

FIRESETTING BEHAVIOR, FIRE ATTITUDE, FIREFIGHTING SKILLS: BASIS FOR ACTION PLAN

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the level of fire setting behavior, the level of fire attitude, and the level of firefighting skills among firefighters in the Province of Batangas. The impact of fire setting behavior to fire attitude and the impact of fire attitude to firefighting skills were also determined. Quantitative research design with causal approach was employed as the research design and utilized a stratified sampling technique for the selection of respondents. The data were gathered from the City and Municipal Fire Stations and offices in the province of Batangas. The respondents were all male personnel in the operations division with at least 3 years and above active service in the Bureau of Fire Protection. The researcher used the adopted Fire setting scale, the fire attitude scale, and the self-made firefighting skills scale questionnaire as an instrument of the study. For the statistical treatment correlation coefficient, and regression analysis was used.

As the results revealed, the level of fire setting behavior among firefighters in the province of Batangas was moderate, while the level of fire attitude among firefighters in the province of Batangas was Very High and the level of firefighting skills among firefighters in the province of Batangas was Very High respectively. The impact of fire setting behavior on fire attitude was significant. Likewise, the impact of fire attitude on firefighting skills was also significant. The proposed output was necessary for it may become a helpful guide for firefighters to avoid fire setting behavior while improving and enhancing fire attitude and firefighting skills.

Keywords: *firesetting behavior, fire attitude, firefighting skills*

1. Introduction

Earth's history has been influenced by the beneficial and destructive properties of fire, likewise, the legal system is not exempted. In the legal format, intentional or deliberate firesetting is a criminal act referred as Arson as it has the motive of destroying properties for monetary gain or revenge or both. This behavior can stem from various underlying factors including curiosity, thrill-seeking, vandalism, or even psychological disorders. It can occur in different settings, it may be in the home, public spaces, or forest where it can make severe consequences as it may result to death. The study used the term "firesetting" as a negative behaviour that engaged in the acts or premeditation of setting fires.

Fires can occur anytime, anywhere, and are frequently brought on by human action or natural phenomena. Transport, communications, power and gas utilities, as well as the water supply, can all be affected by destructive fires. They also result in the loss of resources, crops, people, animals, and property, as well as a decline in air quality. By releasing large amounts of carbon particles into the sky, fires also have an immediate effect on the weather and climate. In addition to the wide range of health problems that might result from the air pollution, mental health and psychosocial wellbeing are significantly impacted by fires. In the global setting, fires have always been an onslaught to human lives and property. In the study of Gannon et al (2022), they mentioned that firesetting behavior is a worldwide public health issue, as it is supported by the reports from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder that firesetting may transpire for reasons of profit, sabotage, or revenge, it can also happen for the reason that the person wanted to conceal a crime, to create a political statement, to get attention and or recognition. According to Edmonton Journal by the Canadian Press and the National Volunteer Fire Council (2023), they say that there is a relatively small percentage of firefighters who are also actively involved arsonists, but this phenomena of firefighter arson persists. Organizations who combat fires are aware of this issue. Some of the offenders appear to be driven by boredom or the possibility of attention for putting out the flames they started.

According to reports, about 100 American firefighters are found guilty of starting fires each year. Firefighter arson is rare, however it is a serious problem due to the devastating effect it causes to human lives and properties. To protect lives and properties various methods and skills are needed to put out fires which is referred to as firefighting skills. This includes fire suppression, search and rescue, hazardous materials management and handling, emergency medical care, and effective communication. However, firefighters do also encounter numerous challenges. One significant challenge is the unpredictability and rapid spread of fire, limited access to resources such as water supply, and the emotional and psychological toll of witnessing traumatic incidents.

The study of firesetting behavior, fire attitude, and firefighting skills provide valuable insights and tolls for preventing fire incidents, promoting responsible fire behavior, and ensuring the safety of individuals and the community. This research serves as a foundation for developing targeted intervention fore firefighters, education campaign and awareness, and training programs that will collectively contribute to a safer and more resilient society, generally adequate, effective and functioning firefighters. The attitude of firefighters affects how we respond to adversity, our capacity for learning and growth, our capacity for overcoming obstacles, and our capacity for forming

relationships with others. This study will also help create a comprehensive program to improve training and development for total well-being: psychological, physiological, and professional aspects of the firefighters.

Eventually, the result and outcome of the research will contribute to the existing literatures in the understanding of the firesetting behavior, fire attitude, and firefighting skills in the performance of the mandated duties and responsibilities of men in uniform particularly the Firefighters in Batangas, Philippines.

Methodology

The study used a causal sequence research study in a quantitative research design. The scope and character of cause-and-effect linkages between two or more variables are determined through causal research, sometimes referred to as explanatory research or causal-comparative research. Companies frequently utilize it to assess the effects of changes to goods, features, or service processes on important company indicators. The quantitative research design, according to Creswell and Creswell (2018), was a technique for evaluating theories by closely examining the relationships between various variables. Instrument use allowed for the quantification of these variables.

Result and Discussion

Table 1 *Level of Firesetting Behavior among Firefighters in the Province of Batangas*

Indicators in terms of <i>Firesetting Behavior</i>	X	VI	Rank
1. I have a strong interest in fire	3.83	SM	3
2. I find fire intriguing	3.59	SM	4
3. I like watching fire	2.61	DK	6
4. Fire equipment/ paraphernalia interests me	4.41	VSM	1
5. I like watching fire being extinguished	4.23	VSM	2
6. I am fascinated by fire	3.07	DK	5
7. I am attracted to fire	2.56	NPM	7
8. I like to feel the heat from the fire	2.30	NPM	9
9. I like to watch and feel fire	2.19	NPM	10
10. I get excited thinking about fire	2.50	NPM	8
GENERAL ASSESSMENT	3.13	DK/M	
Legend:	4.20 – 5.00 Very strongly of me (VSM)/ Very High	1.00 – 1.79 Not at all like me (NLM)/ Very Low	
	1.80 – 2.59 Not particularly like me (NPM)/ Low	2.60 – 3.39 Dont know (DK)/ Moderate	
	3.40 – 4.19 Strongly of me (SM)/ High		

Table 1 shows that the firesetting behavior level among Firefighters in the Province of Batangas had a general assessment of **3.13** which was verbally interpreted as **Moderate**. Furthermore, the indicator “Fire equipment/ paraphernalia interests me” had the highest computed mean of 4.41 which was verbally interpreted as Very strongly of me or Very High followed by “I like watching fire being extinguished” with a computed mean of 4.23 which was also interpreted as Very strongly of me or Very High. Meanwhile, the indicator “I like to watch and feel fire” had the lowest computed mean of 2.19 which was verbally interpreted as Not particularly like me or Low.

The findings of the study reveals that the firesetting behavior among firefighters in the province of Batangas is moderate considering the fact that firesetting is conceived as negative behaviour. This implies that the behaviour of Firefighters towards Fire equipment and paraphernalia are high due to its role in suppressing fire, as second result shows that firefighters like to watch fire being extinguished.

It is supported by law and thru the proclamation of Republic Act 11589, accordingly it is stated in Title 1 Section 2 that “It is the Policy of the State to ensure public safety through the prevention and suppression of all kinds of destructive fires...”. The finding is also supported by a study conducted by Wolffe et al (2023), they found out that fire equipment and paraphernalia are one of the interests of firefighters due to their training that cleaning their PPE’s should be a habit to decrease contamination and acquisition future illness related to firefighting.

Table 2 *Level of Fire Attitude among Firefighters in the Province of Batangas*

Indicators in terms of <i>Fire Attitude</i>	X	VI	Rank
1. I take safety precautions seriously.	4.27	SA	15
2. I am proud to call myself a firefighter.	4.43	SA	12
3. I am dedicated to providing the best possible service to the public.	4.44	SA	10
4. I enjoy the challenges of the fire service	4.33	SA	14
5. I view safety as an integral part of my job	4.43	SA	11
6. I am passionate about helping others.	4.45	SA	8

7. I make sure to follow all safety protocols.	4.46	SA	5.5
8. I take pride in my work as a firefighter.	4.40	SA	13
9. I strive to do my best in serving the community.	4.45	SA	8
10. I am motivated to do my best in the fire service.	4.48	SA	3
11. I am committed to protecting the public.	4.49	SA	1.5
12. I am eager to learn and improve in my profession.	4.45	SA	8
13. I take the safety of the public seriously.	4.49	SA	1.5
14. I strive to develop my skills as a firefighter.	4.47	SA	4
15. I am dedicated to being the best firefighter I can be.	4.46	SA	5.5
GENERAL ASSESSMENT		4.43	SA/VH
Legend: 4.20 – 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)/ Very High 1.00 – 1.79 Strongly disagree (SD)/ Very Low 1.80 – 2.59 Disagree (D)/ Low 2.60 – 3.39 Undecided (U)/ Moderate 3.40 – 4.19 Agree (A)/ High			

Table 2 shows that the fire attitude level among Firefighters in the Province of Batangas had a general assessment of **4.43** which was verbally interpreted as **Very High**. Furthermore, the indicator “I am committed to protecting the public” and “I take the safety of the public seriously” had the highest computed mean of 4.49 which was verbally interpreted as Strongly Agree or Very High followed by “I am motivated to do my best in the fire service” with a computed mean of 4.48 which was also interpreted as Strongly Agree or Very High, and by “I strive to develop my skills as a firefighter” with a computed mean of 4.47 which was also interpreted as Strongly Agree or Very High. Furthermore, the items regarding Fire Attitude with a computed mean not lower than 4.27.

It can be concluded that the Firefighters in Batangas have a positive attitude towards Fire Safety. The result of the study suggests that the Firefighters have high passion in protecting the public. Positive attitude will make firefighting less dangerous.

According to Rowett (2018) he stated that attitude is the driving force in the fire service. A motivated firefighters understands the priority of operational effectiveness is always on top. Attitude is contagious and firefighters will be drawn towards other firefighters with a positive attitude who are self-motivated. The upkeep of tools, equipment, and the fire station is another area where attitude will be obvious. Simply by glancing at the apparatus and equipment assigned to them as well as their fire station, one may tell the attitude of the members of a company.

Table 3 Level of Firefighting Skills among Firefighters in the Province of Batangas

Indicators in terms of Firefighting Skills	X	VI	Rank
1. Firefighters respond to emergency calls in a timely manner.	4.56	SA	3.5
2. Use appropriate tactics and strategies to control and extinguish fires.	4.56	SA	3.5
3. Fire arson investigators use appropriate methods and techniques to determine the cause and origin of fires.	4.35	SA	13
4. Fire arson investigators are thorough and detail-oriented in their investigations.	4.29	SA	16.5
5. Responds to Fire Calls after receiving calls within 2 minutes.	4.33	SA	14
6. Able to drive and operate Fire trucks.	4.15	A	20
7. Firefighting equipment and apparatus are well-maintained and in good working condition.	4.57	SA	2
8. Lay and connect firehoses efficiently.	4.59	SA	1
9. Communication between firefighters and incident commanders is clear and effective.	4.53	SA	5
10. Able to understand and carry complex oral and instructions during Firefighting Operations.	4.52	SA	6
11. Can make clear, concise and accurate Fire investigation reports.	4.32	SA	15
12. Uses TZO pattern effectively during Firefighting operations.	4.29	SA	16.5
13. Easily adapts to multirole function during Firefighting operations.	4.47	SA	7.5
14. Able to carry, erect and climb ladder to enter burning building when necessary.	4.46	SA	9
15. Can perform Donning of Personal Protective Equipment in less than a minute.	4.47	SA	7.5
16. Can carry victims during extrication and rescue.	4.43	SA	10
17. Can assess fires and building damage quickly.	4.25	SA	18
18. Can perform Firefighting for a longer period of time wearing full PPE.	4.41	SA	11
19. Uses departments operating procedures / codes.	4.37	SA	12

20. Can determine air supply available when entering hazardous atmosphere during Firefighting Operations.	4.17	A	19
GENERAL ASSESSMENT		4.41	SA/VH
Legend:	4.20 – 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)/ Outstanding 1.80 – 2.59 Disagree (D)/ Fair 3.40 – 4.19 Agree (A)/ Very Good	1.00 – 1.79 Strongly disagree (SD)/ Poor 2.60 – 3.39 Undecided (U)/ Good	

Table 3 shows that the firefighting skills level among firefighters in the Province of Batangas had a general assessment of **4.41** which was verbally interpreted as **Very High**. Furthermore, the indicator “Lay and connect firehoses efficiently” had the highest computed mean of 4.59 which was verbally interpreted as Strongly Agree or Outstanding followed by “Firefighters respond to emergency calls in a timely manner” and “Use appropriate tactics and strategies to control and extinguish fires” with a computed mean of 4.56 which was also interpreted as Strongly Agree or Outstanding. Meanwhile, the indicator “I like to watch and feel fire” had the lowest computed mean of 2.19 which was verbally interpreted as Not particularly like me or Low.

The result of the study suggests that various skills in Firefighting are present among the BFP Personnel in the province. The demands of the work in saving lives and properties are manifested and performed by the skills from what they are being trained for. It shows how competent the Firefighters in the performance of their duty. With a result yielding to Very High interpretation, the study suggests that firefighters are physically fit.

In an article from Firerescue1 (2021) they mentioned that one of the requirements on becoming a firefighter is to pass the physical ability test. It requires series of stair climbs, hose drag, equipment carry, ladder raise to name a few to execute the demanding job in fire, search and rescue operations, that is why one of the highest indicators in the Firefighting skill is laying and connecting firehoses efficiently.

Table 4. Regression Analysis on the Impact of Firesetting Behavior on Fire Attitude among Firefighters in the Province of Batangas

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.	Decisions	Remarks
(Constant)	4.926	.240		20.549	.000		
Firesetting Behavior	.158	.074	.120	2.138	.033	Reject Ho	Significant

Dependent Variable: Fire Attitude
R – Square = .014
Adjusted R Square = .011
F-value = 4.571
Significance = .033

Table 4 shows that firesetting behavior significantly impacted fire attitude. The probability value of .033 was less than the level of significance at .05, thus rejecting the null hypothesis and had a strength of 1.10%.

This may happen in reality since firesetting behavior is viewed negatively, the study suggests that the item may be a positive thing for the respondents, as Firefighters are fulfilled to see the fire gets extinguished, and to see fire apparatus/ paraphernalias. In every fire station, the personnel must be familiar with the use and operation of their logistics, ppe’s, and equipment. And during firefighting operations every personnels goal is to immediately eliminate fire and not to prolong the fire suppression operation. Contrary to several studies about Pyromania, and the potentially dangerous firesetting behavior, the current study provided a significant result correlating a moderate level of Firesetting behavior to fire attitude.

According to Ciardha, et al. (2014) as mentioned in the study of Collins (2022) in the Adapted Firesetting Assessment Scale validation states that the persons’ identification with fire, fire interest, fire safety, and firesetting can be normal since the identification incorporates that fire is a part of the person or essential to their functioning. According to Ciardha, et al. (2014) as mentioned in the study of Collins (2022) in the Adapted Firesetting Assessment Scale validation states that the persons’ identification with fire, fire interest, fire safety, and firesetting can be normal since the identification incorporates that fire is a part of the person or essential to their functioning. In this study, the result provided a moderate firesetting behavior however, the impact is great towards fire attitude. The inherent knowledge of fire, since the mandate is to suppress it whenever it becomes uncontrollable, makes an effective firefighter.

Table 5 Regression Analysis on the Impact of Fire Attitude on Firefighting Skills among Firefighters in the Province of Batangas

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.	Decisions	Remarks
(Constant)	1.911	.146		13.049	.000		

Fire Attitude	.563	.032	.704	17.580	.000	Reject Ho	Significant
Dependent Variable: Fire Attitude							
	R – Square	=	.496	F-value	=	309.043	
	Adjusted R Square	=	.494	Significance	=	.000	

Table 5 shows that fire attitude significantly impacts firefighting skills. The probability value of .000 was less than the level of significance at .05, thus rejecting the null hypothesis.

The results of the study revealed that Fire Attitude significantly affects the Firefighting Skills among Firefighters in the Province of Batangas by 49.4%. It implies that firefighters with good and positive attitude conveys a much skillful firefighters. A Firefighter must possess good attitude since the job of uniformed personnel particularly in this study is to protect and serve the public, and to gain trust because Public Service is a Public Trust.

According to Rowett (2018), a motivated firefighter knows and understand that operations effectiveness is always the top priority and failiure on the operations can be determined in training. Attitude is contagious and firefighters will be drawn towards other firefighters with a positive attitude who are self-motivated. The upkeep of tools, equipment, and the fire station is another area where attitude will be obvious. Simply by glancing at the apparatus and equipment assigned to them as well as their fire station, one may tell the attitude of the members of a company. Positive attitude contributes to the welfare of the Fire Service. Indeed the fire service culture honor to its heroes. Since firefighters play a crucial role in the society, they are the only one who go into a box as hot as an over. Firefighting jobs are considered high risk therefore they must act without hesitation in the fight against the destructive fire and emergencies in order to preserve the lives of other people and the property they value hence, a firefighter must be fully prepared in all ways. As cited in the study of Souri, Ghiyasi, Heidari (2019) in the Investigation on Safety Knowledge, Attitude, and Performance (Safety-KAP) among Firefighters in Tehran, they found out that safety knowledge, attitude, and performance for firefighters is significant due to the high-risk nature of their work.

The Action Plan for Firesetting Behavior, Fire Attitude and Firefighting Skills

As an output, an action plan was proposed which is intended for the Firefighters in the province of Batangas. The proposed program would tackle the objectives, task and strategies, indicators, time frame, evaluation and its effect to the firesetting behaviour, fire attitude and firefighting skills.

Based on the results of the study, the proposed program would help Firefighters tackle, resolve and avoid the firesetting behaviour, enhance and improve fire attitude and firefighting skills. Firefighters belonging to the craft of behaviour sciences, and practitioners such as psychometricians, psychologists and guidance counselors, can use and apply this program to help other firefighters assess and improve behaviour, enhance fire attitude and strengthen firefighting skills. This program may be adopted by other BFP provincial offices, and BFP regional offices.

Table 6 *Bumbero Modern Hero: The proposed Action Plan for Batangas Firefighters*

OBJECTIVES	TASKS/ STRATEGIES	TIME FRAME	SUCCESS INDICATOR / OUTCOME	EVALUATION
Elimination and avoidance of Firesetting behavior.	To evaluate the effectiveness of existing policies and interventions in preventing and addressing firesetting behavior within the jurisdiction of Batangas Province.			
1) I like to watch and feel fire.				
2) I like to feel the heat from the fire.	Creation and strengthening of BFP Psychological Services within the Provincial Level.	1 st Quarter of 2024	Firefighters possess an improved behavior regarding fire interest, fire fascination, and behavioral propensity.	Conduct of Admin and personnel interview to identify and confirm change in behavior.
3) I got excited thinking about fire.	Accessibility to the BFP Psychological Services.			
	Utilization of Registered Psychometricians and Psychologists in the Province to provide assessment of behavior within active personnel.			

To further enhance the proactive fire attitude towards fire prevention, preparedness, and response, and to encourage responsible behavior in fire-related situations.	Provide training and awareness about hazards, fire safety precautions and its legal implication on negligence.	October 2023 – January 2024	Improved attitude on fire safety precautions.	
Identified areas for enhancement of attitude:	By providing Firefighters series of activities in the Provincial down to the Station level:		Lesser fire incidents.	Conduct of inhouse survey and interviews to gauge change in behavior and attitude.
1) Taking fire safety precautions seriously.	a. Mindfulness Activities		Establishment of rapport to friends and family members.	Increased optimism at work.
2) Enjoy the challenges in the fire service.	b. Group Dynamics		Acquiring a positive view, and shows a high resolve when tackling challenges in work.	Maximized potentials.
3) I take pride in my work as a firefighter.	c. Resolving issues and conflicts		Moral upliftment.	
	d. Cognitive Reframing			
To develop and enhance firefighting skills for effective response to fire incidents.	Firefighters shows a good example on fire safety precautions, being more mindful about different types of hazards.	October 2023 – January 2024	Improved skills in firefighting.	Conduct of theoretical and actual skills in driving, fire truck operation, identification of air supply using SCBA and familiarization of modern and advanced tools and equipments in firefighting.
Identified areas for improvement:			Able to drive and operate fire trucks.	
1) Able to drive and Operate firetrucks.	Collaborate with Tesda Driving Courses to train firefighters in tactical maneuvers, positioning, and defensive driving.		Able to determine and identify air hazards.	
2) Determine air supply available when entering hazardous atmosphere during firefighting operations.	Train personnel with old and advanced firetruck models.		Assessment of damage due to fire can be immediately determined	
3) Can assess fire and building damage quickly.	Train personnel with techniques on SCBA. And provide awareness about hazard and chemical identification.			
	Acquire advanced technologies in firefighting.			

Table 6 shows the proposed action plan for firefighter in Batangas. The title of the program is “*Bumbero Modern Hero: The proposed Action Plan for Batangas Firefighters*” derived from the idea that Firefighters are actual modern heroes due to nature of work, and for the BFPs adherence in becoming modernized government agency. Each variable has its objectives, the researcher created the plan to avoid fire setting behavior, further enhance and increase fire attitude and firefighting skills.

For Firesetting behavior, the objective focused on the elimination and avoidance of firesetting behavior. The task created is to evaluate the effectiveness of existing human 7resource policies, interventions in preventing and addressing such behavior within the Provincial Level. Same as well in the creation and strengthening of the institutional Psychological Assessment by providing accessibility and utilization of man power especially those who in the same craft.

In terms of Fire attitude, the researcher created a plan to further increase proactive fire attitude by training personnel regarding hazard awareness, fire safety precautions, and its legal counterpart. It can be achieved by providing training and awareness about hazard. The improvement on attitude and lesser incidents by establishing rapport within the family and workmates, constant optimism with a high resolve in every challenges faced in the

office. With the use of mindfulness activities, group dynamics, resolving internal issues and external conflicts and cognitive reframing.

Lastly, in terms of firefighting skills, the researcher included the development of firefighting skills for effective response. The firefighting skills are improved thru the collaboration of other government agency such as Tesda in the acquisition of skills in driving and fire truck operation, being mindful of environmental, workplace and other fire hazards, exposure and training of personnel. The progress and development of skills will be reinforced by purchasing advanced technologies locally and abroad. This may also help firefighters in the quick assessment of fire damages. The skills are gauged through conduct of theoretical and actual skills before and during firefighting operations.

Summary

After a thorough analysis of the data collected, the following findings of the study are summarized in form.

1. **Level of Firesetting Behaviour among Firefighters.** It had a general assessment of **13** which was verbally interpreted as **Moderate**.
2. **Level of Fire Attitude among Firefighters.** It had a general assessment of **43** which was verbally interpreted as **Very High**.
3. **Level of Firefighting skills among Firefighters.** It had a general assessment of **41** which was verbally interpreted as **Very High**.
4. **Regression analysis on the Impact of Firesetting behaviour on Fire Attitude.** Based on the findings, firesetting behavior among firefighters in Batangas significantly impacts fire attitude. The results of the study revealed that firesetting behavior significantly affects the fire attitude among firefighters in the Province of Batangas by 1.10% value of the r-squared. The probability value of .033 was less than the level of significance ($P < 0.05$); thus, rejecting the null hypothesis.
5. **Regression Analysis on the Impact of Fire Attitude on Firefighting Skills.** Based on the findings, fire attitude among firefighters in Batangas significantly impacts firefighting skills. The results of the study revealed that Fire Attitude significantly affects the firefighting skills among Firefighters in the Province of Batangas by 49.4% value for the r-squared. The probability value of .000 was less than the level of significance at ($P < 0.05$); thus, rejecting the null hypothesis.
6. **The proposed BFP Action Plan for Firesetting Behavior, Fire Attitude, and Firefighting skill.** As an output, an action plan was proposed intended for the Firefighters in the province of Batangas. This output program aims to lessen and improve firesetting behavior, improve and enhance fire attitude and firefighting skills.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher have drawn the following conclusions:

1. That manifestation of the level of firesetting behavior among firefighters is Moderate among Firefighters in Batangas. It is noticeable to firefighters since the nature of work requires exposure to Fires, its nature and chemistry, but the moderate manifestation of firesetting behavior among firefighters suggests that the behavior is not pervasive nor extreme. It highlights the need for ongoing awareness and prevention effort within the community to address and manage issues effectively.
2. That manifestation of the level of fire attitude among firefighters is very high among firefighters in Batangas. It is obvious and visible since the Bureau of Fire Protection is an agency geared towards serving the public and the community. In order to gain the formers trust and confidence, a good and positive attitude and public image must be displayed. It suggests the a strong commitment to the community in both fire prevention and suppression, safety consciousness as they are proactive participation in the fire prevention, risk assessment, and adherence to protocols.
3. That manifestation of the level of firefighting skills among firefighters is very high among Firefighters in Batangas. It is obvious and visible since this job is physically demanding, the nature of work of firefighters is heavy that it requires physical strength and mental resolve to finish the task in rescue and firefighting operations. It likewise manifests proficiency, quick response, and teamwork. It indicates a high level of competence and dedication within the profession, resulting in the effective fire suppression and improved safety outcomes.
4. That firesetting behavior of firefighters in Batangas moderately impacts fire attitude. It is important to note that firesetting behavior is abnormal, however it does not represent the vast majority of firefighters who dedicate their lives in protecting their lives and properties.
5. That fire attitude of firefighters in Batangas significantly impacts firefighting skills. The complex relationship between fire attitude and firefighting skills indicates that a positive mindset and attitude are essential for optimal performance. Addressing the factors that negatively impact fire attitude can contribute to the improvement of firefighting skills and the overall effectiveness of firefighters in the crucial role of protecting lives and properties.
6. That the proposed action plan can be useful in the improvement and enhancement of behaviour of Firefighters in Batangas to further improve and enhance Fire attitude and Firefighting skills.

Recommendations

Based on the outlined findings and finalized conclusions, the following recommendations are provided:

1. The result of the study can provide Firefighters awareness about the moderate relationship between firesetting behavior and fire attitude and firefighting skills. The study may also inspire Firefighters to engage more in the study of firesetting behavior relating to other variables since this study may be one of the very first study pertaining to such behavior.
2. The result of the study may provide further awareness to the importance of positive attitude, strengthen and enhance motivation, resilience, and determination to develop a more proactive approach in the public service. The positive attitude of firefighters will harness its passion and motivation to be more committed in the performance of their duties.
3. The result of the study may be used as guide to further reinforce and toughen the skills of the BFP personnel within the province, to adapt on the trends and techniques in firefighting and to enable to BFP Batangas to provide more short courses in the continuous improvement of firefighting skills.
4. The parents, in cooperation with other significant persons, immediate supervisors and senior officers may provide consciousness and cognizance in the influence of parental role in the shaping of behaviour. The need for intervention and support for firefighters in the enhancement of behavior, this may involve counseling, a call for parental involvement, and the utilization of psychological intervention in the workplace.
5. The relationship between firesetting behavior towards fire attitude and firefighting skills may serve as a basis for formulating and developing programs for the recruitment process and personnel selection in the Bureau of Fire Protection. Moreover, the adapted protocols used in the study may implemented for the recruitment process and personnel selection as well. The Bureau of Fire Protection may, through the study enable to establish their mental health services in the Regional and Provincial Offices to address the underlying causes and behaviors contributing to firesetting and the likes.
6. Future Researchers may consider pursuing this study by adding females as respondents. Future research may also be implemented to other provinces in CALABARZON, and the National Capital Region where the rate of Fire Incidents are much prevalent to further assess firesetting behavior, fire attitude and firefighting skills among the respondents, and to further improve the effectiveness of the Action Plan for the Firefighters to be adopted by the BFP Batangas Provincial Office and eventually the National Headquarters of the Bureau of Fire Protection.

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