

NORTH WALES FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE



**Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub
Fire and Rescue Service**

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

Quarter One

April 2021 – June 2021

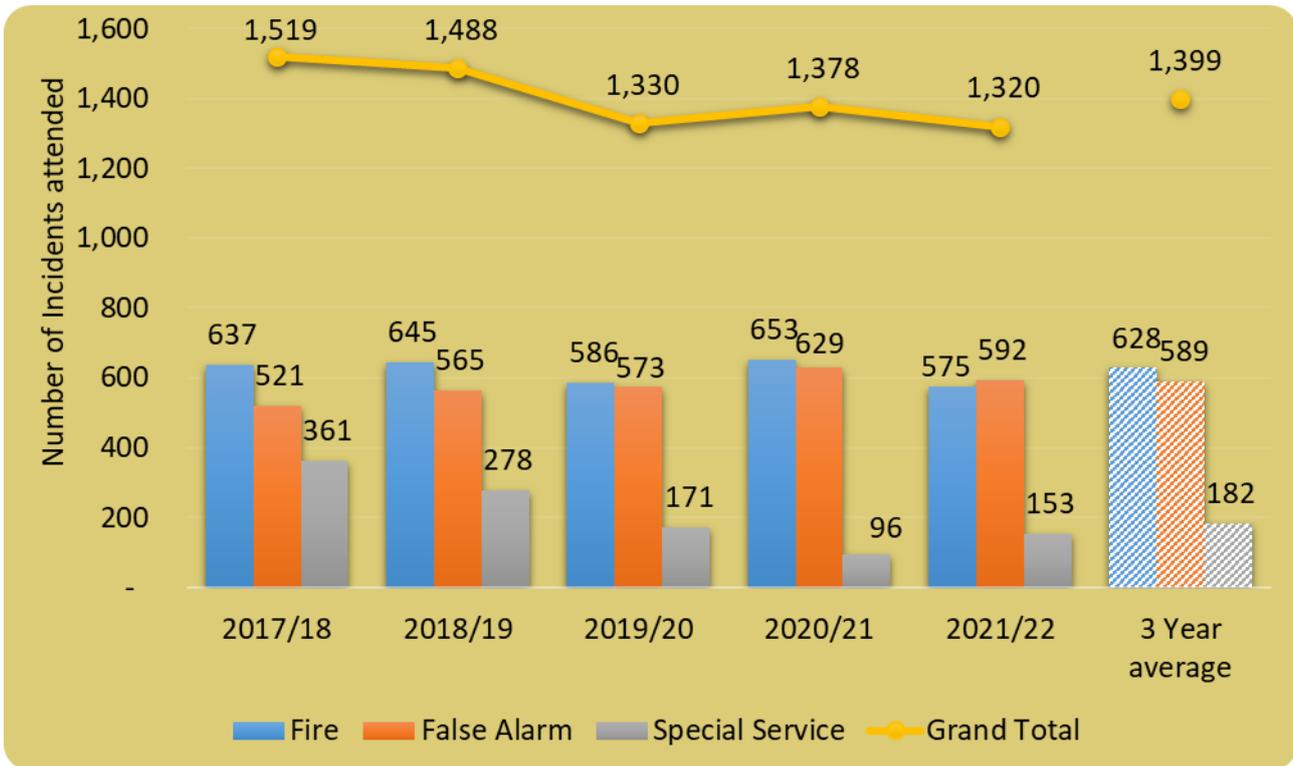
Figures are provisional and may be subject to minor amendment.

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1.0 All Incidents

1.1 During the first quarter of 2021/22, the Service attended 1,320 emergency incidents and false alarms – 4.2% less than in the same period in 2020/21.



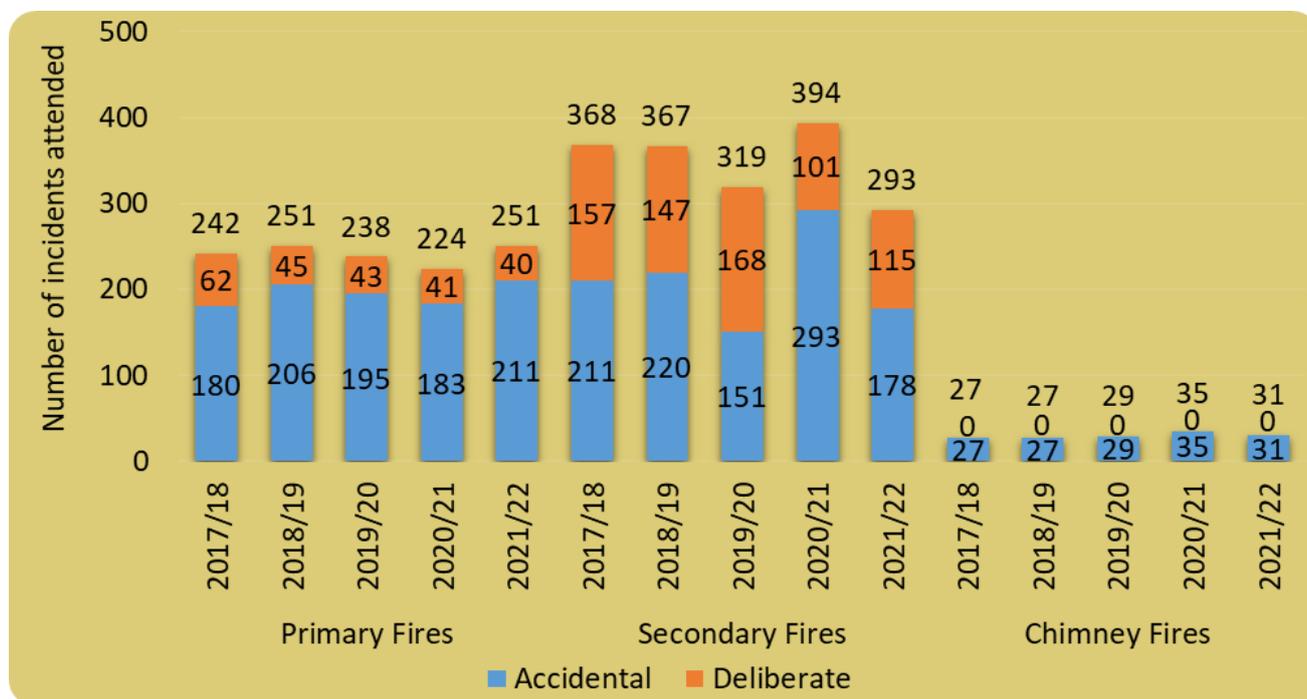
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods*	
Total incidents attended	2021-22	1,320				1,320	↓ 4.2%	1,399	↓ 5.6%
	2020-21	1,378				1,378			
Total fires	2021-22	575				575	↓ 11.9%	628	↓ 8.4%
	2020-21	653				653			
Total special service incidents	2021-22	153				153	↑ 59.4%	182	↓ 15.9%
	2020-21	96				96			
Total false alarms	2021-22	592				592	↓ 5.9%	589	↑ 0.5%
	2020-21	629				629			

*The columns in grey show: the average of the three previous financial years (based on the equivalent reporting period); the percentage change based on the difference between the current financial year and the three-year average.



2.0 Fires, by Category and Motive

- 2.1 **Primary fires** – The number of primary fires increased by 12.1% during the first quarter of 2021/22 with the property types of 'Buildings' and then 'Road vehicles' accounting for the majority of primary fires, an average of 72.5% and 20.7% respectively, with the remainder being 'Outdoor'.
- 2.2 **Secondary fires** – the number of secondary fires decreased by 25.6%. the majority of secondary fires (over 95%) occurred at 'Outdoor' property types.



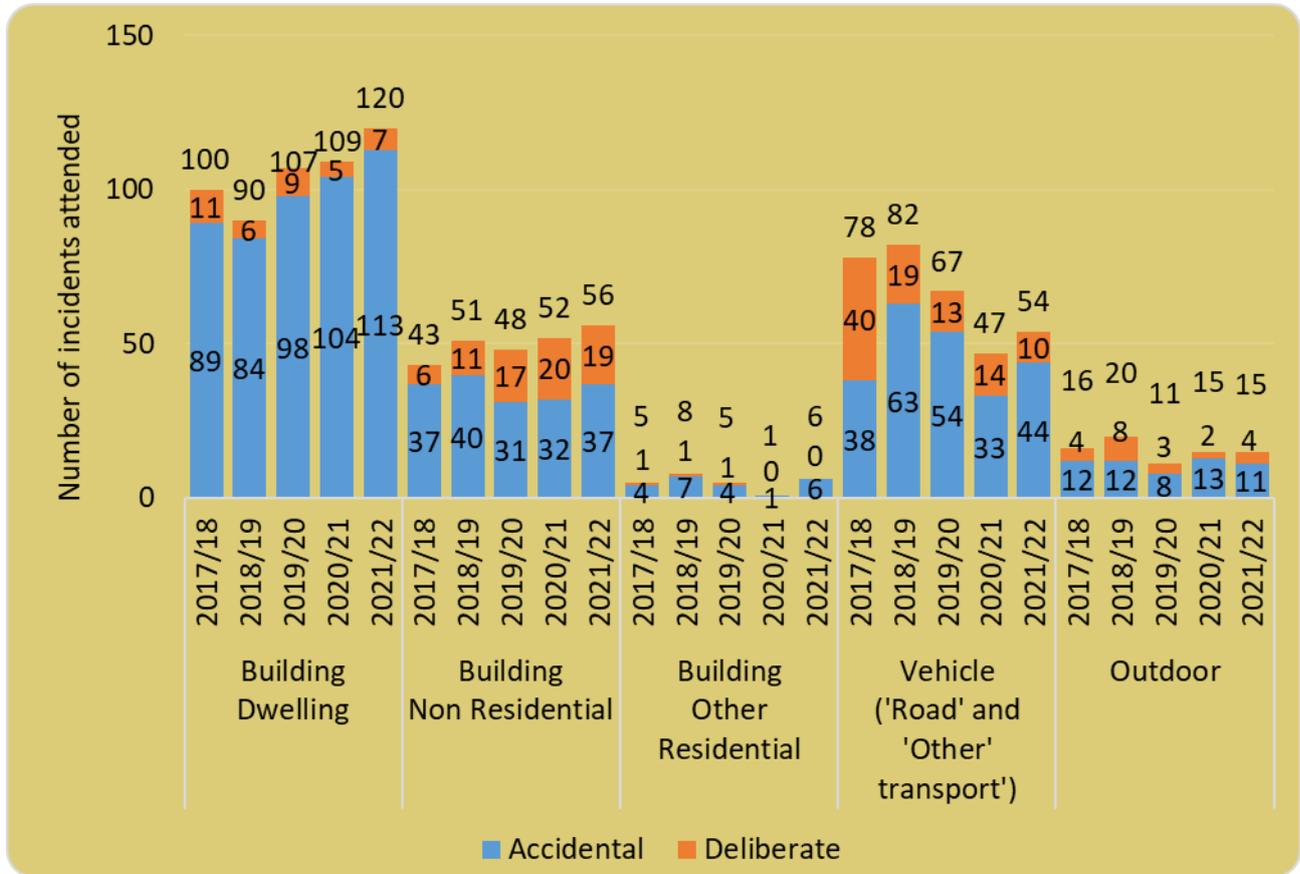
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods*	
Primary fires	2021-22	251				251	↑ 12.1%	238	↑ 5.5%
	2020-21	224				224			
Secondary fires	2021-22	293				293	↓ 25.6%	360	↓ 18.6%
	2020-21	394				394			
Chimney fires	2021-22	31				31	↓ 11.4%	30	↑ 3.3%
	2020-21	35				35			

*Right hand table shows average of the 3 previous financial years' comparative period with percentage change*The columns in grey show: the average of the three previous financial years (based on the equivalent reporting period); the percentage change based on the difference between the current financial year and the three-year average.

3.0 Primary Fires, by Property Type and Motive



3.1 There were 19 primary fires started deliberately at non-residential buildings with 13 occurring at HMP Berwyn. In the same period last year, the service attended 20 deliberate fires at non-residential buildings with 15 occurring at HMP Berwyn.



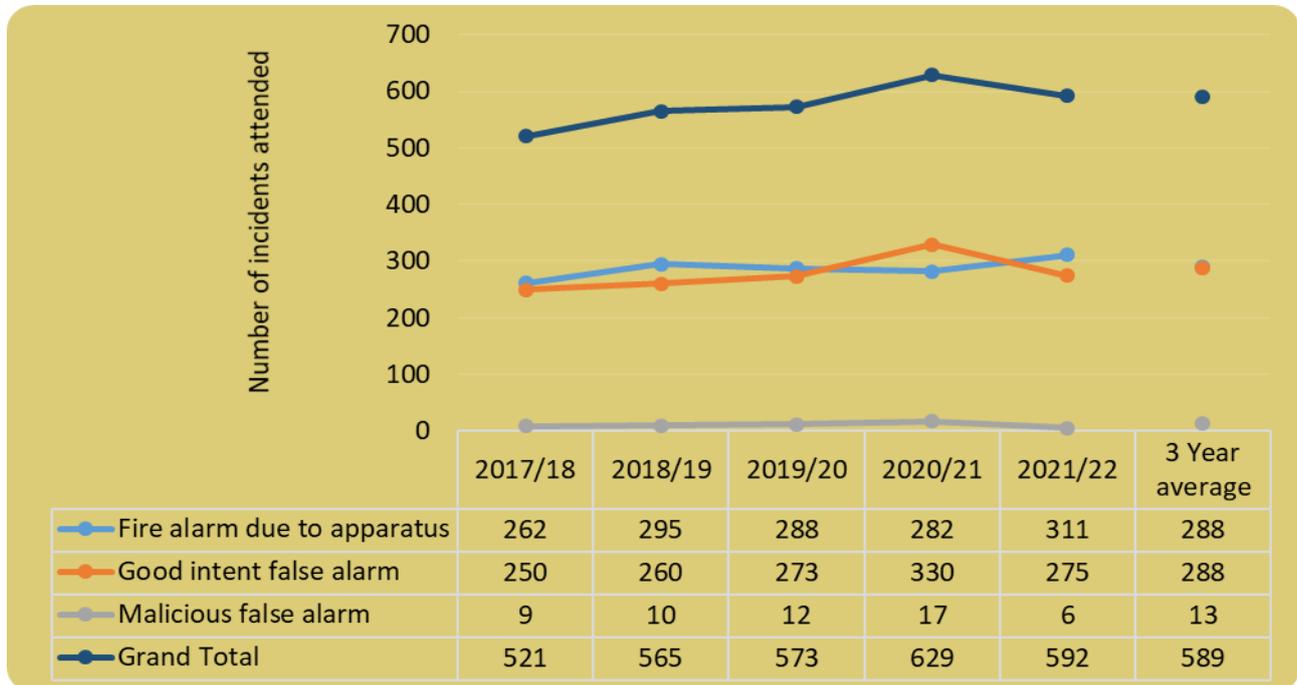
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods*	
All deliberate primary fires	2021-22	40				40	↓ 2.4%	43	↓ 7%
	2020-21	41				41			
All accidental primary fires	2021-22	211				211	↑ 15.3%	195	↑ 8.2%
	2020-21	183				183			

*The columns in grey show: the average of the three previous financial years (based on the equivalent reporting period); the percentage change based on the difference between the current financial year and the three-year average.

4.0 False Alarms



4.1 During quarter one of 2021/22 the Service attended 592 false alarms, a 5.9% reduction from 629 the previous year. The number of false alarms made with good intent decreased by 16.6%, malicious false alarms decreased by 64.7% to 6, whilst false alarms due to apparatus (AFA false alarms) saw an increase (10.3%).



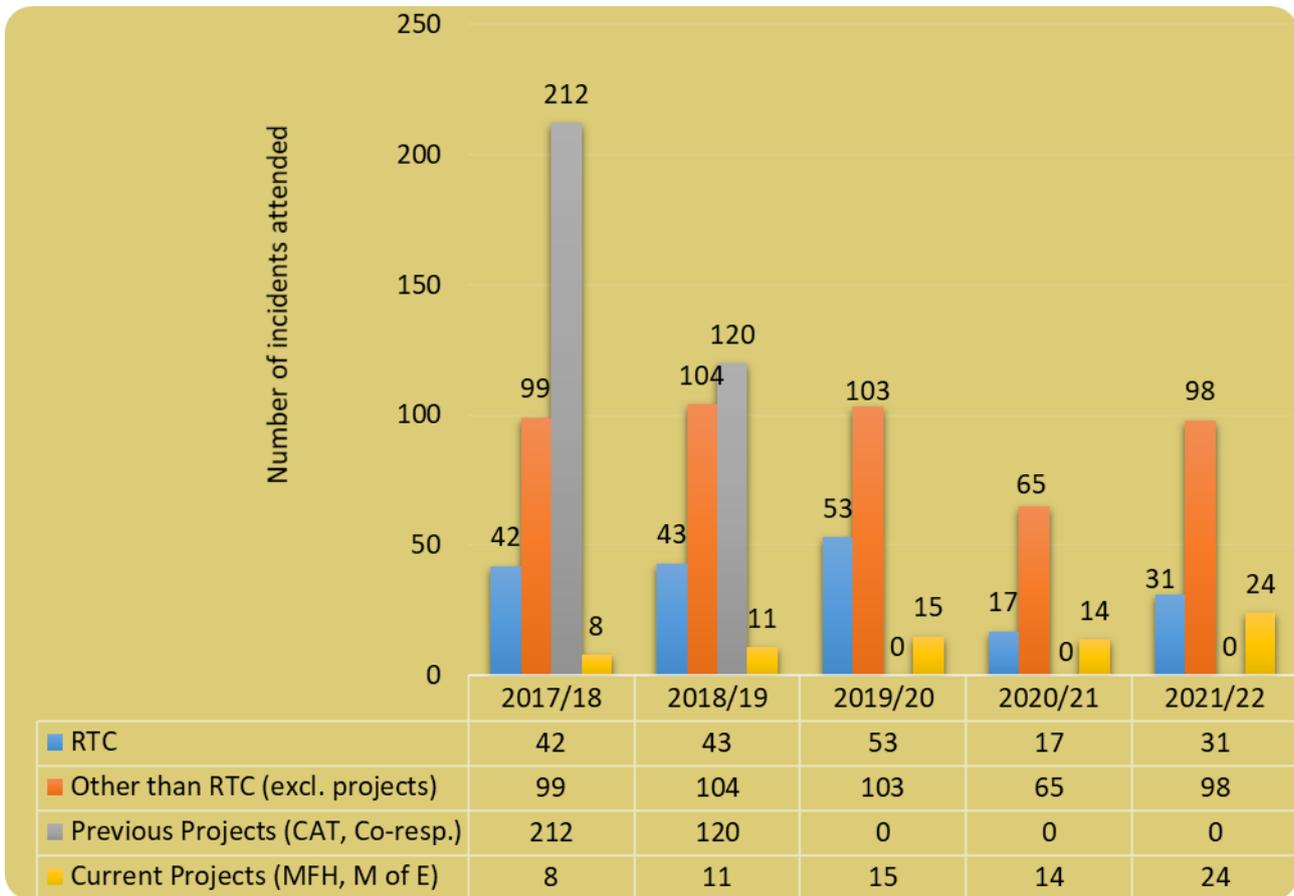
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods*	
Total false alarm	2021-22	592				592	↓ 5.9%	589	↑ 0.5%
	2020-21	629				629			
AFA	2021-22	311				311	↑ 10.3%	288	↑ 8.0%
	2020-21	282				282			
False alarms made with good intent	2021-22	275				275	↓ 16.6%	288	↓ 4.5%
	2020-21	330				330			
Malicious	2021-22	6				6	↓ 64.7%	13	↓ 53.8%
	2020-21	17				17			

*The columns in grey show: the average of the three previous financial years (based on the equivalent reporting period); the percentage change based on the difference between the current financial year and the three-year average.

5.0 Special Service Incidents



5.1 In the first quarter of 2021/22 there were 153 special service incidents compared with 96 the previous year, an increase of 59.4%.



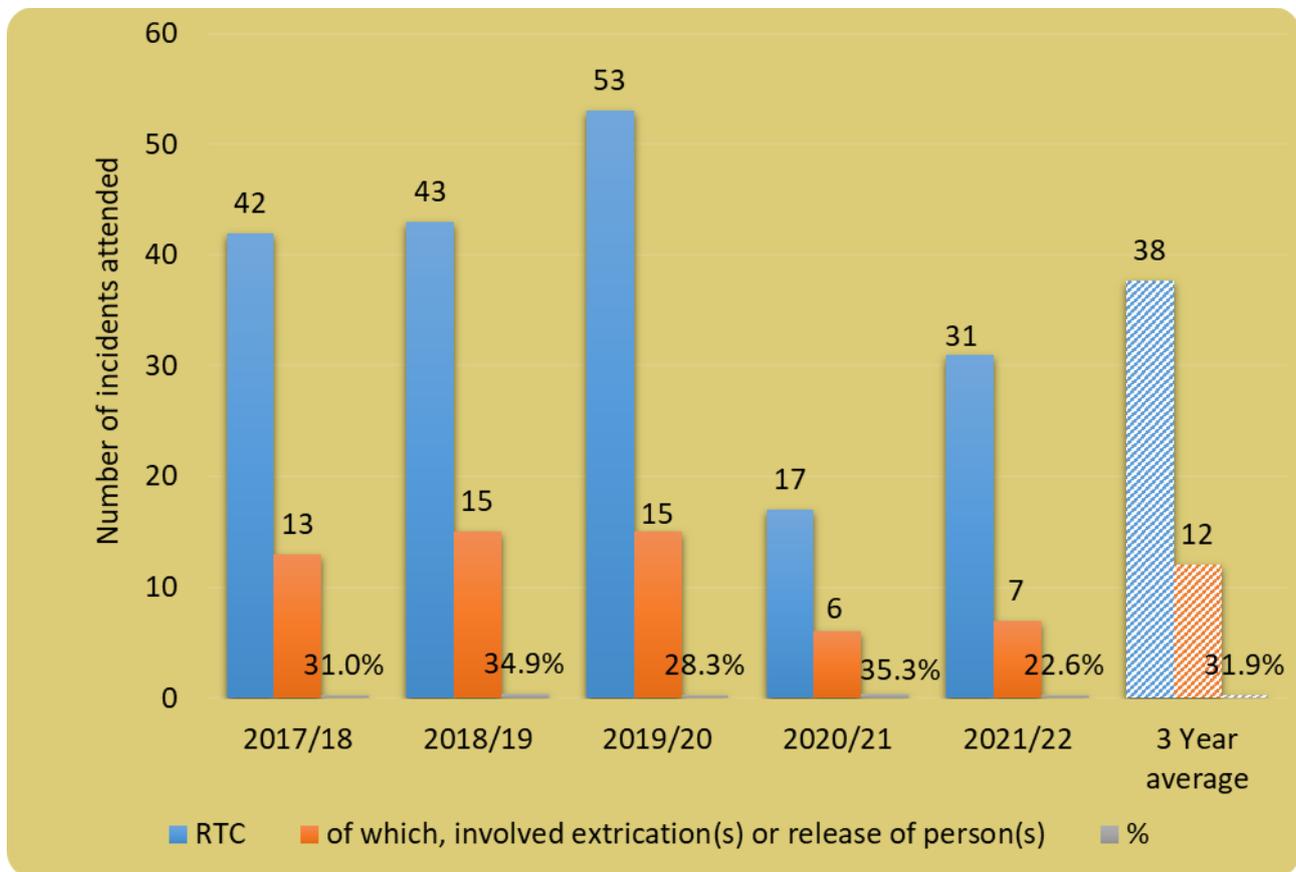
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods*	
Total special service incidents	2021-22	153				153	↑ 59.4%	182	↓ 15.9%
	2020-21	96				96			
Road traffic collisions (RTC)	2021-22	31				31	↑ 82.4%	38	↓ 18.4%
	2020-21	17				17			
Other than RTC	2021-22	122				122	↑ 54.4%	144	↓ 15.3%
	2020-21	79				79			

*The columns in grey show: the average of the three previous financial years (based on the equivalent reporting period); the percentage change based on the difference between the current financial year and the three-year average.



6.0 Road Traffic Collisions and Extrications/Release

6.1 During the first quarter of 2021/22 the Service attended 31 RTC incidents, an 82.4% increase when compared to the same period last year (17). There were seven incidents which involved extrication(s) and/or release(s) of person(s) (22.6%) compared with six during the same period the previous year.



31	RTC incidents attended
20	incidents where people sustained injury
7	incidents involved extrication / release

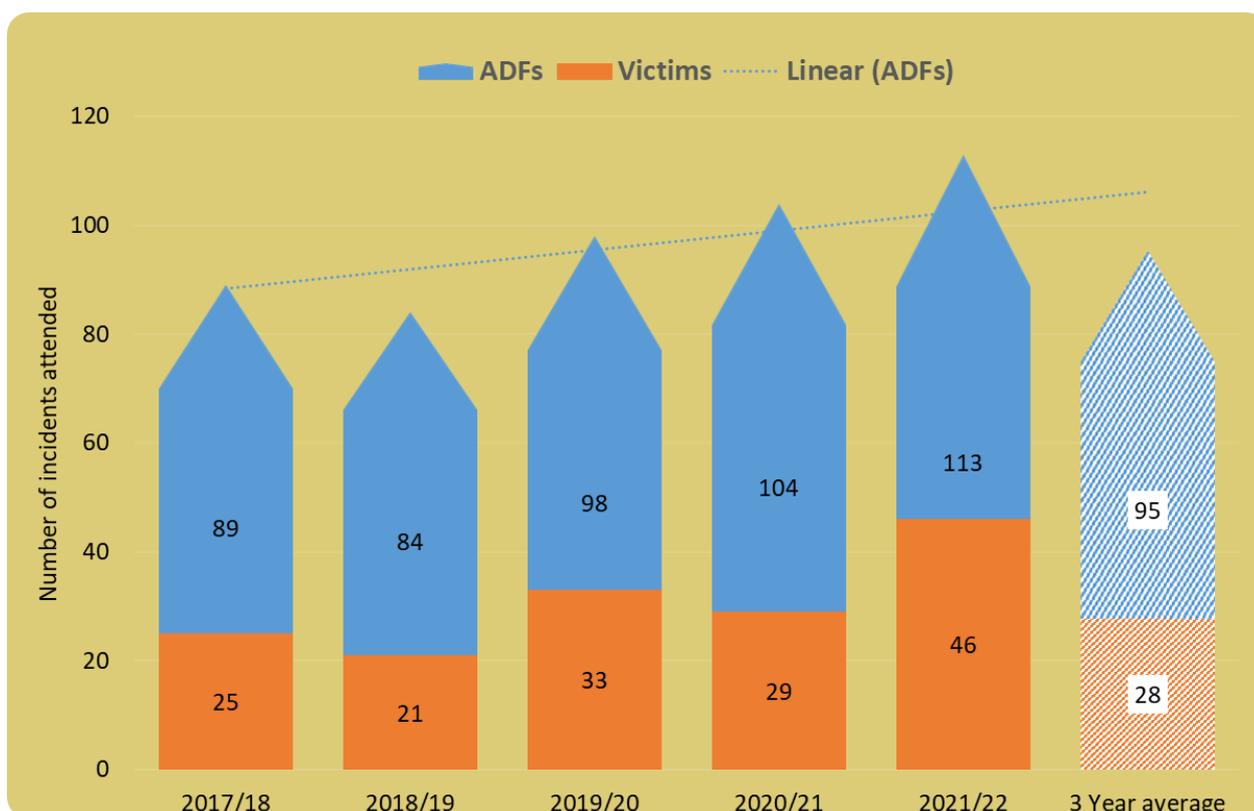
Severity of Injury *	Number of people
Precautionary check	2
First Aid	3
Injuries - Slight	13
Injuries - Serious	11
Fatalities	4

*RTC injuries - where available are recorded in the IRS in the same categorisation as fire injuries



7.0 Objective 1: To work towards making improvements to the health, safety and well-being of people in North Wales - support people to prevent accidental dwelling fires and stay safe if they do occur.

7.1 During the reporting period, the number of accidental fires in dwellings increased to 113 from 104 the previous year. Of the 113 accidental dwelling fires attended, 57 incidents were related to cooking (chip pan/deep fat fryer and other cooking), a fault in equipment or an appliance, or the negligent use of equipment or an appliance (heat source). This represents a 50% (33) increase in the number of such incidents compared with the same period last year. The overall trend in the number of accidental dwelling fires is upwards, with the total number of incidents during the reporting period being 18.9% above the 3-year average of 95.



Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods*	
Accidental fires in dwellings	2021-22	113				113	↑ 8.7%	95	↑ 18.9%
	2020-21	104				104			

*The columns in grey show: the average of the three previous financial years (based on the equivalent reporting period); the percentage change based on the difference between the current financial year and the three-year average.

8.0 Fatalities and casualties from accidental fires in dwellings

8.1 In the first quarter of 2021/22, there were 44 non-fatal casualties from accidental fires in dwellings; two more serious injuries and six more slight injuries were recorded compared with 2020/21. Although the number of casualties in this reporting period is higher than last year, there have been more incidents involving multiple casualties. However, the proportion of incidents resulting in injury is less in comparison to last year.

8.2 During the first quarter of 2021/22 there were two fatal casualties from accidental fires in dwellings, both pending confirmation from the Coroner.

Severity of injury	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Precautionary Check	5	5	7	11	17
First Aid	5	7	13	6	10
Injuries - Slight	13	7	10	9	15
Injuries - Serious	2	0	2	0	2
Fatality	0	2	1	3	2
Total	25	21	33	29	46

Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	Change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods	
Injuries from accidental fires in dwellings	2021-22	44				44	↑ 18	26	↑ 18
	2020-21	26				26			
Deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	2021-22	2				2	↓ 1		
	2020-21	3				3			



9.0 Safe and Well Checks

9.1 During the reporting period 2,547 Safe and Well Checks were delivered, of which 1,014 (39.8%) were to households referred by partner agencies. Following the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions, 1,135 face-to-face safe and well checks were carried out compared to 836 during the same period last year. Fewer safe and well checks were carried out over the telephone this reporting period (1,412) compared with 2,776 completed during the same period last year.



Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	3 previous comparative periods*	
% of all Safe and Well Checks undertaken that originated from a referral from a partner organisation	2021-22	39.8%				39.8%	↑ 9pp	28.4%	↑ 11pp
	2020-21	30.5%				30.5%			
*The columns in grey show: the average of the three previous financial years (based on the equivalent reporting period); the percentage change based on the difference between the current financial year and the three-year average.									



10.0 Smoke Detectors (ADF)

10.1 Smoke/heat detectors can provide early warning of a fire and, these were present at the majority (88.5%) of accidental fires in dwellings during the reporting period. The number of accidental dwelling fires where no detector was fitted decreased by 18.8% compared with the previous year. The number of incidents where a smoke detector was fitted but didn't operate, increased by 18.2% to 26 compared with 22 during the same period last year.

Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods*	
Smoke detector fitted which operated and raised alarm	2021-22	54				54	↑ 12.5%	45	↑ 20%
	2020-21	48				48			
Smoke detector didn't operate	2021-22	26				26	↑ 18.2%	20	↑ 30%
	2020-21	22				22			
Smoke detector fitted which operated but didn't raise the alarm	2021-22	20				20	↑ 11.1%	20	→ 0%
	2020-21	18				18			
Smoke detector not fitted	2021-22	13				13	↓ 18.8%	11	↑ 18.2%
	2020-21	16				16			
*The columns in grey show: the average of the three previous financial years (based on the equivalent reporting period); the percentage change based on the difference between the current financial year and the three-year average.									

Glossary

Fires	All fires fall into one of three categories – primary, secondary or chimney.
Primary Fires	<p>These are fires that are not chimney fires, and which are in any type of building (except if derelict), vehicles, caravans and trailers, outdoor storage, plant and machinery, agricultural and forestry property, and other outdoor structures such as bridges, post boxes, tunnels, etc.</p> <p>Fires in any location are categorised as primary fires if they involved casualties, rescues or escapes, as are fires in any location that were attended by five or more fire appliances.</p>
Secondary Fires	<p>Secondary fires are fires that are neither chimney fires nor primary fires.</p> <p>Secondary fires do not involve casualties, rescues or escapes, and will have been attended by four or fewer fire appliances.</p> <p>Secondary fires are those that would normally occur in locations such as open land, in single trees, fences, telegraph poles, refuse and refuse containers (but not paper banks, which would be considered - in the same way as agricultural and forestry property - to be primary fires), outdoor furniture, traffic lights, etc.</p>
Chimney Fires	<p>These are fires in occupied buildings where the fire is confined within the chimney structure, even if heat or smoke damage extends beyond the chimney itself.</p> <p>Chimney fires do not involve casualties, rescues or escapes, and will have been attended by four or fewer fire appliances.</p>
Special Service Incidents	<p>These are non-fire incidents which require the attendance of an appliance or officer and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Local emergencies e.g. flooding, road traffic incidents, rescue of persons, 'making safe' etc; b) Major disasters; c) Domestic incidents e.g. water leaks, persons locked in or out etc; d) Prior arrangements to attend incidents, which may include some provision of advice and inspections.
False Alarm (general guidance)	<p>Where the FRS attends a location believing there to be an incident, but on arrival discovers that no such incident exists, or existed.</p> <p>Note: if the appliance is 'turned around' by Control before arriving at the incident it is not classed as having been attended and does not need to be reported.</p>
False Alarms - Malicious	These are calls made with the intention of getting the FRS to attend a non-existent incident, including deliberate and suspected malicious intentions.
False Alarms – Good Intent	These are calls made in good faith in the belief that the FRS really would attend a fire or special service incident.
False Alarms - AFA	These are calls initiated by fire alarm and fire-fighting equipment. They include accidental initiation of alarm apparatus or where an alarm operates and a person then routinely calls the FRS as part of a standing arrangement, i.e. with no 'judgement' involved, for example from a security call centre or a nominated person in an organisation).