

Statistical Bulletin

Crime and Justice Series

An Official Statistics Publication for Scotland

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES STATISTICS, SCOTLAND 2012-13

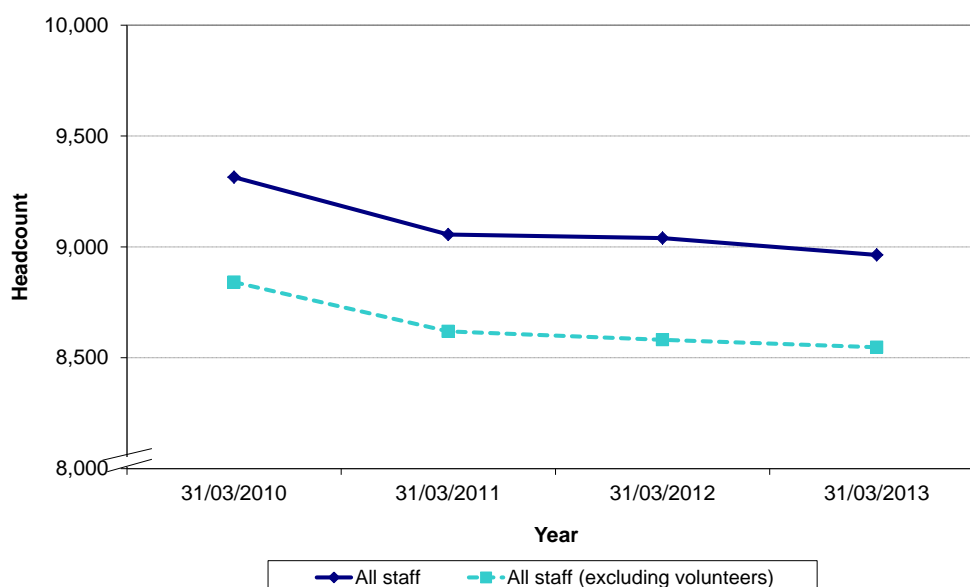
22 August 2013

1. Introduction

This is the fourth year that the Scottish Government has published data on Scotland's 8 Fire and Rescue Services (FRSs). On 1st April 2013, the 8 FRSs of Scotland became the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. The statistics in this publication cover the year immediately preceding the establishment of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. This is the final year that this publication will include statistics at the geographic level of the 8 FRSs.

The publication provides information on workforce, stations and equipment as a snapshot in time collected on 31 March 2013. Information on Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSVs), fire safety, and incidents where attacks on FRSs personnel occurred is provided for the financial year 2012-13.

Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services Headcount – as of 31st of March 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013



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2. Main Points

Workforce

All data are stated as at 31 March 2013:

- The headcount for Fire and Rescue Services staff in Scotland totalled 8,964. This is a decrease in headcount of 0.8 % from 31 March 2012. ([Table 3](#)).
- Overall, 13 % 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 42 % of Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services staff. The next largest age group was staff between 30 and 39 years old at 27 % ([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 2012-13, there were 80 incidents where attacks on Fire and Rescue Service personnel occurred and 4 personnel were injured. This is a decrease of 32 incidents from 2011-12 but an increase of 3 in the number of personnel injured. ([Table 10](#)).

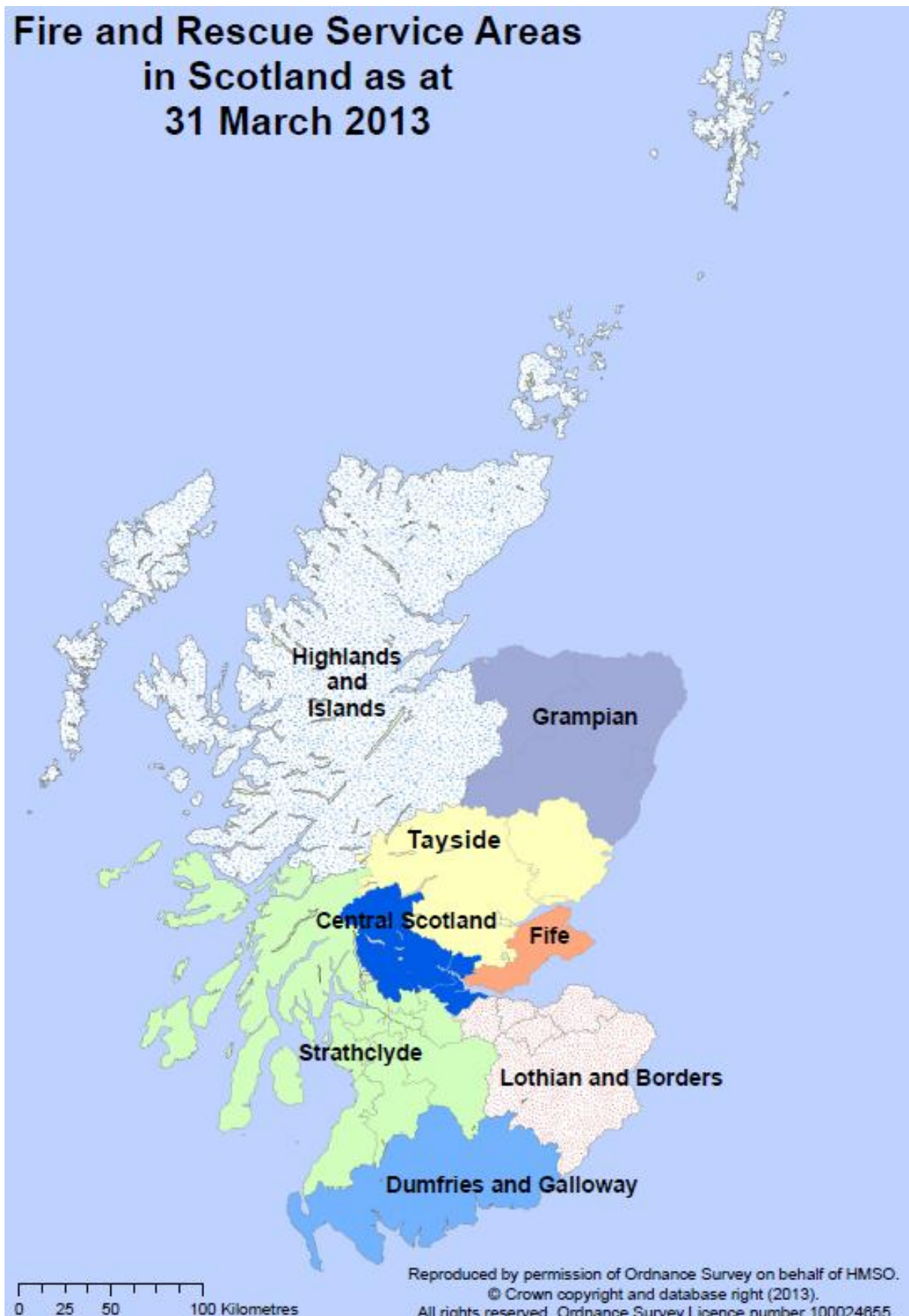
Home Fire Safety Visits

- In 2012-13, there were 56,251 Home Fire Safety Visits performed by Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services – this is approximately 1 visit for every 45 dwellings in Scotland ([Table 12a](#)).

Non-Domestic Fire Safety

- In 2012-13, Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services completed 7,994 fire safety audits. This represents 6 % of known non-domestic premises in Scotland and took 40,728 hours. (Table [13a](#) and [14a](#))
- In Scotland in 2012-13, the highest proportion of type of premises audited was care homes, with 71 % of known care homes were audited ([Table 13a](#)).
- Of the 764 premises that were found to be non-compliant with fire safety legislation on the initial visit, 43 were issued with enforcement notice and 22 with prohibition notices ([Table 14a](#)).
- There were 13 alterations notices in force at the end of 2012-13 ([Table 16](#)).

Fire and Rescue Service Areas in Scotland as at 31 March 2013



3. Changes to data collection and methodology

This is the fourth year that the Scottish Government has published data on Scotland's 8 Fire and Rescue Services (FRSs). On 1st April 2013, the 8 FRSs of Scotland became the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. The statistics in this publication cover the year immediately preceding the establishment of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. This is the final year that this publication will include statistics at the geographic level of the 8 FRSs.

The publication provides information on workforce, stations and equipment as a snapshot in time collected on 31 March 2013. Information on Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSVs), fire safety, and incidents where attacks on FRSs personnel occurred is provided from reports from the financial year 2012-13.

3.1 Changes to Definition of Houses in Multiple Occupation

This publication will include a change of definition of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) in accordance with the recommendations of an investigation into the issue.

In processing the data returns for the 2011-12 publication, an issue around HMO definitions was identified. It became clear that FRSs were reporting different definitions for HMOs within the fire safety collection. In order to understand the issue and find a solution, a statistical investigation was carried out at the beginning of 2013. The results of this can be found at the following link:

[Statistical Investigation into Houses in Multiple Occupation](#)

In this publication information is based on the definition of licensed HMOs in the [Housing \(Scotland\) Act 2006, part 5](#). The reporting of this information has been removed from the non-domestic buildings fire safety audit section and is reported separately in section 4.13.

The data in section 4.13 cannot be compared to previous information in this publication series as the definitions are not aligned. As this is the first year of publishing this information, it will be classified as experimental statistics with the expectation of making it official in the future.

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 primary staffing of these stations. For example, if Wholetime and RDS crew the same station it will be recorded as Wholetime.

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

On the 31st March 2013 there were 359 fire stations in Scotland. Of these, 74 were primarily wholetime crewed, 238 RDS, 43 Volunteer and 4 Day crewed.

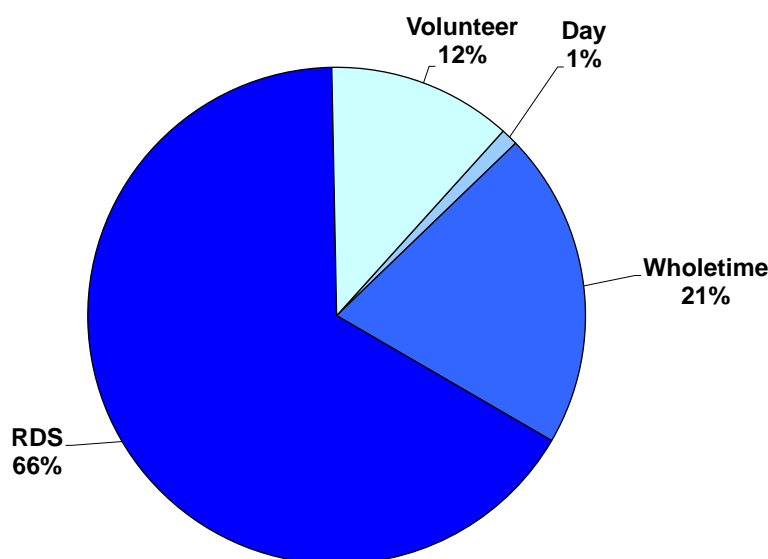
Strathclyde FRS had the highest number of stations with 110, followed by Highland and Islands with 102. These FRSs cover the biggest two geographical areas in Scotland.

Highlands and Islands stations decreased from 115 to 102 during 2012-13, 10 of these stations were volunteer and 3 were RDS.

The majority of stations in Scotland are RDS crewed (66 %), then Wholetime (21 %), Volunteer (12 %) and finally Day (1%) ([Chart 1](#)).

Of the 74 Wholetime stations, the majority are in Strathclyde (51 %) followed by Lothian and Borders (18 %).

Chart 1 – Scotland's Fire Stations by crewing type as at 31 March 2013



4.2. Type of Equipment (Table 2)

Scotland's FRSs had 620 operational vehicles as of the 31 March 2013. There were 449 pumping appliances, constituting 72 % of all operational vehicles. Strathclyde (196), followed by Highlands and Islands (141) had the largest numbers of operational vehicles, which is to be expected as together they have 59 % of the stations in Scotland.

There were 895 non-operational vehicles in Scotland, of which 90 were reserve or training appliances (10 %).

Workforce

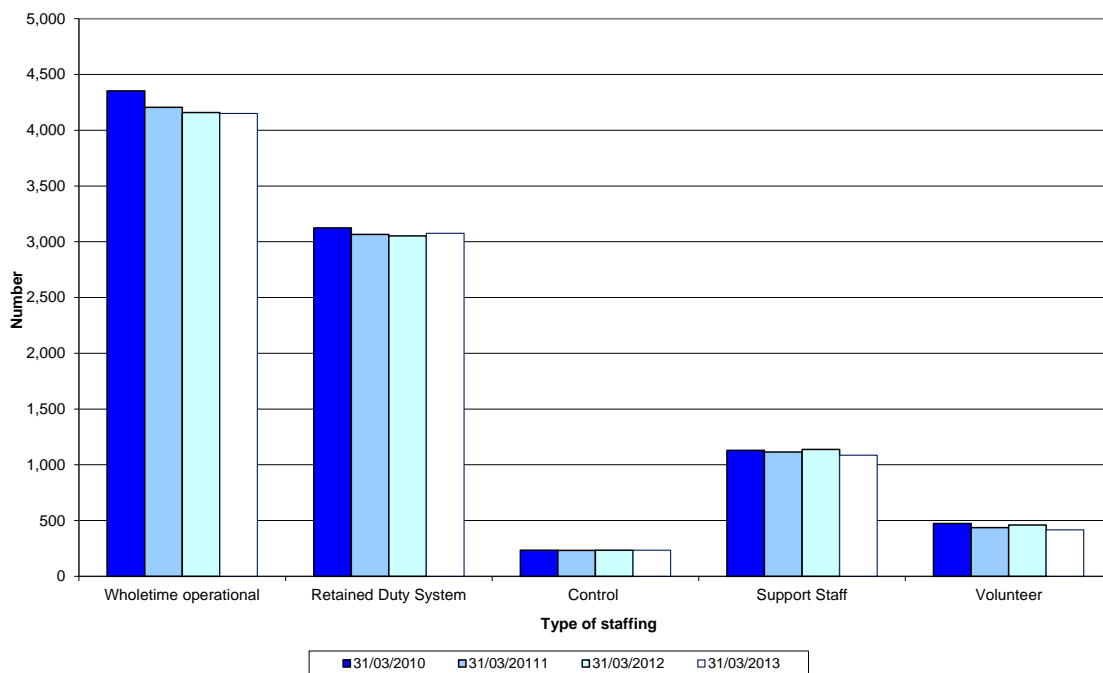
4.3. Number of Staff (Table 3, 3a, 4 and 4a)

Table 3 shows the headcount of staff at FRS level, as of the 31 March 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. The headcount figures do not take into consideration individuals' working hours, but this is supplied in Table 4 for 31 March 2012 and 2013.

The figures for RDS for 2009-10 and 2010-11 have been realigned with the new collection methodology, more information on this can be found in section 6.2.2.

The total headcount of FRS staff (including volunteers) decreased by 76 staff (or 1 %) to 8,964 between 2012 and 2013. The largest decrease was amongst support staff reducing by 51, followed by volunteers by 42 and wholetime operational by 7. (Chart 2). RDS staff numbers increased by 24 between 31 March 2012 and 2013 whilst control staff remained constant at 234.

Chart 2 – Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services Headcount by type of staffing – as of the 31st March of 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013



This is the second year that 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 2012-13 is 8,089.4 FTE against 8,547 headcount. [Table A](#) shows that in the FRS, part-time employment is most prevalent within RDS and support staffing.

FTE staff has decreased by 67.4 (FTE staff) between 2011-12 and 2012-13 - a drop of 1 %, this is the same percentage change as the change in the headcount figures for these 2 years.

Table A – Scotland’s Fire and Rescue Services staffing by Headcount and Full-time equivalent (FTE) – 31 March 2013

Staffing Type	Headcount	FTE
Wholetime operational	4,151	4,151.0
Retained Duty System (RDS)	3,076	2,787.3
Control	234	224.4
Support staff	1,086	926.7
All staff (excluding volunteers) Total	8,547	8,089.4

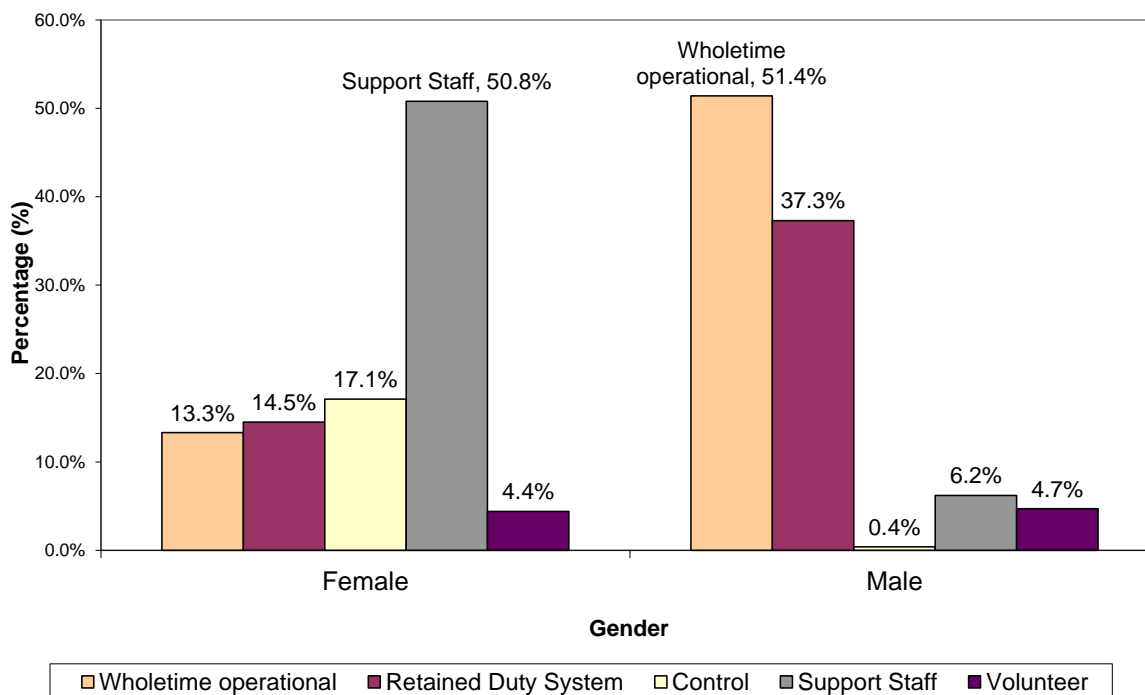
4.4 Gender (Tables [5](#), [5a](#), [5b](#) and [6](#))

In 2012-13 headcount figures, the gender split was 86.7 % male and 13.3 % female.

Of the 1,190 female staff, the majority (51 %) were working in the support staff category. Whereas of the 7,774 male staff, the majority, 51 %, were working as wholetime operational staff ([Chart 3](#)). These majorities have been consistent over the last 4 years of the data collection.

There has been a reduction of female staff overall in Scotland: from 1,240 in 2011-12 to 1,190 in 2012-13 - a decrease of 50 staff (4 %). Over the same period male staff decreased by 26 (0.3%). The majority of the decrease in female staff occurred in the support staff category, which is the largest area of female employment in the FRSs.

Chart 3 – Percentage of staffing type by gender as at 31 March 2013 – Scotland



Note: percentages calculated on headcount

Within the different staffing types in the FRSs as at 31 March 2013, the proportion of females was highest in control rooms at 87 % (203 out of 234) whereas the proportion of males was highest in wholetime operational staffing at 96 % (3,993 out of 4,151). The highest proportions in these staff types for gender have been consistent over the last 4 years of the data collection.

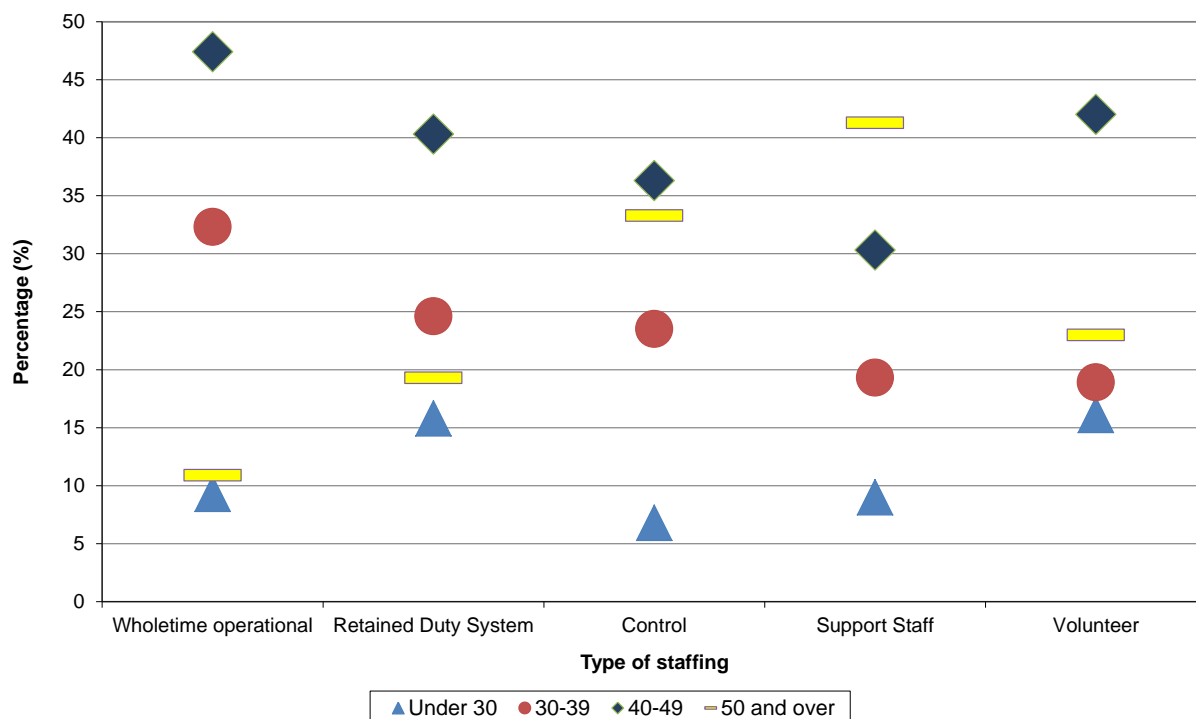
4.5 Age (Tables 7, 7a and 7b)

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 legislation.

The overall figures for Scotland show that 42 % (3,798) of all FRS staff were in the 40-49 age range, with 27 % (2,441) within the 30-39 age range, followed by 19 % (1,671) in the 50 and over age range and finally 12 % (1,054) 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 41 % of staff were 50 years old and over ([Chart 4](#)). As expected, wholetime operational staff had the lowest percentage of staff in the 50 and over age range (11 %), due to retirement arrangements for operational staff.

Chart 4 – Percentage of age range within each type of Fire and Rescue Service staffing as at 31 March 2013



Note: percentages calculated on headcount

4.6 Ethnicity and Disability (Tables [8](#) and [9](#))

As of 31 March 2013, 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.

There were 19.3 % of staff whose ethnic category was recorded as “Not Stated” in this year’s return, a decrease from 25 % in 2011-12.

As of 31 March 2013, 0.6 % of Scotland’s FRS staff were recorded as having a disability. Within the five staffing categories the highest proportion of disabled staff was control staff (2.1%) and the lowest was RDS staff (0.3 %).

Attacks on Fire and Rescue Personnel

4.7 Attacks and Personnel Injured (Tables [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 2012-13, there were 80 incidents recorded where attacks occurred, a decrease of 32 incidents from last year. However, the number of personnel injured in attacks at incidents increased by 3 to a total of 4 in 2012-13.

The most common type of attack in 2012-13 was 'Objects thrown at fire fighters and/or appliances' with 42 incidents. 'Objects thrown' has been consistently the highest type of attack in the 4 years of reporting.

In 2011-12, Scotland's FRSs attended 91,051 incidents, attacks occurred at 0.12 % of these incidents. At the time of this publication, incident information for 2012-13 was not available.

Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV)

Fire prevention is an important part of Scotland's FRSs 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 to carry out 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 (Tables [12](#) and [12a](#))

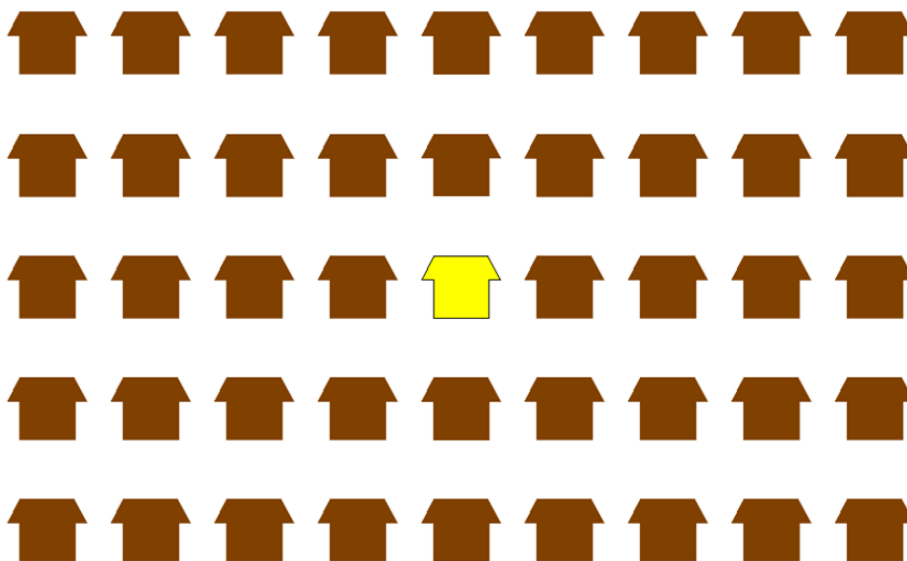
In 2012-13, there were 56,251 HFSVs carried out by Scotland's FRSs. In 2011-12 there were 56,545, there has been a decrease of 1 % between the 2 years.

Of the 56,251 HFSVs in 2012-13, at least one smoke alarm was installed during 46 % of these visits.

The total number of smoke alarms installed in 2012-13 was 44,122. In HFSVs where smoke alarms were installed, the average number of alarms installed was 1.7.

In 2012-13, there were 22 HFSVs carried out for every thousand dwellings in Scotland, or 1 HFSV for every 45 dwellings ([Chart 5](#)).

Chart 5 – Ratio of HFSV to Dwellings in 2012-13



Note: Out of the 45 dwellings, 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 in fire safety policies between FRSs. Each FRS decides which premises to audit each year; these decisions are made using various 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 fourth year of this collection. Due to the variability of FRSs policies, trends over time for individual FRSs are more useful than comparing across the eight FRSs.

All fire safety audits reported in this publication reached a 'compliant'¹ outcome and were closed in 2012-13. Any audits that were still open at the end of the financial year 2012-13 will roll into 2013-14 and 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 (Tables [13](#), [13a](#) and [13b](#))

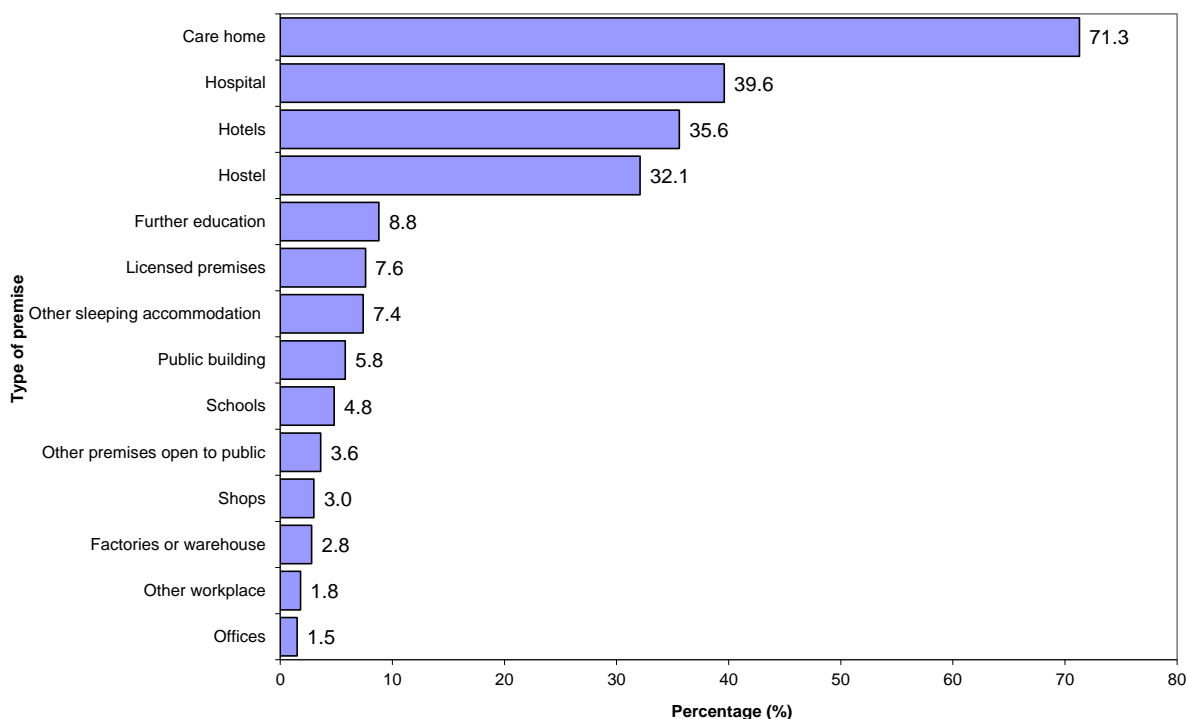
There were 142,822 non-domestic premises known to FRSs in Scotland for 2012-13. This has decreased by 993 premises from 143,815 in 2011-12.

¹ See notes on statistics, paragraph 6.5.12 and 6.5.13

The FRSs audit these premises on the basis of a structured programme depending on their own non-domestic fire safety policy. Six per cent of known non-domestic premises for Scotland were reported as having a completed compliant fire safety audit in 2012-13.

In Scotland, 71.3 % of care homes (1,454) were audited in 2012-13, whereas 1.5 % of offices (389) were audited. ([Chart 6](#))

Chart 6 – Percentage of known non-domestic premises audited in Scotland, 2012-13



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

In this publication, all hours are reported in decimals.

The number of hours completed on audits has decreased from 49,969 in 2011-12 to 40,728 in 2012-13, though the number of overall completed audits had increased by 439 in the same time period. FRSs have explained that these changes were partly due to fire safety policies being more embedded, improvements in training and changes to IT systems.

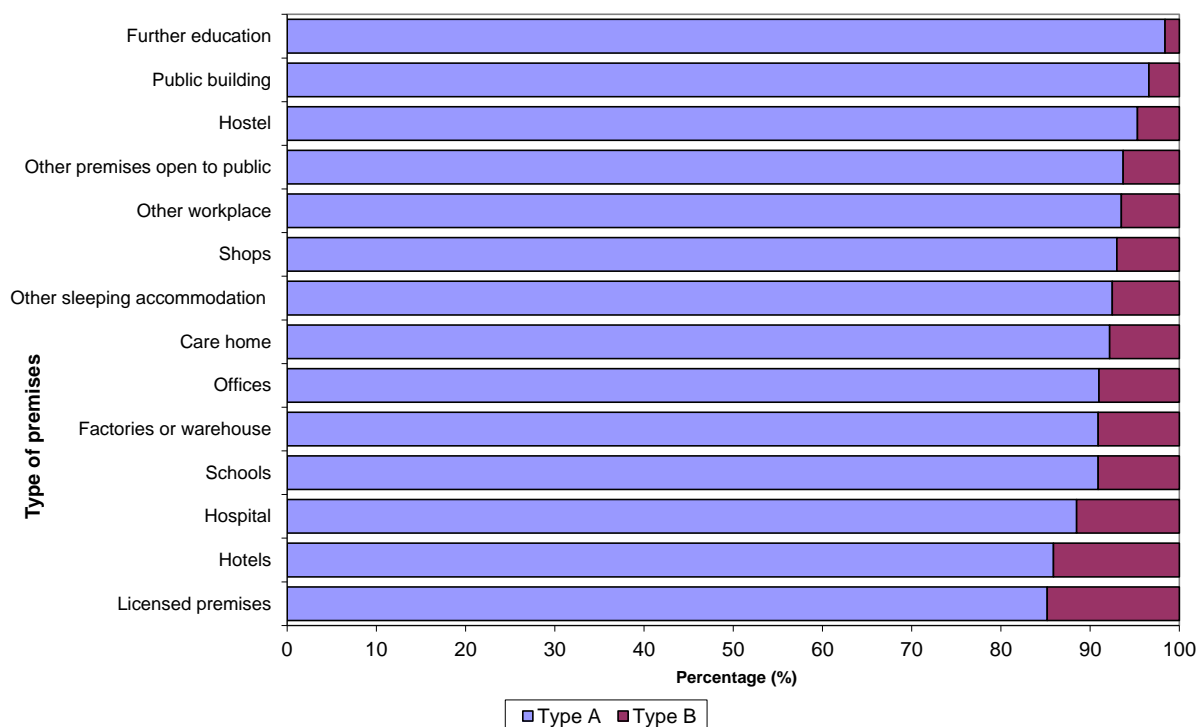
The number of hours completed on enforcement and prohibition notices has decreased from 412 in 2011-12 to 350 in 2012-13.

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.

In 2012-13, there were 7,994 fire safety audits completed; of these, 90 % were Type A and 10 % Type B. Further Education were the premises with the highest percentage of Type A audits (98 %) and the lowest was 'Licensed premises' at 85 % ([Chart 7](#)).

Chart 7 – Percentage of Type A and Type B audits completed in 2012-13 by type of premises – Scotland



In 2012-13, the average time spent on Type A audits over all the types of premises audited was 4.8 hours, whereas a Type B audit took on average 7.5 hours. The premises with the highest average times for Type A audits were 'other premises open to the public' at 7.1 hours, whereas the lowest was for 'other sleeping accommodation' at 3.1 hours.

The highest average times for Type B audits were for 'other sleeping accommodation' at 16.8 hours, whereas the lowest average time was 'further education' at 1.0 hour (there was only 1 further education premises with a Type B audit).

There were 43 enforcement notices issued, with the largest number (19) being issued against hotels. In total, 250.5 hours were spent on enforcement notices across Scotland, with an average of 5.8 hours per premises

There were 22 prohibition notices issued, with the largest number (10) being issued against shops. The total number of hours spent on creating a prohibition notice was 99.75 hours with an average of 4.5 hours per premises.

There were no court appeals brought against enforcement and prohibition notices.

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

During 2012-13, 6 alterations notices were issued by Scotland’s FRSs and with 1 withdrawal of notice. At the end of 2012-13, there were 13 alterations notices in force. There were notices on the following type of properties: 1 on a care homes, 4 on hotels, 2 licensed premises, 2 on schools, 1 on a shop, 1 on a factory/warehouse and 2 on offices.

In 2012-13, 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 (Fire Service Emergency Cover Toolkit) software methodology which provides scientifically-derived, consistent risk levels and is used by all Scotland’s FRSs. 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 generate different risk levels due to the underlying risk calculations. [Table B](#) below shows the risk levels that the premises may achieve², for example, hospitals tend to range from ‘*well above average*’ to ‘*average*’ risk. Using the FSEC methodology, a hospital tends not appear as a ‘*below*’ or ‘*well below average*’ risk i.e. the relative risks of premises should not be occurring in the shaded out areas.

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					
Hotels					
Shops					
Licensed premises					
Other premises open to public					
Other sleeping accommodation					
Further education					
Public building					
Schools					
Factories or warehouse					
Offices					
Other workplace					

Note

Table B has been updated from the 2011-12 publication to correct the shading for 3 categories – please see section 6.2.6 for more detail.

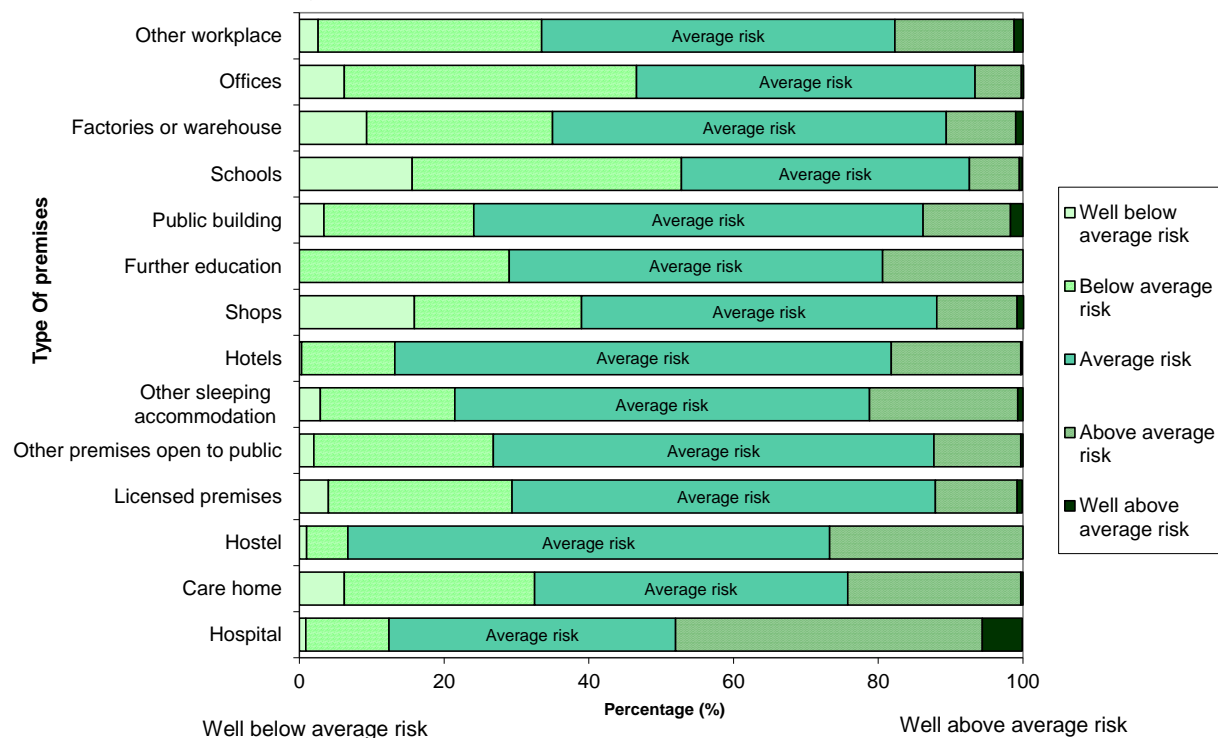
²<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120919132719/http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/developingfuture/integratedriskmanagement/guidancenote/>

[Chart 6](#) shows the percentage of known premises audited in 2012-13. Over 30% of care homes, hospitals, hotels and hostels were audited in 2012-13. From [Table B](#) we can see that these types of premises tend to higher risk levels. Less than 3% of known factories or warehouse, other workplaces and offices were audited in 2012-13. Again from [Table B](#), we can see these premises tend to have lower risk.

In 2012-13, of the 7,994 non-domestic premises audited in Scotland the largest percentage, 55 %, were of ‘average’ risk, 17 % were ‘above average’ and 1 % were ‘well above average’.

[Chart 8](#) shows the percentage of risk within each type of premises audited

Chart 8 – Percentage of risk within type of audited premises in 2012-13 – Scotland



Looking at the percentages of audits within each premises type:

More than 15% of the audits carried out in schools and shops were in the ‘well below average’ risk category. At the other end of the scale, more than 1% of the audits in hospitals, public buildings and other workplaces were classified as ‘well above average’ risk ([Chart 8](#)).

More than 20 % of audits in hospitals, care homes, hostels and other sleeping accommodation were in the ‘above average’ risk category’.

More than 30 % of schools, offices and other workplaces fell into the ‘below average’ risk category.

The premises types which had over 20 % of audits within the 'above average ' or 'well above average' were hospitals, care homes, hostels and other sleeping premises.

In Scotland, 487 premises that were audited had risk levels that fell outside of their expected risk profile. Of these 155 were recorded as 'above average' or 'well above average' risk.

When the data is analysed within the risk categories

Of the 7,994 premises audited, 463 fell within the 'well below average' risk category. The highest proportion of the 463 were shops at 44%. Care homes formed the highest proportion of 'below average' category (21 %).

Over half the premises audited fell in the 'average' risk category (4,359 premises). Hotels, shops and care homes accounted for over 50% of the audit premises within this category (28 %, 15 % and 14 % respectively).

Of the audits carried out in the 'above average' risk category, about 50% fell into two premises types: care homes and hotels (26 % and 24 % respectively).

In the 'well above average' risk category, hospitals formed the largest proportion at 23 %, followed by shops at 21 %.

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

4.13 Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) ([Table 18](#)) (Experimental Statistics)

The definition used for Houses in Multiple Occupation this year is from [Housing \(Scotland\) Act 2006, part 5](#), which defines an HMO as:

“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. The owner of the property should have a licence from the local authority.”

The most current [Housing Statistics for Scotland - Houses in Multiple Occupation](#) web tables for 31st March 2012 show there were 13,356 HMO licenses in force in Scotland on this day.³ of which 64 % were flats or houses.

Non-domestic premises are reported in this publication according to the FSEC categories. However, as discussed, HMOs are reported using a different definition and so will be reported separately. Under the Housing (Scotland) Act most HMO licenses are primarily domestic, however, for the purposes of fire safety legislation only, they are classed as non-domestic. Because fire safety audits in licensed HMOs form a major part of FRSs' fire safety policies, it was felt important that the data should continue to be included in this publication.

³ The 2013 figures were not available at the time of this publication.

The fire safety audit statistical reporting on licensed HMOs is the same as other non-domestic premises, therefore the guidance relating to them is the same in this publication.

Central, Grampian, Highlands and Islands, Strathclyde and Tayside FRSs undertake all fire safety audit work for licensed HMOs. Other FRSs have different partnership arrangements with their local authorities. Some local authorities have arrangements with the FRS whereby local authority HMO enforcement officers, or seconded fire officers working in the department carried out fire safety checks during the licensing inspection of HMOs. Under this arrangement, the FRSs could target resources on complex premises or where there were fire safety infringements. These FRSs may therefore have recorded a smaller number or percentage of fire safety audits in HMOs compared with their counterparts.

In 2012-13, there were 3,412 fire safety audits on licensed HMOs in Scotland. They took 10,384 hours, giving an average audit time for a licensed HMO of 3.0 hours.

There were 3 enforcement notices issued and 4 prohibition notices. At the end of 2012-13, there were 2 alteration notices in force.

5. Appendix of tables

Station

[Table 1: Number of stations in Scotland as of 31 March 2012 and 2013](#)

[Table 1a: Number of stations in Scotland by crewing type as of 31 March 2013](#)

[Table 1b: Percentage of station by crewing type in Scotland as of 31 March 2013](#)

Equipment

[Table 2: Number of FRS vehicles by type as of 31 March 2013 - Fire and Rescue Services](#)

Workforce

[Table 3: Headcount of Fire and Rescue Service Workforce - 2009-10 to 2012-13 – by type of staffing - Scotland](#)

[Table 3a: Headcount of Fire and Rescue Service Workforce as of 31 March 2013 – by type of staffing – Fire and Rescue Service](#)

[Table 4: Full-time Equivalent of Fire and Rescue Service Workforce 2011-12 to 2012-13 – Scotland](#)

[Table 4a: Full-time Equivalent of Fire and Rescue Service Workforce as of 31 March 2013 - by type of staffing – Fire and Rescue Service](#)

[Table 5: Headcount and Percentages of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by gender and type of staffing as of 31 March 2013 – Scotland](#)

[Table 5a: Percentage of Fire and Rescue Services workforce by gender within each type of staffing as of 31 March 2013 - Fire and Rescue Service](#)

[Table 5b: Percentage of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by type of staffing within each gender as of 31 March 2013 - Scotland](#)

[Table 6: Full-time Equivalent and Percentages of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by gender and type of staffing as of 31 March 2013 - Scotland](#)

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Table 1: Number of stations in Scotland as of 31 March 2012 and 2013

Fire and Rescue Service	Number	
	31/03/2012	31/03/2013
Central	17	17
Dumfries and Galloway	18	18
Fife	13	13
Grampian ¹	40	40
Highlands and Islands	115	102
Lothian and Borders	35	35
Strathclyde	110	110
Tayside	24	24
Scotland	372	359

Table 1a: Number of stations in Scotland by crewing type as of 31 March 2013

Fire and Rescue Service	Number				
	Wholetime	Day	RDS	Volunteer	Total
Central	5	-	12	-	17
Dumfries and Galloway	1	-	16	1	18
Fife	5	-	8	-	13
Grampian	5	-	34	1	40
Highlands and Islands	1	-	92	9	102
Lothian and Borders	13	4	18	-	35
Strathclyde	38	-	43	29	110
Tayside	6	-	15	3	24
Scotland	74	4	238	43	359

Table 1b: Percentage of station by crewing type in Scotland as of 31 March 2013

Fire and Rescue Service	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	12.5	-	85.0	2.5	100.0
Highlands and Islands	1.0	-	90.2	8.8	100.0
Lothian and Borders	37.1	11.4	51.4	-	100.0
Strathclyde	34.5	-	39.1	26.4	100.0
Tayside	25.0	-	62.5	12.5	100.0
Scotland	20.6	1.1	66.3	12.0	100.0

Notes:

Data supplied by CIPFA.

1 - Grampian supplied a correction to the 2011-12 CIPFA return. The 2012 figure should have been 40 not 39 - an increase of one Wholetime station.

Table 2: Number of FRS vehicles by type as of 31 March 2013 - Fire and Rescue Services

									Number
	Central	Dumfries and Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Highlands and Islands	Lothian and Borders	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
All Operational									
Pumping Appliances	23	21	20	52	117	50	119	47	449
Combined Aerial and Pumping Appliances	1	2	1	2	-	-	13	3	22
Fire Boats - Firefighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Boats - Other Emergency	1	2	1	-	-	-	17	1	22
Vehicles Primarily for Rescue Work	1	3	2	-	16	3	2	4	31
Small Firefighting Vehicles	-	1	-	-	3	-	26	-	30
Others	9	-	1	-	3	9	7	-	29
Resilience- Urban Search & Rescue (USAR)	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	5
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	1	4	1	11
Resilience - Detection, Identification and Monitoring (DIMs)	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4
Resilience - Decontamination Unit (DeConU)	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	6
Resilience - Chemical Incident Unit (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Operational Total	39	33	28	57	141	67	196	59	620
Non-Operational									
Other Fleet Vehicles (including leased vehicles)	54	21	45	84	60	103	373	65	805
Total Reserve Appliances	2	5	3	5	8	8	18	10	59
Total Training Appliances	2	3	2	4	5	5	8	2	31
Non-Operational Total	58	29	50	93	73	116	399	77	895
Total	97	62	78	150	214	183	595	136	1,515

Notes:

Data supplied by CIPFA

CIPFA have expanded the 'operational' category to include small firefighting vehicles and others. They have replaced 'Appliances primarily for rescue work' with 'Vehicles primarily for rescue work'.

Table 3: Headcount of Fire and Rescue Service Workforce - 2009-10 to 2012-13 – by type of staffing - Scotland

Fire and Rescue Service	Number								
	Central ^(2,3)	Dumfries and Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Highlands and Islands	Lothian and Borders	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
Wholetime operational⁽⁴⁾									
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	244	101	336	309	125	728	1,932	383	4,158
2012-13	238	100	342	299	137	719	1,925	391	4,151
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
2012-13	160	200	116	423	991	300	631	255	3,076
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
2012-13	17	15	21	30	19	32	80	20	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	46	18	40	86	79	161	640	67	1,137
2012-13	46	17	33	83	77	153	623	54	1,086
Volunteer⁽⁵⁾									
2009-10	-	7	-	24	152	-	262	28	473
2010-11	-	6	-	16	133	-	256	26	437
2011-12	-	4	-	27	132	-	270	26	459
2012-13	-	5	-	28	93	-	266	25	417
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
2012-13	461	337	512	863	1,317	1,204	3,525	745	8,964
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
2012-13	461	332	512	835	1,224	1,204	3,259	720	8,547

Notes

Data taken on the 31 March for the financial year eg 31 March 2010 is 2009-10

(1) - Revisions have been made to RDS data for 2009-10 and 2010-11 which will affect the all staff total, please see section 6.2.2.

(2) - In 2010-11, the number of wholetime crew managers and fire fighters for Central FRS were misclassified. Please see section 6.2.4 for the revision.

(3) - In 2011-12, a member of staff was included in wholetime operation rather than support for Central Scotland. This amendment has applied to the 2012-13 publication and does not affect the overall Scotland figures for 2011-12. Please see section 6.2.5 for the revision.

(4) - 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 2012-13 the majority will be reported in Support Staff – see section 6.2.3.

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

Table 3a: Headcount of Fire and Rescue Service Workforce as of 31 March 2013 – by type of staffing – Fire and Rescue Service

	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	2	2	2	2	-	1	4	1	14
Area Manager	2	2	2	3	2	5	14	5	35
Group Manager	4	5	5	9	8	31	80	7	149
Station Manager	14	8	14	16	27	-	45	12	136
Watch Manager	36	17	49	57	19	100	347	55	680
Crew Manager	37	12	56	44	19	118	322	50	658
Firefighter	143	54	214	168	62	464	1,113	261	2,479
Wholetime operational Sub-Total	238	100	342	299	137	719	1,925	391	4,151
Retained Duty System									
Station Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch Manager	16	17	10	40	88	23	54	19	267
Crew Manager	25	35	20	92	179	39	72	46	508
Firefighter	119	148	86	291	724	238	505	190	2,301
Retained Duty System Sub-Total	160	200	116	423	991	300	631	255	3,076
Control									
Group Manager	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4
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	5	4	4	9	13	3	46
Control Operator	8	7	9	18	9	13	50	12	126
Control Sub-Total	17	15	21	30	19	32	80	20	234
Support Staff									
Brigade Manager equivalent	1	-	-	-	1	2	5	-	9
Area Manager equivalent	1	-	1	3	-	2	9	-	16
Group Manager equivalent	6	-	-	7	-	16	11	-	40
Community Fire Safety	3	-	3	4	9	-	44	2	65
Other	35	17	29	69	67	133	554	52	956
Support Staff Sub-Total	46	17	33	83	77	153	623	54	1,086
Volunteer⁽¹⁾									
Station Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch Manager	-	-	-	1	8	-	26	-	35
Crew Manager	-	1	-	2	10	-	24	3	40
Firefighter	-	4	-	25	75	-	216	22	342
Volunteer Sub-Total	-	5	-	28	93	-	266	25	417
All Staff Total	461	337	512	863	1,317	1,204	3,525	745	8,964
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total	461	332	512	835	1,224	1,204	3,259	720	8,547

Notes

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

Table 4: Full-time Equivalent of Fire and Rescue Service Workforce 2011-12 to 2012-13 – Scotland

Fire and Rescue Service	Number								
	Central ⁽¹⁾	Dumfries and Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Highlands and Islands	Lothian and Borders	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
Wholetime operational									
2011-12	244.0	101.0	336.0	309.0	125.0	728.0	1,932.0	383.0	4,158.0
2012-13	238.0	100.0	342.0	299.0	137.0	719.0	1,925.0	391.0	4,151.0
Retained Duty System									
2011-12	121.3	182.5	95.8	368.5	982.8	261.8	579.5	220.5	2,812.5
2012-13	130.0	156.0	97.0	384.5	938.3	273.8	574.3	233.5	2,787.3
Control									
2011-12	17.0	15.0	20.0	25.8	18.0	33.0	73.9	22.0	224.7
2012-13	17.0	15.0	20.0	24.6	18.0	32.0	77.8	20.0	224.4
Support Staff									
2011-12	41.5	18.0	36.8	76.8	74.5	124.3	528.6	61.2	961.6
2012-13	40.3	17.0	30.9	76.9	75.6	116.0	521.0	49.0	926.7
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total									
2011-12	423.8	316.5	488.5	780.1	1,200.3	1,147.0	3,113.9	686.7	8,156.8
2012-13	425.3	288.0	489.9	785.1	1,168.8	1,140.8	3,098.1	693.5	8,089.4

Notes

The data may not summate to the total shown, due to the rounding of the data within subcategories
 Data taken on the 31 March for the financial year eg 31 March 2010 is 2009-10

(1) - In 2011-12, a member of staff was included in wholetime operational category rather than support for Central Scotland. This amendment has applied to the 2012-13 publication and does not affect the overall Scotland figures for 2011-12. Please see section 6.2.5 for the revision.

Table 4a: Full-time Equivalent of Fire and Rescue Service Workforce as of 31 March 2013 - by type of staffing – Fire and Rescue Service

	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	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	1.0	4.0	1.0	14.0
Area Manager	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	14.0	5.0	35.0
Group Manager	4.0	5.0	5.0	9.0	8.0	31.0	80.0	7.0	149.0
Station Manager	14.0	8.0	14.0	16.0	27.0	0.0	45.0	12.0	136.0
Watch Manager	36.0	17.0	49.0	57.0	19.0	100.0	347.0	55.0	680.0
Crew Manager	37.0	12.0	56.0	44.0	19.0	118.0	322.0	50.0	658.0
Firefighter	143.0	54.0	214.0	168.0	62.0	464.0	1,113.0	261.0	2,479.0
Wholetime operational Sub -Total	238.0	100.0	342.0	299.0	137.0	719.0	1,925.0	391.0	4,151.0
Retained Duty System									
Station Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch Manager	14.0	14.5	9.5	38.3	86.3	22.3	51.8	17.5	254.0
Crew Manager	21.3	27.0	16.0	83.5	175.8	36.3	68.0	39.5	467.3
Firefighter	94.8	114.5	71.5	262.8	676.3	215.3	454.5	176.5	2,066.0
Retained Duty System Sub-Total	130.0	156.0	97.0	384.5	938.3	273.8	574.3	233.5	2,787.3
Control									
Group Manager	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	3.0	-	4.0
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	5.0	4.0	4.0	9.0	12.8	3.0	45.8
Control Operator	8.0	7.0	8.0	12.9	8.0	13.0	48.2	12.0	117.1
Control Sub-Total	17.0	15.0	20.0	24.6	18.0	32.0	77.8	20.0	224.4
Support Staff									
Brigade Manager equivalent	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	1.6	5.0	-	8.6
Area Manager equivalent	1.0	-	1.0	3.0	-	2.0	9.0	-	16.0
Group Manager equivalent	6.0	-	-	6.8	-	16.0	11.0	-	39.8
Community Fire Safety	3.0	-	2.3	4.0	9.0	-	42.5	2.0	62.8
Other	29.3	17.0	27.6	63.1	65.6	96.4	453.5	47.0	799.5
Support Staff Sub-Total	40.3	17.0	30.9	76.9	75.6	116.0	521.0	49.0	926.7
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total	425.3	288.0	489.9	785.1	1,168.8	1,140.8	3,098.1	693.5	8,089.4

Notes:

The data may not summate to the total shown, due to the rounding of the data within subcategories

Table 5: Headcount and Percentages of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by gender and type of staffing as of 31 March 2013 – Scotland

	Number			Percentage		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Wholetime operational						
Brigade Manager	1	13	14	7.1	92.9	100.0
Area Manager	-	35	35	-	100.0	100.0
Group Manager	3	146	149	2.0	98.0	100.0
Station Manager	3	133	136	2.2	97.8	100.0
Watch Manager	19	661	680	2.8	97.2	100.0
Crew Manager	24	634	658	3.6	96.4	100.0
Firefighter	108	2,371	2,479	4.4	95.6	100.0
Wholetime operational Sub -Total	158	3,993	4,151	3.8	96.2	100.0
Retained Duty System						
Station Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch Manager	6	261	267	2.2	97.8	100.0
Crew Manager	15	493	508	3.0	97.0	100.0
Firefighter	152	2,149	2,301	6.6	93.4	100.0
Retained Duty System Sub-Total	173	2,903	3,076	5.6	94.4	100.0
Control						
Group Manager	3	1	4	75.0	25.0	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	42	4	46	91.3	8.7	100.0
Control Operator	108	18	126	85.7	14.3	100.0
Control Sub-Total	203	31	234	86.8	13.2	100.0
Support Staff						
Brigade Manager equivalent	3	6	9	33.3	66.7	100.0
Area Manager equivalent	6	10	16	37.5	62.5	100.0
Group Manager equivalent	19	21	40	47.5	52.5	100.0
Community Fire Safety	30	35	65	46.2	53.8	100.0
Other	546	410	956	57.1	42.9	100.0
Support Staff Sub-Total	604	482	1,086	55.6	44.4	100.0
Volunteer ⁽¹⁾						
Station Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch Manager	2	33	35	5.7	94.3	100.0
Crew Manager	2	38	40	5.0	95.0	100.0
Firefighter	48	294	342	14.0	86.0	100.0
Volunteer Sub-Total	52	365	417	12.5	87.5	100.0
All Staff Total	1,190	7,774	8,964	13.3	86.7	100.0
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total	1,138	7,409	8,547	13.3	86.7	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 2013 - 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	3.8	96.2	3.1	96.9	64.7	35.3	63.0	37.0	-	-	11.7	88.3	11.7	88.3
Dumfries and Galloway	8.0	92.0	7.5	92.5	100.0	0.0	64.7	35.3	20.0	80.0	14.8	85.2	14.8	85.2
Fife	3.8	96.2	5.2	94.8	81.0	19.0	60.6	39.4	-	-	10.9	89.1	10.9	89.1
Grampian	3.7	96.3	5.4	94.6	80.0	20.0	50.6	49.4	28.6	71.4	12.5	87.5	12.0	88.0
Highlands and Islands	2.9	97.1	7.4	92.6	89.5	10.5	51.9	48.1	6.5	93.5	10.6	89.4	10.9	89.1
Lothian and Borders	5.8	94.2	5.7	94.3	93.8	6.3	57.5	42.5	-	-	14.7	85.3	14.7	85.3
Strathclyde	2.5	97.5	4.1	95.9	90.0	10.0	55.4	44.6	12.4	87.6	14.9	85.1	15.1	84.9
Tayside	5.9	94.1	3.1	96.9	85.0	15.0	53.7	46.3	16.0	84.0	10.9	89.1	10.7	89.3
Scotland	3.8	96.2	5.6	94.4	86.8	13.2	55.6	44.4	12.5	87.5	13.3	86.7	13.3	86.7

Table 5b: Percentage of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by type of staffing within each gender as of 31 March 2013 – Scotland

Type of Staff	Number			Percentage	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Wholetime operational	158	3,993	4,151	13.3	51.4
Retained Duty System	173	2,903	3,076	14.5	37.3
Control	203	31	234	17.1	0.4
Support Staff	604	482	1,086	50.8	6.2
Volunteer ⁽¹⁾	52	365	417	4.4	4.7
All Staff Total	1,190	7,774	8,964	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 and - type of staffing - as of 31 March 2013 – Scotland

	FTE			Percentage		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Wholetime operational						
Brigade Manager	1.0	13.0	14.0	7.1	92.9	100.0
Area Manager	-	35.0	35.0	-	100.0	100.0
Group Manager	3.0	146.0	149.0	2.0	98.0	100.0
Station Manager	3.0	133.0	136.0	2.2	97.8	100.0
Watch Manager	19.0	661.0	680.0	2.8	97.2	100.0
Crew Manager	24.0	634.0	658.0	3.6	96.4	100.0
Firefighter	108.0	2,371.0	2,479.0	4.4	95.6	100.0
Wholetime operational Sub -Total	158.0	3,993.0	4,151.0	3.8	96.2	100.0
Retained Duty System						
Station Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch Manager	6.0	248.0	254.0	2.4	97.6	100.0
Crew Manager	15.0	452.3	467.3	3.2	96.8	100.0
Firefighter	139.8	1,926.3	2,066.0	6.8	93.2	100.0
Retained Duty System Sub-Total	160.8	2,626.5	2,787.3	5.8	94.2	100.0
Control						
Group Manager	3.0	1.0	4.0	75.0	25.0	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	41.8	4.0	45.8	91.3	8.7	100.0
Control Operator	99.1	18.0	117.1	84.6	15.4	100.0
Control Sub-Total	193.4	31.0	224.4	86.2	13.8	100.0
Support Staff						
Brigade Manager equivalent	3.0	5.6	8.6	34.9	65.1	100.0
Area Manager equivalent	6.0	10.0	16.0	37.5	62.5	100.0
Group Manager equivalent	18.8	21.0	39.8	47.2	52.8	100.0
Community Fire Safety	28.2	34.7	62.8	44.8	55.2	100.0
Other	423.2	376.3	799.5	52.9	47.1	100.0
Support Staff Sub-Total	479.2	447.6	926.7	51.7	48.3	100.0
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total	991.3	7,098.1	8,089.4	12.3	87.7	100.0

Notes:

The data may not summate to the total shown, due to the rounding of the data within subcategories

Table 7: Headcount of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by type of staffing within age ranges as of 31 March 2013 - Scotland

Age range ⁽²⁾	Wholetime operational	Retained Duty System	Control	Support Staff	Volunteer ⁽¹⁾	Number	
						All Staff	All Staff (excluding volunteers)
Under 20	3	25	-	6	25	59	34
20-29	385	460	16	92	42	995	953
30-39	1,341	756	55	210	79	2,441	2,362
40-44	961	619	42	160	84	1,866	1,782
45-49	1,007	622	43	169	91	1,932	1,841
50-54	409	374	43	183	51	1,060	1,009
55-65	45	220	35	256	44	600	556
66 and over	-	-	-	10	1	11	10
Scotland	4,151	3,076	234	1,086	417	8,964	8,547

Table 7a: Percentage of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by type of staffing within age ranges as of 31 March 2013 - Scotland

Age range ⁽²⁾	Wholetime operational	Retained Duty System	Control	Support Staff	Volunteer ⁽¹⁾	Percentage	
						All Staff	All Staff (excluding volunteers)
Under 20	0.1	0.8	-	0.6	6.0	0.7	0.4
20-29	9.3	15.0	6.8	8.5	10.1	11.1	11.2
30-39	32.3	24.6	23.5	19.3	18.9	27.2	27.6
40-44	23.2	20.1	17.9	14.7	20.1	20.8	20.8
45-49	24.3	20.2	18.4	15.6	21.8	21.6	21.5
50-54	9.9	12.2	18.4	16.9	12.2	11.8	11.8
55-65	1.1	7.2	15.0	23.6	10.6	6.7	6.5
66 and over	-	-	-	0.9	0.2	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 range as of 31 March 2013 - 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	6.0	7.3	13.0	6.6	8.3	9.4	9.0	9.3
30-39	32.4	26.0	28.9	30.1	26.3	33.9	32.1	38.9	32.3
40-49	50.4	50.0	52.0	44.8	59.1	47.6	45.9	46.0	47.4
50 and over	2.9	18.0	11.7	12.0	8.0	10.2	12.7	6.1	10.9
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	16.9	9.0	17.2	16.1	12.6	15.7	21.6	17.3	15.8
30-39	25.0	24.5	27.6	23.2	25.8	20.7	23.8	27.1	24.6
40-49	41.9	44.5	40.5	40.0	41.5	42.0	36.5	40.0	40.3
50 and over	16.3	22.0	14.7	20.8	20.1	21.7	18.2	15.7	19.3
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	-	-	13.3	-	-	13.8	-	6.8
30-39	29.4	33.3	14.3	40.0	21.1	9.4	20.0	35.0	23.5
40-49	41.2	26.7	28.6	33.3	31.6	65.6	30.0	35.0	36.3
50 and over	23.5	40.0	57.1	13.3	47.4	25.0	36.3	30.0	33.3
Total Control	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Support Staff									
Under 30	8.7	17.6	18.2	6.0	6.5	5.9	10.3	3.7	9.0
30-39	21.7	17.6	27.3	20.5	18.2	15.7	20.5	9.3	19.3
40-49	26.1	29.4	24.2	24.1	29.9	29.4	31.0	42.6	30.3
50 and over	43.5	35.3	30.3	49.4	45.5	49.0	38.2	44.4	41.3
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	-	80.0	-	82.1	10.8	-	10.5	8.0	16.1
30-39	-	0.0	-	0.0	26.9	-	18.0	24.0	18.9
40-49	-	0.0	-	10.7	36.6	-	48.9	32.0	42.0
50 and over	-	20.0	-	7.1	25.8	-	22.6	36.0	23.0
Total Volunteer	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Staff									
Under 30	14.3	9.2	10.0	16.1	11.3	9.6	11.9	11.1	11.8
30-39	28.6	24.6	27.9	25.1	25.4	27.7	27.2	32.1	27.2
40-49	44.7	43.9	46.7	38.9	42.1	44.4	41.4	43.0	42.4
50 and over	12.4	22.3	15.4	19.8	21.1	18.4	19.5	13.8	18.6
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	14.3	8.1	10.0	13.9	11.4	9.6	12.0	11.3	11.5
30-39	28.6	25.0	27.9	26.0	25.3	27.7	28.0	32.4	27.6
40-49	44.7	44.6	46.7	39.9	42.6	44.4	40.8	43.3	42.4
50 and over	12.4	22.3	15.4	20.2	20.8	18.4	19.2	13.1	18.4
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 2013 - Scotland

Type of Staff	Percentage		
	White	Ethnic Minority	Not stated
Wholetime operational	81.2	0.7	18.0
Retained Duty System	80.9	0.2	18.9
Control	89.7	0.4	9.8
Support Staff	78.4	1.0	20.6
Volunteer ⁽¹⁾	61.4	0.5	38.1
All Staff Total	80.1	0.6	19.3
All Staff (excluding volunteers) Total	81.0	0.6	18.4

Table 9: Percentage of Fire and Rescue Services Workforce by disability as of 31 March 2013 – Scotland

Type of Staff	Percentage
	Disability
Wholetime operational	0.5
Retained Duty System	0.3
Control	2.1
Support Staff	1.5
Volunteer ⁽¹⁾	0.5
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 - 2012-13

Type of attack	Number	
	FRS personnel injured ⁽¹⁾	Number of incidents where attacks occurred
Objects thrown at firefighters/appliances	*	42
Physical abuse	3	5
Verbal abuse	*	29
Harassment	*	2
Other acts of aggression	*	2
Total	4	80

Table 10a: Total number of Fire and Rescue Service personnel injured during attacks at incidents - 2011-12

Type of attack	Number	
	FRS personnel injured ⁽¹⁾	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 10b: Total number of Fire and Rescue Service personnel injured during attacks at incidents – 2010-11

Type of attack	Number	
	FRS personnel injured	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

Notes

(1) - 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 2012-13
- 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	4	3	9	8	-	14	38	4	80
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 2011-12
- 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	2	4	6	6	-	41	45	8	112
Number of incidents attended ^(2,3)	4,584	1,338	4,580	6,664	4,524	18,057	43,753	7,551	91,051
Percentage of incidents where attacks occurred	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.09</i>	-	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.12</i>

Table 11b: 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 ^(2,3)	5,063	1,514	4,740	6,715	4,853	18,545	51,720	8,264	101,414
Percentage of incidents where attacks occurred	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.16</i>	-	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.17</i>

Notes

- (1) - n/a = not available, incident data for 2012-13 was not available at the time of this publication and will be updated in the next publication
- (2) – Incident data 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 2012-13 - Fire and Rescue Service

	Number			Number Smoke alarms installed during HFSV
	HFSV with alarms installed	HFSV - advice only	Total HFSV	
Central	572	798	1,370	848
Dumfries and Galloway	754	261	1,015	953
Fife	2,697	1,713	4,410	5,689
Grampian	564	383	947	886
Highlands and Islands	1,933	2,380	4,313	3,491
Lothian and Borders	5,199	2,187	7,386	8,947
Strathclyde	10,994	10,144	21,138	18,384
Tayside	3,300	12,372	15,672	4,924
Scotland	26,013	30,238	56,251	44,122

Table 12a: Rate of Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV) per thousand dwellings in 2012-13 - Fire and Rescue Service

	Rate		
	Number of HFSV	Dwellings in 2012 ⁽¹⁾	HFSV per 1,000 Dwellings
Central	1,370	135,314	10.1
Dumfries and Galloway	1,015	73,224	13.9
Fife	4,410	170,881	25.8
Grampian	947	266,985	3.5
Highlands and Islands	4,313	148,672	29.0
Lothian and Borders	7,386	450,759	16.4
Strathclyde	21,138	1,071,205	19.7
Tayside	15,672	198,002	79.2
Scotland	56,251	2,515,042	22.4

Notes:

(1) - information from NRS: [Estimates of households and dwellings in Scotland, 2012](#)

Table 13: Percentage of known non-domestic premises audited - 2009-10 to 2012-13 - Scotland

Year	Hospital	Care home	Hostel	Hotels	Other sleeping accommodation	Further education	Public building	Licensed premises	Schools	Shops	<i>Percentage</i>					Total
											Other premises open to public	Factories or warehouse	Offices	Other workplace		
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	
2012-13	39.6	71.3	32.1	35.6	7.4	8.8	5.8	7.6	4.8	3.0	3.6	2.8	1.5	1.8	5.6	

Table 13a: Percentage of known non-domestic premises audited in 2012-13 - Scotland

Type of premises	<i>Percentage</i>		Percentage of known premises audited
	Known premises in 2012-13	Number of premises audited in 2012-13	
Hospital	548	217	39.6
Care home	2,038	1,454	71.3
Hostel	923	296	32.1
Hotels	4,948	1,761	35.6
Other sleeping accommodation	5,621	415	7.4
Further education	704	62	8.8
Public building	1,006	58	5.8
Licensed premises	8,822	670	7.6
Schools	4,810	231	4.8
Shops	42,673	1,294	3.0
Other premises open to public	11,093	399	3.6
Factories or warehouse	14,643	408	2.8
Offices	26,144	389	1.5
Other workplace	18,849	340	1.8
Total	142,822	7,994	5.6

Table 13b: Number of known non-domestic premises audited in 2012-13 - Fire and Rescue Service

Type of Premises	Number																	
	Central		Dumfries and Galloway		Fife		Grampian		Highlands and Islands		Lothian and Borders		Strathclyde ⁽¹⁾		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	7	14	4	32	25	48	12	28	6	88	76	213	58	101	29	548	217
Care home	132	108	110	55	180	105	382	175	188	129	308	153	579	579	159	150	2,038	1,454
Hostel	10	4	37	1	3	1	39	12	160	102	244	130	408	25	22	21	923	296
Hotels	273	155	355	35	208	17	522	93	1,231	418	707	283	1,159	374	493	386	4,948	1,761
Other sleeping accommodation	137	34	150	13	116	3	173	11	306	18	3,442	78	1,092	64	205	194	5,621	415
Further education	4	4	16	-	60	-	54	7	26	1	222	4	306	35	16	11	704	62
Public building	60	9	47	5	68	2	228	7	83	-	317	3	159	21	44	11	1,006	58
Licensed premises	583	77	298	3	403	22	930	10	377	8	2,377	33	3,400	329	454	188	8,822	670
Schools	256	15	148	2	316	3	559	5	276	-	1,076	19	1,647	134	532	53	4,810	231
Shops	2,179	62	1,688	9	3,308	11	4,522	3	2,432	2	5,331	219	18,890	902	4,323	86	42,673	1,294
Other premises open to public	341	21	896	4	442	14	701	9	1,085	7	1,768	40	5,665	193	195	111	11,093	399
Factories or warehouse	511	60	760	10	1,178	3	1,467	5	787	-	1,138	7	7,411	233	1,391	90	14,643	408
Offices	1,179	17	754	1	1,774	14	2,850	12	1,442	4	4,216	21	11,247	280	2,682	40	26,144	389
Other workplace	336	7	994	1	800	2	220	2	364	2	6,777	50	7,945	219	1,413	57	18,849	340
Total	6,025	580	6,267	143	8,888	222	12,695	363	8,785	697	28,011	1,116	60,121	3,446	12,030	1,427	142,822	7,994

Notes:

(1) - In 2012-13, a classification review on care homes was performed by Strathclyde; this has resulted in changes to the number of known care homes in 2012-13.

Table 14: Number of fire safety audits, enforcement and prohibition notices with average times - 2009-10 to 2012-13 – 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							
2009-10	3,797	14,034.00	2,264	10,793.25	58	299.75	20	126.75	25,253.75	62.7	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
2012-13	7,230	34,986.00	764	5,742.25	43	250.50	22	99.75	41,078.50	90.4	4.8	7.5	8.5	5.8	4.5

Table 14a: Number of fire safety audits, enforcement and prohibition notices with average times in 2012-13 - 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	192	843.00	25	390.50	1	7.00	-	-	1,240.50	88.5	4.4	15.6	4.0	7.0	-
Care home	1,340	7,732.50	114	930.50	3	17.50	-	-	8,680.50	92.2	5.8	8.2	2.6	5.8	-
Hostel	282	980.25	14	153.50	-	-	1	3.00	1,136.75	95.3	3.5	11.0	7.1	-	3.0
Hotels	1,513	6,621.75	248	1,502.25	19	138.00	9	26.00	8,288.00	85.9	4.4	6.1	11.3	7.3	2.9
Other sleeping accommodation	384	1,171.75	31	519.75	-	-	-	-	1,691.50	92.5	3.1	16.8	-	-	-
Further education	61	275.00	1	1.00	-	-	-	-	276.00	98.4	4.5	1.0	-	-	-
Public building	56	264.00	2	12.00	-	-	-	-	276.00	96.6	4.7	6.0	-	-	-
Licensed premises	571	2,385.75	99	464.50	4	14.25	2	7.75	2,872.25	85.2	4.2	4.7	6.1	3.6	3.9
Schools	210	1,264.50	21	213.25	3	13.50	-	-	1,491.25	90.9	6.0	10.2	14.3	4.5	-
Shops	1,204	4,889.50	90	620.25	10	48.75	10	63.00	5,621.50	93.0	4.1	6.9	22.2	4.9	6.3
Other premises open to public	374	2,670.25	25	386.50	-	-	-	-	3,056.75	93.7	7.1	15.5	-	-	-
Factories or warehouse	371	2,232.25	37	296.50	1	4.00	-	-	2,532.75	90.9	6.0	8.0	2.7	4.0	-
Offices	354	2,122.50	35	128.25	2	7.50	-	-	2,258.25	91.0	6.0	3.7	5.7	3.8	-
Other workplace	318	1,533.00	22	123.50	-	-	-	-	1,656.50	93.5	4.8	5.6	-	-	-
Total	7,230	34,986.00	764	5,742.25	43	250.50	22	99.75	41,078.50	90.4	4.8	7.5	8.5	5.8	4.5

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

Table 15a: Number and hours of Type A audits in 2012-13 - Fire and Rescue Service

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	7	22.50	4	13.50	25	126.50	4	25.00	6	32.75	74	254.25	43	291.50	29	77.00	192	843.00
Care home	106	315.00	52	146.50	104	425.50	151	657.00	108	588.50	148	846.75	531	4,343.75	140	409.50	1,340	7,732.50
Hostel	4	13.25	1	3.50	1	4.25	9	53.75	95	366.75	129	321.75	22	140.50	21	76.50	282	980.25
Hotels	151	489.00	23	76.75	16	66.00	55	285.50	356	1,473.00	278	849.25	301	2,267.75	333	1,114.50	1,513	6,621.75
Other sleeping accommodation	33	92.25	13	20.25	3	11.50	9	53.25	16	70.25	74	136.75	51	282.50	185	505.00	384	1,171.75
Further education	4	13.50	-	-	-	-	7	30.50	1	4.75	4	4.75	35	190.50	10	31.00	61	275.00
Public building	9	37.50	3	8.50	2	7.25	7	37.50	-	-	3	8.25	21	126.00	11	39.00	56	264.00
Licensed premises	66	102.50	2	6.50	22	59.75	7	33.25	6	20.25	32	103.50	253	1,633.00	183	427.00	571	2,385.75
Schools	14	57.25	2	3.75	3	12.50	3	16.00	-	-	19	58.75	120	953.25	49	163.00	210	1,264.50
Shops	59	120.00	7	22.00	11	36.50	1	2.50	1	2.75	214	520.25	835	3,995.50	76	190.00	1,204	4,889.50
Other premises open to public	21	70.50	4	16.00	14	47.00	8	47.00	6	18.25	38	123.50	178	2,019.50	105	328.50	374	2,670.25
Factories or warehouse	57	174.50	10	26.00	3	7.50	3	14.50	0	0.00	7	28.00	201	1,644.75	90	337.00	371	2,232.25
Offices	15	53.75	1	3.00	14	77.75	9	37.00	4	11.75	21	95.00	261	1,766.25	29	78.00	354	2,122.50
Other workplace	7	23.50	1	2.75	2	8.50	-	-	2	7.50	50	73.00	201	1,232.75	55	185.00	318	1,533.00
Total	553	1,585.00	123	349.00	220	890.50	273	1,292.75	601	2,596.50	1,091	3,423.75	3,053	20,887.50	1,316	3,961.00	7,230	34,986.00

Table 15b: Number and hours of Type B audits in 2012-13 - Fire and Rescue Service

Type of Premises	Number																	
	Central		Dumfries and Galloway		Fife		Grampian		Highlands and Islands		Lothian and Borders		Strathclyde		Tayside		Scotland	
	Number	Hours		Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours	Number	Hours
Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	178.00	-	-	2	10.00	15	202.50	-	-	25	390.50
Care home	2	17.75	3	11.25	1	9.00	24	196.50	21	201.75	5	22.75	48	455.00	10	16.50	114	930.50
Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	41.00	7	70.50	1	2.25	3	39.75	-	-	14	153.50
Hotels	4	18.50	12	41.25	1	14.00	38	283.00	62	519.25	5	21.50	73	510.25	53	94.50	248	1,502.25
Other sleeping accommodation	1	8.50	-	-	-	-	2	21.50	2	29.50	4	19.00	13	417.25	9	24.00	31	519.75
Further education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.00	1	1.00
Public building	-	-	2	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12.00
Licensed premises	11	19.50	1	3.25	-	-	3	22.50	2	15.00	1	5.75	76	386.50	5	12.00	99	464.50
Schools	1	1.75	-	-	-	-	2	30.50	-	-	-	-	14	168.00	4	13.00	21	213.25
Shops	3	3.00	2	6.75	-	-	2	13.50	1	7.50	5	27.50	67	533.00	10	29.00	90	620.25
Other premises open to public	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8.50	1	3.50	2	10.25	15	355.25	6	9.00	25	386.50
Factories or warehouse	3	11.50	-	-	-	-	2	21.50	-	-	-	-	32	263.50	-	-	37	296.50
Offices	2	1.50	-	-	-	-	3	11.00	-	-	-	-	19	104.75	11	11.00	35	128.25
Other workplace	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	21.00	-	-	-	-	18	98.50	2	4.00	22	123.50
Total	27	82.00	20	74.50	2	23.00	90	848.50	96	847.00	25	119.00	393	3,534.25	111	214.00	764	5,742.25

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

Table 15c: Number and hours of enforcement notices in 2012-13 - 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	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7.00
Care home	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9.00	1	2.00	-	-	1	6.50	-	-	3	17.50
Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	31.00	5	12.50	1	9.50	5	85.00	-	-	19	138.00
Other sleeping accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Further education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed premises	1	4.75	-	-	-	-	2	8.00	1	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14.25
Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13.50
Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10.00	2	2.00	-	-	7	36.75	-	-	10	48.75
Other premises open to public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories or warehouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.00	-	-	1	4.00
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	1	5.50	-	-	2	7.50
Other workplace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	4.75	-	-	-	-	17	80.50	9	18.00	1	9.50	15	137.75	-	-	43	250.50

Table 15d: Number and hours of prohibition notices in 2012-13 - 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.00
Hotels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20.00	-	-	4	6.00	-	-	9	26.00
Other sleeping accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Further education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed premises	2	7.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7.75
Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shops	-	-	1	9.00	-	-	1	31.00	-	-	-	-	7	11.00	1	12.00	10	63.00
Other premises open to public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories or warehouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other workplace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	7.75	1	9	-	-	1	31.00	6	23.00	-	-	11	17.00	1	12.00	22	99.75

Notes

Hours - are recorded in decimals

(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 2012-13 – Scotland

Type of Premises	Number					
	Alterations Notices as 31/03/2012 ⁽²⁾	Alterations notices issued in 2012-13	Alterations notices hours in 2012-13	Alterations notice withdrawn	Alterations Notices as 31/03/2013	Prosecutions in 2012-13
Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Care home	1	-	-	-	1	-
Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels	3	2	16.50	1	4	-
Other sleeping accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Further education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public building	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed premises	-	2	13.00	-	2	-
Schools	2	-	-	-	2	-
Shops	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other premises open to public	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories or warehouse	-	1	6.00	-	1	-
Offices	1	1	2.50	-	2	-
Other workplace	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	6	38.00	1	13	-

Notes

(1) - see notes on statistics, paragraph 6.5.16

(2) - In last year's publication the number of alteration notices for shops was 2 as of 31/03/2012. The data has been amended this year to 1, due to an alteration notice withdrawn being omitted from the data return in 2011-12.

Table 17: Risk level of non-domestic premises audited in 2012-13 - Scotland

Premises						Number
	Well below Average	Below Average	Average	Above Average	Well above Average	Total
Hospital	2	25	86	92	12	217
Care home	90	382	630	347	5	1,454
Hostel	3	17	197	79	-	296
Hotels	6	227	1208	316	4	1,761
Shops	206	299	635	143	11	1,294
Licensed premises	27	170	392	76	5	670
Other premises open to public	8	99	243	48	1	399
Other sleeping accommodation	12	77	238	85	3	415
Further education	-	18	32	12	-	62
Public building	2	12	36	7	1	58
Schools	36	86	92	16	1	231
Factories or warehouse	38	105	222	39	4	408
Offices	24	157	182	25	1	389
Other workplace	9	105	166	56	4	340
Total	463	1,779	4,359	1,341	52	7,994

Note

The non-shaded areas represent where the majority of risk levels are expected for a type of premises.

Table 17a: Percentage of risk level within each non-domestic premise type audited in 2012-13 - Scotland

Premises	Percentage					
	Well below Average	Below Average	Average	Above Average	Well above Average	Total
Hospital	0.9	11.5	39.6	42.4	5.5	100.0
Care home	6.2	26.3	43.3	23.9	0.3	100.0
Hostel	1.0	5.7	66.6	26.7	-	100.0
Hotels	0.3	12.9	68.6	17.9	0.2	100.0
Shops	15.9	23.1	49.1	11.1	0.9	100.0
Licensed premises	4.0	25.4	58.5	11.3	0.7	100.0
Other premises open to public	2.0	24.8	60.9	12.0	0.3	100.0
Other sleeping accommodation	2.9	18.6	57.3	20.5	0.7	100.0
Further education	-	29	51.6	19.4	-	100.0
Public building	3.4	20.7	62.1	12.1	1.7	100.0
Schools	15.6	37.2	39.8	6.9	0.4	100.0
Factories or warehouse	9.3	25.7	54.4	9.6	1.0	100.0
Offices	6.2	40.4	46.8	6.4	0.3	100.0
Other workplace	2.6	30.9	48.8	16.5	1.2	100.0
Total	5.8	22.3	54.5	16.8	0.7	100.0

Table 17b: Percentage of risk level within each level for non-domestic premises audited in 2012-13 - Scotland

Premises	Percentage					
	Well below Average	Below Average	Average	Above Average	Well above Average	Total
Hospital	0.4	1.4	2.0	6.9	23.1	2.7
Care home	19.4	21.5	14.5	25.9	9.6	18.2
Hostel	0.6	1.0	4.5	5.9	-	3.7
Hotels	1.3	12.8	27.7	23.6	7.7	22.0
Shops	44.5	16.8	14.6	10.7	21.2	16.2
Licensed premises	5.8	9.6	9.0	5.7	9.6	8.4
Other premises open to public	1.7	5.6	5.6	3.6	1.9	5.0
Other sleeping accommodation	2.6	4.3	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.2
Further education	-	1.0	0.7	0.9	-	0.8
Public building	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.9	0.7
Schools	7.8	4.8	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.9
Factories or warehouse	8.2	5.9	5.1	2.9	7.7	5.1
Offices	5.2	8.8	4.2	1.9	1.9	4.9
Other workplace	1.9	5.9	3.8	4.2	7.7	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note
The non-shaded areas represent where the majority of risk levels are expected for a type of premises.

**Table 18: Licensed Houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) in 2012-13 – Fire and Rescue Service
Experimental statistics**

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	162	120	17	1,155	104	1,088	382	194	123	7,071	92	2,389	1,529	1,852	1,003	14,448	3,412

Type of Premises	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
Type A audits	155	313.00	14	22.75	98	282.25	266	956.50	109	309.25	90	206.75	1,456	5,173.00	421	728.00	2,609	7,991.50
Type B audits	7	35.25	3	7.50	6	40.75	116	1259.00	14	76.50	2	5.25	73	369.25	582	635.00	803	2392.50
Enforcement notices	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17.00
Prohibition Notices	-	-	2	10.50	-	-	2	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22.50

Type of Premises	Number					
	Alterations Notices as 31/03/2012	Alterations notices issued in 2012-13	Alterations notices hours in 2012-13	Alterations notice withdrawn	Alterations Notices as 31/03/2013	Prosecutions in 2012-13
Houses in multiple occupation	2	-	-	-	2	-

Note

Data collected under a new definition of HMOs and should not be compared to previous publication, please see section 3.1

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 fire safety (non-domestic and licensed HMOs)). After the Scottish Government's Data Review for FRS statistics during 2009-10, a programme of data collection was identified to include these topics, details of this data collection programme can be found on the Scottish Government website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/scotstatcrime/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 and the renewal of licensed HMOs– where a large change has occurred this will be highlighted as a footnote.
- iii) Where FRSs have notified us of minor changes to previous information published the overall Scotland trend tables have been amended to reflect the change and caveat the change appropriately. This may cause slight discrepancies with the more detailed tables previously published.

6.2.2 Revision to RDS figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11

In order to facilitate this data exchange between Scottish Government and CIPFA statistics in 2011-12 there has been a change in methodology for 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.

6.2.3 Revision within wholetime operation and support staff

Previously in 2009-10 and 2010-11 publications 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 in 2010-11, 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 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.

6.2.4 During quality assurance of this publication, Central Scotland FRS realised that there was a mis-classification of wholetime 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](#).

6.2.5 During quality assurance of this publication, Central Scotland FRS realised that there had been a mis-classification of a member staff in wholetime operational. In 2011-12, wholetime staff were reported as 245 when it should have been 244 and support staff were reported as 45 instead of 46. This has been updated in the historical data in [Table 3](#)

6.2.6 In the 2011-12 publication, [Table B](#) had the incorrect risk shading for 3 categories: Other sleeping accommodation, Other premises open to the public and Licensed premises. This shading relating to relative risk has been corrected for this year's publication. An erratum has been issued for the 2011-12 publication on 15th August 2012 and the publication will be updated in due course : <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubFireRescue>

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 fire safety (non-domestic and licensed HMOs). 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. Similarly 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 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.

6.3.5 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

6.3.6 As explained in [Fire and Rescue Service Statistics 2011-12](#), Lothian and Borders FRS reclassified their Type A and Type B audits in 2011-12. This 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 2011-12.

6.3.7 As explained in section 3.1, definitions of Houses in Multiple Occupation were investigated at the beginning of 2013. In this year's publication HMOs have been reported using a new definition. These statistics are classified as experimental statistics with a view to making them official in future publications.

6.3.8. The age of FRS personnel was reported as of 31 March 2013.

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 have reached 55.

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. [The Pension Bill 2011](#) 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 £4,100. Details of the calculation methodology are available on the Scottish Government Crime and Justice Statistics website at:

<http://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 (other than HMOs).

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 (Chief Fire Officer Association) fire safety audit form⁴. 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://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120919132719/http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/developingfuture/integratedriskmanagement/guidancenote/>

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.

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.

⁴Revised CFOA Fire Safety Audit and Data Gathering Form www.cfoa.org.uk/download/12188.

6.5.17 House in Multiple Occupation - The definition used for Houses in Multiple Occupation this year is from [Housing \(Scotland\) Act 2006, part 5](#), this defined HMO as:

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. The owner of the property should have a licence from the local authority.

6.6 Others

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

- = nil

n/a = not available

* = disclosive

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