Retrospective ADF and RTC Fatality and Injury 2019/20 – 2023/24

VERSION 1.0

STRATEGY & PERFORMANCE

Please note that the data in this document is based on the live Incident Recording System. As this is a live system, the data contained within this document is subject to review and can be changed without announcement.

Author: R Hanson
Work For: ACFO Mottram, AM Longshaw, AM Murphy, AM Ryder, AM Sheridan, AM Thomas, Deb Appleton, Jackie Sutton

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Related Documents

Document Name	Document Date
10 Year Business Intelligence Report Executive Summary 2014/15 – 2023/24	30/07/2024
Retrospective Incidents 2014/15 – 2023/24	30/07/2024
Review of Activity - 2023/24	30/07/2024
Fatality Trend Analysis – 2004/05 to 2023/24	30/07/2024
Target Setting and Performance Management Methodology	01/3/2013
Previous Business Intelligence Reports: 3-5 Yr Business Intelligence Report	Last updated: June 2022
IRMP Maps and Charts PowerPoint stored on the Portal	

1. Introduction

This Fatality and Injury retrospective provides an overview of fatalities and injuries occurring in Accidental Dwelling Fires and Road Traffic Collision incidents (RTCs). Where applicable, this data has been aggregated to incidents per 100,000 population, as well as per 100 incidents.

Please note that this summary is **Merseyside** and **district** based due to small data sets.

2. Summary

Between 2019/20 and 2023/24 there have been:

- 27 fatalities in Accidental Dwelling Fires and 48 in Road Traffic Collisions.
- 64 serious injuries in Accidental Dwelling Fires and 299 in Road Traffic Collisions
- 306 slight injuries in Accidental Dwelling Fires and 1152 in Road Traffic Collisions

During 2023/24 there were:

- 1 Accidental Dwelling Fire fatality and 8 in Road Traffic Collisions.
- 15 serious injuries in Accidental Dwelling Fires and 55 in Road Traffic Collisions.
- 46 slight injuries in Accidental Dwelling Fires and 220 in Road Traffic Collisions.

3. Findings

3.1 Retrospective of Accidental Dwelling Fire Fatalities

Chart 1: Breakdown of Fatalities by Year and District

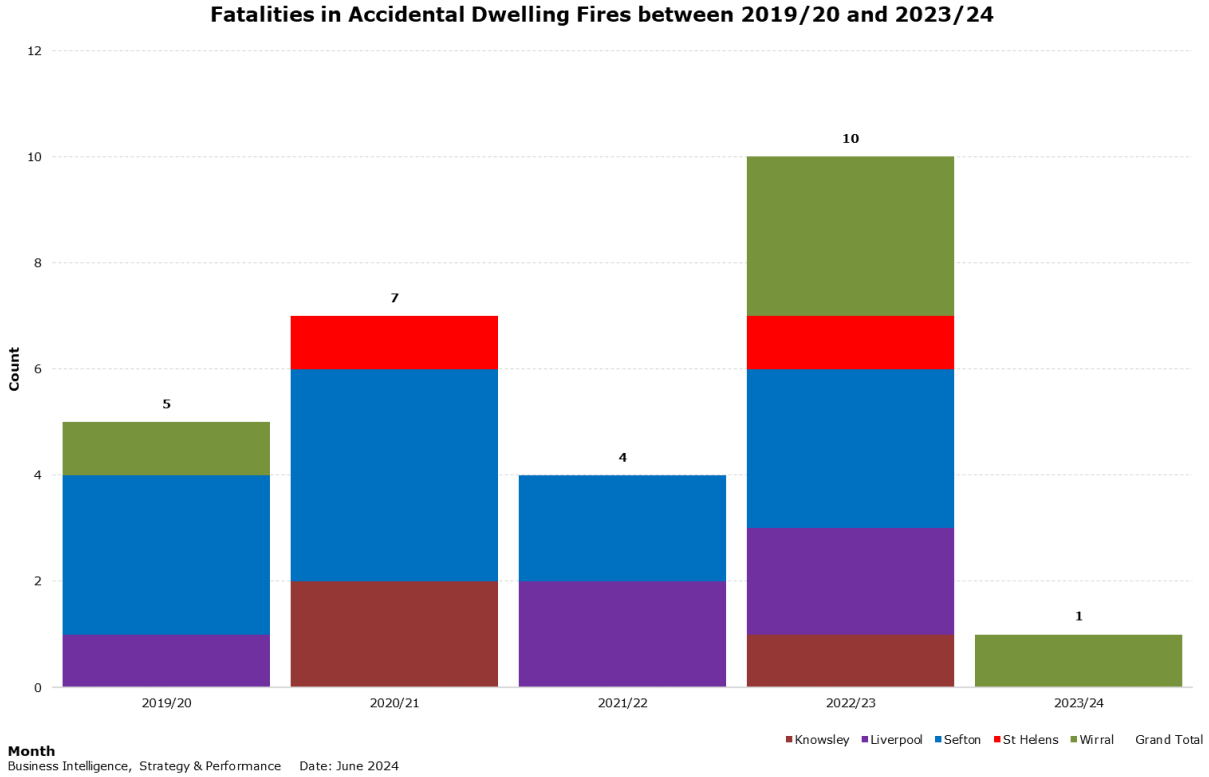


Chart 1 provides a retrospective of fatalities in accidental dwelling fires over the past 5 years. The chart identifies that over this period, fatalities have fluctuated, though have generally increased.

Between 2019/20 and 2020/21, fatalities gradually increased by 2 (5 to 7), before reducing to 4 in 2021/22. 2022/23 saw a large increase to 10 fatalities from accidental dwelling fires, the most since 2015/16 when there were 16. In 2032/24, there was 1 accidental dwelling fire fatality.

Table 1: Accidental Dwelling Fire Fatalities per 100,000 population per District

District	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Grand Total
Knowsley	0 **(0.0)**	2 **(1.3)**	0 **(0.0)**	1 **(0.6)**	0 **(0.0)**	**3 (0.4)**
Liverpool	1 **(0.2)**	0 **(0.0)**	2 **(0.4)**	2 **(0.4)**	0 **(0.0)**	**5 (0.2)**
Sefton	3 **(1.1)**	4 **(1.4)**	2 **(0.7)**	3 **(1.1)**	0 **(0.0)**	**12 (0.9)**
St Helens	0 **(0.0)**	1 **(0.6)**	0 **(0.0)**	1 **(0.5)**	0 **(0.0)**	**2 (0.2)**
Wirral	1 **(0.3)**	0 **(0.0)**	0 **(0.0)**	3 **(0.9)**	1 **(0.3)**	**5 (0.3)**
Merseyside	**5 (0.3)**	**7 (0.5)**	**4 (0.3)**	**10 (0.7)**	**1 (0.1)**	**27 (0.4)**

Table 1 shows the proportion of Accidental Dwelling Fire fatalities per 100,000 population for each district over the past 5 years. It identifies that Sefton have had the greatest number of fatalities (12), followed by Liverpool and Wirral (both 5). Sefton has the greatest proportion per 100,000 population (0.9). Knowsley has the 2nd highest incidence of death per 100,000 population (0.4), followed by Wirral (0.3). Liverpool and St Helens have the lowest incidences of death per 100,000 population at 0.2. During 2023/24, the only fatality was in Wirral.

Chart 2: Fatality Deprivation by Year 2019/20 to 2023/24

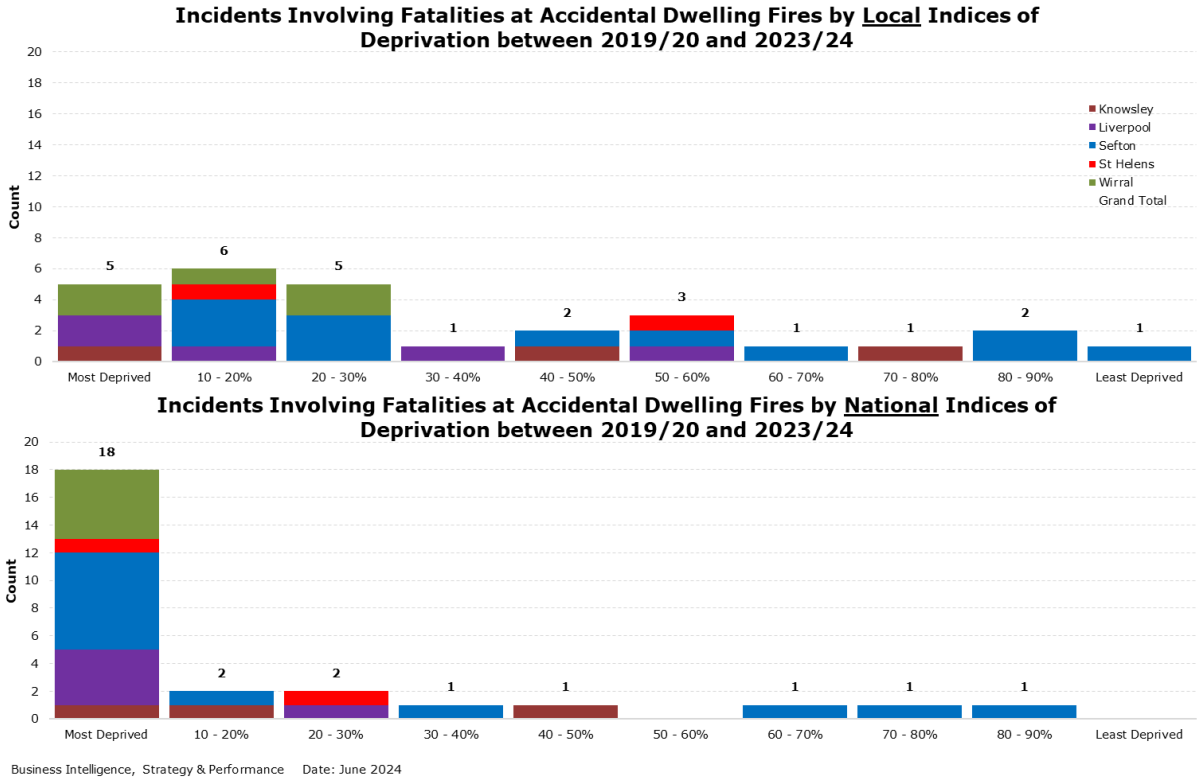


Chart 2 describes the distribution of incidents that contributed to a fatality at an Accidental Dwelling Fire against both a Localised and National Deprivation Index.

The top section of chart 2: Local Deprivation Index, shows that the greatest number of fatalities occurred in the second most deprived decile 10%-20% (6) followed by 1%-10% and 20%-30% (both 5). Though more fatalities have occurred in the most deprived areas, the least affluent areas have also been affected with 2 fatalities taking place 80%-90% decile and 1 in the least deprived (90%-100%) decile.

In the most deprived 30%, there have been 16 fatalities, while in the least deprived 30% there have been 4 fatalities. In the central 40% (between the 30-40% and 60-70% deciles), there have been 7 fatalities. Fatalities in Wirral are in the most deprived communities, while those in Sefton are spread across the IOD spectrum.

The lower section of chart 2 shows that when fatalities are measured against the National Deprivation Index, 18 occur in the most deprived decile. There have been 3 fatalities within the 40% least deprived areas overall. 2 deciles have not seen a fatality, 50-60% and 90-100%.

The skewing of fire deaths occurring in the most deprived decile provides evidence that deprivation has a significant impact on risk and is the reason why MFRS target persons above 65 in deprived areas.

This is likely due to Merseyside being one of the most deprived counties in England, but shows that a fatality can occur in any part of society.

For more detail, please refer to the full Accidental Dwelling Fire fatality report referenced on the Document Control page of this report.

3.2.1 Retrospective of Injuries in Accidental Dwelling Fires[1]

Chart 3: Injuries in Accidental Dwelling Fires

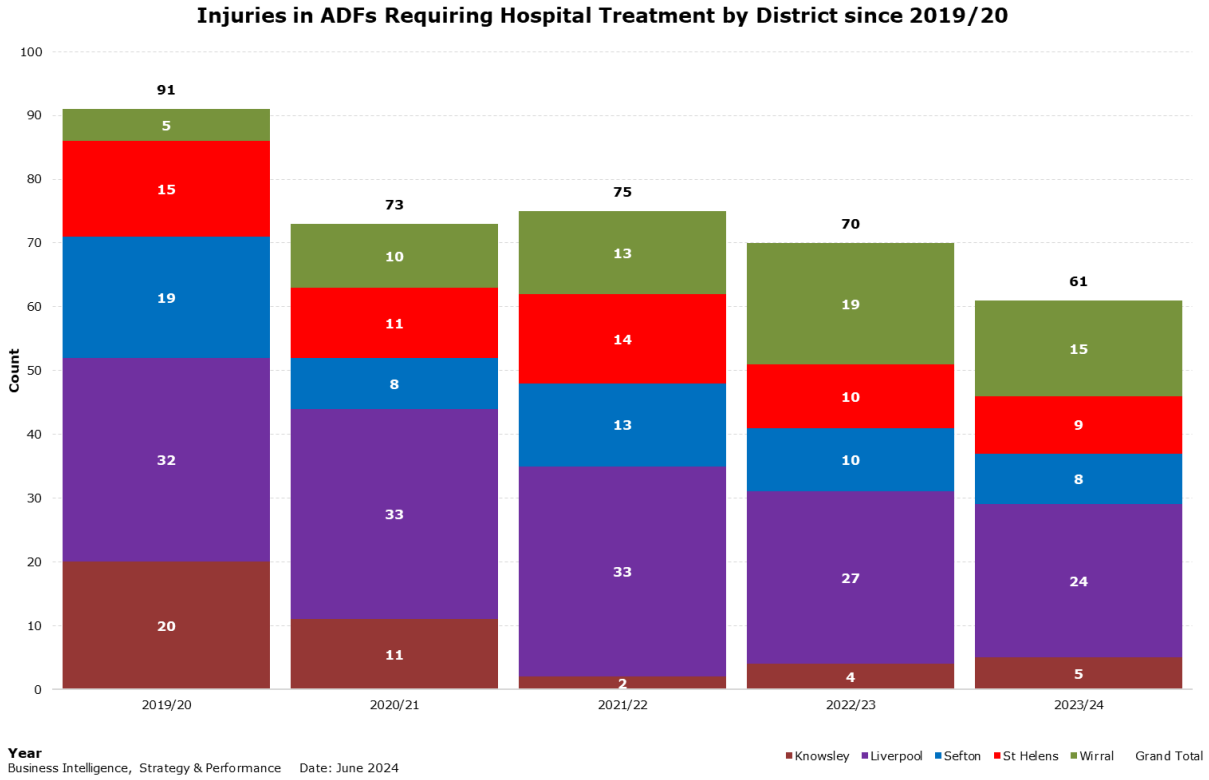


Chart 3 shows that the cumulative number of serious and slight injuries that required hospital treatment at Accidental Dwelling Fire vary by year, with overall injuries on a downward trend since 2019/20. This is an overall reduction of 30 injuries.

During 2023/24, Liverpool had the greatest number of injuries (24), a reduction of 3. This is followed by Wirral (15), a decrease of 4 on the previous year. Knowsley was the only district to see an increase (+1).

[1] Injury data only includes 'Victim went to hospital, injury appears serious' and 'Victim went to hospital, injury appears slight'

Chart 4: Injuries in Accidental Dwelling Fires

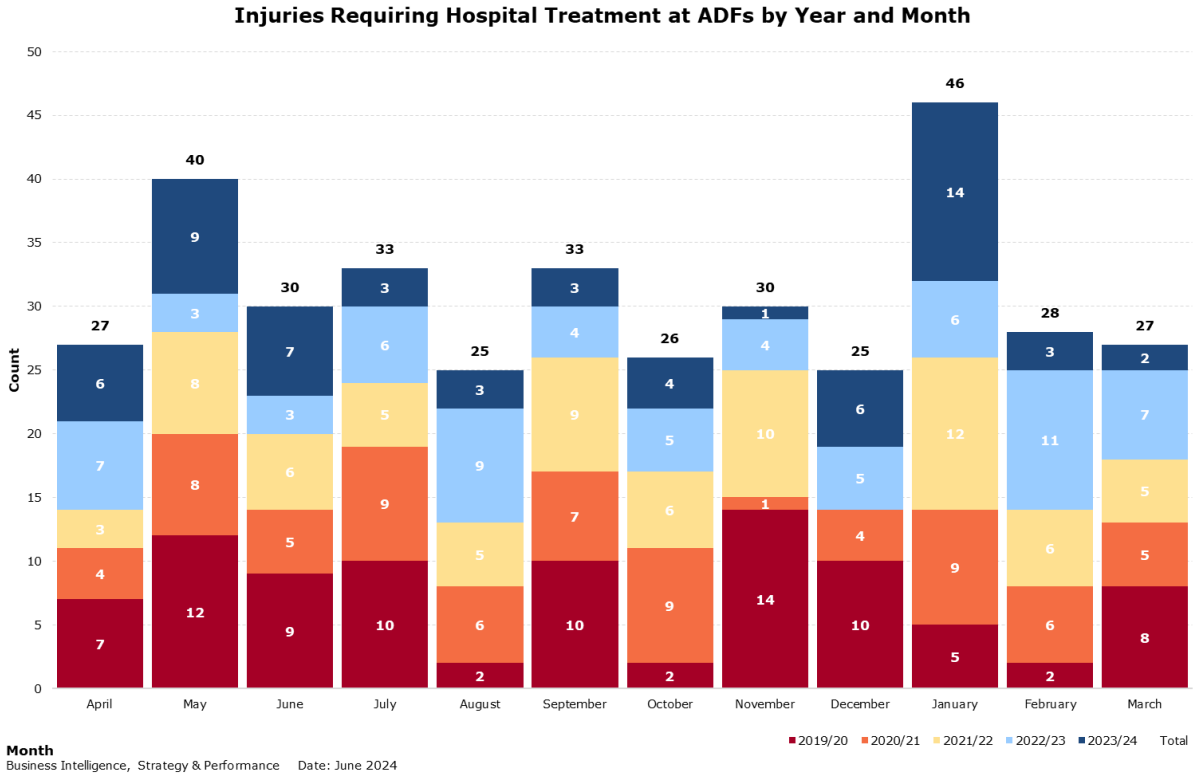


Chart 4 describes the number of injuries, whether serious or slight, that required hospital treatment split by month for the past 5 years along with the cumulative monthly total.

This shows that injuries in accidental dwelling fires are random as the fewest cumulative injuries have occurred during: August and December (both 25) and October (26). The months to see the most injuries are: January (46), May (40), July and September (both 33).

By concentrating on 2023/24 figures (dark blue), this shows that January saw the most injuries (14) followed by May (9). The months to see the least incidents were: November (1) and March (2).

3.2.2 Injuries in Accidental Dwelling Fires by Incident Counts

Table 2: Proportion of Injury by Severity for Accidental Dwelling Fire per 100 **incidents**

Injury Severity	District	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be serious	Knowsley	2 **(1.3)**	1 **(0.7)**	1 **(0.6)**	0 **(0.0)**	0 **(0.0)**
	Liverpool	1 **(0.2)**	5 **(1.0)**	7 **(1.4)**	6 **(1.2)**	12 **(2.4)**
	Sefton	3 **(1.1)**	2 **(0.7)**	0 **(0.0)**	1 **(0.4)**	0 **(0.0)**
	St Helens	3 **(1.7)**	0 **(0.0)**	5 **(2.7)**	0 **(0.0)**	1 **(0.5)**
	Wirral	2 **(0.6)**	2 **(0.6)**	2 **(0.6)**	6 **(1.9)**	2 **(0.6)**
	Merseyside	**11 (0.8)**	**10 (0.7)**	**15 (1.1)**	**13 (0.9)**	**15 (1.0)**
Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be slight	Knowsley	18 **(11.9)**	10 **(6.6)**	1 **(0.6)**	4 **(2.5)**	5 **(3.2)**
	Liverpool	31 **(6.2)**	28 **(5.6)**	26 **(5.3)**	21 **(4.2)**	12 **(2.4)**
	Sefton	16 **(5.8)**	6 **(2.2)**	13 **(4.7)**	9 **(3.2)**	8 **(2.8)**
	St Helens	12 **(6.6)**	11 **(6.1)**	9 **(4.9)**	10 **(5.4)**	8 **(4.3)**
	Wirral	3 **(0.9)**	8 **(2.5)**	11 **(3.4)**	13 **(4.0)**	13 **(4.0)**
	Merseyside	**80 (5.6)**	**63 (4.4)**	**60 (4.2)**	**57 (4.0)**	**46 (3.2)**

Since 2019/20, the count serious injuries are on a slight upward trend (11 to 15), while the ratio per 100 incidents has fluctuated between 0.7 in 2020/21 and 1.1 in 2021/22.

Slight injuries have reduced from 5.6 injuries per 100 incidents to 3.2, with an actual reduction of 34 injuries.

A quick summary of serious injuries by district show:
- Knowsley have reduced by 2 (**2** to **0**)
- Liverpool have increased by 11 (**1** to **12**)
- Sefton have reduced by 3 (**3** to **0**)
- St Helens have reduced by 2 (**3** to **1**) and
- Wirral have stayed the same (**0** to **0**)

A quick summary of slight injuries by district show:
- Knowsley have decreased by 13 (**18** to **5**)
- Liverpool have reduced by 19 (**31** to **12**)
- Sefton have reduced by 8 (**16** to **8**)
- St Helens have decreased by 4 (**12** to **8**), and
- Wirral have increased by 10 (**3** to **13**)

During 2023/24, there were 1.0 serious injuries per 100 incidents across Merseyside with Liverpool having the greatest proportion of serious injuries (2.4 per 100 incidents). Knowsley and Sefton have the lowest proportion (0.00 per 100 incidents) as they did not have a serious injury.

In terms of slight injuries 2023/24, St Helens has the greatest proportion of slight injuries (4.3 per 100 incidents). Liverpool had the lowest proportion of injuries (2.4 per 100 incidents), followed by Sefton (2.8 per 100 incidents).

3.3 Retrospective of Fatalities in Road Traffic Collisions

Table 3: Road Traffic Collision Fatalities per 100 Incidents per District

District	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Knowsley	1 **(1.1)**	2 **(2.9)**	0 **(0.0)**	5 **(5.4)**	0 **(0.0)**	8 **(2.0)**
Liverpool	1 **(0.4)**	2 **(1.0)**	8 **(2.7)**	1 **(0.4)**	2 **(0.8)**	14 **(1.1)**
Sefton	2 **(1.5)**	1 **(1.0)**	4 **(2.2)**	1 **(0.6)**	3 **(1.9)**	11 **(1.4)**
St Helens	2 **(2.2)**	2 **(2.5)**	4 **(3.4)**	2 **(1.7)**	0 **(0.0)**	10 **(1.9)**
Wirral	1 **(0.7)**	1 **(0.9)**	0 **(0.0)**	0 **(0.0)**	3 **(1.9)**	5 **(0.7)**
Merseyside	**7 (1.0)**	**8 (1.4)**	**16 (1.9)**	**9 (1.1)**	**8 (1.0)**	**48 (1.3)**

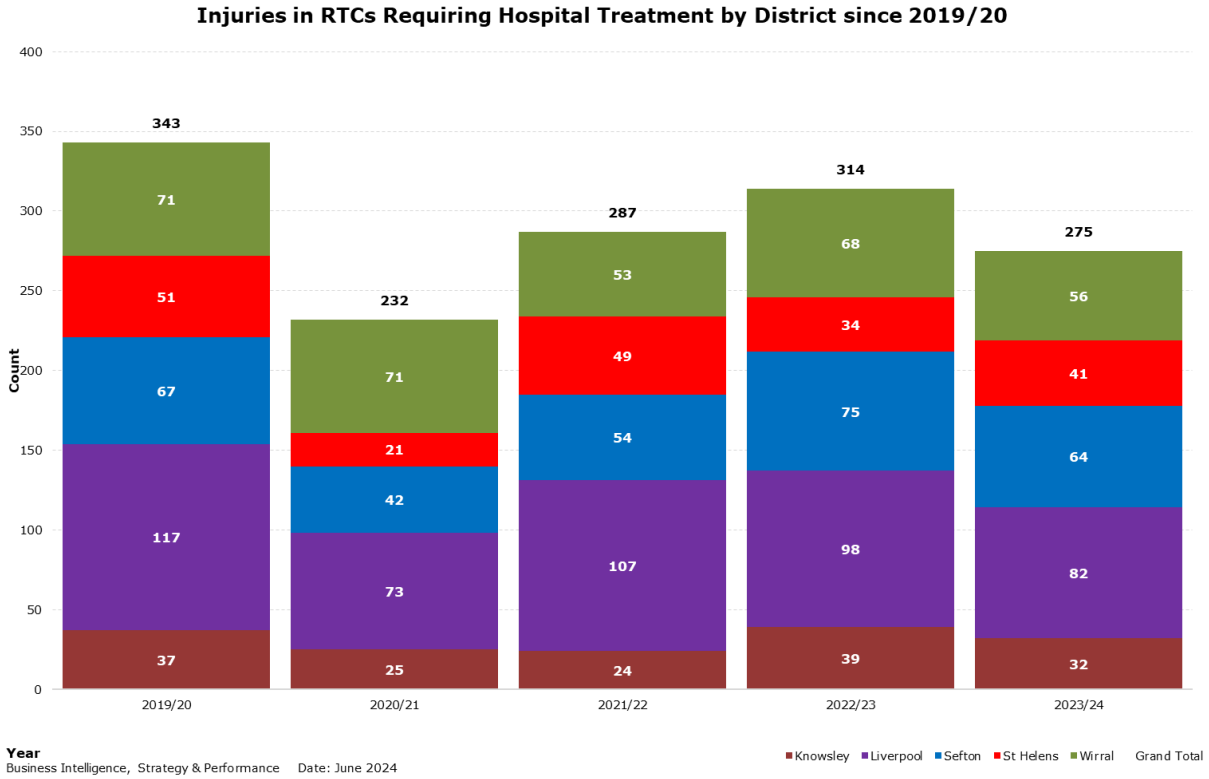
Table 4 shows the proportion of Road Traffic Collision fatalities per 100 incidents for each district over the 5 years. The table shows that MF&RS have attended 48 fatalities on Merseyside's roads during this period.

The table shows that Liverpool has had the greatest number of fatalities (14 in the last 5 years) while Knowsley has the greatest proportion per 100 incidents (2.00 – 8 fatalities). St Helens has the 2nd highest incidence of death per 100 incidents (1.9), followed by Sefton with 1.4. Wirral has the lowest incidence of death per 100 incidents at 0.7 (5 fatalities) and Liverpool has 1.1.

During 2023/24, there were 8 fatalities across all districts of Merseyside. Sefton and Wirral saw the most with 3 fatalities, followed by Liverpool (2). Knowsley and St Helens did not see a fatality at a Road Traffic Collision.

3.3.1 Retrospective of Injuries in Road Traffic Collisions

Chart 5: Injuries in Road Traffic Collisions



At 1st glance chart 5 shows that the cumulative number of injuries at Road Traffic Collisions are on a downward trend between 2019/20 and 2023/24 (-68) but displayed an upward trend in the middle 3 years. Injuries at RTCs were one of the main indicators that showed large reductions during the first and second COVID lockdowns.

During 2023/24, Liverpool had the greatest number of injuries (82), a reduction of 10 compared to the year before. This is followed by Sefton (64), a decrease of 11 on the previous year. Knowsley has seen the least injuries (32 – a reduction of 7) followed by St Helens (41 – an increase of 7). Wirral has seen a reduction of 12 from 68 to 56.

Chart 6: Injuries in Special Service - RTCs

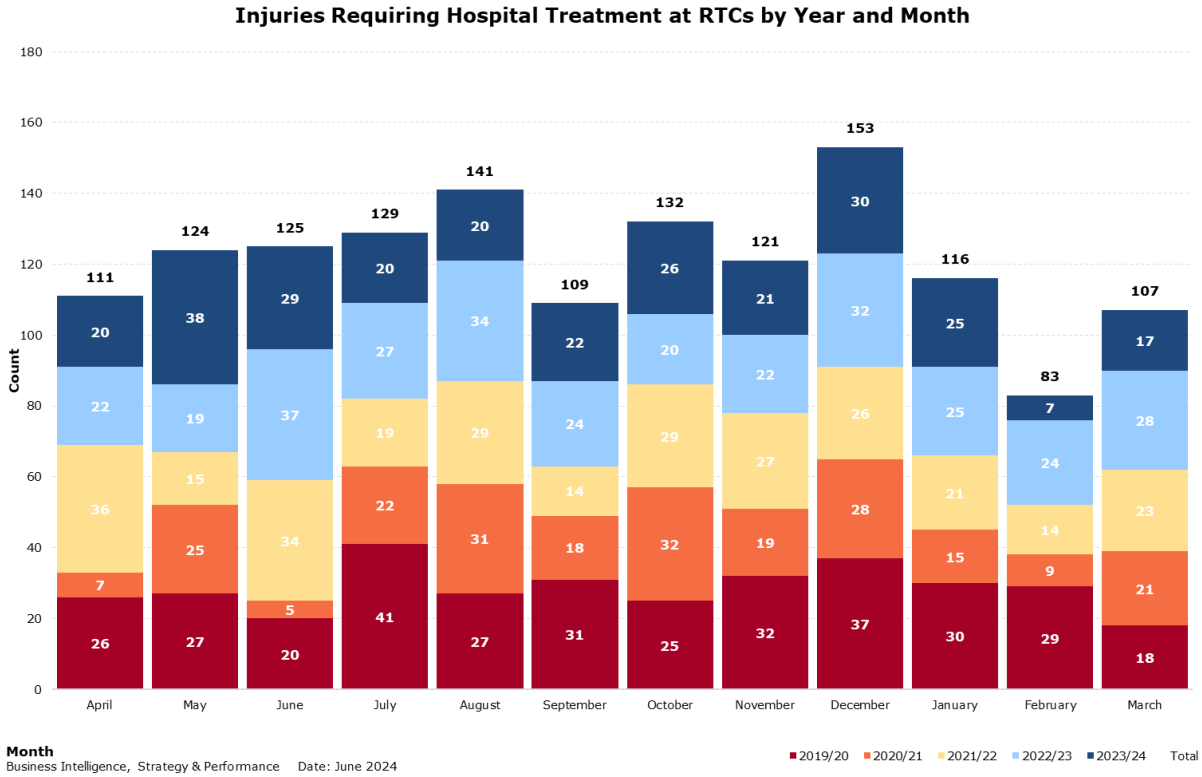


Chart 6 describes the number of injuries, that required hospital treatment, whether serious or slight, split by month for the past 5 years along with the cumulative monthly total.

This shows that injuries in Special Service – RTCs, like injuries in Accident Dwelling Fires, can be random as the fewest cumulative injuries have occurred during the winter months of February (83) and March (107). The 3rd quarter between October and December tends to see the most injuries overall, slightly ahead of quarter 2 between June and August. Reasons could vary as this trend in not consistent between the years however factors could include: alcohol; inclement weather; school holidays; darker mornings/evenings could have some influence.

By concentrating on 2023/24 figures (dark blue), this shows May saw the most injuries (38 – double the previous year) followed by December (30). The months to see the least incidents were: February (7) followed March (17).

3.3.2 Injuries in Road Traffic Collisions by Incident Counts

Table 4: Proportion of Injury by Severity for Road Traffic Collisions per 100 **incidents**

Injury Severity	District	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be serious	Knowsley	10 **(11.1)**	5 **(7.2)**	3 **(4.5)**	6 **(6.5)**	2 **(2.3)**
	Liverpool	23 **(9.1)**	21 **(11.0)**	22 **(7.5)**	22 **(7.9)**	25 **(10.2)**
	Sefton	10 **(7.4)**	5 **(5.1)**	13 **(7.1)**	11 **(6.1)**	12 **(7.5)**
	St Helens	13 **(14.6)**	2 **(2.5)**	11 **(9.2)**	8 **(6.8)**	6 **(5.5)**
	Wirral	14 **(9.3)**	20 **(17.4)**	11 **(6.5)**	14 **(8.1)**	10 **(6.2)**
	Merseyside	**70 (9.7)**	**53 (9.5)**	**60 (7.2)**	**61 (7.2)**	**55 (7.2)**
Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be slight	Knowsley	27 **(30.0)**	20 **(29.0)**	21 **(31.8)**	33 **(35.9)**	30 **(34.5)**
	Liverpool	94 **(37.2)**	52 **(27.2)**	85 **(29.1)**	76 **(27.1)**	57 **(23.2)**
	Sefton	57 **(41.9)**	37 **(37.4)**	41 **(22.4)**	64 **(35.6)**	52 **(32.3)**
	St Helens	38 **(42.7)**	19 **(23.5)**	38 **(31.9)**	26 **(22.0)**	35 **(31.8)**
	Wirral	57 **(38.0)**	51 **(44.3)**	42 **(24.9)**	54 **(31.4)**	46 **(28.6)**
	Merseyside	**273 (38.0)**	**179 (32.3)**	**227 (27.4)**	**253 (30.0)**	**220 (28.8)**

Since 2019/20, the count of serious injuries are generally on a downward trend (70 to 55), and a similar pattern is shown in terms of ratio per 100 incidents (9.7 to 7.2).

Slight injuries have reduced from 38.0 injuries per 100 incidents (273) to 28.8 (220), with an actual reduction of 53 injuries.

A quick summary of serious injuries by district show:

- Knowsley have reduced by 4 (**6** to **2**)
- Liverpool have increased by 3 (**22** to **25**)
- Sefton have increased by 1 (**11** to **12**)
- St Helens have reduced by 2 (**8** to **6**), and
- Wirral have reduced by 4 (**14** to **10**)

A quick summary of slight injuries by district show:

- Knowsley have decreased by 3 (**33** to **30**)
- Liverpool have reduced by 19 (**76** to **57**)
- Sefton have decreased by 12 (**64** to **12**)
- St Helens have increased by 9 (**26** to **35**), and
- Wirral have decreased by 8 (**54** to **46**)

During 2023/24, there were 7.2 serious injuries per 100 incidents across Merseyside with Liverpool having the greatest proportion of serious injuries (10.2 per 100 incidents). Knowsley has the lowest proportion (2.3 per 100 incidents).

In terms of slight injuries 2023/24, Knowsley has the greatest proportion of slight injuries (34.5 per 100 incidents), followed by Sefton (32.3). Liverpool had the lowest proportion of injuries (23.2 per 100 incidents).

4. Appendices

Chart 7: Injuries in ADFs by Gender and District

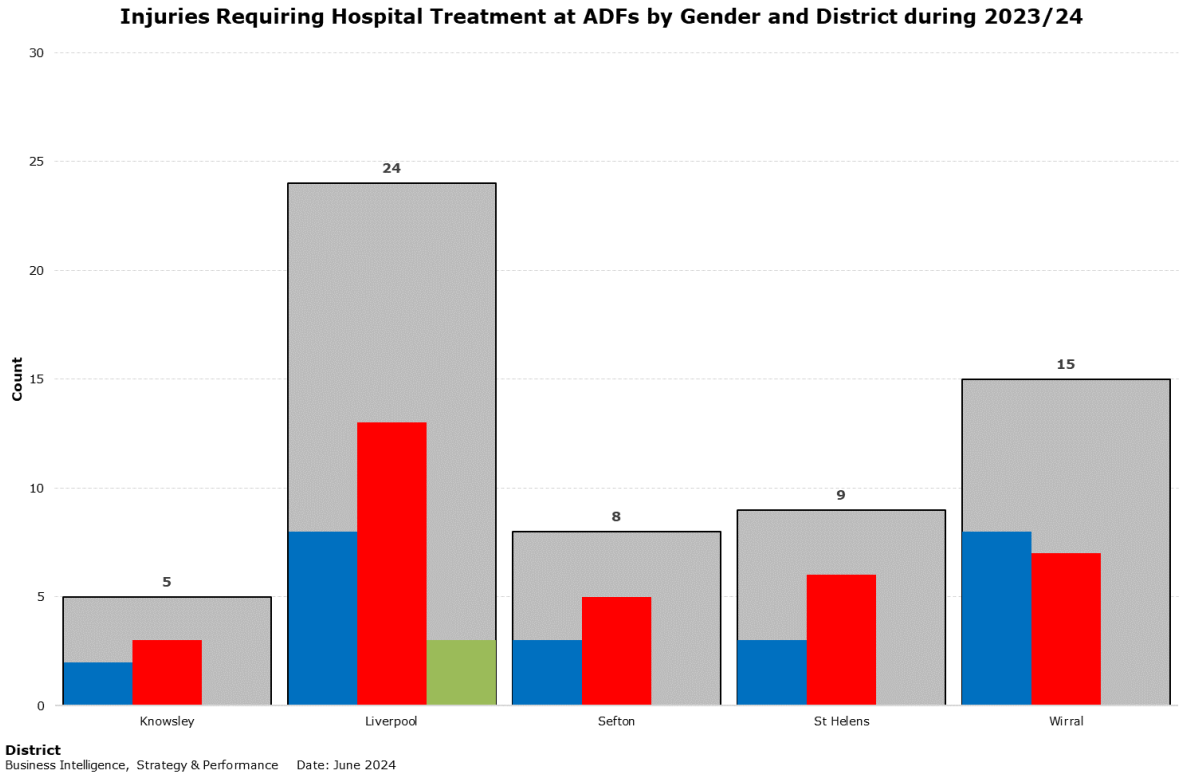


Chart 8: Injuries in ADFs by Gender and Month

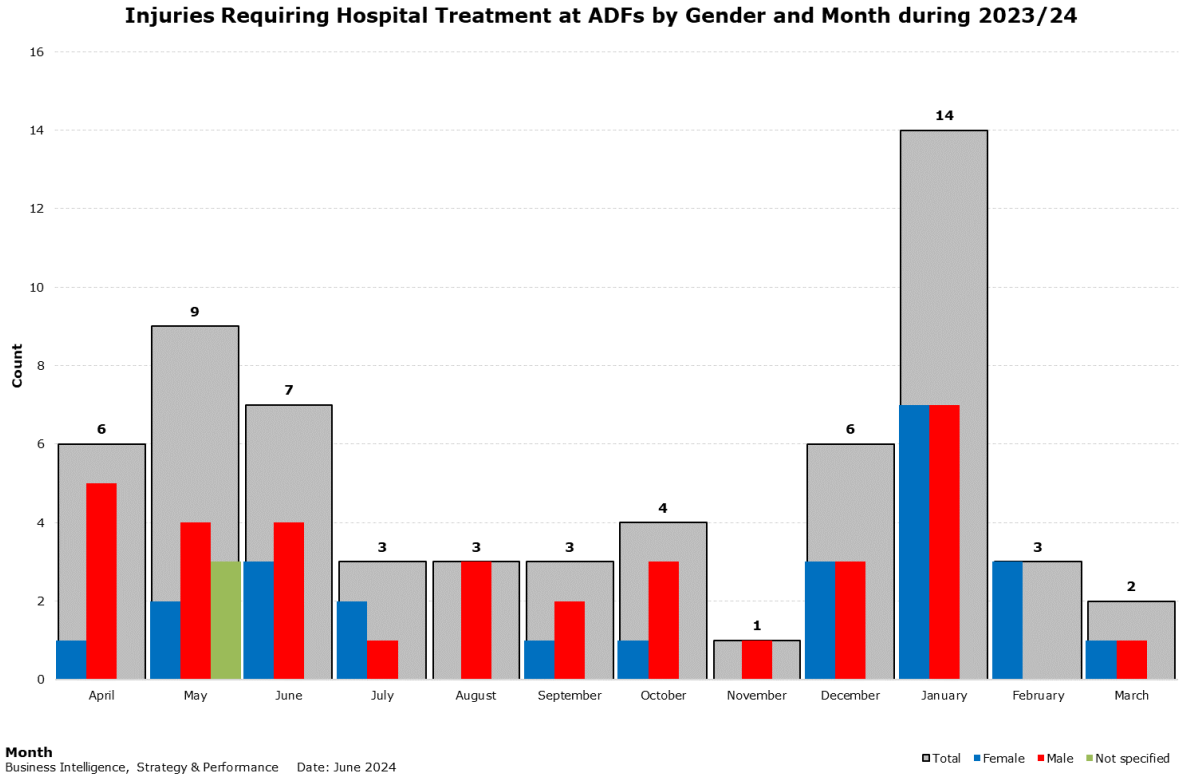


Chart 9: Injuries in ADFs by Gender and Hour

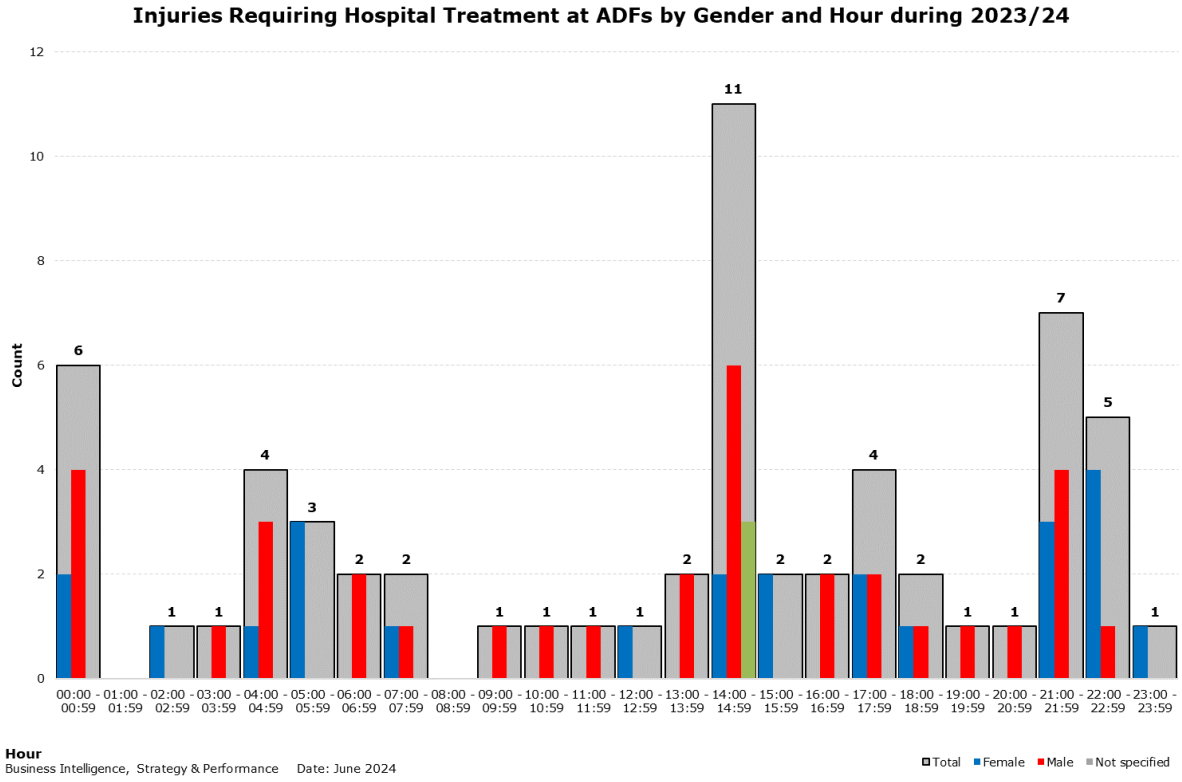


Chart 10: Injuries in ADFs by Gender and Age Range

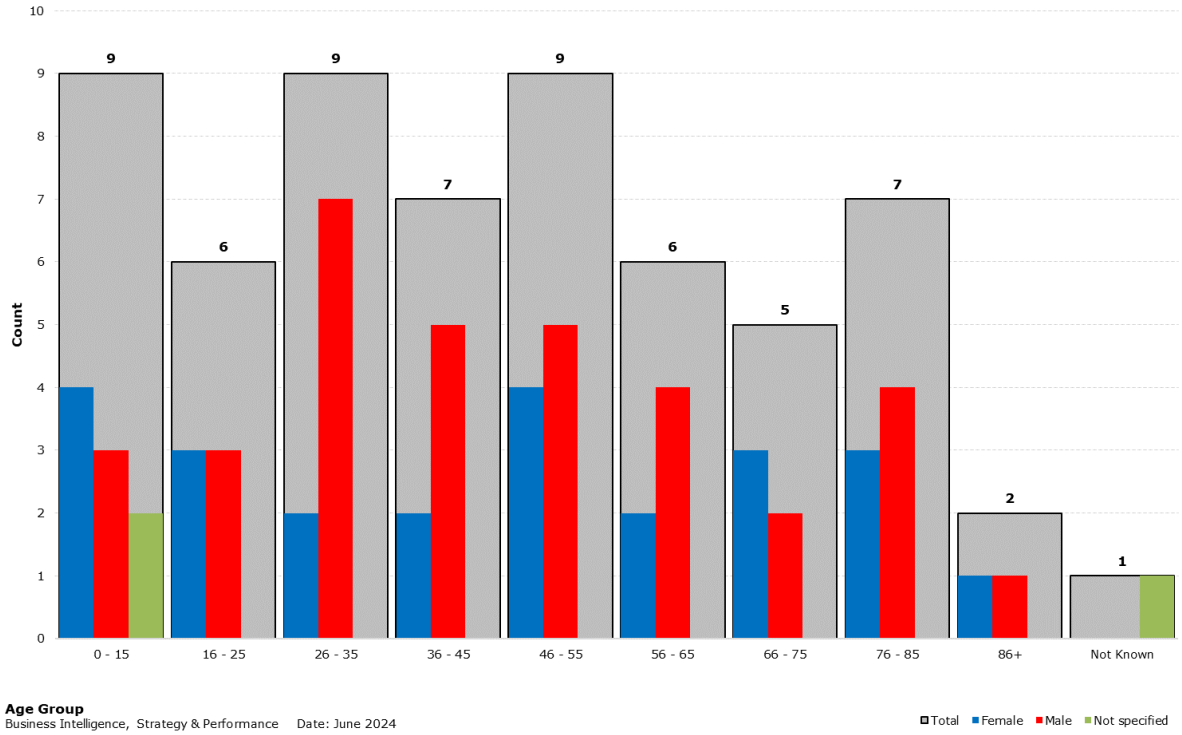


Chart 11: Injuries in Special Service – RTCs by Gender and District

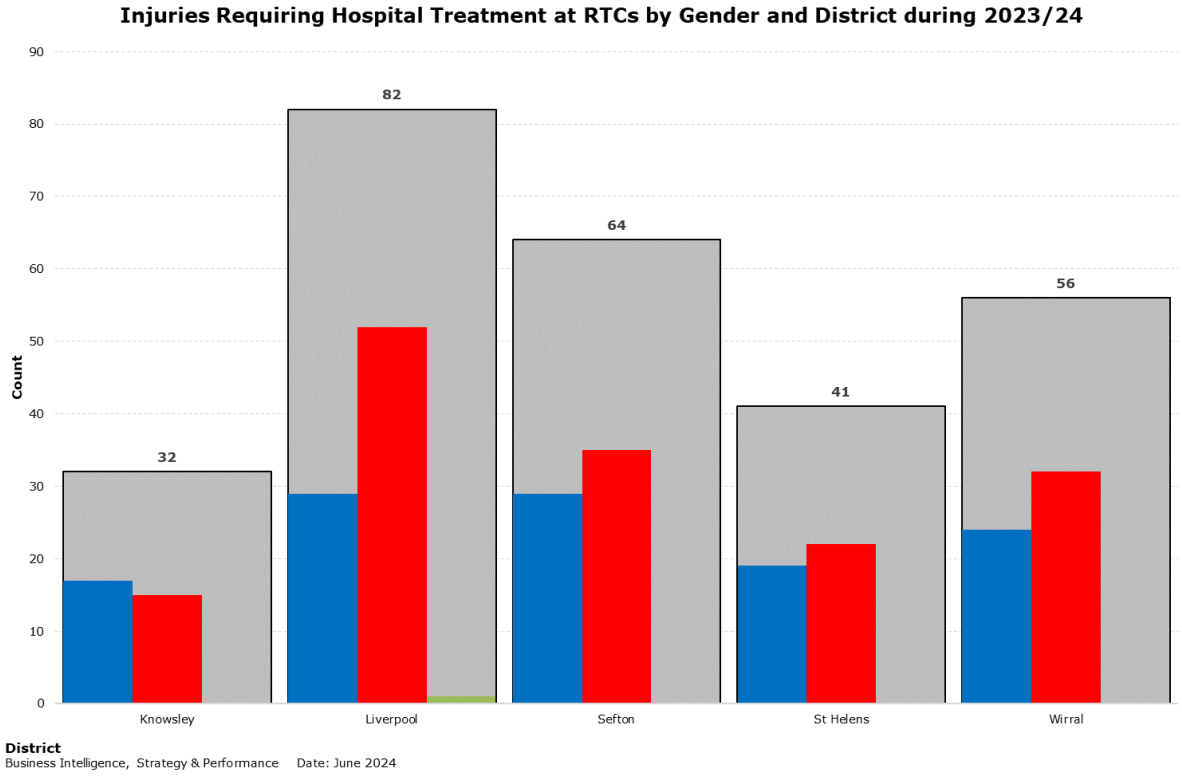


Chart 12: Injuries in Special Service – RTCs by Gender and Month

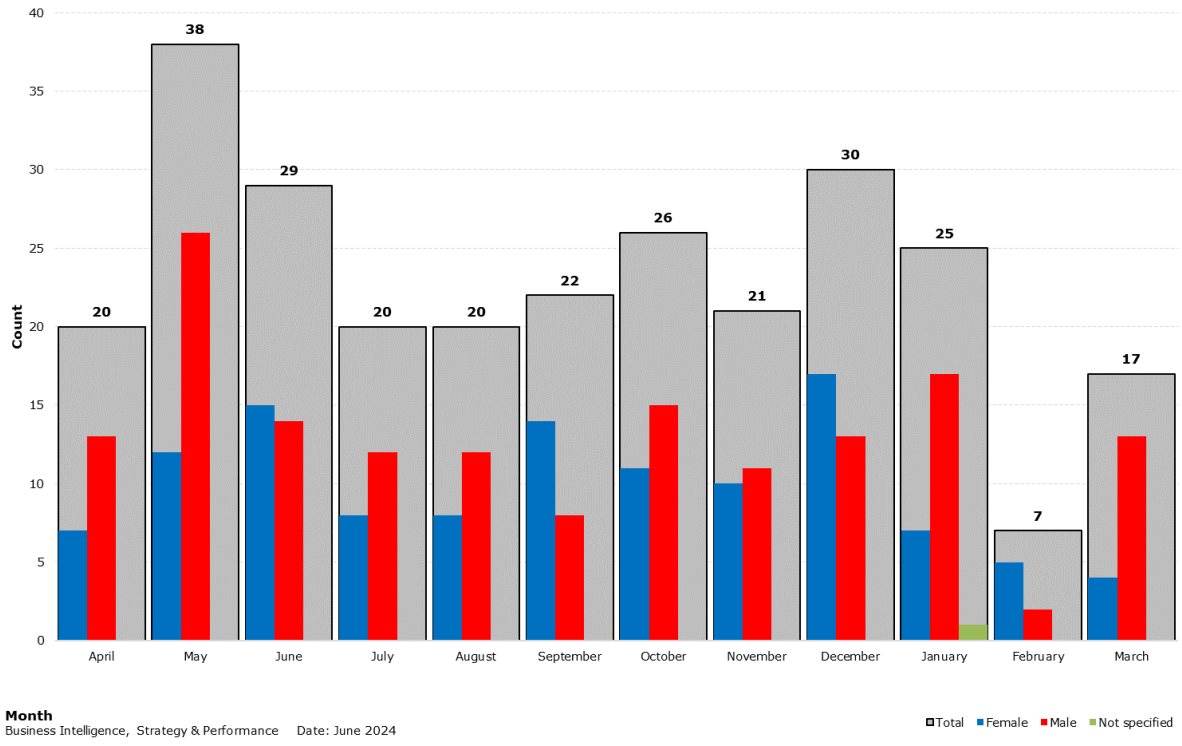


Chart 13: Injuries in Special Service – RTCs by Gender and Hour

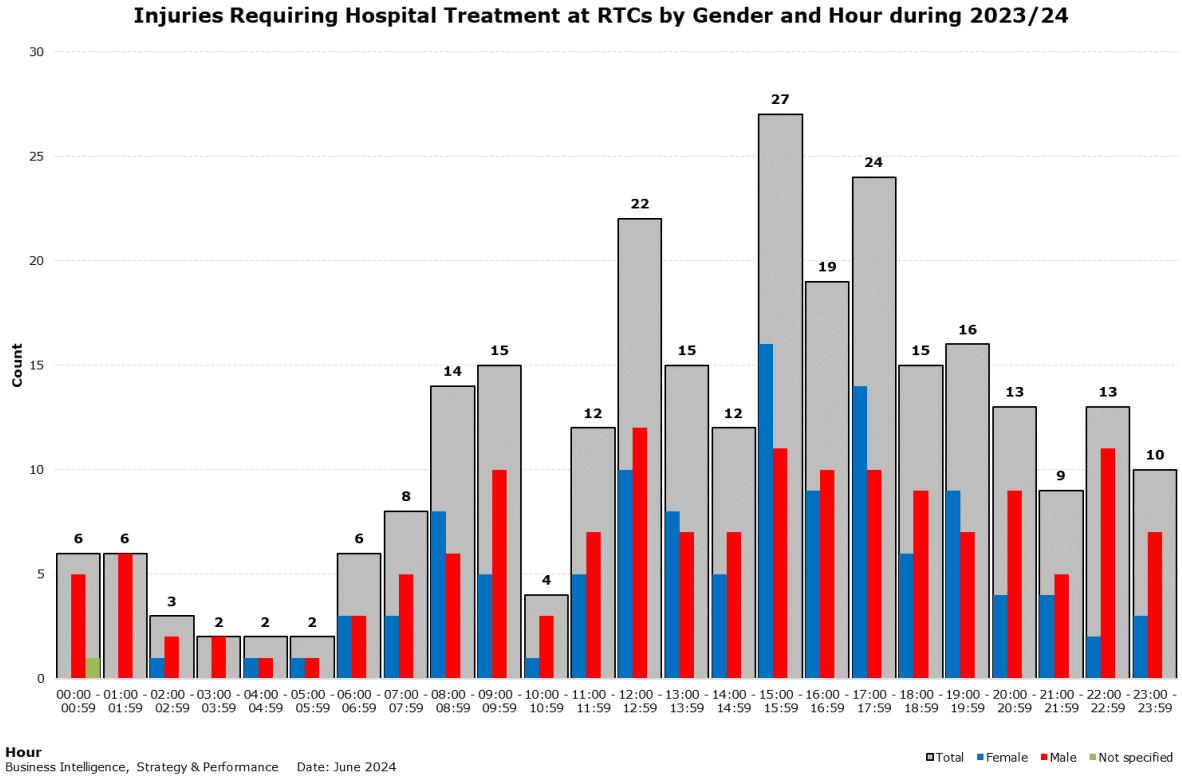


Chart 14: Injuries in Special Service – RTCs by Gender and Age Range