



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

Fire Safety and Organisational Statistics

2024-25

An Official Statistics
publication for Scotland

29 August 2025

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 it to classify this series.

This publication is accompanied by the following documents:

- Tables and Charts Workbook
- Guidance Notes on Statistics
- Statistical News 2024-25

1. Main Points

Fire Stations and Capabilities

- **356** fire stations across Scotland, comprised of:
 - **74** Wholetime fire stations
 - **240** Retained Duty System fire stations
 - **42** Volunteer fire stations
- **470** crews, comprised of:
 - **116** Wholetime crews
 - **1** Day crew
 - **311** Retained crews
 - **42** Volunteer crews

Vehicles

- **1,576** vehicles in the fleet, including:
 - **774** appliances, of which **630** are operational, **61** are for training and **83** are in reserve

Workforce

- At the end of 2024-25, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service had a headcount of **7,556** staff
- **30.2%** of total staff are **over 50 years** and **61.6%** are **over 40**
- **3,430** are Wholetime Operational staff. This is up **8 (0.2%)** on last year
- **5,467** staff are scheduled to crew appliances, **72.4%** of all staff

Attacks on Fire and Rescue Personnel

- **59** attacks in 2024-25, down from **60** last year
- **1** of these attacks resulted in an injury

Home Fire Safety Visits

- **34,089** Home Fire Safety Visits conducted, down from **36,742 (7.2% decrease)**
- **9,497** visits to households in the most deprived areas and **4,172** visits to households in the least deprived areas
- Over the last **5** years, **5.5%** of all Scottish households were visited

Non-domestic Fire Safety

- **8,768** audits were completed in 2024-25, up from **7,654** last year
- **27.4%** of audits were in houses of multiple occupation
- **18.6%** of audits were in care homes



2. Fire Stations and Capabilities

There are 356 stations across Scotland. This is unchanged from last year.

There are three types of uniformed staff that crew these stations: Wholetime (24-hour staffing), Retained and Volunteer (on-call staffing). There are 74 Wholetime stations, 240 Retained Duty System stations and 42 Volunteer stations.

There are five station primary crewing models in use in Scotland: Wholetime, Wholetime and Day, Wholetime and Retained, Retained, and Volunteer. Two of these models include additional Retained staff to supplement the 24-hour Wholetime crew at the station. The 'Wholetime and Day' station has a 24-hour Wholetime crew and a second crew with Wholetime staff during the day (Monday to Friday 8am to 6pm) and Retained staff during the night and at the weekend. Of the 74 Wholetime stations, 50 are Wholetime only, 23 are Wholetime and Retained Duty System and 1 is a Wholetime and Day station.

356

FIRE STATIONS IN SCOTLAND

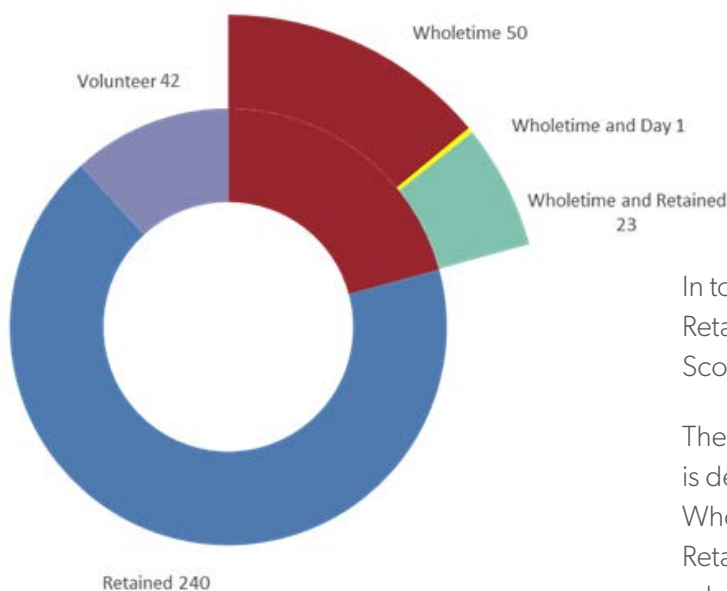


Figure 1: Fire stations by crewing model.

In total, there are 116 Wholetime crews, 311 Retained crews ^[1] and 42 Volunteer crews in Scotland across the 356 stations.

The difference in crewing models across Scotland is dependent on rurality. Urban areas have more Wholetime crews and rural areas have more Retained Duty System crews. For example, in the urban local authority areas of Dundee City and Glasgow City, all crews are Wholetime. In more rural areas such as Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands all crews are Retained Duty System.

[1] The actual number available varies depending on staffing levels.

Map of fire stations by primary crewing

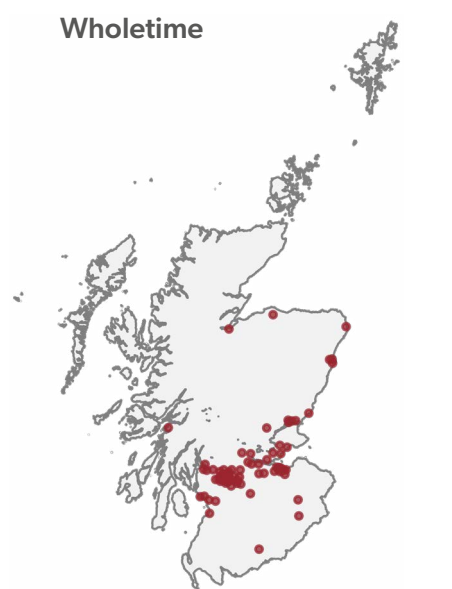


Figure 2.1: Map of fire stations by primary Wholetime crewing.

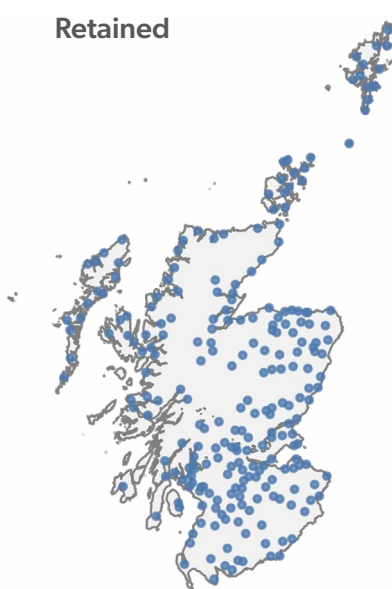


Figure 2.2: Map of fire stations by primary Retained crewing.

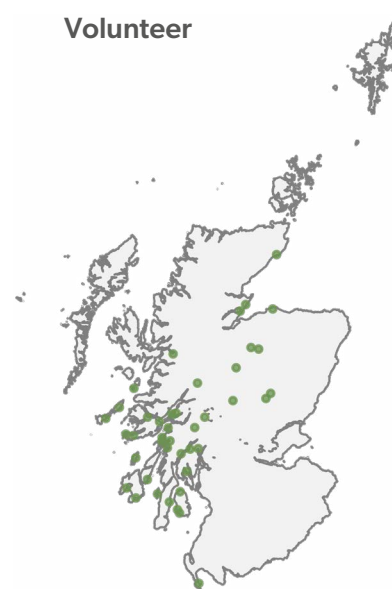


Figure 2.3: Map of fire stations by primary Volunteer crewing.

The operational capabilities of stations expand beyond firefighting. To see more information on operational response, please refer to the [‘Fire and Rescue Incident Statistics’](#).

In 2024-25, there were 351 stations with water pumping capabilities. This is unchanged from last year. Please note that some of the previous years’ water pumping figures have been revised. Please see Statistical News document for further information. In 2024-25, there were 251 stations with one water pumping capability, which is unchanged from last year. There were 94 with two water pumping capabilities, down one from last year, and six stations with three water pumping capabilities, up one from last year.

There were 31 wildfire capabilities as of 31st March 2025. SFRS is in the implementation stage of a new wildfire strategy to develop and enhance the wildfire capabilities. This implementation stage has continued past 31st March 2025, and so, this figure is likely to change in future publications. For more information on the wildfire strategy, please see the [Wildfire Strategy page on the SFRS website](#).

There are three regional control centres in North, East and West Service Delivery Areas. These determine the most appropriate response for operational incidents. As all fire stations form part of the operational network, incidents will be attended by the nearest available relevant resource.

3. Vehicles

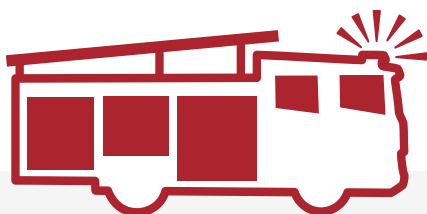
There were a total of 1,576 vehicles on 31st March 2025, down from 1,585 last year (0.6% decrease).

630

OPERATIONAL APPLIANCES

424

Pumping appliances



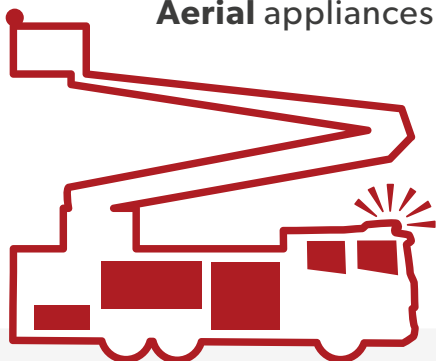
19

Resilience appliances



16

Aerial appliances



171

Other appliances



The number of appliances ready for operational use is higher than the total response capability as some stations have additional appliances. Please see Guidance Notes for further details on vehicles and section 2 for details on operational capabilities.

There were 424 pumping appliances in 2024-25, which is unchanged from last year. There were 61 vehicles used for training purposes, which is unchanged from last year. There were 83 vehicles in reserve, down from 85 last year (2.4% decrease).

There were 774 total appliances in 2024-25, up from 767 last year (0.9% increase).

4. Workforce

Staff Headcount

On March 31st 2025, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) had a headcount of 7,556. ^[2] This is up by 44 from 7,512 last year, which is a 0.6% increase.

Wholetime Operational staff make up the largest category of staff. There were 3,430 Wholetime Operational staff in 2024-25, up from 3,422 last year (0.2% increase).

- **2,762** were Operational Crewing, down 61 from last year (2.2% decrease)
- **267** were Incident Command Officers, up 4 from last year (1.5% increase)
- **332** Off Station, down 3 from last year (0.9% decrease)
- **69** Trainees, up 68 from last year ^[3]

The second largest category is Retained Duty Staff. These staff provide on-call operational cover. There were 2,705 Retained Duty Staff in 2024-25, down from 2,708 last year (0.1% decrease). Together with Wholetime Operational Crewing, there were a total of 5,467 staff to crew operational appliances. This is 72.4% of total SFRS staff.

Retained Full-time staff work in areas with a cluster of Retained Duty System stations and supplement the local on-call cover, as well as conduct local community engagement. There were 60 Retained Full-time staff, up from 55 last year (9.1% increase).

Along with Retained Duty System staff, Volunteer staff also provide on-call operational cover. Retained Duty System and Volunteer staff are also referred to as 'On-call' staff. There were 273 Volunteer staff, up from 269 last year (1.5% increase).

Control staff answer emergency calls and manage communications and the logistics of attending emergencies. There were 171 Control staff in 2024-25, which is unchanged from last year.

Support staff are not uniformed and work in various functions across the organisation. There were 917 Support staff in 2024-25, up from 887 last year (3.4% increase).

^[2] All workforce statistics represent the headcount on the last day of the financial year (31st March) and do not represent any fluctuations in staff numbers throughout the year.

^[3] Please note that the number of trainees fluctuates as trainees are recruited at different periods throughout the year. This figure does not represent the total number of trainees recruited throughout the year.

Staff Headcount

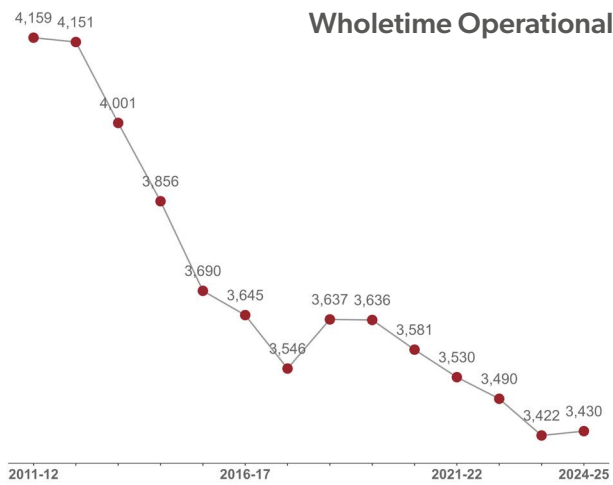


Figure 3.1: Headcount by Wholetime Operational staff, 2011-2025.

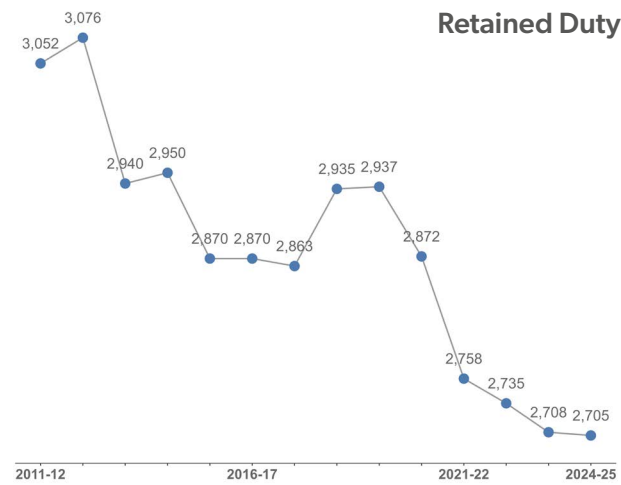


Figure 3.2: Headcount by Retained Duty staff, 2011-2025.

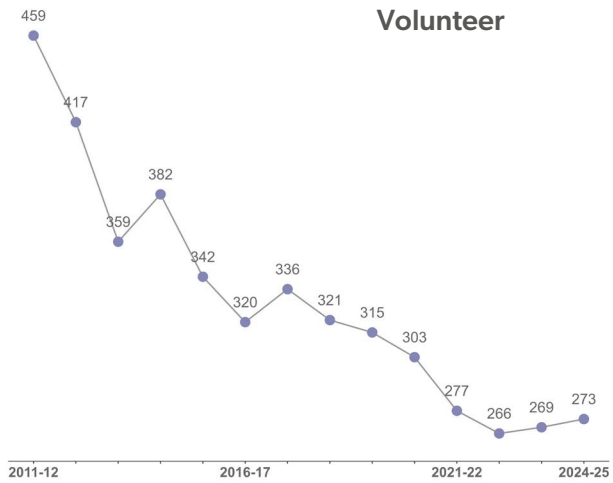


Figure 3.3: Headcount by Volunteer staff, 2011-2025.

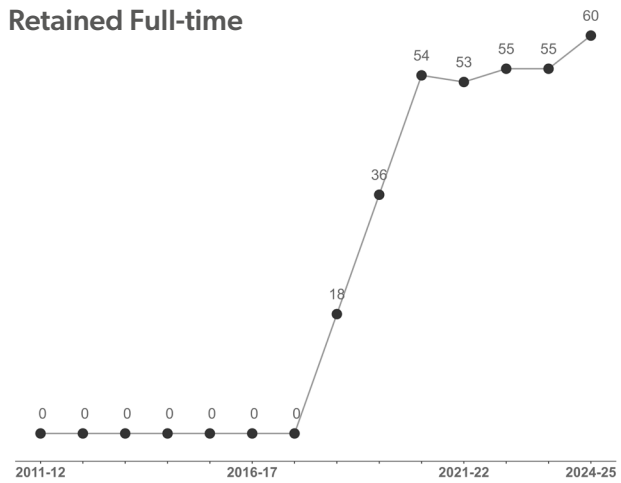


Figure 3.4: Headcount by Retained Full-time staff, 2011-2025.

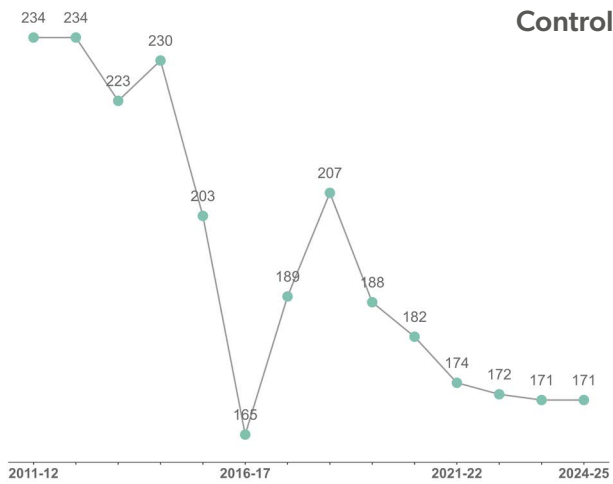


Figure 3.5: Headcount by Control staff, 2011-2025.

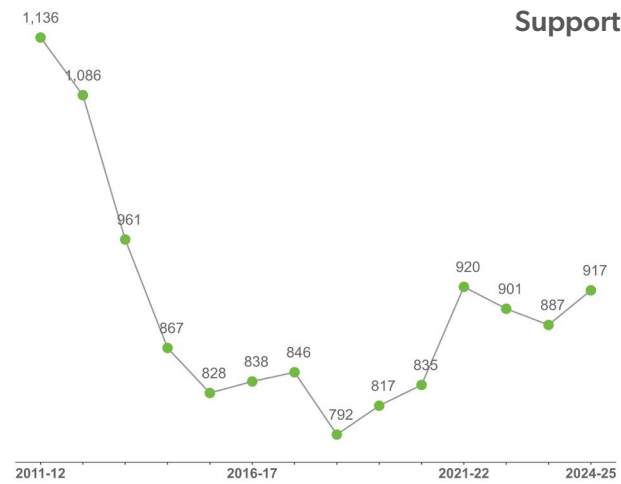


Figure 3.6: Headcount by Support staff, 2011-2025.

Staff Full-Time Equivalent

Not all staff work the typical hours of their staff group i.e. people working in a part time role. For this reason, this set of statistics adjusts for the number of contracted hours to give a fair comparison of change over time.

Volunteers are not contracted to work a specific number of hours and so, they are not included in these Full-time Equivalent statistics.

Over the last ten years, the Full-time equivalent for uniformed staff (including Wholetime Operational, Retained Duty System, Retained Full-time and Control staff) has decreased by 800 from 6,746 FTE in 2014-15 to 5,946 FTE in 2024-25 (11.9% decrease).

Wholetime Operational FTE has increased from 3,419 in 2023-24 to 3,427 in 2024-25 (0.2% increase).

Retained Duty System FTE has increased from 2,290 in 2023-24 to 2,294 in 2024-25 (0.2% increase).

Retained Full-time FTE has increased from 55 in 2023-24 to 57 in 2024-25 (3.6% increase).

Control FTE has increased from 166 in 2023-24 to 168 in 2024-25 (0.9% increase).

Support FTE has increased from 829 in 2023-24 to 854 in 2024-25 (3.0% increase).

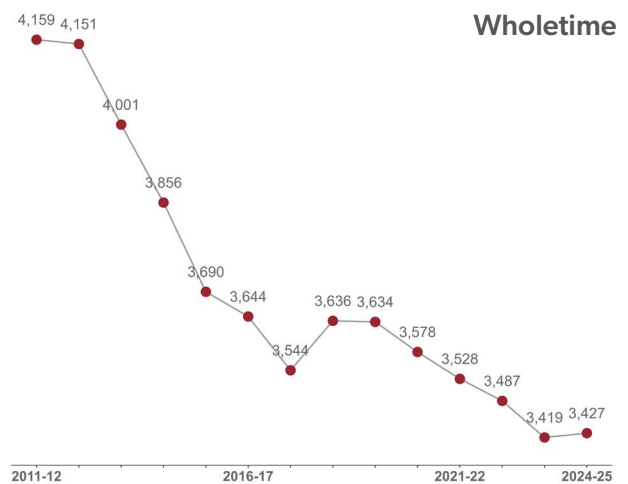


Figure 4.1: Full-time equivalent by Wholetime Operational staff.

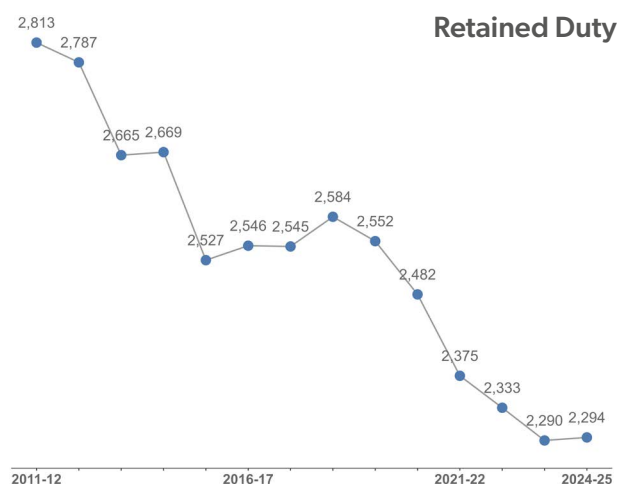


Figure 4.2: Full-time equivalent by Retained Duty staff.

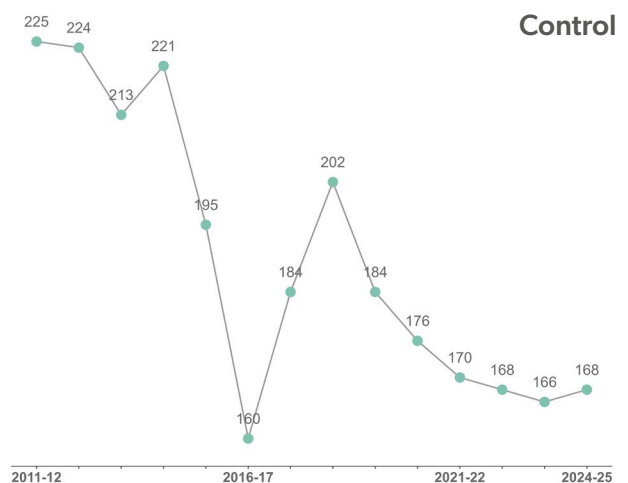


Figure 4.3: Full-time equivalent by Control staff.

Retained Full-time

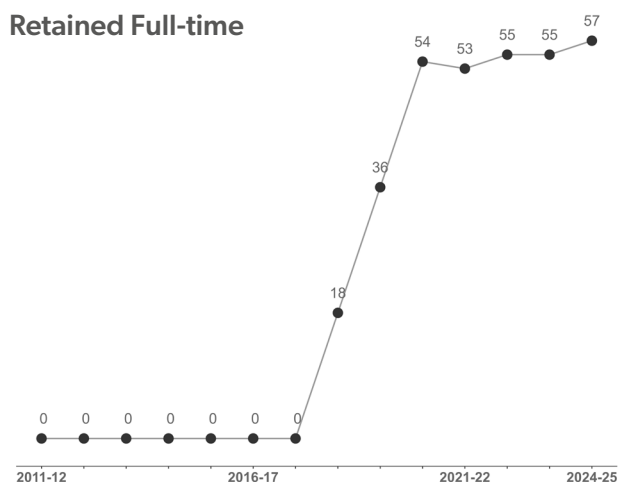


Figure 4.4: Full-time equivalent by Retained Full-time staff.

Support

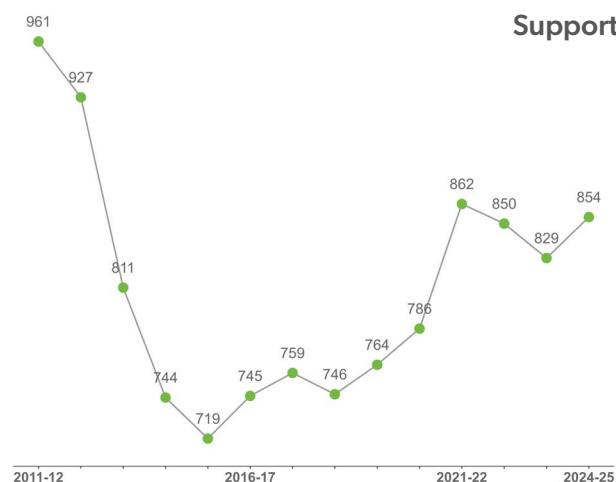


Figure 4.5: Full-time equivalent by Support staff.

Wholetime Staff Roles

In total, there were 3,430 Wholtime Operational staff this year, up from 3,422 in 2023-24 (0.2% increase).

In Operational Crews, there were 369 Watch Commanders (down from 375 last year), 549 Crew Commanders (down from 558 last year) and 1,844 Firefighters (down from 1,890 last year).

There were 267 Incident Command Officers in 2024-25, up from 263 last year (1.5% increase). Of which, 5 were Brigade Commanders (which is unchanged from last year), 30 were Area Commanders (down

from 31 in 2023-24), 72 were Group Commanders (up from 71 in 2023-24) and 160 were Station Commanders (up from 156 in 2023-24).

Staff in Off Station roles work in a variety of departments across the organisation. They are staff that are trained to perform operational duties and that can be called up to attend operational incidents if required. In Off Station roles, there were 236 Watch Commanders (up from 232 last year), 73 Crew Commanders (down from 82 last year) and 23 Firefighters (up from 21 last year).

Type	Incident Command Officers	Operational Crews	Off Station	Trainees
Brigade Commander	5	NA	NA	NA
Area Commander	30	NA	NA	NA
Group Commander	72	NA	NA	NA
Station Commander	160	NA	NA	NA
Watch Commander	NA	369	236	NA
Crew Commander	NA	549	73	NA
Firefighter	NA	1,844	23	69

Figure 5: Wholtime staff by role and duty system, 2024-25.

[4] Area Commander also includes Deputy Assistant Chief Officer posts.

Sex

In 2024-25, the SFRS workforce was made up of 85.4% males and 14.6% females. This balance is similar to last year when males made up 85.6% and females 14.4%.

Wholetime Operational, Retained Duty System and Retained Full-time are made up of predominantly male staff, making up 93.6%, 92.5% and 88.3%, respectively.

Control staff is made up of mostly female staff, with 81.3% being female and 18.7% being male.

Support staff is more balanced, with 53.7% being female and 46.3% being male.

Since 2019-20, the number of female Wholetime Operational staff has decreased by 0.9%, while the number of male Wholetime Operational has decreased by 6.0%. Similarly, the number of female Retained Duty System staff has decreased by 2.4%, while the number of male Retained Duty System staff has decreased by 8.3%.

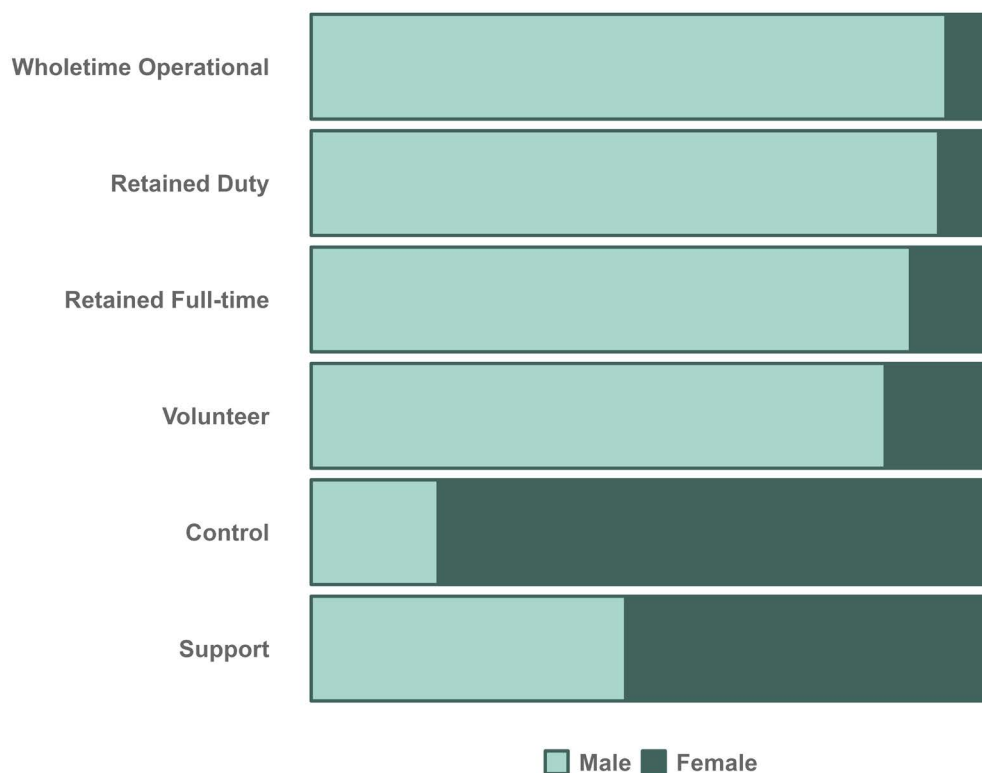
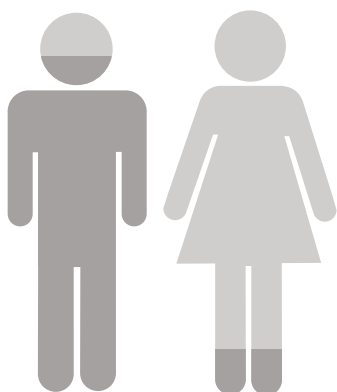


Figure 6: Balance of Female and Male staff by staff type, 2024-25.

85.4%

MALE
STAFF



14.6%

FEMALE
STAFF

Staff Headcount by Age

Overall, the number of staff in 2024-25 that were over 50 years made up 30.2% of SFRS workforce. This remains consistent with last year, when 30.4% was recorded.

Staff over 40 years make up 61.1% of all staff in 2024-25. This is similar to what was recorded last year, with 61.4% recorded in 2023-24.

There were 776 Wholtime Operational staff over 50 years in 2024-25. This makes up 22.6% of all Wholtime Operational staff. This is down 11 from 787 in 2023-24.

There were 2,113 Wholtime Operational staff over 40 years in 2024-25. This makes up 61.6% of all Wholtime Operational staff. This is down 14 from 2,127 in 2023-24.

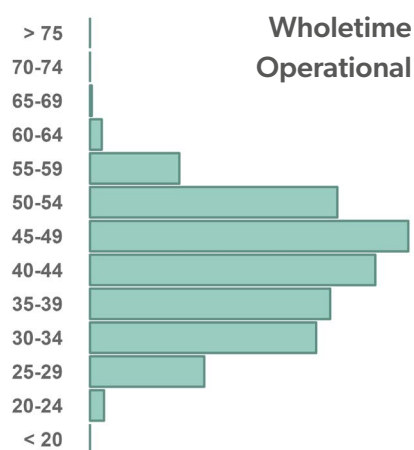


Figure 7.1: Age bracket by Wholtime Operational staff, 2024-25.

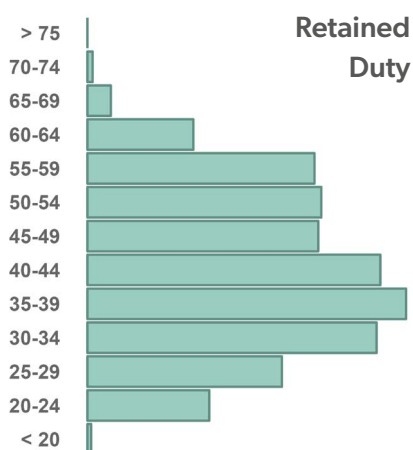


Figure 7.2: Age bracket by Retained Duty staff, 2024-25.

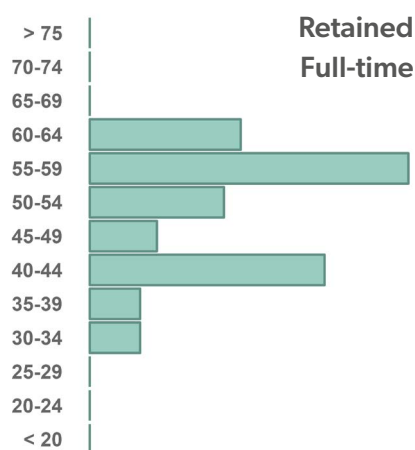


Figure 7.3: Age bracket by Retained Full-time staff, 2024-25.

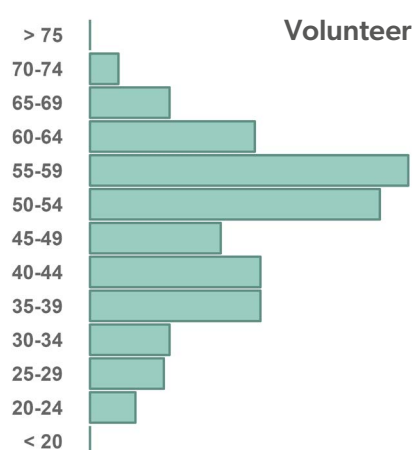


Figure 7.4: Age bracket by Volunteer staff, 2024-25.

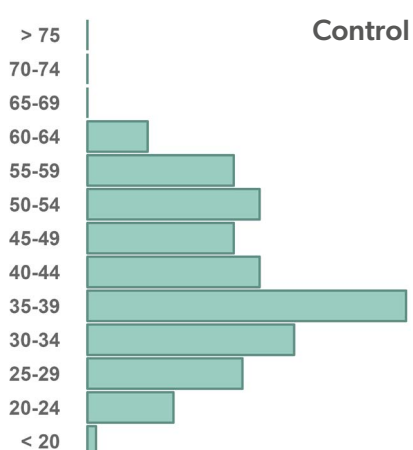


Figure 7.5: Age bracket by Control staff, 2024-25.

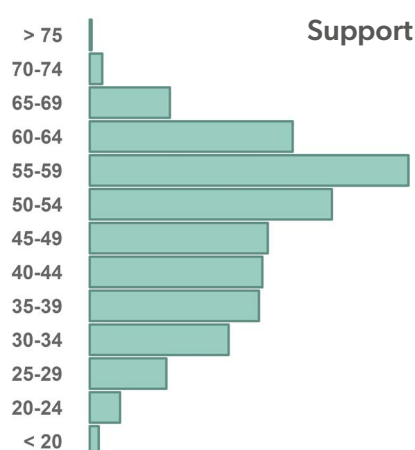


Figure 7.6: Age bracket by Support staff, 2024-25.

Years of Service

There were 704 Wholetime Operational staff who had a service length of 20-24 years. This makes up 20.5% of this staff group. 682 had a service length of 15-19 years (19.9% of Wholetime Operational staff) and 655 had a service length of 5-9 years (19.1% of Wholetime Operational staff).

There were 765 Retained Duty System staff that had a service length of less than 5 years, making up 28.3% of Retained Duty System staff. 600 had a service length of 5-9 years, making up 22.2% of this staff group.

16 Retained Full-time had a service length of 15-19 years, making up 26.7% of Retained Full-time staff. There were 11 staff who had a service length of 20-24 years (18.3% of all Retained Full-time staff).

The largest category for Control and Volunteer staff was less than 5 years, with 28.7% of Control staff and 24.2% of Volunteer staff falling into this category. The second largest group was 5-9 years, with Control have 25.1% of staff falling into this category and Volunteer staff having 19.4%.

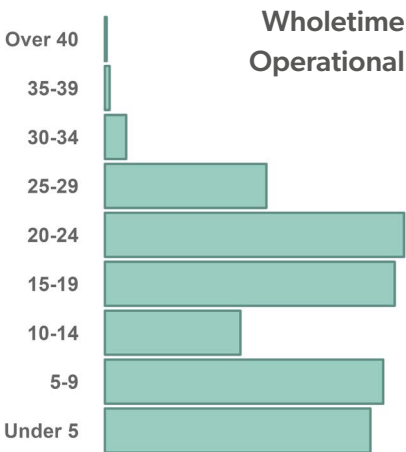


Figure 8.1: Service length by Wholetime Operational, 2024-25.

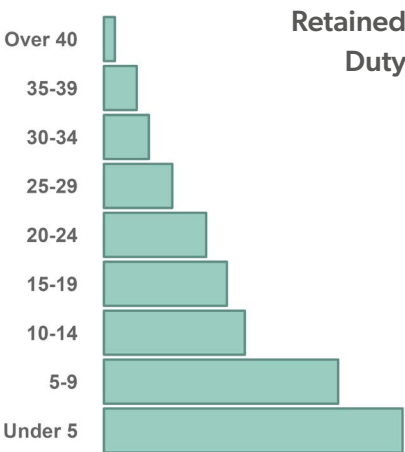


Figure 8.2: Service length by Retained Duty, 2024-25.

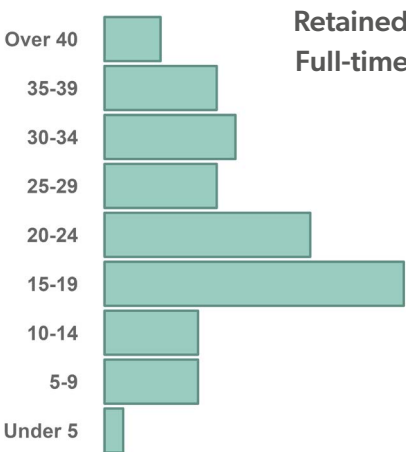


Figure 8.3: Service length by Retained Full-Time, 2024-25.

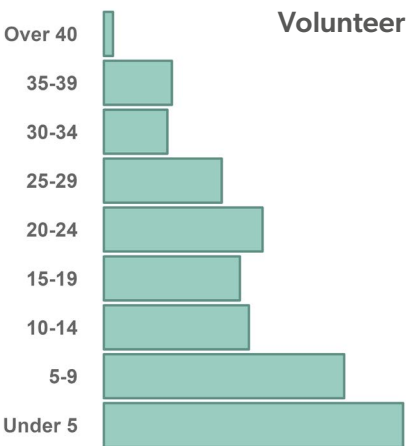


Figure 8.4: Service length by Volunteer, 2024-25.

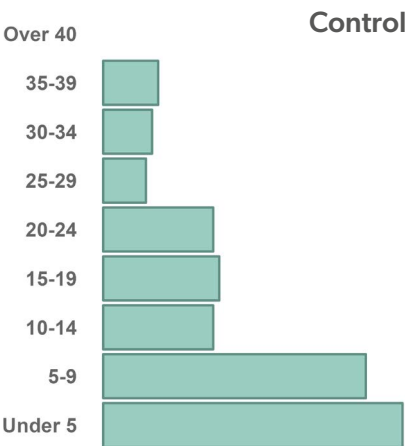


Figure 8.5: Service length by Control, 2024-25.

Leavers

In total, 503 people left SFRS in 2024-25. This is a turnover of 6.7%, which is unchanged from last year.

179 Wholetime Operational staff left SFRS in 2024-25. This is a turnover of 5.2%, up from 4.6% last year.

There were 225 Retained Duty System leavers in 2024-25. This is a turnover of 8.3%, down from 8.9% last year.

The most common reason for leaving within Wholetime Operational staff was retirement due to age, with 132 staff leaving for this reason (73.7% of Wholetime Operational leavers).

The most common reason for leaving within Retained Duty System staff was resignation, with 154 staff leaving for this reason (68.4% of Retained Duty Staff leavers).

Overall, the most common reason for leaving was resignation with 245 staff leaving for this reason, making up 48.7% of leavers. The second most common reason was retirement due to age, with 226 staff leaving for this reason, making up 44.9% of leavers.

5. Attacks on Fire and Rescue Personnel

In 2024-25, there were 59 attacks against SFRS Fire and Rescue Personnel. This is down from 60 in 2023-24 (1.7% decrease). There were 21 attacks categorised as physical assault in 2024-25, which is up from 15 last year (40.0% increase). There were 19 attacks categorised as verbal assaults this year, up from 16 last year (18.8% increase). There were also 19 attacks categorised as attacks against property or equipment in 2024-25. This is down from 29 last year (34.5% decrease).

In total, there were 51 attacks at operational incidents. Of which, 21 were physical assaults, up from 13 in 2023-24 (61.5% increase). There were 18 attacks against property or equipment, down from 25 last year (28.0% decrease). There were 12 verbal assaults at operational incidents, down from 13 last year (7.7% decrease).

There were 8 attacks at non-operational incidents in 2024-25, down from 9 in 2023-24 (11.1% decrease). 7 of these were verbal assaults, up from 3 last year. There was 1 attack categorised as an attack against property/equipment, down from 4 last year. There were no reported physical assaults this year, down from 2 last year.

In total, there was 1 attack that resulted in injury in 2024-25. This is down from 3 in 2023-24. This incident was categorised as a physical assault.

The number of attacks related to operational incidents vary across local authority areas. Since 2020-21, 16.9% of incidents have occurred in Glasgow City, 13.3% in City of Edinburgh, 8.6% in Dundee City and 8.3% in North Lanarkshire.

@%#!

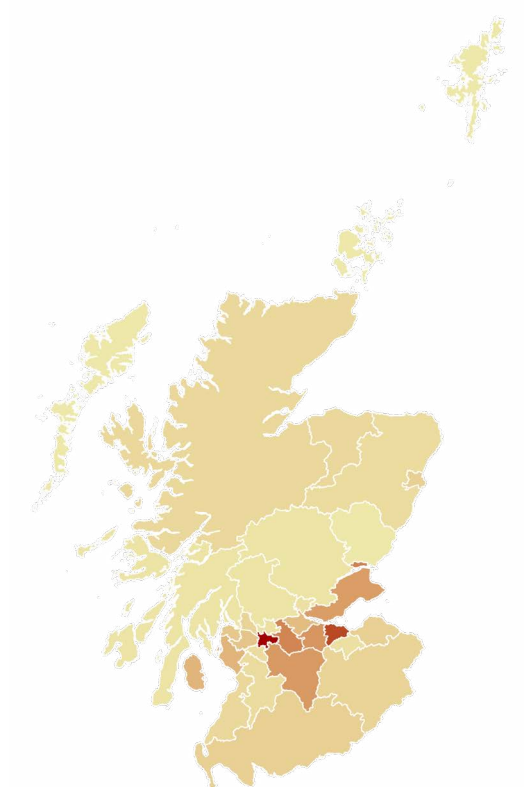


Figure 9.1: Choropleth Map of Attacks on SFRS staff 2020-21 to 2024-25.

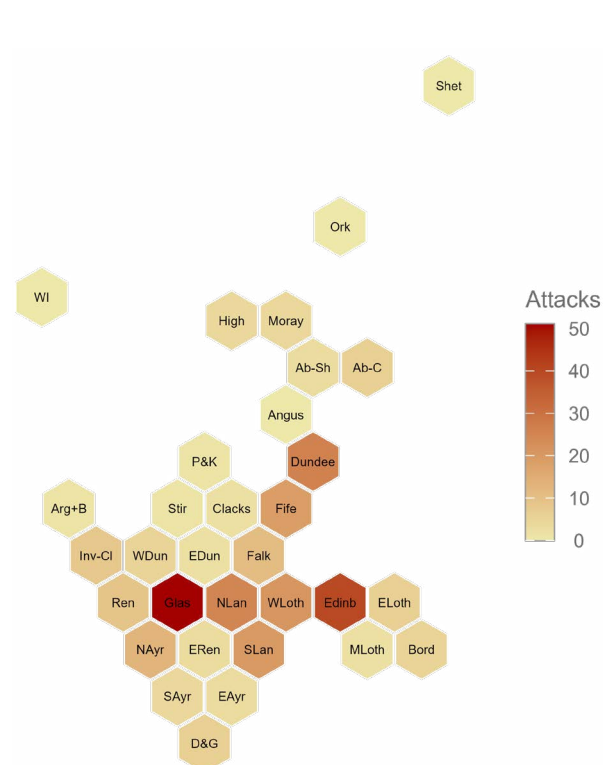


Figure 9.2: Area normalised Cartogram of Attacks on SFRS staff 2020-21 to 2024-25.

Incidents of attacks on SFRS staff by type of attack

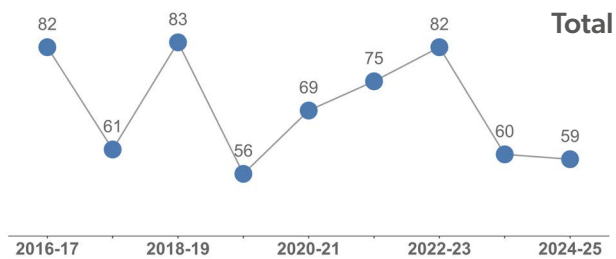


Figure 10.1: Incidents of attacks on SFRS staff in total.

Against property/equipment

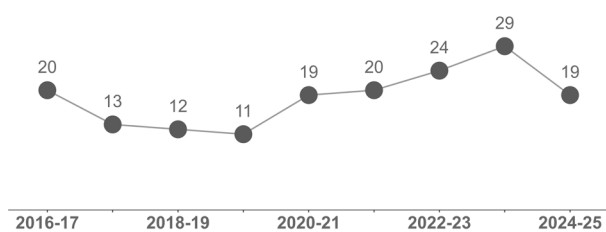


Figure 10.2: Incidents of attacks on SFRS staff against property/equipment.

Physical

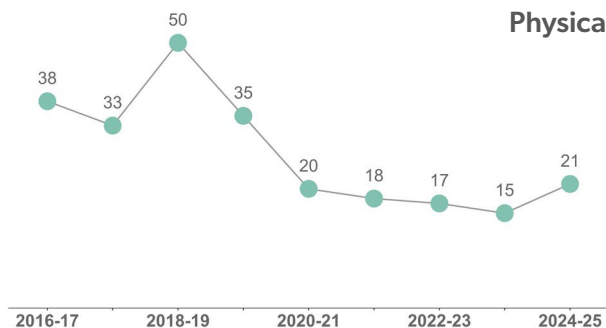


Figure 10.3: Incidents of attacks on SFRS staff by physical attack.

Verbal

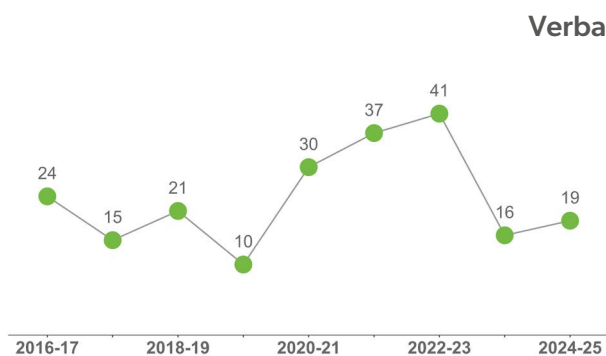


Figure 10.4: Incidents of attacks on SFRS staff by verbal attack.

Incidents of attacks with injuries by type of attack

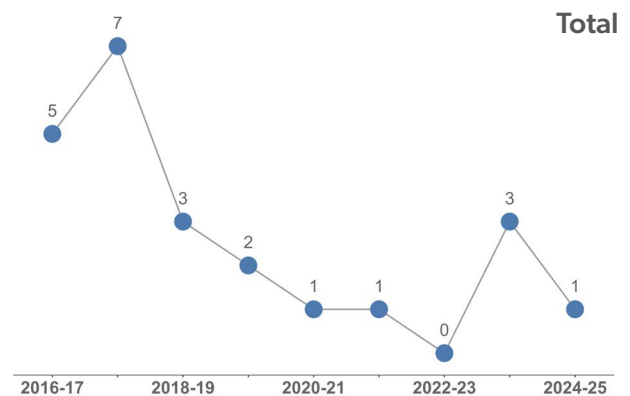


Figure 11.1: Incidents of attacks with injuries in total.

Against property/equipment

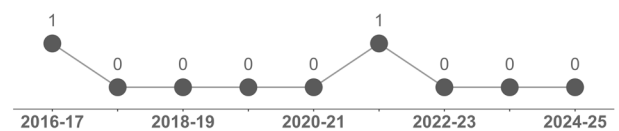


Figure 11.2: Incidents of attacks with injuries against property/equipment.

Physical

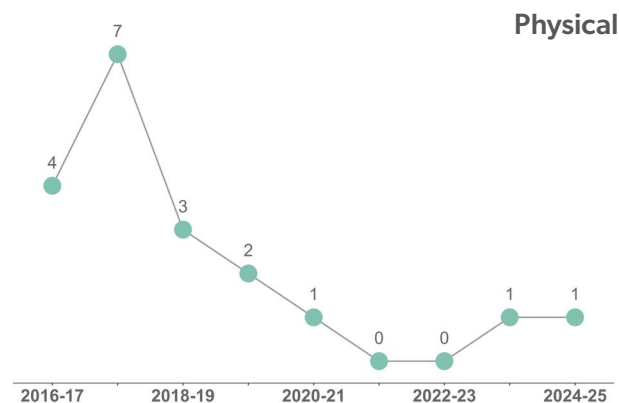


Figure 11.3: Incidents of attacks with injuries by physical attack.

Verbal

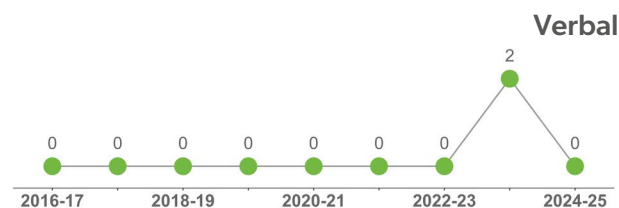


Figure 11.4: Incidents of attacks with injuries by verbal attack.

6. Home Fire Safety Visits

In 2024-25, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) conducted 34,089 Home Fire Safety Visits, down from 36,742 in 2023-24 (7.2% decrease). Over the last 5 years, the number of Home Fire Safety Visits conducted has reduced by 50.8%, with 69,237 visits conducted in 2019-20.

In the last year, 32,550 distinct properties were visited, down from 35,004 last year (7.0% decrease). In the last three years, 93,120 distinct properties were visited. In the last five years, 139,479 properties were visited. This is 5.5% of all Scottish households.



Home Fire Safety Visits by outcome

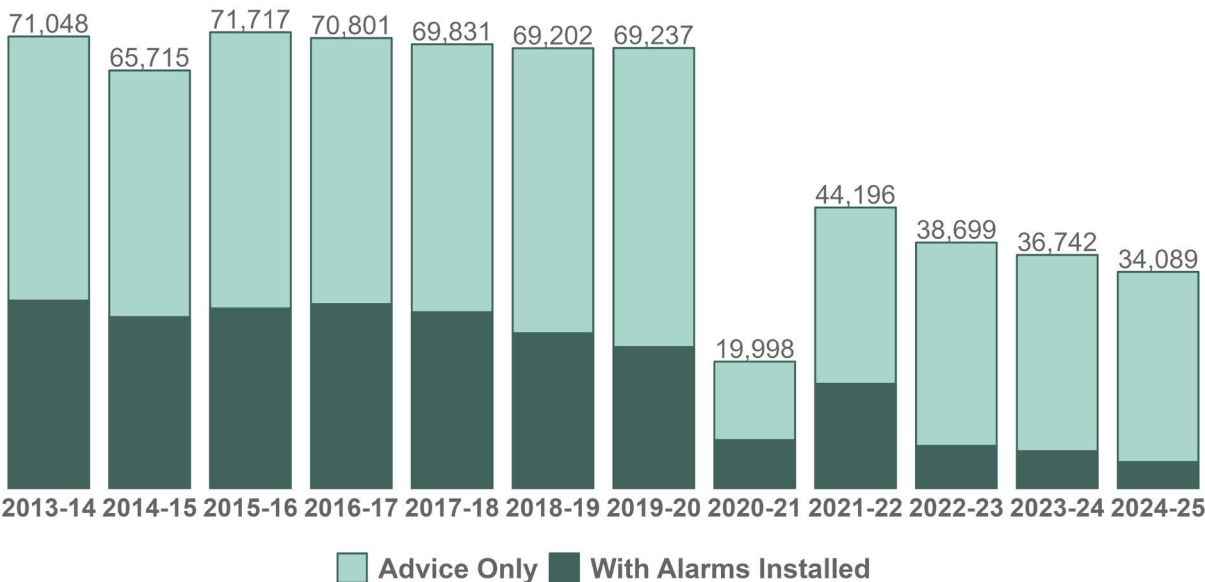


Figure 12: Home Fire Safety Visits by outcome. Please note that figures for 2021-22 and 2022-23 are potentially an underestimate of the true figures for HFSV with alarm installations. Please see Guidance Notes for more details.

Alarms Installed

In February 2022, the law on alarms changed in Scotland, meaning that all Scottish homes are required to have linked alarms. SFRS now only fit interlinked alarms, if appropriate, into owner-occupied homes where the individual/household is assessed as “high-risk”. This means that more alarms are installed during a Home Fire Safety Visit than would have been installed in previous years.

In 2024-25, there were 4,241 visits where alarms were installed, making up 12.4% of all Home Fire Safety Visits. There were 11,728 alarms installed during Home Fire Safety Visits, down from 15,794 last year (25.7% decrease). This is an average rate of 2.77 alarms per Home Fire Safety Visit where alarms were installed. Prior to the new legislation introduced in 2022, this rate had consistently been below two alarms per Home Fire Safety Visits where alarms were installed.

Alarms Installed during Home Fire Safety Visits

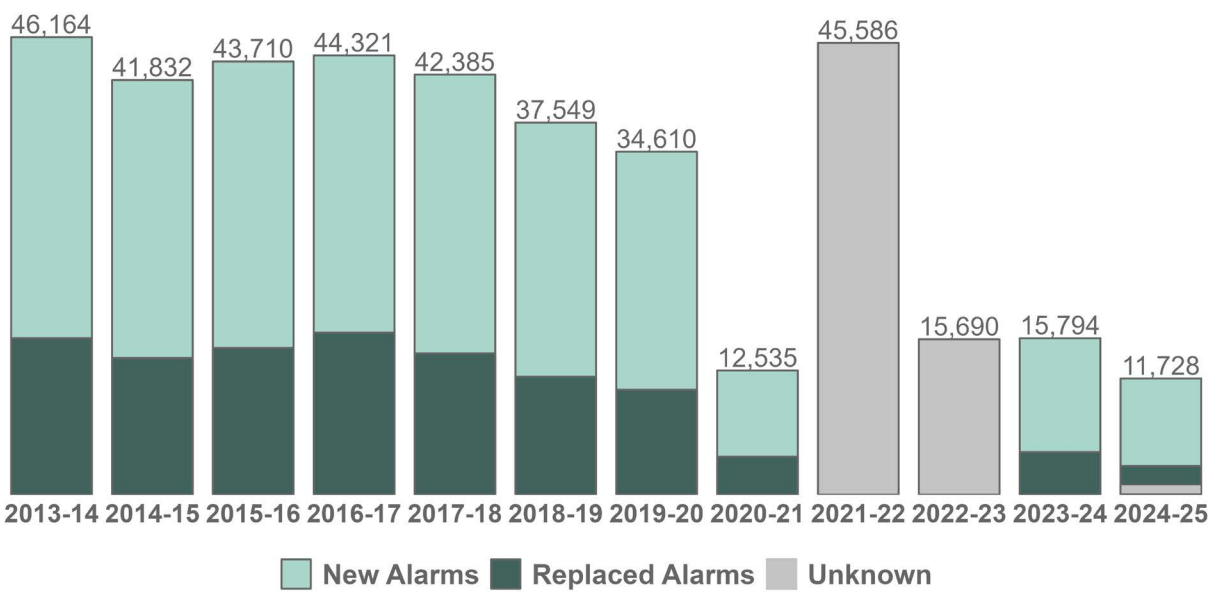


Figure 13: Alarms installed during Home Fire Safety Visits. [5]

[5] Please note that a breakdown of new and replaced alarms was not published in 2021-22 and 2022-23 due to quality concerns with the data. Please see Guidance Notes for further information. Please also note that in 2024-25, there was a changeover of system midway through the year in February 2025. This new system does not record whether an alarm was new or replaced, and so, the figures for ‘New Alarms’ and ‘Replaced Alarms’ for 2024-25 will not add up to the total alarms installed, as there are a number of alarms that this information is not recorded for.

Residents

In 2024-25, there were 54,523 residents in households visited. This is down from 60,739 last year (10.2% decrease). Of which, there were 25,840 residents that were over 60. This makes up 47.4% of all residents visited.

Historically, there has been a higher proportion of visits to households with adults over 60 years

and children under 5 years. However, in recent years, there has been a higher proportion of visits to households with adults over 60 years when compared to any other category. This is likely due to policy changes which have resulted in Home Fire Safety Visits focusing on those at the highest risk, which includes risk factors associated with older age.

Population visited in Home Fire Safety Visits

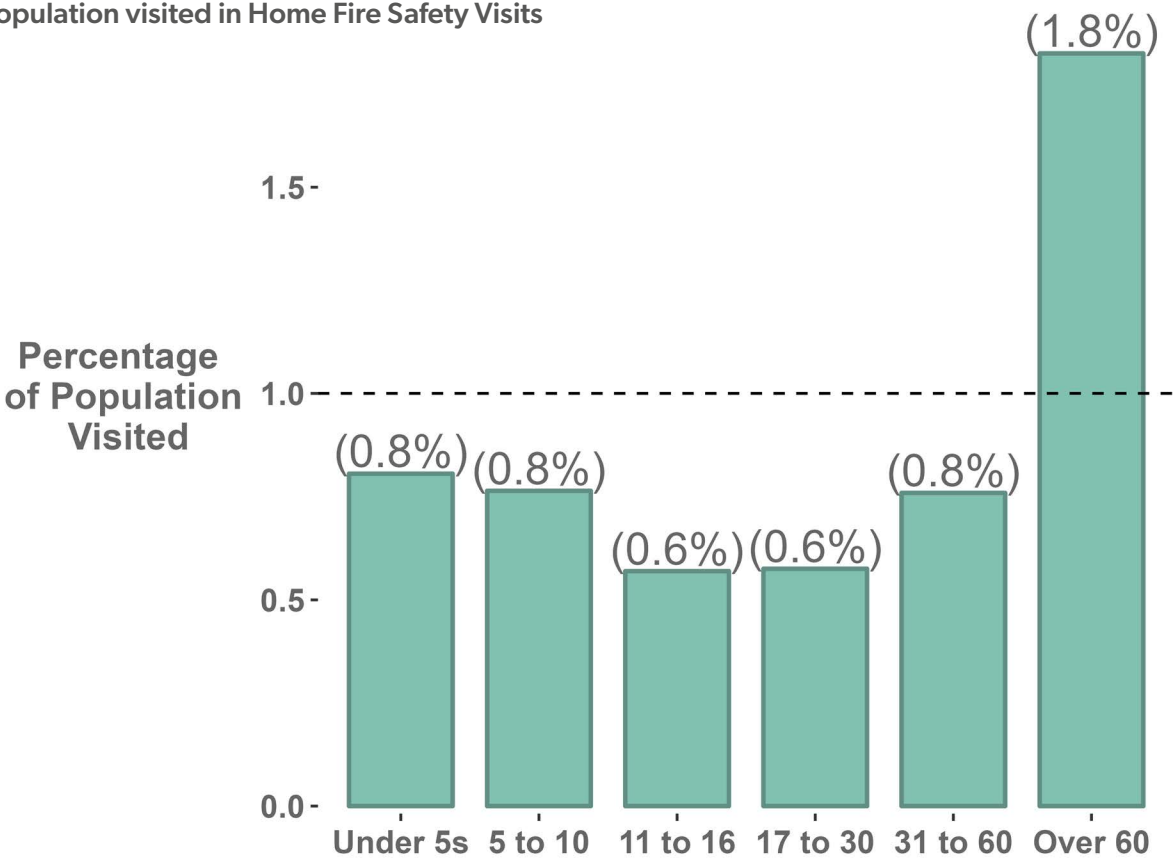


Figure 14: Percentage of population visited in Home Fire Safety Visits by age bracket.

Deprivation

Similar to previous years, there was a higher rate of Home Fire Safety Visits in the most deprived area of Scotland, as shown in Figure 15. In the most deprived areas, there were 9,497 visits (down 2.5% from last year). In the least deprived areas, there were 4,172 visits (down 8.7% from last year).

Percentage of Occupied Dwellings visited, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles

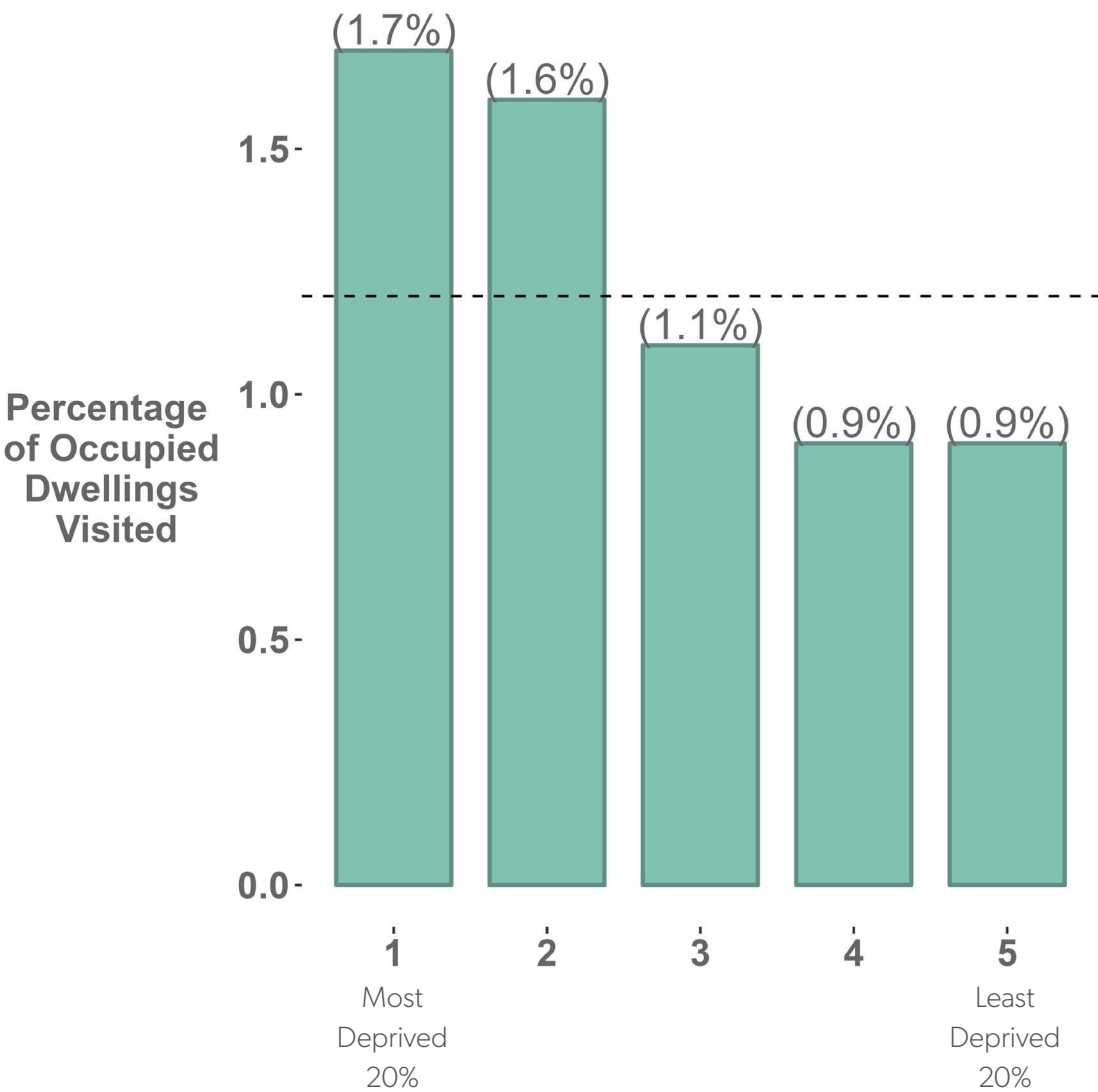


Figure 15: Percentage of occupied dwellings visited, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles. The Scotland average is 1.2%.

A large proportion of Home Fire Safety Visits in the most deprived areas have a focus on providing fire safety advice and have a lower rate of alarm installations, as shown in Figure 16.

Percentage visited with alarms, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles

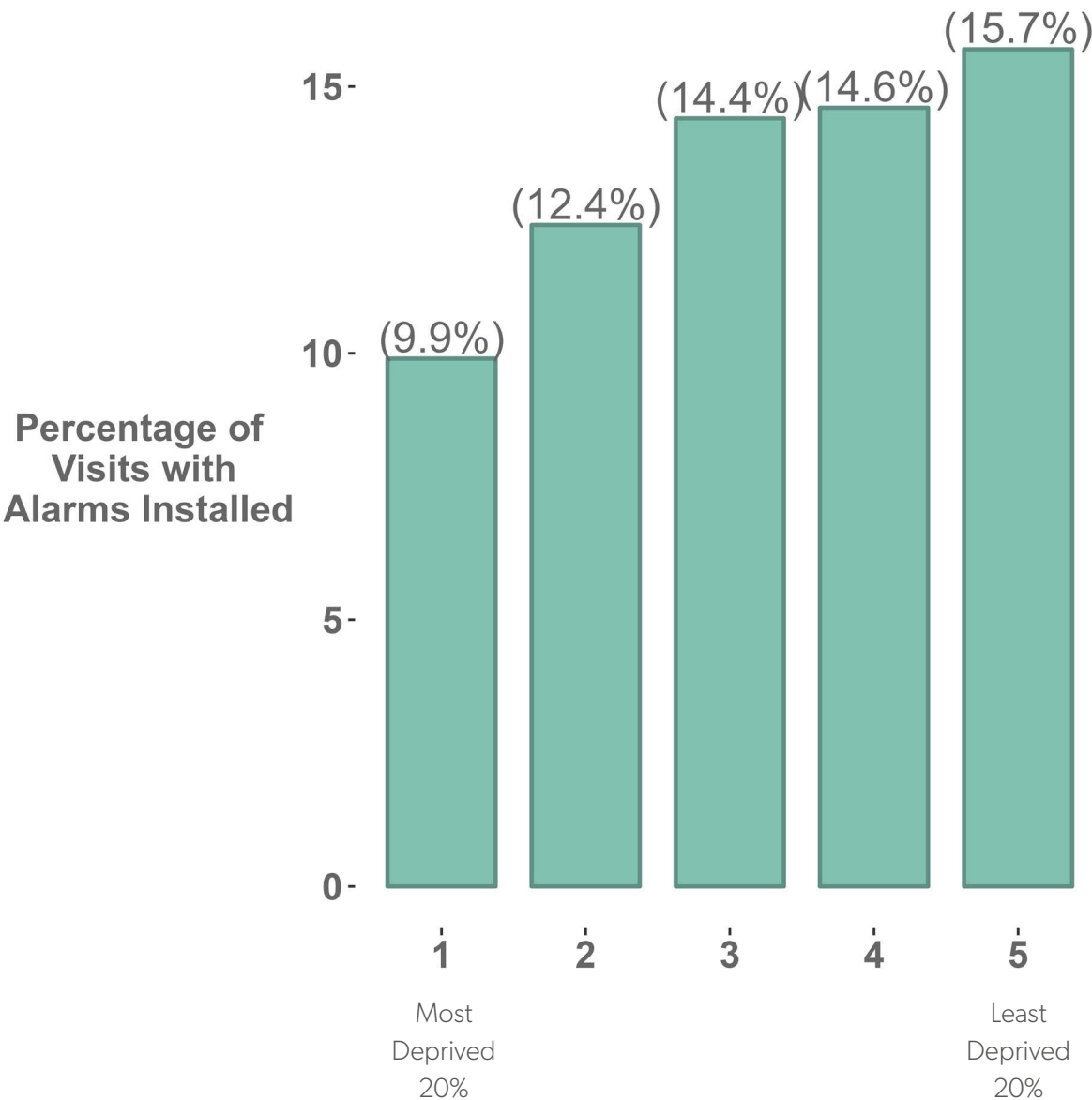


Figure 16: Percentage visited with alarms, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles.

There is a more balanced outlook when looking at the overall rate of alarms installed in occupied dwellings, as shown in Figure 17. However, the most deprived areas have a rate of visits with alarms installed higher than those in the least deprived areas.

**Rate of alarms installed per 100 Occupied Dwellings,
by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles.**

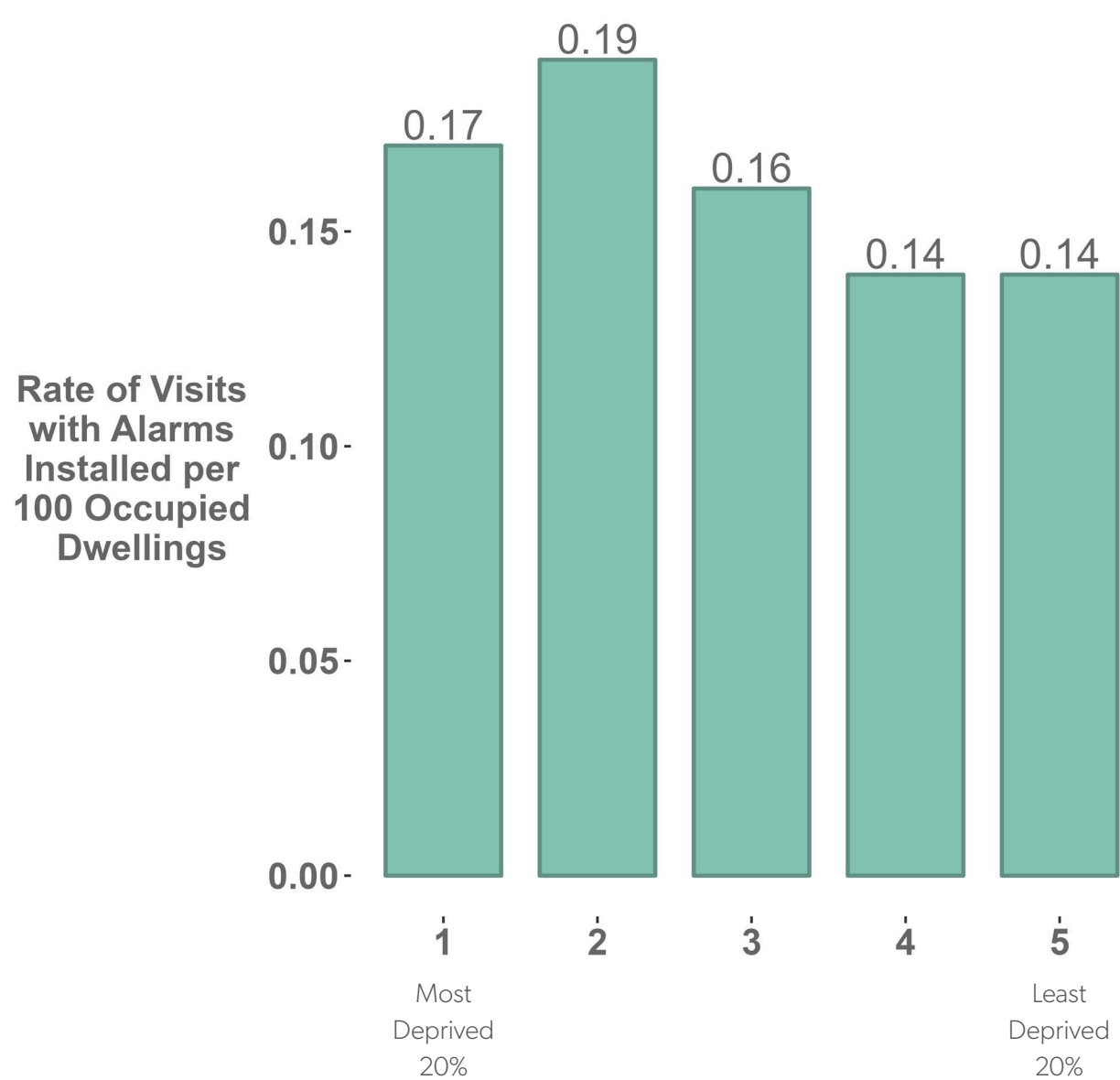


Figure 17: Rate of alarms installed per 100 Occupied Dwellings, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles.

In 2024-25, 47.1% of Home Fire Safety Visits occurred in Owner Occupied properties. Prior to 2021, the percentage of visits where alarms were installed in owner occupied properties were similar across different areas of deprivation. Since then, there has been a change, with a higher percentage

of alarms being installed in the most deprived areas. In 2024-25, 37.8% of visits in owner occupied properties in the most deprived areas had alarms fitted. In contrast, 24.3% of visits in owner occupied properties in the least deprived areas had alarms fitted.

Percentage of Visits with Alarms Installed in Owner Occupied Properties

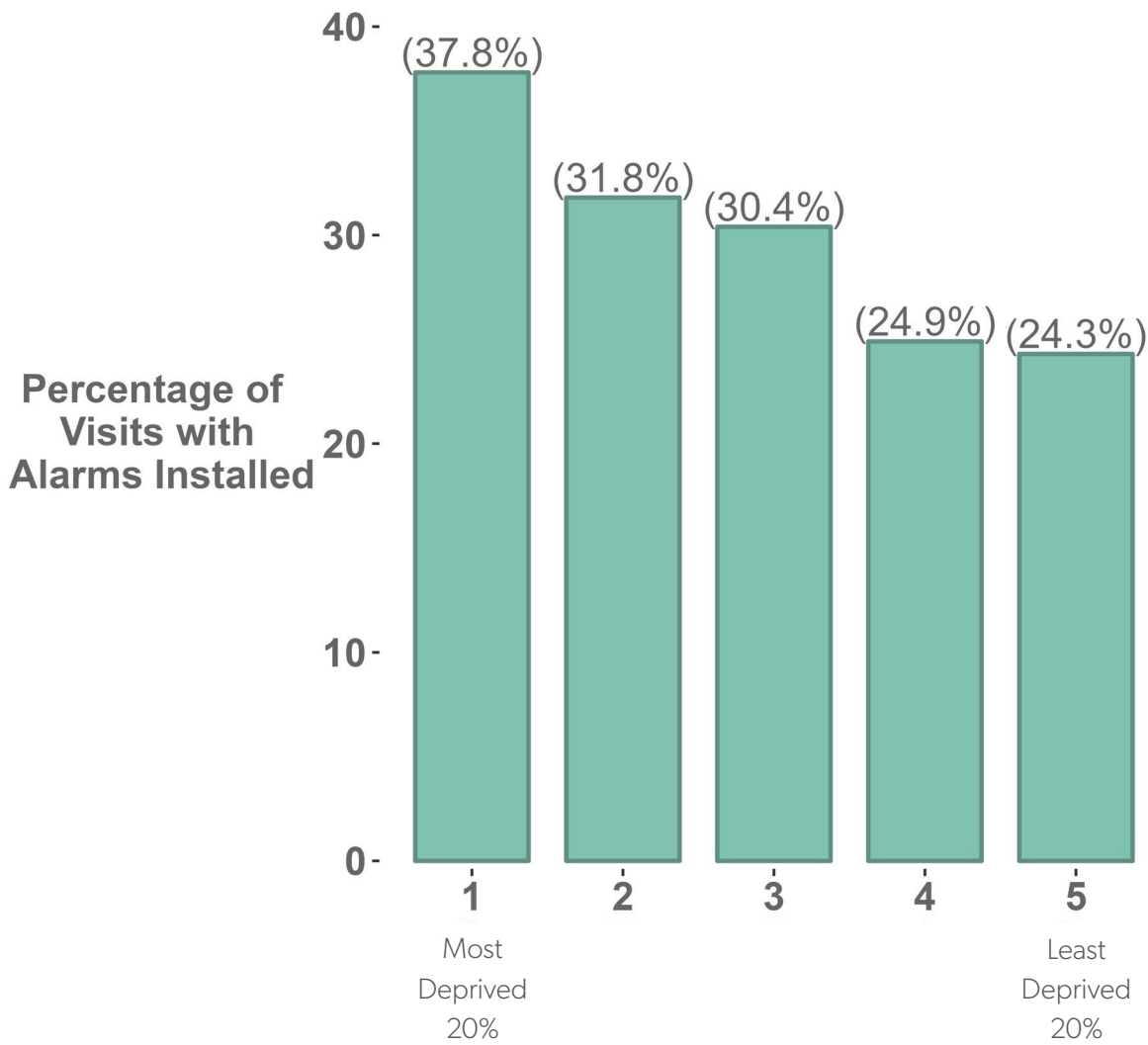


Figure 18: Percentage of visits with alarms installed in owner occupied properties, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles.

Historically, there had been a reduction in the proportion of visits with alarms installed for each deprivation group until 2019-20. In 2020-21, this increased for all deprivation areas due to the prioritisation of the most at-risk households during the Covid-19 pandemic. When compared to 2020-21 figures, in 2023-24 there was a substantial proportional reduction for all deprivation groups. In 2024-25, there has been a small increase for all deprivation groups in the number of visits with alarms installed when compared to last year. Please note that figures for 2021-22 and 2022-23 were not reported due to quality concerns with the data. Please see Guidance Notes for further details.

Percentage of Visits with Alarms Installed at Owner Occupied Properties

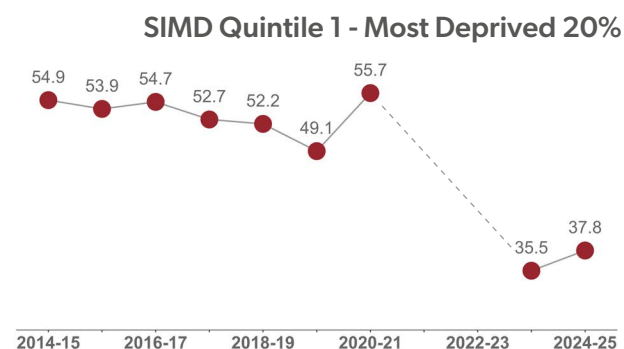


Figure 19.1: Percentage of visits with alarms installed in owner occupied properties: SIMD Quintile 1 - Most Deprived 20%. [6]

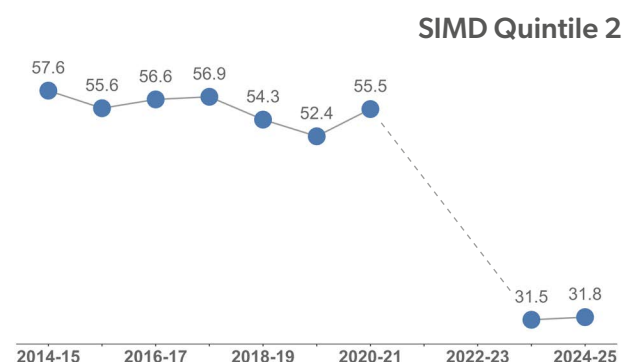


Figure 19.2: Percentage of visits with alarms installed in owner occupied properties: SIMD Quintile 2. [6]

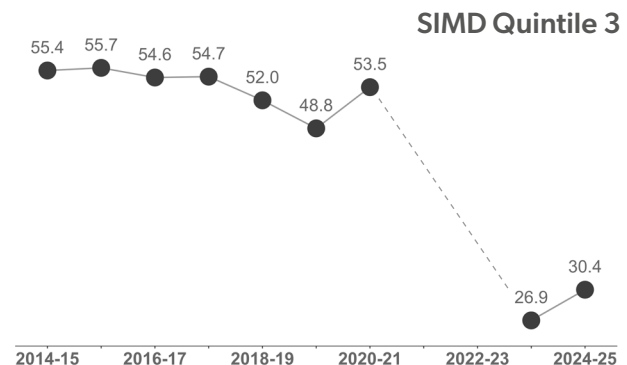


Figure 19.3: Percentage of visits with alarms installed in owner occupied properties: SIMD Quintile 3. [6]

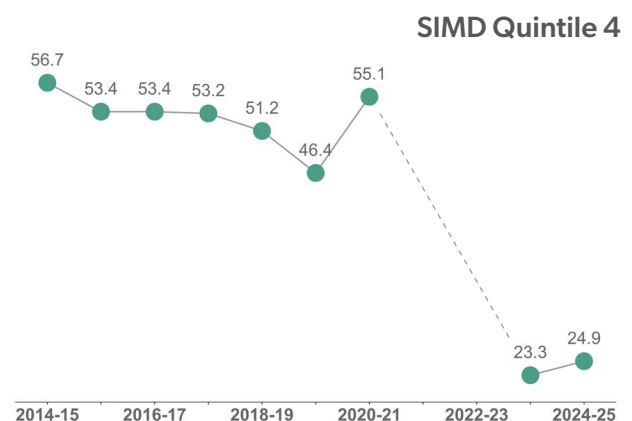


Figure 19.4: Percentage of visits with alarms installed in owner occupied properties: SIMD Quintile 4. [6]

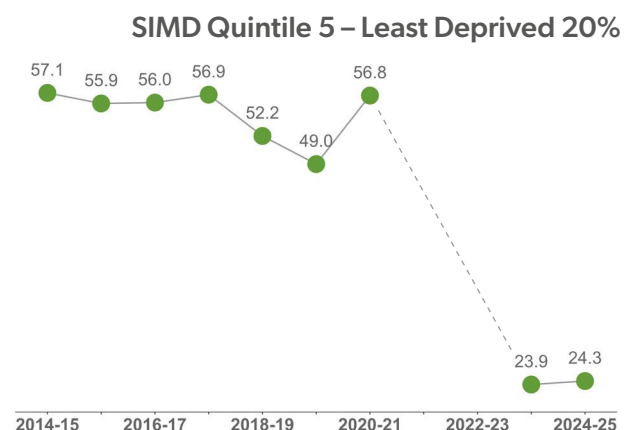


Figure 19.5: Percentage of visits with alarms installed in owner occupied properties: SIMD Quintile 5 - Least Deprived 5%. [6]

[6] By Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles. Please note that figures for 2021-22 and 2022-23 were not reported due to quality concerns with the data. Please see Guidance Notes for further details.

Urban-Rural

The percentage of occupied dwellings visited in large urban areas, other urban areas and in remote small towns is above the Scottish average (1.2%). The percentage of occupied dwellings visited in accessible small towns, accessible rural and remote rural is below the Scottish average. This pattern is similar to what has been seen in recent years.

Occupied Dwellings visited by urban-rural classification

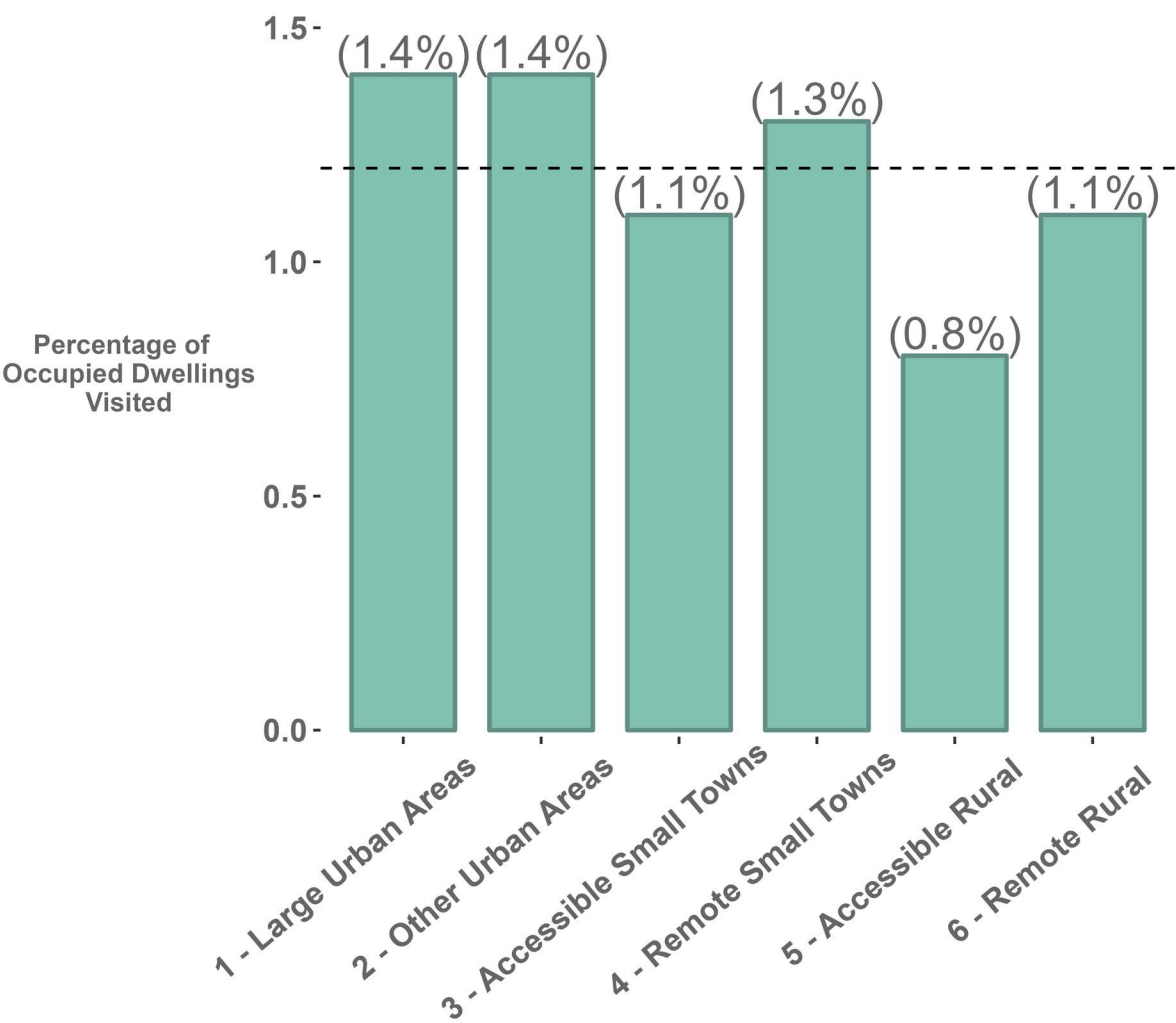


Figure 20: Percentage of Occupied Dwellings visited by urban-rural classification. The Scotland average is 1.2%.

Geography

In 2024-25, Glasgow City had the most Home Fire Safety Visits, with 5,210 visits completed. Na h-Eileanan Siar had the least, with 106 visits completed this year. West Dunbartonshire had the highest percentage of households visited, with 1.9% of households visited in 2024-25. In Inverclyde, of those that had visits, 28.9% had alarms installed, compared to Highland where 5.3% had alarms installed.

Households visited in Home Fire Safety Visits by local authority area

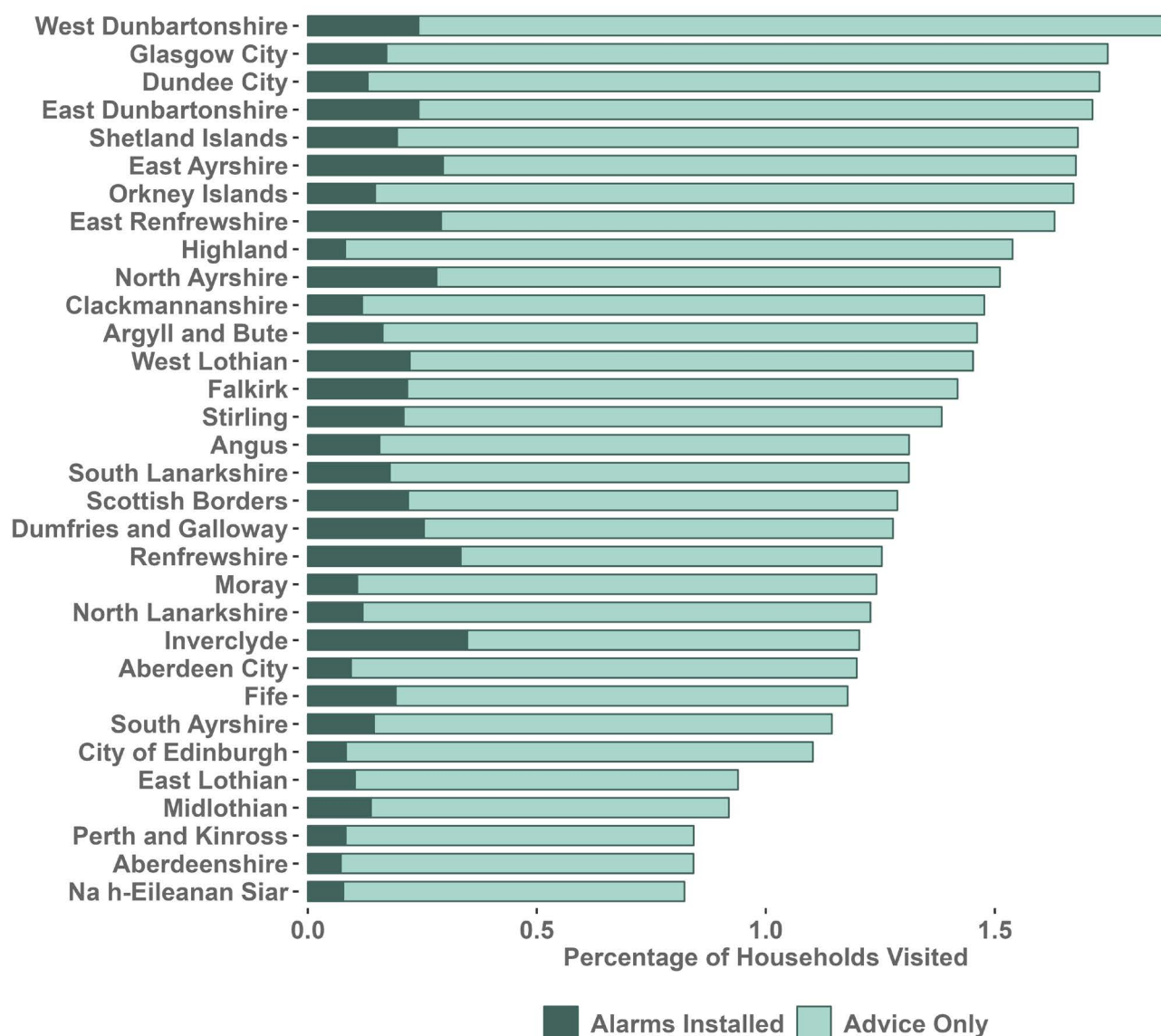


Figure 21: Percentage of households visited in Home Fire Safety Visits by local authority area.

Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits

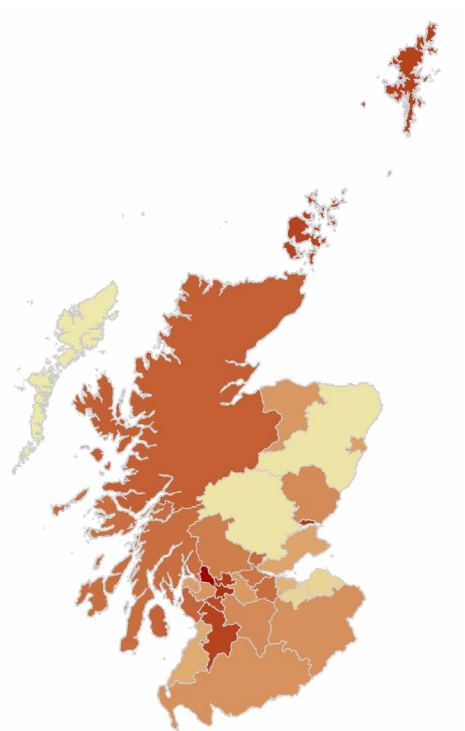


Figure 22.1: Choropleth Map of the Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits per 100 Households.

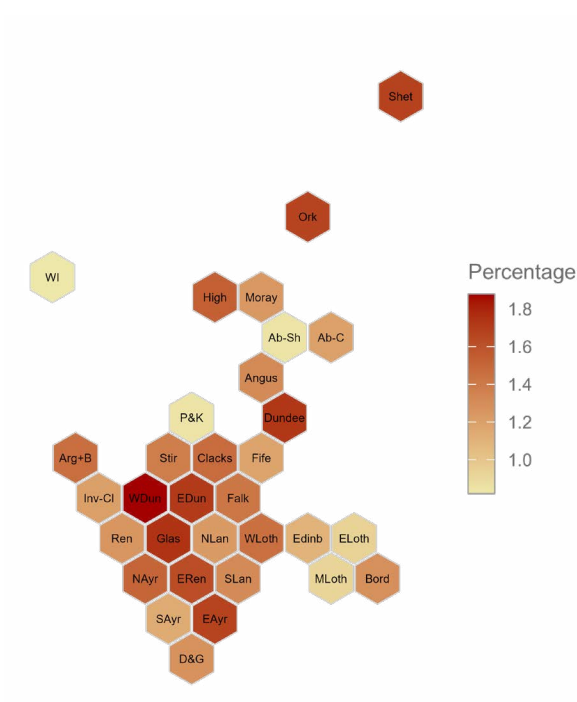


Figure 22.2: Area normalised Cartogram of the Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits per 100 Households.

Rate of Alarms Installed

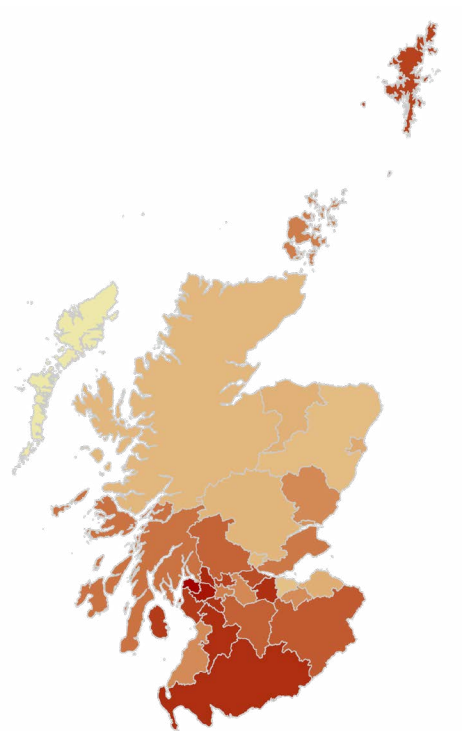


Figure 23.1: Choropleth Map of the Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits with Alarms Installed per 100 Households.

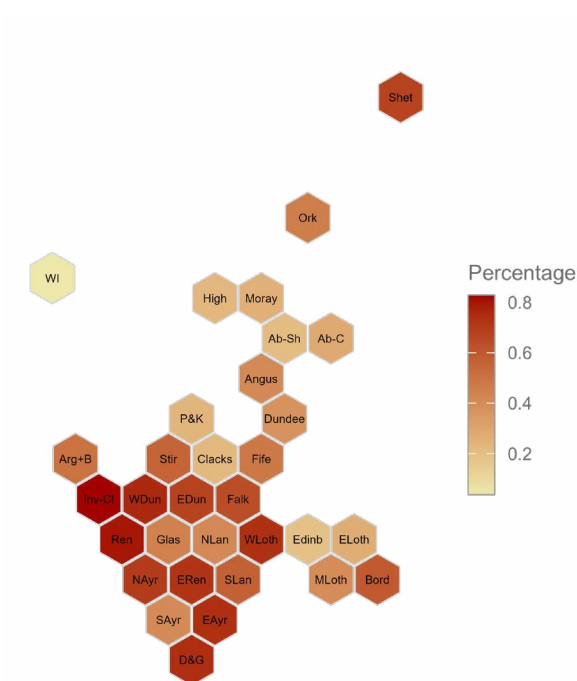


Figure 23.2: Area normalised Cartogram of the Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits with Alarms Installed per 100 Households.

7. Non-domestic Fire Safety

There were 8,768 audits completed in 2024-25, up from 7,654 in 2023-24 (14.6% increase). This is the highest number of audits completed since 2016-17.

There were 2,890 Consultations completed this year, down from 3,466 in 2023-24 (16.6% decrease). There were 1,601 Site Visits completed in 2024-25. This is up from 1,218 last year (31.4% increase).

Short Post Fire Audits occur where there has been a fire in a premise which has already received a full audit recently. There were 162 Short Post Fire Audits completed in 2024-25, down from 208 last year (22.1% decrease).

Fire Engineering Consultations are where a specialist team provides advice for new buildings. There were 770 Fire Engineering Consultations completed in 2024-25, down from 816 last year (5.6% decrease).

8,768

FIRE SAFETY
AUDITS
COMPLETED



Audits

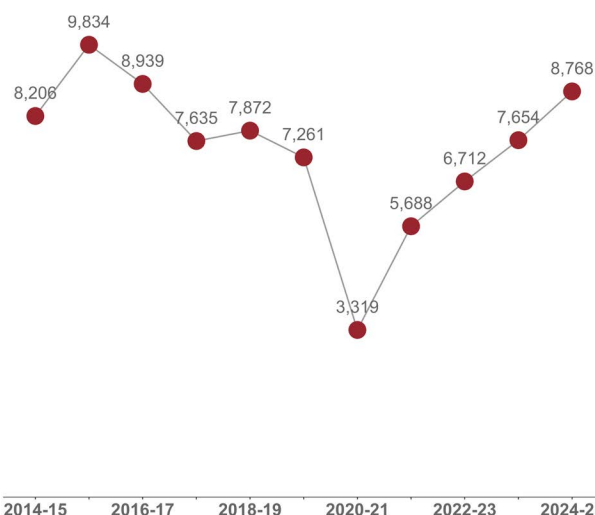


Figure 24.1: Non-domestic fire safety activity by Audits. [7]

Consultations

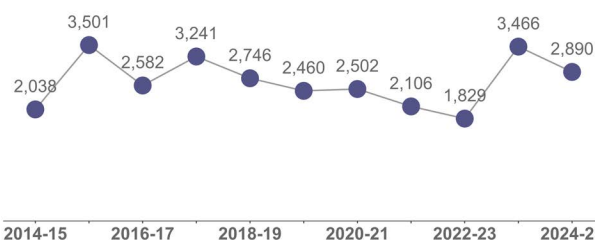


Figure 24.2: Non-domestic fire safety activity by Consultations. [7]

Site Visits

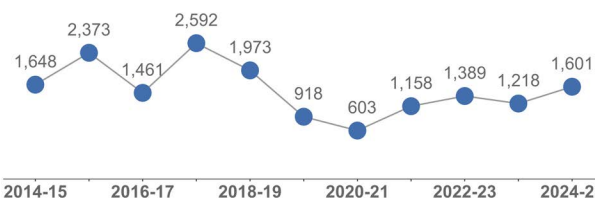


Figure 24.3: Non-domestic fire safety activity by Site Visits. [7]

[7] Note that Fire Engineering Consultations and Short Post Fire Audits are not included.

In 2024-25, most audits were completed in Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs). There were 2,400 audits completed this year in this type of premise, up from 1,827 last year (31.4% increase). This made up 27.4% of all audits completed in 2024-25, up from 23.9% last year.

Care homes were the second largest premises type to have audits completed in 2024-25. There were 1,629 audits completed in care homes in 2024-25, up from 1,610 in 2023-24 (1.2% increase). This made up 18.6% of all audits completed in 2024-25, down from 21.0% in 2023-24.

Enforcement Notices are the most severe outcomes of audits. They are only issued following a very poor audit rating. There were 19 Enforcement Notices issued in 2024-25, up from 15 last year.

Prohibition Notices involve or follow a visit to a site where the use of the property is conflicting with the fire safety rules. There were 21 Prohibition Notices issued in 2024-25, up from 13 last year.

Alterations Notices prevent changing the use of a property in a way which is known to be unsafe. There were 2 Alterations Notices issued in 2024-25, which is the same as were issued in 2023-24.

In total, there were 42 notices issued in 2024-25, up from 30 in 2023-24 (40.0% increase).

Less than 1% of properties audited resulted in a 'Very High Risk' using the SFRS risk heuristic. This is similar to what has been seen in recent years. Figure 25 shows a more detailed breakdown of risk ratings for audits completed in 2024-25.

Non-domestic premises audited by premises type and risk heuristic rating

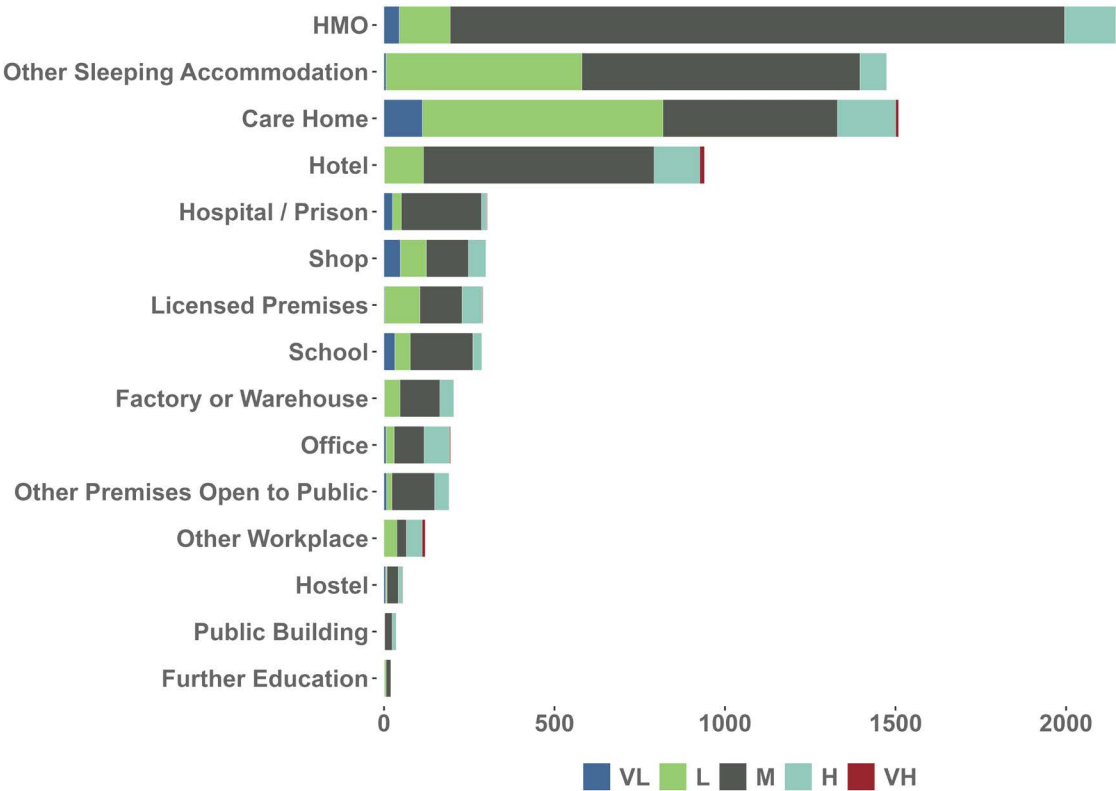


Figure 25: Number of non-domestic premises audited by premises type and risk heuristic rating.

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