

## Primary fires

Number of incidents of fires involving property (i.e. buildings, vehicles, recycling banks, caravans etc.); and/or casualties, fatalities or rescues; and/or five or more pumping appliances where the Fire Service attended (per 100,000 population).

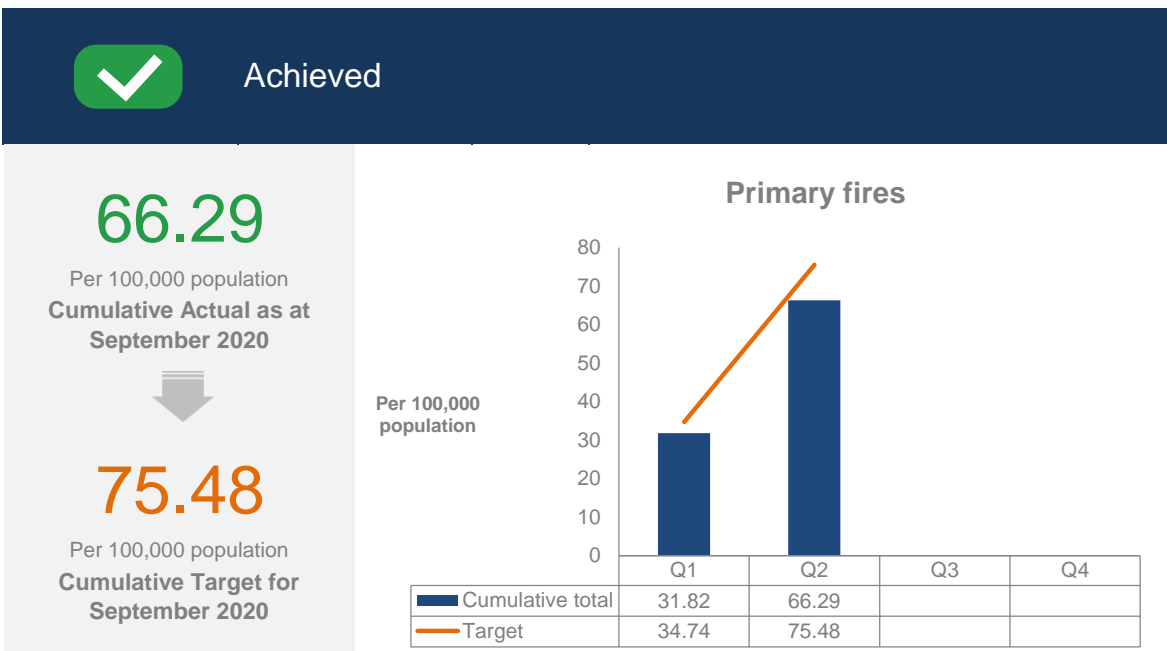
Numerator is the number of primary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 100,000 population is calculated as follows:

Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100,000.

A lower rate of primary fires per 100,000 population indicates a better performance.

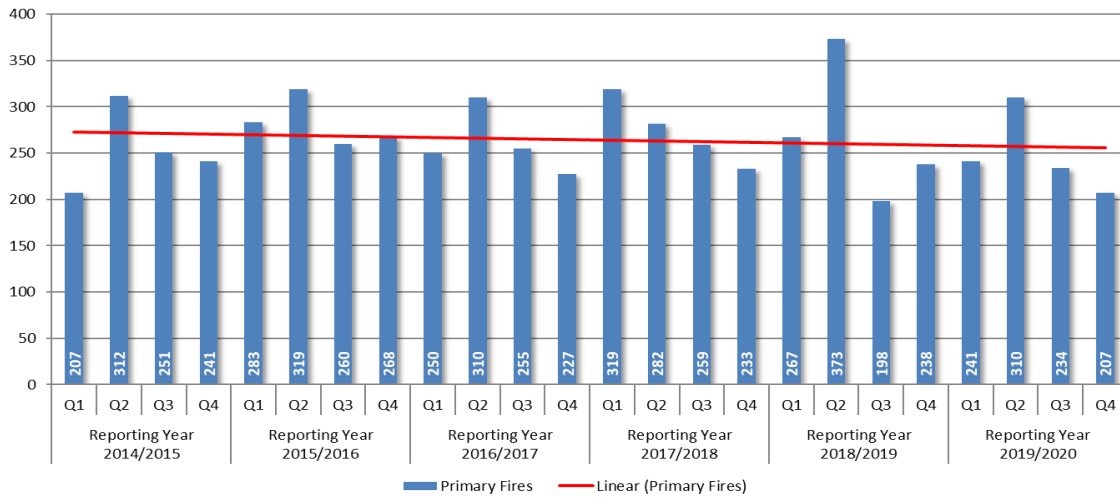


### About the latest performance

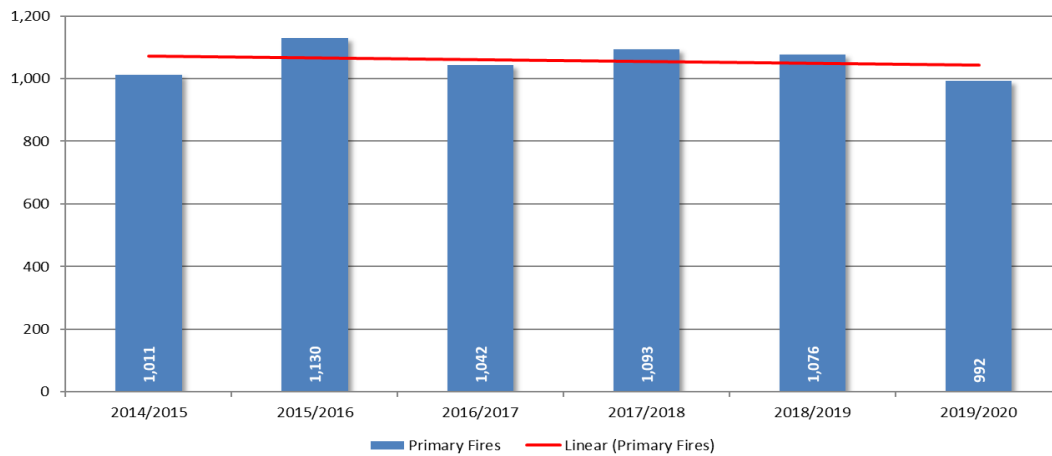
We are currently better than target and we have also seen a 10% reduction in the number of primary fires compared to quarter 2 last year. The biggest reductions have been seen in vehicle fires (down from 155 to 118) and farm related fires (down from 73 to 56). Dwelling and vehicle fires continue to account for the largest proportions and at quarter 2 this year account for 58% of all primary fires. The most common cause of our primary fires are cooking, deliberate fires and electrical items (both appliances and mains electrics). Our campaigns continue to focus on cooking fires and electrical fires, this has been monitored closely and amended/updated during the Covid period. Work with the National Farmers Union and the Rural Crime Partnership continue to look at farm related fires and contributions to the prevention strategy.

Further details

**Primary Fires (Actual Numbers)**



**Primary Fires (Actual Numbers - Annual)**



About the target

The annual target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) The results of our performance last year, 2) Our Service priorities and 3) Drive for continuous improvement. Seasonal variances are to be expected over the year due to weather conditions, school holidays and seasonal events. As such, the quarterly targets are profiled based on analysis of the three previous years' worth of data.

About the target range

A target range of 2% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available

## Fire fatalities in primary fires

Number of fatalities from primary fires where the Fire Service attended (per 100,000 population).

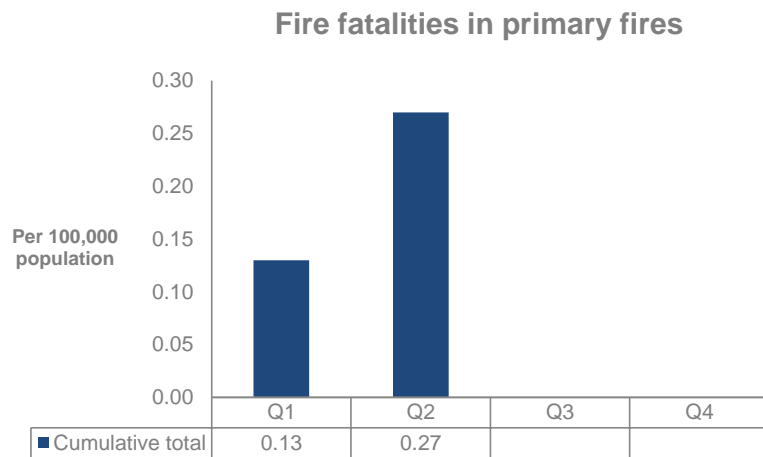
Numerator is the number of fire fatalities in primary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 100,000 population is calculated as follows:

Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100,000.

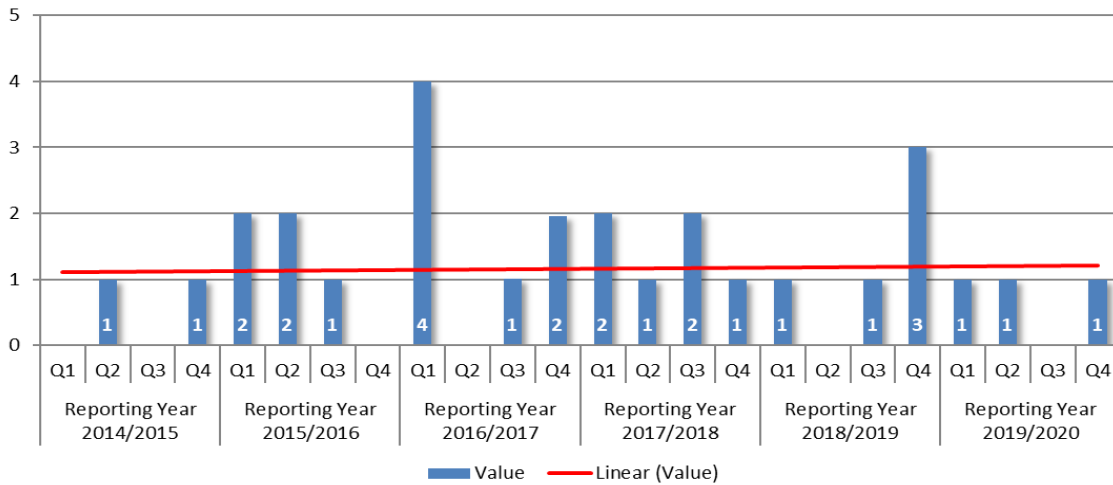
A lower rate of fatalities per 100,000 population indicates a better performance.



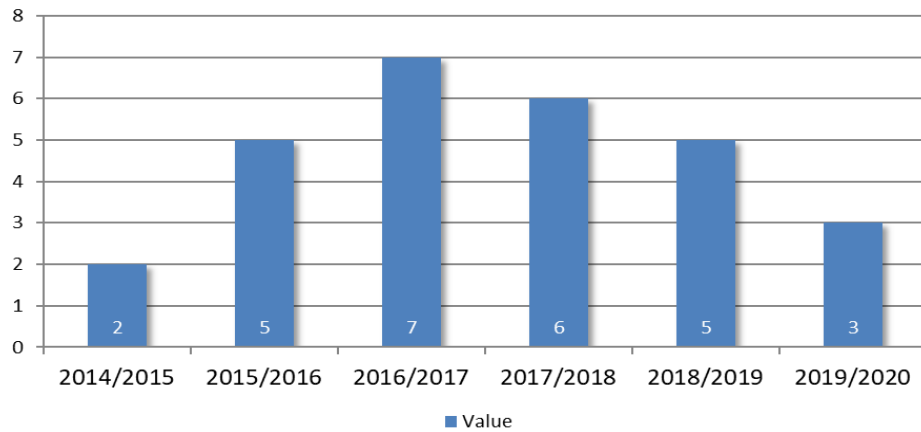
### About the latest performance

In the first half of this financial year there have been 2 fire fatalities. Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue are committed to reviewing the circumstances of all fatal fires. Partnership engagement will ensure any learning is captured and acted upon to support future prevention work.

### Fire Fatalities in Primary Fires (Actual Numbers)



### Fire Fatalities in Primary Fires (Actual Numbers - Annual)



#### About the target

It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure.

#### About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

#### About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available

## Deliberate primary fires

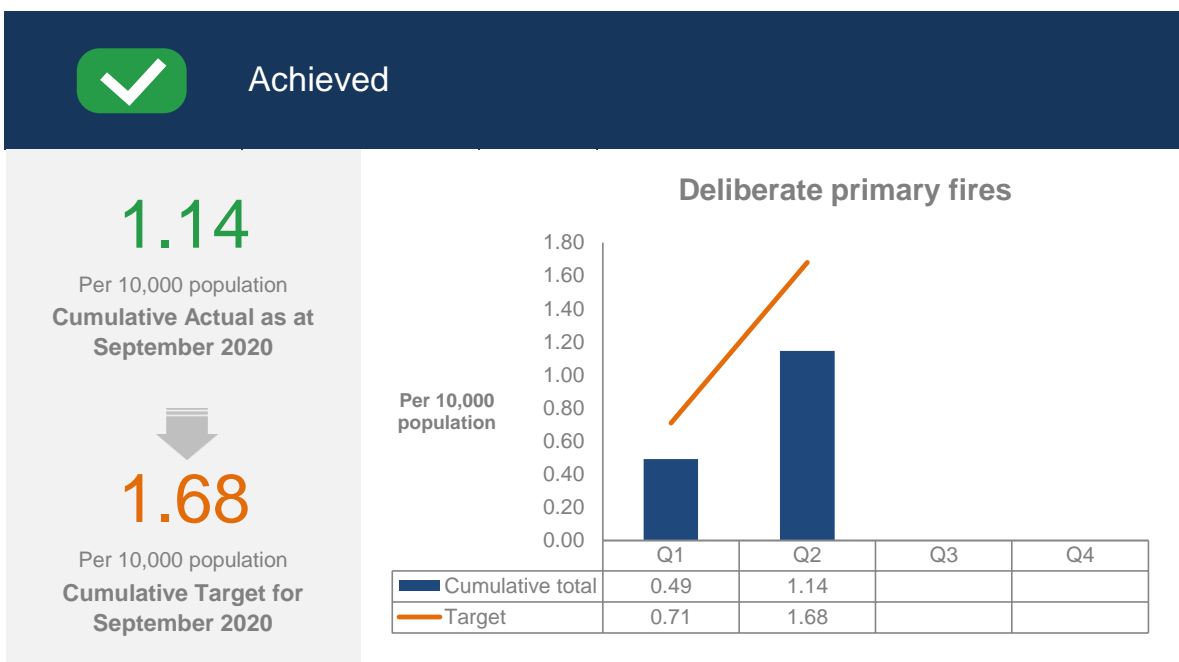
Number of incidents of fires involving property (for example buildings, vehicles, recycling banks, caravans and so on); and/or casualties, fatalities or rescues; and/or five or more pumping appliances where the Fire Service attended & determined that the cause of the fire was deliberate/malicious intent (per 10,000 population).

Numerator is the number of deliberate primary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 10,000 population is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 10,000.

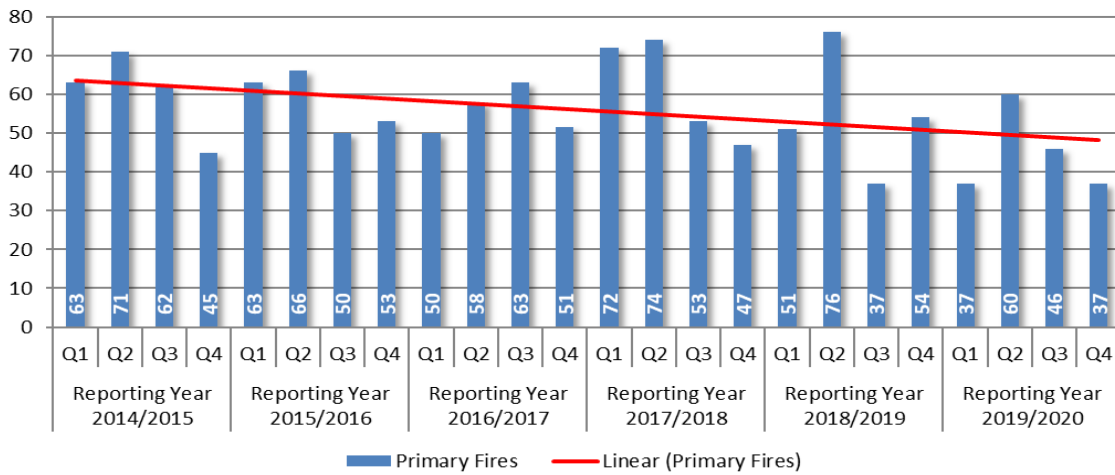
A lower rate of deliberate primary fires per 10,000 population indicates a better performance.



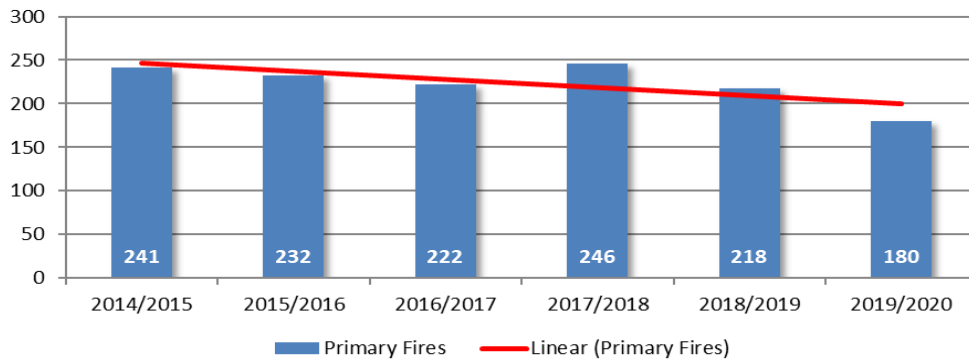
### About the latest performance

We are better than target and have also seen a 12% reduction in the number of deliberate primary fires compared to quarter 2 last year. There have been small fluctuations across a number of property types, but no particular trends at this stage. Vehicles remains the most common type of property involved in these fires and they account for 45% of all deliberate primary fires in the first half of this financial year. The Arson Task Force continue to work closely with Police colleagues to identify trends and strategies for reduction.

### Deliberate Primary Fires (Actual Numbers)



### Deliberate Primary Fires (Actual Numbers - Annual)



#### About the target

The annual target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) The results of our performance last year, 2) Our Service priorities and 3) Drive for continuous improvement. Seasonal variances are to be expected over the year due to weather conditions, school holidays and seasonal events. As such, the quarterly targets are profiled based on analysis of the three previous years' worth of data.

#### About the target range

A target range of 5% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

#### About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available

## Deliberate secondary fires

Number of incidents of fires:- not involving property; were not chimney fires in buildings; did not involve casualties, fatalities or rescues; were attended by four or fewer pumping appliances where the Fire Service attended and determined that the cause of the fire was deliberate/malicious intent (per 10,000 population).

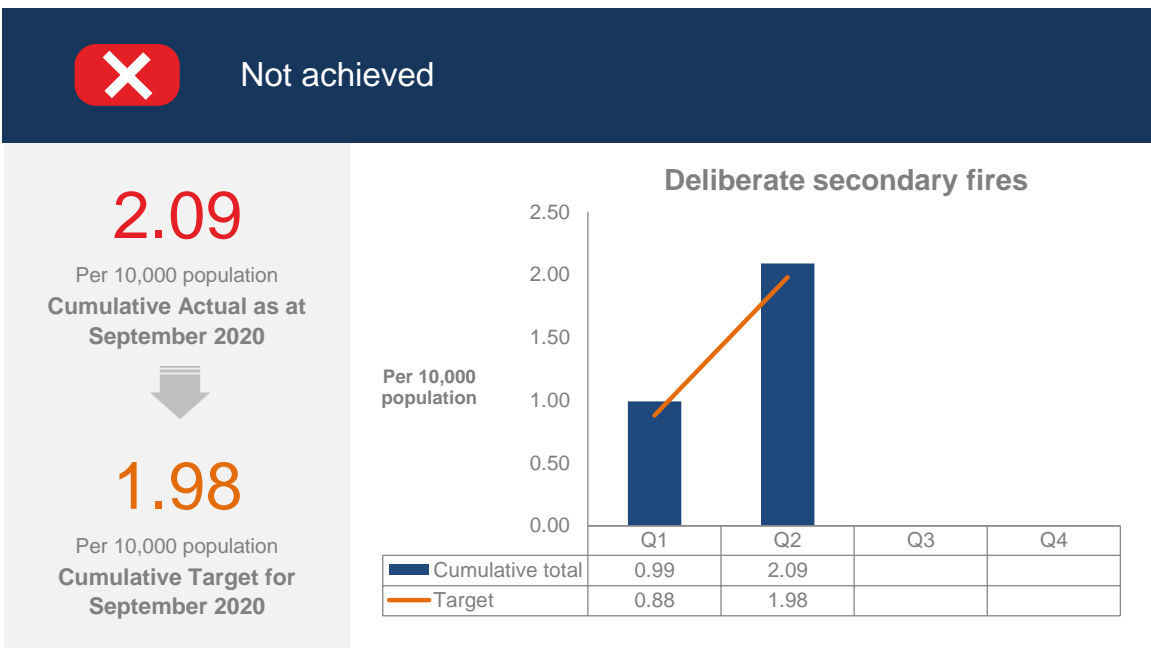
Numerator is the number of deliberate secondary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 10,000 population is calculated as follows:

Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 10,000.

A lower rate of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population indicates a better performance.

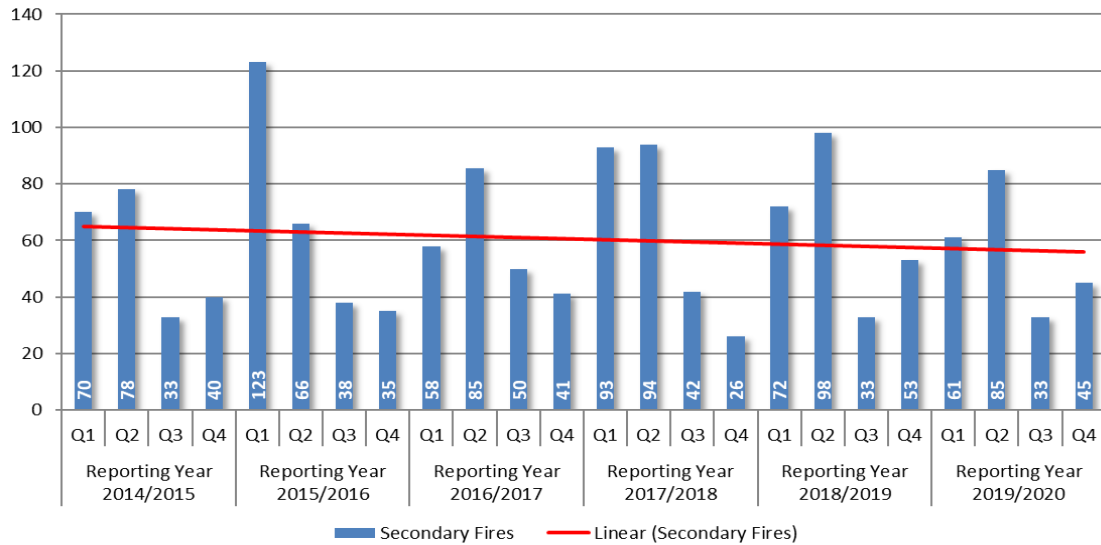


### About the latest performance

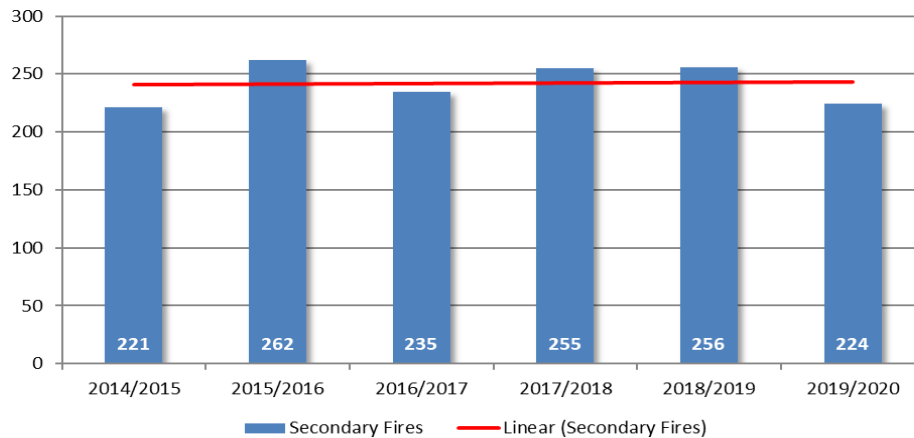
We are behind target and have also seen a small increase in the number of deliberate secondary fires compared to the same period last year. However, it is worth noting that we are only 1 incident outside of our tolerance range. There have been small fluctuations across each of the secondary fire property types, but no particular trend at this stage. Refuse/refuse containers continues to be the most common type of property involved in these fires and they account for 59% of all deliberate secondary fires so far this financial year. Further work is to be carried out by the Arson Task Force to interrogate information in more detail to allow more targeted work to be carried out. We are confident we can bring this back within tolerance range in the forthcoming months.

Further details

### Deliberate Secondary Fires (Actual Numbers)



### Deliberate Secondary Fires (Actual Numbers - Annual)



About the target

The annual target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) The results of our performance last year, 2) Our Service priorities and 3) Drive for continuous improvement. Seasonal variances are to be expected over the year due to weather conditions, school holidays and seasonal events. As such, the quarterly targets are profiled based on analysis of the three previous years' worth of data.

About the target range

A target range of 5% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available



## Accidental Dwelling Fires

Number of incidents of fires in dwellings where the Fire Service attended & determined that the cause of the fire was not known or accidental (per 10,000 dwellings).

Numerator is the number of accidental dwelling fires.

Denominator is the number of dwellings in Lincolnshire.

The rate per 10,000 dwellings is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 10,000.

A lower rate of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 dwellings indicates a better performance.



Not achieved

**5.07**

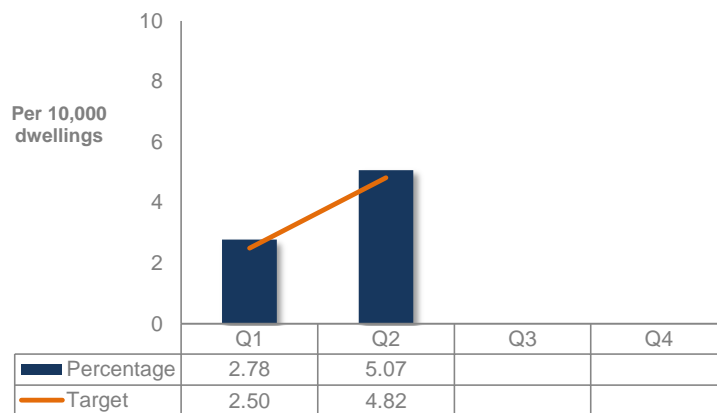
Per 10,000 dwellings  
Cumulative Actual as at  
September 2020



**4.82**

Per 10,000 dwellings  
Cumulative Target for  
September 2020

### Accidental Dwelling Fires



### About the latest performance

We are currently behind target and we have also seen a small increase in the number of accidental dwelling fires compared to quarter 2 last year. It is, however, worth noting that we are only 1 incident outside of our tolerance range. The biggest proportion of these incidents continues to be cooking related, which account for 54% at quarter 2 this year, so it is disappointing to see an increase in these (up from 79 to 88). The second most common cause is electrical items (both appliances and main electrics) which account for another 21% of these fires. Cooking safety and prevention work continues to be a primary focus of the Prevention Team however, the Covid restrictions have impacted on how prevention activities are delivered. Further work is being carried out to develop new and innovative ways to deliver these activities and we are confident we can bring this back within tolerance range in the forthcoming months.

#### About the target

The annual target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) The results of our performance last year, 2) Our Service priorities and 3) Drive for continuous improvement. Seasonal variances are to be expected over the year due to weather conditions, school holidays and seasonal events. As such, the quarterly targets are profiled based on analysis of the three previous years' worth of data.

#### About the target range

A target range of 5% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

#### About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available