

MODELING RESPONSE TIME FOR STRUCTURE FIRES

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Project Description

In order to improve the general safety of Arlington County residents by making the allocation of emergency resources more efficient, it is important to reduce the response time to incidents. This project aims to identify the factors affecting these response times for Structure Fires (SF) in Arlington County, VA.

Data

Fire & Emergency Data from Arlington County Fire Department (ACFD)

- 399,158 observations, 68 variables including the location and the time of the incident, CAD (computer-aided dispatch) call types, fire stations, responding units
- Years 2010-2015
- ACFD has 10 fire stations and 30 apparatus types
- We focus on CAD calls coded as Structure Fire (SF)
- We use two definitions of response time:
 - turnout time = en route time - dispatch time
 - travel time = arrival time - en route time
- Standards of the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA):
 - 80 seconds for turnout time, 240 seconds for travel time



The Model

Turnout Time: We use a linear model to analyze the effect of various predictors, including hour of the day, station, year, month, and apparatus type, on turnout time y to an incident.

$$(y)^{(1/3)} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{apparatus} + \beta_2 \text{station} + g(\text{month}) + g(\text{year}) + g(\text{hour}) + \epsilon$$

where $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

$g()$ is a spline effect

Travel Time: We fit a spatial Gaussian Process model¹ that captures the spatial dependence in travel time to locations that are closer. We apply a power law transformation to travel time as it has a right-skewed distribution. The travel time y at a location s_0 is given by

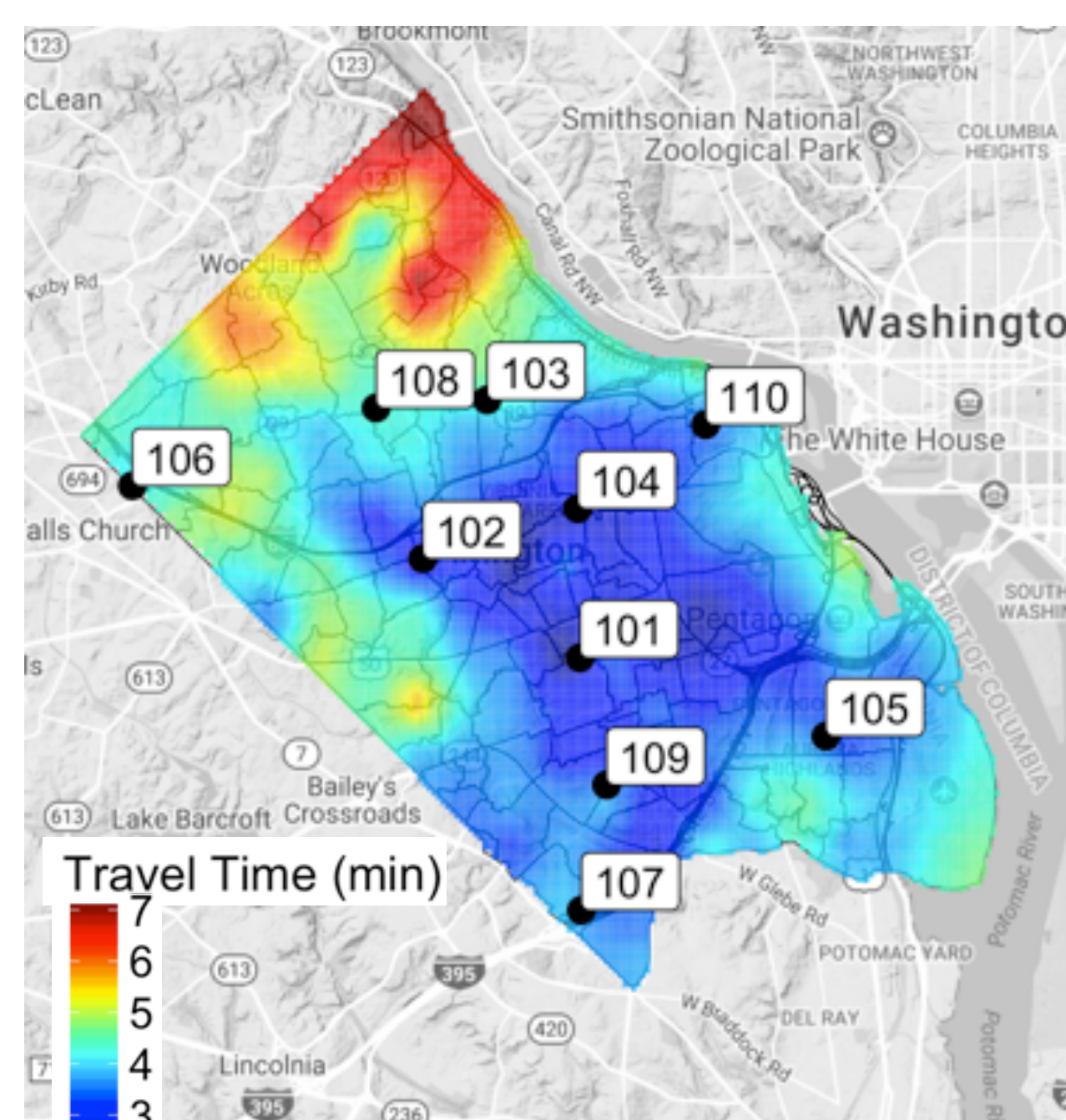
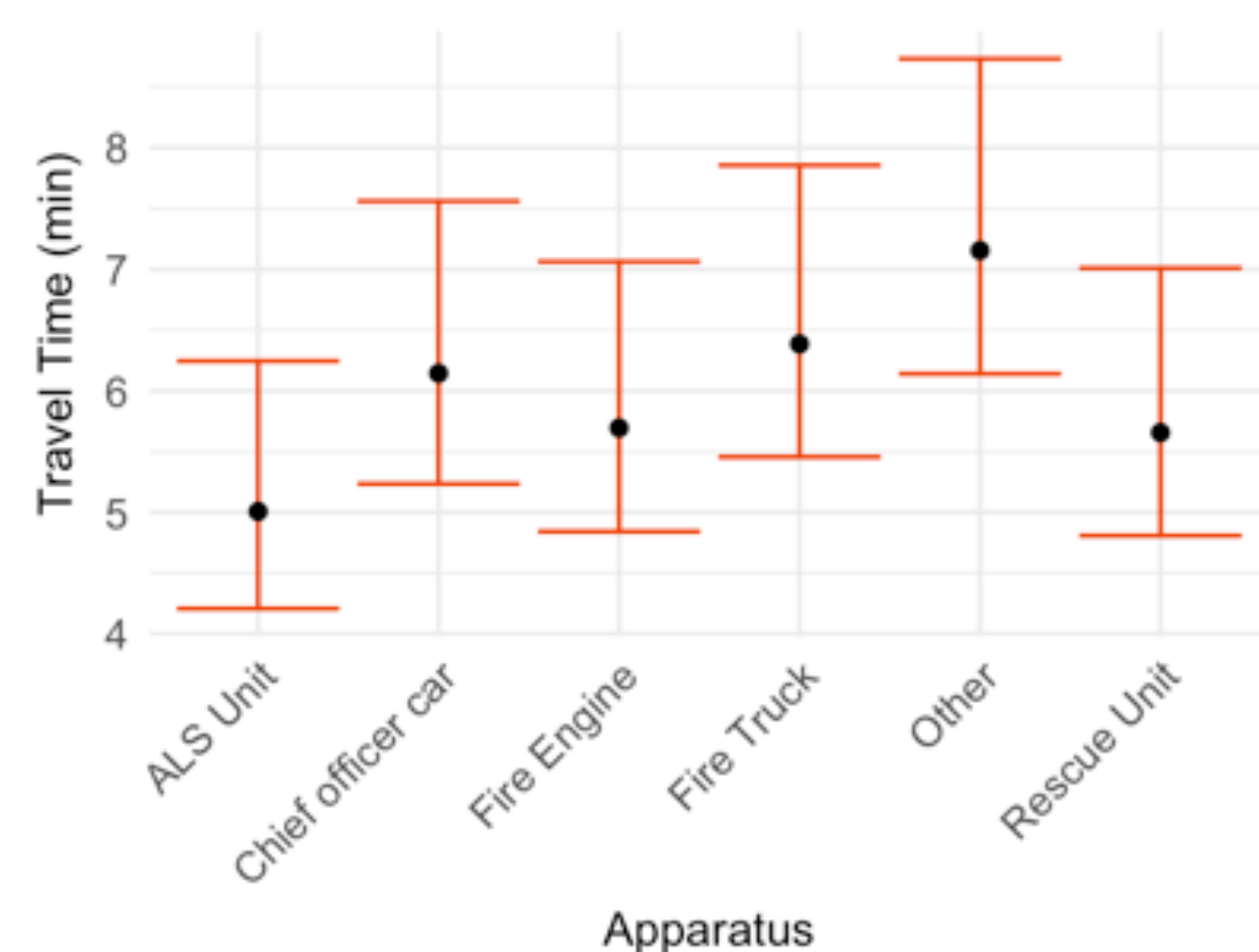
$$[y(s_0)]^{(1/3)} = \chi^T \beta + w(s_0) + \epsilon(s_0)$$

where $\epsilon(s) \sim N(0, \tau^2)$ and $w(s) \sim GP(0, K(\cdot))$

$K(\cdot)$ has Matérn covariance with smoothness ν , range ϕ , and partial sill σ^2 . Estimation is done via Markov Chain Monte Carlo using R package spBayes. Covariates include effects for distance, year, month of the year, hour of the day, apparatus type, and station.

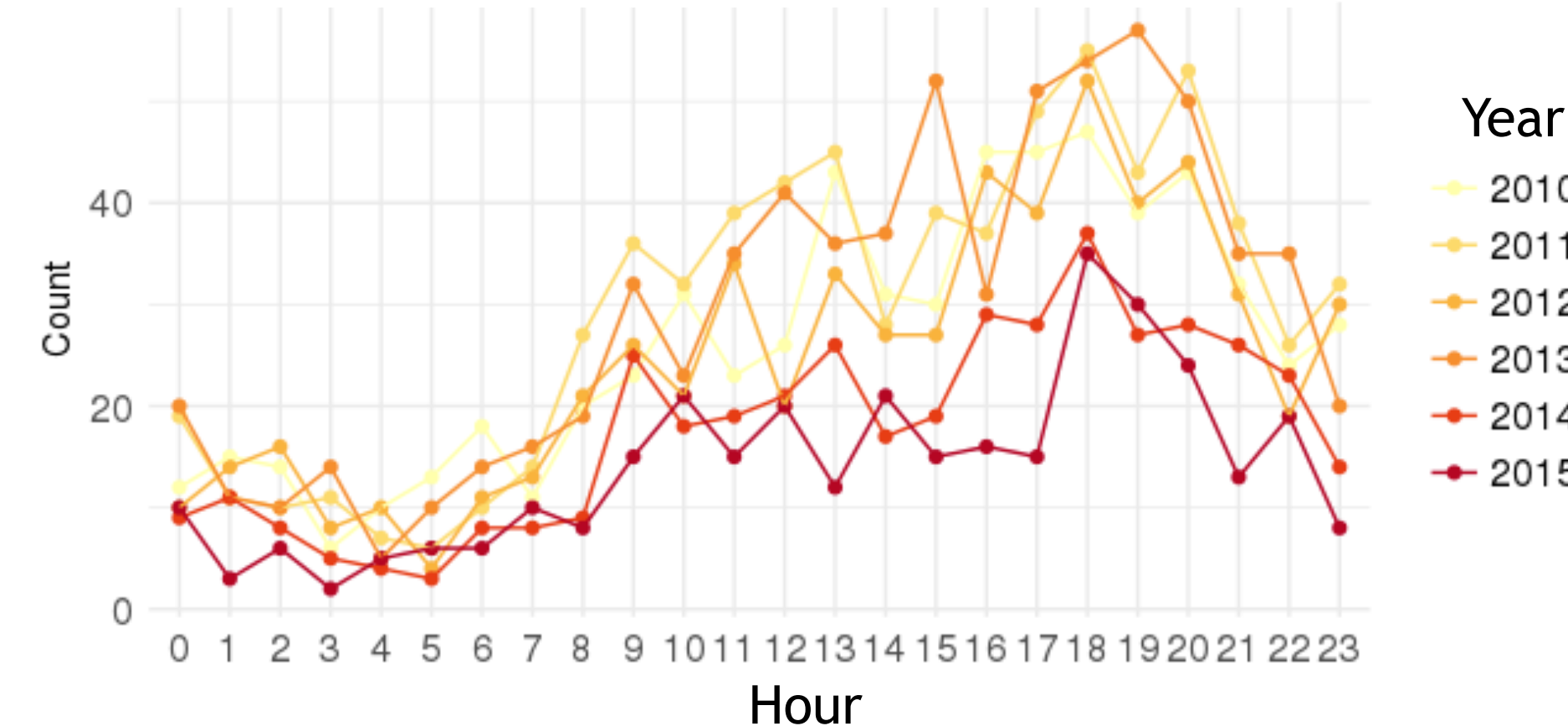
Findings: Travel Time

The model reveals some locations in Arlington where the estimated travel time is the longest (esp. in north Arlington). Travel time, as expected, is significantly longer the more distance traveled. The model shows that travel time has much greater variability than turnout time. Advanced Life Support (ALS) units have the shortest travel times.

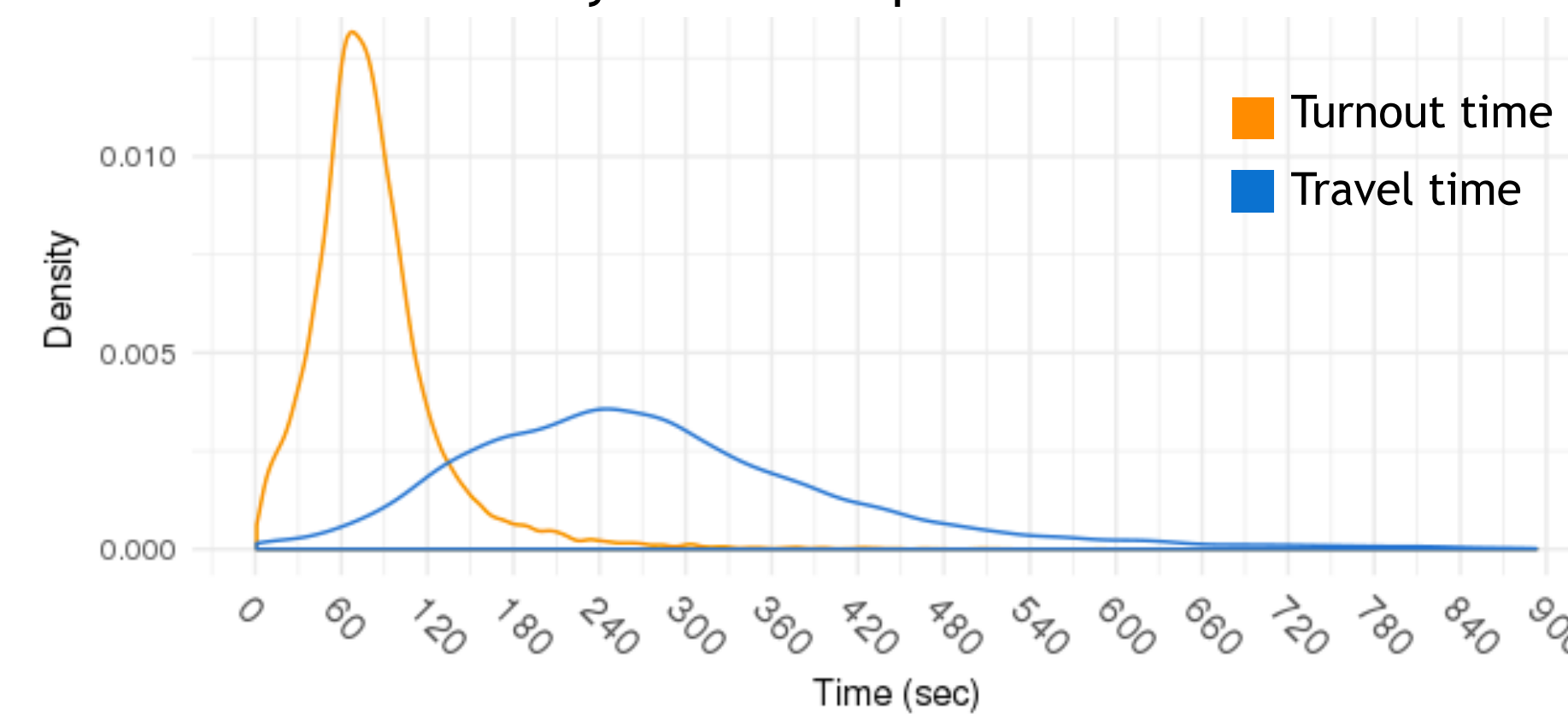


Descriptive Analysis

Structure Fire CAD Call Counts by Hour and Year

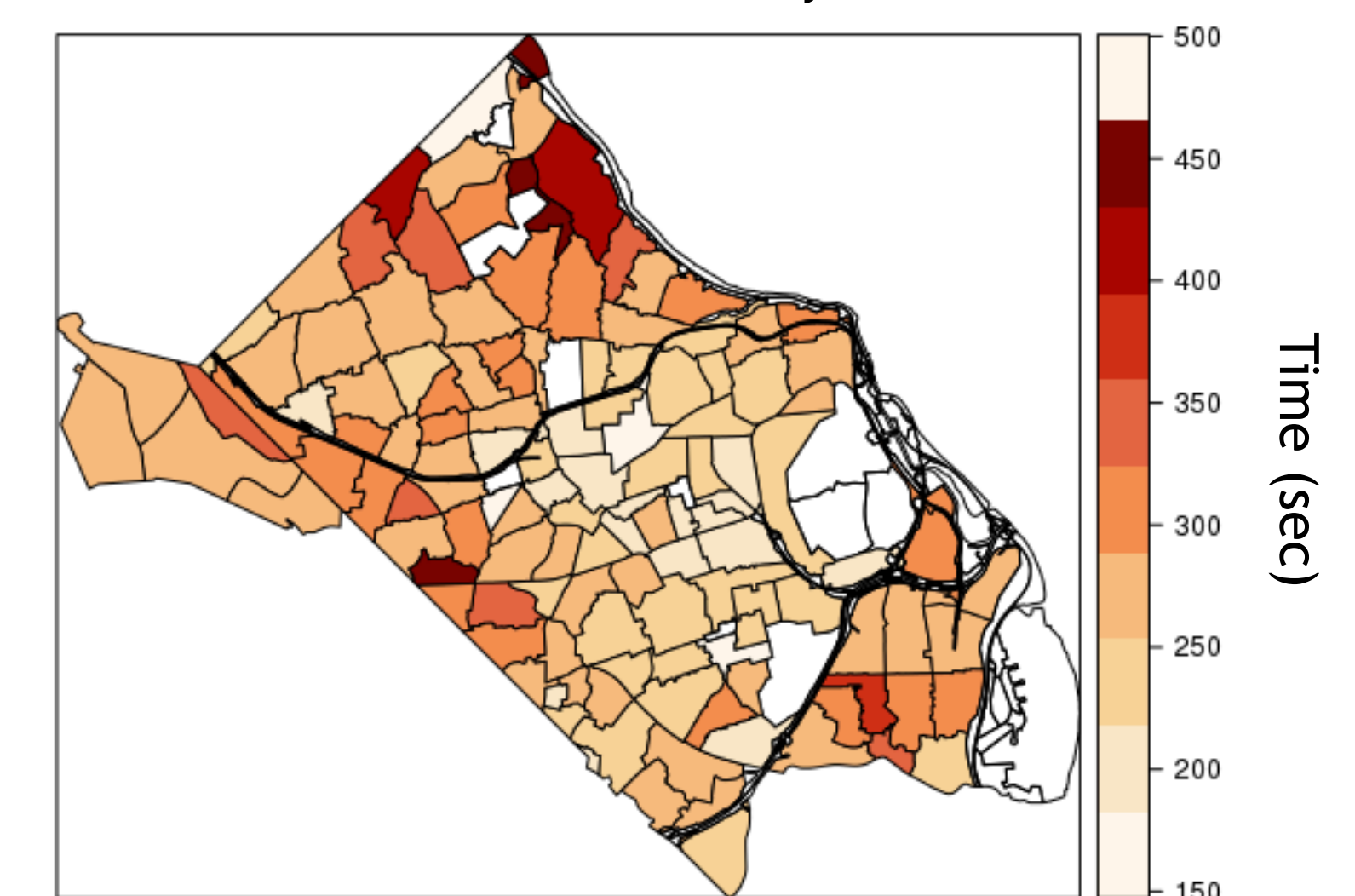


Density Plot of Response Times



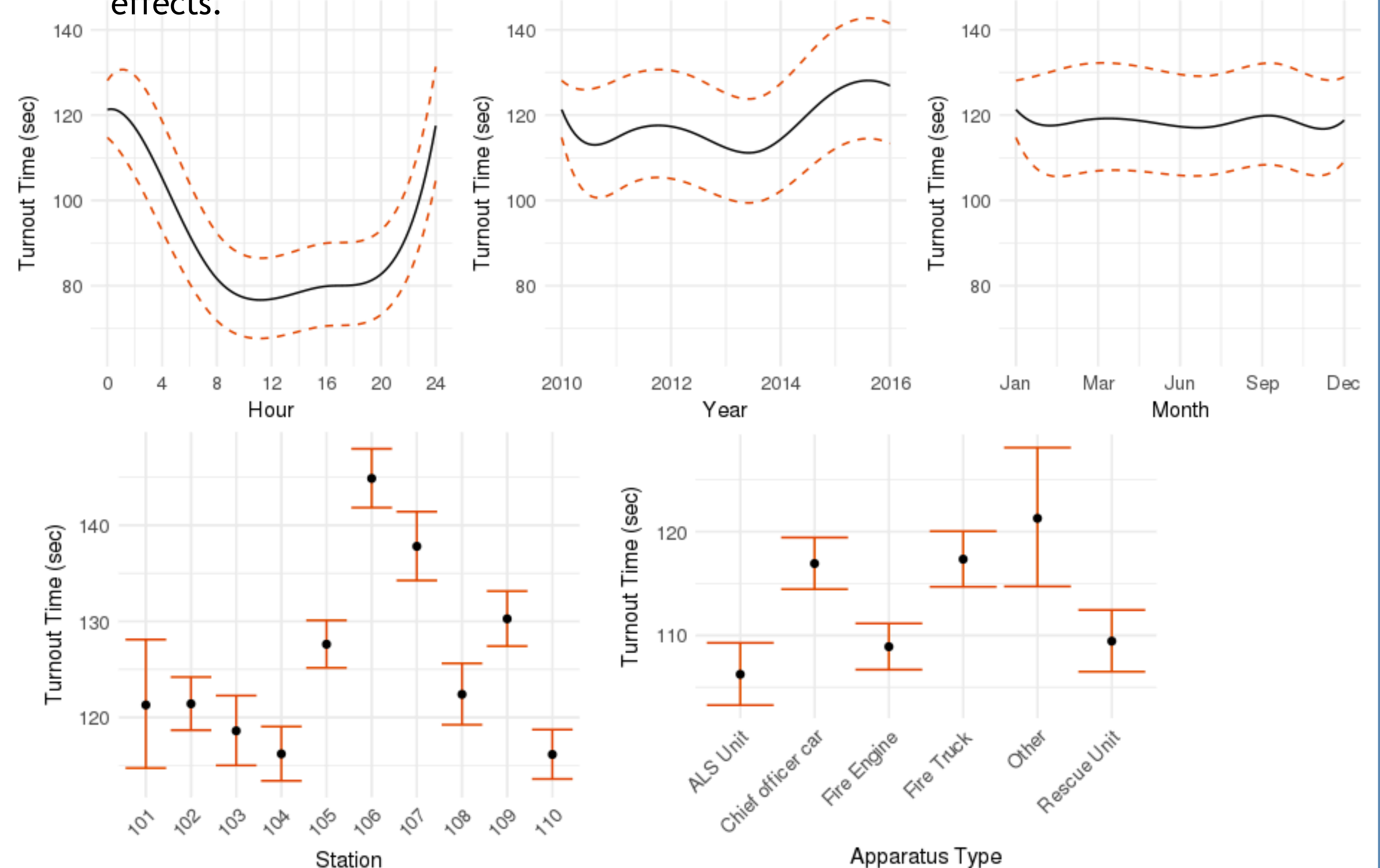
The exploratory analysis reveals that structure fires have decreased in 2014 and 2015. Travel times are longer than turnout times on average and have much greater variability. They are longer in north Arlington. These findings are corroborated by our model results.

Median Travel Time by Firebox



Findings: Turnout Time

Stations 104, 105, 110 have significantly lower turn out times, while turnout times for stations 106, 107, and 109 are significantly longer. All apparatus types have significantly lower turnout times than apparatus in the "Other" category, with Fire Engines and Advanced Life Support (ALS) Units showing the strongest negative effects.



Future Work

- Include fire station resources in the models.
- Study other types of incidents besides structure fires.
- Improve the models using other data sources such as housing, traffic, weather.

[1] Lindgren, Finn, Håvard Rue, and Johan Lindström. "An explicit link between Gaussian fields and Gaussian Markov random fields: the stochastic partial differential equation approach." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Statistical Methodology)* 73.4 (2011): 423-498.