



# **Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Prevention, Protection and Response Strategy 2022-2027 Consultation Results**

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## Background

Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service's (WFRS) Prevention, Protection and Response Strategy 2022-2027 sets out the Fire Authority's mission for the next five years. It defines the priorities and the approach taken to ensure communities and individuals who choose to live, work, do business, study, or visit Warwickshire are safe. It also supports the Warwickshire County Council (WCC) outcomes and objectives as outlined in the Council Plan.

The strategy sets out how the Service are making Warwickshire safer over the next five years. It outlines the priorities that every member of WFRS focuses on and the approach that they take to manage risk within Warwickshire.

The strategy is one of the four components of our Community Risk Management Planning (CRMP). The other three components are:

- The Risk Analysis – assesses fire and rescue related risk in the community.
- Performance Measures – measures the impact of the strategy on reducing risk in the community.
- The Annual Statement of Assurance – provides financial, governance and operational assurance to the community and government.

A public consultation ran from 4th July to 25th September 2022. The primary means of feeding back was via an online survey created using the Citizen Space platform on <https://ask.warwickshire.gov.uk/>. Paper copies of the survey or provision in an alternative format could be requested by telephone or email. People were also able to respond to the consultation directly by email or in writing. It is worth noting almost all responses were received by the online survey, with only one response being received via post.

The survey was promoted through several outlets, including: the WFRS Facebook page, Twitter, Instagram, and the Warwickshire Weekly News newsletter. In addition, it was shared internally through Fire Matters, the WCC Intranet and the W4W Magazine.

The feedback will inform WFRS on respondents' views on the Fire Authority's Prevention, Protection and Response strategy for the next five years (2022-27). It will also aid the CRMB (Community Risk Management Board) in identifying and carrying out evidence-based decisions.

## Methodology

In order to gather the views of Warwickshire residents, an online survey was available on Ask Warwickshire using the Citizen Space platform.

This report is structured in five main sections. Firstly, the key messages from the analysis on the Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service's (WFRS) Prevention, Protection and Response Strategy 2022-2027 consultation results. Then, the main section of the report presents the results from the survey, which includes more detail than the supplementary infographic. After this, the results of the equality and diversity monitoring for respondents is reported on. Following this, the fourth section contains any interesting findings that arose from cross-tabulation analysis. The final section focuses on general observations gained from the survey results, to aid evidence-based decision making for the CRMB.



There will be example quotations for illustrative purposes included throughout this report so that examples of respondents' views can be seen.



## Key Messages

- The Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service's (WFRS) Prevention, Protection and Response Strategy 2022-2027 consultation received a total of 465 responses – 464 online and 1 via post.
- The most agreed with question when asked was 'To what extent do you agree with our prevention priorities?', with 90.9% responding 'Agree' or 'Strongly agree'.
- Almost a third (32.1%) of respondents responded 'Disagree' or 'Strongly disagree' when asked 'To what extent do you agree with our response priorities?', making it the most negatively responded to question.
- A high proportion of respondents (87.5%) either agree or strongly agree that the service offer meets their safety needs. A further 86.1% responded similarly to agree that WFRS' approach will ensure that priorities are delivered in the right way.
- A high proportion of respondents (79.5%) advised that they were either 'Very satisfied' or 'Satisfied' that the strategy will make Warwickshire the best that it can be both now and in the future. Conversely, 7.1% responded negatively with 'Dissatisfied' or 'Very dissatisfied'.
- Almost three quarters (74.2%) of respondents were the general public, in addition to 11.4% stating they currently or previously worked for the Fire Service.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough and Rugby Borough were under-represented when comparing where survey respondents resided to the 2021 Census populations for these areas, with Warwick District and Stratford-on-Avon District being over-represented.
- Over four fifths (85.2%) of respondents were of White ethnicity, 3.1% were of a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) background, and 11.4% stated 'Prefer not to say'/left the question unanswered.
- Almost half (46.5%) of respondents identified their religion or belief as Christian, followed by 33.9% stating they had no religion.
- Almost one quarter (22.6%) of respondents were aged 50-59 years, followed by 17.4% aged 65-74 years. In the 2011 Census, these groups represented 14.2% and 11.0% of the Warwickshire population, respectively, meaning these groups were significantly over-represented.
- Half (50.0%) of the 154 further comments praised the WFRS for the services that they provide.

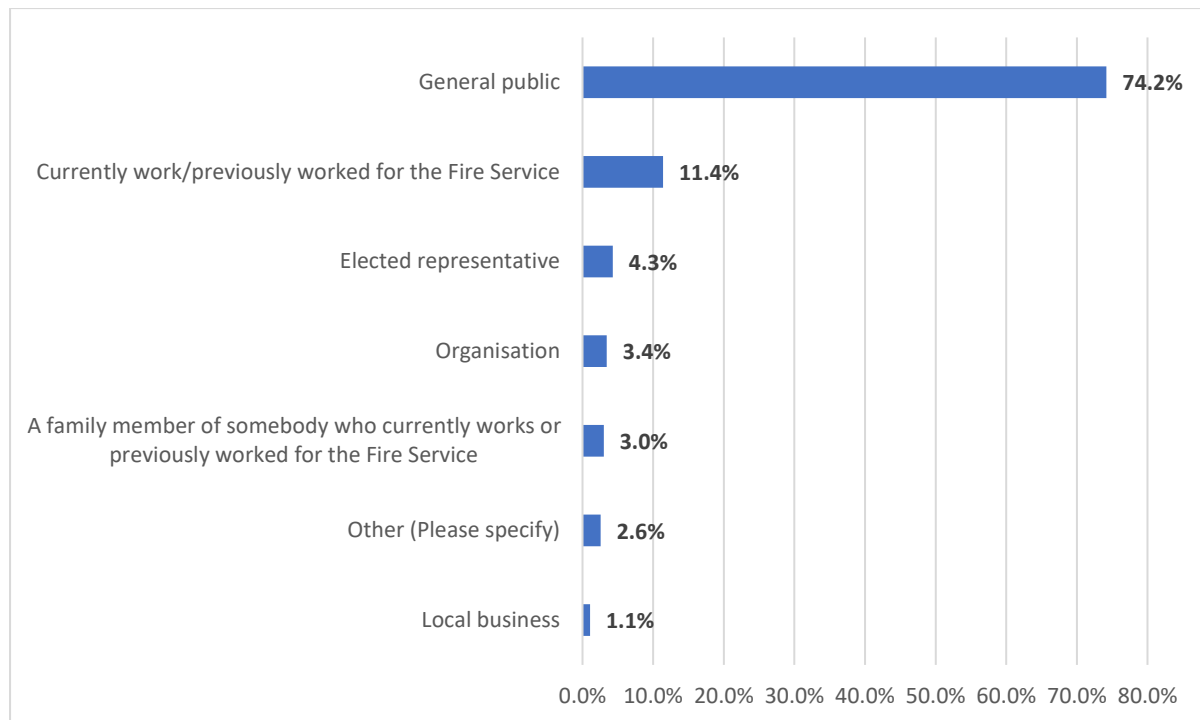


## Consultation Analysis

### Respondents

The Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service’s (WFRS) Prevention, Protection and Response Strategy 2022-2027 consultation received a total of 465 responses – 464 online and 1 via post.

Respondents were asked to identify which statement best described them and were asked which Warwickshire district or borough they lived or worked in. The results of this are presented in Table 1 and Table 2.



**Figure 1: Category that best describes the respondent**

The results in Figure 1 indicate that almost three quarters of all respondents (74.2%, n=345) who completed the survey described themselves as the general public. This is followed by 11.4% (n=53) of respondents stating they currently or previously worked for the Fire Service. The remaining 14.4% (n=67) of respondents were made up of elected representatives, organisations, family members of somebody who currently or previously worked for the Fire Service, other, and local businesses. The free text responses of those who responded as ‘other’ can be seen in the Appendix.

The Warwickshire district or borough where you live, or work, if you are responding on behalf of an organisation	Survey Respondents (% / No.)	2021 Census Population (%)
Warwick District	30.1% (n=140)	24.9%
Stratford-on-Avon District	27.3% (n=127)	22.6%
Rugby Borough	15.4% (n=72)	19.1%
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough	12.5% (n=58)	22.5%
North Warwickshire Borough	10.5% (n=49)	10.9%
Outside Warwickshire	2.2% (n=10)	N/A
Work Countywide	1.9% (n=9)	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>596,800</b>



**Table 1: Area where the respondent lives, works, or represents**

Table 1 indicates that 30.1% (n=140) of respondents resided in Warwick District, which is disproportionate to the 2021 Census population for this area (24.9% of Warwickshire’s total population lives in Warwick District). This is similar to Stratford-on-Avon District (27.3% of respondents, 22.6% of Warwickshire’s population). However, whilst the 2021 Census population shows that Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is home to 22.5% of Warwickshire’s total population, the consultation results show that 12.5% (n=58) of all respondents lived in this borough. Similar results were seen for those living in Rugby Borough (15.4% of respondents, 19.1% of Warwickshire’s population). A similar proportion of responses from residents of North Warwickshire Borough were received, in line with the 2021 Census, as a proportion of the population of Warwickshire (10.5% of respondents, 10.9% of Warwickshire’s population).

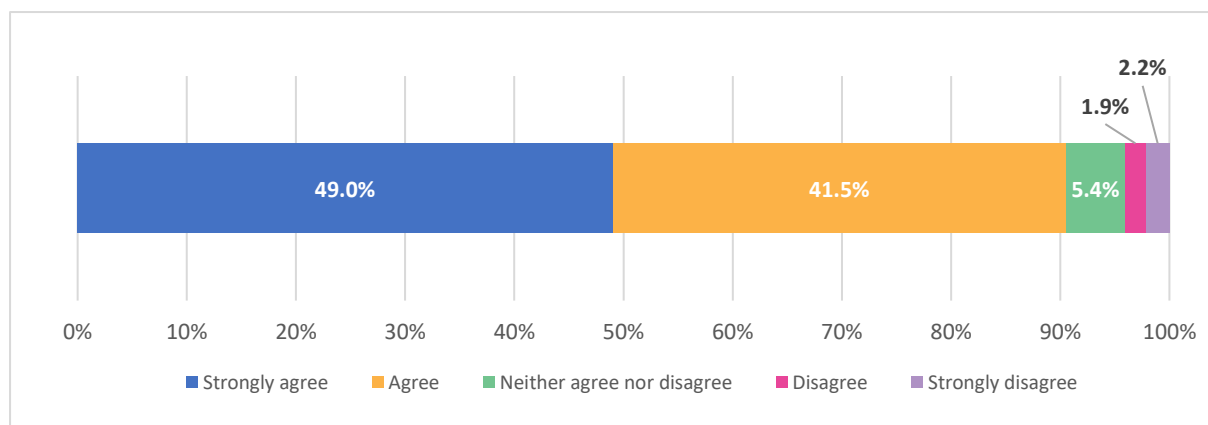
The online survey also asked respondents to complete information regarding equality and diversity at the end of the survey. The results of this are set out in Table 2 (page 19) of this report.

### Consultation Questions

This section of the report focuses on the series of questions respondents were asked on resourcing to risk, the prevention, protection and response priorities, and the Service’s proposed strategy to enable these priorities. The results are representative of respondents’ views during the time the survey was live (between 4<sup>th</sup> July 2022 and 25<sup>th</sup> September 2022).

Respondents were asked seven questions covering resourcing to risk, prevention, protection and response priorities, and how effective the Service’s approach to delivering on these priorities would be. On a five-point scale, respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they agreed with each of these questions. Each of these questions had a free text field for respondents to elaborate on their position. Respondents were also able to add if they thought anything else should be considered in addition to the priorities laid out for prevention, protection and response. To finish the consultation, there was the option to make any other comments they had about Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service. The key themes of the free text responses have been discussed, however all responses to the questions can be seen in the Appendix.

### Question 1: ‘To what extent do you agree that we should target our resources to reduce risk?’





**Figure 2: Responses tally for ‘To what extent do you agree that we should target our resources to reduce risk?’**

Figure 2 shows the breakdown to the extent the 465 respondents agreed with Question 1: ‘To what extent do you agree that we should target our resources to reduce risk?’. Over 9 in 10 (90.5%, n=421) agreed or strongly agreed, compared to 4.1% (n=19) who disagreed or strongly disagreed. 5.4% (n=25) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed.

In addition to their response to this question, respondents were asked to give a reason for their answer through a free text box provided. There were 114 qualitative responses for this question, with a higher proportion of those who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the question (89.5%, n=17) elaborating on their response than those who agreed or strongly agreed (19.5%, n=82).

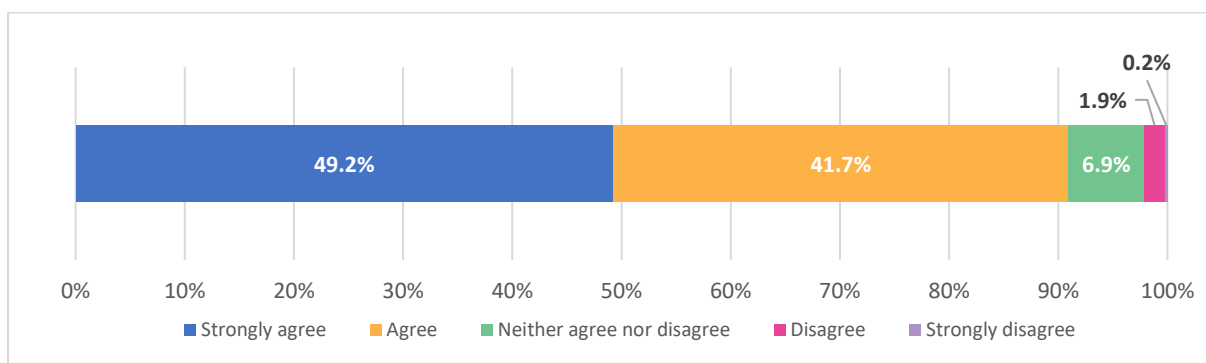
Some prominent recurring themes from the comments were general support for targeting resources to reduce risk, with reference to prevention being better than a cure and targeting resources being the most efficient use of those resources. There were also concerns that this would lead to resources not being distributed equally and some areas being better protected than others, leading to response times being affected for low-risk areas such as rural localities, as well as this possibly leading to unwanted fire station closures. In a similar vein, a prominent theme was that risk is unpredictable and thus moving resources based on this could be costly to areas that resources are moved away from.

Example quotations for illustrative purposes:

- “Proactive prevention is better and more cost effective than a reactive stance.” (Strongly agree)
- “Areas not recognised as high risk have fires. Lower risk areas still need adequate cover.” (Agree)
- “It sounds to me that some fire stations will be closed. Risk factors change constantly just like the weather.” (Disagree)

Other less prevalent themes touched upon were requiring clarity on the risk assessment model in order to have an informed opinion, changing circumstances like climate change, the importance of education about fire risks, concerns about budget cuts, and personnel having adequate levels of training to target risk. Examples of these comments can be seen in the Appendix.

### Question 2: ‘To what extent do you agree with our prevention priorities?’



**Figure 3: Response share for ‘To what extent do you agree with our prevention priorities?’**

Figure 3 shows the breakdown to the extent the 465 respondents agreed with Question 2: ‘To what extent do you agree with our prevention priorities?’. Over 9 in 10 (90.9%, n=423) agreed or strongly agreed



agreed, compared to 2.1% (n=10) who disagreed or strongly disagreed. 6.9% (n=32) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed.

In addition to their response to this question, respondents were asked to give a reason for their answer through a free text box provided. There were 74 qualitative responses for this question, with a higher proportion of those who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the question (80.0%, n=8) elaborating on their response compared to those who agreed or strongly agreed (12.5%, n=53).

Some prominent recurring themes from the comments were general support for the prevention priorities, with reference again to prevention being better than a cure, notably when it comes to the impact this will have on vulnerable members of society. There were also comments on the importance of education in prevention activities, suggestions for prevention activities and the importance of engaging with local communities when it comes to prevention work. Themes of concern in the comments were that this should not be the job of WFRS, there is a lack of measurement of the success of the priorities, and that the priorities were just rhetoric with no deliverable actions.

Example quotations for illustrative purposes:

- “Vulnerable people like impaired hearing need the prevention you can give for their continued self-supported living and peace of mind.” (Strongly agree)
- “Prevention is better than cure as they say.” (Agree)
- “You are not the Social Services that is their job to protect the 'vulnerable'.” (Disagree)

Respondents were also asked if there was anything else that should be considered in the prevention priorities, to which 143 respondents provided their views. Overall, the responses were varied, however the most frequent comments were themed around ensuring there was sufficient support and education available to local communities, notably for the most vulnerable and children in schools. Other considerations respondents commented on were around the funding and resources available to the Service, the role of changing circumstances like climate change in influencing prevention activities and prevention work taking place during planning stages for development.

Other less prevalent themes touched upon for this question were the use of other agencies to perform prevention work, the importance of communication in prevention work, antisocial behaviour, and issues with the framing of the question being asked. Examples of these comments can be seen in the Appendix.

### Question 3: ‘To what extent do you agree with our protection priorities?’

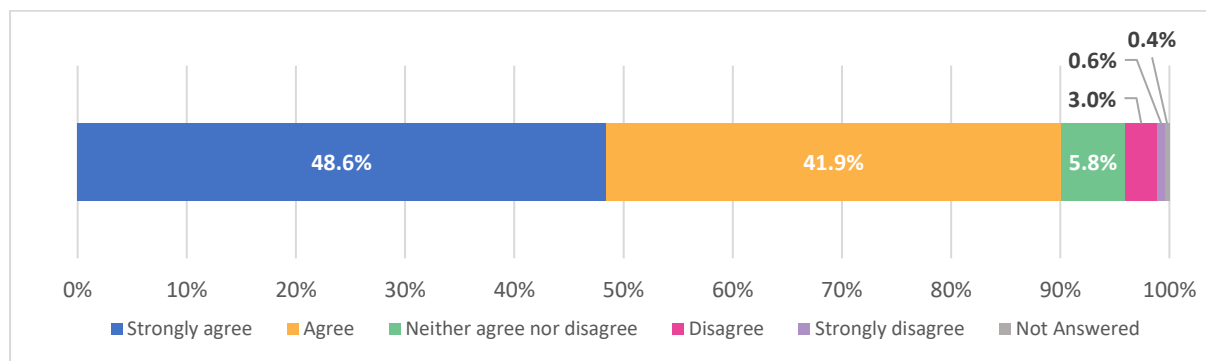


Figure 4: Response share for ‘To what extent do you agree with our protection priorities?’





Figure 4 shows the breakdown to the extent the 465 respondents agreed with Question 3: ‘To what extent do you agree with our protection priorities?’. Over 9 in 10 (90.5%, n=419) agreed or strongly agree, compared to 3.6% (n=17) who disagreed or strongly disagreed. 5.8% (n=27) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed.

In addition to their response to this question, respondents were asked to give a reason for their answer through a free text box provided. There were 67 qualitative responses for this question, with a higher proportion of those who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the question (88.2%, n=15) elaborating on their response than those who agreed or strongly agreed (9.3%, n=39).

Some prominent recurring themes from the comments were general support for the protection priorities, the Service having adequate resources and funding to realise these priorities, concern about budget cuts and issues with the framing of the question. There were also comments on the importance of education in protection activities, suggestions for protection activities and the priorities being rhetoric with no deliverable actions.

Example quotations for illustrative purposes:

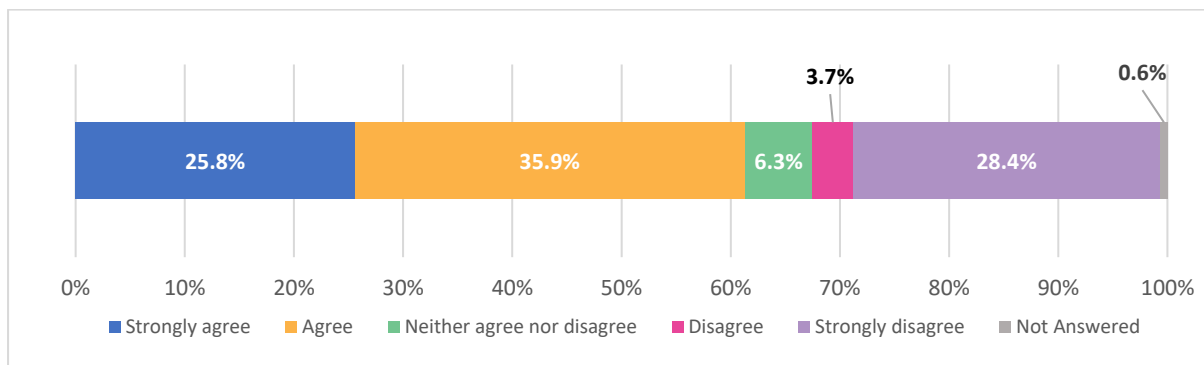
- “We need to have safe buildings to live and work in. Our schools and preschool nurseries need to be safe especially during the recent heat wave. Restaurants, retail outlets and charity shops should comply with building regulations and have suitable fire doors and trained fire wardens to make sure all staff members are evacuated in a safe and timely manner.” (Strongly agree)
- “Very essential to enable resource to be deployed flexibly to meet other situations.” (Strongly agree)
- “The strategy only works when there are sufficient resources and the capability to turn out sufficient, fully crewed appliances to meet any emergency requirement.” (Disagree)

Respondents were also asked if there was anything else that should be considered in the protection priorities, to which 78 respondents provided their views. Overall, the responses were varied, however the most frequent comments were themed around ensuring there was sufficient support and education available to local communities, notably for the most vulnerable and children in schools. Other considerations respondents commented on were around the funding and resources available to the Service, a lack of measurement of the success of the priorities, clarity on how the priorities are defined and the importance of surveying buildings to ensure they are safe.

Other less prevalent themes touched upon were the role protection priorities play in protecting the environment, the role of other agencies in protection activities, having adequate levels of personnel to carry out protection work and protection work taking place during planning stages for development. Examples of these comments can be seen in the Appendix.



#### Question 4: 'To what extent do you agree with our response priorities?'



**Figure 5: Response share for 'To what extent do you agree with our response priorities?'**

Figure 5 shows the breakdown to the extent the 465 respondents agreed with Question 4: 'To what extent do you agree with our response priorities?'. Almost two thirds (61.7%, n=285) agreed or strongly agreed, compared to almost one third (32.1%, n=148) who disagreed or strongly disagreed. The rate of disagreement with this question was significant compared to responses to the other questions in the consultation. 6.3% (n=29) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed.

**Note:** the answer options for this question were in reverse order to the other questions in the consultation, which might have impacted on the way this question was answered.

In addition to their response to this question, respondents were asked to give a reason for their answer through a free text box provided. There were 64 qualitative responses for this question, with a higher proportion of those who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the question (15.5%, n=23) elaborating on their response than those who agreed or strongly agreed (9.5%, n=27).

Some prominent recurring themes from the comments were general support for the response priorities, the Service having adequate resources and funding to realise these priorities, having adequate levels of personnel to carry out response work and issues with the framing of the question. There were also comments on the priorities being rhetoric with no deliverable actions, how response times would be impacted and concerns about response availability being impacted.

Example quotations for illustrative purposes:

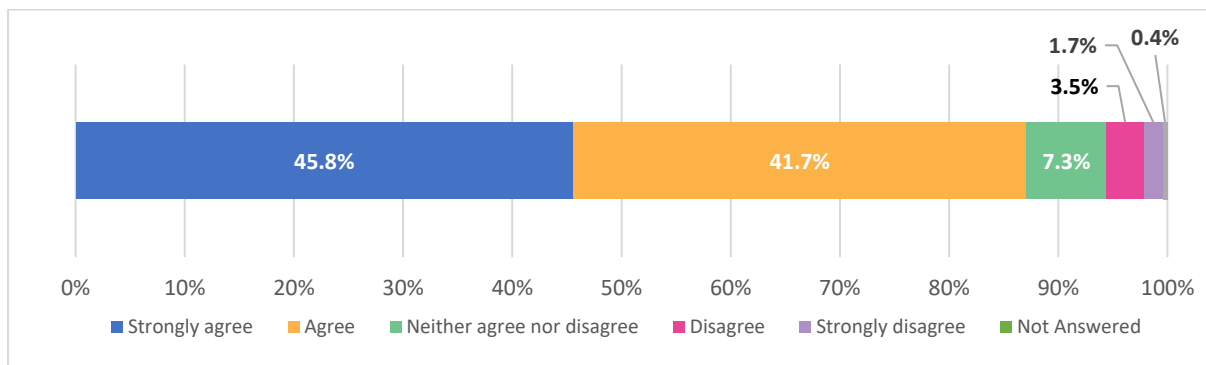
- "Right resources in the right place at the right time makes sense." (Strongly agree)
- "Being able to respond effectively, especially to the many different emergencies you might face, makes sense. What else would you do otherwise?" (Strongly agree)
- "This should not end up with closures to fire stations and a reduction in Full-time equivalent posts. This happens whenever discussions are had around response and priority. It always comes down to money." (Strongly disagree)

Respondents were also asked if there was anything else that should be considered in the response priorities, to which 67 respondents provided their views. Overall, the responses were varied, however the most frequent comments were themed around ensuring there are sufficient resources and funding available to carry out response work, further concerns about response times, having adequate levels of personnel to carry out response work and concerns that there will be fire station closures.

Other less prevalent themes touched upon were the role of other agencies in response activities, having equal Service coverage across the county, the age of the current appliances in use and changing circumstances like climate change. Examples of these comments can be seen in the Appendix.



### Question 5: 'To what extent do you agree that our service offer meets your safety needs?'



**Figure 6: Response share for 'To what extent do you agree that our service offer meets your safety needs?'**

Figure 6 shows the breakdown to the extent the 465 respondents agreed with Question 5: 'To what extent do you agree that our service offer meets your safety needs?'. Almost 9 in 10 (87.5%, n=405) agreed or strongly agreed, compared to 5.2% (n=24) who disagreed or strongly disagreed. 7.3% (n=34) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed.

In addition to their response to this question, respondents were asked to give a reason for their answer through a free text box provided. There were 73 qualitative responses for this question, with a higher proportion of those who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the question (79.2%, n=19) elaborating on their response than those who agreed or strongly agreed (9.4%, n=38).

Some prominent recurring themes from the comments were general support for the service offer's ability to keep the public safe, the importance of response availability, concern about resources not being equally distributed across the county and clarity being needed on how the priorities are defined. There were also comments on enforcement of certain aspects of the priorities, personnel being able to receive adequate training and concern about budget cuts that might take place.

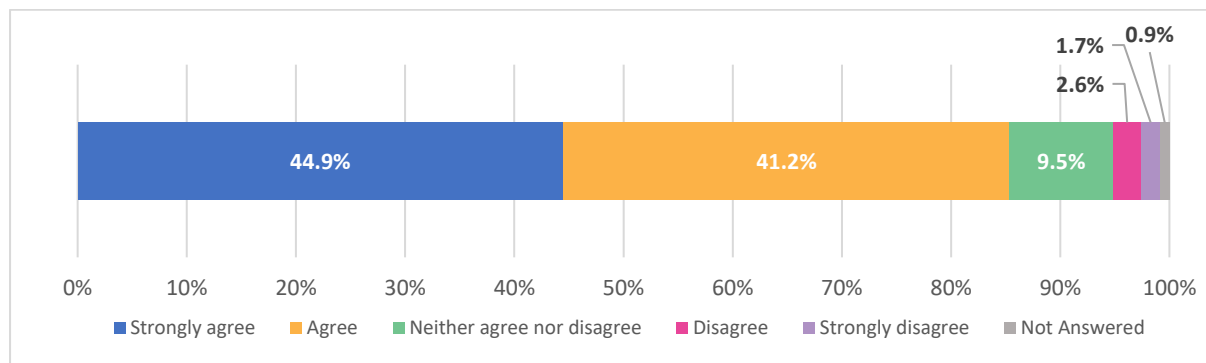
Example quotations for illustrative purposes:

- "This is a direction that WFRS has been undertaking for a number of years and has greatly improved our operational understanding and response to risk. This also assists with our day to day interaction with the communities; being able to inform them of our understandings, response and reassuring them about the issues within their community." (Strongly agree)
- "Great to hear you have specialist fire safety inspectors that are able to enforce regulations." (Strongly agree)
- "Targeting is great if you are in the target area, I worry about those who are outside of these areas. They also deserve the best service possible, this is looking like a cost saving exercise like the 'Minor injures unit' and the 'ambulance station'." (Strongly disagree)

Other less prevalent themes touched upon were how the vulnerable will be looked after, the Service having adequate resources and funding to realise the service offer, concerns about how rural localities would be affected and the importance of education in the Service's work. Examples of these comments can be seen in the Appendix.



### Question 6: 'To what extent do you agree that our approach will ensure that we are delivering our priorities in the right way?'



**Figure 7: Response share for 'To what extent do you agree that our approach will ensure that we are delivering our priorities in the right way?'**

Figure 7 shows the breakdown to the extent the 465 respondents agreed with Question 6: 'To what extent do you agree that our service offer meets your safety needs?'. Almost 9 in 10 (86.1%, n=397) agreed or strongly agreed, compared to 4.3% (n=20) who disagreed or strongly disagreed. 9.5% (n=44) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed.

In addition to their response to this question, respondents were asked to give a reason for their answer through a free text box provided. There were 62 qualitative responses for this question, with a higher proportion of those who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the question (75.0%, n=15) elaborating on their response than those who agreed or strongly agreed (7.1%, n=28).

Some prominent recurring themes from the comments were general support for the approach, the approach being rhetoric with no deliverable actions, the Service having adequate resources and funding to realise these priorities and a lack of measurement of the success of the priorities. There were also comments on the importance of local communities, risk being unpredictable and thus moving resources based on this could be costly to areas resources are moved away from and the important role ethics plays in the approach.

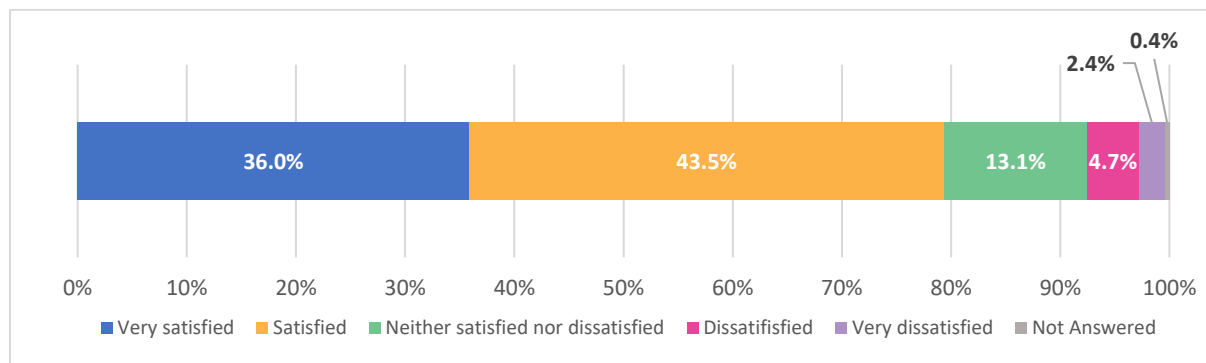
Example quotations for illustrative purposes:

- "The aims are excellent. I'm not sure the resources match the ambition. I would quite happily pay a little more Council Tax for a better service." (Strongly agree)
- "The approach could embed a more community powered approach, recognising that communities know their own priorities. The "People" bullet point could include something about collaboration with communities. At the moment it feels top-down." (Agree)
- "This is just rhetoric, nothing to measure what's going right/wrong." (Disagree)

Other less prevalent themes touched upon were the importance of looking after the environment, the levels of personnel available in the Service, being able to learn from past incidents and activity and the possibility of fire station closures. Examples of these comments can be seen in the Appendix.



**Question 7: ‘Overall how satisfied are you that our strategy will make Warwickshire the best that it can be both now and in the future?’**



**Figure 8: Response share for ‘Overall how satisfied are you that our strategy will make Warwickshire the best that it can be both now and in the future?’**

Figure 8 shows the breakdown to the extent the 465 respondents agreed with Question 7: ‘Overall how satisfied are you that our strategy will make Warwickshire the best that it can be both now and in the future?’. Almost 4 in 5 (79.5%, n=369) were satisfied or very satisfied, compared to 7.1% (n=33) who were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. 13.1% (n=61) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed.

In addition to their response to this question, respondents were asked to give a reason for their answer through a free text box provided. There were 106 qualitative responses for this question, with a higher proportion of those who were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the question (72.7%, n=24) elaborating on their response than those who were satisfied or very satisfied (15.7%, n=58).

Some prominent recurring themes from the comments were general support for the strategy, the Service having adequate resources and funding to realise the strategy, a lack of measurement of the success of the strategy and that the strategy were just rhetoric with no deliverable actions. There were also comments highlighting concerns about budget cuts, fire station closures, the levels of personnel available in the Service and having equal Service coverage across the county.

Example quotations for illustrative purposes:

- “It’s good to see a plan for future activities and areas that will be targeted and how that might be delivered in the future.” (Satisfied)
- “Delivering the strategy will depend on having the resources to do so.” (Satisfied)
- “Much of this strategy is vague with generalised statements. In theory much of it sounds are ok. But it does not cover response times / numbers of emergency vehicles available/ whether our local fire station will remain open. How does the risk assessment view the fire station in Stratford? Surely without it risk to Stratford residents goes up?” (Dissatisfied)

Other less prevalent themes touched upon were concern that rural localities would be disproportionately affected by the strategy, issues with the framing of the question, the welfare and pay of Service personnel and concern about response times. Examples of these comments can be seen in the Appendix.



## **Question 8: ‘Do you have any other comments you would like to make about Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service?’**

To finish the consultation, respondents were asked ‘Do you have any other comments you would like to make about Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service?’. There were 154 qualitative responses for this question, of which half (n=77) were comments praising the WFRS for the services that they provide.

Some prominent recurring themes from the comments were general support for the Service, the Service having adequate resources and funding to realise the strategy, the importance of protecting the vulnerable and the importance of education in Service activity. There were also comments highlighting concerns about the levels of personnel available in the Service, the importance of engaging with local communities, the Service performing jobs that they should not be responsible for and suggestions for improving the Service.

Example quotations for illustrative purposes:

- “The WFRS rightly so enjoys huge public respect. As an emergency service that is there 24/7 the general public are reassured by your presence.”
- “We are so lucky to have such dedicated fire fighters to protect the community. The funding needs to be available for them to do their jobs efficiently with the best equipment and facilities. The safety of people cannot have a price put on it.”
- “None other than the note about direct contact with the public and those people and places identified as most vulnerable.”
- “Concentrate on what a Fire & Rescue Service is primarily there for - the clue is in the title. Yes to fire prevention, yes to educating/identifying the vulnerable - but ensure you don't lose sight of the need to prioritise availability of crews and appliances above all else - the availability of some RDS units is a disgrace and work needs to be done to improve that as a priority.”
- “There needs to be a non emergency number to call the fire and rescue service just like 101 for the police. For instance trapped wildlife is not necessarily an blue light emergency but one feels it is wrong to dial 999 to ask if any assistance is available. Also to ask about fire prevention or general enquires relating to the services that you offer.”

Other less prevalent themes touched upon were to regularly review the approach of the Fire Service, disapproval for the strategy, the importance of communication and the importance of Service personnel welfare and pay. Examples of these comments can be seen in the Appendix.



## Equality and Diversity Analysis

The online consultation asked respondents to complete information regarding equality and diversity. The results of this are set out in the table below. It also includes 2019 Mid-Year population estimates, 2021 Census or 2011 Census data (dependent on the most recent ONS data published) for Warwickshire for comparative purposes.

Gender	Option	% (No.)	2021 Census Data (%)
	Male (including trans male)	44.5% (207)	49.3%
	Female (including trans female)	44.1% (205)	50.7%
	Prefer not to say	8.8% (41)	N/A
	Not answered	2.1% (10)	N/A
	Prefer to self-describe (please state)	0.2% (1)	N/A
	Non-binary/agender/gender-fluid	0.2% (1)	N/A
Identify as trans/transgender	Option	% (No.)	
	No	88.0% (409)	N/A
	Prefer not to say	8.6% (40)	N/A
	Not answered	3.4% (16)	N/A
	Yes	0.2% (1)	N/A
Age in years	Option	% (No.)	ONS 2019 Mid-Year Pop (%)
	50 – 59	22.6% (105)	14.2%
	65 – 74	17.4% (81)	11.0%
	60 – 64	14.6% (68)	5.8%
	40 – 49	12.6% (59)	12.7%
	25 – 39	11.8% (55)	18.3%
	75+	11.4% (53)	9.8%
	Prefer not to say	6.7% (31)	N/A
	18 – 24	1.5% (7)	7.9%
	Not answered	1.2% (6)	N/A
Long standing illness or disability	Option	% (No.)	
	No	75.9% (353)	N/A
	Yes	13.5% (63)	N/A
	Prefer not to answer	8.6% (40)	N/A
	Not answered	1.7% (8)	N/A
Ethnicity	Option	% (No.)	2011 Census Data (%)
	White – English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	81.3% (378)	88.5%
	Prefer not to say	9.0% (42)	N/A
	Not answered	2.4% (11)	N/A
	Other White background	2.2% (10)	3.2%
	Asian or Asian British – Indian	1.9% (9)	3.0%
	White – Irish	1.7% (8)	1.0%



	Asian or Asian British – Pakistani	0.4% (2)	0.3%
	Black or Black British - African	0.2% (1)	0.4%
	Mixed – White and Asian	0.2% (1)	0.5%
	Mixed – White and Black Caribbean	0.2% (1)	0.6%
	Other Mixed background	0.2% (1)	0.3%
	Prefer to self-describe (please state if you wish)	0.2% (1)	N/A
	White – Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0% (0)	0.1%
	Black or Black British - Caribbean	0.0% (0)	0.3%
	Other Black background	0.0% (0)	0.1%
	Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi	0.0% (0)	0.1%
	Chinese	0.0% (0)	0.4%
	Other Asian Background	0.0% (0)	0.8%
	Mixed – White and Black African	0.0% (0)	0.1%
	Arab	0.0% (0)	0.1%
	Other Ethnic background	0.0% (0)	0.3%
<b>Religion</b>	<b>Option</b>	<b>% (No.)</b>	<b>2011 Census Data (%)</b>
	Christian	46.5% (216)	64.5%
	No religion	33.9% (158)	24.1%
	Prefer not to say	13.1% (61)	N/A
	Not answered	2.6% (12)	6.8%
	Muslim	0.9% (4)	1.1%
	Spiritual	0.9% (4)	N/A
	Hindu	0.6% (3)	1.0%
	Any other religion or belief	0.6% (3)	0.4%
	Buddhist	0.4% (2)	0.3%
	Sikh	0.4% (2)	1.7%
	Jewish	0.0% (0)	9.1%
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	<b>Option</b>	<b>% (No.)</b>	
	Heterosexual or straight	75.2% (350)	N/A
	Prefer not to say	14.8% (69)	N/A
	Not answered	3.2% (15)	N/A
	Bi / bisexual	1.7% (8)	N/A
	Other	0.9% (4)	N/A
	Pansexual	0.4% (2)	N/A
	Gay man	0.2% (1)	N/A
	Gay woman / lesbian	0.0% (0)	N/A

**Table 2: Overall online respondent profile**





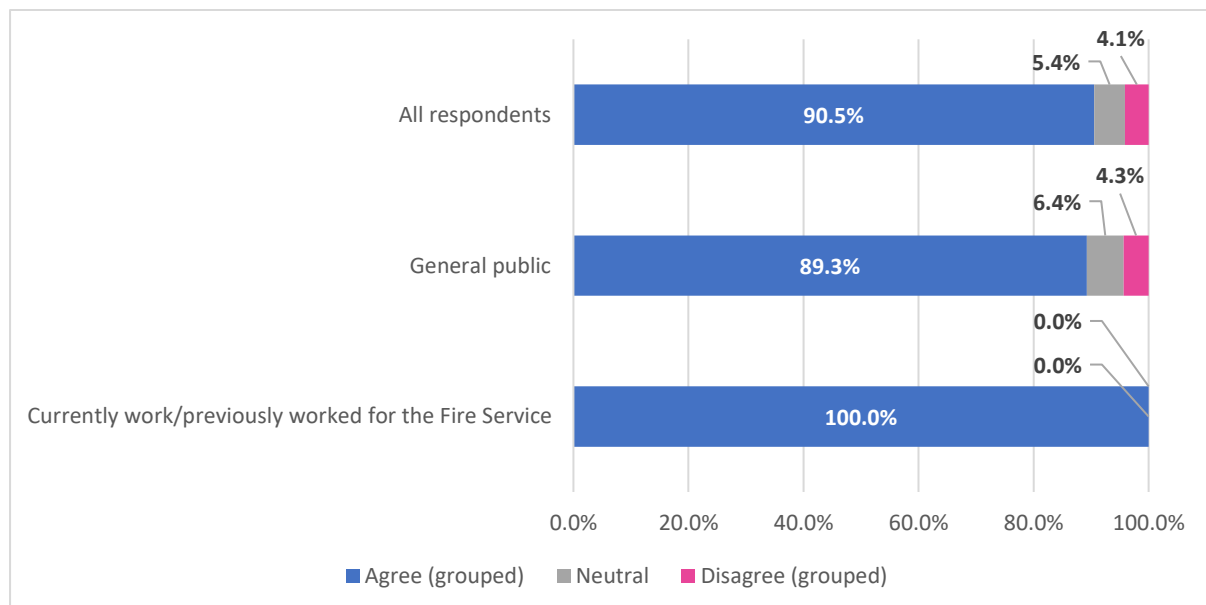
## Cross-Tabulation Analysis

This section explores the relationship between multiple variables. For this consultation on the Prevention, Protection and Response Strategy 2022-2027, the relationship between the agreement with a question and the description of the respondent was examined. The below Figures only concentrate on those who described themselves as 'General Public' and 'Currently or previously worked for the Fire Service' due to the low numbers for the other responses. The Figures also include the responses of all respondents for comparison, however it should be noted that the proportion of all respondents that described themselves as the general public was high (74.2% of all responses), and thus weights this result significantly. For all questions, a Fisher's exact test was performed to determine whether there was a statistically significant relationship ( $p < 0.05$ ) between the type of respondent and their level of agreement with the question.

This was the only cross-tabulation for the respondent profile that was carried out. Cross-tabulation analysis on whether a respondent's ethnicity affected their agreement with certain questions would have been beneficial, however, due to the small numbers, the data did not warrant this, and it could have presented an unfair conclusion that may not have been representative of the general population. Respondents to the survey were not diverse, with 3.1% ( $n=15$ ) being of a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) background compared to those of a White ethnicity (85.2%,  $n=396$ ). The ethnicity of the remaining 11.7% ( $n=53$ ) of respondents was unknown.

**Note:** The options 'Don't know' and 'Not Answered' have been excluded from all Figures below, but not from the total number of respondents.

### Question 1: 'To what extent do you agree that we should target our resources to reduce risk?'



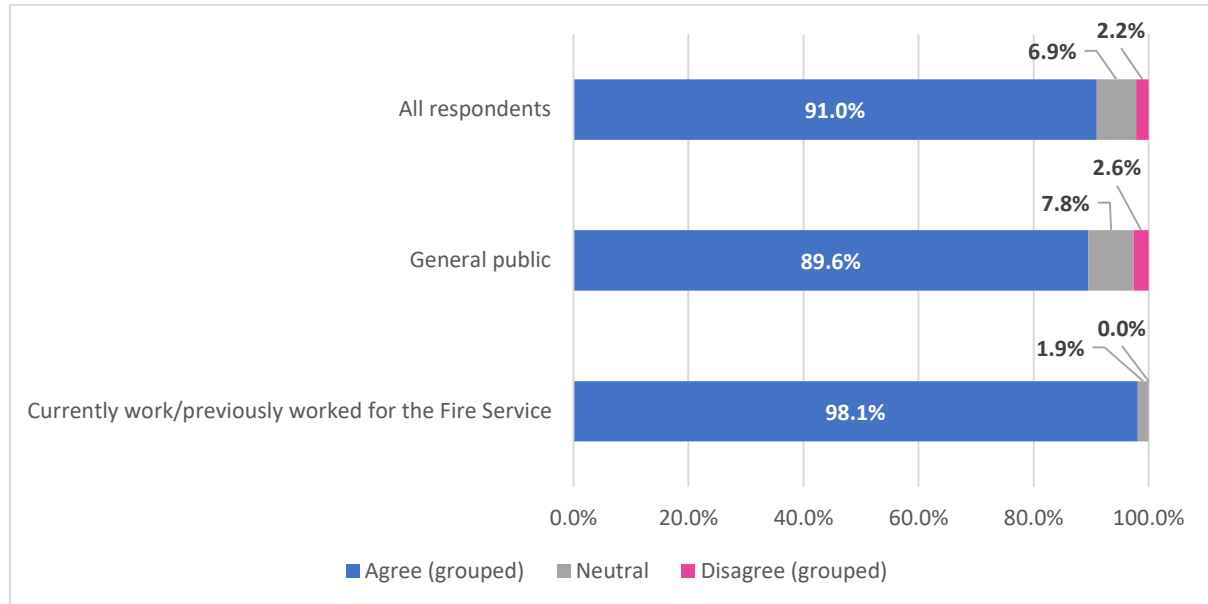
**Figure 9: Relationship between agreement with Question 1 and description of respondent**

As shown in Figure 9, all respondents who currently work/previously worked for the Fire Service ( $n=53$ ) agreed with the question, compared with 89.3% ( $n=308$ ) of the general public. This was the only



question where the type of respondent and how they responded to this question was statistically significantly dependent ( $p=0.03$ ).

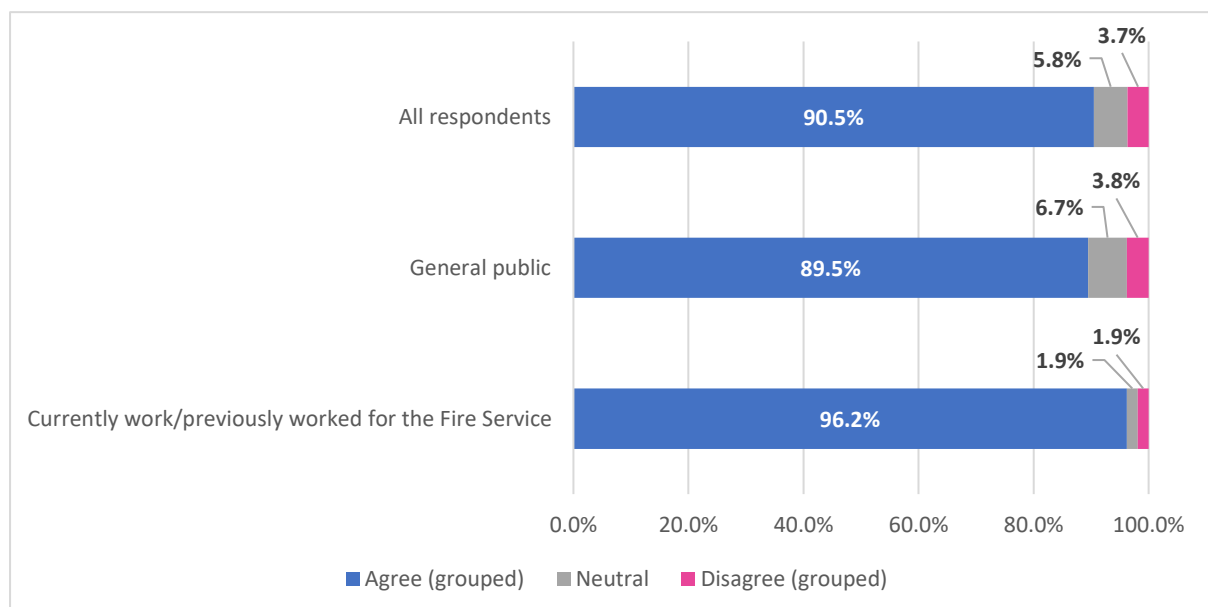
### Question 2: 'To what extent do you agree with our prevention priorities?'



**Figure 10: Relationship between agreement with Question 2 and description of respondent**

As can be seen Figure 10, 98.1% ( $n=52$ ) of respondents who currently work/previously worked for the Fire Service agreed with the question, compared with 89.6% ( $n=309$ ) of the general public. The relationship between the type of respondent and how they responded to this question was found not to be statistically significantly dependent ( $p=0.19$ ).

### Question 3: 'To what extent do you agree with our protection priorities?'

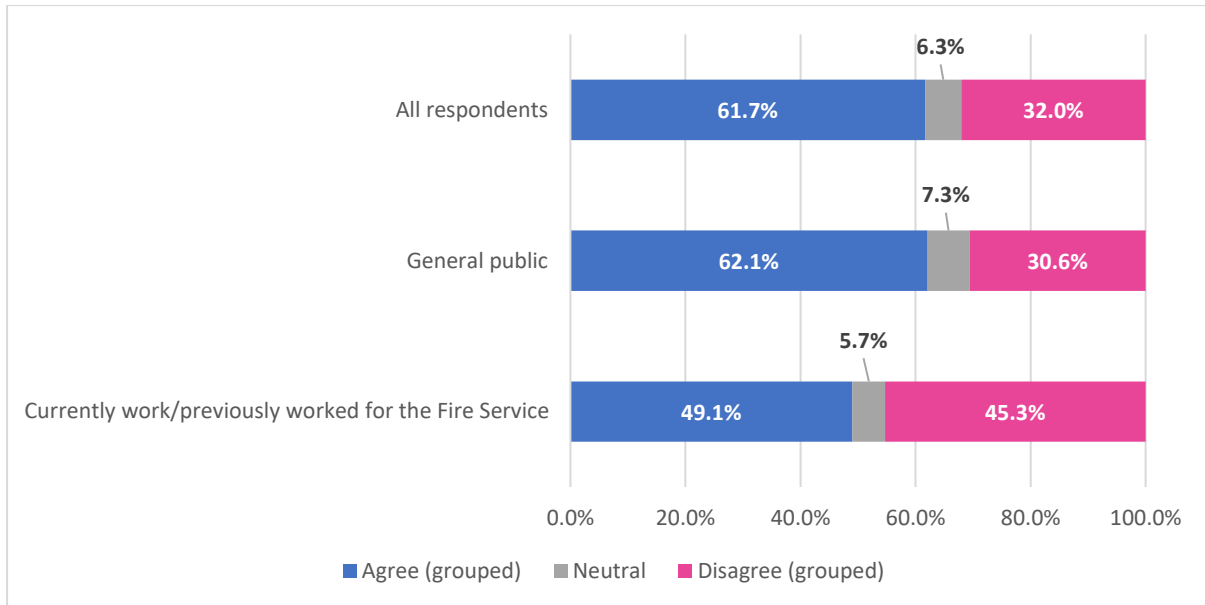




**Figure 11: Relationship between agreement with Question 3 and description of respondent**

As can be seen Figure 11, 96.2% (n=51) of respondents who currently work/previously worked for the Fire Service agreed with the question, compared with 89.5% (n=307) of the general public. The relationship between the type of respondent and how they responded to this question was found not to be statistically significantly dependent (p=0.39).

**Question 4: ‘To what extent do you agree with our response priorities?’**

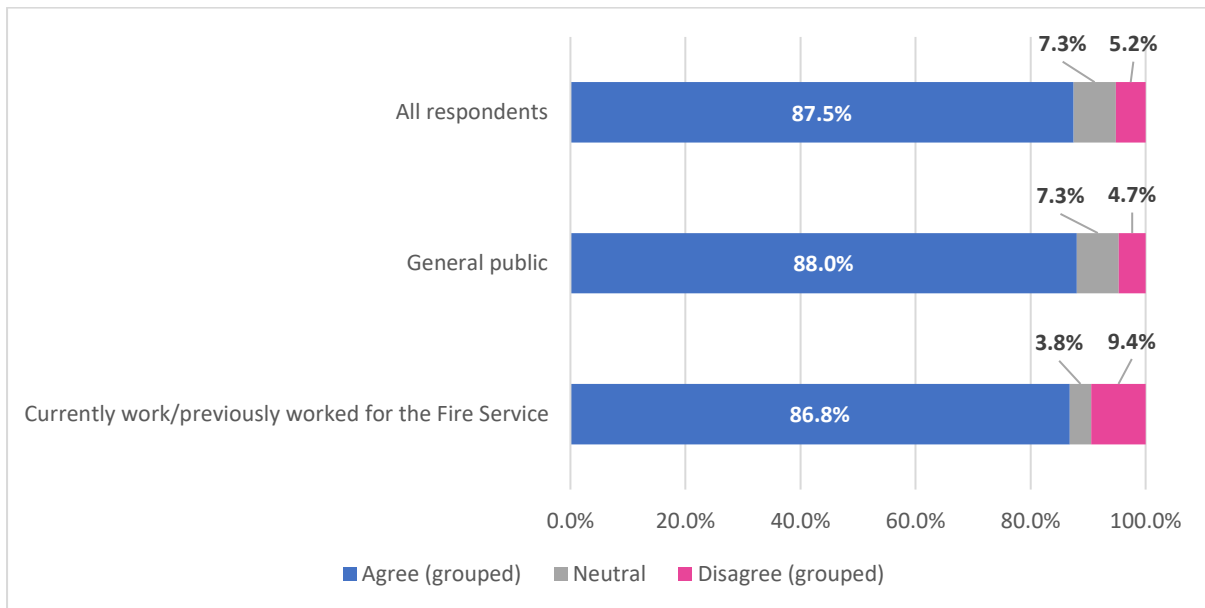


**Figure 12: Relationship between agreement with Question 4 and description of respondent**

As can be seen in Figure 12, 49.1% (n=26) of respondents who currently work/previously worked for the Fire Service agreed with the question, compared with 62.1% (n=213) of the general public. The relationship between the type of respondent and how they responded to this question was found not to be statistically significantly dependent (p=0.11).



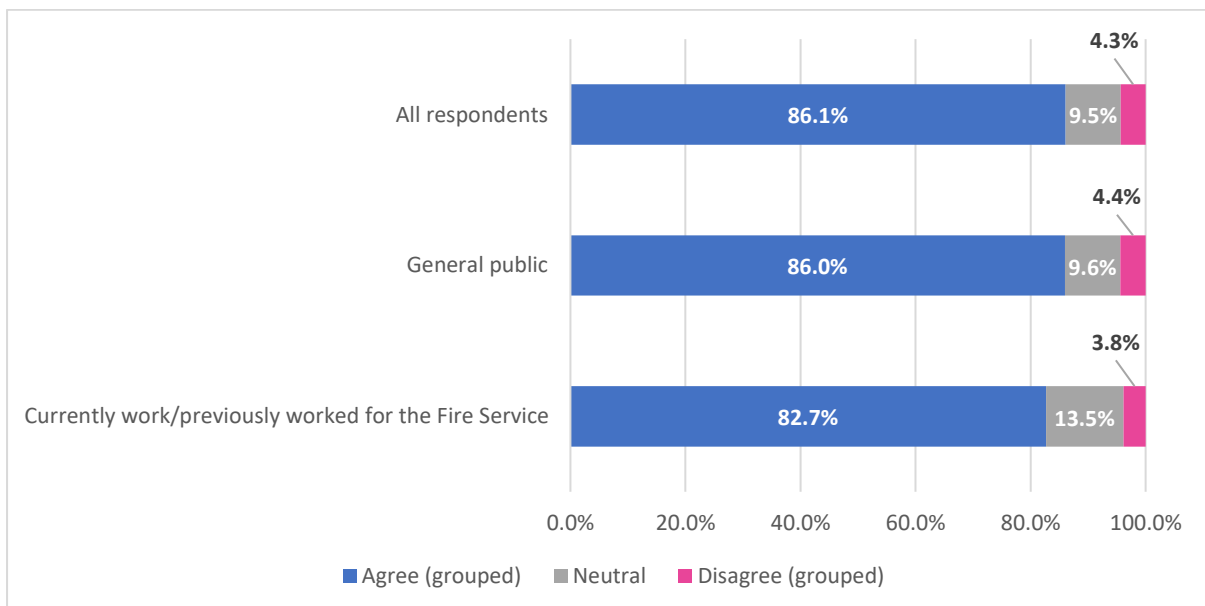
### Question 5: 'To what extent do you agree that our service offer meets your safety needs?'



**Figure 13: Relationship between agreement with Question 5 and description of respondent**

As can be seen in Figure 13, levels of agreement were consistent across the two groups, with 86.8% (n=46) of respondents who currently work/previously worked for the Fire Service and 88.0% (n=302) of the general public agreeing with the question. The relationship between the type of respondent and how they responded to this question was found not to be statistically significantly dependent (p=0.25).

### Question 6: 'To what extent do you agree that our approach will ensure that we are delivering our priorities in the right way?'

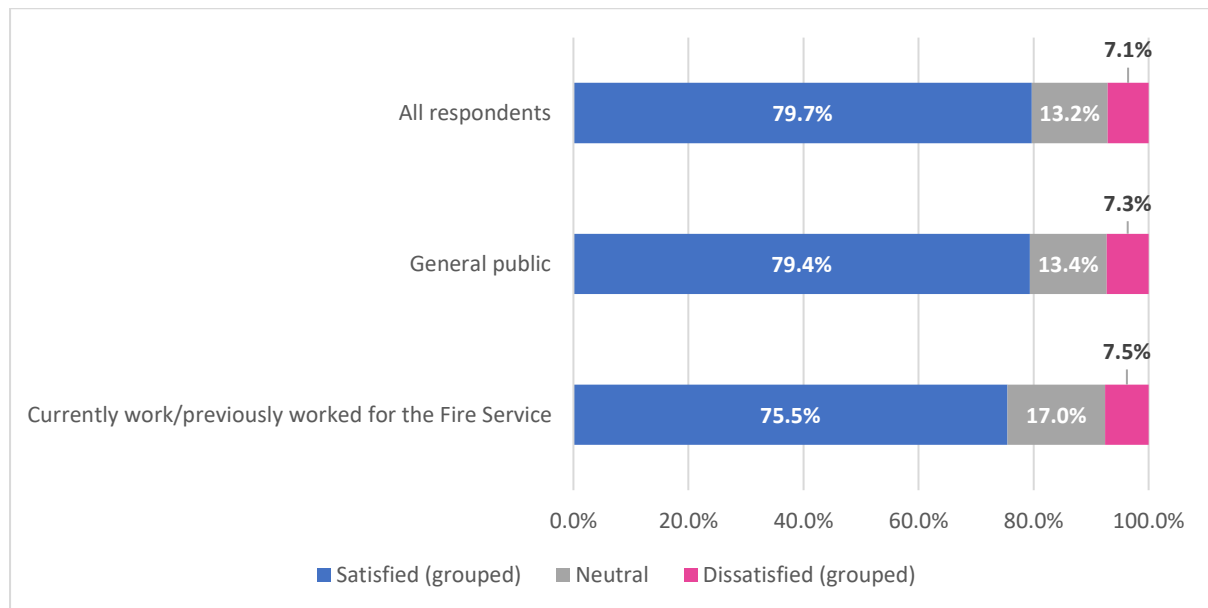


**Figure 14: Relationship between agreement with Question 6 and description of respondent**



As can be seen Figure 10, 82.7% (n=43) of respondents who currently work/previously worked for the Fire Service agreed with the question, compared with 86.0% (n=294) of the general public. The relationship between the type of respondent and how they responded to this question was found not to be statistically significantly dependent (p=0.60).

**Question 7: ‘Overall how satisfied are you that our strategy will make Warwickshire the best that it can be both now and in the future?’**



**Figure 15: Relationship between agreement with Question 7 and description of respondent**

As can be seen Figure 10, 75.5% (n=40) of respondents who currently work/previously worked for the Fire Service were satisfied with the strategy, compared with 79.4% (n=273) of the general public. The relationship between the type of respondent and how they responded to this question was found not to be statistically significantly dependent (p=0.74).



## General Observations

This section lists observations based on the qualitative and quantitative data generated from the Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Prevention, Protection and Response Strategy 2022-2027 Consultation. These observations are based on the feedback received from the 465 respondents.

- For future surveys, look to target residents in Rugby Borough and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough as respondents were most under-represented in these areas of Warwickshire.
- Reassure the population that resourcing to risk does not inherently mean budget cuts/fire station closures and removing coverage from some areas in preference of others, which was a consistent theme for disagreement across multiple questions. The question with the most negative feedback was regarding response priorities, where these concerns were particularly amplified.
- Release detailed and specific actions that encompass the priorities laid out as a recurring theme from the free text comments referred to the priorities being vague in how they translate into measurable results.
- Due to 465 responses being only a small sample of the population, these views do not represent Warwickshire as a whole. Looking to push surveys out to a wider, more representative audience would be beneficial in ensuring the responses reflected the views of the population.