

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

VALUE STATEMENT

I need a fire and rescue service that educates the public on fire prevention and responds quickly in a time of emergency to ensure my safety and minimize losses.

Fire and Rescue Services

What is this Service?

The goal of Fire Services is to protect the life and property of citizens and businesses from fire and other hazards. There are three primary fire safety activities provided in communities.

Objectives May Include:

- Public education and fire prevention
- Fire safety standards and enforcement
- Emergency response
- Community Risk Assessment

Influencing Factors:

1. **Geographic Profile:** Topography (natural and artificial) features that may impact travel times or hazard levels within a municipality: landforms (mountains, contours), hydrography (rivers, lakes, etc.), vegetation (wooded areas), transportation (road network, railway, bridges, airports). The geographic profile will also influence the extent of emergency response programs required (Technical Rescue, Aviation, Marine, Wildland).
2. **Population and Demographics:** Population size and density (residents, commuters, visitors) and demographic characteristics (age, cultural background, education, socio-economic make-up) are factors influencing service volumes and community fire risk. Traffic congestion in population dense areas will impact response travel times.
3. **Building Stock:** Building types (high-rise, complex, strip mall, detached home, etc.), occupancy types (care institutions, residential, industrial, etc.), building age and other characteristics that can increase the likelihood or consequence of structure fires.
4. **Hazard Profiles:** Potential hazards such as extreme weather, floods, forest fires, transportation emergencies are taken into consideration when developing response plans and staffing models. The occurrence of major incident depletes available resources and impacts response times.
5. **Fire Education and Prevention:** Fire safety education provided by the service department and other community services mitigate risk by educating citizens on safe cooking and smoking practices, increasing early detection with working smoke alarms. Fire prevention enforces minimum fire safety requirements within and around existing facilities and building structures.
6. **Service Level Agreements:** Service level agreements set by municipal councils based on need and circumstance directly influence staffing levels and operating costs. Agreed upon service levels impact staffing levels and models (career, volunteer or composite).
7. **Tiered Response Agreements:** The level of emergency medical response provided by the Fire Service will impact staffing levels and operating costs.

8. Operation Facilities and Apparatus: The location of fire station facilities and crews relative to service demand impacts travel time. The design/layout of the fire station can have an impact to turnout times. The age and up keep of fire station facilities and apparatus impact operating costs and potentially response capabilities.
9. Critical Infrastructure – the capabilities and limitations of critical infrastructure, including electricity distribution, water distribution, communications, hospitals and airports.
10. Economic -The economic sectors affecting the community that are critical to its financial sustainability.
11. Public Safety Response – the types of incidents responded to by other entities in the community, and those entities' response capabilities.
12. Community Services – The types of services provided by other entities in the community and those entities' service capabilities.
13. Past loss and event history profile: The community's past emergency response experience, including: the # and types of emergency responses, injuries, deaths and dollar losses; a comparison of the community's fire loss statistics with provincial fire loss statistics.

Extenuating Circumstances:

- **COVID-19 Pandemic:** In 2020, staff redeployment, modifications to PPE usage and policies and procedures to manage COVID exposures may have had an impact on Fire and Rescue Services. Restricted travel and more people working from home may also have contributed to fluctuations in the rate of residential fires.

There was some continued impact of COVID-19 on Fire and Rescue Service operations in 2021, the number of incidents in some municipalities started to move toward pre-pandemic levels as the year progressed. Population growth and an increase in mental health issues and addictions also had an impact on incident levels in municipalities.

Fire and Rescue Services

FIRE110 - Residential Fire Related Civilian Fatalities per 100,000 Population

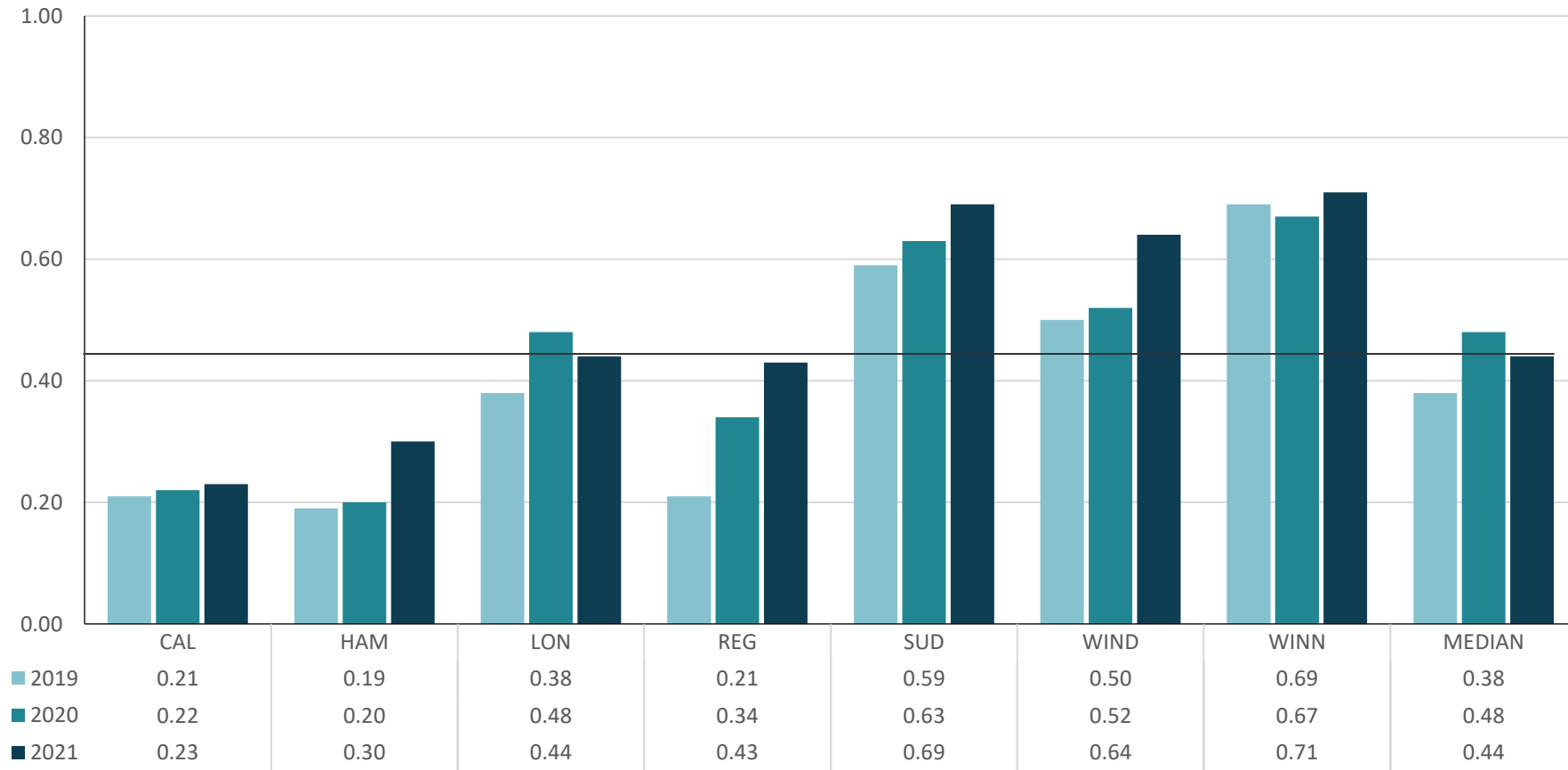
Total number of residential fire related civilian fatalities, as determined by each respective jurisdiction, per 100,000 population.

MUNICIPALITY	2019	2020	2021
CAL	0.31	0.23	0.23
HAM	0.17	0.35	0.34
LON	0.25	0.50	0.24
REG	0.84	0.84	0.83
SUD	0.62	0.00	1.81
WIND	2.20	0.43	0.87
WINN	0.92	0.91	0.39
MEDIAN	0.63	0.43	0.39

Sudbury: There were no fatalities from fire in 2020.

Fire and Rescue Services

FIRE123 - Rate of Residential Structural Fires with Losses per 1,000 Population

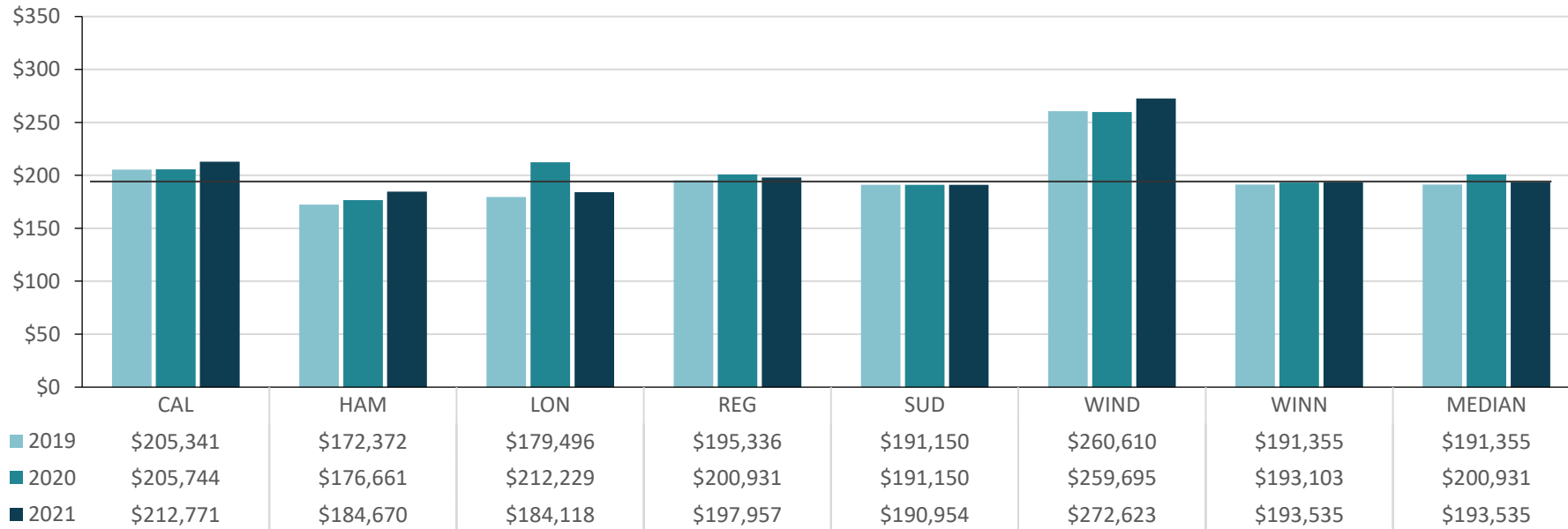


Fire and Rescue Services

FIRE275T - Total Fire Cost per 1,000 Population

This measure presents the total cost (including costs associated with administration, suppression, prevention, education, training, investigations) to provide fire services divided by the population. Costs may vary significantly between municipalities and may be influenced by different municipal priorities, such as investments in community risk mitigation efforts. Municipalities may also have different requirements for specialized vehicle apparatus and/or firefighting capabilities. When there is a mix of urban and rural areas served by volunteer firefighters, the cost tends to be much lower than urban areas served by full-time firefighters because volunteer firefighters are paid only for the hours in which they are actively responding to emergencies. Costs may also be influenced by work related injuries associated with WSIB. For a full list of influencing factors, please refer to the Influencing Factors at the beginning of this Chapter.

(In Thousands)



Fire and Rescue Services

FIRE405 - Actual 90th Percentile Fire Station Notification Response Time (Mins/Secs) (Urban Area)

This measure reports the actual 90th percentile response time (from fire station notification to arrival) for municipalities with an urban component. Results are presented in minutes: seconds. Each municipality has a different mix of vehicle types and staffing models, reflecting its fire and community risks.

MUNICIPALITY	2019	2020	2021
CAL	6:40	6:42	6:38
HAM	6:54	6:51	6:55
LON	7:31	6:12	6:14
REG	6:40	6:06	5:58
SUD	7:39	7:42	7:25
WIND	6:40	6:38	6:34
WINN	7:32	7:46	8:20
MEDIAN	6:54	6:42	6:38

Regina: Regina Fire and Protective Services has audited the data provided for FIRE405 and determined there is a discrepancy due to an inaccurate data upload. The response time (Min/Secs) for 2021 should be 6:28. This discrepancy will be corrected for the 2022 data upload.

FIRE406 - Actual 90th Percentile Fire Station Notification Response Time (Mins/Secs) (Rural Area)

This measure reports the actual 90th percentile response time (from fire station notification to arrival) for municipalities with a rural component. Results are presented in minutes: seconds.

MUNICIPALITY	2019	2020	2021
HAM	14:35	14:14	14:28
SUD	15:18	14:58	14:58
MEDIAN	14:56	15:36	14:43