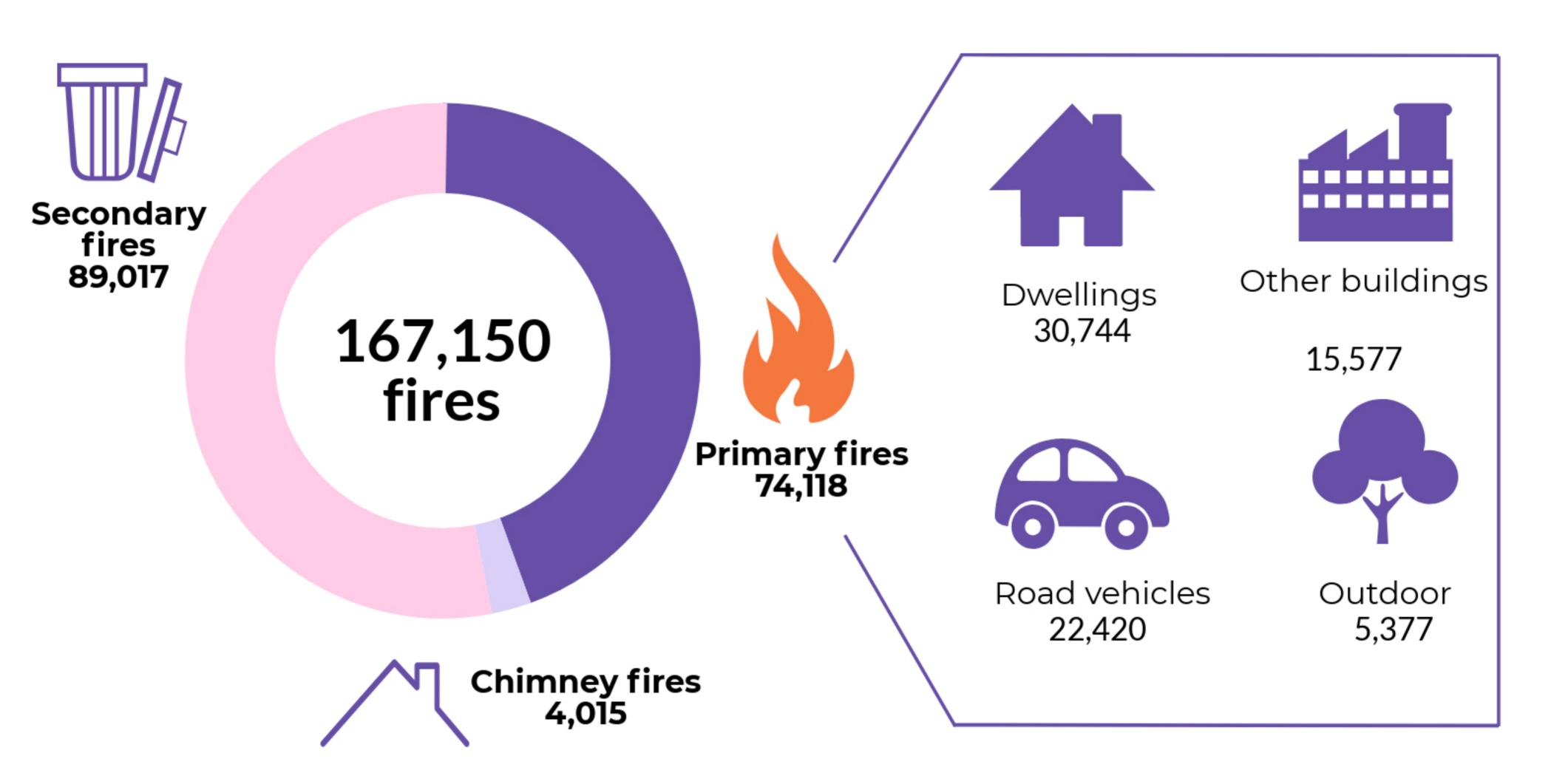
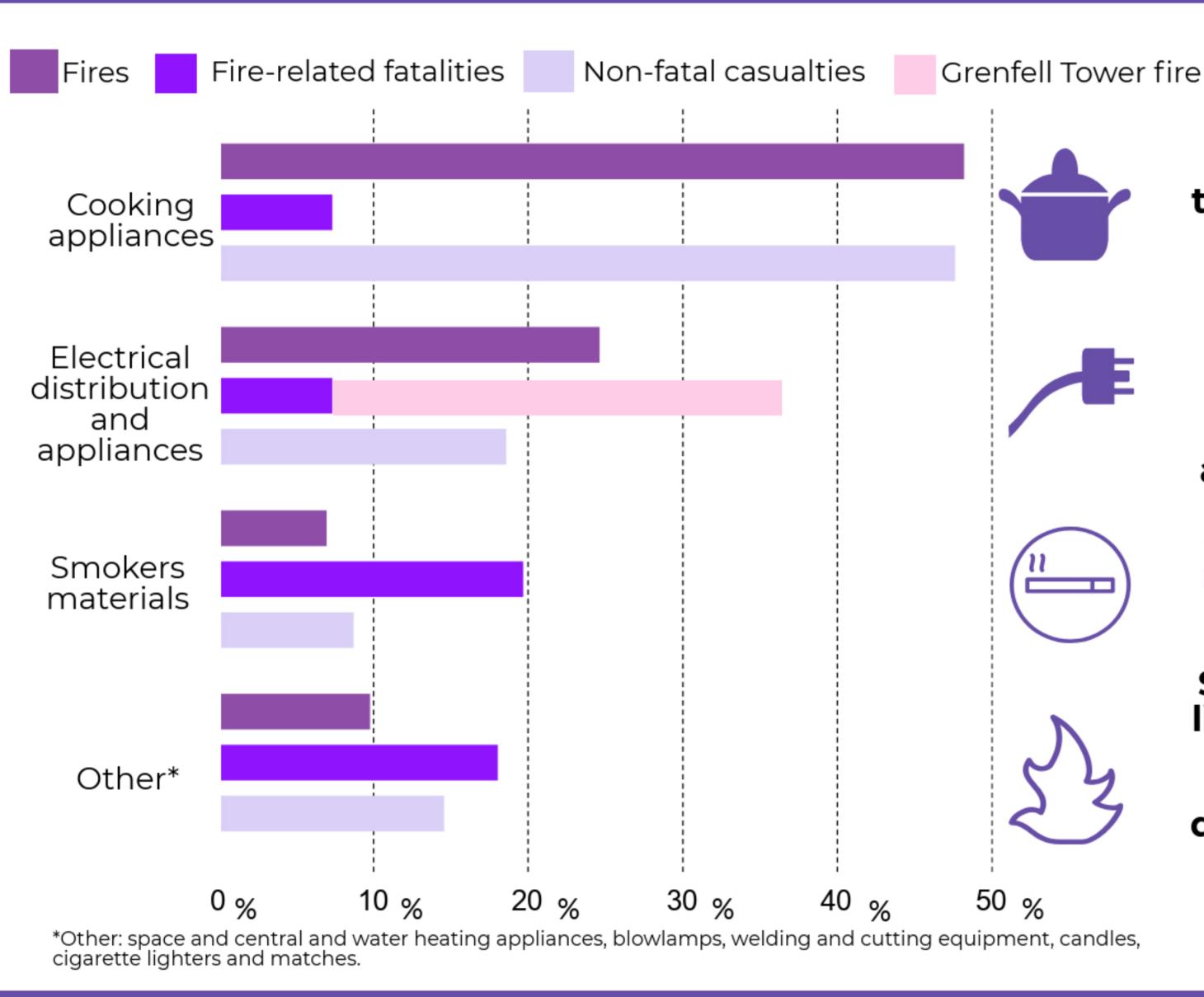
Primary fires comprised 44% of all fires attended by Fire and Rescue Services (FRSs) in 2017/18.



The most common source of ignition for fires aren't those that lead to the most fire-related fatalities

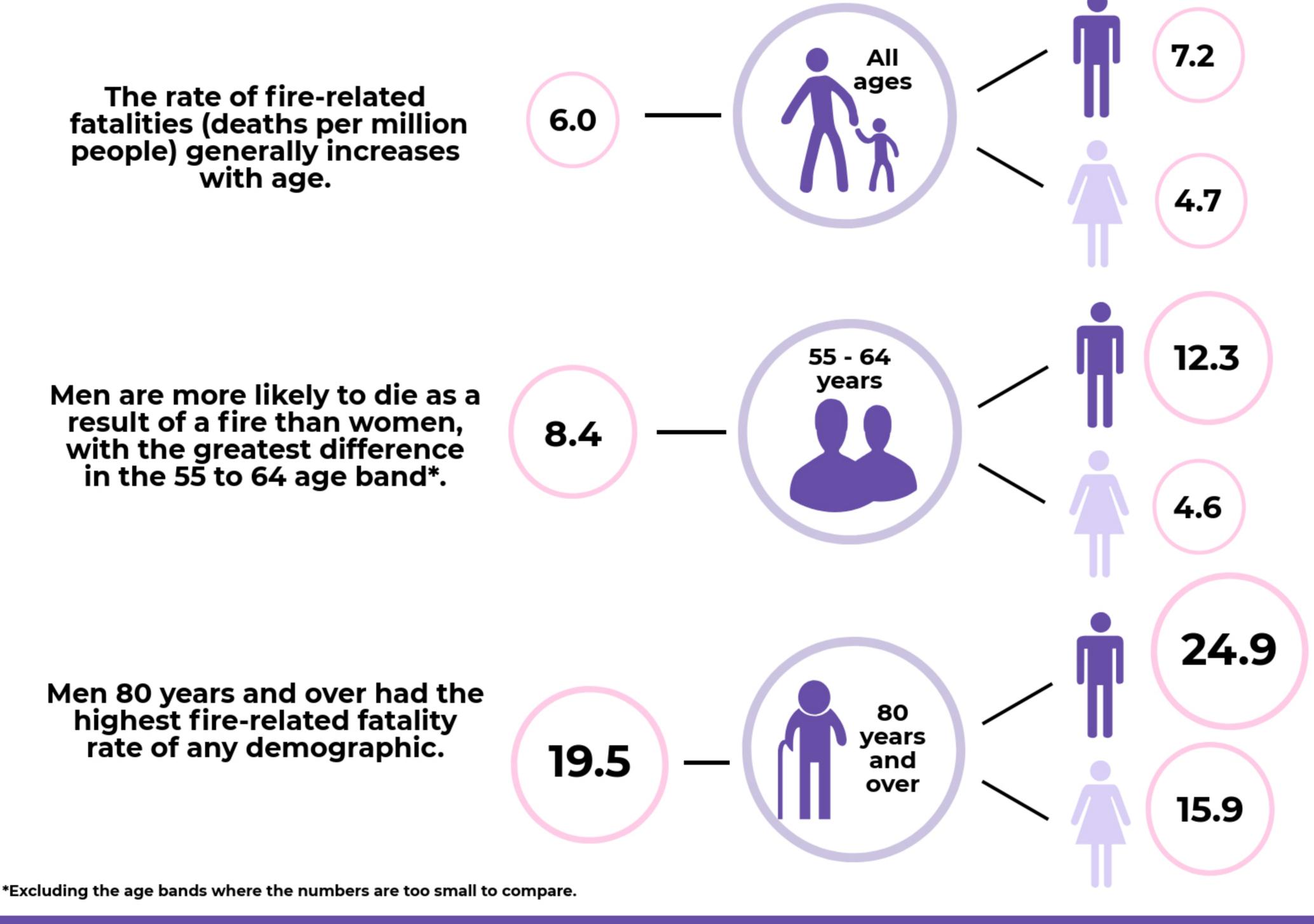


Cooking appliances were the source of ignition in 48% of accidental dwelling fires but only 7% of fire-related fatalities were in fires ignited by cooking appliances.

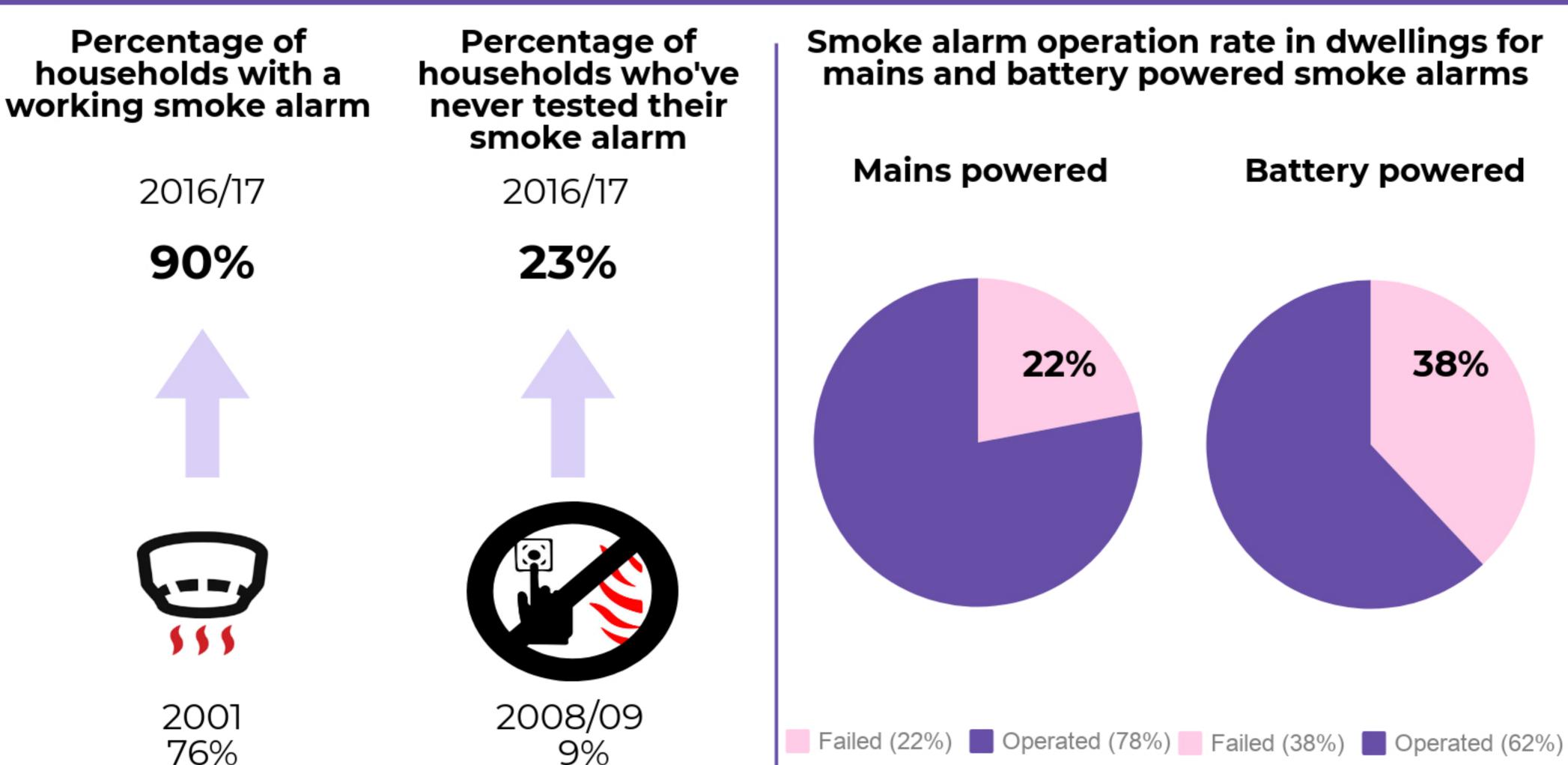
Electrical distribution and appliances were the source of ignition in 37% of accidental dwelling firerelated fatalities due to the **Grenfell Tower fire.**

Smokers' materials (such as lighters, cigarettes, cigars or pipe tobacco) ignited only 7% of accidental dwelling fires yet those fires led to 20% of fire-related fatalities.

The likelihood of dying in a fire is not uniform across age groups or gender



Smoke alarm ownership has risen while mains powered smoke alarms have the lowest failure rate



The percentage of households with a working smoke alarm has increased however the percentage of households who've never tested their smoke alarm has also increased.

Mains powered smoke alarms had a lower failure rate than battery powered smoke alarms in dwellings in 2017/18. These proportions have remained relatively unchanged since 2010/11.

Data comes from the English Housing Survey 2016 to 2017