

FIRE SERVICES

SNAPSHOT
MEDIANS
FOR 2016



Response time

6:38 URBAN
14:26 RURAL

FIRE405-URBAN; FIRE406-RURAL (CUSTOMER SERVICE)



RESIDENTIAL FIRES

Fatalities 0.42
per 100,000 population

FIRE110 (COMMUNITY IMPACT)



FIRETRUCK SERVICE COST

\$308/hr

FIRE305T (EFFICIENCY)

KEEP IN MIND: Influencing Factors

Influencing factors can create variances in comparison data from year-to-year and from municipality-to-municipality.



Collective Agreements

Wage differences can happen between municipalities based on the cycle of the collective agreements



Fire Prevention & Education

Enforcement of the Fire Code and the presence of working smoke alarms



Geography

Station locations, topography, road congestion and urban/rural mix can impact response times



Nature & Extent of Fire Risk

Type of building construction or occupancy



Response Agreements

Depending on response agreements between emergency services, responses to medical calls can be a significant activity



Service Levels

Set by local Councils based on local needs and circumstances



Service Standards

Service level standards may affect the number/locations of stations, vehicles and number of firefighters required



Staffing Models

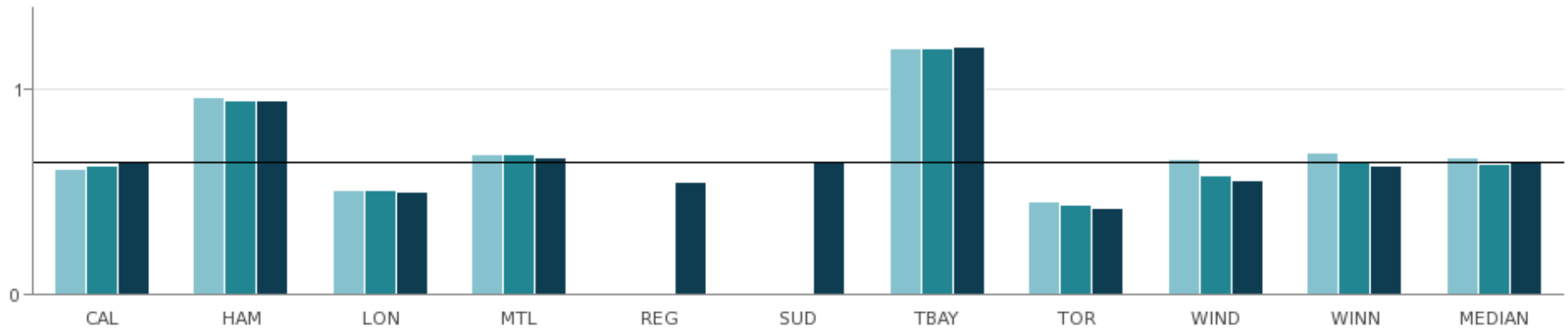
Mix of full-time, or full-time and part-time volunteer firefighters

For a full description of influencing factors, please go to: www.mbncanada.ca

Fig. 10.1 Number of Staffed Fire In-Service Vehicle Hours per Capita (Entire Municipality)

Entire municipality includes both urban and rural areas. Urban is defined as the area served by full-time firefighters stationed with their vehicles on a continuous basis; and rural is defined as the area served by volunteer firefighters who are on-call to respond to emergencies as they arise.

Rural areas tend to have higher vehicle hours per capita because there is a proportionately smaller number of citizens in those response areas.



2014	0.61	0.96	0.51	0.68	N/A	N/A	1.20	0.45	0.66	0.69	0.67
2015	0.63	0.95	0.51	0.68	N/A	N/A	1.20	0.44	0.58	0.64	0.64
2016	0.65	0.95	0.50	0.67	0.55	0.65	1.21	0.42	0.56	0.63	0.64

Source: FIRE230 (Service Level)

Comment:

The City of Hamilton and the City of Greater Sudbury have Urban and Rural components of service delivery whereas all other municipalities only have an urban component.

Fig. 10.2 Residential Fire Related Injuries per 100,000 Population (Entire Municipality)

There are provincial differences in the definition of 'severity' that affect the number of fire related injuries. The definition is currently under review. For this reason, the median has not been included.

	2014	2015	2016
CAL	1.67	1.71	2.35
HAM	4.95	4.18	3.78
LON	8.74	5.25	9.38
MTL	0.96	0.90	0.80
REG	N/A	N/A	8.44
SUD	N/A	N/A	4.95
TBAY	7.33	13.74	8.26
TOR	5.48	5.34	5.49
WIND	13.75	18.97	13.35
WINN	11.70	8.35	8.16

Source: FIRE105 (Community Impact)

Fig. 10.3 Residential Fire Related Fatalities per 100,000 Population (Entire Municipality)

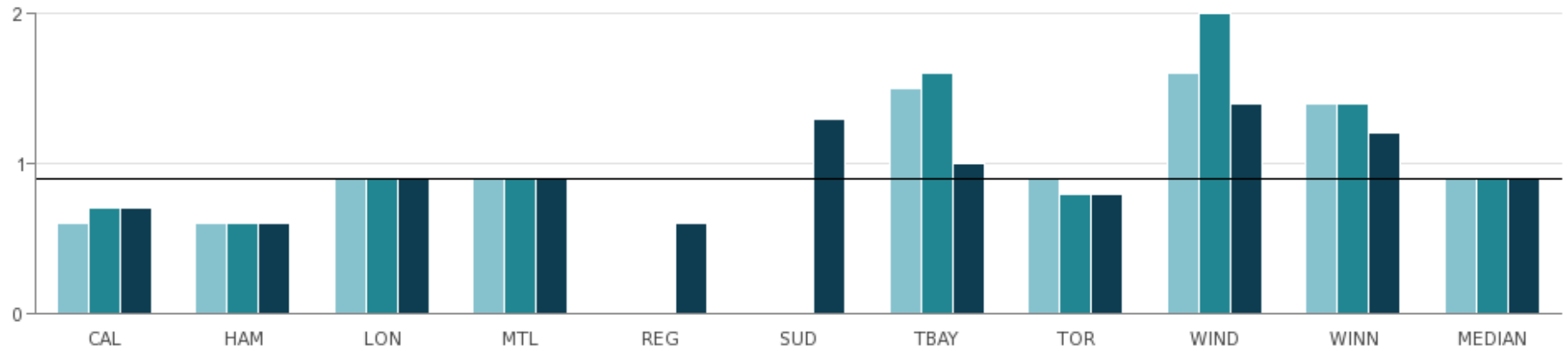
Total number of residential fire related civilian fatalities as determined by the Office of the Fire Marshall per 100,000 population.

	2014	2015	2016
CAL	0.42	0.00	0.08
HAM	0.37	0.73	1.98
LON	0.26	0.26	0.26
MTL	0.46	0.35	0.35
REG	N/A	0.90	1.33
SUD	N/A	N/A	0.00
TBAY	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOR	0.32	0.42	0.49
WIND	0.95	0.47	1.38
WINN	0.14	0.14	1.09
MEDIAN	0.35	0.35	0.42

Source: FIRE110 (Community Impact)

Fig. 10.4 Rate of Residential Structural Fires with Losses per 1,000 Households (Entire Municipality)

Number of residential structure fires with losses per 1,000 households as reported by the fire department.



	CAL	HAM	LON	MTL	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WIND	WINN	MEDIAN
2014	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	N/A	N/A	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.4	0.9
2015	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	N/A	N/A	1.6	0.8	2.0	1.4	0.9
2016	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.9

Source: FIRE115 (Community Impact)

Fig. 10.5 Actual 90th Percentile Fire Station Notification Response Time in Minutes/Seconds (Urban)

Each municipality has a different mix of vehicle types and staffing modes, reflecting its fire and community risks.

	2014	2015	2016
CAL	06:44	07:05	06:52
HAM	06:55	06:52	06:52
LON	06:03	05:59	06:08
MTL	06:20	06:18	06:16
REG	N/A	N/A	05:45
SUD	N/A	N/A	09:34
TBAY	06:46	06:38	06:40
TOR	06:38	06:34	06:28
WIND	07:15	07:21	06:36
WINN	06:55	06:51	06:57
MEDIAN	06:45	06:44	06:38

Source: FIRE405 (Customer Service)

Fig. 10.6 Actual 90th Percentile Fire Station Notification Response Time in Minutes/Seconds (Rural)

Hamilton and Greater Sudbury are the only municipalities with both urban and rural components.

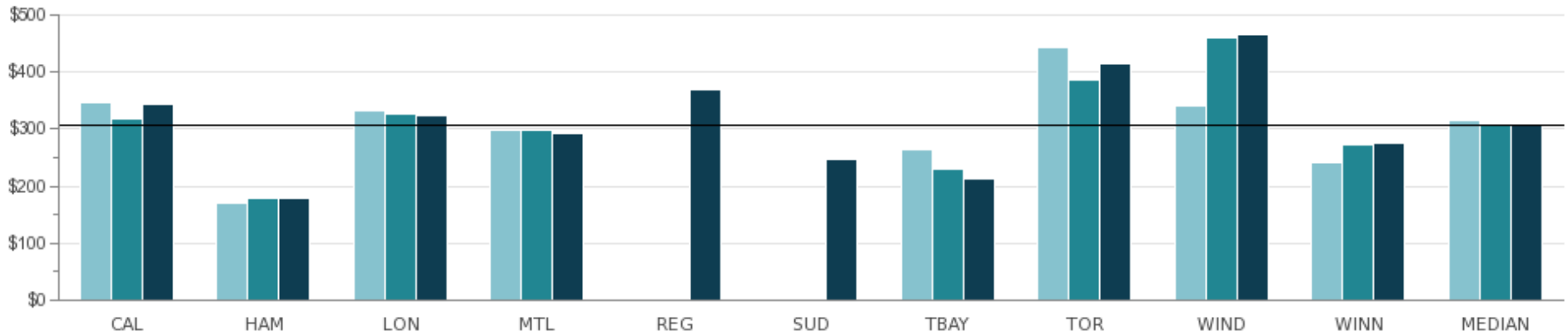
	2014	2015	2016
HAM	13:06	12:58	13:41
SUD	N/A	N/A	15:11
MEDIAN	13:06	12:58	14:26

Source: FIRE406 (Customer Service)

Fig. 10.7 Total Fire Cost per In-Service Vehicle Hour (Entire Municipality)

In order to respond to emergencies, each municipality has a different mix of vehicle types and staffing models, reflecting its fire and community risks.

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.



2014	\$347	\$171	\$334	\$298	N/A	N/A	\$264	\$444	\$341	\$242	\$316
2015	\$317	\$178	\$327	\$297	N/A	N/A	\$231	\$388	\$460	\$274	\$307
2016	\$345	\$179	\$323	\$292	\$371	\$247	\$214	\$415	\$468	\$275	\$308

Source: FIRE305T (Efficiency)