

SOUTH YORKSHIRE FIRE & RESCUE AUTHORITY

Meeting	PERFORMANCE AND SCRUTINY BOARD
Meeting Date	15 JUNE 2017
Report of	CHIEF FIRE OFFICER & CHIEF EXECUTIVE / CLERK TO THE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY
Report Sponsor(s)	T/ASSISTANT CHIEF FIRE OFFICER / DIRECTOR OF SERVICE DEVELOPMENT
Subject	ANNUAL CORPORATE PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 2016/17

SUMMARY

This report provides Members with the Annual Corporate Performance Report for 2016/17. It sets out the final 2016/17 outturn positions for South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue's suite of Local Performance Indicators (LPIs).

It reports on the 2016/17 quarterly and monthly dashboards. These dashboards show how SYFR's LPIs have performed. They are accompanied by a main report that contains exception reports which focus on the LPIs that have performed exceptionally well against their targets, or where they have performed below expectations.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

Members are recommended to:-

- a) Endorse the contents of the report.
- b) Scrutinise and comment on the information presented in the attached report.
- c) Note that accidental dwelling fires were at their lowest ever in South Yorkshire during 2016/17.
- d) Note that SYFR had the lowest number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population, out of the metropolitan fire and rescue services during 2016/17.

CONTENTS

Main Report
Annual Corporate Performance Report 2016/17

BACKGROUND

1. This is the annual corporate performance report for 2016/17 as outlined under the Performance Management Framework that was introduced from 1 April 2011, and is based around the four service priorities (listed below under the header **Contribution to Service Priorities**).
2. The report is provided to allow members to scrutinise and comment upon SYFRAs performance for 2016/17.
3. The report sets out:
 - a. A performance summary of the Local Performance Indicators
 - b. Exception Reports on Local Performance Indicators
 - c. Further analysis around accidental dwelling fire deaths and serious injuries.
4. The figures in the report were correct at the time of its production. The dashboards and reports were produced with figures that were correct as at 5 May 2017.
5. Performance is measured in a number of ways, these being:
 - a. The LPIs are measured against upper and lower tolerances, based on the average of the last three years performance,
 - b. The LPIs are compared with the same month/quarter of the previous year,
 - c. Targets are set against a small number of the LPIs, and,
 - d. Some LPIs are just monitored.

KEY PERFORMANCE ISSUES

6. Out of the eight Local Performance Measures that are monitored using Upper and Lower Tolerance Levels, overall for 2016/17:
 - Three were above the Upper Tolerance Level (i.e. their performance was worse than the target range)
 - One was slightly above the Upper Tolerance Level
 - Three were between the Upper and Lower and Lower Tolerance Levels
 - One was below the Lower Tolerance Level
7. Out of the 17 Local Performance Measures where the outturn figure for 2016/17 is compared to the previous year, ten performed better. Of the seven Local Performance Measures which performed less well than 2015/16, one was within 5% of the previous year's figure.
8. Sadly, eight people died in fires in 2016/17, seven of these were as a result of accidental dwelling fires.
9. The number of primary fires was above the upper tolerance level for nine months out of the 12 for 2016/17.
10. Accidental dwelling fire injuries were 9.09% lower in 2016/17, than in 2015/16. Six of the injuries were recorded as severe.

REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000 (RIPA)

11. The statutory guidance relating to the 2000 RIPA requires that South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority (SYFRA) receives an update quarterly of the use by the

authority of surveillance and use of Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS). To help streamline reporting, details of any RIPA activity is now recorded in Corporate Performance reports.

12. There were no occasions of telecommunications details being obtained by SYFRA under RIPA during 2016/17.

CONTRIBUTION TO SERVICE PRIORITIES

- Community - Making people safer . working to prevent emergencies.
- Operations - Responding to emergencies . effectively and safely.
- People - Valuing people . those we serve and employ.
- Finance and Resources - Maximising efficiency . making our resources go further.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION

- Yes
- No

If you have ticked ~~Yes~~ please provide brief details in the box below and include the third party/parties it would involve:

CORPORATE RISK ASSESSMENT & BUSINESS CONTINUITY IMPLICATIONS

13. If performance management is not part of the culture of the Service, there is a risk that the priorities may not be met. Any risks that are identified are recorded and managed within the Risk Management Framework.

EQUALITY ANALYSIS COMPLETED

- Yes

If you have ticked ~~Yes~~ please complete the below comment boxes providing details as follows:

Summary of any Adverse Impacts Identified:	Key Mitigating Actions Proposed and Agreed:

- No
- N/A

If you have ticked ~~No~~ or ~~N/A~~ please complete the comments box below providing details of why an EA is not required/is outstanding:

HEALTH AND SAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT COMPLETED

- Yes
- No
- N/A

If you have ticked ~~No~~ or ~~N/A~~ please complete the comments box below providing details of why a Health and Safety Risk Assessment is not required/is outstanding:

This report does not require a Health and Safety assessment. Any Health and Safety risk assessments in connection with, or highlighted by the performance report, should already have been completed by the relevant departments, or added to the relevant risk registers and business plans.

SCHEME OF DELEGATION

14. Under the South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority [Scheme of Delegation](#) a decision *is required / *has been approved at Service level.

Delegated Power Yes
 No

If yes, please complete the comments box indicating under which delegated power?

Example

A: Asset Management

A1: Property Management

IMPLICATIONS

15. Consider whether this report has any of the following implications and, if so, address them below: Industrial Relations, Financial, Legal, Asset Management, Environmental and Sustainability, Diversity, Communications and Health and Safety implications have been considered in compiling this report.

List of background documents		
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ANNUAL CORPORATE PERFORMANCE REPORT – 2016/17

Annual Corporate Performance Report

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2. Performance Summary

The figures given in this performance report were correct as at 25 May 2017, unless otherwise stated.

Our Performance during 2016/17

The table below provides a summary of performance for 2016/17 against targets and shows the percentage change since 2015/16. The key measures are shown in the summary; however all 2016/17 data can be found in the Dashboards at the end of the report.

LPI No	Performance Indicator	2015/16 Outturn	2016/17 Outturn	Percentage Change	Direction of Travel	
LPI 1.1	Number of Primary Fires	2,073	2,271	9.55%		
LPI 1.2(i)	Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires	629	561	-10.81%		
LPI 1.2(ii)	Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires that are Cooking Related	324	273	-15.74%		
LPI 1.3	Number of Fires in Non-domestic Premises	217	283	30.41%		
LPI 1.4	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries	a) All Fire Deaths	15	8	-46.67%	
		i) Accidental Dwelling Fire Deaths	9	7	-22.22%	
		b) All Fire Injuries	100	90	-10.00%	
		i) Accidental Dwelling Fire Injuries	66	60	-9.09%	
LPI 1.7	Arson Incidents	i) Primary Arson Incidents	888	1,106	24.55%	
		ii) Secondary Arson Incidents	2,825	2,975	5.31%	
LPI 1.9	False Alarms caused by Automatic Fire Detection - Non-Domestic Properties	1,146	1,230	7.33%		
LPI 2.2	RTC incidents attended by the Service	a). RTC incidents attended by the Service	344	329	-4.36%	
		b). No of Incidents involving extrications	150	147	-2.00%	
LPI 2.3	Accident/injury frequency rate per 1,000 shifts/days worked - All Staff	0.76	0.90	18.42%		
LPI 2.4	Accident/injuries at Operational Incidents	i) Accident injury frequency rate at operational incidents per 1,000 incidents	2.68	2.86	6.71%	

LPI No	Performance Indicator		2015/16 Outturn	2016/17 Outturn	Percentage Change	Direction of Travel
LPI 3.1	Proportion of working days/ shifts lost to sickness absence (all staff)	i) All causes	7.30	6.88	-5.75%	▼
		ii) Muscular skeletal (including back)	2.69	2.83	5.20%	▲
		iii) Mental Health	1.95	1.09	-44.10%	▼

The Quarterly and Monthly Dashboards at the end of the report give full details of the performance for each Local Performance Indicator (LPI) and in some cases show the direction of travel compared to the same quarter or month in 2015/16.

Performance Summary

Priority 1 – Community LPIs

There are eight LPIs under priority one that are monitored using upper and lower tolerance levels. The outturn position for these for 2016/17 was as follows:

- LPI 1.1 . Number of Primary Fires . The outturn figure was 130 higher than the upper tolerance level and 9.6% higher than they were for 2015/16.
- LPI 1.2(i) . Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires . The outturn figure was five below the lower tolerance level and 10.8% lower than they were in 2015/16.
- LPI 1.2(ii) . Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires that are Cooking Related . The outturn figure was below the upper tolerance level and 15.7% lower than in 2015/16.
- LPI 1.3 . Number of Fires in Non-Domestic Premises . The outturn figure was 59 over the upper tolerance level for 2016/17 and 30.4% higher than the 2015/16 outturn. However, it should be noted that the significant increase in the number of non-domestic property fires is mainly the result of more robust recording of this measure. Prior to 1 October 2016, it was found that a number of these fires had been recorded erroneously as fires that were not in premises covered by the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. As a result of this, these were not included in the figures. The tolerance bands are based on the previous three years data, so are in effect lower than they should be now that all these fires are being recorded correctly. With effect from 1 April 2017, the average for the past three years data has been adjusted to take into account the incidents that had been recorded erroneously. Therefore, going forward the tolerance bands should be at the correct level to monitor the performance of this measure.
- LPI 1.4(1a) . Accidental Dwelling Fire Injuries . The outturn figure was four below the upper tolerance level and these injuries were 9.1% lower than in 2015/16.
- LPI 1.7(a) . Primary Arson Incidents . These incidents were above the upper tolerance level throughout 2016/17. The outturn figure for 2016/17 was 280 higher than the upper tolerance level and 24.6% more than in 2015/16.
- LPI 1.7(b) . Secondary Arson Incidents . These incidents were below the upper tolerance level for the first six months of 2016/17. However, during quarters 3 and 4 they were above the upper

tolerance level. However, the outturn figure for 2016/17 was just below the upper tolerance level and 5.31% higher than in 2015/16.

- LPI 1.9 . False Alarms Caused by Automatic Fire Detection . Non-Domestic Properties . This measure was slightly above the upper tolerance level overall for 2016/17 and 7.3% higher than in 2015/16. However during the last two quarters it was below the upper tolerance level.

Sadly, there were eight fire deaths during 2016/17, seven of which were as a result of accidental dwelling fires. Further details of the accidental dwelling fire deaths are given in the LPI 1.4 . Accidental Dwelling Fire Deaths and Injuries exception report, later on in this document.

There were 20,710 Home Safety Checks carried out during 2016/17 and 216 Safe and Well Visits completed. The Safe and Well Visits were launched in September 2016 in Doncaster and will eventually replace Home Safety Checks. South Yorkshire has teamed up with partners including Doncaster Council, Doncaster Clinical Commissioning Group and South Yorkshire Police to deliver enhanced safe and well visits to extend the range of advice that is given to the most vulnerable people. The new visits target people aged 65 or over and include general health and wellbeing advice, falls risk assessments and crime prevention tips. People are then referred to other agencies for specialist interventions and advice if needed.

Priority 2 – Operations LPis

The accident/injury frequency rate per 1,000 shifts/days worked (all staff), was 0.90 for 2016/17. This was higher than the figure for 2015/16 which was 0.76.

The accident/injury frequency rate at operational incidents per 1,000 incidents for 2016/17 at 2.86 was 6.7% higher than in 2015/16. In quarter 4, there had been double the number of injuries than in previous quarters, which helped to increase the outturn figure. During quarter 4, firefighters experienced more slips, trips and falls at incidents due to the inclement weather affecting ground surfaces/conditions.

Priority 3 – People LPis

The proportion of working days/shifts lost to sickness absence for all staff was 6.88 days for 2016/17. Although this did not meet the target of 6.00 days/shifts lost, this was considerably lower than in 2015/16, when the outturn was 7.90 shifts/days lost.

All the training LPis had a target of 100% for 2016/17. Out of the 13 training LPis, four met the 100% target for 2016/17 and eight were between 90% and 100%. The remaining LPI . the percentage of operational personnel currently undertaking operational duties who are qualified in immediate emergency care had an outturn of 45.78%. Originally the target for this LPI was 25% per watch. In April 2016, this was raised to 100% per watch. It is therefore taking time to train the remainder of personnel to achieve the target. Changes are also being made to the delivery of the course to facilitate a higher attendance.

Priority 4 – Finance and Resources LPis

The budget outturn figure for 2016/17 was £47,184,020, which was inside the target band of £47,737,756 (-2.5% of the original budget) and £48,215,134 (+1% of the original budget). The actual outturn was -3.14% below the original budget, which was £49,627,421.

The figure for the Minimum General Reserves held at the end of 2015/16 was £3,781,000. This was above the minimum 5% of the original budget (£2,386,888).

Mobilisations

Chart 1

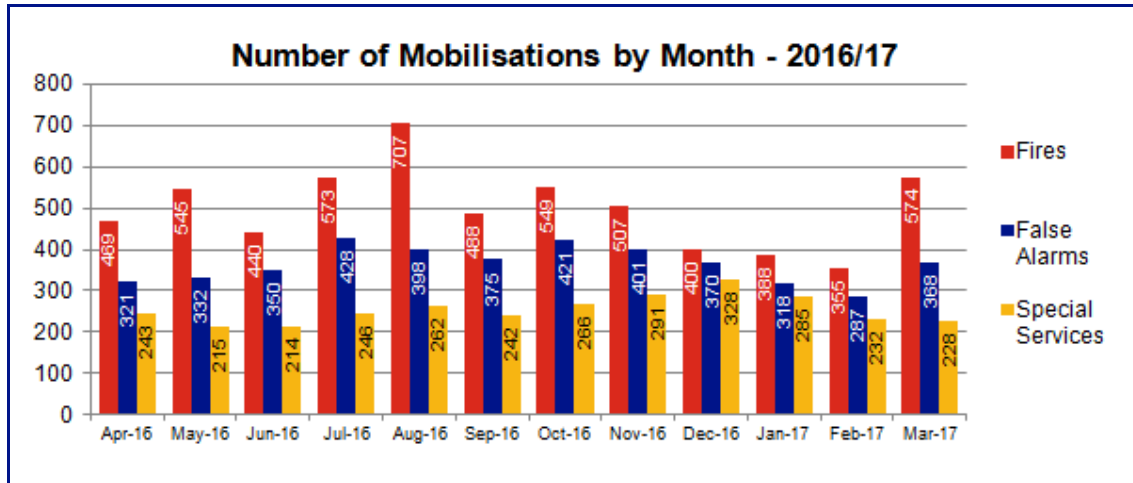


Chart 2

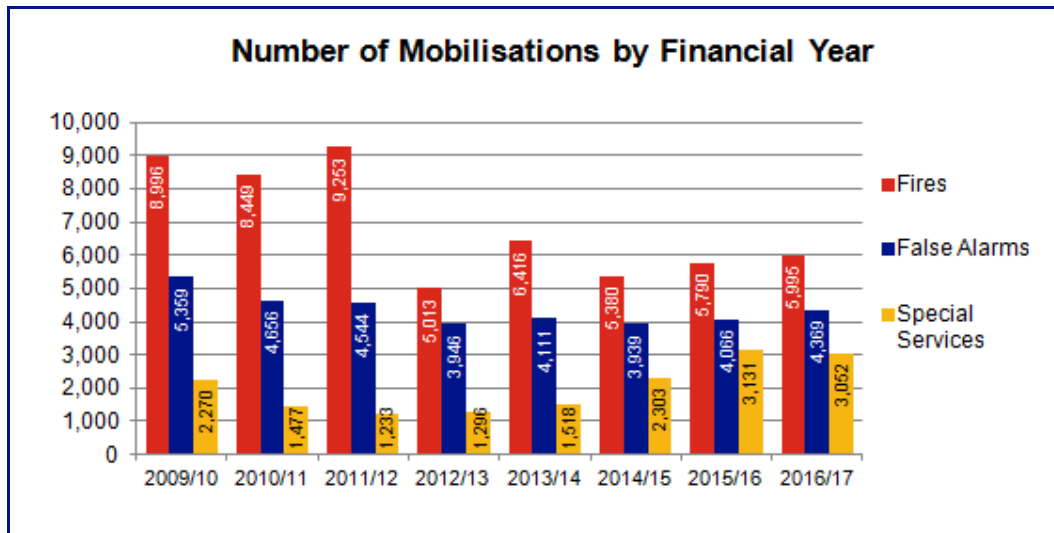


Chart 1 shows mobilisations by month for 2016/17. Fires calls were at their highest during August. **Chart 2** shows that there has been a small increase in fires and false alarms during 2016/17; however, special service incidents were slightly lower.

Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA)

The statutory guidance relating to the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) requires that South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority (SYFRA) receives an update quarterly of the use by the authority of surveillance and use of Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS).

To help streamline reporting, details of any RIPA activity is now included in Corporate Performance reports.

There were no occasions of telecommunications details being obtained by SYFRA under RIPA during 2016/17.

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 approach the performance report concentrates on areas of exceptionally good or below average performance. An exception report format is used to present the performance information and analysis.

Exception reports have been included for the following performance indicators:

- **LPI 1.1 – Number of Primary Fires**
- **LPI 1.2 – Accidental Dwelling Fires**
- **LPI 1.4 – Accidental Dwelling Fire Deaths and Injuries**
- **LPI 1.7(a) – Primary Arson Incidents**
- **LPI 1.7(b) – Secondary Arson Incidents**

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.

Benchmarking

Where data is available, benchmarking against the other metropolitan fire and rescue services is included in the exception reports. The table below shows the basic comparators.

	Population	Domestic Properties	Non - Domestic Properties	Area in Square Miles
South Yorkshire	1,374,655	583,786	41,000	599
Greater Manchester	2,756,162	1,170,782	103,000	493
Merseyside	1,398,030	620,197	42,000	249
Tyne and Wear	1,122,194	497,765	34,000	208
West Midlands	2,833,557	1,125,675	97,000	348
West Yorkshire	2,281,718	961,355	81,000	783
London	8,673,713	3,425,715	280,000	607

Data sources:
 Population – ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates - 2015
 Domestic and Non-Domestic Properties – CIPFA Finance and General Statistics - Estimates – 2016/17
 Area - CIPFA Finance and General Statistics - Estimates – 2016/17

2016/17	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
All Fires	5,995	12,454	20,224	7,339	6,061	9,916	9,485
Per 100,000 Population	436.1	451.9	233.2	525.0	540.1	349.9	415.7
All Special Service Calls	3,052	8,688	33,154	3,070	3,030	5,853	2,517
Per 100,000 Population	222.0	315.2	382.2	219.6	270.0	206.6	110.3
All False Alarms	4,369	13,555	51,192	5,013	6,326	8,879	10,446
Per 100,000 Population	317.8	491.8	590.2	358.6	563.7	313.4	457.8

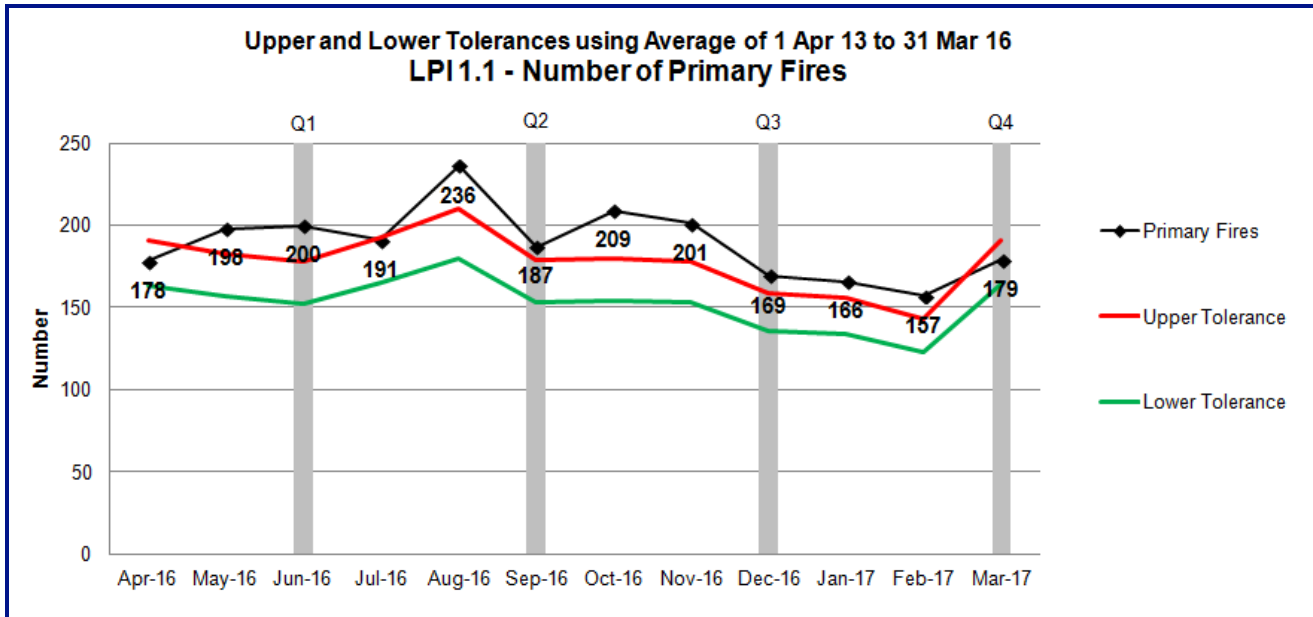
Table 1 above, compares the number of mobilisations to fires, special service calls and false alarms experienced by South Yorkshire with the number of mobilisations by the other metropolitan fire and rescue services. To put the numbers into context a rate per 100,000 population has been used.

London had by far the lowest number of fires per 100,000 population (233.2) in 2016/17, South Yorkshire had the third lowest (436.1).

London had the highest number of special service calls per 100,000 population (382.2) during 2016/17. South Yorkshire had the fourth highest number (222.0) and West Yorkshire had the lowest (110.3).

South Yorkshire had the second lowest number of false alarms per 100,000 population (317.8) during 2016/17. West Midlands experienced the lowest number (313.4). London had the highest number (590.2) per 100,000 population.

LPI 1.1 – Number of Primary Fires



Commentary

- Primary fires were 9.6% higher in 2016/17 than they were in 2015/16.
- The only months that primary fires were below the upper tolerance level were April, July and March.
- During 2016/17, primary fires were at their highest since 2011/12.

Definition

Primary Fires include all fires in buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures, or any fire involving casualties, rescues or fires attended by five or more appliances

2016/17

2009/10 – 2,961

2010/11 – 2,625 ▼

2011/12 – 2,335 ▼

2012/13 – 2,064 ▼

2013/14 – 2,088 ▲

2014/15 – 1,971 ▼

2015/16 – 2,073 ▲

2016/17 – 2,271 ▲

Analysis

Chart 1

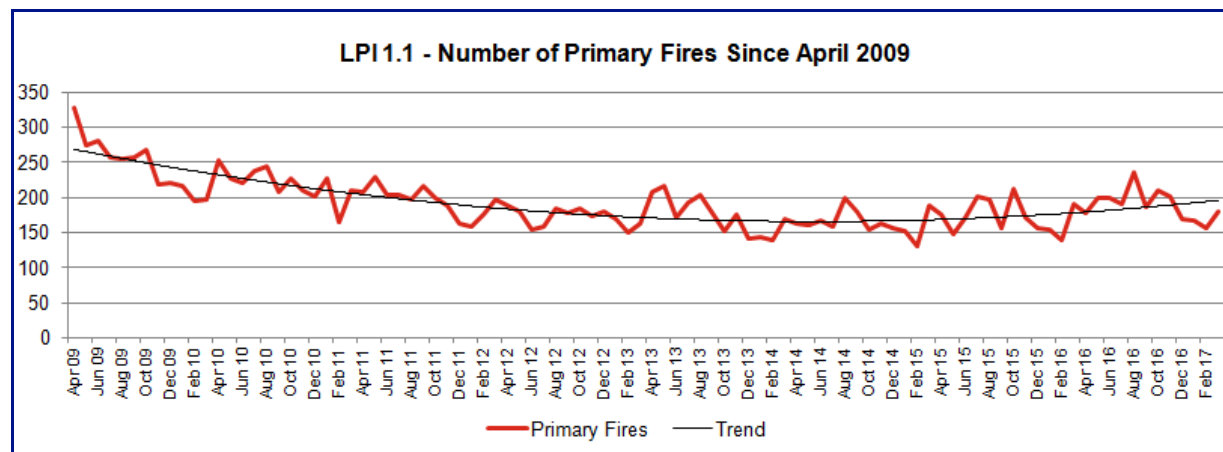


Chart 1 shows that primary fires were steadily decreasing since 2009. However the trend-line shows that since 2014, they have started to rise again.

The types of property with the highest number of incidents during 2016/17 were as follows:

- Road Vehicle / Car - 680 incidents
- Single occupancy dwelling / house - 414 incidents
- Flat / maisonette up to 3 storeys . 113 incidents

There was a fairly even split between accidental and deliberate primary fires during 2016/17, as can be seen in **Table 1**.

Table 1

Cause – 2016/17	Number	Percentage
Accidental	1,111	
Not known	54	
Accidental/Not Known Total	1,165	51.3%
Deliberate - others property	721	
Deliberate - own property	85	
Deliberate - unknown owner	300	
Deliberate Total	1,106	48.7%
Total	2,271	

Primary fires were at their highest between 08:00 hours and 09:00 hours during 2016/17 with 145 incidents in total. More than half of all primary fires occurred between 16:00 hours and 01:00 hours.

The main causes of primary fires for 2016/17 are shown in the three tables below. At 776, smoking / naked flames accounted for over 34% of primary fires. **Table 2** breaks these down further and shows that 285 of these primary fires were due to naked flame . lighted paper or card, or other naked flameq Smoking accounted for 289 primary fires. **Table 3** shows that the main cause of cooking related primary fires were cookers, including ovens. Wiring, cabling and plugs accounted for 163 of the electricity related fires, as can be seen in **Table 4**.

Table 2

Smoking / Naked Flames	Number
Matches and candles - Candles	25
Matches and candles - Matches	177
Naked flame - Lighted paper or card, or other naked flame	285
Smoking related - Cigarette lighter	206
Smoking related - Smoking materials	83
Total	776

Table 3

Cooking Related	Number
Cooking appliance - Barbecue	5
Cooking appliance - Cooker incl. oven	190
Cooking appliance - Deep fat fryer	13
Cooking appliance - Grill/Toaster	36
Cooking appliance - Microwave oven	26
Cooking appliance - Other cooking appliance	5
Cooking appliance - Ring/hot plate (separate appliance)	36
Total	311

Table 4

Electric	Number
Electric lighting - Fluorescent lights	18
Electric lighting - Other incandescent light bulbs	3
Electric lighting - Other lights	12
Electric lighting - Spot lights	8
Electricity supply - Apparatus - batteries, generators	43
Electricity supply - Wiring, cabling, plugs	163
Total	247



Chart 2

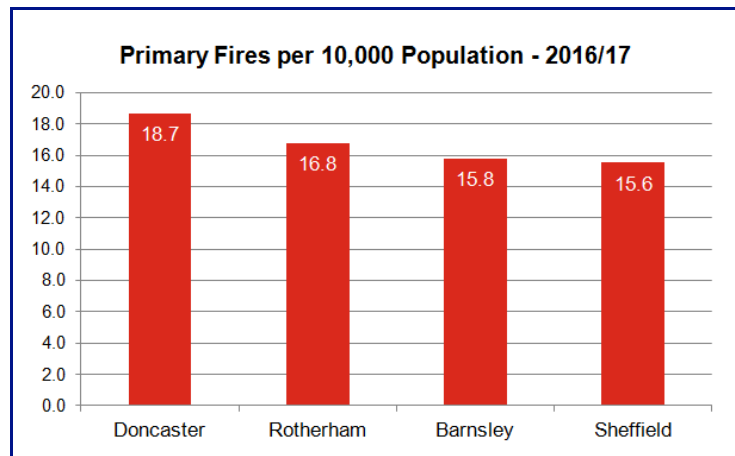


Chart 2 shows that there was a higher number of primary fires per 10,000 population in Doncaster during 2016/17, than in other parts of the county.

Benchmarking

Chart 3

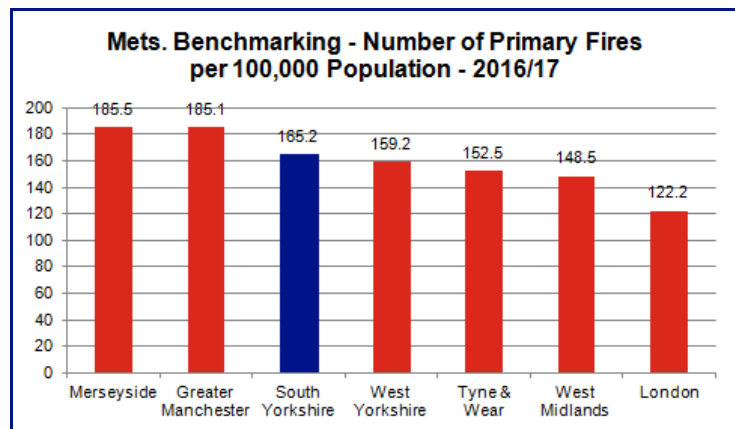
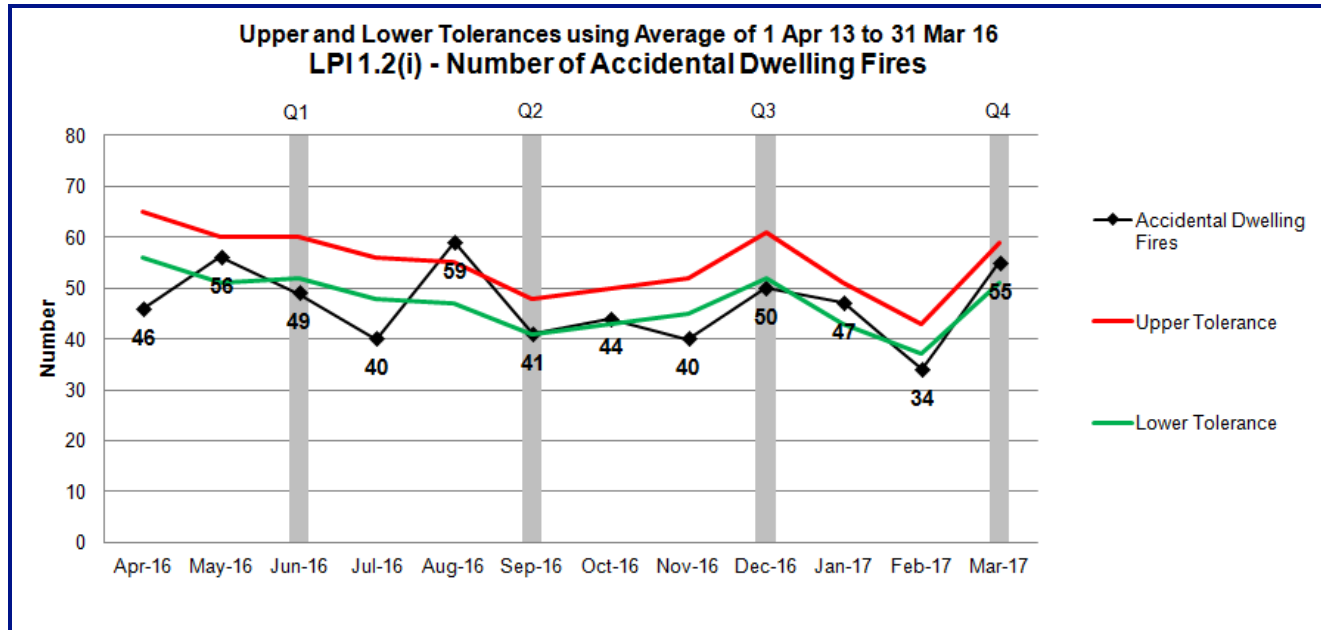


Chart 3 shows that South Yorkshire experienced the third highest number of primary fires per 100,000 population during 2016/17, out of the metropolitan fire and rescue services with 165.2. Merseyside had the highest number with 185.5 per 100,000 population.

LPI 1.2 – Accidental Dwelling Fires



Commentary

- Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADFs) were at their lowest ever in South Yorkshire during 2016/17.
- ADFs were almost 11% lower in 2016/17, than they were in 2015/16. This was the largest decrease in the past eight years.
- Apart from in August 2016, ADFs have been below the upper tolerance level. In April, June, July, November, December and February, ADFs were below the lower tolerance level.
- The highest number of ADFs experienced during one month in 2016/17 was 59 and the lowest number was 34.

2016/17

2009/10 – 697

2010/11 – 665 ▼

2011/12 – 618 ▼

2012/13 – 626 ▲

2013/14 – 625 ▼

2014/15 – 650 ▲

2015/16 – 629 ▼

2016/17 – 561 ▼

Analysis

The highest number of accidental dwelling fires occurred on Mondays during 2016/17 when there were 95 in total. The lowest number occurred on Fridays, when there were 70 in total.

The highest hourly total was between 18:00 hours and 19:00 hours, when there were 46, during 2016/17. This corresponds with the times that people are cooking their evening meals. Cooking related fires accounted for 273 of these fires during 2016/17. There were also 97 caused by electric, 87 smoking related, matches / candles, other naked flames and 38 caused by domestic appliances.

Chart 1

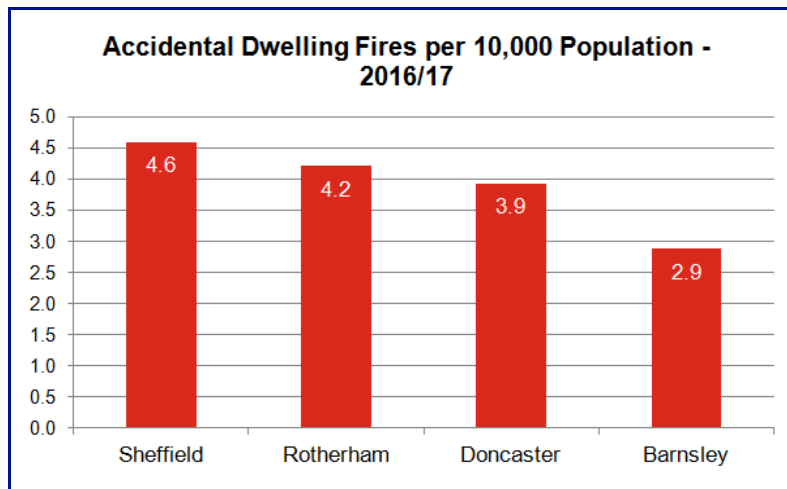
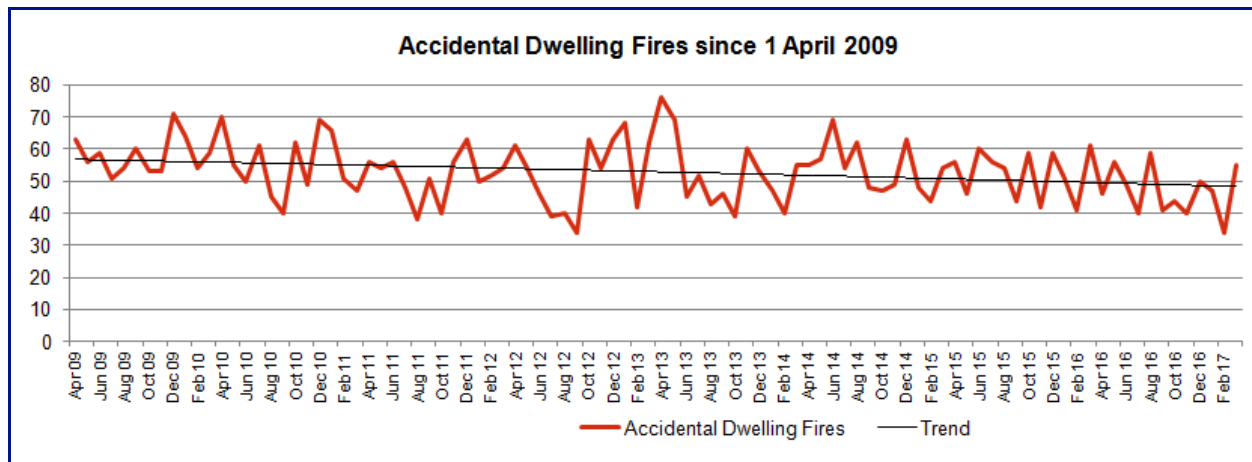


Chart 1 shows that during 2016/17, accidental dwelling fires were the highest per 10,000 population in Sheffield. Barnsley had the lowest number of accidental dwelling fires per head of population.

Chart 2 below, shows how accidental dwelling fires have been steadily declining since 1 April 2009.

Chart 2



Campaigns

During 2016/17, the following campaigns were run:

Campaign Name	Electricity Safe
Description	Electrical fire safety campaign - This was a campaign to tackle a rise in electrical related house fires. It involved a high profile launch outside Sheffield City Hall and the use of targeted radio and mobile billboard advertising. The activity generated a 27% reduction in incidents during the campaign period.
Aim	To reduce electrical fires by 5% in May/June/July 2016
Outcomes	27% reduction in electrical fires 300,000+ audience reach through local and online media 2,000 people accessed campaign information on our website 350 people completed an online electrical safety checklist
Cost	£6,578
Savings	£552,000 (based on cost of fire data)
Return on Marketing Investment	8,000%

Campaign Name	Operation Chip Pan
Description	Cooking fire safety campaign - Our bid to reach Christmas number one in the charts formed the focus of a campaign to cut kitchen fires and included a huge online and media reach, including two national television appearances and an online reach of more than 5 million people. The campaign contributed to an 18% reduction in house fires in December.
Aim	To reduce accidental house fires by 5% in December 2016
Outcomes	18% reduction in house fires 6 million views for the £ Chip Pan on Fireqmusic video across multiple platforms 72 pieces of high impact media coverage- including two live national television appearances Social media reach of at least 5 million
Cost	£70
Savings	£400,000 (based on cost of fire data)
Return on Marketing Investment	16,000%

Campaign Name	Lend A Hand
Description	Older People . We used posters, leaflets, stories in the local media and an animated info-graphic to encourage people to carry out some simple actions to protect older relatives and loved ones from fire.
Aim	To reduce accidental house fires by 5% February to April 2017.
Outcomes	Impact on fires still being evaluated 100,000+ audience reach through local and online media Animated info-graphic produced to reinforce key campaign messages Local newspaper and radio coverage
Cost	£1,000



Benchmarking

Chart 3

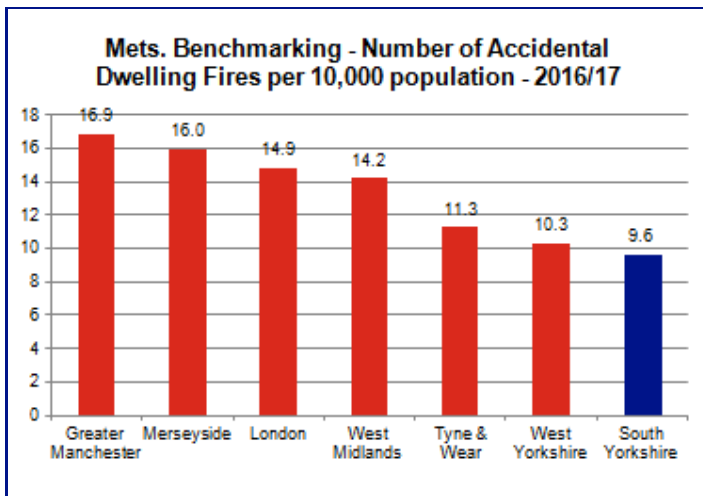
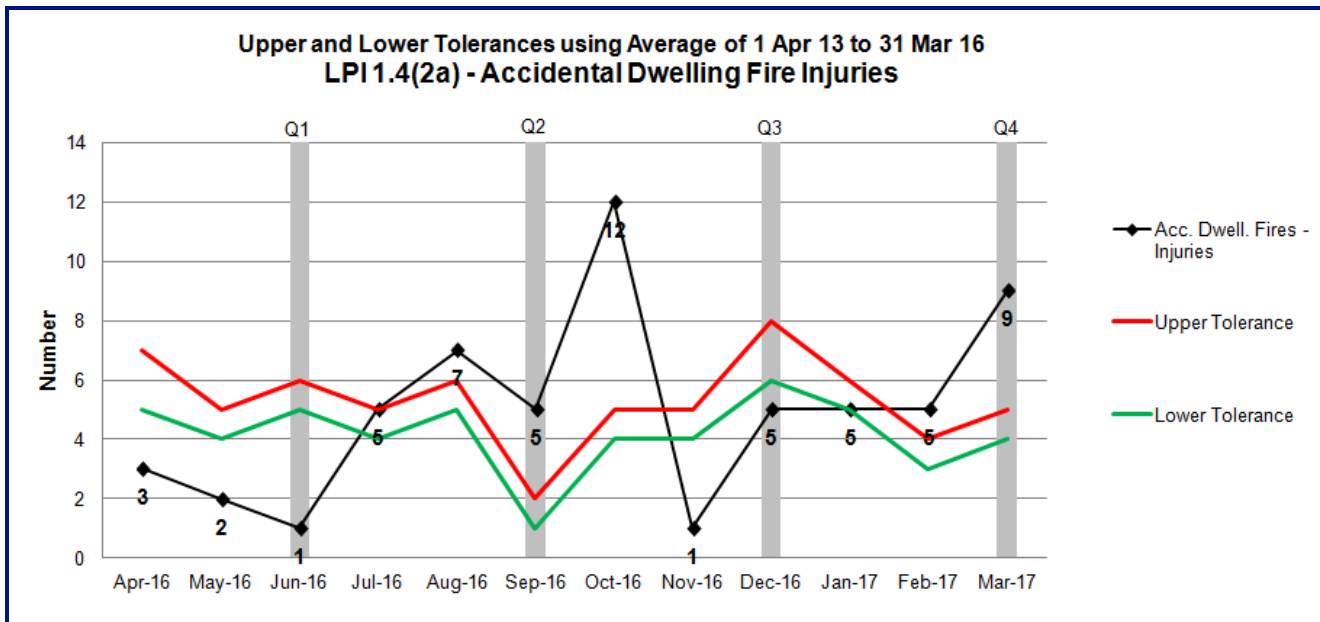


Chart 3 shows that South Yorkshire had the lowest number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population out of the metropolitan fire and rescue services. Greater Manchester had the highest with 16.9 per 10,000 population.

LPI 1.4 – Accidental Dwelling Fire Deaths and Injuries



Commentary

- There were six fewer accidental dwelling fire injuries in 2016/17 than in 2015/16.
- Six out of the 60 injuries were classed as serious.
- The highest numbers of accidental dwelling fire injuries occurred in October and March.
- Overall, accidental dwelling fire injuries were below the upper tolerance level for 2016/17, although during quarters 2 and 4 they were above the upper tolerance level.

ADF Injuries 2016/17

2009/10 – 41

2010/11 – 55 ▼

2011/12 – 63 ▲

2012/13 – 44 ▼

2013/14 – 57 ▲

2014/15 – 77 ▲

2015/16 – 66 ▼

2016/17 – 60 ▼

Analysis

There was an even split between male and females injured as a result of accidental dwelling fires during 2016/17. The majority were White . British.

People in their fifties suffered the highest number of injuries (11 in total); with those in their twenties next (10 in total).

The highest number of injuries occurred between the hours of 21:00 hours and 22:00 hours (8 in total).

Tables 1 and 2 below, gives some details of the deaths and serious injuries that occurred during 2016/17.

Table 1

Accidental Dwelling Fires Deaths – 2016/17				
Month	Age	Gender	Nationality	Circumstances and Cause of Death
Jun 16	44	Male	White - British	The fire was smoking related and started in the living room. The victim had fallen asleep and suffered severe burns.
Aug 16	73	Female	White - British	The fire started in the bedroom. The probable cause was a fault in an extension cable. The cause of death was a combination of burns and being overcome by gas/smoke.
Nov 16	96	Male	White - British	The fire started in the kitchen and was thought to be as a result of accidental ignition of flammable items by the naked flame of a cooker hob. Awaiting Coroner's report to confirm the cause of death.
Nov 16	92	Female		
Nov 16	38	Female	White - British	This fire was caused by candles in a bedroom igniting a clothes basket. Awaiting Coroner's report to confirm the cause of death.
Mar 17	58	Female	White - British	The fire started in the living room and the probable cause of the fire was a tea light candle which set fire to papers on the same table and then spread to the sofa. The victim was thought to have been overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes; asphyxiation.
Mar 17	Not Known	Male	Not Known/ Stated	Possibly smoking materials involved. There are no further details at this stage.

Table 2

Accidental Dwelling Fires - Breakdown of Serious Injuries - 2016/17				
Month	Age	Gender	Nationality	Nature of Injury
Oct 16	65	Female	White - British	Breathing difficulties (Other than 'Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes; asphyxiation')
Oct 16	70	Male	White - British	Breathing difficulties (Other than 'Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes; asphyxiation')
Jul 16	Not Known	Male	White - British	Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes; asphyxiation
Aug 16	23	Female	White - British	Breathing difficulties (Other than 'Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes; asphyxiation')
Nov 16	59	Female	White - British	Back/Neck injury (spinal)
Mar 17	66	Male	White - British	Burns - severe

Benchmarking

Chart 1

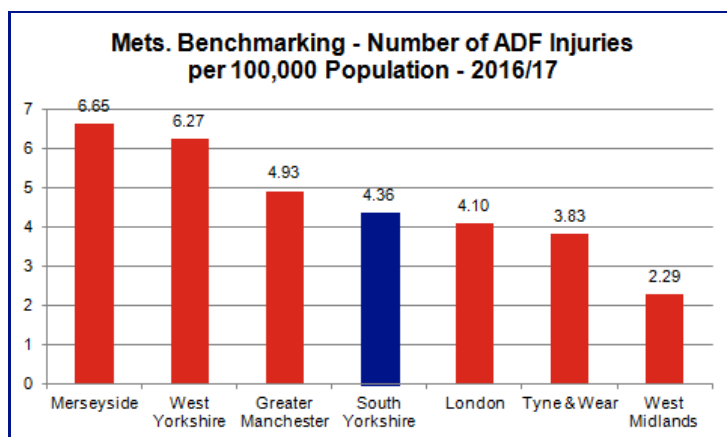
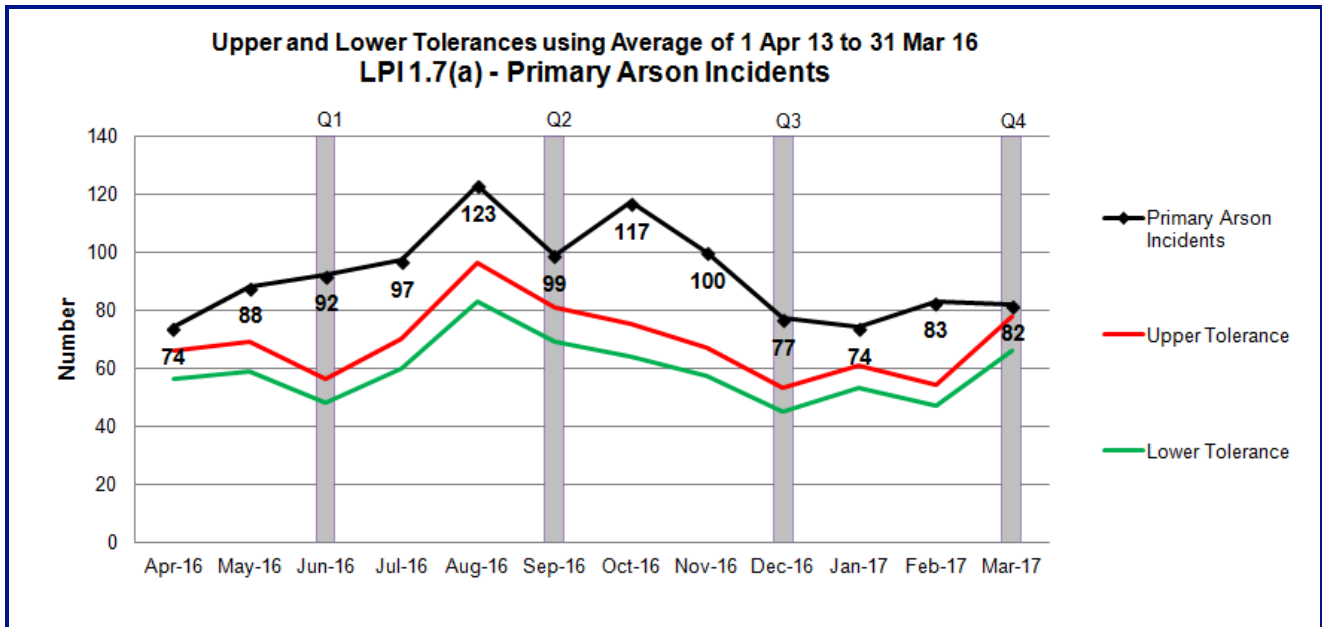


Chart 1 shows that South Yorkshire had the fourth lowest number of accidental dwelling fire injuries per 100,000 population out of the metropolitan fire and rescue services, for 2016/17. Merseyside had the highest with 6.65 and West Midlands the lowest with 2.29 per 100,000 population.

LPI 1.7(a) – Primary Arson Incidents



Commentary

- Primary arson incidents have been above the upper tolerance level throughout 2016/17.
- Primary arson incidents were 24.6% higher in 2016/17 than they were in 2015/16.
- Primary arson was particularly high in August and October. During the last third of 2016/17, the numbers appeared to be levelling out.

2016/17

2009/10 – 1,471

2010/11 – 1,249 ▼

2011/12 – 1,046 ▼

2012/13 – 843 ▼

2013/14 – 795 ▼

2014/15 – 692 ▼

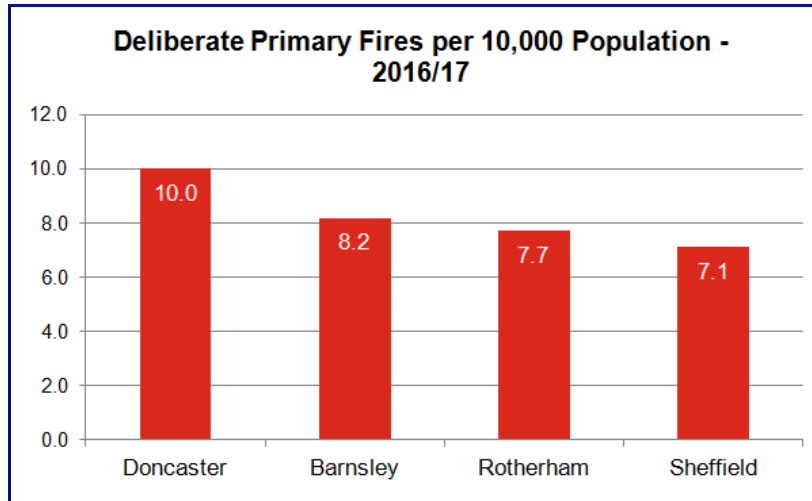
2015/16 – 888 ▲

2016/17 – 1,106 ▲

Analysis

Please note that the figures used in this section were correct as at 5 May 2017, when the number of deliberate primary fires for 2016/17 was 1,107. On 25 May 2017 the outturn figure was one less at 1,106, as a result of data quality checks being completed.

Chart 1



Deliberate primary fires per 10,000 population, as can be seen from **Chart 1** are at their highest in Doncaster. Presenting the data by head of population is a more informative way of comparing the performance of each of the districts. However, there are other factors that still need to be taken into account that are not apparent, by just looking at the figures. For example, cars can be stolen in one area and are then being in another, as has been happening recently.

Cars are being stolen in the Sheffield area and are then being burnt in other parts of the County. Sheffield has the lowest number of deliberate primary fires per 10,000 population, but the actual initial crime - the theft of the cars happening there, but is not apparent from the deliberate primary fire figures. As more than half of all primary arson incidents were related to motor vehicles in 2016/17, this is significant.

Chart 2

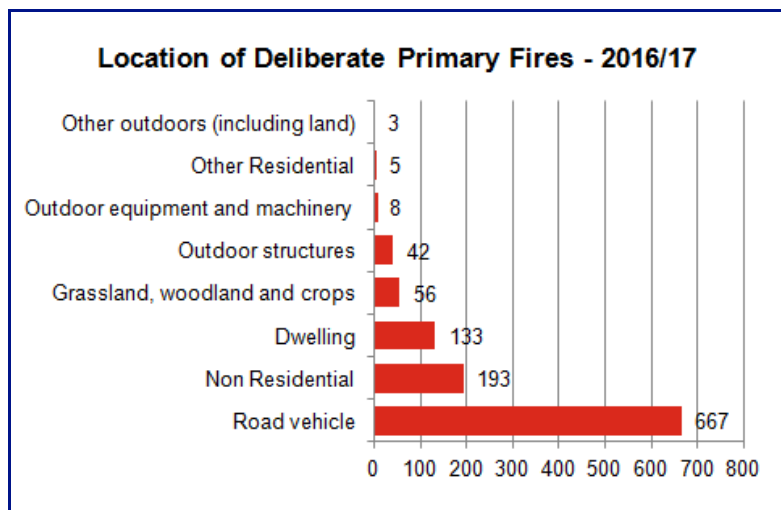


Chart 2 shows that deliberate primary fires that involved road vehicles were considerably higher than the other locations. The top three deliberate primary fire vehicle types during 2016/17 were:

- Cars - 495
- Vans - 65
- Motorcycles - 67.

These numbers are higher than those reported in 2015/16, and go some way to explaining the overall increase in primary arson incidents over the course of the last year or so.

Chart 3

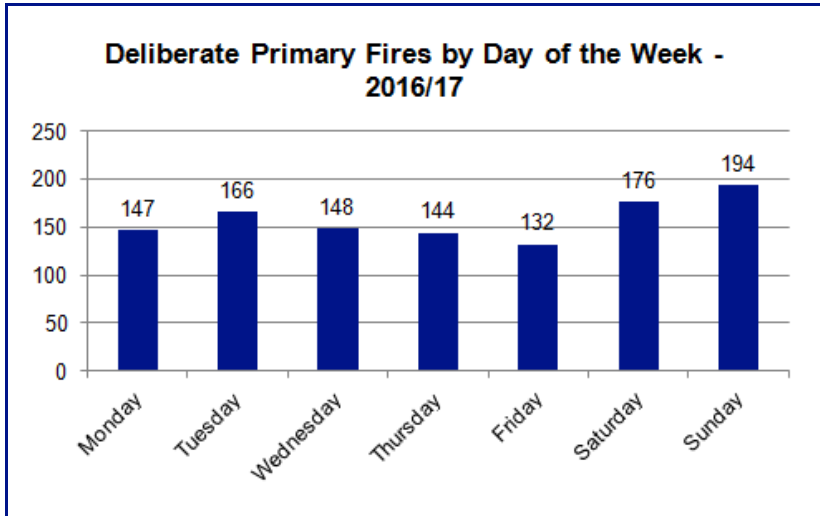
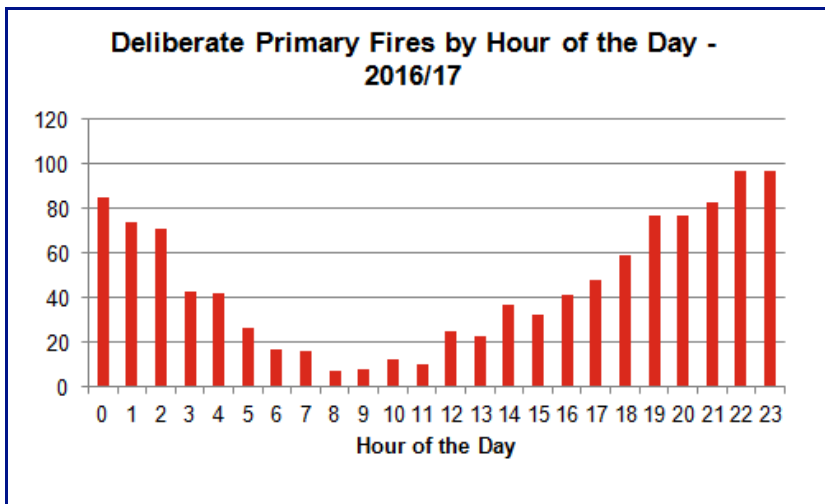


Chart 3 shows that the highest number of deliberate primary fires occurred during the weekends in 2016/17- Saturdays (176) and Sundays (194).

Chart 4 shows that the majority of deliberate primary fires occur during the evening and the early hours of the morning. This is in contrast to deliberate secondary fires which are highest from 16:00 hours to 22:00 hours in the evening. One reason for this is that deliberate secondary fires are linked to anti-social behaviour and are likely to be started by school children and the hours when these fires are occurring are outside school hours.

Chart 4



Deliberate primary fires however, are more likely to be started by older criminals who are more likely to operate at night under the cover of darkness.

Chart 5 on page 23, shows a marked increase in prison fires during the past year. These fires rose from 39 in 2015/16 to 79 in 2016/17; a 102.6% increase. The increase in prison fires is a national problem. On 10 March 2017, the BBC reported that prison fires in England and Wales were at a record high. They reported that there had been 2,580 accidental and deliberate prison fires in the previous year, equivalent to 50 incidents a week. This was double the number of two years previously. The Ministry of Justice had stated that most were of a relatively minor nature.

Officers from South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue have visited West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue to find out how they are tackling this issue. West Yorkshire is working with the prisons to put a cost on the damage caused by the fires. This includes all costs for example, the cost of the emergency services attending the fire and the damage caused. If the cost of the fire is in excess of £2,000 the prisoner can then be prosecuted by the Crown Prosecution Service. We are also liaising with the prison governors about including fire safety information in induction packs for new prisoners.

Chart 5

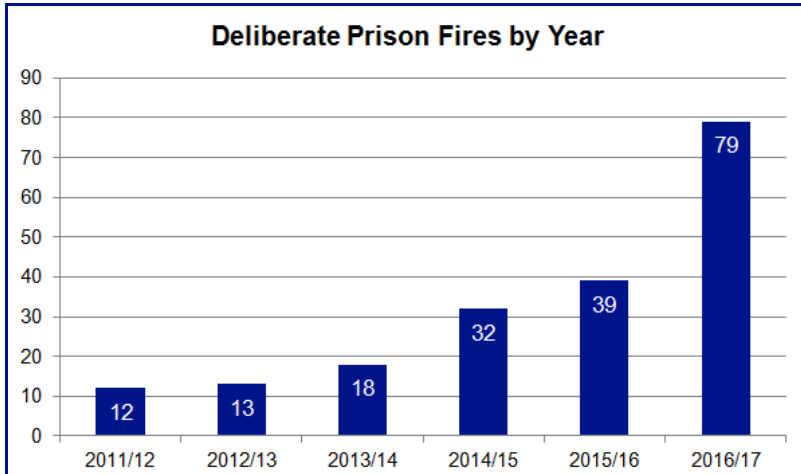


Chart 6 shows that since mid 2014, there has been a rising trend in deliberate primary fires. **Chart 7** shows that the number of deliberate vehicle fires area increasing at a higher rate. This is further illustrated by **Chart 8** which shows a much less steep increase in deliberate primary fires when vehicle fires are excluded.

Chart 6

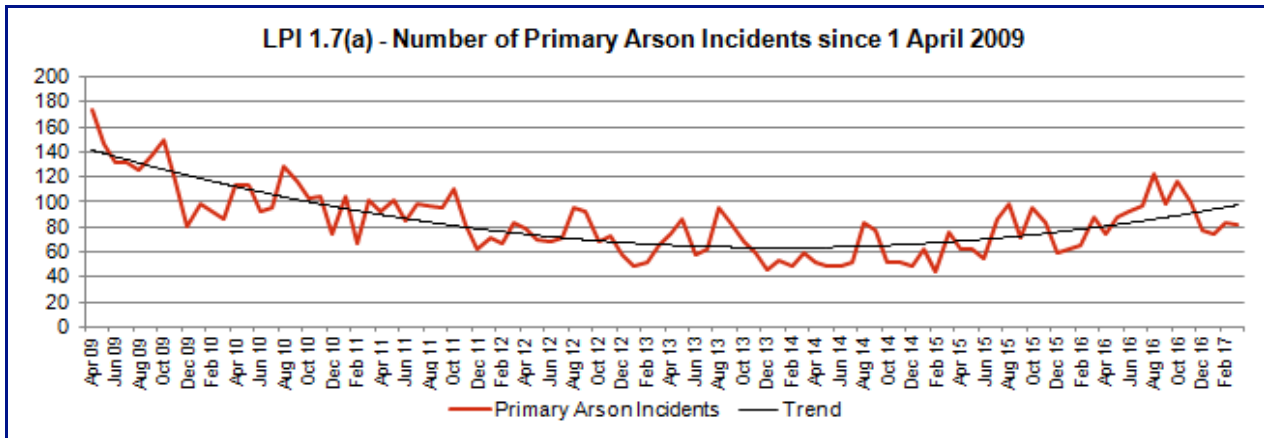


Chart 7

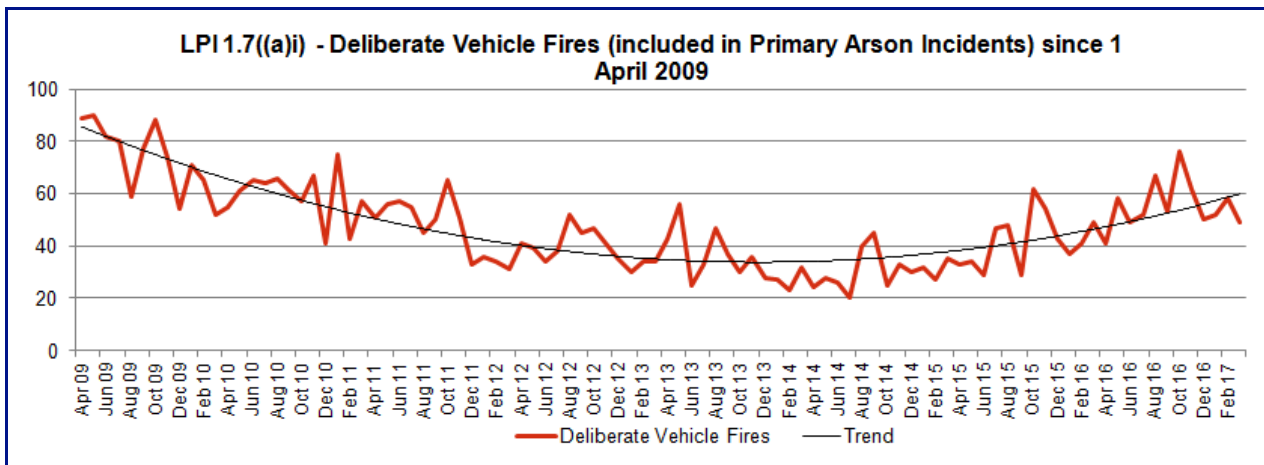
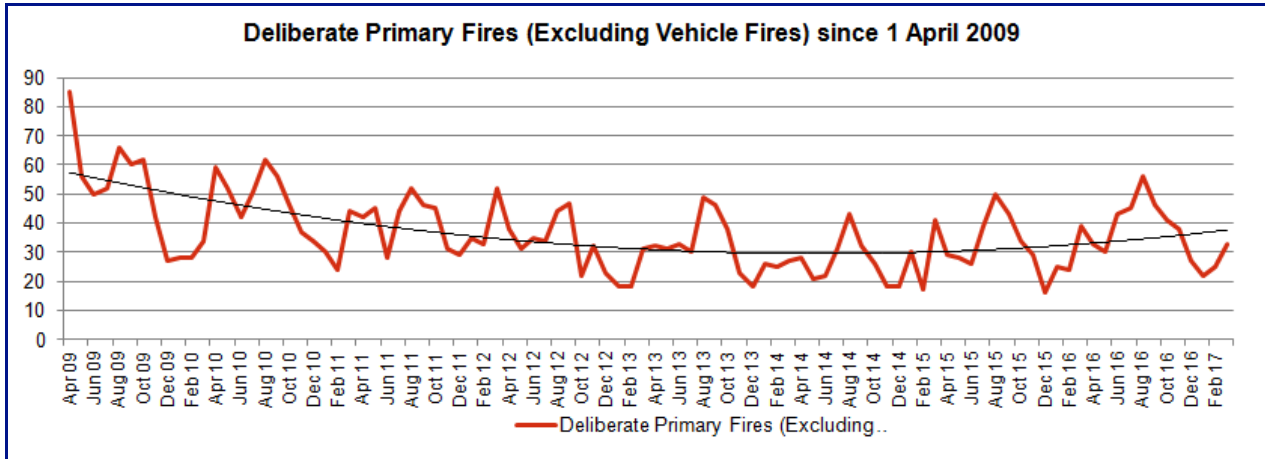


Chart 8



Benchmarking

Chart 9

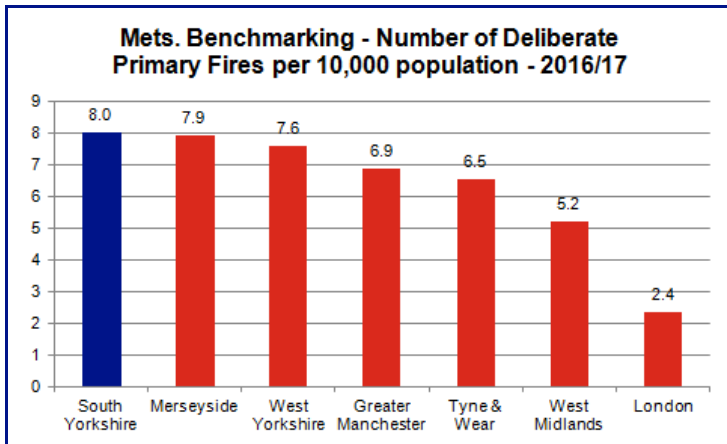
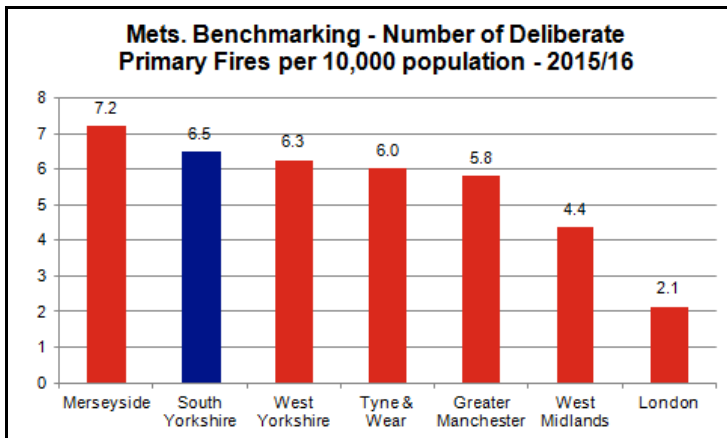


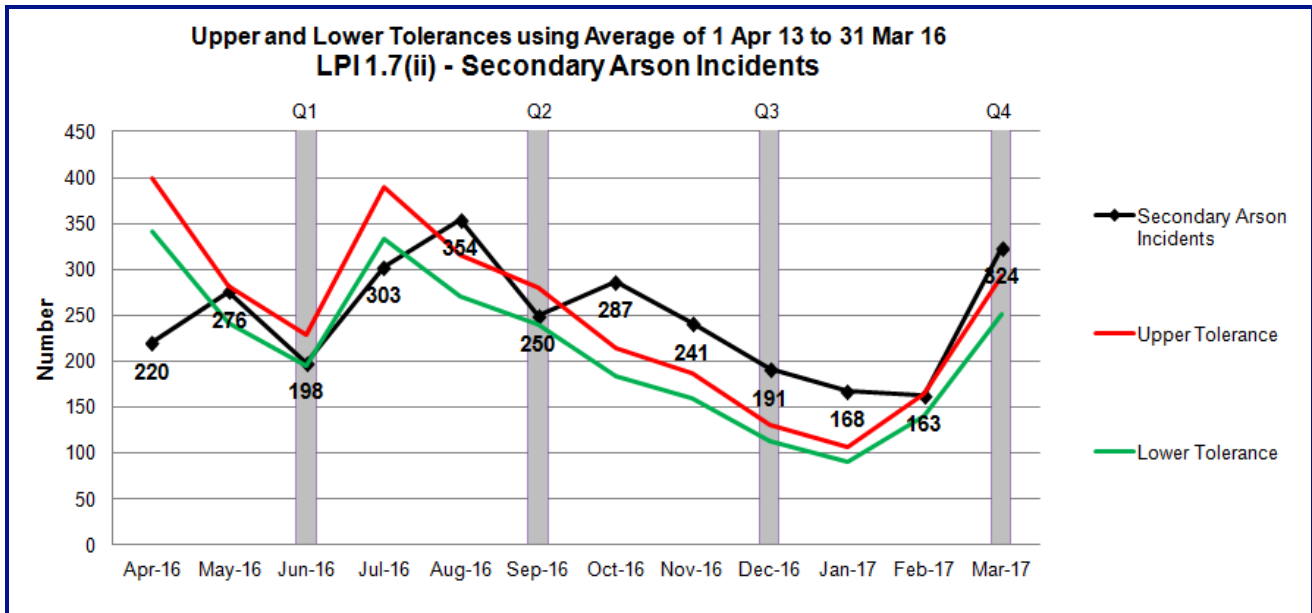
Chart 9 shows that South Yorkshire had the highest number of deliberate primary fires per 10,000 population at 8.0 during 2016/17, out of the metropolitan fire and rescue services, closely followed by Merseyside and West Yorkshire with 7.9 and 7.6 respectively.

Chart 10 below shows the number of deliberate primary fires experienced by the metropolitan fire and rescue services during 2015/16. Without exception all have experienced an increase in these fires during 2016/17.

Chart 10



LPI 1.7(b) – Secondary Arson Incidents



Commentary

- Secondary arson incidents were 5.3% higher in 2016/17 than they were in 2015/16.
- Secondary arson peaked in August with 354 incidents and dropped down to 163 incidents in February 2017. However, in March they increased sharply by almost 99% to 324. This followed the pattern of previous years.
- Overall, secondary arson incidents were below the upper tolerance level for 2016/17.

2016/17

2009/10 – 4,364

2010/11 – 4,014 ▼

2011/12 – 5,079 ▲

2012/13 – 2,266 ▼

2013/14 – 3,198 ▲

2014/15 – 2,532 ▼

2015/16 – 2,825 ▲

2016/17 – 2,975 ▲

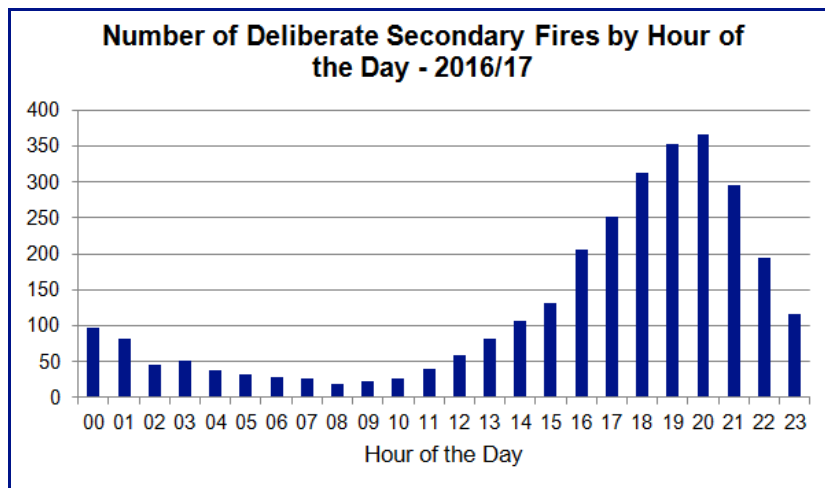
Analysis

The highest number of secondary arson Incidents were those involving:

- Loose refuse, including in gardens - 1,167
- Wheelie Bins - 310
- Grassland, pasture, grazing etc - 255
- Small refuse/rubbish/recycle container, excluding wheelie bin - 240
- Large refuse/rubbish container, e.g. skip - 147
- Tree scrub - 147

In some areas of Sheffield there are problems with residents burning rubbish that should not be burnt. These fires are not started maliciously, but are due to a lack of education. This is being addressed by the Service providing advice about what should not be burnt, and working with our partners to sponsor skips.

Chart 1



Deliberate secondary fires were at their highest during the evening, with a peak from 16:00 hours until 22:00 hours, as is depicted in **Chart 1**. As mentioned earlier in the report, this matches the times that children are outside school and when anti-social behaviour is likely to occur.

Chart 2 below shows that the highest number of deliberate secondary fires occurred on Sundays (499), with more than a hundred fewer on Saturdays (396) and lowest number on Fridays (368), during 2016/17.

Chart 2

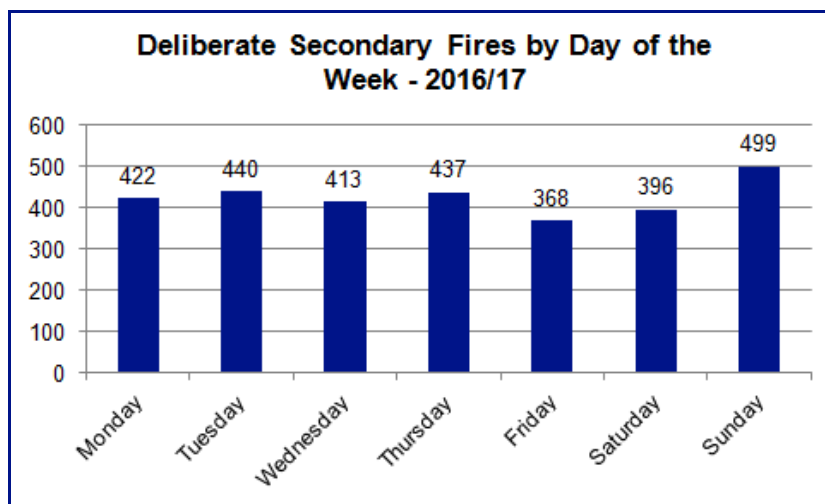


Chart 3

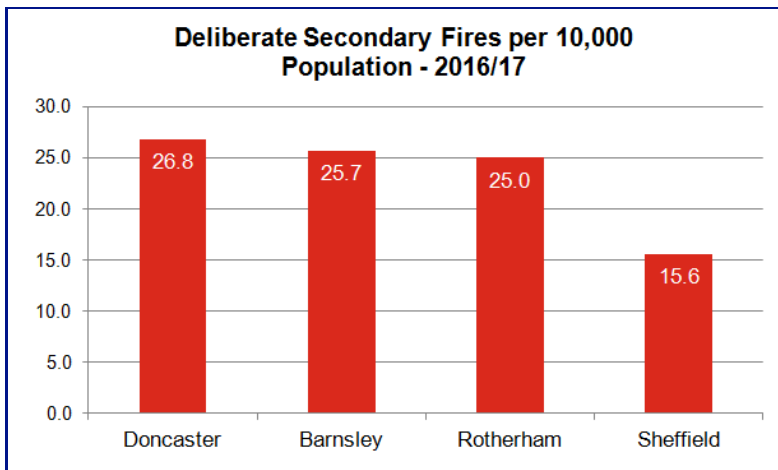
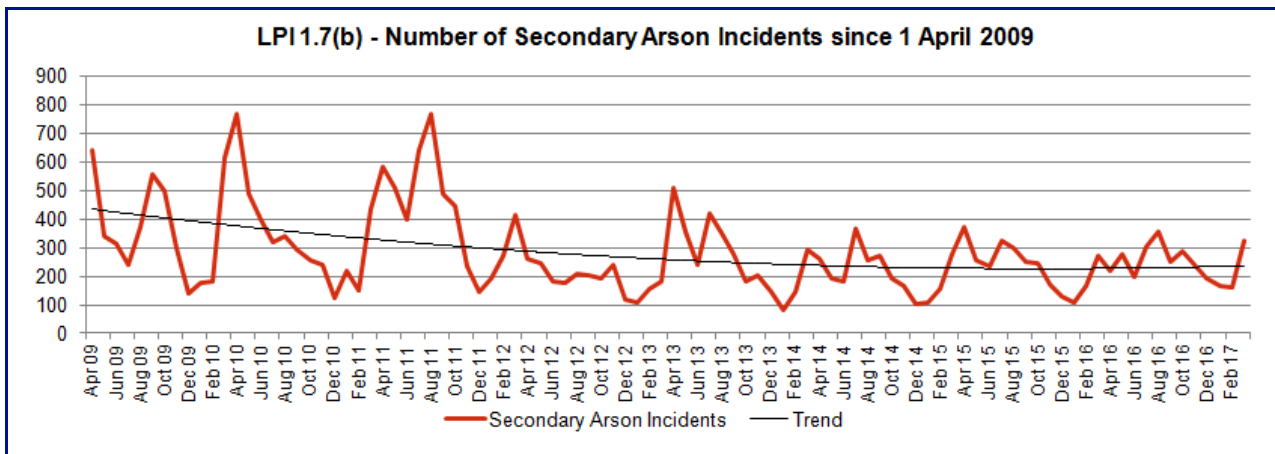


Chart 3 shows that deliberate secondary fires were considerably lower per 10,000 population in Sheffield during 2016/17, than in the other three local authority areas.

Chart 4 below shows how deliberate secondary fires have reduced since 2009. In the past five years they have been levelling out.

Chart 4



Benchmarking

Chart 5

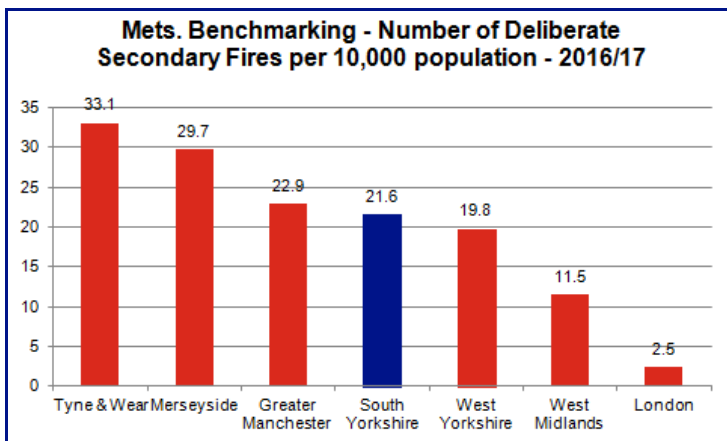


Chart 5 compares South Yorkshire's performance for deliberate secondary fires with the other metropolitan fire and rescue services. South Yorkshire is performing considerably better than Tyne and Wear and Merseyside in this area. London is the best performing; however it is difficult to make comparisons in all areas of performance due to the unique demographic and geographic characteristics of the London area.

Case Study – Royal Estate, Edlington

This initiative started in October 2016, in response to the high levels of anti-social behaviour and crime being experienced on the estate. These included fire related incidents for example, wheelie bins and car fires.

The agencies involved included:

- South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue
- South Yorkshire Police
- Doncaster MBC
- St. Leger Homes

Various things were done to help tackle the problem. These included:

- Multi-agency meetings with parish councillors to outline the issues and form a plan of action.
- An increase in police patrols in the area.
- Crews from Edlington Fire Station carrying out Home Safety Checks in the area and reporting any potential fly tipping to Doncaster MBC, or anti-social behaviour to South Yorkshire Police.
- Doncaster MBC attending the area to clean up on a twice weekly basis (Street Scene).
- Data collection from all agencies to highlight hotspots. This was recorded by Doncaster MBC and plotted on maps so that we could concentrate our resources in the most affected areas.
- St. Leger Homes have started a consultation period, prior to introducing selective licensing on the private rented properties on the estate.
- Working with Landlords who own the empty properties on the estate.
- Operation Duxford . This is a South Yorkshire Police initiative which has the overall aim of working together with our communities and partners we will conduct a proactive, intelligence led operation that focuses on the key offenders, victims and locations in South Yorkshire with the purpose of increasing engagement, maximising visibility and improving confidence and trust in our communities+. Operation Duxford took place in Doncaster in May 2017. Operation Duxford is county wide and takes place in one of South Yorkshire Police's four geographical commands each calendar month.

Since the implantation of this initiative, incidents have reduced dramatically.

Further to the work talked about above, South Yorkshire Police now have two dedicated officers in Edlington tasked with looking at innovative ways of reducing crime and engaging with the community.

3. Quarterly Performance Dashboard - 2016/17

LPI Number	Measure Description	Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2016/17 Outturn	Direction of Travel for 2016/17 Compared with 2015/16			
				Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017					
P1 – COMMUNITY – “Making people safer – working to prevent emergencies”																				
LPI 1.1	Number of Primary Fires	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	552			582			517			490			2,141				
			Lower Tolerance -10%	472			498			443			421			1,834				
			Based on last 3 years' average (2,042)	576	Amber	614	Red	579	Red	502	Amber	2,271	Red							
			% reduction/increase on last year	16.36%			10.83%			7.22%			3.72%			9.55%				
LPI 1.2	Accidental Dwelling Fires	i) Number of accidental dwelling fires	Upper Tolerance +5%	185			159			163			153			660				
			Lower Tolerance -10%	159			136			140			131			566				
			Based on last 3 years' average (634)	151	Blue	140	Green	134	Blue	136	Green	561	Blue							
		ii) Number of accidental Fires that are cooking related	Upper Tolerance +5%	84			76			81			77			318				
			Lower Tolerance -10%	72			66			69			65			272				
			Based on last 3 years' average (307)	76	Green	76	Green	66	Blue	55	Blue	273	Green							
		(iii) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm activated and raised the alarm * See below	2		46.36%			53.57%			43.28%			48.53%			47.95%	Average	N/A	
			(iv) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm activated and did not raise the alarm * See below	2		13.91%			8.57%			16.42%			11.03%			12.48%	Average	N/A
				(v) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate * See below	2		21.19%			20.71%			17.91%			20.59%			20.14%	Average
			(vi) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was not fitted * See below		2		24.50%			20.71%			21.64%			19.85%			21.75%	Average
LPI 1.3	Number of Fires in Non-domestic Premises	1		Upper Tolerance +5%	54			58			58			54			224			
			Lower Tolerance -10%	46			48			50			46			190				
			Based on last 3 years' average (216)	68	Red	56	Green	96	Red	63	Red	283	Red							
			% reduction/increase on last year	17.24%			9.80%			74.55%			18.87%			30.41%				
LPI 1.4	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries	1) All Fire Deaths	1		1			1			4			2			8	N/A		
			a) Accidental dwelling fire deaths	1		1			1			3			2			7	N/A	
		2) All Fire Injuries	1		10			28			28			24			90			
			% reduction/increase on last year	-58.33%			-9.68%			27.27%			4.35%			-10.00%				
		a) Accidental dwelling fire injuries	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	18			13			18			15			64			
				Lower Tolerance -15%	14			10			14			12			50			
Based on last 3 years' average (59)	6			Blue	17	Red	18	Green	19	Red	60	Green								
% reduction/increase on last year	-60.00%			-10.53%			20.00%			11.76%			-9.09%							

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2016/17 Outturn	Direction of Travel for 2016/17 Compared with 2015/16
					Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017		
	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries - cont'd	i) ADF Injuries - Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be serious (New)	2		0			2			3			1			6	
				% reduction/increase on last year	-100.00%			0.00%			0.00%			0 in Qtr.4 of 15/16			-14.29%	
		ii) ADF Injuries - Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be slight (New)	2		6			15			15			18			54	
				% reduction/increase on last year	-53.85%			-11.76%			25.00%			5.88%			-8.47%	
		3) ADFs - Number of Persons where First Aid or Precautionary Checks were administered.	2		15			7			4			8			34	
				% reduction/increase on last year	200.00%			-69.57%			-73.33%			-33.33%			-38.18%	
LPI 1.5	Home Safety Checks (HSCs)	d). Total Number of HSCs completed	2		5,407			5,348			4,689			5,266			20,710	N/A
		f) Number of addresses referred by crews to the High Risk Coordinator for further action ** See Below	2		228			248			235			312			1,023	N/A
		g) Number of referrals from Partner Agencies	2		836			863			639			970			3,308	N/A
		h) Total number of Safe and Well Visits completed (Not included in part d above)	2								108			108			216	N/A
LPI 1.6	Special service incidents attended involving people (excluding RTCs)	i) Number of incidents attended (Excluding assistance to other agencies)	1		62			99			105			73			339	
				% reduction/increase on last year	-31.11%			2.06%			43.84%			0.00%			1.80%	
		ii) Assistance Requested by Other Agencies	1		167			205			233			181			786	
				% reduction/increase on last year	-26.43%			20.59%			-10.73%			-18.47%			-10.68%	
iii) Number of people involved (parts i & ii) (Fatalities, Injuries and Rescues)	2		255			326			369			278			1,228			
		% reduction/increase on last year	-24.33%			14.39%			3.36%			-12.85%			-5.39%			
LPI 1.7	Arson Incidents	a) Primary Arson Incidents	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	191			247			195			193			826	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	163			212			166			166			707	
				Based on last 3 years' average (778)	254	Red	319	Red	294	Red	239	Red	1,106	Red				
				% reduction/increase on last year	41.90%			24.61%			23.53%			11.16%			24.55%	
		a)i) Deliberate Vehicle Fires (included in the Primary Arson Incidents) (New)	2		148			172			188			159			667	
				% reduction/increase on last year	54.17%			38.71%			18.24%			25.20%			31.82%	
		b) Secondary Arson Incidents	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	909			984			533			563			2,989	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	778			843			457			481			2,559	
Based on last 3 years' average (2,664)	694			Blue	907	Green	719	Red	655	Red	2,975	Green						
% reduction/increase on last year	-19.02%			3.54%			31.93%			19.74%			5.31%					
LPI 1.9	False alarms caused by automatic fire detection - non-domestic properties	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	260			351			328			259			1,198		
			Lower Tolerance -10%	223			301			282			222			1,028		
			Based on last 3 years' average (1,148)	281	Red	391	Red	311	Green	247	Green	1,230	Amber					
			% reduction/increase on last year	7.66%			26.54%			0.97%			-7.84%			7.33%		
LPI 1.11	Number of times that the Yorkshire Ambulance Service (YAS) has requested assistance to gain access (New) (These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii)	2		320			303			408			346			1,377	N/A	

LPI Number	Measure Description	Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2016/17 Outturn	Direction of Travel for 2016/17 Compared with 2015/16
				Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017		
LPI 1.12	Number of times that South Yorkshire Police (SYP) has requested assistance to gain access (New) <i>(These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii)</i>	2			39		42		42		33			156	N/A		
LPI 1.13	Number of times that other agencies requested assistance to gain access (New) <i>(These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii and exclude YAS and SYP)</i>	2			31		45		37		41			154	N/A		
P2 – OPERATIONS – “Responding to emergencies - effectively and safely”																	
LPI 2.1	Percentage Attendance at Dwelling Fires within 6 minutes	1			54.44%		52.00%		48.30%		49.09%			51.01%	Average	N/A	
LPI 2.2	RTC incidents attended by the Service	a) Total Number of RTC incidents attended by the Service	1	Last 3 years' average	83									329		▼	
				% reduction/increase on last year	-37.35%		16.67%		21.74%		-18.68%		-4.36%				
		b). Number of Incidents involving extrications where persons are 'Medically or Physically Trapped'	1		27		41		50		29		147	N/A			
		c) Number of Deaths and Serious Injuries at RTC incidents attended by the Service (new)	2	i) Deaths	4		4		1		4		13	N/A			
ii) Serious Injuries	15				26		32		12		85	N/A					
LPI 2.3	Accident/injury frequency rate per 1,000 shifts/days worked - All Staff	2	The target is to maintain the same level of performance as for 2013/14, with the same year end target of 0.90.		0.71		0.71		0.84		0.83		0.77	Average	N/A		
LPI 2.4	Accident/injuries at Operational Incidents	1	The target is to maintain the same level of performance as for 2013/14, with the same year end target of 2.90.		2.34		1.59		2.15		5.34		2.86	Average	N/A		
LPI 2.5	Number of Operational Personnel currently qualified in National Resilience Capabilities	a) Mass Decontamination	2	Minimum number - 36 per team	162		168		160		106		106	N/A			
		b) Detection, Identification and Monitoring Teams	i) Officers	2	Minimum number - 12 officers with certification	12		10		10		9		9	N/A		
			ii) Support Crew	2	Minimum number - 4 personnel	39		35		32		36		36	N/A		
		c) High Volume Pumps	2	Minimum number - 10 + 1 Flexi-duty Officer (FDO)	30		31		30		31		31	N/A			
d) FDOs for Welfare Duties and Incident Command	2	Minimum number - 12 FDOs	24		24		24		24		24		24	N/A			
LPI 2.7	Percentage of Time that Retained Pumps are Available (Reinstated)	2			59.77%		56.94%		48.48%		62.40%		56.90%	Average	N/A		
P3 – PEOPLE – “Valuing people - those we serve and employ”																	
LPI 3.1	Proportion of working days/ shifts lost to sickness absence (all staff)	i) All causes	2	Target of 6.0 days / shifts lost	1.85		1.62		1.47		1.94		6.88	N/A			
		ii) Musculoskeletal (including back)	2		0.72		0.68		0.69		0.74		2.83	N/A			
		iii) Mental Health	2		0.40		0.26		0.12		0.32		1.09	N/A			

LPI Number	Measure Description	Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2016/17 Outturn	Direction of Travel for 2016/17 Compared with 2015/16	
				Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017			
LPI 3.9	Percentage of Operational Personnel currently undertaking operational duties with BA Certification	1	Target - 100%	99.82%			99.20%			98.93%			97.63%			97.63%	N/A	
LPI 3.10	Percentage of Operational Personnel undertaking operational duties currently with Working at Heights Certification	1	Target - 100%	99.03%			99.26%			99.37%			97.57%			97.57%	N/A	
LPI 3.11	Percentage of Operational Personnel based at Swiftwater Rescue Stations that are Certified Swiftwater Rescue Technicians	i) Operatonal Crews Aston and Edlington (14 at each station)	1	Target - 100%	88.10%			92.86%			92.86%			96.43%			96.43%	N/A
		ii) Flexible Officers (8 in total)	1	Target - 100%	100.00%			100.00%			100.00%			100.00%			100.00%	N/A
LPI 3.12	Percentage of Current EFAD Drivers who are EFAD certified and are available	i) Operational Crews (New)	1	Target - 100%	99.29%			99.39%			100.00%			100.00%			100.00%	N/A
		ii) Flexible Officers (New)	1	Target - 100%	100.00%			100.00%			100.00%			100.00%			100.00%	N/A
LPI 3.13	Percentage of Current Operational Supervisory Incident Commanders that have completed their Incident Command Refresher (2 years)	1	Target - 100%	94.19%			95.06%			97.89%			90.24%			90.24%	N/A	
LPI 3.14	Percentage of Operational Personnel undertaking operational duties qualified in Fire Behaviour	2	Target - 100%	91.85%			95.83%			95.78%			93.83%			93.83%	N/A	
LPI 3.15	Percentage of Operational Personnel currently undertaking operational duties who are qualified in Immediate Emergency Care.	1	Target - 100%	54.69%			52.46%			52.34%			45.78%			45.78%	N/A	
LPI 3.16	Percentage of Operational Personnel Currently Qualified in HAZMAT (New)	2	Target - 100%	76.27%			84.79%			84.87%			86.91%			86.91%	N/A	
LPI 3.17	Percentage of Officers who have currently completed the Officer Incident Command course	1	Target - 100%	45.71%			72.92%			84.00%			91.18%			91.18%	N/A	
LPI 3.19	Percentage of Operational Personnel undertaking basic water rescue training (New) (This is only applicable for Adwick, Cudworth, Deame, Rivelin & Thorne Fire Stations)	1	Target - 100%	69.39%			70.44%			76.10%			90.08%			90.08%	N/A	
LPI 3.20	Percentage of Operational and Tactical Commanders who have completed JESIP (Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles) training	2	Target - 100%	94.29%			94.29%			100.00%			100.00%			100.00%	N/A	
P4 – FINANCE AND RESOURCES – “Maximising Efficiency - making our resources go further”																		
LPI 4.4	Budget Management . Projected and Actual outturn within +1% / - 2.5% of Original budget (including carry forward)	1	The original budget for 2016/17 is £47,737,756. Therefore, the projected and actual outturn should be between £46,544,312 and £48,215,134.	£47,184,020												£47,184,020	N/A	

LPI Number	Measure Description	Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2016/17 Outturn	Direction of Travel for 2016/17 Compared with 2015/16
				Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017		
LPI 4.5	Minimum General Reserves . on target with risk assessment and should not fall below 5% of the original budget (Reinstated)	1	The original budget for 2016/17 is £47,737,756. Therefore, the Minimum General Reserves should not fall below £2,386,888.	£5.6 million						£3,781,000						£3,781,000	N/A

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* Note: There are on occasions more than one smoke alarm in a property, or it may not have been known if a smoke alarm had been fitted. Therefore the percentages do not add up to 100%

** Note: The High Risk Coordinator used to be called the Vulnerable Persons Advocate

KEY:

More than 5% over Upper Tolerance - Poor Performance



No more than 5% above Upper Tolerance



Between Upper Tolerance and Lower Tolerance - Good Performance



Below Lower Tolerance - Excellent Performance



TIER / LEVEL

Level 1 . Will always be reported to Scrutiny Board / FRA.

Level 2 . Will be reported by exception (good or poor performance, areas of interest etc).

Level 3 . Will be reported if of significant interest / at Member request.

IRS Data correct as at 25 May 2017

4. Monthly Performance Dashboard - 2016/17

LPI Number	Measure Description	Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2016/17 Outturn	Direction of Travel for Mar 2017 Compared with Mar 2016	
				Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017			
P1 – COMMUNITY – “Making people safer – working to prevent emergencies”																		
LPI 1.1	Number of Primary Fires	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	191	183	178	193	210	179	180	178	159	156	143	191	2,271		
			Lower Tolerance -10%	163	157	152	165	180	153	154	153	136	134	123	164			
			Based on last 3 years' average (2,044)	178	198	200	191	236	187	209	201	169	166	157	179			
			% reduction/increase on last year	1.14%	33.78%	16.96%	-4.98%	19.80%	19.87%	-0.95%	16.86%	7.64%	8.50%	12.14%	-6.28%			
LPI 1.2	Accidental Dwelling Fires	i) Number of accidental dwelling fires	Upper Tolerance +5%	65	60	60	56	55	48	50	52	61	51	43	59	561		
			Lower Tolerance -10%	56	51	52	48	47	41	43	45	52	43	37	51			
			Based on last 3 years' average (635)	46	56	49	40	59	41	44	40	50	47	34	55			
			% reduction/increase on last year	-17.86%	21.74%	-18.33%	-28.57%	9.26%	-6.82%	-25.42%	-4.76%	-15.25%	-7.84%	-17.07%	-9.84%			
		ii) Number of accidental Fires that are cooking related	Upper Tolerance +5%	25	30	29	29	26	21	24	29	28	26	20	31	273		
			Lower Tolerance -10%	21	26	25	25	23	18	21	24	24	22	17	26			
			Based on last 3 years' average (309)	22	33	21	19	29	28	19	16	31	17	14	24			
			% reduction/increase on last year	-18.52%	37.50%	-32.26%	-36.67%	7.41%	40.00%	-38.71%	-23.81%	24.00%	-41.38%	-30.00%	-38.46%			
		(iii) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm activated and raised the alarm * See below	47.8%	39.3%	53.1%	57.5%	49.2%	56.1%	38.6%	37.5%	52.0%	51.1%	44.1%	49.1%	48.0%	Average	N/A	
			(iv) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm activated and did not raise the alarm * See below	13.0%	16.1%	12.2%	2.5%	6.8%	17.1%	18.2%	17.5%	14.0%	10.6%	5.9%	14.5%	12.5%	Average	N/A
			(v) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate * See below	15.2%	30.4%	16.3%	20.0%	25.4%	14.6%	11.4%	17.5%	24.0%	23.4%	20.6%	18.2%	20.1%	Average	N/A
			(vi) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was not fitted * See below	23.9%	23.2%	26.5%	25.0%	23.7%	12.2%	29.5%	27.5%	10.0%	14.9%	26.5%	20.0%	21.7%	Average	N/A
LPI 1.3	Number of Fires in Non-domestic Premises	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	22	18	14	22	15	21	22	21	15	19	15	20	283		
			Lower Tolerance -10%	19	15	12	18	12	18	19	18	13	16	13	17			
			Based on last 3 years' average (218)	23	19	26	15	25	16	31	37	28	20	22	21			
			% reduction/increase on last year	-20.69%	26.67%	85.71%	-44.44%	127.27%	23.08%	82.35%	85.00%	55.56%	-9.09%	100.00%	5.00%			
LPI 1.4	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries	1) All Fire Deaths	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	8	N/A		
			a) Accidental dwelling fire deaths	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	7	N/A
		2) All Fire Injuries	4	4	2	6	13	9	16	2	10	7	7	10	90			
			% reduction/increase on last year	-55.56%	-20.00%	-80.00%	-40.00%	-18.75%	80.00%	60.00%	-50.00%	25.00%	-22.22%	16.67%	25.00%			
		a) Accidental dwelling fire injuries	Upper Tolerance +5%	7	5	6	5	6	2	5	5	8	6	4	5	60		
			Lower Tolerance -15%	5	4	5	4	5	1	4	4	6	5	3	4			
			Based on last 3 years' average (67)	3	2	1	5	7	5	12	1	5	5	5	9			
		i) ADF Injuries - Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be serious (New)	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	6		
			% reduction/increase on last year	0 in Apr 15	0 in May 15	-100.00%	0 in Jul 15	0.00%	-100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	-100.00%	0 in Jan 16	0 in Feb 16	0 in Mar 16			

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2016/17 Outturn	Direction of Travel for Mar 2017 Compared with Mar 2016
					Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017		
	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries, cont'd.	ii) ADF Injuries - Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be slight (New)	2		3	2	1	4	6	5	10	0	5	5	5	8	54	
		% reduction/increase on last year		-40.00%	-50.00%	-75.00%	-50.00%	-25.00%	400.00%	66.67%	-100.00%	66.67%	-37.50%	25.00%	60.00%			
	iii) ADFs - Number of Persons where First Aid or Precautionary Checks were administered.	2		3	8	4	2	3	2	3	0	1	3	2	3	34		
		% reduction/increase on last year		50.00%	0 in May 15	33.33%	-66.67%	-72.73%	-66.67%	-62.50%	-100.00%	-80.00%	-25.00%	0 in Feb 16	-62.50%			
LPI 1.5	Home Safety Checks (HSCs)	d) Total Number of HSCs completed	2		1,928	1,722	1,757	1,862	1,690	1,796	1,690	1,616	1,383	1,860	1,720	1,686	20,710	N/A
		f) Number of addresses referred by crews to the High Risk Coordinator for further action ** See Below	2		73	79	76	68	98	82	77	95	63	100	106	106	1,023	N/A
		g) Number of referrals from Partner Agencies	2		209	345	282	275	291	297	272	218	149	384	272	314	3,308	N/A
		h) Total number of Safe and Well Visits completed (Not included in part d above)	2								27	61	20	41	35	32	216	N/A
LPI 1.6	Special service incidents attended involving people (excluding RTCs)	i) Number of incidents attended (Excluding assistance to other agencies)	1		13	23	26	41	30	28	38	38	29	21	23	29	339	
		% reduction/increase on last year		-45.83%	-25.81%	-25.71%	32.26%	3.45%	-24.32%	65.22%	100.00%	-6.45%	40.00%	-4.17%	-14.71%			
		ii) Assistance Requested by Other Agencies	1		63	52	52	69	65	71	72	57	104	68	62	51	786	
		% reduction/increase on last year		-24.10%	-32.47%	-22.39%	15.00%	27.45%	20.34%	-15.29%	-39.36%	26.83%	-11.69%	-3.13%	-37.04%			
LPI 1.7	Arson Incidents	a) Primary Arson Incidents	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	66	69	56	70	96	81	75	67	53	61	54	78	1,106	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	56	59	48	60	83	69	64	57	45	53	47	66		
				Based on last 3 years' average (792)	74	88	92	97	123	99	117	100	77	74	83	82		
				% reduction/increase on last year	19.35%	41.94%	67.27%	12.79%	25.51%	37.50%	21.88%	20.48%	30.51%	19.35%	27.69%	-6.82%		
a)i) Deliberate Vehicle Fires (included in the Primary Arson Incidents) (New)	2		41	58	49	52	67	53	76	62	50	52	58	49	667			
		% reduction/increase on last year	24.24%	70.59%	68.97%	10.64%	39.58%	82.76%	22.58%	14.81%	16.28%	40.54%	41.46%	0.00%				
b) Secondary Arson Incidents	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	400	281	228	389	315	280	215	187	131	106	164	293	2,975			
		Lower Tolerance -10%	342	241	195	333	270	240	184	160	113	90	140	251				
		Based on last 3 years' average (2,852)	220	276	198	303	354	250	287	241	191	168	163	324				
		% reduction/increase on last year	-40.54%	8.24%	-14.66%	-7.06%	18.79%	-0.79%	17.14%	41.76%	46.92%	52.73%	-2.98%	20.45%				
LPI 1.9	False alarms caused by automatic fire detection - non-domestic properties	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	81	86	93	119	115	117	127	100	101	99	76	84	1,230		
			Lower Tolerance -10%	70	73	80	102	98	101	109	86	87	85	65	72			
			Based on last 3 years' average (1,148)	75	89	117	143	120	128	130	91	90	82	72	93			
			% reduction/increase on last year	-9.64%	18.67%	13.59%	31.19%	22.45%	25.49%	23.81%	-10.78%	-10.89%	-20.39%	-5.26%	4.49%			
LPI 1.11	Number of times that the Yorkshire Ambulance Service (YAS) has requested assistance to gain access (New) <i>(These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii)</i>	2		118	91	111	78	111	114	129	117	162	127	116	103	1,377	N/A	
LPI 1.12	Number of times that South Yorkshire Police (SYP) has requested assistance to gain access (New) <i>(These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii)</i>	2		9	16	14	21	8	13	13	13	16	13	12	8	156	N/A	
LPI 1.13	Number of times that other agencies requested assistance to gain access (New) <i>(These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii and exclude YAS and SYP)</i>	2		8	15	8	20	11	14	10	13	14	14	11	16	154	N/A	

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				Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017			
P2 – OPERATIONS – “Responding to emergencies - effectively and safely”																		
LPI 2.1	Percentage Attendance at Dwelling Fires within 6 minutes	1		49.12%	53.23%	60.66%	48.15%	52.11%	56.00%	59.68%	47.06%	38.10%	51.85%	45.45%	49.25%	51.01%	Average	N/A
LPI 2.2	RTC incidents attended by the Service	a) Total Number of RTC incidents attended by the Service	1	Last 3 years' average	26	32	25	29	27	26	31	35	34	28	30	28	329	▼
					17	21	14	25	37	29	33	42	37	31	23	20		
				% reduction/increase on last year	-39.29%	-34.38%	-39.13%	-10.71%	27.59%	38.10%	17.86%	75.00%	-7.50%	-8.82%	-34.29%	-9.09%		
			b). Number of Incidents involving extrications where persons are 'Medically or Physically Trapped'	1		10	13	4	9	16	16	16	18	16	12	8	9	147
	c) Number of Deaths and Serious Injuries at RTC incidents attended by the Service (new)	i) Deaths	2		4	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	13	N/A
ii) Serious Injuries					4	9	2	7	10	9	10	6	16	4	1	7	85	N/A
LPI 2.7	Percentage of Time that Retained Pumps are Available (Reinstated)	2		62.76%	56.14%	60.41%	55.22%	56.94%	58.66%	52.19%	56.95%	36.29%	66.96%	58.31%	61.94%	56.90%	Average	N/A
P3 – PEOPLE – “Valuing people - those we serve and employ”																		
LPI 3.1	Proportion of working days/ shifts lost to sickness absence (all staff)	i) All causes	2	Target of 6.0 days / shifts lost	0.70	0.61	0.54	0.53	0.58	0.50	0.59	0.46	0.43	0.61	0.64	0.69	6.88	N/A
		ii) Musculoskeletal (including back)	2		0.24	0.27	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.28	2.83	N/A
		iii) Mental Health	2		0.19	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.14	1.09	N/A

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