

# Q2M2

Quality | Quantitative  
Measurement | Management

# **Benefits of measuring organisational rescue time and *sharing data globally***

**Performance Optimisation Program (POP)**

# POP is developed and supported by:



**The Danish Council for Greater Water Safety, Denmark**

<http://www.badesikkerhed.dk/en/>



**The North Zealandic Lifeguard Organisation, Denmark**

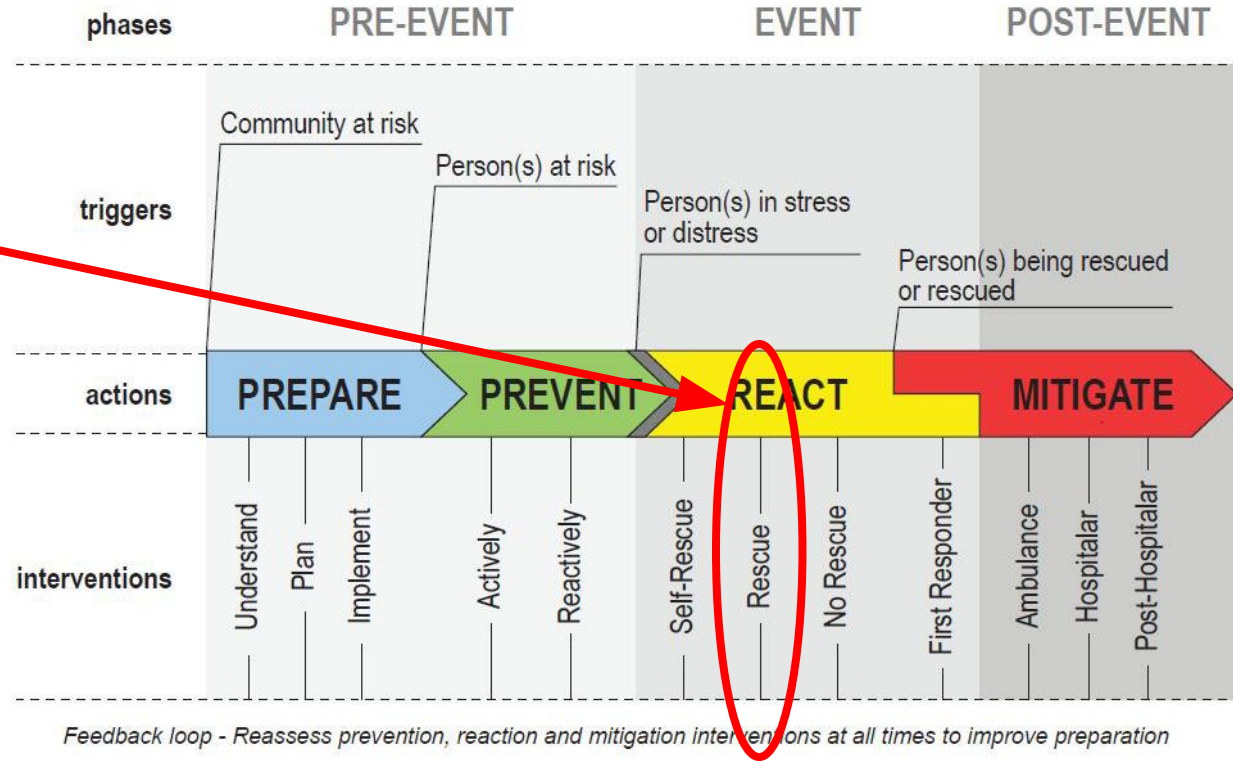
<http://livredningstjenesten.dk/>

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**Q2M2**

[www.q2m2.com](http://www.q2m2.com)

# The rescue phase



Szpilman, D., Tipton, M., Sempsrott, J., Webber, J., Bierens, J., Dawes, P., Seabra, R., Barcala-Furelos, R. and Queiroga, A.C., 2016. Drowning timeline: A new systematic model of the drowning process. The American journal of emergency medicine, 34(11), pp.2224-2226.

# How do we measure the average rescue time?

- ❑ Test standard published at WCDP in 2017:

[www.q2m2.com/WCDP2017/proposal](http://www.q2m2.com/WCDP2017/proposal)

Main features are:

- ❑ **Representative** sampling
- ❑ **Unwarned** tests
- ❑ Sample size is preferable larger than five pct.
- ❑ **Rescue time = observation time + operation time**
- ❑ Measured from an incident occurs until lifeguard is at the position

# NLO

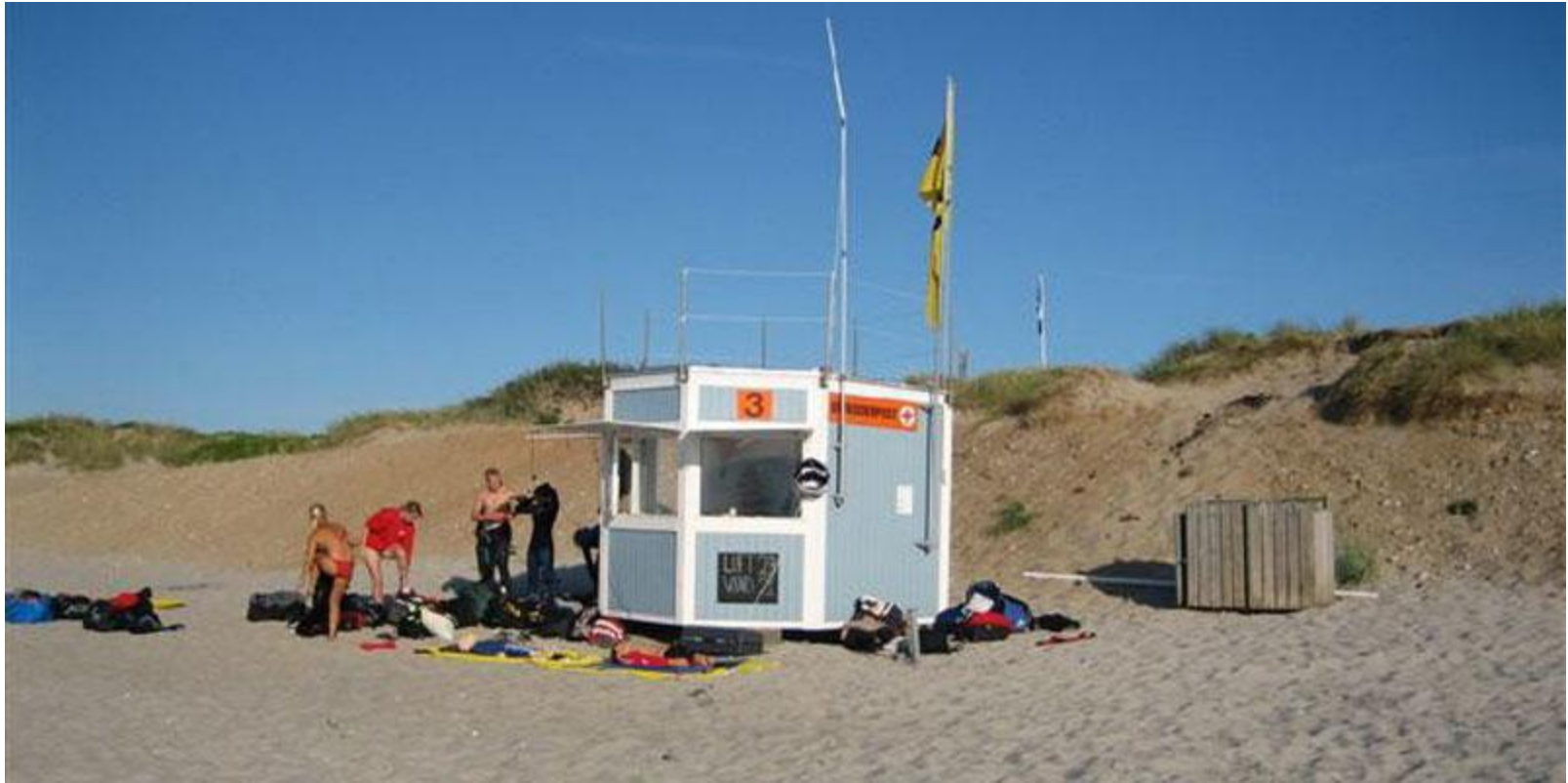
## **A Nordic Surf Lifeguard Organization (NLO)**

- ❑ Operating +20 lifeguard stations
- ❑ ~ 70 km between the east and the west outposts
- ❑ Mid June to mid August
- ❑ One lifeguard per station
- ❑ Opening hours 10.00 am to 06.00 pm

# NLO area

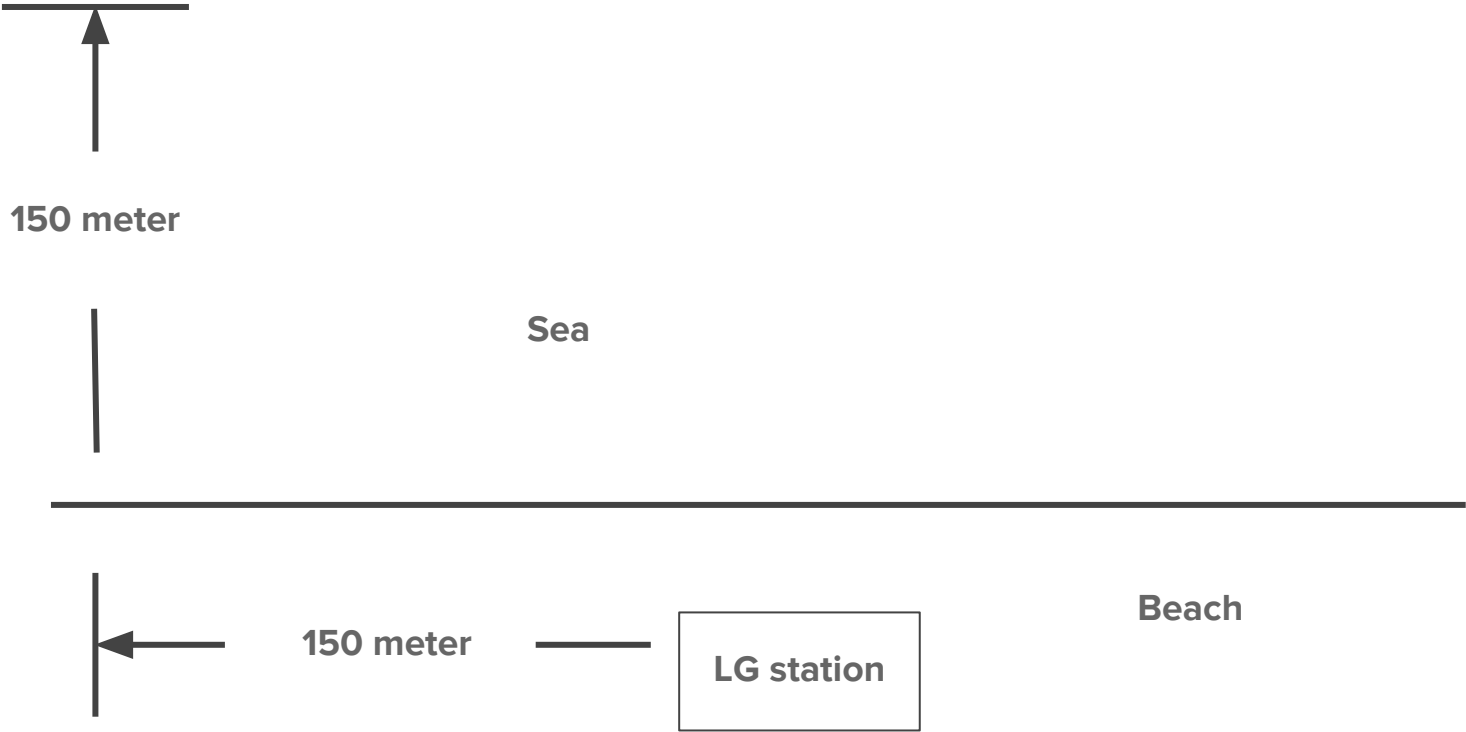


# NLO Lifeguard station

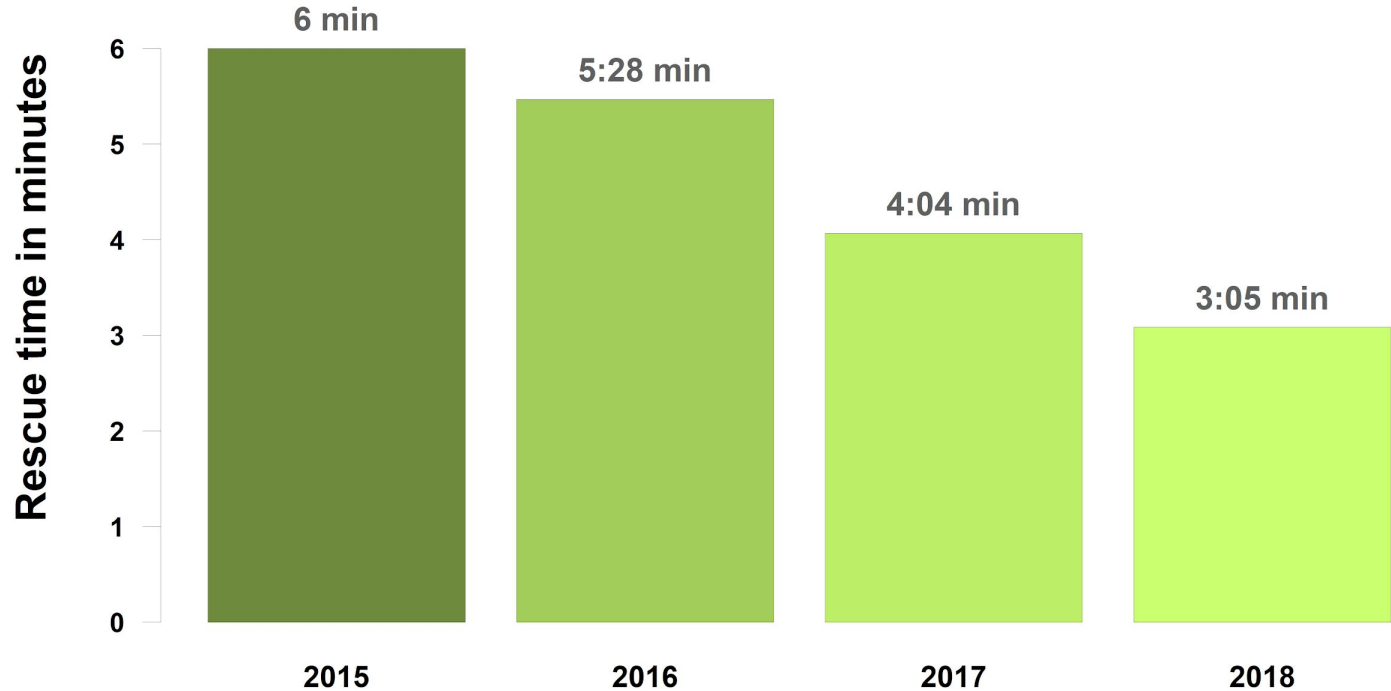




# NLO - area of responsibility



# Average rescue time for NLO 2015 to 2018

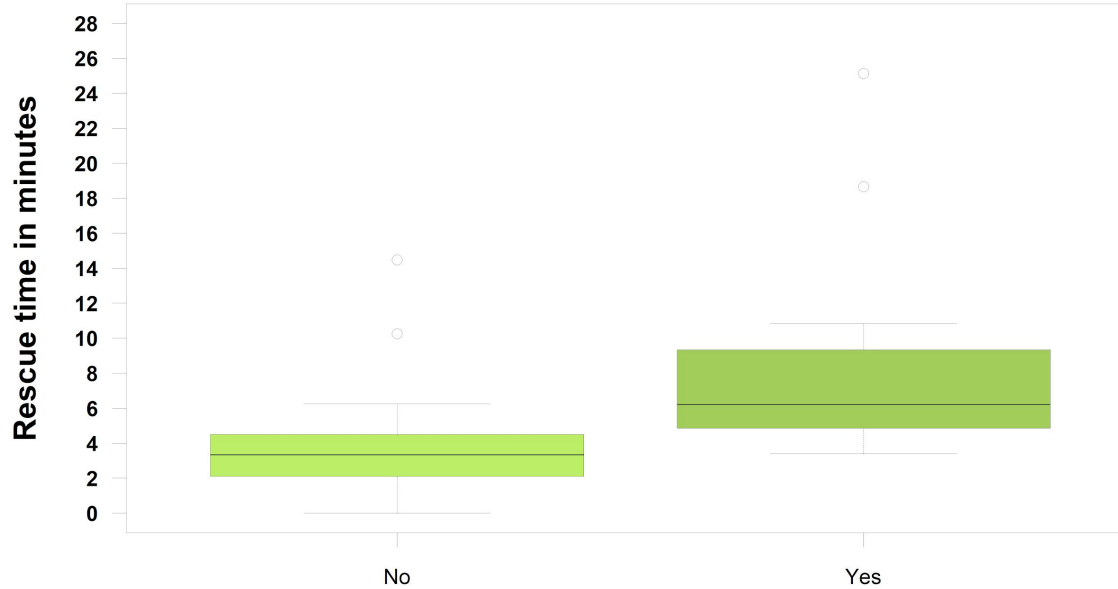


# What can affect the rescue time?

## Variables investigated:

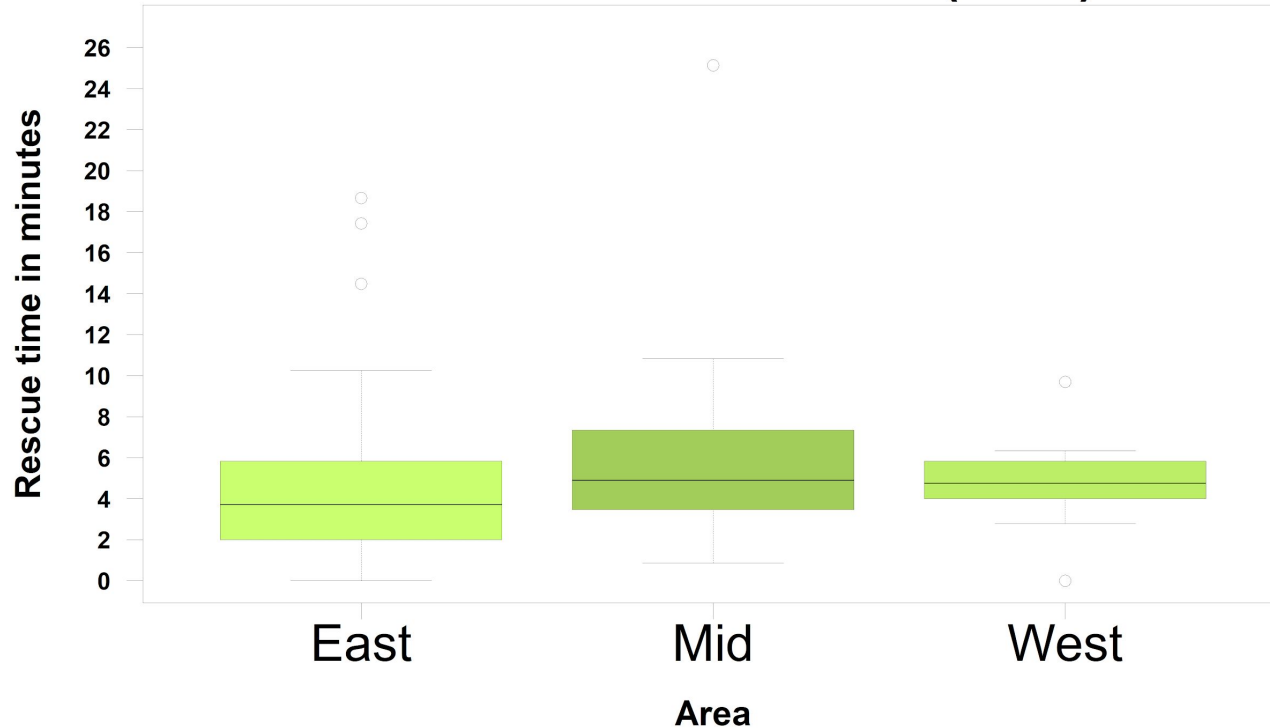
- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Year  | 15. INS 1   | 30. Years of experience of lifeguard        |
| 2. Date  | 16. INS 2   | 31. Lifeguards days on beach current season |
| 3. Period  | 17. Visibility above water                                    | 32. Experience with real-life emergencies   |
| 4. Time  | 18. Seaweed in water  | 33. Sharp INSITU                            |
| 5. Time of day                                   | 19. Visibility above water                                    | 34. Self INSITU                             |
| 6. GPS for lifeguard station                     | 20. Lion's mane jellyfish                                     | 35. Standard INSITU                         |
| 7. GPS for drowner                               | 21. Calls 112   | 36. Test time for 50 meter swim             |
| 8. Distance from lifeguard station to drowner    | 22. Level of communication and analyzing before action-taking | 37. Test time for 1200 swim                 |
| 9. Flag  | 23. Use of wetsuit  | 38. Score in theory test                    |
| 10. Beach  | 24. Engine starting problems                                  | <b>39. And more...</b>                      |
| 11. Distance to shoreline from lifeguard station | 25. Mode of Transportation                                    |   |
| 12. Beach guests                                 | 26. Use of wetsuit  |   |
| 13. Surf size                                    | 27. Pre-warning of lifeguard                                  |   |
| 14. Wind speed                                   | 28. Third-part control  |   |
|  | 29. Age of lifeguard  |   |

## The effect of beach guest - and not the lifeguard - observes the incident (2016)



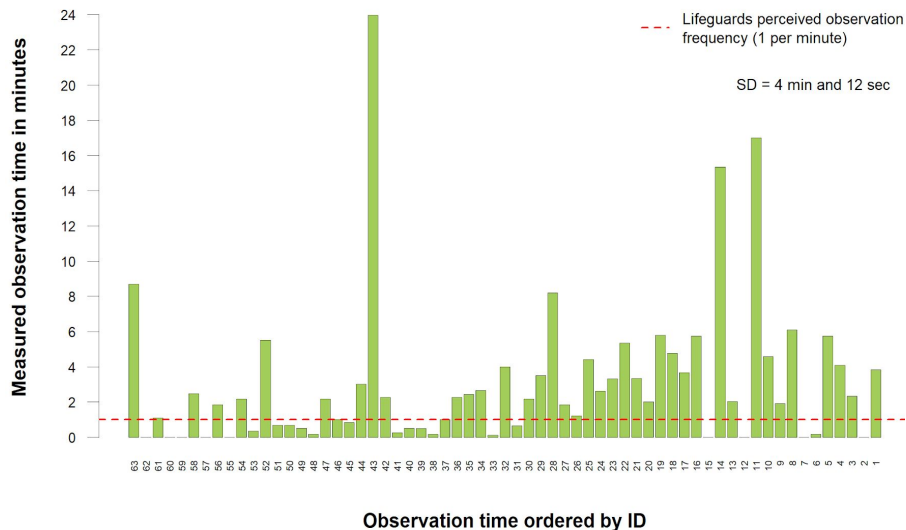
Was it a beach guest that notified the lifeguard about the drowning incident?

## Comparing the difference among NLO's three main areas (2016)

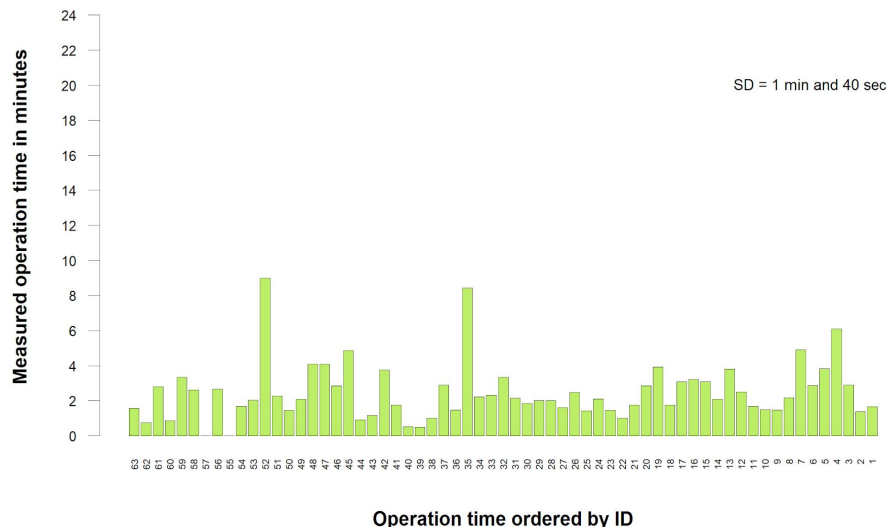


# Observation time matter the most (by far)

## (A) Variation in observation time



## (B) Variation in operation time



❏ Observation time accounts for 60 pct of the full rescue time

2016 data

# Motivation

Vittone and Pia (2006) indicates that an instinctive **drowning** incident takes between **20 and 60 seconds**

Mario Vittone and Francesco A. Pia, 2006. *It Doesn't Look Like They're Drowning - How To Recognize the Instinctive Drowning Response*, Journal of US Coast Guard search and rescue. p. 14.

## Data collection form

<https://form.q2m2.com/dnk-2018-rt/>



## Benefits of POP:

- ❑ **Continuously improving** the average rescue time
- ❑ Develop methods to achieve **acceptable** rescue time
- ❑ Find the most **cost-efficient** methods to achieve acceptable rescue time

# Request

**Sharing data** on rescue time that will benefit all and enable everyone achieving the **best** possible **rescue time**