Audit Commission Performance Information Profile Tool

Report of the Chief Fire Officer

For further information about this report please contact Alan Taylor, Chief Fire Officer, on 01743 260201 or Helen Jones, Information Officer on 01743 260186.

1   Purpose of Report

This report provides Members with details of a 'performance information profile tool' recently provided by the Audit Commission to support their auditors in undertaking this year's 'use of resources' and 'direction of travel' audits which form important parts of the fire and rescue performance assessment for 2007.

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2   Recommendations

The Committee is asked to:

a)   Note the findings of an analysis conducted by officers of the 'performance information profile tool' developed and provided by the Audit Commission;

b)   Identify areas where they feel that further more detailed analysis would be beneficial and determine whether they consider that the additional information should be considered by the Fire Authority's Audit and Performance Management Committee; and

c)   Determine whether they would wish the findings of the analysis to be forwarded to the Audit Commission to assist with improvement of the 'performance information profile tool.'

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3   Background

The Audit Commission have recently made available two new data tools which they intend to use to support their work with Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs) and which will provide a starting point for their performance assessments in the current year. Information on the Commission's 'value for money profile tool' is provided in a separate paper to this Committee.

This paper describes an analysis by officers of the remaining data tool, namely the 'performance information profile tool' which, as the name implies, draws together performance information that is relevant to improvement and current performance. It is claimed that both tools are an improvement on those used in previous years but recognised that there is still room for improvement. Suggestions for improvement, either with regard to the data used in the tools or the analysis provided, are welcomed by the Audit Commission.

4   Performance Improvement Profile Tool

A copy of the performance improvement profile tool is attached as an Appendix to this report. Members will note that the tool is divided into three sections as follows:

Introduction – which summarises the purpose of the tool;

Improvement Report – which sets out the direction of travel for each of the Performance Indicators (PIs) used by the Audit Commission and presents a quartile analysis for further background information on current performance; and

Detailed Performance Information – which sets out direction of travel, quartiles and thresholds to provide more detail on individual indicators.

Members are asked to note that the tool contains the latest available data which relates to the financial year 2006/07. This information has been drawn from the Best Value Performance Plans of individual FRAs and, as such, is subject to final verification and could change.

As is the case with the value for money tool, the Audit Commission once again highlight very clearly the limitations of the tool in stating:
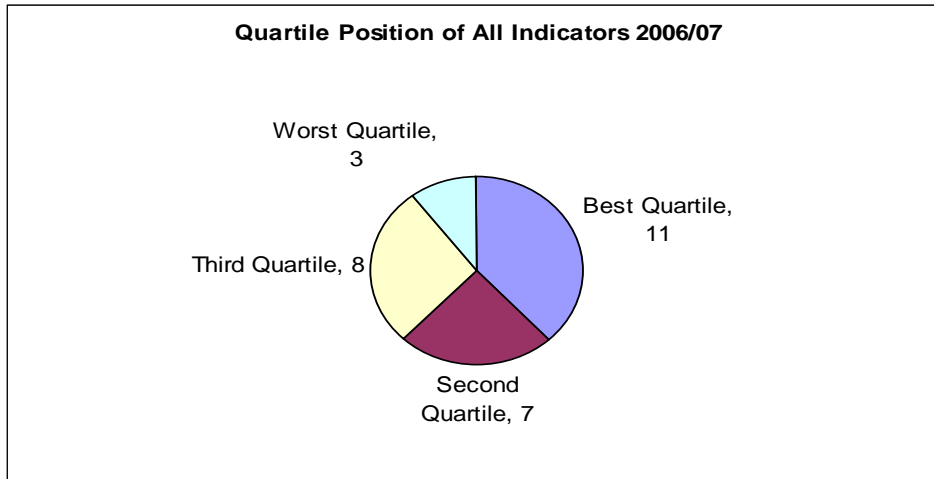
> **"The indicators selected for use in this tool are intended to give an overall picture of performance without giving particular weight to any one aspect of the fire and rescue service. It is emphasised that the tool is only one source of evidence and should not be considered in isolation."**

The following sections of this report describe an analysis by officers of the information provided by the tool; firstly, to consider overall performance using all of the PIs described in the tool and, subsequently, by breaking performance down into the three categories used by the Audit Commission.
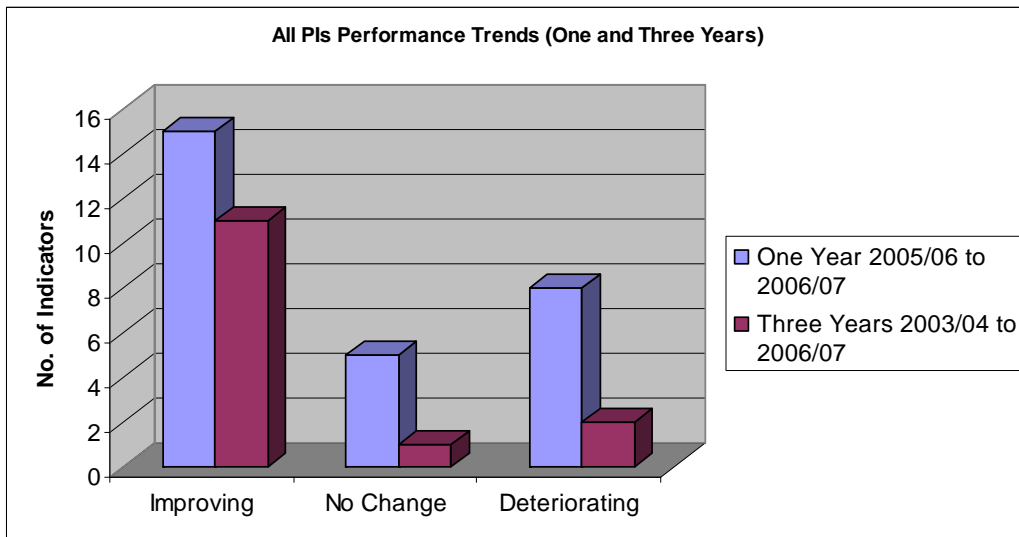
5   Overall Performance

As shown in the following chart, of the 29 PIs for which benchmarking information is available for 2006/07, Shropshire and Wrekin Fire Authority (SWFA) were in the best quartile for 11 (38%), the second quartile for 7 (24%), the third quartile for 8 (28%) and the worst quartile for only 3 (10%).

Quartile Position of All Indicators 2006/07

Additionally, with regard to improvement in performance, the following chart shows that where longer term (three year) performance comparisons are available (i.e., for 14 of the PIs), SWFA's performance is improving against 11 (79%) of the indicators and deteriorating against only 2 (14%). Measurement of performance improvement over one year does not fully take account of yearly fluctuations which can occur for a number of reasons (e.g. the impact of the weather on some fire indicators), however, even here SWFA has a very credible 15 out of 28 (54%) indicators showing improvement.

All PIs Performance Trends (One and Three Years)

To consider performance issues in more detail, the Audit Commission have broken the available PIs down into three groups as follows:

- Corporate Health

- Fire Prevention

- Operational Response

The criteria for 'corporate health' PIs is very clear and, as 'inputs' to the work of the Authority, these have been separated out from the 'service delivery' indicators since Best Value Performance Indicators were first introduced in the late 1990s. The division of the remaining indicators into the categories of 'fire prevention' and 'operational response' is, unfortunately, not so clear and, furthermore, does not seem to have been explained by those responsible for developing the tool.

As described in the following sections, SWFA demonstrates its greatest ongoing success against those indicators grouped by the Audit Commission into the category of 'operational response.' Members will no doubt consider, however, that the successes achieved against the PIs in this category, e.g., reductions in deaths, injuries, malicious calls and automatic fire alarms, are much more as a result of fire prevention activities, than they are of operational response.
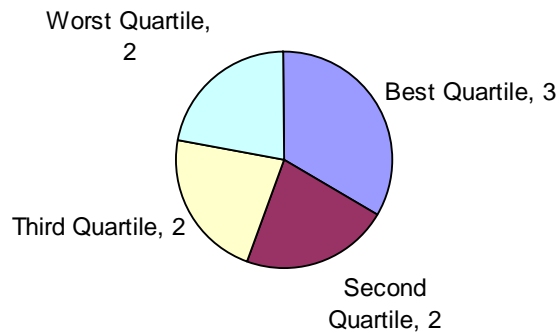
6   Corporate Health PIs

As shown in the following chart, of the 9 PIs for which benchmarking information is available for 2006/07, SWFA were in the best quartile for 3 (33%) of the indicators and 2 (22%) for each of the remaining quartiles. As described earlier, SWFA only have 3 PIs out of the full 29 in the worst quartile, so 'corporate health' with 2, is clearly the worst performing area for the Authority in this respect.

The corporate health indicators where the performance is in the worst quartile are BV12(ii) – working days/shifts lost to absence by all staff and BV15(i) - percentage of wholetime firefighters retiring on grounds of ill-health as a percentage of total workforce. Members may wish to ask officers to explore further the reasons behind this performance and report their findings to the Fire Authority's Audit and Performance Management Committee.
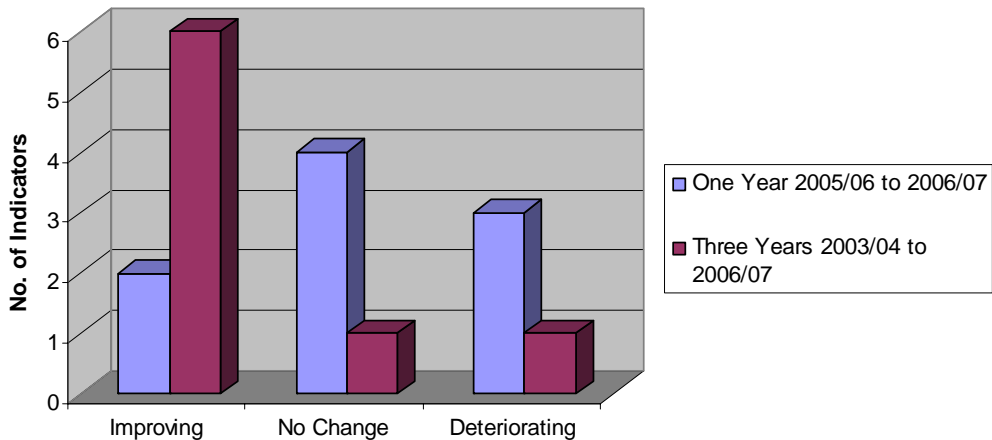
Quartile Position of Corporate Health Indicators 2006/07

Worst Quartile, 2

Best Quartile, 3
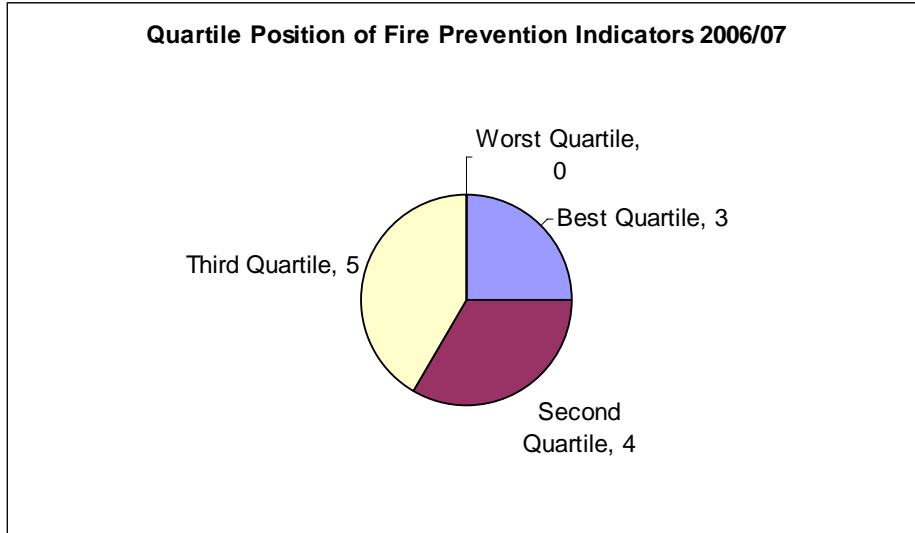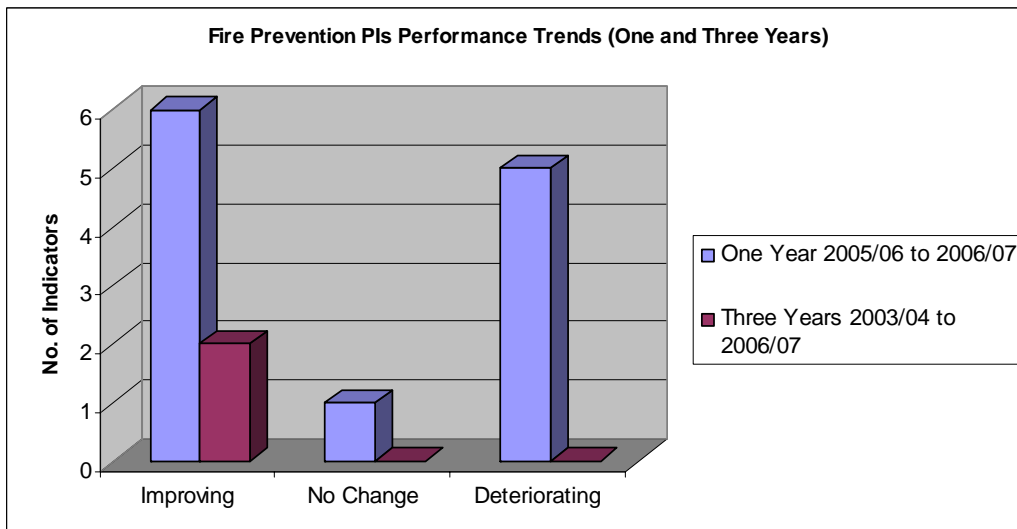
Third Quartile, 2

Second Quartile, 2

With regard to improvement in performance, the following chart shows that where longer term (three year) performance comparisons are available (i.e., for 8 of the PIs), SWFA's performance is improving against 6 (75%) of the indicators and deteriorating against only 1 (13%). Measurement of performance improvement over one year, however, shows deterioration in performance against 3 (33%) of the PIs; these figures once again including sickness and ill-health retirements.

Corporate Health PIs Performance Trends (One and Three Years)

No. of Indicators

Improving   No Change   Deteriorating

■ One Year 2005/06 to 2006/07

■ Three Years 2003/04 to 2006/07

7   Fire Prevention PIs

As shown in the following chart, of the 12 Performance Indicators for which benchmarking information is available for 2006/07, SWFA were in the best quartile for 3 (25%), the second quartile for 4 (33%) and in the third quartile for the remaining 5 PIs (42%). It is pleasing to note that SWFA were not in the worst quartile for any of the fire prevention indicators.
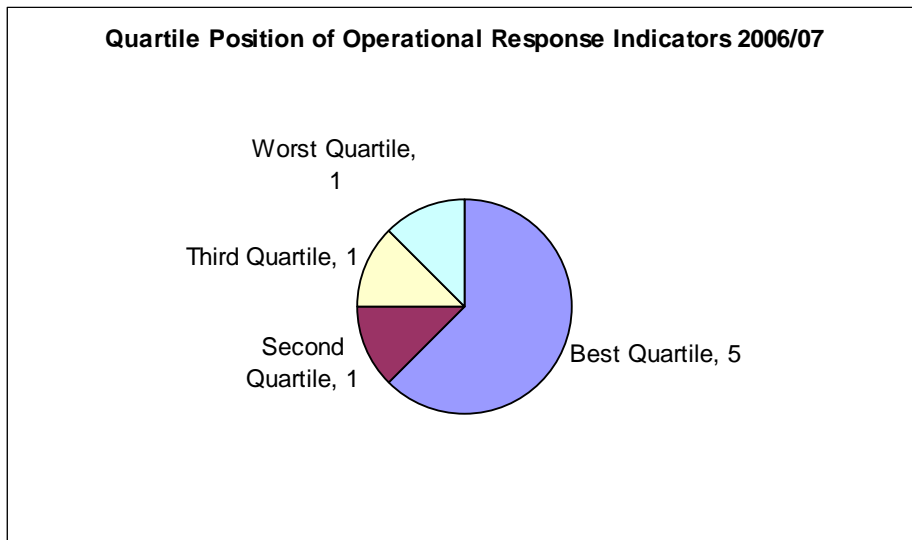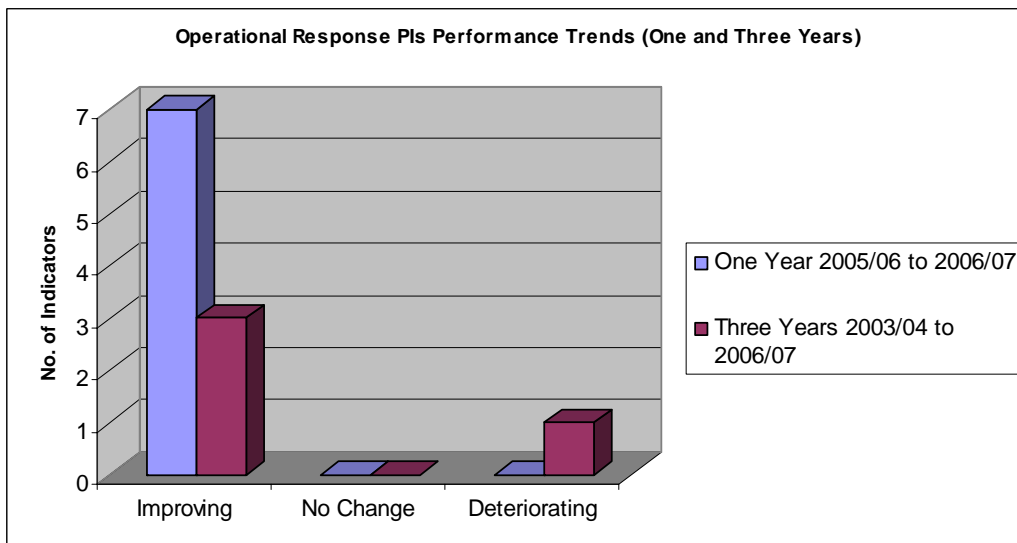
Quartile Position of Fire Prevention Indicators 2006/07

With regard to improvement in performance, the following chart shows that longer term (three year) performance comparisons are available for only 2 of the 12 PIs. In both cases, however, SWFA's performance is shown to be improving. Measurement of performance improvement over one year shows deterioration in performance against 5 (42%) of the PIs. This again may be an area where Members would require further information to be provided to the Fire Authority's Audit and Performance Management Committee.

Operational Response PIs

As shown in the following chart, of the 8 PIs for which benchmarking information is available for 2006/07, SWFA were in the best quartile for 5 (63%), and once each (13%) for the remaining three quartiles.

Quartile Position of Operational Response Indicators 2006/07

Worst Quartile, 1
Third Quartile, 1
Second Quartile, 1
Best Quartile, 5

With regard to improvement in performance, the following chart shows that where longer term (three year) performance comparisons are available (i.e., for 4 of the PIs), SWFA's performance is improving against 3 (75%) of the indicators and deteriorating against only 1 (25%). It is important to note that this deterioration is against the most important of all PIs i.e., fire deaths, but that the actual figures which show deterioration are two deaths in 2006/07 against only one in 2003/04. Measurement of performance improvement over one year shows improvement against all of the indicators for which information is available.

Operational Response PIs Performance Trends (One and Three Years)

No. of Indicators

- One Year 2005/06 to 2006/07
- Three Years 2003/04 to 2006/07

Improving   No Change   Deteriorating

8　Summary

Due to its use of existing well established PI data it would appear that this tool provides much more useful information than the 'value for money' tool also considered by the Committee. Members are asked to consider against which PIs they consider additional analysis may be beneficial and, additionally, whether they would wish the findings detailed in this report to be forwarded to the Audit Commission for use in the continuous improvement of the tool.

9　Financial Implications

There are no financial implications arising directly from this report.

10　Legal Comment

There are no legal implications arising directly from this report.

11　Equality Impact Assessment

Officers have considered the Service's Brigade Order on Equality Impact Assessments (Personnel 5 Part 2) and have decided that there are no discriminatory practices or differential impacts upon specific groups arising from this report. This is a factual report based on historical statistical data, therefore has no direct impact on people. An Initial Equality Impact Assessment has not, therefore, been completed.

12　Appendix

Performance Information Profile Tool

13　Background Papers

There are no background papers associated with this report.

Implications of all of the following have been considered and, where they are significant (i.e. marked with an asterisk), the implications are detailed within the report itself.

Balanced Score Card	*	Integrated Risk Management Planning	
Business Continuity Planning		Legal	
Capacity		Member Involvement	*
Civil Contingencies Act		National Framework	
Comprehensive Performance Assessment	*	Operational Assurance	*
Efficiency Savings		Retained	
Environmental		Risk and Insurance	
Financial		Staff	
Fire Control/Fire Link		Strategic Planning	
Information Communications and Technology		West Midlands Regional Management Board	
Freedom of Information / Data Protection / Environmental Information		Equality Impact Assessment	*

Performance information profile for Fire and Rescue Authorities

Introduction

This tool draws together performance information that is relevant to improvement and current peformance and will help to inform The Audit Commission's assessment of direction of travel and corporate assessment. It may assist Fire and Rescue authorities in completing their own self assessments for the direction of travel or corporate assessment.

This tool contains information on performance indicators identified as relevant evidence to assess progress and performance in the following areas:

- Corporate Health
- Fire Prevention
- Operational Response

This tool (August 2007) contains the latest available data, which in most cases is 2006/07 data. The 2006/07 data contained in this version of the tool has been drawn from Fire and Rescue Authorities' (FRAs) own Best Value Performance Plans and as such is subject to final verification and could change.

The indicators selected for use in this tool are intended to give an overall picture of performance and improvement without giving particular weight to any one aspect of the fire and rescue service. It is emphasised that the tool is only one source of evidence and should not be considered in isolation.

Improvement and current performance

This tool has been designed to help consider the areas(s) and extent of improvement.

The areas of improvement (eg whether improvement is seen in areas of previous weak performance) can be considered using information in this tool alongside information provided by the FRA, for example about its priorities for service improvement.   The extent of improvement can be considered by looking at the proportion of indicators that are improving.

This tool also contains quartile information to provide context about current performance.

For more information

For other queries about this tool or CPA please email cpa@audit-commission.gov.uk.

Content

This tool is divided into three sections:
Introduction - summarises the purpose of the tool
Improvement Report - sets out the direction of travel for each indicator. It is presented alongside a quartile analysis for further background information on current performance.
Detailed performance information - sets out direction of travel, quartiles and thresholds to provide more detail on individual indicators. This is based on the latest available data, which in most cases is 2006/07 data. A number of indicators are shown as a grey background with white arrows - these are context indicators .

Shropshire and Wrekin Fire Authority

Improvement Report

This section sets out the direction of travel for each indicator. It is presented alongside a quartile analysis for further background information on current performance. Improvement is set out over three years and one year. In both cases the improvement is measured against performance in 2006/07.

Note 1

The following symbols are used to show different categories of improvement at the individual PI level.

△	Improving
◁▷	No change
▽	Deteriorating
	No improvement trend available

In some cases it is not appropriate to show whether a PI has improved. The following symbols are used to in those cases where it is not appropriate to show an improvement.

Q	One or more of the data in the calculation is qualified
M	One or more of the data in the calculation is missing
NC	Either the PI was not collected in one or both of the years under comparison, or the council was not required to provide the PI in one or both years.
NA	It is not appropriate to show an improvement for this PI

Corporate Health

Indicator	Improvement in		Current Quartile			
	1 year	3 years	Best	2nd	3rd	Worst
BV2b – Duty to promote race equality	◁▷	△		*		
BV8 – Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days	△	△	*			
BV11a – Percentage of top 5% earners who are women	◁▷	△		*		
BV11b – Percentage of top 5% earners who are from an ethnic minority	◁▷	△	*			
BV11c – Percentage of top 5% earners who have a disability						
BV12(i) - Working days / shifts lost due to sickness absence by whole-time uniformed staff	▽	△			*	
BV12(ii) - Working days / shifts lost due to sickness absence by all staff	▽	△				*
BV15(i) - Percentage of whole-time fire fighters retiring on grounds of ill health as a percentage of total workforce	▽	▽				*
BV15(ii) - Percentage of control and non-uniformed staff retiring on grounds of ill health as a percentage of total workforce	◁▷	◁▷	*			
BV16A (i) - Percentage of whole-time and retained duty fire fighters with a disability compared with the percentage of the economically active population with a disability in the fire and rescue service						

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BV16A (ii) - Percentage of control and non-uniformed staff with a disability compared with the percentage of the economically active population with a disability in the fire and rescue service area						
BV210 - percentage of women fire fighters	△				*	

Indicator	Improvement in		Current Quartile			
	1 year	3 years	Best	2nd	3rd	Worst
BV142(ii) - Number of primary fires per 10,000 population - *adjusted for deprivation*	▽	△			*	
BV142 (iii) - Number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 dwellings - *adjusted for deprivation*	△	△		*		
BV206(i) + (ii) Total number of deliberate primary fires per 10,000 population (including vehicles)	▽				*	
BV206(iii)+(iv) - Total number of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population (including vehicles)	▽		*			
BV206(i) - Number of deliberate primary fires (excluding vehicles) per 10,000 population	△				*	
BV206(ii) - Number of deliberate primary fires in vehicles per 10,000 population	▽				*	
BV206(iii) - Number of deliberate secondary fires (excluding vehicles) per 10,000 population	▽		*			
BV206(iv) - Number of deliberate secondary fires in vehicles per 10,000 population	◁▷		*			
BV207 - Number of fires in non-domestic properties per 1,000 non-domestic properties	△				*	
BV209(i) - percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm had activated	△			*		
BV209(ii) - percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was fitted but not activated	△			*		

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BV209(iii) - percentage of fires attended in dwellings where no smoke alarm was fitted	△			*		

Operational Response

Indicator	Improvement in		Current Quartile			
	1 year	3 years	Best	2nd	3rd	Worst
BV143(i) - number of deaths arising from accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population	△	▽		*		
BV143(ii) - number of injuries arising from accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population - *adjusted for deprivation*	△	△	*			
BV144 - Percentage of accidental dwelling fires confined to room of origin	△	△	*			
BV146(i + ii) – total number of malicious false alarms per 1,000 population *adjusted for deprivation*	△				*	
BV146(ii) / BV146(i + ii) - proportion of calls to malicious false alarms attended	△		*			
BV149(i) - number of false alarms caused by automatic fire detection per 1,000 non-domestic properties	△	△	*			
BV149(iii) - percentage of false alarms caused by automatic fire detection which are to a non-domestic property with more than 1 attendance	M					*
BV208 - Percentage of people in accidental dwelling fires who escape unharmed	△		*			

Notes

Note 1 - Identifying improvement and deterioration

An indicator is classified as improving when either:

There is a change in the result between two time periods in a direction of the polarity of the indicator; or
The result is the same in both time periods and both results equal the best possible result for the indicator, e.g. 100%.

An indicator is classified as deteriorating when either:

There is a change in the result between two time periods in the opposite direction of the polarity of the indicator; or
The result is the same in both time periods and both results equal the worst possible result for the indicator, e.g. 0%.

Calculations of improvement are based on rounded data.

If one or both of the data items for the calculation are missing or qualified no result will be calculated.

Corporate Health Detail

BV2a – Level of equality standard to which the FRA conforms in respect of gender, race and disability

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)

Year	This AIB
2003/04	2.0
2004/05	2.0
2005/06	2.0
2006/07	2.0

BV2b – Duty to promote race equality

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	79.0		1	47.0	58.0	79.0	59.4
2004/05	89.0	↑	1	47.0	68.0	84.0	65.6
2005/06	89.0	←→	1	63.0	79.0	89.0	76.8
2006/07	89.0	←→	2	72.5	79.0	93.5	79.6

BV8 – Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	98.0		1	85.6	93.5	97.2	90.4
2004/05	97.4	↓	1	86.4	91.7	97.2	90.3
2005/06	97.1	↓	2	88.7	93.1	97.5	89.4
2006/07	98.4	↑	1	91.0	94.0	97.4	93.4

BV11a – Percentage of top 5% earners who are women

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	4.8		2	0.0	3.2	5.6	4.4
2004/05	4.6	↓	2	0.0	4.6	6.1	4.4
2005/06	7.1	↑	1	3.0	4.8	7.1	5.3
2006/07	7.1	↔	2	2.8	6.3	10.9	8.3

BV11b – Percentage of top 5% earners who are from an ethnic minority

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	4.8		1	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.4
2004/05	0.0	↓	2	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.2
2005/06	7.1	↑	1	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.2
2006/07	7.1	↔	1	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.5

BV11c – Percentage of top 5% earners who have a disability

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	0.0		1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5

BV12(i) - Working days / shifts lost due to sickness absence by whole-time uniformed staff

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	10.7		3	10.7	10.0	8.6	9.9
2004/05	9.1	↑	2	10.9	9.6	7.9	9.6
2005/06	8.6	↑	2	10.9	9.5	7.9	9.5
2006/07	9.2	↓	3	9.3	8.3	6.7	8.1

BV12(ii) - Working days / shifts lost due to sickness absence by all staff

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	10.1		2	11.6	10.5	9.5	10.6
2004/05	9.2	↑	2	11.1	10.0	8.9	10.2
2005/06	9.7	↓	3	10.9	9.6	8.5	9.7
2006/07	10.0	↓	4	9.6	8.7	7.6	8.4

BV15(i) - Percentage of whole-time fire fighters retiring on grounds of ill health as a percentage of total workforce

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	0.5		1	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.4
2004/05	2.4	↓	4	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.0
2005/06	0.0	↑	1	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.9
2006/07	0.8	↓	4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4

BV15(ii) - Percentage of control and non-uniformed staff retiring on grounds of ill health as a percentage of total workforce

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	0.0		1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.4
2004/05	0.0	↔	1	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5
2005/06	0.0	↔	1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
2006/07	0.0	↔	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

BV16A (i) - Percentage of whole-time and retained duty fire fighters with a disability compared with the percentage of the economically active population with a disability in the fire and rescue service

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group:

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average

BV16A (ii) - Percentage of control and non-uniformed staff with a disability compared with the percentage of the economically active population with a disability in the fire and rescue service area

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group:

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average

Context : BV150 – expenditure per head on the provision of fire and rescue service

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Increasing / Decreasing	Quartile Position	Lowest 25%	Median	Highest 25%
2003/04	33.3		2	28.3	33.0	35.0
2004/05	34.6	⬆	3	31.5	36.0	38.9
2005/06	35.8	⬆	3	33.2	38.0	41.2
2006/07	40.7	⬆	2	35.4	40.2	43.9

BV210 - percentage of women fire fighters

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	2.2		3	2.2	2.7	3.2	2.9
2006/07	2.4	✝	3	2.2	2.9	3.6	3.1

Fire Prevention Detail

BV142(ii) - Number of primary fires per 10,000 population - *adjusted for deprivation*

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	18.1		2	25.6	20.7	16.7	22.0
2004/05	15.9	↑	2	20.5	16.9	12.6	17.0
2005/06	14.3	↑	2	17.9	14.7	12.1	15.0
2006/07	14.4	↓	3	16.3	13.9	11.1	13.9

Note 2

Context : BV 142 (ii) – Number of primary fires per 10,000 population

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Increasing / Decreasing	Quartile Position	Lowest 25%	Median	Highest 25%
2003/04	28.7		3	26.3	30.3	39.1
2004/05	26.5	⇩	2	22.8	26.3	32.4
2005/06	24.9	⇩	2	21.4	24.9	31.0
2006/07	25.0	⇧	2	21.0	23.8	28.6

BV142 (iii) - Number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 dwellings - *adjusted for deprivation*

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	7.8		2	11.8	9.1	7.0	9.6
2004/05	7.9	↓	2	11.0	8.0	6.0	9.3
2005/06	7.3	↑	2	10.7	8.1	6.1	8.7
2006/07	6.0	↑	2	10.1	7.3	5.1	7.8

Note 2

<u>Context</u> : BV 142 (iii) – Number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 dwellings

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Increasing / Decreasing	Quartile Position	Lowest 25%	Median	Highest 25%
2003/04	14.9		3	14.6	16.3	18.4
2004/05	15.0	↑	3	14.0	15.6	17.6
2005/06	14.4	↓	3	13.9	15.6	17.8
2006/07	13.1	↓	3	12.7	14.5	17.4

BV206(i) + (ii) Total number of deliberate primary fires per 10,000 population (including vehicles)

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2001/02	18.5		3	22.3	16.0	12.9	19.4
2004/05	11.8	M	2	16.3	11.8	9.1	13.7
2005/06	10.3	↑	3	14.8	10.0	8.0	12.0
2006/07	10.6	↓	3	13.0	9.3	7.7	11.1

Note 3

BV206(iii)+(iv) - Total number of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population (including vehicles)

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	3.8		1	37.6	20.2	14.1	28.6
2006/07	5.0	↓	1	39.4	20.7	12.6	29.5

BV206(i) - Number of deliberate primary fires (excluding vehicles) per 10,000 population

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	5.6		3	5.9	4.4	3.5	5.0
2006/07	5.1	↑	3	5.3	4.4	3.4	4.8

BV206(ii) - Number of deliberate primary fires in vehicles per 10,000 population

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	4.8		2	9.6	5.9	4.6	7.4
2006/07	5.5	↓	3	7.7	5.4	4.1	6.6

BV206(iii) - Number of deliberate secondary fires (excluding vehicles) per 10,000 population

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	3.7		1	36.8	19.6	14.0	28.5
2006/07	4.9	↓	1	39.0	19.9	12.5	29.6

BV206(iv) - Number of deliberate secondary fires in vehicles per 10,000 population

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	0.1		1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.7
2006/07	0.1	←→	1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6

BV207 - Number of fires in non-domestic properties per 1,000 non-domestic properties

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	15.4		4	15.2	13.3	10.9	13.3
2006/07	14.7	↑	3	16.0	13.5	11.1	14.0

BV209(i) - percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm had activated

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	36.3		3	35.8	40.5	45.3	40.6
2006/07	44.0	↑	2	34.2	42.0	45.4	41.2

BV209(ii) - percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was fitted but not activated

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	15.7		4	15.4	12.3	11.1	13.1
2006/07	14.0	✝	2	17.3	14.0	10.4	14.4

BV209(iii) - percentage of fires attended in dwellings where no smoke alarm was fitted

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	48.0		3	54.2	45.2	40.3	46.3
2006/07	42.0	✝	2	48.7	43.4	39.1	43.3

Operational Response Detail

BV143(i) - number of deaths arising from accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	0.2		1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5
2004/05	0.5	↓	3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
2005/06	0.7	↓	4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
2006/07	0.4	↑	2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4

Note 4

BV143(ii) - number of injuries arising from accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population - *adjusted for deprivation*

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	2.0		1	9.1	6.9	4.5	7.1
2004/05	1.8	↑	1	7.8	5.6	3.6	6.0
2005/06	2.4	↓	1	7.1	4.6	2.9	5.2
2006/07	0.0	↑	1	5.2	3.5	2.1	3.6

Note 2

Context : BV143(ii) - number of injuries arising from accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Increasing / Decreasing	Quartile Position	Lowest 25%	Median	Highest 25%	National Average
2003/04	3.8		1	11.6	8.4	6.0	9.1
2004/05	3.6	⬆	1	9.5	7.0	5.3	8.0
2005/06	4.2	⬇	1	9.2	6.8	4.7	7.1
2006/07	1.8	⬆	1	7.2	5.2	3.8	5.6

BV144 - Percentage of accidental dwelling fires confined to room of origin

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	92.9		1	89.5	90.4	91.6	90.5
2004/05	90.0	⬇	3	89.9	90.8	91.8	90.8
2005/06	90.0	⬌	3	89.1	91.1	91.9	90.6
2006/07	93.5	⬆	1	89.6	91.8	93.3	91.2

Note 5

BV146(i + ii) – total number of malicious false alarms per 1,000 population *adjusted for deprivation*

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	0.4		4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
2006/07	0.2	✝	3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1

Note 2

Context : BV146 (i + ii) – total number of malicious false alarms per 1,000 population

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Increasing / Decreasing	Quartile Position	Lowest 25%	Median	Highest 25%
2005/06	1.10		3	1.10	0.80	0.60
2006/07	0.90	⬆	3	0.90	0.70	0.53

BV146(ii) / BV146(i + ii) - proportion of calls to malicious false alarms attended

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	0.36		1	0.74	0.57	0.43	0.59
2006/07	0.33	✝	1	0.67	0.50	0.40	0.55

BV149(i) - number of false alarms caused by automatic fire detection per 1,000 non-domestic properties

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2003/04	90.8		1	151.2	132.0	112.0	129.9
2004/05	83.1	↑	1	150.8	128.3	112.9	130.7
2005/06	86.5	↓	1	146.4	123.1	100.2	124.9
2006/07	64.4	↑	1	112.0	94.3	73.7	99.3

BV149(iii) - percentage of false alarms caused by automatic fire detection which are to a non-domestic property with more than 1 attendance

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2006/07	77.5		4	75.6	64.9	52.7	63.4

BV208 - Percentage of people in accidental dwelling fires who escape unharmed

Export: Excel 2002 or later or Export (CSV)
Comparison group: All Fire Authorities

Year	This AIB	Improving / Deteriorating	Quartile Position	Worst	Median	Best	National Average
2005/06	96.8		1	89.6	92.4	95.2	91.7