# YEARLY OVERVIEW

11

TOTAL AMOUNT
**£12,637,500**

## April to August 2014

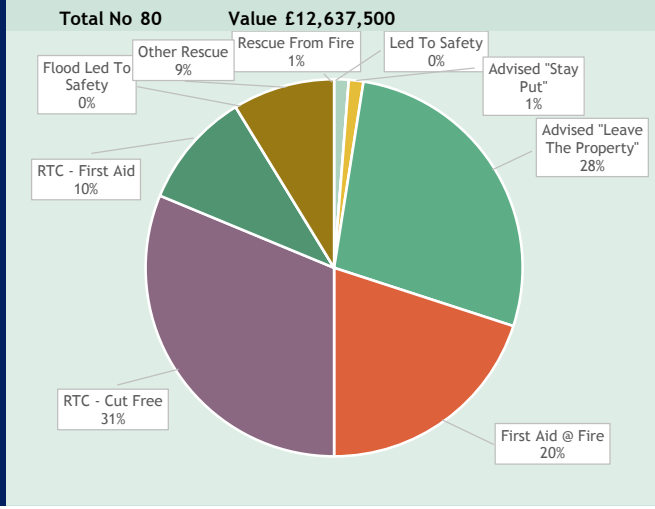
**Lives saved so far April 1st 2014 to March 31st 2015**

This information paper highlights the number of people that have been protected from harm, or rescued by operational crews. For this indicator data is provided by Fire Control on a daily basis as part of the notable incidents record.

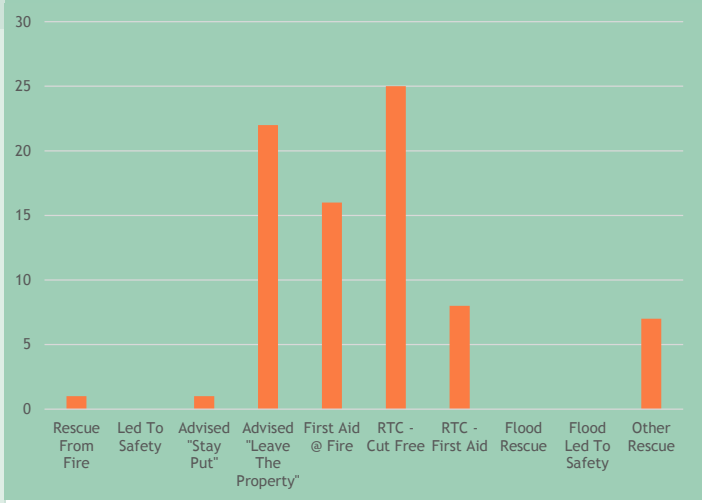
## Incident Breakdown Totals

| Incident Type | Total No | Multiplier | Value £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rescue From Fire | 1 | 100% | £750,000 |
| Led To Safety | 0 | 100% | £0 |
| Advised "Stay Put" | 1 | 100% | £750,000 |
| Advised "Leave The Property" | 22 | 25% | £4,125,000 |
| First Aid @ Fire | 16 | 10% | £1,200,000 |
| RTC - Cut Free | 25 | 25% | £4,687,500 |
| RTC - First Aid | 8 | 10% | £600,000 |
| Flood Rescue | 0 | 100% | £0 |
| Flood Led To Safety | 0 | 25% | £0 |
| Other Rescue | 7 | 10% | £525,000 |

## Accumulative Total




## Incident Type




Putting Shropshire's Safety First

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

**Economic Value of Life**

There is no standard concept for the value of a specific human life in economics. Previous discussions at SMT have raised the issue of appropriateness when placing a monetary value on life and the difficulties this presents when the people we save from fire or other incident are of varying ages and abilities. The previously cited figure of £1.2 million pounds is derived from road safety meta-analysis, and relates to the total average cost to the economy of a road collision which results in the death of a casualty, and includes data on age, location, dealing with the incident, dealing with injuries, recovery periods and more. This would appear too complex for Service purposes.

However, in order to determine the financial benefit of carrying out treatment regimens on hospital patients, estimates are applied to the value of life for every additional year of "quality life" that person may enjoy. The official NHS adviser has imposed a threshold of £30,000 for an added year of life provided by a treatment. This figure could reasonably be adopted by the Service as its activity can guarantee an extended life beyond its operational intervention.

Using available data on age of casualties (persons whose lives the Service has saved), with an upper threshold of 80 years (average life expectancy in the population), and multiplying by a factor of £30,000 givest a value of lives saved. So for example, a person aged 60 rescued from a house fire would have a life expectancy of 80 – 60 years = 20 years x £30,000 = £600,000 value of life saved.

For the purposes of providing an estimate of the value of SFRS, and in the absence of confirmed age data in relation to the casualties

| Incident Type | Multiplier |
|---|---|
| Rescue from fire | 100% |
| Led to safety | 100% |
| "Stay put" | 50% |
| "leave the property" | 25% |
| First aid @ fire | 10% |
| RTC cut free | 25% |
| RTC first aid | 10% |
| Flood rescue | 100% |
| Flood led to safety | 25% |
| Other rescue | 10% |