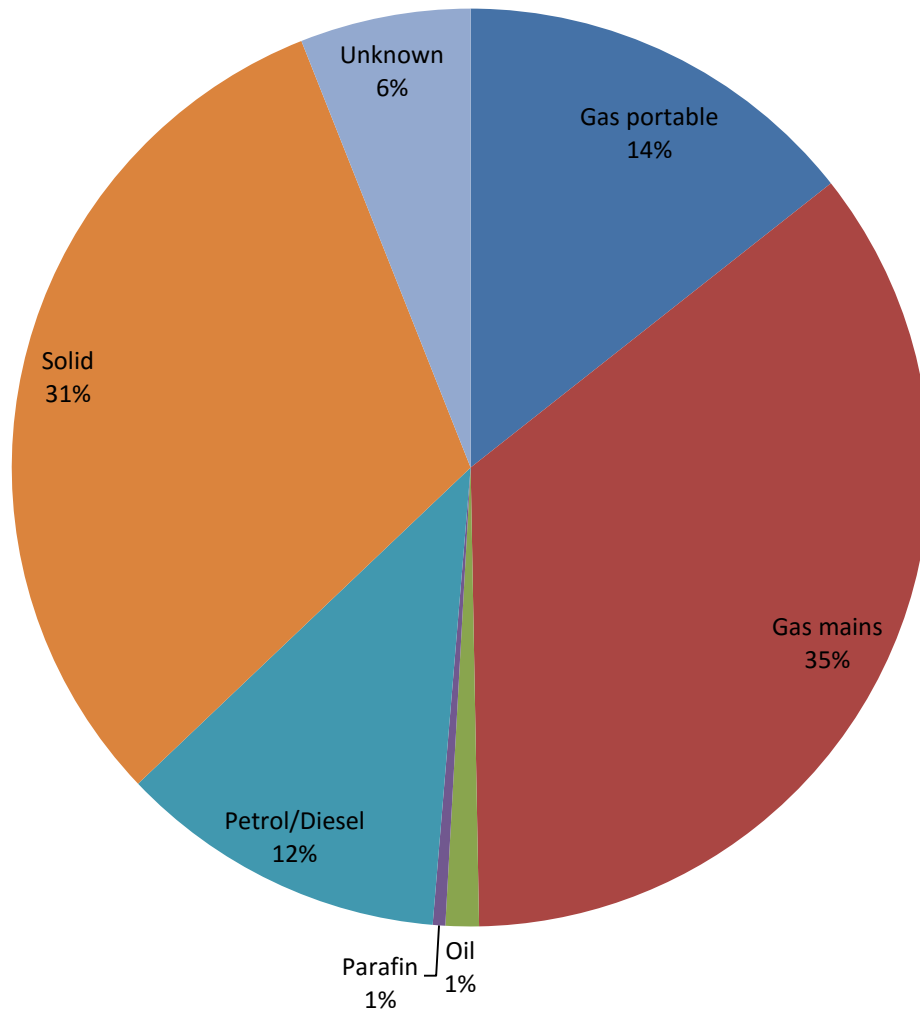


## FUEL type relating to UK Deaths from unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning from 01.09.1995 to 31.08.2015

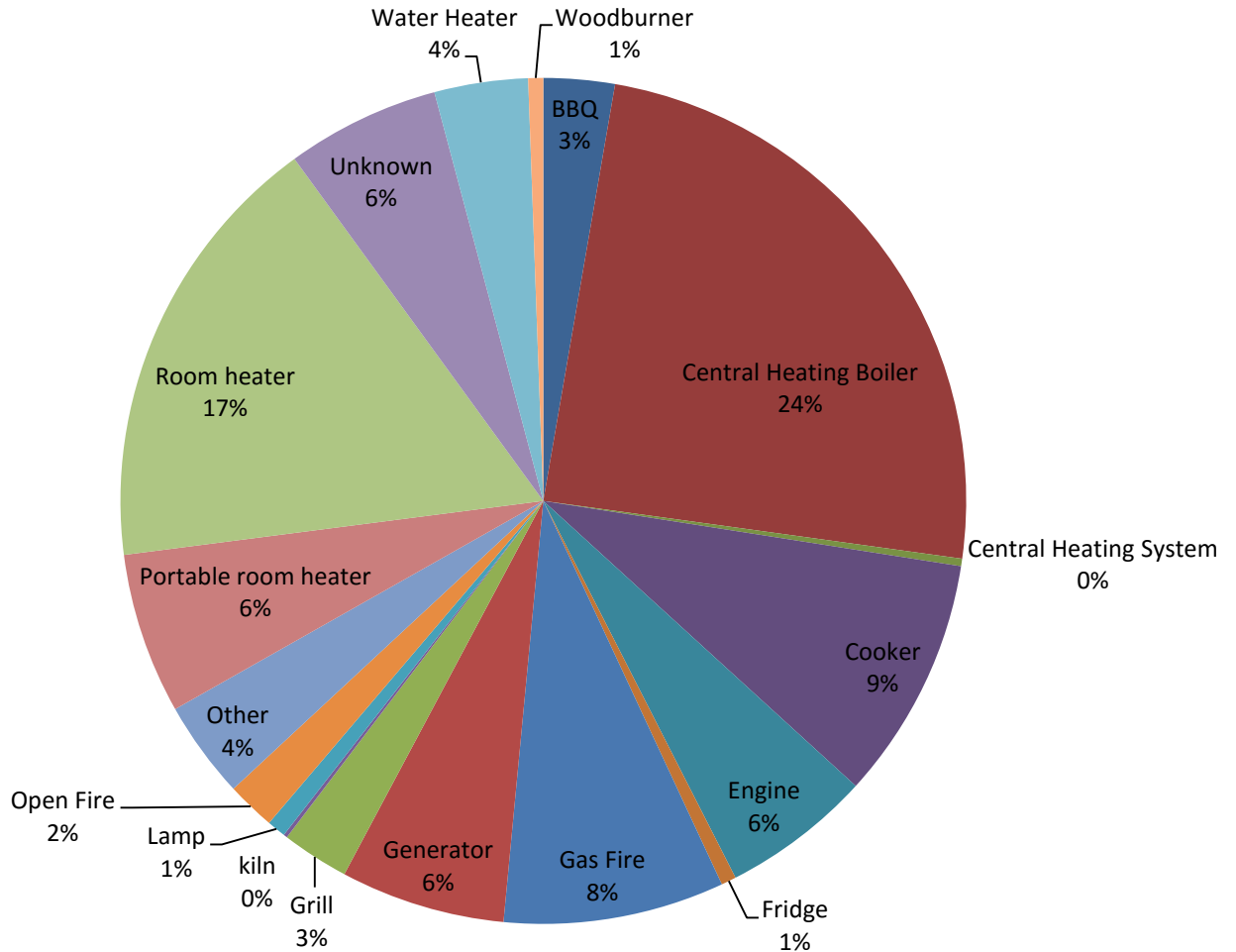
\*This data is being added to regularly so chart may change.



### CO-Gas Safety comment

Considering the relatively small number of solid fuel users, there is a high incidence of deaths from solid fuel.

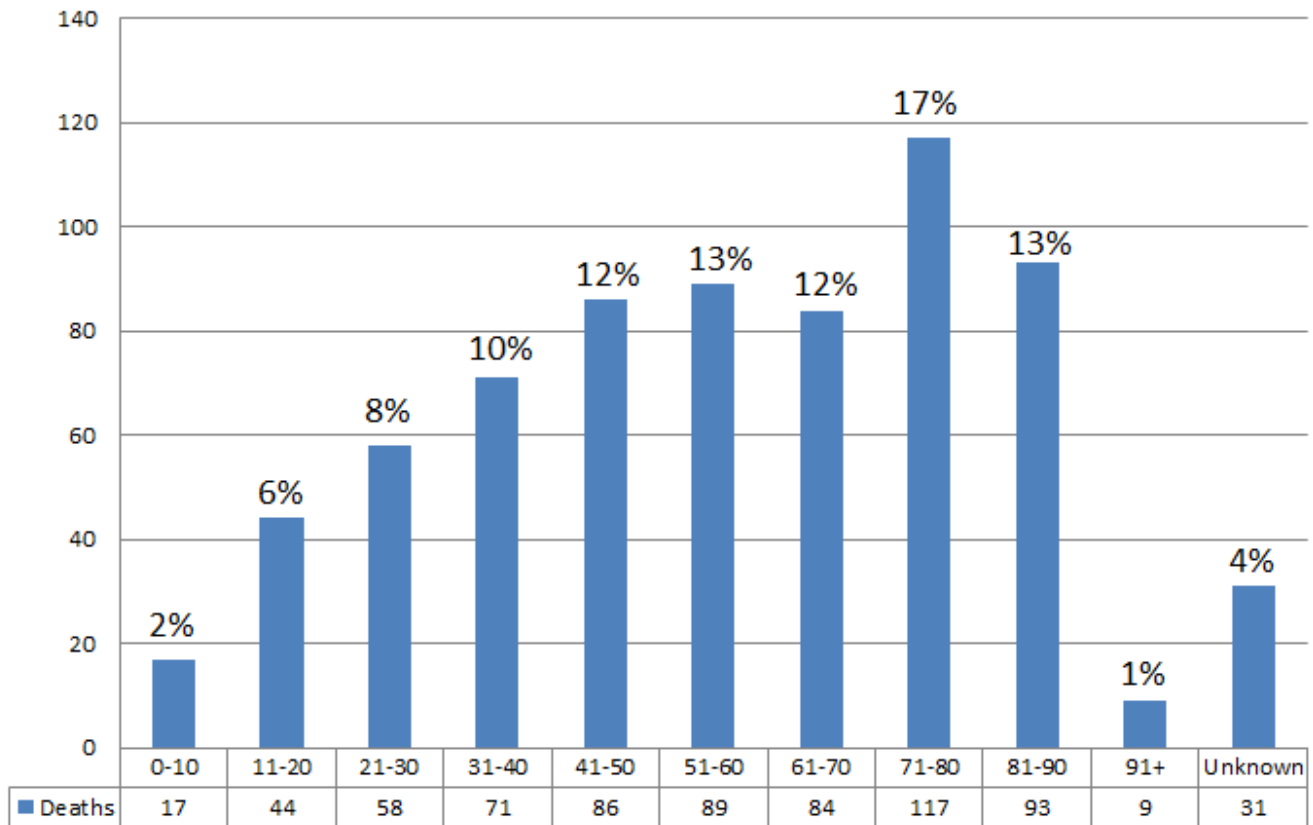
# APPLIANCE type relating to UK Deaths from unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning from 01.09.1995 to 31.08.2015



\*This data is being added to regularly so chart may change.

Generator is a portable machine.  
'Engine' is from a car, lorry, aeroplane or boat.

## AGE of victims relating to UK Deaths from unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning from 01.09.1995 to 31.08.2015



\*This data is being added to regularly so chart may change.

## Age Range

### Census 2011

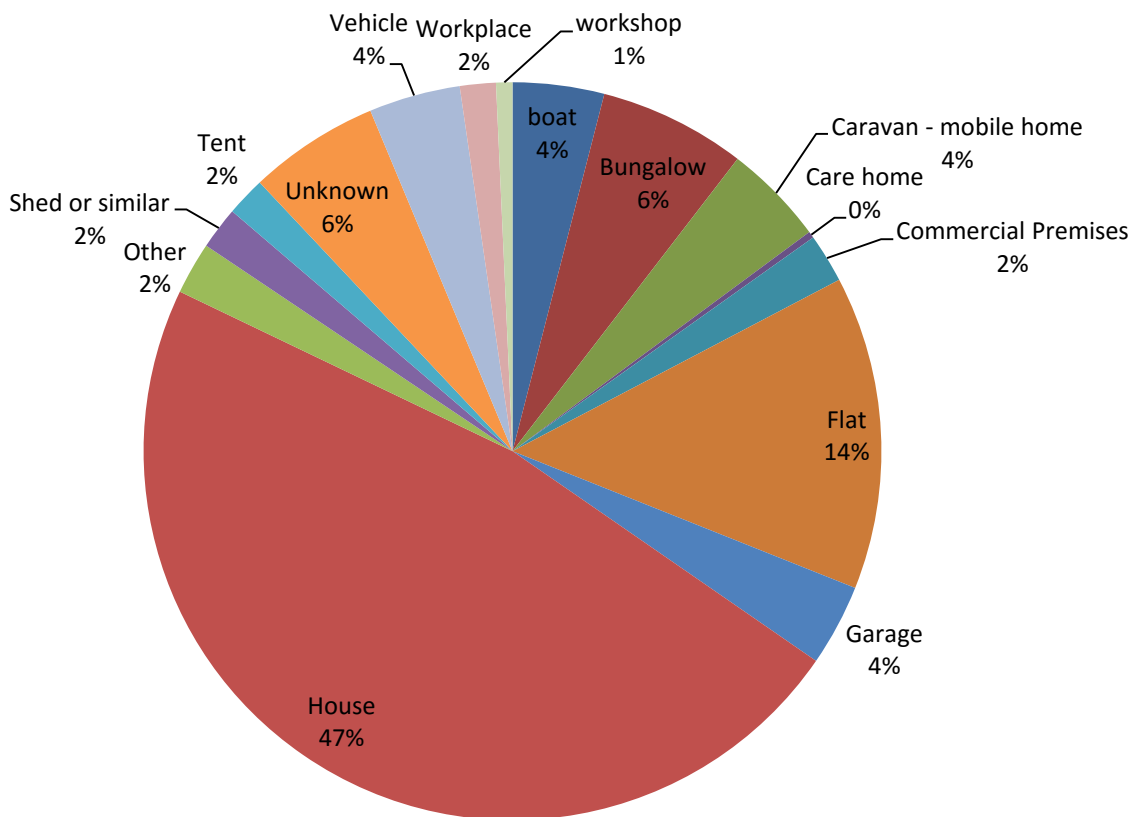
It is interesting to note that ages 71-80 make up just over 7% of the population\* yet represent around 17% of the deaths. In our opinion, many deaths in this age group may be put down to 'heart attack' when they are in fact CO, because there is no automatic test of CO on death, meaning the number of deaths in this age group could be even higher.

(\*Taken from ONS Table P01 2011 Census: Usual resident population by single year of age and sex, England and Wales).

The Gas Safety Trust is funding a pilot to develop a protocol to test all dead bodies for CO in three Coronial areas starting hopefully early 2016 and this will last 12 months

## PLACE of incident that caused death relating to UK Deaths from unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning from 01.09.1995 to 31.08.2015

\*This data is being added to regularly so chart may change.



### CO-Gas Safety comment

It is easy to see that people at home are most at risk from carbon monoxide poisoning.

For an example please see <http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/real-life-stories/thought-early-dementia-three-years-5930721>

Sue Westwood-Ruttledge 'I thought I had early dementia but for three years I was poisoned by carbon monoxide' Daily Mirror, 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2015 Angela Cooke.

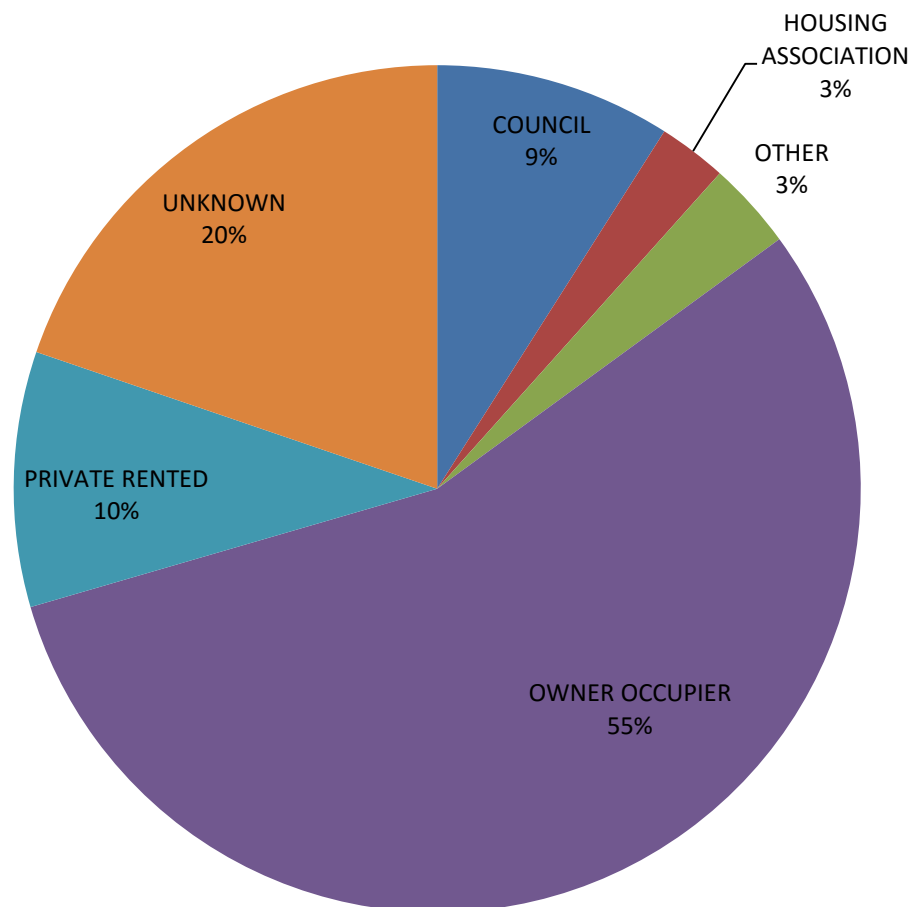
Why is so little being done to raise awareness of the dangers and to protect ordinary people who may be exposed for 24 hours a day?

Dr Ben Croxford's research at UCL (University College London) in 2006 found:

- 23% of homes had one or more defective gas appliance;
- 8% of homes were judged to be at risk of dangerous levels of CO;
- 45% of homes had received no information on the dangers of CO; and
- A higher prevalence of problem appliances was found in the homes of vulnerable people (young, old, those in receipt of benefits). (Taken from HSE press release 2006)

## TENURE type relating to UK Deaths from unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning from 01.09.1995 to 31.08.2015.

\* This data is being added to regularly so chart may change.



### Tenure

According to the Communities & Local Government Dwelling Stock Estimates England 2014: There were an estimated 23.4 million dwellings in England as at 31 March 2014, an increase of 0.59% on the previous year.

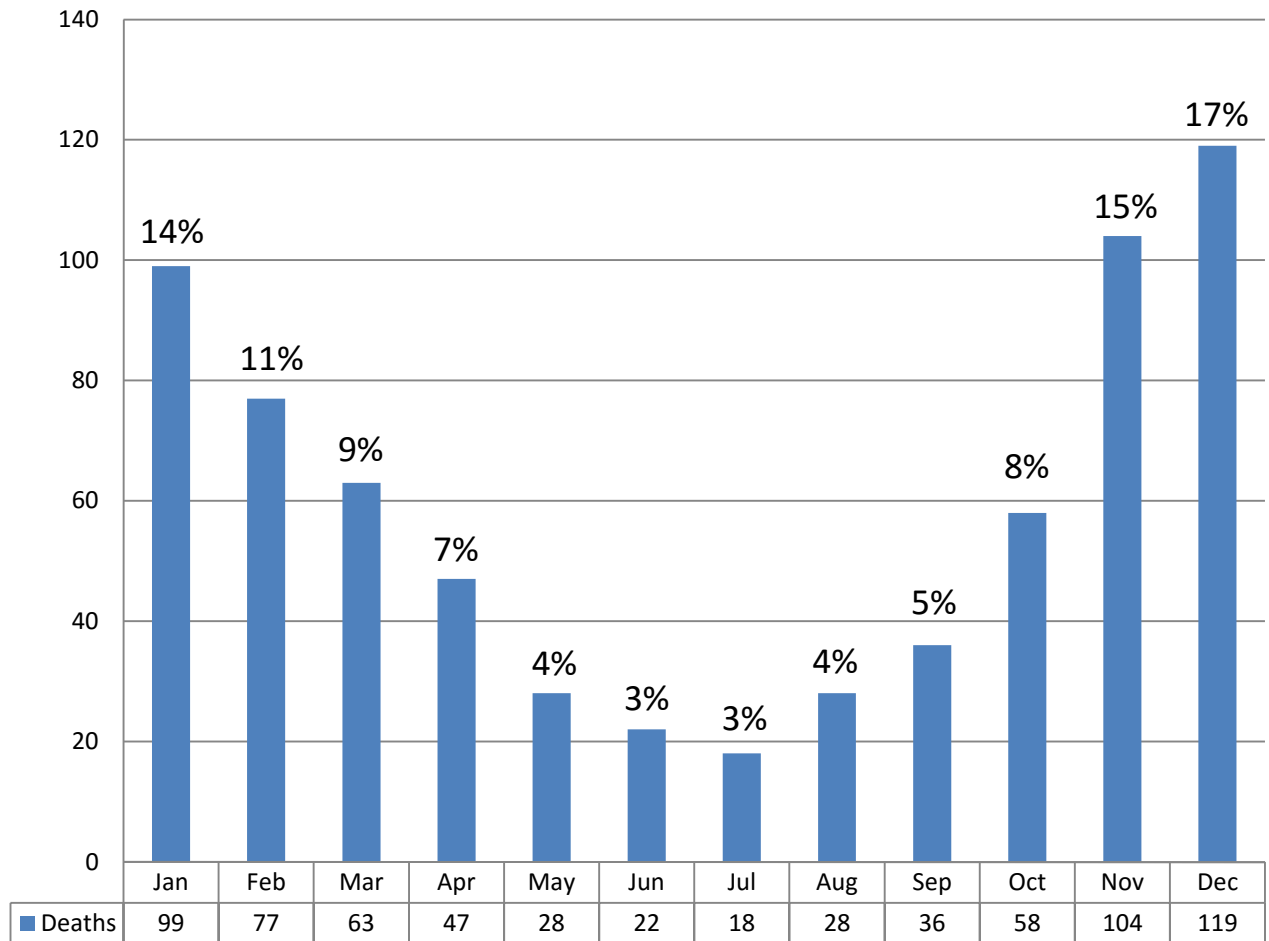
At March 2014 there were 14.7 million owner occupied dwellings, 4.6 million private rented dwellings and 4.0 million social and affordable rented dwellings (Private Registered Providers plus local authority tenures).

### Comment by CO-Gas Safety

Therefore, the incidence of deaths in owner occupied property looks lower than expected, although there is quite a high incidence of unknown tenure (20%). The incidence of deaths in council owned property looks relatively high (9% deaths) while the incidence of deaths in housing associations (3%) looks low compared to the percentage of properties owned by housing associations. It would be really helpful to have even more co-operation from Coroners to record the tenure which, of course, the government could require.

## MONTH of death relating to UK Deaths from unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning from 01.09.1995 to 31.08.2015

\*This data is being added to regularly so chart may change.



### Comment by CO-Gas Safety

It is unsurprising that the colder months of November, December and January contain the highest number of deaths.