


**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS STATUS – QUARTER TWO 2021/22**

<b>Key:</b>	
<b>Blue</b>	<b>Over performance against the tolerance levels</b>
<b>Green</b>	<b>Performance is within the tolerance levels</b>
<b>Red</b>	<b>Under performance against the tolerance levels</b>

**Response**

Our response priorities focus on dealing excellently with emergency incidents:


- we aim to get to incidents within our attendance standards across all categories; with five minutes in high-risk areas, to save life, reduce harm and protect homes and businesses
- we will, through our highly trained firefighters, deliver an assertive, effective and safe response to all incidents to make the biggest difference for our communities
- we will lead rescue operations and work collaboratively with partners to deliver an effective response
- we will deliver a local, national and international response to major incidents, new risks and humanitarian situations, through our firefighters and specialist teams.

<b>PI 1</b>		<p><b>The Risk Based Attendance Standard</b>                  Target: under 5 minutes                  Actual: 4 minutes 42 seconds  <b>Over performance against the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>The median high-risk (Cat 1) attendance time was 4 minutes 42 seconds, marginally slower (1 second) than for Q1. Overall, 57.6% of Cat 1 incidents were in target and in high-risk areas this was 65.8%. All Commands were also in target.</p> <p>Attendance times for Category 2, 3 &amp; 4 incidents remain significantly below the respective targets:</p> <p>Category 2 – 5 minutes 17 seconds (target of 7 minutes)                  Category 3 – 5 minutes 2 seconds (target of 10 minutes)                  Category 4 – 6 minutes 30 seconds (target of 20 minutes)</p>		

## Prevention

Our prevention priorities focus on making safer, healthier communities:

- we will work with our partners to reduce fire related risks faced by the most vulnerable in our communities
- we will improve the safety, health and well-being of the most vulnerable people in our communities, through targeted prevention activities directly linked to vulnerability from fire
- we will educate to prevent arson related incidents, supporting safer and stronger communities through our partnership working
- we will reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads through education and prevention, working with strategic partners
- we will work in partnership to support and protect the most vulnerable in our communities throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.

<b>PI 2</b>		<p><b>The number of accidental dwelling fires</b>          Target YTD: 844 (802 – 860)          Actual to date: 778  <b>Over performance against the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>For the year-to-date (Apr-Sep inclusive), a total of 778 Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADF) were recorded across the Service. This is 66 (7.8%) fewer than the target of 844 and is also significantly fewer than both the three-year average of 844.3 and the same period in 2020/21. During Q2, a total of 385 ADF's were recorded across the Service, 1.8% (7 incidents) below target but within the overall target levels.          Breakdown of incidents via Command Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Year-to-date (YTD), Black Country North recorded a total of 127 ADF's, 24% below the target of 167 and the Command is therefore below target and tolerance for this period. The current YTD ADF figure is also significantly lower than the three-year average of 167.3 and the number recorded for the same period during 2020/21 which was 169. During Q2 Black Country North recorded a total of 63 ADF's which was 14.9% (11 incidents) below the target of 74 and hence is below tolerance. Walsall borough has recorded a YTD figure of 55 ADF's, 33 of which were recorded during Q2. Wolverhampton Borough has recorded a YTD figure of 72 ADF's of which 30 were recorded during Q2.</li> <li>• YTD Black Country South recorded a total of 168 ADF's against the target level of 186 incidents. For the YTD, the Command is therefore within target. The Command should continue to monitor ADF levels as the current YTD figure is above both the three-year average (167.7) and the same period in 2020/21</li> </ul>		

(155). During Q2, the command was 8.9% above the target level of 79 ADF's having recorded a total of 86 incidents. This is due to Dudley borough being above target and tolerance for the quarter having recorded a total of 43 incidents compared to the target of 34. By contrast Sandwell has remained within target having recorded 43 ADF's against a target of 46.

- YTD Birmingham North is within target having recorded a total of 164 ADF's which is 5.2% below the target of 173. For Q2, however, Birmingham North was below target and tolerance having recorded 74 ADF's which is 10 below the target of 84.
- YTD Birmingham South is below target and tolerance, having recorded a total of 177 ADF's which is 11.5% fewer than the target of 200. This is also below the three-year-average of 200 and the same period in 2020/21 when 219 incidents were recorded. For Q2, Birmingham South was slightly over target having recorded 98 ADF's against the target of 92, however this remains within overall target levels.
- YTD Coventry and Solihull Command is within target having recorded a total of 142 ADF's which is 4.4% over the target of 136 incidents. This is slightly above the three-year-average of 136.3 incidents and marginally under the 143 recorded during the same period in 2020/21. However, Coventry borough is above tolerance levels for the YTD having recorded 98 ADF's which is 8.9% above the target of 90. Solihull borough is within target for the YTD having recorded a total of 44 ADF's which is 4.3% below the target of 46 incidents. For Q2 the Command was within target despite recording 64 incidents against the target of 62. Coventry recorded 43 ADF's against a target of 41 and Solihull recorded 21 against a target of 22 ADF's.

The following provides further analysis of the reasoning behind why Dudley and Coventry are in exception:

Black Country South Accidental Dwelling Fires are in exception due to the underperformance of Dudley borough (Sandwell borough is within target/tolerance for the quarter). During Q2 45 ADF incidents were recorded within Dudley Borough against a target of 34. For the same period during 2020/21 a total of 27 ADF incidents were recorded for the borough.

- During July Dudley borough recorded 13 incidents against a target of 12. Six incidents caused by unattended cooking equipment (chip pans accounted for four of these).
- During August Dudley borough recorded 20 incidents against a target of 13. Seven incidents caused whilst cooking. Faults in equipment or fuel supplies accounted for eight incidents.
- During September Dudley borough recorded 12 incidents against a target of 9. Five incidents resulted from faulty equipment/appliances, two were cooking related (one involved a chip pan), two resulted from careless handling, two

resulted from combustible materials too close to source of heat/fire, and one resulted from negligent use of equipment.

For quarter two, Coventry borough is in exception due to being over target/tolerance for the months of July and September.

- During July Coventry borough recoded 17 ADF incidents against a target of 15. Six incidents were caused by unattended cooking equipment (three were chip pans). Five resulted from careless handling (four were due to careless disposal).
- During September Coventry borough recorded 15 ADF incidents against a target of 12. Nine incidents resulted from cooking of which eight were unattended. Three incidents were caused by careless handling (careless disposal).

NB: there are still workbooks outstanding, and the April issue in Vision has still not been corrected therefore the workbooks for the affected incidents cannot be completed yet.

**PI 3**



**Injuries from accidental fires in dwellings (taken to hospital for treatment)**

Target YTD: 23 (19 – 25)

Actual to date: 29

**Under performance against the tolerance levels**

For the year-to-date (Apr-Sep inclusive), a total of 29 injuries in accidental dwelling fires were recorded across the Service, 26.1% above the target of 23. Incidents are therefore above tolerance for the YTD. Incidents increased significantly during Q2 when 20 injuries at accidental fires were recorded, compared to a target of 11.

Breakdown of incidents via Command Area:

- Year-to-date (YTD) Black Country North recorded a total of 7 injuries in accidental dwelling fires which is 133.3% above the target of 3. The Command is therefore currently above tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 6 injuries were recorded with July as the peak month. Walsall has recorded a YTD total of 5 injuries in accidental dwelling fires all of which were during Q2, and the borough is above tolerance. Wolverhampton has recorded a YTD total of 2 such injuries (one during Q2) and is currently within target.
- YTD Black Country South recorded a total of 8 injuries in accidental dwelling fires which is 33.3% above the target of 6. The Command is therefore currently above tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 6 injuries were recorded with July as the peak month when 4 of these were recorded. Sandwell borough recorded a YTD total of 3 injuries in accidental dwelling fires one of which was during Q2, and the borough is within target. Dudley borough recorded a YTD total of 5 such injuries all of which occurred during Q2 (peak month was July with 4) and the borough is currently above tolerance.


- YTD Birmingham North has recorded a total of 3 injuries in accidental dwelling fires which is 40.0% below the target of 5 and is below tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 only one injury of this type was recorded (September).
- YTD Birmingham South has recorded a total of 4 injuries in accidental dwelling fires which is 33.3% below the target of 6 and is below tolerance for the YTD. Three injuries of this type were recorded during Q2 with no month emerging as key.
- YTD Coventry and Solihull has recorded a total of 7 injuries in accidental dwelling fires which is 133.3% above the target of 3 and is therefore currently above tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 4 injuries in accidental fires were recorded, with two each in August and September. Coventry borough recorded 5 injuries in accidental dwelling fires for the YTD, four of which occurred during Q2, and the borough is currently above tolerance. Solihull borough recorded 2 injuries in accidental fires of which one occurred during Q2, and the borough is currently within target.

The following provides further analysis including the nature of the injuries recorded during the period:

During quarter two a total of 20 PI injuries were recorded. During the same period in 2020/21 a total of 8 PI injuries were recorded.

- During July eight PI injuries were recorded against a target of three. Six injuries resulted from three separate incidents (two per incident). Injuries were all smoke inhalation. Two of these incidents were within Dudley borough and one within Walsall borough.
- During August five PI injuries were recorded against a target of three. Two injuries resulted from one incident within Solihull borough. Both injuries were burns.
- During September seven PI injuries were recorded against a target of 5. No incident resulted in more than one PI injury. Three PI injuries were burns, two were smoke inhalation with the remaining two being overcome by fumes/smoke, and a fracture.

NB: there are still workbooks outstanding, and the April issue in Vision has still not been corrected therefore the workbooks for the affected incidents cannot be completed yet.

<b>PI 4</b>		<p><b>The number of deaths from accidental dwelling fires</b></p> <p>Target YTD: N/A</p> <p>Actual to date: 6</p>
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For the year-to-date (Apr-Sep inclusive), a total of 6 fatalities were recorded at accidental non-domestic fires. This represents an increase of two fatalities from the same period in 2020/21. The YTD three-year average is approximately 5 fatalities.

## Breakdown of incidents via Command Area:

- YTD, Black Country South have recorded a total of four fatalities with three being recorded within Sandwell borough. Two fatalities were recorded during Q2.
- Black Country North has recorded one fatality at accidental non-domestic fires which was during Q1.
- Coventry & Solihull also recorded one fatality which was recorded during Q2.

**PI 5**

**The percentage of Safe and Well visits referred by our partners**

Target YTD: 45% (45% - 47.25%)

Actual to date: 41.6%

**Under performance against the tolerance levels**

The percentage of Safe and Well visits completed because of a referral from a partner was 41.6% at the end of quarter 2, compared to 39.8% for the same period in 2020-21, and is below the target of 45%.

**PI 6**

**The number of Safe & Well points achieved by the Brigade**

Target YTD: 155,267 (151,480 – 159,054)

Actual to date: 144,676

**Under performance against the tolerance levels**

The target for the total Safe and Well points is 259,650 for the year. During quarters 1 and 2 the Service achieved 144,676 points in total, 63,197 of which were in quarter 2. This represents a significant increase on the same period last year when the total points achieved at the end of quarter 2 was just 44,996. The total points for the period up to the end of September 2021 were achieved through the delivery of 18,009 Safe and Well assessments either remotely or face to face. This is a significant improvement on the same time last financial year when the number of assessments stood at 5,928 in total.

Average Safe and Well assessment points remain below the quality marker of 8.5 at 6.88.

Use of Activity Assistant to record both types of assessments means that it has been unable to report the numbers of each type of assessment individually. With effect from Monday 15th November 21, Tymly has been introduced for remote Safe and Well assessments. This means that it will be able to provide a breakdown of the number of each type of assessment from quarter 3 onwards.

The average number of Safe and Wells completed per appliance per 24 hours has also improved from an average of 0.74 in quarter 2 last year to 1.88 in quarter 2 of the current financial year.

**PI 7**
**The number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions**

Target YTD: Not applicable

Actual to date: 123

Please note that the following is West Midlands Police data provided by Transport for West Midlands. The data covers the Q1 period 01/04/21 to 30/06/21. Due to the nature of Road Traffic Collision (RTC) incidents and the time they take to be finalised, the figures provided in this report may be subject to revision in future time periods.


During Q1 a total of 120 fatal and serious RTC's resulted in a total of 123 people killed or seriously injured (KSI). Of these injuries, 7 were fatal and 116 were serious. For the same period in 2020, a total of 136 fatal or serious RTC's resulted in a total of 143 serious or fatal injuries.

- During April there were 46 fatal and serious RTC's resulting in 47 KSI's (2 fatal, 45 serious).
- During May there were 45 fatal and serious RTC's resulting in 47 KSI's (2 fatal, 43 serious).
- During June there were 29 fatal and serious RTC's resulting in 47 KSI's (3 fatal, 28 serious).
- Drivers or riders accounted for 65 KSI injuries, 13 were passengers and 45 were pedestrians.
- Of those killed or seriously injured 31 were aged 0-19 years, 44 were aged 20-39 years, 32 were aged 40-59 years, 12 were aged 60-79 years, 3 were aged 80 years and older. 1 person's age could not be determined.
- Males accounted for all fatalities and 78 serious injuries.

**Breakdown of incidents via Command Area:**

- Black Country North: during Q1 there were 31 fatal and serious RTC's resulting in 33 KSI's (3 fatal, 30 serious). This is an increase in KSI's within the command as compared to the same period in 2020 there were 23 fatal and serious RTC's resulting in 23 KSI's (1 fatal, 22 serious).
- Black Country South: during Q1 there were 29 fatal and serious RTC's resulting in 30 KSI's (1 fatal, 29 serious). This is a slight increase in total KSI's within the command as compared to the same period in 2020 there were 28 fatal and serious RTC's resulting in 29 KSI's (3 fatal, 26 serious).
- Birmingham: during Q1 there were 40 fatal and serious RTC's resulting in 40 KSI's (2 fatal, 38 serious). This is a significant reduction in total KSI's within the command as compared to the same period in 2020 there were 61 fatal and serious RTC's resulting in 66 KSI's (2 fatal, 64 serious).
- Coventry and Solihull: during Q1 there were 19 fatal and serious RTC's resulting in 19 KSI's (1 fatal, 18 serious). This is a reduction in total KSI's within the command as compared to the same period in 2020 there were 24 fatal and serious RTC's resulting in 25 KSI's (2 fatal, 23 serious).



<b>PI 8</b>		<p><b>The number of deliberate fires in dwellings</b>  Target YTD: 103 (93 – 108)  Actual to date: 93  <b>Performance is within the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>For the year-to-date (Apr-Sep inclusive), a total of 93 deliberate dwelling fires have been recorded across the Service which is 9.7% below the target of 103 and within the tolerance levels.</p> <p>Breakdown of incidents via Command Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Country North is within target having recorded a total of 18 deliberate dwelling fires against a target of 22. During Q2 a total of 9 incidents were recorded within the command which is the same as in Q1. Walsall is over tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 6 deliberate dwelling fires were recorded within the borough which is two over target. Wolverhampton, by contrast, is under tolerance for the YTD having recorded a total of 6 deliberate dwelling fires which is 50% under the target of 12. During Q2 the borough recorded three incidents of this type.</li> <li>• Black Country South is under tolerance having recorded a total of 10 deliberate dwelling fires against a target of 14. During Q2 a total of 5 incidents were recorded within the command which is the same as in Q1. Sandwell has recorded a total of 6 deliberate dwelling fires for the YTD, with only one being recorded during Q2. The borough is therefore currently under tolerance. Dudley is within target for the YTD having recorded a total of 4 deliberate dwelling fires against the target of 5. All incidents were recorded during Q2.</li> <li>• Birmingham North is within tolerance having recorded a total of 23 deliberate dwelling fires against the target of 24. Despite currently being within target, incidents increased during Q2 when a total of 14 were recorded. Incidents were particularly elevated during August and September (11 recorded incidents) and were therefore over tolerance.</li> <li>• Birmingham South is within tolerance having recorded a total of 24 deliberate dwelling fires against the target of 28. During Q2 a total of 11 incidents were recorded against a target of 17. Incidents were particularly low during August and September when 2 incidents per month were recorded.</li> <li>• Coventry &amp; Solihull is currently over tolerance having recorded a total of 18 deliberate dwelling fires against the target of 15. During Q2 a total of 7 incidents were recorded against the target of 8. No incidents were recorded during August. At borough level, Coventry recorded a total of 5 deliberate dwelling fires during Q2 and is within tolerance for the YTD, however despite only recording two incidents during Q2 and three incidents in total, Solihull is over tolerance for the YTD.</li> </ul> <p>NB: there are still workbooks outstanding, and the April issue in Vision has still not been corrected therefore the workbooks for the affected incidents cannot be completed yet.</p>		



**PI 9**
**The number of deliberate fires in non-domestic premises**

Target YTD: 72 (65 – 75)

Actual to date: 68


**Performance is within the tolerance levels**

For the year-to-date (Apr-Sep inclusive), a total of 68 deliberate non-domestic fires have been recorded across the Service which is 5.6% below the target of 72, and within target for the YTD. Of note, however, is that deliberate non-domestic fires were particularly high during August when a total of 20 incidents were recorded across the Service.

Breakdown of incidents via Command Area:

- Black Country North is over tolerance. A total of 19 deliberate non-domestic fires have been recorded which is 58.3% above the target of 12. The command was hit particularly hard during Q2 when 12 incidents were recorded. August was the key month when 7 of the 12 incidents occurred. Drilling down, Wolverhampton is over tolerance for the YTD with 10 incidents recorded within the borough during Q2. Walsall is under tolerance for the YTD having only recorded five incidents, two of which were during Q2.
- Black Country South is within target. A total of 16 deliberate non-domestic fires have been recorded which is 5.9% below the target of 17. During Q2 5 incidents were recorded across the command compared to the target of 9. During Q2 Sandwell recorded 4 incidents and Dudley recorded just a single incident. Both boroughs are therefore within target for the YTD.
- Birmingham North has recorded a total of 14 deliberate non-domestic fires which is 26.3% below the target of 19 and is therefore under tolerance. During Q2 7 incidents were recorded of which 6 occurred during August.
- Birmingham South has recorded a total of 10 non-domestic fires which is 41.2% below the target of 17 and is therefore under tolerance. During Q2 7 incidents were recorded of which 5 occurred during August.
- Coventry & Solihull is currently within target for deliberate non-domestic fires despite a total of 9 incidents having been recorded compared to the target of 8. All YTD incidents have been recorded by Coventry (which actually puts the borough over tolerance) and during Q2 three incidents were recorded, all of which occurred during September.

NB: there are still workbooks outstanding, and the April issue in Vision has still not been corrected therefore the workbooks for the affected incidents cannot be completed yet.

<b>PI 10</b>		<p><b>The number of deliberate vehicle fires</b>  Target YTD: 367 (331 –385)  Actual to date: 267  <b>Over performance against the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>For the year-to-date (Apr-Sep inclusive), a total of 267 deliberate vehicle fires have been recorded across the Service which is 27.2% below the target of 367. Incidents are therefore below tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 132 deliberate vehicle fires were recorded which is 3 less than during Q1.</p> <p>Breakdown of incidents via Command Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Country North recorded a total of 63 deliberate vehicle fires which is 3.1% below the target of 65. The command is therefore currently within tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 incidents increased to 38 (compared to 25 in Q1) with August emerging as the peak month when 14 deliberate vehicle fires were recorded. Walsall has recorded a YTD total of 41 incidents (23 were recorded during Q2) and Wolverhampton has recorded a YTD total of 22 (15 were recorded during Q2). Both boroughs are currently within target.</li> <li>• Black Country South recorded a total of 60 deliberate vehicle fires which is 28.6% below the target of 84. The command is therefore currently below tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 incidents decreased to 27 (compared to 33 in Q1). Sandwell has recorded a YTD total of 35 incidents (17 were recorded during Q2) and is currently below tolerance. Dudley has recorded a YTD total of 25 (10 were recorded during Q2) and is within target.</li> <li>• Birmingham North recorded a total of 40 deliberate vehicle fires which is 20.0% below the target of 50 and is therefore currently within target for the YTD. During Q2 incidents decreased to 17 (compared to 23 in Q1).</li> <li>• Birmingham South recorded a total of 64 deliberate vehicle fires which is 34.4% below the target of 98 and is therefore currently below tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 incidents decreased to 31 (compared to 33 in Q1).</li> <li>• Coventry &amp; Solihull recorded a total of 39 deliberate vehicle fires which is 45.1% below the target of 71 and is therefore currently below tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 incidents decreased to 19 (compared to 20 in Q1). Coventry has recorded the majority of deliberate vehicle fires with a YTD total of 36 (19 during Q2) compared to just 3 within Solihull. Both boroughs are currently below target/tolerance.</li> </ul> <p>NB: there are still workbooks outstanding, and the April issue in Vision has still not been corrected therefore the workbooks for the affected incidents cannot be completed yet.</p>		

**PI 11**

### The number of deliberate rubbish fires

Target YTD: 880 (836 – 897)

Actual to date: 719


**Over performance against the tolerance levels**

For the year-to-date (Apr-Sep inclusive), a total of 719 deliberate rubbish fires have been recorded across the Service which is 18.3% below the target of 880. Incidents are therefore below tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 337 deliberate rubbish fires were recorded which is 45 less than during Q1.

Breakdown of incidents via Command Area:

- Black Country North recorded a total of 194 deliberate rubbish fires which is 3.4% over the target of 187 but within tolerance. During Q2 83 incidents were recorded which is 28 fewer than Q1. Walsall is over tolerance for the YTD having recorded a total of 134 deliberate rubbish fires of which 53 occurred during Q2. Wolverhampton is below target and tolerance having recorded a YTD total of 60 deliberate rubbish fires of which 30 occurred during Q2.
- Black Country South recorded a total of 170 deliberate rubbish fires which is 22.7% under the target of 222. The command is therefore below target and tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 69 incidents were recorded which is 32 fewer than in Q1. Sandwell has recorded a YTD total of 87 deliberate rubbish fires, 37 of which were during Q2. Dudley has recorded a YTD total of 83 deliberate rubbish fires, 32 of which were during Q2. Both boroughs are under target and tolerance.
- Birmingham North recorded a total of 120 deliberate rubbish fires which is 6.3% below the target of 128 but is within tolerance. During Q2 63 deliberate rubbish fires were recorded which is marginally more than the 53 recorded during Q1.
- Birmingham South recorded a total of 108 deliberate rubbish fires which is 33.7% less the target of 163 and is therefore below tolerance. During Q2 58 deliberate rubbish fires were recorded which is marginally more than the 50 recorded during Q1.
- Coventry & Solihull recorded a total of 127 During Q2 63 deliberate rubbish fires which is 29.8% less the target of 181 and is therefore below tolerance. During Q2 64 deliberate rubbish fires were recorded which is one more than the number recorded during Q1. Coventry has recorded the majority of deliberate rubbish fires with a YTD total of 115 (64 during Q2) compared to just 12 within Solihull. Both boroughs are currently below target/tolerance.


NB: there are still workbooks outstanding, and the April issue in Vision has still not been corrected therefore the workbooks for the affected incidents cannot be completed yet.

<b>PI 12</b>		<p><b>The number of deliberate fires in derelict buildings</b>  Target YTD: 67 (61 – 70)  Actual to date: 87  <b>Under performance against the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>For the year-to-date (Apr-Sep inclusive), a total of 87 deliberate derelict building fires have been recorded across the Service which is 29.9% over the target of 67. Incidents have fallen from 55 in Q1 to 32 during Q2, but despite the decrease the Service remains over tolerance for the YTD. Incidents of this type also are currently significantly higher than both the three-year average and the same period in 2020/21.</p> <p>Breakdown of incidents via Command Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Country North is over tolerance with a total of 40 deliberate derelict building fires against the target of 21. During Q2 incidents within the command fell from 27 to 13, however this number is still over target and tolerance. Drilling to borough level shows Walsall to have recorded 11 incidents during the quarter against a target of 9; whereas Wolverhampton has recorded just two incidents, but this is still twice the target level of one.</li> <li>• Black Country South is also over tolerance having recorded 29 deliberate derelict building fires compared to the target of 23. This is despite incidents of this kind falling during Q2 from 20 to the target level of 9. At borough level Dudley is over tolerance with a YTD total of 17 deliberate derelict building fires of which five were recorded during Q2. By contrast Sandwell is below target and tolerance for both the YTD and for Q2, with respective totals of 17 and 4 incidents.</li> <li>• Birmingham North is below tolerance having recorded 10 deliberate derelict building fires against the target of 13. Four incidents were recorded during Q2, which is a decrease from the six recorded during Q1.</li> <li>• Birmingham South is within target having recorded 4 deliberate derelict building fires against the target of 5. However, incidents have increased during Q2 to 3 which is over the target of 2 and over tolerance for the quarter.</li> <li>• Coventry &amp; Solihull is within target having recorded 4 deliberate derelict building fires against the target of 4. This is despite incidents increasing for the command during Q2 to 3 which is over the target of 2 and over tolerance for the quarter.</li> </ul> <p>NB: there are still workbooks outstanding, and the April issue in Vision has still not been corrected therefore the workbooks for the affected incidents cannot be completed yet.</p>		

## **Protection**


Our protection priorities focus on protecting life and property to make businesses stronger and communities safer:

- we will protect life and property by targeting high-risk buildings and vulnerable businesses through an advice, compliance and enforcement approach to fire safety legislation, with a focus on residential tall buildings
- we will continuously improve our community safety outcomes by implementing the learning from independent and sector-led reviews
- we will improve community safety through innovative and smarter approaches, using digital technology to enhance the delivery of protection activities
- we will assist in the restoration of economic growth through prevention, education and support to businesses, including collaboration with other regulators and partner agencies
- we will develop and adopt innovative approaches to reduce disruption to businesses, communities and West Midlands Fire Service caused by unwanted fire signals.

<b>PI 13</b>		<p><b>The number of accidental fires in non-domestic premises</b>  Target YTD: 210 (186 – 220)  Actual to date: 207  <b>Performance is within the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>For the year-to-date (Apr-Sep inclusive), a total of 207 accidental non-domestic fires have been recorded across the Service which is within target levels. All commands are within target or tolerance except for Black Country North which is currently above tolerance. The YTD performance is 3 (1.4%) under the YTD target of 210 but is slightly more than the three-year average of 206 and significantly more than the same period in 2020/21 when 162 incidents were recorded. The increase over last year may be due to the easing of social and business restrictions and more people returning to pre-covid activities.</p> <p>Breakdown of incidents via Command Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Country North is above tolerance having recorded a total of 47 accidental non-domestic fires which is 38.2% over the YTD target of 34. Drilling down, Walsall borough is over tolerance for YTD and has recorded 25 accidental non-domestic fires which is 66.7% over the target of 15. By contrast, Wolverhampton is within target for the YTD despite having recorded 22 accidental non-domestic fires against a target of 19. For Q2 it's an identical situation: Walsall is over tolerance having recorded 14 incidents against a target of 7, whereas Wolverhampton is within target having recorded 11 incidents against the target of 11.</li> </ul>		

- Black Country South is within target having recorded a total of 46 accidental non-domestic fires which is 11.5% below the target of 52. Sandwell is within target for the YTD despite having recorded a total of 32 incidents compared to the target of 31. Dudley is below tolerance for the YTD having recorded 14 accidental non-domestic fires which is 33.3% under the target of 21. For Q2 Walsall is over tolerance and recorded 20 accidental non-domestic fires which is 4 over the target of 16 incidents. By contrast Dudley is below tolerance having recorded just 5 incidents against the target of 11.
- Birmingham North is below tolerance having recorded 40 accidental non-domestic fires which is 23.1% below the target of 52. During Q2 Birmingham North recorded 16 accidental non-domestic fires which is 7 fewer than the target of 23.
- Birmingham South is within target for accidental non-domestic fires having recorded 36 incidents which is 7.7% under the target of 39. During Q2 Birmingham South recorded 21 accidental non-domestic fires which is the same as the target of 21.
- Coventry & Solihull are within target levels having recorded 38 accidental non-domestic fires which is 15.2% above the target of 33. Drilling down, Coventry is within target for the YTD whereas Solihull is over tolerance. For Q2 Coventry is above tolerance having recorded 12 accidental non-domestic fires compared to the target of 9 incidents. Solihull is also over tolerance for Q2 recording 8 accidental non-domestic fires against the target of 5.

NB: there are still workbooks outstanding, and the April issue in Vision has still not been corrected therefore the workbooks for the affected incidents cannot be completed yet.

<b>PI 14</b>		<p><b>The number of false alarm calls due to fire alarm equipment in dwellings and non-domestic premises</b>                  Target YTD: 3025 (2874 – 3085)                  Actual to date: 2951  <b>Performance is within the tolerance levels</b></p>
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For the year-to-date (Apr-Sep inclusive), a total of 2,951 false alarms due to equipment have been recorded across the Service which is 2.4% below the target of 3,025. Incidents are therefore within target for the YTD. Monthly incidents have shown a steady increase since the start of the financial year with 1,651 recorded during Q2 (compared to 1,300 recorded during Q1). Peak month thus far was September with 574 incidents.

Breakdown of incidents via Command Area:

- Black Country North has recorded a total of 592 false alarms due to equipment which is 5.4% below the target of 626. The command is therefore currently within tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 incidents increased to 324 (compared to 268 in Q1). Walsall has recorded a YTD total of 212 false alarms due to equipment (119 were recorded during Q2) and is below tolerance.




Wolverhampton has recorded a YTD total of 380 (205 were recorded during Q2) and is currently within target.




- Black Country South has recorded a total of 591 false alarms due to equipment which is 10.5% above the target of 535 and the command is therefore currently above tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 incidents increased to 336 (compared to 255 in Q1). Sandwell has recorded a YTD total of 276 false alarms due to equipment (148 were recorded during Q2) and is within target. Dudley has recorded a YTD total of 315 (188 were recorded during Q2) and is currently above target (by 24.5%) and over tolerance.
- Birmingham North has recorded a total of 769 false alarms due to equipment which is 2.1% above the target of 753 but is within tolerance for the YTD. Monthly incidents have increased steadily since April 2021 and during Q2 417 false alarms due to equipment were recorded (compared to 325 during Q1).
- Birmingham South has recorded a total of 483 false alarms due to equipment which is 24.4% below the target of 639 and is therefore currently below tolerance for the YTD. Monthly incidents have increased steadily since April 2021 and during Q2 268 false alarms due to equipment were recorded (compared to 215 during Q1).
- Coventry & Solihull has recorded a total of 516 false alarms due to equipment which is 9.3% above the target of 472 and is therefore currently above tolerance for the YTD. During Q2 incidents increased to 306 (compared to 210 in Q1). Coventry has recorded the majority of false alarms due to equipment with a YTD total of 339 (206 during Q2) and is above tolerance for the YTD. Solihull has recorded a YTD total of 177 (100 during Q2) and is within target for the YTD.




NB: there are still workbooks outstanding, and the April issue in Vision has still not been corrected therefore the workbooks for the affected incidents cannot be completed yet.

**People**



<p><b>PI 15</b></p>		<p><b>The percentage of employees that have disclosed their disabled status</b>                  Target: 100% (95% - 100%)                  Actual to date: 92%  <b>Under performance against the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>Declaration rates remain high with 92% of all employees having made a declaration regarding disability. 3% of our employees have stated that they have a disability. A new staff engagement group for Neurodiversity has been established and research is underway to provide an eLearning module for all staff on Neurodiversity, working with an external subject matter expert.</p>		






<p><b>PI 16</b></p>		<p><b>The number of female uniformed staff</b>                  Target: 175 (166 – 183)                  Actual to date: 163  <b>Under performance against the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>Since April 2021, the Service has employed 32 new entrant firefighters, of these 5 (15%) are women. Whilst activity has been restricted due to the pandemic, a range of positive action initiatives continue for female candidates being delivered virtually. We have seen a decline in the number of females who are successful during recruitment, and this has been attributed to our inability to provide physical training sessions during the pandemic restrictions. Now that restrictions are easing, female recruitment courses that were facilitated in 2018 and 2019 will be re-introduced. Our positive action activity has been enhanced to encompass internal positive action for progression. During the attraction phase of promotion selection activity, candidates from under-represented groups will be actively engaged to encourage and support participation in selection activity. Advertisements are actively reviewed to ensure the language used is inclusive and 'masculine' words avoided.</p>		
<p><b>PI 17</b></p>		<p><b>The percentage of all staff from BAME communities</b>                  Target: 13.7% (13.0% – 14.3%)                  Actual to date: 13.8%  <b>Performance is within the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>Since April 2021, the Service has employed 32 new entrant firefighters, of these 12 (38%) are from a black, Asian, minority, ethnic (BAME) background. BAME candidates are offered online group workshops for preparation information and advice. These include an overview of the Service, the wider role, as well as general interview techniques and effective communication. Our positive action activity has been enhanced to encompass internal positive action for progression. During the attraction phase of promotion selection activity, candidates from under-represented groups will be actively engaged to encourage and support participation in selection activity.</p>		
<p><b>PI 17a</b></p>		<p><b>The percentage of uniformed staff from BAME communities</b>                  Target: 13.0% (12.3% – 13.6%)                  Actual to date: 13.0%  <b>Performance is within the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>13.0% of uniformed staff are from black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) communities, which is exactly the same as per the target. See PI 17 for further information.</p>		

<b>PI 18</b>		<p><b>The average number of working days/shifts lost due to sickness – all staff</b>  Target: 1.39 (1.25 - 1.5)  Actual to date: 1.7  <b>Under performance against the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>An average of 1.7 working days/shifts per person were lost due to sickness during quarter one, above the quarterly target and upper tolerance level, although representing a 13% reduction compared to the same period in 2020/21. A similar reduction is observed when Covid sickness is included (2.03 working days/shifts per person compared to 1.8 for the same period in 2020/21).</p> <p>Note: only data for quarter one is available, and no further analysis has been able to be provided at the time of writing.</p>		
<b>PI 19</b>		<p><b>The average number of working days/shifts lost due to sickness – uniformed and Fire Control staff</b>  Target: 1.24 (1.1 - 1.4)  Actual to date: 1.9  <b>Under performance against the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>An average of 1.9 working days/shifts per person were lost due to sickness during quarter one, above the quarterly target and upper tolerance level, and represents an increase of 38% when compared to the same period in 2020/21. It is an increase of 39% if Covid sickness is included (2.24 working days/shifts compared to 1.61 for the same period in 2020/21).</p> <p>Note: only data for quarter one is available, and no further analysis has been able to be provided at the time of writing.</p>		
<b>PI 20</b>		<p><b>The average number of working days/shifts lost due to sickness – non-uniformed staff</b>  Target: 1.9 (1.7 - 2.1)  Actual: 1.2  <b>Over performance against the tolerance levels</b></p>
<p>An average of 1.2 working days/shifts per person were lost due to sickness during quarter one, below the quarterly target and lower tolerance level, and represents a decrease of 42% compared to the same period in 2020/21. It is a reduction of 46% when Covid sickness is included (1.31 working days/shifts compared to 2.44 for the same period in 2020/21).</p> <p>Note: only data for quarter one is available, and no further analysis has been able to be provided at the time of writing.</p>		

**Health, Safety and Wellbeing, and Finance and Resources**

<b>PI 21</b>		<p><b>The total number of injuries</b>  Target YTD: n/a  Actual to date: 73</p>
<p>There were 38 injuries during quarter 2 compared to 35 during quarter 1, representing another slight increase in injuries across the Service in quarter 2. The reason of injury is evenly spread across several different types, however Q2 has shown a significant increase in Slips/Trips. Further investigation shows that injuries occurred to 2 trainees and 5 operational staff, three involving hose, and two dismounting the appliance.</p>		
<b>PI 22</b>		<p><b>The total number of RIDDOR injuries</b>  Target YTD: n/a  Actual to date: 9</p>
<p>There were six RIDDOR reports during quarter 2, following three reports during quarter 1.</p> <p>There were two reports relating to manual handling:</p> <p>Pain in lower back when tried to reposition 13.5m ladder when it slipped during restowing onto appliance and pulled back injury whilst moving a 9m ladder into the property at an incident, stepped onto a child's plastic step-up toy which rocked and injured person slipped.</p> <p>There were two reports relating to slips, trips and falls:</p> <p>While undertaking Trainee Firefighter Development Programme training, the injured party turned their ankle over and sustained a fractured ankle (Cuboid bone). This occurred whilst running to pass on a message to the pump operator to turn water on and manhole cover flipped as injured person walked over it.</p> <p>There was one report relating to work equipment: injured back using suction wrench.</p> <p>There was one report relating to an injury from no accident: injury to thumb, opening near side middle locker.</p> <p>Accident investigations have taken place with suitable learning being identified.</p>		

<b>PI 23</b>		<b>To reduce the Fire Authority's carbon emissions</b> Forecast YTD: Not Available Actual to date: Not Available
Reported annually. Information is not available for this PI.		
<b>PI 24</b>		<b>To reduce gas use of Fire Authority premises</b> Forecast YTD: 3,666,493MWh (3299844 – 3849817) Actual to date: 1,348,536MWh <b>Over performance against the tolerance levels</b>
No further information available.		
<b>PI 25</b>		<b>To reduce electricity use of Fire Authority premises</b> Forecast YTD: 2,643,498MWh (2379149 – 2775672) Actual to date: 3,226,781MWh <b>Under performance against the tolerance levels</b>
No further information available.		