



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

Official Document

Fire and Rescue Incident Statistics 2025-26

An Official Statistics
publication for Scotland
30 October 2026

Working together for a safer Scotland

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This publication and associated statistics are designated as Official Statistics.

This means that it is produced to high professional standards set out in the [**Code of Practice for Official Statistics**](#). It is produced free from any political interference.

In 2019 the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service was named in legislation as a Producer of Official Statistics which allows us to classify this series.

This publication is accompanied by the following documents:

- Tables and Charts Workbook
- Guidance Notes on Statistics
- Statistical News 2025-26

1. About this Publication

What This Publication Covers

The Fire and Rescue Incident Statistics presents information on the operational attendance and outcomes at incidents, including casualties.

It **does not** cover resources or prevention activity. Statistics on fire stations and their crewing and operational capabilities, the vehicle fleet, the workforce, attacks on fire and rescue personnel, Home Fire Safety Visits, and non-domestic fire safety audits and enforcement can be found in the Fire Safety and Organisational Statistics, published on the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service website.

Reporting Period And Coverage

The statistics cover the financial year 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 and relate to Scotland, with breakdowns by local authority area, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile and urban-rural classification where the data supports them.

Figures for incidents and casualties are a snapshot of the position on 31 March 2026. Figures are revised annually.

Documents Published Alongside This Bulletin

- Tables and Charts Workbook – the data behind every figure and chart here, generally covering a longer time series than the bulletin presents.
- Guidance Notes – definitions, classifications, methods and known data quality issues. Read these alongside the bulletin if you intend to reuse the figures.
- Statistical News – changes to definitions, methods and presentation in this edition, and revisions to previously published figures.

Who These Statistics Are For

They are used by SFRS to plan and monitor its services, by the Scottish Government and the Scottish Parliament to hold the Service to account, by His Majesty's Fire Service Inspectorate in Scotland and by local scrutiny partners, and by researchers, the media and the public.

Using These Statistics

Take care when comparing across years where a definition or method has changed. One such change affected this edition – see Revisions and changes below.

Several figures in this bulletin are affected by unpredictable variables such as weather, including wildfires. These figures can move considerably year to year, and single-year changes should not be read as trends.

Percentages are given to one decimal place. Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

Values displayed in boxes on charts represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values. There are instances where the most recent value is also the maximum or minimum value.

Revisions And Changes In This Edition

A quality issue was found to affect woodland fires data dating back to 2017-18. This has been rectified, and figures have been updated accordingly.

Both changes are described in full in Statistical News.

Release Practice

This bulletin is published annually at 0930 on 30th October 2026. Details of the next edition and how to contact the team are given at the end of this publication.

2. Main Points

All incidents

- **78,565** incidents attended, of which:
 - **46.7%** were false alarms
 - **32.4%** were fires
 - **21.0%** were non-fires

Fires

- **25,423** fires attended, up 10.9% on last year
 - **3,968** dwelling fires, down 3.3%
 - **3,557** accidental dwelling fires, down 3.4%
 - **20.1%** had no smoke alarms present
 - **34.4%** were confined to the original item
 - **2,158** road vehicle fires, up 7.1%
 - **17,444** outdoor fires (excluding road vehicle fires), up 16.8%

Non-fire Incidents

- **16,489** non-fire incidents attended, up 1.7%
 - **1,851** were flooding, up 12.9%
 - **2,075** were Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs), down 7.7%

False Alarms

- **36,653** false alarm incidents, up 3.3%
- **35,775** false fire alarm incidents, up 3.1%
 - **25,807** were due to apparatus, up 1.2%
- **12,073** Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals, down 1.0%

Fatal Fire Casualties

- **31** fatal fire casualties, down from 36 last year
 - **22** of these were in dwelling fires
- **77.4%** of fatal fire casualties were male
- **4.5** times higher rate of fatal casualties in the most deprived areas than in the least deprived over the last 10 years

Non-fatal Fire Casualties

- **804** non-fatal fire casualties, down 24.9%
- **5.3** times higher rate of non-fatal casualties in the most deprived areas compared with the least deprived areas over the last 10 years

Non-fire Casualties

- **469** fatal casualties, up 8.6%
 - **54** occurred at Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs), down 23.9%
 - **16.0%** increase in fatal casualties at Effecting Entry/Exit Incidents
- **2,760** non-fatal casualties, up 4.0%

3. Summary

In 2025-26, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) attended 78,565 incidents, up from 74,611 in 2024-25 (5.3% increase).

There were 25,423 fires this year, up from 22,926 in 2024-25 (10.9% increase). Of these, 9,086 were primary fires, up from 8,738 last year (4.0% increase). There were 3,968 dwelling fires this year, down from 4,104 last year (3.3% decrease). Road vehicle fires increased by 7.1% from 2,014 last year to 2,158 in 2025-26. Secondary fires increased this year, with 16,033 recorded this year and 13,858 recorded last year (15.7% increase).

In 2025-26, there were 16,489 non-fire incidents, up from 16,209 in 2024-25 (1.7% increase). Over the

last decade, there has been a 28.4% increase in the number of non-fire incidents attended, with 12,839 incidents attended in 2015-16. Flooding incidents increased from last year, from 1,639 last year to 1,851 in 2025-26 (12.9% increase). There were 2,075 Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) attended by SFRS this year, down from 2,247 last year (7.7% decrease).

There were 36,653 false alarm incidents, up from 35,476 in 2024-25 (3.3% increase). Of these, 35,775 were fire false alarms, up from 34,688 last year (3.1% increase). There were 12,073 Unwanted Fire Alarm Signal (UFAS) incidents recorded in 2025-26, down from 12,189 last year (1.0% decrease).

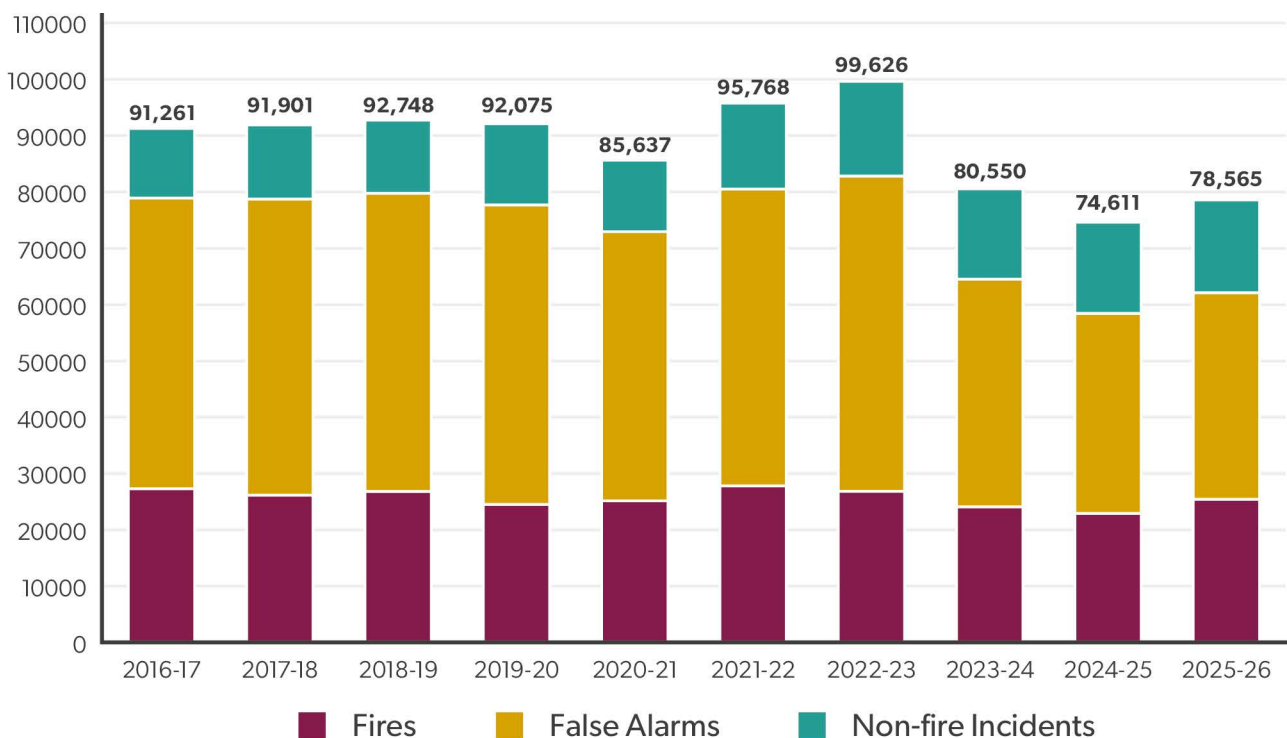


Figure 1: Incidents Attended by type.

Fatal Casualties Attended

There were 508 total fatal casualties in 2025-26, up from 478 last year (6.3% increase).

There were 31 fatal fire casualties in 2025-26, down from 36 last year (13.9% decrease). Of these, 22 (71.0%) were in dwellings and 7 (22.6%) were in road vehicles. There was no fatal fire casualty listed as in 'other buildings'.

There were 469 non-fire fatal casualties this year, up from 432 last year (8.6% increase). 54 occurred in Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs), down from 71 last year (23.9% decrease). There was a 16.0% increase in fatal casualties at Effecting Entry/Exit incidents, with 169 recorded last year and 196 recorded in 2025-26.

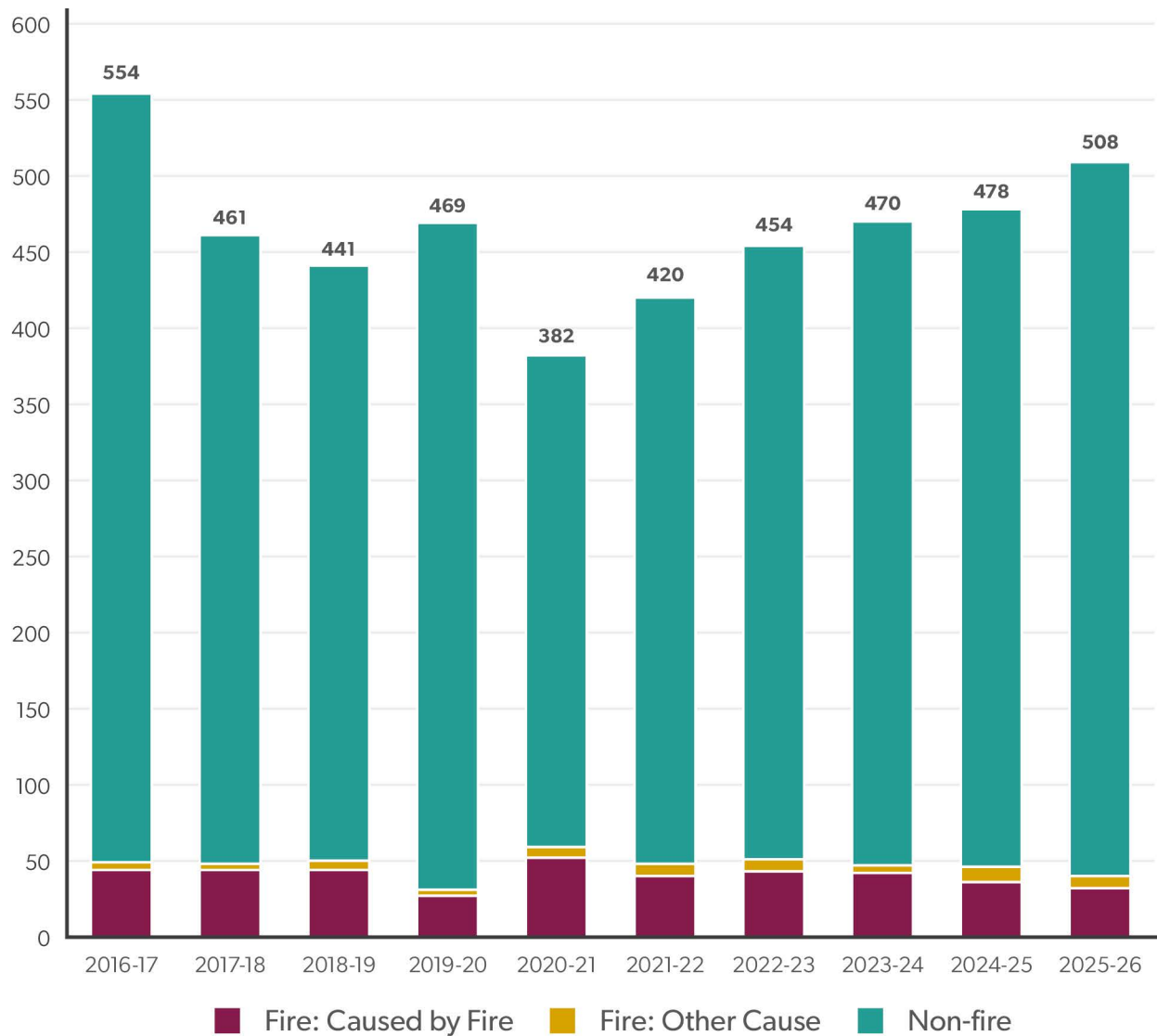


Figure 2: Fatal Casualties Attended by type.

Non-fatal Casualties Attended

There were 3,564 non-fatal casualties in 2025-26, down from 3,726 last year (4.3% decrease).

There were 804 non-fatal fire casualties in 2025-26, down from 1,071 last year (24.9% decrease). This decrease is predominantly due to a decrease in the number of incidents where a precautionary check was recommended. Of the 804 non-fatal casualties, 685

(85.2%) were in dwellings, 49 (6.1%) were in other buildings and 39 (4.9%) were in road vehicles.

There were 2,760 non-fatal casualties at non-fire incidents attended by SFRS in 2025-26, up from 2,655 last year (4.0% increase). There were 1,395 non-fatal casualties at Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) this year, down from 1,522 last year (8.3% decrease).

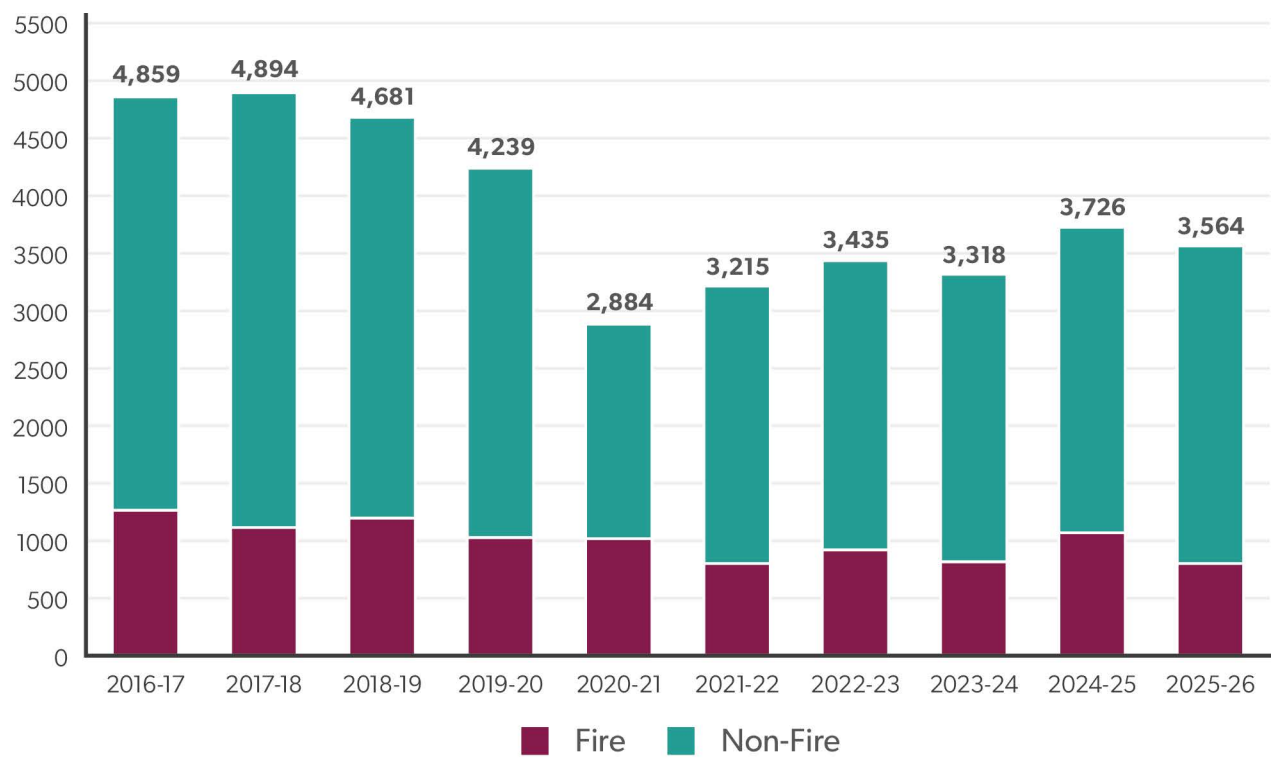


Figure 3: Non-fatal Casualties Attended.

4. Fires



In 2025-26, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) attended 25,423 fires, up from 22,926 in 2024-25 (10.9% increase).

The term 'primary fire' is used to describe fires which may result in either harm to people, require five or more appliances, or fires which take place in buildings, vehicles and some outdoor locations. There were 9,086 primary fires in 2025-26, up from 8,738 last year (4.0% increase).

Dwelling fires ^[1] have been steadily decreasing since this series began (1995-96). There were 3,968 dwelling fires this year, down from 4,104 in 2024-25 (3.3% decrease). Since 2015-16, there has been a 30.0% decrease in the number of dwelling fires.

There were 2,158 road vehicle fires in 2025-26, up from 2,014 last year (7.1% increase). There appears to be no overall long-term trend in these types of fires, with figures showing little variation over the last decade.

Other primary fires increased from 1,077 last year to 1,411 this year (31.0% increase). This figure had been showing an upward trend since 2012-13. There has been a 61.4% increase in the number of other primary fires over the last decade, with 874 recorded in 2015-16. The main reason for this increase is due to an increase in woodland fires, with 227 recorded in 2015-16 and 725 recorded this year. This figure has seen a large amount of variability due to weather patterns.

There were 16,033 secondary fires attended by SFRS in 2025-26, up from 13,858 last year (15.7% increase). There is no clear overall long-term trend for all secondary fires, but known environmental factors such as climate change, vegetation types and seasonality do affect the variability seen in grassland and other secondary fires. Refuse fires and chimney fires have less variability but are influenced more by socioeconomic factors including public awareness and education.

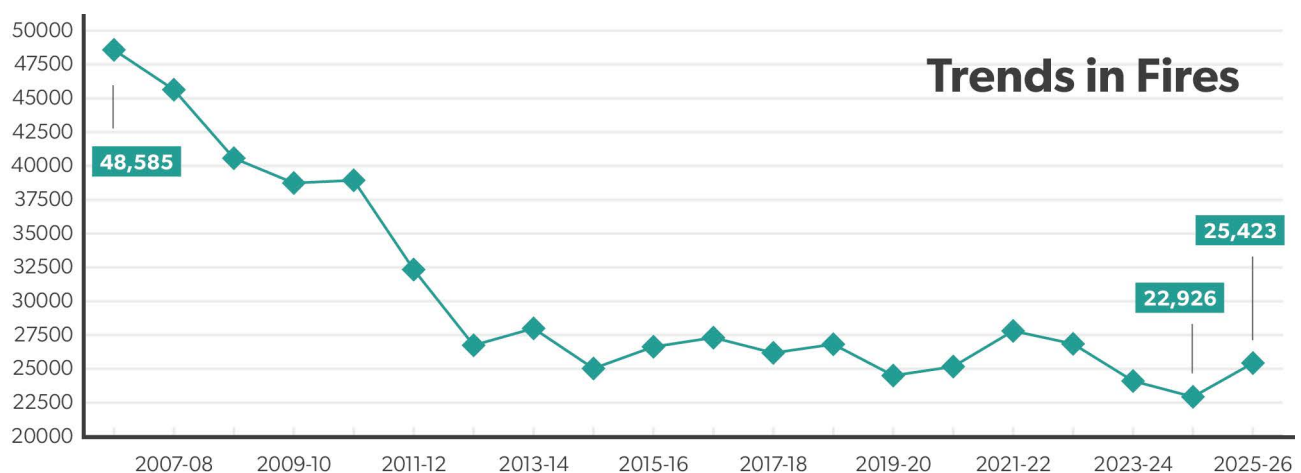


Figure 4: Long-term trend in the number of fires.

[1] Dwellings are properties that people ordinarily live in such as houses and apartments, please see Guidance Notes document for a full definition.

Trends in Primary Fires

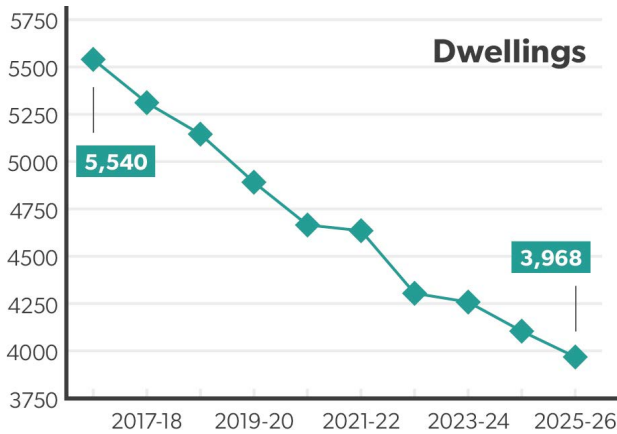


Figure 5.1: Primary fire trends by Dwellings.

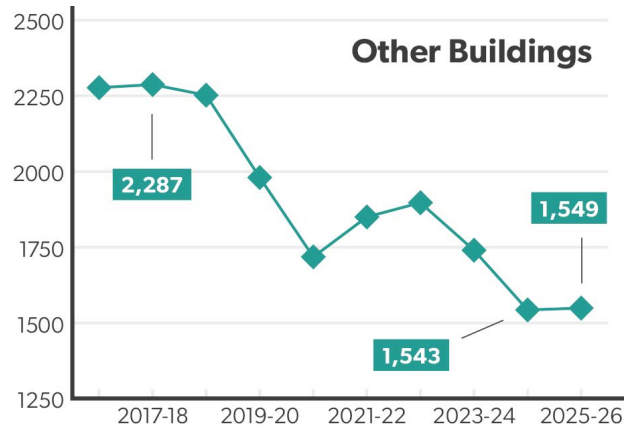


Figure 5.2: Primary Fire trends by Other Buildings.

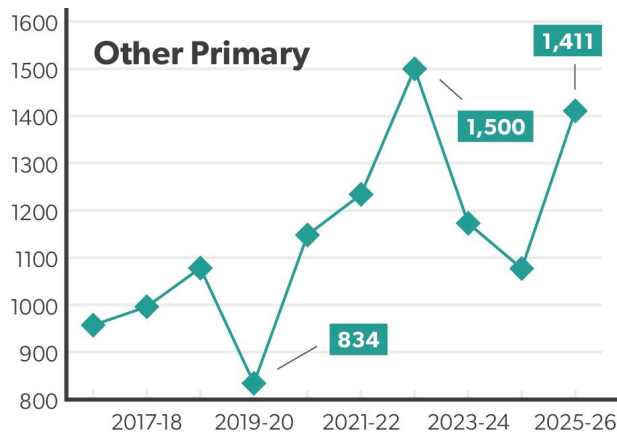


Figure 5.3: Primary Fire trends by Other Primary.

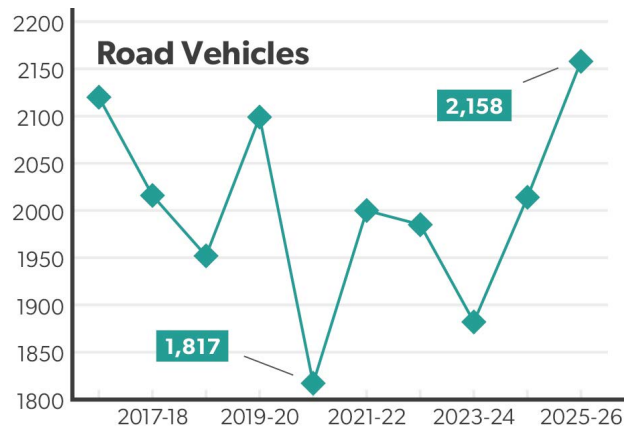


Figure 5.4: Primary Fire trends by Road Vehicles.

Trends in Secondary and Chimney Fires

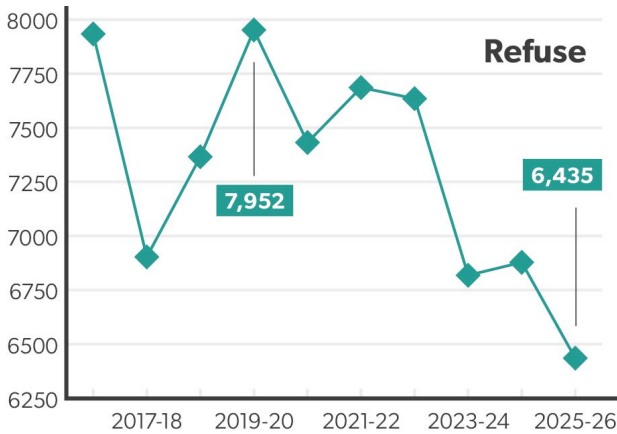


Figure 6.1: Secondary Fire trend by Refuse.

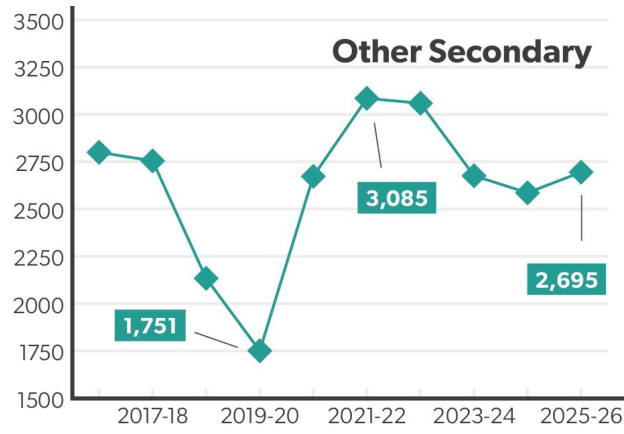


Figure 6.2: Secondary Fire trend by Other Secondary.

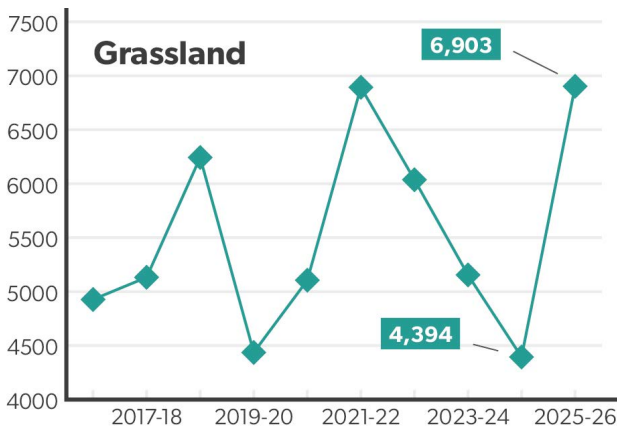


Figure 6.3: Secondary Fire trend by Grassland.

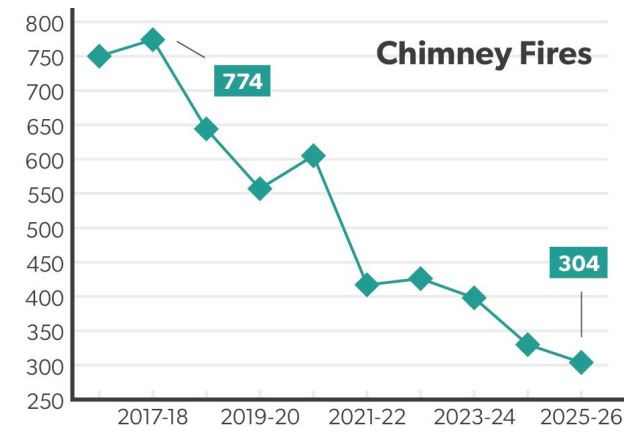


Figure 6.4: Secondary Fire trend by Chimney Fires.

4. Fires (Continued)

Great Britain Comparisons

Across Great Britain ^[2], there have been similar long-term trends in fires throughout the years, with there being a consistent decline in fires per million population in England, Scotland and Wales. This trend has levelled off since the early 2010s and has remained consistently low since then. There were 4,584 fires per million population in Scotland in 2025-26. There were 2,900 fires per million population in England in 2025-26. There were 3,582 fires per million population in Wales in 2025-26.

Despite a steady decline in primary fires since 2015-16, there was an increase this year. Since the late 2000s, Scotland has had a higher rate of primary fires per million population than England and Wales. In 2025-26, there were 1,638 primary fires per million population in Scotland. England had fewer primary fires per million population, with a rate of 1,128, and Wales had a rate of 1,322 per million population.

Similarly, dwelling fires have steadily decreased in England, Wales and Scotland, however, this year, dwelling fires in England increased slightly. Scotland

has had a consistently higher rate per million population than the other nations. In 2025-26, there were 716 dwelling fires per million population in Scotland. England had a rate of 445 dwelling fires per million population, and Wales had a rate of 447 dwelling fires per million population.

Secondary fires in each nation had an overall decreasing trend between the early 2000s until the early 2010s. This trend has levelled off in each nation. In 2025-26, Scotland recorded 2,891 secondary fires per million population. England had a substantially smaller rate of secondary fires per million population, with a rate of 1,771 secondary fires per million population. Wales had a higher rate, with 2,200 per million population.

The deprivation and urban-rural profile of communities influences fire rates at a national level. This could explain why there are differing rates between nations. [See pages 17 and 18 for more details on these factors.](#)

[2] Scottish population figures used throughout this document were sourced from National Records of Scotland. Fire statistics for England and Wales were sourced from the Home Office and the Welsh Government. Comparable statistics for Northern Ireland are not available.

4. Fires (Continued)

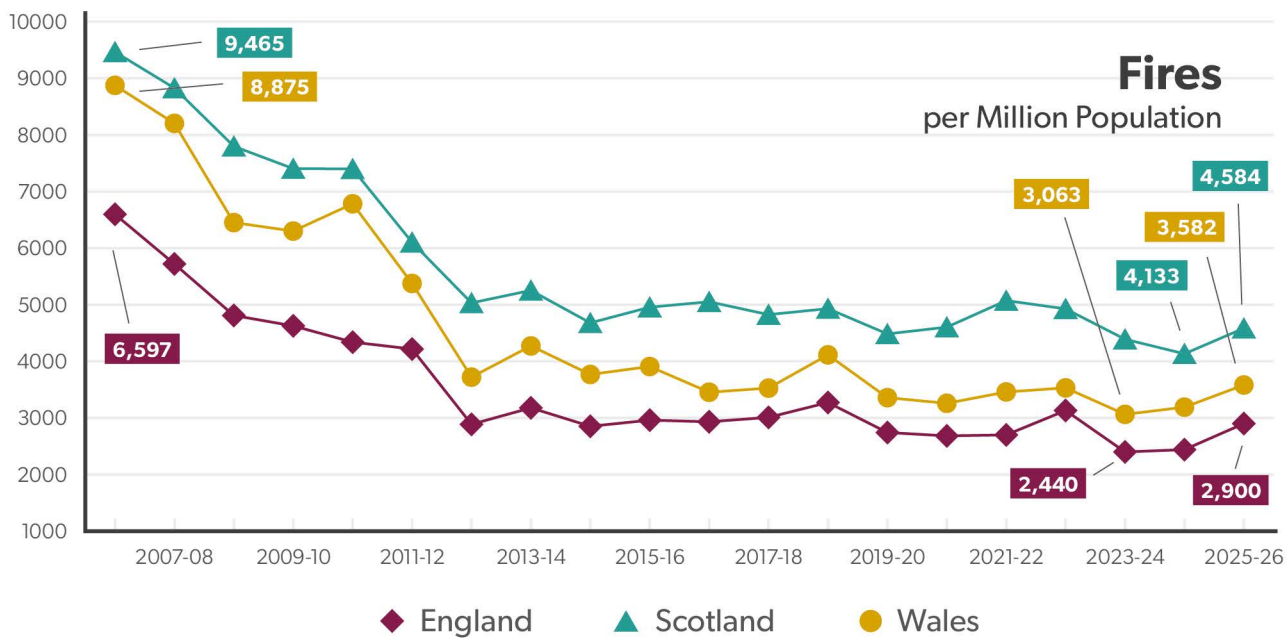


Figure 7: Fires per million population in Great Britain. *

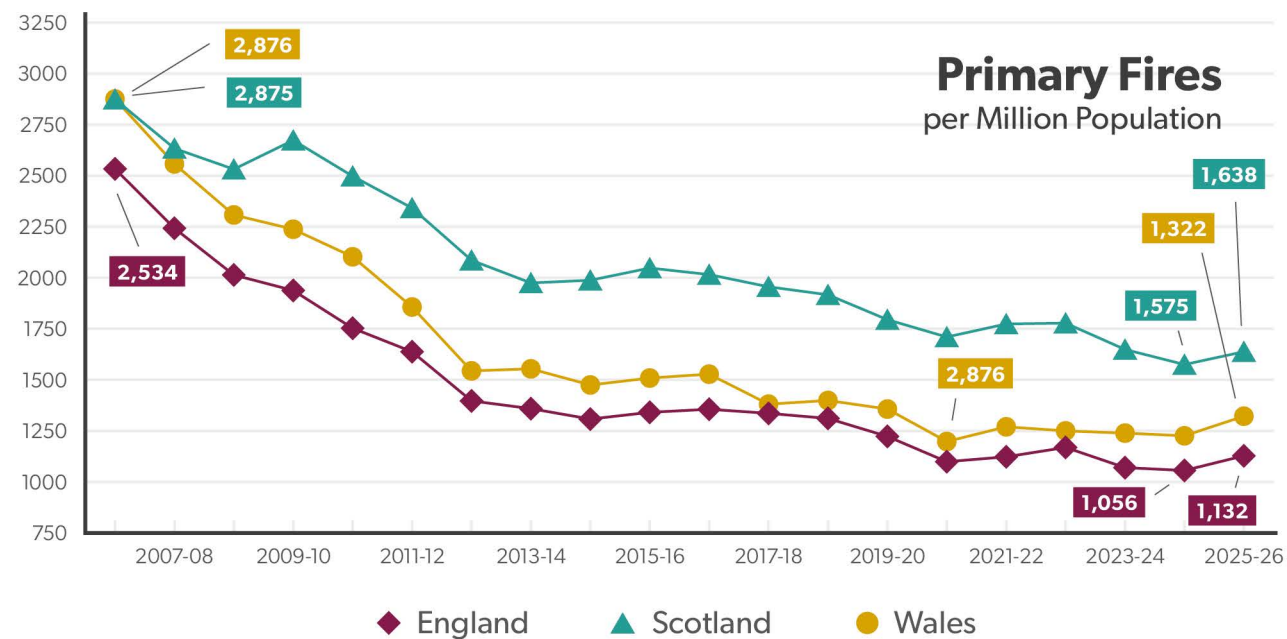


Figure 8: Primary Fires per million population in Great Britain. *

* Values displayed in boxes on chart represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values. In this case, the most recent values are also the minimum values. The population data supplied for England and Wales should be considered preliminary. This may be updated before the formal publication date. See Statistical News document for further details.

4. Fires (Continued)

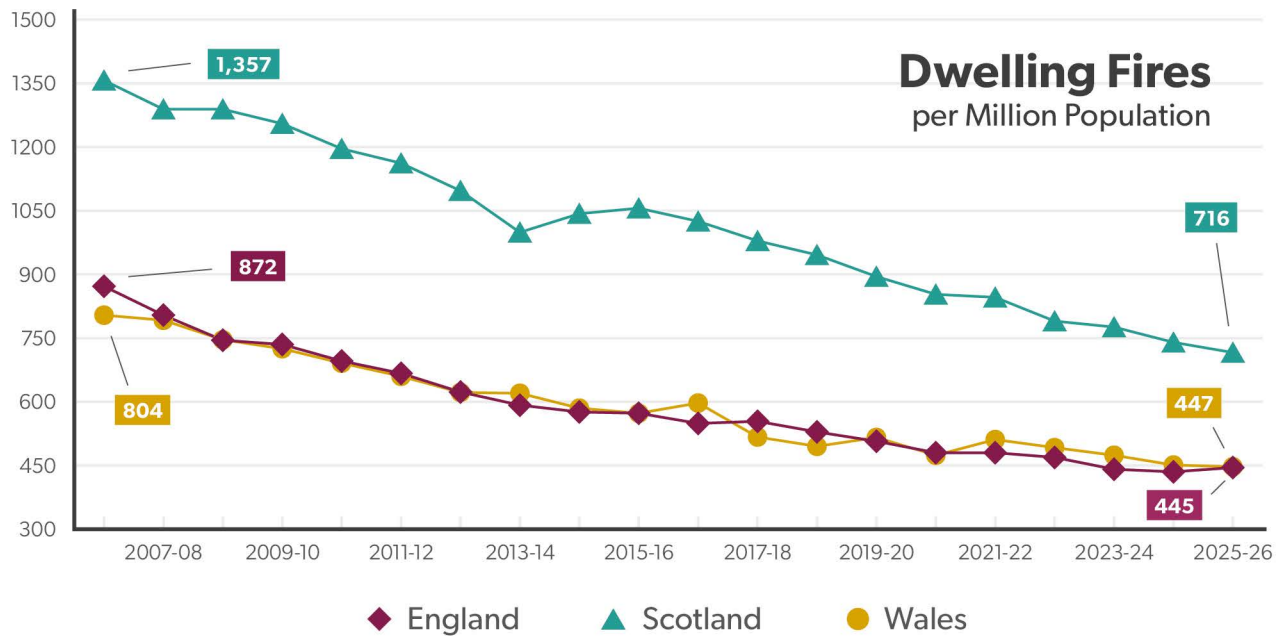


Figure 9: Dwelling Fires per million population in Great Britain. *

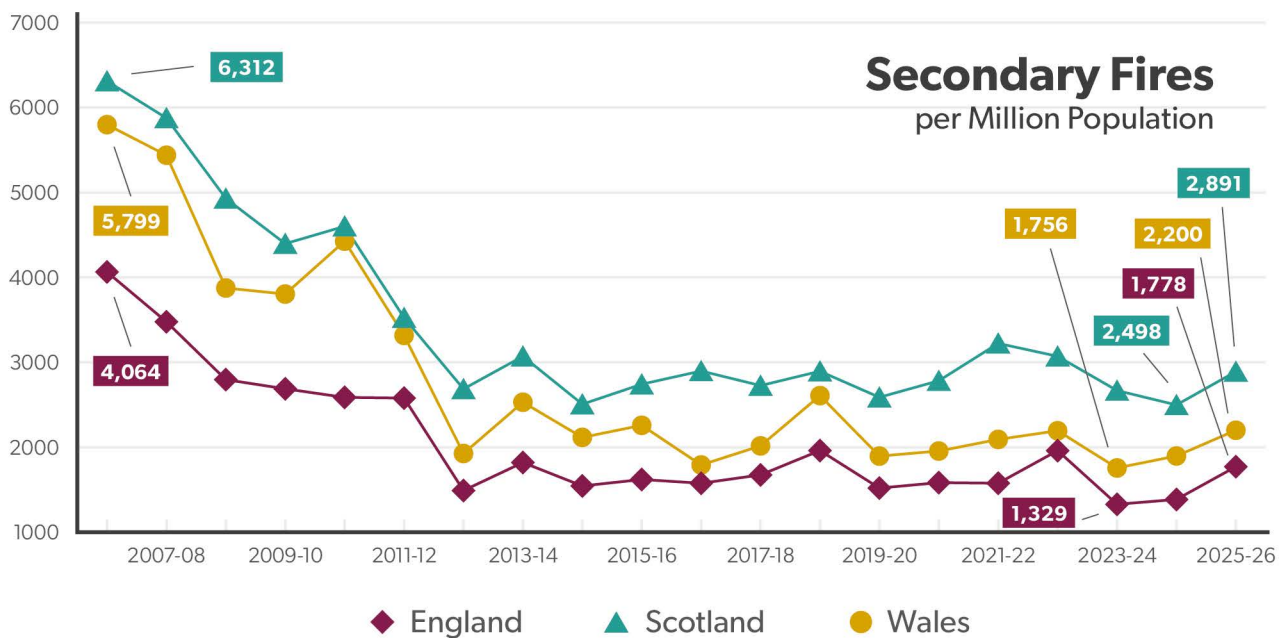


Figure 10: Secondary Fires per million population in Great Britain. *

* Values displayed in boxes on chart represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values. In this case, the most recent values are also the minimum values. The population data supplied for England and Wales should be considered preliminary. This may be updated before the formal publication date. See Statistical News document for further details.

4. Fires (Continued)

Motive

There were 13,833 deliberate fires ^[3] in 2025-26, up from 12,673 last year (9.2% increase). This makes up 54.4% of fires in 2025-26, similar to last year when 55.3% of fires were deliberate. Figure 11 shows how the proportion of deliberately set fires varies by incident type.

Deliberate dwelling fires make up 10.4% of dwelling fires, with 411 recorded in 2025-26. This figure has

continually declined over the last decade, with 605 recorded in 2015-16 (32.1% decrease).

In 2025-26, there were 3,557 accidental dwelling fires, down from 3,684 last year (3.4% decrease). This has declined by 29.8% over the last decade, with 5,067 recorded in 2015-16.

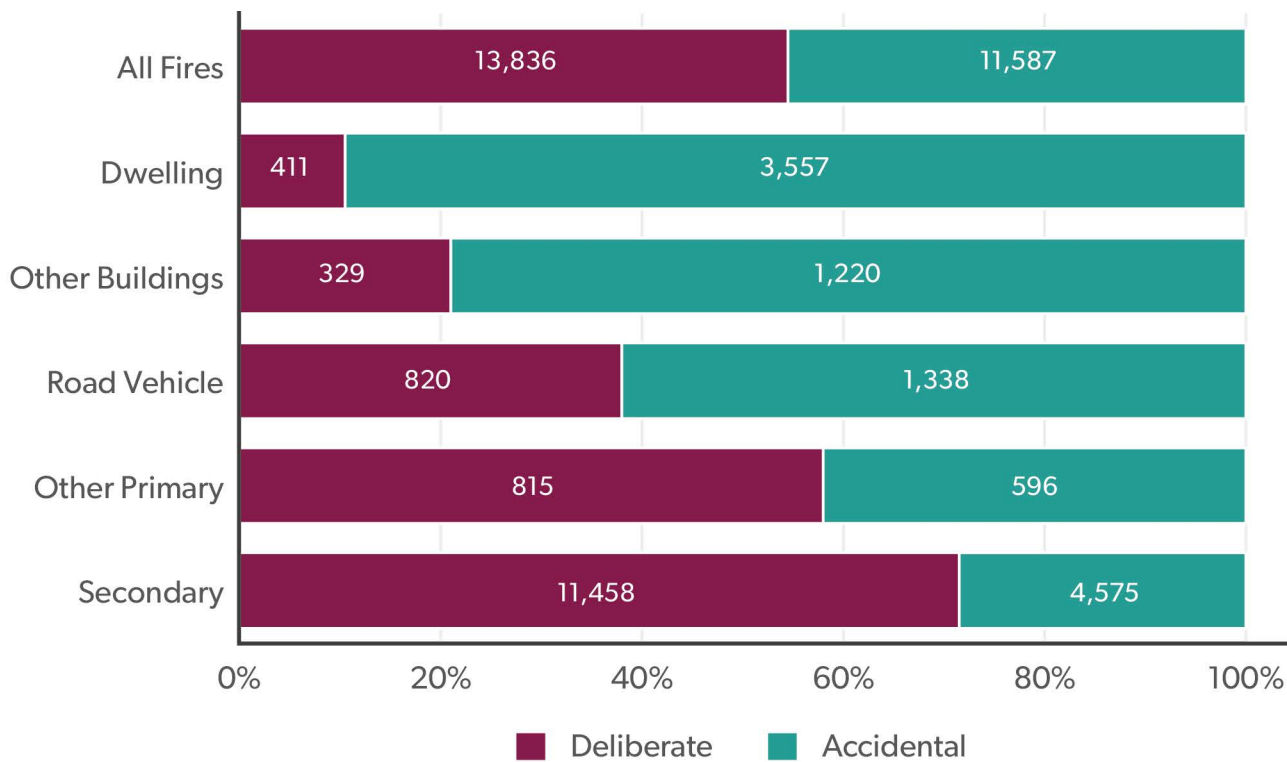


Figure 11: Fires by motive, 2025-26. Written values represent the number of fire incidents in each category.

[3] Fires classed as ‘Deliberate’ should not be interpreted as necessarily resulting from criminal intent.

4. Fires (Continued)



Dwelling Fires

Fire casualties and fire fatalities often occur in dwelling fires, and so, it is important to understand the factors relating to safety in dwelling fires.

Ignition Source

There were 1,876 accidental dwelling fires where cooking appliances were the main source. This makes up 52.7% of all accidental dwelling fires. Cooking appliances as a source of ignition has made up the highest percentage of accidental dwelling fires since this series began (2009-10).

Impairment

There were 409 accidental dwelling fires where impairment through alcohol or drugs was seen as a contributory factor. This is 11.5% of all accidental dwelling fires. Such incidents have a much higher casualty rate. [See page 28 for details.](#)

Spread of Fire

There were 1,443 dwelling fires which caused smoke or heat damage only (36.4% of all dwelling fires). 1,366 (34.4%) dwelling fires were confined to the original item. 1,014 (25.6%) dwelling fires spread beyond the initial item.

Smoke Alarms

There were 798 (20.1%) dwelling fires where smoke alarms were absent. In 57.9% of dwelling fires, smoke alarms were present, operated and raised the alarm. In Scotland, all households are required to have smoke detectors in place. Increasing prevalence of smoke alarms is likely to be an important factor in reducing the number of dwelling fires.

4. Fires (Continued)

Deprivation (SIMD [4])

Deprivation figures in this bulletin use SIMD 2020, the most recent index available. An updated index is expected from the Scottish Government in the latter part of 2026.

Figure 12 highlights the differences in rates of dwelling fires in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas. Similar to previous years, there is a higher rate of dwelling fires in the most deprived areas, with the most deprived areas having a rate almost double the Scottish average. Overall, the number of dwelling fires in the most and least deprived areas has narrowed, with there being a 35.2% decrease in dwelling fires in the most deprived areas since 2015-16, and a 21.6% decrease in the least deprived areas.

A similar pattern is seen for secondary fires, with the most deprived areas having a rate 1.7 times higher than the Scotland average and 3.4 times higher than the least deprived areas. Please see Tables and Charts workbook for further information.

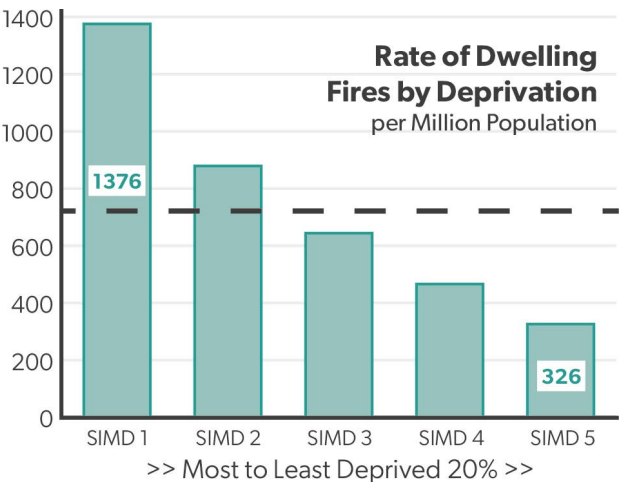


Figure 12: Rate of Dwelling Fires per million population by level of deprivation, 2025-26. The small-area Scotland average is 728.

[4] Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020, which is based on 2011 Data Zones. See Statistical News for why this edition uses SIMD 2020 alongside 2022 Data Zones.

Urban-Rural^[5]

Similar to previous years, the rate of dwelling fires is above average in large urban areas and remote small towns. The rate in accessible small towns, accessible rural and remote rural areas and other urban areas is below average.

The number of dwelling fires in large urban areas has decreased by 36.1% from 2,640 in 2015-16 to 1,686 in 2025-26. In other urban areas, there has been a

29.1% decrease over the same time period, and in accessible small towns there is a decrease of 29.0%. In remote rural and accessible rural areas there is a decrease of 0.5% and 17.8% respectively.

In contrast, the number of dwelling fires in remote small towns has decreased by 9.5% from 168 in 2015-16 to 152 in 2025-26.



Figure 13: Rate of Dwelling Fires per million population by level of rurality, 2025-26. The Scotland average is 728. Geography: 2022 Data Zones.

[5] Scottish Government Urban Rural Six-Fold Classification

Local Authority Comparisons

The number of incidents and casualties varies across the 32 local authority areas in Scotland. We use rates adjusted for population or the number of dwellings to fairly compare these areas.

Accidental Dwelling Fires

West Dunbartonshire had the highest rate of accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings, at a rate of 179.6. Moray had the second highest rate at

173.6. In contrast, Orkney Islands had a rate of 84.1 and Midlothian had a rate of 70.3.

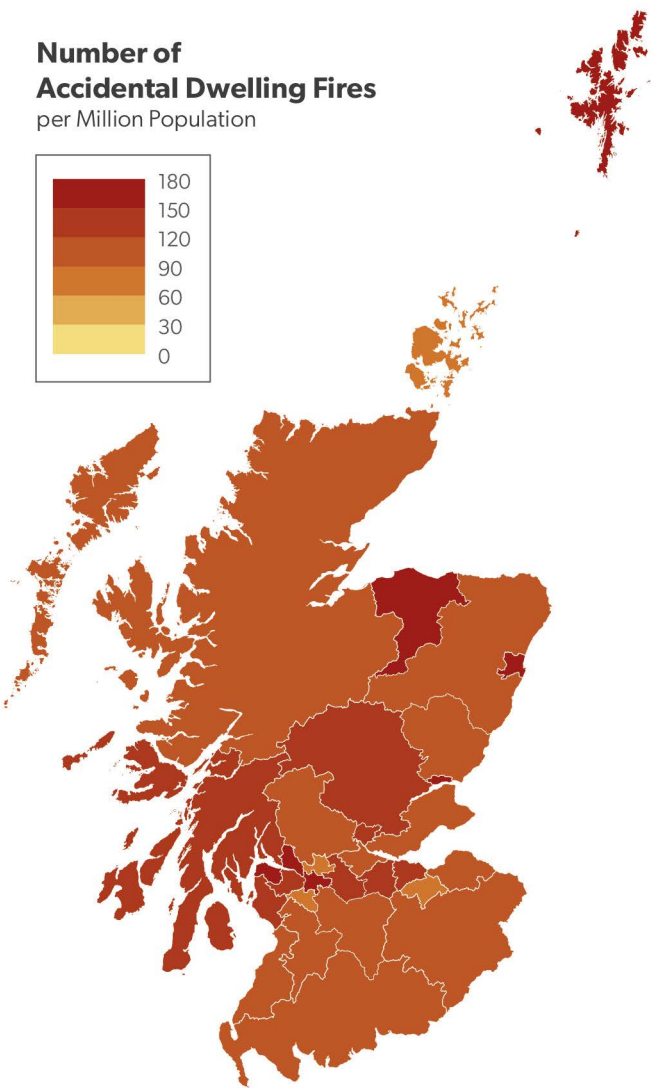


Figure 14.1: Choropleth Map of the Accidental Dwelling Fires per 100,000 dwellings, 2025-26.

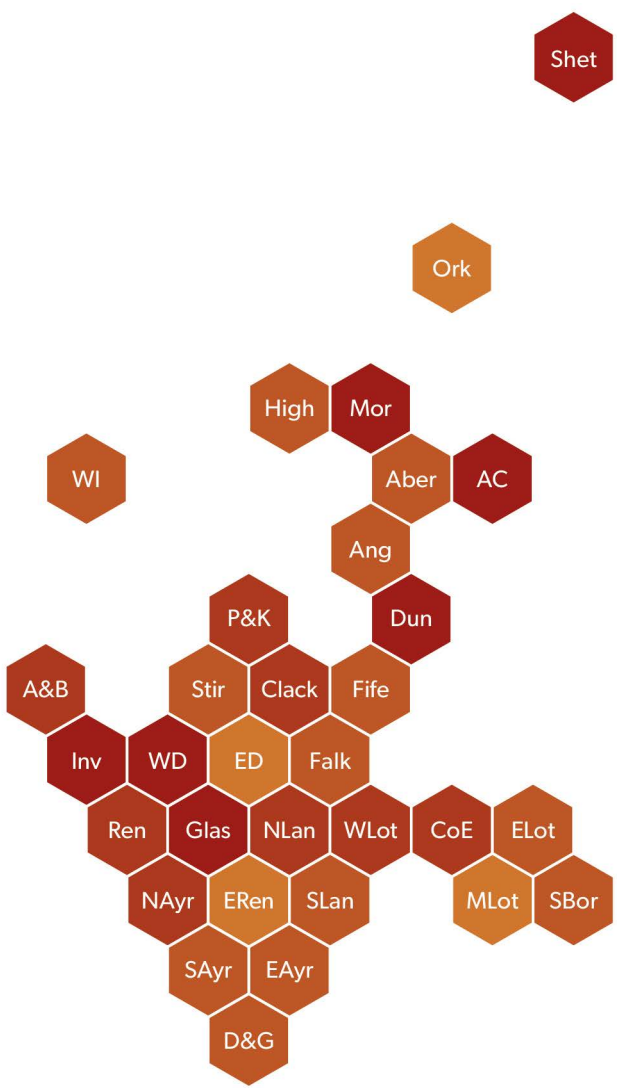


Figure 14.2: Area normalised Cartogram of the Accidental Dwelling Fires per 100,000 dwellings, 2025-26.

Deliberate Fires

There is a higher rate of deliberate fires in urban local authority areas, specifically in the central belt of Scotland. Dundee City had the highest rate of deliberate fires per 100,000 population, with a rate of 523.6. West Dunbartonshire had a rate of 472.0, and West Lothian had a rate of 471.6. The lowest rate of deliberate fires was in Shetland Islands with a

rate of 17.6 deliberate fires per 100,000 population. Na h-Eileanan Siar and Orkney had rates of 58.2 and 59.3 respectively.

For more local authority graphs and statistics please see the [downloadable tables and charts workbook](#).

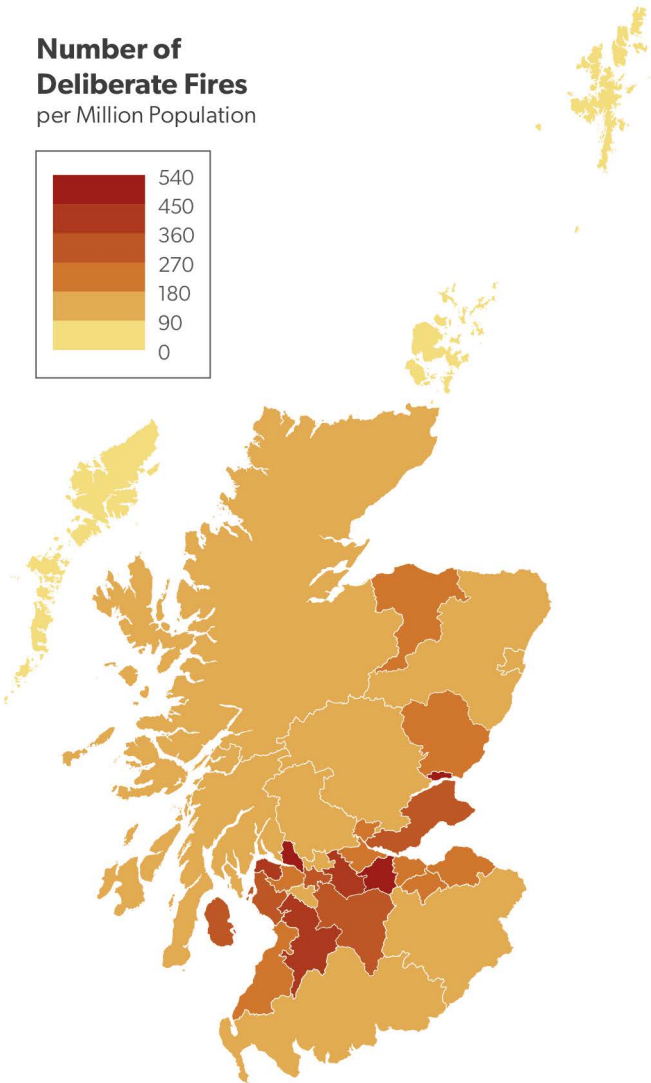


Figure 15.1: Choropleth Map of the Deliberate Fires per 100,000 population, 2025-26.

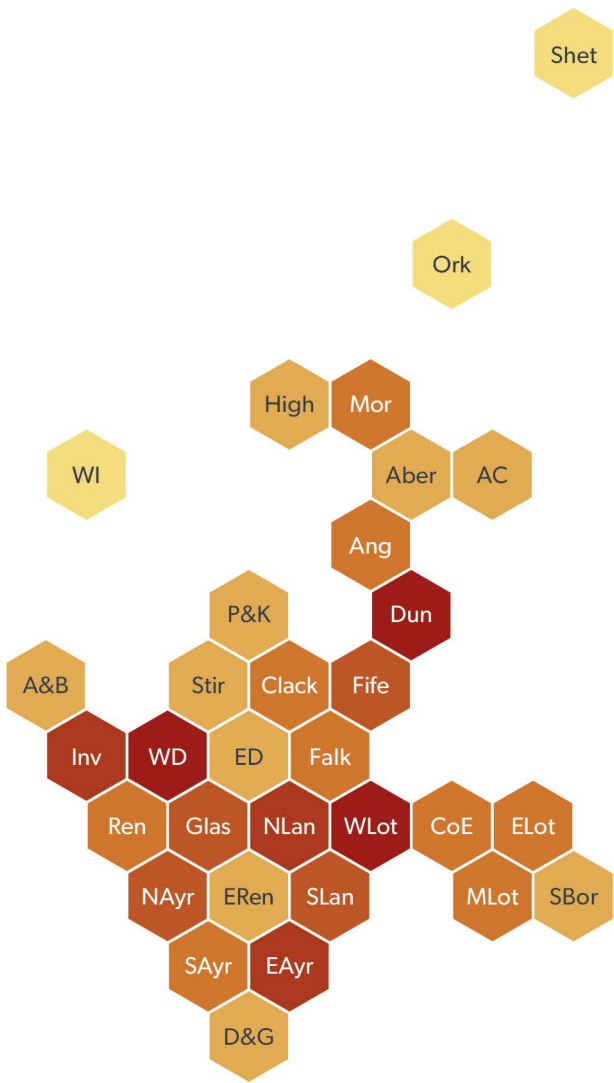


Figure 15.2: Area normalised Cartogram of the Deliberate Fires per 100,000 population, 2025-26.

5. Casualties in Fires



In 2025-26, there were 31 fatal fire casualties, down from 36 last year. This year's total is lower than the ten-year average for fatal fire casualties, which is 40. Figure 16 shows an overall downward trend since 2006, with this figure levelling off since the early 2010s.

Of the 31 fire fatalities, 22 (71.0%) were in dwellings and 7 (22.6%) were in road vehicles. There were no fatal fire casualties in the category of 'other buildings'.

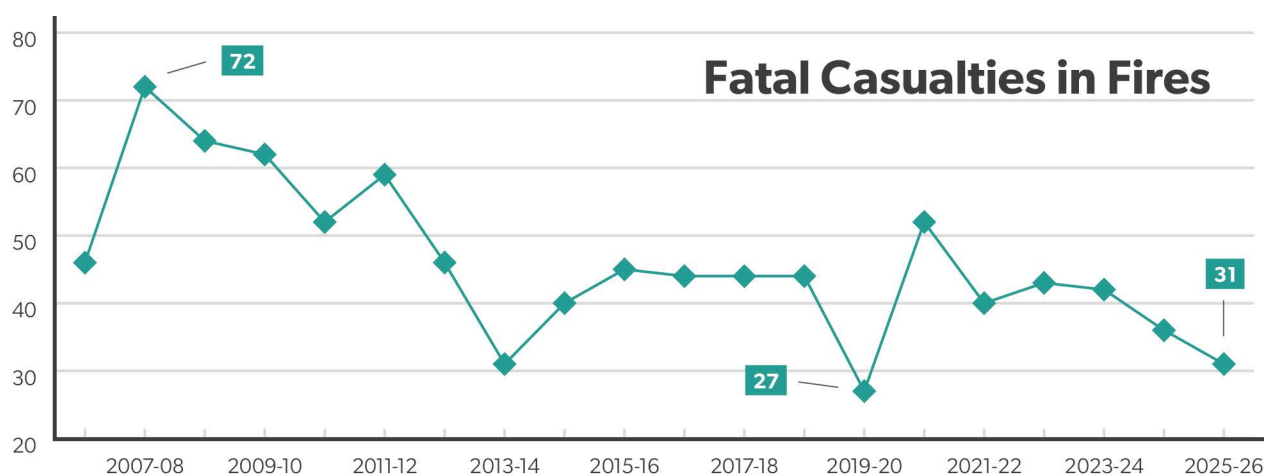


Figure 16: Long-term trend in the number of Fatal Fire Casualties. *

Fire fatalities often appear in clusters throughout the years. Due to this, total fire fatality figures can appear to be volatile between years, as is referenced in Figure 17. Figure 17 shows the 13-week rolling average of fire fatalities from 2021-22 to 2025-26. The peaks of the charts represent these clusters of fire fatalities.

The total fire fatality figure for a year is dependent on whether these peaks fall within that year. For instance, the chart shows that in 2023-24 there is a peak very close to the beginning of the fiscal year. If

this peak were to have occurred slightly earlier in the calendar year, it would have occurred at the end of the 2022-23 fiscal year.

Consequently, the total fire fatalities figure for 2023-24 would have been considerably lower and the total for 2022-23 would have been higher. This highlights that clusters of fatalities have a large influence on the total fire fatality figure for a year and so, large variations between years are to be expected.

* Note that the series changed from calendar year to financial year after 1993. Values displayed in boxes on chart represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values.

5. Casualties in Fires (Continued)

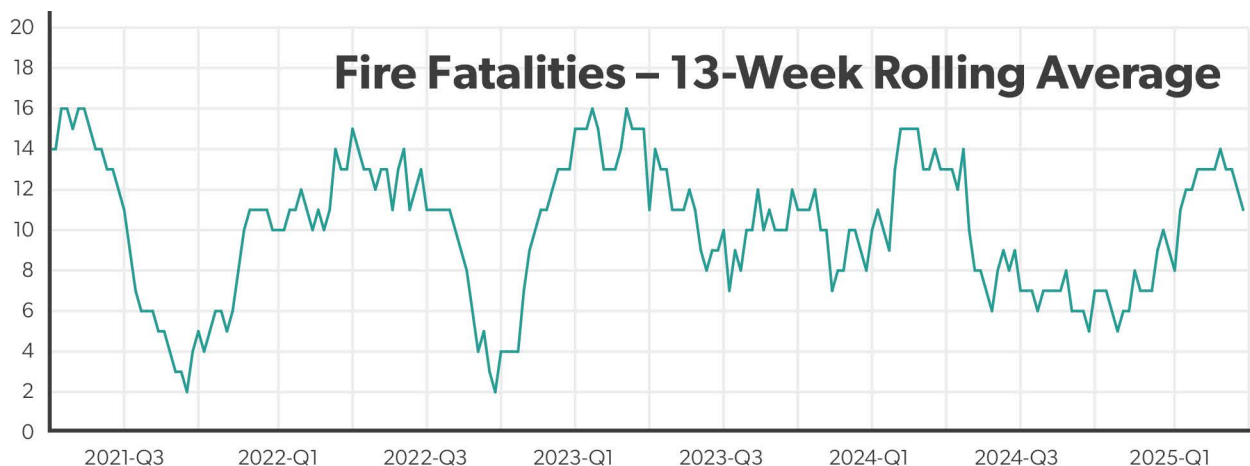


Figure 17: Fire Fatalities as a 13-week rolling average.

There were 804 non-fatal fire casualties in 2025-26, down from 1,071 last year (24.9% decrease). This decrease is predominantly due to the number of incidents where a precautionary check was recommended, with 449 precautionary checks recommended in 2024-25, and 279 recommended

in 2025-26 (37.9% decrease). Historically, total non-fatal fire casualties have been decreasing overall since the late 2000s, as can be seen in Figure 18.

Of the 804 non-fatal casualties, 685 (85.2%) were in dwellings, 49 (6.1%) were in other buildings and 39 (4.9%) were in road vehicles.

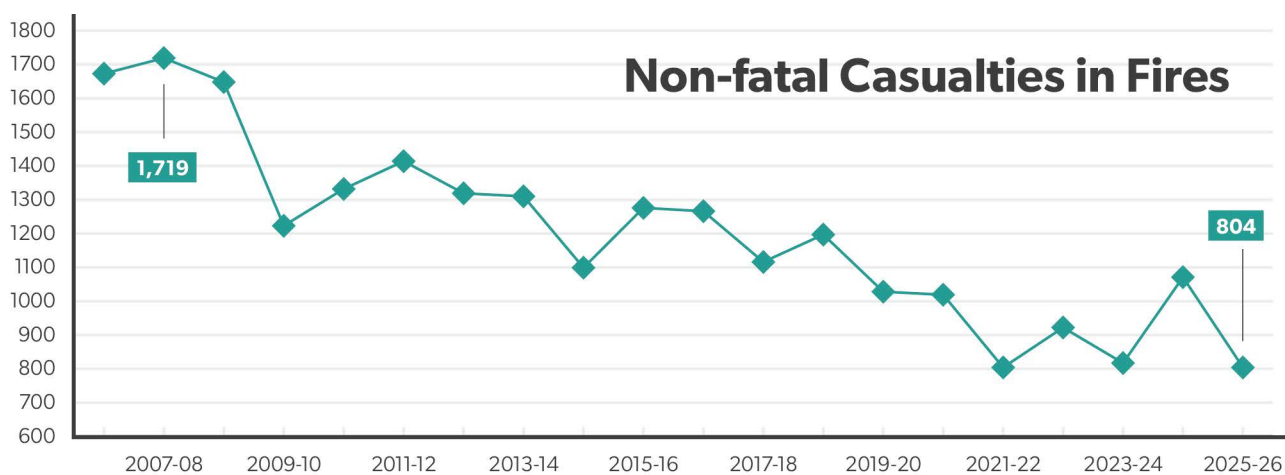


Figure 18: Long-term trend in the number of Non-fatal Fire Casualties.

5. Casualties in Fires (Continued)

In 2025-26, 525 casualties required treatment, down from 622 last year (15.6% decrease). 279 non-fatal casualties did not require treatment, but a precautionary check was recommended, down from 449 last year (37.9% decrease).

The main cause of injury in non-fatal casualties was being overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes, with 50.1% of casualties having this injury type. Burns accounted for 16.4%, and physical injuries accounted for 3.4%.

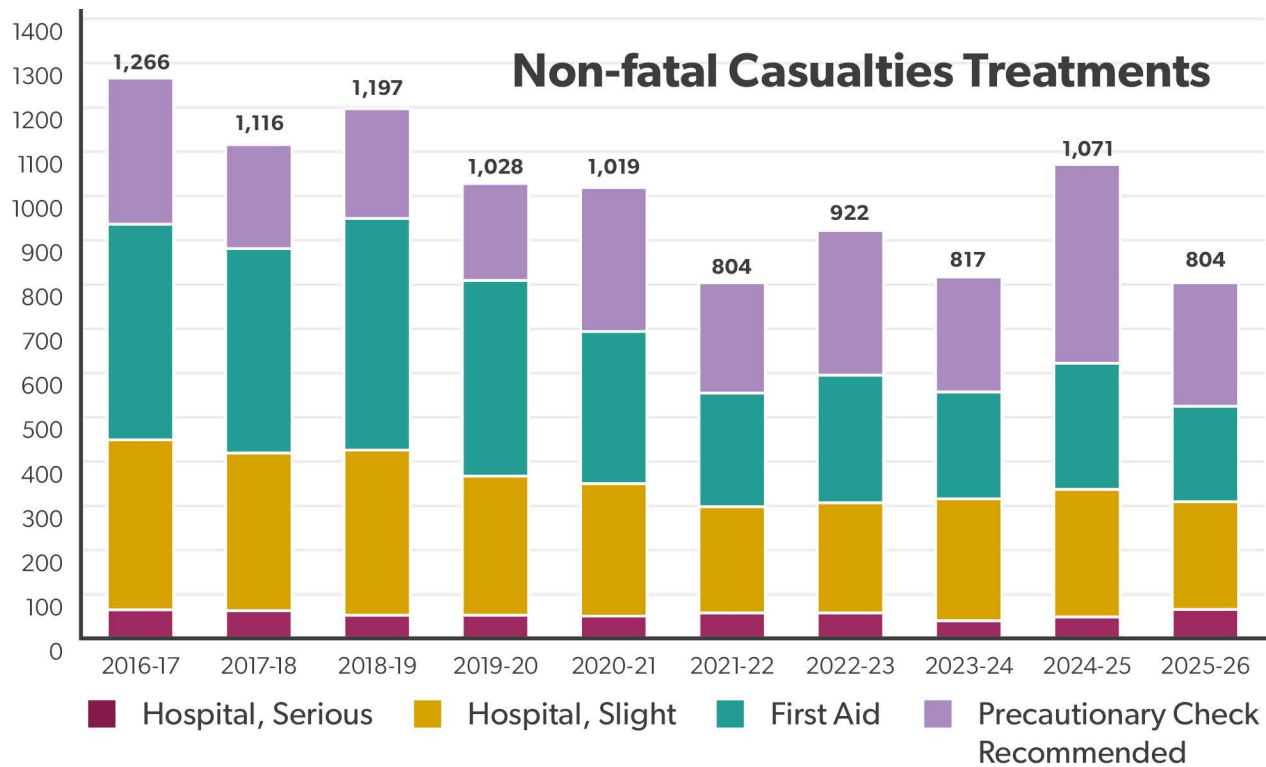


Figure 19: Treatment of Non-fatal Casualties.

Great Britain Comparisons

Fatal fire casualties per million population have been on a long-term downward trend in each nation since the early 2000s. This trend has levelled off in each nation from around the early 2010s. Scotland has historically had a higher rate per million population than Wales and England. Differing demographic, deprivation and urban-rural profiles of each nation are likely factors in explaining the different rates.

In 2025-26, Scotland had a rate of 5.6 fatalities per million population. In comparison, England had a rate of 4.3 fatalities per million population. Wales had a rate of 4.7 fatalities per million population.

5. Casualties in Fires (Continued)

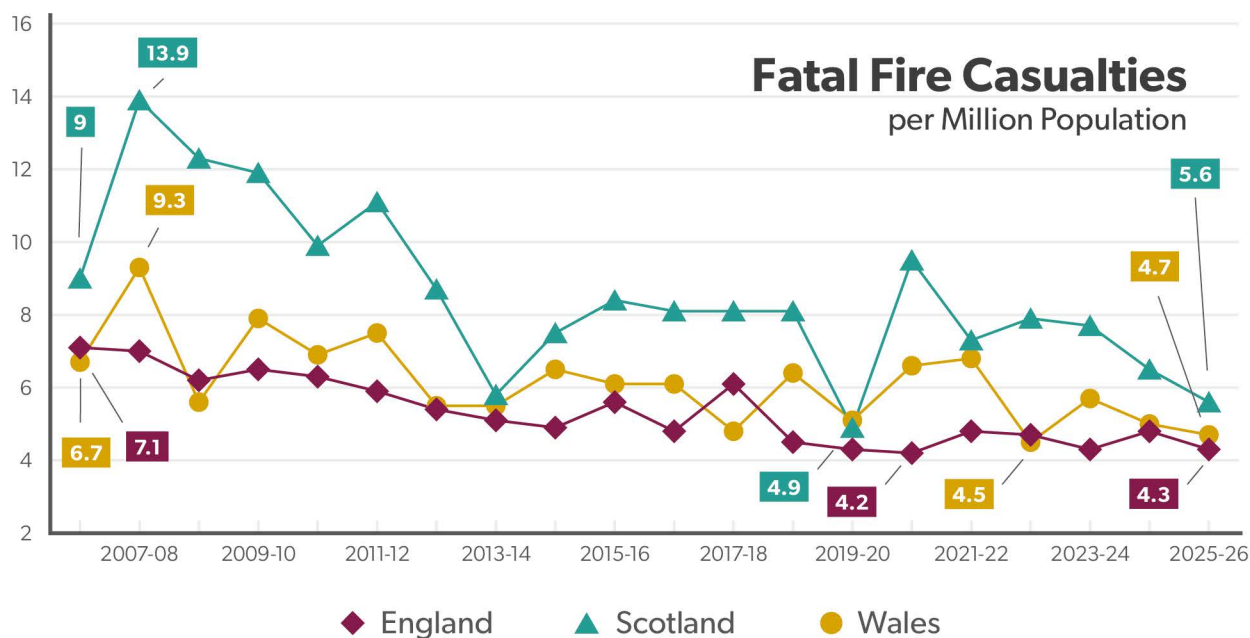


Figure 20: Fatal Fire Casualties per million population in Great Britain. *

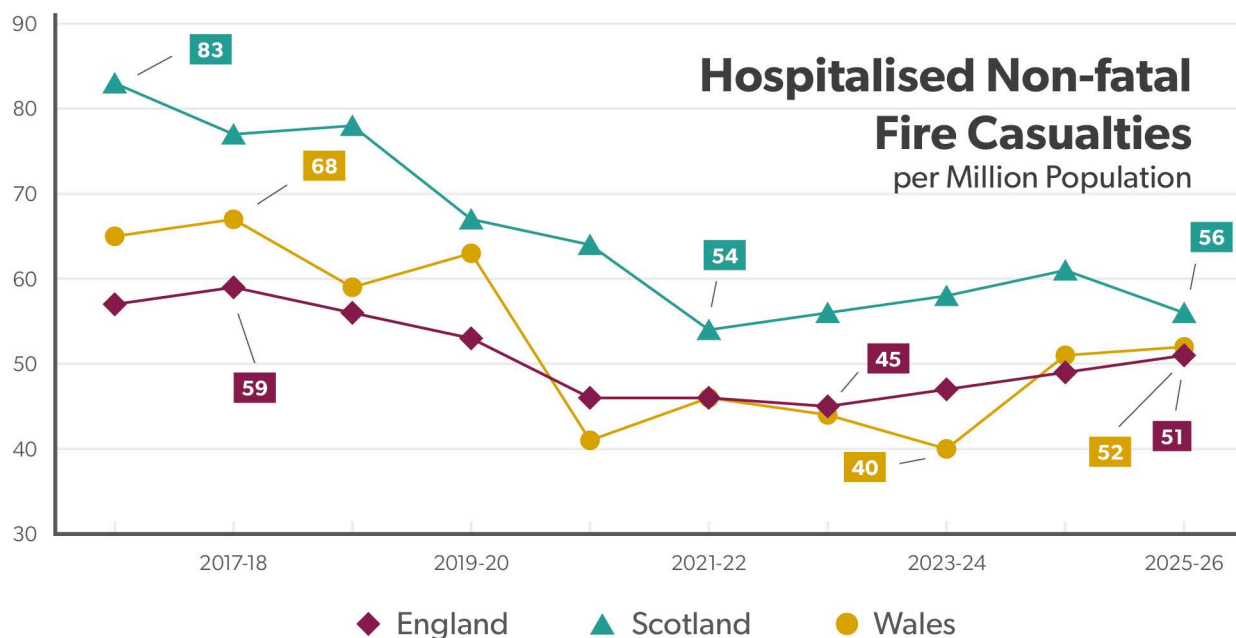


Figure 21: Hospitalised Non-fatal Fire Casualties per million population in Great Britain. *

* Values displayed in boxes on chart represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values. In this case, the most recent values are also the minimum values. The population data supplied for England and Wales should be considered preliminary. This may be updated before the formal publication date. See Statistical News document for further details.

Casualty Profile

Age

Figure 22 highlights the strong relationship between age and fatal casualties per million population rates. Those aged below 40 have a rate of fatal casualties below average, with those aged 0-4 having a rate of 0.0. In 2025-26 alone, those aged 80-89 had a rate around double times the Scotland average

and those aged 90 and over having a rate around four times higher than the Scotland average. Ten-year averages have been used to give a robust comparison as one-year figures can vary a lot. Figure 22 shows 10-year average because single year figures are volatile.

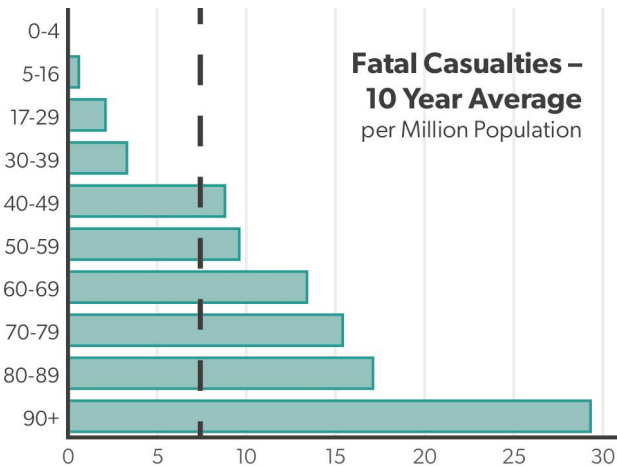


Figure 22: Ten-year average rate [6] per million population of Fatal Casualties by age band. The dotted line represents the average figure of 7.3.

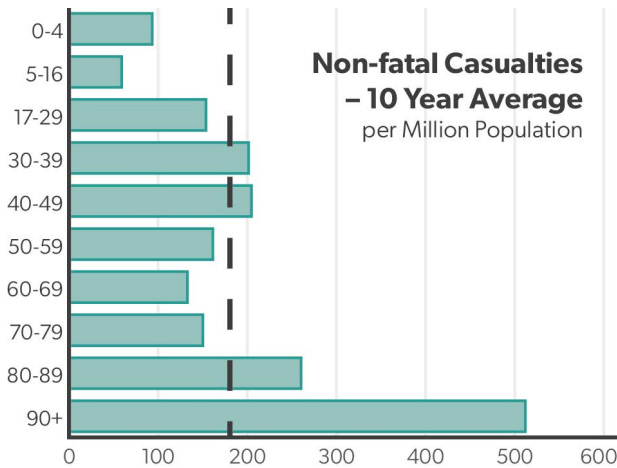
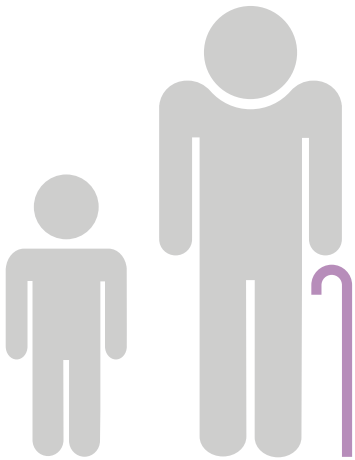


Figure 23: Ten-year average rate [6] per million population of Non-fatal Casualties by age band. The dotted line represents the average figure of 181.5.

The relationship between age and non-fatal casualties is not as strong as it is for fatal casualties. Those aged 29 and under have a rate below average, with those aged 0-4 having a rate of around half of below the Scotland average, and those aged 5-16 having a rate of around a third of the Scotland average. In contrast to fatal casualties, those aged 50-79 have a rate below average and those age 30-49 have a rate above average.

Similar to fatal casualties, those aged 80 and over have a rate above average, with those aged 80-89 having a rate around 50% higher than the Scotland average and those aged 90 and over having a rate around three times the Scotland average.



[6] A ten-year average is used as the annual totals vary substantially and multiple years of data is needed to produce robust statistics.

5. Casualties in Fires (Continued)

Gender

Of the 31 fatal fire casualties, 24 (77.4%) were male, and 7 (22.6%) were female. Males have consistently had a higher rate of fatal fire casualties than females in previous years. There was a rate of 5.6 fatal fire casualties per million population in 2025-26. For males, this rate was higher at 8.9 and females had a lower rate at 2.5.

A similar pattern is seen for non-fatal casualties, with males having a rate of 169.7 casualties per million population in 2025-26 and females having a rate of 105.1 casualties, per million population.

Deprivation

There is a strong relationship between deprivation and fatal casualties in Scotland, shown by Figure 24. In a comparison of the average over 10 years, those in the most deprived areas have a rate 1.7 times the Scotland average, and 4.4 times higher than the least deprived 20%.

A similar pattern is seen for non-fatal casualties, with those in the most deprived 20% having a rate 2 times the Scotland average, and 5.3 times higher than the least deprived 20%.

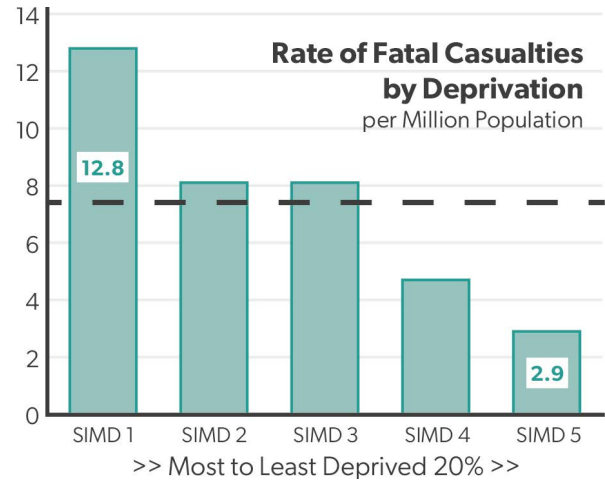


Figure 24: Ten-year average rate [6] of Fatal Fire Casualties per million population by level of deprivation. The Scotland average for SIMD is 7.4. *

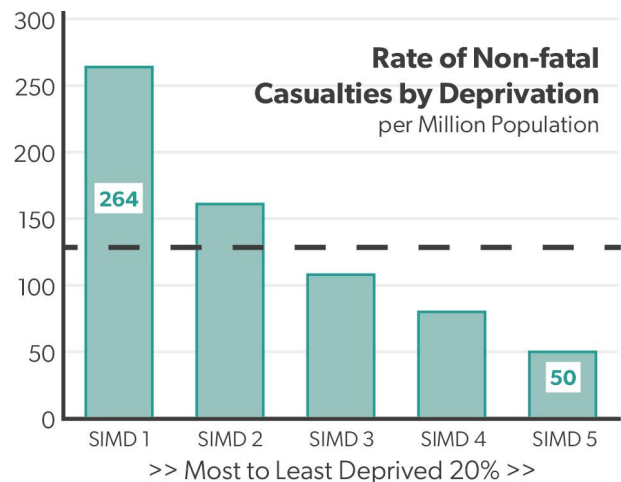


Figure 25: Ten-year average rate [6] of Non-fatal Fire Casualties per million population by level of deprivation. The Scotland average for SIMD is 131. *

[6] A ten-year average is used as the annual totals vary substantially and multiple years of data is needed to produce robust statistics.
* Ten years of data was used to ensure a fair comparison. Deprivation: SIMD 2020 (2011 Data Zones).

5. Casualties in Fires (Continued)

Figures 26 and 27 highlight that deprivation is a very strong factor in the historic casualty profile regardless of gender or age. Please note that these charts are presented to highlight the historic casualty profile only, each bar should not be interpreted as the true risk of any individual or group.

Figure 26 shows that for fatal casualties, there is a clear link between deprivation and fatal casualty rate. With the exception of males aged between 70-79 and males below age 29, those in the most deprived areas have a higher rate of fatal casualties per million population, regardless of age or gender.

Females over 80 and females in the most deprived areas have a higher fatal casualty rate than other females, particularly those in the least deprived areas. Males over 60 have a higher fatal casualty rate in all deprivation areas compared to females, with the least deprived 20% having a rate above the Scotland average.

Those over 90 have not been included in this chart due to the higher number of fatal casualties and low population rates resulting in some areas exceeding 100 fatal casualties per million population. There have been 12 fatal casualties in those over 90 years old over the last ten years. Of those, 7 were male. Of the 12 fatalities in over 90s, 6 were in SIMD quintiles 2 or 3.

5. Casualties in Fires (Continued)

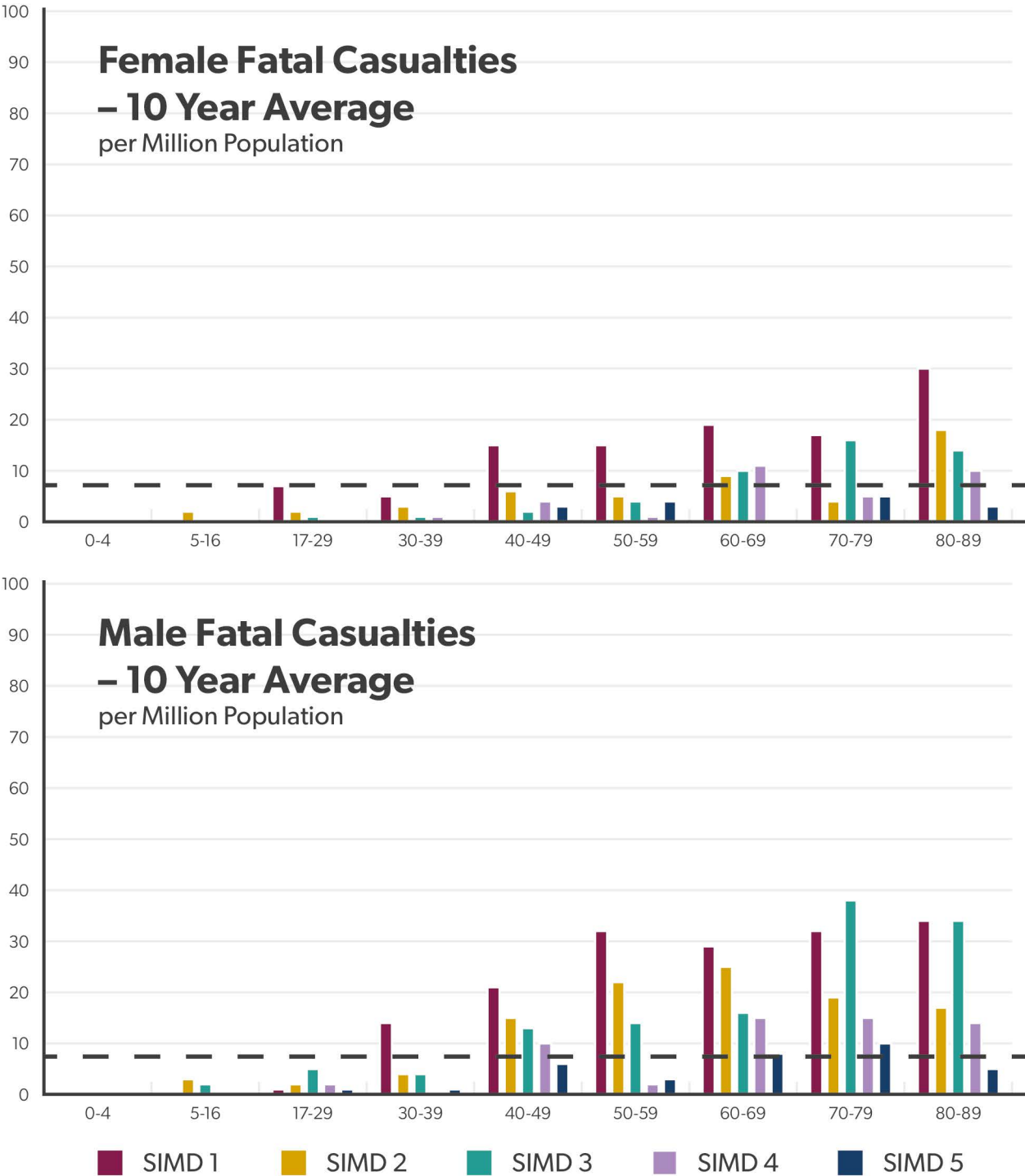


Figure 6: Fatal Fire Casualties per million population by gender, age and by level of deprivation where 1 is the 20% most deprived areas and 5 is the 20% least deprived areas. The horizontal line represents the Scotland average (7.4).

5. Casualties in Fires (Continued)

For non-fatal hospitalised casualties, the rates are higher for all adults in the most 20% deprived areas, except for those who are aged over 90. Males in

the most 40% deprived areas have higher rates than females, with all males above age 17 years in SIMD quintile 2 being above the Scotland average.

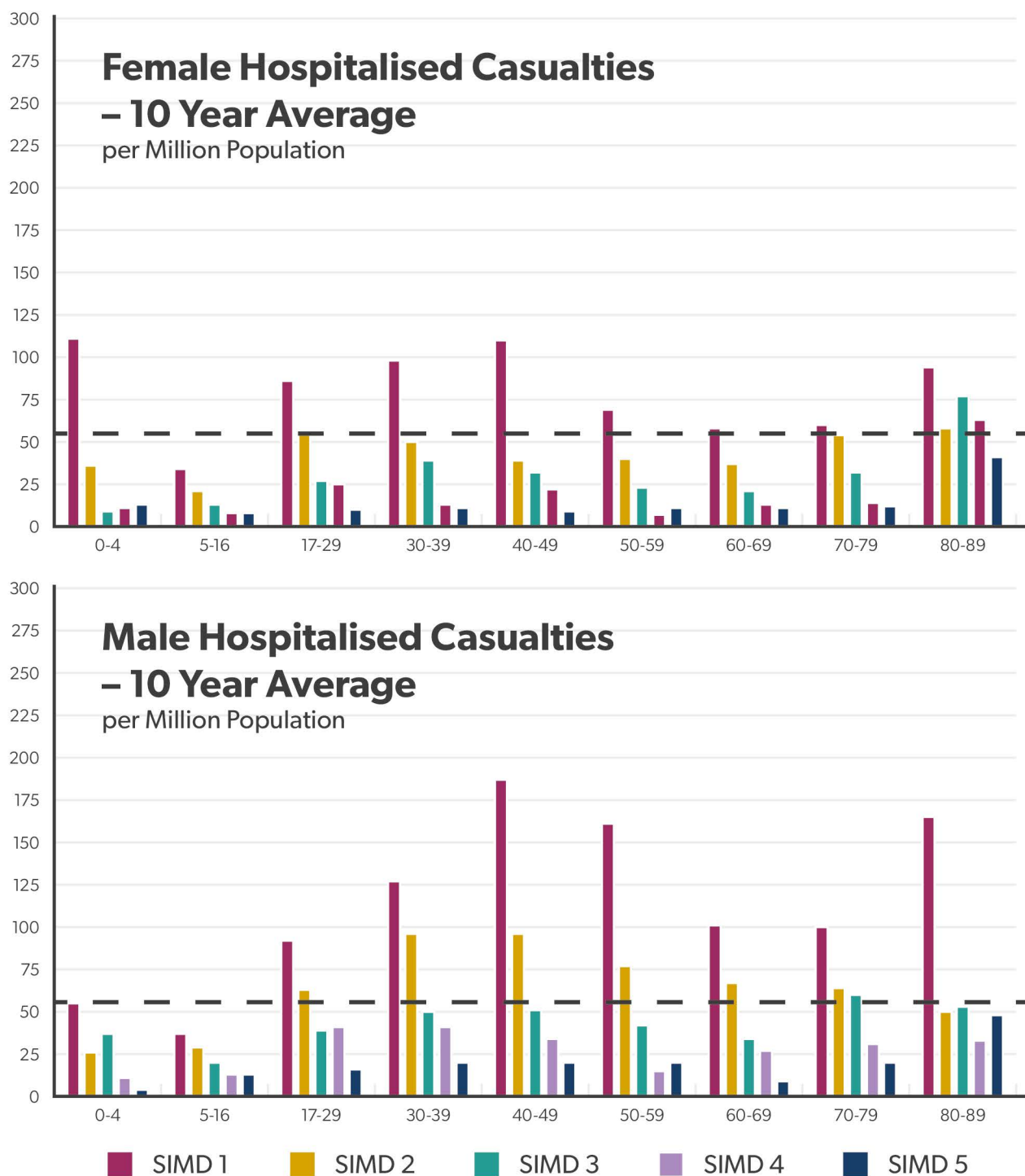


Figure 27: Hospitalised Non-fatal Fire Casualties per million population by gender, age and by level of deprivation where 1 is the 20% most deprived areas and 5 is the 20% least deprived areas. The horizontal line represents the Scotland average (54.8).

5. Casualties in Fires (Continued)

Impairment

Impairment using alcohol or drugs was a suspecting factor in 11.5% of accidental dwelling fires in 2025-26. Of the 22 fatal fire casualties in accidental dwelling fires, 4 (19.0%) had impairment through alcohol or drugs as a suspected contributory factor.

Fires that have impairment as a suspected factor have on average, a much higher rate of casualties, with the ten-year average showing a rate of 12.9 fatalities per 1,000 fires. This is compared to 2.8 fatalities per 1,000 fires where impairment was not a suspected factor.

A similar pattern is seen for non-fatal casualties, with a casualty rate of 342.2 per 1,000 fires where impairment was a suspected factor and 133.9 where impairment was not a suspected factor.

Urban-Rural

The rate of fatal casualties is higher in more rural areas than it is in more urban areas. In remote rural areas, the 10-year average rate of fatal casualties is 1.6 times higher than the Scotland average and 1.9 times higher than large urban areas. In remote small towns, the 10-year average rate of fatal casualties is 1.6 times higher than the Scotland average and 1.8 times higher than large urban areas.

Large urban areas, other urban areas and accessible small towns have a rate below average. Other urban areas have a 10-year average rate 1.0 times the Scotland average.

The rate of non-fatal casualties is above average for the most urban areas, with large urban areas having a 10-year average rate 1.2 times above the Scotland average.

Accessible small towns, remote small towns, accessible rural and remote rural areas are shown to have a rate below the Scotland average.

5. Casualties in Fires (Continued)

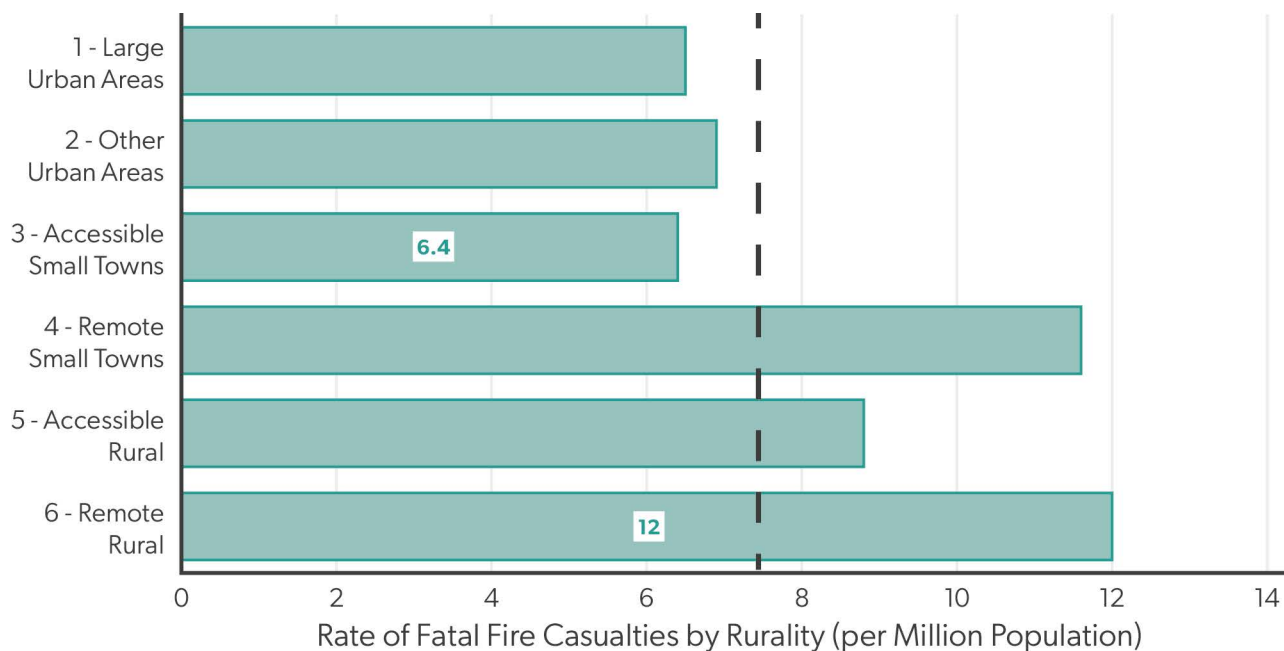


Figure 28: Ten-year average rate [6] of Fatal Fire Casualties per million population by level of rurality. The Scotland average is 7.4. *

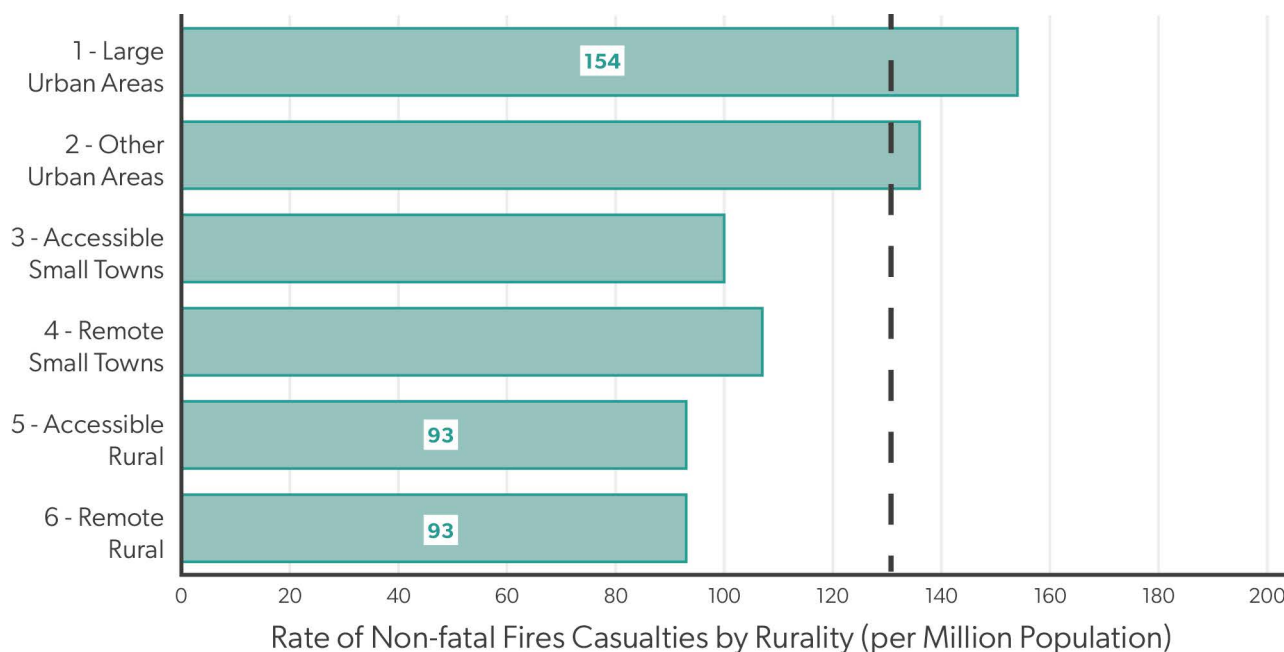


Figure 29: Ten-year average rate [6] of Non-fatal Fire Casualties per million population by level of rurality. The Scotland average is 130.8. *

[6] A ten-year average is used as the annual totals vary substantially and multiple years of data is needed to produce robust statistics.

* Ten years of data was used to ensure a fair comparison. Deprivation: SIMD 2020 (2011 Data Zones).

6. Non-fire Incidents and Casualties



In 2025-26, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) attended 16,489 non-fire incidents, up from 16,209 in 2024-25 (1.8% increase). Over the last decade, there has been a 28.4% increase in the number of non-fire incidents attended, with 12,839 incidents attended in 2015-16. Figure 30 shows the overall upward trend in non-fire incidents over the last decade.

Flooding incidents increased from last year, from 1,639 last year to 1,851 in 2025-26 (12.9% increase). Flooding incidents had been increasing steadily from 2016-17 to 2022-23. There was an unusually high number of flooding incidents in 2022-23, with figures falling in the following two years before rising again in 2025-26.

There were 2,075 Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) attended by SFRS in 2025-26, down from 2,247 (7.7% decrease). Effecting Entry/Exit incidents decreased from 4,920 last year to 4,826 in 2025-26 (1.9% decrease). With the exception of this year, this figure has generally increased since 2012-13. Similarly, Assist Other Agencies incidents have been increasing since 2016-17. There were 1,678 of these incidents this year, up from 1,470 last year (14.1% increase). Medical incidents have increased from last year, with 462 in 2025-26 and 433 in 2024-25 (6.7% increase). Over the last decade, there has been no clear trend in these types of incidents.

See figures 32 to 37 for trends in major non-fire incident categories.

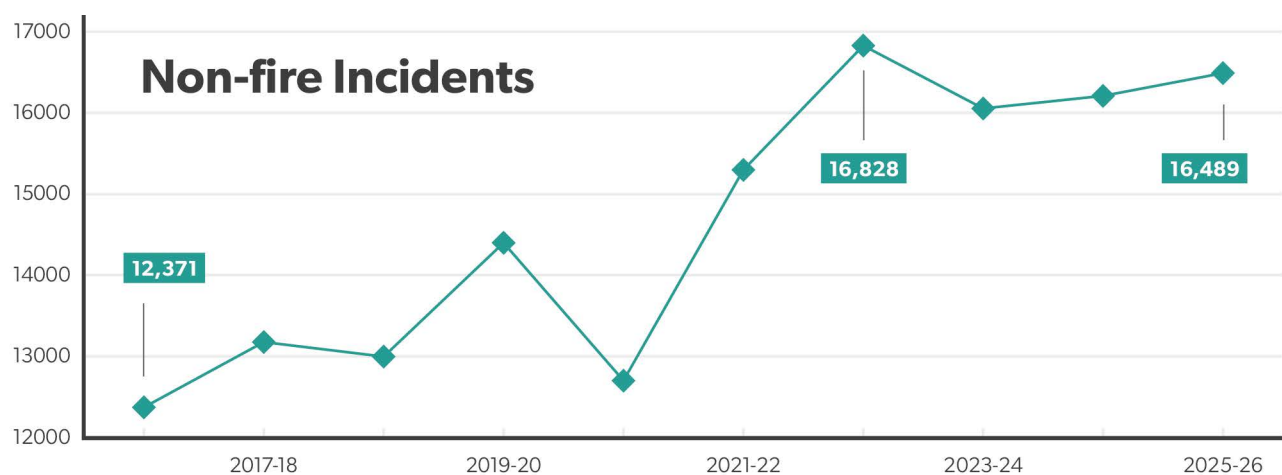


Figure 30: Trends in Non-fire Incidents. *

* Values displayed in boxes on chart represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values.

6. Non-fire Incidents and Casualties (Continued)

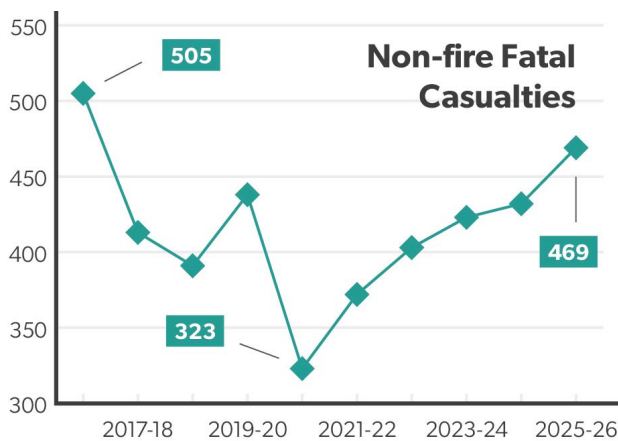


Figure 31.1: Trends in the number of Non-fire Fatal Casualties. *

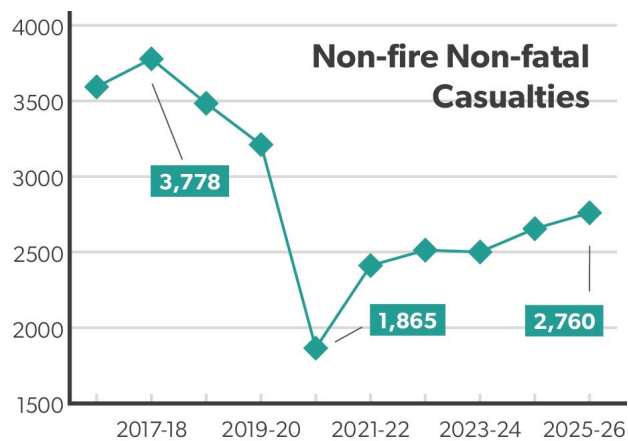


Figure 31.2: Trends in the number of Non-fire Non-fatal Casualties. *

There were 469 fatal casualties at non-fire incidents attended by SFRS in 2025-26, up from 432 last year (8.6% increase). From 2012-13 to 2016-17, this figure had continually increased along with a notable increase in attendances to incidents associated with inter-agency co-operation.^[7] Since 2016-17, this figure appears to be levelling off. There was a decrease in incidents attended and fatal casualties during the Covid-19 pandemic. The number of fatal casualties at non-fire incidents attended by SFRS has consistently increased between 2020-21 and 2025-26 to a level similar to what was seen before the pandemic. This can be seen in Figure 31. There were 54 fatal casualties at Road Traffic Collisions attended, down from 71 last year (23.9% decrease).

There was a 16.0% increase in fatal casualties at Effecting Entry/Exit incidents, with 169 recorded last year and 196 recorded in 2025-26. Fatal casualties at Medical Incidents decreased from 33 last year to 30 this year (9.1% decrease).

There were 2,760 non-fatal casualties at non-fire incidents attended by SFRS in 2025-26, up from 2,655 last year (4.0% increase). There were 1,395 non-fatal casualties at Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) this year, down from 1,522 last year (8.3% decrease). There was a 6.9% increase in non-fatal casualties at Effecting Entry/Exit incidents, with 451 recorded last year and 482 recorded in 2025-26.

[7] Inter-agency co-operation incidents includes Assist Other Agencies, Effecting Entry or Exit, Medical Incidents.

* Changes in operational procedures during the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted casualty figures. See Guidance Notes for further details.

6. Non-fire Incidents and Casualties (Continued)

Road Traffic Collisions

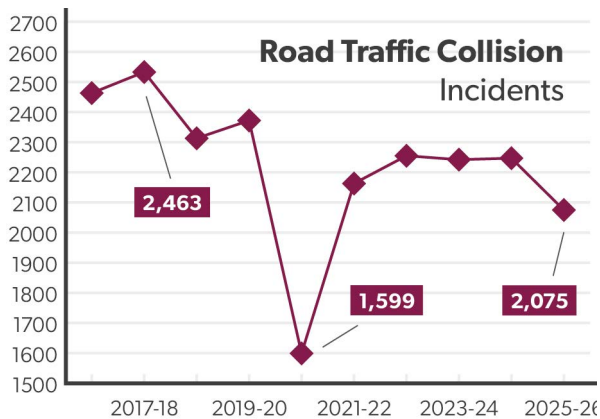


Figure 32.1: Trends in the Number of Road Traffic Collisions by Incidents. *

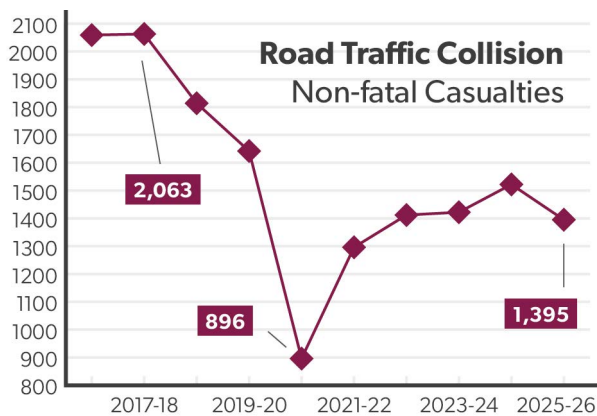


Figure 32.2: Trends in the Number of Road Traffic Collisions by Non-fatal Casualties. *



Figure 32.3: Trends in the Number of Road Traffic Collisions by Fatal Casualties. *

Flooding and Rescue or Evacuation from Water

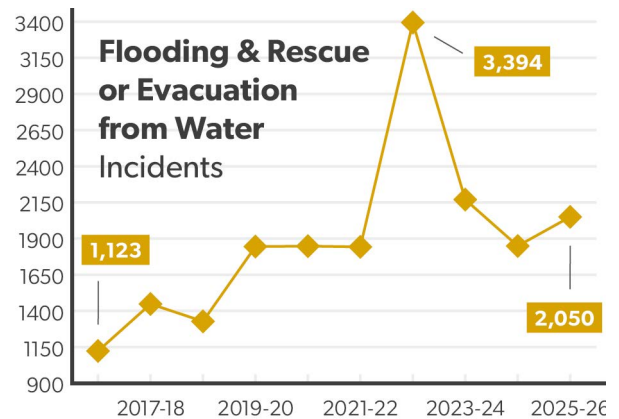


Figure 33.1: Trends in the Number of Flooding and Rescue or Evacuation from Water Incidents by Incidents. *

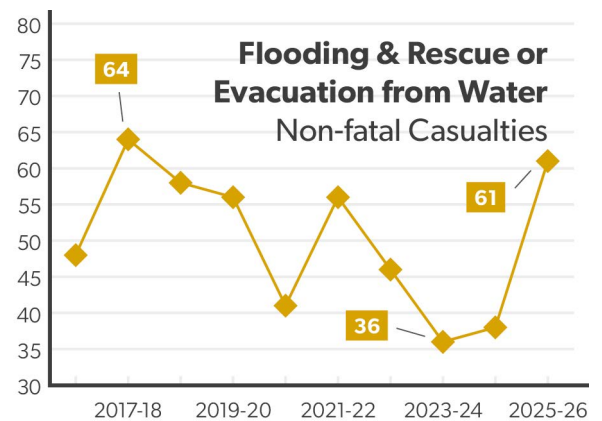


Figure 33.2: Trends in the Number of Flooding and Rescue or Evacuation from Water Incidents by Non-fatal Casualties. *

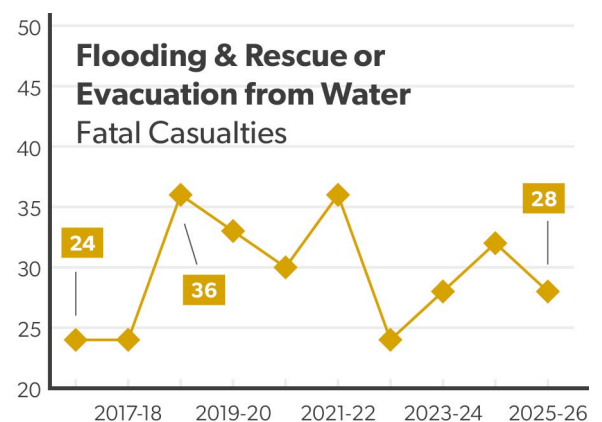


Figure 33.3: Trends in the Number of Flooding and Rescue or Evacuation from Water Incidents by Fatal Casualties. *

* Values displayed in boxes on chart represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values. There are instances where the most recent value is also the maximum value.

6. Non-fire Incidents and Casualties (Continued)

Medical Incidents

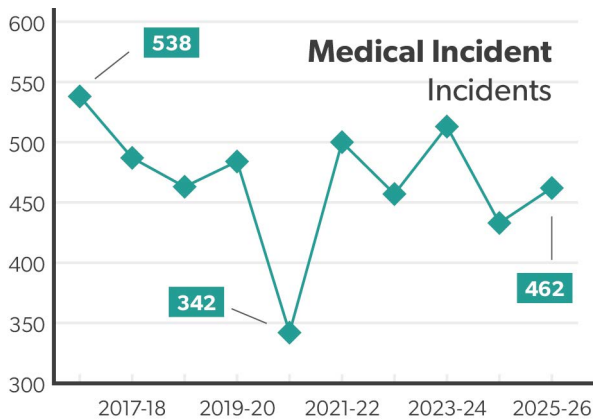


Figure 34.1: Trends in Number of Medical Incidents by Incidents. *

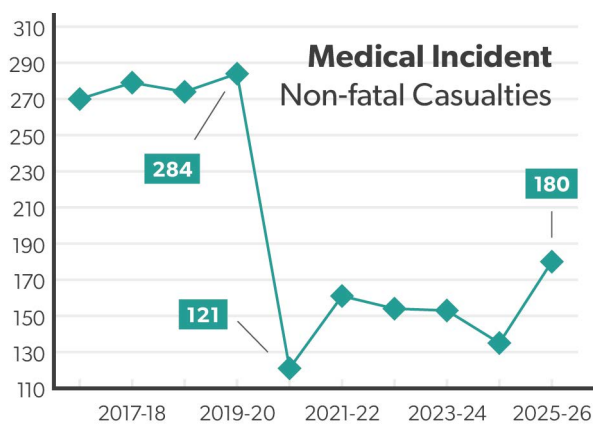


Figure 34.2: Trends in Number of Medical Incidents by Non-fatal Casualties. *

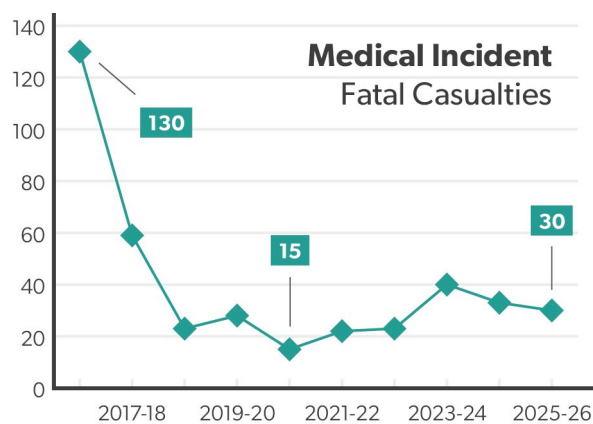


Figure 34.3: Trends in Number of Medical Incidents by Fatal Casualties. *

Suicide (including attempts)

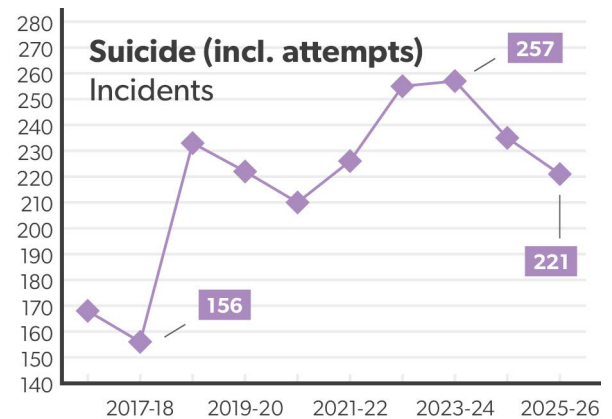


Figure 35.1: Trends in Suicide (including attempts) by Incidents. *

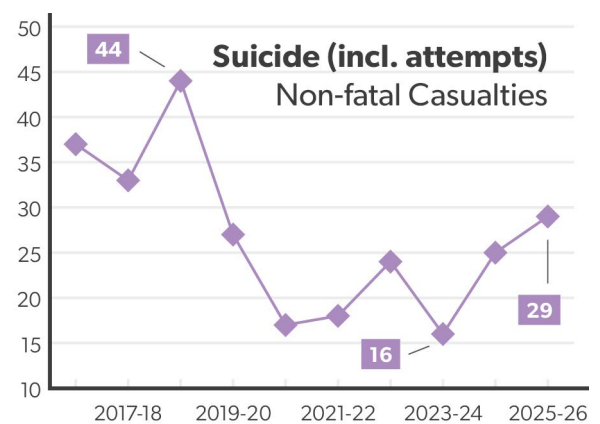


Figure 35.2: Trends in Suicide (including attempts) by Non-fatal Casualties. *

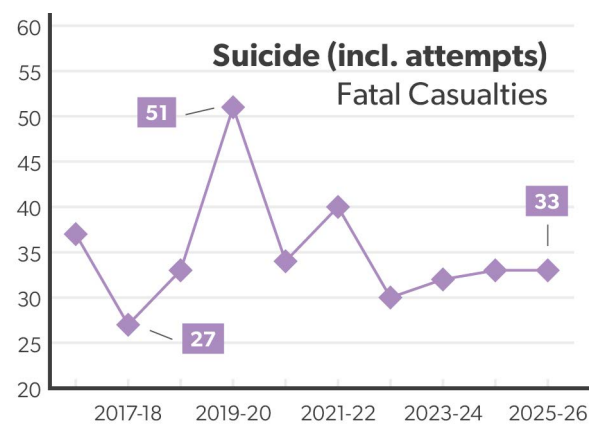


Figure 35.3: Trends in Suicide (including attempts) by Fatal Casualties. *

* Values displayed in boxes on chart represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values. There are instances where the most recent value is also the maximum value.

6. Non-fire Incidents and Casualties (Continued)

Effecting Entry/Exit

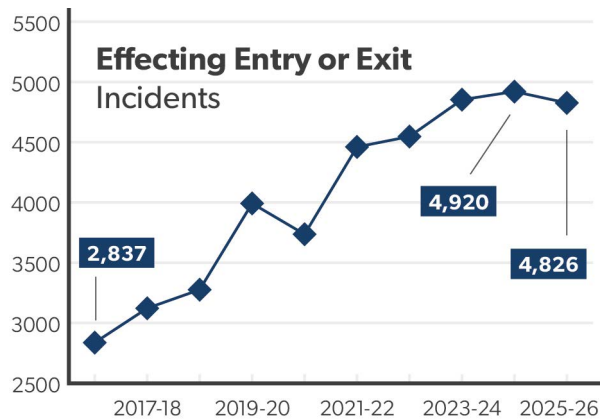


Figure 36.1: Trends in Effecting Entry or Exit by Incidents. *

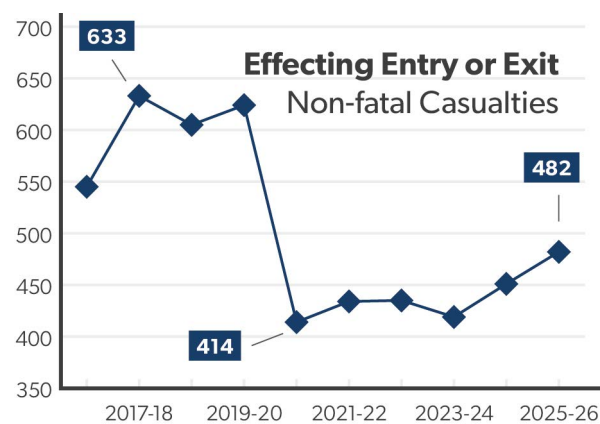


Figure 36.2: Trends in Effecting Entry or Exit by Non-fatal Casualties. *

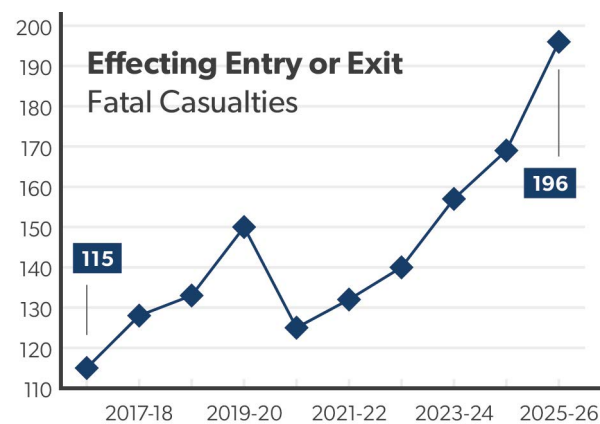


Figure 36.3: Trends in Effecting Entry or Exit by Fatal Casualties. *

Assist Other Agencies



Figure 37.1: Trends in Assist Other Agencies by Incidents. *

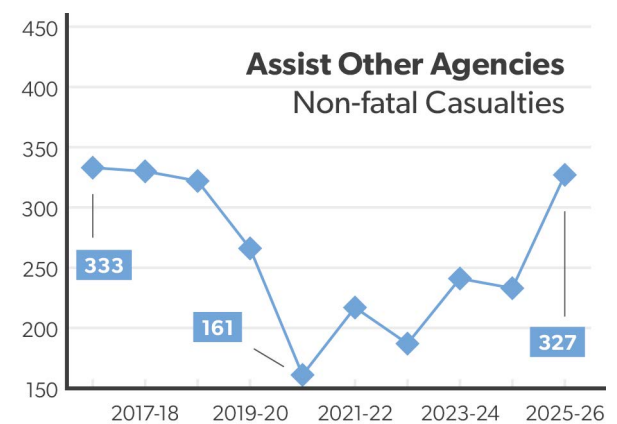


Figure 37.2: Trends in Assist Other Agencies by Non-fatal Casualties. *

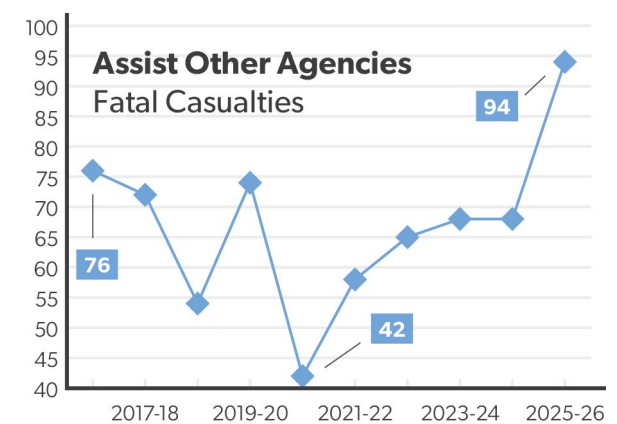


Figure 37.3: Trends in Assist Other Agencies by Fatal Casualties. *

* Values displayed in boxes on chart represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values. There are instances where the most recent value is also the maximum value.

7. False alarms



In 2025-26, there were 36,653 false alarm incidents, up from 35,476 in 2024-25 (3.3% increase). Of these incidents, 35,775 were fire false alarms, up from 34,688 last year (3.1% increase). SFRS no longer attend automatic fire alarm call outs to commercial business and workplace premises unless a fire has been confirmed. For further information, please see the [SFRS Reducing UFAS page](#).

There were 878 false alarm incidents categorised as other false alarms this year, up from 788 in 2024-25 (11.4% increase).

Of the 35,775 fire false alarms, there were 25,807 (72.1%) incidents that were due to apparatus in 2025-26. This is up from 25,499 last year (1.2% increase). In 2025-26, this accounted for 32.8% of all incidents attended this year, down from 34.2% in 2024-25.

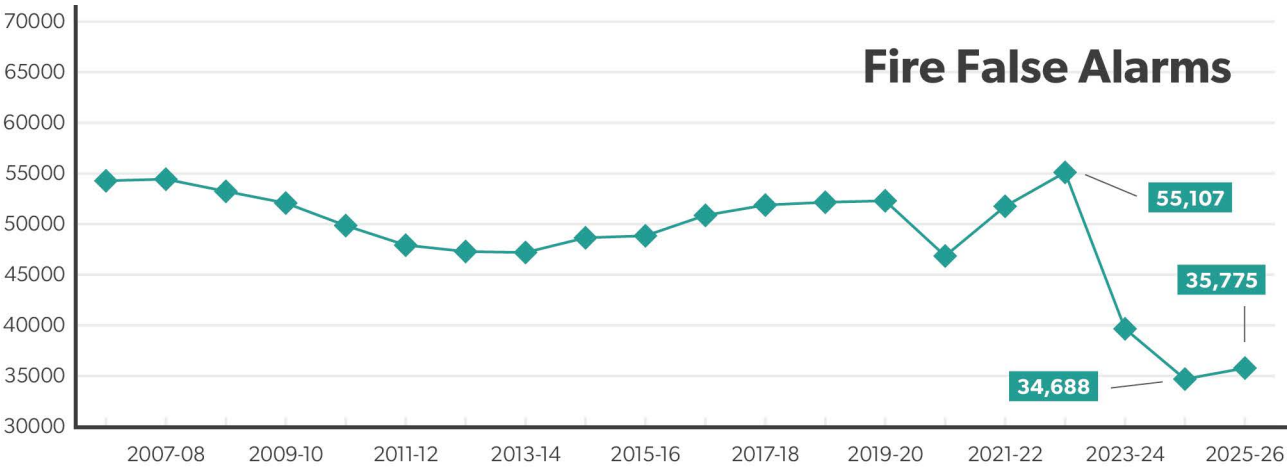


Figure 38: Long-term trend in Fire False Alarms. *

* Values displayed in boxes on chart represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values. There are instances where the most recent value is also the minimum value.

7. False Alarms (Continued)

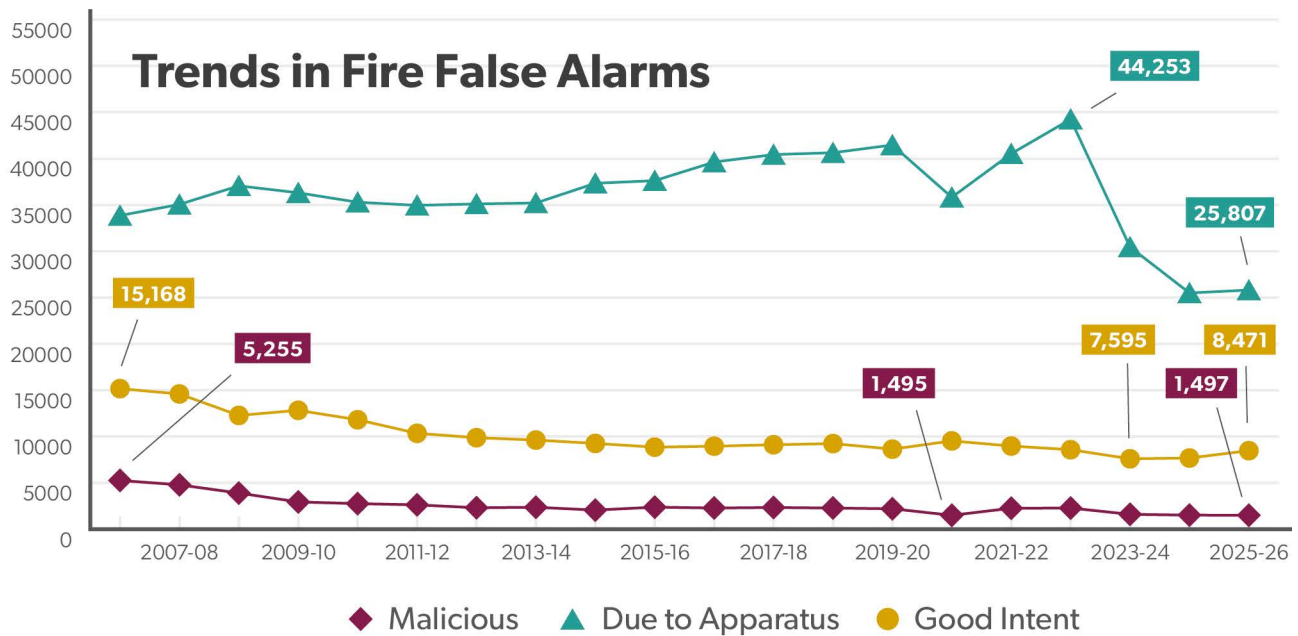


Figure 39: Trends in cause of Fire False Alarms. *

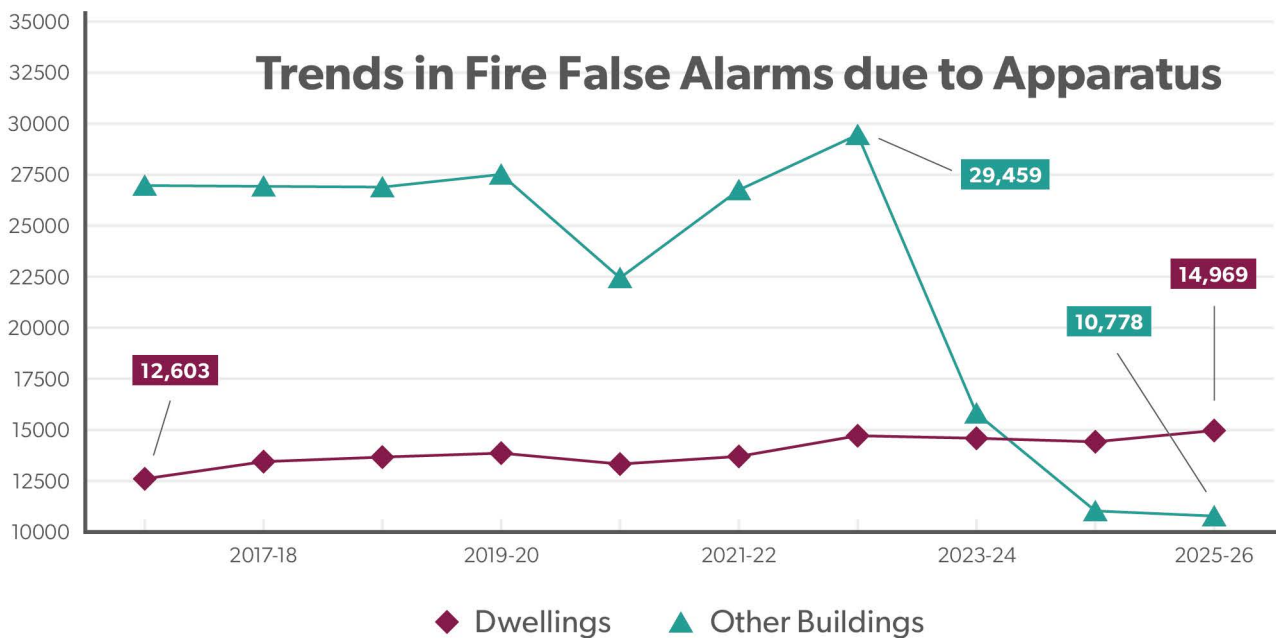


Figure 40: Trends in the location of Fire False Alarms due to apparatus. *

* Values displayed in boxes on chart represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values. There are instances where the most recent value is also the minimum value. The population data supplied for England and Wales should be considered preliminary. This may be updated before the formal publication date.

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) describes an avoidable false alarm signal from a workplace, either from an automatic fire alarm or from a person.

UFAS incidents decreased steadily between 2009-10 and 2013-14 and then began to rise until the Covid-19 pandemic when most offices were closed

and homeworking was encouraged. This figure peaked in 2022-23 and then decreased significantly when the new UFAS policy was introduced in 2023. This figure has decreased further this year, with 12,189 recorded in 2024-25 and 12,073 recorded in 2025-26 (1.0% decrease). This makes up 15.4% of incidents in 2025-26, down from 16.3% in 2024-25.

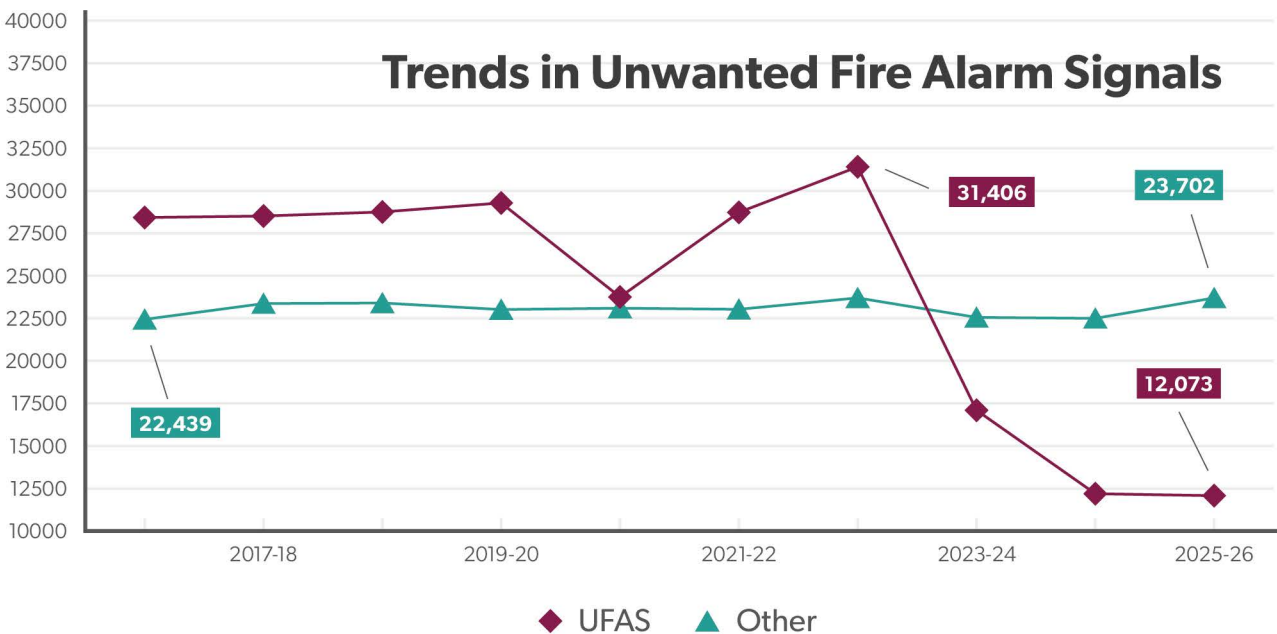


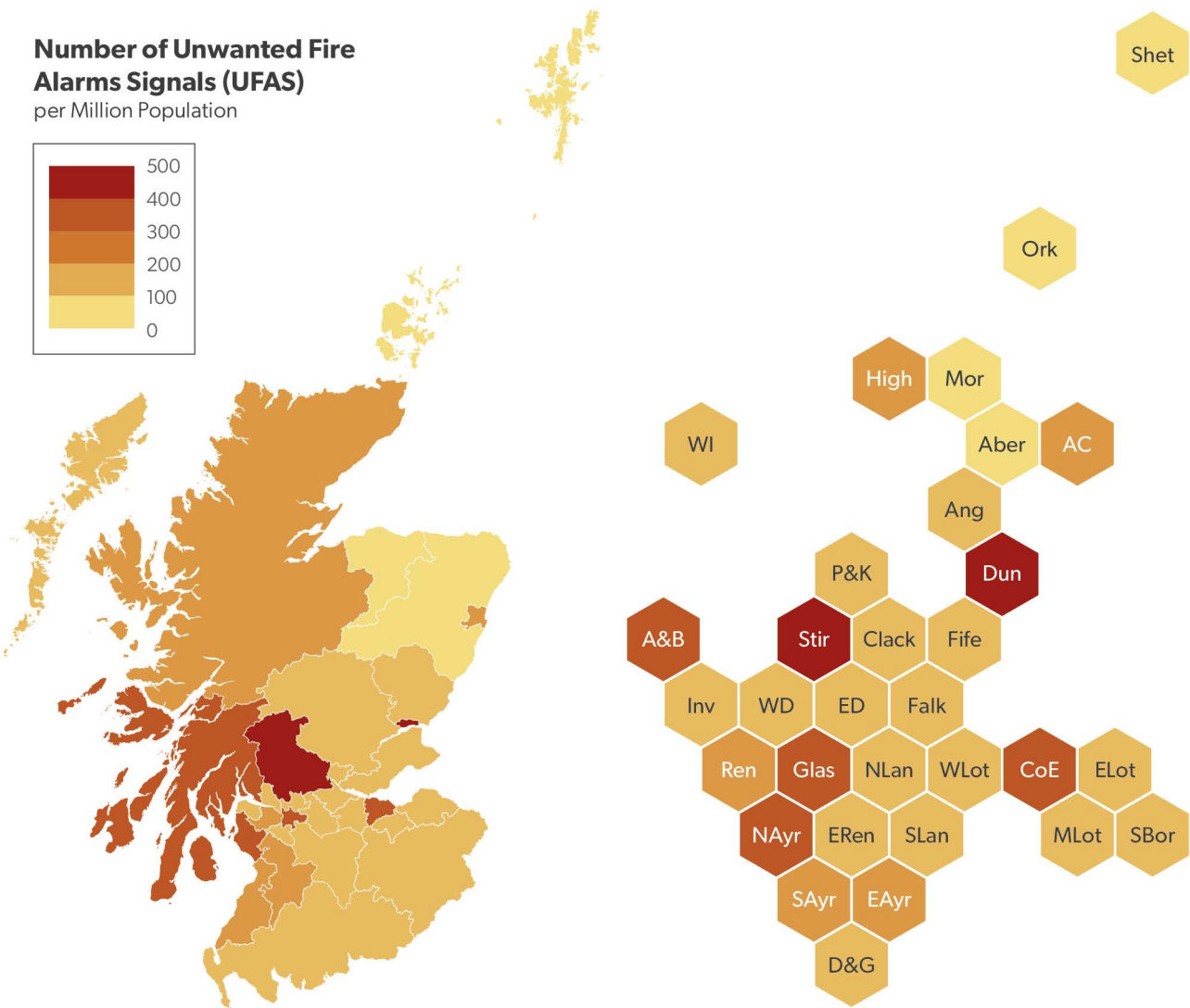
Figure 41: Trends in Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) and Other fire alarm signals. *

* Values displayed in boxes on chart represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values. There are instances where the most recent value is also the minimum value.

Local Authority Breakdown

Figure 42 shows a breakdown of UFAS incidents by local authority areas in Scotland. Urban areas often have a higher rate of UFAS incidents than rural areas, with Stirling having a rate of 474.3 per 100,000

population, Dundee City having a rate of 401.0 and Glasgow City having a rate of 352.3. In contrast, Orkney Islands has a rate of 82.1 and Aberdeenshire has a rate of 81.6.



Great Britain Comparisons

In previous years, Scotland had a notably higher rate of fire false alarms compared to England and Wales. England and Wales have had a long-term decreasing trend in fire false alarms, having levelled off in recent years. Scotland saw a decreasing trend until the early 2010s; this then began increasing until

2022-23. This rate has decreased in Scotland since 2022-23, with 2025-26 having 6,451 fire false alarms per million population. In comparison, England has a rate of 4,351 fire false alarms per million population.

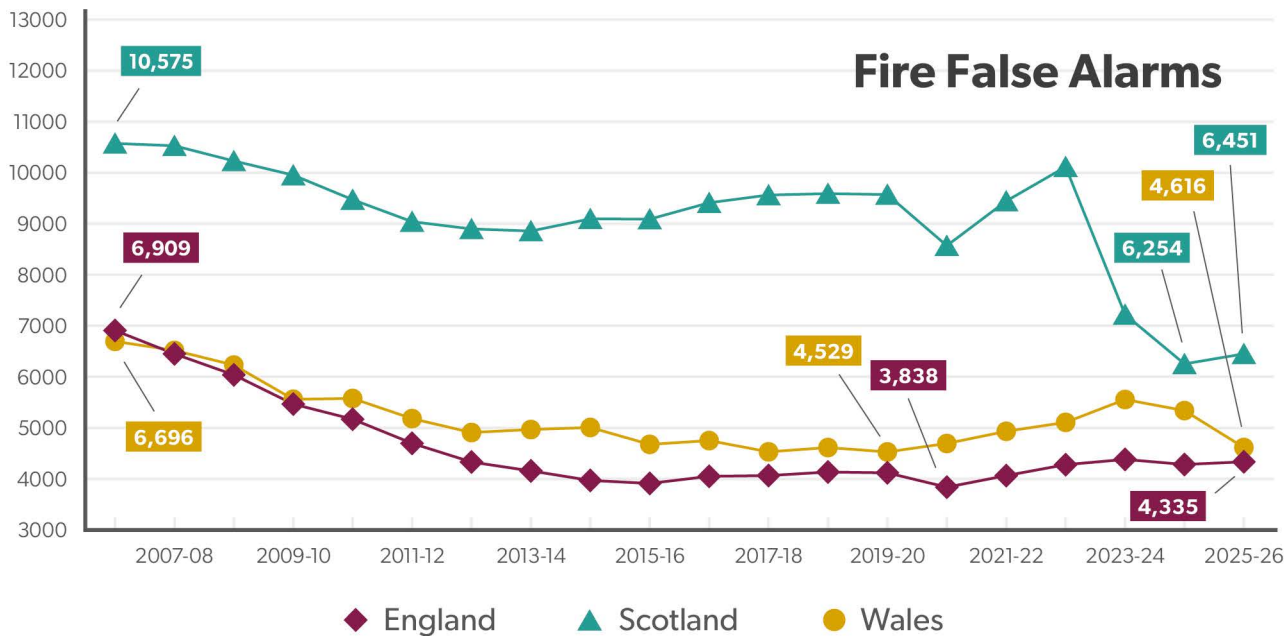


Figure 43: Trends in the Fire False Alarms s per million population in Great Britain. *

In Scotland, there was a recent change in how UFAS incidents are handled, with a new policy introduced in July 2023. Prior to this, Scotland handled UFAS incidents in a substantially different way from England or Wales. This meant that, in general, England and Wales attended to fewer of these

signals. With the introduction of the new UFAS policy in 2023-24, and the gap closing between the rates in Scotland compared to England and Wales, this suggests that the main reason for the difference between the nations is due to the difference in the handling of UFAS incidents

* Values displayed in boxes on chart represent the maximum, minimum and most recent values. There are instances where the most recent value is also the minimum value. The population data supplied for England and Wales should be considered preliminary. This may be updated before the formal publication date.

Appendix A – Key for Local Authority Maps

Key	Local Authority
1	Aberdeen City
2	Aberdeenshire
3	Angus
4	Argyll and Bute
5	Clackmannanshire
6	Dumfries and Galloway
7	Dundee City
8	East Ayrshire
9	East Dunbartonshire
10	East Lothian
11	East Renfrewshire
12	Edinburgh, City of
13	Na h'Eileanan Siar
14	Falkirk
15	Fife
16	Glasgow City
17	Highland
18	Inverclyde
19	Midlothian
20	Moray
21	North Ayrshire
22	North Lanarkshire
23	Orkney Islands
24	Perth and Kinross
25	Renfrewshire
26	Scottish Borders
27	Shetland Islands
28	South Ayrshire
29	South Lanarkshire
30	Stirling
31	West Dunbartonshire
32	West Lothian

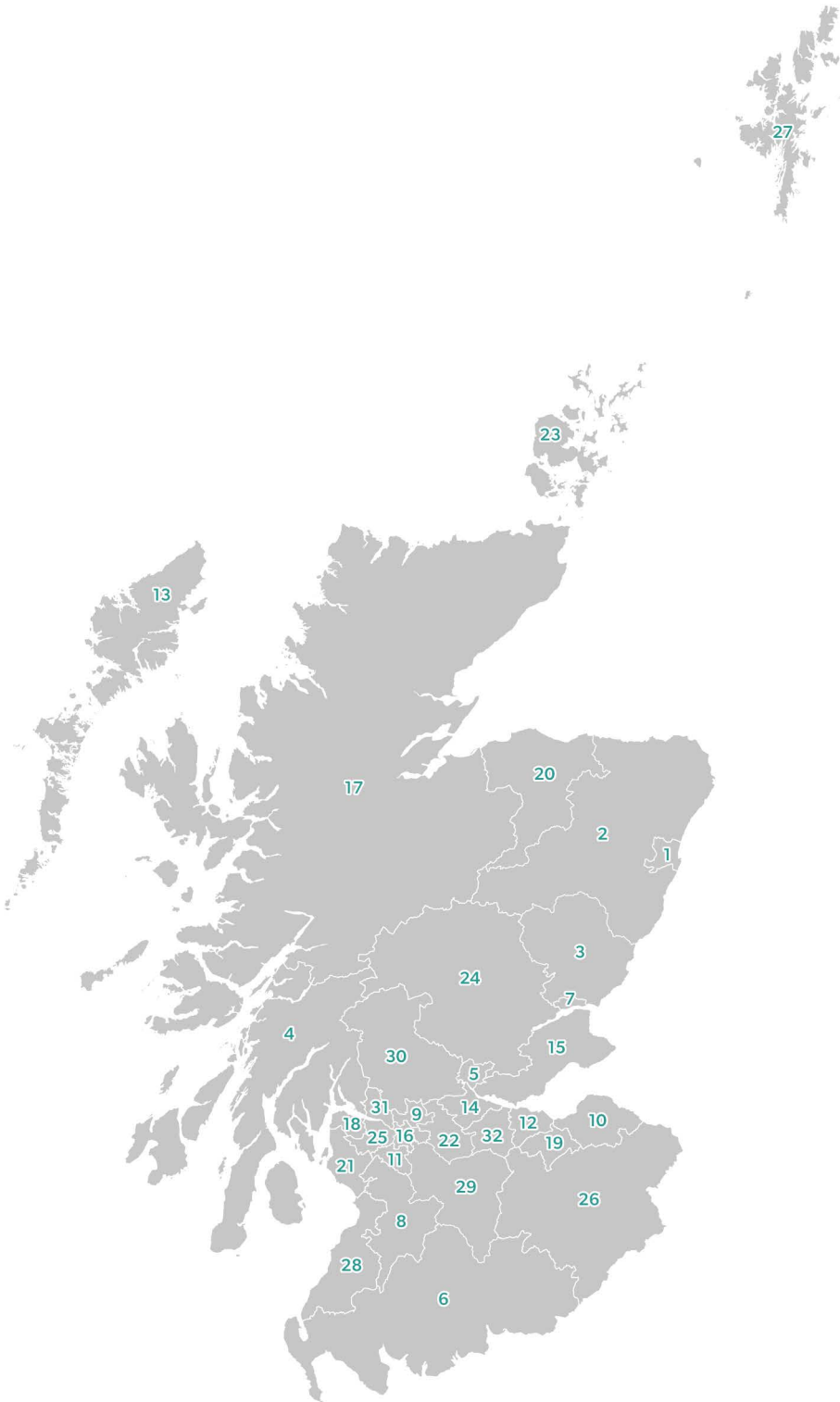


Figure 42.1: Choropleth Map of the 32 Local Service Areas in Scotland, 2025-26.

Cartogram Local Authority Key

Key	Local Authority
Ab-C	Aberdeen City
Ab-Sh	Aberdeenshire
Angus	Angus
Arg+B	Argyll and Bute
Clacks	Clackmannanshire
D&G	Dumfries and Galloway
Dundee	Dundee City
EAyr	East Ayrshire
EDun	East Dunbartonshire
ELoth	East Lothian
ERen	East Renfrewshire
Edinb	Edinburgh, City of
WI	Na h'Eileanan Siar
Falk	Falkirk
Fife	Fife
Glas	Glasgow City
High	Highland
Inv-Cl	Inverclyde
MLoth	Midlothian
Moray	Moray
NAyr	North Ayrshire
NLan	North Lanarkshire
Ork	Orkney Islands
P&K	Perth and Kinross
Ren	Renfrewshire
Bord	Scottish Borders
Shet	Shetland Islands
SAyr	South Ayrshire
SLan	South Lanarkshire
Stir	Stirling
WDun	West Dunbartonshire
WLoth	West Lothian

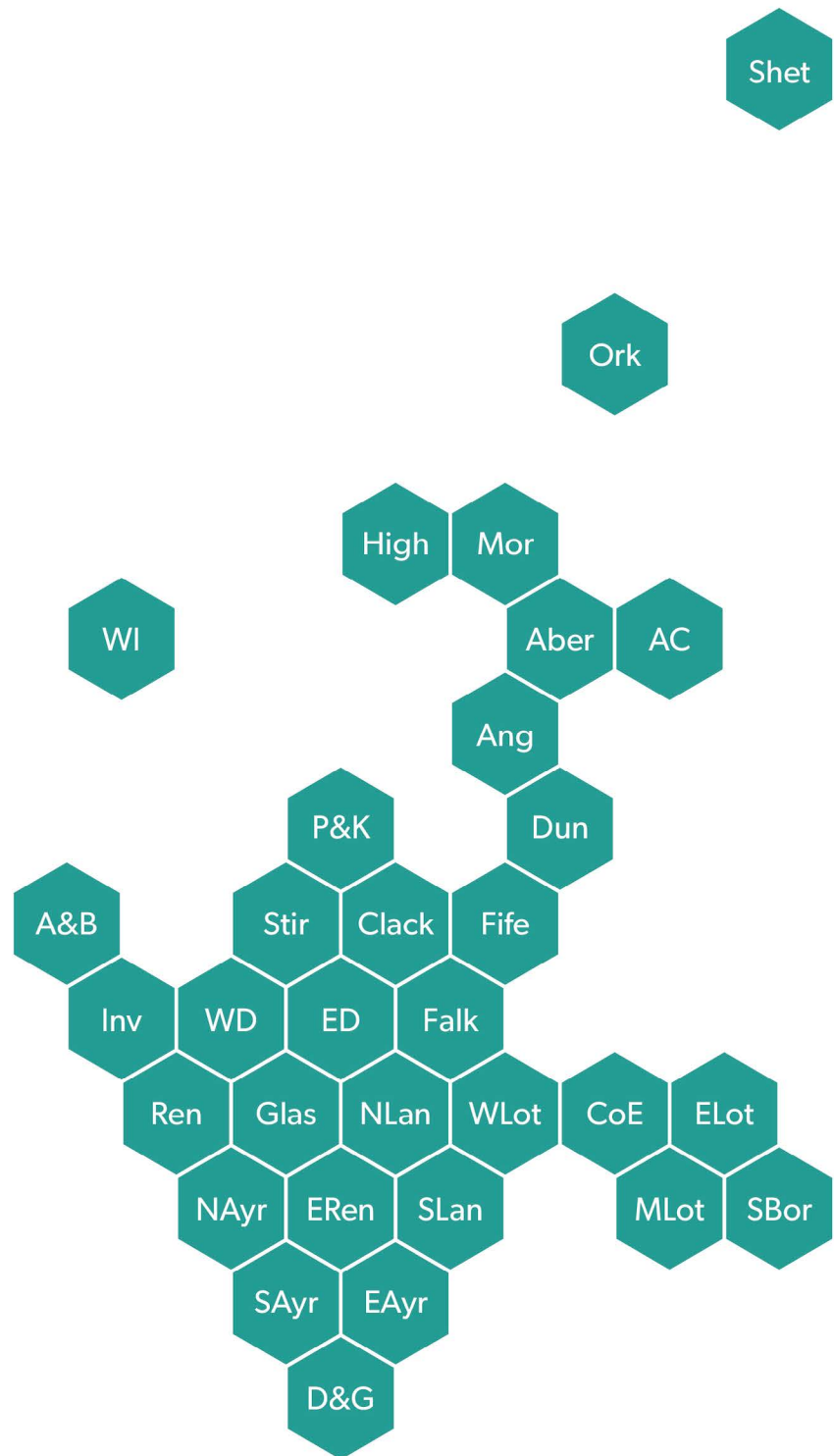


Figure 42.2: Area normalised Cartogram of the 32 Local Service Areas in Scotland, 2025-26.

An Official Statistics Publication for Scotland

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