

**Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority**

**Performance Review and Scrutiny Committee**

**Item: 6**

**2 July 2013**

**Performance indicators monitoring report**

**Report by the Chief Officer**

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**1 Summary**

1.1 This report provides an update on how the Authority performed against its key performance indicators in the financial year ending 31 March 2013.

**2 Recommendations**

2.1 The Committee endorses the performance reports and the strategies to meet the targets.

2.2 The Committee supports the revision of the current year's target for the number of fire related injuries from 58 to 74.

**3 Performance Indicators**

3.1 The indicators reported are some of those identified by the Service Management Team as key to monitoring the achievement of our priorities and objectives.

3.2 Appendix A provides a graphical breakdown of the performance, and commentaries on our actions to improve performance and progress to date.

**4 Performance highlights**

4.1 Number of fires

4.1.1 The total number of fires we attended was 34% lower than last year. As previously reported we believe the wet weather we experienced in the spring would have contributed to this performance. This is further supported by the fact that the number of secondary fires (typically outdoor fires involving grass or rubbish) was the category of fires showing the

largest reduction (52%). Chimney fires saw an increase of 11% against the previous year which also supports the theory of weather having an influence because more of the population would be using their fires. Fire services across the country are also experiencing the same reduction and we continue to monitor this through our Family Group network.

#### 4.2 Number of fire related injuries

4.2.1 In April 2009, there was a significant change in the criteria for which casualties resulting from fires are recorded, due to the introduction of the incident recording system (IRS). This indicator records those fire related casualties who were taken to hospital.

4.2.2 Our target was amended in 2011/12 following the change in recording. However we only had two year's data to set the target, normal procedure is to use five years. As we now have four complete years of data, (shown in the table below) we propose to amend the target for the current year from 58 to 74. We calculated this by taking the mean average of the four years, and applying a 5% target reduction. This results in a target of 74, which is more realistic, and takes more recent data into account.

Year	Number of injuries recorded
2009	78
2010	61
2011	93
2012	78

### 5 Contribution to corporate priorities and objectives

5.1 Monitoring performance indicators and the actions which follow will assist the Authority in assessing progress towards achieving its corporate priorities and aims.

### 6 Resource implications

6.1 There are no additional resource implications for the Authority arising from this report. Information on our performance is considered when we set our Priorities and aims.

### 7 Consultation

7.1 The Performance Review team meets with all the individual managers, Service Delivery Team and Service Management Team on a quarterly basis to discuss performance.

## 8 Risk analysis

- 8.1 The failure to set SMART (see glossary overleaf) targets inhibits good performance management and could contribute to a lack of improvement. There is a risk that the targets set out in our priorities may not be achieved if we fail to take action to improve any under-performing areas identified through monitoring of these key indicators. It may also leave the Authority vulnerable to criticism from our stakeholders. The information may, in some cases, indicate increasing (or reducing) strategic risks for the Authority. Consideration of the progress reports is therefore an important process within the Authority's strategic risk management strategy. It ensures that Members are aware of any problems (including any resource implications) associated with achieving the targets set by the Authority, and the priority given to eliminating or mitigating any implied or specific risks.

## 9 Glossary

Casualty	An injury sustained as a result of a fire, which is classed (the injury) as severe or slight, and where the person went to hospital.
Primary fire	Any fire that involves something of value (usually a building or vehicle), any fire where someone is injured or dies, or where more than five fire engines attend.
Secondary fire	Most outdoor fires, including fires involving grassland or rubbish, are secondary fires, unless five or more fire engines attend, someone is injured or needs to be rescued, or property is damaged.
Critical response	An incident that involves a threat to life or property. We measure our response time to critical incidents from the time we receive the call at the station to the time we arrive at the incident.
Non critical response	An incident that does not involve a threat to life or property. We measure our response time from the time we receive the call at the station to the time we receive at the incident.
SMART	Specific; Measurable; Attainable; Relevant; Timely
Family Group 4	A group of 18 similar fire and rescue services (including Essex, Kent and Lancashire) that we regularly benchmark against.
Non-domestic building	A non-domestic property is a property that is not used as a home. It includes business premises, schools, and libraries and so on.

Background information (Section 100D of Local Government Act 1972)

The following documents disclose the facts or matters on which this report, or an important part of it, is based and has been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of the report:

None

Note: The list excludes: (1) published works; and (2) documents that disclose exempt or confidential information defined in the Act.

Appendix A – Corporate Performance Indicators for 2012/13, including performance graphs and commentaries.