

# **NORTH WALES FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE**



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

## **PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT**

**Half Year**

**April – September 2021**

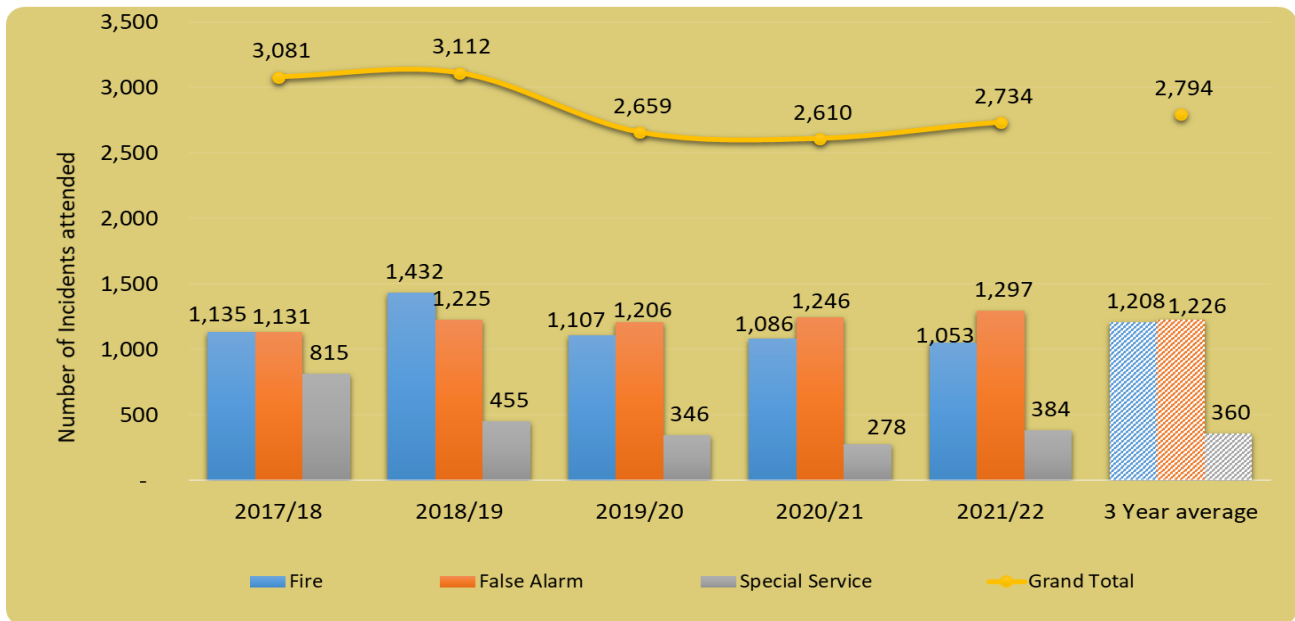
**Figures are provisional and may be subject to minor amendment.**

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## 1.0 All Incidents

1.1 During the first six months of 2021/22, the Service attended 2,734 emergency incidents and false alarms – 4.8% more 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	1,322	1,412			2,734	↑ 4.8%	2,794	↓ 2.1%
	2020-21	1,378	1,232			2,610			
Total fires	2021-22	575	478			1,053	↓ 3.0%	1,208	↓ 12.8%
	2020-21	653	433			1,086			
Total special service incidents	2021-22	152	232			384	↑ 38.1%	360	↑ 6.7%
	2020-21	96	182			278			
Total false alarms	2021-22	595	702			1,297	↑ 4.1%	1,226	↑ 5.8%
	2020-21	629	617			1,246			

\*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** – have increased by 8.4% with the Buildings and Vehicle ('Road' and 'Other Transport') property types accounting for the majority of primary fires, an average of 70.7% and 23.6% respectively, with the remainder being 'Outdoor'.
- 2.2 **Secondary fires** – There was a 9.9% decrease in the overall number of secondary fires in 2021/22 compared to last year. The majority of secondary fires, 96.1%, occurred at 'Outdoor' property types.



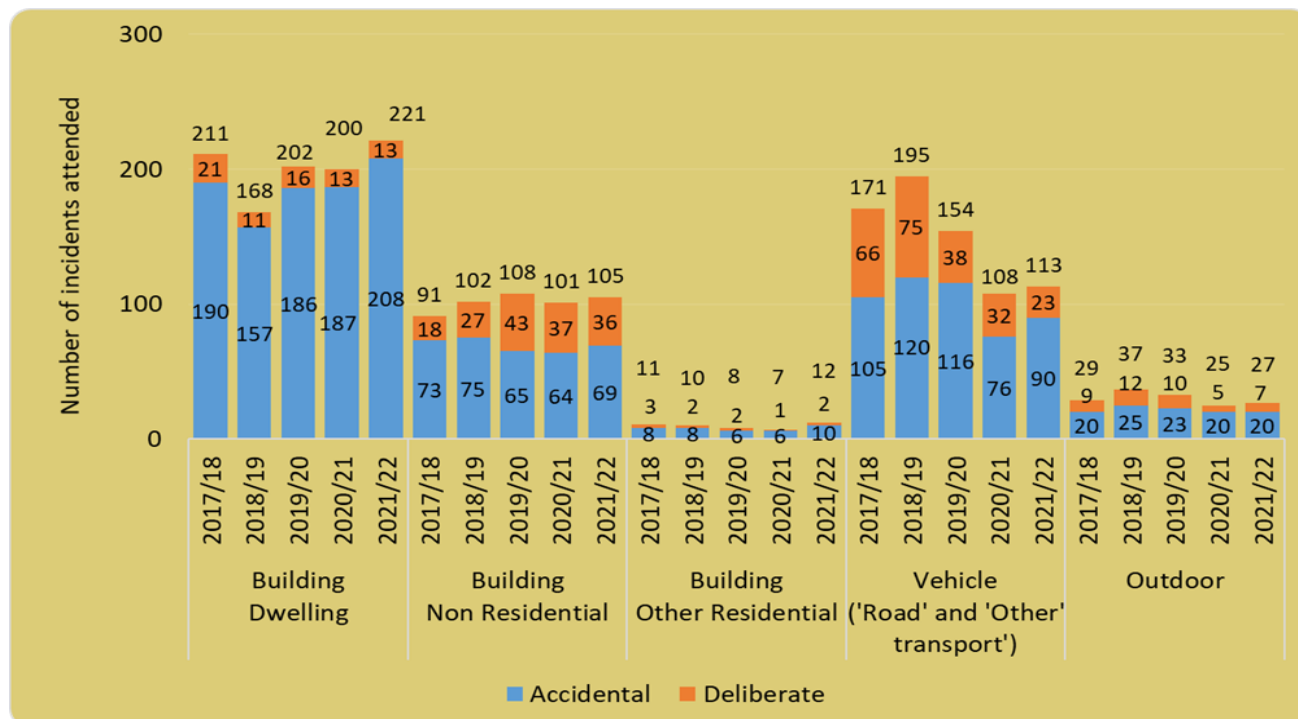
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods*	
Primary fires	2021-22	251	227			478	↑ 8.4%	486	↓ 1.6%
	2020-21	224	217			441			
Secondary fires	2021-22	293	244			537	↓ 9.9%	680	↓ 21.0%
	2020-21	394	202			596			
Chimney fires	2021-22	31	7			38	↓ 22.4%	43	↓ 11.6%
	2020-21	35	14			49			

\*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 During the first half of 2021/22 there were 36 primary fires started deliberately at non-residential buildings with 21 occurring at HMP Berwyn. In the same period last year, the service attended 37 deliberate fires at non-residential buildings with 25 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	41			81	↓	108	↓ 25.0%
	2020-21	41	47			88	8.0%		

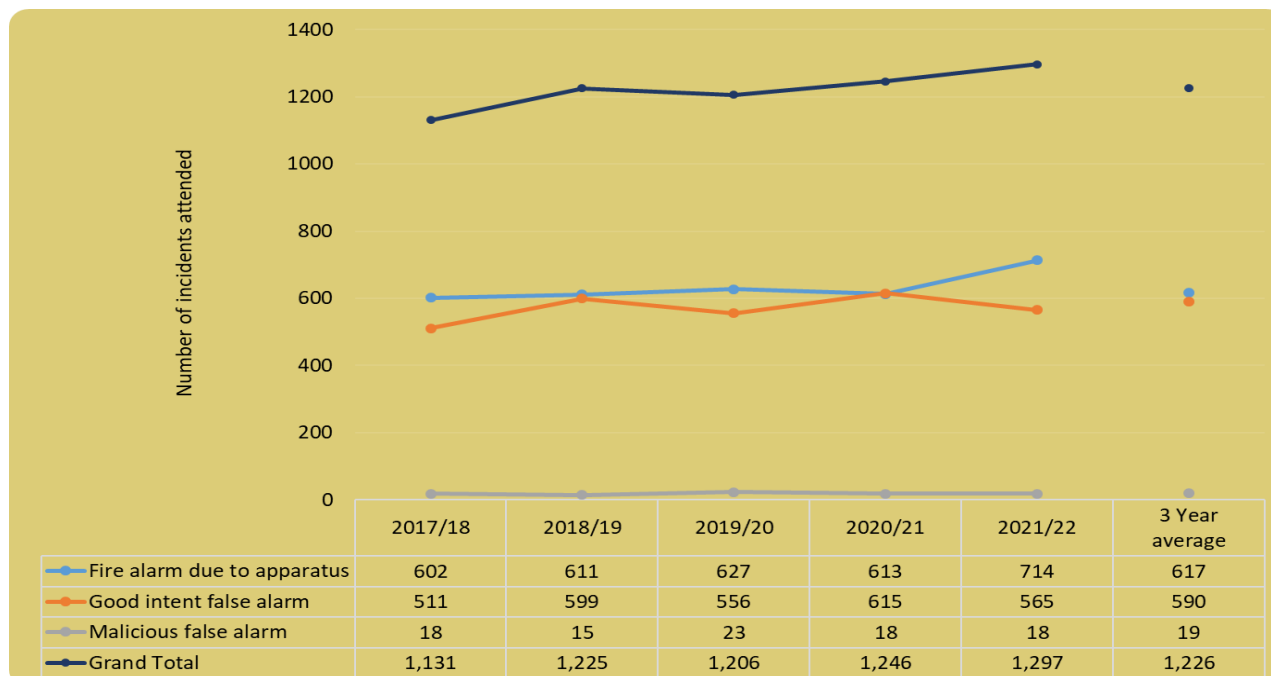
All accidental primary fires	2021-22	211	186			397	↑	378	↑ 5.0%
	2020-21	183	170			353	12.5%		

\*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.



## 4.0 False Alarms

4.1 During the first half of 2021/22 the Service attended 1,297 false alarms, a 4.1% increase from 1,246 the previous year. There was an 8.1% decrease in false alarms made with good intent, malicious false alarms were unchanged at 18, whilst false alarms due to apparatus (AFA false alarms) increased by 16.5%.



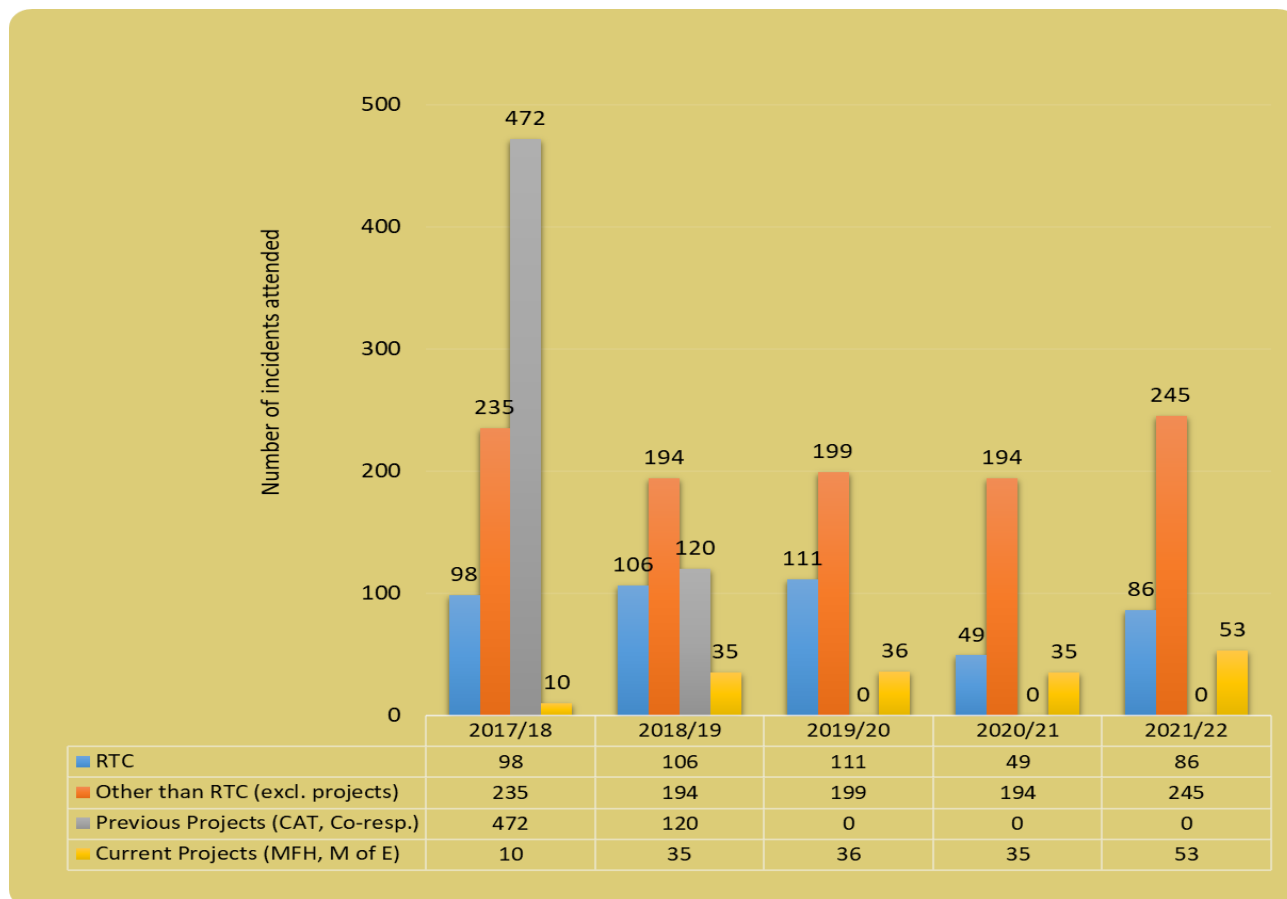
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods*	
								Value	% change
Total false alarm	2021-22	595	702			1,297	↑ 4.1%	1,226	↑ 5.8%
	2020-21	629	617			1,246			
AFA	2021-22	311	403			714	↑ 16.5%	617	↑ 15.7%
	2020-21	282	331			613			
False alarms made with good intent	2021-22	278	287			565	↓ 8.1%	590	↓ 4.2%
	2020-21	330	285			615			
Malicious	2021-22	6	12			18	→ 0.0%	19	↓ 5.3%
	2020-21	17	1			18			

\*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 There were 384 special service incidents during the first half of 2021/22 compared with 278 during the same period last year, an increase of 38.1%. Most significantly was an increase of 75.5% in the number of road traffic collisions.



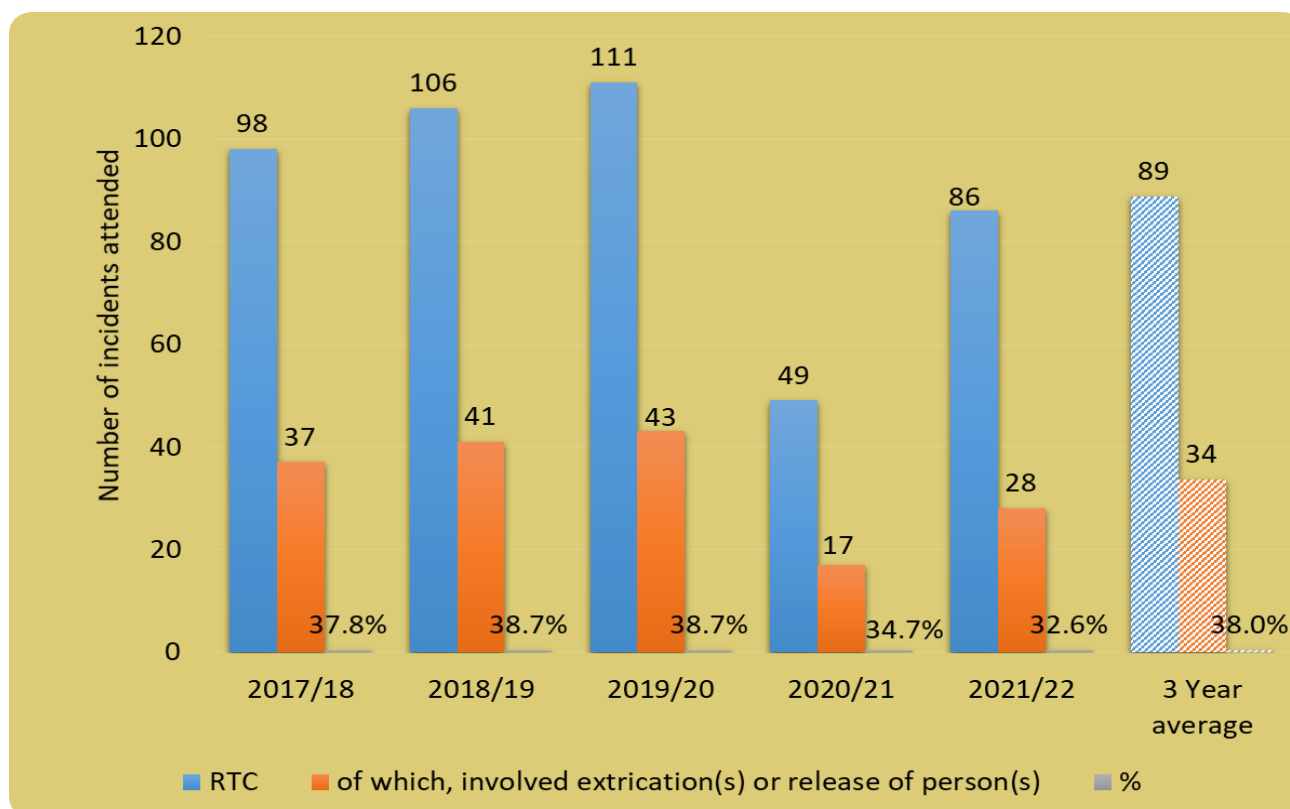
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods*	
Total special service incidents	2021-22	152	232			384	↑ 38.1%	360	↑ 6.7%
	2020-21	96	182			278			
Road traffic collisions (RTC)	2021-22	31	55			86	↑ 75.5%	89	↓ 3.4%
	2020-21	17	32			49			
Other than RTC	2021-22	121	177			298	↑ 30.1%	271	↑ 10.0%
	2020-21	79	150			229			

\*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 half of 2021/22 the Service attended 86 RTC incidents, a 75.5% increase when compared to the same period last year (49). There were 28 incidents, which involved extrication(s) and/or release(s) of person(s) (32.6%) compared with 17 (34.7%) during the same period the previous year.



<b>86</b>	RTC incidents attended
<b>49</b>	incidents where people sustained injury
<b>28</b>	incidents involved extrication / release

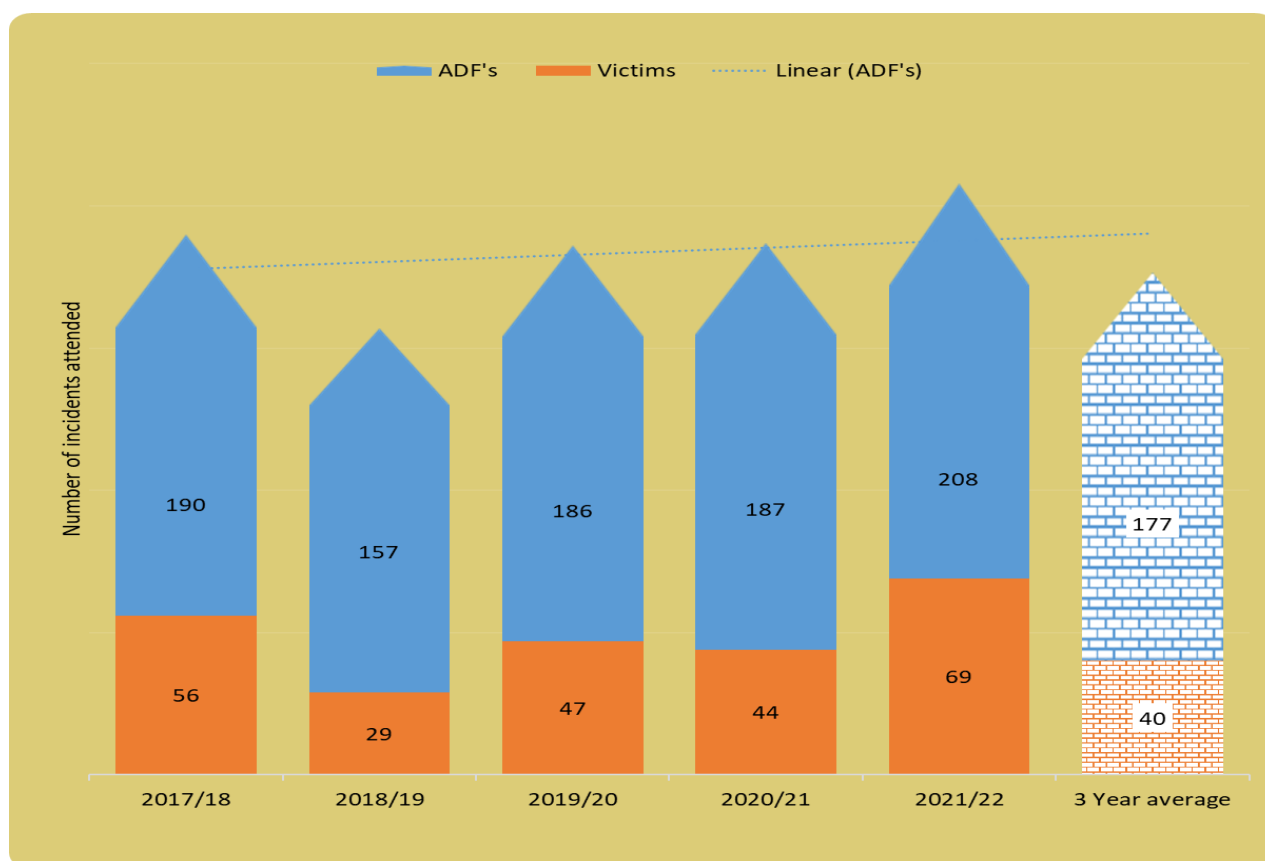
Severity of Injury *	Number of people
Precautionary check	5
First Aid	9
Injuries - Slight	38
Injuries - Serious	22
Fatalities	8
*RTC injuries - where available are recorded in the IRS in the same categorisation as fire injuries	





**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 by 11.2% to 208 from 187 during the same period previous year. Of the 208 accidental dwelling fires attended, 90 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 28.6% (20) increase in the number of such incidents compared with the same period last year and 17.5% above the 3-year average of 177.



Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods*	
								177	↑ 17.5%
Accidental fires in dwellings	2021-22	113	95			208	↑ 11.2%	177	↑ 17.5%
	2020-21	104	83			187			

\*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 six months of 2021/22, there were 66 non-fatal casualties from accidental fires in dwellings, which included three serious injuries and 19 slight injuries. There were three fatalities from accidental fires in dwellings, all pending confirmation from the coroner.

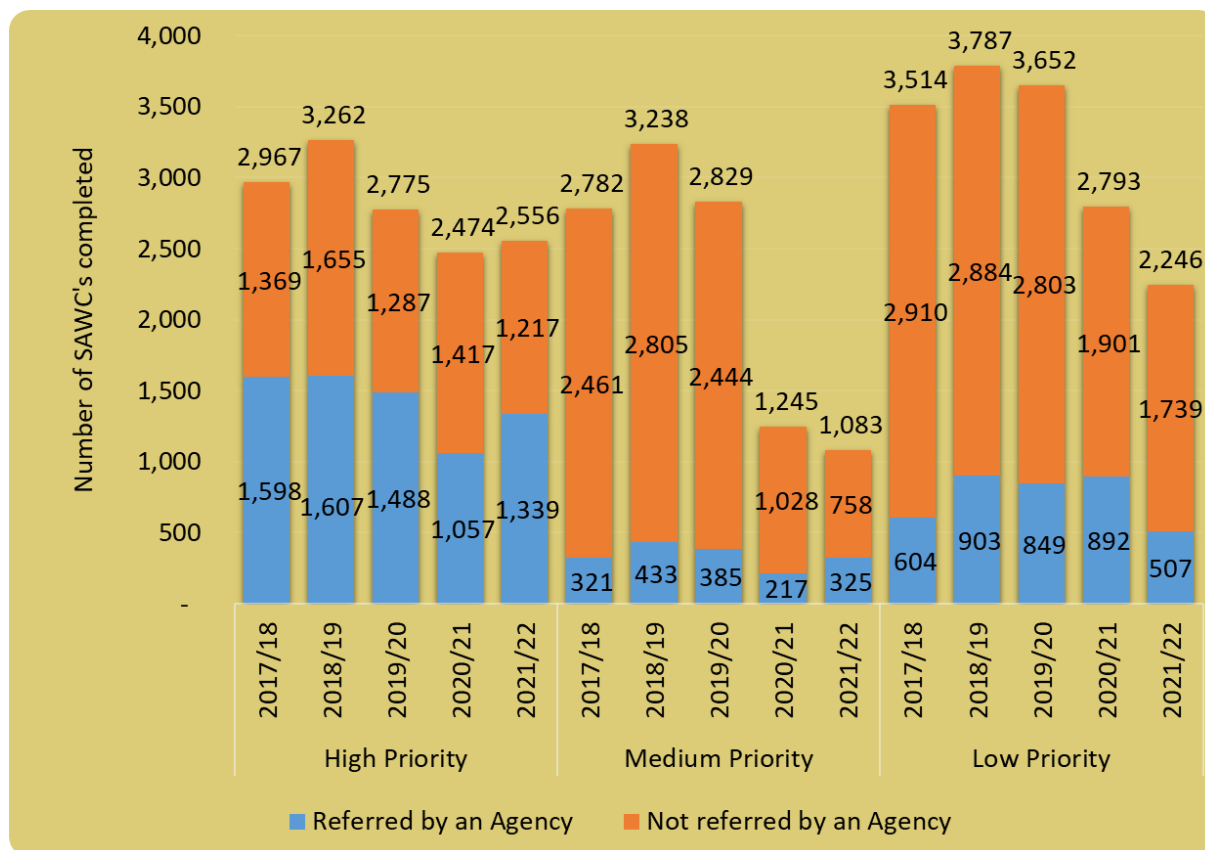
Severity of injury	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Precautionary Check	20	8	9	18	22
First Aid	10	11	22	11	22
Injuries - Slight	23	8	12	12	19
Injuries - Serious	2	0	3	0	3
Fatality	1	2	1	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>69</b>

Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	Change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods	
								38	↑ 28
Injuries from accidental fires in dwellings	2021-22	43	23			66	↑ 25	38	↑ 28
	2020-21	26	15			41			
Deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	2021-22	3	0			3	→ 0	38	↑ 28
	2020-21	3	0			3			



## 9.0 Safe and Well Checks

9.1 During the reporting period 5,885 Safe and Well Checks (SAWC's) were delivered, of which 2,167 (36.9%) were to households referred by partner agencies, including 3,387 face-to-face SAWC's compared to 958 during the same period last year. Fewer SAWC's were carried out over the telephone this reporting period (2,493) compared with 5,547 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%	37%			38%	↑ 6pp	28%	↑ 10pp
	2020-21	30%	33%			32%			
*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 – Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADFs)

10.1 Smoke/heat detectors can provide early warning of a fire and were present at the majority (87.5%) of accidental fires in dwellings during the reporting period. The number of accidental dwelling fires where no detector was fitted decreased by 3.7% compared with the previous year. The number of incidents where a smoke detector was fitted but didn't operate, decreased by 2.3% to 42 compared with 43 during the same period last year. Where a smoke detector was fitted which operated but did not raise the alarm, the number of incidents increased to 40 compared with the previous year (33).

Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Period to date total	% change	Average of 3 previous comparative periods*	
								Average	% change
Smoke detector fitted which operated and raised alarm	2021-22	54	46			100	↑ 19.0%	81	↑ 23.5%
	2020-21	48	36			84			
Smoke detector didn't operate	2021-22	26	16			42	↓ 2.3%	42	→ 0.0%
	2020-21	22	21			43			
Smoke detector fitted which operated but didn't raise the alarm	2021-22	20	20			40	↑ 21.2%	32	↑ 25.0%
	2020-21	18	15			33			
Smoke detector not fitted	2021-22	13	13			26	↓ 3.7%	22	↑ 18.2%
	2020-21	16	11			27			
*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"> <li>a) Local emergencies e.g. flooding, road traffic incidents, rescue of persons, 'making safe' etc;</li> <li>b) Major disasters;</li> <li>c) Domestic incidents e.g. water leaks, persons locked in or out etc;</li> <li>d) Prior arrangements to attend incidents, which may include some provision of advice and inspections.</li> </ul>
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).