

Statistical Bulletin

Crime and Justice Series

An Official Statistics Publication for Scotland

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES STATISTICS, SCOTLAND 2011-12

21 August 2012

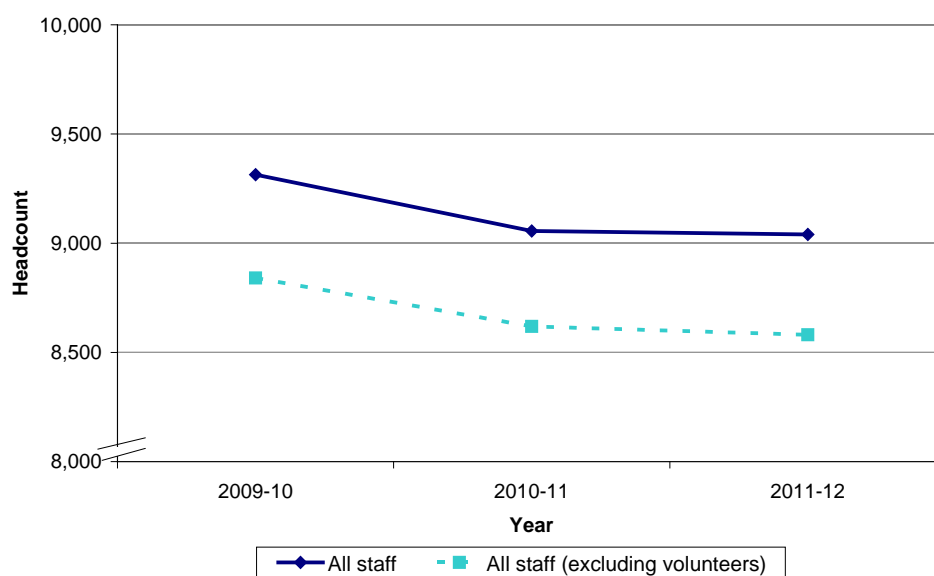
1. Introduction

This is the third year that the Scottish Government has presented data on workforce, non-domestic fire safety and incidents where attacks on Fire and Rescue Services (FRS) personnel occurred. This year the publication has been extended to include data about stations, equipment and Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV).

The data collected on workforce, stations and equipment is a snapshot in time and was collected on 31 March 2012, the end of the financial year 2011-12.

Data on Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV), non-domestic fire safety data and incidents where attacks on fire fighters occurred is based on the financial year 2011-12.

Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services Headcount – 2009-10 to 2011-12



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2. Main Points

Workforce

All data are stated as at 31 March 2012:

- The headcount for Fire and Rescue Services staff in Scotland totalled 9,040. This is a decrease in headcount of 0.2 % from 2010-11 ([Table 3](#)).
- Overall, 14 % of Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services workforce were female ([Table 5](#)).
- The largest age group of staff was aged between 40 and 49 years old and made up 43 % of Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services staff. The next largest age group was staff between 30 and 39 years old at 28 % ([Table 7b](#)).
- Of Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services staff 0.6 % were recorded as belonging to an ethnic minority group ([Table 8](#)).
- Overall 0.6 % of Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services staff had a disability ([Table 9](#)).

Attacks on Fire and Rescue Personnel

- In 2010-11, there were 172 incidents where attacks on Fire and Rescue Services personnel occurred and 14 personnel were injured. The figures for 2011-12 are provisional, but show 112 incidents where attacks occurred. However only 1 member of staff was injured in 2011-12, a decrease of 13 ([Table 10](#)).

Home Fire Safety Visits

- In 2011-12 there were 56,545 Home Fire Safety Visits performed by Scotland's Fire and Rescue services – this is approximately 1 visit for every 44 dwelling in Scotland ([Table 12a](#)).

Non-Domestic Fire Safety

- In 2011-12, Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services completed 7,555 fire safety audits. This represents 5 % of known non-domestic premises in Scotland and took 49,969 hours. (Table [13a](#) and [14a](#))
- In Scotland in 2011-12, the highest proportion of type of premises audited was care homes, with 55 % of all care homes audited ([Table 13a](#)).
- Of the 726 premises that were found to be non-compliant on the initial visit, 40 were issued with enforcement notice and 26 with prohibition notices ([Table 14a](#)).
- There were 9 alterations notices in force at the end of 2011-12 ([Table 17](#)).

3. Changes to data collection and methodology

This is the third year of this publication and the contents have been developing in line with the recommendations of Fire and Rescue Statistics Data Review – part 1¹. This year, Scottish Government and CIPFA (the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) have agreed to a joint collection of workforce, station and equipment statistics to reduce the data collection burden on FRSs. To this end, Scottish Government have collected the information on workforce and provided it to CIPFA, while CIPFA collected information on stations and equipment and provided it to Scottish Government.

3.1 Changes to Workforce Statistics

In order to facilitate this data exchange there has been a change in methodology for collecting workforce statistics. CIPFA collect information on employment contracts. It is possible for a staff member to have more than one contract (more than one post) within the FRS. The most common example is a wholetime operational staff member who also holds a contract to work part time as retained duty system (RDS) staff. Previously in this publication, Scottish Government would only have included the person once (as wholetime staff) to enable diversity and equality monitoring. They will now be counted twice. Following the change to the new counting method, revisions on the RDS figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 have been made, which will maintain consistent historical data and comply with Principle 4 of the official code of practice.

To assess the effect of the change in counting method, CIPFA data for 2009-10 and 2010-11 was compared with Scottish Government data. Where the RDS figure reported in the previous Scottish Government publication was lower than the CIPFA figure by more than 4, the CIPFA data has now been used. This allows the data to be re-trended to reflect the dual contracts for the previous two years. This has increased overall RDS figures for 2009-10 by 2% (from 3,063 to 3,125) and 2010-11 by 1% (from 3,039 to 3,063). The other staffing categories were not affected.

Previously in this publication, whole time non-uniform staff at the pay equivalent of brigade manager, area manager and group manager were included within the count of wholetime operational staff, whereas in the CIPFA publication the same personnel were included as support staff. To align this data across the two collections, the information for non-uniform staff has been expanded to identify how the support staff role compares with Fire and Rescue Services (FRSs) roles. A 'role equivalent' has been used to do this. The term 'Support staff' covers all non-uniformed staff. The range of employment this area covers is very varied, for example it covers roles such as management, finance, Human Resources, IT, administration, catering, mechanics, etc. Capturing data on such a wide range of employment type is difficult and there are different role descriptions between the 8 FRSs. After consultation with FRS work groups on this subject it was felt that rather than reporting on support staff by their functions (what they do), a better solution was to report senior support staff as equivalent, uniformed roles e.g. Brigade, Area or Group managers. This helps to

¹ Fire and Rescue Service – Data Review – Part 1

www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/scotstatcrime/StakeCon/FRSRevPt1

provide a breakdown on the level of responsibility held within support staff. This can be supplied by all 8 FRS and is not dependent on type of employment.

3.2 Changes to the number of incidents where attacks occurred

The information on the number of incidents where attacks occurred is supplied by the Incident Recording System (IRS) and double checked with Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services. This year FRSs have identified a number of revisions required to last year's information. These have been updated in this publication. The number of incidents has been revised and now includes all incidents that FRSs attend. This is sum of all fires, special services, fire false alarms and special service false alarms (last year special services false alarms were accidentally omitted though this did not affect Scotland's overall percentage of attacks per incident).

3.3 Changes to Non-Domestic Fire Safety

There are two changes to non-domestic fire safety this year:

- i) To include information on the risk level of non-domestic buildings that FRSs audit.
- ii) The House in Multiple Occupation (HMO) category of premises has been removed from the main body of this publication and is not official statistics. This is due to possible variations in the classification of these premises, causing over-inflation of figures. The previous trend data has been adjusted to reflect the removal of this category. This information is still available in [Table 18](#), as HMOs are still an important part of fire safety work, but the reliability of these figures due to the definitional issues makes them not as robust as the other data in this publication.

HMOs are defined in different ways for different purposes. The FSEC definition that was used to analyse the level of relative risk of the premises, includes HMOs that are 3 or more storeys high.

In Scotland, HMO licensing states generally, that a dwelling is an HMO if at least three people live there; and the people who live there belong to three or more families and they share a kitchen, bathroom or toilet.²

The difference in the definitions has thrown up issues around the categorisation of premises, establishing the number of premises and establishing the risk level for the premises. FSEC would count the shell of the building as an HMO but it may contain several licensed HMOs within it, thus reporting on licensed HMOs within the building will over-inflate the statistics.

Although HMOs present a fire safety consideration, the differences around categorisation mean that the information has been published separately from the official statistics ([Table 18](#)) and an investigation on how best to report this in the future will be carried out. For more information on how to use these statistics please contact JusticeAnalysts@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

² <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/07/19733/40897>

3.4 New Topics added

This publication now includes topics on stations and equipment. This information has been supplied by CIPFA, who in turn collect it from Scottish FRSs.

There is also information on Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV) which are an integral part of the community safety work that FRSs perform.

Both of these topics were requested by respondents to the consultation on FRS data referenced earlier in this report.

4. Commentary

Fire Stations

Fire stations in Scotland have been classified in the following manner: Wholetime, Retained Duty System (RDS), Volunteer and Day. The classification relates to the staff who crew these stations. For example, a station is considered wholetime if the majority of staff at the station are employed as wholetime within a 24 hour period.

4.1. Number of Fire Stations (Table [1](#) and [1a](#))

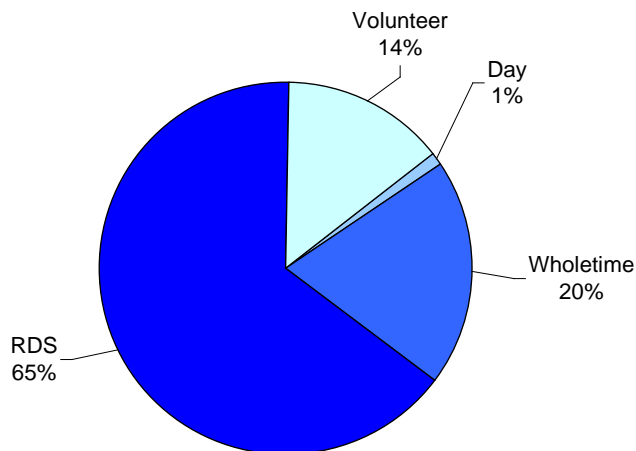
As of the 31st March 2012 there were 371 fire stations in Scotland. Of these, 73 were primarily wholetime, 241 RDS, 53 Volunteer and 4 Day.

Highlands and Islands have the highest number of stations with 115, followed by Strathclyde with 110. These FRSs cover the biggest two geographical areas in Scotland.

The majority of stations in Scotland are RDS (65%), then Wholetime (20%), Volunteer (14%) and finally Day (1%) ([Chart 1](#)).

Of the 73 Wholetime stations, the majority are in Strathclyde (52%) followed by Lothian and Borders (18%).

Chart 1 – Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services Stations by staffing type 2011-12



4.2. Type of Equipment (Table [2](#))

Scotland has 565 operational vehicles as of the 31 March 2012. There are 446 pumping appliances, constituting 79% of all operational vehicles. Strathclyde (160), followed by Highlands and Islands (138) have the largest numbers of operational

vehicles, which is to be expected as together they have 61 % of the stations in Scotland.

Scotland has 983 non-operational vehicles, of which 80 are reserve or training appliances (8 %).

Workforce

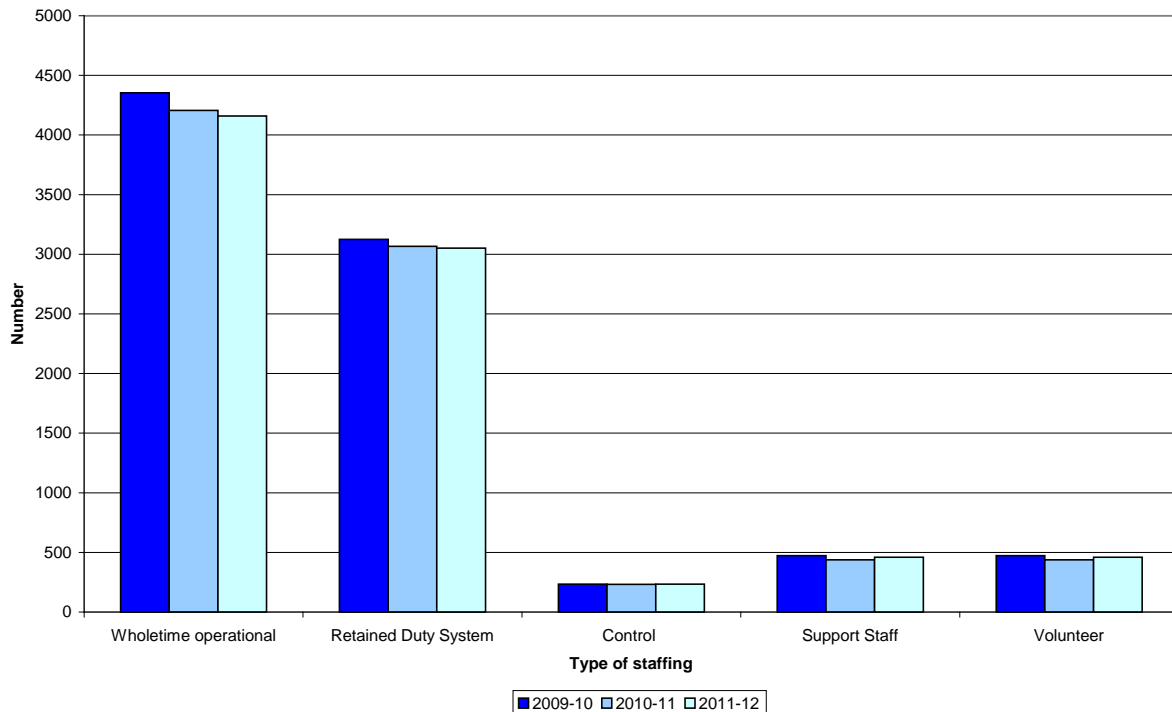
4.3. Number of Staff (Table 3, 3a and 4)

Table 3 shows the *headcount* of staff, at FRS level, as of the 31 March 2010, 2011 and 2012. The headcount figures do not take into consideration individuals' working hours, but for the first time this year information on full time equivalents has also been supplied (Table 4).

As explained in section 3.1, the figures for RDS for 2009-10 and 2010-11, have been realigned with the new collection methodology.

The total headcount of FRS staff (including volunteers) decreased by 16 in 2010-11 from 9,056 to 9,040 in 2011-12. Wholetime operational staff accounted for the largest decrease, reducing by 47 (Chart 2). The number of support staff and volunteers have both increased by 22 from last year figures.

Chart 2 – Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services Headcount by type of staffing – 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12



For the first time the full time equivalent (FTE) information was collected on FRS staff (apart from volunteers). The FTE is based on the contract on which the person is employed. For example, if the member of staff is employed part time on a RDS

contract, the FTE will be based on the FRS standard RDS contract, not for example the wholetime operational contract.

When volunteers are excluded from the total FRS staff figures, the comparison for 2011-12 is 8,156.8 FTE against 8,581 headcount. [Table A](#) shows that in the FRS, part-time employment is most prevalent within RDS and support staffing.

Table A – Scotland’s Fire and Rescue Services staffing by Headcount and Full-time equivalent (FTE)

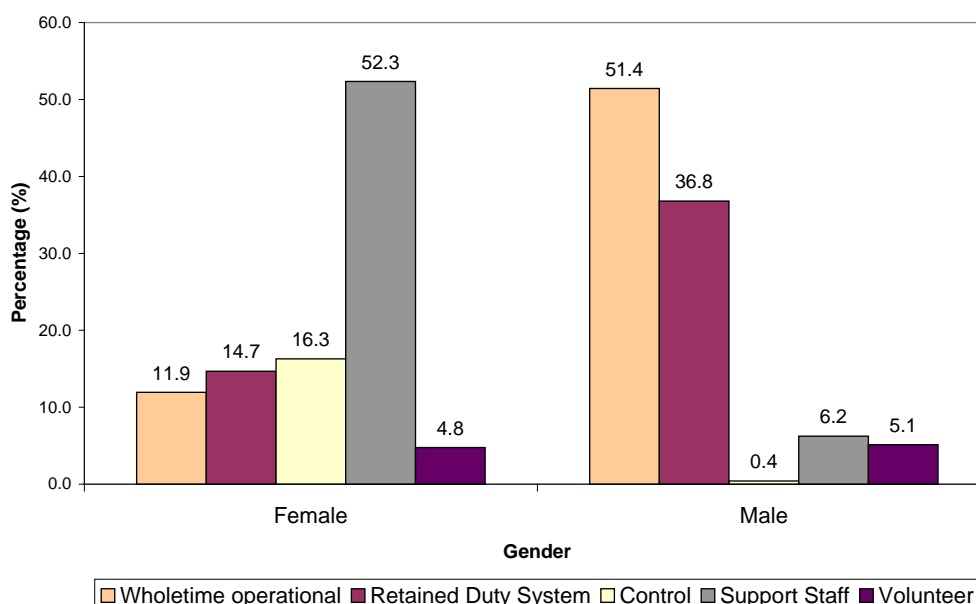
Staffing Type	Headcount	FTE
Wholetime operational	4,159	4,159.0
Retained Duty System (RDS)	3,052	2,812.5
Control	234	224.7
Support staff	1,136	960.6
All staff (excluding volunteers) Total	8,581	8,156.8

4.4 Gender (Table [5](#), [5a](#), [5b](#) and [6](#))

In 2011-12 the gender split of headcount figures in Scotland’s FRSs was 86.3 % male and 13.7 % female.

Of the 1,240 female staff, the majority (52 %) were working in the support staff category. Whereas of the 7,800 male staff, the majority, 51 %, were working as wholetime operational staff ([Chart 3](#)).

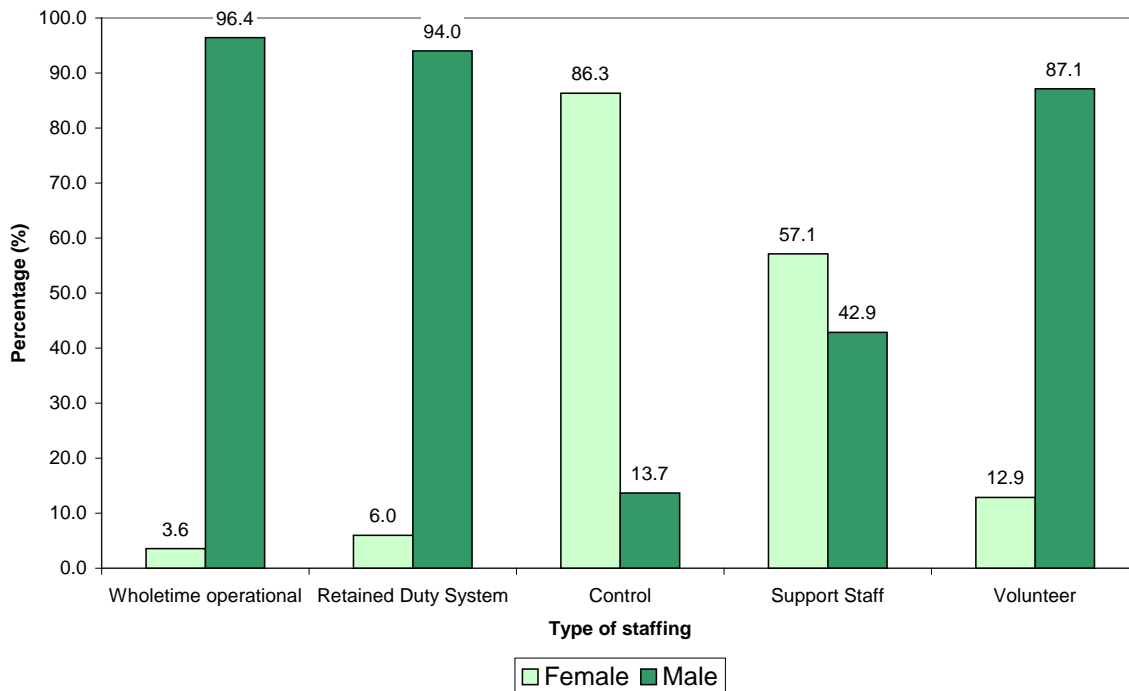
Chart 3 – Percentage of staffing type by gender as at 31 March 2012 - Scotland



Notes: percentages calculated on headcount

[Chart 4](#) shows the gender split within the different staffing types in the FRS as at 31 March 2012. The proportion of females was highest in control rooms at 86 % (202 out of 234) whereas the proportion of males was highest in wholetime operational staffing at 96% (4,011 out of 4,159).

Chart 4 – Percentage by gender within each type of staffing as at 31 March 2012 – Scotland



Notes: percentages calculated on headcount

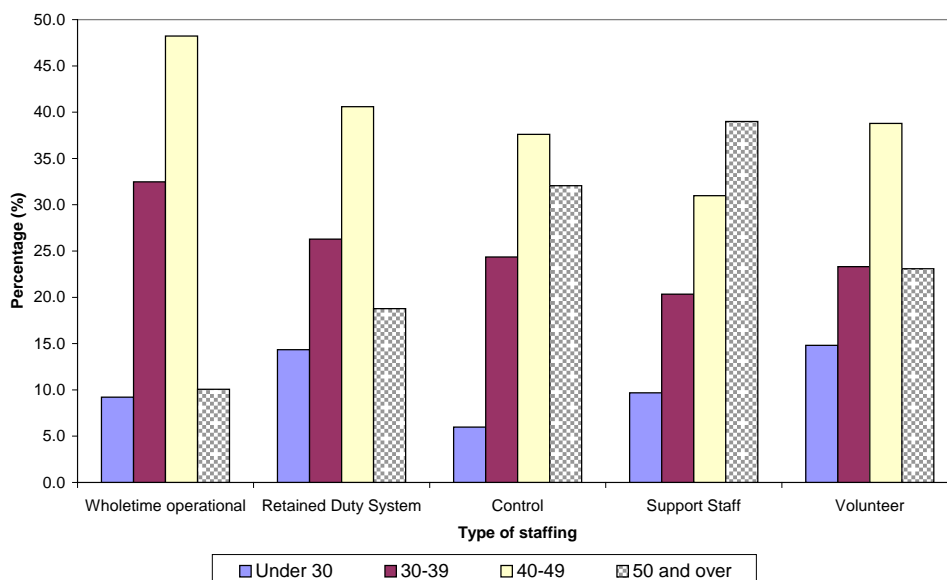
4.5 Age (Table 7, [7a](#) and [7b](#))

The age bands chosen for the figures have been selected to reflect the different retirement possibilities for FRS personnel; this is why unequal age range intervals have been used (Table 7 and 7a). A more comprehensive definition of retirement ages can be found in paragraph 6.3.9. The main distinction is that wholetime operational and RDS staff, involved in a fire fighting capacity, can retire before the age of 60, depending on their role and number of years service. Control staff and other support staff follow the national guidelines for retirement age in recent UK government pension acts.

The overall figures for Scotland show that 43 % (3,863) of all FRS staff were in the 40-49 age range, with 28 % (2,548) within the 30-39 age range, followed by 18 % (1,616) in the 50 and over age range and finally 11 % (1,013) were under 30 years old.

For each of the staffing types the highest proportion of personnel was within the 40-49 age range, apart from 'support staff' where 39 % of staff were 50 years old and over ([Chart 5](#)). As expected, wholetime operational staff had the lowest percentage of staff in the 50 and over age range (10 %), due to retirement arrangements for operational staff.

Chart 5 – Percentage of age range within each type of Fire and Rescue Service staffing as at 31 March 2012



Notes: percentages calculated on headcount

4.6 Ethnicity and Disability (Table 8 and 9)

As of 31 March 2012, 0.6 % of Scotland’s FRS staff were recorded as belonging to an ethnic minority group. Within the five staffing categories the highest proportion of ethnic minority staff was in support staff at 1.0 % and the lowest, at 0.2 %, in RDS staff and volunteers.

There were 25.0 % of staff who recorded their ethnic category as “Not Stated” in this year’s return.

As of 31 March 2012, 0.6 % of Scotland’s FRS staff were recorded as disabled. Within the five staffing categories the highest proportion of disabled staff was support staff (1.4 %) and the lowest was RDS staff (0.3 %).

Attacks on Fire and Rescue Personnel

4.7 Attacks and personnel injured (Table 10, 10a, 10b, 11, 11a and 11b)

The Incident Recording System (IRS) collects information on incidents that Scotland’s FRSs attend. The number of incidents where attacks on FRSs personnel occurred is recorded. For example, if items were thrown at 3 fire appliances in one incident, this attack would be recorded as one incident, not 3 attacks. However, the number of personnel injured is recorded individually, so if 2 injuries occurred at 1 incident this would be recorded as 2 and not 1.

In 2010-11 there were 172 incidents where attacks occurred and 14 personnel were injured. In provisional figures for 2011-12 there were 112 incidents recorded where

attacks occurred. However, the number of personnel injured in attacks at incidents decreased by 13 to a total of 1.

The most common type of attack at incidents during 2011-12 was 'Objects thrown at fire fighters and/or appliances', followed by 'Verbal abuse'.

In 2010-11, Scotland's FRSs attended 100,280 incidents, attacks occurred at 0.17 % of these. At the time of this publication, incidents for 2011-12 were not available so we are unable to report on this year's percentage.

Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV)

Fire prevention is an important part of Scotland's FRS work, it is a main element of integrated risk management planning (IRMP). The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 places a statutory duty on each FRS to promote fire safety. This involves carrying out work to prevent fires in the community. Initiatives include Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV), youth engagement, working with other agencies to identify those at risk of fire in the home, community road shows, media campaigns etc.

Each FRS has a community fire safety policy tailored to local needs, for example, if there has been a spate of deliberate fire-raising in an area, the local priority may be youth engagement activity, whereas another area may have identified working with other agencies to perform HFSV as their priority.

For a HFSV, FRS personnel visit members of the public in their own homes, help people assess the risk of fire within their dwelling, provide fire safety advice and may install smoke alarms where needed. HFSV form a major part of the prevention work of the FRS and are a consistent component in all Scotland's FRS community safety work. Therefore reporting on HFSV is one of the few elements of this wide-ranging area of work that can be reported consistently at a national level.

The data was collected in 2 categories: HFSV with smoke alarm installed and HFSV-advice only.

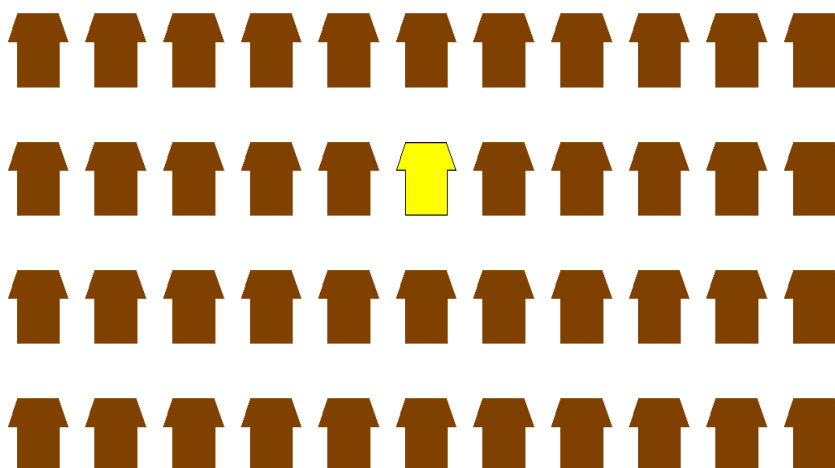
4.8 Home Fire Safety Visits (Table [12](#) and [12a](#))

In 2011-12, there were 56,545 HFSV carried out by Scotland's FRSs. In 51 % of these visits at least one smoke alarm was installed.

The total number of smoke alarms installed in 2011-12 was 46,395. Of the 51 % of HFSV where smoke alarms were installed, the average number of alarms installed was 1.6.

In 2011-12, there were 23 HFSV carried out for every thousand dwellings in Scotland, or 1 HFSV for every 44 dwellings ([Chart 6](#)).

Chart 6 – Ratio of HFSV to Dwellings in 2011-12



Notes

The yellow house represents a dwelling which had a HFSV.

Non-Domestic Fire Safety

In the data provided on non-domestic fire safety audits, it is important to note that there is variability within each premises category due to the size and nature of premises, number of employees and/or occupants, use of building and level of fire risk. There is also variability between FRSs. Each FRS decides which premises to audit each year; these decisions are made on a risk basis using various 'risk to life' assessment methods and the FRSs' knowledge and experience of the premises within their own geographical area. FRSs' fire safety audits are normally targeted at higher risk premises. This publication contains data from the third year of this collection. Due to the variability of FRSs policies, comparisons against the individual FRS's return from last two year are more useful than comparing across the eight FRSs for this year.

This year, the Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) category has been removed. This is due to variations in the definition and counting methodology used (see section 3.3). The information has still been supplied within this publication for reference purposes but it is **not** official statistics ([Table 18](#)).

All fire safety audits reported in this publication reached a 'compliant'³ outcome and were closed in 2011-12. Any audits that were still open at the end of the financial year 2011-12 will roll into 2012-13, the hours will be included in the year the audit was closed, when the FRS is satisfied that the premises has achieved the relevant level of compliance.

4.9 Premises (Table [13](#), [13a](#) and [13b](#))

There were 143,815 non-domestic premises known to FRSs in Scotland for 2011-12. This has increased from 143,456⁴ in 2010-11.

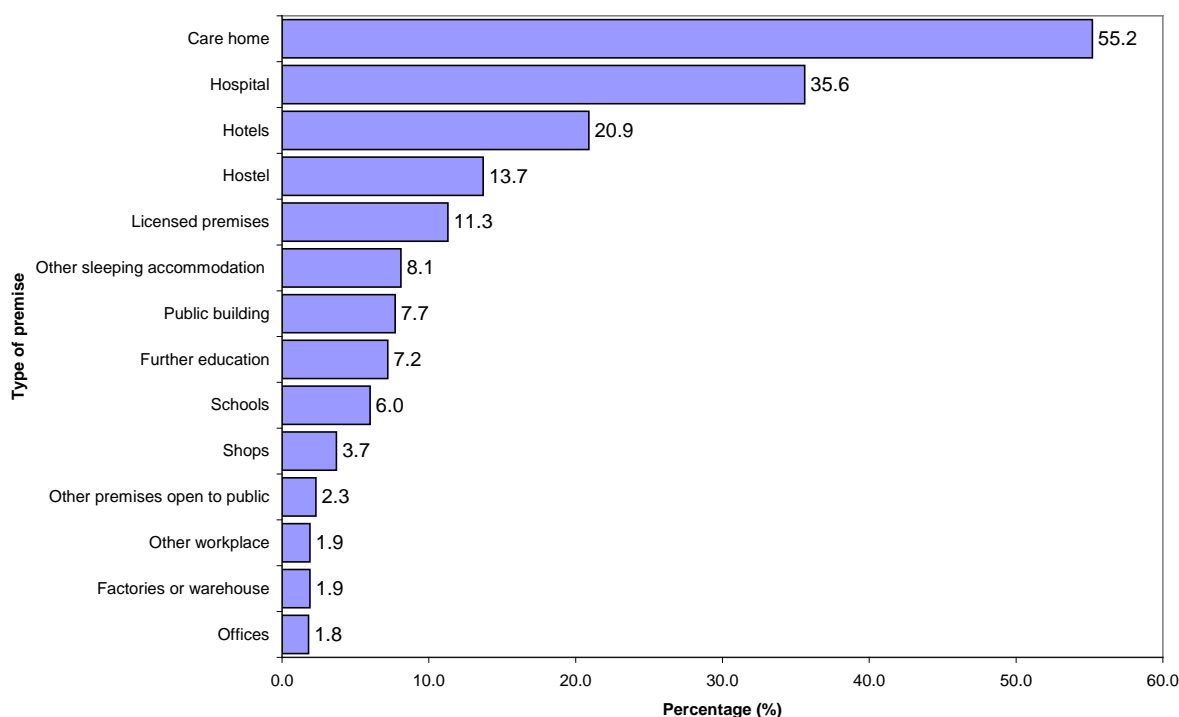
³ See notes on statistics, paragraph 6.5.12 and 6.5.13

⁴ This figure for 2010-11 is excluding the HMO category

The FRSs audit these premises on the basis of a structured programme depending on their own non-domestic fire safety policy. Five per cent of known non-domestic premises for Scotland were reported as having a completed compliant fire safety audit in 2011-12.

In Scotland, 55 % of care homes (1,286) were audited in 2011-12, whereas only 2 % of offices (483) were audited. ([Chart 7](#))

Chart 7 – Percentage of known non-domestic premises audited in Scotland, 2011-12



4.10 Fire Safety Audits, Enforcement and Prohibition Notices (Table [14](#), [14a](#), [15a](#), [15b](#), [15c](#) and [15d](#))

In this publication, all hours are reported in decimals.

The number of hours completed on audits has increased from 40,884 in 2010-11 to 49,969 in 2011-12. The number of hours completed on enforcement and prohibition notices has decreased from 547 in 2011-12 to 412 in 2010-11.

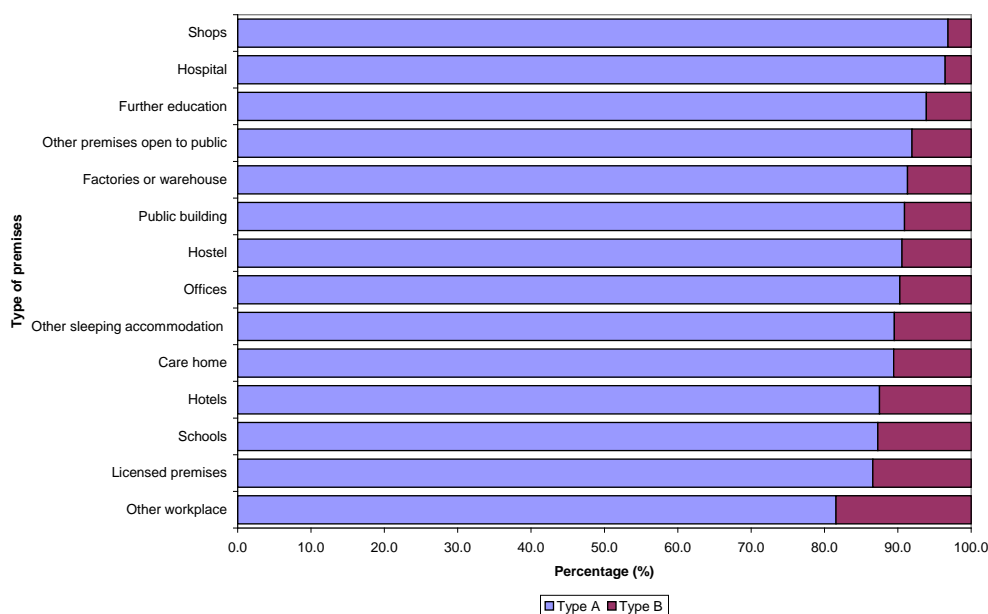
For this publication a Type A audit is one where a premises has achieved compliant status after the initial fire safety audit is completed. Type B audits are those where the premises have not achieved the compliant status after the initial fire safety audit and further work is required by the FRS to assist the person responsible for the premises to make the premises compliant. A FRS may feel that a more formal action is required after a non-compliant audit and may issue a notice.

Lothian and Borders FRS have implemented a new fire safety legislation policy this year, which has meant that fire audits have been reclassified within their recording system. Though the total number of audits over this year and last year are approximately the same – the ratio of type A audits to type B audits has altered. The use of type A and B audits is a statistical classification for this return. All audits reported in this publication are complete and compliant within the financial year. The classifications of Type A and Type B help to identify the complexity of the audit.

In 2010-11, the ratio of the number of Type A to Type B audits in Lothian and Borders was 1 : 2.5 , this year it is 6 : 1 . The change in policy has therefore contributed to the overall increase in the proportion of Type A audits at the national level for this year.

In 2011-12, there were 7,555 fire safety audits completed; of these, 90 % were Type A and 10 % Type B. Shops were the premises with the highest percentage of Type A audits (97 %) and the lowest was 'other workplaces' at 82 % ([Chart 8](#)).

Chart 8 – Percentage of Type A and Type B audits completed in 2011-12 by type of premises – Scotland



In 2011-12, the average time spent on Type A audits over all the types of premises audited was 6.2 hours, whereas a Type B audit took on average 10.9 hours. The premises with the highest average times for Type A audits were 'other premises open to the public' at 7.7 hours, whereas the lowest was for 'other workplaces' at 4.2 hours.

The highest average times for Type B audits were for care homes at 23.3 hours, whereas the lowest average time was 'other workplaces' at 2.4 hours.

There were 40 enforcement notices issued, with the largest number (13) being issued against hotels. The total number of hours spent on creating an enforcement notice across Scotland was 267.25 hours with an average of 6.7 hours per premises.

There were 26 prohibition notices issued, with the largest number (6) being issued against shops. The total number of hours spent on creating a prohibition notice was 144.25 hours with an average of 5.5 hours per premises.

There were no court appeals brought against enforcement notices. There was 1 appeal against a prohibition notice but this was resolved between the parties before the final appeal hearing was scheduled

4.11 Alteration Notices and Prosecutions ([Table 16](#))

During 2011-12, 3 alterations notices were issued by Scotland's FRSs. At the end of 2011-12, there were 9 alterations notices in force. There were notices on the following type of properties: 1 on care homes, 3 on hotels, 2 on schools, 2 on shops and 1 on offices.

In 2011-12, there were no non-domestic fire safety prosecutions in Scotland.

4.12 Risk rating on Non-Domestic Premises (Tables [17](#), [17a](#) and [17b](#))

The information in this publication uses the FSEC software methodology which provides scientifically-derived, consistent risk levels. This software has been used to produce statistics on the risk level of the premises where fire safety audits have been carried out. Different occupancy types will primarily lie in different risk levels due to the underlying calculations. [Table B](#) below shows the risk levels that the premises may achieve⁵, for example, hospitals tend to range from 'well above average' to 'average' risk, it would be very unusual for a hospital to achieve 'below' or 'well below average' risk i.e. in Table B hospital tends not to occur within the shaded out areas. Offices on the other hand tend to range from 'average' to 'well below average' risk. (In [Table B](#), the 2 highest categories have been shaded out to highlight this).

Table B: Template of risk for non-domestic premises types

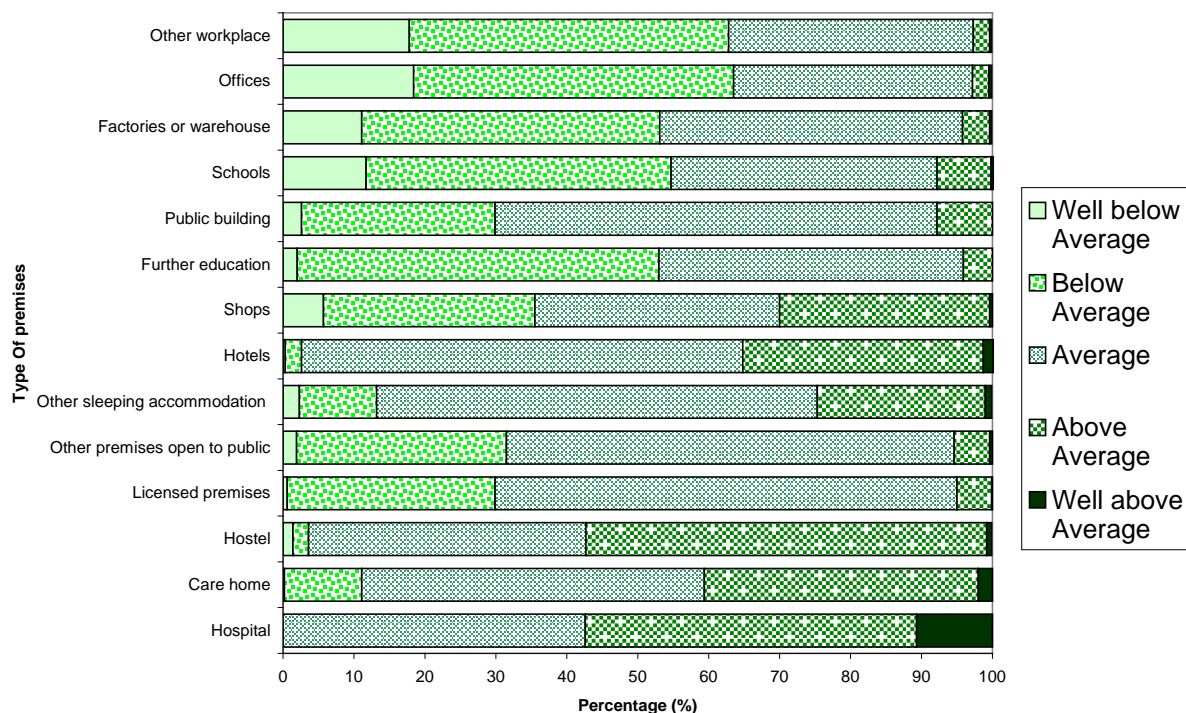
Premises	Well below Average	Below Average	Average	Above Average	Well above Average
Hospital					
Care home					
Hostel					
Houses of multiple occupation (HMO)					
Licensed premises					
Other premises open to public					
Other sleeping accommodation					
Hotels					
Shops					
Further education					
Public building					
Schools					
Factories or warehouse					
Offices					
Other workplace					

In 2011-12, of the 7,555 non-domestic premises audited in Scotland the largest percentage, 48 %, were of 'average' risk, 23 % were 'above average' and 1 % were 'well above average'.

⁵ For full details of the risk level calculations see Integrated Risk Management Planning Guidance Note 4: A risk assessment based approach to managing a fire safety inspection programme, www.communities.gov.uk/documents/fire/pdf/IRMPguidance4

The [chart](#) below show the percentage of risk within each type of premises audited

Chart 9 – Percentage of risk within premises type of audited premises in 2011-12 – Scotland



Looking at the percentages of audits within each premises type:

More than 10% of the audits carried out in schools, factories or warehouse, offices and other workplaces were in the 'well below average' risk category. At the other end of the scale, more than 1% of the audits in hospitals, care homes and hotels were classified as 'well above average' risk ([Chart 9](#)).

More than 29 % of audits in hospitals, care homes, hostels, hotels and shops were in the 'above average' risk category'.

More than 40 % of further education, schools, factories or warehouses, offices and other workplaces fell into the 'below average' risk category.

In Scotland, 177 premises that were audited had risk levels that fell outside of their expected risk profile. Of these 56 were recorded as 'above average' or 'well above average' risk.

The premises types which had over 30 % of audits within the 'above average ' or 'well above average' were hospitals, care homes, hostels, hotels and shops.

When the data is analysed within the risk categories

Of the 7,555 premises audited, 340 fell within the 'well below average' risk category. The highest proportion of these was shops, followed by offices (27 % and 26 %

respectively). Shops also formed the highest proportion of 'below average' category (28 %).

Almost half the premises audited fell in the 'average' risk category (3,662 premises). Hotels, licensed premises and care homes accounted for over 50% of the audit premises with this category (18 %, 18 % and 17 % respectively).

Of the audits carried out in the 'above average' risk category, over 50% fell into two premises types: care homes and shops (29 % and 28 % respectively).

In the 'well above average' risk category, care homes formed the largest proportion at 33 %, followed by hospitals at 26 %.

(Tables 17, 17a and 17b provide national information – individual FRS information can be found in the excel tables supplied alongside this publication).

4.13 House in multiple occupation data (HMO) ([Table 18](#))

Please note, this is not official statistics, please refer to section 3.3 for explanation.

In 2011-12, there were 2,700 safety audits on HMOs, either licensed dwelling or building. This took 9,331.25 hours. There were 9 enforcement notices issued and 2 prohibition notices that took 42.75 hours in total. At the end of 2011-12, there were 2 alterations notices on HMOs in force.

Of the HMOs audited one third were 'above average' or 'well above average' risk.

5. Appendix of tables

Station

[Table 1: Number of stations in Scotland as of 31 March 2012](#)

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Attacks on Fire and Rescue Personnel

[Table 10: Total number of Fire and Rescue Service personnel injured during attacks at incidents 2011-12 - Provisional](#)

[Table 10a: Total number of Fire and Rescue Service personnel injured during attacks at incidents - 2010-11](#)

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[Table 11: Percentage of incidents where attacks occurred on Fire and Rescue Service personnel in 2011-12 provisional - Fire and Rescue Service](#)

[Table 11a: Percentage of incidents where attacks occurred on Fire and Rescue Service personnel in 2010-11 - Fire and Rescue Service](#)

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Home Fire Safety Visits

[Table 12: Number of Home Fire Safety Visits \(HFSV\) in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service](#)

[Table 12a: Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits \(HFSV\) per thousand dwellings in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service](#)

Non-Domestic Fire Safety

[Table 13: Percentage of known non-domestic premises audited - 2009-10 to 2011-12 - Scotland](#)

[Table 13a: Percentage of known non-domestic premises audited in 2011-12 - Scotland](#)

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[Table 14: Number of fire safety audits, enforcement and prohibition notices with average times - 2009-10 to 2011-12 - Scotland](#)

[Table 14a: Number of fire safety audits, enforcement and prohibition notices with average times in 2011-12- Scotland](#)

[Table 15a: Number and hours of Type A audits in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service](#)

[Table 15b: Number and hours of Type B audits in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service](#)

[Table 15c: Number and hours of enforcement notices in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service](#)

[Table 15d: Number and hours of prohibition notices in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service](#)

[Table 16: Number of enforcement and prohibition notices appealed in 2011-12 - Scotland](#)

[Table 17: Risk level of non-domestic premises audited in 2011-12 - Scotland](#)

[Table 17a: Percentage of risk level within each non-domestic premise type audited in 2011-12 - Scotland \(1\)\(2\)](#)

[Table 17b: Percentage of risk level within each level for non-domestic premises audited in 2011-12 - Scotland](#)

[Table 18: Supplementary tables for houses in multiple occupation – 2011-12](#)

Table 1: Number of stations in Scotland as of 31 March 2012

FRS					Number
	Wholetime	Day	RDS	Volunteer	Total
Central	5	-	12	-	17
Dumfries and Galloway	1	-	16	1	18
Fife	5	-	8	-	13
Grampian	5	-	33	1	39
Highlands and Islands	1	-	95	19	115
Lothian and Borders	13	4	18	-	35
Strathclyde	38	-	43	29	110
Tayside	5	-	16	3	24
Scotland	73	4	241	53	371

Table 1a: Percentage of stations in Scotland as of 31 March 2012

FRS					Percentage
	Wholetime	Day	RDS	Volunteer	Total
Central	29.4	-	70.6	-	100.0
Dumfries and Galloway	5.6	-	88.9	5.6	100.0
Fife	38.5	-	61.5	-	100.0
Grampian	12.8	-	84.6	2.6	100.0
Highlands and Islands	0.9	-	82.6	16.5	100.0
Lothian and Borders	37.1	11.4	51.4	-	100.0
Strathclyde	34.5	-	39.1	26.4	100.0
Tayside	20.8	-	66.7	12.5	100.0
Scotland	19.7	1.1	65.0	14.3	100.0

Notes:

Data supplied by CIPFA.

Table 2: Number of FRS vehicles by type as of 31 March 2012 - Fire and Rescue Services

									Number
	Central	Dumfries and Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Highlands and Islands	Lothian and Borders	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
All Operational									
Pumping Appliances	24	21	21	52	119	47	114	48	446
Aerial Appliances	1	2	2	2	2	4	15	4	32
Fire Boats - Firefighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Boats - Other Emergency	2	2	1	-	-	-	17	2	24
Appliances Primarily for Rescue Work	1	1	2	-	16	3	2	2	27
Resilience- Urban Search & Rescue (USAR)	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	4
Resilience - High Volume Pumps (HVPs)	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	4
Resilience - Incident Response Units (IRUs)	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	5
Resilience - Incident Command Units (ICUs)	1	1	1	1	-	1	4	1	10
Resilience - Detection, Identification and Monitoring	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4
Resilience - Decontamination Unit (DeConU)	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	2	8
Resilience - Chemical Incident Unit (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Operational Total	32	30	29	57	138	59	160	60	565
Non-Operational									
Other Fleet Vehicles	56	19	45	79	93	78	460	73	903
Total Reserve Appliances	2	4	3	5	6	8	17	6	51
Total Training Appliances	2	3	2	4	4	4	8	2	29
Non-Operational Total	60	26	50	88	103	90	485	81	983
Total	92	56	79	145	241	149	645	141	1,548

Notes:
Data supplied by CIPFA.

Table 3: Headcount of Fire and Rescue Service Workforce - 2009-10 to 2010-12 - Scotland

Fire and Rescue Service									Number
	Central ⁽²⁾	Dumfries and Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Highlands and Islands	Lothian and Borders	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
Wholetime operational⁽³⁾									
2009-10	242	103	370	318	130	739	2,058	393	4,353
2010-11	236	102	360	314	129	736	1,948	381	4,206
2011-12	245	101	336	309	125	728	1,932	383	4,159
Retained Duty System									
2009-10 ⁽¹⁾	155	225	112	437	1,038	305	610	243	3,125
2010-11 ⁽¹⁾	144	213	111	425	1,035	306	581	251	3,066
2011-12	143	204	112	407	1,033	288	626	239	3,052
Control									
2009-10	18	17	23	29	20	29	77	21	234
2010-11	17	16	19	29	19	32	79	22	233
2011-12	17	15	21	31	19	33	76	22	234
Support Staff									
2009-10	53	25	46	87	81	180	586	71	1,129
2010-11	48	19	41	88	79	167	603	69	1,114
2011-12	45	18	40	86	79	161	640	67	1,136
Volunteer⁽⁴⁾									
2009-10	-	7	-	24	152	-	262	28	473
2010-11	-	6	-	16	133	-	256	26	437
2011-12	-	4	-	27	132	-	270	26	459
All Staff Total									
2009-10	468	377	551	895	1,421	1,253	3,593	756	9,314
2010-11	445	356	531	872	1,395	1,241	3,467	749	9,056
2011-12	450	342	509	860	1,388	1,210	3,544	737	9,040
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total									
2009-10	468	370	551	871	1,269	1,253	3,331	728	8,841
2010-11	445	350	531	856	1,262	1,241	3,211	723	8,619
2011-12	450	338	509	833	1,256	1,210	3,274	711	8,581

Notes

(1) - Revisions have been made to RDS data for 2009-10 and 2010-11 which will affect the all staff total, please see section 3.1

(2) - In 2010-11, the number of wholetime crew managers and fire fighters for Central FRS were misclassified. Please see section 6.2.2 for the revision.

(3) - in 2009-10 and 2010-11, wholetime operational staff includes non-uniform staff at the pay equivalent of Brigade Manager, Area Manager and Group Manager, in 2011-12 the majority will be reported in Support Staff – see section 3.1

(4) - This also includes staff who are in Community Response Units (CRU)

Table 3a: Headcount of Fire and Rescue Service Workforce as of 31 March 2012

	Number								
Fire and Rescue Service - Staffing	Central	Dumfries and Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Highlands and Islands	Lothian and Borders	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
Wholetime operational									
Brigade Manager	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	23
Area Manager	2	2	3	3	2	6	12	3	33
Group Manager	4	6	6	10	12	34	65	7	144
Station Manager	14	8	16	16	18	2	39	11	124
Watch Manager	36	16	49	59	17	107	329	42	655
Crew Manager	33	12	60	48	17	124	258	59	611
Firefighter	153	54	199	170	57	452	1,225	259	2,569
Wholetime operational Sub -Total	245	101	336	309	125	728	1,932	383	4,159
Retained Duty System									
Station Manager	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Watch Manager	15	16	10	41	103	24	55	10	274
Crew Manager	29	34	20	91	199	39	77	34	523
Firefighter	99	154	82	275	730	225	494	195	2,254
Retained Duty System Sub-Total	143	204	112	407	1,033	288	626	239	3,052
Control									
Group Manager	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Station Manager	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	8
Watch Manager	4	4	5	7	5	9	12	4	50
Crew Manager	4	4	6	5	4	9	12	4	48
Control Operator	8	7	8	18	9	14	48	13	125
Control Sub-Total	17	15	21	31	19	33	76	22	234
Support Staff									
Brigade Manager equivalent	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	8
Area Manager equivalent	1	-	1	3	-	2	4	1	12
Group Manager equivalent	5	-	-	9	-	16	18	8	56
Community Fire Safety	2	-	3	2	11	-	48	4	70
Other	36	18	36	72	67	141	566	54	990
Support Staff Sub-Total	45	18	40	86	79	161	640	67	1,136
Volunteer⁽¹⁾									
Station Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch Manager	-	1	-	1	14	-	29	-	45
Crew Manager	-	1	-	2	15	-	25	3	46
Firefighter	-	2	-	24	103	-	216	23	368
Volunteer Sub-Total	-	4	-	27	132	-	270	26	459
All Staff Total	450	342	509	860	1,388	1,210	3,544	737	9,040
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total	450	338	509	833	1,256	1,210	3,274	711	8,581

Notes

(1) - This also includes staff who are in Community Response Units (CRU)

Table 4: Full-time Equivalent of Fire and Rescue Service Workforce as of 31 March 2012

FTE									
Fire and Rescue Service - Staffing	Central	Dumfries and Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Highlands and Islands	Lothian and Borders	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
Wholetime operational									
Brigade Manager	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	23.0
Area Manager	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	6.0	12.0	3.0	33.0
Group Manager	4.0	6.0	6.0	10.0	12.0	34.0	65.0	7.0	144.0
Station Manager	14.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	18.0	2.0	39.0	11.0	124.0
Watch Manager	36.0	16.0	49.0	59.0	17.0	107.0	329.0	42.0	655.0
Crew Manager	33.0	12.0	60.0	48.0	17.0	124.0	258.0	59.0	611.0
Firefighter	153.0	54.0	199.0	170.0	57.0	452.0	1,225.0	259.0	2,569.0
Wholetime operational Sub -Total	245.0	101.0	336.0	309.0	125.0	728.0	1,932.0	383.0	4,159.0
Retained Duty System									
Station Manager	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Watch Manager	12.8	14.3	9.5	39.3	99.5	23.3	53.8	10.0	262.3
Crew Manager	26.8	31.3	17.0	81.8	191.8	36.3	73.8	30.5	489.0
Firefighter	81.8	137.0	69.3	247.5	690.5	202.3	452.0	180.0	2,060.3
Retained Duty System Sub-Total	121.3	182.5	95.8	368.5	982.8	261.8	579.5	220.5	2,812.5
Control									
Group Manager	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	2.0	-	3.0
Station Manager	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	8.0
Watch Manager	4.0	4.0	5.0	6.7	5.0	9.0	11.9	4.0	49.6
Crew Manager	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.0	4.0	9.0	11.8	4.0	47.3
Control Operator	8.0	7.0	7.5	13.1	8.0	14.0	46.3	13.0	116.9
Control Sub-Total	17.0	15.0	20.0	25.8	18.0	33.0	73.9	22.0	224.7
Support Staff									
Brigade Manager equivalent	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	2.0	4.0	-	8.0
Area Manager equivalent	1.0	-	1.0	3.0	-	2.0	4.0	1.0	12.0
Group Manager equivalent	5.0	-	-	8.6	-	16.0	18.0	8.0	55.6
Community Fire Safety	2.0	-	2.8	2.0	11.0	-	45.2	4.0	67.0
Other	31.5	18.0	33.0	63.1	62.5	104.3	457.4	48.2	818.0
Support Staff Sub-Total	40.5	18.0	36.8	76.8	74.5	124.3	528.6	61.2	960.6
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total	423.8	316.5	488.5	780.1	1,200.3	1,147.0	3,113.9	686.7	8,156.8

Table 5: Headcount and Percentages of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by gender as of 31 March 2012 – Scotland

	Number			Percentage		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Wholetime operational						
Brigade Manager	1	22	23	4.3	95.7	100.0
Area Manager	-	33	33	-	100.0	100.0
Group Manager	4	140	144	2.8	97.2	100.0
Station Manager	1	123	124	0.8	99.2	100.0
Watch Manager	16	639	655	2.4	97.6	100.0
Crew Manager	25	586	611	4.1	95.9	100.0
Firefighter	101	2468	2,569	3.9	96.1	100.0
Wholetime operational Sub -Total	148	4,011	4,159	3.6	96.4	100.0
Retained Duty System						
Station Manager	-	1	1	-	100.0	100.0
Watch Manager	7	267	274	2.6	97.4	100.0
Crew Manager	17	506	523	3.3	96.7	100.0
Firefighter	158	2,096	2,254	7.0	93.0	100.0
Retained Duty System Sub-Total	182	2,870	3,052	6.0	94.0	100.0
Control						
Group Manager	2	1	3	66.7	33.3	100.0
Station Manager	6	2	8	75.0	25.0	100.0
Watch Manager	44	6	50	88.0	12.0	100.0
Crew Manager	43	5	48	89.6	10.4	100.0
Control Operator	107	18	125	85.6	14.4	100.0
Control Sub-Total	202	32	234	86.3	13.7	100.0
Support Staff						
Brigade Manager equivalent	2	6	8	25.0	75.0	100.0
Area Manager equivalent	5	7	12	41.7	58.3	100.0
Group Manager equivalent	26	30	56	46.4	53.6	100.0
Community Fire Safety	30	40	70	42.9	57.1	100.0
Other	586	404	990	59.2	40.8	100.0
Support Staff Sub-Total	649	487	1,136	57.1	42.9	100.0
Volunteer ⁽¹⁾						
Station Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch Manager	2	43	45	4.4	95.6	100.0
Crew Manager	3	43	46	6.5	93.5	100.0
Firefighter	54	314	368	14.7	85.3	100.0
Volunteer Sub-Total	59	400	459	12.9	87.1	100.0
All Staff Total	1,240	7,800	9,040	13.7	86.3	100.0
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total	1,181	7,400	8,581	13.8	86.2	100.0

Notes

(1) - This also includes staff who are in Community Response Units (CRU)

Table 5a: Percentage of Fire and Rescue Services workforce by gender within each type of staffing as of 31 March 2012 - Fire and Rescue Service

Fire and Rescue Service	Percentage													
	Wholetime operational		Retained Duty System		Control		Support Staff		Volunteer ⁽¹⁾		All Staff		All Staff (excluding volunteers)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Central	3.3	96.7	4.9	95.1	58.8	41.2	60.0	40.0	-	-	11.6	88.4	11.6	88.4
Dumfries and Galloway	7.9	92.1	7.8	92.2	100.0	-	66.7	33.3	25.0	75.0	15.2	84.8	15.1	84.9
Fife	4.8	95.2	5.4	94.6	81.0	19.0	67.5	32.5	-	-	13.0	87.0	13.0	87.0
Grampian	3.2	96.8	5.9	94.1	83.9	16.1	53.5	46.5	18.5	81.5	12.9	87.1	12.7	87.3
Highlands and Islands	0.8	99.2	7.6	92.4	89.5	10.5	57.0	43.0	11.4	88.6	11.3	88.7	11.3	88.7
Lothian and Borders	6.0	94.0	5.2	94.8	90.9	9.1	58.4	41.6	-	-	15.1	84.9	15.1	84.9
Strathclyde	2.3	97.7	4.3	95.7	90.8	9.2	56.1	43.9	12.6	87.4	15.0	85.0	15.2	84.8
Tayside	4.4	95.6	3.3	96.7	81.8	18.2	58.2	41.8	15.4	84.6	11.7	88.3	11.5	88.5
Scotland	3.6	96.4	6.0	94.0	86.3	13.7	57.1	42.9	12.9	87.1	13.7	86.3	13.8	86.2

Table 5b: Percentage of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by type of staffing within each gender as of 31 March 2012 - Scotland

Type of Staff	Number			Percentage	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Wholetime operational	148	4,011	4,159	11.9	51.4
Retained Duty System	182	2,870	3,052	14.7	36.8
Control	202	32	234	16.3	0.4
Support Staff	649	487	1,136	52.3	6.2
Volunteer ⁽¹⁾	59	400	459	4.8	5.1
All Staff Total	1,240	7,800	9,040	100.0	100.0

Notes

Percentage calculated on headcount figures

(1) - this also includes staff who are in Community Response Units (CRU)

Table 6: Full-time Equivalent and Percentages of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by gender as of 31 March 2012 - Scotland

	Number			Percentage		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Wholetime operational						
Brigade Manager	1.0	22.0	23.0	4.3	95.7	100.0
Area Manager	-	33.0	33.0	-	100.0	100.0
Group Manager	4.0	140.0	144.0	2.8	97.2	100.0
Station Manager	1.0	123.0	124.0	0.8	99.2	100.0
Watch Manager	16.0	639.0	655.0	2.4	97.6	100.0
Crew Manager	25.0	586.0	611.0	4.1	95.9	100.0
Firefighter	101.0	2,468.0	2,569.0	3.9	96.1	100.0
Wholetime operational Sub -Total	148.0	4,011.0	4,159.0	3.6	96.4	100.0
Retained Duty System						
Station Manager	-	1.0	1.0	-	100.0	100.0
Watch Manager	6.8	255.5	262.3	2.6	97.4	100.0
Crew Manager	16.5	472.5	489.0	3.4	96.6	100.0
Firefighter	146.3	1,914.0	2,060.3	7.1	92.9	100.0
Retained Duty System Sub-Total	169.5	2,643.0	2,812.5	6.0	94.0	100.0
Control						
Group Manager	2.0	1.0	3.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Station Manager	6.0	2.0	8.0	75.0	25.0	100.0
Watch Manager	43.6	6.0	49.6	87.9	12.1	100.0
Crew Manager	42.3	5.0	47.3	89.4	10.6	100.0
Control Operator	98.9	18.0	116.9	84.6	15.4	100.0
Control Sub-Total	192.7	32.0	224.7	85.8	14.2	100.0
Support Staff						
Brigade Manager equivalent	2.0	6.0	8.0	25.0	75.0	100.0
Area Manager equivalent	5.0	7.0	12.0	41.7	58.3	100.0
Group Manager equivalent	25.6	30.0	55.6	46.1	53.9	100.0
Community Fire Safety	27.6	39.4	67.0	41.2	58.8	100.0
Other	451.7	366.3	818.0	55.2	44.8	100.0
Support Staff Sub-Total	511.9	448.7	960.6	53.3	46.7	100.0
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total	1,022.1	7,134.7	8,156.8	12.5	87.5	100.0

Table 7: Headcount of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by type of staffing within age ranges as of 31 March 2012 - Scotland

Age range ⁽²⁾	Wholetime operational	Retained Duty System	Control	Support Staff	Volunteer ⁽¹⁾	Number	
						All Staff	All Staff (excluding volunteers)
Under 20	8	15	-	5	22	50	28
20-29	375	423	14	105	46	963	917
30-39	1,351	802	57	231	107	2,548	2,441
40-44	1,023	637	44	164	88	1,956	1,868
45-49	983	602	44	188	90	1,907	1,817
50-54	371	360	44	193	62	1,030	968
55-65	48	213	31	241	44	577	533
66 and over	-	-	-	9	-	9	9
Scotland	4,159	3,052	234	1,136	459	9,040	8,581

Table 7a: Percentage of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by type of staffing within age ranges as of 31 March 2012 - Scotland

Age range ⁽²⁾	Wholetime operational	Retained Duty System	Control	Support Staff	Volunteer ⁽¹⁾	Percentage	
						All Staff	All Staff (excluding volunteers)
Under 20	0.2	0.5	-	0.4	4.8	0.6	0.3
20-29	9.0	13.9	6.0	9.2	10.0	10.7	10.7
30-39	32.5	26.3	24.4	20.3	23.3	28.2	28.4
40-44	24.6	20.9	18.8	14.4	19.2	21.6	21.8
45-49	23.6	19.7	18.8	16.5	19.6	21.1	21.2
50-54	8.9	11.8	18.8	17.0	13.5	11.4	11.3
55-65	1.2	7.0	13.2	21.2	9.6	6.4	6.2
66 and over	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.1	0.1
Scotland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

(1) - this also includes staff who are in Community Response Units (CRU)

(2) - Retirement age varies depending on type of staffing, please refer to paragraph 6.3.9

Table 7b: Percentage of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by type of staffing within age ranges as of 31 March 2012 - Fire and Rescue Service

	Percentage								
Age range ⁽²⁾	Central	Dumfries and Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Highlands and Islands	Lothian and Borders	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
Wholetime operational									
Under 30	14.3	5.9	5.4	12.0	3.2	7.7	10.2	7.8	9.2
30-39	31.0	31.7	34.2	32.4	25.6	31.2	31.9	39.7	32.5
40-49	50.2	44.6	53.0	46.6	63.2	49.3	46.7	45.7	48.2
50 and over	4.5	17.8	7.4	9.1	8.0	11.8	11.1	6.8	10.1
Total Wholetime Operational	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retained Duty System									
Under 30	14.7	8.8	20.5	15.7	12.5	11.8	18.2	14.6	14.4
30-39	24.5	28.4	25.0	24.6	27.4	20.5	27.2	28.9	26.3
40-49	42.7	43.6	41.1	41.0	41.3	43.4	36.3	40.6	40.6
50 and over	18.2	19.1	13.4	18.7	18.8	24.3	18.4	15.9	18.8
Total Retained Duty system	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Control									
Under 30	5.9	-	-	12.9	-	-	9.2	9.1	6.0
30-39	29.4	40.0	14.3	38.7	21.1	9.1	23.7	27.3	24.4
40-49	41.2	26.7	33.3	32.3	36.8	63.6	32.9	31.8	37.6
50 and over	23.5	33.3	52.4	16.1	42.1	27.3	34.2	31.8	32.1
Total Control	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Support Staff									
Under 30	8.9	16.7	17.5	9.3	11.4	8.1	9.8	4.5	9.7
30-39	22.2	16.7	22.5	17.4	22.8	16.8	22.5	7.5	20.3
40-49	26.7	50.0	32.5	29.1	25.3	28.0	31.7	37.3	31.0
50 and over	42.2	16.7	27.5	44.2	40.5	47.2	35.9	50.7	39.0
Total Support Staff	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Volunteer⁽¹⁾									
Under 30	-	50.0	-	81.5	9.8	-	10.4	11.5	14.8
30-39	-	-	-	7.4	31.1	-	21.5	23.1	23.3
40-49	-	25.0	-	7.4	31.1	-	46.7	30.8	38.8
50 and over	-	25.0	-	3.7	28.0	-	21.5	34.6	23.1
Total Volunteer	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Staff									
Under 30	13.6	8.5	9.4	15.7	11.2	8.5	11.5	9.9	11.2
30-39	28.0	28.9	30.5	26.6	27.2	26.1	28.4	32.3	28.2
40-49	45.1	43.3	47.9	40.5	41.4	45.5	41.9	42.3	42.7
50 and over	13.3	19.3	12.2	17.2	20.2	19.9	18.2	15.5	17.9
Total All Staff	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Staff (excluding volunteers)									
Under 30	13.6	8.0	9.4	13.6	11.3	8.5	11.6	9.8	11.0
30-39	28.0	29.3	30.5	27.3	26.8	26.1	29.0	32.6	28.4
40-49	45.1	43.5	47.9	41.5	42.4	45.5	41.5	42.8	42.9
50 and over	13.3	19.2	12.2	17.6	19.4	19.9	17.9	14.8	17.6
Total All Staff (excluding volunteers)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

Percentage calculated on headcount figures

(1) - this also includes staff who are in Community Response Units (CRU)

(2) - Retirement age varies depending on type of staffing, please refer to paragraph 6.3.9

Table 8: Percentage of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by ethnicity as of 31 March 2012 - Scotland

Type of Staff	Percentage		
	White	Ethnic Minority	Not stated
Wholetime operational	72.2	0.8	27.1
Retained Duty System	81.8	0.2	18.0
Control	84.6	0.4	15.0
Support Staff	65.5	1.0	33.5
Volunteer ⁽¹⁾	62.7	0.2	37.0
All Staff Total	74.4	0.6	25.0
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total	75.0	0.6	24.4

Table 9: Percentage of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by disability as of 31 March 2012 – Scotland

Type of Staff	Percentage
	Disability
Wholetime operational	0.4
Retained Duty System	0.3
Control	2.1
Support Staff	1.4
Volunteer ⁽¹⁾	0.4
All Staff Total	0.6
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total	0.6

Notes

Percentage calculated on headcount figures

(1) - this also includes staff who are in Community Response Units (CRU)

Table 10: Total number of Fire and Rescue Service personnel injured during attacks at incidents 2011-12 - Provisional⁽¹⁾

Type of attack	FRS personnel injured	Number
		Number of incidents where attacks occurred
Objects thrown at firefighters/appliances	*	50
Physical abuse	*	9
Verbal abuse	*	38
Harassment	*	8
Other acts of aggression	*	7
Total	1	112

Table 10a: Total number of Fire and Rescue Service personnel injured during attacks at incidents - 2010-11

Type of attack ⁽³⁾	FRS personnel injured	Number
		Number of incidents where attacks occurred
Objects thrown at firefighters/appliances	10	94
Physical abuse	4	7
Verbal abuse	-	60
Harassment	-	5
Other acts of aggression	-	6
Total	14	172

Table 10b: Total number of Fire and Rescue Service personnel injured during attacks at incidents - 2009-10

Type of attack ^(2,3)	FRS personnel injured	Number
		Number of incidents where attacks occurred
Objects thrown at firefighters/appliances	4	109
Physical abuse	*	7
Verbal abuse	*	47
Harassment	*	7
Other acts of aggression	*	9
Total	5	179

Notes

- (1) - Provisional data taken from Incident Recording System (IRS) and confirmed by FRSs
- (2) - Data revision from last publication as per revision policy, see paragraph 6.2.1
- (3) - Data has been disclosure controlled, see notes on statistics paragraph 6.3.3

**Table 11: Percentage of incidents where attacks occurred on Fire and Rescue Service personnel in 2011-12 provisional
- Fire and Rescue Service**

	Central	Dumfries and Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Highlands and Islands	Lothian and Borders	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
Number of incidents where attacks occurred	2	4	6	6	-	41	45	8	112
Number of incidents attended ⁽¹⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of incidents where attacks occurred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 11a: Percentage of incidents where attacks occurred on Fire and Rescue Service personnel in 2010-11
- Fire and Rescue Service⁽³⁾**

	Central	Dumfries and Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Highlands and Islands	Lothian and Borders	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
Number of incidents where attacks occurred	7	4	7	11	-	33	103	7	172
Number of incidents attended ⁽²⁾	5,063	1,514	4,736	6,715	4,772	18,545	50,670	8,265	100,280
Percentage of incidents where attacks occurred	0.14	0.26	0.15	0.16	-	0.18	0.20	0.08	0.17

**Table 11b: Percentage of incidents where attacks occurred on Fire and Rescue Service personnel in 2009-10
- Fire and Rescue Service⁽³⁾**

	Central	Dumfries and Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Highlands and Islands	Lothian and Borders	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
Number of incidents where attacks occurred	12	2	7	5	-	40	106	7	179
Number of incidents attended ⁽²⁾	5,016	1,556	5,164	7,248	5,301	19,503	52,009	7,980	103,777
Percentage of incidents where attacks occurred	0.24	0.13	0.14	0.07	-	0.21	0.20	0.09	0.17

Notes

- (1) - n/a = not available, incidents data for 2011-12 was not available at the time of this publication and will be updated in the next publication
(2) - Incidents taken from [Fire Statistics 2011-12](#). Total incidents is the sum of all fires, special services and false alarms
(3) - Data revision from last publication as per revision policy, see paragraph 6.2.1

Table 12: Number of Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV) in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service

	Number			Number Smoke alarms installed during HFSV
	HFSV with alarms installed	HFSV - advice only	Total HFSV	
Central	573	580	1,153	866
Dumfries and Galloway	485	115	600	598
Fife	3,023	2,268	5,291	5,150
Grampian	691	450	1,141	1,104
Highlands and Islands	1,750	3,084	4,834	2,989
Lothian and Borders	6,838	2,383	9,221	10,667
Strathclyde	11,604	7,462	19,066	19,319
Tayside	3,882	11,357	15,239	5,702
Scotland	28,846	27,699	56,545	46,395

Table 12a: Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV) per thousand dwellings in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service

	Rate		
	Number of HFSV	Dwelling in 2011 ⁽¹⁾	HFSV per 1,000 Dwellings
Central	1,153	134,532	8.6
Dumfries and Galloway	600	72,871	8.2
Fife	5,291	170,169	31.1
Grampian	1,141	264,767	4.3
Highlands and Islands	4,834	147,371	32.8
Lothian and Borders	9,221	447,869	20.6
Strathclyde	19,066	1,066,133	17.9
Tayside	15,239	197,137	77.3
Scotland	56,545	2,500,849	22.6

Notes:

(1) - information from NRS: [Estimates of households and dwellings in Scotland, 2011](#)

Table 13: Percentage of known non-domestic premises audited - 2009-10 to 2011-12 - Scotland

Year																Percentage
	Hospital	Care home	Houses in multiple occupation	Hostel	Hotels	Other sleeping accommodation	Further education	Public building	Licensed premises	Schools	Shops	Other premises open to public	Factories or warehouse	Offices	Other workplace	Total
2009-10	32.1	43.2	^	13.7	24.3	14.8	7.7	7.7	8.9	9.0	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	4.4
2010-11	29.2	54.9	^	12.0	22.2	9.0	7.3	6.7	11.5	5.1	2.5	3.1	2.0	1.5	1.0	4.7
2011-12	35.6	55.2	^	13.7	20.9	8.1	7.2	7.7	11.3	6.0	3.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.3

Table 13a: Percentage of known non-domestic premises audited in 2011-12 - Scotland

Type of premises			Percentage
	Known premises in 2011-12	Number of premises audited in 2011-12	Percentage of known premises audited
Hospital	553	197	35.6
Care home	2,328	1,286	55.2
Houses in multiple occupation	^	^	
Hostel	1,006	138	13.7
Hotels	5,181	1,081	20.9
Other sleeping accommodation	5,287	430	8.1
Further education	684	49	7.2
Public building	997	77	7.7
Licensed premises	8,948	1,014	11.3
Schools	4,840	291	6.0
Shops	43,213	1,619	3.7
Other premises open to public	11,070	260	2.3
Factories or warehouse	14,956	288	1.9
Offices	26,565	483	1.8
Other workplace	18,187	342	1.9
Total	143,815	7,555	5.3

^ - The data has been revised to exclude houses in multiple occupation, please see section 3.3 for more detail

Table 13b: Number of known non-domestic premises audited in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service

Type of Premises	Number																	
	Central		Dumfries and Galloway ⁽¹⁾		Fife		Grampian		Highlands and Islands ⁽²⁾		Lothian and Borders		Strathclyde ⁽³⁾		Tayside		Scotland	
	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited
Hospital	24	3	14	1	32	16	50	3	23	8	96	19	213	67	101	80	553	197
Care home	132	113	110	65	176	73	442	47	164	31	323	311	822	487	159	159	2,328	1,286
Houses in multiple occupation	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hostel	10	7	37	-	4	2	39	2	212	16	274	65	408	24	22	22	1,006	138
Hotels	273	165	355	22	206	27	529	46	1,383	68	783	224	1,159	290	493	239	5,181	1,081
Other sleeping accommodation	137	16	150	9	99	10	103	1	285	-	3,216	92	1,092	107	205	195	5,287	430
Further education	3	1	16	-	58	-	45	1	17	-	223	16	306	24	16	7	684	49
Public building	60	8	47	-	66	-	216	1	84	-	321	25	159	23	44	20	997	77
Licensed premises	583	61	298	1	396	7	915	10	441	1	2,461	178	3,400	375	454	381	8,948	1,014
Schools	256	11	148	1	311	4	551	4	306	1	1,089	110	1,647	117	532	43	4,840	291
Shops	2,179	84	1,688	2	3,315	204	4,573	2	2,822	6	5,333	112	18,980	1,151	4,323	58	43,213	1,619
Other premises open to public	341	13	896	4	433	6	657	3	1,189	4	1,694	81	5,665	121	195	28	11,070	260
Factories or warehouse	511	18	760	13	1,173	12	1,498	1	1,035	1	1,177	64	7,411	159	1,391	20	14,956	288
Offices	1,179	25	754	3	1,763	2	2,835	4	1,812	-	4,293	131	11,247	303	2,682	15	26,565	483
Other workplace	336	7	994	4	794	3	186	1	376	-	6,143	218	7,945	81	1,413	28	18,187	342
Total	6,024	532	6,267	125	8,826	366	12,639	126	10,149	136	27,426	1,646	60,454	3,329	12,030	1,295	143,815	7,555

Notes

^ - The data excludes houses in multiple occupation, please see section 3.3 for more detail

(1) - In 2011-12, an extensive classification review of type of premises was performed by Dumfries and Galloway, this has resulted in changes of the number of known premises

(2) - In 2011-12, a classification review of type of premises was performed by Highlands and Islands; this has resulted in changes to the number of known premises.

(3) - In 2011-12, a classification review of type of premises was performed by Strathclyde; this has resulted in changes to the number of known premises in 2011-12.

Table 14: Number of fire safety audits, enforcement and prohibition notices with average times - 2009-10 to 2011-12 – Scotland ⁽¹⁾

Type of Premises	Type A audit		Type B audit		Enforcement Notice		Prohibition Notice		Total hours	Percentage of Type A audits	Average time of Type A audit	Average time of Type B audit	Percentage of Type B audits where notices have been issued	Average time of enforcement notices	Average time of prohibition notices
	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours							
2009-10	3,797	14,034.00	2,264	10,793.25	58	299.75	20	126.75	25,253.75	62.6	3.7	4.8	3.4	5.2	6.3
2010-11	4,947	29,137.50	1,797	11,746.50	55	453.00	13	93.50	41,430.50	73.4	5.9	6.5	3.8	8.2	7.2
2011-12	6,829	42,023.00	726	7,945.50	40	267.25	26	144.25	50,380.00	90.4	6.2	10.9	9.1	6.7	5.5

Notes
Hours - are recorded in decimals
Type A and B audits are introduced for statistical reporting - see notes on statistics paragraphs: 6.5.12, 6.5.13
(1) - the previous data has been revised to exclude HMOs - to allow year on year comparison

Table 14a: Number of fire safety audits, enforcement and prohibition notices with average times in 2011-12 - Scotland

Type of Premises	Type A audit		Type B audit		Enforcement Notice		Prohibition Notice		Total hours	Percentage of Type A audits	Average time of Type A audit	Average time of Type B audit	Percentage of Type B audits where notices have been issued	Average time of enforcement notices	Average time of prohibition notices
	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours							
Hospital	190	1,331.75	7	77.75	1	7.75	-	-	1,417.25	96.4	7.0	11.1	14.3	7.8	-
Care home	1,150	7,568.00	136	3,165.00	7	29.50	-	-	10,762.50	89.4	6.6	23.3	5.1	4.2	-
Houses in multiple occupation	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hostel	125	634.25	13	55.50	1	0.50	1	6.00	696.25	90.6	5.1	4.3	15.4	0.5	6.0
Hotels	946	6,264.00	135	1,641.75	13	127.25	5	32.50	8,065.50	87.5	6.6	12.2	13.3	9.8	6.5
Other sleeping accommodation	385	1,717.75	45	295.75	2	2.00	-	-	2,015.50	89.5	4.5	6.6	4.4	1.0	-
Further education	46	253.00	3	24.50	-	-	-	-	277.50	93.9	5.5	8.2	-	-	-
Public building	70	509.75	7	44.00	1	2.50	-	-	556.25	90.9	7.3	6.3	14.3	2.5	-
Licensed premises	878	5,396.00	136	758.00	3	16.50	5	26.00	6,196.50	86.6	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.2
Schools	254	1,806.50	37	217.75	-	-	-	-	2,024.25	87.3	7.1	5.9	-	-	-
Shops	1,568	9,051.25	51	692.50	7	60.00	6	23.50	9,827.25	96.8	5.8	13.6	25.5	8.6	3.9
Other premises open to public	239	1,832.50	21	120.50	2	6.00	3	28.00	1,987.00	91.9	7.7	5.7	23.8	3.0	9.3
Factories or warehouse	263	1,765.25	25	517.25	2	10.25	3	15.00	2,307.75	91.3	6.7	20.7	20.0	5.1	5.0
Offices	436	2,709.00	47	181.25	-	-	1	4.00	2,894.25	90.3	6.2	3.9	2.1	-	4.0
Other workplace	279	1,184.00	63	154.00	1	5.00	2	9.25	1,352.25	81.6	4.2	2.4	4.8	5.0	4.6
Total	6,829	42,023.00	726	7,945.50	40	267.25	26	144.25	50,380.00	90.4	6.2	10.9	9.1	6.7	5.5

Notes
Hours - are recorded in decimals
Type A and B audits are introduced for statistical reporting - see notes on statistics paragraphs: 6.5.12, 6.5.13
^ - The data excludes houses in multiple occupation, please see section 3.3 for more detail

Table 15a: Number and hours of Type A audits in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service

Type of Premises	Number																	
	Central		Dumfries and Galloway		Fife		Grampian		Highlands and Islands		Lothian and Borders ⁽¹⁾		Strathclyde		Tayside		Scotland	
	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours
Hospital	3	9.00	1	6.00	16	96.00	2	27.00	8	39.75	15	39.00	65	792.00	80	323.00	190	1,331.75
Care home	111	318.50	40	182.00	69	268.75	36	215.50	27	94.75	274	869.75	446	4,938.00	147	680.75	1150	7,568.00
Houses in multiple occupation	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hostel	7	23.75	-	-	2	4.75	2	24.50	13	39.25	56	212.00	23	220.00	22	110.00	125	634.25
Hotels	155	663.50	11	56.00	26	99.00	24	185.25	63	218.00	199	666.75	257	3,343.00	211	1,032.50	946	6,264.00
Other sleeping accommodation	14	48.25	6	31.00	10	39.00	-	-	-	-	84	231.50	104	564.00	167	804.00	385	1,717.75
Further education	1	5.25	-	-	-	-	1	4.50	-	-	16	49.00	24	178.00	4	16.25	46	253.00
Public building	8	28.50	-	-	-	-	1	4.00	-	-	23	81.75	20	315.00	18	80.50	70	509.75
Licensed premises	60	120.25	-	-	7	28.75	3	12.50	-	-	161	514.00	357	3,516.00	290	1,204.50	878	5,396.00
Schools	11	40.50	1	7.00	4	15.25	4	22.00	1	1.75	84	331.50	107	1,213.00	42	175.50	254	1,806.50
Shops	70	161.75	2	13.00	201	400.75	2	13.50	5	13.50	107	307.00	1132	7,914.00	49	227.75	1568	9,051.25
Other premises open to public	13	48.75	3	14.00	5	19.75	3	15.00	4	13.00	72	253.00	115	1,364.00	24	105.00	239	1,832.50
Factories or warehouse	16	48.00	7	41.00	11	44.25	1	8.00	-	-	60	174.50	149	1,374.00	19	75.50	263	1,765.25
Offices	22	76.50	2	11.00	2	5.50	3	21.00	-	-	101	305.75	295	2,250.00	11	39.25	436	2,709.00
Other workplace	7	18.50	4	19.00	3	4.00	1	8.50	-	-	162	302.25	77	728.00	25	103.75	279	1,184.00
Total	498	1,611.00	77	380.00	356	1,025.75	83	561.25	121	420.00	1414	4,337.75	3171	28,709.00	1109	4,978.25	6829	42,023.00

Table 15b: Number and hours of Type B audits in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service

Type of Premises	Number																	
	Central		Dumfries and Galloway		Fife		Grampian		Highlands and Islands		Lothian and Borders ⁽¹⁾		Strathclyde		Tayside		Scotland	
	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours
Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10.50	-	-	4	17.25	2	50.00	-	-	7	77.75
Care home	2	8.50	25	157.00	4	37.25	11	99.50	4	23.00	37	104.50	41	2,654.00	12	81.25	136	3,165.00
Houses in multiple occupation	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11.75	9	18.75	1	25.00	-	-	13	55.50
Hotels	10	35.00	11	84.00	1	7.50	22	230.00	5	27.50	25	71.50	33	970.00	28	216.25	135	1,641.75
Other sleeping accommodation	2	8.25	3	23.00	-	-	1	35.00	-	-	8	16.00	3	18.00	28	195.50	45	295.75
Further education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24.50	3	24.50
Public building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6.50	3	25.00	2	12.50	7	44.00
Licensed premises	1	3.00	1	17.00	-	-	7	80.00	1	2.75	17	44.50	18	75.00	91	535.75	136	758.00
Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	76.25	10	135.00	1	6.50	37	217.75
Shops	14	27.75	-	-	3	22.50	-	-	1	3.00	5	13.75	19	569.00	9	56.50	51	692.50
Other premises open to public	-	-	1	6.00	1	10.50	-	-	-	-	9	18.50	6	50.00	4	35.50	21	120.50
Factories or warehouse	2	7.50	6	57.00	1	7.25	-	-	1	3.25	4	13.50	10	424.00	1	4.75	25	517.25
Offices	3	14.75	1	7.00	-	-	1	7.50	-	-	30	39.25	8	90.00	4	22.75	47	181.25
Other workplace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	65.00	4	70.00	3	19.00	63	154.00
Total	34	104.75	48	351.00	10	85.00	43	462.50	15	71.25	232	505.25	158	5,155.00	186	1,210.75	726	7,945.50

Notes
 Hours - are recorded in decimals
 Type A and B audits are introduced for statistical reporting - see notes on statistics paragraphs: 6.5.12, 6.5.13
 ^ - The data excludes houses in multiple occupation, please see section 3.3 for more detail
 (1) - Lothian and Borders have reclassified Type A and Type B data for 2011-12, see section 4.10

Table 15c: Number and hours of enforcement notices in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service⁽¹⁾

Type of Premises	Number																	
	Central		Dumfries and Galloway		Fife		Grampian		Highlands and Islands		Lothian and Borders		Strathclyde		Tayside		Scotland	
	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours
Hospital	-	-	-	-	1	7.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7.75
Care home	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	4	20.50	1	1.00	-	-	1	6.00	-	-	7	29.50
Houses in multiple occupation	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.50
Hotels	-	-	-	-	2	14.50	6	68.50	-	-	2	2.00	2	38.25	1	4.00	13	127.25
Other sleeping accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.00	-	-	-	-	2	2.00
Further education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.50	1	2.50
Licensed premises	-	-	1	4.00	-	-	1	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.50	3	16.50
Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shops	-	-	-	-	4	24.00	2	30.00	-	-	-	-	1	6.00	-	-	7	60.00
Other premises open to public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6.00	2	6.00
Factories or warehouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10.25	-	-	2	10.25
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other workplace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.00	-	-	1	5.00
Total	1	2.00	1	4.00	7	46.25	13	129.00	2	1.50	4	4.00	7	65.50	5	15.00	40	267.25

Table 15d: Number and hours of prohibition notices in 2011-12 - Fire and Rescue Service⁽²⁾

Type of Premises	Number																	
	Central		Dumfries and Galloway		Fife		Grampian		Highlands and Islands		Lothian and Borders		Strathclyde		Tayside		Scotland	
	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours
Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Care home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houses in multiple occupation	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.00	-	-	-	-	1	6.00
Hotels	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	2	22.50	-	-	1	4.00	1	2.00	-	-	5	32.50
Other sleeping accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Further education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11.00	-	-	-	-	3	12.00	1	3.00	5	26.00
Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shops	2	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.00	-	-	2	9.00	1	4.50	6	23.50
Other premises open to public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	28.00	-	-	3	28.00
Factories or warehouse	-	-	-	-	1	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8.00	-	-	3	15.00
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	1	4.00
Other workplace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9.25	-	-	2	9.25
Total	3	13.00	-	-	1	7.00	3	33.50	1	1.00	3	14.00	13	68.25	2	7.50	26	144.25

Notes

Hours - are recorded in decimals

^ - The data excludes houses in multiple occupation, please see section 3.3 for more detail

(1) - see notes on statistics, paragraph 6.5.14

(2) - see notes on statistics, paragraph 6.5.15

Table 16: Number of alterations notices⁽¹⁾ and prosecutions in 2011-12 – Scotland

Type of Premises	Number					
	Alterations Notices as 31/03/2011	Alterations notices issued in 2011-12	Alterations notices hours in 2011-12	Alterations notice withdrawn	Alterations Notices as 31/03/2012	Prosecutions in 2011-12
Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Care home	-	1	5.00	-	1	-
Houses of multiple occupation	^	^	^	^	^	-
Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels	2	1	8.50	-	3	-
Other sleeping accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Further education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public building	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed premises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schools	2	1	8.00	1	2	-
Shops	2	-	-	-	2	-
Other premises open to public	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories or warehouse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other workplace	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	3	21.50	1	9	-

Notes

Hours - are recorded in decimals

^ - The data excludes houses in multiple occupation, please see section 3.3 for more detail

(1) - see notes on statistics, paragraph 6.5.16

Table 17: Risk level of non-domestic premises audited in 2011-12 - Scotland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Premises						Number
	Well below Average	Below Average	Average	Above Average	Well above Average	Total
Hospital	-	-	84	92	21	197
Care home	3	140	621	496	26	1,286
Hostel	2	3	54	78	1	138
Houses of multiple occupation	^	^	^	^	^	^
Licensed premises	6	298	659	50	1	1,014
Other premises open to public	5	77	164	13	1	260
Other sleeping accommodation	10	47	267	102	4	430
Hotels	3	25	672	366	15	1,081
Shops	92	483	559	479	6	1,619
Further education	1	25	21	2	-	49
Public building	2	21	48	6	-	77
Schools	34	125	109	22	1	291
Factories or warehouse	32	121	123	11	1	288
Offices	89	218	163	11	2	483
Other workplace	61	154	118	8	1	342
Total	340	1,737	3,662	1,736	80	7,555

Notes

^ - The data excludes houses in multiple occupation, please see section 3.3 for more detail

The non-shaded areas represent where the majority of risk levels will be reported for a particular type of premises.

(1) - For Grampian FRS, some audits risks were unable to be classified, for some categories of premises a statistical imputation has been applied to allow these figure to summate to the previous tables. See section 6.3.4

(2) - For Strathclyde FRS, a small number of audit risk categories were unable to be classified, for some categories of premises a statistical imputation has been applied to allow these figure to summate to the previous tables. See section 6.3.4

Table 17a: Percentage of risk level within each non-domestic premise type audited in 2011-12 - Scotland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Premises	Percentage					Total
	Well below Average	Below Average	Average	Above Average	Well above Average	
Hospital	-	-	42.6	46.7	10.7	100.0
Care home	0.2	10.9	48.3	38.6	2.0	100.0
Hostel	1.4	2.2	39.1	56.5	0.7	100.0
Houses of multiple occupation	^	^	^	^	^	^
Licensed premises	0.6	29.4	65.0	4.9	0.1	100.0
Other premises open to public	1.9	29.6	63.1	5.0	0.4	100.0
Other sleeping accommodation	2.3	10.9	62.1	23.7	0.9	100.0
Hotels	0.3	2.3	62.2	33.9	1.4	100.0
Shops	5.7	29.8	34.5	29.6	0.4	100.0
Further education	2.0	51.0	42.9	4.1	-	100.0
Public building	2.6	27.3	62.3	7.8	-	100.0
Schools	11.7	43.0	37.5	7.6	0.3	100.0
Factories or warehouse	11.1	42.0	42.7	3.8	0.3	100.0
Offices	18.4	45.1	33.7	2.3	0.4	100.0
Other workplace	17.8	45.0	34.5	2.3	0.3	100.0
Total	4.5	23.0	48.5	23.0	1.1	100.0

Table 17b: Percentage of risk level within each level for non-domestic premises audited in 2011-12 - Scotland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Premises	Percentage					Total
	Well below Average	Below Average	Average	Above Average	Well above Average	
Hospital	-	-	2.3	5.3	26.3	2.6
Care home	0.9	8.1	17.0	28.6	32.5	17.0
Hostel	0.6	0.2	1.5	4.5	1.3	1.8
Houses of multiple occupation	^	^	^	^	^	^
Licensed premises	1.8	17.1	18.0	2.9	1.3	13.4
Other premises open to public	1.5	4.4	4.5	0.7	1.3	3.4
Other sleeping accommodation	2.9	2.7	7.3	5.9	5.0	5.7
Hotels	0.9	1.4	18.4	21.1	18.8	14.3
Shops	27.1	27.8	15.3	27.6	7.5	21.4
Further education	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.1	-	0.6
Public building	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.0
Schools	10.0	7.2	3.0	1.3	1.3	3.9
Factories or warehouse	9.4	7.0	3.4	0.6	1.3	3.8
Offices	26.2	12.6	4.5	0.6	2.5	6.4
Other workplace	17.9	8.9	3.2	0.5	1.3	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

^ - The data excludes houses in multiple occupation, please see section 3.3 for more detail
 The non-shaded areas represent where the majority of risk levels will be reported for a particular type of premises.

(1) - For Grampian FRS, some audits risks were unable to be classified, for some categories of premises a statistical imputation has been applied to allow these figure to summate to the previous tables. See section 6.3.4

(2) - For Strathclyde FRS, a small number of audit risk categories were unable to be classified, for some categories of premises a statistical imputation has been applied to allow these figures to summate to the previous tables. See section 6.3.4

Table 18: Supplementary tables for houses in multiple occupation – 2011-12

This information is not official statistics, please refer to section 3.3 for explanation

Type of Premises	Central		Dumfries and Galloway		Fife		Grampian		Highlands and Islands		Lothian and Borders		Strathclyde		Tayside		Scotland	
	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited	Known Premises	Audited
Houses in multiple occupation	579	238	49	23	1,160	288	857	43	234	46	7,070	75	15,864	1,308	1,567	679	27,380	2,700

Type of Premises	Central		Dumfries and Galloway		Fife		Grampian		Highlands and Islands		Lothian and Borders		Strathclyde ⁽²⁾		Tayside		Scotland	
	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours
Type A audits	227	1,179.50	19	67.00	283	685.75	27	186.50	39	91.00	65	161.50	1,292	4,207.00	395	1,106.50	2,347	7,684.75
Type B audits	11	122.75	4	21.00	5	39.00	16	280.00	7	18.25	10	23.25	16	105	284	1037.25	353	1646.50
Enforcement notices	2	6.00	-	-	2	15.00	-	-	1	0.50	4	4.75	-	-	-	-	9	26.25
Prohibition Notices	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	1	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16.50

Type of Premises	Alterations Notices as 31/03/2011	Alterations notices issued in 2011-12	Alterations notices hours in 2011-12	Alterations notice withdrawn	Alterations Notices as 31/03/2012	Prosecutions in 2010-11
	Houses of multiple occupation	2	-	-	-	-

Premises	Well below Average	Below Average	Average	Above Average	Well above Average	Total
Houses of multiple occupation	8	18	1774	893	7	2,700

6. Notes on Statistics used in this bulletin

6.1 Background

6.1.1 This publication includes six topics (stations, equipment, workforce, attacks on FRS personnel, Home Fire Safety Visits and non-domestic fire safety). After the Scottish Government's Data Review for FRS statistics during 2009-10, a programme of data collection has been planned, this year we have been able to include information on Home Fire Safety Visits, stations and equipment. Further details of this data collection programme can be found on the Scottish Government website:

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/sco_tstatcrime/StakeCon/FRSRevPt1

6.2 Revisions and Corrections

6.2.1 Revisions policy

Revisions may still be made and will be handled according to "Scottish Government's [Corporate policy statement on revisions and corrections](#)" with the following clarifications

i) Provisional data is taken from the Incident Recording System (IRS), this is subject to revision due to it being downloaded from an administrative database which is updated throughout the year. This data may be revised in subsequent publications. This only affects Tables 10 to 11a.

ii) Premises known to FRS will fluctuate every year with the opening and closing of non-domestic premises – where a large change has occurred this will be highlighted as a footnote.

6.2.2 During quality assurance of this publication, Central Scotland FRS realised that there was a mis-classification of wholtime operational crew managers and fire fighters. In 2010-11, crew managers were reported as 40 when it should have been 30 and firefighters were reported as 130 instead of 145. This has been updated in the historical data in [Table 3](#).

6.3 Statistical Issues

6.3.1 The statistics in this bulletin are provided by each Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) in a data return to the Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services Division for workforce, Home Fire Safety Visits and non-domestic fire safety. Data for stations and equipment has been supplied by each Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) in a data return to CIPFA (The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy). The Incident Recording System (IRS) provided the data for attacks on FRS personnel, which has been validated by Scotland's FRSs.

6.3.2 To aid with disclosure issues, age ranges of FRS staff are provided in larger bands than the overall Scotland information and are only provided as percentages. ([Table 7b](#)).

6.3.3. Ethnicity and disability statistics have been provided at a Scotland level only and as percentages ([Table 8](#) and [9](#)). To supply these as numbers at FRS level would be disclosive. The total number of FRS personnel injured in attacks has been disclosure controlled where appropriate and only reported nationally ([Table 10](#), [10a](#) and [10b](#)).

6.3.4 Due to a small number of fire audits 1 % for Scotland not being able to be classified into risk levels, a statistical imputation was applied. The methodology is illustrated in the example below: In this case, there were 10 more audits reported in total than there are in the risk bands and so those 10 audits were distributed amongst the risk bands using a percentage distribution adjustment. The figures shown in the 'Shops reported' row are published in the relevant tables. All information was rounded to nearest whole audit.

Premises	Number of Premises Audited	Well Below Average	Below Average	Average	Above Average	Well Above Average	Total
Shops	110	30	30	40	0	0	100
Percentage distribution		30%	30%	40%	0%	0%	
Shops - reported	110	33	33	44	0	0	110

6.3.5 In general, Type B audits can be expected to take more time than Type A (Table 15a and 15b) on some of the categories of premises this is not the case. When this was investigated further The small numbers of audits have contributed to making some of the average times for Type B audits much smaller than expected and in some cases smaller than the average Type A audit for that category of premises.

6.3.6 As explained in [Fire and Rescue Service Statistics 2010-11](#), Strathclyde FRS's fire audit times have tripled from 2009-10 to 2010-11. This has increased the total number of audit hours (including enforcement and prohibition notices) from 2009-10 to 2010-11 by 69%. This has had the effect of increasing the *national* averages for Type A audits, percentage of Type A audits and average time spent on enforcement notices for 2010-11

6.3.7 As explained in section 4.10, Lothian and Borders FRS have reclassified their Type A and Type B audits in 2011-12. This has increased the total number of type A audits – the change has contributed over 10 % to the national total of percentage of type A audits in [Table 14](#) for 2010-11.

6.3.8. The age of FRS personnel was reported as of 31 March 2012.

6.3.9 The retirement age varies depending on occupation held within Scotland's FRS and this is important to understand when comparing staff aged over 50 years old. For FRS personnel who work in a fire fighting capacity i.e. wholtime operational and retained duty system staff, the retirement age depends on the pension scheme that a person was eligible to join. There are two main firefighters' pension schemes in operation which have different retirement ages. The normal age of retirement under the Firefighters' Pension Scheme 1992, is 55, however a firefighter can choose to retire earlier, if aged at least 50 with at least 25 years service. Under the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006, the normal retirement age is 60, however a firefighter can choose to retire before this age when they reach 55 and over.

Control staff and support staff are covered by UK legislation on retirement age. There have been a number of Pension Acts in the last decade that have pre-announced the year when

the increase in the state pension age to more than 65 for both genders will occur. At the moment the Pension Bill 2011 is progressing and it will increase the state pension age for both males and females to 66 by 2018. The law has now been changed so that 65 is now regarded as a 'default' retirement age and workers can request to employers to stay on beyond this age.

For further information on FRS pension scheme:

http://www.sppa.gov.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=429&Itemid=8

6.3.10 The data in some tables may not summate to the total shown, due to the rounding of the data within subcategories.

6.4 Estimated Cost of Data Collection

6.4.1 The estimated cost to Fire and Rescue Services of supplying and validating the data for this bulletin was £5,600. Details of the calculation methodology are available on the Scottish Government Crime and Justice Statistics website at:

www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/costcalculation

6.5 Glossary of terms

Staffing

6.5.1 **Wholetime operational staff** - A person whose main employment is as a firefighter, regardless of the role. These staff tend to be referred to as uniformed operational staff within FRSs.

6.5.2 **Retained duty system (RDS) staff** – A person who is contracted by a FRS to be available at agreed periods of time for fire-fighting duties. This person may have alternative full-time/part-time employment outwith the FRS. Similarly, these staff tend to be referred to as uniformed operational staff within FRSs.

6.5.3 **Control staff** – A person who is employed to work in FRS control centres primarily to answer emergency calls and deal with mobilising, communication and related activities. These staff tend to be referred to as uniformed control staff within FRS.

6.5.4 **Support staff** – A person who works in a non-uniformed capacity, employed within supporting roles within the FRS. For the purposes of this data collection, this includes all posts that are not classified as uniformed.

6.5.5 **Volunteer staff** – A person who volunteers in a fire fighting capacity. A volunteer is not paid a retaining fee and they tend to be volunteers in small rural communities, where the number of incidents are low. For this publication, staff who are in community response units have been included under this category to aid with reporting.

Ethnicity Classifications

6.5.6 **White** – for this publication this includes the white ethnic groups of Scottish, English, Welsh, Northern Ireland, British, Irish, Gypsy/Traveller, Polish and Other White.

6.5.7 **Ethnic Minority** - for this publication this includes Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish, Pakistani British, Indian, Indian Scottish, Indian British, Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish, Bangladeshi British, Chinese, Chinese Scottish, Chinese British, Asian other, African, African Scottish, African British, Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish, Caribbean British, Black, Black

Scottish, Black British, Black other, Mixed or multiple ethnic groups, Arab and any other ethnic group.

6.5.8 Ethnicity Not Stated - for this publication this includes when a person's ethnicity is unknown to the FRS or has been marked as 'Preferred not to say'.

Disability Classification

6.5.9 Disability - A person who has self notified the FRS that they are disabled as per the definition provided in the Equality Act 2010 (EA). The EA 2010 states that a person has a disability for the purposes of this Act if the person has a physical or mental impairment and the impairment has a substantial and long term effect on the person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

Audit Types and Notices

6.5.10 Known Premises – this is the number of premises known to FRSs. This will change year to year as premises may be built, demolished, made vacant or change the activity they are used for. For consistency between FRSs, the Fire Services Emergency Cover Toolkit (FSEC) categories of these premises have been used for this publication.

6.5.11 FSEC Relative Risk - The relative risk score is derived initially using the average fire frequency for the occupancy type. Then each premises score is modified using evidence based scoring techniques which are encoded in the FSEC system and also replicated in the CFOA fire safety audit form⁶. The techniques include for example, event tree analysis which allows quantification of the effects of variables such as fire safety measures. The possible risk levels can vary from occupancy type to occupancy type due to the variation in frequency of societal life risk fire. In addition, the relative risk score can vary from building to building within the same occupancy type due to the circumstances within each building. A full description is included in the *Integrated Risk Management Planning Guidance Note 4*: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/fire/pdf/IRMPguidance4>

6.5.12 Type A Audit – this is a term used for this statistical collection, to help with the reporting of information. A Type A audit is a fire safety audit, the outcome of which is either:

- broadly compliant;
- notification of minor fire safety deficiencies; or
- notification of fire safety deficiencies where no follow up is considered necessary

When a Type A audit is resolved, the audit is considered closed.

6.5.13 Type B Audit - this is a term used for this statistical collection, to help with the reporting of information. This is where the premises did not achieve compliance status after initial inspection by the FRS. These premises required follow up work by the FRS in order to resolve outstanding issues. Once the premises has achieved compliance status then the audit is considered closed.

6.5.14 Enforcement Notice – may be issued after a Type B audit. The FRS issues an enforcement notice which states what steps must be taken to make the premises compliant. This may include changes to the premises or fire safety procedures. There is a time factor involved with this notice.

⁶Revised CFOA Fire Safety Audit and Data Gathering Form www.cfoa.org.uk/download/12188,

6.5.15 **Prohibition Notice** – may be issued after a Type B audit, where the FRS believes that the use of the premises or an activity within the premises is considered as a serious fire risk and it needs to be prohibited. The time factor involved with this notice is dependent on the assessment of this risk, it normally comes into force immediately.

6.5.16 **Alterations Notice** – this notice can be issued by the FRS where it believes an alteration to the premises may compromise fire safety in future. This notice requires that the FRS be notified about any alteration to the premises. Alterations notices can be in place for a much longer period of time than other notices and fire safety audits can be performed on these premises in the meantime.

6.6 Others

6.6.1 The following symbols are used in the tables in this bulletin

- = nil

n/a = not available

* = disclosive

^ not official statistics

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