



**Inverclyde Performance Report
1st July 2023 - 30th September 2023**



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

**Working together
for a safer Scotland**

Inverclyde 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 Inverclyde and allows our local authority partners to scrutinise the performance outcomes of these priorities. We will continue to work closely with our partners in Inverclyde 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 Inverclyde 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 Inverclyde 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
Inverclyde Central	3	1	1	9	0	1
Inverclyde East	2	0	0	10	0	4
Inverclyde East Central	4	1	3	21	2	0
Inverclyde North	4	0	3	5	0	8
Inverclyde South	3	0	0	6	0	7
Inverclyde South West	1	1	0	11	1	10
Inverclyde West	0	0	0	3	0	2

Total Incidents	17	3	7	65	3	32
Year on Year Change	● -15%	◆ 200%	● -70%	● -12%	● -50%	● -68%
3 Year Average Change	● -5%	◆ 25%	▲ -5%	▲ -5%	▲ 0%	● -21%

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

Inverclyde Activity Summary



fires
primary &
secondary



special
services



false
alarms



91

68

123



282
total number of
incidents



13
fire & non-fire
casualties

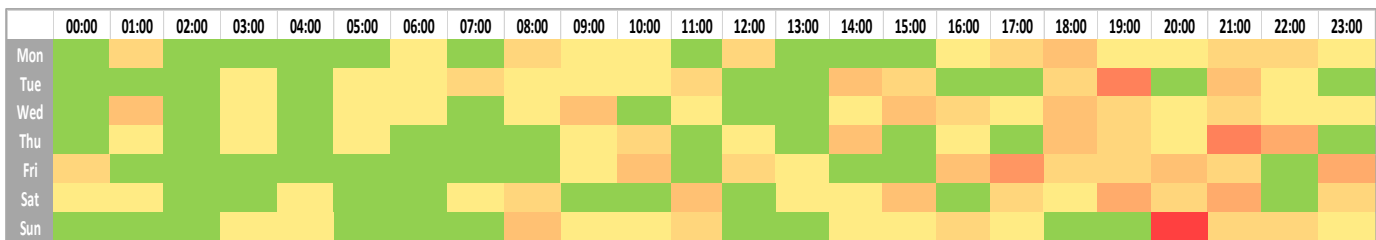


£63,040

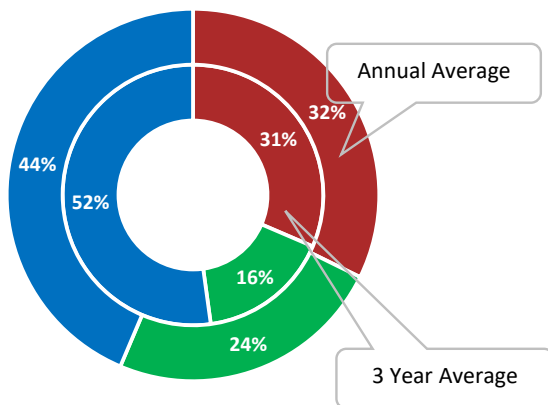
economic cost of
ufas incidents

*data above is year on year change

Activity by Time of Day

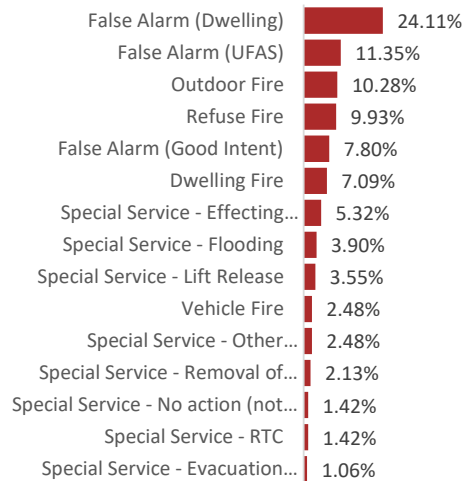


Incidents by Classification

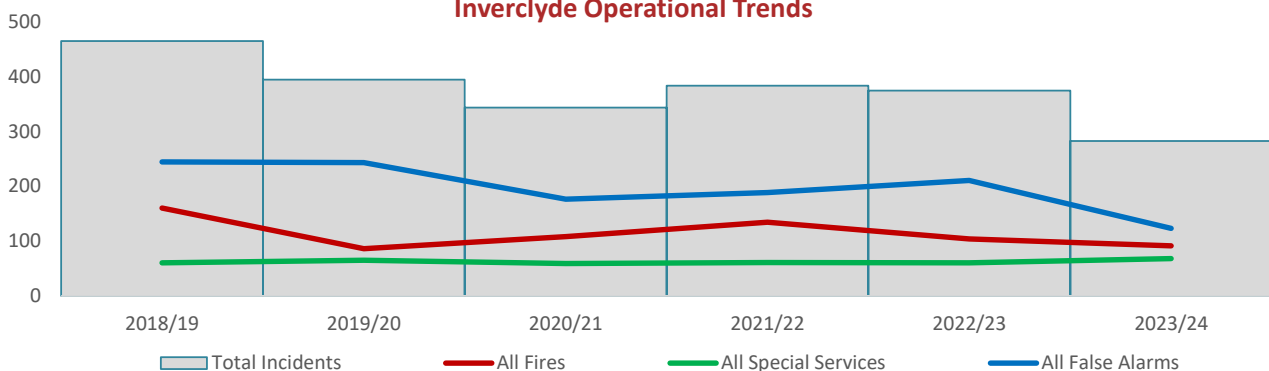


■ All Fires ■ All Special Services ■ All False Alarms

Top 15 Incidents Types by %



Inverclyde Operational Trends



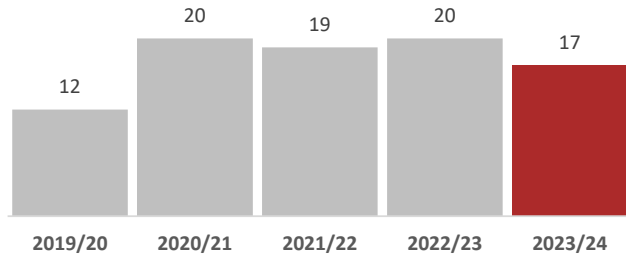
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fires



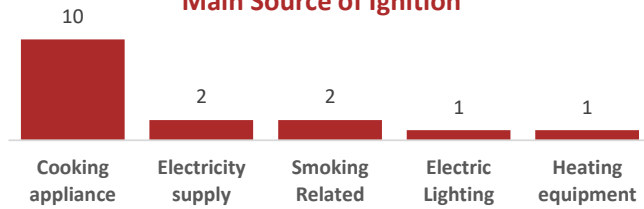
Performance Summary

Year on Year **-15%** 3 Year Average **-5%**

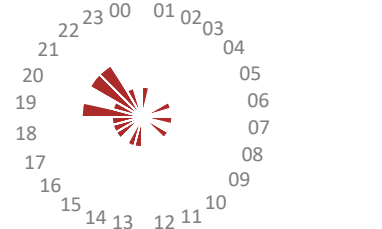
Accidental Dwelling Fires



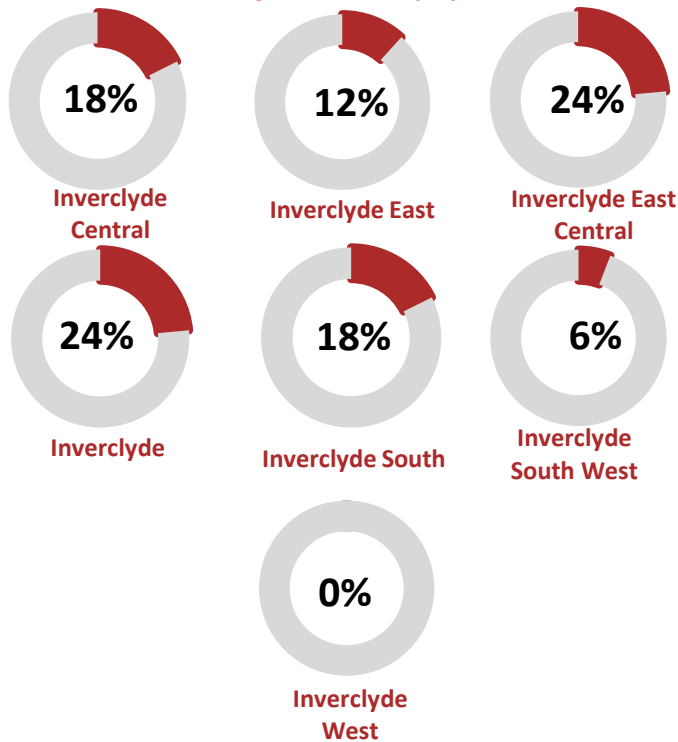
Main Source of Ignition



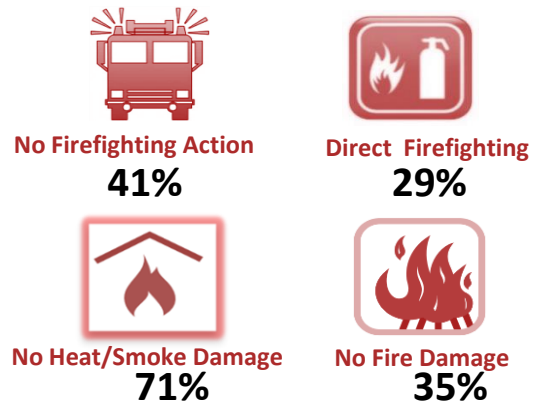
Accidental Dwelling Fires by Time of Day



Accidental Dwelling Fires Activity by Ward (% share)



Severity of Accidental Dwelling Fires



Human Factors



Automatic Detection & Actuation



It is encouraging to note that this quarter shows a 15% reduction in the year on year indicator as well as 5% reduction in the three year average for accidental dwelling fires. The statistics show that in 76% of cases detection was present and in 92% of those, it raised the alarm. They also show the continuing trend of cooking appliances being the main source of ignition and distraction being the main contributory human factor. These statistics reinforce the importance of appropriate and suitable detection being present within the home.

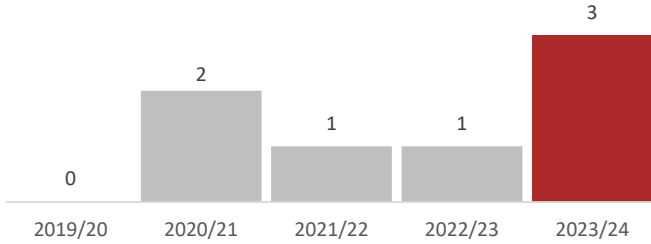
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties



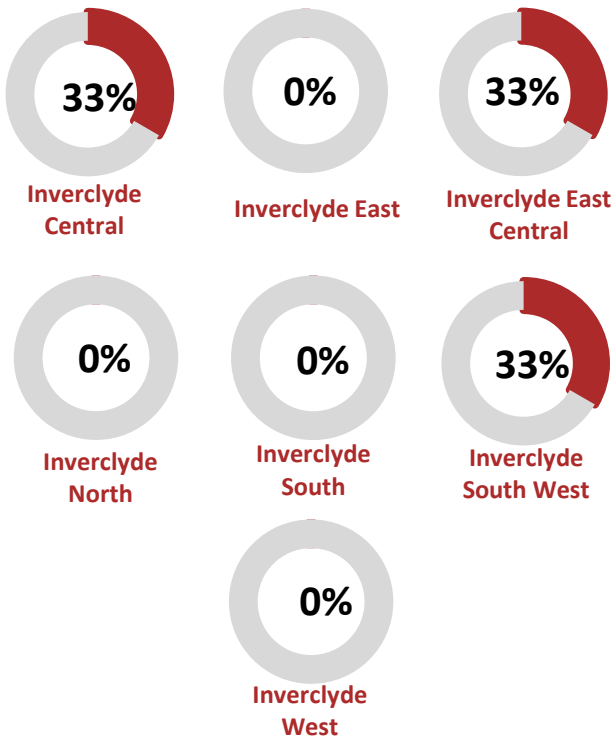
Performance Summary

Year on Year ◆ 200% 3 Year Average ◆ 25%

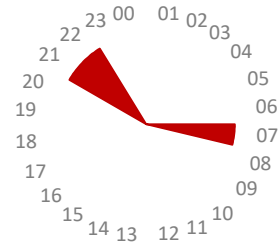
Accidental Dwelling Fires Casualties



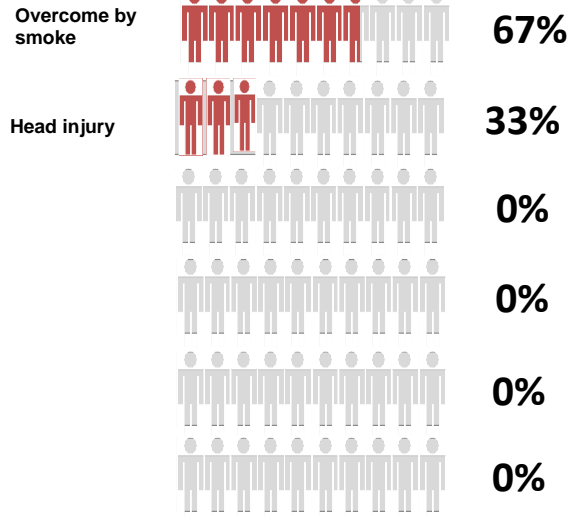
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



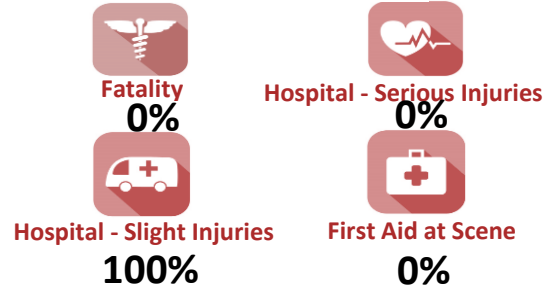
Fire Casualties by Time of Day



Nature of Injury



Extent of Harm

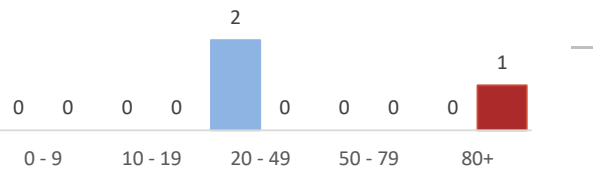


Male
67%

Age / Gender Profile



Female
33%



It is disappointing to report that the statistics for accidental dwelling fire casualties show a 200% increase in the year on year figure and a 25% increase in the three year average. Although these percentage increases seem large, when looking at the actual casualty numbers they remain low, with 3 in Q2 this year compared to 1 in 2022/23. Of those three casualties all had suffered only slight injuries. These figures illustrate why our community safety engagement and in particular our Post Domestic Incident Response procedure and Home Fire Safety Visits remain a priority.

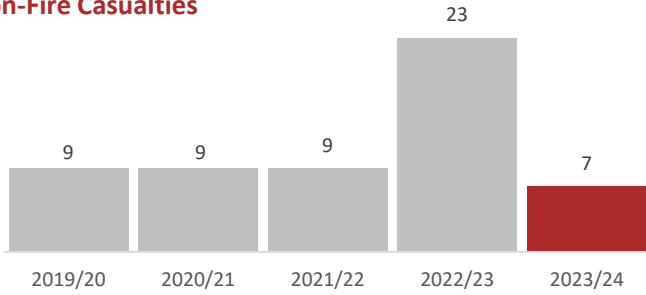
Unintentional Injury and Harm



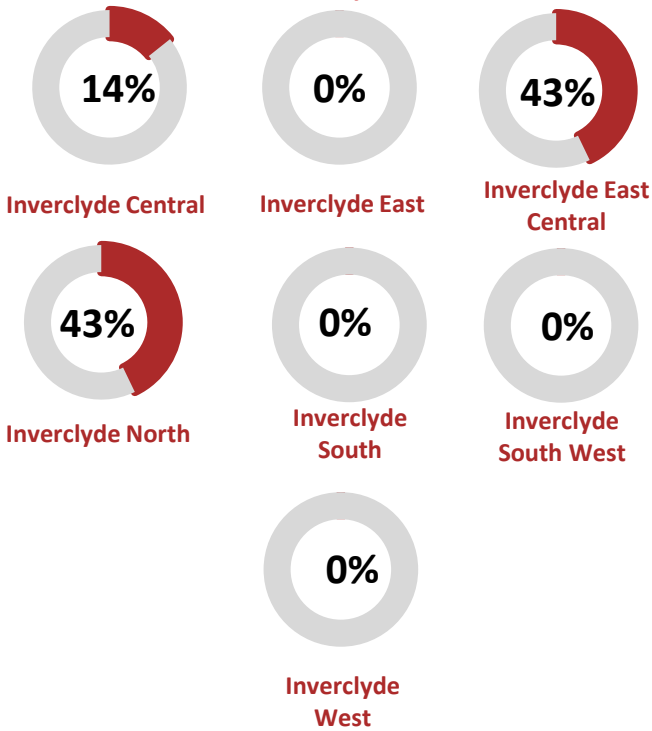
Performance Summary

Year on Year ● -70% 3 Year Average ▲ -5%

Non-Fire Casualties

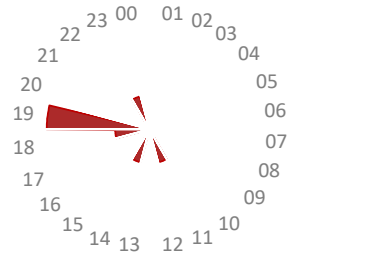


Non-Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)

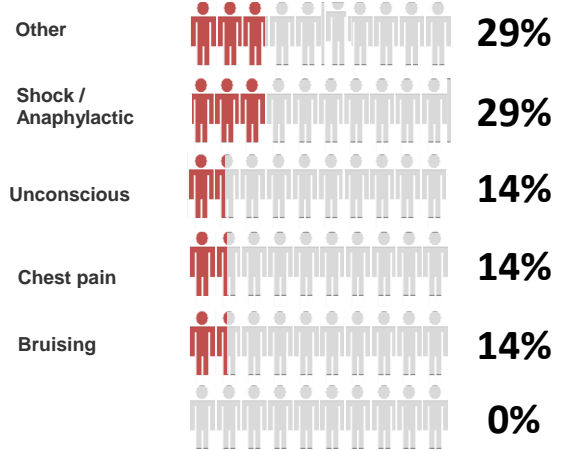


This quarter it is positive to report a 70% reduction in the year on year indicator and a 5% reduction in the three year average. Over this quarter the incidents resulting in Unintentional Injury & Harm are equally split between road traffic collisions and those incidents where we have attended to assist our partner agencies.

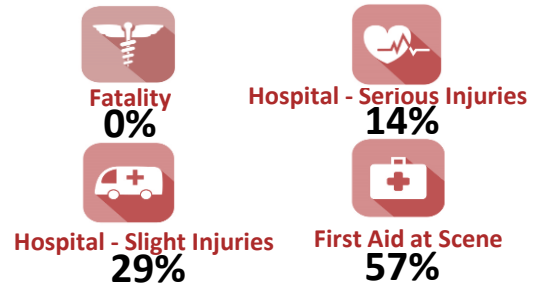
Non-Fire Casualties by Time of Day



Nature of Injury



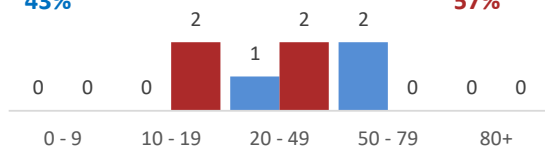
Extent of Harm



Non-Fire Emergency Activity



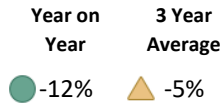
Age / Gender Profile



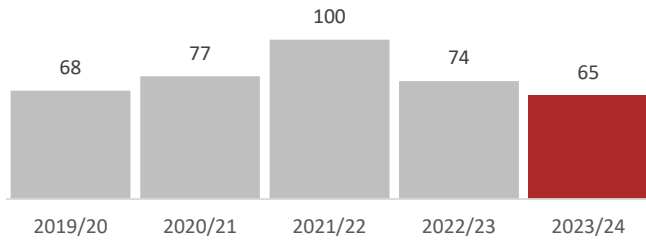
Deliberate Fire Setting



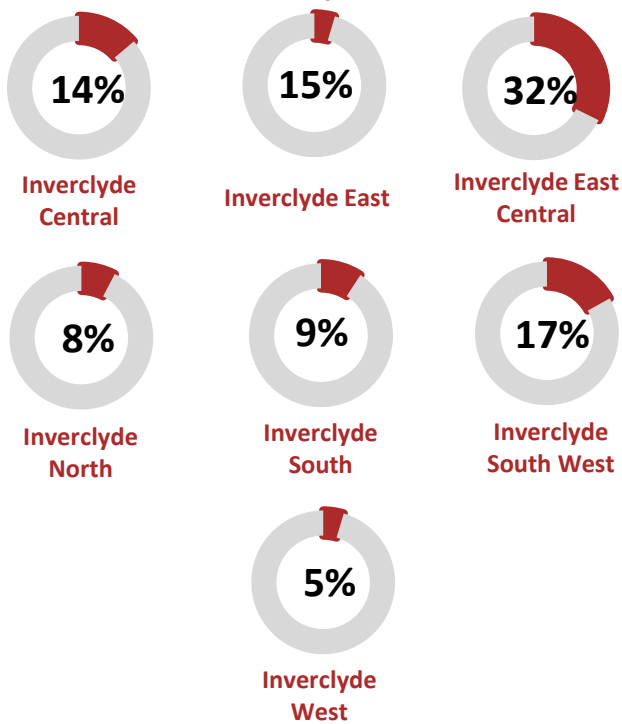
Performance Summary



Deliberate Fires



Deliberate Fires by Ward (% share)

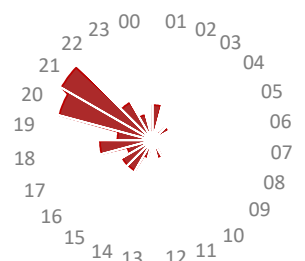


Definitions

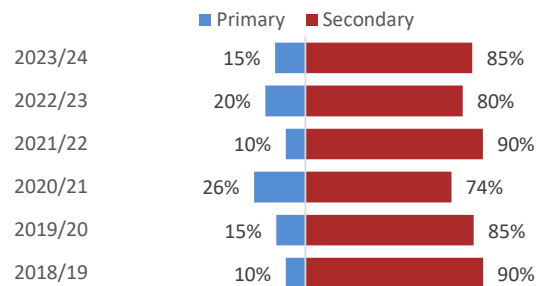
Primary Fires - all fires in buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues or fires attended by five or more appliances

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.

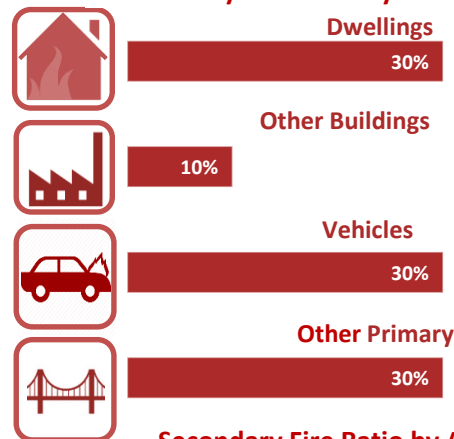
Deliberate Fires by Time of Day



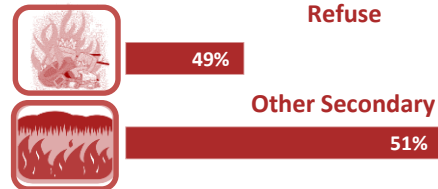
Deliberate Fires by Classification



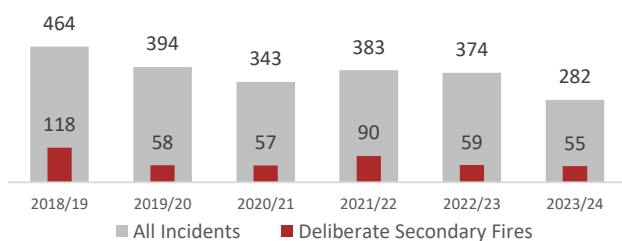
Primary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Secondary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Deliberate Fires Compared to Operational Activity

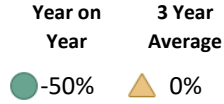


It is positive note a 12% reduction in the year on year indicator for deliberate fire setting this quarter along with a 5% reduction in the three year average. The majority of deliberate fire setting in Inverclyde continues to be secondary fires which account for 85% of the total, of those 49% involved refuse or refuse containers and the remaining 51% were grass/heathland.

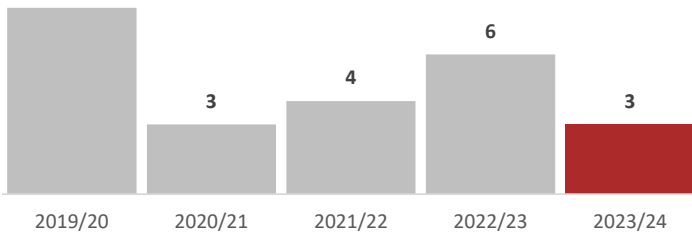
Non Domestic Fire Safety



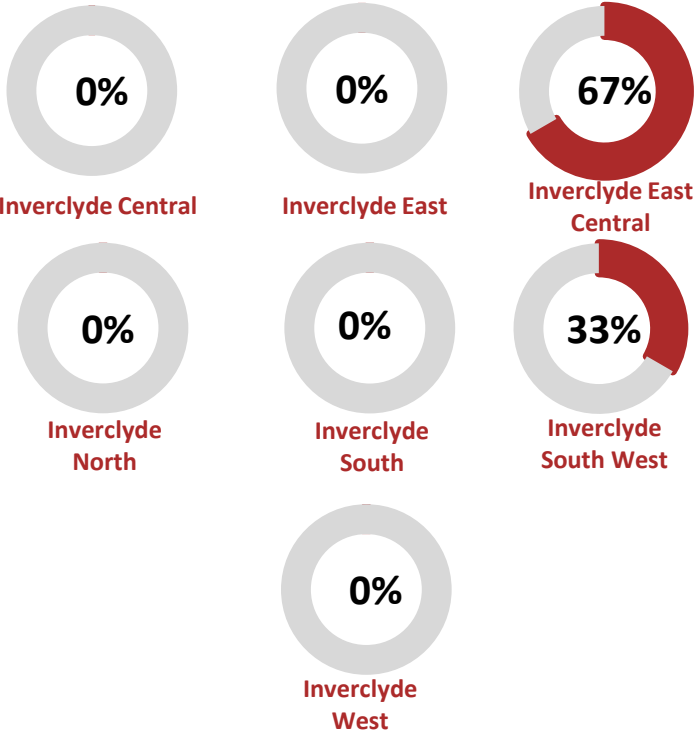
Performance Summary



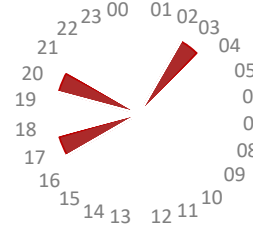
8 Non Domestic Fires



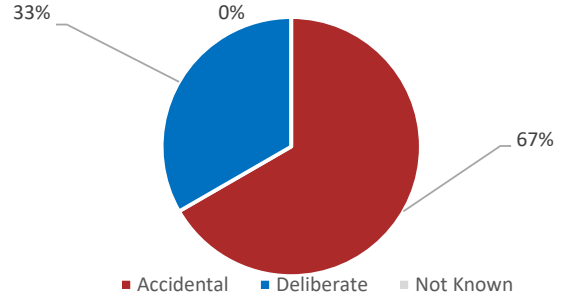
Non-Domestic Fires by Ward (% share)



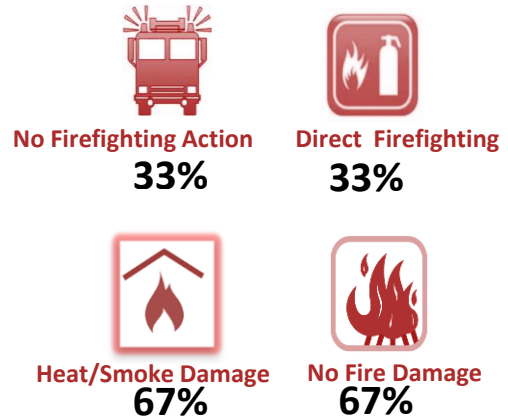
Non-Domestic Fires by Time of Day



Non-Domestic Fires by Nature of Origin



Severity of Non-Domestic Fires



Non-Domestic Fires by Premises Type

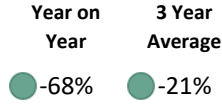


It is positive to be able to report a 50% reduction in the year on year indicator for Non-domestic Fires this quarter, with the three year average remaining static. It is pleasing to note that only one of these cases required direct fire-fighting action by SFRS.

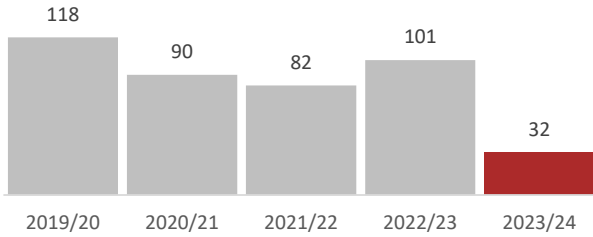
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



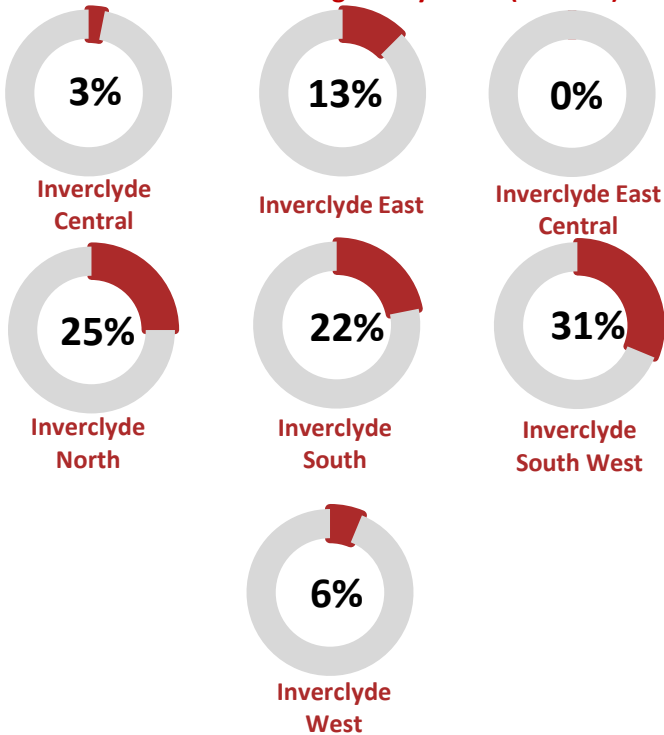
Performance Summary



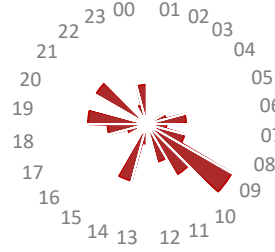
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



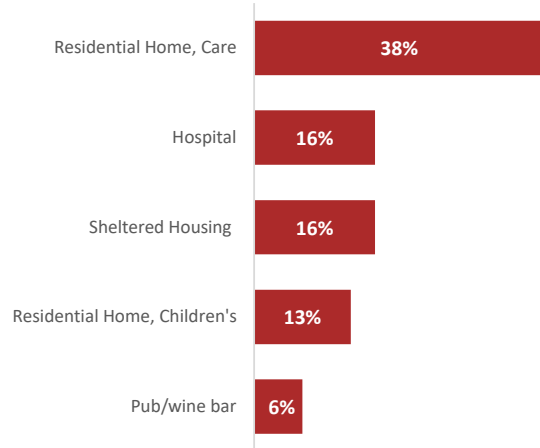
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Ward (% share)



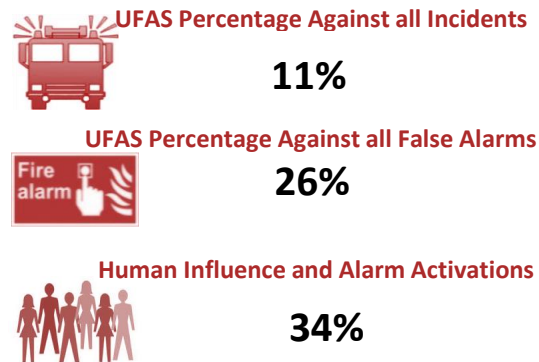
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Time of Day



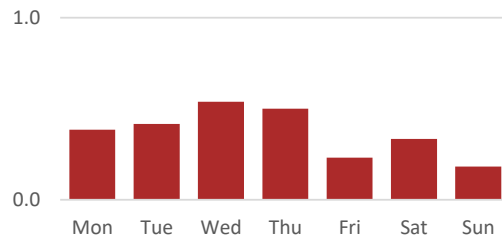
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals - Top 5 Premises



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Activity Ratios



Average Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals per Day



It is positive to report a 68% reduction in the year on year indicator and a 21% reduction in the three year average indicator for UFAS. UFAS still account for 26% of all false alarms attended by SFRS and the majority of these incidents remain avoidable with human influence being involved in over a third of alarm actuations.