



Renfrewshire Performance Report 1st January 2019 - 31st March 2019



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

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for a safer Scotland**

Renfrewshire Performance Report

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Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan Priorities

The Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan has been developed to set out the priorities and objectives within Renfrewshire and allows our local authority partners to scrutinise the performance outcomes of these priorities. We will continue to work closely with our partners in Renfrewshire to ensure we are all **“Working Together for a Safer Scotland”** through targeting risks to our communities at a local level.

The plan has been developed to complement key partnership activity embedded across Renfrewshire Community Plan and associated Delivery and Thematic plans. Through partnership working we will seek to deliver continuous improvement in our performance and effective service delivery in our area of operations.

The Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Renfrewshire identified six areas for demand reduction and is subject to regular monitoring and reporting through the Police / Fire and Rescue Committee. A summary of the priorities and current activity is detailed below with further detail and analysis contained within this performance report.

	Accidental Dwelling Fires	Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties	Unintentional Injury and Harm	Deliberate Fire Setting	Non-Domestic Fire Safety	Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals
Bishopton, Bridge of Weir and Langbank	0	0	1	3	0	6
Erskine and Inchinnan	6	0	2	5	0	21
Houston, Crosslee and Linwood	0	0	2	10	1	7
Johnstone North, Kilbarchan, Howwood, Lochwinnoch	3	1	2	9	0	7
Johnstone South and Elderslie	5	1	0	10	2	20
Paisley East and Central	10	3	0	4	0	19
Paisley Northeast and Ralston	2	0	4	4	1	7
Paisley Northwest	12	1	2	28	4	44
Paisley Southeast	2	0	0	4	1	11
Paisley Southwest	4	0	1	6	2	4
Renfrew North and Braehead	9	1	1	5	1	27
Renfrew South and Gallowhill	2	1	3	7	1	33
Total Incidents	55	8	18	95	13	206
Year on Year Change	◆ 2%	● -27%	● -53%	◆ 36%	◆ 18%	● -8%
3 Year Average Change	▲ -2%	◆ 16%	● -14%	● -21%	● -12%	◆ 5%

About the statistics within this report

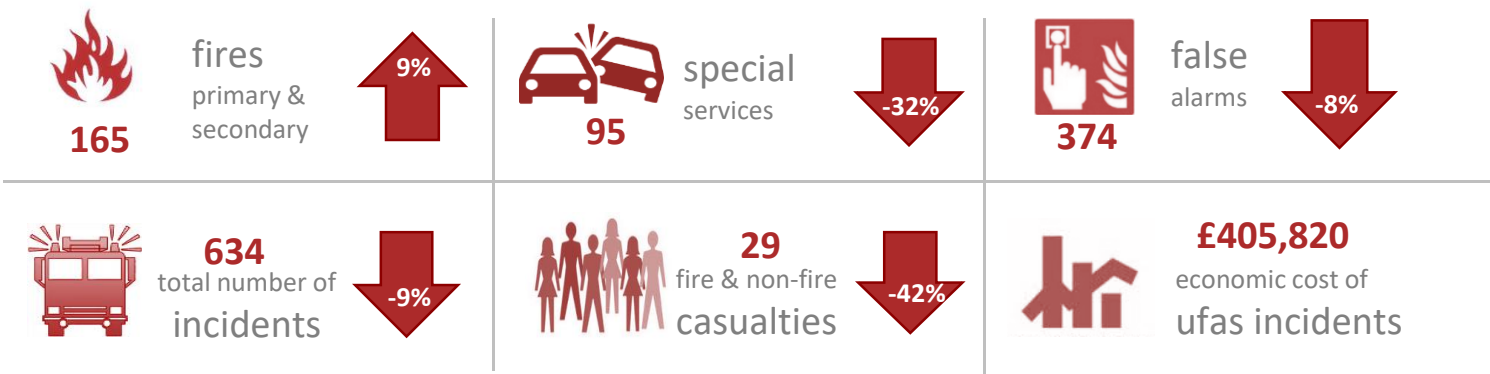
The activity totals and other statistics quoted within this report are published in the interests of transparency and openness. They are provisional in nature and subject to change as a result of ongoing quality assurance and review. Because all statistics quoted are provisional there may be a difference in the period totals quoted in our reports after local publication which result from revisions or additions to the data in our systems. The Scottish Government publishes official statistics each year which allow for comparisons to be made over longer periods of time.

● Activity levels have reduced by more than 5%

▲ Activity levels have reduced by up to 5%

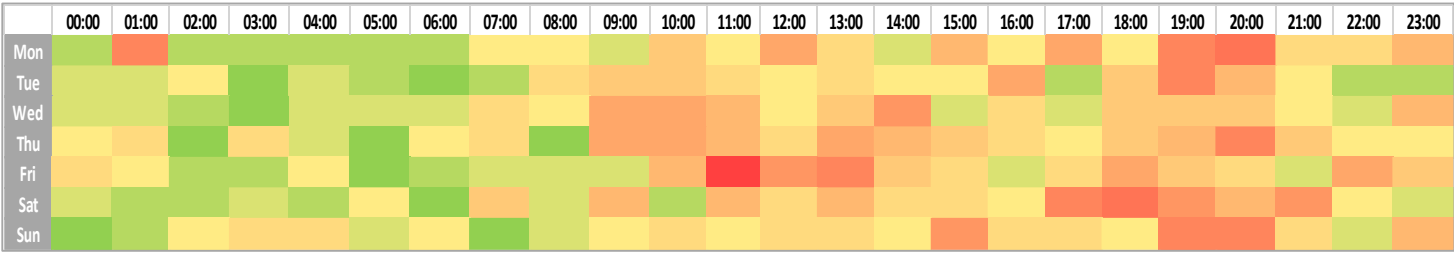
◆ Activity levels have increased overall

Renfrewshire Activity Summary

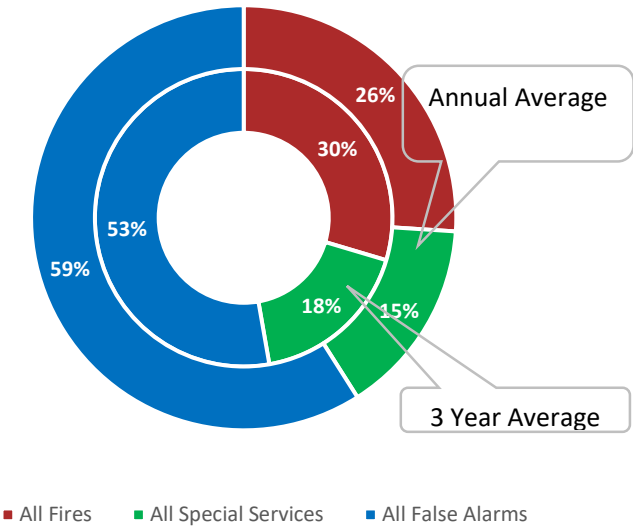


*data above is year on year change

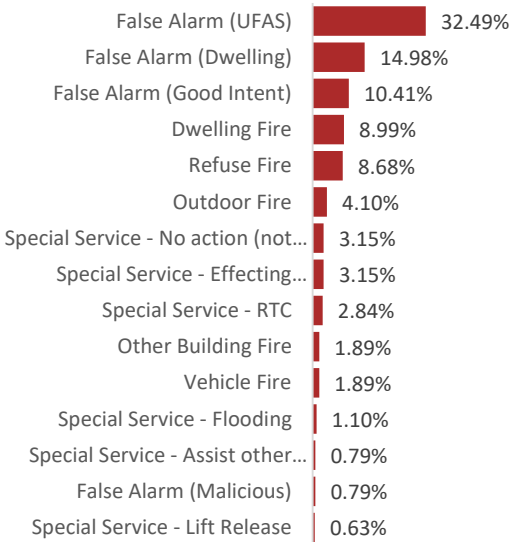
Activity by Time of Day



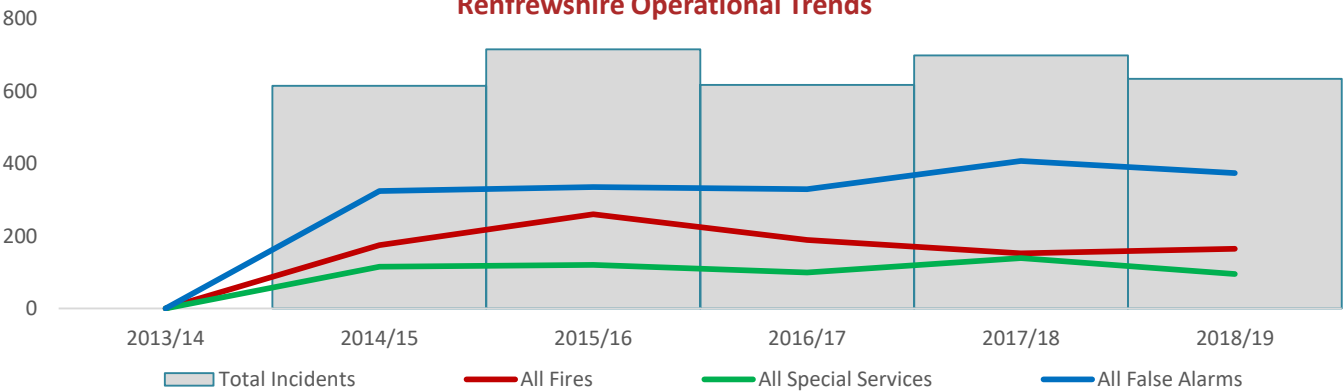
Incidents by Classification



Top 15 Incidents Types by %



Renfrewshire Operational Trends



Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fires



Performance Summary

Year on Year



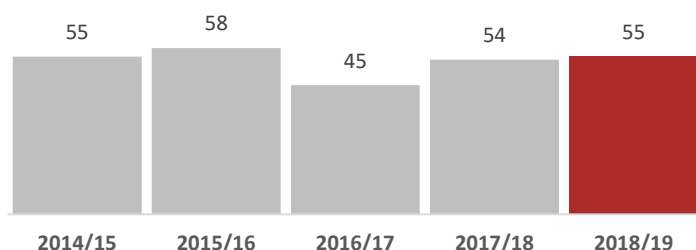
2%

3 Year Average

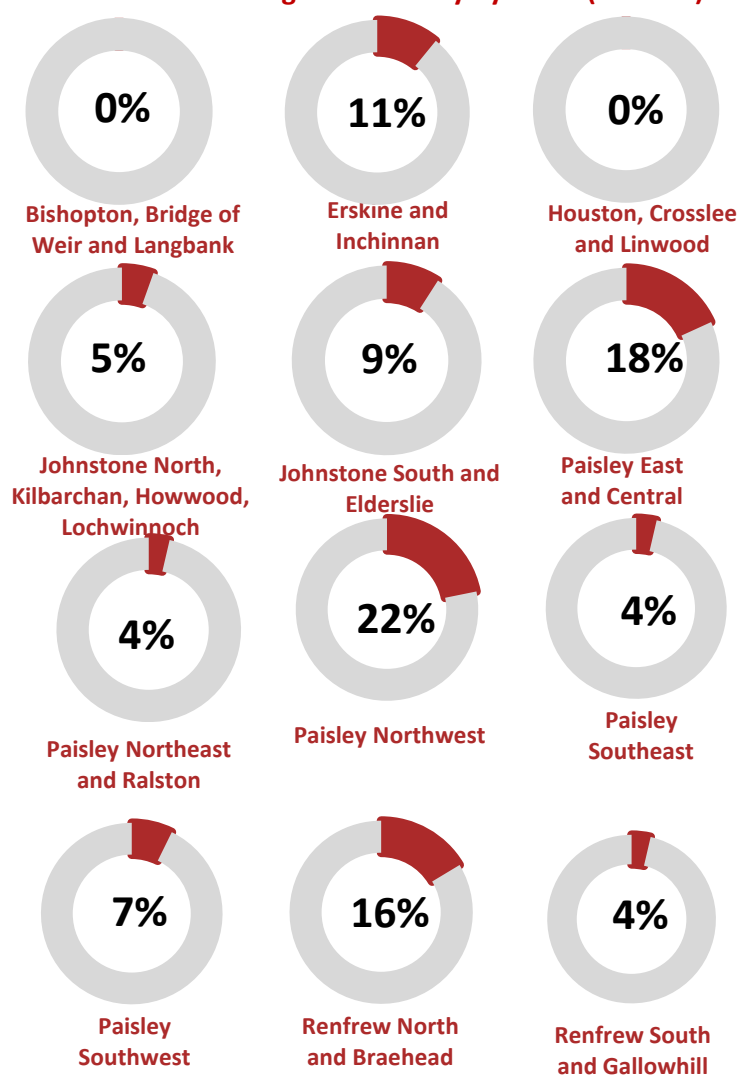


-2%

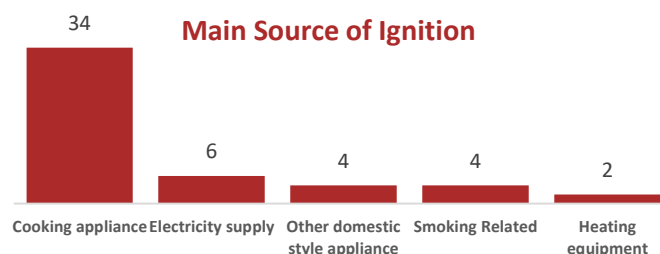
Accidental Dwelling Fires



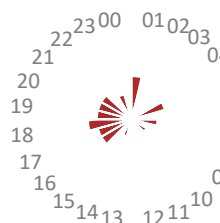
Accidental Dwelling Fires Activity by Ward (% share)



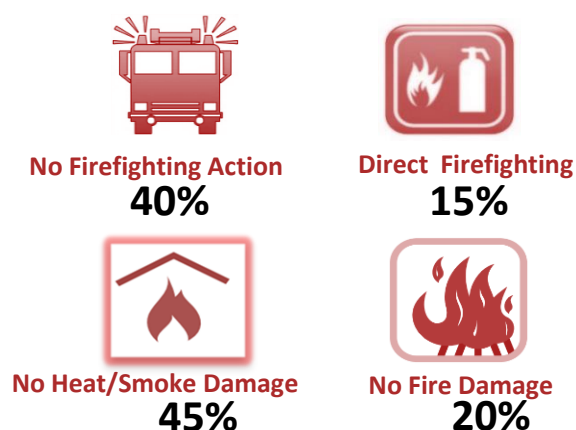
Main Source of Ignition



Accidental Dwelling Fires by Time of Day



Severity of Accidental Dwelling Fires



Human Factors



Automatic Detection & Actuation



Accidental Dwelling Fires have increased by 1 incident from Q4 2017/18, Renfrewshire remains under the 3 year average for this indicator.

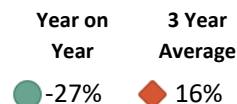
Cooking remains the most common source of ignition within Renfrewshire similar to the other quarterly reports and SFRS reports.

Incidents are spread across the wards with the exception of Paisley Northwest (12 incidents), Paisley East and Central (10 incidents) and Renfrew North and Braehead (9 incidents) 44 of the incidents had detection installed and 39 operated and raised the alarm.

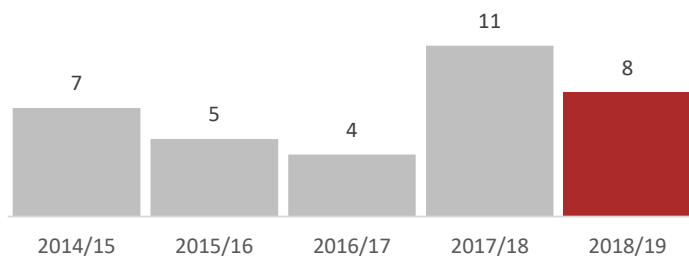
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties



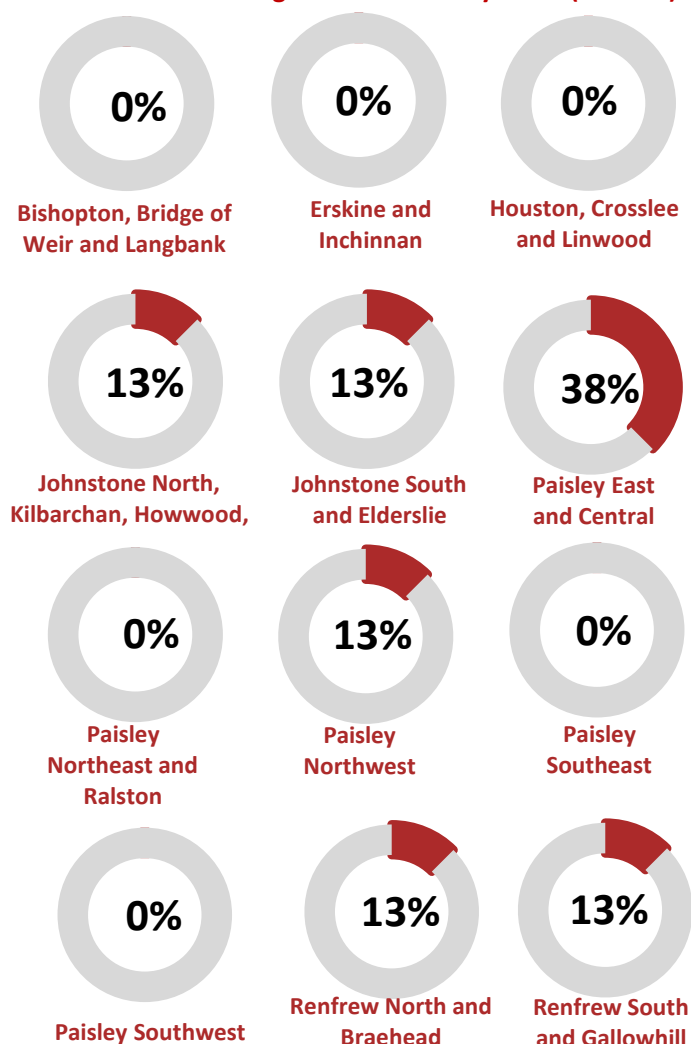
Performance Summary



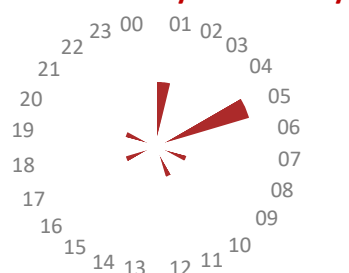
Accidental Dwelling Fires Casualties



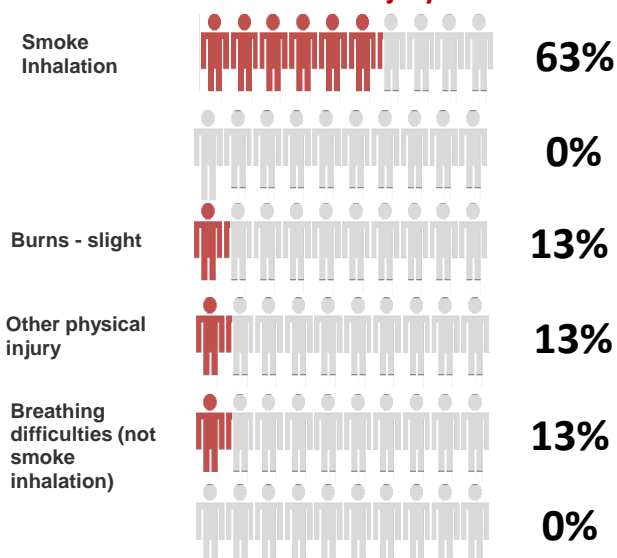
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



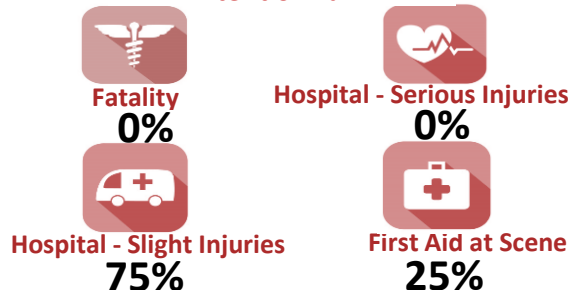
Fire Casualties by Time of Day



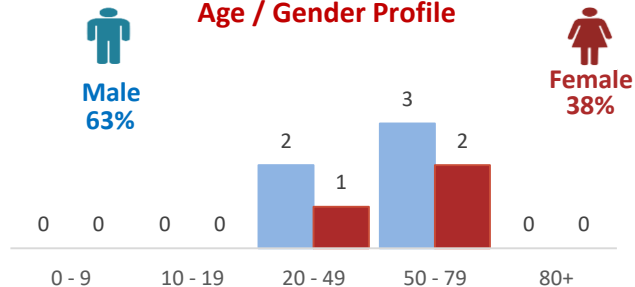
Nature of Injury



Extent of Harm



Age / Gender Profile



Casualty figures show a decrease from last year with a reduction of 3.

5 casualties were overcome by smoke, 1 suffered slight burns, 1 casualty suffered 'other' physical injury and 1 casualty had breathing difficulties not related to smoke inhalation.

All casualty injuries appeared slight with 6 going to hospital for precautionary check ups and 2 were provided first aid at the scene.

Unintentional Injury or Harm



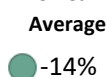
Performance Summary

Year on Year



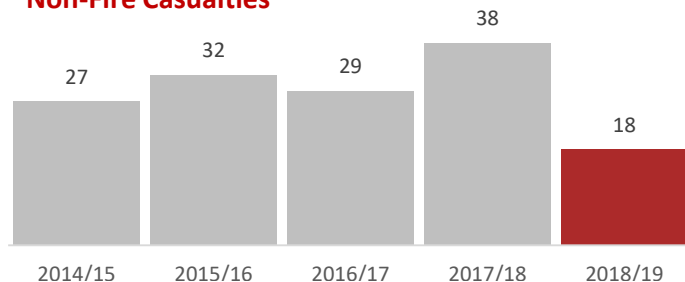
-53%

3 Year Average

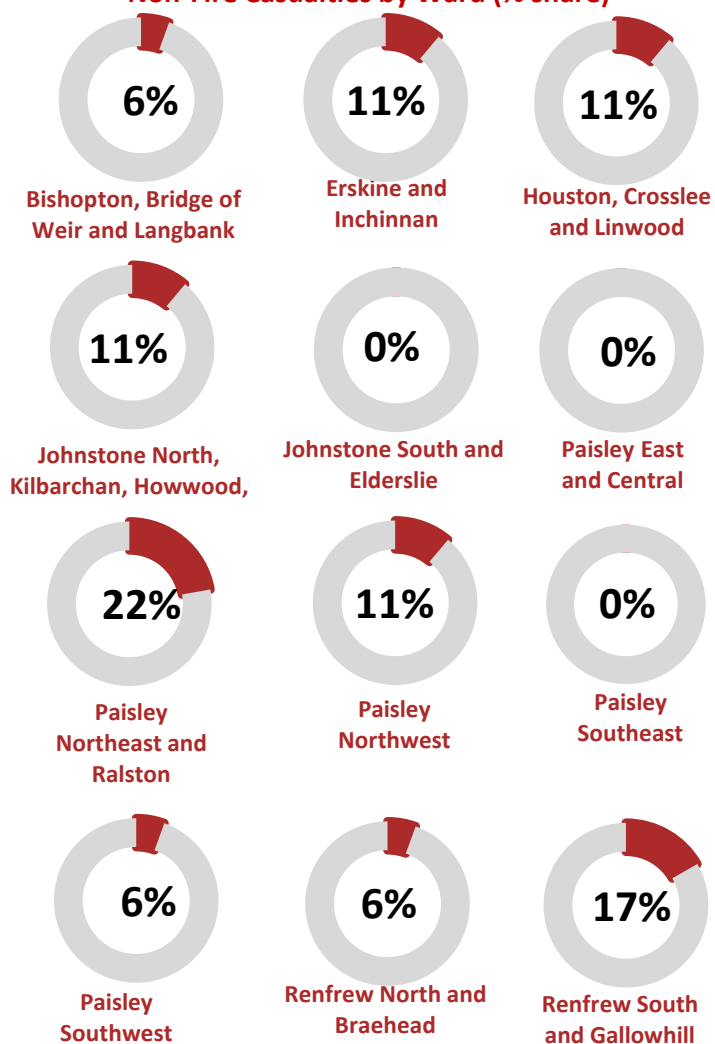


-14%

Non-Fire Casualties

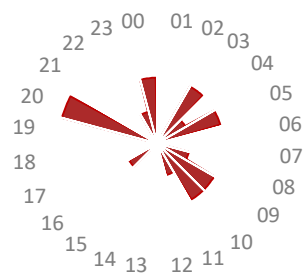


Non-Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)

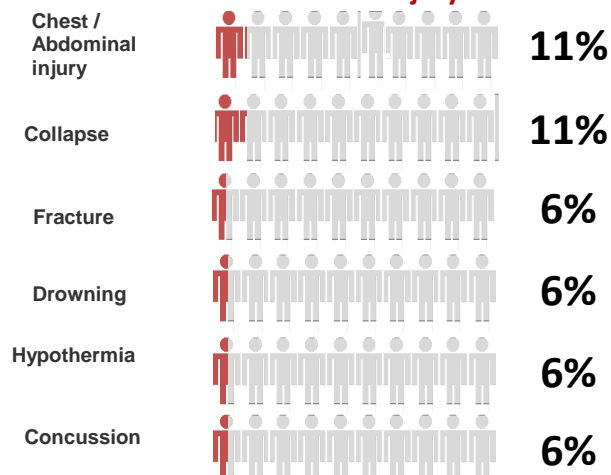


A significant decrease of 53% (20 casualties) across non-fire casualties indicator.
 9 casualties were as a result of assisting other agencies/medical assistance (9). 7 are RTC casualties, 1 water rescue casualty and 1 removal of object (ring) from finger.
 1 fatality, SFRS mobilised to assist locate body (1 male, 71 years old).

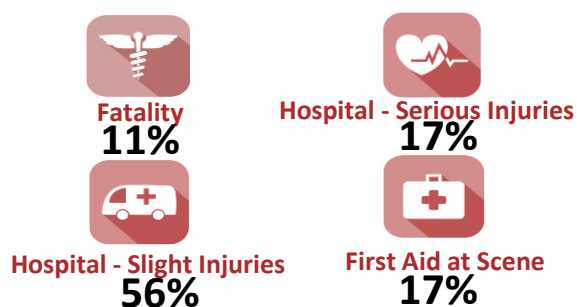
Non-Fire Casualties by Time of Day



Nature of Injury



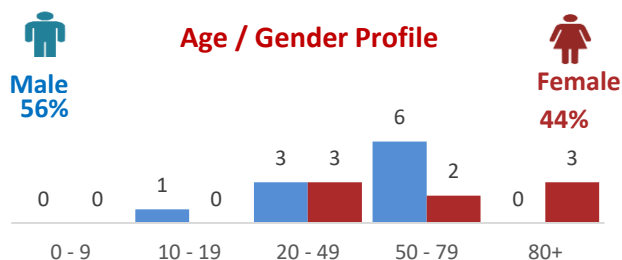
Extent of Harm



Non-Fire Emergency Activity



Age / Gender Profile

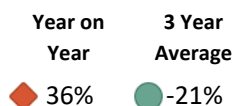


SFRS were mobilised to assist ambulance service effect entry, crews administered CPR awaiting arrival of SAS. (1 male, 77 years old). Declared deceased at scene.

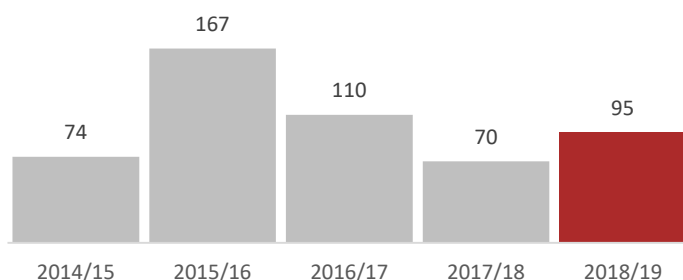
Deliberate Fire Setting



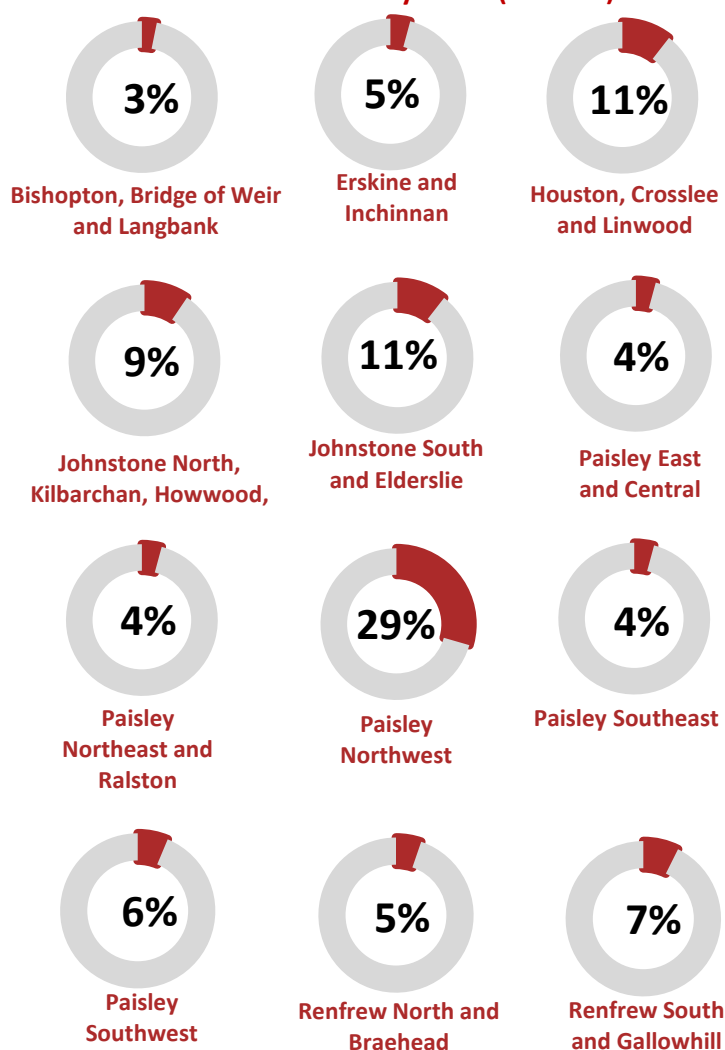
Performance Summary



Deliberate Fires



Deliberate Fires by Ward (% share)

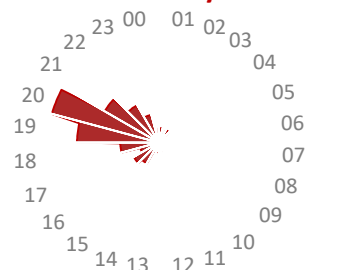


Definitions

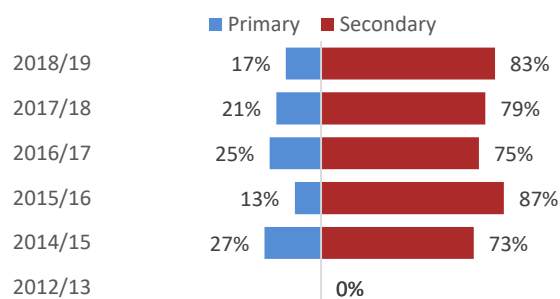
Primary Fires - all fires in buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues or fires attended by five or more appliances

Secondary Fires - fire incidents that did not occur at a primary location, was not a chimney fire in an occupied building, did not involve casualties (otherwise categorised as a primary incident) and was attended by four or fewer appliances.

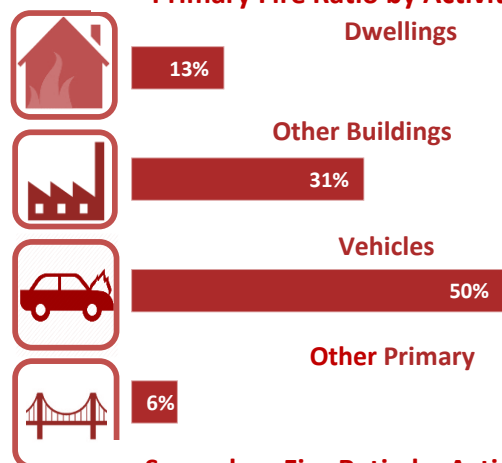
Deliberate Fires by Time of Day



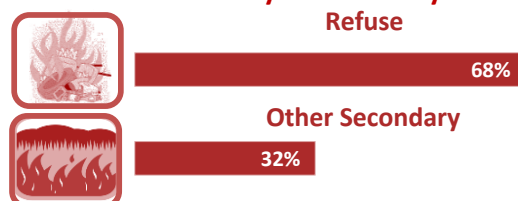
Deliberate Fires by Classification



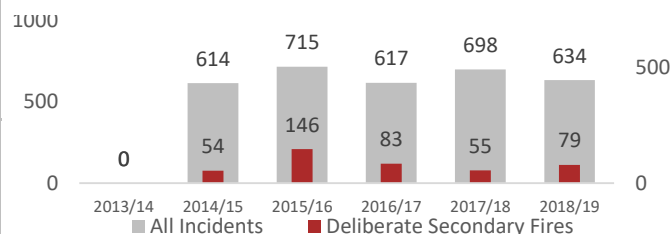
Primary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Secondary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Deliberate Fires Compared to Operational Activity

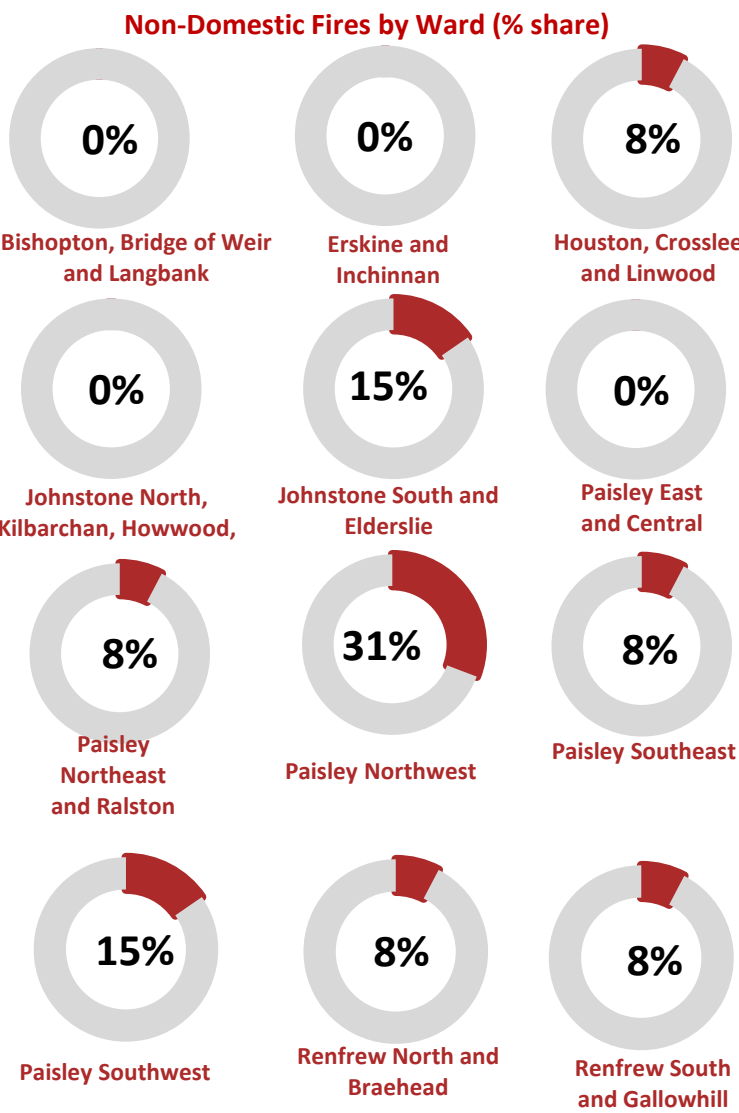
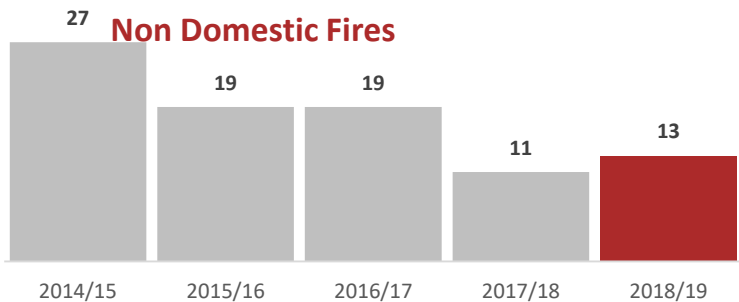
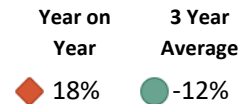


There has been an increase in deliberate fires when compared to Q3 with an increase of 25. However, the 3 year average is still showing a downward trend.

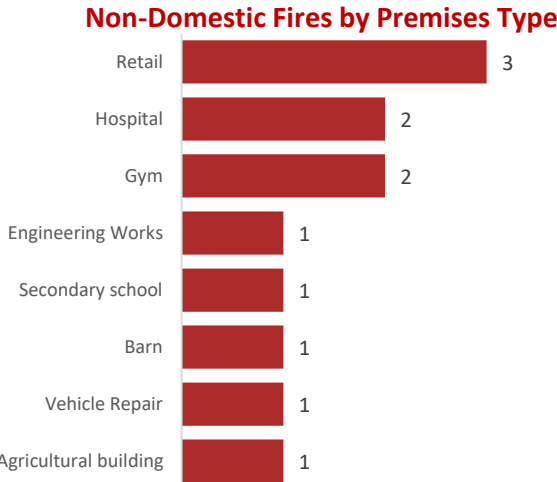
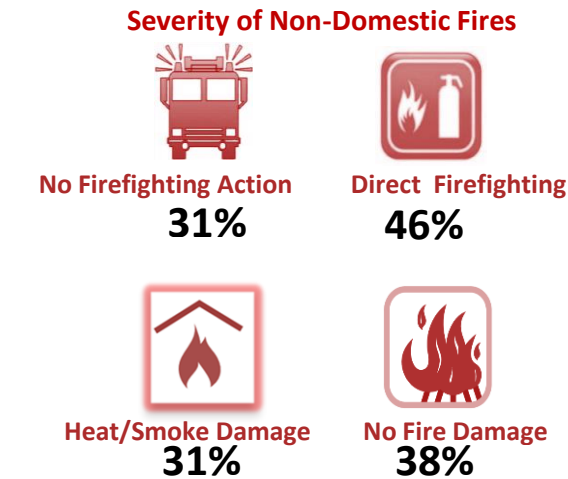
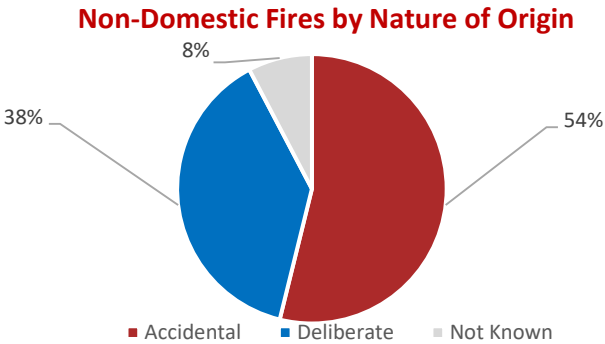
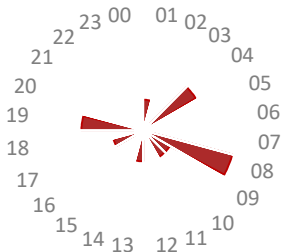
Non Domestic Fire Safety



Performance Summary



Non-Domestic Fires by Time of Day



A slight increase for non-domestic fires with a total of 13 incidents recorded for the quarter, this is up from 11 incidents last year but remains 21 incidents under the 3 year average.
4 incidents required no firefighting action with 6 requiring direct firefighting action the other 3 incidents required only minor intervention i.e. disconnection from heat source or cutting away.
Following these incidents each were subject to a Post Fire Audit by the SFRS Fire Safety Enforcement Team.

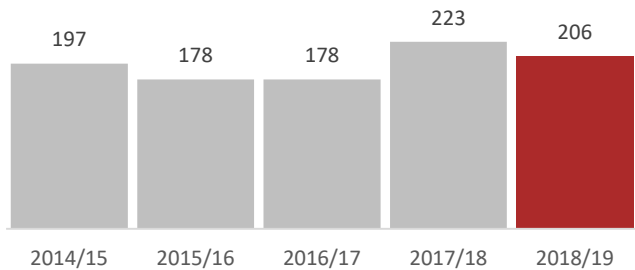
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



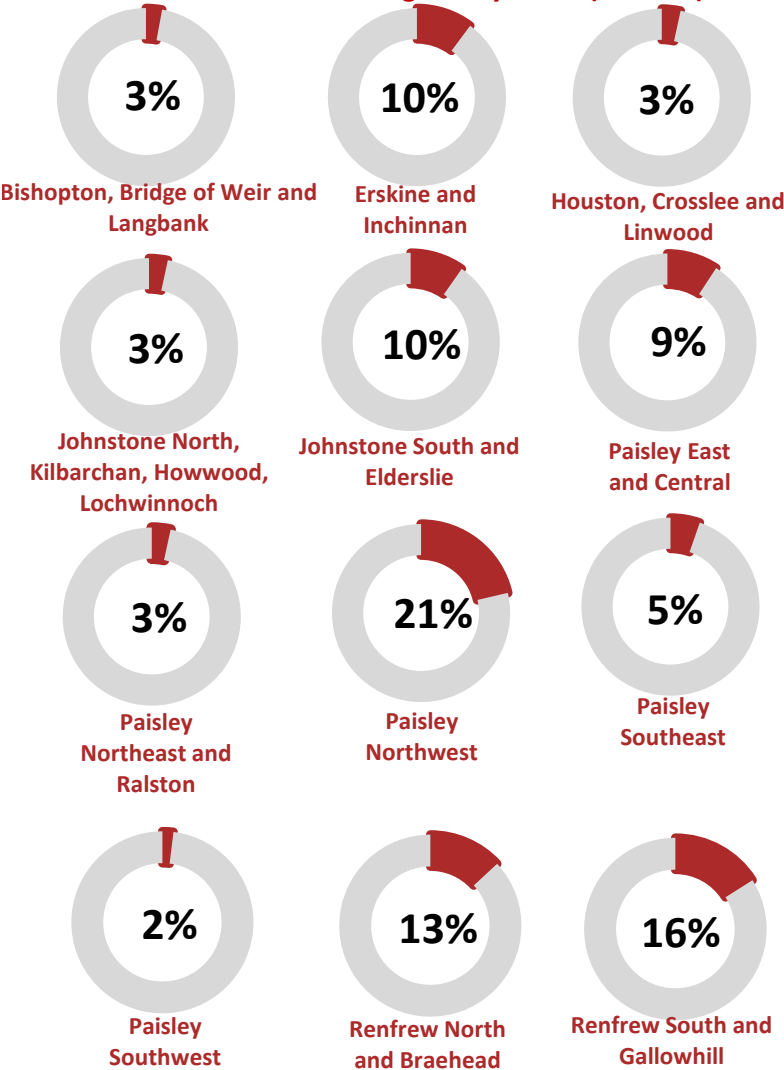
Performance Summary



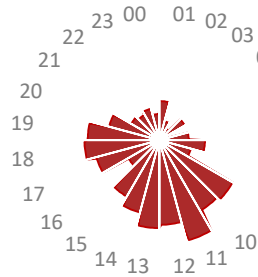
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



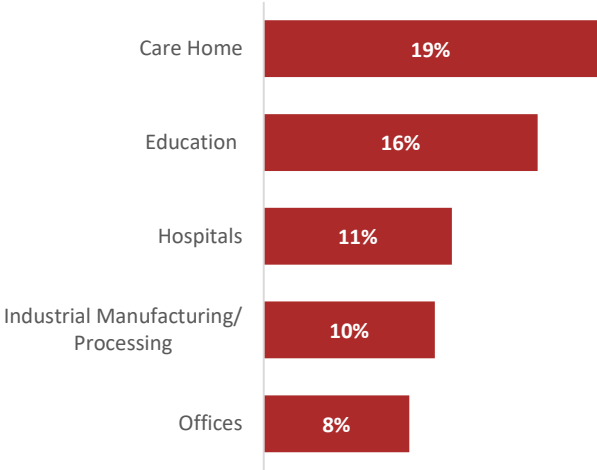
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Ward (% share)



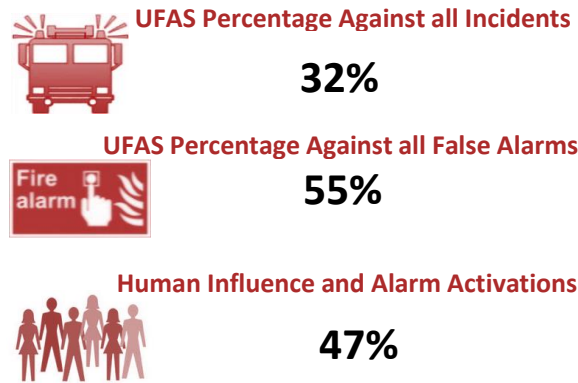
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Time of Day



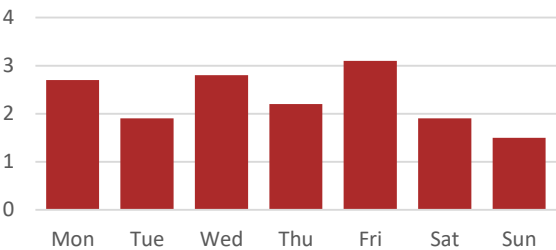
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals - Top 5 Premises



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Activity Ratios



Average Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals per Day



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) have shown a decrease during the reporting period with an 8% (17 incidents) reduction. Just under half of incidents are due to human interaction for example, alarm not being isolated during testing or carelessly setting off a detector from cooking.

Care homes, education and retail account for 46% (95 incidents) of the top 5 reporters, most activity occurring weekdays