

Document Number: 396315



South Yorkshire
Fire & Rescue

WORKING FOR A SAFER
SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Annual Corporate Performance Report – 2014/15

Prepared by: Strategy & Engagement – May/June 2015

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2. PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Our Performance during 2014/15

The table below provides a summary of performance for 2014/15 against targets and compared with 2013/14. Some measures have been excluded where no measurable comparison is available; however all 2014/15 data can be found in the Dashboard at the end of the report.

It should be noted that the figures given in this performance report were correct as at 29 May 2015, unless otherwise stated.

LPI No	Performance Indicator	2013/14 Outturn	2014/15 Outturn	Percentage Change	Direction of Travel	
LPI 1.1	Number of Primary Fires	2,088	1,975	-5.4%	▼	
LPI 1.2(i)	Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires	625	650	4.0%	▲	
LPI 1.2(ii)	Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires that are Cooking Related	293	309	5.5%	▲	
LPI 1.3	Number of Fires in Non-domestic Premises	221	217	-1.8%	▼	
LPI 1.4	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries	a) All Fire Deaths	5	10	100.0%	▲
		i) Accidental Dwelling Fire Deaths	3	7	133.3%	▲
		b) All Fire Injuries	80	106	32.5%	▲
		i) Accidental Dwelling Fire Injuries	57	77	35.1%	▲
LPI 1.7	Arson Incidents	i) Primary Arson Incidents	795	697	-12.3%	▼
		ii) Secondary Arson Incidents	3,198	2,527	-21.0%	▼
LPI 1.9	False Alarms caused by Automatic Fire Detection - Non-Domestic Properties	1,170	1,211	3.5%	▲	
LPI 2.2	RTC incidents attended by the Service	a). RTC incidents attended by the Service	353	352	-0.3%	▼
		b). No of Incidents involving extrications	138	159	15.2%	▲
LPI 2.3	Accident/injury frequency rate per 1,000 shifts/days worked - All Staff	0.60	0.51	-15.0%	▼	
LPI 2.4	Accident/injuries at Operational Incidents	i) Accident injury frequency rate at operational incidents per 1,000 incidents	2.74	2.21	-19.3%	▼

LPI No	Performance Indicator	2013/14 Outturn	2014/15 Outturn	Percentage Change	Direction of Travel	
LPI 3.1	Proportion of working days/ shifts lost to sickness absence (all staff)	i) All causes	6.30	7.51	19.2%	
		ii) Muscular skeletal (including back)	2.42	3.37	39.3%	
		iii) Mental Health	1.21	1.35	11.6%	

The table above shows that primary fires have reduced by 5.4% since 2013/14 and there was a slight reduction in fires in non-domestic premises.

There have been significant reductions in both primary and secondary arson incidents. There were 671 fewer secondary arson incidents in 2014/15 compared to 2013/14.

Whilst the number of Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) fell slightly in 2014/15, there has been a small increase in the number of RTC incidents involving extrications.

There have been significant increases in the number of deaths and injuries caused by fire. An exception report has been included to analyse the reasons for this.

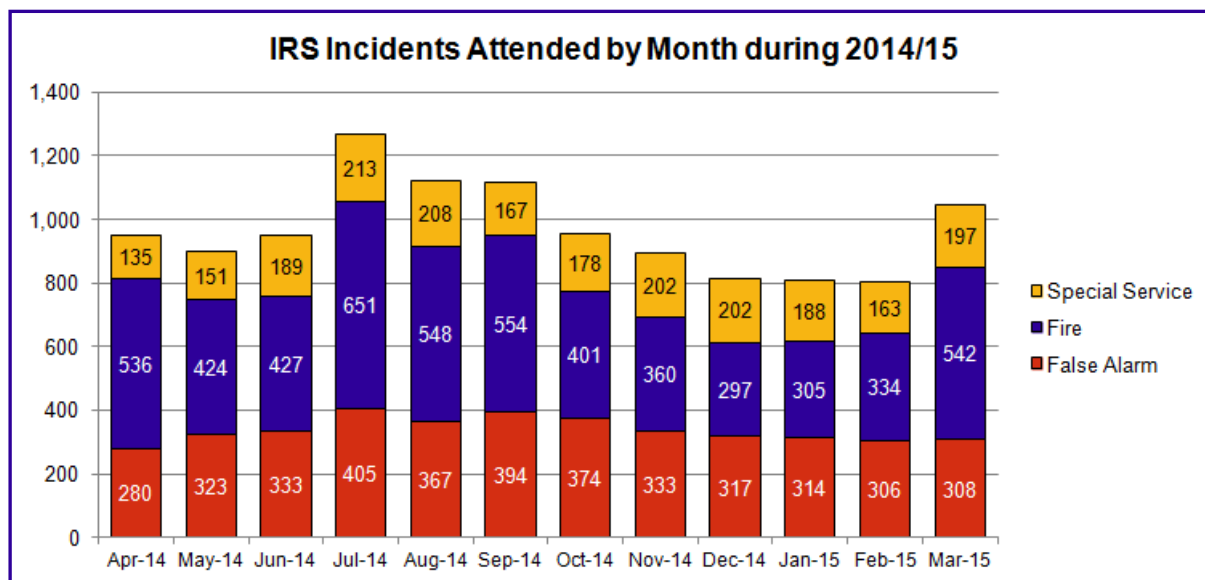
Sickness levels for all staff have increased in 2014/15, compared to 2013/14.

The accident / injury frequency rate per 1,000 shifts / days worked for all staff was 0.51 for 2014/15. This was well below the target of 0.90 and 15% lower than the outturn figure of 0.60 for 2013/14.

The accident / injury frequency rate at operational incidents per 1,000 incidents was also lower in 2014/15, than it had been in 2013/14. The outturn of 2.21 for 2014/15 was well within the target of 2.90.

Number of Calls and Mobilisations during 2014/15

Chart 1



IRS = Incident Recording System

Chart 2

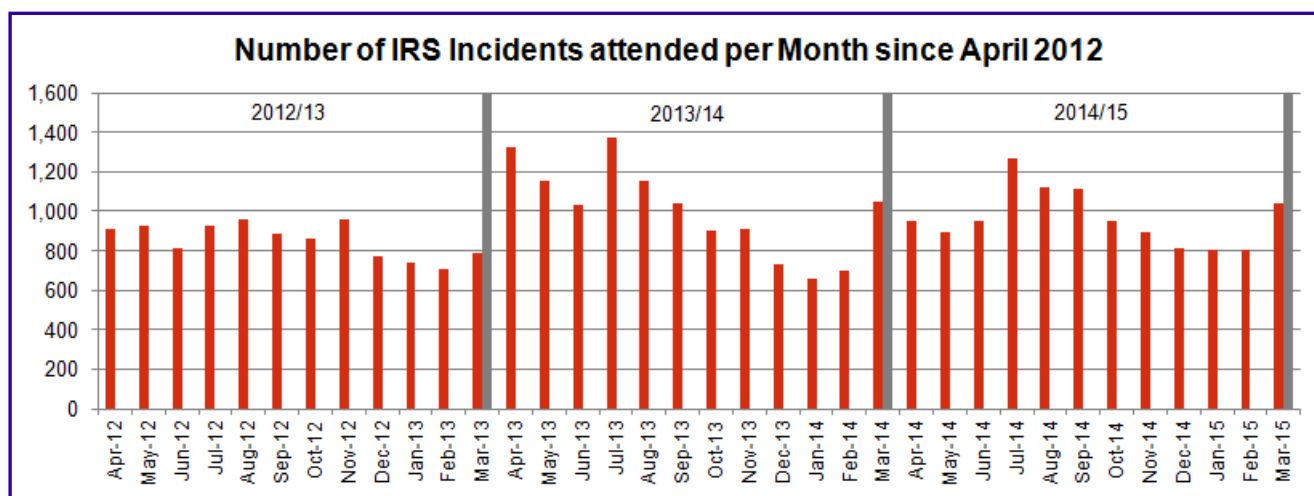


Chart 1 shows the monthly breakdown of incidents attended by month during 2014/15. These are broken down into special service incidents, fires and false alarms. The winter months had the lowest number of incidents, with a sharp rise in March 2015. The highest number of incidents was experienced in July 2014, when the number of fires attended was particularly high. This reflects the fact that arson incidents were high during that month.

Chart 2 shows the number of Incident Recording System (IRS) incidents attended for the past three years. The number of incidents attended each month during 2013/14 and 2014/15 was generally higher than in 2012/13.

3. EXCEPTION REPORTS

As a result of a review, the Scrutiny Board now takes a more themed approach to scrutiny, looking holistically at an area of service or a function – the performance data, the strategies and the end-to-end processes. To reflect this new approach the performance report now concentrates on areas of exceptionally good or below average performance. Exception reports have therefore been included to replace the more in-depth analysis contained in previous reports.

Exception reports have been included for the following performance indicators:

LPI 1.2 – Accidental Dwelling Fires

LPI 1.4 – Fire Deaths and Injuries

LPI 1.3 – Fires in Non-Domestic Premises

LPI 1.7 – Arson Incidents

LPI 1.6 – Special Service Incidents attended involving people (Excluding RTCs)

What the graphs show

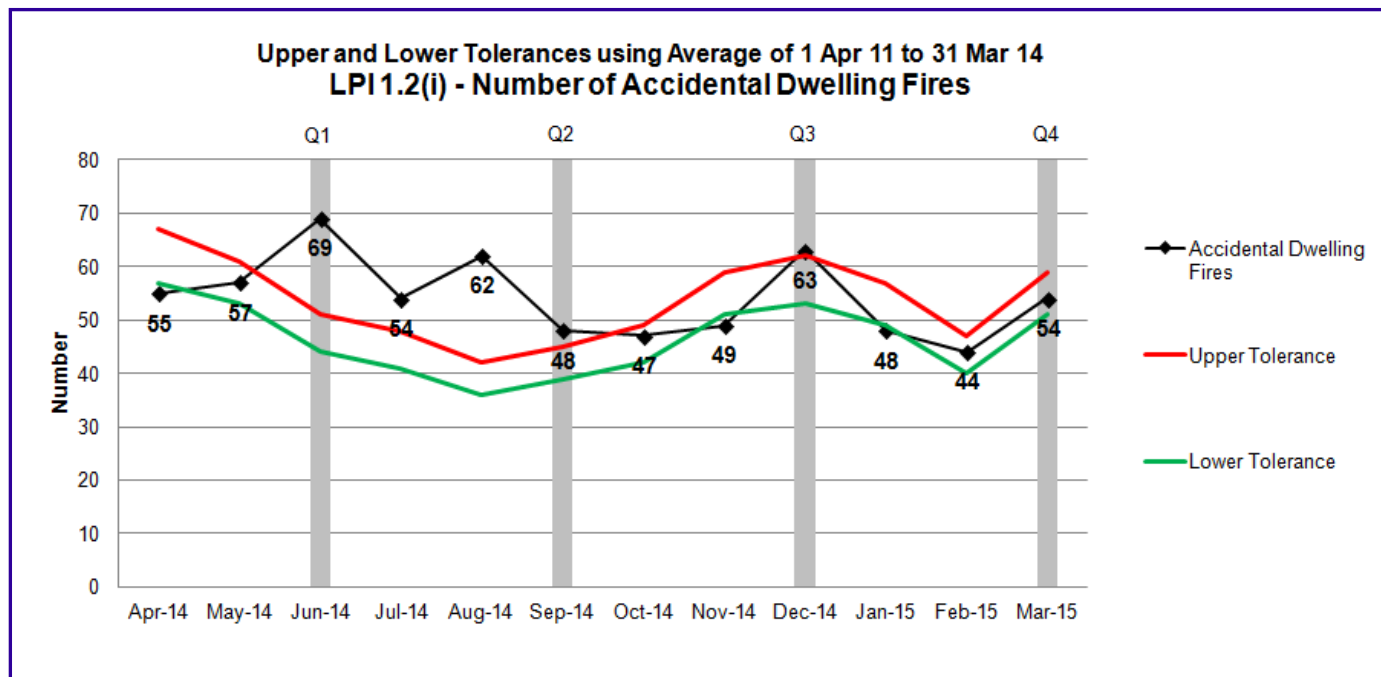
Seasonal Variable Tolerance Graphs

Where we want numbers to reduce, the performance plotted on the chart should not be above the upper tolerance level which is marked in red. When the numbers are below the green line on the chart, it means that we are performing excellently and that our resources for improving performance may not be required to the same extent in that area.

Other Graphs

These are self-explanatory as the titles in the graphs and the accompanying text explain what they show.

LPI 1.2 – Accidental Dwelling Fires



Commentary

- Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADFs) rose slightly in 2014/15, compared to 2013/14.
- The number of these fires ranged from 44 at their lowest in February 2015 to 69 at their highest in June 2014.
- The peaks in June and August were well above the averages for the previous three years, on which the tolerances are based.
- ADFs were above the upper tolerance level from June to September in 2014/15.
- The yearly comparisons shown on the right, show that generally there is little variation in the number of these fires year-on-year.
- Almost 48% of ADFs during 2014/15 were cooking related.

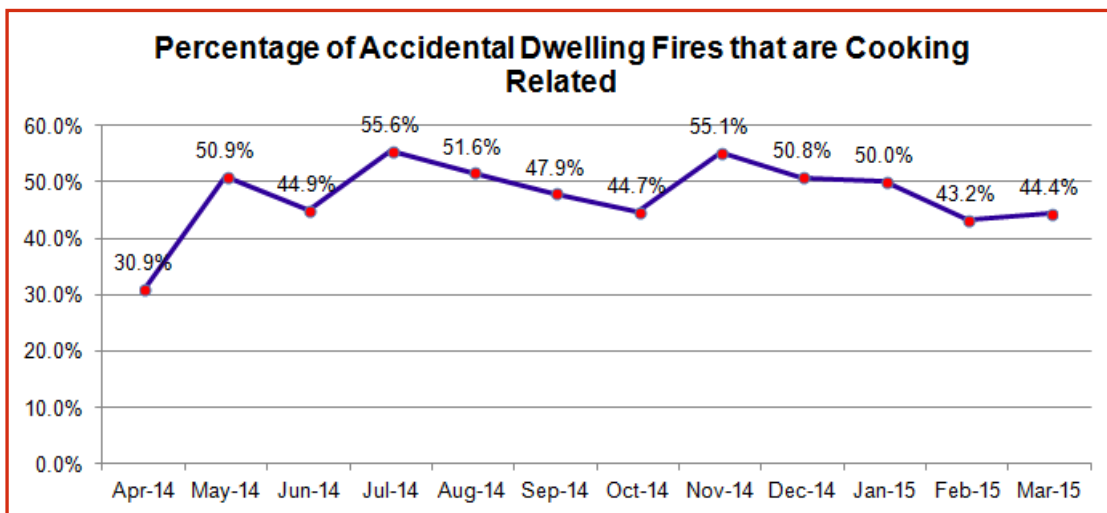
Yearly Comparisons

Accidental Dwelling Fires	Cooking Related
2009/10 – 697	2009/10 – 365
2010/11 – 665 ▼	2010/11 – 330 ▼
2011/12 – 618 ▼	2011/12 – 303 ▼
2012/13 – 626 ▲	2012/13 – 320 ▲
2013/14 – 625 ▼	2013/14 – 293 ▼
2014/15 – 650 ▲	2014/15 – 309 ▲

Benchmarking

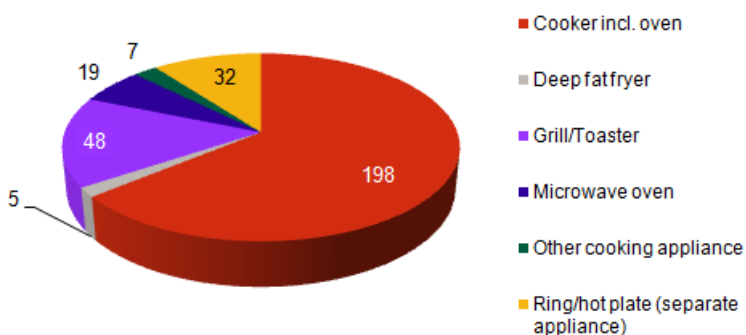
Accidental Dwelling Fires in 2014/15	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	South Yorkshire	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Per 1,000 population	17.01	16.01	17.39	11.25	11.44	15.57	11.51
Actual Number	1,971	5,504	1,051	650	574	1,704	1,083

- SYFR had the lowest number of ADFs per 1,000 population out of the Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services. This was 6.14 per 1,000 population less than Merseyside Fire and Rescue.



- Cooking related ADFs were comparatively low in April 2014.
- The highest percentage of cooking related ADFs occurred in July 2014.

Ignition Source of Cooking Related Accidental Dwelling Fires During 2014/15



- Of the 309 cooking related ADFs it appears that 49 of these involved chip pans.
- Eight cooking related ADFs were recorded as being due to sleep or unconsciousness.
- Thirteen of the cooking related ADFs were recorded as combustible articles too close to heat source (or fire).

Future Targeting

On 1 July 2015 SYFR is to introduce an Outcome Based Performance Management System. This new approach will ensure that our community fire risk reduction activity is targeted at individuals identified by partner agencies as being vulnerable. Risk modelling software is used to identify vulnerable addresses that are at a higher risk of having a fire. The number of fires (outcomes) will be monitored by management teams so that appropriate action can be taken when performance against the corporate targets is not satisfactory.



LPI 1.4 – Fire Deaths and Injuries

Commentary

- Sadly fire deaths have been higher in 2014/15 than for a number of years. There were 10, which was double the number of the previous year. Seven of these were caused by accidental dwelling fires.
- However, it has to be remembered that multiple fatalities can occur at one fire and this can skew the figures. During 2014/15 there were five deaths in the same accidental house fire and three deaths in a deliberate house fire.
- There were 106 fire related injuries during 2014/15. This was 26 more than in the previous year.
- At 77, accidental dwelling fire injuries were at their highest for a number of years in 2014/15. There were 20 more than in 2013/14.
- Out of all the dwelling fire injuries almost 22% were sustained in deliberate fires.



Dwelling Fire Injuries Analysis

Accidental Dwelling Fires - Yearly Comparisons

2009/10 – 41

2010/11 – 51 ▲

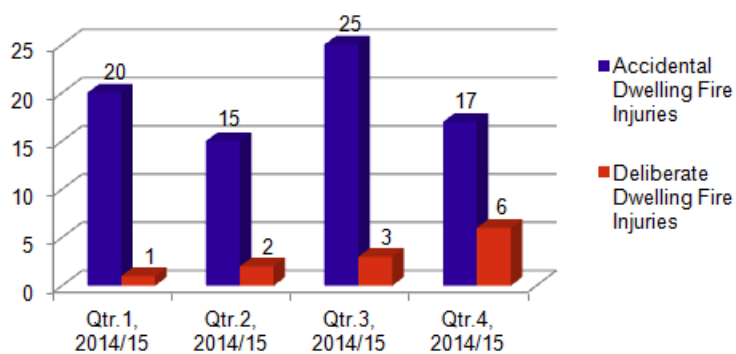
2011/12 – 58 ▲

2012/13 – 43 ▼

2013/14 – 57 ▲

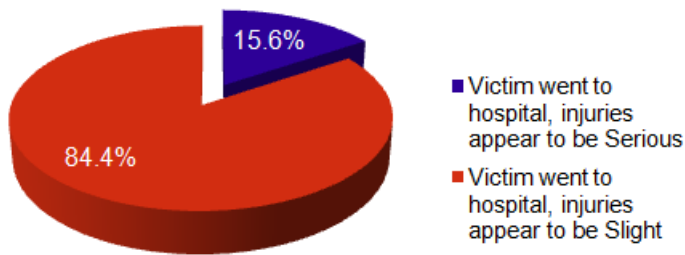
2014/15 – 77 ▲

Accidental and Deliberate Dwelling Fire Injuries by Quarter



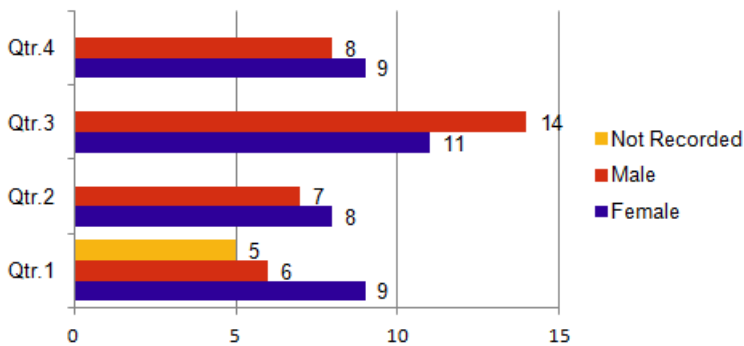
- There were 89 dwelling fire injuries in 2014/15. This includes both accidental and deliberate dwelling fires.
- Of the 89 dwelling fire injuries, 77 were accidental and 12 deliberate.
- Four of the deliberate dwelling fire injuries were sustained at the same incident.

Accidental Dwelling Fire Injuries - Severity - 2014/15



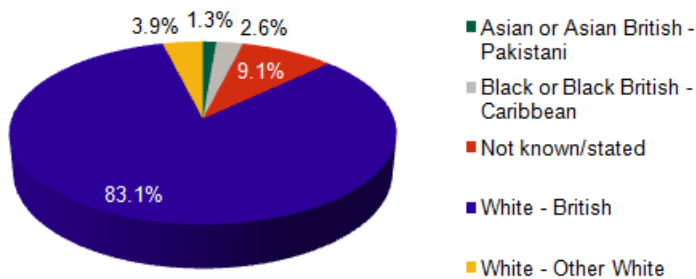
- The majority of accidental dwelling fire injuries where the victim(s) went to hospital during 2014/15 were slight.

Accidental Dwelling Fire Injuries - Gender of Casualties - 2014/15



- There was a fairly even split between the number of male and female casualties during 2014/15.

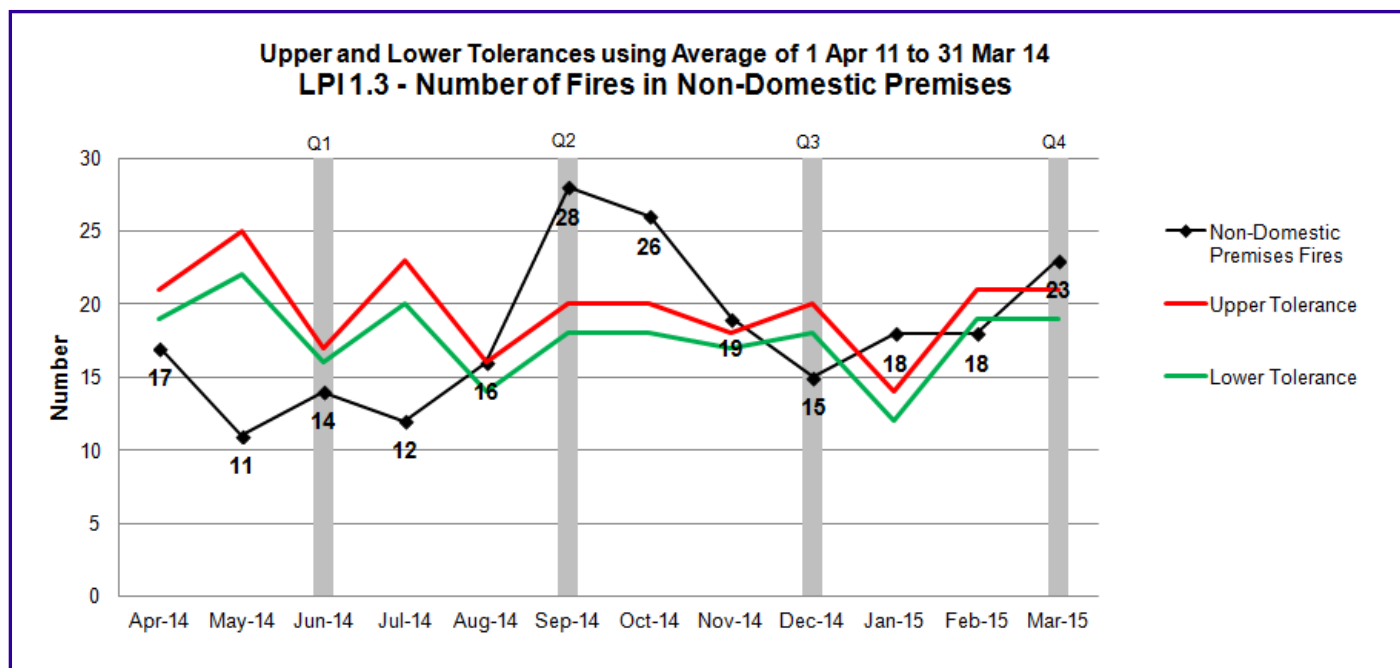
Accidental Dwelling Fire Injuries - Ethnicity of Casualties - 2014/15



- 83.1% of accidental dwelling fire casualties were white – British.
- 1.3% were Asian or Asian British – Pakistani casualties. This group makes up 4.8% of the population in South Yorkshire.
- 2.6% were Black or Black British Caribbean. This group makes up 3.5% of the population in South Yorkshire.

Source of ethnicity data: ONS Census data 2011 – ks201ew

LPI 1.3 – Fires in Non-Domestic Premises



Commentary

- There has been little variation in the number of non-domestic premises fires over the past three years.
- Fires in non-domestic premises were 21% lower in 2014/15, than they were in 2009/10.
- There were considerable fluctuations in the number of non-domestic premises fires during 2014/15. The numbers peaked in September and October and there was another spike in March 2015.
- Although there was only a small variation in the number of these fires each quarter during 2014/15, the tolerance levels are based upon the previous three years' data. This has meant that in the first quarter the figure was well below the lower tolerance level. However, by the end of the year the figure was more than 5% above the upper tolerance level, even though the figure was only 17 higher than in quarter one. This is depicted in the extract from the Quarterly Performance Dashboard below:

2014/15	Qtr. 1	Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3	Qtr.4
Upper Tolerance	63	59	58	56
Lower Tolerance	57	52	53	50
Number	42	56	60	59
Rating	Blue	Green	Amber	Red

Yearly Comparisons

2009/10 – 276

2010/11 – 258 ▼

2011/12 – 254 ▼

2012/13 – 211 ▼

2013/14 – 221 ▲

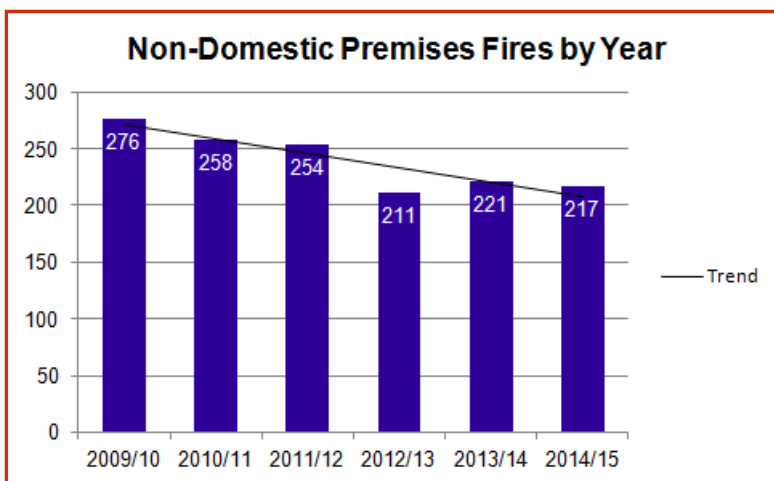
2014/15 – 217 ▼

Benchmarking

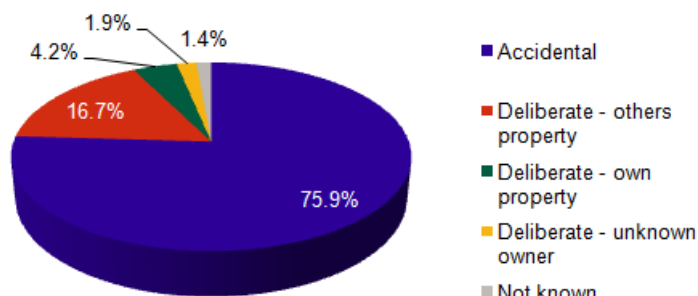
Fires in Non-Domestic Premises in 2014/15	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	South Yorkshire	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Per 1,000 population	6.32	6.78	7.82	5.48	7.68	7.13	5.18
Actual Number	625	1,971	311	217	241	670	401

- SYFR had the second lowest number of fires in non-domestic premises per 1,000 population out of the Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services, in 2014/15.

Analysis



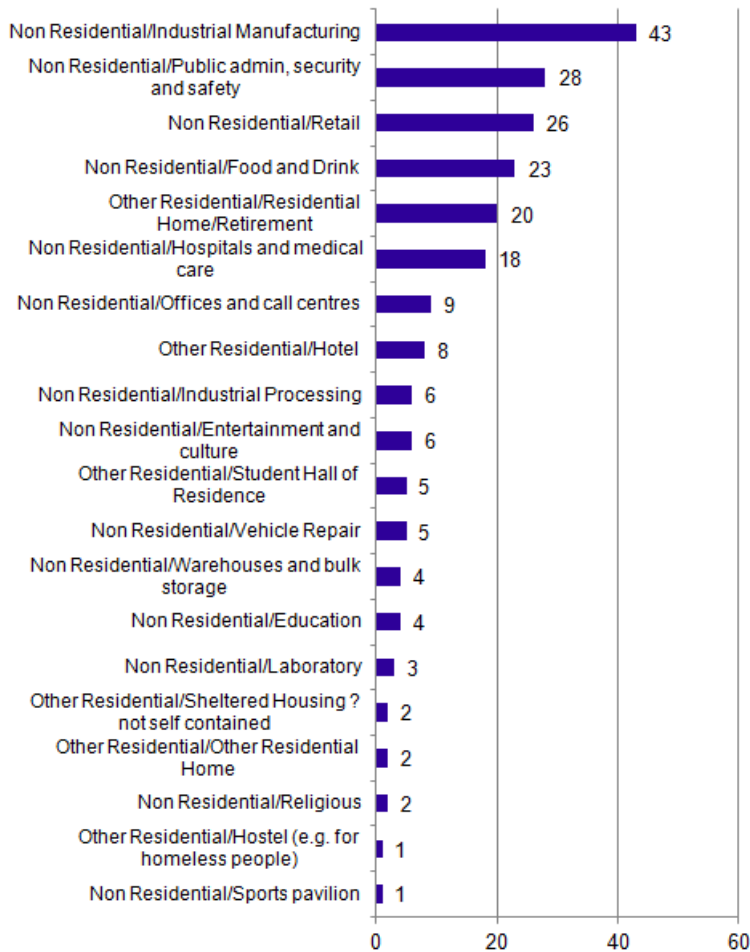
Causes of Non-Domestic Premises Fires during 2014/15



Pie chart data correct as at 22 May 2015

- Non-domestic premises fires have been decreasing over the past six years.
- The chart shows that there was a slight decrease in these fires during 2014/15, compared to 2013/14.
- The number of non-domestic premises fires appears to have reached a plateau, during the past three years.
- 75.9% of non-domestic premises fires that occurred during 2014/15 were accidental. 46 of these were as a result of a fault in equipment or an appliance.
- Almost 23% of non-domestic fires were deliberate.
- 48 out of the non-domestic property fires which occurred during 2014/15 were as a result of a heat source and combustible materials being brought together deliberately.
- In 1.4% of cases the cause was unknown.

Non-Domestic Premises Fires in 2014/15 - Property Type



Data correct as at 22 May 2015

In 2014/15, 72% of non-domestic premise fires occurred in the six categories listed below:

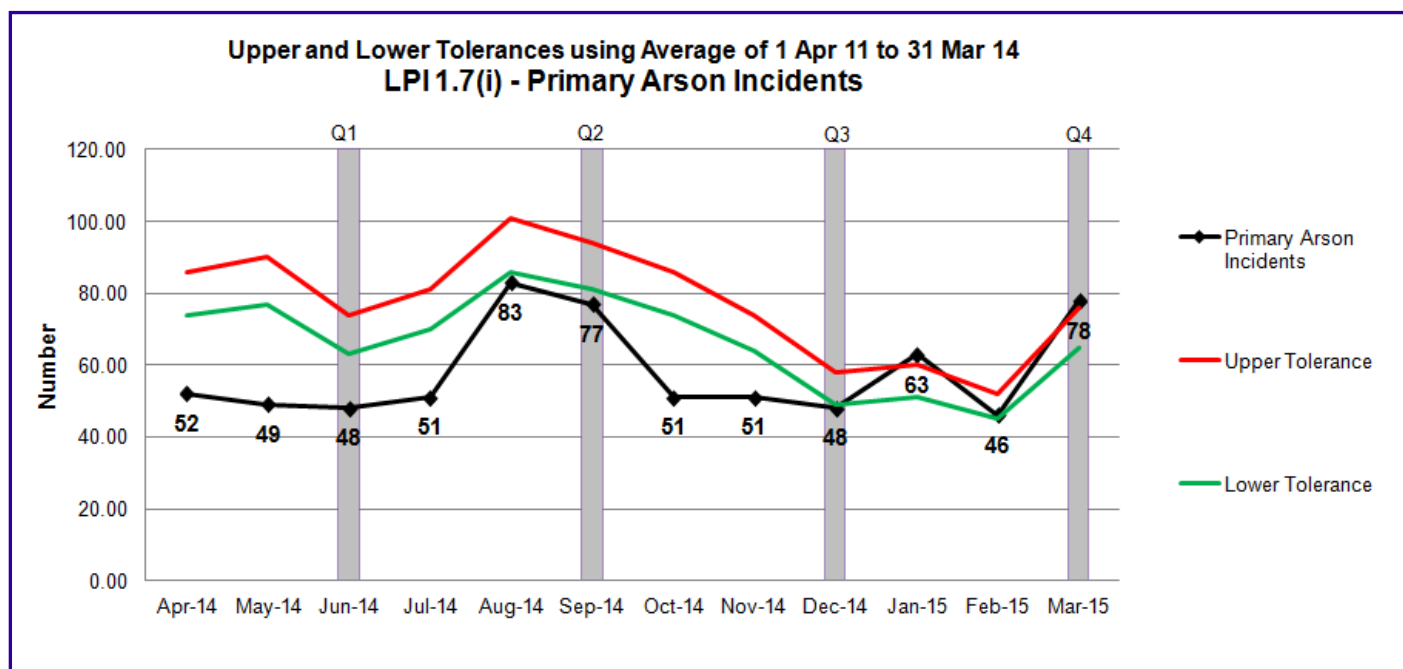
- Industrial manufacturing. For this property type, 21 of the fires were at engineering firms.
- Public admin, security and safety. This included 26 prison fires.
- Retail – This includes supermarkets, building societies, petrol stations etc.
- Food and drink – Thirteen of these fires were at pubs / wine bars.
- Residential homes – These include nursing and retirement homes.
- Hospitals and medical care. Eleven of these were hospital fires. The chart on the left shows the actual numbers for each property type.

How are we preventing these Fires?

Some examples of the actions that are being taken are listed below:

- SYFR has a risk based audit programme to support its activity around enforcing the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (RRO). The system prioritises inspection frequency based on risk to life. Premises with a higher risk to life such as sleeping accommodation are inspected more frequently than those where life risk is low.
- SYFR stages safety seminars for care home managers. Since 2013 enforcement action has been taken against 14 residential care or nursing homes under the RRO. The action varied from the partial closure of buildings, to forcing owners to put adequate fire safety measures in place. The seminar covers the basic things that care providers can do to prevent fires, for example, carrying out a fire risk assessment, ensuring that escape routes are adequate and fire detection systems are properly maintained.
- During Fire Sprinkler week coordinated by the Chief Fire Officers Association (CFOA) in March, fire and rescue services endeavoured to raise awareness of the benefits of sprinklers to businesses and educational establishments. Currently, only commercial premises greater than 20,000m² must have sprinkler systems installed. The fire service, through CFOA, is currently campaigning for this threshold to be lowered. Sprinklers save lives and reduce injuries, protect firefighters who attend incidents and reduce the amount of damage to both property and the environment from fire.

LPI 1.7 – Arson Incidents



Commentary – Primary Arson

- Primary arson has been reducing steadily over the past few years.
- There were 697 primary arson incidents in 2014/15, compared to 1,471 in 2009/10. This is a reduction of almost 53%.
- There have been 98 fewer primary arson incidents in 2014/15, than in 2013/14.
- Primary arson incidents have been below the lower tolerance level for nine out of the 12 months in 2014/15.
- There were two peaks in the number of primary arson incidents during 2014/15. The first was during August and September and the second was in March.

Yearly Comparisons

2009/10 – 1,471

2010/11 – 1,249 ▼

2011/12 – 1,046 ▼

2012/13 – 843 ▼

2013/14 – 795 ▼

2014/15 – 697 ▼



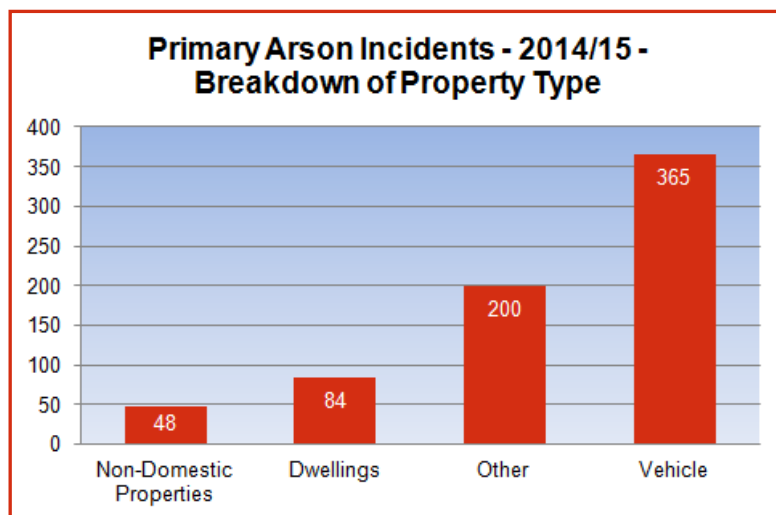
Benchmarking

Primary Arson Incidents in 2014/15	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	South Yorkshire	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Per 10,000 population	5.43	2.08	6.94	5.13	4.93	4.37	4.82
Actual Number	1,474	1,782	962	697	545	1,217	1,079

- The table above shows that SYFR had the third highest number of primary arson incidents per 10,000 population, out of the Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services, during 2014/15.

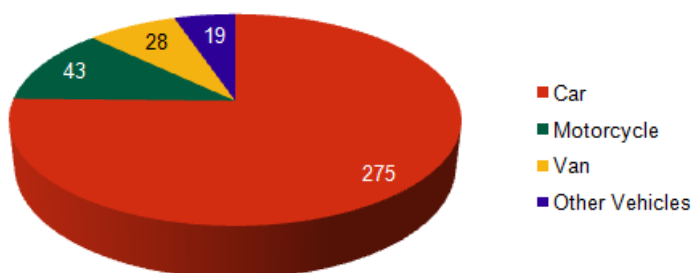
Analysis

Data correct as at 20 May 2015



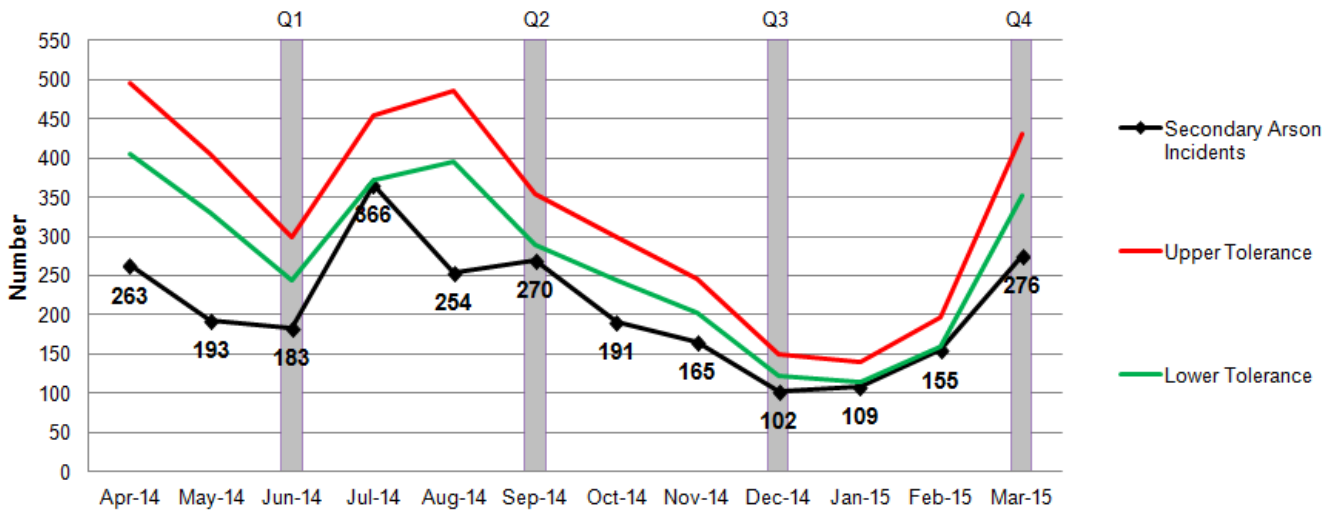
- More than 52% of primary arson incidents involved vehicles in 2014/15. The pie chart below breaks down these fires into vehicle type.

Primary Arson Incidents - 2014/15 - Vehicle Fires



- Other common primary arson incidents in 2014/15 included:
 - 32 prison fires,
 - 24 private garden shed fires
 - 22 private garage fires

Upper and Lower Tolerances using Average of 1 Apr 11 to 31 Mar 14
LPI 1.7(ii) - Secondary Arson Incidents



Commentary – Secondary Arson

- With the number at 2,527, secondary arson was 42% lower in 2014/15 compared to 2009/10.
- There were 671 fewer secondary arson incidents in 2014/15, than in 2013/14. However, there were 261 more than in 2012/13. The number of secondary arson incidents can fluctuate considerably year-on-year, as can be seen in the yearly comparisons panel.
- Secondary arson was below the lower tolerance level for the whole of 2014/15.
- The chart above shows that the number of secondary arson incidents experienced tends to follow the same pattern each year, with peaks during March / April and July / August.

Yearly Comparisons

2009/10 – 4,364	
2010/11 – 4,014	▼
2011/12 – 5,079	▲
2012/13 – 2,266	▼
2013/14 – 3,198	▲
2014/15 – 2,527	▼

Benchmarking

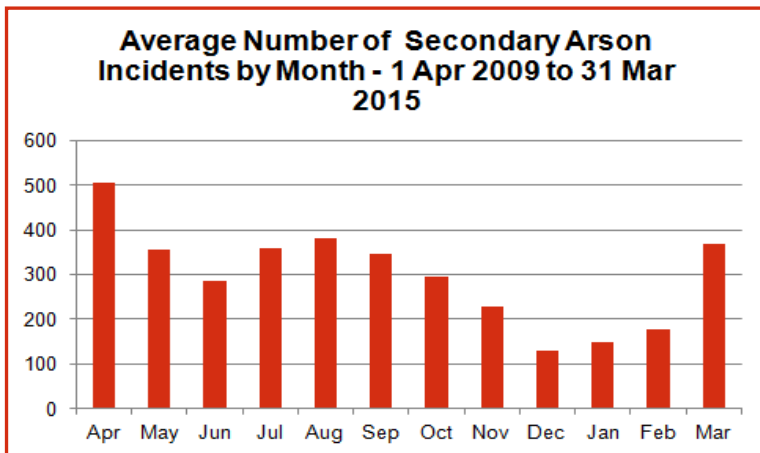
Secondary Arson Incidents in 2014/15	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	South Yorkshire	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Per 10,000 population	22.22	2.68	28.53	18.61	31.17	13.44	19.73
Actual Number	6,032	2,304	3,956	2,527	3,444	3,739	4,420

The table above shows that out of the Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services (FRSs), Tyne and Wear had the highest number of secondary arson incidents per 10,000 population in 2014/15. SYFR was the third lowest out of the Metropolitan FRSs with 18.61 secondary arson incidents per 10,000 population.

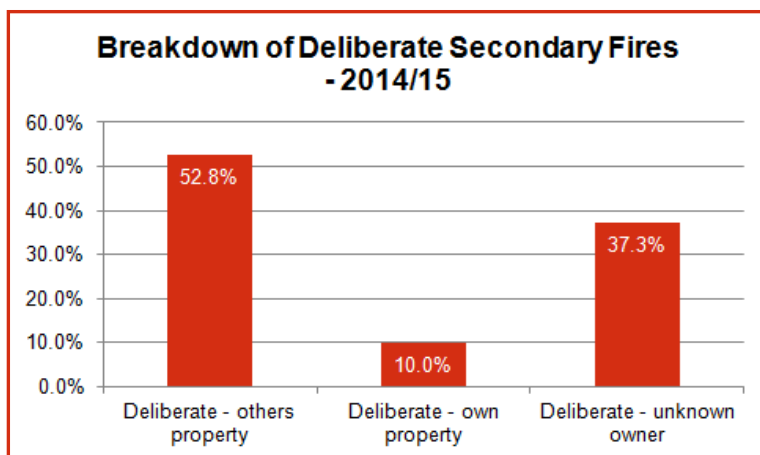
Although London Fire Brigade had by far the lowest number of these incidents per 10,000 population in 2014/15, it cannot be compared to the other Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services, due to the unique demographic and geographical characteristics of the area.



Analysis



- The first chart shows the average number of secondary arson incidents by month since April 2009. This shows that arson incidents are generally high throughout the summer months, which can be expected due to the warmer weather and the school holidays. However, surprisingly, the highest month for secondary arson incidents is April. March also sees high numbers of these incidents.



- The second chart shows that 10% of deliberate secondary fires involved the property of the person causing the fire during 2014/15.

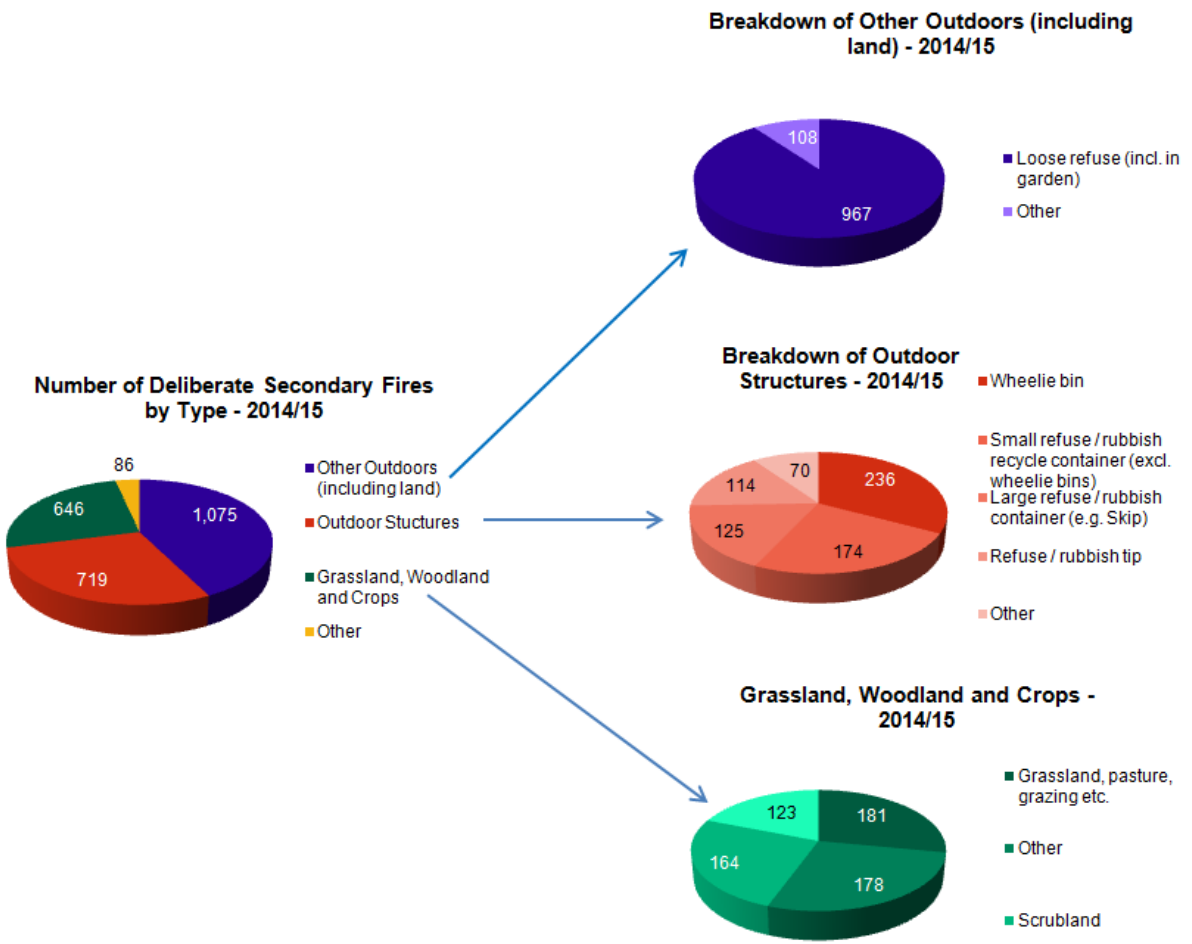
- The table below gives a breakdown of the number of deliberate secondary fires which occurred during 2014/15 by type. The most common types of fire were:
 - Grassland, Woodland and Crops
 - Other Outdoors (including land)
 - Outdoor Structures

These are broken down further using pie charts on the following page.

Deliberate Secondary Fires by Type

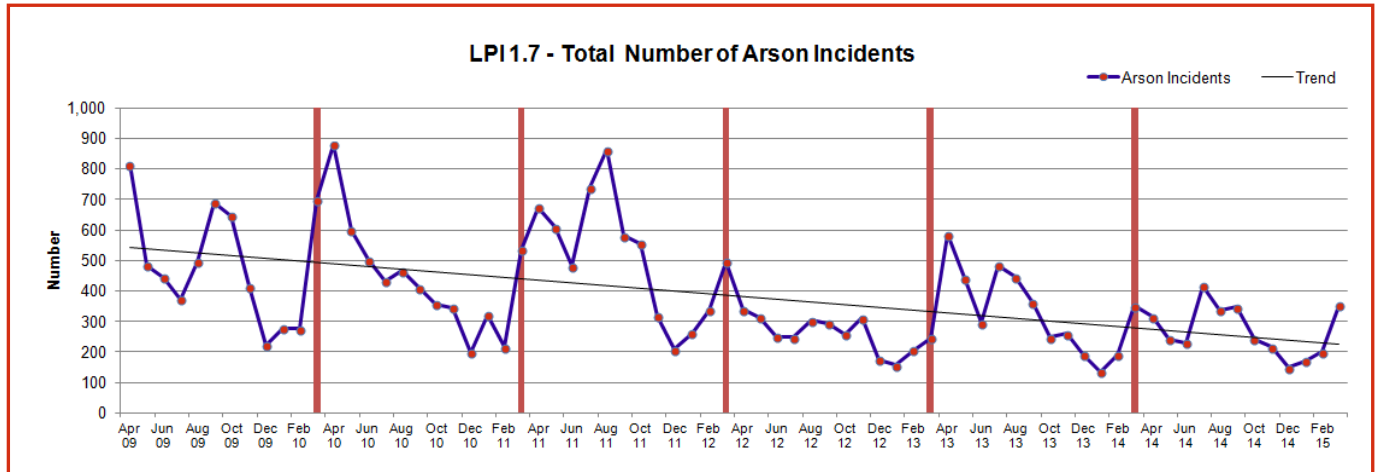
Type	Deliberate - others property	Deliberate - own property	Deliberate - unknown owner	Total
Dwelling	9	0	4	13
Education	1			1
Entertainment and Culture	2	0	0	2
Food and Drink	3		1	4
Grassland, Woodland and Crops	384	30	232	646
Hospitals and Medical Care	1			1
Industrial Manufacturing	5	0	2	7
Non Residential	10	1	14	25
Offices and Call Centres	3	0	0	3
Other Outdoors	2			2
Other Outdoors (including land)	395	190	490	1,075
Outdoor Equipment and Machinery	1	1	3	5
Other Residential	1			1
Outdoor Structures	504	30	185	719
Permanent Agricultural	1			1
Public Admin, Security and Safety	1			1
Retail	2	0	0	2
Road Vehicle	6	0	7	13
Sporting Venues			1	1
Vehicle Repair	1			1
Warehouses and Bulk Storage	1		2	3
Total	1,333	252	941	2,526

Data correct as at 20 May 2015



Data correct as at 20 May 2015

Total Number of Arson Incidents Since April 2009

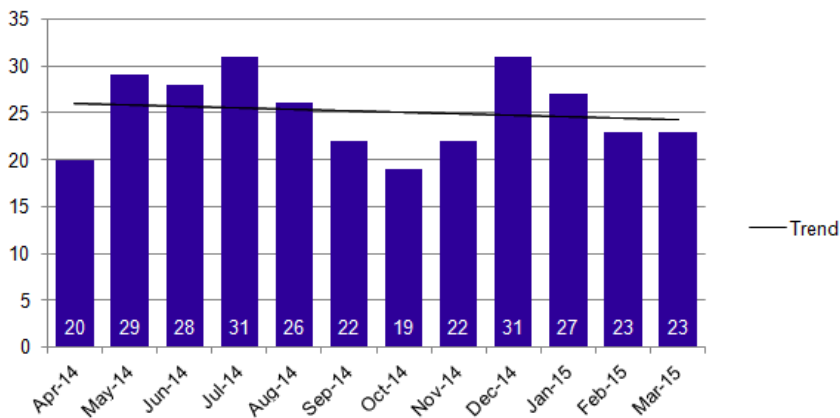


- The chart above shows that the number of arson incidents that SYFR has attended since 2009 has been decreasing steadily. However, in the past three years the number seems to be levelling out more, so it is possible that they are reaching a plateau.

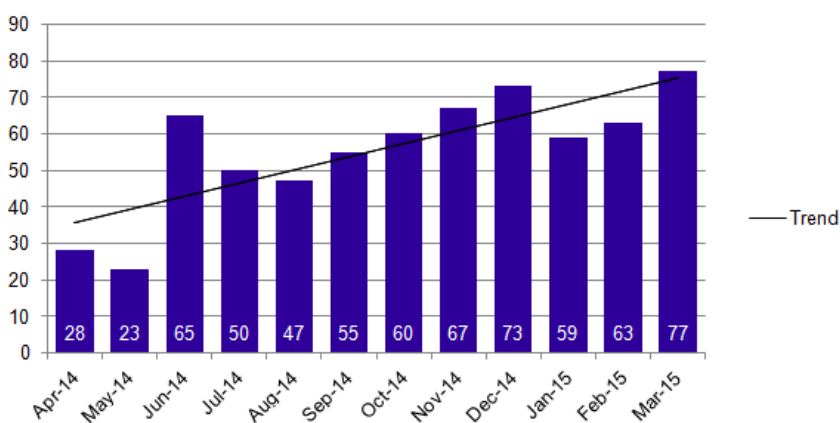
LPI 1.6 – Special Service Incidents attended involving people (Excluding RTCs)

Commentary

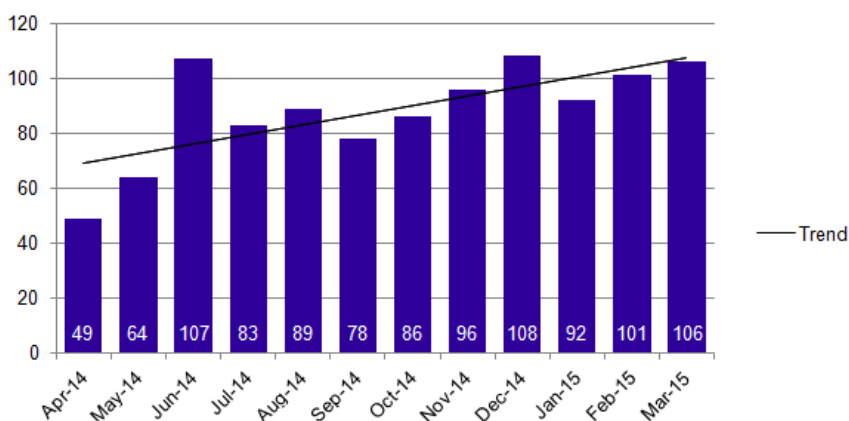
LPI 1.6(i) - Number of Incidents Attended (Excluding assistance to other agencies)



LPI 1.6(ii) - Assistance Requested by Other Agencies



LPI 1.6(iii) - Number of People Involved (Fatalities, Injuries and Rescues)



- The first chart on the left shows that the number of special service incidents attended (excluding assistance to other agencies) has remained fairly static throughout 2014/15.
- The second chart shows the number of special service incidents attended where our assistance had been requested by other agencies. This shows that since May 2014 these have increased substantially.
- In Rotherham we undertook a three month pilot project where we were assisting the Yorkshire Ambulance Service to gain entry for the purpose of medical interventions (a role previously undertaken by South Yorkshire Police). This was extended to cover the whole of the South Yorkshire area in May 2014, which will have led to an increase in these incidents being recorded.
- The third chart shows a corresponding increase in the number of people being rescued. This chart includes all the rescues carried out at the incidents shown in the two charts above.

