

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**REPORT TO: DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE**

**REPORT NUMBER – 62 -2016**

**21<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2016**

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

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**SUBJECT: FIRE AND RESCUE QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT - 1 OCTOBER TO  
31 DECEMBER 2015**

**Abstract**

The Report contains performance information relating to the third quarter (October - December) 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 nine 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 CITY



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

**Quarter 3: 2015-2016 (1 October – 31 December)**

**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	Q3 Oct-Dec 2011/12	Q3 Oct-Dec 2012/13	Q1 Oct-Dec 2013/14	Q3 Oct-Dec 2014/15	Q3 Oct-Dec 2015/16	5 Year Average	Quarterly Comparison RAG Rating	Year to Date RAG Rating
Accidental dwelling fires	59	61	57	46	54	55		
Fire casualties and fatalities	14	15	14	10	17	14		
Deliberate Fire Setting	215	163	163	152	129	164		
Non domestic property fires	25	19	17	20	25	21		
Special Service - All	110	101	79	73	82	89		
False Alarms - All	590	577	577	558	591	579		

### 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 196 wholtime 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 -	97%	Compartment Fire Behaviour -	94%
Road Traffic Collisions -	96%	First Aid -	98%

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 along with Oil Rigs that are temporarily located in Dundee docks.

Crews have been adhering to the Firefighter Development Programme to plan training events to achieve the Sewers and Ice, Unstable Ground and Sleeping Accommodation modules. Exercises that have been completed by operational personnel based at the Dundee stations during the quarter include:

- Ice Rescues at Swannie Ponds and Monikie Country Park
- Sewer Rescues at Blackness and Arbroath Fire Stations
- Sleeping Accommodation at Kingsway East Fire Station
- Rope Rescue at Kingennie Quarry
- Crane Rescue at Forfar Academy

## PRIORITY 2: Reduction of Accidental Dwelling Fires

A total 54 accidental dwelling fires were attended by operational crews during the 3rd quarter of 2015-16. This is slightly below the five year average. Of these incidents 40 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 (26 incidents), other main causes were combustible materials placed too close to a heat source x8, negligent use of equipment x5, careless handling x4 and faulty equipment x4. Alcohol was a factor in thirteen of the incidents attended and was unknown if this was a factor at a further seven 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 921 HFSV's against a target of 950.

HFSV's Conducted 1 October – 31 December 2015			
High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	Total
278	331	312	921

One of the main reasons for not achieving the quarterly target was due to our focus on reducing deliberate fires particularly in the build up to bonfire night. Additionally conducting HFSV's just prior to and including the festive period proves challenging due to members of the public being busier than normal at that time of year. We do however remain on track to achieve the annual target to deliver 3,800 HFSV's having conducted 3,592 during the first nine months of the financial year.

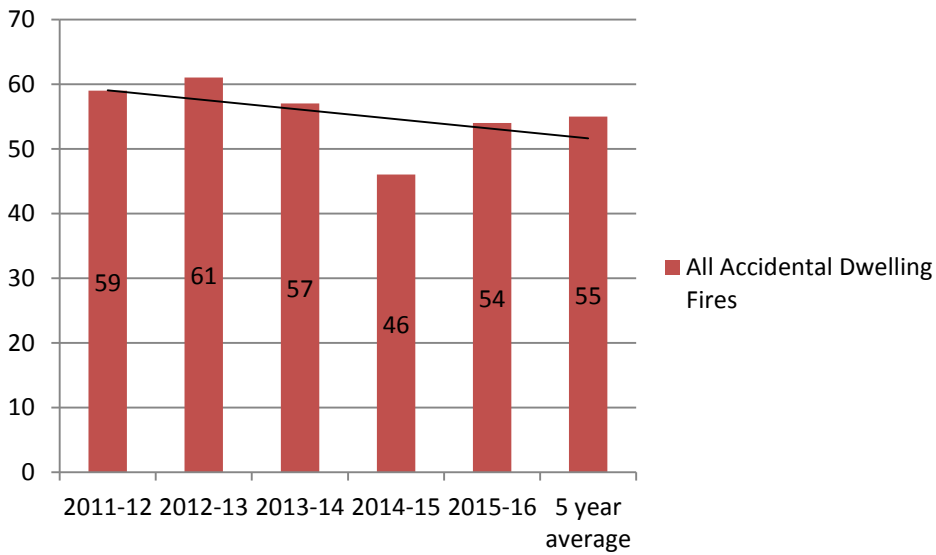
HFSV's Conducted 1 April – 31 December 2015			
High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	Total
1134	1353	1105	3592

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.

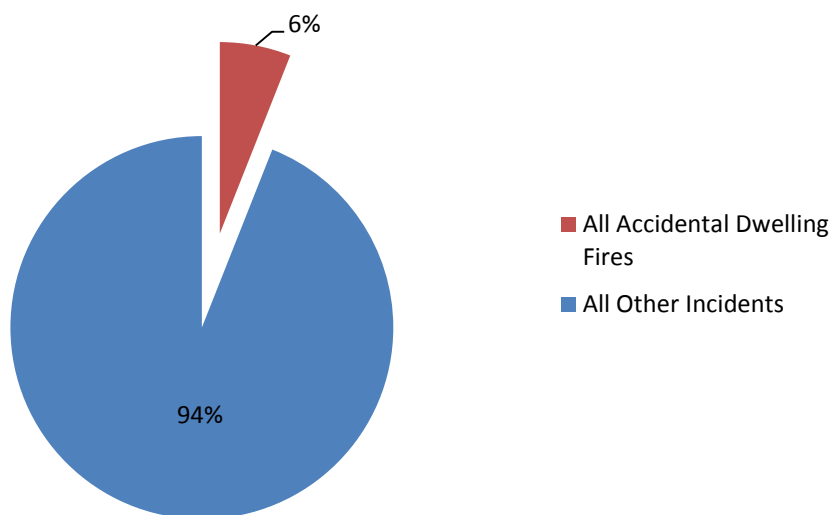
Local managers continue to closely monitor the performance of all stations to ensure that these targets are achieved and to ensure fire safety advice and smoke detectors are available to all of our communities.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q3 Oct-Dec 2011/12	Q3 Oct-Dec 2012/13	Q3 Oct-Dec 2013/14	Q3 Oct-Dec 2014/15	Q3 Apr-Jun 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
2b(i)	All accidental dwelling fires	59	61	57	46	54	55	↓

### 3rd Quarter - 1 October to 31 December 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 17 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 eleven incidents that resulted in the fire casualties encountered, three of which involved more than one casualty. All of these incidents were within households, seven of which had a smoke alarm present and of these six raised the alarm. A total of two 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.

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 (8 incidents), two incidents were encountered in single occupancy house's and the other was encountered in sheltered housing. Alcohol was a factor in six of the incidents attended and was unknown if this was a factor at a further incidents.

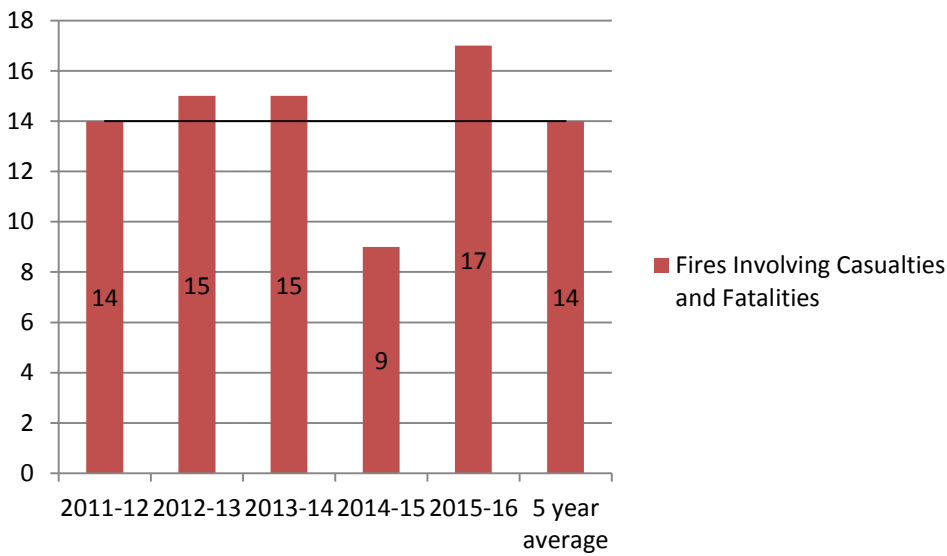
We continue to develop links with partner agencies with the aim of identifying persons considered vulnerable to the effects of fire in order that we can develop joint risk reduction strategies. Our Home Fire Safety Visit initiative and local strategy in conjunction with the development of closer partnership 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.



Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q3 Oct-Dec 2011/12	Q3 Oct-Dec 2012/13	Q3 Oct-Dec 2013/14	Q3 Oct-Dec 2014/15	Q3 Apr-Jun 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
3a(i)	All fatal fire casualties	0	0	0	1	0	0	→
3a(ii)	Non-fatal fire casualties excl. precautionary checkups	8	13	10	9	10	10	→
3a(iii)	Non-fatal fire casualties incl. precautionary checkups	14	15	14	9	17	14	↑

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

### 3rd Quarter - 1 October to 31 December 2015



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

A total of 20 deliberate primary fires were attended by operational crews during the third quarter of 2015-16. This is slightly above the five year average. Nine of these involved road vehicles, five of these incidents were dwelling fires and the other six were a mixture of non-residential properties (2 x Industrial factories, 1 x hospital, 1 x private garage, 1 x garden shed and 1 x theatre). 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 109 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 44 incidents. Wheelie bin fires accounted for a further 41 incidents.

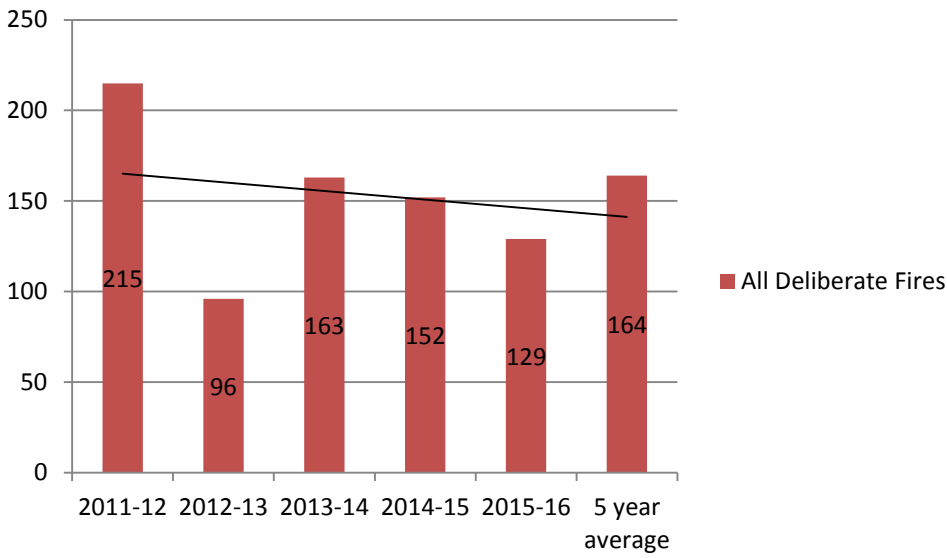
A number of initiatives have been undertaken to reduce these incidents such as Environment Surveys, leaflet drops, fire safety talks, partnership meetings and the involvement of SEPA. Local managers have been working closely with Police Scotland and other partners to address this matter. Intelligence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

### **Notable Incident/ Event**

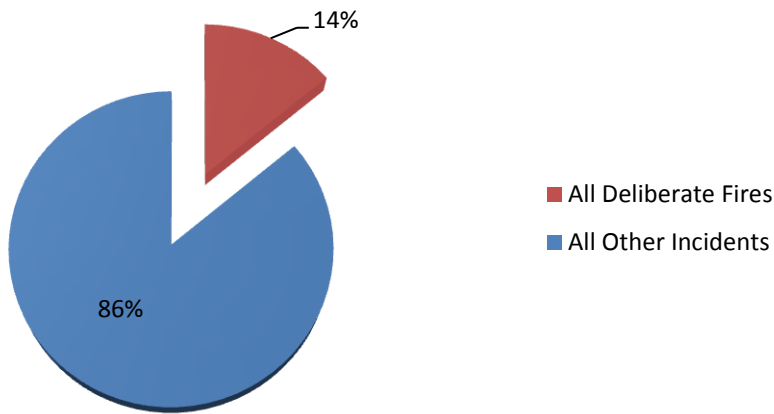
This reporting period encompasses traditionally one of the busiest times of the year (bonfire night and the build up to this) for Fire and Rescue Services across the country and a lot of preventative work was undertaken during this period in the local area. In particular engagement with schools located in areas where there has been significant activity in the past and also with offsite educational services is worthy of mention. The results from this and other initiatives have been encouraging with a continued decline in the number of unauthorised bonfires attended on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2015 (17 x incidents) in comparison to previous years (29 x incidents in 2014, 33 x incidents in 2013 & 46 x incidents in 2012) and no attacks on operational crews. When you consider this against a peak of 96 incidents attended during bonfire night in 2006 this is a significant reduction.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q3 Oct-Dec 2011/12	Q3 Oct-Dec 2012/13	Q3 Oct-Dec 2013/14	Q3 Oct-Dec 2014/15	Q3 Apr-Jun 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
1b	All deliberate primary fires	23	19	8	20	20	18	↑
1b(ii)	All deliberate other building fires	3	3	1	5	6	4	↑
1c	All deliberate secondary fires	192	144	155	132	109	146	↓

3rd Quarter - 1 October to 31 December 2015



Incident Profile - Percentage of Deliberate Fires



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

There were a total of 25 fires in non-domestic properties which were attended by operational crews during the third quarter of 2015-16. This is above the five year average. These incidents occurred mainly within non-residential buildings (x20) such as retail, industrial, education, hospital type accommodation and garden sheds. There were also five fires attended within residential properties which included four within residential homes and one within student accommodation. 19 of the fires we attended were accidental with the most common causes being overheating/ faulty equipment and cooking related.

Of the six deliberate fires attended two were Industrial factories, one was a hospital, one was a private garage, one was a garden shed and one was a theatre. 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.

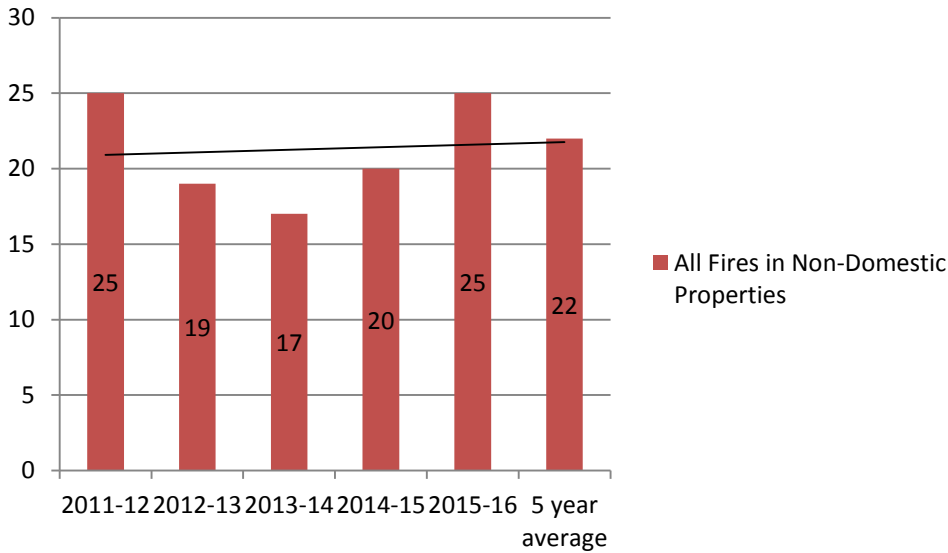
In relation to our statutory legislative fire safety requirements our FSE personnel have been targeting specific premise types to ensure they comply with the fire safety requirements of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005. Premise types that are being targeted are as follows:

- 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

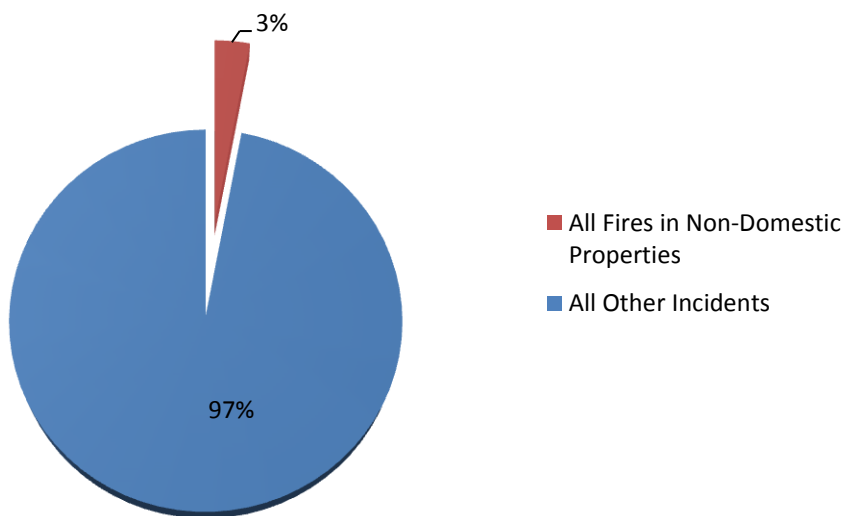
During the reporting period we undertook a total of 122 legislative fire safety audits against a target of 99. It is anticipated that all premises located within Dundee falling into the above categories will be audited during the year 2015-16. In total we have audited 574 premises in the Dundee area during the first nine months of the reporting period, the annual target is 450.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q3 Oct-Dec 2011/12	Q3 Oct-Dec 2012/13	Q3 Oct-Dec 2013/14	Q3 Oct-Dec 2014/15	Q3 Apr-Jun 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
2b(ii)	All accidental other building fires	22	16	16	15	19	18	↑
1b(ii)	All deliberate other building fires	3	3	1	5	6	4	↑

3rd Quarter - 1 October to 31 December 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 8 RTC's which is just below the five year average. Two of these incidents required Firefighters to extricate casualties using hydraulic rescue equipment. At a further three incidents Firefighters assisted with removing casualties using small gear only. At the remaining incidents operational personnel assisted in making the vehicles involved and the scenes safe.

We also attended 10 incidents to deal with flooding which were all of a minor nature. Additionally we attended 3 other special service extrication calls which included rescuing a child from the roof of building, releasing a child with their foot trapped in a shopping trolley and assisting with the release of a person stuck behind fencing.

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 (x18) of these x12 were a medical assistance requests, dangerous structures/ making areas safe (x10), people trapped within lifts (x8), animal assistance incidents (x5) and assisting other agencies (x4). The remaining incidents were lower in number and ranged from Hazardous materials incident to providing advice.

### Notable Incident

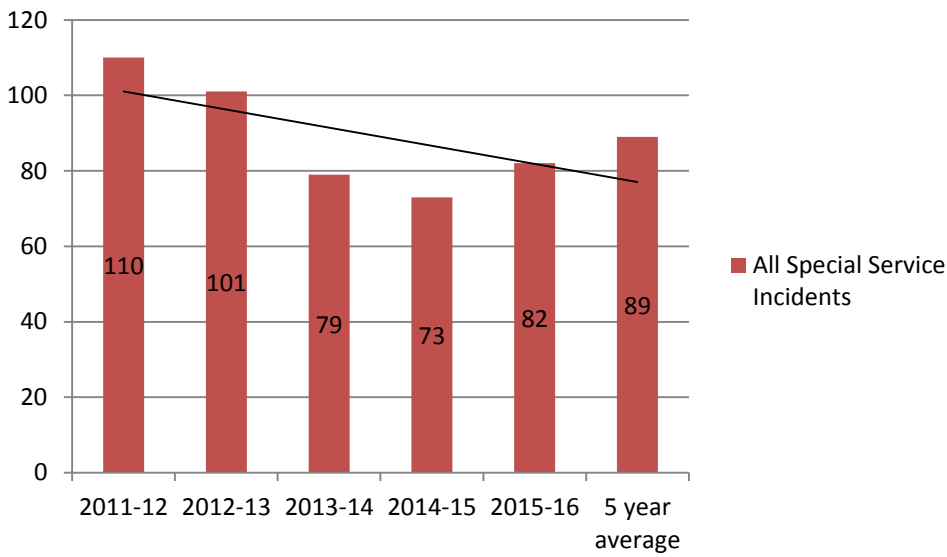


During November 2015 the annual road safety event 'Safe Drive Stay Alive' was held across the Tayside area. In its 10<sup>th</sup> year, the Dundee event was held at the Caird Hall with over 1400 students and staff attending the event. The event is organised and delivered by representatives from the SFRS along with partners from NHS Tayside, the Scottish Ambulance Service, Police Scotland, Tayside's 3x local authorities and many other volunteers.

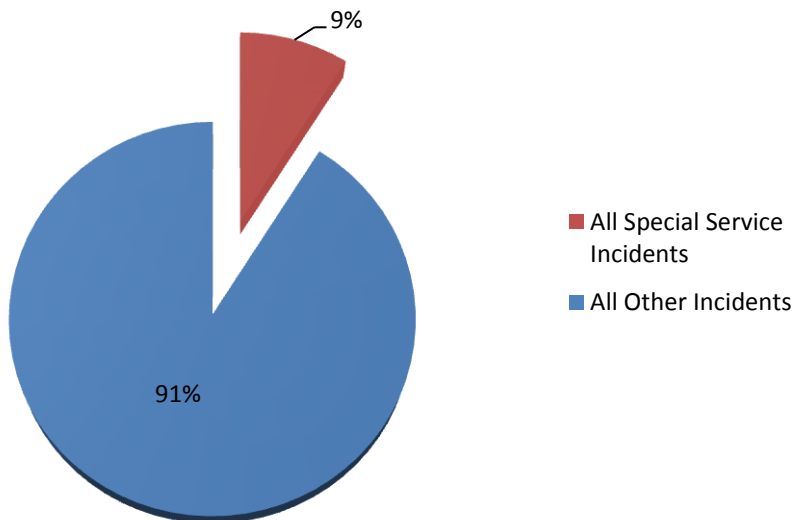
This hard hitting event reinforces important safety message to future drivers before they even begin to learn to drive or as passengers in a car with their friends. The message being put across to the young people is to enjoy the freedom and independence that driving gives you, but also raises their awareness of the risks and responsibilities associated with driving.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q3 Oct-Dec 2011/12	Q3 Oct-Dec 2012/13	Q3 Oct-Dec 2013/14	Q3 Oct-Dec 2014/15	Q3 Apr-Jun 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
5a	Special Service Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)	7	13	4	12	8	9	↓
5b	Special Service Flooding	7	21	10	14	10	12	↓
5c	Special Service Extrication	7	6	5	5	3	5	↓
5d	Special Service Others	89	61	60	42	61	63	↓

### 3rd Quarter - 1 October to 31 December 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 591 UwFS were attended by operational crews during the third quarter of 2015-16. This is above the five year average.

Of the incidents attended 59 were reported as false alarm good intent. 21 of these were in dwellings with the main cause of the incidents being a mixture of cooking/ burnt toast, steam and overheating appliances. A further 14 were outdoor with controlled burning/ bonfires 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 23 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.

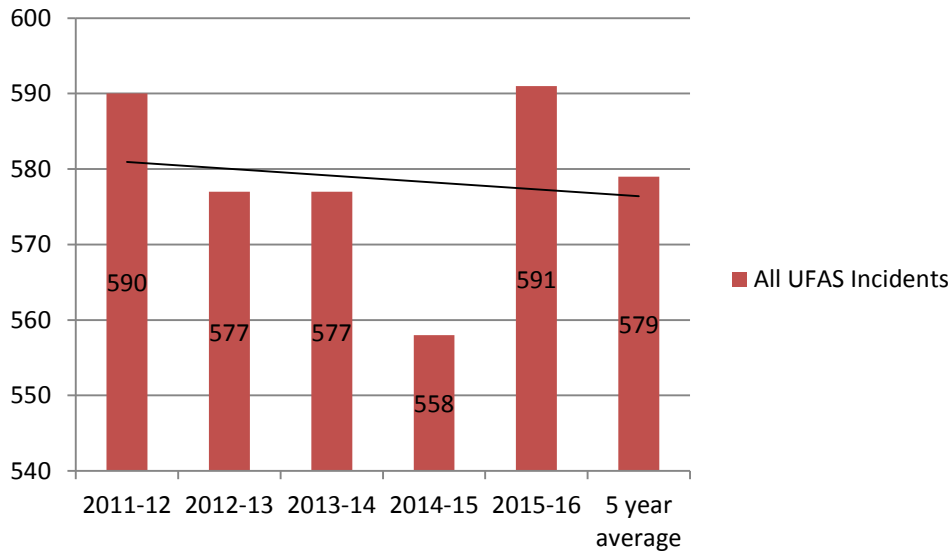
Analysis of the malicious false alarm calls attended during the reporting period has highlighted that 4 incidents were at Ninwells and a further two were directly linked to student accommodation. The other incidents were more isolated. Station personnel and prevention staff continue to educate our communities 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, student accommodation, educational establishments, large retail shopping centres/ supermarkets, temporary accommodation providers, hospitals and residential homes. 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

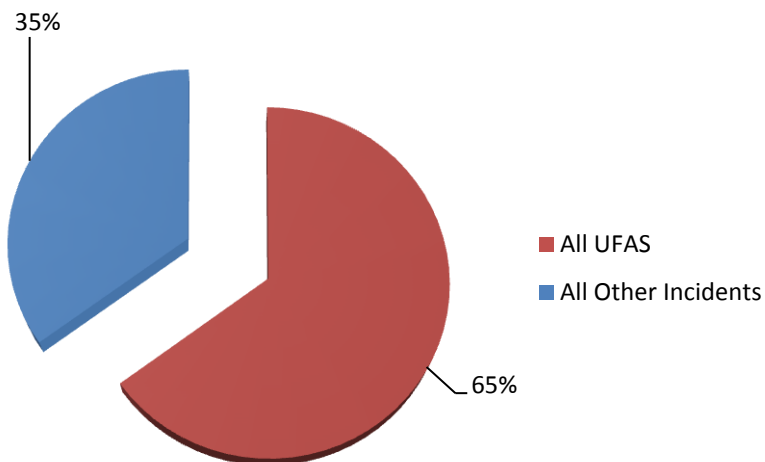
Operational personnel as well as dedicated Prevention and Protection staff continue to visit repeat callers to identify means of reducing this type of event. Annual engagement events with the student community as well as targeting HFSV's within sheltered housing and hostels is a priority for local crews.

Key Performance Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Q3 Oct-Dec 2011/12	Q3 Oct-Dec 2012/13	Q3 Oct-Dec 2013/14	Q3 Oct-Dec 2014/15	Q3 Oct-Dec 2015/16	5 year average	Trend
10a	False Alarm: All	590	577	577	558	591	579	↑
10b	False Alarm: Good Intent	105	106	73	76	59	84	↓
10c	False Alarm: Malicious	31	32	36	21	23	29	↓

### 3rd Quarter - 1 October to 31 December 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 Six Month Performance Summary – 1<sup>st</sup> April – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015

Key Performance Indicator	Apr - Dec 2011/12	Apr - Dec 2012/13	Apr -Dec 2013/14	Apr - Dec 2014/15	Apr -Dec 2015/16	5 Year Average	Year to Date RAG Rating
All deliberate primary fires (1b)	76	55	35	66	57	58	
All deliberate other building fires (1b(ii))	8	12	9	13	14	11	
All deliberate secondary fires (1c)	502	299	473	398	419	418	
All accidental dwelling fires (2b(i))	175	180	155	131	166	161	
All accidental other building fires (2b(ii))	59	39	36	44	46	45	
All fatal fire casualties (3a(i))	1	1	0	1	0	1	
Non-fatal fire casualties excl. precautionary checkups (3a(ii))	28	32	41	21	33	31	
Non-fatal fire casualties incl. precautionary checkups (3a(iii))	39	43	60	30	49	44	
Special Service Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) (5a)	23	35	22	27	25	26	
Special Service Flooding (5b)	31	32	29	26	24	28	
Special Service Extrication (5c)	22	21	21	23	25	22	
Special Service Others (5d)	214	161	169	134	202	176	
False Alarm: All (10a)	1737	1669	1716	1745	1588	1691	
False Alarm: Good Intent (10b)	278	244	204	204	182	222	
False Alarm: Malicious (10c)	99	82	84	81	59	81	

### 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.**