

Public Document Pack

LANCASHIRE COMBINED FIRE AUTHORITY

PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE

Thursday, 15 September 2016, at 10.00 am in the Main Conference Room, Service Headquarters, Fulwood.

MINUTES

PRESENT:

Councillors

S Holgate (Chairman)
T Aldridge
C Crompton
F De Molfetta
M Perks
D Smith
D Stansfield
V Taylor

In accordance with the resolution of the predecessor Performance Review Committee at its inaugural meeting on the 30th July 2004 (Minute No. 1/04 refers), representatives of the LFRS, the Unions and Audit had been invited to attend all Performance Committee meetings to participate in discussion and debate.

Officers

J Johnston, Deputy Chief Fire Officer
D Russel, Assistant Chief Fire Officer (LFRS)
N Taylor, Community Protection Manager (LFRS)
D Robinson, Knowledge & Information Manager (LFRS)
D Brooks, Principal Member Services Officer (LFRS)
J Harney, Member Services Assistant (LFRS)

In attendance

K Wilkie, Fire Brigades Union
I McGill, Fire Brigades Union

4 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION FOR 1ST QUARTER 2016/17

LFRS HQ
Fulwood

M NOLAN
Clerk to CFA

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**LANCASHIRE COMBINED FIRE AUTHORITY
PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE**

Meeting to be held on 15th September 2016

**PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION FOR 1ST QUARTER 2016/17
(Appendix 1 refers)**

Contact for further information:

David Russel, Assistant Chief Fire Officer – Tel No. 01772 866801

Executive Summary

This paper provides a clear measure of our progress against the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) detailed in the Risk Management Plan 2013-2017.

Recommendation

The Performance Committee is asked to endorse the Quarter 1 Measuring Progress report and note the contents of the 5 negative KPI Exception Reports.

Information

As set out in the report.

Business Risk

High

Environmental Impact

High

Equality & Diversity Implications

High – the report appraises the Committee of the Authority's progress.

HR Implications

Medium

Financial Implications

Medium

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
List of Background Papers

Paper Performance Management Information	Date	Contact David Russel (ACO)
Reason for inclusion in Part 2, if appropriate: N/A		

Measuring Progress



2016-17 Quarter 1

Combined Fire Authority
15th September 2016

Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service

Introduction

The following pages set out Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service's Performance Framework, an explanation of how our Key Performance Indicator's (KPI) are measured and how we are performing.

This is followed, where appropriate, by an analysis of the KPI's which are classified as being in exception, along with an analysis of the cause and actions being taken to improve performance. The remainder of the document illustrates our performance across all other KPI's.

Table of Contents	Page (s)
Introduction	3
Performance Framework	5
Explanation of Performance Measures	5 - 6
KPI Exception Overview	7
KPI Exception Report Analysis	9 - 18
Key Performance Indicators	19 - 39

Performance Framework

The below graphic illustrates the Services four priorities and how their respective KPI's fit within the overall performance framework.



Explanation of Performance Measures

KPI's are monitored either by using an XmR chart (explained on the following page), comparing current performance against that achieved in the previous cumulative years activity, or against a pre-determined standard, for example, the response standard KPI's are measured against a range of set times.

The response standards are measured against a set range of times dependent upon the risk rating given to each Super Output Area (SOA), which is presented as a percentage of occasions where the standard is met. A two percent tolerance has been added to create a buffer so that a positive/negative exception report is not produced each quarter where only slight variations from the standard occur.

It is worth noting that there can be positive as well as negative exception reports. Positive exceptions are where performance levels meet set rules, as detailed on the following page.

Explanation of Performance Measures

XmR chart explanation (Value [X] over a moving [m] range [R])

An XmR chart is a control chart used to highlight any significant changes in activity so that interventions can be made before an issue arises. It can also highlight where activity has decreased, potentially as a result of preventative action which could be replicated elsewhere.

Activity is deemed to be within standard if it remains within set upper and lower limits. These limits are set using a standard deviation calculation based upon the previous three years activity.

An exception report is generated if the XmR rules are breached. Note that a 'positive' exception could also be generated.

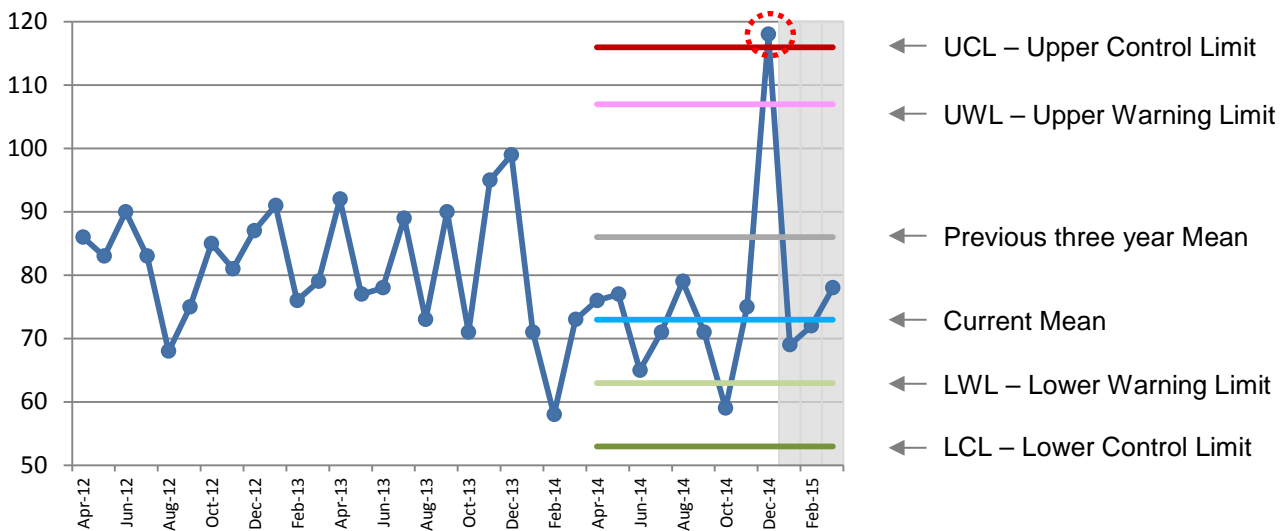
The following rules are applicable to the XmR charts and define when an exception has occurred:

1. A single point beyond the control limit
2. Two out of three consecutive points near the control limits
3. A trend of six consecutive points either up or down
4. A shift of eight or more consecutive points above or below the mean line

XMR chart key definitions:

						
Incidents	UCL	UWL	Current Mean	Mean	LWL	LCL

Example XmR chart: In the example below, KPI 1.3 would produce a negative exception for meeting rule 1, as the activity, represented as a dark blue line, for December 2014 (⊙) is above the Upper Control Limit (UCL).



KPI Exception Overview

The KPI Exception Overview highlights those KPI's that are classified as being in exception. Each KPI is shown with an indicator to illustrate whether performance is: Improving (↑), indicating a positive exception or, Declining (↓), which would produce a negative exception. This is followed by any relevant exception reports, which detail the reasons for the exception, analysis of the issue, and actions being taken to improve performance.

For the period April 2016 – June 2016 five KPI's are classified as being in negative exception.

KPI	Description	Progress	Exception Positive / Negative	Page (s)
2 - Responding to Emergencies				
2.1.1	Critical Fire Response - 1st Fire Engine Attendance	↓	–	9
2.2.1	Critical Special Service Response - 1st Fire Engine Attendance	↓	–	11
2.2.2	Critical Special Service Response - Call Handling	↓	–	13
2.4	Fire Engine Availability – Retained Duty System	↓	–	15
4 - Engaging with our Staff				
4.2.1	Staff Absence - Excluding Retained Duty System	↓	–	17

Exception report: 2.1.1 Critical Fire Response - 1st Fire Engine Attendance

Performance indicator: 2.1.1 Critical Fire Response – 1st Fire Engine Attendance

Critical fire incidents are defined as incidents that are likely to involve a significant threat to life, structures or the environment. Our response standards, in respect of critical fires, are variable and are determined by the risk map (KPI 1.1) and subsequent risk grade of the SOA in which the fire occurred.

The response standards for the first fire engine attending a critical fire (including call handling time KPI 2.1.3) are as follows^[1]:

- Very high risk area = 6 minutes
- High risk area = 8 minutes
- Medium risk area = 10 minutes
- Low risk area = 12 minutes

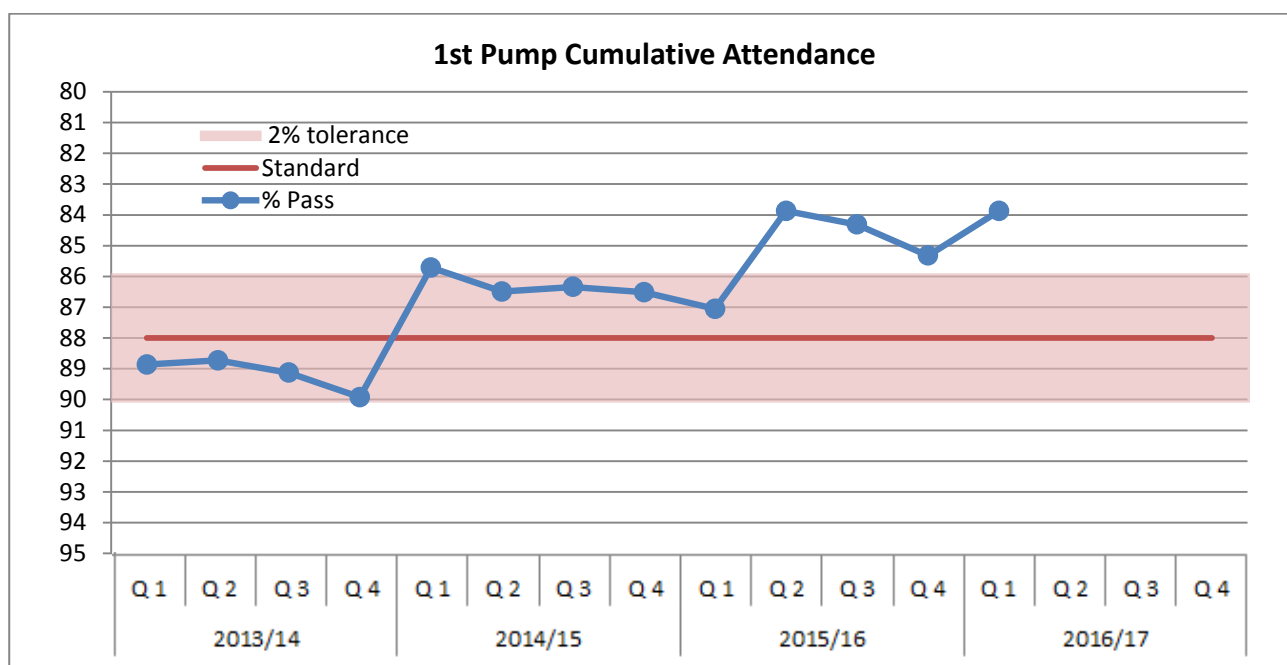
We have achieved our standard when the time between the 'Time of Call' (TOC) and 'Time in Attendance' (TIA) of the first fire engine arriving at the incident is less than the relevant response standard.

^[1] The above times now include the previous 'call handling' element. Ref note [1] 2015/16 Q2 for explanation.

We aim to achieve this standard on 88% of occasions.

Quarter one 1st pump response 83.87%, previous year quarter one 87.06%.

1 st pump cumulative attendance standard	Year to Date	2016/17 Quarter 1	Previous year to Date	2015/16 Quarter 1
	83.87%	83.87%	87.06%	87.06%



Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service
Measuring Progress
Apr 16 - Jun 16

What are the reasons for an Exception Report

This is a negative exception report due to critical Fire 1st pump response being below the standard. Overall, quarter one pass rate was 83.87%.

Analysis

Critical Fire activity was within standard during the month of April. However, this could be attributed to the unusually low number of critical fire incidents (98) during the month. The preceding two months, particularly May, were below standard.

During May, responses failed by an average of 1 minute and 37 seconds and by 3 minutes and 9 seconds during June. This includes the median call handling time. June contained an incident where the first pump failed to book in attendance at the incident on initial arrival, resulting in an unusually long response time being recorded. If this incident had attained an average response, then the average for the month would be 2 minutes and 25 seconds.

Over the quarter one period, 31% of the failures failed by less than 60 seconds.

Shown below are the actual failures and monthly totals over previous 12 months, along with the percentage pass rate.

	2015/16									2016/17		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Failed	24	26	24	15	19	20	16	16	12	11	23	21
Total	125	143	113	126	120	120	130	129	126	98	114	129
% Pass	80.8	81.8	78.8	88.1	84.2	83.3	87.7	87.6	90.5	88.8	79.8	83.7

The call handling time (KPI 2.1.3) is a contributing factor as this is now included within the overall response time. The individual monthly [median] call handling times are shown below.

	2015/16									2016/17		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Median Seconds	75	77	79	80	82	75	80	77	78	89	83	77

Actions being taken to improve performance?

AM Fryer, Head of Service Delivery (HoSD) to implement local performance monitoring to identify deficiencies and drive improvement.

It is hoped that ongoing initiatives to address these issues will bring the standard back to within the 2% tolerance.

Exception report: 2.2.1 Critical Special Service Response – 1st Fire Engine Attendance

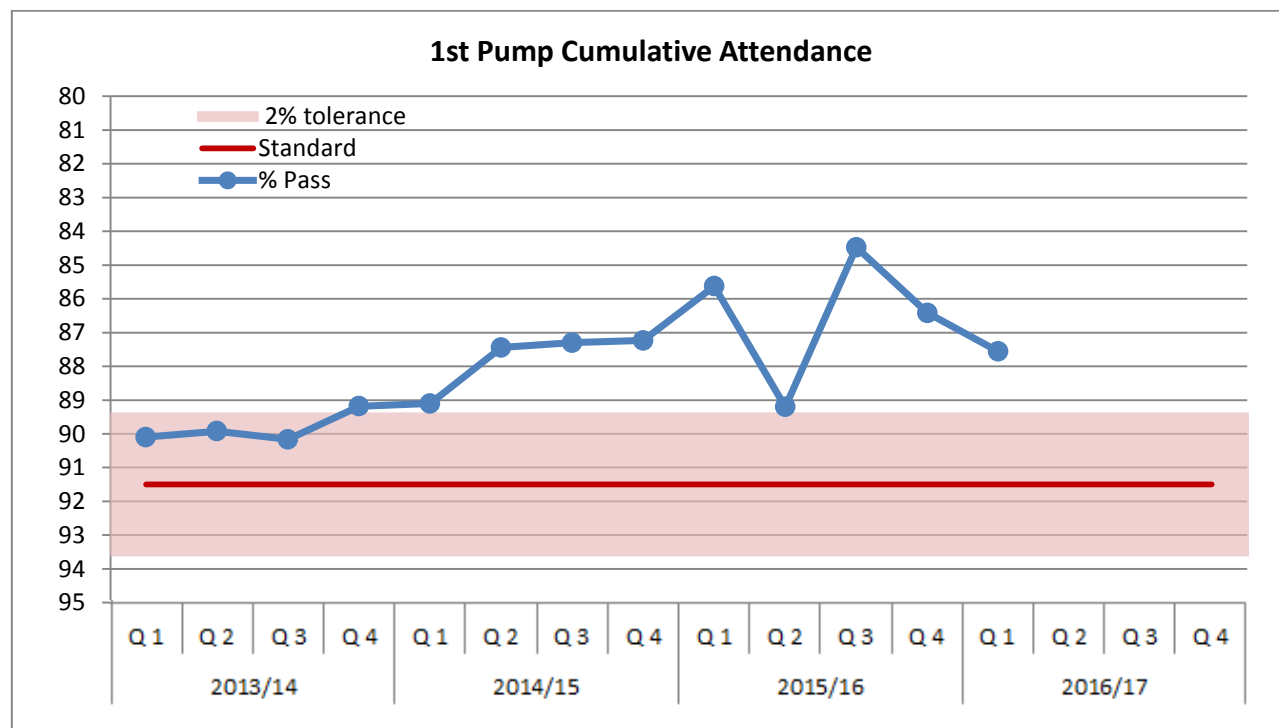
Performance indicator: 2.2.1 Critical Special Service Response – 1st Fire Engine Attendance

Critical special service incidents are non-fire incidents where there is a risk to life, for example, road traffic collisions, rescues and hazardous materials incidents. For these incidents there is a single response standard which measures how long it takes the first fire engine to attend. The response standard for the first fire engine attending a critical special service call (including call handling time (KPI 2.2.2) is 13 minutes. We have achieved our standard when the time between the 'Time of Call' and 'Time in attendance' of the first fire engine arriving at the incident is less than 13 minutes.

Quarter one response percentage pass rate 87.56%, previous year quarter one 85.63%, an improvement of 1.93%.

Standard: 91.5% of occasions.

1 st pump cumulative attendance standard	Year to Date	2016/17 Quarter 1	Previous year to Date	2015/16 Quarter 1
	87.56%	87.56%	85.63%	85.63%



What are the reasons for an Exception Report

This is a negative exception report due to critical Special Service 1st pump response being below the standard. Overall, quarter one pass rate was 87.56%, outside of the 91.5% standard.

Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service
Measuring Progress
Apr 16 - Jun 16

Analysis

This KPI has shown large variations over the quarter, with April recording one of the lowest response rates but with June recording a pass rate within the two percent tolerance.

Shown below are the actual failures and monthly totals over previous 12 months, along with the percentage pass rate.

	2015/16									2016/17		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Failed	12	13	14	14	27	114	13	10	18	22	14	20
Incidents	119	156	192	197	187	375	205	187	131	121	124	205
% Pass	89.9	91.7	92.7	92.9	85.6	69.6	93.7	94.7	86.3	81.8	88.7	90.2

Over the quarter one period, 21% of the failures failed by less than 60 seconds.

Call handling is a contributing factor as this is now included within the overall response time. The individual monthly [median] call handling times are shown below.

Median Seconds	2015/16									2016/17		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	121	103	104	93	95	174	93	88	116	130	132	118

Actions being taken to improve performance?

AM Fryer, Head of Service Delivery (HoSD) to implement local performance monitoring to identify deficiencies and drive improvement.

It is hoped that on-going initiatives to address these issues will bring the cumulative standard back to within the 2% tolerance.

Exception report: 2.2.2 Critical Special Service Response – Call Handling

Performance indicator: 2.2.2 Critical Special Service Response – Call Handling

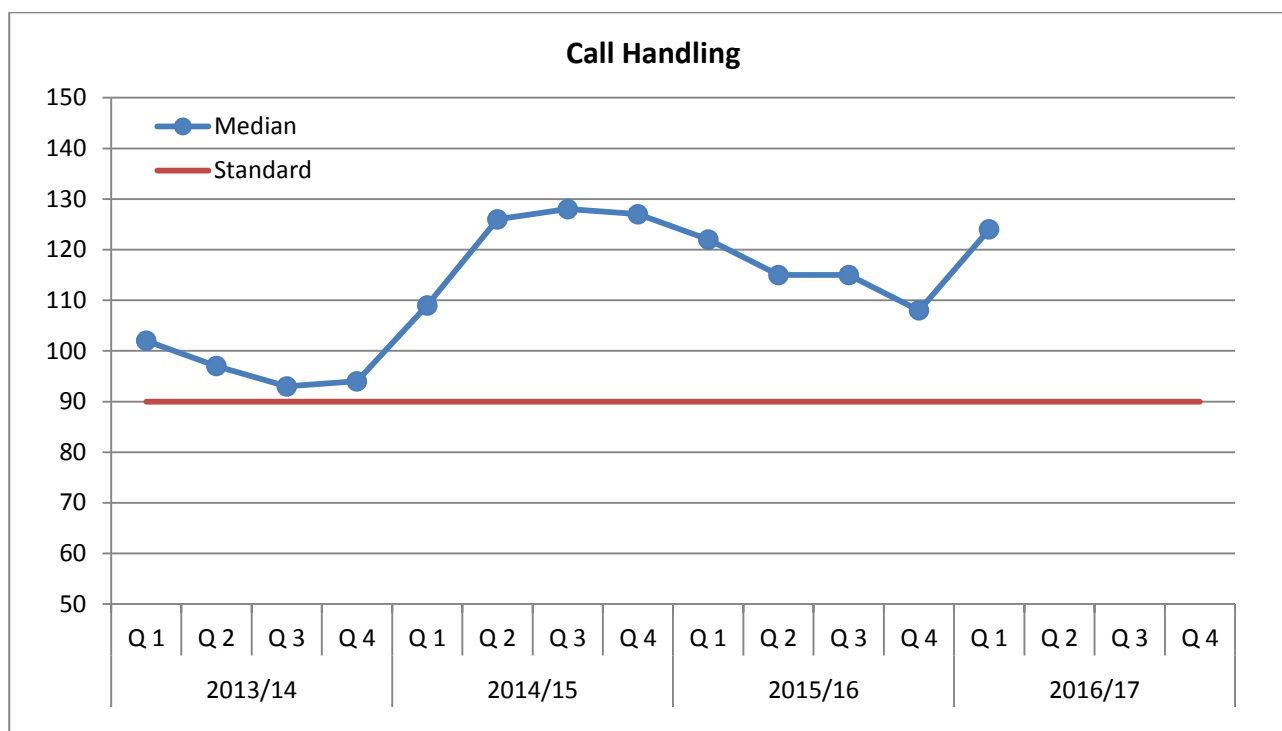
Call handling time is calculated from the ToC to the ToS of the first appliance mobilised. A median is used to calculate the average time for the month. Excludes duplicate calls for the same incident.

The median call handling time for quarter one is 124 seconds, previous year quarter one 122 seconds, a worsening of 2 seconds. The median for the months of quarter four (January to March 2016) recorded 95 seconds.

A negative exception report has been produced due to the median being a longer duration than the 90 second standard.

Standard: Within 90 seconds.

Median response	Year to Date	2016/17 Quarter 1	Previous year to Date	2015/16 Quarter 1
(Seconds)	124	124	122	122



What are the reasons for an Exception Report

This is a negative exception report due to performance being below standard, with the improvement in call handling recorded during the previous year showing a worsening during quarter one of 2016/17.

Analysis

Impacts of remedial actions are displaying a long term trend of improved performance. For the fourth concurrent quarter call handling times have been reduced with the most recent quarter's performance being the best since transition to NWFC.

It is anticipated that the 4 key areas of development as detailed in the actions being taken section will deliver progressive improvements leading to call handling returning to levels previously delivered prior to year end.

Incident location on occasions remains to be problematic due to the challenges in identifying an addressable location. This naturally occurs when either the caller is in an unfamiliar location or when the incident occurs away from a landmark or road junction.

Actions being taken to improve performance

1. Performance standards have been written into each individual's appraisal review against which their performance and that of their team will be measured and managed.
2. FRSs are being asked to review the final classifications for incidents in order to make these easier to record and report on. This will also allow for more specific reporting to be done based on incident type per FRS rather than a generic NWFC report.
3. Staff are working through phased development plans in order to achieve competent status as quickly as possible.
4. FRS's are being encouraged to converge on ways of working wherever possible to reduce the number of response plans (mobilising rule sets) that Control Room Operators (CRO's) have to apply.

Exception report: 2.4 Fire Engine Availability - Retained Duty System

Performance indicator: 2.4 Fire Engine Availability – Retained Duty System

This indicator measures the availability of fire engines that are crewed by the retained duty system (RDS). It is measured by calculating the percentage of time a fire engine is available to respond compared to the total time in the period.

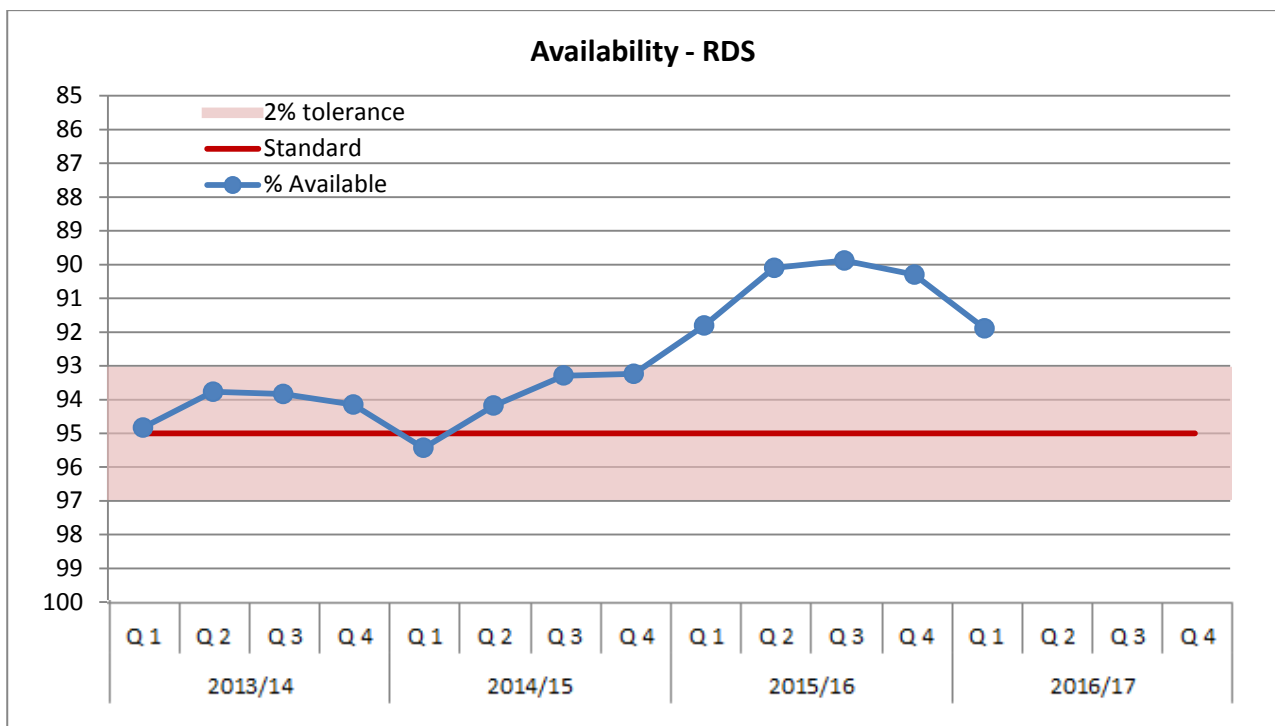
Fire engines are designated as unavailable (off-the-run) for the following reasons:

- *Manager deficient*
- *Crew deficient*
- *Not enough BA wearers*
- *No driver*

The percentage of time that RDS crewed engines are available for quarter one was 91.89%, previous year quarter one 91.81%, an improvement of 0.08%. The previous quarter (January to March 2016) recorded 91.66%.

A negative exception report has been produced due to percentage availability being below the standard.

Annual standard: Above 95%



What are the reasons for an Exception Report

This is a negative exception report due to the cumulative RDS availability for the three months of quarter one being below the standard and outside of the two per cent tolerance.

Analysis

Quarter 1 has seen continued improvement in RDS appliance availability due to recruitment and closer managerial scrutiny. It must be borne in mind that the current recruitment process will have a short term detrimental effect on this KPI until we are able to fill any vacancies created and upskill staff.

Continuing ongoing work by the Retained Duty System Recruitment and Improvement Group (RIG) will be responsible for progressing areas for improvement. This isn't being viewed as a project with start and finish dates but as a number of on-going pieces of work which will strive to deliver incremental improvements in order to strengthen and support the Retained Duty System.

Actions being taken to improve performance

AM Fryer, Head of Service Delivery (HoSD) to implement local performance monitoring to identify deficiencies and drive improvement.

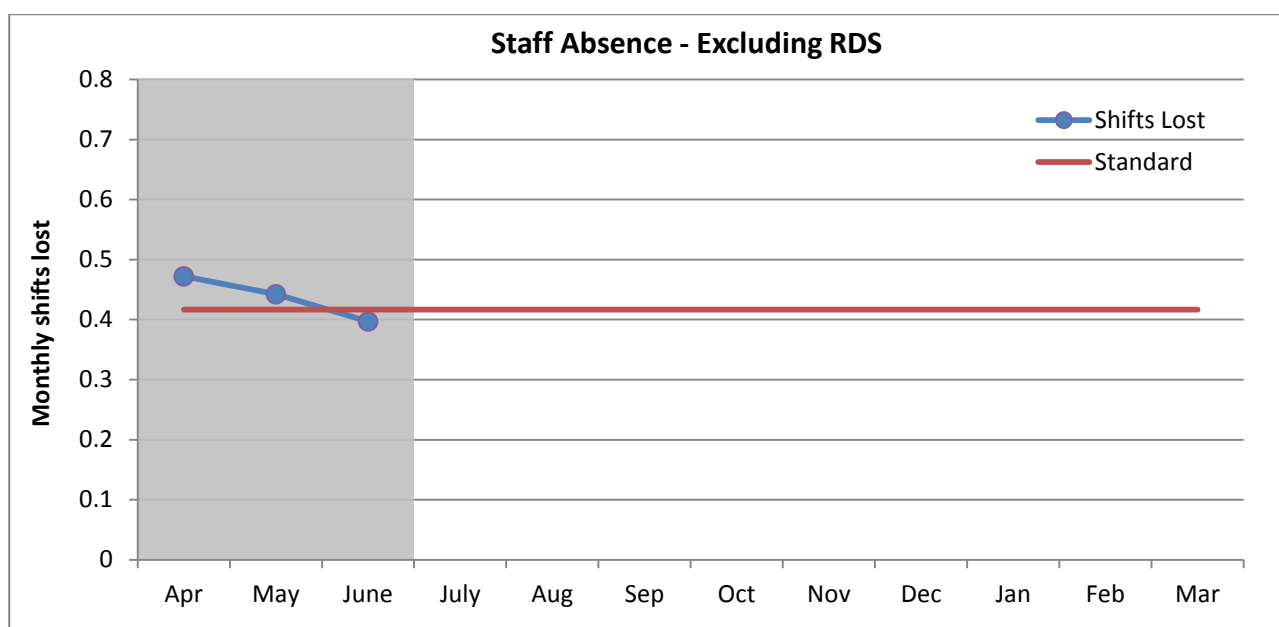
It is hoped that ongoing initiatives to address these issues will bring the standard back to within the 2% tolerance.

Exception report: 4.2.1 Staff Absence - Excluding Retained Duty System

4.2.1 Staff Absence - Excluding Retained Duty System

The cumulative number of shifts (days) lost due to sickness for all wholetime, DCP, DC and support staff divided by the total number of staff.

Annual Standard: Not more than 5 shifts lost.
 (Represented on the chart as annual shifts lost ÷ 12 months)



Cumulative total number of monthly shifts lost	1.311
------------------------------------------------	-------

What are the reasons for an Exception Report

This is a negative exception report due to the number of shifts lost through absence per employee being above the Service target for two months during quarter one.

Analysis

During quarter one the shifts lost through absence month on month shows June 2016 cumulative being above the Service target.

During this quarter there were 12 long term absence cases, eight of these were from wholetime staff and two from non-uniformed. The main reasons reported for long-term absence being

Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service

Measuring Progress

Apr 16 - Jun 16

hospital procedure and muscular skeletal. At the end of the quarter, 8 out of 12 of the long term absences cases had returned to work.

At the end of June the cumulative totals show that non-uniformed staff absence was well above target at 1.33 shifts lost per employee, whilst whole-time staff absence was below target at 1.31 shifts per employee. Overall absence for all staff (except Retained Duty System) was 1.31 shifts lost which exceeds the Service target of 1.25 shifts at the end of the first quarter.

Actions being taken to improve performance

Early intervention by OHU doctor/nurse/physiotherapist, HR support to managers in following the Attendance Policy managing individual cases, addressing review periods/triggers in a timely manner and dealing with capability off staff due to health issues. Absence management presentations and question and answer session on the ILM course to assist future managers understand and interpret the policy. Encouraging employees to make use of our Employee Assistance Programme provider and The Firefighters Charity.

Key Performance Indicators

This section gives an overview of the performance direction of the KPI's which are not in exception. Each KPI is shown within its priority with an indicator to illustrate whether performance is: Improving (↑), Maintaining (↔) or Declining (↓), followed by a summary of the current position.

KPI	Description	Progress	Page (s)
1 - Preventing and Protecting			
1.1	Risk Map Score	↑	20
1.2	Overall Activity	↓	21
1.3	Accidental Dwelling Fires	↑	22
1.3.1	ADF - Extent of Damage	↓	23
1.3.2	ADF - Number of Incidents Where Occupants have Received a HFSC	↑	23
1.4	Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties	↔	24
1.5	Accidental Building Fires (Non Dwellings)	↑	25
1.5.1	ABF (Non Dwellings) - Extent of Damage	↓	26
1.6	Deliberate Fires	↓	27
1.7	High/Very High Risk Home Fire Safety Checks	↑	28
1.8	Road Safety Education Evaluation	↑	29
1.9.1	Fire Safety Enforcement - Known Risk	↑	30
1.9.2	Fire Safety Enforcement - Risk Reduction	↓	30
2 - Responding to Emergencies			
2.1.2	Critical Fire Response - 2nd Fire Engine Attendance	↓	31
2.1.3	Critical Fire Response - Call Handling	↑	32
2.3	Fire Engine Availability - Wholetime, Day Crewing and Day Crewing Plus	n/a	33
2.5	Staff Accidents	↓	34
3 - Delivering Value for Money			
3.1	Progress Against Savings Programme	↑	35
3.2	Overall User Satisfaction	↑	36
4 - Engaging with our Staff			
4.1	Overall Staff Engagement	↑	37
4.2.2	Staff Absence - Retained Duty System	↑	38

Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service

Measuring Progress

Apr 16 - Jun 16

1.1 Risk Map

This indicator measures the fire risk in each SOA. Risk is determined using fire activity over the previous three fiscal years along with a range of demographic data, such as population and deprivation. Specifically, the risk score for each SOA is calculated using the following formula:






$$\frac{\text{Dwelling fires}}{\text{Total dwellings}} + \left[\frac{\text{Dwelling fire casualties}}{\text{Resident population}} \times 4 \right] + \text{Building fire count} + \left[\text{IMD} \times 2 \right] = \text{Risk Score}$$

Once an SOA has been assigned a score, it is then categorised by risk grade.

Standard: To reduce the risk in Lancashire - an annual reduction in the County risk map score.

The County risk map score is updated annually, before the end of the first quarter. An improvement is shown by a year on year decreasing 'score' value. Current score 32990, previous year score 33268.

Score Category	Grade	Score (11-14)	SOA Count (11-14)	Score (12-15)	SOA Count (12-15)	Score (13-16)	SOA Count (13-16)
Less than 36	L	11686	508	12366	533	11944	519
Between 36 & 55	M	13208	306	12130	281	13578	314
Between 56 & 75	H	6040	95	5440	86	4890	76
Greater than 75	VH	2714	32	3332	41	2578	32
Grand Total		33648	941	33268	941	32990	941

Risk Grade	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Overall Risk Score
2015 count	41	86	281	533	33268
2016 count	32	76	314	519	32990
Change	 -22% Overall reduction in Very High risk SOA's	 -12% Overall reduction in High risk SOA's	 12% Overall increase in Medium risk SOA's	 -3% Overall reduction in Low risk SOA's	 -1% Overall reduction in fire risk

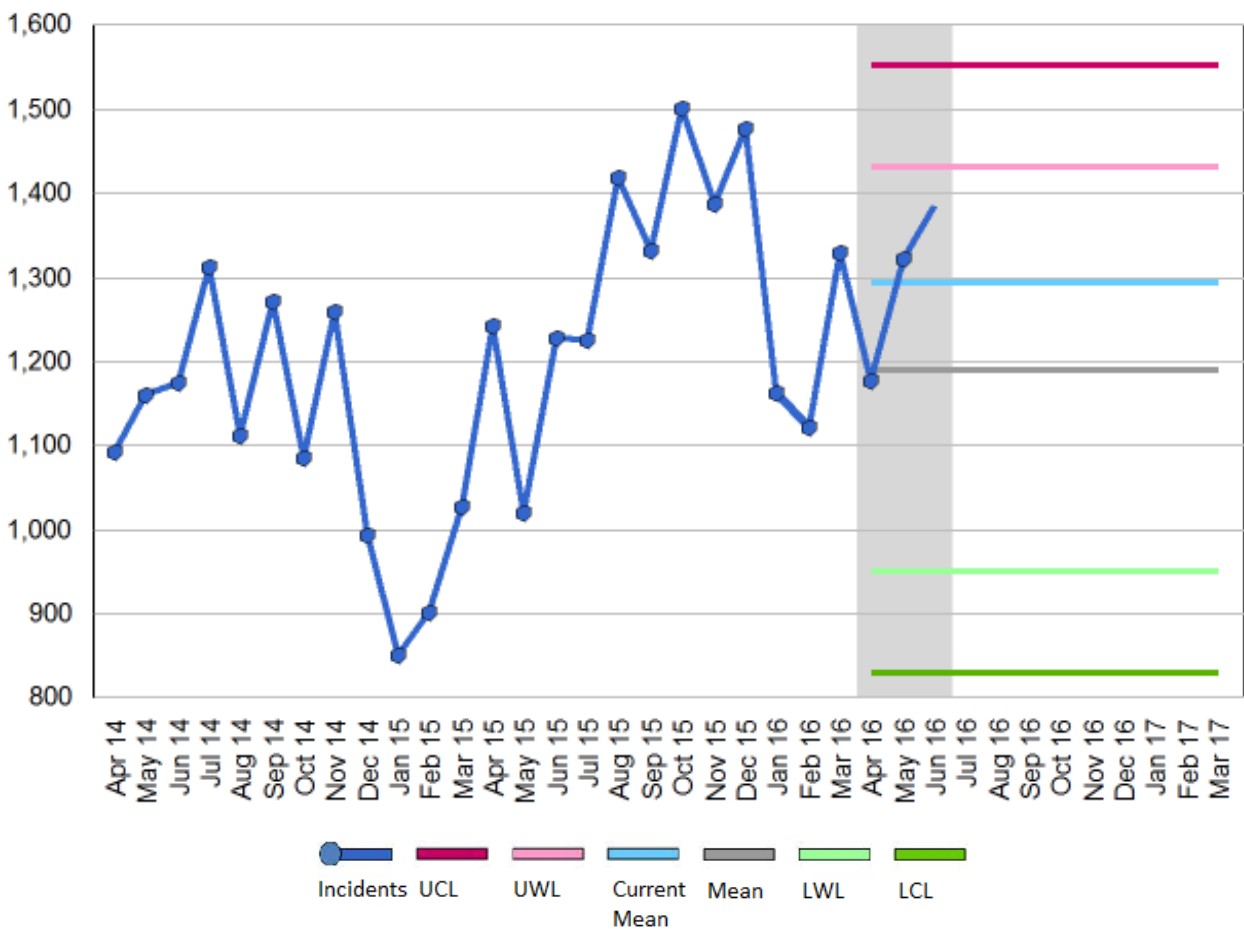
Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service
Measuring Progress
Apr 16 - Jun 16

1.2 Overall Activity

The number of incidents that LFRS attend with one or more pumping appliances. Includes fires, special service calls and false alarms.

Quarter one activity 3880, previous year quarter one activity 3485, an increase of 11.33%.

Included within this KPI is a new incident type of 'Gaining Entry'. This is where we have attended on behalf of the North West Ambulance Service. During quarter one we attended on 137 occasions.



1.2 Number of attended incidents	Year to Date	2016/17 Quarter 1	Previous year to Date	2015/16 Quarter 1
	3880	3880	3485	3485

The grey line on the XmR chart denotes the mean monthly activity over the previous 3 years and the pale blue line the current mean.

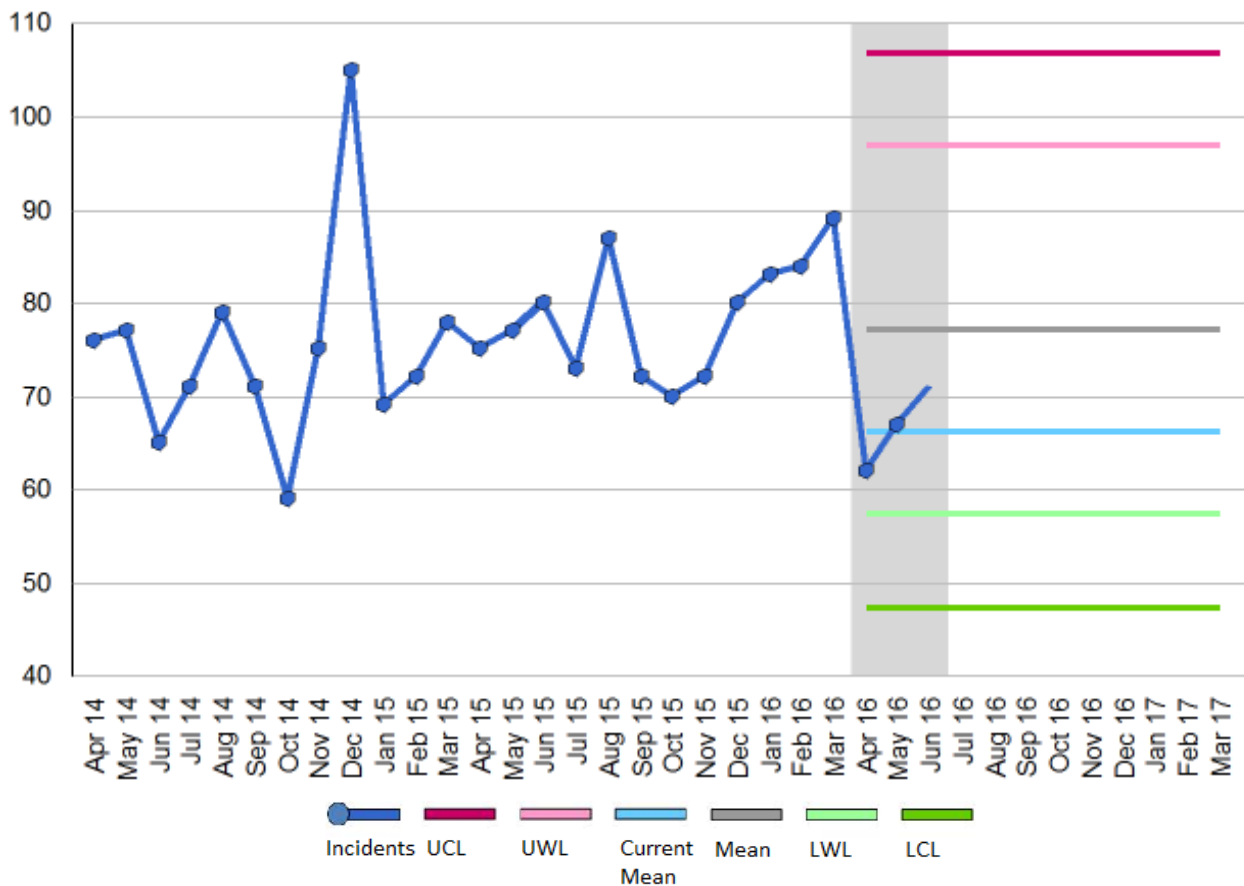
Current Mean	3 year Mean	Monthly Mean		
		2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
1293	1189	1285	1102	1181

1.3 Accidental Dwelling Fires

The number of primary fires where a dwelling has been affected and the cause of fire has been recorded as 'Accidental' or 'Not known'.

A primary fire is one involving property (excluding derelict property) or any fires involving casualties, rescues, or any fire attended by five or more appliances. An appliance is counted if either the appliance, equipment from it or personnel riding on it, were used to fight the fire.

Quarter one activity 200, previous year quarter one activity 232, a decrease of 14%.



1.3 Accidental Dwelling Fires	Year to Date	2016/17 Quarter 1	<i>Previous year to Date</i>	<i>2015/16 Quarter 1</i>
	200	200	232	232

The grey line on the XmR chart denotes the mean monthly activity over the previous 3 years and the pale blue line the current mean.

Current Mean	3 year Mean	Monthly Mean		
		2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
66	78	78	75	81

1.3.1 ADF - Extent of Damage

ADF criteria as 1.3. Extent of fire and heat damage is limited to: Item ignited first, Limited to room of origin, Limited to floor of origin and Spread beyond floor of origin.

*The ADF activity count is limited to only those ADF's which had an extent of damage shown above.

An improvement is shown if the total percentage of 'Item first ignited' and 'Room of origin' is greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year.

Percentage of accidental dwelling fires limited to item 1st ignited in quarter one 20%, quarter one of previous year 25%. Percentage limited to room of origin in quarter one 61%, quarter one previous year 60%, limited to floor of origin in quarter one 13%, quarter one previous year 8% and spread beyond floor 6%, previous year 7%.

	2016/17					↑/↓	2015/16			
	*ADF activity	Item 1st ignited	Room of origin	Floor of origin	Spread beyond floor of origin	Progress	Item 1st ignited	Room of origin	Floor of origin	Spread beyond floor of origin
Quarter 1	152	20%	61%	13%	6%	↓	25%	60%	8%	7%
Quarter 2							28%	57%	12%	3%
Quarter 3							30%	56%	8%	6%
Quarter 4							18%	71%	7%	4%

1.3.2 ADF - Number of Incidents Where Occupants have Received a HFSC

ADF criteria as 1.3. The HFSC must be a completed job (i.e. not a refusal) carried out by LFRS personnel or partner agency. The HFSC must have been carried out within 12 months prior of the fire occurring.

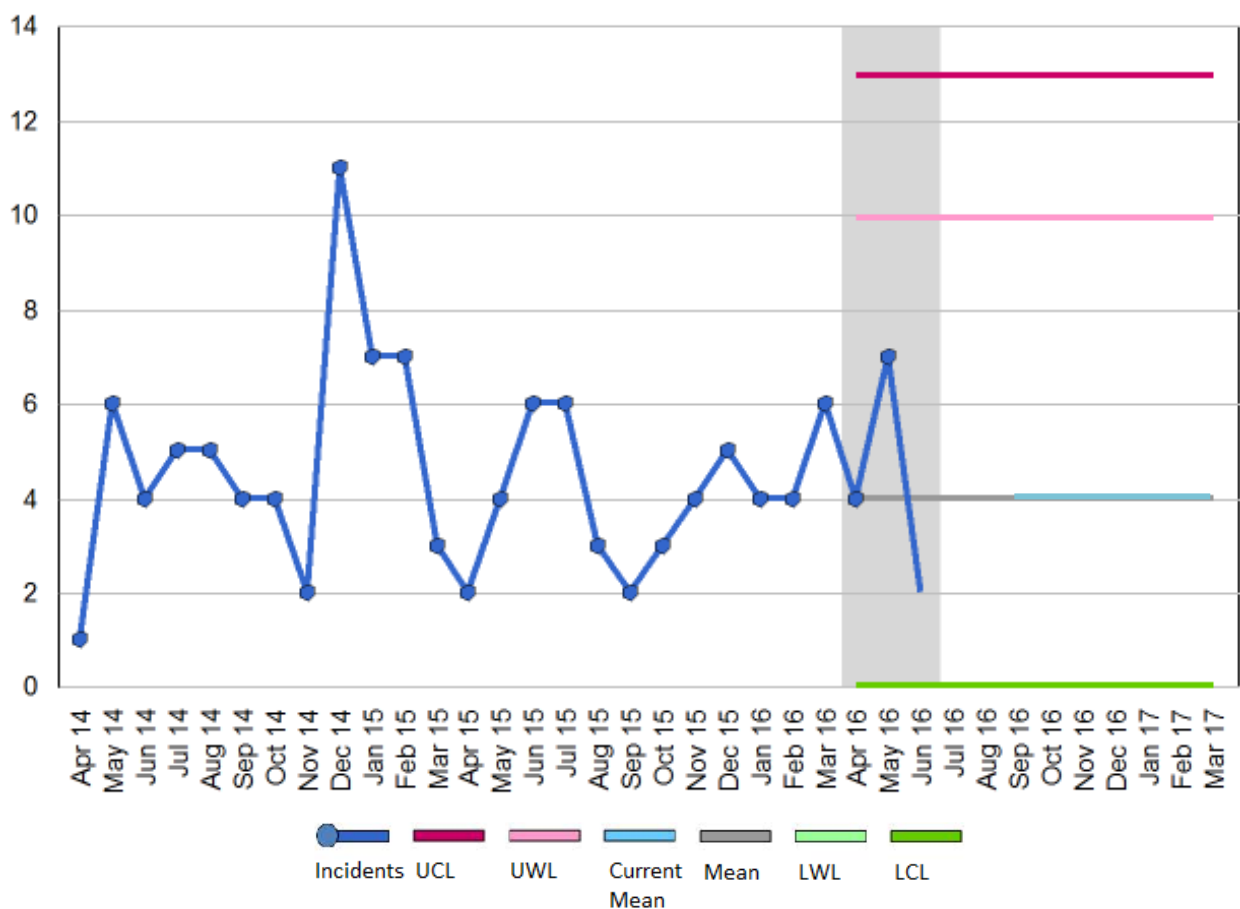
	2016/17		2015/16	
	ADF's with previous HFSC	% of ADF's with previous HFSC	ADF's with previous HFSC	% of ADF's with previous HFSC
Quarter 1	13	7%	7	3%
Quarter 2			7	3%
Quarter 3			4	2%
Quarter 4			6	2%

Analysis: Of the thirteen accidental dwelling fire incidents that had received a HFSC within the previous 12 months, eight had 'Heat and smoke damage only', one resulted in damage 'Limited to item first ignited', three 'Limited to room of origin' and on 'Spread beyond floor of origin.

1.4 Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties

ADF criteria as 1.3. The number of fire related fatalities, slight and serious injuries. A slight injury is defined as; a person attending hospital as an outpatient (not precautionary check). A serious injury is defined as; at least an overnight stay in hospital as an in-patient.

During quarter one there have been no fatalities. Six casualties are recorded as serious and 7 with slight injuries. Quarter one of the previous year recorded one fatality, 3 serious and 8 slight.



Casualty Status	Year to Date	2016/17 Quarter 1	Previous year to Date	2015/16 Quarter 1
Fatal	0	0	1	1
Victim went to hospital, injuries appear Serious	6	6	3	3
Victim went to hospital, injuries appear Slight	7	7	8	8
Total	13	13	12	12

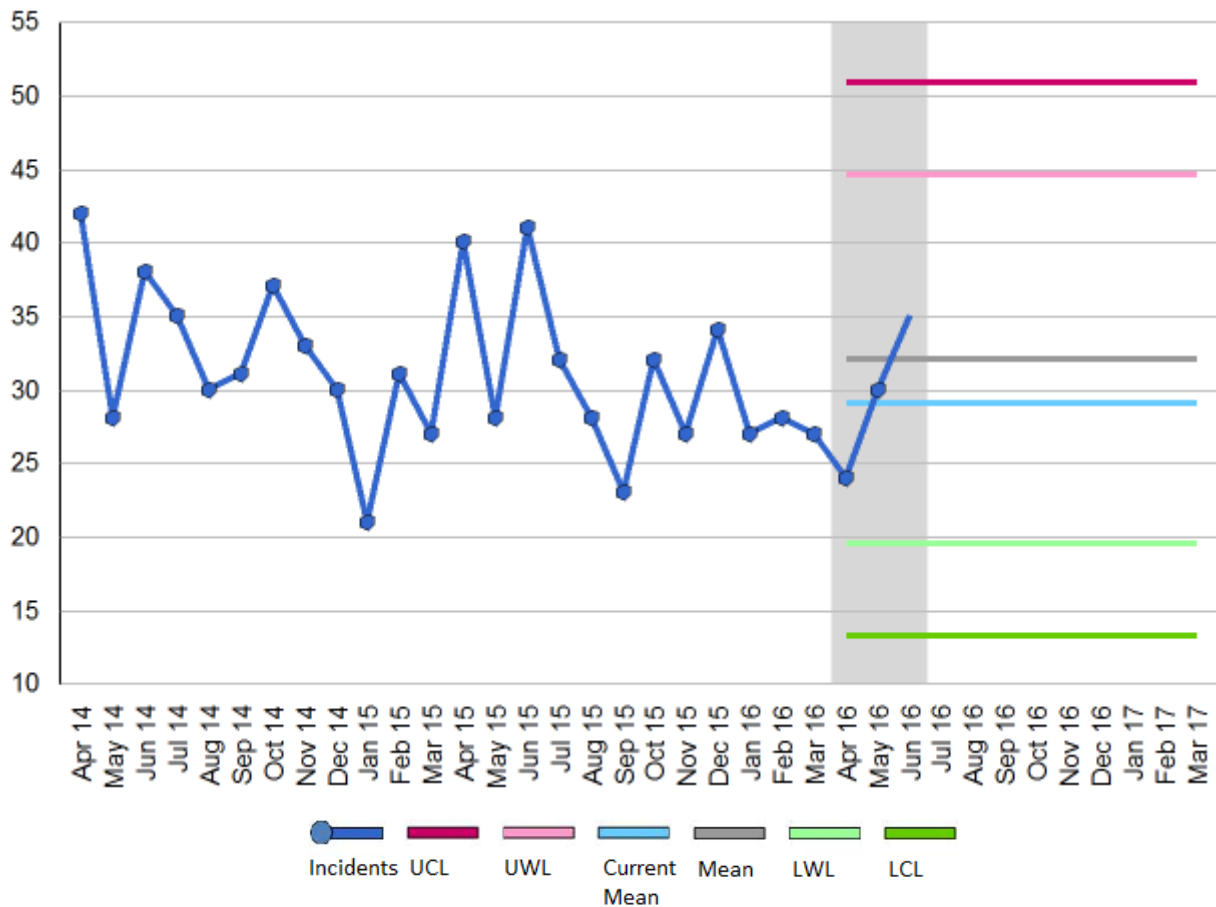
The grey line on the XmR chart denotes the mean monthly activity over the previous 3 years and the pale blue line the current mean.

Current Mean	3 year Mean	Monthly Mean		
		2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
4	4	4	4	5

1.5 Accidental Building Fires (Non Dwellings)

Primary fire criteria as 1.3. The number of primary fires where; the property type is 'Building' and the property sub type does not equal 'Dwelling' and the cause of fire has been recorded as 'Accidental' or 'Not known'.

Number of accidental building fires quarter one activity 89, previous year quarter one activity 109, a decrease of 18.35%.



1.5 Accidental Building Fires	Year to Date	2016/17 Quarter 1	<i>Previous year to Date</i>	<i>2015/16 Quarter 1</i>
		89	109	109

The grey line on the XmR chart denotes the mean monthly activity over the previous 3 years and the pale blue line the current mean.

Current Mean	3 year Mean	Monthly Mean		
		2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
29	32	31	32	35

1.5.1 ABF (Non Dwellings) - Extent of Damage

ABF criteria as 1.5. Extent of fire and heat damage is limited to: Item ignited first, Limited to room of origin, Limited to floor of origin and Spread beyond floor of origin.

**The ABF activity count is limited to only those ABF's which had an extent of damage shown above.*

An improvement is shown if the total percentage of 'Item first ignited' and 'Room of origin' is greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year.

Percentage of accidental building fires limited to item 1st ignited in quarter one 12%, quarter one of previous year 29%. Percentage limited to room of origin in quarter one 40%, quarter one previous year 26%, limited to floor of origin in quarter one 17%, quarter one previous year 13% and spread beyond floor 31%, previous year 32%.

		2016/17				↑/↓	2015/16			
	*ABF activity	Item 1st ignited	Room of origin	Floor of origin	Spread beyond floor of origin	Progress	Item 1st ignited	Room of origin	Floor of origin	Spread beyond floor of origin
Quarter 1	75	12%	40%	17%	31%	↓	29%	26%	13%	32%
Quarter 2							26%	28%	11%	34%
Quarter 3							20%	49%	12%	19%
Quarter 4							24%	30%	20%	26%

Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service
Measuring Progress
Apr 16 - Jun 16

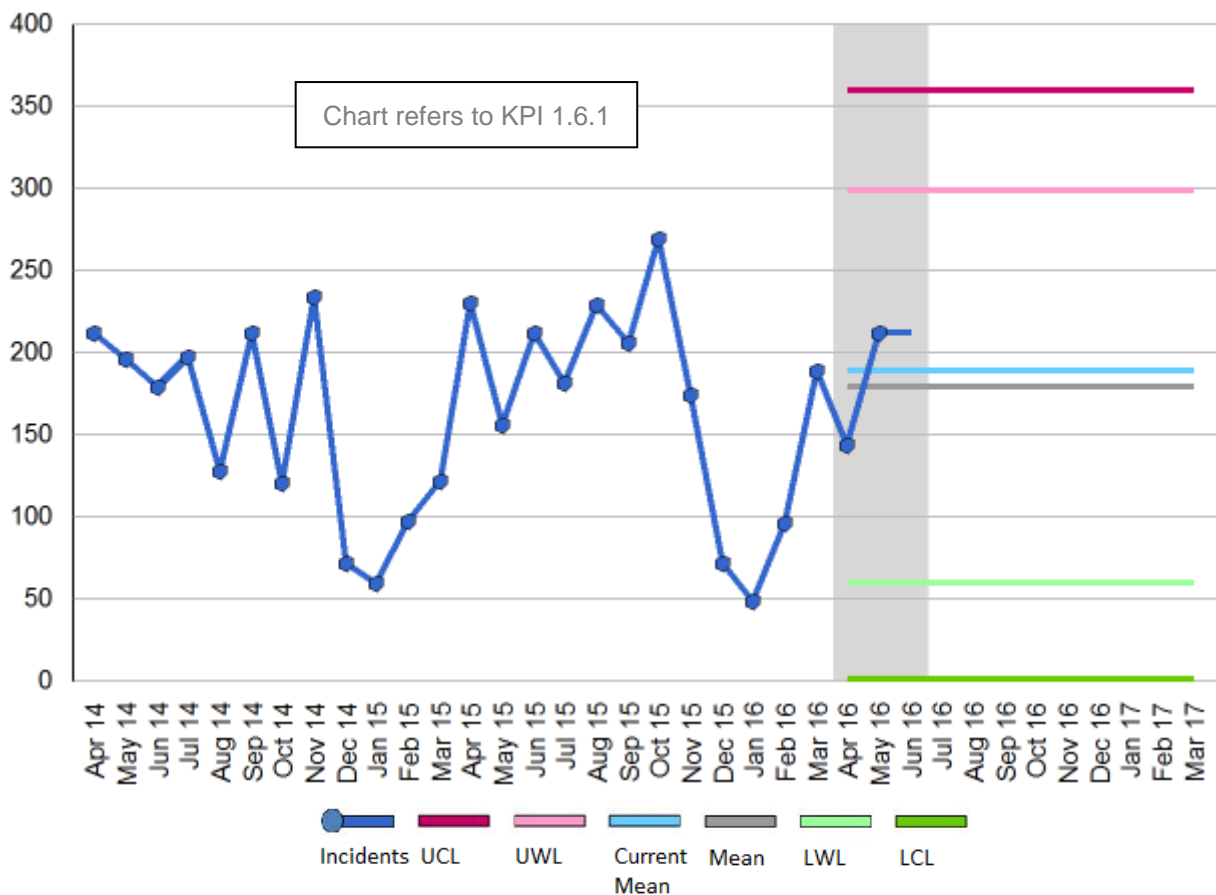
1.6 Deliberate Fires

The number of primary and secondary fires where; the cause of fire has been recorded as 'Deliberate'. Secondary fires are the majority of outdoor fires including grassland and refuse fires unless they involve casualties or rescues, property loss or 5 or more appliances attend. Includes fires in single derelict buildings.

1.6.1 Deliberate fires (ASB) quarter one activity 566, previous year quarter one activity 596.

1.6.2 Deliberate fires (Dwellings) quarter one activity 21, previous year quarter one activity 30.

1.6.3 Deliberate fires (Non dwellings) quarter one activity 41, previous year quarter one activity 37.



Deliberate Fire Type	Year to Date	2016/17 Quarter 1	Previous year to Date	2015/16 Quarter 1
1.6.1 Deliberate Fires - ASB	566	566	596	596
1.6.2 Deliberate Fires - Dwellings	21	21	30	30
1.6.3 Deliberate Fires - Non Dwellings	41	41	37	37

The grey line on the XmR chart denotes the mean monthly activity over the previous 3 years and the pale blue line the current mean.

Current Mean	3 year Mean	Monthly Mean		
		2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
188	179	171	152	214

1.7 High / Very High Risk Home Fire Safety Checks

The percentage of completed HFSC's, excluding refusals, carried out by LFRS personnel or partner agencies where the risk score has been determined to be either high or very high.

An improvement is shown if the percentage of high and very high HFSC outcomes is greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year.

Percentage of high and very high HFSC outcomes in quarter one 79%, quarter one of the previous year 67%.

	2016/17		↑/↓	2015/16	
	% of High and Very High HFSC outcomes	% of High and Very High HFSC outcomes (Cumulative)	Progress	% of High and Very High HFSC outcomes	% of High and Very High HFSC outcomes (Cumulative)
Quarter 1	79%	79%	↑	67%	67%
Quarter 2				68%	67%
Quarter 3				74%	67%
Quarter 4				80%	71%

1.8 Road Safety Education Evaluation

The percentage of participants of the Wasted Lives and Childsafe Plus education packages that show a positive change to less risky behaviour following the programme. This is based on comparing the overall responses to an evaluation question pre and post-delivery of the course.

An improvement is shown if the percentage positive influence on participants behaviour is greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year.

A programme is also being delivered called 'Safe Drive Stay Alive'. This has been delivered to 1,000 students. Additionally, the 'Crashed cars' shown at events, have been seen by approximately 11,000 people.

Total number of participants 1832, with a percentage of positive influence^[1] on participant's behaviour for the current year to date of 87%.

	2016/17 (Cumulative)		↑/↓	2015/16 (Cumulative)	
	Total participants	% positive influence on participants behaviour	Progress	Total participants	% positive influence on participants behaviour
Quarter 1	1832	87%	↑	4811	82%
Quarter 2				6630	84%
Quarter 3				8119	85%
Quarter 4				11943	85%

^[1] From a sample

1.9.1 Fire Safety Enforcement - Known Risk

The percentage of premises that have had a Fire Safety Audit (as recorded in the CFRMIS system to date), as a percentage of the number of all known premises (as recorded in the Address Base Premium Gazetteer) in Lancashire to which The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 applies.

Total number of premises within system 32933, number of premises audited to date 18329 (56%).

Number of premises	Number of premises audited to date	% of all premises audited to date: 2016/17	% of all premises audited Year end: 2015/16
32933	18329	56%	55%

1.9.2 Fire Safety Enforcement - Risk Reduction

The percentage of Fire Safety Audits carried out within the period resulting in enforcement action. Enforcement action is defined as one or more of the following; notification of deficiencies, action plan, enforcement notice, alterations notice or prohibition notice.

An improvement is shown if the 'Satisfactory Audits' percentage is greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year.

Satisfactory audits in quarter one 28%, previous year quarter one 35%

Requiring formal activity in quarter one 8%, previous year quarter one 9%

Requiring informal activity in quarter one 61%, previous year quarter one 53%

	2016/17			↑/↓ Progress	2015/16		
	Satisfactory audits	Requiring formal activity	Requiring informal activity		Satisfactory audits	Requiring formal activity	Requiring informal activity
Quarter 1	28%	8%	61%	↓	35%	9%	53%
Quarter 2					38%	10%	50%
Quarter 3					40%	8%	48%
Quarter 4					32%	10%	58%

2.1.2 Critical Fire Response - 2nd Fire Engine Attendance

Critical fire criteria as 2.1.1. The response standards for the 2nd fire engine attending a critical fire (including call handling time KPI 2.1.3) are as follows^[1]:

- Very high risk area = 9 minutes
- High risk area = 11 minutes
- Medium risk area = 13 minutes
- Low risk area = 15 minutes

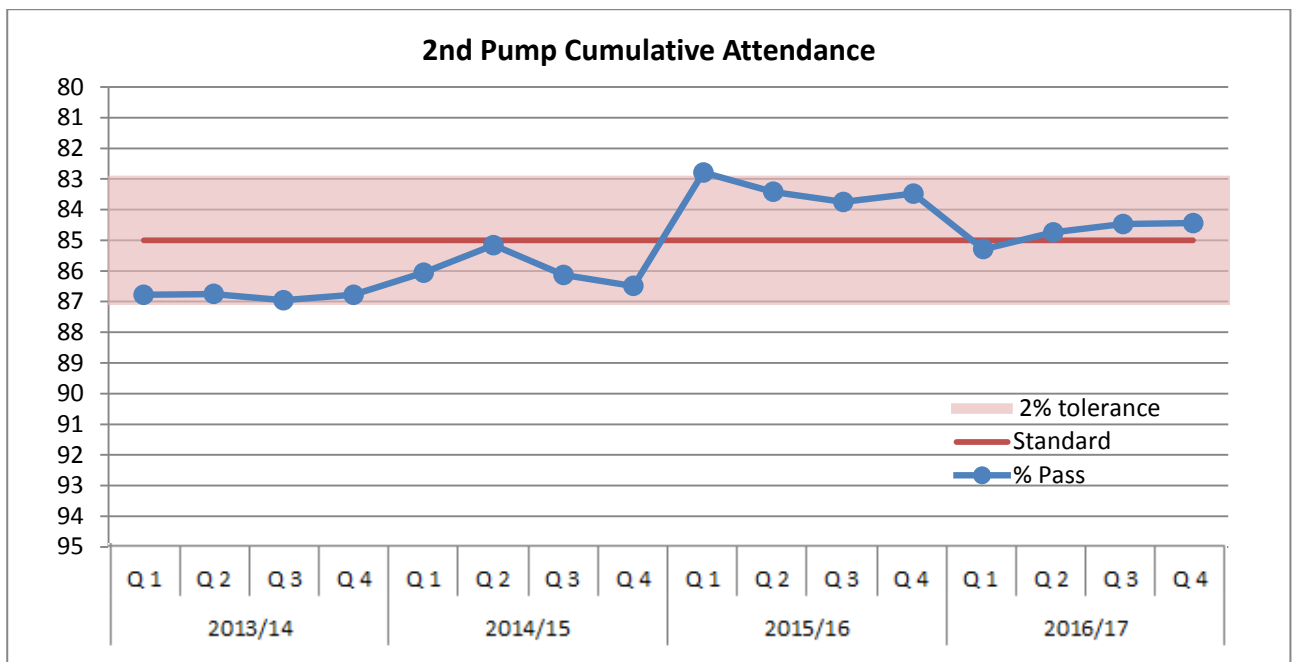
We have achieved our standard when the time between the 'Time of Call' and 'Time in Attendance' of second fire engine arriving at the incident is less than the relevant response standard.

^[1] The above times now include the previous 'call handling' element. Ref note [1] 2015/16 Q2 for explanation.

We aim to achieve this standard on 85% of occasions.

Quarter one 2nd pump response 84.34%, previous year quarter one 85.04%.

2 nd pump cumulative attendance standard	Year to Date	2016/17 Quarter 1	Previous year to Date	2015/16 Quarter 1
	84.34%	84.34%	85.04%	85.04%



2.1.3 Critical Fire Response – Call Handling

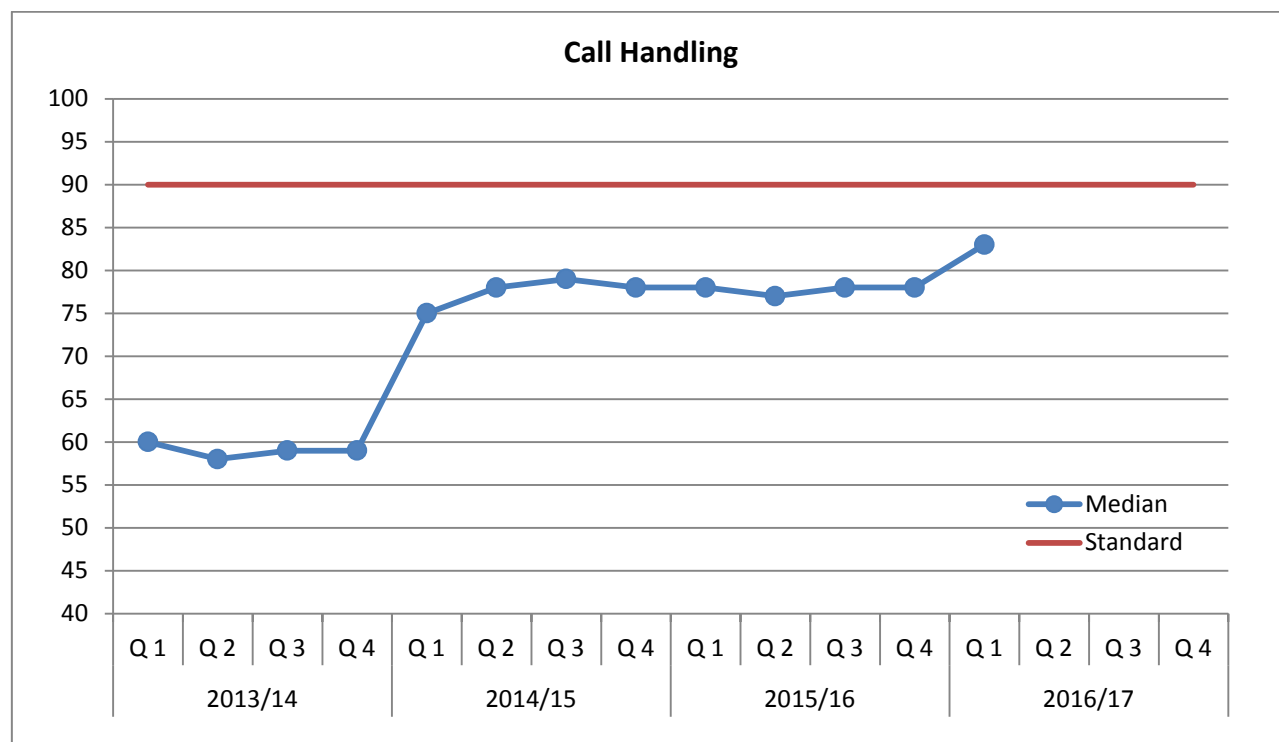
Performance indicator: 2.1.3 Critical Fire Response – Call Handling

Critical fire criteria as 2.1.1. Call handling time is calculated from the 'Time of Call' to the 'Time of Send' of the first fire engine. The measure used is taken from the Performance Framework used by North West Fire Control (NWFC). A median is used to calculate the average time for the quarter. Excludes duplicate calls for the same incident.

The median call handling time for quarter one is 83 seconds, previous year quarter one was 78 seconds, a worsening of 5 seconds.

Standard: Within 90 seconds.

Median response (Seconds)	Year to Date	2016/17 Quarter 1	Previous year to Date	2015/16 Quarter 1
	83	83	78	78



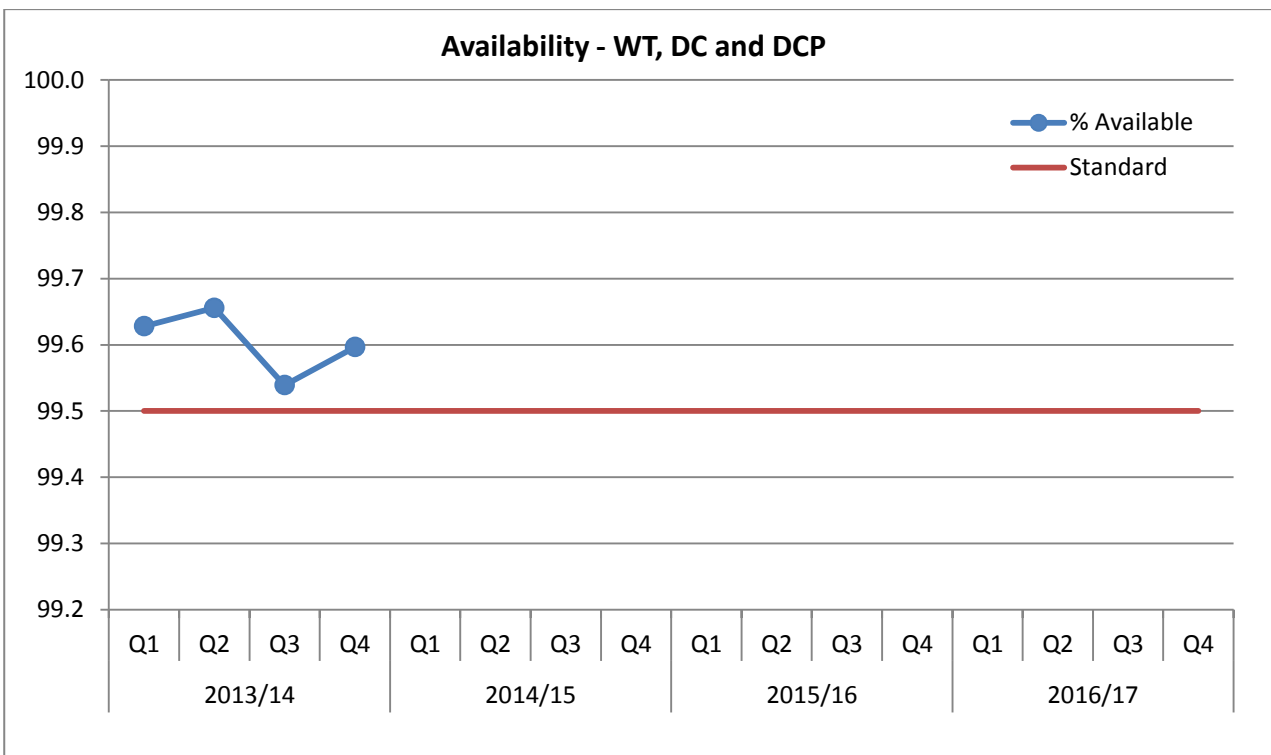
2.3 Fire Engine Availability - Wholetime, Day Crewing and Day Crewing Plus

This indicator measures the availability of fire engines that are crewed by wholetime, day crewing and day crewing plus shifts. It is measured as the percentage of time a fire engine is available to respond compared to the total time in the period.

Fire engines are designated as unavailable for the following reasons:

- Mechanical
- Crew deficient
- Engineer working on station

Annual Standard: Above 99.5%



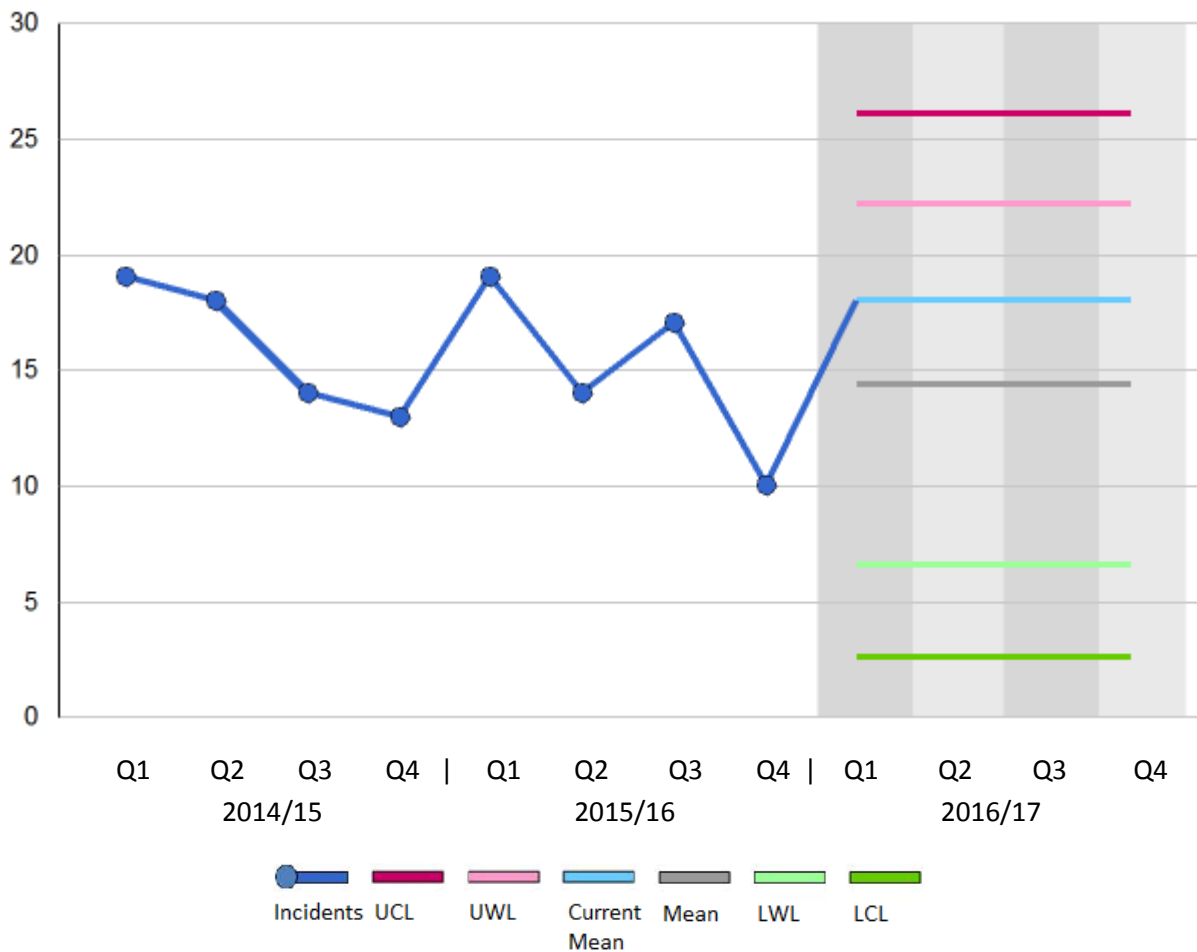
This data is held by North West Fire Control (NWFC). The use of NWFC's Business Information tool (BI Direct) to extract the data is proving problematic. Alternate solutions are being investigated.

2.5 Staff Accidents

The number of staff accidents.

An improvement is shown if the average number of staff accidents per quarter is lower than the mean of the previous three years.

Number of staff accidents in quarter one 18. Previous year quarter one 19.



Total number of staff accidents	Year to Date	2016/17 Quarter 1	Previous year to date	2015/16 Quarter 1
		18	18	19

The grey line on the XmR chart denotes the mean quarterly activity over the previous 3 years and the pale blue line the current

Current Mean	3 year Mean	Quarterly Mean		
		2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
18	14	15	16	12

3.1 Progress Against Savings Programme

The total cumulative value of the savings delivered to date compared to the year's standard and the total.

Budget to end of quarter one £14.4 million. The spend for the period is £13.9 million.

As a public service we are committed to providing a value for money service to the community and it is important that once a budget has been agreed and set, our spending remains within this.

The annual budget for 2016/17 was set at £55.66 million, with a budget to 30th June of £14.4 million. The spend for the same period was £13.9 million. This gives an under spend for the period of £0.5 million.

Variance:

-0.90%

3.2 Overall User Satisfaction

The percentage of people who were satisfied with the service received as a percentage of the total number of people surveyed.

People surveyed include those who have experienced an accidental dwelling fire, a commercial fire or a special service incident that we attended.

The standard is achieved if the percentage of satisfied responses is greater than the standard.

61 people were surveyed in quarter one, 60 responded that they were very or fairly satisfied.

Question	Total	Number Satisfied	% Satisfied	% Standard	% Variance
Taking everything into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied, or neither with the service you received from Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service?	1317	1305	99.09%	97.50%	1.63%

There have been 1317 people surveyed since April 2012.

In quarter one of 2016/17 - 61 people were surveyed. 60 responded that they were 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with the service they received.

4.1 Overall Staff Engagement

Three times a year all staff are asked the same questions in an online survey covering feelings of pride, advocacy, attachment, inspiration and motivation - factors that are understood to be important features shared by staff who are engaged with the organisation. The survey mirrors the questions asked by the Civil Service People Survey.

From these responses: An index score to show the degree to which the respond group answers positively to a number of questions about their engagement with LFRS.

This is calculated by attributing a weighting to each of the five possible answers ranging from 0% to 100%, in 25% increments. The percentage scores are then totalled and divided by the number of questions (5). This individual person score is then totalled across the service then divided by the number of respondents.

An improvement is shown if the percentage engagement index is greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year.

An engagement index score is derived from the answers given by staff about questions relating to how engaged they feel with the Service.

Staff engagement index for period one is 62%, based upon 220 replies. This is 4% higher when compared against the same period last year.

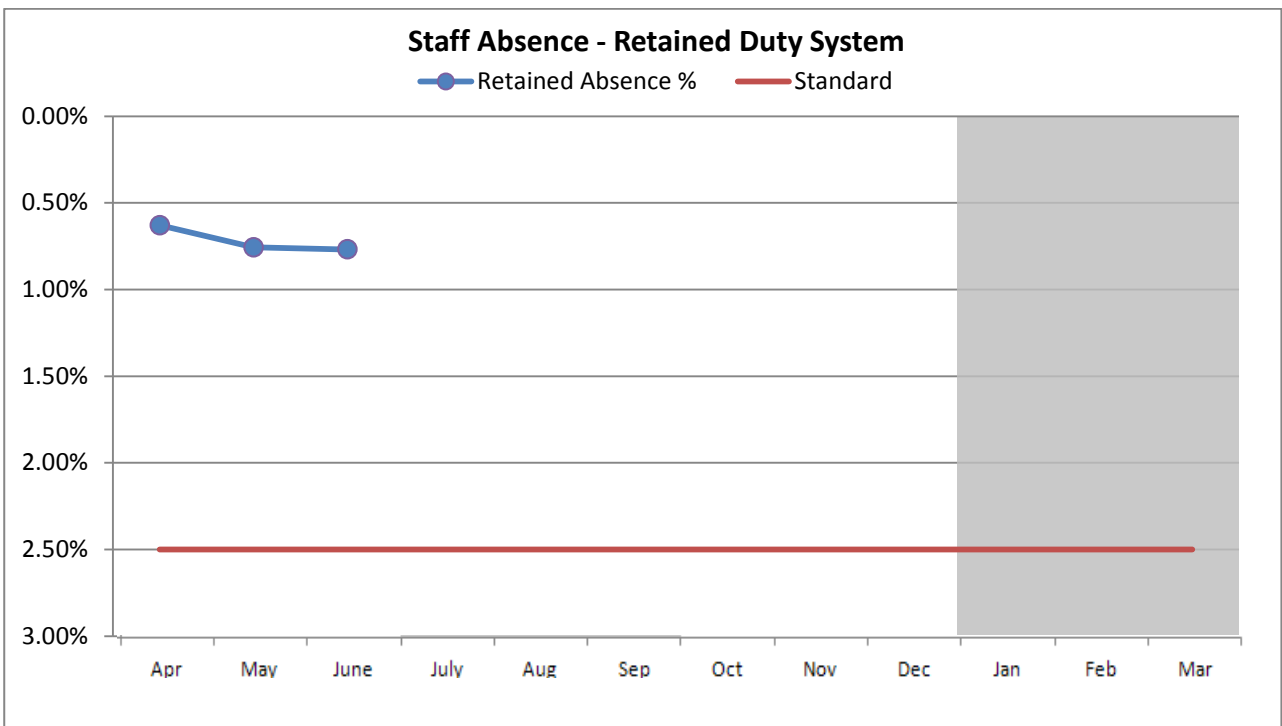
2016/17			2015/16		
Period	Number of replies	Engagement index	Period	Number of replies	Engagement index
1	220	62%	1	199	58%
2			2	148	60%
3			3	195	56%

4.2.2 Staff Absence - Retained Duty System

The percentage of contracted hours lost due to sickness for all RDS staff. An individual's sickness hours are only counted as absent where they overlap with their contracted hours.

Cumulative retained absence, as a percentage of available hours of cover at end of quarter one, 0.77%

Annual Standard: Not more than 2.5% lost as % of available hours of cover.



Cumulative retained absence (as % of available hours of cover)	0.77%
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