



2019/20 Mets Comparison Performance Report

End of Year Summary

1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020

Data and Information Audit	
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Checked by:	MW
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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Service (Met FRS) comparison performance report provides an overview of the organisation's performance against Community Outcome Indicators. For each indicator, we measure performance by comparing the previous years' performance in comparison against Metropolitan FRS (benchmarking against 'like' fire and rescue services').
- 1.2 This data is analysed annually and includes data from the 1 April 2019 to the 31 March 2020. All data is compared to the same time period last year.

2 Performance against Community Outcome Key Performance Indicators

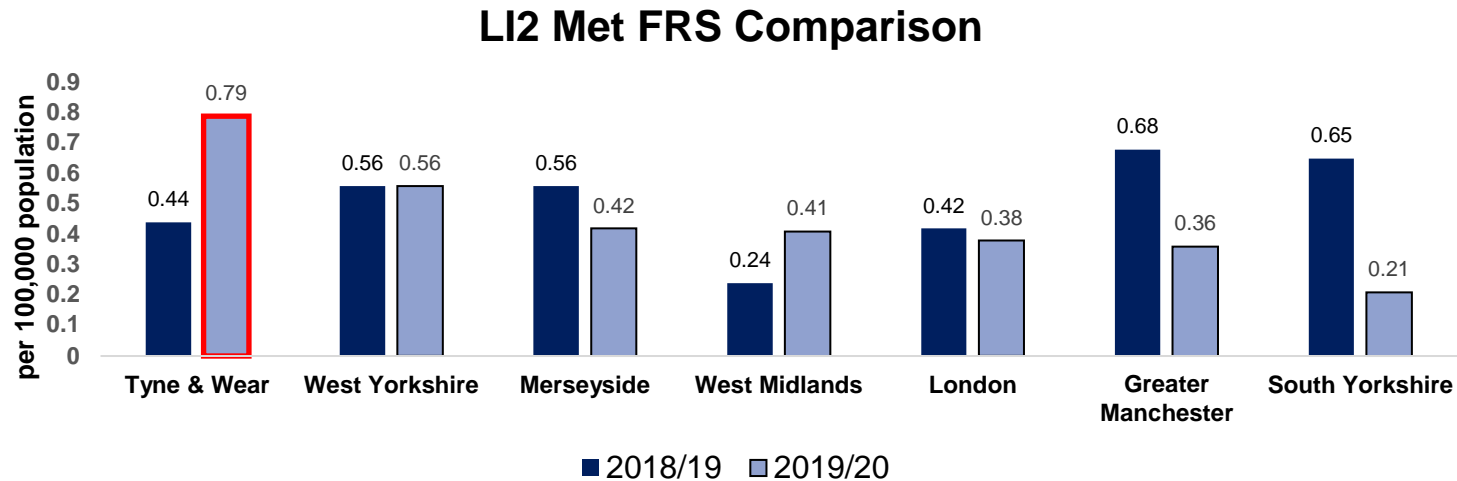
2.1 Our Community Outcome KPIs relate to incidents, specifically fires and the associated deaths and injuries. They reflect the organisational priorities for 2019/20, and are broken down as follows:

- 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)
- Others
 - Fires in non-domestic properties

3 Deaths and Injuries 2019/20

3.1 (LI2) Number of Fatalities from All Fires Met Performance 2019/20

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

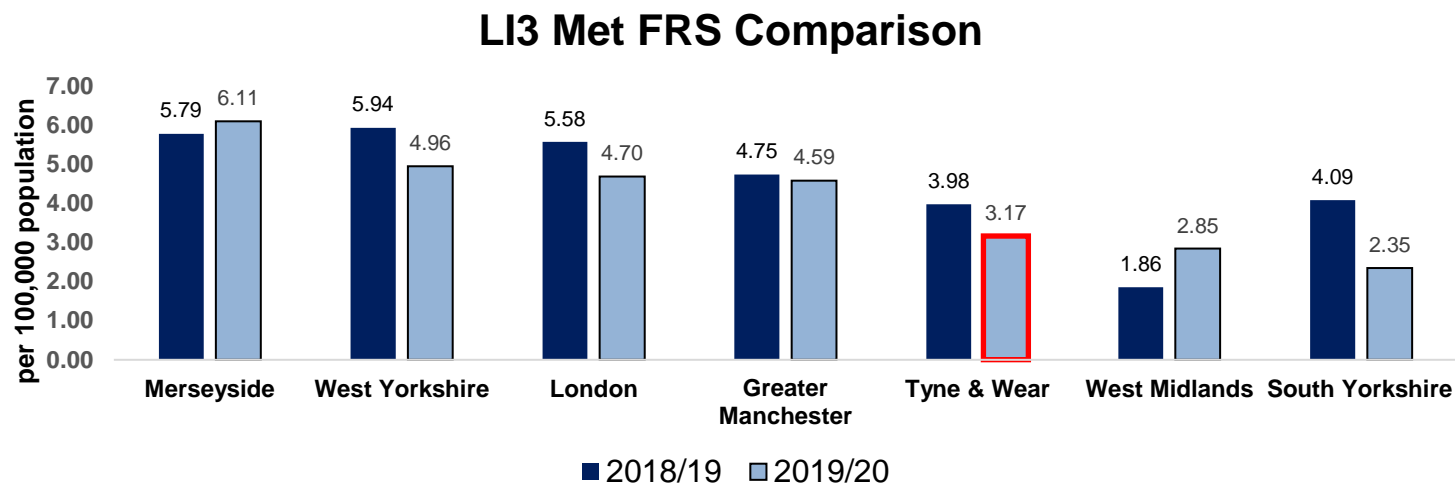


3.1.2 Unfortunately, there were nine fatalities from all fires during 2019/20.

3.1.3 Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue (TWFRS) recorded the highest number of fatalities (0.79 per 100,000 population) from all fires in comparison to other Met FRS. South Yorkshire with 0.21 had the lowest when comparing per 100,000 population.

3.2 (LI3) Injuries from Accidental Dwelling Fires Met Performance 2019/20

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.

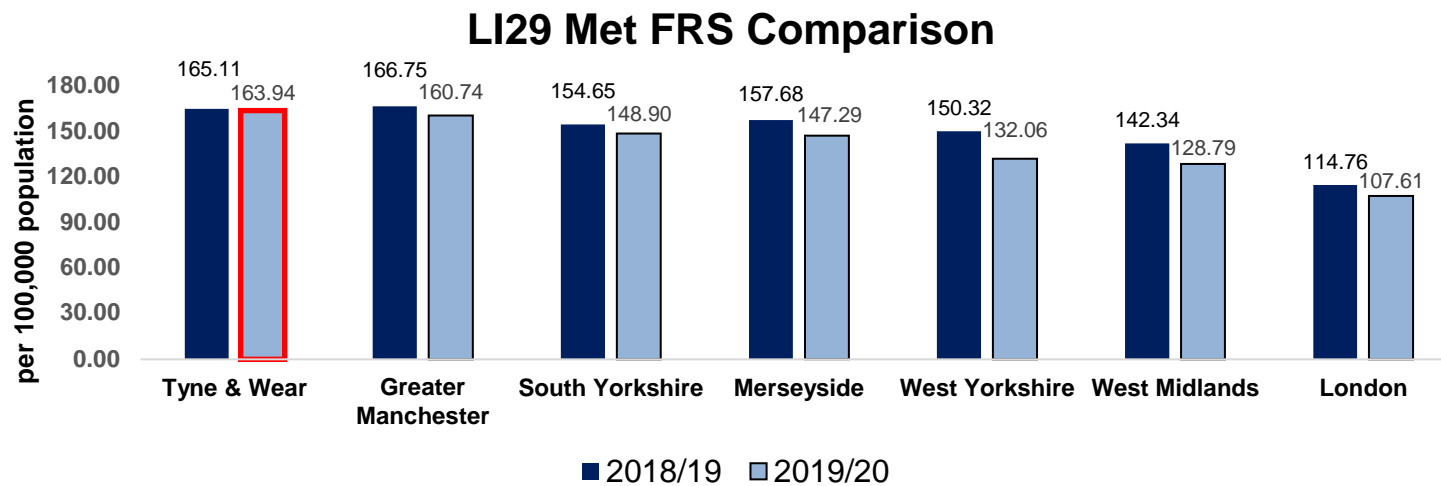


3.2.2 We had the third lowest number of injuries from accidental dwelling fires (3.17 per 100,000 population) in comparison to other Met FRS's during 2019/20.

4 Fire Attendance 2019/20

4.1 (LI29) Primary Fires Met Performance 2019/20

- 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.

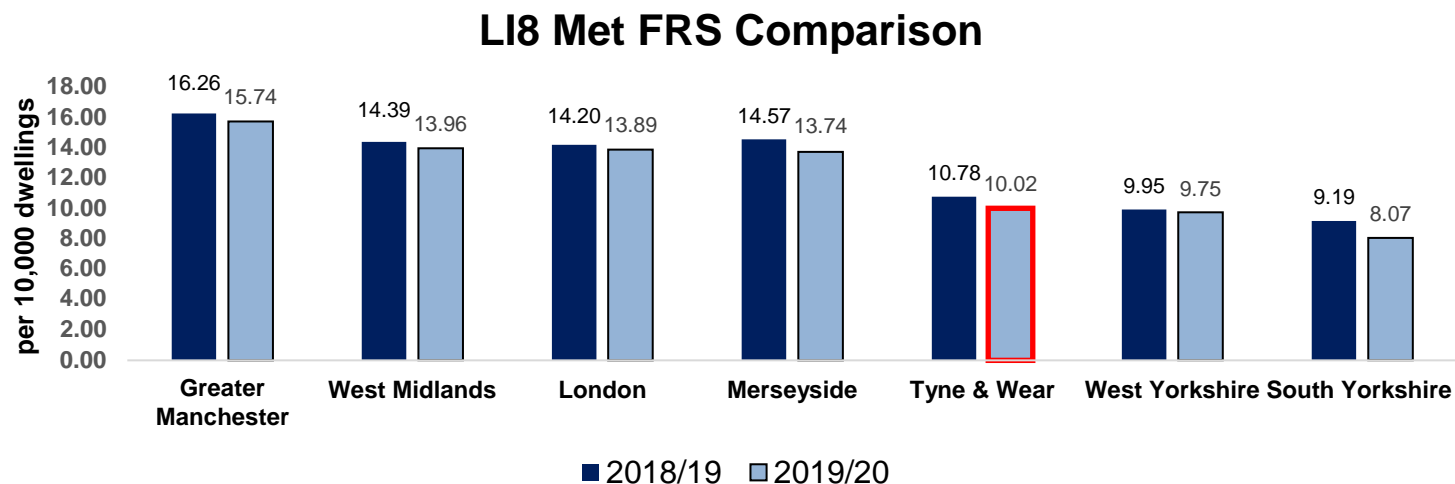


- 4.1.2 During 2019/20 TWFRS had the highest number of Primary Fire incidents (163.94 per 100,000 population) in comparison to other Met FRS's.

5 Accidental Fires 2019/20

5.1 (LI8) Accidental Dwelling Fires Met Performance 2019/20

- 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.

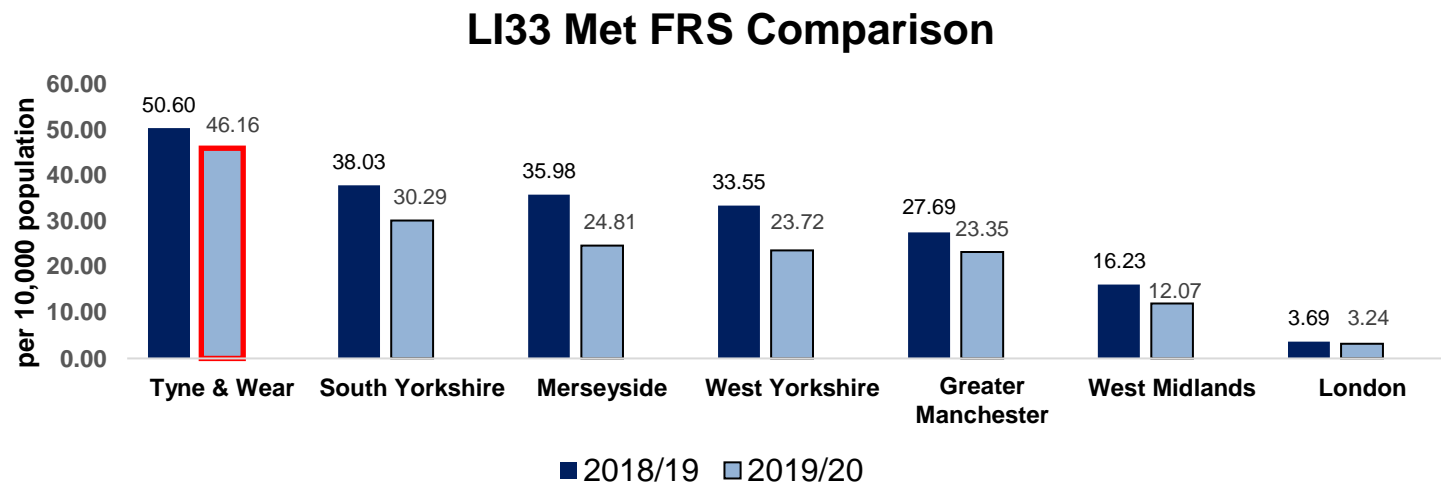


- 5.1.2 TWFRS had the third lowest number of accidental dwelling fires (10.02 per 10,000 dwellings) in comparison to other Met FRS 2019/20.

6 Deliberate Fires 2019/20

6.1 (LI33) Number of All Deliberate Fires Met Performance 2019/20

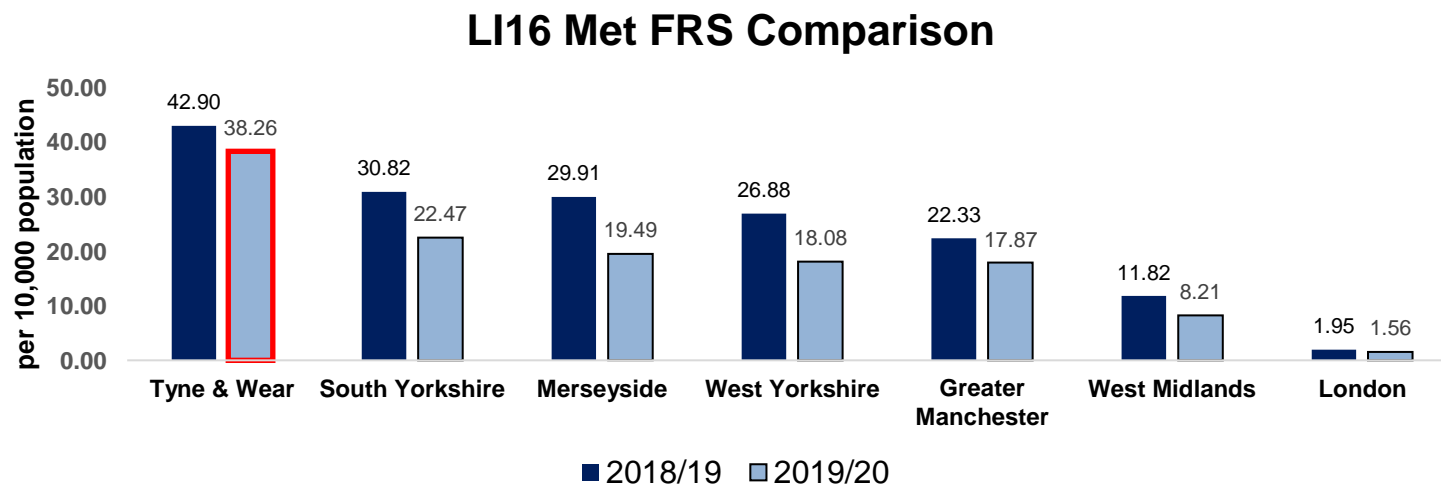
- 6.1.1 The following indicator outlines our performance in relation to the number of all deliberate fires that we attend. A deliberate fire is defined as an incident where the cause of the fire is suspected to be non-accidental. This indicator includes fires that are both reported as being a primary 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 We had the highest number of deliberate fires (46.16 per 10,000 population) in comparison to other Met FRS's during 2019/20.

6.2 (LI16) Number of Deliberate Secondary Fires Met Performance 2019/20

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).

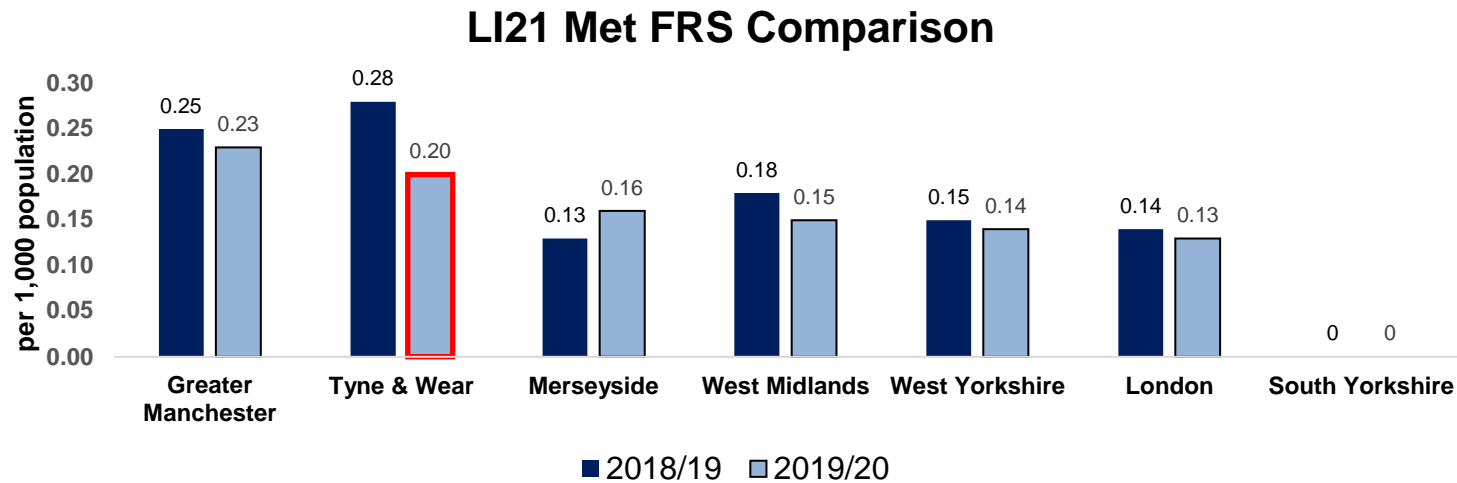


6.2.2 TWFRS had the highest number of deliberate secondary fires (38.26 per 10,000 population) in comparison to other Met FRS's during 2019/20.

7 False Alarms 2019/20

7.1 (LI21) Number of Malicious False Alarm Calls Attended Met Performance 2019/20

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 special service).

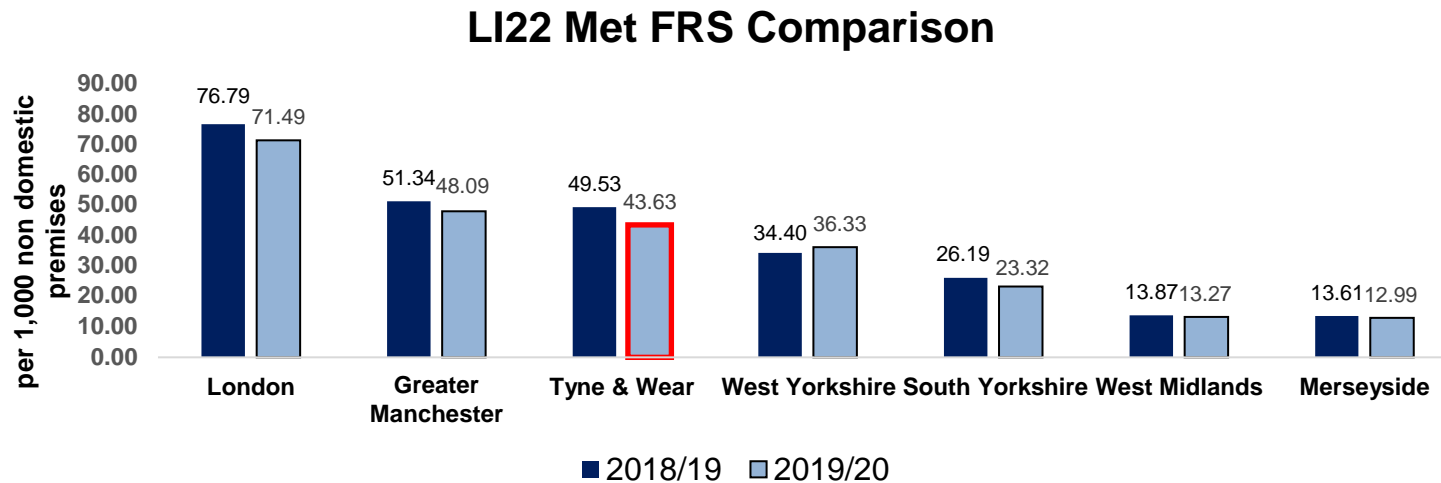


7.1.2 During 2019/20 TWFRS had the second highest number of malicious false alarms (0.20 per 1,000 population) when compared to other Met FRS's.

7.1.3 Data not collected by South Yorkshire.

7.2 (LI22) Number of False Alarm Calls due to Automatic Fire Alarms from Non-Domestic Premises Met Performance 2019/20

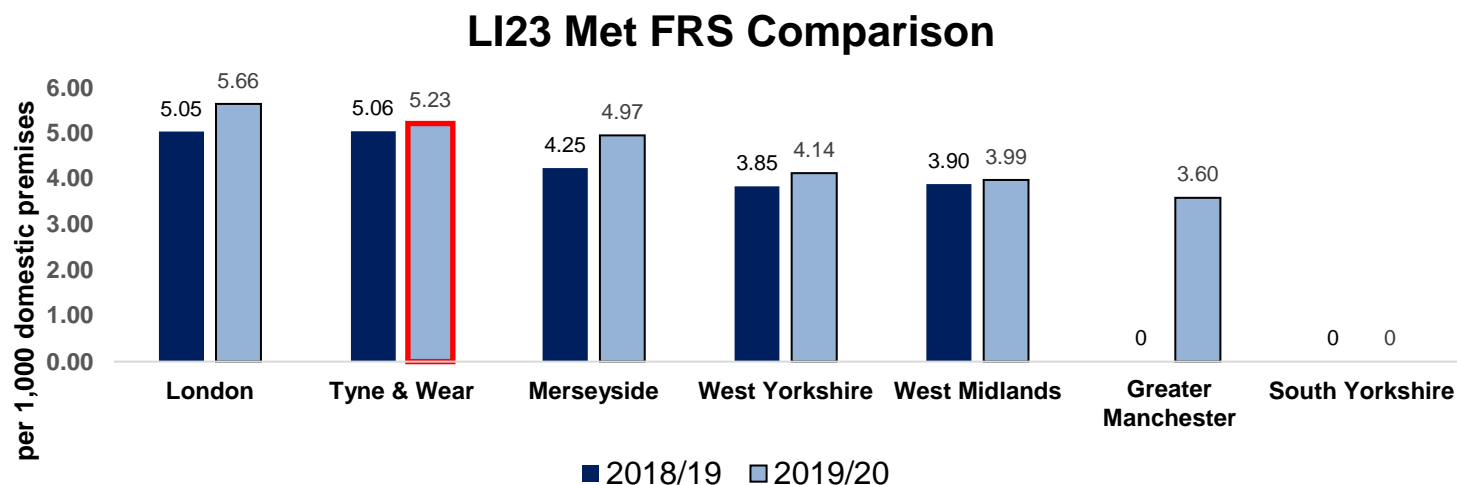
7.2.1 This indicator reflects the number of false alarm calls dispatched to as a result of a call being activated by a person or automatic fire detection equipment or fixed firefighting equipment. Non-domestic premises can be classified as a non-residential property, for example a public building, hospital,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



7.2.2 TWFRS had the third highest number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non-domestic premises (43.63 per 1,000 non-domestic premises) in comparison to other Met FRS's during 2019/20.

7.3 (LI23) Total Number of False Alarm Calls due to Automatic Fire Alarms from Domestic Premises Met Performance 2019/20

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 2019/20 we had the second highest number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from domestic premises (5.23 per 1,000 domestic premises) in comparison to other Met FRS's.

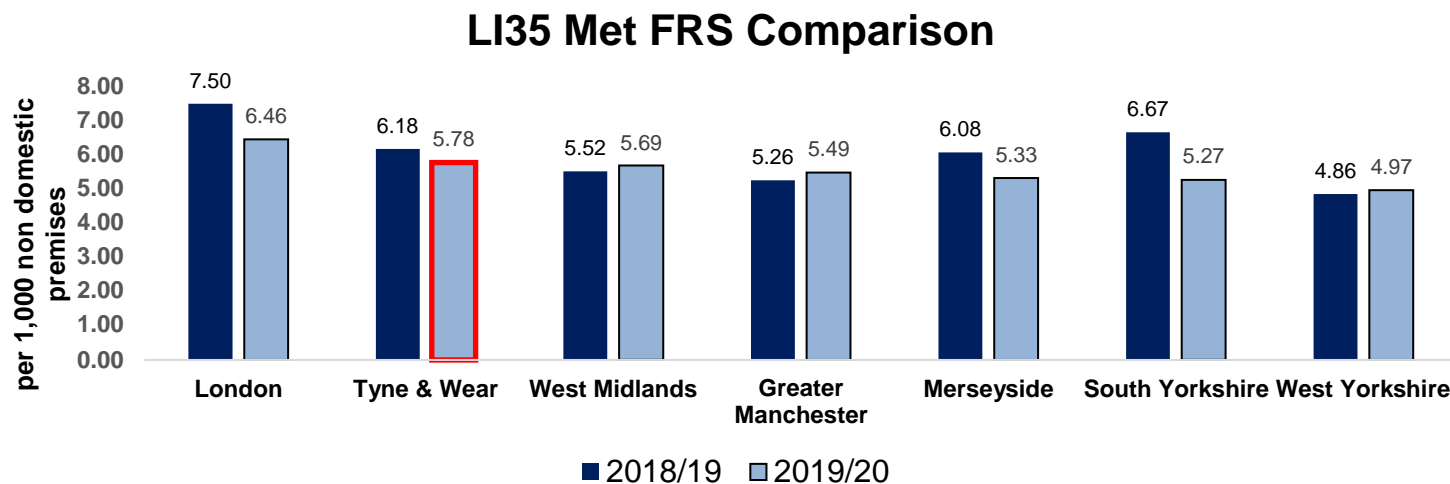
7.3.3 Data not available in 2018/19 for Greater Manchester and not collected by South Yorkshire.

8 Other 2019/20

8.1 (LI35) Number of Fires in Non-Domestic Property Met Performance 2019/20

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).

8.1.2 The following indicator outlines our performance in relation to the total number of incidents that we attended.



8.1.3 In comparison to other Met FRS's TWFRS had the second highest number of fires in a non-domestic property (5.78 per 1,000 non-domestic premises) during 2019/20.