



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

FIRE AND RESCUE INCIDENT STATISTICS (SCOTLAND) 2016-17

26 October 2017

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for a safer Scotland**



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1. Introduction

Each time SFRS attend an incident in Scotland, details of that incident are uploaded to the Home Office's Incident Recording System (IRS) by the FRS.

More information on the IRS can be found at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/incident-recording-system-for-fire-and-rescue-authorities

The IRS is a continually updated database with incidents added on a daily basis. The figures in this release refer to records of incidents that occurred up to 31st March 2017 that had reached the IRS by 16th June 2017 when a snapshot was taken for the purposes of analysis.

This publication presents fire and rescue incident statistics for Scotland, including information on fires, non-fire incidents, casualties and false alarms.

The bulletin includes statistics presented at National and Local Authority level. Trend data for the ten year period from 2007-08 to 2016-17 is provided at Scotland level, and data for 2016-17 at local authority level. It also includes a table of key data since 1990.

The information supplied for 2016-17 is based on provisional data which may be revised subject to the SFRS revisions policy published alongside this bulletin.

All data tables formerly published in previous editions of this bulletin are now contained within the downloadable workbook available on the SFRS website. [Click here to access the SFRS Statistics pages](#).

Notes on the statistics, formerly provided as a section of this bulletin, are now provided as a standalone document alongside this bulletin.

2. Main Points

All Incidents

- In 2016-17 SFRS attended a total of 91,139 incidents, an increase of 2,254 (three per cent) on 2015-16. False alarms made up 57 per cent of all incidents, 17 per cent were secondary fires, 13 per cent non-fire incidents (formerly called 'Special service incidents') and 12 per cent were primary fires. Chimney fires made up one per cent of the incidents.

Fires

- In 2016-17, the SFRS attended a total of 27,240 fires, an increase of two per cent (612 fires) compared to 2015-16. In comparison to figures of ten years ago, the total number of fires attended is 40 per cent less than that of 2007-08.
- The number of primary fires in 2016-17 decreased by one per cent to 10,895 compared to the previous year. Secondary fires increased from 14,732 to 15,635 (six per cent).

Casualties

- In 2016-17 there were 44 fatal casualties from fires in Scotland (provisional figures), down by one on the 2015-16 figure of 45.
- The fire fatality rate in Scotland in 2016-17 (provisional figures) was 8.1 fatalities per million population, higher than that in England and Wales (4.7 and 6.1 respectively), though the thankfully small numbers of fire deaths make the fire fatality rate a volatile measure.
- There were 1,189 non-fatal fire casualties in 2016-17. Whilst this was a reduction of seven per cent on the previous year we recognise that simple year-to-year comparisons are not the best way to judge longer-term trends in fire casualties and fatalities.

Non-fire Incidents

- There were a total of 12,344 non-fire incidents attended by the SFRS in 2016-17. Although this is slightly lower than the peak year of 2015-16 (12,836), it is the second-highest total since 2009-10 when IRS records began.
- The increase in non-fire incidents over the past three years is mainly in categories such as assistance to other agencies, medical incident first-responder/co-responder, and effecting entry/exit. These are associated for the most part with trials of Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest attendances, and provision of assistance to other emergency services such as Scottish Ambulance Service (for example in gaining entry to premises where a person may have collapsed).

False Alarms

- In 2016-17, SFRS attended 51,555 false alarms. Of these, 50,838 were false fire alarms, and 717 were non-fire incident false alarms.
- False alarm calls accounted for 57 per cent of all incidents attended, more than any other incident type. The number of fire false alarm calls listed as 'due to apparatus' increased from 37,640 in 2015-16 to 39,612 in 2016-17, an increase of 1,972 (five percent).
- False fire alarms listed as 'due to apparatus' includes alarms originating in domestic properties as well as automated fire alarms in non-domestic properties (Other Buildings). As a proportion of the total number of false alarm calls over the past ten years these have increased from 64% of all fire false alarms in 2007-08 (35,056 out of 54,433) to 78% in 2016-17 (39,612 out of 50,838).

3. Commentary

3.1 All incident statistics

In 2016-17 SFRS attended a total of 91,139 incidents, an increase of 2,254 (three per cent) on 2015-16.

There were 51,555 false alarms attended (57 per cent of all incidents), of which 50,838 were fire false alarms and 717 were non-fire false alarms.

There were 10,895 primary fires attended (12 per cent of all incidents), 15,635 secondary fires (17 per cent of the total), 710 chimney fires (one per cent of all incidents) and 12,344 non-fire incidents (14 per cent of all incidents).

3.1.1 Total number of fires (all fires including accidental and deliberate)

In 2016-17, the SFRS attended a total of 27,240 fires in Scotland, an increase of two per cent compared to the previous year (26,628). However, in comparison to figures of ten years ago, the total number of fires attended is 40 per cent less than that of 2007-08.

15,635 (57 per cent) of fires attended were secondary fires, 10,895 (40 per cent) were primary fires, and 710 (three per cent) were chimney fires.

The number of primary fires in 2016-17 decreased by one per cent on the previous year whereas secondary fires increased by six per cent.

These increases should be seen in the context of a long term decrease in fires of all types. There were 20 per cent fewer primary fires in 2016-17 than a decade earlier in 2007-08 and the current total number of secondary fires is just over half (51%) of the number attended in 2007-08.

Attending fires of any type accounted for under one third (30 per cent) of all incidents attended by the SFRS in 2016-17.

3.1.2 Primary fires by type

Primary fires are those which cause harm to people or cause property loss. Dwelling fires form the highest proportion of primary fires and are of particular importance as they are the biggest cause of fire casualties (87 per cent of fire casualties were in dwelling fires).

Just over half of all primary fires were in dwellings (51 per cent), 21 per cent were in other buildings and 19 per cent were in road vehicles. In absolute terms dwelling fires have fallen from 6,666 in 2007-08 to 5,541 in 2016-17, Other Building fires from 2,922 to 2,281, and road vehicle fires from 3,064 to 2,117.

3.1.3 Fires by geography

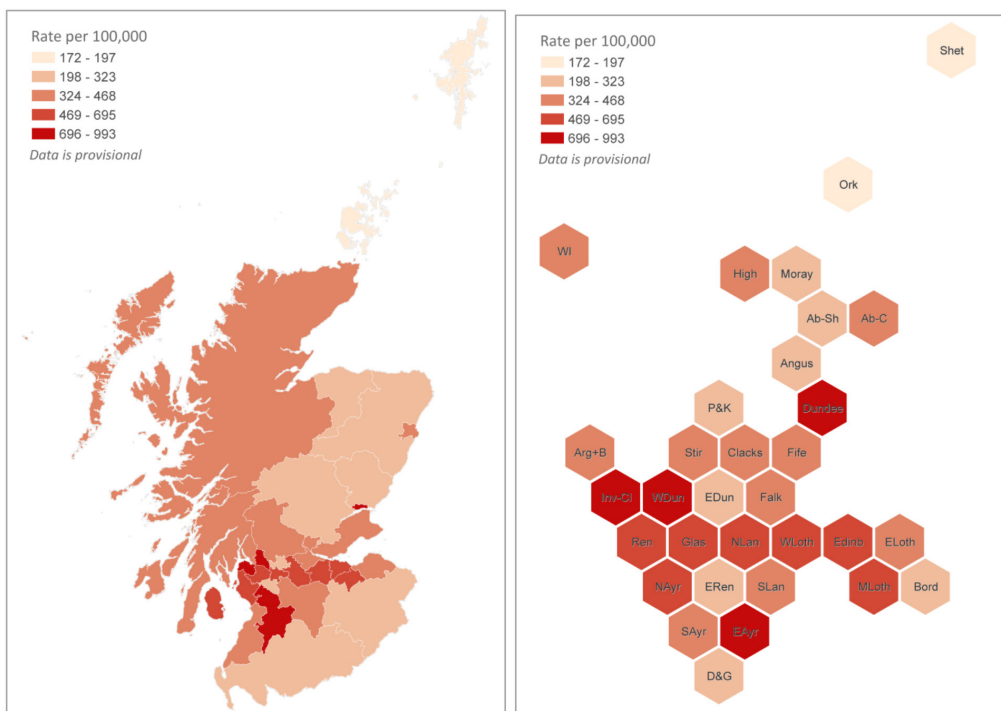
Calculating the rate of fires per head of [population](#)¹ allows comparisons across local authorities in Scotland.

The local authority with the highest rate of all fire types was Inverclyde at 993 fires per 100,000 population, compared to the national average of 504. The Shetland Islands local authority area has the lowest rate of fires at 172 per 100,000 population.

In this bulletin we have provided two forms of choropleth map. The first on the left is a standard geographical map by local authority area. The larger geographical areas such as Highland, Scottish Borders, Dumfries and Galloway are more dominant visually than areas of larger population but smaller area such as Glasgow, Dundee City and so on. As the maps show incident rates already normalised per 100,000 population or dwellings we have provided an alternative cartogram using equal-area hexagons to stand in for each local authority area, positioned to have some similarity to relative positions in the true map where possible. This brings out more clearly the differences in the incident rates per local authority area.

Figures showing the names of the local authorities and the short-form versions used in the cartograms are provided in Section 4.

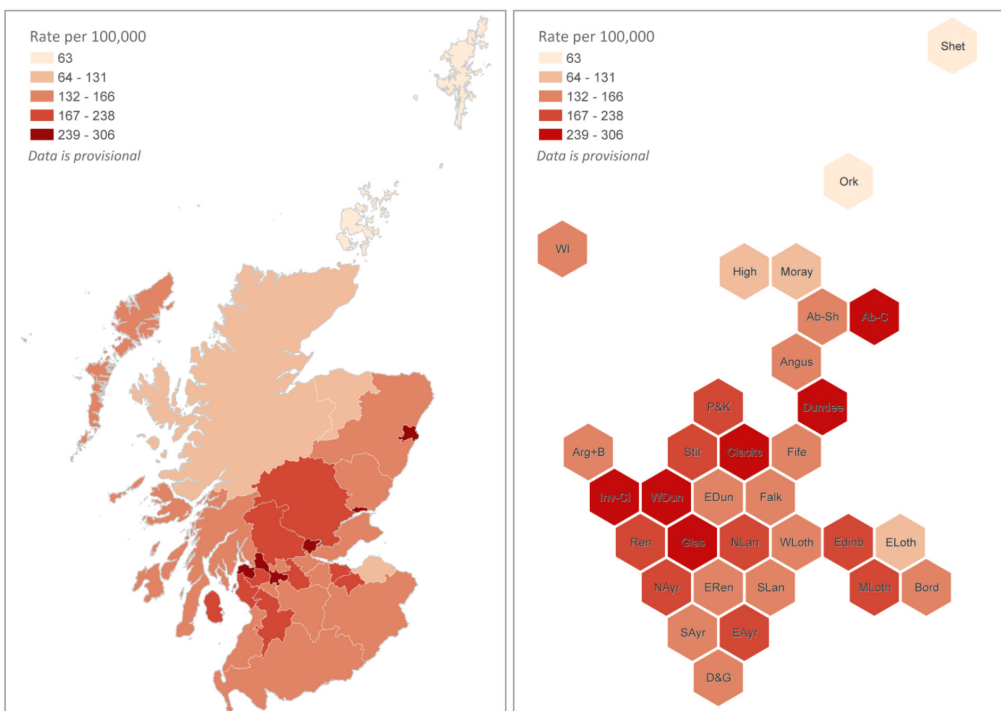
¹ Local authority population estimates produced by National Records Scotland.



Rate of all fires per 100,000 population, 2016-17, local authority

The rate of **accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings²** is used to compare dwelling fires across Local Authorities. The local authority with the highest rate of accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings was Inverclyde with 306 fires per 100,000 dwellings compared to the national average rate of 191.

The Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands local authority areas, were joint lowest at 63 accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings.



Accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings, 2016-17, local authority

² Dwellings data from National Records for Scotland mid-year estimates:
<https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households/household-estimates>

3.1.4 Secondary Fires by Type

The SFRS attended 15,635 secondary fires in 2016-17, an increase of 6 per cent on the total for 2015-16, and 16% higher than the lowest figure recorded in Scotland, which was 13,406 in 2014-15.

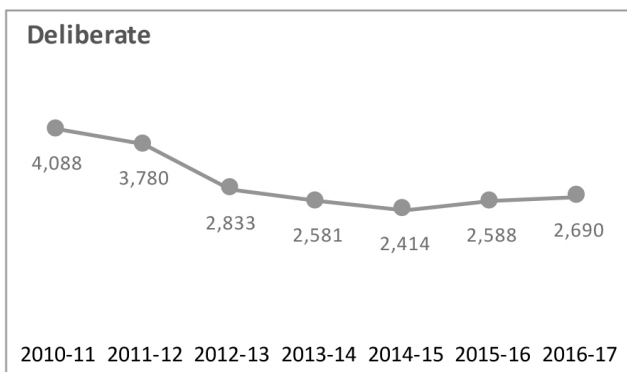
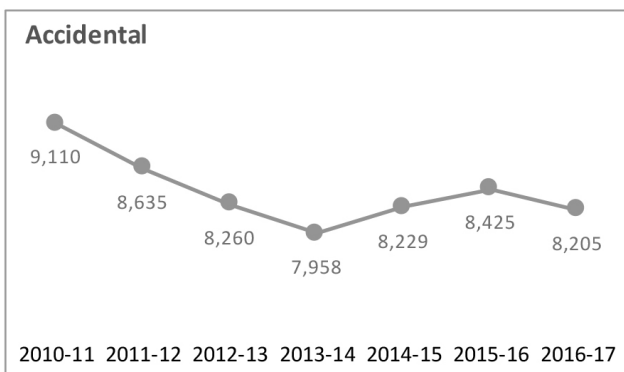
Secondary fires represented 57 per cent of all fires attended in 2016-17. Half of all secondary fires were rubbish fires (Table 9 in the workbook).

3.2 Fires by motive - deliberate and accidental

3.2.1 Primary fires by motive

Accidental fires accounted for 75 per cent of all primary fires in 2016-17. There were 10,895 primary fires of which 8,205 were accidental fires. (Table 11a in the workbook).

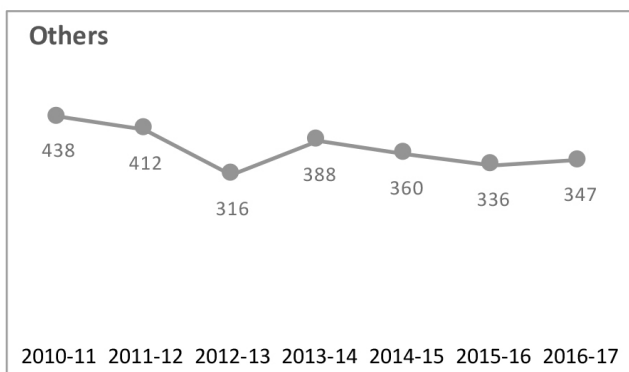
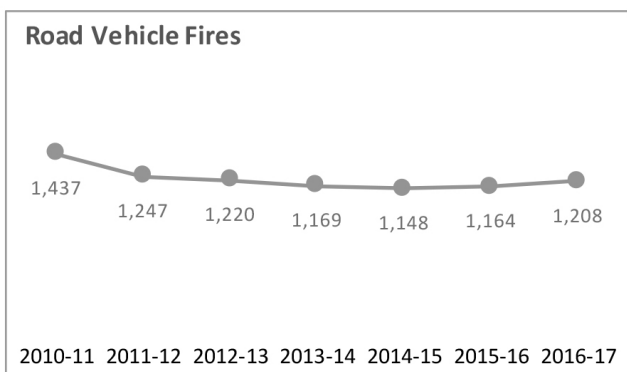
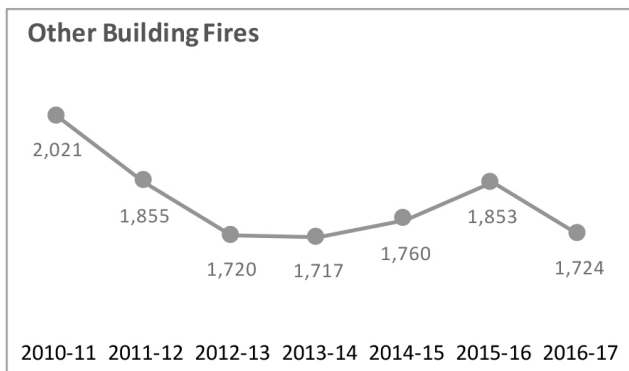
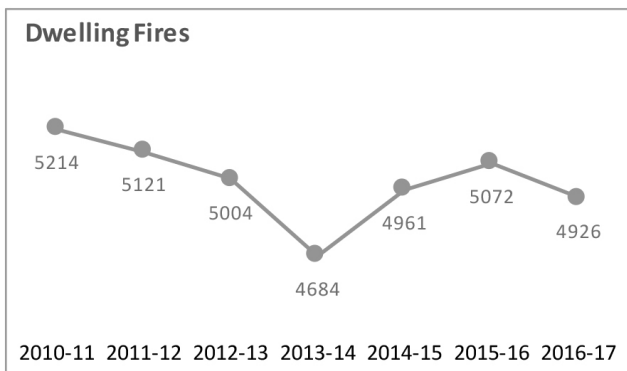
The trend in accidental and deliberate primary fires in the last decade is shown below (from Figure 7):



Primary Fires by Motive, 2010-11 to 2016-17

Over the past five years accidental and deliberate primary fires have been somewhat flat in trend overall, the low of 7,958 for accidental primary fires in 2013-14 excepted.

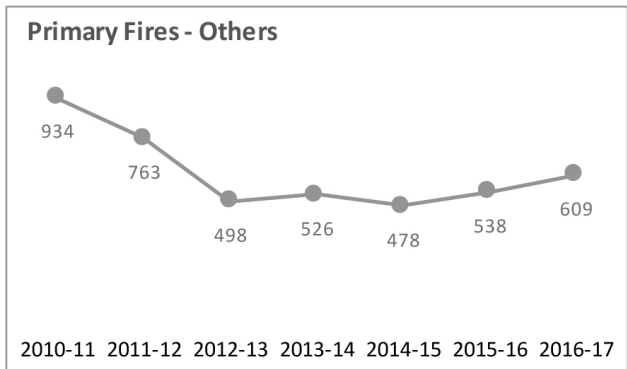
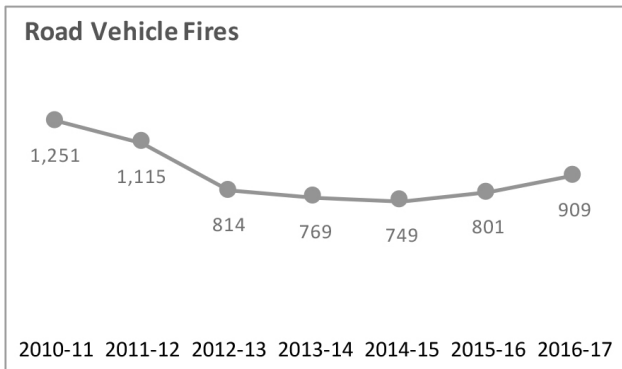
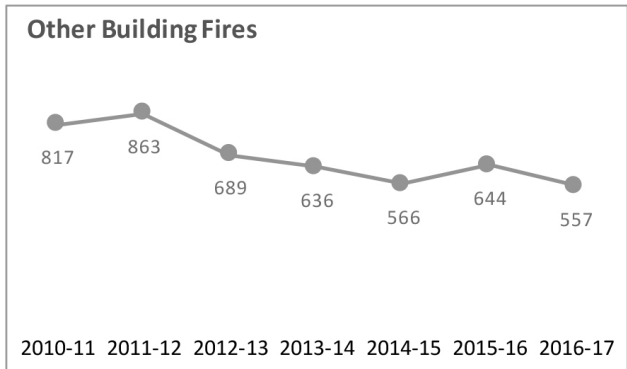
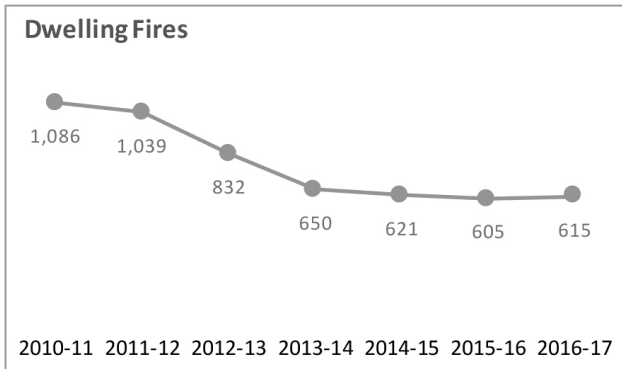
The potential for 2013-14's low total for accidental primary fires total to be seen as somewhat of an anomaly becomes clearer when the trend is broken down by type, as shown in the chart below (Figure 9 in the tables).



Accidental Primary Fires by Type, 2010-11 to 2016-17

Overall, the trend for accidental dwelling fires over the past seven years remains gently downwards, with the anomalous year of 2013-14 excepted. The low of 4,684 occurred in a year when there were severe weather events affecting the whole of Great Britain, but whether or indeed if there is any linkage beyond a simple correlation remains to be seen.

Deliberate dwelling fires are those which were started intentionally. Deliberate fires have very different occurrence patterns to accidental fires. The trend chart below shows that the totals for deliberate dwelling fires do not appear to have been anomalous in 2013-14, and have been fairly flat since (Figure 10 in the tables):



Deliberate Primary Fires by Type, 2010-11 to 2016-17

Deliberate road vehicle fires – acts of anti-social behaviour for the most part – have increased over the past five years, and went up from 801 in 2015-16 to 909 in 2016-17, an increase of 13%.

3.2.2 Secondary fires by motive

The proportion of secondary fires that were deliberate is higher than that of primary fires. This has been consistent since the start of IRS recording (Table 13 in the workbook).

The total number of accidental secondary fires was about the same in 2016-17 as in 2015-16 (2,462 against 2,454). Deliberate secondary fires increased by seven per cent from 12,278 in 2015-16 to 13,173 in 2016-17.

The local authority with the highest rate of accidental secondary fires was Na h-Eileanan Siar at 182 fires per 100,000 population, compared to the Scotland average rate of 46. However, with a population of just 26,900 in 2016-17 the rate per 100,000 population can be significantly inflated as a result of normal statistical variances, and may not be as significant as it is for other areas with larger population totals. The second-highest rate for accidental secondary fires recorded is for Edinburgh City, at 111 accidental secondary fires per 100,000 population. Edinburgh City had a population estimated at 507,170 in 2016-17.

The local authority with the highest rate of deliberate secondary fires was Inverclyde at 704 deliberate secondary fires per 100,000 population compared to the national average of 243. This is well above the two next-highest areas, East Ayrshire and Dundee City with rates per 100,000 population of 512 and 470 respectively.

Whilst Na h-Eileanan Siar had the highest rate of accidental secondary fires noted this year, it is in the bottom three of the table for deliberate secondary fires, which were Na h-Eileanan Siar with 11, Orkney Islands with 5, and Shetland Islands with 4 (all per 100,000 population).

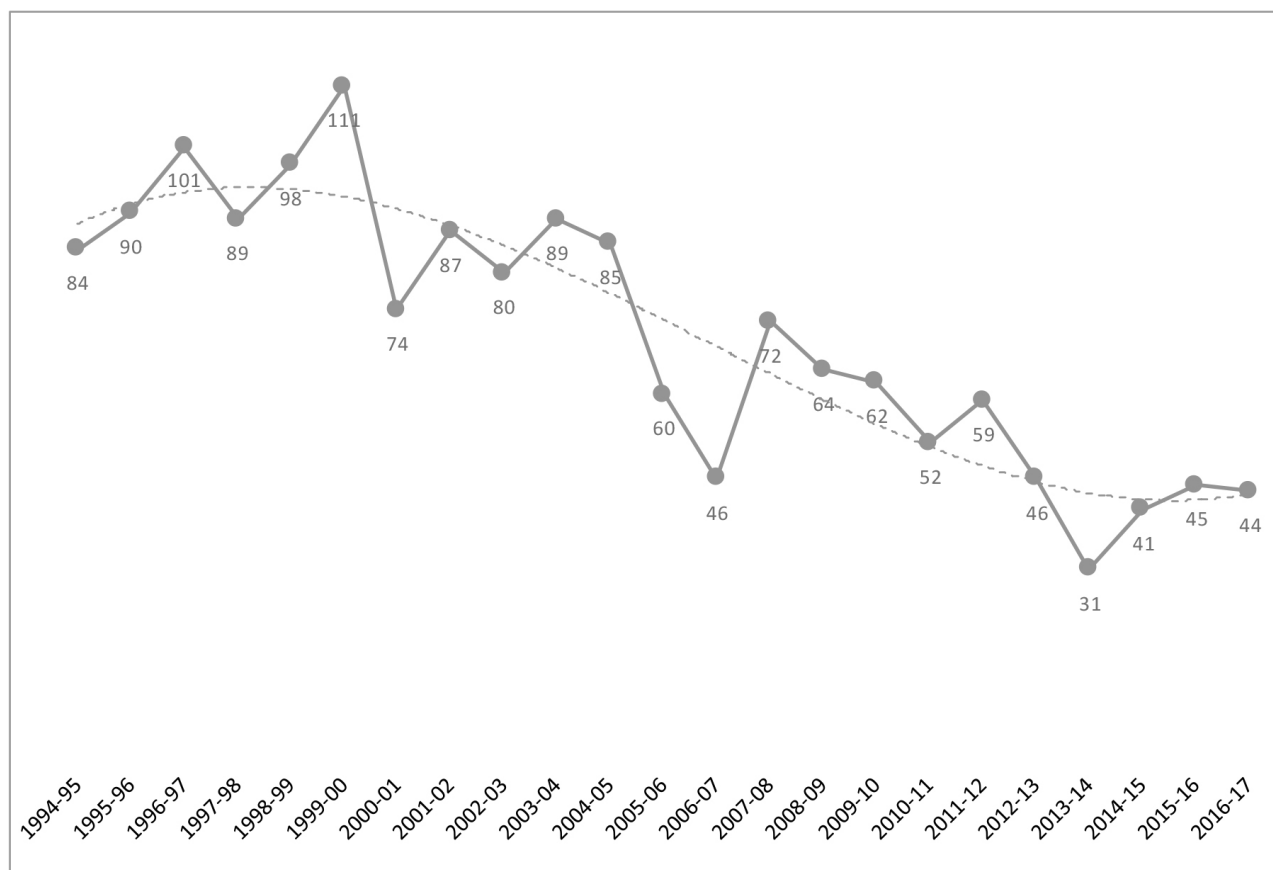
3.3 Casualties in fires

3.3.1 Fatal casualties from fires

In 2016-17 there were 44 fatal casualties from fires in Scotland (provisional figures), down one on the 2015-16 figure of 45. Fluctuations are common in fire fatalities data because of the relatively small numbers involved. (Table 2 in the workbook)

36 of the 44 fire fatalities in 2016-17 occurred in dwellings (82 per cent), with three in other buildings and five in vehicle fires. Of the 36 people who died in dwelling fires, 31 were in accidental fires, and five were in deliberate fires (Table 11 in the workbook). Two of the five deliberate fire deaths resulted from arson attacks by other persons, an unusual occurrence in Scotland. In August 2017 a man was convicted of the murder of his brother in one of those attacks.

The long-term trend in fire fatalities is shown below (Figure 10 in the tables). Whilst there has been some levelling off of the trend more recently, the number of fire deaths each year has reduced considerably, with the total for 2016-17 well under half of the highest total of 111 recorded in 1999-2000.



Long Term Trend of Fire Fatalities in Scotland, 1994-95 onwards

3.3.2 Non-fatal casualties in fires

There were 1,189 non-fatal fire casualties in 2016-17. There is considerable year-to-year variability in the totals. The totals from 2013-14 to 2015-16 were 1,311, 1,101, and 1,276 respectively. The three-year average of these totals is 1,229, so although the 1,189 this year is lower than the three-year average, in context of the range of totals each year it may simply be another fluctuation in a potentially downward trend after the peak year of 2011-12 (Table 2 in the workbook).

3.3.3 Non-fatal casualties by location

88 per cent of non-fatal fire casualties in 2016-17 occurred in dwelling fires (1,042 casualties). Six per cent of casualties were in 'Other building fires', four per cent in road vehicle fires and three per cent in 'Other' fires³. (Table 2b in the workbook).

3.3.4 Non-fatal casualty rates

The rate of non-fatal casualties (including precautionary checks) per 1,000 primary fires decreased from 115.9 in 2015-16 to 109.1 in 2016-17. 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. (Table 2a in the workbook)

The rate of non-fatal casualties (including precautionary checks) per 1,000 primary fires is higher in dwellings than in other fire locations.

Although there were only three non-fatal accidental dwelling fire casualties in the Orkney Islands and eight in Na h-Eileanan Siar in 2016-17, these two local authorities have the highest rate per 1,000 fires at 428 and 347 non-fatal casualties per 1,000 primary fires respectively. As there are very few accidental dwelling fire incidents in these areas (seven and 23 respectively) these high rates result

more from the inherent uncertainties involved when scaling up to per 1,000 incidents on the basis of so few incidents.

The third-highest rate may be more normative, for the Inverclyde local authority area in which there were 36 accidental dwelling fire casualties and 119 incidents, a rate of 303 fire casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires.

The area with the lowest rate of accidental dwelling fire casualties per 1,000 fires was Dumfries and Galloway with 67 per 1,000 incidents. The rate for Scotland as a whole was 178 casualties per 1,000 fires.

The rate of non-fatal fire casualties per million population is shown in Section 4.5.4 where comparisons with England and Wales are made.

³ Please note that the percentages quoted are rounded to whole numbers, which is why the totals add to 101%.

3.3.5 Fire casualties by motive and location

Accidental fires account for 75 per cent of all primary fires, 79 per cent of fire fatalities and 83 per cent of non-fatal fire casualties. (Table 11 in the workbook)

Provisionally there were 35 fire fatalities in accidental fires in 2016-17. Of these, 31 occurred in accidental dwelling fires, three in other buildings and four were in road vehicle fire.

Of the 9 fatalities which resulted from deliberate fires in 2016-17, five occurred in dwellings and four were in road vehicle fires. As mentioned, two of the five deliberate dwelling fire deaths resulted from two separate arson attacks.

There were provisionally 991 non-fatal casualties in accidental primary fires (83 per cent of all non-fatal casualties) and 198 (17 per cent) in deliberate primary fires in 2016-17.

The local authority with the highest rate of accidental primary fires was Dundee City at 210 accidental primary fires per 100,000 population, and the lowest rate of was in East Renfrewshire at 85 accidental primary fires per 100,000 population.

For deliberate fires, the local authority with the highest rate was West Dunbartonshire at 90 deliberate primary fires per 100,000 population, and the lowest rate was in Na h-Eileanan Siar at 4 per 100,000 population (just one deliberate primary fire recorded).

3.4 Fires and fire casualties by country

3.4.1 Comparisons by country

Scotland, England and Wales all use the same Home Office managed IRS to report on incidents attended by Fire and Rescue Services. By presenting the rate by population, simple and correct comparisons of fire and casualty rates across Great Britain can be made. Figures for 2016-17 are provisional.

English IRS statistics were published by the Home Office in the [Fire and rescue incident statistics: England, April 2016 to March 2017](#) on 10 August 2017 and the Welsh Government published their [Fire Statistics](#) on 31 August 2017. Data from these publications is used for the comparisons in this section. In their publications, England and Wales have already included the GB comparisons up to 2015-16, but as publication dates are different their publications do not include the Scottish 2016-17 statistics.

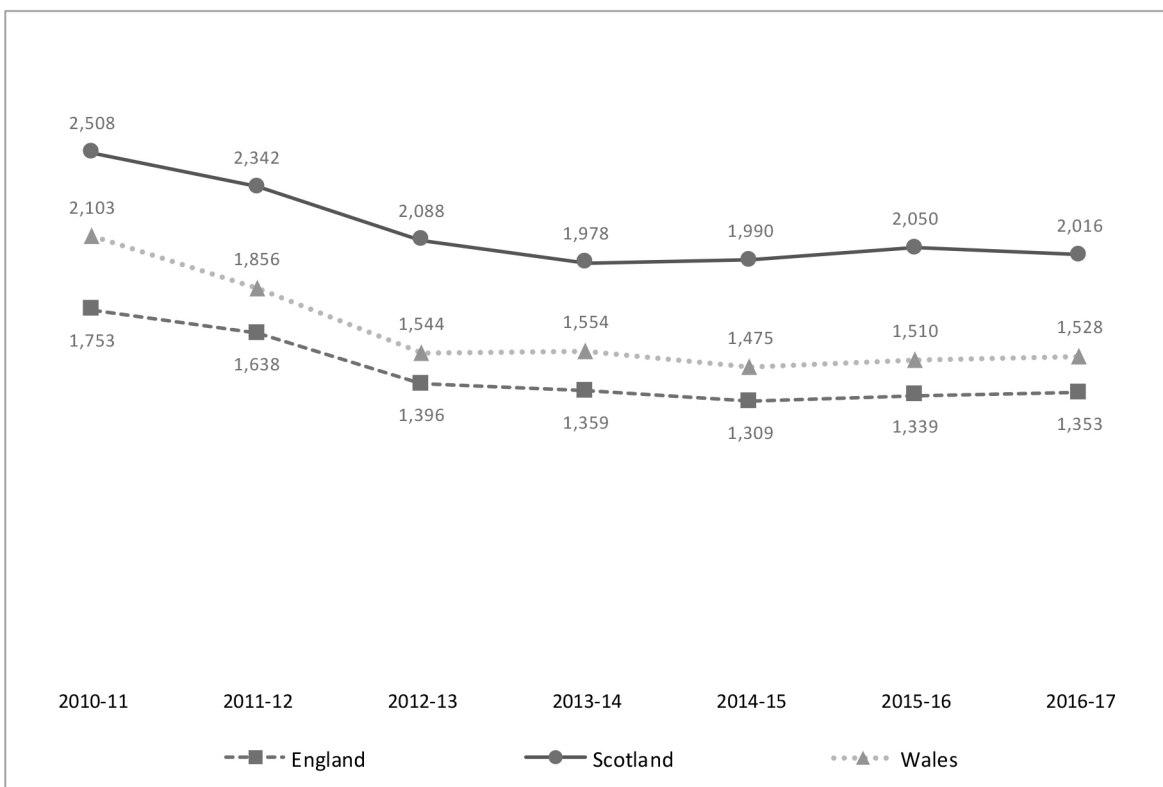
Rates for other statistics in this publication are quoted per 100,000 population to make the values easily readable. The Home Office published these figures by "per million population" which is used here for consistency and comparability. The difference in presentation moves the decimal place.

3.4.2 Fire rates by country

In the last decade, Scotland has had a higher rate per million population than England and Wales for fires, primary fires, fatalities and casualties. Similar changes in trends can be identified in the countries over that time, with all fires and primary fires in all countries falling until around 2013-14 when they started to level off. Fire fatality rates, which are more volatile due to the lower figures, have been dropping over the decade, although rates in Scotland and England have increased since 2015-16.

The 2016-17 rate of all fires per million population was 5,040 fires per million population in Scotland, 3,453 in Wales and 2,927 in England.

Looking at primary fires only, the rates in 2016-17 were 2,016 primary fires per million population in Scotland, 1,528 in Wales and 1,353 in England. The trend over the last ten years is shown below (Figure 12 in the tables):

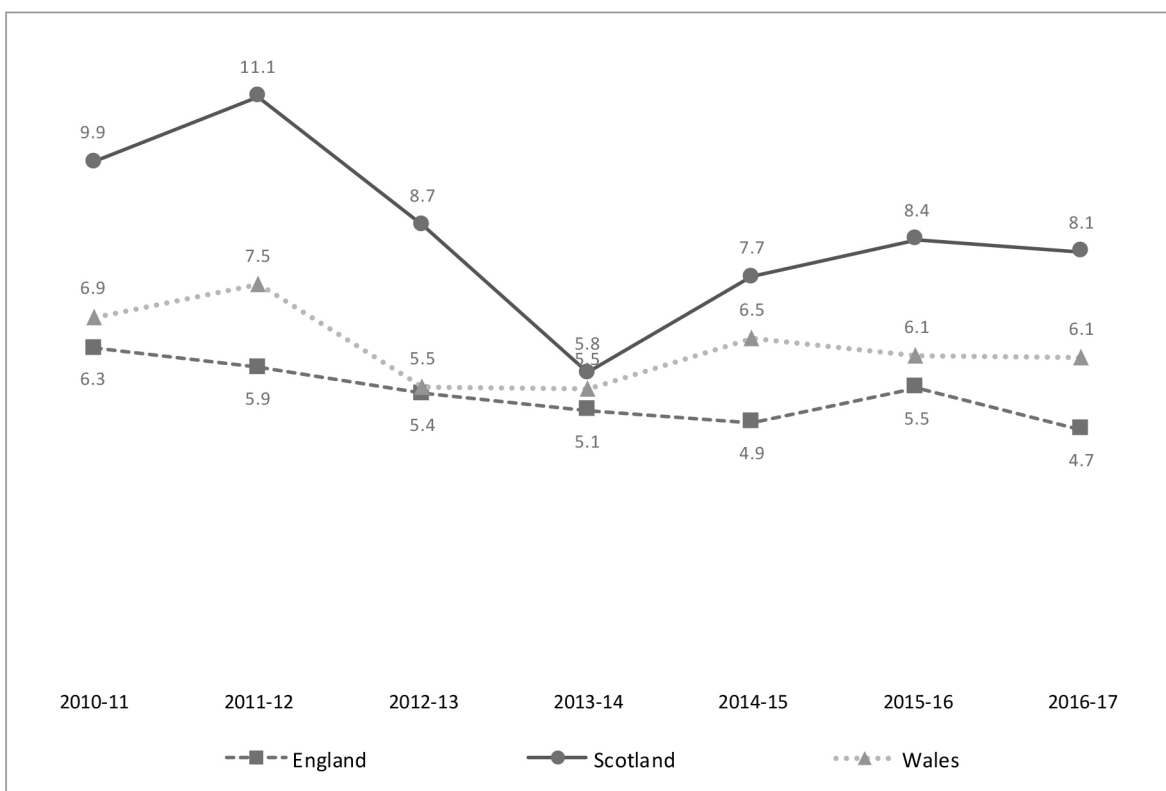


Primary Fires per Million Population, Great Britain, 2010-11 to 2016-17

3.4.3 Fire fatality rates by country

The fire fatality rate in Scotland was 8.1 fatalities per million population in 2016-17 (provisional figures) (Table 10 in the workbook).

The rate of fatal casualties from fires per million population in Scotland was again higher than that in England and Wales (4.7 and 6.1 respectively). Over the last ten years, Scotland has had a higher fire fatality rate than the rest of Great Britain (Figure 13 in the tables), though the small numbers make the fire fatality rate a volatile measure:



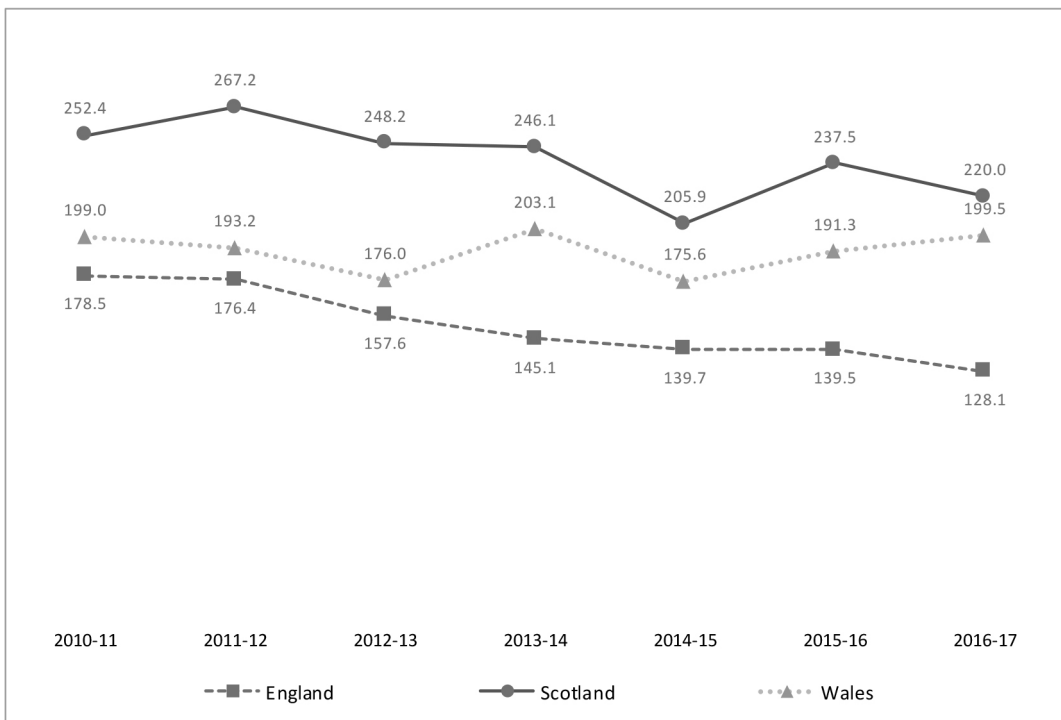
Fire Fatalities per Million Population, Great Britain, 2010-11 to 2016-17

3.4.4 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. Precautionary checks are included in this value.

In 2016-17, there were 220 non-fatal casualties per million population in Scotland, whereas in England and Wales there were 128 and 200 respectively. Over the last ten years Scotland has consistently had a higher rate than England and Wales, even taking into account the change in reporting of non-fatal casualties from 2009-10, which affected statistics in Scotland more than in England and Wales (see Section 1.5.3 of the Notes to the Statistics document that accompanies this bulletin. for more details) (Table 10 in the workbook).

Figure 14 in the tables shows the trend over the past seven years:



Non-Fatal Casualties per Million Population, Great Britain, 2010-11 to 2016-17

In Wales, the number of fire casualties per million population has increased slightly over the past seven years. There is a more consistent overall decline in fire casualties in England than in Scotland over that period.

3.5 False alarms

3.5.1 Background

As part of the [Strategic Plan for 2013-2016](#) SFRS introduced an “Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) Incident Policy” to consider how best to manage UFAS. The aim of the policy is to reduce risk and create better outcomes by working with the business community and professional associations. The policy is intended to impact on the number of false alarms attended in Scotland, in particular those due to apparatus (though not alarms from single private dwellings). In this bulletin the statistics are reported while longer term analysis of the impact of the UFAS policy is being carried out in the Service.

Most false alarms were to what was considered to be a fire. There were 717 attendances at non-fire false alarms in 2016-17, the highest in the past five years (Table 5 in the workbook).

3.5.2 False alarm statistics

In 2016-17, SFRS attended 51,555 false alarm calls, of which 50,838 were false fire alarms, and 717 were non-fire false alarms.

False alarms accounted for 57 per cent of all incidents attended: more than any other incident type. There were 1,973 more false alarms attended in 2016-17 than in 2015-16, which is an increase of four per cent. (Table 4 in the workbook).

Of the fire false alarms attended, 78 per cent were due to apparatus, four per cent were malicious and the remaining 18 per cent were made with good intent.

While malicious and good intent false alarms have steadily decreased over the past decade, fire alarms due to apparatus have increased (from 35,056 in 2007-08 to 39,612 in 2016-17), probably reflecting the number of premises with automatic fire alarms systems installed.

Over the last decade the number of malicious false alarms have fallen to about half of that in 2007-08 (a 52 per cent reduction from 4,783 in 2007-08 to 2,279 in 2016-17). False alarms of good intent have fallen by just over a third (a 39 per cent reduction from 14,594 in 2007-08 to 8,947 in 2016-17).

3.6 Non-fire incidents and casualties

Non-fire incidents are those attended by the SFRS that are not fire related, for example road traffic collisions and flooding incidents. Non-fire details were not collected nationally or consistently prior to the introduction of IRS, meaning analysis is only possible for 2009-10 onwards. In previous publications these incidents were termed 'special service incidents', though as core business they have now been re-named. The data is the same.

3.6.1 *Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA) Trial*

On 1st November 2015 SFRS and Scottish Ambulance Service (SAS) launched a series of national co-responding trials to increase the survival rate of patients who suffer out of hospital cardiac arrest in selected areas of Scotland. In this trial, firefighters received enhanced training in life-support, and attend incidents with the SAS through a joint partnership approach. The trial had been running for 6 months during the period of the statistics and so a change in the relevant incident statistics is likely to be discernible. The number of attendances recorded as either "Medical Incident: Co-responder/ First responder" or as "Assist other agencies" would be expected to increase, particularly in the local authorities that are participating. While selected stations in four local authorities were formally involved in the trial, there may also have been other similar incidents that were not in the trial area.

The following SFRS community fire and rescue stations are included within the scope of the national co-response trials: West Lothian (Bathgate, Livingston and Linlithgow), East Lothian (Musselburgh), Aberdeenshire (Turriff and Maud), Scottish Borders (Hawick, Lauder and Coldstream) and Falkirk (Falkirk).

The commentary here reports on the statistics from IRS and provides a degree of context. The SFRS OHCA trial team are evaluating the trials, which will be reported separately to the statistics.

3.6.2 Non-fire incident statistics

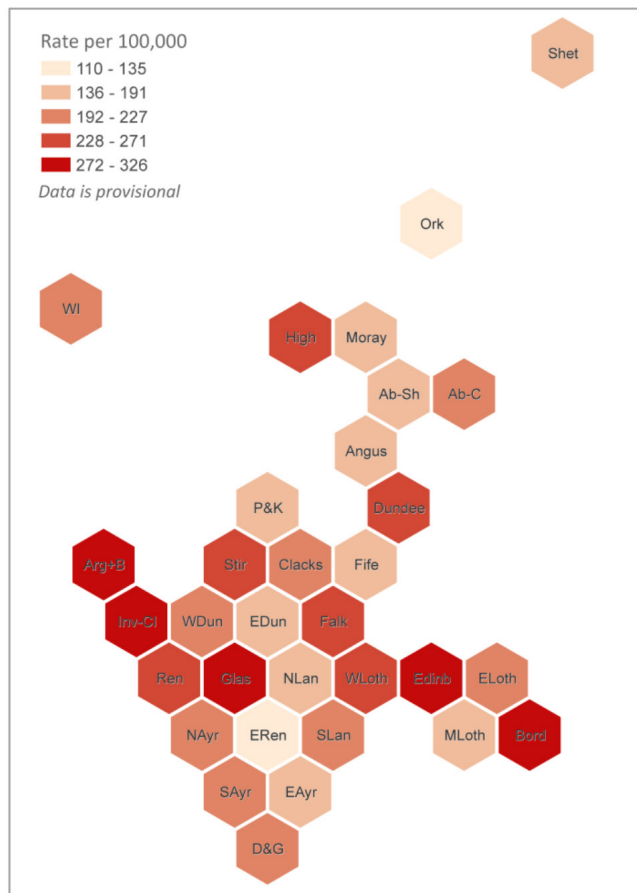
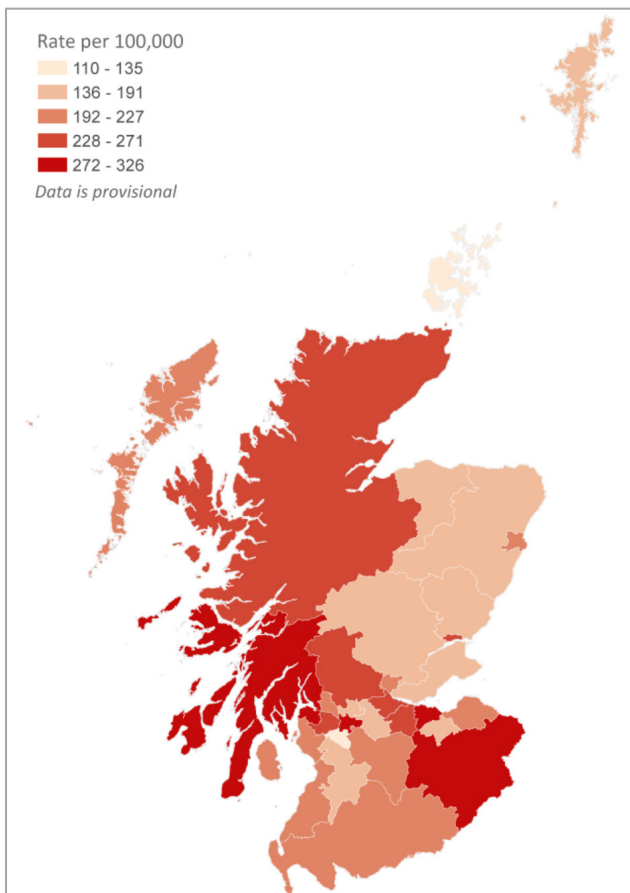
Non-fire incidents accounted for 14 per cent of incidents attended by the SFRS in 2016-17 (Tables 6 and 14 in the workbook).

There were a total of 12,344 non-fire incidents attended by the SFRS in 2016-17. Although this is four per cent lower than the peak year of 2015-16 (12,836), it is still the second-highest total since 2009-10 when IRS records began.

The increase in non-fire incidents over the past three years is mainly in categories such as assistance to other agencies, medical incident first-responder/co-responder, and effecting entry/exit. In the East of Scotland these are associated for the most part with trials of Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA) attendances, and provision of assistance to other emergency services such as Scottish Ambulance Service (for example in gaining entry to premises where a person may have collapsed).

In areas outside of the OHCA trials in the West and North of Scotland there have been increases in attendances at incidents involving assistance to other agencies, medical incident co- and first-response and effecting entry and exit as a result of closer working with the Scottish Ambulance Service for example.

Argyll and Bute is the local authority with the highest rate of non-fire incidents per 100,000 population (326), and at the other end of the table Orkney has the lowest rate of non-fire incidents in Scotland (110 per 100,000 population), with East Renfrewshire the lowest non-fire incident rate on the mainland (135 per 100,000 population).



Non-fire Incident Rates by Local Authority, 2016-17

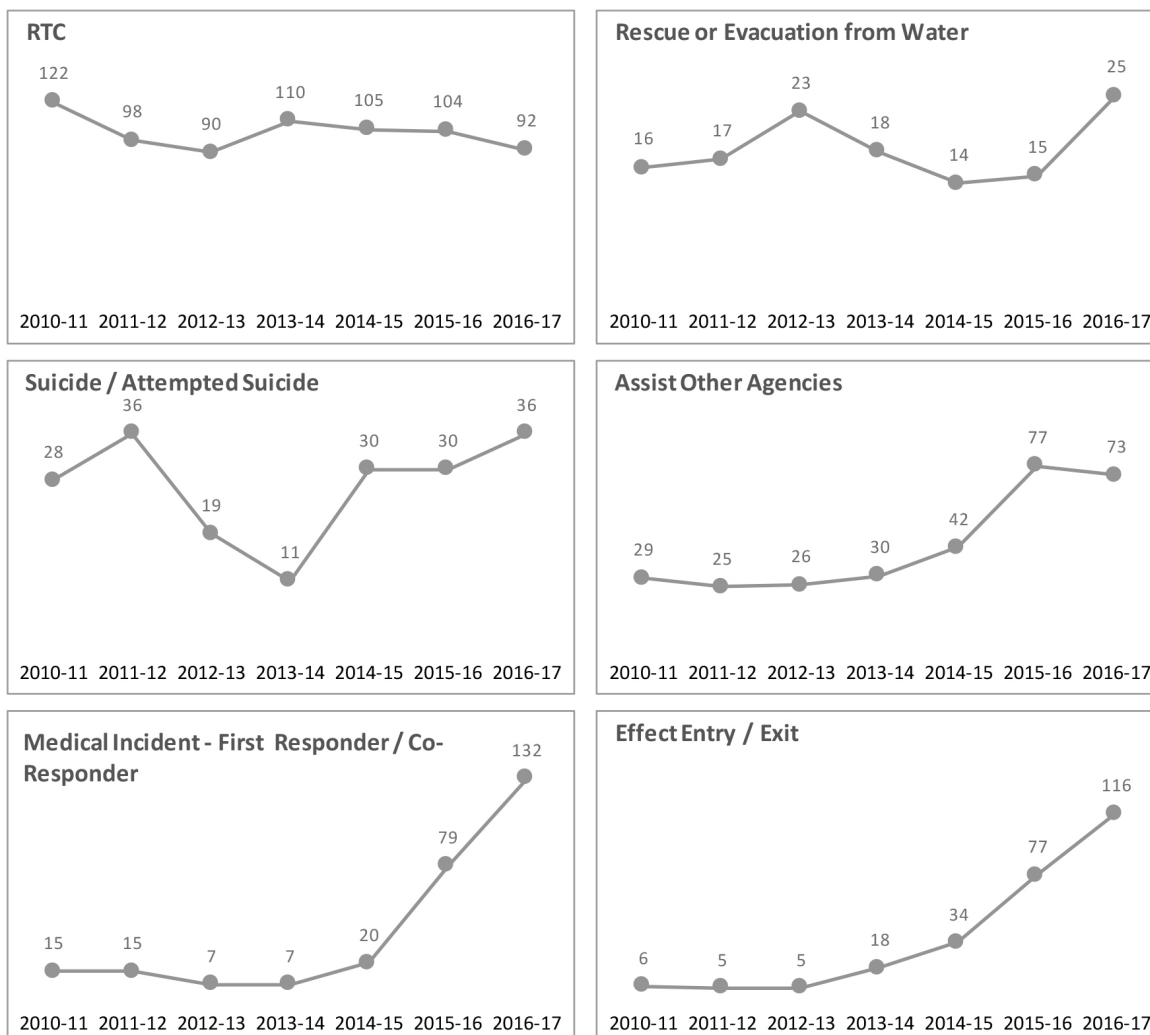
3.6.3 Non-fire incident casualties and fatalities

There were 500 reported fatalities from non-fire incidents in 2016-17. This is a 22 per cent increase from 2015-16. Fatalities from the categories of non-fire incident associated with the OHCA trial, i.e. medical incident co-responder or first responder, assisting other agencies and effecting entry or exit increased by 167 per cent, 95 per cent and 151 per cent respectively. Together these three categories accounted for 321 fatalities, up from 233 in 2015-16.

Overall non-fatal casualties from non-fire incidents increased from 3,372 in 2015-16 to 3,537 in 2016-17. Casualties from the categories of non-fire incident associated with the OHCA trial and assistance to other agencies showed an increase out of keeping with general non-fire incident changes, collectively rising from 975 casualties to 1,132.

In 2016-17 RTC incidents accounted for 18 per cent of all non-fire incident fatalities attended by the SFRS and 58 per cent of non-fatal casualties.

Figure 16 shows the number of fatalities from the top four categories of non-fire incidents since 2009-10.



Fatalities in Non-Fire Incidents by Main Category, 2010-11 to 2016-17

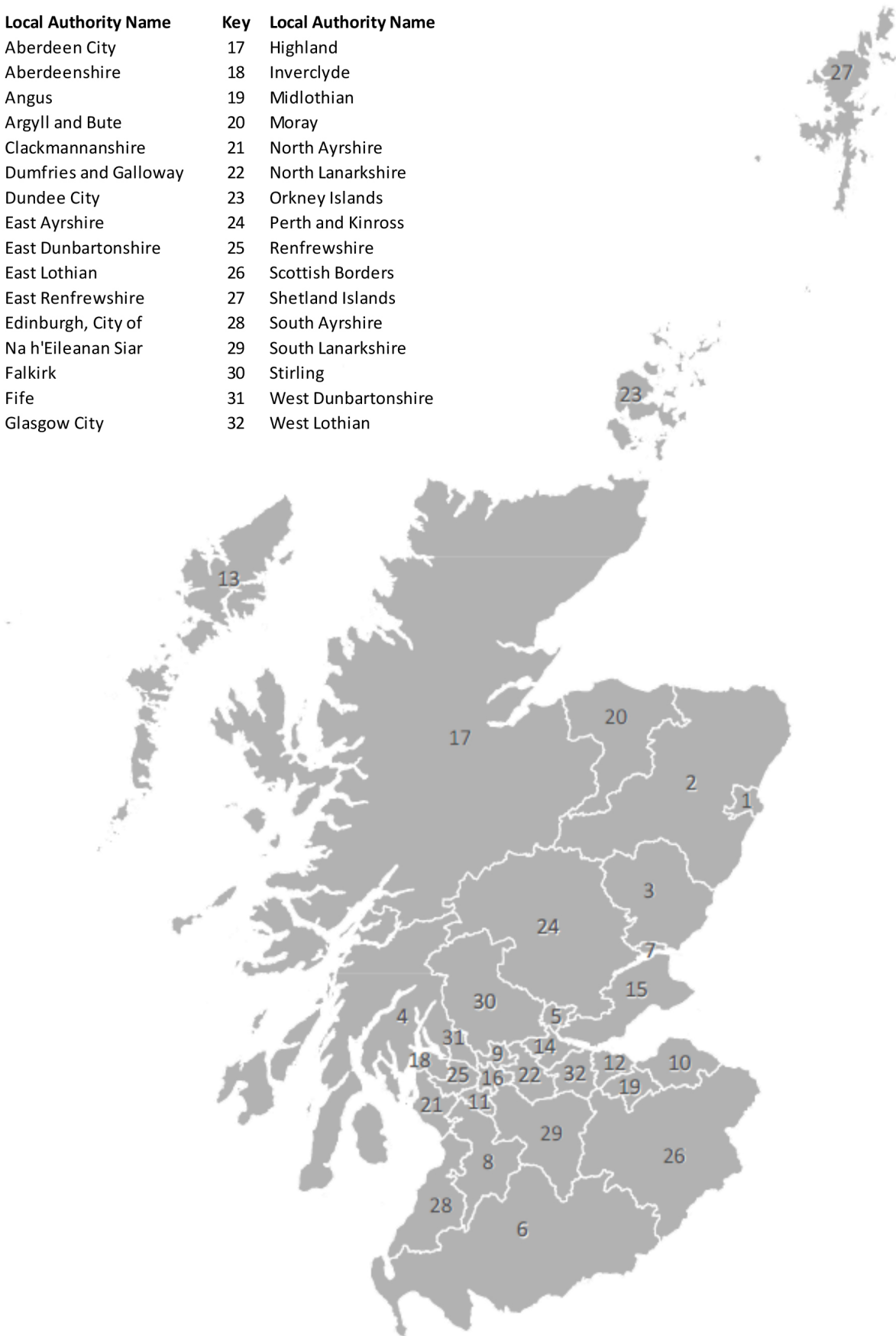
3.6.4 Related statistics

It should be noted that there are other statistical reports of RTC casualties and fatalities in Scotland. Transport Scotland publish '[Reported Road Casualties Scotland](#)'⁴, which is the official source of information for RTCs reported to Police Scotland. 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.

⁴ <http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/statistics/j379866-01.htm>

4. Local Authority Maps

Key	Local Authority Name	Key	Local Authority Name
1	Aberdeen City	17	Highland
2	Aberdeenshire	18	Inverclyde
3	Angus	19	Midlothian
4	Argyll and Bute	20	Moray
5	Clackmannanshire	21	North Ayrshire
6	Dumfries and Galloway	22	North Lanarkshire
7	Dundee City	23	Orkney Islands
8	East Ayrshire	24	Perth and Kinross
9	East Dunbartonshire	25	Renfrewshire
10	East Lothian	26	Scottish Borders
11	East Renfrewshire	27	Shetland Islands
12	Edinburgh, City of	28	South Ayrshire
13	Na h'Eileanan Siar	29	South Lanarkshire
14	Falkirk	30	Stirling
15	Fife	31	West Dunbartonshire
16	Glasgow City	32	West Lothian



Cartogram Local Authority Key

Shortform	Local Authority Name	Shortform	Local Authority Name
Ab-C	Aberdeen City	High	Highland
Ab-Sh	Aberdeenshire	Inv-Cl	Inverclyde
Angus	Angus	MLoth	Midlothian
Arg+B	Argyll and Bute	Moray	Moray
Clacks	Clackmannanshire	NAyr	North Ayrshire
D&G	Dumfries and Galloway	NLan	North Lanarkshire
Dundee	Dundee City	Ork	Orkney Islands
EAyr	East Ayrshire	P&K	Perth and Kinross
EDun	East Dunbartonshire	Ren	Renfrewshire
ELoth	East Lothian	Bord	Scottish Borders
ERen	East Renfrewshire	Shet	Shetland Islands
Edinb	Edinburgh, City of	SAyr	South Ayrshire
WI	Na h'Eileanan Siar	SLan	South Lanarkshire
Falk	Falkirk	Stir	Stirling
Fife	Fife	WDun	West Dunbartonshire
Glas	Glasgow City	WLoth	West Lothian

A Statistics Publication from The Scottish Fire And Rescue Service

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How to access background or source data

The data presented in this statistical bulletin is available in Excel datasets on <http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/about-us/fire-and-rescue-statistics.aspx>. The datasets contain many more tables than are included in the bulletin.

Specific data 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.

If you would like to be consulted about statistical collections or receive notification of publications, please register your interest on the ScotStats system at www.scotland.gov.uk/scotstat

Notes

Notes



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