

FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES



VALUE PROPOSITION

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 to minimize losses.

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/Service Standards

Set by Councils based on local needs and circumstances. Service level standards may also impact the number/locations of stations, vehicles and firefighters required



Staffing Models

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



Weather & Climate

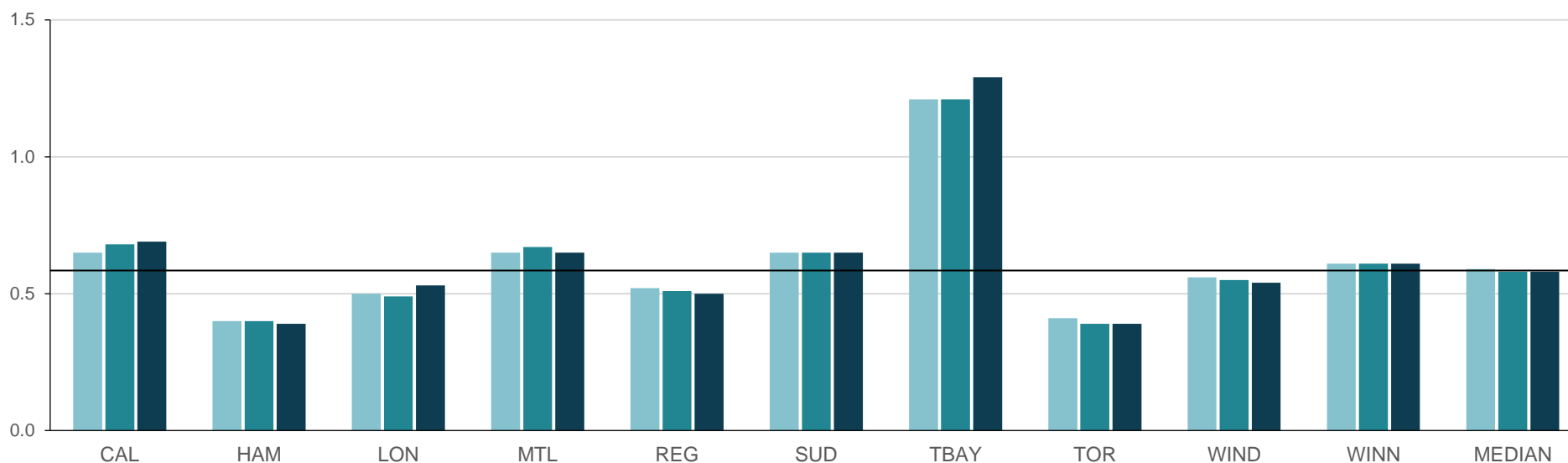
Variations in weather patterns and changes in climate can significantly impact operations of this service area

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

Fire and Rescue Services

Figure 10.1 Number of Staffed Fire In-Service Vehicle Hours per Capita

This measure 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. Hamilton and Sudbury have both an urban and rural component of service delivery; whereas all other municipalities have an urban component only.



2017	0.65	0.40	0.50	0.65	0.52	0.65	1.21	0.41	0.56	0.61	0.59
2018	0.68	0.40	0.49	0.67	0.51	0.65	1.21	0.39	0.55	0.61	0.58
2019	0.69	0.39	0.53	0.65	0.50	0.65	1.29	0.39	0.54	0.61	0.58

Source: FIRE230 (Service Level)

Fire and Rescue Services

Figure 10.2 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.

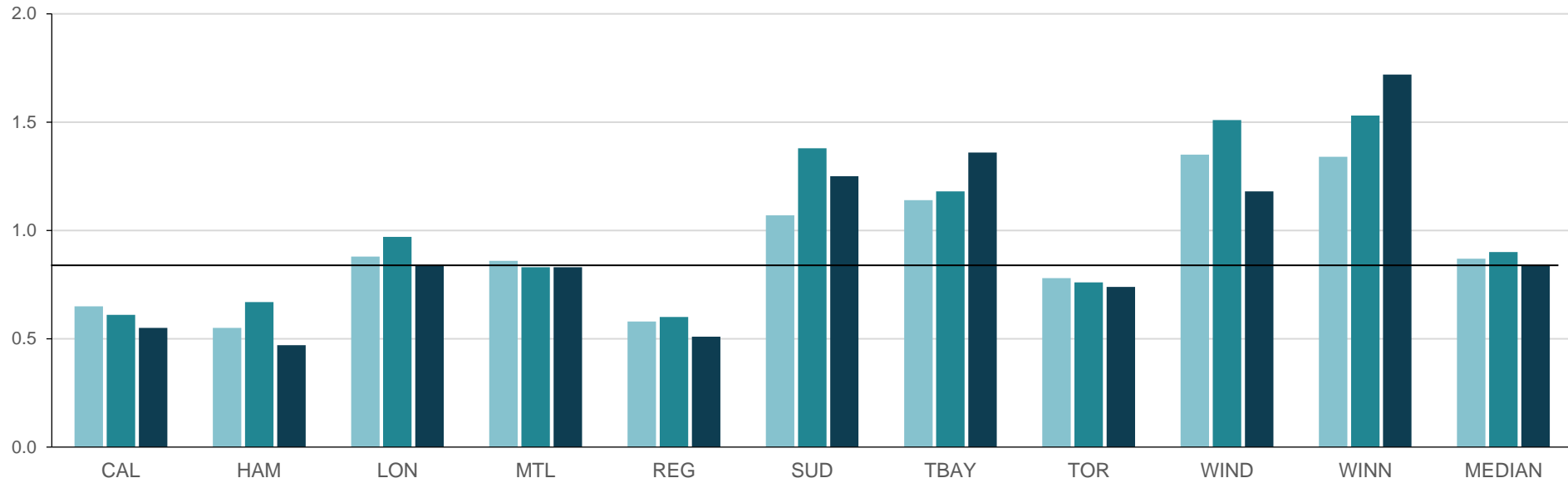
MUNICIPALITY	2017	2018	2019
CAL	0.16	0.24	0.31
HAM	0.89	1.05	0.17
LON	0.26	0.00	0.25
MTL	0.64	0.35	0.54
REG	0.87	0.43	0.84
SUD	1.86	0.62	0.62
TBAY	0.00	3.67	0.92
TOR	0.42	0.41	0.30
WIND	0.45	0.89	2.20
WINN	0.40	0.80	1.05
MEDIAN	0.44	0.53	0.58

Source: FIRE110 (Community Impact)

Fire and Rescue Services

Figure 10.3 Rate of Residential Structural Fires with Losses per 1,000 Households

Number of residential structure fires with losses as reported by the fire department. Results include urban and rural areas.



2017	0.65	0.55	0.88	0.86	0.58	1.07	1.14	0.78	1.35	1.34	0.87
2018	0.61	0.67	0.97	0.83	0.60	1.38	1.18	0.76	1.51	1.53	0.90
2019	0.55	0.47	0.84	0.83	0.51	1.25	1.36	0.74	1.18	1.72	0.84

Source: FIRE115 (Community Impact)

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

Fig. 10.4 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	2017	2018	2019
CAL	06:59	06:51	06:40
HAM	06:55	06:53	06:54
LON	06:23	06:26	07:31
MTL	06:18	06:20	06:24
REG	06:45	06:43	06:40
SUD	09:05	07:32	07:39
TBAY	06:40	06:48	06:44
TOR	06:33	06:43	06:48
WIND	07:01	06:56	06:40
WINN	07:07	07:16	07:32
MEDIAN	06:50	06:49	06:46

Source: FIRE405 (Customer Service)

Fig. 10.5 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	2017	2018	2019
HAM	14:35	14:21	14:35
SUD	15:38	15:38	15:18
MEDIAN	15:06	15:00	14:56

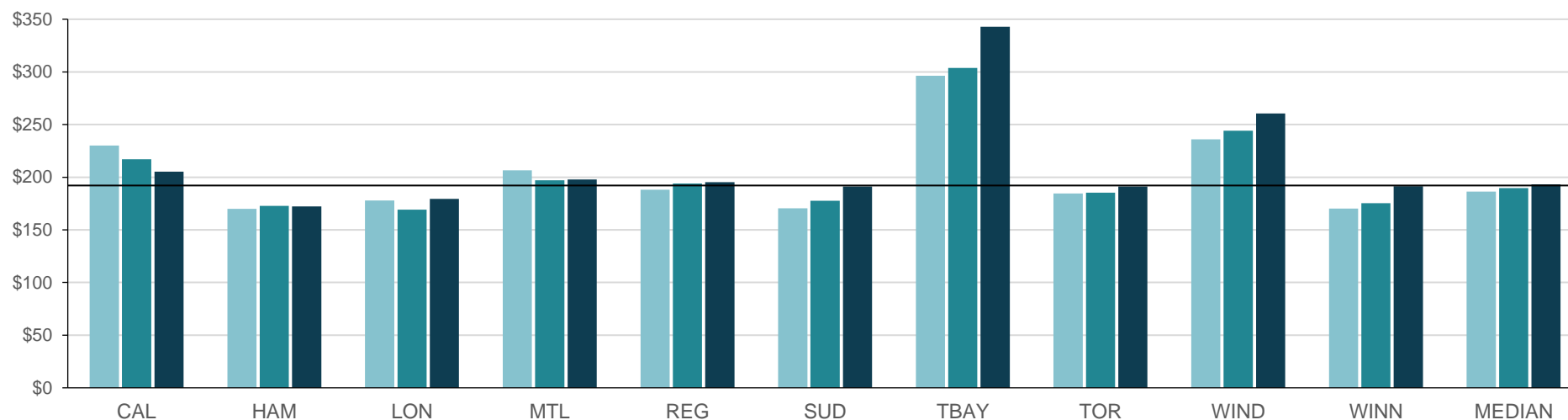
Source: FIRE406 (Customer Service)

Fire and Rescue Services

Figure 10.6 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. For a full list of influencing factors, please refer to the Influencing Factors at the beginning of this Chapter.

(In Thousands)



2017	\$230,053	\$169,952	\$177,762	\$206,538	\$188,234	\$170,578	\$296,212	\$184,508	\$236,033	\$170,104	\$186,371
2018	\$217,058	\$172,644	\$169,129	\$197,054	\$194,069	\$177,667	\$303,641	\$185,280	\$244,170	\$175,259	\$189,675
2019	\$205,341	\$172,372	\$179,496	\$197,901	\$195,336	\$191,150	\$342,943	\$191,144	\$260,610	\$191,355	\$193,346

Source: FIRE275T (Service Level)

