



HOME OFFICE



Issue 1/98

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FIRE STATISTICS

A user guide for research

Home Office fire statistics provide a general purpose description of all fires and false alarms attended by UK fire brigades based on information collected from fire reports.

Data collected about serious reportable fires includes:

- time and date of call
- brigade or other geographical area
- type of building or vehicle
- most likely motive (accidental or malicious)
- cause of fire (chip or fat pan fires, electrical, etc.)
- source of ignition (cigarettes, cookers, etc.)
- materials (furniture, etc.)
- the spread of fire (beyond room of origin, etc.)
- the nature of fire casualties
- rescue information and method of extinction
- the effectiveness of automatic smoke detectors

Requests for copies of our annual statistical bulletin, *Summary Fire Statistics : United Kingdom*, customised analyses of fire statistics (chargeable in some circumstances), copies of the *FireStat* CD (an interactive statistical analysis package) or enquiries about published figures should be made to:

The Output Manager, Fire Statistics and Research Section
Home Office, Research Development and Statistics Directorate
Room 307 Building 3, Building Research Establishment
Bucknalls Lane, Watford HERTS WD2 7JR
(tel.: 01923 892900 fax: 01923 892906)
or by internet e-mail via rds.ho@gtnet.gov.uk

Fire Statistics: a user guide for research

This user guide has been developed for brigade personnel, researchers from other government departments and other non-specialist users of fire statistics to provide an overview of the range of fire data available from the Home Office.

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1) Why collect fire data?

1.1) Fire statistics are produced to monitor the number and characteristics of fires attended by UK fire brigades, including the causes and effects of fire so that action can be taken to reduce the human and financial cost of fire. The effectiveness of such action can also be measured by fire statistics. The Home Office and local fire brigades use fire statistics in making operational decisions, policy development and in promoting public awareness about the dangers of fire. The timely collection of fire statistics contributes to the stated aim of the Fire and Emergency Planning Directorate of the Home Office:

Reduction in the incidence of fire and related death, injury and damage and ensuring the safety of the public through civil protection.

1.2) Other Government Departments also use Home Office fire data: for example, the Department of Trade and Industry use fire statistics to inform their research into consumer safety issues. A comprehensive breadth of fire data is available for general or specialist researchers to investigate. There are also a small number of parliamentary questions about fire each year.

2) What fire data are collected?

2.1) The details of each property fire and/or fire involving casualties attended by UK fire brigades are collected on detailed reports (FDR1(94)). These reports are keyed into a database which amounts annually to about 200,000 more serious fires where data has been collected individually. Brigades also supply monthly summary figures for small outdoor fires, chimney fires and false alarms. These are returned to the Home Office on an aggregate form (FDR3). There were around 246,000 small outdoor fires, 22,000 chimney fires and 490,000 false alarms in 1997.

2.2) The British Crime Survey (BCS) is a large sample survey which is mainly concerned with measuring the extent of *crime* against householders in England and Wales. However, on occasion, it also includes questions on recent experiences of having a fire at home. In the latest survey, nearly 16,500 householders in England and Wales were asked about fires in 1995. The results provide a useful supplement to the reports collected by brigades.

3) How Home Office Fire Statistics are disseminated

3.1) Publications on fires produced by the Research Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office include:

Statistical Bulletins:

<i>Summary Fire Statistics, United Kingdom, 1994</i>	(issue number 13/96)
<i>Summary Fire Statistics, United Kingdom, 1995</i>	(issue number 8/97)
<i>Summary Fire Statistics, United Kingdom, 1996</i>	(issue number 1/98)
<i>Fire Statistics, United Kingdom, 1997</i>	(issue number 25/98)
<i>Fires in the Home in 1995: Results from the British Crime Survey</i>	(issue number 9/97)

Fire Statistics Quarterly Monitor:

Available to brigades and within the Home Office

FireStat CD-ROM:

The *FireStat* CD-ROM is a runtime interactive statistical analysis package - dedicated to UK fire statistics - launched by the Home Office in February 1998 (see section 10 on the **Fire Statistics Dissemination Project** below for details).

Research and Statistics Directorate Occasional Papers:

Accidental Fires of Electrical Origin in the United Kingdom, 1981-88 by Gillian Goddard
The Cost of Fires - A Review of the Information Available by Donald Roy (£7.50 plus P&P)

3.2) Up to and including data for 1993, detailed information on fires (including location, cause, spread and casualties) was published annually by the Home Office in *Fire Statistics United Kingdom*. For detailed fire data for the years 1994 and 1995, see section 10 on the **Fire Statistics Dissemination Project** below.

3.3) Both the latest quarterly monitors and fire statistics bulletins are available to brigades on the Fire Information National Data Service (FINDS). To receive a regular copy of the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin, you can add your name to the Home Office mailing list by contacting the address below. The bulletin is also downloadable from the Research Development and Statistics website: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/publf.htm>. The Information and Publication Group will send out individual bulletins on request - free of charge:

Information and Publication Group
Home Office Research and Statistics Directorate
Room 201
Queen Anne's Gate
LONDON SW1H 9AT
(tel.: **0171 273 4179**) or by internet e-mail via rds.ho@gtnet.gov.uk

Press enquires should be made to the Home Office Press Office (tel.: **0171 273 4640**).

4) Fire Statistics History

4.1) In 1978, the Fire Damage Report (FDR1) was introduced taking over from the K433 fire report form. From 1979, the fire statistical data collected by brigades was computerised in electronic format by the Home Office. The data for the years 1978 and 1980 were not complete due to industrial action. Complete fire datasets are available for adhoc analysis back to 1981.

4.2) We have published fire statistics going back to the mid-1940s. In 1988 and 1989, a shortened version of coding was used for type of property and for trade or business categories, reducing the amount of detail available in these years. In 1994, form FDR1 was revised involving many changes in the structure of the fire data collected by brigades - opening up the potential for electronic data interchange between brigades and the Home Office which would make possible more detailed analyses of the causes and effects of fires.

5) Fire Data

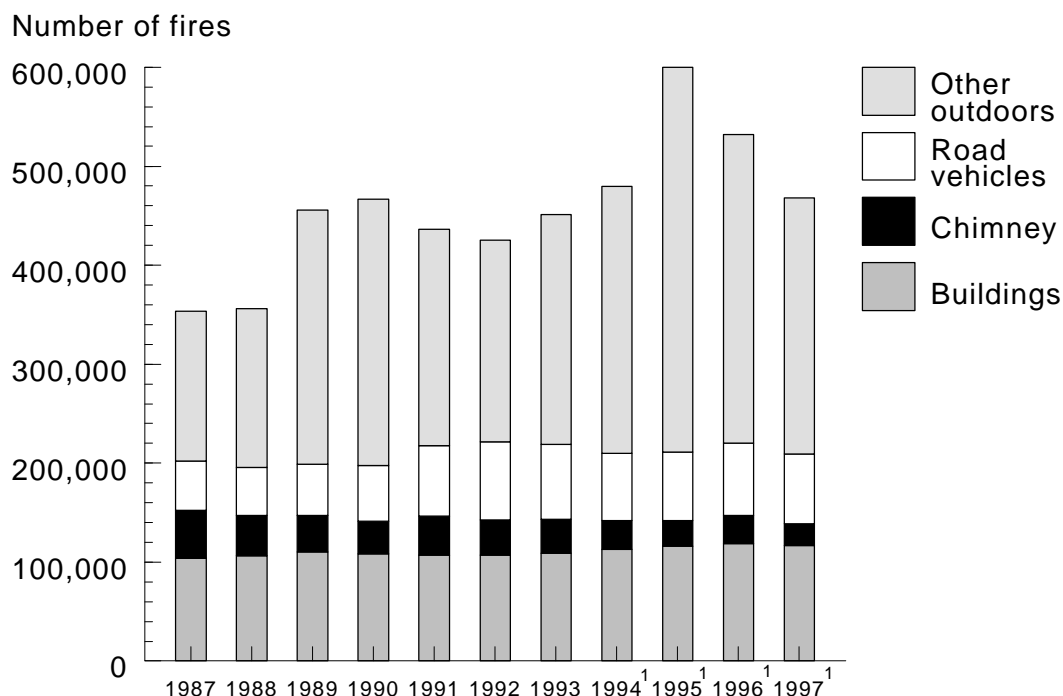
5.1) A reportable fire is an event of uncontrolled burning involving flames, heat or smoke attended by a UK fire brigade. Reportable fires are classified for data collection purposes by the Home Office and by fire brigades into two main categories: the more serious *primary* fires for which data are collected about fires individually and *secondary* fires for which aggregate data are collected. Limited information about *chimney* fires is also collected.

5.2) *Primary* fires are generally more serious fires occurring in one or more of the following locations: buildings; caravans or trailers; vehicles and other methods of transport (not derelict); outdoor storage, plant and machinery; agricultural and forestry premises and property; other outdoor structures including post boxes, tunnels, bridges, etc. Any fire involving casualties or rescues, or attended by five or more appliances, would also be categorised as a primary fire.

5.3) *Secondary* fires are generally small fires which start in, and are confined to, outdoor locations. Typically, they are fires in grass or heathland, fires involving rubbish, fires involving street or railway furniture and fires in derelict buildings or vehicles. Aggregated basic information is collected for *secondary* fires, chimney fires and false fire alarms from the monthly summary provided by brigades. However, fires in secondary locations which involve casualties or rescues or which are attended by five or more appliances are reported in the same way as a primary location (see **Figure 1** below for an analysis of all fires by location).

5.4) *Chimney* fires are those where the damage caused is restricted to the chimney involved. Brigades record only the numbers of chimney fires.

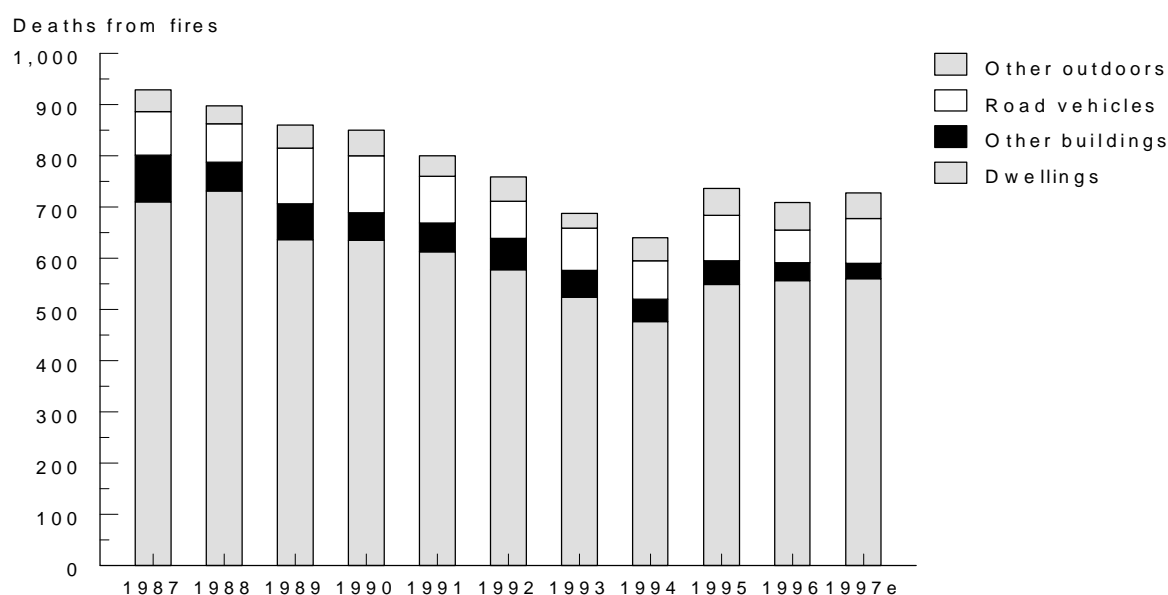
Figure 1 Fires by location group, 1987-97



6) Casualty data

6.1) Casualties from fires are categorised as fatal and non-fatal casualties. A *fatal fire casualty* is someone whose death is attributed to a fire, even if death occurred weeks or months later. However, it is possible that, in some cases, a subsequent death is not reported. The figures for fatalities are subject to revision as death certificates are received from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Scottish and Northern Ireland Registrars General, which tends to increase the numbers. Conversely, information provided by the Fire Service is forwarded to ONS, etc. for confirmation that fire was the main cause of death, which latter information leads to a decrease in the number recorded, particularly for fires involving road vehicles (see **Figure 2** below for fire fatalities by location).

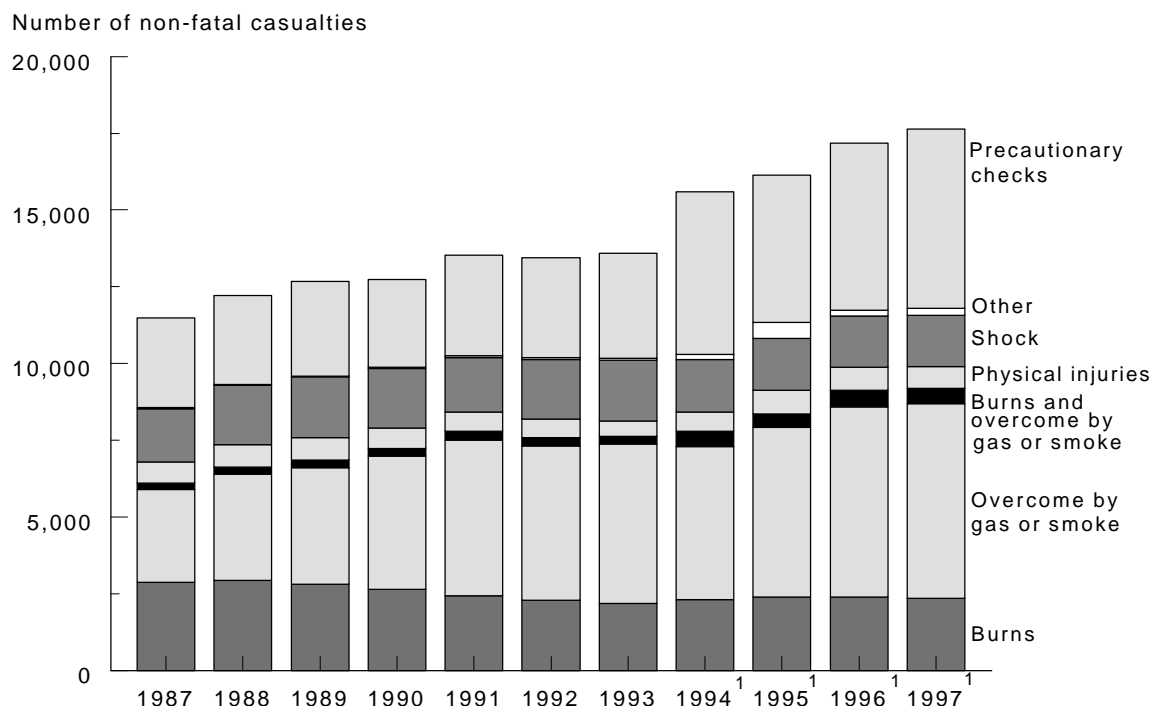
Figure 2 Deaths by location group, 1987-97



e=estimated

6.2) *Non-fatal casualties* consist of persons requiring medical treatment beyond first aid given at the scene of the fire and those sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor for a check-up or observation (whether or not people actually do). People sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury, are recorded as “precautionary check-ups”. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of “precautionary check-ups”. This trend suggests that the overall increase in the number of non-fatal casualties may be due to the referral of less seriously injured casualties to hospitals (see **Figure 3** below for the rise in “precautionary check-ups”). There are about 50% more non-fatal casualties recorded than a decade ago.

Figure 3 Non-fatal casualties (non-brigade) by nature of injury, 1987-97



7) Accidental or malicious fires

7.1) Brigades determine the *most likely* cause of fire on the basis of the evidence available. If the certain cause of fire is not known, brigades are asked to give the cause which could be most reasonably supposed, given the evidence available. Accidental fires make up the majority of fires in buildings (including 77% of dwelling fires according to most recent figures), while malicious fires make up the majority of fires in road vehicles in recent years. Accidental fires include those where the cause was not known or unspecified. Malicious fires include those where malicious or deliberate ignition is merely suspected, and recorded by the brigade as "doubtful".

7.2) Since 1994, the assessment of the cause of primary fires (accidental or malicious) was made by fire brigade personnel directly ticking the appropriate box on the fire report form FDR1(94) rather than by data input managers at the Home Office making an assessment of a text description, as used previously. This changed the classification of certain types of primary fires, from accidental to malicious. The effect appeared most noticeable for building fires, where approximately 4,000 fires may have been categorised as malicious where they were previously classed as accidental.

8) Adhoc or customised analysis of fire data

8.1) It is possible to create user-defined adhoc or customised tables and charts based on the fire statistics collected by the Home Office. The information about primary fires recorded by brigades on the FDR1 is converted by the Home Office into data items which make up an annual database of fire statistics (data exists in electronic format for adhoc analysis purposes from 1981 onwards).

8.2) The data items are converted into analytic variables by using a statistical analysis package. On the basis of data items collected, it is possible to derive the location of fire, most likely cause, source of ignition, spread of fire, method of fire-fighting, time and day of call to brigade, risk to life, rescue

information, the details of casualties and many other variables (see **Annex 3** for a full list of analytic variables available).

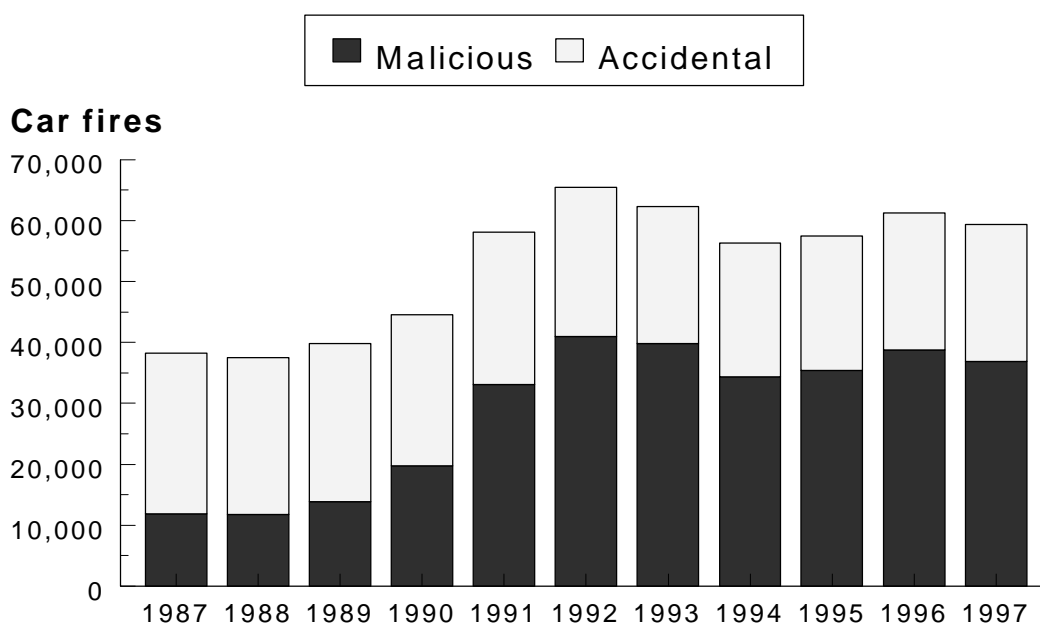
8.3) Since 1994, FDR1 forms have been input on the basis of a systematic sample, with the following approximate sampling fractions: 1994 - 10 percent; 1995 - 40 percent; 1996 -20 percent; 1997 - 20 percent. Each fire record is weighted to agreed brigade totals: according to the brigade area and the time of year in which the fire occurs.

8.5) However, all fires involving fatal and non-fatal casualties are input - making a 100% record of casualty fires. Both fire and casualty data are revised based on information received from brigades in the following year. During the year of input and initial publication, all data are regarded as provisional.

9) An example of adhoc analysis

9.1) The dramatic rise in car fires during the ten years from 1987 to 1997 is an example of how fire data can be analysed to investigate a trend in fire statistics. Car fires fell from 61,200 in 1996 to 59,300 in 1997, but remained substantially higher than the 38,200 recorded in 1987. Malicious car fires increased very rapidly in the early 1990s, but fell in 1997 from 36,800 to 38,800 in 1996.

Figure 4 Fires in cars by motive, 1987-1997



Section 10 has been removed due to references to obsolete software.

11) Report of HM Chief Inspector of Fire Services

11.1) HM Fire Service Inspectorate obtains information on behalf of the Secretary of State on the way in which fire authorities are performing their functions under the Fire Services Act 1947 and the Fire Precautions Act 1971. Each year HMI Chief Inspector of Fire Services' Report is published which contains statistics about fire brigade attendances at fires, special service incidents and false alarm incidents in England & Wales. It also gives details of casualties from these incidents. The Report is available from the Stationery Office Publications Centre at a cost of £21.30 (To order a copy contact tel.: 0171 873 9090 or fax.: 0171 873 8200).

12) HM Fire Service Inspectorate Fire Information Bureau

12.1) The Fire Information Bureau is a key element of HM Fire Service Inspectorate Inspection Support Group based at the Inspection Co-ordination Centre in Woking, Surrey. It serves as a focal point for enquiries to the Inspectorate and also provides a free information service to the UK Fire Service and other organisations with an interest in fire-related topics. The Fire Information Bureau was formerly known as the Fire Information Desk which had functioned since 1983. A

professional fire officer is the first point of contact for any enquirer. The officer's own knowledge and experience is backed up in a number of ways:

- The in-house computer database contains thousands of records and is mainly information that is of specific interest to fire brigades.
- *Fire Internetworking National Data Service (FINDS)*: A computer-based database and communications network linking fire brigades around the country.
- *Fire Worldwide-CD*: An information database on CD-ROM containing the Loss Prevention Council/Fire Protection Association, Fire Research Station/(FLAIR), Forensic Science Service and Fire Service College Library bibliographic databases.
- *Technical Index*: Full text documents in microfile format covering health and safety, fire safety and environmental health standards and other issues.
- *Standards Infodisc*: listing British and overseas standards.

Plus the combined technical expertise of the officers of HM Fire Service Inspectorate and other members of the Fire and Emergency Planning Directorate.

Contact: Tel.: 01483 751733 Fax.: 01483 766190

Annex 2 - Definitions in current use in Home Office fire statistics

<i>A reportable fire</i>	A reportable fire is an event of uncontrolled burning involving flames, heat or smoke.
<i>Late fire call</i>	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 brigade as a result of a press report or inquest) and the brigade attended.
<i>Heat or smoke damage only incidents</i>	These are reportable 'fires' where there is no fire damage. The damage reported may be due to any combination of heat, smoke and other which will include any water damage.
<i>Location</i>	The type of premises, property or countryside in which the fire <u>started</u> . This is not necessarily the type of premises in which most casualties or damage occurred as a result of the fire.
<i>Cause</i>	The defect, act or omission leading to ignition of the fire.
<i>Malicious</i>	Includes fires where malicious or deliberate ignition is merely suspected, and recorded by the brigade as "doubtful". This group was described as "deliberate or possibly deliberate" in fire statistics publications up to 1990.
<i>Accidental</i>	Includes fires where the cause was not known or unspecified
<i>Source of ignition</i>	The source of the flame, spark or heat that started the fire.
<i>Spread of fire</i>	The extent to which fire damage (as opposed to heat, smoke or other damage) spread, for example, beyond the room of origin.
<i>Buildings</i>	All buildings including those under construction, but excluding derelict buildings or those under demolition. Prior to 1994 'buildings' were referred to as 'occupied buildings'.
<i>Dwellings</i>	Buildings occupied by households, excluding hotels, hostels and residential institutions. From 1988, mobile homes have been specifically included in the dwelling count. From 1994, dwellings that were not buildings have been specifically excluded from the dwelling count. For example, caravans and vehicles used as permanent dwellings are shown according to the type of property (caravan, vehicle etc. but can be separately identified). Note: in all years boats used as dwellings were counted with boats, not dwellings.
<i>Primary fires</i>	<p>These are reportable fires [as listed below i) to vi)] or any fires involving casualties, or rescues ,or fires attended by five or more appliances. An appliance is counted if either the appliance, equipment from it or personnel riding on it, were used to fight the fire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Buildings ii) Caravans, trailers etc. iii) Vehicles and other methods of transport (not derelict) iv) Outdoor storage, plant and machinery v) Agricultural and forestry premises and property vi) Other outdoor structures including post boxes, tunnels, bridges etc.
<i>Secondary fires (previously defined as a list of types)</i>	<p>These are reportable fires that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • were not chimney fires in buildings • were not in primary fire locations

- did not involve casualties or rescues
- were attended by four or fewer appliances. An appliance is counted if either the appliance, equipment from it or personnel riding on it, were used to fight the fire.

They are reported in less detail than other fires and consequently less information concerning them is available.

Fatal Casualty

A person whose death is attributed to a fire is counted as a fatality even if death occurred weeks or months later. However it is possible that, in some cases, a subsequent death is not recorded. Figures for total deaths may be subject to some inaccuracy particularly in earlier years of the period covered in this bulletin.

Non-fatal casualty

Non-fatal casualties consist of persons requiring medical treatment beyond first aid given at the scene of the fire, and those sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor for a check-up or observation (whether or not they actually do). People sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury, are recorded as "precautionary check-ups.

Annex 3: FDR1(94) Form Variable Names And Descriptions

VARIABLE NAME	Question No. on FDR1 form	FIELD description
MAIN RECORD		
FBNUM	1.1	BRIGADE INCIDENT NUMBER
STNGRND	1.2	STATION GROUND
IDNUM	1.3	BRIGADE/CALL NUMBER
POSTCODE1	2.2	POSTCODE (PT1)
POSTCODE2	2.2	POSTCODE (PT2)
GRIDREF1	2.2	GRID REF - EASTINGS
GRIDREF2	2.2	GRID REF - NORTHINGS
RISK	2.3	RISK CATEGORY
SPECIAL	2.3	SPECIAL RISK
IGNTDISC	2.5a	IGNITION TO DISCOVERY
DISCCALL	2.5b	DISCOVERY TO FIRST CALL
CALLTIME	2.6	FIRST CALL TO BRIGADE- TIME
CALLDATE	2.6	FIRST CALL TO BRIGADE -DAY/MONTH/YEAR
MOBLTIME	2.7	MOBILISING TIME - TIME
MOBLDATE	2.7	MOBILISING TIME - DAY/MONTH/YEAR
ARRVTIME	2.8	ARRIVAL OF BRIGADE - TIME
ARRVDATE	2.8	ARRIVAL OF BRIGADE - DAY/MONTH/YEAR
CTRLTIME	2.9	UNDER CONTROL - TIME
CTRLDATE	2.9	UNDER CONTROL - DAY/MONTH/YEAR
RETNTIME	2.10	LAST APPLIANCE RETURNED - TIME
RETNDATE	2.10	LAST APPLIANCE RETURNED - DAY/MONTH/YEAR
LATECALL	2.11	LATE FIRE CALL
DISCBY	2.12a	DISCOVERED BY
CALLMETH	2.12b	METHOD OF CALL
ALARM	2.13	AUTOMATIC ALARM SYSTEM IN FIRE AREA
ACTALARM	2.14	ALARM ACTIVATION METHOD
ALMPOWER	2.15	POWERED BY
ALARMOP	2.16	DID IT OPERATE
ALREASON	2.17	REASON FOR NOT OPERATING/RAISING ALARM
TOP	3.1a	TYPE OF PROPERTY WHERE FIRE STARTED
MOBILE	3.1b	LOCATION OF MOBILE PROPERTY
RESID	3.2	RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION AFFECTED
TOB	3.3	MAIN TRADE /BUSINESS
MULTSEAT	3.4	MULTISEATED
BILDSHIP		FIRE STARTED IN BUILDING OR SHIP
OCCUP	3.5	OCCUPANCY OF BUILDING WHERE FIRE STARTED
PLACE	3.6	PLACE WHERE FIRE STARTED

VARIABLE NAME	Question No. on FDR1 form	FIELD description
USEROOM	3.7	USE OF ROOM,CABIN,ROOF SPACE WHERE FIRE STARTED
FLOORORG	3.8	FLOOR/DECK OF ORIGIN
FLOORS	3.9	TOTAL NUMBER OF FLOORS IN BUILDING WHERE FIRE STARTED
VEHICLE		FIRE STARTED IN A VEHICLE
MODEL	3.10	MAKE/MODEL
VEHFUEL	3.11	FUEL OF VEHICLE
TURBO	3.12	TURBO/SUPER CHARGED
VEHYEAR	3.14	YEAR OF MANUFACTURE
VEHPART	3.15	PART OF VEHICLE WHERE FIRE STARTED
RUNNING	3.16	WAS ENGINE RUNNING
EXTSYS		FIXED FIREFIGHTING/VENTING SYSTEMS IN AREA WHERE FIRE STARTED
SYS1	4.1	TYPE OF SYSTEM-1
SYS2	4.1	TYPE OF SYSTEM-2
SYS3	4.1	TYPE OF SYSTEM-3
MANAUTO1	4.2	MANUAL OR AUTOMATIC-1
MANAUTO2	4.2	MANUAL OR AUTOMATIC-2
MANAUTO3	4.2	MANUAL OR AUTOMATIC-3
OPER1	4.3	DID IT OPERATE-1
OPER2	4.3	DID IT OPERATE-2
OPER3	4.3	DID IT OPERATE-3
HEADS1	4.4	NUMBER OF HEADS ACTUATED-1
HEADS2	4.4	NUMBER OF HEADS ACTUATED-2
HEADS3	4.4	NUMBER OF HEADS ACTUATED-3
REASON1	4.5	REASON(S) FOR NOT...1
REASON2	4.5	REASON(S) FOR NOT...2
REASON3	4.5	REASON(S) FOR NOT...3
FFBEFRE1	4.6	FIREFIGHTING BEFORE ARRIVAL OF BRIGADE 1
FFBEFRE2	4.6	FIREFIGHTING BEFORE ARRIVAL OF BRIGADE 2
FFBRIG1	4.7	FIREFIGHTING BY BRIGADE 1
FFBRIG2	4.7	FIREFIGHTING BY BRIGADE 2
MAINJETS	4.8	NUMBER OF MAIN JETS USED
PUMPS	4.9	NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITY APPLIANCES - PUMPING
OTHERAPP	4.9	NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITY APPLIANCES - OTHER
MOTIVE	5.1a	MOST LIKELY CAUSE
CAUSEDBY	5.1b	CAUSED BY
ADDCAUSE1	5.1b	ADDITIONAL DETAILS 1
ADDCAUSE2	5.1b	ADDITIONAL DETAILS 2
DFCT	5.1c	DEFECT,ACT OR OMISSION
SOIAPPL	5.2a	APPLIANCE/INSTALLATION AND OTHER SOURCES

VARIABLE NAME	Question No. on FDR1 form	FIELD description
POWER	5.2b	POWERED BY
APPLMAKE	5.2c	MAKE OR MODEL
MFIDESC	5.3a	MATERIAL OR ITEM IGNITED FIRST - DESCRIPTION
MFICOMP	5.3b	MATERIAL/ITEM IGNITED FIRST COMPOSITION
MMRDESC	5.4a	MATERIAL RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPMENT - DESCRIPTION
MMRCOMP	5.4b	MATERIAL RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPMENT - COMPOSITION
DANSUBS		DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES AFFECTING FIREFIGHTING/DEVELOPMENT OF FIRE
DANGMAT1	5.5a	MATERIAL 1
DNGCIRC1	5.5b	CIRCS 1
DANGMAT2	5.5a	MATERIAL 2
DNGCIRC2	5.5b	CIRCS 2
EFFECT1	5.5c	MAIN EFFECT OF SUBSTANCE ON FIRE AND/OR FIREFIGHTING - 1
EFFECT2	5.5c	MAIN EFFECT OF SUBSTANCE ON FIRE AND/OR FIREFIGHTING - 2
EXPL	5.6a	EXPLOSION
EXPLMAT1	5.6b	MATERIALS INVOLVED IN EXPLOSION-1
EXPLMAT2	5.6b	MATERIALS INVOLVED IN EXPLOSION-2
EXPLCON1	5.6c	CONTAINERS INVOLVED IN EXPLOSION-1
EXPLCON2	5.6c	CONTAINERS INVOLVED IN EXPLOSION-2
ABNORMAL	5.7	ABNORMAL RAPID FIRE DEVELOPMENT
FFIPERC	5.8	FIRE DAMAGE FIRST IGNITED %
FFISEV	5.8	FIRE DAMAGE FIRST IGNITED SEVERITY
FRMPERC	5.8	FIRE DAMAGE ROOM %
FRMSEV	5.8	FIRE DAMAGE ROOM SEVERITY
FFLRPC	5.8	FIRE DAMAGE FLOOR %
FFLRSEV	5.8	FIRE DAMAGE FLOOR SEVERITY
FBLDPERC	5.8	FIRE DAMAGE BUILDING %
FBLDSEV	5.8	FIRE DAMAGE BUILDING SEVERITY
FOUT	5.8	FIRE DAMAGE OUTDOORS
HFIPERC	5.8	HEAT DAMAGE FIRST IGNITED %
HFISEV	5.8	HEAT DAMAGE FIRST IGNITED SEVERITY
HRMPERC	5.8	HEAT DAMAGE ROOM %
HRMSEV	5.8	HEAT DAMAGE ROOM SEVERITY
HFLRPC	5.8	HEAT DAMAGE FLOOR %
HFLRSEV	5.8	HEAT DAMAGE FLOOR SEVERITY
HBLDPERC	5.8	HEAT DAMAGE BUILDING %
HBLDSEV	5.8	HEAT DAMAGE BUILDING SEVERITY
HOUT	5.8	HEAT DAMAGE OUTDOORS
SFIPERC	5.8	SMOKE DAMAGE FIRST IGNITED %

VARIABLE NAME	Question No. on FDR1 form	FIELD description
SFISEV	5.8	SMOKE DAMAGE FIRST IGNITED SEVERITY
SRMPERC	5.8	SMOKE DAMAGE ROOM %
SRMSEV	5.8	SMOKE DAMAGE ROOM SEVERITY
SFLRPERC	5.8	SMOKE DAMAGE FLOOR %
SFLRSEV	5.8	SMOKE DAMAGE FLOOR SEVERITY
SBLDPERC	5.8	SMOKE DAMAGE BUILDING %
SBLDSEV	5.8	SMOKE DAMAGE BUILDING SEVERITY
SOUT	5.8	SMOKE DAMAGE OUTDOORS
OFIPERC	5.8	OTHER DAMAGE FIRST IGNITED %
OFISEV	5.8	OTHER DAMAGE FIRST IGNITED SEVERITY
ORMPERC	5.8	OTHER DAMAGE ROOM %
ORMSEV	5.8	OTHER DAMAGE ROOM SEVERITY
OFLRPERC	5.8	OTHER DAMAGE FLOOR %
OFLRSEV	5.8	OTHER DAMAGE FLOOR SEVERITY
OBLDPERC	5.8	OTHER DAMAGE BUILDING %
OBLDSEV	5.8	OTHER DAMAGE BUILDING SEVERITY
OOUT	5.8	OTHER DAMAGE OUTDOORS
PERCMFI	5.8	TOTAL % TO ITEM FIRST IGNITED
PERCROOM	5.8	TOTAL % TO ROOM ETC OF ORIGIN
PERCFLR	5.8	TOTAL % TO FLOOR
PERCBLDG	5.8	TOTAL % TO BUILDING
MFISTRUC	5.8	% STRUCTURE ITEM FIRST IGNITED
ROOMSTRUC	5.8	% STRUCTURE ROOM ETC OF ORIGIN
FLRSTRUC	5.8	% STRUCTURE FLOOR
BLDGSTRUC	5.8	% STRUCTURE BUILDING
DAMROOMS	5.8	NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL DAMAGED ROOMS
DAMFLRS	5.8	NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL DAMAGED FLOORS
DAMBLDGS	5.8	NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL DAMAGED BUILDINGS
DAMVEHS	5.8	NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL DAMAGED VEHICLES
DAMOTHER	5.8	NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL DAMAGED OTHER LOCATIONS
AREABURN	5.9a	ESTIMATE OF HORIZONTAL AREA DAMAGED - DIRECT BURNING
AREATOT	5.9b	ESTIMATE OF HORIZONTAL AREA DAMAGED - TOTAL AREA
AREABOTH	5.9a	HORIZONTAL AREA DAMAGED - DIRECT BURNING (over 200m ²)
AREATOTH	5.9b	HORIZONTAL AREA DAMAGED - TOTAL AREA (over 200m ²)
ANIMALS		ANIMALS KILLED
SPECIES1	5.10	ANIMALS KILLED - SPECIES 1
NUMBER1	5.10	ANIMALS KILLED - NUMBER 1
SPECIES2	5.10	ANIMALS KILLED - SPECIES 2
NUMBER2	5.10	ANIMALS KILLED - NUMBER 2

VARIABLE NAME	Question No. on FDR1 form	FIELD description
SPECIES3	5.10	ANIMALS KILLED - SPECIES 3
NUMBER3	5.10	ANIMALS KILLED - NUMBER 3
PERSONS		PERSONS INVOLVED
NONFATAL	6.1	NUMBER OF NON FATAL CASUALTIES
FATAL	6.2	NUMBER OF FATAL CASUALTIES
RESCUE	6.3	NUMBER OF RESCUES ONLY
INROOM	6.4	NUMBER AT DISCOVERY OF FIRE IN ROOM ETC OF ORIGIN
OTHPARTS	6.5	NUMBER AT DISCOVERY OF FIRE IN OTHER PARTS
LEFT	6.6	NUMBER WHO LEFT THE AFFECTED PROPERTY
INVEST	7.1	FURTHER INVESTIGATION - ANY
INVEST1	7.1	FURTHER INVESTIGATION -BY BRIGADE
INVEST2	7.1	FURTHER INVESTIGATION -BY POLICE
INVEST3	7.1	FURTHER INVESTIGATION -BY OTHERS
INVEST4	7.1	FURTHER INVESTIGATION -FIRE SPECIAL INTEREST
MOREINFO	7.2	FURTHER INFORMATION TO FOLLOW
STUDY1	7.3	SPECIAL STUDY 1
STUDY2	7.4	SPECIAL STUDY 2
STUDY3	7.5	SPECIAL STUDY 3
STUDY4	7.6	SPECIAL STUDY 4
STUDY5	7.7	SPECIAL STUDY 5
CASUALTY / RESCUE RECORD		
AGE	6.7.1	AGE
SEX	6.7.2	SEX
LOCATION	6.7.3	LOCATION
CIRC	6.7.4	MAIN CIRCUMSTANCE
STATUS	6.7.5	STATUS
INJURY	6.7.6	NATURE OF INJURY
RESCUEBY	6.7.7	RESCUED BY
RESMETH1	6.7.8	RESCUE METHOD 1
RESMETH2	6.7.8	RESCUE METHOD 2
DEATHDATE		DATE OF DEATH