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Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service

Public Performance Meeting

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Protective Marking: Official



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Corporate Safety Plan and Performance Measures

The purpose of this section of the report is to provide a range of information that relates to the Service's performance against the strategic measures defined within the Safety Plan (SP) 2020 - 2024: -

The Service Safety Plan was issued in September 2020 and covers the period of the term of Staffordshire Commissioner. With the suspension of the election for the Staffordshire Police and Fire Commissioner until 2021 a decision was made to publish the latest Safety Plan prior to this election taking place. The Safety Plan 2020-2024 was published in June 2020 and this Safety Plan will be reviewed by the new Commissioner following their election in 2021.

The Service measures performance using a three tier methodology which includes a strategic tier, a geographical tier and an individual tier. This enables a robust approach to examine performance across a range of levels thereby improving service delivery.

Strategic Tier

This tier examines data and graphs relating to the service measures that are identified in the Corporate Safety Plan.

Geographic Tier

Looks at a particular trend or spike in more detail to identify particular geographic areas of interest, sociodemographic factors such as the type of people having certain incidents and even link to causality or contributory factors behind the incidents.

Individual Tier

The post incident questionnaire gains feedback from people that have had direct interaction with the Service. The tracker survey gains feedback from a cross section of the general population through a random sample survey. This helps to paint a picture of the impact that the Service has on individual's lives as well as the general perceptions of the communities of Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.





The strategic measures as detailed in the Safety Plan are: -

- Total number of incidents attended
- Number of accidental dwelling fires
- Number of accidental dwelling fire deaths and injuries
- Number of Safe and Well Visits completed
- Number of accidental business property fires
- Number of road traffic collisions (RTCS) attended
- Number of automatic fire alarms we attend

In this report the focus will be on the impact of C19 on the following strategic measures across the first 3 quarters of 2020-2021:-

- Total number of incidents attended
- Number of accidental dwelling fires
- Number of accidental dwelling fire deaths and injuries





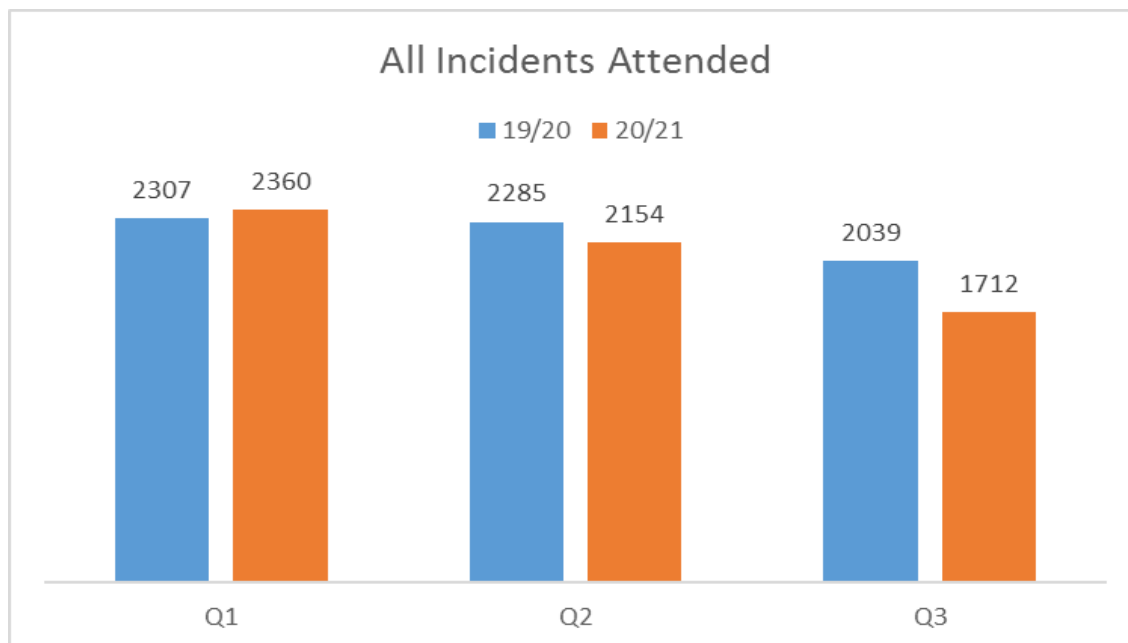
Total number of incidents attended

The Service attended 6226 incidents during Q1 – Q3 20/21 compared to 6631 during Q1 19/20 – Q3 19/20.

During the first period of lockdown there was an increase in the number of incidents involving secondary fires notably the burning of household waste. There was a direct link between the closing down of recycling centres and the ceasing of household garden collections via the local authorities.

Following a direct request from the Service through the Strategic Coordination Group established by the Staffordshire Local Resilience Forum to manage the C19 response locally, a change was introduced which resulted in waste centres being re-opened and household garden waste collections were re-instigated.

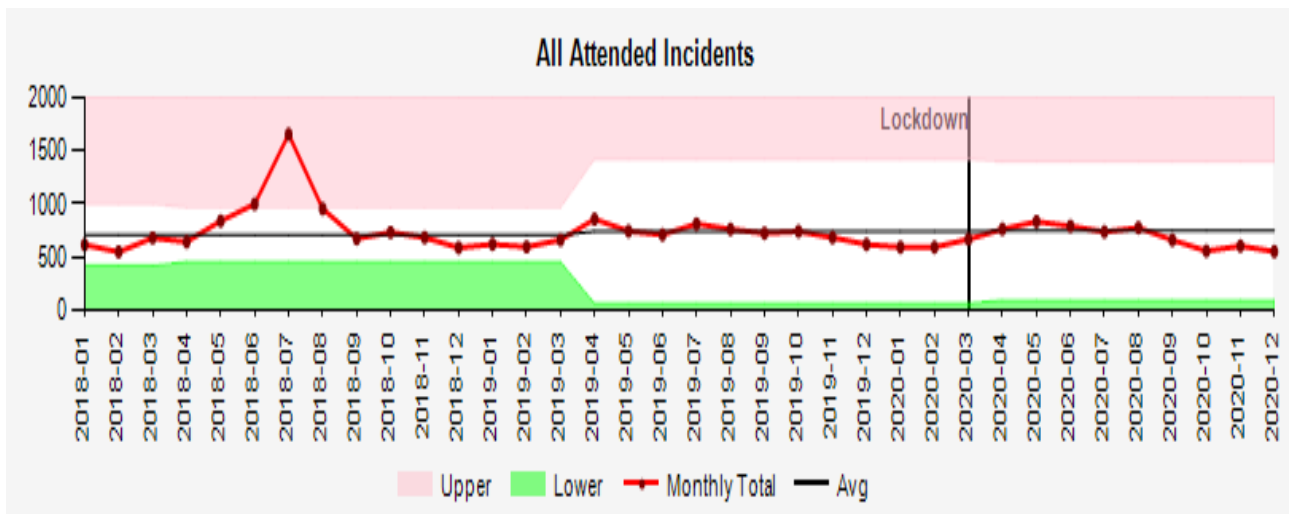
Figure 1 – Total Incidents Attended





Attended Incident Types	Q1 20/21 – Q3 20/21	Q1 19/20 – Q3 19/20
False Alarm Equipment	1049	1238
False Alarm Good Intent	1329	1301
Special Service Calls	851	1079
Primary Fires	976	1138
Secondary Fire	1468	1197
Road Traffic Collision	426	545
False Alarm Malicious	82	101
Chimney Fire	45	41

Figure 2: 3 year rolling



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.





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Secondary fires are generally small outdoor fires, not involving people or property. These include refuse fires, grassland fires and fires in derelict buildings or vehicles, unless these fires involved casualties or rescues, or five or more pumping appliances attended, in which case they become primary fires.



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Number of accidental dwelling fires

The Service attended 383 accidental dwelling fires during Q1 – Q3 20/21 compared to 426 during Q1 – Q3 19/20. Of these incidents 222 were classified as low severity and 161 as high severity, in comparison to 281 low and 145 high during Q1 – Q3 19/20. The top causes of these fires remain the same as the previous years; cooking related and faulty equipment and over the last 6 quarters the trend can be seen to be relatively static as seen in figure 2. Figure 4 illustrates the performance over the last 3 years.

Figure 3 – Total Accidental Dwelling Fires

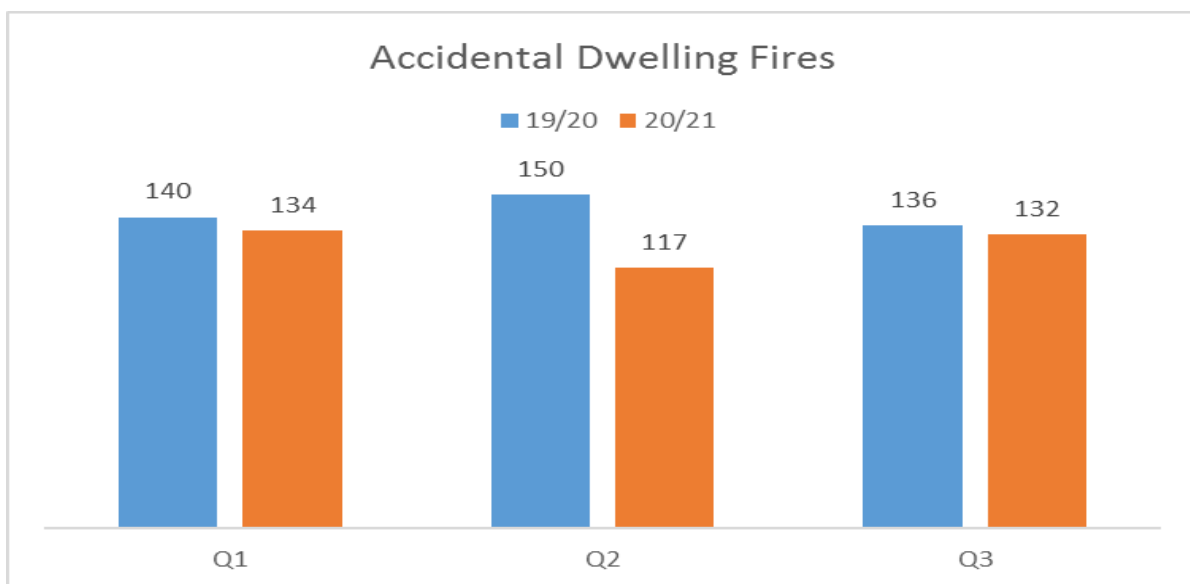
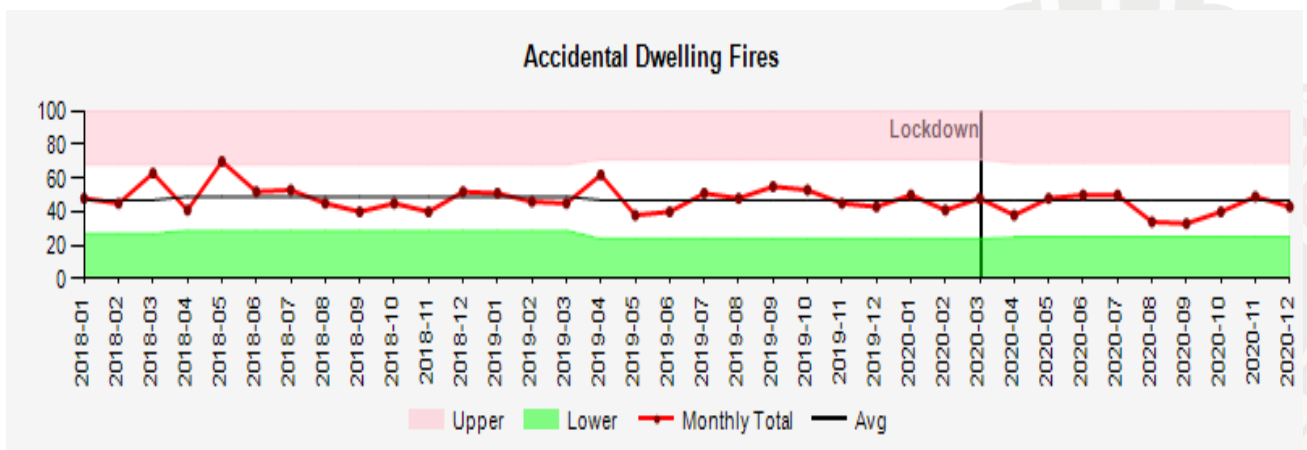


Figure 4: 3 year rolling





Number of accidental dwelling fire deaths and injuries

During Q1 – Q3 20/21 there were 11 injuries and 2 fatalities which occurred in accidental dwelling fires in comparison to 8 injuries and 5 fatalities during Q1 – Q3 19/20.

It is important to recognise that in the majority of the incidents that resulted in an injury or a fatality the individuals concerned presented with one or more of the SAME factors. Figure 5 illustrates the performance across this measure and figure 6 illustrates the performance over the last 3 years. Fortunately as the statistics indicate there are relatively small numbers experienced within this measure however a single incident can have a significant impact on the statistics on an annual basis.

Figure 5 – Deaths & Injuries in Accidental Dwelling Fires

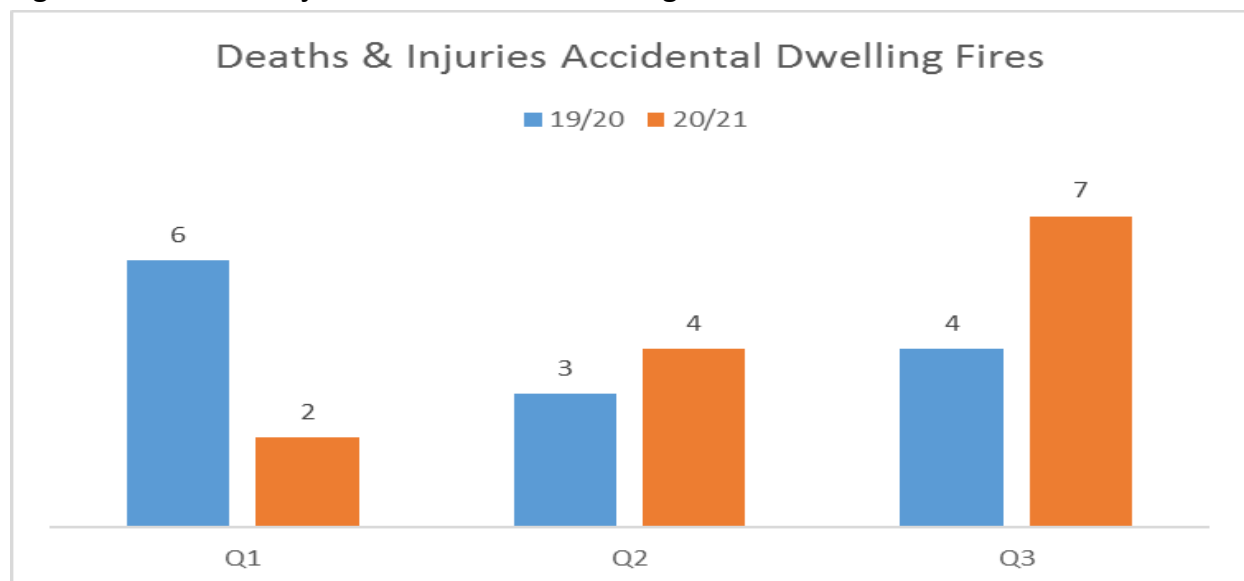


Figure 6: 3 year rolling

