



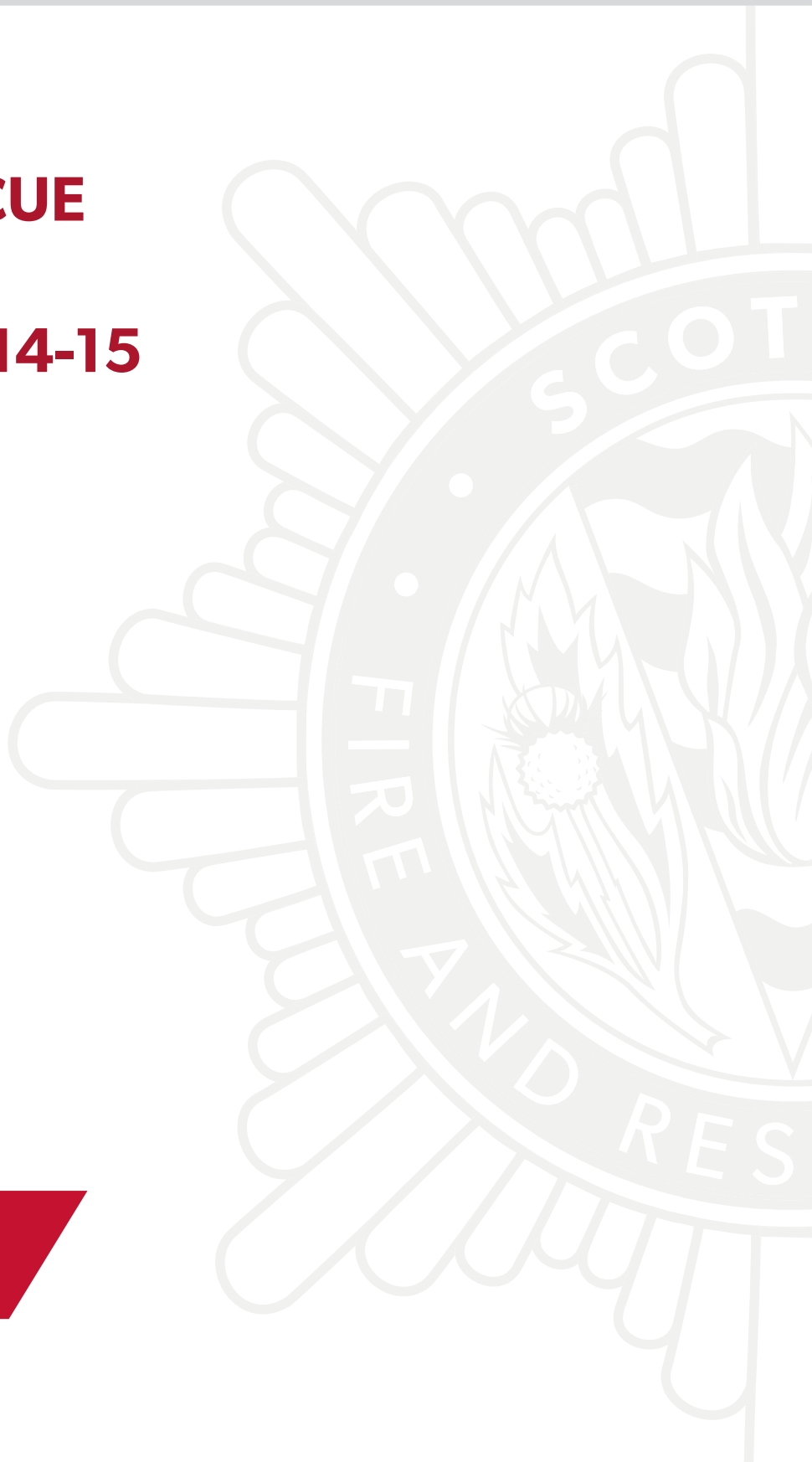
SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

FIRE AND RESCUE STATISTICS SCOTLAND 2014-15

15th December 2015

**Working together
for a safer Scotland**



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FIRE AND RESCUE STATISTICS, SCOTLAND, 2014-15

15th December 2015

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 2005-06 to 2014-15 at Scotland level and for 2014-15 at Local Authority level, it also includes a table of key data since 1990 where it is available. The information supplied for 2014-15 is based on provisional data.

In 2013, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) replaced the 8 former Fire and Rescue Services (FRSs) of Scotland. **SFRS are producing the statistics in this publication for the first time this year.** Because of this, these statistics no longer carry the National Statistics accreditation from the UK Statistics Authority, though they are intended to comply with their Code of Practice as closely as possible. It is the second year that the statistics cover the single SFRS and that the publication includes statistics at Local Authority level, in place of former FRS level breakdowns. In order to deliver timely statistics, the content, for this year only, has been slightly reduced.

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 ministers and a wide range of users and stakeholders to monitor trends and develop evidence-based research and policy.

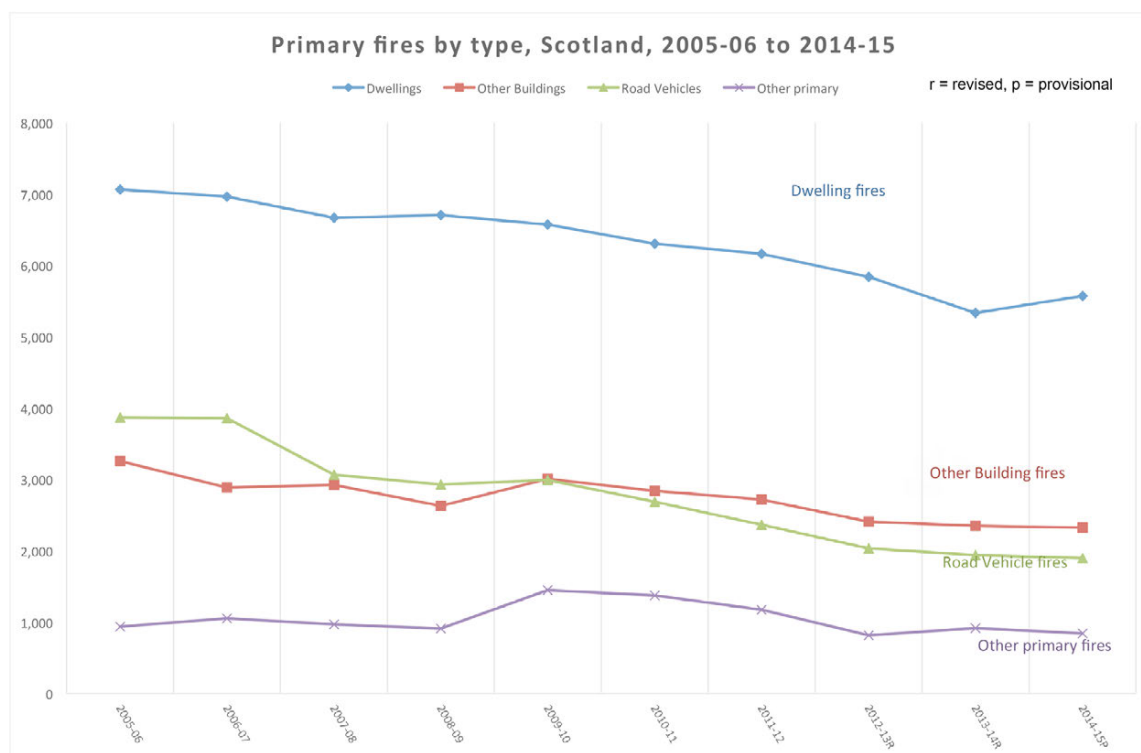


Figure 1: Primary fires by type, Scotland, 2005-06 to 2014-15

2. Main Points

2014-15 Provisional Data

Fires

- In 2014-15, the SFRS attended 25,002 fires in Scotland. This is 11 per cent less than the previous year (27,979) and is the 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 2014-15 increased by 1 per cent compared to the previous year (from 10,529 to 10,629). This was still the second lowest in the last decade ([Table 1](#)).
- The decrease in the total number of fires attended reflected an 18 per cent fall in the number of secondary outdoor fires compared to the previous year (from 16,359 in 2013-14 to 13,398 in 2014-15). The number of secondary fires attended in 2014-15 was the lowest in the last decade ([Table 1](#)).
- Around half of primary fires in 2014-15 were in dwellings (5,571 or 52 per cent). There were 4 per cent more dwelling fires in 2014-15 than in the previous year (5,330), which is still the second lowest of the last decade ([Table 1](#)). 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).
- Of the 5,571 dwelling fires in 2014-15, most were accidental (88 per cent). Deliberate dwelling fires continued on their downward trend at 618 fires down from 649 the previous year ([Table 11](#)).
- The majority of fires attended in 2014-15 were secondary fires (13,398 or 43 per cent). There has consistently been a much higher proportion of secondary fires that were deliberate than of primary fires. In 2014-15, there were 11,161 deliberate secondary fires (83 per cent) compared to 2,237 accidental secondary fires (17 per cent). ([Table 1](#), [Table 11](#) & [Table 13](#)).
- The most common location for an accidental primary fire in 2014-15 was in a dwelling (60 per cent). There was an increase of 6 per cent in the number of accidental dwelling fires in 2014-15 (4,953 fires) compared to the previous year (4,682 fires). Until 2014-15 there had been a downward trend for the previous ten years. Nonetheless, accidental dwelling fires are at their second lowest level in the last decade ([Table 11](#)).

Casualties

- Provisionally, there were 41 fatal fire casualties in 2014-15 – an increase on the all-time low of 2013-14. The number of fatal casualties in fires is prone to fluctuation because the numbers are small ([Table 2](#)). Of these 41 fire fatalities, 31 were in dwelling fires, 4 were in other building fires, one in a road vehicle and 5 were 'Other' fires.
- Of the 41 fire fatalities in 2014-15 it was established through SFRS fire investigations that 10 people had used fire as a means to commit suicide. In previous years there had been between 2 and 4 fire fatalities a year that were found to be suicides.
- Of the 31 dwelling fire fatalities, 28 (90 per cent) were in dwelling fires which started accidentally ([Table 3](#) and [Table 11](#)).
- In 2014-15, there were 7.7 fatal casualties from fire per million population in Scotland. Scotland has consistently had a higher rate of fire fatalities than England and Wales (4.7 and 6.8 per million population respectively) ([Table 10](#)).

- There were 1,098 non-fatal fire casualties in 2014-15. This is a reduction of 16 per cent from the previous year. Eighty six per cent of these non-fatal fire casualties in 2014-15 occurred in dwelling fires (947). Three in every four non-fatal casualties were in dwelling fires which started accidentally (826 non-fatal casualties) ([Table 2](#)).

Other incidents

- The total number of fire false alarms increased by 3 per cent from 2013-14 to 2014-15 (from 47,191 to 48,629 in 2014-15). This is the first rise since 2007-08 and is driven by an increase in false alarms due to apparatus which increased by 6 per cent ([Table 4](#)).
- The number of fire false alarms due to malicious calls and good intent both fell by 1 per cent of all fire false alarms. Malicious false alarms fell by 311 to 2,054 and good intent fell by 360 to 9,255. The number of fire false alarms due to malicious calls and good intent have fallen since the start of the last decade. Malicious calls fell from 5,629 in 2005-06 to 2,054 in 2014-15 and good intent fell from 14,900 to 9,255 in the same period (66 and 35 per cent respectively) ([Table 4](#)).
- Over three in every four fire false alarms in 2014-15 were due to apparatus (37,320 or 77 per cent) ([Table 4](#)).
- There were 10,740 special service or non-fire related incidents, which accounted for 13 per cent of all incidents attended by the SFRS in 2014-15. The total number of special service incidents attended by the SFRS increased from the previous year by 1,578 incidents (17 per cent) ([Table 6](#)).
- Road traffic collisions (RTCs) were the most common type of special service incident attended in 2014-15 (21 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 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 previous years Scottish Government statisticians have aggregated and published the Scottish statistics. This year for the first time SFRS has compiled the reports and published this document.

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 6.5.

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 2014-15 figures in this publication are provisional and are subject to revision in line with the SFRS revisions policy (based on the policy summarised in section 6.3). Casualty figures are particularly vulnerable to revision as a result of pending investigations into fires.

Revised figures for 2012-13 and 2013-14 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 15 data reference tables, published as a downloadable workbook on the [SFRS website](#). In order to achieve timely publication of the 2014-15 bulletin, the content, for this publication only, has been reduced. In future years the contents are expected to return to match the 2013-14 publication. A summary of the content to be included and excluded is shown in Section 6.2.1.

For tables at Scotland level, the figures provided cover the past ten years. There are exceptions to this, including special service incidents, that were fully recorded using the electronic IRS from 2009-10. Local Authority level tables are provided for 2014-15 only.

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.

A glossary is contained as Section 5 and explains the terms used more fully.

4.1.1 Total number of fires

In 2014-15, the SFRS attended 25,002 fires in Scotland, a decrease of 11 per cent compared to the previous year (27,979). The number of dwelling and chimney fires attended increased slightly from 2013-14 (by 1 per cent and 4 per cent respectively), but a decrease of 18 per cent in the number of secondary fires (from 16,359 in 2013-14 to 13,398 in 2014-15) resulted in an overall decrease of 11 per cent in all fires attended in 2014-15 (Table 1) and Figure 2.

Although the number of dwelling fires attended has increased, it was the second lowest in the last decade and in 2014-15 was approximately one fifth less than 10 years ago. The total number of fires in 2014-15 was the lowest in the last decade.

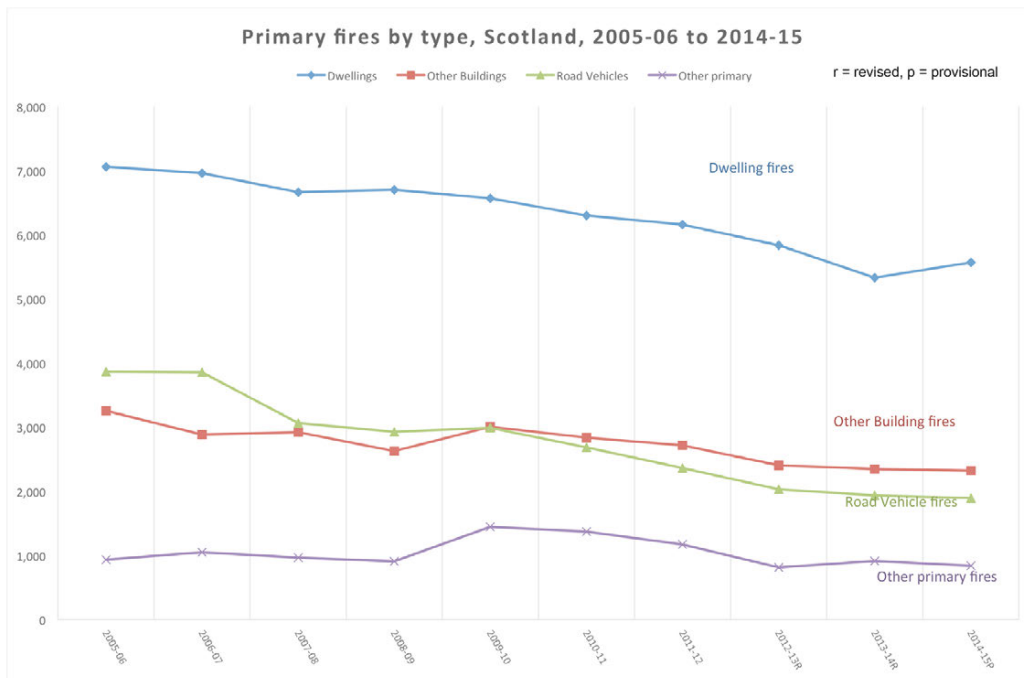


Figure 2 : Primary fires by type, Scotland, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Note: 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

Fires accounted for under one third (29 per cent) of all incidents attended by the SFRS in 2014-15 (Table 14). Of those attended, the majority (54 per cent) were secondary fires, 43 per cent were primary fires, and 4 per cent were chimney fires (Table 1).

The SFRS attended 10,629 primary fires in 2014-15, an increase of 1 per cent compared to the previous year and the lowest in the last ten years. Just over half of all primary fires were in dwellings (52 per cent), 22 per cent were in other buildings and 18 per cent were in road vehicles.

The total number of secondary fires in Scotland decreased by 18 per cent compared to the previous year (from 16,359 in 2013-14 to 13,398 in 2014-15). The largest contributing factor to this decrease was a 62 per cent drop in the number of grassland fires, from 6,086 in 2012-13 to 3,766 in 2014-15. The number of secondary fires has fallen over the last ten years and 2014-15 was the lowest number of secondary fires in the ten years reported here Figure 3.

In the [2013-14 publication](#)¹ there was some speculation that the increase in 2013-14, which was also experienced in England² and Wales³, may have been related to weather conditions across Great Britain. This year's figure has returned to the general downward trend, supporting the theory that the increase in 2013-14 was a fluctuation and not part of an upward trend.

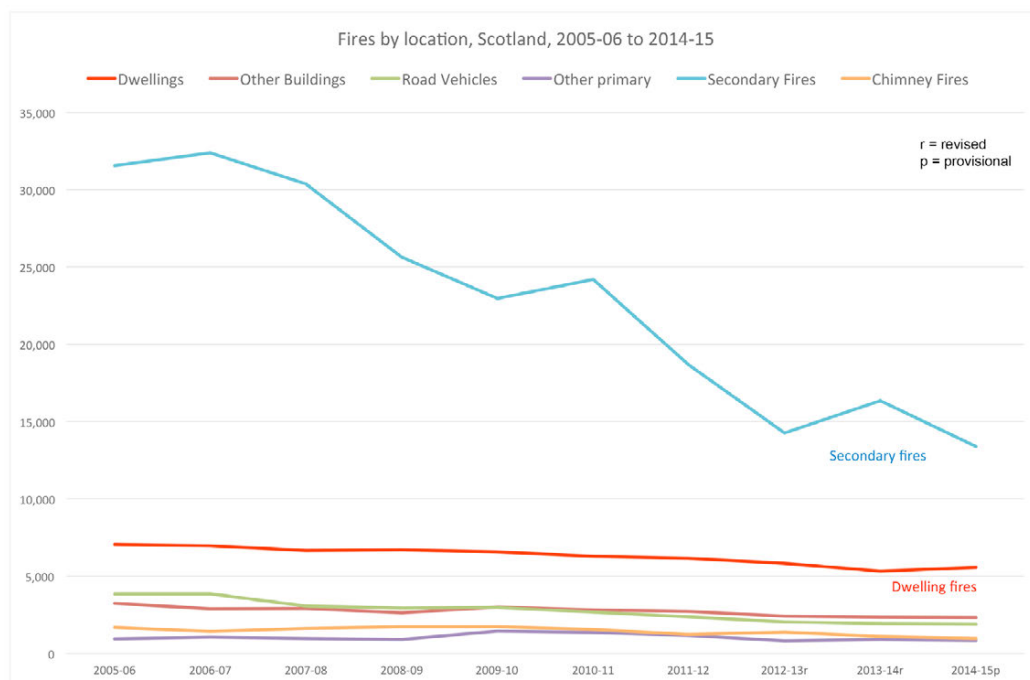


Figure 3: Fires by location, Scotland 2005-06 to 2014-15

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

The number of chimney fires decreased by 11 per cent compared to the previous year, from 1,091 in 2013-14 to 975 in 2014-15. There has been an underlying trend to the change in the number of chimney fires over the last ten years, though not necessarily consistent year-on-year. The number of chimney fires this year (975) is two thirds of that in 2005-06 (1,474).

The Local Authority with the highest rate of fires was Inverclyde at 741 fires per 100,000 population, compared to the national average of 468. Overall the rate of fires per person across Scotland has reduced from 525 to 468.

Looking at only the primary fires, Glasgow City had the highest rate at 282 primary fires per 100,000 population, compared to the Scottish average of 199.

The Local Authorities with the lowest rates of fires per 100,000 population were. Perth and Kinross, Aberdeenshire, Orkney Islands, Dumfries and Galloway, East Renfrewshire and the Shetland Islands, each with less than 300 fires per 100,000 population.

¹ Fire and Rescue Statistics, Scotland, 2013-14 <http://www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01128>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fire-statistics-monitor-april-2013-to-march-2014>

³ <http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/fire-statistics/?lang=en>

4.1.3 Building fires

'Building fires' are primary fires which take place in dwellings or 'other buildings'. They exclude any fires in buildings which were derelict (Table 1) and (Table 8).

The SFRS attended 5,571 dwelling fires in 2014-15, an increase of 4 per cent (239 fires) compared to the previous year, making 2014-15 the second 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 2,323 'other building' fires in 2014-15, a decrease of 1 per cent compared to the previous year. Of these, the highest proportion (18 per cent) were in 'other residential' buildings, 15 per cent were in 'private garages, sheds, etc.' and 10 per cent were in each of 'industrial' and 'retail' buildings.

The rate of dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings⁴ has been used to compare dwelling fires across Local Authorities. The Local Authority with the highest rate of dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings was Glasgow City (312 fires per 100,000 dwellings). Across Scotland there were 220 dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings, slightly increased from the 2013-14 figure of 211.

4.1.4 Outdoor fires

Outdoor fires accounted for 65 per cent of all fires in Scotland in 2014-15 (Table 9). 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 16,133 outdoor fires in Scotland in 2014-15, the majority were secondary (13,398 or 83 per cent).

Primary outdoor fires accounted for 11 per cent of fires attended by the SFRS in 2014-15. There was a 4 per cent decrease in the number of primary outdoor fires in 2014-15 compared to 2013-14 (2,848 and 2,735 fires respectively). Road vehicle fires accounted for the majority (69 per cent) of all outdoor primary fires, similar to each of the last ten years. Of the 1,896 road vehicle fires in 2014-15, fifty per cent occurred in cars (not abandoned), almost a third (33 per cent) occurred in other types of road vehicles and the remainder (13 per cent) were in abandoned vehicles (cars or other road vehicles).

The Local Authorities with the highest rate of primary outdoor fires were Eilean Siar and the Orkney Islands, with rates of 88 and 83 primary outdoor fires per 100,000 population respectively. East Renfrewshire had the lowest rate of primary outdoor fires at 18 outdoor fires per 100,000 population. Across Scotland there were 51 primary outdoor fires per 100,000 population.

The total number of secondary outdoor fires in Scotland decreased by 22 per cent compared to the previous year (from 16,359 in 2013-14 to 13,398 in 2014-15). The largest contributing factor to this was a 62 per cent reduction in the number of grassland fires, from 6,087 in 2013-14 to 3,766 in 2014-15. Whilst grassland fires accounted for 37 per cent of secondary outdoor fires in 2013-14, this dropped to 28 per cent in 2014-15 (Figure 4).

The number of fires in almost all other categories of secondary outdoor fires fell between 2013-14 and 2014-15, the exception being 'Intentional straw or stubble' fires which rose from 68 to 78 fires.

⁴Dwellings data from 'Housing Statistics for Scotland - Key Information and Summary Tables'
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSFS/KeyInfoTables>

As in each of the last five years, refuse fires accounted for the largest proportion of secondary outdoor fires (53 per cent or 7,126 fires). The number of refuse fires in 2014-15 was 6 per cent lower than the previous year (7,555), continuing the downward trend of the last six years. Of the total refuse fires, over 90 per cent were 'small rubbish container' or 'loose refuse' fires and the remaining 7 per cent were 'large rubbish container' fires (e.g. skips and communal bin areas).

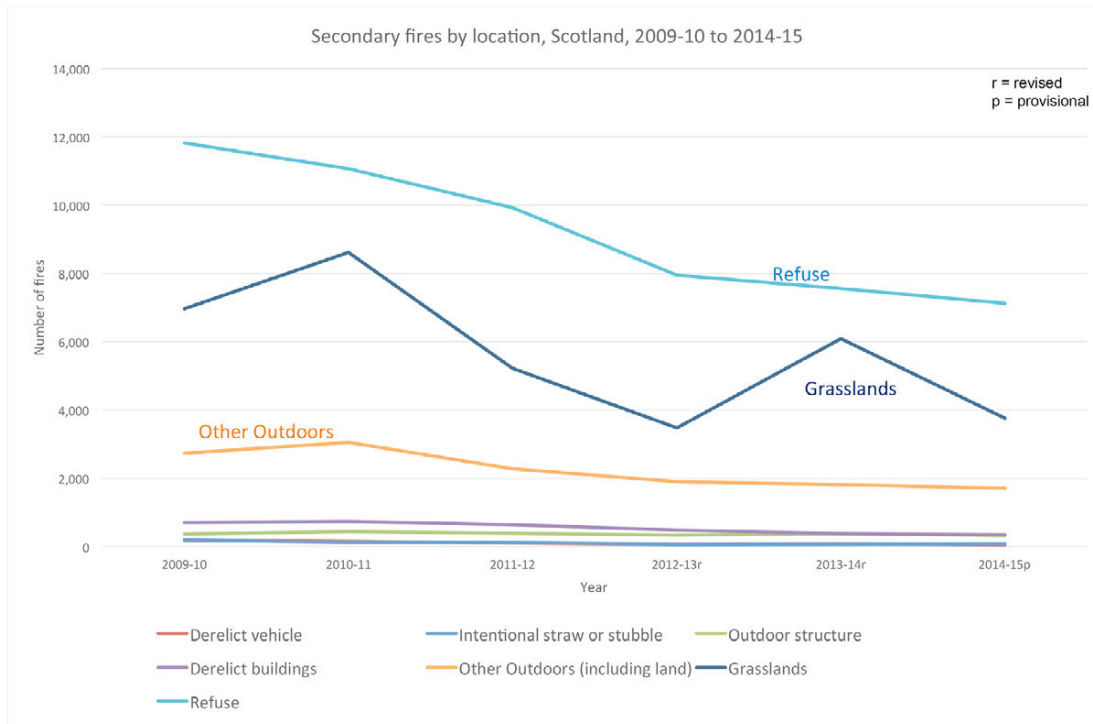


Figure 4: Secondary fires by location¹, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2014-15

Note: There was a change in recording secondary fires - (see section 6.2 for details). The ten year trend data for secondary fires has been affected by changes as a result of the introduction of IRS.

The three main contributors to secondary outdoor fires are 'Grassland', 'small rubbish container' and 'loose refuse' fires at 28 per cent, 26 per cent and 24 per cent of all secondary outdoor fires respectively. Of these, grassland is the most variable, probably linked, as discussed in Section 4.1.2, with weather conditions. While refuse fires can be weather related, they may also be influenced by SFRS policies and part of the decreasing trend in refuse fires is potentially a result of fire prevention activity. Further analysis would be required to fully understand the impact of policies and other influences on outdoor fires.

The Local Authority with the highest rate of secondary outdoor fires was Inverclyde, with 486 secondary fires per 100,000 population, compared to the national average of 251.

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

In 2014-15 there were provisionally 41 fatal casualties from fires in Scotland, an increase of around one third on the 2013-14 figure of 33 ([Table 2](#)). The provisional figure for the total fatal casualties from fires in 2014-15 is the second lowest in more than twenty years. Short term fluctuations are common in fire fatalities data because of the relatively small numbers involved, but [Figure 5](#) shows the long term downward trend in fire fatalities since 1990. The number of fire fatalities is now just over a third of what it was in 1990. The latest figure continues the long-term downward trend in fire fatalities.

SFRS carries out fire investigations into all fires where a fatality occurred. Of the 41 fire fatalities in 2014-15 it was established through these fire investigations that 10 people had used fire as a means to commit suicide. In previous years there had been between 2 and 4 fire fatalities a year that were found to be suicides. These figures have not necessarily been reflected in the data in this bulletin which is based on the cut of IRS data in June 2015. Figures will be updated, according to the Revisions Policy, in the next bulletin of 2015-16 statistics.

The fire investigation figures are contained in the [Fatal Fire Analysis](#) which was presented to the Fire Board in July 2015, and published as part of the board papers .

The SFRS are now working on a series of preventative actions and initiatives, based on the findings, to try and reduce the number of fire fatalities, and casualties, across Scotland.

⁵ Note: Previous bulletins have reported on casualties in primary fires. In this bulletin, because a fire is by definition a primary fire if it involves casualties the word primary is not used. The data is comparable.

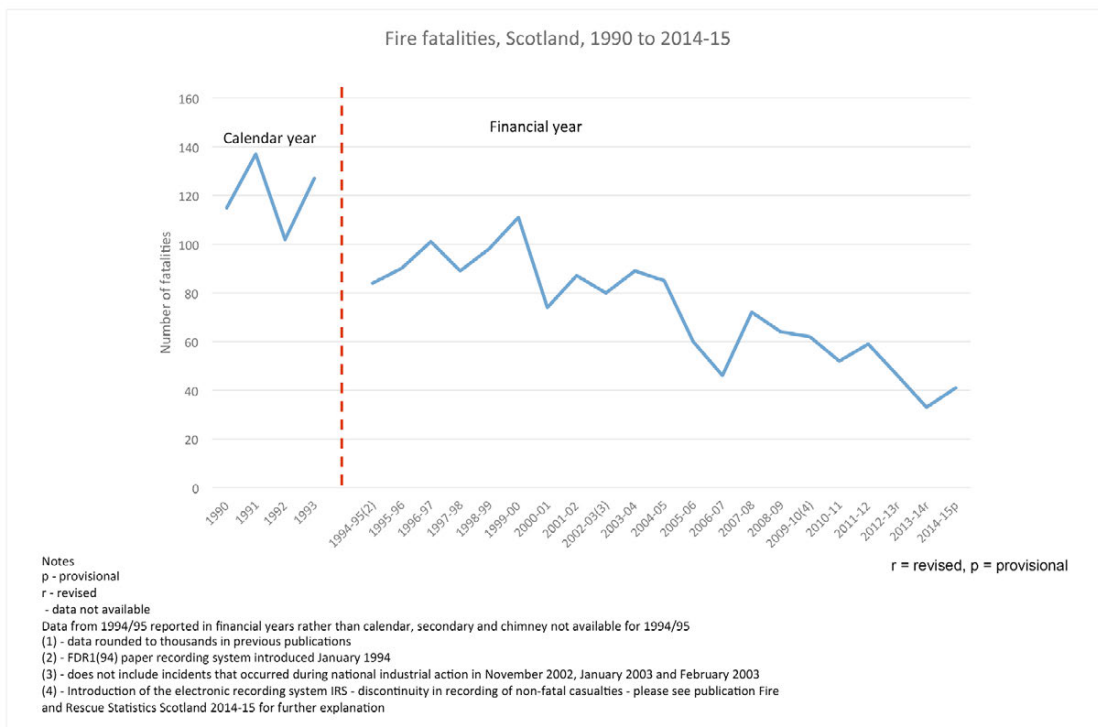


Figure 5: Number of fatal casualties, long-term trend, Scotland, 1990 – 2014-15

Notes: Since 2008-09, data has been reported in financial years rather than calendar years. Data from 1994 was recalculated to the new format. See section 6.2.3.

4.2.2 Fatal casualties by location

Three quarters of fire fatalities in 2014-15 were the result of dwelling fires (31 out of 41 fatal casualties). Of those, 28 were in accidental dwelling fires. Of the ten fire fatalities not in dwellings, five were in 'Other' fires, four were in 'Other building' fires and one was the result of road vehicle fires (Table 2) and Figure 6.

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 5.7 fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires in Scotland in 2014-15 (Table 2a). This is the equal second lowest rate in the last ten years, though the rate fluctuates due to the small numbers involved.

⁶Fatal Fire Analysis
http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/media/831539/22_150730b.pp.01_15fatalfiresanalysis.pdf

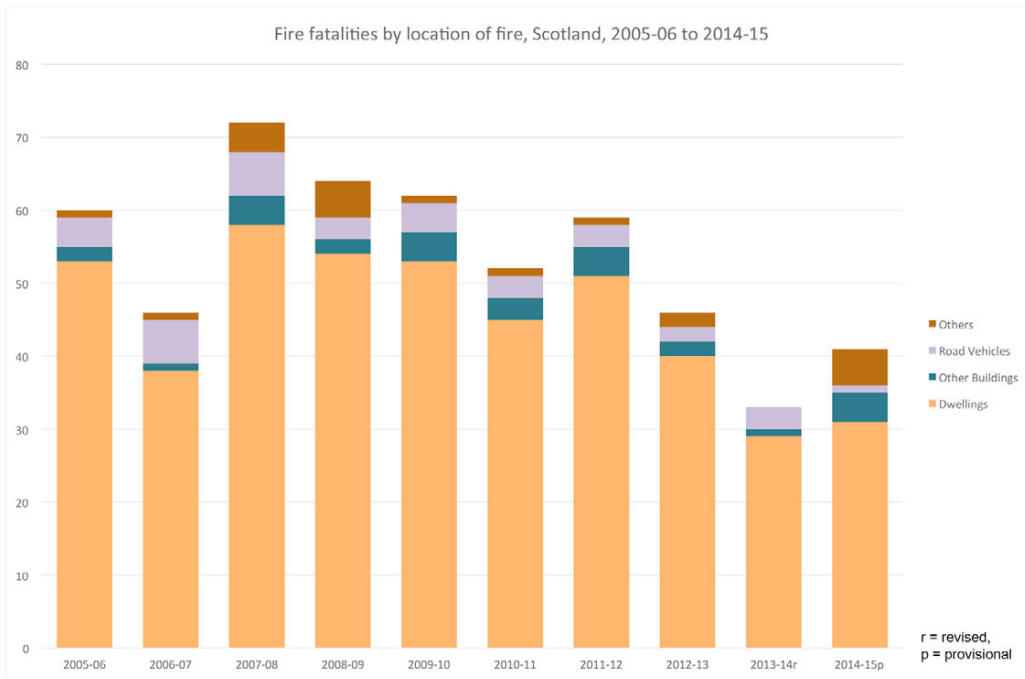


Figure 6 : Fire fatalities by location of fire, Scotland, 2005-06 to 2014-15



Figure 7 : Fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires, Scotland, 2005-06 to 2014-15

4.2.3 Fatality rates by country

The fire fatality rate used in this section is calculated using the number of fire fatalities per million population. This measure makes it possible to compare the rates from the different countries in Great Britain.

In 2014-15, the provisional fire fatality rate in Scotland was 7.7 fatalities per million population. This was the second lowest rate in Scotland in the last ten years. (Table 10)

The rate of fatal casualties from fires per million population in Scotland was again higher than that in England and Wales (4.7 and 6.8 respectively). Over the last ten years, Scotland has consistently had a higher fire fatality rate than the rest of Great Britain (Figure 8), although, until 2014-15, the fire fatality rates for all three countries had seemed to be converging.

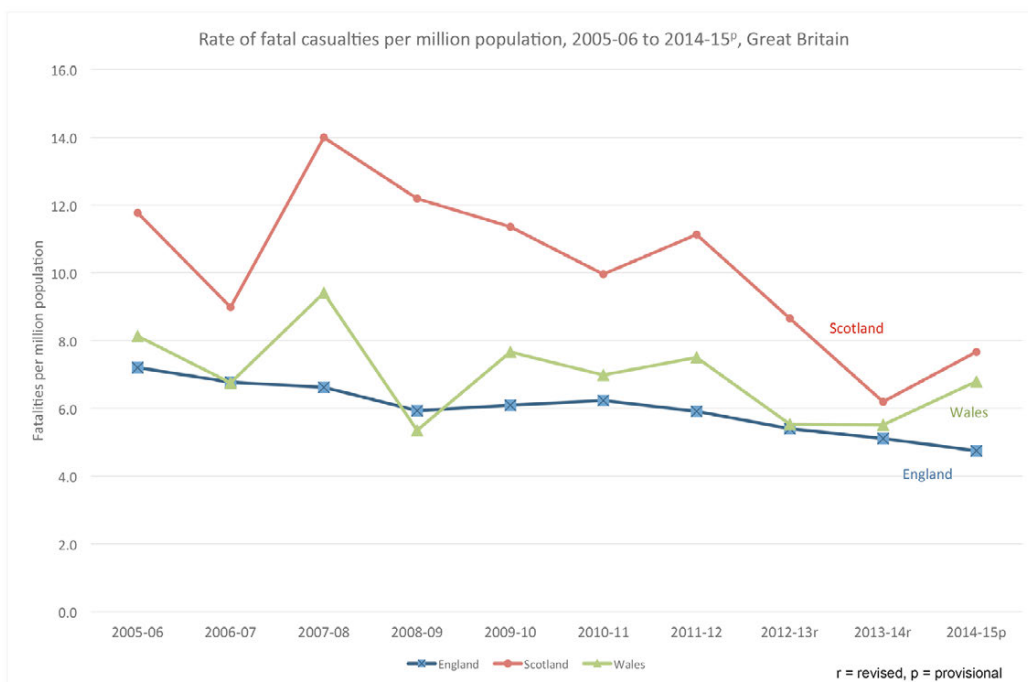


Figure 8 : Rate of fatal fire casualties per million population, Great Britain, 2005-06 to 2014-15

4.2.4 Non-fatal casualties in fires

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.

There were provisionally 1,098 non-fatal fire casualties in 2014-15. This is a reduction of 16 per cent compared to 2013-14 when there were 1,311 casualties (Table 2).

Because there is a discontinuity in the data it is more valid to consider the six-year trend from 2009-10 than the more usual ten-year trend. On this basis, the trend in fire casualties since 2009-10 is reducing, though the reduction is slight and not consistent.

4.2.5 Non-fatal casualties by location

Almost nine in ten non-fatal fire casualties in 2014-15 occurred in dwelling fires (947 or 86 per cent). Three in every four non-fatal casualties were in dwelling fires which started accidentally (826 non-fatal casualties) (Table 2) and (Table 3).



Figure 9 : Non-fatal casualties by location, Scotland, 2005-06 to 2014-15

4.2.6 Non-fatal casualty rates

The rate of non-fatal casualties has decreased from 124 non-fatal casualties per 1,000 primary fires in 2013-14 to 103 in 2014-15 (Table 2a). Until this point there had been an upward trend seen since 2009-10 (Figure 10) i.e. since the discontinuity in recording casualties at the introduction of IRS in April 2009. The rate of casualties per 1,000 primary fires provides an indication of the likelihood of being injured in a fire and can be influenced by both the number of primary fires occurring and the number of injuries in them.

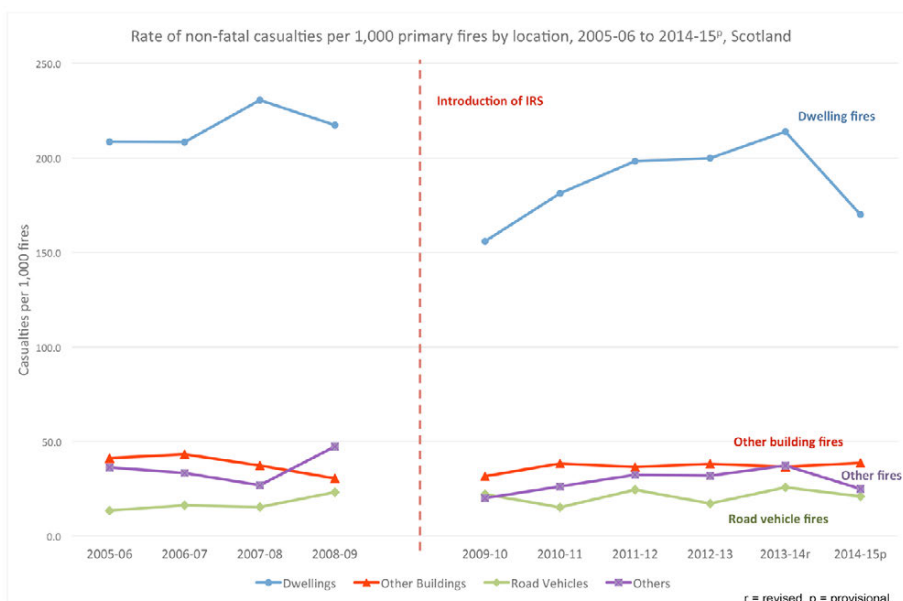


Figure 10 : Rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 primary fires by location, Scotland, 2005-06 to 2014-15

4.2.7 Non-fatal casualty rates by country

The non-fatal casualty rate used in this section is defined as the number of non-fatal casualties from fires per million population. This measure makes it possible to compare the rates from the different countries in Great Britain.

In 2014-15, there were 205 non-fatal casualties per million population in Scotland, whereas in England and Wales there were 139 and 176 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 for more details) (Table 10) and Figure 11.



Figure 11 : Rate of non-fatal casualties per million population by country, Great Britain, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Notes: 1 - there was a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties and data from 2009-10 and beyond can no longer be compared to previous years - see section 6.5.2 ii

4.3 Deliberate and accidental fires

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 (Table 11) and (Table 12).

Of the 10,629 primary fires in 2014-15, accidental fires accounted for 8,219 (77 per cent) and 2,410 (23 per cent) were deliberate.

Accidental fires increased by 3 per cent (267 fires) since 2013-14 and deliberate fires decreased by 7 per cent (168 fires).

4.3.1 Primary fires by motive and location

There has consistently been a much higher proportion of secondary fires that were deliberate than of primary fires. In 2014-15, there were 11,161 deliberate secondary fires (83 per cent) compared to 2,237 accidental secondary fires (17 per cent) (Table 11) and (Table 12), Figure 12.

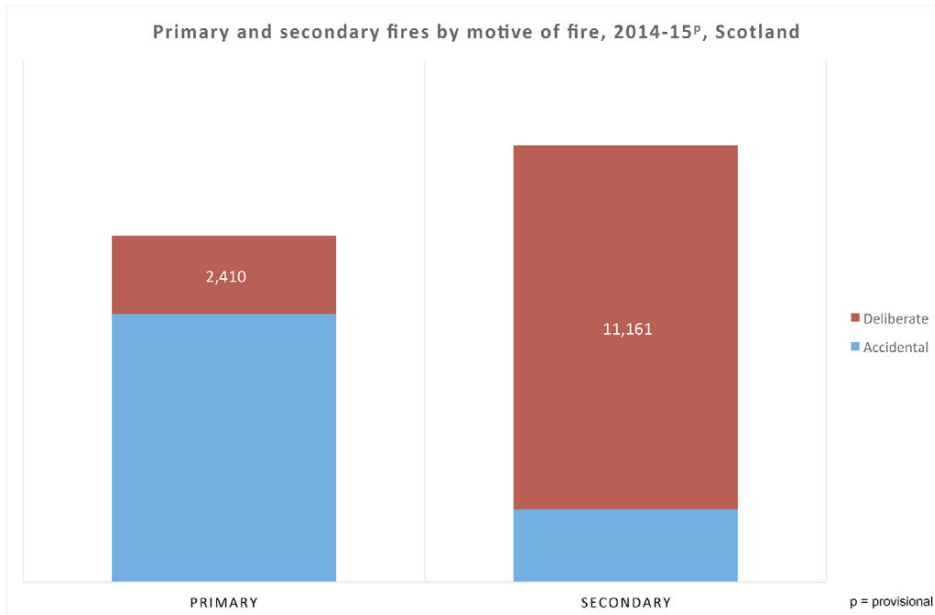


Figure 12 : Fires by type and motive, Scotland, 2014-15

The most common location for an accidental primary fire in 2014-15 was in a dwelling (60 per cent). There was an increase of 6 per cent in the number of accidental dwelling fires in 2014-15 (4,953 fires) compared to the previous year (4,682 fires). Until 2014-15 there had been a downward trend for the previous ten years. Nonetheless, accidental dwelling fires are at their second lowest level in the last decade (Table 11) and Figure 12.

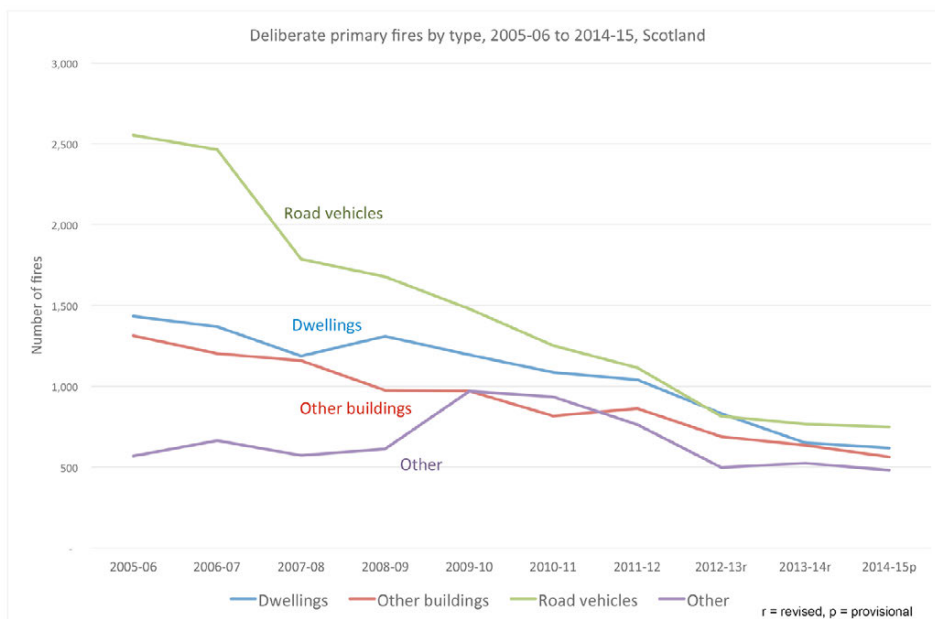


Figure 13 : Number of deliberate primary fires by type, Scotland, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Note: 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, though the proportion of deliberate primary fires that are road vehicle fires is reducing.

In 2014-15, road vehicle fires accounted for 31 per cent of all deliberate primary fires (748 fires), with dwellings and 'other building' fires accounting for 26 and 23 per cent respectively (618 and 563 fires respectively). The number of deliberate dwelling fires in Scotland in 2014-15 reduced by 5 per cent compared to 2013-14, continuing the downward trend of the last decade.

4.3.2 Fire casualties by motive and location

Any fire which results in a fatal or non-fatal casualty is a primary fire. Fire fatalities in accidental fires are at their second lowest in ten years. Provisionally there were 33 fire fatalities in accidental fires in 2014-15, 28 occurred in accidental dwelling fires, 3 in other buildings and 2 were in 'other' fires (Table 11).

Of the 8 fatalities which resulted from deliberate fires, 3 occurred in dwellings, 3 were in 'Other' fires, there was one fatality in a road vehicle fire and one in an 'Other building'.

There were provisionally 940 non-fatal casualties in accidental fires (86 per cent of all non-fatal casualties) and 158 (14 per cent) in deliberate fires in 2014-15. The majority of non-fatal casualties in both accidental and deliberate fires occurred in dwellings (88 per cent and 77 per cent respectively). Between 2013-14 and 2014-15 the rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires decreased by 21 per cent from 211 to 167 per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires (Figure 14). Between 2009-10 and 2013-14 the rate of non-fatal casualties in accidental fires had been increasing. The 2014-15 figure is the first since the introduction of IRS to demonstrate a fall in the casualty rate per 1,000 fires.

There was also a decrease in the rate of non-fatal casualties in deliberate dwelling fires, falling 17 per cent from 237 to 195 per 1,000 deliberate dwelling fires from 2012-13 to 2014-15.



Figure 14: Non-fatal casualties per 1,000 dwelling fires by motive, Scotland, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Note: There was a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties and data from 2009-10 and beyond can no longer be compared to previous years - see section 6.5.

The local authority with the highest rate of accidental primary fires was Glasgow City at 213 fires accidental primary fires per 100,000 population, however the second highest rate was in Eilean Siar at 190 fires per 100,000 population, though it is worth noting that the number of fires in Glasgow City was 1,275 and in Eilean Siar was 190. The average rate for Scotland as a whole was 154 accidental primary fires per 100,000 population.

Inverclyde local authority had the highest rate of deliberate primary fires per 100,000 population at 86 compared to the Scottish average of 45 (Table 11).

The Local Authorities with the highest rates of accidental dwelling fires were Glasgow City and Renfrewshire with over 250 accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings (Table 3b).

The Local Authorities with the highest rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires were Eilean Siar and Highland, which both had rates over 300 non-fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires, compared to the national average of 167 (Table 3b) and Figure 15.

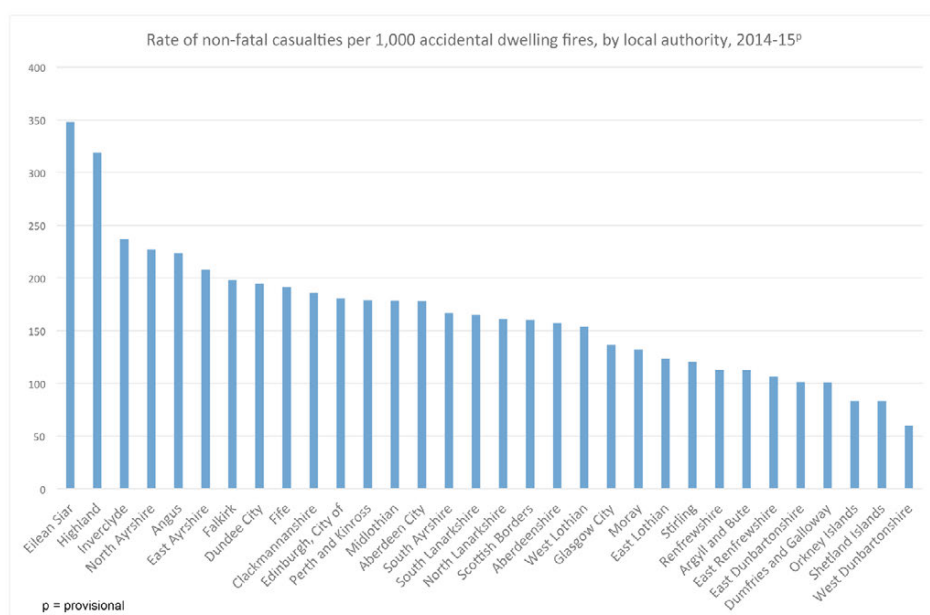


Figure 15: Rate of casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires, 2014-15^p, local authorities, ranked

4.3.3 Secondary fires by motive

Accidental secondary fires reduced by 23 per cent from 2013-14 (from 2,913 in 2013-14 to 2,237 in 2014-15). The biggest reduction was in grassland fires, down 47 per cent (655 fires) (Table 13).

There was also a 17 per cent drop in deliberate secondary fires from 13,445 in 2013-14 to 11,161 in 2014-15 – a drop of 2,284 fires. The number of deliberate secondary fires is the lowest since 2009-10.

The highest proportion of accidental secondary fires involved refuse (49 per cent), followed by grassland (33 per cent). Of the deliberate secondary fires, refuse and grassland also formed the highest proportions at 54 per cent and 27 per cent respectively.

The Local Authority with the highest rate of accidental secondary fires were Eilean Siar at 89 fires per 100,000 population, though this related to only 38 fires. Highland local authority had the second highest rate at 89 compared to the Scotland average rate of 42 accidental secondary fires per 100,000 population.

The Local Authorities with the highest rate of deliberate secondary fires were Inverclyde (470 deliberate secondary fires per 100,000 population), followed by Glasgow City (409) and North Lanarkshire (408), compared to the national average of 209.

The Scotland average rates for secondary fires had decreased between 2013-14 and 2014-15, for accidental fires from 55 to 42 fires per 100,000 population and for deliberate fires from 252 to 209 fires per 100,000 population.

4.4 False alarms

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 2014-15, false alarms accounted for 57 per cent of all incidents attended by the SFRS, more than any other incident type (Figure 16).

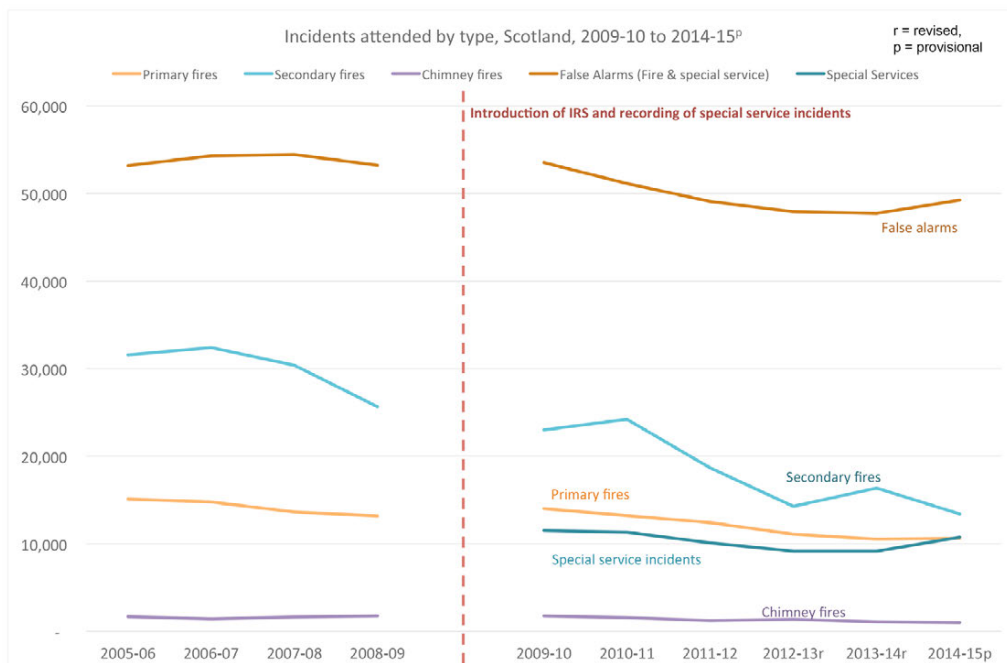


Figure 16 : Incidents attended by type, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2014-15

Note: special service incidents were included as part of the IRS reporting in 2009-10.

Of the total 48,629 false alarms attended, 77 per cent were due to apparatus, 4 per cent were malicious and the remaining 19 per cent were made with good intent. Most false alarms were to a fire, but there were 633 special service false alarms made in 2014-15 (Table 4) and (Table 5) and Figure 17.

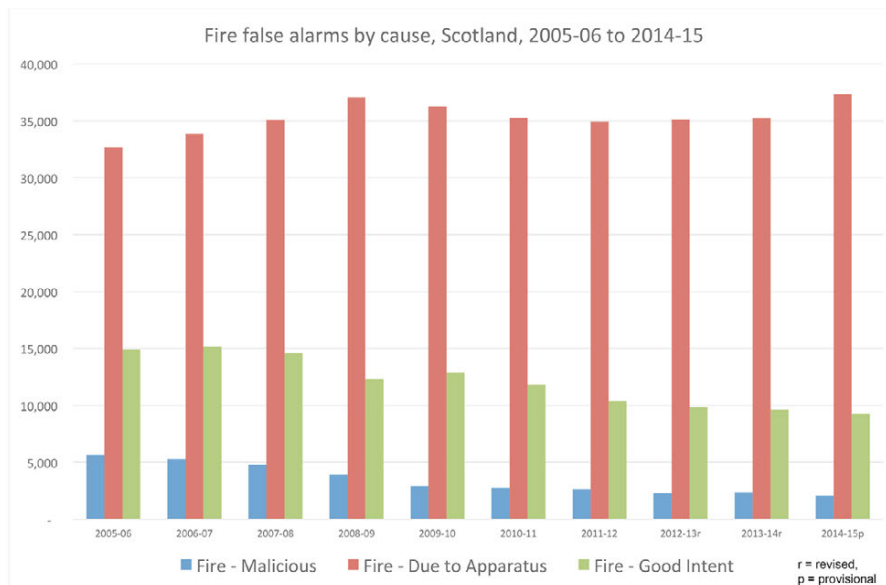


Figure 17 : Fire false alarms by type, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2014-15

The total number of fire false alarms increased by 3 per cent from 2013-14 to 2014-15 (from 47,191 to 48,629 in 2014-15). This is the first rise since 2007-08 and is driven by an increase in false alarms due to apparatus which increased by 6 per cent of its 2013-14 value. The more fire alarms which are installed, 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.

The number of fire false alarms due to malicious calls and good intent both fell by 1 per cent of all fire false alarms. The number of fire false alarms due to malicious calls and good intent have fallen since the start of the last decade (by 66 and 35 per cent respectively).

False alarms due to apparatus caused 77 per cent of the false fire alarms in 2014-15 (37,320 incidents). The alarm can be caused by a range of factors, such as cooking, problems with safety systems and contaminants getting into the system.

There were 9,255 fire false alarms with good intent in 2014-15, just under 1 in 5 of the total.

The Local Authority with the highest rate of fire false alarms was Dundee City, with 1,510 per 100,000 population in 2014-15, compared to the national average of 909. Of the total 2,239 fire false alarms in Dundee City, 84 per cent were due to apparatus, compared to the national average of 77 per cent. The Local Authority with the lowest rate of fire false alarms was Aberdeenshire at 383 false fire alarms per 100,000 population.

4.5 Special service incidents and casualties

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.

There were 10,740 special service incidents attended by the SFRS in 2014-15, an increase of 17 per cent from 2013-14 (1,578 incidents). This is the first increase in the past six years (Table 6).

Special service incidents accounted for 13 per cent of incidents attended by the SFRS in 2014-15 Figure 16 and (Table 14). This proportion is slightly higher than the previous five years, when it was constant at 11 per cent of all incidents.

Of the special service incident types, several have increased and several have decreased (Figure 18). The largest increases were in: effecting entry or exit (up by 66 per cent or 708 incidents), assisting other agencies (up by 39 per cent or 219 incidents), co-responding (up by 34 per cent or 95 incidents) and attending suicides (up by 31 per cent or 29 incidents). The largest reductions were in: Rescue or evacuation from water (decreased by 22 per cent or 33 incidents), water provision (decreased by 56 per cent or 10 incidents) and making safe (decreased by 16 per cent or 65 incidents).

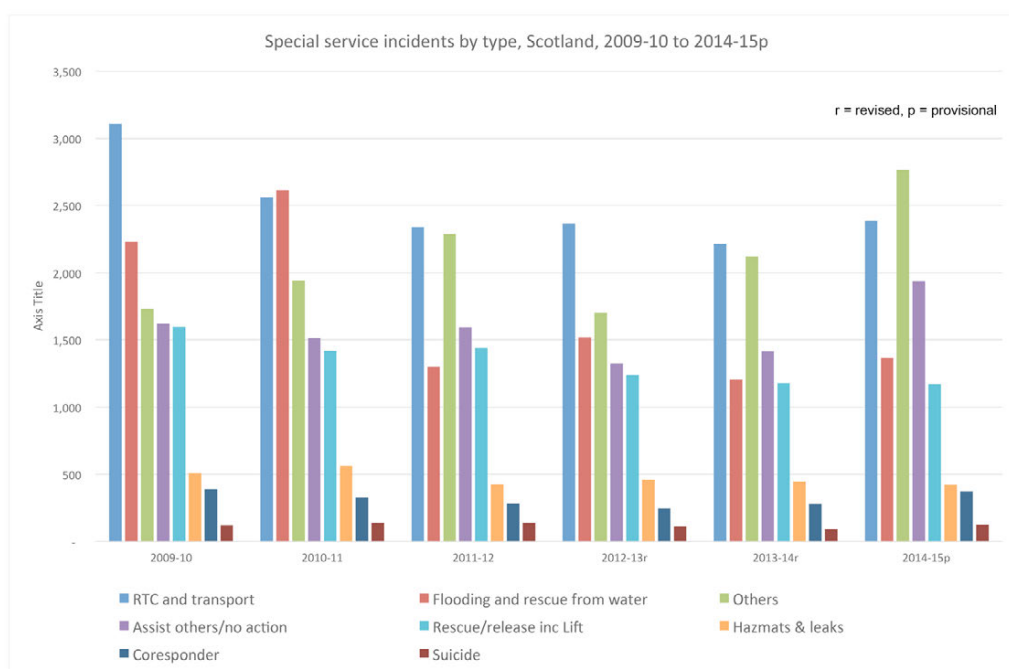


Figure 18 : Special service incidents by type, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2014-15

Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) where a fire did not occur were the most common type of special service incident in 2014-15, accounting for 21 per cent of all incidents (2,293 incidents). The next most frequently occurring type of special service incident was 'effecting entry or exit' at 17 per cent or 1781 incidents. This is a bigger proportion than in 2013-14 when it represented 12 per cent of special service incidents. 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).

More casualties are associated with special service incidents than fire incidents. Provisional figures for 2014-15 report a total of 275 fatal casualties and 2,802 non-fatal casualties from special service incidents. RTCs accounted for around half of all fatal casualties in special service incidents (38 per cent or 105 fatal casualties) and 66 per cent of non-fatal casualties (1,846).

The rate of fatal casualties per 1,000 special service incidents was constant at 21 from 2009-10, when national reporting commenced, until 2012-13. In 2013-14 the rate increased to 25 fatal casualties per 1,000 incidents and then to 26 in 2014-15 (Figure 19).

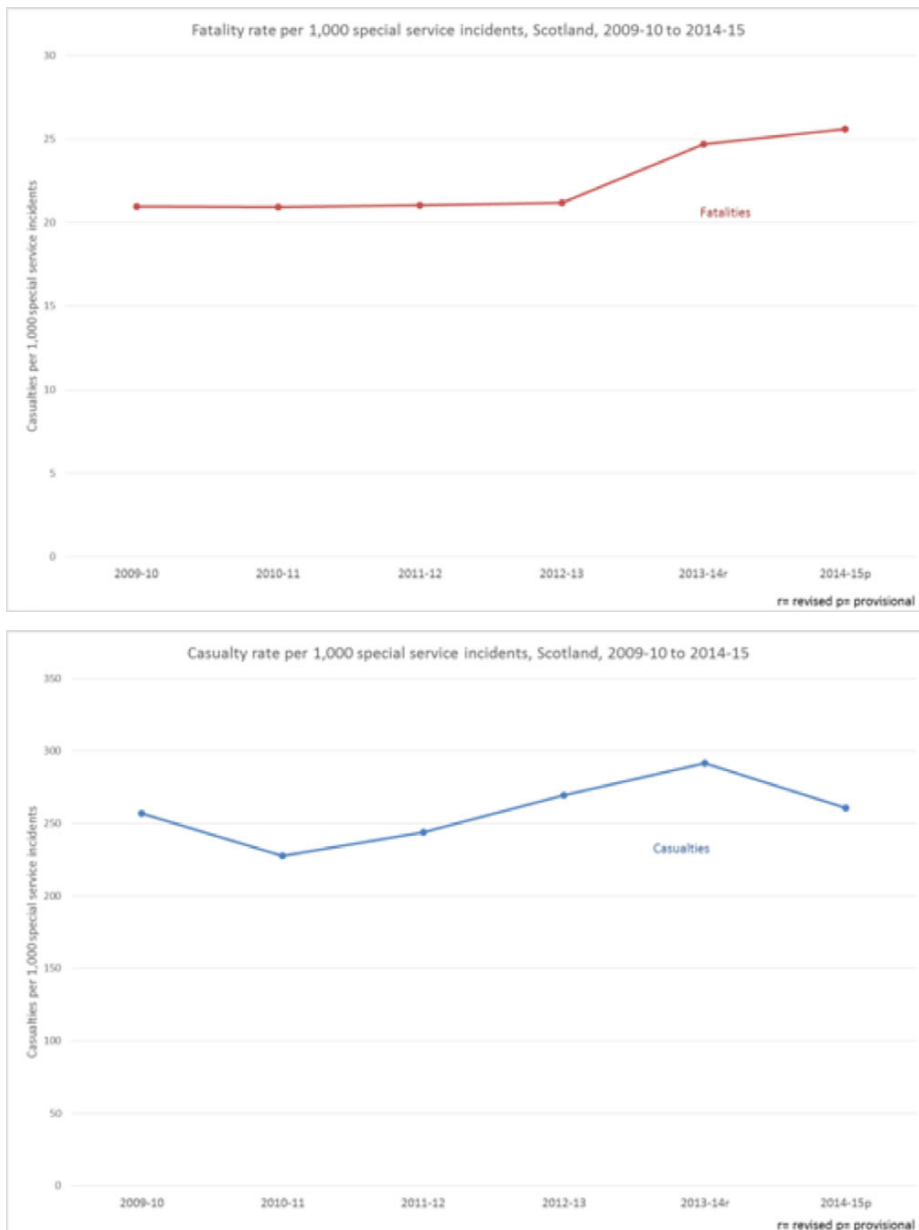


Figure 19 : Fatal and non-fatal casualties per 1,000 special service incidents, Scotland, 2009-10 to 2014-15

The rate of non-fatal casualties per 1,000 special service incidents increased from 228 per 1,000 incidents in 2010-11 to 291 in 2013-14, though has reduced in 2014-15 to 261 - just above the 6 year average of 258.

There are a number of possible explanations for the variations in casualty and fatality rates, 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.

Looking at the special service incident rates for local authorities shows a reversal of a typical order. The Local Authorities with the highest rates of special service incidents were Argyll and Bute, Eilean Siar and Highland with 299 and 290 and 280 special service incidents per 100,000 population respectively, compared to the national average of 201.

The Local Authorities with the highest rates of RTC incidents were similar with Argyll and Bute, Highland and the Scottish Borders at 91, 85 and 81 RTC incidents per 100,000 population respectively, compared with the national average (43 per 100,000 population). Based on Transport Scotland data for 2012⁷, 14 per cent of Scotland's road network was situated in Highland, but only 4 per cent of the population⁸.

The more urban local authorities had the highest rate of incidents effecting entry or exit with Edinburgh City, Dundee and Glasgow City at 63, 54 and 51 incidents per 100,000 population, compared to a rate of 33 across Scotland.

It should be noted that there are other statistical reports of RTC casualties and fatalities in Scotland. Transport Scotland publish '[Reported Road Casualties Scotland](#)'⁹, which is the official source of information for RTCs reported to Police Scotland. In that publication, 11,240 road casualties were reported in 2014, (264 or 2% fewer than 2013) and the lowest number of casualties since records began in 1950. 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.

⁷ <http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/statistics/chapter-4-road-network-4476#table41>

⁸ <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/mid-2013/index.html>

⁹ <http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/statistics/j379866-01.htm>

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.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- where the fire was confined within the chimney structure;- that did not involve casualties or rescues; and- attended by less than five appliances.
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 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.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
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.
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.

6. Notes on statistics used in this publication

6.1 Background

6.1.1 Data Source

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 Date of the Extract

Analysis in this publication is based on provisional data for 2014-15 which was extracted from IRS by DCLG in June 2015.

6.1.3 Scottish Fire and Rescue Service background

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 15 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*

In October 2015 responsibility for producing this bulletin passed from Scottish Government to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. Following the transfer the statistics are no longer formally recognised as 'National statistics' accredited by the UK Statistics Authority. They are however, quality assured and produced using methods matching the previous accredited methods as closely as possible. While SFRS is not formally required to comply with the Code of Practice, every effort is made to do so. It is seen as good practice, providing users with confidence in the collection, production and publication of the statistics.

Section 6 of the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 provides that Government ministers can determine that some or all of the statistics produced by a range of non-Crown bodies should also be brought into the scope of 'official statistics' and come within the remit of the UK Statistics Authority.

These bodies must be listed in secondary legislation. Over time SFRS will look towards becoming a Producer of Official Statistics to be included on the required secondary legislation.

Previous statistical bulletins on fires and the fire and rescue service in Scotland: 'Fire and Rescue Statistics, Scotland' and 'Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Fire Safety and Organisational Statistics', (formerly Fire and Rescue Services Statistics, Scotland) will remain on the [Scottish Government](#) website¹⁰.

As a consequence of the transition, the time available for the first SFRS bulletin has been severely curtailed and the scale of the publication has had to be restricted. In order to publish timely statistics, the content, for this publication only, will be reduced. In future years the contents are expected to return to match the 2013-14 publication.

The bulletin will be accompanied by datasets posted on the SFRS website <http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/access-to-information/publication-scheme.aspx>

6.2.1 Changes to the Tables

A summary of the content to be included is shown in Table A, content to be omitted is shown as Table B.

Table A: Contents changed for this publication

Topic	New table number	Title	Table in previous bulletins
Fires by type and location	Table 1 Table 1a Table 1b	Fires by location, – Scotland Fires by location, - Local Authority Fires by location per 100,000 population, - Local Authority	Table 1 Table 1a Table 1b
Casualties by location	Table 2 Table 2a Table 2b Table 3 Table 3a Table 3b	Casualties by location - Scotland Casualties per 1,000 fires by location – Scotland Casualties by location - Local Authority Casualties from accidental dwelling fires - Scotland Casualties from accidental dwelling fires - Local Authority Dwelling fires by motive per 100,000 dwellings - Local Authority	Table 2 Table 2a Table 2b Table 3 Table 3a Table 3b
False alarms	Table 4 Table 4a Table 4b Table 5 Table 5a	False fire alarms - Scotland False fire alarms - Local Authority False fire alarms per 100,000 population - Local Authority Special service false alarms - Scotland Special service false alarms - Local Authority	Table 4 Table 4a Table 4b Table 5 Table 5a
Special service	Table 6 Table 6a Table 6b Table 7	Special service incidents - Scotland Special service - Local Authority Special service incidents (main categories) per 100,000 population -Local Authority Casualties from special service incidents - Scotland	Table 6 Table 6a Table 6b Table 7

¹⁰ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice>

Topic	New table number	Title	Table in previous bulletins
Primary and secondary fires by location	Table 8	Primary fires by location of buildings - Scotland	Table 8
	Table 8a	Primary fires by location of buildings - Local Authority	Table 8a
	Table 9	Outdoor fires by location - Scotland	Table 9
	Table 9a	Outdoor primary fires by location - Local Authority	Table 9a
	Table 9b	Outdoor secondary fires by location - Local Authority	Table 9a
	Table 10	Rate of fatal casualties from primary fires per million population - Great Britain	Table 10
	Table 10a	Rate of non-fatal casualties from primary fires per million population - Great Britain	Table 10a
Fires and casualties by motive	Table 11	Primary fires by location and motive of fire - Scotland	Table 17
	Table 11a	Primary fires by motive - Local Authority	Table 17a
	Table 11b	Non-fatal casualties in dwelling fires by motive of fire - Scotland	Table 17a
	Table 12	Primary fires and casualties by motive - Local Authority	Table 18
	Table 12a	Rate of non-fatal casualties in primary fires by motive - Local Authority	Table 18a
	Table 13	Secondary fires by motive of fire - Scotland	Table 19
	Table 13a Table 13b	Secondary fires by motive of fire - Local Authority Secondary fires by motive - Local Authority	Table 19a Table 19b
Long term trend	Table 14	Long term trend	New
SFRS	Table 15	Organisational structure of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service - conversion table	Table 29

The table numbers in the column labelled 'New Table numbers' are those used in this bulletin. The column labelled 'Table no in previous bulletins' is included so that users can easily locate the data that is consistent with previous publications.

Table B shows the tables that were provided in the 2013-14 Scottish Government bulletin that have not been produced for this bulletin. In the coming year, SFRS will reassess the contents of the publication, and it is likely that these tables will be provided for the 2015-16 bulletin.

Table B: Tables not included in the 2014-15 bulletin

Topic	Table no in 2013-14 bulletin	Title
False alarms	Table 4c Table 4d Table 4e	Malicious fire false alarms by location, Scotland Fire false alarms due to apparatus by location - Scotland Fire false alarms due to good intent by location - Scotland
Special service	Table 6c Table 6d	Special service - road traffic collisions - Scotland Special service - flooding - Scotland
Casualty rates by gender, age, nature of injury/ death and nature of treatment	Table 10b Table 11 Table 11a Table 12 Table 12a Table 12b Table 12c Table 12d Table 12e Table 12f Table 12g Table 13 Table 13a Table 13b Table 13c Table 13d Table 14 Table 14a Table 14b Table 14c Table 14d Table 15 Table 15a Table 15b Table 15c Table 15d	Rate of non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks) from primary fires per million population - GB Rate of casualties and rescues from primary fires - Scotland Rate of casualties from primary fires - LA Fatal casualties from primary fires by gender - Scotland Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by gender - Scotland Fatal casualties from primary fires by gender and cause of death - Scotland Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by gender and nature of injury - Scotland Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by age and nature of treatments - Scotland Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by nature of treatment - Scotland Non-fatal casualties from dwelling fires by nature of treatment, Scotland Non-fatal casualties per 1,000 dwelling fires by nature of treatment, Scotland Rate of fatal casualties from primary fires where the gender is known per million population - Scotland Rate of non-fatal casualties from primary fires where the gender is known per million population - Scotland Rate of fatal casualties from primary fires where the gender is known by cause of death per million population - Scotland Rate of non-fatal casualties from primary fires where the gender is known by nature of injury per million population - Scotland Rate of non-fatal casualties from primary fires where the gender is known by nature of treatment per million population - Scotland Fatal casualties from primary fires by age - Scotland Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by age - Scotland Fatal casualties from primary fires by age and cause of death - Scotland Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by age and nature of injury - Scotland Non-fatal casualties from primary fires by age and nature of treatment - Scotland Rate of fatal casualties from primary fires where the age is known per million population - Scotland Rate of non-fatal casualties from primary fires where the age is known per million population - Scotland Rate of fatal casualties from primary fires where the age is known by cause of death per million population - Scotland Rate of non-fatal casualties from primary fires where the age is known by nature of injury per million population - Scotland Rate of non-fatal casualties from primary fires where the age is known by nature of treatment per million population - Scotland

Topic	Table no in 2013-14 bulletin	Title
Rescues	Table 16 Table 16a Table 16b	Number of fire rescues - Scotland Age range of persons rescues from fires - Scotland Rate of persons rescues from fires where the age is known per million population - Scotland
Smoke alarms	Table 20 Table 20a Table 20b	Primary dwelling fires and casualties by presence and operation of smoke alarms - Scotland Primary dwelling fires and casualties by presence and operation of smoke alarms - LA Number of smoke alarms present in primary dwelling fires, which did not operate by reason, Scotland,
Cause and source of ignition	Table 21 Table 21a Table 22 Table 23	Primary fires in dwellings and other buildings by cause - Scotland Primary fires in dwellings and other buildings by cause - LA Accidental dwelling fires by source of ignition - Scotland Casualties from accidental primary dwelling fires by source of ignition and cause - Scotland
Alcohol/drugs	Table 24 Table 24a Table 24b Table 24c	Accidental dwelling fires where impairment due to suspected alcohol/drugs use was a contributory factor - Scotland Accidental dwelling fires where impairment due to suspected alcohol/drugs use was a contributory factor - LA Casualties from accidental dwelling fires where suspected alcohol/drug use was a contributory factor to the fire, - Scotland Casualty rate per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires where suspected alcohol/drug use was a contributory factor to the fire - Scotland
Fires - spread of fire, appliances attending and time of call-out	Table 25 Table 26 Table 26a Table 27 Table 28	Primary fires in dwellings and other buildings by spread of fire - Scotland Number and percentage of primary and secondary fires by number of appliances in attendance - Scotland Number and percentage of primary and secondary fires by number of appliances in attendance - LA Primary fires by location and time of call - Scotland Rates of casualties in dwelling fires by time of call - Scotland

6.2.2 User Consultation

Following a public user consultation to collect views from users of Scottish fire and rescue statistics Scottish Government 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 14) in 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 covered the first year following the establishment of the SFRS. It was also the first year that the publication was called *Fire and Rescue Statistics Scotland* (it was formerly *Fire Statistics Scotland*) this helped to distinguish it from the other annual statistical publication on fire and rescue

in Scotland, now known as *Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Fire Safety and Organisational Statistics*, which covers statistics on Community Fire Safety, SFRS Workforce and Stations and Appliances.

6.2.3 Statistics prior to 2009-10

Prior to 2009-10, DCLG (and predecessor government departments with responsibility for fire statistics) extracted data on all fires involving casualties 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.

6.2.4 Introduction of the Incident Recording System (IRS)

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 and improved quality assurance on data entry. 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 sections 6.5.2 and 6.5.4 below.

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.

6.2.5 Additional datasets

Until 2013-14, datazone level fire data was 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 is being updated to become an open data platform Statistics.gov.scot, now available as a beta version at <http://statisticsbeta.com/>. In future SFRS hope to publish data on the platform when it goes live, though at the time of publishing this has not been possible.

Trend data at former Scottish FRS level up to and including 2012-13 will remain available on the Scottish Government website, 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 Provisional data

Since the introduction of IRS, Scottish Government published these bulletins 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 data users carried out by Scottish Government in 2011-12 established that users felt that the benefits of a more timely publication on provisional data outweighed the provisional status of the data. 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 C).

6.3.2 Revised data

The data for 2012-13 and 2013-14 in this publication is revised as of June 2015. IRS is a live system where fire and rescue services can amend previously recorded information e.g. fire casualties. The data for 2014-15 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 2014-15 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 2013-14 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 C provides further detail of revisions to these figures.

Table C: Changes due to revision of 2013-14 data

	Difference between first published and revised ¹	
	Number	Percentage
Primary fire	1	0.01 per cent
Secondary fires	1	0.01 per cent
False alarms	4	0.01 per cent
Chimney fires	2	0.18 per cent
Special service incidents	14	0.15 per cent
Fatal casualties (in fires)	-2	-6.45 per cent
Non-fatal casualties (in fires)	-1	-0.09 per cent
Special service fatal casualties	0	0.00 per cent
Special service non-fatal casualties	0	0.00 per cent

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 2013-14 as reported in last year's publication (33).

¹¹ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/scotstatcrime/StakeCon/Firesurvey2011>

6.3.4 Other revisions

Other revisions may still be made and will be handled according to the SFRS '[Policy Statement on Statistical Revisions and Corrections](#)' which is summarised below:

Data to be revised	When revisions are to be made and where
Scotland figures	Revisions to 2012-13 and 2013-14 figures appear in this publication (2014-15) Final revised figures for 2011-12 (barring exceptional circumstances) appear in this publication (2014-15) Final revised figures for 2012-13 (barring exceptional circumstances) to appear in 2015-16 publication (next year's publication) Revisions to 2014-15 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 allows for data in Scotland 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.

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.

6.3.5 Population data

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).

6.4 Disclosure

The SFRS [disclosure policy](#) for Scottish fire data is published alongside the additional datasets. It covers geographies for Scotland and Local Authority level data.

6.5 Accuracy of Statistics

6.5.1 Factors affecting the Statistics

In this section any factors which may have affected past statistics are noted for reference. While some of the information may be some years old now it enables users to trace reasons for potential anomalies in the data. 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 [\(Table 14\)](#) is affected by this.

In 2013-14 Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Authority were unable to provide complete records meaning the non-fatal casualty rate for England in the 2013-14 bulletin was based on imputed data. This was revised in DCLG's January 2015 Fire Monitor publication and that revised figure has been used in these statistics.

6.5.2 Introduction of IRS

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
 - the effect in Scotland was less noticeable than in England.
- 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.

It should be noted that tables on non-fatal casualties from primary fires excluding precautionary checks have not been included for 2014-15 due to time constraints in the production of the bulletin.

Before 2009-10, precautionary checks¹² accounted for about 50 per cent of all non-fatal casualties. This reduced following the introduction of IRS.

¹² 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.

IRS also introduced a new recording category under 'Severity of injury' which is 'First aid given at scene'. 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, previous bulletins have included the subset "Non-fatal casualties in primary fires, excluding precautionary check-ups". **This table is not included in the 2014-15 bulletin but will be returned for 2015-16.**

Scottish Government also 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. **Tables on smoke alarms have not been included in the 2014-15 bulletin.**
- 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 location. 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 specifically '*was there heat and/or smoke damage only?*'. 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. **Tables on damage have not been included in the 2014-15 bulletin.**
- 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. **Tables on cause have not been included in the 2014-15 bulletin.**

6.5.3 Data sampling before 2009-10

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.

6.5.4 2012 changes to IRS

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 GB Fire Statistics

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 Information associated with this bulletin

Summary information on the quality of these statistics and the potential use of the fire statistics can be found at: <http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/access-to-information/publication-scheme.aspx>

6.6.3 Fire Statistics Consultation

In 2014-15, Scottish Government carried out a public user consultation on fire and rescue statistics in Scotland. The [report](#) was published and the findings used to shape the future of statistical publications on fire and rescue statistics in Scotland. SFRS has continued with this shape, though with the aforementioned reductions in this year's bulletin.

6.6.4 Feedback and engagement methods

If you wish to comment on the contents of this publication, please contact us on SFRS Performance Data Services - SFRS.PerformanceDataServices1@firescotland.gov.uk

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'.

The [Fire and Rescue Statistics User Group \(FRSUG\)](#)¹³ provides a consultation and engagement forum for fire and rescue statistics users and promotes the free exchange of views and information. Its purpose is to promote the use of fire and rescue statistics to inform policy and practice, to identify and monitor existing sources of data and improve users' access to fire and rescue statistics, to identify areas of collaboration and develop where feasible data sharing protocols between members of the Group as part of an overall annual work plan and to keep fire and rescue statistics users informed of any new developments in fire and rescue statistics. Meetings are held around three times a year and members include statistical producers and statistics users.

¹³ <http://www.frsug.org/>

6.7 Forthcoming changes

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 SFRS website.

6.8 Symbols

Symbols used in the tables are:

p Provisional
r Revised

7. Accompanying tables

The downloadable workbook which accompanies this publication contains 14 data reference tables, listed below. These are included in this bulletin for ease of reference, though data for analysis is more accessible in the workbook.

Topic	New table number	Title	Table in previous bulletins
Fires by type and location	Table 1 Table 1a Table 1b	Fires by location, 2005-06 to 2014-15^p - Scotland Fires by location, 2014-15^p - Local Authority Fires by location per 100,000 population, 2014-15^p - Local Authority	Table 1 Table 1a Table 1b
Casualties by location	Table 2 Table 2a Table 2b Table 3 Table 3a Table 3b	Casualties by location 2005-06 to 2014-15^p - Scotland Casualties per 1,000 fires by location 2005-06 to 2014-15^p - Scotland Casualties by location 2014-15^p - Local Authority Casualties from accidental dwelling fires 2005-06 to 2014-15^p - Scotland Casualties from accidental dwelling fires 2014-15^p - Local Authority Dwelling fires by motive per 100,000 dwellings 2014-15^p - Local Authority	Table 2 Table 2a Table 2b Table 3 Table 3a Table 3b
False alarms	Table 4 Table 4a Table 4b	False fire alarms 2005-06 to 2014-15^p - Scotland False fire alarms 2014-15^p - Local Authority False fire alarms per 100,000 population, 2014-15^p, Local Authority	Table 4 Table 4a Table 4b
	Table 5 Table 5a	Special service false alarms 2009-10 to 2014-15^p - Scotland Special service false alarms 2014-15^p - Local Authority	Table 5 Table 5a
Special service	Table 6 Table 6a Table 6b Table 7	Special service 2009-10 to 2014-15^p - Scotland Special service 2014-15^p - Local Authority Special service incidents (main categories) per 100,000 population, 2014-15^p, Local Authority Casualties from special service incidents 2009-10 to 2014-15^p - Scotland	Table 6 Table 6a Table 6b Table 7

Topic	New table number	Title	Table in previous bulletins
Primary and secondary fires by location	Table 8 Table 8a Table 9 Table 9a Table 9b	Primary fires by location of buildings 2005-06 to 2014-15^p- Scotland Primary fires by location of buildings 2014-15^p - Local Authority Outdoor fires by location 2005-06 to 2014-15^p- Scotland Outdoor primary fires by location 2014-15^p - Local Authority Outdoor secondary fires by location 2014-15^p - Local Authority	Table 8 Table 8a Table 9 Table 9a existing but now split to 2
Casualty rates by country	Table 10 Table 10a	Rate of fatal casualties from primary fires per million population 2005-06 to 2014-15^p- Great Britain Rate of non-fatal casualties from primary fires per million population 2005-06 to 2014-15^p- Great Britain	Table 10 Table 10a
Fires and casualties by motive	Table 11 Table 11a Table 11b Table 12 Table 12a Table 13 Table 13a Table 13b	Primary fires by location and motive of fire 2005-06 to 2014-15^p-Scotland Primary fires by motive, 2014-15^p, Local Authority Non-fatal casualties in dwelling fires by motive of fire 2005-06 to 2014-15^p- Scotland Primary fires and casualties by motive 2014-15^p- Local Authority Rate of non-fatal casualties in primary fires by motive 2014-15^p - Local Authority Secondary fires by motive of fire - 2009-10 to 2014-15^p - Scotland Secondary fires by motive of fire - 2014-15^p - Local Authority Secondary fires by motive, 2014-15^p, Local Authority	Table 17 Table 17a Table 17a Table 18 Table 18a Table 19 Table 19a Table 19b
Long term trend	Table 14	Long term trend	new
SFRS	Table 15	Organisational structure of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service - conversion table	Table 29

Table 1: Fires by location, 2005-06 to 2014-15^p, Scotland

Year	Primary Fires ¹				Primary Total	Secondary Fires	Chimney Fires	Number All Fires
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others				
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	6,160	2,717	2,362	1,175	12,414	18,681	1,243	32,338
2012-13 ^r	5,836	2,409	2,034	814	11,093	14,278	1,375	26,746
2013-14 ^r	5,332	2,350	1,935	913	10,530	16,358	1,093	27,981
2014-15 ^p	5,571	2,323	1,896	839	10,629	13,398	975	25,002

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, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Primary Fires				Primary Total	Secondary Fires	Chimney Fires	Number All Fires
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others				
Aberdeen City	320	125	20	82	547	402	12	961
Aberdeenshire	200	108	36	89	433	221	98	752
Angus	113	35	13	28	189	161	27	377
Argyll and Bute	87	36	11	23	157	87	41	285
Clackmannanshire	49	23	13	12	97	85	5	187
Dumfries and Galloway	94	48	11	47	200	141	60	401
Dundee City	214	69	23	38	344	598	4	946
East Ayrshire	112	38	15	37	202	444	15	661
East Dunbartonshire	73	25	12	31	141	178	3	322
East Lothian	76	44	35	37	192	144	9	345
East Renfrewshire	70	17	4	13	104	132	8	244
Edinburgh, City of	665	273	87	198	1223	1354	11	2,588
Eilean Siar	23	7	17	7	54	41	56	151
Falkirk	123	46	55	46	270	383	6	659
Fife	250	121	44	103	518	679	32	1,229
Glasgow City	942	394	68	286	1690	2626	3	4,319
Highland	163	71	53	80	367	337	278	982
Inverclyde	113	35	19	33	200	391	1	592
Midlothian	71	36	34	28	169	257	13	439
Moray	59	43	15	25	142	104	38	284
North Ayrshire	168	56	22	38	284	419	22	725
North Lanarkshire	345	126	41	149	661	1415	4	2,080
Orkney Islands	15	6	5	13	39	7	12	58
Perth and Kinross	130	69	13	48	260	115	61	436
Renfrewshire	247	86	24	61	418	492	4	914
Scottish Borders	84	42	20	34	180	92	76	348
Shetland Islands	12	17	9	5	43	9	5	57
South Ayrshire	91	53	10	34	188	222	20	430
South Lanarkshire	304	113	42	126	585	884	20	1,489
Stirling	87	40	17	35	179	126	20	325
West Dunbartonshire	98	34	8	36	176	326	0	502
West Lothian	173	87	43	74	377	526	11	914
Scotland	5571	2323	839	1896	10629	13398	975	25,002

Table 1b: Fires by location per 100,000 population, 2014-15¹, Local Authority

Local Authority	Primary Fires				Primary Total	Secondary Fires	Chimney Fires	Rate		Population ¹
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others				All Fires		
Aberdeen City	139.7	54.6	8.7	35.8	238.9	175.6	5.2	419.7	228,990	
Aberdeenshire	76.8	41.5	13.8	34.2	166.2	84.8	37.6	288.7	260,500	
Angus	96.9	30.0	11.1	24.0	162.0	138.0	23.1	323.2	116,660	
Argyll and Bute	99.2	41.1	12.5	26.2	179.1	99.2	46.8	325.1	87,660	
Clackmannanshire	95.7	44.9	25.4	23.4	189.5	166.0	9.8	365.3	51,190	
Dumfries and Galloway	62.7	32.0	7.3	31.3	133.4	94.0	40.0	267.4	149,940	
Dundee City	144.3	46.5	15.5	25.6	232.0	403.3	2.7	638.1	148,260	
East Ayrshire	91.7	31.1	12.3	30.3	165.4	363.5	12.3	541.1	122,150	
East Dunbartonshire	68.4	23.4	11.2	29.0	132.1	166.8	2.8	301.7	106,730	
East Lothian	74.5	43.1	34.3	36.3	188.1	141.1	8.8	338.1	102,050	
East Renfrewshire	75.8	18.4	4.3	14.1	112.6	142.9	8.7	264.1	92,380	
Edinburgh, City of	135.0	55.4	17.7	40.2	248.2	274.8	2.2	525.3	492,680	
Eilean Siar	84.4	25.7	62.4	25.7	198.2	150.5	205.5	554.1	27,250	
Falkirk	78.0	29.2	34.9	29.2	171.3	243.0	3.8	418.0	157,640	
Fife	68.1	32.9	12.0	28.0	141.0	184.9	8.7	334.6	367,260	
Glasgow City	157.1	65.7	11.3	47.7	281.8	437.9	0.5	720.3	599,650	
Highland	69.9	30.5	22.7	34.3	157.4	144.6	119.3	421.3	233,100	
Inverclyde	141.5	43.8	23.8	41.3	250.4	489.6	1.3	741.3	79,860	
Midlothian	82.4	41.8	39.4	32.5	196.0	298.1	15.1	509.2	86,210	
Moray	62.3	45.4	15.8	26.4	149.9	109.8	40.1	299.7	94,750	
North Ayrshire	123.1	41.0	16.1	27.8	208.1	307.1	16.1	531.3	136,450	
North Lanarkshire	102.1	37.3	12.1	44.1	195.6	418.7	1.2	615.5	337,950	
Orkney Islands	69.5	27.8	23.2	60.2	180.6	32.4	55.6	268.6	21,590	
Perth and Kinross	87.3	46.3	8.7	32.2	174.6	77.2	41.0	292.9	148,880	
Renfrewshire	141.8	49.4	13.8	35.0	239.9	282.4	2.3	524.6	174,230	
Scottish Borders	73.7	36.8	17.5	29.8	157.9	80.7	66.6	305.2	114,030	
Shetland Islands	51.7	73.2	38.7	21.5	185.1	38.7	21.5	245.4	23,230	
South Ayrshire	80.9	47.1	8.9	30.2	167.1	197.3	17.8	382.2	112,510	
South Lanarkshire	96.4	35.8	13.3	40.0	185.5	280.3	6.3	472.2	315,360	
Stirling	95.0	43.7	18.6	38.2	195.5	137.6	21.8	354.9	91,580	
West Dunbartonshire	109.2	37.9	8.9	40.1	196.1	363.3	0.0	559.5	89,730	
West Lothian	97.7	49.1	24.3	41.8	212.8	296.9	6.2	515.9	177,150	
Scotland	104.2	43.4	15.7	35.5	198.8	250.5	18.2	467.5	5,347,600	

1- Local Authority population estimates produced by National Records Scotland. Taken from:

<http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2014>

Table 2: Casualties by location, 2005-06 to 2014-15^p, Scotland

Year	Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires					Non-Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires ¹					Number	
	Dwellings		Other Buildings		Road Vehicles	Dwellings		Other Buildings		Road Vehicles	Non-Fatal Casualties Total	Non-Fatal Casualties Total
2005-06	53	2	4	4	1	1,472	134	52	34	34	1,692	916
2006-07	38	1	6	6	1	1,450	125	63	35	35	1,673	896
2007-08	58	4	6	6	4	1,537	109	47	26	26	1,719	909
2008-09	54	2	3	5	5	1,457	80	68	43	43	1,648	888
2009-10	53	4	4	4	1	1,024	95	66	29	29	1,214	849
2010-11	45	3	3	3	1	1,142	109	41	36	36	1,328	1,091
2011-12 ^r	51	4	3	3	1	1,221	99	58	38	38	1,416	1,099
2012-13 ^r	40	2	2	2	2	1,166	92	35	26	26	1,319	1,002
2013-14 ^p	29	1	3	3	-	1,141	86	50	34	34	1,311	1,075
2014-15	31	4	1	1	5	947	90	40	21	21	1,098	830

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, 2005-06 to 2014-15^p, Scotland

Year	Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires					Non-Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires ¹					Rate per 1,000 fires	
	Dwellings		Other Buildings		Road Vehicles	Dwellings		Other Buildings		Road Vehicles	Non-Fatal Casualties Total	Non-Fatal Casualties Total
2005-06	7.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	208.5	41.1	13.4	36.2	36.2	111.9	60.6
2006-07	5.5	0.3	1.6	1.6	1.0	208.2	43.3	16.3	33.3	33.3	113.4	60.7
2007-08	8.7	1.4	2.0	4.1	5.3	230.6	37.3	15.3	26.9	26.9	126.2	66.7
2008-09	8.1	0.8	1.0	5.5	4.9	217.3	30.4	23.2	47.4	47.4	125.1	67.4
2009-10	8.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	4.4	155.8	31.6	22.1	20.1	20.1	86.6	67.7
2010-11	7.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	3.9	181.3	38.4	15.3	26.2	26.2	100.6	82.7
2011-12	8.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	4.8	198.2	36.4	24.6	32.3	32.3	114.1	88.5
2012-13 ^r	6.9	0.8	1.0	2.5	4.1	199.8	38.2	17.2	31.9	31.9	118.9	90.3
2013-14 ^p	5.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.9	213.9	36.6	25.8	37.2	37.2	124.4	102.0
2014-15 ^p	5.6	1.7	0.5	6.0	3.9	170.0	38.7	21.1	25.0	25.0	103.3	78.1

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 2b: Casualties by location, 2014-15¹, Local Authority

Local Authority	Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires				Non-Fatal Casualties in Primary Fires				Non-Fatal Casualties excluding precautionary check-ups ¹				Number	
	Other		Road		Other		Road		Other		Road		Non-Fatal Casualties	
	Dwellings	Buildings	Vehicles	Others	Dwellings	Buildings	Vehicles	Others	Dwellings	Buildings	Vehicles	Others	Total	Total
Aberdeen City	2			1	42	3	1		42	3	1		46	
Aberdeenshire	2				25	3	6		25	3	6		34	
Angus	1				16	1			16	1			17	
Argyll and Bute				1	7				7			1	8	
Clackmannanshire	3				8	2	2		9	2	2		13	
Dumfries and Galloway					9	2	1		12	2	1		15	
Dundee City	1	1			28	2			30	2			32	
East Ayrshire				1	19	2			21	2			23	
East Dunbartonshire					11	1	5		17	1	5		23	
East Lothian					9	1			10	1			11	
East Renfrewshire					7				7			2	9	
Edinburgh, City of	3	2			105	16	3		124	16	3		143	
Eilean Siar					6		1		7		1		8	
Falkirk					22	13			35	13			48	
Fife	2		1		46	7	4		53	7	4		64	
Glasgow City	1			1	136	3	4	2	142	3	4	2	151	
Highland	5				54	8	2		64	8	2		74	
Inverclyde					24	1			25	1			26	
Inverclyde					15	1	1		17	1	1		19	
Midlothian	1				9	10	2		21	7	2		30	
Moray	1				40	1	3		44	1	3		48	
North Ayrshire					71	1	1		73	1	1		75	
North Lanarkshire	3				2				5				7	
Orkney Islands					23	4	1		28	4	1		33	
Perth and Kinross					28				28				28	
Renfrewshire	2				28			2	30			2	32	
Scottish Borders				1	13	1			15	1			17	
Shetland Islands					1	1	1		3	1	1		5	
South Ayrshire	3				18	5			23	5			28	
South Lanarkshire	1				53	1	1		55	1	1		57	
Stirling					10	2	3		15	2	3		20	
West Dunbartonshire		1			7				7				7	
West Lothian					25	7			32	7			39	
Scotland	31	4	1	5	947	90	40	21	1,098	76	30	16	830	

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, 2005-06 to 2014-15^p, Scotland

Year	Number Accidental Dwelling Fires ²	Accidental Dwelling Fires			
		Fatal Casualties		Non-Fatal Casualties ¹	
		Number	(per 1,000 fires)	Number	(per 1,000 fires)
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	5,121	47	9.2	985	192.3
2012-13 ^r	5,003	36	7.2	1014	202.7
2013-14 ^r	4,681	24	5.3	990	210.6
2014-15 ^p	4,953	28	5.7	826	166.8

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

1 - Non-fatal casualty data from 2009-10 onwards cannot be compared to previous years.

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

This is due to a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties - see section 6.5. for details

Table 3a: Casualties from accidental dwelling fires, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Number Accidental Dwelling Fires	Accidental Dwelling Fires			
		Fatal Casualties		Non-Fatal Casualties ¹	
		Number	(per 1,000 fires)	Number	(per 1,000 fires)
Aberdeen City	275	2	7.3	49	178.2
Aberdeenshire	191	2	10.5	30	157.1
Angus	103	1	9.7	23	223.3
Argyll and Bute	80	-	0.0	9	112.5
Clackmannanshire	43	-	0.0	8	186.0
Dumfries and Galloway	89	3	33.7	9	101.1
Dundee City	180	1	5.6	35	194.4
East Ayrshire	101	-	0.0	21	207.9
East Dunbartonshire	69	-	0.0	7	101.4
East Lothian	73	-	0.0	9	123.3
East Renfrewshire	66	-	0.0	7	106.1
Edinburgh, City of	565	3	5.3	102	180.5
Eilean Siar	23	-	0.0	8	347.8
Falkirk	111	-	0.0	22	198.2
Fife	230	2	8.7	44	191.3
Glasgow City	836	1	1.2	114	136.4
Highland	160	5	31.3	51	318.8
Inverclyde	93	-	0.0	22	236.6
Midlothian	56	1	17.9	10	178.6
Moray	53	1	18.9	7	132.1
North Ayrshire	154	-	0.0	35	227.3
North Lanarkshire	286	2	7.0	46	160.8
Orkney Islands	12	-	0.0	1	83.3
Perth and Kinross	123	-	0.0	22	178.9
Renfrewshire	221	1	4.5	25	113.1
Scottish Borders	81	-	0.0	13	160.5
Shetland Islands	12	-	0.0	1	83.3
South Ayrshire	78	2	25.6	13	166.7
South Lanarkshire	267	1	3.7	44	164.8
Stirling	83	-	0.0	10	120.5
West Dunbartonshire	83	-	0.0	5	60.2
West Lothian	156	-	0.0	24	153.8
Scotland	4,953	28	5.7	826	166.8

Notes

p - provisional

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 for details

Table 3b: Dwelling fires by motive per 100,000 dwellings, 2014-15¹, Local Authority

Local Authority	Number		Number		Number		Number of dwellings ³
	Accidental Dwelling Fires	Rate (per 100,000 dwellings)	Deliberate dwelling fires	Rate (per 100,000 dwellings)	Dwelling fires	Rate (per 100,000 dwellings)	
Aberdeen City	275	243.1	45	39.8	320	282.9	113,111
Aberdeenshire	191	168.3	9	7.9	200	176.2	113,477
Angus	103	187.0	10	18.2	113	205.2	55,070
Argyll and Bute	80	168.7	7	14.8	87	183.5	47,418
Clackmannanshire	43	179.6	6	25.1	49	204.6	23,945
Dumfries and Galloway	89	120.7	5	6.8	94	127.5	73,725
Dundee City	180	244.7	34	46.2	214	290.9	73,568
East Ayrshire	101	176.4	11	19.2	112	195.6	57,248
East Dunbartonshire	69	153.1	4	8.9	73	162.0	45,073
East Lothian	73	159.4	3	6.6	76	166.0	45,791
East Renfrewshire	66	174.9	4	10.6	70	185.5	37,746
Edinburgh, City of	565	236.9	100	41.9	665	278.8	238,525
Eilean Siar	23	158.6	0	0.0	23	158.6	14,505
Falkirk	111	153.4	12	16.6	123	169.9	72,376
Fife	230	133.7	20	11.6	250	145.4	171,993
Glasgow City	836	277.0	106	35.1	942	312.2	301,762
Highland	160	140.2	3	2.6	163	142.8	114,153
Inverclyde	93	240.0	20	51.6	113	291.7	38,745
Midlothian	56	148.0	15	39.7	71	187.7	37,831
Moray	53	121.4	6	13.7	59	135.2	43,642
North Ayrshire	154	229.4	14	20.9	168	250.2	67,143
North Lanarkshire	286	189.4	59	39.1	345	228.5	150,983
Orkney Islands	12	111.5	3	27.9	15	139.3	10,767
Perth and Kinross	123	175.4	7	10.0	130	185.4	70,118
Renfrewshire	221	262.5	26	30.9	247	293.4	84,188
Scottish Borders	81	141.6	3	5.2	84	146.9	57,186
Shetland Islands	12	110.1	0	0.0	12	110.1	10,901
South Ayrshire	78	143.3	13	23.9	91	167.2	54,437
South Lanarkshire	267	182.2	37	25.3	304	207.5	146,518
Stirling	83	206.8	4	10.0	87	216.7	40,143
West Dunbartonshire	83	185.2	15	33.5	98	218.7	44,807
West Lothian	156	203.0	17	22.1	173	225.2	76,830
Scotland	4953	195.5	618	24.4	5571	219.9	2,533,716

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

3- Dwellings data from 'Housing Statistics for Scotland - Key Information and Summary Tables' at:

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

Table 4: False fire alarms, 2005-06 to 2014-15^p, Scotland

Year	Number				Percentage		
	Fire - Malicious	Fire - Due to Apparatus	Fire - Good Intent	Fire False Alarms Total	Fire - Malicious	Fire - Due to Apparatus	Fire - Good Intent
2005-06	5,629	32,678	14,900	53,207	11	61	28
2006-07	5,255	33,858	15,168	54,281	10	62	28
2007-08	4,783	35,056	14,594	54,433	9	64	27
2008-09	3,895	37,063	12,277	53,235	7	70	23
2009-10	2,935	36,277	12,836	52,048	6	70	25
2010-11	2,753	35,235	11,825	49,813	6	71	24
2011-12	2,621	34,935	10,361	47,917	5	73	22
2012-13 ^r	2,308	35,107	9,873	47,288	5	74	21
2013-14 ^r	2,365	35,211	9,615	47,191	5	75	20
2014-15 ^p	2,054	37,320	9,255	48,629	4	77	19

Notes
p - provisional
r - revised

Table 4a: False fire alarms, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Number				Percentage		
	Fire - Malicious	Fire - Due to Apparatus	Fire - Good Intent	Fire False Alarms Total	Fire - Malicious	Fire - Due to Apparatus	Fire - Good Intent
Aberdeen City	126	1,930	185	2,241	6	86	8
Aberdeenshire	26	799	173	998	3	80	17
Angus	22	916	124	1,062	2	86	12
Argyll and Bute	11	802	226	1,039	1	77	22
Clackmannanshire	9	339	99	447	2	76	22
Dumfries and Galloway	17	533	162	712	2	75	23
Dundee City	105	1,875	259	2,239	5	84	12
East Ayrshire	52	969	298	1,319	4	73	23
East Dunbartonshire	24	329	155	508	5	65	31
East Lothian	17	622	143	782	2	80	18
East Renfrewshire	14	337	96	447	3	75	21
Edinburgh, City of	371	5,328	1,014	6,713	6	79	15
Eilean Siar	1	190	33	224	0	85	15
Falkirk	49	733	302	1,084	5	68	28
Fife	57	1,854	336	2,247	3	83	15
Glasgow City	435	6,209	1,552	8,196	5	76	19
Highland	82	1,466	514	2,062	4	71	25
Inverclyde	46	532	162	740	6	72	22
Midlothian	34	349	109	492	7	71	22
Moray	9	493	73	575	2	86	13
North Ayrshire	50	645	319	1,014	5	64	31
North Lanarkshire	118	1,970	595	2,683	4	73	22
Orkney Islands	1	117	20	138	1	85	14
Perth and Kinross	28	998	184	1,210	2	82	15
Renfrewshire	52	926	351	1,329	4	70	26
Scottish Borders	41	645	208	894	5	72	23
Shetland Islands	6	106	16	128	5	83	13
South Ayrshire	30	826	193	1,049	3	79	18
South Lanarkshire	116	1,923	705	2,744	4	70	26
Stirling	9	651	122	782	1	83	16
West Dunbartonshire	27	359	209	595	5	60	35
West Lothian	69	1,549	318	1,936	4	80	16
Scotland	2,054	37,320	9,255	48,629	4	77	19

Table 4b: False fire alarms per 100,000 population, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Rate per 100,000 population			
	Fire - Malicious	Fire - Due to Apparatus	Fire - Good Intent	Fire False Alarms Total
Aberdeen City	55.0	842.8	80.8	978.6
Aberdeenshire	10.0	306.7	66.4	383.1
Angus	18.9	785.2	106.3	910.3
Argyll and Bute	12.5	914.9	257.8	1,185.3
Clackmannanshire	17.6	662.2	193.4	873.2
Dumfries and Galloway	11.3	355.5	108.0	474.9
Dundee City	70.8	1,264.7	174.7	1,510.2
East Ayrshire	42.6	793.3	244.0	1,079.8
East Dunbartonshire	22.5	308.3	145.2	476.0
East Lothian	16.7	609.5	140.1	766.3
East Renfrewshire	15.2	364.8	103.9	483.9
Edinburgh, City of	75.3	1,081.4	205.8	1,362.5
Eilean Siar	3.7	697.2	121.1	822.0
Falkirk	31.1	465.0	191.6	687.6
Fife	15.5	504.8	91.5	611.8
Glasgow City	72.5	1,035.4	258.8	1,366.8
Highland	35.2	628.9	220.5	884.6
Inverclyde	57.6	666.2	202.9	926.6
Midlothian	39.4	404.8	126.4	570.7
Moray	9.5	520.3	77.0	606.9
North Ayrshire	36.6	472.7	233.8	743.1
North Lanarkshire	34.9	582.9	176.1	793.9
Orkney Islands	4.6	541.9	92.6	639.2
Perth and Kinross	18.8	670.3	123.6	812.7
Renfrewshire	29.8	531.5	201.5	762.8
Scottish Borders	36.0	565.6	182.4	784.0
Shetland Islands	25.8	456.3	68.9	551.0
South Ayrshire	26.7	734.2	171.5	932.4
South Lanarkshire	36.8	609.8	223.6	870.1
Stirling	9.8	710.9	133.2	853.9
West Dunbartonshire	30.1	400.1	232.9	663.1
West Lothian	39.0	874.4	179.5	1,092.9
Scotland	38.4	697.9	173.1	909.4

Table 5: Special service false alarms, 2009-10 to 2014-15^p, Scotland

Year	Number			Percentage	
	Special service - Malicious	Special service - Good Intent	Special service False Alarms Total	Special service - Malicious	Special service - Good Intent
2009-10	145	1,356	1,501	10	90
2010-11	87	1,225	1,312	7	93
2011-12	63	1,123	1,186	5	95
2012-13	18	620	638	3	97
2013-14	15	517	532	3	97
2014-15 ^p	19	614	633	3	97

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

Table 5a: Special service false alarms, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Number			Percentage	
	Special service - Malicious	Special service - Good Intent	Special service False Alarms Total	Special service - Malicious	Special service - Good Intent
Aberdeen City	4	23	27	15	85
Aberdeenshire		9	9	0	100
Angus		6	6	0	100
Argyll and Bute		14	14	0	100
Clackmannanshire		5	5	0	100
Dumfries and Galloway		15	15	0	100
Dundee City		13	13	0	100
East Ayrshire	1	11	12	8	92
East Dunbartonshire		7	7	0	100
East Lothian	1	5	6	17	83
East Renfrewshire		6	6	0	100
Edinburgh, City of	3	60	63	5	95
Eilean Siar		4	4	0	100
Falkirk		13	13	0	100
Fife	2	17	19	11	89
Glasgow City	4	105	109	4	96
Highland		46	46	0	100
Inverclyde		8	8	0	100
Midlothian		4	4	0	100
Moray				-	-
North Ayrshire	1	39	40	3	98
North Lanarkshire		45	45	0	100
Orkney Islands	1	13	14	7	93
Perth and Kinross		8	8	0	100
Renfrewshire		21	21	0	100
Scottish Borders		11	11	0	100
Shetland Islands		3	3	0	100
South Ayrshire		13	13	0	100
South Lanarkshire	1	42	43	2	98
Stirling	1	17	18	6	94
West Dunbartonshire		21	21	0	100
West Lothian		10	10	0	100
Scotland	19	614	633	3	97

p - provisional

Table 6: Special service incidents by type, 2009-10 to 2014-15*, Scotland

Year	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 ¹	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 service 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	339	137	132	430	169	319	889	509	703	23	215	571	273	11,319
2011-12	2,223	116	1,136	163	689	72	677	284	138	140	287	154	319	859	925	859	9	161	566	317	10,117
2012-13 ¹	2,267	98	1,351	167	566	63	617	244	111	174	286	218	350	883	246	740	4	112	470	201	9,168
2013-14 ¹	2,136	78	1,065	149	454	60	667	278	94	194	252	248	364	1,073	418	763	18	81	555	215	9,162
2014-15 ¹	2,293	96	1,251	116	498	59	613	373	123	189	233	252	374	1,781	353	1,075	8	79	774	200	10,740

Notes:
 p - provisional
 r - revised

1 - in April 2012 there was a change to special service sub-categories, see section 6.5 for details

Table 6a: Special service incidents by type, 2014-15*, 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 ¹	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 service Total
Aberdeen City	74	23	21	22	2	117	12	7	9	8	9	20	96	11	65	1	12	13	42	564	
Aberdeenshire	198	2	16	3	15	2	10	68	5	10	5	14	14	47	7	24	1	18	8	452	
Angus	38	2	23	1	6	3	7	2	2	5	8	10	10	24	10	6	37	16	2	165	
Argyll and Bute	80	1	44	4	6	10	7	3	6	1	3	1	7	9	1	22	262	23	3	262	
Clackmannanshire	19	1	6	11	11	1	14	2	1	1	1	9	14	2	20	1	20	23	2	92	
Dumfries and Galloway	91	22	8	12	1	13	1	1	5	9	4	8	14	8	13	1	1	23	2	235	
Dumfries City	28	4	30	2	15	2	29	6	1	22	15	8	66	39	16	21	4	21	4	308	
East Ayrshire	48	38	3	9	2	2	4	1	1	5	3	3	30	9	27	2	2	16	5	207	
East Dunbartonshire	22	1	7	1	6	1	6	2	2	3	2	5	3	22	2	17	1	8	1	108	
East Lothian	47	1	8	5	5	1	4	10	2	3	5	3	8	30	2	4	1	4	1	138	
East Renfrewshire	35	1	11	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	27	16	1	1	7	1	117	
Edinburgh, City of	157	11	148	4	72	8	86	77	16	56	37	27	31	315	35	103	1	70	19	1,273	
Eilean Siar	21	9	4	4	4	3	3	8	2	2	20	1	8	2	20	1	3	5	1	79	
Falkirk	59	4	16	1	9	1	5	10	10	5	1	8	19	42	4	11	1	38	5	249	
Fife	92	7	44	3	33	1	27	10	14	9	9	26	26	65	21	28	2	40	12	469	
Glasgow City	171	4	252	23	59	6	143	32	22	13	23	42	32	324	48	254	3	116	32	1,601	
Highland	198	7	140	9	23	4	24	4	4	11	15	7	34	57	28	13	4	61	10	653	
Inverclyde	36	2	44	5	5	1	19	3	1	5	1	1	7	41	7	21	1	15	2	210	
Midlothian	46	12	1	9	1	1	25	1	8	2	5	8	8	29	5	12	177	9	4	177	
North Ayrshire	30	3	3	5	4	3	3	4	1	1	5	2	2	5	22	12	10	10	1	156	
North Lanarkshire	62	3	28	1	13	4	6	8	3	2	2	6	13	43	15	39	1	24	1	274	
Orkney Islands	87	60	3	38	5	16	6	6	5	9	9	20	15	95	11	86	1	48	16	530	
Perth and Kinross	94	7	27	11	9	1	8	6	4	4	10	8	9	21	19	5	1	14	1	259	
Renfrewshire	56	46	5	18	3	21	3	9	7	4	8	10	4	66	9	80	6	29	3	384	
Scottish Borders	92	1	17	5	13	2	3	22	2	3	4	5	10	34	1	15	1	3	3	244	
Shetland Islands	10	4	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	45	
South Ayrshire	44	3	14	9	6	1	18	5	1	3	6	2	7	25	7	36	3	15	2	207	
South Lanarkshire	140	63	7	24	5	15	10	4	10	14	5	22	22	98	17	100	1	34	11	980	
Stirling	56	3	15	5	11	6	27	1	5	4	4	3	4	13	27	1	5	22	2	187	
West Dunbartonshire	33	24	2	5	2	8	2	3	2	1	10	6	6	25	2	24	3	24	3	174	
West Lothian	104	2	21	2	25	3	3	13	2	10	7	7	11	65	7	19	1	11	2	314	
Scotland	2,293	96	1,251	116	498	59	613	373	123	189	233	252	374	1,781	353	1,075	8	79	774	200	10,740

Notes: 1 - in April 2012 there was a change to special service sub-categories, see section 6.5 for details

Table 6b: Special service incidents by type (main categories) per 100,000 population, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Rate				Total Special Service
	Road Traffic Collisions (RTC)	Flooding	Effecting entry or exit	Other special service	
Aberdeen City	32.3	9.2	41.9	162.9	246.3
Aberdeenshire	76.0	6.1	18.0	73.3	173.5
Angus	32.6	19.7	20.6	68.6	141.4
Argyll and Bute	91.3	50.2	10.3	147.2	298.9
Clackmannanshire	37.1	11.7	27.3	103.5	179.7
Dumfries and Galloway	60.7	14.7	9.3	72.0	156.7
Dundee City	18.9	20.2	44.5	124.1	207.7
East Ayrshire	39.3	31.1	24.6	74.5	169.5
East Dunbartonshire	20.6	6.6	20.6	53.4	101.2
East Lothian	46.1	7.8	29.4	51.9	135.2
East Renfrewshire	37.9	11.9	29.2	47.6	126.7
Edinburgh, City of	31.9	30.0	63.9	132.5	258.4
Eilean Siar	77.1	33.0	7.3	172.5	289.9
Falkirk	37.4	10.1	26.6	83.7	158.0
Fife	25.1	12.0	17.7	73.0	127.7
Glasgow City	28.5	42.0	54.0	142.4	267.0
Highland	84.9	60.1	24.5	110.7	280.1
Inverclyde	45.1	55.1	51.3	111.4	263.0
Midlothian	53.4	13.9	33.6	104.4	205.3
Moray	50.7	31.7	23.2	59.1	164.6
North Ayrshire	45.4	20.5	31.5	103.3	200.8
North Lanarkshire	25.7	17.8	28.1	85.2	156.8
Orkney Islands	32.4	9.3	13.9	69.5	125.1
Perth and Kinross	63.1	18.1	14.1	78.6	174.0
Renfrewshire	32.1	26.4	37.9	124.0	220.4
Scottish Borders	80.7	14.9	29.8	88.6	214.0
Shetland Islands	43.0	56.0	12.9	81.8	193.7
South Ayrshire	39.1	12.4	22.2	110.2	184.0
South Lanarkshire	44.4	20.0	31.1	88.5	183.9
Stirling	61.1	16.4	29.5	97.2	204.2
West Dunbartonshire	36.8	26.7	27.9	102.5	193.9
West Lothian	58.7	11.9	36.7	70.0	177.3
Scotland	42.9	23.4	33.3	101.3	200.8

Notes

p - provisional
r - revised

Table 7: Casualties from special service incidents, 2009-10 to 2014-15*, Scotland

Type of Special service Incident	Fatal Casualties					Non-fatal Casualties					Number	
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
RTC	116	122	98	90	110	105	2,202	1,872	1,772	1,797	1,880	1,846
Other Transport incident	3	2	3	7	1	2	28	29	27	16	19	22
Flooding	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	6	6
Rescue or evacuation from water	22	16	17	23	18	14	54	33	31	42	45	34
Other rescue/release of persons	17	8	6	8	23	10	142	141	150	142	119	129
Evacuation (no fire)	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	7	6	14	23	7
Lift Release	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	13	7	10	7
Medical Incident - Co-responder/First responder	15	15	15	7	7	20	200	220	183	143	157	180
Suicide/attempts	18	28	36	19	11	30	17	11	18	10	12	16
Hazardous Materials incident	-	1	1	1	1	2	23	28	68	35	44	33
Spills and Leaks (not RTC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	3	8	4	1
Removal of objects from people	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	22	19	30	32	42
Animal assistance incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	-	-
Effecting entry or exit	10	6	5	5	18	34	37	37	73	118	118	280
Making Safe (not RTC)	2	4	4	4	6	6	6	8	7	8	10	3
No action (not false alarm)	2	5	3	4	1	7	30	14	19	31	26	28
Water provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stand By	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	6
Assist other agencies	36	29	25	26	30	41	167	134	111	105	156	161
Advice Only	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	1
Total	241	237	213	194	226	275	2,956	2,579	2,470	2,467	2,666	2,802

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

Table 8: Primary fires by location of buildings, 2005-06 to 2014-15^P, Scotland²

Year	Other Buildings ¹											Number Total primary fires in buildings			
	Dwellings	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
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	9,561
2010-11	6,300	599	392	89	329	53	146	112	143	196	307	188	145	139	9,138
2011-12	6,160	512	428	84	298	38	117	110	157	190	272	164	173	174	8,877
2012-13	5,834	475	349	86	235	37	104	121	125	145	234	160	152	163	8,220
2013-14 ^P	5,332	447	343	88	220	39	120	113	124	156	232	151	141	176	7,682
2014-15 ^P	5,571	429	358	90	221	30	118	99	100	161	233	157	156	171	7,894

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

1 - there has been a change in the recording of "other buildings" - see section 6.5 for details

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

* - not available

Table 8a: Primary fires by location of buildings, 2014-15*, Local Authority

Local Authority	Dwelling	Other Buildings*											Number			
		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	320	29	10		0	14	1	7	3	5	14	16	12	10	4	445
Aberdeenshire	200	18	19	13	17	2	4	1	6	4	4	7	6	3	5	308
Angus	113	7	6	2	5	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	148
Argyll and Bute	87	8	5	2	5	0	0	2	0	3	3	4	1	1	2	123
Clackmannanshire	49	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	0	3	72
Dumfries and Galloway	94	6	7	8	3	8	0	4	5	1	2	5	2	2	3	142
Dundee City	214	15	8	0	6	2	1	1	3	2	2	6	11	8	6	283
East Ayrshire	112	3	9	2	1	1	0	1	4	3	1	5	1	3	5	150
East Dunbartonshire	73	2	6	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	2	4	0	5	98
East Lothian	76	14	3	4	9	1	0	0	0	1	4	3	3	1	2	120
East Renfrewshire	70	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	4	0	0	87
Edinburgh, City of	665	74	15	2	18	5	19	38	14	14	38	26	18	24	20	938
Eilean Siar	23	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30
Falkirk	123	1	6	1	7	1	1	1	2	3	6	2	0	11	5	169
Fife	250	13	33	3	21	1	2	5	5	7	10	7	5	9	7	371
Glasgow City	942	95	37	2	26	5	28	15	20	26	41	31	41	27	1336	
Highland	163	14	15	5	6	1	3	1	1	1	5	7	2	3	234	
Inverclyde	113	5	7	0	1	2	3	2	5	3	1	3	3	1	2	148
Midlothian	71	8	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	2	5	107
Moray	59	7	10	5	6	0	2	0	1	5	6	0	1	1	0	102
North Ayrshire	168	10	19	2	2	3	3	0	1	0	0	5	9	1	1	224
North Lanarkshire	345	10	29	5	13	5	6	7	6	5	11	7	7	6	16	471
Orkney Islands	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	21
Perth and Kinross	130	4	4	10	7	0	3	14	0	0	2	8	1	1	3	199
Renfrewshire	247	15	12	1	9	3	6	3	4	5	9	7	7	6	6	333
Scottish Borders	84	7	3	12	4	1	0	0	2	1	4	2	2	0	6	126
Shetland Islands	12	5	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	29
South Ayrshire	91	7	12	4	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	8	4	2	4	144
South Lanarkshire	304	6	39	0	7	0	8	3	7	9	13	4	4	7	10	417
Stirling	87	7	4	1	4	0	2	7	2	5	5	1	1	0	2	127
West Dunbartonshire	98	5	8	0	4	0	3	4	1	0	3	4	1	1	2	132
West Lothian	173	16	12	1	10	2	5	3	1	5	13	7	7	9	3	260
Scotland	5,571	429	358	90	221	30	118	99	100	161	233	157	156	171	7,894	

Notes: * 1 - there has been a change in the recording of "other buildings" - see section 6.5 for details

Table 9: Outdoor fires by location, 2005-06 to 2014-15^p, Scotland²

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 (Subtotal)
2005-06	*	*	*	*	44	*	*	*	*	*	3,868
2006-07	*	*	*	*	37	*	*	*	*	*	3,856
2007-08	*	*	*	*	37	*	*	*	*	*	3,064
2008-09	*	*	*	*	33	*	*	*	*	*	2,931
2009-10	716	208	143	336	28	14	1,588	402	843	159	2,992
2010-11	676	179	140	320	39	18	1,433	338	778	139	2,688
2011-12 ^r	577	173	157	220	26	22	1,243	281	724	114	2,362
2012-13 ^r	402	157	78	129	34	14	1,150	177	613	94	2,034
2013-14 ^p	370	164	104	235	31	9	979	172	645	139	1,935
2014-15 ^p	342	182	108	176	19	12	954	206	587	149	1,896

Year	Secondary Outdoor Fires ¹										Number Secondary Outdoor Fires Total
	Others			Refuse ¹							
	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 subtotal	
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	3,478	61	336	69	1,905	3,722	625	3,599	7,946	14,278
2013-14 ^p	378	6,086	68	375	81	1,815	3,462	648	3,445	7,555	16,358
2014-15 ^p	343	3,766	78	321	56	1,708	3,422	517	3,187	7,126	13,398

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

1 - there has been a change in the recording of 'other primary fires' and 'secondary' fires and refuse sub-categories - see section 6.5 for details

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

* - not available

Table 9a: Primary outdoor fires by location, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Primary Outdoor Fires										Number	Rate	
	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	15	2	1	1	1	1	28	14	24	16	82	102	44.5
Aberdeenshire	8	11	13	1	2	1	38	7	42	2	89	125	48.0
Angus	1	5	7				8	5	15		28	41	35.1
Argyll and Bute	2	6	4	2	1		10	1	10	2	23	34	38.8
Clackmannanshire	1	1	4	7			3		8	1	12	25	48.8
Dumfries and Galloway	4	6	1	1			17		27	3	47	58	38.7
Dundee City	21	1	1				19	3	8	8	38	61	41.1
East Ayrshire	2	5		8			18	8	11		37	52	42.6
East Dunbartonshire	4	4		4			17	7	5	2	31	43	40.3
East Lothian	11	1	15	8			11	5	18	3	37	72	70.6
East Renfrewshire	1	1		2			8	1	4		13	17	18.4
Edinburgh, City of	53	7	3	22	1	1	61	28	52	57	198	285	57.8
Eilean Siar	1	15		1			6		1		7	24	88.1
Falkirk	16	6	7	26			19	6	20	1	46	101	64.1
Fife	23	10	4	3	4		57	7	35	4	103	147	40.0
Glasgow City	44	14	2	4	2	2	175	31	66	14	286	354	59.0
Highland	10	14	14	15			41	4	33	2	80	133	57.1
Inverclyde	15	1		1	2		19	5	7	2	33	52	65.1
Midlothian	10	3	4	16		1	10	1	11	6	28	62	71.9
Moray	4	2	7	2			12	1	10	2	25	40	42.2
North Ayrshire	6	11		2	1		25	2	7	4	38	60	44.0
North Lanarkshire	22	11	1	7			75	20	44	10	149	190	56.2
Orkney Islands	1	4					10		3		13	18	83.4
Perth and Kinross	2	5	6				24	2	22		46	61	41.0
Renfrewshire	14	1	8	10		1	41	4	15	1	61	85	48.8
Scottish Borders	3	1	5	10		1	15		18	1	34	54	47.4
Shetland Islands	3	5			1		2		3		5	14	60.3
South Ayrshire	2	5	1	1	2		12	9	12	1	34	44	39.1
South Lanarkshire	21	15	2	4			84	15	25	2	126	168	53.3
Stirling	5	3	3	6			23	5	7		35	52	56.8
West Dunbartonshire	2	3	1	1	1	1	23	4	7	2	36	44	49.0
West Lothian	15	3	8	15	1	1	43	11	17	3	74	117	66.0
Scotland	342	182	108	176	19	12	954	206	587	149	1,896	2,735	51.1

Notes
 1 - there has been a change in the recording of 'other primary fires' and 'secondary' fires and refuse sub-categories - see section 6.5 for details
 p - provisional

Table 9b: Secondary outdoor fires by location, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Secondary Outdoor Fires										Number Secondary Outdoor Fires Total	Rate Total Secondary Outdoor Fires per 100,000 population
	Others					Refuse ¹						
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			
Aberdeen City	18	67	13	2	1	182	18	101	301	402	177.0	
Aberdeenshire	10	68	8	9	1	29	9	83	121	221	85.7	
Angus	6	57	9	4	3	30	6	19	55	161	138.5	
Argyll and Bute	1	24	1	8	4	10	4	17	31	87	98.8	
Clackmannanshire		41	3	1	5	18	2	15	35	85	165.8	
Dumfries and Galloway	1	42		12	1	22	3	50	75	141	93.8	
Dundee City	12	176	1	9	3	182	32	116	330	598	403.6	
East Ayrshire	16	116	1	5	2	88	17	145	250	444	362.6	
East Dunbartonshire	5	48		6		35	6	53	94	178	168.1	
East Lothian	10	45	11	3	24	25	11	15	51	144	142.1	
East Renfrewshire	7	32		6	24	18	12	33	63	132	144.3	
Edinburgh, City of	9	260	3	35	225	513	88	220	821	1354	277.7	
Eilean Siar		33		1	3	3		4	7	41	149.6	
Falkirk	6	135		8	2	102	6	60	168	383	243.7	
Fife	18	204	8	30	1	122	22	245	389	679	185.1	
Glasgow City	82	557	5	41	10	876	115	638	1629	2626	440.2	
Highland	9	202	2	11	30	46	7	30	83	337	144.7	
Inverclyde	19	144		11	52	60	9	96	165	391	486.9	
Midlothian	1	82	2	6	79	40	9	38	87	257	303.4	
Moray	4	45	2	2	1	16	1	32	49	104	110.2	
North Ayrshire	11	117	2	11	4	94	14	74	182	419	306.0	
North Lanarkshire	15	432	3	20	2	275	33	446	754	1415	419.0	
Orkney Islands		2		8	3	1		1	2	7	32.5	
Perth and Kinross	6	40	4	8	3	20	3	16	39	115	77.8	
Renfrewshire	24	104	10	10	5	112	31	131	274	492	282.9	
Scottish Borders	2	46	2	8	11	10	2	11	23	92	80.8	
Shetland Islands	1	2		1	3	3		3	3	9	38.8	
South Ayrshire	6	64	1	7	36	64	7	36	107	222	196.7	
South Lanarkshire	20	225	4	16	3	208	20	290	518	884	280.8	
Stirling	8	43	1	4	1	25	4	21	50	126	138.1	
West Dunbartonshire	8	112	4	5	49	67	7	72	146	326	363.0	
West Lothian	8	201	1	10	1	126	19	79	224	526	298.6	
Scotland	343	3,766	78	321	56	3,422	517	3,187	7,126	13,398	251.5	

Notes

1 - there has been a change in the recording of 'other primary fires' and 'secondary' fires and refuse sub-categories - see section 6.5 for details

p -provisional

Table 10: Rate of fatal casualties from primary fires per million population, 2005-06 to 2014-15^p, Great Britain¹

Year	England ²		Scotland ³		Wales ³	
	Number	Rate per million population	Number	Rate per million population	Number	Rate per million population
2005-06	386	7.2	60	11.8	24	8.1
2006-07	364	6.8	46	9.0	20	6.8
2007-08	358	6.6	72	14.0	28	9.4
2008-09	323	5.9	64	12.2	17	5.4
2009-10	336	6.1	62	11.4	23	7.7
2010-11	331	6.2	52	10.0	21	7.0
2011-12	314	5.9	59	11.1	23	7.5
2012-13 ^r	289	5.4	46	8.7	17	5.5
2013-14 ^r	275	5.1	33	6.2	17	5.5
2014-15 ^p	258	4.7	41	7.7	21	6.8

Table 10a: Rate of non-fatal casualties from primary fires per million population, 2005-06 to 2014-15^p, Great Britain^{1,4}

Year	England ²		Scotland		Wales ³	
	Number	Rate per million population	Number	Rate per million population	Number	Rate per million population
2005-06	11,127	219.9	1,692	331.1	759	255.6
2006-07	10,783	211.6	1,673	325.9	632	211.7
2007-08	10,319	200.8	1,719	332.5	632	210.2
2008-09	9,227	178.1	1,648	316.7	657	217.1
2009-10	8,865	169.8	1,214	232.0	575	189.2
2010-11	9,398	178.5	1,328	252.4	607	199.0
2011-12	9,370	176.4	1,416	267.2	592	193.2
2012-13 ^r	8,431	157.6	1,319	248.2	541	176.0
2013-14 ^r	8,181	151.9	1,311	246.1	625	202.8
2014-15 ^p	7,546	138.9	1,098	205.3	543	175.6

Notes

p - provisional
r - revised

1 - Mid-year population estimates are taken from Office for National Statistics population estimates at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-uk--england-and-wales--scotland-and-northern-ireland/mid-2014/rft---mid-2014-uk-population-estimates.zip>

2 - English casualty figures are from DCLG's Fire Statistics Monitor: England - April 2014 to March 2015. Source:

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/456623/Fire_Statistics_Monitor_April_2014_to_March_2015_Updated260815.pdf

3 - Welsh fire statistics are from Welsh Government Fire Statistics. Source:

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

4 - 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 for details

Table 11: Primary fires by location and motive of fire, 2005-06 to 2014-15¹, Scotland¹

Year	Dwellings - Accidental			Other Buildings - Accidental			Road Vehicles - Accidental			Other - Accidental			Total Accidental Primary Fires		
	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties ²	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties ²	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties ²	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties ²	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties ²
2005-06	5,628	44	1,164	1,945	2	80	1,314	2	50	369	0	17	9,256	48	1,311
2006-07	5,594	32	1,155	1,684	0	62	1,391	5	60	388	0	18	9,057	37	1,295
2007-08	5,479	54	1,247	1,763	2	84	1,276	3	41	393	2	18	8,911	61	1,390
2008-09	5,397	49	1,188	1,655	2	57	1,254	0	61	296	5	25	8,602	56	1,331
2009-10	5,379	48	886	2,035	3	74	1,514	2	57	475	1	18	9,403	54	1,035
2010-11	5,214	43	975	2,021	4	70	1,437	2	36	438	1	17	9,110	48	1,098
2011-12	5,121	47	985	1,855	4	82	1,247	2	53	412	1	16	8,635	54	1,136
2012-13 ^f	5,004	36	1,014	1,720	2	62	1,220	0	34	316	1	15	8,260	39	1,125
2013-14 ^f	4,682	25	986	1,714	0	62	1,168	1	48	388	0	22	7,952	26	1,118
2014-15 ^p	4,953	28	826	1,760	3	66	1,148	0	35	358	2	13	8,219	33	940

Year	Dwellings - Deliberate			Other Buildings - Deliberate			Road Vehicles - Deliberate			Others - Deliberate			Total Deliberate Primary Fires		
	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties ²	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties ²	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties ²	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties ²	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties ²
2005-06	1,433	9	308	1,313	0	54	2,554	2	2	569	1	17	5,869	12	381
2006-07	1,369	6	295	1,203	1	63	2,464	1	3	664	1	17	5,700	9	378
2007-08	1,187	4	290	1,159	2	25	1,787	3	6	573	2	8	4,706	11	329
2008-09	1,308	5	269	975	0	23	1,677	3	7	612	0	18	4,572	8	317
2009-10	1,194	5	138	972	0	21	1,478	2	9	970	0	11	4,614	7	179
2010-11	1,086	2	167	817	1	39	1,251	1	5	934	0	19	4,088	4	230
2011-12	1,039	4	236	863	0	17	1,115	1	5	763	0	22	3,780	5	280
2012-13 ^f	832	4	152	689	0	30	814	2	1	498	1	11	2,833	7	194
2013-14 ^f	650	4	154	636	1	24	767	0	2	525	0	12	2,578	5	192
2014-15 ^p	618	3	121	563	1	24	748	1	5	481	3	8	2,410	8	158

Notes

p - provisional

f - revised

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

2 - Non-fatal casualty data from 2009-10 onwards cannot be compared to previous years due to a change in the recording of non-fatal casualties - see section 6.5 for details

Table 11a: Primary fires by motive, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Number			Rate (per 100,000 population)		
	Accidental Primary Fires	Deliberate Primary Fires	All Primary Fires	Accidental Primary Fires	Deliberate Primary Fires	All Primary Fires
Aberdeen City	427	120	547	186.5	52.4	238.9
Aberdeenshire	370	63	433	142.0	24.2	166.2
Angus	161	28	189	138.0	24.0	162.0
Argyll and Bute	144	13	157	164.3	14.8	179.1
Clackmannanshire	72	25	97	140.7	48.8	189.5
Dumfries and Galloway	178	22	200	118.7	14.7	133.4
Dundee City	259	85	344	174.7	57.3	232.0
East Ayrshire	159	43	202	130.2	35.2	165.4
East Dunbartonshire	101	40	141	94.6	37.5	132.1
East Lothian	148	44	192	145.0	43.1	188.1
East Renfrewshire	86	18	104	93.1	19.5	112.6
Edinburgh, City of	905	318	1,223	183.7	64.5	248.2
Eilean Siar	52	2	54	190.8	7.3	198.2
Falkirk	199	71	270	126.2	45.0	171.3
Fife	415	103	518	113.0	28.0	141.0
Glasgow City	1,275	415	1,690	212.6	69.2	281.8
Highland	336	31	367	144.1	13.3	157.4
Inverclyde	131	69	200	164.0	86.4	250.4
Midlothian	104	65	169	120.6	75.4	196.0
Moray	123	19	142	129.8	20.1	149.9
North Ayrshire	225	59	284	164.9	43.2	208.1
North Lanarkshire	452	209	661	133.7	61.8	195.6
Orkney Islands	33	6	39	152.8	27.8	180.6
Perth and Kinross	230	30	260	154.5	20.2	174.6
Renfrewshire	319	99	418	183.1	56.8	239.9
Scottish Borders	149	31	180	130.7	27.2	157.9
Shetland Islands	40	3	43	172.2	12.9	185.1
South Ayrshire	152	36	188	135.1	32.0	167.1
South Lanarkshire	426	159	585	135.1	50.4	185.5
Stirling	148	31	179	161.6	33.9	195.5
West Dunbartonshire	124	52	176	138.2	58.0	196.1
West Lothian	276	101	377	155.8	57.0	212.8
Scotland	8,219	2,410	10,629	153.7	45.1	198.8

Local Authority population estimates produced by National Records Scotland. Taken from:
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/mid-2014/index.html>

Notes

p - provisional
r - revised

Table 11b: Non-fatal casualties in dwelling fires by motive of fire, 2005-06 to 2014-15^p, Scotland¹

Year	Number		Non-fatal casualties ²			
	Accidental Dwelling Fires	Deliberate Dwelling Fires	Accidental		Deliberate	
			Number	(per 1,000 fires)	Number	(per 1,000 fires)
2005-06	5,628	1,433	1164	206.8	308	214.9
2006-07	5,594	1,369	1155	206.5	295	215.5
2007-08	5,479	1,187	1247	227.6	290	244.3
2008-09	5,397	1,308	1188	220.1	269	205.7
2009-10	5,379	1,194	886	164.7	138	115.6
2010-11	5,214	1,086	975	187.0	167	153.8
2011-12	5,121	1,039	985	192.3	236	227.1
2012-13 ^r	5,004	832	1014	202.6	152	182.7
2013-14 ^r	4,682	650	986	210.6	154	236.9
2014-15 ^p	4,953	618	826	166.8	121	195.8

Notes

p - provisional
r - revised

- Figures for primary fires prior to 2009-10 are based on sample data weighted to (former) Fire and Rescue Service totals
- 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 12: Primary fires and casualties by motive, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Accidental Primary Fires			Deliberate Primary Fires			Total Primary Fires		
	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties	Fires	Fatal Casualties	Non-Fatal Casualties
Aberdeen City	427	3	54	120		3	547	3	57
Aberdeenshire	370	2	40	63		3	433	2	43
Angus	161	1	24	28		2	189	1	26
Argyll and Bute	144	1	10	13		1	157	1	11
Clackmannanshire	72		10	25			97		10
Dumfries and Galloway	178	3	11	22		1	200	3	12
Dundee City	259	2	36	85		3	344	2	39
East Ayrshire	159		22	43	1	4	202	1	26
East Dunbartonshire	101		12	40		6	141		18
East Lothian	148		12	44			192		12
East Renfrewshire	86		7	18			104		7
Edinburgh, City of	905	5	117	318		22	1,223	5	139
Eilean Siar	52		9	2			54		9
Falkirk	199		23	71			270		23
Fife	415	2	55	103	1	4	518	3	59
Glasgow City	1,275	1	119	415	1	27	1,690	2	146
Highland	336	5	59	31		5	367	5	64
Inverclyde	131		23	69		2	200		25
Midlothian	104	1	13	65		6	169	1	19
Moray	123	1	19	19		2	142	1	21
North Ayrshire	225		41	59		5	284		46
North Lanarkshire	452	2	50	209	1	25	661	3	75
Orkney Islands	33		1	6		1	39		2
Perth and Kinross	230		27	30		1	260		28
Renfrewshire	319	1	26	99	1	4	418	2	30
Scottish Borders	149		13	31	1	1	180	1	14
Shetland Islands	40		2	3			43		2
South Ayrshire	152	2	18	36	1	6	188	3	24
South Lanarkshire	426	1	46	159		10	585	1	56
Stirling	148		12	31		3	179		15
West Dunbartonshire	124		5	52	1	2	176	1	7
West Lothian	276		24	101		9	377		33
Scotland	8,219	33	940	2,410	8	158	10,629	41	1,098

p - provisional
r - revised

Table 12a: Rate of non-fatal casualties in primary fires by motive, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Rate		
	Non-Fatal Casualties per 1,000 fires		
	Accidental Primary Fires	Deliberate Primary Fires	All Primary Fires
Aberdeen City	126.5	25.0	104.2
Aberdeenshire	108.1	47.6	99.3
Angus	149.1	71.4	137.6
Argyll and Bute	69.4	76.9	70.1
Clackmannanshire	138.9	-	103.1
Dumfries and Galloway	61.8	45.5	60.0
Dundee City	139.0	35.3	113.4
East Ayrshire	138.4	93.0	128.7
East Dunbartonshire	118.8	150.0	127.7
East Lothian	81.1	-	62.5
East Renfrewshire	81.4	-	67.3
Edinburgh, City of	129.3	69.2	113.7
Eilean Siar	173.1	-	166.7
Falkirk	115.6	-	85.2
Fife	132.5	38.8	113.9
Glasgow City	93.3	65.1	86.4
Highland	175.6	161.3	174.4
Inverclyde	175.6	29.0	125.0
Midlothian	125.0	92.3	112.4
Moray	154.5	105.3	147.9
North Ayrshire	182.2	84.7	162.0
North Lanarkshire	110.6	119.6	113.5
Orkney Islands	30.3	166.7	51.3
Perth and Kinross	117.4	33.3	107.7
Renfrewshire	81.5	40.4	71.8
Scottish Borders	87.2	32.3	77.8
Shetland Islands	50.0	-	46.5
South Ayrshire	118.4	166.7	127.7
South Lanarkshire	108.0	62.9	95.7
Stirling	81.1	96.8	83.8
West Dunbartonshire	40.3	38.5	39.8
West Lothian	87.0	89.1	87.5
Scotland	114.4	65.6	103.3

Notes
p - provisional

Table 13: Secondary fires by motive of fire - 2009-10 to 2014-15^p - Scotland

Accidental Secondary Fires ¹											Number	
Year	Derelict Building	Grassland	Intentional straw or stubble	Outdoor structures	Derelict Vehicle	Other outdoors (including land)	Refuse ¹			Refuse Subtotal	Total accidental secondary fires	
							Refuse - small/ rubbish container (eg wheelie bin)	Refuse - large/ rubbish container (eg skip)	Refuse - loose/ rubbish tip			
2009-10	105	1,753	49	162	67	464	931	197	977	2,105	4,705	
2010-11	53	1,220	26	165	40	194	524	92	292	908	2,606	
2011-12	55	1,071	34	161	24	183	579	80	297	956	2,484	
2012-13	45	812	14	145	14	143	528	77	248	853	2,026	
2013-14 ^r	29	1,389	30	186	23	191	631	126	308	1,065	2,913	
2014-15 ^p	37	734	34	143	16	185	712	105	271	1,088	2,237	

Deliberate Secondary Fires ¹											Number	
Year	Derelict Building	Grassland	Intentional straw or stubble	Outdoor structures	Derelict Vehicle	Other outdoors (including land)	Refuse ¹			Refuse Subtotal	Total deliberate secondary fires	
							Refuse - small/ rubbish container (eg wheelie bin)	Refuse - large/ rubbish container (eg skip)	Refuse - loose/ rubbish tip			
2009-10	601	5,218	149	206	112	2,271	3,470	678	5,571	9,719	18,276	
2010-11	685	7,399	101	273	119	2,862	4,136	787	5,239	10,162	21,601	
2011-12	587	4,146	86	231	77	2,099	3,894	625	4,452	8,971	16,197	
2012-13	438	2,666	47	191	55	1,762	3,194	548	3,351	7,093	12,252	
2013-14 ^r	349	4,697	38	189	58	1,624	2,831	522	3,137	6,490	13,445	
2014-15 ^p	306	3,032	44	178	40	1,523	2,710	412	2,916	6,038	11,161	

Notes

p - provisional

r - revised

1 - there has been a change to secondary fire sub-categories and sub-categories, see section 6.5 for details

Table 13a: Secondary fires by motive of fire, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Accidental Secondary Fires ¹						Refuse ²			Refuse Subtotal	Total accidental secondary fires
	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		
Aberdeen City	1	21		7	4	1	51	8	27	86	116
Aberdeenshire	1	42	7	4	2	1	14	3	37	54	111
Angus		13	5	1	1	9	16	5	6	27	56
Argyll and Bute	1	18		6	1	8	5	1	6	12	46
Clackmannanshire		8	1	1			5	1		6	16
Dumfries and Galloway		21		8	1	2	16	2	18	36	68
Dundee City	3	29		5	1	3	22	6	7	35	76
East Ayrshire		4	1	2		3	2	1	7	10	20
East Dunbartonshire		2		3		1	5		3	8	14
East Lothian		16	4	1		7	11	5	3	19	47
East Renfrewshire	1	2				1	3	2	3	8	12
Edinburgh, City of	3	60	1	15	1	39	254	37	13	304	423
Eilean Siar		32		1			2		3	5	38
Falkirk	1	42		2		10	30	4	11	45	100
Fife	3	54	3	13		6	33	4	34	71	150
Glasgow City	6	18		14	3	10	102	3	16	121	172
Highland	3	137	1	6		15	30	5	11	46	208
Inverclyde		8		5			2		1	3	16
Midlothian		11	1	2		14	11	4	4	19	47
Moray		21	2			1	10		17	27	51
North Ayrshire	3	5		4		10	5		3	8	30
North Lanarkshire		13		6	1	3	8	2	3	13	36
Orkney Islands		1				2	1		1	2	5
Perth and Kinross	2	23	4	4	2	5	11	1	3	15	55
Renfrewshire	2	12		5	1	3	16	3	6	25	48
Scottish Borders	1	18	1	4		2	1		1	2	28
Shetland Islands	1	1		1			2			2	5
South Ayrshire	1	7		3		5	12	1	4	17	33
South Lanarkshire	1	25	2	9	1	5	11	1	8	20	63
Stirling	3	20		1	1	9	15	2	7	24	58
West Dunbartonshire		7	1	3				1	1	2	13
West Lothian		43		7		10	6	3	7	16	76
Scotland	37	734	34	143	16	185	712	105	271	1,088	2,237

Local Authority	Deliberate Secondary Fires ¹						Refuse ²			Refuse Subtotal	Total deliberate secondary fires
	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		
Aberdeen City	17	46		6	2		131	10	74	215	286
Aberdeenshire	9	26	1	5	2		15	6	46	67	110
Angus	6	44	4	3	2	18	14	1	13	28	105
Argyll and Bute		6	1	2	3	10	5	3	11	19	41
Clackmannanshire		33	2			5	13	1	15	29	69
Dumfries and Galloway	1	21		4		8	6	1	32	39	73
Dundee City	9	147	1	4	2	64	160	26	109	295	522
East Ayrshire	16	112		3	2	51	86	16	138	240	424
East Dunbartonshire	5	46		3		24	30	6	50	86	164
East Lothian	10	29	7	2		17	14	6	12	32	97
East Renfrewshire	6	30		6		23	15	10	30	55	120
Edinburgh, City of	6	200	2	20		186	259	51	207	517	931
Eilean Siar		1					1		1	2	3
Falkirk	5	93		6	2	54	72	2	49	123	283
Fife	15	150	5	17	1	23	89	18	211	318	529
Glasgow City	76	539	5	27	7	292	774	112	622	1,508	2454
Highland	6	65	1	5		15	16	2	19	37	129
Inverclyde	19	136		6		52	58	9	95	162	375
Midlothian	1	71	1	4		65	29	5	34	68	210
Moray	4	24		2	1		6	1	15	22	53
North Ayrshire	8	112	2	7	4	82	89	14	71	174	389
North Lanarkshire	15	419	3	14	1	186	267	31	443	741	1379
Orkney Islands		1				1				0	2
Perth and Kinross	4	17		4	1	10	9	2	13	24	60
Renfrewshire	22	92		5	4	72	96	28	125	249	444
Scottish Borders	1	28	1	4		9	9	2	10	21	64
Shetland Islands		1				2	1			1	4
South Ayrshire	5	57	1	4	1	31	52	6	32	90	189
South Lanarkshire	19	200	2	7	2	93	197	19	282	498	821
Stirling	5	23	1	3		10	10	2	14	26	68
West Dunbartonshire	8	105	3	2	2	49	67	6	71	144	313
West Lothian	8	158	1	3	1	71	120	16	72	208	450
Scotland	306	3,032	44	178	40	1,523	2,710	412	2,916	6,038	11,161

Notes

p - provisional

1 - there has been a change in the recording of secondary fires - see section 6.5.3 iii for details

2 - there has been a change to secondary fire sub-categories, see section 6.5.5 iii for details

Table 13b: Secondary fires by motive, 2014-15^p, Local Authority

Local Authority	Number			Rate		
	Accidental Secondary Fires	Deliberate Secondary Fires	All Secondary Fires	per 100,000 population		
				Accidental Secondary Fires	Deliberate Secondary Fires	All Secondary Fires
Aberdeen City	116	286	402	50.7	124.9	175.6
Aberdeenshire	111	110	221	42.6	42.2	84.8
Angus	56	105	161	48.0	90.0	138.0
Argyll and Bute	46	41	87	52.5	46.8	99.2
Clackmannanshire	16	69	85	31.3	134.8	166.0
Dumfries and Galloway	68	73	141	45.4	48.7	94.0
Dundee City	76	522	598	51.3	352.1	403.3
East Ayrshire	20	424	444	16.4	347.1	363.5
East Dunbartonshire	14	164	178	13.1	153.7	166.8
East Lothian	47	97	144	46.1	95.1	141.1
East Renfrewshire	12	120	132	13.0	129.9	142.9
Edinburgh, City of	423	931	1,354	85.9	189.0	274.8
Eilean Siar	38	3	41	139.4	11.0	150.5
Falkirk	100	283	383	63.4	179.5	243.0
Fife	150	529	679	40.8	144.0	184.9
Glasgow City	172	2,454	2,626	26.7	409.2	437.9
Highland	208	129	337	89.2	55.3	144.6
Inverclyde	16	375	391	20.0	469.6	489.6
Midlothian	47	210	257	54.5	243.6	298.1
Moray	51	53	104	53.8	55.9	109.8
North Ayrshire	30	389	419	22.0	285.1	307.1
North Lanarkshire	36	1,379	1,415	10.7	408.0	418.7
Orkney Islands	5	2	7	23.2	9.3	32.4
Perth and Kinross	55	60	115	36.9	40.3	77.2
Renfrewshire	48	444	492	27.5	254.8	282.4
Scottish Borders	28	64	92	24.6	56.1	80.7
Shetland Islands	5	4	9	21.5	17.2	38.7
South Ayrshire	33	189	222	29.3	168.0	197.3
South Lanarkshire	63	821	884	20.0	260.3	280.3
Stirling	58	68	126	63.3	74.3	137.6
West Dunbartonshire	13	313	326	14.5	348.8	363.3
West Lothian	76	450	526	42.9	254.0	296.9
Scotland	2,237	11,161	13,398	41.8	208.7	250.5

Notes

p - provisional

1- Local Authority population estimates produced by National Records Scotland. Taken from:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/mid-2014/index.html>

Table 14: Scotland's long-term trend data for fires, casualties, special service incidents and false alarms

Year	Types of fire						Fire Casualties			Fire False Alarms				Special Services		False alarms		Total Incidents ⁽⁶⁾
	Primary			Secondary			Chimney ⁽¹⁾	Total fires ⁽⁵⁾	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Malicious	Due to apparatus	Good Intent	Total ⁽¹⁾	Special Services	Special Service		
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others	Secondary	Chimney ⁽¹⁾												
1990	9,811	4,404	4,030	1,299	23,023	7,400	49,967	115	1,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	9,799	4,461	5,338	1,310	27,517	8,700	57,125	137	1,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	9,612	4,313	5,766	1,232	23,444	7,800	52,167	102	1,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	9,786	4,270	5,280	1,202	27,707	7,900	56,145	127	1,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994-96 ⁽²⁾	9,139	4,098	4,496	1,088	39,933	6,057	65,841	84	1,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995-96	9,313	4,377	4,858	1,303	32,303	5,416	57,108	90	1,860	14,742	26,587	50,942	-	-	-	-	-	
1996-97	9,461	4,193	4,691	1,044	27,347	4,279	50,411	101	2,097	23,407	16,763	49,262	-	-	-	-	-	
1997-98	9,282	3,908	4,625	970	23,329	3,863	46,531	89	2,118	25,048	15,496	48,650	-	-	-	-	-	
1998-99	9,222	3,946	5,352	819	29,414	3,249	53,340	98	2,171	7,601	13,299	48,183	-	-	-	-	-	
1999-00	9,316	4,122	6,078	1,161	32,615	3,485	56,070	111	2,245	8,022	13,643	51,825	-	-	-	-	-	
2000-01	9,257	3,835	5,883	895	35,459	2,761	57,918	74	2,245	7,965	14,043	52,140	-	-	-	-	-	
2001-02	8,895	3,893	5,651	1,260	34,723	2,396	55,326	87	2,026	8,153	14,681	53,806	-	-	-	-	-	
2002-03 ⁽³⁾	7,875	3,669	5,401	1,262	42,181	1,893	61,762	80	1,876	7,407	14,889	52,103	-	-	-	-	-	
2003-04	8,131	3,445	4,921	1,191	27,547	1,474	44,171	89	1,951	6,877	15,193	52,956	-	-	-	-	-	
2004-05	7,048	3,134	4,002	966	31,554	1,696	48,375	88	1,730	6,080	14,321	53,842	-	-	-	-	-	
2005-06	7,061	3,258	3,868	938	32,397	1,430	48,584	60	1,692	5,629	14,900	53,207	-	-	-	-	-	
2006-07	6,963	2,887	3,856	1,052	30,385	1,633	45,633	46	1,673	5,255	15,168	54,281	-	-	-	-	-	
2007-08	6,666	2,922	3,064	966	25,651	1,745	40,570	72	1,719	4,783	14,594	54,433	-	-	-	-	-	
2008-09	6,705	2,630	2,931	908	22,981	1,738	38,737	64	1,648	3,895	12,277	53,235	-	-	-	-	-	
2009-10 ⁽⁴⁾	6,573	3,008	2,992	1,445	22,981	1,738	38,737	62	1,214	2,935	12,836	52,048	-	-	-	-	-	
2010-11	6,300	2,838	2,688	1,372	24,207	1,565	38,970	52	1,328	2,753	11,825	49,813	-	-	-	-	-	
2011-12	6,180	2,717	2,362	1,175	19,681	1,243	32,464	59	1,416	2,621	10,361	47,917	-	-	-	-	-	
2013-13 ⁽⁵⁾	5,834	2,386	2,034	814	14,276	1,375	26,719	46	1,319	2,307	9,873	47,286	-	-	-	-	-	
2014-14 ⁽⁵⁾	5,330	2,350	1,936	913	16,359	1,091	27,979	33	1,311	2,365	9,615	47,187	-	-	-	-	-	
2014-15 ⁽⁶⁾	5,571	2,323	1,896	839	13,398	975	25,002	41	1,098	2,054	9,255	48,629	-	-	-	-	-	

Notes

p - provisional
r - revised

- data not available

Data from 1994-95 reported in financial years rather than calendar, secondary and chimney not available for 1994-95

(1) - data rounded to thousands in previous publications

(2) - FDR(94) paper recording system introduced January 1994

(3) - does not include incidents that occurred during national industrial action in November 2002, January 2003 and February 2003

(4) - introduction of the electronic recording system IRS - discontinuity in recording of non-fatal casualties - please see Fire and Rescue Statistics Scotland Series for further explanation

(5) - The data in tables may not summate to the total, due to rounding of sample data within sub-categories.

(6) - Total incidents = total of fires, false alarms and special services

Source: Fire and Rescue Statistics Scotland Series (formerly Fire Statistics Scotland)

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

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How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact us using the email address above for further information.

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Notes

Notes



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