

Statistical Bulletin

Crime and Justice Series

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

FIRE AND RESCUE STATISTICS, SCOTLAND, 2013-14

16 December 2014



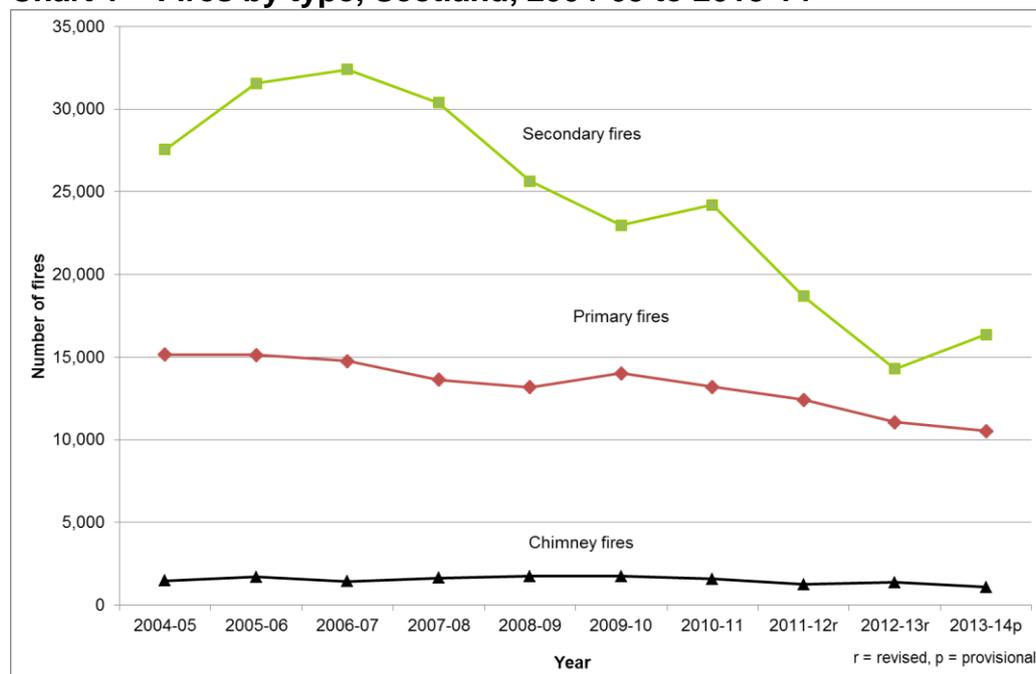
1. Introduction

This publication presents fire and rescue incident statistics for Scotland, including information on fires, special service incidents, casualties and false alarms. The bulletin presents data for the 10 year period from 2004-05 to 2013-14 at Scotland level and for 2013-14 at Local Authority level. The information supplied for 2013-14 is based on provisional data.

On the 1st April 2013, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) replaced the 8 former Fire and Rescue Services (FRSs) of Scotland. The statistics in this publication cover the first year following the establishment of the SFRS. As such, this is the first year that the publication includes statistics at Local Authority level, in place of former FRS level breakdowns.

This bulletin is the primary source of information relating to all incidents attended by the SFRS. The statistics inform [National Outcome 9](#) – ‘we live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger’ and [National Outcome 11](#) - ‘we have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others’. The bulletin is used by a wide range of users and stakeholders to monitor trends and develop evidence-based research and policy.

Chart 1 – Fires by type, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14



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2. Main Points

2013-14 Provisional Data

- In 2013-14, the SFRS attended 27,979 fires in Scotland. This is 5 per cent more than the previous year (26,719) but is the second lowest annual total in the last decade. There has been a general decreasing trend in the total number of fires in Scotland in the last ten years ([Table 1](#)).
- The number of primary fires attended in 2013-14 decreased by 5 per cent compared to the previous year (from 11,068 to 10,529). This continues the gradual downward trend of the last ten years ([Table 1](#)).
- The increase in the total number of fires attended reflected a 15 per cent rise in the number of secondary outdoor fires compared to the previous year (from 14,276 in 2012-13 to 16,359 in 2013-14). The number of secondary fires attended in 2013-14 was still the second lowest in the last decade ([Table 1](#)).
- Around half of primary fires in 2013-14 were in dwellings (5,330 or 51 per cent). The number of dwelling fires is important as the majority of fire casualties occur in dwelling fires (87 per cent in the last ten years). There were 9 per cent less dwelling fires in 2013-14 than in the previous year (5,834), continuing the downward trend of the last decade ([Table 1](#)).
- Of the 5,330 dwelling fires in 2013-14, the most common cause was 'misuse of equipment or appliance' (41 per cent) followed by 'deliberate' (12 per cent). Deliberate dwelling fires were at a ten year low in 2013-14 ([Table 21](#)).
- The majority of fires attended in 2013-14 were secondary outdoor fires (16,359 or 58 per cent). Eighty two per cent of secondary fires were deliberate (13,443) compared to 24 per cent (2,577) of primary fires. Secondary fires have consistently had a much higher proportion of deliberate fires than primary fires ([Tables 1, 17 & 19](#)).
- The most common location for an accidental primary fire in 2013-14 was in a dwelling (59 per cent). There was a decrease of 6 per cent in the number of accidental dwelling fires in 2013-14 (4,681) compared to the previous year (5,003), continuing the downward trend of the last ten years ([Table 17](#)).
- Provisionally, there were 33 fatal fire casualties in 2013-14 – a decrease of 13 (28 per cent) on the revised figure of 46 for 2012-13. Whilst the number of fatal casualties in fires is prone to fluctuation, this continues the general downward trend of the last ten years ([Table 2](#)).
- Almost nine in ten fire fatalities in 2013-14 were in dwelling fires (29 out of 33). Of the 29 dwelling fire fatalities, 24 (83 per cent) were in dwelling fires which started accidentally ([Table 2](#) and [17](#)).
- In 2013-14, there were 6.2 fatal casualties from fire per million population in Scotland. Scotland has consistently had a higher rate of fire fatalities than England and Wales (5.1 and 5.5 per million population respectively), although the gap was smaller this year than in any of the last ten years ([Table 10](#)).

- Fire fatality rates for people aged 60 and over are higher than for younger people. In 2013-14, the rate of fatal casualties in the 60 and over age group was 13 per million population, more than double the national average (6 per million population). Whilst this is the case, the fatality rate for persons aged 60 and over in 2013-14 was at its lowest in the last decade (Table 15).
- The most common cause of death in fires was being overcome by smoke, gas or fumes (39 per cent of the total or 13 fatal casualties). This was also the most common cause of injury for non-fatal casualties, accounting for almost half of all non-fatal casualties in 2013-14 (45 per cent or 596 non-fatal casualties). (Tables 12b and 12c).
- For the sixth year in a row the most common source of ignition for accidental dwelling fires in which a fatality occurred was 'smokers' materials and matches', accounting for 14 of the total 24 fatal casualties (58 per cent) in accidental dwelling fires (Table 23).
- Three in every four non-fatal casualties in fires occurred in accidental dwelling fires (990 of a total 1,311) (Table 17).
- Misuse of equipment or appliances was the main cause of accidental dwelling fires where non-fatal casualties occurred (35 per cent or 342 non-fatal casualties). The main source of ignition was cooking appliances, accounting for around three in five non-fatal casualties (59 per cent or 583 non-fatal casualties) (Table 23).
- Impairment due to suspected alcohol and/or drugs use was reported to be a contributory factor in 15 per cent of accidental dwelling fires (716) in 2013-14. The rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires was three times higher where alcohol/drugs were believed to be a contributory factor (475 per 1,000 fires), compared to where alcohol/drugs were ruled out (151 per 1,000 fires). ([Tables 3, 24 & 24b](#)).
- In 2013-14, almost half of all fatal casualties in dwelling fires occurred where there was a smoke alarm present which either did not operate or failed to raise the alarm (14 out of 29 fatal casualties). The most common reason for an alarm failing to operate was that the fire was not close enough to the alarm (48 per cent), was in an area not covered by the detector (9 per cent) or the alarm battery was defective (9 per cent). (Tables 20 and 20b).
- In 2013-14, fire false alarms accounted for 56 per cent of all incidents attended by the SFRS, more than any other incident type. Whilst the total number of fire false alarms has decreased by 12 per cent over the last decade, the number which were due to apparatus has increased by 5 per cent ([Table 4](#)).
- Three in every four fire false alarms in 2013-14 were due to apparatus, 70 per cent of which were in 'other buildings' (not single dwellings) ([Tables 4 & 4d](#)).
- Special service or non-fire related incidents accounted for around one in ten of all incidents attended by the SFRS in 2013-14, a total of 9,148 incidents ([Table 6](#)).

- The total number of special service incidents attended by the SFRS has decreased by 20 per cent in the last five years, although there was little change between 2012-13 (9,158 incidents) and 2013-14 (9,148 incidents) ([Table 6](#)).
- Road traffic collisions (RTCs) were the most common type of special service incident attended in 2013-14 (23 per cent of the total) ([Table 6](#)).

3. Background

The [Police and Fire Reform \(Scotland\) Act 2012](#) established the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service as the national fire and rescue service of Scotland, replacing the eight former fire and rescue services as of 1st April 2013. The SFRS is responsible for fire and rescue services across Scotland and is governed by an appointed Board. In addition, Her Majesty's Fire Service Inspectorate in Scotland exists to provide independent, risk based and professional inspection of the service, independent of the SFRS and the Scottish Government.

These statistics are compiled from reports submitted by the SFRS to the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) on incidents they have attended.

In April 2009, Scotland started to use the electronic Incident Recording System (IRS). This caused discontinuities in some of the time series included in this publication, details of which are contained in section [6.2.1](#).

Further information on the sources of data, methods and definitions of all terms used in this bulletin are provided at the rear of the publication (see sections [5](#) and [6](#)).

4. Commentary

The 2013-14 figures in this publication are provisional and are subject to revision in line with our revisions policy (see section [6.3.1](#)). Casualty figures are particularly vulnerable to revision as a result of pending investigations into fires.

Revised figures for 2011-12 and 2012-13 are provided here and supersede those in previous editions of this publication. Further details on revisions made in this publication are available in section [6.3](#).

This publication is accompanied by 28 data reference tables, published as a [downloadable workbook](#). In response to our 2014 user consultation, many users expressed a desire for more fire and rescue data to be made available for use in further analysis. As a consequence, additional tables have been added to those published alongside this bulletin, providing further detail on non-fatal casualties, accidental and deliberate fires and smoke alarms. To avoid the publication itself becoming impracticably long, only [Tables 1 to 9a](#) have been provided in the final section of this publication, with a full list of all accompanying tables at the start of [section 7](#).

For all tables at Scotland level, the figures provided cover a minimum of ten years. Local Authority level tables are provided for 2013-14 only. As the Local Authority tables cover only a single year, it is not possible to make general assertions about trends in different Local Authorities. For example, a Local Authority may have the highest rate per 100,000 population, but without comparable data from previous years we cannot tell whether the rate is generally decreasing, increasing or fluctuating from year to year. An additional dataset containing Local Authority level data from 2009-10 to 2013-14 will be released following the publication of this report. This will allow a clearer understanding of the trends in fire and rescue incident data in different Local Authorities.

4.1 Fires

In this publication, fires are classed as Primary, Secondary or Chimney fires.

Primary fires include all fires in buildings, vehicles and most outdoor structures, or any fire involving casualties or rescues, or fires attended by five or more appliances. This publication commonly splits primary fires into 4 sub-categories or 'locations'. These are Dwellings, Other Buildings, Road Vehicles and Others.

Secondary fires are the majority of outdoor fires. They include grassland and refuse fires unless they involve casualties or rescues, property loss or are attended by five or more appliances.

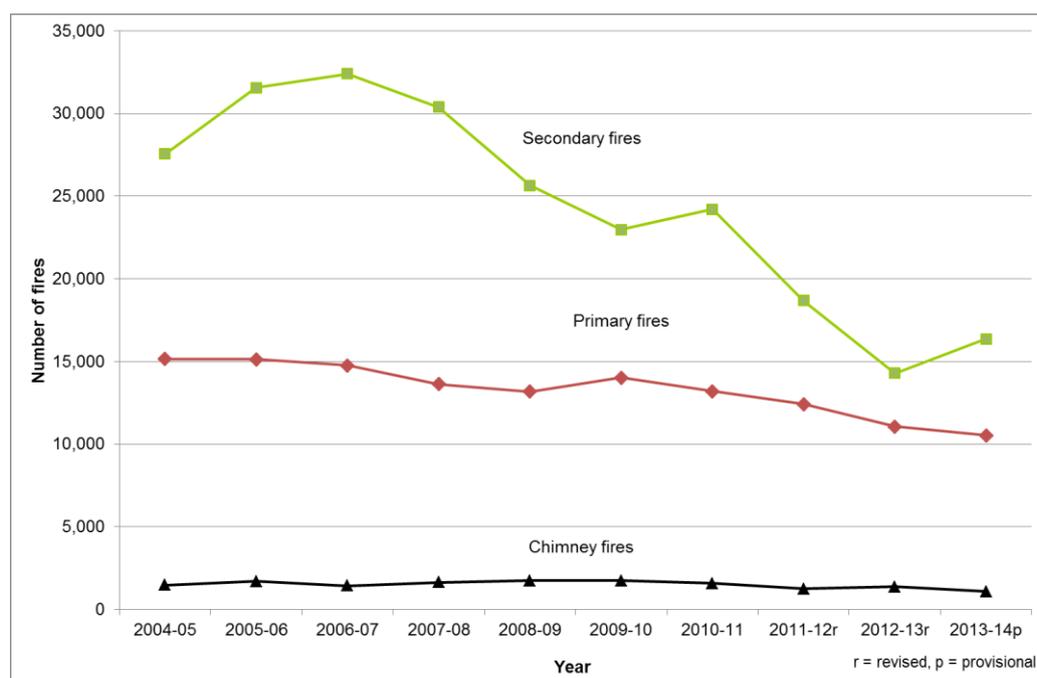
Chimney fires are fires in buildings where the fire was contained within the chimney structure and did not involve casualties, rescues or the attendance of five or more appliances.

4.1.1 Total number of fires ([Tables 1](#) and [1a, Chart 1](#))

In 2013-14, the SFRS attended 27,979 fires in Scotland, an increase of 5 per cent compared to the previous year (26,719). Whilst the number of primary and chimney fires attended decreased, the overall increase reflected a 15 per cent rise in the number of secondary fires (from 14,276 in 2012-13 to 16,359 in 2013-14).

Despite the increase in the total number of fires attended in comparison to the previous year, the 2013-14 figure was still the second lowest in the last decade. The number of secondary fires attended was also the second lowest in the last decade.

Chart 1 – Fires by type, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14



1 - primary fire figures from before 2009-10 are based on sample data weighted to (former) Fire and Rescue Service totals

4.1.2 Fires by type and location (Tables 1, 1a and 1b, Charts 2 and 21)

Fires accounted for one third of all incidents attended by the SFRS in 2013-14 (Chart 21). Of those attended, the majority (58 per cent) were secondary fires, 38 per cent were primary fires, and 4 per cent were chimney fires.

The SFRS attended 10,529 primary fires in 2013-14, a decrease of 5 per cent compared to the previous year and the lowest in the last ten years. Around half of all primary fires were in dwellings (51 per cent), 22 per cent were in other buildings and 18 per cent were in road vehicles.

The total number of secondary outdoor fires in Scotland increased by 15 per cent compared to the previous year (from 14,276 in 2012-13 to 16,359 in 2013-14). The largest contributing factor to this increase was a 75 per cent rise in the number of grassland fires, from 3,476 in 2012-13 to 6,087 in 2013-14. The number of secondary fires has fallen over the last ten years although there has been some fluctuation during this period.

The number of secondary fires in England¹ and Wales² also increased between 2012-13 and 2013-14 (by 27 per cent and 32 per cent respectively), suggesting the increase may be related to changes in weather across Great Britain. It is not yet possible to tell whether the increase in 2013-14 is a fluctuation or part of an upward trend.

The number of chimney fires decreased by 21 per cent compared to the previous year, from 1,375 in 2012-13 to 1,091 in 2013-14. There has not been a consistent trend to the change in the number of chimney fires over the last ten years, although this year's figure is 26 per cent lower than that in 2004-05 (1,474).

Chart 2 – Fires by location, Scotland 2004-05 to 2013-14 ¹



1 - primary fire figures from before 2009-10 are based on sample data weighted to (former) Fire and Rescue Service totals

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fire-statistics-monitor-april-2013-to-march-2014>

² <http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/fire-statistics/?lang=en>

The Local Authorities with the highest rates of fires per 100,000 population were West Dunbartonshire, Inverclyde, Glasgow City, East Ayrshire and North Lanarkshire. Over 700 fires per 100,000 population occurred in each of these Local Authorities, compared to the national average of 525. The Local Authorities with the lowest rates of fires per 100,000 population were Shetland Islands, Orkney Islands and Perth and Kinross, each with less than 300 fires per 100,000 population.

4.1.3 Building fires ([Tables 3b, 8](#) and [8a](#))

'Building fires' are primary fires which take place in dwellings or 'other buildings'. They exclude any fires in buildings which were derelict.

The SFRS attended 5,330 dwelling fires in 2013-14, a decrease of 9 per cent compared to the previous year and the lowest figure in the last 10 years. The number of dwelling fires is of particular importance as they are the biggest cause of fire casualties (87 per cent in the last ten years).

The SFRS attended 2,350 'other building' fires in 2013-14, a decrease of 2 per cent compared to the previous year. Of these, the highest proportion (19 per cent) were in 'other residential' buildings, 15 per cent were in 'private garages, sheds, etc.' and around 10 per cent were in each of 'industrial' and 'retail' buildings.

The rate of dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings³ has been used to compare dwelling fire numbers across Local Authorities. The Local Authority with the highest rate of dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings was Renfrewshire (314 per 100,000 dwellings), closely followed by Glasgow City (304 per 100,000 dwellings). Across Scotland there were 211 dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings.

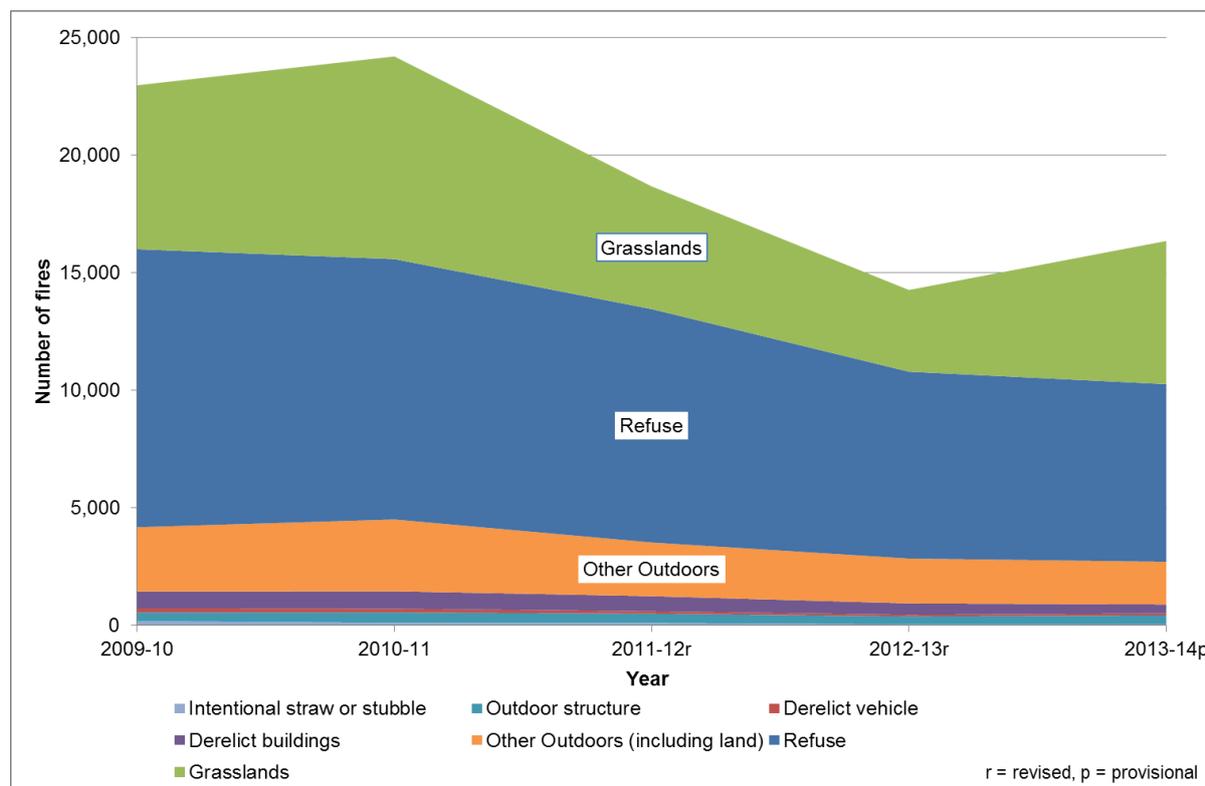
4.1.4 Outdoor fires ([Tables 9](#) and [9a](#), [Charts 3](#) and [4](#))

Outdoor fires accounted for almost 70 per cent of all fires in Scotland in 2013-14. An outdoor fire is a secondary fire unless it involves casualties, rescues, loss of property, or if it is attended by five or more appliances, in which case it is primary. Of the total 19,208 outdoor fires in Scotland in 2013-14, the majority were secondary (16,359 or 85 per cent).

The total number of secondary outdoor fires in Scotland increased by 15 per cent compared to the previous year (from 14,276 in 2012-13 to 16,359 in 2013-14). The largest contributing factor to this was a 75 per cent rise in the number of grassland fires, from 3,476 in 2012-13 to 6,087 in 2013-14. Whilst grassland fires accounted for 24 per cent of secondary outdoor fires in 2012-13, this rose to 37 per cent in 2013-14 ([Chart 3](#)).

³ Dwellings data from 'Housing Statistics for Scotland - Key Information and Summary Tables' <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/KeyInfoTables>

Chart 3 – Secondary fires by location¹, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2013-14



Notes:

- 1 - There has been a change in the recording of secondary fires - see section [6.5.3 iii](#) for details
- 2 - Ten year trend data for secondary fires has been affected by changes in the recording as a result of the introduction of the IRS (see section [6.5.3](#)).

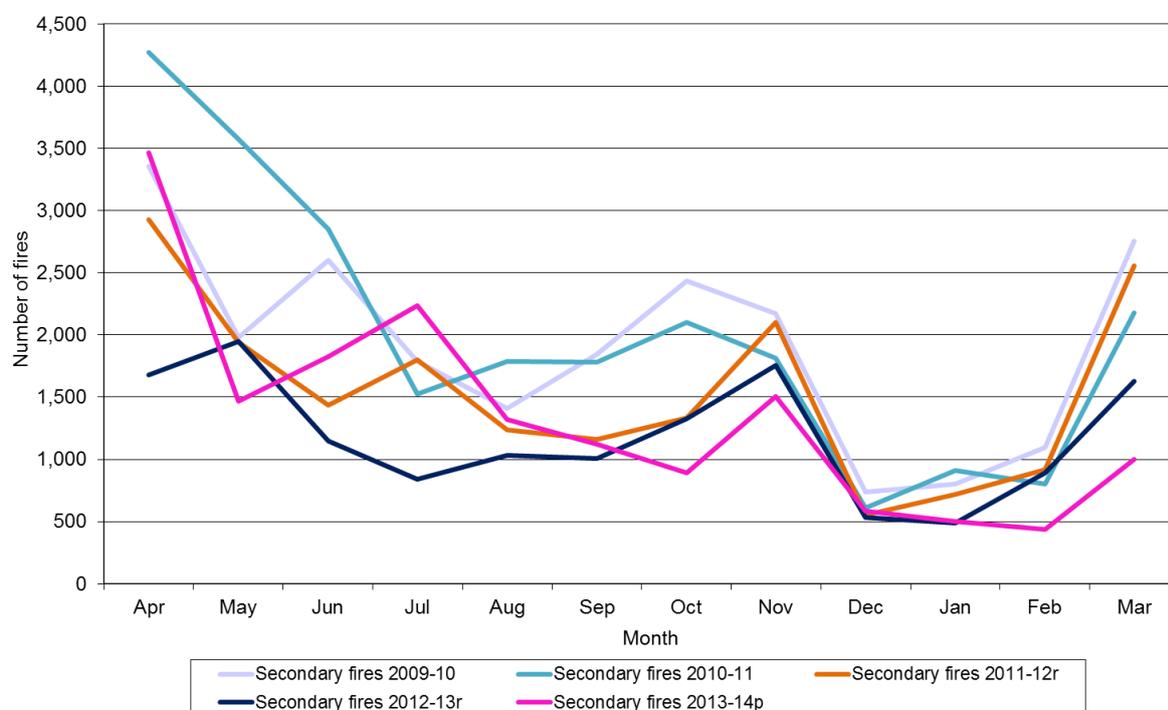
As in each of the last five years, refuse fires accounted for the largest proportion of secondary outdoor fires (46 per cent or 7,555 fires). The number of refuse fires in 2013-14 was 5 per cent lower than the previous year (7,946), continuing the downward trend of the last five years ([Chart 4](#)). Of the total refuse fires, over 90 per cent were ‘small rubbish container’ or ‘loose refuse’ fires and the remaining 9 per cent were ‘large rubbish container’ fires (e.g. skips and communal bin areas).

Part of the decreasing trend in refuse fires is likely to be a result of fire prevention activity undertaken by the SFRS and the 8 predecessor FRSs. Prevention activity aimed at reducing the risk of refuse fires includes running campaigns to raise awareness and working in partnership with Local Authorities to ensure the uplift of unsafe waste material.

The Local Authority with the highest rate of secondary outdoor fires was East Ayrshire, with 566 secondary fires per 100,000 population, compared to the national average of 307. The only other Local Authorities to have over 500 secondary outdoor fires per 100,000 population were Inverclyde, West Dunbartonshire and North Lanarkshire. In each of these Local Authorities the rate of grassland fires was almost or more than twice the national average (219 grassland fires per 100,000 population or higher, compared to the national average of 114 per 100,000 population).

[Chart 4](#) shows secondary fires by month over the last five years.

Chart 4 – Secondary fires by month, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2013-14



Notes

p - provisional

r – revised

1 - This is taken from '[Additional Datasets](#) – Trends –Monthly trend data' published alongside this publication .

In April 2013 there were 3,468 secondary fires, one fifth of all fires in 2013-14 and the second highest monthly total in the last five years (the highest being 4,275 in April 2009). Of the total secondary fires in April 2013, over two thirds (68 per cent or 2,357 fires) were grassland fires, compared to 34 per cent (577 fires) in April 2012.

Across the last five years, there have tended to be more grassland fires in April than in any other month. Grassland fires include 'muirburn', the controlled burning of moorland for agricultural purposes, permitted between October and April each year. Muirburn activity can increase in the run up to the April deadline, particularly if conditions have been unusually wet in the preceding weeks/months. Met Office data⁴ shows that February and March 2013 were relatively dry compared to previous years, so it is possible that there was sufficient dry fuel for more grassland fires to get out of control. Further analysis would be required to fully understand the high number of grassland fires in April 2013.

Primary outdoor fires accounted for one in ten fires attended by the SFRS in 2013-14. There was almost no change in the number of primary outdoor fires in 2013-14

⁴ <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/summaries/actualmonthly>

compared to 2012-13 (2,849 and 2,848 fires respectively). Road vehicle fires accounted for the majority (68 per cent) of all outdoor primary fires, the same as in each of the last ten years. Of the 1,936 road vehicle fires in 2013-14, just over half (51 per cent) occurred in cars (not abandoned), a further third (33 per cent) occurred in other types of road vehicles and the remainder (16 per cent) were in abandoned vehicles (cars or other road vehicles).

The Local Authorities with the highest rate of primary outdoor fires were West Lothian and West Dunbartonshire, with rates of 81 and 73 primary outdoor fires per 100,000 population respectively. Across Scotland there were 54 primary outdoor fires per 100,000 population. Road vehicle fires in Edinburgh and Glasgow City accounted for almost a quarter of all road vehicle fires in Scotland.

4.2 Casualties in fires

Casualties from fire are split into 2 categories: fatal and non-fatal.

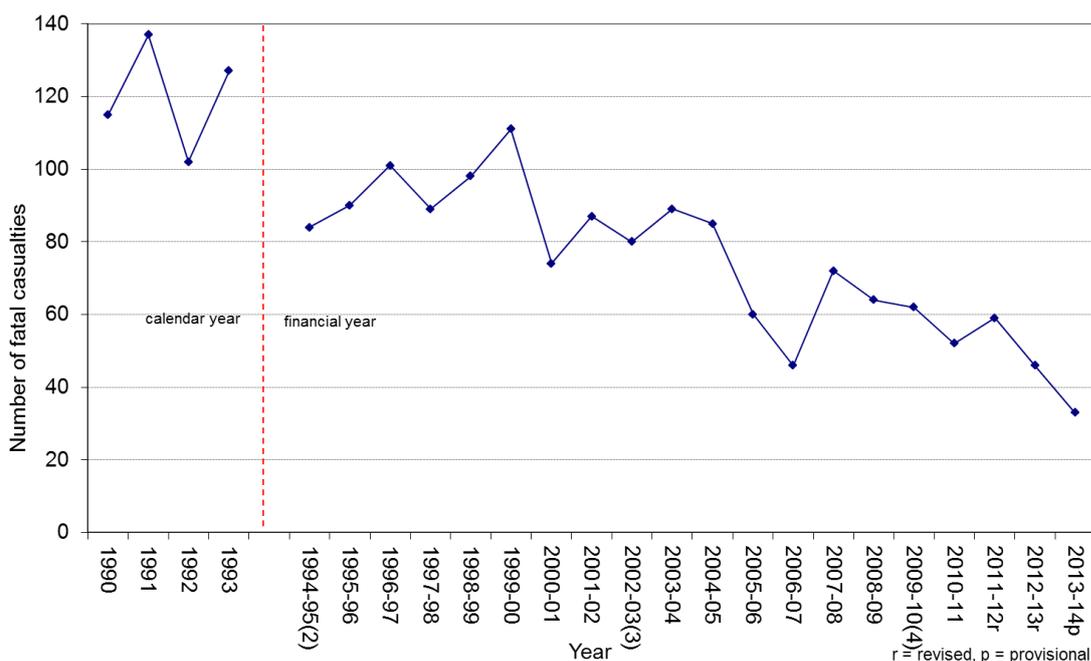
- A **fatal casualty** is where a person's death is attributed to a fire, even if the death did not occur at the time of the incident.
- **Non-fatal casualties** consist of persons who:
 - were given first aid at the scene of the fire
 - were taken to hospital to see a doctor for injuries (either serious or slight)
 - have no obvious injury but were advised to see a doctor as a precaution, whether or not they actually did.

All casualty data is provisional and subject to revision, for example after fire investigations or medical reports. Please see section [6.3](#) for more details of the revision policy.

4.2.1 Fatal casualties from fires ([Tables 2, 2a, 3 & 3a](#), [Chart 5](#))

In 2013-14 there were provisionally 33 fatal casualties from primary fires in Scotland, a decrease of 13 (28 per cent) from the 2012-13 figure of 46. The provisional figure for the total fatal casualties from primary fires in 2013-14 is the lowest for more than twenty years. Whilst the number of fire deaths is prone to fluctuation, the latest figure continues the long-term downward trend in fire fatalities.

Chart 5 – Number of fatal casualties, Scotland, 1990 – 2013-14



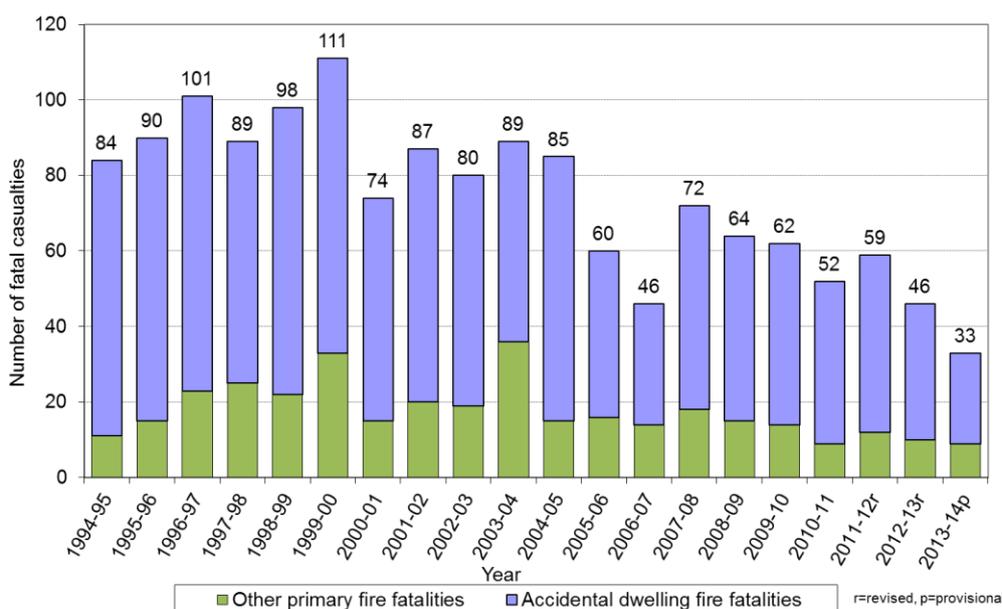
1 - Since 2008-09, data in this publication has been reported in financial years rather than calendar years. . See section [6.2.3](#).

2 - This is taken from 'Additional Datasets – Trends – Key Scottish Fire Statistics' published alongside this publication .

4.2.2 Fatal casualties by location ([Tables 2, 2a, 3 & 3a, Charts 6 and 7](#))

Almost nine in ten fire fatalities in 2013-14 were the result of dwelling fires (29 out of 33 fatal casualties). Of those, 24 were in accidental dwelling fires. Of the four fire fatalities not in dwellings, three were the result of road vehicle fires and one was from an 'other building' fire.

Chart 6 – Fatal casualties from fires, Scotland, 1994-05 to 2013-14¹



1 - primary fire figures from before 2009-10 are based on sample data weighted to (former) Fire and Rescue Service totals

Accidental dwelling fires are a key focus of the SFRS's fire [prevention and protection](#) activity as a result of the serious consequences which can arise from this kind of fire. Prevention measures include conducting Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV) to educate the public about how to respond safely in the event of a fire and the fitting of smoke alarms to alert people to a fire should one occur.

There were provisionally 5.1 fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires in Scotland in 2013-14. This means that for every 1,000 accidental dwelling fires, approximately 5 people died. This is the lowest rate in the last ten years.

Chart 7 Fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14



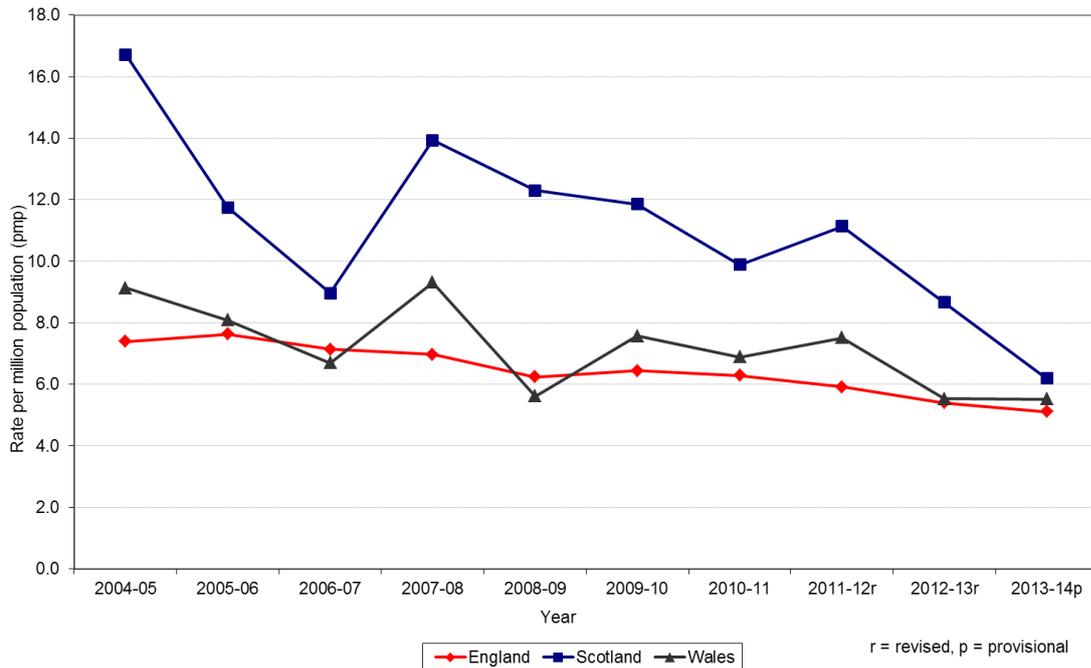
4.2.3 Fatality rates by country, gender and age (Tables 10, 11, 11a, 12, 12a, 12b, 13, 13b, 14, 15 and 15b, [Charts 8, 9, 10](#) and [11](#))

The fire fatality rate used in this section is defined as the number of fatalities from fires per million population.

In 2013-14, the provisional fatal casualty rate in Scotland was 6.2 fatalities per million population. This was the lowest rate in Scotland in the last ten years.

The rate of fatal casualties from fires per million population in Scotland was again higher than that in England and Wales (5.1 and 5.5 respectively). Over the last ten years, Scotland has consistently had a higher fire fatality rate than the rest of Great Britain ([Chart 8](#)), although fire fatality rates for all three countries were closer this year than in any of the last ten years.

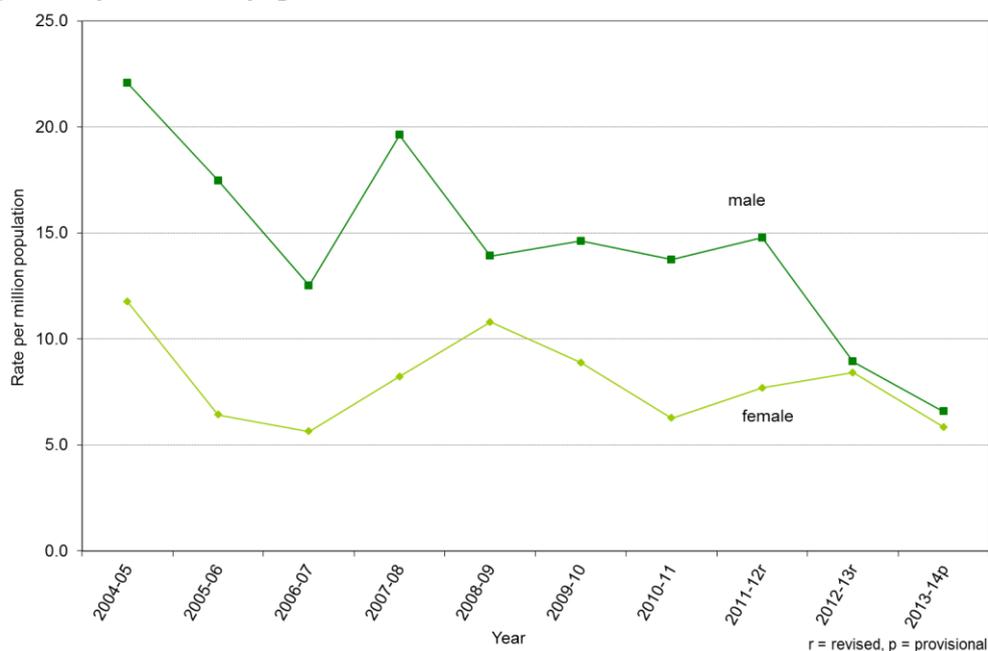
Chart 8 – Rate of fatal fire casualties per million population – Great Britain– 2004-05 to 2013-14



In 2013-14 there were 17 male and 16 female fatal casualties from fires. Last year was the first time in ten years that the number of male fatal casualties did not exceed the number of female fatalities (in 2012-13 there were 23 male and 23 female fatal casualties).

Focusing on fatality rates per million population, fire fatality rates have been higher for men than women in each of the last ten years, although in the last two years the gap has been notably smaller. The 2013-14 rate of fatal casualties per million population for males was 6.6, whereas for females it was 5.8. ([Chart 9 – fatal casualties](#))

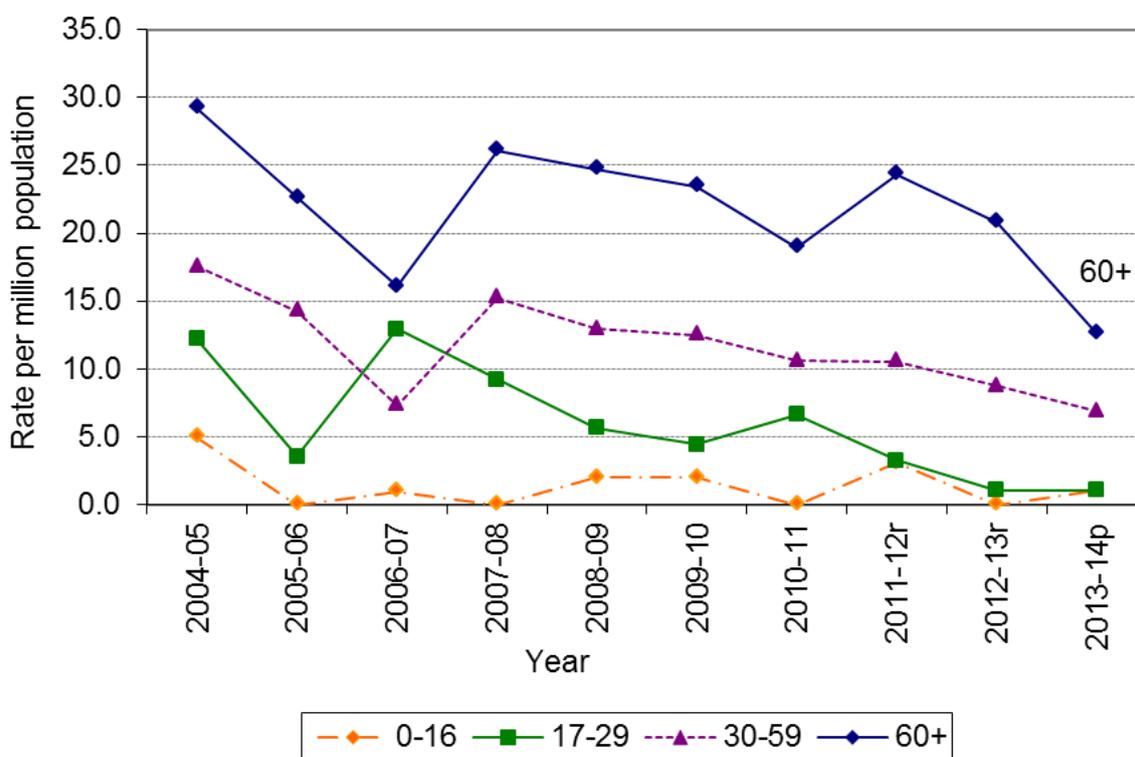
Chart 9 – Non-FRS personnel fire fatality rates per million population from primary fires – by gender, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Fire fatality rates for people aged 60 and over are higher than for younger people. In 2013-14, the rate of fatal casualties in the 60 and over age group was 12.7 per million population, more than double the national average (6.2 per million). The fire fatality rate for persons aged 60 and over in 2013-14 was the lowest in the last ten years. Whilst the fire fatality rate for persons aged 60 and over has fluctuated over the last decade, it has remained consistently higher than for any other age group.

The second highest fatality rate was amongst the 30-59 age group, which had 6.9 fatalities per million population and was just above the national average. Fatality rates for victims under 30 have been lower than for those above 30 for nine of the last ten years ([Chart 10](#)).

Chart 10 – Non-FRS personnel fire fatality rates per million population from primary fires – by age range, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14

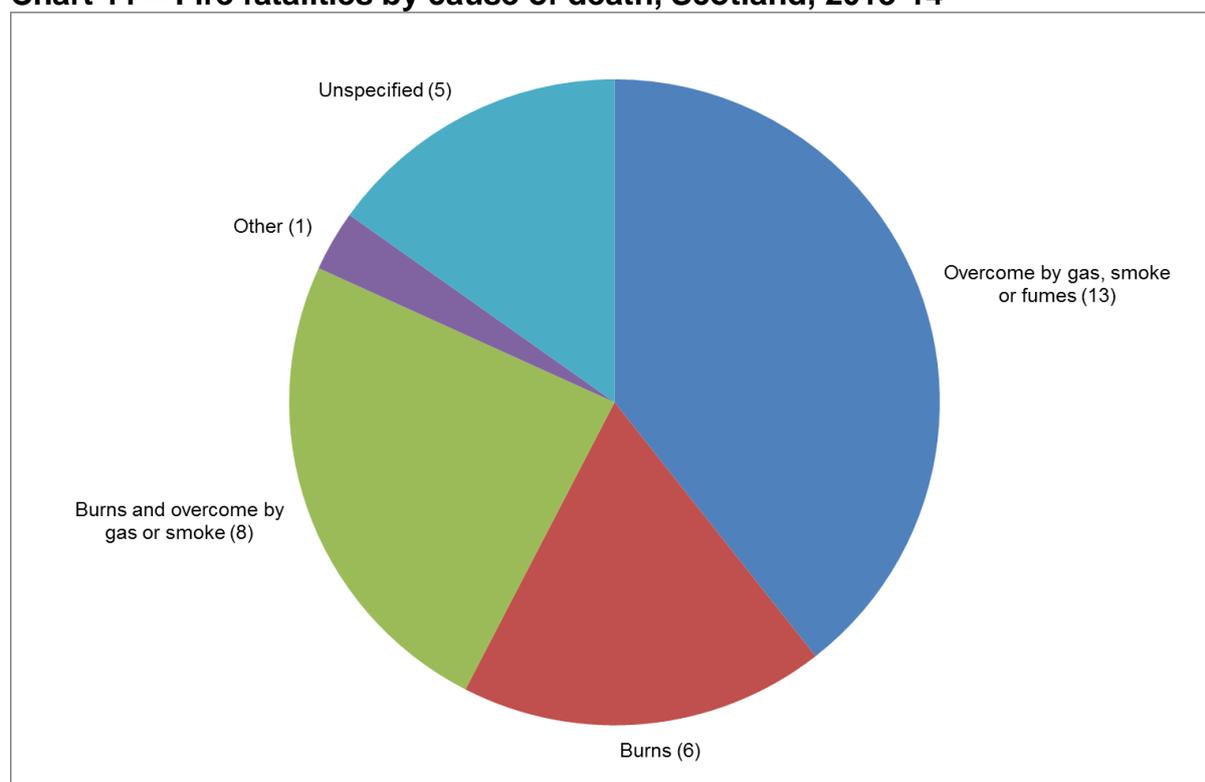


Notes
p – provisional
r - revised

4.2.4 Fatal casualties by cause of death (Table 14b, [Chart 11](#))

The most common cause of death in fires was being overcome by smoke, gas or fumes (13 fatal casualties or almost 40 per cent of the total). Almost a quarter of fire deaths were caused by a combination of burns and being overcome by gas, smoke or fumes (8 fatalities or 24 per cent) and a further 18 per cent (6 fatalities) were due to burns alone ([Chart 11](#)).

Chart 11 – Fire fatalities by cause of death, Scotland, 2013-14



Notes

Data is provisional

1- Number in brackets is number of deaths for each cause of death

4.2.5 Non-fatal casualties in fires ([Tables 2](#), [2a](#), [2b](#))

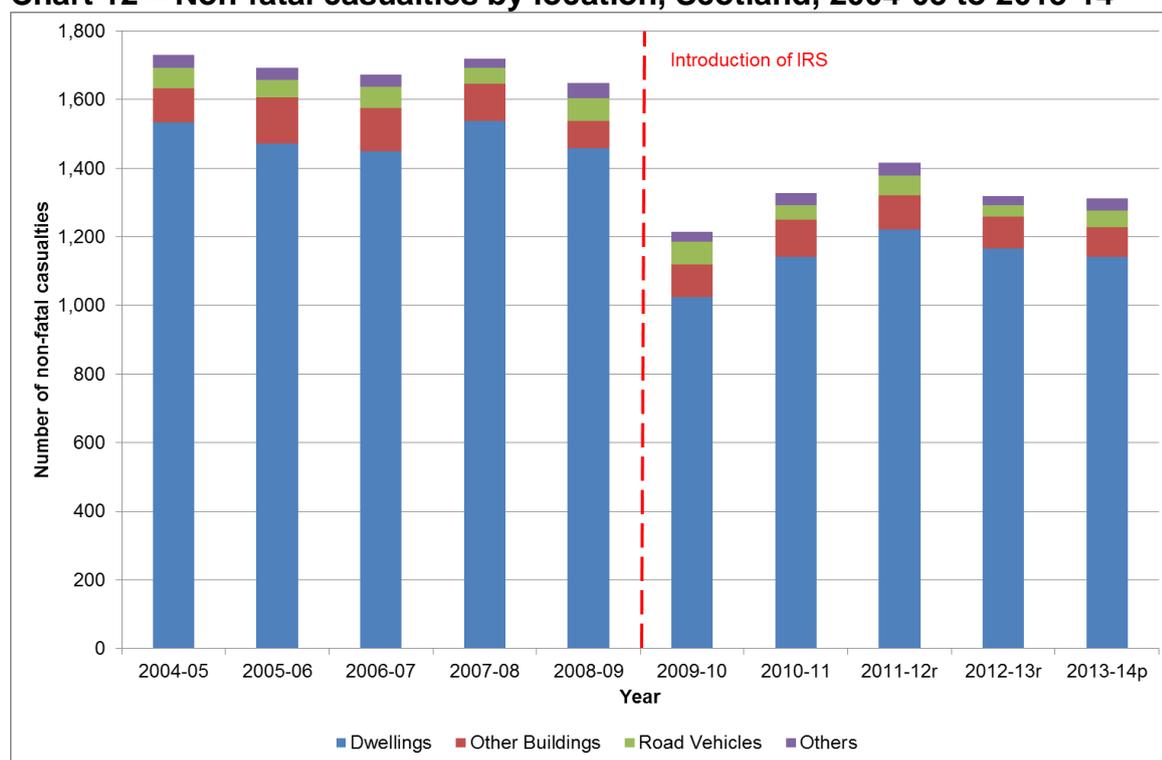
Inconsistencies in data recording as a result of the introduction of the IRS in 2009 mean that non-fatal casualty figures from 2009-10 onwards cannot be compared to those from 2008-09 or earlier.

In 2013-14, there were provisionally 1,311 non-fatal fire casualties, around the same figures as the previous year (1,319). The number of non-fatal casualties in fires has fluctuated at an average of 1,319 non-fatal casualties a year for the last five years, although this year's figure is 8 per cent higher than in 2009-10 (1,214).

4.2.6 Non-fatal casualties by location (Tables 2, 2a, 2b, 3, 3a and 12g, Charts 12 and 13)

Almost nine in ten of all non-fatal fire casualties in 2013-14 occurred in dwelling fires (1,141 or 87 per cent). Three in every four non-fatal casualties were in dwelling fires which started accidentally (990 non-fatal casualties). (Chart 12).

Chart 12 – Non-fatal casualties by location, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Notes

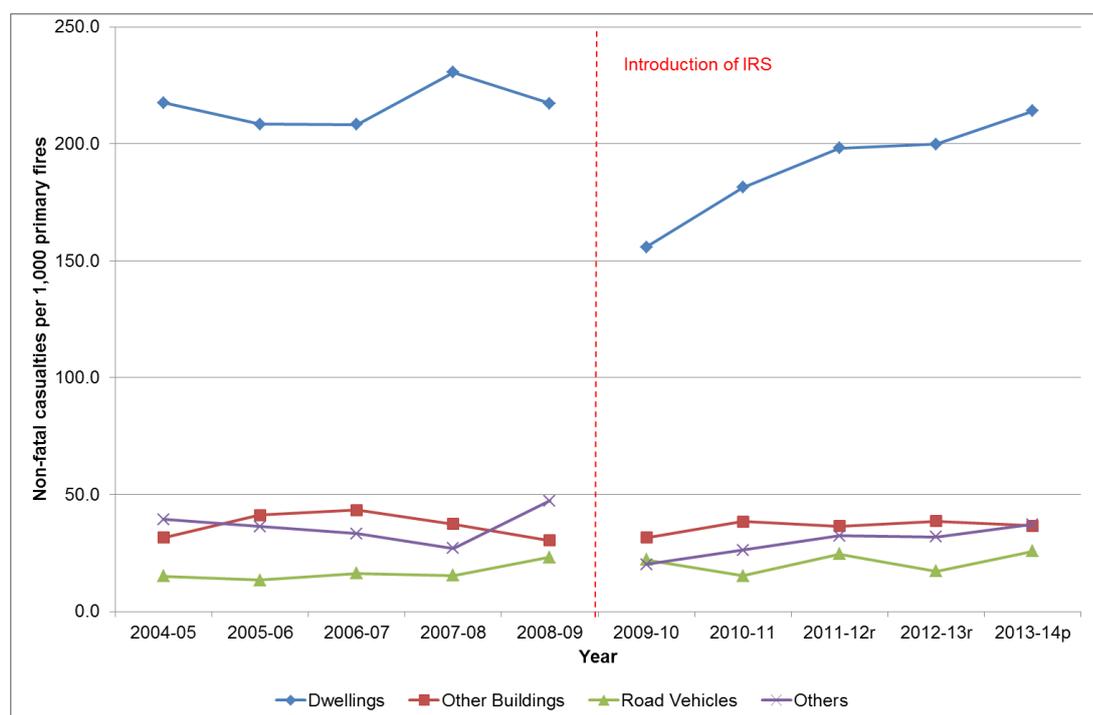
p – provisional

r – revised

1 - primary fire figures from before 2009-10 are based on sample data weighted to (former) Fire and Rescue Service totals

Whilst there has been almost no change in the total number of non-fatal fire casualties compared to the previous year, a 5 per cent drop in the total number of primary fires means that the rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 primary fires has increased from 119 to 125 non-fatal casualties per 1,000 primary fires. This continues the upward trend seen since 2009-10 (Chart 13). In particular, the rate of non-fatal casualties in dwelling fires has risen by more than a third from 156 per 1,000 dwelling fires in 2009-10 to 214 in 2013-14.

Chart 13 – Rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 primary fires by location, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Notes

p – provisional

r - revised

1 - primary fire figures from before 2009-10 are based on sample data weighted to (former) Fire and Rescue Service totals

The nature of treatment received by casualties provides further information on the severity of the injury, for example casualties with relatively less severe injuries are more likely to be recommended a precautionary check or be treated with first aid at the scene, whereas those with more serious injuries are more likely to be sent to hospital. Looking at the nature of treatment received by dwelling fire casualties it appears the rise in the rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 dwelling fires is largely due to an increase in the rate of non-fatal casualties receiving first aid at the scene. The rate of non-fatal casualties receiving first aid at the scene (and not being referred for further treatment by SFRS) has risen from 55 per 1,000 dwelling fires in 2009-10 to 95 per 1,000 dwelling fires in 2013-14.

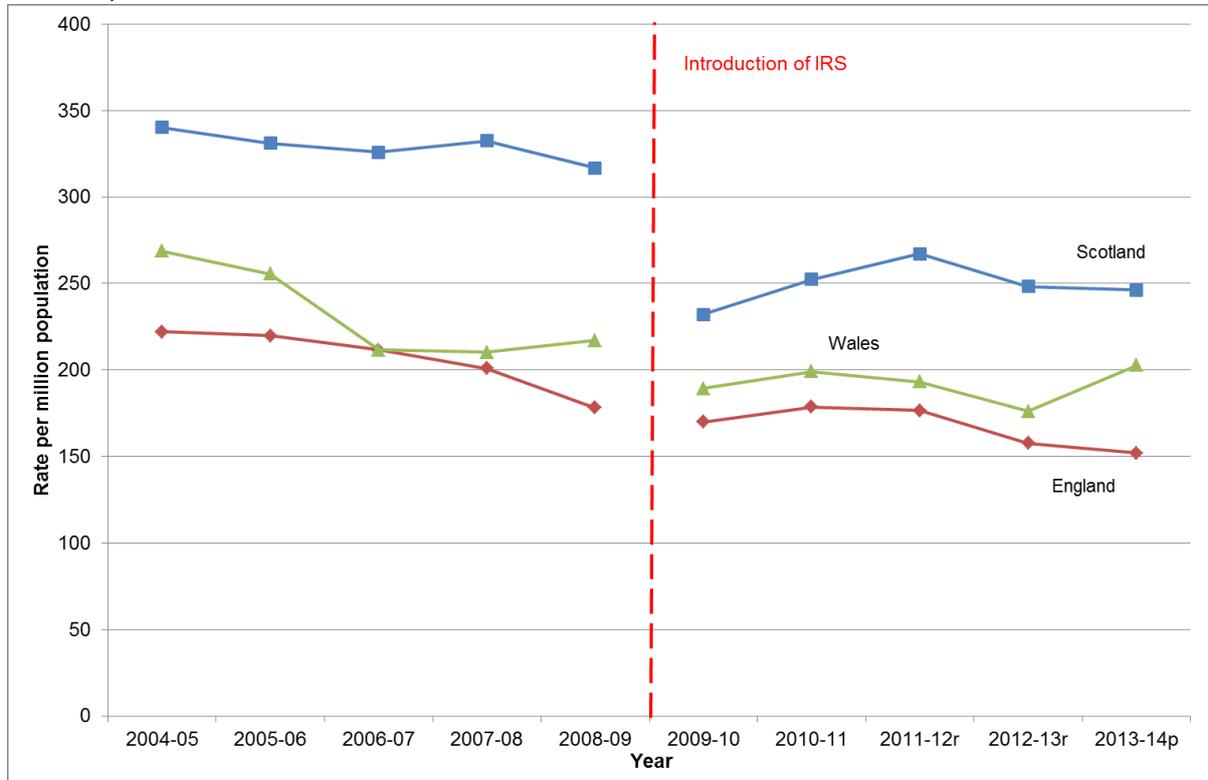
4.2.7 Non-fatal casualty rates by country, gender and age (Tables 10a, 10b, 11, 11a, 12a, 12c, 12d, 13a, 13c, 13d, 14a, 14c, 14d, 15, 15a, 15c and 15d, [Charts 14, 15](#) and [16](#))

The non-fatal casualty rate used in this section is defined as the number of non-fatal casualties from fires per million population.

In 2013-14, there were 246 non-fatal casualties per million population in Scotland, whereas in England and Wales there were 152 and 203 respectively. Over the last ten years Scotland has had a consistently higher rate than England and Wales, even

taking into account the change in reporting of non-fatal casualties from 2009-10 (see section [6.5.2 ii](#) for more details). ([Chart 14](#))

Chart 14 – Rate of non-fatal casualties per million population by country, Great Britain, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Notes

p - provisional
r - revised

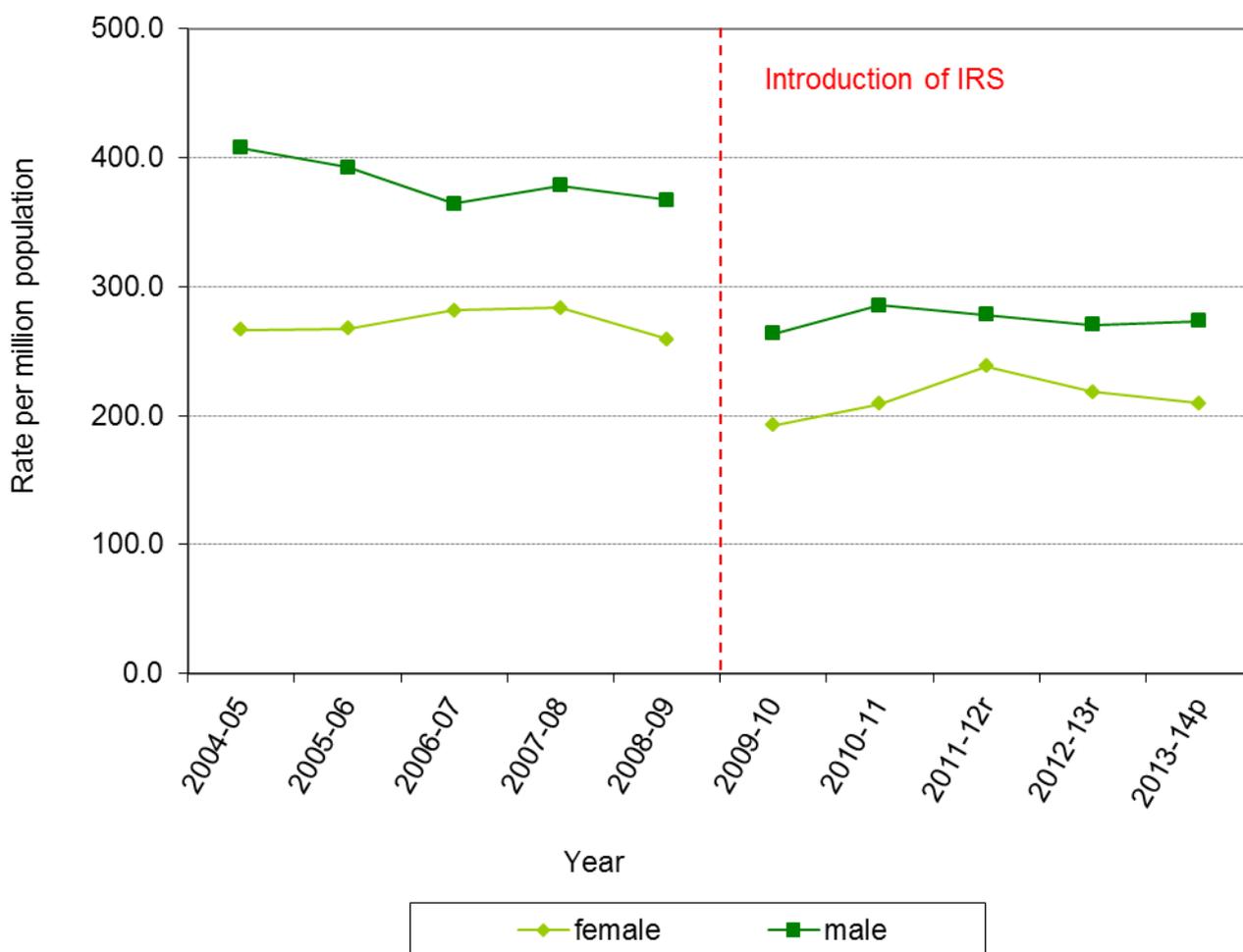
1 - there has been a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties and 2009-10 and beyond can no longer be compared to previous years - see section [6.5.2 ii](#)

2 - In 2013-14 Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Authority were unable to provide complete records meaning the non-fatal casualty rate for England is based on imputed data, to be revised in DCLG's January 2015 Fire Monitor publication

Of the total 1,311 non-fatal casualties in primary fires in 2013-14, 99 per cent were members of the public and 1 per cent (15) were FRS personnel. Non-fatal casualty rates discussed in the remainder of section 4.2.7 exclude FRS personnel casualties.

Males are more likely than females to be injured in a fire and this has been a consistent trend over the last decade. In 2013-14, there were 273 male (non-FRS) non-fatal casualties per million population, whereas the rate for females was 209 ([Chart 15](#)).

Chart 15 – non-fatal casualties by gender (excluding FRS personnel), Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

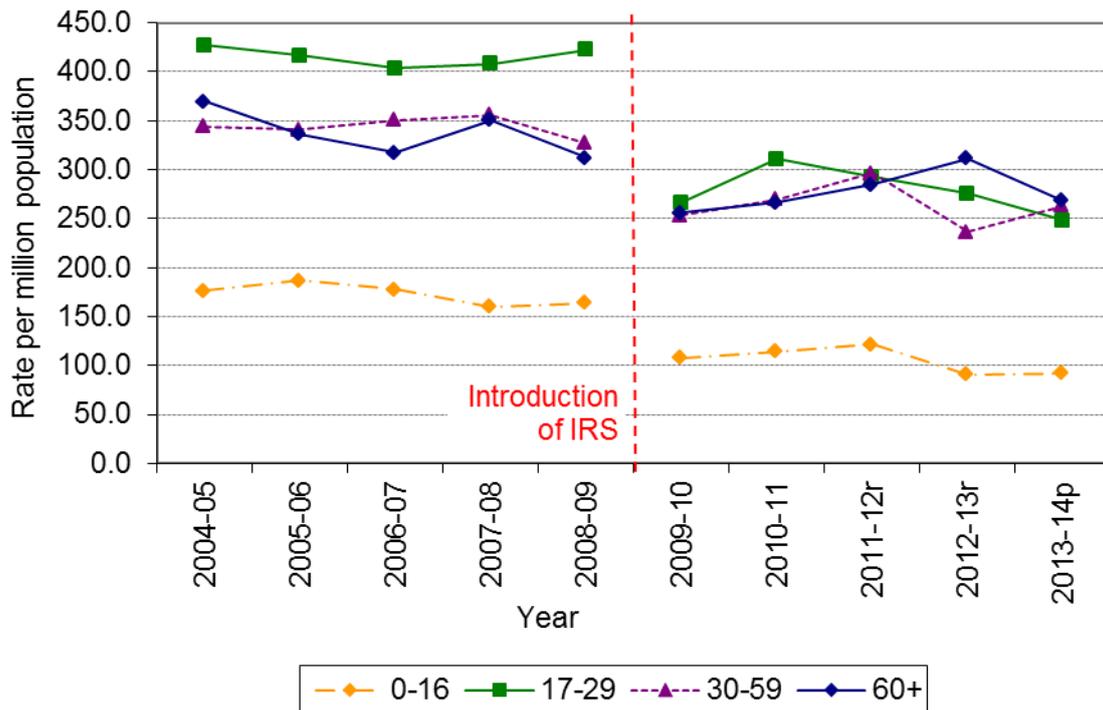
1 - there has been a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties and 2009-10 and beyond can no longer be compared to previous years - see section [6.5.2 ii](#)

Children⁵ are less likely to be injured in fires than older people. In 2013-14, the non-fatal casualty rate for those aged 0-16 was 92 non-fatal casualties per million population, less than half the national average of 243 per million population. People aged 60 and over were most likely to be injured in a fire (268 per million population), although there was relatively little difference compared to the other two adult age groups, those aged 30-59 or 17-29 (263 and 248 non-fatal casualties per million population respectively). Further analysis would be required to explain the difference in non-fatal casualty rates between children and adults. For example, it could be a result of children being involved in less fires in the first place or because they are less likely to be injured in a fire should one occur.

⁵ “Children” as referred to in this section are those aged 0-16.

The non-fatal casualty rate for the 60 and over age group increased by 22 per cent in the four years from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (from 256 per million population to 312) but fell this year for the first time since the introduction of the IRS (at the start of 2009-10). The non-fatal casualty rate for the 17-29 age group has been falling steadily since 2010-11 (from 311 per million population in 2010-11 to 248 in 2013-14). ([Chart 16](#)).

Chart 16 – Non-fatal casualties by age group (excluding FRS personnel), Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Notes

p - provisional

r – revised

1 - there has been a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties and 2009-10 and beyond can no longer be compared to previous years - see section [6.5.2 ii](#)

2 - This excludes FRS personnel (1 per cent of all non-fatal casualties) and casualties whose age was not known. See Tables 12c and 12d.

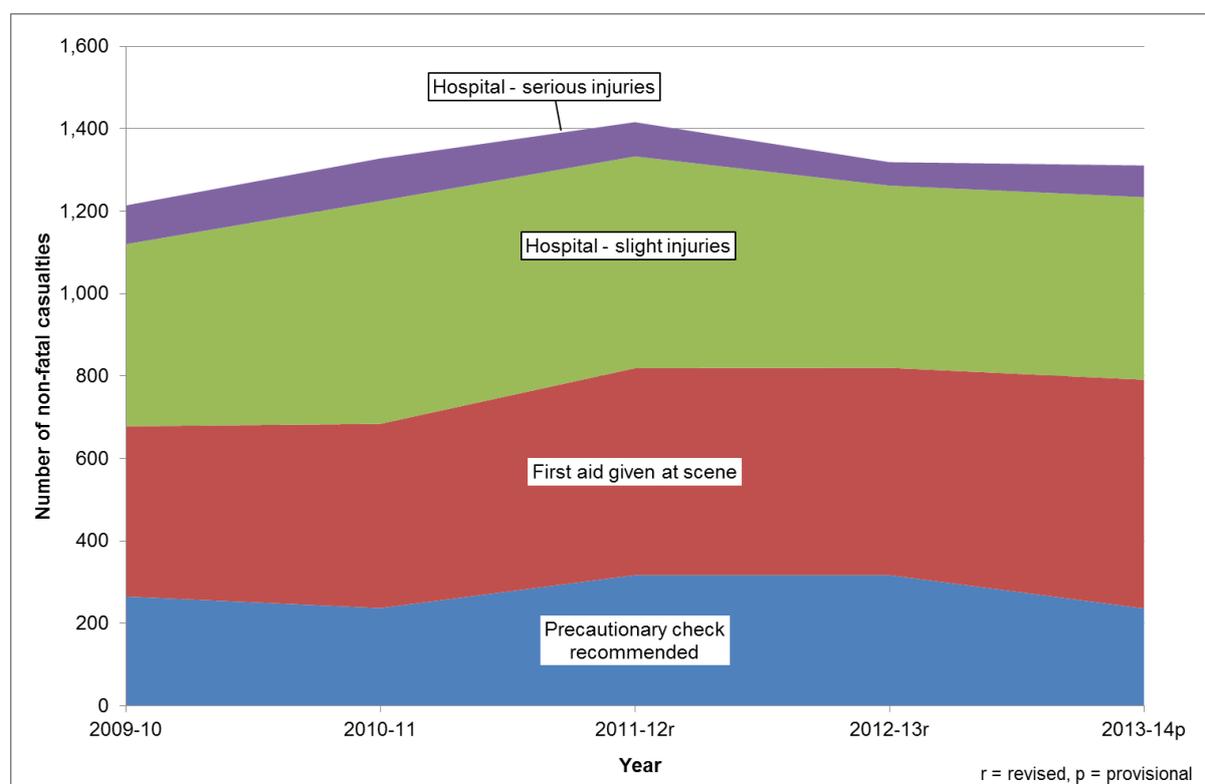
4.2.8 Nature of treatment and injury (Tables 12c, 12d, 12e and 18a, [Chart 17](#))

For all non-fatal casualties, the severity of the injury (the nature of treatment received) is categorised within IRS as either:

- precautionary check recommended (generally least severe);
- first aid at scene;
- hospital - slight injuries; or
- hospital - severe injuries (generally most severe).

Of the total (non-FRS) non-fatal casualties, 18 per cent were recommended precautionary checks (234 non-fatal casualties), 43 per cent were given first aid at the scene (552 non-fatal casualties), 34 per cent were sent to hospital with slight injuries (435 non-fatal casualties) and 6 per cent (75 non-fatal casualties) went to hospital with serious injuries. The proportion of non-fatal casualties given first aid at the scene has risen by eight percentage points since 2009-10 (from 34 per cent in 2009-10 to 42 per cent in 2013-14). Further analysis would be required to determine whether this is because of an increase in the number of non-fatal casualties in fires in need of this type of treatment or because fire personnel at the scene of a fire have become more confident or better equipped to administer it. ([Chart 17](#)).

Chart 17 – Non-fatal casualties in fires by severity of injury, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2013-14



Being overcome by smoke, gas or fumes was the most common cause of injury for (non-FRS) non-fatal casualties, accounting for almost half of all non-fatal casualties in 2013-14 (46 per cent or 596). The next most common 'cause' of injury was precautionary checks at 18 per cent (234), followed by burns at just under 10 per cent (126 non-fatal casualties).

The Local Authority with the highest rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 primary fires was Midlothian at 230, compared to the national average of 125. Two thirds of all non-fatal casualties in Midlothian were treated with first aid at the scene, compared to 42 per cent of non-fatal casualties nationally⁶.

⁶ Figures not provided in data tables due to the sensitive nature of this data and small numbers which occur for lower geography levels.

4.2.9 Rescues from fires (Tables 16, 16a and 16b)

The majority of rescues from fires are performed by SFRS personnel, but rescues can also be carried out by other people. In 2013-14, a total of 728 rescues were carried out. Three in five rescues involved a person who was also a casualty (454 out of 728).

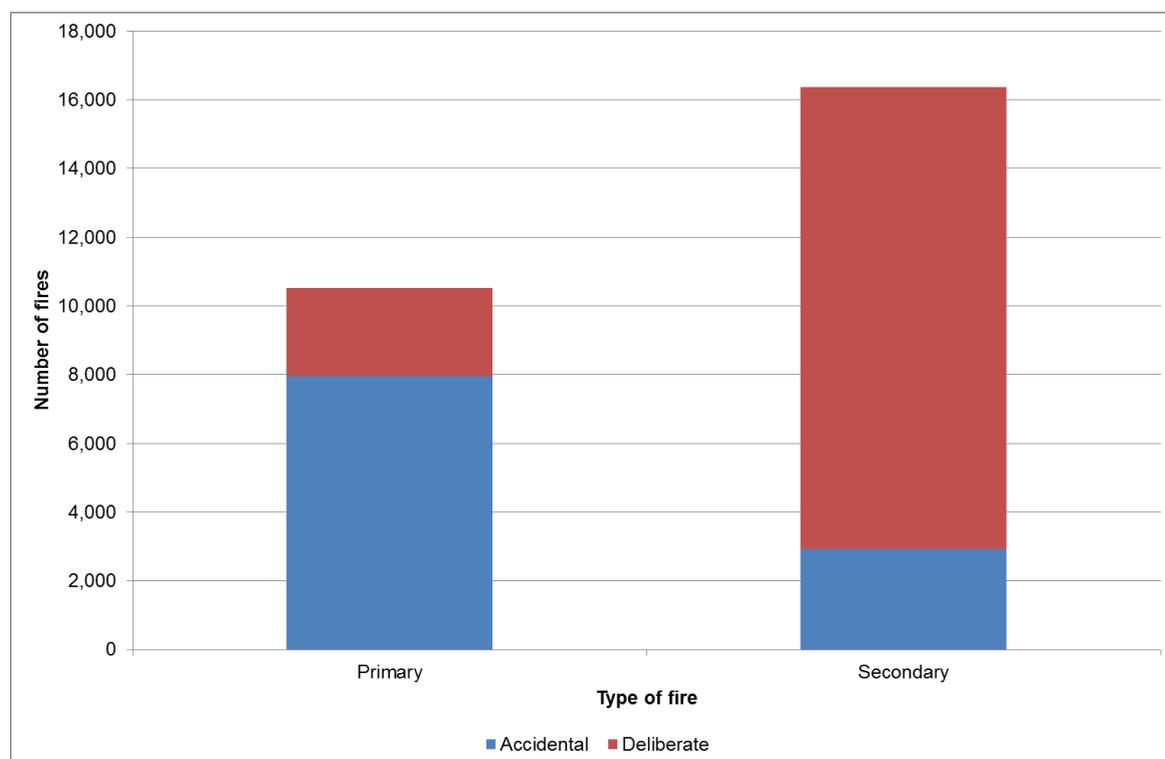
The 30-59 age group had the highest rate of rescues at 152 per million population, compared to the national average of 137 per million population. The lowest rate of rescues belonged to the 0-16 age group at 46 per million population.

4.3 Deliberate and accidental fires (Tables 17, 18, 19 and 19a, [Chart 18](#))

This section looks at the 'motive' of fires, in particular whether they were caused accidentally or deliberately. Accidental fires are defined as fires which were ignited by accident, or where the cause of the fire was not known. Deliberate fires are defined as fires which were ignited deliberately or the Fire and Rescue Service suspect they were started deliberately.

Secondary fires have consistently had a much higher proportion of deliberate fires than primary. In 2013-14, there were 13,443 deliberate secondary fires (82 per cent) compared to 2,916 accidental secondary fires (18 per cent). In contrast, around three quarters (76 per cent or 7,952 fires) of all primary fires in 2013-14 were reported to be accidental, with the remaining 24 per cent (2,577 fires) considered to be deliberate ([Chart 18](#)).

Chart 18 – Fires by type and motive, Scotland, 2013-14



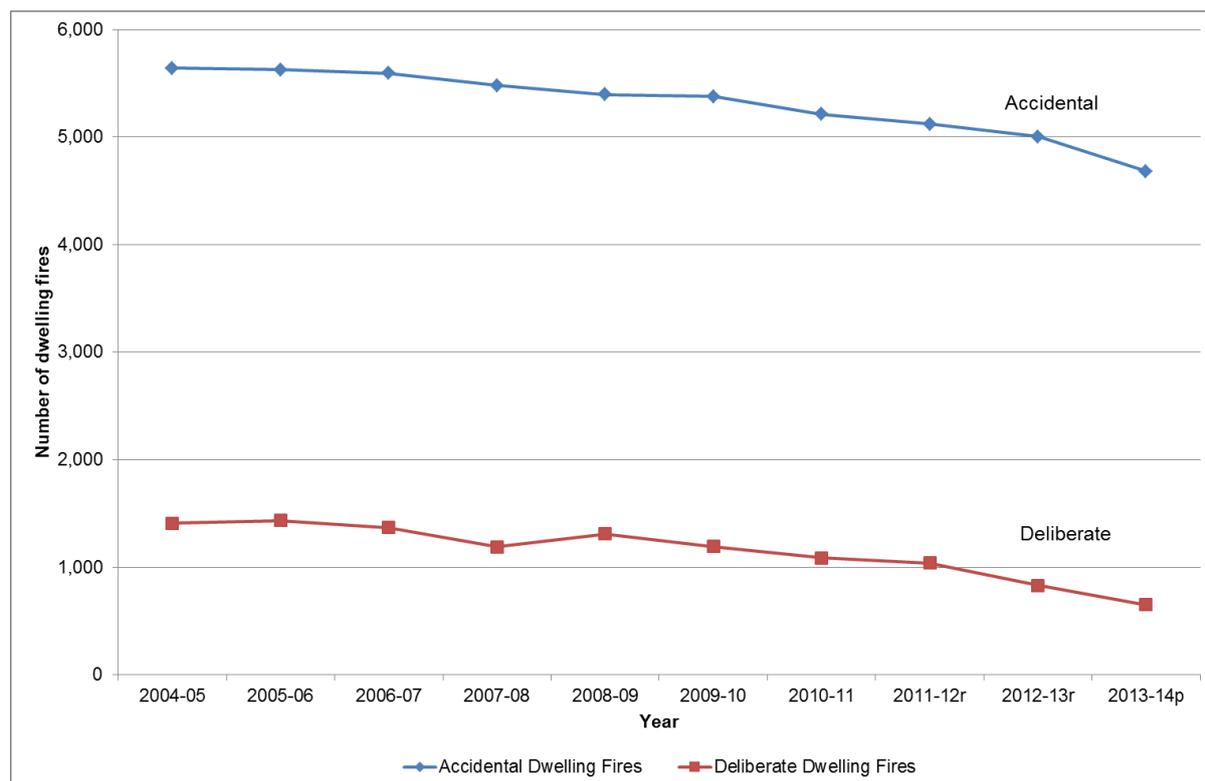
Notes

Figures are provisional

4.3.1 Primary fires by motive (Tables 3a, 3b, 17, 17a and 18, [Charts 19](#) and [20](#))

The most common location for an accidental primary fire in 2013-14 was in a dwelling (59 per cent). There was a decrease of 6 per cent in the number of accidental dwelling fires in 2013-14 (4,681 fires) compared to the previous year (5,003 fires), continuing the downward trend of the last ten years. Accidental dwelling fires are at their lowest level in the last decade.

Chart 19 – Dwelling fires by motive, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Notes

p - provisional

r – revised

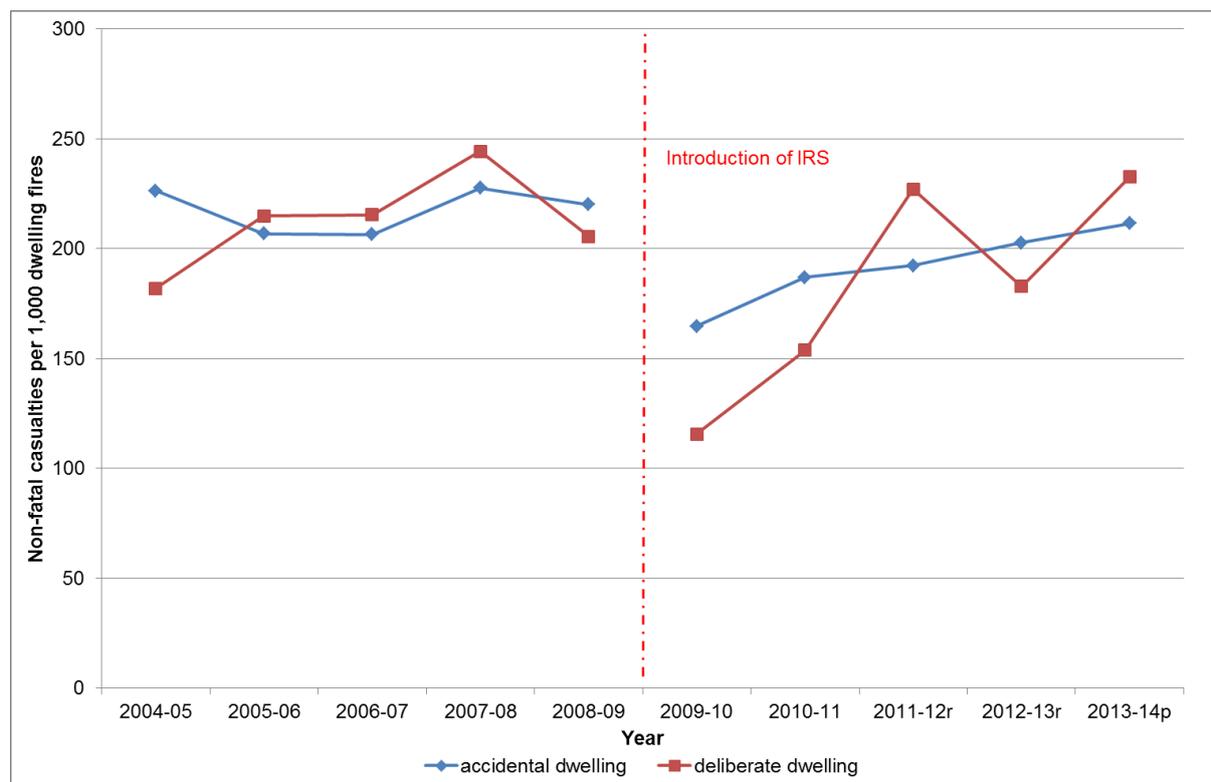
1 - primary fire figures from before 2009-10 are based on sample data weighted to (former) Fire and Rescue Service totals

The most common location for a deliberate primary fire was a road vehicle, the same as in nine of the last ten years. Road vehicle fires accounted for 30 per cent of all deliberate primary fires in 2013-14 (768 fires), with dwellings and 'other building' fires accounting for around 25 per cent each (649 and 635 fires respectively). The number of deliberate dwelling fires in Scotland in 2013-14 reduced by 22 per cent compared to 2012-13, continuing the downward trend of the last decade.

Any fire which results in a fatal or non-fatal casualty is a primary fire. Fatal casualties in accidental fires are at their lowest in ten years. Provisionally there were 27 fatal casualties in accidental fires in 2013-14, 24 of which occurred in dwellings. Of the 6 fatalities which resulted from deliberate fires, 5 occurred in dwellings.

There were provisionally 1,122 non-fatal casualties in accidental fires (86 per cent of all non-fatal casualties) and 189 (14 per cent) in deliberate fires in 2013-14. The majority of non-fatal casualties in both accidental and deliberate fires occurred in dwellings (88 per cent and 80 per cent respectively). Between 2012-13 and 2013-14 the rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires increased by 4 per cent from 203 to 211 per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires. There was also an increase in the rate of non-fatal casualties in deliberate dwelling fires, rising by 27 per cent from 183 to 233 per 1,000 deliberate dwelling fires from 2012-13 to 2013-14 ([Chart 20](#)).

Chart 20 – Non-fatal casualties per 1,000 dwelling fires by motive, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Notes

p - provisional

r – revised

1 - primary fire figures from before 2009-10 are based on sample data weighted to (former) Fire and Rescue Service totals

2 - there has been a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties and 2009-10 and beyond can no longer be compared to previous years - see section [6.5.2 ii](#)

The Local Authority with the highest rate of accidental primary fires was Glasgow City, with 201 accidental primary fires per 100,000 population, compared to the national average of 149. Glasgow City also had the second highest rate of deliberate primary fires per 100,000 population, with 81 deliberate primary fires per 100,000 population, compared to the national average of 48. The Local Authority with the highest rate of deliberate primary fires was West Dunbartonshire, with 101 deliberate primary fires per 100,000 population, more than twice the national average.

The Local Authorities with the highest rates of accidental dwelling fires were Renfrewshire, Dundee City and Glasgow City, which all had over 250 accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings.

The Local Authority with the highest rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires was Midlothian, with just over 450 non-fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires, compared to the national average of 211. Whilst Midlothian had a high rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires, 82 per cent of these were either precautionary checks or first-aid only.⁷

4.3.2 Secondary fires by motive (Tables 19 and 19a)

Compared to the previous year, the number of deliberate secondary fires in 2013-14 rose by 10 per cent, whereas the number of accidental secondary fires rose by 44 per cent. Despite the increase in deliberate secondary fires, the 2013-14 figure is the second lowest in the last five years.

The increase in overall number of deliberate secondary fires was largely due to an increase of over 76 per cent in the number of deliberate grassland fires compared to 2012-13.

The highest proportion of deliberate secondary fires involved refuse (48 per cent), followed by grassland (35 per cent). Within accidental secondary fires, refuse and grassland were also the most common types of fire, accounting for 37 per cent and 48 per cent of the total respectively. Whilst refuse fires accounted for the highest proportion of deliberate secondary fires, the number of deliberate refuse fires in 2013-14 (6,490 fires) was 9 per cent lower than in 2012-13 (7,093 fires). In contrast, the number of accidental refuse fires rose by 25 per cent from 853 in 2012-13 to 1,065 in 2013-14.

The Local Authorities with the highest rate of deliberate secondary fires were West Dunbartonshire, East Ayrshire, Inverclyde and North Lanarkshire, all with over 500 deliberate secondary fires per 100,000 population compared to the national average of 252.

4.4 Cause and source of ignition of fires (Tables 21, 21a, 22, 23, 24, 24a and 24b, [Chart 21](#))

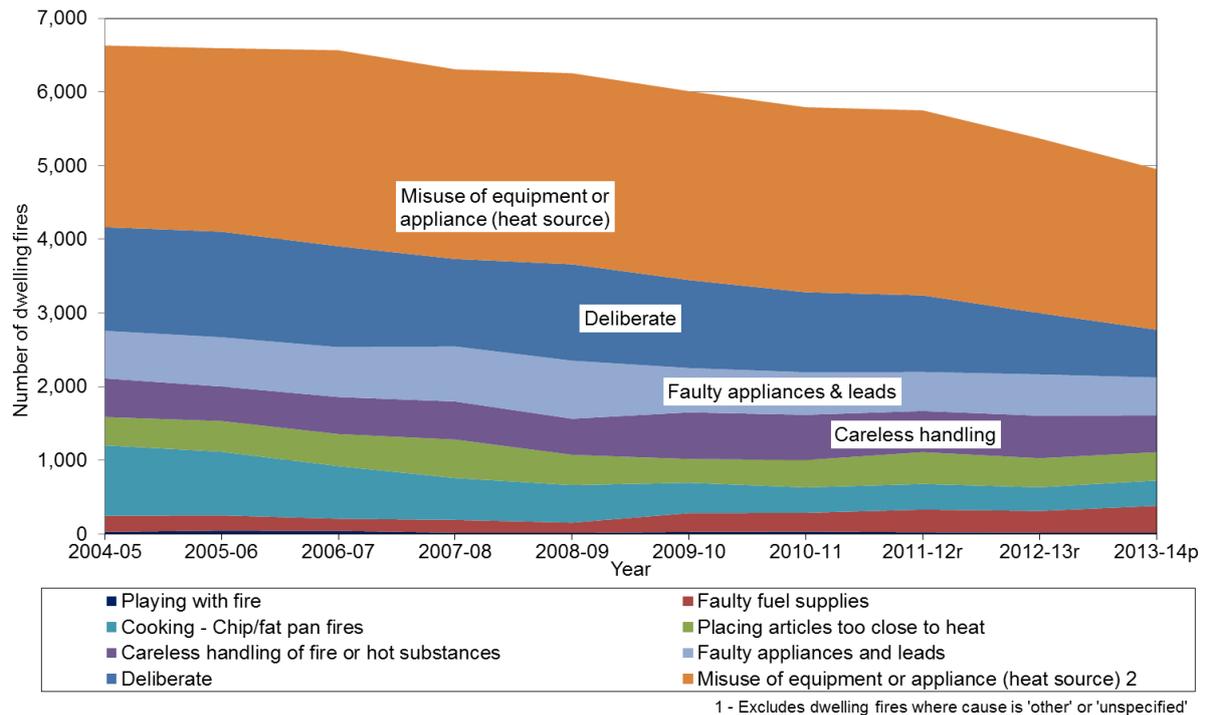
When a fire occurs there is a cause and a source of ignition. The *cause* of the fire is the physical cause or action which led to the fire and the source of *ignition* is the source of the flame, spark or heat which first ignited the fire. For example, if a pan of fat is being heated on a cooker and ignites into a fire, the *cause* of the fire would be the action of cooking and the *source* of ignition would be the cooker itself - if the cooker had not been on in this example there would have been no fire, as there would have been no heat source to create the ignition.

⁷ Figures not provided in Local Authority tables at this time due to the disclosive nature of casualty data breakdowns at lower geography levels.

Of the 5,330 dwelling fires in 2013-14, the most common cause was 'misuse of equipment or appliance' (41 per cent) followed by 'deliberate' (12 per cent). Deliberate dwelling fires were at a ten year low in 2013-14, continuing the general downward trend ([Chart 21](#)).

In other building fires (not in dwellings), the most common cause was 'deliberate' at 27 per cent, followed by 'faulty appliances and leads' at 17 per cent.

Chart 21 - Main cause of dwelling fires, 2004-05 to 2013-14, Scotland



Notes

p – provisional
r - revised

1 - before 2009-10, figures for primary fires are based on sample data weighted to Fire and Rescue Service totals

2 - Under IRS, the category for "Misuse of equipment or appliances" includes incidents which have been recorded as "Other cooking" (a new category introduced with IRS). It is believed that the majority of these incidents were previously recorded as the misuse of cooking appliances.

In 2013-14, the most common source of ignition in accidental dwelling fires was a cooker (including oven). Cookers were responsible for around 2 in 5 of all accidental dwelling fires (1,836 fires or 39 per cent of all accidental dwelling fires).

Table A: Top ten sources of ignition in accidental dwelling fires, 2013-14, Scotland

Source of ignition	Number ^p	Percentage
Cooking appliance - Cooker incl. oven	1,836	39 per cent
Cooking appliance - Grill/Toaster	444	9 per cent
Electricity supply - Wiring, cabling, plugs	378	8 per cent
Smoking related - Smoking materials	328	7 per cent
Cooking appliance - Ring/hot plate (separate appliance)	306	7 per cent
Cooking appliance - Microwave oven	204	4 per cent
Not known/other	169	4 per cent
Heating equipment - Heating/Fire	117	2 per cent
Candles	99	2 per cent
Other domestic style appliance – Washing machine	82	2 per cent

p-provisional

Although the total number of accidental dwelling fires has decreased in the last five years, the top ten sources of ignition has remained relatively constant over the same period. In the last five years, cooking appliances (ovens, grills, microwaves etc.) have been the source of ignition for around three in every five accidental dwelling fires. Of those, “cooker (including oven)” was the specific source of ignition in around two thirds of cases. Whilst the number of accidental dwelling fires where any cooking appliance was the source of ignition has decreased by 12 per cent since 2009-10, the number of accidental dwelling fires where a microwave was the source of ignition has increased by 26 per cent (from 162 in 2009-10 to 204 in 2013-14).

A new standard for cigarettes was been created in the United Kingdom. On 31 December 2010, the British Standards Institution (BSI) published standard BS EN 16156 (“Cigarettes - Assessment of the ignition propensity – safety requirement”), based on the European standard created earlier that year. From 17 November 2011, all cigarettes manufactured in Europe had to meet these new EU safety standards.

As a result of the EU standard, cigarette paper manufacturers changed their paper production to insert two rings of thicker paper at two points along the cigarette. If the cigarette is left unattended, the burning tobacco will hit one of these rings and should then self-extinguish as the ring restricts the oxygen supply, thus creating a cigarette with a reduced ignition propensity (RIP).

RIP cigarettes were introduced in Scotland in the second half of 2011-12. The figures for 2013-14 are the second complete financial year of reporting with this new standard.

In each of the last five years ‘smoking materials’, which includes cigarettes, have been recorded as the source of ignition for 7 per cent of accidental dwelling fires. The number of accidental dwelling fires for which smoking materials were the source of ignition was fairly constant for the three years up to and including when the new standard was introduced (2011-12), at around 380 accidental dwelling fires per year. Following the introduction of the new standard, the number of accidental dwelling

fires with source of ignition 'smoking materials' has dropped by an average of 7 per cent each year (from 382 in 2011-12 to 356 in 2012-13 and to 328 in 2013-14).

The introduction of RIP cigarettes may be partly responsible for the decrease in accidental dwelling fires ignited by smoking materials since 2011-12, but there are likely to be other factors involved, such as the long-term decline in the number of smokers in Scotland⁸. In addition, non-RIP cigarettes may still be sold illegally, meaning cigarettes which do not meet the new standard are still in circulation. As this is only the second full year of the new standard being in force it is not yet possible to know whether the decrease identified is part of a downward trend, though this will be monitored in future.

In 2013-14, 58 per cent of fatal casualties in accidental dwelling fires (14 of a total 24) were in fires which arose due to careless handling of fire or hot substances. Smokers' materials and matches were the main source of ignition in 58 per cent of accidental dwelling fire fatalities (14 of 24 fatal casualties).

Misuse of equipment or appliances was the main cause of accidental dwelling fires where non-fatal casualties occurred (35 per cent or 342 non-fatal casualties). The main source of ignition was cooking appliances, accounting for around three in five non-fatal casualties (59 per cent or 583 non-fatal casualties).

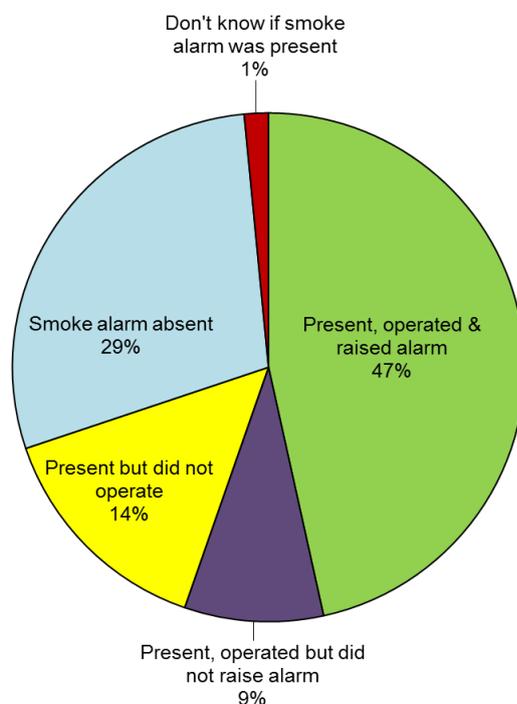
4.5 Smoke alarms (Tables 20, 20a and 20b, [Chart 22](#))

This section looks at fires in dwellings and the effectiveness of smoke alarms. Any fires involving smoke alarms where no emergency call was made to the SFRS would not be recorded in the data. If a smoke alarm is present and working correctly it will provide the occupier with an early warning of fire or smoke, making it less likely that the SFRS will be called. As a result, the figures reported may understate the effectiveness of smoke alarms.

⁸ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/smoking>

In almost half of all primary dwelling fires in 2013-14 there was a smoke alarm present that operated and raised the alarm (2,481 or 47 per cent). In around three in ten dwelling fires, no smoke alarm was present (1,527 fires or 29 per cent). ([Chart 22](#))

Chart 22 – Primary fires in dwellings by smoke alarm presence and operation, Scotland – 2013-14



Note

- 1 - Data is provisional
- 2 - The presence of smoke alarms was reported in FDR1 data but a new category was added when the Incident Recording System was introduced - 'Don't know if smoke alarm was present' (see section 6.5.3 iv and v) – thus slightly affecting the comparability of these statistics prior to 2009-10.

In around one in five dwelling fires where a smoke alarm was present (3,722 fires), the smoke alarm failed to operate (774 fires). The most common reason for an alarm failing to operate was that the fire was not close enough to the alarm (48 per cent), was not in an area covered by the detector (9 per cent) or the alarm battery was defective (9 per cent).

In 2013-14, almost half of all fatal casualties in dwelling fires occurred where there was a smoke alarm present which either did not operate or operated but failed to raise the alarm (14 out of 29 fatal casualties).

One in ten fatal casualties in dwelling fires occurred where there was no smoke alarm present (3 fatal casualties or 10 per cent). Around three in ten non-fatal casualties in dwelling fires occurred where no smoke alarm was present (330 non-fatal casualties or 29 per cent).

4.6 Alcohol and drugs (Table 24, 24a, 24b and 24c, [Chart 23](#))

Since the introduction of IRS in 2009, fire and rescue services have been asked to record whether impairment due to alcohol/drugs was a contributory factor in a fire. In 2013-14, impairment due to alcohol and /or drugs was suspected to be a contributory factor in 15 per cent (716) of accidental dwelling fires. This is similar to the level in 2012-13 (16 per cent or 778 fires). Whilst there was little change in the proportion of accidental dwelling fires where impairment due to alcohol and /or drugs was suspected to be a contributory factor, there was an 8 per cent drop in the total number of incidents of this type.

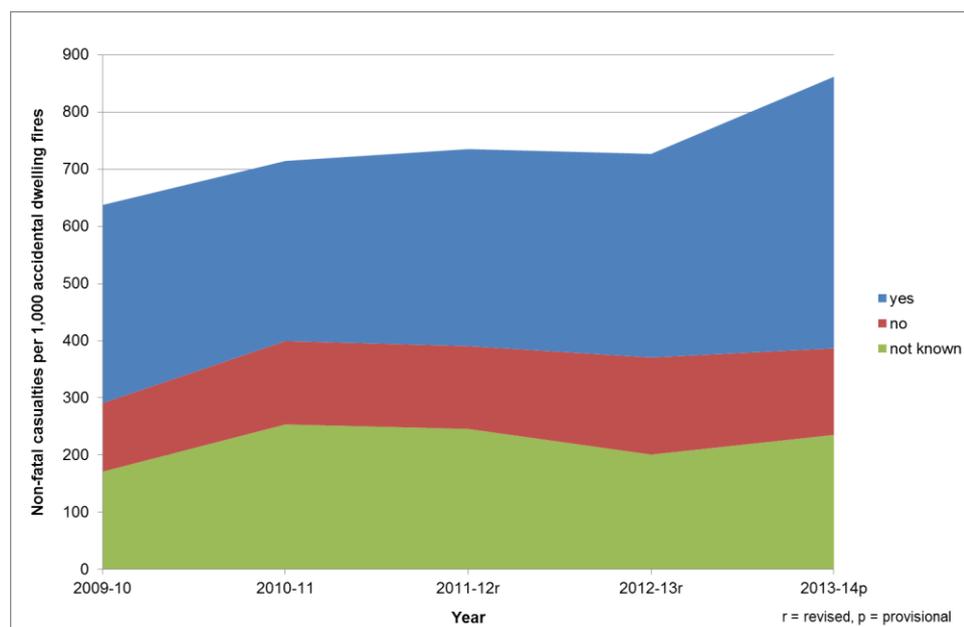
It should be noted that if alcohol and/or drugs are suspected to have been a contributory factor in a fire, this does not necessarily mean that casualties were under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

Impairment due to alcohol/drugs was believed to be a factor in a quarter (6 out of 24) of all fatal casualties in accidental dwelling fires. For a further 13 of the 24 fatal casualties in accidental dwelling fires (54 per cent) it was not known whether alcohol/drugs was a contributing factor, leaving 5 out of 24 fatal casualties (21 per cent of the total) where impairment due to alcohol/drugs could be ruled out.

In 2013-14 impairment due to alcohol/drugs was believed to be a contributory factor in just over a third (34 per cent or 340) of all non-fatal casualties in accidental dwelling fires. This was 7 percentage points higher than the year before and the second highest value in the last five years.

Figures for 2013-14 show that there were three times as many non-fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires where alcohol/drugs were believed to be a contributory factor (475 per 1,000 fires), compared to fires where alcohol/drugs were ruled out (151 per 1,000). ([Chart 23](#))

Chart 23 – Rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires by alcohol/drugs as a contributory factor, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2013-14



Aside from the Shetland Islands, where impairment due to alcohol/drugs was thought to be an influencing factor in 4 out of 12 accidental dwelling fires (33 per cent), the only other Local Authorities where alcohol/drugs were thought to have been a contributory factor in more than a fifth of accidental dwelling fires were Dundee City, Inverclyde, Falkirk, West Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire.

4.7 False alarms ([Tables 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 5](#) and [5a, Charts 24](#) and [25](#))

A false alarm is an event in which the SFRS believe they have been called to a reportable incident and then find there is no incident. False alarms are categorised as follows:

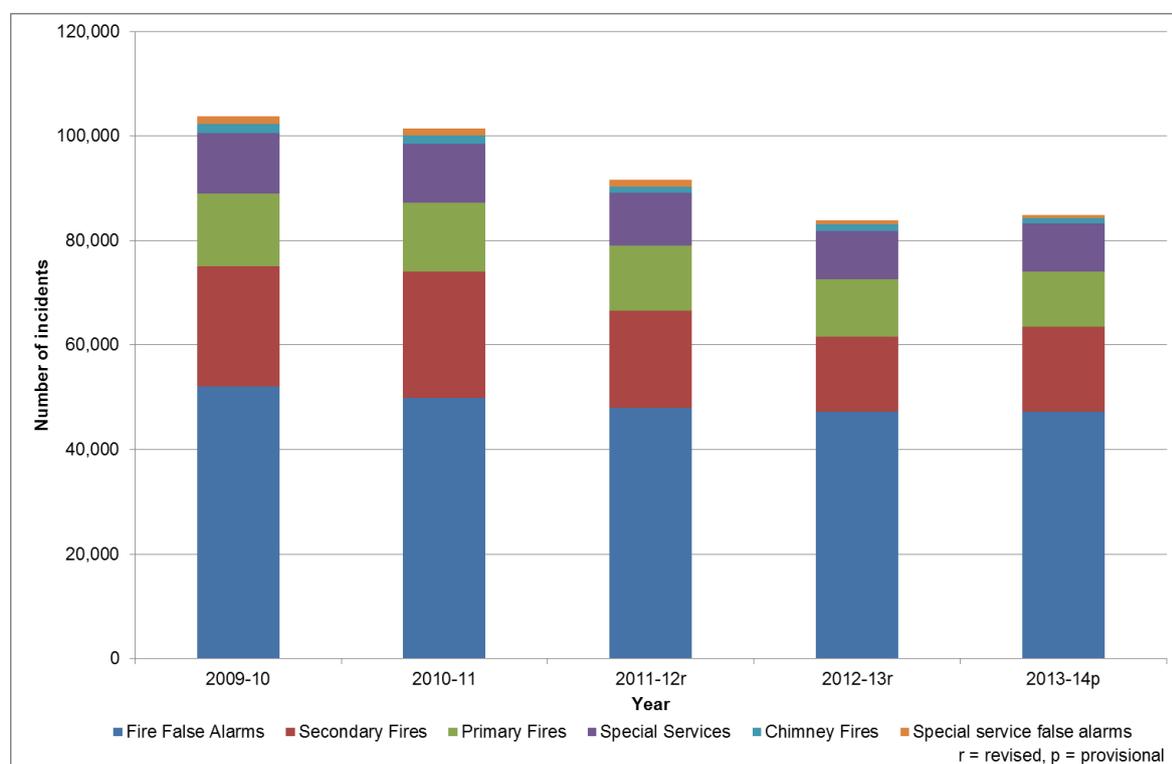
Malicious: calls made with the intention of getting the SFRS to attend a non-existent incident, including deliberate and suspected malicious intent;

Good intent: calls made in good faith in the belief that the SFRS really would be attending a fire or a special service; or

Due to apparatus: calls initiated by fire alarm and/or fire-fighting equipment (including accidental initiation of alarm apparatus by persons).

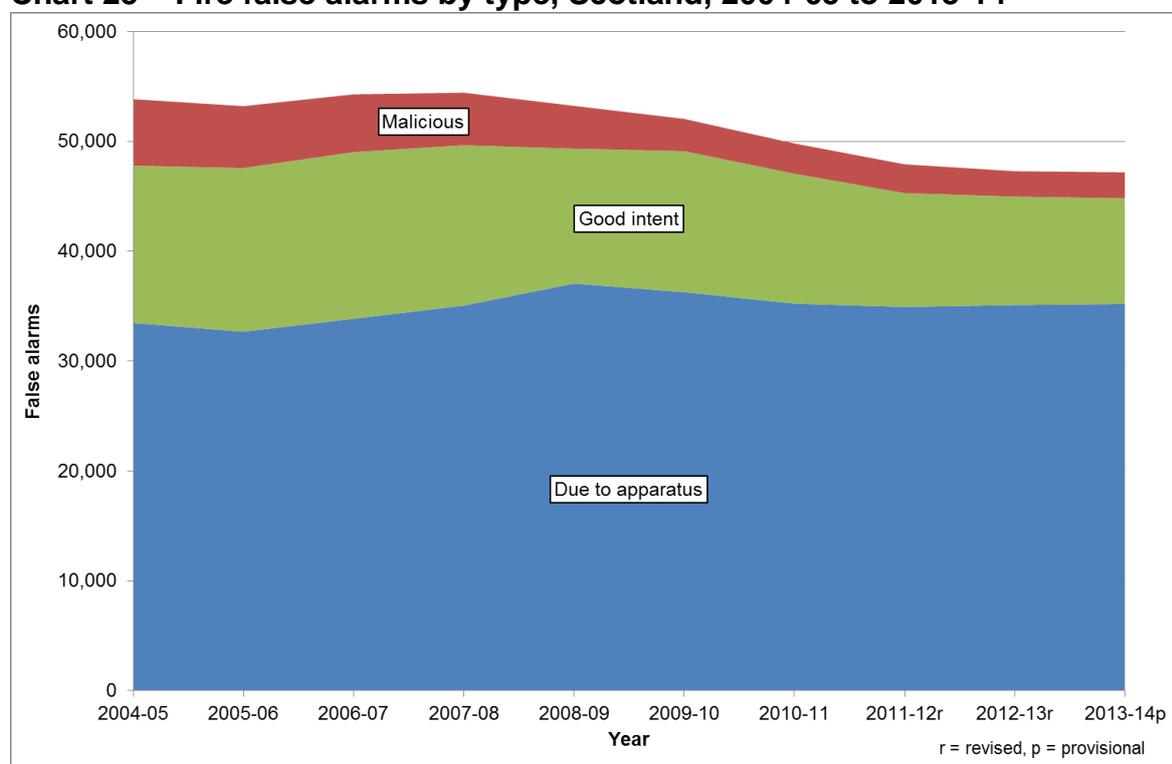
In 2013-14, false alarms accounted for 56 per cent of all incidents attended by the SFRS, more than any other incident type. Of the total 47,719 false alarms attended, 99 per cent were fire false alarms (47,187) and the other 1 per cent were special service false alarms (532). ([Chart 24](#))

Chart 24 – Incidents attended by type, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2013-14



The total number of fire false alarms has decreased by 12 per cent over the last decade (from 53,842 in 2004-05 to 47,187 in 2013-14), with the 2013-14 figure being the lowest in the last ten years. The number of fire false alarms due to malicious calls and good intent have fallen since the start of the last decade (by 61 and 33 per cent respectively). The number of fire false alarms due to apparatus increased from the beginning until the middle of the last decade (by 11 per cent between 2004-05 to 2008-09) but has remained relatively constant for the last four years, settling at 5 per cent higher than its value in 2004-05. (Chart 25). The more fire alarms which are fitted, the more alarms are in operation which could go off. This means that the overall increase in false alarms due to apparatus may in part reflect an increase in the number of alarms fitted in Scotland, though further analysis is required to explore this further.

Chart 25 – Fire false alarms by type, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Three in every four fire false alarms in 2013-14 were due to apparatus (35,207 false alarms or 75 per cent). False alarms due to apparatus can be caused by a range of factors, such as cooking, problems with safety systems and contaminants getting into the system. Of the total number of fire false alarms due to apparatus, the majority were in buildings other than dwellings (70 per cent or 24,527 false alarms), and the remaining 30 per cent occurred in dwellings (10,628).

There were 9,615 fire false alarms with good intent in 2013-14, equal to 1 in 5 of the total. The highest proportion of fire false alarms with good intent occurred in dwellings (38 per cent or 3,644).

Whilst malicious fire false alarms accounted for 11 per cent (6,050) of all fire false alarms in 2004-05, they accounted for 5 per cent (2,365) in 2013-14. SFRS activity

which may have contributed to this reduction includes challenging callers making these type of calls and community youth engagement.

The Local Authority with the highest rate of fire false alarms was Dundee City, with 1,490 per 100,000 population in 2013-14, compared to the national average of 886. Of the total 2,207 fire false alarms in Dundee City, 83 per cent were due to apparatus, compared to the national average of 75 per cent. The Local Authorities with the lowest rates of fire false alarms were Aberdeenshire and Dumfries and Galloway, each with just over 360 fire false alarms per 100,000 population. In each case, the rate of fire false alarms due to apparatus was less than half the national average.

Of the 532 special service false alarms reported in 2013-14, nearly all were raised with good intent (97 per cent or 517 false alarms).

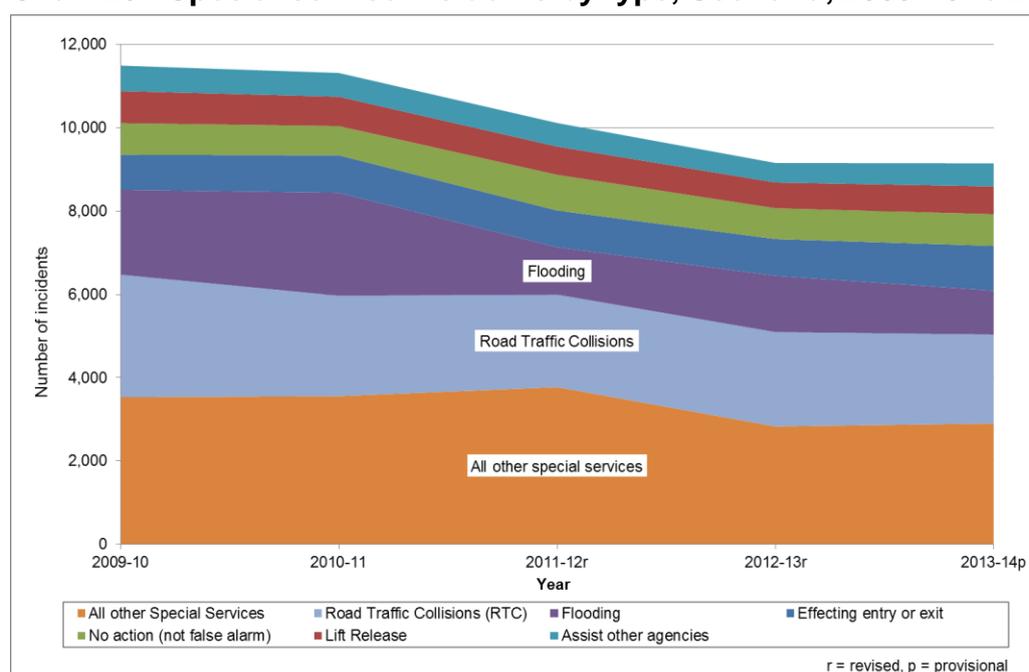
4.8 Special service incidents and casualties ([Tables 6](#), [6a](#), [6b](#), [6c](#), [6d](#) and [7](#), [Charts 24](#), [26](#) and [27](#))

Special service incidents are those attended by the SFRS that are not fire related, for example road traffic collisions and flooding incidents. Special service data was not collected nationally prior to the introduction of IRS, meaning analysis is only possible for 2009-10 onwards.

Special service incidents accounted for just over one in ten incidents (11 per cent) attended by the SFRS in 2013-14 ([Chart 24](#)). This proportion has remained relatively constant for the last 5 years.

The total number of special service incidents attended by the SFRS has decreased by 20 per cent in the last five years, although there was little change between 2012-13 (9,158 incidents) and 2013-14 (9,148). ([Chart 26](#)).

Chart 26 - Special service incidents by type, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2013-14



Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) where a fire did not occur, were the most common type of special service incident in 2013-14, accounting for around a quarter of all incidents (23 per cent or 2,136 incidents). The next most frequently occurring types of special service incident were 'effecting entry or exit' and flooding, each at 12 per cent (1,073 and 1,056 respectively). Examples of 'effecting entry or exit' are where a person is locked out and a child is left in the house unattended (forced entry) or a person is locked in a room due to a defective lock (forced exit).

In just over half of all RTCs in Scotland in 2013-14, the SFRS attended to make the vehicle safe or make scene safe (1,155 or 54 per cent). A further 25 per cent of RTC incidents required extrication of persons from vehicles (532).

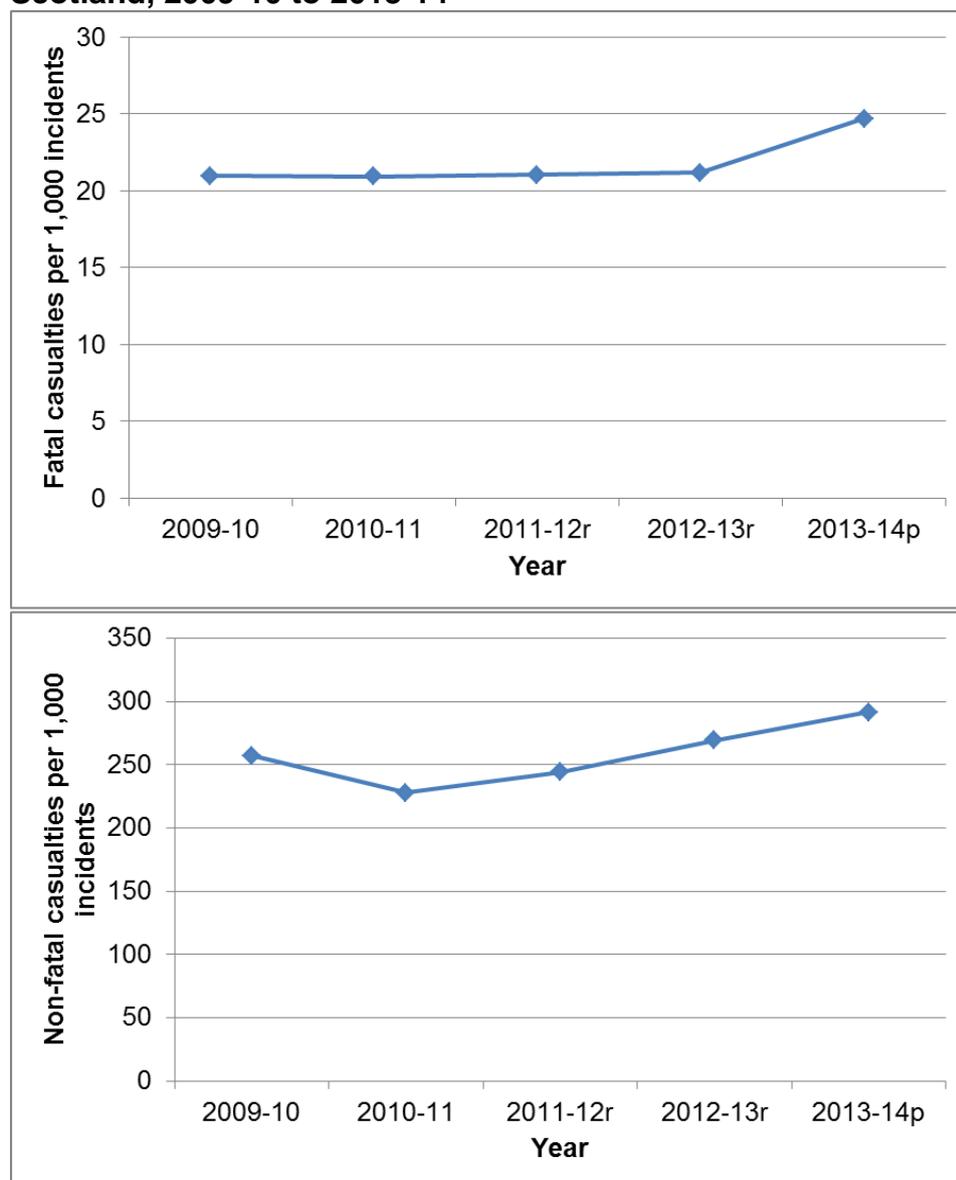
The number of flooding incidents in 2013-14 decreased by 22 per cent compared to the previous year (from 1,351 to 1,056). This decrease was largely due to the number of "pumping out" incidents being half the 2012-13 figure. Pumping out is a type of flooding incident where the fire and rescue service use a pump to clear standing water.

The number of 'effecting entry or exit' incidents increased by 22 per cent or 190 incidents from 2012-13 to 2013-14. The proportion of special service incidents of this type has increased from 7 per cent in 2009-10 to 12 per cent in 2013-14.

More casualties are associated with special service incidents than fire incidents. Provisional figures for 2013-14 report a total of 226 fatal casualties and 2,666 non-fatal casualties from special service incidents. RTCs accounted for around half of all fatal casualties in special service incidents (49 per cent or 110 fatal casualties) and 71 per cent of non-fatal casualties (1,880).

The rate of fatal casualties per 1,000 special service incidents was fairly constant from 2009-10, when national reporting commenced, until 2012-13. In 2013-14 the rate increased to 25 fatal casualties per 1,000 incidents in 2013-14, compared to the average of the previous four years of 21 ([Chart 27](#)).

Chart 27 – Fatal and non-fatal casualties per 1,000 special service incidents, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2013-14



Notes
 p – provisional
 r - revised

The rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 special service incidents has gradually increased over the last four years, from 228 per 1,000 incidents in 2010-11 to 291 in 2013-14. There are a number of possible explanations for this, including improvements in the accuracy of recording of special service casualties over time, or changes in the severity of incidents attended. Further analysis is required to determine the underlying reason(s) for this change.

The Local Authorities with the highest rates of special service incidents were Aberdeen City and Argyll and Bute, with 260 and 250 special service incidents per 100,000 population respectively, compared to the national average of 172. Lift

release incidents accounted for 27 per cent (160 incidents) of all special service incidents in Aberdeen City, compared to 7 per cent (666 incidents) across Scotland. The Local Authorities with the highest rates of RTC incidents were Highland and Argyll and Bute at 91 and 89 RTC incidents per 100,000 population respectively, more than double the national average (40 per 100,000 population). Based on Transport Scotland data for 2012⁹, 14 per cent of Scotland's road network was situated in Highland, but only 4 per cent of the population¹⁰. The rate of flooding incidents in Argyll and Bute was also almost double the national average (39 per 100,000 population compared to 20).

It should be noted that there are other statistical reports of RTC casualties and fatalities in Scotland. Transport Scotland publish '[Reported Road Casualties Scotland 2013](#)', which is the official source of information for RTCs reported to Police Scotland. In that publication, there were 172 fatalities and 11,326 injuries (serious and slight combined)¹¹ reported for 2013, an overall reduction of 10 per cent compared to the previous year and continuing the longer term downward trend. Since the SFRS only attend RTCs where they are required, the number of RTC casualties reported to Police Scotland will be higher than those reported here. SFRS RTC casualty figures reported here are a subset of the police figures, representing SFRS activity.

4.9 Spread of fire and number of appliances attending fires (Tables 25, 26 and 26a)

In order to assess the extent of damage caused by a fire, fire and rescue personnel are asked to record whether a fire incident resulted in 'smoke and/or heat damage only' or, if there was a flame, how far the flame spread. The category 'smoke and/or heat damage only' was not available for use prior to the introduction of new IRS in April 2009, meaning trend data is only available from 2009-10 onwards (see section [6.5.3 vi](#) for details).

In 2013-14, there was smoke and/or heat damage only (no flames) in 46 per cent of dwelling fires (2,449). For a further 25 per cent of dwelling fires (1,332), the fire was 'confined to the item first ignited', as opposed to spreading to other parts of the room or building. The proportion of dwelling fires where flames were reported and the fire was confined to the first item ignited has risen from 39 per cent in 2009-10 to 46 per cent in 2013-14.

In 2013-14, the majority of primary fires were attended by no more than two appliances (78 per cent) and two per cent required more than 5 appliances (159 fires). There were 159 primary fires in Scotland that required more than 5 appliances (2 per cent of all primary fires). The Local Authorities which had the highest proportion of primary fires attended by 3 or more appliances were Aberdeen City and

⁹ <http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/statistics/chapter-4-road-network-4476#table41>

¹⁰ <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/mid-2013/index.html>

¹¹ <http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/strategy-and-research/publications-and-consultations/j276199-00.htm>

Glasgow City, where over 40 per cent of primary fires were attended by 3 or more appliances (compared to 22 per cent across Scotland).

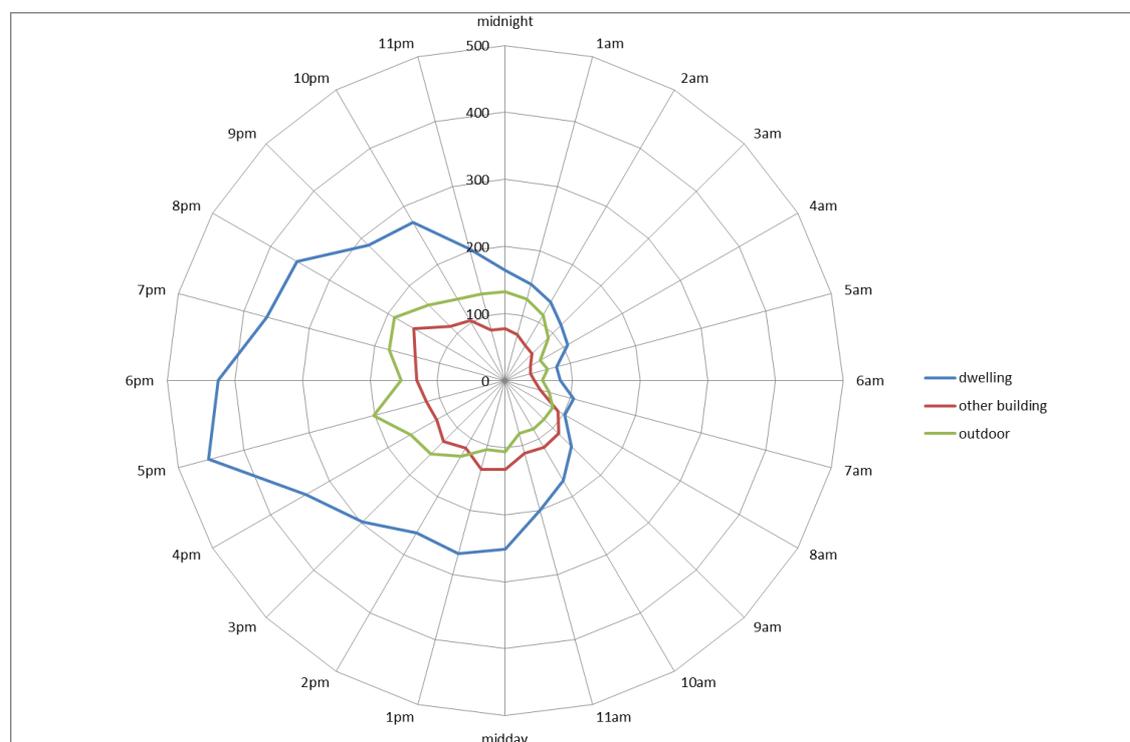
As in each of the last five years, the majority of secondary fires in 2013-14 were attended by 1 appliance (86 per cent). The largest proportion (46 per cent) of secondary fires were outdoor refuse fires. Moray was the only Local Authority to send 3-5 appliances to more than 1 in 10 secondary fires (10 per cent). Around two thirds (66 per cent) of secondary fires in Moray were grassland fires, compared to the national average of 37 per cent

As in each of the last five years, the majority of secondary fires in 2013-14 were attended by one appliance (86 per cent). The largest proportion (46 per cent) of secondary fires were outdoor refuse fires.

4.10 Fire call-outs by time of day (Tables 27, 27a and 28, [Charts 28](#) and [29](#))

In 2013-14 the number of call-outs to primary fires generally peaked between early and late evening (5 pm to 9 pm). On average there were almost twice as many hourly call-outs to primary fires during this timeslot compared to the rest of the day (716 incidents per hour per year compared to 383). For the second year running, Scotland’s busiest hour for call-outs to primary fires was between 5 and 6 pm (776 or 7 per cent of all primary fires). ([Chart 28](#))

Chart 28 – Primary fires by location and time of call-out, Scotland, 2013-14



Notes

1 – Data is provisional

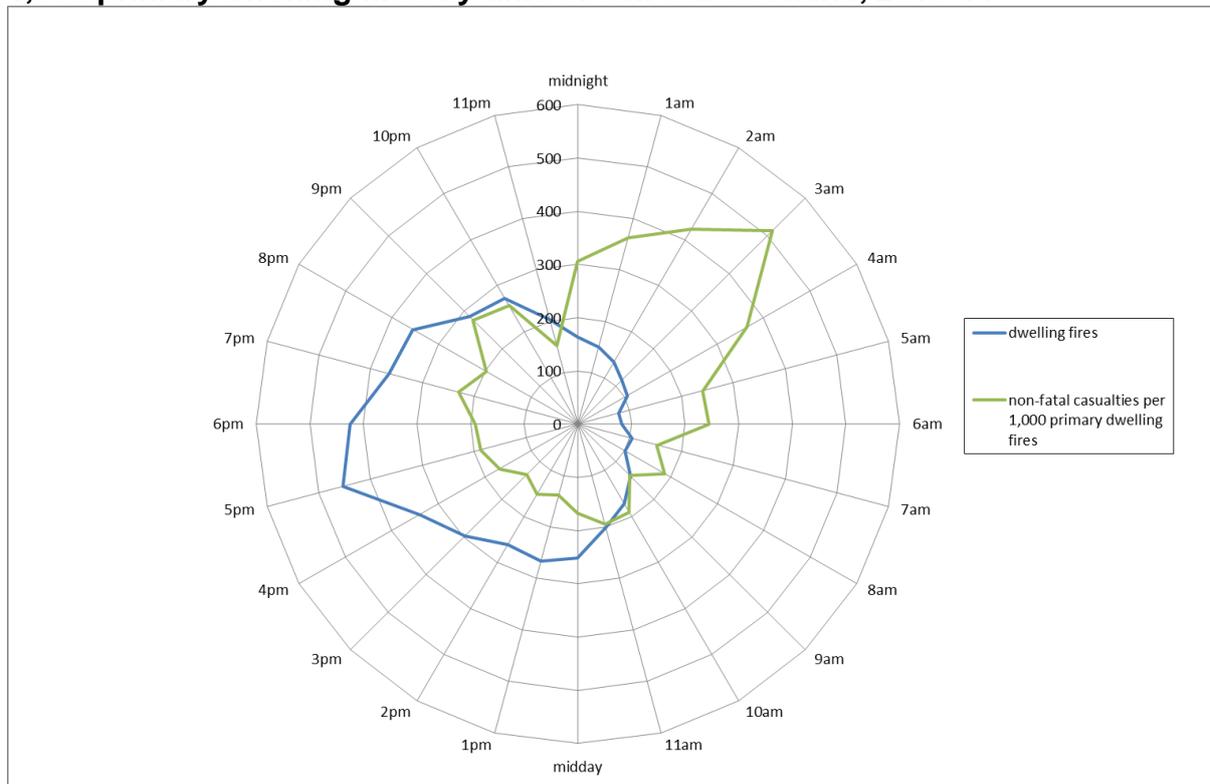
The overall pattern of call-outs to primary fires is driven by dwelling fires, with over a third of all call-outs to dwelling fires taking place between 4 pm and 9 pm. Other

building fires were more evenly distributed throughout the day, although activity generally peaked between midday and 2 pm and again from 6 pm to 9 pm. Primary outdoor fires generally occurred during the second half of the day (between 2 pm and 2 am), with around two thirds of primary outdoor fires taking place between these hours.

Whilst the number of dwelling fires per hour was greater in the evening (4pm to 9pm), the rate of casualties per 1,000 dwelling fires was highest in the early hours of the morning (midnight to 5am), peaking at 513 per 1,000 dwelling fires between 3am and 4am. ([Chart 29](#))

Between midnight and 5 am the rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 dwelling fires was just over double that during the rest of the day. This means that fires occurring between midnight and 5 am had twice as many casualties as those occurring outside of these hours.

Chart 29 – Number of primary dwelling fires and rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 primary dwelling fires by time of call-out Scotland, 2013-14



Notes

1 – Data is provisional

5. Glossary of terms

Details of the questions and categories used in the recording of incidents under the new IRS are available in the document [IRS Questions and Lists](#).

Accidental: Includes fires where the fire was ignited by accident, or where the cause was not known or unspecified.

Alcohol/drugs: SFRS can record instances where they suspect that a person being impaired due to alcohol and/or drugs was a contributory factor to a fire.

Appliance: A Fire and Rescue vehicle used to transport crew and equipment to incidents, excluding officers' cars.

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

Dwellings: Buildings occupied by households, excluding hotels, hostels and residential institutions. Mobile homes are specifically included in the dwelling count. In 2000, the definition of a dwelling (for the purpose of reporting fires) was widened to include any non-permanent structures used solely as a dwelling, such as caravans, houseboats etc. (amounts to 0.3 per cent of the total number of UK dwelling fires). All analyses prior to 1998 relating to dwellings were retrospectively revised to include the new categories of dwelling. Caravans, boats etc. not used as a permanent dwelling are shown according to the type of property (caravan, vehicle etc.).

Chimney fires: Reported fires in occupied buildings:

- where the fire was confined within the chimney structure;
- that did not involve casualties or rescues; and
- attended by less than five appliances.

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

Deliberate: Includes fires where deliberate ignition is merely suspected, and recorded by the SFRS as "doubtful".

False Alarm: An event in which the SFRS believe they have been called to a reportable fire or special service incident and then there is no such incident. False alarms are categorised as:

- **Malicious** – the call was made with the intention of getting the SFRS to attend a non-existent incident. This includes 'deliberate' and 'suspected malicious' intentions;
- **Good intent** – the call was made in good faith in the belief that the SFRS really would attend an incident;
- **Due to apparatus** (fire incidents only) – the call was initiated by fire alarm and fire fighting equipment operating (including accidental initiation of alarm apparatus by a person).

Fatal casualty (fires): Any fatal casualty which is the direct or indirect result of injuries caused by a fire incident. Even if the fatal casualty dies subsequently, any

fatality whose cause is attributed to a fire is included. There are also occasional cases where it transpires subsequently that fire was not the cause of death. For all of these reasons, fatalities data may therefore be subject to revision.

Fire and Rescue Service casualties: Fatal or non-fatal casualties involving FRS personnel on duty.

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

Heat or smoke damage incidents: (no specific definition prior to 1994)
These are reportable 'fires' where there is no fire damage. The damage reported may be due to any combination of heat, smoke and other which will include any water damage. All heat and/or smoke damage only incidents are counted as fires in this publication.

Late fire call: (no specific definition prior to 1994)
A fire attended by the SFRS which was known to be extinguished when the call was made (or to which no call was made) and the fire came to the attention of the SFRS by other means. Late fire calls are counted as fires in this publication.

Location: 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 casualty (fires): Persons in fires who were:

- given first aid at the scene;
- referred to hospital to see a doctor for injuries (either serious or slight); or
- advised to see a doctor for a precautionary check, whether or not they actually did.

Non-Fire and Rescue Service casualty: Fatal or non-fatal casualties involving persons who are not members of the FRS.

Outdoor fires: The term 'outdoor fires' used in this publication refers to primary and secondary fires in road vehicles, other outdoor property, derelict buildings, derelict vehicles and refuse, grassland and intentional straw/stubble fires.

Precautionary check: A precautionary check is when an individual is sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury or distress (see definition for 'non-fatal casualty' above).

Primary fires: Include all fires in non-derelict buildings and most outdoor structures, or any fires involving casualties or rescues, or any fires attended by five or more appliances.

Reportable fire (no specific definition prior to 1994):
A reportable fire is an event of uncontrolled burning involving flames, heat or smoke and which the SFRS attend.

Secondary fires: The majority of outdoor fires including grassland and refuse fires unless they involve casualties or rescues, property loss, or if five or more appliances attend. They include fires in derelict buildings but not chimney fires.

Source of ignition: The source of the flame, spark or heat that started the fire.

Special services: Special service incidents are non-fire incidents requiring the attendance of an appliance or officer. The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 placed a statutory duty on former FRSs (and now SFRS) to make provision for firefighting and road traffic accidents. It also included an additional function order that covers non-fire incidents such as rescues from collapsed buildings and serious flooding ([Table 6](#) shows the special service categories included in the publication).

Spread of fire: The extent to which fire damage (as opposed to heat, smoke or other damage) spread, for example, beyond the room of origin.

6. Notes on statistics used in this publication

6.1 Background

6.1.1 The statistics in this publication are compiled from reports submitted to the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) on fires attended by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. Although a variety of Scottish fire statistics are published annually by DCLG within Fire Statistics Great Britain (FSGB), this publication is intended to provide a detailed overview of Scottish fire and rescue statistics from the past decade at Scotland level and for the most recent year at Local Authority level. Prior to 1st April 2009, detailed information was provided on all fires in buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures and any fires involving casualties on the 'fire damage report' form FDR1 (94). Since 1st April 2009, this information was provided via the Incident Recording System (IRS). Before IRS, only aggregate data on 'secondary' and 'chimney' fires was collected on the FDR3 form. As a result, analysis of these types of fire prior to IRS is limited.

6.1.2. Analysis in this publication is based on provisional data for 2013-14 which was extracted from IRS by DCLG in May 2014.

6.1.3 On 1st April 2013, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service was established as the national fire and rescue service for Scotland, combining the eight predecessor fire and rescue services and the Scottish Fire Services College. For service delivery purposes, the SFRS is organised into three [Service Delivery Areas](#) (SDAs); East, North and West. Each SDA has a number of Local Senior Officers (LSOs) responsible for managing the resources within their area to provide engagement with the local authority, and to deliver response and community safety strategies. There are 17 LSO areas across the three SDAs, each containing one or more of the 32 local authority areas. Table 29 in the workbook published alongside this bulletin provides details of the Local Authorities in each LSO and SDA area, as well as former FRS areas for reference.

6.2 Changes to this publication

6.2.1 Following the creation of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service on 1st April 2013, a public user consultation was undertaken by the Scottish Government. The purpose of the consultation was to collect views from users of Scottish fire and rescue statistics on the redesign of Scottish Government fire and rescue statistics publications to account for the organisational change brought about by fire service reform. Based on the results of this consultation and engagement between SFRS and Local Authorities, SG agreed to produce statistics at Local Authority level. In this way, the statistics can be aggregated to LSO or SDA level or, for comparison purposes, to former Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) level. Table 29 in the [accompanying dataset](#) to this publication shows how the 32 Local Authority areas in Scotland map to the Local Senior Officer and Service Delivery areas of the SFRS, as well as former FRS areas.

The statistics in the 2013-14 publication cover the first year following the establishment of the SFRS. As such, this is the first year that this publication includes statistics at Local Authority level, in place of former FRS level breakdowns. Responses to the consultation also indicated that users were not clear of the distinction between this publication, formerly *Fire Statistics Scotland*, and the other annual statistical publication on fire and rescue in Scotland, the former *Fire and Rescue Service Statistics Scotland*. In order to clarify, the publications were renamed in consultation with users. This publication is now named *Fire and Rescue Statistics Scotland*, covering statistics on all incidents attended by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (fires, special service incidents, false alarms and casualties). The second annual statistical publication has been renamed *Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Fire Safety and Organisational Statistics*, covering statistics on Community Fire Safety, SFRS Workforce and Stations and Appliances.

6.2.2 Prior to 2009-10, DCLG (and predecessor government departments with responsibility for fire statistics) extracted data on all fires involving but only a sample of data from other fires. Other than for fires involving casualties, the detailed analysis of data for this period is based on the sampled data weighted to agreed FRS totals.

In April 2009, Scotland's former FRSs switched from the paper-based forms FDR1 and FDR3 to a new electronic recording system – the Incident Recording System (IRS). The benefit of this new system is that the data collection process is more streamlined and allows the statistics to be calculated on census data rather than using sampled data. It broadens the data collected to include *all* incidents attended by the SFRS, rather than just fire incidents. The change in collection caused discontinuities to occur in some of the longer-term time series. These include: non-fatal casualties, subcategories of other buildings, outdoor primary fires, secondary fires, smoke alarms and spread of fire, please see section [6.5.2](#) and [6.5.3](#) below.

6.2.3 Since 2008-09, data in the publication has been produced in financial years rather than calendar years. The 10 year trend data has been recalculated to this new time span and comparisons to the previous Fire Statistics Scotland series should not be made as the time periods are not aligned. This important change will allow us to compare the fire statistics at GB level and aligns this publication with the rest of Justice Statistical Bulletins.

6.2.4 [Additional datasets](#) are provided online and will be updated after the release of this publication. These include long-term and monthly trend data at Scotland level. The long-term data covers at least the last ten years and the monthly trend data is for 2009-10 onwards.

Local Authority level data for each year since 2009-10 will be produced in 2015, on the website address above. An email notification will be sent to all [Scotstat](#) users when this becomes available.

Datazone level fire data is provided on the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) website for three key indicators:

- Number of all fires;
- Accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population; and
- Deliberate fires (excluding chimney fires) per 100,000 population.

The SNS website will be updated to include provisional figures for 2013-14 and revised figures for 2011-12 and 2012-13 following the publication of this main report.

Trend data at former Scottish FRS level up to and including 2012-13 will remain available but will not be updated following the creation of the single Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in place of the 8 former FRSs on 1st April 2013.

Additional datasets include revisions to key statistics as set out in our revision policy in section [6.3](#).

6.3 Revision Policy

6.3.1 Since the introduction of IRS, this report has been published using the most current year of data in provisional form. This allows timely data to be provided, which is then finalised in future publications. Prior to IRS data, finalising the dataset took up to two years, mainly due to investigations into fire casualties. A consultation of our data users in 2011-12 established that they felt that the benefits of a more timely publication on provisional data outweighed the provisional status of the data¹². For this reason, provisional data is published here and will be revised in line with our revision policy (this is explained further in section [6.3.3](#)). There can be notable revisions in casualty figures but revisions to incident numbers are typically negligible at Scotland level (see [Table B](#)).

6.3.2 The data for 2011-12 and 2012-13 in this publication is revised as of May 2014. IRS is a live system where fire and rescue services can amend previously recorded information e.g. fire casualties. The data for 2013-14 is provisional and will be subject to future revisions. Data for 2012-13 will be revised for the last time and finalised in the 2014-15 version of this publication. The dataset for 2011-12 is now finalised and will not be subject to any further revisions other than in exceptional circumstances.

In this publication, provisional data in tables and charts are annotated with a ^p. Where the data has been revised since last published, an ^r is used to annotate tables and charts. All 2013-14 figures referred to in the body of the text are provisional, though for ease of reading this will not be stated at each mention.

6.3.3. Revisions to 2012-13 data

The change between provisional figures published last year for incidents and casualties at Scotland level and revised figures published this year was small. Table B provides further detail of revisions to these figures.

¹² <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/scotstatcrime/StakeCon/Firesurvey2011>

Table B: Changes due to revision of 2012-13 data

	Difference between first published and revised ¹	
	Number	Percentage
Primary fire	23	0.2%
Secondary fires	80	0.6%
False alarms	246	0.5%
Chimney fires	3	0.2%
Special service incidents	28	0.3%
Fatal casualties (in fires)	0	0.0%
Non-fatal casualties (in fires)	8	0.6%

1 – In each case above, the revised figure is larger than figure first published, excluding fatal casualties where no revision was necessary

6.3.4 Revisions to 2011-12 data

Last year's edition of this publication reported a provisional figure of 60 fire fatalities in 2011-12. This figure has been revised to 59 in this publication and is now finalised. Typically there are a number of incidents where fire investigations, including toxicology reports, are on-going at the time of publication. The results of these explain why there are sometimes changes to the provisional number of fire fatalities. There has been no revision to the number of fatal casualties in 2012-13 as reported in last year's publication (46).

6.3.4 Other revisions may still be made and will be handled according to the Scottish Government's ['Corporate Policy Statement on Revisions and Corrections'](#) with the following clarifications:

Data to be revised	When revisions are to be made and where
Scotland figures	Revisions to 2011-12 and 2012-13 figures appear in this publication (2013-14)
	Final revised figures for 2011-12 (barring exceptional circumstances) appear in this publication (2013-14)
	Final revised figures for 2012-13 (barring exceptional circumstances) to appear in 2014-15 publication (next year's publication)
	Revisions to 2013-14 figures appear in next year's publication (2014-15), to be finalised in 2015-16 publication
Local Authority figures	Revisions to Local Authority level statistics will be published in future publications and in the additional datasets on the same basis as above.
Former FRS Level	Last revisions made at time of 2012-13 publication

The revision policy for Scotland allows for data to be provisional for longer than DCLG and Welsh Assembly Government (WAG). This is because Fire and Rescue Statistics Scotland is published on an annual basis, unlike the other nations' publications.

6.3.5 During the production of the 2013-14 publication it came to light that figures for England and Wales for the number of non-fatal casualties excluding precautionary checks, published in Table 10b in previous versions of this bulletin, were incorrect. Table 10b provides a comparison of the number of non-fatal casualties excluding precautionary checks and the rate per million population for England, Scotland and Wales. The numbers and rates for England and Wales in previous publications incorrectly excluded casualties who received first aid at the scene as well as those who were recommended a precautionary check. The affected data is for England and Wales only and for the years 2009-10 to 2012-13 inclusive. Corrected figures are shown in Table C.

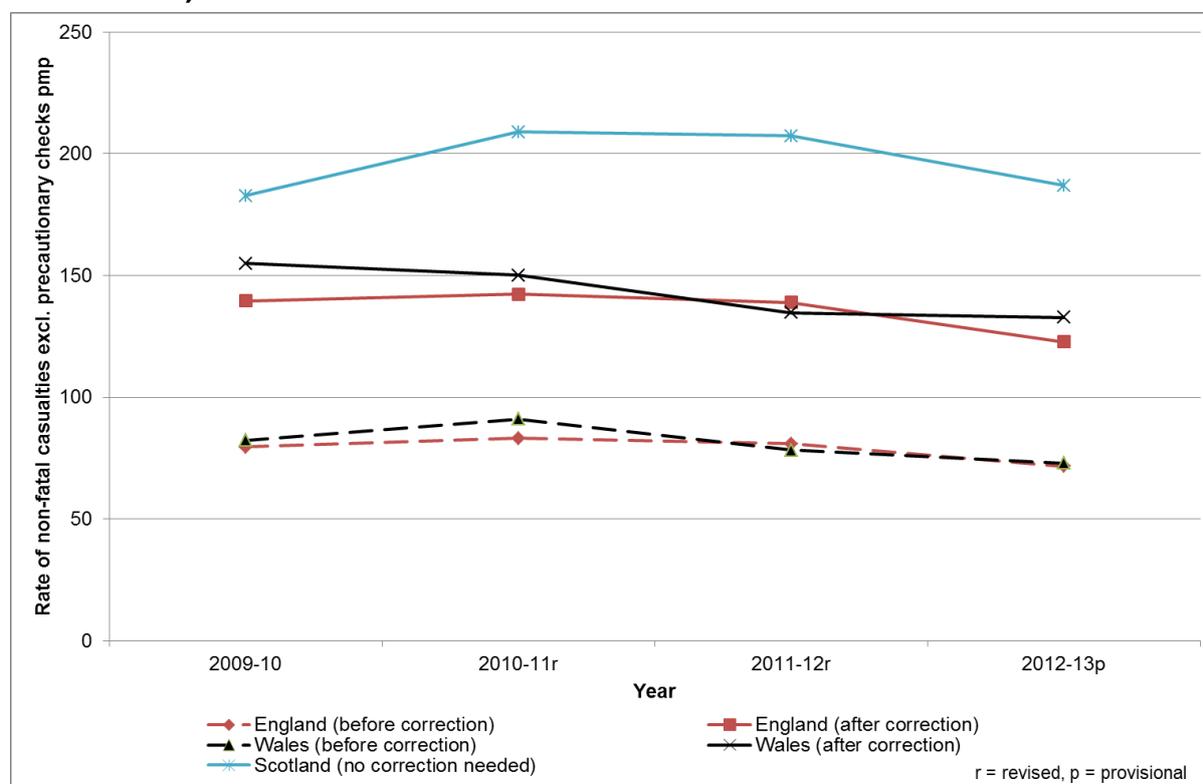
Table C: Non-fatal casualties excluding precautionary checks per million population, before and after correction, Great Britain, 2009-10 to 2013-14

	2009-10	2010-11 ^r	2011-12 ^r	2012-13 ^p
England (before correction)	79.6	83.1	80.9	71.7
England (after correction)	139.5	142.3	138.9	122.8
Wales (before correction)	82.3	91.1	78.3	72.9
Wales (after correction)	155.0	150.2	134.8	132.7
Scotland (no correction needed)	182.7	208.9	207.4	186.9

The result of the corrections is that the rate of non-fatal casualties excluding precautionary checks for Scotland is still higher than that for England and Wales, but to a lesser extent. [Chart 30](#) shows the changes in more detail.

Erratum will be published to correct older versions of this publication in light of these findings.

Chart 30 – Rate of non-fatal casualties excluding precautionary checks per million population, Great Britain, 2009-10 to 2012-13 (before and after corrections)



Notes

1- 2013-14 data not affected

6.3.6 Mid-year population estimates are used within this publication to calculate population rates for Scotland compared with other countries and for Local Authorities. Population data are derived from relevant [mid-year population estimates](#) prepared by the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

Following the 2011 census, the mid-year population estimates for 2004 to 2011 were revised by NRS. This is the first year that it has been possible to use the revised mid-year population estimates to calculate population rates within this bulletin. Population rate figures for 2004-05 to 2011-12 included in this publication have been calculated using the revised figures, meaning there are some differences with those based on unrevised population figures in previous versions of this publication.

6.3.7 There was an exceptional revision of data in 2009-10, where Highlands and Islands FRS was investigating a discrepancy between its local management information system and IRS. The investigation showed that revisions to categories of fires were required. The investigation was completed in time for the 2011-12 publication and the data within [“Additional datasets – trends”](#) has been updated to reflect the revisions.

6.4 Disclosure

6.4.1 The [disclosure policy](#) for Scottish fire data has been updated and is published alongside the additional datasets. It covers geographies for Scotland, FRS level and Local Authority level data.

6.5 Accuracy of Statistics

6.5.1 Industrial action by FRSs across the UK took place in November 2002 and January and February 2003. No information was recorded for the 15 days when the industrial action took place. Only the long-term trend data in the [additional datasets](#) to this publication are affected by this.

6.5.2 Following the introduction of the new IRS in 2009-10, DCLG identified the following two areas of potential discontinuity arising from the switchover from the old largely paper-based FDR system to the new IRS questions (i.e. between 2008-09 and 2009-10).

- i. The first area relates to increases in the numbers of certain incident types within the data of a handful of Fire and Rescue Services, notably in numbers of primary outdoor fires ([Table 1](#): Road Vehicles and Other Primary Fires). These are not believed to have been real increases, but rather the result of a small proportion of incidents in the past having been incorrectly reported as being 'secondary fires' rather than 'primary fires'. The following conclusions can be drawn:
 - it appears that these differences follow from incorrect reporting under the old FDR system
 - the effect on national totals appears to be minimal
- ii. The second area was a discontinuity in the number of non-fatal casualties. For Scotland in particular, the changes in recording as a result of the introduction of the IRS have affected the trend data for non-fatal casualties. It is recommended that data prior to 2009-10 should not be compared to that from 2009-10 onwards. The changes follow from two improvements to the way in which non-fatal casualties have been recorded since the introduction of the IRS:
 - The first change is that each casualty or fatality can be marked in IRS as '**not fire-related**'. Around 10 per cent of non-fatal casualties in the UK were marked as such in 2009-10. In fire incidents however, 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. As a result of these concerns, non-fatal casualties marked 'not fire-related' were **not** excluded from non-fatal fire casualty figures. It is worth noting that excluding them would have introduced an even larger discontinuity when comparing data from before and after the introduction of the new IRS.
 - The other issue arises since the IRS collects details of the injury of non-fatal casualties in two questions. The first asks for the *nature* of the injury and the second, follow-up question categorises the *severity* of the injury (the nature of treatment received) as either '*precautionary check recommended*', '*first aid at*

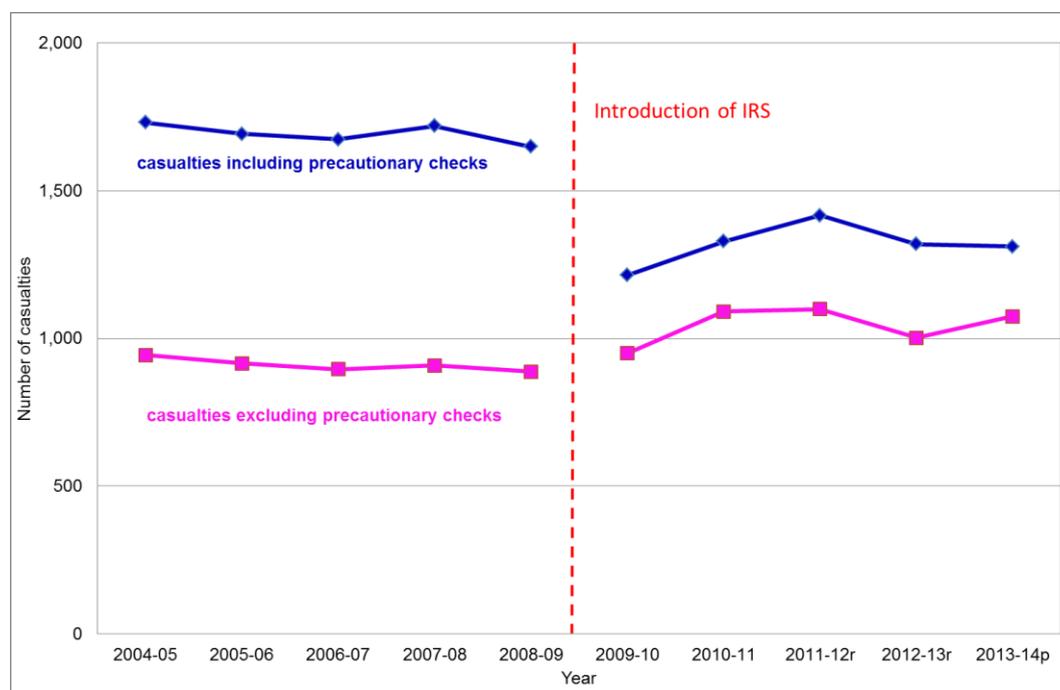
scene', 'hospital (slight injuries)' or 'hospital (severe injuries)'. Whereas precautionary checks were an answer option for the first question in FDR1, IRS requires the FRS to state the nature of injury before they can enter a precautionary check as an answer for the second question. The effect was a reduction in the number of precautionary checks selected as a response between the two recording systems.

Before 2009-10, precautionary checks¹³ accounted for about 50 per cent of all non-fatal casualties. This reduced following the introduction of IRS.

IRS also introduced a new recording category under 'Severity of injury' which is 'First aid given at scene'. [Chart 31](#) illustrates that when precautionary checks are removed from the ten year data the trend increases slightly in 2009-10. This is due to the inclusion of the new first aid category, following which an increase was expected. The data including precautionary checks shows a distinct drop and should not be compared with data before 2009-10.

As non-fatal casualties are an important statistic for community fire safety policies, it was decided not to exclude the previous seven years' worth of data but to mark the tables with a break in trend. Also, to help with comparability, [Table 2](#) now also includes the subset "Non-fatal casualties in primary fires, excluding precautionary check-ups".

Chart 31- Non-fatal casualties from primary fires including/excluding precautionary checks, Scotland 2003-04 to 2013-14^p



¹³ **Precautionary checks:** A precautionary check is when an individual is sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury or distress.

6.5.3 Further quality assurance performed by the Scottish Government has highlighted other discontinuities in trend data following the introduction of IRS (2009-10 onwards):

- i. 'Other building' categories prior to 2009-10 were related to industry classifications. When IRS was created more relevant categories were developed, although 10 year trend has been provided where possible (if IRS and FDR1 definitions are the same).
- ii. Outdoor primary fires, except road vehicles, had 27 main category types when recorded in FDR1. Within IRS this increased to 42 types. As a result of increased accuracy in the recording of this information and the introduction of the new categories in IRS not all trend data could be aligned. The new categories in [Table 9](#) better support environmental (e.g. woodland and grassland fires) and anti-social behaviour (e.g. deliberate fires) policies.
- iii. Secondary fires were previously recorded on an FDR3 form, where there were 6 sub-categories for these types of fires. Information was totalled monthly and recorded on this form. Within IRS there are over 100-sub categories of secondary fires. These have been grouped to align with previous categories where possible but some of the trends have not continued, in particular for refuse fires. Before IRS the total number of refuse fires always exceeded 18,000 fires. Now, with the 4 specific 'Refuse' fire recording categories in IRS, this has reduced to 12,000 fires. It is believed that the IRS is providing wider and more accurate recording of secondary fires and that some fires that would previously have been categorised as 'Refuse' fires are now being more accurately recorded in another category. Overall secondary fires are following the expected trends, but there has been a redistribution of what was previously recorded on FDR3 forms as refuse fires.
- iv. On FDR1, the question of whether there was a smoke alarm present offered a 'Yes' or 'No' response, whereas on IRS this option has been expanded to include 'Don't know'. The introduction of this new category has affected the trend data. It was felt important that the previous trend data be displayed, as this information is valuable in relation to community fire safety policies. It is advised that smoke alarm data for 2009-10 is not compared with 2008-09 and earlier.
- v. FDR1 allowed only one smoke alarm per incident to be recorded, whereas IRS allows for the recording of multiple smoke alarms at a fire. In order to maintain continuity, if more than 1 smoke alarm has been recorded at a single incident within IRS then 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

So an alarm which operated and raised the alarm 'outranks' one which operated but didn't raise the alarm and so on.

- vi. Before the IRS the type of damage caused by a fire was determined using a grid where the percentage of damage caused by each of the 4 causes (fire, heat, smoke and other) was entered. If smoke and/or heat were the only categories marked, the damage from the fire was considered as 'Heat and/or smoke damage only' and the question on spread of fire was not applicable. IRS now asks '*was there heat and/or smoke damage only?*' as a specific question. If 'Yes' is answered to this question, the spread of fire is not applicable. Prior to 2009-10 heat and/or smoke damage only fires never accounted for more than 6 per cent of all dwelling fires. With the introduction of IRS, this jumped to 45 per cent in 2009-10. It is felt that further investigation is needed and it may be that another variable in IRS may be used in the future to estimate size of damage, including smoke and/or heat damage.
- vii. In IRS, the *motive* of fire is reported as 'accidental' or 'deliberate'. The *cause* of fire also has 'deliberate' as a possible option. In FDR1 the 'deliberate' *motive* was the same as the 'deliberate' *cause*. This is not the same in IRS. In the IRS data, there is a small percentage of building fires where the *motive* and *cause* are different. The *cause* has been reported as 'Other' or 'Unspecified' although the *motive* was 'deliberate'. To maintain trend data, when the *motive* of fire is 'deliberate', the *motive* over-rides the *cause* of fire.

6.5.4 The databases before 2009-10 contain details of all fires with casualties, but only a sample of other fires. The data were all weighted to agreed Fire and Rescue Services' totals. The detailed analysis of data other than for casualties, or fires involving casualties was based on the sampled data weighted to agreed Fire and Rescue Service totals. Data in the tables from before 2009-10 may not summate to the total shown, due to the rounding of the sample data within sub-categories.

6.5.5 In April 2012, there was an upgrade to the IRS. At this time changes were made to some of the lower sub-categories for location of fires and special service incidents.

The details of these changes can be found at the [Department of Communities and Local Government website](#).

In [table 6](#), a number of the new special service categories were combined to align with previous categories and enable comparisons with previous years. These categories were:

- i. 'Medical incident co-responder' and 'Medical incident first responder' have been combined to form the original category 'Medical incident co-responder/first responder'
- ii. 'Removal of objects from people' and 'Removal of people from objects' (new categories) have been combined to form the original category 'Removal of objects'.
- iii. In tables [9](#), [9a](#), 19 and 19a the 'Outdoor' location categories have been aligned with previous categories. For example, 'Wheelie bins' is now a separate recording category within IRS, but has been included under 'Refuse – small/rubbish container' to preserve the trend data.

Other changes resulting from the IRS amendments were:

- iv. In table [6b](#) and [6c](#), a number of new sub-categories have been introduced for RTCs and Flooding. Data for 2011-12 has been provided where it could be aligned with these new categories.

6.6 Additional Information

6.6.1 Links to fire statistics for Great Britain, England, Wales and Northern Ireland are provided below.

DCLG – Great Britain

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fire-statistics-great-britain>

DCLG - England

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fire-statistics-monitor>

Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) – Wales

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

Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Services – Northern Ireland

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

6.6.2 Summary information on the quality of these statistics and the potential use of the fire statistics can be found at:

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

6.6.3 In 2013-14, a public user consultation on fire and rescue statistics in Scotland was undertaken. The [report](#) has now been published and the findings used to shape the future of statistical publications on fire and rescue statistics in Scotland.

If you wish to comment on the contents of this publication, please contact us on justicestatistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

6.6.4 If you have an interest in fire statistics, please sign up to the [Scotstat](#) register. The register allows users and providers of Scottish Statistics to contact each other and consult on specific topics of interest. Registered users can consult on new collections, seek views on changes to existing collections and receive notifications for new or forthcoming publications. To register an interest in fire, please tick this topic under the heading 'Justice'.

6.7 Forthcoming changes

6.7.1 DCLG are in the process of reviewing IRS at the time of this publication. Any forthcoming changes from this review will be passed on to users of this publication through ScotStat and the [Scottish Government website](#)

6.8 UK Statistics Authority – Assessment Report

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The [assessment report](#) was published in June 2012.

6.9 Symbols

6.9.1 Symbols used in the tables are:

- Nil or less than half the final digit shown
- p Provisional
- r Revised
- * Trend data not comparable to current information
- ** Data not disclosed

7. Accompanying tables

The downloadable workbook which accompanies this publication contains 29 data reference tables, listed below. [Tables 1 to 9a](#) are included at the rear of the publication for ease of reference. Tables marked 'NEW' are new tables for 2013-14.

Fires by type and location

[Table 1: Fires by location, 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland](#)

[Table 1a: Fires by location, 2013-14p - Local Authority](#)

[Table 1b: Fires by location per 100,000 population, 2013-14p - Local Authority – NEW](#)

Casualties by location

[Table 2: Casualties by location 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland](#)

[Table 2a: Casualties per 1,000 fires by location 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland - NEW](#)

[Table 2b: Casualties by location 2013-14p - Local Authority](#)

[Table 3: Casualties from accidental dwelling fires 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland](#)

[Table 3a: Casualties from accidental dwelling fires 2013-14p - Local Authority](#)

[Table 3b: Total and accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings 2013-14p - Local Authority - NEW](#)

False alarms

[Table 4: False fire alarms 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland](#)

[Table 4a: False fire alarms 2013-14p - Local Authority](#)

[Table 4b: False fire alarms per 100,000 population, 2013-14p, Local Authority - NEW](#)

[Table 4c: Malicious fire false alarms by location 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland](#)

[Table 4d: Fire false alarms due to apparatus by location 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland](#)

[Table 4e: Fire false alarms due to good intent by location 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland](#)

Special Service

[Table 5: Special service false alarms 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland](#)

[Table 5a: Special service false alarms 2013-14p - Local Authority](#)

[Table 6: Special service 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland](#)

[Table 6a: Special service 2013-14p - Local Authority](#)

[Table 6b: Special service incidents by type \(main categories\) per 100,000 population, 2013-14p, Local Authority - NEW](#)

[Table 6c: Special service 2009-10 to 2013-14p - road traffic collisions - Scotland](#)

[Table 6d: Special service 2009-10 to 2013-14p - flooding - Scotland](#)

[Table 7: Casualties from special service incidents 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland](#)

Primary and secondary fires by location

[Table 8: Primary fires by location of buildings 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland](#)

[Table 8a: Primary fires by location of buildings 2013-14p - Local Authority](#)

[Table 9 Outdoor fires by location 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland](#)

[Table 9a: Outdoor fires by location 2013-14p - Local Authority](#)

Casualty rates by country, gender, age, nature of injury/death and nature of treatment

Table 10: Rate of fatal casualties from primary fires per million population 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Great Britain

Table 10a: Rate of non-fatal casualties from primary fires per million population 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Great Britain

Table 10b: Rate of non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks) from primary fires per million population 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Great Britain

Table 11: Rate of casualties and rescues from primary fires 2003-04 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 11a: Rate of casualties from primary fires 2013-14p - Local Authority

Table 12: Fatal casualties from primary fires by gender 2003-04 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 12a: Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by gender 2003-04 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 12b: Fatal casualties from primary fires by gender and cause of death 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 12c: Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by gender and nature of injury 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 12d: Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by age and nature of treatments 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 12e: Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by nature of treatment 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland - **NEW**

Table 12f: Non-fatal casualties from dwelling fires by nature of treatment, 2009-10 to 2013-14p, Scotland - **NEW**

Table 12g: Non-fatal casualties per 1,000 dwelling fires by nature of treatment, 2009-10 to 2013-14p, Scotland - **NEW**

Table 13: Rate of Non-Fire and Rescue Service fatal casualties from primary fires where the gender is known per million population 2003-04 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 13a: Rate of Non-Fire and Rescue Service non-fatal casualties from primary fires where the gender is known per million population 2003-04 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 13b: Rate of Non-Fire and Rescue Service fatal casualties from primary fires where the gender is known by cause of death per million population 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 13c: Rate of Non-Fire and Rescue Service non-fatal casualties from primary fires where the gender is known by nature of injury per million population 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 13d: Rate of Non-Fire and Rescue Service non-fatal casualties from primary fires where the gender is known by nature of treatment per million population 2013-14p - Scotland"

Table 14: Fatal casualties from primary fires by age 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 14a: Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by age 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 14b: Fatal casualties from primary fires by age and cause of death 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 14c: Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by age and nature of injury 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 14d: Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by age and nature of treatment 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 15: Rate of Non-Fire and Rescue Service fatal casualties from primary fires where the age is known per million population

2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 15a: Rate of Non-Fire and Rescue Service non-fatal casualties from primary fires where the age is known per million population

2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 15b: Rate of Non-Fire and Rescue Service fatal casualties from primary fires where the age is known

by cause of death per million population 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 15c: Rate of Non-Fire and Rescue Service non-fatal casualties from primary fires where the age is known

by nature of injury per million population 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 15d: Rate of Non-Fire and Rescue Service non-fatal casualties from primary fires where the age is known

by nature of treatment per million population 2013-14p - Scotland

Rescues

Table 16: Number of fire rescues 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 16a: Age range of persons rescues from fires 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 16b: Rate of persons rescues from fires where the age is known per million population 2009-10 to 2013-14p – Scotland

Fires and casualties by motive

Table 17: Primary fires by location and motive of fire 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 17a: Primary fires by motive, 2013-14p, Local Authority - **NEW**

Table 17a: Non-fatal casualties in dwelling fires by motive of fire 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland - **NEW**

Table 18: Primary fires and casualties by motive 2013-14p- Local Authority

Table 18a: Rate of non-fatal casualties in primary fires by motive 2013-14p - Local Authority - **NEW**

Table 19: Secondary fires by motive of fire - 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 19a: Secondary fires by motive of fire - 2013-14p - Local Authority

Table 19b: Secondary fires by motive, 2013-14p, Local Authority - **NEW**

Smoke alarms

Table 20: Primary dwelling fires and casualties by presence and operation of smoke alarms 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 20a: Primary dwelling fires and casualties by presence and operation of smoke alarms 2013-14p - Local Authority

Table 20b: Number of smoke alarms present in primary dwelling fires, which did not operate by reason, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2013-14p - **NEW**

Table 21: Primary fires in dwellings and other buildings by cause 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 21a: Primary fires in dwellings and other buildings by cause 2013-14p - Local Authority

Cause and source of ignition

Table 22: Accidental dwelling fires by source of ignition - 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 23: Casualties from accidental primary dwelling fires by source of ignition and cause 2013-14p - Scotland

Alcohol/drugs

Table 24: Accidental dwelling fires where impairment due to suspected alcohol/drugs use was a contributory factor, 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 24a: Accidental dwelling fires where impairment due to suspected alcohol/drugs use was a contributory factor, 2013-14p - Local Authority

Table 24b: Casualties from accidental dwelling fires where suspected alcohol/drug use was a contributory factor to the fire, 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 24c: Casualty rate per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires where suspected alcohol/drug use was a contributory factor to the fire, 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland
- NEW

Fires - spread of fire, appliances attending and time of call-out

Table 25: Primary fires in dwellings and other buildings by spread of fire 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 26 : Number and percentage of primary and secondary fires by number of appliances in attendance 2009-10 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 26a: Number and percentage of primary and secondary fires by number of appliances in attendance 2013-14p - Local Authority

Table 27: Primary fires by location and time of call 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 28: Rates of casualties in dwelling fires by time of call 2004-05 to 2013-14p - Scotland

Table 29: Organisational structure of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service – conversion table

Table 1: Fires by location, 2004-05 to 2013-14^P, Scotland

Year	Primary Fires ¹				Primary Total	Secondary Fires	Chimney Fires	Number All Fires
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others				
2004-05	7,048	3,134	4,002	966	15,150	27,547	1,474	44,171
2005-06	7,061	3,258	3,868	938	15,125	31,554	1,696	48,375
2006-07	6,963	2,887	3,856	1,052	14,757	32,397	1,430	48,584
2007-08	6,666	2,922	3,064	966	13,618	30,385	1,633	45,636
2008-09	6,705	2,630	2,931	908	13,174	25,651	1,745	40,570
2009-10	6,573	3,008	2,992	1,445	14,018	22,981	1,738	38,737
2010-11	6,300	2,838	2,688	1,372	13,198	24,207	1,565	38,970
2011-12^r	6,160	2,717	2,362	1,175	12,414	18,681	1,243	32,338
2012-13^r	5,834	2,386	2,034	814	11,068	14,276	1,375	26,719
2013-14^P	5,330	2,350	1,936	913	10,529	16,359	1,091	27,979

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

1 - primary fire figures from before 2009-10 are based on sample data weighted to (former) Fire and Rescue Service totals

Table 1a: Fires by location, 2013-14 provisional, Local Authority

Local Authority	Primary Fires				Primary Total	Secondary Fires	Chimney Fires	Number All Fires
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others				
Aberdeen City	294	142	24	97	557	430	19	1,006
Aberdeenshire	182	88	45	97	412	301	106	819
Angus	80	45	15	33	173	199	30	402
Argyll and Bute	88	45	12	28	173	133	78	384
Clackmannanshire	42	21	21	10	94	110	7	211
Dumfries and Galloway	113	57	15	61	246	173	79	498
Dundee City	220	59	11	40	330	647	4	981
East Ayrshire	107	45	23	43	218	693	18	929
East Dunbartonshire	57	28	7	33	125	221	6	352
East Lothian	83	37	19	33	172	237	25	434
East Renfrewshire	64	25	8	25	122	154	3	279
Edinburgh, City of	609	267	95	202	1,173	1,458	20	2,651
Eilean Siar	11	9	9	4	33	88	61	182
Falkirk	131	70	46	48	295	496	7	798
Fife	232	127	58	96	513	801	28	1,342
Glasgow City	916	425	75	268	1,684	2,842	10	4,536
Highland	147	87	61	77	372	556	264	1,192
Inverclyde	105	31	14	39	189	447	2	638
Midlothian	66	30	31	25	152	336	10	498
Moray	74	45	13	32	164	128	47	339
North Ayrshire	148	42	16	30	236	554	15	805
North Lanarkshire	314	135	58	164	671	1,845	5	2,521
Orkney Islands	10	11	6	3	30	13	17	60
Perth and Kinross	105	58	17	46	226	128	73	427
Renfrewshire	262	77	23	85	447	523	2	972
Scottish Borders	110	29	31	34	204	107	65	376
Shetland Islands	12	5	4	7	28	9	14	51
South Ayrshire	93	48	10	30	181	293	16	490
South Lanarkshire	262	97	43	97	499	1,208	20	1,727
Stirling	72	46	13	30	161	130	27	318
West Dunbartonshire	133	37	14	52	236	496	4	736
West Lothian	188	82	76	67	413	603	9	1,025
Scotland	5,330	2,350	913	1,936	10,529	16,359	1,091	27,979

Table 1b: Fires by location per 100,000 population, 2013-14 provisional, Local Authority

Local Authority	Primary Fires				Primary Total	Secondary Fires	Chimney Fires	Rate All Fires	Population ¹
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others					
Aberdeen City	129.4	62.5	10.6	42.7	245.2	189.3	8.4	442.9	227,130
Aberdeenshire	70.6	34.1	17.5	37.6	159.9	116.8	41.1	317.8	257,740
Angus	68.8	38.7	12.9	28.4	148.8	171.2	25.8	345.8	116,240
Argyll and Bute	99.9	51.1	13.6	31.8	196.5	151.1	88.6	436.1	88,050
Clackmannanshire	81.9	41.0	41.0	19.5	183.3	214.5	13.7	411.5	51,280
Dumfries and Galloway	75.2	37.9	10.0	40.6	163.7	115.1	52.6	331.4	150,270
Dundee City	148.5	39.8	7.4	27.0	222.7	436.7	2.7	662.1	148,170
East Ayrshire	87.4	36.8	18.8	35.1	178.0	566.0	14.7	758.7	122,440
East Dunbartonshire	53.8	26.5	6.6	31.2	118.1	208.8	5.7	332.5	105,860
East Lothian	81.9	36.5	18.7	32.6	169.7	233.8	24.7	428.2	101,360
East Renfrewshire	69.9	27.3	8.7	27.3	133.3	168.3	3.3	304.9	91,500
Edinburgh, City of	124.9	54.8	19.5	41.4	240.6	299.1	4.1	543.8	487,500
Eilean Siar	40.1	32.8	32.8	14.6	120.4	321.2	222.6	664.2	27,400
Falkirk	83.4	44.5	29.3	30.5	187.7	315.6	4.5	507.8	157,140
Fife	63.2	34.6	15.8	26.2	139.8	218.3	7.6	365.8	366,910
Glasgow City	153.5	71.2	12.6	44.9	282.3	476.4	1.7	760.4	596,550
Highland	63.1	37.3	26.2	33.1	159.7	238.7	113.3	511.7	232,950
Inverclyde	130.7	38.6	17.4	48.6	235.3	556.6	2.5	794.4	80,310
Midlothian	77.9	35.4	36.6	29.5	179.5	396.7	11.8	588.0	84,700
Moray	78.4	47.7	13.8	33.9	173.8	135.7	49.8	359.3	94,350
North Ayrshire	108.1	30.7	11.7	21.9	172.4	404.6	11.0	587.9	136,920
North Lanarkshire	93.0	40.0	17.2	48.6	198.7	546.3	1.5	746.5	337,730
Orkney Islands	46.4	51.0	27.8	13.9	139.1	60.3	78.8	278.2	21,570
Perth and Kinross	71.1	39.3	11.5	31.1	153.0	86.6	49.4	289.0	147,750
Renfrewshire	150.7	44.3	13.2	48.9	257.0	300.7	1.2	558.9	173,900
Scottish Borders	96.6	25.5	27.2	29.9	179.2	94.0	57.1	330.2	113,870
Shetland Islands	51.7	21.6	17.2	30.2	120.7	38.8	60.3	219.8	23,200
South Ayrshire	82.4	42.5	8.9	26.6	160.4	259.6	14.2	434.2	112,850
South Lanarkshire	83.2	30.8	13.7	30.8	158.5	383.7	6.4	548.5	314,850
Stirling	78.9	50.4	14.2	32.9	176.4	142.5	29.6	348.5	91,260
West Dunbartonshire	148.1	41.2	15.6	57.9	262.8	552.3	4.5	819.5	89,810
West Lothian	106.7	46.6	43.1	38.0	234.5	342.3	5.1	581.9	176,140
Scotland	100.0	44.1	17.1	36.3	197.6	307.1	20.5	525.2	5,327,700

Table 2: Casualties by location, 2004-05 to 2013-14^P Scotland

Year	Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires				Number
	Other	Road			Fatal Casualties Total
	Dwellings	Buildings	Vehicles	Others	
2004-05	76	2	3	4	85
2005-06	53	2	4	1	60
2006-07	38	1	6	1	46
2007-08	58	4	6	4	72
2008-09	54	2	3	5	64
2009-10	53	4	4	1	62
2010-11	45	3	3	1	52
2011-12 ^r	51	4	3	1	59
2012-13 ^r	40	2	2	2	46
2013-14 ^P	29	1	3	-	33

Year	Non-Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires ¹				Number
	Other	Road			Non-Fatal Casualties Total
	Dwellings	Buildings	Vehicles	Others	
2004-05	1,533	99	60	38	1,730
2005-06	1,472	134	52	34	1,692
2006-07	1,450	125	63	35	1,673
2007-08	1,537	109	47	26	1,719
2008-09	1,457	80	68	43	1,648
2009-10	1,024	95	66	29	1,214
2010-11	1,142	109	41	36	1,328
2011-12 ^r	1,221	99	58	38	1,416
2012-13 ^r	1,166	92	35	26	1,319
2013-14 ^P	1,141	86	50	34	1,311

Year	Non-Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires excluding precautionary check-ups ¹				Number
	Other	Road			Non-Fatal Casualties Total
	Dwellings	Buildings	Vehicles	Others	
2004-05	812	62	44	25	943
2005-06	778	79	32	27	916
2006-07	750	66	48	32	896
2007-08	793	59	35	22	909
2008-09	737	56	58	37	888
2009-10	781	84	59	25	949
2010-11	935	89	35	32	1,091
2011-12 ^r	938	85	43	33	1,099
2012-13 ^r	870	76	32	24	1,002
2013-14 ^P	929	75	46	25	1,075

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

1 - Non-fatal casualty data from 2009-10 onwards cannot be compared to previous years. This is due to a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties - see section 6.5.2 ii for details.

Table 2a: Casualties per 1,000 fires by location, 2004-05 to 2013-14^P, Scotland

Year	Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires				Rate per 1,000 fires
	Other	Road			Fatal Casualties Total
	Dwellings	Buildings	Vehicles	Others	
2004-05	10.8	0.6	0.7	4.1	5.6
2005-06	7.5	0.6	1.0	1.1	4.0
2006-07	5.5	0.3	1.6	1.0	3.1
2007-08	8.7	1.4	2.0	4.1	5.3
2008-09	8.1	0.8	1.0	5.5	4.9
2009-10	8.1	1.3	1.3	0.7	4.4
2010-11	7.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	3.9
2011-12 ^r	8.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	4.8
2012-13 ^r	6.9	0.8	1.0	2.5	4.2
2013-14 ^P	5.4	0.4	1.5	0.0	3.1

Year	Non-Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires ¹				Rate per 1,000 fires
	Other	Road			Non-Fatal Casualties Total
	Dwellings	Buildings	Vehicles	Others	
2004-05	217.5	31.6	15.0	39.3	114.2
2005-06	208.5	41.1	13.4	36.2	111.9
2006-07	208.2	43.3	16.3	33.3	113.4
2007-08	230.6	37.3	15.3	26.9	126.2
2008-09	217.3	30.4	23.2	47.4	125.1
2009-10	155.8	31.6	22.1	20.1	86.6
2010-11	181.3	38.4	15.3	26.2	100.6
2011-12 ^r	198.2	36.4	24.6	32.3	114.1
2012-13 ^r	199.9	38.6	17.2	31.9	119.2
2013-14 ^P	214.1	36.6	25.8	37.2	124.5

Year	Non-Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires excluding precautionary check-ups ¹				Rate per 1,000 fires
	Other	Road			Non-Fatal Casualties Total
	Dwellings	Buildings	Vehicles	Others	
2004-05	115.2	19.8	11.0	25.9	62.2
2005-06	110.2	24.2	8.3	28.8	60.6
2006-07	107.7	22.9	12.4	30.4	60.7
2007-08	119.0	20.2	11.4	22.8	66.7
2008-09	109.9	21.3	19.8	40.7	67.4
2009-10	118.8	27.9	19.7	17.3	67.7
2010-11	148.4	31.4	13.0	23.3	82.7
2011-12 ^r	152.3	31.3	18.2	28.1	88.5
2012-13 ^r	149.1	31.9	15.7	29.5	90.5
2013-14 ^P	174.3	31.9	23.8	27.4	102.1

Table 2b: Casualties by location, 2013-14 provisional, Local Authority

Local Authority	Number				
	Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires				Fatal Casualties Total
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others	
Aberdeen City	1	-	-	-	1
Aberdeenshire	3	-	-	-	3
Angus	1	-	-	-	1
Argyll and Bute	-	-	-	-	-
Clackmannanshire	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries and Galloway	1	-	-	-	1
Dundee City	-	-	-	-	-
East Ayrshire	2	-	-	-	2
East Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-	-
East Lothian	1	-	-	-	1
East Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, City of	3	-	-	-	3
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	2	-	-	-	2
Fife	2	-	-	-	2
Glasgow City	6	-	-	-	6
Highland	1	-	-	-	1
Inverclyde	-	-	-	-	-
Midlothian	-	-	-	-	-
Moray	-	-	-	-	-
North Ayrshire	1	-	-	-	1
North Lanarkshire	1	-	-	-	1
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Perth and Kinross	-	-	-	-	-
Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-	-
Scottish Borders	-	-	1	-	1
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	2	-	-	-	2
South Lanarkshire	1	-	2	-	3
Stirling	-	1	-	-	1
West Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-	-
West Lothian	1	-	-	-	1
Scotland	29	1	3	-	33

Local Authority	Number				
	Non-Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires				Non-Fatal Casualties Total
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others	
Aberdeen City	51	6	1	2	60
Aberdeenshire	29	2	9	1	41
Angus	20	1	-	-	21
Argyll and Bute	12	-	-	-	12
Clackmannanshire	3	1	-	-	4
Dumfries and Galloway	23	2	1	1	27
Dundee City	70	1	-	1	72
East Ayrshire	16	-	-	-	16
East Dunbartonshire	12	2	-	-	14
East Lothian	14	-	-	-	14
East Renfrewshire	11	-	1	-	12
Edinburgh, City of	150	9	-	-	159
Eilean Siar	3	-	-	3	6
Falkirk	28	3	-	-	31
Fife	44	1	1	6	52
Glasgow City	171	13	2	2	188
Highland	55	6	-	3	64
Inverclyde	32	-	3	-	35
Midlothian	28	2	5	-	35
Moray	25	3	1	4	33
North Ayrshire	30	3	-	-	33
North Lanarkshire	85	13	2	4	104
Orkney Islands	1	-	-	-	1
Perth and Kinross	40	3	1	2	46
Renfrewshire	47	2	11	-	60
Scottish Borders	26	-	1	-	27
Shetland Islands	1	-	-	-	1
South Ayrshire	13	2	1	1	17
South Lanarkshire	50	3	3	-	56
Stirling	10	7	1	-	18
West Dunbartonshire	16	-	-	-	16
West Lothian	25	1	6	4	36
Scotland	1,141	86	50	34	1,311

Local Authority	Number				
	Non-Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires excluding precautionary check-ups ¹				Non-Fatal Casualties Total
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others	
Aberdeen City	45	4	1	1	51
Aberdeenshire	28	2	9	1	40
Angus	14	1	-	-	15
Argyll and Bute	11	-	-	-	11
Clackmannanshire	2	1	-	-	3
Dumfries and Galloway	13	2	1	1	17
Dundee City	48	-	-	-	48
East Ayrshire	14	-	-	-	14
East Dunbartonshire	11	2	-	-	13
East Lothian	13	-	-	-	13
East Renfrewshire	5	-	1	-	6
Edinburgh, City of	140	9	-	-	149
Eilean Siar	3	-	-	3	6
Falkirk	24	3	-	-	27
Fife	34	1	1	4	40
Glasgow City	140	12	2	2	156
Highland	42	5	-	3	50
Inverclyde	29	-	-	-	29
Midlothian	26	2	5	-	33
Moray	19	3	1	2	25
North Ayrshire	22	3	-	-	25
North Lanarkshire	56	9	2	1	68
Orkney Islands	1	-	-	-	1
Perth and Kinross	31	3	1	2	37
Renfrewshire	38	2	11	-	51
Scottish Borders	26	-	1	-	27
Shetland Islands	1	-	-	-	1
South Ayrshire	10	2	1	1	14
South Lanarkshire	38	3	2	-	43
Stirling	7	5	1	-	13
West Dunbartonshire	15	-	-	-	15
West Lothian	23	1	6	4	34
Scotland	929	75	46	25	1,075

Notes

1 - Non-fatal casualty data from 2009-10 onwards cannot be compared to previous years. This is due to a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties - see section 6.5.2 ii for details.

Table 3: Casualties from accidental dwelling fires, 2004-05 to 2013-14^P, Scotland

Year	Accidental Dwelling Fires ²	Accidental Dwelling Fires			
		Fatal Casualties		Non-Fatal Casualties ¹	
		Number	(per 1,000 fires)	Number	(per 1,000 fires)
2004-05	5,642	70	12.4	1,277	226.3
2005-06	5,628	44	7.8	1,164	206.8
2006-07	5,594	32	5.7	1,155	206.5
2007-08	5,479	54	9.9	1,247	227.6
2008-09	5,397	49	9.1	1,188	220.1
2009-10	5,379	48	8.9	886	164.7
2010-11	5,214	43	8.2	975	187.0
2011-12 ^r	5,121	47	9.2	985	192.3
2012-13 ^r	5,003	36	7.2	1014	202.7
2013-14 ^P	4,681	24	5.1	990	211.5

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

1 - Non-fatal casualty data from 2009-10 onwards cannot be compared to previous years. This is due to a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties - see section 6.5.2 ii for details

2 - Figures for primary fires prior to 2009-10 are based on sample data weighted to (former) Fire and Rescue Service totals

Table 3a: Casualties from accidental dwelling fires, 2013-14, provisional, Local Authority

Local Authority	Accidental Dwelling Fires	Accidental Dwelling Fires			
		Fatal Casualties		Non-Fatal Casualties ¹	
		Number	(per 1,000 fires)	Number	(per 1,000 fires)
Aberdeen City	247	1	4.0	46	186.2
Aberdeenshire	173	3	17.3	28	161.8
Angus	71	1	14.1	20	281.7
Argyll and Bute	78	-	-	10	128.2
Clackmannanshire	38	-	-	3	78.9
Dumfries and Galloway	112	1	8.9	23	205.4
Dundee City	195	-	-	66	338.5
East Ayrshire	91	-	-	10	109.9
East Dunbartonshire	53	-	-	7	132.1
East Lothian	81	1	12.3	13	160.5
East Renfrewshire	61	-	-	11	180.3
Edinburgh, City of	525	2	3.8	117	222.9
Eilean Siar	11	-	-	3	272.7
Falkirk	119	2	16.8	26	218.5
Fife	217	2	9.2	42	193.5
Glasgow City	763	4	5.2	155	203.1
Highland	144	1	6.9	54	375.0
Inverclyde	87	-	-	26	298.9
Midlothian	62	-	-	28	451.6
Moray	69	-	-	23	333.3
North Ayrshire	135	1	7.4	26	192.6
North Lanarkshire	258	1	3.9	62	240.3
Orkney Islands	10	-	-	1	100.0
Perth and Kinross	97	-	-	32	329.9
Renfrewshire	223	-	-	36	161.4
Scottish Borders	101	-	-	24	237.6
Shetland Islands	12	-	-	1	83.3
South Ayrshire	86	2	23.3	12	139.5
South Lanarkshire	227	1	4.4	44	193.8
Stirling	66	-	-	8	121.2
West Dunbartonshire	105	-	-	12	114.3
West Lothian	164	1	6.1	21	128.0
Scotland	4,681	24	5.1	990	211.5

Notes

1 - Non-fatal casualty data from 2009-10 onwards cannot be compared to previous years. This is due to a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties - see section 6.5.2 ii for details

Table 3b: Dwelling fires by motive per 100,000 dwellings, 2013-14, provisional, Local Authority

Local Authority	Number		Rate		Number		Rate		Number of dwellings ³
	Accidental Dwelling Fires	(per 100,000 dwellings)	Deliberate dwelling fires	(per 100,000 dwellings)	Dwelling fires	(per 100,000 dwellings)			
Aberdeen City	247	219.8	47	41.8	294	261.6		112,393	
Aberdeenshire	173	154.0	9	8.0	182	162.0		112,320	
Angus	71	129.8	9	16.4	80	146.2		54,719	
Argyll and Bute	78	165.2	10	21.2	88	186.4		47,221	
Clackmannanshire	38	159.4	4	16.8	42	176.2		23,834	
Dumfries and Galloway	112	152.6	1	1.4	113	154.0		73,390	
Dundee City	195	264.6	25	33.9	220	298.6		73,689	
East Ayrshire	91	159.5	16	28.0	107	187.6		57,046	
East Dunbartonshire	53	118.5		8.9	57	127.5		44,714	
East Lothian	81	178.1	2	4.4	83	182.5		45,489	
East Renfrewshire	61	162.5	3	8.0	64	170.5		37,544	
Edinburgh, City of	525	221.8	84	35.5	609	257.3		236,687	
Eilean Siar	11	76.0	-	-	11	76.0		14,474	
Falkirk	119	165.4	12	16.7	131	182.1		71,935	
Fife	217	126.7	15	8.8	232	135.5		171,221	
Glasgow City	763	253.0	153	50.7	916	303.7		301,573	
Highland	144	127.1	3	2.6	147	129.8		113,258	
Inverclyde	87	222.0	18	45.9	105	267.9		39,191	
Midlothian	62	166.3	4	10.7	66	177.1		37,277	
Moray	69	159.3	5	11.5	74	170.8		43,317	
North Ayrshire	135	201.5	13	19.4	148	220.9		66,985	
North Lanarkshire	258	171.8	56	37.3	314	209.1		150,152	
Orkney Islands	10	93.8	-	-	10	93.8		10,665	
Perth and Kinross	97	139.0	8	11.5	105	150.5		69,771	
Renfrewshire	223	266.9	39	46.7	262	313.6		83,550	
Scottish Borders	101	177.4	9	15.8	110	193.2		56,931	
Shetland Islands	12	110.9	-	-	12	110.9		10,821	
South Ayrshire	86	158.4	7	12.9	93	171.3		54,294	
South Lanarkshire	227	155.8	35	24.0	262	179.8		145,684	
Stirling	66	165.5	6	15.0	72	180.5		39,882	
West Dunbartonshire	105	234.2	28	62.5	133	296.6		44,835	
West Lothian	164	215.5	24	31.5	188	247.0		76,101	
Scotland	4,681	185.7	649	25.7	5,330	211.4		2,520,956	

- Notes
- 1 - Non-fatal casualty data from 2009-10 onwards cannot be compared to previous years. This is due to a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties - see section 6.5.2 ii for details
 - 2 - Figures for primary fires prior to 2009-10 are based on sample data weighted to (former) Fire and Rescue Service totals
 - 3- Dwellings data from 'Housing Statistics for Scotland - Key Information and Summary Tables' at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/KeyInfoTables>

Table 4: False fire alarms, 2004-05 to 2013-14^P , Scotland

Year	Number			
	Fire - Malicious	Fire - Due to Apparatus	Fire - Good Intent	Fire False Alarms Total
2004-05	6,050	33,471	14,321	53,842
2005-06	5,629	32,678	14,900	53,207
2006-07	5,255	33,858	15,168	54,281
2007-08	4,783	35,056	14,594	54,433
2008-09	3,895	37,063	12,277	53,235
2009-10	2,935	36,277	12,836	52,048
2010-11	2,753	35,235	11,825	49,813
2011-12 ^r	2,621	34,935	10,361	47,917
2012-13 ^r	2,307	35,106	9,873	47,286
2013-14 ^P	2,365	35,207	9,615	47,187

Percentage		
Fire - Malicious	Fire - Due to Apparatus	Fire - Good Intent
11	62	27
11	61	28
10	62	28
9	64	27
7	70	23
6	70	25
6	71	24
5	73	22
5	74	21
5	75	20

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

Table 4a: False fire alarms, 2013-14 provisional, Local Authority

Local Authority	Number			
	Fire - Malicious	Fire - Due to Apparatus	Fire - Good Intent	Fire False Alarms Total
Aberdeen City	105	1,755	228	2,088
Aberdeenshire	39	683	207	929
Angus	34	875	132	1,041
Argyll and Bute	8	825	211	1,044
Clackmannanshire	19	254	131	404
Dumfries and Galloway	11	406	130	547
Dundee City	112	1,836	259	2,207
East Ayrshire	46	905	310	1,261
East Dunbartonshire	26	365	177	568
East Lothian	18	587	178	783
East Renfrewshire	11	305	90	406
Edinburgh, City of	318	5,007	1,120	6,445
Eilean Siar	2	218	50	270
Falkirk	76	732	349	1,157
Fife	81	1,704	383	2,168
Glasgow City	585	6,021	1,527	8,133
Highland	108	1,330	453	1,891
Inverclyde	36	473	168	677
Midlothian	25	383	126	534
Moray	14	372	66	452
North Ayrshire	70	757	285	1,112
North Lanarkshire	140	1,659	662	2,461
Orkney Islands	2	101	23	126
Perth and Kinross	48	943	162	1,153
Renfrewshire	84	883	361	1,328
Scottish Borders	32	630	202	864
Shetland Islands	-	79	24	103
South Ayrshire	29	751	179	959
South Lanarkshire	135	1,863	679	2,677
Stirling	32	677	148	857
West Dunbartonshire	45	337	213	595
West Lothian	74	1,491	382	1,947
Scotland	2,365	35,207	9,615	47,187

Percentage		
Fire - Malicious	Fire - Due to Apparatus	Fire - Good Intent
5	84	11
4	74	22
3	84	13
1	79	20
5	63	32
2	74	24
5	83	12
4	72	25
5	64	31
2	75	23
3	75	22
5	78	17
1	81	19
7	63	30
4	79	18
7	74	19
6	70	24
5	70	25
5	72	24
3	82	15
6	68	26
6	67	27
2	80	18
4	82	14
6	66	27
4	73	23
0	77	23
3	78	19
5	70	25
4	79	17
8	57	36
4	77	20
5	75	20

Table 4b: False fire alarms per 100,000 population, 2013-14 provisional, Local Authority

Local Authority	Rate			
	Fire - Malicious	Fire - Due to Apparatus	Fire - Good Intent	Fire False Alarms Total
Aberdeen City	46.2	772.7	100.4	919.3
Aberdeenshire	15.1	265.0	80.3	360.4
Angus	29.2	752.8	113.6	895.6
Argyll and Bute	9.1	937.0	239.6	1,185.7
Clackmannanshire	37.1	495.3	255.5	787.8
Dumfries and Galloway	7.3	270.2	86.5	364.0
Dundee City	75.6	1,239.1	174.8	1,489.5
East Ayrshire	37.6	739.1	253.2	1,029.9
East Dunbartonshire	24.6	344.8	167.2	536.6
East Lothian	17.8	579.1	175.6	772.5
East Renfrewshire	12.0	333.3	98.4	443.7
Edinburgh, City of	65.2	1,027.1	229.7	1,322.1
Eilean Siar	7.3	795.6	182.5	985.4
Falkirk	48.4	465.8	222.1	736.3
Fife	22.1	464.4	104.4	590.9
Glasgow City	98.1	1,009.3	256.0	1,363.3
Highland	46.4	570.9	194.5	811.8
Inverclyde	44.8	589.0	209.2	843.0
Midlothian	29.5	452.2	148.8	630.5
Moray	14.8	394.3	70.0	479.1
North Ayrshire	51.1	552.9	208.2	812.2
North Lanarkshire	41.5	491.2	196.0	728.7
Orkney Islands	9.3	468.2	106.6	584.1
Perth and Kinross	32.5	638.2	109.6	780.4
Renfrewshire	48.3	507.8	207.6	763.7
Scottish Borders	28.1	553.3	177.4	758.8
Shetland Islands	-	340.5	103.4	444.0
South Ayrshire	25.7	665.5	158.6	849.8
South Lanarkshire	42.9	591.7	215.7	850.2
Stirling	35.1	741.8	162.2	939.1
West Dunbartonshire	50.1	375.2	237.2	662.5
West Lothian	42.0	846.5	216.9	1,105.4
Scotland	44.4	660.8	180.5	885.7

Table 4c: Malicious fire false alarms by location, 2009-10 to 2013-14^p, Scotland

Year					Number	
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others	Location not found	Totals
2009-10	858	1,161	57	676	183	2,935
2010-11	781	1,178	44	570	180	2,753
2011-12^r	809	1,107	39	510	156	2,621
2012-13^r	677	1,158	18	329	125	2,307
2013-14^p	651	1,219	31	339	125	2,365

Table 4d: Fire false alarms due to apparatus by location, 2009-10 to 2013-14^p, Scotland

Year					Number	
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others	Location not found	Totals
2009-10	9,027	27,184	9	51	6	36,277
2010-11	9,234	25,942	2	51	6	35,235
2011-12^r	9,703	25,165	6	54	7	34,935
2012-13^r	10,404	24,641	10	43	8	35,106
2013-14^p	10,628	24,527	3	44	5	35,207

Table 4e: Fire false alarms due to good intent by location, 2009-10 to 2013-14^p, Scotland

Year					Number	
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others	Location not found	Totals
2009-10	4,623	4,700	460	2,843	210	12,836
2010-11	4,466	3,839	385	2,929	206	11,825
2011-12^r	3,894	3,182	359	2,756	170	10,361
2012-13^r	3,874	3,110	417	2,337	135	9,873
2013-14^p	3,644	2,741	365	2,682	183	9,615

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

Table 5: Special services false alarms, 2009-10 to 2013-14^p, Scotland

Year	Number			Percentage	
	Special Services - Malicious	Special Services - Good Intent	Special Services False Alarms Total	Special Services - Malicious	Special Services - Good Intent
2009-10	145	1,356	1,501	10	90
2010-11	87	1,225	1,312	7	93
2011-12 ^r	63	1,123	1,186	5	95
2012-13 ^r	18	620	638	3	97
2013-14 ^p	15	517	532	3	97

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

Table 5a: Special services false alarms, 2013-14 provisional, Local Authority

Local Authority	Number			Percentage	
	Special Services - Malicious	Special Services - Good Intent	Special Services False Alarms Total	Special Services - Malicious	Special Services - Good Intent
Aberdeen City	2	18	20	10	90
Aberdeenshire	-	5	5	-	100
Angus	-	9	9	-	100
Argyll and Bute	-	21	21	-	100
Clackmannanshire	-	3	3	-	100
Dumfries and Galloway	-	4	4	-	100
Dundee City	-	10	10	-	100
East Ayrshire	-	11	11	-	100
East Dunbartonshire	1	4	5	20	80
East Lothian	-	7	7	-	100
East Renfrewshire	-	6	6	-	100
Edinburgh, City of	2	53	55	4	96
Eilean Siar	-	2	2	-	100
Falkirk	-	10	10	-	100
Fife	-	1	1	-	100
Glasgow City	7	95	102	7	93
Highland	-	45	45	-	100
Inverclyde	-	7	7	-	100
Midlothian	-	3	3	-	100
Moray	1	-	1	100	-
North Ayrshire	-	13	13	-	100
North Lanarkshire	-	37	37	-	100
Orkney Islands	-	7	7	-	100
Perth and Kinross	-	10	10	-	100
Renfrewshire	1	46	47	2	98
Scottish Borders	1	13	14	7	93
Shetland Islands	-	2	2	-	100
South Ayrshire	-	15	15	-	100
South Lanarkshire	-	26	26	-	100
Stirling	-	8	8	-	100
West Dunbartonshire	-	11	11	-	100
West Lothian	-	15	15	-	100
Scotland	15	517	532	3	97

Table 6: Special service incidents by type, 2009-10 to 2013-14^p, Scotland

Year																					Number
	Road Traffic Collisions (RTC)	Other Transport incident	Flooding	Rescue or evacuation from water	Other rescue or release of persons	Evacuation (no fire)	Lift Release	Medical Incident - Co-responder/ First responder ¹	Suicide/ attempts	Hazardous Materials incident	Spills and Leaks (not RTC)	Removal of objects ²	Animal assistance incidents	Effecting entry or exit	Making Safe (not RTC)	No action (not false alarm)	Water provision	Stand By	Assist other agencies	Advice Only	Special Services Total
2009-10	2,944	163	2,037	195	763	64	769	388	119	133	377	187	403	842	282	760	19	231	612	207	11,495
2010-11	2,412	147	2,473	141	664	51	704	327	137	132	430	169	339	899	509	703	23	215	571	273	11,319
2011-12 ^r	2,223	116	1,136	163	689	72	677	284	138	140	287	154	319	882	925	859	9	161	566	317	10,117
2012-13 ^r	2,267	98	1,351	167	556	63	617	244	111	174	286	218	350	883	246	740	4	112	470	201	9,158
2013-14 ^p	2,136	78	1,056	149	453	60	666	278	94	194	252	248	364	1,073	417	762	18	81	554	215	9,148

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

1 - there has been a change to special services sub-categories, see section 6.5.5 i for details

2 - there has been a change to special services sub-categories, see section 6.5.5 ii for details

Table 6a: Special service incidents by type, 2013-14 provisional, Local Authority

Local Authority	Road Traffic Collisions (RTC)	Other Transport incident	Flooding	Rescue or evacuation from water	Other rescue or release of persons	Evacuation (no fire)	Lift Release	Medical Incident - Co-responder/ First responder ¹	Suicide/ attempts	Hazardous Materials incident	Spills and Leaks (not RTC)	Removal of objects ²	Animal assistance incidents	Effecting entry or exit	Making Safe (not RTC)	No action (not false alarm)	Water provision	Stand By	Assist other agencies	Advice Only	Number
																					Special Services Total
Aberdeen City	65	5	22	-	17	**	160	10	**	14	13	3	12	79	21	64	-	19	24	60	591
Aberdeenshire	173	3	11	3	25	2	7	61	**	7	8	8	12	40	11	27	2	**	24	5	431
Angus	47	3	14	2	9	2	4	2	3	1	8	4	11	12	15	2	-	1	10	4	154
Argyll and Bute	78	2	34	2	9	**	6	7	*	2	7	1	6	11	7	12	-	16	17	2	220
Clackmannanshire	7	1	5	-	3	1	1	4	*	2	1	3	4	14	3	-	-	**	28	1	80
Dumfries and Galloway	87	-	43	19	11	1	2	-	3	6	8	1	14	6	19	3	-	-	15	1	239
Dundee City	29	**	34	3	15	1	39	7	**	3	24	14	12	46	58	8	-	3	9	7	315
East Ayrshire	56	**	18	8	7	2	4	2	**	2	4	4	9	17	12	26	-	1	3	4	181
East Dunbartonshire	31	3	9	3	3	**	1	3	**	-	4	5	7	18	2	10	-	-	8	2	112
East Lothian	48	1	3	1	14	-	4	4	**	4	**	4	10	18	4	3	-	1	5	1	127
East Renfrewshire	22	-	15	**	4	1	1	2	**	1	2	2	4	18	2	6	-	-	5	2	88
Edinburgh, City of	105	12	81	7	43	4	92	35	8	34	34	24	22	122	36	55	7	2	34	13	770
Eilean Siar	16	-	1	-	-	**	2	-	**	2	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	33
Falkirk	49	1	28	2	14	5	10	6	7	4	7	13	13	27	8	7	-	1	28	7	237
Fife	113	10	42	**	22	4	17	8	**	19	6	31	32	48	18	16	-	4	38	15	447
Glasgow City	154	3	261	27	68	10	126	18	26	15	26	46	43	209	39	186	3	-	81	24	1365
Highland	213	4	46	3	10	2	26	9	-	17	16	6	27	28	16	16	2	5	44	13	503
Inverclyde	30	1	44	1	8	3	19	3	-	2	7	-	4	32	12	10	-	-	5	2	183
Midlothian	36	-	3	1	3	3	3	14	-	3	5	3	6	8	1	6	-	-	9	1	105
Moray	36	-	3	5	7	-	6	1	**	2	**	2	5	19	4	14	-	1	7	1	116
North Ayrshire	48	**	23	9	14	4	6	3	**	2	2	1	12	35	13	23	-	-	19	2	219
North Lanarkshire	117	3	63	-	25	4	24	7	5	8	15	20	22	57	15	68	1	1	35	10	500
Orkney Islands	11	1	8	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	28
Perth and Kinross	72	3	43	13	12	-	7	9	4	10	20	4	10	14	30	11	-	-	7	7	276
Renfrewshire	48	3	44	8	14	2	11	9	6	2	4	9	8	44	4	44	-	8	15	3	286
Scottish Borders	77	-	20	7	13	-	7	11	-	9	5	7	7	21	4	11	-	-	7	5	211
Shetland Islands	8	2	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	8	1	2	35
South Ayrshire	52	2	7	4	8	3	16	3	-	2	3	-	11	11	11	14	-	5	10	2	164
South Lanarkshire	151	6	69	9	33	2	23	15	4	7	8	14	19	48	26	82	1	2	31	7	557
Stirling	65	1	21	2	11	-	11	5	4	4	4	6	7	22	2	2	2	1	13	3	186
West Dunbartonshire	16	1	14	5	7	2	25	8	-	1	3	5	5	18	7	26	-	-	12	4	159
West Lothian	76	5	22	2	22	-	5	11	5	7	4	8	4	28	13	9	-	-	4	5	230
Scotland	2,136	78	1,056	149	453	60	666	278	94	194	252	248	364	1,073	417	762	18	81	554	215	9,148

Notes

- 1 - there has been a change to special services sub-categories, see section 6.5.5 i for details
- 2 - there has been a change to special services sub-categories, see section 6.5.5 ii for details
- ** - not disclosed in order to retain data confidentiality. See section 6.4 for details.

Table 6b: Special service incidents by type (main categories) per 100,000 population, 2013-14 provisional, Local Authority

Local Authority	Rate				
	Road Traffic Collisions (RTC)	Flooding	Effecting entry or exit	Other special services	Total Special Service
Aberdeen City	28.6	9.7	34.8	187.1	260.2
Aberdeenshire	67.1	4.3	15.5	80.3	167.2
Angus	40.4	12.0	10.3	69.7	132.5
Argyll and Bute	88.6	38.6	12.5	110.2	249.9
Clackmannanshire	13.7	9.8	27.3	105.3	156.0
Dumfries and Galloway	57.9	28.6	4.0	68.5	159.0
Dundee City	19.6	22.9	31.0	139.0	212.6
East Ayrshire	45.7	14.7	13.9	73.5	147.8
East Dunbartonshire	29.3	8.5	17.0	51.0	105.8
East Lothian	47.4	3.0	17.8	57.2	125.3
East Renfrewshire	24.0	16.4	19.7	36.1	96.2
Edinburgh, City of	21.5	16.6	25.0	94.8	157.9
Eilean Siar	58.4	3.6	7.3	51.1	120.4
Falkirk	31.2	17.8	17.2	84.6	150.8
Fife	30.8	11.4	13.1	66.5	121.8
Glasgow City	25.8	43.8	35.0	124.2	228.8
Highland	91.4	19.7	12.0	92.7	215.9
Inverclyde	37.4	54.8	39.8	95.9	227.9
Midlothian	42.5	3.5	9.4	68.5	124.0
Moray	38.2	3.2	20.1	61.5	122.9
North Ayrshire	35.1	16.8	25.6	82.5	159.9
North Lanarkshire	34.6	18.7	16.9	77.9	148.0
Orkney Islands	51.0	37.1	4.6	37.1	129.8
Perth and Kinross	48.7	29.1	9.5	99.5	186.8
Renfrewshire	27.6	25.3	25.3	86.3	164.5
Scottish Borders	67.6	17.6	18.4	81.7	185.3
Shetland Islands	34.5	21.6	-	94.8	150.9
South Ayrshire	46.1	6.2	9.7	83.3	145.3
South Lanarkshire	48.0	21.9	15.2	91.8	176.9
Stirling	71.2	23.0	24.1	85.5	203.8
West Dunbartonshire	17.8	15.6	20.0	123.6	177.0
West Lothian	43.1	12.5	15.9	59.0	130.6
Scotland	40.1	19.8	20.1	91.7	171.7

Table 6c: Special service road traffic collision incidents by action required, 2009-10 to 2013-14^p, Scotland

Year	Extrication of person/s	Release of person/s ¹	Make vehicle safe	Make scene safe ¹	Medical assistance only ¹	Stand by - no action	Wash down road	Advice only	Other	Number
										Total Road Traffic Collisions incidents
2009-10	806	*	1,573	*	*	272	124	21	148	2,944
2010-11	735	*	1,205	*	*	196	109	21	146	2,412
2011-12^r	637	*	1,134	5	*	194	109	16	127	2,223
2012-13^r	547	120	910	298	54	167	77	31	63	2,267
2013-14^p	532	101	840	315	30	167	66	19	66	2,136

Table 6d: Special service flooding incidents by action required, 2009-10 to 2013-14^p, Scotland

Year	Evacuation	Pumping out	Stand by - no action	Advice only	Make safe ²	Isolate water supply ²	Other	Number
								Total Flooding Incidents
2009-10	30	403	152	437	*	463	552	2,037
2010-11	22	283	140	539	*	787	702	2,473
2011-12^r	10	249	71	324	5	188	289	1,136
2012-13^r	24	325	75	354	161	146	266	1,351
2013-14^p	10	162	44	283	215	146	196	1,056

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

1 - there has been a change to special services sub-categories, see section 6.5.5 i and ii for details

2 - this category is a subset of incident type 'other', where SFRS recorded isolating/turning off water supply to property

Table 7: Casualties from special service incidents, 2009-10 to 2013-14^P, Scotland

Type of Special Service Incident	Number				
	Fatal Casualties				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ^r	2012-13 ^r	2013-14 ^P
RTC	116	122	98	90	110
Other Transport incident	3	2	3	7	1
Flooding	-	-	-	-	-
Rescue or evacuation from water	22	16	17	23	18
Other rescue/release of persons	17	8	6	8	23
Evacuation (no fire)	-	-	-	-	-
Lift Release	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Incident - Co-responder/First responder	15	15	15	7	7
Suicide/attempts	18	28	36	19	11
Hazardous Materials incident	-	1	1	1	1
Spills and Leaks (not RTC)	-	-	-	-	-
Removal of objects from people	-	-	-	-	-
Animal assistance incidents	-	-	-	-	-
Effecting entry or exit	10	6	5	5	18
Making Safe (not RTC)	2	4	4	4	6
No action (not false alarm)	2	5	3	4	1
Water provision	-	-	-	-	-
Stand By	-	-	-	-	-
Assist other agencies	36	29	25	26	30
Advice Only	-	1	-	-	-
Total	241	237	213	194	226

Type of Special Service Incident	Number				
	Non-fatal Casualties				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ^r	2012-13 ^r	2013-14 ^P
RTC	2,202	1,872	1,772	1,797	1,880
Other Transport incident	28	29	27	16	19
Flooding	3	3	3	2	6
Rescue or evacuation from water	54	33	31	42	45
Other rescue/release of persons	142	141	150	142	119
Evacuation (no fire)	4	7	6	14	23
Lift Release	7	8	13	7	10
Medical Incident - Co-responder/First responder	200	220	183	143	157
Suicide/attempts	17	11	18	10	12
Hazardous Materials incident	23	28	68	35	44
Spills and Leaks (not RTC)	4	8	3	8	4
Removal of objects from people	26	22	19	30	32
Animal assistance incidents	3	3	1	1	-
Effecting entry or exit	37	37	37	73	118
Making Safe (not RTC)	6	8	7	8	10
No action (not false alarm)	30	14	19	31	26
Water provision	-	-	-	-	-
Stand By	3	1	1	-	-
Assist other agencies	167	134	111	105	156
Advice Only	-	-	1	3	5
Total	2,956	2,579	2,470	2,467	2,666

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

Table 8: Primary fires by location of buildings, 2004-05 to 2013-14^p, Scotland²

Year	Dwellings	Other Buildings ¹											Number Total primary fires in buildings		
		Other Residential	Private garages, sheds, etc	Permanent Agricultural	Industrial	Warehouses and bulk storage	Offices and call centres	Public admin, security and safety	Entertainment, Sport and Culture	Food and Drink	Retail	Education		Hospitals and medical care	Others
2004-05	7,048	*	472	92	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	257	*	*	10,182
2005-06	7,061	*	586	120	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	226	*	*	10,319
2006-07	6,963	*	559	101	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	223	*	*	9,850
2007-08	6,666	*	554	94	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	205	*	*	9,588
2008-09	6,705	*	443	87	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	231	*	*	9,335
2009-10	6,573	612	418	88	301	64	145	87	176	202	328	220	161	206	9,581
2010-11	6,300	599	392	89	329	53	146	112	143	196	307	188	145	139	9,138
2011-12 ^r	6,160	512	428	84	298	38	117	110	157	190	272	164	173	174	8,877
2012-13 ^r	5,834	475	349	86	235	37	104	121	125	145	234	160	152	163	8,220
2013-14 ^p	5,330	447	343	88	220	39	120	113	124	156	232	151	141	176	7,680

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

1 - there has been a change in the recording of "other buildings" - see section 6.5.3 i for details

2 - Figures for primary fires prior to 2009-10 are based on sample data weighted to (former) Fire and Rescue Service totals

Table 8a: Primary fires by location of buildings, 2013-14 provisional, Local Authority

Local Authority	Dwelling	Other Buildings ¹												Total primary fires in buildings	
		Other Residential	Private garages, sheds, etc	Permanent Agricultural	Industrial	Warehouses and bulk storage	Offices and call centres	Public admin, security and safety	Entertainment, Sport and Culture	Food and Drink	Retail	Education	Hospitals and medical care		Others
Aberdeen City	294	30	4	-	18	2	14	5	7	10	13	15	12	12	436
Aberdeenshire	182	18	15	17	4	1	3	1	2	4	12	6	4	1	270
Angus	80	8	6	5	5	-	2	1	3	4	2	4	3	2	125
Argyll and Bute	88	11	6	1	5	-	1	-	7	2	6	3	1	2	133
Clackmannanshire	42	4	3	3	1	-	1	4	-	3	-	1	-	1	63
Dumfries and Galloway	113	8	9	5	7	1	4	3	3	1	5	4	1	6	170
Dundee City	220	20	6	-	6	-	2	1	3	2	6	4	4	5	279
East Ayrshire	107	5	10	7	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	3	152
East Dunbartonshire	57	6	4	-	3	-	2	3	5	1	1	-	-	3	85
East Lothian	83	10	7	5	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	6	120
East Renfrewshire	64	2	7	1	1	2	-	1	3	1	3	-	1	3	89
Edinburgh, City of	609	74	21	3	11	1	15	9	18	29	33	18	20	15	876
Eilean Siar	11	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	20
Falkirk	131	4	12	-	13	2	3	11	2	3	4	3	8	5	201
Fife	232	14	33	6	22	2	2	2	4	9	12	11	2	8	359
Glasgow City	916	86	29	-	26	10	38	21	20	23	51	33	45	43	1341
Highland	147	22	9	6	16	1	-	2	7	8	6	1	3	6	234
Inverclyde	105	3	5	-	2	-	2	-	1	2	3	5	2	6	136
Midlothian	66	5	9	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	1	2	96
Moray	74	9	5	6	5	-	1	2	-	3	6	1	-	7	119
North Ayrshire	148	8	5	3	5	2	1	1	2	3	3	5	1	3	190
North Lanarkshire	314	15	36	3	14	7	10	9	8	6	9	5	5	8	449
Orkney Islands	10	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	21
Perth and Kinross	105	9	5	2	5	1	-	12	-	7	5	1	5	6	163
Renfrewshire	262	15	13	2	9	1	2	2	4	5	5	5	7	7	339
Scottish Borders	110	8	3	2	4	-	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	139
Shetland Islands	12	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	17
South Ayrshire	93	13	8	-	3	-	2	1	2	3	5	5	2	4	141
South Lanarkshire	262	10	33	2	10	1	5	1	8	8	14	3	1	1	359
Stirling	72	11	4	1	10	1	-	5	3	1	6	-	1	3	118
West Dunbartonshire	133	5	8	1	2	-	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	4	170
West Lothian	188	6	20	1	9	3	3	11	4	6	6	5	5	3	270
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	5,330	447	343	88	220	39	120	113	124	156	232	151	141	176	7,680

Notes

1 - there has been a change in the recording of "other buildings" - see section 6.5.3 i for details

Table 9 Outdoor fires by location, 2004-05 to 2013-14^P, Scotland³

Year	Primary Outdoor Fires											Number Primary Outdoor Fire Total
	Others ¹						Road Vehicles					
	Outdoor structures	Outdoor equipment and machinery	Grassland and crops	Woodland	Other transport vehicle	Other outdoors (including land)	Car	Abandoned Car	Other Road Vehicle	Abandoned Other Road Vehicle	Road Vehicle (<i>subtotal</i>)	
2004-05	*	*	*	*	28	*	*	*	*	*	4,002	4,968
2005-06	*	*	*	*	44	*	*	*	*	*	3,868	4,806
2006-07	*	*	*	*	37	*	*	*	*	*	3,856	4,907
2007-08	*	*	*	*	37	*	*	*	*	*	3,064	4,030
2008-09	*	*	*	*	33	*	*	*	*	*	2,931	3,839
2009-10	716	208	143	336	28	14	1,588	402	843	159	2,992	4,437
2010-11	676	179	140	320	39	18	1,433	338	778	139	2,688	4,060
2011-12 ^r	577	173	157	220	26	22	1,243	281	724	114	2,362	3,537
2012-13 ^r	402	157	78	129	34	14	1,150	177	613	94	2,034	2,848
2013-14 ^P	370	164	104	235	31	9	980	172	645	139	1,936	2,849

Year	Secondary Outdoor Fires ²											Number Secondary Outdoor Fires Total
							Refuse ⁴					
	Derelict buildings	Grasslands	Intentional straw or stubble	Outdoor structure	Derelict vehicle	Other Outdoors (including land)	Refuse - small/rubbish container (eg wheelie bin)	Refuse - large/ rubbish container (eg skip)	Refuse - loose/ rubbish tip	Refuse <i>subtotal</i>		
2004-05	1,241	*	74	*	678	*	*	*	*	*	27,547	
2005-06	1,184	*	403	*	539	*	*	*	*	*	31,554	
2006-07	1,002	*	639	*	828	*	*	*	*	*	32,397	
2007-08	942	*	1,499	*	291	*	*	*	*	*	30,385	
2008-09	932	*	67	*	218	*	*	*	*	*	25,651	
2009-10	706	6,971	198	368	179	2,735	4,401	875	6,548	11,824	22,981	
2010-11	738	8,619	127	438	159	3,056	4,660	879	5,531	11,070	24,207	
2011-12 ^r	642	5,217	120	392	101	2,282	4,473	705	4,749	9,927	18,681	
2012-13 ^r	483	3,476	61	336	69	1,905	3,722	625	3,599	7,946	14,276	
2013-14 ^P	378	6,087	68	375	81	1,815	3,462	648	3,445	7,555	16,359	

Notes

p -provisional

r - revised

Table 9a: Outdoor fires by location, 2013-14 provisional, Local Authority

Local Authority	Primary Outdoor Fires											Number Primary Outdoor Fire Total	Rate Total Primary Outdoor Fires per 100,000 population
	Others ¹						Road Vehicle						
	Outdoor structures	Outdoor equipment and machinery	Grassland and crops	Woodland	Other transport vehicle	Other outdoors (including land)	Car	Abandoned Car	Other Road Vehicle	Abandoned Other Road Vehicle	Road vehicle (subtotal)		
Aberdeen City	16	4	1	3	-	-	49	10	25	13	97	121	53.3
Aberdeenshire	15	21	5	3	1	-	39	7	49	2	97	142	55.1
Angus	7	7	1	-	-	-	19	3	10	1	33	48	41.3
Argyll and Bute	2	4	-	1	5	-	15	1	12	-	28	40	45.4
Clackmannanshire	7	2	5	7	-	-	6	1	3	-	10	31	60.5
Dumfries and Galloway	5	7	3	-	-	-	26	3	31	1	61	76	50.6
Dundee City	9	1	-	-	1	-	24	4	9	3	40	51	34.4
East Ayrshire	13	3	2	5	-	-	21	8	12	2	43	66	53.9
East Dunbartonshire	3	2	1	1	-	-	19	3	10	1	33	40	37.8
East Lothian	5	2	6	5	1	-	18	3	9	3	33	52	51.3
East Renfrewshire	3	3	1	1	-	-	16	-	8	1	25	33	36.1
Edinburgh, City of	60	8	2	23	-	2	74	17	47	64	202	297	60.9
Eilean Siar	1	3	3	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	13	47.4
Falkirk	17	2	7	18	1	1	25	3	17	3	48	94	59.8
Fife	24	9	8	5	11	1	45	10	38	3	96	154	42.0
Glasgow City	49	10	2	10	2	2	155	28	76	9	268	343	57.5
Highland	10	17	17	13	4	-	39	1	35	2	77	138	59.2
Inverclyde	7	1	-	5	-	1	24	2	13	-	39	53	66.0
Midlothian	7	1	10	13	-	-	7	2	13	3	25	56	66.1
Moray	2	2	6	3	-	-	14	-	14	4	32	45	47.7
North Ayrshire	6	4	1	5	-	-	12	3	12	3	30	46	33.6
North Lanarkshire	29	10	3	15	1	-	85	23	51	5	164	222	65.7
Orkney Islands	-	5	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	9	41.7
Perth and Kinross	3	7	4	1	1	1	19	2	24	1	46	63	42.6
Renfrewshire	7	5	-	11	-	-	53	10	19	3	85	108	62.1
Scottish Borders	6	4	4	16	-	1	17	1	16	-	34	65	57.1
Shetland Islands	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	7	11	47.4
South Ayrshire	3	4	-	2	1	-	14	3	12	1	30	40	35.4
South Lanarkshire	22	7	3	11	-	-	61	10	26	-	97	140	44.5
Stirling	3	2	1	7	-	-	18	1	11	-	30	43	47.1
West Dunbartonshire	8	2	-	3	1	-	29	3	17	3	52	66	73.5
West Lothian	20	2	8	46	-	-	29	10	20	8	67	143	81.2
Scotland	370	164	104	235	31	9	980	172	645	139	1,936	2,849	53.5

Local Authority	Secondary Outdoor Fires ²											Number Secondary Outdoor Fires Total	Rate Total Secondary Outdoor Fires per 100,000 population
	Derelict Building	Grassland	Intentional straw or stubble	Outdoor structures	Derelict Vehicle	Other outdoors (including land)	Refuse - small/ rubbish container (eg wheelie bin)	Refuse - large/ rubbish container (eg skip)	Refuse - loose/ rubbish tip	Refuse subtotal	Refuse ³		
Aberdeen City	9	100	-	14	-	6	149	14	138	301	430	189.3	
Aberdeenshire	16	120	6	12	2	2	30	14	99	143	301	116.8	
Angus	4	96	2	9	1	41	22	1	23	46	199	171.2	
Argyll and Bute	3	66	2	5	2	27	14	2	12	28	133	151.1	
Clackmannanshire	3	60	1	1	1	15	13	4	12	29	110	214.5	
Dumfries and Galloway	2	63	-	14	2	3	26	5	58	89	173	115.1	
Dundee City	21	205	-	14	3	65	182	31	126	339	647	436.7	
East Ayrshire	14	306	3	5	3	49	131	23	159	313	693	566.0	
East Dunbartonshire	5	74	1	10	4	23	42	10	52	104	221	208.8	
East Lothian	2	121	2	4	1	41	30	8	28	66	237	233.8	
East Renfrewshire	9	63	-	5	3	23	15	7	29	51	154	168.3	
Edinburgh, City of	15	354	1	31	4	250	497	117	189	803	1458	299.1	
Eilean Siar	1	76	-	2	1	1	4	-	3	7	88	321.2	
Falkirk	2	191	2	24	1	98	103	20	55	178	496	315.6	
Fife	19	305	11	26	2	8	120	22	288	430	801	218.3	
Glasgow City	88	753	4	59	7	290	780	143	718	1641	2842	476.4	
Highland	12	391	1	17	4	44	41	10	36	87	556	238.7	
Inverclyde	18	210	2	9	-	44	65	8	91	164	447	556.6	
Midlothian	11	145	7	9	2	71	37	11	43	91	336	396.7	
Moray	3	84	2	4	4	1	11	2	17	30	128	135.7	
North Ayrshire	5	215	2	7	6	114	103	11	91	205	554	404.6	
North Lanarkshire	14	739	5	29	5	213	343	56	441	840	1845	546.3	
Orkney Islands	-	10	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	13	60.3	
Perth and Kinross	1	54	1	2	3	21	21	5	20	46	128	86.6	
Renfrewshire	19	183	2	6	3	49	112	22	127	261	523	300.7	
Scottish Borders	2	56	1	8	1	14	14	5	6	25	107	94.0	
Shetland Islands	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	5	9	38.8	
South Ayrshire	13	93	2	4	4	36	68	14	59	141	293	259.6	
South Lanarkshire	39	407	4	22	7	110	228	56	335	619	1,208	383.7	
Stirling	2	54	1	6	-	20	20	4	23	47	130	142.5	
West Dunbartonshire	19	215	1	1	3	51	101	5	100	206	496	552.3	
West Lothian	7	276	2	14	2	84	138	16	64	218	603	342.3	
Scotland	378	6,087	68	375	81	1,815	3,462	648	3,445	7,555	16,359	307.1	

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