

SB 14/2015

26 February 2015

Deliberate fires 2013-14

This is a biennial bulletin which examines the impact and patterns in deliberate fires in Wales. The Welsh Government compiles these statistics from reports on all fires attended submitted by all Fire and Rescue Services (FRSs) in Wales to the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG).

Deliberate fires are those ignited deliberately, or where deliberate ignition is suspected, or those recorded as 'doubtful' by the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS). Over a quarter of Fire and Rescue Service attendances at fires and false alarms in 2013-14 were due to deliberate fires.

The data contained in this bulletin is used to inform policy decisions and to provide contextual information. The data is used to provide information on FRSs' performance and activities to citizens and communities in Wales. The 2013-14 data are currently provisional, extracted from the Incident Recording System (IRS) in May 2014 and may be revised in subsequent publications.

In 2013-14 fire-fighters in Wales took part in 9 periods of strike action. During this time all incidents were attended, and all were recorded. Further information regarding this issue can be found in the Quality Information.

Summary

Fires:

- The Welsh Fire and Rescue Services attended a total of 7,564 deliberate fires in 2013-14. This is an increase of 18 per cent compared with the previous year, but a decrease of 71 per cent compared with 2001-02. Of these fires, 18 per cent were primary fires. (*Table 1*)
- In 2013-14, 66 per cent of all deliberate fires were in South Wales, 24 per cent in Mid and West Wales, and 10 per cent were in North Wales. (*Table 3*)

Vehicle Fires:

- In 2013-14, there were 664 primary fires started deliberately in vehicles, a decrease of 8 per cent compared with the previous year. (*Table 7*)

School fires:

- In 2013-14, there were 6 deliberate fires in schools, equating to 18 per cent of all fires in schools for the year. (*Table 8*)

Casualties:

- In 2013-14, there were 2 fatal casualties and 73 non-fatal casualties in deliberate fires. (*Table 9*)

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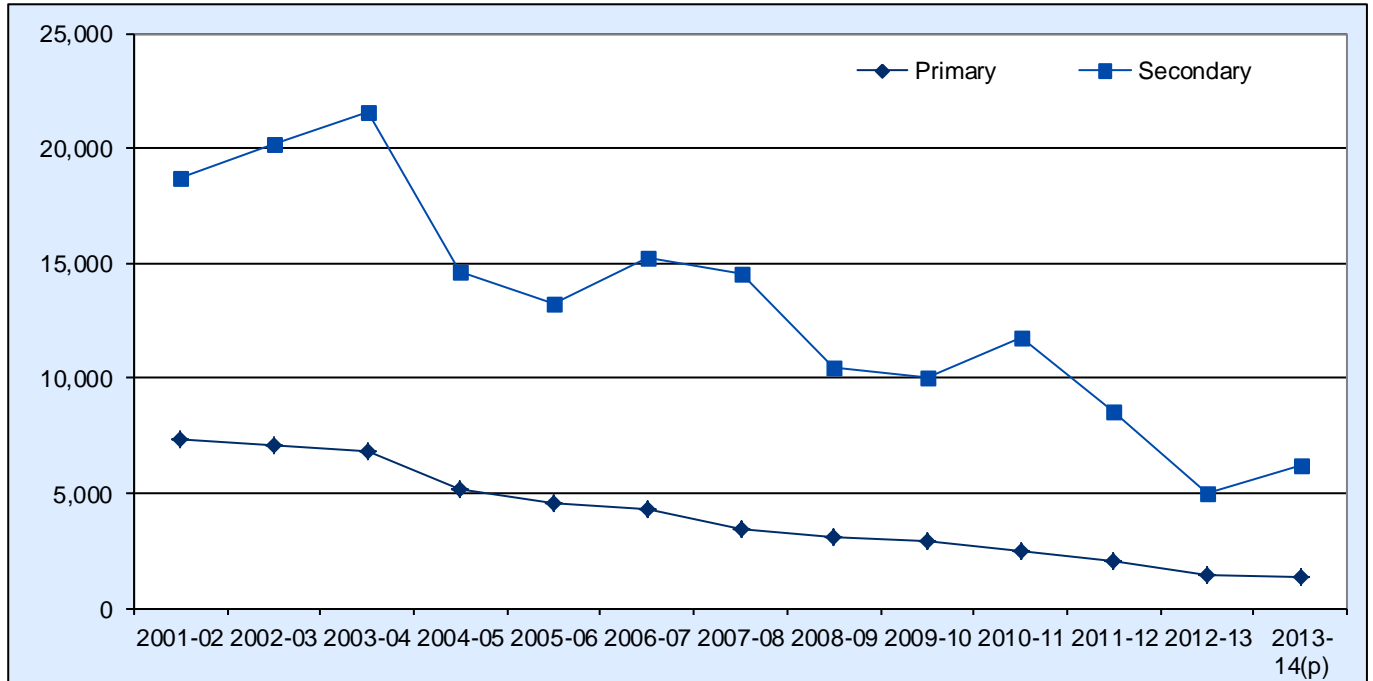
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Fires

Welsh Fire and Rescue Services attended 13,162 fires in 2013-14, of which 57 per cent were deliberate fires. There were 7,564 deliberate fires in 2013-14, an increase of 18 per cent from 6,399 deliberate fires in 2012-13. However since 2001-02 the number of deliberate fires in Wales has fallen by 71 per cent. The peak in the time series occurred in 2003-04 when there were 28,464 deliberate fires.

Chart 1: Number of deliberate fires in Wales



Source: 2001-02 to 2008-09 data from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System (p) Provisional data.

Fires are classed as primary, secondary or chimney fires. Primary fires are the most serious type of fires attended, usually involving property, vehicles, casualties, or rescues. Secondary fires usually involve grassland, rubbish or derelict buildings. More detailed definitions are in the Glossary.

In 2013-14, 1,342 primary fires were deliberate, a fall of 4 per cent compared with 2012-13, and the lowest number since 2001-02. Deliberate primary fires have steadily decreased since 2001-02, falling by 82 per cent.

There were 6,222 deliberate secondary fires in 2013-14, an increase of 25 per cent compared with 2012-13, and accounting for 47 per cent of all fires attended by the Fire and Rescue Services. Since 2001-02 there has been an overall reduction of 67 per cent in deliberate secondary fires.

In 2013-14, around 27 per cent of all attendances (fires and false alarms) were for deliberate fires; this was an increase of 3 percentage points from 2012-13.

Table 1: Number of deliberate fires by location and year

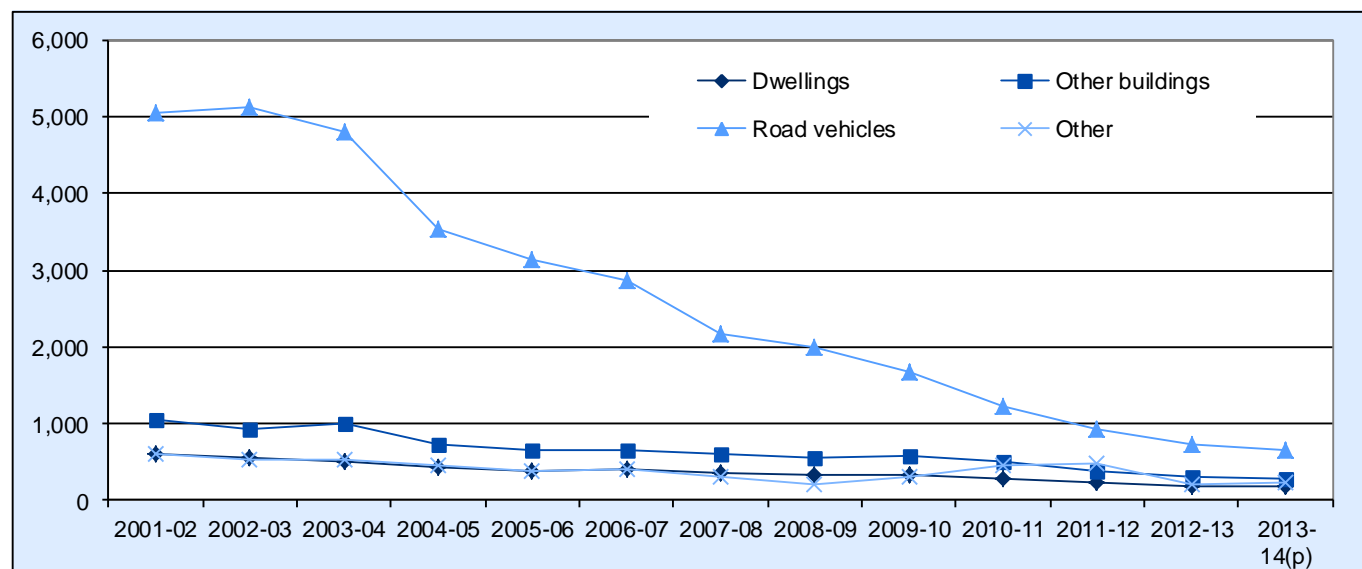
	Number					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)
Primary fires	3,091	2,886	2,484	2,051	1,405	1,342
Dwellings	338	338	282	233	186	178
Other buildings	551	577	516	385	304	273
Road vehicles	1,993	1,667	1,220	940	718	664
Other	209	304	466	493	197	227
Secondary fires (a)	10,433	10,022	11,812	8,596	4,993	6,222
Derelict buildings	..	163	150	137	131	91
Derelict road vehicles	..	59	39	51	26	24
Other	..	9,800	11,623	8,408	4,836	6,107
All deliberate fires (b)	13,524	12,913	14,297	10,648	6,399	7,564

Source: 2008-09 from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System

- (a) Prior to April 2009, data on secondary fires was collected on the FDR3 form. Detailed data were not collected for secondary fires.
- (b) Includes deliberate chimney fires.
- (p) Provisional data.
- .. Data unavailable

As in other years, in 2013-14, road vehicles accounted for the highest proportion of deliberate primary fires in Wales (almost 50 per cent). However the number of deliberate vehicle fires has been decreasing each year, by 8 per cent since 2012-13, and by 87 per cent since 2001-02. There were also decreases in the number of deliberate primary fires in 'dwellings' and 'other buildings' fires compared with the previous year.

Chart 2: Number of deliberate primary fires in Wales, by location categories



Source: 2008-09 and earlier from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System

(p) Provisional data

In 2013-14, 28 per cent of primary fires were deliberate, compared with 30 per cent in 2012-13. 56 per cent of 'other' primary fires (including outdoors and those in outdoor structures) were deliberate in 2013-14. All categories except 'other residential' saw decreases in the proportion of deliberate fires compared with the previous year, and only 9 per cent of primary dwelling fires were deliberate.

Table 2: Percentage of primary fires in Wales started deliberately, by location

	Percentage					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)
Building	24	25	23	19	17	16
Dwelling	15	15	13	12	10	9
Other residential	..	15	11	12	11	14
Non residential	..	43	40	37	34	29
Road vehicle	70	63	55	52	47	45
Other(a)	..	66	70	72	60	56
Outdoor	..	68	70	73	61	56
All primary fires	44	42	39	36	30	28

Source: 2008-09 from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System

(a) Includes 'other transport vehicles'.

(p) Provisional data.

.. Data unavailable.

A large proportion of outdoor fires are started deliberately on grassland and in forests.

The Joint Arson Group produced the Wales Arson Reduction Strategy in 2007¹ (it was reviewed in 2009 with an update strategy for 2012-15 published in 2012²). The strategy states the priorities of Welsh Arson Reduction Teams (ARTs) are to reduce the numbers of wildfire incidents, deliberate fires in schools, car arson, deliberate fires associated with anti-social behaviour and the number of void and derelict buildings subject to arson. The Wales Arson Reduction Strategy in 2007 proposed measures to reduce the number of deliberate grassland and forest fires.

These include:

- National Curriculum to include “care of the environment”, educating children on the issue outside of the classroom.
- Several initiatives seek to address this issue i.e. the All Wales School Liaison Core Programme, Crucial Crew, Forest Schools Safety Zone.
- Implement initiatives which bestow ownership and a sense of pride in communities regarding their immediate environment.
- Key partnerships should work together to provide a consistent message on grass and forest fires.
- Youth groups must be supported to deliver diversionary activities for young people during school holidays and to deliver a message on the responsible use of fire.

In 2013-14, 36 per cent of primary fires in South Wales, 22 per cent in North Wales and 21 per cent in Mid and West Wales were started deliberately. The proportion of fires started deliberately increases for secondary fires, 51 per cent in North Wales and up to 92 per cent of secondary fires in South Wales. Whilst the proportion of deliberate secondary fires remains high in South Wales, the proportion in both North Wales and Mid and West Wales have noticeably fallen in comparison to the previous year.

¹ [1 Wales Arson Reduction Strategy - Report of the Joint Arson Group August 2007](#)

² <http://www.firebrake.org/en/beaware/arsonprevention.php>

Table 3: Deliberate fires in Wales, by fire and rescue service

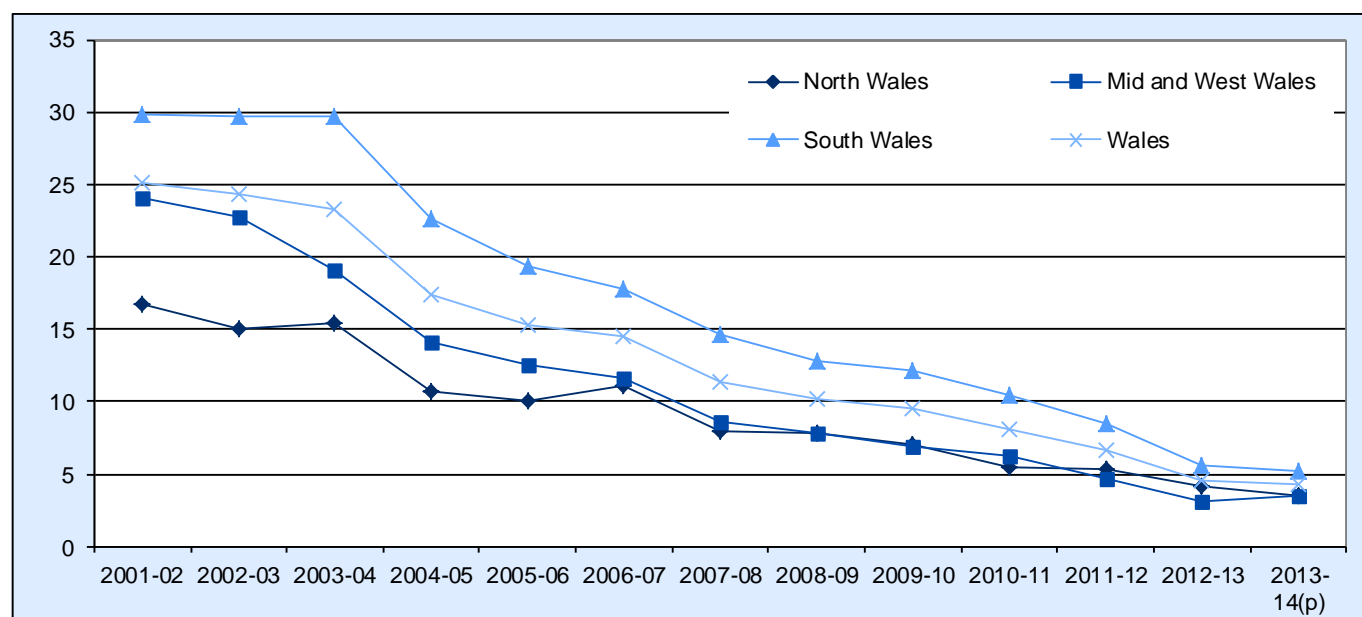
	Primary Fires				Secondary Fires				All fires				
	North Wales	Mid and West Wales		South Wales	North Wales	Mid and West Wales		South Wales	North Wales	Mid and West Wales		South Wales	Wales
		Wales	Wales			Wales	Wales			Wales	Wales		
Number													
2009-10	483	618	1,785	2,886	1,056	2,212	6,754	10,022	1,539	2,835	8,539	12,913	
2010-11	375	562	1,547	2,484	1,065	2,720	8,027	11,812	1,440	3,283	9,574	14,297	
2011-12	370	423	1,258	2,051	1,006	2,002	5,588	8,596	1,376	2,426	6,846	10,648	
2012-13	286	277	842	1,405	549	1,217	3,227	4,993	835	1,494	4,070	6,399	
2013-14(p)	243	320	779	1,342	550	1,477	4,195	6,222	793	1,797	4,974	7,564	
Percentage by region													
2009-10	17	21	62	100	11	22	67	100	12	22	66	100	
2010-11	15	23	62	100	9	23	68	100	10	23	67	100	
2011-12	18	21	61	100	12	23	65	100	13	23	64	100	
2012-13	20	20	60	100	11	24	65	100	13	23	64	100	
2013-14	18	24	58	100	9	24	67	100	10	24	66	100	
Percentage in region which are deliberate													
2009-10	32	32	53	42	68	78	94	87	45	56	80	67	
2010-11	28	30	48	39	65	79	95	87	44	58	81	69	
2011-12	28	26	46	36	62	77	94	85	43	54	78	65	
2012-13	25	20	37	30	62	78	93	84	36	46	70	56	
2013-14	22	21	36	28	51	69	92	80	33	46	73	57	

Source: Incident Recording System

(p) Provisional data.

Chart 3 show rates of primary and secondary deliberate fires per 10,000 population. As with absolute numbers of fires, the highest rates are consistently in South Wales, although the gap has narrowed greatly since 2001-02. The difference between the highest and the lowest regional rates of primary fires has fallen from around 13 primary fires per 10,000 population in 2001-02, to approximately 2 fires per 10,000 per population in 2013-14.

Chart 3: Rate of deliberate primary fires per 10,000 population

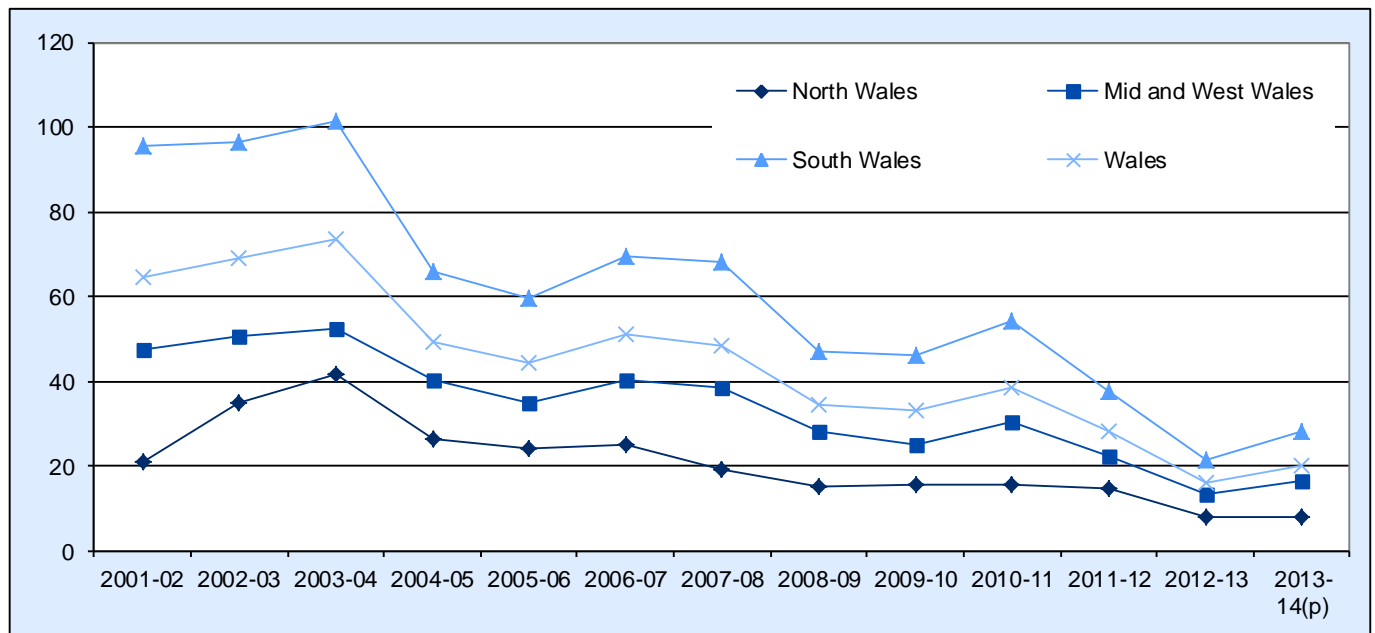


Source: 2008-09 and earlier from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System

(p) Provisional data

Similarly in 2001-02 the difference between the highest rate of secondary fires and the lowest rate was around 75 fires per 10,000 population, in 2013-14 this figure has fallen to approximately 20 fires per 10,000 per population.

Chart 4: Rate of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population

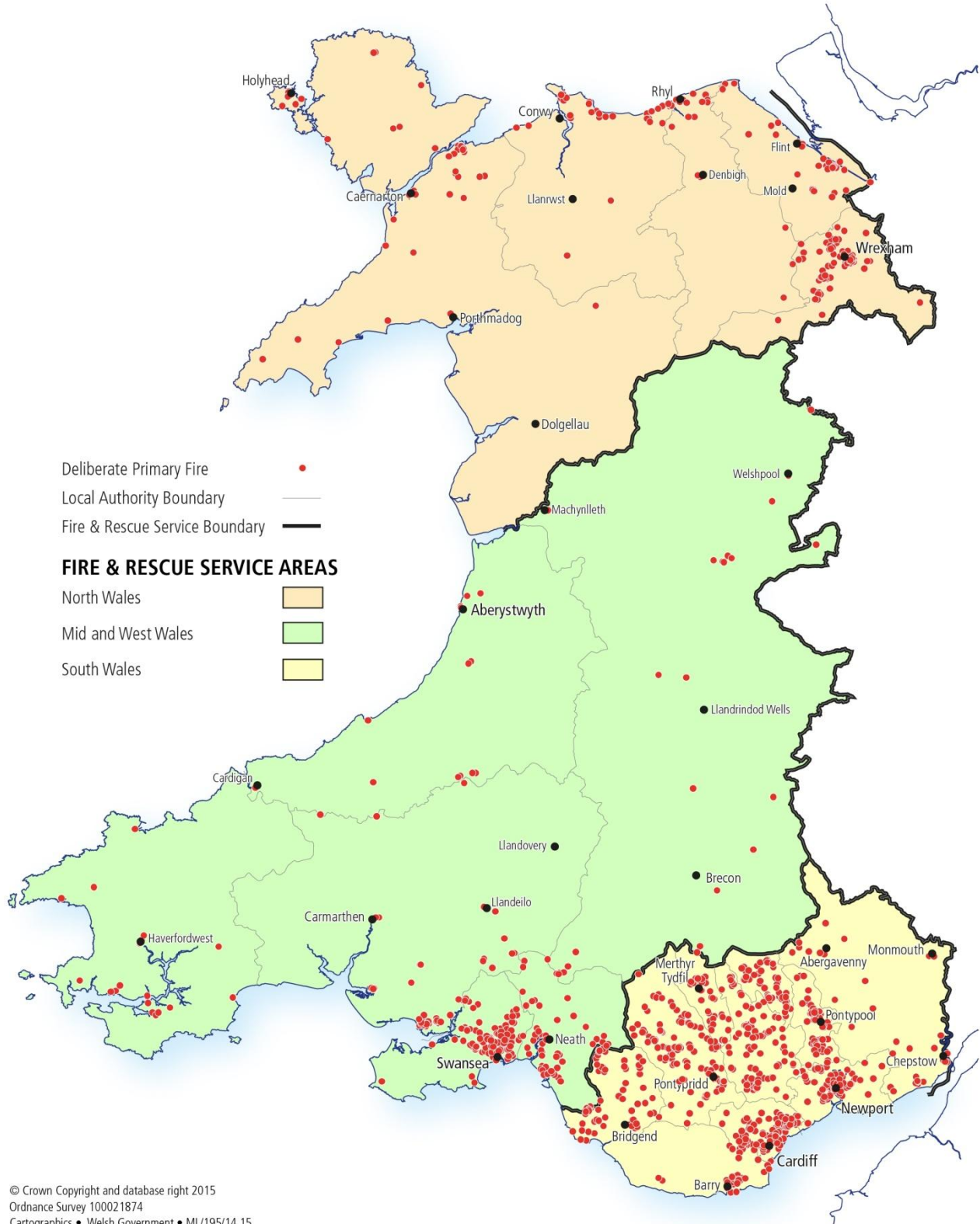


Source: 2008-09 and earlier from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System

(p) Provisional data

The map below shows the locations of deliberate primary fires in Wales. The map shows the level of concentration of these fires in the South Wales area.

Deliberate Primary Fires across Wales, 2013-14



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 January 2015

In 2013-14, 19 per cent of the deliberate fires occurred in April. Numbers and proportions of fires in this month have fluctuated whilst continuing to be one of the months when most fires have occurred. April, May, June, July, August and December saw increases in the number of deliberate fires in 2013-14. The largest decrease was seen in February (66 per cent).

Table 4: Total deliberate fires in Wales by month (a)

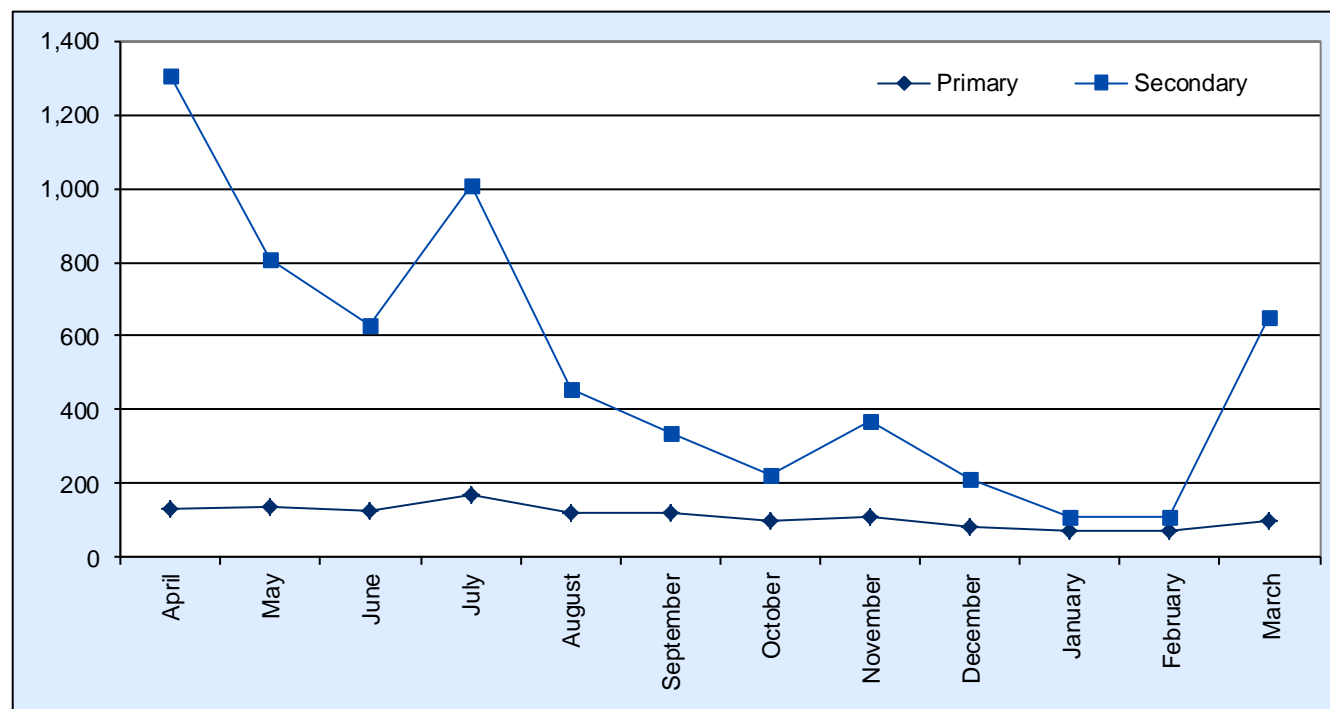
	Number					Percentage (of the Financial Year)				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
April	1,902	3,119	2,275	907	1,436	15	22	21	14	19
May	1,175	2,034	1,333	824	942	9	14	13	13	12
June	1,204	1,748	753	400	757	9	12	7	6	10
July	754	893	1,004	492	1,180	6	6	9	8	16
August	872	798	774	433	578	7	6	7	7	8
September	1,148	719	514	517	461	9	5	5	8	6
October	1,150	984	653	470	323	9	7	6	7	4
November	666	663	588	504	480	5	5	6	8	6
December	434	376	311	252	294	3	3	3	4	4
January	471	524	358	242	184	4	4	3	4	2
February	732	420	463	528	182	6	3	4	8	2
March	2,405	2,019	1,622	830	747	19	14	15	13	10

Source: Incident Recording System

(a) Includes deliberate chimney fires.

(p) Provisional data.

Chart 5: Number of primary and secondary deliberate fires in Wales by month, 2013-14 (p)



Source: 2008-09 from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System

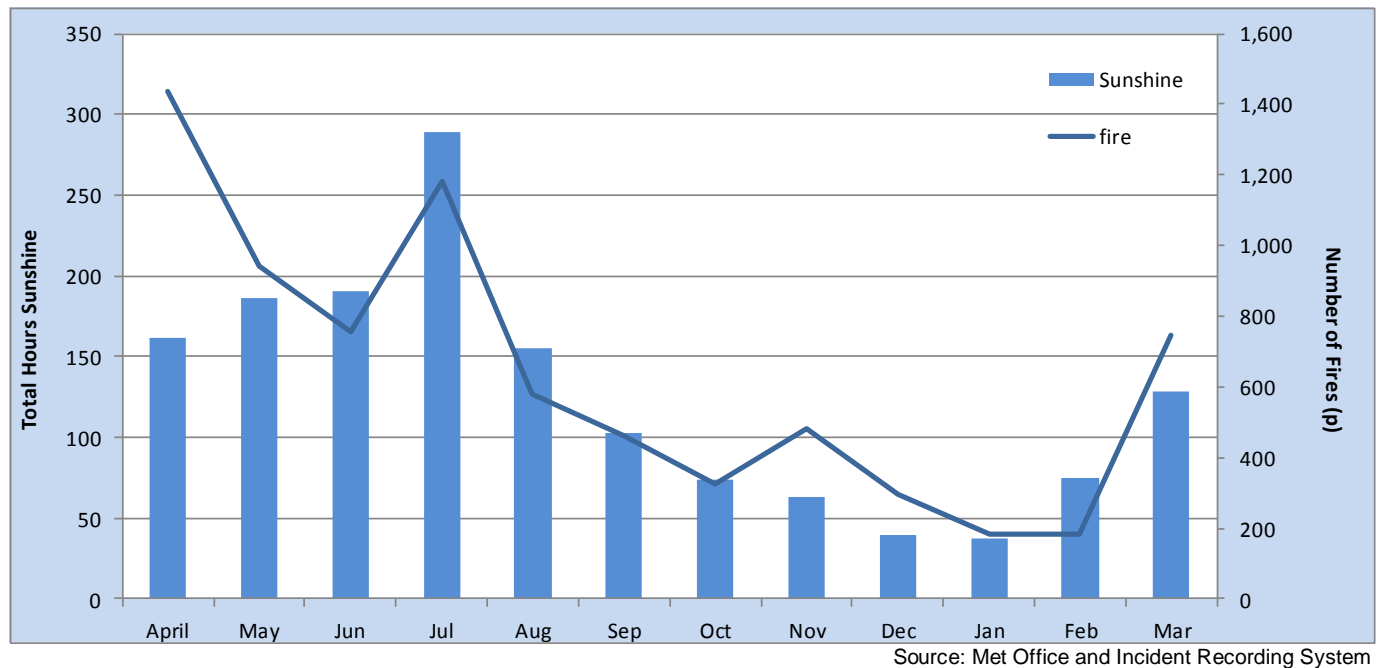
(p) Provisional data.

From Chart 5 and Table 5 we can see that deliberate secondary fires fluctuate a great deal and occur mainly in March, April, May and July, whilst numbers of deliberate primary fires stay relatively stable. For instance in 2013-14, percentages of deliberate primary fires for each month ranged from 5 per cent to 13 per cent, whereas for deliberate secondary fires, percentages for individual months ranged from 2 per cent to 21 per cent. Since the majority of secondary fires occur outdoors, they can be greatly influenced by the seasons and weather conditions.

As seen in Chart 6 and 7, data from the Met Office shows that in 2013-14 the months with the least rainfall were April, June and July, months with high numbers of deliberate fires. December, January and February had the most rainfall, and all saw low numbers of deliberate fires (primary and secondary) compared to other months. In the same year, the months November to January saw the least hours of sunshine whilst April to July had the most.

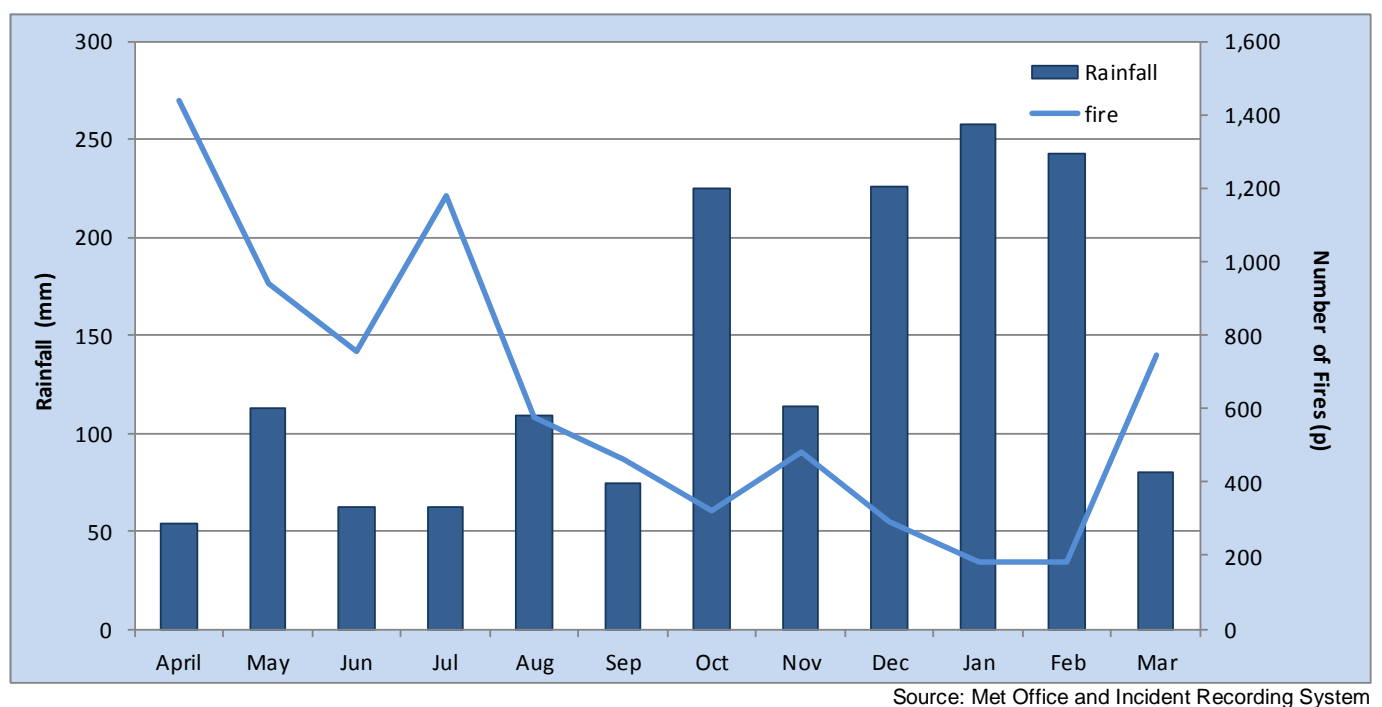
Met Office data are available from: <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/>

Chart 6: Total deliberate fires by total hours of sunshine, 2013-14 (p)



(p) Provisional data.

Chart 7: Total deliberate fires by total rainfall, 2013-14 (p)



(p) Provisional data.

Table 5: Deliberate primary and secondary fires by month

	Number					Percentage				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Primary										
April	276	254	260	127	131	10	10	13	9	10
May	263	276	228	139	135	9	11	11	10	10
June	273	266	169	122	125	9	11	8	9	9
July	256	219	199	137	171	9	9	10	10	13
August	270	200	179	119	121	9	8	9	8	9
September	243	191	165	129	122	8	8	8	9	9
October	292	239	161	126	100	10	10	8	9	7
November	211	199	135	103	111	7	8	7	7	8
December	173	135	126	95	84	6	5	6	7	6
January	188	161	111	98	74	7	6	5	7	6
February	201	147	117	107	72	7	6	6	8	5
March	240	197	201	103	96	8	8	10	7	7
All	2,886	2,484	2,051	1,405	1,342	100	100	100	100	100
Secondary										
April	1,624	2,865	2,015	780	1,305	16	24	23	16	21
May	911	1,758	1,105	685	807	9	15	13	14	13
June	931	1,482	584	278	632	9	13	7	6	10
July	498	674	805	355	1,009	5	6	9	7	16
August	602	598	595	314	457	6	5	7	6	7
September	905	528	349	388	339	9	4	4	8	5
October	858	745	492	344	223	9	6	6	7	4
November	455	463	453	401	369	5	4	5	8	6
December	261	241	185	157	210	3	2	2	3	3
January	282	363	247	144	110	3	3	3	3	2
February	531	273	345	421	110	5	2	4	8	2
March	2,164	1,822	1,421	726	651	22	15	17	15	10
All	10,022	11,812	8,596	4,993	6,222	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 2008-09 from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System

(p) Provisional data.

In 2013-14 the largest proportion of deliberate primary and secondary fires occurred between 6pm and midnight, with 40 per cent of primary fires and 52 per cent of secondary fires. Around a third of primary fires took place between midnight and 6a.m., and a similar proportion of secondary fires took place between midday and 6p.m. The proportions each year since 2009-10 remained relatively unchanged.

Table 6: Deliberate primary and secondary fires by time of day

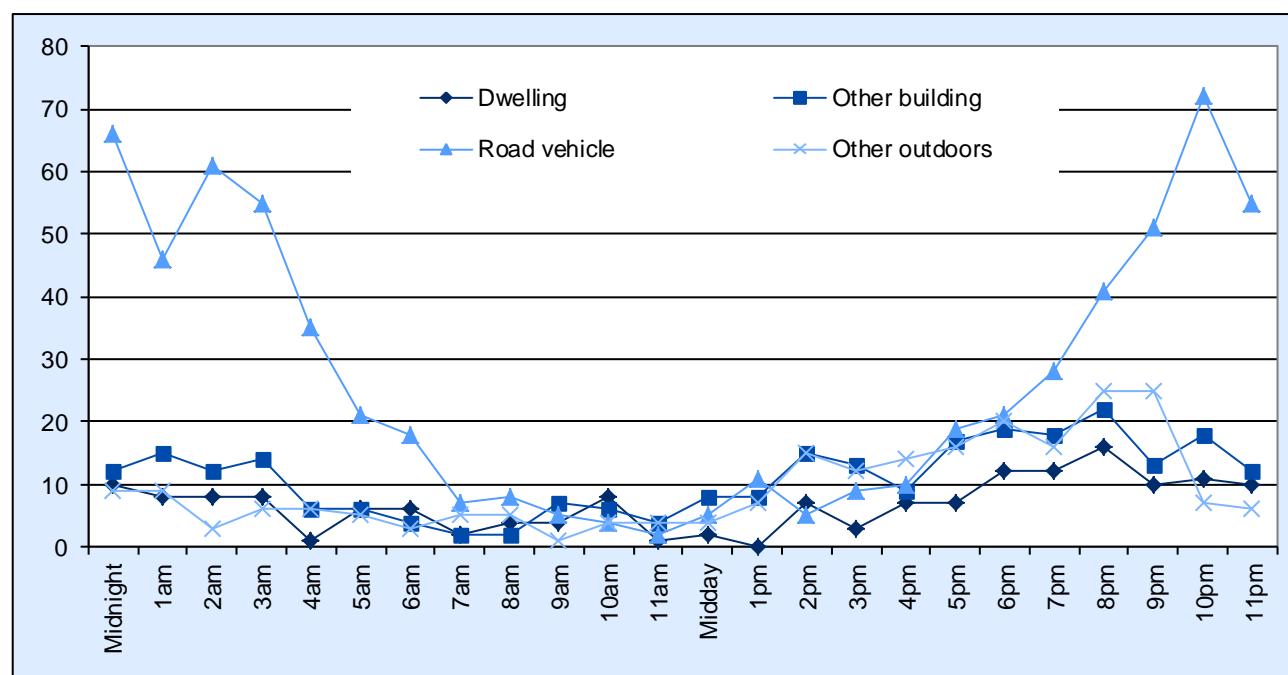
	Number					Percentage				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Primary										
Midnight - 5.59 am	1,030	811	665	488	428	36	33	32	35	32
6.00a.m. - 11.59 am	211	213	184	125	116	7	9	9	9	9
Midday - 5.59 pm	381	411	340	209	223	13	17	17	15	17
6.00 pm - 11.59 pm	1,213	1,010	825	559	540	42	41	40	40	40
Late call (a)	51	39	37	24	35	2	2	2	2	3
Secondary										
Midnight - 5.59 am	861	1,036	873	546	619	9	9	10	11	10
6.00 am - 11.59 am	539	700	511	332	370	5	6	6	7	6
Midday - 5.59 pm	3,269	3,724	2,661	1,442	1,976	33	32	31	29	32
6.00 pm - 11.59 pm	5,329	6,338	4,535	2,671	3,249	53	54	53	53	52
Late call (a)	24	14	16	2	8	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Incident Recording System

(a) A fire known to be extinguished when the call was made (or to which no call was made, e.g. a fire which comes to the attention of the fire and rescue service as a result of a press report or inquest) and the fire and rescue service attended.
 (p) Provisional data.

Chart 8 shows that deliberate fires in dwellings, other buildings and other outdoor deliberate fires follow a similar pattern in terms of the time of day. However for road vehicles, distinct peaks can be seen in the timing of these fires, with 77 per cent occurring between 8 pm and 5 am during 2013-14.

Chart 8: Number of deliberate primary fires by time of day and location 2013-14 (p)



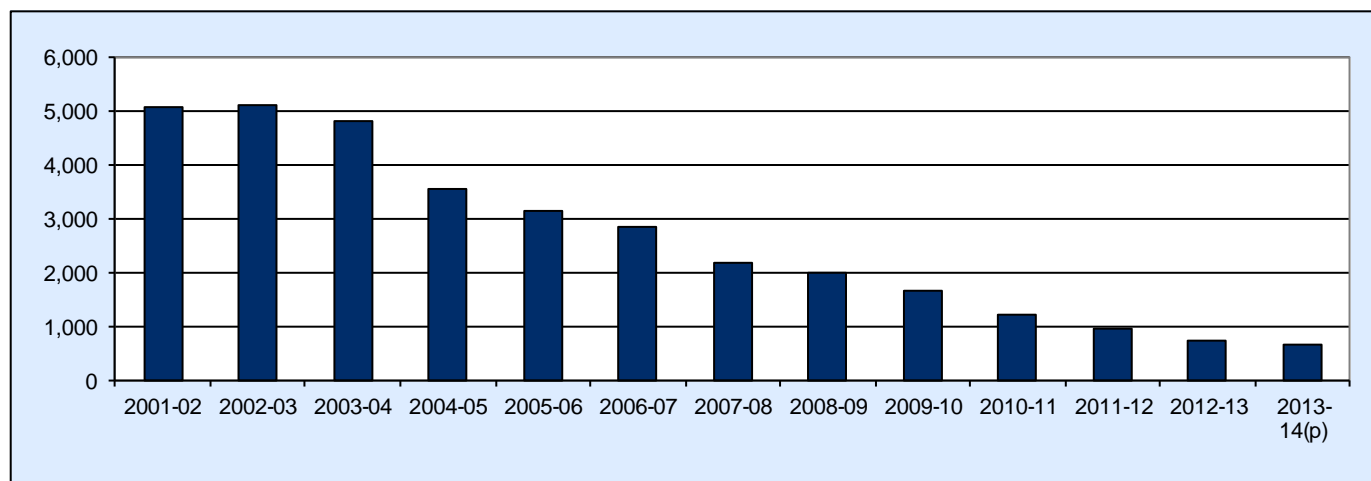
Source: Incident Recording System

(p) Provisional data.

Vehicle Fires

In 2013-14, fires in road vehicles make up just under half of deliberate primary fires in Wales; however the number has steadily fallen since 2001-02 (a decrease of 87 per cent) with the exception of 2002-03.

Chart 9: Number of deliberate primary fires in road vehicles



Source: 2001-02 to 2008-09 data from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System

(p) Provisional data.

In 2013-14, there were 664 fires started deliberately in vehicles, a decrease of 8 per cent from the previous year. Most vehicles set on fire were cars, 67 per cent of all deliberate primary road vehicle fires. In 2013-14, of the 982 (accidental and deliberate) fires in cars, 46 per cent were started deliberately. This proportion has steadily decreased since 2009-10 when approximately two-thirds of all car fires were set alight deliberately. Motorcycle (88 per cent) and caravan (78 per cent) fires saw the largest proportion of deliberate fires in 2013-14 although numbers of such fires are not high. Around 2 in 5 deliberate primary vehicle fires involved stolen or abandoned vehicles, compared to 2 in 100 accidental primary vehicle fires.

Table 7: Road vehicle fires by type and motive

	Number					Percentage of fires which are deliberate				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Agricultural	7	6	6	4	2	12	7	9	5	3
Bus/coach	4	4	2	3	2	15	16	12	12	8
Car	1,306	883	708	526	445	66	57	55	50	46
Caravan (a)	17	15	7	23	25	94	75	64	82	78
Lorry/HGV	14	14	8	16	11	18	19	14	25	17
Minibus	18	9	2	4	3	86	69	20	67	43
Motor home	11	12	9	3	4	48	48	41	43	18
Motorcycle	94	111	65	54	91	82	88	75	81	88
Multiple vehicles	37	26	17	7	9	77	68	65	64	53
Tanker	1	0	1	0	0	10	0	25	0	0
Van	117	81	84	57	50	57	49	50	49	38
Other	41	59	31	21	22	55	69	43	36	49
All deliberate primary road vehicle fires	1,667	1,220	940	718	664	63	55	52	47	45
<i>of which</i>										
stolen vehicles	156	84	76	48	44	93	95	96	94	98
abandoned vehicles	672	472	326	231	236	97	96	96	94	95
All deliberate secondary road vehicle fires (b)	59	39	51	26	24	81	80	72	63	67
All deliberate road vehicle fires	1,726	1,259	991	744	688	143	135	123	111	112

Source: Incident Recording System

(a) Includes caravans on tow.

(b) Derelict vehicles.

(p) Provisional data.

The number of abandoned and stolen vehicles which are deliberately set alight has also fallen year-on-year since 2009-10, a decrease of 66 per cent.

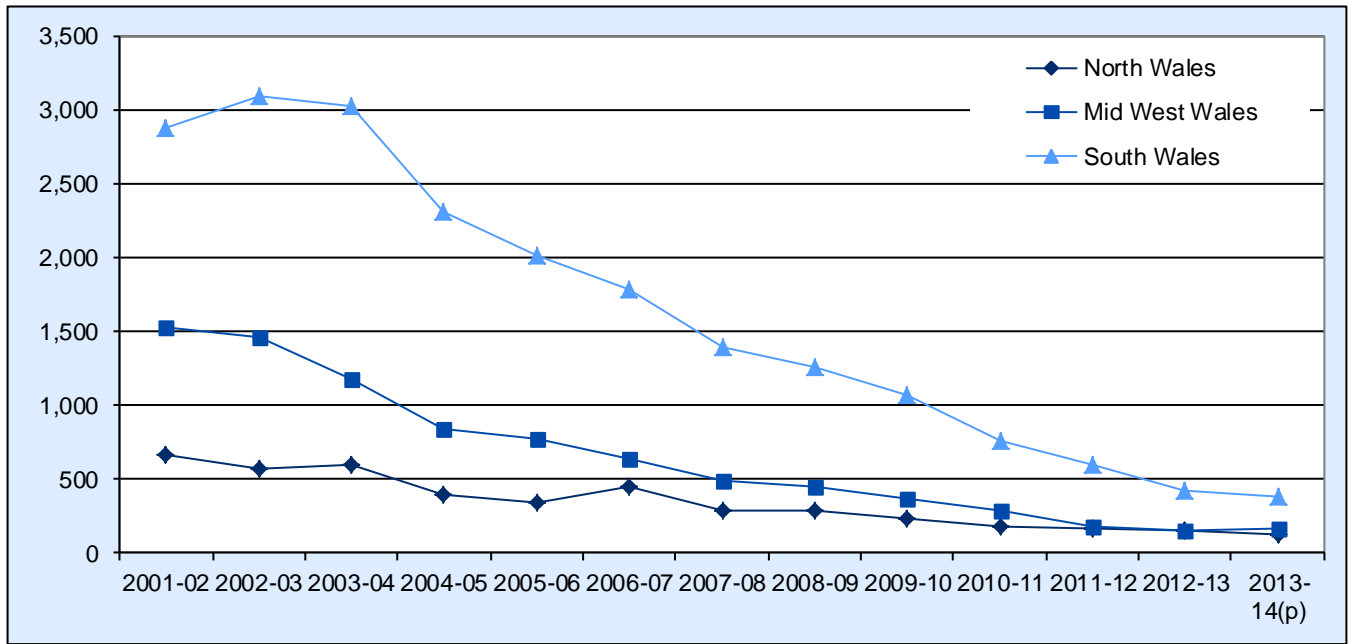
The majority (57 per cent) of deliberate primary fires in road vehicles occurred South Wales in 2013-14. However since 2003-04 the number of these fires in South Wales has fallen steadily and overall, since 2001-02, there has been an 87 per cent drop. Both North Wales and Mid and West Wales have also seen decreases since 2001-02 of 81 and 89 per cent respectively.

The Wales Arson Reduction Strategy (reviewed in 2009 with an update strategy for 2012-15 published in 2012), highlighted two key factors contributing to arson, the need to promptly remove unwanted and abandoned vehicles and to reduce vehicle crime. The total amount of abandoned vehicles collected by Local Authorities³ in Wales has fallen from 12,000 tonnes in 2003-04 to less than 500 tonnes since 2008-09. In 2013-14, less than 250 tonnes of abandoned vehicles was collected by local authorities, of which more than 80 per cent was recycled. This decrease in the amount of abandoned vehicles may be due to the increased value of materials, leading to higher demand for scrapped cars.

The Wales Arson Reduction Strategy noted that vehicle crime continues to fall, reflecting that vehicles are designed and built more securely. According to police recorded crime data published by the Office for National Statistics, vehicle offences in Wales have fallen by 70 per cent between 2002-03 and 2013-14.

³ Abandoned vehicles are no longer collected as part of local authority municipal waste, therefore may no longer be collected by the LA waste service department. Information presented here relate purely to abandoned vehicles collected by local authorities as opposed to total abandoned vehicles arising in Wales.

Chart 10: Number of deliberate primary fires in road vehicles by fire and rescue service



Source: Data from 2008-09 and earlier from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System

(p) Provisional data.

School fires

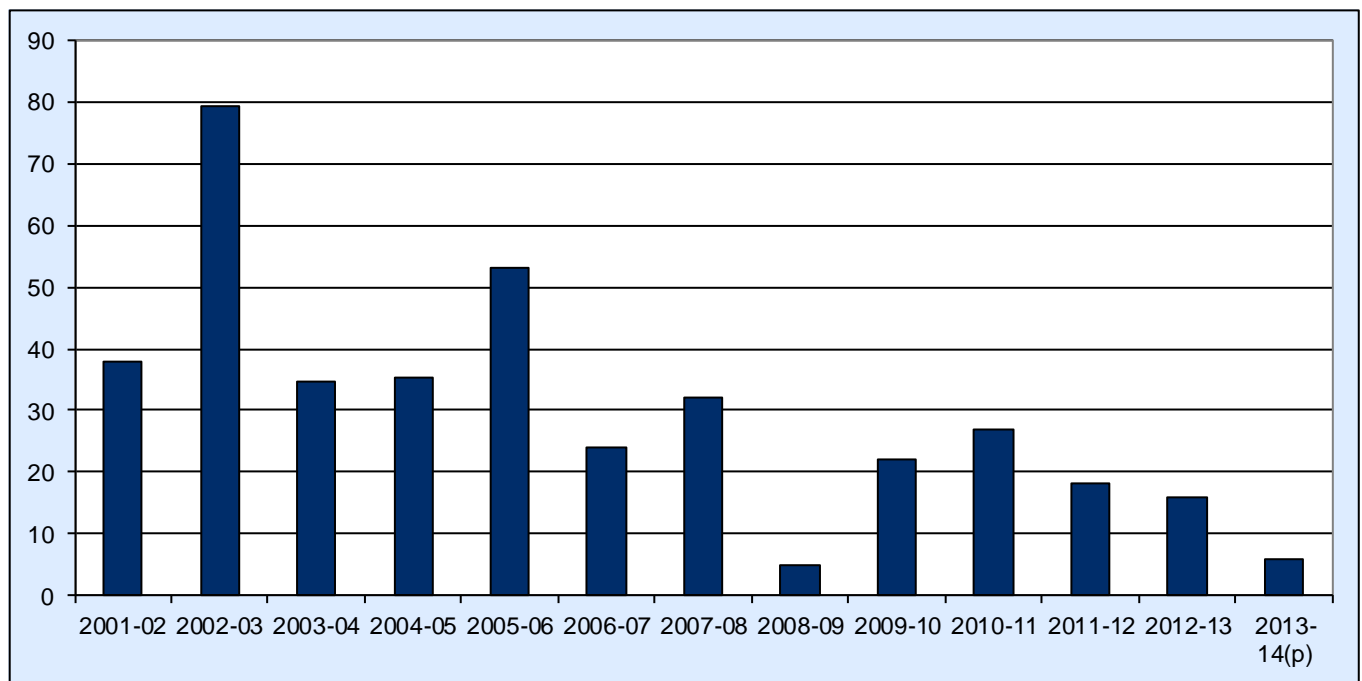
In 2013-14 there were 6 deliberate primary fires in schools, 10 fewer than in the previous year and equating to 18 per cent of all fires in schools. The peak figure in the time series below was 79 deliberate fires in schools in 2002-03.

Table 8: Number of school fires by motive and fire and rescue service

	Number							
	North Wales		Mid and West Wales		South Wales		Wales	
	Accidental	Deliberate	Accidental	Deliberate	Accidental	Deliberate	Accidental	Deliberate
2001-02	6	0	10	1	14	37	30	38
2002-03	5	12	10	31	13	37	28	79
2003-04	13	9	6	6	17	19	36	35
2004-05	2	3	2	12	17	20	21	35
2005-06	6	21	12	9	14	23	32	53
2006-07	12	8	5	11	4	5	21	24
2007-08	0	9	12	6	23	17	35	32
2008-09	0	0	5	5	20	0	25	5
2009-10	7	2	6	6	15	14	28	22
2010-11	2	5	6	5	11	17	19	27
2011-12	0	5	11	5	10	8	21	18
2012-13	7	1	5	3	6	12	18	16
2013-14(p)	4	1	12	3	11	2	27	6

Source: 2001-02 to 2008-09 data from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System
(p) Provisional data.

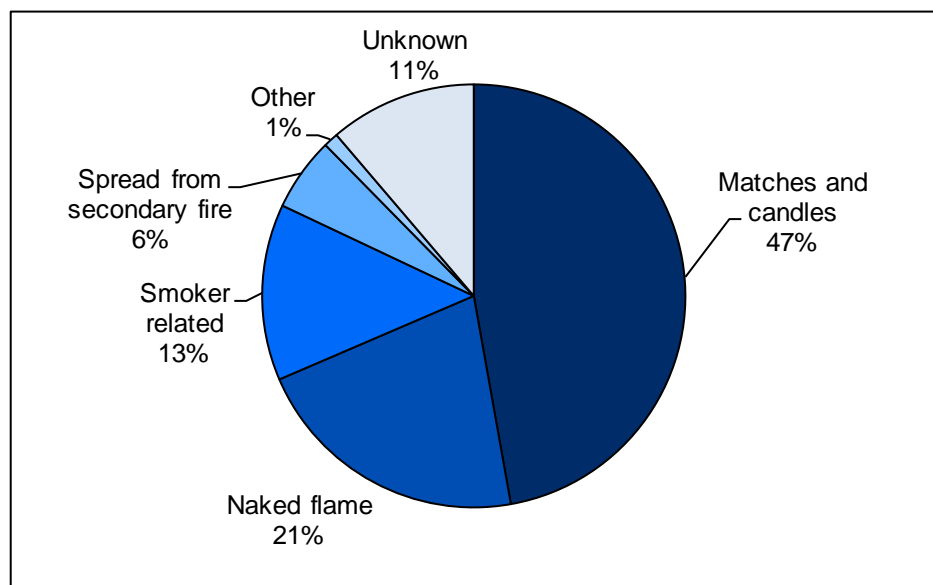
Chart 11: Number of deliberate fires in schools in Wales



Source: 2001-02 to 2008-09 data from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System
(p) Provisional data.

The most common source of ignition of deliberate fires in schools was matches and candles. Of the 89 deliberate fires in schools between 2009-10 and 2013-14, 47 per cent were started with matches or candles, 21 per cent with a naked flame and 13 per cent were smoker related.

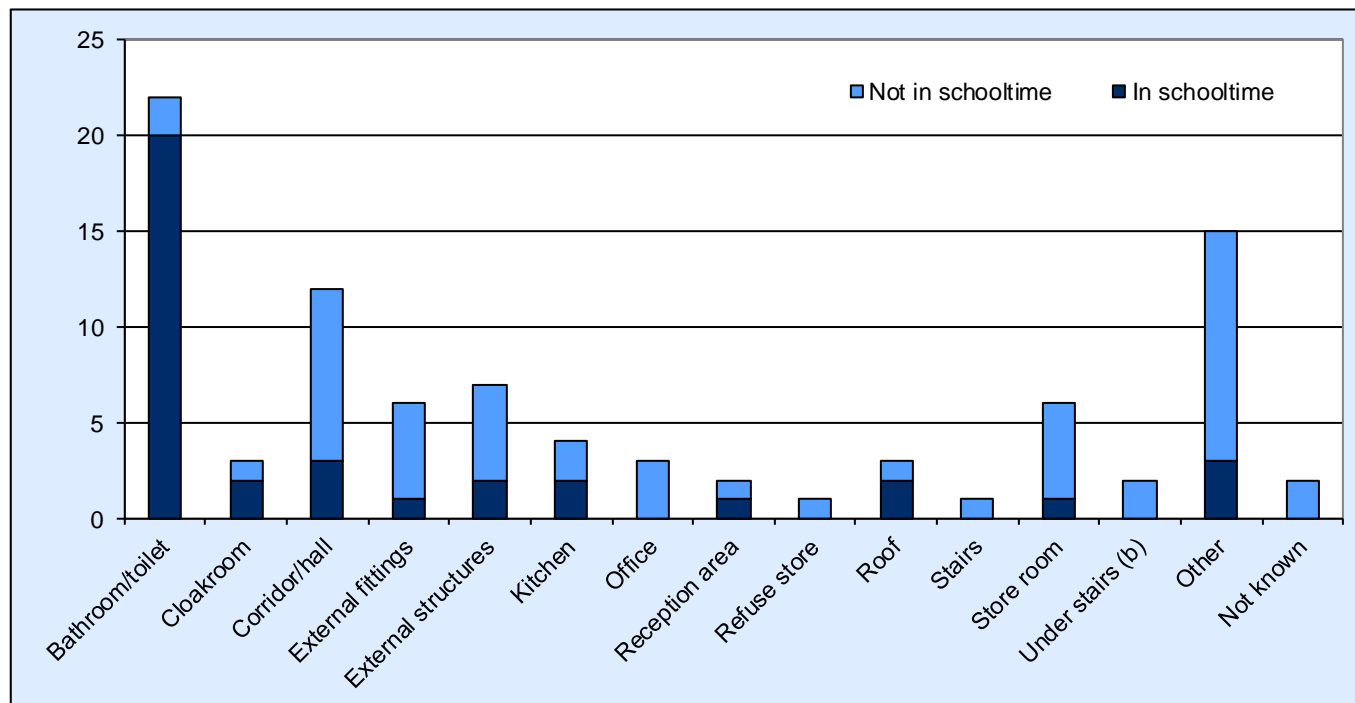
Chart 12: Source of ignition of deliberate primary fires in schools, 2009-10 to 2013-14



Source: Incident Recording System

Of the 89 deliberate fires in schools between 2009-10 and 2013-14, 37 (42 per cent) occurred in school hours. Deliberate fires in schools occurred most frequently in bathrooms or toilets, and fires starting here almost all occurred during school hours.

Chart 13: Deliberate fires started in schools by room and time, 2009-10 to 2013-14 (a)



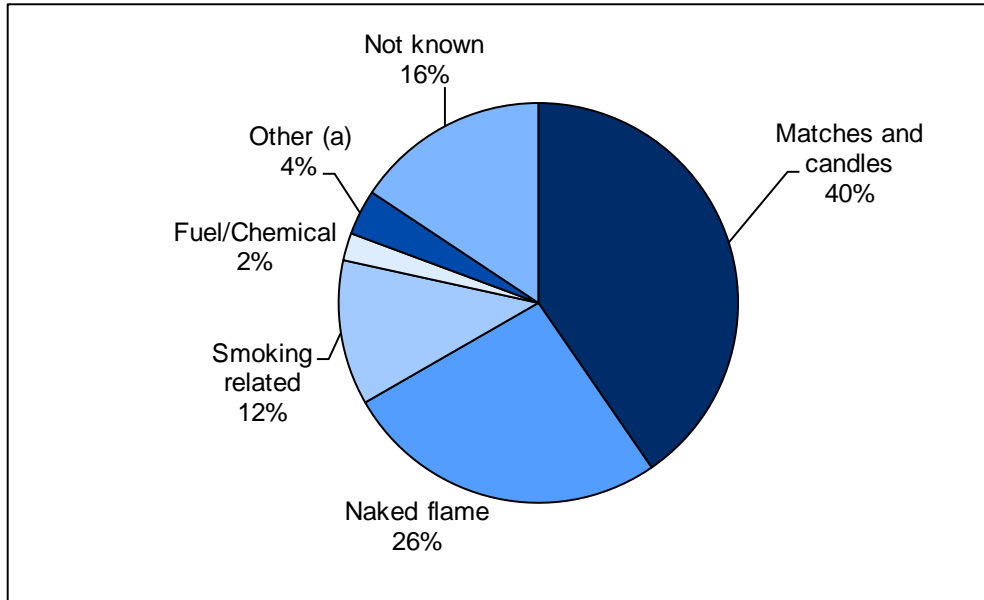
Source: Incident Recording System

- (a) School hours are 08:30- 15:59 and exclude weekends and the month of August
- (b) Enclosed, storage area

Source and Hazardous Materials

Detailed information is only available for the source of primary fires. In total there were 10,168 deliberate primary fires in the combined years 2009-10 to 2013-14. For 2009-10 to 2013-14, the source of ignition of 40 per cent of deliberate primary fires was matches and candles, and in 26 per cent naked flame.

Chart 14: Source of ignition of deliberate primary fires, 2009-10 to 2013-14

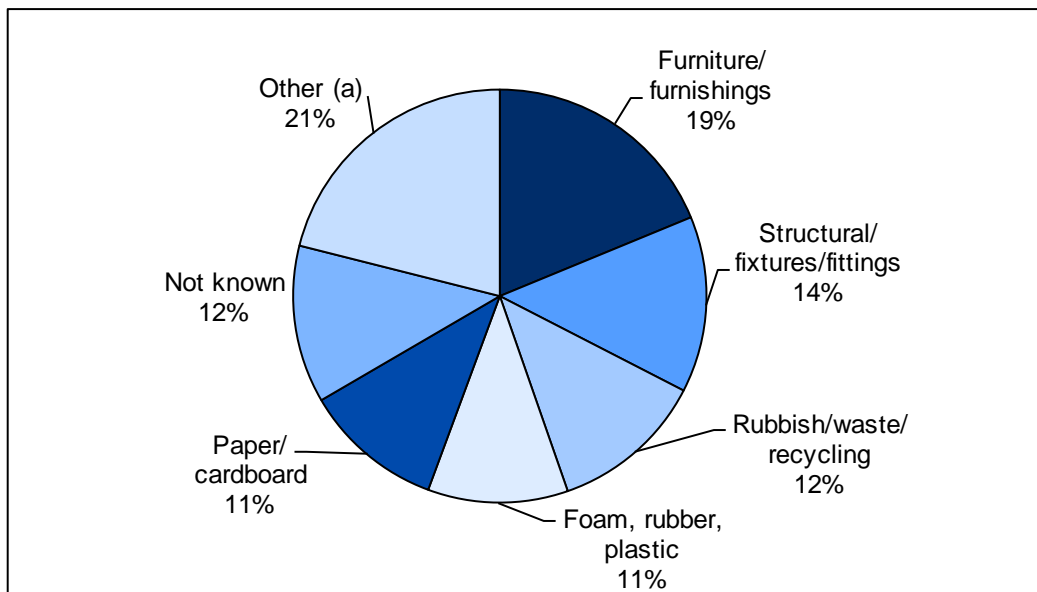


Source: Incident Recording System

(a) 'Other' includes 'spread from secondary fire', 'fuel/chemical', 'fireworks', 'cooking appliance', 'electricity supply', 'bombs and explosives', 'heating equipment', 'industrial equipment', 'other domestic style appliance' and 'wet hay'.

In the 10,168 deliberate primary fires for the combined years 2009-10 to 2013-14, furniture and furnishings was the material first ignited in 19 per cent of cases.

Chart 15: Materials first ignited in deliberate primary fires, 2009-10 to 2013-14

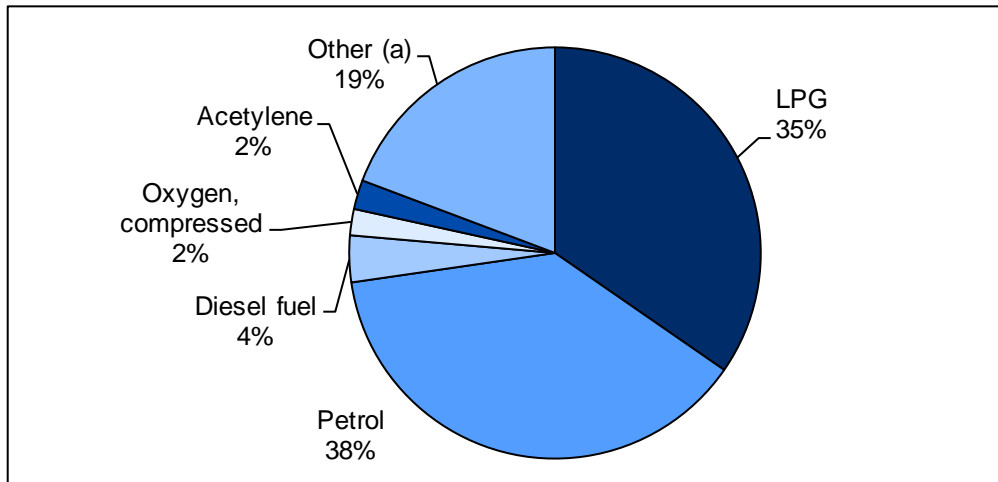


Source: Incident Recording System

(a) 'Other' includes 'vegetation', 'clothing/textiles', 'explosives, gas, chemicals', 'wood', 'none', 'decoration/celebration', 'food' and 'animal'.

In the combined years 2009-10 to 2013-14, there were a total of 406 deliberate primary fires involving hazardous materials, of which, 28 involved multiple hazardous materials. In total there were 436 instances of hazardous materials being involved in deliberate primary fires. The largest proportions of instances involved petrol (38 per cent) and liquefied petroleum gas LPG (35 per cent).

Chart 16: Deliberate primary fires involving hazardous materials, 2009-10 to 2013-14

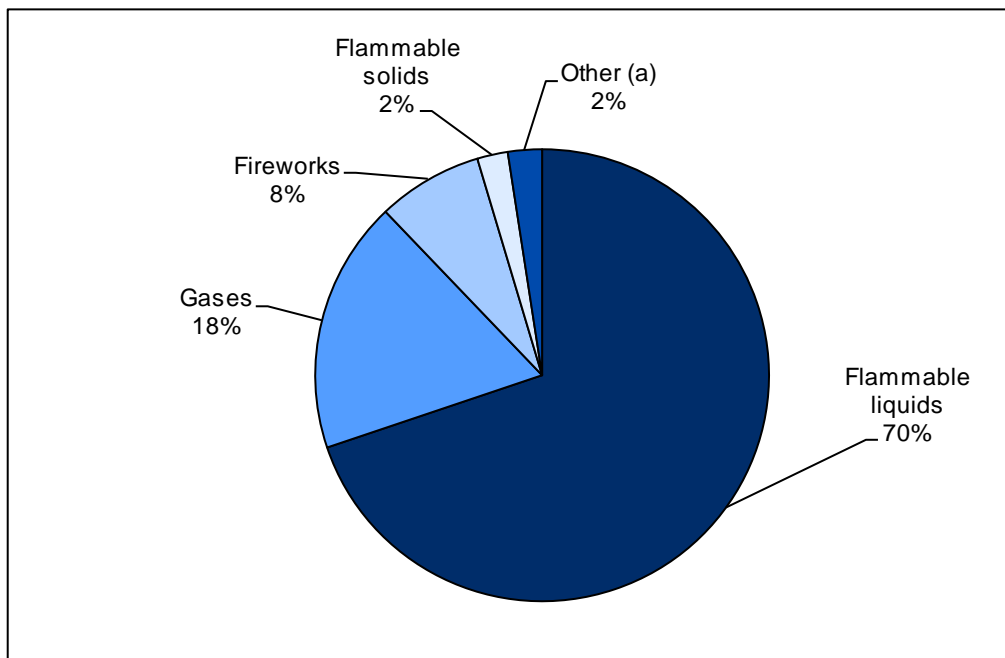


Source: Incident Recording System

(a) 'Other' includes 'Oxygen, refrigerated liquid', 'Kerosene', 'Hydrochloric acid' and 'Sodium hydroxide solution', 'Butane', 'Methane' and 'White Asbestos'.

There were 825 instances of dangerous substances being involved in deliberate primary fires in the combined years 2009-10 to 2013-14. The majority of these involved 'flammable liquids' (70 per cent), the next largest proportion was 'gases' (18 per cent).

Chart 17: Dangerous substances in deliberate primary fires, 2009-10 to 2013-14

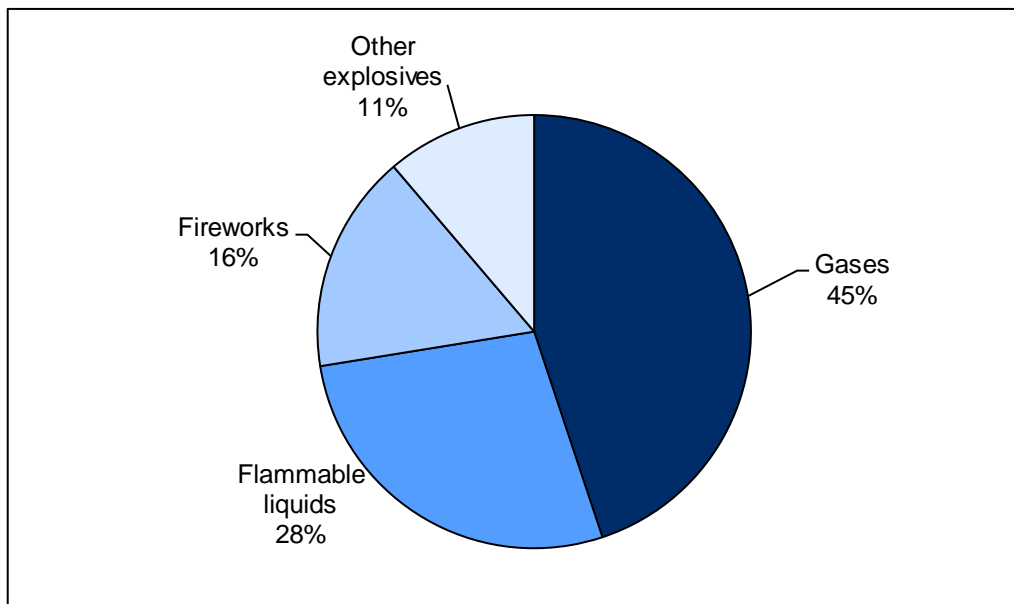


Source: Incident Recording System

(a) 'Other' Includes 'Other Explosives', 'Acetylene' and 'Ammunition'

There were 98 explosions in primary deliberate fires in the combined years 2009-10 to 2013-14. Gases caused the largest number of explosions (45 per cent) and flammable liquids caused 28 per cent of explosions.

Chart 18: Materials causing explosions in deliberate primary fires, 2009-10 to 2013-14



Source: Incident Recording System

Casualties

There were 73 non-fatal casualties and 2 fatal casualties due to deliberate fires in 2013-14. 70 per cent of non-fatal casualties from deliberate fires in 2013-14 occurred in dwellings. Cumulatively, since 2004-05 around 1 in 5 fatalities and 1 in 7 non-fatal casualties in fires occurred in deliberate fires.

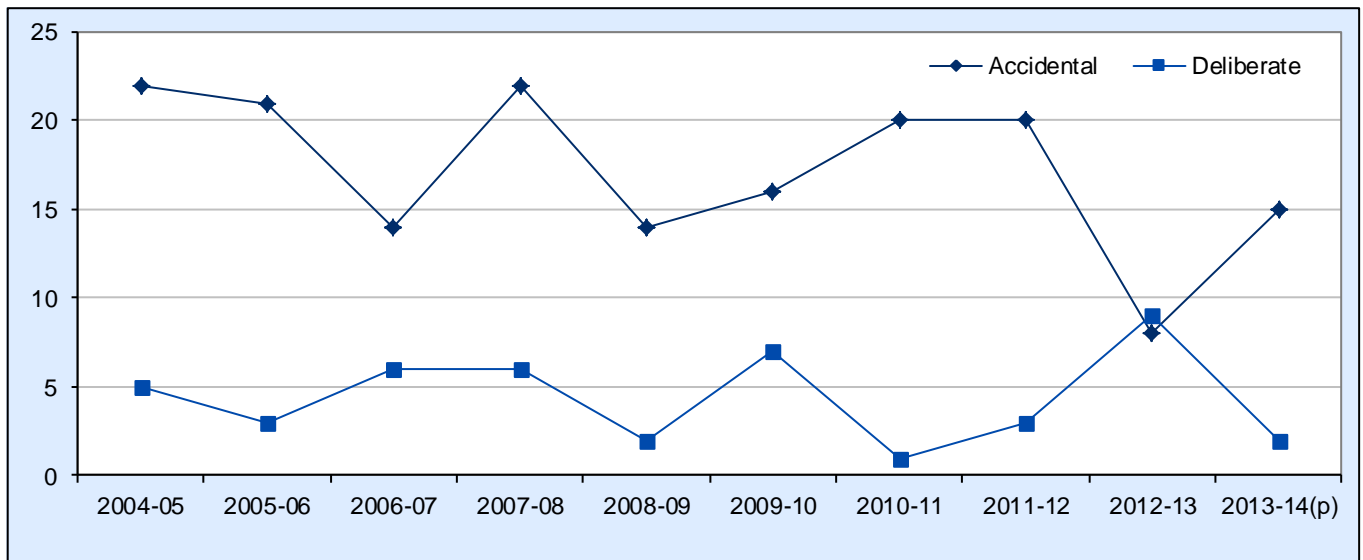
Table 9: Number of casualties in deliberate fires by location

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)
Dwellings										
Fatal	1	0	2	4	2	3	1	0	8	1
Non-fatal	84	114	66	81	98	65	31	49	30	51
Other buildings										
Fatal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Non-fatal	28	12	14	12	15	21	13	6	1	18
Road vehicles										
Fatal	2	3	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	1
Non-fatal	2	12	3	5	4	6	5	4	4	3
Other										
Fatal	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Non-fatal	14	8	10	5	9	15	5	10	5	1
All										
Fatal	5	3	6	6	2	7	1	3	9	2
Non-fatal	128	146	93	103	126	107	54	69	40	73

Source: 2004-05 to 2008-09 data from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System

(p) Provisional data.

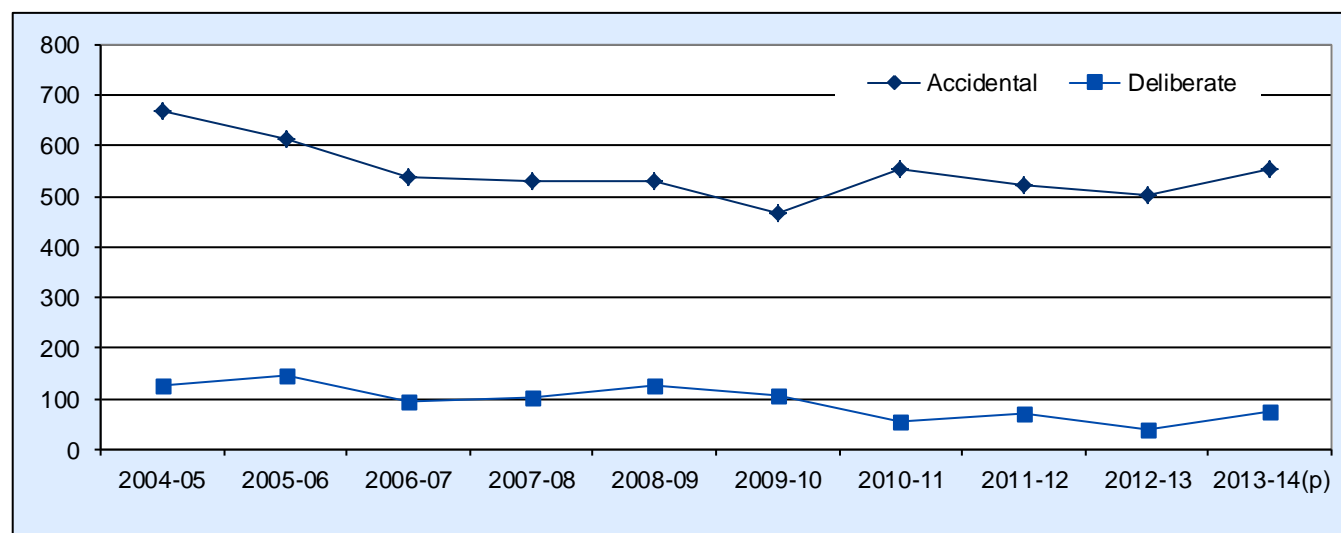
Chart 19: Number of fatal casualties by motive



Source: 2004-05 to 2008-09 data from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System

(p) Provisional data.

Chart 20: Number of Non-fatal casualties by motive



Source: 2008-09 data and earlier from FDR1 and FDR3 Fire incident data collection forms, 2009-10 onwards from Incident Recording System

(p) Provisional data.

In 2013-14, 45 non-fatal casualties (61 per cent) from deliberate fires went to hospital. Of the 33 who were judged to have slight injuries, 23 were overcome by gas or smoke.

Table 10: Nature of injury sustained in deliberate fires

	Number					Percentage				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
First aid (a)	36	15	17	7	14	34	28	25	18	19
Precautionary check recommended	21	8	17	14	14	20	15	25	35	19
Slight injuries (b)	42	23	28	17	33	39	43	41	43	45
Burns	8	4	6	3	2	7	7	9	8	3
Burns and overcome by gas or smoke	3	1	2	0	1	3	2	3	0	1
Overcome by gas or smoke	19	11	10	8	23	18	20	14	20	32
Physical injury	3	2	2	3	5	3	4	3	8	7
Shock	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other medical	2	4	3	1	2	2	7	4	3	3
Other/not known	6	1	5	2	0	6	2	7	5	0
Serious injuries (c)	8	8	7	2	12	7	15	10	5	16
Burns	2	2	3	2	5	2	4	4	5	7
Burns and overcome by gas or smoke	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Overcome by gas or smoke	3	3	1	0	3	3	6	1	0	4
Physical injury	1	3	0	0	2	1	6	0	0	3
Shock	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
All	107	54	69	40	73	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Incident Recording System

(a) First aid given at scene

(b) Casualty went to hospital, injuries appear to be slight.

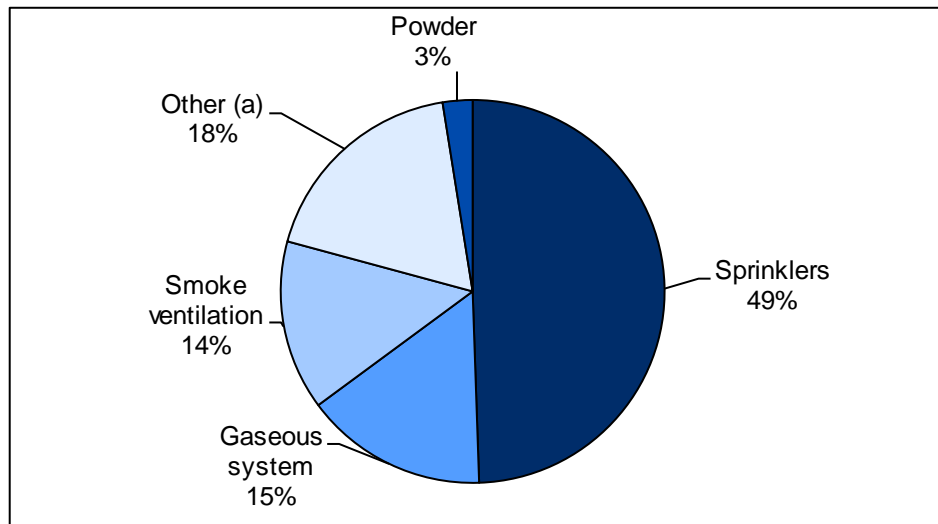
(c) Casualty went to hospital, injuries appear to be serious.

(p) Provisional data.

Prevention

In the aggregated figures for 2009-10 to 2013-14, fire safety systems were present at 267 accidental and deliberate primary building fires. However, some buildings have more than one system and there were a total of 279 safety systems present at primary fires. Sprinklers made up 49 per cent of these safety systems. 8.6 per cent of these primary fires where safety systems were present were deliberate.

Chart 21: Safety systems present at primary fires in buildings by system type, 2009-10 to 2013-14



Source: Incident Recording System

(a) 'Other System' includes 'Drencher', 'Pressurisation', 'Foam' and 'Water mist'.

For the aggregated years 2009-10 to 2013-14, where safety systems were present, over half operated correctly (although not all of these raised the alarm). Where systems failed to operate, over a third of cases were due to the fire occurring in an area not covered by the safety system.

Table 11: Number of safety systems by operation and failure reason

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)
Operated and raised alarm	23	22	32	19	20
Operated, but did not raise alarm	4	5	4	10	12
Did not operate	18	24	38	27	21
Fire in area not covered by system	3	10	14	6	11
Fault in System	0	0	1	0	0
System damaged by fire	0	1	1	0	0
System turned off	1	0	3	2	0
System not set up correctly	0	0	0	1	0
Other	8	11	9	15	8
of which insufficient heat to activate system (a)	5	7	8	11	7
Not known	1	2	6	3	2
Not applicable	5	0	4	0	0

Source: Incident Recording System

(a) Includes fires which were too small to be detected. Derived from a 'free text' field which defines 'other' reasons for system failure.

(p) Provisional data.

In 2013-14 there were smoke alarms present in 71 per cent of accidental primary dwelling fires, and 60 per cent of deliberate fires. For other buildings in 2013-14, smoke alarms were present in 63 per cent of primary accidental fires, falling to 23 per cent of deliberate fires.

Table 12: Numbers of primary fires in buildings by presence of smoke alarms and motive

	Accidental					Deliberate				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)
Dwelling										
No alarm	725	608	554	479	501	184	158	114	82	71
Alarm present(a)	1,139	1,218	1,235	1,246	1,231	154	124	119	104	107
All primary fires (a)	1,864	1,826	1,789	1,725	1,732	338	282	233	186	178
Other building										
No alarm	295	321	284	209	270	446	394	283	244	211
Alarm present(a)	605	586	490	472	451	131	122	102	60	62
All primary fires (a)	900	907	774	681	721	577	516	385	304	273

Source: Incident Recording System

(a) Includes where it was not known whether the building had a smoke alarm.

(p) Provisional data.

At deliberate dwelling fires in 2013-14 where smoke alarms were present, 62 per cent of smoke alarms successfully operated and 38 per cent did not. In accidental dwelling fires where smoke alarms were present, around three quarters of smoke alarms operated and 25 per cent did not.

Table 13: Number of smoke alarms present at primary fires in buildings by operation (a)

	Accidental					Deliberate				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(p)
Dwelling										
Alarm present										
but did not operate	276	291	285	336	306	36	28	34	24	37
operated:										
and raised alarm	673	746	708	672	699	75	65	57	54	45
but did not										
raise alarm	163	174	238	224	211	33	24	20	25	16
Total (a)	1,112	1,211	1,231	1,232	1,216	144	117	111	103	98
Other building										
Alarm present										
but did not operate	154	135	104	104	100	33	22	20	14	9
operated:										
and raised alarm	358	355	301	293	270	43	58	50	30	36
but did not										
raise alarm	60	61	60	56	55	25	18	17	10	7
Total (a)	572	551	465	453	425	101	98	87	54	52

Source: Incident Recording System

(a) The table refers to the number of smoke alarms, rather than the number of fires and so where buildings have multiple alarms, all have been included. For this reason figures may not match between tables 12 and 13. Table only refers to alarms which were known to be present.

(p) Provisional data.

Glossary

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

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

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

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

Dangerous substances can spread fire, intensify fire, intensify smoke, render water unsuitable or produce toxic gases.

Deliberate fires include those where deliberate ignition is merely suspected.

Dwellings are defined as buildings occupied by households, excluding hotels, hostels and residential institutions (these fall under 'other residential'). From 1988, mobile homes have been specifically included in the dwelling count. In 2000, the definition of a dwelling was widened to include any non-permanent structures used solely as a dwelling, such as caravans, houseboats etc.

Explosion An explosion is a very rapid build up of pressure giving rise to a characteristic 'bang'. The pressure may be sufficient to cause injury to people and structural damage to buildings. Explosions may result from gas leaks, including unburnt fire gases, or from overheated cylinders or unstable solid materials.

False alarms are events in which the Fire and Rescue Service believes they are called to a reportable fire and then find there is no incident.

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

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

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

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

Late fire call is a fire known to be extinguished when the call was made (or to which no call was made, e.g. a fire which comes to the attention of the fire and rescue service as a result of a press report or inquest) and which the fire and rescue service attended.

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

Non-fatal casualties are recorded as being in one of four classes of severity as follows:

- (i) Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be serious
- (ii) Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be slight
- (iii) First aid given at scene
- (iv) Precautionary check recommended – this is when an individual is sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury or distress.

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

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

Reportable fire is an event of uncontrolled burning involving flames, heat or smoke and which the fire and rescue service attended.

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

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

Quality Information

Policy context and supplementary information

Wales has had a devolved fire and rescue service since 2004-05 which is divided into three regions.

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

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

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

In November 2011 the Welsh Government consulted with users of fire statistics with regards to the existing outputs. The consultation closed in February 2012, however you are able to view the consultation and response to the consultation at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/statistics/fire/?status=closed&lang=en>

Fire Incident data are used as outcome indicators for the *Programme for Government*, the Welsh Government's plan of action for 2011-2016. The indicator measurements are number of fires attended (excluding false alarms) per 10,000 of the population (OU058a) and number of fatal and non-fatal casualties from fires (OU058b). These are included in the category 'Safer Communities for all' (Chapter 7):<http://wales.gov.uk/about/programmeforgov/communities/performance?code=OU058&lang=en>

Fire Safety Advice from the Welsh Government can be found at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/people-and-communities/communities/safety/fire/?lang=en>

Data Source and Scope

Since April 2009 incident data (relating to fires, false alarms and Special Service Incidents) have been submitted by the Fire and Rescue Services to the Department for Communities and Local Government via the Incident Recording System (IRS). IRS does not currently collect data from FRSs in Northern Ireland.

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

- Data on Special Service Incidents are now recorded
- All fires are recorded; pre-IRS statistics were based on a sampled dataset.
- Detail on secondary fires and chimney fires are now recorded; pre-IRS, only aggregates were available.

Data in this statistical bulletin has been provided by the Department for Communities and Local Government. The most recent statistics cover the financial year 2013-14.

Data for the most recent period is extracted in May following the financial year to which the data relates. Data for the period April 2012 to March 2014 were extracted from IRS in May 2014.

Information on the data collected via IRS system can be found the on Department for Communities and Local Government's website:

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

Databases for 1994 to 2008 contain all fires with casualties, but only a sample of other fires. The data for this period have all been weighted to agreed fire and rescue totals. The detailed analysis of the data other than for casualties, or fires involving casualties is based on the sampled data grossed to fires and rescue service totals.

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

Rounding and Symbols

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

The following symbols may have been used in this release:

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

Uses of the Data

- The Welsh Government uses the information in this bulletin to monitor the trends in deliberate fires occurring in Wales, for example those occurring in dwellings and on grassland. This helps to monitor the effectiveness of current policy, and for future policy development. The data is also used as evidence for national fire safety initiatives and campaigns.
- The data is used by the fire and rescue services for comparisons and benchmarking. The data aids the allocation of resources and providing community safety projects.
- The data is used by Academic Institutions and Research Councils in funded research projects.
- Firebrake Wales, the Welsh fire safety charity, works closely with but is independent from the three Fire and Rescue Services (FRSs) in Wales.
- Some recent examples of both types of Firebrake's use of the data provided by the Community Safety Statistics Team are provided below:

- Electoral Division/Unitary Authority level IRS data:

GwirVol funded Caerau Young Fire Safety Ambassadors Project. The purpose of the project is to improve fire safety in the local community and its surrounding area (particularly in relation to deliberate fires) by engaging with and involving its young people in voluntary activity. Working along with South Wales FRS and Noddfa, the data is being used to better understand the issue with deliberate fires in the community, and to help inform ongoing prevention work.

'Fire Safety in the Community - Putting Learning into Practice'. Unitary Authority/county level IRS data has assisted Firebrake in developing and tailoring this training package to help raise awareness of fire safety/risk amongst vulnerable people in the community. Already delivered to Flintshire County Council's Workforce Development Team, Firebrake has targeted a wider roll-out of the training to other UA areas.

- FRS region/all-Wales level IRS data:

IRS data on fires in schools, deliberate fires, deaths and injuries in fires, firefighter casualties and fires where the source of ignition was 'smokers' materials' has all recently been used by Firebrake as part of their involvement with groups such as the all-Wales Joint Arson Group ('JAG') and the Chief Fire Officers Association (Wales) Community Risk Reduction Committee. The incident data has helped to inform the work of all three services across a range of issues and interventions.

Firebrake has supported the development of an all-Wales FRS 'evaluation framework'. Initial work in establishing the framework is ongoing with the FRS teams involved in the reduction of deliberate fires in Wales (Arson Reduction Teams/Fire Crime Unit). IRS data at a variety of different levels will be a key component in establishing 'baselines' (as per RBA principles), progress against established indicators and towards stated outcomes.

- We judge that the quality and reliability of the data is appropriate for these uses.

National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political reference.

Data Quality

- Data for the most recent period (2013-14) are provisional. Whilst the data are accurate at the time they extracted, the database is updated throughout the year, and this may result in revised data appearing in subsequent publications.
- The Fire Statistics Quality Report covers the general principles and processes leading up to the production of our fire statistics. The report covers various topics including definitions, coverage, timeliness, relevance and comparability. You can see a copy of the report on the Welsh Government website here: <http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/fire-statistics/?lang=en#/statistics-and-research/fire-statistics/fire-statistics-quality-report/?lang=en>

Disclosure

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

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

Comparability

- From April 2009 Fire and Rescue Services began using the Incident Recording System (IRS). This may affect the reporting and recording of incidents.
- The Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) carried out a Quality Assurance exercise for their first publication based on IRS data (Fire Statistics Great Britain 2010-11) which highlighted two areas of potential discontinuity due to the change in data collection method.

The first area relates to increases (typically slight) in the numbers of certain types of incident within the data of a handful of Fire and Rescue Services, notably in numbers of primary outdoor fires. These are apparently not real increases, but for example they may rather be the result of a small proportion of incidents in the past having been incorrectly reported as being 'secondary fires' rather than 'primary fires'.

The following conclusions can be drawn:

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

The second area is the possibility of discontinuity in numbers of non-fatal casualties. Though the totals themselves do not suggest change in recording overall, the new categories have clearly affected sub-totals, notably the category 'precautionary check recommended'. This all follows from two improvements to the way in which non-fatal casualties have been recorded since the introduction of the Incident Recording System:

a. The first change is that each casualty or fatality can be marked as 'not fire-related'. Around eight per cent of non-fatal casualties were marked as not fire-related in April 2010 to March 2011. However, in fire incidents, almost all non-fatal casualties can be expected to be 'fire-related', since very few would have occurred if there had not been a fire. Due to this concern, those non-fatal casualties marked 'not fire-related' have **not** been excluded. It is also worth noting that excluding the 8 per cent of non-fatal casualties would have introduced a large discontinuity compared to data from before the introduction of the new Incident Recording System.

b. The other potential issue arises since the Incident Recording System collects details of the injury of each non-fatal casualty in two questions, the first categorising the casualty as one of: '*severe injury (hospital)*', or '*slight injury*', or '*first aid*' or '*precautionary check advised*', while the second question records the type of injury.

This contrasts with the Fire Data Report system where a single question was used instead, with no category for 'first aid'. It appears that casualty cases recorded under Incident Recording System as 'first aid' would have most commonly been recorded under the old Fire Data Report system as 'precautionary check', and a smaller proportion recorded as a specific type of injury. As noted, overall the total of all non-fatal casualty categories (including non-fatal casualties whose severity was either 'first aid' or 'precautionary check recommended' under Incident Recording System) appears to be consistent with totals under the Fire Data Report system.

- In order to assist with comparability between fire and rescue services, all data providers are issued with the same data collection guidance.
- In 2013-14 firefighters were involved in 9 periods of Industrial Action. During this time all incidents were attended, and all were recorded via IRS. The strike periods in 2013-14 were as follows:
 - 25th September 2013 (12:00-16:00)
 - 1st November 2013 (18:30-23:00)
 - 4th November 2013 (06:00-08:00)
 - 13th November 2013 (10:00-14:00)

- 13th December 2013 (18:00-22:00)
- 14th December 2013 (18:00-22:00)
- 24th December 2013 (19:00-00:00)
- 31st December 2013 (18:30-00:30 1st Jan 2014)
- 3rd January 2014 (06:30-08:30)

Related Statistics for Other UK Countries

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

- England: The Department for Communities and Local Government in England produce a bulletin based on quarterly data for England:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/fire-statistics-monitor>
and an annual statistical publication:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-statistics>
- Scotland: The Scottish Government does not publish quarterly data. Annual fire incident data are available at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubFires>
- Northern Ireland: Equivalent data is not available for Northern Ireland. Annual fire incident data is available from: <http://www.nifrs.org/statistics/>

Other Data Sources

Arson fires refer to deliberately started fires as reported by the Fire and Rescue Service. This is wider than the definition used by the police. The police record deliberate fires involving violence against the person or theft in these categories.

Table 14: Comparison of police recorded crime and fire and rescue service fire incident data in Wales

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(a)	2009-10(b)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Police										
Arson	2,539	2,419	2,495	2,255	2,149	2,040	1,734	1,514	1,244	1,163
Fire and Rescue										
Deliberate Primary	5,161	4,524	4,323	3,418	3,091	2,886	2,484	2,051	1,405	1,342
Deliberate Secondary	14,631	13,223	15,228	14,553	10,433	10,022	11,812	8,596	4,993	6,222
Total	19,792	17,747	19,551	17,971	13,524	12,913	14,297	10,648	6,399	7,564

Source: Arson data from the Home Office, fire data from FDR1 and FDR3 fire and Rescue Forms, Incident Reporting System (from 2009-10)

- (a) From 2008-09 arson figures are the sum of 'Arson endangering life' and 'Arson not endangering life', and so may not be comparable with earlier data.
- (b) In April 2009 collection of fire data changed from the FDR1 and FDR3 paper forms to the Incident Recording System (IRS).

Revisions

- This bulletin contains provisional data for 2013-14. Whilst the data are accurate at the time they extracted, the database is updated throughout the year, and this may result in revised data appearing in subsequent publications. Data for 2012-13 have been revised (in the Annual Fire Statistics Wales Bulletin) and are now considered final in this release. Since IRS is a live system, incidents in 'final data' may be updated, however these revisions will not appear in published data unless in exceptional circumstances.
- The schedule below indicates when data will be revised and finalised.

Data to be revised	When revisions will be made
Fatalities and Casualties	Revised 2013-14 figures to appear in quarterly headline relating to April 2014 – September 2014. (Typically published in January 2015) Final 2013-14 figures (barring exceptional circumstances) to appear in quarterly headline relating to October 2014 – March 2015 and annual bulletin (Fire Statistics Wales 2014-15). (Typically published in June and July 2015 respectively)
Incident data	Final 2013-14 figures (barring exceptional circumstances) to appear in quarterly headline relating to October 2014 – March 2015 and annual bulletin (Fire Statistics Wales 2014-15). (Typically published in June and July 2015 respectively)

- Revised data is marked with an (r) in the statistical bulletin.
- We follow the Welsh Government’s statistical revisions policy, details of which are available at: <http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/about/statement-of-compliance/revisions-errors-postponements/?lang=en>

Further information

More information is available in the form of StatsWales tables that accompany this release and can be found at <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Community-Safety/Fire-Incidents>

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

Analysis of annual Welsh fire Incident data can be found in the bulletin ‘Fires Statistics, 2013-14’:
<http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/fire-statistics/?lang=en>

The bulletin includes charts and information on causes of fires and the presence of smoke alarms. The Wales Arson Reduction Strategy (linked below) includes information on the economic cost of arson to Wales as well as actions for change.
[Wales Arson Reduction Strategy - Report of the Joint Arson Group August 2007](#)

The Joint Arson Group (JAG) have reviewed the strategy, the report is published on Firebrake’s website:
<http://www.firebrake.org/en/beaware/arsonprevention.php>

The link below shows an Evaluation of the Arson Prevention Programme which focuses on three of the main initiatives; Arson Reduction Teams (ARTs); the Arson Small Grants Programme; and the Grassland Fire Initiative.
<http://wales.gov.uk/about/aboutresearch/social/latestresearch/EvalArson/?lang=en>

We actively encourage feedback from our users. If you have any comments or if you require any further information regarding this Welsh Government publication, contact details are as follows:

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<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>

Annex 1: Fire data available on Statswales

- Numbers of deliberate fires (primary, primary in road vehicles, primary not in road vehicles, secondary) by quarter and Fire and Rescue Service 2007-08 to 2013-14.

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Community-Safety/Fire-Incidents/Fires-and-False-Alarms>

- Casualties by detailed location and financial year:

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Community-Safety/Fire-Incidents/Casualties/Casualties-by-DetailedLocation-FinancialYear>

The attached link filters to deliberate fires: <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/v/kLN>

- Fires by detailed location and motive:

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Community-Safety/Fire-Incidents/Fires-and-False-Alarms/Fires-by-DetailedLocation-Motive>

- Casualties by detailed location and financial year

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Community-Safety/Fire-Incidents/Casualties/Casualties-by-DetailedLocation-FinancialYear>

The attached link filters to deliberate fires: <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/v/kLz>

- Fires and casualties by time

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Community-Safety/Fire-Incidents/Fires-and-False-Alarms/FiresAndCasualties-by-Time>

The attached link filters to deliberate fires: <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/v/kLR>

- Smoke alarms present at building fires by building type and financial year

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Community-Safety/Fire-Incidents/Smoke-Alarms/SmokeAlarmsPresentAtBuildingFires-by-BuildingType-FinancialYear>

The attached link filters to deliberate fires: <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/v/kLT>

- Number of building fires by smoke alarm operation, building type and financial year

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Community-Safety/Fire-Incidents/Smoke-Alarms/BuildingFires-by-SmokeAlarmOperation-BuildingType-FinancialYear>

The attached link filters to deliberate fires <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/v/kLU>