

## 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.

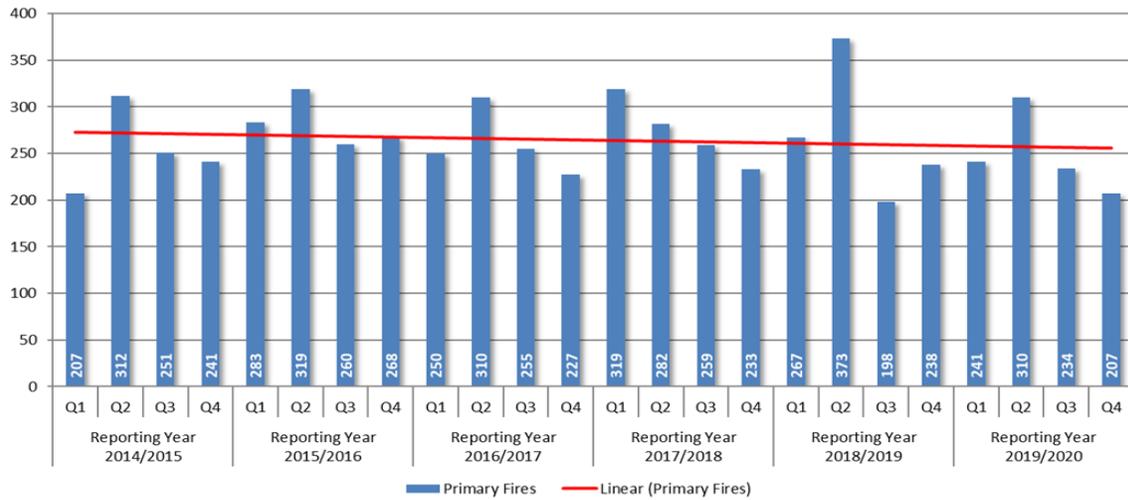


### About the latest performance

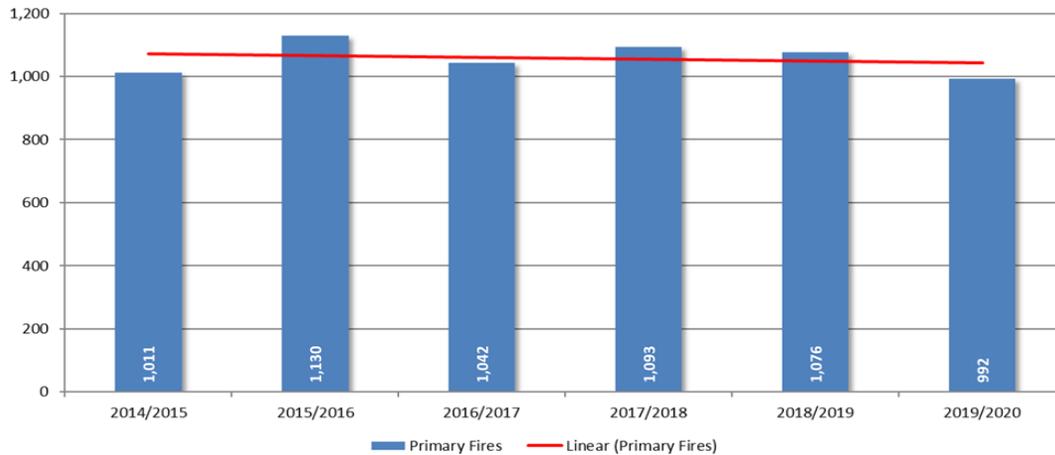
We are better than target at the end of 2020/21 and compared to 2019/20 we have also seen a 5% reduction in the number of primary fires. The most common primary fire property types continue to be dwellings and vehicles which this year have, together, accounted for 611 of the 942 incidents (65%). The biggest reductions have been seen in farm related primary fires (down from 149 in 2018/19 to 91 in 2019/20 to 79 this year) and in vehicles (down from 270 last year to 251 this year). The reduction has been seen almost exclusively within East Division (Boston Borough Council and East Lindsey District Council areas). Partnership working with the National Farmers Union has contributed to the reduction in farm related fires and we will continue this work as well as link in with the Rural Crime Reduction Strategy. Our primary focus for 2021/22 will be to reduce the number of dwelling fires and this will be through targeted proactive engagement which will be carried out across the County.

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).

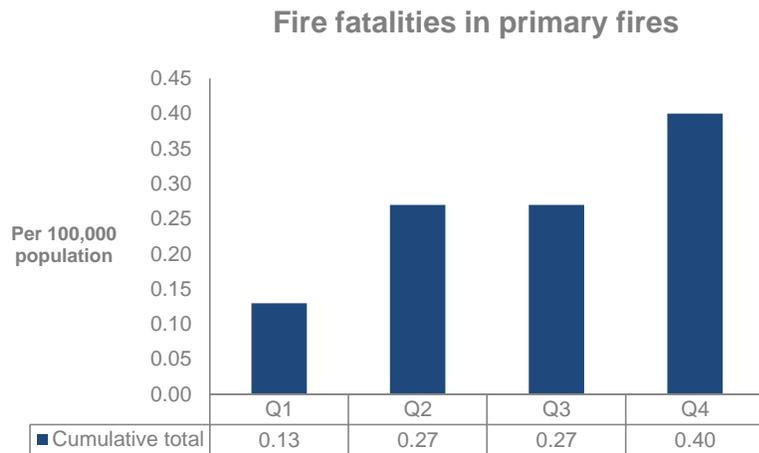
Numerator is the number of fire fatalities in primary fires.

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.

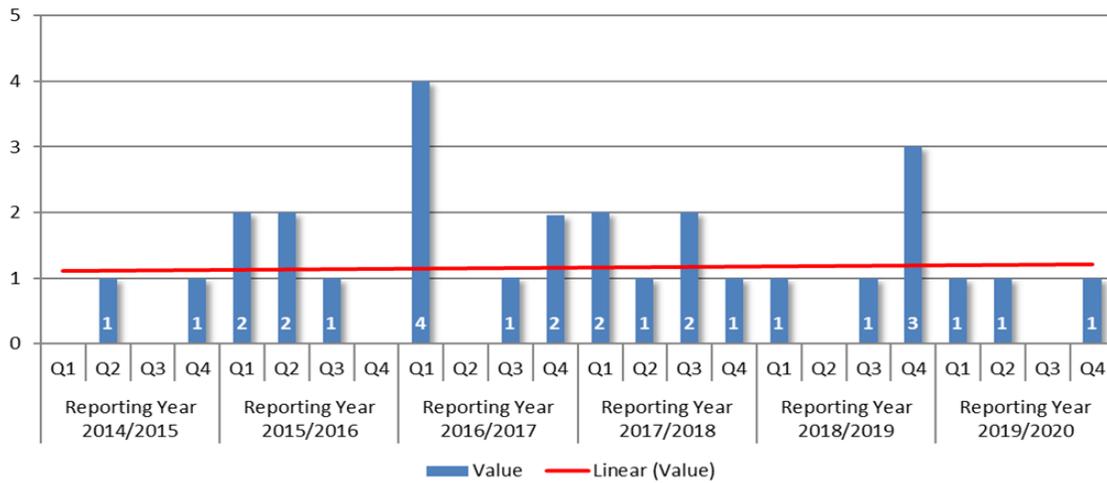


### About the latest performance

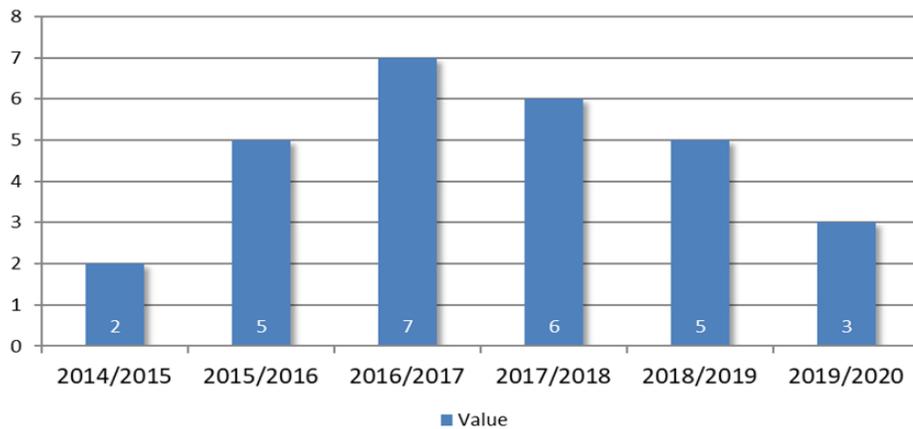
There have been 3 fire fatalities during 2020/21. We are committed to following up all fire fatality incidents and carry out a full review, supported by partner agencies, to identify any learning opportunities.

Please note that at Q3 we reported 3 fire fatalities, but this figure was subsequently changed to 2 (up to the end of December) due to confirmation from the Coroner’s Office that 1 of those had not died as a result of the fire.

### 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.



Achieved

2.48

Per 10,000 population

Cumulative Actual as at March 2021

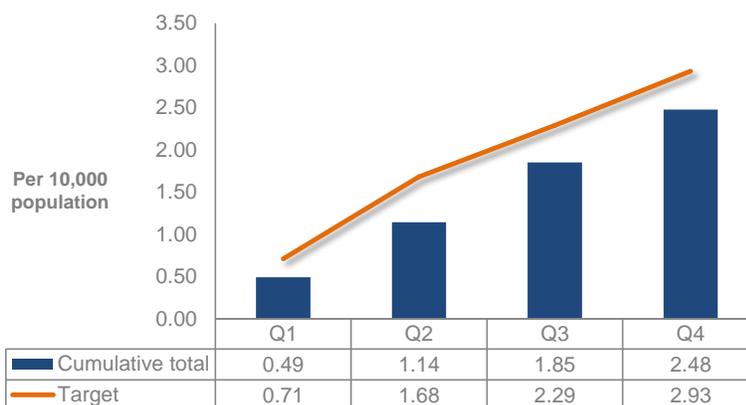


2.93

Per 10,000 population

Cumulative Target for March 2021

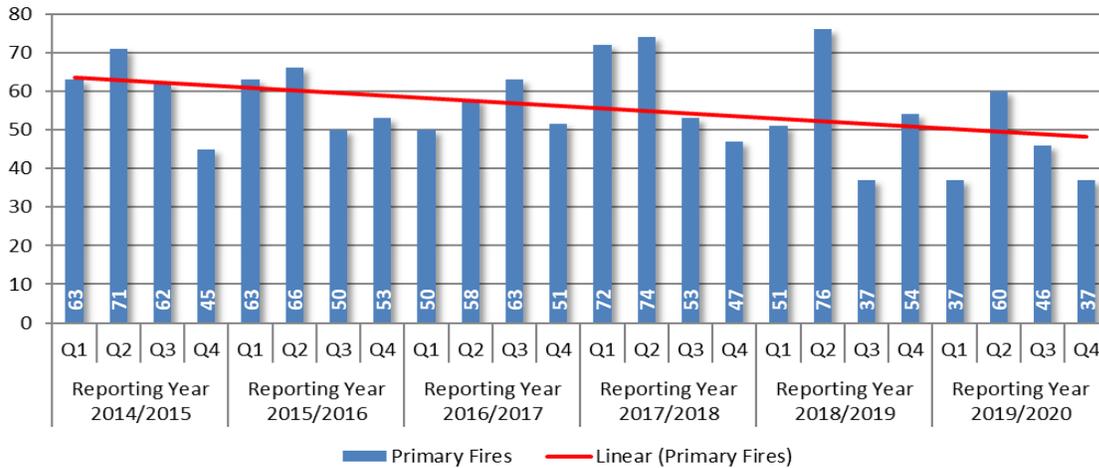
### Deliberate primary fires



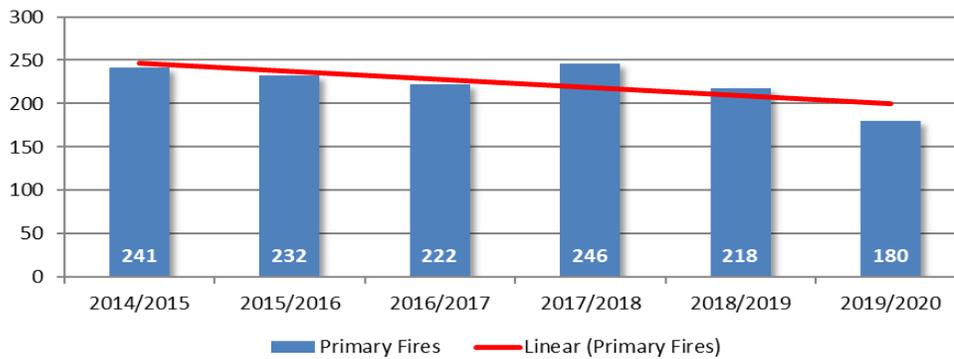
### About the latest performance

We are better than target at the end of 2020/21. If we compare to 2019/20 we have seen a small increase, but this is only 6 additional deliberate primary fires. The two most common property types involved in these incidents continues to be vehicles (96 of the 186 – 52%) and dwellings (29 – 16%) so it is disappointing to have seen small increases in both these areas compared to last year (vehicles up from 90, dwellings up from 17). However, both of these property types saw a reduction in 2019/20 compared to 2018/19 and this year we are still lower than the 2018/19 figures. We will continue to work with Police, local District Councils and the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership to develop interventions to reduce deliberate primary fires.

### 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).

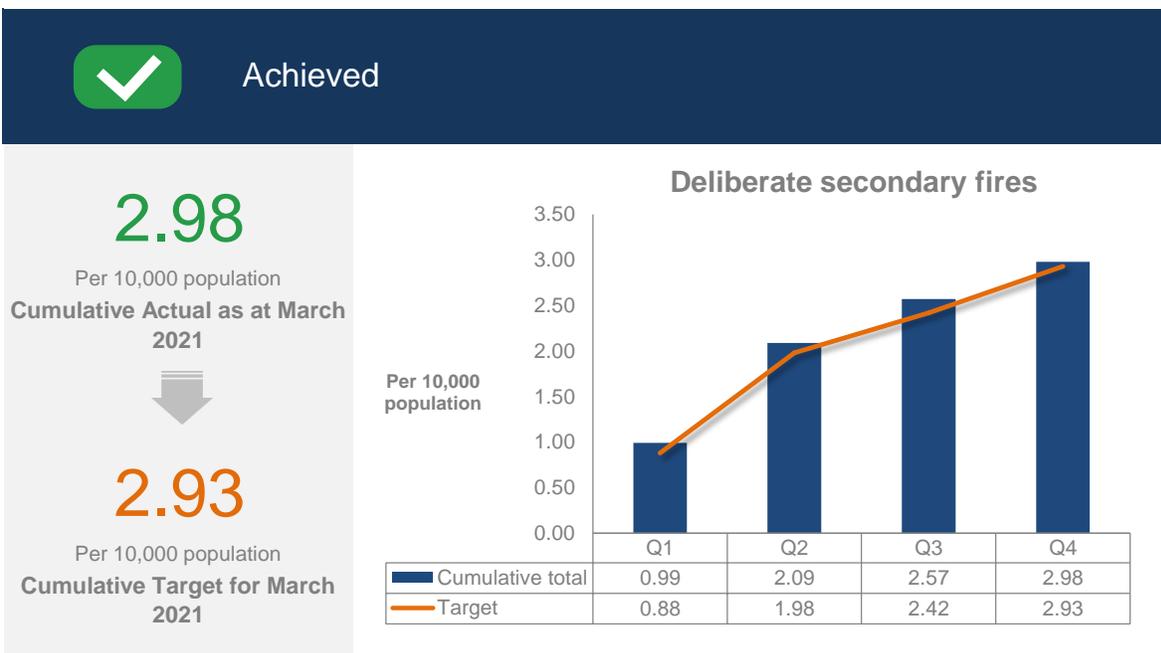
Numerator is the number of deliberate secondary fires.

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.

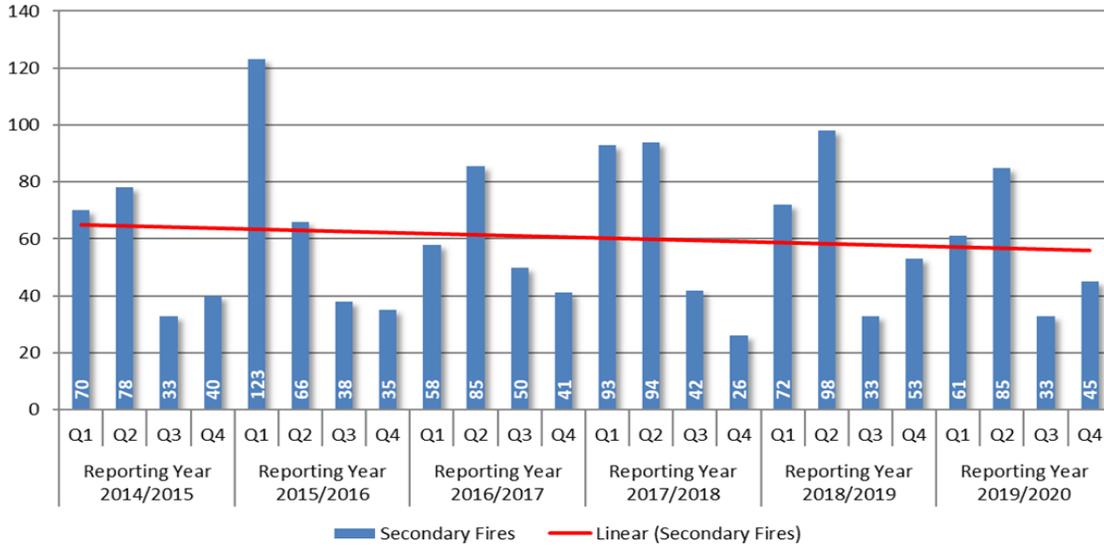


### About the latest performance

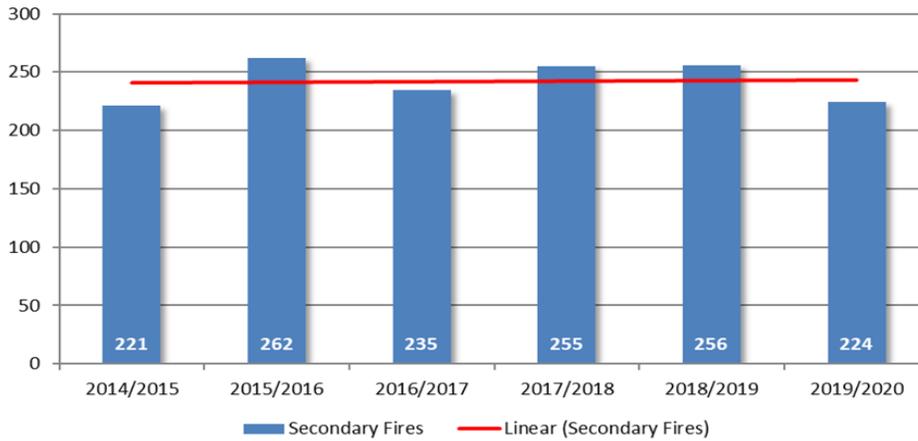
We have remained within the tolerance range of our target and compared to last year we have remained at a similar level, with a reduction of 1 deliberate secondary fire. Refuse and refuse containers continue to account for the majority of these incidents and this year accounted for 139 of the 224 incidents (62%). There have been small fluctuations across all the secondary fire property types so there are no particular trends to be highlighted, but there is evidence of an increase in deliberate fires involving fly-tipped waste. Analysis of the incident data has allowed us to develop partnership working arrangements with the City of Lincoln Council where our operational crews and Advocates will support proactive targeting of refuse related fires.

Please note: The 2019/20 Year End confirmed figure was 225, although this was reported as 224 in Q4 2019/20 and was subsequently amended once the system issues were rectified

### 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.



Achieved

10.24

Per 10,000 dwellings

Cumulative Actual as at March 2021



10.02

Per 10,000 dwellings

Cumulative Target for March 2021

### Accidental Dwelling Fires



### About the latest performance

We have remained within the tolerance range of our target and compared to last year we have remained at a similar level, with a reduction of 2 accidental dwelling fires. The most common cause continues to be cooking appliances, which accounted for 161 of the 331 incidents this year (49%), so it is pleasing to see a slight reduction in these (169 of the 333 last year – 51%). The second most common cause is electrical items (both appliances and mains) which accounted for 71 this year (21%) which again has seen a reduction (down from 88 last year – 26%). A focus for 2021/22 will be to proactively target and increase the number of homes where F&R carry out interventions and promoting safety standards.

#### 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