

**Tyne and Wear Fire
and Rescue Service**
Creating the Safest Community



2022/23 Mets Comparison Performance Report

End of Year Summary
1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023



Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Performance against Key Performance Indicators	4
3	Deaths and Injuries	5
4	Fire Attendance	7
5	Accidental Fires.....	8
6	Deliberate Fires	9
7	False Alarms	11
8	Other	14

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Service (Met FRS) comparison performance report provides an overview of the organisation's performance against Key Performance Indicators. For each indicator, we measure performance by comparing the previous years' performance in comparison against other Metropolitan FRS within our Family Group.
- 1.2 This data is analysed annually and includes data from the 1 April 2022 to the 31 March 2023. All data is compared to the same time period of the previous year.

2 Performance against Key Performance Indicators

2.1 Our KPIs relate to incidents, specifically fires and the associated deaths and injuries. They reflect the organisational priorities for 2022/23, and are broken down as follows:



Deaths and Injuries

- Deaths from all fires
- Injuries from accidental dwelling fires



Fire Attendance

- Primary fires



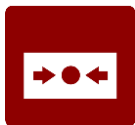
Accidental Fires

- Accidental fires in dwellings



Deliberate Fires

- All deliberate fires
- Deliberate secondary fires



False Alarms

- Non-domestic false alarms
- Domestic false alarms
- Malicious false alarms (hoax calls)



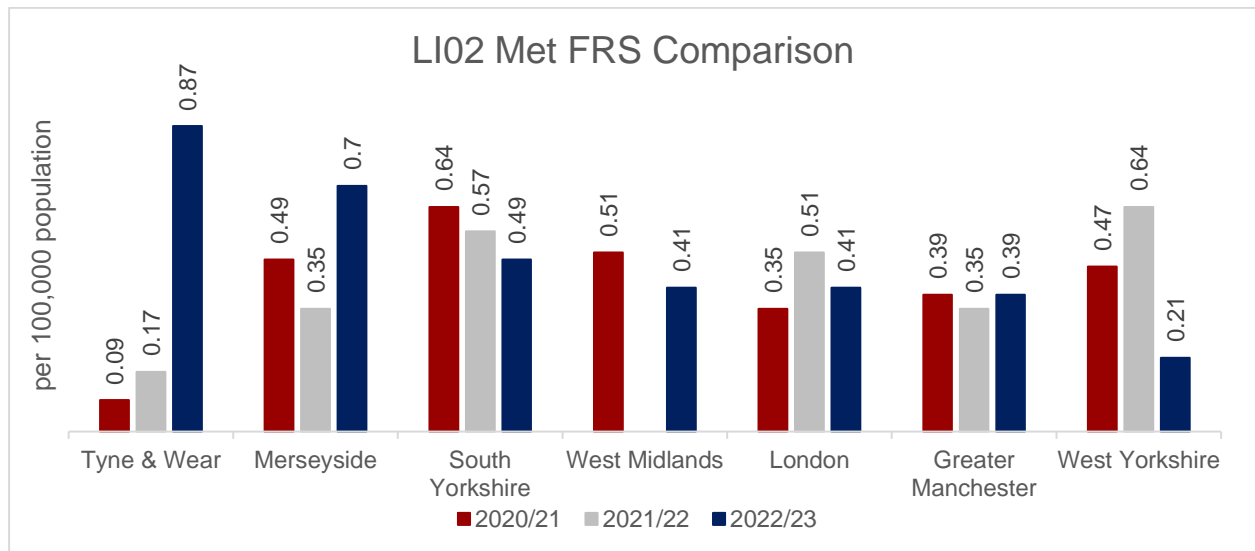
Other

- Fires in non-domestic properties

3 Deaths and Injuries

3.1 (LI02) Number of Fatalities from All Fires

3.1.1 The following indicator highlights our performance in relation to the number of fatalities due to all fires that we attended.



3.1.2 Unfortunately, there were ten deaths from all fires during 2022/2023.

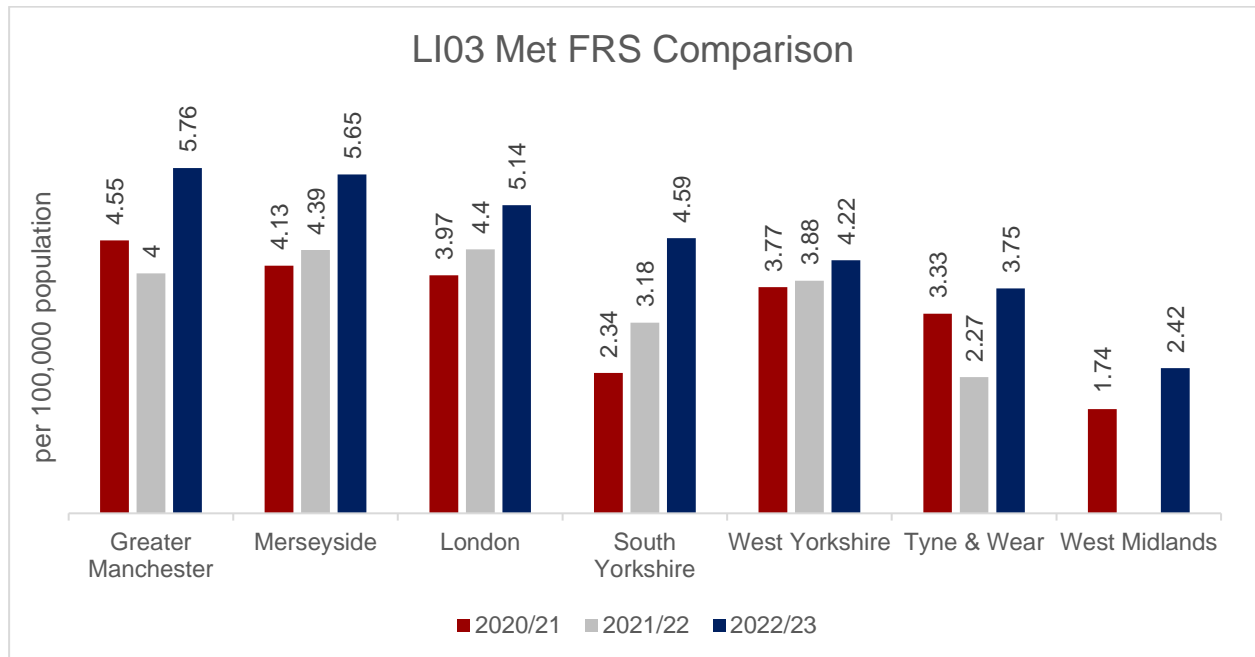
3.1.3 Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue (TWFRS) had the highest number of fatalities from all fires with 0.87 in comparison to other Met FRS. West Yorkshire with 0.21 had the lowest when comparing per 100,000 population.

3.1.4 TWFRS was one of three FRS's who saw an increase when compared to the previous year.

3.1.5 West Midlands did not submit the required data in 2021/22 and therefore trends in the last fiscal year cannot be identified in this report.

3.2 (LI3) Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires

- 3.2.1 This indicator highlights our performance in relation to the number of injuries from accidental dwelling fires. An accidental fire also includes incidents where the cause was unknown. An injury must be recorded as being the result of the fire (or smoke). These statistics exclude precautionary checks or first aid given at scene.

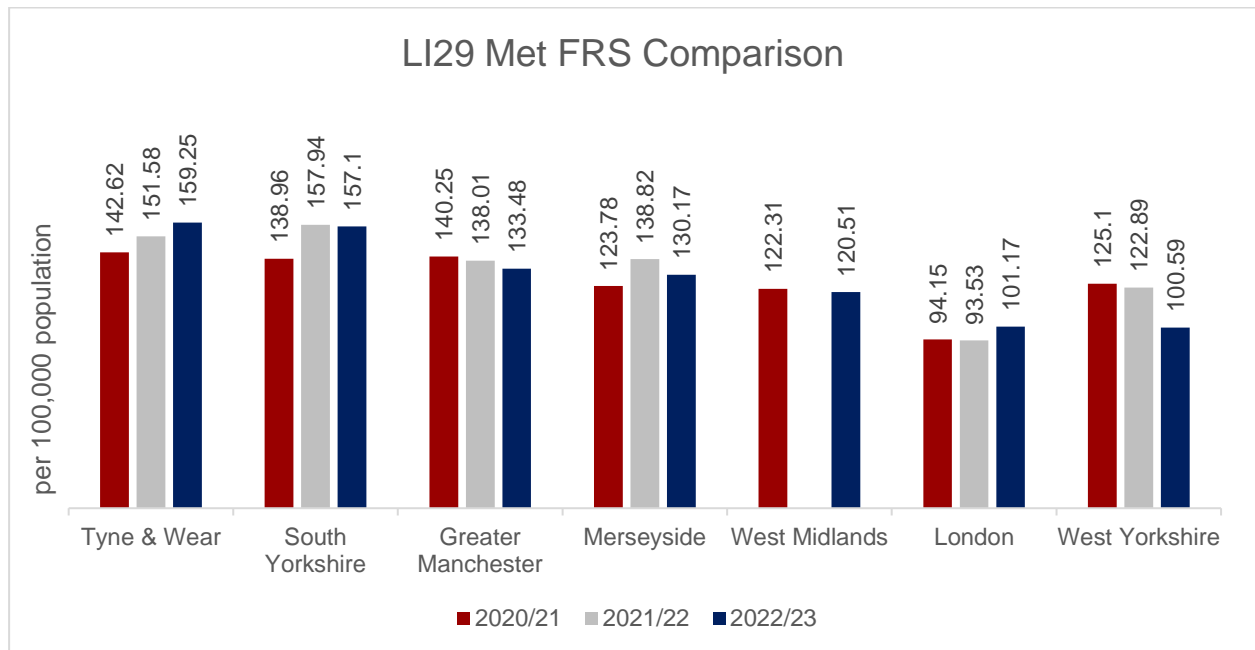


- 3.2.2 TWFRS had the second lowest number of injuries from accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population in comparison to other Met FRS's during 2022/23.
- 3.2.3 All six Met FRS's seen in increase in 2022/23 totals when compared to the previous fiscal year.
- 3.2.4 West Midlands did not submit the required data in 2021/22 and therefore trends in the last fiscal year cannot be identified in this report.

4 Fire Attendance

4.1 (LI29) Primary Fires

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

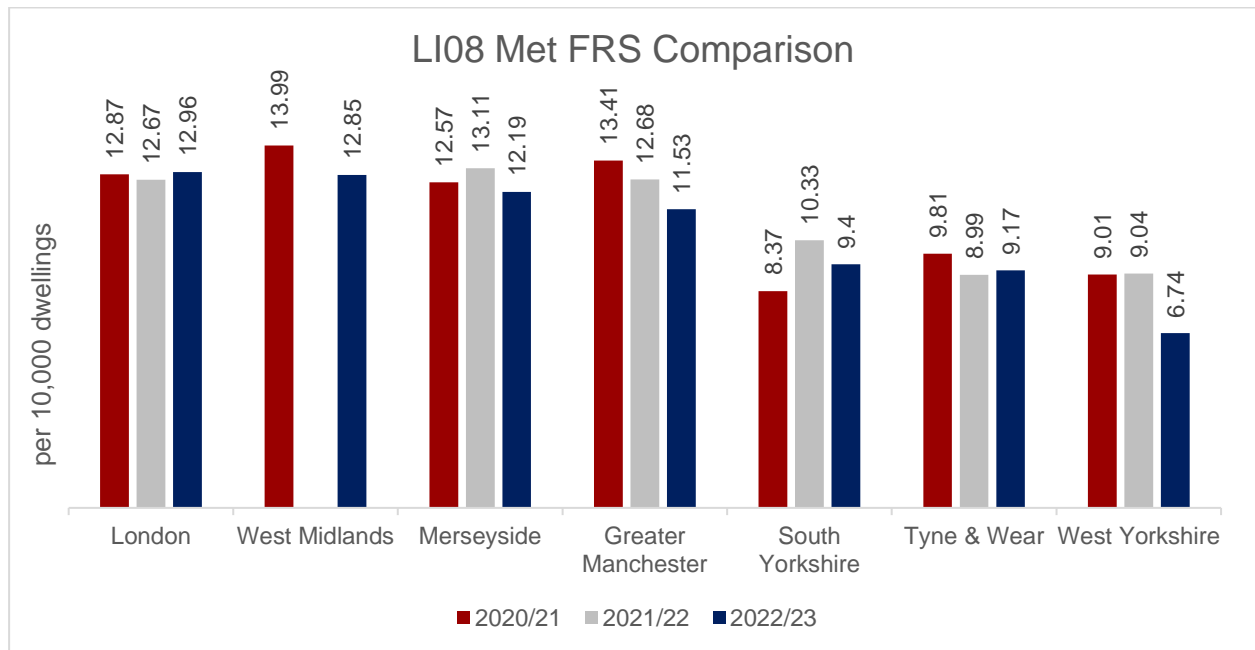


- 4.1.2 During 2022/23 TWFRS had the highest number of Primary Fire incidents per 100,000 population in comparison to other Met FRS's.
- 4.1.3 TWFRS and London were the only two Met FRS's to see an increase in primary fires when compared to the previous year.
- 4.1.4 West Midlands did not submit the required data in 2021/22 and therefore trends in the last fiscal year cannot be identified in this report.

5 Accidental Fires

5.1 (LI08) Accidental Dwelling Fires

- 5.1.1 An accidental fire is defined as being caused by accident or carelessness (not thought to be deliberate), this includes fires which accidentally get out of control. A dwelling is defined as a building occupied by households, excluding residential institutions and short-stay accommodation e.g. hotels / motels and hostels.

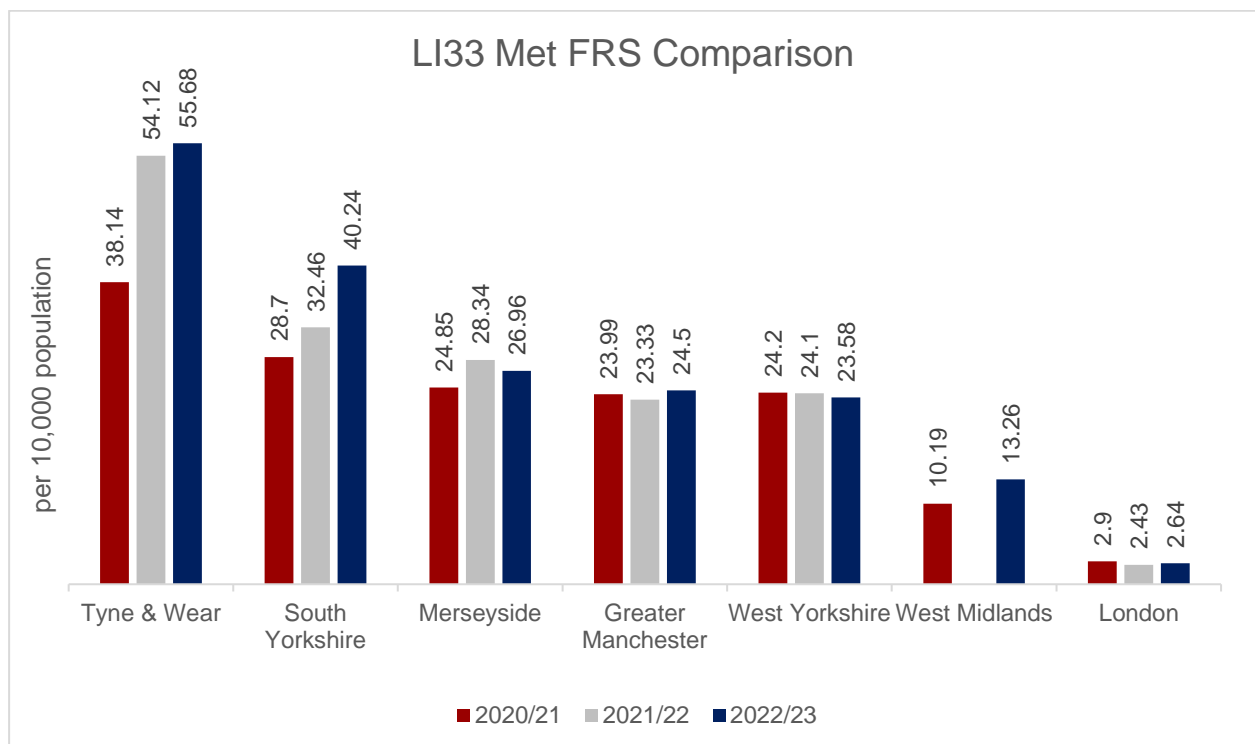


- 5.1.2 TWFRS had the second lowest number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 dwellings in comparison to other Met FRS during 2022/23.
- 5.1.3 TWFRS and London were the only two Met FRS's to see an increase in accidental dwelling fires when compared to the previous year.
- 5.1.4 West Midlands did not submit the required data in 2021/22 and therefore trends in the last fiscal year cannot be identified in this report.

6 Deliberate Fires

6.1 (LI33) Number of All Deliberate Fires

6.1.1 The following indicator outlines our performance in relation to the number of all deliberate fires that we attend. A deliberate fire is defined as an incident where the cause of the fire is suspected to be non-accidental. This indicator includes fires that are both reported as being a primary or a secondary fire. A secondary fire is reported as one which does not involve property (including derelict property and vehicles) or a casualty.



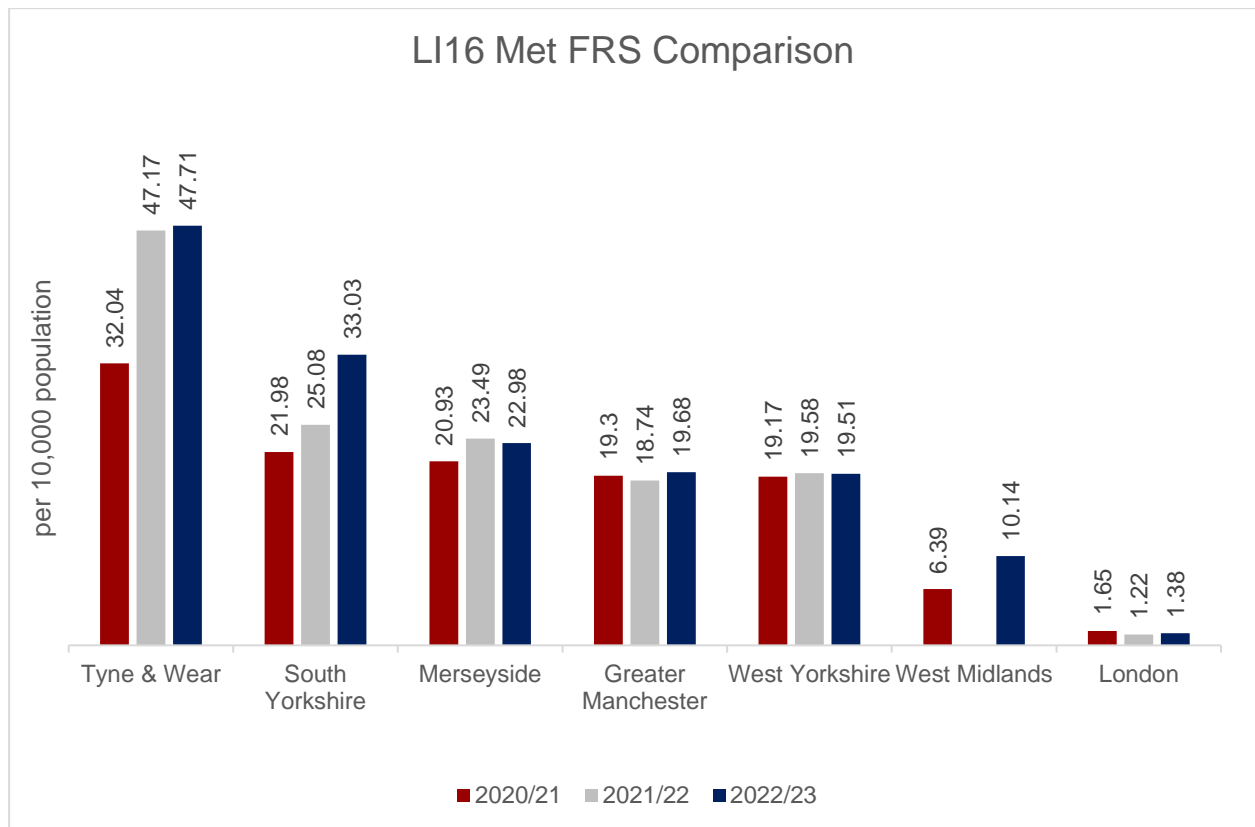
6.1.2 TWFRS had the highest number of deliberate fires per 10,000 population in comparison to other Met FRS's during 2022/23 with an increase of 2.8%.

6.1.3 TWFRS was one of three Met FRS's to see an increase in deliberate fires when compared to the previous year. South Yorkshire had an increase of 23.9%, Greater Manchester had an increase of 5% and London had an increase of 8.6%.

6.1.4 West Midlands did not submit the required data in 2021/22 and therefore trends in the last fiscal year cannot be identified in this report.

6.2 (LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires

- 6.2.1 This indicator outlines our performance in relation to the number of deliberate secondary fires (anti-social behaviour) that we attend. A deliberate fire is where the cause is suspected to be non-accidental. (NB. when more than four pumps are involved in an incident the incident will be classified as a primary fire).

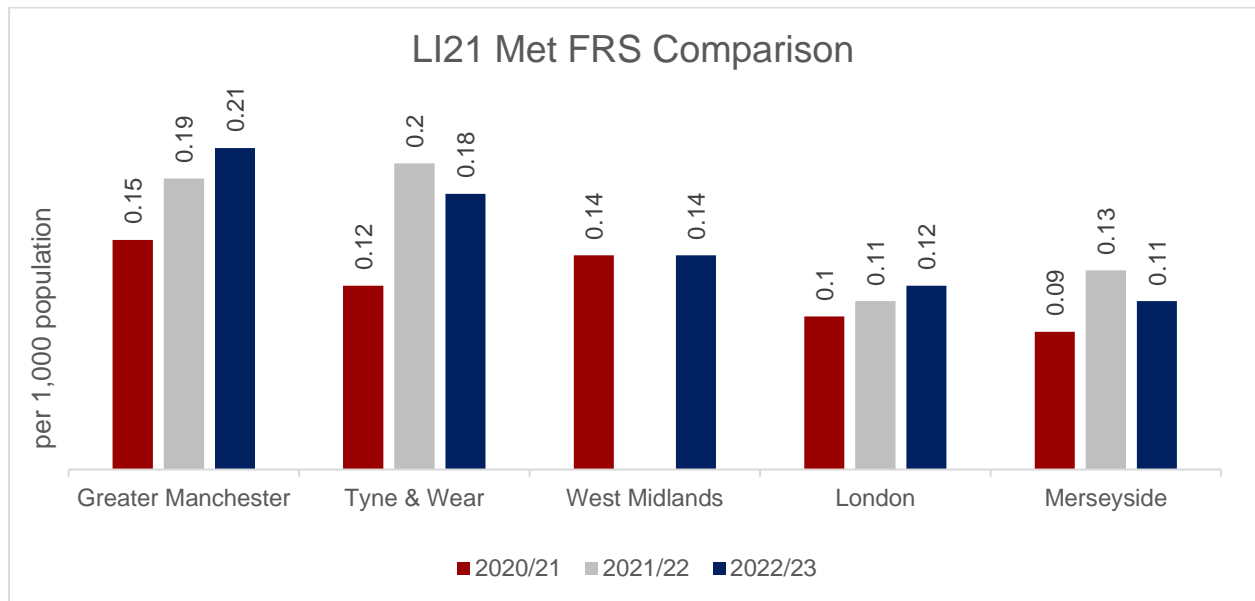


- 6.2.2 TWFRS had the highest number of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population in comparison to other Met FRS's during 2022/23 with an increase of 1.1%.
- 6.2.3 TWFRS was one of four Met FRS's to see an increase in deliberate secondary fires when compared to the previous year. South Yorkshire saw an increase of 31.6%, Greater Manchester had an increase of 5% and London had an increase of 13.1%.
- 6.2.4 West Midlands did not submit the required data in 2021/22 and therefore trends in the last fiscal year cannot be identified in this report.

7 False Alarms

7.1 (LI21) Number of Malicious False Alarm Calls Attended

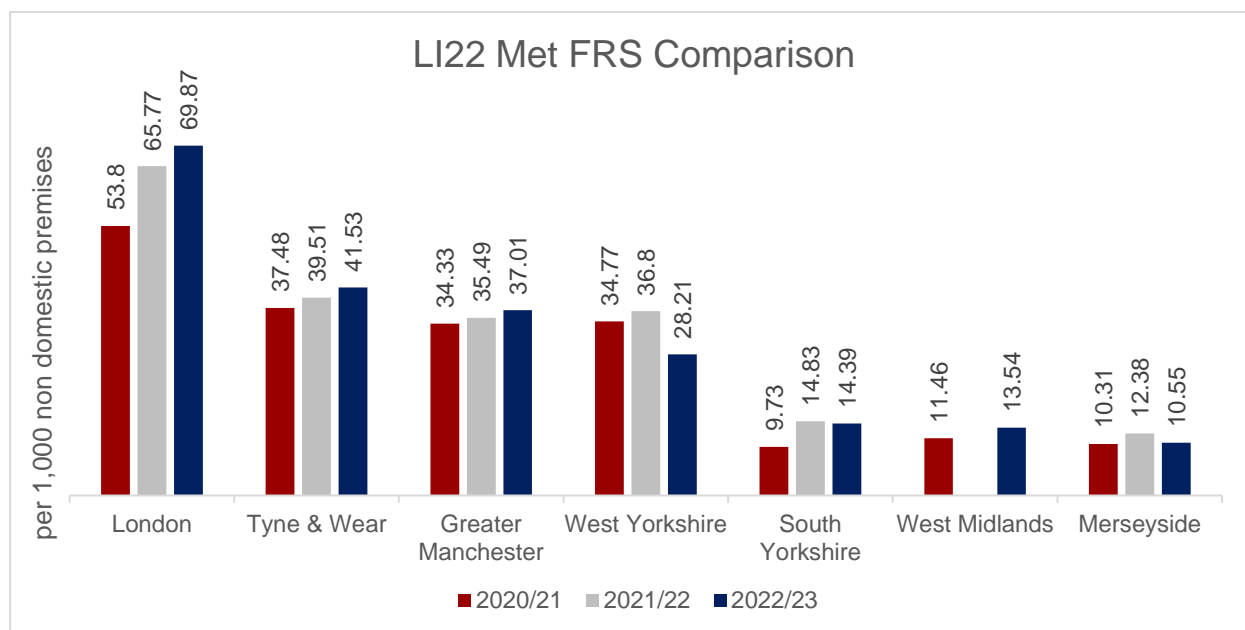
- 7.1.1 The indicator reflects the number of malicious false alarm calls that we have attended (appliance dispatched). A call is defined as being malicious when a call was made with the intent of getting us to attend a non-existent event (both fire and specialservice).



- 7.1.2 During 2022/23 TWFRS had the second highest number of malicious false alarms per 1,000 population when compared to other Met FRS's however this was a 10% decrease compared to the TWFRS 2021/22 total.
- 7.1.3 Two Met FRS's saw an increase in malicious false alarms when compared to the previous year.
- 7.1.4 This data is not collected by South Yorkshire, and West Yorkshire have not submitted the required data and are therefore not included in this indicator.
- 7.1.5 West Midlands did not submit the required data in 2021/22 and therefore trends in the last fiscal year cannot be identified in this report.

7.2 (LI22) Number of False Alarm Calls due to Automatic Fire Alarms from Non-Domestic Premises

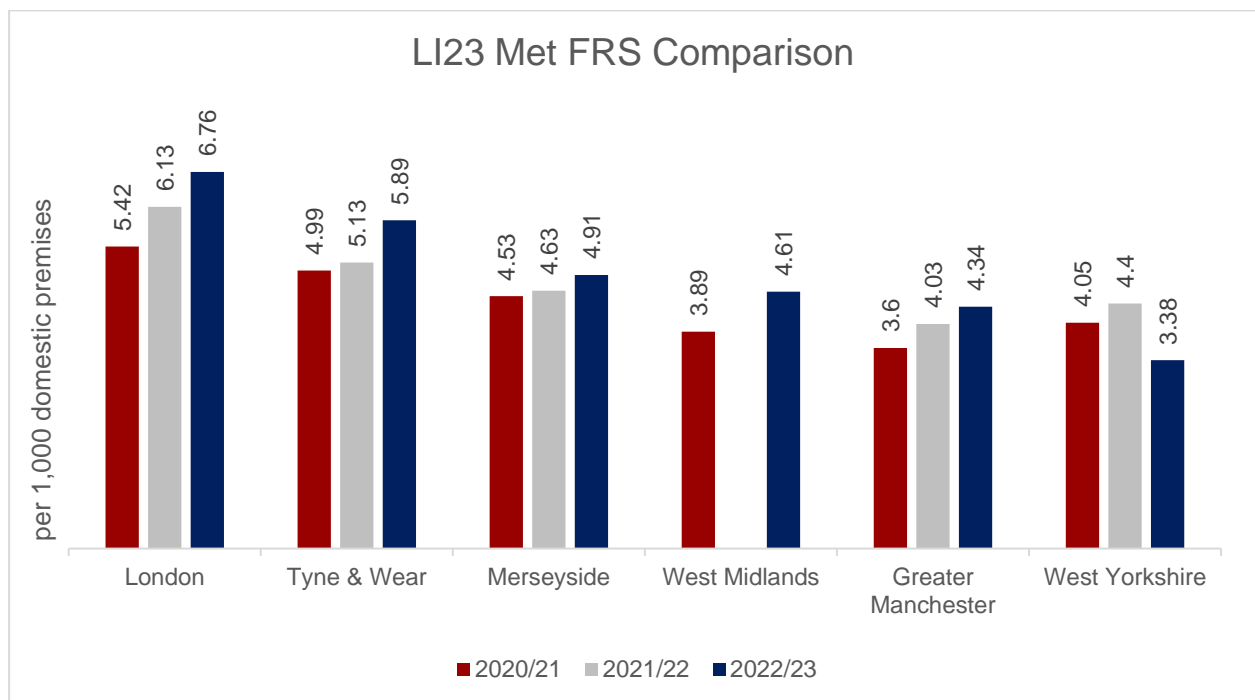
- 7.2.1 This indicator reflects the number of false alarm calls dispatched to as a result of a call being activated by a person or automatic fire detection equipment or fixed firefighting equipment. Non-domestic premises can be classified as a non-residential property, for example a public building, hospital, school or factory.



- 7.2.2 TWFRS had the second highest number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non-domestic premises per 1,000 non domestic premises in comparison to other Met FRS's during 2022/23.
- 7.2.3 Three of the six Met FRS's saw an increase in false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non-domestic premises when compared to the previous year.
- 7.2.4 West Midlands did not submit the required data in 2021/22 and therefore trends in the last fiscal year cannot be identified in this report.

7.3 (LI23) Total Number of False Alarm Calls due to Automatic Fire Alarms from Domestic Premises

7.3.1 This indicator reflects the total number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms (either by person responding to an alarm actuated by fire detection equipment or fixed firefighting equipment) from domestic premises. Domestic premises can be classified as a property that is a place of residence i.e. occupied by households, excluding hotels, hostels and residential institutions. This includes non-permanent structures used solely as a dwelling, such as houseboats and caravans.



7.3.2 During 2022/23 TWFRS had the second highest number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from domestic premises per 1,000 domestic premises in comparison to other Met FRS's.

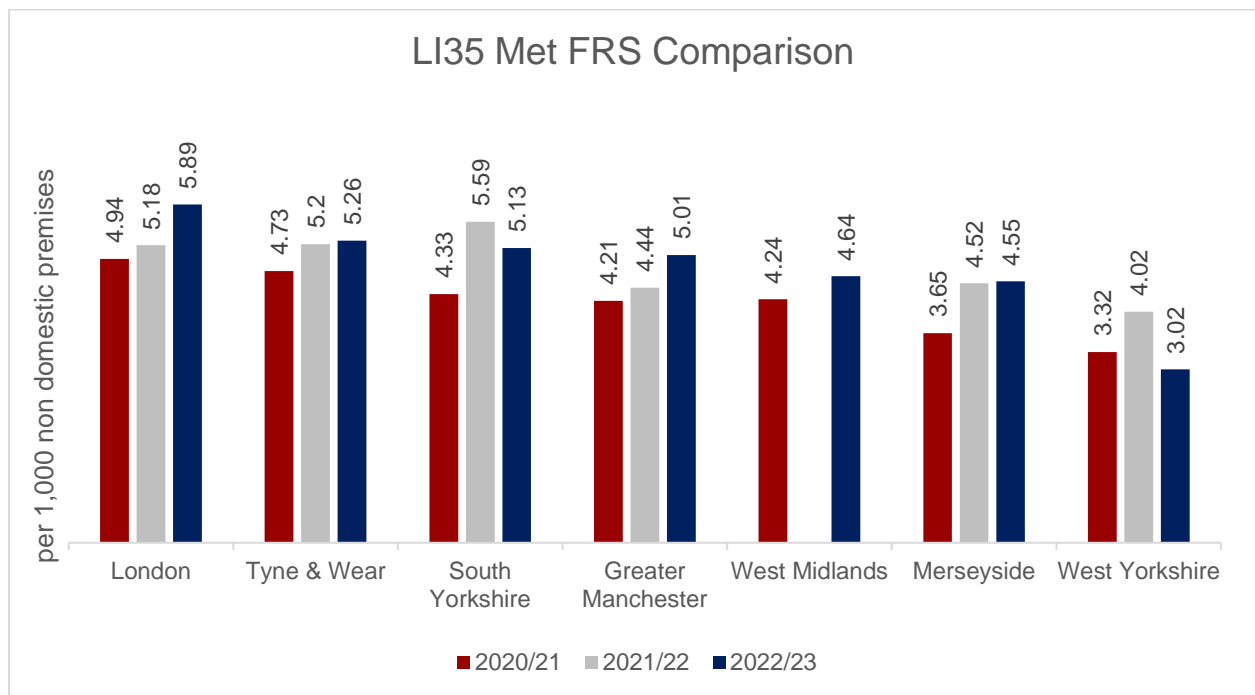
7.3.3 West Yorkshire was the only Met FRS's saw a decrease in false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from domestic premises when compared to the previous year.

7.3.4 This data is not collected by South Yorkshire, and West Midlands did not submit the required data in 2021/22 and therefore trends in the last fiscal year cannot be identified in this report.

8 Other

8.1 (LI35) Number of Fires in Non-Domestic Property

- 8.1.1 This indicator reflects the total number of primary fires in a non-domestic property, (non-domestic also includes student accommodation, e.g. halls of residence). The following indicator outlines our performance in relation to the total number of incidents that we attended.



- 8.1.2 In comparison to other Met FRS's TWFRS had the second highest number of fires in a non-domestic property per 1,000 non-domestic premises during 2022/23.
- 8.1.3 Four of the Met FRS's saw an increase in fires in a non-domestic property when compared to the previous year.
- 8.1.4 West Midlands did not submit the required data in 2021/22 and therefore trends in the last fiscal year cannot be identified in this report.