



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

Fire Safety and Organisational Statistics

2025-26

An Official Statistics
publication for Scotland

31 August 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 it to classify this series.

1. About the Publication

What this publication covers

Fire Safety and Organisational Statistics presents information on the resources of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) and on its fire safety and prevention activity. It covers 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.

It does not cover operational response to incidents. Statistics on incidents attended, response times, casualties and fatalities are published separately in Fire and Rescue Incident Statistics.

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 stations, vehicles and the workforce are a snapshot of the position on 31 March 2026. They do not reflect movements during the year. Figures for Home Fire Safety Visits and non-domestic fire safety are counts of activity carried out across the full year.

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. Two such changes affect this edition – see Revisions and changes below.

Several figures in this bulletin are small counts, including notices issued and attacks on personnel. Small counts move considerably year to year for reasons unconnected to performance, and single-year changes should not be read as trends.

These statistics are not directly comparable with those of fire and rescue services elsewhere in the UK. Duty systems, station classifications and prevention activity are defined differently. Percentages are given to one decimal place. Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

Revisions and changes in this edition

The definition of Headcount has changed to count individual members of staff rather than roles, because one individual may hold more than one role.

The 2024-25 figure for Wholetime crews has been revised from 116 to 106 to reflect a temporary appliance withdrawal in effect on 31 March 2025. Both changes are described in full in Statistical News.

Release practice

This bulletin is published annually at 0930 on 31 August. Details of the next edition and how to contact the team are given at the end of this publication.

2. 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
- **460** crews, comprised of:
 - **106** Wholetime crews
 - **1** Day crew
 - **311** Retained crews
 - **42** Volunteer crews

Vehicles

- **1,575** vehicles in the fleet, including:
 - **771** appliances, of which **621** are operational, **59** are for training and **91** are in reserve

Workforce

- At the end of 2025-26, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service had a headcount^[1] of **6,922** staff
- **30.3%** of total staff are **over 50 years** and **61.2%** are **over 40**
- **3,431** are Wholetime Operational staff. This is up **1 (0.2%)** on last year
- **5,871** staff are scheduled to crew operational appliances, **84.8%** of all staff

[1] In 2026, the definition of 'Headcount' changed to reflect the number of individual staff within the organisation rather than the previous definition of the number of roles. This is because one individual can hold multiple roles within the organisation. See Statistical News.

Attacks on Fire and Rescue Personnel

- **77** attacks in 2025-26, up from **59** last year
- **1** of these attacks resulted in an injury

Home Fire Safety Visits

- **20,423** Home Fire Safety Visits conducted, down from **34,019 (40.0% decrease)**
- **5,723** visits to households in the most deprived areas and **2,289** visits to households in the least deprived areas
- Over the last **5** years, **5.4%** of all Scottish households were visited

Non-domestic Fire Safety

- **8,464** audits were completed in 2025-26, down from **8,768** last year (3.5% decrease)
- **31.0%** of audits were in houses of multiple occupation
- **18.8%** of audits were in care homes



3. 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.

Wholetime crews stand at 106. The 2024-25 figure has been revised from 116 to reflect the temporary appliance withdrawal, which was in effect on 31 March 2025. See Statistical News. In addition, there were 311 Retained crews^[1] and 42 Volunteer crews, and 1 day crew 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.

Please note that changes to station structures have since been agreed and will be reflected in the next edition.

356

FIRE STATIONS IN SCOTLAND

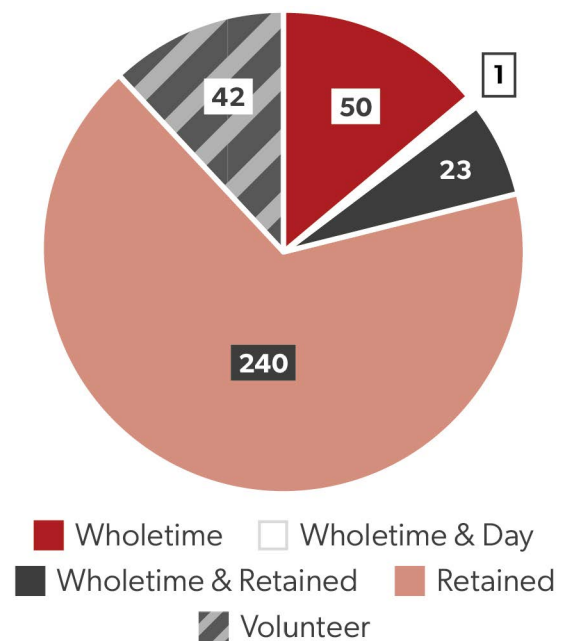


Figure 1: Fire stations by crewing model.

^[2] The actual number varies depending on staffing levels.

3. Fire Stations and Capabilities (Continued)

Map of fire stations by primary 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 2025-26, there were 351 stations with water pumping capabilities. This is unchanged from last year. There were four stations with three water pumping capabilities, 96 stations with two water pumping capabilities and 251 with one water pumping capability.

In 2025-26, there were 35 stations with wildfire capability, up from 31 in 2024-25. Please note that SFRS is currently in the implementation stage of delivering a new [Wildfire Strategy](#), and so, this figure is likely to change in the future.

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.

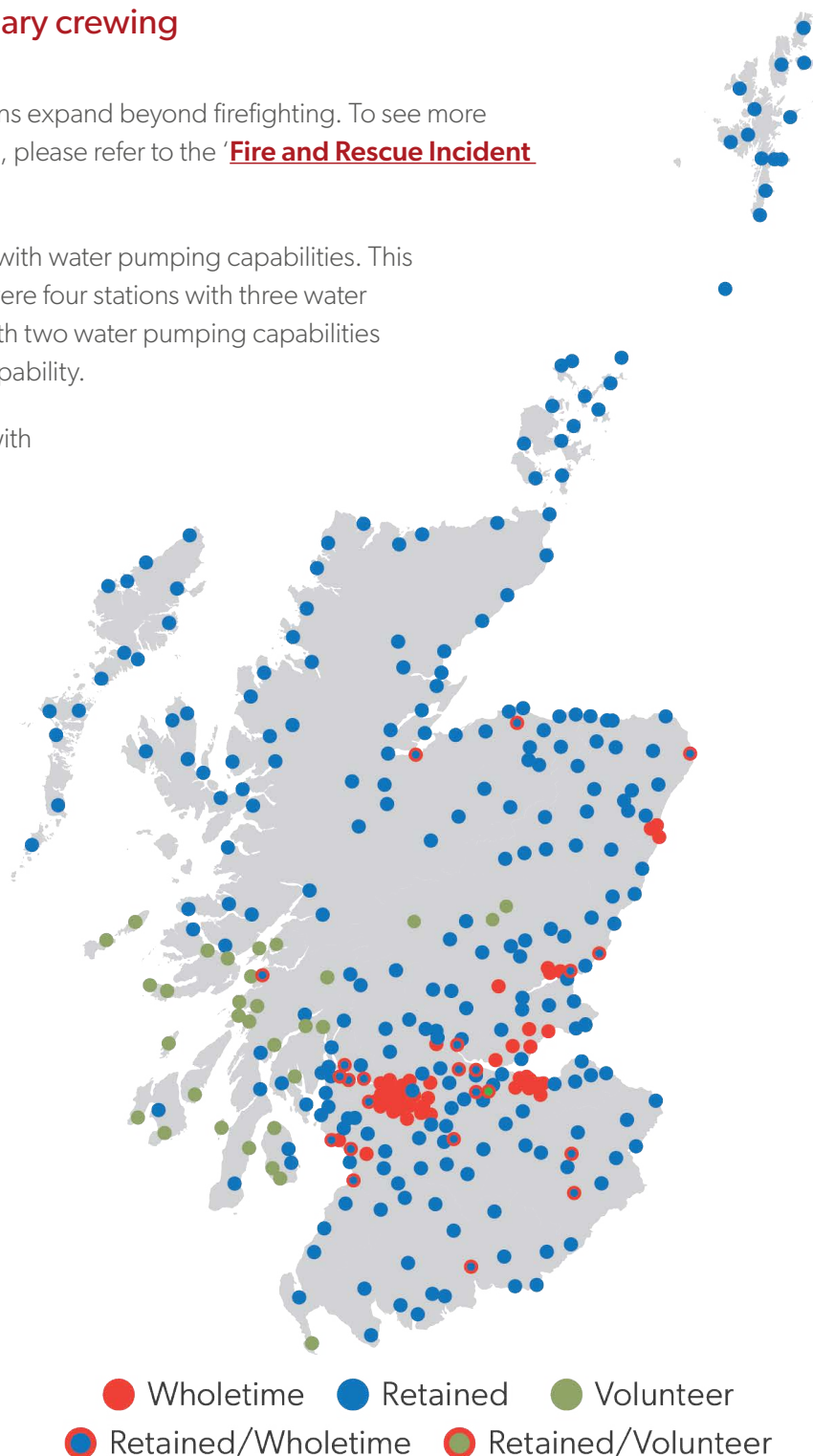


Figure 2: Map of fire stations by primary crewing.

4. Vehicles

On 31 March 2026 there were 1,575 vehicles in the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service fleet, down from 1,576 last year (a decrease of less than 0.1%). Of these, 771 were appliances and 804 were other vehicles, including 331 officer response vehicles.

There were 771 appliances in 2025-26, down from 774 last year (0.4% decrease). These were:

- 621 operational appliances, down from 630 last year (1.4% decrease)
- 59 appliances used for training purposes, down from 61 last year (3.3% decrease)
- 91 reserve appliances, up from 83 last year (9.6% increase)

Of the 621 operational appliances, 420 were pumping appliances, down from 424 last year (0.9% decrease). The remaining 201 were specialist appliances, down from 206 last year (2.4% decrease).

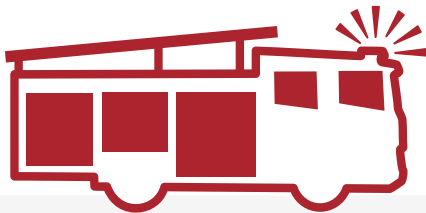
Not every operational appliance is crewed at once. Some stations hold an additional appliance, so the number of appliances available for operational use is higher than the number that can be crewed at any one time. Section 3 sets out the water pumping capability of each station. The Guidance Notes explain how vehicles are classified.

621

OPERATIONAL APPLIANCES

420

Pumping appliances



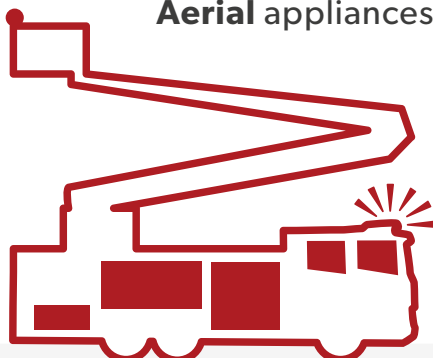
17

Resilience appliances



16

Aerial appliances



168

Other appliances



5. Workforce

Headcount

In 2026, the definition of 'Headcount' changed to reflect the number of individual staff within the organisation rather than the previous definition of the number of roles. This is because one individual can hold multiple roles within the organisation. See Statistical News. The 2024-25 comparator has been

repeated on the new basis; figures on the previous basis are available in the Tables and Charts Workbook.

The total headcount was 6,922, down from 6,924 last year (0.03% decrease)

There were a total of 5,871 staff to crew operational appliances. This is 84.8% of total SFRS staff.

Number of Staff Roles

On March 31st 2026, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) had 7,589 ^[3] staff roles. This is up by 33 from 7,556 last year, which is a 0.4% increase.

Wholetime Operational staff make up the largest category. There were 3,431 Wholetime Operational staff in 2025-26, up from 3,430 last year.

- **2,744** were Operational Crewing, down 18 from last year (0.7% decrease)
- **266** were Incident Command Officers, down 1 from last year (0.4% decrease)
- **349** Off station, up 17 from last year (5.1% increase)
- **72** Trainees, up 3 from last year (4.3% increase) ^[4]

The second largest category is Retained Duty Staff. These staff provide on-call operational cover. There were 2,747 Retained Duty Staff in 2025-26, up from 2,705 last year (1.6% increase).

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, unchanged from last year.

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 252 Volunteer staff, down from 273 last year (7.7% decrease).

Control staff answer emergency calls and manage communications and the coordination of attending emergencies. There were 177 Control staff in 2025-26, up from 171 last year (3.5% increase).

Support staff are not uniformed and work in various functions across the organisation. There were 922 Support roles in 2025-26, up from 917 last year (0.6% increase).

^[3] All workforce statistics represent the number of roles filled on the last day of the financial year (31st March) and do not represent any fluctuations in staff numbers throughout the year.

^[4] 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.

Number of Roles Filled

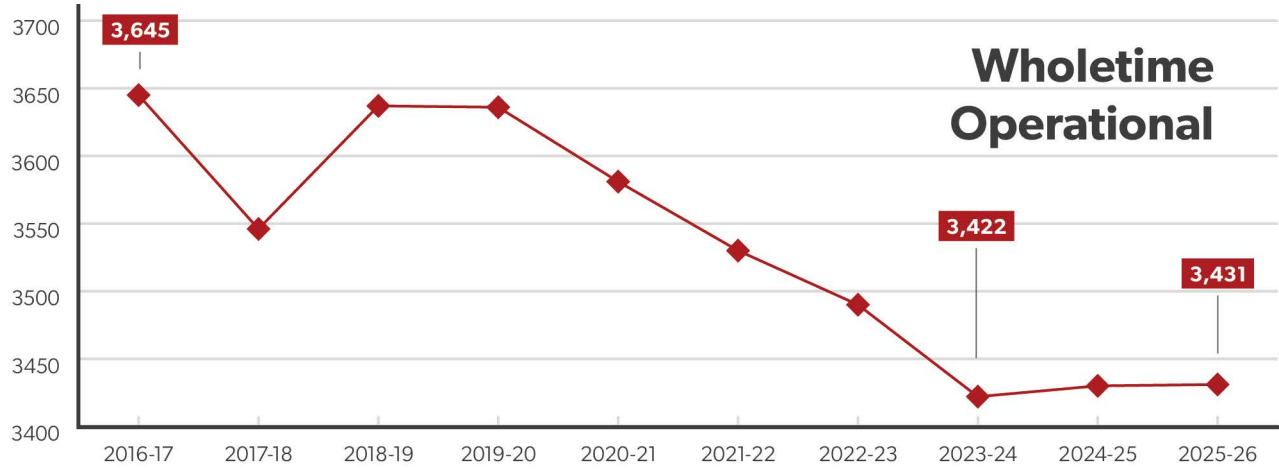


Figure 3.1: Roles Filled by Wholetime Operational staff, 2016-2026.

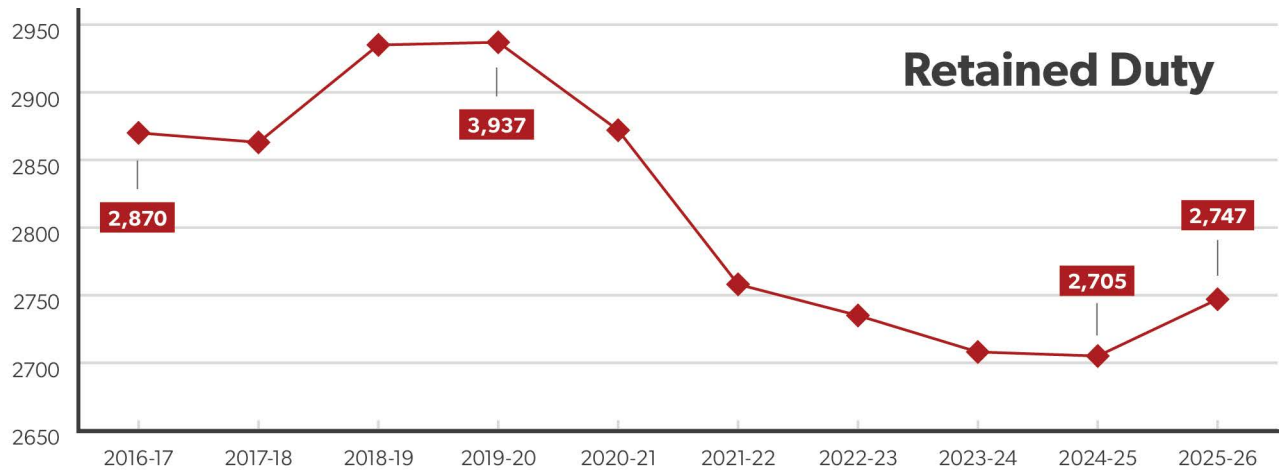


Figure 3.2: Roles Filled by Retained Duty staff, 2016-2026.

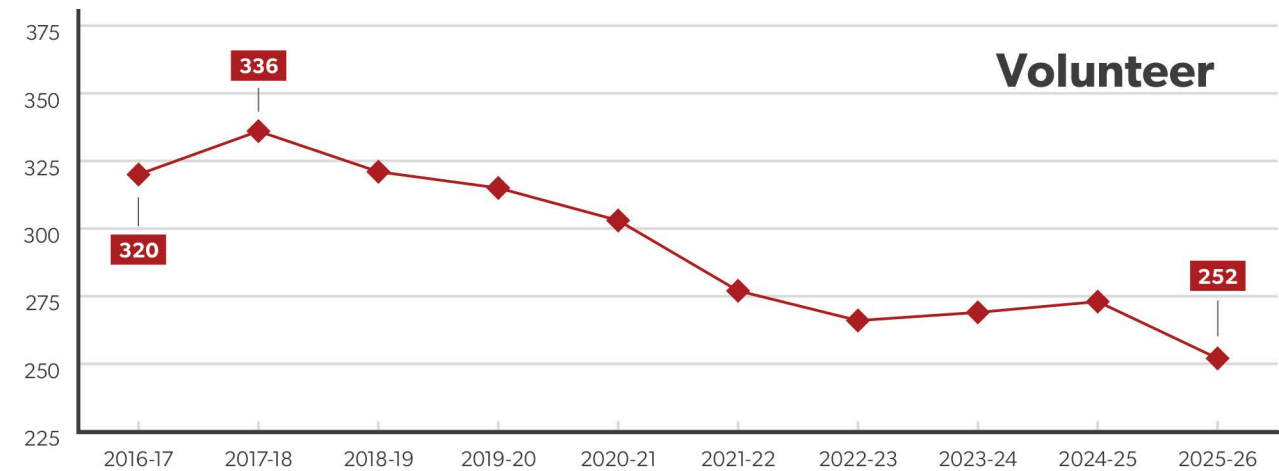


Figure 3.3: Roles Filled by Volunteer staff, 2016-2026.

5. Workforce (Continued)

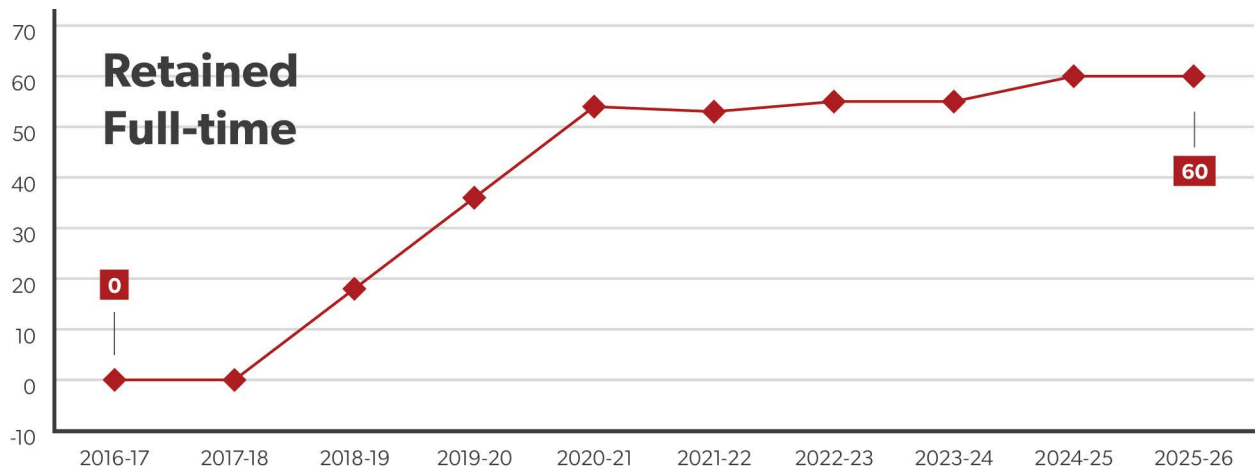


Figure 3.4: Roles Filled by Retained Full-time staff, 2016-2026.

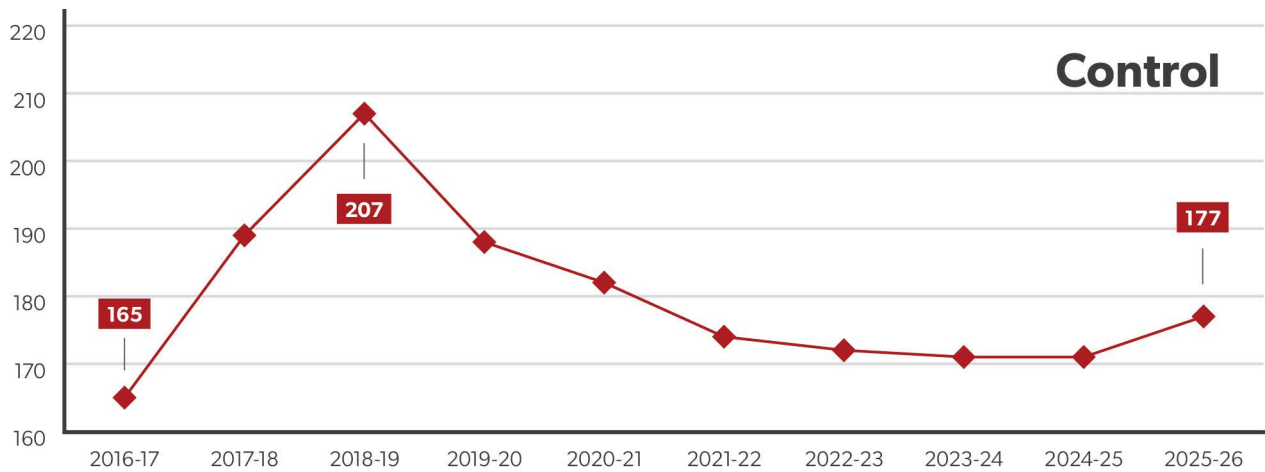


Figure 3.5: Roles Filled by Control staff, 2016-2026.

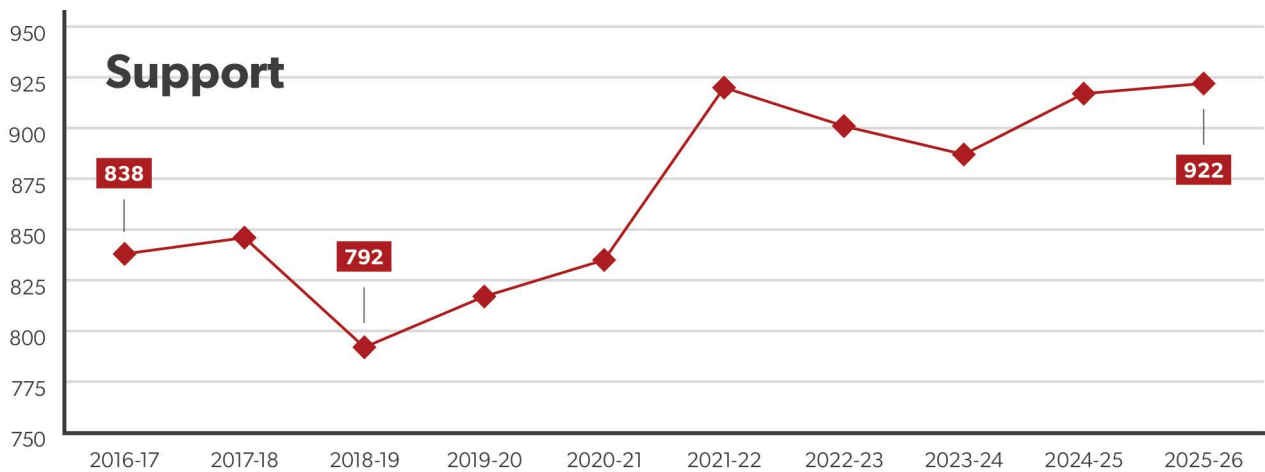


Figure 3.6: Roles Filled by Support staff, 2016-2026.

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 Wholtime Operational, Retained Duty System, Retained Full-time and Control staff) has decreased by 468 from 6,412 FTE in 2015-16 to 5,944 FTE in 2025-26 (7.3% decrease).

Wholtime Operational FTE has remained at the same total of 3,427 from 2024-25 to 2025-26.

Retained Duty System FTE has decreased from 2,294 in 2024-25 to 2,287 in 2025-26 (0.3% decrease).

Retained Full-time FTE has increased from 57 in 2024-25 to 58 in 2025-26 (1.8% increase).

Control FTE has increased from 168 in 2024-25 to 172 in 2025-26 (2.4% increase).

Support FTE has decreased from 854 in 2024-25 to 852 in 2025-26 (0.2% decrease).

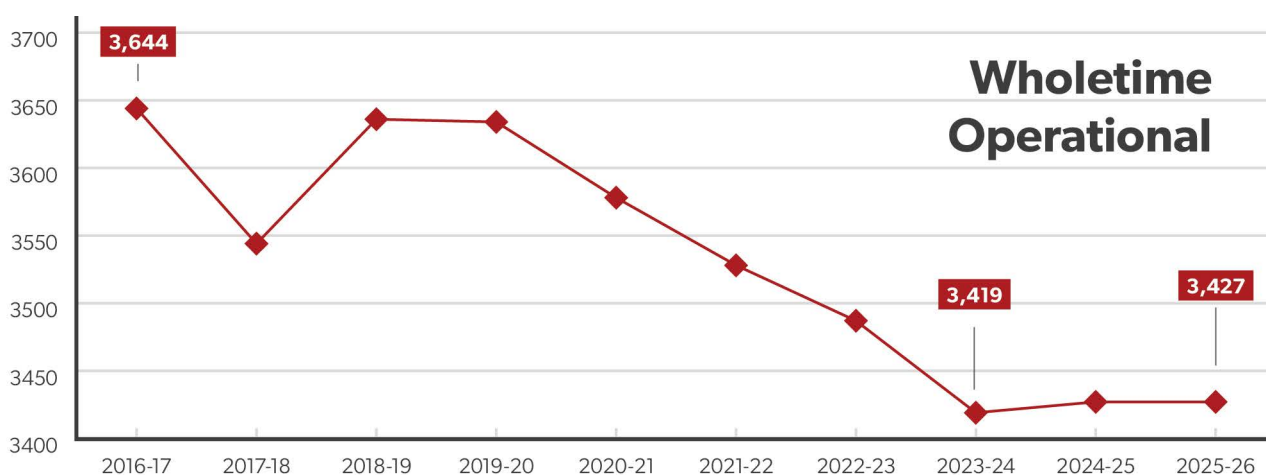


Figure 4.1: Full-time equivalent by Wholtime Operational staff, 2016-2026.

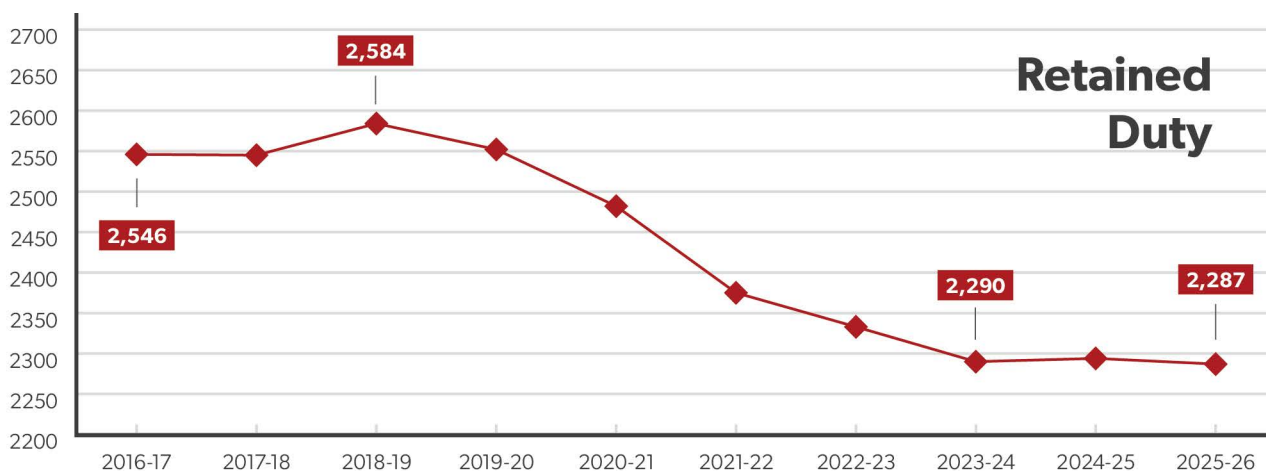


Figure 4.2: Full-time equivalent by Retained Duty staff, 2016-2026.

5. Workforce (Continued)

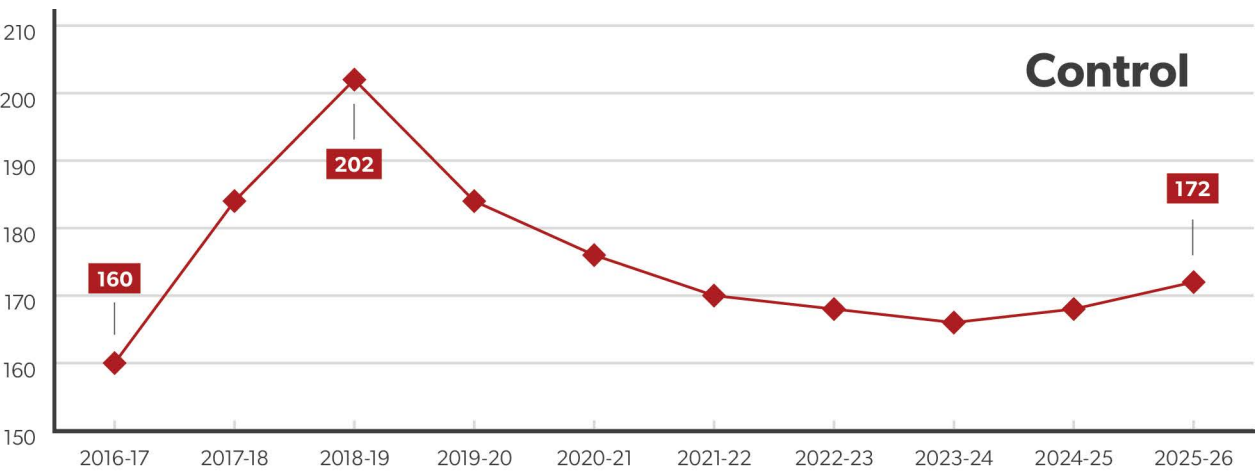


Figure 4.3: Full-time equivalent by Control staff, 2016-2026.

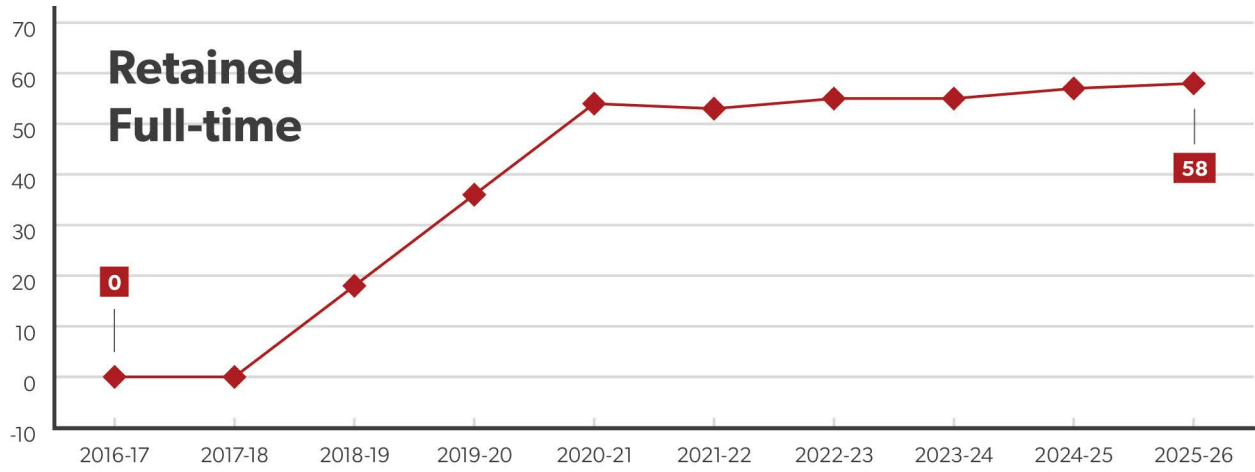


Figure 4.4: Full-time equivalent by Retained Full-time staff, 2016-2026.

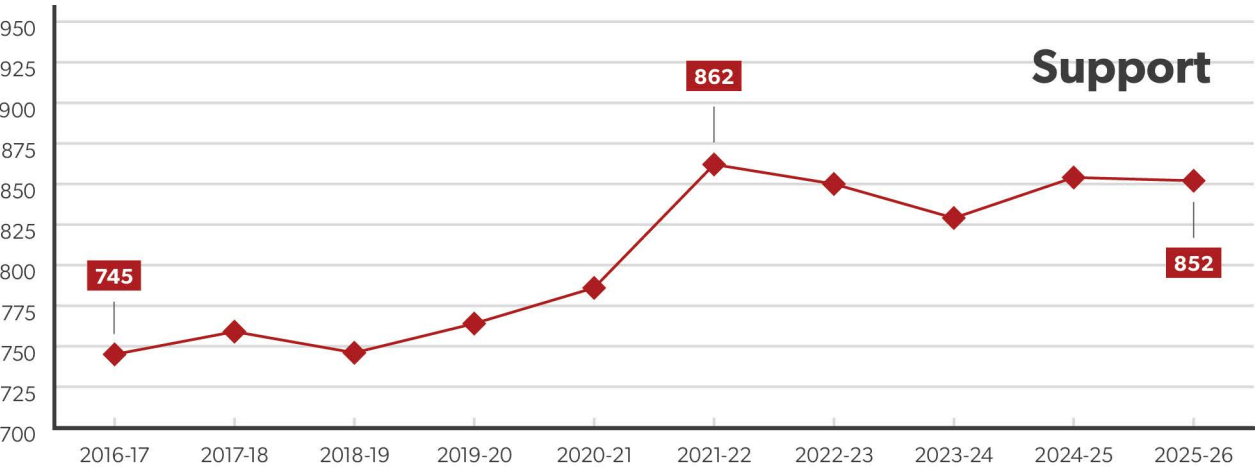


Figure 4.5: Full-time equivalent by Support staff, 2016-2026.

Wholetime Staff Roles

In total, there were 3,431 Wholetime Operational staff this year, up from 3,430 in 2024-25 (0.03% increase).

In Operational Crews, there were 376 Watch Commanders (up from 369 last year), 562 Crew Commanders (up from 549 last year) and 1,806 Firefighters (down from 1,844 last year).

There were 266 Incident Command Officers in 2025-26, down from 267 last year (0.4% decrease). Of which, 5 were Brigade Commanders (which is unchanged from last year), 29 were Area

Commanders (down from 30 in 2024-25), 72 were Group Commanders and 160 were Station Commanders (both unchanged from last year).

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 249 Watch Commanders (up from 236 last year), 79 Crew Commanders (up from 73 last year) and 21 Firefighters (down from 23 last year).

Type	Incident Command Officers	Operational Crews	Off Station	Trainees
Brigade Commander	5	NA	NA	NA
Area Commander	29	NA	NA	NA
Group Commander	72	NA	NA	NA
Station Commander	160	NA	NA	NA
Watch Commander	NA	376	249	NA
Crew Commander	NA	562	79	NA
Firefighter	NA	1,806	21	72

Figure 5: Wholetime staff by role and duty system, 2025-26.

5. Workforce (Continued)

Sex

In 2025-26, the SFRS workforce was made up of 85.4% males and 14.6% females. This overall balance is identical to last year.

Wholetime Operational, Retained Duty System and Retained Full-time are made up of predominantly male staff, making up 93.3%, 92.4% and 86.7%, respectively.

Control staff is made up of mostly female staff, with 76.8% being female and 23.2% being male.

Support staff is more balanced, with 53.1% being female and 46.9% being male.

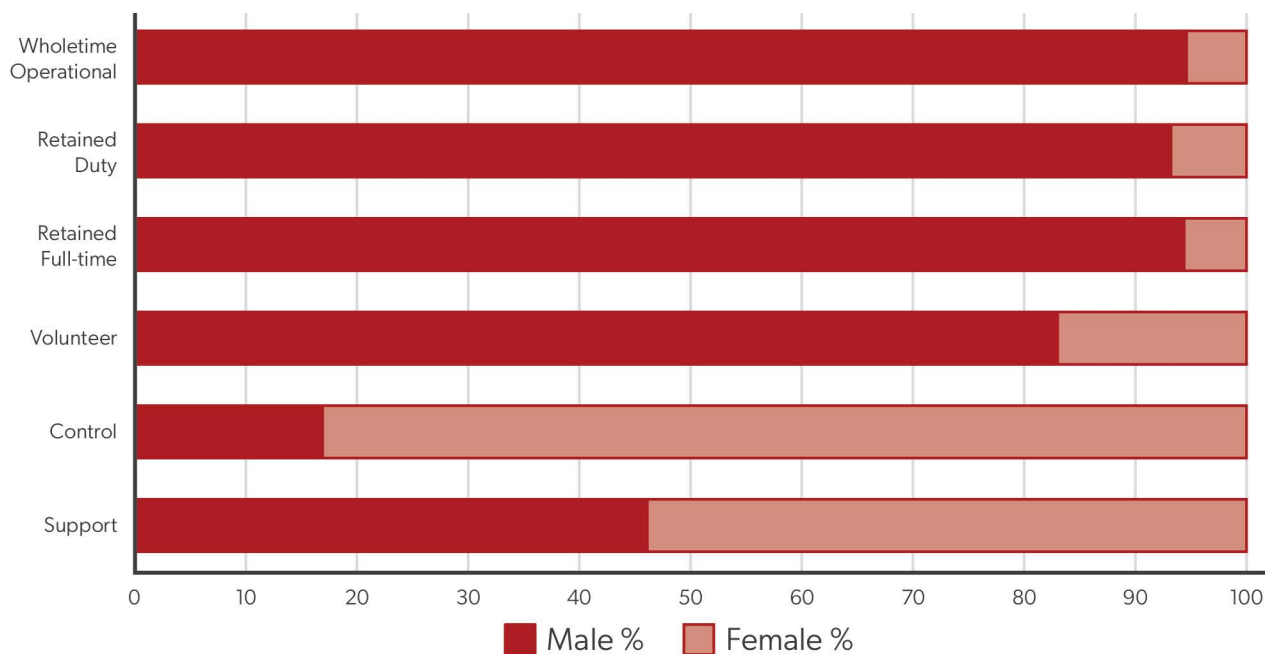


Figure 6.1: Balance of Female and Male staff by staff type, 2025-26.

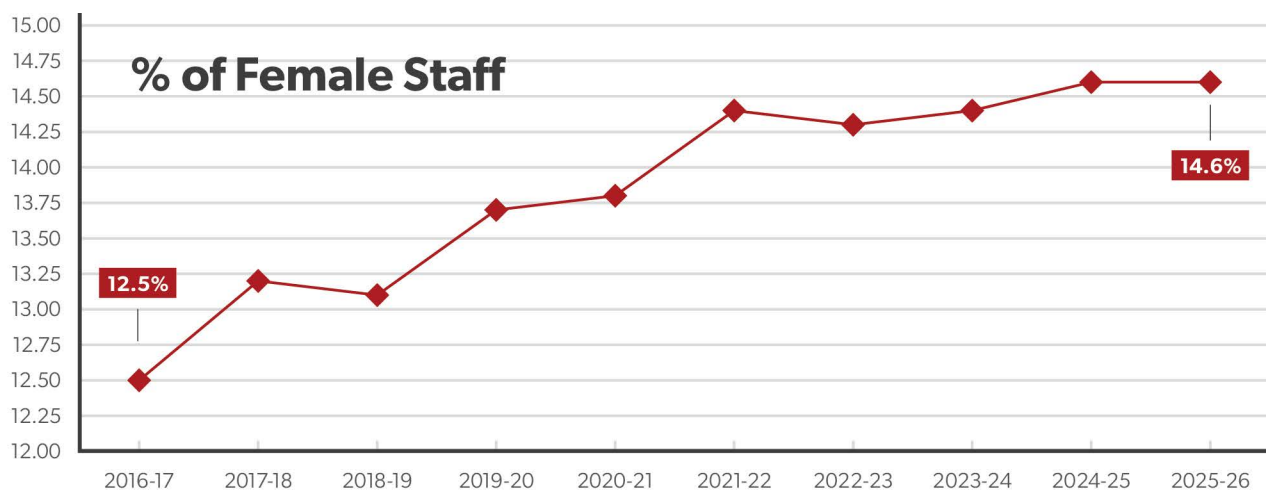


Figure 6.2: Percentage of Female staff, 2016-2026.

Staff Number of Roles by Age

Overall, the number of staff in 2025-26 that were over 50 years made up 30.3% of SFRS workforce. This remains consistent with last year, when 30.2% was recorded.

Staff over 40 years make up 61.2% of all staff in 2025-26. This is similar to what was recorded last year, with 61.1% recorded in 2024-25.

There were 819 Wholetime Operational staff over 50 years in 2025-26. This makes up 23.9% of all Wholetime Operational staff. This is up 43 from 776 in 2024-25.

There were 2,108 Wholetime Operational staff over 40 years in 2025-26. This makes up 61.4% of all Wholetime Operational staff. This is down 5 from 2,113 in 2024-25.

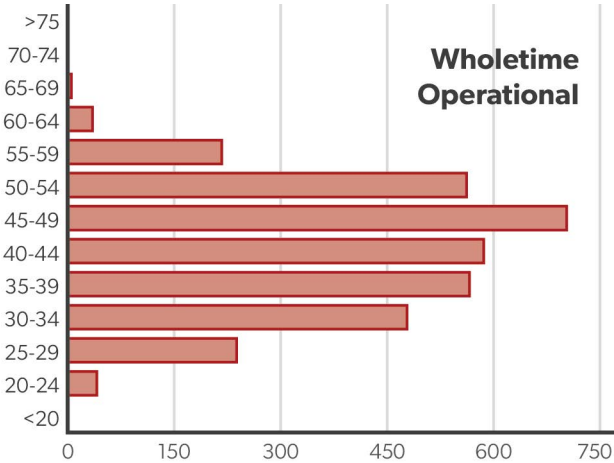


Figure 7.1: Age bracket by Wholetime Operational staff, 2025-26.

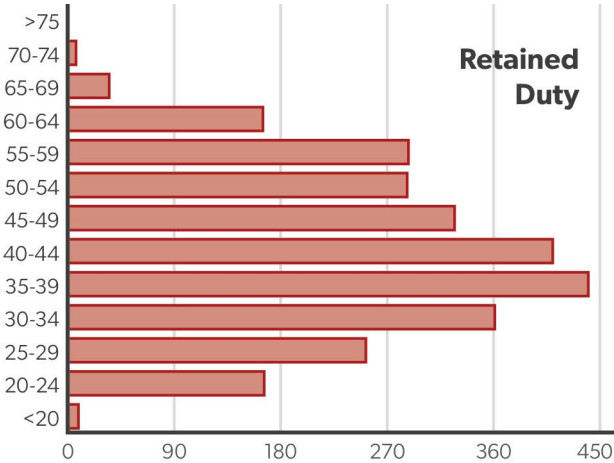


Figure 7.2: Age bracket by Retained Duty staff, 2025-26.

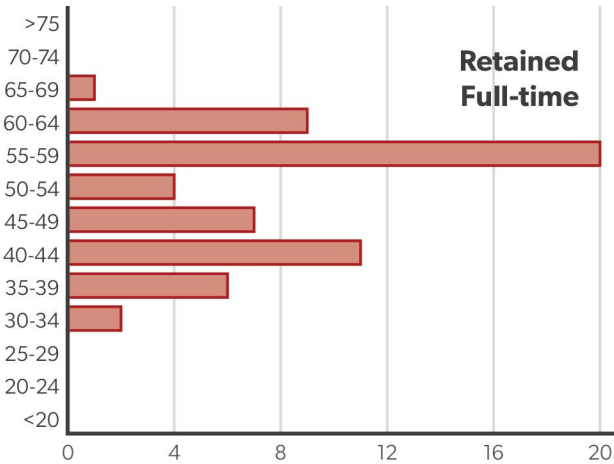


Figure 7.3: Age bracket by Retained Full-time staff, 2025-26.

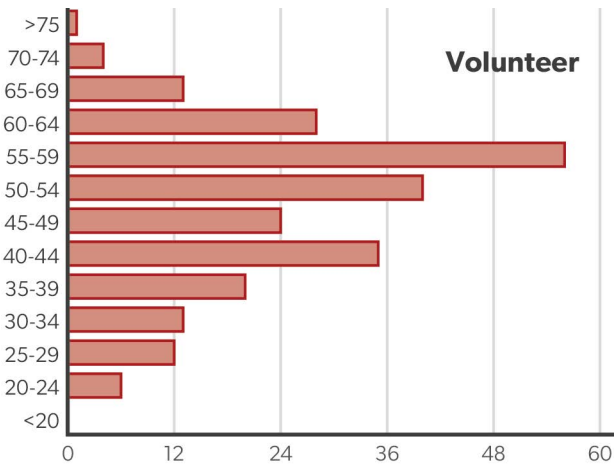


Figure 7.4: Age bracket by Volunteer staff, 2025-26.

5. Workforce (Continued)

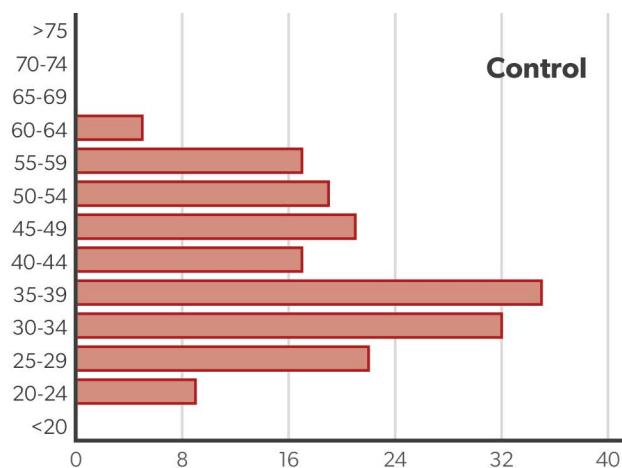


Figure 7.5: Age bracket by Control staff, 2025-26.

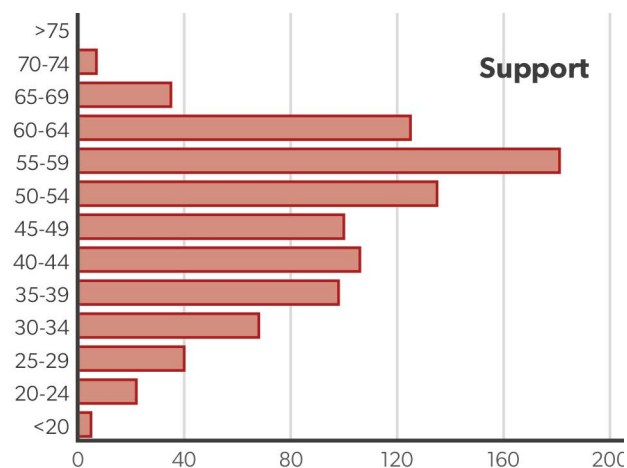


Figure 7.6: Age bracket by Support staff, 2025-26.

Years of Service

There were 745 Wholetime Operational staff who had a service length of 5-9 years. This makes up 21.7% of this staff group. 735 had a service length of 20-24 years (21.4% of Wholetime Operational staff) and 571 had a service length of 15-19 years (16.6% of Wholetime Operational staff).

There were 827 Retained Duty System staff that had a service length of less than 5 years, making up 30.1% of Retained Duty System staff. 619 had a service length of 5 to 9 years, making up 22.5% 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 12 staff who had a service length of 20-24 years (20.0% of all Retained Full-time staff).

The largest category for Control and Volunteer staff was less than 5 years, with 33.3% of Control staff and 23.0% of Volunteer staff falling into this category. The second largest group was 5-9 years, with Control having 22.6% of staff falling into this category and Volunteer staff having 17.5%.

5. Workforce (Continued)

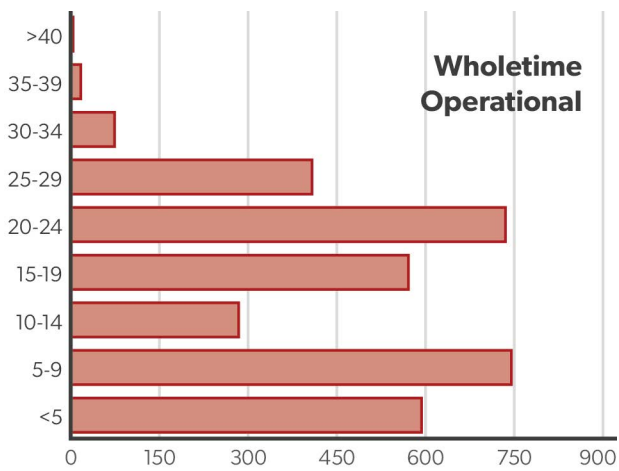


Figure 8.1: Service length by Wholtime Operational, 2025-26.

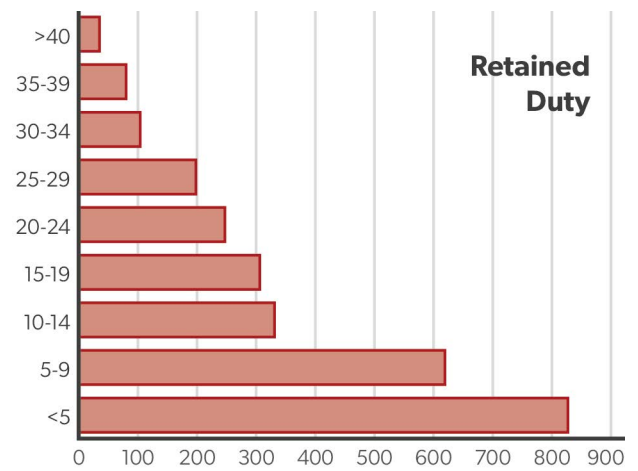


Figure 8.2: Service length by Retained Duty, 2025-26.

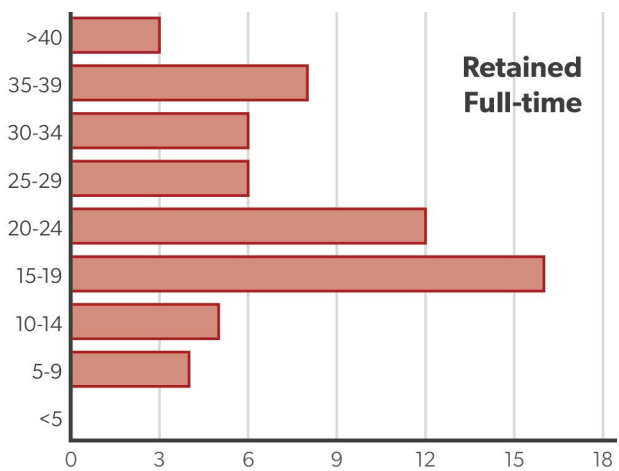


Figure 8.3: Service length by Retained Full-Time, 2025-26.

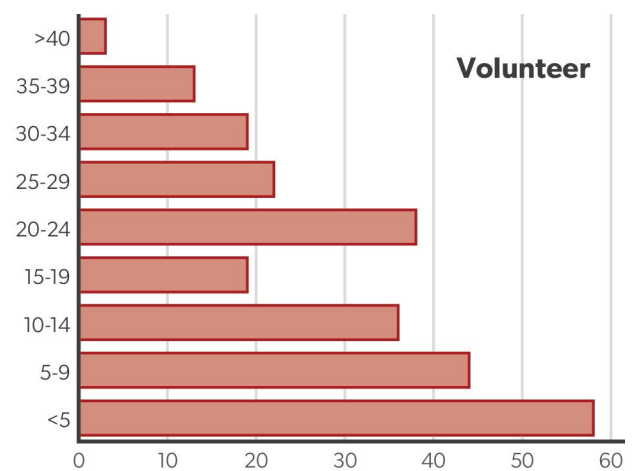


Figure 8.4: Service length by Volunteer, 2025-26.

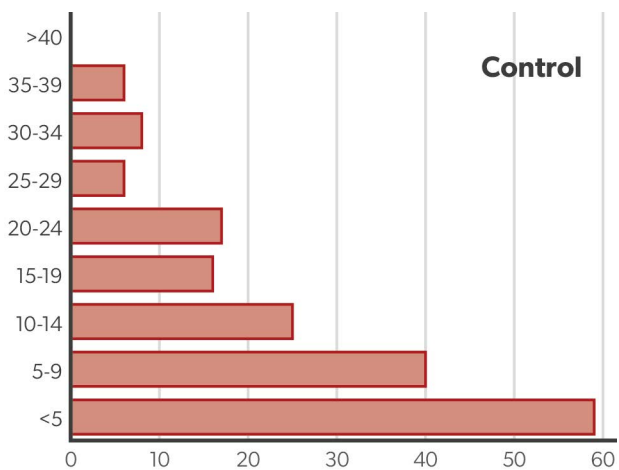


Figure 8.5: Service length by Control, 2025-26.

Leavers

In total, 434 people left SFRS roles in 2025-26. This is a turnover rate of 5.7%, calculated against total staff roles, down from 6.7% last year

133 Wholetime Operational staff left SFRS roles in 2025-26. This is a turnover of 3.9%, calculated against total staff roles, down from 5.2% last year.

There were 190 Retained Duty System leavers in 2025-26. This is a turnover of 6.9%, calculated against total staff roles, down from 8.3% last year.

The most common reason for leaving within Wholetime Operational staff was retirement due to

age, with 94 staff leaving for this reason (70.7% of Wholetime Operational leavers).

The most common reason for leaving within Retained Duty System staff was resignation, with 134 staff leaving for this reason (70.5% of Retained Duty Staff leavers).

Overall, the most common reason for leaving was resignation with 208 staff leaving for this year, making up 47.9% of leavers. The second most common reason was retirement due to age, with 185 staff leaving for this reason, making up 42.6% of leavers.

6. Attacks on Fire and Rescue Personnel

In 2025-26, there was an increase in the number of attacks at non-operational incidents, with 26 recorded this year, up from 8 last year. This resulted in a total of 77 attacks on fire and rescue personnel in 2025-26, up from 59 last year (30.5% increase). Attacks at operational incidents are the same as was recorded last year, with 51 recorded for 2024-25 and 2025-26.

In total, there were 16 attacks categorised as physical assault in 2025-26, down from 21 last year (23.8% decrease). There were 41 attacks categorised as verbal assault this year, up from 19 in 2024-25. There were 20 attacks categorised as attack against property/equipment, up from 19 last year (5.3% increase).

At operational incidents in 2025-26, there were 14 physical assaults, down from 21 (33.3% decrease). There were 28 verbal assaults, up from 12, and 9 attacks against property/equipment, down from 18 last year.

At non-operational incidents in 2025-26, there were 2 physical assaults, up from 0 last year. There were 13 verbal assaults, up from 7 last year, and 11 attacks against property/equipment, up from 1 last year.

In total, there was 1 attack that resulted in injury in 2025-26. This is the same as was recorded last year. This occurred at a physical assault at an operational incident.

The number of attacks related to operational incidents varies across local authority areas. Since 2021-22, 15.4% of attacks have occurred in Glasgow City, 14.7% occurred in City of Edinburgh and 9.1% each occurred in Dundee City and in North Lanarkshire.

6. Attacks on Fire and Rescue Personnel (Continued)

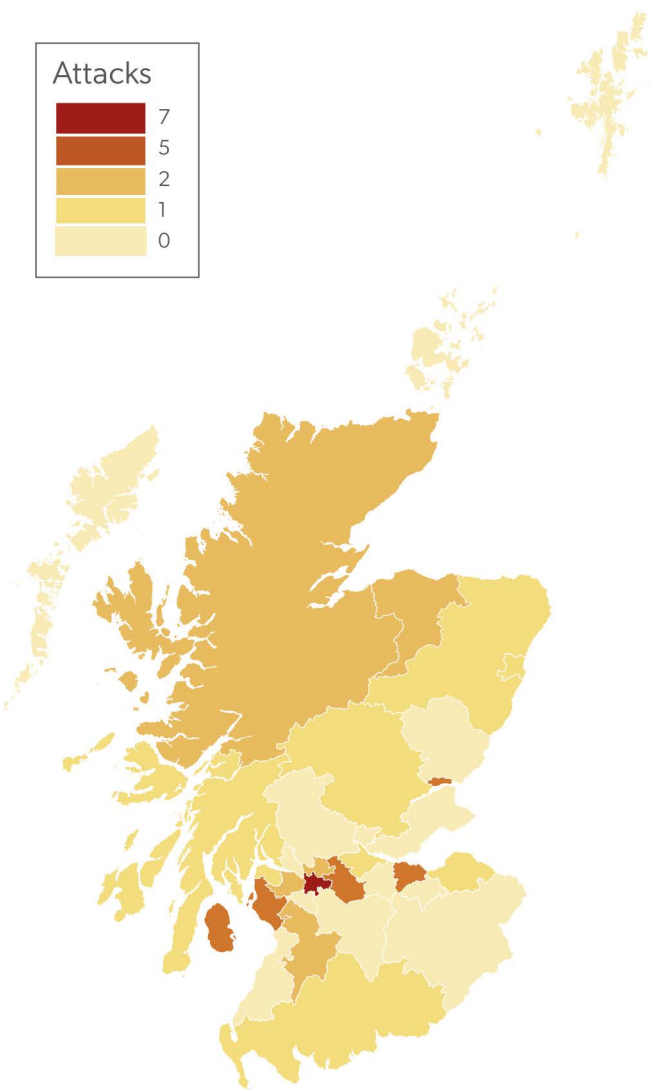


Figure 9.1: Choropleth Map of Attacks on SFRS staff 2021-22 to 2025-26.

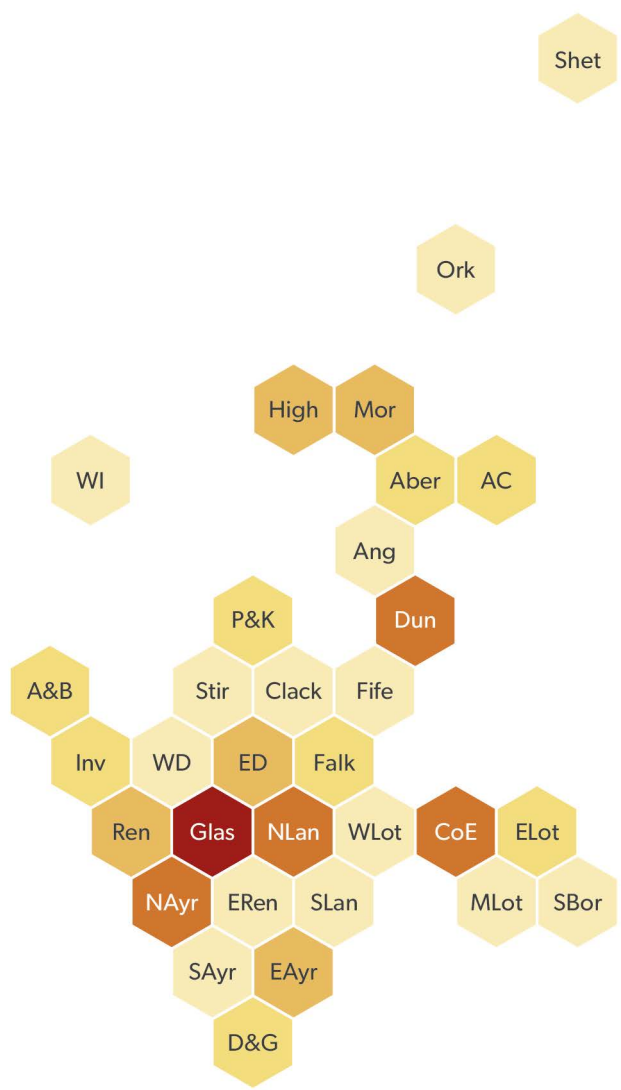


Figure 9.2: Area normalised Cartogram of Attacks on SFRS staff 2021-21 to 2025-26.

Incidents of attacks on SFRS staff by type of attack

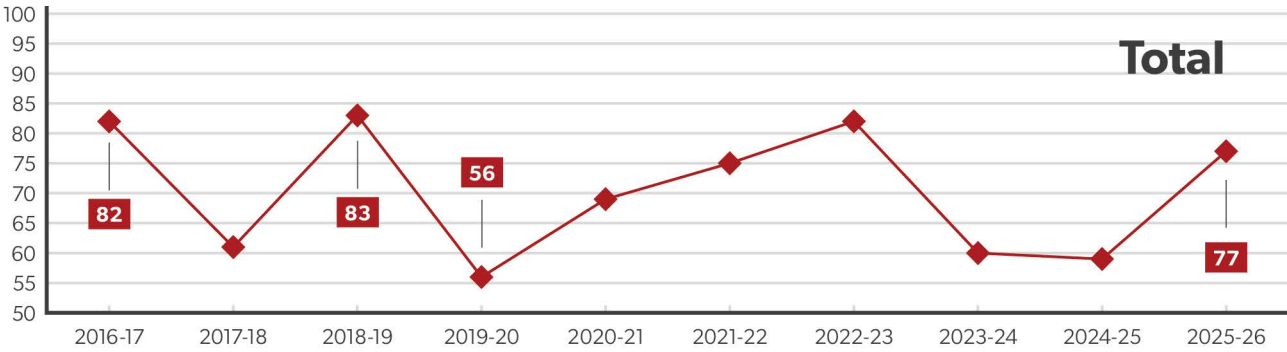


Figure 10.1: Incidents of attacks on SFRS staff in total, 2016-2026.

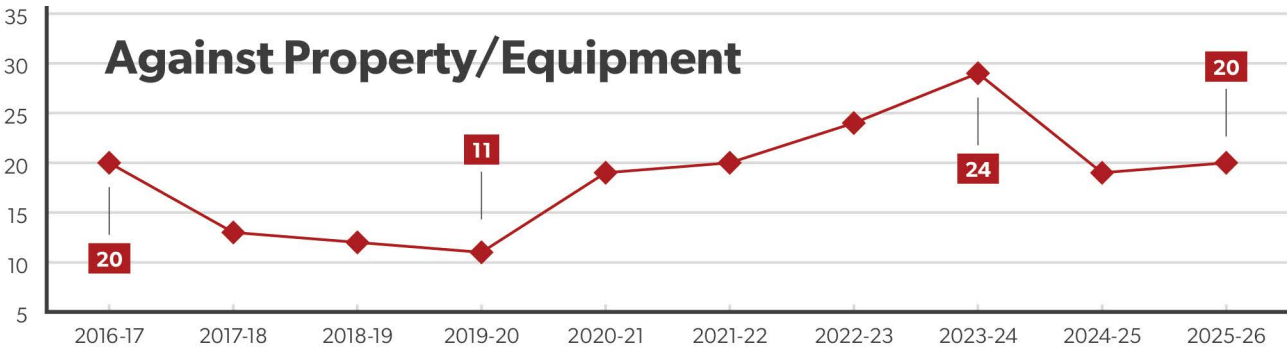


Figure 10.2: Incidents of attacks on SFRS staff against property/equipment, 2016-2026.

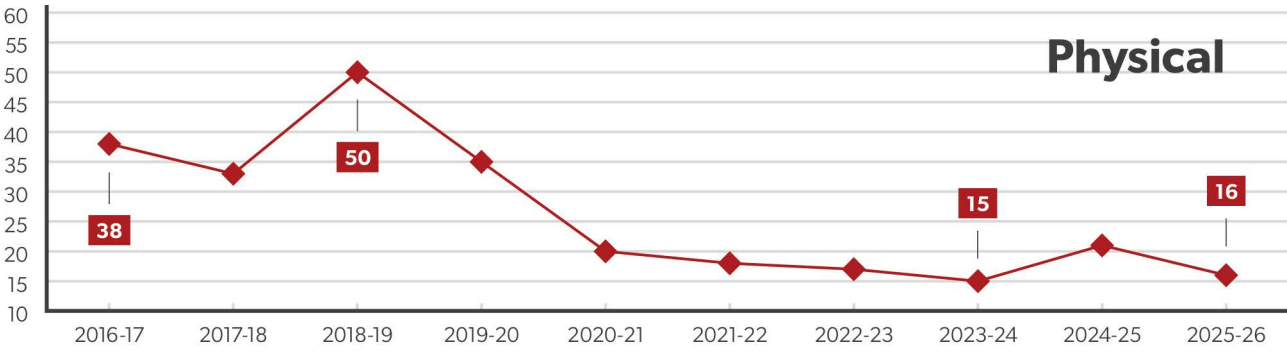


Figure 10.3: Incidents of attacks on SFRS staff by physical attack, 2016-2026.

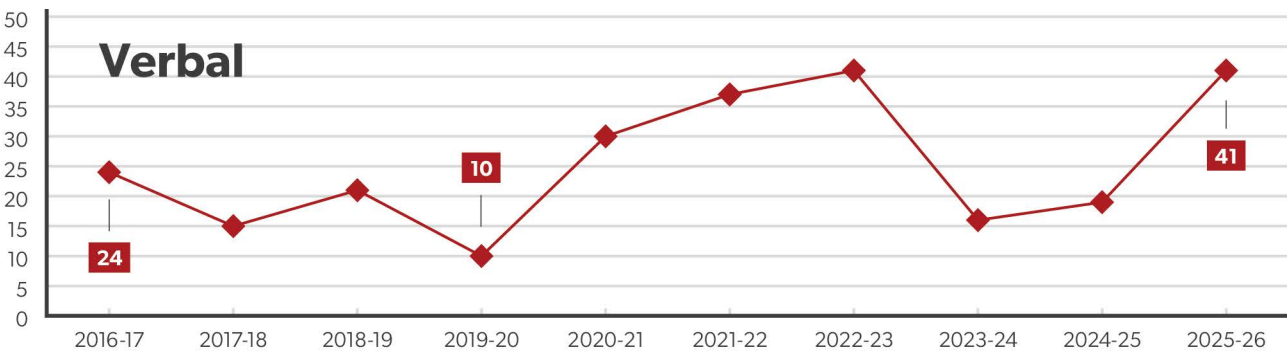


Figure 10.4: Incidents of attacks on SFRS staff by verbal attack, 2016-2026.

6. Attacks on Fire and Rescue Personnel (Continued)

Incidents of attacks with injuries by type of attack

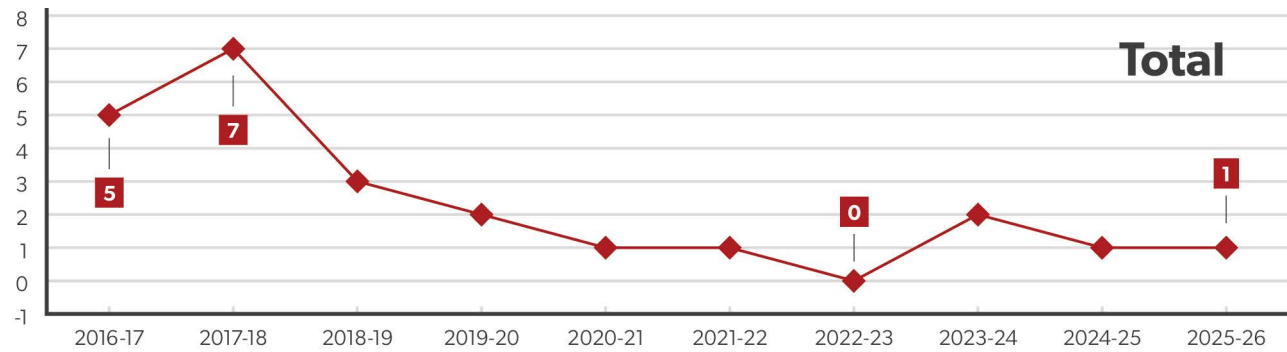


Figure 11.1: Incidents of attacks with injuries in total, 2016-2026.

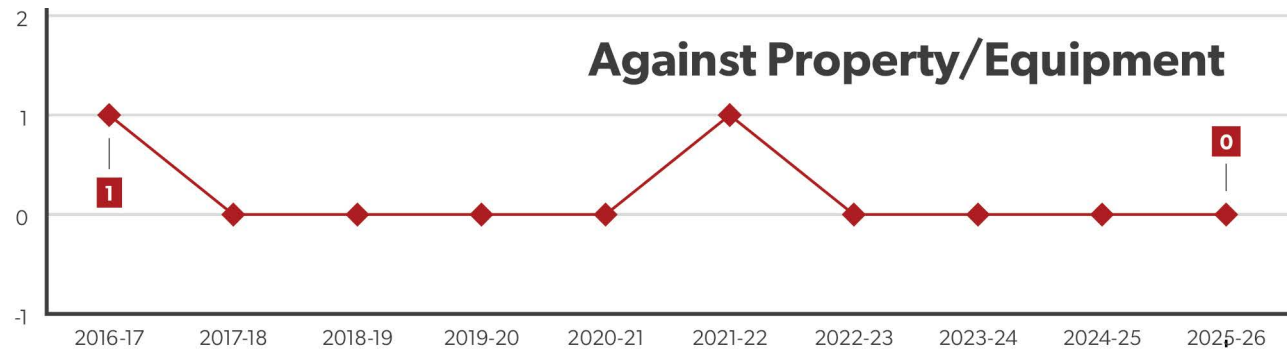


Figure 11.2: Incidents of attacks with injuries against property/equipment, 2016-2026.

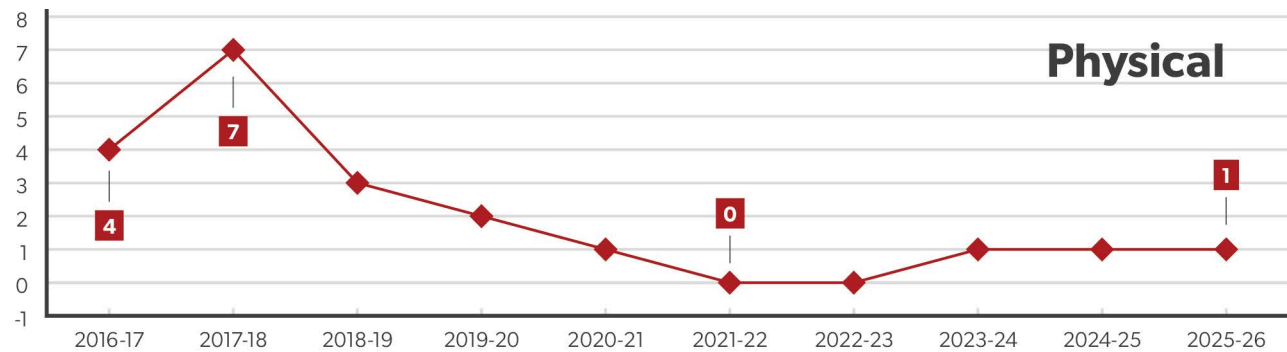


Figure 11.3: Incidents of attacks with injuries by physical attack, 2016-2026.

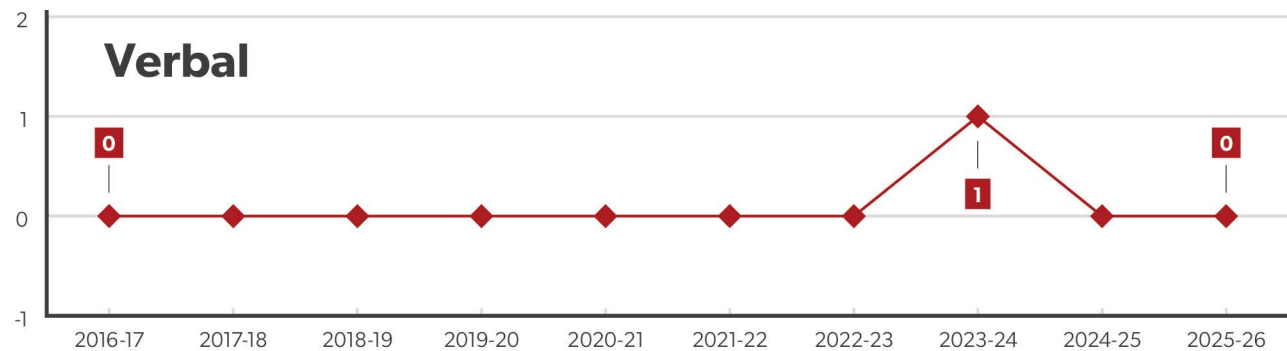


Figure 11.4: Incidents of attacks with injuries by verbal attack, 2016-2026.

7. Home Fire Safety Visits

To ensure prevention resources are focused where they can have the greatest impact, SFRS has adopted a more targeted approach to Home Fire Safety Visits, prioritising individuals and households identified as being at greater risk of fire and fire-related harm.

This risk-based approach allows SFRS to make best use of available resources while continuing to provide support and fire safety information to a wider audience. Individuals who do not require an in-person visit will receive tailored fire safety advice and guidance through a bespoke, personalised PDF, helping them take practical steps to reduce risk in their homes. (See [Home Fire Safety Visit Policy](#)).



20,423

HOME FIRE SAFETY VISITS

Home Fire Safety Visits by outcome

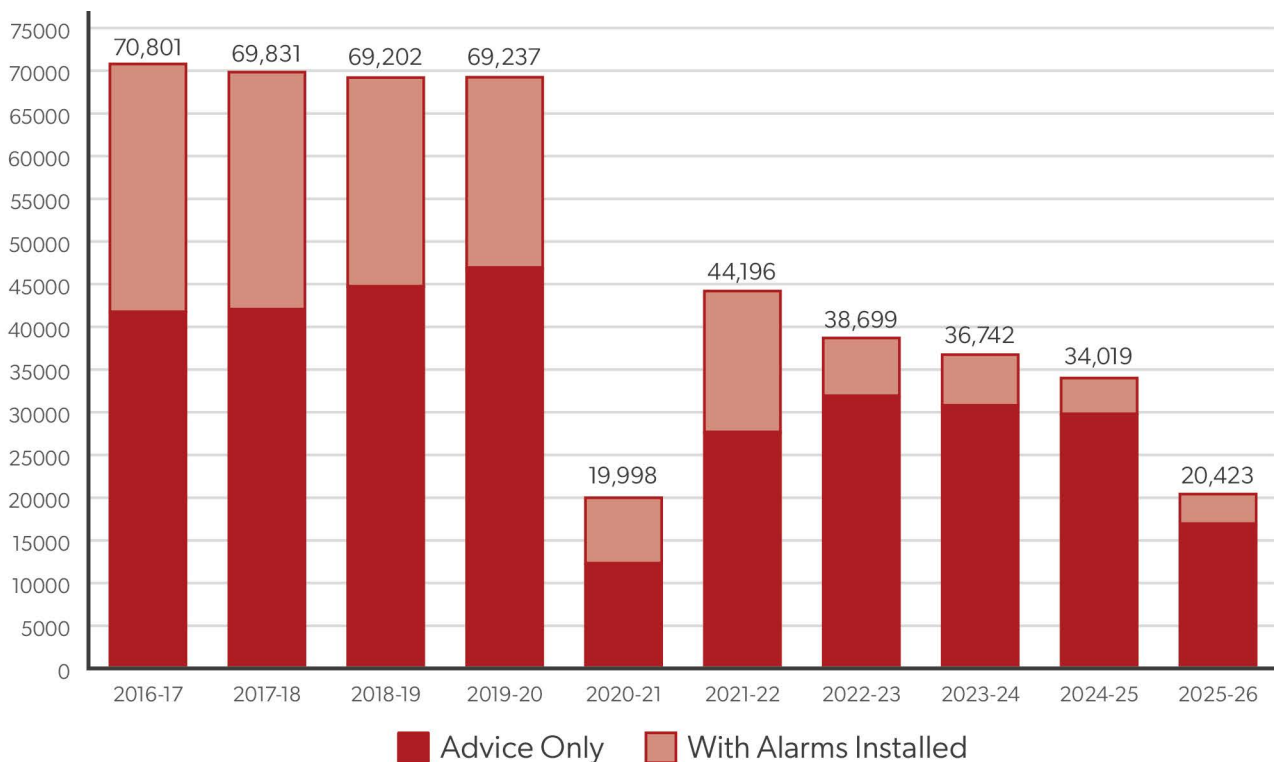


Figure 12: Home Fire Safety Visits by outcome. [5]

[5] 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. This means that during visits where alarms are installed, more alarms are installed than there have been in previous years. SFRS only fit linked alarms, if appropriate, into owner-occupied homes. In some cases, such as in rented properties, stand-alone alarms may be fitted as an interim measure.

In 2025-26, there were 3,481 visits where alarms were installed, making up 17.0% of all Home Fire Safety Visits. There were 10,740 alarms installed during Home Fire Safety Visits, down from 11,636 last year (7.7% decrease). This is an average rate of 3.1 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

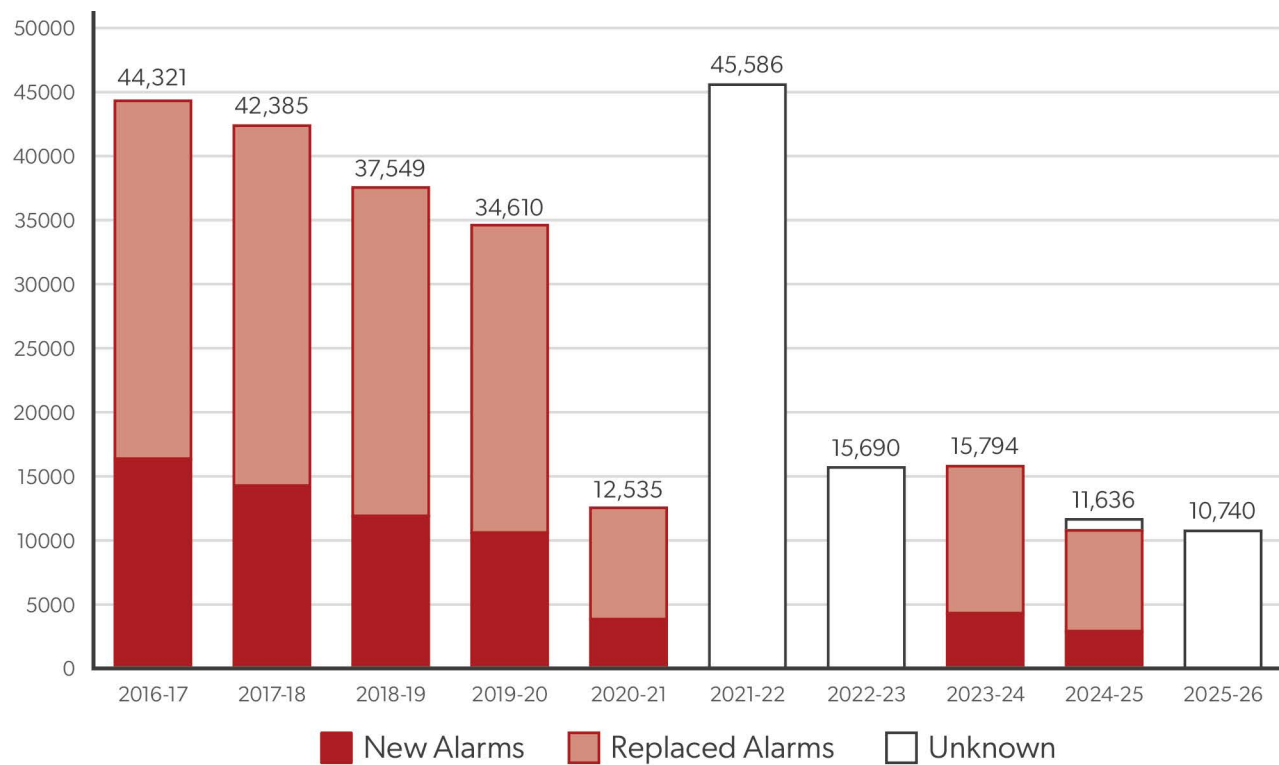


Figure 13: Alarms installed during Home Fire Safety Visits. [6]

[6] 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.

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 16. In the most deprived areas, there were 5,723 visits (down 43.1% from last year). In the least deprived areas, there were 2,289 visits (down 45.1% from last year).

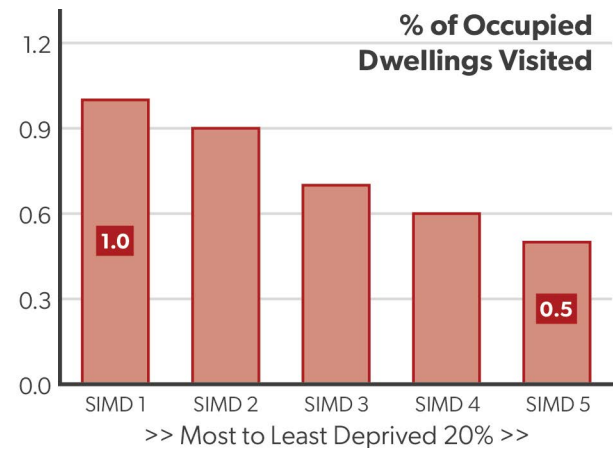


Figure 14: Percentage of occupied dwellings visited, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles. The Scotland average is 0.8%.

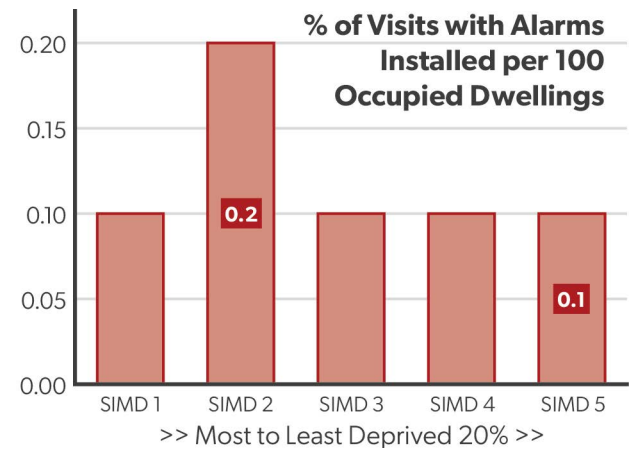


Figure 16: Rate of alarms installed per 100 Occupied Dwellings, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles.

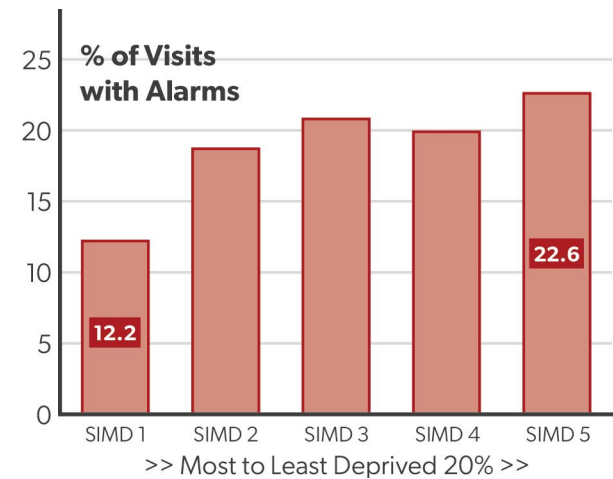


Figure 15: Percentage visited with alarms, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles.

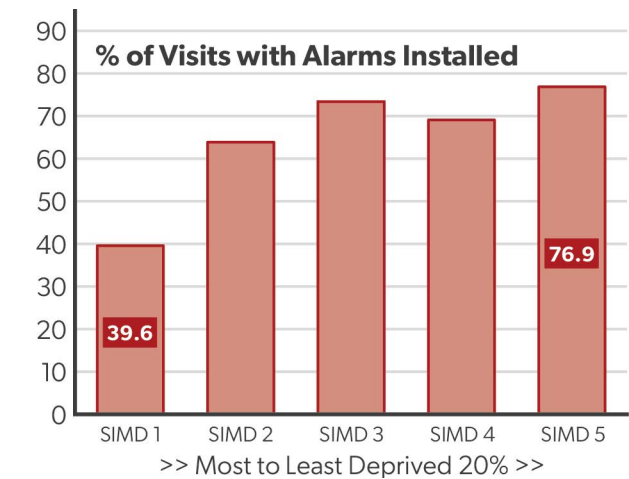


Figure 17: Percentage of visits with alarms installed in owner occupied properties, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles.

7. Home Fire Safety Visits (Continued)

Percentage of Visits with Alarms Installed at Owner Occupied Properties

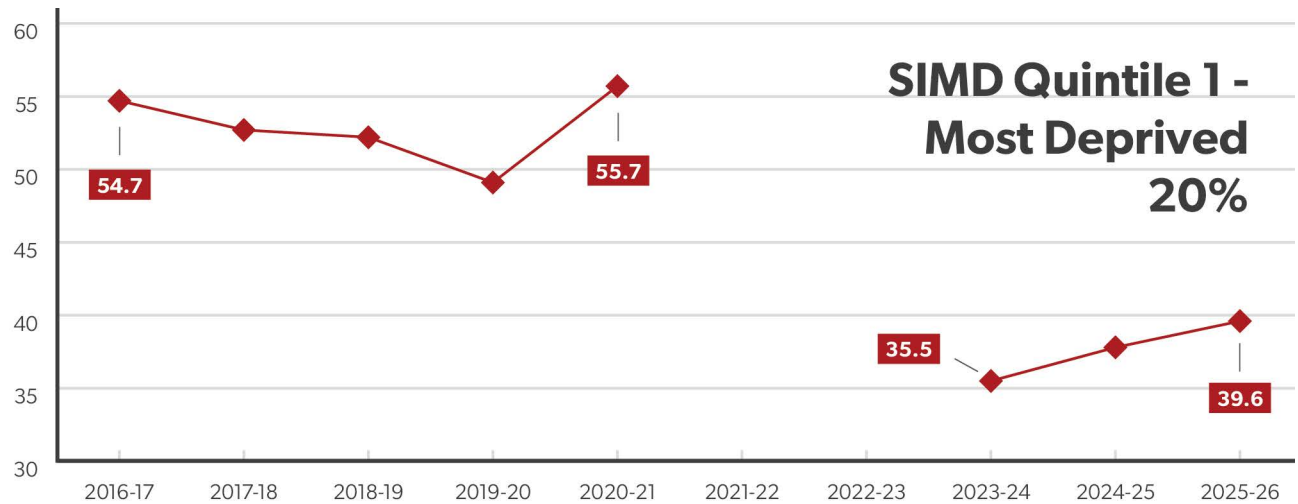


Figure 18.1: Percentage of visits with alarms installed in owner occupied properties: SIMD Quintile 1 - Most Deprived 20%. [7]

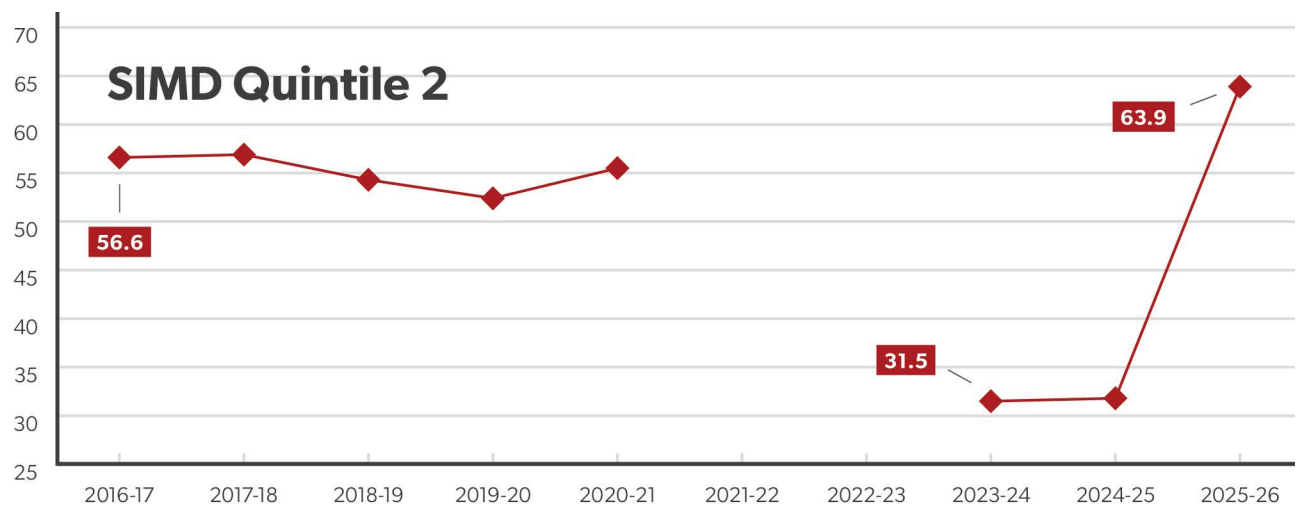


Figure 18.2: Percentage of visits with alarms installed in owner occupied properties: SIMD Quintile 2. [7]

[7] 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.

7. Home Fire Safety Visits (Continued)

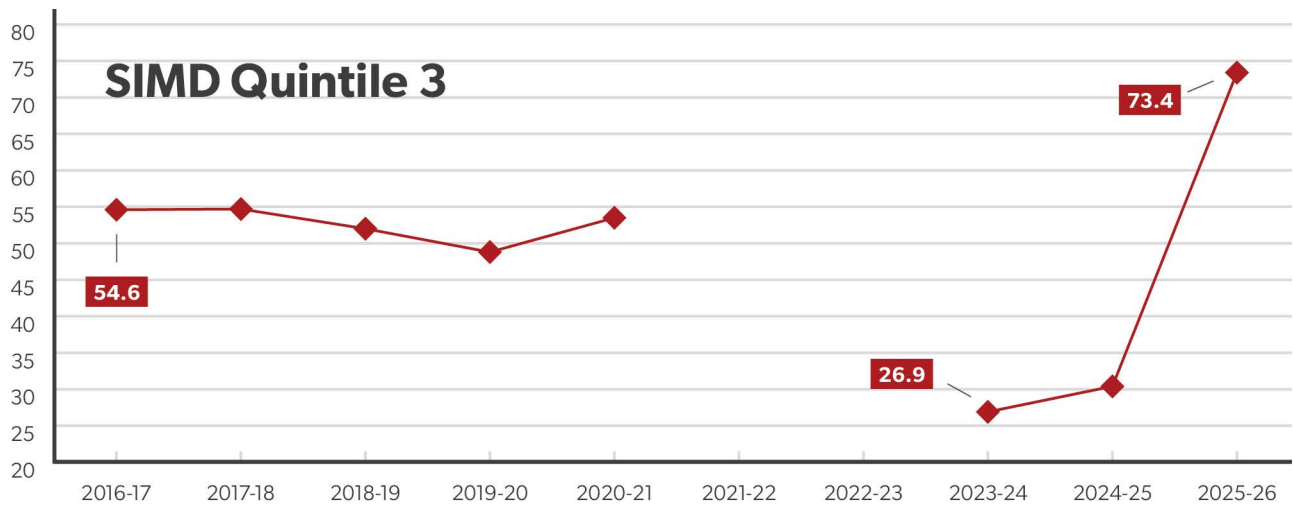


Figure 18.3: Percentage of visits with alarms installed in owner occupied properties: SIMD Quintile 3. [7]

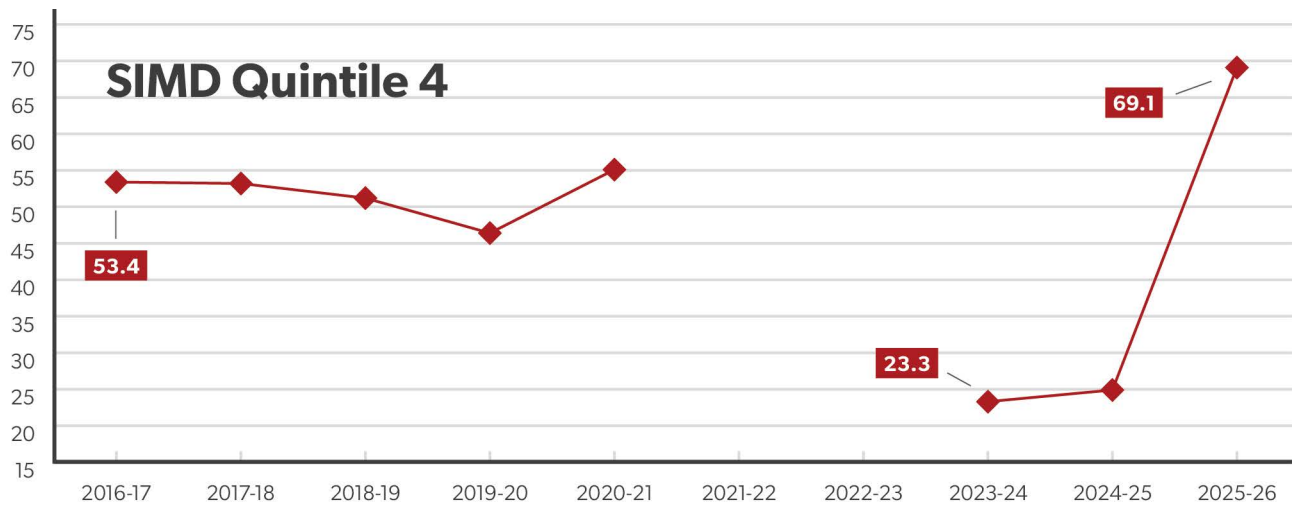


Figure 18.4: Percentage of visits with alarms installed in owner occupied properties: SIMD Quintile 4. [7]

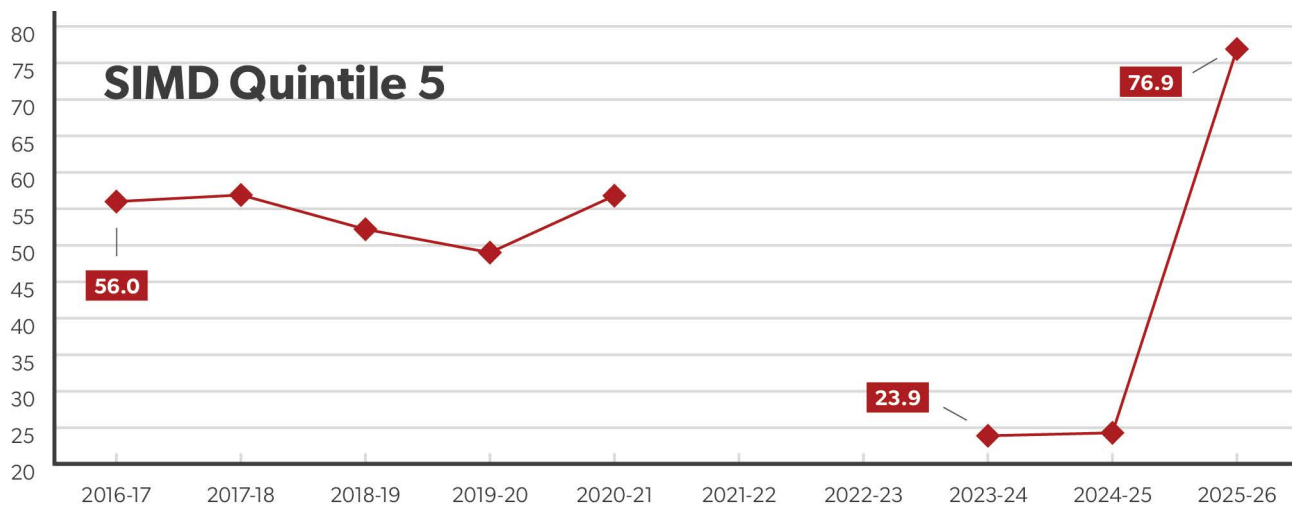


Figure 18.5: Percentage of visits with alarms installed in owner occupied properties: SIMD Quintile 5 – Least Deprived 5%. [7]

[7] 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 and other urban areas is consistent with the Scottish average (0.8%). The percentage of occupied dwellings visited in remote small towns is above the Scottish average. 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 19: Percentage of Occupied Dwellings visited by urban-rural classification. The Scotland average is 0.8%.

7. Home Fire Safety Visits (Continued)

Geography

In 2025-26, Glasgow City had the most Home Fire Safety Visits, with 3,328 visits completed. Na h-Eileanan Siar had the least, with 31 visits completed this year. The Orkney Islands had the highest percentage of households visited, with 1.4% of households visited in 2025-26. In Dumfries and Galloway, of those that had visits, 32.4% had alarms installed, compared to Highland where 3.8% had alarms installed.

Households visited in Home Fire Safety Visits by local authority area

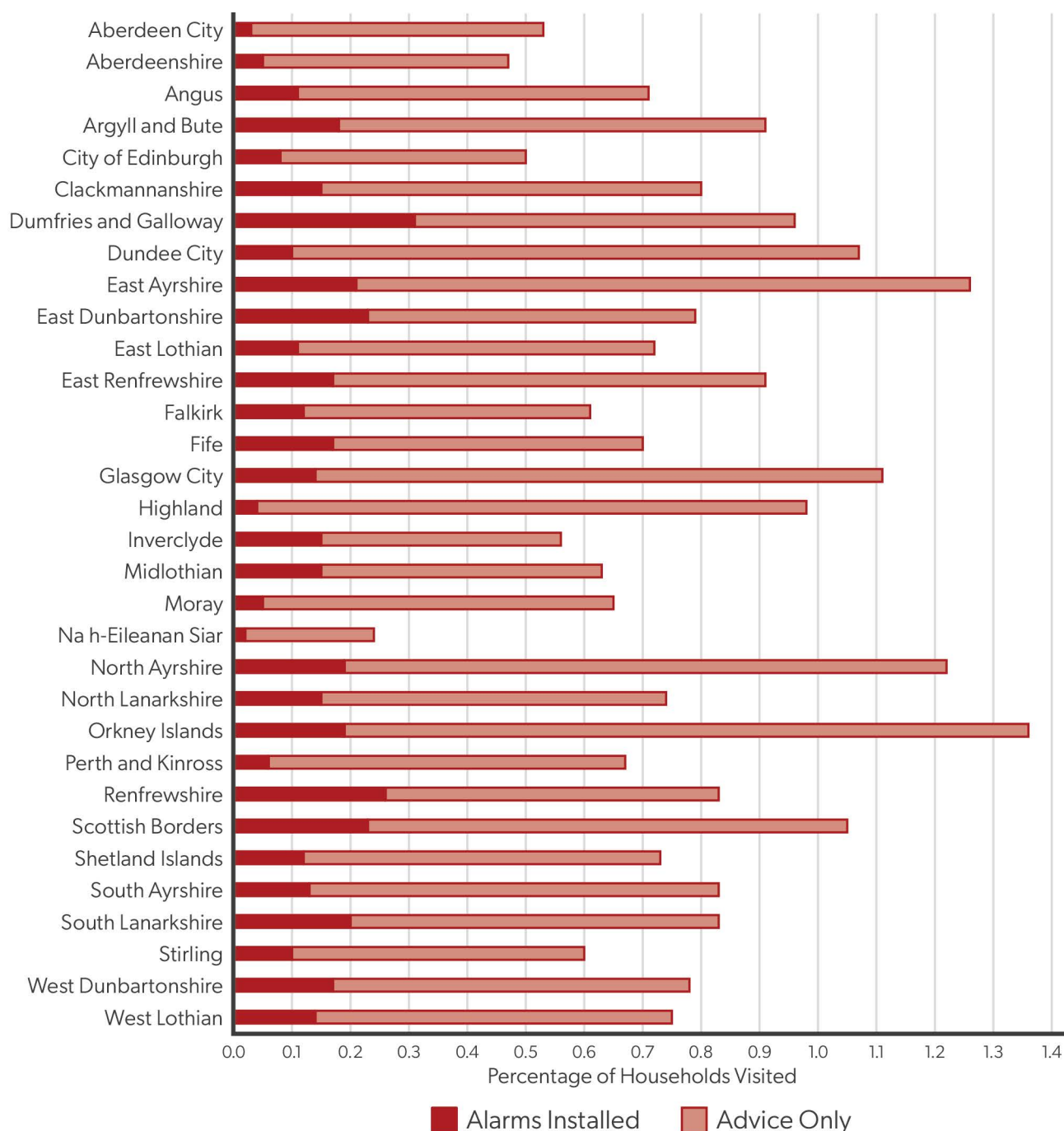


Figure 20: Percentage of households visited in Home Fire Safety Visits by local authority area, 2025-26.

Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits for illustration only

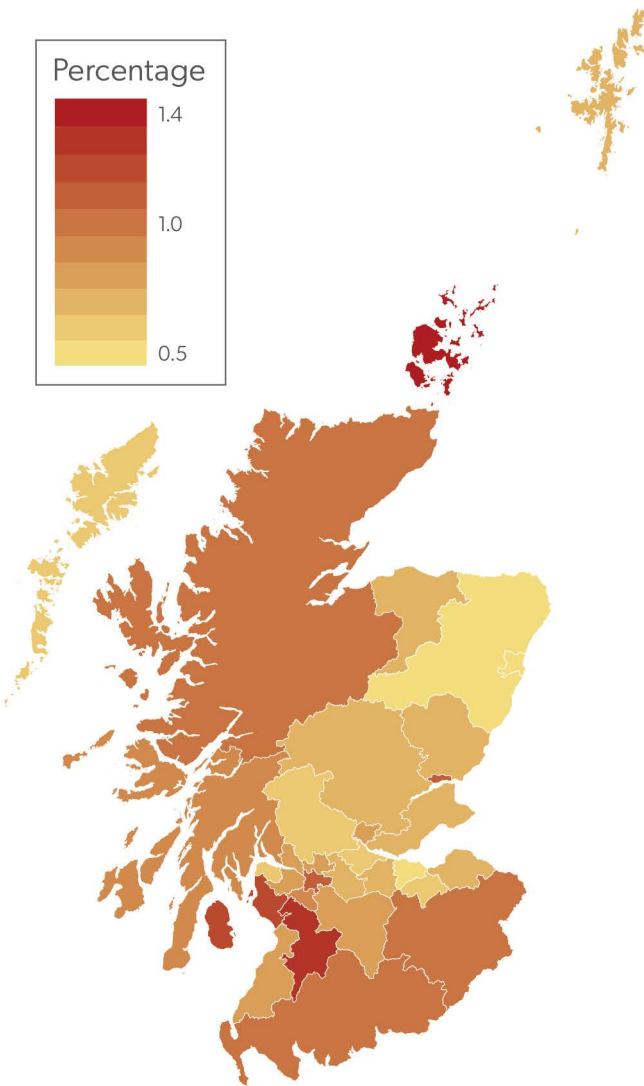


Figure 21.1: Choropleth Map of the Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits by Percentage, 2025-26.

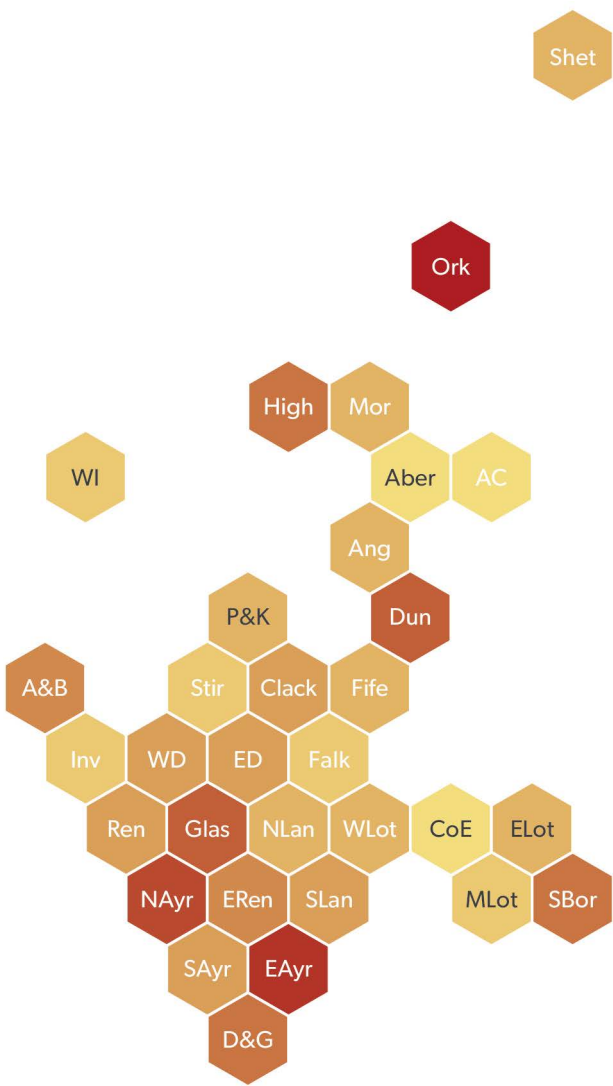


Figure 21.2: Area normalised Cartogram of the Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits by Percentage, 2025-26.

Rate of Alarms Installed for illustration only

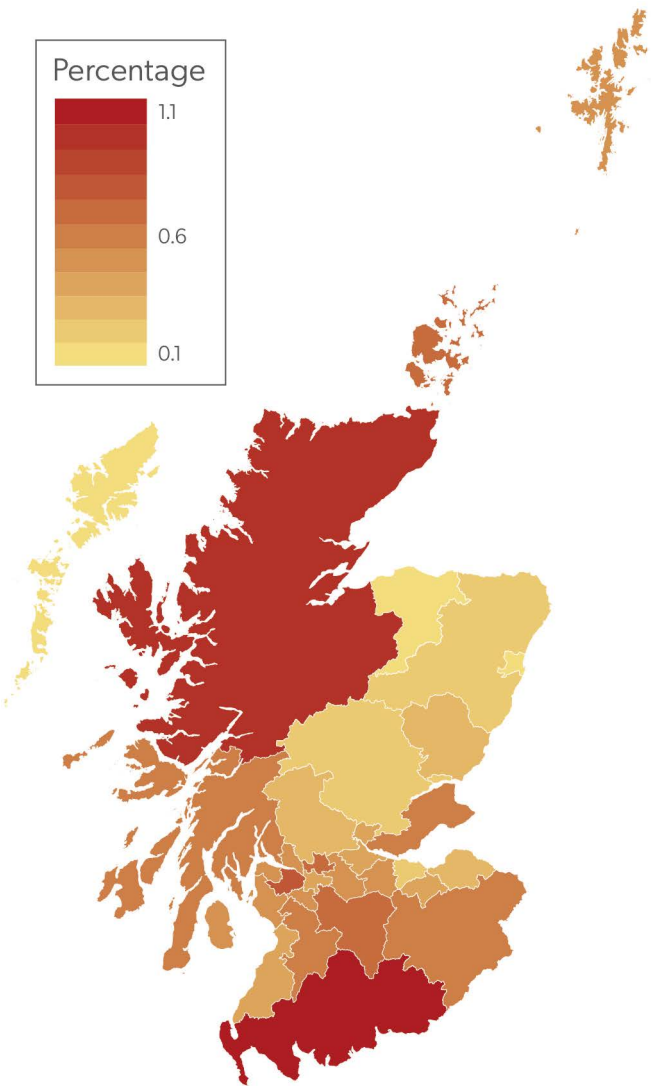


Figure 22.1: Choropleth Map of the Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits with Alarms Installed per 100 Households, 2025-26.

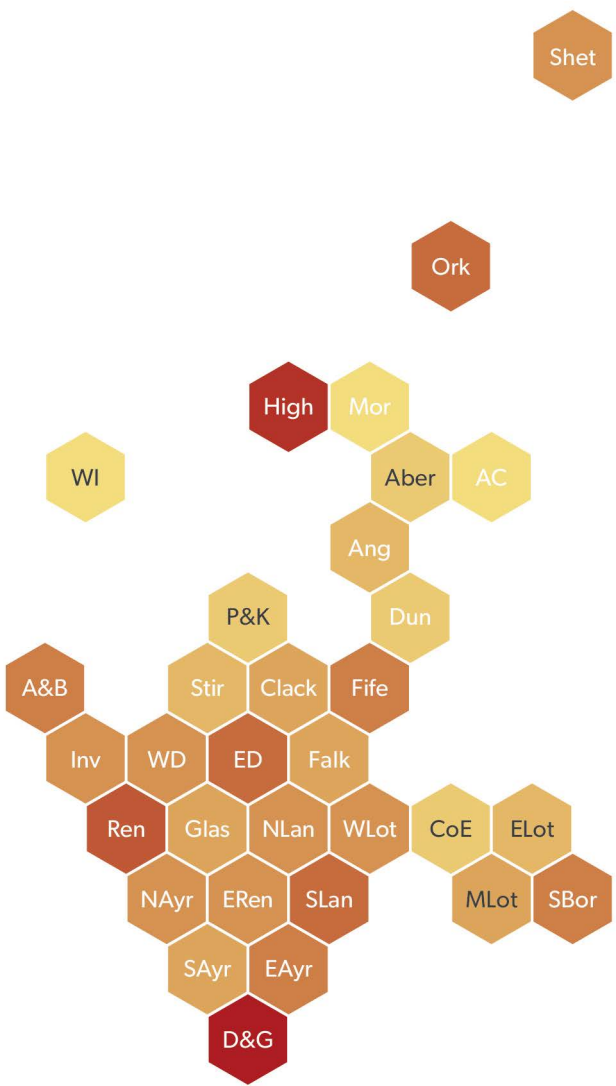


Figure 22.2: Area normalised Cartogram of the Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits with Alarms Installed per 100 Households, 2025-26.

8. Non-domestic Fire Safety

There were 8,464 audits completed in 2025-26, down from 8,768 in 2024-25 (3.5% decrease).

There were 2,016 Consultations completed this year, down from 2,890 in 2024-25 (30.2% decrease).

There were 1,609 Site Visits completed in 2025-26. This is up from 1,601 last year (0.5% 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 145 Short Post Fire Audits completed in 2025-26, down from 162 last year (10.5% decrease).

Fire Engineering Consultations are where a specialist team provides advice for new buildings. There were 727 Fire Engineering Consultations completed in 2025-26, down from 770 last year (5.6% decrease).

8,464

FIRE SAFETY AUDITS COMPLETED

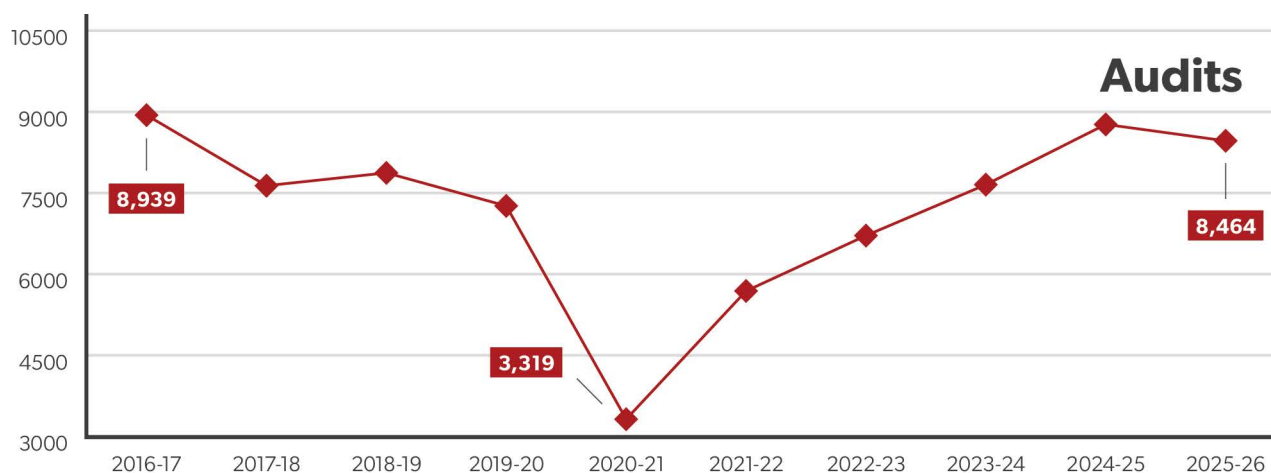


Figure 23.1: Non-domestic fire safety activity by Audits, 2016-2026. [8]

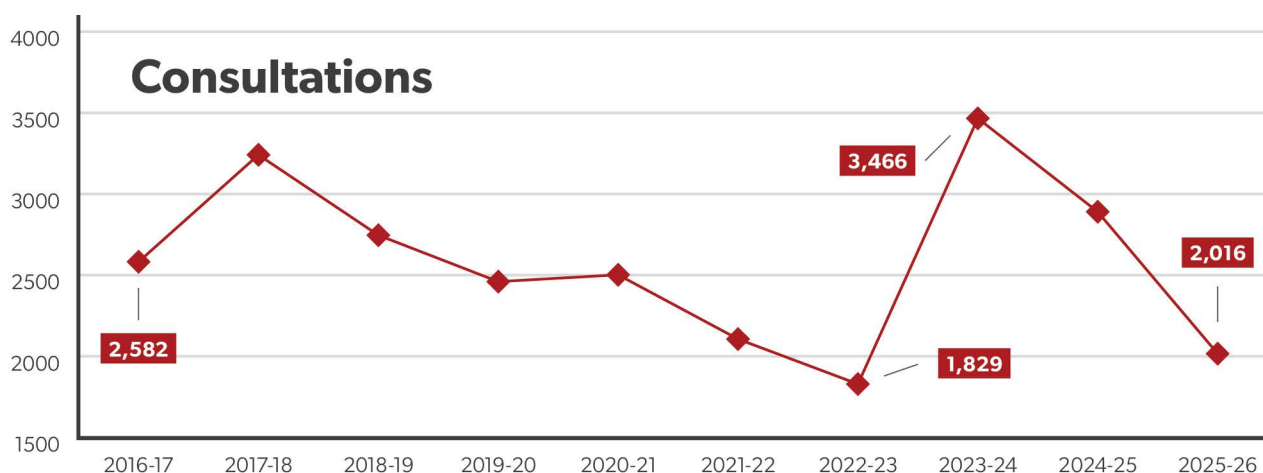


Figure 23.2: Non-domestic fire safety activity by Consultations, 2016-2026. [8]

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

8. Non-domestic Fire Safety (Continued)

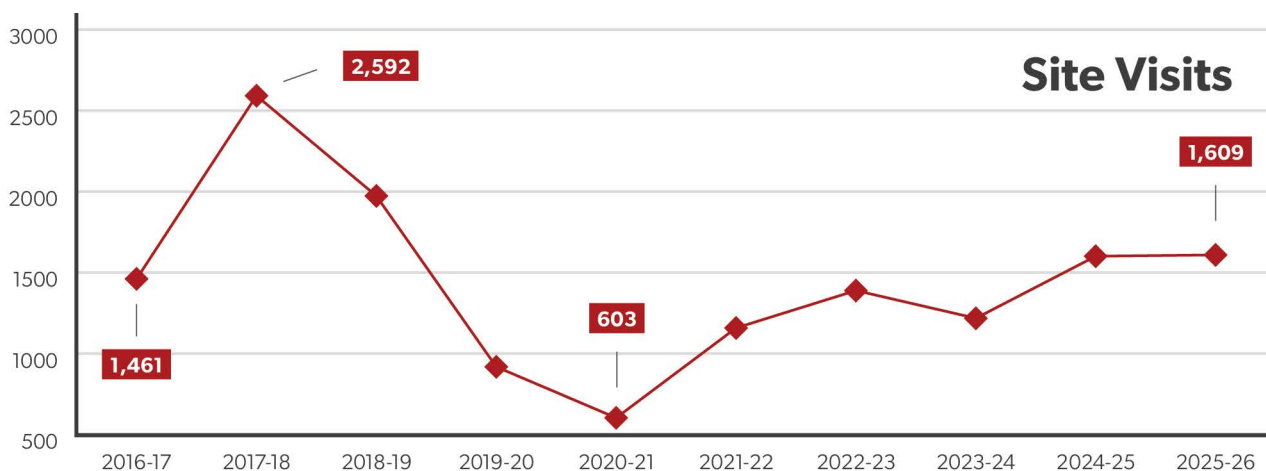


Figure 23.3: Non-domestic fire safety activity by Site Visits, 2016-2026. [8]

In 2025-26, most audits were completed in Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs). There were 2,624 audits completed this year in this type of premise, up from 2,400 last year (9.3% increase). This made up 31% of all audits completed in 2025-26, up from 27.4% last year.

Care homes were the second largest premises type to have audits completed in 2025-26. There were 1,594 audits completed in care homes in 2025-26, down from 1,629 in 2024-25 (2.2% decrease). This made up 18.8% of all audits completed in 2025-26, up from 18.6% in 2024-25.

Enforcement Notices are the most severe outcomes of audits. They are only issued following a very poor audit rating. There were 8 Enforcement Notices issued in 2025-26, down from 19 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 29 Prohibition Notices issued in 2025-26, up from 21 last year.

Alterations Notices prevent changing the use of a property in a way which is known to be unsafe. There were 4 Alterations Notices issued in 2025-26, up from 2 last year.

In total, there were 41 notices issued in 2025-26, down from 42 in 2024-25.

Figure 24 shows a more detailed breakdown of risk ratings for audits completed in 2025-26.

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

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

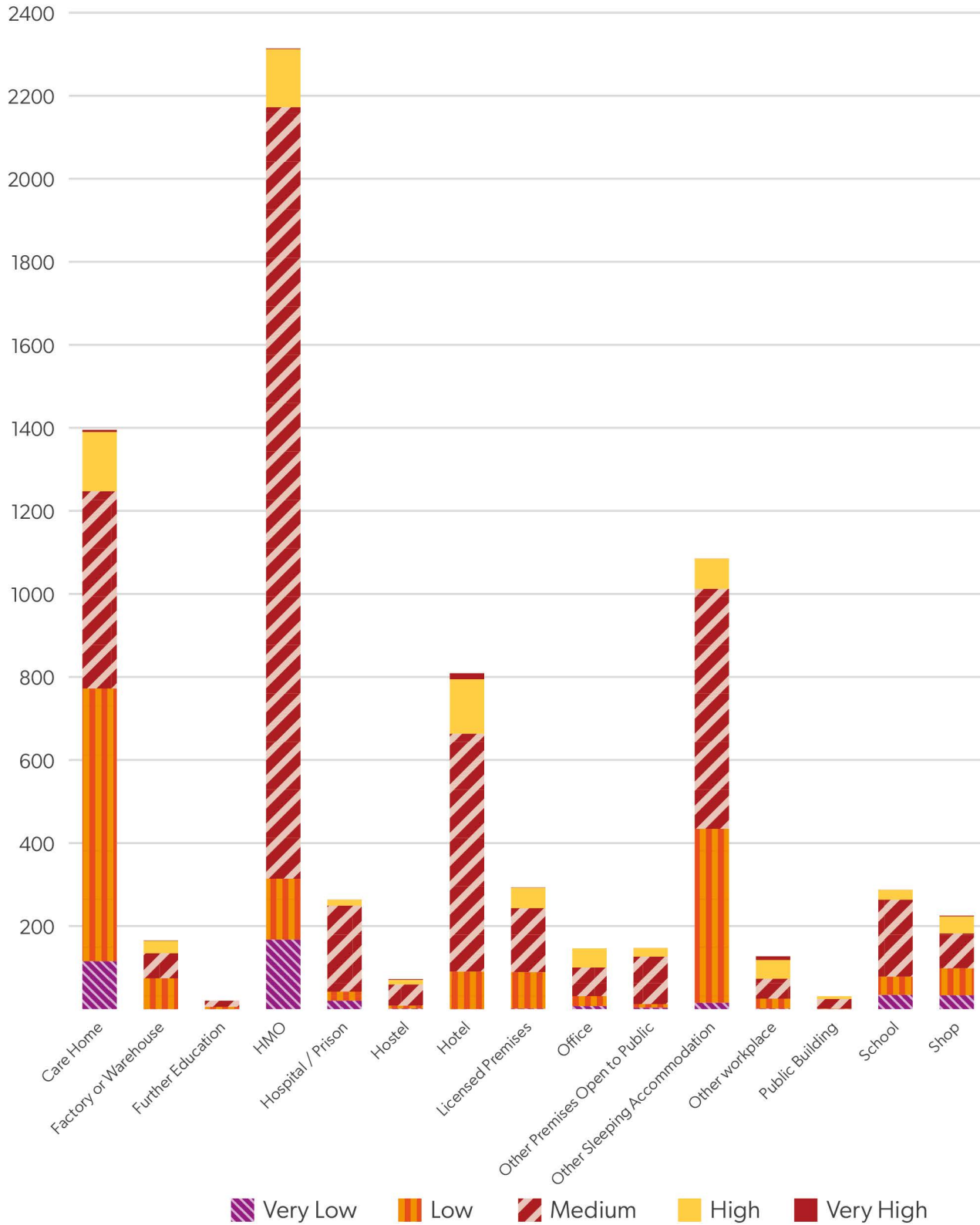


Figure 24: Number of non-domestic premises audited by premises type and risk heuristic rating, 2025-26.

An Official Statistics Publication for Scotland

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Correspondence and enquiries

Lead statistician for this bulletin and associated documents:

Gemma Mackintosh

For enquiries or feedback please contact:

National.Statistics@firescotland.gov.uk

The next edition of Fire Safety and Organisational Statistics bulletin and associated documents is scheduled for release on 31st August 2027.



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SFRS Fire Safety and Organisational Statistics 2025-26

Version 1.0 – 31 August 2026