

NORTH WALES FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE



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

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

For the nine months

April – December 2021

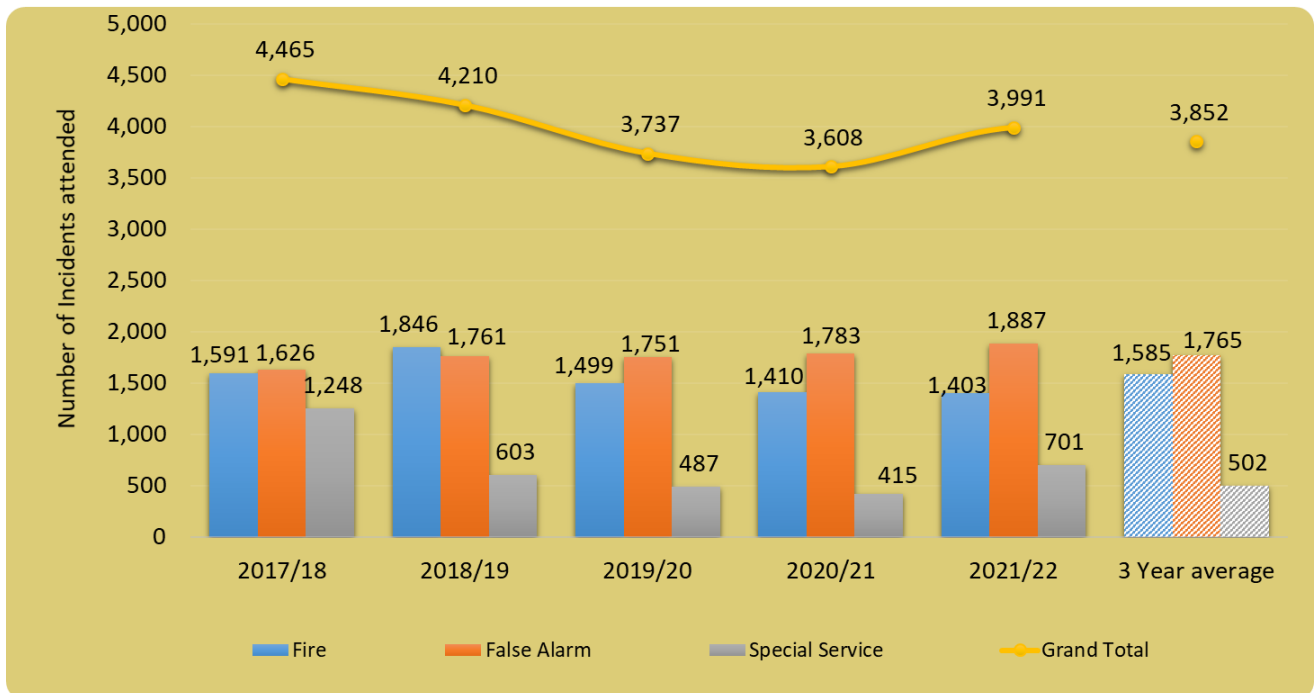
Figures are provisional and may be subject to minor amendment.

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1.0 All Incidents

1.1 During the first three quarters of 2021/22 the Service attended 3,991 emergency incidents and false alarms, an increase of 10.6% on the same period in 2020/21.



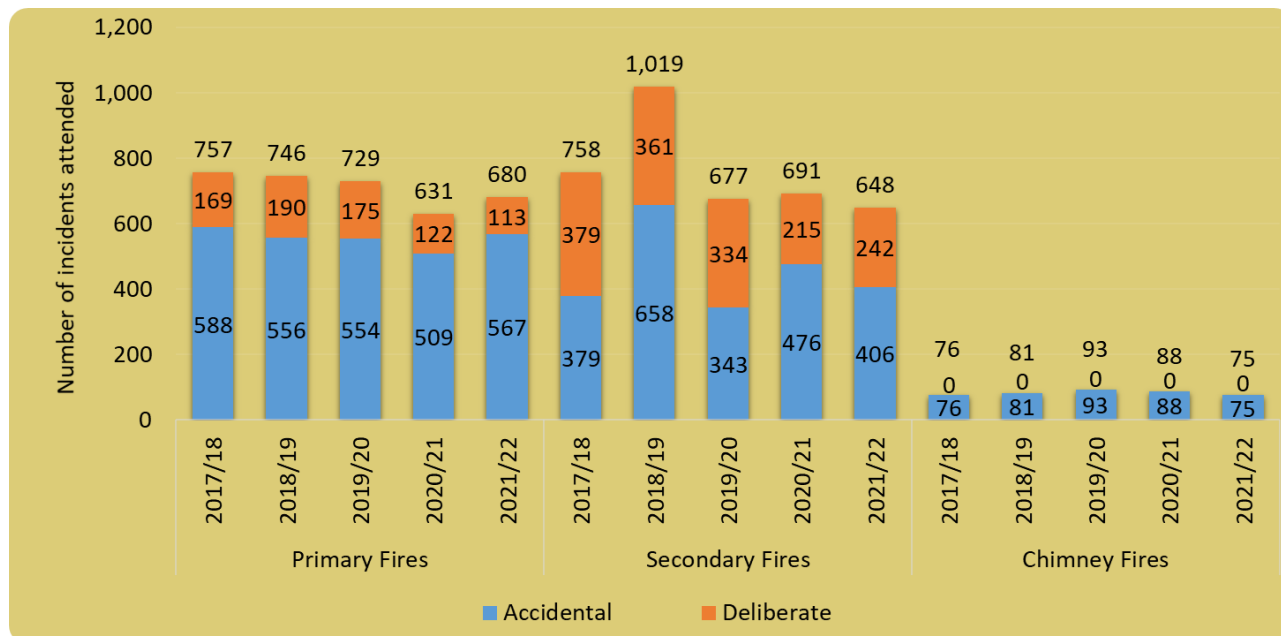
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Total incidents attended	2021-22	1,322	1,415	1,254		3,991	↑ 10.6%	3,852	↑ 3.6%
	2020-21	1,378	1,232	998		3,608			
Total fires	2021-22	575	480	348		1,403	↓ 0.5%	1,585	↓ 11.5%
	2020-21	653	433	324		1,410			
Total special service incidents	2021-22	152	233	316		701	↑ 68.9%	502	↑ 39.7%
	2020-21	96	182	137		415			
Total false alarms	2021-22	595	702	590		1,887	↑ 5.8%	1,765	↑ 6.9%
	2020-21	629	617	537		1,783			
*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** – There was an increase in primary fires of 7.8% to 680 from 631 during April to December 2020/21.

2.2 **Secondary fires** – There was a decrease in the overall number of secondary fires attended compared with the same period in 2020/21, falling from 691 to 648 (6.2%).



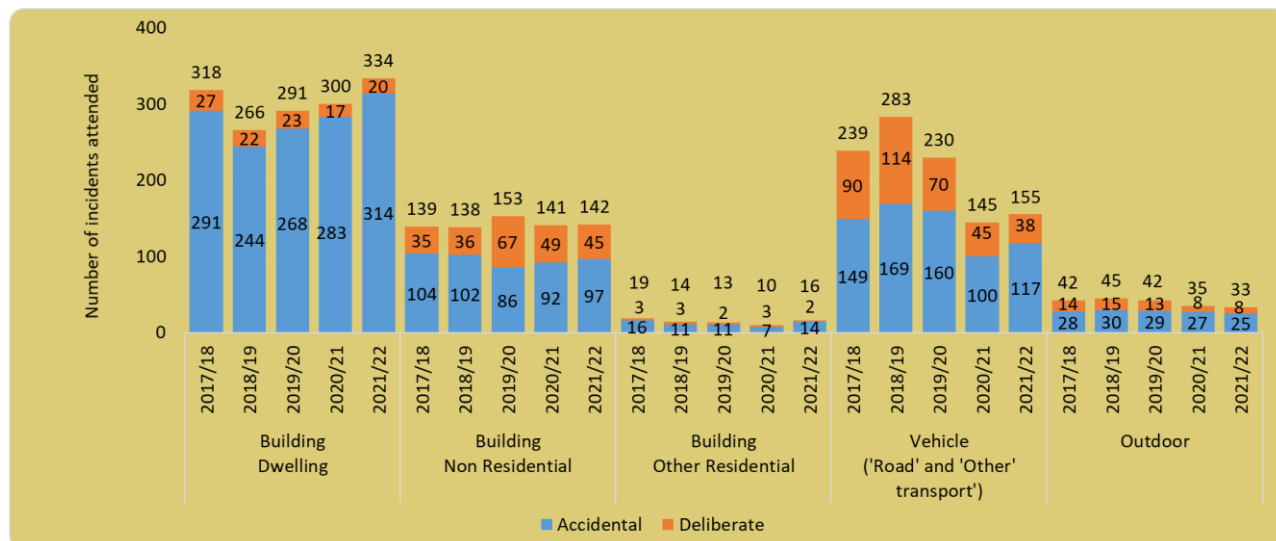
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Primary fires	2021-22	251	229	200		680	↑ 7.8%	702	↓ 3.1%
	2020-21	224	217	190		631			
Secondary fires	2021-22	293	244	111		648	↓ 6.2%	796	↓ 18.6%
	2020-21	394	202	95		691			
Chimney fires	2021-22	31	7	37		75	↓ 14.8%	87	↓ 13.8%
	2020-21	35	14	39		88			

*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 reporting period 45 primary fires were started deliberately at non-residential buildings, compared with 49 during the same period in 2020/21.
- 3.2 At HMP Berwyn 22 deliberate fires occurred compared with 32 during the same period in the last financial year.



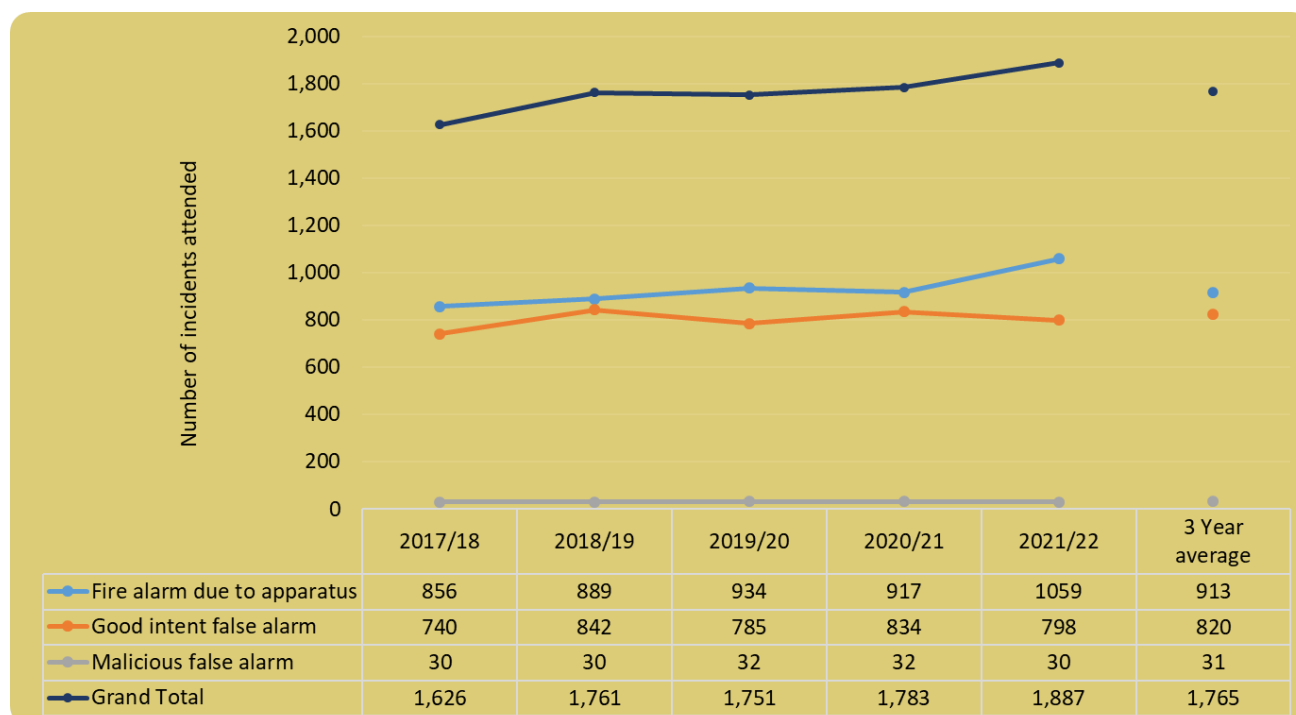
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
All deliberate primary fires	2021-22	40	42	31		113	↓ 7.4%	162	↓ 30.4%
	2020-21	41	47	34		122			
All accidental primary fires	2021-22	211	187	169		567	↑ 11.4%	540	↑ 5.0%
	2020-21	183	170	156		509			

*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 In the first three quarters of 2021/22 there were 1,887 false alarms – a 5.8% increase from 1,783 during the same period last year. There was a 15.5% increase in AFAs from 917 to 1,059. False alarms made with good intent decreased from 834 to 798 (4.3%). False alarms made with malicious intent decreased from 32 to 30 (4.3%).



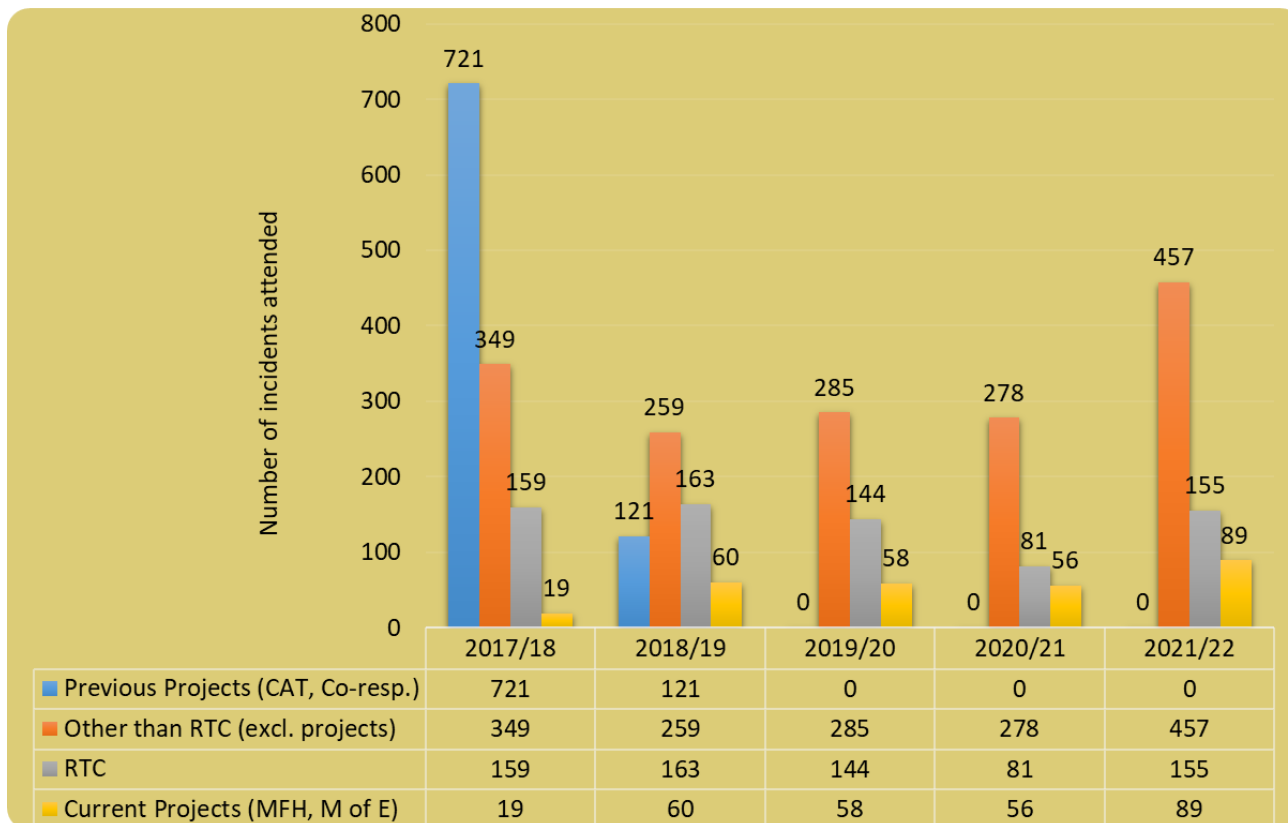
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Total false alarm	2021-22	595	702	590		1,887	↑ 5.8%	1,765	↑ 6.9%
	2020-21	629	617	537		1,783			
AFA	2021-22	311	403	345		1,059	↑ 15.5%	913	↑ 16.0%
	2020-21	282	331	304		917			
False alarms made with good intent	2021-22	278	287	233		798	↓ 4.3%	820	↓ 2.7%
	2020-21	330	285	219		834			
Malicious	2021-22	6	12	12		30	↓ 6.3%	31	↓ 3.2%
	2020-21	17	1	14		32			

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5.0 Special Service Incidents

5.1 Special service incidents increased by 68.9% to 701 during the reporting period, compared to 415 during the same period in the previous financial year. Road traffic collisions recorded a 91.4% increase from 81 to 155 whilst 'Other than RTC' incidents increased by 63.5%, from 334 to 546.



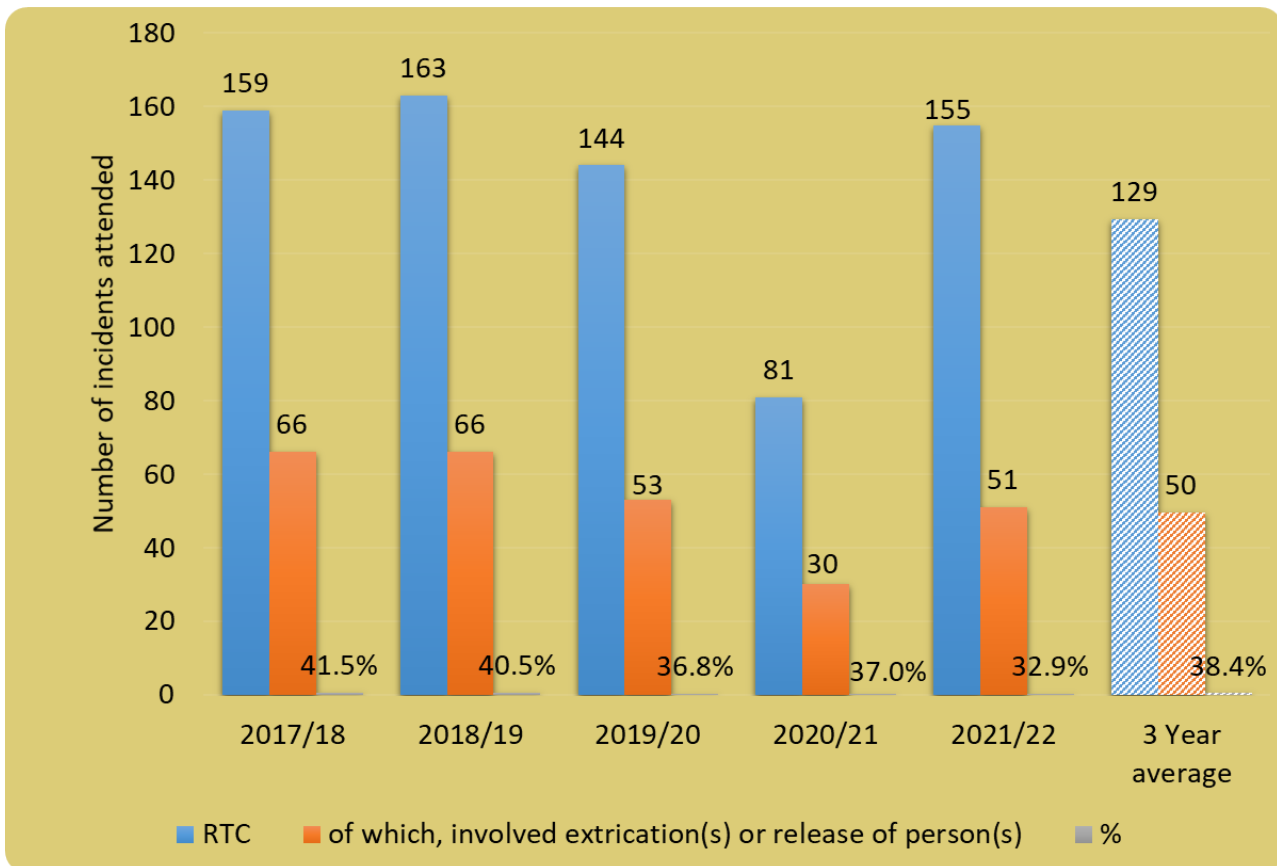
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD/Average of 3 previous years
Total special service incidents	2021-22	152	233	316		701	↑ 68.9%	502	↑ 39.6%
	2020-21	96	182	137		415			
Road traffic collisions (RTC)	2021-22	31	56	68		155	↑ 91.4%	129	↑ 20.2%
	2020-21	17	32	32		81			
Other than RTC	2021-22	121	177	248		546	↑ 63.5%	372	↑ 46.8%
	2020-21	79	150	105		334			

*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 Out of the 155 road traffic collisions attended in the first three quarters of 2021/22, 32.9% involved the Service using equipment to extricate at least one casualty from the vehicle whilst 51 resulted in injuries, although the majority of casualties sustained only slight injuries.



155	RTC incidents attended
76	incidents where people sustained injury
51	incidents involved extrication / release

Severity of Injury *	Number of people
Precautionary check	7
First Aid	11
Injuries - Slight	56
Injuries - Serious	39
Fatalities	11

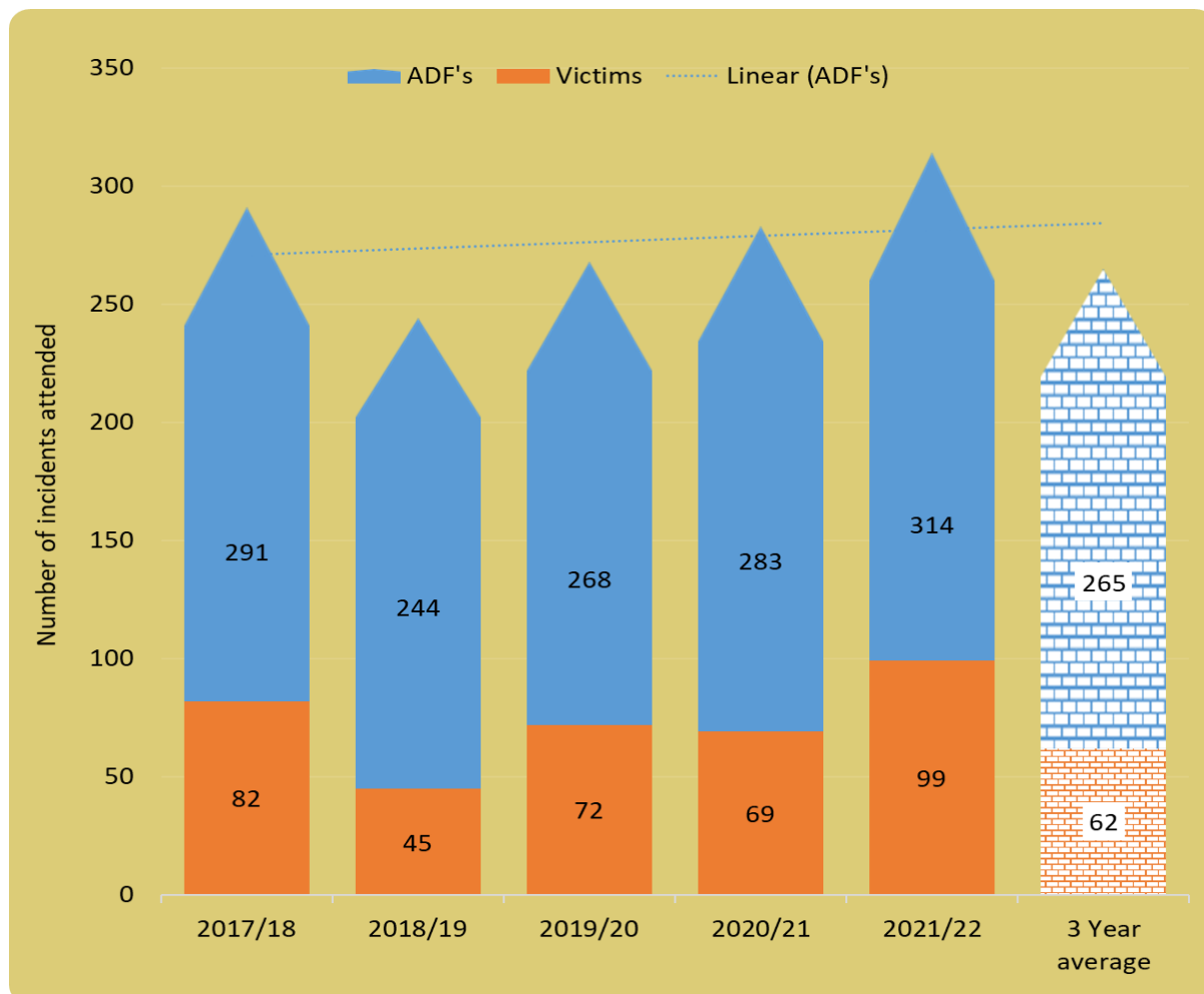
*RTC injuries - where available are recorded in the IRS in the same categorisation as fire injuries

7.0 Monitoring against Improvement and Well-being objective A: To support people to prevent accidental dwelling fires and stay safe if they do occur.



7.1 Accidental fires in dwellings

The Service attended 314 accidental dwelling fires during the first three quarters of 2021/22 - 31 more than in the first three quarters of 2020/21 and 18.5% above the three-year average of 265.



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	2021-22	113	95	106		314	↑ 11.0%	265	↑ 18.5%
	2020-21	104	83	96		283			

*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 There was one less fatality and two more serious injuries in accidental dwelling fires during April to December of 2021/22 compared with the same period last year. The number of slight injuries was 11 more than during the same period in 2020/21 while the number of precautionary checks and the number of people requiring first aid at the scene increased from 23 to 27 and from 21 to 35, respectively.

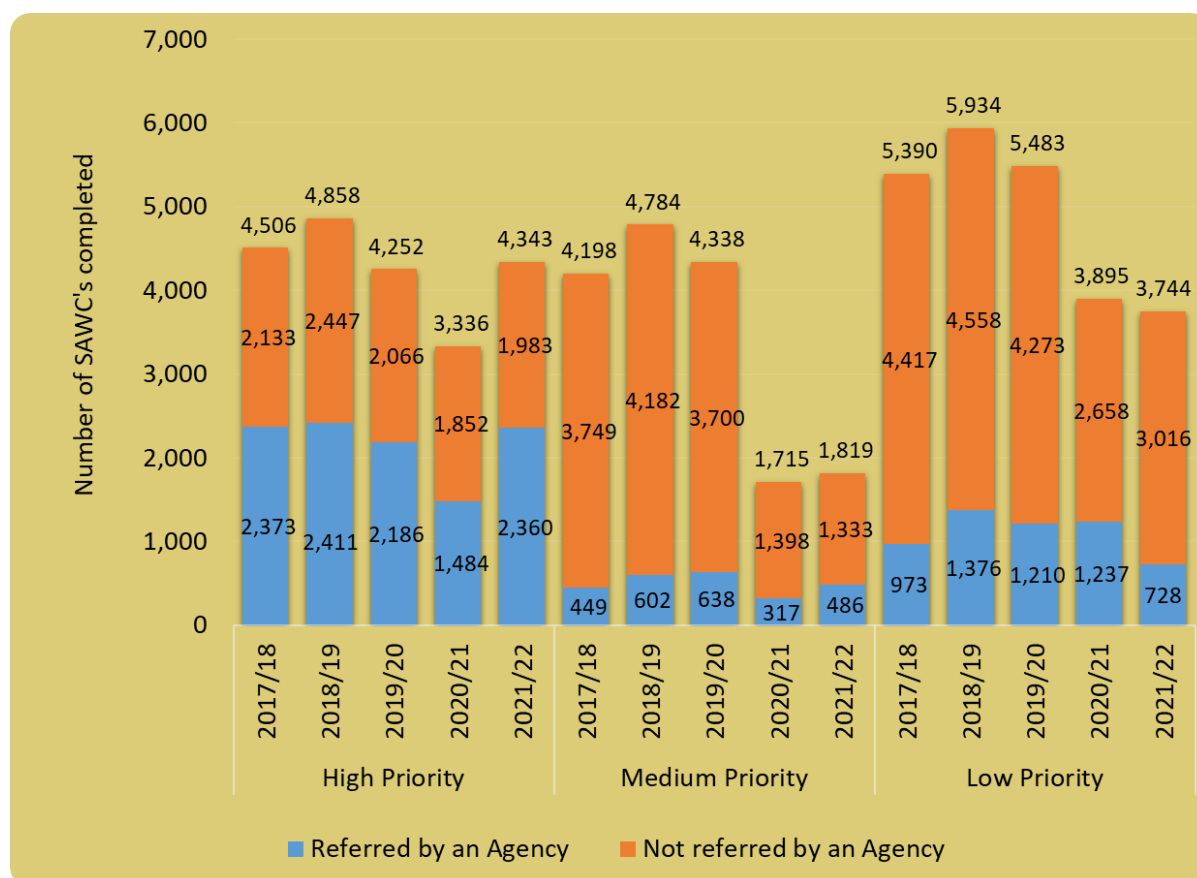
Severity of injury	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Precautionary Check	24	10	14	23	27
First Aid	20	17	32	21	35
Injuries - Slight	35	11	20	19	30
Injuries - Serious	2	2	3	2	4
Fatality	1	5	3	4	3
Total	82	45	72	69	99

Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	Change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	Change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
								58	↑ 38
Injuries from accidental fires in dwellings	2021-22	43	23	30		96	↑ 31	58	↑ 38
	2020-21	26	15	24		65			
Deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	2021-22	3	0	0		3	↓ 1	58	↑ 38
	2020-21	3	0	1		4			



9.0 Safe and Well Checks

9.1 The Service completed 9,906 Safe and Well Checks during the reporting period, of which 3,574 (36%) were undertaken in response to a referral from a partner agency.

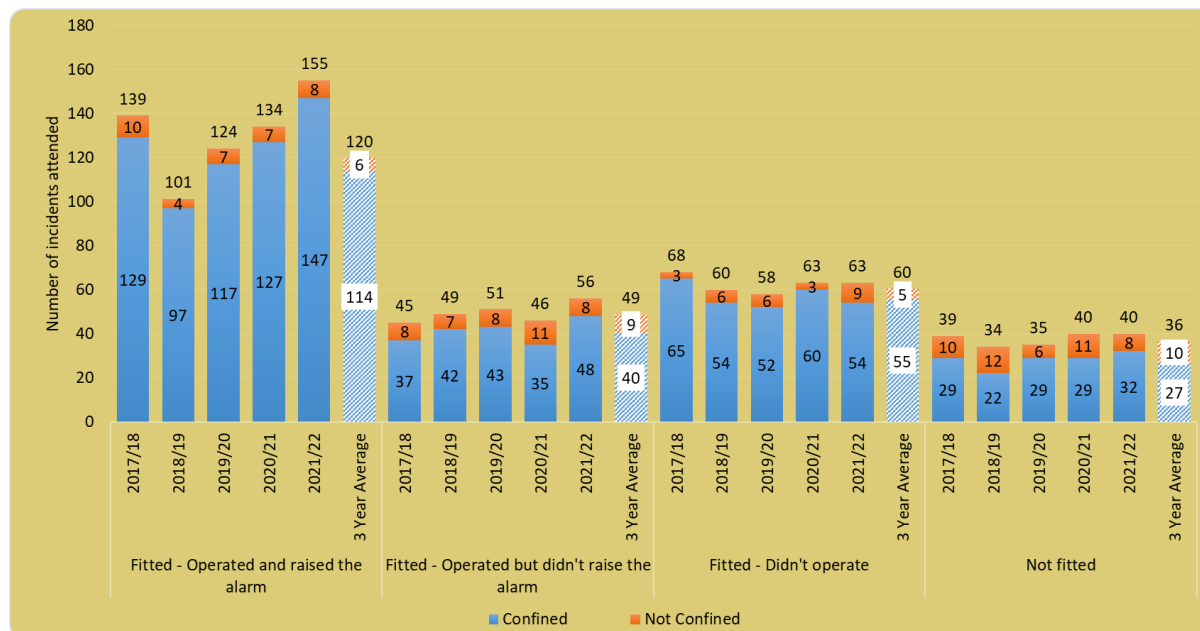


Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	Change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	Change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
% of all Safe and Well Checks undertaken that originated from a referral from a partner organisation	2021-22	40%	35%	35%		36%	↑ 2pp	30%	↑ 6pp
	2020-21	30%	37%	36%		34%			
*The 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 were present at the majority of ADF's, although not all went on to operate; at 40 of the ADFs, no detector was fitted.
- 10.2 Of the 314 ADFs, 281 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	2021-22	54	46	55		155	↑ 15.7%	120	↑ 29.2%
	2020-21	48	36	50		134			
Smoke detector fitted which operated but didn't raise the alarm	2021-22	20	20	16		56	↑ 21.7%	49	↑ 14.3%
	2020-21	18	15	13		46			
Smoke detector didn't operate	2021-22	26	16	21		63	→ 0%	60	↑ 5.0%
	2020-21	22	21	20		63			
Smoke detector not fitted	2021-22	13	13	14		40	→ 0%	36	↑ 11.1%
	2020-21	16	11	13		40			

*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. 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).