

ITEM No ...2.....

REPORT TO: DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE

REPORT NUMBER – 421-2015

16th NOVEMBER 2015

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

**SUBJECT: FIRE AND RESCUE QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT - 1 JULY TO 30
SEPTEMBER 2015**

Abstract

The Report contains performance information relating to the second quarter (July - September) 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 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.

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QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR DUNDEE



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
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Quarter 2: 2015-2016 (1st July – 30th September)

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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	Q2 Jul - Sep 2011/12	Q2 Jul - Sep 2012/13	Q2 Jul - Sep 2013/14	Q2 Jul - Sep 2014/15	Q2 Jul - Sep 2015/16	5 Year Average	Quarterly Comparison RAG Rating	Year to Date RAG Rating
Accidental dwelling fires	69	53	48	36	49	51		
Fire casualties and fatalities	15	10	24	13	13	15		
Deliberate Fire Setting	152	96	173	167	129	143		
Non domestic property fires	13	16	13	19	16	15		
Special Service - All	86	84	71	73	90	81		
False Alarms - All	618	590	630	629	557	605		

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 comparable period of all quarterly performance in previous 5 years.

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 199 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 -	88%	Compartment Fire Behaviour -	90%
Road Traffic Collisions -	95%	First Aid -	84%

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 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.

Further to notification that Macalpine Road will form part of a Scottish National Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) response, crews have been conducting search and rescue scenarios utilising vacant premises in the grounds of Liff hospital on the outskirts of Dundee. The same buildings have also been used to practice their BA searching and guideline procedures. The arrival of a further oil rig in the Port of Dundee also prompted a wave of pre-planning and familiarisation visits, along with visits to the V&A site to discuss rescue scenarios due to the presence of three tower cranes. Work has also begun to produce a Site Specific Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for NYNAS.

Blackness Road Fire Station took part in the annual doors open day event on 21st September. Over 850 visitors attended the station and were given the opportunity to tour the station and witness a number of practical demonstrations as well as view some of our front line appliances. The opportunity was also taken to promote some of the prevention work the SFRS are involved in with a number of HFSV's arranged on the day. The local prevention personnel attended the Dundee Flower and Food festival that took place over three days at the start of September. The team utilised the mobile museum which proved a great success with those attending and allowed the opportunity to provide visitors with essential prevention advice. It is approximated that the foot traffic through the museum was in excess of 1600 over the three days.

PRIORITY 2: Reduction of Accidental Dwelling Fires

A total 49 accidental dwelling fires were attended by operational crews during the second quarter of 2015-16. This figure is just below the five year average. Of these incidents 39 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 faulty equipment x10, combustible materials placed too close to a heat source x7, careless handling x7, unknown/ other cause x3 and negligent use of equipment x1. Alcohol was a factor in ten of the incidents attended and was unknown if this was a factor at a further five 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. 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 1419 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
422	511	486	1419

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.

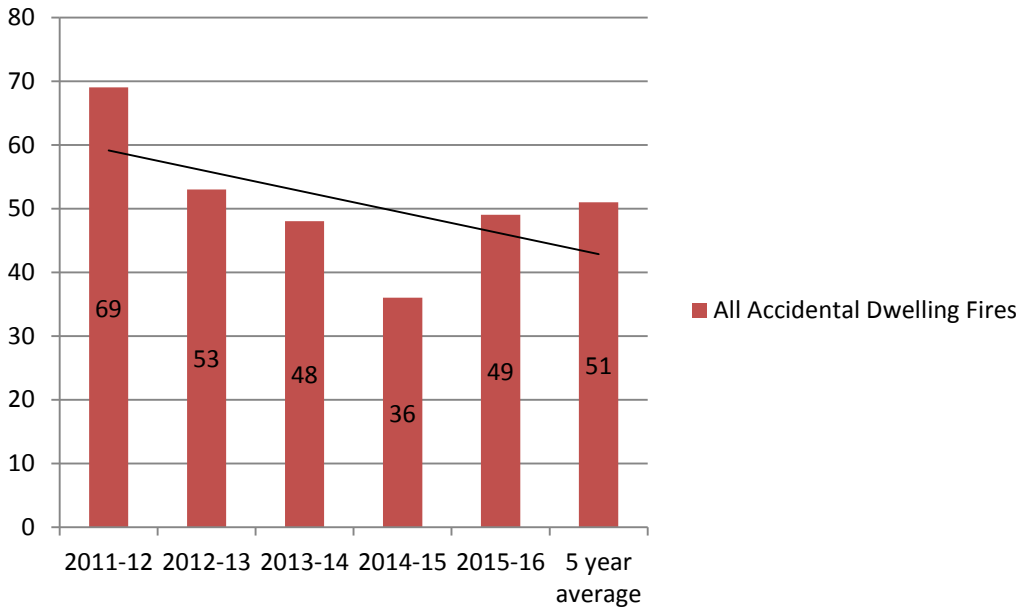
During the first six months we have conducted 2671 HFSV's (High – 856, Med – 1022, Low – 793) and remain on track to achieve the annual target of 3800 HFSV's. Local managers continue to closely monitor the performance of all stations to ensure that these targets are achieved and to ensure fire safety advice and smoke detectors are available to all of our communities.

Notable Event

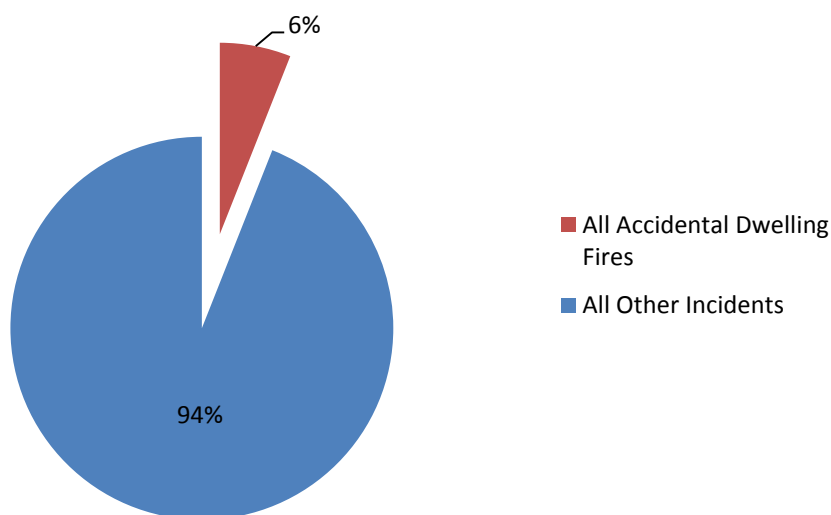
Four electric blanket testing events took place across the city in during September and coincided with the annual electrical safety week. In total twenty five electric blankets were tested with six failing the test. A number of HFSV's were also generated during the events

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Jul - Sep 2011/12	Jul - Sep 2012/13	Jul - Sep 2013/14	Jul - Sep 2014/15	Jul - Sep 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
2b(i)	All accidental dwelling fires	69	53	48	36	49	51	↓

2nd Quarter - 1 July to 30 September 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 13 people recorded as injured within the reporting period which is below the five year average figure. Further analysis has identified that there were a total of thirteen incidents that resulted in the fire casualties encountered. Eleven of these were within households, one was within a hospital setting and one of these was an outdoor fire. Of the eleven incidents in households a smoke alarm was present at nine of these and raised the alarm at six of these. There were no recorded serious injuries, a total of three casualties were recorded as having slight injuries and the remainder were recorded as First Aid / Precautionary check only.

All of the incidents we attended were started accidentally. The biggest cause of the incidents was careless cooking (x6 incidents).

Most casualties were encountered in flatted properties (9 incidents), others were encountered in single occupancy house's x2, one was at a hospital setting and one was at an outdoor incident. Alcohol was a factor in five of the incidents attended and was unknown if this was a factor at a further incident.

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 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.

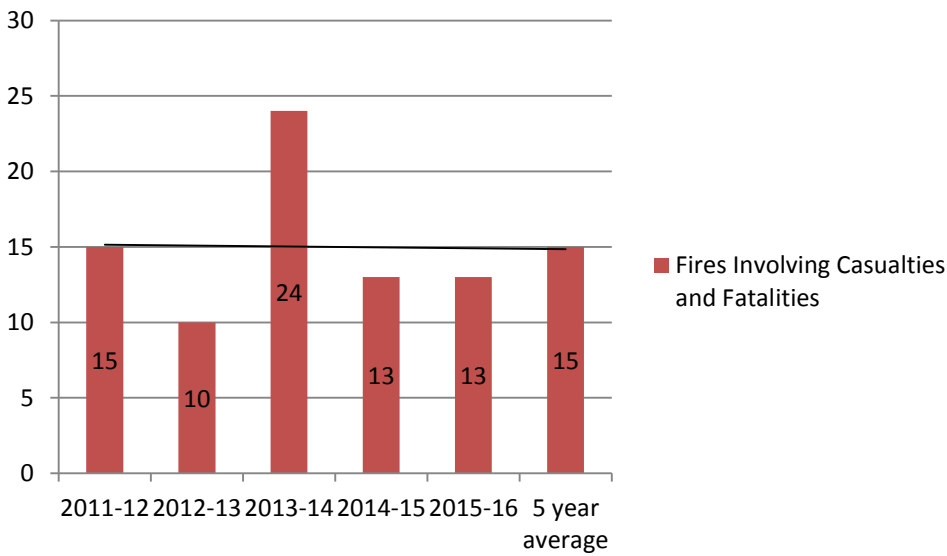
Notable Event

A pioneering partnership initiative by Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) and NHS Tayside, which aims to prevent fires in the homes of the most vulnerable and at risk people, was launched in Dundee on 2nd September. Both organisations have been working closely to produce a new e-learning module for health care professionals, which is hoped will improve home fire safety for the most vulnerable members of the community. Health practitioners will use information contained in the new LearnPro module to identify indicators of people who are at risk from fire, establish fire risks within the home, raise awareness of the prevention services the SFRS can provide and have a better understanding of how to refer individuals to SFRS for a Home Fire Safety Visit. The next stage of this initiative is to explore options for other agencies to access this module.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Jul - Sep 2011/12	Jul - Sep 2012/13	Jul - Sep 2013/14	Jul - Sep 2014/15	Jul - Sep 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
3a(i)	All fatal fire casualties	1	0	0	0	0	0	➔
3a(ii)	Non-fatal fire casualties excl. precautionary checkups	11	7	13	6	9	9	➔
3a(iii)	Non-fatal fire casualties incl. precautionary checkups	14	10	24	13	13	15	⬇

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

2nd Quarter - 1 July to 30 September 2015



PRIORITY 4: Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting

A total of 16 deliberate primary fires were attended by operational crews during the second quarter of 2015-16. This is below the five year average. Six of these incidents were dwelling fires, four were road vehicles, two were outdoor structure fires, one was a children's home, one was sheltered housing, one was an indoor market and one was a garage. 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.

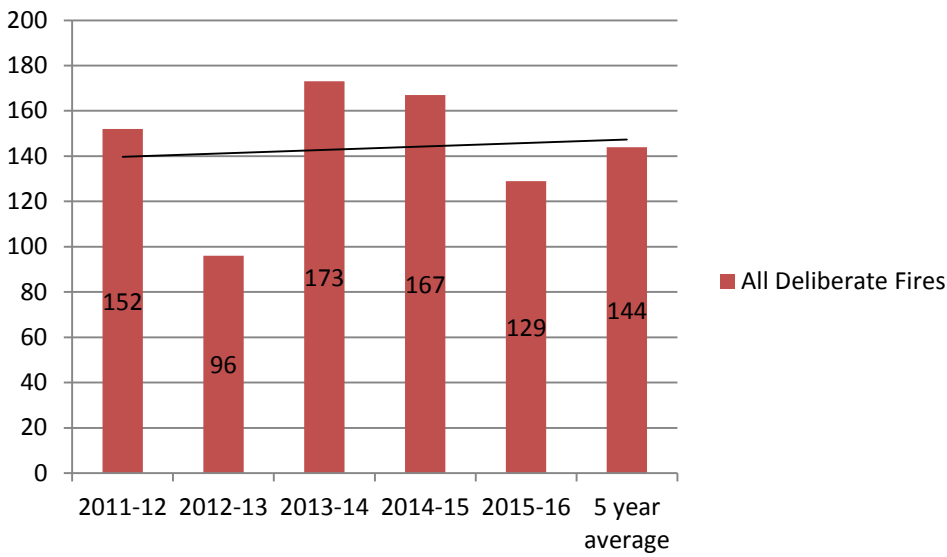
A total of 113 deliberate secondary fires were attended by operational crews during the reporting period which is well below the five year average. The largest type of this incident is small outdoor fires including scrubland/ grass etc. which accounts for 31 incidents. Loose refuse accounts for 25 incidents 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 (34 incidents) and Strathmartine Ward (27 incidents). In the North East the worst affected areas are in the vicinity of the Whitfield Shopping Centre/ Lothian Crescent. In Strathmartine the worst affected areas are in the Kirkton area.

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.

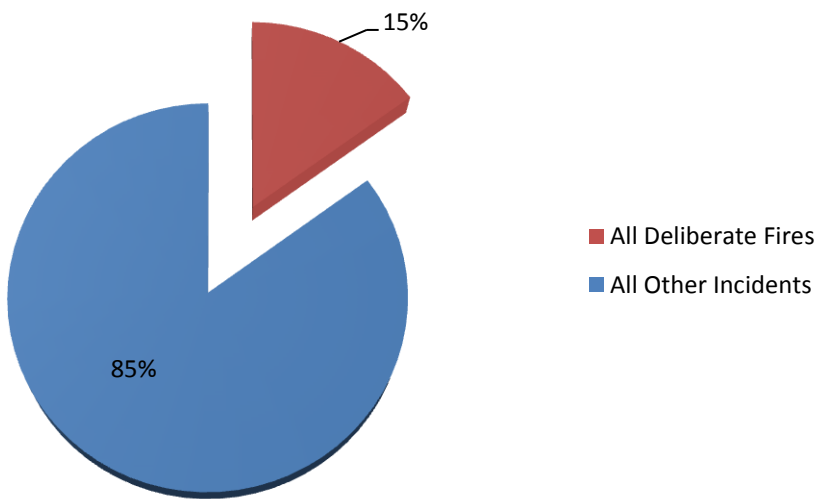
Several schools talks were conducted with pupils living in areas where we experience secondary fires throughout the holiday period. Additionally community safety activities were conducted with Rock Steady and Army Cadets at Barry Buddon utilising a Young Firefighters course activity including personal safety in the event of discovering a fire

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Jul - Sep 2011/12	Jul - Sep 2012/13	Jul - Sep 2013/14	Jul - Sep 2014/15	Jul - Sep 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
1b	All deliberate primary fires	27	14	10	26	16	19	↓
1b(ii)	All deliberate other building fires	0	3	6	5	4	4	→
1c	All deliberate secondary fires	125	82	163	141	113	125	↓

2nd Quarter - 1 July to 30 September 2015



Incident Profile - Percentage of Deliberate Fires



PRIORITY 5: Reduction of Fires in Non Domestic Properties

There were a total of 16 fires in non-domestic properties which were attended by operational crews during the second quarter of 2015-16. This is the same number as the five year average. These incidents occurred mainly within non-residential buildings (x12) such as industrial, warehouse, garages, offices, hospital type accommodation and garden sheds. There were also four fires attended within residential properties which included one within a children's home, one within sheltered housing, one within a boarding house and one in a residential home. 12 of the fires we attended were accidental with the most common cause being overheating/ faulty equipment.

Of the four deliberate fires attended one was a children's home, one was sheltered housing, one was an indoor market and one was a garage. The effort 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.

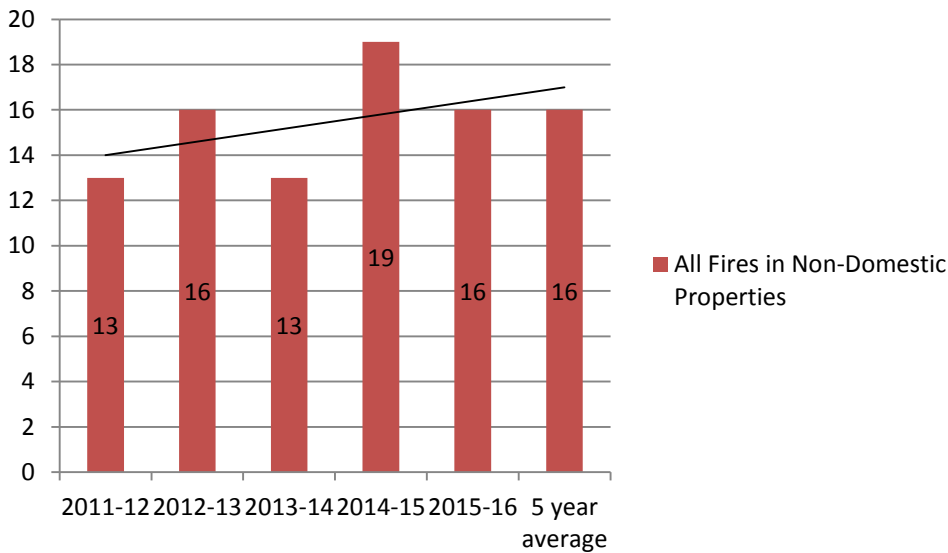
In relation to our statutory legislative fire safety requirements our FSE personnel have been targeting specific premise types to ensure they comply with the fire safety requirements of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005. Premise types that are being targeted are as follows:

- 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

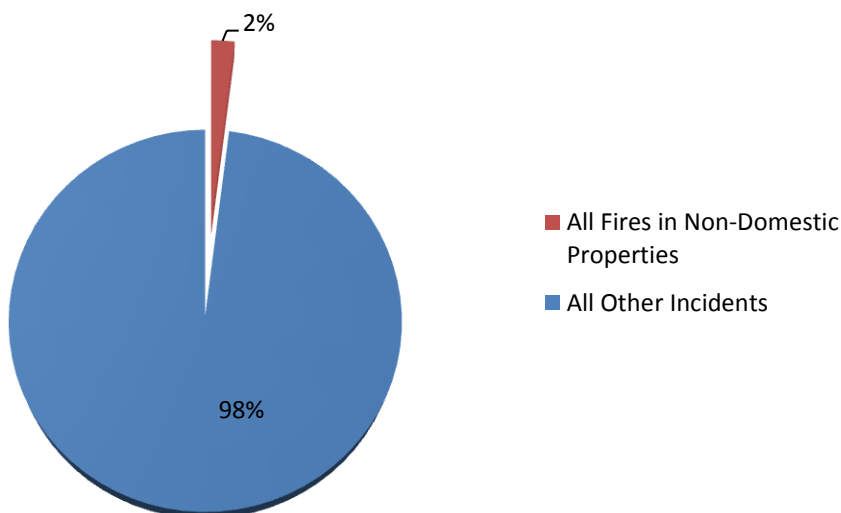
During the reporting period we undertook a total of 321 legislative fire safety audits against a target of 99. The total amount of audits conducted in Dundee during the first six months of 2015/16 is 452. It is anticipated that all premises located within Dundee falling into the above categories will be audited during the year 2015-16.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Jul - Sep 2011/12	Jul - Sep 2012/13	Jul - Sep 2013/14	Jul - Sep 2014/15	Jul - Sep 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
2b(ii)	All accidental other building fires	13	13	7	14	12	12	→
1b(ii)	All deliberate other building fires	0	3	6	5	4	4	→

2nd Quarter - 1 July to 30 September 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.

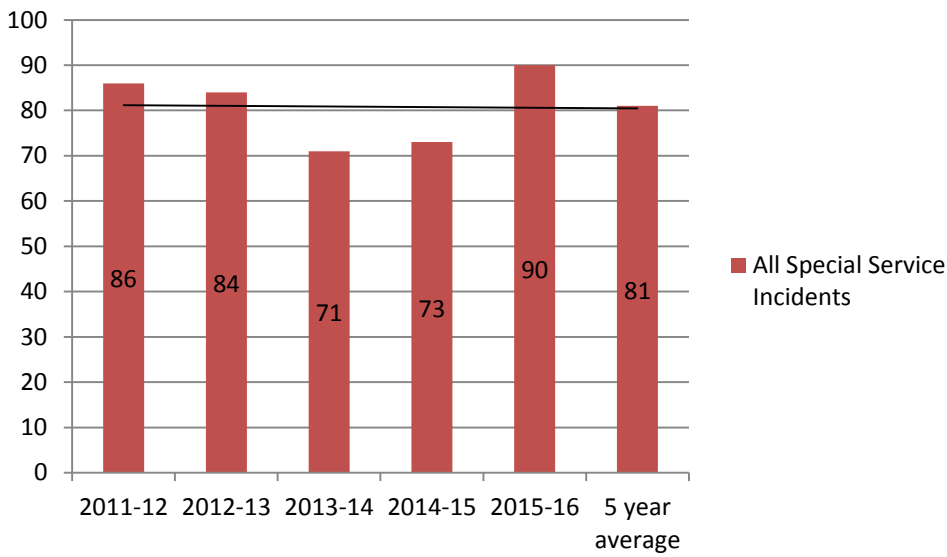
Most non fire casualties/ fatalities attended by the SFRS are encountered at RTC's. During the reporting period the SFRS attended 10 RTC's which is just above the five year average. At two of these incidents Firefighters used hydraulic rescue equipment to extricate casualties (x2), at another incident Firefighters assisted with removing a casualty 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 6 other special service extrication calls which included removing persons from height (7 x youths on roofs at three separate incidents), rescue/ release of personnel (elderly female trapped in bath), removal of rings from a person's hand and handcuffs removed from an adults hands.

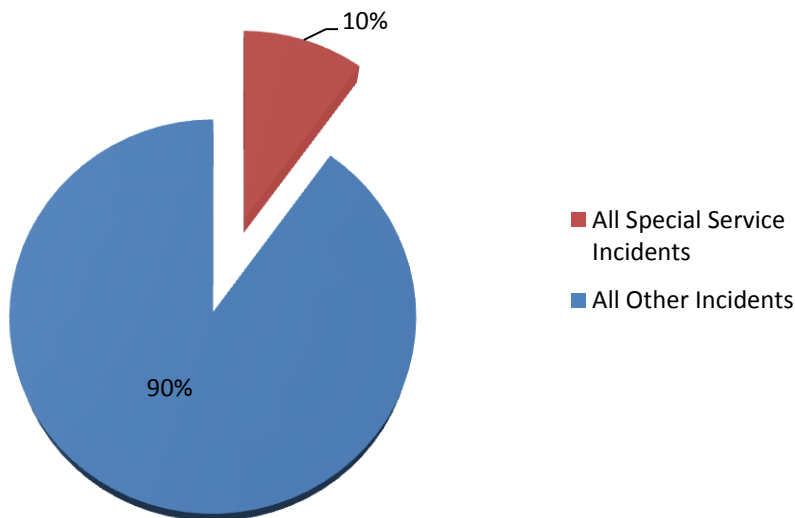
Further analysis of the other ESSC's attended by the SFRS has highlighted that the largest percentage of incidents were to deal with assisting people locked either in or out of their property (x22, of these x10 were a medical assistance requests), trapped animals (8), dangerous structures/ making areas safe (7), assisting other agencies (7), people trapped within lifts (6), spills and leaks (6) and response to medical incidents (4). The remaining incidents were lower in number and ranged from a water rescue to providing advice.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Jul - Sep 2011/12	Jul - Sep 2012/13	Jul - Sep 2013/14	Jul - Sep 2014/15	Jul - Sep 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
5a	Special Service Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)	9	12	9	5	10	9	→
5b	Special Service Flooding	10	8	8	9	7	8	↓
5c	Special Service Extrication	8	7	8	9	6	8	↓
5d	Special Service Others	59	57	46	50	67	56	↑

2nd Quarter - 1 July to 30 September 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 557 UwFS were attended by operational crews during the second quarter of 2015-16. This is well below the five year average.

Of the incidents attended 68 were reported as false alarm good intent. 33 of these were in dwellings with the main causes of the incidents being a mixture of cooking/ burnt toast, steam and overheating appliances. A further 18 were in non-residential buildings (mainly hospital accommodation) with a range of causes and a further 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 15 malicious false alarm calls which were attended by operational crews during the reporting period, 7 of which were in response to a fire alarm call point being activated of which 3 were in student accommodation.

Analysis of the malicious false alarm calls attended during the reporting period has highlighted that five incidents were in different educational premises and three incidents were within 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.

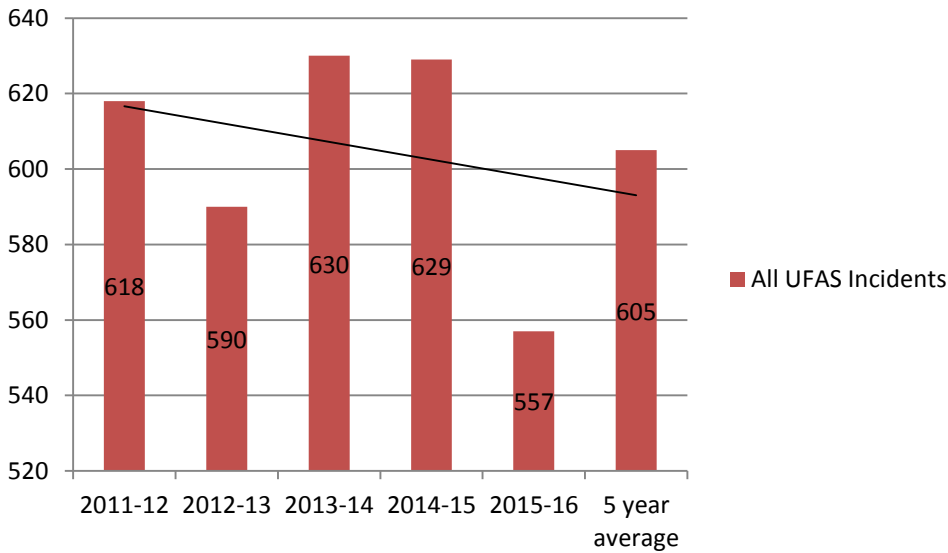
The other category of false alarms includes equipment issues including where the alarm system has activated correctly but no fire is present. The main number of unwanted fire calls can be attributed to the number of calls received to sheltered housing complexes, student accommodation, hospitals, Educational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

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.

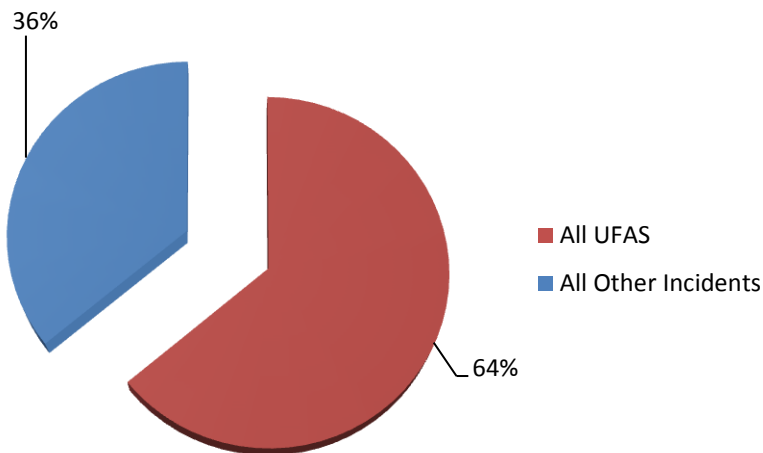
Blackness Road Fire Station personnel are running a joint initiative with NHS staff at Ninewell's in an effort to reduce UFAS incidents. This has involved the recording of each alarm actuation by NHS staff for future scrutiny of the location, type, activation method and any additional information by NHS fire safety team in conjunction with SFRS fire safety officers. Alarm actuations have registered a decrease and the analysis will continue going forward.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Jul - Sep 2011/12	Jul - Sep 2012/13	Jul - Sep 2013/14	Jul - Sep 2014/15	Jul - Sep 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
10a	False Alarm: All	618	590	630	629	557	605	↓
10b	False Alarm: Good Intent	91	76	68	71	68	75	↓
10c	False Alarm: Malicious	42	29	24	25	15	27	↓

2nd Quarter - 1 July to 30 September 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:




	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 Six Month Performance Summary – 1st April – 30th September 2015

Key Performance Indicator	Apr - Sep 2011/12	Apr - Sep 2012/13	Apr - Sep 2013/14	Apr - Sep 2014/15	Apr - Sep 2015/16	5 Year Average	Year to Date RAG Rating
All deliberate primary fires (1b)	53	36	27	46	37	40	
All deliberate other building fires (1b(ii))	5	9	8	8	8	8	
All deliberate secondary fires (1c)	310	155	318	266	310	272	
All accidental dwelling fires (2b(i))	116	119	98	85	112	105	
All accidental other building fires (2b(ii))	37	23	20	29	27	27	
All fatal fire casualties (3a(i))	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Non-fatal fire casualties excl. precautionary checkups (3a(ii))	20	19	31	12	23	21	
Non-fatal fire casualties incl. precautionary checkups (3a(iii))	25	28	46	21	32	30	
Special Service Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) (5a)	16	22	18	15	17	18	
Special Service Flooding (5b)	24	11	19	12	14	16	
Special Service Extrication (5c)	15	15	16	18	22	17	
Special Service Others (5d)	125	100	109	92	141	113	
False Alarm: All (10a)	1147	1092	1139	1187	997	1112	
False Alarm: Good Intent (10b)	173	138	131	128	123	139	
False Alarm: Malicious (10c)	68	50	48	60	36	52	

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 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.