

# **NORTH WALES FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE**



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

## **PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT**

**Quarter One**

**April – June 2022**

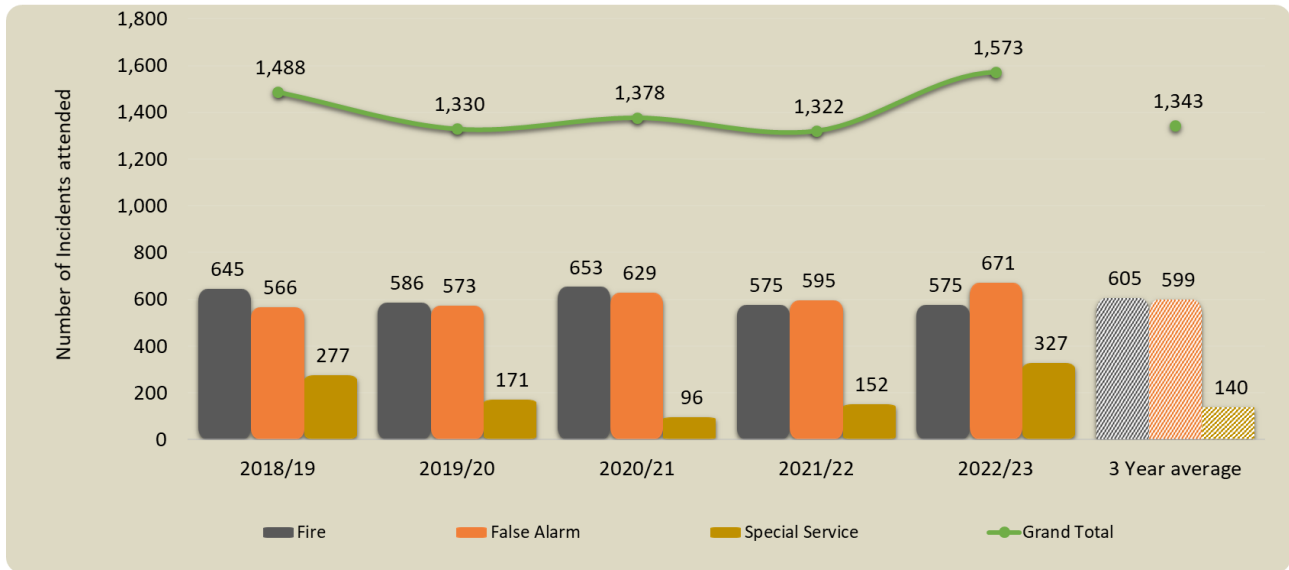
**Figures are provisional and may be subject to minor amendment.**

## CONTENTS

<b>INCIDENT ACTIVITY REPORTING</b>	
<b>ALL INCIDENTS</b>	
All Incidents	1
<b>FIRES BY CATEGORY</b>	
Fires by category and motive	2
Fires by property type and motive	3
<b>FALSE ALARMS</b>	
False alarms by category	4
<b>SPECIAL SERVICE INCIDENTS</b>	
Special service incidents by category	5
Road Traffic Collisions and Extrications/Release	6
<b>MONITORING AGAINST OBJECTIVE 1- TO WORK TOWARDS MAKING IMPROVEMENTS TO THE HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE IN WALES</b>	
Accidental fires in dwellings	7
Fatalities and casualties from accidental fires in dwellings	8
Safe and Well Checks	9
Smoke alarm activation in accidental dwelling fires (ADFs)	10
<b>GLOSSARY</b>	
Glossary	11

## 1.0 All Incidents

1.1 During the first quarter of the 2022/23 financial year, the Service attended 1,573 emergency incidents and false alarms, an increase of 19.0% on the same quarter in 2021/22.



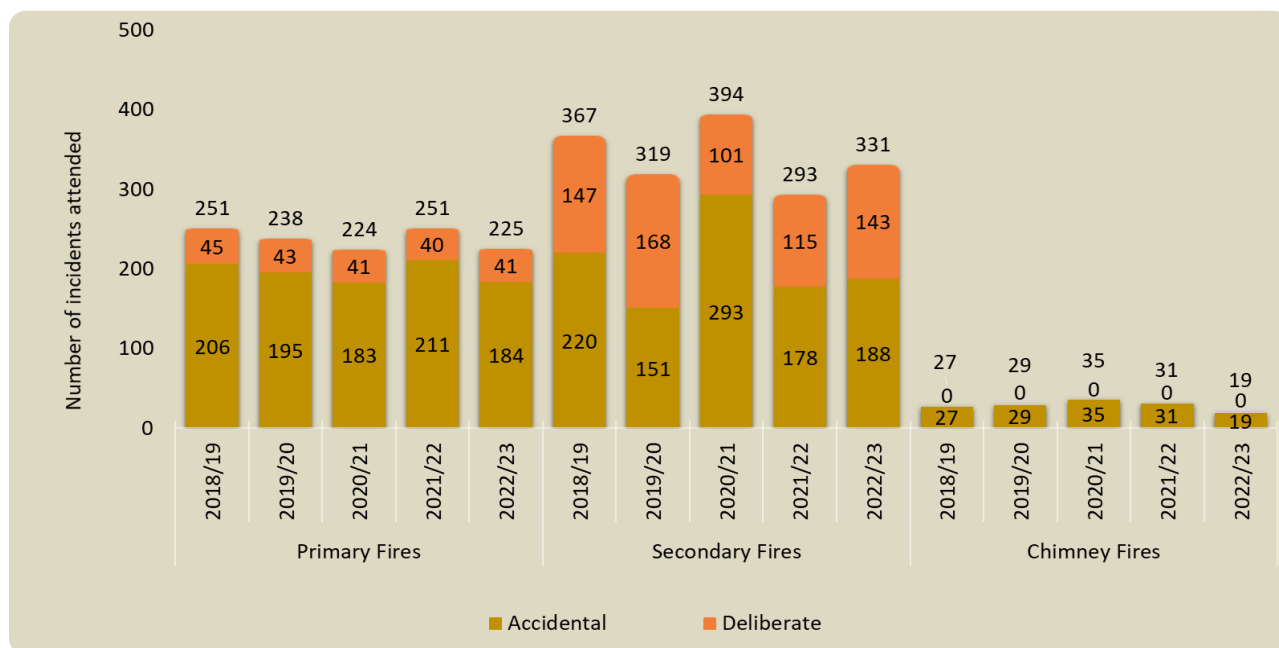
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Total incidents attended	2022-23	1,573				1,573	↑ 19.0%	1,343	↑ 17.1%
	2021-22	1,322				1,322			
Total fires	2022-23	575				575	→ 0.0%	605	↓ 4.9%
	2021-22	575				575			
Total special service incidents	2022-23	327				327	↑ 115.1%	140	↑ 133.6%
	2021-22	152				152			
Total false alarms	2022-23	671				671	↑ 12.8%	599	↑ 12.0%
	2021-22	595				595			

\*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 a 10.4% decrease in primary fires, from 251 to 225 compared with the first quarter of 2021/22.
- 2.2 **Secondary fires** – There was a 13.0% increase in secondary fires attended compared with the same quarter in 2021/22, increasing from 293 to 331.
- 2.3 **Chimney fires** – There was a 38.7% decrease in chimney fires, from 31 to 19 compared with the same quarter in 2021.22.



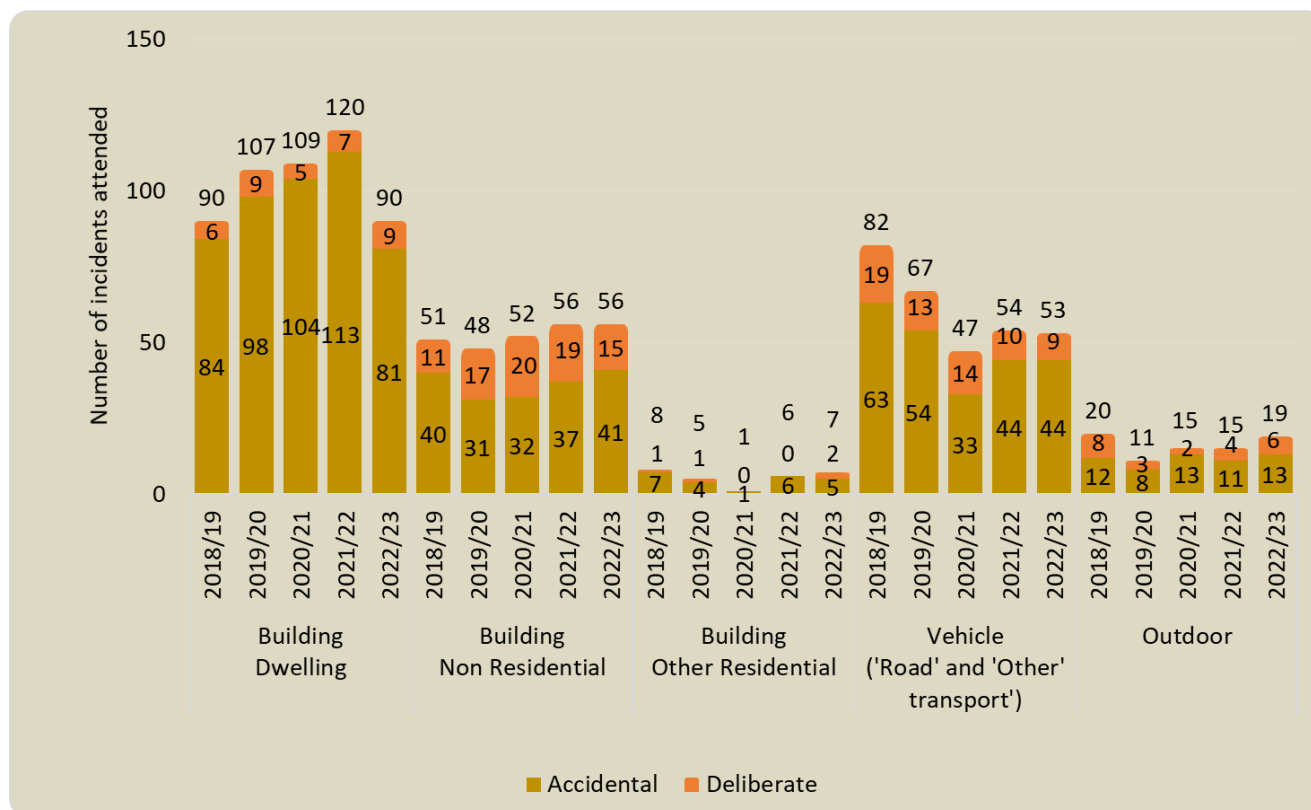
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Primary fires	2022-23	225				225	↓ 10.4%	238	↓ 5.5%
	2021-22	251				251			
Secondary fires	2022-23	331				331	↑ 13.0%	335	↓ 1.2%
	2021-22	293				293			
Chimney fires	2022-23	19				19	↓ 38.7%	32	↓ 40.6%
	2021-22	31				31			

\*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, 15 primary fires were started deliberately at non-residential buildings, compared with 19 during the first quarter of 2021/22.
- 3.2 At HMP Berwyn, four deliberate fires occurred, compared with 13 in the same quarter of 2021/22.



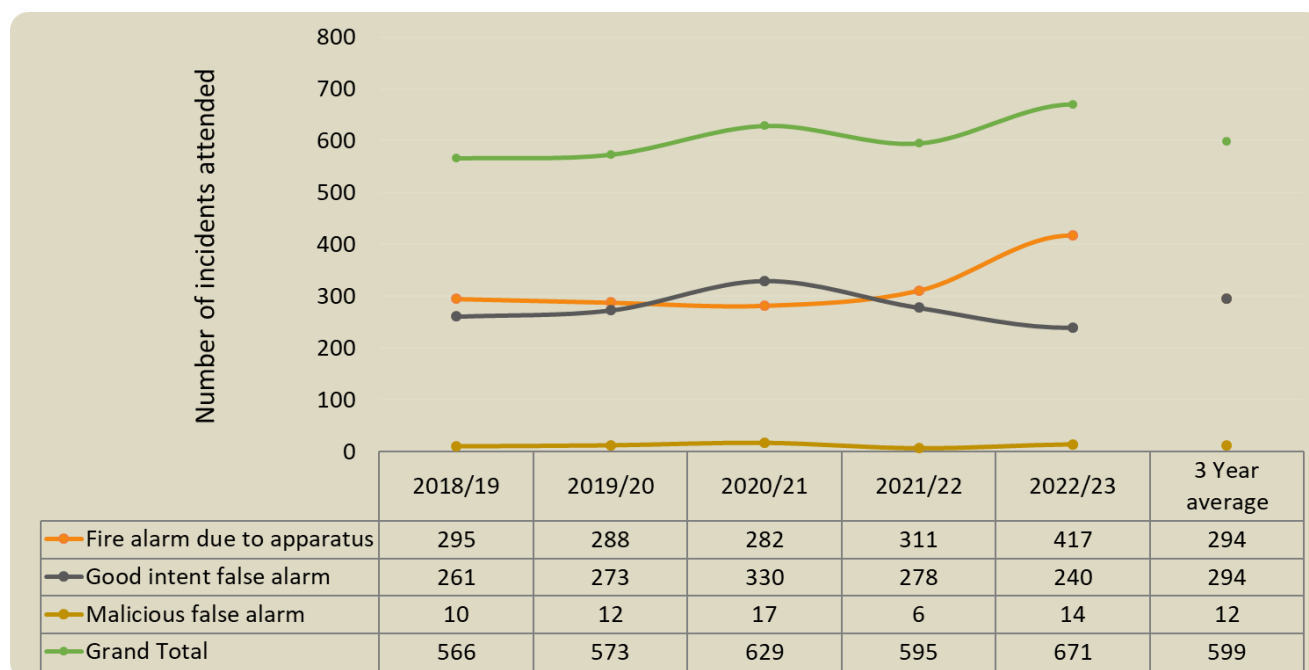
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
All deliberate primary fires	2022-23	41				41	↑ 2.5%	41	→ 0.0%
	2021-22	40				40			
All accidental primary fires	2022-23	184				184	↓ 12.8%	196	↓ 6.1%
	2021-22	211				211			

\*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 quarter of 2022/23 there were 671 false alarms; a 12.8% increase from 595 in the same quarter of 2021/22. There was a 34.1% increase in AFAs from 311 to 417. False alarms made with good intent decreased 13.7% from 278 to 240.



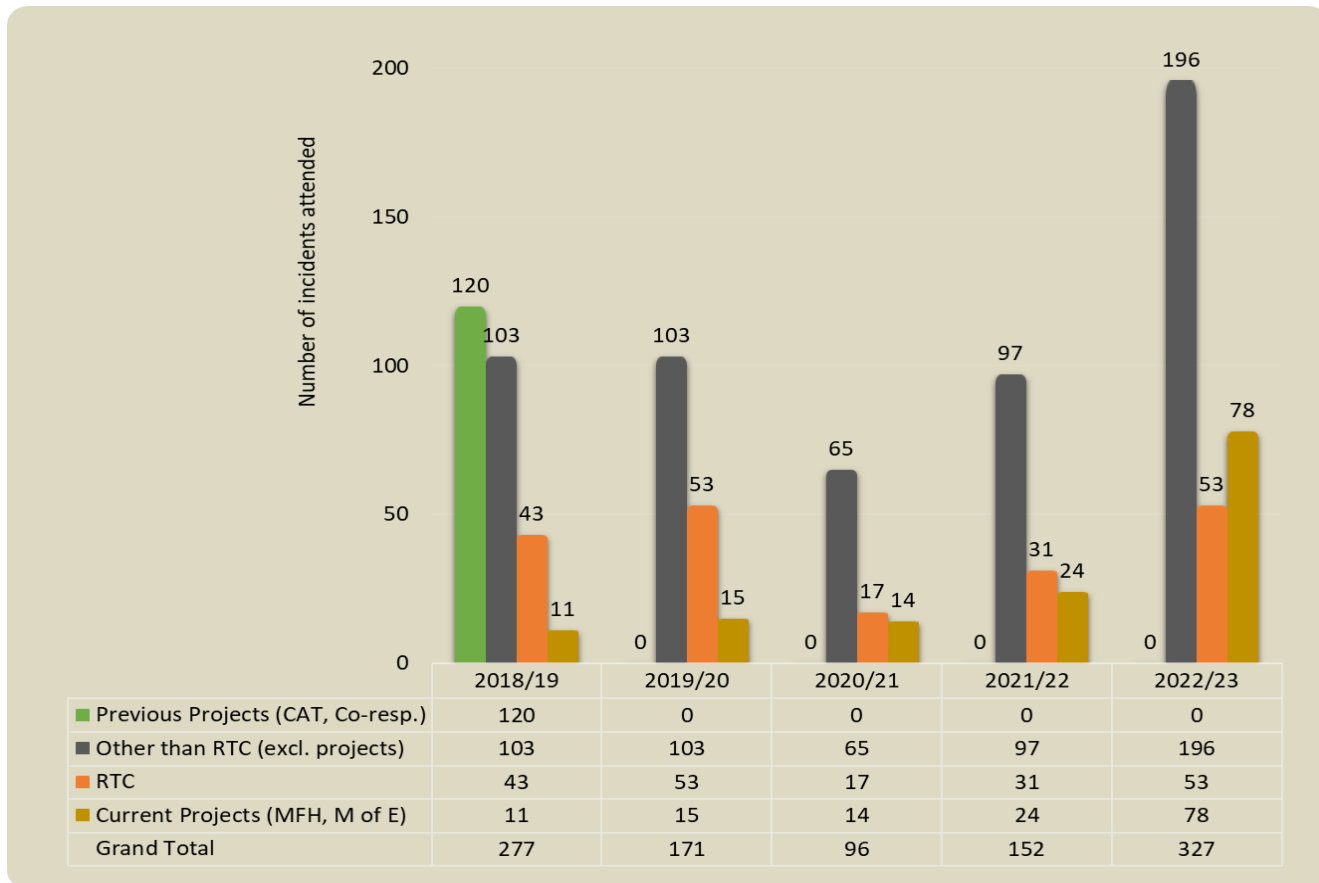
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Total false alarm	2022-23	671				671	↑ 12.8%	599	↑ 12.0%
	2021-22	595				595			
AFA	2022-23	417				417	↑ 34.1%	294	↑ 41.8%
	2021-22	311				311			
False alarms made with good intent	2022-23	240				240	↓ 13.7%	294	↓ 18.4%
	2021-22	278				278			
Malicious	2022-23	14				14	↑ 133.3%	12	↑ 16.7%
	2021-22	6				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.



## 5.0 Special Service Incidents

5.1 Special service incidents increased by 115.1% to 327 during the first quarter of 2022/23, compared with 152 in the same quarter of 2021/22. Road traffic collisions increased 71% from 31 to 53, whilst 'Other than RTC' incidents increased 126.4%, from 121 to 274.



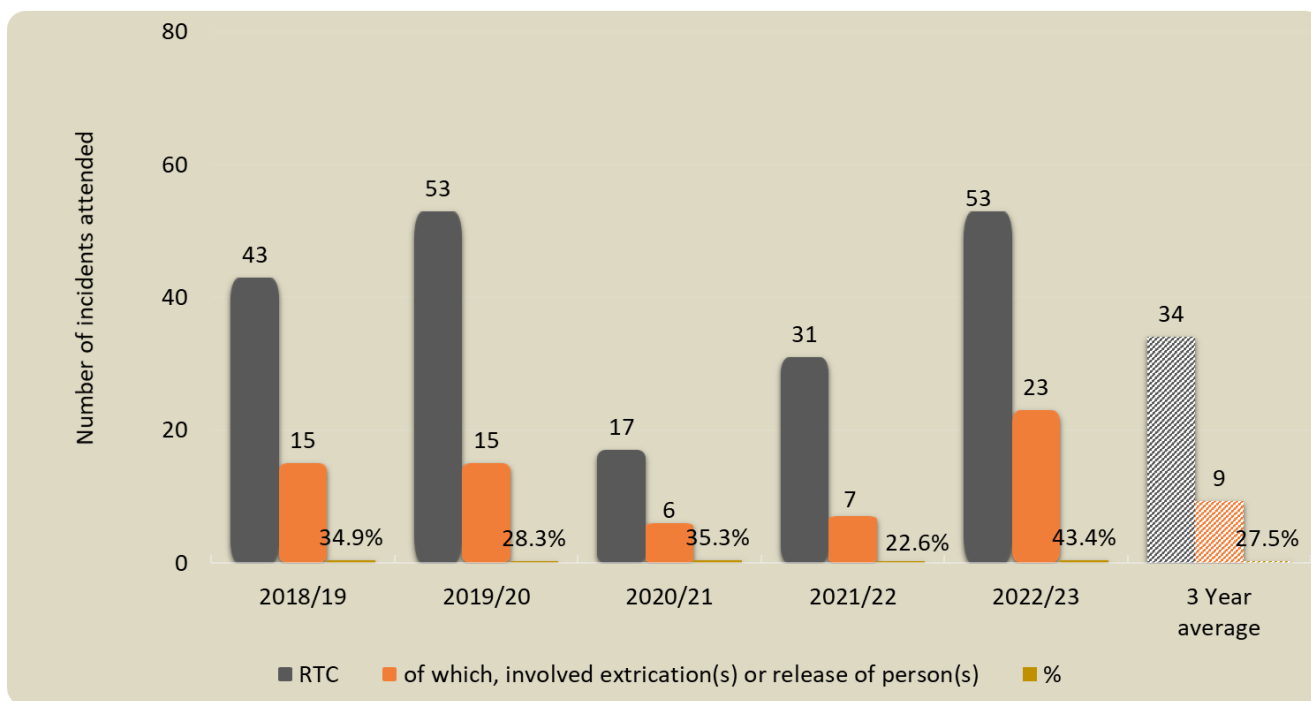
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Total special service incidents	2022-23	327				327	↑ 115.1%	140	↑ 133.6%
	2021-22	152				152			
Road traffic collisions (RTC)	2022-23	53				53	↑ 71.0%	34	↑ 55.9%
	2021-22	31				31			
Other than RTC	2022-23	274				274	↑ 126.4%	106	↑ 158.5%*
	2021-22	121				121			

\*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 53 road traffic collisions attended in the first quarter of 2022/23, 23 (43.4%) involved the Service using equipment to extricate at least one casualty from the vehicle. Whilst 37 incidents resulted in injuries, the majority of casualties sustained only slight injuries.



<b>53</b>	RTC incidents attended
<b>37</b>	incidents where people sustained injury
<b>23</b>	incidents involved extrication / release

Severity of Injury *	Number of people
Precautionary check	7
First Aid	9
Injuries - Slight	32
Injuries - Serious	24
Fatalities	6
*RTC injuries - where available are recorded in the IRS in the same categorisation as fire injuries	



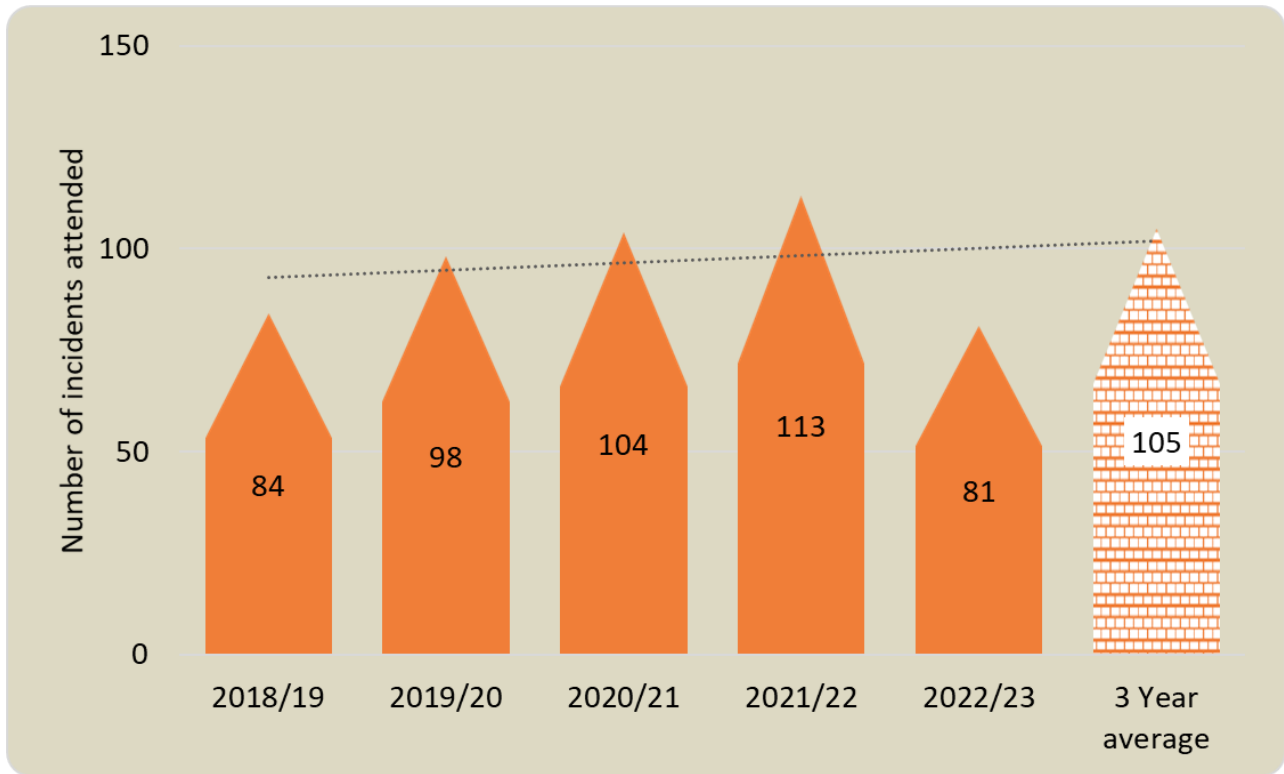
**7.0 Monitoring against Improvement and Well-being objective 1:**



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

**7.1 Accidental fires in dwellings**

The Service attended 81 accidental dwelling fires during the reporting period, 32 less than during the same period of 2021/22 (113) and 22.9% below the three-year average of 105.



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				81	↓ 28.3%	105	↓ 22.9%
	2021-22	113				113			

\*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 were no ADF fatalities during the first quarter of 2022/23, compared to three during the same quarter of the previous financial year. There were no serious injuries in accidental dwelling fires, compared with one during the same quarter of 2021/22. There were also 13 fewer slight injuries than in 2021/22 (from 15 to two). The number of precautionary checks decreased from 17 to two, whilst the number of people requiring first aid at the scene also decreased from 10 to six.

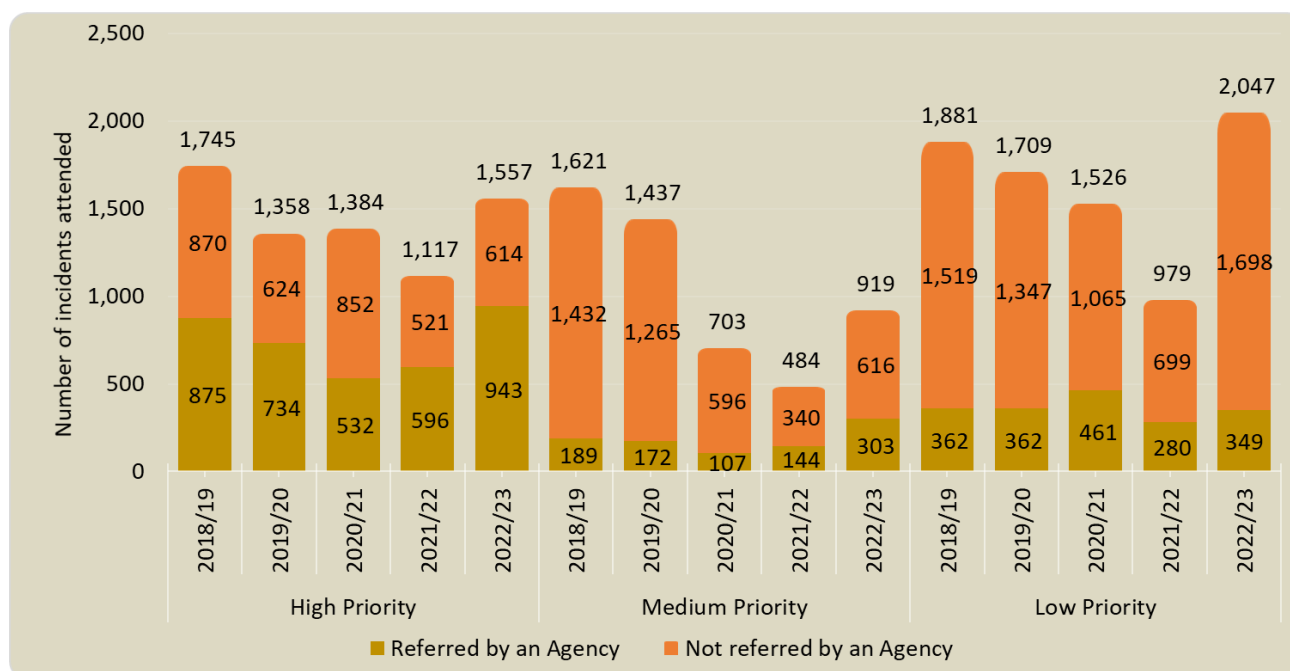
Severity of injury	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Precautionary Check	5	7	11	17	2
First Aid	7	13	6	10	6
Injuries - Slight	7	10	9	15	2
Injuries - Serious	0	2	0	1	0
Fatality	2	1	3	3	0
Total	21	33	29	46	10

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				10	↓ 33	34	↓ 24
	2021-22	43				43			
Deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	2022-23	0				0	↓ 3		
	2021-22	3				3			



## 9.0 Safe and Well Checks

9.1 The Service completed 4,523 Safe and Well Checks during the reporting period, of which 1,595 (35.3%) were undertaken in response to a referral from a partner agency.



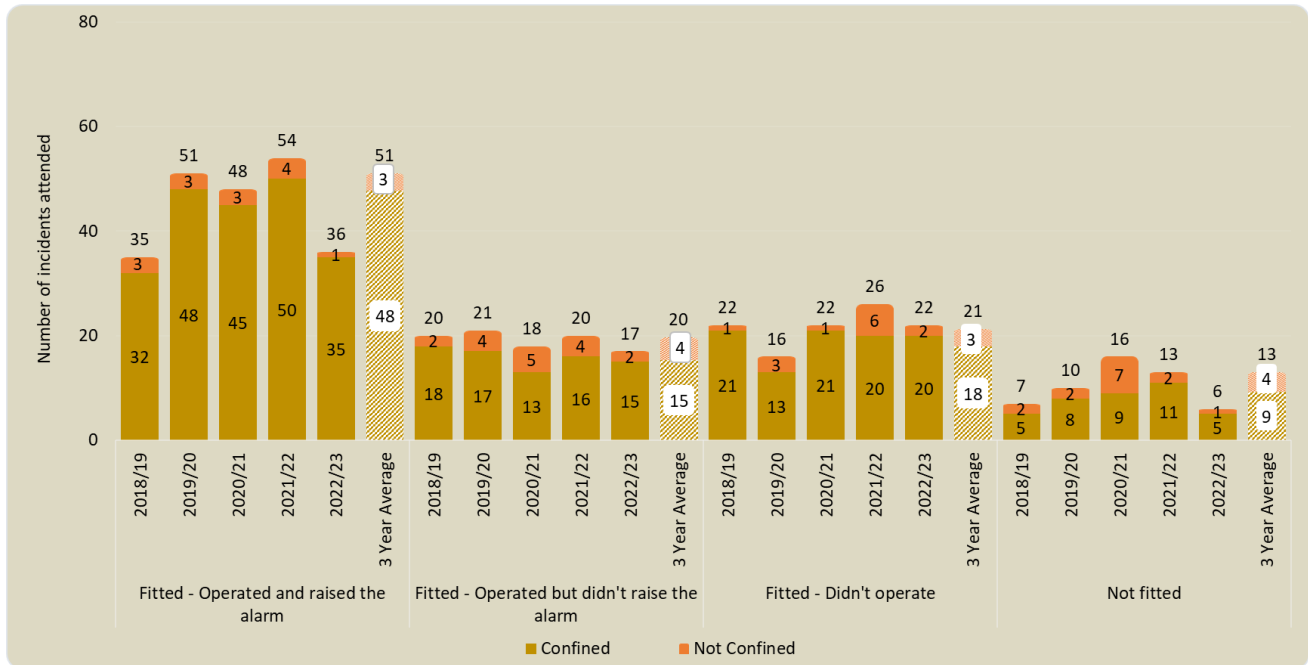
Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	Change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	Change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
% of all Safe and Well Checks undertaken that originated from a referral from a partner organisation	2022-23	35%				35%	↓ 5pp	32%	↑ 3pp
	2021-22	40%				40%			

\*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.



## 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 six of the ADFs, no detector was fitted.
- 10.2 Of the 81 ADFs, 75 were confined to the room of origin, the item first ignited, or there was heat/smoke damage only.

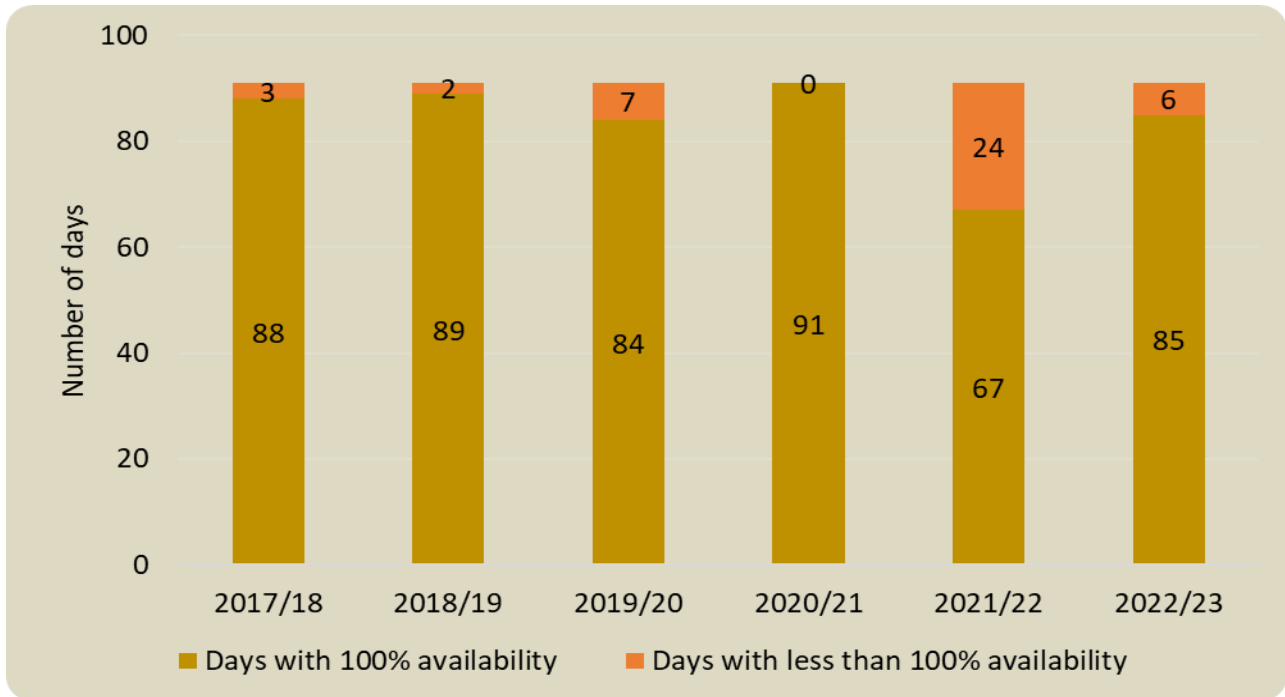


Category	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to-Date (YTD)	% change YTD	Average of 3 previous years	% change YTD / Average of 3 previous years
Smoke detector fitted which operated and raised alarm	2022-23	36				36	↓ 33.3%	51	↓ 29.4%
	2021-22	54				54			
Smoke detector fitted which operated but didn't raise the alarm	2022-23	17				17	↓ 15.0%	20	↓ 15.0%
	2021-22	20				20			
Smoke detector didn't operate	2022-23	22				22	↓ 15.4%	21	↑ 4.8%
	2021-22	26				26			
Smoke detector not fitted	2022-23	6				6	↓ 53.8%	13	↓ 53.8%
	2021-22	13				13			

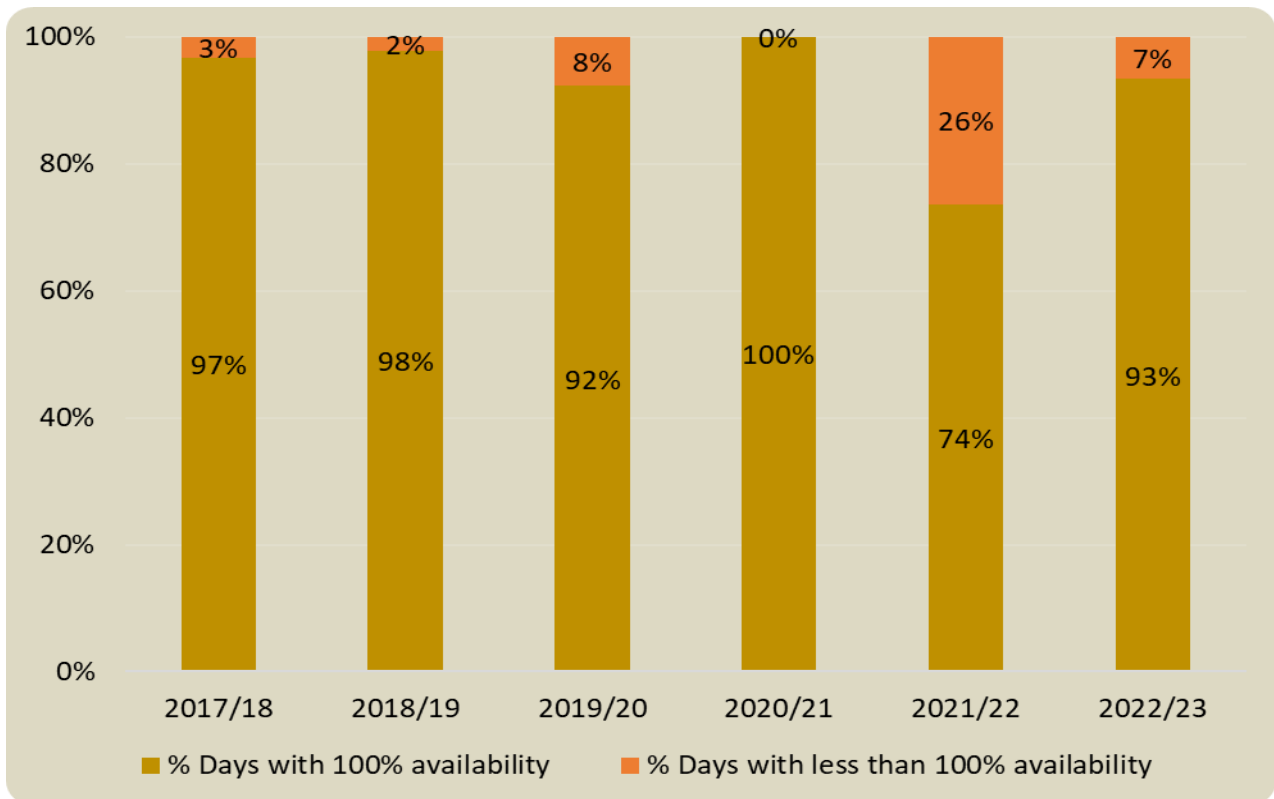
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## 11.0 Station Availability

On 85 out of 91 days the 20 station availability Service standard was achieved – a 27% increase from the same period in 2021/22 (67 days).



Station availability standard increased to 93% from 74% during the same period in the last financial year.



## 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"> <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.