



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

FIRE AND RESCUE INCIDENT STATISTICS (SCOTLAND) 2017-18

31 October 2018



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for a safer Scotland**

Contents

1. Main Points	1
2. Commentary	3
2.1. All incidents	3
2.2. Primary fires	4
2.2.1. Property type	4
2.2.2. Motive	5
2.2.3. Geography	6
2.2.4. Comparison with England and Wales	7
2.2.5. Smoke alarms	7
2.2.6. Ignition source	8
2.2.7. Spread of fire	8
2.2.8. Suspicion of alcohol or drug impairment	9
2.2.9. Time of call	9
2.3. Secondary and chimney fires	10
2.3.1. Property type	11
2.3.2. Motive	12
2.3.3. Geography	13
2.3.4. Comparison with England and Wales	14
2.4. Casualties in fires	15
2.4.1. Fatal Casualties	15
i. Rates	15
ii. Comparison with England and Wales	16
2.4.2. Non-fatal casualties	16
i. Rates	17
ii. Comparison with England and Wales	17
2.4.3. Suspicion of alcohol or drug impairment	18
2.4.4. Time of call	18
2.5. False alarms	19
2.5.1. Source	19
2.6. Non-fire incidents and casualties	20
2.6.1. Incident type	21
2.6.2. Geography	24
2.6.3. Fatal casualties	25
2.6.4. Non-fatal casualties	26
Appendix A	27
Correspondence and enquiries	29

This publication is accompanied by the following documents:

Fire and Rescue Incident Statistics Workbook 2017-18
Technical Notes on Statistics 2017-18
Statistical News 2017-18

1. Main Points

All incidents

- **91,695** incidents attended, up 0.5%
 - ▶ **26,115** fires, down 4.2% on last year (2016-17)
 - ▶ **12,369** non-fire incidents, up 6.1% on last year
 - ▶ **52,452** false alarms, up 1.7% on last year

Primary fires

- **10,654** primary fires, down 2.3% on last year
 - ▶ **5,310** dwelling fires, down 4.3%
 - **4,752** of these were accidental, down 3.6%
 - **62.1%** of accidental dwelling fires started with a cooking appliance
 - ▶ **383** other residential fires, down 7.7%

Secondary and chimney fires

- **14,698** secondary fires, down 6.1%
 - ▶ **6,888** refuse fires, down 13.2%
- **763** chimney fires, up 7.5%

Casualties in fires

- **44** fatal fire casualties, equal to last year
- **8.1** fire fatalities per million population
- **1,113** non-fatal casualties, down 12.1%
 - ▶ **879** casualties requiring hospital or first aid, down 6.1%
 - **417** hospitalised casualties, down 7.1%
 - ▶ **797** casualties in accidental dwelling fires, down 15.2%

False alarms

- **51,787** false fire alarms, up 1.8%
- **2.0** false fire alarms for every fire incident attended
- **665** non-fire false alarms, down 7.3% although up 8.0% on the five-year average

Non-fire incidents and casualties

- **13,128** non-fire incidents, up 6.1%
 - ▶ **3,116** were to effect entry or exit, up 9.3%
 - ▶ **2,525** road traffic collisions, up by 2.6%
- **410** fatal casualties, down from 505
- **3,766** non-fatal casualties, 4.8% increase



2. Commentary¹

2.1. All Incidents

In 2017-18 the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) attended 91,695 incidents. This is a 0.5% increase on 2016-17 (91,220) and is the highest number of incidents attended since 2010-11.

Non-fire incidents had the largest proportional change rising 6.1% from 12,369 in 2016-17 to 13,128, a new high in this series.

False alarms have increased 1.7% on 2016-17 reaching 52,452 (up from 51,580 last year), the highest figure since 2009-10.

In contrast, the total number of fires is down 4.2% on last year (from 27,271) reaching the second

lowest annual figure on record at 26,115. This continues the long-term reduction in fire incidents in Scotland, down 42.8% in the last ten years.

Of these fire incidents 10,654 were primary fires (40.8% of fires attended), 14,698 were secondary fires (56.3% of fires attended) and 763 were chimney fires (2.9% of fires attended).

In the last five years the breakdown of incidents attended has shifted, with the proportion of non-fire incidents rising from 10.9% in 2012-13 to 14.3%. Fires have decreased from 31.9% of incidents to 28.5%, while false alarms have varied annually between a recent low of 55.6% in 2015-16 and 58.0% in 2014-15.

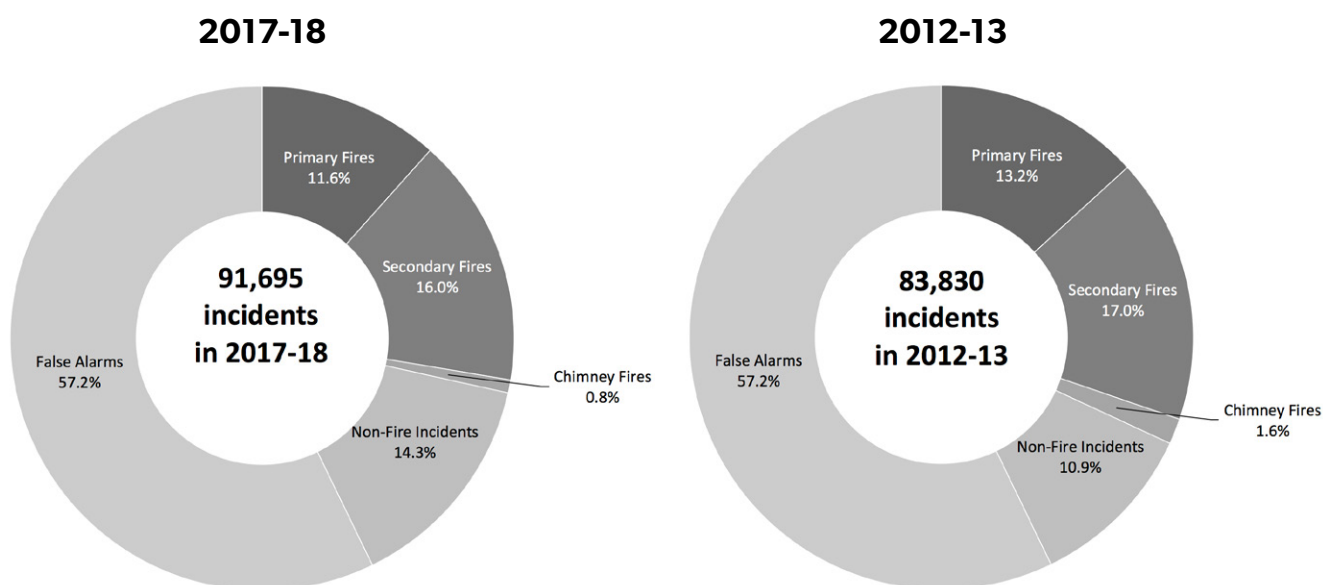


Figure 1: Percentage of incidents by type 2017-18 and 2012-13

¹The 2017-18 statistics presented in this bulletin are provisional full year figures, we have revised figures for 2016-17 and 2015-16. Annual revisions typically increase the counts by a small proportion. For definitions and discussion please see the accompanying Technical Notes on Statistics.

2.2. Primary Fires

Fires which result in harm to people, or which take place in buildings, vehicles and some outdoor locations, are called primary fires², as are all fires that are attended by at least five fire appliances. The total number of primary fires is down 2.3% on last year at 10,654 (from 10,904), and down 21.8% on ten years ago.

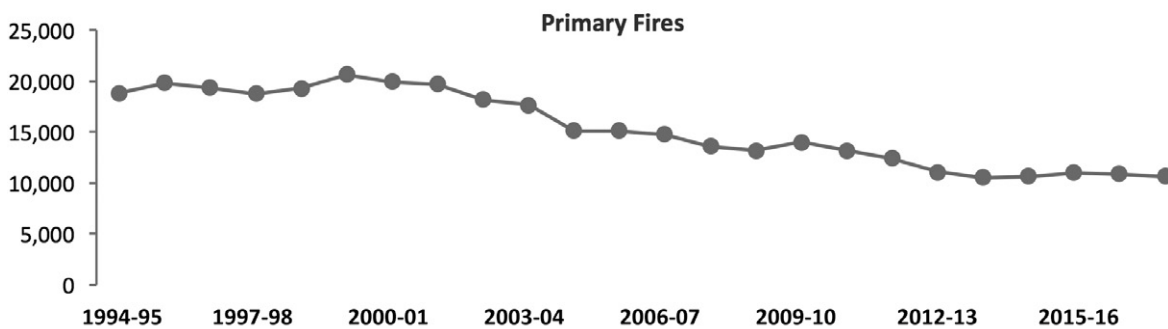


Figure 2: Long-term trend of primary fires

2.2.1. Property type

Dwelling fires are the largest component of these at 5,310. This is down 4.3% on 5,548 last year, a new low in this series. Fires in 'Other Residential' buildings reduced by 7.7% in the last year. This is down 19.3% on five years ago and a new low in this series. These continue the long-term trend of decreasing fires in residences.

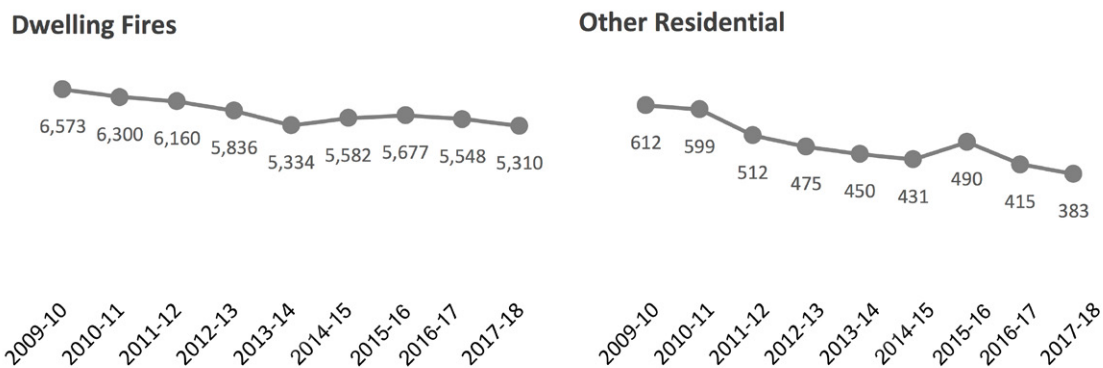


Figure 3: Residence fires, 2009-10 onwards

Road vehicle fires have decreased by 5.2% and while it is the second highest figure in the last five years, it is down 34.5% on ten years ago.

² Please see Technical Notes for the definition.

2.2.2. Motive

Of the 10,654 primary fires, 7,929 were classed as accidental. This is down 3.4% from 8,209 last year and is the lowest in this series following a long-term decrease in accidental fires.

There were 2,725 deliberate³ primary fires, up 1.1% from 2,695 last year. This is the third consecutive year of small increases following many years of decline.

Deliberate primary fires make up 25.6% of the total, a similar proportion to five years ago (25.5%).

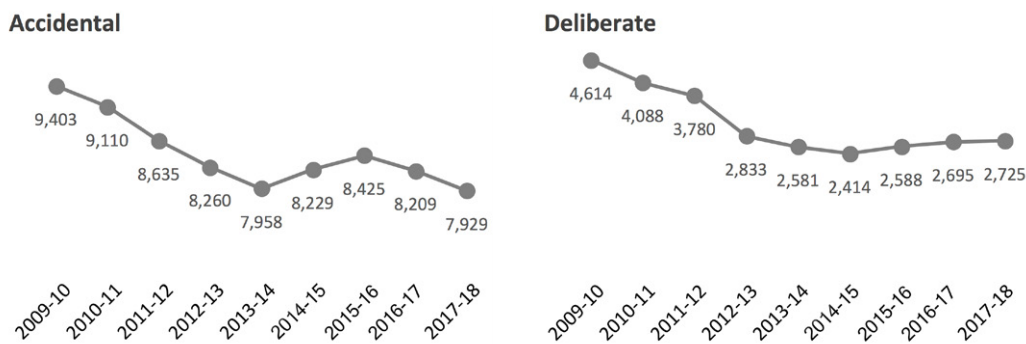


Figure 4: Primary fires by motive, 2009-10 onwards

The number of accidental dwelling fires has decreased 3.6% to 4,752, from 4,930 last year. The number of deliberate dwelling fires decreased at a faster pace and has reached a new low of 558, down 9.7% on last year (from 618) and less than half the 2009-10 figure.

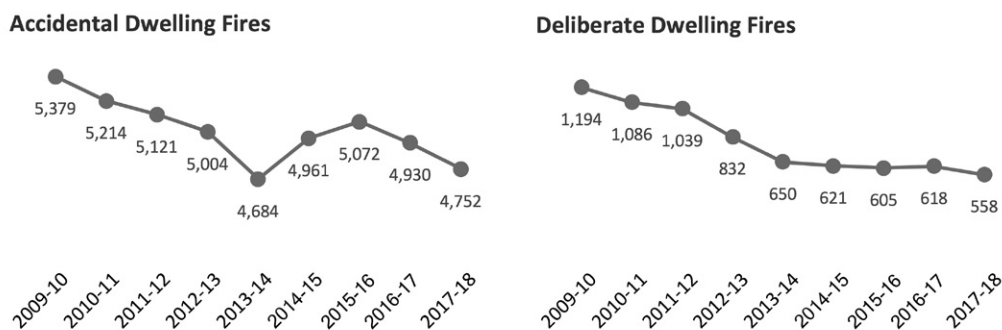


Figure 5: Dwelling fires by motive, 2009-10 onward

³Fires classed as 'Deliberate' should not be interpreted as resulting from arson or criminal intent as it includes other fires set deliberately which required intervention.

Accidental fires in non-dwelling buildings have decreased 5.2% to 1,633 (from 1,722), continuing the downward trend. Deliberate fires in such buildings have not changed much in recent years.

2.2.3. Geography

As there is considerable regional variation in the frequency of fires, we use rates to more fairly compare different areas. Around three quarters of casualties occur in accidental dwelling fires making this an important topic to explore at lower geographies.

West Dunbartonshire had the highest rate of accidental dwelling fires in Scotland, at 312.7 per 100,000 dwellings, followed by Glasgow City at 274.7 and Dundee City at 263.6. Orkney Islands had a considerably lower rate at 62.5, well below the Scotland average of 183.1.

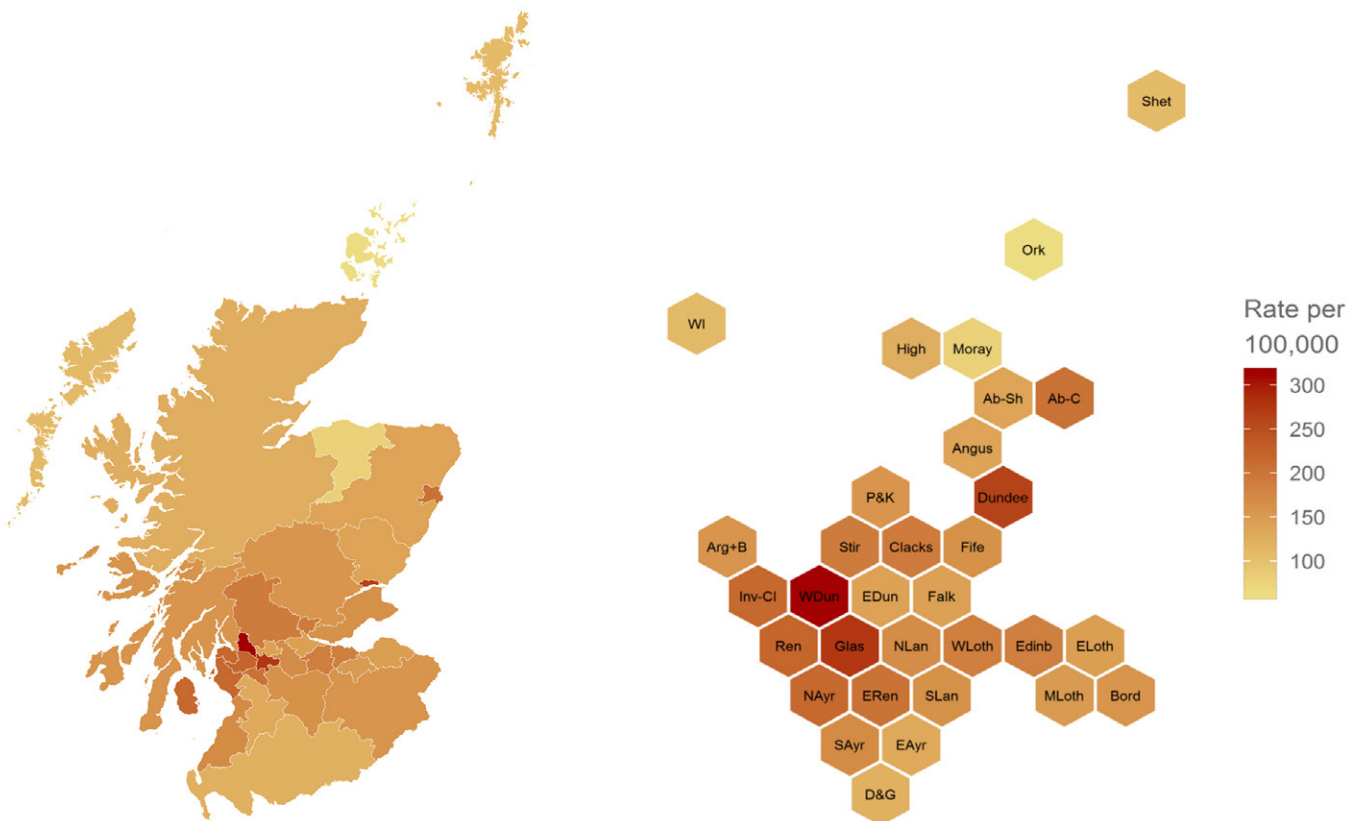


Figure 6: Accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings, choropleth and area normalised cartogram 2017-18

2.2.4. Comparison with England and Wales

As with Scotland, England and Wales has had a reduction in both the number of fires and rate of fires per million population. In 2017-18 Scotland had a rate of 1,964 primary fires per million population. This is 47.3% higher than the 1,333 in England and 42.2% higher than the 1,381 in Wales.

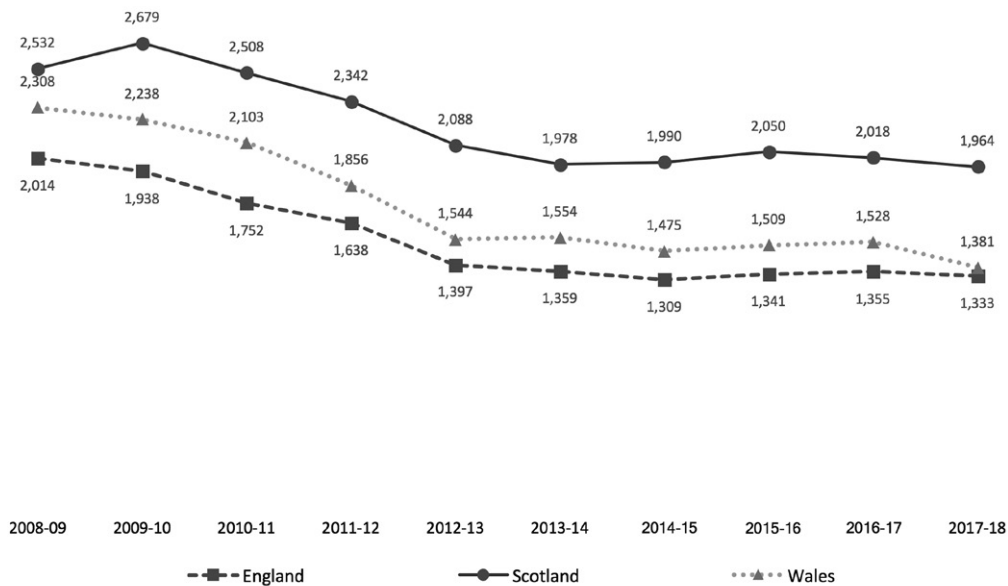


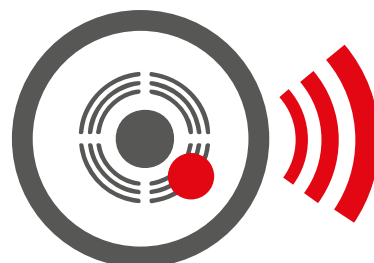
Figure 7: Primary fires per million population, Great Britain, 2008-09 onwards

2.2.5. Smoke alarms

In recent years, fires in dwellings without smoke alarms have been decreasing faster than the number of dwelling fires overall. There were 1,310 dwelling fires where the property had no smoke alarm in 2017-18, a 6.2% reduction on 1,396.

The percentage of dwelling fires where the property did not have any smoke alarms was 24.7% in 2017-18, which is down from 36.5% ten years ago.

In the 13.1% of dwelling fires where a smoke alarm was present but did not operate (698 incidents), 57.0% were due to the detector being too far from the fire. This has increased from 48.5% five years ago due to a reduction in the number with failed operation from other causes.



2.2.6. Ignition source

The source of ignition recorded in the majority of accidental dwelling fires (62.1%) was a cooking appliance. A further 8.8% were due to the electrical supply or electrical lighting, 7.7% were smoking related, and 7.4% were from other domestic appliances (excluding cooking and heating appliances)

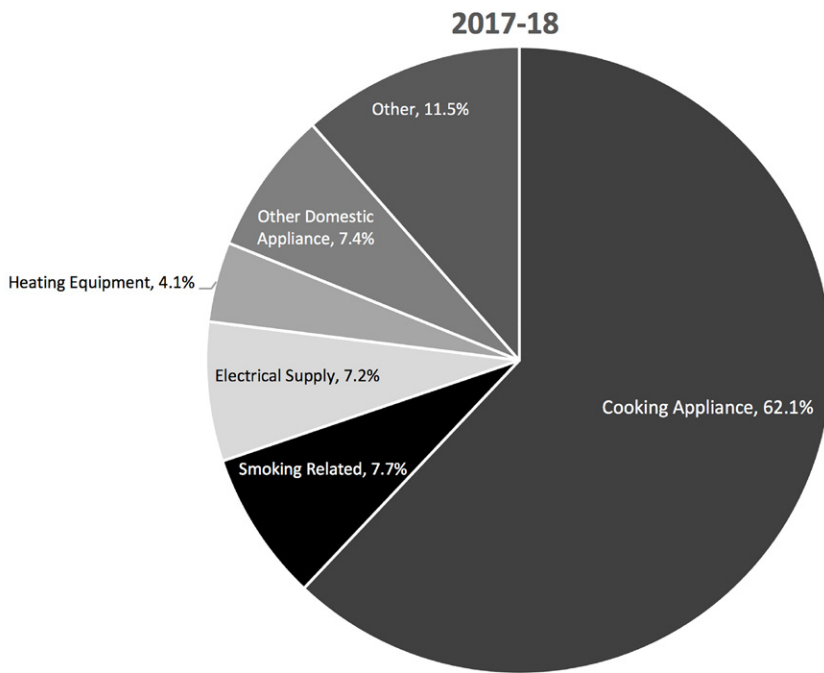


Figure 8: Percentage of accidental dwelling fires by ignition source, 2017-18

2.2.7. Spread of fire

The proportion of dwelling fires where the fire has spread from the initial item to elsewhere in the room has been decreasing in recent years, from 19.9% in 2010-11 to 16.0% in 2017-18. By contrast, the proportion of fires where fire was confined to the initial item has increased from 24.1% in 2010-11 to 27.5% in 2017-18.

The proportion of dwelling fires where the fire had spread beyond the initial room was 7.9% in 2017-18. Incidents where the fire was found to have resulted in smoke or heat damage only make up the largest proportion of dwelling fires at 46.8%.

2.2.8. Suspicion of alcohol or drug impairment

In 15.0% of accidental dwelling fires this year, impairment by the use of alcohol or drugs was suspected to have been a contributory factor.

2.2.9. Time of call

Dwelling fires are relatively infrequent during the night. The rate gradually increases through the day and peaks between 4pm and 7pm, the rate remains high until around 9pm when it begins to decline more rapidly.

Primary fires in other building types are similarly infrequent through the night, though the frequency rises rapidly from 7am until 9am, remaining at a relatively level rate throughout the day until around 9pm when it declines rapidly.

Primary outdoor fires are at relatively low rate between 3am and 1pm. The rate then rises gradually, peaking around 7pm then declining gradually until around 2am.

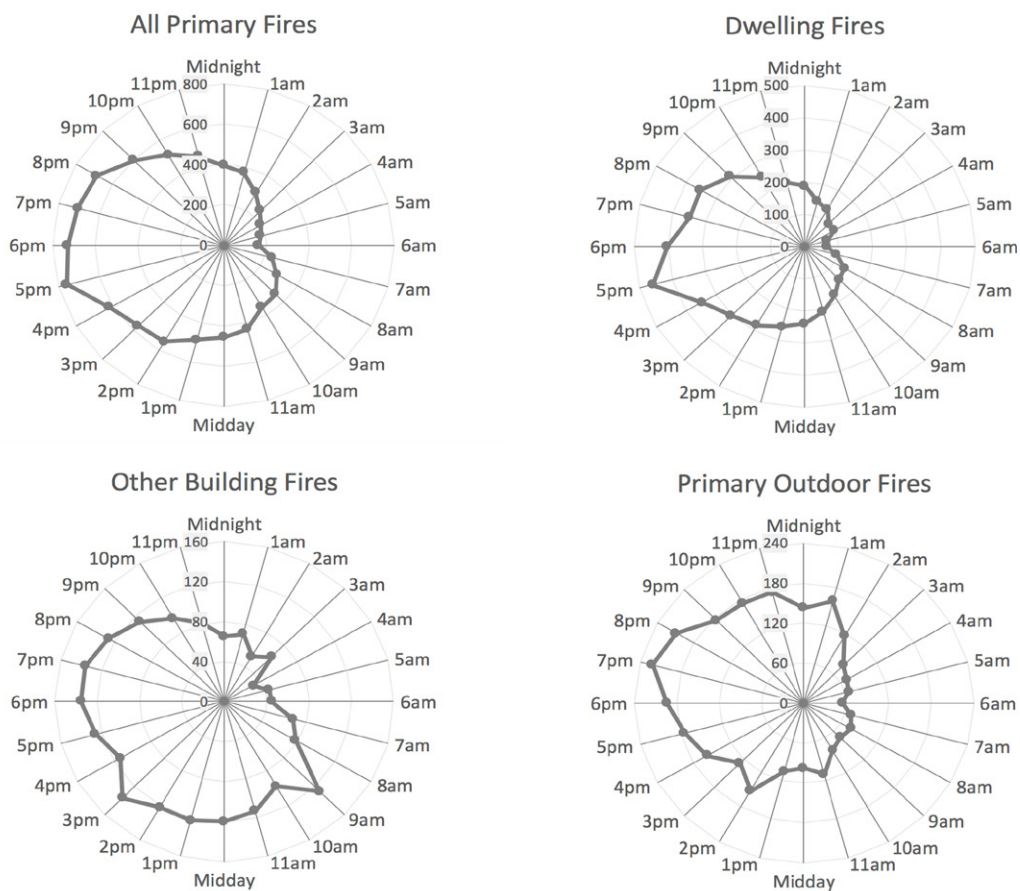


Figure 9: Primary fires by type and time of call, 2017-18

2.3. Secondary and Chimney Fires

Secondary fires⁴ occur outdoors and do not result in any harm to people.

In 2017-18 there were 14,698 secondary fires, down 6.1% on last year (from 15,657) and down 51.6% on ten years ago. The long-term trend has shown a sharper decline than for primary fires.

For historical reasons, chimney fires are counted separately, with the total including both residential and non-residential buildings. These have decreased significantly over decades, reaching a low of 710 in 2016-17. There has been a 7.5% increase this year to 763, however it is still the second lowest figure on record. Chimney fires have decreased 53.3% over the past ten years.

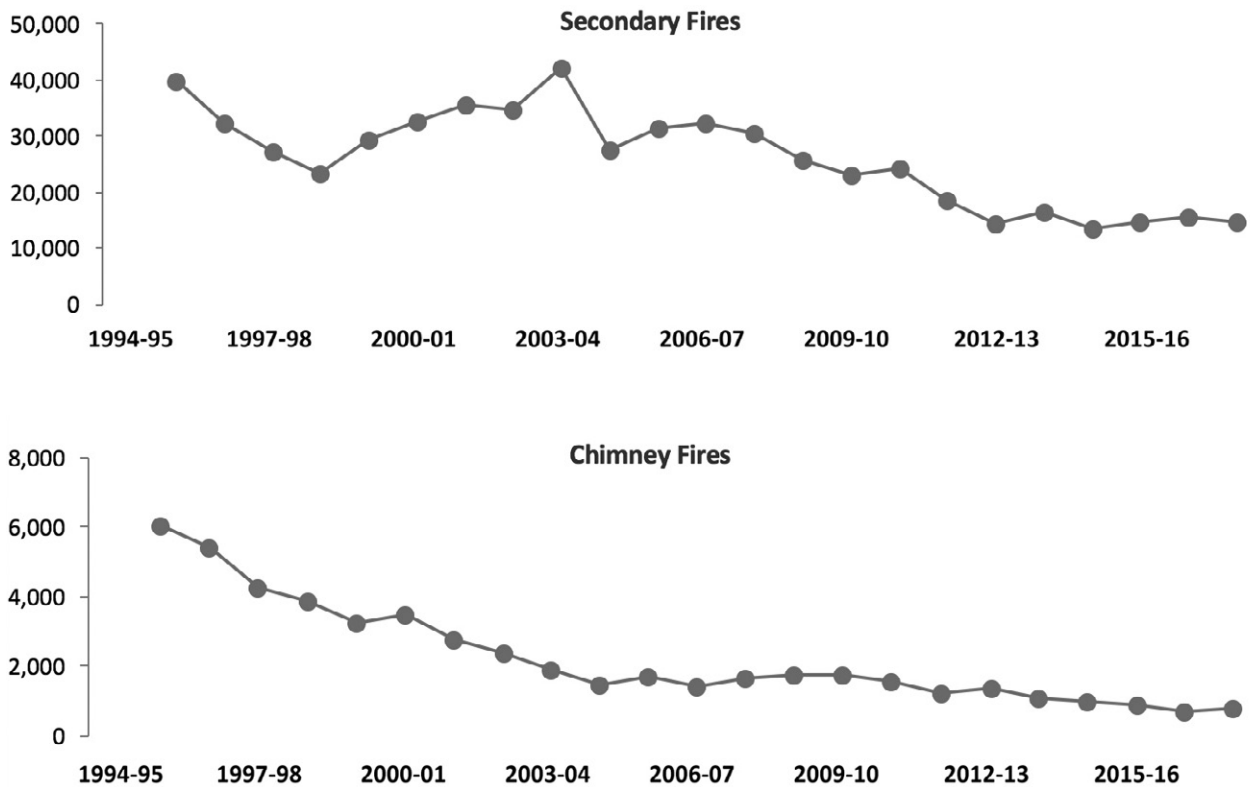
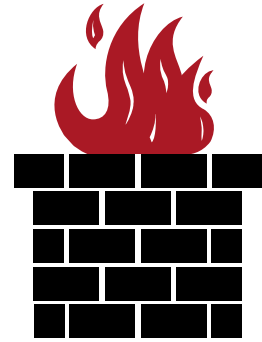


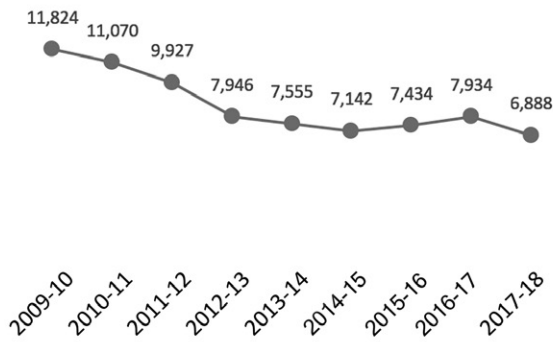
Figure 10: Long-term trend of secondary and chimney fires

⁴Please see Technical Notes for the definition.

2.3.1. Property type

The largest property category within secondary fires is 'Refuse' at 46.9%. These reached a new low in this series at 6,888 having decreased 13.2% on last year (from 7,934). Each of the published subcategories of refuse fires also reached a record low this year. There has been a long-term reduction in all refuse fires. Non-refuse secondary fires have shown no clear trend since 2012-13.

Refuse Secondary Fires



Non-Refuse Secondary Fires

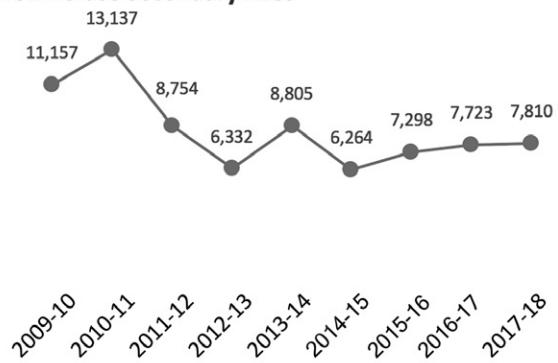


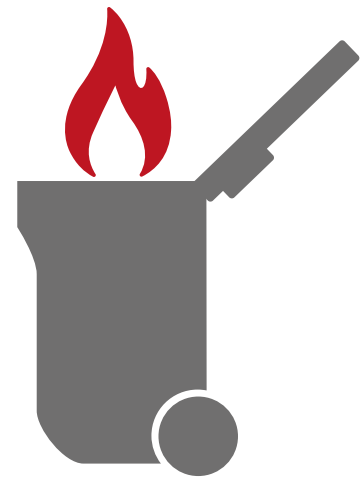
Figure 11: Refuse and non-refuse secondary fires, 2009-10 onwards

2.3.2. Motive

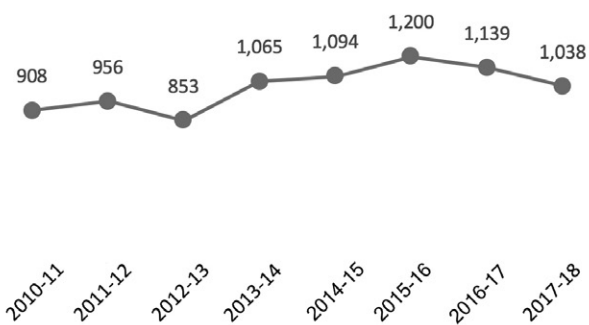
The vast majority of secondary fires in 2017-18 were considered deliberate⁵ (82.3%).

In 2017-18 there were 5,850 deliberate refuse fires, down 13.9% on last year (from 6,795) and 1,038 accidental refuse fires, down 8.9% on last year (from 1,139). This year deliberate refuse fires accounted for 83.7% of refuse fires (down from 89.3% in 2010-11).

The reduction in secondary fires in recent years is accounted for mainly by the reduction in deliberate refuse fires. This stands in contrast with primary fires where deliberate fires are a small proportion of the total and accidental fires are the driver of overall reductions.



Accidental Refuse Secondary Fires



Deliberate Refuse Secondary Fires

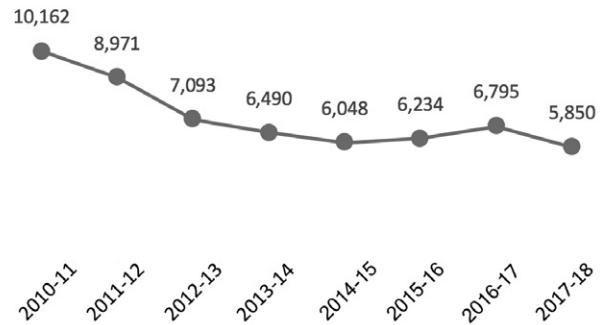


Figure 12: Refuse fires by motive, 2010-11 onwards

⁵ Fires classed as 'Deliberate' should not be interpreted as resulting from arson or criminal intent as it includes other fires set deliberately which required intervention.

2.3.3. Geography

In 2017-18 Dundee City had the highest rate of secondary fires in Scotland at 519.8 per 100,000 population, almost double the Scotland average of 270.9. East Ayrshire is also very high with 485.5. Inverclyde follows with 441.8 (down from 718.8). The Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands have very low rates at 40.9 and 47.7 respectively.

For refuse fires Dundee remains highest at 261.6 per 100,000 population followed by Glasgow City at 246.2. The average rate for Scotland is 127.0. For non-refuse fires the Scotland average rate is 144.0 per 100,000 population. Midlothian has the highest non-refuse rate in Scotland at 308.6 followed by Inverclyde at 299.6.

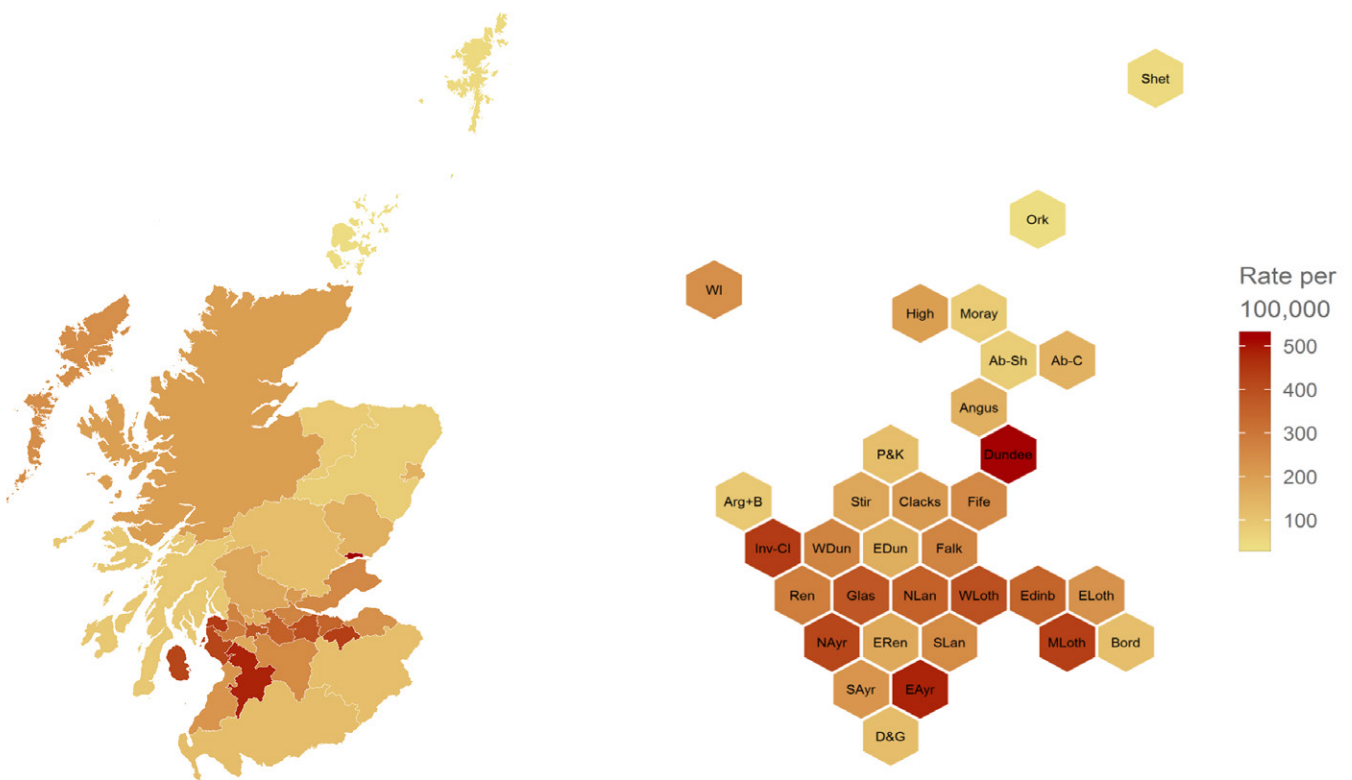


Figure 13: Secondary fires per 100,000 population, choropleth and area normalised cartogram 2017-18

2.3.4. Comparison with England and Wales

The rate of secondary fires in Scotland per million population (2,709) is 69.3% higher than in England (1,600) and 34.4% higher than Wales (2,016).

There has been a long-term reduction in the rate of secondary fires across Britain.

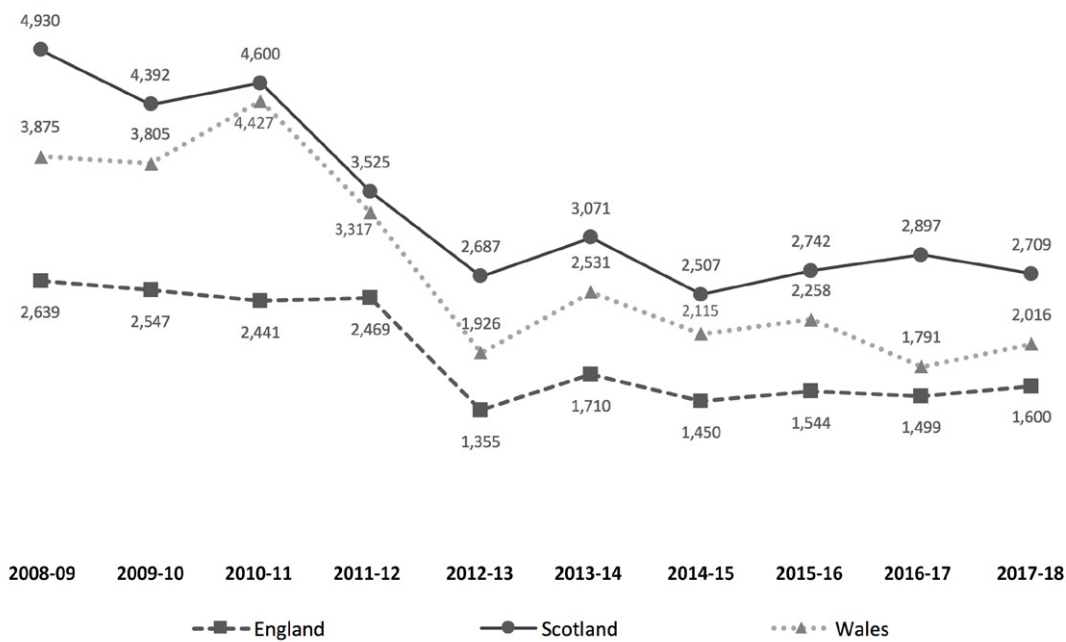


Figure 14: Secondary fires per million population, Great Britain, 2008-09 onwards

2.4. Casualties in Fires

2.4.1. Fatal casualties

There were 44 fatal fire casualties in 2017-18, the same as last year. There has been a long-term decrease in both the number and rate of fatal fire casualties.

The number of fire fatalities in accidental fires increased from 35 last year to 42 this year (the highest since 2011-12). The number in deliberate fires was a new low in this series at 2, down from 9 last year.

Of the 44 fatalities, 37 occurred in dwelling fires and 35 of these were classed as accidental dwelling fires.

Over the last three years the main cause of fire death was being overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes at 42.9%, with burns accounting for a further 22.6%.

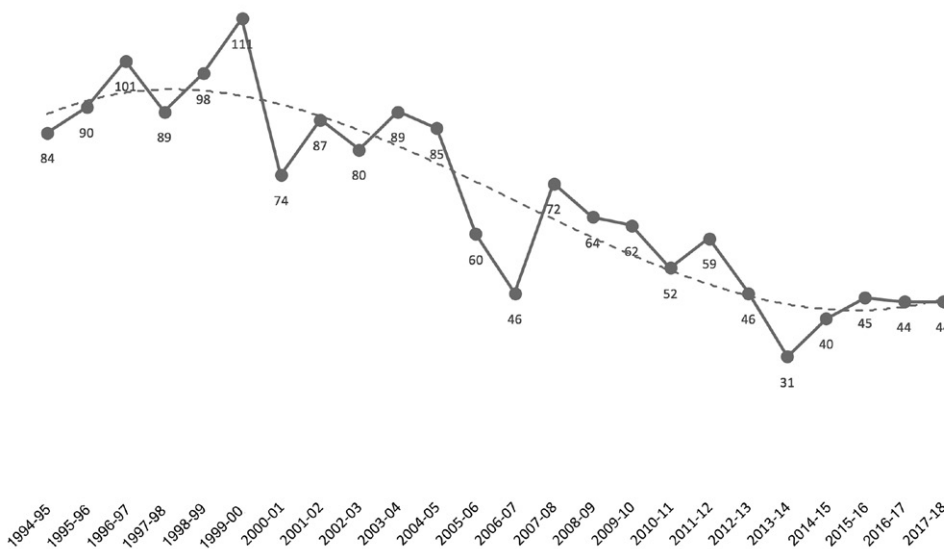


Figure 15: Long-term series of Fire Fatalities in Scotland with trend line, 1994-95 onward

Rates

The rate of fire deaths per million population was 8.1 in 2017-18. The rate by gender is markedly different with 10.0 fatal deaths per million for males and 6.4 for females over the last three years. The three-year average rate varies considerably by age, at 16.2 per million population for the over 60s, 8.8 for those aged 30 to 59 and 3.6 for those aged 17 to 29.

There have been no fatal fire casualties for persons aged under 17 in the last three years.

In 2017-18 there were 4.1 fatal casualties per 1,000 fires, with 7.0 fatal casualties per 1,000 dwelling fires and 7.4 per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires.

Comparison with England and Wales

The fire fatality rate per million population remains higher in Scotland than elsewhere in Britain with 8.1 fire fatalities per million population, compared with 6.0 in England and 4.8 in Wales. The five-year average figures are 5.3 for England, 7.6 for Scotland, and 5.8 for Wales.

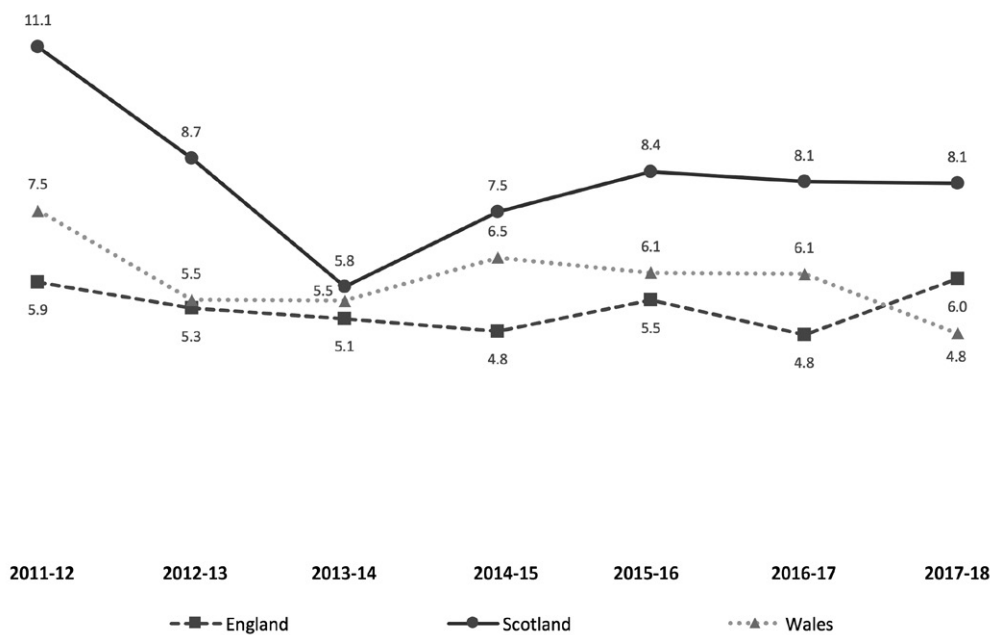


Figure 16: Fire fatalities per million population, Great Britain, 2011-12 onwards

2.4.2. Non-fatal casualties

There were 1,113 non-fatal fire casualties in 2017-18, down 12.1% from 1,266 last year. Casualties recorded are now at around half the annual total from 20 years ago.

Excluding those encouraged to visit a doctor as a precautionary measure, there were 879 casualties, down from 936 last year (6.1%). 417 casualties attended hospital, down 7.1% from 449 last year, with the remaining 462 casualties having received first aid at the scene (down 10.9% from 440 last year).

Most fire casualties occur in dwelling fires, with 921 in 2017-18 (82.7%), the lowest figure in this series.

As with accidental fires, non-fatal casualties are at a new low in this series at 933 (down 11.4% on 1,053 last year). Casualties in accidental dwelling

fires is similarly at a new low of 797, down from 940 last year. Non-fatal casualties in deliberate fires decreased 15.5% on last year from 213 to 180.

Over the last three years the primary cause of injury in fires was being overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes at 73.2% with burns accounting for a further 14.0%.



Rates

In 2017-18 there were 200.2 non-fatal fire casualties per million population in Scotland (excluding SFRS staff), below the three-year average of 222.2. As with fatal casualties, there is a gender difference in casualty rates; for males the average annual rate is 254.0 per million population over the last three years, while for females it is 189.6.

The age variation in rate per million differs from that of fatal casualties. This year the highest rate was for those aged between 30 and 59 at 216.9 incidents per million population, slightly above the rate for the over 60s at 201.3 and those aged 17 to 29 at 197.8. Persons aged under 17 have a much lower rate of casualties at 89.4 per million population.

The severity of injuries resulting from fires appears to be decreasing over time; the number of fire casualties recorded as attending hospital per 1,000 dwelling fires is now 65.0, down from 67.4 last year and 71.5 five years ago.

Comparison with England and Wales

The rate of non-fatal casualties is higher in Scotland at 205.2 per million population, compared to 131.1 in England and 168.3 in Wales. There has been a long-term decrease in non-fatal casualty rates across Britain.

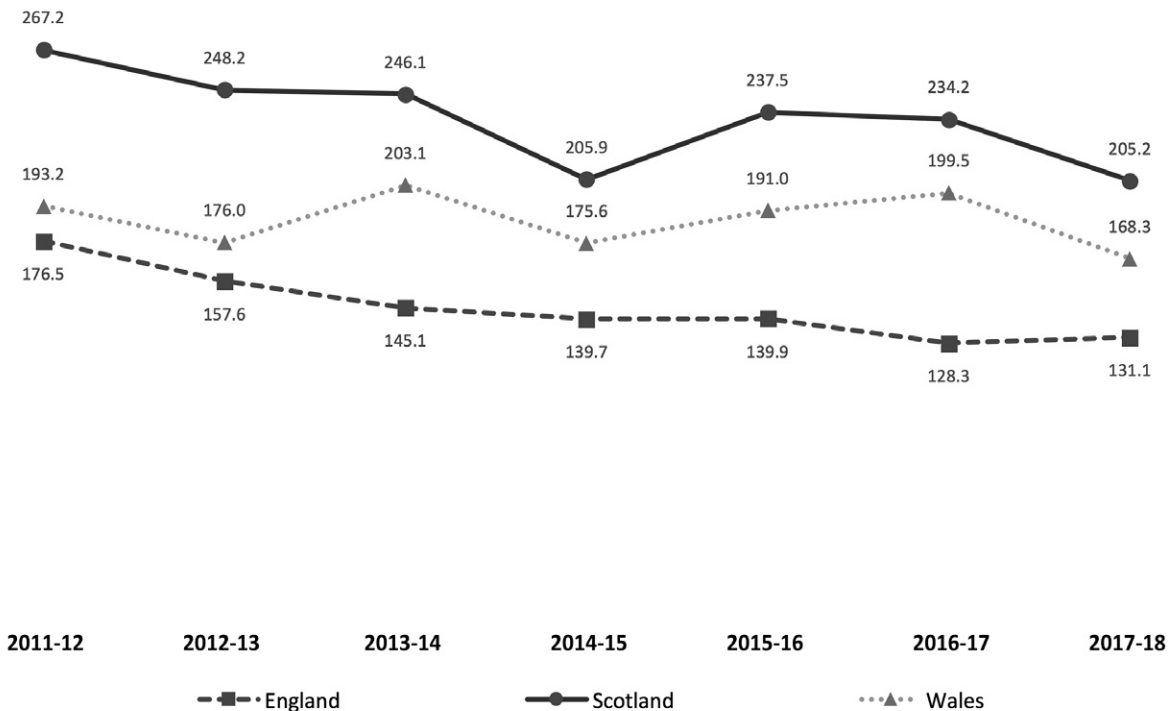


Figure 17: Non-fatal fire casualties per million population, Great Britain, 2011-12 onwards

2.4.3. Suspicion of alcohol or drug impairment

Accidental dwelling fires where impairment by the use of alcohol or drugs was suspected to have been a contributory factor have a much higher rate of casualties. The three-year average is 14.0 fatal casualties per 1,000 accidental dwelling fires compared to 1.9 fatal casualties where such impairment is not suspected as being a factor. For non-fatal casualties, there are 375.8 casualties per 1,000 fires with impairment by alcohol or drugs suspected as being a factor compared to 133.7 without.

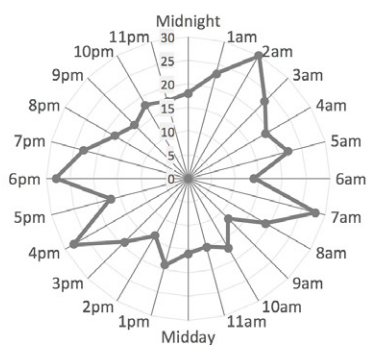
There were 254 non-fatal casualties and 9 fatal casualties in accidental dwelling fires where impairment by alcohol or drugs is a suspected factor in the fire this year.

2.4.4. Time of call

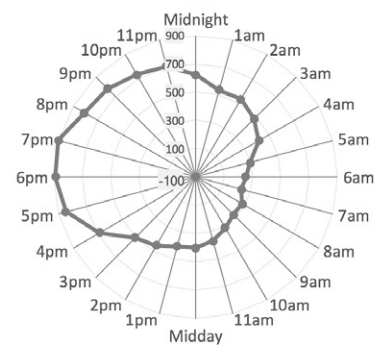
Although night time fires are far rarer than fires during the day (see section 2.2.9), the number of fatal fire casualties per hour is similar between night and day. This means that the risk per 1,000 fires is more concentrated between 1am and 8am.

For non-fatal casualties however, there is a substantial increase during the late afternoon between 4pm and 7pm when fires are more frequent. The casualty rate per 1,000 fires is higher during the late evening and night, than during the day.

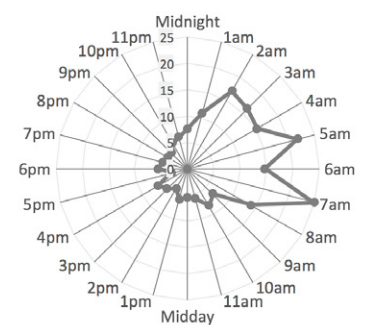
Fatal Casualties in Primary Dwelling Fires 11 Year Average



Non-fatal Casualties in Primary Dwelling Fires 11 Year Average



Rate of Fatal Casualties in Primary Dwelling Fires 11 Year Average



Rate of Non-fatal Casualties in Primary Dwelling Fires 11 Year Average

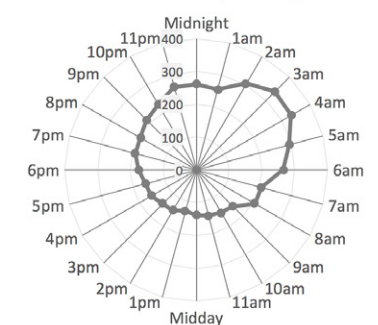


Figure 18: Fire casualties and casualty rates by time of call, 11 year average

2.5. False Alarms



There were 52,452 false alarms in 2017-18, up 1.7% from 51,580. Of these, 51,787 were fire false alarms, up 1.8% on last year (from 50,863).

In 2017-18 there were twice as many fire false alarms as fire incidents attended.

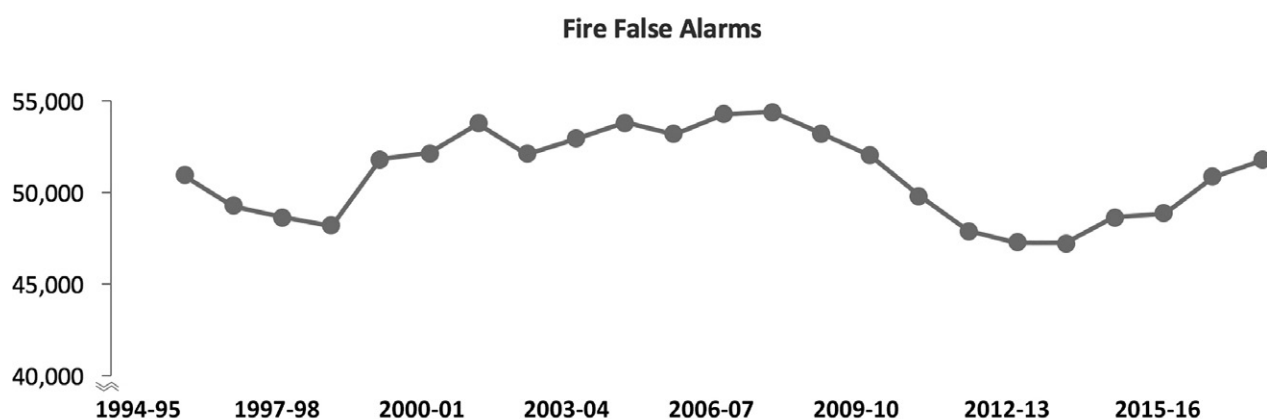


Figure 19: Long-term trend in fire false alarms, 1994-95 onwards

2.5.1. Source

Fire false alarms caused by the detecting apparatus is the highest proportion of false alarms at 40,359. This is a 1.8% increase on last year. There has been a 15.1% increase in false alarms due to apparatus over the last ten years (from 35,056). The share of apparatus false alarms has increased from 64.4% ten years ago to 77.9% now.

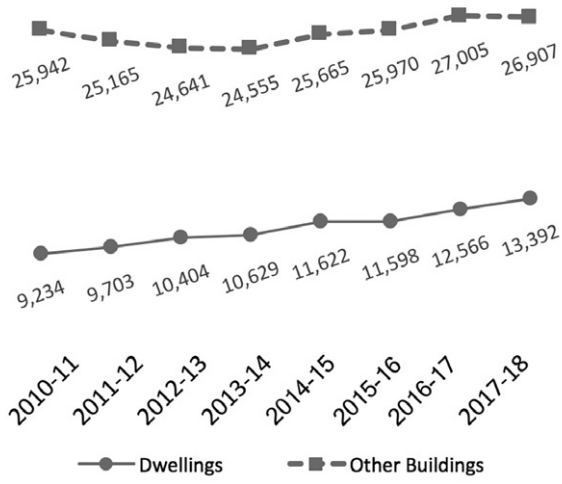
The total number of apparatus false alarms in dwellings is a new high in this series at 13,392, 28.7% higher than five years ago (from 10,404). In other kinds of building there were 26,907 in 2017-18, very similar to the previous figure (27,005) but up 9.2% in the last five years (from 24,641).

Calls with good intent are the next largest type of false alarms at 9,090. This is a 1.5% increase on last year but down 37.7% on 10 years ago.

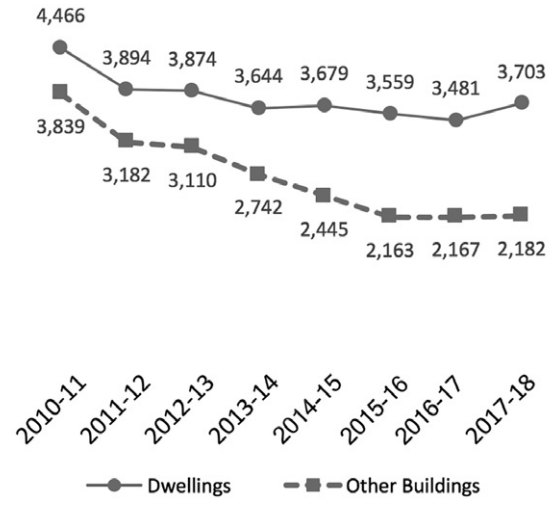
The least frequent kind of false alarm are those with malicious intent. There were 2,338 such false alarms in 2017-18 down 2.5% on last year (from 2,281). There has been a 51.1% decrease in this type of call over the past 10 years (from 4,783).

The smallest category of false alarms is non-fire false alarms of which there were 665, down from 717 last year. The 665 this year is an 8.0% increase on the previous five-year average.

Due to Apparatus



Good Intent



Malicious Intent

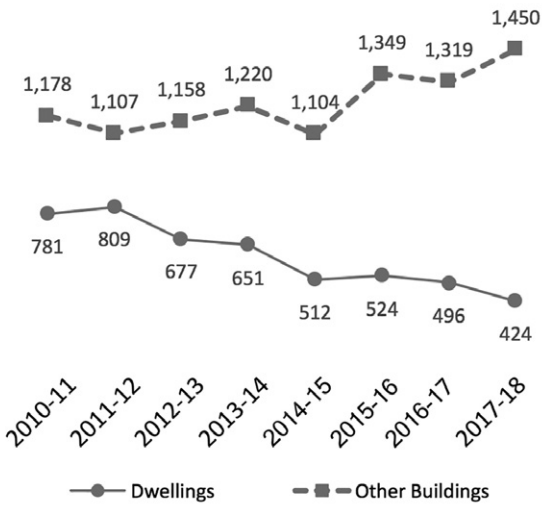


Figure 20: False fire alarms by source, 2010-11 onwards

2.6. Non-fire Incidents and Casualties

There were 13,128 non-fire incidents attended in 2017-18, up 6.1% from 12,369 last year. This is the highest full-year figure since recording began in 2009-10 and is a 20.9% increase on the five-year average to last year.

There has been an increase in inter-agency cooperation in Scotland which accounts for most of the increase in non-fire incidents.

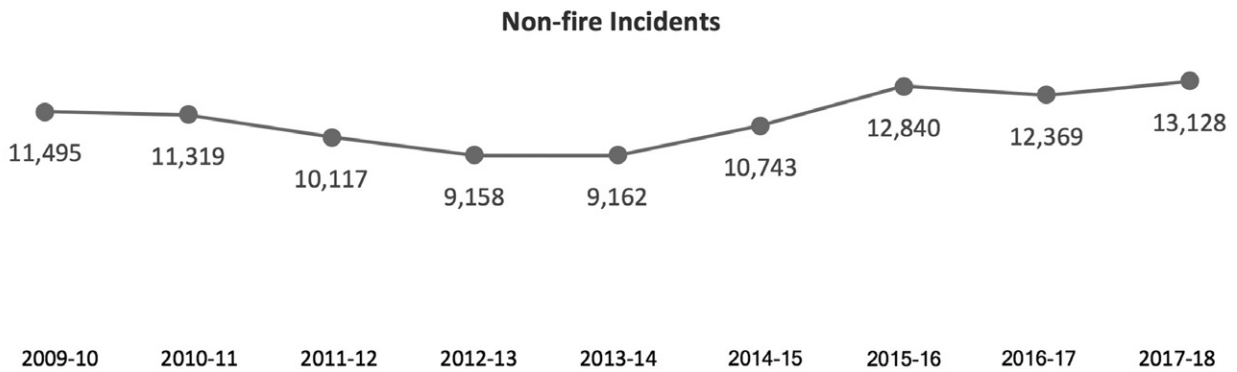
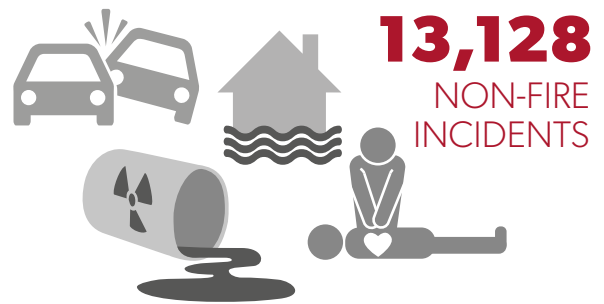


Figure 21: Non-fire incidents, 2009-10 onwards

2.6.1. Incident type

The largest non-fire incident category in 2017-18 was 'Effect Entry or Exit', which frequently involves the breaking open of a locked door to assist the Scottish Ambulance Service or Police Scotland in their work. There were 3,116 incidents of this kind, up 9.3% on 2,852 last year. Effecting entry or exit now amounts to 23.7% of non-fire incident activity, up from 11.7% five years ago.

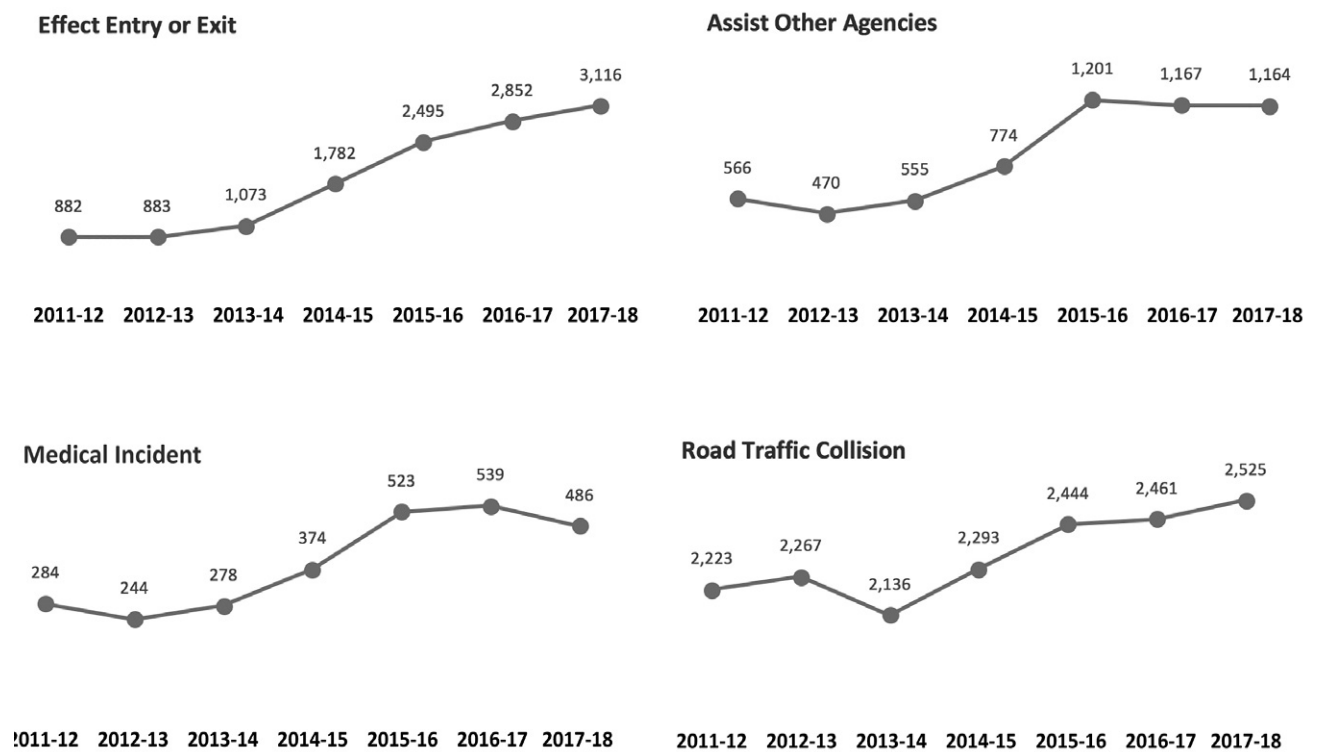


Figure 22: Non-fire incidents by type, 2011-12 onwards

The total for incidents classed as 'Assist Other Agencies' has remained steady at 1,164 compared with 1,167 last year.

The number of incidents where Firefighters operated as a medical first or co-responder decreased by 9.8% to 486 (from 539). The trial of Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest which SFRS participated in with the Scottish Ambulance Service ran from October 2015 to September

2017. During this time SFRS attended medical incidents which it had not previously attended, resulting in an increase in both the number of incidents recorded and the number of casualties attended during the three financial years concerned.

There were 2,525 road traffic collisions attended in 2017-18, up by 2.6% on last year. This is the highest number attended since 2009-10.

Non-fire Incidents

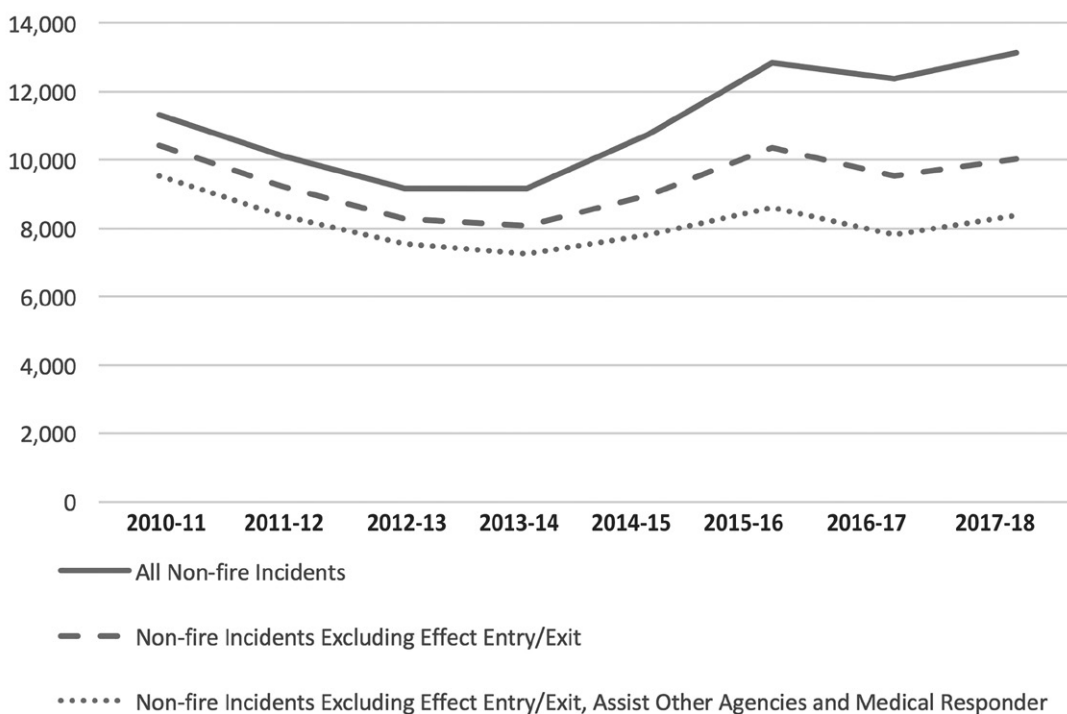


Figure 23: Non-fire incident trends, 2010-11 onwards

2.6.2. Geography

The national average rate of non-fire incidents per 100,000 population was 242.0 in 2017-18. Argyll and Bute had the highest rate at 350.2 resulting from having the second highest rate of road traffic collisions at 88.7 per 100,000 population (after Highland at 100.3), and the highest rate of assist other agencies in Scotland at 61.1 (well above the national average of 21.5).

Inverclyde and Glasgow follow with 313.6 and 311.9 respectively. Orkney Islands has the lowest rate at 100.0 incidents per 100,000 population.

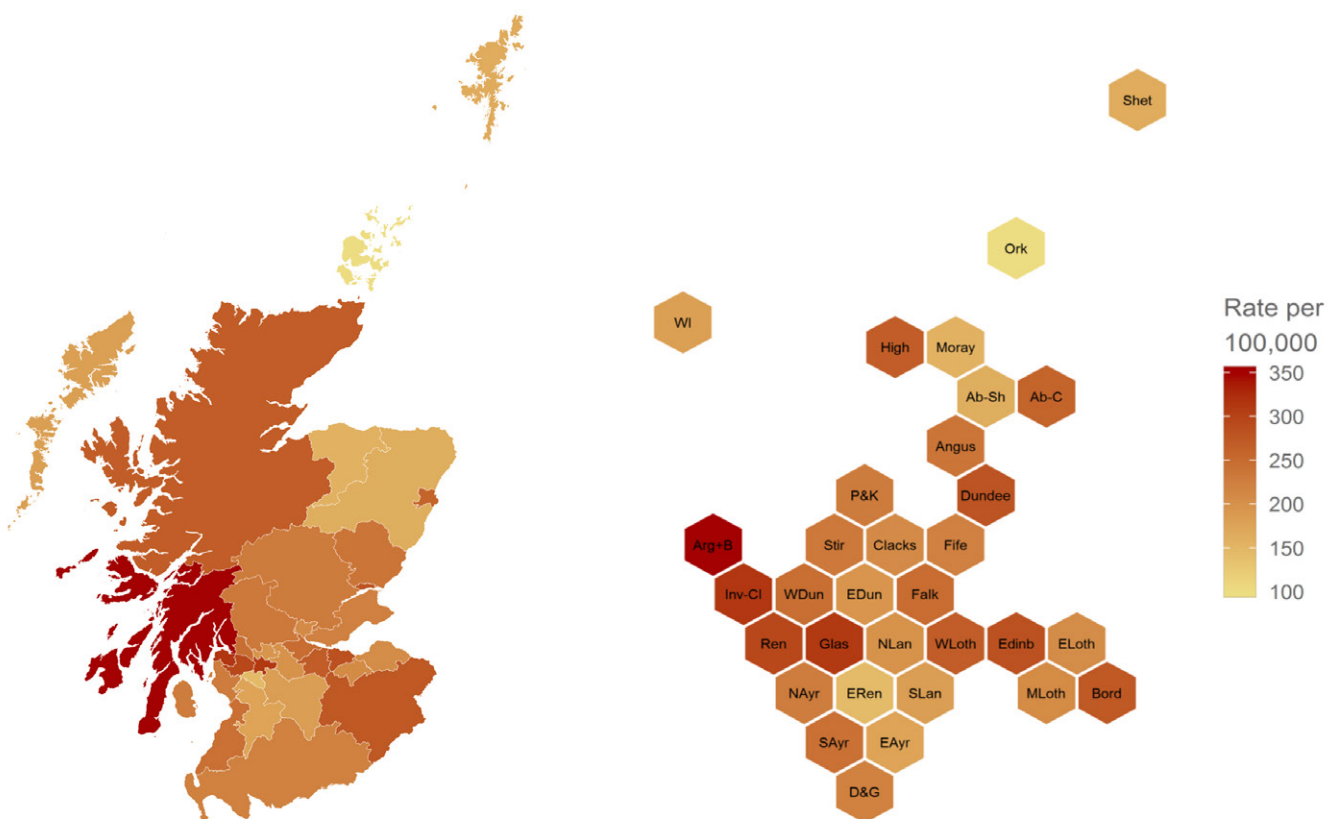


Figure 24: Non-fire incidents per 100,000 population, choropleth and area normalised cartogram 2017-18

2.6.3. Fatal casualties

There were 410 fatal casualties at non-fire incidents attended. This is a decrease from 505 last year though a significant increase on the totals for years prior to 2014-15.

With the significant increase in the 'Effecting Entry or Exit' incidents attended there have been five consecutive years of large proportional increases in the number of fatal casualties encountered by SFRS personnel. In 2012-13 there were 5 recorded fatalities, compared to the total of 128 recorded in 2017-18.

There were 72 fatal casualties recorded at 'Assist Other Agencies' incidents.

The number of fatal casualties recorded at medical incidents was 59 in 2017-18 (see section 2.6.1 for discussion of the OHCA trial).

Road traffic collision fatal casualties are at a new low in this series down from 94 last year to 81 in 2017-18.

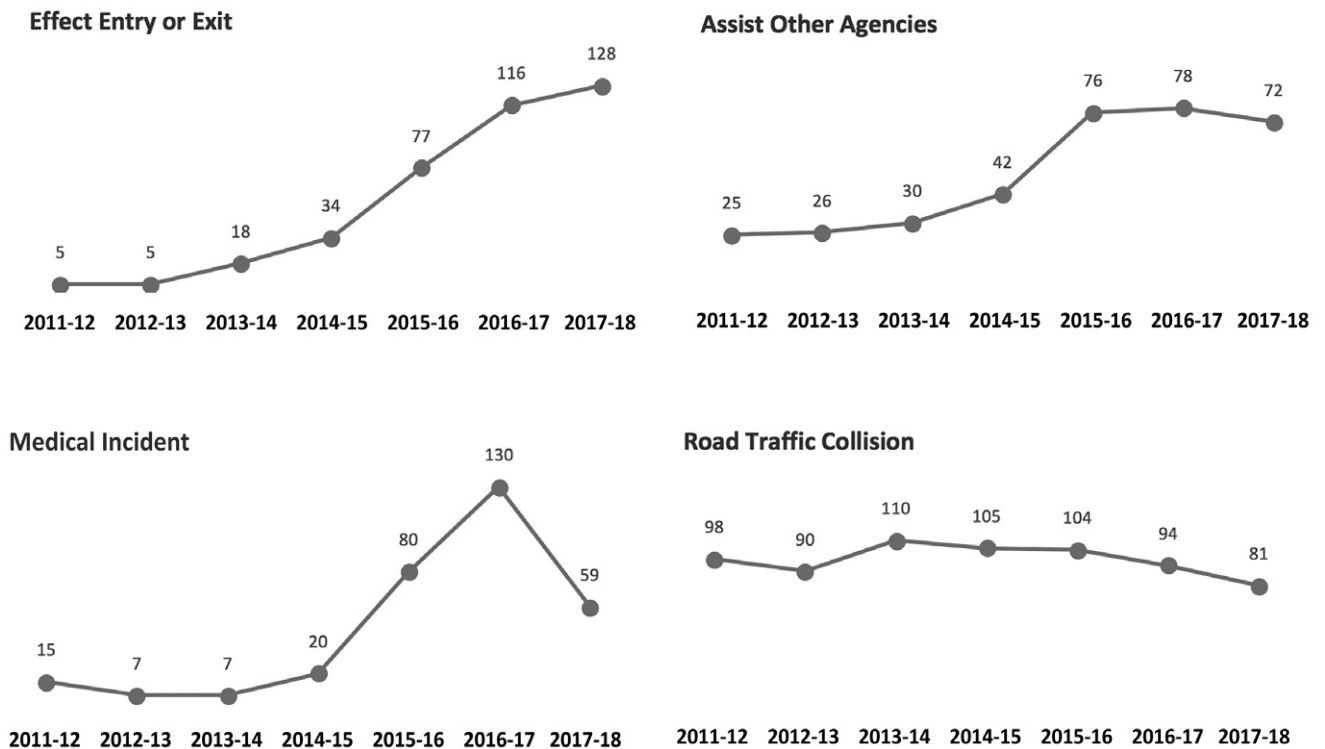


Figure 25: Fatal casualties in non-fire incidents by type, 2011-12 onwards. Please note that the 2015-16 and 2016-17 casualty figures for medical incidents involve casualties in the Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest trial, see section 2.6.1 for details.

2.6.4. Non-fatal casualties

There were 3,766 non-fatal casualties recorded at non-fire incidents attended. This is a 4.8% increase on last year and (as with the number of fatal casualties) a significant increase on the totals for years prior to 2014-15.

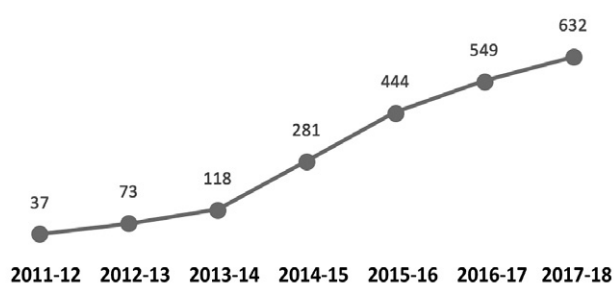
There were 632 casualties recorded in 'Effecting Entry or Exit' incidents in 2017-18, 332 in 'Assist

Other Agencies' incidents, and 277 in medical incidents.

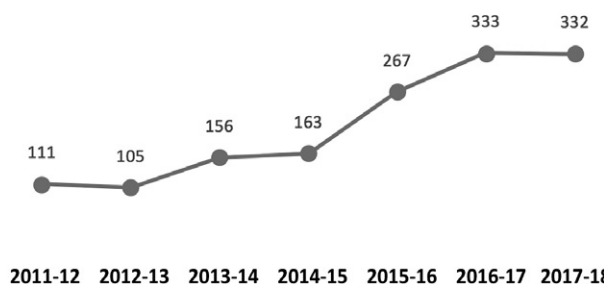
There were 2,057 non-fatal casualties from road traffic collisions recorded in 2017-18.

Please see section 2.6.1 for discussion of the OHCA trial which had an impact on the number of medical incidents recorded in the last three years.

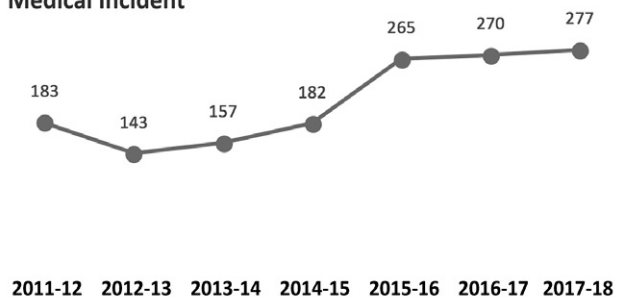
Effect Entry or Exit



Assist Other Agencies



Medical Incident



Road Traffic Collision

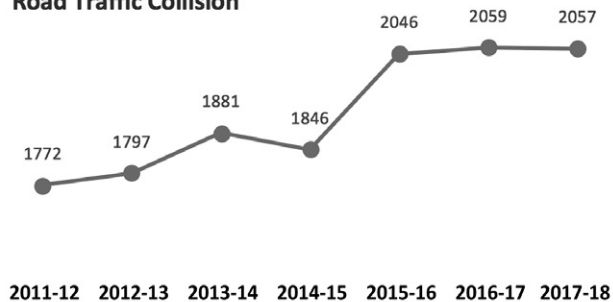


Figure 26: Non-fatal casualties in non-fire incidents by type, 2011-12 onwards. Please note that the 2015-16 and 2016-17 casualty figures for medical incidents involve casualties from the Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest trial, see section 2.6.1 for details.

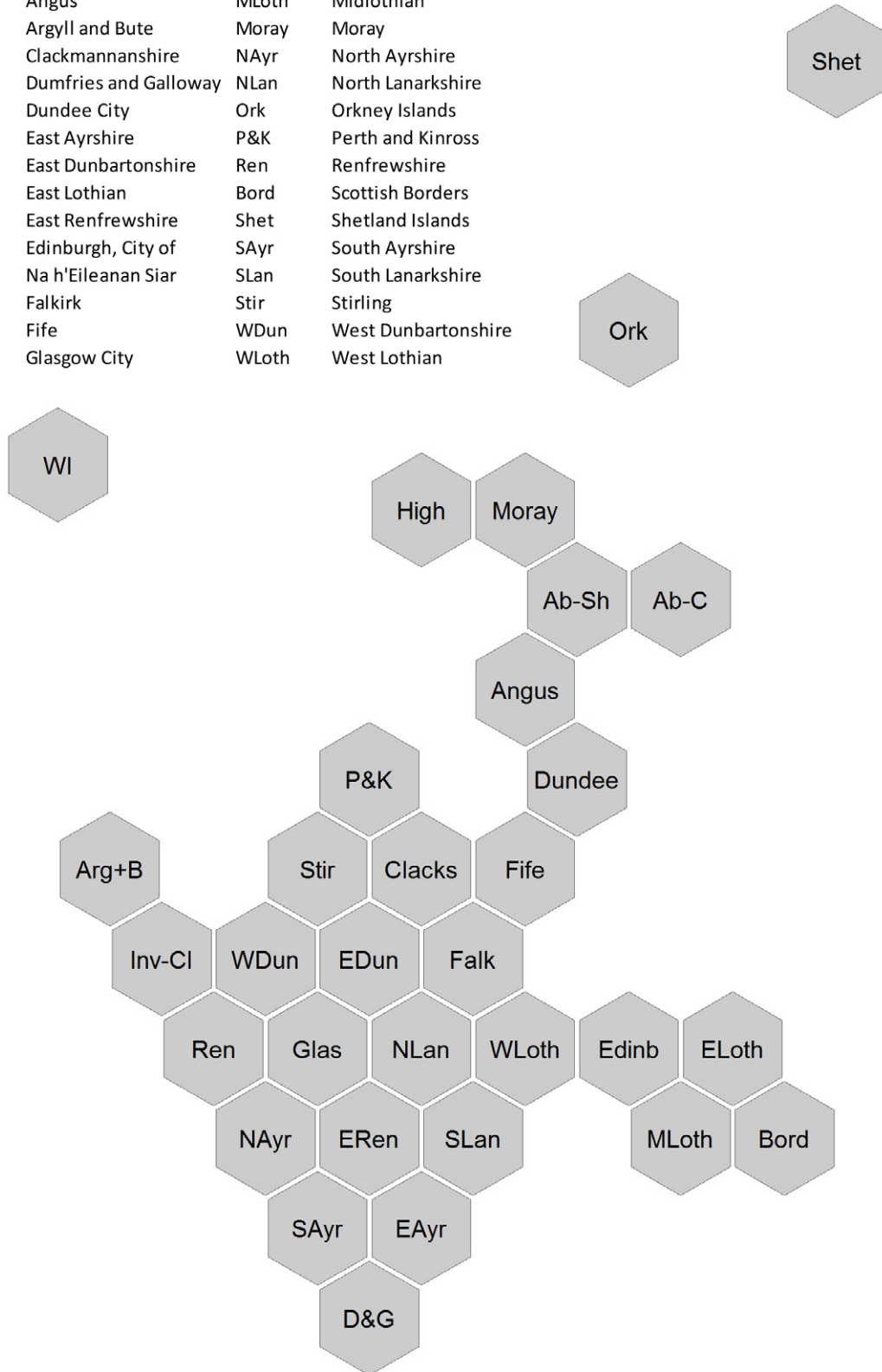
Appendix A

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-CI	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

Correspondence and enquiries

Lead statistician for this bulletin and associated documents was Gregor Welsh.

For enquiries or feedback please contact:

National.Statistics@firescotland.gov.uk

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