

NORTH WALES FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE



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

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

Half Year

April – September 2022

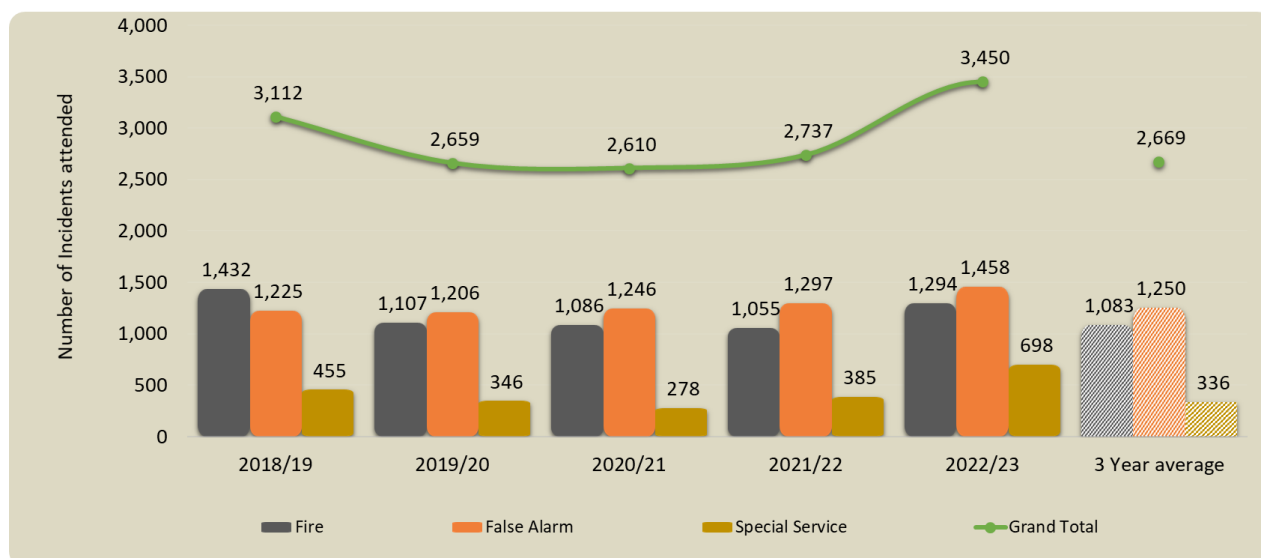
Figures are provisional and may be subject to minor amendment.

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1 All Incidents

1.1 During the first half of the 2022/23 financial year, the Service attended 3,450 emergency incidents and false alarms, an increase of 26.1% on the same period in 2021/22.



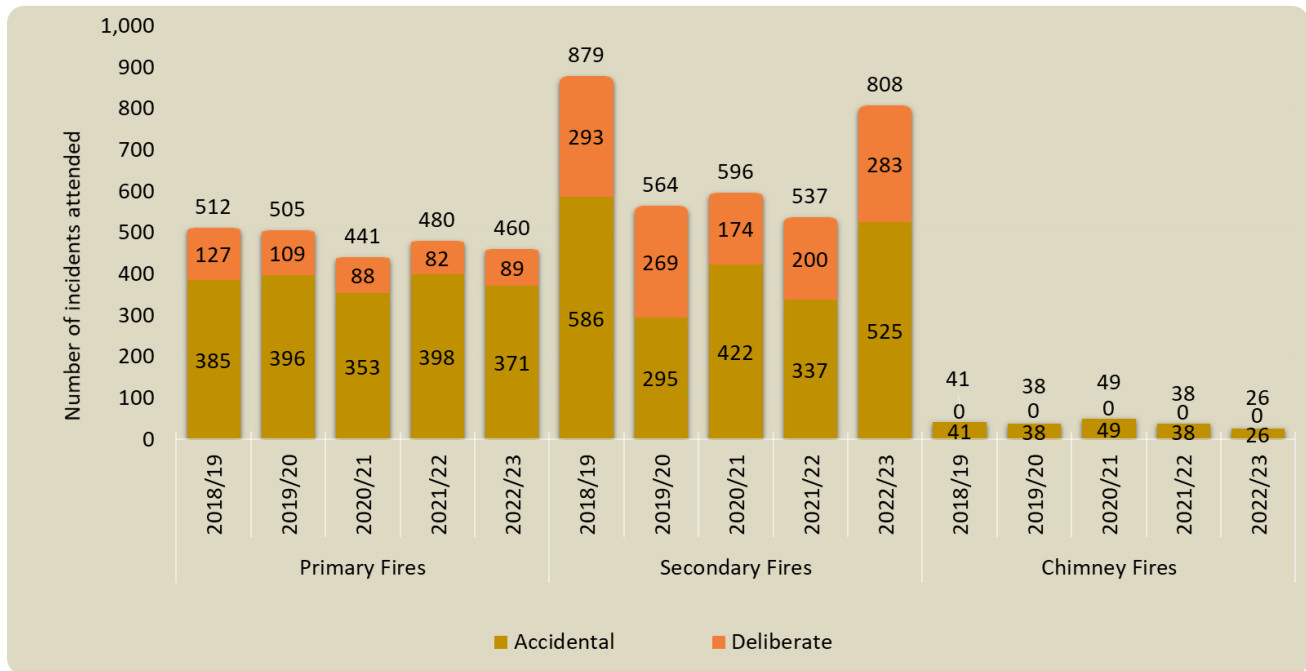
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Total incidents attended	2022-23	1,575	1,875			3,450	↑ 26.1%	2,669	↑ 29.3%
	2021-22	1,322	1,415			2,737			
Total fires	2022-23	577	717			1,294	↑ 22.7%	1,083	↑ 19.5%
	2021-22	575	480			1,055			
Total special service incidents	2022-23	327	371			698	↑ 81.3%	336	↑ 107.7%
	2021-22	152	233			385			
Total false alarms	2022-23	671	787			1,458	↑ 12.4%	1,250	↑ 16.7%
	2021-22	595	702			1,297			

*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 Fires, by Category and Motive

- 2.1 A total of 1,294 fires have been attended; a 22.7% increase from 1,055 in 2021/22.
- 2.2 **Primary fires** – There was a 4.2% decrease in primary fires, from 480 to 460 compared with the first six months of 2021/22.
- 2.3 **Secondary fires** – There was a 50.5% increase in secondary fires, increasing from 537 to 808.
- 2.4 **Chimney fires** – There was a 31.6% decrease in chimney fires, from 38 to 26, compared with the same period in 2021/22.



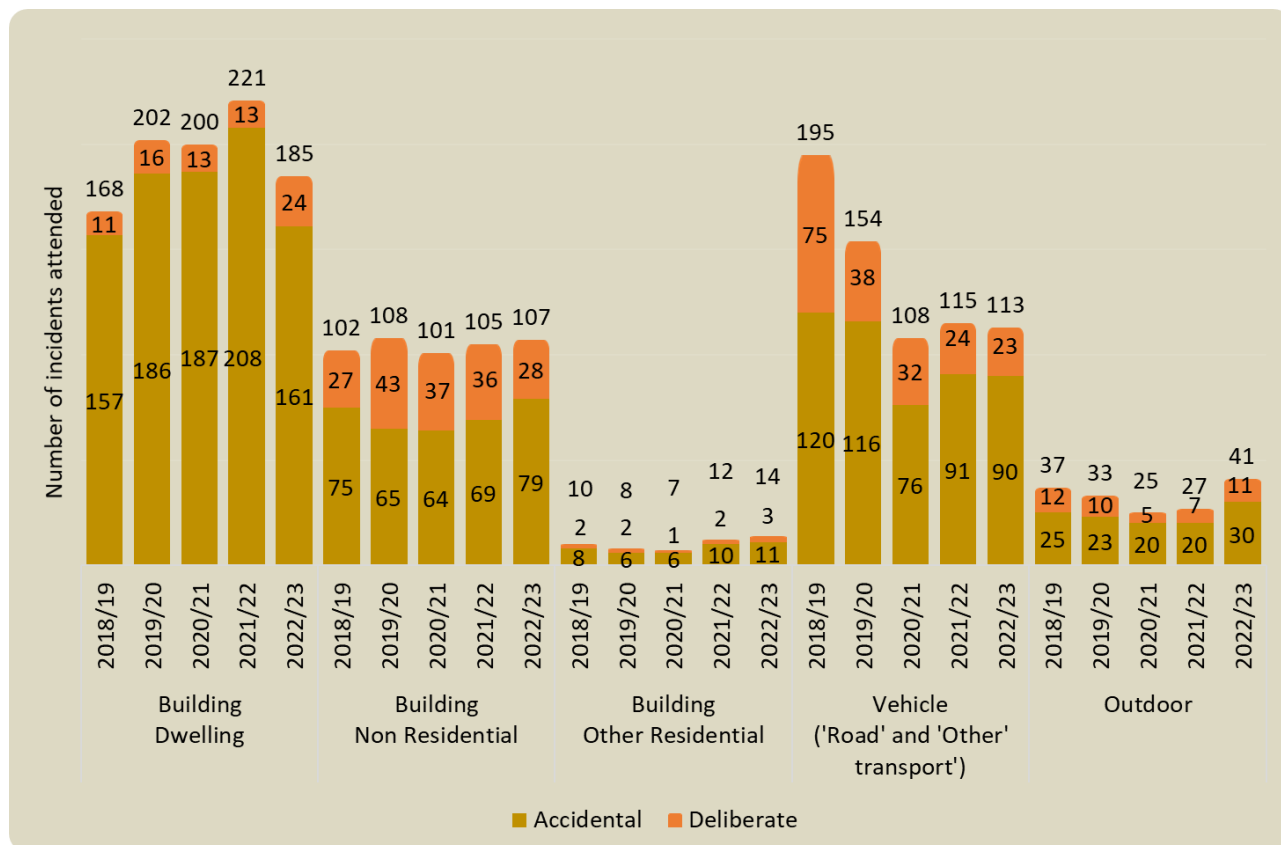
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Primary fires	2022-23	226	234			460	↓	475	↓ 3.2%
	2021-22	251	229			480	4.2%		
Secondary fires	2022-23	332	476			808	↑	566	↑ 42.8%
	2021-22	293	244			537	50.5%		
Chimney fires	2022-23	19	7			26	↓	42	↓ 38.1%
	2021-22	31	7			38	31.6%		

*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 Primary Fires, by Property Type and Motive

- 3.1 During the reporting period, 28 primary fires were started deliberately at non-residential buildings, compared with 36 during the first half of 2021/22.
- 3.2 At HMP Berwyn, 8 deliberate fires occurred, compared with 21 in the same period of 2021/22.

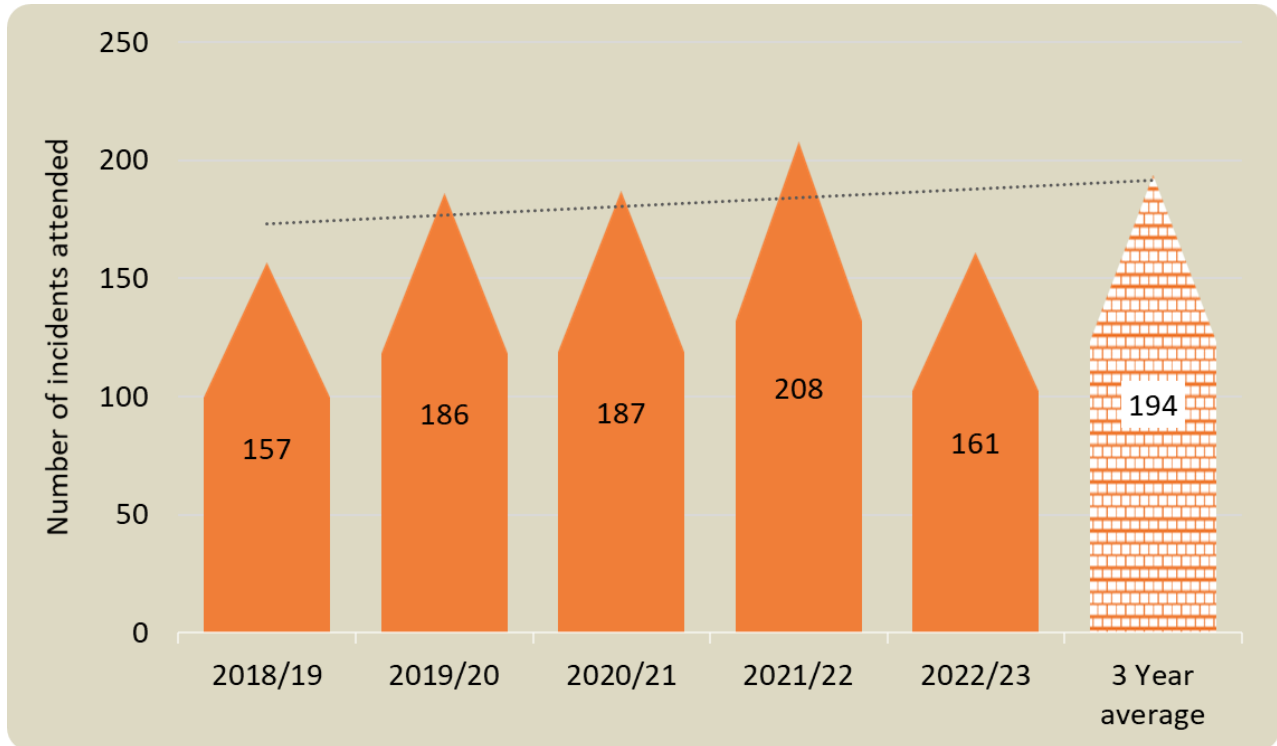


Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
All deliberate primary fires	2022-23	41	48			89	↑ 8.5%	93	↓ 4.3%
	2021-22	40	42			82			
All accidental primary fires	2022-23	185	186			371	↓ 6.8%	382	↓ 2.9%
	2021-22	211	187			398			

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4 Accidental fires in dwellings

4.1 The Service attended 161 accidental dwelling fires during the reporting period, 47 (22.6%) less than during the same period in 2021/22 (208), and 17.0% below the three-year average of 194.



Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Accidental fires in dwellings	2022-23	81	80			161	↓	194	↓ 17.0%
	2021-22	113	95			208	22.6%		

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5 Fatalities and casualties from accidental fires in dwellings

5.1 There were no ADF fatalities during the first half of 2022/23, compared to three during the same period of the previous financial year. There were two serious injuries in accidental dwelling fires, compared with 3 during the same period of 2021/22. The number of precautionary checks decreased from 22 to 12, whilst the number of people requiring first aid at the scene also decreased from 22 to 14.

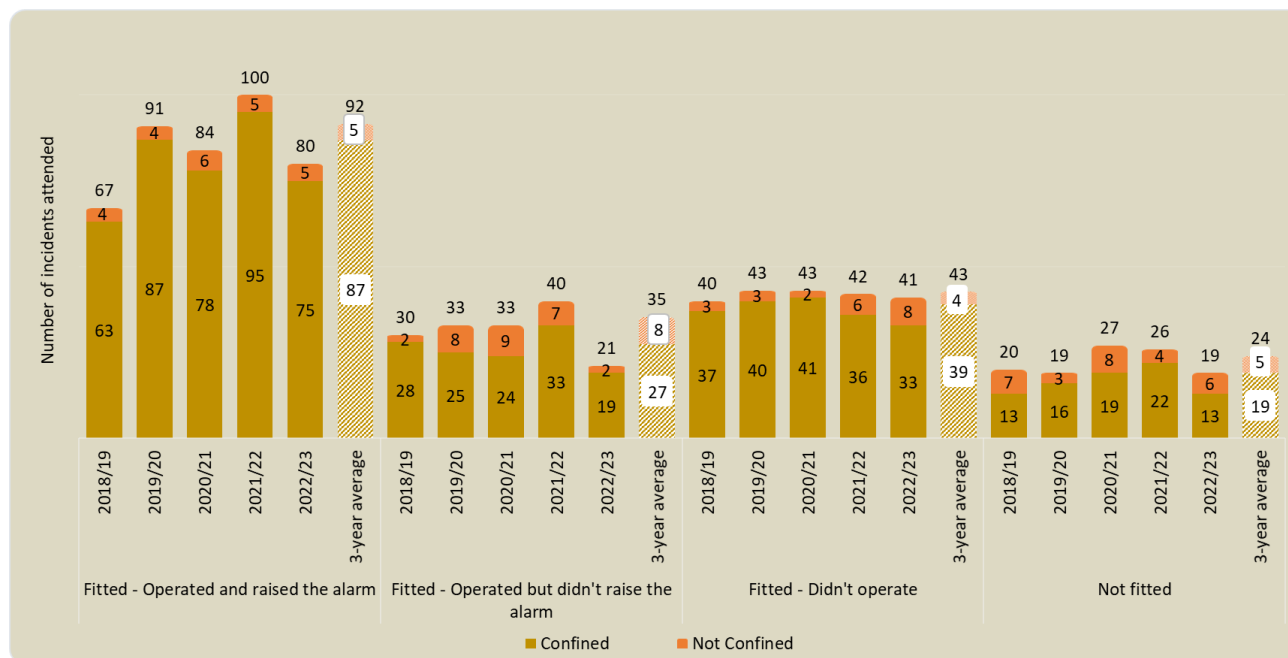
Severity of injury	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Precautionary Check	8	9	18	22	12
First Aid	11	22	11	22	14
Injuries - Slight	8	12	12	19	19
Injuries - Serious	0	3	0	3	2
Fatality	2	1	3	3	0
Total	29	47	44	69	47

Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	Change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	Change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Injuries from accidental fires in dwellings	2022-23	10	37			47	↓ 19	51	↓ 4
	2021-22	43	23			66			
Deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	2022-23	0	0			0	↓ 3		
	2021-22	3	0			3			



6 Smoke Detectors – Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADFs)

- 6.1 Smoke/heat detectors were present at the majority of ADFs, although not all went on to operate. At 19 of the ADFs, no detector was fitted.
- 6.2 Of the 161 ADFs, 140 were confined to the room of origin, the item first ignited, or there was heat/smoke damage only.



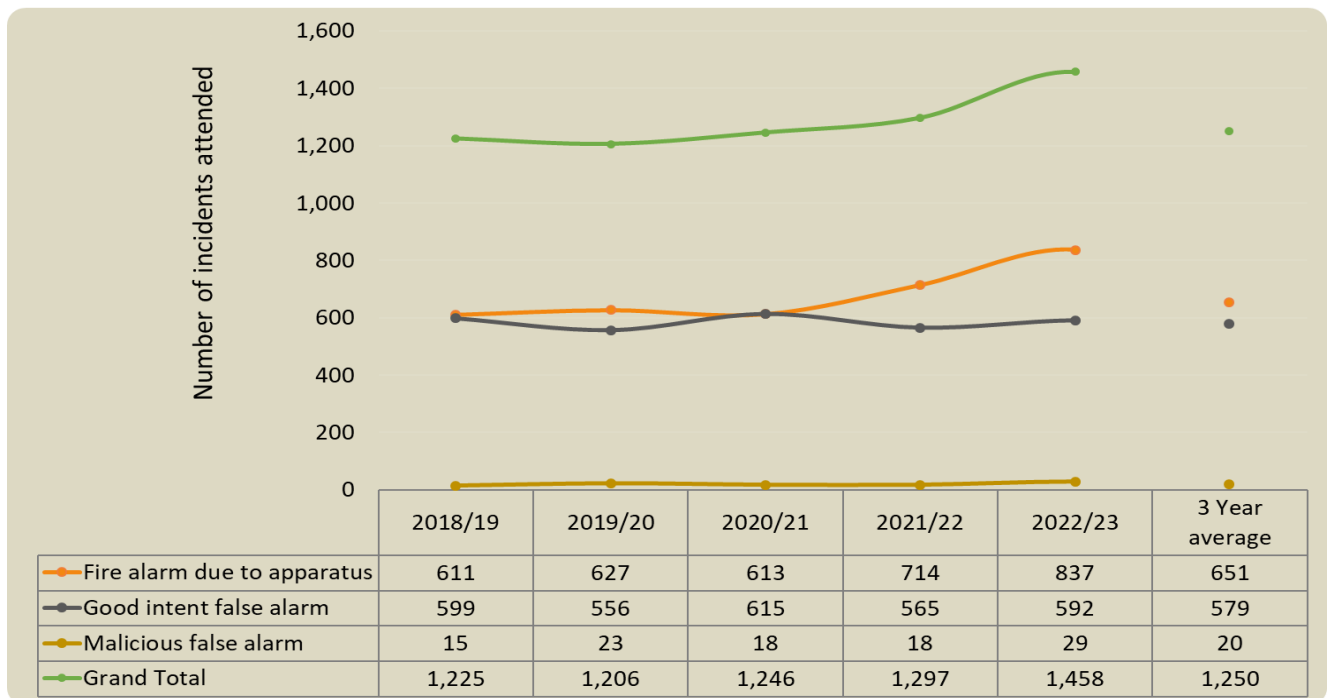
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Smoke detector fitted which operated and raised alarm	2022-23	36	44			80	↓ 20.0%	92	↓ 13.0%
	2021-22	54	46			100			
Smoke detector fitted which operated but didn't raise the alarm	2022-23	17	4			21	↓ 47.5%	35	↓ 40%
	2021-22	20	20			40			
Smoke detector didn't operate	2022-23	22	19			41	↓ 2.4%	43	↓ 4.7%
	2021-22	26	16			42			
Smoke detector not fitted	2022-23	6	13			19	↓ 26.9%	24	↓ 20.8%
	2021-22	13	13			26			

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7 False Alarms

7.1 In the first half of 2022/23 there were 1,458 false alarms; a 12.4% increase from 1,297 in the same half of 2021/22. There was a 17.2% increase in AFAs from 714 to 837. False alarms made with good intent increased 4.8% from 565 to 592.

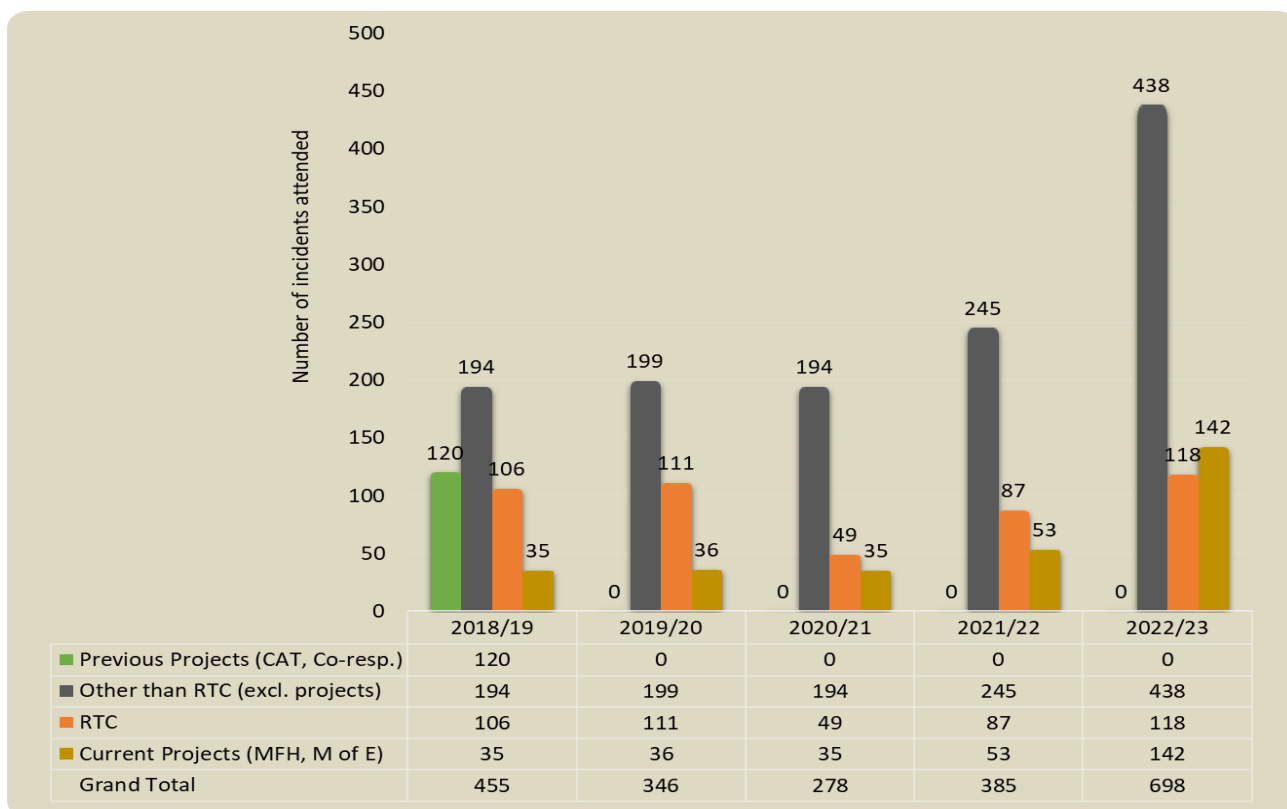


Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Total false alarm	2022-23	671	787			1,458	↑ 12.4%	1,250	↑ 16.6%
	2021-22	595	702			1,297			
AFA	2022-23	417	420			837	↑ 17.2%	651	↑ 28.5%
	2021-22	311	403			714			
False alarms made with good intent	2022-23	240	352			592	↑ 4.8%	579	↑ 2.3%
	2021-22	278	287			565			
Malicious	2022-23	14	15			29	↑ 61.1%	20	↑ 45%
	2021-22	6	12			18			

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8 Special Service Incidents

8.1 Special service incidents increased 81.3% to 698 during the first half of 2022/23, compared with 385 in the same half of 2021/22. Road traffic collisions increased 35.6% from 87 to 118, whilst 'Other than RTC' incidents increased 94.6%, from 298 to 580.



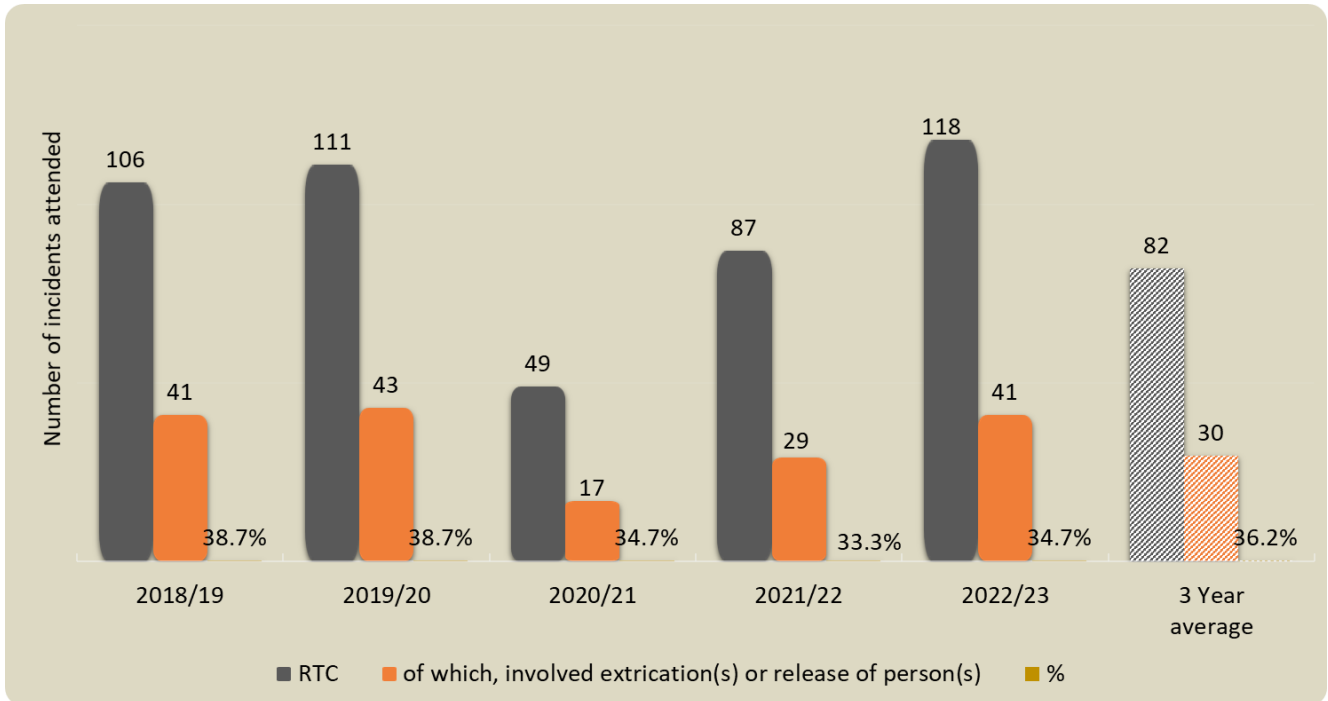
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Total special service incidents	2022-23	327	371			698	↑ 81.3%	336	↑ 107.7%
	2021-22	152	233			385			
Road traffic collisions (RTC)	2022-23	53	65			118	↑ 35.6%	82	↑ 43.9%
	2021-22	31	56			87			
Other than RTC	2022-23	274	306			580	↑ 94.6%	254	↑ 128.3%
	2021-22	121	177			298			

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9 Road Traffic Collisions and Extrications/Release

9.1 Out of the 118 road traffic collisions attended in the first half of 2022/23, 41 (34.7%) involved the Service using equipment to extricate at least one casualty from the vehicle. Whilst 68 incidents resulted in injuries, the majority of casualties sustained only slight injuries.



118	RTC incidents attended
68	incidents where people sustained injury
41	incidents involved extrication / release

Severity of Injury *	Number of people
Precautionary check	12
First Aid	15
Injuries - Slight	52
Injuries - Serious	40
Fatalities	6

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

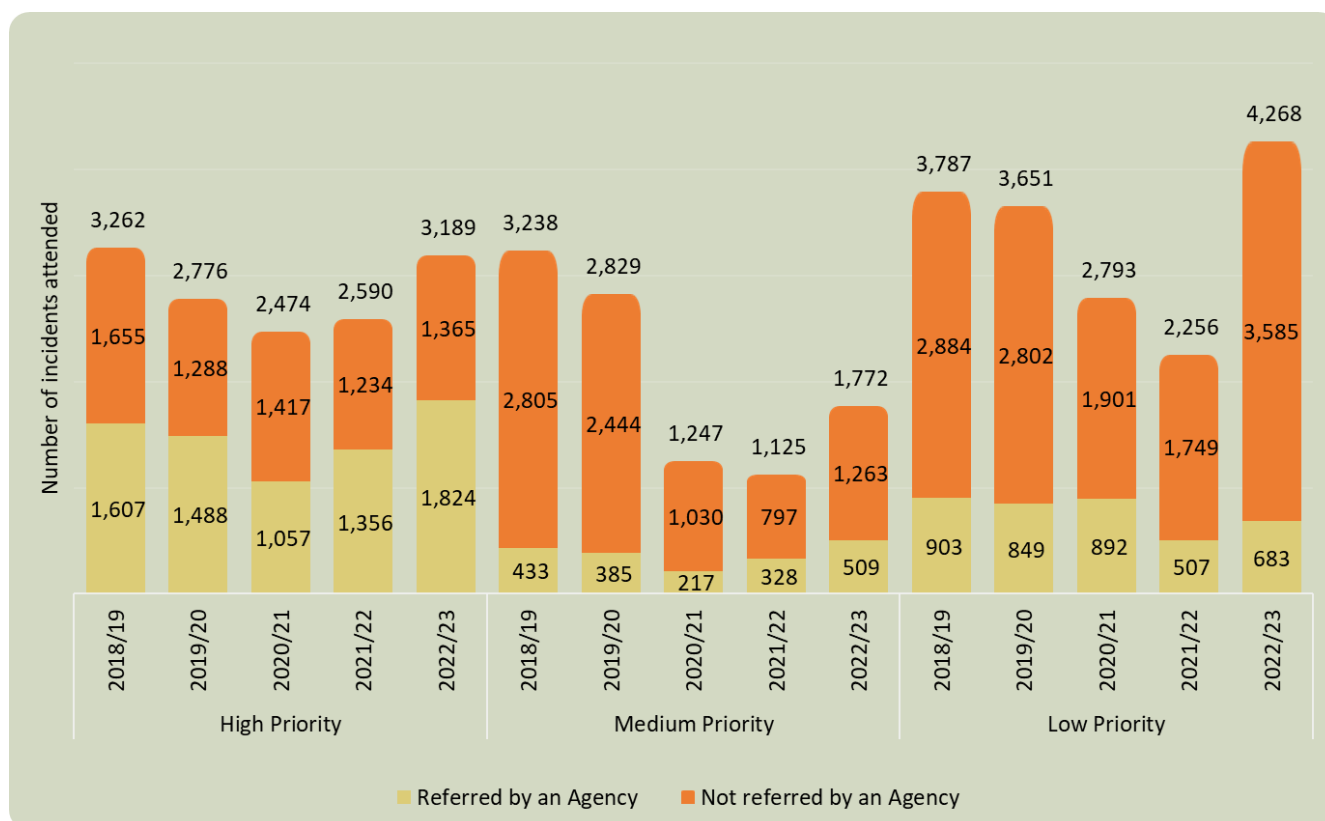


10 Monitoring against Improvement and Well-being objective 1:

1.1 To support people to prevent accidental dwelling fires and stay safe if they do occur.

10.1 Safe and Well Checks

The Service completed 9,229 Safe and Well Checks during the reporting period, of which 3,016 (32.7%) were undertaken in response to a referral from a partner agency.

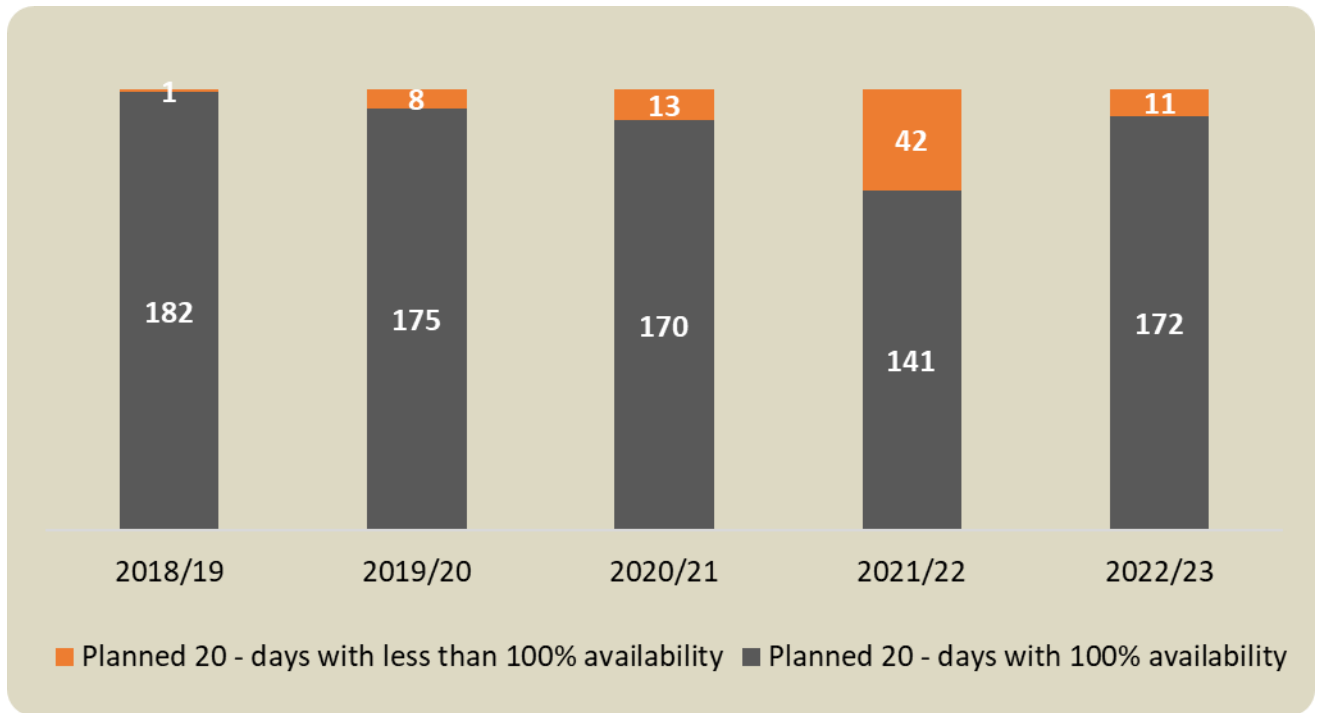


Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	Change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	Change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
% of all Safe and Well Checks undertaken that originated from a referral from a partner organisation	2022-23	35%	30%			33%		33%	→ 0pp
	2021-22	40%	35%			37%	↓ 4pp		

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11 Planned 20 Station Availability

11.1 On 172 (94%) out of 183 days the 20-station availability Service standard was achieved – a 22% increase from the same period in 2021/22 (141 days - 77%).



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.
Building - Dwellings	A property that is a place of residence, i.e. occupied by households, excluding hotels, hostel and residential non-permanent structures.
Building - Non-Residential	Properties such as hospitals, offices, shops, factories, warehouses, restaurants, cinemas, public buildings, religious buildings, agricultural buildings, railway stations, sheds, prisons.
Building - Other Residential	Properties such as hotels, hotels and residential institutions B&Bs, Nursing/care homes, student halls of residence.
Vehicle (Road and Other Transport)	Road vehicle, rail vehicle, aircraft, boat.
Outdoor	Fields, grassland, woodland, refuse containers, post boxes.