

# Working across boundaries to improve wider safe and well outcomes

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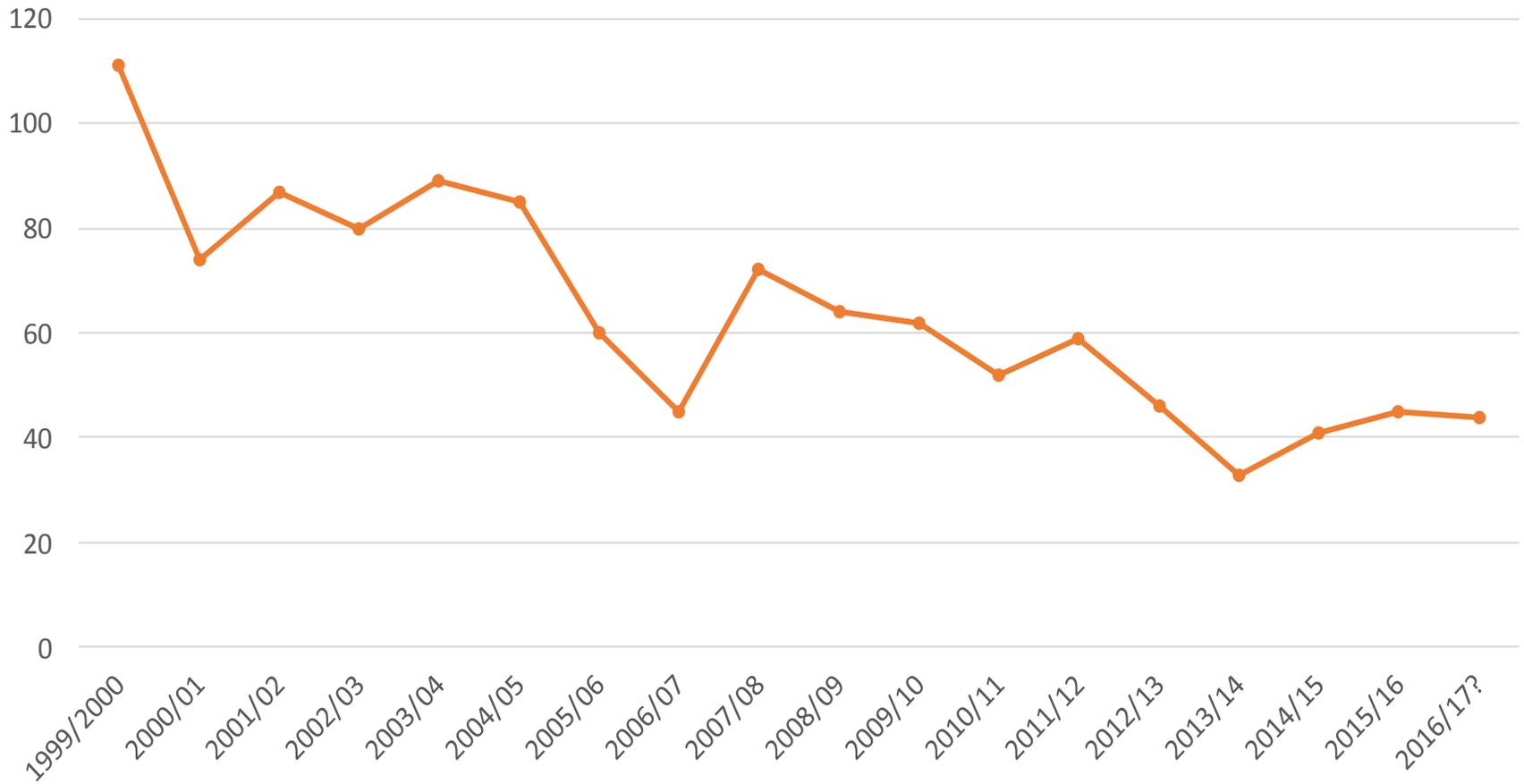


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# Fire fatalities 1999/00 – 2016/17



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Series 1 Series 2 Series 3



# Fire fatalities profile

- Smoking
- Living Alone
- Reduced mobility
- Health / mental health issues
- Alcohol consumption
- Addiction issues



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# Current distribution HFSV's by risk

HFSV	High	Medium	Low	Total
2013/14	24,286	29,323	17,713	71,322
2014/15	27,283	26,658	11,912	65,853
2015/16	24,505	27,964	19,320	71,789
Total (Risk)	<b>76,074</b> <b>(36%)</b>	83,945 (40%)	48,945 (24%)	208,964



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# Unintentional harm in communities

- Unintentional harm costs Scotland approx. **£4.5Bn** p.a.
- The most at risk within adult population – living alone/ poor physical health/ cognitively impaired /strongly correlates with ageing and inequality
  - Approx 1 million GP visits and 0.5 million A&E attendances as a result of unintentional harm
  - 2013-14 there were 54,673 emergency admissions for unintentional harm
  - 64% of emergency hospital admissions for unintentional harm are for falls; 84% in +65 population; 87% for +75s population
  - Falls annually account for more than 70% of all fatal accidents in the +65 age group
  - 33% of physical unintentional harm occurs in the home
  - 75% of falls- related deaths occur in the home
  - Annual cost of falls to Scotland is £470m and rising
  - Unintentional psychological harm – mental wellbeing falls to lowest mean score in +75 population
- Much (40 – 50%) of the unintentional harm in the home is preventable & risk profile closely matches those most at risk of harm from fire



# The Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland (2016)

“The SFRS should **work with other public sector partners** to evolve a holistic and dynamic process of **identification, evaluation and assessment of community risk** and Best Value in order to **prioritise and target its use of resources** to ensure an appropriate response to incidents across Scotland and **support improved outcomes for communities....”**

This means while maintaining our response capabilities:

- Developing further how we work with and support Health and Social Care in meeting risks to safety within communities
- Developing further our approach to building community resilience/ capacity to help make communities safer



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# Current developments

- Building Safer Communities
- SFRS / Health & Social Care partnerships
- Identifying vulnerability & sharing data
  - NHS (NSS)
  - Police Scotland
  - Scottish Federation of Housing Associations
  - Persons at Risk Database



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# Vulnerability index?



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# Bespoke preventative measures

- Greater use of Technology Enabled Care
- Smart, and linked, alarms
- Domestic fire suppression systems
- Broader home safety measures (falls, dementia, etc)
- Targeted media & engagement strategies (family and neighbourhood awareness, community resilience, etc)



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# Future requirements

- Agreeing common outcomes
- National strategy
- Joint prevention & response models
- Working outwith traditional boundaries



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