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**Fire safety — Statistical data  
collection —**

**Part 2:  
Vocabulary**



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92, *Fire safety*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 17755 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

ISO/TR 17755:2014 has shown that experts involved in fire safety who work on international and national fire statistics databases face three main issues:

- 1) a lack of common terminology (many terms have different definitions),
- 2) a lack of common methodology,
- 3) some weaknesses in the training and qualification of fire investigators.

In order to harmonize the existing definitions within ISO, this document is a tool for use in proposing a common methodology for collecting fire statistics. It was decided to harmonize the definitions of certain terms commonly used in fire statistical data within the framework of ISO and to collect them in this document which is the only terminology guide used for this series of International Standards. This document supplements ISO 13943 for application to fire statistics.

The methodology for collecting fire statistics will be the focus of a future part in this series.



# Fire safety — Statistical data collection —

## Part 2: Vocabulary

### 1 Scope

Data collection is of prime importance in fire safety, for several reasons: assessing the effect of any regulation, providing probability and gravity data to fire risk analysis, and the selection of scenarios for examples in fire safety engineering. Statistical data collection of fires is nevertheless collected and analysed from local or national perspectives at the time of publication of this document, making any comparison difficult. A first step identified in the need for harmonization is the issue of terminology.

This document defines terminology relating to fire statistical data, in order to supplement ISO 13943 for this specific field of application.

### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

#### 3.1

##### **accelerant**

*fuel* (3.51) or oxidizer, often an ignitable liquid, solid or gas (LGP/NP) intentionally used to initiate a fire or increase the rate of growth or spread of fire

#### 3.2

##### **accidental fire**

fire for which the cause does not involve an intentional human act to ignite or spread the fire into an area where the fire should not be

#### 3.3

##### **age group of victims**

categorization by age of the *victims* (3.15) of fire

Note 1 to entry: this categorization may differ locally. This document proposes the following categories:

- Newborn (child under 28 days of age)
- Child (person whose age is between 28 days (included) and 9 years (included))
- Youth (person whose age is between 10 years (included) and 17 years (included))
- Adult (person whose age is between 18 years (included) and 64 years (included))
- Elderly (person who is aged 65 or more).