

**REPORT TO: DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL COMMUNITY SAFETY AND PUBLIC
PROTECTION COMMITTEE**

REPORT NUMBER – 194 -2016

13th JUNE 2016

Report by Area Manager Colin Grieve, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

**SUBJECT: FIRE AND RESCUE QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT - 1 JANUARY TO
31 MARCH 2016**

Abstract

The Report contains performance information relating to the fourth quarter (January - March) of 2015 - 16 on the performance of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in support of Member scrutiny of local service delivery.

1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To provide information for the Committee regarding the performance of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service against the priorities, outcomes and performance indicators detailed within the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Dundee 2014 - 2017, to facilitate local scrutiny.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that members:

Note, scrutinise and question the content of this report.

3 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None.

4 PERFORMANCE

- 4.1 A performance management framework has been developed to facilitate the monitoring of performance against the agreed priorities and outcomes ensuring effective targeting of resources and the principles of Best Value are met.
- 4.2 The Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Dundee 2014 – 2017 was approved by the Policy and Resources Committee on 18th March 2014.
- 4.3 The priorities and outcomes contained within the Local Fire and Rescue Plan reflect 'place' and the contribution of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service to the Single Outcome Agreement and Delivery Plan for Dundee 2013-17.

4.4 In summary the following priorities are detailed within the plan:

- Priority 1 – Local Risk Management and Preparedness
- Priority 2 – Reduction of Accidental Dwelling Fires
- Priority 3 – Reduction in Fire Casualties and Fatalities
- Priority 4 – Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting
- Priority 5 – Reduction of Fires in Non Domestic Properties
- Priority 6 – Reduction in Casualties from Non Fire Emergencies
- Priority 7 – Reduction of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

4.5 Appendix 1 attached to this report provides a detailed breakdown and analysis of all data collected during the reporting period. In addition further sections are included to provide Members with an overview of a range of notable incidents and events undertaken by the local personnel / stations in support of prevention activities and preparation for emergency response.

4.6 Appendix 2 attached to this report provides an overview of the twelve month performance against key performance indicators for the Dundee area over a five year period.

4.7 Appendix 3 attached to this report provides an overview of the twelve month performance against all reported performance indicators for the Dundee area over a seven year period.

5 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Not applicable.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

6.1 There are no environmental issues arising as a consequence of this report.

7 SUMMARY

7.1 The attached report updates members regarding significant community safety engagement activities and operational matters; and gives context to the performance of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in the Dundee area.

Area Manager Colin Grieve

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QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR DUNDEE



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
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Quarter 4: 2015-2016 (1st January – 31st March)

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Performance Summary

This report contains a review of the local performance of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) against the seven agreed priorities as detailed in the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Dundee 2014-17. The SFRS continue to deliver a range of services to improve the safety of our local communities. These will directly contribute to the four strategic aims of the SFRS:




- Improved safety of our communities and staff
- Improved outcomes through partnership
- More equitable access to fire and rescue services
- Develop a culture of continuous improvement

Performance Scorecard

We measure how well we are meeting our priorities using a number of key performance indicators. The main indicators are detailed below with further ones detailed under each priority contained within pages 2-14 of this report:

Key Performance Indicator	Q4 Jan-Mar 2011/12	Q4 Jan-Mar 2012/13	Q4 Jan-Mar 2013/14	Q4 Jan-Mar 2014/15	Q4 Jan-Mar 2015/16	5 Year Average	Quarterly Comparison RAG Rating	Year to Date RAG Rating
Accidental dwelling fires	61	55	40	49	61	53		
Fire casualties and fatalities	12	13	12	10	27	15		
Deliberate Fire Setting	132	84	122	143	139	124		
Non domestic property fires	18	23	14	12	19	21		
Special Service - All	91	85	73	98	128	95		
False Alarms - All	515	519	501	507	526	513		

Key

Red	10% more than previous result or local target not met (worse than)	
Amber	Up to 9% more than previous result or local target not met (worse than)	
Green	Equal to or better than previous result / or local target met (better than)	

Note

- Quarterly comparison Red, Amber or Green (RAG) Rating = The reporting period compared to the average of the five previous quarterly reporting periods.
- Year to Date RAG Rating = The cumulative total of all quarterly performance in current year compared to cumulative total of all quarterly performance in previous year.

PRIORITY 1: Local Risk Management and Preparedness

We are committed to ensuring that we have a competent workforce equipped with the essential knowledge and skills to ensure that they can undertake their role in an efficient, effective and safe manner. We have therefore identified core skills which have been deemed as critical to maintaining competence and ensuring the safety of firefighters at incidents. The identified risk critical core skills and frequency of refresher training and assessment are provided below:

- Breathing Apparatus – 2 yearly
- Road Traffic Collisions – 3 yearly
- Compartment Fire Behaviour – 2 yearly
- First Aid – 3 yearly

We currently have 192 wholetime and 13 retained operational (station based) personnel working in Dundee to provide an emergency response capability. At the end of this reporting period the following percentage of personnel demonstrated competence in each of the risk critical core skills:

Breathing Apparatus -	97%	Compartment Fire Behaviour -	95%
Road Traffic Collisions -	90%	First Aid -	97%

On-going training in each of these areas continues to be provided at station level. Personnel who cannot demonstrate competence in all areas are required to complete a required development programme at the earliest opportunity.

All watches are active in carrying out Operational Risk Information (ORI) visitations and efforts are focused on premises which constitute a significant life, heritable or firefighter risk enhancing their awareness of hazards that may be encountered in these buildings.

Crews have been adhering to the Firefighter Development Programme to plan the training events to achieve the Hazardous Materials, Commercial Property and Lifts and Escalators modules.

Some of the specific training that has been undertaken is as follows:

- Hazardous materials exercises with Balmossie and Arbroath
- Guideline exercises
- Visit to Hatton Water Treatment Plant
- Site visits to familiarise crews with lift mechanisms
- Several offsite Advanced Water Rescue exercises to maintain skills
- Rope Rescue techniques using Kingsway East's training facilities
- Visit to Oil Supply vessel at Dundee Docks

PRIORITY 2: Reduction of Accidental Dwelling Fires

A total 61 accidental dwelling fires were attended by operational crews during the 4th quarter of 2015-16, which is above the five year average. Of these incidents 50 had a smoke alarm present and at 37 of these incidents, the smoke alarm that was present raised the alarm. By far the biggest cause of fire was cooking related (37 incidents), other main causes were careless handling x8, faulty equipment x5, combustible materials placed too close to a heat source x3 and negligent use of equipment x3. Alcohol and/or drugs was a factor in sixteen of the incidents attended and was unknown if this was a factor at a further thirteen incidents.

This priority is intended to direct our Home Fire Safety Visit and fire safety education activities to those at risk from fire. Our HFSV programme is aimed at increasing the safety of our communities by preventing fires as well as improving the level of smoke detector ownership and maintenance which promotes early detection of fire and reduces the likelihood of occupiers suffering injury and limits any damage caused to property. We continue to work with partner agencies to identify those most vulnerable to the effects of fire in order that we can properly target our initiatives and HFSV's.

During the reporting period we undertook a total of 750 HFSV's with a high percentage conducted in higher risk properties.

HFSV's Conducted 1 January – 31 March 2016			
High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	Total
304	259	187	750

We have also exceeded the annual target of HFSV's having conducted 4,342 HFSV's against a target of 3,800 HFSV's.

HFSV's Conducted 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016			
High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	Total
1438	1612	1292	4342

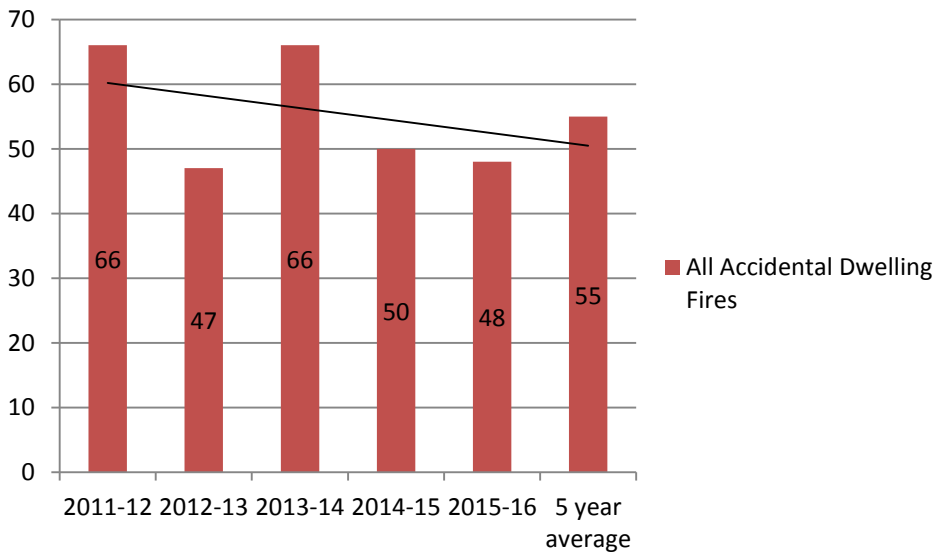
The majority of visits have been conducted using a direct targeted approach using local knowledge and intelligence to target higher risk areas. Additionally visits have been conducted following self-referral and referral from a range of partner organisations as well as being conducted following our attendance at incidents.

Notable Incident

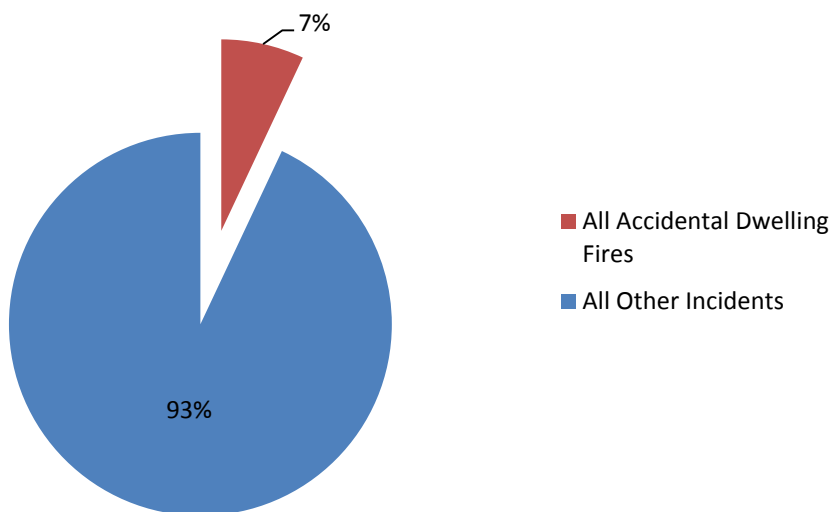
On 21st February crews attended a fire persons reported in Kinghorne Court. This was a fire in a 1st floor flat. A total of six Firefighters wearing breathing apparatus and utilising 2 jets/ hosereel jets were used. One male casualty was removed from the affected flat and taken to hospital with serious injuries suffering from severe smoke inhalation. A further 9 people were rescue by firefighters 7 of which required medical attention. A joint fire investigation was conducted at the property.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q4 Jan-Mar 2011/12	Q4 Jan-Mar 2012/13	Q4 Jan-Mar 2013/14	Q4 Jan-Mar 2014/15	Q4 Jan-Mar 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
2b(i)	All accidental dwelling fires	61	55	40	49	61	53	↑

4th Quarter - 1 January to 31 March 2016



Incident Profile - Percentage of Accidental Dwelling Fires



PRIORITY 3: Reduction in Fire Casualties and Fatalities

Tragically we attended an incident during March in Park Avenue in Dundee which claimed the lives of the two occupants of a top floor flat. As with all fatal fires a joint fire investigation was conducted and a report sent to the Procurator Fiscal. There were no suspicious circumstances in relation to this incident. Immediately following the incident the tenement involved and properties in the surrounding areas were subject to a post domestic incident response (PDIR) by both operational and dedicated prevention personnel. As a consequence a number of occupants took up the offer of a Home Fire Safety Visit.

In relation to fire casualties (non-fatal) this relates to any person who has received any form of first aid treatment or medical attention at the scene of an incident regardless of the nature of the injury. This could range from a person receiving a precautionary check at the scene of an incident to removal to hospital for severe smoke inhalation. In total we encountered 25 people recorded as injured within the reporting period which is well above the five year average figure. Further analysis has identified that there were a total of thirteen incidents that resulted in the fire casualties encountered, five of which involved more than one casualty. Eleven of these incidents were within households, one was in a beauty salon and one was in a hostel. Nine incidents had a smoke alarm present and of these eight raised the alarm. A total of four casualties were taken to hospital for further treatment/ checks, one suffering from severe smoke inhalation and the other three with minor injuries. The remainder received treatment on scene which was deemed adequate to deal with their injuries/ symptoms.

Eleven incidents were started accidentally the cause of a further two incidents was unknown. The biggest cause of the incidents was careless cooking (x7 incidents). Most casualties (x20) were encountered in flatted properties (10 incidents), two were encountered in a beauty salon, two were encountered at an incident in sheltered housing and one was encountered in a hostel. Alcohol and/ or drugs was a factor in six of the incidents attended and was unknown if this was a factor at a further three incidents.

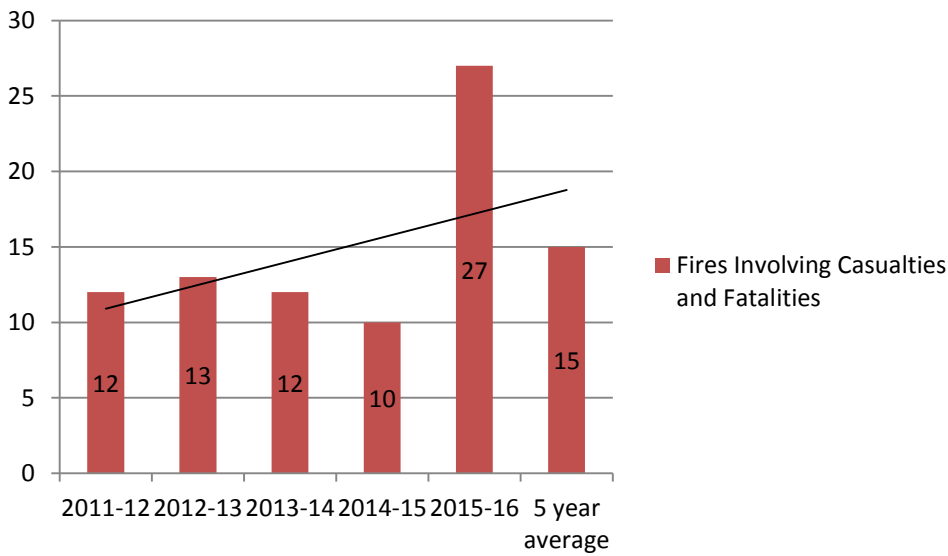
Notable Incident

On 10th March crews attended reports of a fire at Park Avenue. This was a fire in a top floor flat of a tenement block consisting of 4 floors/ 8 flats. Six Firefighters wearing breathing apparatus and using one jet and one hosereel jet tackled the fire. Firefighters administered first aid/ CPR to two adult casualties that they removed from the flat (one male and one female). Both casualties were confirmed as fatalities and a joint fire investigation was conducted.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q4 Jan-Mar 2011/12	Q4 Jan-Mar 2012/13	Q4 Jan-Mar 2013/14	Q4 Jan-Mar 2014/15	Q4 Jan-Mar 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
3a(i)	All fatal fire casualties	1	0	0	1	2	1	↑
3a(ii)	Non-fatal fire casualties excl. precautionary checkups	10	5	7	7	16	9	↑
3a(iii)	Non-fatal fire casualties incl. precautionary checkups	11	13	12	9	25	14	↑

(The figure shown in graph below show all fatal fire and non-fatal fire casualties)

4th Quarter - 1 January to 31 March 2016



PRIORITY 4: Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting

A total of 18 deliberate primary fires were attended by operational crews during the fourth quarter of 2015-16. This is the same number as the five year average. Eight of these incidents were dwelling fires, six of these involved road vehicles, two were warehouses, two were outdoor storage facilities and one was a hostel. Intelligence specifically in relation to the building fires has been shared with our partners as part of the multi-agency tasking and co-ordinating meetings and also the fire related anti-social behaviour group where discussions have led to improvements with the security at these premises and increased patrols in their area. Local managers have been working closely with partner agencies to identify those responsible in order to reduce incidents of this type. Where young people are identified as having committed these acts they are referred to our prevention team where appropriate, as part of our 'Fire Setters' intervention programme.

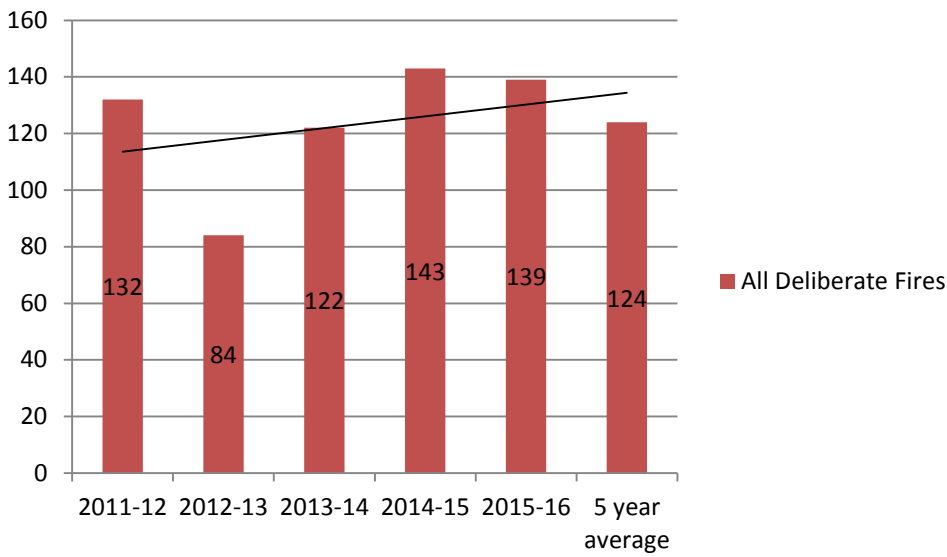
A total of 121 deliberate secondary fires were attended by operational crews during the reporting period which is above the five year average. The largest type of this incident is small outdoor fires including scrubland/ grass etc. which accounts for 37 incidents. Wheelie bin fires accounted for a further 37 incidents.

A number of initiatives have been undertaken to reduce these incidents such as Environment Surveys, leaflet drops, fire safety talks, partnership meetings and the involvement of SEPA. Local managers have been working closely with Police Scotland and other partners to address this matter. Intelligence is shared regularly as part of the multi-agency tasking and co-ordinating meetings and also the fire related anti-social behaviour group where discussions have led to a number of actions being taken to address this issue. We continue to work with a number of youths in our 'Fire Setters' intervention programme which aims to educate youths against the dangers of fire setting.

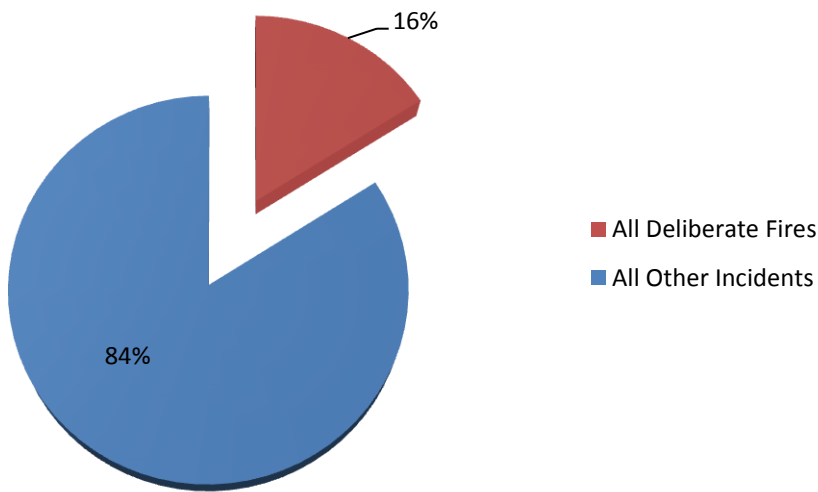
Notable Incident/ Event

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q4 Jan-Mar 2011/12	Q4 Jan-Mar 2012/13	Q4 Jan-Mar 2013/14	Q4 Jan-Mar 2014/15	Q4 Jan-Mar 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
1b	All deliberate primary fires	19	18	17	19	18	18	→
1b(ii)	All deliberate other building fires	4	4	2	5	3	4	↓
1c	All deliberate secondary fires	113	66	105	124	121	106	↑

4th Quarter - 1 January to 31 March 2016



Incident Profile - Percentage of Deliberate Fires



PRIORITY 5: Reduction of Fires in Non Domestic Properties

There were a total of 19 fires in non-domestic properties which were attended by operational crews during the fourth quarter of 2015-16. This is slightly above the five year average. These incidents occurred mainly within non-residential buildings (x15) such as retail, industrial and entertainment premises. There were also four fires attended within residential properties which included three within residential hostels and one within a residential home.

16 of the fires we attended were accidental with the most common causes being overheating items and faulty equipment.

Of the three deliberate fires attended two were Industrial factories and once was in a residential hostel. The efforts of our dedicated Community Safety Engagement (CSE) and Fire Safety Enforcement (FSE) staff in conjunction with various partners has been instrumental in improving the safety of our communities.

In relation to our statutory legislative fire safety requirements our FSE personnel have been targeting specific premise types to ensure they comply with the fire safety requirements of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005. Premise types that are being targeted are as follows:

- Care Homes
- Hospitals
- Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMO's)
- High/ Very High risk premises identified during a previous audit during 2012/13
- Any relevant premise who experiences a fire

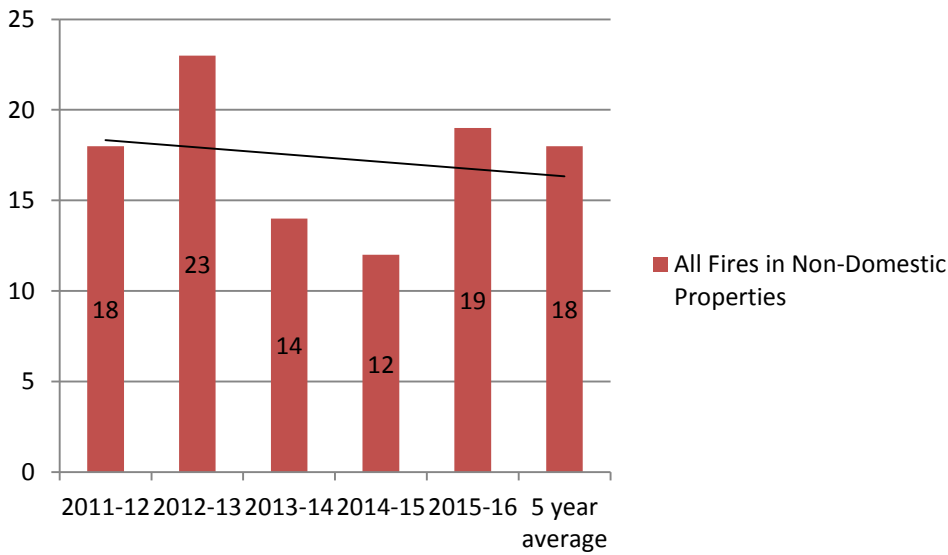
During the reporting period we undertook a total of 58 legislative fire safety audits. All premises located within Dundee falling into the above categories were audited during the year 2015-16. We have exceeded the annual target for audits having audited 632 premises in the Dundee area during 2015/16 against an annual target of 450.

Notable Incident

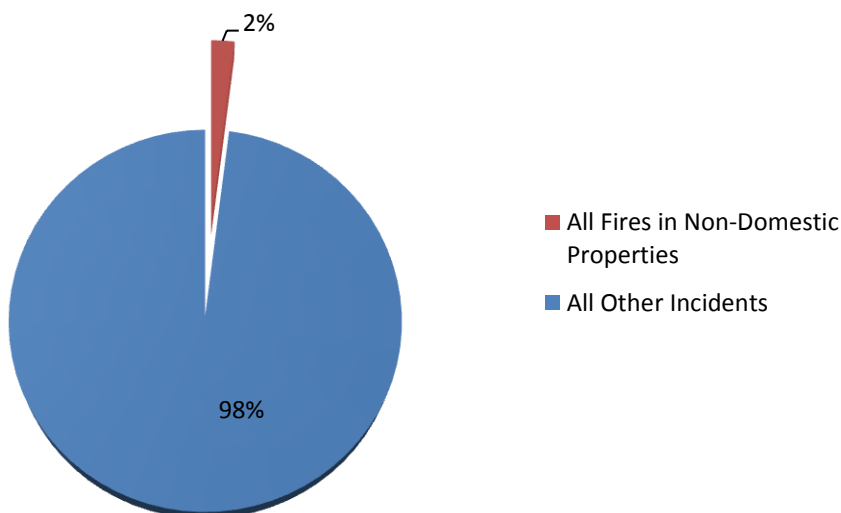
A notable fire incident took place at a laundrette in Broughty Ferry during the early hours on 16th February 2016. The property was subject to a significant fire which destroyed the entire contents on the ground floor level. The North Fire Investigation team attended the property the same day to investigate the cause of the fire.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q4 Jan-Mar 2011/12	Q4 Jan-Mar 2012/13	Q4 Jan-Mar 2013/14	Q4 Jan-Mar 2014/15	Q4 Jan-Mar 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
2b(ii)	All accidental other building fires	14	19	12	7	16	14	↑
1b(ii)	All deliberate other building fires	4	4	2	5	3	4	↓

4th Quarter - 1 January to 31 March 2016



Incident Profile - Percentage of Fires in Non-Domestic Properties



PRIORITY 6: Reduction in Casualties from Non Fire Emergencies

Most non fire emergencies are classed as Emergency Special Service Calls (ESSC's). These can include a wide variety of incidents from Road Traffic Collisions (RTC's), water rescues and flooding, through to the removal of dangerous objects from height such as loose masonry or people becoming trapped and requiring to be rescued. The number of these calls can often be attributed to severe weather conditions being experienced within the local area therefore the number of incidents of this type has a tendency to fluctuate with trends proving to be challenging to predict.

Most non fire casualties/ fatalities attended by the SFRS are encountered at RTC's. During the reporting period the SFRS attended 13 RTC's which is above the five year average. There was no requirement to extricate casualties using hydraulic rescue equipment at any of these incidents. At the majority of incidents operational personnel were only required to assist in making the vehicles involved and the scenes safe.

We also attended 11 incidents to deal with flooding during the reporting period. Some of these were as a consequence of the severe weather encountered at the beginning of January which impacted in particular the North East of Scotland. Additionally we dealt with 8 other special service extrication calls which included responding to youths on the roof of buildings, a child with their fingers stuck in a bike chain, a child with their leg stuck in railings, a person stuck in a baby chair, a person with their head stuck in a barstool and a person with a ring stuck on their finger that attended their local fire station.

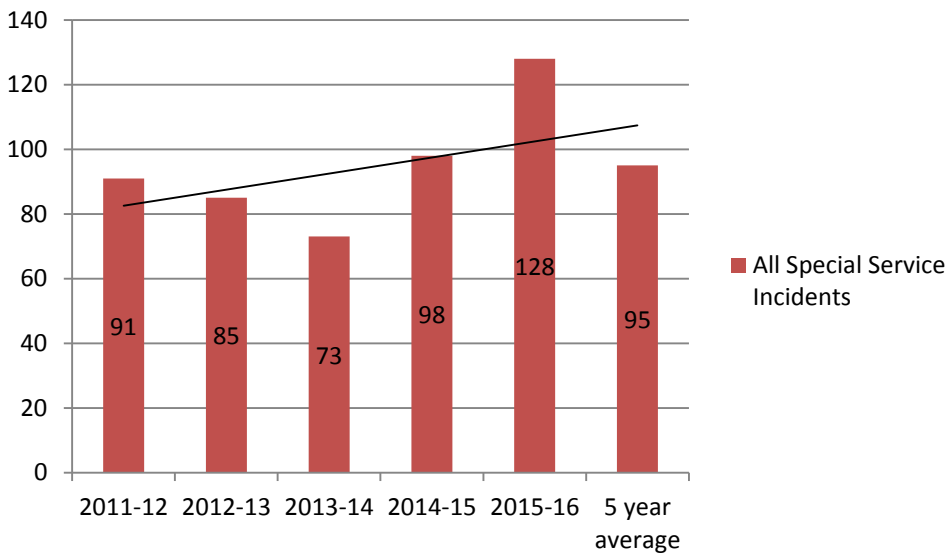
Further analysis of the other ESSC's attended by the SFRS has highlighted that the largest percentage of incidents were to deal with assisting people locked either in or out of their property (x32) of these x13 were a medical assistance requests, dangerous structures/ making areas safe (x28) and people trapped within lifts (x10). The remaining incidents were lower in number and ranged from spills and leaks to providing advice.

Notable Incident

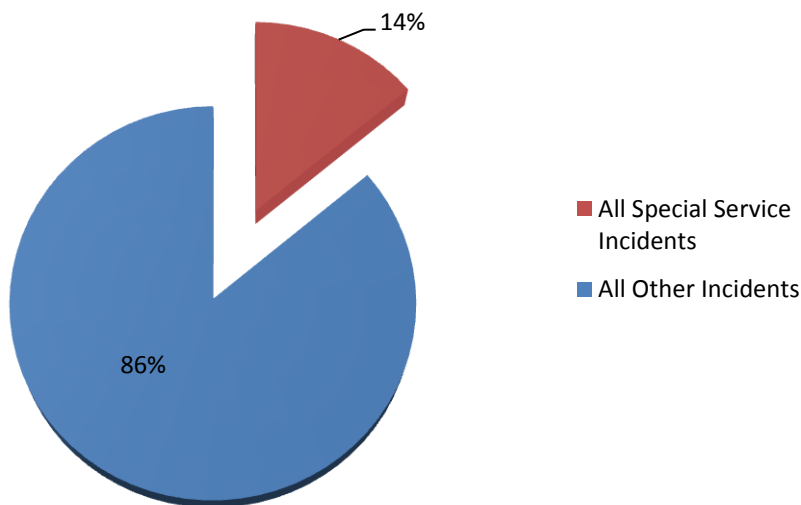
As a consequence of the severe weather encountered at the beginning of January which impacted in particular the North East of Scotland, an Incident Support room was established in the Dundee Control during this time. Local managers were utilised in this facility to oversee and assist in co-ordinating the SFRS preparation and response to widespread flooding incidents. Whilst there were a small number of flooding related incidents to deal with in the Dundee area, the majority of incidents encountered in the North East were located in the Aberdeen/ Aberdeenshire and Moray areas. Due to their specialist skills local crews from the Kingsway East Fire Station in Dundee were used to support our colleagues further North deal with multiple high profile larger scale incidents. At the same time other specialist crews from across Scotland including Renfrewshire/Falkirk and Stirling and were mobilised to standby at Macalpine Road Fire Station in Dundee demonstrating one of the clear benefits of reform of the SFRS allowing access to specialist resources right across Scotland.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q4 Jan-Mar 2011/12	Q4 Jan-Mar 2012/13	Q4 Jan-Mar 2013/14	Q4 Jan-Mar 2014/15	Q4 Jan-Mar 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
5a	Special Service Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)	7	12	7	1	13	8	↑
5b	Special Service Flooding	3	6	5	4	11	6	↑
5c	Special Service Extrication	9	7	8	7	8	8	→
5d	Special Service Others	72	60	53	86	96	73	↑

4th Quarter - 1 January to 31 March 2016



Incident Profile - Percentage of Special Service Incidents



PRIORITY 7: Reduction of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

Unwanted Fire Signal (UwFS) calls are calls that we experience where an Automatic Fire Alarm (AFA) system is activated due to reasons other than a fire. This can range from accidental activations from cooking, steam from a shower or a technical fault with a system. They can also be defined as an event in which the Fire and Rescue Service believes they are called to a reportable fire and then find there is no such incident. These can be Malicious, of Good Intent or caused by faults/ unsuitable equipment within the alarm system.

A total of 526 UwFS were attended by operational crews during the fourth quarter of 2015-16. This is slightly above the five year average.

Of the incidents attended 61 were reported as false alarm good intent. 26 of these were in dwellings with the main cause of the incidents being a mixture of steam and overheating appliances. A further 18 were non-residential (mainly hospital property) with steam/ overheating light fitting the main causes. 11 were outdoor with controlled burning being the main cause. The other incidents were more isolated.

Malicious false alarms take the form of calls to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service from mobile telephones and landlines falsely reporting fires or other emergency incidents as well as including the deliberate actuation of fire alarm systems normally through the activation of break glass call points or detector heads. There were a total of 17 malicious false alarm calls which were attended by operational crews during the reporting period, 14 of which were in response to a fire alarm call point being activated.

Analysis of the malicious false alarm calls attended during the reporting period has highlighted that five were directly linked to student accommodation. The other incidents were more isolated. Station personnel and prevention staff continue to educate our communities about the negative impact that these calls have upon our emergency response capability.

The other category of false alarms includes equipment issues including where the alarm system has activated correctly but no fire is present. The main number of unwanted fire calls can be attributed to the number of calls received to student accommodation, sheltered housing complexes, temporary accommodation providers, hospitals, residential homes, educational establishments and large retail shopping centres/ supermarket. In most cases this is due to human error, mainly cooking/ accidental operation that has activated the alarm system. System faults are the next biggest cause followed by activation due to contaminants.

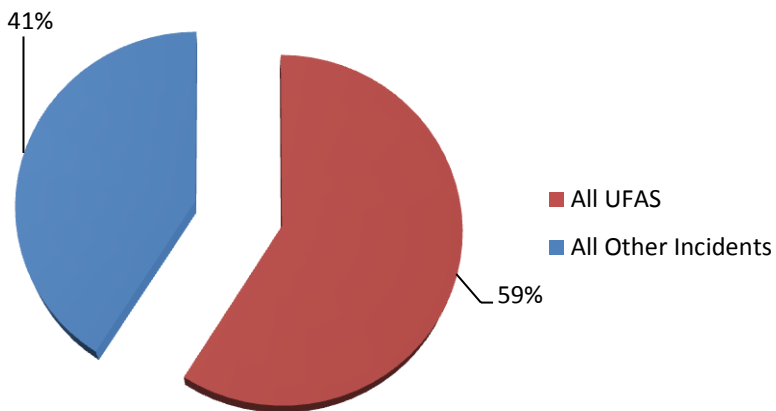
Operational personnel as well as dedicated Prevention and Protection staff continue to visit repeat callers to identify means of reducing this type of event. Annual engagement events with the student community as well as targeting HFSV's within sheltered housing and hostels is a priority for local crews.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q4 Jan-Mar 2011/12	Q4 Jan-Mar 2012/13	Q4 Jan-Mar 2013/14	Q4 Jan-Mar 2014/15	Q4 Jan-Mar 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
10a	False Alarm: All	515	519	501	507	526	514	↑
10b	False Alarm: Good Intent	77	62	65	68	61	67	↓
10c	False Alarm: Malicious	29	31	28	24	17	26	↓

4th Quarter - 1 January to 31 March 2016



Incident Profile - Percentage of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS)



Glossary of Terms

Accidental: Caused by accident or carelessness. Includes fires which accidentally get out of control.

Casualty: consists of persons requiring medical treatment including first aid given at the scene of the incident and also those sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor for a check-up or observation (whether or not they actually do). People sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury, are recorded as 'precautionary check-ups'. Casualty figures do not include fatalities.

Deliberate: covers fires where deliberate ignition is suspected

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signal (UFAS): is defined as an event in which the Fire and Rescue Service believes they are called to a reportable fire and then find there is no such incident. These can be Malicious, of Good Intent or caused by faults/ unsuitable equipment within the alarm system.




Fatality: a casualty whose death is attributed to a fire is counted as a fatality even if the death occurred later. Fatalities associated with Other Incidents can include attendance to assist Police or Ambulance colleagues when a person has been found who has committed suicide, for example. Often there is little we can do as a Service to influence this particular figure.

Primary Fires: includes all fires in buildings, vehicles and most outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues or fire attended by five or more pumping appliances.

Secondary Fires: These cover the majority of outdoor fires including grassland and refuse fires unless they involve casualties or rescues, property loss or if five or more appliances attend. They include fires in derelict buildings but not chimney fires.














Tayside Local Resilience Partnership: Local resilience partnerships (LRP's) are multi-agency partnerships made up of representatives from local public services, the emergency services, local authorities, the NHS, the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency and others. These agencies are known as Category 1 Responders, as defined by the Civil Contingencies Act. They are supported by organisations, known as Category 2 responders, such as public utility companies etc. and have a responsibility to co-operate with other Category 1 organisations and to share relevant information with the LRP. LRPs also work with other partners in the military and voluntary sectors who provide a valuable contribution to LRP work in emergency preparedness. The LRPs aim to plan and prepare for localised incidents and catastrophic emergencies. They work to identify potential risks and produce emergency plans to either prevent or mitigate the impact of any incident on their local communities.

KEY:




	Reduction against 5 year average
	Maintained
	Increase against 5 year average

PLEASE NOTE: The statistics featured throughout this report are provisional until the year end.

Dundee Twelve Month Performance Summary – 1st April – 31st March 2016

Key Performance Indicator	Apr - Mar 2011/12	Apr - Mar 2012/13	Apr -Mar 2013/14	Apr -Mar 2014/15	Apr -Mar 2015/16	5 Year Average	Year to Date RAG Rating
All deliberate primary fires (1b)	95	73	52	85	75	76	
All deliberate other building fires (1b(ii))	12	16	11	18	16	15	
All deliberate secondary fires (1c)	615	365	578	522	540	524	
All accidental dwelling fires (2b(i))	236	235	195	180	227	215	
All accidental other building fires (2b(ii))	73	58	48	51	62	58	
All fatal fire casualties (3a(i))	2	1	0	2	2	1	
Non-fatal fire casualties excl. precautionary checkups (3a(ii))	38	37	48	28	50	40	
Non-fatal fire casualties incl. precautionary checkups (3a(iii))	50	56	72	39	74	58	
Special Service Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) (5a)	30	47	29	28	39	35	
Special Service Flooding (5b)	34	38	34	30	35	34	
Special Service Extrication (5c)	31	28	29	30	33	30	
Special Service Others (5d)	286	221	222	220	297	249	
False Alarm: All (10a)	2252	2188	2217	2252	2116	2205	
False Alarm: Good Intent (10b)	355	306	269	272	243	289	
False Alarm: Malicious (10c)	128	113	112	105	76	107	

Key

Red	10% more than previous result or local target not met (worse than)	
Amber	Up to 9% more than previous result or local target not met (worse than)	
Green	Equal to or better than previous result / or local target met (better than)	

Note

- Year to Date RAG Rating = The cumulative total of performance in current year compared to cumulative total of performance in previous year over comparable period.

PLEASE NOTE: The statistics featured throughout this report are provisional until the year end.

Dundee Performance Summary

Key Performance Indicator		Apr - Mar 2009/10	Apr - Mar 2010/11	Apr - Mar 2011/12	Apr - Mar 2012/13	Apr - Mar 2013/14	Apr - Mar 2014/15	Apr - Mar 2015/16	Average	Trend Line	RAG Rating
1a	All deliberate fires	969	924	710	438	630	607	615	699		
1b	All deliberate primary fires	102	104	95	73	52	85	75	84		
1bi	All deliberate dwelling fires	49	38	40	34	25	34	29	36		
1bii	All deliberate other building fires	12	17	12	16	11	18	16	15		
1biii	All deliberate vehicle fires	27	30	26	12	8	14	23	20		
1biv	All deliberate other primary fires	14	19	17	11	8	19	7	14		
1c	All deliberate secondary fires	867	820	615	365	578	522	540	615		
1ci	All deliberate secondary refuse fires	510	510	399	249	306	295	270	363		
1cii	All deliberate secondary other fires	357	310	216	116	272	227	270	253		
2a	All accidental fires	548	521	450	371	351	339	451	433		
2b	All accidental primary fires	403	426	348	323	278	259	308	335		
2bi	All accidental dwelling fires	276	294	236	235	195	180	227	235		
2bii	All accidental other building fires	95	86	73	58	48	51	62	68		
2biii	All accidental vehicle fires	25	39	32	26	32	24	17	28		
2biv	All accidental other primary fires	7	7	7	4	3	4	2	5		
2c	All accidental secondary fires	142	94	101	48	69	76	140	96		
2ci	All accidental secondary refuse fires	79	51	54	32	33	35	74	51		
2cii	All accidental secondary other fires	63	43	47	16	36	41	66	45		
3a	All fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal)	53	45	52	57	72	41	76	57		
3ai	All fatal fire casualties	4	4	2	1	0	2	2	2		
3aii	Non-fatal fire casualties excl. precautionary checkups	44	36	38	37	48	28	50	40		
3aiii	Non-fatal fire casualties incl. precautionary checkups	49	41	50	56	72	39	74	54		
3bi	All fatal accidental dwelling fire casualties	4	4	2	1	0	1	2	2		
3bii	Non fatal accidental dwelling fire casualties (exc. Precautionary checkups)	37	27	26	34	44	25	45	34		
3biii	Non fatal accidental dwelling fire casualties (inc. Precautionary checkups)	41	28	35	52	66	35	68	46		
4a	Non domestic fires	107	103	85	74	59	69	77	82		
5	Special Service - All	329	482	381	334	314	308	404	365		
5a	Special Service Road Traffic Collisions - RTCs	38	28	30	47	29	28	39	34		
5b	Special Service - Flooding	53	74	34	38	34	30	35	43		
5c	Special Service - Extrication	33	32	31	28	29	30	33	31		
5d	Special Service - Others	205	348	286	221	222	220	297	257		
6a	Non fatal casualties per RTC	16	17	9	19	15	26	20	17		
6b	Fatal casualties per RTC	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
10a	False Alarm - All	2337	2390	2252	2188	2217	2252	2116	2250		
10b	False Alarm - Good Intent	565	411	355	306	269	272	243	346		
10c	False Alarm - Malicious	163	135	128	113	112	105	76	119		
10d	False Alarm - Equipment	1609	1843	1769	1769	1836	1875	1797	1785		

Key

Red	10% more than previous result or local target not met (worse than)	
Amber	Up to 9% more than previous result or local target not met (worse than)	
Green	Equal to or better than previous result / or local target met (better than)	

Note RAG Rating = The cumulative total of performance in current year compared to comparable period of performance in previous years