



Renfrewshire Performance Report 1st April 2020 - 30th June 2020



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

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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	1	0	1	5	0	8
Erskine and Inchinnan	1	0	1	6	2	9
Houston, Crosslee and Linwood	2	2	0	21	0	7
Johnstone North, Kilbarchan, Howwood, Lochwinnoch	1	1	0	21	2	7
Johnstone South and Elderslie	3	1	0	29	0	6
Paisley East and Central	4	0	2	11	2	11
Paisley Northeast and Ralston	5	1	1	5	1	1
Paisley Northwest	7	10	2	36	3	34
Paisley Southeast	2	0	0	9	2	5
Paisley Southwest	3	1	0	22	3	5
Renfrew North and Braehead	5	0	2	11	0	10
Renfrew South and Gallowhill	3	4	6	9	1	14
Total Incidents	37	20	15	185	16	117
Year on Year Change	◆ 9%	◆ 900%	● -52%	● -8%	● -24%	● -46%
3 Year Average Change	▲ -4%	◆ 76%	● -28%	● -9%	◆ 4%	● -14%

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%

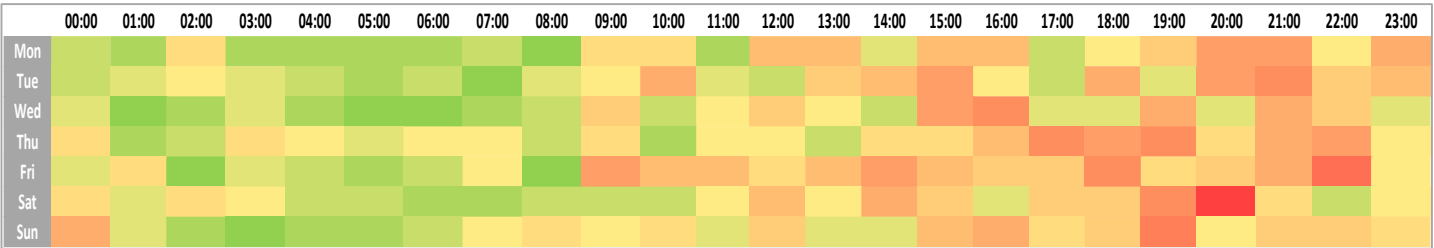
◆ Activity levels have increased overall

Renfrewshire Activity Summary

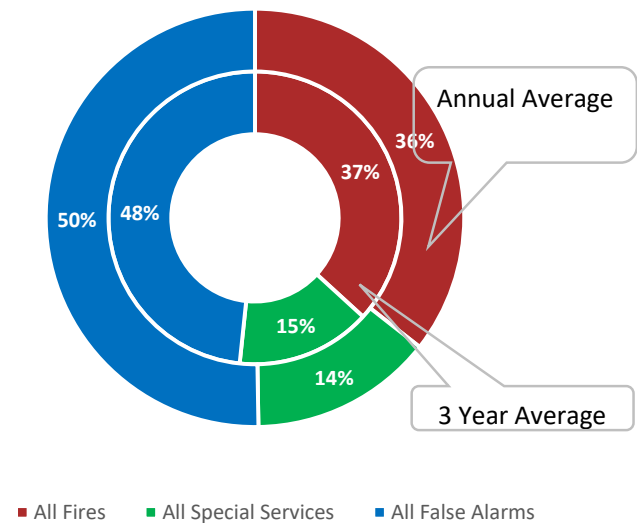


*data above is year on year change

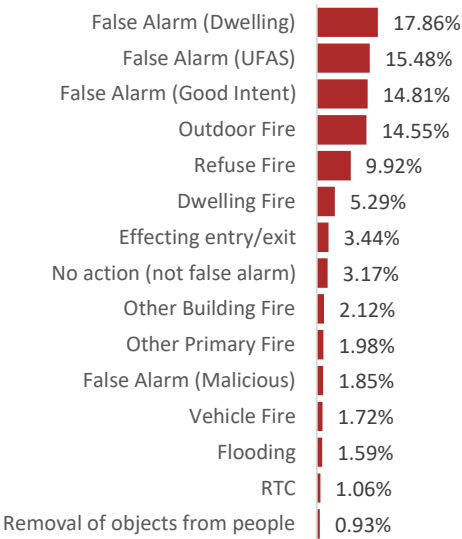
Activity by Time of Day



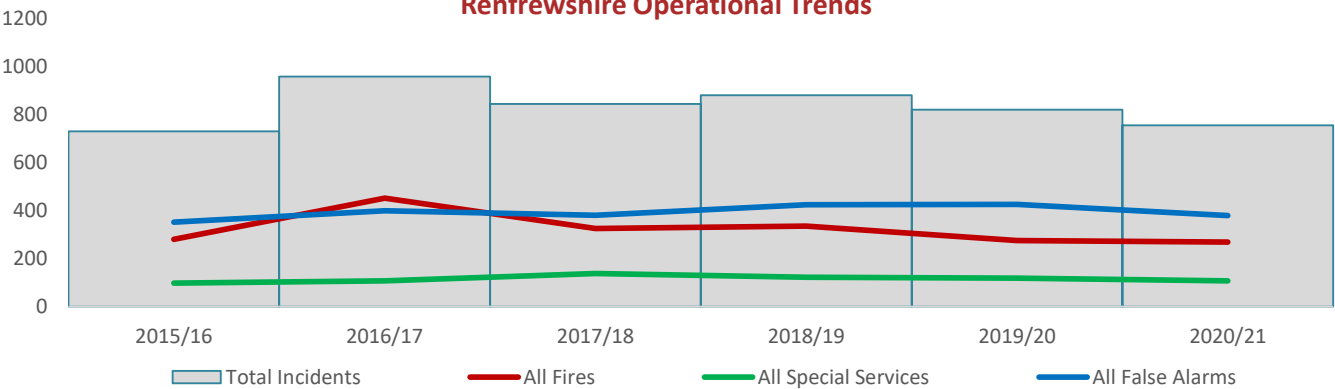
Incidents by Classification



Top 15 Incidents Types by %



Renfrewshire Operational Trends



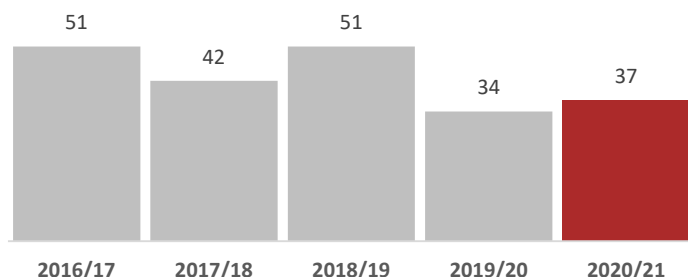
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fires



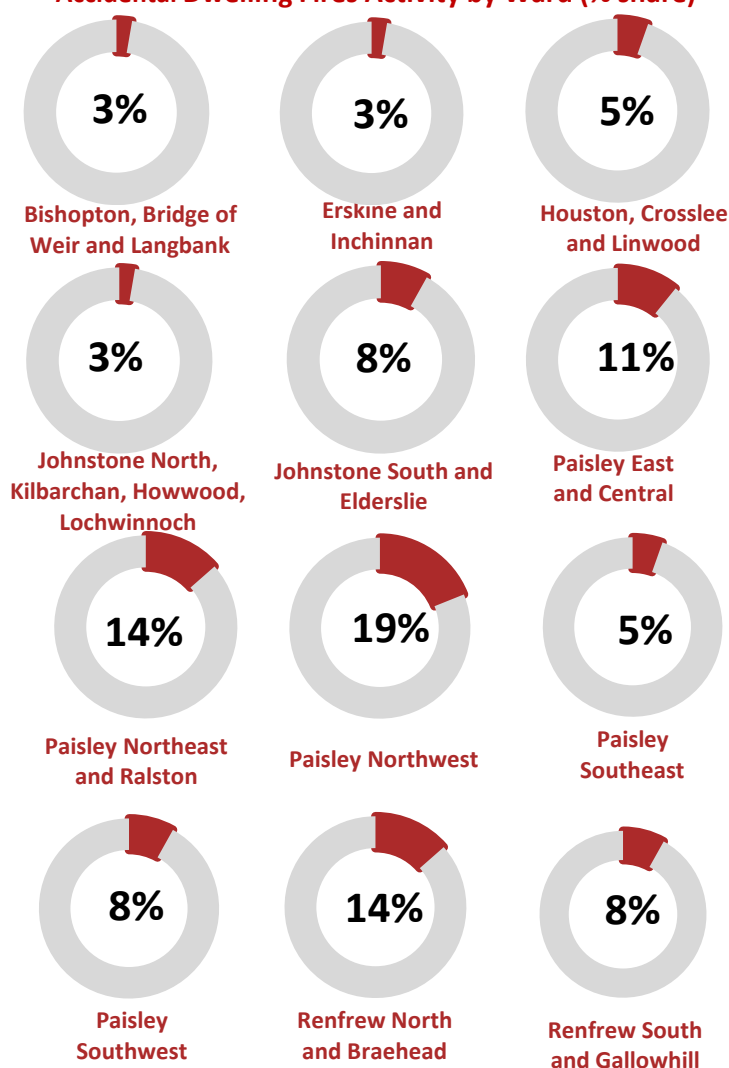
Performance Summary



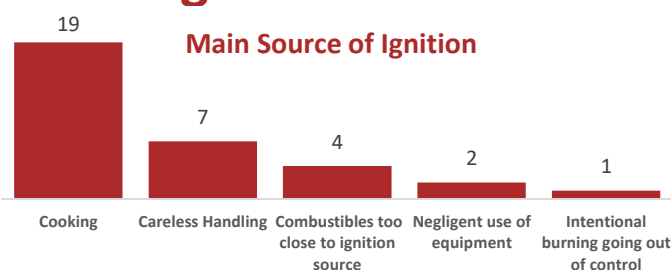
Accidental Dwelling Fires



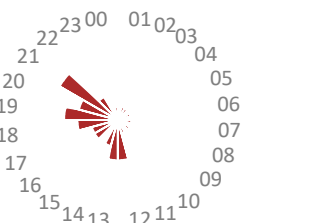
Accidental Dwelling Fires Activity by Ward (% share)



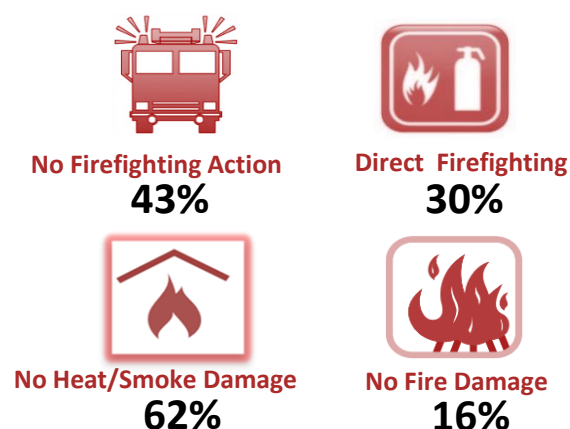
Main Source of Ignition



Accidental Dwelling Fires by Time of Day



Severity of Accidental Dwelling Fires



Human Factors



Automatic Detection & Actuation



Accidental Dwelling Fires show an increase of 9% (3 incidents) from Q1 2019/20. Cooking remains the most common source of ignition within Renfrewshire accounting for 19 of the accidental dwelling fires. 44% (16) of the incidents required no firefighting action, 39% (14) were due to distraction and 17% (6) were due to alcohol/drug impairment. 35 of the 37 incidents had detection installed and 30 of them operated and raised the alarm.

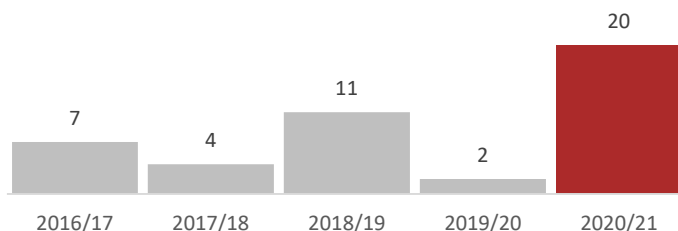
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties



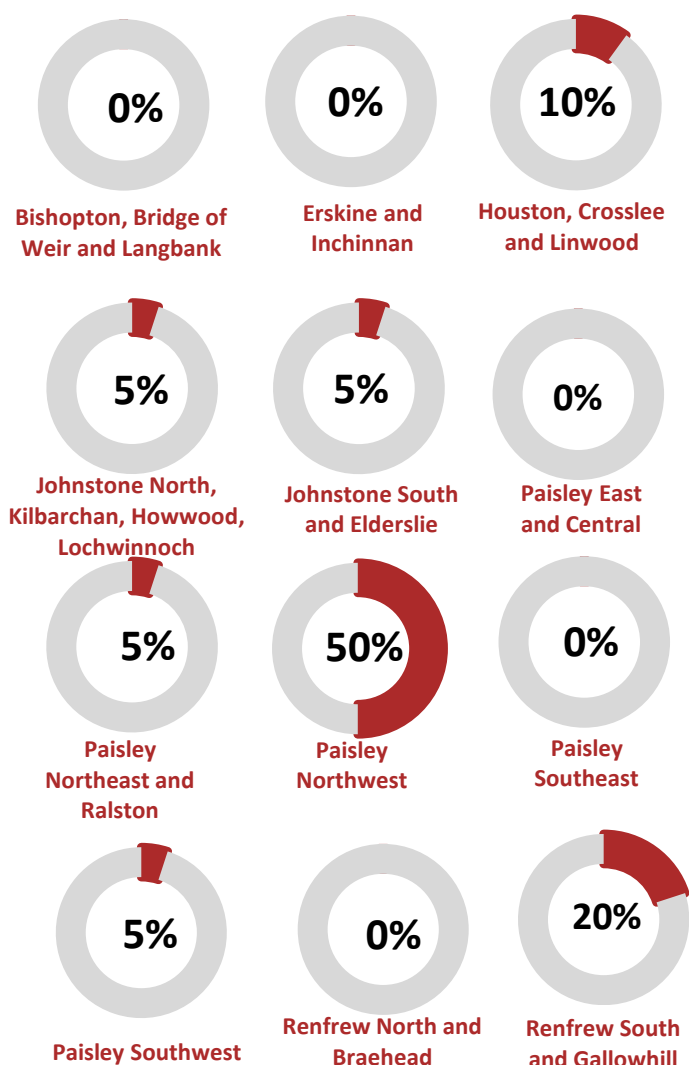
Performance Summary

Year on Year **900%** 3 Year Average **76%**

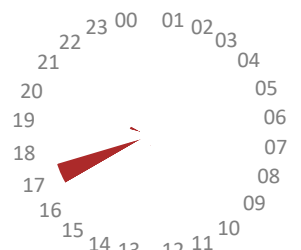
Accidental Dwelling Fires Casualties



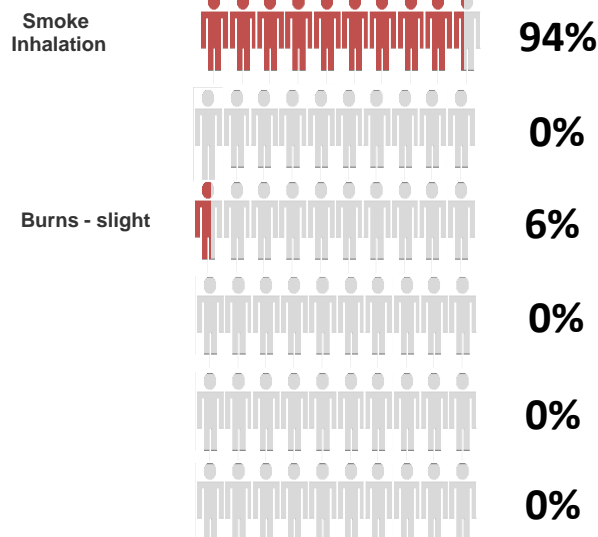
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



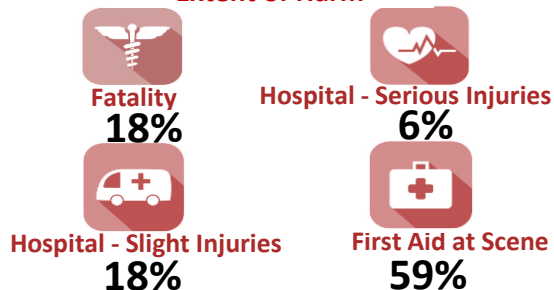
Fire Casualties by Time of Day



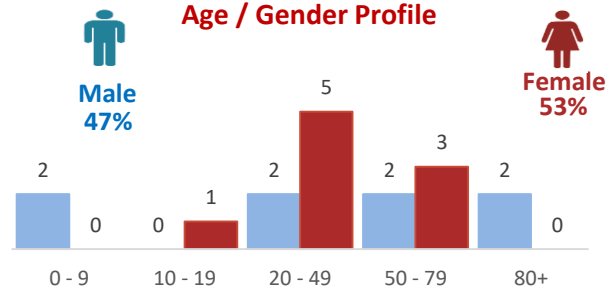
Nature of Injury



Extent of Harm



Age / Gender Profile

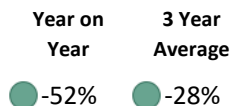


An increase from 2 to 20 in accidental dwelling fire casualties for the reporting period and a 76% increase over the 3-year average for this performance indicator. This significant increase in casualty numbers can be attributed to 3 incidents. Underwood Road, Paisley on the 25th of April, this was a fire in a tenement block of flats resulting in 10 residents being evacuated from the building by various methods. They were subsequently treated for smoke inhalation. All injuries were slight. A fire in a fast food take away in New St Paisley resulted in 4 casualties, injuries were again slight. The dwelling fire at Renfrew Road Paisley on the 19th of June resulted in 3 Fatalities and 1 Severe smoke inhalation casualty.

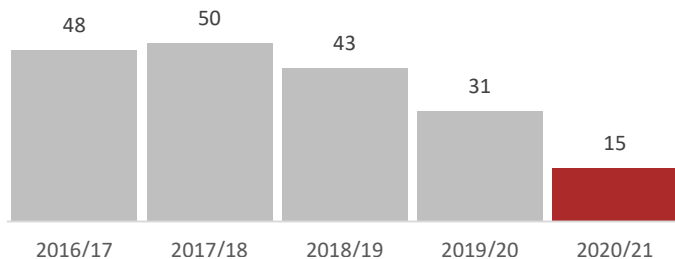
Unintentional Injury and Harm



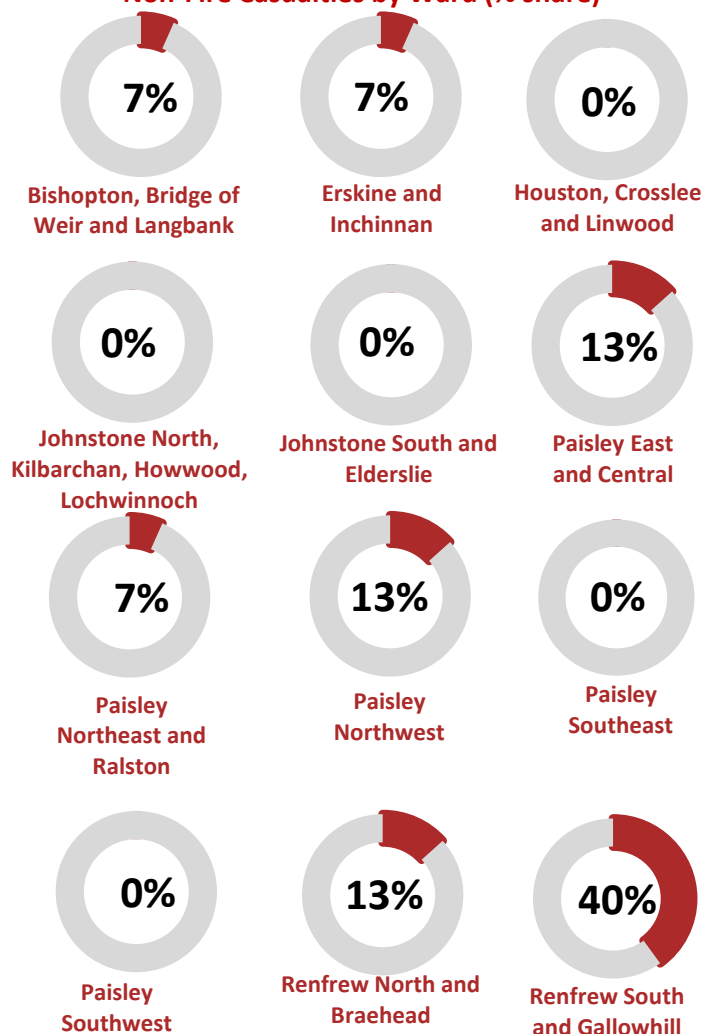
Performance Summary



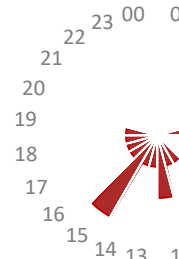
Non-Fire Casualties



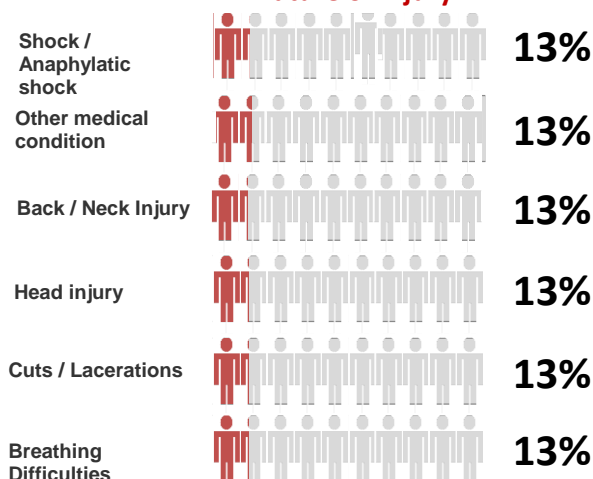
Non-Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



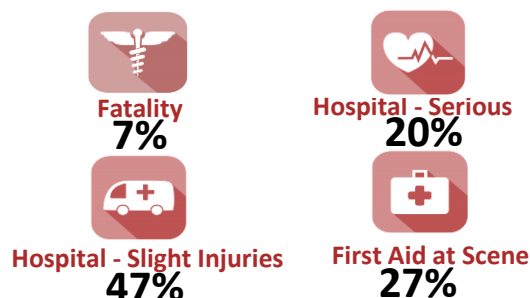
Non-Fire Casualties by Time of Day



Nature of Injury



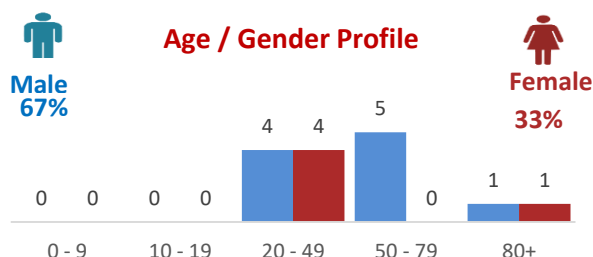
Extent of Harm



Non-Fire Emergency Activity



Age / Gender Profile

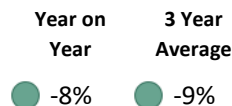


Non-fire casualties show a decrease of 52% (16 casualties). Of the 15 casualties 6 were as a result of a Road Traffic Collision. 53% (8) incidents were Assisting Other Agencies of which 1 fatality is recorded. This was a call to effect entry for the Scottish Ambulance Service in Erskine.

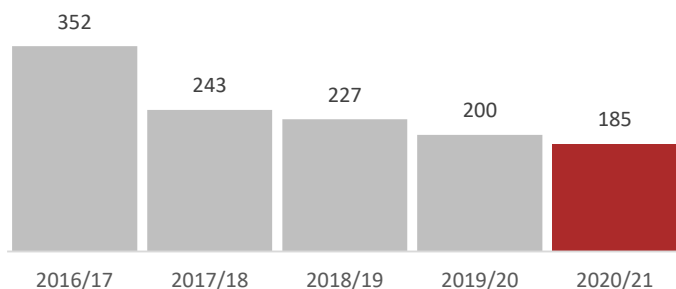
Deliberate Fire Setting



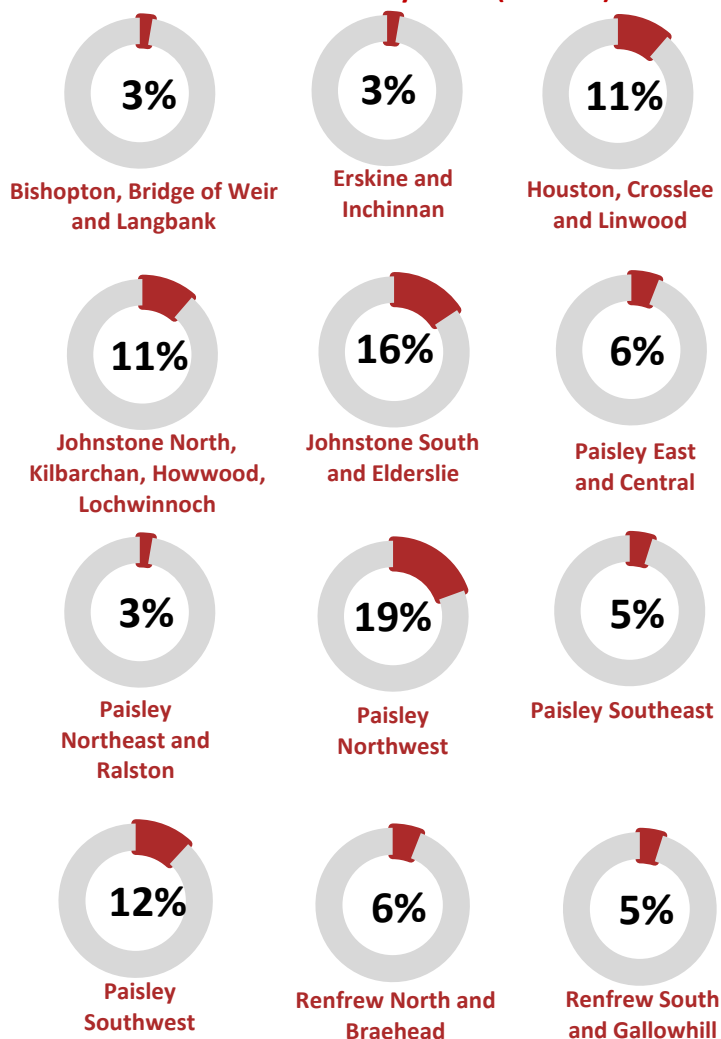
Performance Summary



Deliberate Fires

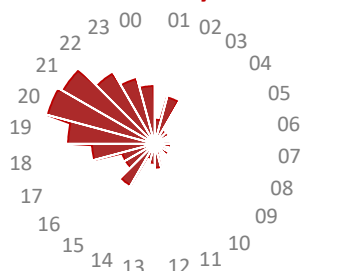


Deliberate Fires by Ward (% share)

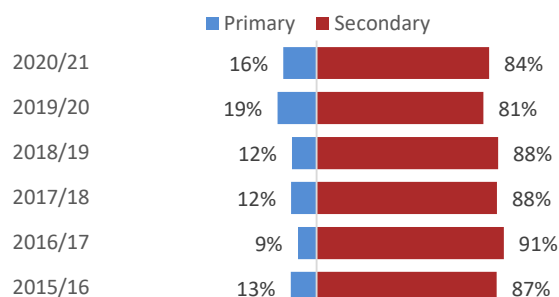


Deliberate fires showing a reduction of 14 incidents compared to Q1 last year. Secondary fires accounted for 154 of the total incidents within this indicator. A decrease of 6 incident decrease compared to secondary fires for Q1 2019/20.

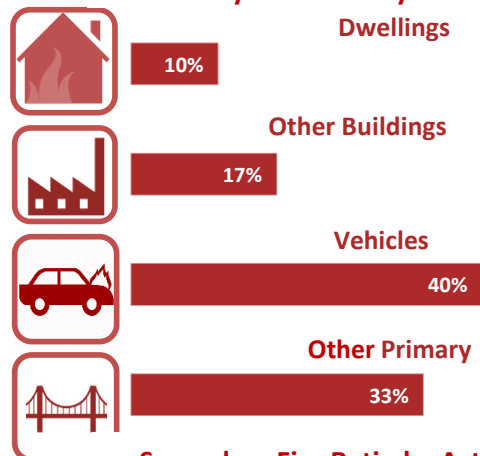
Deliberate Fires by Time of Day



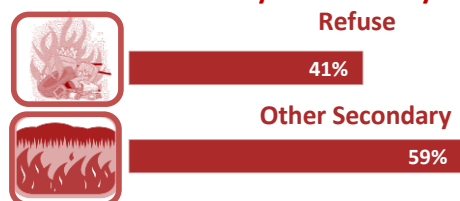
Deliberate Fires by Classification



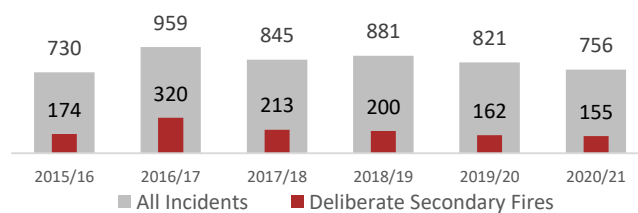
Primary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Secondary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Deliberate Fires Compared to Operational Activity



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.

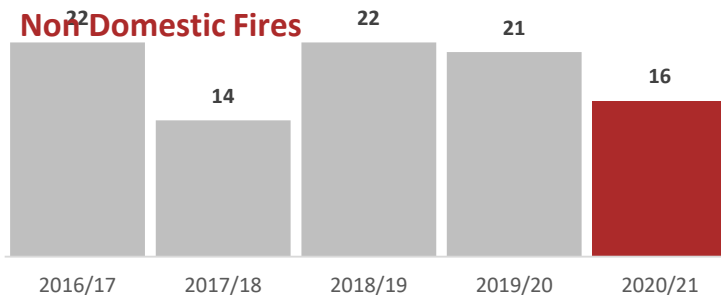
Non Domestic Fire Safety



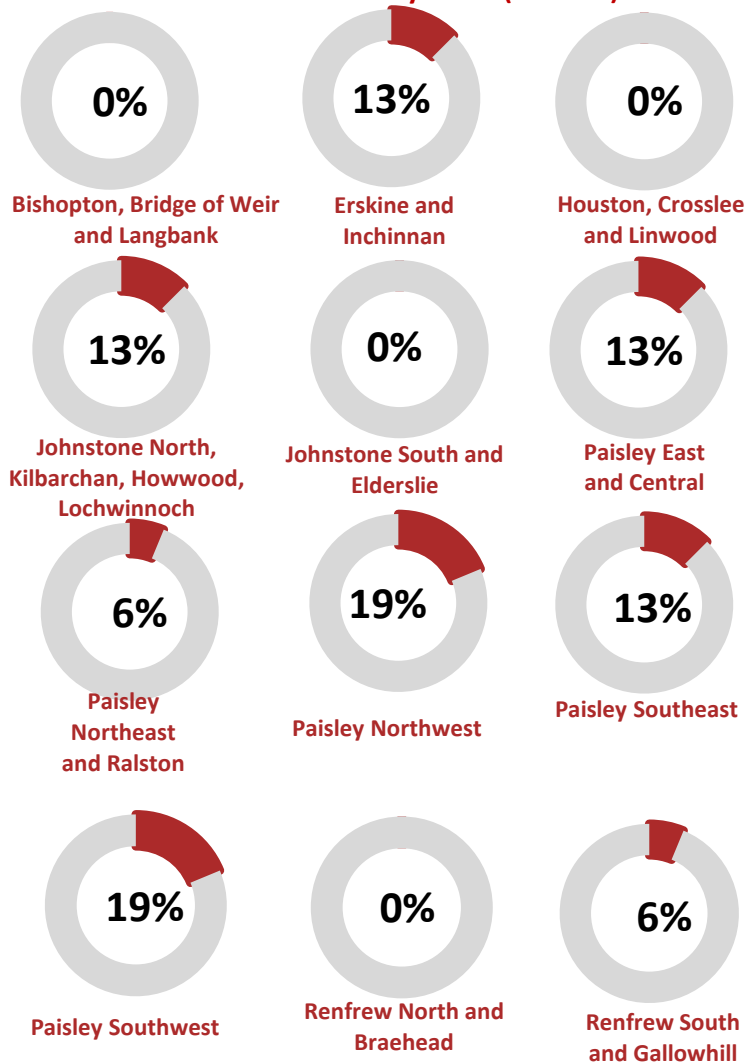
Performance Summary



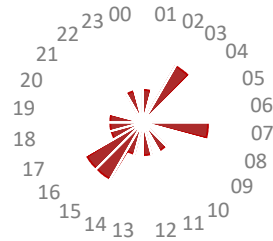
Non Domestic Fires



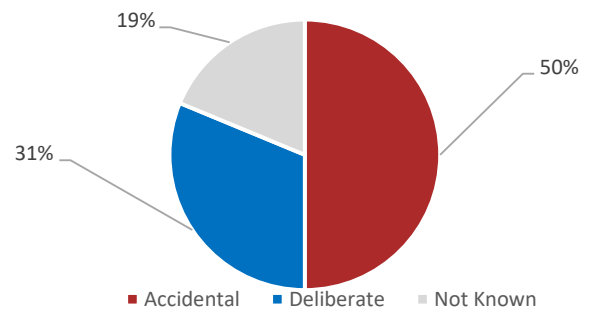
Non-Domestic Fires by Ward (% share)



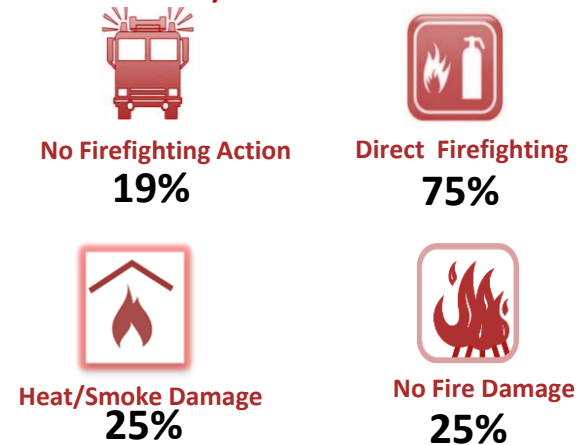
Non-Domestic Fires by Time of Day



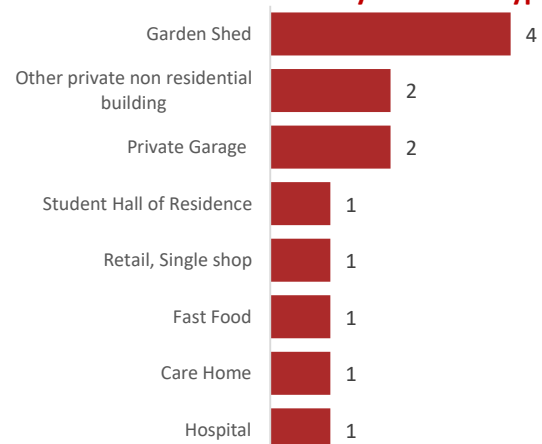
Non-Domestic Fires by Nature of Origin



Severity of Non-Domestic Fires



Non-Domestic Fires by Premises Type



A decrease of 24% (5 incidents) for the year on year. 4 of the incidents resulted in heat and smoke damage only with 3 incidents requiring no action by SFRS. The majority of incidents are from private garden sheds and non-residential various (garage, vehicle repair and building/other) with a total of 8.

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



Performance Summary

Year on
Year



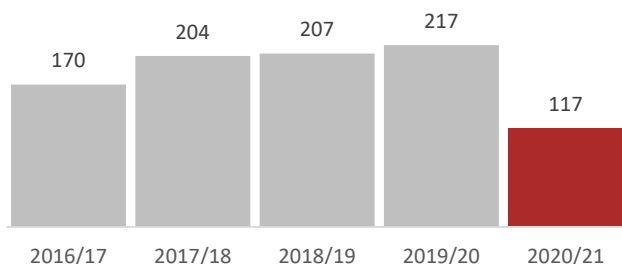
-46%

3 Year
Average

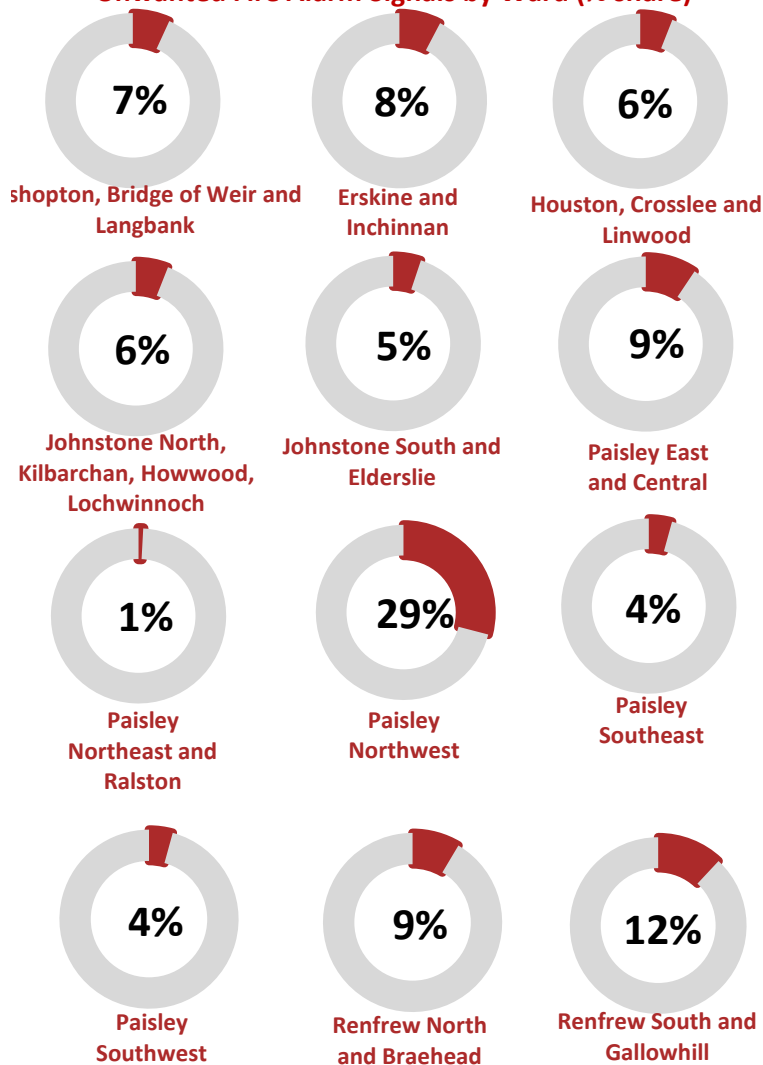


-14%

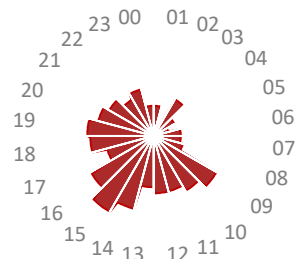
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



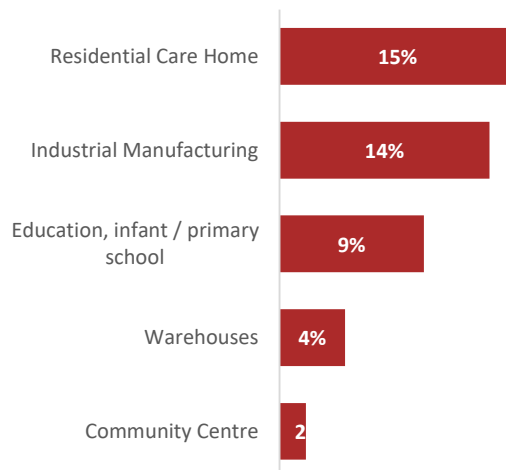
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Ward (% share)



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Time of Day



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals - Top 5 Premises



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Activity Ratios



UFAS Percentage Against all Incidents

15%



UFAS Percentage Against all False Alarms

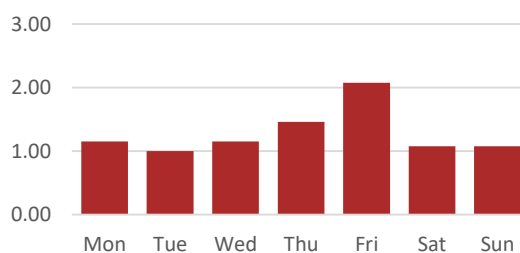
31%



Human Influence and Alarm Activations

42%

Average Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals per Day



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) show a 46% (100 incidents) decrease from last year's reporting period. This can be partly attributed to Lockdown conditions within the reporting period. 18 incidents were from care homes this includes, residential, sheltered and children's homes. 17 incidents from Industrial Manufacturing, 11 incidents from education ranging from nursery level up to and including college/university buildings. 49 UFAS incidents were caused by human interaction i.e. not isolating system before test, cooking, smoking and accidentally/carelessly set off.