental fires in 2015-16 (19 per cent). Chip pan related casualties accounted for 16 per cent of those in accidental fires.

4.3 Non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary check-ups) from fires

In 2015-16, 270 non-fatal casualties were sent to hospital, an increase of 29 per cent compared with the previous year. Of these 270 non-fatal casualties, 87 per cent in all were from accidental fires; 63 per cent occurred in accidental fires in dwellings.

Excluding those sent for precautionary checks and those given first aid, the most common injury was 'being overcome with smoke or gas' relating to 126 non-fatal casualties and 47 per cent of those sent to hospital. This has been the most common injury for casualties sent to hospital since 2009-10, accounting for 44 per cent of all non-fatal casualties sent to hospital since this time. There were 56 casualties in 2015-16 with burns, accounting for just over a fifth of those sent to hospital.

4.4 Rescues from fires

In 2015-16, 246 people were rescued from fires, 106 (43 per cent) of whom were not injured, 5 were fatalities (rescued but later died from fire-related injuries) and 135 were non-fatal casualties. This is a 16 per cent increase in the number of rescues compared with the previous year, due to a rise in the number of those rescued non fatal casualties (13 per cent increase) and those rescued though uninjured (29 per cent increase).
In 2015-16, the majority (83 per cent) of rescues (including those injured) from fires were from dwelling fires, a further 12 per cent were rescued from other buildings, 4 per cent from road vehicles and less than 1 per cent from outdoor locations.

Table 10: Number of casualties and rescues by location

	Dwelling	Other building	Road vehicle	Outdoors	**All**
2011-12					
Fatalities	13	7	1	2	**23**
of which were rescued	*6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***6***
Non-fatal casualties (a)	467	64	21	40	**592**
of which were rescued	*91*	*10*	*0*	*1*	***102***
Rescued (non-injured)	94	12	1	0	**107**
Total rescued	191	22	1	1	**215**
2012-13					
Fatalities	14	0	2	1	**17**
of which were rescued	*7*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***7***
Non-fatal casualties (a)	442	38	40	21	**541**
of which were rescued	*72*	*4*	*7*	*0*	***83***
Rescued (non-injured)	86	8	9	0	**103**
Total rescued	165	12	16	0	**193**
2013-14					
Fatalities	15	0	2	0	**17**
of which were rescued	*5*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***5***
Non-fatal casualties (a)	500	78	33	15	**626**
of which were rescued	*97*	*9*	*6*	*2*	***114***
Rescued (non-injured)	104	9	10	1	**124**
Total rescued	206	18	16	3	**243**
2014-15(r)					
Fatalities	16	2	1	1	**20**
of which were rescued	*10*	*0*	*1*	*0*	***11***
Non-fatal casualties (a)	420	47	45	31	**543**
of which were rescued	*103*	*8*	*6*	*2*	***119***
Rescued (non-injured)	75	4	3	0	**82**
Total rescued	188	12	10	2	**212**
2015-16(p)					
Fatalities	13	5	0	1	**19**
of which were rescued	*5*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***5***
Non-fatal casualties (a)	458	65	43	27	**593**
of which were rescued	*118*	*11*	*6*	*0*	***135***
Rescued (non-injured)	81	19	5	1	**106**
Total rescued	204	30	11	1	**246**

(a) Includes casualties where it is unknown whether they were rescued.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

In 2015-16, 57 per cent of those rescued were male and 43 per cent were female. A third of those rescued were aged between 30 and 59, whilst 3 in 10 were aged 60 or over.

For those rescued from fires but not injured, males accounted for 47 per cent (females accounted for 53 per cent). People aged between 30 and 59 accounted for a 28 per cent of those who were rescued but non-injured.

Table 11: Number of casualties and rescues by gender and age

	Male	Female	0-16	17-29	30-59	60 or over	**All (a)**
2011-12							
Fatalities	20	3	0	2	14	7	**23**
of which were rescued	*5*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*4*	***6***
Non-fatal casualties (b)	337	253	76	119	221	176	**592**
of which were rescued	*59*	*43*	*10*	*22*	*36*	*34*	***102***
Rescued (not injured)	66	40	15	30	35	27	**107**
Total rescued	130	84	25	52	73	65	**215**
2012-13							
Fatalities	10	7	4	7	4	2	**17**
of which were rescued	*4*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*1*	***7***
Non-fatal casualties (b)	287	241	43	90	204	152	**541**
of which were rescued	*51*	*31*	*5*	*18*	*27*	*31*	***83***
Rescued (not injured)	50	50	15	25	26	28	**103**
Total rescued	105	84	23	45	54	60	**193**
2013-14							
Fatalities	9	8	0	2	4	10	**17**
of which were rescued	*3*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*4*	***5***
Non-fatal casualties (b)	314	306	62	102	224	193	**626**
of which were rescued	*56*	*58*	*4*	*20*	*32*	*43*	***114***
Rescued (not injured)	75	48	24	28	42	21	**124**
Total rescued	134	108	28	48	75	68	**243**
2014-15 (r)							
Fatalities	13	7	1	3	7	9	**20**
of which were rescued	*7*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*5*	*3*	***11***
Non-fatal casualties (b)	318	221	46	102	227	148	**543**
of which were rescued	*69*	*50*	*5*	*13*	*53*	*45*	***119***
Rescued (not injured)	45	37	7	27	27	13	**82**
Total rescued	121	91	13	42	85	61	**212**
2015-16 (p)							
Fatalities	13	6	0	1	6	11	**19**
of which were rescued	*4*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*3*	***5***
Non-fatal casualties (b)	343	248	67	112	202	166	**593**
of which were rescued	85	50	3	24	49	46	**135**
Rescued (not injured)	50	56	13	20	30	25	**106**
Total rescued	139	107	16	44	81	74	**246**

(a) Includes those whose gender and/or age was unknown or not specified.
(b) Includes casualties where it is unknown whether they were rescued.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data

Further data on this topic is available on StatsWales.

Section 5: False alarms

A false alarm is defined as an event in which the Fire and Rescue Authority believes they are called to a reportable fire and then find there is no such incident. False alarms are categorised as follows:

Malicious where the call is deliberately for a non-existent fire-related event

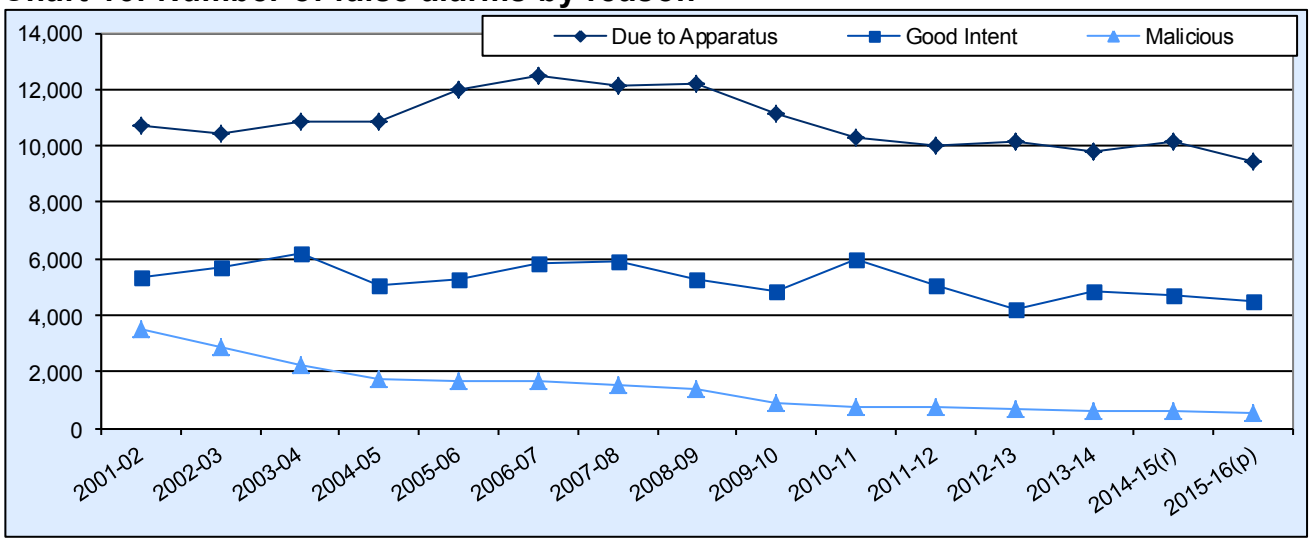
Good intent in which the call was made in good faith in the belief that there was a fire to attend

Due to apparatus in which the call was initiated by the operation of fire alarm and fire-fighting equipment

In 2015-16 there were 14,498 false fire alarms in Wales, down from 15,485 in 2014-15, a decrease of 6 per cent (equating to almost 1,000 incidents), making this the lowest number in the time series. Since 2001-02 the number of false alarms attended has fallen by 26 per cent. FRAs suggest successful call challenging is a factor in this long-term fall (information taken from internal call logging systems).

All types of false alarms saw decreases in 2015-16 compared with the previous year; there were 731 fewer false alarms due to apparatus than in the previous year, equating to a 7 per cent decrease. Reasons for false alarms due to apparatus are explored in greater detail in table 14. Both numbers of malicious false alarms and good intent false alarms fell in 2015-16, by 8 per cent and 4 per cent respectively.

Chart 16: Number of false alarms by reason



(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

Overall there has been a downward trend in the number of malicious false alarms, falling by 84 per cent since 2001-02. North Wales and South Wales both saw a fall in the number of malicious false alarms (34 and 7 per cent respectively), whilst Mid and West Wales saw a small increase in numbers of (7 more malicious false alarms, equating to a 6 per cent increase).

Table 12: Number of malicious false alarms by Fire and Rescue Authority(a)

	North Wales	Mid and West Wales	South Wales	**Wales**
2006-07	164	484	1,027	**1,675**
2007-08	154	473	905	**1,532**
2008-09	169	466	762	**1,397**
2009-10	137	211	550	**898**
2010-11	114	172	483	**769**
2011-12	129	168	478	**775**
2012-13	105	178	406	**689**
2013-14	77	161	408	**646**
2014-15 (r)	77	120	408	**605**
2015-16 (p)	51	127	380	**558**
Percentage change 2014-15 to 2015-16	-34	6	-7	**-8**

(a) Data from 2001-02 onwards are available on StatsWales.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

Table 13: Number of false alarms by location and reason

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (r)	2015-16 (p)
Dwellings (a)	**4,872**	**5,012**	**5,192**	**5,409**	**5,332**
Fire alarm due to apparatus	3,095	3,199	3,352	3,499	3,662
Good intent false alarm	1,436	1,501	1,590	1,660	1,456
Malicious	341	312	250	250	214
Other buildings	**7,728**	**7,751**	**7,218**	**7,332**	**6,378**
Fire alarm due to apparatus	6,929	6,979	6,457	6,640	5,747
Good intent false alarm	534	505	489	443	386
Malicious	265	267	272	249	245
Road vehicles	**432**	**399**	**409**	**406**	**391**
Fire alarm due to apparatus	0	1	0	0	1
Good intent false alarm	414	382	400	401	380
Malicious	18	16	9	5	10
Outdoors	**2,842**	**1,926**	**2,493**	**2,338**	**2,397**
Fire alarm due to apparatus	0	2	3	6	4
Good intent false alarm	2,691	1,830	2,375	2,231	2,304
Malicious	151	94	115	101	89

(a) Includes caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

False alarms in 'other buildings' accounted for 44 per cent of false alarms in 2015-16, the majority of which (90 per cent) were due to apparatus. A breakdown of more detailed reasons is given in table 14.

69 per cent of false alarms in dwellings were due to apparatus and 27 per cent were raised with good intent.

Most (96 per cent) 'other outdoors' false alarms were due to good intent, and these were mainly (64 per cent) as a result of controlled burning.

In 2015-16, 38 per cent of false alarms due to apparatus (in buildings) were the result of human causes, with cooking causing over 2,000 of these false alarms (21 per cent of false alarms due to apparatus). Human factors triggered a greater proportion of false alarms in dwellings then in other buildings (45 per cent and 33 per cent respectively).

Of those false alarms in buildings which were due to apparatus, 37 per cent were the result of problems with safety systems (faulty, damaged, poorly maintained and poorly sited).

A further 17 per cent were caused by of contaminants getting into the system. Contaminants (for example insects, dust and steam) were a bigger problem in other buildings than in dwellings, causing a more than a fifth of false alarms due to apparatus, but just over a tenth of those in dwellings.

Table 14: Number of false alarms due to apparatus in buildings by detailed reason

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (r)	2015-16 (p)
Dwellings (a)					
Contaminants	348	343	366	390	410
External factors	30	51	56	35	45
Human	1,434	1,451	1,573	1,651	1,666
Accidentally/ carelessly set off	*203*	*148*	*171*	*173*	*166*
Cooking/burnt toast	*1,057*	*1,085*	*1,233*	*1,260*	*1,268*
Smoking	*108*	*107*	*74*	*102*	*112*
Testing	*66*	*67*	*61*	*68*	*95*
Other	*0*	*44*	*34*	*48*	*25*
System: smoke alarm	815	872	887	888	1,061
System: heat	29	39	24	41	40
System: sprinkler	4	2	2	4	5
System: flame	8	25	21	31	34
System: other	275	284	303	337	230
Animal (b)	..	5	4	1	4
Unknown	152	127	116	121	167
All	**3,095**	**3,199**	**3,352**	**3,499**	**3,662**
Other Buildings					
Contaminants	1,747	1,566	1,521	1,485	1,225
External factors	114	154	147	182	110
Human	2,155	2,096	2,151	2,130	1,869
Accidentally/ carelessly set off	*835*	*703*	*718*	*689*	*639*
Cooking/burnt toast	*843*	*854*	*835*	*882*	*738*
Smoking	*109*	*98*	*95*	*118*	*116*
Testing	*368*	*386*	*429*	*388*	*339*
Other	*0*	*55*	*74*	*53*	*37*
System: smoke alarm	1,615	1,696	1,389	1,502	1,389
System: heat	98	104	92	91	103
System: sprinkler	59	64	45	57	36
System: flame	15	64	41	59	32
System: other	718	789	728	741	507
Animal (b)	..	23	21	20	22
Unknown	408	423	322	373	454
All	**6,929**	**6,979**	**6,457**	**6,640**	**5,747**

(a) Includes caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(b) Category introduced in 2012-13.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.
.. not available

Further data on this topic is available on StatsWales.

Section 6: Smoke alarms

This section looks at fires in dwellings attended by the Fire and Rescue Authority and the effectiveness of smoke alarms. Any fires involving alarms where no emergency call was made to the Fire and Rescue Authority will not be recorded, and therefore the figures reported should understate the effectiveness of smoke alarms.

Some buildings have multiple smoke alarms and so in this section some tables and charts refer to numbers of fires whilst others refer to numbers of smoke alarms. Chart 17, table 17, chart 18 and chart 19 refer to numbers of fires. In these charts and tables, the following hierarchy has been applied to the smoke alarm operation:

1. Present, operated and raised the alarm
2. Present, operated but didn't raise alarm
3. Present but didn't operate

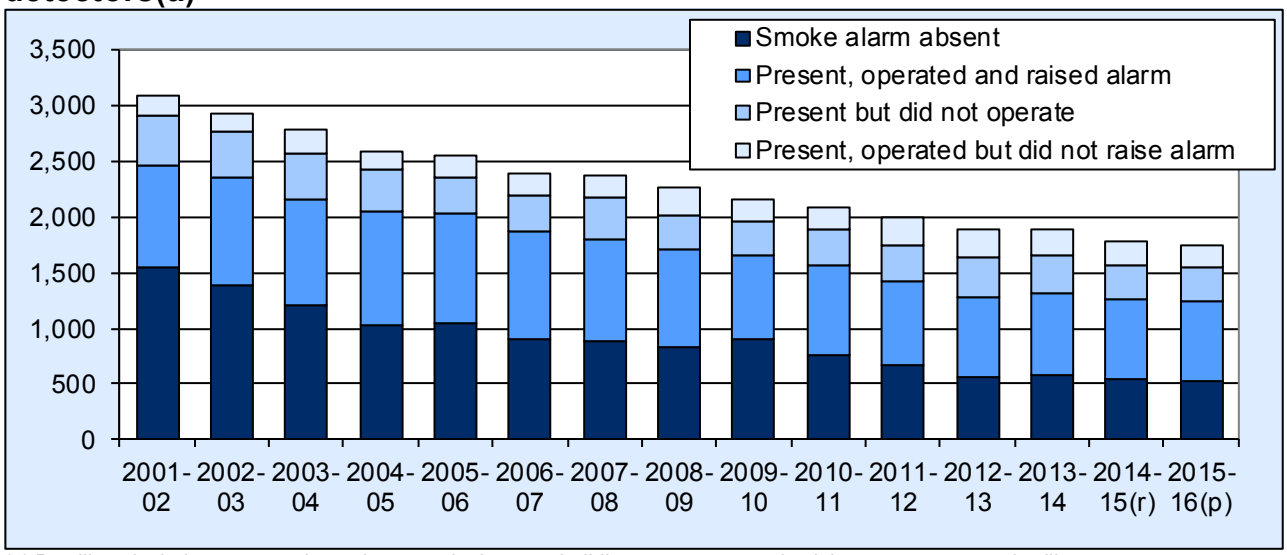
Therefore an alarm which operated and raised the alarm 'outranks' one which operated but didn't raise the alarm and so on. In many cases the reason a smoke alarm that operates does not raise the alarm is that the alarm has already been raised prior to the operation of this smoke alarm. (See table 15)

Table 15 and table 16 refer to the number of smoke alarms as they focus on the reason for failing to raise the alarm.

A smoke alarm was present and operated correctly in around half of fires in dwellings occurring in 2015-16. In a further 17 per cent of cases a smoke alarm was present but failed to operate, whilst in 30 per cent of dwelling fires a smoke alarm was absent. For context, approximately 94 per cent of all households in Wales had at least one smoke alarm (National Survey for Wales 2013-14[13]) and of these 98 per cent had at least one working smoke alarm. For each FRA the proportions of households with at least one smoke alarm and of these at least one working smoke alarm were as follows: North Wales (96 per cent and 98 per cent), Mid and West Wales (94 per cent and 98 per cent) and South Wales (94 per cent and 97 per cent).

In 2 per cent of dwelling fires it was unknown whether there was a smoke alarm. Reasons for the smoke detector not operating or raising the alarm are explored in tables 15 and 16.

Chart 17: Number of fires in dwellings by presence and operation of smoke detectors(a)



(a) Dwellings include caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data

[13] https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/National-Survey-for-Wales/2013-14

Since 2009-10, 26 of the 93 accidental dwelling fire fatalities occurred in fires where a smoke alarm was known to be absent. 27 fatalities occurred in accidental dwelling fires where a smoke alarm was present and raised the alarm.

The table below shows the number of smoke alarms which were present and operated at building fires but did not raise the alarm and the reasons for this. It includes multiple alarms in buildings which behaved in this way and so does not equate to numbers of dwellings and other building fires.

In 2015-16 there were over 180 smoke alarms which activated but did not raise the alarm due to the alarm having already been raised. This equates to almost 7 in 10 of the smoke alarms which did not raise the alarm. This has consistently been the most common reason for a smoke alarm failing to raise the alarm in spite of being activated in the available time series (since 2009-10).

In 2015-16, of the smoke alarms which did not raise the alarm 12 per cent were due to no one being in earshot, and another 12 per cent were due to occupants not responding.

Table 15: Number of smoke alarms, which were present at building fires but did not raise alarm, by reason

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(r)	2015-16(p)
Dwellings (a)					
Alarm was raised before system operated	157	153	148	140	132
No person in earshot	39	54	36	40	27
Occupants did not respond	33	27	28	31	31
No other person responded	3	1	2	2	1
Other	22	10	10	5	9
Unknown	4	4	3	2	2
All dwellings	**258**	**249**	**227**	**220**	**202**
Other buildings					
Alarm was raised before system operated	55	52	53	57	50
No person in earshot	12	10	6	8	5
Occupants did not respond	1	0	0	0	0
No other person responded	0	1	0	1	0
Other	7	3	1	4	6
Unknown	2	0	2	1	2
All other buildings	**77**	**66**	**62**	**71**	**63**

(a) Includes caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data

The table below includes multiple smoke alarms at building fires which did not activate and so does not equate to the number of dwelling and other building fires.

In 2015-16 the main reason for smoke alarm failures, in both dwellings and other buildings, was that the fire was not close enough to the detector (50 per cent of the smoke alarms which failed to activate in building fires). Defective or missing batteries accounted for 10 per cent of alarm failures in building fires in 2015-16.

Table 16: Number of smoke alarms present in fires in buildings, which did not activate by reason

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(r)	2015-16(p)
Dwellings (a)					
Fire not close enough to detector	143	179	170	153	166
Fire in area not covered by system	36	39	40	30	30
Alarm battery missing	26	24	19	16	11
Alarm battery defective	18	21	22	28	29
Fault in system	20	19	8	12	11
System not set up correctly	4	5	1	3	1
System damaged by fire	1	2	4	2	1
System turned off	5	3	8	6	6
Detector removed	10	15	12	7	10
Alerted by other means	22	22	19	22	12
Other	21	21	25	19	20
Unknown	13	10	14	9	5
All	**319**	**360**	**342**	**307**	**302**
Other buildings					
Fire not close enough to detector	58	59	56	64	46
Fire in area not covered by system	18	10	9	20	19
Alarm battery missing	0	0	0	2	2
Alarm battery defective	0	0	0	2	1
Fault in system	2	4	2	3	4
System not set up correctly	0	0	0	0	1
System damaged by fire	0	0	0	1	2
System turned off	3	2	0	2	0
Detector removed	0	0	1	0	0
Alerted by other means	20	20	18	22	17
Other	16	18	18	15	14
Unknown	7	5	5	2	14
All	**124**	**118**	**109**	**133**	**120**

(a) Includes caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

Table 17 shows that the number of dwellings fires where a smoke alarm was absent decreased by 1 per cent to 534 in 2015-16 compared with 542 in 2014-15. Since 2001-02 the number of dwelling fires where there was no smoke alarm has fallen by two thirds.

In 2015-16, both North Wales and Mid and West Wales saw slight increases in the number of dwelling fires where smoke alarms were absent (compared with the previous year). Over the same period, South Wales saw a decrease in dwelling fires where a smoke alarm was absent.

Table 17: Number of fires in dwellings where smoke alarm was absent, by Fire and Rescue Authority (a)(b)

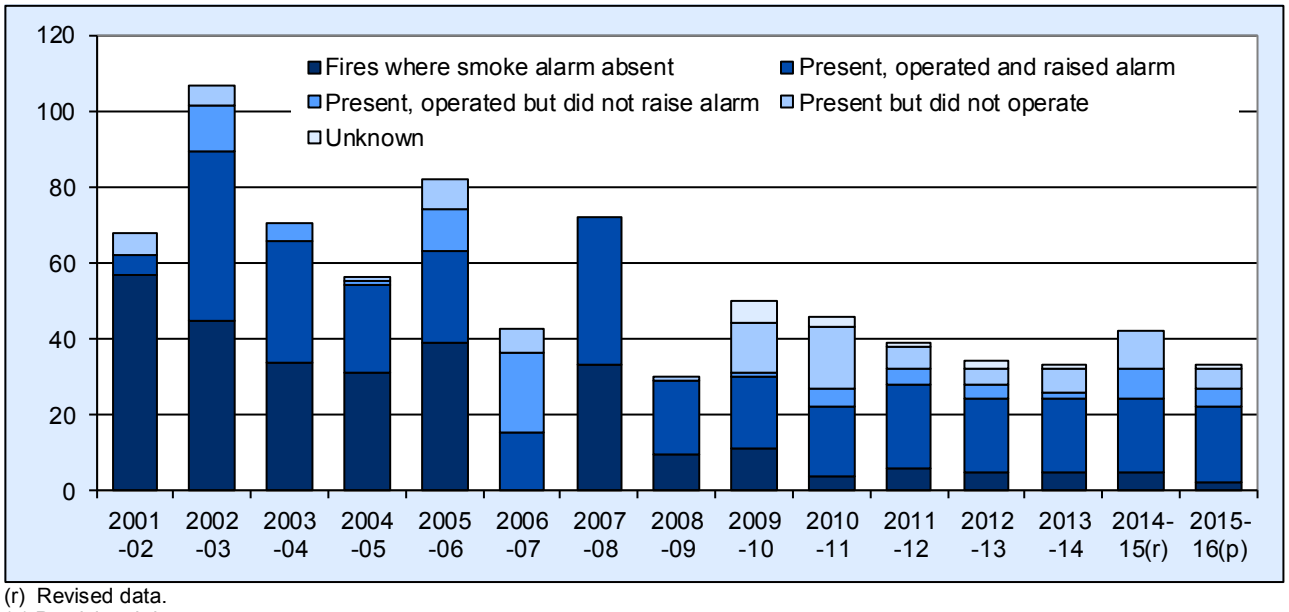
	North Wales	Mid and West Wales	South Wales	**Wales**
2006-07	143	272	494	**909**
2007-08	126	273	489	**887**
2008-09	143	234	458	**836**
2009-10	121	279	509	**909**
2010-11	76	278	412	**766**
2011-12	73	234	361	**668**
2012-13	67	181	313	**561**
2013-14	75	225	273	**573**
2014-15 (r)	49	205	288	**542**
2015-16 (p)	51	208	275	**534**
Percentage change 2014-15 to 2015-16	4	1	-5	-1

(a) Data from 2001-02 onwards are available on StatsWales.
(b) Dwellings include caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

6.1 Smoke alarms in fires at schools

Of the 33 fires occurring in schools in 2015-16 a smoke alarm was present and operated correctly in 78 per cent of incidents, whilst in a further 16 per cent of cases a smoke alarm was present but failed to operate. There were 2 school fires where it was recorded a smoke alarm was not present.

Chart 18: Number of fires in schools by presence and operation of smoke detectors

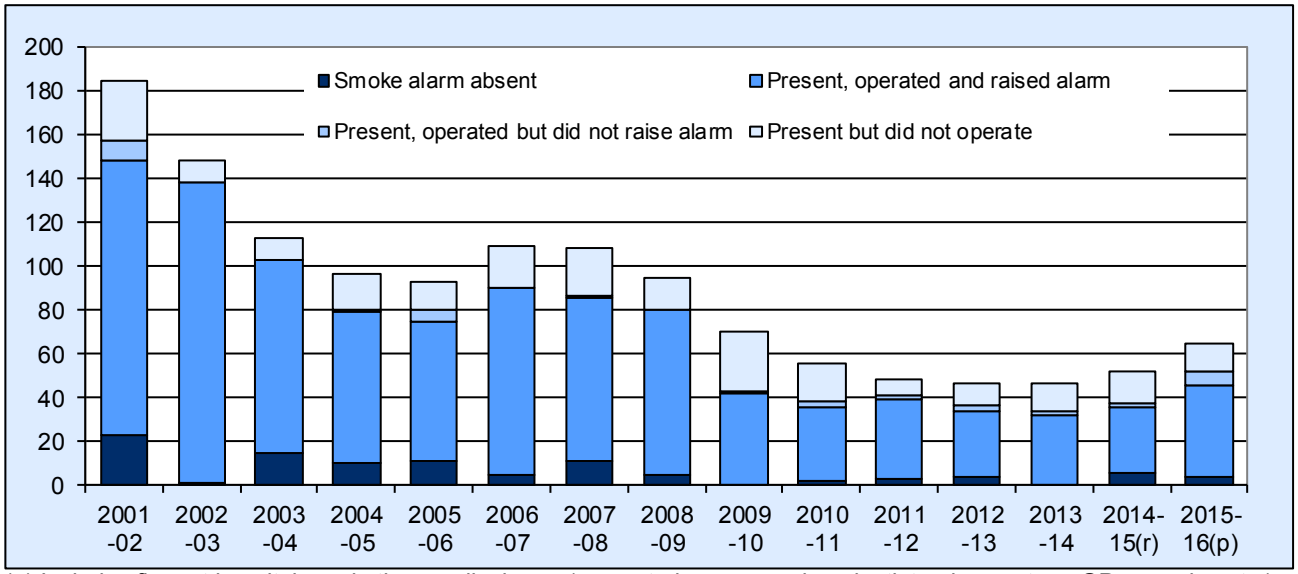


(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

6.2 Smoke alarms in fires at hospitals

In 2015-16 there were 66 fires in hospitals, an increase of 27 per cent compared with the previous year but a fall of 64 per cent compared with the number in 2001-02. A smoke alarm was present and operated correctly in 74 per cent of fires in hospitals in 2015-16. In a fifth of hospital fires a smoke alarm was present but failed to operate; there were 4 fires where it was recorded a smoke alarm was absent.

Chart 19: Number of fires in hospitals by presence and operation of smoke detectors (a)



(a) Includes fires at hospitals and other medical care (e.g. veterinary surgeries, dentists, day centres, GP surgeries etc,)
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

49 of the 66 hospital fires occurring in 2015-16 were accidental.

Since 2009-10 there have been no fatalities and 6 non-fatal casualties in hospital fires.

Further data is available on this topic on StatsWales.

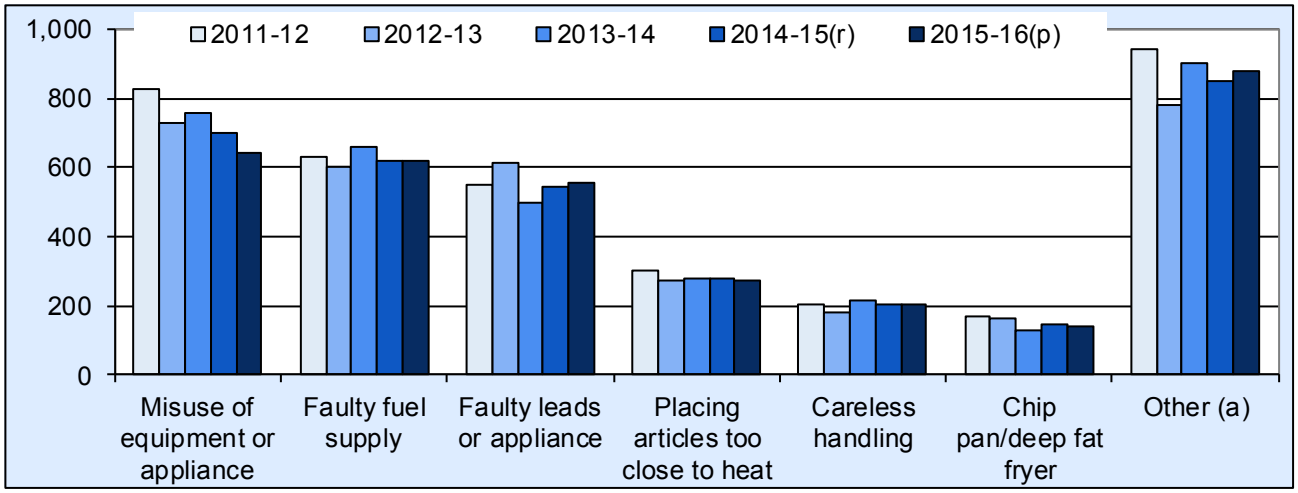
Section 7: Cause of fires

This section relates to the physical cause or action (whether human, mechanical or natural) leading to the fire, and the source of the flame, spark or heat that first ignited the fire. This information is only collected for primary fires.

7.1 Cause of accidental primary fires

In 2015-16 the largest single cause of accidental fires was misuse of equipment or appliances, equating to 19 per cent. Faulty fuel supplies caused slightly fewer accidental fires (also 19 per cent) whilst faulty leads or appliances were responsible for 17 per cent. 'Other accidental' accounted for 26 per cent of accidental fires.

Chart 20: Number of accidental primary fires by cause



(a) 'Other' includes 'Accumulation of flammable material', 'Bonfire going out of control', 'Chimney fire', 'Natural occurrence', 'Other', 'Other intentional burning, going out of control', 'Overheating, unknown cause', 'Person too close to heat source (or fire)', 'Playing with fire (or heat source)', 'Vehicle crash or collision'.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data

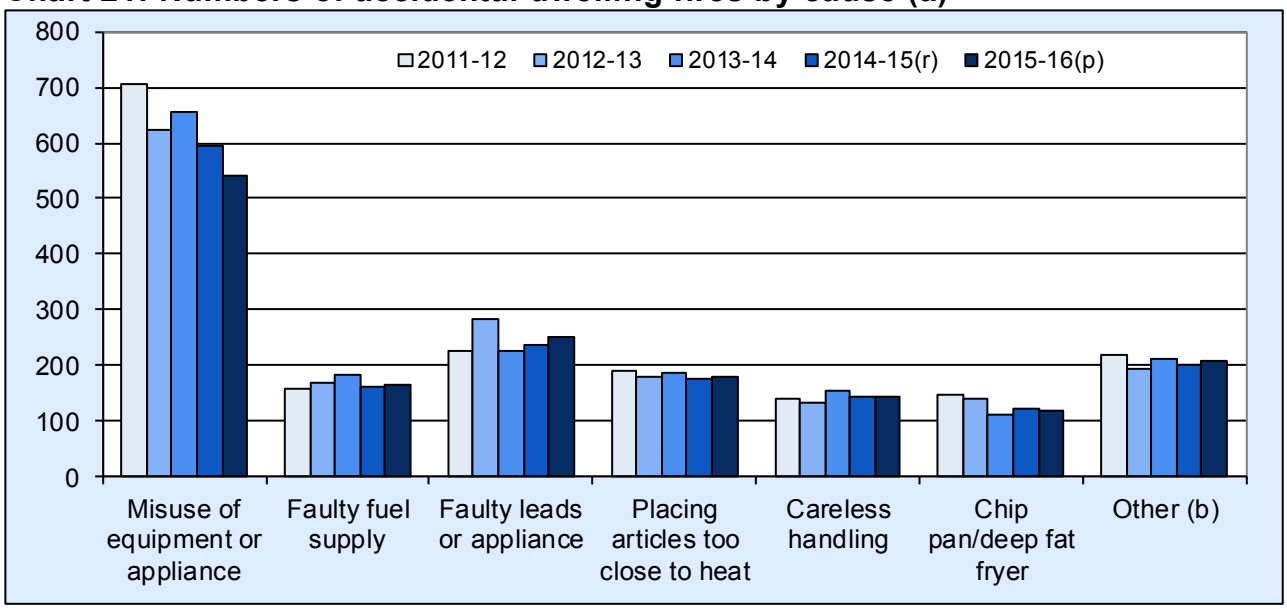
Table 18: Number of accidental primary fires by cause

	Misuse of equipment or appliance	Faulty fuel supply	Faulty leads or appliance	Placing articles too close to heat	Careless handling	Chip pan /deep fat fryer	Other (a)	Unspecified
2001-02	1,197	1,112	966	330	340	553	757	148
2002-03	1,203	1,060	827	343	353	488	549	90
2003-04	1,206	1,169	699	311	320	379	776	92
2004-05	1,111	1,004	689	265	285	387	626	105
2005-06	1,014	1,018	746	290	286	323	701	115
2006-07	930	1,093	680	252	304	208	649	148
2007-08	984	982	790	282	267	194	711	62
2008-09	910	839	766	299	228	208	553	90
2009-10	838	741	636	310	215	235	921	18
2010-11	801	726	565	324	273	177	1,051	13
2011-12	828	629	551	300	201	169	942	16
2012-13	729	603	613	271	178	164	782	0
2013-14	755	660	499	281	217	130	903	0
2014-15(r)	699	622	546	281	202	145	852	0
2015-16(p)	641	617	558	271	204	142	877	0

(a) 'Other' includes 'Accumulation of flammable material', 'Bonfire going out of control', 'Chimney fire', 'Natural occurrence', 'Other', 'Other intentional burning, going out of control', 'Overheating, unknown cause', 'Person too close to heat source (or fire)', 'Playing with fire (or heat source)', 'Vehicle crash or collision'.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data

The misuse of equipment or appliances was also the main cause of accidental fires in dwellings, with 541 cases recorded in 2015-16. This equates to 34 per cent of accidental dwelling fires and a decrease of 9 per cent compared with 2014-15. Accidental dwelling fires caused by faulty leads or appliances increased by 7 per cent in 2015-16.

Chart 21: Numbers of accidental dwelling fires by cause (a)



(a) Dwellings include caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(b) 'Other' includes 'Accumulation of flammable material', 'Bonfire going out of control', 'Chimney fire', 'Natural occurrence', 'Other', 'Other intentional burning, going out of control', 'Overheating, unknown cause', 'Person too close to heat source (or fire)', 'Playing with fire (or heat source)', 'Vehicle crash or collision'.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

Table 19: Number of accidental dwelling fires by cause (a)

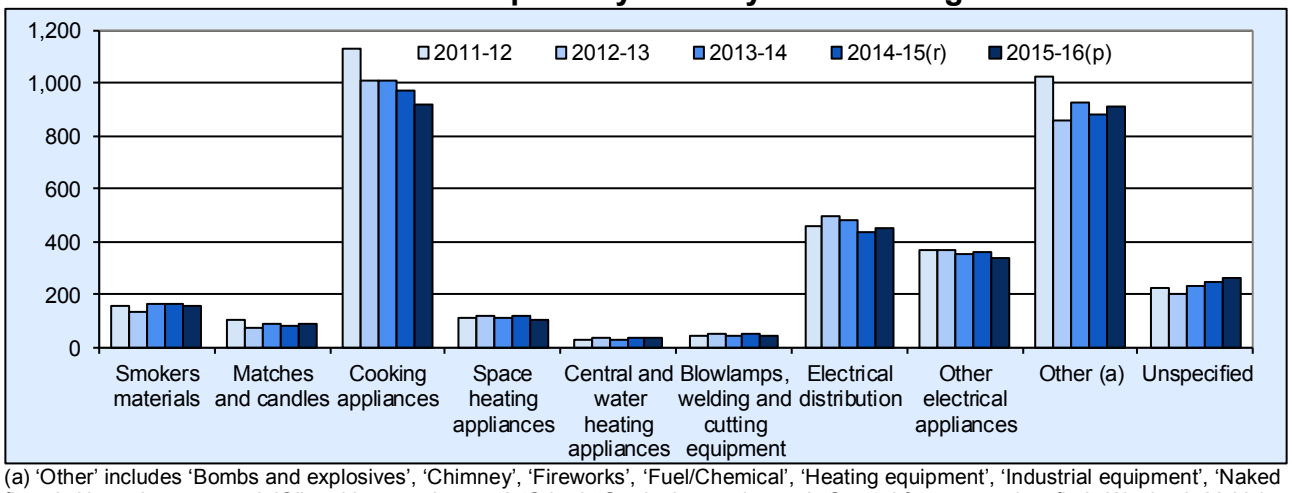
	Misuse of equipment or appliance	Faulty fuel supply	Faulty leads or appliance	Placing articles too close to heat	Careless handling	Chip pan /deep fat fryer	Other (b)	Unspecified
2001-02	872	89	326	202	218	521	243	19
2002-03	889	104	307	178	218	441	217	22
2003-04	894	116	252	214	201	350	247	5
2004-05	827	108	240	163	174	351	264	23
2005-06	760	142	318	186	181	301	263	20
2006-07	725	132	316	153	196	200	248	19
2007-08	752	141	333	206	179	190	223	12
2008-09	733	98	299	196	146	192	243	12
2009-10	679	165	261	187	149	209	212	2
2010-11	653	188	227	185	177	156	239	1
2011-12	704	159	227	190	139	147	220	3
2012-13	623	170	285	181	133	140	193	0
2013-14	657	184	226	188	155	110	212	0
2014-15(r)	593	163	237	175	145	121	201	0
2015-16(p)	541	165	253	179	145	118	210	0

(a) Dwellings include caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(b) 'Other' includes 'Accumulation of flammable material', 'Bonfire going out of control', 'Chimney fire', 'Natural occurrence', 'Other', 'Other intentional burning, going out of control', 'Overheating, unknown cause', 'Person too close to heat source (or fire)', 'Playing with fire (or heat source)', 'Vehicle crash or collision'.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

7.2 Source of ignition in accidental primary fires

Cooking appliances have consistently been recorded as the main cause of accidental fires. In 2015-16 there were 918 cases equating to 28 per cent of accidental fires, a similar (although slightly lower) proportion to that seen in earlier years. However the number of fires caused by cooking appliances has fallen by half compared with 2001-02 and by 5 per cent compared with 2014-15.

Chart 22: Number of accidental primary fires by source of ignition



(a) 'Other' includes 'Bombs and explosives', 'Chimney', 'Fireworks', 'Fuel/Chemical', 'Heating equipment', 'Industrial equipment', 'Naked flame', 'Natural occurrence', 'Oil and Incense burners', 'Other', 'Gardening equipment', 'Spread from secondary fire', 'Wet hay', 'Vehicle related' and other electrical appliances where the power source is not recorded as electrical.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

In 2015-16 there were 5 fatalities and 35 non-fatal casualties in accidental fires which were attributable to smokers' materials, fewer than the previous year (7 and 53 respectively); the number of fires also fell. Since 2009-10 over a third of all fatalities were the result of accidental fires caused by smokers' materials. In November 2011, a new EU directive required cigarettes to meet a reduced ignition propensity (RIP) requirement, they are now manufactured to be self-extinguishable, reducing the chance that they should set fire to combustible materials. However we are not able to determine how many of the fires ignited by "smokers' materials" are related to cigarettes.

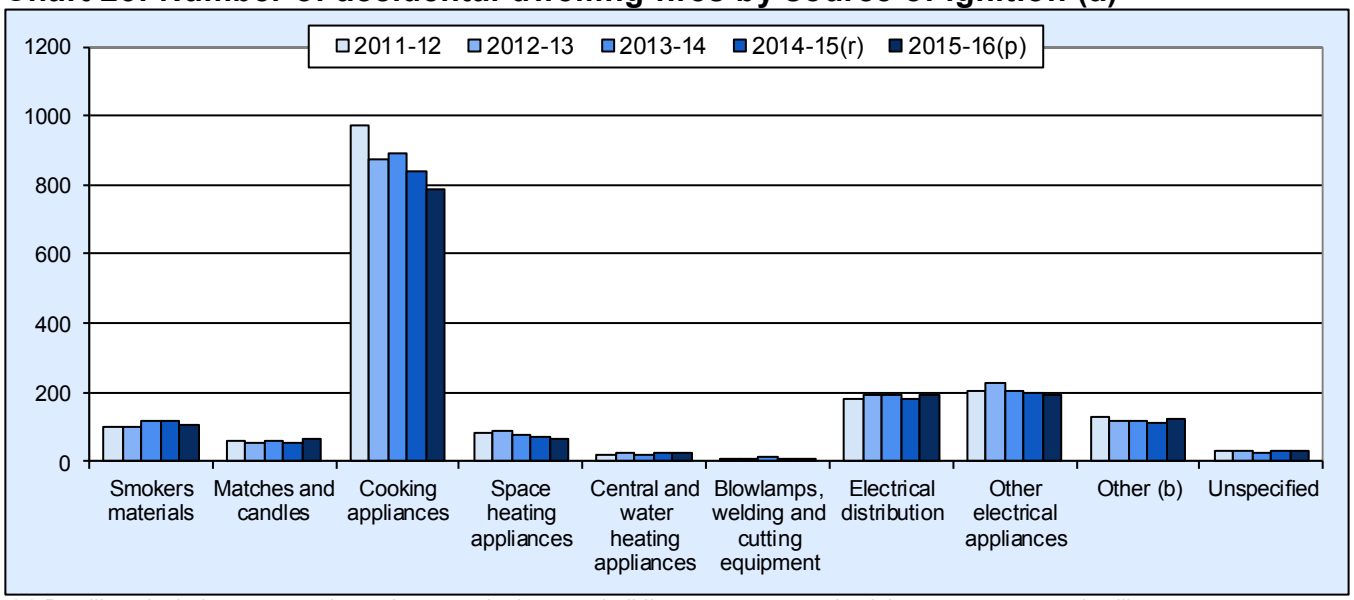
Table 20: Number of accidental primary fires by source of ignition

	Smokers materials	Matches and candles	Cooking appliances	Space heating appliances	Central and water heating appliances	Blow lamps, welding and cutting equipment	Electrical distribution	Other electrical appliances	Other (a)	Unspecified
2001-02	353	154	1,851	133	90	141	216	616	1,665	184
2002-03	338	178	1,751	151	95	122	240	490	1,461	88
2003-04	312	152	1,626	144	77	119	325	511	1,556	130
2004-05	294	117	1,533	196	51	67	231	547	1,332	103
2005-06	260	106	1,435	172	100	69	293	558	1,329	171
2006-07	306	82	1,297	102	60	62	256	533	1,366	199
2007-08	261	74	1,314	119	76	52	300	577	1,353	146
2008-09	208	104	1,250	143	65	77	331	470	1,132	112
2009-10	188	80	1,194	156	37	44	499	453	1,038	225
2010-11	242	121	1,096	146	38	55	462	466	1,068	236
2011-12	157	102	1,129	114	24	39	461	366	1,022	222
2012-13	134	71	1,009	120	32	49	493	369	861	202
2013-14	164	87	1,012	114	28	44	483	354	926	233
2014-15(r)	163	80	969	117	38	50	437	361	884	248
2015-16(p)	158	91	918	104	35	40	448	337	914	265

(a) 'Other' includes 'Bombs and explosives', 'Chimney', 'Fireworks', 'Fuel/Chemical', 'Heating equipment', 'Industrial equipment', 'Naked flame', 'Natural occurrence', 'Oil and Incense burners', 'Other', 'Gardening equipment', 'Spread from secondary fire', 'Wet hay', 'Vehicle related' and other electrical appliances where the power source is not recorded as electrical.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

Cooking appliances were the main source of ignition in accidental dwelling fires accounting for almost half of accidental dwelling fires in 2015-16. However the number of these fires has fallen by 47 per cent since 2001-02 and 6 per cent compared with the previous year. Fires ignited by cooking appliances have also been responsible for 55 per cent of non-fatal casualties in accidental dwelling fires since 2009-10.

Chart 23: Number of accidental dwelling fires by source of ignition (a)



(a) Dwellings include caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(b) 'Other' includes 'Bombs and explosives', 'Chimney', 'Electric lighting', 'Fireworks', 'Fuel/Chemical', 'Industrial equipment', 'Oil and Incense burners, 'Naked flame', 'Natural occurrence', 'Office equipment', 'Other', 'Other appliance or equipment', 'Spread from secondary fire', 'Vehicle related', 'Wet hay' and other electrical appliances where the power source is not recorded as electrical.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

Table 21: Accidental dwelling fires by source of ignition (a)

	Smokers materials	Matches and candles	Cooking appliances	Space heating appliances	Central and water heating appliances	Blow lamps, welding and cutting equipment	Electrical distribution	Other electrical appliances	Other (b)	Unspecified
2001-02	250	106	1,488	92	74	32	96	245	79	28
2002-03	209	135	1,400	114	57	42	130	201	74	14
2003-04	201	124	1,317	105	46	31	132	210	105	8
2004-05	169	98	1,279	146	34	18	102	211	70	22
2005-06	168	87	1,181	126	65	21	156	250	80	38
2006-07	200	65	1,081	73	33	24	135	252	100	27
2007-08	181	56	1,085	92	55	26	186	249	75	29
2008-09	129	88	1,068	96	54	7	191	186	86	15
2009-10	126	47	1,000	105	25	12	147	255	118	29
2010-11	147	64	928	89	23	5	154	278	115	23
2011-12	103	63	975	81	18	8	181	204	127	29
2012-13	100	53	872	88	27	11	194	230	118	32
2013-14	117	63	892	80	22	14	195	207	117	25
2014-15(r)	116	55	840	73	24	5	182	197	110	33
2015-16(p)	109	69	790	68	28	5	191	194	126	31

(a) Dwellings include caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(b) 'Other' includes 'Bombs and explosives', 'Chimney', 'Electric lighting', 'Fireworks', 'Fuel/Chemical', 'Industrial equipment', 'Oil and Incense burners, 'Naked flame', 'Natural occurrence', 'Office equipment', 'Other', 'Other appliance or equipment', 'Spread from secondary fire', 'Vehicles related' 'Wet hay' and other electrical appliances where the power source is not recorded as electrical.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

Around one in six accidental fires was caused by the misuse of equipment or appliances resulting in cooking appliances igniting. 42 per cent of accidental fires caused by faulty fuel supply were ignited in electrical distribution.

Table 22: Number of accidental primary fires by cause and source of ignition 2015-16(p)

	Misuse of equipment or appliance	Faulty fuel supply	Faulty appliances or leads	Placing articles too close to heat	Careless handling	Chip pan/ deep fat fryer	Other	Total
Smokers materials	6	1	2	10	122	0	17	158
Matches and candles	8	0	1	33	14	0	35	91
Cooking appliances	568	15	46	89	31	141	28	918
Space heating appliances	4	3	23	39	6	0	29	104
Central and water heating appliances	0	5	17	4	2	0	7	35
Blowlamps, welding and cutting	10	0	4	13	0	0	13	40
Electrical distribution	4	259	123	3	2	0	57	448
Other electrical appliances	18	55	194	17	3	0	50	337
Other	22	257	124	57	22	1	431	914
Unspecified	1	22	24	6	2	0	210	265
Total	641	617	558	271	204	142	877	3,310

(p) Provisional data.

In 2015-16, 3 in 10 accidental dwelling fires were caused by the misuse of equipment or appliances resulting in cooking appliances igniting.

Table 23: Number of accidental dwelling fires by cause and source of ignition 2015-16 (a)(p)

	Misuse of equipment or appliance	Faulty fuel supply	Faulty appliances or leads	Placing articles too close to heat	Careless handling	Chip pan/ deep fat fryer	Other	Total
Smokers materials	5	0	2	5	84	0	13	109
Matches and candles	7	0	0	32	12	0	18	69
Cooking appliances	499	9	38	77	25	117	25	790
Space heating appliances	3	3	13	25	4	0	20	68
Central and water heating appliances	0	4	15	2	1	0	6	28
Blowlamps, welding and cutting	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
Electrical distribution	3	120	46	1	0	0	21	191
Other electrical appliances	16	20	122	14	3	0	19	194
Other	5	6	14	21	16	1	63	126
Unspecified	0	3	2	1	0	0	25	31
Total	541	165	253	179	145	118	210	1,611

(a) Dwellings include caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling.
(p) Provisional data.

Further data is available on this topic on StatsWales.

Section 8: Response times

The Response times presented here are based on comparisons between the time that the first vehicle was mobilised and the first vehicle arrived at the scene. This may not be the same vehicle. The urban geography of the area covered by South Wales FRA is likely to be the cause of the apparent faster response times to fires. Both North Wales and Mid and West Wales FRAs cover large areas of rural and agricultural land. The nature of the road network in these rural areas is likely to be another factor affecting the response times.
Further information about the geography, number of fires stations and population of each FRA are provided in the Quality Information Section.

In 2015-16 around three-fifths of primary fires attended in North Wales and Mid and West Wales had a response time of between 1 and 10 minutes. Over three quarters of primary fires in South Wales were attended within 10 minutes.

Table 24: Percentage of primary fires attended within specified time brackets (a)

	Between 1 and 5 minutes	Between 5 and 10 minutes	Between 10 and 15 minutes	Greater than 15 minutes
Primary fires				
2011-12				
North Wales	15	51	23	11
Mid and West Wales	17	51	21	11
South Wales	21	58	16	4
Wales	**19**	**54**	**19**	**8**
2012-13				
North Wales	15	51	23	11
Mid and West Wales	15	51	22	12
South Wales	22	59	15	4
Wales	**19**	**55**	**19**	**8**
2013-14				
North Wales	17	47	22	13
Mid and West Wales	17	48	23	12
South Wales	21	59	16	4
Wales	**19**	**53**	**20**	**8**
2014-15 (r)				
North Wales	14	48	24	14
Mid and West Wales	15	52	20	13
South Wales	22	56	17	5
Wales	**18**	**53**	**20**	**10**
2015-16 (p)				
North Wales	15	47	22	16
Mid and West Wales	14	48	25	13
South Wales	18	59	18	5
Wales	**16**	**53**	**21**	**10**

(a) This analysis is based on comparisons between the first vehicle was mobilised and the time the first vehicle arrived at the scene. Excluded are late calls, incidents with only heat and smoke damage and response times less than 1 minute or over one hour. 2 per cent of primary fires in 2011-12 were excluded due to the response time being less than 1 minute or over 1 hour. In the other years shown 1 per cent for primary fires were excluded for this reason.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.

In 2015-16 around 7 in 10 primary dwelling fires attended in North Wales had a response time of between 1 and 10 minutes; in Mid and West Wales almost three-quarters were attended in this time. 86 per cent of primary dwelling fires in South Wales were attended within 10 minutes.

Table 25: Percentage of primary dwelling fires attended within specified time brackets (a)

	Between 1 and 5 minutes	Between 5 and 10 minutes	Between 10 and 15 minutes	Greater than 15 minutes
Dwelling fires (b)				
2011-12				
North Wales	19	55	18	8
Mid and West Wales	21	54	16	8
South Wales	28	61	10	1
Wales	**24**	**57**	**14**	**5**
2012-13				
North Wales	19	50	21	10
Mid and West Wales	21	53	18	7
South Wales	27	59	13	1
Wales	**24**	**55**	**16**	**5**
2013-14				
North Wales	21	54	16	9
Mid and West Wales	21	50	22	8
South Wales	26	63	10	1
Wales	**23**	**56**	**15**	**5**
2014-15 (r)				
North Wales	18	50	20	12
Mid and West Wales	17	56	17	11
South Wales	26	59	13	2
Wales	**21**	**56**	**16**	**8**
2015-16 (p)				
North Wales	20	50	20	10
Mid and West Wales	18	56	20	7
South Wales	23	63	12	2
Wales	**21**	**58**	**17**	**5**

(a) This analysis is based on comparisons between the time the first vehicle was mobilised and the time the first vehicle arrived at the scene. Excluded are late calls, incidents with only heat and smoke damage and response times less than 1 minute or over one hour. Less than 1 per cent of primary dwelling fires in each year were excluded due to the response time being less than 1 minute or over 1 hour.

(b) Dwellings include caravans, houseboats and other non-building structures used solely as a permanent dwelling

(p) Provisional data.

(r) Revised data.

Section 9: Great Britain comparisons

At the time of publication 2015-16 data were not available for England or Scotland.

In 2014-15 the total number of fires attended decreased by 10 per cent in England, 11 per cent in Scotland and 12 per cent in Wales. In 2015-16 the number of fires in Wales increased by 7 per cent. Primary fires in England and Wales in 2014-15 both saw decreases (3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively) whilst the number in Scotland rose (by 1 per cent).
Secondary fires in England, Scotland and Wales decreased in 2014-15, by 15 per cent, 18 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. Weather conditions are likely to have been a major factor in this increase, see Section 3 for more analysis. In 2015-16 the number of secondary fires in Wales rose by 7 per cent.

Table 26: Number of fires by type and country

thousands

	England(a)			Scotland(b)			Wales		
	Total(c)	Primary	Secondary	Total(c)	Primary	Secondary	Total(c)	Primary	Secondary
2001-02	431.8	189.1	234.6	57.9	19.7	35.5	35.2	12.7	21.6
2002-03	412.5	173.5	232.2	55.3	18.2	34.7	35.0	12.0	22.2
2003-04	473.6	172.4	294.7	61.8	17.7	42.2	36.2	11.8	23.7
2004-05	342.0	147.2	188.4	44.2	15.2	27.5	26.3	9.6	16.0
2005-06	336.1	137.7	191.4	48.4	15.1	31.6	24.4	9.0	14.7
2006-07	336.2	129.1	201.6	48.6	14.8	32.4	26.5	8.6	17.3
2007-08	293.9	115.3	172.3	45.6	13.6	30.4	24.7	7.7	16.4
2008-09	249.2	104.3	136.7	40.6	13.2	25.7	19.5	7.0	11.7
2009-10	241.4	101.7	132.3	38.7	14.0	23.0	19.2	6.8	11.6
2010-11	228.4	92.3	128.4	39.0	13.2	24.2	20.7	6.4	13.5
2011-12	223.9	87.0	131.1	32.3	12.4	18.7	16.5	5.7	10.2
2012-13	154.4	74.7	72.5	26.7	11.1	14.3	11.4	4.7	5.9
2013-14 (r)	171.3	73.2	92.1	28.0	10.5	16.4	13.2	4.8	7.8
2014-15 (r)	155.0	71.1	78.7	25.0	10.6	13.4	11.7	4.6	6.5
2015-16 (p)	~	~	~	~	~	~	12.1	4.7	7.0

(a) English data are taken from Fire statistics: England April 2014 to March 2015
(b) Scottish data for 2014-15 are currently provisional. Scottish data are taken from 'Fire and Rescue Statistics in Scotland':
(c) Includes chimney fires.
(r) Revised data.
(p) Provisional data.
~ Data not available yet.

The fatality and non-fatal casualty rates per million population were lowest in England in 2014-15, and this is true for most years in the time series shown. Scotland has had the highest casualty and fatality rates for the published time series.

Table 27: Number and rate of fatalities and casualties by country

	England(a)				Scotland(b)				Wales			
	Fatal		Non-Fatal		Fatal		Non-Fatal		Fatal		Non-Fatal	
	number	pmp (c)	number	pmp (c)	number	pmp (c)	number	pmp (c)	number	pmp (c)	number	pmp (c)
2001-02	458	9.3	13,948	282	87	17.2	2,026	400	38	13.1	933	321
2002-03	417	8.4	12,317	248	80	15.8	1,876	370	25	8.6	862	295
2003-04	454	9.1	12,448	249	89	17.6	1,951	385	33	11.2	829	282
2004-05	371	7.4	11,147	222	85	16.7	1,730	340	27	9.1	795	269
2005-06	386	7.6	11,127	220	60	11.7	1,692	331	24	8.1	759	256
2006-07	364	7.1	10,783	212	46	9.0	1,673	326	20	6.7	632	212
2007-08	358	7.0	10,319	201	72	13.9	1,719	332	28	9.3	632	210
2008-09	323	6.2	9,227	178	64	12.3	1,648	317	17	5.6	657	217
2009-10	336	6.4	8,865	170	62	11.9	1,214	232	23	7.6	575	189
2010-11	331	6.3	9,398	179	52	9.9	1,328	252	21	6.9	607	199
2011-12	314	5.9	9,375	176	59	11.1	1,416	267	23	7.5	592	193
2012-13	279	5.2	8,432	158	46	8.7	1,319	248	17	5.5	541	176
2013-14 (r)	274	5.1	7,817	145	33	6.2	1,311	246	17	5.5	626	203
2014-15 (r)	263	4.8	7,569	139	41	7.7	1,098	205	20	6.5	543	176
2015-16 (p)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	19	6.1	594	192

(a) English data are taken from Fire statistics: England April 2014 to March 2015.
(b) Scottish data for 2014-15 are currently provisional. Scottish data are taken from 'Fire and Rescue Statistics in Scotland'.
(c) Per million population. Population data are taken from ONS Mid Year Estimates revised periodically and so rates are subject to change between publications.
(r) Revised data for England and Wales.
(p) Provisional data.
~ Data not available yet.

Section 10: Glossary

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

Buildings are defined as all buildings including those under construction, but excluding derelict buildings, or those under demolition. Prior to 1994 'buildings' were referred to as 'occupied buildings'.

Cause of fire is the defect, act or omission leading to ignition of the fire.

Chimney fires are any fires in occupied buildings where the fire was confined within the chimney structure (and did not involve casualties or rescues or attendance by five or more appliances).

Deliberate fires include those where deliberate ignition is merely suspected.

Dwellings are defined as buildings occupied by households, excluding hotels, hostels and residential institutions. From 1988, mobile homes have been specifically included in the dwelling count. In 2000, the definition of a dwelling was widened to include any non-permanent structures used solely as a dwelling, such as houseboats. All analyses from 1994 to 1998 relating to dwellings were retrospectively revised to include the new categories of dwellings.

False Alarms are events in which the Fire and Rescue Authority 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 authority 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 authority really would attend a fire.
- **False Alarms Due to Apparatus** are calls initiated by fire alarm and fire-fighting equipment operating (including accidental initiation of alarm apparatus by persons).

Fatal Casualty is a person whose death is attributed to a fire even if the death occurred weeks or months later. There are also occasional cases where it transpires subsequently that fire was not the cause of death. The figures for fatalities are thus subject to revision.

Fire Data Reports (FDR1 and FDR3) were the method of data collection via paper forms prior to the Incident Recording System (introduced in April 2009). FDR1 was used to record primary fires, FDR3 for secondary fires, chimney fires and false alarms.

Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRA) are the three regions (North Wales, Mid and West Wales and South Wales) into which Wales is divided in relation to the fire service.

Heat or smoke damage only incidents are reportable fires where there is no flame damage. The damage reported may be due to any combination of heat, smoke and other which will include any water damage.

Incident Recording System (IRS) is the electronic based system for recording fires, false alarms and Special Service Incidents. IRS replaced the FDR1 and FDR3 paper forms in April 2009.

Late fire call is a fire known to be extinguished when the call was made (or to which no call was made, e.g. a fire which comes to the attention of the Fire and Rescue Authority) and which the Fire and Rescue Authority attended.

Location is the type of premises, property or countryside in which the fire started. This is not necessarily the type of premises in which most casualties or damage occurred as a result of the fire.

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 is sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury or distress.

Non-fatal casualties marked as 'not fire-related' have not been excluded due to widespread inappropriate use of this field. The issue is being investigated by the department for Communities and Local Government (CLG).

Primary fires are reportable fires (at the locations listed below i) to vi)) or any fires involving casualties, rescues, or any fire attended by five or more appliances. An appliance is counted if either the appliance, equipment from it or personnel riding on it, were used to fight the fire.

i) Buildings
ii) Caravans, trailers etc.
iii) Vehicles and other modes of transport (not derelict)
iv) Outdoor equipment and machinery
v) Agricultural and forestry premises and property
vi) Other outdoor structures including out-door storage, recycling collection point, post boxes, tunnels, bridges etc.

Reportable fire is an event of uncontrolled burning involving flames, heat or smoke and which the Fire and Rescue Authority attended.

Secondary fires are the majority of outdoor fires including grassland and refuse fires unless they involve casualties or rescues, property loss or five or more appliances attend. They include fires in single derelict buildings. They are reported in less detail than other fires and consequently less information concerning them is available.

Source of Ignition is the source of the flame, spark or heat that started the fire.

Section 11: Quality Information

Policy context and supplementary information

Wales has a devolved (since 2004-05) fire and rescue authority which is divided into three regions.

North Wales Fire and Rescue Authority provides cover for a population of over 690,000 across a geographical area of 2,400 square miles; it has 44 fire stations.

Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Authority covers over half the area of Wales and a population of almost 900,000. There are 58 fire stations.

South Wales Fire and Rescue Authority is one of the largest fire and rescue authorities in the UK: it serves a population of over 1.5 million people, covers 1,085 square miles and has 50 fire stations.

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators ("national indicators") that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before the National Assembly. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016. The indicators and associated technical information can be found here.

Further information on the Act can be found here.

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local well-being assessments and local well-being plans.

Data Source and Scope

Since April 2009 incident data (relating to fires, false alarms and Special Service Incidents) have been submitted by the Fire and Rescue Authorities to the Department for Communities and Local Government via the Incident Recording System (IRS). In April 2016 this function (along with fire policy) transferred to the Home Office. IRS does not currently collect data from FRAs in Northern Ireland.

Previously data was collected via the paper based forms FDR1 and FDR3. The change in collection method has allowed a greater volume of data to be captured:

- 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.

Data in this statistical bulletin has been provided by the Department for Communities and Local Government. The most recent statistics cover the financial year 2015-16.
Data for the period April 2014 to March 2016 (revised 2014-15 and provisional 2015-16) were extracted from IRS in June 2016.
Data for the period April 2013 to March 2014 were extracted from IRS in June 2015.
Data for the period April 2012 to March 2013 were extracted from IRS in May 2014.
Data for the period April 2011 to March 2012 were extracted from IRS in May 2013.
Data for the period April 2010 to March 2011 were extracted from IRS in May 2012.
Data for the period April 2009 to March 2010 were extracted from IRS in May 2011.
Information on the data collected via IRS system can be found the on Department for Communities and Local Government's website:

Databases for 1994 to 2008 contain all fires with casualties, but only a sample of other fires. Items and totals have been rounded separately to the nearest final digit so that the total shown may differ slightly from the sum of the items. The data for this period have all been weighted to agreed fire and rescue

totals. The detailed analysis of the data other than for casualties, or fires involving casualties is based on the sampled data grossed to fires and rescue authority totals.

All percentages in the text and tables of this bulletin are calculated on unrounded figures.

Rounding and Symbols

Data collected via the FDR1 and FDR3 paper forms (prior to 2009-10) are based on sampled datasets. Items and totals have been rounded separately to the nearest final digit, and therefore totals shown may differ slightly from the sum of the items. No rounding has been applied to data from 2009-10 onwards.

The following symbols may have been used in this release:

- negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
. not applicable
.. not available
~ not available yet
* disclosive or not sufficiently robust for publication
p provisional
r revised

Uses of the Data

- The Welsh Government uses the information in this bulletin to monitor the trends in fires occurring in Wales, for example in deliberate fires, dwelling fires and grassland fires. This helps to monitor the effectiveness of current policy, and for future policy development. The data is also used as evidence for national fire safety initiatives and campaigns.
- The data is used by the fire and rescue authorities for comparisons and benchmarking. The data aids the allocation of resources and providing community safety projects.
- The data is used by Academic Institutions and Research Councils in funded research projects.
- In recent years Firebrake Wales made use of IRS data supplied by the Welsh Government Community Safety Statistics team to support a number of regional and local projects in Wales.

  Some recent examples of how the data provided by the Community Safety Statistics Team have been used are provided below:

  Electoral Division/Unitary Authority level IRS data:

  - GwirVol funded *Caerau Young Fire Safety Ambassadors Project.* The purpose of the project was to improve fire safety in the local community and its surrounding area (particularly in relation to deliberate fires) by engaging with and involving its young people in voluntary activity. Working along with South Wales FRA and Noddfa, the data were used to better understand the issue with deliberate fires in the community, and to help inform ongoing prevention work.
  - *'Fire Safety in the Community - Putting Learning into Practice'*. Unitary Authority/county level IRS data assisted Firebrake in developing and tailoring this training package to help raise awareness of fire safety/risk amongst vulnerable people in the community.

  FRA region/all-Wales level IRS data:

  - IRS data on fires in schools, deliberate fires, deaths and injuries in fires, firefighter casualties and fires where the source of ignition was 'smokers' materials' have been used in groups such as the all-Wales Joint Arson Group ('JAG') and the Chief Fire Officers Association (Wales) Community Risk Reduction Committee. The incident data has helped to inform the work of all three authorities across a range of issues and interventions.
- We judge that the quality and reliability of the data is appropriate for these uses.

National Statistics status

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.

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is Welsh Government's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

Data Quality

- Data for the most recent period (2015-16) are provisional. Whilst the data are accurate at the time they extracted, the database is updated throughout the year, and this may result in revised data appearing in subsequent publications. Data for 2014-15 have been revised in this publication and are now considered final, they may however be revised under exceptional circumstances.
- The table below compares 2014-15 data published in July 2015 with the updated data appearing in this bulletin. With the exception of fatalities, revisions to 2014-15 data for the categories shown in the table below were all lower negligible. The difference in fatality numbers is the result of one fatality previously included being judged to not have been the result of a fire.

	Provisional 2014-15 (published July 2015)	Revised 2014-15 (published July 2016)	Percentage change
All Attendances	**27,132**	**27,136**	**0.0**
All fires	11,650	11,651	0.0
Primary Fires	4,560	4,561	0.0
Secondary	6,541	6,541	0.0
False Alarms	15,482	15,485	0.0
Fatalities	21	20	-4.8
Non Fatal Casualties	543	543	0.0

The extent to which data have been revised each year has lessened as can be seen by the second table. The notable revision to the number of fatalities for 2011-12 was due to 4 fatalities which had not been recorded in IRS since the coroner's reports had not been concluded by May 2012 (the time of the extraction of data from IRS). However relevant data tables were footnoted accordingly and a note appeared in data quality section of the 'Fire Statistics Wales, 2011-12' bulletin.

Percentage changes for revised data

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
All Attendances	**1.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**
All fires	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Primary Fires	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Secondary	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
False Alarms	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Fatalities	5.0	21.1	0.0	0.0	-4.8
Non Fatal Casualties	4.7	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.0

- The Fire Statistics Quality Report covers the general principles and processes leading up to the production of our fire statistics. The report covers various topics including definitions, coverage, timeliness, relevance and comparability. You can see a copy of the report on the Welsh Government website.

Disclosure

Disclosure is the result of being able to identify (directly or indirectly) and some personal or otherwise sensitive information being disclosed by the data. Although there are data held in IRS which have the potential to be disclosive we do not consider the data presented in this bulletin to require disclosure control.

More detailed quality information, which is not included in the quality report, is given below.

Comparability

- From April 2009 Fire and Rescue Authorities began using the Incident Recording System (IRS). This may affect the reporting and recording of incidents.
- Great Britain comparisons: Fire and Rescue Authorities in England, Scotland and Wales all use IRS to record attendances at incidents and so the raw data are comparable. The data shown in Section 9 are based on the same definitions and so are directly comparable.
- Some minor changes to the detailed classifications were implemented in April 2012, the first since the implementation of the Incident Recording System. Due to only the lowest levels of sub-categories changing the effects on the data in this bulletin are likely to be negligible.

  The updated categories are available here.
- The Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) carried out a Quality Assurance exercise for their first publication based on IRS data (Fire Statistics Great Britain 2010-11) which highlighted two areas of potential discontinuity due to the change in data collection method.

  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.

  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 eight 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 8 per cent of non-fatal casualties would have introduced a large discontinuity compared with 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.

- In order to assist with comparability between fire and rescue authorities, all data providers are issued with the same data collection guidance.
- In 2013-14 firefighters were involved in 9 periods of Industrial Action. During this time all incidents which required a response were attended, and all were recorded via IRS. The strike periods in 2013-14 were as follows:
  - 25th September 2013 (12:00-16:00)
  - 1st November 2013 (18:30-23:00)
  - 4th November 2013 (06:00-08:00)
  - 13th November 2013 (10:00-14:00)
  - 13th December 2013 (18:00-22:00)
  - 14th December 2013 (18:00-22:00)
  - 24th December 2013 (19:00-00:00)
  - 31st December 2013 (18:30-00:30 1st Jan 2014)
  - 3rd January 2014 (06:30-08:30)
- In 2014-15 firefighters were involved in 6 distinct periods and 2 periods of discontinuous of Industrial Action. The strike periods in 2014-15 were as follows:
  - 2nd May 2014 (12:00 – 17:00)
  - 3rd May 2014 (14:00 –02:00 4th May)
  - 4th May 2014 (10:00 – 15:00)
  - 12th Jun 2014 (9:00 - 9:00 13th June)
  - 21st Jun 2014 (10:00-17:00)
  - 10th Jul 2014 (10:00-19:00)
  - 14th Jul to 21st Jul 2014 - discontinuous strike action (various short periods of time (usually 2 x2 hour slots each day)
  - 9th Aug to 16th Aug 2014 – discontinuous strike action (various short periods of time each day)
- No strike action took place in 2015-16.

Related Statistics for Other UK Countries

Fire incident statistics for other UK countries are available at the following links:

- **England**: The Home Office publish fire statistics data for England (data are taken from IRS and so comparable with Wales).
- **Scotland**: The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service publish fire incident data(data are taken from IRS and so comparable with Wales).
- **Northern Ireland:** Equivalent data is not available for Northern Ireland. Annual fire incident data is available here.

Revisions

- This bulletin contains provisional data for 2015-16. Whilst the data are accurate at the time they were extracted, the database is updated throughout the year, and this may result in revised data appearing in subsequent publications. 2014-15 data have been revised in this publication and are now considered final. Since IRS is a live system, incidents in 'final data' may be updated, however these revisions will not appear in published data unless in exceptional circumstances.
- The schedule below indicates when data will be revised and finalised.

Data to be revised	When revisions will be made
Fatalities and Casualties	Revised 2015-16 figures to appear in quarterly headline relating to April 2016 – September 2016. (Typically published in January 2017) Final 2015-16 figures (barring exceptional circumstances) to appear in quarterly headline relating to October 2016 – March 2017 and annual bulletin (Fire Statistics Wales 2016-17). (Typically published in June and July 2017 respectively)
Incident data	Final 2015-16 figures (barring exceptional circumstances) to appear in quarterly headline relating to October 2016 – March 2017 and annual bulletin (Fire Statistics Wales 2016-17). (Typically published in June and July 2017 respectively)

- Revised data is marked with an (r) in the statistical bulletin.
- Primary fires data for January to March 2008 have been amended following a change to the weighting used in the sampled dataset. For this reason 2007-08 figures are not comparable with those published by CLG.
- We follow the Welsh Government's statistical revisions policy.

Other sources of data used

Population data are taken from the Office for National Statistics Mid year Estimates (MYE), published in June 2014.

Weather data are published by the Met Office. The data used in this bulletin can be found here.

Further information

More information is available in the form of StatsWales tables that accompany this release.

or by contacting:
stats.inclusion@wales.gsi.gov.uk

Wales Arson Reduction Strategy - Report of the Joint Arson Group August 2007

This includes information on the economic cost of arson to Wales as well as actions for change.

The Joint Arson Group (JAG) have reviewed the strategy, the report is published on Firebrake's website.

An Evaluation of the Arson Prevention Programme which focuses on three of the main initiatives; Arson Reduction Teams (ARTs); the Arson Small Grants Programme; and the Grassland Fire Initiative.

If you require any further information regarding this Welsh Government publication, contact details are as follows:

Claire Davey
Social Justice and Community Safety Statistics
E-mail: stats.inclusion@wales.gsi.gov.uk
Tel: 029 2082 6699

Annex 1: Fire data available on Statswales

Fires and False Alarms

- Numbers of fires by detailed location, motive and Fire and Rescue Authority for 2008-09 (where available) to 2015-16. Relates to Sections 1, 2 and 3.
- Numbers of fires by type (primary, secondary, chimney), Fire and Rescue Authority for 2001-02 to 2015-16. Relates to Sections 1 and 2.
- Numbers of accidental primary fires by location, cause, source of ignition, Fire and Rescue Authority for 2009-10 to 2015-16. Relates to Section 7.
- Numbers of fires by time, location and type, motive, Fire and Rescue Authority for 2008-09 (where available) to 2015-16. Not referred to in this bulletin.
- Numbers of fires in schools by time, schoolroom, cause, Fire and Rescue Authority for 2008-09 (where available) to 2015-16. Not referred to in this bulletin.
- Numbers of primary and secondary grassland, woodland and crop fires by month, location, motive and Fire and Rescue Authority for 2009-10 to 2015-16. Relates to Sections 2 and 3.
- Numbers of false alarms by reason, Fire and Rescue Authority for 2001-02 to 2015-16. Relates to Sections 1 and 5.
- Numbers of fires (by location and type) and false alarms (by reason) by quarter and Fire and Rescue Authority 2007-08 to 2014-16. Quarterly data are not published in this bulletin but annual aggregates relate to Sections 1, 2 and 5.
- Numbers of deliberate fires (primary, primary in road vehicles, primary not in road vehicles, secondary) by quarter and Fire and Rescue Authority 2007-08 to 2015-16. Quarterly data are not published in this bulletin but annual aggregates relate to Section 3.

Casualties

- Numbers of fatalities and non-fatal casualties by Fire and Rescue Authority for 2001-02 to 2015-16. Relates to Section 4.
- Numbers of total casualties, fatalities and non-fatal casualties by detailed location, motive and Fire and Rescue Authority for 2008-09 (where available) to 2015-16. Relates to Section 4.
- Numbers of casualties by age group and Fire and Rescue Authority for 2001-02 to 2015-16. Relates to Section 4.
- Numbers of fatalities and non-fatal casualties (whether they were sent to hospital with serious injuries, sent to hospital with slight injuries, given first aid at the scene or advised to have a precautionary check) by type of injury and Fire and Rescue Authority for 2001-02 (where available) to 2015-16. Relates to Section 4.
- Numbers of fatalities and non-fatal casualties (whether they were sent to hospital with serious injuries, sent to hospital with slight injuries, given first aid at the scene or advised to have a precautionary check) by quarter and Fire and Rescue Authority for 2007-08 (where available) to 2015-16. Quarterly data are not published in this bulletin but annual aggregates relate to Section 4.
- Numbers of fatalities, non-fatal casualties and non-fatal casualties excluding those given first aid and precautionary checks, in accidental dwelling fires by quarter and Fire and Rescue Authority for 2007-08 to 2015-16. Quarterly data are not published in this bulletin but annual aggregates relate to Section 4.

Smoke Alarms

- Numbers of smoke alarms present at building fires by building type, alarm type, motive and Fire and Rescue Authority for 2001-02 (where available) to 2015-16. Relates to Section 6.
- Numbers of building fires by presence and operation of smoke alarm, building type, motive and Fire and Rescue Authority for 2001-02 (where available) to 2015-16. Relates to Section 6.
- Number of smoke alarms which operated at building fires but did not raise the alarm, by reason, building type, alarm type, motive, Fire and Rescue and Authority for 2001-02 (where available) to 2015-16. Relates to Section 6.
- Number of smoke alarm which failed to activate at fires in buildings, by reason, building type, alarm type, motive, Fire and Rescue Authority for 2008-09 (where available) to 2015-16. Relates to Section 6.

Data in this not bulletin not currently available via Statswales

Section 5: Some false alarm data (location and detailed reason)

Section 8: Response Times

Section 9: Great Britain comparisons