# **SERVICE DELIVERY PLAN 2017-18:**

# July - November 2017

# **INDEX**

**Total emergency calls** 

**Total incidents** 

**Total fires** 

**Primary fires** 

**Secondary fires** 

**Special Services** 

**False Alarms** 

**Attendance standard** 

**Sickness Absence** 

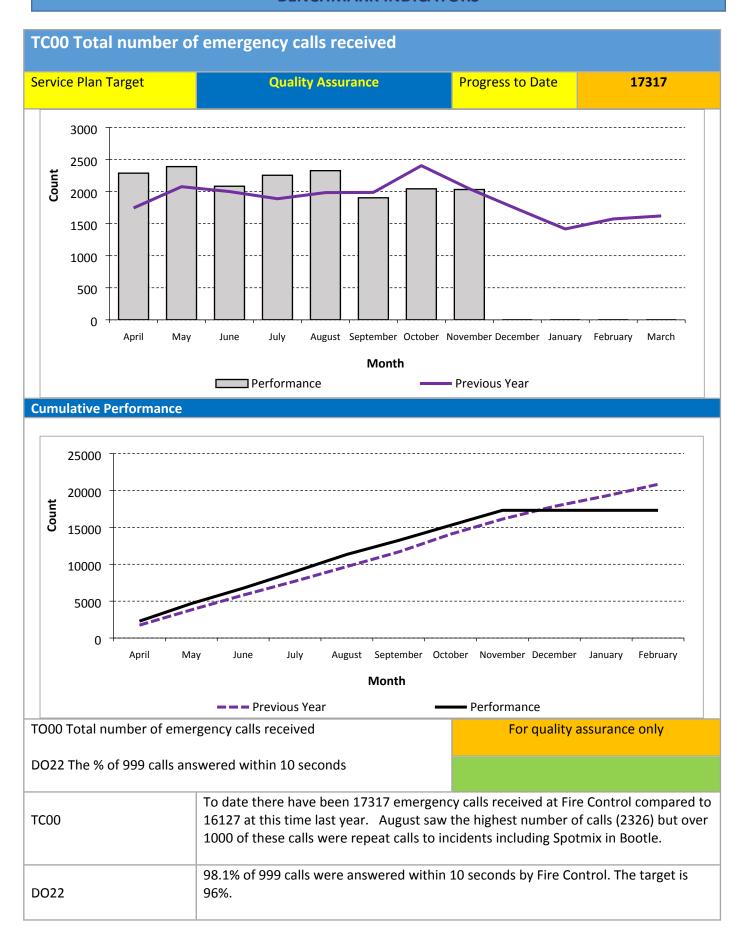
**Carbon output** 

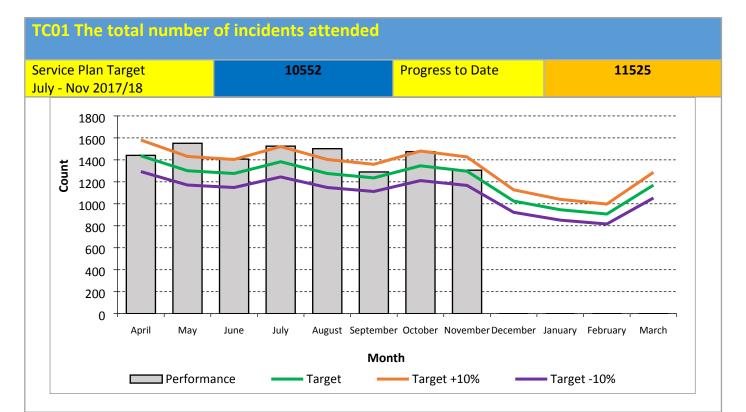
## **Objective:**

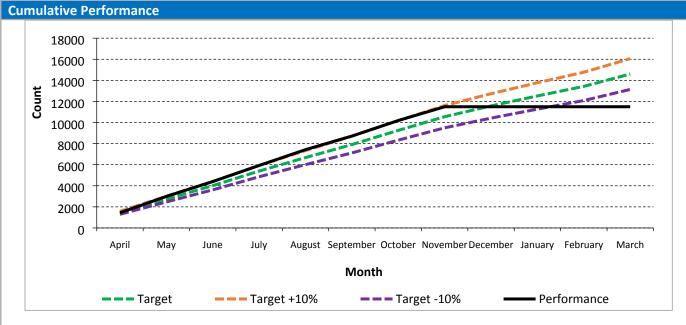
Good performance is reflected on the top bar of each indicator graph. We use Red, Amber, and Green to indicate how each indicator is performing. Amber reflects an indicator is within 10% of target.



#### **BENCHMARK INDICATORS**







TC01 Total number of incidents attended

By 30th November 2017 crews had attended 11525 incidents, this is 550 more incidents than in 2016/17. However this figure is within 10% of the target of 10552 incidents.

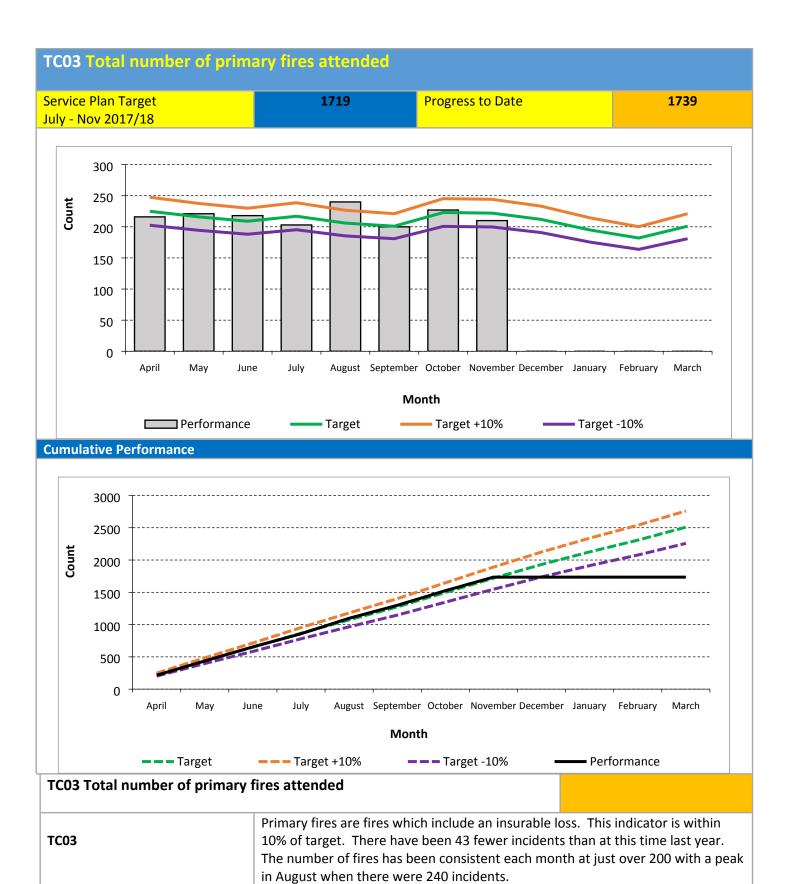
#### TC02 Total number of fire attended in Merseyside Service Plan Target 5455 5695 **Progress to Date** July - Nov 2017/18 1000 900 800 Count 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0 August September October November December January February April May June July Month ■ Performance Target Target +10% ■ Target -10% **Cumulative Performance** 9000 8000 7000 6000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 0 April May June July August September October November December January February Month **— — —** Target -- Target +10% --- Target -10% Performance TC02 Total number of Fires attended in Merseyside

2016 when crews attended 764 fires.

TC02

This indicator (5695) is within 10% of the target (5455) but since peaks earlier in

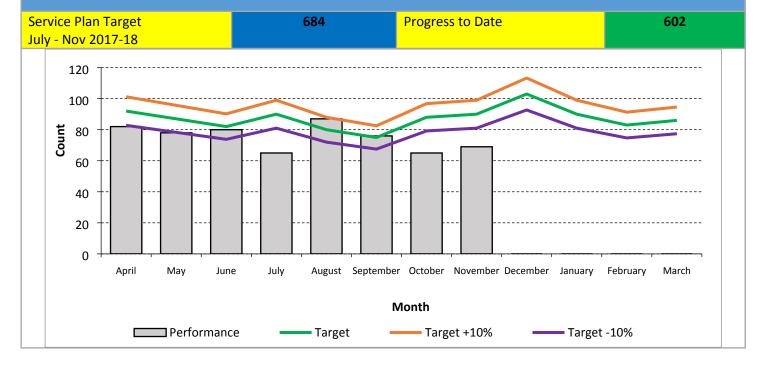
the year, particularly in May, numbers of fires have fallen with 108 fewer fires attended during the Bonfire period in November 2017 (656) than in November

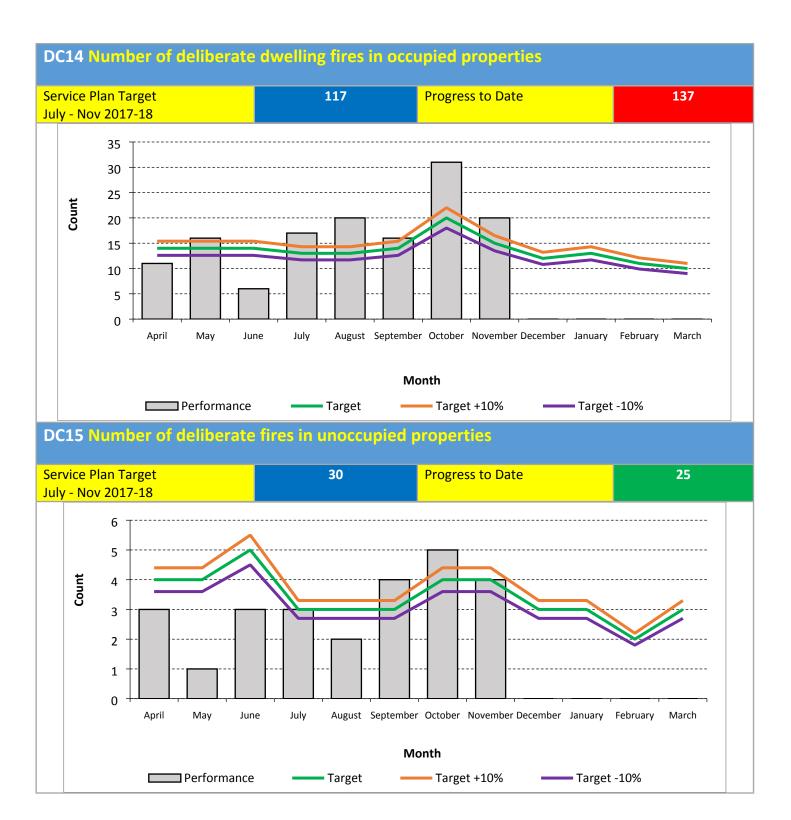


DC11	Number of accidental dwelling fires	
DC12	Number of fatalities in accidental dwelling fires	
DC13	Number of injuries in accidental dwelling fires	
DC14	Number of deliberate dwelling fires in occupied properties	
DC15	Number of deliberate dwelling fires in unoccupied properties	
DC16	Number of deaths occurring in deliberate dwelling fires	
DC17	Number of injuries occurring in deliberate dwelling fires	

COMMENTARY:		
	Accidental dwelling fires (602) continue on a downward trend with 70 less incidents than at	
DC11	November 2016 (672).	
DC12	Sadly there was a fatality in an accidental dwelling fire in October.	
DC13	There have been 63 injuries in accidental dwelling fires to date, this is 11 under target. In September there were 13 injuries, which is the highest in any month this year. All these injuries were as a result of 6 incidents.	
DC14	There have been 17 more deliberate dwelling fires in occupied property in 2017 (137) than in 2016/17 (120). In October there was a peak with 31 incidents, 12 of these involved fireworks.	
DC15	Deliberate fires in unoccupied properties have decreased from 29 in 2016/17 to 25 in 2017/18.	
	There have been no fatalities in the deliberate dwelling fires to date. However there have	
DC16 DC17	been 3 injuries to date.	

# DC11 Number of accidental fires in dwelling

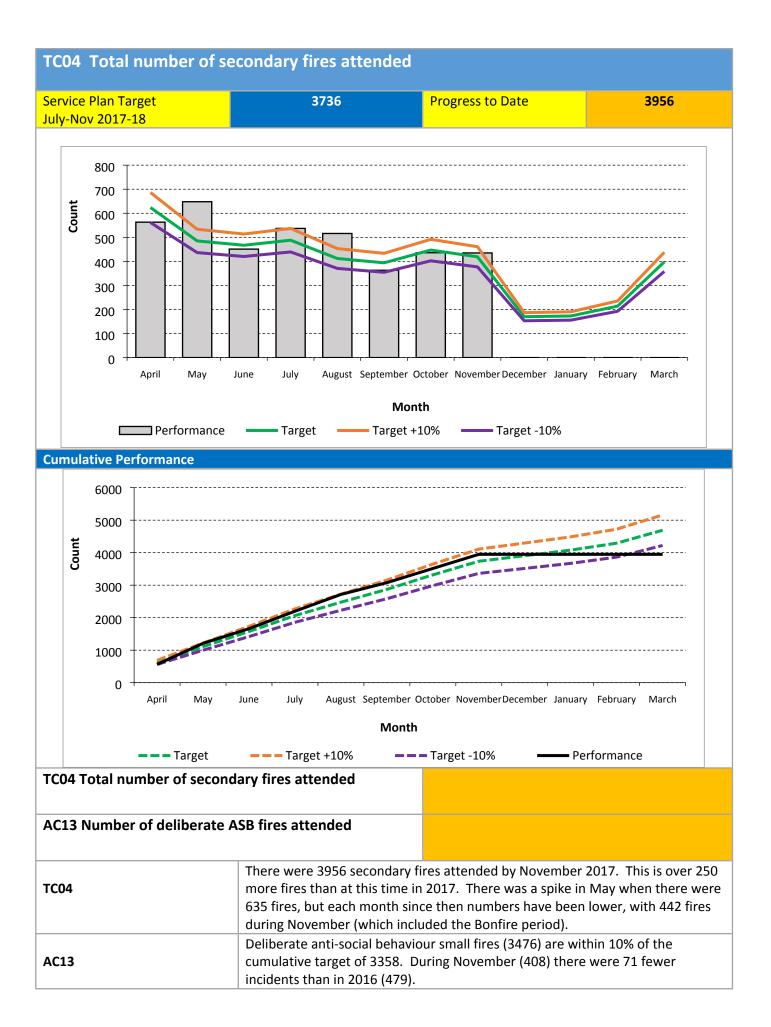


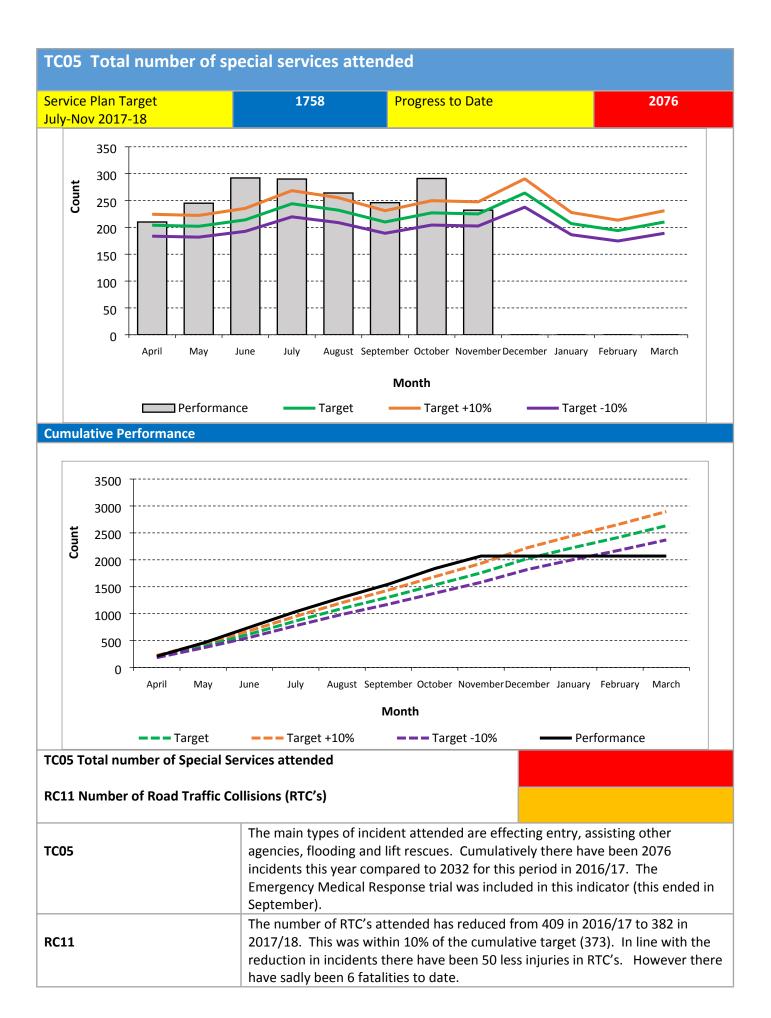


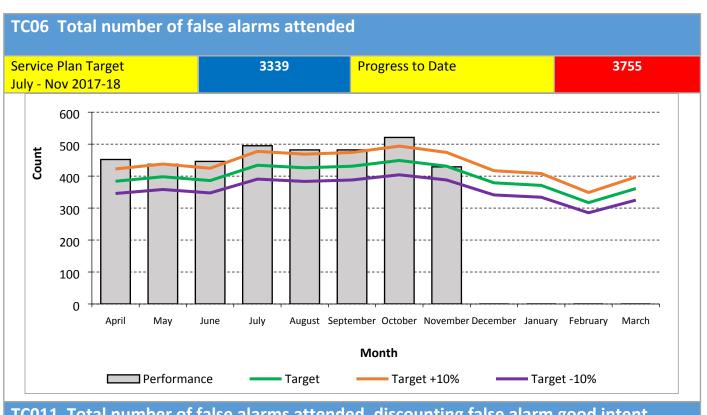
Home Fire Safety Checks (HFSC's)				
	Target	TOTAL		
Completed by Stations	27301	28295		
Completed by stations, prevention staff and others	33967	35670		

Operational fire crews are expected to use status reports to select which addresses to deliver HFSC's to. These reports identify properties where residents are over 65 and as such considered at greater risk of fire. From April to November 2017 crews completed 28295 HFSC's. 56.6% of these were addresses where taken from status reports, where at least one member of the household was over 65. HFSCs that are delivered to people under the age of 65 are usually the result of specific home fire safety campaigns in a particular area (for example, after a fatality).

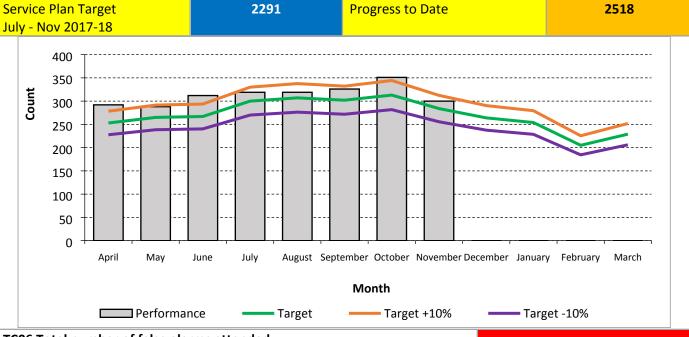
There were 35670 HFSC's carried out by fire crews, new Home Safety Advisers and Prevention staff (who delivered 6709 Safe and Well visits). Prevention staff target the most vulnerable people in our communities and each Officer has delivered an average of 616 visits this year to date.







TC011 Total number of false alarms attended, discounting false alarm good intent

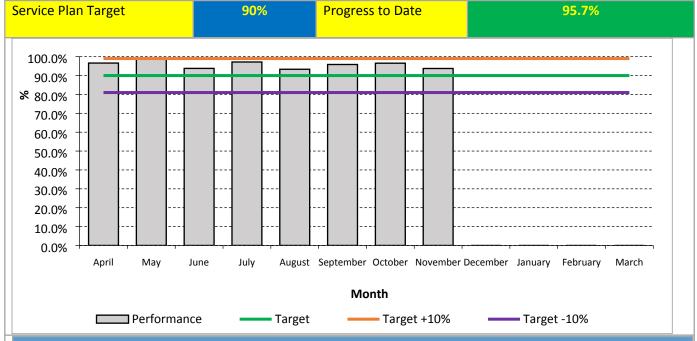


TC06 Total number of false alarms attended

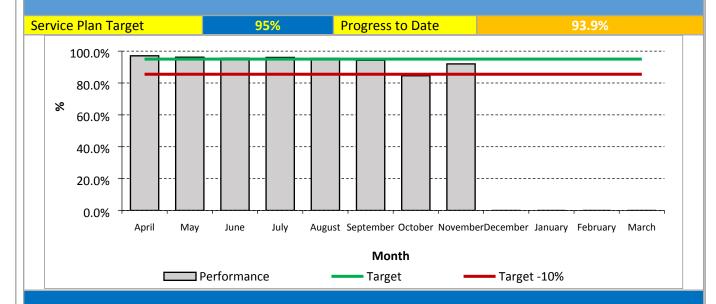
### TC011 Total false alarms attended, discounting false alarm good intent

T005	The number of false alarms attended (3755) increased by 300 compared to
TC06	2016/17 (3455). Repeat attendances continue to be predominantly to sheltered
	self-contained accommodation. Community Risk Management teams work
	closely with these premises to reduce false alarm calls.
	By subtracting the number of false alarm good intent calls from the total
TC011	number of false alarms attended a clearer picture of the number of incidents
	can be drawn. This incident type is within 10% of target (3339) with 2518
	attendances.





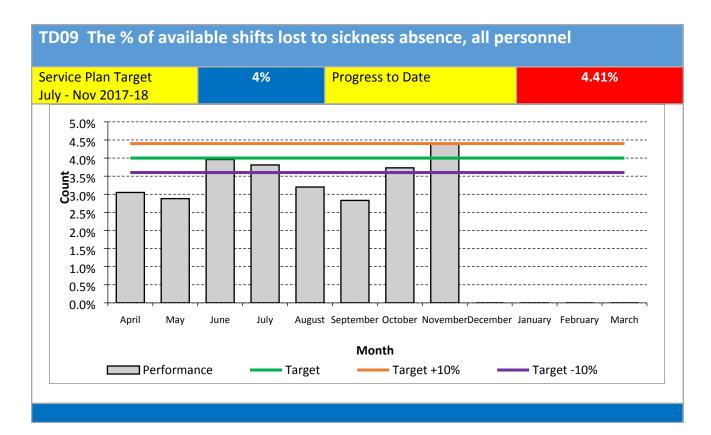
### DR23 Alert to mobile in under 1.9 minutes



TR08 Attendance Standard – first attendance of an appliance at all life risk incidents in 10 minutes

DR23 Alert to mobile in under 1.9 minutes

TR08	Operational staff attained the Attendance Standard of the first attendance of an appliance at a life risk incident within 10 minutes on 95.7% of occasions, well above the target of 90%.	
DR23	Crews when being mobilised to emergency incidents went from alert to mobile in under 1.9 minutes on 93.9% of occasions. The target of 95% was missed on 52 occasions between 1 <sup>st</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> November due to the volume of incidents at this time of year. This is an important part of ensuring the attendance standard is met.	



TD09 The % of available shifts lost to sickness absence, all personnel  WD11 The % of available shifts lost to sickness absence per wholetime equivalent GREY book (operational) personnel				
TD09	Overall sickness among all staff at 4.41% shifts lost to sickness absence is over the 4% target. People and Organisation development have looked at each individual absence and there are no common factors as to why so many staff have been absent.			
WD11 WD12	Uniformed staff absence has gradually increased with 4.95% of shifts lost to sickness absence.  Non uniformed staff absence was 3.56% which is just under the 4% target.			