

SOUTH YORKSHIRE FIRE & RESCUE AUTHORITY

Meeting	PERFORMANCE AND SCRUTINY BOARD
Meeting Date	10 SEPTEMBER 2020
Report of	CHIEF FIRE OFFICER & CHIEF EXECUTIVE / CLERK TO THE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY
Report Sponsor(s)	DEPUTY CHIEF FIRE OFFICER / CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER & DIRECTOR OF SERVICE DEVELOPMENT
Subject	CORPORATE PERFORMANCE REPORT - QUARTER ONE - 2020/21 & FORWARD LOOK TO HALLOWEEN AND BONFIRE NIGHT PERIOD – 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides members with information on how South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue (SYFR) has performed against our Local Performance Indicators (LPIs) during quarter one of 2020/21. It also provides a forward look at the planned initiatives and prevention work that will take place during the Halloween and Bonfire Night period, 2020. It enables Members to comment upon the performance and explore in more detail the work behind the statistics.

The dashboards in the report offer a view of our performance against each of our LPIs. These measures, approved by members, help us to gauge how we are doing against our priorities. Nine LPIs are monitored using 'tolerance levels', which provide a range of acceptable performance levels.

Areas where we have performed well in quarter one include:

- Fires in non-domestic premises were particularly low in quarter one, with 43 incidents. In quarter one of 2019/20 there were 84. The low number of these fires could be attributable to the Covid-19 lockdown, however they were at a similar level during quarter one in 2014/15.
- The number of accidental dwelling fires was the second lowest out of the previous 12 years. Only quarter one of 2018/19 had a lower number at 131.

One area where we performed less well was for the accident / injury frequency rate at operational incidents. This was higher in quarter one of 2020/21, than in the same quarter of the previous year. Although there were only two more accidents / injuries in quarter one of 2020/21, there were considerably fewer operational incidents, which is why the rate was higher.

Due to the hot, dry weather conditions, crews were mobilised to a large number of fires in the open. These types of incidents pose issues to crews like uneven terrain, hot conditions and unforeseen hazards. One of the incidents SYFR attending during this period was the Hatfield Moorland fire. This was a large and complex multi-agency incident and this was where the most accidents / injuries occurred. At the busiest time on the incident ground, there were ten pumps in attendance.

The forward look to Halloween and Bonfire Night period looks at the deliberate secondary fire statistics for 2018 and 2019. It also sets out the initiatives and preventative work, which will take place to help reduce anti-social behaviour and the resultant secondary arson incidents during the same period in 2020.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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 fires in non-domestic premises were particularly low in quarter one.
- d) Note that the number of accidental dwelling fires was the second lowest out of the previous 12 years.
- e) Note that one area where we did not perform particularly well was for the accident / injury frequency rate at operational incidents.

CONTENTS

Main Report

Appendix A - Corporate Performance Report - Quarter One - 2020/21 and forward look to the Halloween and Bonfire Night Period – 2020.

BACKGROUND

1. This is the quarterly corporate performance report for quarter one of 2020/21 as outlined under the Performance Management Framework that was introduced from 1 April 2011.
2. The report also takes a forward look to Halloween and the Bonfire Night period. It also provides details of initiatives and actions that will be taken to address areas of concern and to improve future performance.
3. The report is provided to allow Members to scrutinise and comment upon SYFR's performance for quarter one of 2020/21 and the actions/initiatives planned for Halloween and the Bonfire Night period.
4. The report sets out:
 - a. A performance summary of the LPIs,
 - b. A forward look to Halloween and the Bonfire Night period - 2020.
5. 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 31 July 2020.
6. 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 to the same month/quarter in the previous year,
 - c. Targets are set against a small number of the LPIs, and,
 - d. Some LPIs are just monitored.

KEY PERFORMANCE ISSUES

7. Out of the nine LPIs that are monitored using tolerance levels, all were within tolerance and seven were below the lower tolerance level. Fires in non-domestic premises were particularly low in quarter one, with 43 incidents. In quarter one of 2019/20 there were 84. The low number of these fires could be attributable to the Covid-19 lockdown, however they were at a similar level during quarter one in 2014/15.
8. It could be expected that accidental dwelling fires would have been higher than normal during quarter one, due to the Covid-19 lockdown and people spending more time at home. However, this has not been the case; as they were the second lowest out of the previous 12 years during quarter one.
9. There were no accidental dwelling fire deaths during the quarter. There were however, ten accidental dwelling fires injuries. Only one of these was thought to be serious.
10. The accident / injury frequency rate at operational incidents was higher in quarter one of 2020/21, than in the same quarter of the previous year. Although there were only two more accidents / injuries in quarter one of 2020/21, there were considerably fewer operational incidents, which is why the rate is so much higher. Due to the hot, dry weather conditions, crews were mobilised to a large number of fires in the open. These types of incidents pose issues to crews like uneven terrain, hot conditions and unforeseen hazards. One of the incidents SYFR attending during this period was the

Hatfield Moorland fire. This was a large and complex multi-agency incident and this was where the most accidents / injuries occurred. At the busiest time on the incident ground, there were ten pumps in attendance.

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, it has been decided to include details of any RIPA activity in future Corporate Performance reports.
12. There has been no activity under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act during quarter one.

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:

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CORPORATE RISK ASSESSMENT AND 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 with 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:

An Equality Analysis has been completed in line with the current policy.
Care has been taken to ensure that the report has no adverse impact on any group of people.

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.

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IMPLICATIONS

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

List of background documents		
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South Yorkshire
FIRE & RESCUE

CORPORATE PERFORMANCE REPORT

Quarter One - 2020/21 & Forward Look to
Halloween and Bonfire Night Period – 2020

Making
**SOUTH
YORKSHIRE
SAFER &
STRONGER**

Corporate Performance Report - Quarter One and Forward Look to Halloween and Bonfire Night Period – 2020

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1. Performance Summary

Reporting and Performance Framework

Reporting levels were reviewed as part of the annual review of the Performance Framework for 2019/20. Further information regarding the Performance Framework for 2019/20 and the reporting levels and frequency can be found in the Draft Performance Management Framework and Targets for 2019/20, which was presented to the Fire and Rescue Authority on 8 April 2019. The Performance Framework is unchanged for 2020/21; however, an in-depth review is currently being undertaken.

It should be noted however, that some LPIs are included in the report, which do not follow the reporting levels and frequencies stated in the Performance Framework. These fall mostly within “Making South Yorkshire Safer and Stronger”.

The Data

The figures given in this performance report were correct as at 31 July 2020. Quarter one of 2020/21 covers the period 1 April to 30 June 2020. It should be noted that it is difficult to make comparisons with previous quarters, due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Mobilisations

Chart 1

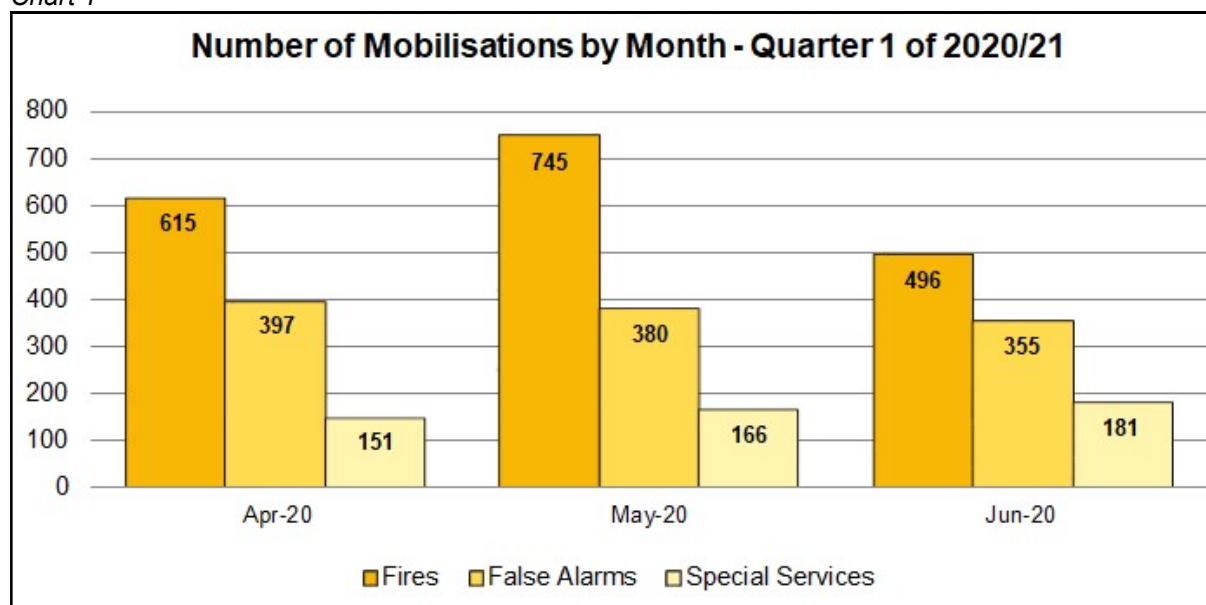
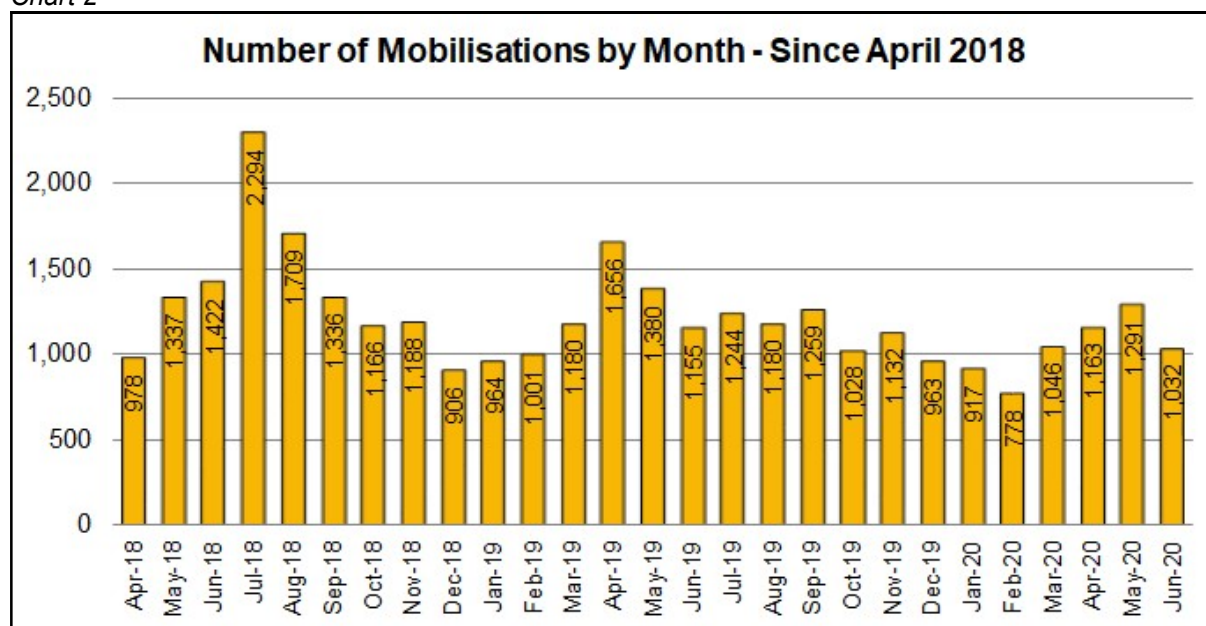


Chart 2



The mobilisations shown in Charts 1 and 2 are call outs to fires, false alarms and special services.

Table 1

Mobilisations to fires, false alarms and special services per 100,00 population							
Quarter 1 - 2020/21	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
All Fires	1,856	3,716	5,491	2,039	1,827	3,306	3,090
Per 100,000 Population	131.7	131.0	61.3	142.6	160.1	112.9	132.5
All False Alarms	1,132	3,489	11,555	1,492	1,608	2,452	2,841
Per 100,000 Population	80.3	123.0	128.9	104.3	140.9	83.7	121.8
All Special Service Calls	498	1,108	6,441	914	520	1,399	807
Per 100,000 Population	35.3	39.1	71.9	63.9	45.6	47.8	34.6

Table 1 compares the number of mobilisations to fires, false alarms and special service calls 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.

How did we perform in quarter one - 2020/21?

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 with the same quarter or month in 2019/20. The Covid-19 situation may have affected some of the performance measures during this quarter, which makes it difficult to compare with quarter one of 2019/20.

Making South Yorkshire Stronger LPIs

Out of the nine LPIs that are monitored using tolerance levels, all were within tolerance and six were below the lower tolerance level. Fires in non-domestic premises were particularly low in quarter one, with 43 incidents. In quarter one of 2019/20 there were 84. The low number of these fires could be attributable to the Covid-19 lockdown, however they were at a similar level during quarter one in 2014/15.

It could be expected that accidental dwelling fires would have been higher than normal during quarter one, due to the Covid-19 lockdown and people spending more time at home. However, this has not been the case; as they were the second lowest out of the previous 12 years during quarter one.

There were no accidental dwelling fire deaths during the quarter. There were however, ten accidental dwelling fires injuries. Only one of these was thought to be serious.

During quarter one there was a reduction in prevention activities (HSCs) undertaken by Community Safety following guidance issued by the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) for Covid-19. No over 70s or under 70s with listed health concerns were visited during this time. Only households would be visited where there was a risk of domestic abuse / threat of arson and faulty alarms for the most vulnerable only. This work was carried out by 10 Fire Community Safety Officers (FCSOs) with no underlying health issues with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

We made contact with each person referred in, or who had requested a visit, regardless of whether we visited or not. Records were kept of the reason for not visiting and the steps we had taken to offer support by phone.

As NFCC guidance for Prevention Activities began to change, we started to complete more high risk HSCs by carrying out the questioning and completion of the questionnaire by phone. Two FCSOs wearing appropriate PPE would then go into the screened property to carry out hazard spotting and fit necessary equipment, therefore cutting down the time spent in the property.

We recognised that people would be spending more time at home during the lockdown and that we needed to support our communities, due to the suspension of the majority of our Community Safety work. To address this, we launched a bespoke campaign to provide home safety advice across various platforms.

Using our incident data, we identified three leading causes of accidental dwelling fire across South Yorkshire:

- Cooking – namely, chip pans and cooking being neglected
- Clothes - tea towels and other items being left too close to heat sources
- Faulty equipment – washing machines, tumble dryers, plug sockets, etc.

Home safety information was distributed by leaflet drops, through social media outlets, local press and radio, to ensure the communities of South Yorkshire had access to as much information as possible to keep them safe in their home during lockdown.

Strive to be the Best in Everything We Do LPIs

We attended 45 RTC incidents during quarter one. This was the lowest number for a quarter, during the last 12 years. The lack of vehicles on the roads during the Covid-19 lockdown could have been a contributory factor.

Table 2

LPI 2.4 - Accident/Injury frequency rate at operational incidents per 1,000 incidents	Quarter 1 - 2019/20	Quarter 1 - 2020/21
Frequency Rate	5.78	8.05
Number of Accidents/Injuries	17	19
Actual Number of Operational Incidents Attended	2,939	2,359

Table 2, shows that the accident / injury frequency rate was higher in quarter one of 2020/21, than in the same quarter of the previous year. Although there were only two more accidents / injuries in quarter one of 2020/21, there were considerably fewer operational incidents, which is why the rate is so much higher.

Due to the hot, dry weather conditions, crews were mobilised to a large number of fires in the open. These types of incidents pose issues to crews like uneven terrain, hot conditions and unforeseen hazards. Of the 19 accidents / injuries, which occurred at operational incidents, 50% were sustained by crews attending woodland, garden and moorland fires. One of the incidents SYFR attending during this period was the Hatfield Moorland fire. This was a large and complex multi-agency incident and this was where we saw the most accidents / injuries occur. At the busiest time on the incident ground, there were ten pumps in attendance. From these accidents, we saw a high number of slips and trips, which caused injuries to knees and ankles. Manual handling accidents at these incidents were also a leading contributor, causing muscular skeletal injuries to backs and shoulders/arms.

Of the 19 accidents / injuries at Incidents, two were reportable under RIDDOR. Both of these accidents occurred at woodland fires. One was an injury to the ankle due to tripping over an unseen object in the grass and the other was a jarred back from manoeuvring hose. This was a protracted incident and fatigue due to the hot weather along with the scale of the fire was possibly a contributory factor. Moorland firefighting is arduous and therefore slips and trips occur due to fatigue, despite best efforts to provide welfare and rest breaks.

To help reduce these types of accidents / injuries, a Wildfire Improvement group has been set up to improve the capability of the wildfire attribute. This will include providing better knowledge and understanding for crews through training and education.

Be a Great Place to Work LPIs

The majority of the training performance measures were within target, or close to meeting their target during quarter one. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on training.

The suspension of all programmed training courses took place from 18/ March 2020, as per the Strategic Operating Parameters. Training and Development Centre (TDC) resources were reallocated to other areas such as staffing a pump, PPE deliveries, gaining entry along with the delivery of National Operational Guidance (NOG) programme work.

A decision was made in early April by the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) to go ahead with the Wholetime Recruits course in groups of 12, rather than the planned 24. The desire from the SLT was to have the recruits on station by the same date as the original course in early September. The only way to achieve this was to run two back-to-back courses with 12 trainees per course. The courses had to be condensed to eight weeks from 13 weeks and be brought forward by four weeks to start on Monday 18 May 2020.

To assist with availability in Emergency Response on On-Call stations, we have delivered some initial acquisition training courses for On-Call staff. We have run two Phase A Breathing Apparatus (BA) courses and a Phase B BA course, initial Road traffic Collision (RTC) and Working at Height courses at weekends, in-between running the Wholetime course.

We have been running Incident Command assessments for individuals that were due to go out of ticket during this period of course suspensions.

Emergency Response Driver Training (ERDT) courses have restarted with reduced capacity of one student to one instructor.

Due to running back-to-back recruits courses for 16 weeks with a reduced instructor cohort, normal refresher courses have been removed from the prospectus up until mid-September 2020.

Liaison with Organisational Development is ongoing & BA, Incident Command Assessments, RTC, Working at Height and Immediate Emergency Care (IEC) Refresher courses are being programmed on a nominations basis until the end of October 2020. This is under continuous review and is likely to continue until the end of 2020. BA refreshers have been reduced to one day and are being programmed. Water rescue courses already booked will go ahead. The first quarter of 2021 is now in the planning phase, with the assumption that a potential start date for the 2021 recruits will be no earlier than mid-April.

Once as many individuals as possible have been booked onto courses up until the end of December 2020, a new ticket status report can be produced to see how the recovery is progressing. It is predicted that there will be a period of “chasing” risk critical ticket status, until we have eventually caught up, which is estimated to be around summer 2021. (This could continue until the end of 2021, depending on the number of Recruits we need to train). Priority of nominations will go to individuals with ticket expiry from March 2020 onwards.

2. Local Performance Indicator (LPI) Summaries

Exception Reporting

The Performance and Scrutiny Board takes a themed approach, 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. No LPIs warrant an exception report for this quarter.

What the charts show

Seasonal Variable Tolerance Charts

Where we want the 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

Table 3

Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services Benchmarking Comparitors				
	Population	Domestic Properties	Non-Domestic Properties	Area in Square Miles
South Yorkshire	1,409,020	594,435	44,982	599
Greater Manchester	2,835,686	1,193,751	108,286	493
Merseyside	1,429,910	630,971	43,883	249
Tyne and Wear	1,141,469	506,961	36,009	208
West Midlands	2,928,592	1,143,180	101,050	348
West Yorkshire	2,332,469	981,524	85,551	783
London	8,961,989	3,537,636	309,826	607

Data sources:

Population - ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates - 2019

Domestic properties - CIPFA Finance and General Statistics - Estimates - 2019/20

Non-domestic properties - CIPFA Finance and General Statistics - Estimates - 2019/20

Area - CIPFA Finance and General Statistics - Estimates - 2017/18

Where the data is available, we benchmark against the other metropolitan fire and rescue services. Table 3 shows the basic comparators.

LPI 1.1 - Number of Primary Fires

Chart 3

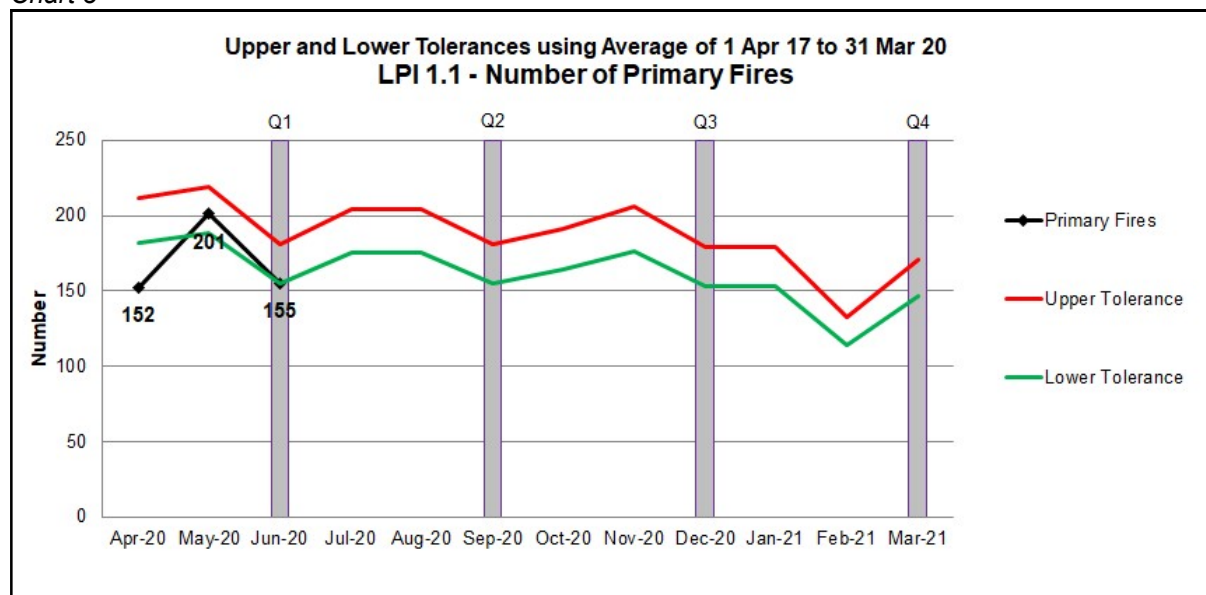


Chart 4

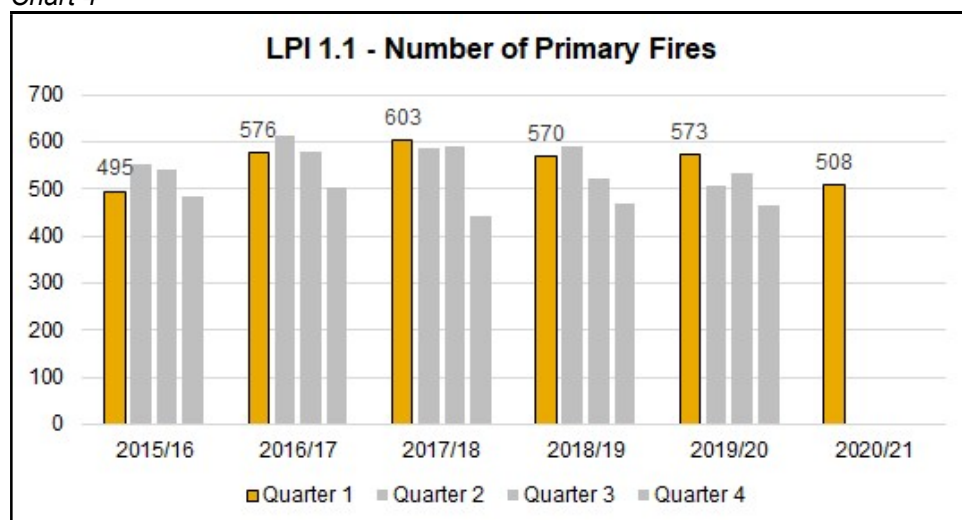


Table 4

LPI 1.1 - Number of Primary Fires - Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services - Quarter One - 2020/21

	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Number	508	1,129	2,298	448	464	958	782
Per 10,000 Population	3.6	4.0	2.6	3.1	4.1	3.3	3.4

It should be noted that many primary fires are minor in nature, but have to be recorded as primary in accordance with the Fire Statistics definition below.

During quarter one of 2020/21, primary fires were broken down as follows:

- Car fires – 28.3% and a further 10.4% involved other vehicles.
- Dwelling fires - 34%.
- Non-residential buildings – 19.6%.
- The other 7.7% of fires included residential buildings (e.g. retirement homes), outdoor structures (e.g. post-boxes, shelters), outdoor equipment (e.g. garden equipment), woodland and crops.

Primary Fires Definition

Primary fires are potentially more serious fires that harm people or cause damage to property and meet at least one of the following conditions:

- any fire that occurred in a (non-derelict) building, vehicle or (some) outdoor structures
- any fire involving fatalities, casualties or rescues
- any fire attended by five or more pumping appliances.

Primary fires are split into four sub-categories:

- **Dwelling fires** are fires in properties that are a place of residence i.e. places occupied by households such as houses and flats, excluding hotels/hostels and residential institutions. Dwellings also includes non-permanent structures used solely as a dwelling, such as houseboats and caravans.
- **Other buildings fires** are fires in other residential or non-residential buildings. Other (institutional) residential buildings include properties such as hostels/hotels/B&Bs, nursing/care homes, student halls of residence etc. Non-residential buildings include properties such as offices, shops, factories, warehouses, restaurants, public buildings, religious buildings etc.
- **Road vehicle fires** are fires in vehicles used for transportation, such as cars, vans, buses/coaches, motorcycles, lorries/HGVs etc. 'Road vehicles' does not include aircraft, boats or trains, which are categorised in 'other outdoors'.
- **Other outdoors fires** are fires in either primary outdoor locations (that is, aircraft, boats, trains and outdoor structures such as post or telephone boxes, bridges, tunnels etc.), or fires in non-primary outdoor locations that have casualties or five or more pumping appliances attending.

LPI 1.2(i) - Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADFs)

Chart 5

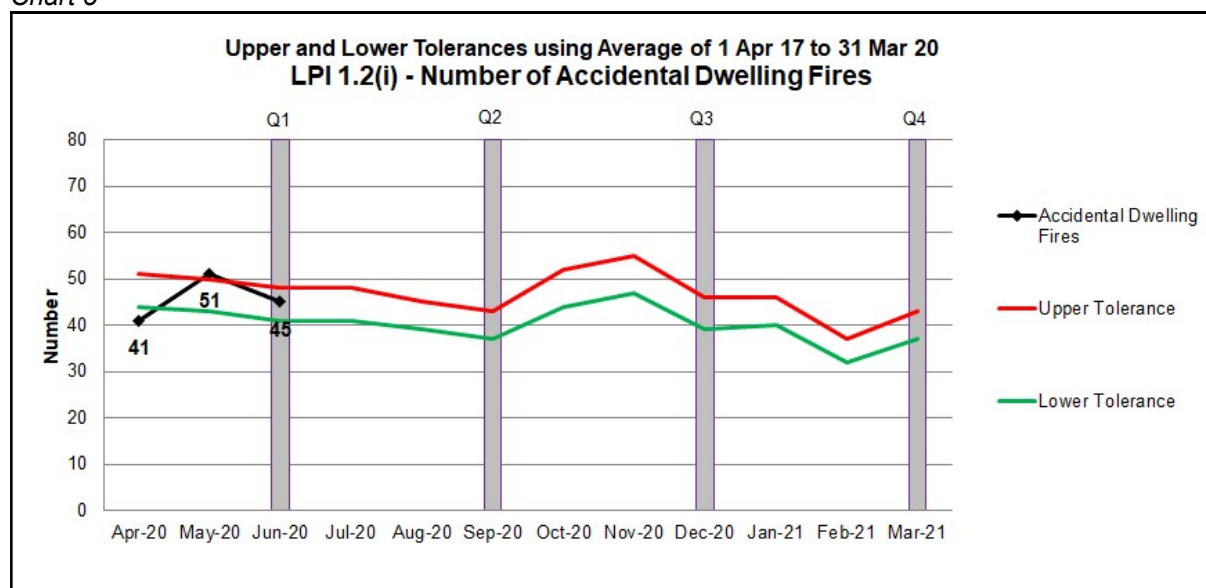


Chart 6

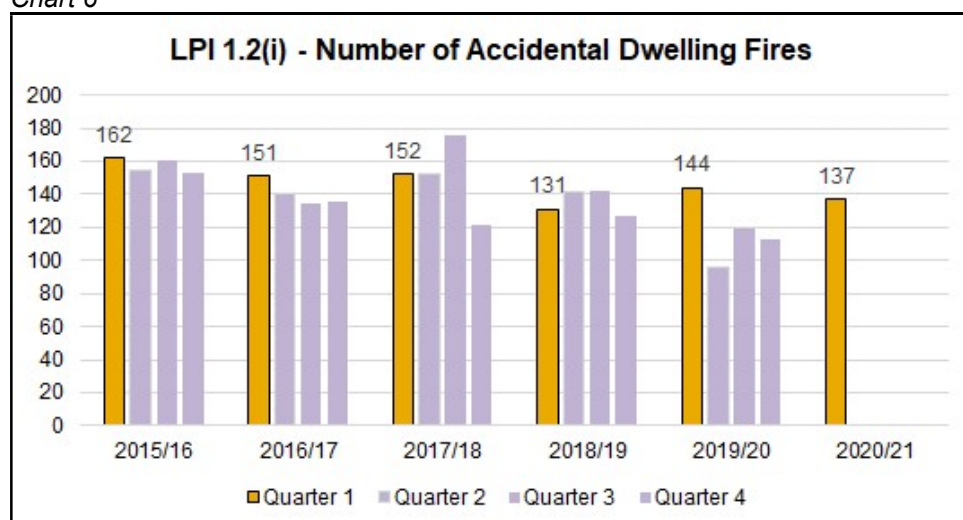


Table 5

LPI 1.2 - Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires - Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services - Quarter One - 2020/21

	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Number	137	479	1,187	205	136	438	247
Per 10,000 Dwellings	2.3	4.0	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.5

SYFR had the lowest number of ADFs per 10,000 dwellings out of the Metropolitan fire and Rescue Services for quarter one. SYFR also had the lowest for 2018/19 and 2019/20. This may be due to the campaigns that have been run to reduce ADFs and community safety initiatives.

Table 6

HSCs Conducted by Crews Only				
District	2020/21			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Barnsley	93			
Doncaster	56			
Rotherham	63			
Sheffield	62			
Total	274			

HSCs are also carried out by Fire Community Safety Officers (FCSOs), but are not included within the table 6 above.

Chart 7

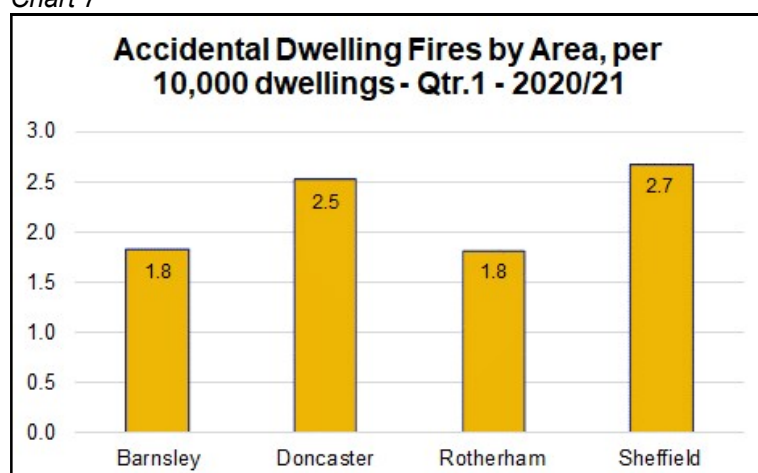






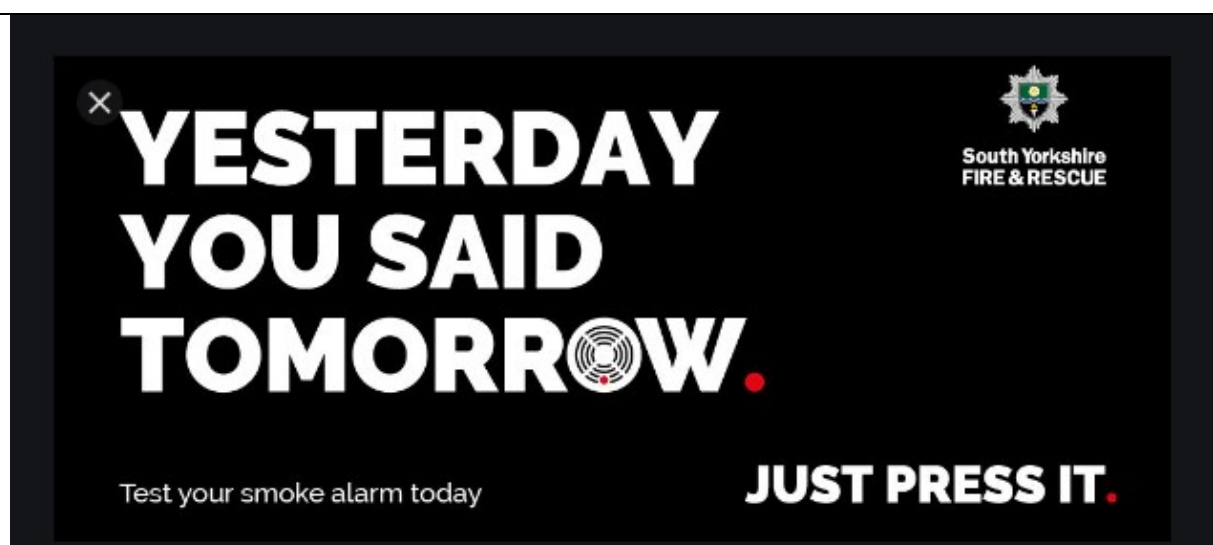
Chart 7 shows the figures in Table 7 below, per 10,000 population. By doing this we can obtain a clearer picture of performance in this area, across the county.

Table 7

LPI 1.2(i) – Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires						Qtr.1, 2020/21 compared with Qtr.1, 2019/20
LAA		2020/21				
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Barnsley	Quarterly Figure	20				
	Target	19	19	24	21	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	18	11	25	14	
Doncaster	Quarterly Figure	34				
	Target	33	30	38	26	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	30	21	25	23	
Rotherham	Quarterly Figure	21				
	Target	30	27	23	21	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	28	18	15	24	
Sheffield	Quarterly Figure	62				
	Target	67	60	68	58	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	68	46	54	52	

Although the Barnsley LAA was above target for quarter one, chart 7 shows that the number per 10,000 population was lower than for Doncaster and Sheffield.

Campaign



Firefighters across South Yorkshire are urging the county's residents to sign up to their free smoke alarm reminder service – www.pressthebutton.co.uk – as part of a new campaign.

Latest figures released by SYFR show that out of the 486 accidental dwelling fires crews dealt with last year, 102 of the homes attended did not have any smoke alarms.

A deeper look at incident data then shows that in the 384 cases where smoke alarms were present, not all of them sounded – either due to them not working, or not being positioned correctly.

This makes 238 instances in 2019 where smoke alarms either were not present or did not sound – this is 49 percent of the 486 houses fires attended by firefighters.

“We’ve spent over a decade now asking people to ensure they have working smoke alarms, and test them regularly,” said Group Manager Matt Gillatt, deputy head of the Police and Fire Community Safety Team.

“Lots of people have and we’re truly grateful to them but, as these figures show, at almost half of the fires we attended last year there were either no smoke alarms, or the ones present didn’t work as they should.”

“Our ask is really clear – we want people to ensure they have working smoke alarms on every level of their home. Then, we want them to make a habit of testing them weekly.”

“We offer a free weekly reminder service that people can sign up to and for anybody that needs extra support, we offer home safety checks that can be booked through our website.”

You can sign up to the service’s free reminder service at www.pressthebutton.co.uk and can book a free home safety visit at www.syfire.gov.uk.

LPI 1.2(ii) - Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADFs) that are Cooking Related

Chart 8

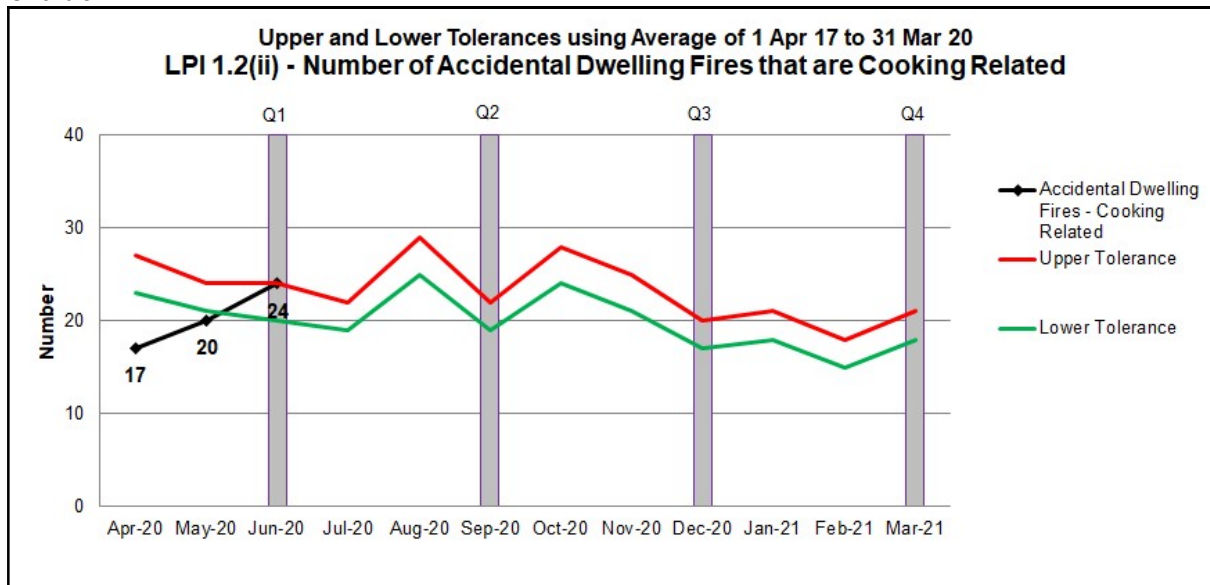
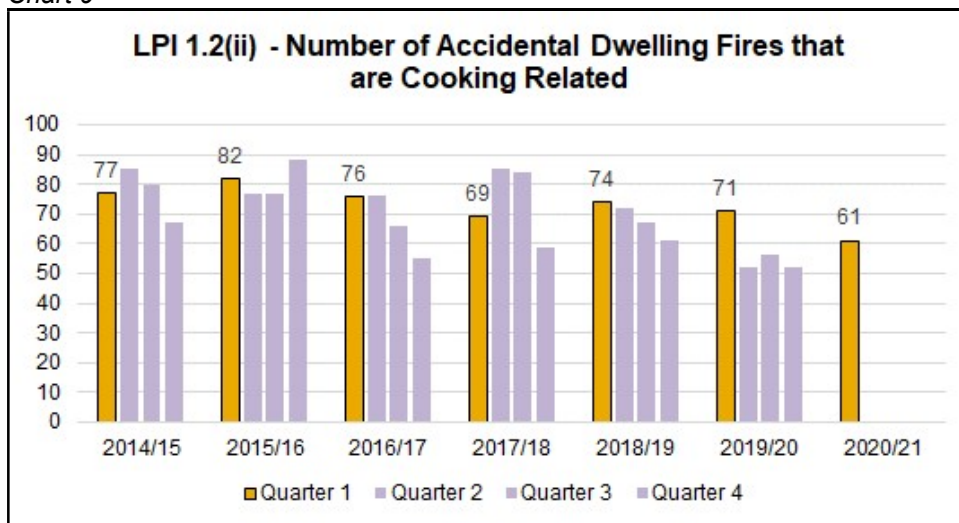


Chart 9



Quarter one of 2020/21, saw the lowest number of ADFs that were cooking related, during the first quarter for at least twelve years.

LPI 1.3 - Number of Fires in Non-Domestic Properties

Chart 10

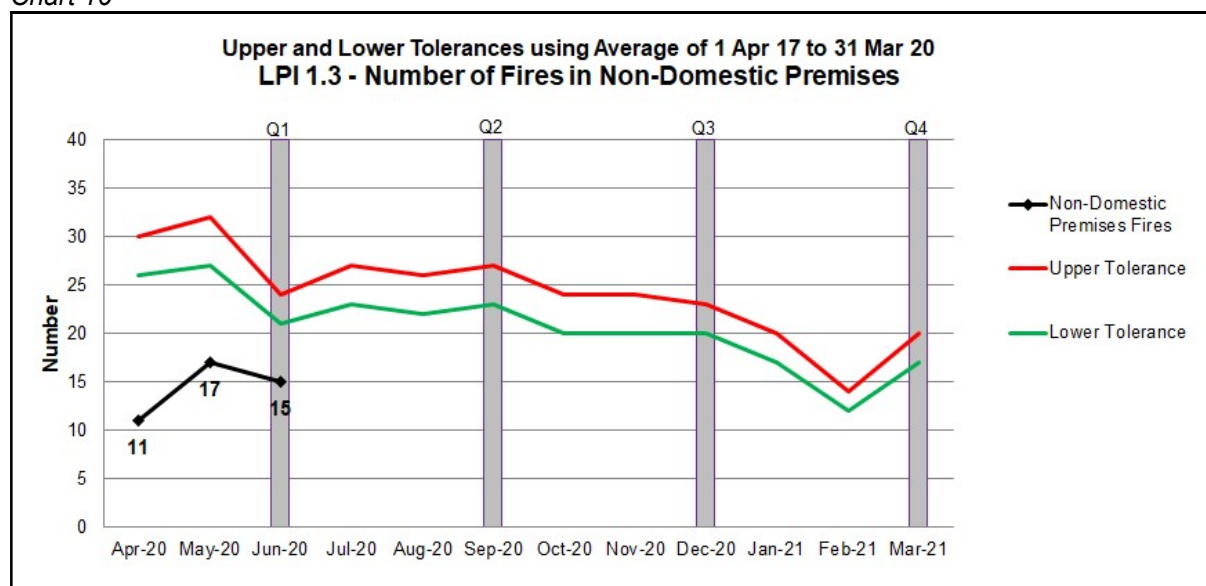
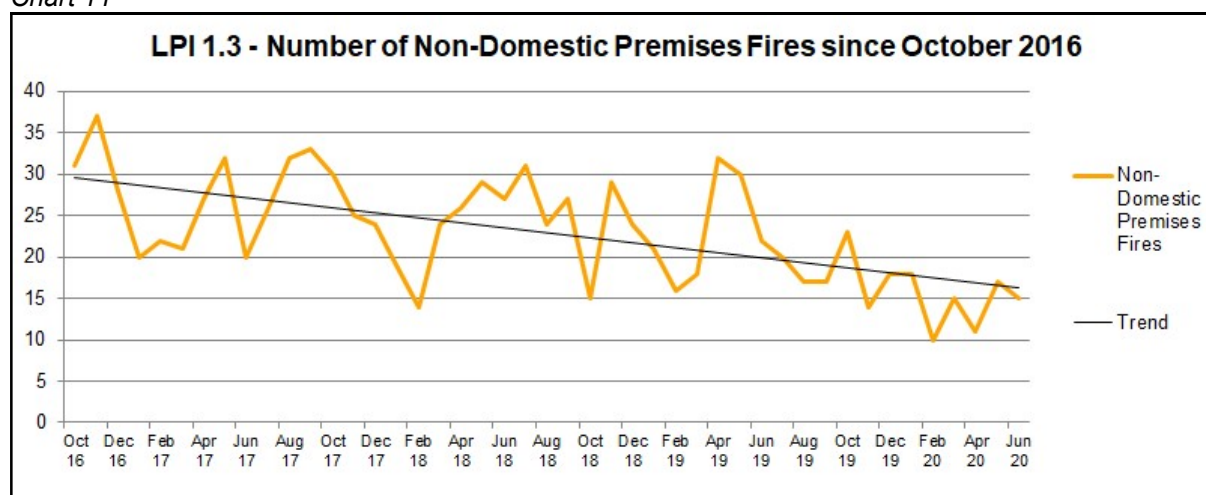


Chart 11



Non-domestic premises fires have been reducing significantly. The low number for quarter one, may have been due to the Covid-19 lockdown, which meant that many premises would be unoccupied, thus reducing the human element risk of fire.

Table 8

LPI 1.3 - Number of Fires in Non-Domestic Properties - Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services - Quarter One - 2020/21

	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Number	43	117	444	30	46	106	73
Per 1,000 Non-Doms.	9.6	10.8	14.3	6.8	12.8	10.5	8.5

Table 9





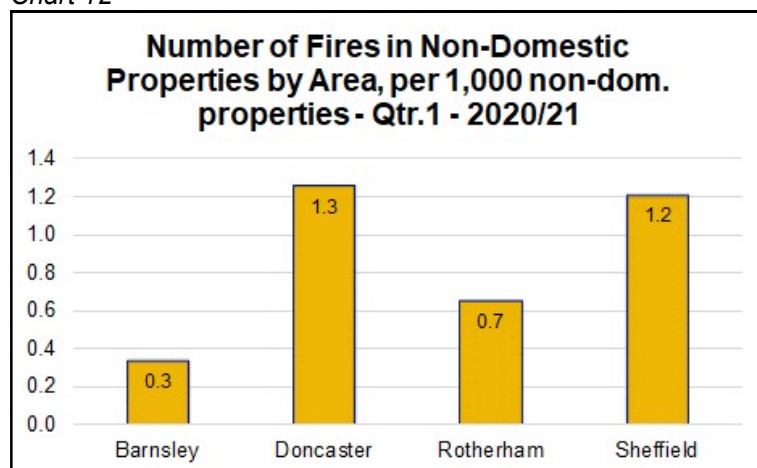
LPI 1.3 – Number of Fires in Non-Domestic Premises						Qtr.1, 2020/21 compared with Qtr.1, 2019/20
LAA		2020/21				
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Barnsley	Quarterly Figure	3				
	Target	10	12	9	7	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	6	13	10	3	
Doncaster	Quarterly Figure	12				
	Target	28	28	25	18	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	25	11	16	16	
Rotherham	Quarterly Figure	5				
	Target	19	16	11	12	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	21	10	9	10	
Sheffield	Quarterly Figure	23				
	Target	29	24	26	17	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	32	20	20	14	

Chart 12



LPI 1.4(2a) - Number of Accidental Dwelling Fire Injuries

Chart 13

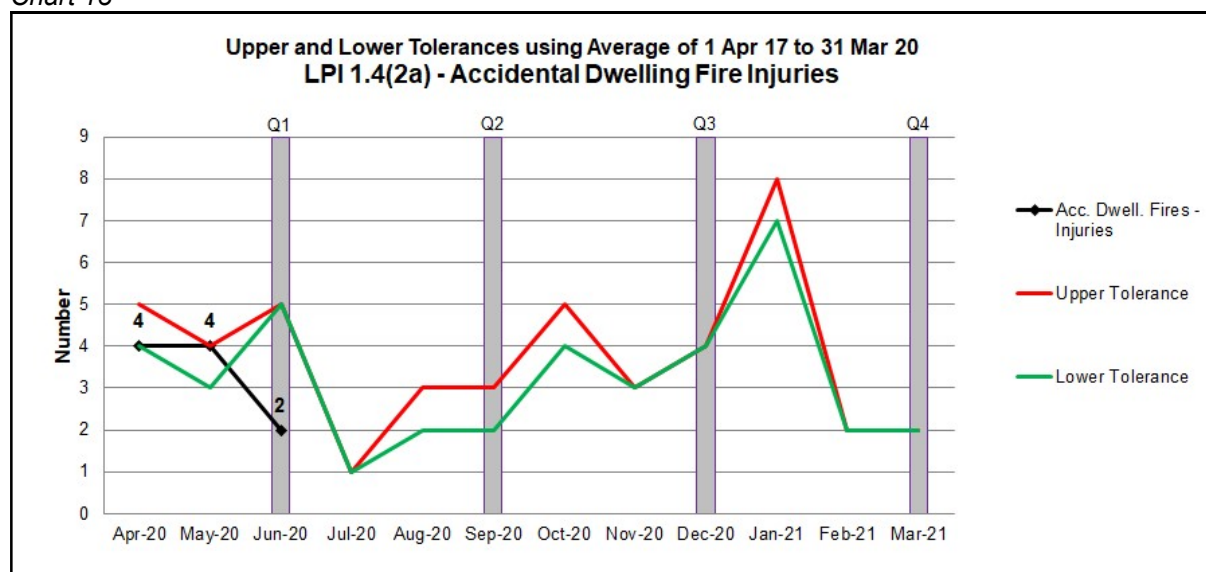
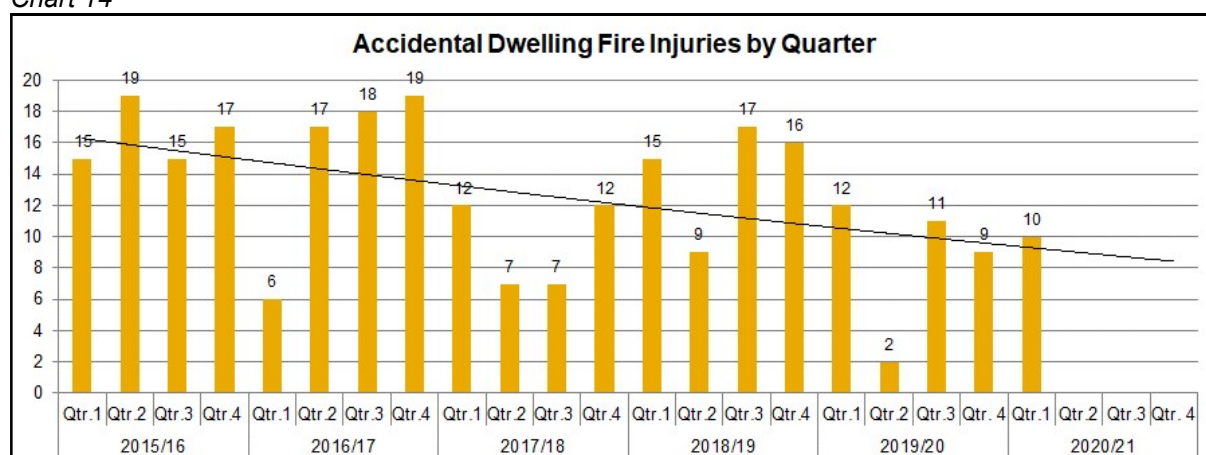


Chart 14



Only one of the ten injuries in quarter one, appeared to be serious.

Table 10

LPI 1.4(a) - Number of Accidental Dwelling Fire Injuries - Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services - Quarter One - 2020/21

	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Number	10	30	65	14	7	25	32
Per 100,000 Population	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.4

SYFR had one of the lowest number of accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population out of the metropolitan fire and rescue services. SYFR also had the lowest number of ADFs, which will have had an impact on this.

Table 11

Local Authority Area	Severity	Number	Nature of Injury
Barnsley	Slight	2	Burns - slight
	Slight	3	Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes
Doncaster	Serious	1	Burns - severe
Rotherham	Slight	1	Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes
Sheffield	Slight	3	Burns - slight
	Slight	1	Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes
Total		11	

The data in table 11 was correct as at 21 August 2020.

Only one of the injuries that occurred in quarter one was thought to be severe. All the victims were taken to hospital.

LPI 1.7(a) - Number of Primary Arson Incidents

Chart 15

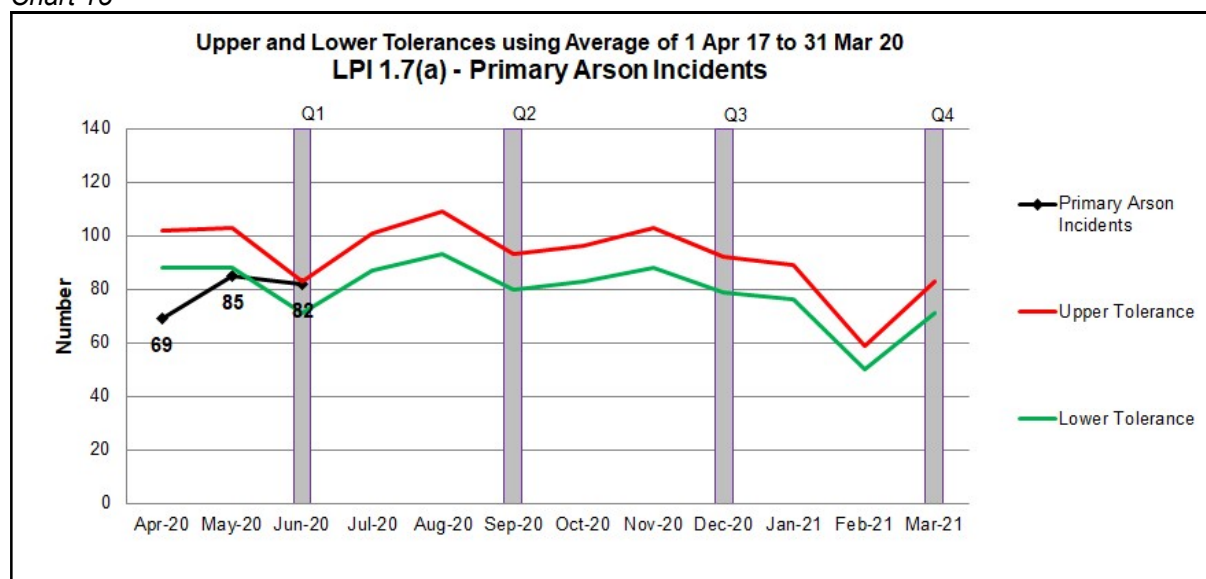


Chart 16

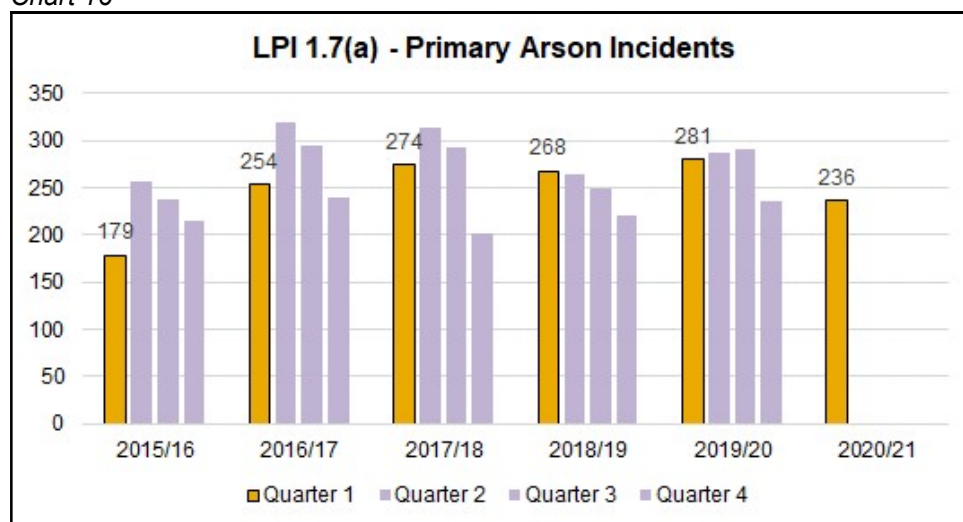


Table 12

LPI 1.7(a) - Number of Primary Arson Incidents - Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services - Quarter One - 2020/21

	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Number	236	313	333	136	199	228	277
Per 10,000 Population	1.7	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.2

Table 13





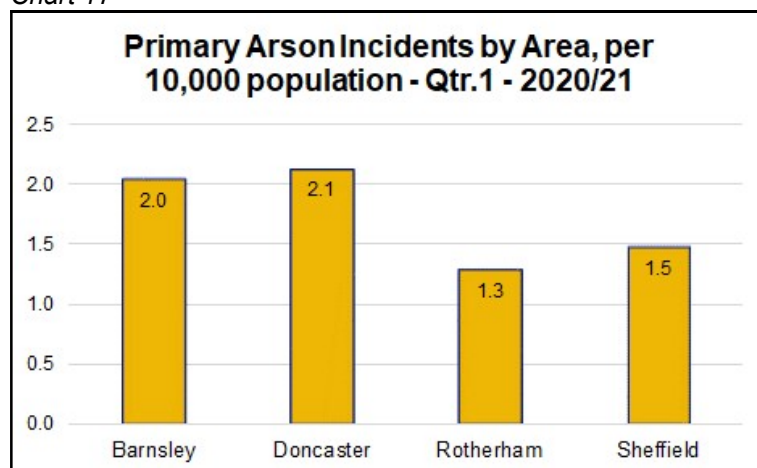
LPI 1.7(a) – Primary Arson Incidents						Qtr.1, 2020/21 compared with Qtr.1, 2019/20
LAA		2020/21				
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Barnsley	Quarterly Figure	50				
	Target	58	69	64	45	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	59	69	79	48	
Doncaster	Quarterly Figure	66				
	Target	77	96	90	65	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	77	79	93	63	
Rotherham	Quarterly Figure	34				
	Target	54	51	38	43	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	54	50	40	49	
Sheffield	Quarterly Figure	86				
	Target	99	87	99	78	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	91	90	79	77	

Chart 17



LPI 1.7(a)i) - Number of Deliberate Vehicle Fires (Included in Primary Arson)

Chart 18

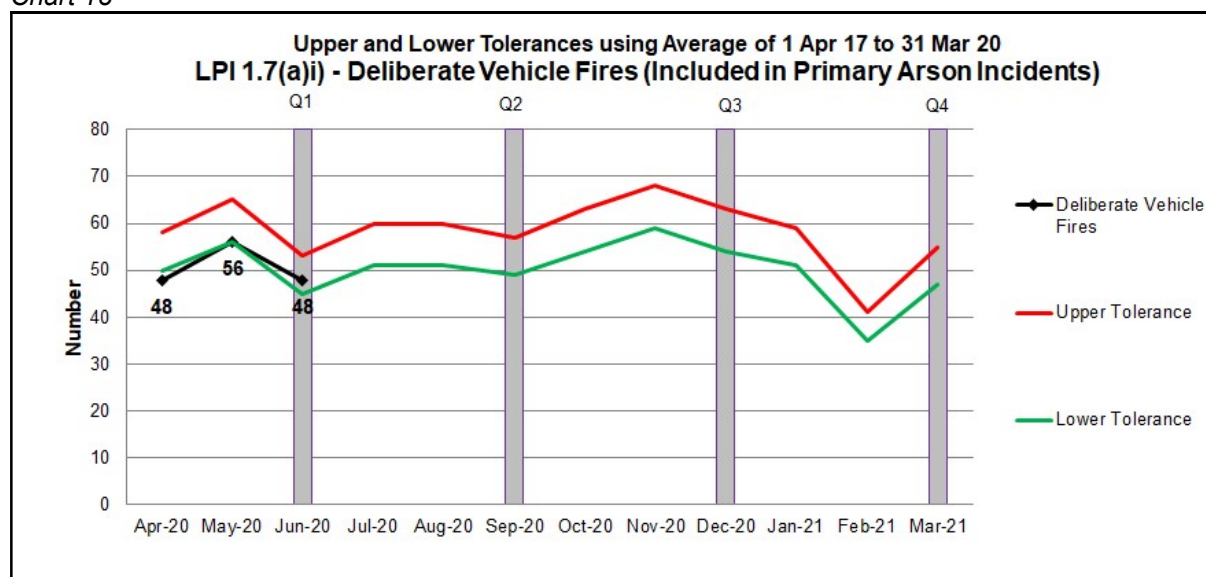


Chart 19

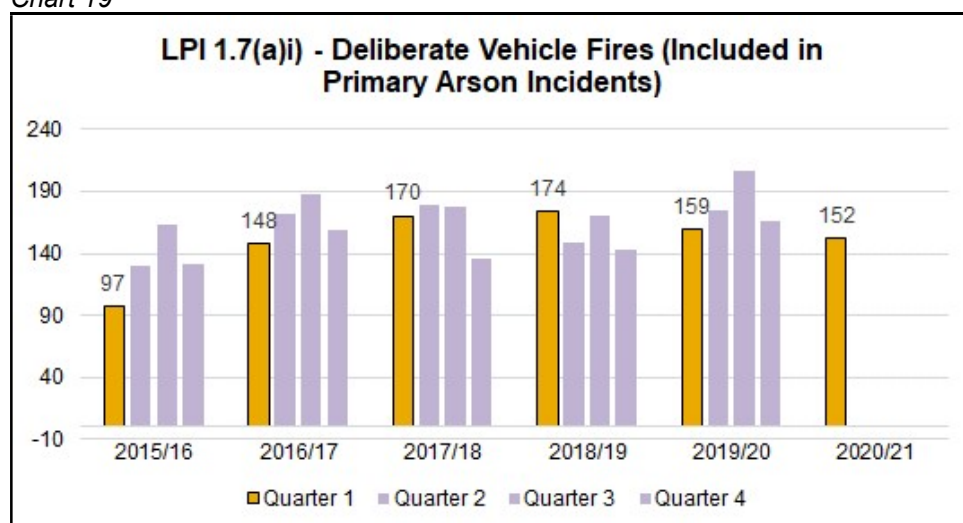


Table 14

LPI 1.7(a)i) - Number of Deliberate Vehicle Fires (Included in Primary Arson Incidents) - Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services - Quarter One - 2020/21

	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Number	152	148	124	65	72	127	151
Per 10,000 Population	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6

SYFR had the highest number of deliberate vehicle fires per 10,000 population out of the metropolitan fire and rescue services during 2020/21. This is not a new phenomenon, as SYFR had the highest number during the past three financial years. Organised crime is one of the reasons for the high numbers experienced in South Yorkshire.

LPI 1.7(b) - Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires

Chart 20

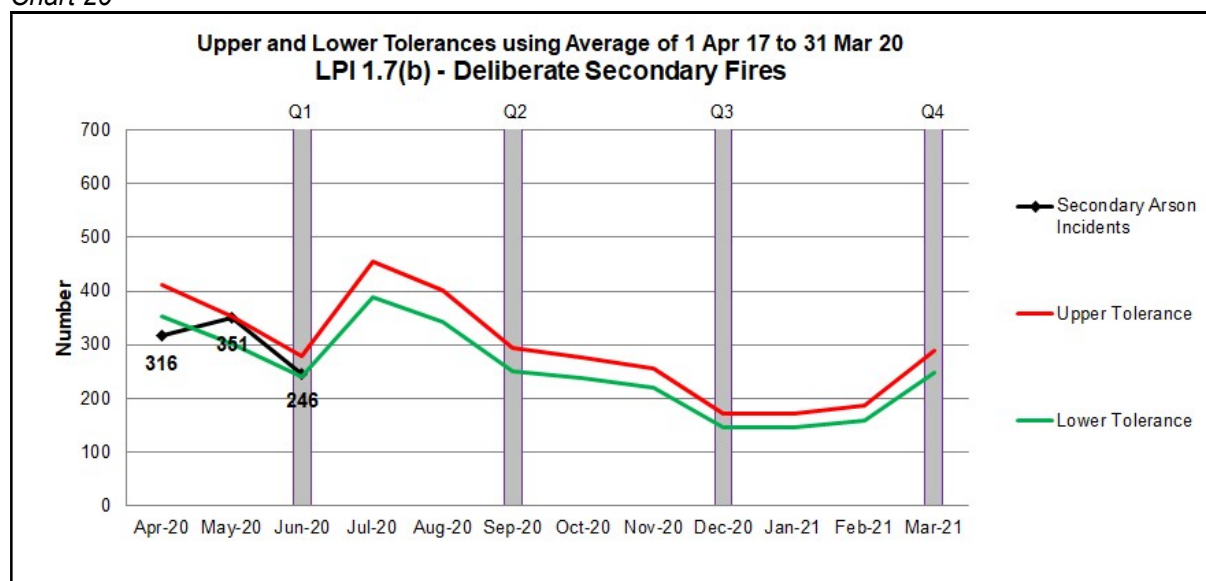


Chart 21

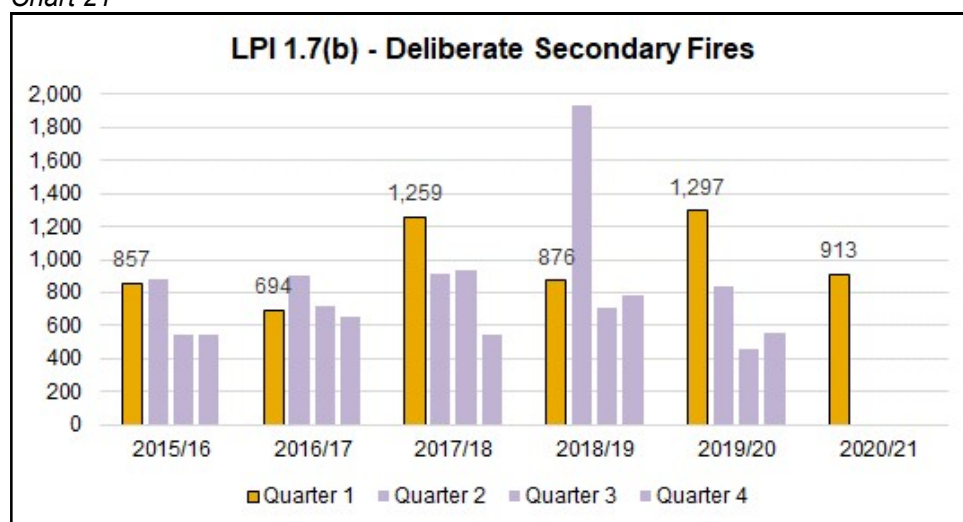


Chart 21 shows that the level of deliberate secondary fires varies greatly by quarter. Warm, dry weather and school holidays can adversely affect the numbers.

Table 15

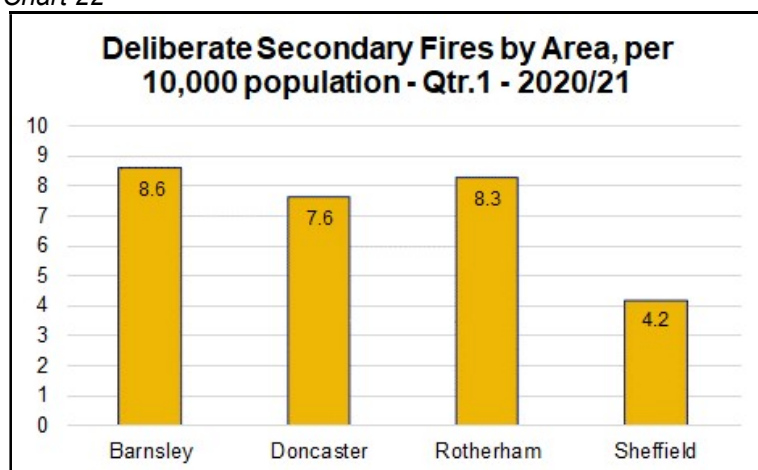
LPI 1.7(b) - Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires - Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services - Quarter One - 2020/21

	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Number	913	2,037	530	1,019	899	701	1,532
Per 10,000 Population	6.5	7.2	0.6	7.1	7.9	2.4	6.6

Table 16

LPI 1.7(b) – Deliberate Secondary Fires						Qtr.1, 2020/21 compared with Qtr.1, 2019/20
LAA		2020/21				
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Barnsley	Quarterly Figure	211				▼
	Target	220	250	139	140	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	273	147	96	128	
Doncaster	Quarterly Figure	237				▼
	Target	290	337	211	203	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	433	340	149	186	
Rotherham	Quarterly Figure	219				▼
	Target	219	229	136	131	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	233	165	89	113	
Sheffield	Quarterly Figure	246				▼
	Target	318	333	218	173	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	358	188	120	129	

Chart 22



LPI 1.9 - Number of False Alarms caused by Automatic Fire Detection - Non-Domestic Properties

Chart 23

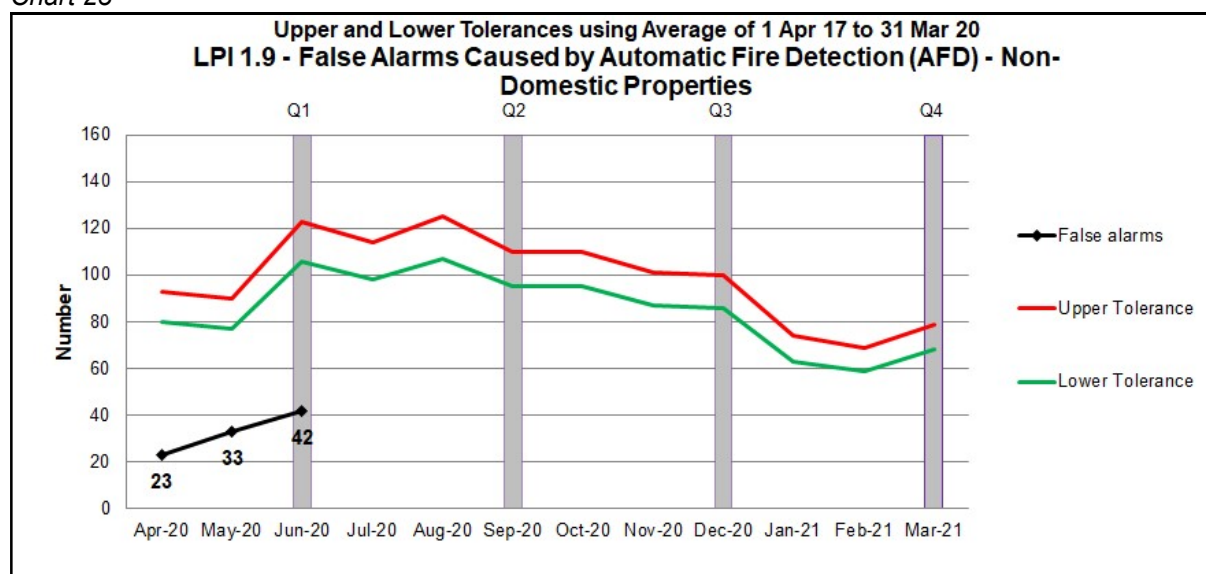


Chart 24

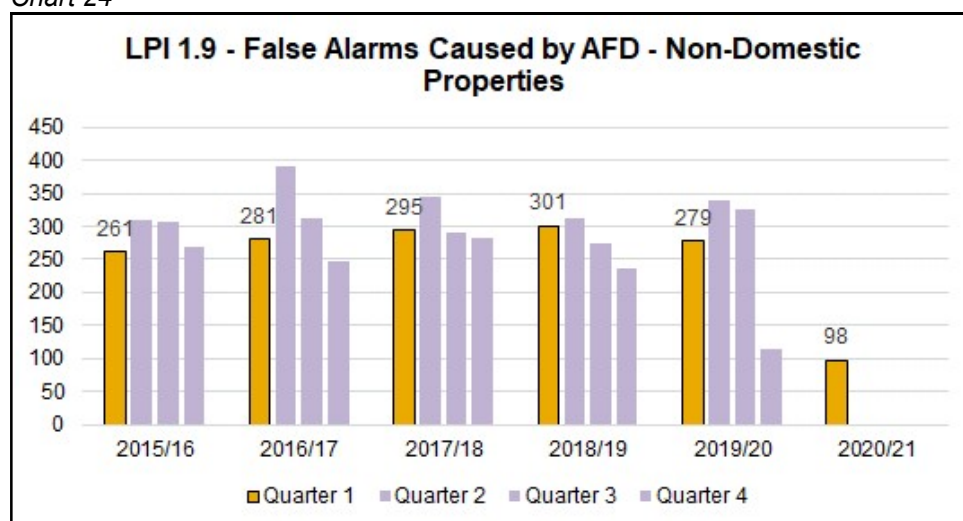


Table 17

LPI 1.9 - False Alarms Caused by Automatic Fire Detection – Non-Domestic Properties - Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Services - Quarter One - 2020/21

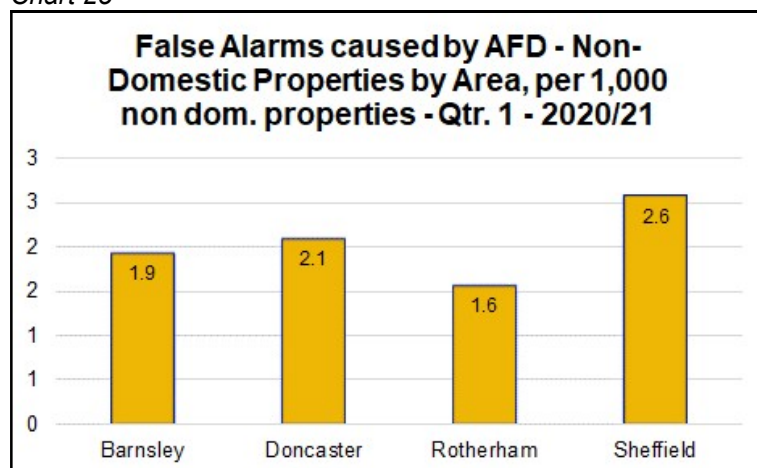
	South Yorkshire	Greater Manchester	London	Merseyside	Tyne & Wear	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
Number	98	950	3,692	104	275	299	695
Per 1,000 Non-Doms.	2.2	8.8	11.9	2.4	7.6	3.0	8.1

A new policy for attending false alarms due to AFD was introduced in January 2020. When an unconfirmed AFD call is received, SYFR does not attend and the Alarm Receiving Centre is advised to contact key holders to investigate the actuation. There has been no change to our response to residential and sleeping risk properties. This will also include hospitals, schools, colleges, universities and heritage sites. The new policy has led to a dramatic decrease in these mobilisations.

Table 18

LPI 1.9 – False Alarms caused by Automatic Fire Detection - Non-Domestic Properties						Qtr.1, 2020/21 compared with Qtr.1, 2019/20
LAA		2020/21				
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Barnsley	Quarterly Figure	17				▼
	Target	62	74	48	43	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	63	68	58	30	
Doncaster	Quarterly Figure	20				▼
	Target	66	82	67	48	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	51	84	71	19	
Rotherham	Quarterly Figure	12				▼
	Target	63	65	62	41	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	54	71	60	17	
Sheffield	Quarterly Figure	49				▼
	Target	115	128	134	90	
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	111	116	136	49	

Chart 25



Case Study – Change in our attendance to Automated Fire Alarms

Attending AFAs (Automatic Fire Alarms) as an emergency response puts fire crews and other road users at risk. False alarms from Unwanted Fire Signals (UWFS) also take appliances away from real emergencies and at a cost to the community of South Yorkshire.

Historically, SYFR previously attended any AFA actuation (either domestic or commercial) to investigate. However, instead of committing fire appliances to incidents and then awaiting key holders to gain access to investigate a building, organisations have been encouraged to comply with the Fire Regulatory Reform Order 2005 and provide resources to investigate AFA signals in their own properties. As the responsibility for the building lies with the organisation or the building management company themselves, not our service, this is an area in which efficiency savings have been found in line with HMIC expectations.

Mobilisations to public safety, residential or sleeping risk properties have continued with no change to response.

The request to change SYFR policy was submitted to, and agreed, by South Yorkshire Fire Authority and the change to procedure was implemented with effect from 6 Jan 2020. As we now have six months of data to compare with previous years, we can confidently report on the following efficiency savings:

- The increased availability of operational crews to attend genuine emergencies, particularly those that the Service is legally obliged to attend;
- Improvement to attendance times, due to reduced occasions where the nearest appliance(s) were committed to a UWFS. Reduction in unnecessary disruption to training and other work undertaken by Service personnel.
- Reduced impact on primary employers of the Service's on-call firefighters releasing staff members to attend UWFS incidents.
- Reduced risk to public and operational crews due to mobilising appliances to UWFS.
- Reduction of wear on appliances (and crews!) due to reduced UWFS mobilisations.

In the three years 2016 to 2018, South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue received 3,599 alarm calls to respond to commercial premises, predominantly from Alarm Receiving Centres (ARC) monitored Automatic Fire Alarm systems, of which the majority were found to be false alarms or Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals. Very few were found to be of a nature of anything other than a result of the industrial processes carried out by the organisation, or careless food preparation, for example, burnt toast.

During the same period, a total of 1,027 hours was spent in attendance by SYFR appliances at incidents investigating AFAs, which equated as an average of 17-18 minutes spent investigating each one. As a comparison for 2020, each year between 2017 and 2019 there were between 775 and 800 mobilisations to the target reduction area addresses; in 2020, there were 151. This is a reduction of over 600 mobilisations, and were this trend to continue for the rest of the year then we would be on course to have prevented around 1,200 needless mobilisations and the associated costs and hours.

Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) Attended

Table 19

LPI 2.2 – RTC Incidents Attended by the Service					
LAA		2020/21			
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Barnsley	Quarterly Figure	8			
	Average of Previous 3 Years	19	17	16	16
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	24	13	19	12
Doncaster	Quarterly Figure	18			
	Average of Previous 3 Years	23	21	28	29
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	22	28	27	21
Rotherham	Quarterly Figure	7			
	Average of Previous 3 Years	26	19	22	23
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	30	20	19	18
Sheffield	Quarterly Figure	12			
	Average of Previous 3 Years	26	30	27	27
	Figure for same quarter in 2019/20	36	34	24	27

The table 19 above shows the number of RTCs attended by SYFR by quarter and by district during quarter one of 2020/21. Apart from in the Doncaster LAA, RTCs were considerably lower than in the same period during 2019/20. It is likely that the reduction was due to the Covid-19 lockdown, but this does not explain the only slightly lower than average number in the Doncaster LAA.

3. Forward Look to Halloween and Bonfire Night Night Period - 2020

What Happened during the Halloween and Bonfire Night Periods – 2018 and 2019?

Introduction

Analysis has been undertaken of deliberate secondary fires, during the Halloween / Bonfire Night period for both 2018 and 2019. The analysis period covers 15 October to 15 November.

The total number of deliberate secondary fires in South Yorkshire during the whole of 2018 was 4,057. Of these, 344 were recorded during the period 15 October to 15 November.

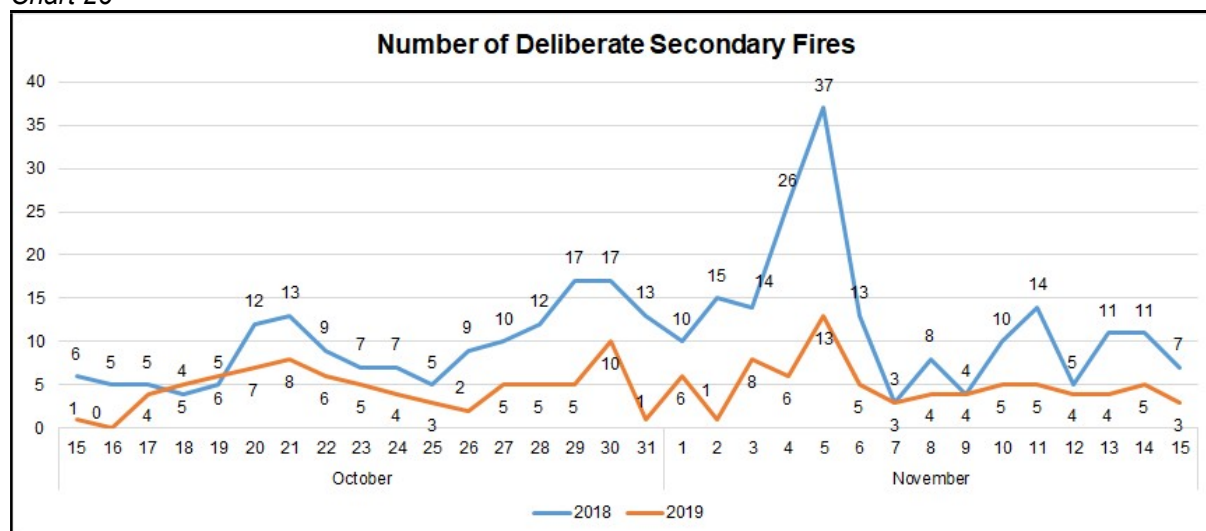
It should be noted that there was a marked increase in the number of deliberate secondary fires in the County during 2018, primarily resulting from the exceptionally warm weather conditions during the summer months.

The total number of deliberate secondary fires in South Yorkshire for the whole of 2019 was 3,376. Of these, 153 were recorded between 15 October and 15 November. This was a considerable reduction compared with the previous year. The analysis below shows the differences between the two years.

Temporal Analysis

Chart 26 shows that, in both 2018 and 2019, the highest number of deliberate secondary fires occurred on 5 November. However, in 2018 there were nearly three times more deliberate secondary fires than in 2019.

Chart 26



In 2018, Bonfire Night fell on a Monday and, in 2019, on a Tuesday. In both years there seems to have been a slight increase towards the lead up to Bonfire Night and then a marked reduction on the 6 November.

Chart 27 shows the number of deliberate secondary fires by day of the week. In 2018, the highest numbers occurred on Sundays and Mondays. Although, it should be noted that Bonfire Night fell on a Monday. In 2019, Bonfire Night fell on a Tuesday, but this made little difference to the number of secondary fires that occurred on that day.

Chart 27

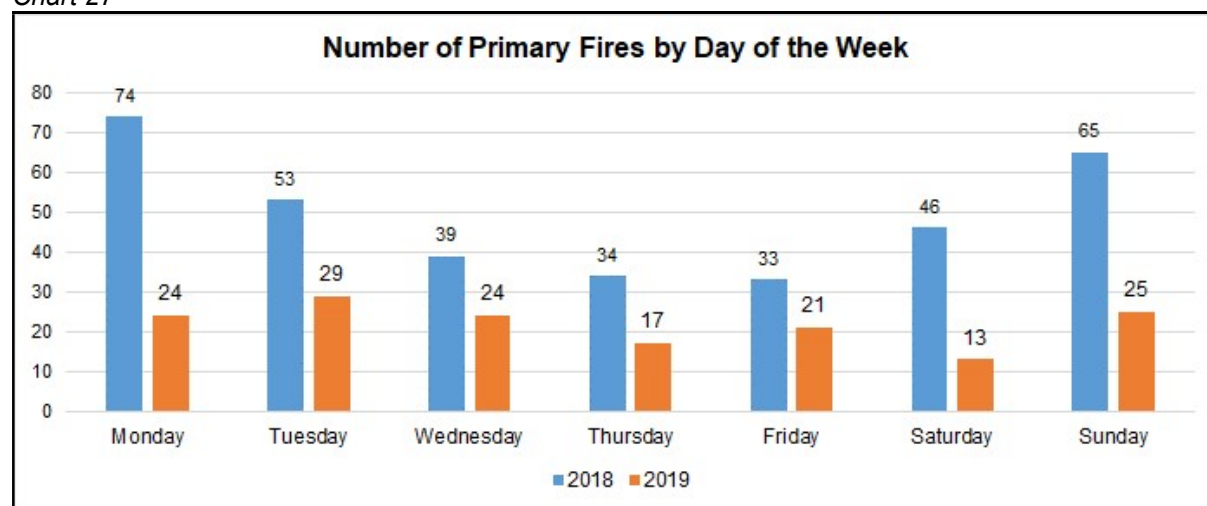
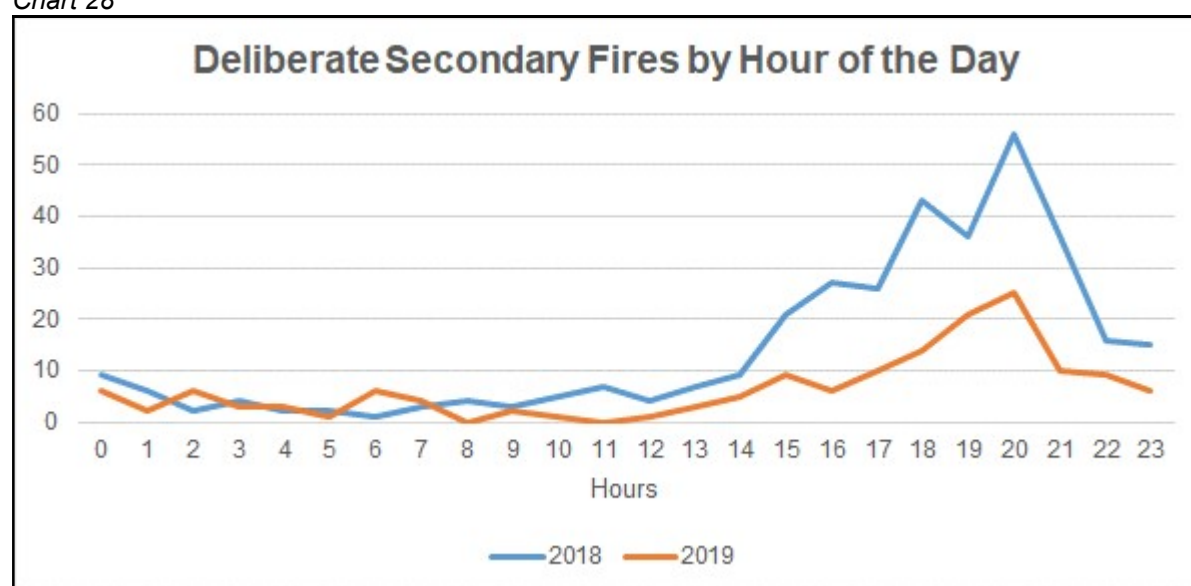


Chart 28, shows the number of secondary fires by hour of the day. Although fewer incidents occurred in 2019, there is a similar pattern for both years. The highest number of these fires occur between 17.00 and 21.00.

Chart 28



Geographic Analysis

Table 20 below, illustrates shows the location of the deliberate secondary fires during the period 15 October to 15 November, during 2018 and 2019. The highest number of fires were 'Loose Refuse (inc. gardens)' for both years. However, there was a considerable reduction in 2019. Deliberate secondary fires involving rubbish were considerably lower in all locations in 2019.

Table 20

Location	2018	2019	Total
Loose refuse (Inc. gardens)	128	70	198
Wheelie Bins	70	24	94
Small refuse/rubbish/recycle container (exc. wheelie bins)	38	15	53
Tree scrub	17	8	25
Scrub land	10	11	21
Large refuse/rubbish container (eg skip)	15	0	15
Grassland, pasture, grazing, etc.	9	4	13
Refuse /rubbish tip	9	3	12
Others	48	18	66
Total	344	153	497

Analysis of wards across the County, for deliberate secondary fires, between the 15 October and 15 November 2018, shows the following wards experienced the highest concentrations of these incidents:

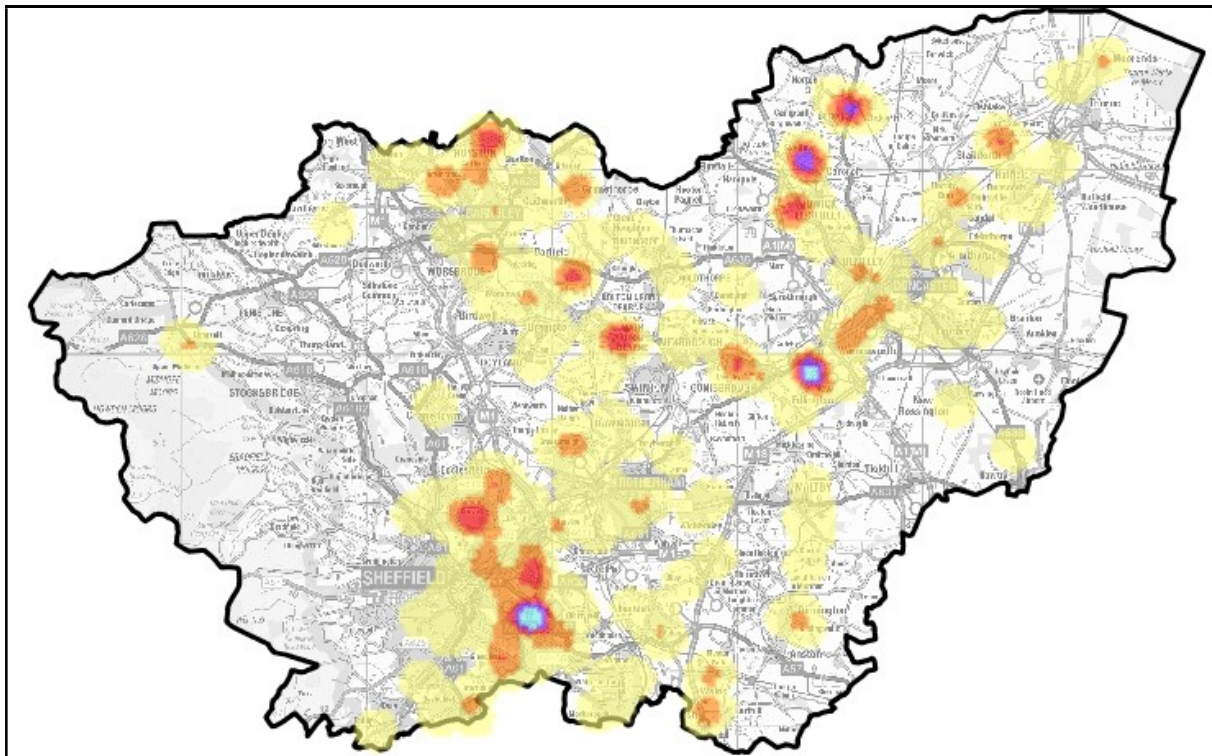
- Darnall Ward, Sheffield
- Manor Castle Ward, Sheffield
- Adwick le street and Carcroft Ward, Doncaster
- Edlington and Warmsworth Ward, Doncaster
- Norton and Askern Ward, Doncaster

In the same period during 2019, the highest concentrations were in:

- Gleadless Valley Ward, Sheffield
- Southey Ward, Sheffield
- Conisborough Ward, Doncaster
- Stainforth & Barnby Dun Ward, Doncaster
- Monk Bretton Ward, Barnsley
- Rotherham West Ward, Rotherham

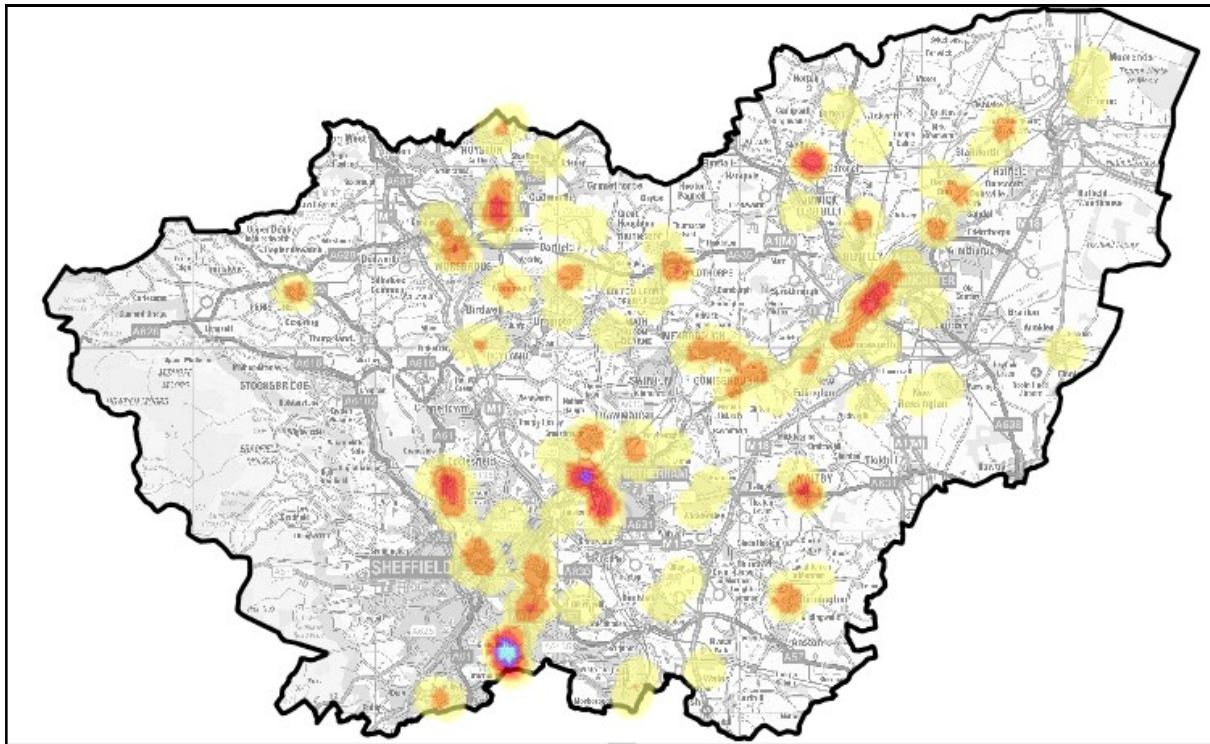
The following maps show the concentrations of deliberate secondary fires during the two periods in question.

Concentrations of Deliberate Secondary Fires - 15.10.18 – 15.11.18



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Concentrations of Deliberate Secondary Fires – 15.10.19 – 15.11.19



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Planned Initiatives during Halloween and Bonfire Night Period - 2020

Prior to, and during the Halloween and Bonfire Night period, additional work will take place to try to reduce the number of deliberate fires.

Work is being carried out in each of the local authority areas to look at what targeted interventions are required in key locations / hotspots.

Barnsley District

Recently we have been in contact with South Yorkshire Police (SYP), who are keen to work with SYFR as part of our engagement with schools during the Operation Dark Nights period. We will also be passing on all firework licenced premises information to them so that they can check underage selling of fireworks.

All 10 secondary schools will be contacted throughout September. Due to current restrictions surrounding Covid-19, there is a need to adjust the way we deliver education. We are therefore asking if the schools would be comfortable to allow us to deliver our Dark Nights presentation in the school hall, to smaller groups to allow social distancing, in line with current government guidelines. We hope, if allowed, to start in September, then to return in October to educate around Bonfire Night and the dangers associated with Fireworks. This will be carried out by Fire Community Safety Officers (FCSOs).

District Community Fire Safety Staff will continue working with stations and crews to arrange Blue Route Runs in our problem areas. This helps deter anti-social behaviour (ASB) fires and gives us an opportunity to engage with our community. Crews are asked to report any fly tipping to us with photographic evidence, so we can get it removed before it becomes another fire call. We are already having success with this, working with Barnsley MBC. Due to our collaboration, we have had several convictions for repeat offenders.

Doncaster District

Due to the current Covid-19 situation, very little joint-partnership working is going ahead, for example, school talks. Plans are being made however, to produce a video to be shown in schools, as a temporary replacement for the Dark Nights presentation.

Crews are working with available data and looking at planned Blue Route Runs over the Dark Nights period, to increase fire service visibility. Whilst in the area, we are able to provide local residents with safety advice relating to bonfire safety. The targeted Blue Route Runs ensure a presence within the area to discourage ASB activity and to engage with the community. We will be actively working with SYP and other partners to patrol these areas utilising Community Safety (CS) and SYFR staff.

We plan to utilise a Neighbourhood Fire Community Safety Officer (NFCSO), working with a trained Emergency Fire Appliance Driver (EFAD) in a car, to respond to suspected controlled burning around the bonfire night period. This will leave operational crews available to respond to confirmed incidents.

Rotherham District

Preparations for the 'Dark Nights' period began in August. A meeting was held at Riverside (council building) with Community Safety Officers from SYFR and Police Officers from the three key areas of Rotherham.

Due to Covid-19, we have adapted our approach and plan to deliver virtual sessions for schools and youth groups. In previous years, we have delivered the 'Dark Nights' presentation in schools to all year groups on the run up to Bonfire Night and Halloween.

During the joint meeting between the Fire Service and Police, we discussed producing some videos highlighting the dangers of arson and its consequences, playing with fireworks, ASB and the dangers it poses on the community and the emergency services. There is also the potential to deliver live sessions via the online platform ZOOM. We will work in collaboration with SYP to ensure these important Safety messages are delivered to the young people.

The same messages will be passed on to youth groups who will be encouraged to share across their social media sites.

Community Safety Officers are working with the National Citizen Service (NCS) and the Youth Offending Team to assist in the delivery of short courses for young people from Rotherham who are known for being involved in ASB. The NCS is an organisation that involves youth work. It is supported by local football clubs.

Fire Cadets will be asked to take part in the test purchasing of fireworks again, (this has worked effectively in previous years and SYP are keen to involve our Cadets again). The main targets are shops in and around the Rotherham town centre. We will be liaising with Business Fire Safety to obtain details of businesses applying for 'Pop-Up' shops.

Sheffield District

Sheffield District has two approaches:

- Activities that SYFR conducts as a member of the Sheffield Safer and Sustainable Communities Partnership (SS&SCP).
- SYFR crews and Community Safety Personnel activities.

Planning to ensure that these activities are coordinated, data lead and resourced is underway. The SS&SCP delivers against seven key objectives by instructing the Performance Planning and Resources Group to empower themed sub groups. One of the sub groups is the Anti-Social Behaviour and Acquisitive Crime Themed Group. It also captures the appropriate objectives of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and its main task at the time of writing is planning for 'Dark Nights 2019'.

The ASB and Acquisitive Crime Themed Group currently comprises representatives from Community Safety (Watch Manager), South Yorkshire Police Neighbourhood Officers, Sheffield Futures, Probation Service, Sheffield City Council and other key stakeholders from our partners. We plan to support our partners through the ASB and Acquisitive Crime group with co-ordinated patrols and a response car.

The draft plan will be produced for Dark Nights 2020. It is data led and informed by the Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment (JSIA). The draft plan is being updated by partners with the intention of preventing and reducing ASB that includes deliberate fires over Dark Nights, in key areas that experience disproportionate issues over the period. Analysis and intelligence over the past three years (together with results of previous action plans) has been used to inform our plans and identify distinct issues that may require bespoke actions. The group will also invite the council lead for Community Tensions Monitoring to inform planning as appropriate. One current action is to cross-reference with other groups across the city to maximise opportunity for diversionary activities and avoid duplication.







Work has started early on the communications for Dark Nights 2020 so that there is a coordinated approach across Sheffield, Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley lead by Fire Corporate Communications Team.

Sheffield Community Safety will be the link between this group and Station Managers/ Emergency Response Crews. There is ongoing dialogue between these teams and use of our data dashboards to inform interventions in our communities that may also be represented in our station plans. At crew and FCSO level, this currently means:








- Watches are encouraged to interpret data dashboard to compliment station planning (Blue Routes, visible presence, bin collections, station plan activities).
- Data from 2018/2019 and the growing relationship with Sheffield Futures informs how FCSOs, PCSOs, Local Area Sergeants and Youth Leaders engage with Youth Clubs/Youth Groups.
- PCSOs and FCSOs ASB foot patrols in identified areas.
- Youth Clubs/Groups additional funding to extend opening hours during the Dark Nights period (dependent on COVID19 restrictions).
- Emergency Response Crews using tablets to photograph rubbish, waste etc. and using email/google maps to Streets Ahead for collection.




Covid-19 has meant that we are going to have to look at new ways of delivering our message to schools. We plan to interact with youth clubs. This could be outside in parks face-to-face or on-line. If we are unable to visit schools to hold assemblies, then we hope to produce a short, recorded message, which could reach all young people instead of just one or two key year groups as before.

4. Quarterly Performance Dashboard - Quarter 1, 2020/21

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Provisional Outturn	Direction of Travel for Travel for Qtr.1 2020 Compared to Qtr.1 2019	
					Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021			
MAKING SOUTH YORKSHIRE SAFER AND STRONGER																			
LPI 1.1	Number of Primary Fires		1	Upper Tolerance +5%	612			589			576			484			2,032		
				Lower Tolerance -10%	525			505			493			414					
				Actual - 2020/21	508	Blue													
				Figures for 2019/20	573			507			532			466					
LPI 1.2	Accidental Dwelling Fires	a) Number of accidental dwelling fires	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	149			136			153			126			548		
				Lower Tolerance -10%	128			117			130			109					
				Actual - 2020/21	137	Green													
				Figures for 2019/20	144			96			119			113					
		a)i) Severe	2	Actual - 2020/21	86												344		
				Figures for 2019/20	97			80			94			68					
		a)ii) Minor	2	Actual - 2020/21	51												204		
				Figures for 2019/20	47			72			82			53					
		b) Number of accidental Fires that are cooking related	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	75			73			73			60			244		
				Lower Tolerance -10%	64			63			62			51					
				Actual - 2020/21	61	Blue													
				Figures for 2019/20	71			52			56			52					
		c)(i) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke or heat alarm activated and raised the alarm *1 See below		2	Actual - 2020/21	45.72%												45.72%	N/A
		c)(ii) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke or heat alarm activated and did not raise the alarm *1 See below		2	Actual - 2020/21	9.25%												9.25%	N/A
		c)(iii) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke or heat alarm was fitted but did not activate *1 See below		2	Actual - 2020/21	18.06%												18.06%	N/A
		c)(iv) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke or heat alarm was not fitted *1 See below		2	Actual - 2020/21	28.93%												28.93%	N/A
		d) Number of fires confined to room of origin	i) Confined	2	Actual - 2020/21	106												424	N/A
			ii) Not Confined	2	Actual - 2020/21	31												124	N/A
LPI 1.3	Number of Fires in Non-domestic Premises		1	Upper Tolerance +5%	86			80			71			54			172		
				Lower Tolerance -10%	74			68			60			46					
				Actual - 2020/21	43	Blue													
				Figures for 2019/20	84			54			55			43					

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Provisional Outturn	Direction of Travel for Qtr.1 2020 Compared to Qtr.1 2019
					Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021		
LPI 1.4	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries	1) All Fire Deaths	1	Actual - 2020/21	1												4	N/A
		a) Accidental dwelling fire deaths	1	Actual - 2020/21	0												0	N/A
		2) All Fire Injuries	1	Actual - 2020/21	27												108	▲
				Figures for 2019/20	25			8			12			13				
		a) Accidental dwelling fire injuries	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	14			7			12			12			40	▼
				Lower Tolerance -15%	12			5			11			11				
				Actual - 2020/21	10		Blue											
				Figures for 2019/20	12			2			11			9				
		i) ADF Injuries - Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be serious	2	Actual - 2020/21	1												4	▼
				Figures for 2019/20	2			0			2			0				
		ii) ADF Injuries - Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be slight	2	Actual - 2020/21	9												36	▼
				Figures for 2019/20	10			2			9			9				
		3) ADFs - Number of Persons where First Aid or Precautionary Checks were administered.	2	Actual - 2020/21	11												44	▼
				Figures for 2019/20	18			16			11			16				
		LPI 1.5	Safe and Well Checks (HSCs) Completed	d) Total number of Home Safety Checks completed	2	Actual - 2020/21	285											
Figures for 2019/20	4,107					4,002			4,061			3,835						
e) Total number of HSC3s completed	2			Actual - 2020/21	11												See ^{2*} below	N/A
				Figures for 2019/20	416			340			343			404				
g) Number of referrals from Safe and Well partners (Amended)	2			Actual - 2020/21	843												See ^{2*} below	N/A
				Figures for 2019/20	1,521			1,213			1,410			1,494				
h) Total number of Safe and Well visits completed	2			Actual - 2020/21	8												See ^{2*} below	N/A
				Figures for 2019/20	171			337			349			370				
LPI 1.6	Special service incidents attended involving people (excluding RTCs)	i) Number of incidents attended (Excluding assistance to other agencies)	1	Actual - 2020/21	51												204	▼
				Figures for 2019/20	82			85			105			87				
		ii) Assistance Requested by Other Agencies	1	Actual - 2020/21	65												260	▼
				Figures for 2019/20	112			99			114			99				
		iii) Number of people involved (parts i & ii) (Fatalities, Injuries and Rescues)	2	Actual - 2020/21	125												500	▼
Figures for 2019/20	224			209			470			211								

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Provisional Outturn	Direction of Travel for Qtr.1 2020 Compared to Qtr.1 2019
					Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021		
LPI 1.7	Arson Incidents	a) Primary Arson Incidents	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	288			303			291			232			944	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	247			260			250			198				
				Actual - 2020/21	236		Blue											
				Figures for 2019/20	281			288			291			236				
		a)i) Deliberate Vehicle Fires (included in the Primary Arson Incidents)	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	176			177			194			.			608	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	151			151			167			133				
				Actual - 2020/21	152		Green											
				Figures for 2019/20	159			175			207			166				
		b) Deliberate Secondary Fires	2	Upper Tolerance + 5%	1047			1149			704			647			3,652	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	897			984			605			555				
				Actual - 2020/21	913		Green											
				Figures for 2019/20	1,297			840			454			556				
LPI 1.9	False alarms caused by automatic fire detection - non-domestic properties	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	306			349			311			222			392		
			Lower Tolerance -10%	263			300			268			190					
			Actual - 2020/21	98		Blue												
			Figures for 2019/20	279			339			325			115					
LPI 1.11	Number of times that the Yorkshire Ambulance Service (YAS) has requested assistance to gain access (These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii)	2	Actual - 2020/21	246												984		
			Figures for 2019/20	344			263			311			290					
LPI 1.12	Number of times that South Yorkshire Police (SYP) has requested assistance to gain access (These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii)	2	Actual - 2020/21	24												96		
			Figures for 2019/20	55			47			50			67					
LPI 1.13	Number of times that other agencies requested assistance to gain access (These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii and exclude YAS and SYP)	2	Actual - 2020/21	26												104		
			Figures for 2019/20	49			69			96			73					
STRIVE TO BE THE BEST IN EVERYTHING WE DO - <i>We will work with others, make the most of technology and develop leaders to help us to become the very best at what we can be</i>																		
LPI 2.1	Dwelling Fires - Attendance Times	a) Percentage Attendance within 6 minutes	1	Actual - 2020/21	58.05%												58.05%	N/A
		b) Average time taken from call to alert ^{*3} (Measured in seconds)	2	Actual - 2020/21	70.92												N/A	N/A
		c) Average time taken from the alert to the appliance leaving the station ^{*3} (Measured in seconds)	2	Actual - 2020/21	72.83												N/A	N/A

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Provisional Outturn	Direction of Travel for Qtr.1 2020 Compared to Qtr.1 2019					
					Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021							
LPI 2.2	RTC incidents attended by the Service	a) Total Number of RTC incidents attended by the Service	1	Last 3 years' average (339)	93			87			93			94			180						
				Actual - 2020/21	45																		
				Figures for 2019/20	112			95			89			78									
		b). Number of Incidents involving extrications where persons are 'Medically or Physically Trapped'	1	Actual - 2020/21	10												40	N/A					
				c) Number of Deaths and Serious Injuries at RTC incidents attended by the Service	2	i) Deaths	Actual - 2020/21	2											8	N/A			
						ii) Serious Injuries	Actual - 2020/21	11													44	N/A	
LPI 2.3	Accident/injury frequency rate per 1,000 shifts/days worked - All Staff		2	Actual - 2019/20 (The target is to maintain the same level of performance as for 2013/14, with the same year end target of 0.90)	0.87												0.82						
				Figures for 2019/20	1.01			0.64			0.81			0.66									
				LPI 2.4	Accident/injuries at Operational Incidents	a) Accident/injury frequency rate at operational incidents per 1,000 incidents	1	Actual - 2019/20 (The target is to maintain the same level of performance as for 2013/14, with the same year end target of 2.90)	8.05													5.16	
Figures for 2019/20	5.78							4.37			6.28			2.68									
i) No lost time (minor) (New)	Actual - 2020/21	6.36															4.59	N/A					
ii) Lost time up to and including 7 days (New)	Actual - 2020/21	0.85																	0.57	N/A			
iii) RIDDOR - More than 7 days lost (New)	Actual - 2020/21	0.85																			0.00		
LPI 2.10	Accident / Injury Investigations	a) Percentage of minor accident / incident investigations completed, quality assured and closed within 1 month	2	Actual - 2020/21	67%												N/A	N/A					
		b) Percentage of serious / major accident/incident investigations completed, quality assured and closed within 3 months		Actual - 2020/21	100%														N/A	N/A			
LPI 2.7	Percentage of Time that Pumps are Available	i) Wholetime Pumps (New)	2	Actual - 2020/21	99.51%												N/A	N/A					
		ii) On-Call Pumps		Actual - 2020/21	48.21%														N/A	N/A			
				Figures for 2019/20	47.14%			44.48%			38.07%			48.78%									

LPI Number	Measure Description			Tier / Level	Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Provisional Outturn	Direction of Travel for Qtr.1 2020 Compared to Qtr.1 2019
						Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021		
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																			
LPI 3.1	Proportion of working days/ shifts lost to sickness absence (all staff) ⁵	a) All causes	i) All staff (excluding On-Call Firefighters)	2	Actual - 2019/20 (Target of 6.0 days / shifts lost)	1.45												5.80	▼
					Figures for 2019/20	1.94			1.90			2.31			2.28				
		ii) On-Call Firefighters	Actual - 2020/21		7.05												28.22	N/A	
		b)(i) Short-term (up to and including 28 days) (New)	Actual - 2020/21		1.60												6.38	N/A	
		b)(ii) Long-term (Over 28 days) (New)	Actual - 2020/21		0.50												2.01	N/A	
		c) Musculoskeletal (including back)	Actual - 2020/21		0.30												1.21	N/A	
		d) Reported Mental Health	Actual - 2020/21		0.09												0.37	N/A	
		e) Caused by Injury on Duty (New)	Actual - 2020/21		0.16												0.62	N/A	
LPI 3.32	Staff satisfaction measured through the bi-monthly Pulse Survey (all staff) (New)	i) Percentage of staff completing the Pulse Survey		2	Actual - 2020/21 (Target minimum 33% completion rate)	27%												N/A	N/A
		ii) "I am happy at work" score			Actual - 2020/21 (Score of 3.5 or more)	3.72 out of 5												N/A	N/A
LPI 3.33	Efficient and effective recruitment processes (New)	i) Successful recruitment at first attempt		2	Actual - 2020/21	100.0%												N/A	N/A
		ii) Time taken from recruitment to formal offer of appointment (in weeks, rounded up)			Actual - 2020/21	6.21												N/A	N/A
LPI 3.34	Staff Turnover Rate (New)			2	Actual - 2020/21	3.62%												N/A	N/A
LPI 3.9	Percentage of Operational Personnel currently undertaking operational duties with BA Certification			2	Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 90 to 95%)	99.75%												N/A	N/A
LPI 3.10	Percentage of Operational Personnel undertaking operational duties currently with Working at Heights Certification			2	Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 90 to 95%)	99.81%												N/A	N/A
LPI 3.11	Percentage of Operational Personnel based at Swiftwater Rescue Stations that are Certified Swiftwater Rescue Technicians	i) Operational Crews Aston (14 at the station)		2	Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 90 to 95%)	88.18%												N/A	N/A
		ii) Flexible Officers (8 in total)			Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 90 to 95%)	100.00%												N/A	N/A
LPI 3.12	Percentage of Current ERDT Drivers who are ERDT certified	i) Operational Crews		2	Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 90 to 95%)	99.52%												N/A	N/A
		ii) Flexible Officers			Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 90 to 95%)	100.00%												N/A	N/A

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Provisional Outturn	Direction of Travel for Qtr.1 2020 Compared to Qtr.1 2019
					Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021		
LPI 3.15	Percentage of Operational Personnel currently undertaking operational duties who are qualified in Immediate Emergency Care.		2	Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 70 to 75%)	83.51%												N/A	N/A
LPI 3.17	Percentage of Officers who are currently in ticket for the Officer's Incident Command course	a) Level 1 (This used to be LPI 3.13)	2	Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 90 to 95%)	84.38%												N/A	N/A
		b) Level 2		Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 90 to 95%)	95.45%												N/A	N/A
		c) Level 3		Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 90 to 95%)	88.89%												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)		2	Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 90 to 95%)	81.23%												N/A	N/A
LPI 3.20	Percentage of Operational and Tactical Commanders who have completed JESIP (Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles) training		2	Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 90 to 95%)	80.00%												N/A	N/A
LPI 3.21	Percentage of relevant personnel currently qualified in Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH)		2	Actual - 2020/21 (Target - 90% of target audience completed / booked on a course)	82%									82%			N/A	N/A
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																		
LPI 4.4	Budget Management – Projected and Actual outturn within +1% / -2.5% of Original budget (including carry forward)		1	Actual - 2020/21 (The original budget for 2020/21 is £54,850,382. Therefore, the projected and actual outturn should be between £53,479,122 and £55,398,886)	Collected Annually												N/A	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	Actual - 2020/21 (The original budget for 2020/21 is £54,850,382. Therefore, the Minimum General Reserves should not fall below £2,742,519)	Collected Annually												N/A	N/A

LPI Number	Measure Description	Tier / Level	Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Provisional Outturn	Direction of Travel for Qtr.1 2020 Compared to Qtr.1 2019
				Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021		

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

Please note that:

*1 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%

*2 The numbers are lower than the same months during 2019/20, due to the Covid-19 situation. Therefore, directional arrows would be inappropriate.

*3 The figures may be subject to change, due to updating and data quality checks.

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



Higher number than previous year, but aiming for higher number



Slightly worse performance (up to 5% more) than previous year



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



Worse performance than previous year



Lower number than previous year, but aiming for higher number



Same performance as in previous year



Same performance as in previous year



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 31 July 2020

5. Monthly Performance Dashboard - Quarter 1, 2020/21

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Provisional Outturn	Direction of Travel for June 20 Compared to June 19
					Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021		
MAKING SOUTH YORKSHIRE SAFER AND STRONGER																		
LPI 1.1	Number of Primary Fires		1	Upper Tolerance +5%	212	219	181	204	204	181	191	206	179	179	133	171	2,032	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	182	188	155	175	175	155	164	176	153	153	114	147		
				Actual - 2020/21	152	201	155											
				Figures for 2019/20	209	202	162	159	184	164	174	183	175	201	108	157		
LPI 1.2	Accidental Dwelling Fires	a) Number of accidental dwelling fires	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	51	50	48	48	45	43	52	55	46	46	37	43	548	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	44	43	41	41	39	37	44	47	39	40	32	37		
				Actual - 2020/21	41	51	45											
				Figures for 2019/20	50	51	43	37	32	27	41	44	34	50	30	33		
		a)i) Severe	2	Actual - 2020/21	24	31	31										344	
				Figures for 2019/20	33	37	27	27	21	21	23	26	18	28	18	18		
		a)ii) Minor	2	Actual - 2020/21	17	20	14										204	
				Figures for 2019/20	17	14	16	10	11	6	18	18	16	22	12	15		
		b) Number of accidental fires that are cooking related	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	27	24	24	22	29	22	28	25	20	21	18	21	244	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	23	21	20	19	25	19	24	21	17	18	15	18		
				Actual - 2020/21	17	20	24											
				Figures for 2019/20	29	20	22	15	23	14	18	20	18	25	13	14		
		c)(i) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke or heat alarm activated and raised the alarm ** See below	2	Actual - 2020/21	41.5%	49.0%	46.7%										45.72%	N/A
		c)(ii) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke or heat alarm activated and did not raise the alarm ** See below	2	Actual - 2020/21	4.9%	11.8%	11.1%										9.25%	N/A
		c)(iii) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke or heat alarm was fitted but did not activate ** See below	2	Actual - 2020/21	24.4%	9.8%	20.0%										18.06%	N/A
		c)(iv) Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke or heat alarm was not fitted ** See below	2	Actual - 2020/21	29.3%	35.3%	22.2%										28.93%	N/A
d) Number of fires confined to room of origin	i) Confined	2	Actual - 2020/21	32	37	37										424	N/A	
		ii) Not Confined	2	Actual - 2020/21	9	14	8										124	N/A
LPI 1.3	Number of Fires in Non-domestic Premises		1	Upper Tolerance +5%	30	32	24	27	26	27	24	24	23	20	14	20	172	
				Lower Tolerance -10%	26	27	21	23	22	23	20	20	20	17	12	17		
				Actual - 2020/21	11	17	15											
				Figures for 2019/20	32	30	22	20	17	17	23	14	18	18	10	15		

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Provisional Outturn	Direction of Travel for June 20 Compared to June 19
					Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021		
LPI 1.4	Number of Fire Deaths and Injuries	1) All Fire Deaths	1	Actual - 2020/21	1	0	0										4	N/A
		a) Accidental dwelling fire deaths	1	Actual - 2020/21	0	0	0										0	N/A
		2) All Fire Injuries	1	Actual - 2020/21	6	10	11										108	
				Figures for 2019/20	7	9	9	2	4	2	8	1	3	8	2	3		
		a) Accidental dwelling fire injuries	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	5	4	5	1	3	3	5	3	4	8	2	2	40	
				Lower Tolerance -15%	4	3	5	1	2	2	4	3	4	7	2	2		
				Actual - 2020/21	4	4	2											
				Figures for 2019/20	2	5	5	0	2	0	8	1	2	6	0	3		
		i) ADF Injuries - Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be serious	2	Actual - 2020/21	1	0	0										4	
				Figures for 2019/20	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
		ii) ADF Injuries - Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be slight	2	Actual - 2020/21	3	4	2										36	
				Figures for 2019/20	2	3	5	0	2	0	6	1	2	6	0	3		
		iii) ADFs - Number of Persons where First Aid or Precautionary Checks were administered.	2	Actual - 2020/21	6	2	3										44	
				Figures for 2019/20	7	4	7	4	3	9	2	6	3	7	2	7		
LPI 1.5	Safe and Well Checks (HSCs) Completed	d) Total number of Home Safety Checks completed	2	Actual - 2020/21	82	70	133										See 2 nd below	N/A
				Figures for 2019/20	1,335	1,461	1,311	1,381	1,247	1,374	1,457	1,325	1,279	1,526	1,479	830		
		e) Total number of HSC3s completed	2	Actual - 2020/21	4	1	6										See 2 nd below	N/A
				Figures for 2019/20	107	143	166	121	113	106	134	124	85	180	114	110		
		g) Number of referrals from Safe and Well partners (Amended)	2	Actual - 2020/21	311	231	301										See 2 nd below	N/A
				Figures for 2019/20	512	558	451	454	397	362	458	416	536	476	503	515		
		h) Total number of Safe and Well visits completed	2	Actual - 2020/21	3	2	3										See 2 nd below	N/A
				Figures for 2019/20	32	24	115	128	136	73	110	124	115	134	142	94		
LPI 1.6	Special service incidents attended involving people (excluding RTCs)	i) Number of incidents attended (Excluding assistance to other agencies)	1	Actual - 2020/21	14	18	19										204	
				Figures for 2019/20	19	31	32	27	30	28	26	59	20	26	34	27		
		ii) Assistance Requested by Other Agencies	1	Actual - 2020/21	18	24	23										260	
				Figures for 2019/20	42	35	35	32	30	37	37	43	34	38	34	27		
		iii) Number of people involved (parts i & ii) (Fatalities, Injuries and Rescues)	2	Actual - 2020/21	41	42	42										500	
				Figures for 2019/20	67	83	74	67	68	74	77	328	65	75	79	57		

LPI Number	Measure Description		Tier / Level	Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Provisional Outturn	Direction of Travel for June 20 Compared to June 19	
					Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021			
LPI 1.7	Arson Incidents	a) Primary Arson Incidents	1	Upper Tolerance +5%	102	103	83	101	109	93	96	103	92	89	59	83	944		
				Lower Tolerance -10%	88	88	71	87	93	80	83	88	79	76	50	71			
				Actual - 2020/21	69	85	82												
				Figures for 2019/20	101	97	83	83	110	95	89	102	100	104	51	81			
		a)i) Deliberate Vehicle Fires (included in the Primary Arson Incidents)	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	58	65	53	60	60	57	63	68	63	59	41	55	608		
				Lower Tolerance -10%	50	56	45	51	51	49	54	59	54	51	35	47			
				Actual - 2020/21	48	56	48												
				Figures for 2019/20	48	61	50	51	58	66	61	73	73	66	39	61			
		b) Deliberate Secondary Fires	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	413	354	280	454	401	294	277	256	171	172	186	289	3,652		
				Lower Tolerance -10%	354	303	240	389	343	252	238	220	147	147	160	248			
Actual - 2020/21	316			351	246														
Figures for 2019/20	627			431	239	284	254	302	163	139	152	175	111	270					
LPI 1.9	False alarms caused by automatic fire detection - non-domestic properties	2	Upper Tolerance +5%	93	90	123	114	125	110	110	101	100	74	69	79	392			
			Lower Tolerance -10%	80	77	106	98	107	95	95	87	86	63	59	68				
			Actual - 2020/21	23	33	42													
			Figures for 2019/20	81	75	123	107	125	107	120	109	96	38	49	28				
LPI 1.11	Number of times that the Yorkshire Ambulance Service (YAS) has requested assistance to gain access (These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii)	2	Actual - 2020/21	83	83	80										984			
			Figures for 2019/20	115	114	115	88	80	95	98	102	111	97	109	84				
LPI 1.12	Number of times that South Yorkshire Police (SYP) has requested assistance to gain access (These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii)	2	Actual - 2020/21	5	5	14										96			
			Figures for 2019/20	18	19	18	15	16	16	15	17	18	22	17	28				
LPI 1.13	Number of times that other agencies requested assistance to gain access (These occasions are included in the figure for LPI 1.6ii and exclude YAS and SYP)	2	Actual - 2020/21	9	4	13										104			
			Figures for 2019/20	11	23	15	18	30	21	37	34	25	19	26	28				
STRIVE TO BE THE BEST IN EVERYTHING WE DO - We will work with others, make the most of technology and develop leaders to help us to become the very best at what we can be																			
LPI 2.1	Dwelling Fires - Attendance Times	a) Percentage Attendance within 6 minutes	1	Actual - 2020/21	62.75%	59.68%	51.72%										58.05%	N/A	
		b) Average time taken from call to alert ³ (Measured in seconds)	2	Actual - 2020/21	74.53	75.18	63.05										70.92	N/A	
		c) Average time taken from the alert to the appliance leaving the station ³ (Measured in seconds)	2	Actual - 2020/21	74.20	77.23	67.07										72.83	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	30	33	30	27	26	34	28	27	39	29	31	33	180		
				Actual - 2020/21	10	15	20												
				Figures for 2019/20	40	26	46	30	28	37	29	28	32	35	25	18			
		b). Number of Incidents involving extrications where persons are 'Medically or Physically Trapped'	1	Actual - 2020/21	3	4	3											40	N/A
				c) Number of Deaths and Serious Injuries at RTC incidents attended by the Service	2	i) Deaths	Actual - 2020/21	0	1	1									
ii) Serious Injuries	2	Actual - 2020/21	1			6	4										44	N/A	

LPI Number	Measure Description			Tier / Level	Tolerance Bands and Target details, where applicable	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Provisional Outturn	Direction of Travel for June 20 Compared to June 19
						Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021		
LPI 2.7	Percentage of Time that Pumps are Available	i) Wholetime Pumps (New)		2	Actual - 2020/21	99.95%	99.94%	99.94%										99.94%	N/A
		ii) On-Call Pumps		2	Actual - 2020/21	59.50%	45.62%	39.52%										48.21%	N/A
					Figures for 2019/20	49.24%	46.83%	45.34%	44.71%	40.88%	47.85%	41.39%	46.91%	25.90%	52.61%	46.91%	46.81%		
		BE A GREAT PLACE TO WORK - <i>We will create the right culture, values and behaviours to make this a brilliant place to work that is inclusive for all</i>																	
LPI 3.1	Proportion of working days/ shifts lost to sickness absence (all staff)	a) All causes	i) All staff (excluding On-Call Firefighters)	2	Actual - 2020/21 (Target of 6.0 days / shifts lost)	0.58	0.49	0.38										5.80	
					Figures for 2019/20	0.65	0.61	0.68	0.80	0.56	0.54	0.68	0.82	0.82	0.73	0.73	0.81		
			ii) On-Call Firefighters (New)		Actual - 2020/21	2.34	2.52	2.19										28.22	N/A
		b)(i) Short-term (up to and including 28 days) (New)			Actual - 2020/21	0.54	0.60	0.46										6.38	N/A
		b)(ii) Long-term (Over 28 days) (New)			Actual - 2020/21	0.25	0.13	0.13										2.01	N/A
		c) Musculoskeletal (including back)			Actual - 2020/21	0.12	0.10	0.09										1.21	N/A
		d) Reported Mental Health			Actual - 2020/21	0.04	0.04	0.01										0.37	N/A
		e) Caused by Injury on Duty (New)			Actual - 2020/21	0.04	0.06	0.06										0.62	N/A

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

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 (up to 5% more) 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



Same performance as in previous year



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.

Please note that:

^{*1} 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%

^{*2} The numbers are lower than the same months during 2019/20, due to the Covid-19 situation. Therefore, directional arrows would be inappropriate.

^{*3} The figures may be subject to change, due to updating and data quality checks.

IRS Data correct as at 31 July 2020