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Center of Fire Statistics

World Fire Statistics

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L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES SERVICES D'INCENDIE ET DE SECOURS

International Association of Fire and Rescue Services
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World Fire Statistics
Estadísticas Mundiales de Bomberos
Die Feuerwehrstatistik der Welt

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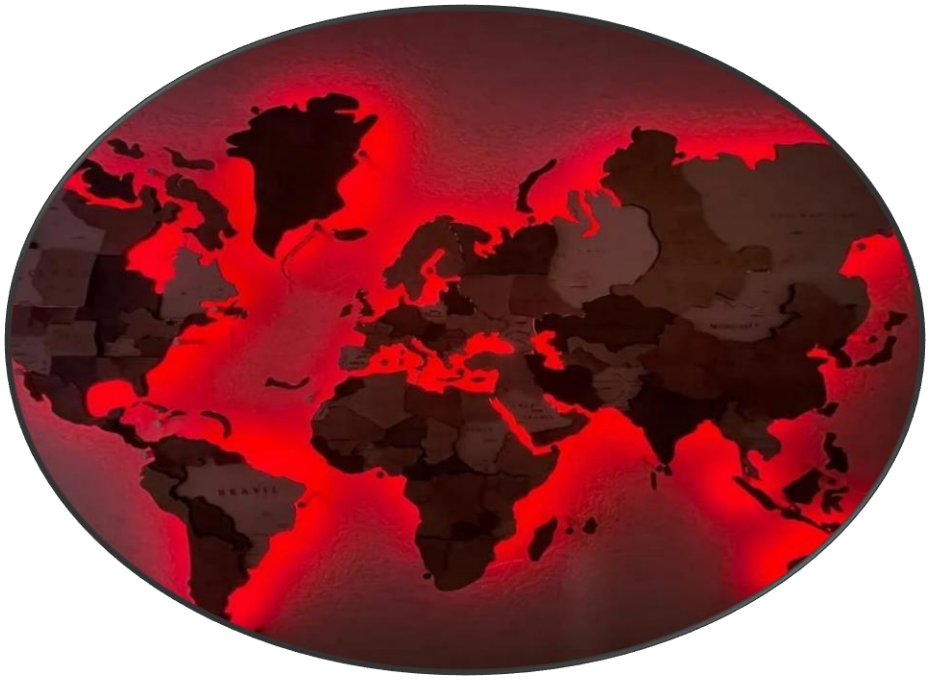

All statistical data presented in this report were obtained from responses to the requests of the Fire Statistics Center of CTIF (CFS CTIF) and published previously in official statistical information of various countries.
Data from past years have, in some cases, been updated with revised information.
When comparing statistics of countries and cities, it is necessary to keep in mind that every country has its own rules for reporting fires, fire deaths, and fire injuries. These rules change from time to time.
The authors are always grateful for suggestions to improve the Center for Fire Statistics' work.

Todos los datos estadísticos presentados en el informe se han obtenido a partir de las respuestas a las solicitudes del Centro de Estadísticas de Incendios del CTIF (CFS CTIF) y se han publicado anteriormente en la información estadística oficial de varios países.
Los datos de años anteriores se han actualizado, en algunos casos, con información revisada.
Al comparar las estadísticas de países y ciudades, es necesario tener en cuenta que cada país tiene sus propias normas para informar sobre los incendios, las muertes por incendio y los heridos por incendio. Estas normas cambian de vez en cuando.
Los autores siempre agradecen las sugerencias para mejorar el trabajo del Centro de Estadísticas de Incendios.

Alle im Bericht vorgestellten statistischen Daten wurden den Fragebögen des Zentrums für Fire Statistics des CTIF (CFS CTIF) sowie den offiziell veröffentlichten statistischen Berichten verschiedener Staaten entnommen. Die Daten aus vergangenen Jahren wurden aufgrund neuerer Informationen aktualisiert.
Beim Vergleich der statistischen Daten einzelner Staaten und verschiedener Jahre muss beachtet werden, dass in einzelnen Ländern spezifische Regeln für die Erfassung von Bränden, der Brandtoten- und Verletztenzahlen gelten, die sich ggf. auch über die Jahre hinweg verändert haben.
Die Autoren sind wie immer für Hinweise, Kritik und Vorschläge zur Verbesserung der internationalen Feuerwehrstatistik dankbar.

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Introduction

The CFS CTIF hereby publishes Report No. 31 containing information from countries and cities around the world on fire statistics for 2024, as well as the types of fire service calls, the number of fires, fire victims, and firefighter fatalities for 2020– 2024.

Statistics for 2024 contain data from 40 countries, representing 1.5 bln. inhabitants, and 26 cities. The study includes the types of fire service calls, the numbers of fires, fire victims, and firefighter fatalities for 2020-2024, respectively, in 57, 75, 72, and 35 countries. The types of fire injuries for 2020-2024 were researched in 52 countries worldwide. In addition, data were collected on fire services in 66 countries worldwide. That is how the formation of world fire statistics continues.

In this report, **Table 1.1** presents aggregated data on fires worldwide from 1993 to 2024. The data for all years are constantly updated and supplemented as new sources of information become available. This indicates that more and more countries around the World are involved in the regular analysis and publication of national fire statistics. It is therefore expected that the 2024 data will also be replenished.

Tables 1.2-1.6 show fire statistics for the year 2024.

Tables 1.7-1.12 show the types of fire service calls, the numbers of fires, fire victims, and firefighter deaths for 2020-2024.

Table 1.13 contains information on fire services in 66 countries from 2010 to 2024.

Table 1.14 presents the ratio of women to men in the fire service. **Table 1.15** provides information on the number of junior firefighters.

Table 1.16 presents the distribution of fires by fire causes.

Tables 2.1-2.5 present fire statistics in 26 cities around the World for the year 2024.

Tables 2.6-2.8 show the calls, fires, and fire victims in 56 cities worldwide from 2020 to 2024. Finally, **Table 2.9** contains information on fire services in 79 cities around the World.

Introducción

El CFS CTIF publica por la presente el Informe nº 31 que contiene información de países y ciudades de todo el mundo sobre estadísticas de incendios para 2024, así como el tipo de llamadas de los servicios de bomberos, el número de incendios, las víctimas de incendios y las muertes de bomberos para 2020–2024. Las estadísticas de 2024 contienen datos de 40 países, que representan 1.500 millones de dólares. habitantes, y 26 ciudades. El estudio incluye el tipo de llamadas al servicio de bomberos, el número de incendios, las víctimas y las muertes de bomberos en 2020-2024, respectivamente, en 57, 75, 72 y 35 países. El tipo de lesiones por incendio para 2020-2024 se investigó en 52 países del mundo. Además, se recopilaron datos sobre los servicios de bomberos en 66 países de todo el mundo. Así es como continúa la formación de estadísticas mundiales de incendios.

En este informe, la **Tabla 1.1** contiene datos generales sobre la situación de los incendios en el mundo desde 1993 hasta 2024. Los datos de todos los años se actualizan y complementan constantemente a medida que se disponen de nuevas fuentes de información. Esto indica que cada vez más países del mundo participan en el análisis regular de estadísticas nacionales de incendios y su publicación. Por tanto, se espera que los datos de 2024 también se repongan en el futuro. Las **tablas 1.2-1.6** muestran estadísticas de incendios para el año 2024.

Las **tablas 1.7-1.12** muestran el tipo de llamadas de los servicios de bomberos, el número de incendios, las víctimas y las muertes de bomberos en 2020-2024.

La **Tabla 1.13** contiene información sobre los servicios de bomberos en 66 países desde 2010 hasta 2024.

La **Tabla 1.14** presenta la proporción de mujeres a hombres en el servicio de bomberos. La **Tabla 1.15** proporciona información sobre el número de bomberos juniores.

La **Tabla 1.16** presenta la distribución de los incendios por causas del incendio.

Las **Tablas 2.1-2.5** presentan estadísticas de incendios en 26 ciudades de todo el mundo para el año 2024. Las **tablas 2.6-2.8** muestran las llamadas, incendios y víctimas de incendios en 56 ciudades del mundo entre 2020 y 2024. Finalmente, la **Tabla 2.9** contiene información sobre los servicios de bomberos en 79 ciudades de todo el mundo.

Einführung

Das CFS CTIF veröffentlicht hiermit Bericht Nr. 31, der Informationen aus Ländern und Städten weltweit zu Brandstatistiken für 2024 sowie zu den Arten von Feuerwehreinsätzen, der Anzahl der Brände, der Brandopfer und der Feuerwehrtodesfälle für 2020–2024 enthält.

Die Statistiken für 2024 umfassen Daten aus 40 Ländern mit insgesamt 1,5 Milliarden Menschen. Einwohner und 26 Städte. Die Studie umfasst die Art der Feuerwehreinsätze sowie die Anzahl der Brände, der Brandopfer und der Todesfälle unter Feuerwehrleuten für die Jahre 2020–2024 in 57, 75, 72 und 35 Ländern. Die Art der Brandverletzungen in den Jahren 2020–2024 wurde in 52 Ländern weltweit untersucht. Darüber hinaus wurden Daten zu Feuerwehrdiensten in 66 Ländern weltweit erhoben. So setzt sich die Erstellung der weltweiten Feuerstatistiken fort.

In diesem Bericht enthält **Tabelle 1.1** verallgemeinerte Daten zur Lage der Brände weltweit von 1993 bis 2024. Die Daten für alle Jahre werden fortlaufend aktualisiert und ergänzt, sobald neue Informationsquellen verfügbar werden. Dies zeigt, dass immer mehr Länder weltweit an der regelmäßigen Analyse nationaler Brandstatistiken sowie an deren Veröffentlichung beteiligt sind. Daher wird erwartet, dass auch die Daten für 2024 künftig ergänzt werden.

Die Tabellen 1.2–1.6 zeigen Brandstatistiken für das Jahr 2024.

Die Tabellen 1.7–1.12 zeigen die Art der Feuerwehreinsätze sowie die Anzahl der Brände, der Brandopfer und der Todesfälle unter Feuerwehrleuten für 2020–2024.

Tabelle 1.13 enthält Informationen über Feuerwehrdienste in 66 Ländern von 2010 bis 2024.

Tabelle 1.14 zeigt das Verhältnis von Frauen zu Männern im Feuerwehrdienst. **Tabelle 1.15** enthält Informationen zur Anzahl der jungen Feuerwehrleute.

Tabelle 1.16 zeigt die Verteilung der Brände nach Brandursachen.

Die Tabellen 2.1–2.5 zeigen Brandstatistiken für 26 Städte weltweit im Jahr 2024.

Die **Tabellen 2.6–2.8** zeigen die Einsätze, Brände und Brandopfer in 56 Städten weltweit von 2020 bis 2024. Abschließend enthält **Tabelle 2.9** Informationen zu Feuerwehrdiensten in 79 Städten weltweit.

Brief comments

1. Countries of the World

Table 1.1 shows that the CFS CTIF, established in 1995, annually summarizes statistical data from 27-57 countries worldwide, home to 0.9-3.8 billion people. In 1993, 40% of the World's population lived in the 39 countries surveyed. In 2008, more than 50% of the World's population lived in the 31 countries surveyed.

In the surveyed countries, 2.5-4.5 million fires were recorded annually, resulting in 17-62 thousand deaths. In just 31 years, more than 1.1 million people have become victims of 114 million fires in these countries.

Figure 1.1 shows trends in: a) number of fires per 1000 inhabitants; b) number of fire deaths per 100 thousand. inhabitants; c) number of fire deaths per 100 fires. Red color shows the min. and the max. values for separate countries in every year.

Table 1.2 summarizes the volume of work and fire situation in 40 countries in 2024.

Table 1.2 shows that in 2024, across 40 countries surveyed, home to 1.5 billion people (1/5 of the World's population), 64 million calls to fire and rescue services were registered, of which 2.8 million (4.3% of all calls) were related to fires. 16.9 thousand people died during these fires, and 46 thousand people were injured. That means that for every 1,000 people in these countries, there were an average of 42 calls per year, of which 1.8 were fire calls. At the same time, on average, for every 100,000 people, 1.1 people died, and 3.0 people were injured in fires during the year; for every 100 fires, an average of 0.8 people died, and 1.7 people were injured.

Table 1.3 and **Figure 1.2** show the nature of operational work of fire services in 22 countries. More than 64 million fire service calls were analyzed in 20243.

The share of fires in the total number of fire service calls is 3.4%, calls to accidents (for technical assistance and rescue) are 6.1%, calls for medical aid are 67% (mainly in Taiwan, Singapore, Ireland, and the USA), false alarms account for 7%, and others 16.4%.

Table 1.4 and **Figure 1.3** show the distribution of fires by place of origin in 24 countries. Approximately 34.9% of all fires occur in buildings (25.7% in residential buildings and 9.1% in all other facilities), about 11.9% in transport means, 1.2% in forests, 16.7% in grass and bushes, 14.2% in trash and landfills, and 21.1% in other fires. When analyzing the data in this table, it should be borne in mind that different countries have their own rules for recording fires for the categories presented.

From the final line of **Table 1.4,** it follows that 46.8% of all reported fires occurred in buildings (including chimney fires) and transport.

In **Tables 1.5-1.6** and **Figures 1.4-1.5**, the distributions of those killed and injured in fires by place of origin are presented. These data show that 85.1% of all deaths (from 25% in Bangladesh to 100% in Jourdan) and 73.5% of all injuries (from 21% in Bangladesh to 79% in the USA) occur in residential buildings.

Tables 1.7-1.10 present information on the types and numbers of fire service calls, fires, and fire victims for 2020-2024 across 56-75 countries. In these countries, there are an average of 69 million fire service calls and 3.5 million fires per year, in which about 26 thousand people die and approximately 59 thousand people are injured.

Figure 1.6 shows that the highest number of calls per 1,000 people (average figures for the period 2020-2024; **Table 1.7**) occurs in Finland, Luxembourg, and the Czech Republic. Conversely, most fires per 1,000 people (averages for the period 2020-2024, **Table 1.8**) are in Cyprus, Austria, and Uruguay (**Figure 1.7**).

Figure 1.8 shows that most fire deaths per 100,000 people (average values for 2020-2024, Table 1.9) occur in Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine. **Figure 1.9** shows the distribution of fire deaths per 100 fires (average values for 2020-2024, **Table 1.9**).

Figure 1.10 shows that the highest rates of fire injuries per 100,000 people (average values for 2020-2024; **Table 1.10**) occur in France, Jordan, and Latvia. **Figure 1.11** shows the distribution of fire injuries per 100 fires (average values for 2020-2024, **Table 1.10**).

Tables 1.11 and **1.12** present data on firefighter deaths and injuries in 35 and 29 countries, respectively. In 2024, 85 firefighters died, and 55,000. were injured in these countries.

Table 1.13 and **Figures 1.12-1.14** show the staff numbers of fire services in 66 countries at the beginning of the 21st century. From **Table 1.13,** it follows that 3.2 billion inhabitants of these countries are protected from fires by 15.7 million firefighters, of which 14 million are volunteers.

Table 1.14 and **Figure 1.15-1.16** present data on the distribution of firefighters by gender in 46 countries.

Table 1.15 presents data on the number of young firefighters in 21 countries.

Table 1.16 and **Figure 1.17** present the distribution of fires by fire causes. Main causes are carelessness – 25%, fireplace, stove – 10%, and electricity equipment failure – 18%.

Figures 1.18-1.19 show the distribution of people who died from “fire, heat, and hot substances” in 2019, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

2. Cities of the World

It follows from **Table 2.1** that, in the 26 cities surveyed, for every 1,000 people in 2024, there were 31.2 fire service calls, of which 1.4 were fires. It also shows that, in 2024, an average of 0.6 people died and 3.3 people were injured per 100,000 people in fires across all the cities listed in the table.

Figures 2.1-2.4 show the distribution of cities by the number of fire service calls and fires per 1,000 people per year (average figures for the period 2020-2024, **Tables 2.6-2.7**) and the number of deaths in fires per 100 thousand people, and per 100 fires per year (average figures for the period 2020-2024, **Table 2.8**).

Table 2.2 and **Figure 2.5** present data on the nature of fire services work in 15 cities worldwide in 2024.

The share of fires of the total number of fire service calls for 15 cities averaged 3.8%. Accident visits and technical assistance accounted for 7.2% of all calls; trips to provide medical care accounted for 77.6% of all fire service calls. False exits account for 3.2% of all calls and 8.1% for other exits.

In **Table 2.3** and **Figure 2.6,** objects and places of occurrence of fires in 14 cities of the World are considered. Summarizing these data, shows that 39.8% of all fires occurred in buildings (including chimneys) (22.3% in residential buildings and 17.6% in all other buildings), 9.7% in transport (i.e. e. more than 49% of all fires originated either in buildings or in vehicles); forest fires, garbage, landfills, grass, and bushes accounted for 35% of all fires.

Tables 2.4 and **2.5** and **Figures 2.7** and **2.8** show the distribution of people killed and injured in fires by occupancy in 9 cities around the World.

They show that 87.2% of the fatalities and 77.3% of the injuries occurred in residential buildings. 97,5% of the dead and 94% of the injuries happened in all buildings.

Table 2.6 shows the type of calls for 2020-2024 in 47 cities around the World. These cities have 220 million inhabitants and annually receive an average of 4.3 million fire service calls (i.e., 20 calls per 1,000 people).

Table 2.7 shows the number of fires for 2020-2024 across 57 cities worldwide. They have 342 million inhabitants, and an average of 288,000 fires are recorded annually (i.e., 0.8 fires per 1,000 people).

Table 2.8 shows the number of fire fatalities from 2020 to 2024 across 52 cities worldwide. 279 million people inhabit them, and annually an average of 1,398 people die in fires; i.e., for every 100,000 people, there are, on average, 0.5 fire fatalities.

Table 2.9 and **Figures 2.9-2.12** present data on the number of firefighters and their technical equipment at the beginning of the 21st century for 79 cities. There are

more than 338 million people in these cities. They were served by approximately 256 thousand firefighters, with an average of 1 professional firefighter per 1,687 people (**Figure 2.9**) and 19.5 sq. km per fire station (**Figure 2.12**). These data should be of some interest to specialists.

Breves comentarios

1. Países del mundo

La Tabla 1.1 muestra que el CFS CTIF, establecido en 1995, resumía anualmente datos estadísticos de 27-57 países del mundo, en los que vivían entre 0,9 y 3,8 mil millones de personas. En 1993, el 40% de la población mundial vivía en los 39 países encuestados. En 2008, más del 50% de la población mundial vivía en los 31 países encuestados.

En los países encuestados, se registraron entre 2,5 y 4,5 millones de incendios anualmente, en los que murieron entre 17.000 y 62.000 personas. En solo 31 años, más de 1,1 millones de personas han sido víctimas de 114 millones de incendios en estos países.

La Figura 1.1 muestra tendencias en: a) número de incendios por cada 1000 hab; b) número de muertes por incendio por cada 100 mil. inh.; c) número de muertes por incendio por cada 100 incendios. El color rojo muestra los valores Min y Max de países distintos en cada año.

La Tabla 1.2 resume el volumen de trabajo y la situación de incendios en 40 países en 2024.

La tabla 1.2 muestra que en 2024, en 40 países encuestados, en los que vivían 1.500 millones de personas (1/5 de la población mundial), se registraron 64 millones de llamadas de servicios de bomberos y rescate, de las cuales 2,8 millones (4,3% de todas las llamadas) estaban relacionadas con incendios. 16.900 personas murieron durante estos incendios y 46 mil resultaron heridas. Eso significa que por cada 1.000 personas en estos países, hubo una media de 42 llamadas al año, de las cuales 1,8 fueron incendios. Al mismo tiempo, por cada 100.000 personas, de media, 1,1 personas murieron y 3,0 resultaron heridas en incendios durante el año, y por cada 100 incendios, una media de 0,8 personas murieron y 1,7 resultaron heridas.

La Tabla 1.3 y **la Figura 1.2** muestran la naturaleza del trabajo operativo de los servicios de bomberos en 22 países. En 2024 se analizaron más de 64 millones de llamadas de servicios de bomberos.

La proporción de incendios en el total de llamadas de los servicios de bomberos es del 3,4%, las llamadas a accidentes (para asistencia técnica y rescate) 6,1 y las llamadas de ayuda médica son del 67% (principalmente en Taiwán, Singapur, Irlanda y Estados Unidos), las falsas alarmas representan el 7% y otras el 16,4%.

La Tabla 1.4 y **la Figura 1.3** muestran la distribución de incendios por lugar de origen en 24 países. Aproximadamente el 34,9% de todos los incendios ocurren en edificios (25,7% en edificios residenciales y 9,1% en todas las demás

instalaciones), aproximadamente el 11,9% en medios de transporte, 1,2% en bosques, 16,7% en incendios de hierba y arbustos, 14,2% en basura y vertederos y 21,1% en otros incendios. Al analizar los datos de esta tabla, debe tenerse en cuenta que cada país tiene sus propias normas para registrar incendios en las categorías presentadas.

De la última línea de la **Tabla 1.4,** se deduce que el 46,8% de todos los incendios reportados ocurrieron en edificios (incluidos incendios en chimeneas) y en el transporte.

En las **Tablas 1.5-1.6** y las **Figuras 1.4-1.5**, se presentan las distribuciones de los muertos y heridos en incendios según el lugar de origen. Estos datos muestran que el 85,1% de todas las muertes (del 25% en Bangladés al 100% en Jourdan) y el 73,5% de todas las lesiones (del 21% en Bangladés al 79% en EE. UU.) ocurren en edificios residenciales.

Las **tablas 1.7-1.10** contienen información sobre el tipo y número de llamadas de los servicios de bomberos, incendios y víctimas de incendios para 2020-2024 en 56-75 países. En estos países, hay una media de 69 millones de llamadas de los servicios de bomberos y 3,5 millones de incendios al año, en los que mueren unas 26.000 personas y aproximadamente 59.000 resultan heridas.

La **Figura 1.6** muestra que el mayor número de llamadas por cada 1.000 personas (cifras medias para el periodo 2020-2024 (**Tabla 1.7**)) se da en Finlandia, Luxemburgo y República Checa. Por el contrario, la mayoría de los incendios por cada 1.000 habitantes (promedios para el periodo 2020-2024, **Tabla 1.8**) se producen en Chipre, Austria y Uruguay (**Figura 1.7**).

La **Figura 1.8** muestra que la mayoría de las muertes por incendio por cada 100.000 habitantes (valores medios para 2020-2024, **Tabla 1.9**) ocurren en Bielorrusia, Rusia y Ucrania. La **Figura 1.9** muestra la distribución de muertes por incendios por cada 100 incendios (valores medios para 2020-2024, **Tabla 1.9**).

La **Figura 1.10** muestra que la mayoría de las lesiones por incendio por cada 100.000 habitantes (valores medios para 2020-2024, **Tabla 1.10**) se producen en Francia, Jordania y Letonia. La **Figura 1.11** muestra la distribución de lesiones por incendio por cada 100 incendios (valores medios para 2020-2024, **Tabla 1.10**).

Las **tablas 1.11-1.12** presentan datos sobre las muertes y lesiones de bomberos en 35 y 29 países. En 2024, murieron 85 bomberos y 55 mil. resultaron heridos en estos países.

La **Tabla 1.13** y las **Figuras 1.12-1.14** muestran el número de personal de los servicios de bomberos en 66 países a principios del siglo XXI. De la **Tabla 1.13,** se deduce que 3.200 millones de habitantes de estos países están protegidos de incendios por 15,7 millones de bomberos, de los cuales 14 millones son voluntarios.

La **Tabla 1.14** y las **Figuras 1.15-1.16** presentan datos sobre la distribución de bomberos por género en 46 países.

La **Tabla 1.15** presenta datos sobre el número de jóvenes bomberos en 21 países.

La **Tabla 1.16** y la **Figura 1.17** presentan la distribución de los incendios por causas del incendio. Las principales causas son la negligencia – 25%, incendios, esfuerzos – 10% y fallos eléctricos – 18%.

Las **figuras 1.18-1.19** muestran la distribución de las personas que murieron por "fuego, calor y sustancias calientes" en 2019, según la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS).

2. Ciudades del mundo

De la **Tabla 2.1 se** deduce que, en las 26 ciudades encuestadas, por cada 1.000 personas en 2024, hubo 31,2 llamadas a los servicios de bomberos, de las cuales 1,4 fueron incendios. También muestra que, de media, 0,6 personas murieron y 3,3 personas resultaron heridas por cada 100.000 personas en incendios en todas las ciudades listadas en la tabla en 2024.

Las **figuras 2.1-2.4** muestran la distribución de las ciudades según el número de llamadas de los servicios de bomberos e incendios por cada 1.000 habitantes al año (cifras medias para el periodo 2020-2024, **Tablas 2.6-2.7**) y el número de muertes por incendios por cada 100 mil habitantes y por cada 100 incendios al año (cifras medias del periodo 2020-2024, **Tabla 2.8**).

La **Tabla 2.2** y la **Figura 2.5** proporcionan datos sobre la naturaleza del trabajo de los servicios de bomberos en 15 ciudades del mundo en 2024.

La proporción de incendios en el total de llamadas de los servicios de bomberos en 15 ciudades fue de media del 3,8%. Las visitas de accidente y la asistencia técnica representaron el 7,2% de todas las llamadas; Los viajes para prestar atención médica representaban el 77,6% de todas las llamadas de los bomberos. Las salidas falsas representan el 3,2% de todas las llamadas y el 8,1% de otras salidas.

En la **Tabla 2.3** y **la Figura 2.6** se consideran objetos y lugares de ocurrencia de incendios en 14 ciudades del mundo. Resumiendo estos datos, se muestra que el 39,8% de todos los incendios ocurrieron en edificios (incluidas las chimeneas) (22,3% en edificios residenciales y 17,6% en todos los demás edificios), el 9,7% en transporte (es decir, más del 49% de todos los incendios se originaron en edificios o vehículos); Los incendios forestales, basura, vertederos, hierba y arbustos representaban el 35% de todos los incendios.

Las **tablas 2.4** y **2.5** y las **figuras 2.7** y **2.8** muestran la distribución de personas fallecidas y heridas en incendios según la ocupación en 9 ciudades de todo el mundo.

Muestran que el 87,2% de las muertes y el 77,3% de las lesiones ocurrieron en edificios residenciales. El 97,5% de los fallecidos y el 94% de las heridas ocurrieron en todos los edificios.

La **Tabla 2.6** muestra el tipo de llamadas para 2020-2024 en 47 ciudades de todo el mundo. Estas ciudades tienen 220 millones de habitantes y registran anualmente una media de 4,3 millones de llamadas de servicios de bomberos (es decir, 20 llamadas por cada 1.000 habitantes).

La **Tabla 2.7** muestra el número de incendios en 2020-2024 en 57 ciudades de todo el mundo. Tienen 342 millones de habitantes y se registran una media de 288 mil incendios anuales (es decir, 0,8 incendios por cada 1.000 habitantes).

La **Tabla 2.8** muestra el número de muertes por incendio entre 2020 y 2024 en 52 ciudades de todo el mundo. Doscientos setenta y nueve millones de personas habitan allí, y anualmente mueren una media de 1.398 personas en incendios, es decir, por cada 100 mil personas, de media hubo 0,5 muertes por incendio.

La **Tabla 2.9** y las **Figuras 2.9-2.12** presentan datos sobre el número de bomberos y su equipo técnico a principios del siglo XXI para 79 ciudades. Hay más de 338 millones de personas en estas ciudades. Fueron atendidos por aproximadamente 256 mil. bomberos, con una media de 1 bombero profesional por cada 1.687 personas (**Figura 2.9**) y 19,5 km² por estación de bomberos (**Figura 2.12**). Estos datos deberían ser de interés para los especialistas.

Kurze Kommentare

1. Länder der Welt

Tabelle 1.1 zeigt, dass das 1995 gegründete CFS CTIF jährlich statistische Daten aus 27–57 Ländern weltweit zusammenfasste, in denen 0,9–3,8 Milliarden Menschen lebten. 1993 lebten 40 % der Weltbevölkerung in den 39 untersuchten Ländern. Im Jahr 2008 lebten mehr als 50 % der Weltbevölkerung in den 31 untersuchten Ländern.

In den befragten Ländern wurden jährlich 2,5 bis 4,5 Millionen Brände registriert, bei denen 17.000 bis 62.000 Menschen starben. In nur 31 Jahren sind in diesen Ländern mehr als 1,1 Millionen Menschen durch 114 Millionen Brände betroffen worden.

Abbildung 1.1 zeigt Trends in: a) Anzahl der Brände pro 1000 Einwohner; b) Anzahl der Feuertodesfälle pro 100.000 Einwohner. inh.; c) Anzahl der Feuertodesfälle pro 100 Brände. Die rote Farbe zeigt die Minima und Maxima für verschiedene Länder in jedem Jahr an.

Tabelle 1.2 fasst das Arbeits- und Brandaufkommen in 40 Ländern im Jahr 2024 zusammen.

Tabelle 1.2 zeigt, dass im Jahr 2024 in 40 befragten Ländern, in denen 1,5 Milliarden Menschen lebten (ein Fünftel der Weltbevölkerung), 64 Millionen Einsätze von Feuerwehr- und Rettungsdiensten registriert wurden, von denen 2,8 Millionen (4,3 % aller Einsätze) mit Bränden zusammenhingen. 16.900 Menschen starben bei diesen Bränden und 46.000 wurden verletzt. Das bedeutet, dass es auf 1.000 Menschen in diesen Ländern durchschnittlich 42 Anrufe pro Jahr gab, von denen 1,8 Brände waren. Gleichzeitig starben auf 100.000 Menschen im Durchschnitt 1,1 Menschen, und 3,0 Menschen wurden im Laufe des Jahres bei Bränden verletzt. Auf 100 Brände kamen im Durchschnitt 0,8 Menschen ums Leben und 1,7 wurden verletzt.

Tabelle 1.3 und **Abbildung 1.2** zeigen die Art der operativen Tätigkeit der Feuerwehrdienste in 22 Ländern. Im Jahr 2024 wurden mehr als 64 Millionen Einsätze der Feuerwehr analysiert.

Der Anteil der Brände an der Gesamtzahl der Feuerwehreinsätze beträgt 3,4 %, Unfallanrufe (für technische Hilfe und Rettung) 6,1 % und medizinische Hilfe 67 % (hauptsächlich in Taiwan, Singapur, Irland und den USA); Fehlalarme machen 7 % aus, andere 16,4 %.

Tabelle 1.4 und **Abbildung 1.3** zeigen die Verteilung der Brände nach Herkunftsort in 24 Ländern. Etwa 34,9 % aller Brände treten in Gebäuden auf (25,7 % in Wohngebäuden und 9,1 % in allen anderen Einrichtungen), etwa 11,9 % auf

Transportmitteln, 1,2 % auf Wäldern, 16,7 % auf Gras- und Buschbränden, 14,2 % auf Müll und Deponien sowie 21,1 % auf anderen Bränden. Bei der Analyse der Daten in dieser Tabelle sollte berücksichtigt werden, dass verschiedene Länder eigene Regeln zur Erfassung von Bränden in den vorgestellten Kategorien haben.

Aus der letzten Zeile von **Tabelle 1.4** folgt, dass 46,8 % aller gemeldeten Brände in Gebäuden (einschließlich Schornsteinbrände) und im Transport auftraten.

In den **Tabellen 1.5–1.6** und den **Abbildungen 1.4–1.5** werden die Verteilungen der bei Bränden Getöteten und Verletzten nach Herkunftsort dargestellt. Diese Daten zeigen, dass 85,1 % aller Todesfälle (von 25 % in Bangladesch bis 100 % in Jordanien) und 73,5 % aller Verletzungen (von 21 % in Bangladesch bis 79 % in den USA) in Wohngebäuden auftreten.

Die **Tabellen 1.7-1.10** enthalten Informationen zur Art und Anzahl der Feuerwehreinsätze, Brände und Brandopfer für die Jahre 2020-2024 in 56-75 Ländern. In diesen Ländern gibt es durchschnittlich 69 Millionen Feuerwehreinsätze und 3,5 Millionen Brände pro Jahr, bei denen etwa 26.000 Menschen sterben und etwa 59.000 verletzt werden.

Abbildung 1.6 zeigt, dass die größte Anzahl von Anrufen pro 1.000 Einwohner (Durchschnittszahlen für den Zeitraum 2020–2024, (siehe Tabelle 1.7) in Finnland, Luxemburg und Tschechien stattfindet. Umgekehrt treten die meisten Brände pro 1.000 Einwohner (Durchschnittswerte für den Zeitraum 2020–2024, **Tabelle 1.8**) in Zypern, Österreich und Uruguay auf (**Abbildung 1.7**).

Abbildung 1.8 zeigt, dass die meisten Feuertote pro 100.000 Einwohner (Durchschnittswerte für 2020–2024, siehe **Tabelle 1.9**) in Belarus, Russland und der Ukraine auftreten. **Abbildung 1.9** zeigt die Verteilung der Feuertodesfälle pro 100 Bränden (Durchschnittswerte für 2020–2024, siehe **Tabelle 1.9**).

Abbildung 1.10 zeigt, dass die meisten Brandverletzungen pro 100.000 Einwohner (Durchschnittswerte für 2020–2024, siehe **Tabelle 1.10**) in Frankreich, Jordanien und Lettland auftreten. **Abbildung 1.11** zeigt die Verteilung der Brandverletzungen pro 100 Brände (Durchschnittswerte für 2020–2024, siehe **Tabelle 1.10**).

Die **Tabellen 1.11–1.12** zeigen Daten zu Todesfällen und Verletzungen von Feuerwehrleuten in 35 und 29 Ländern. Im Jahr 2024 starben 85 Feuerwehrleute und 55 weitere wurden in diesen Ländern verletzt.

Tabelle 1.13 und **Abbildungen 1.12–1.14** zeigen die Personalzahlen der Feuerwehr in 66 Ländern zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts. Aus **Tabelle 1.13** geht hervor, dass 3,2 Milliarden Einwohner dieser Länder von 15,7 Millionen Feuerwehrleuten, davon 14 Millionen Freiwilligen, vor Bränden geschützt werden.

Tabelle 1.14 und **Abbildung 1.15-1.16** zeigen Daten zur Verteilung der Feuerwehrleute nach Geschlecht in 46 Ländern.

Tabelle 1.15 zeigt Daten zur Anzahl junger Feuerwehrleute in 21 Ländern.

Tabelle 1.16 und **Abbildung 1.17** zeigen die Verteilung der Brände nach Brandursachen. Hauptursachen sind Nachlässigkeit (25 %), Feuer (10 %) und Elektrizität (18 %).

Die **Abbildungen 1.18–1.19** zeigen laut der Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO) die Verteilung der Menschen, die 2019 an "Feuer, Hitze und heißen Substanzen" starben.

2. Städte der Welt

Aus **Tabelle 2.1** folgt, dass in den 26 untersuchten Städten im Jahr 2024 auf 1.000 Einwohner 31,2 Einsätze des Feuerwehrdienstes registriert wurden, davon 1,4 Brände. Es zeigt außerdem, dass im Durchschnitt 0,6 Menschen pro 100.000 Menschen in allen in der Tabelle aufgeführten Städten im Jahr 2024 bei Bränden starben und 3,3 Menschen pro 100.000 Menschen bei Bränden verletzt wurden.

Die **Abbildungen 2.1–2.4** zeigen die Verteilung der Städte nach der Anzahl der Feuerwehreinsätze und Brände pro 1.000 Einwohner und Jahr (Durchschnittszahlen für den Zeitraum 2020–2024, **Tabellen 2.6–2.7**) sowie der Anzahl der Todesfälle bei Bränden pro 100.000 Einwohner und pro 100 Bränden pro Jahr (Durchschnittszahlen für den Zeitraum 2020–2024, **Tabelle 2.8**).

Tabelle 2.2 und **Abbildung 2.5** zeigen Daten zur Art der Arbeit der Feuerwehr in 15 Städten weltweit im Jahr 2024.

Der Anteil der Brände an der Gesamtzahl der Feuerwehreinsätze in 15 Städten betrug im Durchschnitt 3,8 %. Unfallbesuche und technische Unterstützung machten 7,2 % aller Einsätze aus; Fahrten zur medizinischen Versorgung machten 77,6 % aus. Falsche Alarme: 3,2 % aller Anrufe und 8,1 % der übrigen Ausgänge.

In **Tabelle 2.3** und **Abbildung 2.6** werden Objekte und Orte von Bränden in 14 Städten weltweit betrachtet. Zusammenfassend zeigt sich, dass 39,8 % aller Brände in Gebäuden (einschließlich Schornsteine) auftraten (22,3 % in Wohngebäuden und 17,6 % in allen anderen Gebäuden), 9,7 % im Verkehr (d.h., mehr als 49 % aller Brände entstanden entweder in Gebäuden oder Fahrzeugen); Waldbrände, Müll, Deponien, Gras und Büsche machten 35 % aller Brände aus.

Die Tabellen 2.4 und **2.5** sowie **die Abbildungen 2.7** und **2.8** zeigen die Verteilung der bei Bränden Getöteten und Verletzten nach Belegung in 9 Städten weltweit.

Sie zeigen, dass 87,2 % der Todesfälle und 77,3 % der Verletzungen in Wohngebäuden zu beklagen waren. 97,5 % der Toten und 94 % der Verletzten erlitten in allen Gebäuden.

Tabelle 2.6 zeigt die Art der Einsätze in 47 Städten weltweit im Zeitraum 2020-2024. Diese Städte haben 220 Millionen Einwohner und verzeichnen jährlich im Durchschnitt 4,3 Millionen Feuerwehreinsätze (also 20 Einsätze pro 1.000 Einwohner).

Tabelle 2.7 zeigt die Anzahl der Brände in 57 Städten weltweit im Zeitraum 2020-2024. Sie haben 342 Millionen Einwohner, und im Durchschnitt werden jährlich 288.000 Brände registriert (also 0,8 Brände pro 1.000 Einwohner).

Tabelle 2.8 zeigt die Zahl der Feuertodesfälle von 2020 bis 2024 in 52 Städten weltweit. Zweihundertneunundsiebzig Millionen Menschen bewohnen sie, und jährlich sterben durchschnittlich 1.398 Menschen bei Bränden, das heißt, auf 100.000 Menschen fallen im Durchschnitt 0,5 Todesopfer bei Bränden.

Tabelle 2.9 und **Abbildungen 2.9–2.12** zeigen Daten zur Anzahl der Feuerwehrleute und ihrer technischen Ausrüstung zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts für 79 Städte. In diesen Städten leben mehr als 338 Millionen Menschen. Sie wurden von etwa 256.000 bedient. Feuerwehrleute: durchschnittlich 1 professioneller Feuerwehrmann pro 1.687 Einwohner (**Abbildung 2.9**) und 19,5 km² pro Feuerwache (**Abbildung 2.12**). Diese Daten sollten für Fachleute von Interesse sein.

Acknowledgement

The authors of the report thank the National Committees of CTIF, which sent us the 2024 fire statistics for analysis.

Now the Center of Fire Statistics of CTIF begins work on report №32. We ask all National Committees of CTIF to send us fire statistics of the countries and cities for the year 2025 **before May 1, 2027**.

The report's authors are always grateful for any suggestions to improve the Center for Fire Statistics' work.

Conclusión

Los autores del informe agradecen a los Comités Nacionales del CTIF, que enviaron las estadísticas de incendios de 2024 para su análisis.

Ahora el Centro de Estadísticas de Incendios de CTIF comienza a trabajar en el informe Nº32. Pedimos a todos los Comités Nacionales de CTIF que nos envíen las estadísticas de incendios de los países y ciudades del mundo para el año 2025 **antes del 1º de mayo de 2027**.

Los autores del informe están siempre agradecidos por cualquier sugerencia para mejorar el trabajo del Centro de Estadísticas de Incendios.

Zusammenfassung

Die Autoren des Berichtes danken den Nationalen CTIF-Komitees für die Übersendung der Feuerwehrstatistik aus 2024.

Gegenwärtig beginnt das CFS CTIF die Arbeiten am Bericht №32. Wir bitten die Nationalen CTIF-Komitees um Übersendung der nationalen Feuerwehrstatistiken für das Jahr 2025 bis zum **1. Mai 2027**.

Die Autoren sind wie immer für jeden Hinweis, jede Kritik und jeden Vorschlag zur Verbesserung der internationalen Feuerwehrstatistik dankbar.

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Birgitte Messerschmidt

Table 1 for filling / Cuadro para completar / Tabelle zum Ausfüllen

Statistical data		Name of country:	Name of capital / largest city:
Population (1,000 inhabitants)			
Area (sq.km.)			
Total number of calls a year:			
-fires			
-rescue, technical aid.			
-medical aid			
-false calls			
-other calls			
Total number of fires:			
-structure	- residential (with chimneys)		
	- all other buildings		
-vehicle			
-forests			
-grass, bushes…			
-rubbish			
-other fires			
Number of fire deaths:			
-structure	- residential (with chimneys)		
	- all other buildings		
-vehicle			
-other			
Number of fire injuries:			
structure	- residential (with chimneys)		
	- all other buildings		
-vehicle			
-other			
Number of fires by fire cause:			
- electricity equipment failure			
- gas equipment failure			
- playing with fire			
- fireplace, stove			
- carelessness			
- smoking			
- arson			
- other causes			
- unknown causes			
Number of fires by means of their extinguishing:			
- before arrival of fire units			
- small equipment's			
- 1-jet			
- 2-3 jets			
- more than 3 jets			
- foam jets			
- powder jets			
- unknown			

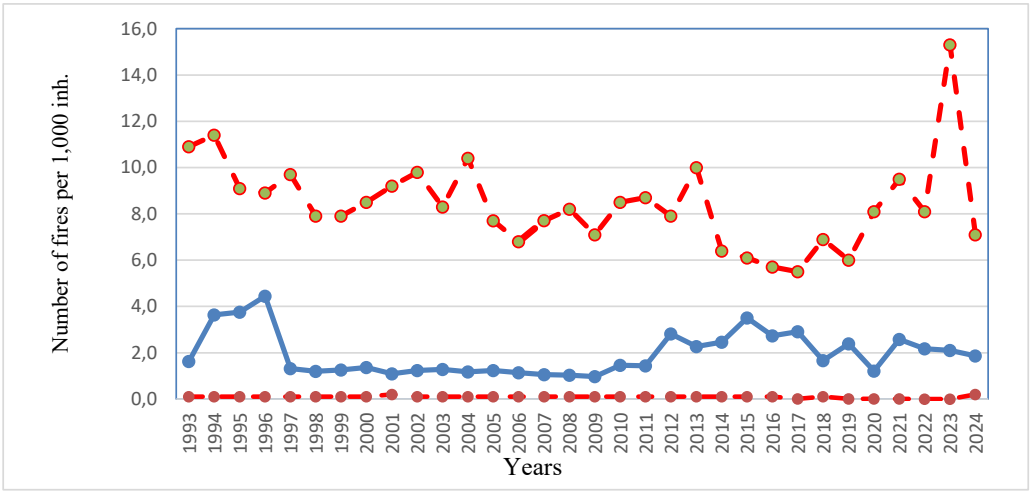
Statistical data	Name of country:	Name of capital / largest city:
- others		
Number of firefighter deaths		
Number of firefighter injuries		
Number of all firefighters:		
-professionals (full-time)		
-part-timer		
-volunteers		
Number of female firefighters:		
-professionals (full-time)		
-part-timer		
-volunteers		
Number of young (junior) firefighters:		
Number of fire stations (total)		
-professionals only		
-part-timer (only)		
-volunteers only (only)		
-mixed use		
Number of fire engines (pumpers)		
Number of ladders and hydraulic lifts		
Number of other fire automobiles (total):		
-fire boats/ships etc.		
-helicopter		
-containers		
-drones		

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.1

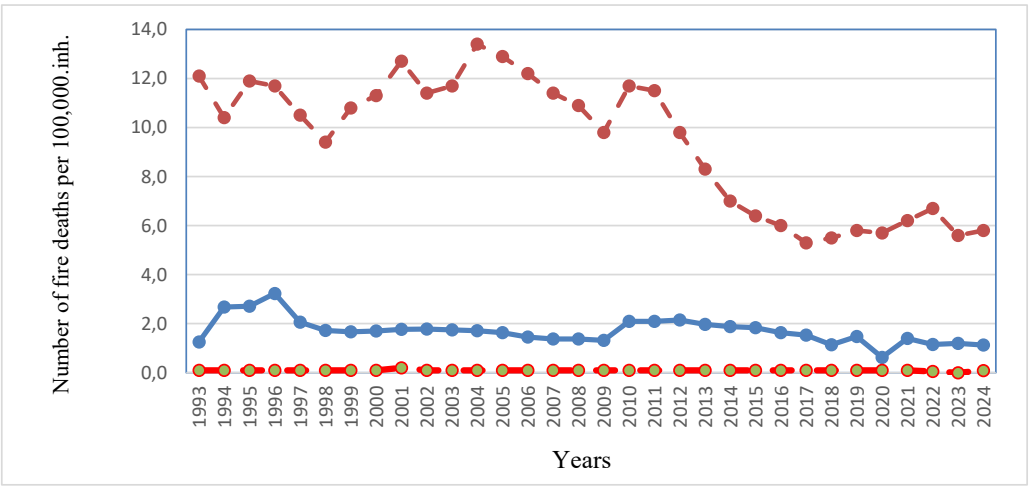
Total reported fire statistical data, by country, 1993-2024
Datos estadísticos reportados, por país, 1993-2024
Verdichtete Daten zur Brandsituation der Staaten in den Jahren 1993-2024

Year	Number of countries	Total population, bln.inh.	Number of fires, mln.	Number of fire deaths, thous.	Average number of fires per 1000 inh.	Average number of fire deaths	
						per 100000 inh.	per 100 fires
Año	Cantidad of paises	Población total en Miles de Mill.	Total de incendios en mill.	Número de víctimas fatales x 1.000	Promedio de incendios por 1000 hab.	Promedio de víctimas fatales	
						por 100,000 habitantes	por cada 100 incendios
Jahr	Anzahl der Staaten	Gesamt-bevölkerung in Mrd.	Anzahl der Brände in Mio.	Anzahl der Brandtoten in 1000	Mittelwert der Brandanzahl je 1.000 Einw.	Mittelwert der Brandtotenanzahl	
						je. 100000 Einw.	je 100 Brände
1993	39	2,4	3,9	30,2	1,6	1,3	0,8
1994	27	1,1	4,0	29,5	3,6	2,7	0,7
1995	42	1,2	4,5	32,5	3,8	2,7	0,7
1996	43	0,9	4,0	29,1	4,4	3,2	0,7
1997	48	2,8	3,7	57,7	1,3	2,1	1,6
1998	47	3,0	3,6	51,7	1,2	1,7	1,4
1999	52	3,1	3,9	51,8	1,3	1,7	1,3
2000	57	3,3	4,5	56,2	1,4	1,7	1,2
2001	46	3,5	3,8	61,9	1,1	1,8	1,6
2002	41	3,5	4,3	62,3	1,2	1,8	1,4
2003	39	3,5	4,5	61,1	1,3	1,7	1,4
2004	44	3,5	4,1	60,1	1,2	1,7	1,5
2005	45	3,5	4,3	57,4	1,2	1,6	1,3
2006	37	3,6	4,1	52,2	1,1	1,5	1,3
2007	40	3,8	4,0	52,5	1,1	1,4	1,3
2008	31	3,5	3,6	48,3	1,0	1,4	1,3
2009	31	3,4	3,3	44,7	1,0	1,3	1,4
2010	33	2,2	3,2	46,1	1,5	2,1	1,4
2011	34	2,3	3,3	48,2	1,4	2,1	1,5
2012	35	1,1	3,1	23,7	2,8	2,2	0,8
2013	31	1,1	2,5	21,7	2,3	2,0	0,9
2014	32	1,1	2,7	20,7	2,5	1,9	0,8
2015	31	1,0	3,5	18,4	3,5	1,8	0,5
2016	39	1,1	3,0	18,0	2,7	1,6	0,6
2017	34	1,1	3,2	16,9	2,9	1,5	0,5
2018	46	2,7	4,5	30,8	1,7	1,1	0,7
2019	34	1,3	3,1	19,2	2,4	1,5	0,6
2020	48	3,3	4,0	20,7	1,2	0,6	0,5
2021	38	1,2	3,1	16,8	2,6	1,4	0,5
2022	55	1,7	3,7	19,6	2,2	1,2	0,5
2023	44	1,4	2,9	16,6	2,1	1,2	0,6
2024	40	1,5	2,8	16,9	1,9	1,1	0,6
ẋ	**40**	**2,3**	**3,7**	**38,0**	**1,6**	**1,6**	**1,0**
∑			**113,9**	**1176,6**			

a)



b)



c)

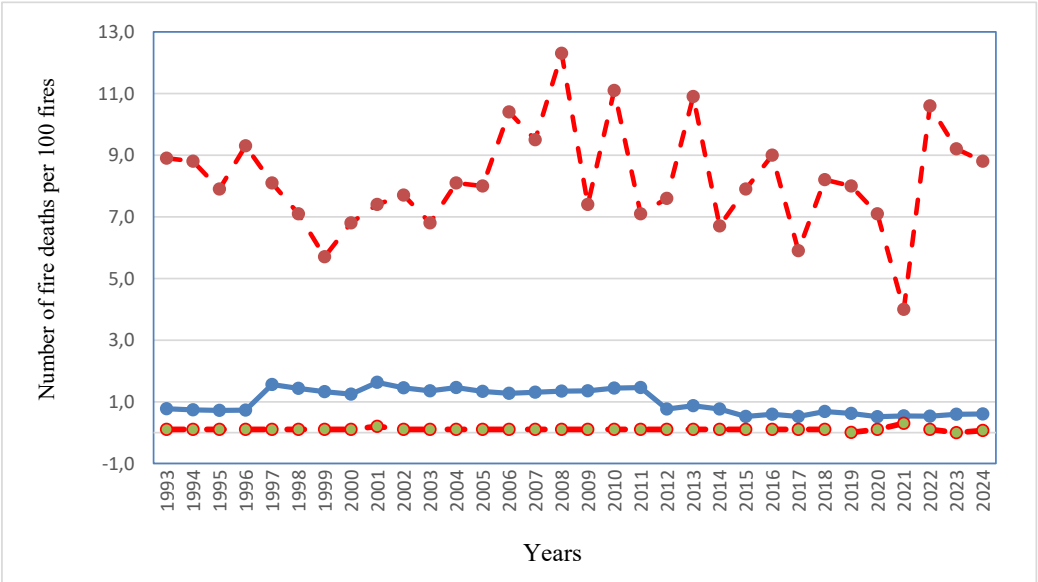


Fig. 1.1: Trends in a) number of fires per 1000 inh.; b) number of fire deaths per 100 thous.inh.; c) number of fire deaths per 100 fires (Table 1.1)

Fig. 1.1: Tendencias en a) número de incendios por cada 1000 habitantes; b) número de muertes por incendios por cada 100 mil habitantes; c) número de muertes por incendios por cada 100 incendios (Tabla 1.1)

Bild 1.1: Trends in a) Anzahl der Brände pro 1000 Einwohner; b) Anzahl der Brandtoten pro 100.000 Einwohner; c) Anzahl der Brandtoten pro 100 Brände (Tabelle 1.1)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.2

Common indicators of fire statistics in the countries of the World in 2024
Datos estadísticos reportados, por país, año 2024
Verdichtete Kennzahlen der Brandsituation in den Staaten für das Jahr 2024

№	Country	Population, thous.inh.	Number of				Average number:					
			calls	fires	fire deaths	fire injuries	per 1,000 inh.:		fire deaths per:		fire injuries per:	
							calls	fires	100,000 inh.	100 fires	100,000 inh.	100 fires
	País	Habitantes, en miles	Número de				Promedios:					
			Llamados	Incendios	Víctimas Fatales	Lesionados	Por 1.000 hab.		Víctimas fatales		Lesionados	
							Llamados	Incendios	100.000 hab.	100 incendios	100.000 hab.	100 incendios
	Staat	Einwohner, in 1000	Absolute Anzahl				Mittelwerte:					
			Einsätze	Brände	Brand-tote	Verletzte	je 1000 Einw.		Brandtotenzahl		Verletztenzahl	
							Einsätze	Brände	100000 Einw.	100 Brände	100000 Einw.	100 Brände
1	USA	336 806	42 687 000	1 388 000	3 920	11 780	126,7	4,1	1,16	0,28	3,5	0,8
2	Bangladesh	173 100	41 315	25 992	140	341	0,2	0,2	0,08	0,54	0,2	1,3
3	Russia	146 781	-	347 436	7 575	8 345	-	2,4	5,16	2,18	5,7	2,4
4	Japan	124 143	10 141 584	75 017	1 451	5 805	81,7	0,6	1,17	1,93	4,7	7,7
5	Philippines	112 729	73 622	22 430	402	1 472	0,7	0,2	0,36	1,79	1,3	6,6
6	Egypt	105 914	-	46 926	232	831	-	0,4	0,22	0,49	0,8	1,8
7	Vietnam	100 352	14 797	4 112	100	89	0,1	0,0	0,10	2,43	0,1	2,2
8	Great Britain	67 353	718 095	176 044	331	7 904	10,7	2,6	0,49	0,19	11,7	4,5
9	Korea (South)	51 217	5 155 686	37 614	308	2 094	-	0,7	0,60	0,82	4,1	5,6
10	Uzbekistan	37 543	-	8 000	44	137	-	0,2	0,12	0,55	0,4	1,7
11	Canada	36 995	2 157 867	215 787	-	-	58,3	5,8	-	-	-	-
12	Malaysia	34 100	118 481	41 149	111	483	3,5	1,2	0,33	0,27	1,4	1,2
13	Taiwan	23 400	1 282 076	15 430	176	405	54,8	0,7	0,75	1,14	1,7	2,6
14	Kazakhstan	20 333	-	11 549	326	332	-	0,6	1,60	2,82	1,6	2,9
15	Jordan	11 734	660 982	59 557	49	1 686	56,3	5,1	0,42	0,08	14,4	2,8
16	Tadjikistan	10 591	-	1 775	17	-	-	0,2	0,16	0,96	-	-
17	Azerbaijan	10 336	-	1 649	40	-	-	0,2	0,39	2,43	-	-
18	Hungary	9 676	90 354	20 921	96	923	9,3	2,2	0,99	0,46	9,5	4,4
19	Belarus	9 408	-	6 208	549	535	-	0,7	5,84	8,84	5,7	8,6
20	Austria	9 197	339 529	65 233	43	-	36,9	7,1	0,47	0,07	-	-
21	Switzerland	9 050	81 824	13 168	33	-	9,0	1,5	0,36	0,25	-	-
22	Kyrgyzstan	6 735	-	4 932	67	4	-	0,7	0,99	1,36	0,1	0,1
23	Bulgaria	6 437	64 061	35 430	126	343	10,0	5,5	1,96	0,36	5,3	1,0
24	Singapore	6 036	245 279	1 990	7	80	40,6	0,3	0,12	0,35	1,3	4,0
25	Slovakia	5 431	-	7 694	40	249	-	1,4	0,74	0,52	4,6	3,2
26	New Zealand	5 123	88 805	19 805	17	275	17,3	3,9	0,33	0,09	5,4	1,4
27	Ireland	5 033	126 925	18 939	24	-	25,2	3,8	0,48	0,13	-	-
28	Panama	4 510	30 002	5 358	-	-	6,7	1,2	-	-	-	-
29	Georgia	3 695	-	11 639	42	241	-	3,1	1,14	0,36	6,5	2,1
30	Mongolia	3 544	5 118	3 482	62	60	1,4	1,0	1,75	1,78	1,7	1,7
31	Uruguay	3 423	44 266	29 550	168	487	12,9	8,6	4,91	0,57	14,2	1,6
32	Western Australia	3 009	34 094	10 153	17	260	11,3	3,4	0,56	0,17	8,6	2,6
33	Lithuania	2 885	33 301	7 667	85	177	11,5	2,7	2,95	1,11	6,1	2,3
34	Jamaica	2 824	19 133	9 775	27	79	6,8	3,5	0,96	0,28	2,8	0,8
35	Moldova	2 400	-	1 634	104	65	-	0,7	4,33	6,36	2,7	4,0
36	Slovenia	2 123	29 917	6 851	7	173	14,1	3,2	0,33	0,10	8,1	2,5
37	Latvia	1 830	14 436	5 256	65	277	7,9	2,9	3,55	1,24	15,1	5,3
38	Estonia	1 374	26 314	2 598	34	67	19,2	1,9	2,47	1,31	4,9	2,6
39	Mauritius	1 260	15 711	7 687	14	31	12,5	6,1	1,11	0,18	2,5	0,4
40	Brunei Darussalam	455	6 408	1 223	1	-	14,1	2,7	0,22	0,08	-	-
	∑	**1 530 335**	**64 414 792**	**2 805 635**	**16 954**	**46 364**	**42,1**	**1,8**	**1,11**	**0,60**	**3,0**	**1,7**

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.3

Type of fire service calls in the countries of the World in 2024
Tipo de llamado, por país, año 2024
Struktur der Feuerwehreinsätze in den Staaten im Jahr 2024

№	Country	Population thous.inh.	Number of calls									
			fires	in %	accidents*	in %	medical aid	in %	false calls	in %	other	in %
	País	Habitantes, en miles	Cantidad de llamados …									
			Incendios	en %	Accidentes*	en %	Asistencia médica	en %	Falsas alarmas	en %	Otros	en %
	Staat	Einwohner in 1000	Anzahl der Einsätze ...									
			zu Bränden	in %	zu Havarien	in %	Medizin. Hilfe	in %	Fehl-einsätze	in %	Sonstiges	in %
1	USA	336 806	1 388 000	3,3	2 820 500	6,6	28 226 500	66,1	3 287 500	7,7	6 964 500	16,3
2	Bangladesh	173 100	25 992	62,9	3 510	8,5	11 790	28,6	-	-	-	-
3	Japan	124 143	75 017	0,7	-	-	7 344 508	73,3	474 450	4,7	2 128 572	21,2
4	Philippines	112 729	22 430	30,5	827	1,1	10 866	14,8	591	0,8	38 908	52,8
5	Malaysia	34 100	41 149	28,2	74 551	51,1	26 603	18,7	-	-	3 450	2,4
6	Taiwan	23 400	47 989	3,7	14 095	1,1	1 219 982	95,2	-	-	-	-
7	Jordan	11 734	59 557	9,0	73 815	11,2	527 610	79,8	284	0,0	-	-
8	Hungary	9 676	20 921	23,2	42 583	47,1	-	-	26 850	29,7	-	-
9	Austria	9 197	65 233	18,4	246 999	69,6	-	-	15 450	4,4	27 297	7,7
10	Switzerland	9 050	13 168	16,1	38 136	46,6	-	-	21 449	26,2	9 071	11,1
11	Bulgaria	6 437	35 430	55,3	12 894	20,1	236	0,4	2 064	3,2	13 436	21,0
12	Singapore	6 036	1 990	0,8	3 173	1,3	228 838	91,4	5 713	2,3	10 728	4,3
13	New Zealand	5 123	19 805	22,5	10 150	11,5	14 716	16,7	35 171	40,0	8 120	9,2
14	Ireland	5 033	18 939	14,8	18 679	14,6	82 348	64,3	8 031	6,3	-	-
15	Uruguay	3 423	29 550	69,2	821	1,9	-	-	6 352	14,9	5 982	14,0
16	Western Australia	3 009	10 153	29,8	5 874	17,2	135	0,4	13 316	31,1	4 616	13,5
17	Lithuania	2 885	7 667	24,0	14 347	44,8	0	0,0	133	0,4	9 855	30,8
18	Slovenia	2 123	6 851	22,9	17 855	59,6	2 607	8,7	2 069	6,9	589	2,0
19	Latvia	1 830	5 256		9 180		-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Estonia	1 364	2 598	9,9	8 768	33,3	-	-	9 843	37,4	5 097	19,4
21	Mauritius	1 260	7 687	48,9	5 919	37,7	1 905	12,1	200	1,3	-	-
22	Brunei Darussalam	455	1 223	18,9	4 835	74,9	-	-	-	-	400	6,2
	∑	**882 913**	**1 906 605**	**3,4**	**3 427 511**	**6,1**	**37 698 644**	**67,1**	**3 909 466**	**7,0**	**9 230 621**	**16,4**

* - This position includes all kinds of non-fire incidents

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.4

Distribution of fires by types in the countries of the World in 2024
Distribución de tipos de incendios en los países del mundo año 2024
Verteilung der Brände nach Objekten der Brandentstehung in den Staaten im Jahr 2024

№	Country	Population, thous.inh.	Number of fires …															
			structure fires						vehicles	in %	forests	in %	grass, brush	in %	rubbish	in %	other	in %
	País	Habitantes, en miles	Cantidad de incendios …															
			Fuego estructural						Vehículos	%	Forestal	%	Pastizal, Matorral	%	Basura	%	Otros	%
	Staat	Einwohner in 10000	Anzahl der Brände …															
			in Gebäuden						Transport	in %	im Wald	in %	Gras usw.	in %	Abfall, Müll	in %	Sonstige	in %
			residential	in %	others	in %	all	in %										
			residencial	%	Otros	%	todos	%										
			Wohnung	in %	andere	in %	alle	in %										
1	USA	336 806	351 000	25,3	119 500	8,6	470 500	33,9	211 500	15,2	-	-	302 000	21,8	247 000	17,8	157 000	11,3
2	Bangladesh	165 100	10 131	38,8	4 926	18,8	15 057	57,6	400	1,5	62	0,2	-	-	-	-	10 681	40,9
3	Russia	146 781	108 491	34,2	30 478	9,6	138 969	43,8	-	-	9 373	3,0	-	-	-	-	168 616	53,2
3	Japan	124 143	-	-	-	-	20 972	56,6	3 546	9,6	831	2,2	-	-	-	-	11 727	31,6
4	Philippines	112 729	9 362	42,0	3 150	14,1	12 512	56,1	1 380	6,2	391	1,8	4 068	18,2	1 347	6,0	2 603	11,7
5	Vietnam	100 352	-	-	-	-	2 439	59,3	392	9,5	204	5,0	-	-	-	-	1 077	26,2
6	Korea (South)	51 217	10 437	27,8	13 948	37,1	24 385	64,9	4 831	12,9	976	2,6	-	-	-	-	7 402	19,7
7	Malaysia	34 100	-	-	-	-	5 563	25,4	3 906	17,8	2 164	9,9	-	-	-	-	10 299	47,0
8	Taiwan	23 400	-	-	-	-	4 830	31,4	1 319	8,6	1 978	12,8	-	-	-	-	7 276	47,2
9	Kazakhstan	20 333	6 964	60,0	2 143	18,5	9 107	78,4	2 506	21,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jordan	11 734	4 306	12,4	2 322	6,7	6 628		1 619	4,7	1 122	3,2	-	-	3 382	9,8	21 889	63,2
11	Hungary	9 676	6 583	31,5	1 964	9,4	8 547	40,9	1 160	5,5	3 607	17,2	-	-	1 737	8,3	5 867	28,0
12	Austria	9 197	-	-	-	-	24 150	84,0	2 294	8,0	-	-	2 300	8,0	-	-	-	-
13	Bulgaria	6 437	3 403	9,1	279	0,7	3 682	9,9	326	0,9	-	-	14 683	39,4	9 670	25,9	8 930	23,9
14	Singapore	6 036	968	48,3	415	20,7	1 383	68,9	220	11,0	-	-	180	9,0	97	4,8	126	6,3
15	Slovakia	5 431	1 418	24,0	480	8,1	1 898	32,2	847	14,4	102	1,7	1 327	22,5	1 639	27,8	84	1,4
16	New Zealand	5 123	-	-	-	-	4 872	24,5	-	-	-	-	4 873	24,5	-	-	10 150	51,0
17	Mongolia	3 544					1 632	83,2	198	10,1	132	6,7	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Uruguay	3 423	-	-	-	-	3 457	16,8	1 478	7,2	1 492	7,3	-	-	14 147	68,8	-	-
19	Western Australia	3 009	1 149	11,3	663	6,5	1 812	17,9	1 135	11,2	39	0,4	5 000	49,3	1 655	16,3	509	5,0
20	Lithuania	2 885	1 496	19,5	1635	21,3	3 131	40,8	934	12,2	177	2,7	1 113	14,5	1589	20,7	723	9,4
21	Slovenia	2 123	1 939	28,3	1 587	23,2	3 526	51,5	778	11,4	639	9,3	208	3,0	395	5,8	1 305	19,0
22	Latvia	1 830	1 545	29,4	1 129	21,5	2 674	50,9	610	9,5	-	-	440	8,4	1 532	29,1	-	-
23	Estonia	1 374	604	23,2	367	14,1	971	37,4	293	11,3	411	15,8	-	-	541	20,8	382	14,7
24	Mauritius	1 260	412	6,6	167	2,7	579	9,3	175	2,8	117	1,9	1 577	25,4	3 567	57,5	188	3,0
	∑	**1 188 043**	**520 208**	**25,7**	**185 153**	**9,1**	**705 361**	**34,9**	**241 847**	**11,9**	**23 817**	**1,2**	**337 769**	**16,7**	**288 298**	**14,2**	**426 834**	**21,1**

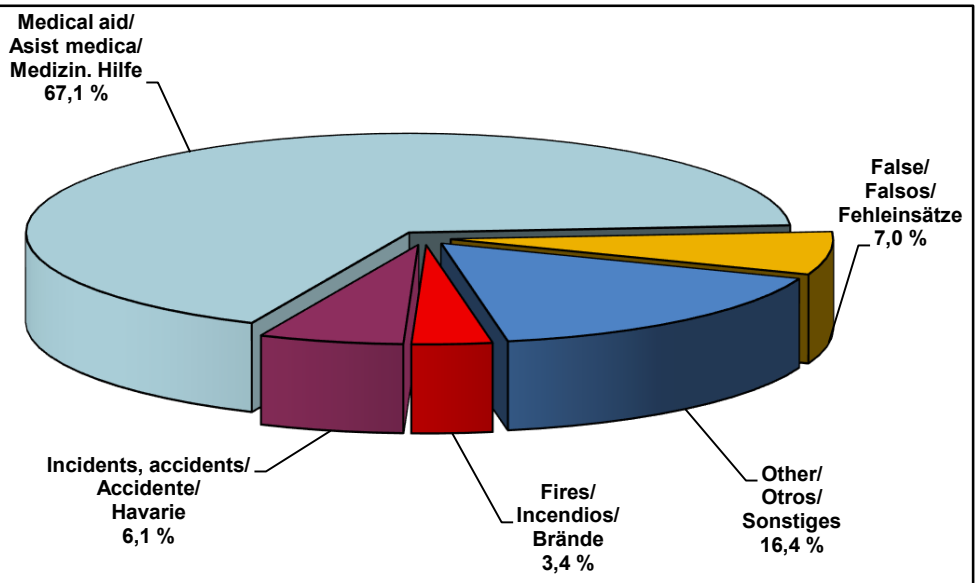


Fig. 1.2: Type of fire service calls in the countries (2024)
Fig. 1.2: Tipo de operaciones en los países (2024)
Bild 1.2: Einsatzstruktur der Feuerwehren in den Staaten (2024)

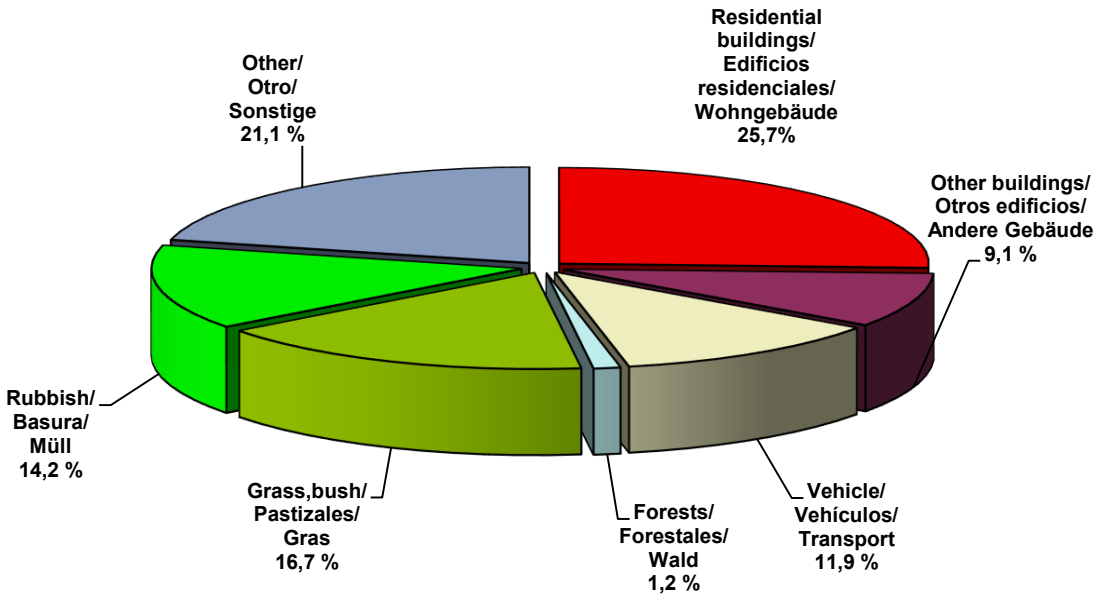


Fig. 1.3: Distribution of fires by types in the countries (2024)
Fig. 1.3: Distribución de incendios en los paíse (2024)
Bild 1.3: Verteilung der Brände nach Objekten der Brandentstehung in den Staaten (2024)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.5

Distribution of fire deaths by type of fires in the countries of the World in 2024
Distribución de fallecidos según tipo de incendio el países del mundo año 2024
Verteilung der Brandtoten nach Objekten der Brandentstehung in den Staaten im Jahr 2024

№	Country / País / Staat	Population, thous.inh. / Habitantes, en miles / Einwohner in 10000	Number of fire deaths / Muertos en incendios / Anzahl der Brandtoten							
			structure fires / Incendios Estructurales / in Gebäuden				vehicles / vehículos / Transport	in %	other / otros / Sonstige	in %
			residential / Residencial / Wohnung	in %	all others / Otros / andere	in %				
1	USA	336 806	2 920	76,0	170	4,4	510	13,3	240	6,3
2	Bangladesh	165 100	36	25,7	-	-	-	-	104	74,3
3	Russia	146 781	6 924	91,4	393	5,2	-	-	258	3,4
4	Philippines	112 729	400	99,5	2	0,5	0	0,0	0	0,0
5	Korea (South)	51 217	174	56,5	92	29,9	36	11,7	6	1,9
6	Jordan	11 516	49	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
7	Hungary	9 676	81	84,4	4	4,2	3	3,1	8	8,3
8	Bulgaria	6 437	100	93,5	1	0,9	-	-	6	5,6
9	Slovakia	5 431	25	62,5	2	5,0	8	20,0	5	12,5
10	Western Australia	3 009	8	47,1	1	5,9	5	29,4	3	17,6
11	Lithuania	2 885	50	58,8	30	35,3	2	2,4	3	3,5
12	Slovenia	2 123	6	85,7	0	0,0	1	14,3	0	0,0
13	Estonia	1 374	31	91,2	3	8,8	0	0,0	0	0,0
	∑	**855 084**	**10 804**	**85,1**	**698**	**5,5**	**565**	**4,4**	**633**	**5,0**

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.6

Distribution of fire injuries by type of fire in the countries of the World in 2024
Distribución de lesionados según tipo de incendio en paises del mundo en 2024
Verteilung der Verletzten nach Objekten der Brandentstehung in den Staaten im Jahr 2024

№	Country / País / Staat	Population, thous.inh. / Habitantes, en miles / Einwohner in 10000	Number of fire injuries / Cantidad de lesionados / Anzahl der Verletzten							
			structure fires / incendios estructurales / in Gebäuden				vehicles / vehículos / Transport	in %	other / otros / Sonstige	in %
			residential / residencial / Wohnung	in %	all others / otros / andere	in %				
1	USA	336 806	9 330	79,1	1 020	8,7	1 070	9,1	370	3,1
2	Bangladesh	165 100	72	21,1	78	22,9	-	-	191	56,0
3	Philippines	112 729	1 381	93,8	91	6,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
4	Korea (South)	51 217	972	46,4	923	44,1	173	8,3	26	1,2
5	Jordan	11 516	1 253	74,3	433	25,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
6	Hungary	9 676	614	66,5	85	9,2	40	4,3	184	19,9
7	Slovakia	5 431	149	59,8	38	15,3	22	8,8	40	16,1
8	Western Australia	3 009	151	58,1	17	6,5	33	12,7	59	22,7
9	Lithuania	2 885	50	28,2	88	49,7	27	15,3	12	6,8
10	Slovenia	2 123	108	62,4	51	29,5	7	4,0	7	4,0
11	Estonia	1 374	57	85,1	7	10,4	0	0,0	3	4,5
	∑	**701 866**	**14 137**	**73,5**	**2 831**	**14,7**	**1 372**	**7,1**	**892**	**4,6**

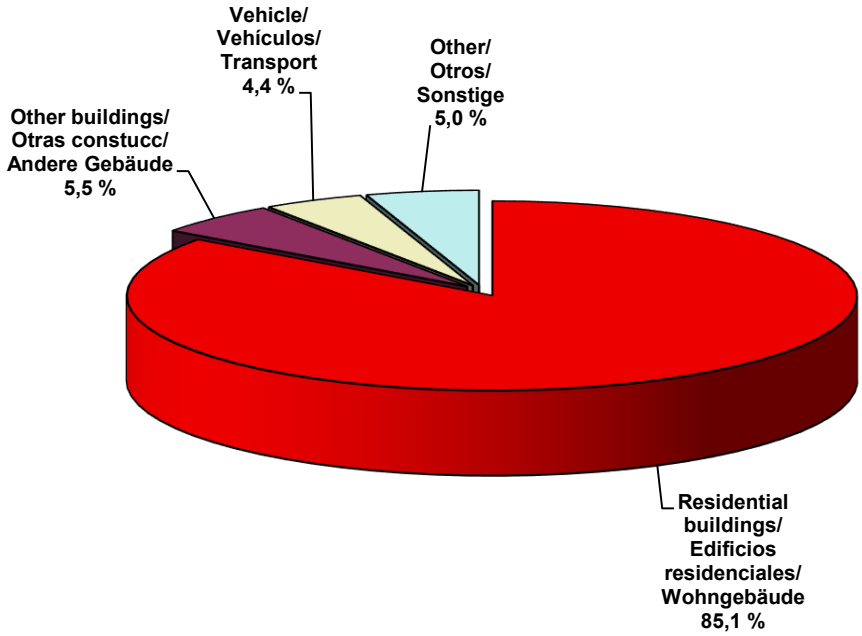


Fig. 1.4: Distribution of fire deaths by types in the counties (2024)
Fig. 1.4: Distribución de fallecidos según tipo de incendio en países (2024)
Bild 1.4: Verteilung der Brandtoten nach Objekten der Brandentstehung in den Staaten (2024)

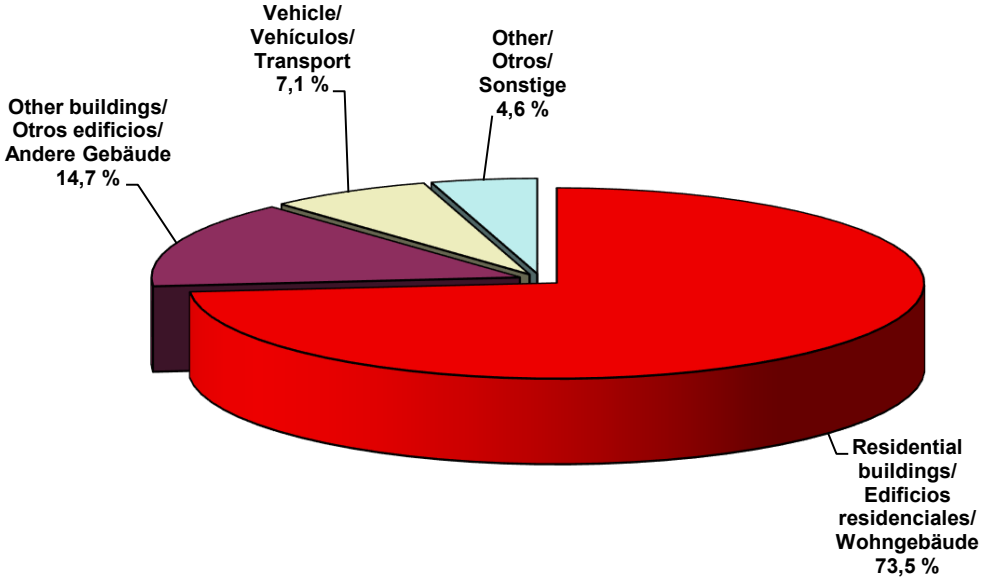


Fig. 1.5: Distribution of fire injuries by types in the countries (2024)
Fig. 1.5: Distribución de lesionados sgún tipo en países (2024)
Bild 1.5: Verteilung der Brandverletzten nach Objekten der Brandentstehung in den Staaten (2024)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.7

Trends in calls in the countries of the World in 2020-2024
Dinámica en las operaciones en países del mundo para los años 2020-2024
Dynamik der Einsätze in den Staaten der Welt für die Jahre 2020-2024

№	Country	Population, thous. inh.	Number of calls					Average	
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	per year	per 1,000 inh. a year
	País	Habitantes, en miles	Cantidad de operaciones					Promedio	
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Por año	Por año y 1000 hab
	Staat	Einwohner in 1000	Gesamtanzahl der Einsätze					Mittelwert	
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	je Jahr	je Jahr und 1000 Einw.
1	USA	336 806	35 026 000	36 624 000	42 059 500	42 412 500	42 687 000	39 761 800	118,06
2	Bangladesh	165 100	67 568	-	72 272	47 714	41 315	57 217	0,35
3	Japan	124 143	7 932 672	8 016 669	-	10 257 861	10 141 584	9 087 197	73,20
4	Philippines	112 729	-	-	-	-	73 622	73 622	0,65
5	Vietnam	100 300	8 046	7 680	11 383	-	14 797	10 477	0,10
6	Germany	83 020	4 089 572	4 344 572	4 432 636	4 521 814	-	4 347 149	52,36
7	Great Britain	67 353	685 083	636 088	707 633	719 015	718 095	693 183	10,29
8	France	67 244	4 290 700	4 680 900	4 968 500	4 771 900	-	4 678 000	69,57
9	Italy	60 317	884 128	912 593	981 579	-	-	926 100	15,35
10	Korea (South)	51 217	11 274 559	-	5 387 921	5 382 745	5 155 686	6 800 228	132,77
11	Poland	37 766	583 300	579 713	608 818	-	-	590 610	15,64
12	Ukraine	37 441	279 671	238 121	181 935	178 155	-	219 471	5,86
13	Canada	36 995	-	-	-	-	2 157 867	2 157 867	58,33
14	Malaysia	34 100	124 596	168 206	126 704	129 114	118 481	133 420	3,91
15	Peru	32 000	115 677	79 535	79 782	-	-	91 665	2,86
16	Taiwan	23 400	-	-	-	1 274 527	1 282 076	1 278 302	54,63
17	Kazakhstan	20 333	55 102	76 592	55 000	55 000	-	60 424	2,97
18	Romania	19 053	525 916	591 105	-	-	-	558 511	29,31
19	Ecuador	18 000	-	-	46 216	-	-	46 216	2,57
20	Netherlands	17 591	-	135 359	-	-	-	135 359	7,69
21	Belgium	11 697	251 551	203 094	245 115	182 438	-	220 550	18,86
22	Jordan	11 516	768 030	613 373	525 199	531 769	660 982	619 871	53,83
23	Czech Republic	10 827	2 289 149	2 319 720	2 506 162	3 175 345	-	2 572 594	237,61
24	Greece	10 788	76 305	76 726	80 546	85 098	-	79 669	7,38
25	Sweden	10 552	120 173	-	-	119 295	-	119 734	11,35
26	Portugal	9 857	-	-	1 528 677	1 575 224	-	1 551 951	157,45
27	Hungary	9 676	77 328	78 375	92 879	92 879	90 354	86 363	8,93
28	Israel	9 656	65 770	150 137	159 709	-	-	125 205	12,97
29	Austria	9 197	247 436	300 620	266 876	-	339 529	288 615	31,38
30	Switzerland	9 050	70 493	85 030	79 058	84 769	81 824	80 235	8,87
31	Paraguay	7 453	-	-	36 158	-	-	36 158	4,85
32	Serbia	6 797	27 333	30 919	31 246	-	-	29 833	4,39
33	Bulgaria	6 437	56 057	55 059	62 492	64 970	64 061	60 528	9,40
34	Singapore	6 036	196 345	213 615	256 837	246 832	245 279	231 782	38,40
35	Denmark	5 944	37 496	-	40 152	39 921	-	39 190	6,59
36	Finland	5 565	2 787 190	2 782 980	2 291 400	-	-	2 620 523	470,89
37	Slovakia	5 431	127 408	1 080 333	-	-	-	603 871	111,19
38	New Zealand	5 123	83 669	84 688	87 684	92 509	88 805	87 471	17,07
39	Norway	5 109	84 862	90 605	-	-	-	87 734	17,17
40	Ireland	5 033	114 080	119 092	126 536	122 449	126 925	121 816	24,20
41	Panama	4 510	-	-	43 759	-	30 002	36 881	8,18
42	Croatia	3 860	37 834	43 843	38 234	45 918	-	41 457	10,74
43	Mongolia	3 544	4 006	4 380	4 129	4 485	5 118	4 424	1,25
44	Uruguay	3 499	-	33 173	36 547	32 288	44 266	36 569	10,45
45	Western Australia	3 009	-	-	-	-	34 094	34 094	11,33
46	Armenia	2 973	10 669	-	-	-	-	10 669	3,59
47	Lithuania	2 885	29 305	29 779	30 235	30 106	33 301	30 545	10,59
48	Jamaica	2 827	12728	11138	-	20 152	-	14 673	5,19
49	Slovenia	2 123	28 677	24 706	-	-	29 917	27 767	13,08
50	Latvia	1 830	19 124	22 215	20 988	16 136	14 436	18 580	10,15
51	Estonia	1 374	14 879	27 502	27 408	30 674	26 314	25 355	18,45
52	Mauritius	1 260	12 098	10 536	12 483	10 617	15 711	12 289	9,75
53	Cyprus	918	11 985	12 333	11 247	-	-	11 855	12,91
54	Luxemburg	602	-	229 303	-	-	-	229 303	380,90
55	Brunei Darussalam	455	6 759	-	-	-	6 408	6 584	14,47
56	Andorra	78	6 623	-	-	-	-	6 623	84,91
57	Liechtenstein	39	-	6 345	7 314	-	-	6 830	175,12
∑		**1 642 438**	**73 617 952**	**65 830 752**	**68 368 949**	**76 354 219**	**64 327 849**	**69 699 944**	**42,44**

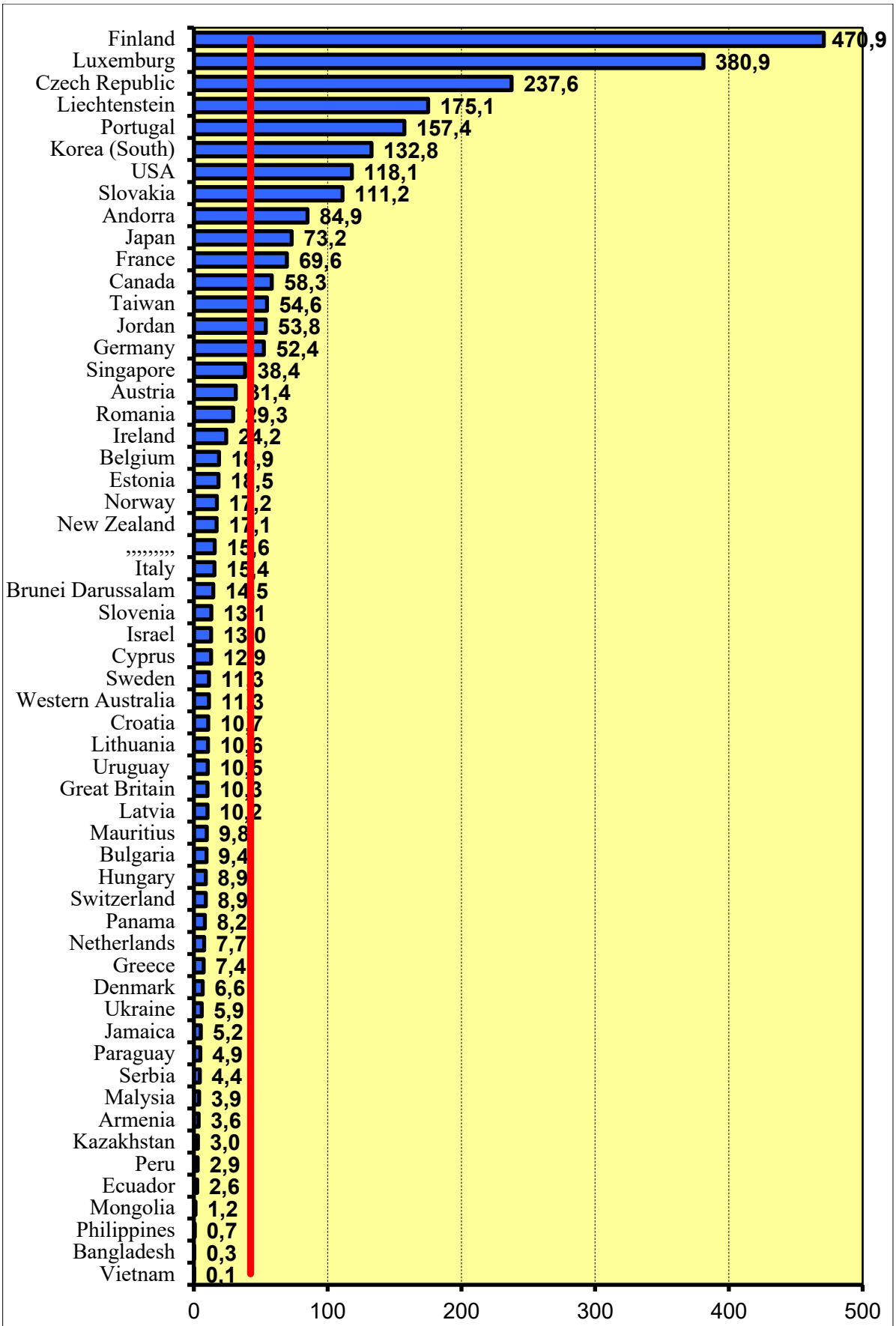


Fig. 1.6: Average number of calls per 1,000 inh. (2020-2024)
Fig. 1.6: Promedio de operaciones por 1.000 hab. (2020-2024)
Bild 1.6: Mittlere Einsatzanzahl je 1.000 Einwohner (2020-2024)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.8

Trends in fires in the countries of the World in 2020-2024
Dinámica de los incendios en países del mundeo para los años 2020-2024
Dynamik der Brandzahlen in den Staaten der Welt für die Jahre 2020-2024

№	Country	Population, thous. inh.	Number of fires					Average	
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	per year	per 1,000 inh. a year
	País	Habitantes, en miles	Cantidad de incendios					Promedio	
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Por año	Por año y 1000 hab.
	Staat	Einwohner in 1000	Gesamtanzahl der Brände					Mittelwert	
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	je Jahr	je Jahr und 1000 Einw.
1	China	1 390 000	252 000	-	-	-	-	252 000	0,18
2	USA	336 806	1 388 500	1 353 500	1 504 500	1 389 000	1 388 000	1 404 700	4,17
3	Nigeria	206 100	2 056	-	-	-	-	2 056	0,01
4	Bangladesh	165 100	21 073	26 021	27 171	27 909	25 992	25 633	0,16
5	Russia	146 781	454 206	405 971	352 509	360 962	347 436	384 217	2,62
6	Japan	124 143	34 691	35 222	36 375	72 742	75 014	50 809	0,41
7	Phillippines	112 729	15 195	-	-	16 433	22 430	18 019	0,16
8	Egypt	112 717	51 963	51 533	49 341	45 435	46 926	49 040	0,44
9	Vietnam	100 300	2 764	2 245	3 440	3 562	4 112	3 225	0,03
10	Germany	83 020	230 000	197 834	229 497	286 622	-	235 988	2,84
11	Great Britain	67 353	186 605	191 210	216 797	172 777	176 044	188 687	2,80
12	France	67 244	282 800	254 151	286 600	277 100	-	275 163	4,09
13	Italy	60 317	242 205	264 664	270 068	-	-	258 979	4,29
14	Myanmar	54 580	2 139	2 107	-	1 362	-	1 869	0,03
15	Korea (South)	51 217	38 659	36 267	40 108	38 857	37 614	38 301	0,75
16	Spain	47 486	123800	127693	133029	-	-	128 174	2,70
17	Poland	37 766	128 800	106 466	135 965	-	-	123 744	3,28
18	Ukraine	37 441	101 279	79 457	80 652	68 549	-	82 484	2,20
19	Canada	36 995	-	-	-	-	215 787	215 787	5,83
20	Malaysia	34 100	38 865	36 886	28 475	34 389	41 149	35 953	1,05
21	Ghana	33 475	-	-	6 796	-	-	6 796	0,20
22	Peru	32 000	14 249	-	13 167	-	-	13 708	0,43
23	Taiwan	23 400	51 495	-	-	17 466	-	34 481	1,47
24	Kazakhstan	20 333	13 933	12 256	12 219	11 805	11 549	12 352	0,61
25	Romania	19 053	33 883	30 597	-	-	-	32 240	1,69
26	Ecuador	18 000	-	-	3 221	-	-	3 221	0,18
27	Netherlands	17 591	-	44 313	-	-	-	44 313	2,52
28	Cambodia	16 940	937	670	454	761	-	706	0,04
29	Belgium	11 697	35 208	32 619	32 972	30 885	-	32 921	2,81
30	Jordan	11 516	32 165	27 983	32 394	33 940	59 557	37 208	3,23
31	Czech Republic	10 827	17 346	16 162	20 813	34 226	-	22 137	2,04
32	Greece	10 788	31 908	28 894	30 386	28 303	-	29 873	2,77
33	Tadjikistan	10 591	1 299	1 189	1 261	1 236	1 175	1 232	0,12
34	Sweden	10 552	25 502	-	-	22 881	-	24 192	2,29
35	Azerbaijan	10 154	2 118	2 092	2 095	1 907	1 640	1 970	0,19
36	Portugal	9 857	-	-	29 517	28 350	-	28 934	2,94
37	Hungary	9 676	20 716	22 428	18 516	-	20 921	20 645	2,13
38	Israel	9 656	46 458	81 073	78 257	-	-	68 596	7,10
39	UAE	9 517	1968	2090	3000	2473	-	2 383	0,25
40	Belarus	9 408	6 071	6 256	5 938	5 677	6 208	6 030	0,64
41	Austria	9 197	54 701	85 361	64 154	-	65 233	67 362	7,32
42	Switzerland	9 050	13 475	12 660	15 176	14 537	13 168	13 803	1,53
43	Paraguay	7 453	-	-	5 295	-	-	5 295	0,71
44	Papua New Guinea	7 200	-	219	123	-	-	171	0,02
45	Serbia	6 797	-	-	24 557	-	-	24 557	3,61
46	Kyrgyzstan	6 735	2 778	3 050	3 137	3 399	-	3 091	0,46
47	Bulgaria	6 437	33 693	30 918	35 992	33 974	35 430	34 001	5,28
48	Singapore	6 036	1 877	1 844	1 799	1 954	1 990	1 893	0,31
49	Denmark	5 944	10 920	-	10 310	11 183	-	10 804	1,82
50	Finland	5 565	12 043	12 245	11 909	-	-	12 066	2,17
51	Slovakia	5 431	8 704	7 710	-	-	7 694	8 036	1,48
52	New Zealand	5 123	22 575	20 005	14 304	17 230	19 805	18 784	3,67
53	Ireland	5 033	21 759	20 545	20 126	17 790	18 939	19 832	3,94
54	Oman	4 527	-	4 057	-	-	-	4 057	0,90
55	Panama	4 395	-	-	5 326	-	5 358	5 342	1,22
56	Croatia	3 860	14 452	14 087	15 479	10 414	-	13 608	3,53
57	Georgia	3 736	13511	11150	13 273	10 564	11 639	12 027	3,22
58	Mongolia	3 544	3 178	2 671	2 918	3 155	3 462	3 077	0,87
59	Uruguay	3 499	-	22 691	24 020	24 701	29 550	25 241	7,21
60	Moldova	3 435	1 758	1 608	1 745	1 666	1 634	1 682	0,49
61	Western Australia	3 009	-	-	-	-	10 153	10 153	3,37
62	Lithuania	2 885	6 519	8 333	8 410	9 289	7 667	8 044	2,79
63	Qatar	2 881	8 846	-	-	-	-	8 846	3,07
64	Jamaica	2 827	10209	8003	7 000	11 389	-	9 150	3,24
65	Armenia	2 728	2 196	-	-	-	-	2 196	0,80
66	Slovenia	2 123	7 778	7 819	-	-	6 851	7 483	3,52
67	Latvia	1 830	7 551	6 717	6 777	6 401	5 256	6 540	3,57
68	Estonia	1 374	3 989	3 873	3 203	3 240	2 598	3 381	2,46
69	Mauritius	1 260	7858	5766	7113	4770	7687	6 639	5,27
70	Cyprus	918	7 203	7 347	6 451	-	-	7 000	7,63
71	Bhutan	786	100	155	102	142	-	125	0,16
72	Luxemburg	602	-	2 295	-	-	-	2 295	3,81
73	Brunei Darussalam	455	1 124	756	717	-	1 223	955	2,10
74	Andorra	78	247	-	-	-	-	247	3,17
75	Liechtenstein	39	45	35	48	-	-	43	1,09
	∑	**3 714 018**	**4 211 945**	**3 781 769**	**3 994 997**	**3 201 407**	**2 736 891**	**3 585 402**	**0,97**

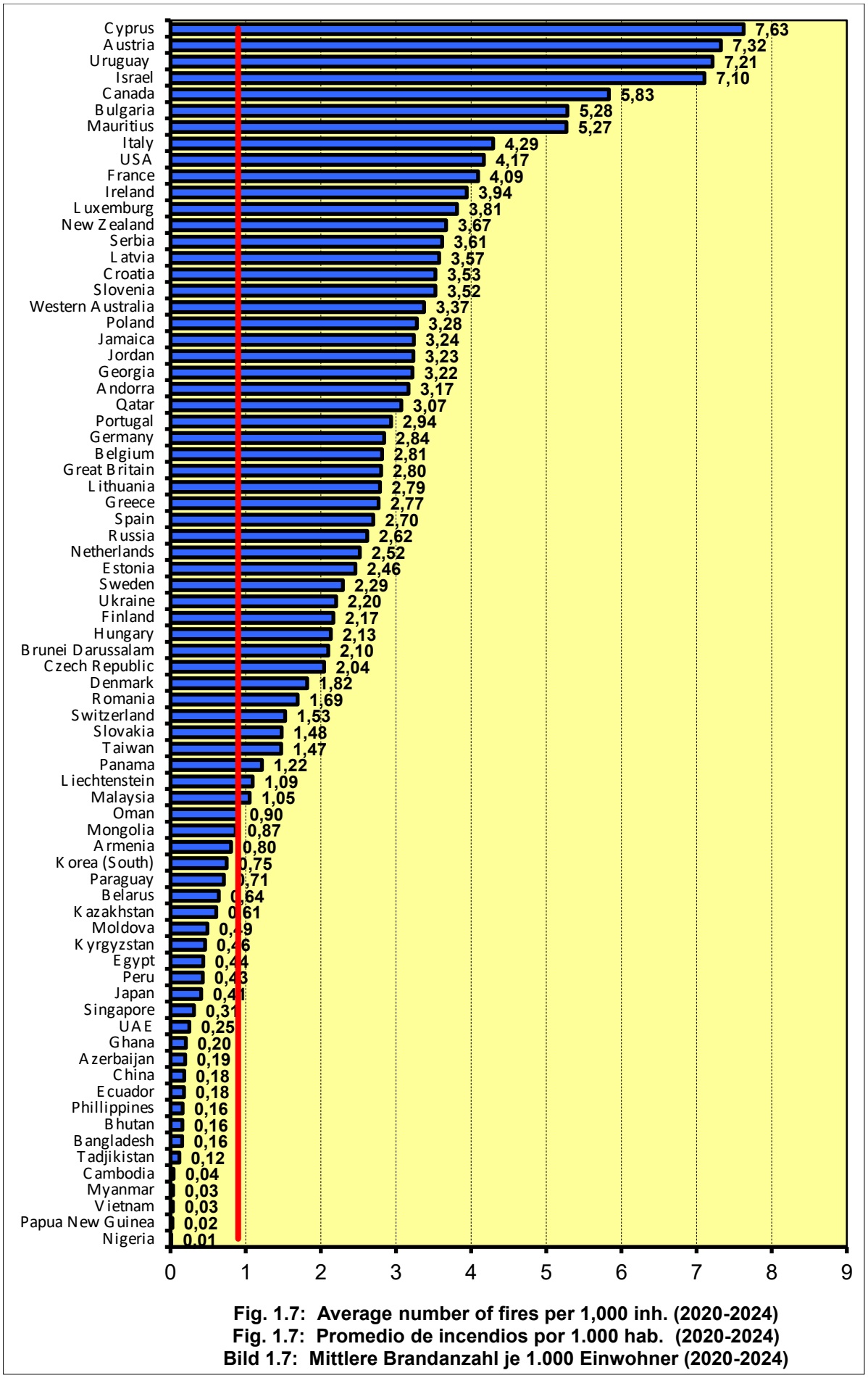


Fig. 1.7: Average number of fires per 1,000 inh. (2020-2024)
Fig. 1.7: Promedio de incendios por 1.000 hab. (2020-2024)
Bild 1.7: Mittlere Brandanzahl je 1.000 Einwohner (2020-2024)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.9

Trends in fire deaths in the countries of the World in 2020-2024
Dinámica de los fallecidos en incendios en países años 2020-2024
Dynamik der Brandtotenzahlen in den Staaten für die Jahre 2020-2024

№	Country / País / Staat	Population, thous. inh. / Habitantes, en miles / Einwohner in 1000	Number of fire deaths / Fallecidos por incendios / Anzahl der Brandtoten					Average number per / Promedio por / Mittelwert		
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	year / año / je Jahr	100,000 inh. / 100000 hab. / je 100000 Einw.	100 fires / 100 incendios / je 100 Brände
1	India	1 425 775	9 110	8 348	7 435	6891	-	7 946	0,56	-
2	China	1 409 670	1 183	-	-	-	-	1 183	0,08	0,47
3	USA	336 806	3 500	3 800	3 790	3070	3920	3 616	1,07	0,26
4	Nigeria	206 100	147	-	-	-	-	147	0,07	7,15
5	Bangladesh	165 100	154	-	85	102	140	120	0,07	0,47
6	Russia	146 781	8 313	8 473	8 168	7825	7575	8 071	5,50	2,10
7	Japan	124 143	1 326	1 417	1 446	1503	1451	1 429	1,15	2,81
8	Philippines	112 729	253	-	-	321	402	325	0,29	1,81
9	Egypt	112 717	199	252	203	239	232	225	0,20	0,46
10	Vietnam	100 352	75	85	146	157	100	113	0,11	3,49
11	Germany	83 020	388	364	373	329	-	364	0,44	0,15
12	Great Britain	67 353	309	335	324	310	331	322	0,48	0,17
13	France	67 244	249	277	373	-	-	300	0,45	0,11
14	Myanmar	54 580	75	105	-	77	-	86	0,16	4,58
15	Korea (South)	51 217	364	276	341	283	308	314	0,61	0,82
16	Spain	47 486	164	204	235	-	-	201	0,42	0,16
17	Poland	37 766	488	516	508	-	-	504	1,33	0,41
18	Ukraine	37 441	1 728	1 853	1 651	1468	-	1 675	4,47	2,03
19	Malaysia	34 100	118	-	121	115	111	116	0,34	0,32
20	Ghana	33 475	-	-	50	-	-	50	0,15	0,74
21	Taiwan	23 400	161	-	-	193	176	177	0,75	0,51
22	Kazakhstan	20 333	389	-	344	344	326	351	1,73	2,84
23	Romania	19 053	255	255	-	-	-	255	1,34	0,79
24	Ecuador	18 000	-	-	20	-	-	20	0,11	0,62
25	Netherlands	17 591	-	33	-	-	-	33	0,19	0,07
26	Cambodia	16 940	23	36	17	54	-	33	0,19	4,61
27	Belgium	11 697	66	58	54	27	-	51	0,44	0,16
28	Jordan	11 516	27	44	43	54	49	43	0,38	0,12
29	Czech Republic	10 827	144	110	128	105	-	122	1,12	0,55
30	Greece	10 788	69	63	72	-	-	68	0,63	0,23
31	Tadjikistan	10 591	25	10	19	23	17	19	0,18	1,53
32	Sweden	10 552	90	78	99	101	88	91	0,86	0,38
33	Azerbaijan	10 154	49	38	51	40	40	44	0,43	2,21
34	Portugal	9 857	-	-	51	37	-	44	0,45	0,15
35	Hungary	9 676	107	100	96	-	96	100	1,03	0,48
36	Israel	9 656	22	-	35	-	-	29	0,30	0,04
37	UAE	9 517	-	-	6	16	-	11	0,12	0,46
38	Belarus	9 508	633	672	629	524	549	601	6,33	9,97
39	Austria	9 197	41	51	49	-	43	46	0,50	0,07
40	Switzerland	9 050	17	17	21	25	33	23	0,25	0,16
41	Papua New Guinea	7 200	-	-	2	-	-	2	0,03	1,17
42	Serbia	6 787	-	-	102	-	-	102	1,50	0,42
43	Kyrgyzstan	6 735	43	54	29	29	-	39	0,58	1,25
44	Bulgaria	6 437	130	184	156	113	126	142	2,20	0,42
45	Singapore	6 036	1	3	6	3	7	4	0,07	0,21
46	Denmark	5 944	54	52	58	50	51	53	0,89	0,49
47	Finland	5 565	49	51	51	51	60	52	0,94	0,43
48	Slovakia	5 431	47	60	-	-	40	49	0,90	0,61
49	New Zealand	5 123	12	13	10	14	17	13	0,26	0,07
~~50~~	Norway	5 109	45	41	40	36	36	40	0,78	-
51	Ireland	5 033	29	20	19	17	24	22	0,43	0,11
52	Panama	4 395	-	-	6	-	-	6	0,14	0,11
53	Croatia	3 860	30	31	34	21	-	29	0,75	0,21
54	Georgia	3 689	65	45	59	-	42	53	1,43	0,44
55	Mongolia	3 544	77	61	39	70	62	62	1,74	2,01
56	Uruguay	3 499	42	44	184	157	168	119	3,40	0,47
57	Moldova	3 435	117	88	-	-	104	103	3,00	6,12
58	Westerm Australia	3 009	-	-	-	-	17	17	0,56	0,17
59	Lithuania	2 885	95	94	72	100	85	89	3,09	1,11
60	Qatar	2 881	17	-	-	-	-	17	0,59	0,19
61	Jamaica	2 824	31	42	24	32	27	31	1,10	0,34
62	Armenia	2 728	12	-	-	-	-	12	0,44	0,55
63	Slovenia	2 123	8	0	-	-	7	5	0,24	0,07
64	Latvia	1 857	84	102	74	68	65	79	4,23	1,20
65	Estonia	1 374	36	39	51	37	34	39	2,87	1,17
66	Mauritius	1 260	7	2	5	7	14	7	0,56	0,11
67	Cyprus	918	3	57	5	-	-	22	2,36	0,31
68	Bhutan	786	1	4	4	-	-	3	0,38	2,40
69	Luxemburg	602	-	0	-	-	-	0	0,00	0,00
70	Brunei Darussalam	455	-	1	2	-	1	1	0,29	0,14
71	Iceland	357	6	1	-	-	-	4	0,98	-
72	Liechtenstein	39	1	0	0	-	-	0	0,85	0,78
	∑	**5 023 678**	**31 303**	**28 959**	**28 015**	**25 038**	**16 974**	**26 058**	**0,52**	**0,73**

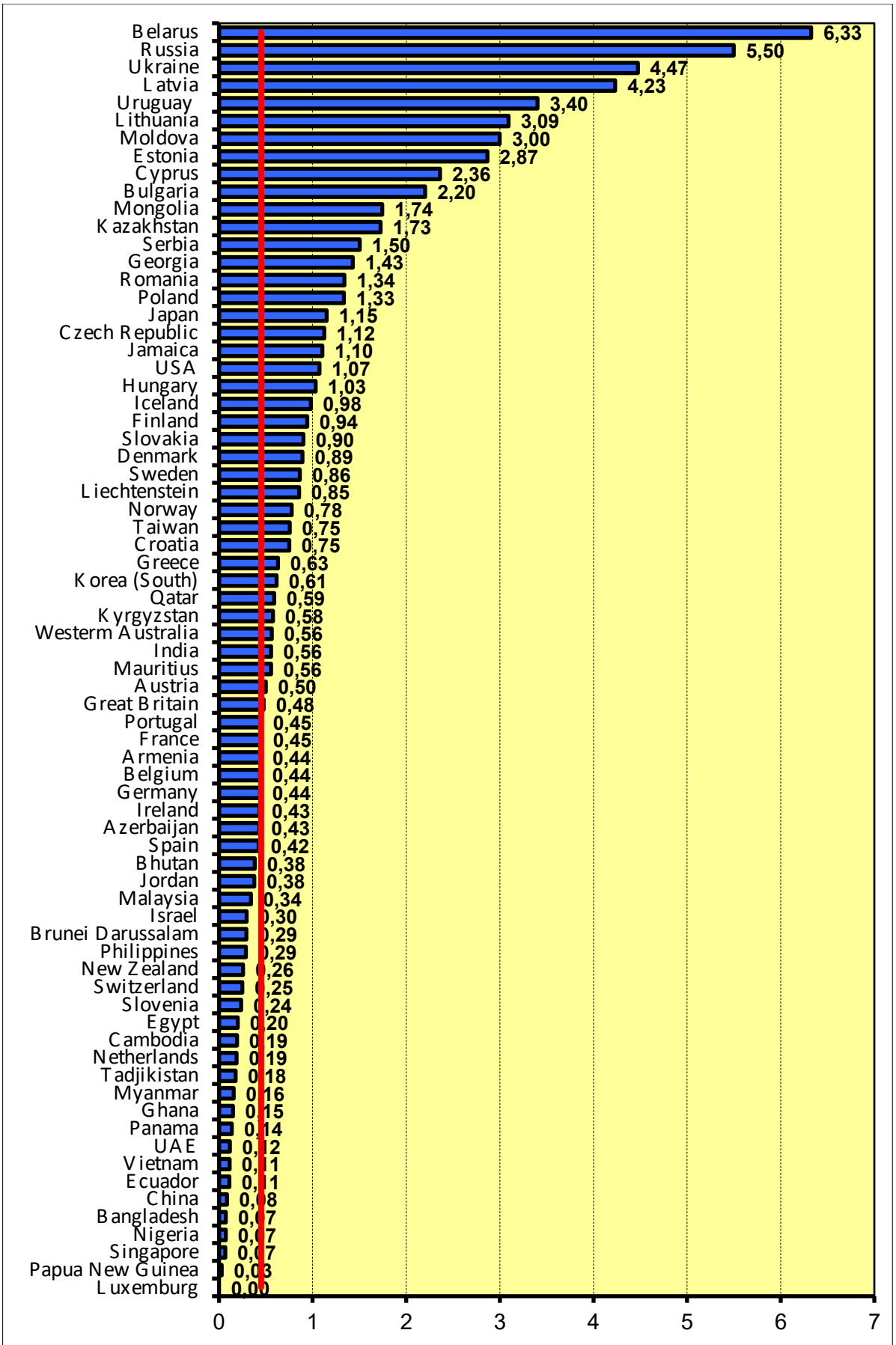


Fig. 1.8: Average number of fire deaths per 100,000 inh. (2020-2024)
Fig. 1.8: Promedio de fallecidos por 100.000 hab. (2020-2024)
Bild 1.8: Mittlere Brandtotenanzahl je 100.000 Einwohner (2020-2024)

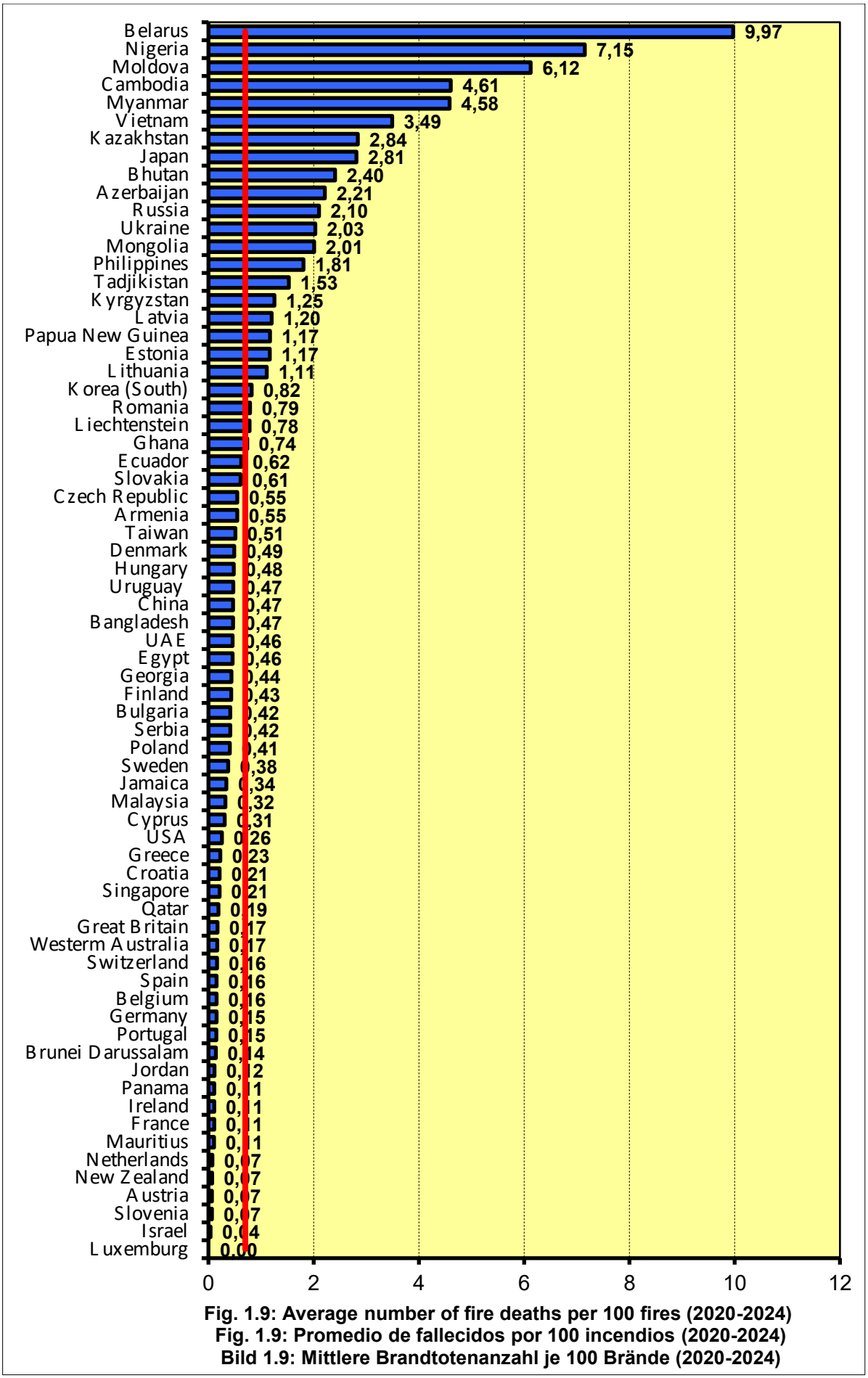


Fig. 1.9: Average number of fire deaths per 100 fires (2020-2024)
Fig. 1.9: Promedio de fallecidos por 100 incendios (2020-2024)
Bild 1.9: Mittlere Brandtotenanzahl je 100 Brände (2020-2024)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.10

Trends in fire injuries in the countries of the World in 2020-2024
Dinámica en lesionados por incendios en países del mundo años 2020-2024
Dynamik der Brandverletzten in den Staaten für die Jahre 2020-2024

№	Country	Population, thous. inh.	Number of fire injuries					Average number		
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	per year	per 100 thous.inh.	per 100 fires
	País	Habitantes, en miles	Lesionados por incendios					Promedio		
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	por año	por 100000 hab.	por 100 incendios
	Staat	Einwohner in 1000	Anzahl der Brandverletzten					Mittelwert		
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	je Jahr	je 100000 Einw.	je 100 Brände
1	India	1 425 775	468	485	329	284	-	392	0,03	-
2	USA	336 806	15 200	14 700	13 250	13 350	11 780	13 656	4,05	0,97
3	Bangladesh	171 186	317	-	495	281	341	359	0,21	1,40
4	Russia	146 781	8 434	8 403	8 165	8 495	8 345	8 368	5,70	2,18
5	Japan	124 143	5 583	5 433	5 719	5 766	5 805	5 661	4,56	11,14
6	Philippines	112 729	721	-	-	1 050	1 472	1 081	0,96	6,00
7	Egypt	110 990	878	824	855	-	831	847	0,76	1,73
8	Vietnam	100 300	144	130	109	136	89	122	0,12	3,77
9	Great Britain	67 353	7 798	7 609	7 543	7 541	7 904	7 679	11,40	4,07
10	France	67 244	24 798	13 905	1 398	-	-	13 367	19,88	4,86
11	Myanmar	53 900	220	151	-	-	-	186	0,34	9,92
12	Korea (South)	51 217	1 915	1 854	2 323	2 194	2 094	2 076	4,05	5,42
13	Poland	37 766	2 838	2 444	3 237	-	-	2 840	7,52	2,29
14	Ukraine	37 441	1 453	1 383	1 607	1 538	-	1 495	3,99	1,81
15	Malaysia	34 100	413	-	400	380	483	419	1,23	1,17
16	Ghana	33 475	-	-	241	-	-	241	0,72	3,55
17	Taiwan	23 400	464	-	-	363	405	411	1,75	1,19
18	Kazakhstan	20 333	363	413	314	311	332	347	1,70	2,81
19	Romania	19 053	681	681	-	-	-	681	3,57	2,11
20	Ecuador	18 000	-	-	107	-	-	107	0,59	3,32
21	Cambodia	16 940	97	58	59	97	-	78	0,46	11,02
22	Belgium	11 697	1 247	1 573	1 426	395	-	1 160	9,92	3,52
23	Jordan	11 516	-	-	1 648	1 720	1 686	1 685	14,63	4,53
24	Czech Republic	10 827	1 250	1 221	1 552	1 410	-	1 358	12,55	6,14
25	Greece	10 788	44	44	95	-	-	61	0,57	0,20
26	Sweden	10 552	784	-	-	-	-	784	7,43	3,24
27	Portugal	9 857	-	-	1 303	1 325	-	1 314	13,33	4,54
28	Hungary	9 676	756	629	792	-	923	775	8,01	3,75
29	Israel	9 656	669	-	-	-	-	669	6,93	0,98
30	Belarus	9 408	408	388	502	535	535	474	5,03	7,85
31	Kyrgyzstan	6 735	28	44	24	-	-	32	0,48	1,04
32	Bulgaria	6 437	-	288	290	289	343	303	4,70	0,89
33	Singapore	6 036	184	194	171	81	80	142	2,35	7,50
34	Finland	5 565	595	531	365	-	-	497	8,93	4,12
35	Slovakia	5 431	240	191	-	-	249	227	4,17	2,82
36	New Zealand	5 123	283	260	224	255	275	259	5,06	1,38
37	Croatia	3 860	131	127	158	166	-	146	3,77	1,07
38	Georgia	3 689	203	184	193	-	241	205	5,56	1,71
39	Mongolia	3 544	45	-	33	50	60	47	1,33	1,53
40	Uruguay	3 499	93	381	501	422	-	349	9,98	1,38
41	Lithuania	2 885	141	172	165	186	178	168	5,84	2,09
42	Qatar	2 881	105	-	-	-	-	105	3,64	1,19
43	Jamaica	2 827	89	86	49	66	79	74	2,61	0,81
44	Armenia	2 728	42	-	-	-	-	42	1,54	1,91
45	Slovenia	2 123	155	33	-	-	173	120	5,67	1,61
46	Latvia	1 857	273	257	257	257	277	264	14,23	4,04
47	Estonia	1 374	120	103	83	70	67	89	6,45	2,62
48	Mauritius	1 260	9	20	7	29	31	19	1,52	0,29
49	Cyprus	880	103	19	31	-	-	51	5,80	0,73
50	Luxemburg	643	-	46	-	-	-	46	7,15	2,00
51	Brunei Darussalam	445	17	1	4	-	0	6	1,24	0,58
52	Liechtenstein	39	-	1	3	-	-	2	5,13	4,69
∑		**3 172 770**	**80 799**	**65 266**	**56 027**	**49 042**	**45 078**	**59 242**	**1,87**	**1,65**

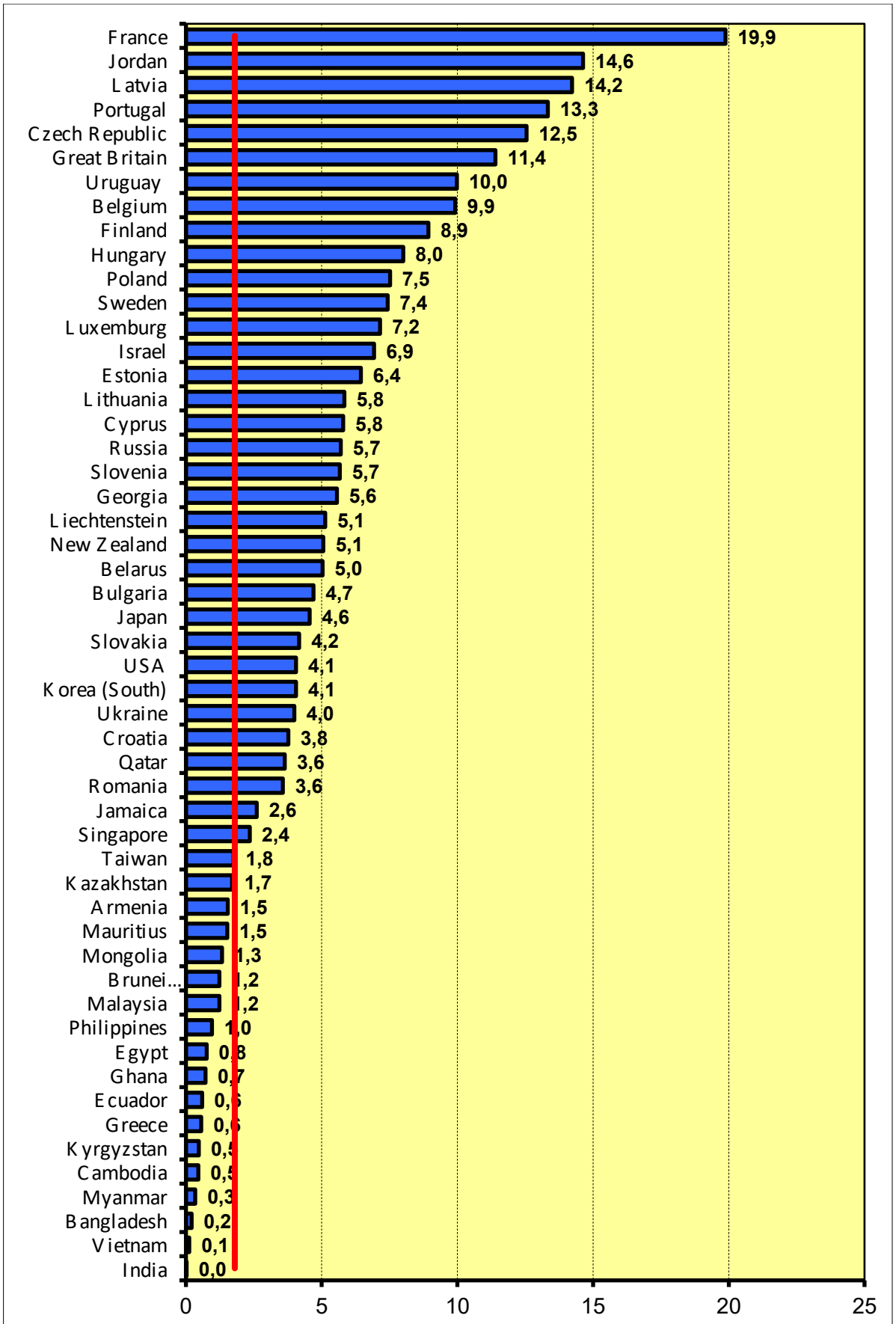


Fig. 1.10: Average number of fire injuries per 100,000 inh. (2020-2024)
Fig. 1.10: Promedio de lesionados por 100.000 hab. (2020-2024)
Bild 1.10: Mittlere Brandverletzten je 100.000 Einwohner (2020-2024)

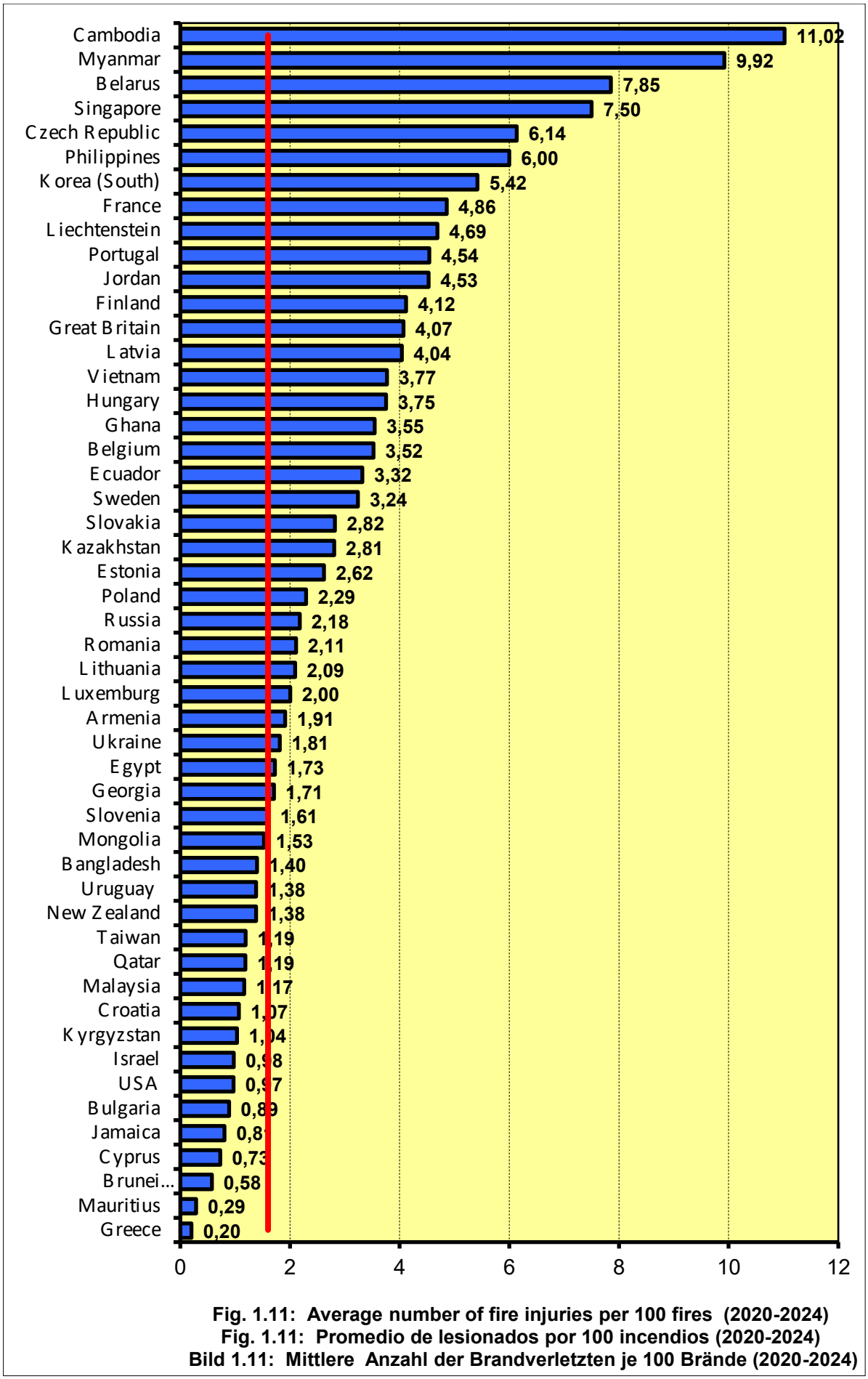


Fig. 1.11: Average number of fire injuries per 100 fires (2020-2024)
Fig. 1.11: Promedio de lesionados por 100 incendios (2020-2024)
Bild 1.11: Mittlere Anzahl der Brandverletzten je 100 Brände (2020-2024)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.11

Trends in firefighter deaths in the countries of the World in 2020-2024
Dinámica en Bomberos fallecidos en incendios en países para los años 2020-2024
Dynamik der Anzahl verunglückter Feuerwehrleute in den Staaten für 2020-2024

№	Country / País / Staat	Population, thous. inh. / Habitantes, en miles / Einwohner in 1000	Number of firefighter deaths / Cantidad de Bomberos fallecidos / Anzahl der FM getötet					Average per year / Promedio anual / Mittelwert je Jahr
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
1	USA	336 806	62	135	97	90	62	89,2
2	Bangladesh	165 100	-	-	13	-	2	7,5
3	Japan	124 143	7	2	-	4	6	4,8
4	Philippines	112 729	-	-	-	-	2	2,0
5	Egypt	105 914	-	-	-	-	0	0,0
6	Germany	83 020	2	8	8	7	-	6,3
7	France	66 309	-	7	11	-	-	9,0
8	Poland	37 766	2	0	5	-	-	2,3
9	Ukraine	37 441	-	1	6	1	-	2,7
10	Taiwan	23 400	-	-	-	4	2	3,0
11	Kazakhstan	20 333	10	-	2	-	-	6,0
12	Ecuador	18 000	-	-	0	-	-	0,0
13	Netherlands	17 591	-	0	-	-	-	0,0
14	Belgium	11 584	0	0	1	-	-	0,3
15	Jordan	11 516	-	-	-	0	-	0,0
16	Czech Republic	10 827	0	2	1	1	-	1,0
17	Greece	10 788	0	1	0	-	-	0,3
18	Sweden	10 552	-	-	0	0	-	0,0
19	Portugal	9 857	-	-	2	0	-	1,0
20	Hungary	9 676	0	0	0	-	5	1,3
21	Austria	9 104	-	1	0	-	-	0,5
22	Bulgaria	6 437	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
23	Singapore	6 036	0	0	1	0	1	0,4
24	Denmark	5 825	-	-	0	-	-	0,0
25	Finland	5 565	0	1	1	-	-	0,7
26	Slovakia	5 431	0	0	-	-	-	0,0
27	Croatia	3 860	1	0	1	0	-	0,5
28	Mongolia	3 544	-	-	-	0	5	2,5
29	Lithuania	2 885	0	1	-	0	0	0,3
30	Latvia	1 857	-	-	0	-	-	0,0
31	Serbia	1 659	-	-	0	-	-	0,0
32	Estonia	1 374	-	0	1	0	0	0,3
33	Cyprus	918	-	0	-	-	-	0,0
34	Luxemburg	643	-	0	-	-	-	0,0
35	Liechtenstein	38	0	0	-	-	-	0,0
	∑	**1278528**	**84**	**159**	**150**	**107**	**85**	**117,0**

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.12

Trends in firefighter injuries in the countries of the World in 2020-2024
Dinámica de Bomberos lesionados en incendios en países años 2020-2024
Dynamik der Anzahl verunglückter Feuerwehrleute in den Staaten für 2020-2024

№	Country / País / Staat	Population, thous. inh. / Habitantes, en miles / Einwohner in 1000	Number of firefighter injuries / Cantidad de Bomberos lesionados / Anzahl der FM verletzt					Average per year / Promedio anual / Mittelwert je Jahr
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
1	USA	336 806	64 875	60 750	65 650	63 075	53 575	61 585
2	Bangladesh	165 100	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	Japan	124 143	1 424	1 460	-	-	2027	1 637
4	Philippines	112 729	-	-	-	-	91	91
5	Egypt	105 914	-	-	-	-	28	28
6	France	66 309	-	10 882	7 773	-	-	9 328
7	Poland	37 766	244	313	504	-	-	354
8	Ukraine	37 441	-	22	54	24	-	33
9	Kazachstan	20 333	2	-	9	-	-	6
10	Equador	18 000	-	-	0	-	-	0
11	Belgium	11 584	94	62	81	-	-	79
12	Jordan	11 516	-	-	-	92	-	92
13	Czech Republic	10 827	271	183	280	230	-	241
14	Greece	10 788	20	41	34	-	--	32
15	Sweden	10 552	-		-	78	-	78
16	Portugal	9 857	-	-	439	403	-	421
17	Hungary	9 767	60	63	55	-	108	72
18	Bulgaria	6 437	13	11	44	44	27	28
19	Finland	5 565	63	70	66	-	-	66
20	Slovakia	5 431	45	9	-	-	-	27
21	Croatia	3 860	22	27	30	42	-	30
22	Lithuania	2 885	23	16	17	31	19	21
23	Slovenia	2 123	-	48	-	-	60	54
24	Latvia	1 857	-	-	0	-	-	0
25	Serbia	1 659	-	-	28	-	-	28
26	Estonia	1 374	-	47	46	40	54	47
27	Cyprus	918	1	0	-	-	-	1
28	Luxemburg	643	-	45	-	-	-	45
29	Liechtenstein	37	0	0	-	-	-	0
	∑	**1 132 221**	**67 157**	**74 049**	**75 110**	**64 059**	**55 990**	**67 273**

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.13

Statistics of fire services in the countries of the World in 2010-2024 (most recent data)
Estadísticas de personal y equipos en países en 2010-2024
Personal und Ausstattung der Feuerwehren der Staaten in 2010-2024

№	Country	Population thous.inh.	Fire stations	Number of		Number of firefighters			
				engines	ladders	career	part time	volunt.	total
	País	Habitantes, en miles	Estaciones de Bomber.	Cantidad de		Number of firefighters			
				Bombas	Escalas	Rentados	Medio tiempo	volunt.	total
	Staat	Einwohner in 1000	Feuer-wachen	Anzahl der Fahrzeuge		Personal der Feuerwehr			
				LF, TLF	DL, TM	BF	Teilzeit	FF	Gesamt
1	China	1 386 000	-	-	-	130 000	-	7 500 000	7 630 000
2	USA	336 806	58 700	71 700	7 500	383 000	-	635 100	1 018 100
3	Bangladesh	171 186	492	1 762	32	13 682	1 194	-	14 876
4	Russia	146 781	18 322	22 735	1 326	271 000	-	956 600	1 227 600
5	Japan	124 143	28 839	21 485	1 066	168 898	0	746 681	915 579
6	Philippines	112 729	1 535	3 706	34	37 810	-	59 609	97 419
7	Vietnam	100 300	486	1 876	234	9 678	-	950 735	960 413
8	Germany	83 020	30 616	38 487	2 606	59 152	-	1 028 021	1 087 173
9	France	66 309	6 503	7 478	1 231	54 503	-	198 790	253 293
10	Great Britain	64 903	2 053	2 900	235	40 100	19 000	1 400	60 500
11	Iran	64 000	452	1 300	20	9 285	-	-	9 285
12	Italy	61 000	902	2 330	307	28 870	-	20 060	48 930
13	Korea (South)	51 217	242	3 160	585	66 802	-	92 484	159 286
14	Poland	37 766	496	1 625	539	30 349	-	505 520	535 869
15	Ukraine	37 441	2 270	3 134	367	53 286	-	190 031	243 317
16	Canada	35 544	-	-	-	26 000	-	126 650	152 650
17	Malaysia	34 100	341	589	23	13 515	10 704	12 414	36 633
18	Peru	26 000	174	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Taiwan	23 400	106	186	231	17 471	-	26 500	43 971
20	Kazakhstan	20 333	435	1 650	375	17 500	-	43 000	60 500
21	Australia	20 016	-	4 448	-	-	-	-	-
22	Romania	19 053	391	833	138	25 632	-	61 833	87 465
23	Ecuador	18 000	52	92	4	523	-	1 732	2 255
24	Netherlands	17 591	953	1 070	130	3 145	1 089	18 258	22 492
25	Belgium	11 697	320	1 680	270	6 710	0	10 388	17 098
26	Jordan	11 516	445	207	21	4 660	-	379	5 039
27	Czech Republic	10 827	6 492	4 882	457	13 998	5 382	75 236	94 616
28	Greece	10 788	286	2 104	109	13 530	-	3 779	17 309
29	Sweden	10 552	935	-	-	5 055	10 894	-	15 949
30	Portugal	9 857	434	1 556	186	12 263	0	17 975	30 238
31	Hungary	9 767	939	1 057	115	7 482	-	18 000	25 482
32	Israel	9 656	122	290	42	2 064	-	-	2 064
33	Belarus	9 408	714	1 922	178	9 276	-	6 660	15 936
34	Austria	9 197	5 645	8 500	319	2 739	-	301 671	304 410
35	Switzerland	9 050	1 272	-	-	1 376	0	76 274	77 650
36	Serbia	6 797	159	1 183	41	3 415	-	3 000	6 415
37	Laos	6 522	17	52	1	244	0	0	244
38	Bulgaria	6 437	244	599	52	6 625	0	3 421	10 046
39	Singapore	6 036	28	51	23	2 801	-	-	2 801
40	Denmark	5 825	286	423	91	1 426	5 189	-	6 615
41	Finland	5 565	890	1 148	78	3 791	3 400	11 700	18 891
42	Slovakia	5 431	118	248	107	4 109	-	79 004	83 113
43	Georgia	5 266	119	200	15	5 128	-	-	5 128
44	New Zealand	5 123	648	661	25	1 750	-	11 925	13 675
45	Norway	5 109	597	963	70	3 718	8 152	-	11 870
46	Ireland	5 033	215	300	46	2 012	2 076	0	4 088
47	Costa Rica	4 973	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Panama	4 395	85	15	1	1 708	-	3 896	5 604
49	Croatia	3 860	2 091	2 413	147	4 135	1 100	58 665	63 900
50	Kuwait	3 800	39	50	11	3 800	-	-	3 800
51	Albania	3 601	45	68	6	724	-	-	724
52	Moldova	3 553	62	163	25	1381	-	90	1 471
53	Mongolia	3 297	64	138	6	3 152	74	-	3 226
54	Western Australian	3 009	913	-	-	1 023	-	23 609	24 632
55	Lithuania	2 885	90	277	56	2 977	-	1 583	4 560
56	Armenia	2 728	61	147	12	2 172	-	225	2 397
57	Slovenia	2 123	1 347	1 230	102	943	0	175 139	176 082
58	Latvia	1 857	91	241	37	2 690	-	547	3 237
59	Bahrain	1 557	13	24	6	604	-	-	604
60	Estonia	1 374	188	78	12	1 538	48	2 872	4 458
61	Cyprus	918	35	176	6	764	213	182	1 159
62	Luxemburg	643	99	171	26	552	-	3 346	3 898
63	Brunei Darussalam	455	24	45	2	1 272	-	-	1 272
64	Barbados	267	6	13	2	214	-	-	214
65	Andorra	78	4	17	-	120	-	-	120
66	Liechtenstein	39	15	13	4	0	0	622	622
	∑	**3 278 509**	**180 633**	**225 851**	**19 690**	**1 604 142**	**68 515**	**14 065 606**	**15 738 263**

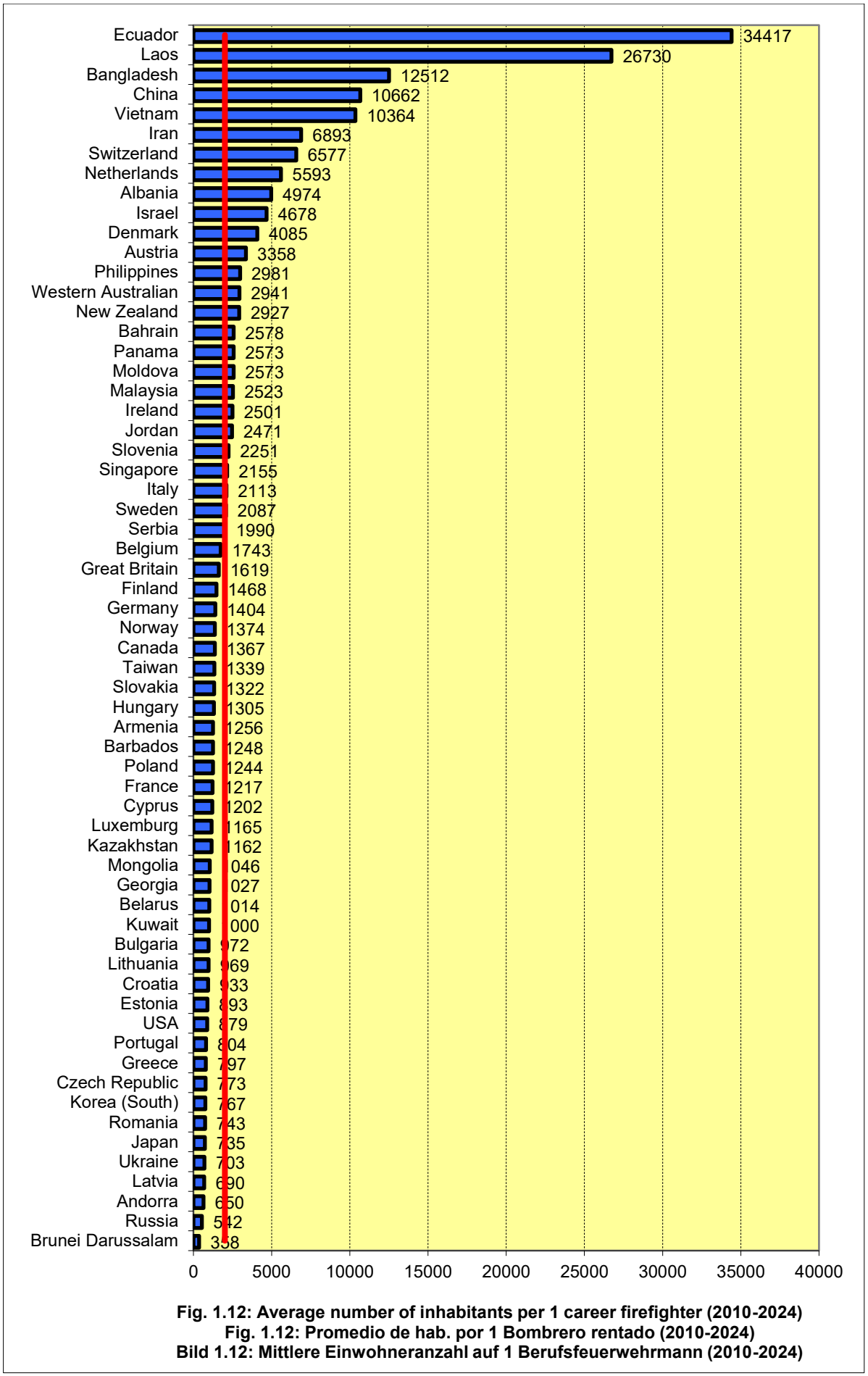


Fig. 1.12: Average number of inhabitants per 1 career firefighter (2010-2024)
Fig. 1.12: Promedio de hab. por 1 Bombrero rentado (2010-2024)
Bild 1.12: Mittlere Einwohneranzahl auf 1 Berufsfeuerwehrmann (2010-2024)

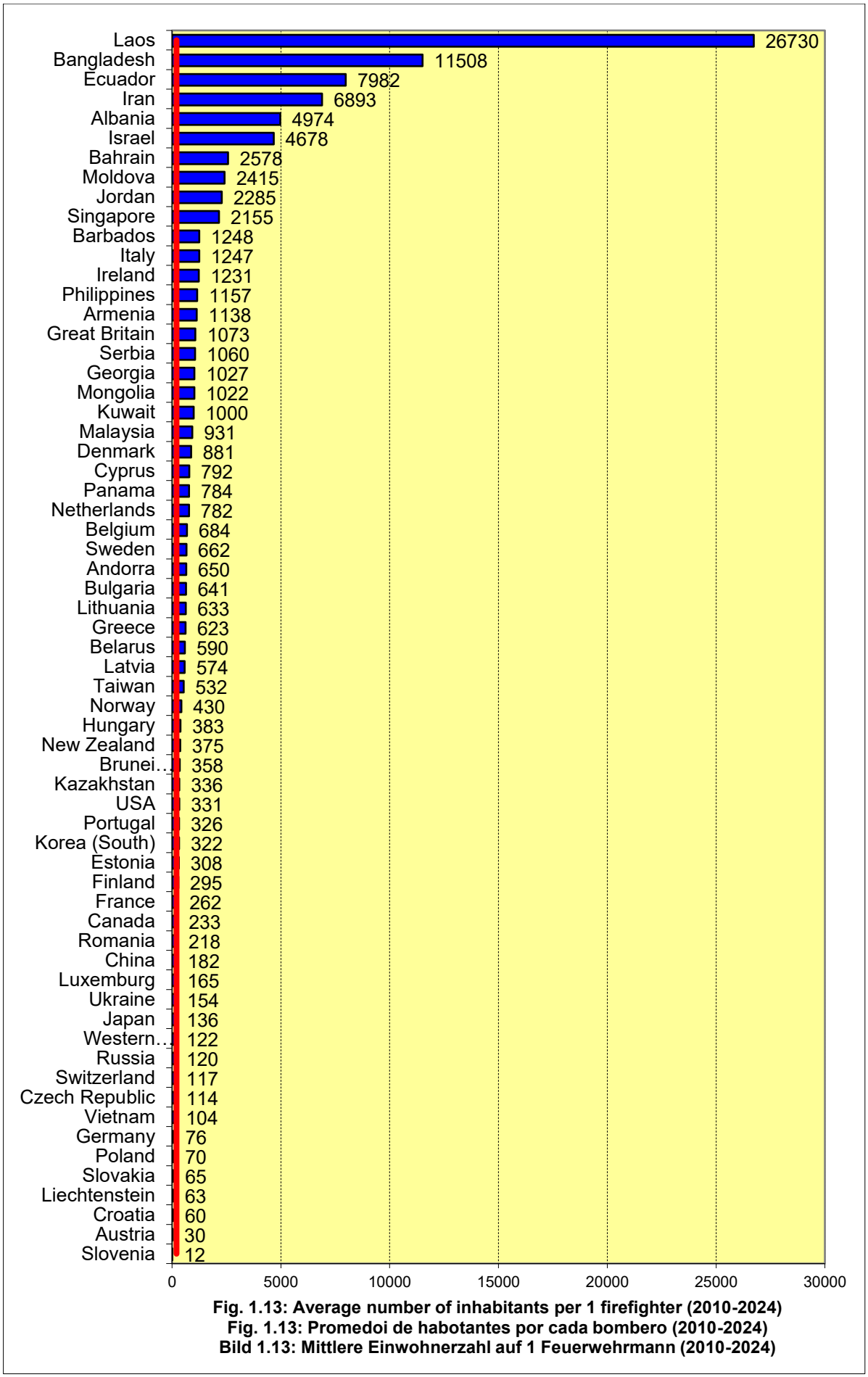


Fig. 1.13: Average number of inhabitants per 1 firefighter (2010-2024)
Fig. 1.13: Promedoi de habotantes por cada bombero (2010-2024)
Bild 1.13: Mittlere Einwohnerzahl auf 1 Feuerwehrmann (2010-2024)

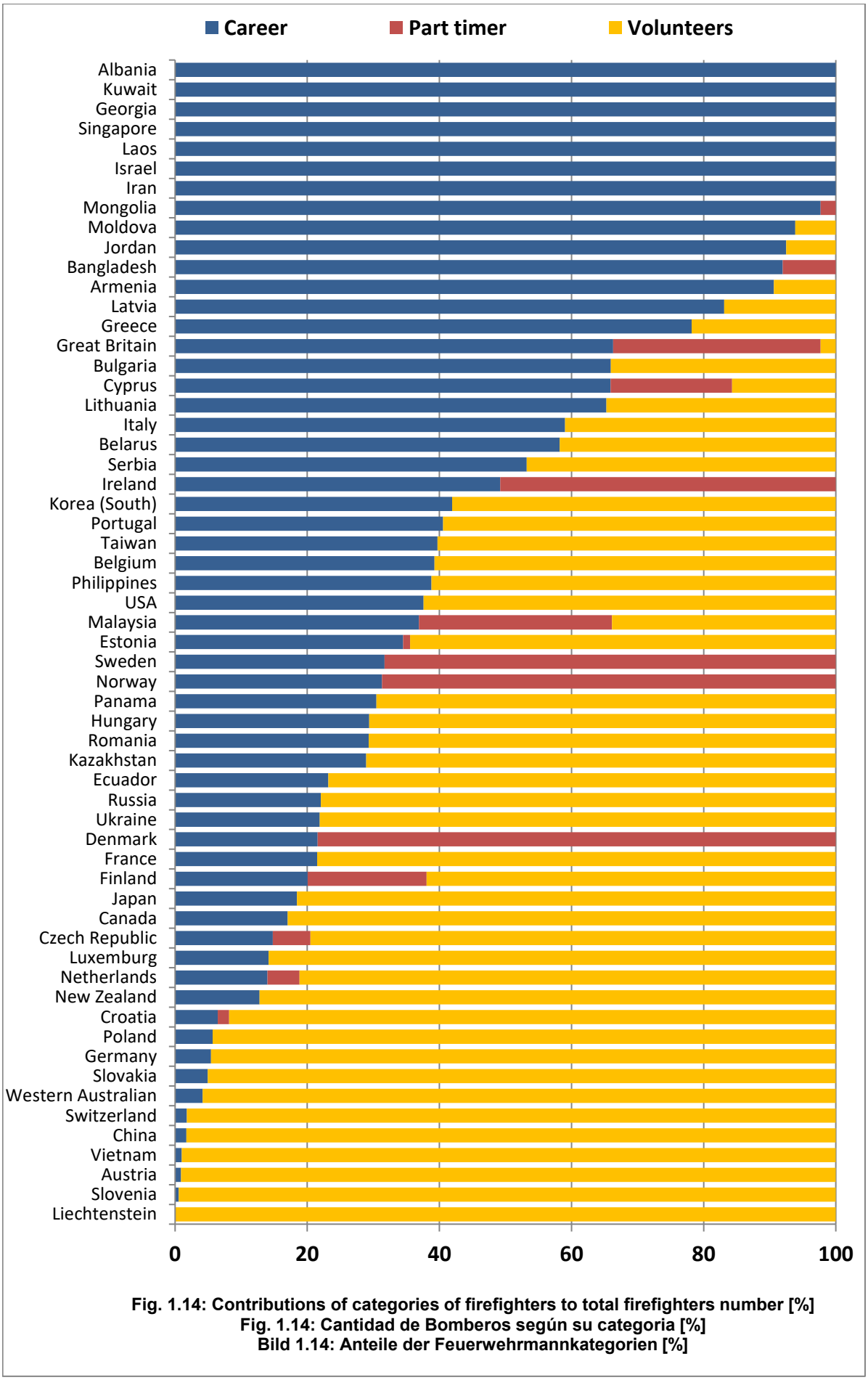


Fig. 1.14: Contributions of categories of firefighters to total firefighters number [%]
Fig. 1.14: Cantidad de Bomberos según su categoria [%]
Bild 1.14: Anteile der Feuerwehrmannkategorien [%]

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.14

Fire service personnel by gender in the countries of the World in 2010-2024 (most recent data)
Personal de Bomberos según género en países del mundo años 2010-2024 (Datos mas recientes)
Personal der Feuerwehren der Staaten nach Gender in 2010-2024

№	Country	Population thous.inh.	Number of firefighters				
			Male	%	Female	%	Total
	País	Población en miles	Cantidad de Bomberos				
			Masculino	%	Femenino	%	Total
	Staat	Einwohner in 1000	Personal der Feuerwehr				
			Männer	%	Frauen	%	Gesamt
1	USA	336 806	921 300	90	96 800	10	1 018 100
2	Bangladesh	171 186	14 752	99	124	1	14 876
3	Russia*	146 781	233 227	86	37 773	14	271 000
4	Japan	124 143	880 279	96	35 300	4	915 579
5	Philippines	112 729	71 211	73	26 202	27	97 413
6	Germany	82 218	938 525	91	89 471	9	1 027 996
7	France	66 309	202 726	80	50 567	20	253 293
8	Italy	61 000	47 503	97	1 427	3	48 930
9	Korea (South)	51 217	146 035	79	39 006	21	185 041
10	Poland	37 766	476 907	89	58 855	11	535 762
11	Malasyia	34 100	23 252	96	978	4	24 230
12	Taiwan	23 400	15 322	88	2 149	12	17 471
13	Romania	19 053	85 858	98	1 607	2	87 465
14	Ecuador	18 000	1 821	81	434	19	2 255
15	Netherlands	17 591	21 113	94	1 379	6	22 492
16	Belgium	11 584	16 733	98	413	2	17 146
17	Jordan	11 516	4 527	90	512	10	5 039
18	Czech Republic	10 827	80 112	99	1 064	1	81 176
19	Greece	10 788	15 638	90	1 671	10	17 309
20	Sweden	10 552	14 658	92	1 291	8	15 949
21	Portugal	9 857	22 956	76	7 189	24	30 145
22	Hungary*	9 767	24 952	98	551	2	25 503
23	Israel	9 656	2 045	99	19	1	2 064
24	Austria	9 197	280 807	92	23 603	8	304 410
25	Switzerland*	9 050	68 191	88	9 459	12	77 650
26	Serbia	7 187	3 104	98	65	2	3 169
27	Bulgaria	6 437	9 527	96	409	4	9 936
28	Singapore	6 036	2 287	82	514	18	2 801
29	Denmark	5 825	6 305	95	310	5	6 615
30	Finland	5 565	16 873	90	1 894	10	18 767
31	Slovakia	5 431	67 455	81	15 845	19	83 300
32	New Zealand	5 151	10 962	80	2 713	20	13 675
33	Norway	5 109	11 673	98	197	2	11 870
34	Ireland	4 459	3 547	100	0	0	3 547
35	Croatia	3 860	53 898	84	10 002	16	63 900
36	Mongolia	3 297	3 224	100	2	0	3 226
37	Armenia	2 972	2 164	97	67	3	2 231
38	Lithuania	2 886	4 539	100	21	0	4 560
39	Slovenia	2 123	116 061	66	60 921	34	176 982
40	Latvia	1 857	5 587	100	0	0	5 587
41	Serbia	1 659	3 351	98	64	2	3 415
42	Estonia	1 374	3 839	86	619	14	4 458
43	Cyprus	918	1 063	92	96	8	1 159
44	Luxemburg	643	2 330	60	1 568	40	3 898
45	Brunei Darussalam	455	1 103	87	169	13	1 272
46	Liechtenstein	39	588	95	34	5	622
	∑	**1 478 376**	**4 939 930**	**89**	**583 354**	**11**	**5 523 284**

* - only professionals

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.15

Number of young firefighters in the countries of the World in 2010-2024 (most recent data)
Cantidad de Cadetes o Brigadiers en los paises en 2010-2024 (datos mas recientes)
Anzahl der Jugendlichen in den Feuerwehren der Staaten in 2010-2024

№	Country	Population thous.inh.	Number of young firefighters
	País	Habitantes en miles	Cantidad de jóvenes
	Staat	Einwohner in 1000	Jugendfeuerwehrmitglieder
1	USA	336 806	28 800
2	Russia	146 781	262 354
3	Japan	124 143	391 344
4	Germany	82 218	274 694
5	France	66 309	28 763
6	Korea (South)	51 738	4 357
7	Poland	38 265	83 817
8	Romania	19 053	19 940
9	Jordan	11 516	790
10	Greece	10 788	523
11	Hungary	9 856	2 198
12	Belarus	9 408	159 041
13	Austria	9 197	32 720
14	Finland	5 565	9 400
15	Slovakia	5 431	6 296
16	Croatia	3 860	30 941
17	Slovenia	2 123	45 694
18	Latvia	1 857	300
19	Cyprus	918	66
20	Luxemburg	643	1 142
21	Liechtenstein	39	70
	∑	**599 708**	**1 354 450**

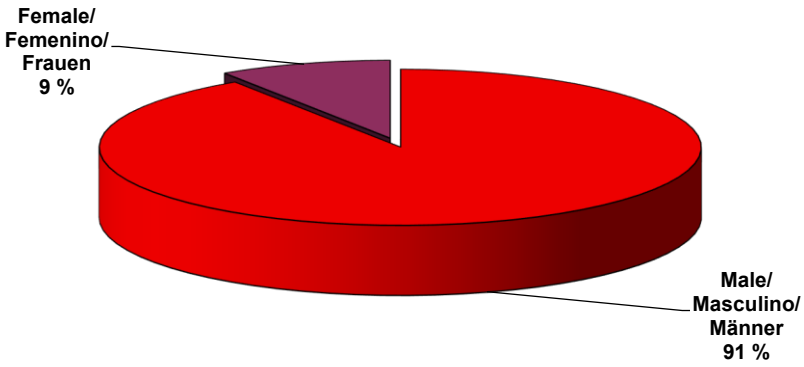


Fig. 1.15: Fire service personnel by gender in the countries of the World in 2010-2024 (most recent data)
Fig. 1.15: Personal de Bomberos según género en países del mundo años 2010-2043 (Datos mas recientes)
Bild 1.15: Personal der Feuerwehren der Staaten

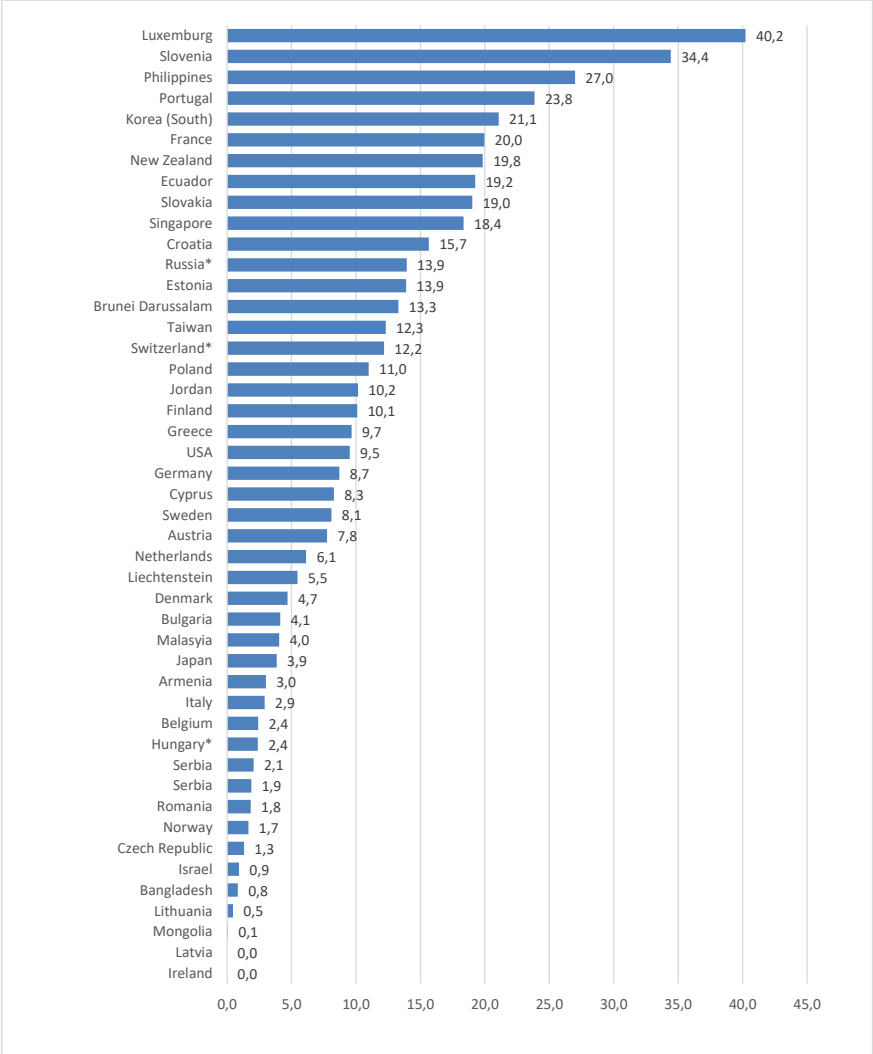


Fig.1.16: Diatribution of Female part in fire service by countries (2010-2024)
Fig.1.16: Cantidad de Bomberos - Femenino (2010-2024)
Bild 1.16: Frauenanteil bei den Feuerwehren (2010-2024)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 1.16

Distribution of fires by fire causes in 2021-2024
Distribución de incendios por causas en 2021-2024
Verteilung der Brandursachen 2021-2024

№	Country	Population, thous.inh.	Electricity Equipment Failure	Gas Equipment Failure	Playing with fire	Careless ness	Smoking	Fireplace, stove	Arson	Other known causes	Unknown causes	Total
№	Country	Población, miles de habitantes	Falla de Equipos Eléctricos	Falla de Equipos de Gas	Jugar con fuego	Descuido	Fumado	Chimenea, estufa	Incendio provocado	Otras causas conocidas	Causas desconocidas	Total
№	Staat	Einwohner in 1.000	Elektri- sche Geräte	Gas- geräte	Spielen mit Feuer	Unvor- sichtig- keit	Rauchen	Feuer- stätten	Brand- stiftung	Andere bekannte Ursachen	Unbekannt	Total
1	USA	336 806	34 090	-	3 030	-	15 200	34 850	24 600	-	-	**111 770**
2	Bangladesh	165 100	9 069	1 213	759	4 139	789	3 056	519	-	7 115	**26 659**
3	Russia	146 781	64 795	1 399	2 006	217 326	-	21 414	13 137	21 883	5 476	**347 436**
4	Japan	124 143	2 577	2 781	386	-	3 058	1 016	2 377	20 813	4 133	**37 141**
5	Philippines	112 729	201	26	53	0	393	195	505	120	0	**1 493**
6	Egypt	110 990	9 407	1 770	-	-	-	106	-	16 203	21 855	**49 341**
7	Korea (South)	51 217	10 587	141	-	16 922	-	-	695	5 535	3 053	**36 933**
8	Poland	37 766	6 099	431	820	4 506	29 792	16 789	43 235	9 073	25 210	**135 955**
9	Ukrane	37 441	9 828	299	396	22 229	16 060	3 922	2 115	13 015	70	**67 934**
10	Kazakhstan	20 333	5 716	86	-	1 764	-	1 801	-	2 268	-	**11 635**
11	Czech Republic	10 827	2 224	4	106	8 291	1 142	1 367	854	2 604	1 166	**17 758**
12	Greece	10 788	134	43	-	508	1 347	-	75	3 911	14 494	**20 512**
13	Azerbaijan	10 336	834	-	11	82	20	84	192	422	-	**1 645**
14	Hungary	9 767	71	2	6	159	34	30	311	408	168	**1 189**
15	Austria	9 104	1 362	-	-	-	-	1 403	315	3 867	1 936	**8 883**
16	Serbia	6 759	184	-	-	-	88	290	-	198	22 392	**23 152**
17	Kyrgyzstan	6 631	408	-	282	305	-	286	-	-	886	**2 167**
18	Bulgaria	6 437	2 181	217	48	1 786	117	677	261	1 484	1 721	**8 492**
19	Finland	5 565	709	-	167	1 005	357	1 743	908	563	1 216	**6 668**
20	Slovakia	5 431	403	-	50	3 056	379	515	704	1 162	1 416	**7 685**
21	New Zaeland	5 123	2 151	-	76	996	454	1 034	996	10 032	1 478	**17 217**
22	Ireland	5 033	198	-	-	169	192	1 338	1 127	427	5 627	**9 078**
23	Panama	4 395	1 234	804	-	12	162	12	-	-	-	**2 224**
24	Western Australia	3 009	428	191	62	1 673	100	145	191	5 736	574	**9 100**
25	Lithuania	2 885	1 370	25	58	1 370	236	1 070	258	3 267	13	**7 667**
26	Slovenia	2 123	-	-	16	204		-	161	266	887	**1 534**
27	Latvia	1 883	1 337	-	34	2 491	1 203	869	161	268	-	**6 363**
28	Estonia	1 374	383	-	41	-	78	279	113	1 093	611	**2 598**
29	Cyprus	918	179	28	357	-	214	80	492	3 282	-	**4 632**
∑		**1 251 694**	**168 159**	**9 460**	**8 764**	**227 769**	**71 415**	**94 371**	**94 302**	**127 900**	**121 497**	**984 861**

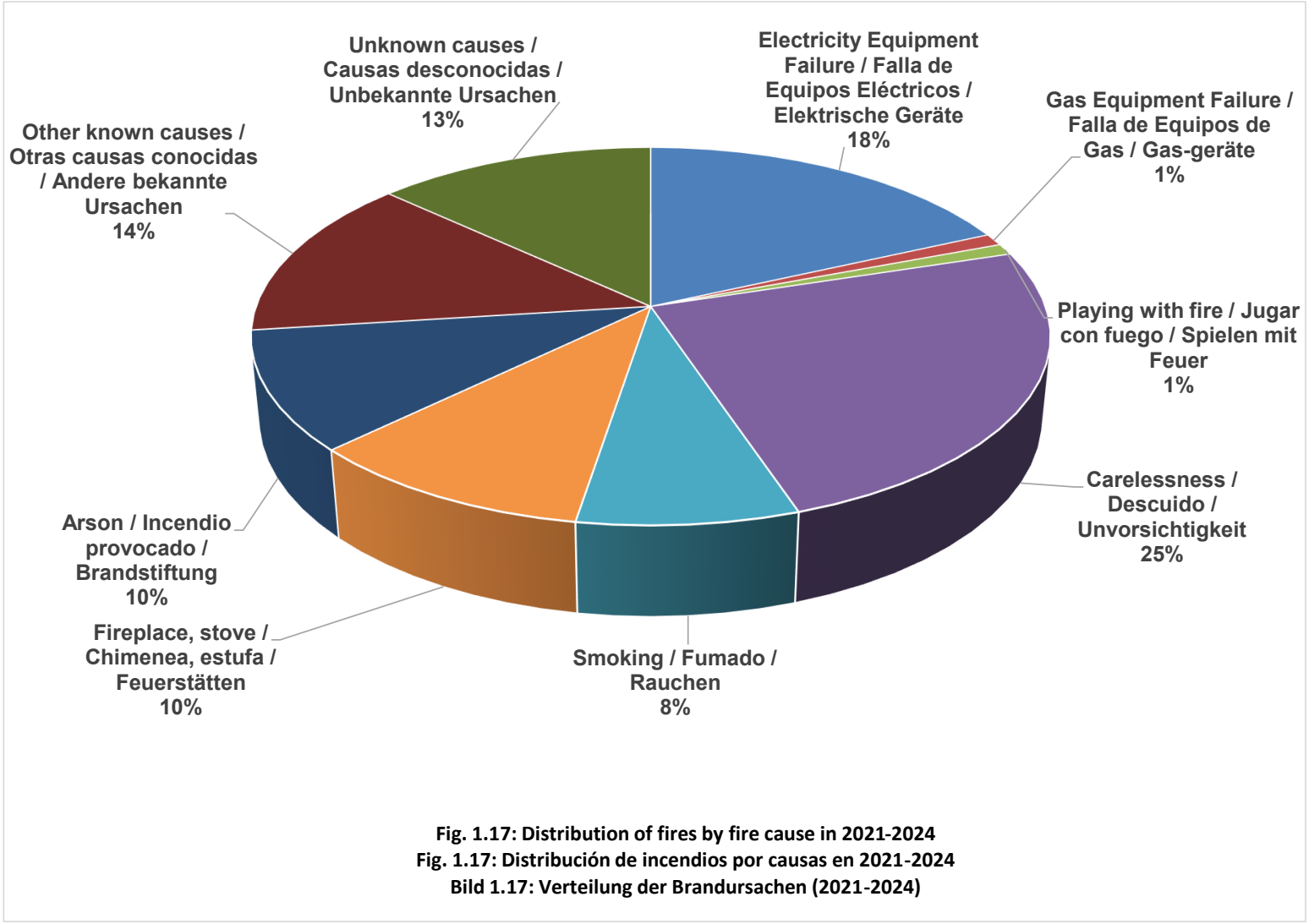


Fig. 1.17: Distribution of fires by fire cause in 2021-2024
Fig. 1.17: Distribución de incendios por causas en 2021-2024
Bild 1.17: Verteilung der Brandursachen (2021-2024)

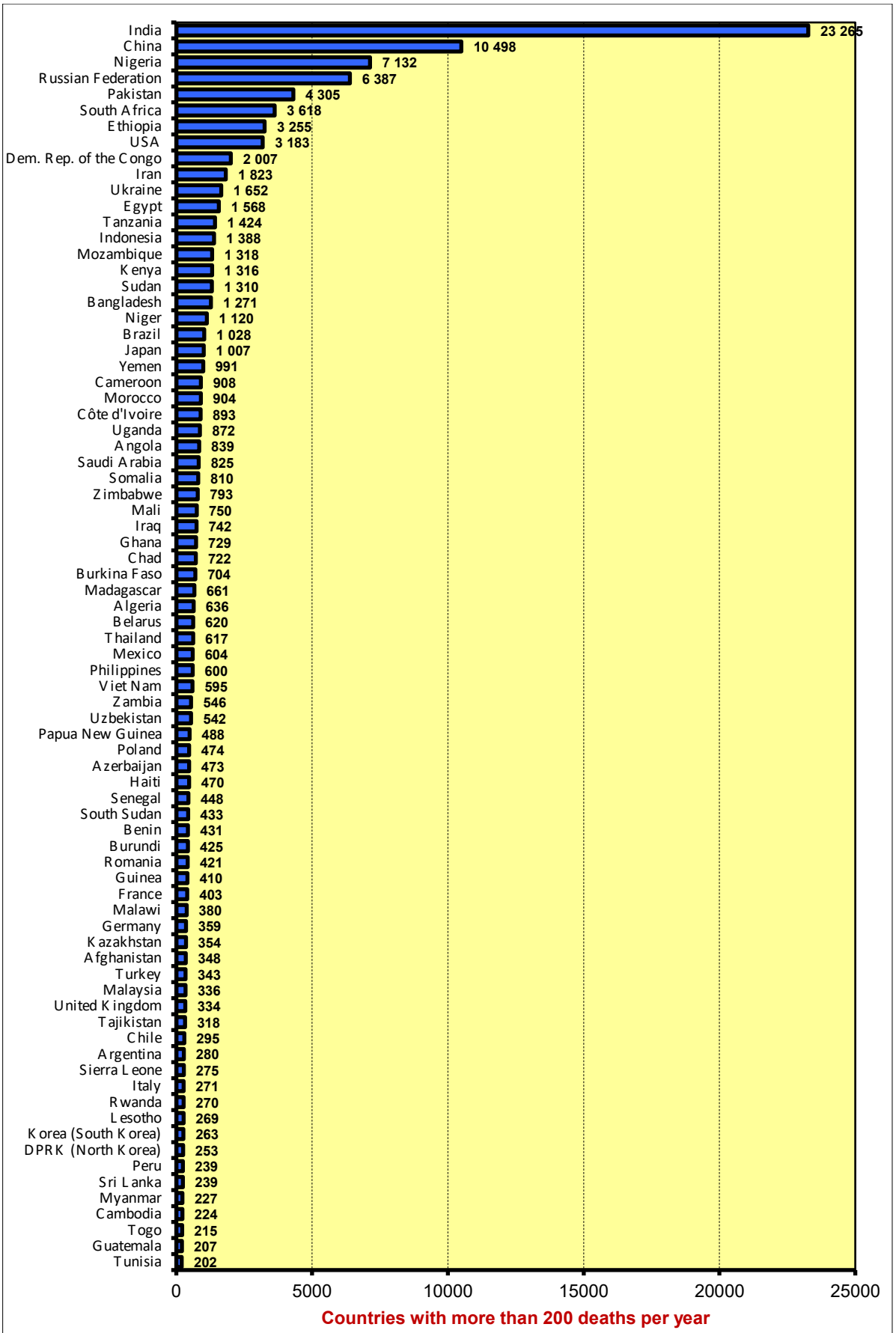


Fig. 1.18: Distribution of estimated deaths from fire, heat and hot substances (WHO 2019)
Fig. 1.18: Distribución estimada de fallecidos por "fuego, calor y sust. calientes"
Bild 1.18: Verteilung der Toten "Feuer, Flamme, heiße Substanzen" (WHO 2019)

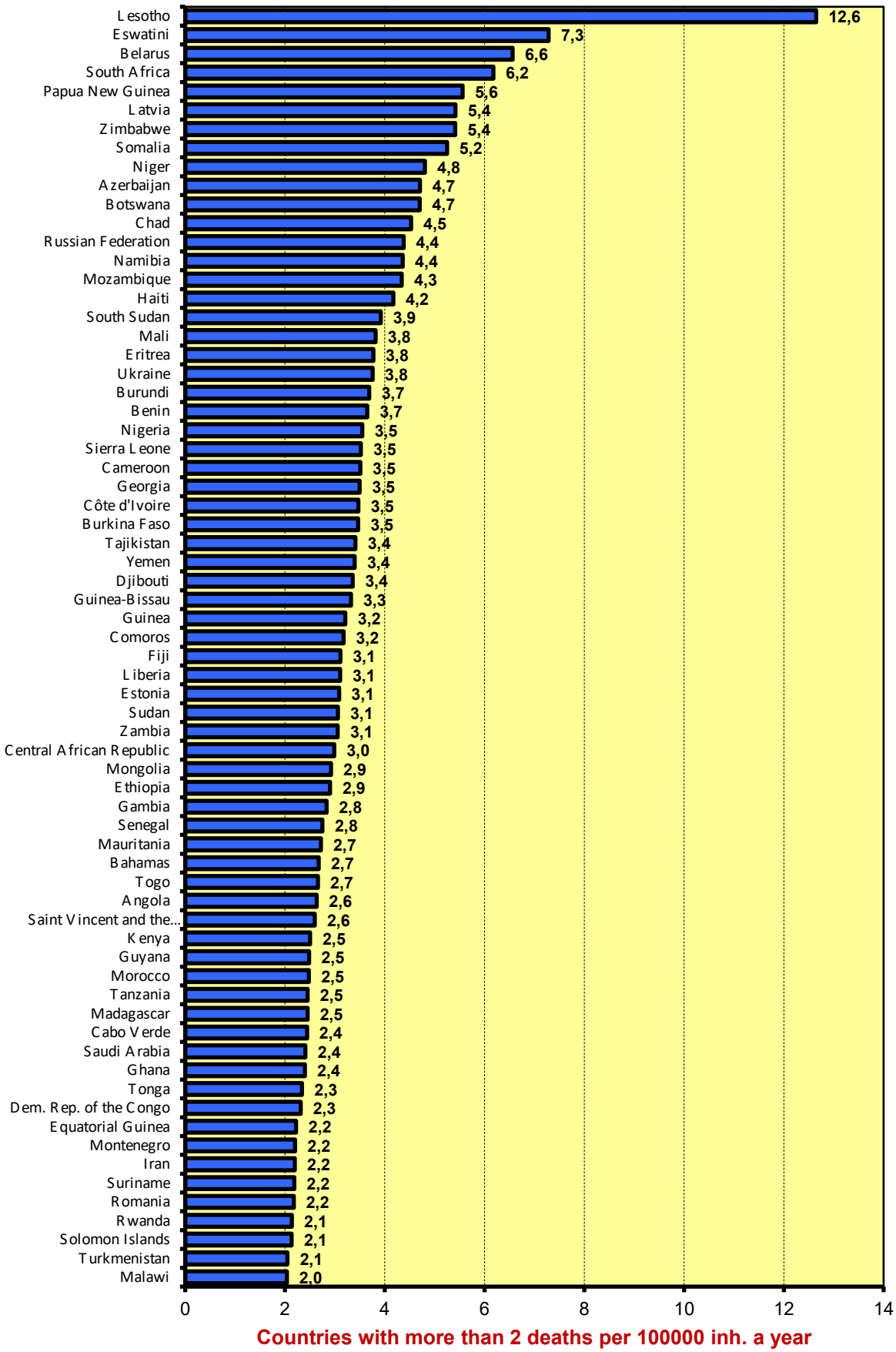


Fig. 1.19: Distribution of estimated deaths from fire, heat and hot substances (WHO 2019)
Fig.1.19: Distribución estimada de fallecidos por "fuego, calor y sust. calientes"
Bild 1.19: Verteilung der Toten "Feuer, Flamme, heiße Substanzen" (WHO 2019)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 2.1

Common indicators of fire statistics in the cities of the World in 2024
Indicadores comunes en las estadísticas de incendios en ciudades del mundo en 2024
Verdichtete Kennzahlen zum Arbeitsumfang und zur Brandsituation in den Städten der Welt im Jahr 2024

№	City	Population thous. inhabitants	Area sq.km.	Number of				Average number					
				calls	fires	fire deaths	fire injuries	per 1,000 inh.:		of fire deaths per:		of fire injuries per:	
								calls	fires	100,000 inh.	100 fires	100,000 inh.	100 fires
	Ciudad	Habitantes por mil	Area en km cuadrados	Cantidad de				Promedio					
				Operaciones	Incendios	Fallecidos incend.	Lesionados incend.	Por 1000 habs.		Fallecidos por		Lesionados por	
								Operaci.	Incendios	100000 hab.	100 incendios	100000 hab.	100 incendios
	Stadt	Einwohner in 1 000	Fläche, in qkm	Anzahl der …				Mittelwert					
				Einsätze	Brände	Brandtoten	Verletzten	je 1000 Einw.:		Brandtotenanzahl je:		Verletztenanzahl je:	
								Einsätze	Brände	100000 Einw.	100 Brände	100000 Einw.	100 Brände
1	Beijing	21 980	16 411	-	6 310	47	94	-	0,3	0,2	0,7	0,4	1,5
2	Tokyo	13 911	2 199	1 102 578	5 837	96	797	79,3	0,4	0,7	1,6	5,7	13,7
3	Moscow	13 149	2 561	67 525	6 256	139	372	5,1	0,5	1,1	2,2	2,8	5,9
4	London	9 726	1 707	134 124	16 150	-	-	13,8	1,7	-	-	-	-
5	Seoul	9 332	605	724 128	5 654	23	305	77,6	0,6	0,2	0,4	3,3	5,4
6	Ho Chi Minh City	9 000	2 095	-	446	20	28		0,0	0,2	4,5	0,3	6,3
7	Kuala Lumpur	8 816	243	4 685	1 555	108	285	0,5	0,2	1,2	6,9	3,2	18,3
8	Hanoi	8 500	3 358	-	1 238	26	14		0,1	0,3	2,1	0,2	1,1
9	Hong Kong	7 413	1 114	900 803	37 828	33	444	121,5	5,1	0,4	0,1	6,0	1,2
10	Paris	6 900	800	474 053	22 930	28	1264	68,7	3,3	0,4	0,1	18,3	5,5
11	Singapore	6 036	735	245 279	1 990	7	80	40,6	0,3	0,12	0,35	1,3	4,0
12	Bangkok	5 455	1 568	260 252	4 809	16	166	47,7	0,9	0,3	0,3	3,0	3,5
13	St. Petersburg	5 380	1 404	44 542	8 000	119	253	8,3	1,5	2,2	1,5	4,7	3,2
14	Toronto	3 125	630	170 079	41 763	16	-	54,4	13,4	0,5	0,0	-	-
15	Taipei	2 490	272	139 630	4 911	6	60	56,1	2,0	0,2	0,1	2,4	1,2
16	Perth	2 394	6 417	23 048	5 219	9	155	9,6	2,2	0,4	0,2	6,5	3,0
17	Vienna	2 028	415	52 943	14 885	-	-	26,1	7,3	-	-	-	-
18	Ulaanbaator	1 768	4 740	2 215	1 895	33	45	1,3	1,1	1,9	1,7	2,5	2,4
19	Budapest	1 682	525	15 781	2 196	13	113	9,4	1,3	0,8	0,6	6,7	5,1
20	Sofia	1 205	492	12 793	3 679	20	42	10,6	3,1	1,7	0,5	3,5	1,1
21	Dublin	1 186	921	98 240	9 967	3	-	82,8	8,4	0,3	0,0	-	-
22	Vilnius	602	401	4 553	1 210	11	26	7,6	2,0	1,8	0,9	4,3	2,1
23	Montevideo	530	1 788	-	-	51	146	-	-	9,6	-	27,5	-
24	Bratislava	477	368	-	756	2	4	-	1,6	0,4	0,3	0,8	0,5
25	Tallinn	457	159	5 945	600	4	15	13,0	1,3	0,9	0,7	3,3	2,5
26	Ljubljana	297	275	2 487	655	1	32	8,4	2,2	0,3	0,2	10,8	4,9
	∑	**143 839**	**52 203**	**4 485 683**	**206 739**	**831**	**4 740**	**31,2**	**1,4**	**0,6**	**0,4**	**3,3**	**2,3**

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 2.2

Type of fire service calls in the cities of the World in 2024
Tipo de operación en grandes ciudades del mundo en 2024
Struktur der Feuerwehreinsätze in den Großstädten der Welt im Jahr 2024

№	City	Population thous.inh.	Total number of calls a year …									
			fires	in %	accidents	in %	medical aid	in %	false calls	in %	other	in %
	Ciudad	Habitantes en miles	Total de operaciones por año									
			incendio	en %	accidentes	en %	Asist. médica	en %	Falsas Alarmas	en %	otros	in %
	Stadt	Einwohner in 1000	Anzahl der Einsätze je Jahr ...									
			zu Bränden	in %	zu Havarien	in %	Medizin. Hilfe	in %	Fehl-einsätze	in %	Sonstiges	in %
1	Tokyo	13 911	5 937	0,5	-	-	851 349	77,2	10 904	4,2	234 488	21,3
2	Moscow	13 149	6 256	9,3	3 159	4,7	-	-	18 235	27,0	39 875	59,1
3	London	9 726	16 150	12,0	53 157	39,6	-	-	64 810	48,3	6	0,0
4	Seoul	9 332	5 654	0,9	56 179	9,1	553 506	90,0	-	-	-	-
5	Hong Kong	7 534	37 828	4,4	39 320	4,6	784 243	91,0	-	-	-	-
6	Paris	6 900	22 930	4,9	48 550	10,5	392 309	84,6	-	-	-	-
7	Taipei	2 490	4 911	3,5	2 516	1,8	132 203	94,7	-	-	-	-
8	Perth	2 394	5 219	22,7	4 116	17,9	109	0,5	10 530	45,7	3 064	13,3
9	Vienna	2 028	14 835	28,0	33 218	62,7	-	-	-	-	4 890	9,2
10	Budapest	1 682	2 196	13,9	7 338	46,5	-	-	6 247	39,6	-	-
11	Sofia	1 205	3 679	28,8	1 364	10,7	236	1,8	407	3,2	7 107	55,6
12	Dublin	1 186	9 967	10,1	4 837	4,9	81 435	82,9	2 001	2,0	-	-
13	Vilnius	602	1 210	26,6	1 325	29,1	0	0,0	20	0,4	1 998	43,9
14	Tallinn	457	600	10,1	1 781	30,0	-	-	2 864	48,2	700	11,8
15	Ljubljana	297	655	26,3	1 402	56,4	96	3,9	312	12,5	22	0,9
	∑	**72 893**	**138 027**	**3,8**	**258 262**	**7,2**	**2 795 486**	**77,6**	**116 330**	**3,2**	**292 150**	**8,1**

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 2.3

Distribution of fires by types in the cities of the World in 2024
Distribución de incendios por tipo en grandes ciudades del mundo en 2024
Verteilung der Brände nach Objekten der Brandentstehung in den Großstädten der Welt im Jahr 2024

№	City	Population thous.inh.	Number of fires …															
			structure fires						vehicles	in %	forests	in %	grass, brush	in %	rubbish	in %	other	in %
			residential	in %	others	in %	all	in %										
	Ciudad	Habitantes enmilies	Cantidad de incendios …															
			Incendios estructurales						Vehículos	en %	forestales	en %	pastizales matorrale	en %	basura	en %	otros	en %
			residencia	en %	otros	en %	todos	en %										
	Stadt	Einwohner in 1000	Anzahl der Brände …															
			in Gebäuden						Transport	in %	im Wald	in %	Gras usw.	in %	Abfall, Müll	in %	Sonstige	in %
			Wohnung	in %	andere	in %	alle	in %										
1	Tokyo	13 911	-	-	-	-	3 302	72,6	230	5,1	6	5,1	-	-	-	-	1 010	22,2
2	Moscow	13 149	2 736	42,7	1 296	20,2	4 032	62,9	824	12,9	-	-	18	0,3	1 535	24,0	-	-
3	Seoul	9 332	2 242	39,8	1 986	35,2	4 228	75,0	402	7,1	14	0,2	-	-	-	-	1 010	17,9
4	Hong Kong	7 534	1 136	22,7	2 133	42,6	2 853	65,3	222	4,4	-	-	664	13,3	-	-	848	16,9
5	Bangkok	5 455	-	-	-	-	655	13,6	236	4,9	2 481	51,6	-	-	-	-	1 437	29,9
6	Taipei	2 490	-	-	-	-	761	66,9	122	10,7	33	2,9	-	-	-	-	221	19,4
7	Perth	2 394	842	16,1	421	8,1	1 263	24,2	629	12,1	26	0,5	1 767	34,0	1 117	21,4	417	8,0
8	Vienna	2 028	-	-	-	-	5 738	91,7	174	2,8	-	-	343	5,5	-	-	-	-
9	Budapest	1 682	767	34,3	366	16,4	1 133	50,7	101	4,5	58	2,6	-	-	150	6,7	794	35,5
10	Sofia	1 205	351	8,3	1	0,0	352	8,3	414	9,8	4	0,1	1 838	43,5	1 594	37,8	20	0,5
11	Vilnius	602	64	5,3	202	16,7	266	22,0	146	12,1	16	1,3	145	12,0	482	39,8	155	12,8
12	Bratislava	477	96	12,7	94	12,5	190	25,2	79	10,5	1	0,1	132	17,5	281	37,3	70	9,3
13	Tallinn	457	96	16,0	73	12,2	169	28,2	43	7,2	52	8,7	-	-	254	42,3	82	13,7
14	Ljubljana	297	185	28,2	143	21,8	328	50,1	71	10,8	-	-	6	0,9	103	15,7	147	22,4
∑		**61 013**	**8 515**	**22,3**	**6 715**	**17,6**	**15 230**	**39,8**	**3 693**	**9,7**	**2 691**	**7,0**	**4 913**	**12,8**	**5 516**	**14,4**	**6 211**	**16,2**

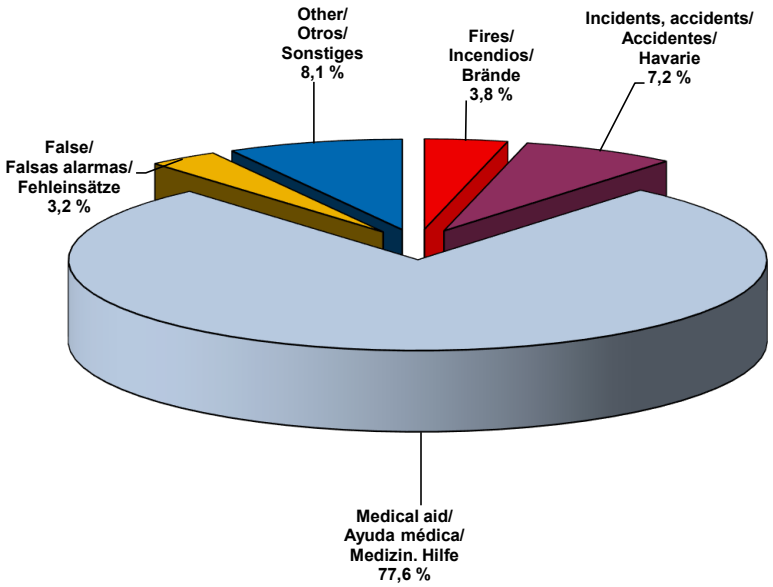


Fig. 2.5: Type of fire service calls in the cities (2024)
Fig. 2.5: Estructura de operaciones en ciudades (2024)
Bild 2.5: Struktur der Feuerwehreinsätze in den Städten (2024)

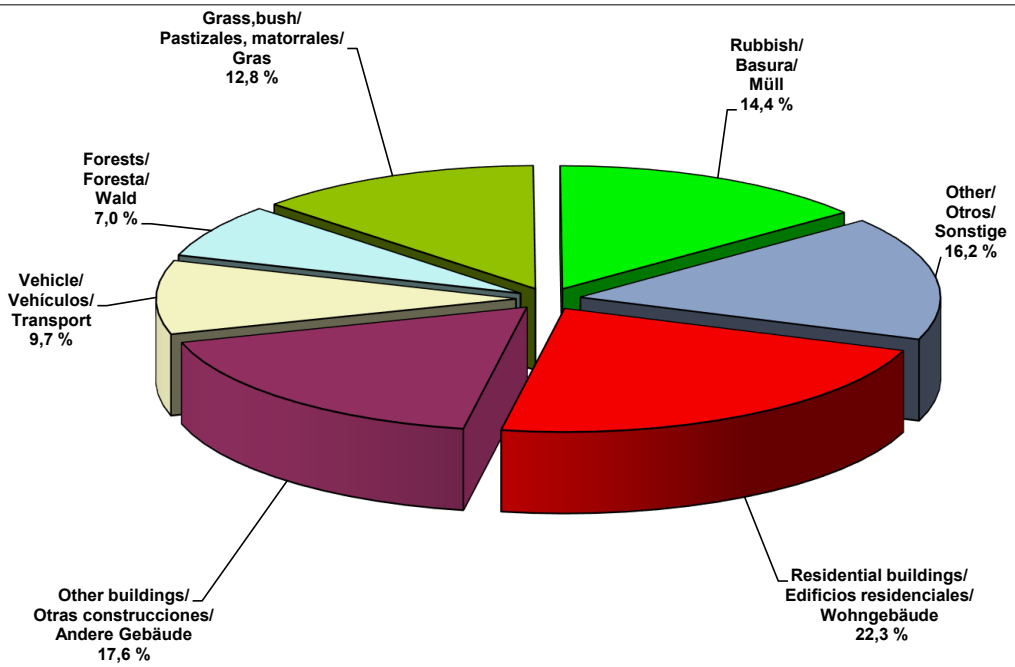


Fig. 2.6: Distribution of fires by types in the cities (2024)
Fig. 2.6: Distribución de incendios por tipos en ciudades (2024)
Bild 2.6: Brände nach Objekten der Brandentstehung in den Städten (2024)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 2.4

Distribution of fire deaths by types in the cities of the World in 2024
Distribución de fallecidos según el origen del incendio en ciudades del mundo en 2024
Verteilung der Brändtote nach Objekten der Brandentstehung in den Städten im Jahr 2024

№	City	Population, thous.inh.	Number of fire deaths							
			structure fires				vehicles	in %	other	in %
			residential	in %	all others	in %				
	Ciudad	Habitantes en miles	Cantidad de fallecidos							
			Incendio estructural				vehículos	en %	otros	en %
			residencial	en %	otros	en %				
	Stadt	Einwohner in 10000	Anzahl der Brandtoten							
			in Gebäuden				Transport	in %	Sonstige	in %
			Wohnung	in %	alle anderen	in %				
1	Moscow	13 149	124	89,2	15	10,8	-	-	-	-
2	Seoul	9 332	20	87,0	2	8,7	1	4,3	0	0,0
3	St. Petersburg	5 380	108	90,8	11	9,2	-	-	-	-
4	Perth	2 394	6	66,7	1	11,1	2	22,2	0	0,0
5	Budapest	1 682	10	76,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	23,1
6	Vilnius	563	6	54,5	4	36,4	0	0,0	1	9,1
7	Bratislava	477	1	50,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	50,0
8	Tallinn	457	4	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
9	Ljuljana	297	1	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	∑	**33 731**	**280**	**87,2**	**33**	**10,3**	**3**	**0,9**	**5**	**1,6**

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 2.5

Distribution of fire injuries by types in the cities of the World in 2024
Distribución de lesionados según el origen del incendio en ciudades del mundo en 2024
Verteilung der Verletzten nach Objekten der Brandentstehung in den Städten im Jahr 2024

№	City	Population, thous.inh.	Number of fire injuries							
			structure fires				vehicles	in %	other	in %
			residential	in %	all others	in %				
	Ciudad	Habitante en miles	Cantidad de lesionados							
			Incendio estructural				vehículos	en %	otros	en %
			residencial	en %	otros	en %				
	Stadt	Einwohner in 10000	Anzahl der Verletzten							
			in Gebäuden				Transport	in %	Sonstige	in %
			Wohnung	in %	alle anderen	in %				
1	Moscow	13 149	311	83,6	61	16,4	-	-	-	-
2	Seoul	9 332	212	69,5	84	27,5	9	3,0	0	0,0
3	St. Petersburg	5 380	234	92,5	19	7,5	-	-	-	-
4	Perth	2 394	107	69,0	7	4,5	20	12,9	21	13,5
5	Budapest	1 682	84	74,3	18	15,9	2	1,8	9	8,0
6	Vilnius	602	5	19,2	13	50,0	5	19,2	3	11,5
7	Bratislava	477	2	50,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	50,0
8	Tallinn	457	10	66,7	4	26,7	0	0,0	1	6,7
9	Ljubljana	297	21	65,6	7	21,9	4	12,5	0	0,0
	∑	**33 770**	**986**	**77,3**	**213**	**16,7**	**40**	**3,1**	**36**	**2,8**

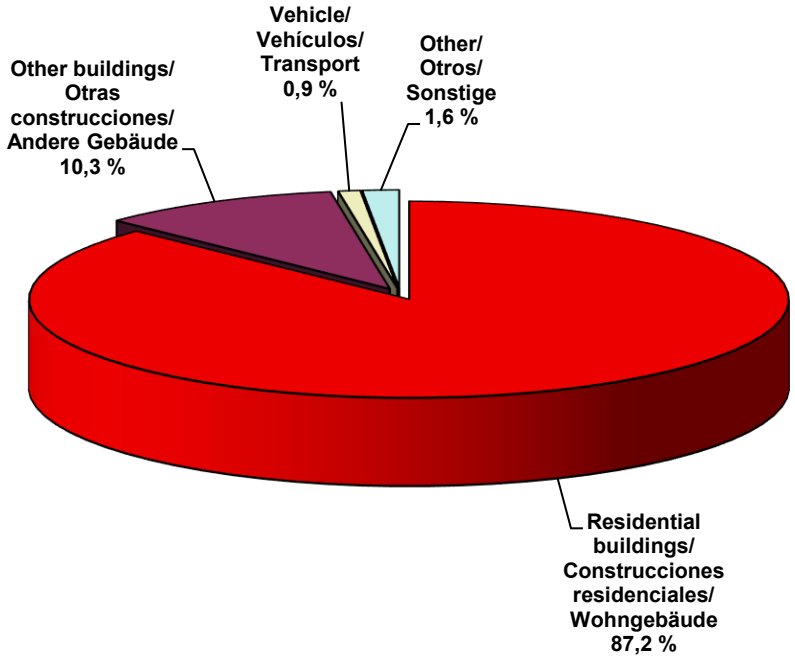


Fig. 2.7: Distribution of fire deaths by types in the cities (2024)
Fig. 2.7: Distribución de fallecidos según tipo mde incendio en ciudades (2024)
Bild 2.7: Verteilung der Brandtoten nach Objekten der Brandentstehung in den Städten (2024)

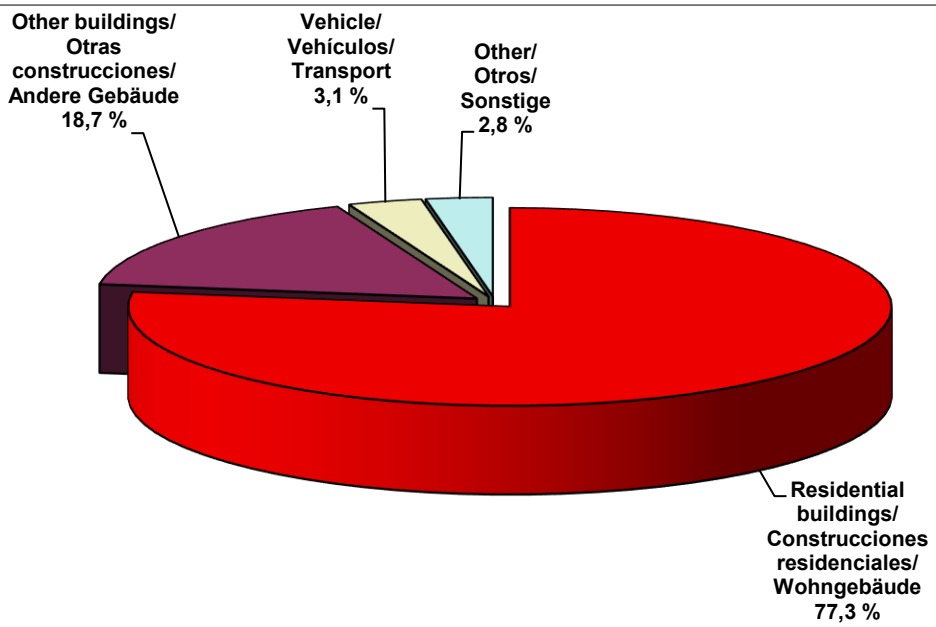


Fig. 2.8: Distribution of fire injuries by types in the cities (2024)
Fig. 2.8: Distribución de lesionados según tipo de construcción en ciudades (2024)
Bild 2.8: Verteilung der Brandverletzten nach Objekten der Brandentstehung in den Städten (2024)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 2.6

Trends in calls in the cities of the World in 2020-2024
Dinámica de las opetraciones en ciudades del mundo período 2020-2024
Dynamik der Einsätze in den Großstädten der Welt für 2020-2024

№	City	Population, thous. inh.	Number of calls					Average:	
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	per year	per 1,000 inh.
	Ciudad	Habitantes en miles	Cantidad de operaciones					Promedio	
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	por año	por 1000 hab
	Stadt	Einwohner, in 1.000	Gesamtanzahl der Einsätze in …					Mittelwert je	
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Jahr	1.000 Einw.
1	Dhaka	21 741	4 551	-	9 987	-	-	7 269	0,3
2	Istanbul	15 910	63 087	136 510	143 775	122 544	-	116 479	7,3
3	Tokyo	13 911	997 765	942 125	1 036 745	-	1 102 578	1 019 803	73,3
4	Manila	13 804	4 900	-	-	-	-	4 900	0,4
5	Moscow	13 149	67 106	78 962	69 842	69 300	67 525	70 547	5,4
6	Lima	10 719	38 163	-	-	-	-	38 163	3,6
7	Jakarta	10 562	38 000	-	-	-	-	38 000	3,6
8	London	9 726	98 581	109 590	125 392	126 464	134 124	118 830	12,2
9	Seoul	9 332	-	-	-	775 071	724 128	749 600	80,3
10	Ho Chi Minh City	9 000	-	1 308	-	-	-	1 308	0,1
11	Kuala Lumpur	8 816	-	-	-	-	4 685	4 685	0,5
12	Hanoi	8 499	937	1 246	1 325	-	-	1 169	0,1
13	Hong Kong	7 413	706 226	786 261	810 219	810 218	900 803	802 745	108,3
14	Paris	6 900	417 466	463 851	498 162	-	474 053	463 383	67,2
15	Singapore	6 036	196 345	213 615	256 837	246 832	245279	231 782	38,40
16	Bangkok	5 455	49 441	-	58 256	-	260 252	122 650	22,5
17	St. Petersburg	5 380	-	-	-	43 488	44 542	44 015	8,2
18	Berlin	3 664	470 238	479 008	492 604	514 866	-	489 179	133,5
19	Toronto	3 125	124 547	134 539	169 784	184 841	170 079	156 758	50,2
20	Athens	3 074	17 030	20 661	24 035	18 784	-	20 128	6,5
21	Kyiv	2 887	16 477	16 383	9 278	10 640	-	13 195	4,6
22	Taipei	2 490	131 474		-	137 038	139 630	136 047	54,6
23	Perth	2 394	-	-	-	-	23 048	23 048	9,6
24	Bucharest	2 162	103 158	118 717	-	-	-	110 938	51,3
25	Vienna	2 028	35 617	41 273	43 030	47 272	52 943	44 027	21,7
26	Hamburg	1 964	257 280	282 515	316 275	308 328	-	291 100	148,2
27	Warsaw	1 861	21 085	19 941	21 539	-	-	20 855	11,2
28	Montevideo	1 774	18 604	15 762	17 376	16 313	-	17 014	9,6
29	Ulaanbaatar	1 768	-	-	1 827	-	2 215	2 021	1,1
30	Budapest	1 682	12 485	12 504	18 527	-	15 781	14 824	8,8
31	Astana	1 544	3 904	-	3 000	3 000	-	3 301	2,1
32	Prague	1 357	321 680	325 208	384 176	468 828	-	374 973	276,3
33	Brussels	1 222	14 707	14 386	16 455	-	-	15 183	12,4
34	Sofia	1 205	8 699	9 195	10 905	12 186	12 793	10 756	8,9
35	Dublin	1 186	-	94 777	99 243	95 942	98 240	97 051	81,8
36	Stockholm	989	5 904	-	-	6 190	-	6 047	6,1
37	Zagreb	767	8 635	4 086	3 341	-	-	5 354	7,0
38	Helsinki	656	-	7 780	-	-	-	7 780	11,9
39	Copenhagen	655	4 948	-	5 835	5 922	-	5 568	8,5
40	Riga	609	6 390	-	6 885	6 886	-	6 720	11,0
41	Vilnius	602	3 546	3 577	3 601	4 030	4 553	3 861	6,4
42	Lisbon	545	-	-	22 045	13 114		17 580	32,3
43	Bratislava	477	-	11 923	-	-	-	11 923	25,0
44	Tallinn	457	-	6 340	6 378	6 527	5 945	6 298	13,8
45	Ljubljana	297	6 091	2 952	-	-	2 487	3 843	12,9
46	Wellington	216	4 660	-	4 410	4 416	-	4 495	20,8
47	Bern	143	2 338	-	-	-	-	2 338	16,3
	∑	**220 153**	**4 282 065**	**4 354 995**	**4 691 089**	**4 059 040**	**4 485 683**	**4 374 574**	**19,9**

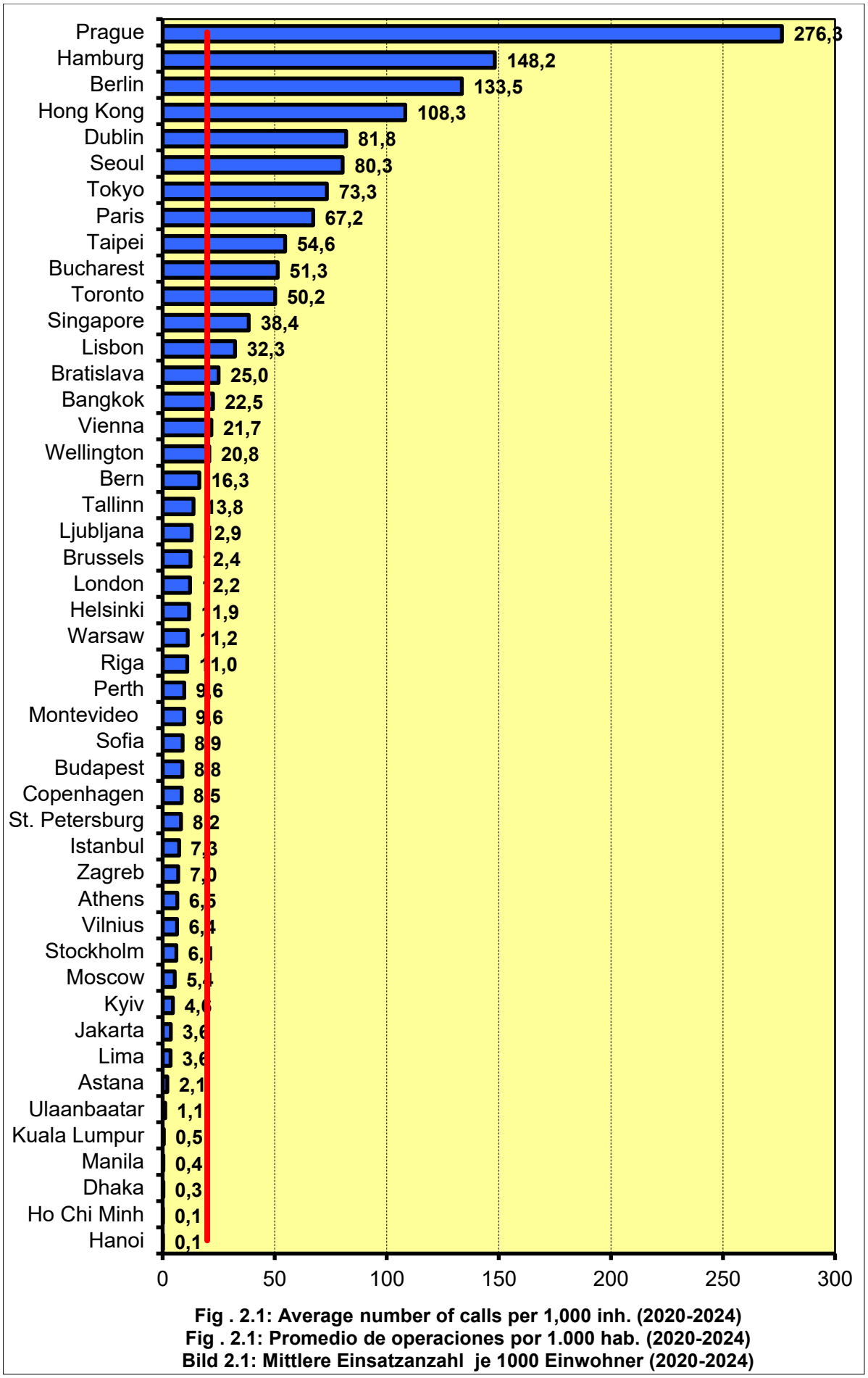


Fig . 2.1: Average number of calls per 1,000 inh. (2020-2024)
Fig . 2.1: Promedio de operaciones por 1.000 hab. (2020-2024)
Bild 2.1: Mittlere Einsatzanzahl je 1000 Einwohner (2020-2024)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 2.7

Trends in fires in the cities of the World in 2020-2024
Dinámica de los incendios en ciudades del mundo período 2020-2024
Dynamik der Brände in den Großstädten der Welt für 2020-2024

№	City	Population, thous. inh.	Number of fires					Average:	
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	per year	per 1,000 inh.
	Ciudad	Pobleción en miles	Cantidad de incendios					Promedio	
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	por año	por 1000 hab
	Stadt	Einwohner, in 1000	Gesamtanzahl der Brände in …					Mittelwert je	
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Jahr	1000 Einw.
1	Delhi	26 495	25 709	27 343	31 958	-	-	28 337	1,1
2	Shanghai	24 870	4 062	14 685	14 615	16 620	-	12 496	0,5
3	Dhaka	22 478	2 541	-	5 984	-	-	4 263	0,2
4	Beijing	21 980	7 106	7 490	-	5 856	6 310	6 691	0,3
5	Cairo	21 750	6 887	6 132	5 840	-	-	6 286	0,3
6	Istanbul	15 910	20 584	20 760	22 554	24 285	-	22 046	1,4
7	Tehran	14 000	29 433	-	-	-	-	29 433	2,1
8	Tokyo	13 911	3 721	3 939	5 087	-	5 809	4 639	0,3
9	Manila	13 804	4 416	-	-	-	-	4 416	0,3
10	Moscow	13 149	7 834	7 413	6 927	6 378	6 256	6 962	0,5
11	Lima	10 800	6 162	-	-	-	-	6 162	0,6
12	Jakarta	10 562	1 505	-	-	-	-	1 505	0,1
13	London	9 726	17 411	14 929	19 297	16 120	16 150	16 781	1,7
14	Seoul	9 332	5 088	31 515	38 269	5 671	5 654	17 239	1,8
15	Ho Chi Minh City	9 000	290	374	-	300	446	353	0,0
16	Kuala Lumpur	8 816	-	-	-	-	1 555	1 555	0,2
17	Hanoi	8 499	415	355	586	619	1 238	643	0,1
18	Hong Kong	7 509	33 682	33 891	34 775	36 103	37 828	35 256	4,7
19	Paris	6 900	12 947	10 724	11 838	15 546	22 930	14 797	2,1
20	Singapore	6 036	1 877	1 844	1 799	1 954	1 990	1 893	0,31
21	Bangkok	5 455	489	-	2 707	4 406	4 809	3 103	0,6
22	St. Petersburg	5 380	9 932	9 610	9 781	8 224	8 000	9 109	1,7
23	Alexandria	4 388	-		3 355	-	-	3 355	0,8
24	Berlin	3 664	8 493	6 843	9 578	9 584	-	8 625	2,4
25	Toronto	3 125	32403	32283	36975	38267	41763	36 338	11,6
26	Athens	3 074	4 660	4 382	5 931	5 614	-	5 147	1,7
27	Kyiv	2 887	5 084	4 875	2 869	3 584	-	4 103	1,4
28	Damascus	2 503	-	1 853	940	-	-	1 397	0,6
29	Taipei	2 490	5 640	-	-	4 556	4 911	5 036	2,0
30	Perth	2 394	-	-	-	-	5 219	5 219	2,2
31	Bucharest	2 162	2 554	2 022	-	-	-	2 288	1,1
32	Vienna	2 028	10 570	11 343	12 197	13 925	14 835	12 574	6,2
33	Minsk	2 021	303	296	339	-	-	313	0,2
34	Hamburg	1 964	10 952		12 058	-	-	11 505	5,9
35	Warsaw	1 861	3 380	3 239	3 810	-	-	3 476	1,9
36	Montevideo	1 774	14 536	11 802	12 486	13 327	-	13 038	7,3
37	Ulaanbaatar	1 768	1 782	-	1 755	-	1 895	1 811	1,0
38	Budapest	1 682	2 115	2 135	2 232	-	2 196	2 170	1,3
39	Astana	1 544	650	718	831	632	-	708	0,5
40	Prague	1 357	1 797	1 795	2 326	4 351	-	2 567	1,9
41	Da Nang	1 353	170	-	-	-	-	170	0,1
42	Brussels	1 222	3 491	3 304	3 891	1 095	-	2 945	2,4
43	Sofia	1 205	3 288	3 273	3 440	3 532	3 679	3 442	2,9
44	Dublin	1 186	9 740	9 671	9 087	8 454	9 967	9 384	7,9
45	Yerevan	1 084	2 486	-	-	-	-	2 486	2,3
46	Stockholm	989	1 425	-	-	1 192	-	1 309	1,3
47	Zagreb	767	1 330	1 334	1 612	-	-	1 425	1,9
48	Frankfurt Main	759	1 539	-	-	-	-	1 539	2,0
49	Helsinki	656	776	795	-	-	-	786	1,2
50	Copenhagen	655	1 072	-	864	1 104	-	1 013	1,5
51	Riga	609	1 946	-	1 915	2 082	-	1 981	3,3
52	Vilnius	602	1 150	1 058	1 022	1 083	1 210	1 105	1,8
53	Lisbon	545	-	-	1 132	2 211	-	1 672	3,1
54	Bratislava	477	-	683	-	-	756	720	1,5
55	Tallinn	457	880	895	816	717	600	782	1,7
56	Ljubljana	297	1 007	1 001	-	-	655	888	3,0
57	Wellington	216	738	-	291	473	-	501	2,3
∑		**342 127**	**338 048**	**296 604**	**343 769**	**257 865**	**206 661**	**288 589**	**0,8**

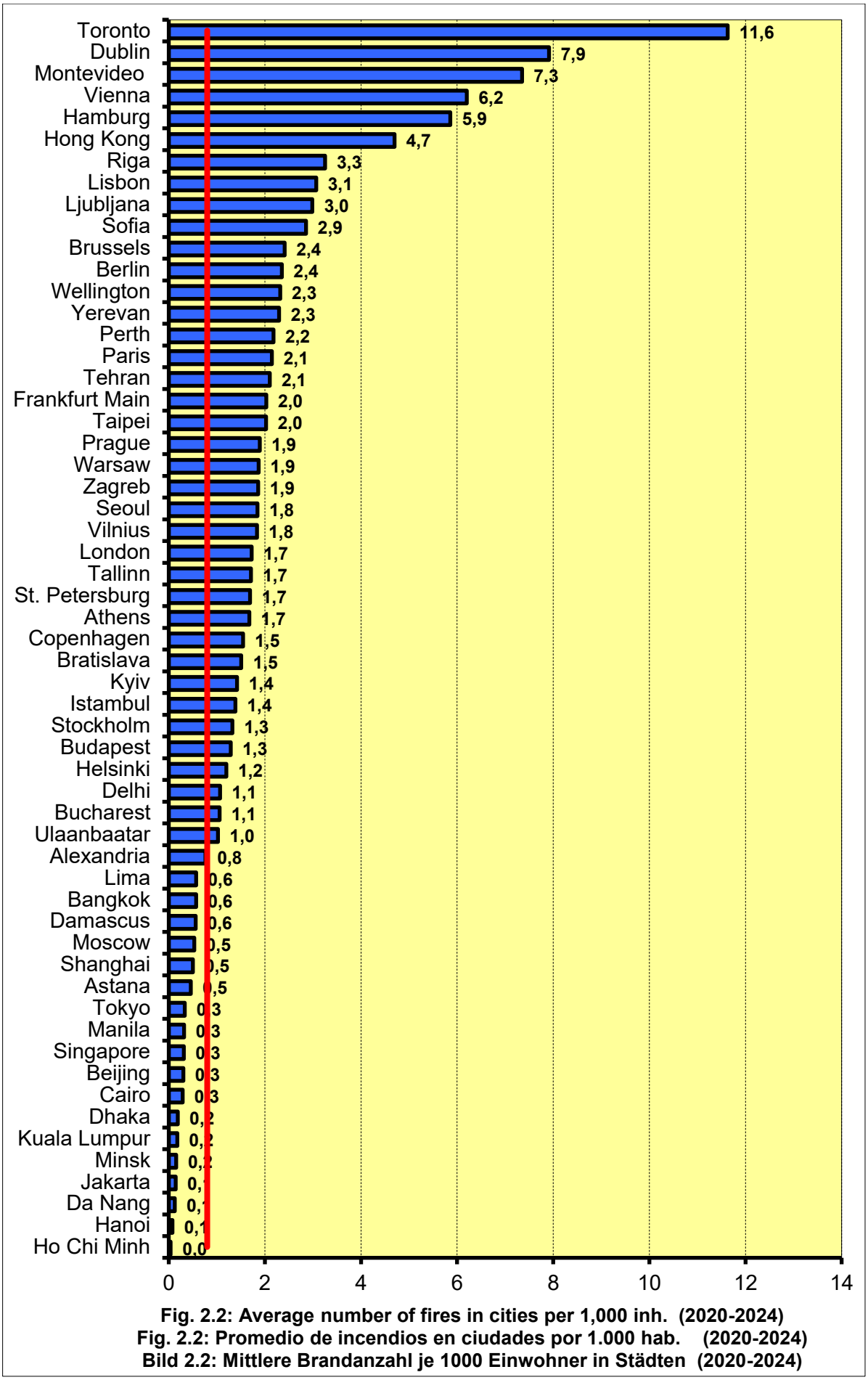


Fig. 2.2: Average number of fires in cities per 1,000 inh. (2020-2024)
Fig. 2.2: Promedio de incendios en ciudades por 1.000 hab. (2020-2024)
Bild 2.2: Mittlere Brandanzahl je 1000 Einwohner in Städten (2020-2024)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 2.8

Trends in fire deaths in the cities of the World in 2020-2024
Dinámica de los fallecidos en incendios en ciudades años 2020-2024
Dynamik der Brandtotenzahlen in den Stadten für 2020-2024

№	City	Population, thous. inh.	Number of fire deaths, inh.					Average number of fire deaths:		
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	per year	per 100,000 inh.	per 100 fires
	Ciudad	Habitantes, en miles	Fallecidos en incendios, hab.					Promedio de fallecidos		
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	por año	por 100000 hab.	por 100 incendios
	Stadt	Einwohner, in 1000	Anzahl der Brandtoten					Mittelwert je:		
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Jahr	100000 Einw.	100 Brände
1	Delhi	26 495	346	591	1 029	-	-	655	2,5	2,3
2	Shanghai	24 870	55	65	72	69	-	65	0,3	0,5
3	Dhaka	22 478	14	-	22	-	-	18	0,1	0,4
4	Beijing	21 980	43	59	-	89	47	60	0,3	0,9
5	Cairo	21 750	16	24	36	-	-	25	0,1	0,4
6	Tehran	14 000	50	-	-	-	-	50	0,4	0,2
7	Tokyo	13 885	86	86	91	86	94	89	0,6	1,9
8	Manila	13 804	57	-	-	-	-	57	0,4	1,3
9	Moscow	13 149	146	183	174	151	139	159	1,2	2,3
10	Jakarta	10 562	18	-	-	-	-	18	0,2	1,2
11	London	9 726	30	50	33	-	-	38	0,4	0,2
12	Seoul	9 322	37	-	37	24	23	30	0,3	0,2
13	Ho Chi Minh City	9 000	12	26	-	12	20	18	0,2	5,0
14	New York City	8 550	-	-	-	104	78	91	1,1	-
15	Hanoi	8 500	6	12	75	71	26	38	0,4	5,9
16	Hong Kong	7 413	24	23	28	31	33	28	0,4	0,1
17	Paris	6 900	27	29	37	-	28	30	0,4	0,2
18	Singapore	6 036	1	3	6	3	7	4	0,07	0,2
19	Bangkok	5 455	6	-	12	9	16	11	0,2	0,3
20	St. Petersburg	5 380	133	135	131	132	119	130	2,4	1,4
21	Berlin	3 664	17	16	-	-	-	17	0,5	0,2
22	Toronto	3 125	20	19	13	14	16	16	0,5	0,0
23	Athens	3 074	13	13	10	14	-	13	0,4	0,2
24	Kyiv	2 887	51	72	68	64	-	64	2,2	1,6
25	Damascus	2 503	-	3	80	-	-	42	1,7	3,0
26	Taipei	2 490	23	-	-	12	6	14	0,5	0,3
27	Perth	2 394	-	-	-	-	6	6	0,3	0,1
28	Bucharest	2 162	17	22	-	-	-	20	0,9	0,9
29	Haiphong	2 053	1	-	-	-	-	1	0,0	-
30	Hamburg	1 964	8	15	15	10	-	12	0,6	0,1
31	Warsaw	1 861	13	20	8	-	-	14	0,7	0,4
32	Montevideo	1 774	21	22	70	53	-	42	2,3	0,3
33	Ulaanbaatar	1 768	35	-	19	-	33	29	1,6	1,6
34	Budapest	1 682	12	14	12	-	13	13	0,8	0,6
35	Astana	1 544	22	0	21	12	-	14	0,9	1,9
36	Prague	1 357	13	12	8	9	-	11	0,8	0,4
37	Da Nang	1 353	0	-	-	-	-	0	0,0	0,0
38	Brussels	1 222	-	7	8	2	-	6	0,5	0,2
39	Sofia	1 205	11	23	33	13	20	20	1,7	0,6
40	Dublin	1 186	7	1	4	1	3	3	0,3	0,0
41	Yerevan	1 084	3	-	-	-	-	3	0,3	0,1
42	Stockholm	989	8	-	-	6	-	7	0,7	0,5
43	Zagreb	767	1	3	4	-	-	3	0,3	0,2
44	Helsinki	656	-	1	-	-	-	1	0,2	0,1
45	Copenhagen	655	5	-	5	5	-	5	0,8	0,5
46	Riga	609	24	-	25	15	-	21	3,5	1,1
47	Vilnius	602	3	11	4	13	11	8	1,4	0,8
48	Lisbon	545	-	-	2	2	-	2	0,4	0,1
49	Bratislava	477	-	3	-	-	2	3	0,5	0,3
50	Tallinn	457	8	6	3	9	4	6	1,3	0,8
51	Ljubljana	297	0	0	-	-	1	0	0,1	0,0
52	Wellington	216	0	-	0	1	-	0	0,2	0,1
∑		**307 877**	**1 443**	**1 569**	**2 195**	**1 036**	**745**	**1 398**	**0,5**	**0,5**

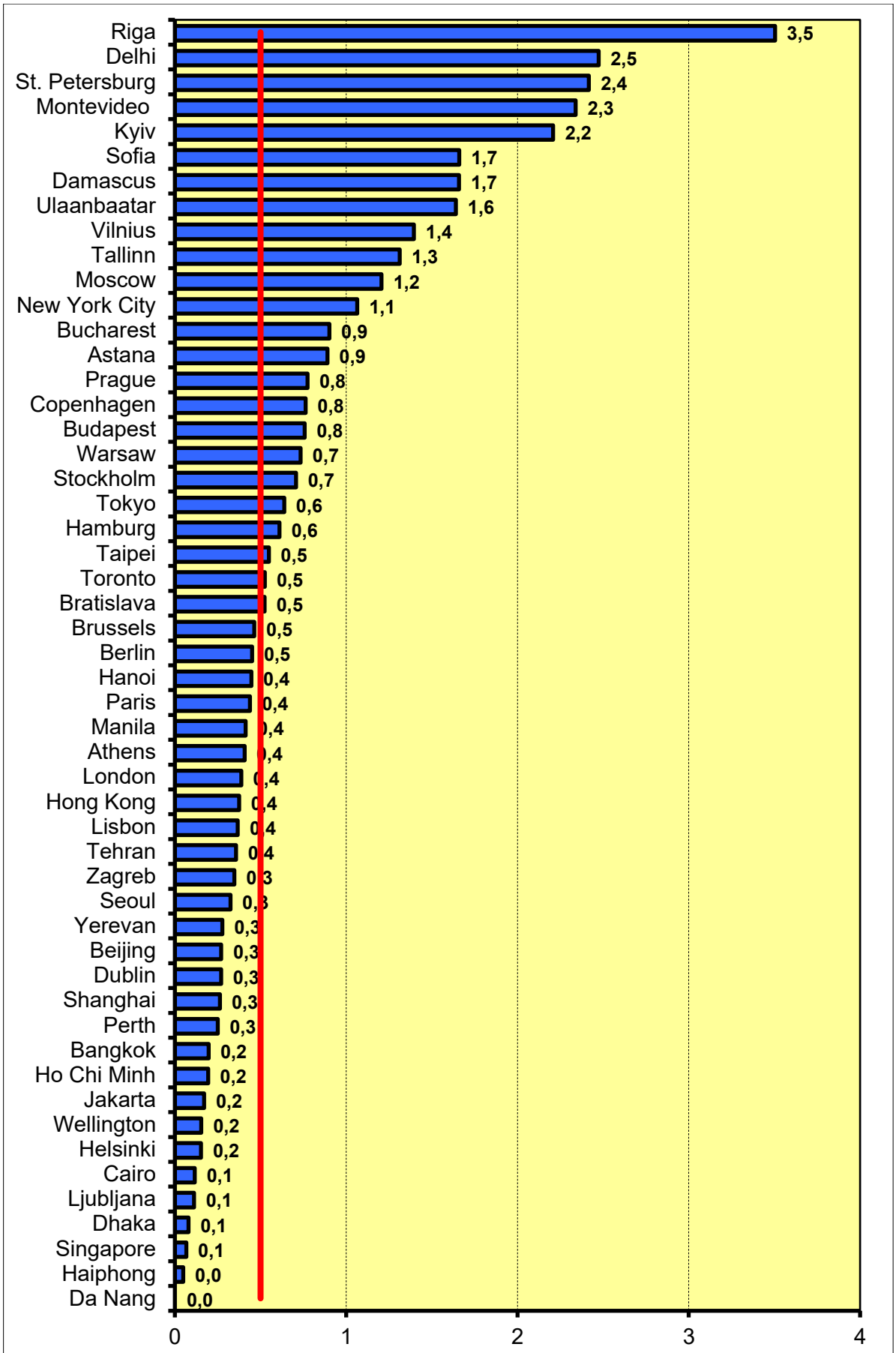


Fig. 2.3: Average number of fire deaths in cities per 100,000 inh. (2020-2024)
Fig. 2.3: Promedio de fallecidos en incendios por 100.000 hab. (2020-2024)
Bild 2.3: Mittlere Brandtotenanzahl je 100000 Einw. in Städten (2020-2024)

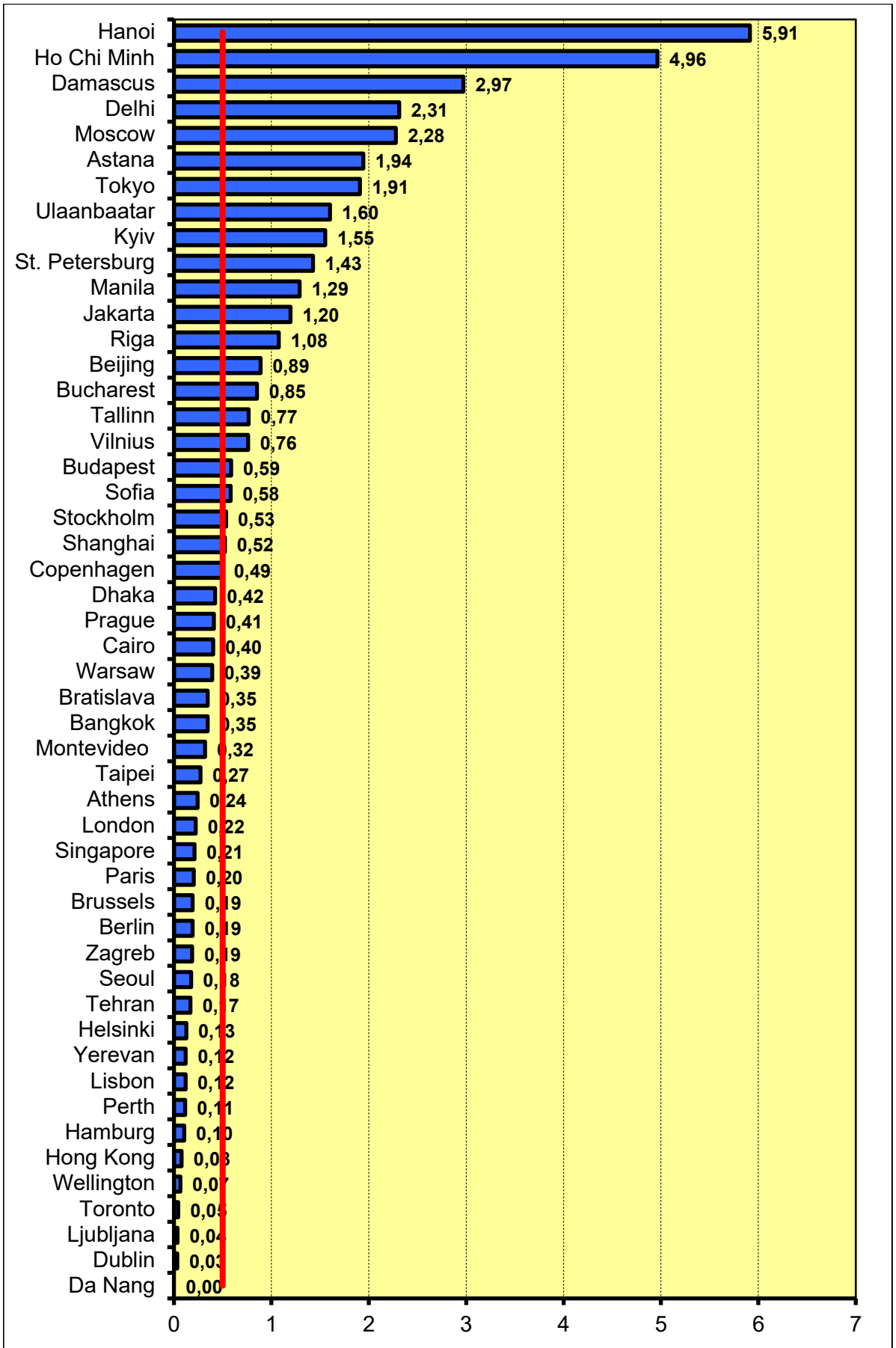


Fig. 2.4: Average number of fire deaths per 100 fires (2020-2024)
Fig. 2.4: Promedio de fallecidos por 100 incendios (2020-2024)
Bild 2.4: Mittlere Brandtotenzahlen je 100 Brände in Städten (2020-2024)

Table/Cuadro/Tabelle 2.9

Statistics of fire services in the cities of the World in 2010-2024 (most recent data)
Estadísticas de personal y equipamiento en grandes ciudades del mundo años 2010-2024
Personal und Ausstattung der Feuerwehren in den Großstädten in den Jahren 2010-2024

№	City	Population, thous. inh.	Area, sq. km.	Fire stations	Number of engines	Number of ladders	Number of fire fighters career	part time	volunt.	total
	Ciudad	Habitantes en miles	Area, km cuadrados	Estaciones Bomberos	Cantidad de Bombas	Escalas	Cantidad de Bomberos Profes.	Med. tpo.	Volunt.	total
	Stadt	Einwohner, in 1.000	Fläche, in qkm.	Feuer-wachen	Anzahl der LF, TLF	DL, TM	Personal der Feuerwehr BF	Teilzeit	FF	Gesamt
1	Delhi	26 495	1 483	66	222	14	3 616	0	0	3 616
2	Shanghai	24 644	1 600	107	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Dhaka	22 478	1 464	17	339	15	1 713	-	-	1 713
4	Beijing	21 980	16 411	416	850	200	6 900	-	-	6 900
5	Istanbul	14 657	5 343	125	-	-	4 842	-	344	5 186
6	Tehran	14 000	750	132	361	32	5 243	-	-	5 243
7	Tokyo	13 885	1 769	214	673	86	18 748	844	21 721	41 313
8	Manila	13 804	620	142	108	-	3 616	-	-	3 616
9	Moscow	13 149	2 561	113	250	52	7 645	0	0	7 645
10	Jakarta	10 562	662	154	238	18	2 571	1 756	-	4 327
11	London	9 726	1 707	103	142	11	5 992	0	0	5 992
12	Seoul	9 322	605	24	124	52	7 434	0	4 382	11 816
13	New York City	8 550	834	218	198	143	11 051	-	-	11 051
14	Hanoi	8 499	3 360	26	179	32	1 106	252	-	1 358
15	Hong Kong	7 413	1 114	84	80	95	11 476	-	-	11 476
16	Paris	7 019	760	78	164	64	8 598	0	683	9 281
17	Singapore	6 036	735	28	51	23	2 801	-	-	2 801
18	Damascus	5 500	400	20	23	2	690	0	0	690
19	Bangkok	5 455	1 568	43	138	63	1 993	0	-	1 993
20	St. Petersburg	5 380	1 436	68	180	41	4 630	0	421	5 051
21	Chicago	5 000	776	100	99	61	4 500	0	0	4 500
22	Los Angeles	4 000	1 217	106	98	48	3 586	0	0	3 586
23	Yokohama	3 709	437	96	96	-	3 479	-	-	3 479
24	Berlin	3 664	892	95	200	41	4 282	0	1 530	5 812
25	Sidney	3 600	531	75	225	15	1 800	0	0	1 800
26	Kuwait City	3 500	1 000	33	50	11	3 500	-	-	3 500
27	Madrid	3 166	608	14	45	14	1 800	0	0	1 800
28	Melbourne	3 150	811	46	100	8	1 956	60	0	2 016
29	Athens	3 074	412	27	243	17	4 705	-	834	5 539
30	Kyiv	2 887	851	29	101	31	2 030	0	11 830	13 860
31	Osaka	2 752	222	89	-	-	3 484	-	-	3 484
32	Taipei	2 490	272	44	187	34	1 873	0	1 585	3 458
33	Perth	2 394	6 417	93	-	-	873	-	2 879	3 752
34	Johannesburg	2 300	573	15	32	10	810	0	0	810
35	Bucharest	2 162	240	36	78	14	2 680	0	0	2 680
36	Havanna	2 100	740	18	32	9	800	0	0	800
37	Vienna	2 028	415	70	71	20	1 771	0	212	1 983
38	Minsk	2 021	348	32	78	33	825	-	0	825
39	Kuala Lumpur	1 950	243	19	-	-	950	-	200	1 150
40	Warsaw	1 861	517	17	56	21	1 588	0	433	2 021
41	Hamburg	1 852	755	86	238	24	2 659	-	-	3 086
42	Budapest	1 682	525	42	44	11	1 090	0	832	1 922
43	Belgrade	1 659	360	19	151	5	719	0	-	719
44	Ulaanbaatar	1 515	4 704	14	32	4	696	12	6	714
45	Astana	1 444	722	12	62	26	1 600	-	-	1 600
46	Kuala Lumpur	1 401	243	13	17	4	608	0	271	879
47	Munich	1 367	310	32	79	19	1 445	-	687	2 132
48	Prague	1 357	496	62	154	25	919	-	670	1 589
49	Brussels	1 222	162	8	17	13	1 101	0	0	1 101
50	Sofia	1 205	492	13	40	4	785	0	79	864
51	Dublin	1 186	921	14	-	-	842	-	-	842
52	Yerevan	1 078	227	13	28	4	590	-	-	590
53	Cologne	1 021	405	37	32	14	1 957	-	743	2 700
54	Stockholm	989	187	9	-	-	514	41	-	555
55	Bishkek	874	169	9	34	3	384	-	-	384
56	Zagreb	767	641	65	88	8	358	-	5 822	6 180
57	Frankfurt Main	759	248	40	83	12	1 000	-	900	1 900
58	Kishinev	732	120	5	30	7	656	-	-	656
59	Helsinki	656	716	34	37	7	488	0	355	843
60	Copenhagen	655	89	7	13	7	357	16	67	440
61	Oslo	624	454	8	7	4	456	2	-	458
62	Riga	609	304	10	36	6	413	-	-	413
63	Vilnius	602	401	7	24	5	794	0	4	798
64	Rotterdam	600	280	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Dortmund	588	280	27	54	11	748	-	707	1 455
66	Essen	587	210	26	48	10	750	0	550	1 300
67	Dusseldorf	587	217	17	56	11	890	0	294	1 184
68	Seattle	563	217	33	33	11	1 044	-	-	1 044
69	Bremen	547	325	26	66	7	478	0	603	1 081
70	Lisbon	545	100	11	29	8	928	-	-	928
71	Hannover	525	204	21	56	9	596	0	636	1 232
72	Bratislava	477	368	4	15	2	293	0	301	594
73	Tallinn	457	159	6	8	3	186	0	-	186
74	Brno	379	230	26	53	7	210	67	213	490
75	Ljubljana	297	275	39	41	2	130	0	4 173	4 303
76	Ostrava	289	214	33	54	9	279	104	291	674
77	Brunei Darussalam	240	570	9	5	11	644	0	1 700	2 344
78	Wellington (NZ)	216	290	11	10	2	145	0	110	255
79	Pilsen	171	138	22	16	5	138	48	189	375
	∑	**338 686**	**80 432**	**4 117**	**7 901**	**1 650**	**185 847**	**3 202**	**67 257**	**256 306**

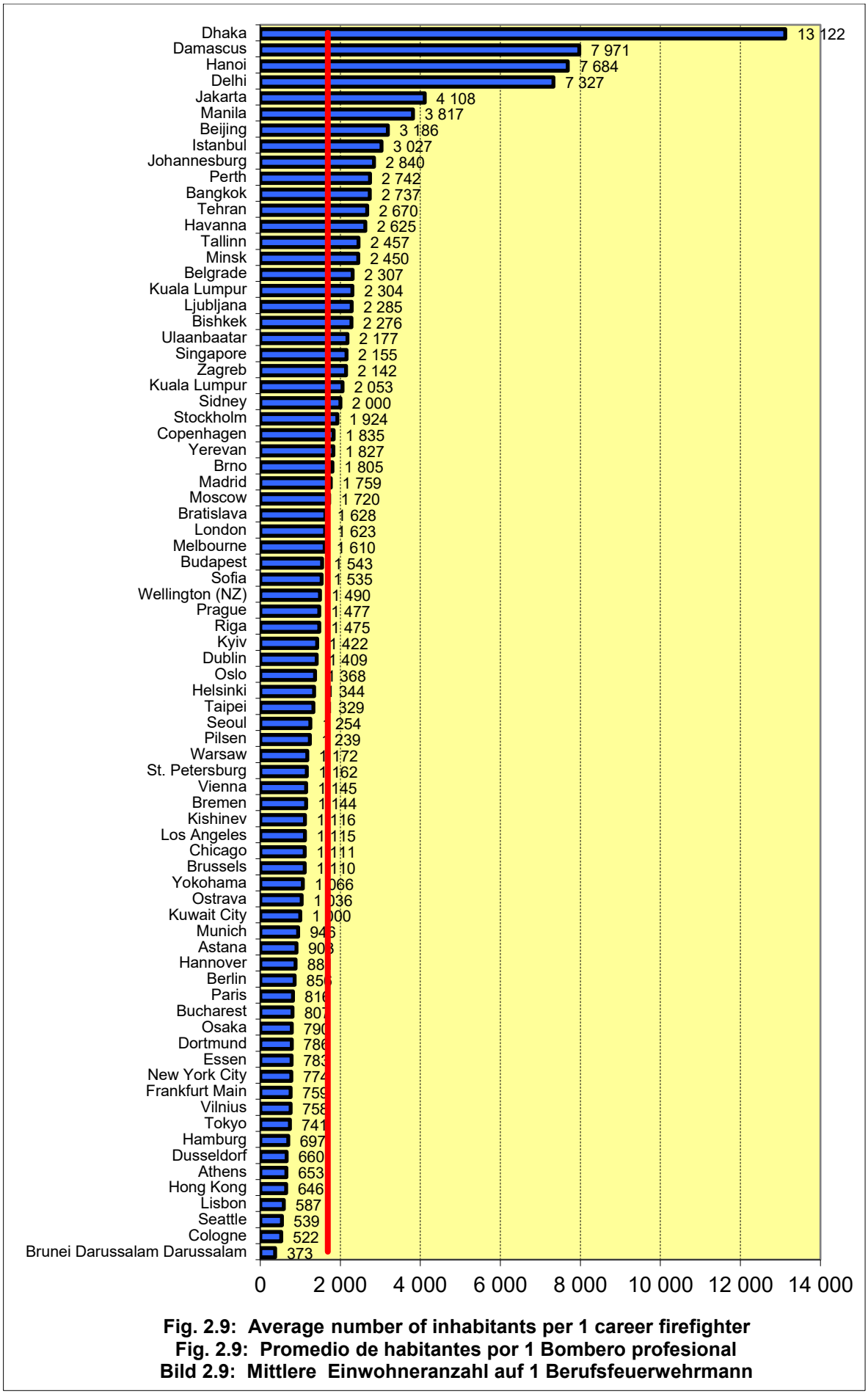


Fig. 2.9: Average number of inhabitants per 1 career firefighter
Fig. 2.9: Promedio de habitantes por 1 Bombero profesional
Bild 2.9: Mittlere Einwohneranzahl auf 1 Berufsfeuerwehrmann

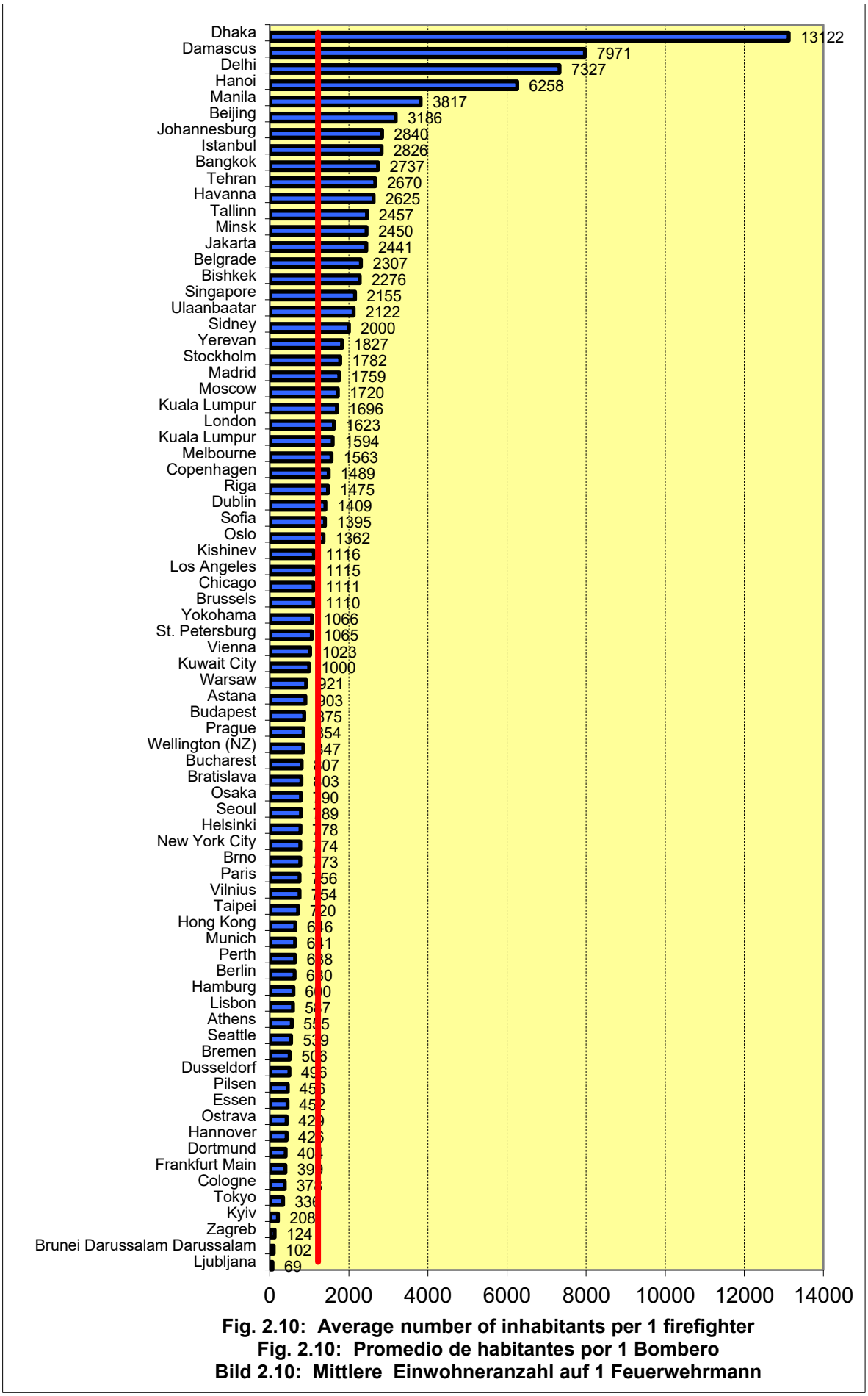


Fig. 2.10: Average number of inhabitants per 1 firefighter
Fig. 2.10: Promedio de habitantes por 1 Bombero
Bild 2.10: Mittlere Einwohneranzahl auf 1 Feuerwehrmann

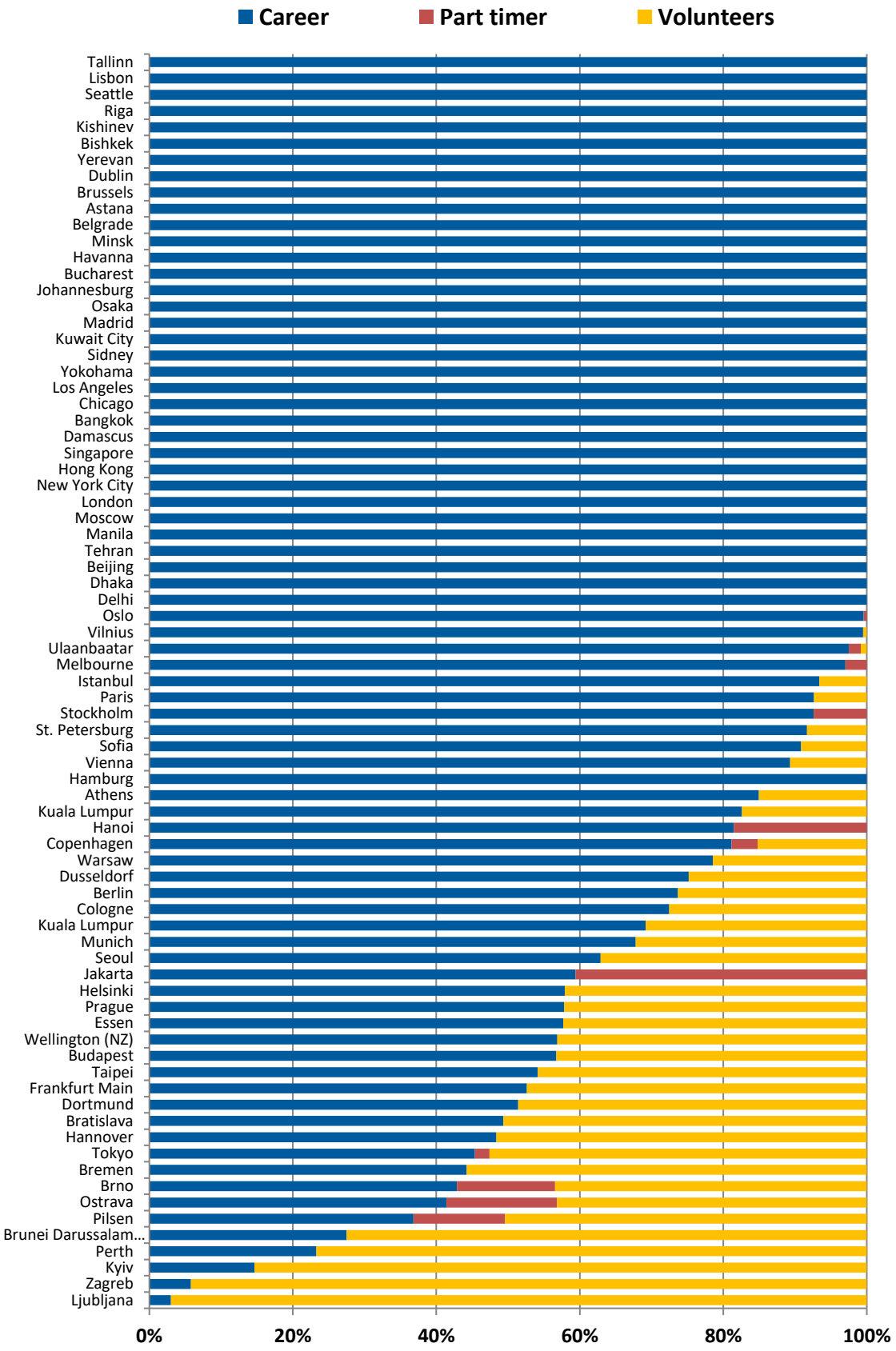


Fig. 2.11: Contributions of categories of firefighters [%]

Fig. 2.11: Proporción de Bomberos según categoría [%]

Bild 2.11: Anteile der Feuerwehrmannkategorien [%]

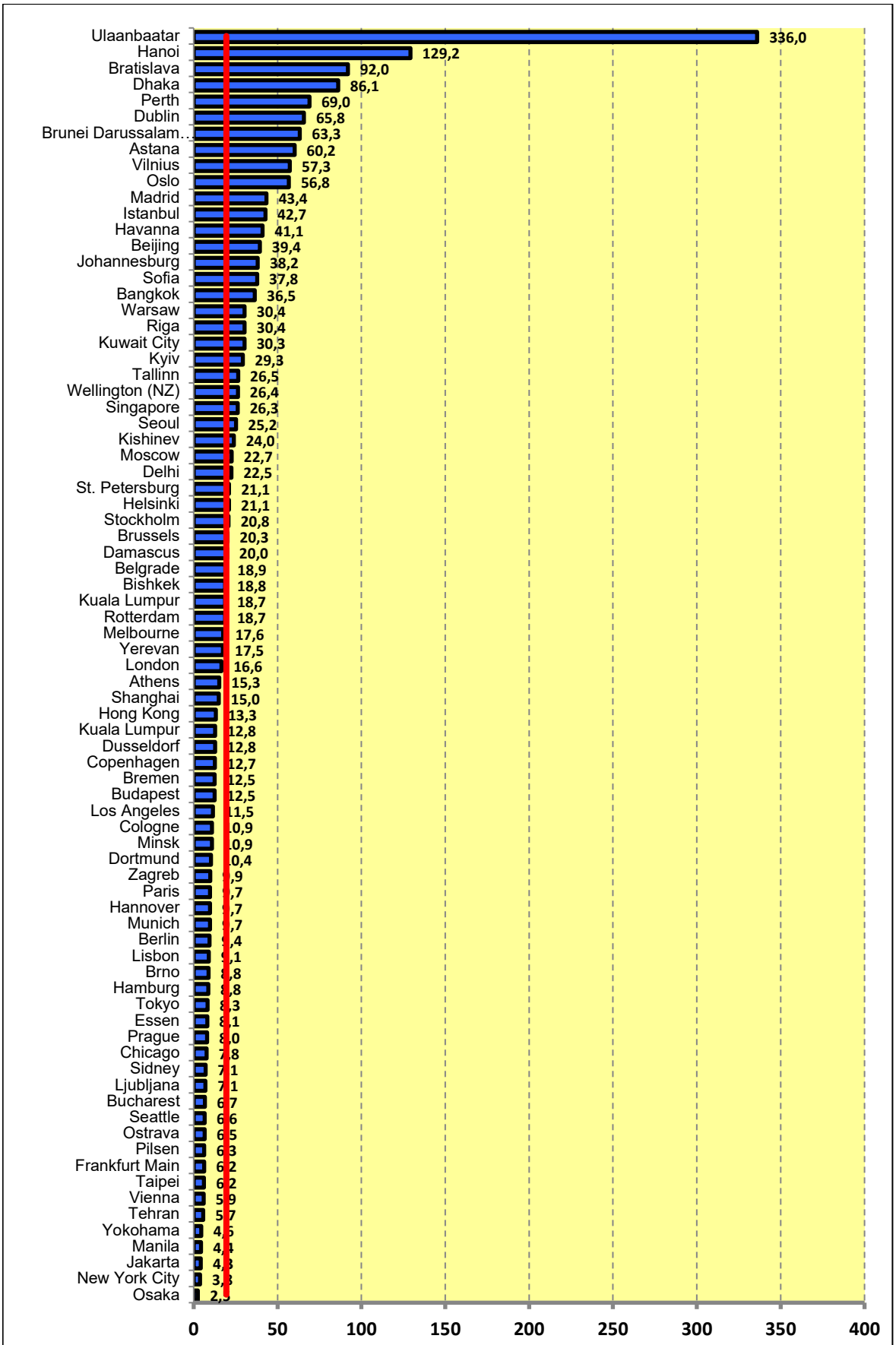


Fig. 2.12: Average response area per one fire station [sq.km]

Fig. 2.12: Area de respuesta promedio por 1 estación de Bomberos [km cuad.]

Bild 2.12: Mittlere Ausrückebereichsfläche 1 FW [qkm]

CTIF Survey on Hospitals

Hospitals are an integral part of the modern infrastructure of every country, especially in cities. Due to various special features, hospitals are classified as high-fire-risk buildings.
In light of the large hospital fires that have occurred in recent years, this chapter aims to provide a broader perspective on fires in healthcare facilities. It is clear that, due to local political, economic, and cultural contexts, hospital systems around the world are not uniformly organized.
The risks associated with hospital fires are often recurring and can be described with varying degrees of detail. Numerous publications analyze these dangers primarily from a hospital perspective. However, the focus here is also on the rescue forces, particularly fire brigades. When fires occur in hospitals, firefighters face unique hazards and challenges that require specialized knowledge and planning.
A hospital's complex layout, vulnerable patients, varied equipment, and hazardous materials can turn even a simple response into a complex incident. Firefighters must be aware of the hazards typical in hospital settings and the dangers they pose to ensure safe and effective emergency operations.
What sets a hospital apart from other buildings? Unlike typical structures, hospitals often do not prioritize fire safety in their design, focusing instead on patient care, privacy, infection control, specialized functions, and organizational needs. However, fire and smoke safety remain essential considerations. Firefighters face complex layouts and compartmentalized hospital spaces. These facilities often have unusual floor plans with large open areas, multiple wings, and interconnected sections. A lack of familiarity with the building can lead to confusion during emergencies, delaying evacuation. Strong compartmentalization—such as isolation rooms, safety doors, and fire-resistant walls - can hinder quick movement and access for firefighting efforts. Hidden spaces such as technical rooms, ceiling voids, utility openings, and elevator shafts can allow fire and smoke to spread, posing risks to responders. Additionally, hoses, cables, beds, wheelchairs, and medical equipment scattered in corridors can create tripping hazards and obstruct movement, increasing the danger during evacuations.
One of the biggest dangers in hospitals is the presence of patients who cannot evacuate independently. Many are immobile - whether in beds, wheelchairs, or on ventilators—and require substantial resources for safe evacuation and coordination. Critical care patients, newborns, and surgical patients on life support cannot be moved quickly or safely, and the emergency may limit their ability to move. Evacuations require swift yet careful action. Additionally, the high volume of visitors and staff, many of whom are unfamiliar with emergency procedures and evacuation routes, can cause traffic congestion, panic, and additional rescue challenges.
The potential danger in hospitals can be considerable:

- Hospitals contain various hazardous substances and systems that pose risks that are rare in other areas.
- Medical gas systems with pressurized oxygen, nitrous oxide, and other medical gases, when released, can accelerate the spread of fire or pose a risk of explosion.
- Cryogenic systems contain extremely cold liquids. Exposure can cause thermal burns, skin damage, and eye and lung damage.

- Inert gas systems, when leaking, displace oxygen and pose a choking hazard.
- Damaged cylinders or lines pose serious risks.
- Laboratories, pathology departments, and storage areas can contain chemical and pharmaceutical substances such as volatile chemicals, toxins, flammable liquids, and radioactive materials.
- Biological hazards such as infectious waste, blood products, and contaminated materials can expose firefighters to pathogens.

Hospitals' technological systems pose electrical and mechanical risks. High-voltage equipment such as life support devices, imaging machines (like MRI and X-ray units), and surgical tools requires substantial electrical power. Contact with water or damaged wiring can cause electric shocks. Imaging equipment has specific hazards: it generates strong magnetic fields that can attract ferrous objects, turning them into dangerous projectiles that can cause serious injury or death. This includes metallic items brought into the room, such as oxygen tanks, wheelchairs, scissors, and pens, as well as metallic implants in patients. These devices can also produce heat and may require cryogenic fluids for cooling. If the cooling system fails, the magnet could overheat, causing the cryogenic liquid to vaporize suddenly. To ensure critical hospital operations continue during power outages, backup power sources such as emergency generators and uninterruptible power supplies are used. However, they can confuse and increase the risk of shocks.
While hospitals are typically well protected by fire safety systems, these systems can also pose challenges. Although designed to slow the spread of fire, features such as smoke barriers and partitions can hinder firefighters' access to affected areas or delay patient evacuation. Open atriums can allow smoke to move rapidly between floors, putting patients and emergency personnel at risk. Consequently, smoke control and management systems are often installed. However, these systems may restrict access due to room isolation, creating unfamiliar environments for firefighters. Additionally, frequent false alarms can desensitize staff, causing reluctance to evacuate or respond to genuine emergencies.
Responding to hospital emergencies generates environmental and psychological stress. Alarms, intercom announcements, and stressed individuals contribute to noise and sensory overload, creating a chaotic environment. Witnessing critically ill or dying patients, along with the urgency to act, can lead to persistent psychological stress for firefighters. Additionally, emergency personnel face the risk of infection, particularly during outbreaks or in specialized infection areas, due to potential exposure to contagious diseases.
Many hospitals are built vertically, particularly in cities. The use of high-rise hospital buildings is permitted in many countries. During emergencies, stairwell congestion can occur because evacuating patients via stairs is challenging, especially when elevators are out of service due to a power outage or an emergency call. Additionally, helipads may be present, introducing specific hazards and evacuation considerations during crises.
Hospitals must balance protecting patient privacy and safety with providing open access to care, a balancing act that complicates emergency response efforts. Measures such as locked doors, security checks, and badge access can slow firefighters' entry and impede swift movement. Special areas, including psychiatric wards, children's units, and high-security zones, often require staff assistance or specialized knowledge for safe access and evacuation. During emergencies, some patients may be confused, aggressive, or unpredictable, requiring additional resources for management and safety to ensure proper evacuation.
An effective response requires coordination with hospital staff. Collaboration is essential in emergencies. This coordination must be trained for in advance. Misunderstandings can have serious consequences. Firefighters may not be familiar with hospital procedures. They may be unaware of hospital-specific emergency protocols or the layout of critical areas such as intensive

care units or operating rooms. Role confusion can occur when hospital staff tries to help but inadvertently obstructs rescue or firefighting operations.
Once a fire is controlled, hospitals still pose certain risks. Firefighter gear may become contaminated with biological, chemical, or radiological hazards, requiring proper decontamination. Fire damage can cause structural instability, especially in older buildings, weakening floors, ceilings, or walls, and increasing the risk of collapse after the fire. Additionally, ongoing patient care and hospital operations may require continued firefighter oversight if issues such as smoke, water damage, or power outages persist.
Each hospital fire poses unique challenges due to vulnerable occupants, hazardous materials, complex infrastructure, and intense emotional stress. Fire departments need ongoing training, incident planning, and close coordination with hospital personnel to ensure safety for responders, staff, and patients. In the case of new hospital developments, involving fire departments early in the design and construction stages is crucial. This ensures safety measures are incorporated and helps firefighters familiarize themselves with the facility's layout and systems before operations begin. Fire brigades aware of existing hospitals should conduct regular inspections, monitor for any changes, and maintain close contact with hospital staff. Ultimately, prevention remains the most essential aspect.
The topics presented above summarize diverse experiences and statements from fire brigades worldwide. We have deliberately refrained from identifying sources. All suggestions are building blocks for the overall concept of the WHO: **establish and enforce norms for fire, electrical, and structural safety in health care facilities**. [1]
The risk potential of hospitals is enormous; fires are only a small part:

- **Occupational infections**: The most common occupational infections of concern in the health sector are tuberculosis, hepatitis B and C, HIV/AIDS, and respiratory infections (coronaviruses, influenza).
- **Unsafe patient handling**: Lifting, transferring, repositioning, and moving patients without using proper techniques or handling equipment can cause musculoskeletal injury (e.g., back injury and chronic back pain).
- **Exposure to hazardous chemicals**: The most common dangerous chemicals in the health sector include cleaning and disinfecting agents, sterilants, mercury, toxic drugs, pesticides, latex, and laboratory chemicals and reagents.
- **Radiation exposure**: Ionizing (X-rays, radionuclides) and non-ionizing radiation (UV, lasers) may occur in health-care settings and pose specific risks to the health and safety of health workers.
- **Psycho-social risks and mental health**: Time pressure, lack of control over work tasks, long working hours, shift work, lack of support, and moral injury are important risk factors for occupational stress, burnout, and fatigue among health workers.
- **Violence and harassment**: These are incidents involving work-related abuse, threats, or assaults among health workers, including physical, sexual, verbal, and psychological abuse and workplace harassment.
- **Risks in the ambient work environment**: These are work-related factors, such as thermal discomfort (heat or cold stress) and noise, which may harm a health worker's health.
- **Occupational injuries**: Common injuries among health workers include slips, trips, and falls; road traffic injuries (ambulance crashes, motorcycle and bicycle injuries); electric shock; and explosions and **fire**.

[1] WHO (2021): Global patient safety action plan 2021–2030: towards eliminating avoidable harm in health care, ISBN 978-92-4-003270-5 (electronic version), ISBN 978-92-4-003271-2 (print version).

- **Environmental health hazards**: Unsafe and insufficient drinking water and inadequate sanitation and hygiene, hazardous healthcare waste, and climate-related risks may cause work-related diseases and injuries among health workers. [2]

After the stressful years of the COVID-19 pandemic, many questions remain unanswered. As the Center of Fire Statistics received many questions about hospital fires, it was decided to conduct an international survey among the CTIF member states. Fifteen countries, including CTIF member states, took part in the survey: Austria, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Korea Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, and Slovakia.

19 questions were sent to the countries. The participants were asked to answer clearly with “Yes” or “No” and were given the opportunity to add remarks.
We present the results of the study below.
Any comments or questions are welcome at any time.

[2] https://www.who.int/tools/occupational-hazards-in-health-sector.

Table 1: Is there any special information about the number of hospitals in the country?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	Statistics Austria: https://www.statistik.at/en/statistics/population-and-society/health/health-care-and-expenditure/health-care-facilities-and-staff
Brunei Darussalam	X	-	Brunei has 4 districts. Every district has its own hospital.
Bulgaria	-	-	No information available.
Estonia	X		In total, there are 124 hospitals and 1 hospital located within a detention facility.
Greece	-	X	Non.
Hungary	X	-	83 hospitals, https://okfo.gov.hu/egeszsegugyi-intezmenyek, https://okfo.gov.hu/en.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	X	-	2,655 Priority Managed Medical Facilities.
Latvia	X	-	41 hospitals. https://www.lrvk.gov.lv/en/news/inpatient-healthcare-the-goal-in-itself-is-to-maintain-a-fragmented-hospital-network-not-the-interests-of-patient?utm_source=chatgpt.com
Liechtenstein	X	-	Non.
Lithuania	X	-	According to the data available, there are 61 inpatient healthcare facilities in Lithuania.
Philippines	X	-	6,110 hospitals.
Poland	-	X	Non.
Singapore	X	-	Non.
Slovakia	-	-	Non.

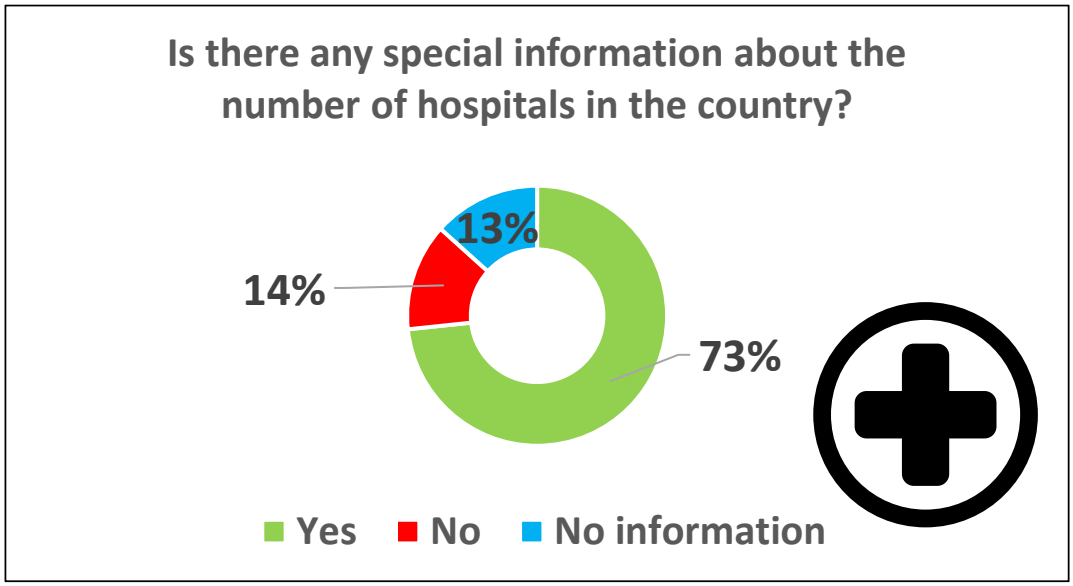


Figure 1: Is there any special information about the number of hospital buildings in the country?

73% of the participating states affirmed that the requested information exists. The values given range from 4 to 6,110 hospital buildings in the respective state. 14% of the answers were negative. 13% of responses did not give any information.

Table 2: Is there a special definition of what a hospital is?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	Under the Federal Law on Hospitals and Spas (KAKuG), hospitals include general hospitals, special hospitals, rehabilitation facilities, convalescent homes, nursing facilities for chronically ill patients, and sanatoria. Independent outpatient clinics are not included. https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10010285
Brunei Darussalam	X	-	Non.
Bulgaria	-	-	No information available.
Estonia	X	-	Pursuant to Section 22, subsection 1 of the Health Services Organization Act, a **hospital** is an economic unit formed in order to provide outpatient and inpatient health services. According to § 2, health services are the activities of health care professionals for the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of diseases, injuries, or intoxication in order to reduce the malaise of persons, prevent the deterioration of their state of health or development of the diseases, and restore their health. **Certain health services** are listed in the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) and the Nordic Medico-Statistical Committee, Classification of Surgical Procedures (NOMESCO NCSP).
Greece	-	X	Non.
Hungary	X	-	According to the Act CLIV of 1997 on healthcare: f) healthcare provider: regardless of ownership form and operator, any individual healthcare entrepreneur, legal entity or organization without legal personality authorized to provide healthcare services on the basis of an operating license issued by the state healthcare administration authority; g) healthcare institution: among the healthcare providers defined in point f); ga) providers offering outpatient specialist care or inpatient specialist care in clinics (hereinafter collectively referred to as: medical institutions), and gb) the state ambulance service; gc) the state blood supply service, and gd) the institutions of the state health administration, insofar as they also provide healthcare services.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	X	-	Non.
Latvia	X	-	State and local government institutions, performers of economic activity, and commercial companies that are registered in the Register of Medical Treatment Institutions comply with the mandatory requirements for medical treatment institutions and their structural units as set out in laws and regulations, and provide medical treatment services. https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/44108-medical-treatment-law
Liechtenstein	X	-	Non.
Lithuania	X	-	The Law on Healthcare Institutions of the Republic of Lithuania: https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/it/legalAct/TAR.C81BD50A27C6/asr) defines the concepts of healthcare institutions, university hospitals, and inpatient active treatment personal healthcare services.
Philippines	X	-	A health care facility is defined as a place devoted primarily to the maintenance and operation of health facilities for the diagnosis, treatment, and care of individuals suffering from illness, disease, injury, or deformity, or in need of obstetrical or other surgical, medical, and nursing care. It shall also be constructed as any institution, building, or place where beds, cribs, or bassinets are installed for twenty-four-hour (24-hr) use or longer by patients in the treatment of diseases.
Poland	-	X	Non.
Singapore	X	-	Non.
Slovakia	-	-	Non.

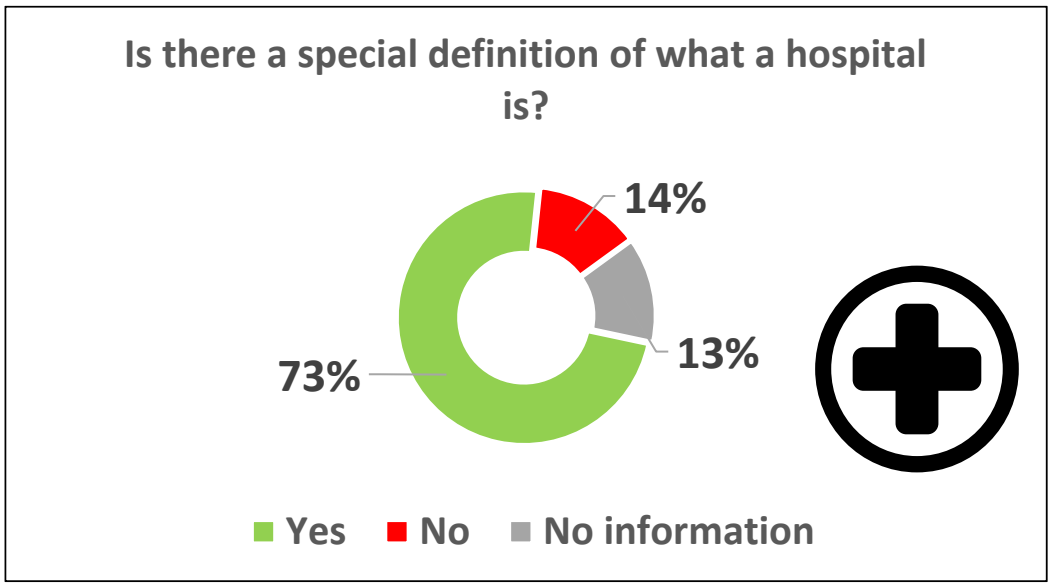


Figure 2: Is there a special definition of what a hospital is?

73% of the answers are “Yes”; there are regulations regarding the definition of hospitals. But 14% of the countries gave the answer “No”, and 13% said that no information is available.

Table 3: How many hospital fires were recorded in 2024?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	-	X	No nationwide Austrian-specific figure available.
Brunei Darussalam	-	X	Nil.
Bulgaria	X	-	10 (Ten) fires.
Estonia	X	-	In Estonia, fire incidents and the risk of fire incidents are distinguished. In 2024, 4 fire incidents (including one in a non-operational hospital building that had been abandoned) and 8 fire-risk incidents occurred in hospitals.
Greece	X	-	16 fires
Hungary	X	-	80 fires.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	X	-	634 cases of rescue/aid in hospitals.
Latvia	X	-	2 (Two) fires.
Liechtenstein	X	-	0 (Zero).
Lithuania	X	-	3 fires at hospitals were recorded.
Philippines	-	X	Data no available.
Poland	X	-	101 fires.
Singapore	X	-	5 (Five) fires.
Slovakia	X	-	9 (Nine) fires.

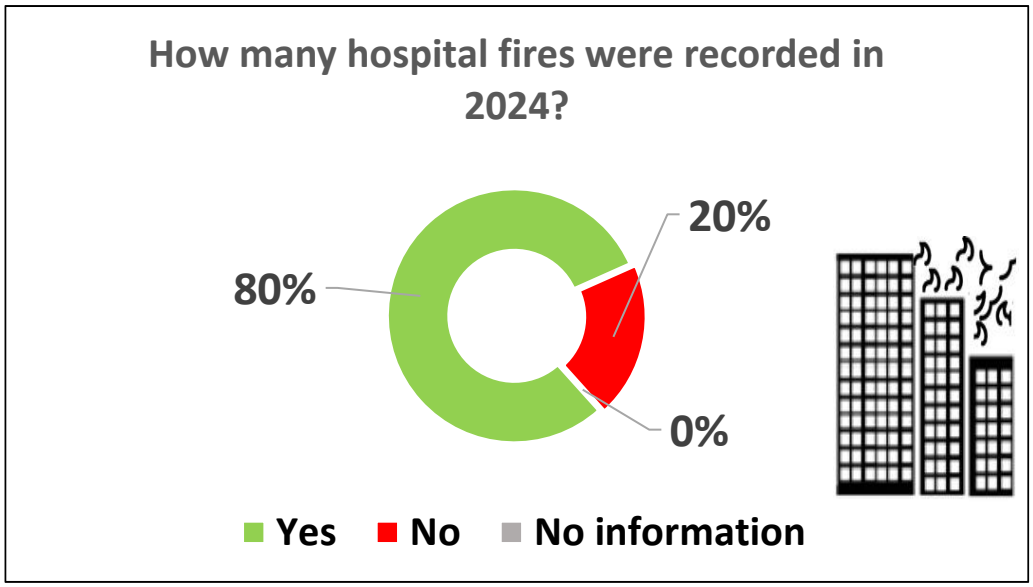


Figure 3: How many fires were recorded in hospital buildings in 2024?

For 80% of all responses, it was informed that there were confirmed fires in hospital buildings in 2024 (interval from 0 to 634 fires).

Table 4: How many hospital fires were associated with the fire of the façade?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	-	X	No Austrian national data specifically links hospital fires to façade fires.
Brunei Darussalam	-	X	Nil.
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	-	X	None of the fire or risk of a building fire incidents were associated with the fire of the façade.
Greece	X	-	16 fires
Hungary	-	X	Non.
Japan	-	-	No data available.
Korea, Republic	-	X	No specific statistical category in source.
Latvia	X	-	0 (Zero) fire.
Liechtenstein	X	-	0 (Zero).
Lithuania	-	-	Non.
Philippines	-	X	Data no available.
Poland	-	X	Not applicable.
Singapore	X	-	0 (Zero).
Slovakia	-	-	No data available.

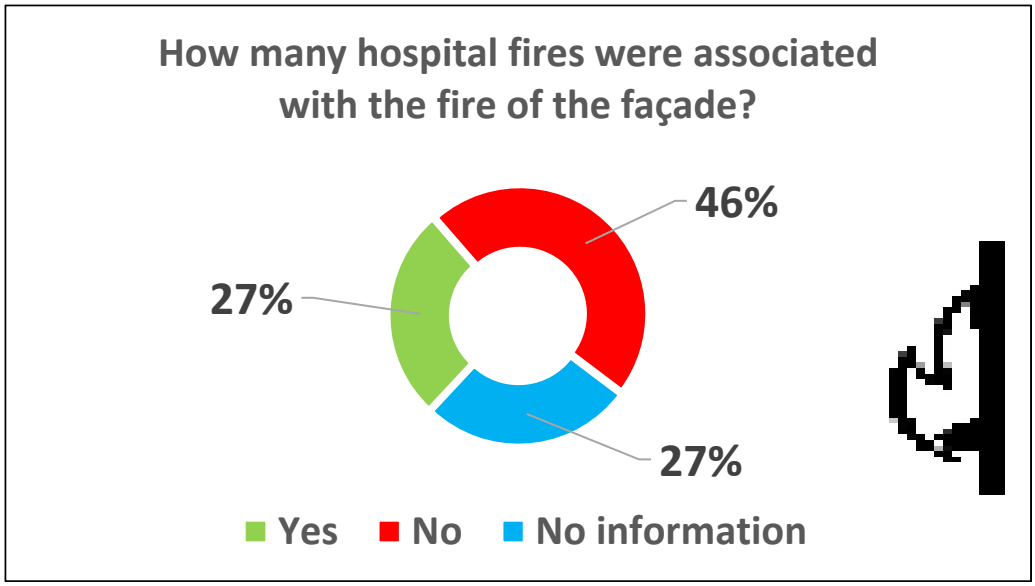


Figure 4: How many fires in hospital buildings were associated with the fire of the façade?

When asked about the number of fires in hospital buildings in which the façade played a role, 27% answered “Yes”; however, in most cases, there was no substantive feedback. As a result, the concrete case numbers are in the clear single-digit range. Only Greece reported 16 cases.

Table 5: Are there any national publications on the subject of hospital fires?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	Fire safety requirements for hospitals and care homes are set out in OIB Guideline 2.
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	Not sure.
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	-	X	We have not found any national publications on hospital fires, but there is a publication titled "Analysis of Construction Requirements According to the Specific Characteristics of Hospitals and Nursing Homes" that addresses fire safety in these facilities.
Greece	-	-	Unknown.
Hungary	-	X	There were not that number of cases.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	-	X	Non.
Latvia	-	X	Non.
Liechtenstein	-	X	Non.
Lithuania	-	X	Non.
Philippines	-	X	Non.
Poland	-	X	Not applicable.
Singapore	-	X	Non.
Slovakia	-	X	Non.

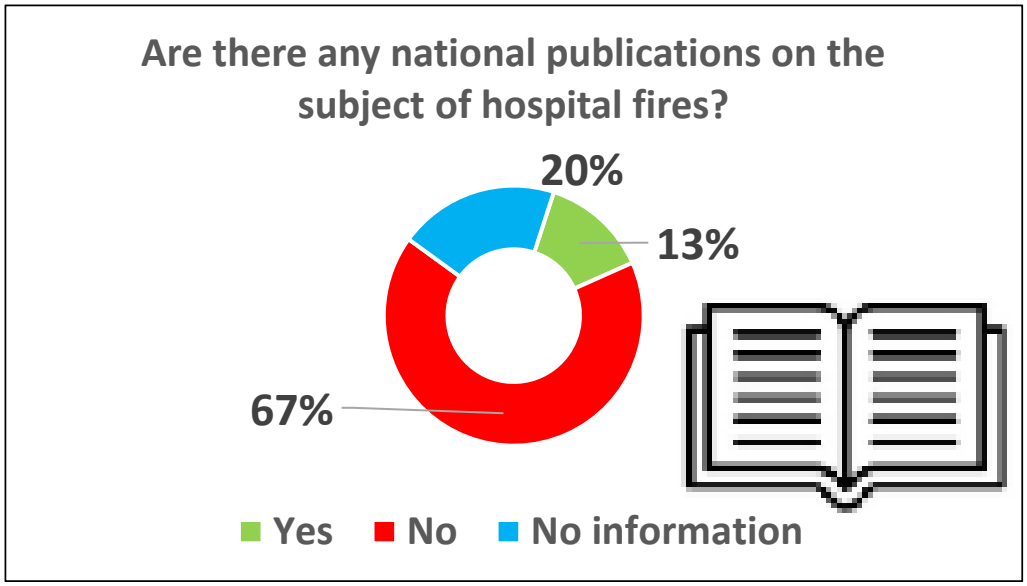


Figure 5: Are there any national publications on the subject of hospital fires?

The question about existing national publications was answered negatively, at 67%. Only 13% of the responses are positive.

Table 6: Do the fire brigades have specially trained teams for firefighting in hospitals?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	Some hospitals have their own company fire brigades due to the nature of their buildings and the need for local knowledge and familiarity with the facilities. Austrian fire services, particularly the six professional fire brigades in some major cities, maintain specialist units (e.g. CBRN) that are relevant to hospital operations.
Brunei Darussalam	X	-	Fire marshal.
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	-	X	First responders regularly conduct familiarization exercises at hospitals to enhance and maintain their situational awareness.
Greece	-	X	Non.
Hungary	-	X	Non.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	-	X	Non.
Latvia	-	X	Non.
Liechtenstein	-	X	Non.
Lithuania	-	X	Non.
Philippines	X	-	As mandated by Rule 6 of the Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (RIRR) of RA 9514, or the Fire Code of the Philippines.
Poland	-	X	Not applicable.
Singapore	X	-	All hospitals have Company Emergency Response Teams (CERT).
Slovakia	-	X	Non.

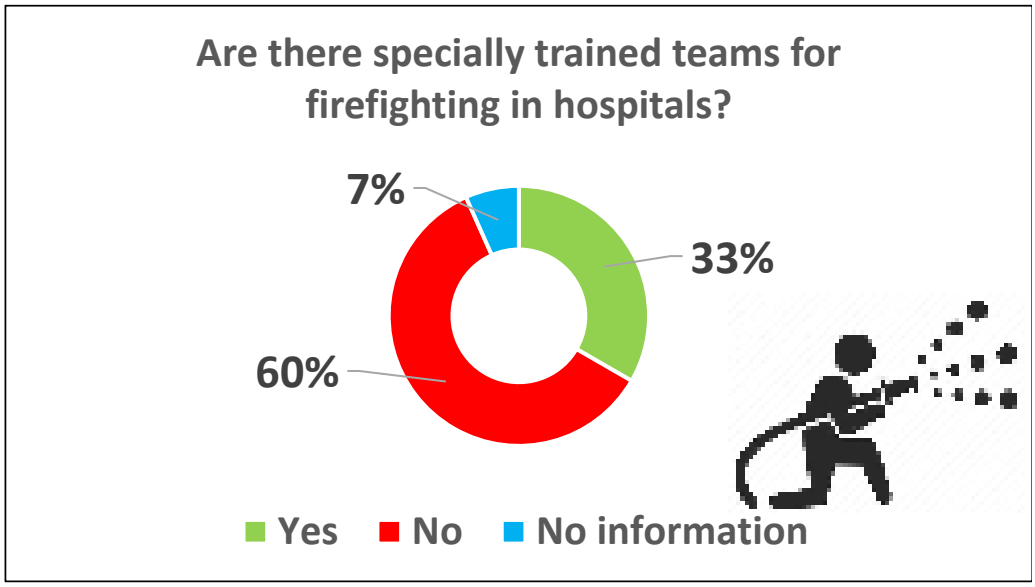


Figure 6: Do the fire brigades have specially trained teams for firefighting in high-rise buildings?

The question of special training for firefighters provided a clear answer: 60%—no and 33%—yes. In most cases, firefighting training in hospital buildings are part of general fire brigade training.

Table 7: Do the fire brigades use helicopters for hospital fires?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	-	X	Not as a standard tool for hospital fires specifically.
Brunei Darussalam	-	X	Non.
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	-	X	Non.
Greece	-	X	Non.
Hungary	-	X	Non.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	X	-	Non.
Latvia	-	X	Non.
Liechtenstein	-	X	Non.
Lithuania	-	X	Non.
Philippines	-	X	In the Philippine context, Fire Brigade is defined as a collective term for a group of firefighters who primarily perform fire suppression activities in specified areas, such as, but not limited to, community/barangay, company, and other government and non-government establishments (RA 9514). Simply stated, they are a company fire brigade with only limited training.
Poland	-	X	Not applicable.
Singapore	-	X	Non.
Slovakia	-	X	Non.

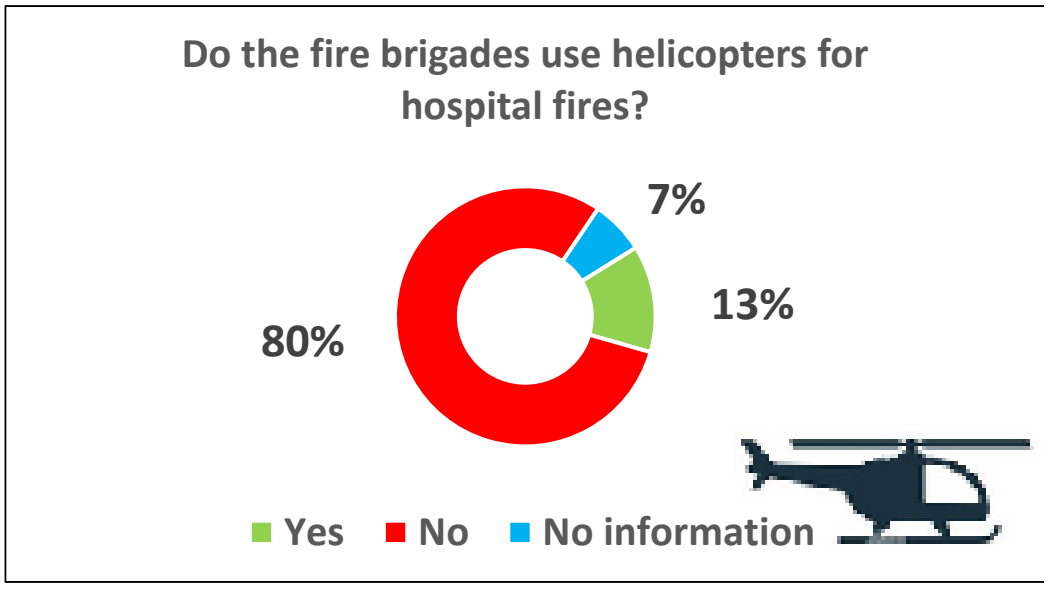


Figure 7: Do the fire brigades use helicopters for hospital fires?

Helicopters are used in only 13% of the participating countries.

Table 8: Do the fire brigades use drones in hospital fires?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	Austrian fire brigades are increasingly deploying drones (UAVs) for operational support in firefighting — including situational assessment, mapping and documentation, and detection of heat sources (e.g., smoldering hotspots), hazardous substances or radiation sources — but no dedicated use specifically for combating fires in hospitals is known.
Brunei Darussalam	X	-	Non.
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	X	-	Yes, for risk assessment and increasing situational awareness..
Greece	-	X	Non.
Hungary	X	-	The incident commander can use it when exploring the building outside and during or after the fire for fire investigation.
Japan	-	-	No information available.
Korea, Republic	X	-	Non.
Latvia	-	X	Non.
Liechtenstein	-	X	Non.
Lithuania	X	-	For reconnaissance purposes.
Philippines	-	X	Non.
Poland	-	X	Not applicable.
Singapore	-	X	Non.
Slovakia	X	-	Non.

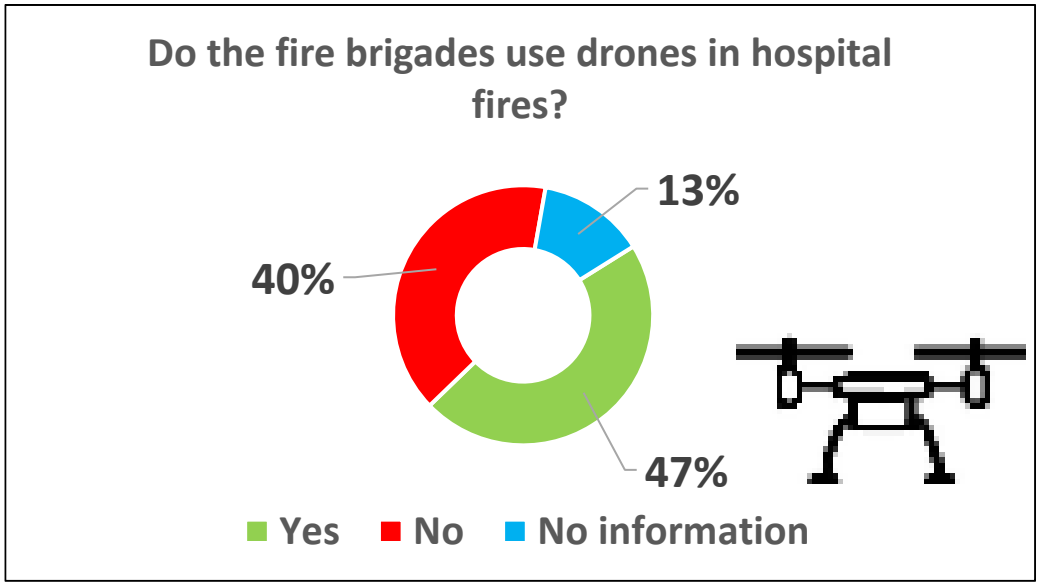


Figure 8: Do the fire brigades use drones in high-rise fires?

In hospital fires, drones are used in 47% of countries; however, they are not used in 40% of countries.

Table 9: Is it allowed to operate hospitals in high-rise buildings?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	In Austria, buildings with an evacuation level above 22 meters are subject to OIB Guideline 2.3, which sets out stricter requirements (e.g., pressurized stairwells and safety stairwells). Hospitals in high-rise buildings are not prohibited, but must have a comprehensive fire protection plan in accordance with OIB Guideline 2.3.
Brunei Darussalam	-	X	Not sure.
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	-	X	By the rules - no, but there are two hospitals in Estonia built between 1970 and 1980 that are high-rise buildings. Both were fully renovated between 2010 and 2020, as far as possible, to comply with fire-safety requirements for high-rise buildings
Greece	X	-	Non.
Hungary	X	-	Not prohibited but not common.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	X	-	1 Medical facility in a 30+ floor building.
Latvia	X	-	Non.
Liechtenstein	-	X	No high-rise buildings allowed in Liechtenstein.
Lithuania	X	-	Non.
Philippines	X	-	With limitations on the locations of OR, ER, etc.
Poland	X	-	Non.
Singapore	X	-	Non.
Slovakia	X	-	Non.

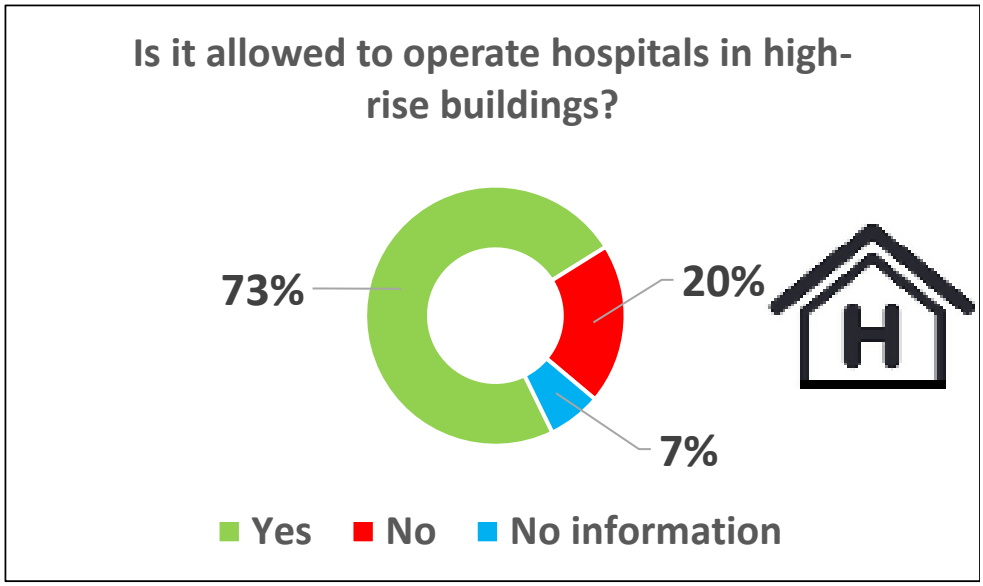


Figure 9: Is it allowed to operate hospitals in high-rise buildings?

73% of the country allows hospitals to operate in high-rise buildings. All other countries answered the question negatively, or there is a lack of evaluable data.

Table 10: Is it allowed to operate facilities for disabled people in hospital buildings?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	Mixed use with care or disability facilities is common in Austrian hospitals and is governed by the applicable building and fire safety regulations, as well as the provisions of the KAKuG.
Brunei Darussalam	X	-	Not sure.
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	X	-	Non.
Greece	X	-	Non.
Hungary	X	-	Non.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	X	-	Non.
Latvia	X	-	Non.
Liechtenstein	-	-	Non.
Lithuania	X	-	Building regulations stipulate that all buildings, including hospitals, which are adapted to the needs of physically and mentally disabled persons, must have safety zones on each floor for the evacuation of people, taking into account the number of disabled persons. Safety zones may be installed in stairwells, fire-escape corridors, and passageways to smoke-free stairwells.
Philippines	X	-	BP 220 Handrail. Ramps provision.
Poland	X	-	Non.
Singapore	X	-	Non.
Slovakia	X	-	Non.

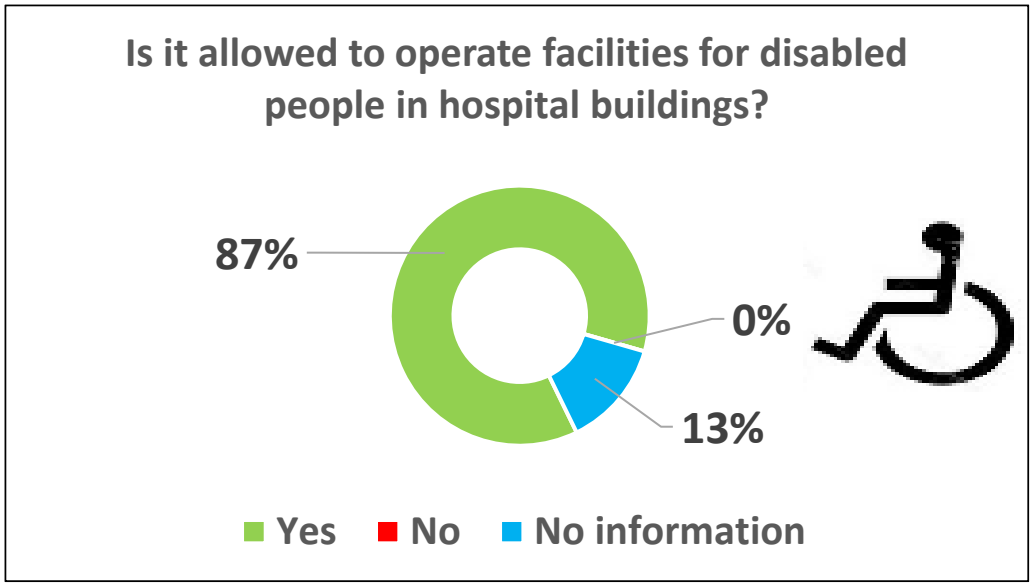


Figure 10: Is it allowed to operate facilities for disabled people in high-rise buildings?

87% of the countries surveyed state that facilities for disabled people may be used in hospital buildings. However, in 21% of countries, the relevant information is unavailable.

Table 11: Is it allowed to operate facilities like kindergarten, schools, etc., in hospital buildings?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	OIB-Guidelines 2 addresses mixed-use buildings and requires that the relevant provisions for each specific use (e.g., educational facilities, hospitals) be applied separately for each area. Authorization depends on compliance with fire protection requirements and building authority approval.
Brunei Darussalam	-	X	Not sure.
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	-	X	Non.
Greece	-	-	Unknown.
Hungary	-	X	Non.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	X	-	An affiliated daycare center can be permitted.
Latvia	-	-	There is no prohibition as such. The condition is that a different use must be safely separated for fire safety. Such solutions have not existed in Latvia so far.
Liechtenstein	-	X	Non.
Lithuania	X	-	Building regulations for hospital buildings do not prohibit the establishment of kindergartens and schools. When establishing premises for pre-school educational institutions (kindergartens, nurseries) in hospitals, the following additional requirements apply: the building must be fire resistant; it must have a separate exit leading directly outside; preschool facilities (kindergartens, nurseries) must be separated from hospitals by fire-resistant partitions with a fire resistance rating of at least EI 45 and fire-resistant floors with a fire resistance rating of at least REI 45.
Philippines	-	X	Kindergarten and schools fall under Educational Occupancy (Div. 9, RIRR RA 9514).
Poland	X	-	Possible, but with limitations.
Singapore	X	-	Non.
Slovakia	X	-	Non.

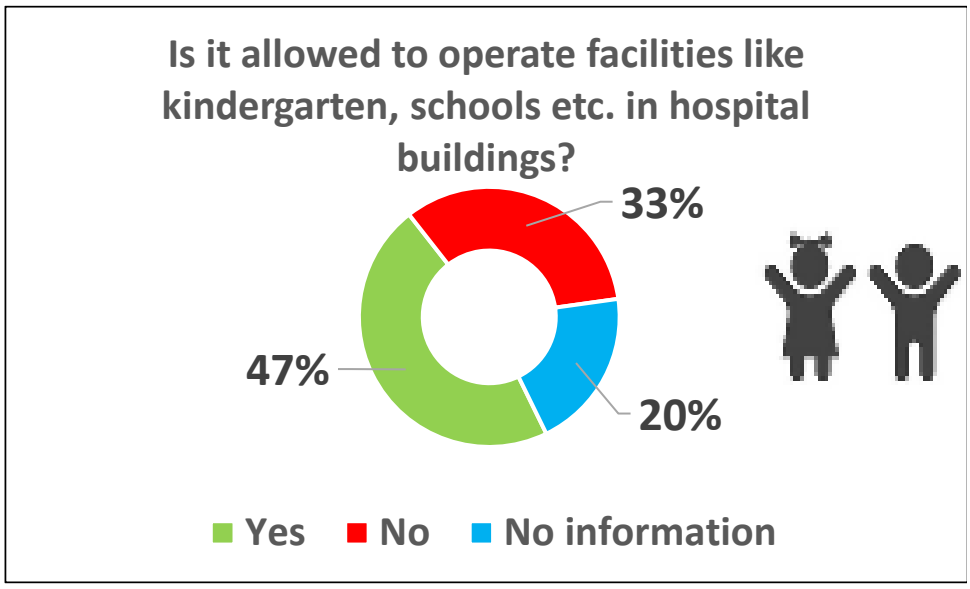


Figure 11: Is it allowed to operate facilities such as kindergartens, schools, etc., in hospital buildings?

In 47% of countries, it is allowed to operate facilities such as kindergartens and schools in hospital buildings. However, in a further 33%, this is prohibited.

Table 12: Is it allowed to operate department stores and warehouses in hospital buildings?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	Retail or storage uses within hospital buildings are not categorically prohibited. Still, they would require separate fire compartmentation and compliance with OIB-RL 2 provisions for retail (Retail outlets) and storage areas, as well as approval from the authority.
Brunei Darussalam	X	-	Not a warehouse, just a small shop.
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	-	X	Non.
Greece	X	-	Non.
Hungary	X	X	Non.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	-	X	Non.
Latvia	-	-	There is no prohibition as such. The condition is that a different use must be safely separated for fire safety. Such solutions have not existed in Latvia so far.
Liechtenstein	-	X	Non.
Lithuania	X	-	Building regulations for hospital buildings do not prohibit the installation of shopping centers and warehouses. However, in such cases, other fire safety requirements must be implemented regarding separation, layout, and the installation of fire engineering systems.
Philippines	-	X	However, kiosks are allowed to sell food.
Poland	X	-	As a separate fire zone for its own needs.
Singapore	X	-	Non.
Slovakia	X	-	Non.

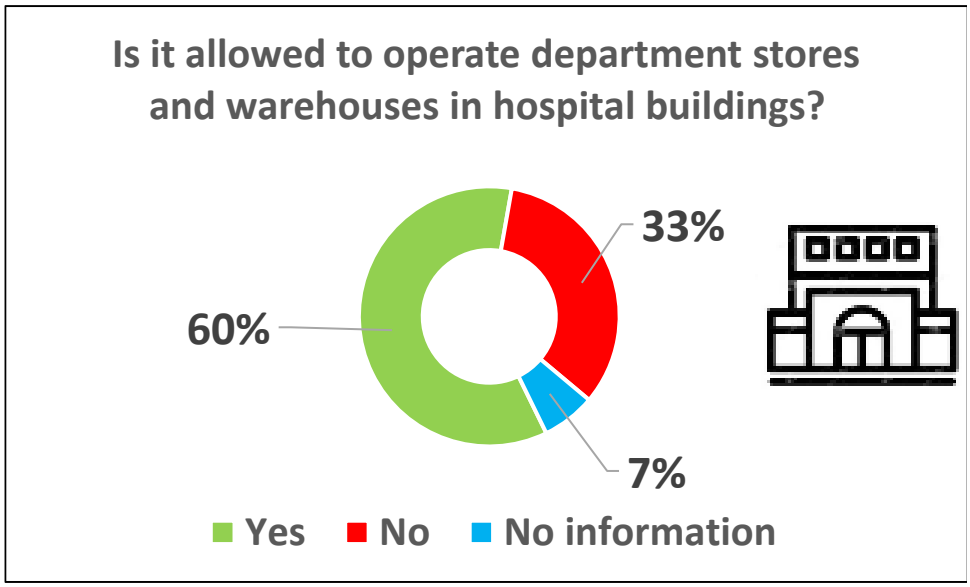


Figure 12: Is it allowed to operate department stores and warehouses in hospital buildings?

In 60% of countries, it is allowed to operate department stores and warehouses in hospital buildings. However, in 33% of countries, this is prohibited.

Table 13: Is it permissible to operate mixed uses in hospital buildings (residential, hotel, offices, business)?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	OIB-Guidelines 2 explicitly addresses mixed-use buildings, stipulating that the relevant OIB requirements for each respective use type apply independently. For complex mixed-use areas, a comprehensive fire protection plan is mandatory.
Brunei Darussalam	-	X	Not sure.
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	-	X	Non.
Greece	X	-	Non.
Hungary	-	X	Non.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	-	X	Non.
Latvia	-	-	There is no prohibition as such. The condition is that a different use must be safely separated for fire safety. Such solutions have not existed in Latvia so far. Some hospitals have cafes and pharmacies. These premises are correspondingly separated for fire safety.
Liechtenstein	-	X	Non.
Lithuania	X	-	Building regulations for hospital buildings do not prohibit the installation of business premises. Residential premises in hospitals must be separated from other premises by fire-resistant partitions with a fire-resistance rating of at least EI 45 and fire-resistant floors with a fire-resistance rating of at least REI 45. They must have a separate evacuation route to the outside.
Philippines	-	X	Foods are precooked, only warming.
Poland	X	-	Separate fire section.
Singapore	X	-	Non.
Slovakia	X	-	Non.

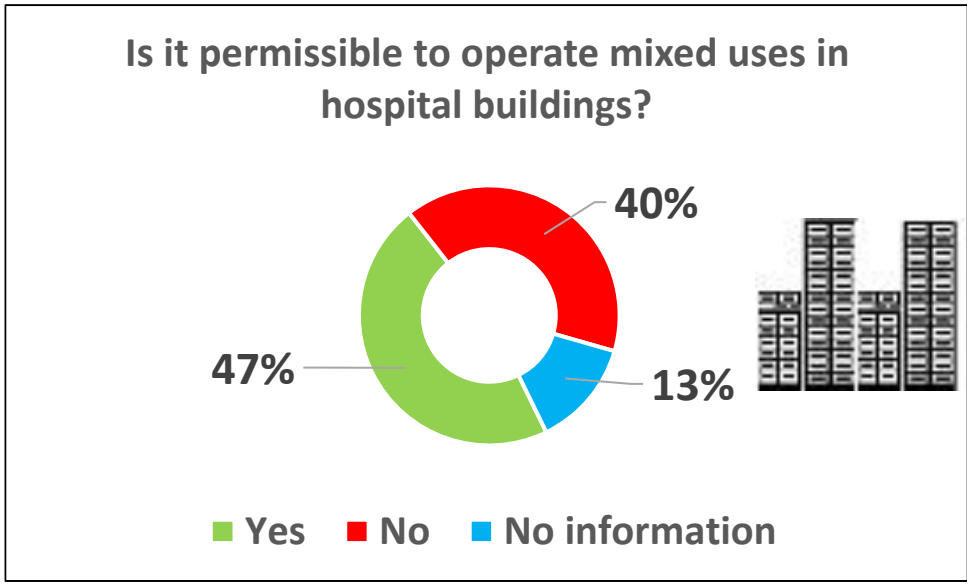


Figure 13: Is it permissible to operate mixed uses in hospital buildings (residential, hotel, office, and business)?

In 47% of countries, mixed-use (residential, hotel, office, and business) is permitted in hospital buildings. However, in 13%, no information is available.

Table 14: Are there rules about the minimum number of stairwells in hospital buildings?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	OIB-Guidelines 2, in conjunction with OIB-Guidelines 2.3, regulate stairwell requirements based on building class and escape level. In buildings with more than one required escape route, an independent second stairwell must be accessible from each floor with occupied rooms. Requirements for stairwells (in hospitals) are also set out in OIB Guideline 4, "Safety of Use and Accessibility". The number of escape routes may also depend on the number of people they are intended for, as the width of the routes is determined by this factor.
Brunei Darussalam	X	-	Brunei guideline regulation (Ministry of Development).
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	X	-	The general rule is that there must be two separate escape staircases.
Greece	X	-	Non.
Hungary	-	X	The number of stairwells is based on evacuation calculations. On the one hand, the time factor determines how long it takes to evacuate the building; on the other hand, the distance to the exit determines how far the patient ward is from the exit. So, it is not determined by a minimum number.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	X	-	Non.
Latvia	X	-	There must be at least two, but usually there are several, depending on the number of people and the distance to the evacuation exit.
Liechtenstein	X	-	As in all other buildings.
Lithuania	X	-	If the top floor of a healthcare building has a floor elevation of no more than 6 m and there are no more than 20 people on the floor where a single escape route is installed, it is permissible to install a single escape route. In all other cases, there must be at least two escape routes from each floor of the building.
Philippines	X	-	Depending on the occupant load.
Poland	X	-	None.
Singapore	X	-	Non.
Slovakia	X	-	Non.

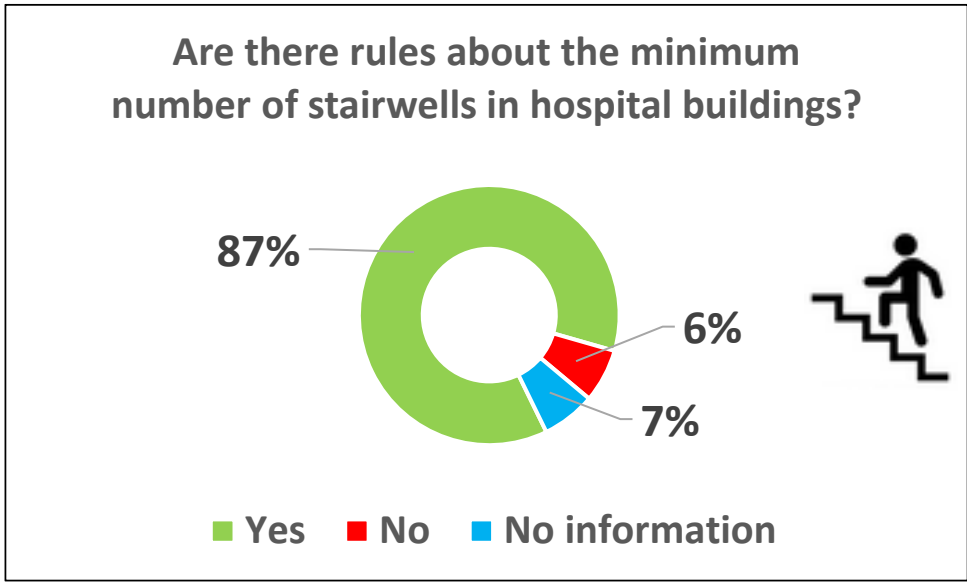


Figure 14: Are there rules about the minimum number of stairwells in hospital buildings?

In most countries, the number of stairwells in high-rise buildings is considered highly important (87%). However, 7% of the information is missing.

Table 15: Are there rules about the minimum number of elevators in hospital buildings?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	OIB Guideline 2 (Fire safety) requires a firefighting lift for care homes and hospital wards with beds when there are more than four above-ground stores unless an equivalent vertical evacuation solution exists. At the same time, OIB Guideline 4 (Safety of Use and Accessibility) mandates ramps or passenger lifts for barrier-free access and allows enclosed vertical lifting devices with fully enclosed carriers and doors as an alternative when no more than two stores must be overcome.
Brunei Darussalam	X	-	Not sure.
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	-	X	Non.
Greece	X	-	Non.
Hungary	-	X	The number of elevators is based on evacuation calculations. On the one hand, the time factor determines how long it takes to evacuate the building; on the other hand, the distance to the exit determines how far the patient ward is from the exit. So, it is not determined by a minimum number.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	X	-	Non.
Latvia	-	X	There are none, and there is also a prohibition on using the elevators in the event of a fire.
Liechtenstein	X	-	Non.
Lithuania	X	-	Only hospitals taller than 10 stories are required to install firefighter lifts in accordance with the LST EN 81-72 series of standards.
Philippines	X	-	National Building Code requires at least 1 elevator in a building with 5 floors; RA 9514 also requires 1 fireman's lift elevator; Amendment in RIRR of RA 9514 now required stretcher elevator in hospital/s if ICU, Delivery Room (DR), Emergency Room (ER), ICU, and Operating Room (OR) are located above the 4th floor.
Poland	X	-	None.
Singapore	X	-	Non.
Slovakia	X	-	Non.

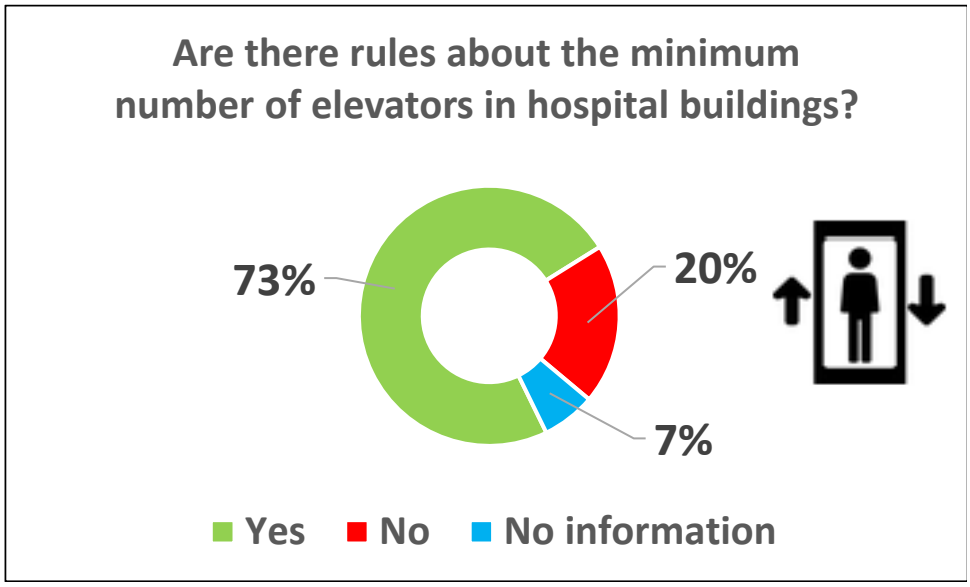


Figure 15: Are there rules about the minimum number of elevators in hospital buildings?

In most countries, the number of stairwells in hospital buildings is considered highly important (73%). However, in a further 20% of countries, no regulation exists.

Table 16: Are there rules on water supply for fire brigades in hospital buildings?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	X	-	TRVB 137 F (extinguishing water requirement) specifies fire water requirements by building use, including specific rates for special-use buildings. Also, the ÖBFV's VB-01/23 "water supply" provides national standards for fire water supply infrastructure.
Brunei Darussalam	X	-	Not sure.
Bulgaria	-	-	No data available.
Estonia	-	X	Non.
Greece	X	-	Non.
Hungary	X	-	Non.
Japan	X	-	Non.
Korea, Republic	X	-	Non.
Latvia	X	-	There are separate building regulations for external and internal fire-fighting water supplies, but hospitals are not singled out. The building's volume primarily determines the required water quantity.
Liechtenstein	-	X	Non.
Lithuania	X	-	All hospital buildings must be supplied with water for firefighting from fire hydrants, open water sources, and water reservoirs. If the hospital has a volume greater than 5,000 cubic meters, an internal fire water supply system with fire hydrants must also be installed within the building.
Philippines	X	-	It depends on NFPA 13; the tank should be sized to a 1.2 water supply to sustain at least 90 minutes of fire suppression.
Poland	X	-	None.
Singapore	X	-	Non.
Slovakia	X	-	Non.

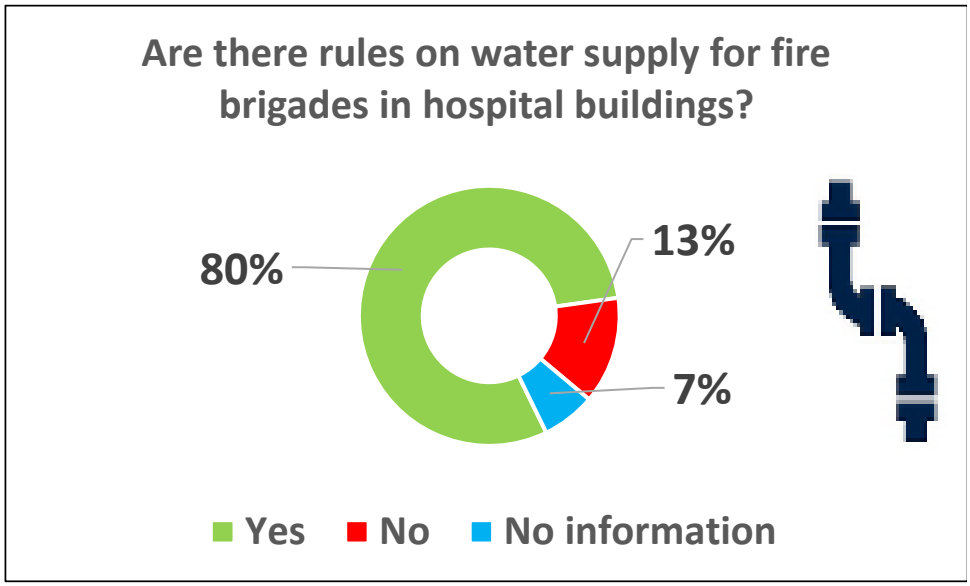


Figure 16: Are there rules on water supply for fire brigades in hospital buildings?

In most countries, rules on water supply for fire brigades in hospital buildings are essential (80%). However, 7% of the information is missing.

Table 17: How many deaths were caused by fires in hospitals (2024)?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	-	X	No Austria-specific data available.
Brunei Darussalam	-	X	Nil.
Bulgaria	X		1 (one).
Estonia	X	-	0 (Zero). Hospital fires caused none of the deaths.
Greece	-	X	Non.
Hungary	X	-	1 (one).
Japan	X	-	1 (One).
Korea, Republic	-	X	No specific statistical category in the source.
Latvia	X	-	0 (Zero).
Liechtenstein	X	-	0 (Zero).
Lithuania	X	-	0 (Zero).
Philippines	X	-	0 (Zero).
Poland	X	-	1 (One).
Singapore	X	-	0 (Zero).
Slovakia	-	X	No data available.

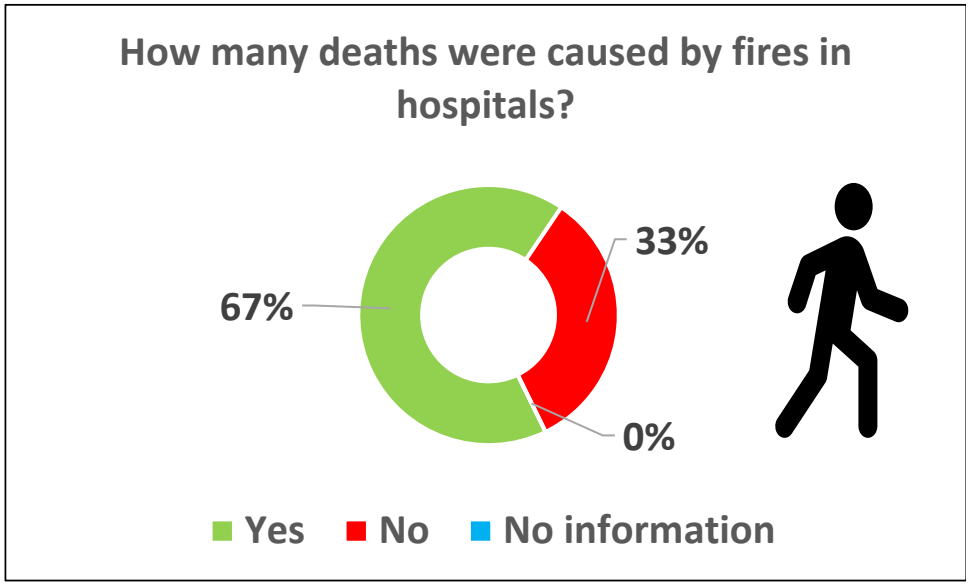


Figure 17: How many deaths were caused by fires in hospitals (2024)?

In 67% of the countries, information about fire deaths in hospitals is available. Four countries report one victim per country. However, 33% of the information is missing.

Table 18: How many injuries were caused by fires in hospitals (2024)?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	-	X	No Austria-specific data available.
Brunei Darussalam	-	X	Nil.
Bulgaria	X	-	11 (Eleven).
Estonia	-	X	Hospital fires caused none of the injuries.
Greece	-	-	Unknown.
Hungary	X	-	1 (One).
Japan	X	-	34 (Thirty-four).
Korea, Republic	-	X	No specific statistical category in the source.
Latvia	X	-	0 (Zero).
Liechtenstein	X	-	0 (Zero).
Lithuania	X	-	2 (Two).
Philippines	X	-	2 (Two).
Poland	X	-	4 (Four).
Singapore	X	-	0 (Zero).
Slovakia	X	-	9 (Nine)

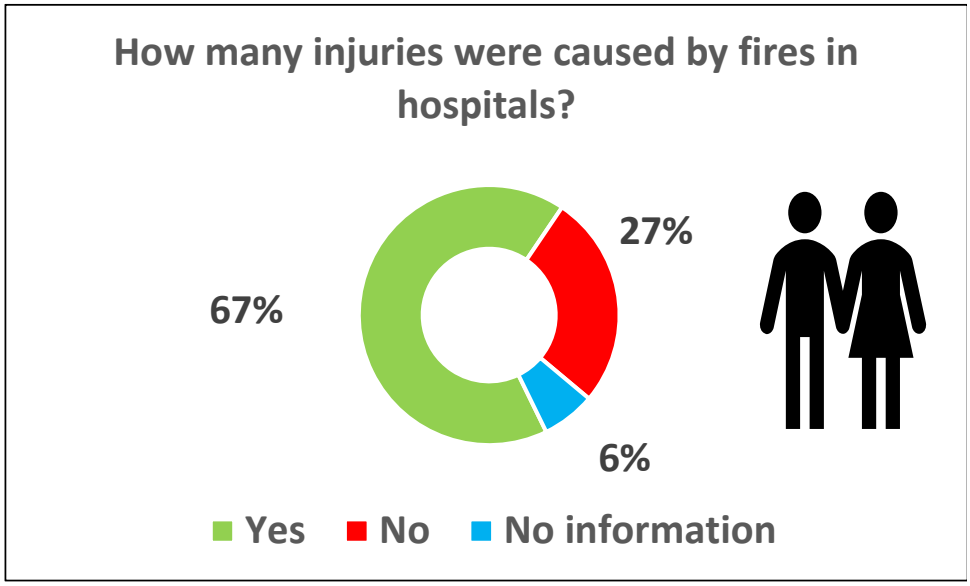


Figure 18: How many injuries were caused by fires in hospitals (2024)?

In 67% of the countries, information about fire injuries in hospitals is available. However, 6% of the information is missing.

Table 19: How many affected (non-death, non-injured) were caused by fires in hospitals (2024)?

Country	Yes	No	Remark
Austria	-	X	No Austria-specific data available.
Brunei Darussalam	-	X	Nil.
Bulgaria	-	-	No information available.
Estonia	-	X	By affected persons, we mean individuals who escaped from fires, were evacuated, or were rescued. We do not have an overview of affected persons in other roles (e.g., individuals who were present in a building during a fire but did not need to escape independently or with whom the rescue team had no direct contact). According to 2024 data, out of 12 incidents (4 fire incidents and 8 risk-of-fire incidents), only 1 person escaped the fire independently.
Greece	-	-	Unknown.
Hungary	X	-	26 (Twenty-six).
Japan	-	-	Not applicable.
Korea, Republic	-	X	No specific statistical category in the source.
Latvia	X	-	13 people evacuated.
Liechtenstein	X	-	0 (Zero).
Lithuania	X	-	In the event of a fire, 21 persons were evacuated.
Philippines	X	-	None.
Poland	-	X	None.
Singapore	-	X	Non.
Slovakia	X	-	404 (Four hundred four)

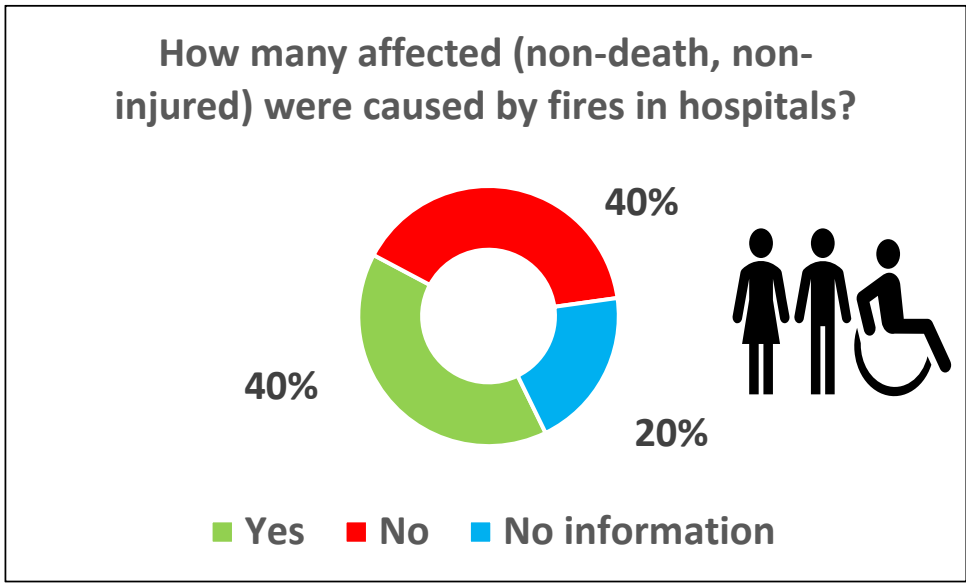


Figure 19: How many people were affected (non-death, non-injured) by fires in hospitals?

In 40% of the countries, information about affected people is available. However, 20% of the information is missing.

EU FireStat II- Project

Harmonized fire statistics as a tool for enhancing pan-European fire safety efforts

Fire safety remains primarily the responsibility of individual European Union (EU) Member States, reflecting the principle of subsidiarity and acknowledging differences in building traditions, climate conditions, and local regulatory frameworks. Nevertheless, many fire safety challenges transcend national borders and require coordinated efforts. Reliable and comparable fire statistics are essential for understanding fire risks, making data-driven, risk-informed decisions, evaluating prevention strategies, and supporting evidence-based policymaking. Recognizing the lack of harmonized fire data across Europe, the European Union initiated a pilot project between 2020 and 2023 (EUFireStat), funded by the European Parliament.

The pilot project sought to assess existing practices within the EU and internationally, define common terminology, and propose a harmonized structure for fire safety statistics. A key outcome was the demonstration of the added value of standardized data collection and the establishment of a set of variables grouped into different tiers: Tier 1 variables include essential information such as fatalities, injuries, age of fatalities, primary causal factors, building type, incident location, date, and time, and Tier 2 variables provide additional details, including the number of floors, area of fire origin, heat source, first item first ignited, article contributing to ignition, and fire safety measures. These variables, combined with their definitions, represent a basis for meaningful comparisons and trend analyses across countries.

EUFireStat 2: The Preparatory Action

Building upon the findings of the pilot project, the **EUFireStat 2** was launched in February 2026 under the Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW). The four-year project, scheduled to continue until February 2030, aims to test and refine the proposed system through practical implementation and data collection. The **EUFireStat 2** project is implemented by a multidisciplinary consortium bringing together expertise in fire safety, research, education, and international cooperation. The consortium is led by **Efectis (France)** and includes **DBI (Danish Institute of Fire and Security Technology), Teched (Croatia), the University of Liverpool, CTIF (International Association of Fire and Rescue Services), and ZAG (Slovenian National Building and Civil Engineering Institute)**. Through collaboration among these organizations, the project aims to establish a robust, harmonized framework for fire incident data collection and analysis across Europe.

The primary objectives of **EUFireStat 2** are to contextualize Tier 1 and Tier 2 variables within current European practice, gain experience from real-world data collection, develop a centralized database, provide training and guidance to participating organizations, and evaluate the feasibility and costs of a broader European deployment. Importantly, the project is intended to support Member States without requiring them to replace their existing national systems. Instead, it aims to establish a common framework that can accommodate varying national contexts while improving comparability.

Development of a European Fire Data Infrastructure

A major component of the project is the creation of a web-based database to collect, store, and process fire incident information from participating countries. Data can be submitted through several mechanisms, including online forms, file uploads, application programming interfaces (APIs), and automated data connectors. The system focuses on collecting Tier 1 and Tier 2 variables.
The platform will also provide built-in dashboards and reporting capabilities. These tools will allow participating organizations to monitor data completeness, analyze trends, and generate customized analyses. Such analytical capabilities are expected to enhance understanding of fire patterns and support decision-making at local, national, and European levels.
To facilitate implementation, training programs and technical support mechanisms are being developed. A helpdesk system will assist with both methodological questions and information technology issues. Continuous testing and assessment will ensure that the methodology remains practical and adaptable to different organizational structures and operational realities.

Cost-Benefit Analysis and Future Roll-Out

An important aspect of **EUFireStat 2** is the evaluation of the costs and benefits of a harmonized European fire statistics system. The analysis encompasses implementation expenses, operational requirements, administrative capacity, and potential cost savings resulting from improved prevention and protection measures. Surveys and stakeholder consultations are being conducted to account for the diverse circumstances of countries, regions, and municipalities.

The project also includes developing a roll-out framework that addresses technical challenges, governance issues, standardization requirements, and potential impacts on Fire and Rescue Services. Risk assessments will examine technological constraints, economic implications, and effects on vulnerable communities and high-risk areas.

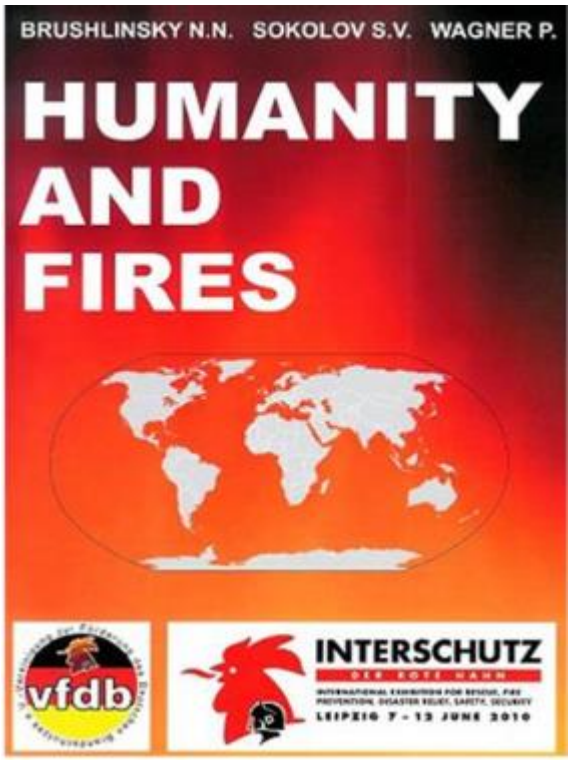
Conclusion

The **EUFireStat 2** project represents an important step toward strengthening fire safety cooperation across Europe. By establishing harmonized terminology, common variables, and a shared data infrastructure, the project aims to provide reliable evidence for policy development and risk reduction strategies. Participation by Member States and Fire and Rescue Authorities is essential for testing and refining the methodology in diverse national contexts. More than 15 Member States have already responded to the invitation to participate, and additional countries are still welcome to join as the project progresses.

Additional information can be found in the EU FireStat project website: https://eufirestat-efectis.com/
For any additional questions, kindly contact the project team at: EU.FireStat@efectis.com

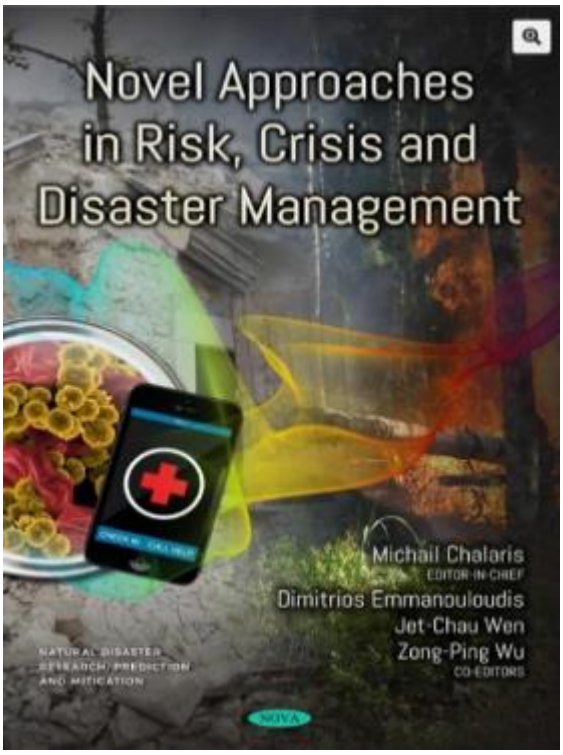
Response to the invitation to participate in the EU FireStat 2 project

Bibliography

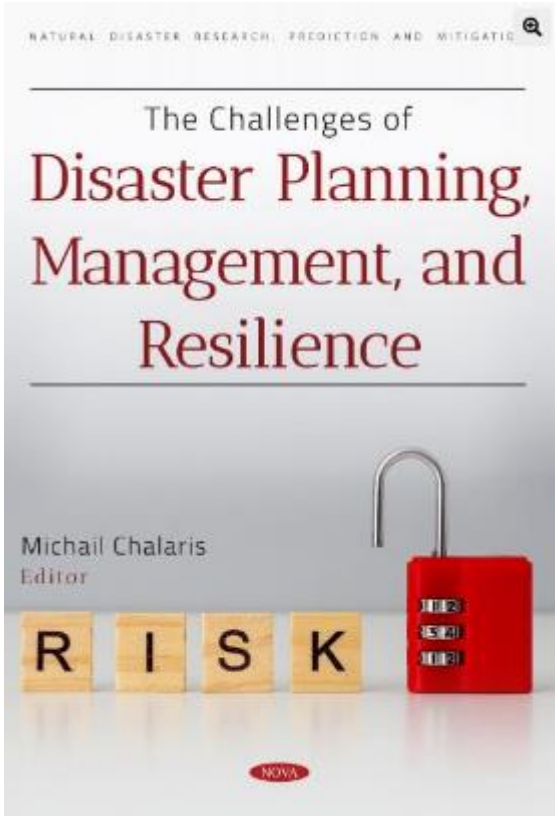


Titel: Humanity and Fires
Author(s): Bruschlinsky N., Sokolov S., Wagner P.
Publisher: EDURA (Poland),
Publication date: 2010
Number of pages: 500
Language: English
ISBN: 978-83-88777-29-5
About: On the occasion of INTERSCHUTZ 2010 in Leipzig (Germany), the book provides an overview of the current fire protection problems worldwide at the end of the 20th century. The fire hazards are defined. In addition, an overview of the development of fire risks across 70 countries worldwide is provided. In the last part of the book, the problems of urbanization, geophysical, and other aspects of fire protection are discussed. The book concludes with a reconstruction of the fire hazards up to the year zero of our era and gives an outlook on the 24th century.
Note: Some copies of this publication are available from CTIF's Fire Statistics Center. Please contact us: E-mail: drpeterwagner@freenet.de.

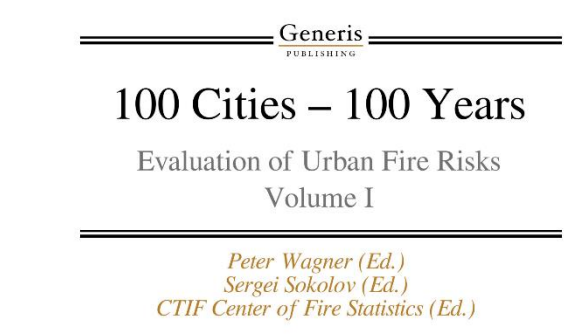
Titel: Red Book of Fires. Selected problems of fires and their effects. Edition 2 (Czerwona Księga Pożarów. Wybrane problemy pożarów oraz ich skutków. Tom 2)
Editor: Piotr Guzewski, Dariusz Wróblewski, Daniel Małozięć
Author(s): N.N. Bruschlinsky, S.V. Sokolov, P. Wagner
Publisher: CNBOP-PIB, Józefów, Poland
Publication date: 2014
Number of pages: 592
Language: Polish
ISBN: 978-83-61520-87-0
About: A wide range of current problems in modern fire protection is discussed. CTIF Statistics Center contributions in this book are presented in Chapter 3: Fire Risk and Prevention in Nowadays and Forecast For The Future.



Titel: Novel Approaches in Risk, Crisis and Disaster Management, Reihe: Natural Disaster Research, Prediction and Mitigation
Editor(s): M. Chalaris, D. Emmanouloudis, Jet-Chau Wen, Z-P. Wu
Author(s): N.N. Bruschlinsky, S.V. Sokolov, P. Wagner
Publisher: Nova Science Publishers, New York, USA
Publication date: 2018
Number of pages: 440
Language: English
ISBN: 978-1-53613-239-7
About: Today, governments are often faced with crises that are so unpredictable (e.g., the attacks of September 11, 2001), so unexpected in their nature or scale (e.g., the SARS and H1N1 pandemic outbreaks, the Indian Ocean tsunami, or Hurricane Katrina), and with such far-reaching social and economic impacts that they seem almost impossible to overcome. Nevertheless, it is possible to overcome these forms of crisis. As previous experience has shown, success in limiting the impact of significant hazards on people and property depends not only on the active participation and effective coordination of a wide range of actors at different levels of government administration, but also on preparation and the ability to respond quickly, efficiently, and effectively to unexpected events. It is crucial for the success of such an undertaking that national authorities have the right technical tools (reformed risk, crisis, and disaster management systems) and an appropriate institutional framework for disaster management. However, as this book shows, human capital remains the most critical factor in this equation.
The CTIF Center for Fire Statistics has contributed the following chapters to this book: Chapter 1: Problems of Fire Protection in the Modern World (pp. 1-66), Chapter 7: Modelling the Process of Fire and Rescue Services Activities (pp. 181-304).

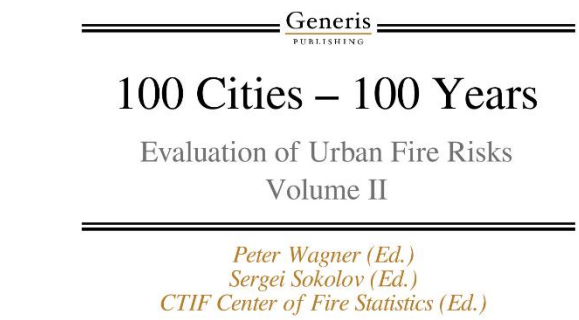


Titel: The Challenges of Disaster Planning, Management, and Resilience
Editor: M. Chalaris
Author(s): S.V. Sokolov, P. Wagner
Publisher: Nova Science Publishers, New York, USA
Publication date: 2023
Number of pages: 587
Language: English
ISBN: 979-8886972290
About: Major disasters, both natural and man-made, have led to an increased need to improve the effectiveness of existing prevention, mitigation, and response capabilities. The types of disasters that many countries face depend to some extent on their geography and climate, and as a result, they have built different response strategies. There is evidence of growing vulnerability to disasters as worsening climate change may increase the destruction of human life, ecosystems, and infrastructure. This book aims to explore and analyze different approaches and practices for dealing with both traditional and novel forms of resilience and crisis, and to suggest a way forward for science based on sound decision-making at various levels. CTIF contributions in this book are in Chapter 16. 100 Years – 100 Cities: Evaluation of Urban Fire Risks.



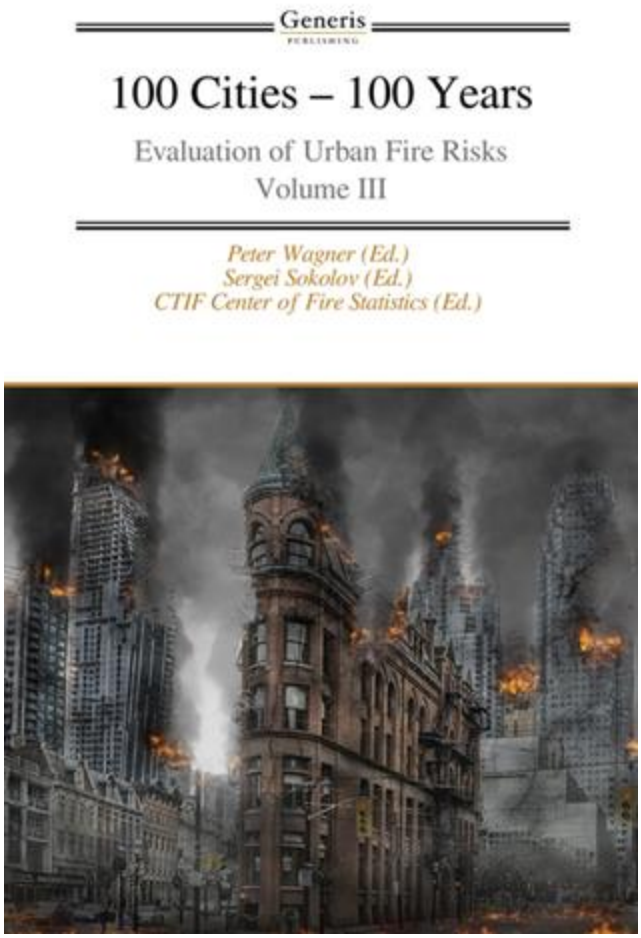
Titel: 100 Cities – 100 Years – Evaluation of Urban Fire Risks (Volume I). [3]
Editor (s): P. Wagner, S.V. Sokolov.
Author(s): 59 from several cities, and some more in anonymous form.
Publisher: Generis Publishers.
Publication date: 2025.
Number of pages: 678.
Language: English.
ISBN: 979-8-89966-224-9.
About: Over the centuries, cities have become hubs of economic, scientific, administrative, and cultural activity, a trend that accelerated in the 20th century. While urban life offers many benefits, city administrations face mounting challenges. Streets are congested with vehicles, leading to noise and air pollution. Housing is scarce, prompting vertical growth and urban sprawl. Issues such as water supply, waste management, and safety require constant attention. Cities rely on specialized services such as police, fire brigades, and emergency teams to address these challenges. This book focuses on fire safety, an essential aspect of urban infrastructure. Over the past century, advancements in building materials, construction methods, and usage have revolutionized cityscapes, accompanied by significant progress in fire prevention. Yet, the risk of urban fires persists, making this topic as vital as ever.
Volume I contains: Chapter 1, World Fire Risks; Chapter 2, About the Term City; Chapter 3, Historical Fire Gap; and Chapter 4, Urban Fire Risks in the Cities (4.1. Accra (Ghana), …, 4.46. Dhaka (Bangladesh)). In **Volumes II** and **III**, more cities are described in alphabetical order.

[3] https://www.generis-publishing.com/book.php?title=100-cities-100-years-2510.



Titel: 100 Cities – 100 Years – Evaluation of Urban Fire Risks (Volume II). [4]
Editor (s): P. Wagner, S.V. Sokolov.
Author(s): 59 from several cities, and some more in anonymous form.
Publisher: Generis Publishers.
Publication date: 2025.
Number of pages: 715.
Language: English.
ISBN: 979-8-89966-282-9.
About: Over the centuries, cities have become hubs of economic, scientific, administrative, and cultural activity, a trend that accelerated in the 20th century. While urban life offers many benefits, city administrations face mounting challenges. Streets are congested with vehicles, leading to noise and air pollution. Housing is scarce, prompting vertical growth and urban sprawl. Issues such as water supply, waste management, and safety require constant attention. Cities rely on specialized services such as police, fire brigades, and emergency teams to address these challenges. This book focuses on fire safety, an essential aspect of urban infrastructure. Over the past century, advancements in building materials, construction methods, and usage have revolutionized cityscapes, accompanied by significant progress in fire prevention. Yet, the risk of urban fires persists, making this topic as vital as ever.
Volume II contains: Chapter 4, Urban Fire Risks in the Cities (4.47. Dubai (United Arab Emirates), …,4.115. Oslo (Norway)). In **Volumes I** and **III**, more cities are described in alphabetical order.

[4]https://libro-terra.com/shop/architecture/100-cities-100-years-3130/.



Titel: 100 Cities – 100 Years – Evaluation of Urban Fire Risks (Volume III). [5]
Editor (s): P. Wagner, S.V. Sokolov.
Author(s): 59 from several cities, and some more in anonymous form.
Publisher: Generis Publishers.
Publication date: 2026.
Number of pages: 565.
Language: English.
ISBN: 979-8-89966-344-4.
About: Over the centuries, cities have become hubs of economic, scientific, administrative, and cultural activity, a trend that accelerated in the 20th century. While urban life offers many benefits, city administrations face mounting challenges. Streets are congested with vehicles, leading to noise and air pollution. Housing is scarce, prompting vertical growth and urban sprawl. Issues such as water supply, waste management, and safety require constant attention. Cities rely on specialized services, such as police, fire brigades, and emergency response teams, to address these challenges. This book focuses on fire safety, an essential aspect of urban infrastructure. Over the past century, advancements in building materials, construction methods, and use have revolutionized cityscapes, alongside significant progress in fire prevention. Yet, the risk of urban fires persists, making this topic as vital as ever.

Volume III contains: Chapter 4, Urban Fire Risks in the Cities (4.116. Paris (France), …, 4.167. Zurich (Switzerland)), and Chapter 5, Evaluation of Urban Fire Risks. In **Volumes I** and **II**, more cities are described in alphabetical order.

[5] https://generis-publishing.com/book.php?title=100-cities-100-years-3186.