HOW DO YOU MEASURE UP? PSAP PERFORMANCE METRICS





2019 Conference & Tradeshow Halifax, Nova Scotia Halifax Convention Centre



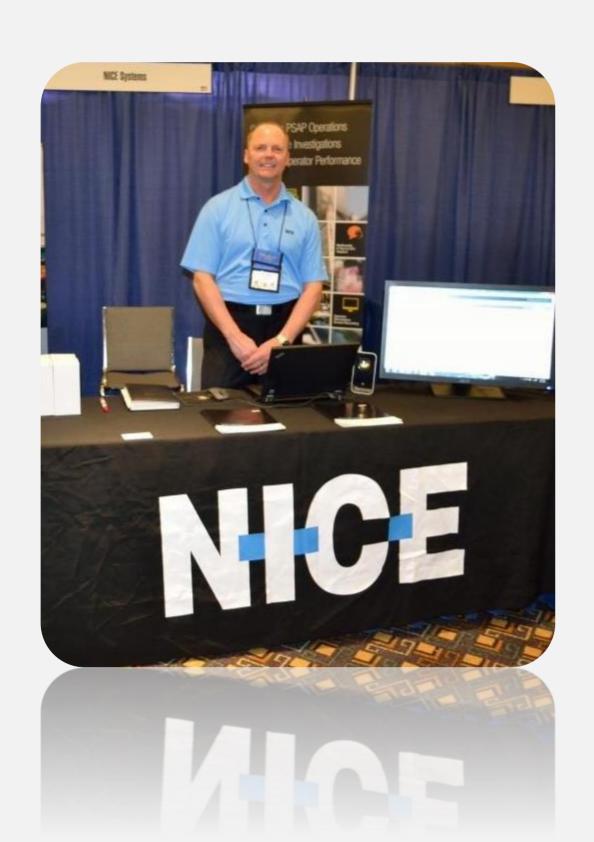
agenda

- Introduction
- Top Challenges for 911 Directors
- Performance Measurement & Reporting Challenges
- PSAP Performance Metrics & Reporting Benchmark Study Results
- Solving the Challenges
- Success Story
- Questions & Answers



Introductions – About Me

John Wynia, NICE Public Safety



- Graduate of NAIT (Northern Alberta Institute of Technology) with Diploma in Marketing
- Joined Dictaphone in 1986 and NICE Systems through acquisition in 2005
- Support all Tier 1 Public Safety throughout Canada and 5 US States
- Recently relocated to Penticton, BC from Calgary



About NICE

• **Founded:** 1986

NASDAQ: NICE

Revenue: \$1.3 Billion+

• **Employees:** 6,500+

- Public Safety Customers: 3,000+
 - 17 out of 20 of the largest cities in US & Canada
- R&D and Support
 - Invented and Patented VoIP Recording
 - 80 dedicated R&D professionals
 - 75 NICE-certified implementation and support engineers, and dozens of regional partners
- Countries: ~150

Public Safety Partnership













Exclusive Customer User Group

- Community Forum for sharing best practices, tips and tools
- Training webinars, videos & resources
- Searchable PUBNUG member database
- Jobs board
- 500+ members



PUBLIC SAFETY NICE USER GROUP





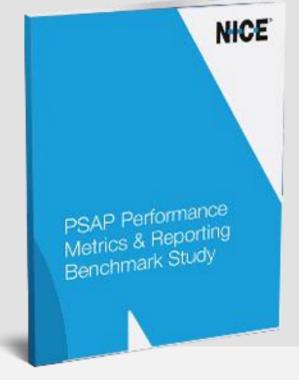
Today, we'll be sharing results from the...

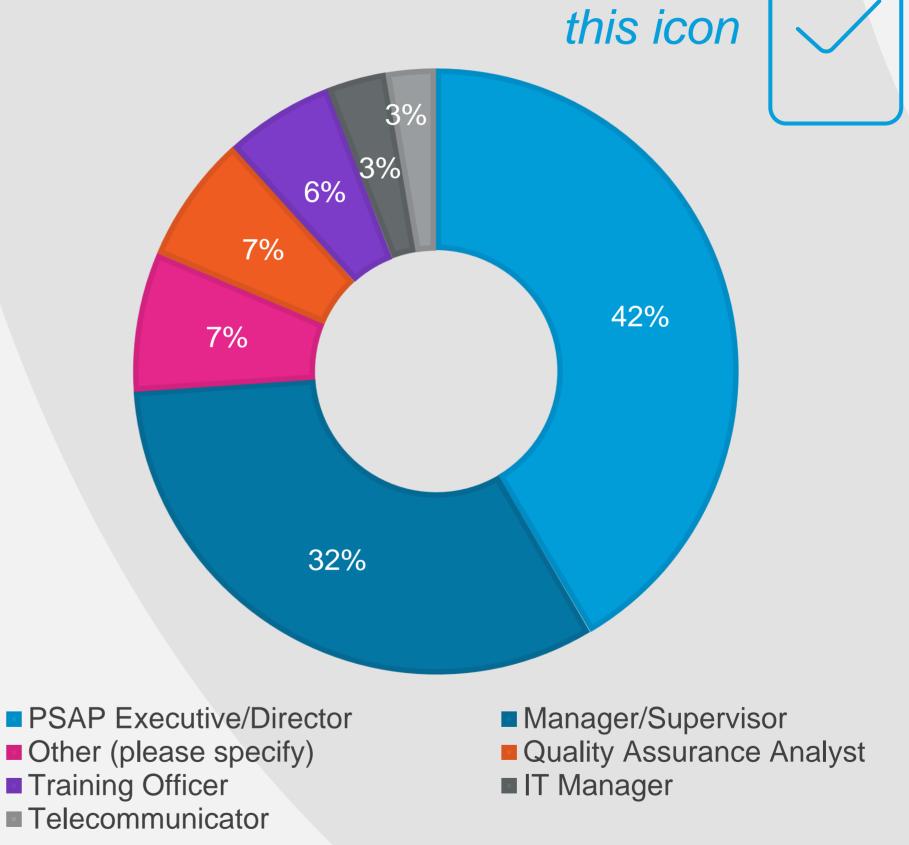
PSAP Performance Metrics & Reporting Benchmark Study

200 respondents from 190 unique agencies of all sizes

 Representing 5 countries and 40+ states/provinces

75% PSAP Director or Manager job role

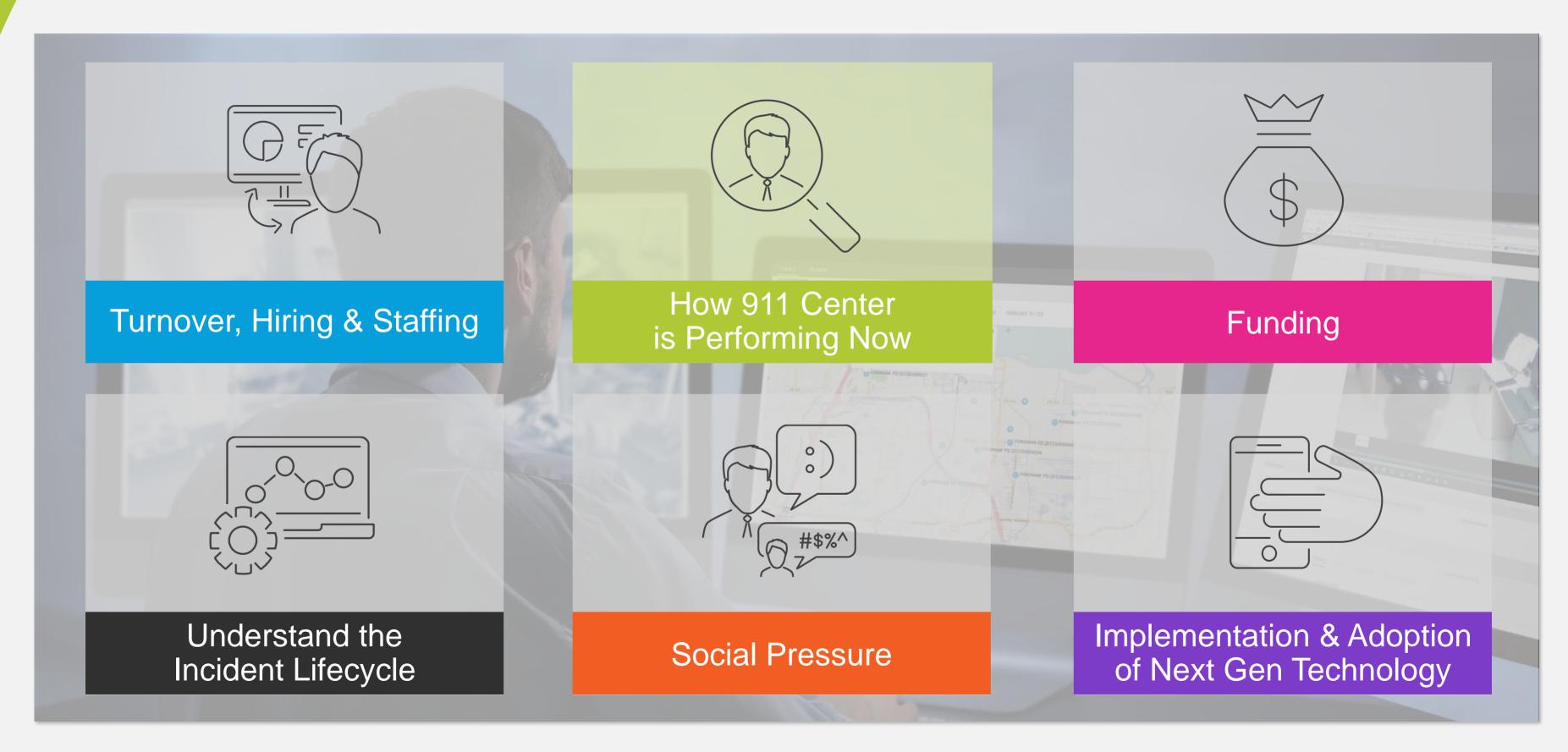




Look for

Challenges for 911 Directors

The Top Challenges for 911 Directors





Performance
Measurement
& Reporting
Challenges

Good metrics are better than an educated guess. Wisdom dictates that Friday and Saturday nights are the busiest. But, with the advent of cell phones, you may find that Thursday drive time eclipses both.

-Barry Furey, Former director of four PSAP's including the Raleigh-Wake Emergency

Communications Center



Why Metrics?

- To understand what your organization, shift, or employee:
 - Is doing
 - How well they are doing it
- To benchmark against standards
- To validate external measurements
- To influence opinion and gain support
- To defend our actions
- To compare with other agencies
- To provide fair and consistent evaluations





What gets measured gets improved.

- Robin S. Sharma



Limited Out-of-Date Performance Metrics



- Metrics about PSAP performance are often several days or weeks old and no longer actionable.
- Simple metrics (Time to Answer and Time to Enter) are available but more complex metrics that tell how the process is working during the entire incident lifecycle are not.
- Metrics are often based upon legacy concepts that have little influence in the real world.





Reporting on the 'busy hour' no longer reflects reality. The real measurement has become how your ECC survives the 'busy minute' when everyone seemingly calls to report the same event simultaneously.

-Barry Furey, Former director of four PSAP's including the Raleigh-Wake Emergency Communications Center



Totals: Everything You Do But Not Everything You Need

Call Taking Metrics

- Time of day
- Day of Week
- Shift
- Employee
- Ten digit versus 9-1-1
- Protocol compliance



Dispatch Metrics

- By agency
- By priority of call

Staffing Metrics

Fiscal Metrics

Event Based Metrics

How will Next Generation 9-1-1 change the way we manage metrics?



NextGen 9-1-1 is no longer just a phone call. It is a multimedia event. As such, careful collection, curation and dissemination of a variety of media is required.

-Barry Furey, Former director of four PSAP's including the Raleigh-Wake Emergency Communications Center



Current Industry Standards



NENA Call Answering Standard/Model Recommendation 56-005

- 90% of all 9-1-1 calls arriving at the PSAP shall be answered within 10 seconds during the busy hour (i.e. greatest call volume).
- 95% of all 9-1-1 calls should be answered within 20 seconds.



NFPA® 1221 Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems

- 95% of alarms received on emergency lines shall be answered within 15 seconds, and 99% within 40 seconds. [7.4.1]
- Where alarms are transferred from primary to a secondary PSAP, the transfer procedure shall not exceed 30 seconds for 95% all alarms processed. [7.4.4]



CALEA Standards for Public Safety Communications Agencies

 The agency has established performance measurements for processing times for all incoming emergency lines.





Our Mission:

Emergency help. Anytime. Any where. Any device.

Our Challenge:

Figuring out what the next device will be.



A Caution About Comparisons

- "Events" and "incidents" are not universally defined
- Different municipalities attribute costs differently:
 - Benefits
 - Brick and Mortar
 - Utilities
 - Depreciation
- Make sure it's "apples to apples"





Having worked both sides of the microphone I can attest to the fact that it takes a lot of well documented and professionally presented facts to win the budget battle against a shiny new hook and ladder.

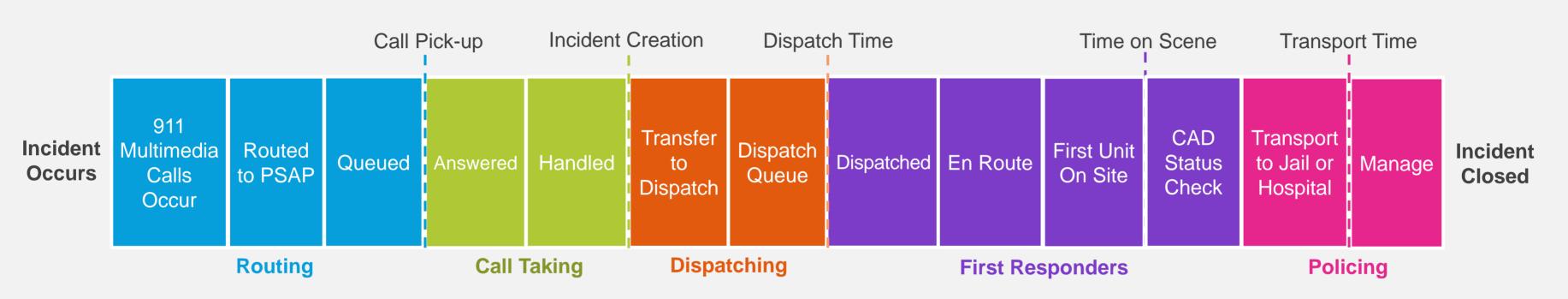
-Barry Furey, Former director of four PSAP's including the Raleigh-Wake Emergency Communications Center



Incident Lifecycle Becoming More Complex



INCIDENT LIFECYCLE



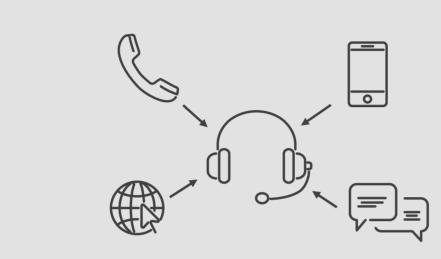
Multiple Calls • Multiple Media Types • Multiple Pieces of Information



Complexity of Incident Lifecycle Raises Important Questions



What is our 911call volume
by incident type? Does it match to what
we are being funded for?



Are we meeting our 911 call answering goals?

If we aren't, where is the problem?

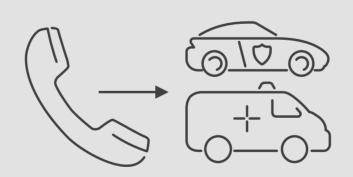


Are we meeting our **call processing** (time to enter, time to dispatch) metrics?

Are we better at **certain situations**?



Are we meeting our **Quality Assurance** metric goals? If not where are the gaps?



What is our **Hello-to-Hello time** (time from call answer to on-scene arrival)?

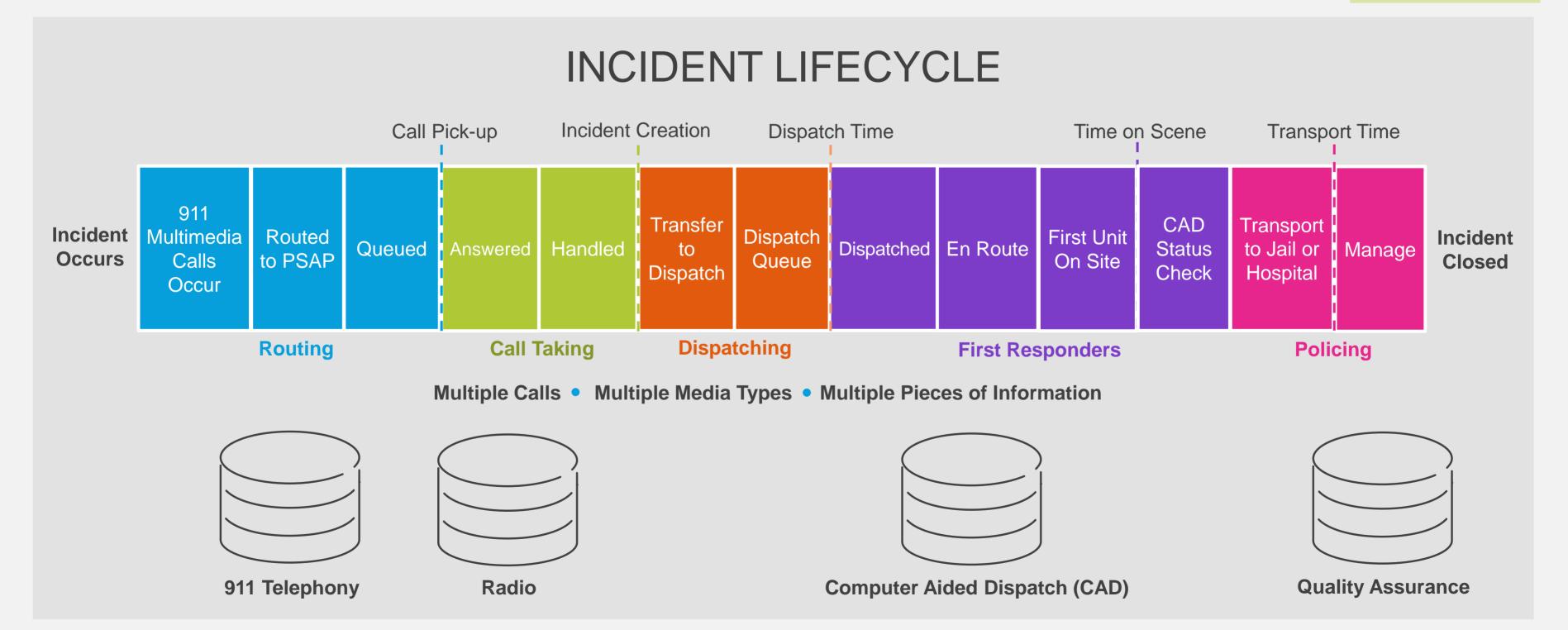


Are we meeting **accreditation** (e.g. CALEA) requirements?



Difficult to Answer Those Questions Because Data Resides in Different Systems







- The data is there, but:
 - Focus is placed on traditional metrics
 - Information is maintained in disparate systems
 - Reporting formats are often incompatible
 - No way to easily and accurately assemble comparisons and reports
- Oftentimes we fail to understand how and when to use this data





If you don't have a defensible QA program, then you don't really have EFD, EMD, or EPD. In the real world, performance without documentation doesn't exist.

-Barry Furey, Former director of four PSAP's including the Raleigh-Wake Emergency Communications Center



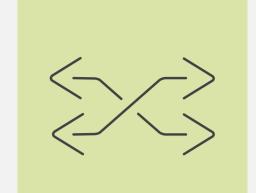
It's All in the Presentation

- Does the actual *number* or *percentage* of impact make a better impression?
- Can you "package" your numbers in an easily relatable fashion?
 - Calls equivalent to one year's work of average employee?
 - Impact per day?
 - Month?
 - Shift?
 - Double the workload?



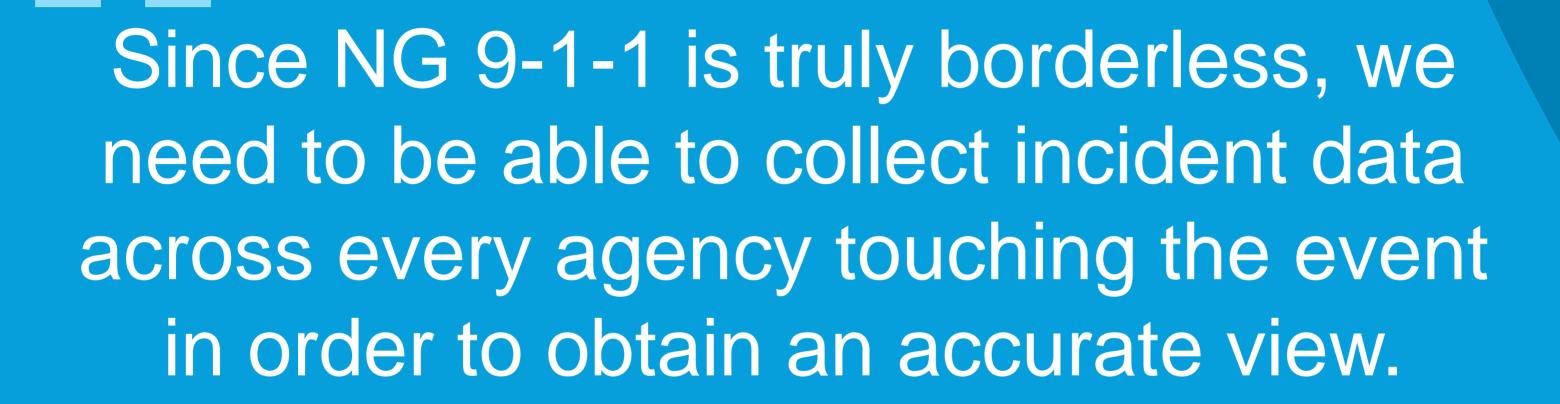


Limited visibility into handoff of emergency response between agencies, and the causes of delayed handoffs



- Interaction with secondary PSAPs
- Single service ECCs
- Mis-routed 911 calls
- Non-specific delivery of wireless 911



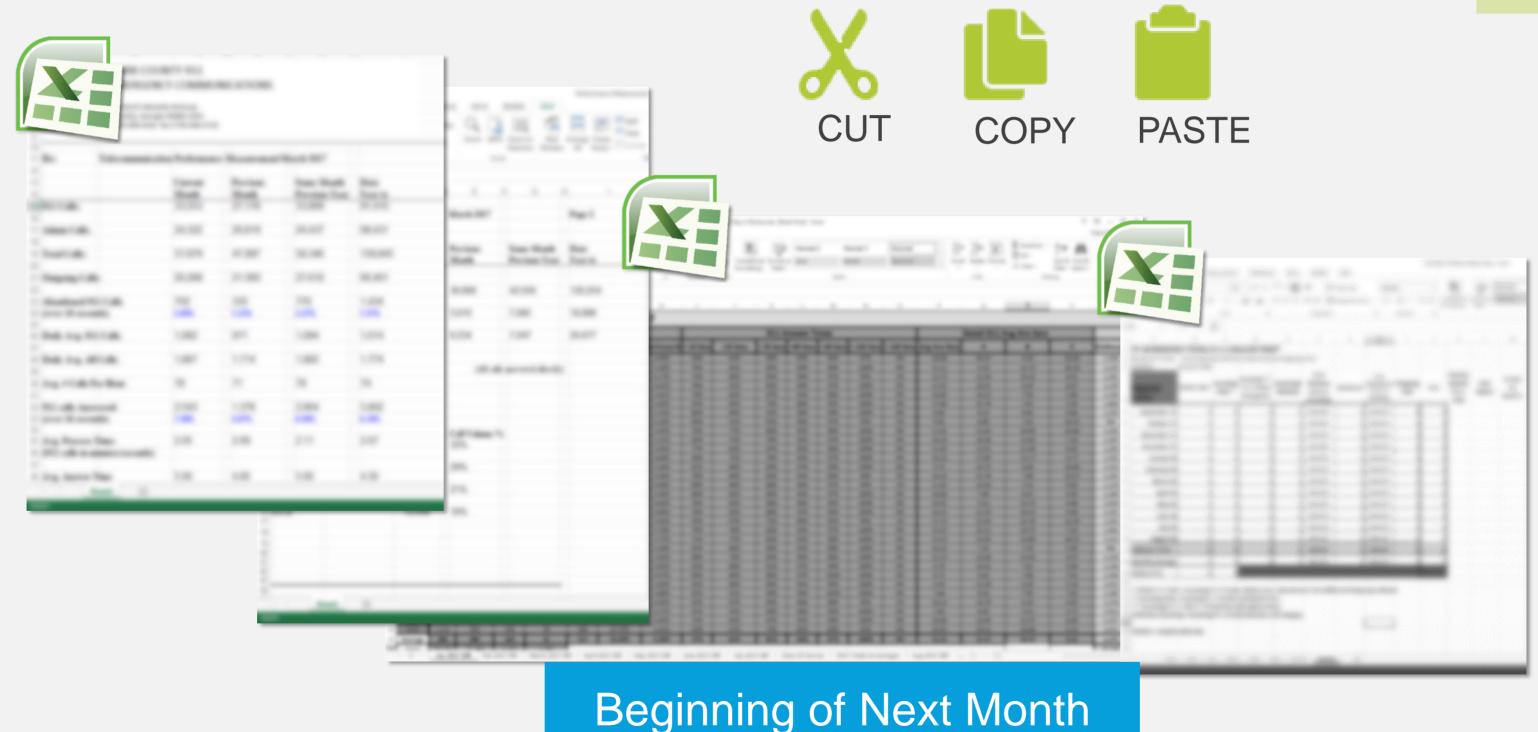


-Barry Furey, Former director of four PSAP's including the Raleigh-Wake Emergency Communications Center



Limited or No IT Capability to Organize Data and Analyst Capability to Manipulate the Data to Produce Insights







PSAP Performance Metrics & Reporting Benchmark Study Results

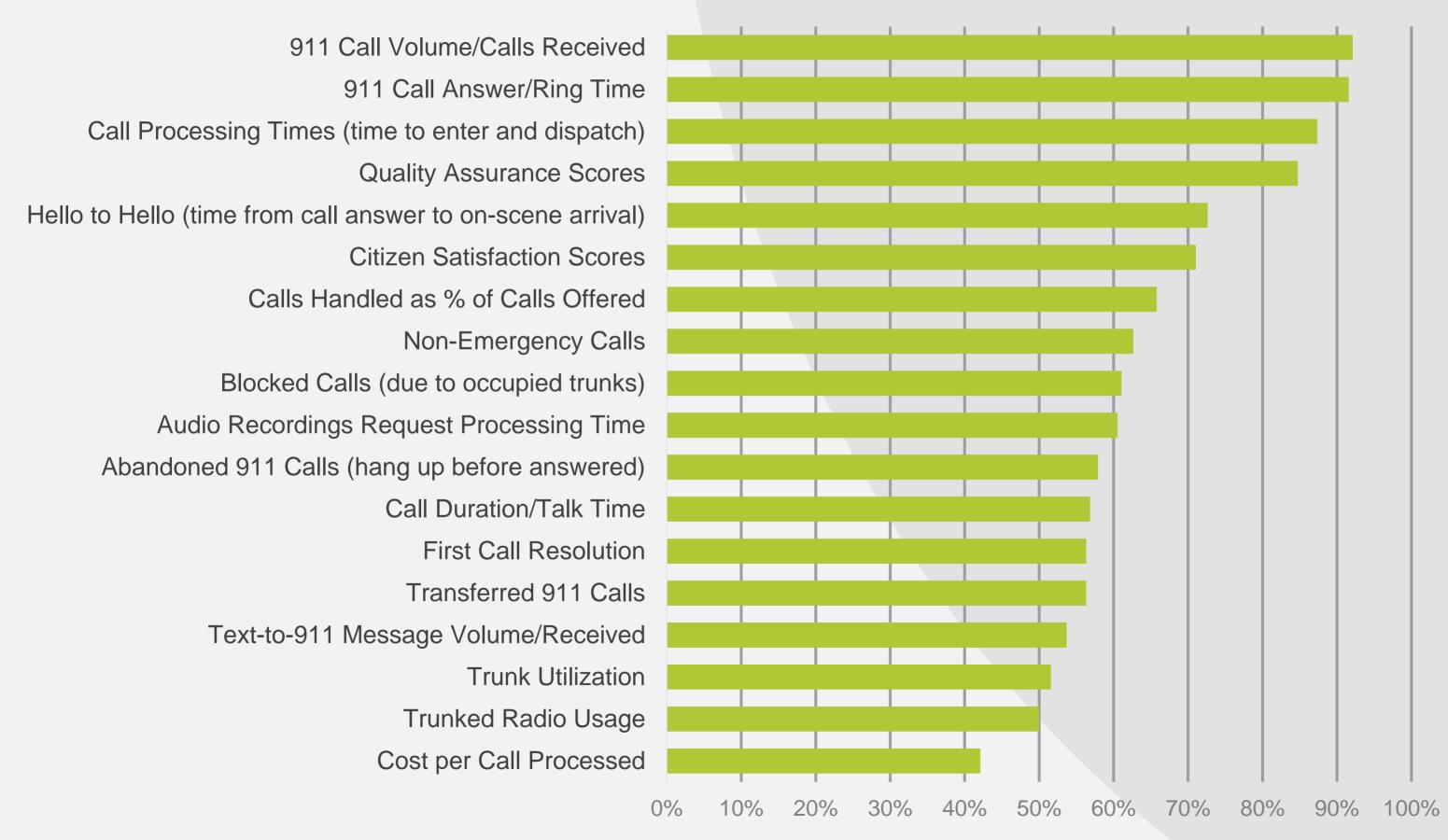
NICE

PSAP Performance Metrics & Reporting Benchmark Study 200 respondents from 190 unique agencies of all sizes

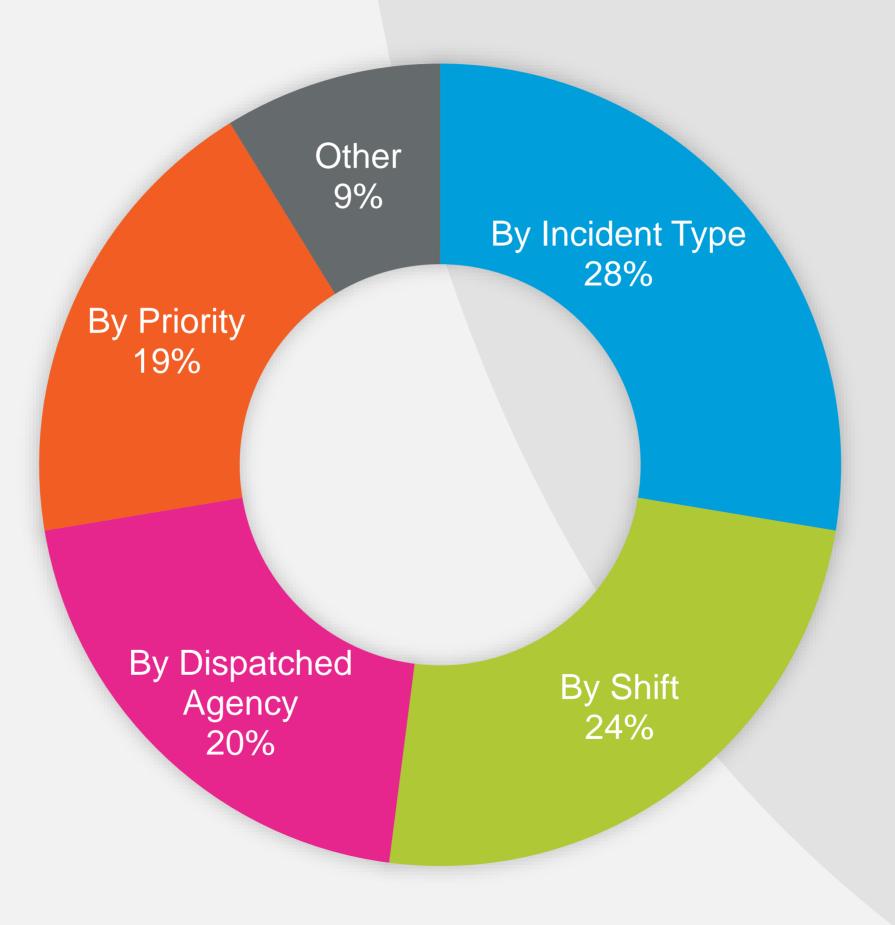
Representing 5 countries and 40+ states/provinces

How important are the following performance metrics?

[Extremely or Very Important]

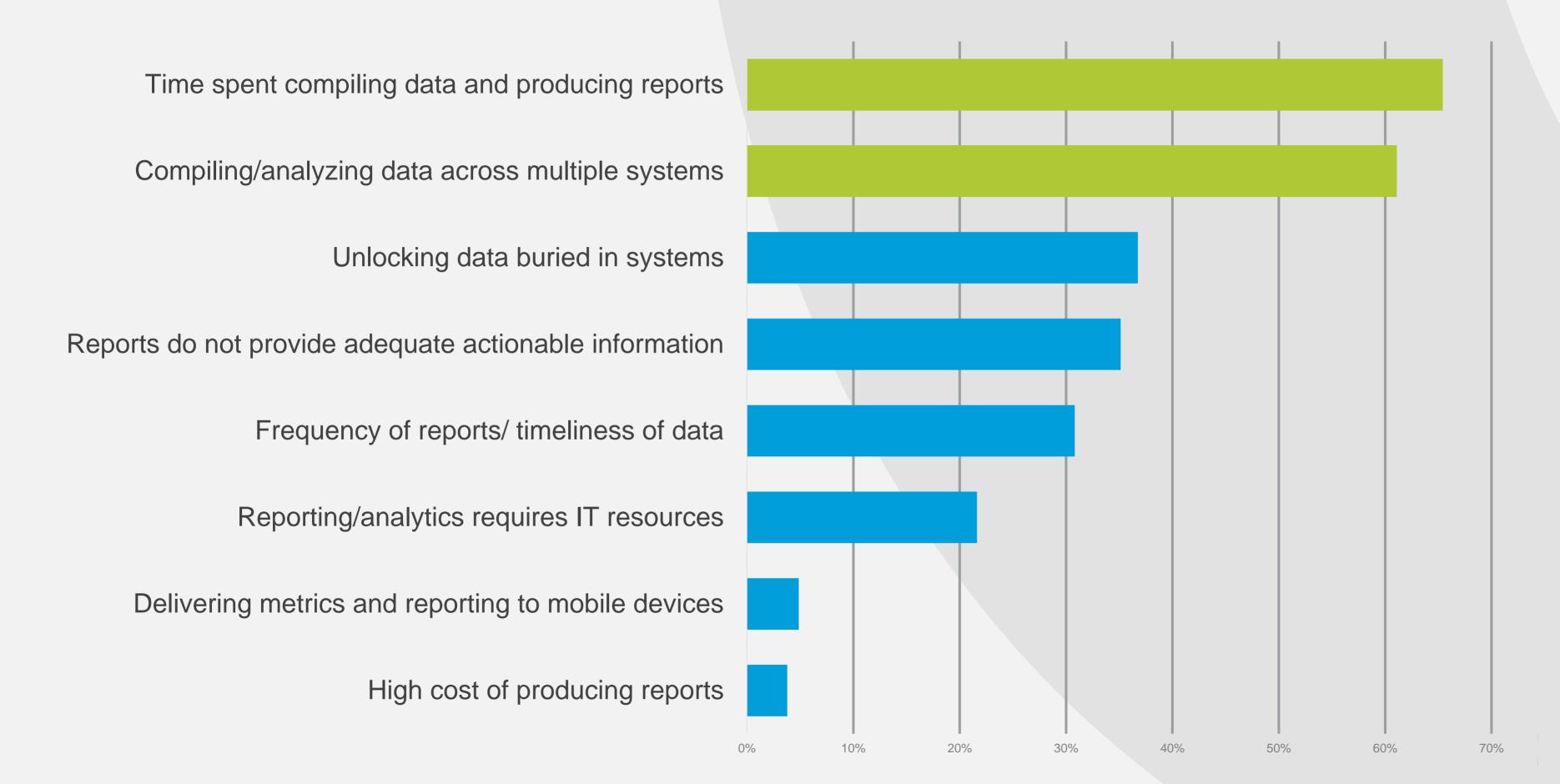


How would you like to be able to break out metrics?



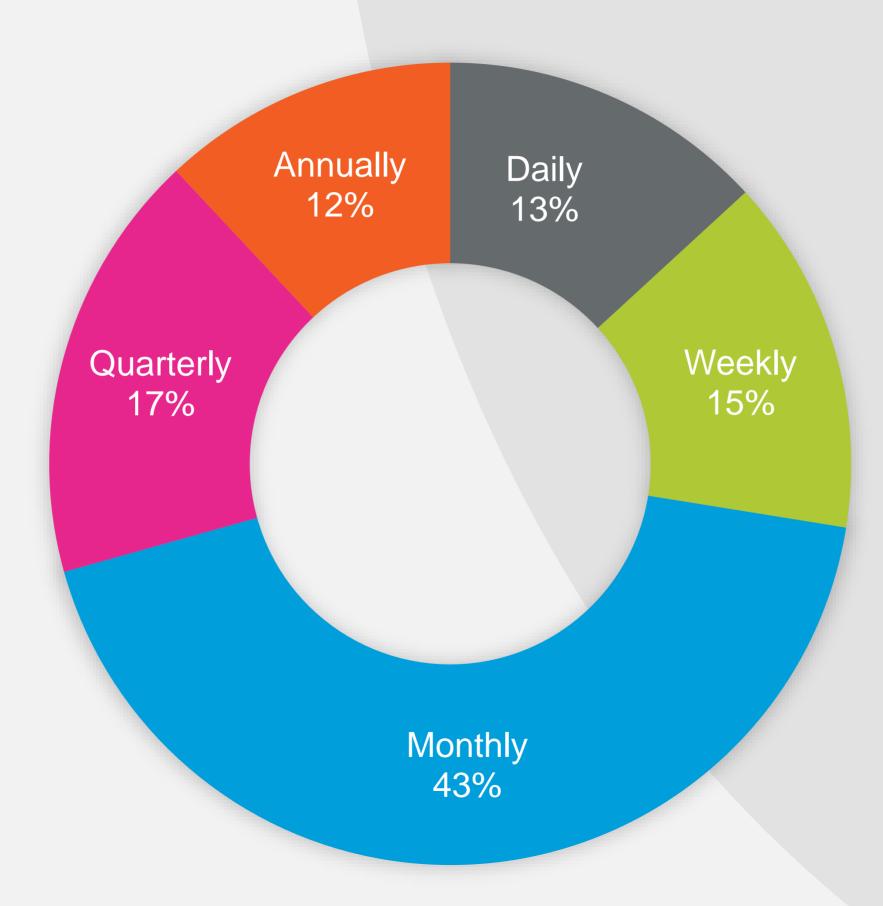


What are your biggest reporting challenges? (select all that apply)



How often do you compile PSAP performance reports?

How does your agency compare?



What impact would near real-time reporting have on your PSAP operations?

Better Decision Making

Identify Problems Faster

Easily address issues in a timely manner

Pinpoint and narrow down what areas of improvement need attention

More effectively isolate and respond to areas where service needs to improve

Better Accountability

Staff Peak Times/Shifts Better

Have Enough Personnel on Duty

Easier to see workloads and identify potential problems

Free up time to perform other essential functions.

Proactive Adjustments and Change vs. Reactive After-the-fact

Ability to reallocate personnel as needed

Greatly increase our ability to staff to call volume at the last minute

The ability to adjust staffing – if we identify a steady increase in calls we can work to get more people in our center earlier

Double QA Coordinators' Work Performance

Invaluable to measure customer service, operator performance and help better evaluate call volume



Addressing The Challenge

Not Enough to Know What You Need to Know Why





What people said, heard, did and information they had access to

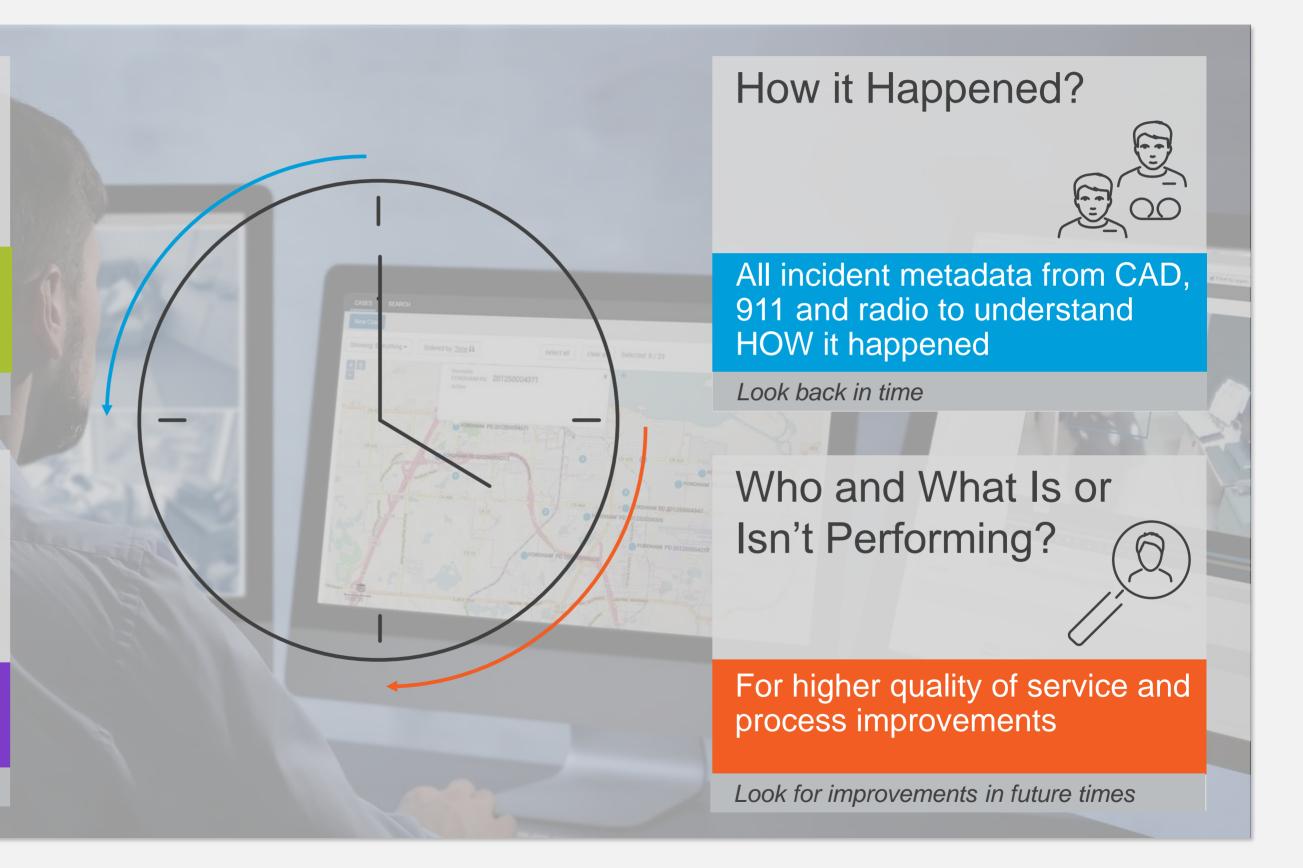
At the time of the incident

What is Happening Now?



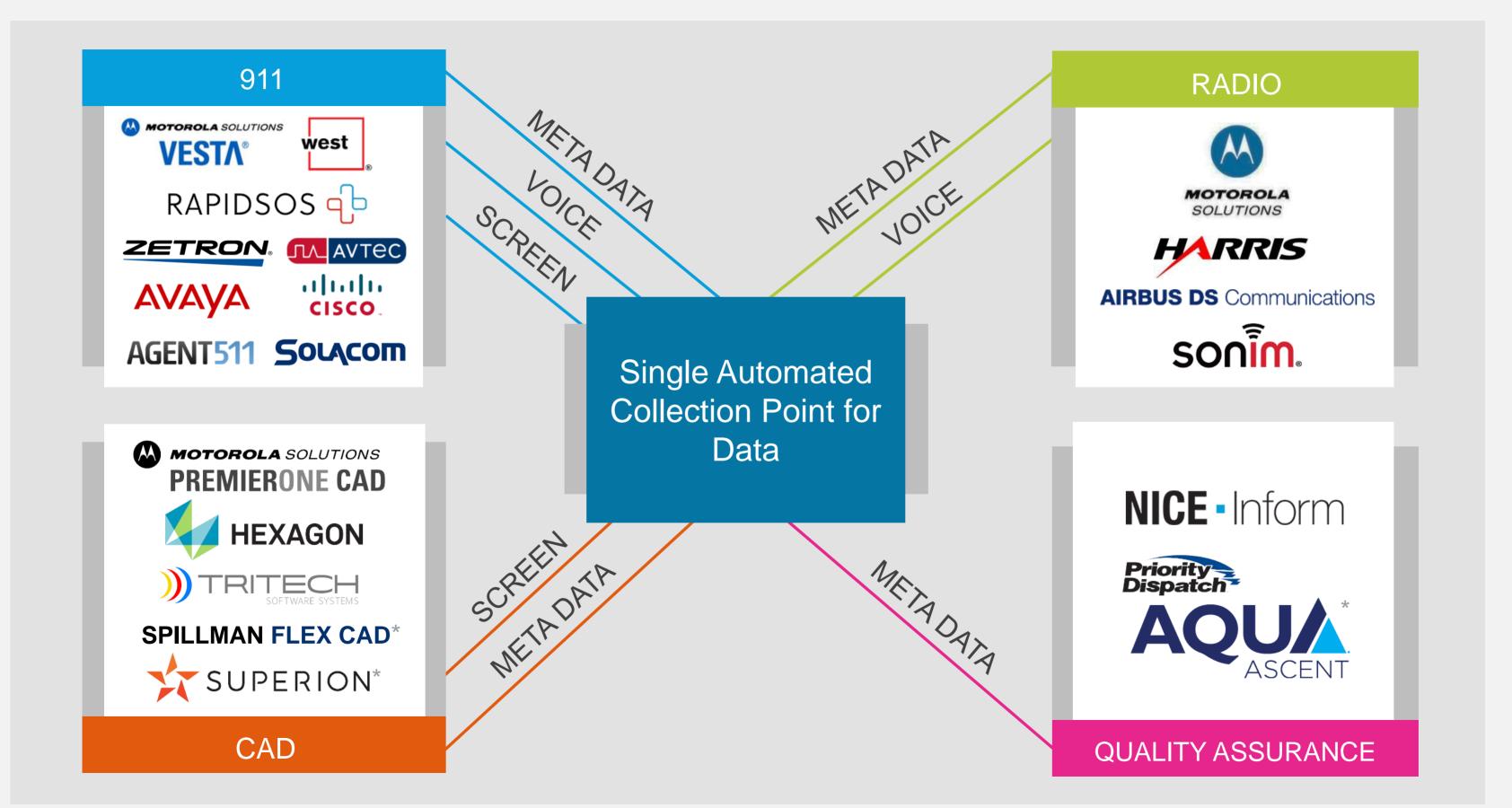
Where to make adjustments now to improve execution

At this moment in time





What Needed: A Single Automated Collection Point for Data





How it Happened and What's Working, What's Not





Essential Metrics





Essential Metrics: Digging Deeper

CALL VOLUME

- # of 911 Calls
- # of Abandoned 911 Calls
- # of Transferred 911 Calls
- # of Non-Emergency Calls
- # of Text-to-911 Messages *

CALL ANSWERING

- Average Time to Answer
- % of 911 Calls answered within 10 Seconds

CALL DURATIONS

- Avg. Call Duration
- Avg. Duration per Day of Week
- Avg. Duration per Hour of Day

QUALITY ASSURANCE

- # of Evaluations by Status *
- Avg. % Score per Operator *
- Avg. % Score per Group *
- Avg. Score per Question *

RADIO TRANSMISSIONS

- # of Transmissions per Radio ID
- # of Transmissions per Resource (Talkgroup / Channel)
- Radio Transmissions by Duration
- Radio Transmissions by Location
- Emergency Events by Resource *

CALL PROCESSING

- Time to Enter
- Time to Dispatch
- Time to On-Scene (Hello to Hello)

INCIDENTS (CAD)

- Incident Volume
- Incident Locations
- Scene Clear Time (Close Out)
- Transport Time
- Incident Comments

View metrics by

OPERATOR

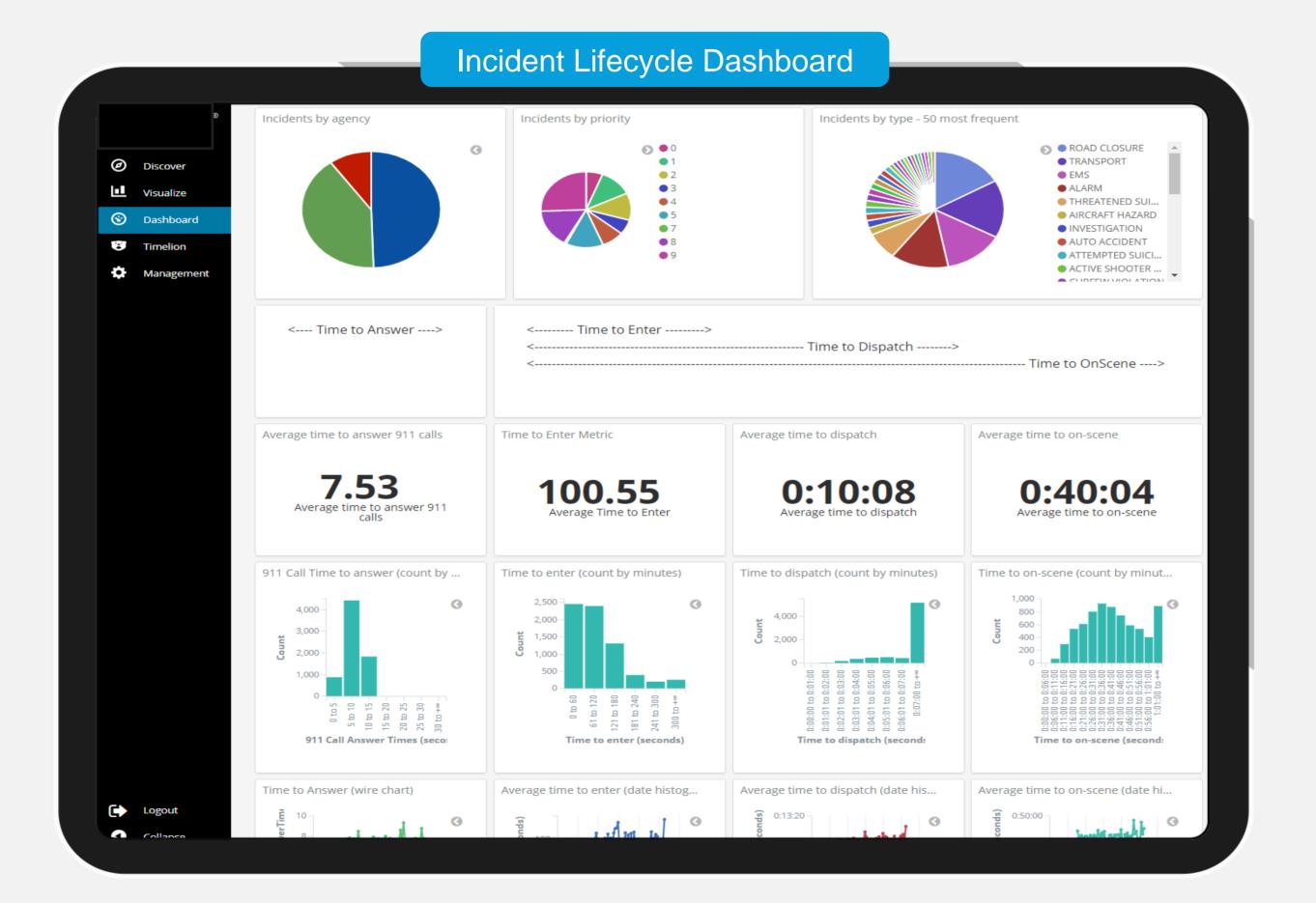
LOCATION

AGENCY

INCIDENT TYPE

PRIORITY

Real-time Information vs. Stale Data?

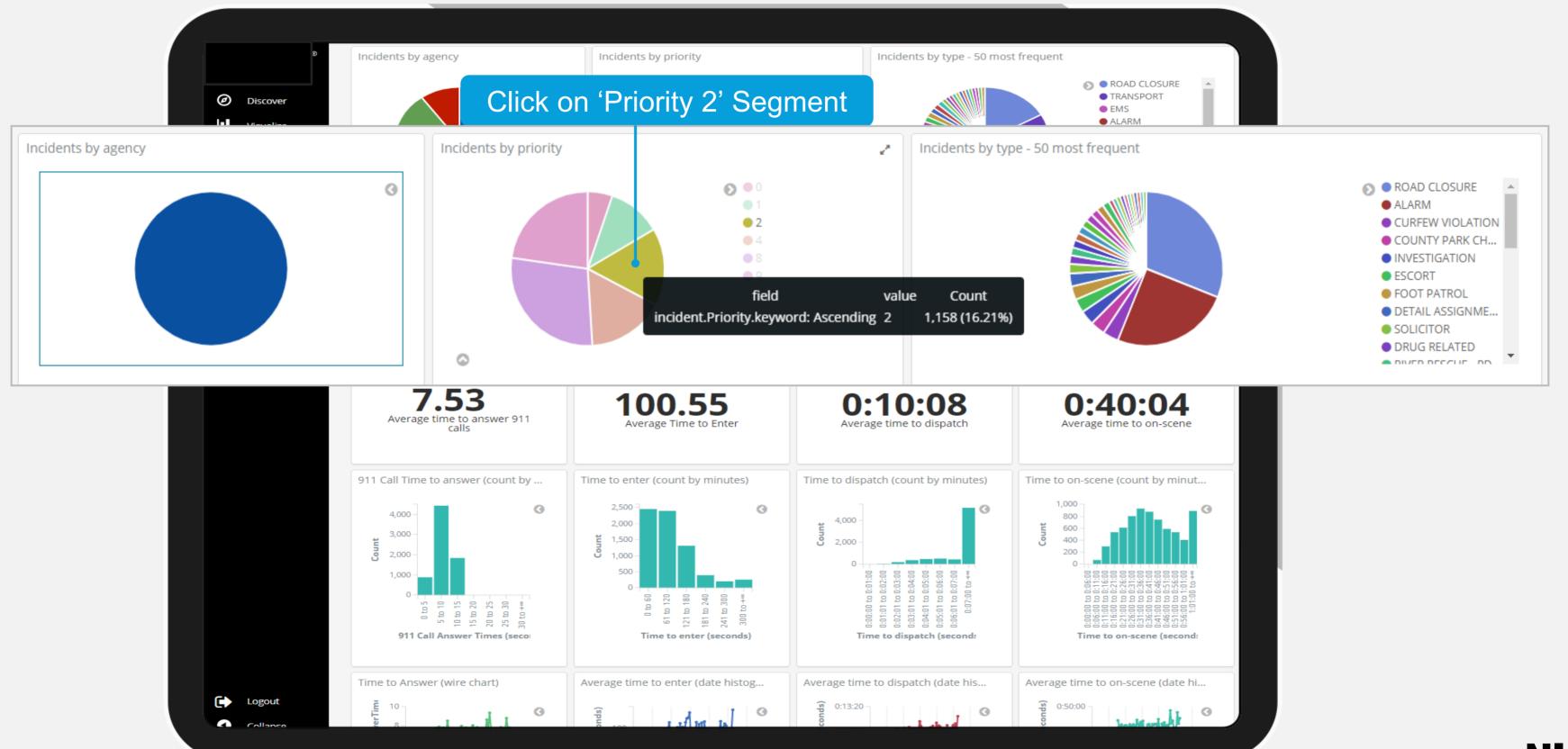




Supporting Your Stakeholders

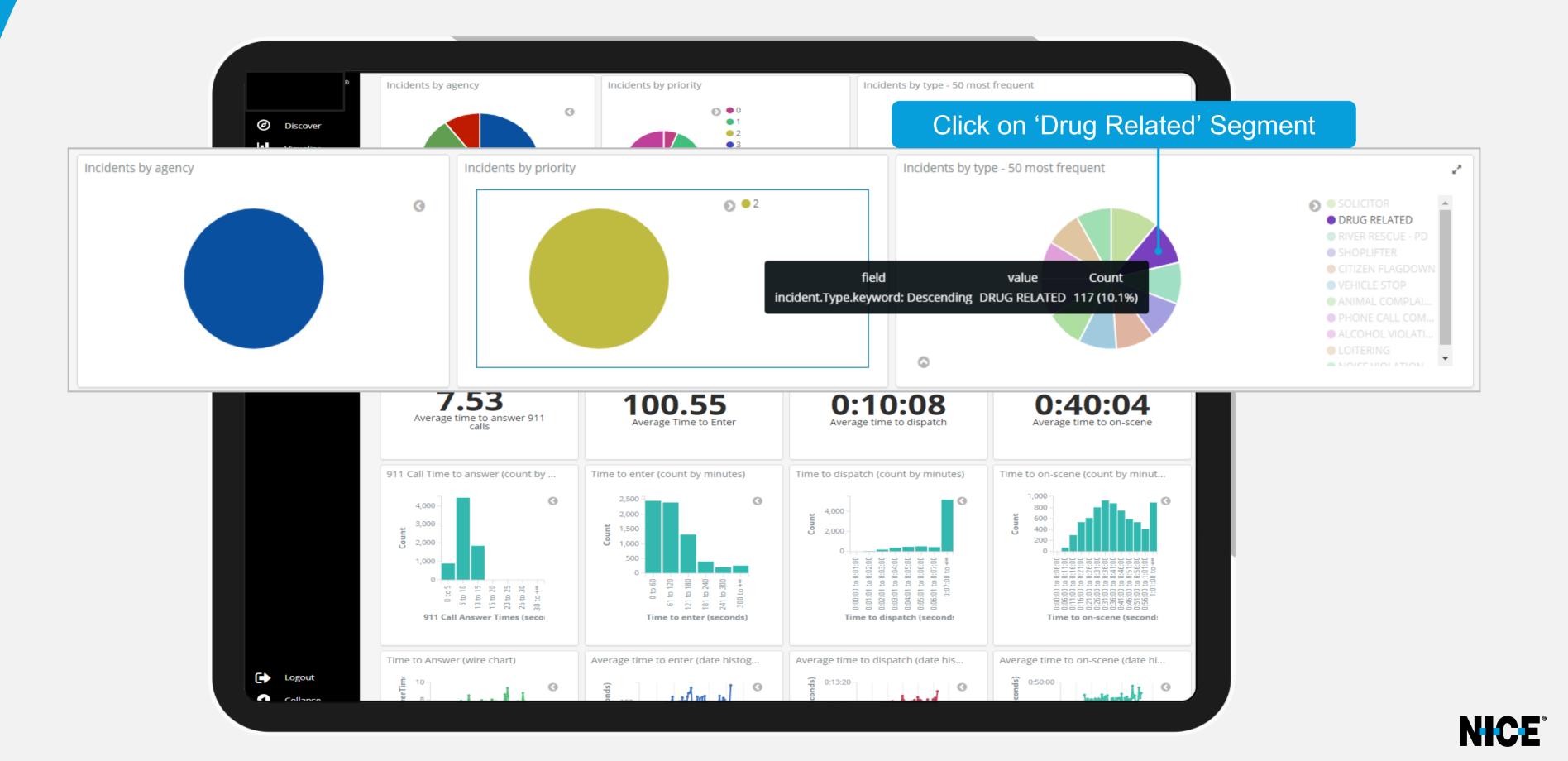


High Priority Incidents and Critical Performance Factors

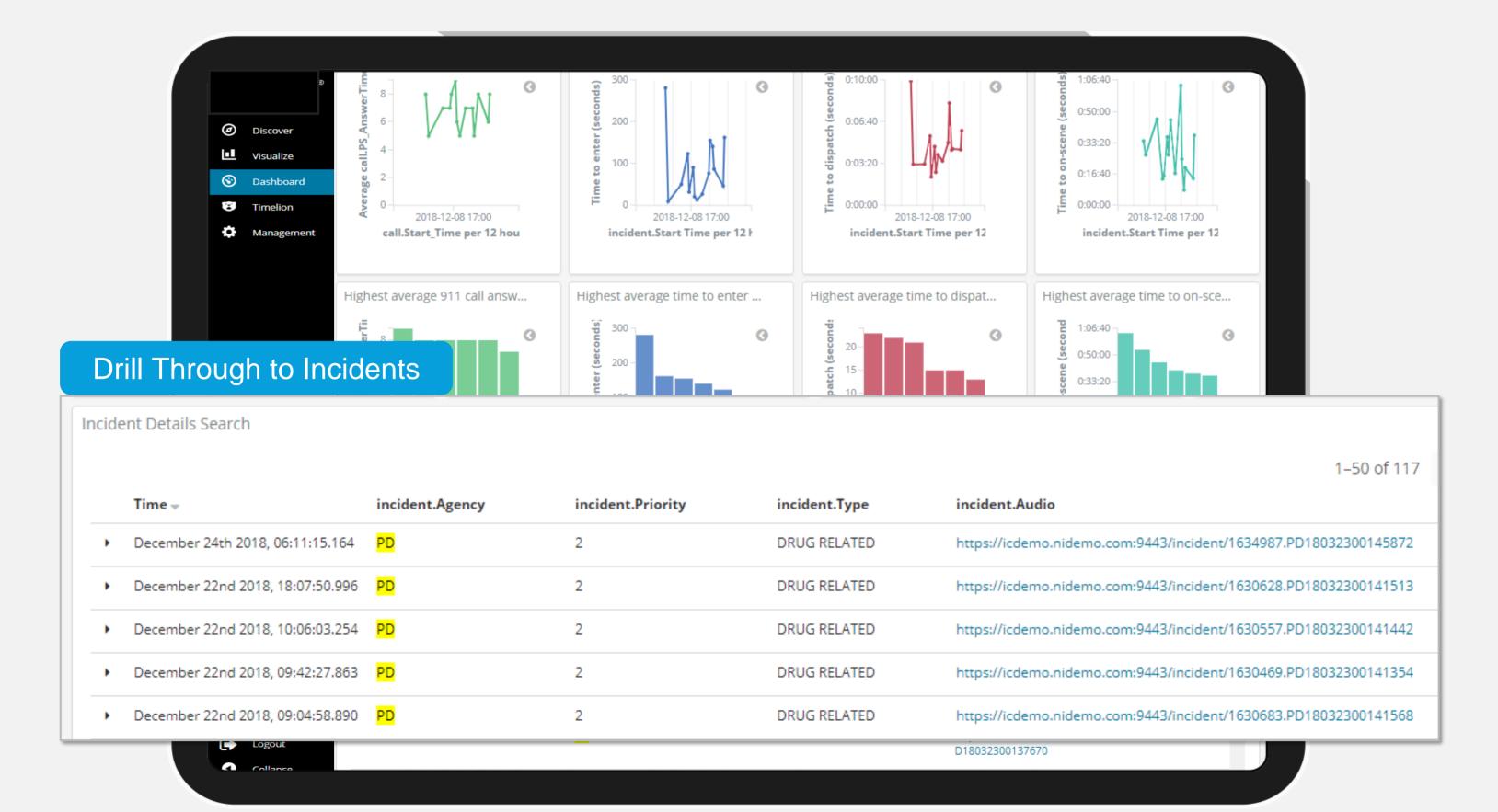




Another Dimension: Performance by Incident Type

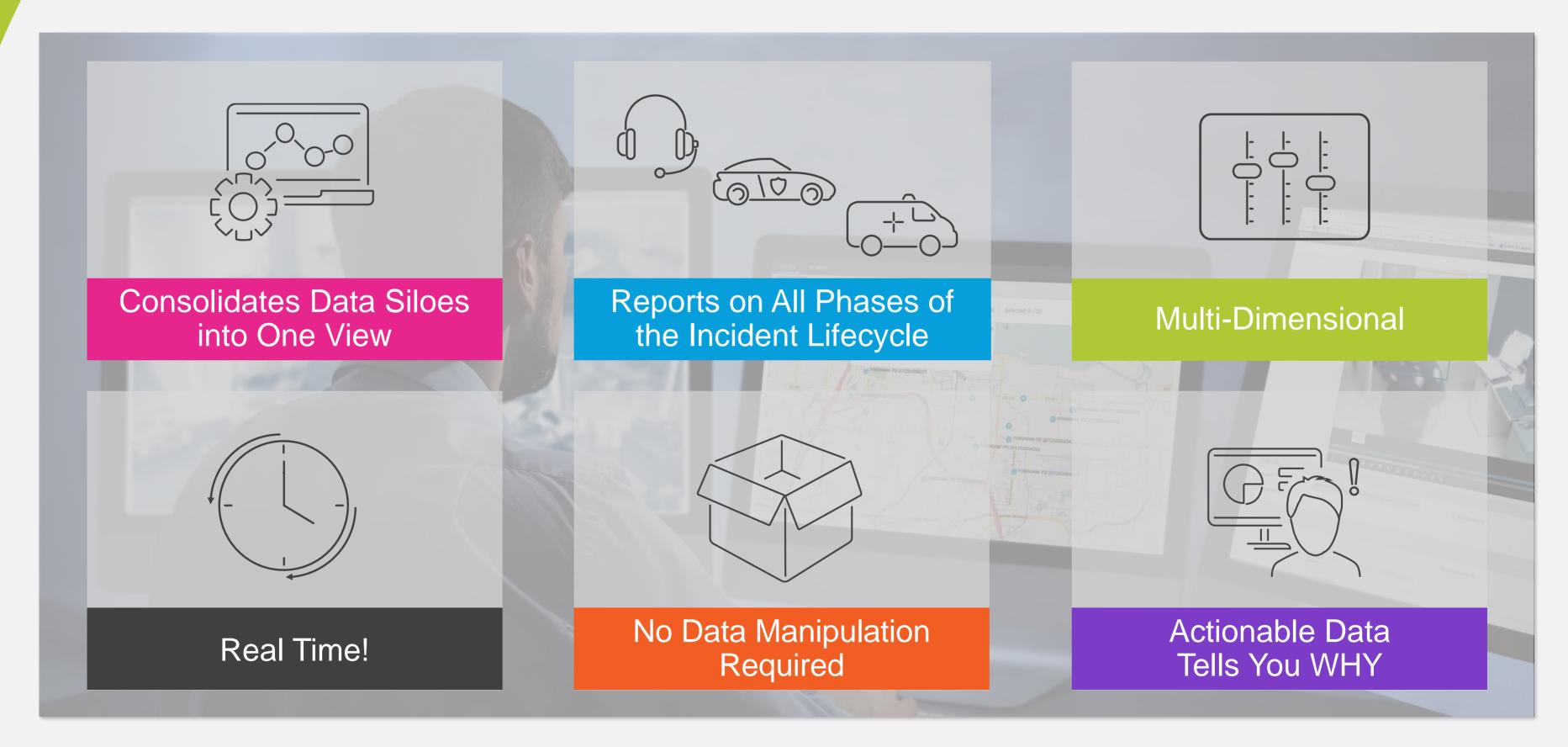


It's Not Enough to Understand What Went Wrong: You Need to Know How to Fix It





What PSAPs Need





911 Performance Metric Success Story:

Transforming Data into Action

Staffing Shortages Resolved

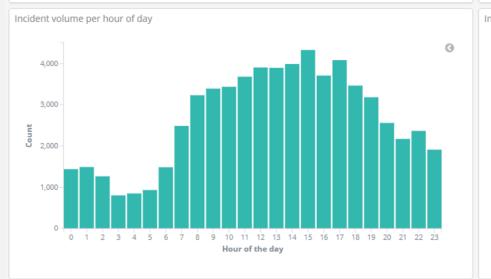
BEFORE:

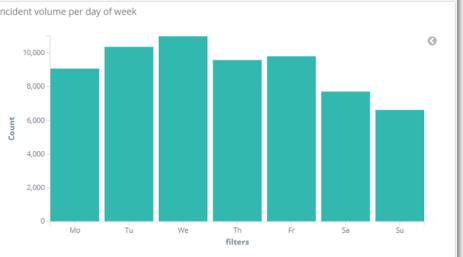
- Patterns in call volumes were not aligned to shift scheduling
- Limited ability to predict the location and type of incidents based on dates and times
- Reports were inadequate to demonstrate the need for overtime and additional full time staff

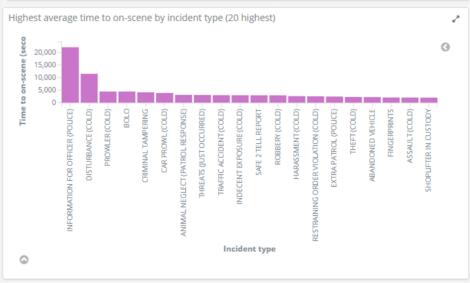
AFTER:

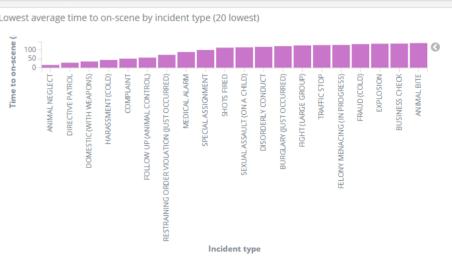
Existing staff now aligned to anticipated call volumes

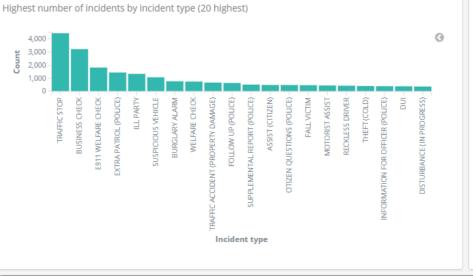
Used reports to justify and get approval for additional staffing

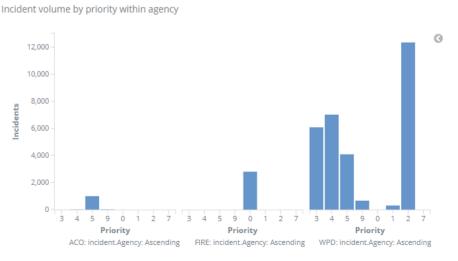














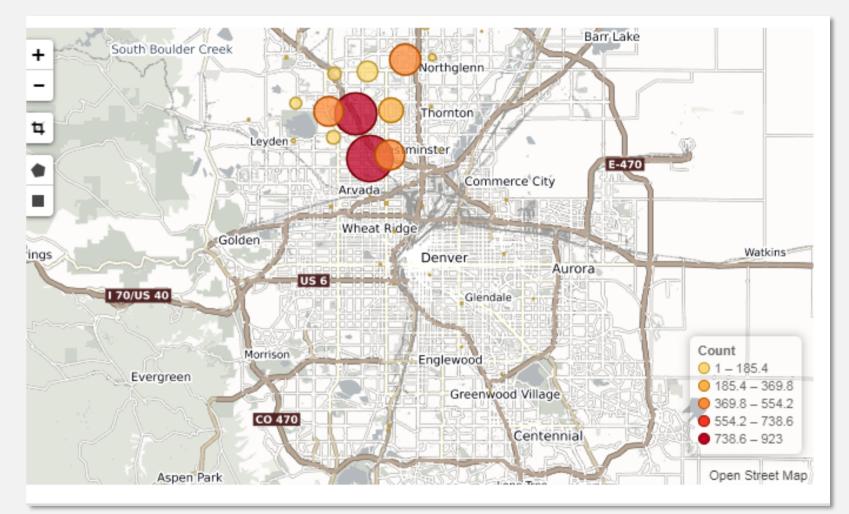
Excessive Dispatch Time Resolved

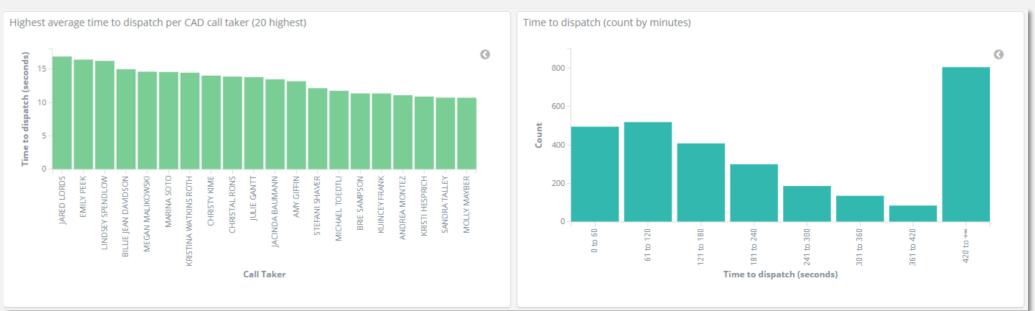
BEFORE:

- Most excessive during specific time ranges
- Caused by a law enforcement staffing gap dispatchers had to wait with callers until officers became available
- Aggravated by inadequate distribution of patrol beats – stationed in wrong places
- Dispatchers had to hold calls until law enforcement became available to respond

AFTER:

Patrol Beats now re-aligned, staffing adjusted, dispatch times shortened







Improved 911 Calls Taking, Dispatch and First Response

911 Operations

- Quicker, better decision making
- Identify and close training gaps quicker
- Improved dispatch scheduling
- Able to justify overtime & additional staffing
- Better equipped to request funding
- Defend decisions and against complaints with facts
- Supervisors save hours per week

Collaboration with Law Enforcement

- Better prioritize teams for onsite response
- Realigned patrol beat structure
- Resolved scheduling misalignment between 911 and patrol shifts
- Adapted staffing for individual beats per incident stats

Collaboration with EMS & Fire Response

- Improved dispatch with closest unit information based on heat maps
- Now have clear, accurate mutual aid documentation





Thank You!

John Wynia

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www.nice.com/public-safety



