

SOUTH YORKSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY

Meeting	FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY
Meeting Date	25 JUNE 2018
Report of	CHIEF FIRE OFFICER AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE / CLERK TO THE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY
Report Sponsor(s)	DEPUTY CHIEF FIRE OFFICER / CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER AND DIRECTOR OF SERVICE DEVELOPMENT
Subject	ANNUAL CORPORATE PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 2017/18

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Our annual performance report provides members with information on how South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue (SYFR) has performed against our local performance indicators during 2017/18. It enables members to comment upon the performance and explore in more detail the work behind the statistics. The report will also be presented to the Performance and Scrutiny Board on 12 July 2018 for more detailed discussion and review.

The dashboards, in the first part of the report, offer an overview of our performance against each of our Local Performance Indicators (LPIs). These are measures, developed by the service and approved by members, which help us to measure how we are doing against our priorities as a service. Nine of these are monitored using 'tolerance levels', which provide a range of acceptable performance levels.

The main report contains 'exception reports', which offer more information on areas in which we have either performed very well, or where we have performed below expectations against our indicators.

Areas where we have performed well include:

- There were less accidental dwelling fires in 2017/18 compared to the previous year. We believe this is as a result of the more targeted approach we are taking with our community safety activities. It is also worth noting for this performance indicator that, for the first time, we have split the figures for accidental dwelling fires into 'severe' and 'minor'. This is important because it shows that nearly half of all these incidents were 'minor' in nature.

Areas where we have performed below expectations include:

- The number of primary deliberate fires was above the upper tolerance level for much of the year. This was largely because of the high number of deliberate vehicle fires and an increase in fires in prisons. However, in both cases, these figures started to fall during the last quarter. We believe that the reduction in deliberate vehicle fires is because of the more proactive approach we are taking in partnership with South Yorkshire Police's re-established neighbourhood policing teams.

Doncaster is the only area in South Yorkshire where there are prisons. Our Doncaster District Managers have been proactively working with the prisons to put initiatives in place to reduce the number of deliberate primary fires. In quarter three of 2017/18 there were 29 prison fires. In quarter four, there were ten. It is pleasing to see that our interventions have quickly achieved such positive results.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Members are recommended to:

- a) Endorse the contents of the report.
 - b) Scrutinise and comment on the information presented in the attached report.
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Main Report
Appendix A – Annual Corporate Performance Report
Appendix B – Quarterly Dashboard
Appendix C – Monthly Dashboard

BACKGROUND

1. This is the Annual Corporate Performance report for 2017/18 as outlined under the Performance Management Framework that was introduced from 1 April 2011, is based around the four service priorities (listed below under the header 'Contribution to Service Priorities'). It summarises the Services performance for the previous financial year against the suite of LPIs.
2. The report is provided to allow members to scrutinise and comment upon SYFR's performance for 2018/19.
3. The report sets out:
 - a. A performance summary of the LPIs
 - b. Exception Reports on LPIs
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 25 April 2018.
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 nine LPIs that are monitored using Upper and Lower Tolerance Levels, overall for 2017/18:
 - 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
 - Four were between the Upper and Lower Tolerance Levels
 - One was below the Lower Tolerance Level (i.e. excellent performance)
7. Out of the 19 Local Performance Measures where the outturn figure for 2017/18 was compared to the previous year, ten performed better. Of the nine Performance Measures that performed less well than in 2016/17, two were within 5% of the previous year's figure.
8. Sadly, six people died in fires during 2017/18, five of these deaths were as a result of accidental dwelling fires.
9. There were 22 fewer accidental dwelling fire injuries during 2017/18 than there were in 2016/17. One of the injuries was recorded as serious. However, the rest were recorded as slight injuries.

REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000 (RIPA)

10. 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 recorded in Corporate Performance reports.

11. There has been no activity under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act during 2017/18.

CONTRIBUTION TO OUR ASPIRATIONS

- ☒ **Be a great place to work-** we will create the right culture, values and behaviours to make this a brilliant place to work that is inclusive for all
- ☒ **Put people first-** we will spend money carefully, use our resources wisely and collaborate with others to provide the best deal to the communities we serve
- ☒ **Strive to be the best in everything we do-** we will work with others, make the most of technology and develop leaders to become the very best at what we can be

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 AND BUSINESS CONTINUITY IMPLICATIONS

12. 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

13. 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?

IMPLICATIONS

14. 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 – 2017/18



Annual Corporate Performance Report – 2017/18

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1. Performance Summary

The figures given in this performance report were correct as at 25 April 2018, unless otherwise stated.

Our Performance during 2017/18

The table below provides a summary of performance for 2017/18 against targets and shows whether or not there has been an increase in the numbers compared with 2016/17. The key measures are shown in the summary below. However, all 2017/18 data can be found in the Corporate Performance Dashboards at the end of the report.

LPI No	Performance Indicator		2016/17 Outturn	2017/18 Outturn	Outturn Difference	Direction of Travel
LPI 1.1	Number of Primary Fires		2,371	2,222	-149	Lower 
LPI 1.2(i)	Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires		561	601	+40	Higher 
LPI 1.2(ii)	Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires that are Cooking Related		273	297	+24	Higher 
LPI 1.3	Number of Fires in Non-domestic Premises		283	306	+23	Higher 
LPI 1.4	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries	a) All Fire Deaths	8	6	-2	Lower 
		i) Accidental Dwelling Fire Deaths	7	5	-2	Lower 
		b) All Fire Injuries	90	77	-13	Lower 
		i) Accidental Dwelling Fire Injuries	60	38	-22	Lower 
LPI 1.7	Arson Incidents	a) Primary Arson Incidents	1,106	1,081	-25	Lower 
		a)i) Deliberate Vehicle fires (Included in LPI 1.7(a))	667	661	-6	Lower 
		b) Secondary Arson Incidents	2,975	3,641	+666	Higher 
LPI 1.9	False Alarms caused by Automatic Fire Detection - Non-Domestic Properties		1,230	1,216	-14	Lower 
LPI 2.2	RTC incidents attended by the	a). RTC incidents attended by the Service	329	345	+16	Higher 

LPI No	Performance Indicator		2016/17 Outturn	2017/18 Outturn	Outturn Difference	Direction of Travel
	Service	b). No of Incidents involving extrications	147	142	-5	Lower 
LPI 2.3	Accident/injury frequency rate per 1,000 shifts/days worked - All Staff		0.77	0.91	0.14	Higher 
LPI 2.4	Accident/injuries at Operational Incidents	i) Accident injury frequency rate at operational incidents per 1,000 incidents	2.86	4.26	1.40	Higher 
LPI 3.1	Proportion of working days/ shifts lost to sickness absence (all staff)	i) All causes	6.88	8.70	1.82	Higher 
		ii) Muscular skeletal (including back)	2.83	2.69	-0.14	Lower 
		iii) Mental Health	1.09	2.29	1.2	Higher 

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 2016/17.

Performance Summary

Priority 1 – Community LPIs

There are nine LPIs under priority one that are monitored using upper and lower tolerance levels. The outturn position for these for 2017/18 was as follows:

- LPI 1.1 . Number of Primary Fires . The outturn figure was 2,222, which was lower than for the previous year. Overall, the figure was slightly above the upper tolerance level for the year.
- LPI 1.2(i) . Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADFs) . The outturn figure was 601, which was 40 incidents higher than the outturn for 2016/17. Overall ADFs were below the upper tolerance level for the year.
- LPI 1.2(ii) . Number of ADFs that are Cooking Related . The outturn figure was 297, which was slightly higher than the outturn for 2016/17. However, the number was slightly lower than the upper tolerance for the year.
- LPI 1.3 . Number of Fires in Non-Domestic Premises . The outturn figure was 306, which was 23 higher than in for 2016/17. However, it should be noted that the increase in the number of non-domestic property fires could potentially be 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 for 2017/18 were

adjusted to try to take into account the incidents that had been recorded erroneously. The same will be done each year until there are three years of correct data to base the tolerance levels on.

- LPI 1.4(1a) . ADF Injuries . The outturn figure was 38, which was 22 lower than for the previous year. Only one of the injuries out of the 38 was recorded as serious. During quarters 2, 3 and 4 this measure was below the lower tolerance level. Sadly, however, there were five deaths due to ADFs during 2017/18. During the 2016/17 there had been seven deaths.
- LPI 1.7(a) . Primary Arson Incidents . These incidents were above the upper tolerance level during quarters 1, 2 and 3, however the outturn figure was slightly lower than that for the previous year.
- LPI 1.7(a)i) . Deliberate Vehicle Fires (included in the Primary Arson Incidents) . These incidents were above the upper tolerance level throughout 2017/18, with a slight reduction in quarter 4, which helped bring the number of primary arson incidents down below the upper tolerance level. At 661, the outturn figure was slightly lower than in 2016/17 when it was 667.
- LPI 1.7(b) . Secondary Arson Incidents . Although these incidents were below the upper tolerance level for two out of the four quarters, the actual outturn figure was significantly higher at 3,641, than for the previous year, when the outturn was 2,975. Overall, secondary arson incidents were 730 higher than the upper tolerance level for the year.
- LPI 1.9 . False Alarms Caused by Automatic Fire Detection . Non-Domestic Properties . The outturn for this measure was 1,216, which was slightly below the overall upper tolerance level for 2017/18. The outturn was slightly lower than for 2016/17.

There were 17,477 Home Safety Checks and 766 of the new Safe and Well Visits carried out during 2017/18.

The table below shows the number of HSCs conducted by crews, by Local Authority Area during 2017/18.

HSCs Conducted by Crews (Only)					
2017/18					
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Barnsley	756	690	656	637	2,739
Doncaster	1,011	1,012	925	832	3,780
Rotherham	1,008	984	958	877	3,827
Sheffield	1,470	1,323	1,261	1,228	5,282
Total	4,245	4,009	3,800	3,574	15,628

SYFR attended almost the same number of special service incidents (excluding assistance to other agencies and Road Traffic Collisions) at 333, as in 2016/17. Requests by other agencies for assistance at special service incidents was also at a similar level. However, the number of people involved in these incidents rose slightly from 1,228 in 2016/17 to 1,276 in 2017/18.

The number of times that the Yorkshire Ambulance Service and South Yorkshire Police requested assistance to gain access were at similar levels during 2017/18, as they were in 2016/17. However, there were 79 more occasions that other agencies requested assistance to gain access, than in the previous year.

Priority 2 – Operations LPIs

Overall, during 2017/18, 49.5% of dwelling fires were attended within six minutes. This was slightly lower than in 2016/17, when the figure was 51.0%.

For the first time the following dwelling fire attendance times have been included on the dashboard (LPI 2.1):

b) Average time taken from call to alert (1 minute and 26 seconds for 2017/18).

c) Average time taken from the alert to the appliance leaving the station (1 minute and 3 seconds for 2017/18).

It should be noted that as this is a new measure there are some issues which may affect the accuracy of the data.

		2016/17	2017/18
LPI 2.3 . Accident/injury frequency rate per 1,000 shifts worked . all staff	Frequency Rate	0.77	0.91
	Number of Accidents/Injuries	114	138
LPI 2.4 . Accident/injury frequency rate at operational incidents per 1,000 incidents	Frequency Rate	2.86	4.26
	Number of Accidents/Injuries	25	41

The above table compares the accident/injury frequency rates for 2017/18 with those of the previous year. The accident/injury frequency rate per 1,000 shifts worked . all staff, was only slightly higher in 2017/18, than in 2016/17. However, in quarter 4 the accident/ injury frequency rate was more than double the previous quarter's rate. This cannot be attributed to any single causation and no discernible trends have been identified. However, the winter period almost always sees an increase in accidents due to the very cold and icy conditions. 2018 was no different, and saw the number of slips and falls rise. The circumstances varied and included employees slipping in car park areas and during drill activities outside. Immediate action was taken at premises to increase safety via gritting main circulation areas. Additional work is planned to improve education of employees and improve the way SYFR communicates and monitors the winter weather plans.

There has been an increase in musculoskeletal injuries to various parts of the body including the back, neck, and various muscle groups during fitness training. The Service Fitness Advisor continues to provide information and instruction to employees on warm up and cool down, including the need for safe lifting techniques and sensible approaches to the weight loads during weight lifting exercises.

The outturn for the accident /injury frequency rate at operational incidents per 1,000 incidents was considerably higher for 2017/18, than in the previous year. This was due to a notable increase in the number of accidents/injuries during quarter 4. Of the 16 injuries which occurred at operational incidents, seven were in relation to the lifting and handling of casualties. It was noted that five individual employees from the same fire station reported injury from lifting a bariatric casualty at one specific incident. It was reported that the lifts involved were very awkward and within confined areas of the private dwelling, making working practices difficult. Current plans are considering the level of resources within SYFR for dealing with bariatric casualties. A business case will aim to improve resources, to include information, instruction, training and supervision during these types of incident.

It is also worth noting that the accident/incident reporting culture within SYFR is improving month on month. This was noted and discussed by the Health and Safety Committee. This is due to proactive work being undertaken by the Hand Safety team and Emergency Response. A greater trust is being established and employees are noticing that reports are leading to improved safety. This can only be seen as a positive

improvement to the organisation's health and safety culture, enabling managers and safety professionals to examine data and look at proactive accident prevention strategies.

Priority 3 – People LPIs

The proportion of working days/shifts lost to sickness absence for all staff was 8.7 for 2017/18. This was above the target of 6.0.

All the training LPIs had a target of 100% for 2017/18. Out of the 13 training LPIs, five met the 100% target for 2017/18 and four were between 95% and 99.9%. A further two LPIs had an outturn that was between 85% and 90%.

The outturn for the percentage of operational personnel currently undertaking operational duties who are qualified in Immediate Emergency Care (IEC) (LPI 3.15) was below target at 64.01%, at the end of 2017/18. However, during quarter 1 of 2017/18, the percentage was lower at 47.94% and the percentage is increasing each quarter. It is taking time to build up the percentage qualified as the target was originally 25% per watch. In April 2016 this was raised to 100% per watch. Changes have been made to the course to facilitate a higher attendance.

The outturn for the percentage of officers who have currently completed the Officer's Incident Command course (LPI 3.17) was 73.8% for 2017/18. This is due to a number of temporary / permanent promotions and secondments that took place during quarter 3, resulting in a shortfall of nine personnel not being qualified. When all of these personnel have undertaken the training the percentage will again be 100%.

Priority 4 – Finance and Resources LPIs

The budget outturn figure for 2017/18 was £47,822,212, which was inside the target band of £47,227,634 (-2.5% of the original budget) and £48,992,985 (+1% of the original budget). The actual outturn was 1.27% below the original budget, which was £48,438,599.

The figure for the Minimum General Reserves held at the end of 2017/18 was £7,116,732. This was above the minimum 5% of the original budget (£2,421,930).

Mobilisations

Chart 1

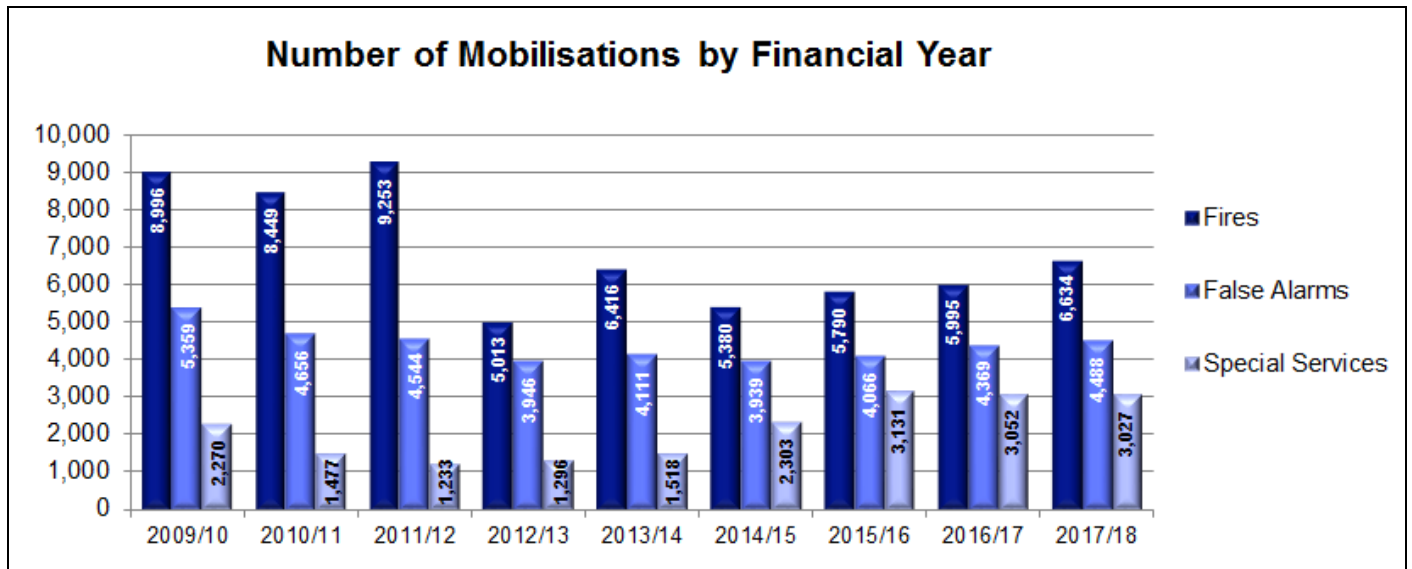


Chart 2

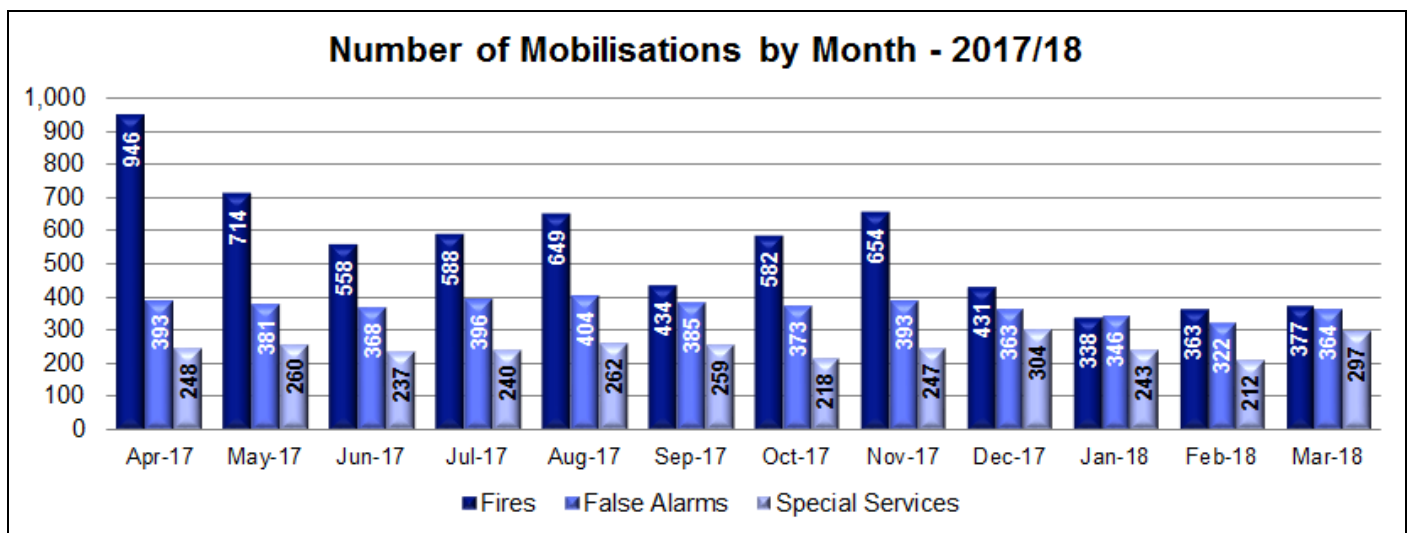


Chart 1 shows that mobilisations to fires have increased from 5,995 in 2016/17 to 6,634 in 2017/18. This is the third consecutive year that there has been an increase. False alarms have also increased over the same period, but to a lesser extent. Attendances to special services have remained a fairly constant level over the past three years.

Chart 2 shows the number of fires, false alarms and special services mobilisations by month for 2017/18. Mobilisations to fires peaked in April 2017, when there was a much higher than average number of secondary arson incidents. Secondary arson was also higher than average in November 2017.

The table below 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.

2017/18	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
All Fires	6,634	12,768	19,521	7,264	7,195	10,530	10,116
Per 100,000 Population	479.00	458.93	222.14	516.48	637.43	367.55	439.89
All False Alarms	4,488	14,016	52,269	5,463	6,767	8,884	10,313
Per 100,000 Population	324.05	503.78	594.78	388.43	599.51	310.10	448.46
All Special Service Calls	3,027	6,296	32,825	3,100	3,119	7,234	2,496
Per 100,000 Population	218.56	226.30	373.53	220.41	276.32	252.50	108.54

RTCs Attended

The table below shows the number of RTCs attended by SYFR by quarter and by district during 2017/18.

LPI 2.2 – RTC Incidents Attended by the Service					
LAA		2017/18			
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Barnsley	Quarterly Figure	14	21	11	20
	Average of Previous 3 Years	19	16	22	14
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	10	16	29	15
Doncaster	Quarterly Figure	17	18	27	25
	Average of Previous 3 Years	20	19	30	22
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	15	20	31	15
Rotherham	Quarterly Figure	28	10	25	24
	Average of Previous 3 Years	14	23	23	19
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	12	32	26	19
Sheffield	Quarterly Figure	21	28	26	30
	Average of Previous 3 Years	21	26	27	26
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	15	23	26	25

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 has been no activity under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act during 2017/18.

2. Reports, including 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.

Although there is a basic one or two-page summary for all the LPIs that are monitored using upper and lower tolerance levels, more in-depth analysis has been provided for the following measures:

- **LPI 1.2(i) – Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires**
- **LPI 1.7(a)i – Deliberate Vehicle Fires (Included in Primary Arson Incidents)**
- **LPI 1.7(b) – Number of 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.

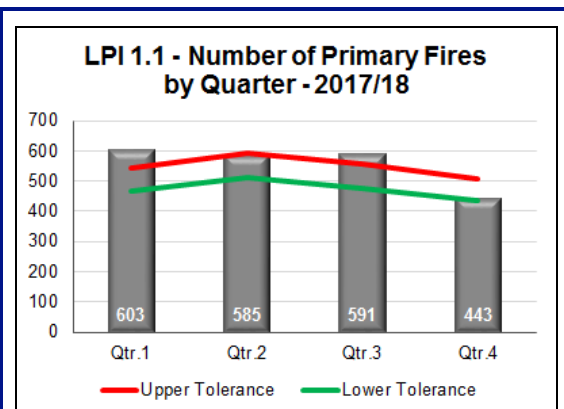
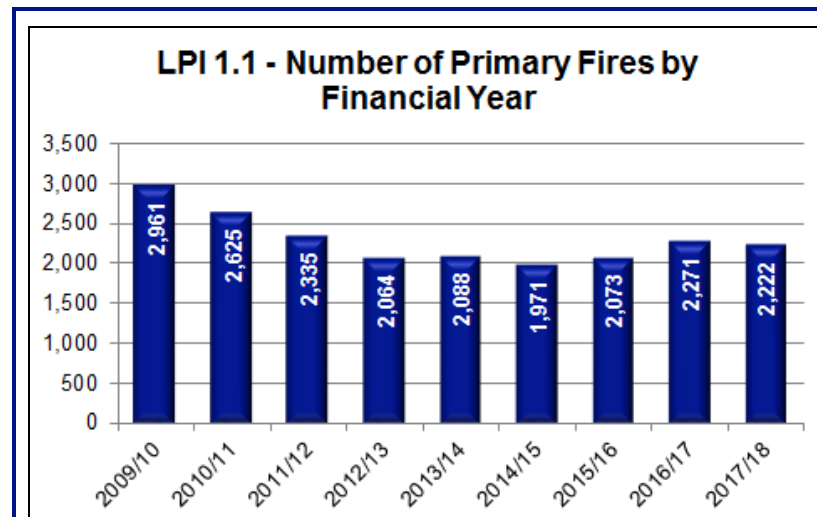
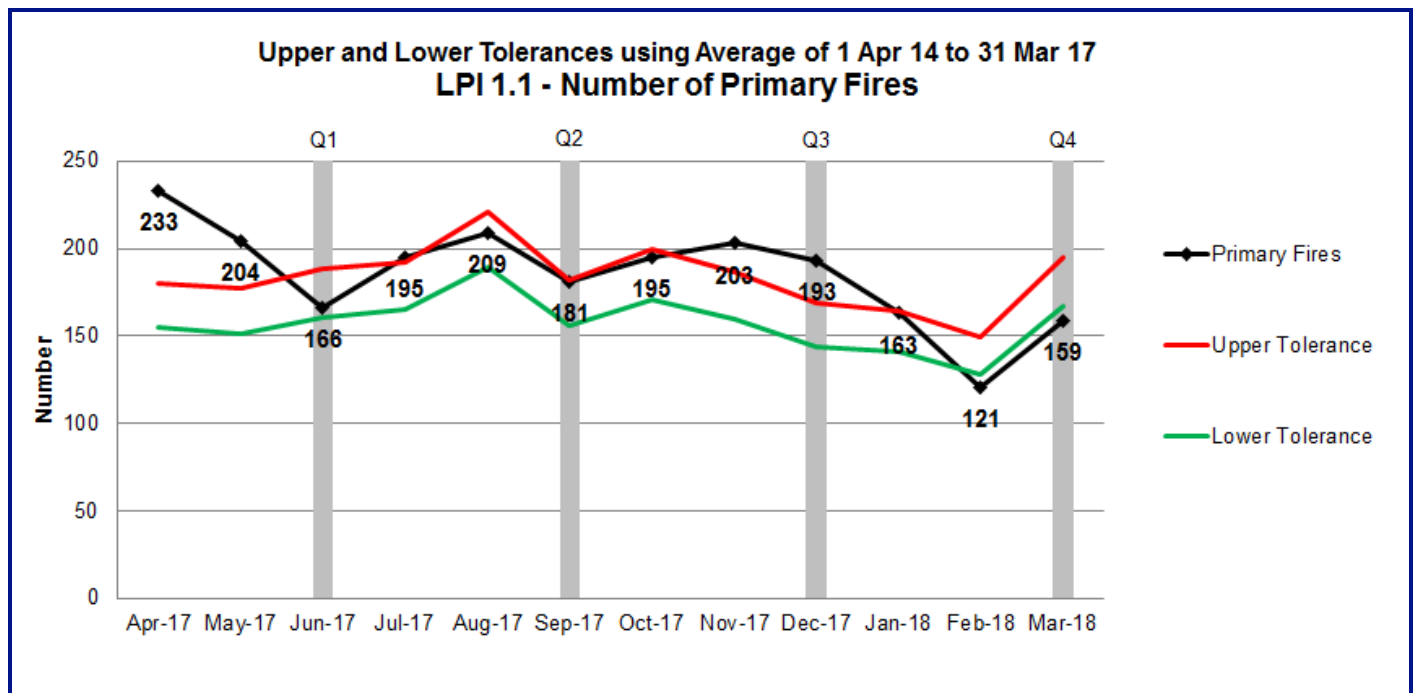
Benchmarking

Where the data is available the exception reports will also benchmark against the other metropolitan fire and rescue services. The table below shows the basic comparators.

	Population	Domestic Properties	Non - Domestic Properties	Area in Square Miles
South Yorkshire	1,384,969	587,713	41,202	599
Greater Manchester	2,782,141	1,177,617	102,704	493
Merseyside	1,406,447	624,299	42,293	249
Tyne and Wear	1,128,757	501,072	34,303	208
West Midlands	2,864,925	1,132,411	97,009	348
West Yorkshire	2,299,673	968,276	81,297	783
London	8,787,892	3,468,496	294,044	607

Data sources:
Population – ONS
Mid-Year Population
Estimates - 2016
Domestic properties – CIPFA Finance
and General
Statistics -
Estimates - 2016
Non-domestic
properties – CIPFA
Finance and
General Statistics -
Estimates – 2017/18
Area - CIPFA
Finance and
General Statistics -
Estimates – 2017/18

LPI 1.1 – Number of Primary Fires



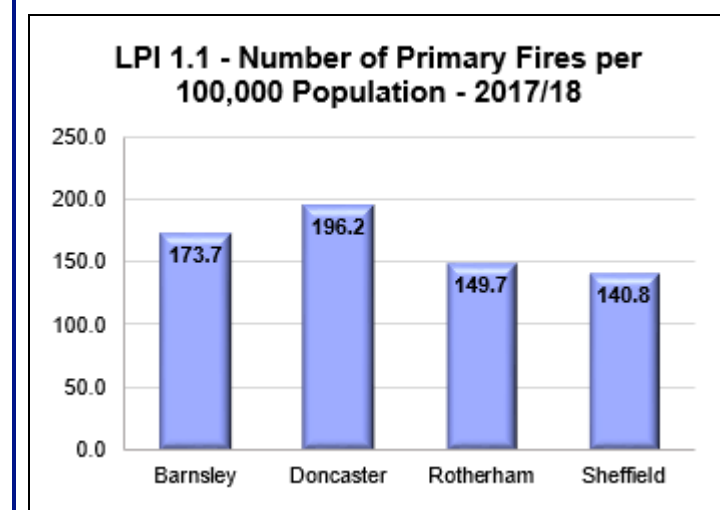
Commentary

Primary fires overall were above the upper tolerance level in quarters 1 and 3 of 2017/18.

The highest number experienced in one month was 233 in April 2017. However, in February 2018 they were at their lowest during the financial year.

The outturn figure for 2017/18 was slightly lower than the outturn for 2016/17.

Doncaster experienced the highest number of primary fires per 100,000 population at 196.2. Sheffield had the lowest with 140.8.



Analysis

The property types with the highest number of incidents during 2017/18 were as follows:

- Road Vehicle/Car . 587 incidents
- Building/Dwelling/House . single occupancy . 443 incidents
- Building/Dwelling/Purpose Built Flat/Maisonette . multiple occupancy/up to 3 storeys . 127 incidents
- Road Vehicle/Van . 105 incidents
- Road Vehicle/Motorcycle . 100 incidents
- Building/Non Residential/Public admin, security and safety/Prison . 84 incidents
- Building/Non Residential/Private Garden Shed . 82 incidents
- Building/Dwelling/Bungalow . single occupancy . 62 incidents

Cause - 2017/18	Qtr.1	Qtr.2	Qtr.3	Qtr.4	2017/18 Total
Accidental	314	258	293	227	1,092
Not known	15	13	6	15	49
Accidental / Not Known Total	329	271	299	242	1,141
Deliberate - others property	172	210	198	134	714
Deliberate - own property	20	19	25	16	80
Deliberate - unknown owner	82	85	69	51	287
Deliberate Total	274	314	292	201	1,081
Grand Total	603	585	591	443	2,222
Percentage Accidental / Not Known	54.6%	46.3%	50.6%	54.6%	51.4%
Percentage Deliberate	45.4%	53.7%	49.4%	45.4%	48.6%

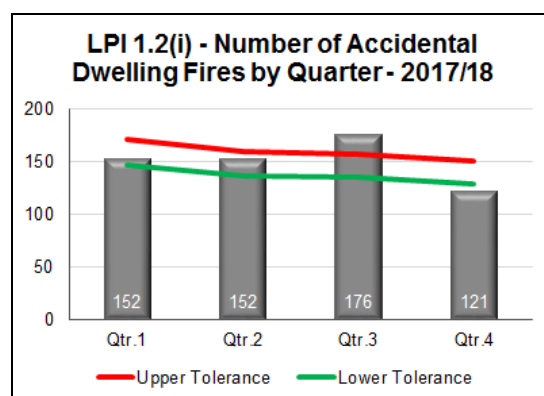
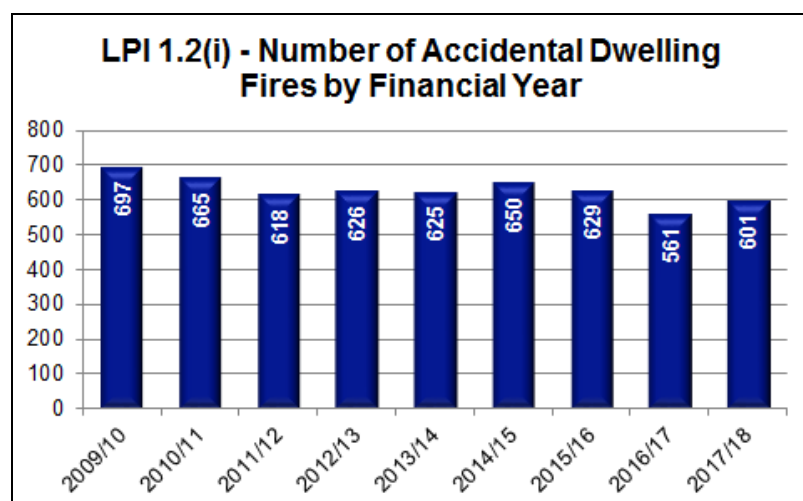
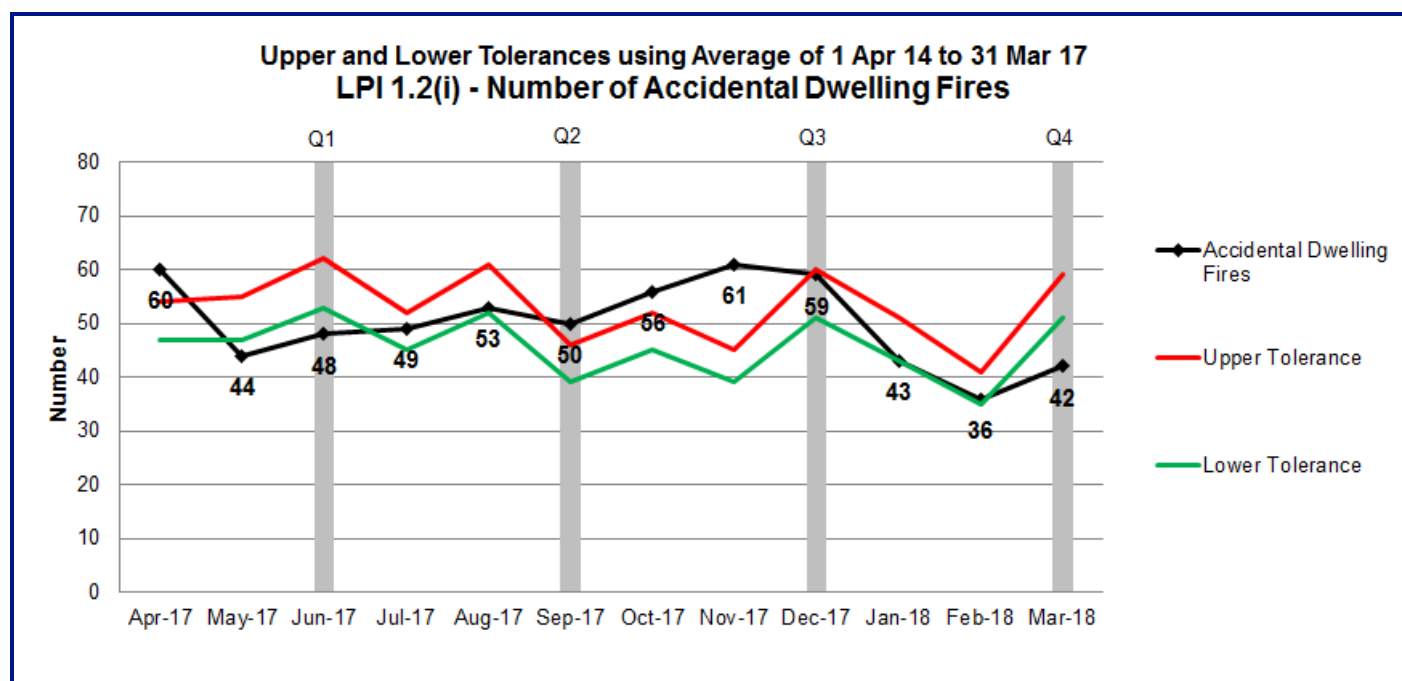
The table above shows the split between accidental/not known and deliberate fires. Overall the percentage of accidental/not known fires was slightly higher during 2017/18. This was the same during 2016/17. However, the ratio changes at different times of year. For example, in quarter 2 (July to September) there was a higher percentage of deliberate primary fires. This coincides with the school holidays and better weather, which can lead to a higher number of deliberate fires.

Benchmarking

2017/18	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Number of Primary Fires	2,222	5,152	10,621	2,474	1,795	4,187	3,267
Per 100,000 Population	160.44	185.18	120.86	175.90	159.02	146.15	142.06

SYFR had the third highest number of primary fires per 100,000 population during 2017/18, out of the Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services. Greater Manchester had the highest number and London the lowest.

LPI 1.2(i) – Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires

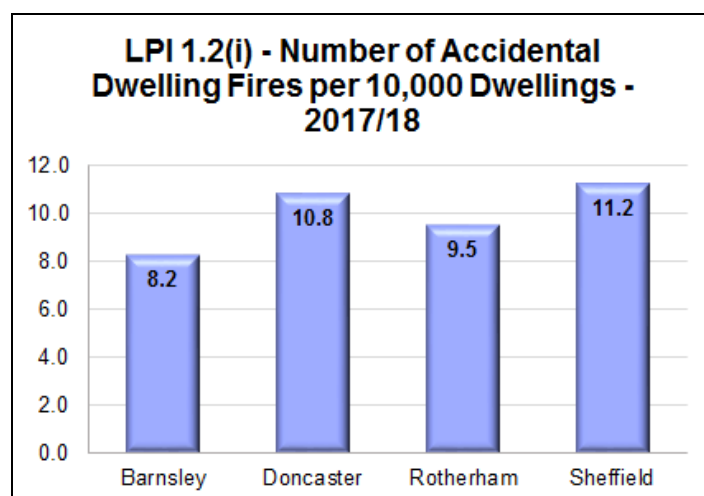


Commentary





Accidental dwelling fires (ADFs) were below the upper tolerance level for the first six months of 2017/18. However, in quarter 3 they went above the upper tolerance level for the first time since quarter 2 of 2015/16. In quarter 4 the number of ADFs reduced considerably and were 55 lower than in quarter 3.

Overall, ADFs were higher than in 2016/17, but lower than in 2015/16. On average over the past three years, the annual number of ADFs has been around 613.

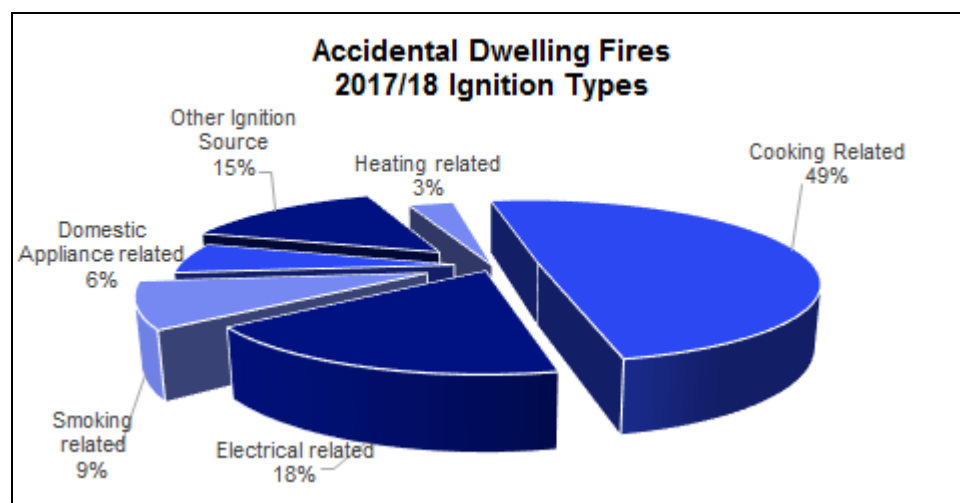
The chart on the bottom left shows that Sheffield had the highest number of ADFs per 10,000 dwellings and Barnsley had the lowest number.



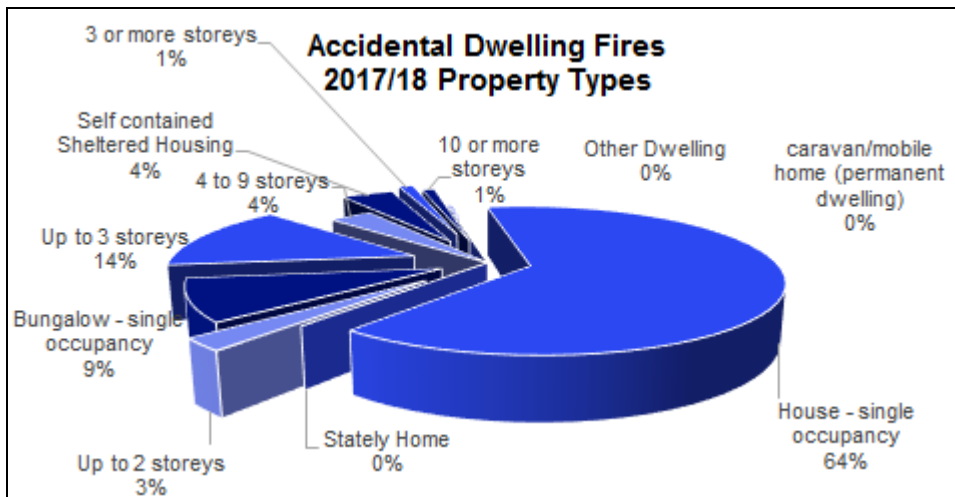
Local Area Dashboard

LPI 1.2 – Accidental Dwelling Fires						Direction of Travel - 2017/18 compared with 2016/17 outturn
LAA		2017/18				
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Barnsley	Quarterly Figure	18	24	27	20	
	Target	26	22	26	23	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	19	18	15	17	
Doncaster	Quarterly Figure	36	31	53	24	
	Target	32	33	37	37	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	21	27	31	41	
Rotherham	Quarterly Figure	32	30	29	18	
	Target	32	28	29	28	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	30	26	31	23	
Sheffield	Quarterly Figure	66	67	67	59	
	Target	81	76	65	63	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	81	69	57	55	

Analysis



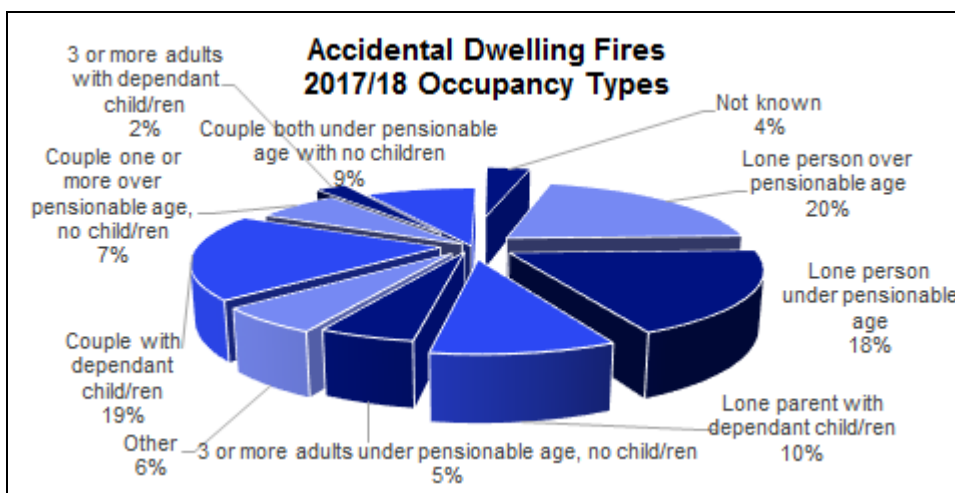
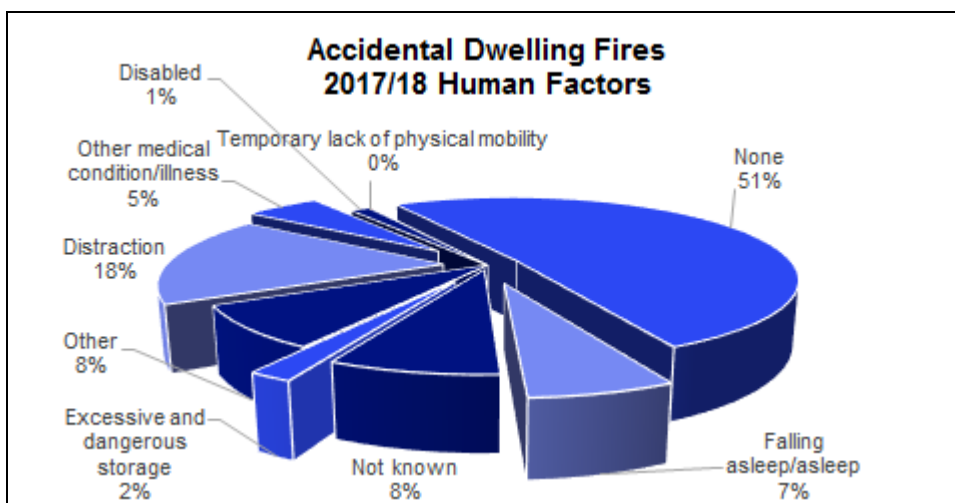
Cooking related dominates the ignition type at 49%, as can be seen in the pie chart.



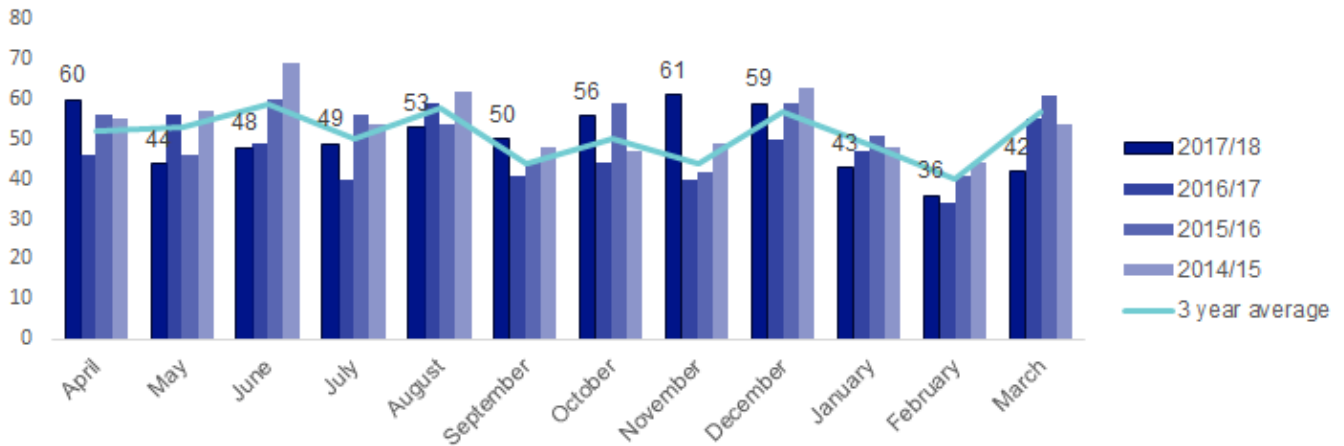
The most common property type for ADFs is ~~house~~ . single occupancy at 64%, as is shown in the first pie chart.

The second pie chart shows the human factors involved in ADFs during 2017/18.

The third pie chart shows that ~~one~~ Persons dominate the occupancy type at 292, compared to ~~Couples~~ at 206. This is out of a total of 601 ADFs during 2017/18. This is not unusual when compared to previous years, however there was an overall 43% increase in 'Couple one or more over pensionable age, no child/ren' when compared to the 3 year average.

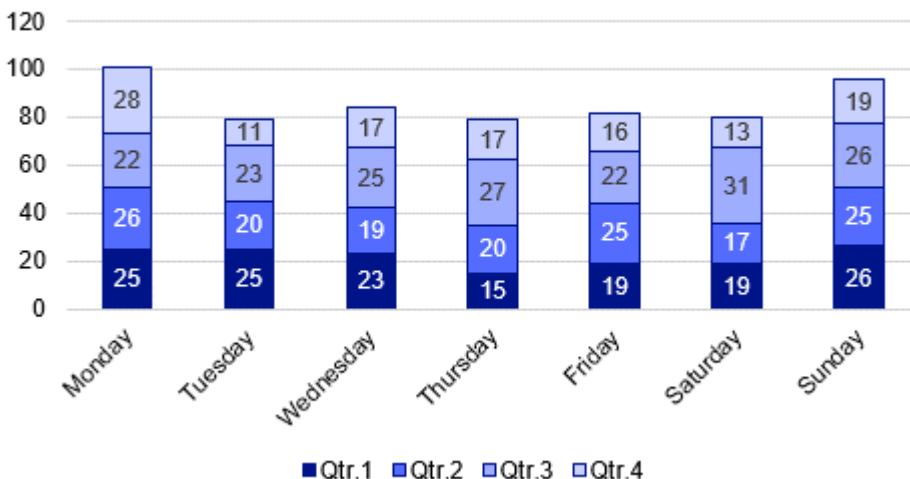


**Accidental Dwelling Fires
2017/18 Monthly comparison with previous years**



- “ The number of Accidental Dwelling Fires during 2017/18 was below the 3 year average for most of the year, except for the September to December period.
- “ The total number of Accidental Dwelling Fires this year was 601. This is higher than the previous year of 561, but lower than that of 2015/16 & 2014/15.

ADFs by Day of the Week and Quarter - 2017/18



The second chart shows that ADFs were more prevalent on Sundays and Mondays during 2017/18.

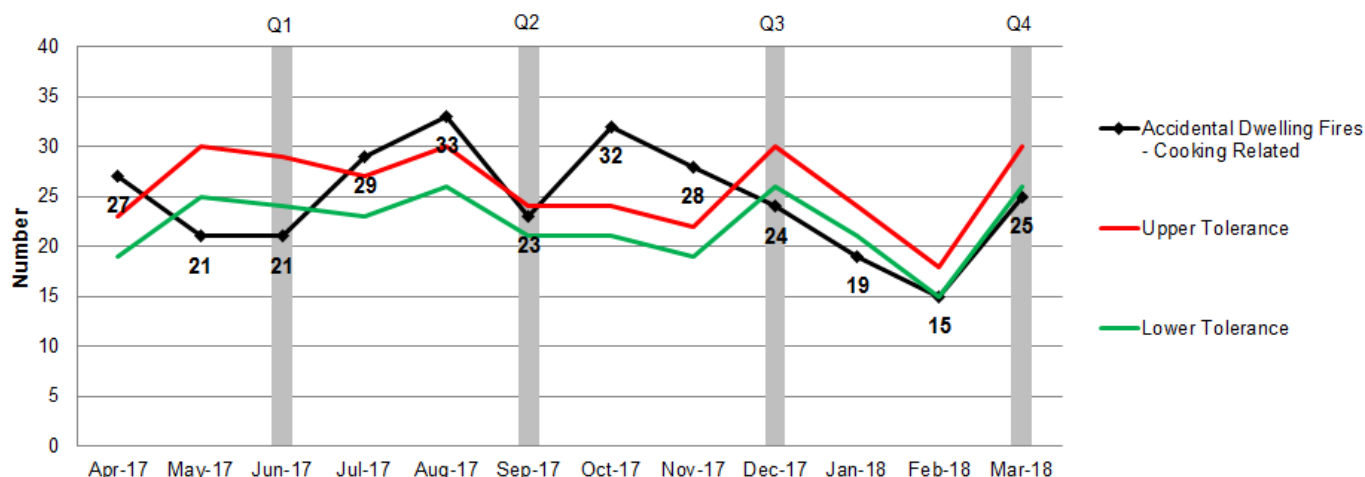
Benchmarking

2017/18	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Accidental Dwelling Fires	601	2,031	5,247	916	529	1,631	922
Per 10,000 Dwellings	10.23	17.25	15.13	14.67	10.56	14.40	9.52

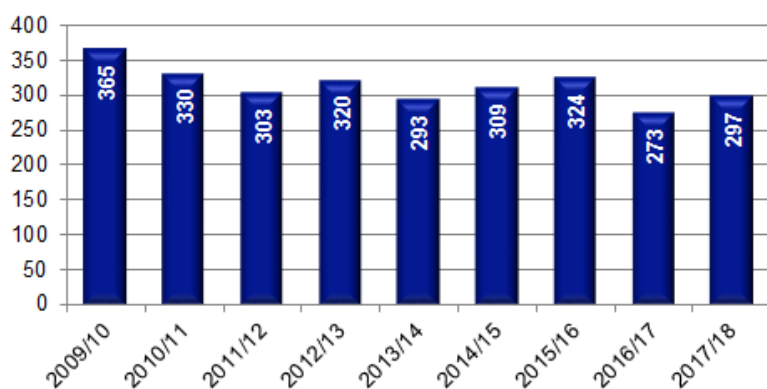
SYFR had the second lowest number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 dwellings during 2017/18 out of the metropolitan fire and rescue services. West Yorkshire had the lowest and Greater Manchester the highest.

LPI 1.2(b) – Number of ADFs that are Cooking Related

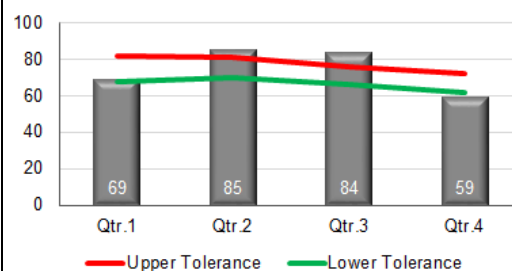
Upper and Lower Tolerances using Average of 1 Apr 14 to 31 Mar 17
LPI 1.2(ii) - Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires that are Cooking Related



LPI 1.2(ii) - Number of ADFs that are Cooking Related by Financial Year



LPI 1.2(ii) - Number of ADFs that are Cooking Related by Quarter - 2017/18

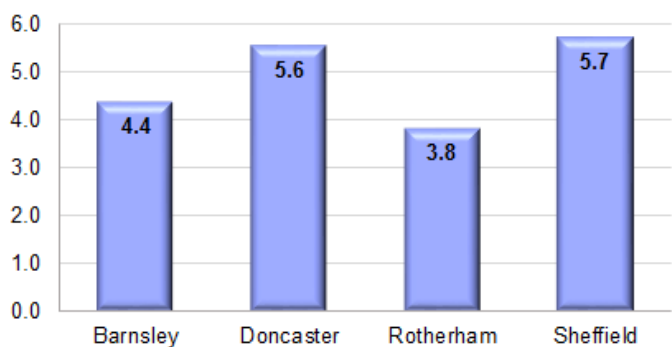


Commentary

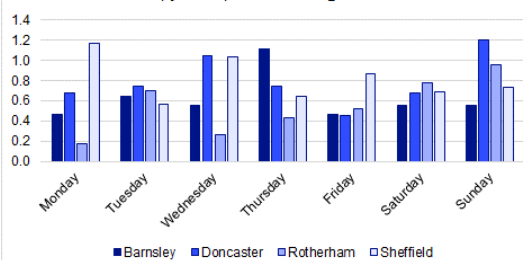
Cooking related ADFs were above the upper tolerance level during quarters 2 and 3 during 2017/18. However, during quarter 4 they dropped below the lower tolerance level.

The chart on the bottom left shows that Sheffield had the highest number of cooking related ADFs per 10,000 population, closely followed by Doncaster.

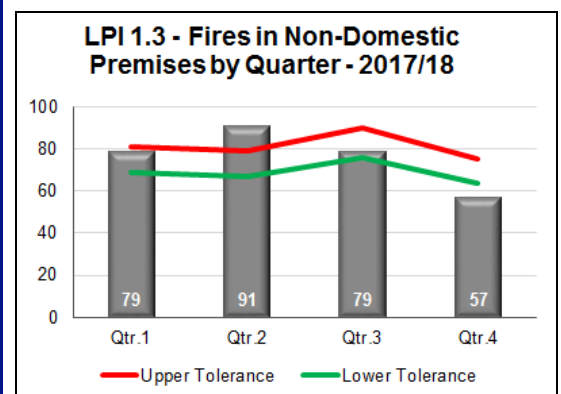
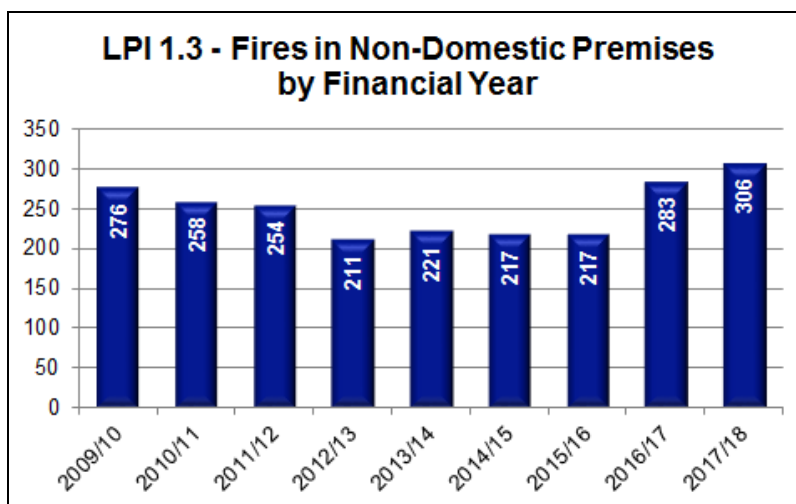
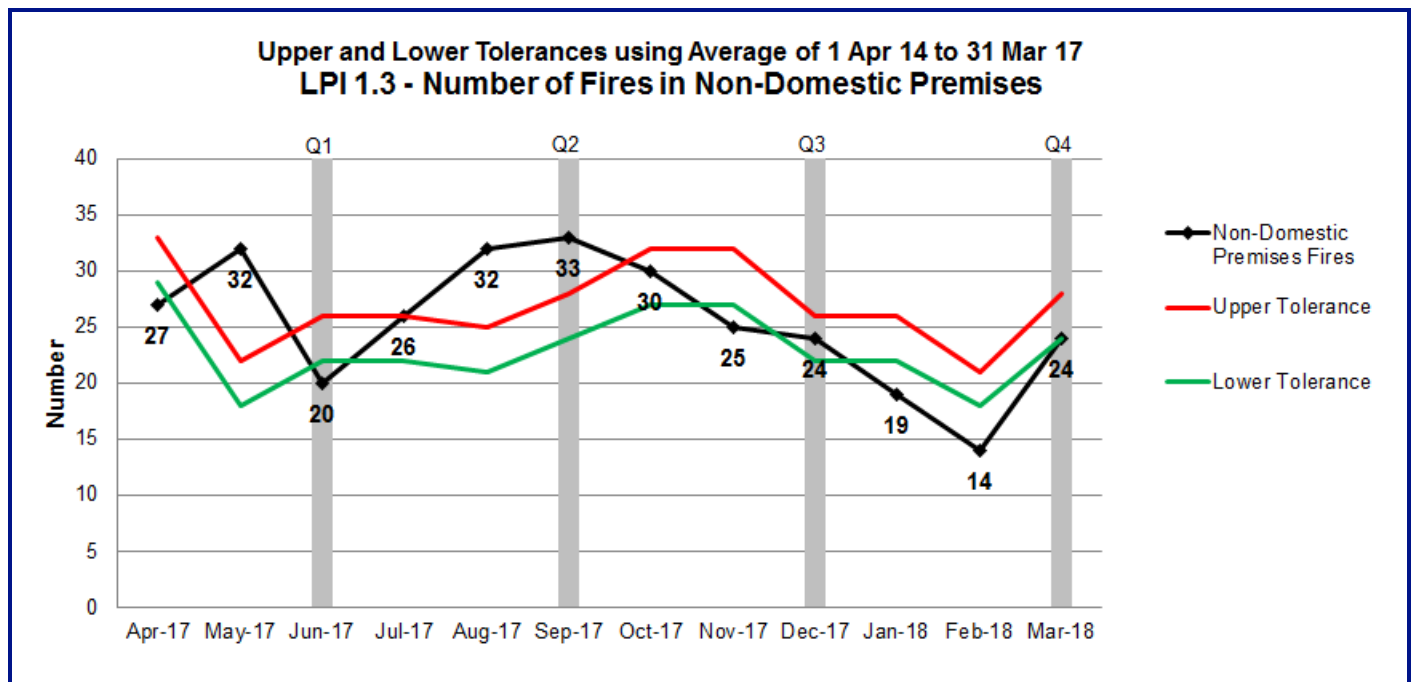
LPI 1.2(ii) - Number of ADFs that are Cooking Related per 10,000 Dwellings - 2017/18



Cooking Related ADFs by LAA and Day of the Week, per 10,000 Dwellings - 2017/18



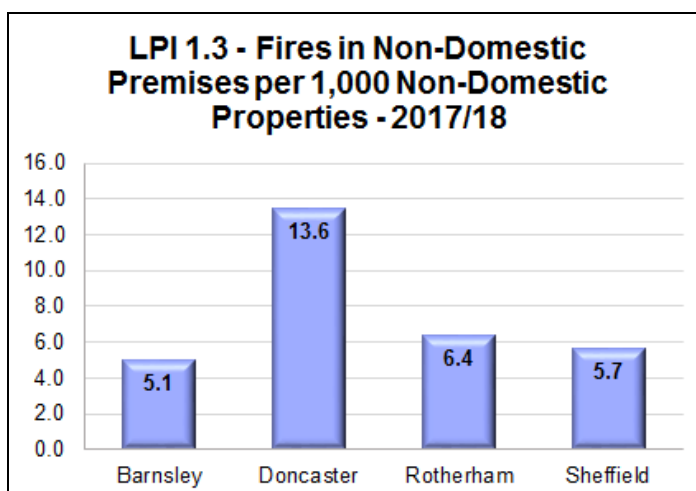
LPI 1.3 – Number of Fires in Non-Domestic Premises







Commentary

Please see note on page 4 regarding the tolerance levels.

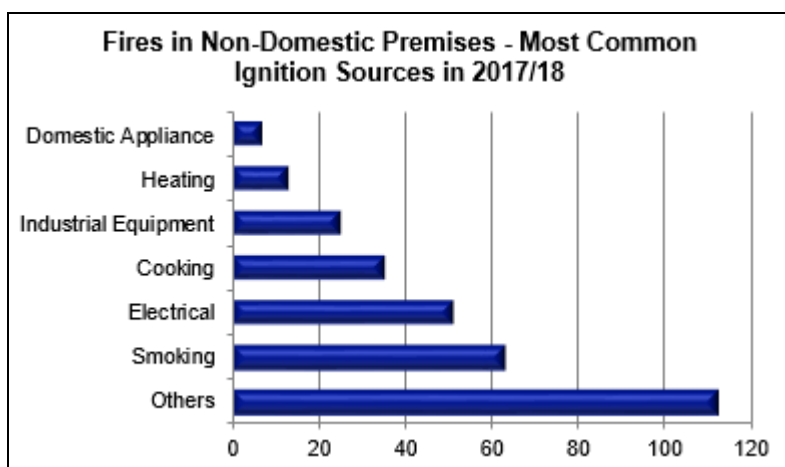
Doncaster saw the highest number of these fires at 122 during 2017/18 and Barnsley the lowest at 34. The chart on the bottom left shows these fires per 1,000 non domestic properties. Barnsley, Rotherham and Sheffield had similar numbers of these fires per 1,000; however, Doncaster had more than twice the number. The reason for this is that during 2017/18, there were 84 prison fires in Doncaster. If these were taken out of the figures, Doncaster would have had the lowest rate per 1,000 non-domestic properties at 4.2. There are no prisons in the other three areas.



Local Area Dashboard

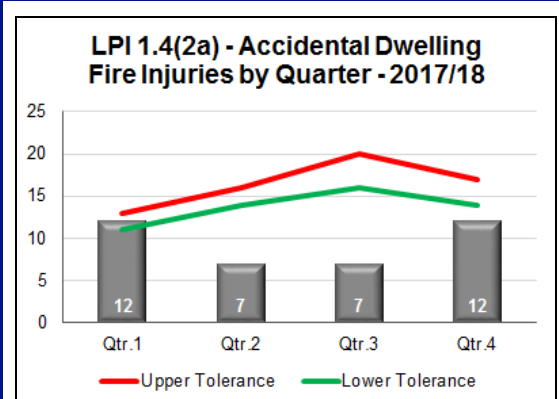
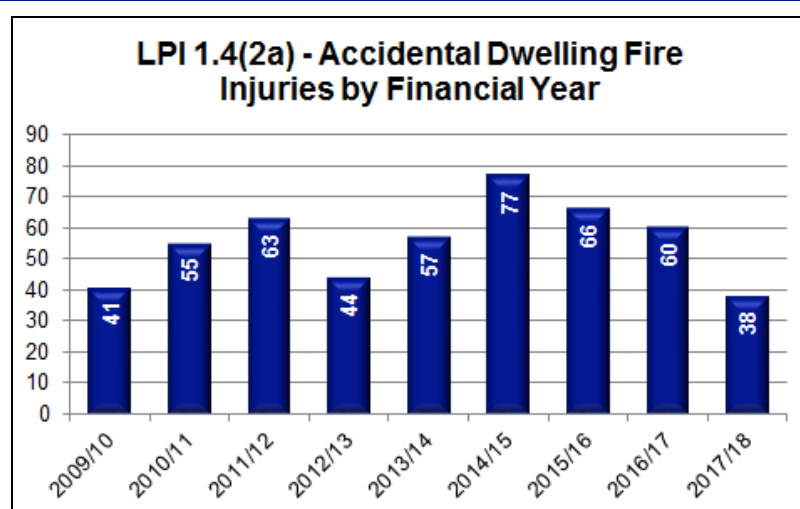
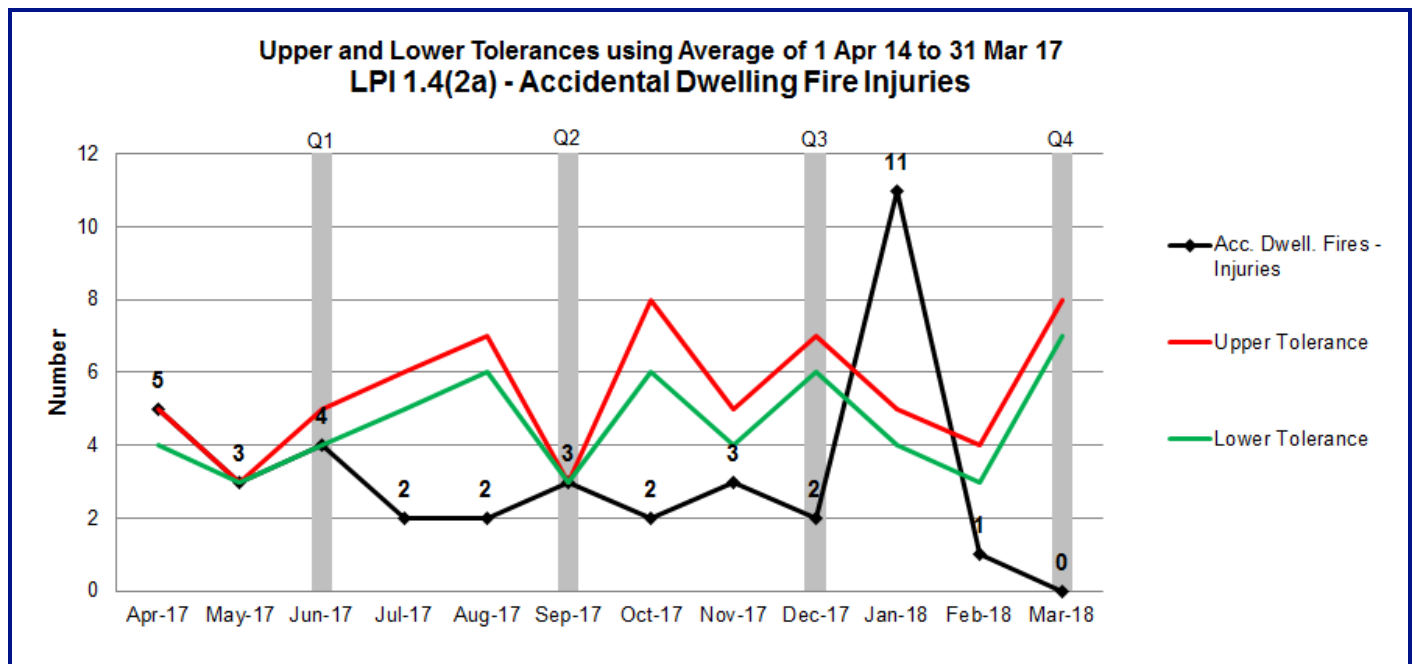
LPI 1.3 – Number of Fires in Non-Domestic Premises						Direction of Travel - 2017/18 compared with 2016/17 outturn
LAA		2017/18				
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Barnsley	Quarterly Figure	12	8	5	9	
	Target	15	11	12	8	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	16	13	15	6	
Doncaster	Quarterly Figure	26	43	37	16	
	Target	26	28	27	28	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	16	13	15	6	
Rotherham	Quarterly Figure	11	16	10	11	
	Target	14	10	11	10	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	16	13	15	6	
Sheffield	Quarterly Figure	30	24	27	21	
	Target	26	30	40	29	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	16	13	15	6	

Analysis



The chart shows that smoking was the most common ignition source for non-domestic property fires during 2017/18. Electrical and cooking were also common ignition sources.

LPI 1.4 – Accidental Dwelling Fire Deaths and Injuries

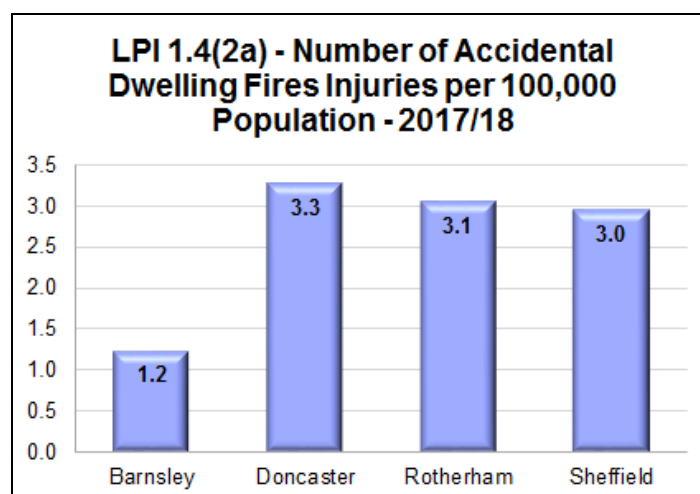


Commentary

Accidental dwelling fire (ADF) injuries were only above the upper tolerance level once during 2017/18. This was in January when there were eleven injuries. Fortunately, all the injuries appeared to be slight. Just one ADF injury was recorded as severe during 2017/18.

There has been a downward trend in the number of ADF injuries since 2014/15, when they were at a considerably higher level at 77. The outturn for 2017/18 was less than half the number at 38.

The chart on the bottom left shows that Barnsley had the lowest number of ADF injuries per 100,000 population out of the Local Authority Areas.



Analysis

During 2017/18, there were six fire deaths. Five of these were as a result of accidental dwelling fires.

Out of the five accidental dwelling fire deaths, two were in the adult (18 to 64) age bracket and the other three were elderly (65 plus). One death was in Barnsley, two were in Rotherham and two in Sheffield.

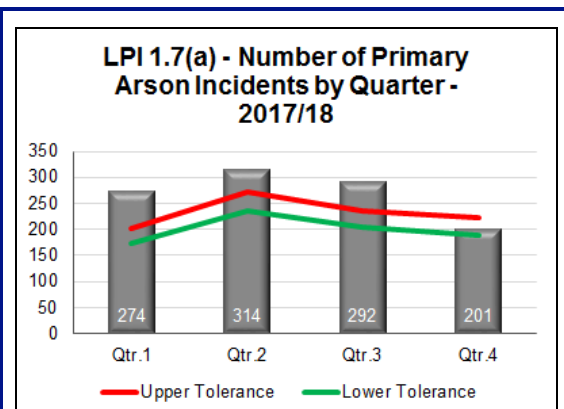
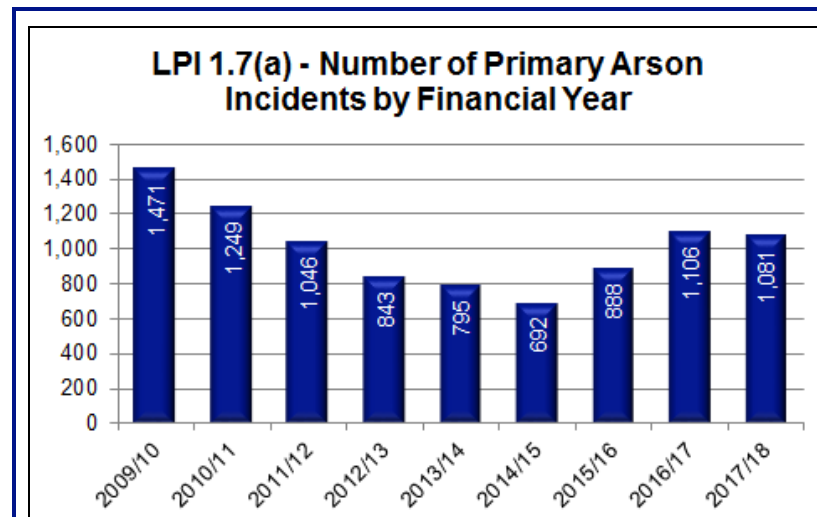
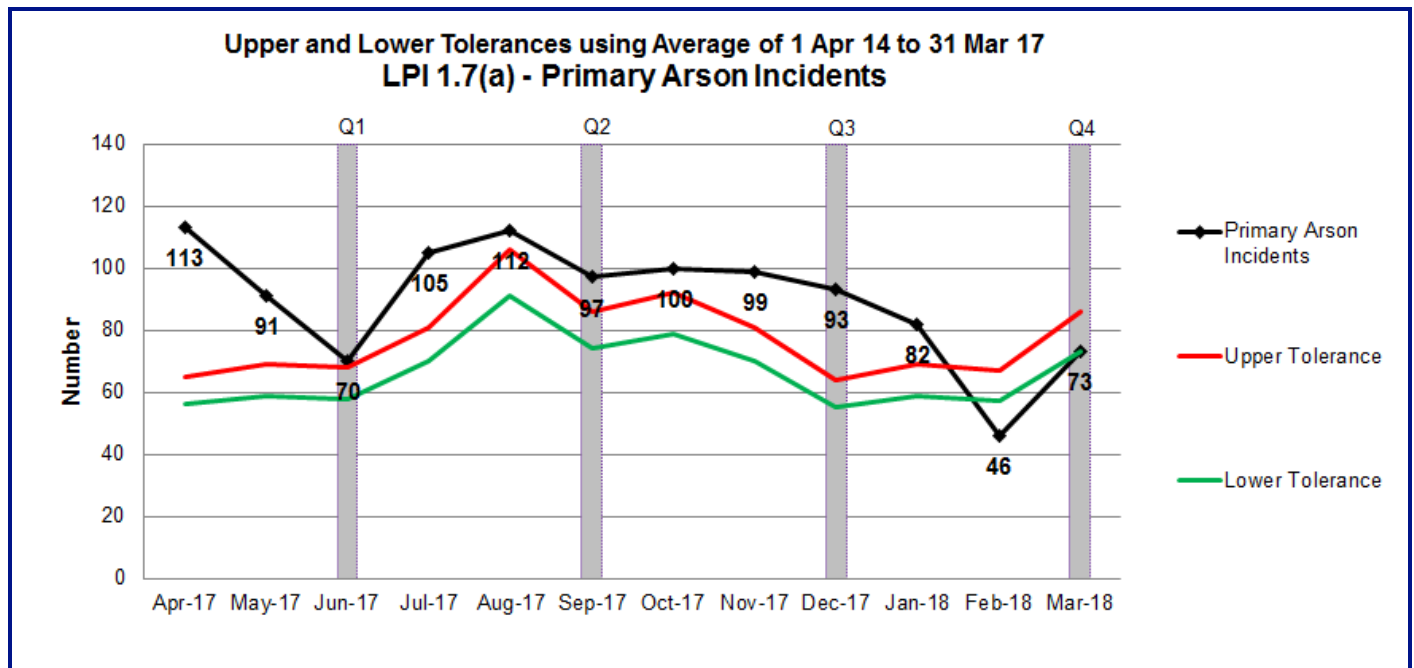
All five of the victims were male.

Benchmarking

2017/18	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Accidental Dwelling Fire Injuries	38	131	500	87	37	52	119
Per 100,000 Population	2.74	4.71	5.69	6.19	3.28	1.82	5.17

SYFR had the second lowest number of accidental dwelling fire injuries per 100,000 population during 2017/18, out of the Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services.

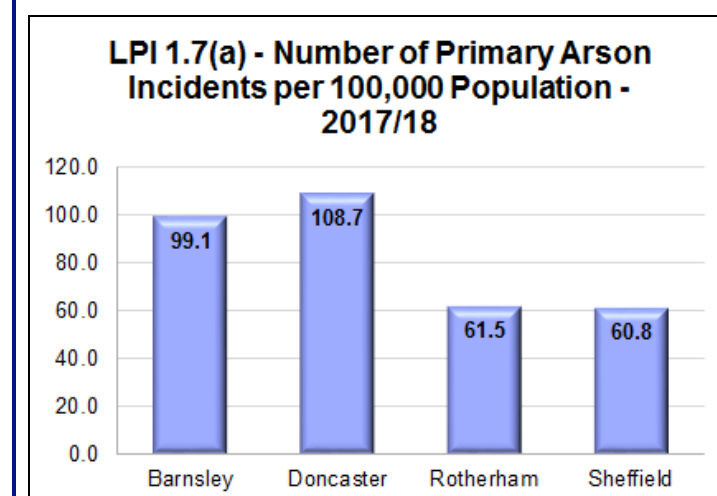
LPI 1.7(a) – Number of Primary Arson Incidents







Commentary

The number of primary arson incidents has fluctuated throughout 2017/18. They were at their highest in April and August at 113 and 112 respectively. In February, there was the lowest number at 46. During the first 3 quarters of 2017/18, primary arson incidents were significantly above the upper tolerance level. However, in quarter 4 they were close to the lower tolerance level.

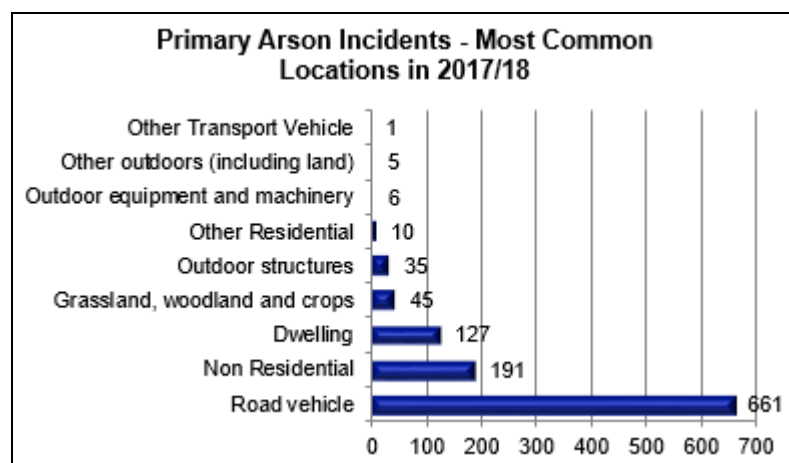
Primary arson incidents were highest per 100,000 population in Barnsley and Doncaster.



Local Area Dashboard

LPI 1.7(a) – Primary Arson Incidents						Direction of Travel - 2017/18 compared with 2016/17 outturn
LAA		2017/18				
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Barnsley	Quarterly Figure	61	81	56	40	
	Target	34	49	51	44	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	37	56	55	48	
Doncaster	Quarterly Figure	78	100	97	57	
	Target	56	77	56	68	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	69	101	65	69	
Rotherham	Quarterly Figure	40	53	34	34	
	Target	38	51	35	32	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	54	53	54	40	
Sheffield	Quarterly Figure	95	80	105	70	
	Target	74	96	95	78	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	163	204	129	120	

Analysis



Vehicle fires, accounted for over 61% of primary arson incidents during 2017/18 (135 out of a total of 201).

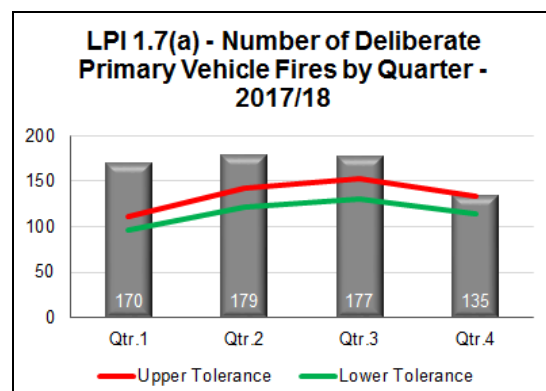
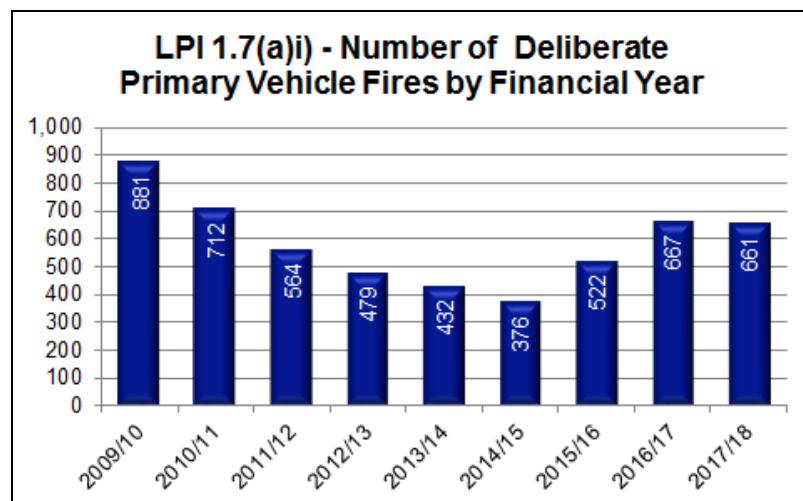
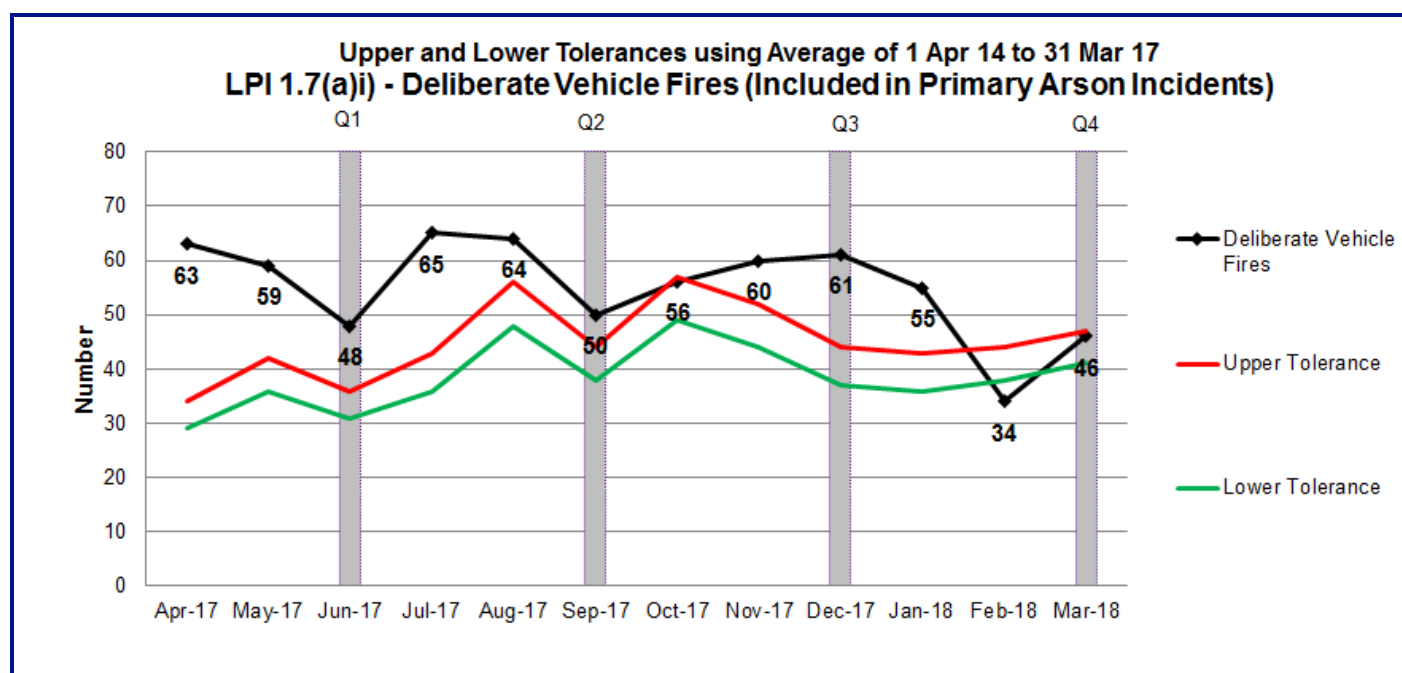
There were 82 deliberate prison fires during 2017/18 in South Yorkshire. This accounts for the higher than average number of primary arson incidents per 100,000 population in the Doncaster District.

Benchmarking

2017/18	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Primary Arson Incidents	1,081	1,876	1,862	1,071	819	1,455	1,515
Per 100,000 Population	7.81	6.74	2.16	7.61	7.26	5.08	6.59

SYFR had the highest number of deliberate primary fires per 100,000 population out of the Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services, during 2017/18.

LPI 1.7(a)i) – Deliberate Vehicle Fires (Included in Primary Arson Incidents)

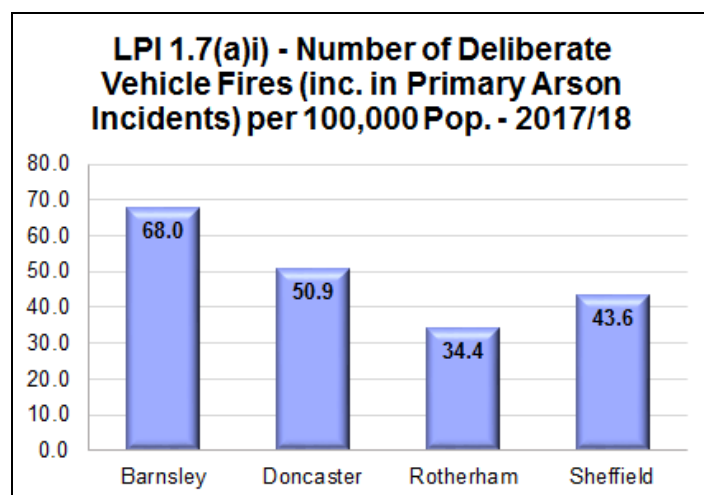


Commentary

Deliberate primary vehicle fires were above the upper tolerance level for nine months out of 2017/18. The lowest number was experienced in quarter four.

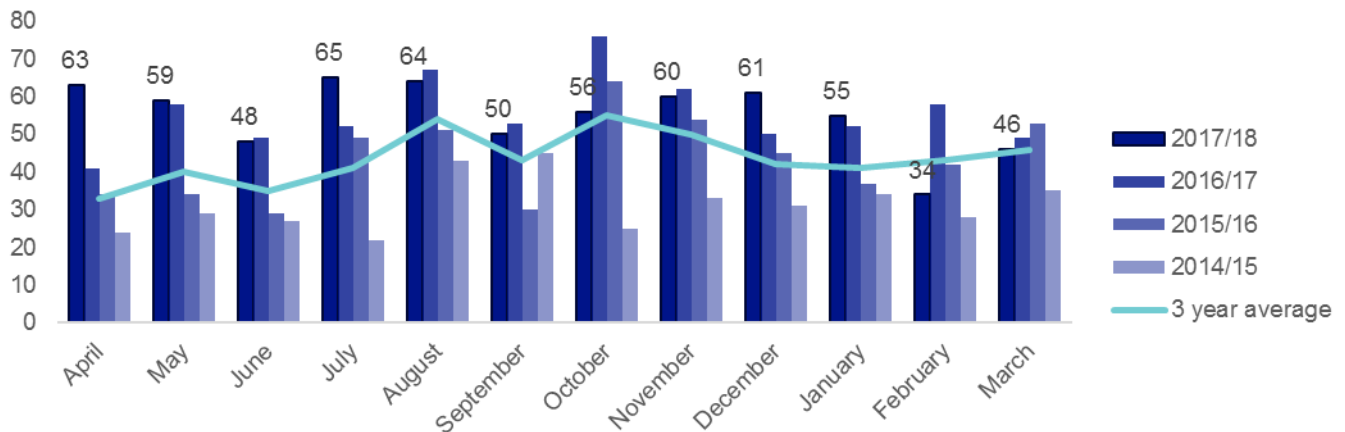
The outturn for 2017/18 was only six incidents lower than for 2016/17.

The highest number of deliberate vehicle fires per 100,000 population was in Barnsley and the lowest in Rotherham. However, cars can be stolen in one district, but then burnt in another.

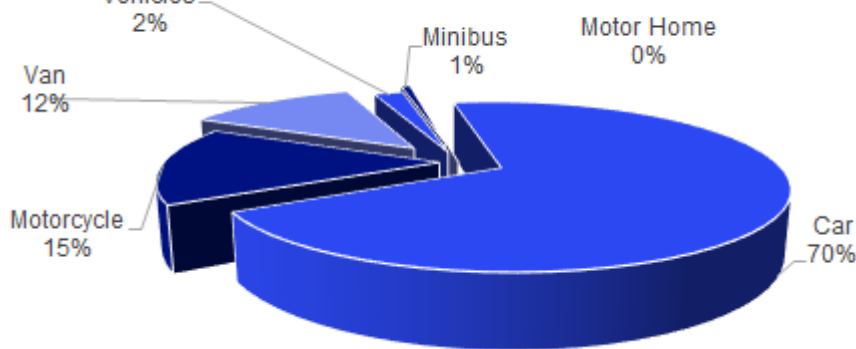


Analysis

Deliberate Vehicle Fires
2017/18 Monthly comparison with previous years



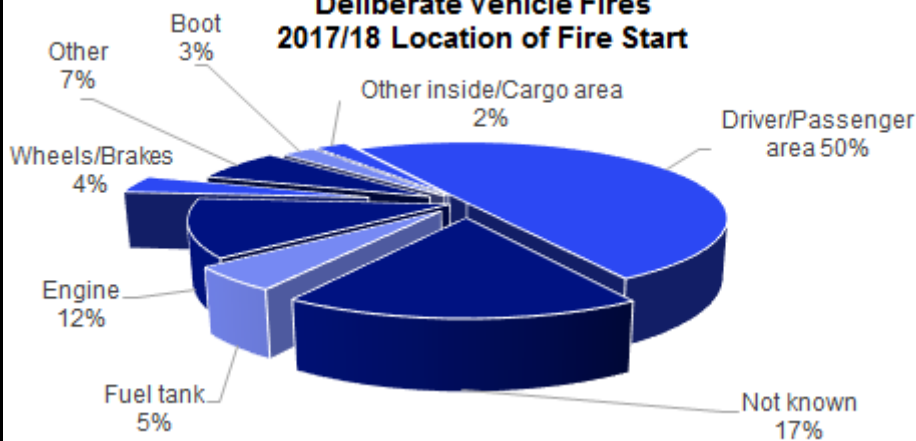
Deliberate Vehicle Fires
2017/18 Vehicle Types



The number of deliberate vehicle fires during 2017/18 was above the 3-year average for most of the year, as can be seen in the chart above.

The most common vehicles that were set on fire deliberately during 2017/18 were cars at 70%. However, 15% were motorcycles and 12% were vans.

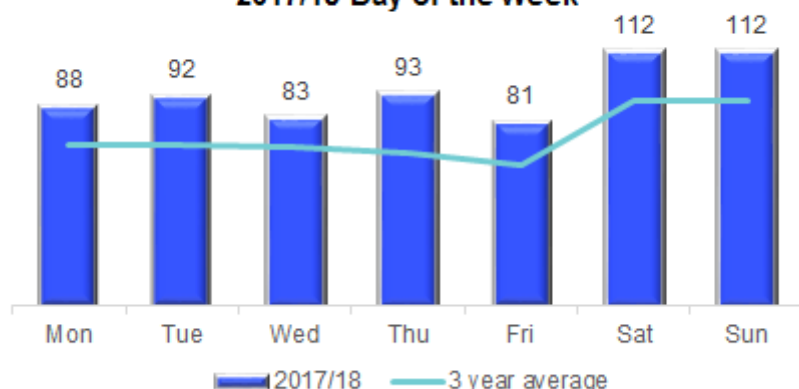
Deliberate Vehicle Fires
2017/18 Location of Fire Start



The chart at the bottom on the left shows where the fires were started during 2017/18.

Perhaps not unsurprisingly, the majority were started in the driver / passenger area. However, this would not be applicable for motorcycle fires. These would be more likely to be started by setting fire to the fuel tank, or wheels / brakes.

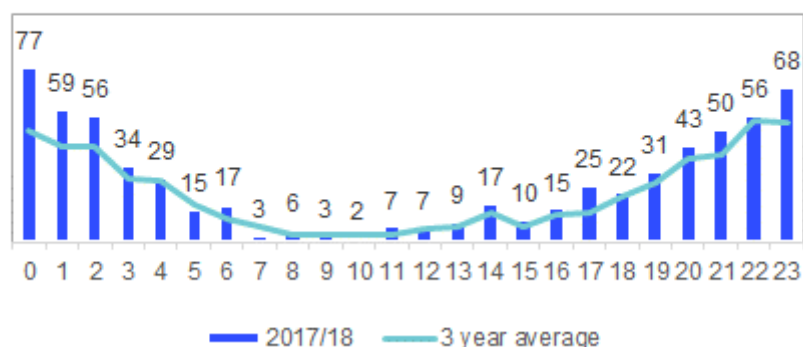
**Deliberate Vehicle Fires
2017/18 Day of the Week**



The chart at the top of the page shows that deliberate vehicle fires are more prevalent at the weekend.

The second chart shows that they are at their highest during the evening and at night. The highest number occur around midnight.

**Deliberate Vehicle Fires
2017/18 Hour of Day**

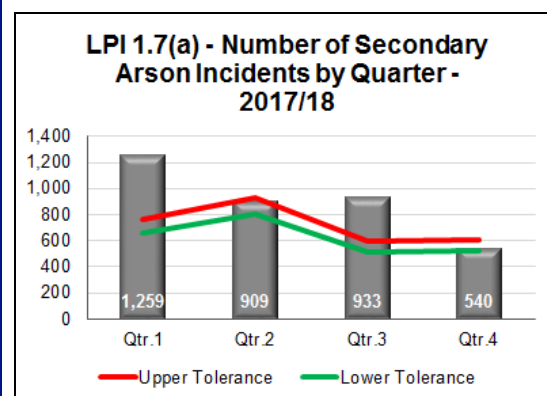
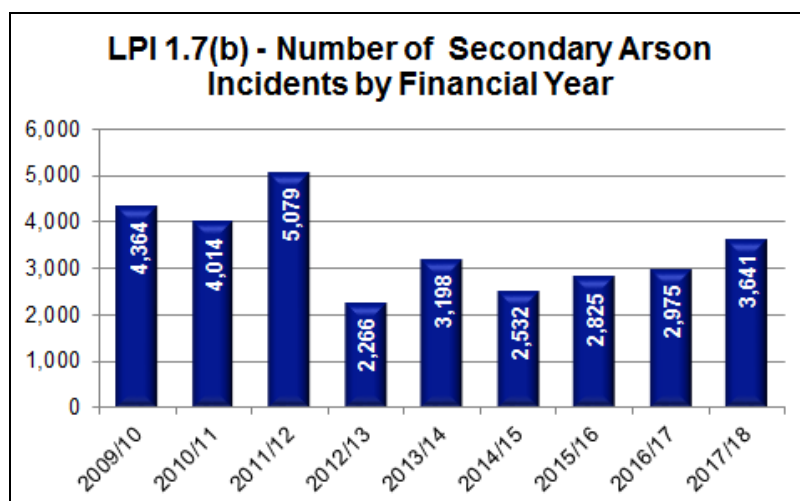
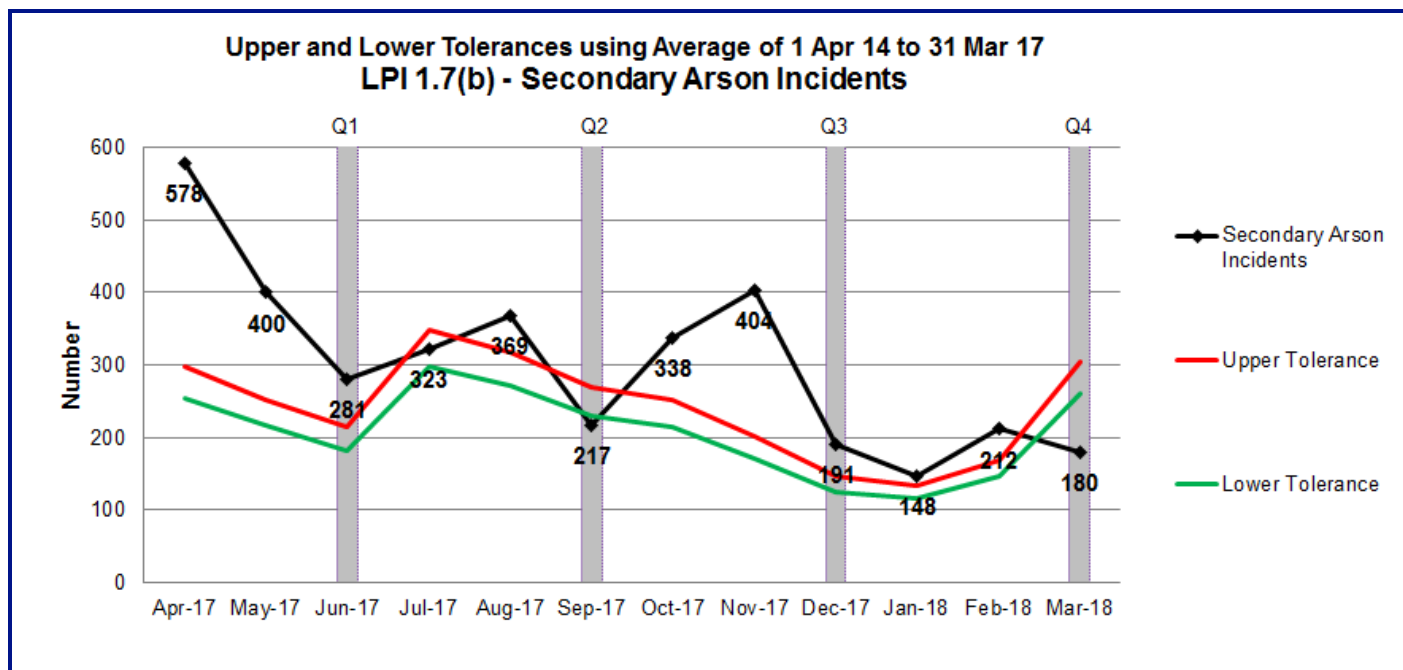


Benchmarking

2017/18	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Deliberate Vehicle Fires	661	1,034	970	637	Not available	867	876
Per 100,000 Population	4.77	3.72	1.10	4.53		3.03	3.81

SYFR had the highest number of deliberate vehicle fires per 100,000 population during 2017/18, out of the reporting Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services, closely followed by Merseyside.

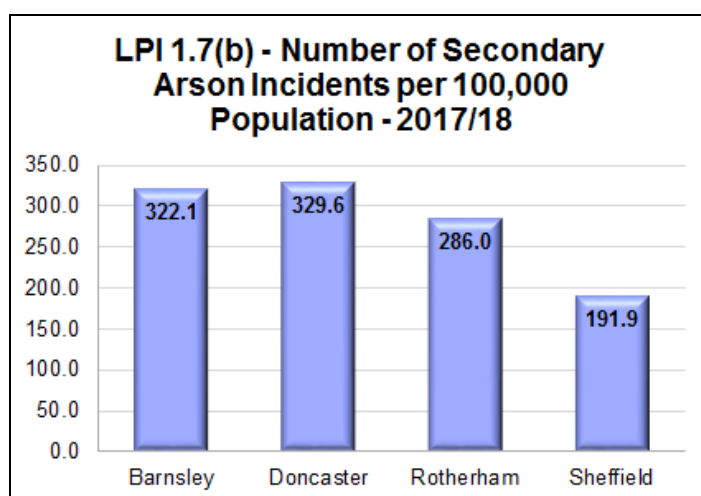
LPI 1.7(b) – Number of Secondary Arson Incidents







Commentary

Deliberate secondary fires deviated from the previous three years monthly averages, particularly during quarters 1 and 3.

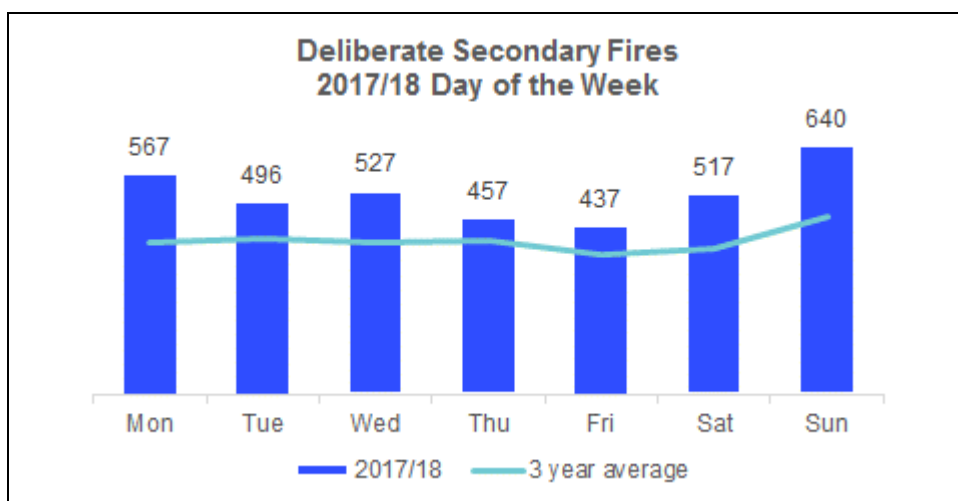
Deliberate secondary fires were 494 incidents above the upper tolerance level during quarter 1 of 2017/18. The highest number occurred in April when there were 578. This was the highest in one month since August 2011 when there were 765 deliberate secondary fires. This spike in the numbers was exacerbated by the Easter school holidays. Initiatives were put in place prior to, and during the Easter holidays this year, to try to reduce the number of these fires. Early indications show that the numbers were considerably lower over Easter 2018.



Local Area Dashboard

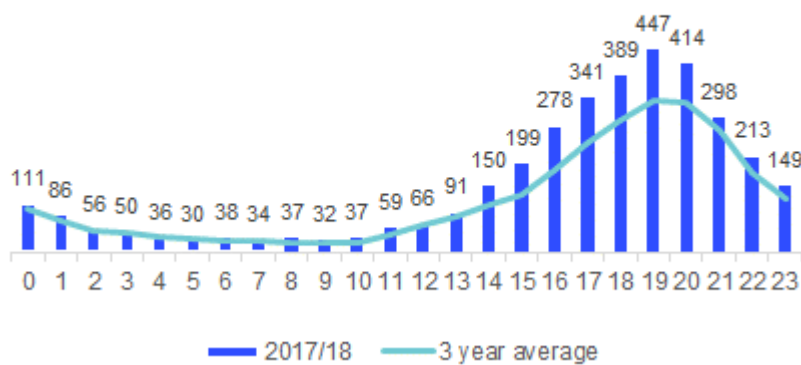
LPI 1.7(b) – Secondary Arson Incidents						Direction of Travel - 2017/18 compared with 2016/17 outturn
LAA		2017/18				
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Barnsley	Quarterly Figure	258	208	195	117	
	Target	169	198	111	133	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	163	204	129	120	
Doncaster	Quarterly Figure	319	262	270	159	
	Target	187	226	171	169	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	164	210	232	212	
Rotherham	Quarterly Figure	266	177	197	109	
	Target	165	206	124	135	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	159	224	138	131	
Sheffield	Quarterly Figure	416	262	271	155	
	Target	244	305	196	172	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	208	269	220	192	

Analysis



The chart shows that deliberate secondary fires are more prevalent on Sundays.

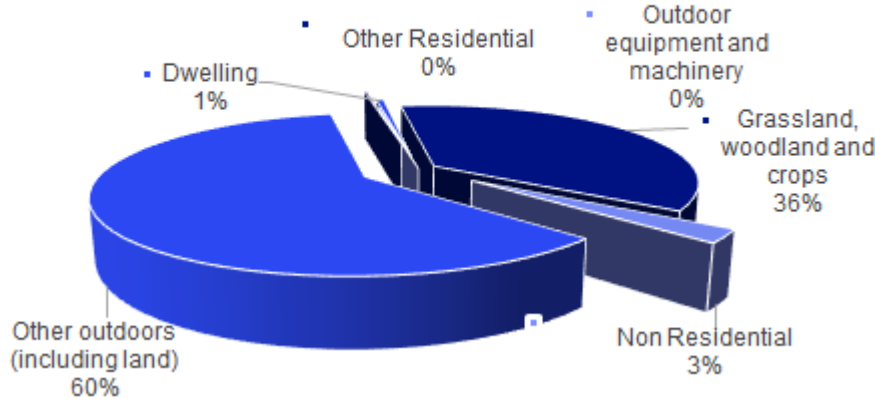
**Deliberate Secondary Fires
2017/18 Hour of Day**



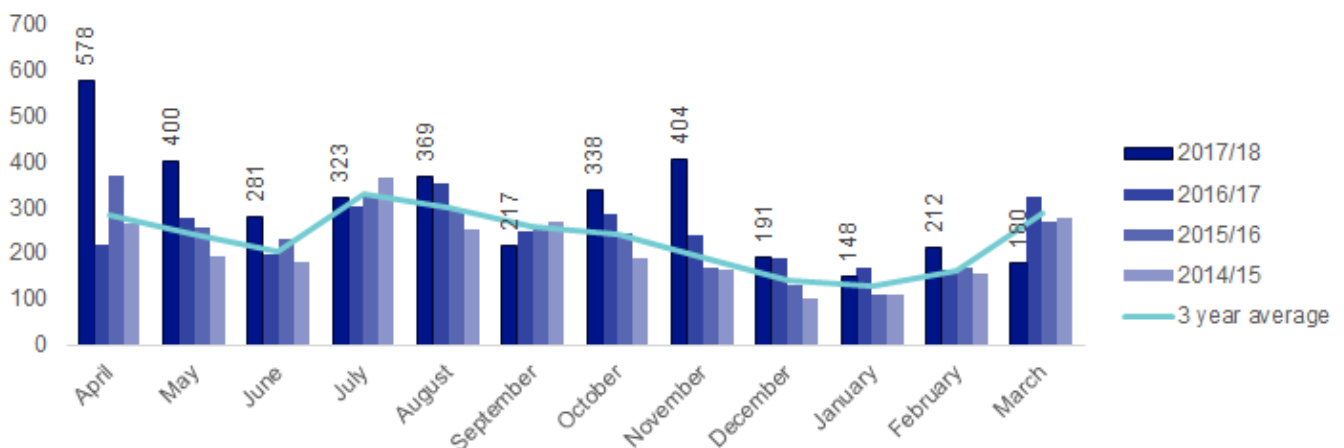
Deliberate secondary fires peak from around 16:00 hours to 21:00 hours. This indicates that many of these fires are started by school children. Deliberate secondary fires tend to be much less frequent during the day up to 16:00 hours and reduce again during the night.

The pie chart below shows that the category other outdoors (including land) accounted for 60% of fire locations.

**Deliberate Secondary Fires
2017/18 Fire Location**



**Deliberate Secondary Fires
2017/18 Monthly comparison with previous years**



The number of Deliberate Secondary Fires during 2017/18 was above the 3 year average for the majority of the year.

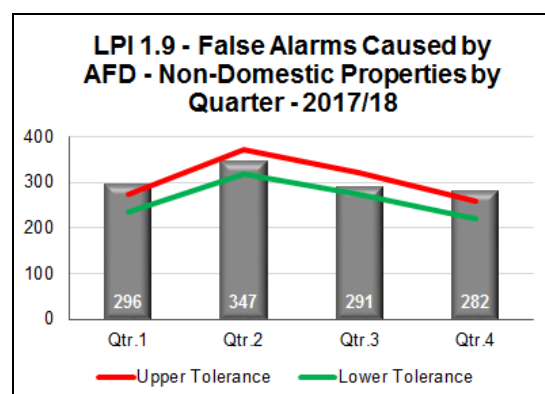
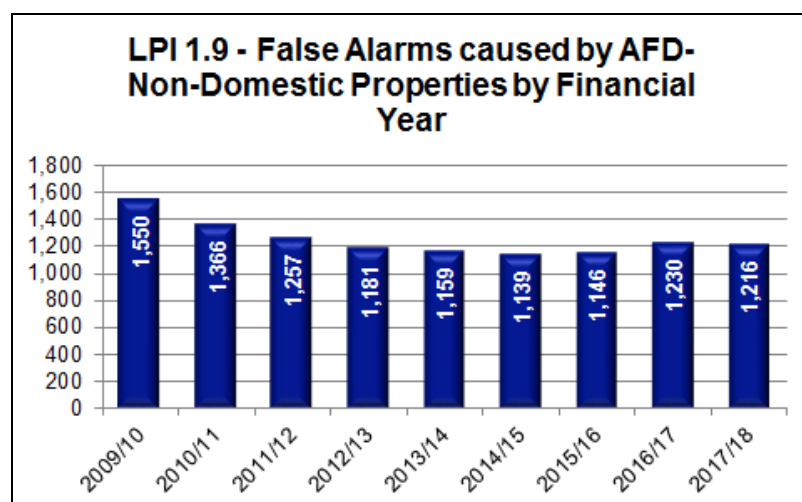
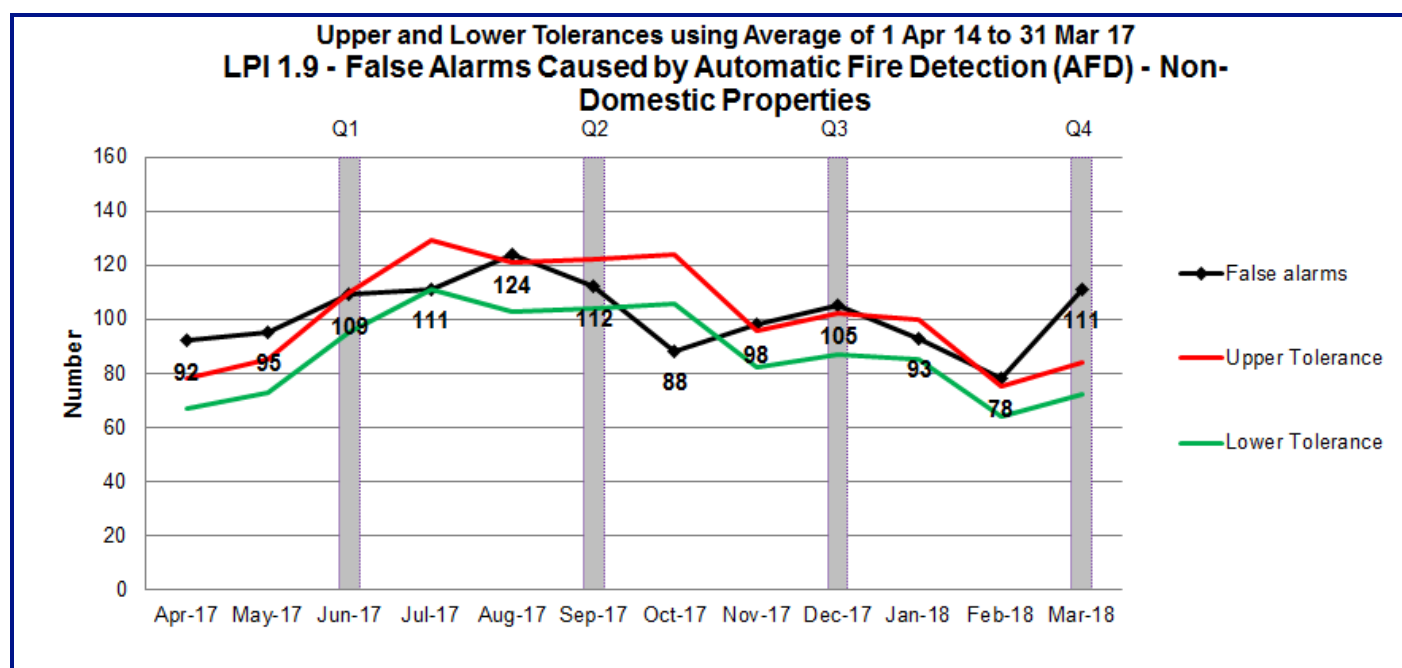
The total number of Deliberate Secondary Fires this year was 3,641. This the highest it has been in the last four years.

Benchmarking

2017/18	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Secondary Arson Incidents	3,641	6,665	1,898	4,169	4,773	3,335	5,198
Per 100,000 Population	26.29	23.96	2.16	29.64	42.29	11.64	22.60

SYFR had the third highest number of secondary arson incidents per 100,000 population during 2017/18, out of the Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services. However, it should be noted that meaningful comparisons cannot be made with London for this performance measure, as they use different criteria for recording these incidents.

LPI 1.9 – False Alarms Caused by Automatic Fire Detection – Non-Domestic Properties

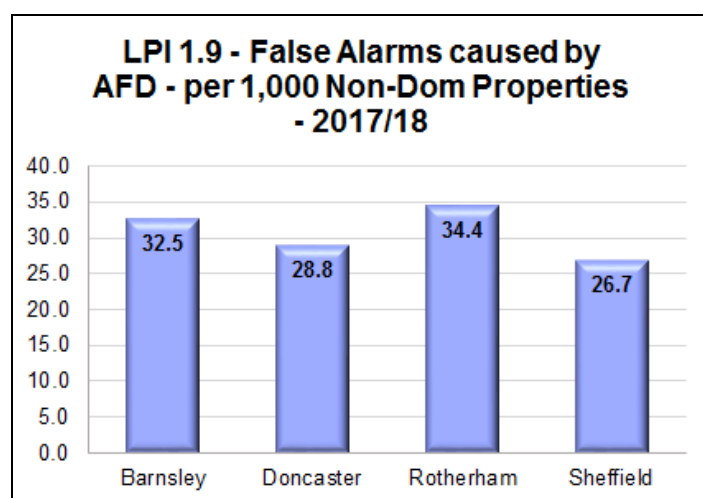


Commentary





The outturn figure for 2017/18 was slightly lower than the outturn for 2016/17.

False alarms caused by AFD were above the upper tolerance level during quarters 1 and 4.

The highest number of false alarms caused by AFD per 1,000 non-domestic properties occurred in Rotherham during 2017/18.



Local Area Dashboard

LPI 1.9 – False Alarms caused by Automatic Fire Detection - Non-Domestic Properties						Direction of Travel - 2017/18 compared with 2016/17 outturn
LAA		2017/18				
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Barnsley	Quarterly Figure	59	73	38	48	
	Target	42	67	52	40	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	37	73	55	38	
Doncaster	Quarterly Figure	66	73	57	63	
	Target	69	91	72	66	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	73	100	58	63	
Rotherham	Quarterly Figure	63	69	67	58	
	Target	49	67	62	46	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	48	72	65	43	
Sheffield	Quarterly Figure	108	132	129	113	
	Target	113	147	136	107	
	Figure for same quarter in 2016/17	123	146	133	103	







Benchmarking












2017/18	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
False Alarms caused by AFD . Non-Domestic Properties	1,216	5,901	22,007	591	1,811	2,328	2,983
Per 1,000 Non-Domestic Properties	29.51	57.46	74.84	13.97	52.79	24.00	36.69



SYFR had the third lowest number of false alarms caused by automatic fire detection per 1,000 non-domestic properties during 2017/18, out of the Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services. London had the highest number and Merseyside the lowest.

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3. Quarterly Performance Dashboard - 2017/18

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2017/18 Outturn & 2016/17 Figures	Direction of Travel for 2017/18 Compared to 2016/17
					Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2018		
P1 – COMMUNITY – “Making people safer – working to prevent emergencies”																		
LPI 1.1	Number of Primary Fires		1	Upper Tolerance +5%	545			595			556			508			2,222	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	467			510			475			436				
				Based on last 3 years' average (2,105)	603	Red	585		Green	591		Red	443		Green			
				Figures for 2016/17	576			614			579			502			2,271	
LPI 1.2	Accidental Dwelling Fires	a) Number of accidental dwelling fires	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	171			159			157			151			601	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	147			136			135			129				
				Based on last 3 years' average (613)	152		Green	152		Green	176		Red	121		Blue		
				Figures for 2016/17	151			140			134			136			561	
		a)i) Severe (New)	2		78			80			94			68			320	N/A
		a)ii) Minor (New)	2		74			72			82			53			281	N/A
		b) Number of accidental Fires that are cooking related	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	82			81			76			72			297	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	68			70			66			62				
				Based on last 3 years' average (302)	69		Green	85		Amber	84		Red	59		Blue		
				Figures for 2016/17	76			76			66			55			273	
		(iii) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm activated and raised the alarm * See below	2		46.71%			44.74%			48.30%			50.41%			47.40%	N/A
		(iv) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm activated and did not raise the alarm * See below	2		13.16%			15.13%			12.50%			14.05%			13.88%	N/A
		(v) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate * See below	2		17.76%			15.13%			19.32%			15.70%			16.79%	N/A
		(vi) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was not fitted * See below	2		20.39%			23.68%			18.18%			23.14%			21.44%	N/A
LPI 1.3	Number of Fires in Non-domestic Premises		1	Upper Tolerance +5%	81			79			90			75			306	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	69			67			76			64				
				Based on last 3 years' average (315)	79		Green	91		Red	79		Green	57		Blue		
				Figures for 2016/17	68			56			96			63			283	
LPI 1.4	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries	1) All Fire Deaths	1		0			1			2			3			6	N/A
		a) Accidental dwelling fire deaths	1		0			0			2			3			5	N/A
		2) All Fire Injuries	1		17			16			14			30			77	
				Figures for 2016/17	10			28			28			24			90	
		a) Accidental dwelling fire injuries	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	13			16			20			17			38	
				Lower Tolerance -15%	11			14			16			14				
				Based on last 3 years' average (68)	12		Green	7		Blue	7		Blue	12		Blue		
				Figures for 2016/17	6			17			18			19			60	

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2017/18 Outturn & 2016/17 Figures	Direction of Travel for 2017/18 Compared to 2016/17	
					Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2018			
	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries - cont'd	i) ADF Injuries - Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be serious	2		0			0			1			0			1		
				Figures for 2016/17			0			2			3			1			6
		ii) ADF Injuries - Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be slight	2		12			7			6			12			37		
				Figures for 2016/17			6			15			15			18			54
		3) ADFs - Number of Persons where First Aid or Precautionary Checks were administered.	2		3			16			17			14			50		
				Figures for 2016/17			15			7			4			8			34
LPI 1.5	Safe and Well Checks (HSCs) Completed	d) Total number of Home Safety Checks completed	2		4,922			4,839			3,962			3,754			17,477	N/A	
		e) Total number of HSC3s completed (New)	2		356			447			367			431			1,601	N/A	
		g) Number of referrals from Safe and Well partners (Amended)	2		625			921			581			694			2,821	N/A	
		h) Total number of Safe and Well visits completed	2		100			157			235			274			766	N/A	
LPI 1.6	Special service incidents attended involving people (excluding RTCs)	i) Number of incidents attended (Excluding assistance to other agencies)	1		76			77			102			78			333		
				Figures for 2016/17			62			99			105			73			339
		ii) Assistance Requested by Other Agencies	1		203			187			222			179			791		
				Figures for 2016/17			167			205			233			181			786
		iii) Number of people involved (parts i & ii) (Fatalities, Injuries and Rescues)	2		311			298			377			290			1,276		
				Figures for 2016/17			255			326			369			278			1,228
LPI 1.7	Arson Incidents	a) Primary Arson Incidents	1	Upper Tolerance +5%		202			273			237			222			1,081	
				Lower Tolerance -10%		173			235			204			189				
				Based on last 3 years' average (895)		274		Red	314		Red	292		Red	201		Green		
				Figures for 2016/17		254			319			294			239			1,106	
		a)i) Deliberate Vehicle Fires (included in the Primary Arson Incidents)	2	Upper Tolerance +5%		112			143			153			134			661	
				Lower Tolerance -10%		96			122			130			115				
				Based on last 3 years' average (522)		170		Red	179		Red	177		Red	135		Amber		
				Figures for 2016/17		148			172			188			159			667	
		b) Secondary Arson Incidents	2	Upper Tolerance + 5%		765			935			602			609			3,641	
				Lower Tolerance -10%		655			800			514			523				
				Based on last 3 years' average (2,777)		1,259		Red	909		Green	933		Red	540		Green		
				Figures for 2016/17		694			907			719			655			2,975	
LPI 1.9	False alarms caused by automatic fire detection - non-domestic properties	2	Upper Tolerance +5%		273			372			322			259			1,216		
			Lower Tolerance -10%		235			318			275			221					
			Based on last 3 years' average (1,172)		296		Red	347		Green	291		Green	282		Red			
			Figures for 2016/17		281			391			311			247			1,230		
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		317			337			339			318			1,311			
			Figures for 2016/17		320			303			408			346			1,377		

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2017/18 Outturn & 2016/17 Figures	Direction of Travel for 2017/18 Compared to 2016/17	
					Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2018			
LPI 1.12	Number of times that South Yorkshire Police (SYP) has requested assistance to gain access (New) (These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii)		2		33			43			41			38			155		
				Figures for 2016/17	39			42			42			33			156		
LPI 1.13	Number of times that other agencies requested assistance to gain access (New) (These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii and exclude YAS and SYP)		2		42			48			73			70			233		
				Figures for 2016/17	31			45			37			41			154		
P2 – OPERATIONS – “Responding to emergencies - effectively and safely”																			
LPI 2.1	Dwelling Fires - Attendance Times	a) Percentage Attendance within 6 minutes	1		53.72%			47.19%			47.64%			50.00%			49.47%	N/A	
		b) Average time taken from call to alert (New)	2		01:24			01:25			01:27			01:29			01:26	N/A	
		c) Average time taken from the alert to the appliance leaving the station (New)	2		01:05			01:01			01:03			01:02			01:03	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 (342)	74			85			102			80			345	N/A
						80			77			89			99				
					Figures for 2016/17	52			91			112			74				
		b). Number of Incidents involving extrications where persons are 'Medically or Physically Trapped'		1		30			34			40			38			142	N/A
						c) Number of Deaths and Serious Injuries at RTC incidents attended by the Service (new)		2	1			3			5			2	
ii) Serious Injuries		28							35			23			13			99	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.		1.01			0.86			0.55			1.22			0.91	N/A
LPI 2.4	Accident/injuries at Operational Incidents	i) Accident/injury frequency rate at operational incidents per 1,000 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.	3.05			3.73			2.88			8.76			4.26
LPI 2.5	Number of Operational Personnel currently qualified in National Resilience Capabilities	a) Mass Decontamination		2	Minimum number - 24 per team **See below	201			Figures not available due to transition from Incident Response Unit to Mass Decontamination Unit			153			160			160	N/A
		b) Detection, Identification and Monitoring Teams	i) Officers	2	Minimum number - 12 officers with certification	9			9			9			9			9	N/A
			ii) Support Crew	2	Minimum number - 4 personnel	32			28			36			49			49	N/A
		c) High Volume Pumps		2	Minimum number - 5 + 1 Flexi-duty Officer (FDO)**See below	30			29			30			31			31	N/A
		d) FDOs for Welfare Duties and Incident Command		2	Minimum number - 12 FDOs	24			24			24			24			24	N/A
LPI 2.7	Percentage of Time that Retained Pumps are Available		2		55.81%			50.67%			57.02%			55.28%			54.70%	N/A	

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2017/18 Outturn & 2016/17 Figures	Direction of Travel for 2017/18 Compared to 2016/17
					Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2018		
LPI 2.8	Percentage of time that there were five firefighters available on station to ride the first available pump (Wholetime only) (new)		1		61%			53%			67%			80%			66%	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	2.15			1.97			1.88			2.70			8.70	N/A
		ii) Musculoskeletal (including back)	2		0.87			0.64			0.79			0.39			2.69	N/A
		iii) Mental Health	2		0.51			0.64			0.38			0.67			2.20	N/A
LPI 3.9	Percentage of Operational Personnel currently undertaking operational duties with BA Certification		1	Target - 100%	96.68%			98.12%			98.66%			99.16%			N/A	N/A
LPI 3.10	Percentage of Operational Personnel undertaking operational duties currently with Working at Heights Certification		1	Target - 100%	98.71%			99.27%			98.61%			99.46%			N/A	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%	89.29%			82.14%			87.80%			100.00%			N/A	N/A
		ii) Flexible Officers (8 in total)	1	Target - 100%	100.00%			100.00%			100.00%			100.00%			N/A	N/A
LPI 3.12	Percentage of Current EFAD Drivers who are EFAD certified	i) Operational Crews	1	Target - 100%	100.00%			100.00%			100.00%			100.00%			N/A	N/A
		ii) Flexible Officers	1	Target - 100%	100.00%			100.00%			100.00%			100.00%			N/A	N/A
LPI 3.13	Percentage of Current Operational Supervisory Incident Commanders that have completed their Incident Command Refresher (2 years)		1	Target - 100%	85.84%			85.02%			92.77%			97.46%			N/A	N/A
LPI 3.14	Percentage of Operational Personnel undertaking operational duties qualified in Fire Behaviour		2	Target - 100%	93.79%			91.09%			87.20%			88.25%			N/A	N/A
LPI 3.15	Percentage of Operational Personnel currently undertaking operational duties who are qualified in Immediate Emergency Care.		1	Target - 100%	47.94%			51.40%			57.83%			64.01%			N/A	N/A
LPI 3.16	Percentage of Operational Personnel Currently Qualified in HAZMAT		2	Target - 100%	90.90%			94.75%			95.93%			96.38%			N/A	N/A
LPI 3.17	Percentage of Officers who have currently completed the Officer Incident Command course		1	Target - 100%	100.00%			100.00%			82.35%			73.79%			N/A	N/A
LPI 3.19	Percentage of Operational Personnel undertaking basic water rescue training (This is only applicable for Adwick, Cudworth, Dearne, Rivelin & Thorne Fire Stations)		1	Target - 100%	72.33%			68.64%			77.16%			86.76%			N/A	N/A

LPI Number	Measure Description	Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2017/18 Outturn & 2016/17 Figures	Direction of Travel for 2017/18 Compared to 2016/17
				Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2018		
LPI 3.20	Percentage of Operational and Tactical Commanders who have completed JESIP (Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles) training	2	Target - 100%	100.00%			100.00%			100.00%			100.00%			N/A	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 2017/18 is £48,438,599. Therefore, the projected and actual outturn should be between £47,227,634 and £48,922,985.	£47,822,212												£47,822,212	N/A
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 2017/18 is £48,438,599. Therefore, the Minimum General Reserves should not fall below £2,421,930.	£7,116,732												£7,116,732	N/A

Produced by Service Delivery Support - Data, Performance and Research Team

* 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 minimum number changed with effect from September 2017 as per the Mass Decontamination Mobilising Model Version 1.1 Page 3.

*** Please note that any historical data extracted for staff planning is static, and will not be updated if the Web Portal is amended retrospectively. This will affect the accuracy of any historical data presented depending on the frequency of retrospective amendments.

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

Direction of Travel Arrows:

- Better performance than previous year
- Slightly worse performance (5%) than previous year
- Worse performance than previous year
- Same performance as in previous year

- Red
- Amber
- Green
- Blue

- Higher number than previous year, but aiming for higher number
- Slightly lower number (within 5%), but aiming for higher number
- Lower number than previous year, but aiming for higher number












TIER / LEVEL



- Level 1 . Will always be reported to Performance and 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 April 2018

4. Monthly Performance Dashboard - 2017/18

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2017/18 Outturn & 2016/17 Figures	Direction of Travel for 2017/18 Compared to 2016/17
					Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2018		
P1 – COMMUNITY – “Making people safer – working to prevent emergencies”																		
LPI 1.1	Number of Primary Fires		1	Upper Tolerance +5%	180	177	188	192	221	182	200	187	169	164	149	195	2,222	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	155	151	161	165	189	156	171	160	144	141	128	167		
				Based on last 3 years' average (2,105)	233	204	166	195	209	181	195	203	193	163	121	159		
				Figures for 2016/17	178	198	200	191	236	187	209	201	169	166	157	179		
LPI 1.2	Accidental Dwelling Fires	a) Number of accidental dwelling fires	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	54	55	62	52	61	46	52	45	60	51	41	59	601	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	47	47	53	45	52	39	45	39	51	43	35	51		
				Based on last 3 years' average (613)	60	44	48	49	53	50	56	61	59	43	36	42		
				Figures for 2016/17	46	56	49	40	59	41	44	40	50	47	34	55		
		a)i) Severe (New)	2		32	26	20	26	30	24	25	40	29	24	24	20	320	N/A
				a)ii) Minor (New)	2		28	18	28	23	23	26	31	21	30	19	12	22
		b) Number of accidental Fires that are cooking related	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	23	30	29	27	30	24	24	22	30	24	18	30	297	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	19	25	24	23	26	21	21	19	26	21	15	26		
				Based on last 3 years' average (302)	27	21	21	29	33	23	32	28	24	19	15	25		
				Figures for 2016/17	22	33	21	19	29	28	19	16	31	17	14	24		
		iii) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm activated and raised the alarm * See below	2		50.0%	43.2%	45.8%	40.8%	50.9%	42.0%	48.2%	54.1%	42.4%	44.2%	50.0%	57.1%	47.40%	N/A
		iv) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm activated and did not raise the alarm * See below	2		10.0%	18.2%	12.5%	14.3%	11.3%	20.0%	14.3%	8.2%	15.3%	11.6%	16.7%	14.3%	13.88%	N/A
		v) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate * See below	2		23.3%	6.8%	20.8%	18.4%	13.2%	14.0%	16.1%	16.4%	25.4%	25.6%	16.7%	4.8%	16.79%	N/A
		vi) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was not fitted * See below	2		16.7%	29.5%	16.7%	24.5%	24.5%	22.0%	17.9%	19.7%	16.9%	23.3%	19.4%	26.2%	21.44%	N/A
LPI 1.3	Number of Fires in Non-domestic Premises		1	Upper Tolerance +5%	33	22	26	26	25	28	32	32	26	26	21	28	306	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	29	18	22	22	21	24	27	27	22	22	18	24		
				Based on last 3 years' average (315)	27	32	20	26	32	33	30	25	24	19	14	24		
				Figures for 2016/17	23	19	26	15	25	16	31	37	28	20	22	21		
LPI 1.4	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries	1) All Fire Deaths	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	6	N/A
		a) Accidental dwelling fire deaths	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	5	N/A
		2) All Fire Injuries	1		7	6	4	7	4	5	4	5	5	18	6	6	77	
				Figures for 2016/17	4	4	2	6	13	9	16	2	10	7	7	10	90	
		a) Accidental dwelling fire injuries	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	5	3	5	6	7	3	8	5	7	5	4	8	38	
				Lower Tolerance -15%	4	3	4	5	6	3	6	4	6	4	3	7		
				Based on last 3 years' average (68)	5	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	11	1	0		
				Figures for 2016/17	3	2	1	5	7	5	12	1	5	5	5	9		

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2017/18 Outturn & 2016/17 Figures	Direction of Travel for 2017/18 Compared to 2016/17
					Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2018		
	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries, cont'd.	i) ADF Injuries - Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be serious	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
				Figures for 2016/17	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	6	
		ii) ADF Injuries - Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be slight	2		5	3	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	11	1	0	37	
				Figures for 2016/17	3	2	1	4	6	5	10	0	5	5	5	8	54	
		iii) ADFs - Number of Persons where First Aid or Precautionary Checks were administered.	2		0	3	0	8	4	4	4	3	10	3	7	4	50	
				Figures for 2016/17	3	8	4	2	3	2	3	0	1	3	2	3	34	
LPI 1.5	Safe and Well Checks (HSCs) Completed	d) Total number of Home Safety Checks completed	2		1,626	1,656	1,640	1,512	1,662	1,665	1,546	1,347	1,069	1,341	1,249	1,164	17,477	N/A
		e) Total number of HSC3s completed (New)	2		139	107	110	155	158	134	97	155	115	153	149	129	1,601	N/A
		g) Number of referrals from Safe and Well partners (Amended)	2		135	186	304	277	385	259	212	244	125	284	211	199	2,821	N/A
		h) Total number of Safe and Well visits completed	2		25	41	34	43	60	54	86	82	67	124	74	76	766	N/A
LPI 1.6	Special service incidents attended involving people (excluding RTCs)	i) Number of incidents attended (Excluding assistance to other agencies)	1		25	30	21	23	27	27	35	29	38	21	27	30	333	
				Figures for 2016/17	13	23	26	41	30	28	38	38	29	21	23	29	339	
		ii) Assistance Requested by Other Agencies	1		66	65	72	57	62	68	75	69	78	72	47	60	791	
				Figures for 2016/17	63	52	52	69	65	71	72	57	104	68	62	51	786	
		iii) Number of people involved (parts i & ii) (Fatalities, Injuries and Rescues)	2		105	104	102	85	104	109	128	107	142	100	84	106	1,276	
				Figures for 2016/17	80	93	82	122	101	103	112	112	145	99	90	89	1,228	
LPI 1.7	Arson Incidents	a) Primary Arson Incidents	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	65	69	68	81	106	86	92	81	64	69	67	86	1,081	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	56	59	58	70	91	74	79	70	55	59	57	73		
				Based on last 3 years' average (895)	113	91	70	105	112	97	100	99	93	82	46	73		
				Figures for 2016/17	74	88	92	97	123	99	117	100	77	74	83	82	1,106	
		a)i) Deliberate Vehicle Fires (included in the Primary Arson Incidents)	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	34	42	36	43	56	44	57	52	44	43	44	47	661	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	29	36	31	36	48	38	49	44	37	36	38	41		
				Based on last 3 years' average (522)	63	59	48	65	64	50	56	60	61	55	34	46		
				Figures for 2016/17	41	58	49	52	67	53	76	62	50	52	58	49	667	
		b) Secondary Arson Incidents	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	298	253	214	348	317	270	253	201	148	135	170	304	3,641	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	255	217	183	298	271	231	216	172	126	116	146	261		
				Based on last 3 years' average (2,777)	578	400	281	323	369	217	338	404	191	148	212	180		
				Figures for 2016/17	220	276	198	303	354	250	287	241	191	168	163	324	2,975	
LPI 1.9	False alarms caused by automatic fire detection - non-domestic properties		2	Upper Tolerance +5%	78	85	110	129	121	122	124	96	102	100	75	84	1,216	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	67	73	95	111	103	104	106	82	87	85	64	72		
				Based on last 3 years' average (1,172)	92	95	109	111	124	112	88	98	105	93	78	111		
				Figures for 2016/17	75	89	117	143	120	128	130	91	90	82	72	93	1,230	
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		117	108	92	111	111	115	99	100	140	110	89	119	1,311	
				Figures for 2016/17	118	91	111	78	111	114	129	117	162	127	116	103	1,377	

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2017/18 Outturn & 2016/17 Figures	Direction of Travel for 2017/18 Compared to 2016/17		
					Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2018				
LPI 1.12	Number of times that South Yorkshire Police (SYP) has requested assistance to gain access (New) (These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii)		2		11	13	9	12	16	15	9	11	21	10	10	18	155			
				Figures for 2016/17	9	16	14	21	8	13	13	13	16	13	12	8	156			
LPI 1.13	Number of times that other agencies requested assistance to gain access (New) (These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii and exclude YAS and SYP)		2		16	12	14	10	22	16	25	21	27	25	24	21	233			
				Figures for 2016/17	8	15	8	20	11	14	10	13	14	14	11	16	154			
P2 – OPERATIONS – “Responding to emergencies - effectively and safely”																				
LPI 2.1	Dwelling Fires - Attendance Times		a) Percentage Attendance within 6 minutes	1		57.50%	53.70%	48.15%	58.62%	37.70%	45.76%	51.52%	48.68%	42.86%	56.90%	54.76%	37.50%	49.47%	N/A	
			b) Average time taken from call to alert (New)	2		01:27	01:23	01:20	01:27	01:25	01:23	01:19	01:23	01:40	01:29	01:26	01:31	01:26	N/A	
			c) Average time taken from the alert to the appliance leaving the station (New)	2		01:24	00:00	00:00	01:25	00:00	00:00	01:27	00:00	00:00	01:29	00:00	00:00	01:03	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 (342)	24	29	21	28	31	26	31	35	36	29	28	23	345	N/A
							26	37	17	27	22	28	23	30	36	30	32	37		
						Figures for 2016/17	17	21	14	25	37	29	33	42	37	31	23	20		
			b). Number of Incidents involving extrications where persons are 'Medically or Physically Trapped'		1		6	15	9	8	11	15	12	12	16	14	12	12	142	N/A
						c) Number of Deaths and Serious Injuries at RTC incidents attended by the Service (new)		2		0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	2	2	0
			8	9	11				13	13	9	6	5	12	7	1	5	99	N/A	
LPI 2.7	Percentage of Time that Retained Pumps are Available		2		54.59%	57.58%	55.26%	50.62%	47.73%	53.66%	58.71%	61.79%	50.57%	56.96%	51.91%	56.96%	54.70%	N/A		
LPI 2.8	Percentage of time that there were five firefighters available on station to ride the first available pump (Wholetime only)*** (new)		1		66%	61%	57%	55%	41%	64%	74%	68%	60%	85%	79%	76%	66%	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	0.77	0.77	0.61	0.57	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.64	0.54	0.81	0.87	1.02	8.70	N/A	
			ii) Musculoskeletal (including back)	2		0.30	0.34	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.24	0.25	0.32	0.22	0.13	0.15	0.11	2.69	N/A	
			iii) Mental Health	2		0.17	0.19	0.15	0.16	0.27	0.21	0.18	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.23	0.22	2.20	N/A	

LPI Number	Measure Description	Tier / Level	Baseline, Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			2017/18 Outturn & 2016/17 Figures	Direction of Travel for 2017/18 Compared to 2016/17
				Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2018		

Produced by Service Delivery Support - Data,
Performance and Research Team

* 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 minimum number changed with effect from September 2017 as per the Mass Decontamination Mobilising Model Version 1.1 Page 3.
*** Please note that any historical data extracted for staff planning is static, and will not be updated if the Web Portal is amended retrospectively. This will affect the accuracy of any historical data presented depending on the frequency of retrospective amendments.

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

Direction of Travel Arrows:

Better performance than previous year

Slightly worse performance (5%) than previous year

Worse performance than previous year

Same performance as in previous year



Higher number than previous year, but aiming for higher number

Slightly lower number (within 5%), but aiming for higher number

Lower number than previous year, but aiming for higher number



TIER / LEVEL

Level 1 . Will always be reported to Performance and 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 April 2018