



Renfrewshire Performance Report 1st October 2021 - 31st December 2021



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	4	0	1	2	0	24
Erskine and Inchinnan	1	0	2	11	1	14
Houston, Crosslee and Linwood	2	0	3	23	0	10
Johnstone North, Kilbarchan, Howwood, Lochwinnoch	2	0	2	4	1	15
Johnstone South and Elderslie	0	0	1	8	0	10
Paisley East and Central	6	0	1	11	0	38
Paisley Northeast and Ralston	1	1	1	3	1	23
Paisley Northwest	9	0	3	11	4	59
Paisley Southeast	4	0	3	2	1	9
Paisley Southwest	2	0	1	3	0	5
Renfrew North and Braehead	3	0	1	10	0	29
Renfrew South and Gallowhill	2	0	4	7	4	38
Total Incidents	36	1	23	95	12	274
Year on Year Change	● -16%	● -50%	◆ 64%	● -16%	● -25%	◆ 29%
3 Year Average Change	● -9%	● -38%	● -16%	▲ -4%	◆ 11%	◆ 7%

About the statistics within this report

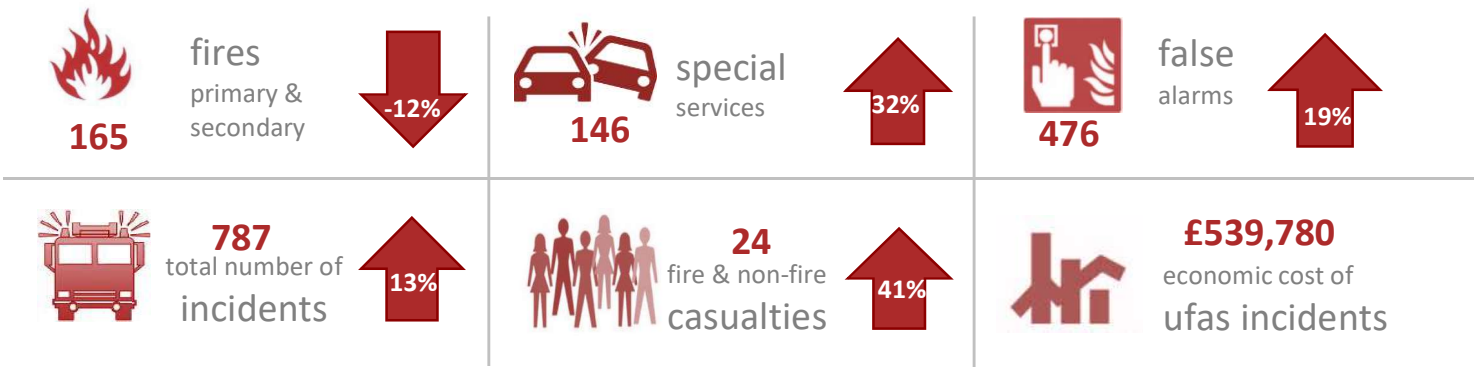
The activity totals and other statistics quoted within this report are published in the interests of transparency and openness. They are provisional in nature and subject to change as a result of ongoing quality assurance and review. Because all statistics quoted are provisional there may be a difference 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%

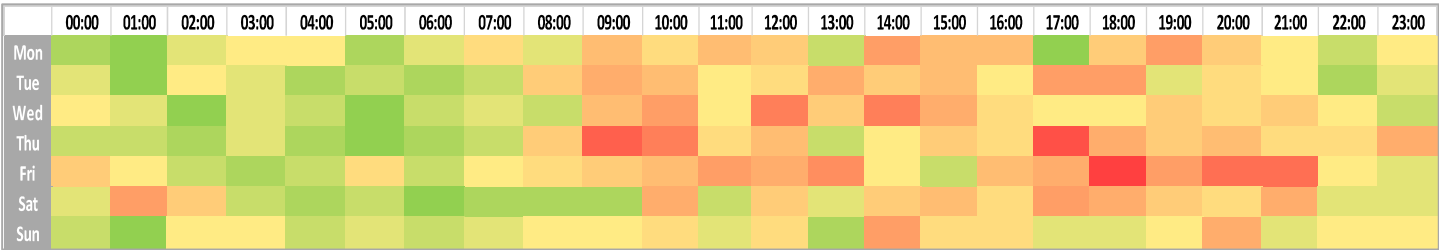
◆ Activity levels have increased overall

Renfrewshire Activity Summary

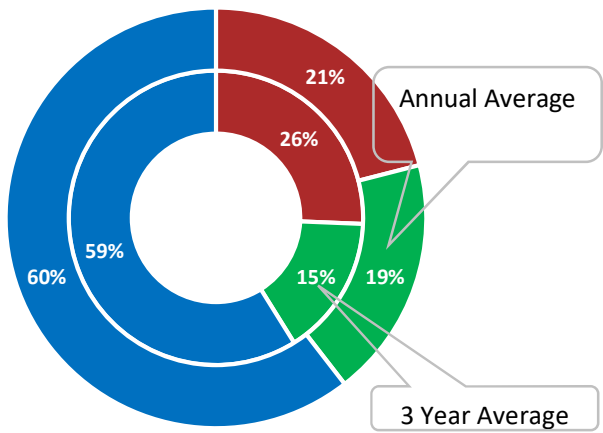


*data above is year on year change

Activity by Time of Day

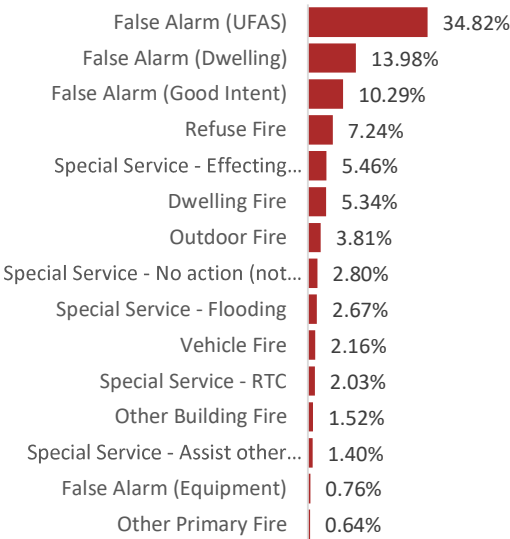


Incidents by Classification

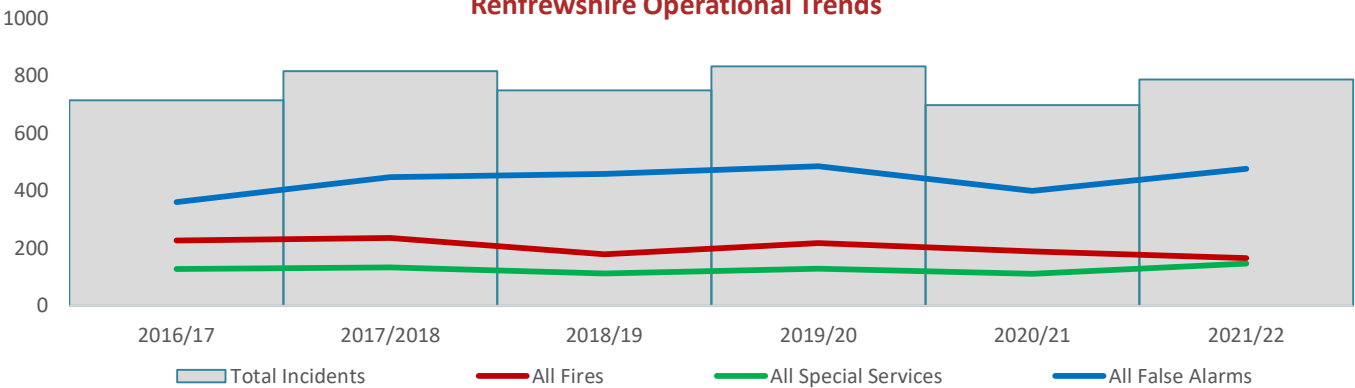


■ All Fires ■ All Special Services ■ All False Alarms

Top 15 Incidents Types by %



Renfrewshire Operational Trends



Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fires

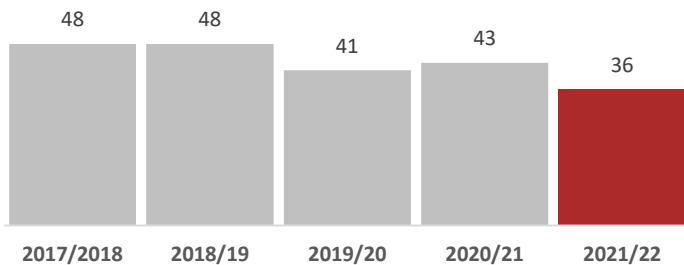


Performance Summary

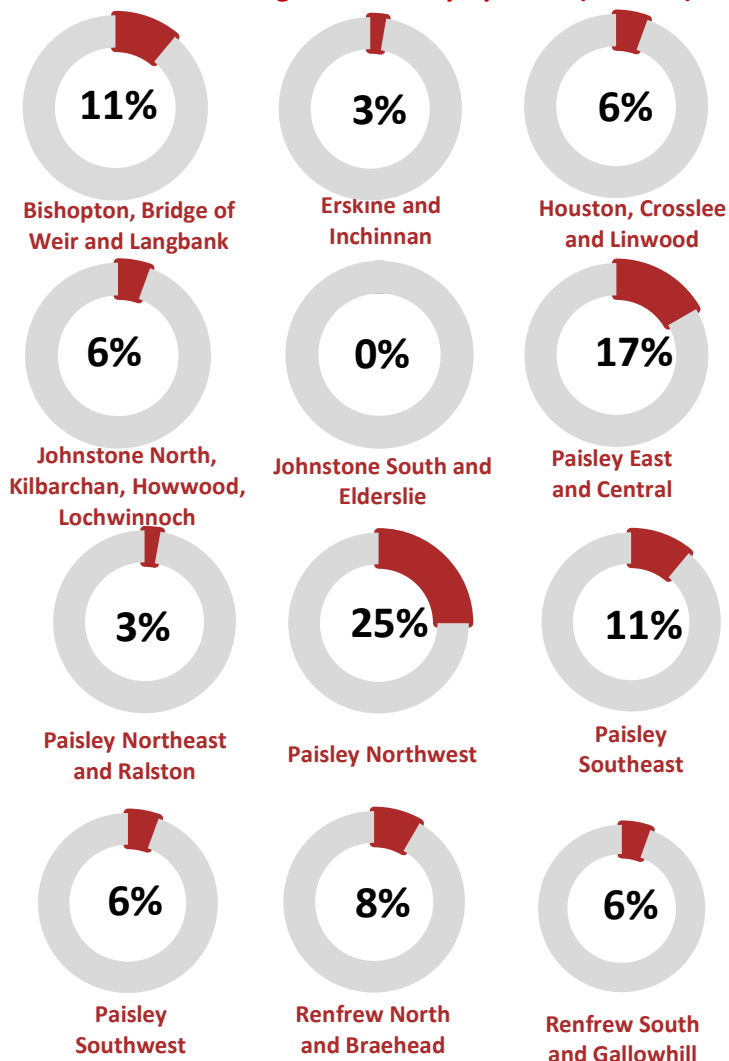
Year on Year
-16%

3 Year Average
-9%

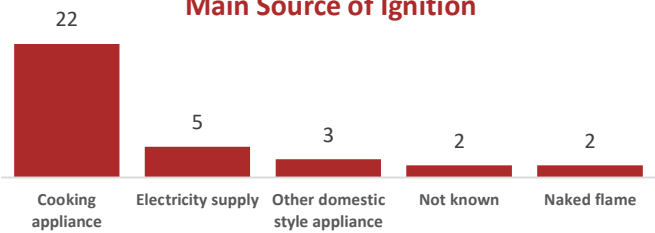
Accidental Dwelling Fires



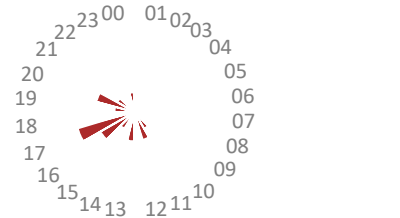
Accidental Dwelling Fires Activity by Ward (% share)



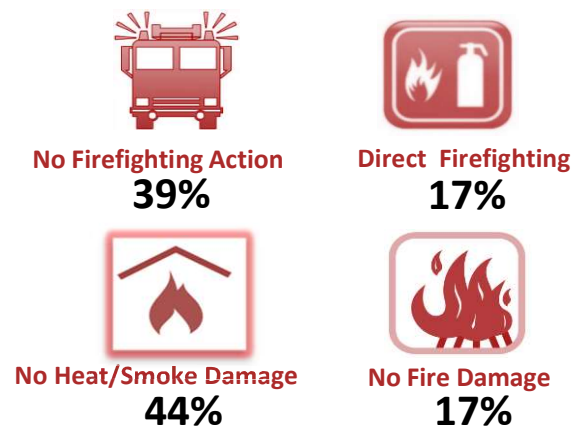
Main Source of Ignition



Accidental Dwelling Fires by Time of Day



Severity of Accidental Dwelling Fires



Human Factors



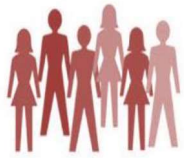
Automatic Detection & Actuation



Accidental Dwelling Fires show a decrease of 16% (7 incidents) from Q3 2020/21.

Cooking remains the most common source of ignition within Renfrewshire accounting for 22 of the accidental dwelling fires. 39% (14) of the incidents required no firefighting action, 36% (13) were due to distraction and 14% (5) were due to alcohol/drug impairment. 28 of the 36 incidents had detection installed and 96% (35) of them operated and raised the alarm.

Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties

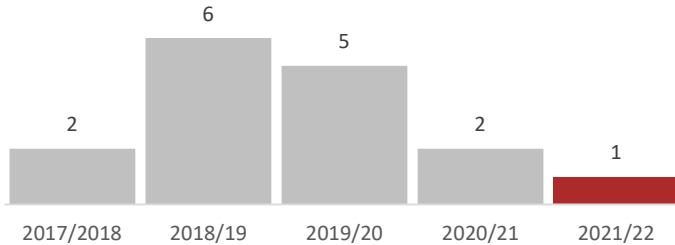


Performance Summary

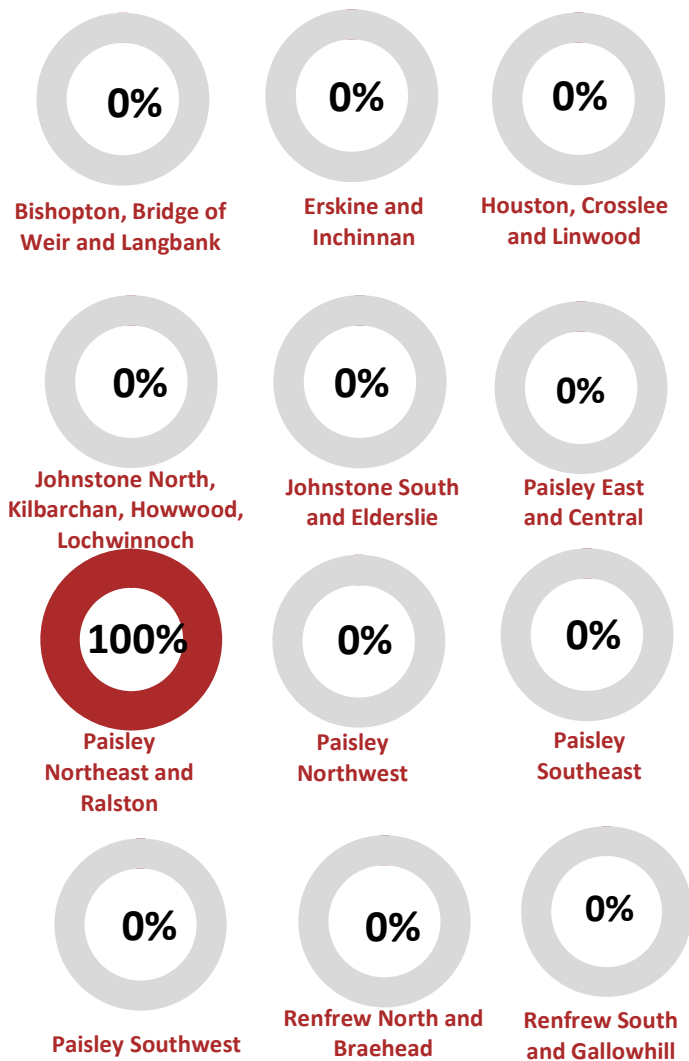
Year on Year
-50%

3 Year Average
-38%

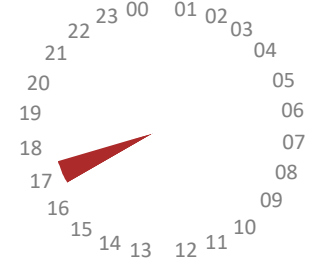
Accidental Dwelling Fires Casualties



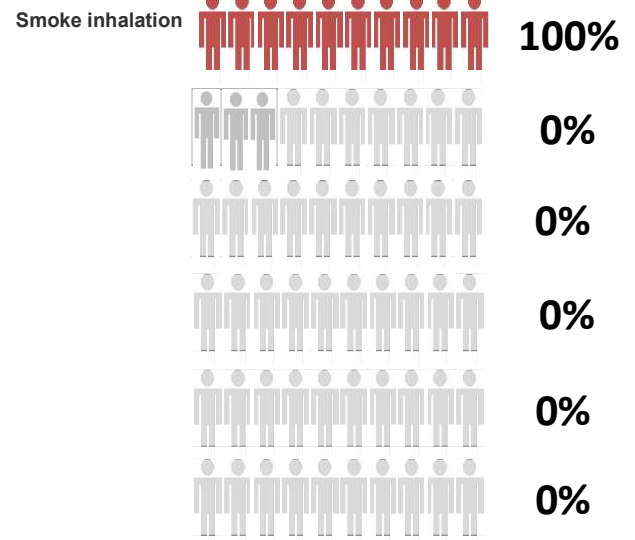
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



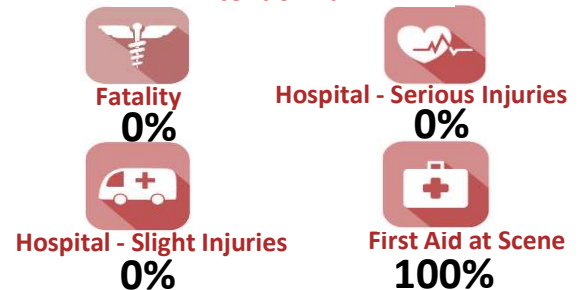
Fire Casualties by Time of Day



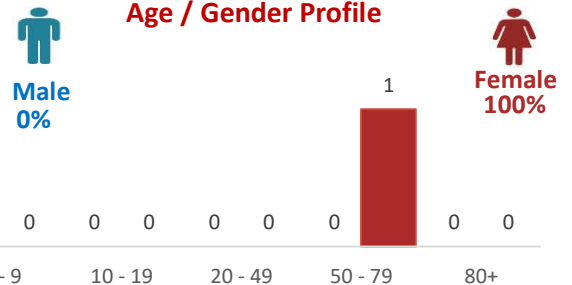
Nature of Injury



Extent of Harm



Age / Gender Profile



A decrease of 50% from 2 to 1 dwelling fire casualties for this reporting period. The injuries sustained by the casualties were slight in nature requiring only First Aid at the scene.

Unintentional Injury and Harm

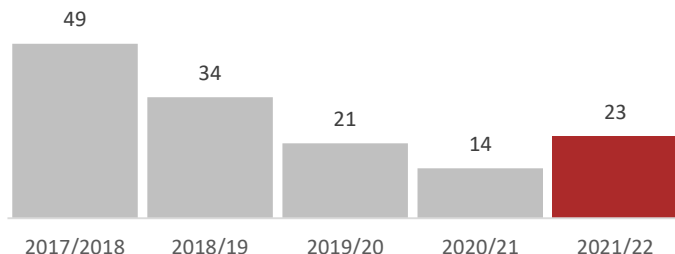


Performance Summary

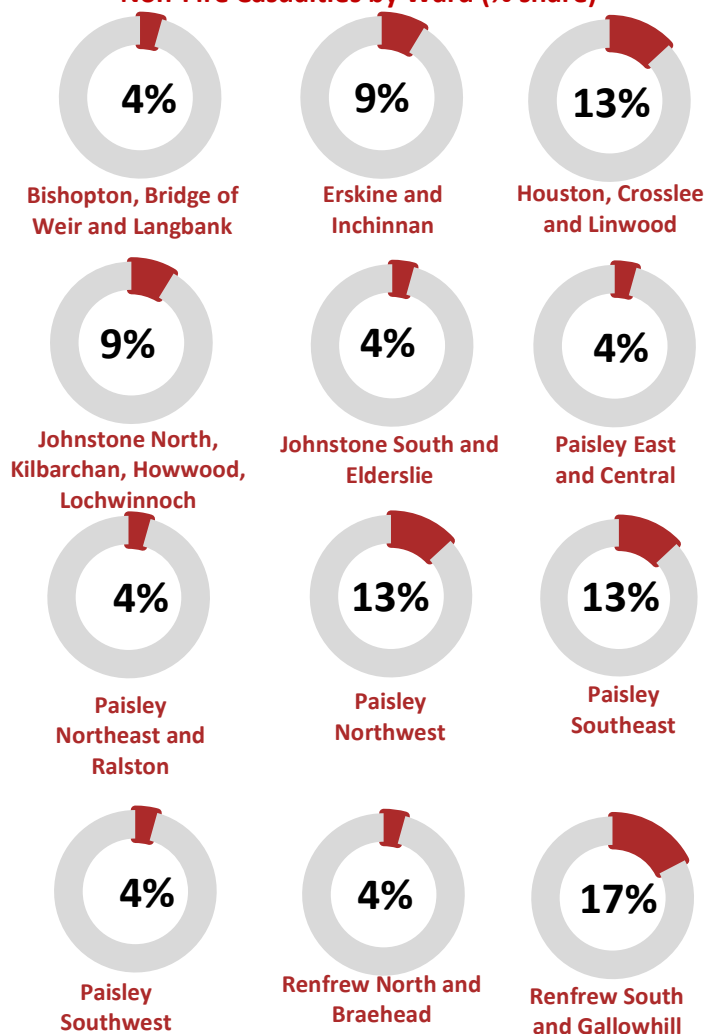
Year on Year
64%

3 Year Average
-16%

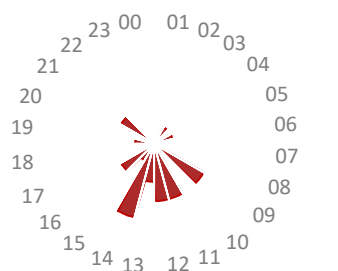
Non-Fire Casualties



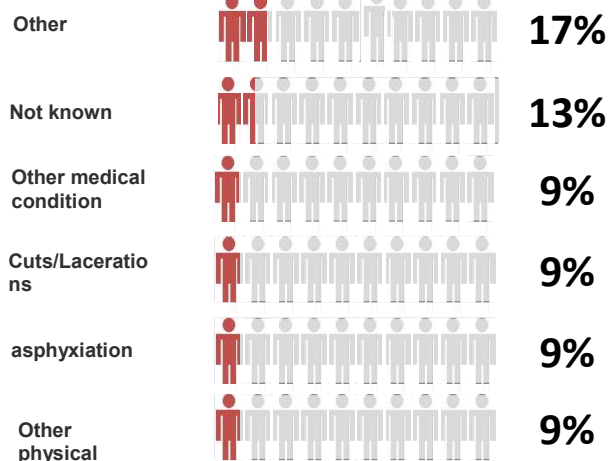
Non-Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



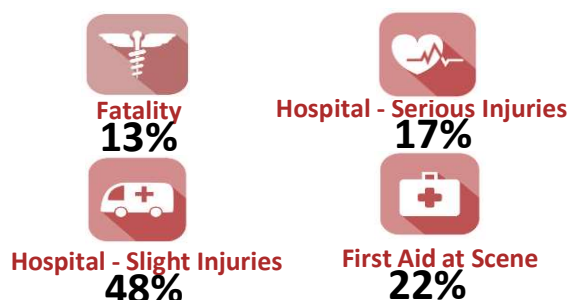
Non-Fire Casualties by Time of Day



Nature of Injury



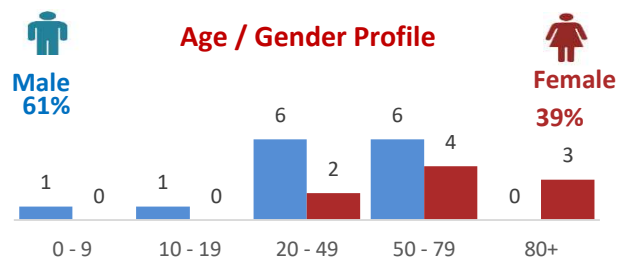
Extent of Harm



Non-Fire Emergency Activity



Age / Gender Profile



Non-fire casualties show an increase of 64% year on year from 14 to 23. Of the 23 casualties 7 were as a result of Road Traffic Collisions (30%). Incidents involving Assisting Other Agencies accounted for 48% (11 incidents) of all the activity within this indicator. Tragically, 3 fatalities were recorded during this reporting period during instances where SFRS were effecting entry for Partner Agencies.

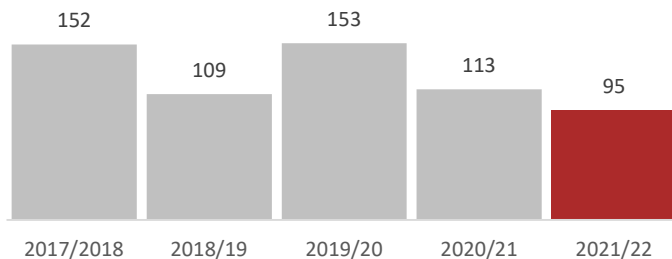
Deliberate Fire Setting



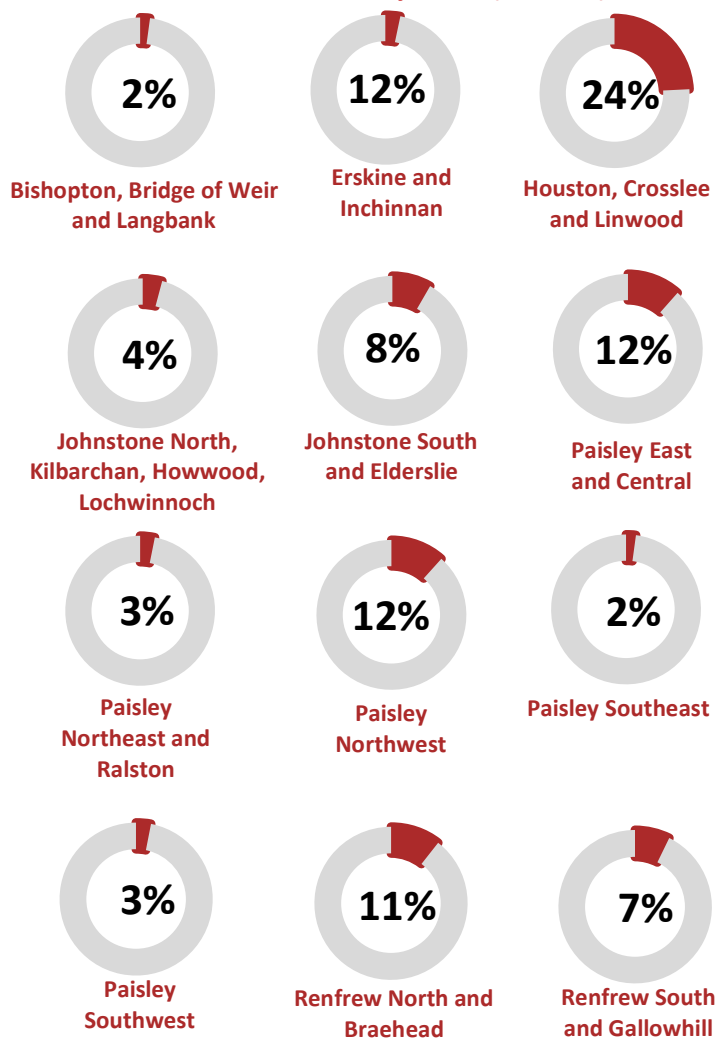
Performance Summary



Deliberate Fires

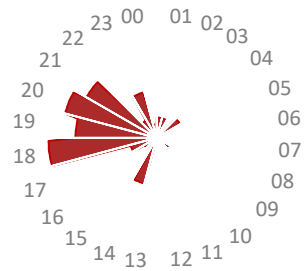


Deliberate Fires by Ward (% share)

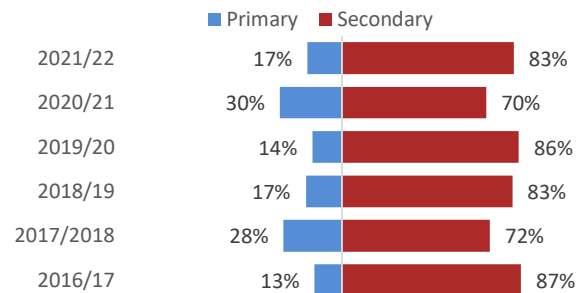


Deliberate fire setting shows a decrease of 16% (18) incidents from Q3 last year. Secondary fires accounted for 83% (79) of the incidents within this indicator. Refuse fires was the main area of activity within this metric.

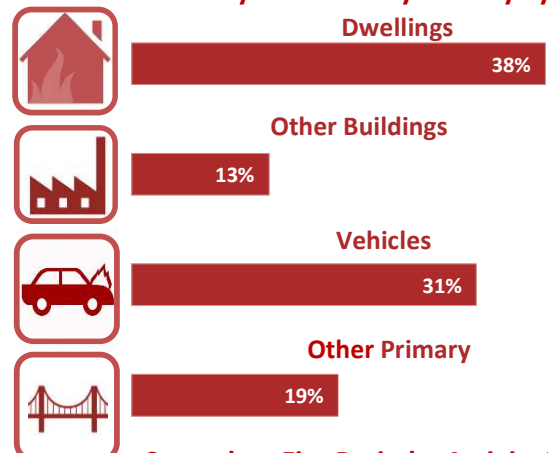
Deliberate Fires by Time of Day



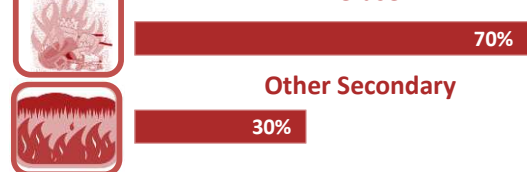
Deliberate Fires by Classification



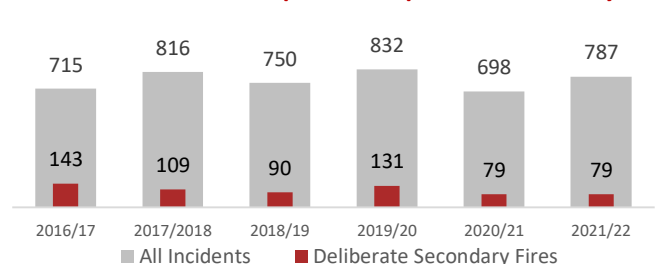
Primary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Secondary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Deliberate Fires Compared to Operational Activity



Definitions

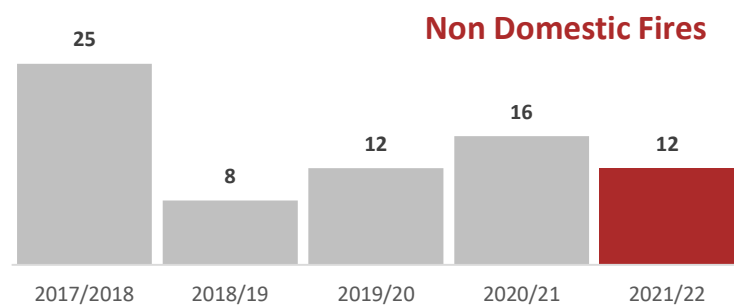
Primary Fires - all fires in buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues or fires attended by five or more appliances

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.

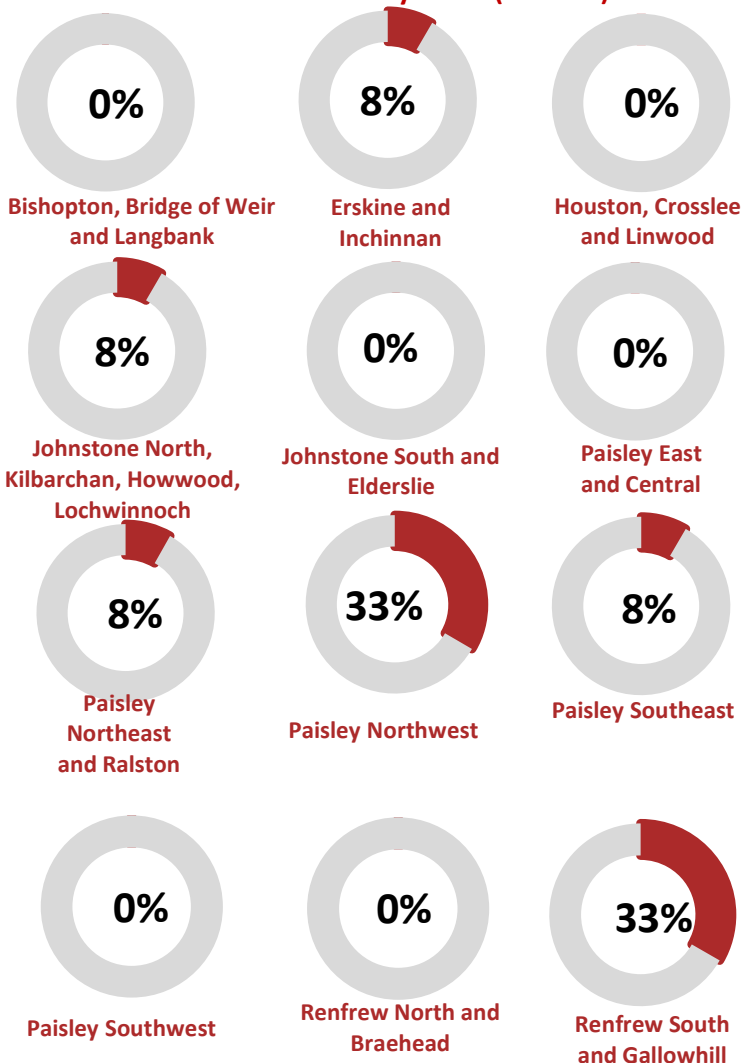
Non Domestic Fire Safety



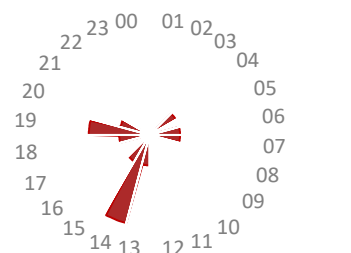
Performance Summary



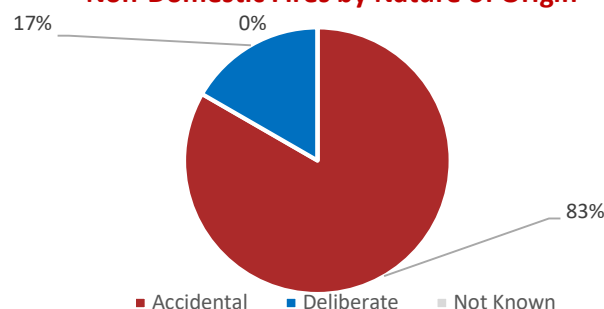
Non-Domestic Fires by Ward (% share)



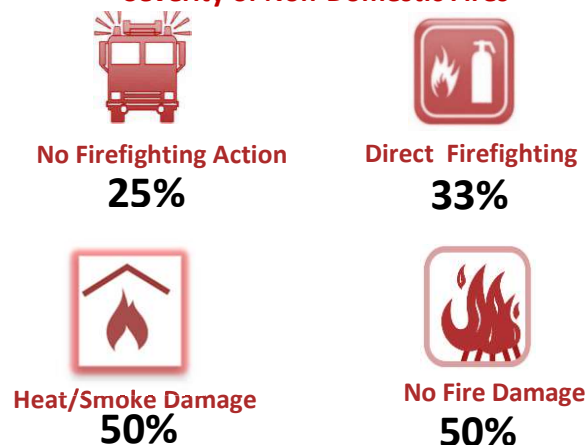
Non-Domestic Fires by Time of Day



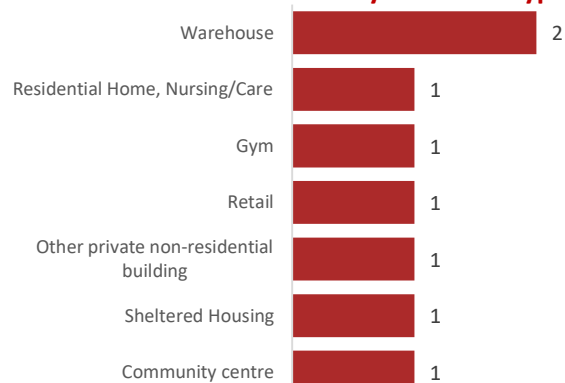
Non-Domestic Fires by Nature of Origin



Severity of Non-Domestic Fires



Non-Domestic Fires by Premises Type



A decrease of 25% (4 incidents) for the year on year measure. 3 incidents required no firefighting action and 6 incidents resulted in No Fire Damage.

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



Performance Summary

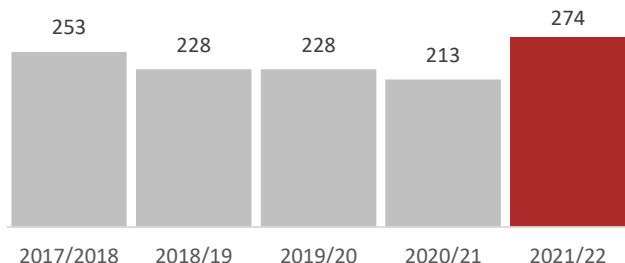
Year on
Year

29%

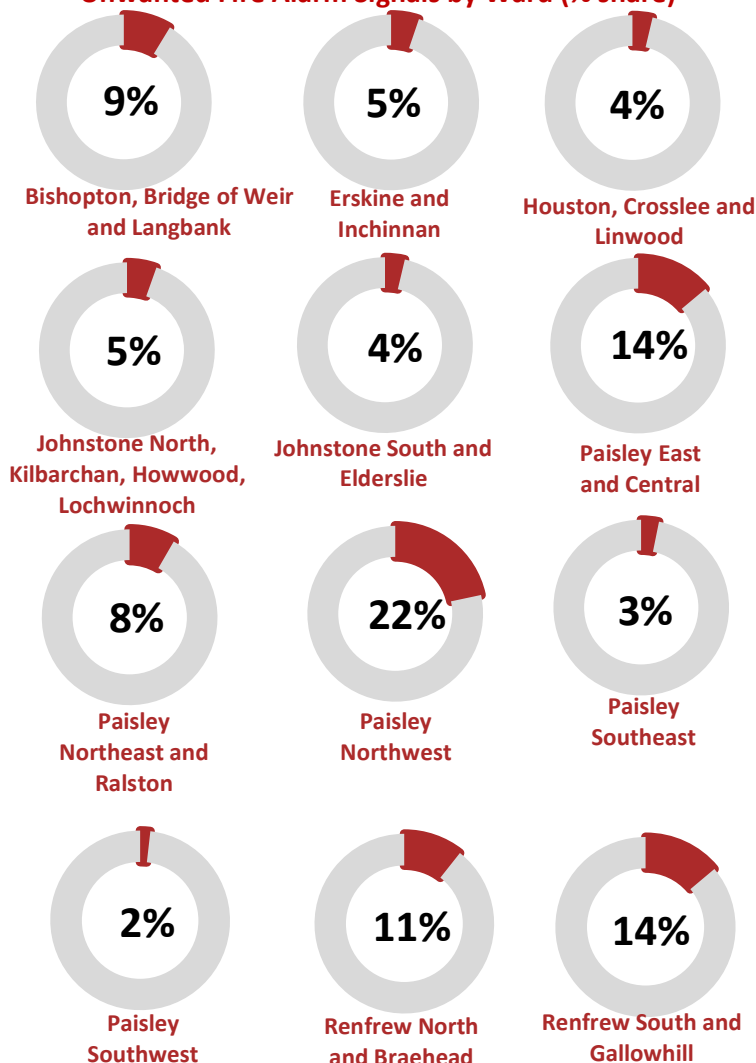
3 Year
Average

7%

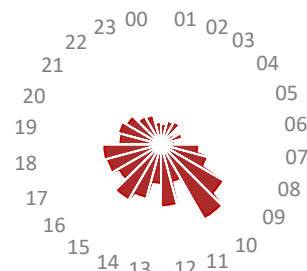
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



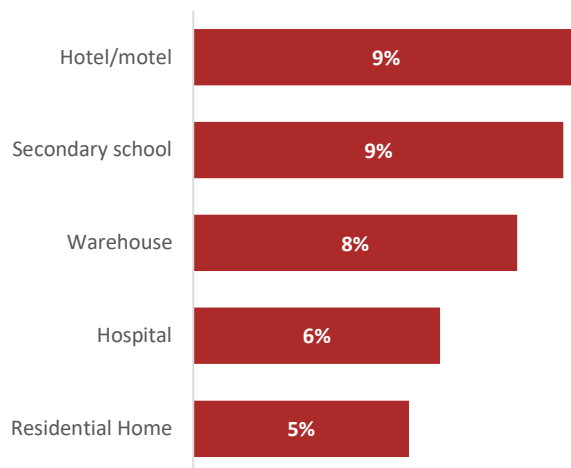
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Ward (% share)



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

35%



UFAS Percentage Against all False Alarms

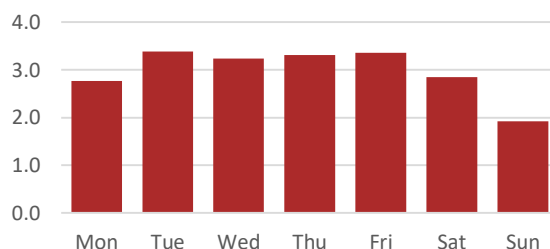
58%



Human Influence and Alarm Activations

56%

Average Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals per Day



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) show a 29% (61 incidents) increase year on year. 9% (25 incidents) were recorded in Hotel/Motel premises. Secondary schools accounted for 9% (25 incidents). 56% (153 incidents) were found to be as a result of human interactions i.e. not isolating the system before testing, cooking, smoking etc.