

REPORT TO: DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE

REPORT NUMBER – 332-2015

21<sup>st</sup> SEPTEMBER 2015

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

---

**SUBJECT: FIRE AND RESCUE QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT - 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2015**

**Abstract**

The Report contains performance information relating to the first quarter (April - June) 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

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 three month performance against all performance indicators for the Dundee area.

## **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**  
**Local Senior Officer**  
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service  
Blackness Road  
Dundee  
DD1 5PA



# QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR DUNDEE



**SCOTTISH**  
**FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE**  
Working together for a safer Scotland

**Quarter 1: 2015-2016 (1st April – 30th June)**

**Working together  
for a safer Scotland**

**Dundee**  
City Council  
[www.dundee.gov.uk](http://www.dundee.gov.uk)  
**CHANGING  
FOR THE FUTURE**



## 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	Q1 Apr-Jun 2011/12	Q1 Apr-Jun 2012/13	Q1 Apr-Jun 2013/14	Q1 Apr-Jun 2014/15	Q1 Apr-Jun 2015/16	5 Year Average	Quarterly Comparison RAG Rating	Year to Date RAG Rating
Accidental dwelling fires	47	66	50	48	60	54		
Fire casualties and fatalities	11	19	22	7	19	16		
Deliberate Fire Setting	211	95	172	145	219	168		
Non domestic property fires	29	16	15	19	19	20		
Special Service - All	94	64	91	64	104	83		
False Alarms - All	529	502	509	558	440	508		

### 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 201 wholetime and 14 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 -	90%	Compartment Fire Behaviour -	90%
Road Traffic Collisions -	91%	First Aid -	92%

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. A total of 28 ORI visits were carried out in Dundee in the first quarter. Crews have been focussing on large buildings with complex layouts; however they have also gathered useful information relating to buildings which are listed due to architectural importance. Other premise types being targeted include Care Homes and Schools along with Oil Rigs that are temporarily located in Dundee docks. Familiarisation visits were also programmed for the works at the V&A site.

Crews have also been making use of unoccupied buildings at Liff hospital for practical firemanship skills. In particular, they have been gaining entry through doors and walls, whilst utilising a range of tools, techniques and practical skills. This site will prove useful for Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) exercises throughout the coming year.

During the quarter crews from the Kingsway East Fire Station attended a multi-agency training event at Blair Atholl. This consisted of participating in four work stations followed by a live exercise and provided an opportunity to work with partner agencies including Maritime Coastguard Agency (MCA), Police Scotland and Mountain Rescue Teams. The event was attended by the Chief Inspector (Steven Torrie) of Her Majesties Fire Service Inspectorate with positive feedback being received from other agencies regarding our performance and contribution at the event.

## PRIORITY 2: Reduction of Accidental Dwelling Fires

A total 60 accidental dwelling fires were attended by operational crews during the 1st quarter of 2015-16. Dissapointingly this number of incidents is above the five year average. Of these incidents 45 had a smoke alarm present and at 29 of these incidents, the smoke alarm that was present raised the alarm. By far the biggest cause of fire was cooking related (21 incidents), other main causes were careless handling x12, faulty equipment x8, negligent use of equipment x7 and combustible materials placed too close to a heat source x7. A large percentage of these fires occurred in the Coldside ward area.

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. We are also endeavouring to improve the sharing of information to expand the scope of 'Home Safety' activities that can be incorporated into these visits e.g. referral to falls, smoking cessation, crime prevention etc. The intention being to ensure improved targeting of prevention activities to those deemed most at risk.

During the reporting period we undertook a total of 1252 HFSV's against a target of 950. The majority of these were conducted at high/ medium risk premises:

HFSV's Conducted 1 April – 30 June 2015			
High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	Total
434	511	307	1252

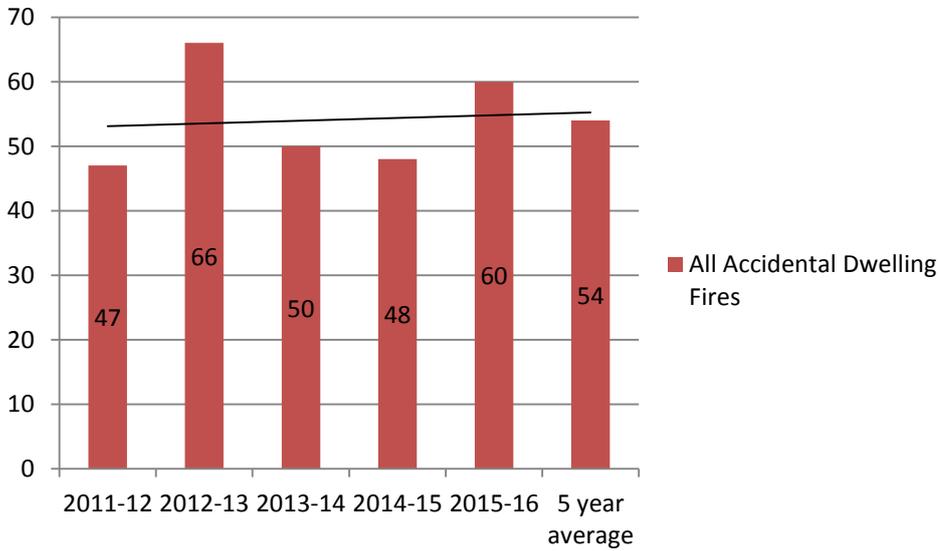
HFSV's Quarterly Target			
High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	Total
475	297	178	950

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.

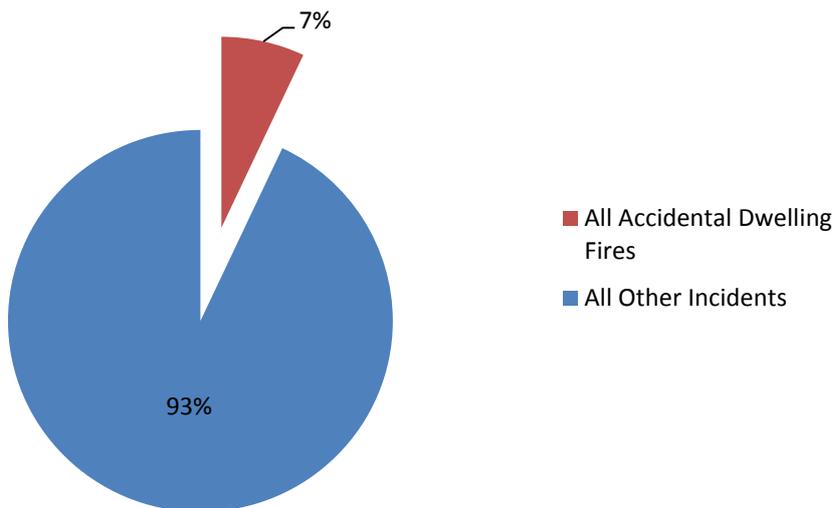
Local managers continue to closely monitor the performance of all stations to ensure that these targets are achieved and to ensure fire safety advice and smoke detectors are available to all of our communities.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q1 Apr-Jun 2011/12	Q1 Apr-Jun 2012/13	Q1 Apr-Jun 2013/14	Q1 Apr-Jun 2014/15	Q1 Apr-Jun 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
2b(i)	All accidental dwelling fires	47	66	50	48	60	54	↑

1<sup>st</sup> Quarter - 1 April to 30 June 2015



Incident Profile - Percentage of Accidental Dwelling Fires



### **PRIORITY 3: Reduction in Fire Casualties and Fatalities**

Pleasing to report is the fact that there have been no fatalities arising from fire within the Dundee area during this reporting period. We continue to develop links with partner agencies with the aim of identifying persons considered vulnerable to the effects of fire in order that we can develop joint risk reduction strategies. Our Home Fire Safety Visit initiative and local strategy in conjunction with the development of closer partnership working arrangements has been instrumental in contributing to safer communities.

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 19 people recorded as injured within the reporting period which is above the five year average figure. Further analysis has identified that there were a total of seventeen incidents that resulted in the fire casualties encountered. Sixteen of these were within households and one of these was an outdoor fire. Of the sixteen incidents in households a smoke alarm was present at fifteen of these and raised the alarm at nine of these. A total of five casualties were taken to hospital for further treatment/ checks, the remainder received treatment on scene which was deemed adequate to deal with their injuries/ symptoms.

Sixteen of the incidents we attended were started accidentally and one was caused by deliberate ignition. The biggest cause of the accidental incidents was careless cooking (x7 incidents). Most casualties were encountered in flatted properties (9 incidents), others were encountered in sheltered housing (4 incidents), three incidents were encountered in single occupancy house 's and one was at an outdoor incident. Alcohol was a factor in four of the incidents attended and was unknown if this was a factor at a further seven incidents.

We continue to develop links with partner agencies with the aim of identifying persons considered vulnerable to the effects of fire in order that we can develop joint risk reduction strategies. Our Home Fire Safety Visit initiative and local strategy in conjunction with the development of closer partnership working arrangements has been instrumental in contributing to safer communities. Additionally a case study is conducted following every injury from fire in a dwelling. The purpose of the case study is to identify the circumstances surrounding the incident to enable the development of an action plan with the aim being to reduce or eliminate further risk based on the lessons learned. Where necessary our partner agencies contribute to these case studies to develop appropriate care packages aimed at reducing the risk of fire within our communities.

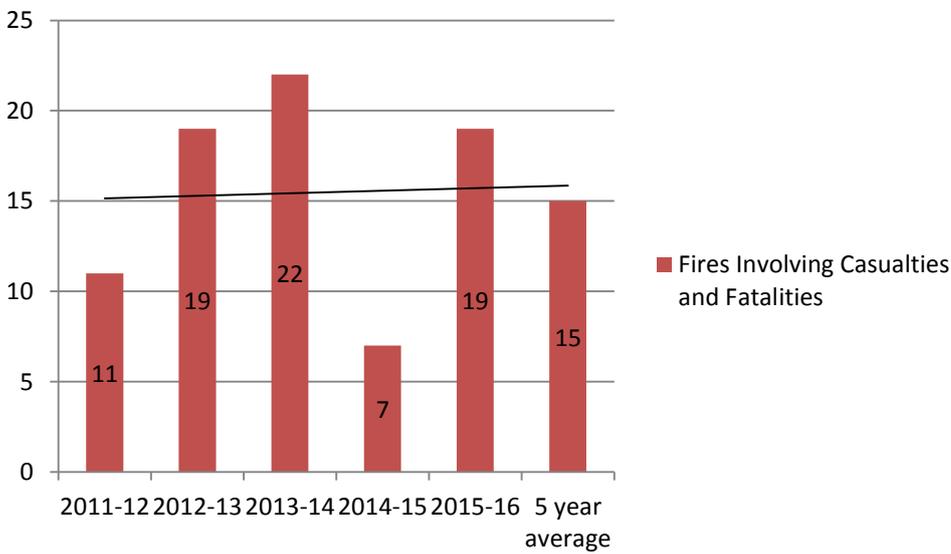
#### **Notable Incident**

Local Dundee operational and dedicated prevention personnel took part in the SFRS week of action that took place during 19<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> June. This followed the publishing of a fatal fire analysis report which identified an increase in fire fatalities across Scotland during 2014/15. During this week various activities were undertaken to target vulnerable groups/ individuals with numerous safety talks being conducted as well as 193 HFSV's being conducted during the week.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q1 Apr-Jun 2011/12	Q1 Apr-Jun 2012/13	Q1 Apr-Jun 2013/14	Q1 Apr-Jun 2014/15	Q1 Apr-Jun 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
3a(i)	All fatal fire casualties	0	1	0	0	0	0	→
3a(ii)	Non-fatal fire casualties excl. precautionary checkups	9	12	18	5	14	12	↑
3a(iii)	Non-fatal fire casualties incl. precautionary checkups	11	18	22	7	19	15	↑

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

1<sup>st</sup> Quarter - 1 April to 30 June 2015



## **PRIORITY 4: Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting**

A total of 22 deliberate primary fires were attended by operational crews during the first quarter of 2015-16. This is slightly above the five year average. Eleven of these incidents were dwelling fires, five were road vehicles, two were outdoor fires, one was a sports pavilion, one was a portacabin and one was another type of residential property. 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 197 deliberate secondary fires were attended by operational crews during the reporting period which is well above the five year average. The largest type of this incident is small outdoor fires including scrubland/ grass etc. which accounts for 80 incidents. Loose refuse accounts for 28 incidents with wheelie bin fires accounting for 28 incidents. The other types of incidents were smaller in number (e.g, rubbish tip, large refuse container, bin storage etc.). Analysis of the incidents attended has identified the areas that are of particular concern are located within the North East Ward (75 incidents). In the North East the worst affected areas are in the vicinity of Middleton Woods, Tarzans Island and the Whitfield Shopping Centre.

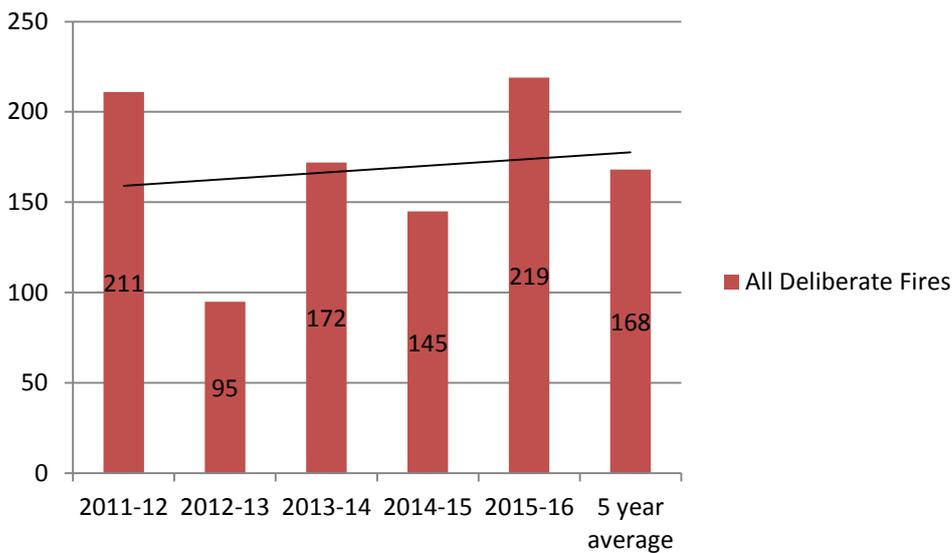
A number of initiatives have been undertaken to reduce these incidents such as Environment Surveys, leaflet drops, fire safety talks, partnership meetings and the involvement of SEPA. Local managers have been working closely with Police Scotland and other partners to address this matter. Intelligence 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. In conjunction with the social work department we continue to work with a number of youths in our 'Fire Setters' intervention programme which aims to educate youths against the dangers of firesetting.

### **Notable Incident/ Event**

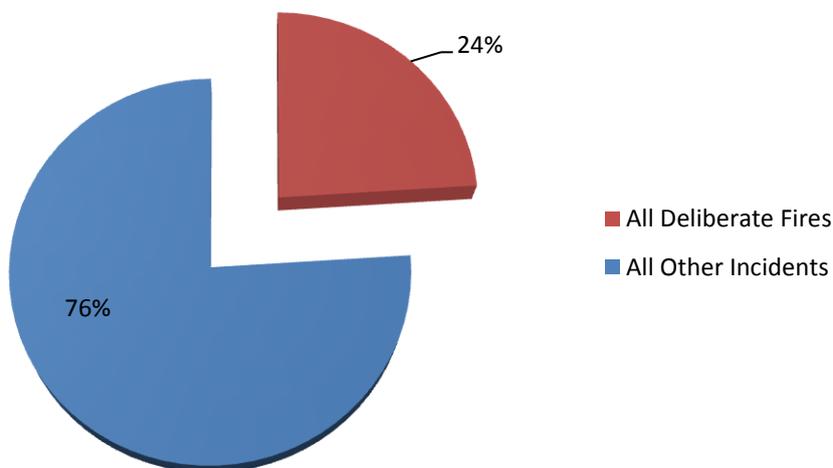
On 9<sup>th</sup> April two appliances from the Kingsway East Fire Station responded to reports of a fire in the Baxter Park area. On arrival the crews were met with a severe fire at the leisure pavilion involving approximately 50% of the building. During our attendance Firefighters discovered damaged and exposed electrical cables at the incident and requested assistance from Scottish and Southern Electricity to isolate the electrical supply to the building. Firefighters remained on scene for some time to cut away and expose the roof space to check for further fire spread.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q1 Apr-Jun 2011/12	Q1 Apr-Jun 2012/13	Q1 Apr-Jun 2013/14	Q1 Apr-Jun 2014/15	Q1 Apr-Jun 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
1b	All deliberate primary fires	26	22	17	20	22	21	↑
1b(ii)	All deliberate other building fires	5	6	2	3	3	4	↓
1c	All deliberate secondary fires	185	73	155	125	197	147	↑

### 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter - 1 April to 30 June 2015



### 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 first quarter of 2015-16. This is below the five year average. These incidents occurred mainly within non-residential buildings (x15) such as industrial, education, hospital type accommodation and garden sheds. There were also four fires attended within residential properties which included a two within sheltered housing, one within a residential home and one within Nurses/ Doctors residence. 16 of the fires we attended were accidental with the most common cause being overheating/ faulty equipment.

Of the three deliberate fires attended, one was in a residential home, one was a portacabin and one was a sports pavilion. 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.

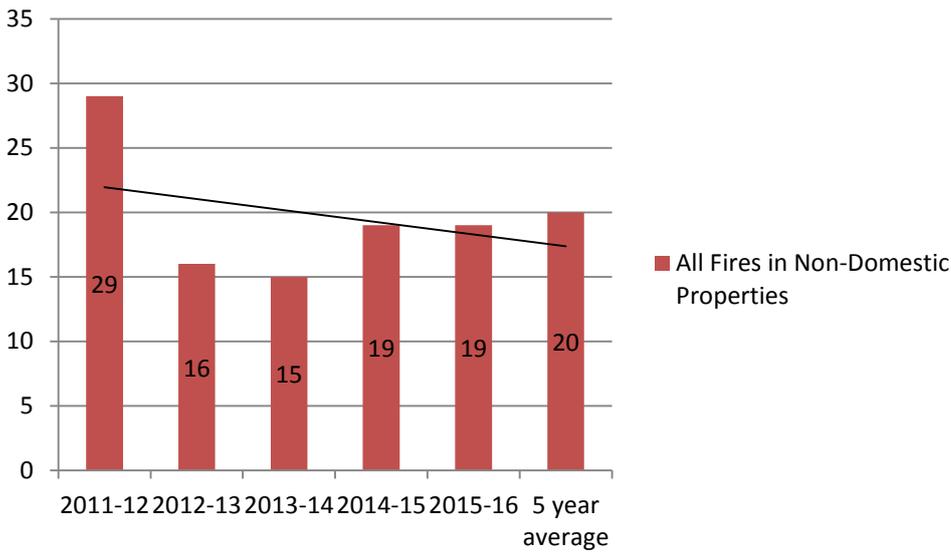
In relation to our statutory legislative fire safety requirements our FSE personnel have been targeting specific premise types to ensure they comply with the fire safety requirements of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005. Premise types that are being targeted are as follows:

- 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

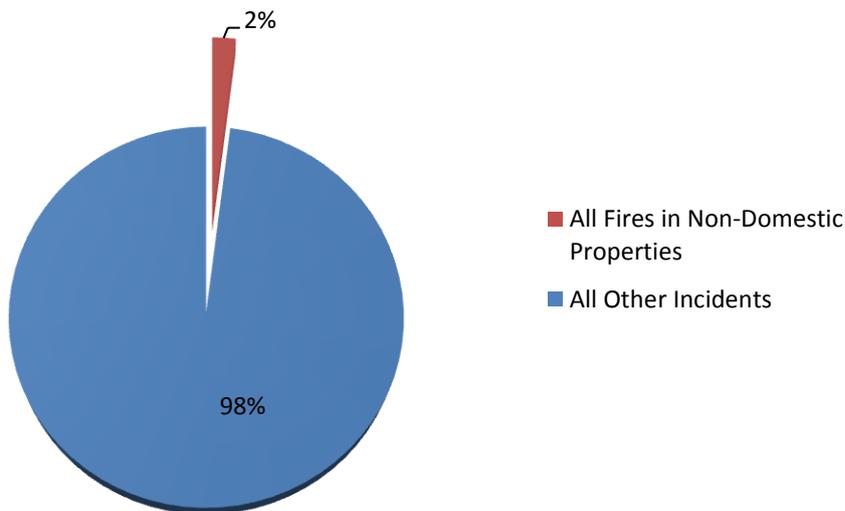
During the reporting period we undertook a total of 131 legislative fire safety audits against a target of 99. It is anticipated that all premises located within Dundee falling into the above categories will be audited during the year 2014-15.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q1 Apr-Jun 2011/12	Q1 Apr-Jun 2012/13	Q1 Apr-Jun 2013/14	Q1 Apr-Jun 2014/15	Q1 Apr-Jun 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
2b(ii)	All accidental other building fires	24	10	13	16	16	16	→
1b(ii)	All deliberate other building fires	5	6	2	3	3	4	↓

1<sup>st</sup> Quarter - 1 April to 30 June 2015



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 7 RTC's which is below the five year average. None of these incidents required Firefighters to extricate casualties using hydraulic rescue equipment. At two of these incidents Firefighters assisted with removing casualties (x5) using small gear only. At the remaining incidents operational personnel assisted in making the vehicles involved and the scenes safe.

We also attended 7 incidents to deal with flooding which were all of a minor nature. Additionally we attended 16 other special service extrication calls which included rescue/ release of personnel (adults fallen in house x 4, children with limbs trapped (1 x child with head stuck between wall & railings, 1 x toddler stuck in swing, 1 x 3 year old boy with leg stuck in bannister & 1 x potty trainer stuck on neck of child), removing persons from height (x3, including; 1 x child in tree and 2 youths on roofs (separate incidents), removal of rings from a person's hand (x2 attended their local fire station, one was at Ninewells hospital and a further one was at private address) and 1 x adult female with arm trapped in bed frame.

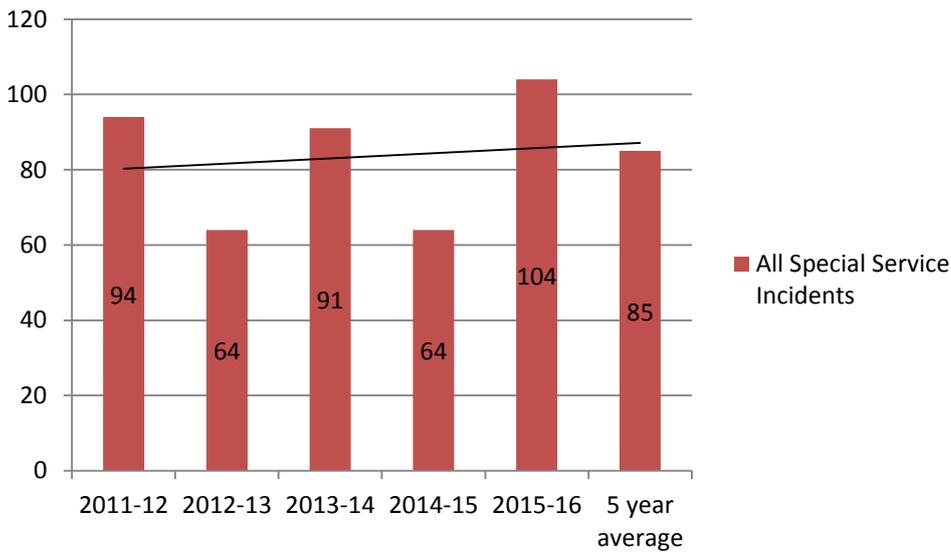
Further analysis of the other ESSC's attended by the SFRS has highlighted that the largest percentage of incidents were to deal with assisting people locked either in or out of their property (x25 of these x16 were a medical assistance request), dangerous structures/ making areas safe (17), people trapped within lifts (10), spills and leaks (6) and assisting other agencies (5). The remaining incidents were lower in number and ranged from Hazardous materials incidents to providing advice.

### **Notable Incident**

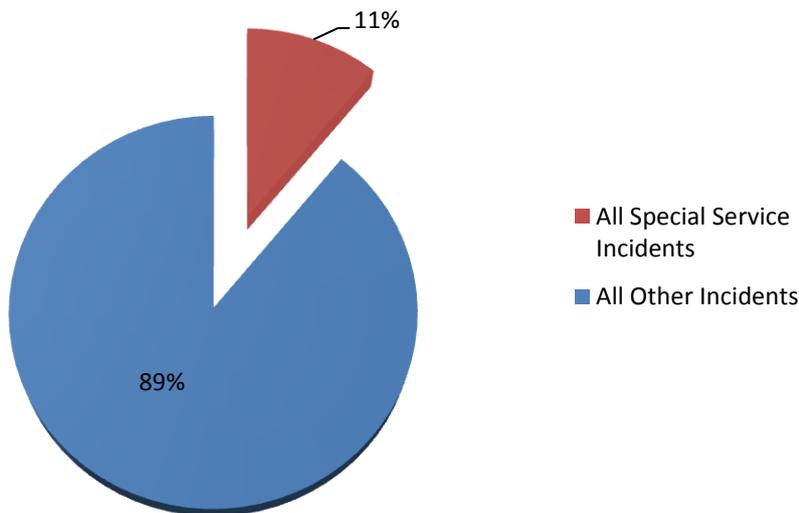
Crews from Blackness Road Fire Station, Macalpine Road Fire Station and Forfar Fire Station attended reports of a chemical spill and gas cloud in Annfield Road during June. Firefighters evacuated the premise affected as well as surrounding properties as a precautionary measure. Firefighters wearing Gas Tight Chemical Protection Suits and Breathing Apparatus were committed to the area to establish the chemicals involved (Approximately 200 litres of Hydrochloric Acid) as well as the extent of the spill. Specialist advice was sought and once the gas cloud dispersed the incident was handed over to the company with advice on what to do and information on the remaining risk. The company were then responsible for arranging for a contractor to clean the affected area.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q1 Apr-Jun 2011/12	Q1 Apr-Jun 2012/13	Q1 Apr-Jun 2013/14	Q1 Apr-Jun 2014/15	Q1 Apr-Jun 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
5a	Special Service Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)	7	10	9	10	7	9	↓
5b	Special Service Flooding	14	3	11	3	7	8	↓
5c	Special Service Extrication	7	8	8	9	16	10	↑
5d	Special Service Others	66	43	63	42	74	58	↑

### 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter - 1 April to 30 June 2015



### 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 440 UwFS were attended by operational crews during the first quarter of 2015-16. This is well below the five year average.

Of the incidents attended 56 were reported as false alarm good intent. 20 of these were in dwellings with the cause of the incidents being a mixture of cooking/ burnt toast, steam and overheating appliances. A further 15 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 21 malicious false alarm calls which were attended by operational crews during the reporting period, 12 of which were in response to a fire alarm call point being activated.

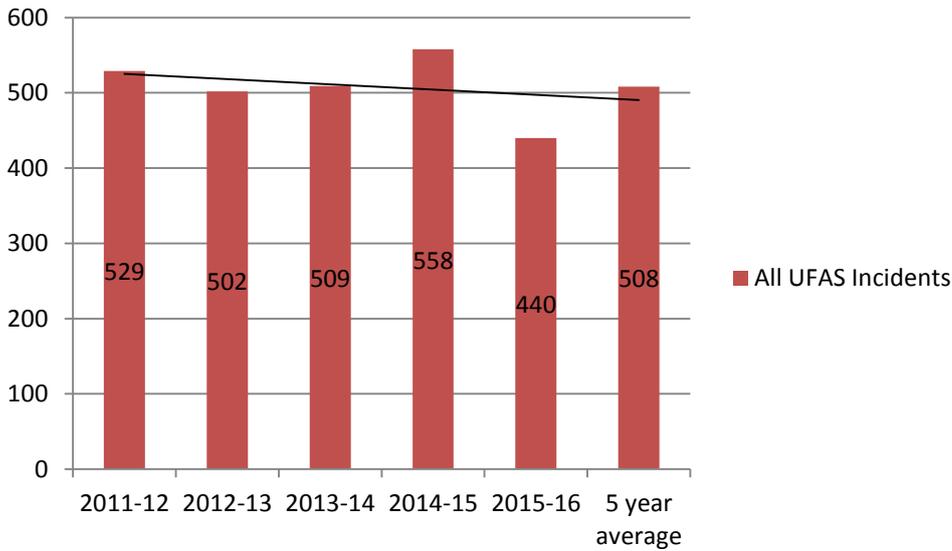
Analysis of the malicious false alarm calls attended during the reporting period has highlighted that 4 incidents were at Ninwells and a further two were directly linked to student accommodation. The other incidents were more isolated. Station personnel and prevention staff continue to educate our communities 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 sheltered housing complexes, hospitals, student accommodation, Educational establishments and temporary accommodation providers. 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

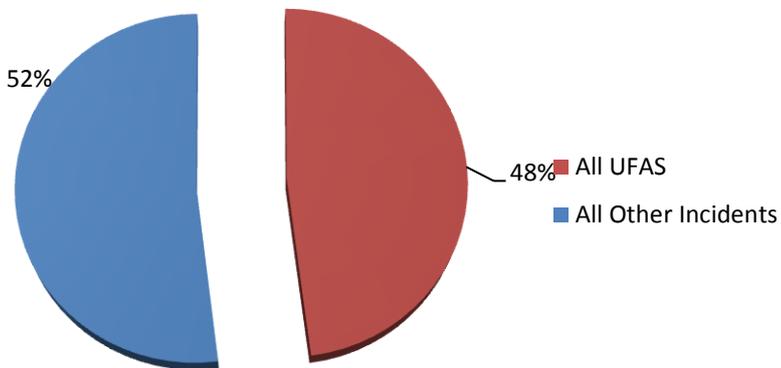
Operational personnel as well as dedicated Prevention and Protection staff continue to visit repeat callers to identify means of reducing this type of event. Annual engagement events with the student community as well as targeting HFSV's within sheltered housing and hostels is a priority for local crews.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q1 Apr-Jun 2011/12	Q1 Apr-Jun 2012/13	Q1 Apr-Jun 2013/14	Q1 Apr-Jun 2014/15	Q1 Apr-Jun 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
10a	False Alarm: All	529	502	509	558	440	508	↓
10b	False Alarm: Good Intent	82	62	63	57	56	64	↓
10c	False Alarm: Malicious	26	21	24	35	21	25	↓

1<sup>st</sup> Quarter - 1 April to 30 June 2015



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:

	<b>Reduction against 5 year average</b>
	<b>Maintained</b>
	<b>Increase against 5 year average</b>

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



## Dundee Three Month Performance Summary – 1<sup>st</sup> April – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015

Key Performance Indicator	Apr - Jun 2011/12	Apr - Jun 2012/13	Apr - Jun 2013/14	Apr - Jun 2014/15	Apr - Jun 2015/16	5 Year Average	3 monthly Comparison RAG Rating	Year to Date RAG Rating
All deliberate primary fires (1b)	26	22	17	20	22	21		
All deliberate other building fires (1b(ii))	5	6	2	3	3	4		
All deliberate secondary fires (1c)	185	73	155	125	197	147		
All accidental dwelling fires (2b(i))	47	66	50	48	60	54		
All accidental other building fires (2b(ii))	24	10	13	16	16	16		
All fatal fire casualties (3a(i))	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Non-fatal fire casualties excl. precautionary checkups (3a(ii))	9	12	18	5	14	12		
Non-fatal fire casualties incl. precautionary checkups (3a(iii))	11	18	22	7	19	15		
Special Service Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) (5a)	7	10	9	10	7	9		
Special Service Flooding (5b)	14	3	11	3	7	8		
Special Service Extrication (5c)	7	8	8	9	16	10		
Special Service Others (5d)	66	43	63	42	74	58		
False Alarm: All (10a)	529	502	509	558	440	508		
False Alarm: Good Intent (10b)	82	62	63	57	56	64		
False Alarm: Malicious (10c)	26	21	24	35	21	25		

### 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.

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

