

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

**REPORT NUMBER – 405-2017**

**11<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2017**

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

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**SUBJECT: FIRE AND RESCUE QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT  
1<sup>ST</sup> JULY TO 30<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2017**

**Abstract**

The Report contains performance information relating to the second quarter (July - September) of 2017-2018 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 2014-17, 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 2014-17 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.

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 six 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**  
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# QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR DUNDEE



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

**Quarter 2: 2017-2018 (1<sup>st</sup> July – 30<sup>th</sup> September)**

**Working together  
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**Dundee**  
City Council  
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**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	Q2 Jul-Sep 2013/14	Q2 Jul-Sep 2014/15	Q2 Jul-Sep 2015/16	Q2 Jul-Sep 2016/17	Q2 Jul-Sep 2017/18	Q2 5 Year Average	Quarterly Comparison RAG Rating	Year to Date RAG Rating
Accidental Dwelling Fires	48	37	49	54	37	45		
Fire Casualties and Fatalities	24	14	13	17	9	15		
Deliberate Fire Setting	173	167	129	143	140	150		
Non Domestic Property Fires	13	18	15	11	12	14		
Special Service - All	71	73	90	122	118	95		
False Alarms – All	630	629	557	634	561	602		

## 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 developing 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 - 3 yearly
- Tactical Ventilation - 3 yearly
- Compartment Fire Behaviour - 3 yearly
- First Aid - 3 yearly

We currently have 184 wholetime and 13 retained operational (station based) personnel working in Dundee to provide an emergency response capability. 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.

Crews have been adhering to the Firefighter Development Programme to plan training events to achieve the Hazardous Materials, Animal Rescue, Public Entertainment Venues and Prevention and Protection modules. Exercises that have been completed include:

- Visits and Exercises at Camperdown Wildlife Park
- Mass Decontamination Hazardous Materials/Initial Response (Blackness and Macalpine)
- Public Entertainment – Cineworld
- High

Senior Managers have attended a number of planning meetings to identify the SFRS resources that will be required to support a number of events in Dundee including:

- Fireworks Display at Baxter and Lochee Parks
- Christmas Light Switch On
- Exercise Border Reiver.

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. 47 properties have been visited during the reporting period including care homes, commercial/industrial premises, educational establishments and hospital premises.

## PRIORITY 2: Reduction of Accidental Dwelling Fires

A total of 37 accidental dwelling fires were attended by operational crews during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2017-18. This number of incidents is lower than the the five year average. 26 of the properties had a smoke alarm present and at 23 of these incidents, the smoke alarm that was present, raised the alarm. The biggest cause of fire was cooking related (21 incidents), faulty appliances/equipment (6) and careless handling (5). Alcohol and/or drugs were deemed to be a contributory factor at 10 of the incidents attended.

The spread of fire and method of extinguishment is a means of measuring the severity of fire. Only 8 incidents required firefighting media to be applied (5 hosereel; 3 CO<sub>2</sub> extinguisher), the removal of items from heat sources and disconnecting the electricity supply was sufficient on 11 occasions. No firefighting intervention was required at 18 of the incidents as these involved small fires that had been extinguished or had burned out prior to the arrival of SFRS resources. Only one fire spread to other areas of the property (roof space), with 5 fires being contained within the room of origin. 10 fires were limited to the item first ignited with no fire damage being recorded at a further 21 incidents.

Our HFSV programme is aimed at increasing the safety of our communities by preventing fires. Improving the level of smoke detector ownership and maintenance promotes early detection of fire and reduces the likelihood of occupiers suffering injury whilst limiting the 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 target our initiatives and HFSVs appropriately.

During the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2017-18 we have completed a total of 888 HFSVs in Dundee. The majority of these were conducted at high/medium risk premises:

HFSVs Conducted 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2017 – 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2017			
High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	Total
471	282	135	888

### Notable Incident

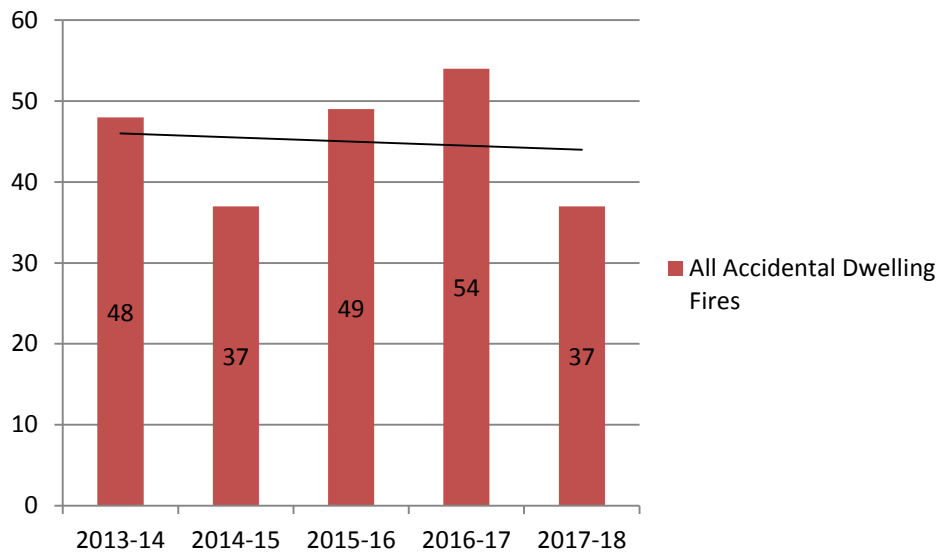
#### Fire in a Roof Space

Appliances from Blackness Road attended a fire in a dwelling that originated in a faulty external light fitting. The fire spread to the building fabric and into the roof space. Four appliances were required to make the scene safe with B.A. crews being committed into the attic space to fight the fire with hosereel jets.

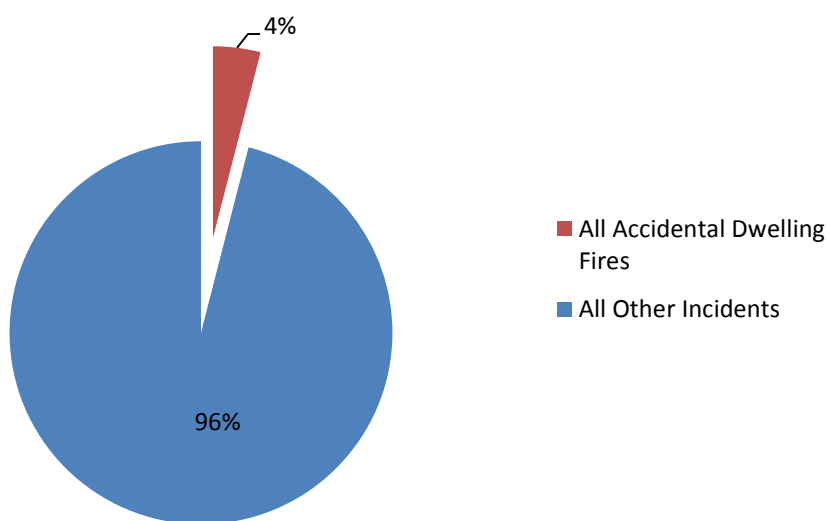
Extensive work was required to ensure that all areas of the property were inspected to identify any spread of fire. Crews remained on scene to deploy salvage sheets to the roof to protect the building and its content from the weather.

Key Performance Indicator		Q2 Jul-Sep 2013/14	Q2 Jul-Sep 2014/15	Q2 Jul-Sep 2015/16	Q2 Jul-Sep 2016/17	Q2 Jul-Sep 2017/18	Q2 5 year average	Trend
2b(i)	All accidental dwelling fires	48	37	49	54	37	45	↓

2nd Quarter: July - September 2017



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.

The term non-fatal fire casualties 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 nine fire casualties were recorded as a result of eight accidental dwelling fires and one deliberate fire during this reporting period. This number is below the five year average and significantly less than experienced in the comparable period in 2016-17. Four casualties were rescued by SFRS personnel with a fifth being assisted by a member of the public.

Three casualties suffered from smoke inhalation, two people suffered slight burns and four people were treated for existing medical conditions (two with breathing difficulties; 1 collapsed; 1 unconscious/fitting).

Six of these incidents occurred in flatted property, two in houses and a third in a communal refuse store. Eight people received first aid at the scene with one other casualty given a precautionary check by paramedics. Seven of the incidents occurred whilst people were cooking, one was attributed to the careless disposal of smoking materials and one fire was started deliberately.

We continue to develop links with partner agencies with the aim of identifying people most at risk 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 and 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.

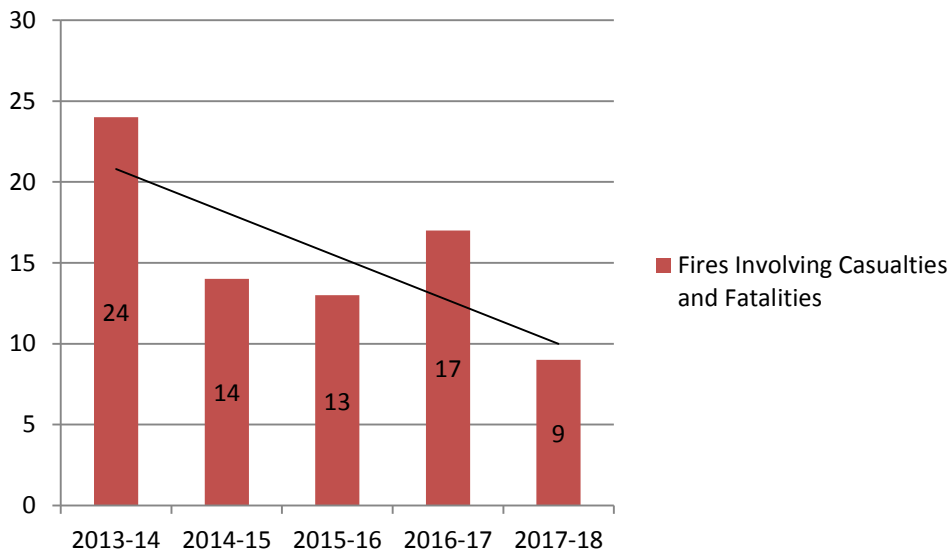
#### **Notable Incident**

No notable incidents

Key Performance Indicators		Q2 Jul-Sep 2013/14	Q2 Jul-Sep 2014/15	Q2 Jul-Sep 2015/16	Q2 Jul-Sep 2016/17	Q2 Jul-Sep 2017/18	Q2 5 year average	Trend
3a(i)	All fatal fire casualties	0	0	0	0	0	0	→
3a(ii)	Non-fatal fire casualties excl. precautionary checkups	13	7	9	15	7	10	↓
3a(iii)	Non-fatal fire casualties incl. precautionary checkups	24	14	13	17	9	15	↓

### 2nd Quarter: July - September 2017

(The graph below shows all fatal fire and non-fatal fire casualties)



## PRIORITY 4: Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting

SFRS attended 16 deliberate primary fires during this reporting period. This is slightly less than the five year average. Two prominent buildings, a church in Bright Street and Mill 'O' Mains Pavillion were affected by fire. Other properties that were affected by deliberate fire setting included five motor vehicles (4 cars and a motorbike), 3 dwellings, 2 recycling containers and a garden shed. Four incidents involved the ignition of vehicle interiors, four refuse fires and two fires in furniture.

Intelligence relating to building fires is shared with our partners during multi-agency tasking and co-ordinating meetings and is discussed at the fire related anti-social behaviour group. Actions agreed at these meetings have led to improvements such as increased security at premises and frequent patrols in high risk areas conducted by Community Wardens. 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 124 deliberate secondary fires were attended by operational crews during the reporting period which is lower than the five year average and considerably less than the number that occurred in Q1 (166). 44 incidents involved grass/scrub/woodland, 29 were wheelie bins, 18 refuse, 15 recycling containers, 9 skips and 3 abandoned motor vehicles.

Analysis of the incidents attended has identified areas of high activity. Most of these events have occurred within the Lochee (35), North East (30), East End (29) and Strathmartine wards (22). Eight incidents were in Coldside, 7 in West End, 6 in Maryfield and 3 in The Ferry. The most affected areas included South Road (10), Afton Way (8), Liff Road (7), Caird Park (5), Hebrides Drive (4), and Finlathen Park.

### Notable Incident

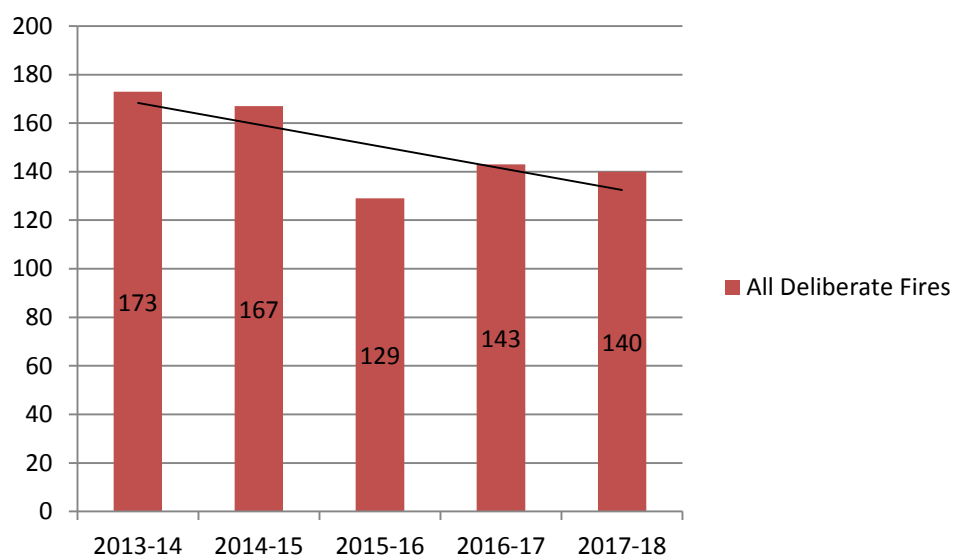
#### Mill 'O' Mains Pavilion

SFRS resources attended a fire in the pavilion on 23rd July. The initial caller reported a wheelie bin on fire adjacent to the building so an appliance was mobilised from Kingsway East. When they arrived at the scene they encountered a large fire that had spread to the roof of the property. Due to the extensive fire damage affecting the structure the building had to be demolished.

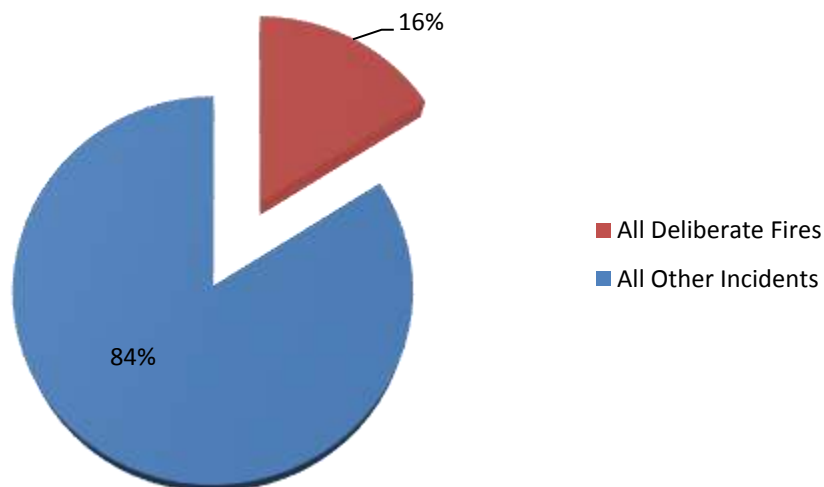
This deliberate act has resulted in the community of Mill 'O' Mains losing a valuable and well used asset. SFRS crews returned to the scene following the incident to provide reassurance to those affected by the fire.

Key Performance Indicators		Q2 Jul-Sep 2013/14	Q2 Jul-Sep 2014/15	Q2 Jul-Sep 2015/16	Q2 Jul-Sep 2016/17	Q2 Jul-Sep 2017/18	Q2 5 year average	Trend
1b	All deliberate primary fires	10	26	16	18	16	17	↓
1b(ii)	All deliberate other building fires	6	5	3	4	3	4	↓
1c	All deliberate secondary fires	163	141	113	125	124	133	↓

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter: July - September 2017



### Incident Profile - Percentage of Deliberate Fires



## PRIORITY 5: Reduction of Fires in Non Domestic Properties

There were a total of 12 fires in non-domestic properties which were attended by operational crews during the second quarter of 2017-18. This is below the five year average of 14 incidents.

9 of these incidents were accidental events including fires in a school, residential care home, hospital, industrial unit, warehouse, private garage and a garden shed. These incidents were caused by faulty appliances (4) cooking activity on three occasions with the remaining fires being caused negligent use of an appliance and combustible materials being placed too near a heat source.

SFRS attended three deliberate other building fires involving a church, pavilion and a garden shed.

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) (risk based approach)
- High/Very High risk premises identified during a previous audit
- Any relevant premise who experiences a fire

All premises located within Dundee falling into the above categories are scheduled to be audited during the year with 93 planned and 12 post fire audits being completed during Q2.

### Notable Incident

#### Fire in a Church

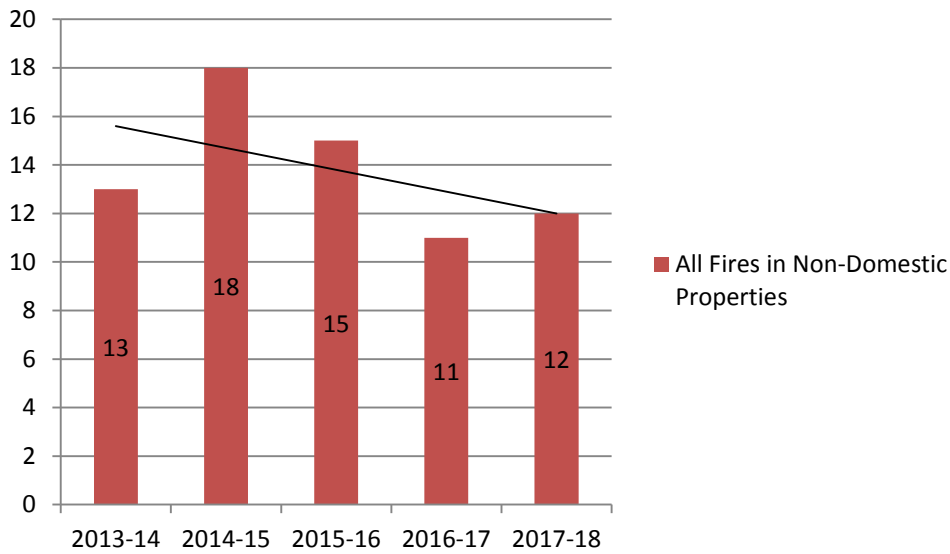
Fire crews were mobilised to a disused church on Bright Street at 19:20hrs on 5th September 2017. When they arrived at the scene they were confronted with a large, developing fire. Crews were aware that the building was in a state of disrepair and were deployed into the property when information was received stating that there may be people in the property. Thankfully there was no one in the building at the time but crews were needlessly exposed to dangerous conditions including unsafe walls and holes in floors.

The fire was extinguished by a number of water jets and an aerial monitor. Unfortunately the building sustained extensive fire damage.

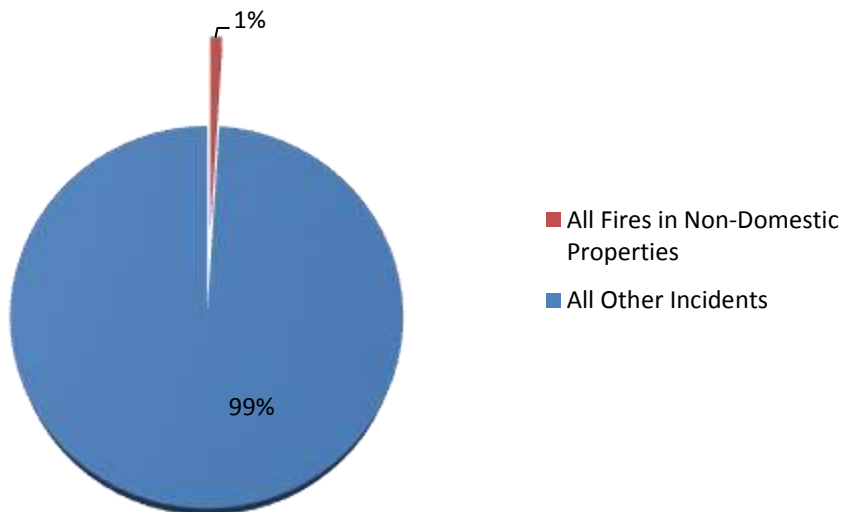
Police Scotland and SFRS conducted a joint investigation into the incident and have identified those who may have started the fire.

Key Performance Indicators		Q2 Jul-Sep 2013/14	Q2 Jul-Sep 2014/15	Q2 Jul-Sep 2015/16	Q2 Jul-Sep 2016/17	Q2 Jul-Sep 2017/18	Q2 5 year average	Trend
2b(ii)	All accidental other building fires	7	13	13	7	9	10	↓
1b(ii)	All deliberate other building fires	6	5	3	4	3	4	↓

2nd Quarter: July - September 2017



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 incidents of this type has a tendency to fluctuate with trends being challenging to predict.

SFRS resources were required to attend nine RTCs during this reporting period which is consistent with the five year average. One of these incidents required SFRS personnel to release two people from a vehicle, one casualty was then transferred to hospital with slight injuries. Crews made the scene/vehicles safe at a further eight RTCs.

We also attended 13 incidents to deal with flooding which were all of a minor nature affecting 12 dwellings and a school. Crews were able to stem water flow on eight occasions and provided safety advice at five other incidents.

Additionally we attended seven special service extrication calls which included rescuing three people from heights.

Analysis of the other ESSC's attended by the SFRS (89) has highlighted that the largest number of incidents were to deal with assisting people locked in their property who were in distress or required medical assistance (40). Other events included 12 lift rescues, 6 animal rescues, 6 assisting other agencies, 6 events when personnel made dangerous structures safe and 4 medical assistance calls.

10 people were injured at these events including two who required hospital treatment.

### **Notable Incident**

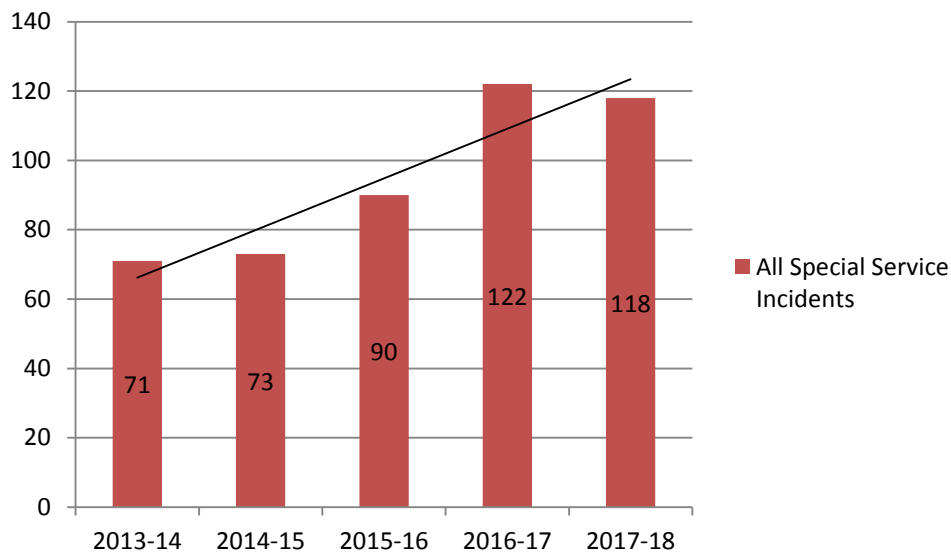
#### Lift Rescue

SFRS resources were mobilised to a lift rescue at Belmont Tower within the University complex.

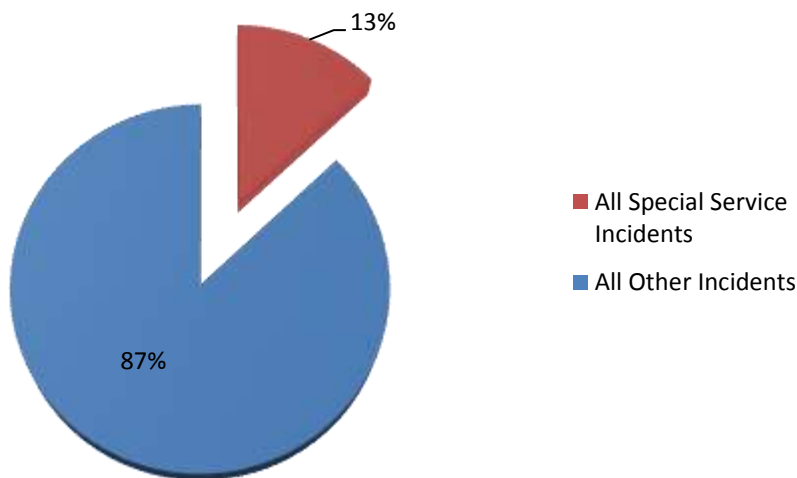
On arrival they discovered two people trapped in a lift with one person suffering some distress due to anxiety. Personnel were able to lower the lift car and open the doors to gain access to the victims. One person was given first aid treatment at the scene but did not require any further assistance.

Key Performance Indicators		Q2 Jul-Sep 2013/14	Q2 Jul-Sep 2014/15	Q2 Jul-Sep 2015/16	Q2 Jul-Sep 2016/17	Q2 Jul-Sep 2017/18	Q2 5 year average	Trend
5a	Special Service Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)	9	5	10	12	9	9	→
5b	Special Service Flooding	8	9	7	15	13	10	↑
5c	Special Service Extrication	8	9	6	12	7	8	↓
5d	Special Service Others	46	50	67	83	89	67	↑

2nd Quarter: July - September 2017



Incident Profile - Percentage of Special Service Incidents





## **PRIORITY 7: Reduction of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals**

False Alarm calls are defined as events where 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 561 false alarm calls were attended by operational crews during the second quarter of 2017-18. This is considerably less than the five year average for this period. False alarm calls accounted for 63% of all incidents in the Dundee area during the reporting period.

Of the incidents attended, 50 were reported as false alarm good intent calls. These calls were attributed to cooking (13 including 3 BBQs), 6 other alarms (CO; security), 6 controlled burning, and 6 steam/fumes/reflected light.

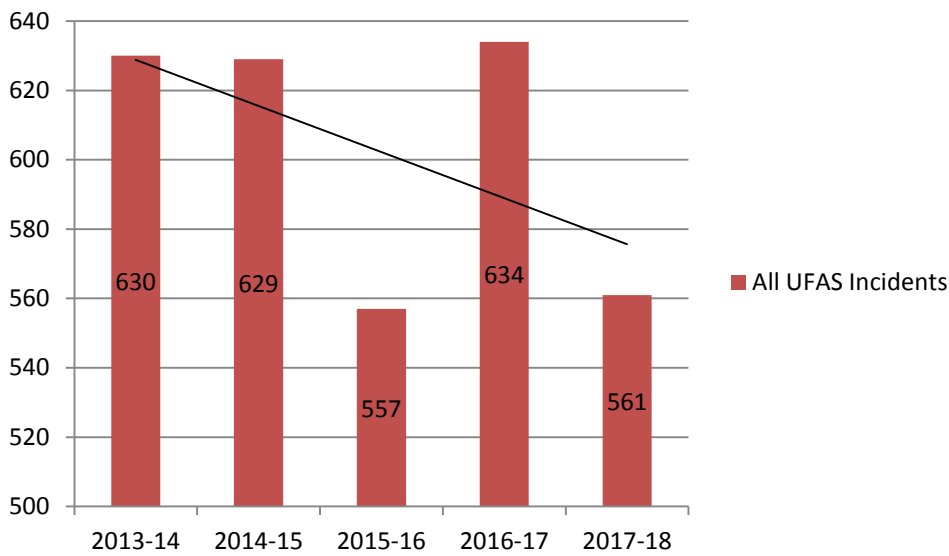
Malicious false alarms take the form of calls from mobile telephones and landlines falsely reporting fires or other emergency incidents. An additional source of these calls is the deliberate activation of fire alarm systems normally through break glass call points or detector heads. There were a total of 33 malicious false alarm calls which were attended by operational crews during the reporting period, 22 of which were in response to a fire alarm call point being activated. 7 of these incidents occurred in schools, 5 in residential care homes, 4 in HMOs and 3 in student accommodation.

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signal (UFAS) calls are calls that we experience where an Automatic Fire Alarm (AFA) system has operated correctly but the cause is attributed to reasons other than a fire. These range from accidental activations from cooking, steam from a shower or a technical fault with a system. 477 calls of this nature required the attendance of SFRS resources during this quarter. The majority of these UFAS calls can be attributed to hospitals (58), temporary accommodation providers (57), education establishments (56) sheltered housing complexes (52), domestic dwellings (51), HMOs (38), student accommodation (35), retail property (25), and residential homes (11). In most cases alarm activations were attributed to cooking/burnt toast (140), faulty equipment (122), accidental activation (36), cigarette smoke (35) contaminants/chemicals/aerosols (29), steam (27) poor maintenance/dust (26), and testing (24).

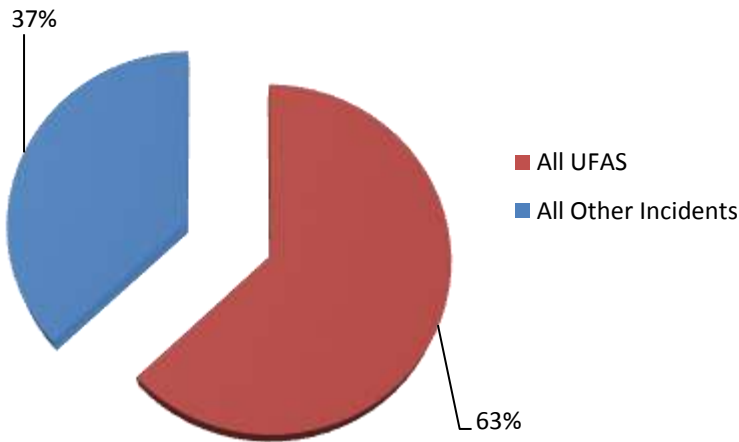
Operational personnel and dedicated Prevention and Protection staff continue to visit repeat callers to identify means of reducing this type of event. Personnel have attended schools to describe the impact that false alarm calls have on our communities particularly the disruption of school life and the inappropriate deployment of SFRS resources.

Key Performance Indicators		Q2 Jul-Sep 2013/14	Q2 Jul-Sep 2014/15	Q2 Jul-Sep 2015/16	Q2 Jul-Sep 2016/17	Q2 Jul-Sep 2017/18	Q2 5 year average	Trend
10a	False Alarm: All	630	629	557	634	561	602	↓
10b	False Alarm: Good Intent	68	71	68	64	50	64	↓
10c	False Alarm: Malicious	24	25	15	29	33	25	↑

2nd Quarter: July - September 2017



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 Performance Overview: 1<sup>st</sup> April – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2017

Key Performance Indicator	Apr-Sep 2013/14	Apr-Sep 2014/15	Apr-Sep 2015/16	Apr-Sep 2016/17	Apr-Sep 2017/18	5 Year Average	Year to Date RAG Rating
All deliberate primary fires (1b)	27	46	37	37	27	35	
All deliberate other building fires (1b(ii))	8	8	7	10	6	8	
All deliberate secondary fires (1c)	318	266	310	330	360	317	
All accidental dwelling fires (2b(i))	98	85	112	113	91	100	
All accidental other building fires (2b(ii))	20	29	27	23	20	24	
All fatal fire casualties (3a(i))	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Non-fatal fire casualties excl. precautionary checkups (3a(ii))	31	12	24	31	18	23	
Non-fatal fire casualties incl. precautionary checkups (3a(iii))	46	21	33	48	20	34	
Special Service Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) (5a)	18	15	18	16	19	17	
Special Service Flooding (5b)	19	12	14	20	22	17	
Special Service Extrication (5c)	16	18	22	24	11	18	
Special Service Others (5d)	109	92	140	162	172	135	
False Alarm: All (10a)	1139	1187	997	1129	1069	1104	
False Alarm: Good Intent (10b)	131	128	123	113	122	123	
False Alarm: Malicious (10c)	48	60	36	49	55	50	

#### Key

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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

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