

Nonresidential Building Fire Trends (2005-2014)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data reported to the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System. Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most currently available information on the U.S. fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

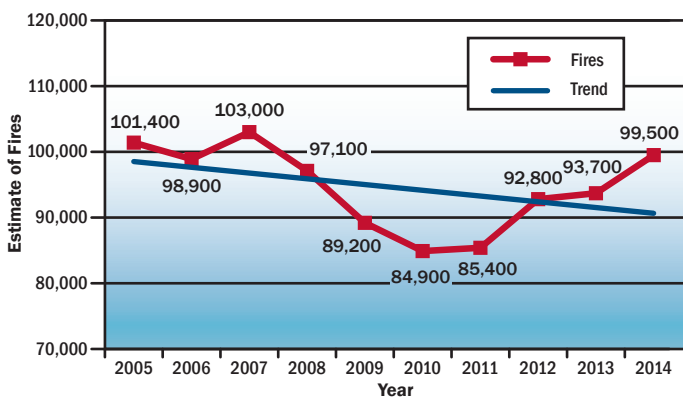
National estimates for nonresidential building fires and losses in 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- Fires: 99,500.
- Deaths: 60.
- Injuries: 1,200.
- Dollar loss: \$2,628,000,000.

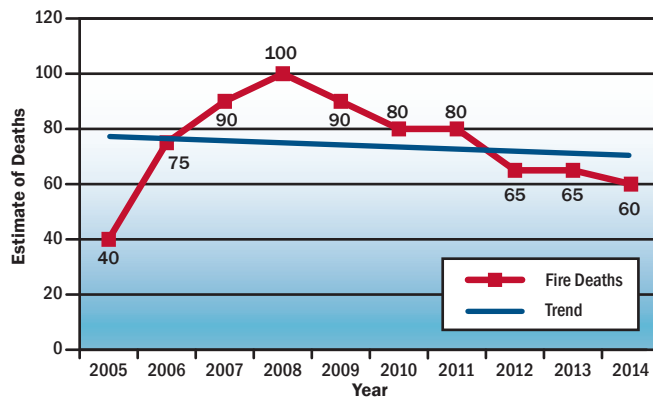
Overall trends for nonresidential building fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

- An 8 percent decrease in fires.
- A 6 percent decrease in deaths.
- A 4 percent decrease in injuries.
- A 16 percent decrease in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2014 value.)

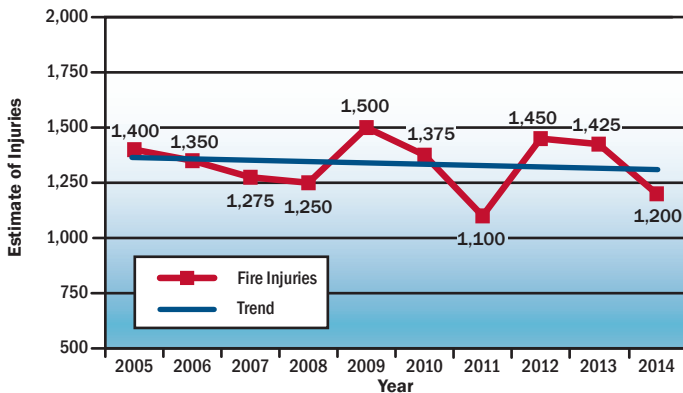
Nonresidential Building Fires



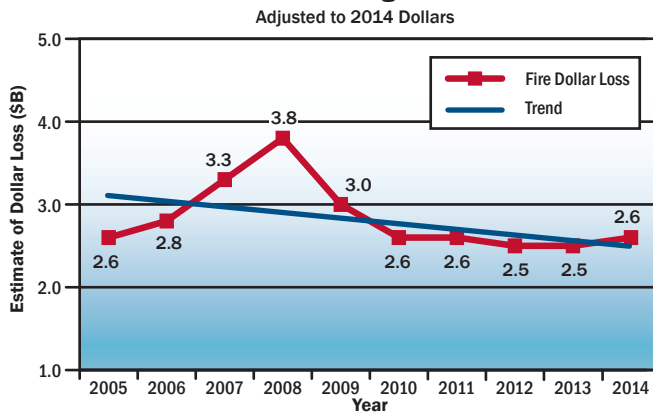
Nonresidential Building Fire Deaths



Nonresidential Building Fire Injuries



Nonresidential Building Fire Dollar Loss



FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security • U.S. Fire Administration

National Fire Data Center • Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727

www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/



Nonresidential Building Fire Causes (2005-2014)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data reported to the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System. Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most currently available information on the U.S. fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

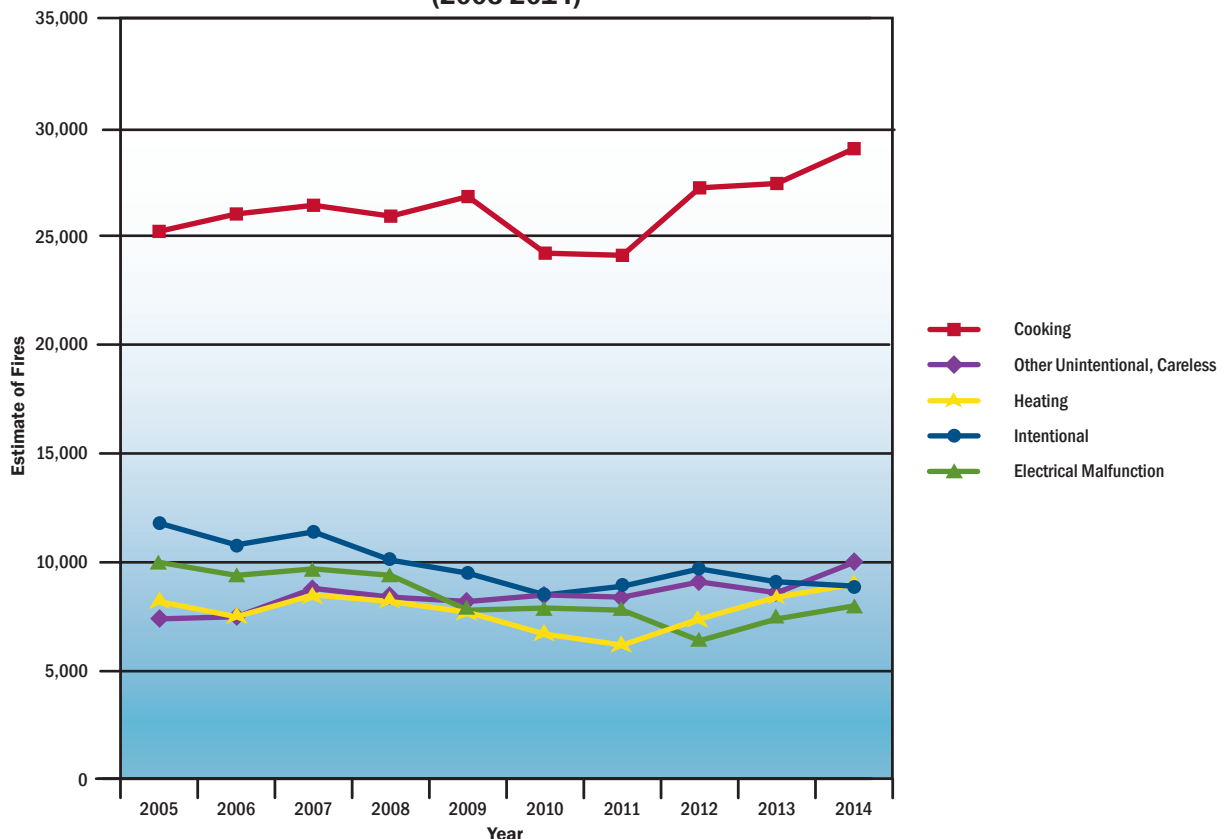
National estimates for the leading reported causes of fires in nonresidential buildings for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

1. Cooking: 29,000 fires.
2. Other unintentional, careless: 10,000 fires.
3. Heating: 9,000 fires.
4. Intentional: 8,800 fires.

Overall trends in the leading fire causes for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

- Cooking as the leading reported cause of nonresidential building fires for the 10-year period.
- A 9 percent increase in nonresidential cooking fires.
- A 24 percent increase in nonresidential other unintentionally or carelessly set fires.
- A 0.7 percent increase in nonresidential heating fires.
- A 25 percent decrease in nonresidential intentionally set fires.

Leading Causes of Nonresidential Building Fires
(2005-2014)



Nonresidential Building Fire Dollar-Loss Causes (2005-2014)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data reported to the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System. Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most currently available information on the U.S. fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

National estimates for the leading reported causes of nonresidential building fire dollar loss for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

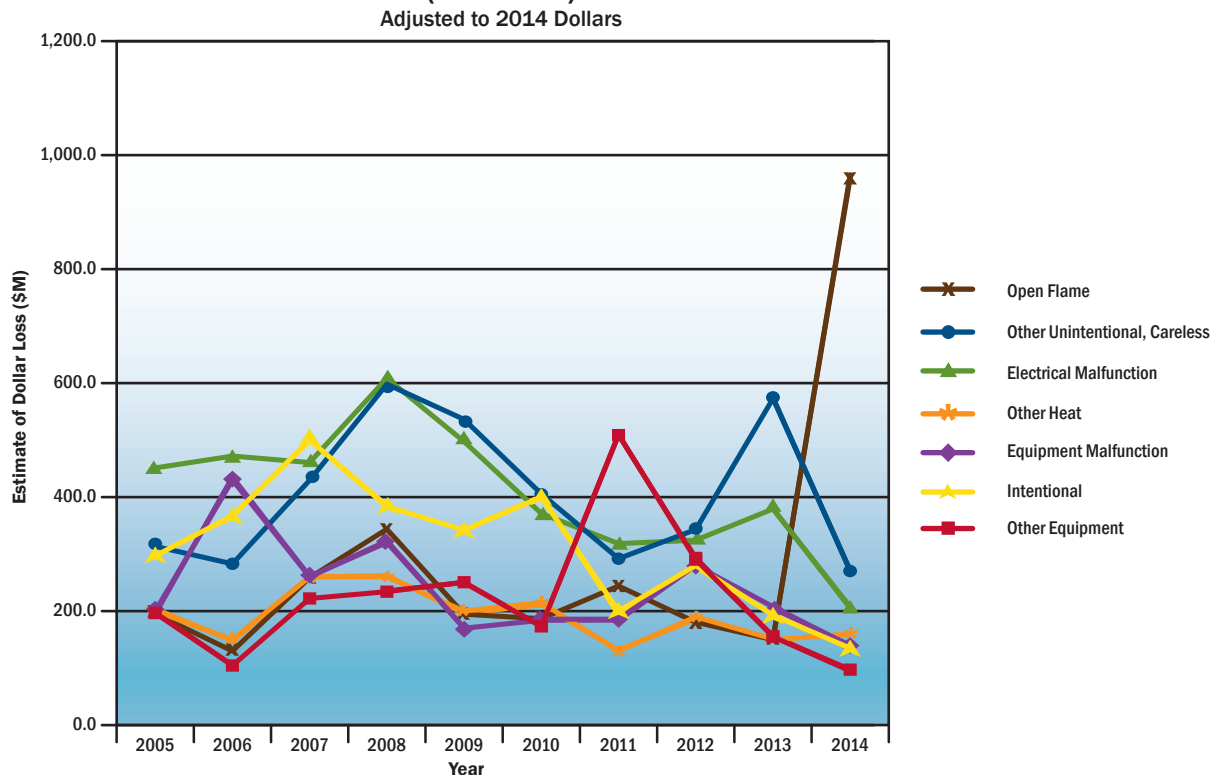
1. Open flame: \$965,700,000.
2. Other unintentional, careless: \$271,800,000.
3. Electrical malfunction: \$207,600,000.

Overall trends in the leading reported causes of fire dollar loss for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

- A 313 percent increase in nonresidential open flame fire dollar loss. In 2014, there was a \$600,000,000 loss to a board of education building in Kentucky. Excluding this large loss, the 10-year trend results in a 27 percent increase in open flame fire dollar loss.
- A 2 percent increase in nonresidential other unintentionally or carelessly set fire dollar loss.
- A 46 percent decrease in nonresidential electrical malfunction fire dollar loss.

Note: The overall constant dollar-loss trends take inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2014 value.

Leading Causes of Nonresidential Building Fire Dollar Loss (2005-2014)



Nonresidential Building Cooking Fire Trends (2005-2014)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data reported to the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most currently available information on the U.S. fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

National estimates for nonresidential building cooking fires and loss for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

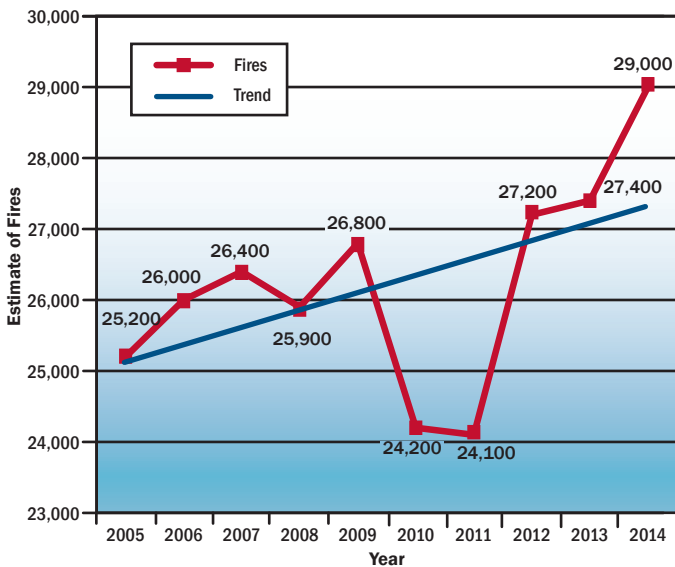
- Fires: 29,000.
- Dollar loss: \$37,400,000.

Overall trends for nonresidential building cooking fires and loss for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

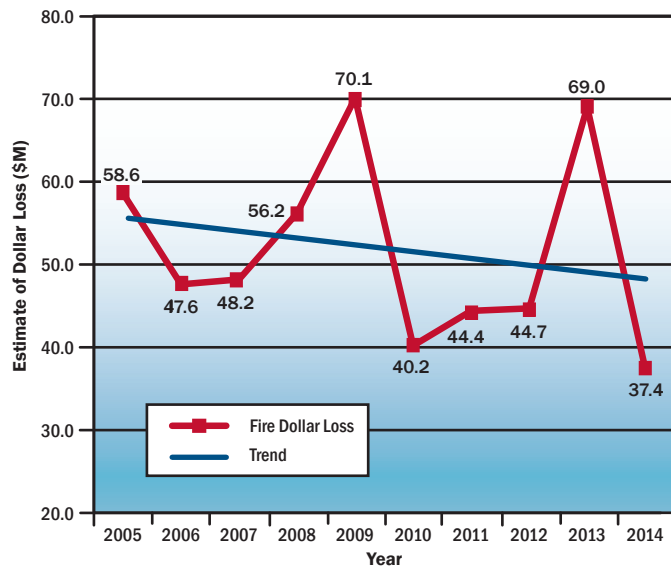
- A 9 percent increase in fires.
- A 12 percent decrease in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2014 value.)

Deaths and injuries by individual causes are not shown, as small numbers of nonresidential building casualties are reported to NFIRS, and a large number of the fires that caused these casualties have insufficient information to determine fire cause.

Nonresidential Building Cooking Fires



Nonresidential Building Cooking Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2014 Dollars



Nonresidential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Trends (2005-2014)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data reported to the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most currently available information on the U.S. fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

National estimates for nonresidential building other unintentional, careless fires and loss for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

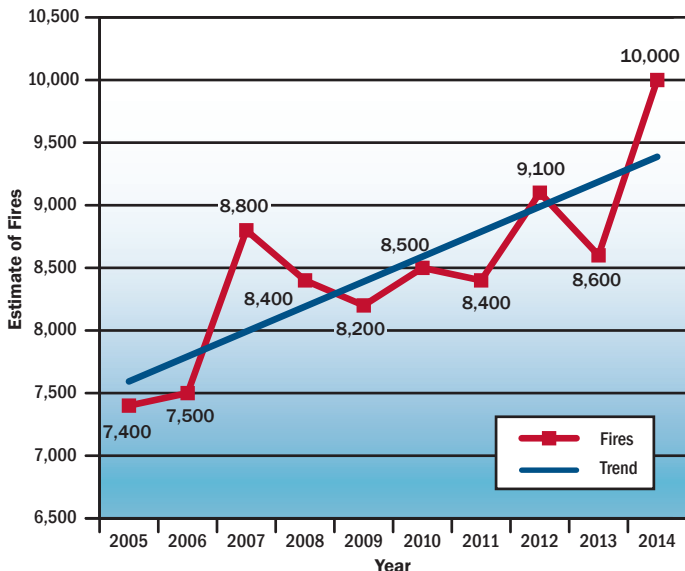
- Fires: 10,000.
- Dollar loss: \$271,800,000.

Overall trends for nonresidential building other unintentional, careless fires and loss for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

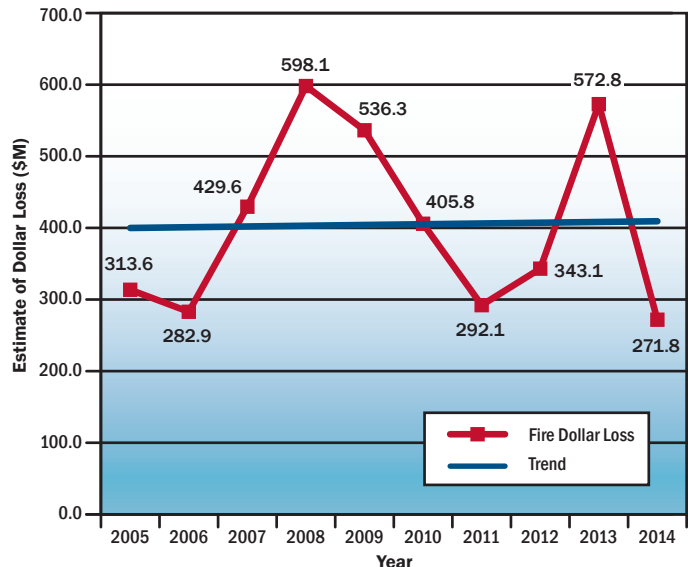
- A 24 percent increase in fires.
- A 2 percent increase in dollar loss. The 2008 dollar-loss peak was caused by a \$50,400,000 Virginia warehouse fire. Additionally, a \$100,000,000 Texas fertilizer plant fire and a \$40,000,000 Wisconsin manufacturing plant fire contributed to the 2013 dollar-loss peak. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2014 value.)

Deaths and injuries by individual causes are not shown, as small numbers of nonresidential building casualties are reported to NFIRS, and a large number of the fires that caused these casualties have insufficient information to determine fire cause.

Nonresidential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fires



Nonresidential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2014 Dollars



Nonresidential Building Heating Fire Trends (2005-2014)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data reported to the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most currently available information on the U.S. fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

National estimates for nonresidential building heating fires and loss for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

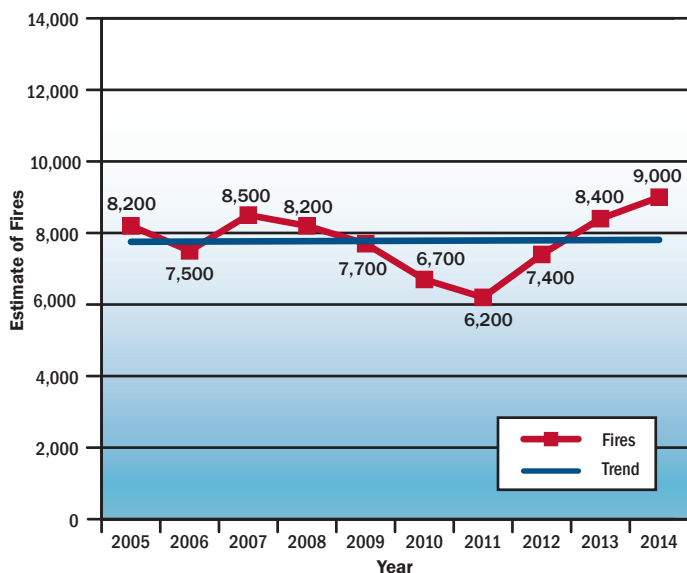
- Fires: 9,000.
- Dollar loss: \$141,700,000.

Overall trends for nonresidential building heating fires and loss for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

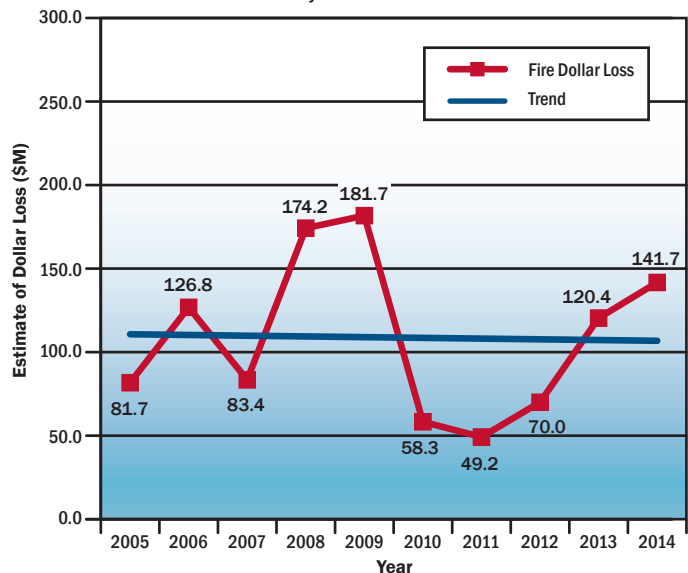
- A 0.7 percent increase in fires.
- A 3 percent decrease in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2014 value.)

Deaths and injuries by individual causes are not shown, as small numbers of nonresidential building casualties are reported to NFIRS, and a large number of the fires that caused these casualties have insufficient information to determine fire cause.

Nonresidential Building Heating Fires



Nonresidential Building Heating Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2014 Dollars



Nonresidential Building Intentional Fire Trends (2005-2014)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data reported to the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most currently available information on the U.S. fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

National estimates for nonresidential building intentional fires and loss for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

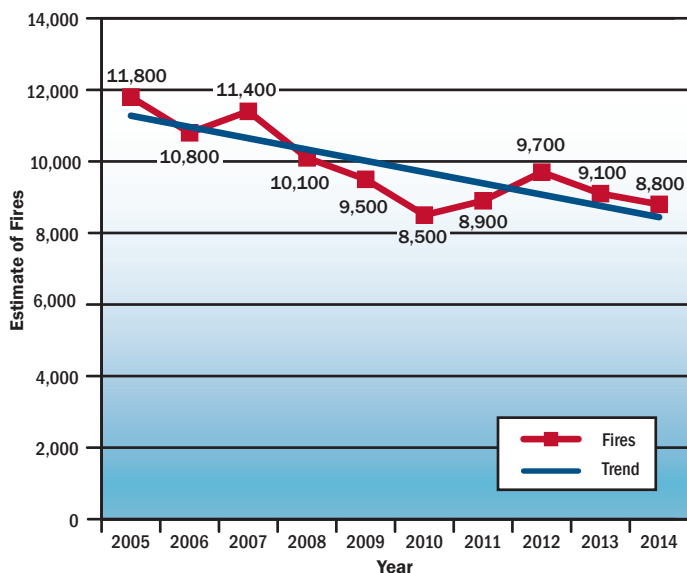
- Fires: 8,800.
- Dollar loss: \$136,200,000.

Overall trends for nonresidential building intentional fires and loss for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

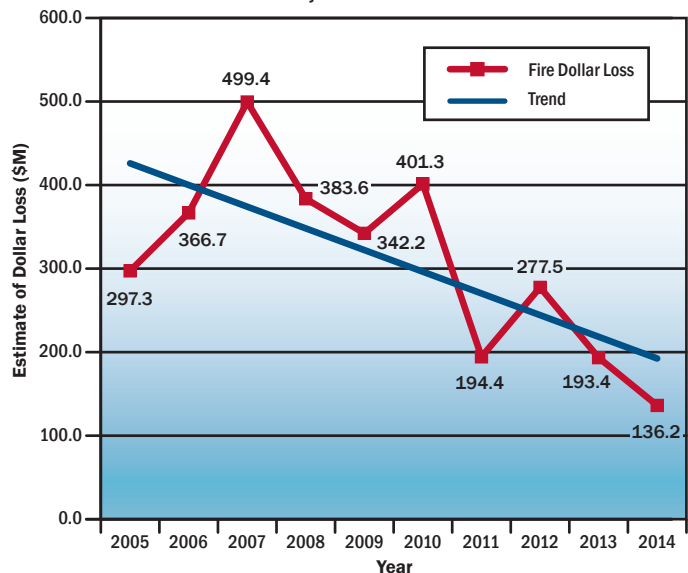
- A 25 percent decrease in fires.
- The peak in 2007, caused by a \$40,000,000 Florida manufacturing fire, followed by the 2011, 2013 and 2014 lows contributing to a 55 percent decrease in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2014 value.)

Deaths and injuries by individual causes are not shown, as small numbers of nonresidential building casualties are reported to NFIRS, and a large number of the fires that caused these casualties have insufficient information to determine fire cause.

Nonresidential Building Intentional Fires



Nonresidential Building Intentional Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2014 Dollars



Nonresidential Building Open Flame Fire Trends (2005-2014)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data reported to the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most currently available information on the U.S. fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

National estimates for nonresidential building open flame fires and loss for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

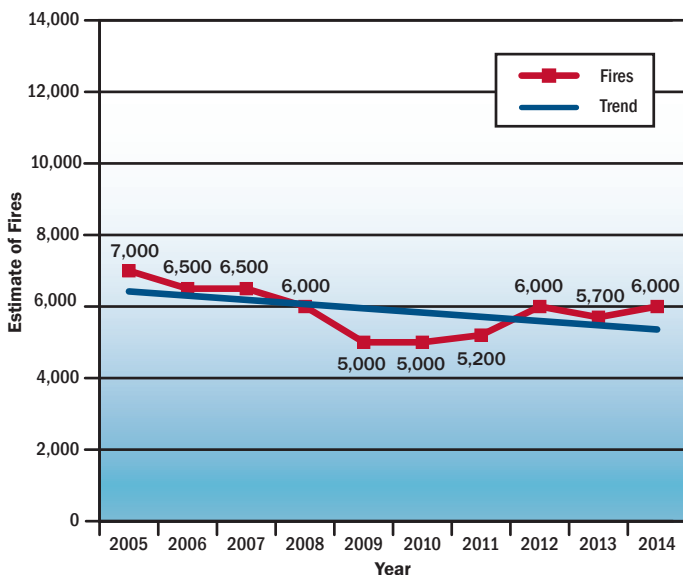
- Fires: 6,000.
- Dollar loss: \$965,700,000.

Overall trends for nonresidential building open flame fires and loss for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

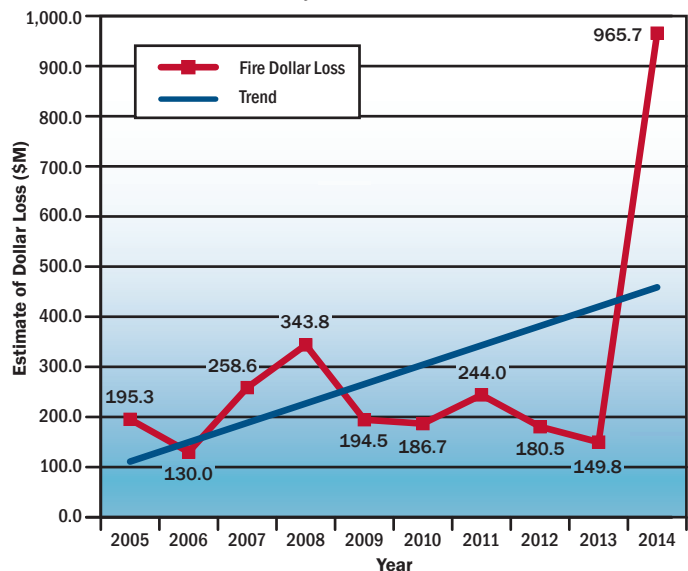
- A 17 percent decrease in fires.
- A 313 percent increase in dollar loss. In 2014, there was a \$600,000,000 loss to a board of education building in Kentucky. Excluding this large loss, the 10-year trend results in a 27 percent increase in open flame fire dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2014 value.)

Deaths and injuries by individual causes are not shown, as small numbers of nonresidential building casualties are reported to NFIRS, and a large number of the fires that caused these casualties have insufficient information to determine fire cause.

Nonresidential Building Open Flame Fires



Nonresidential Building Open Flame Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2014 Dollars



Nonresidential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Trends (2005-2014)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data reported to the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most currently available information on the U.S. fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

National estimates for nonresidential building electrical malfunction fires and loss for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

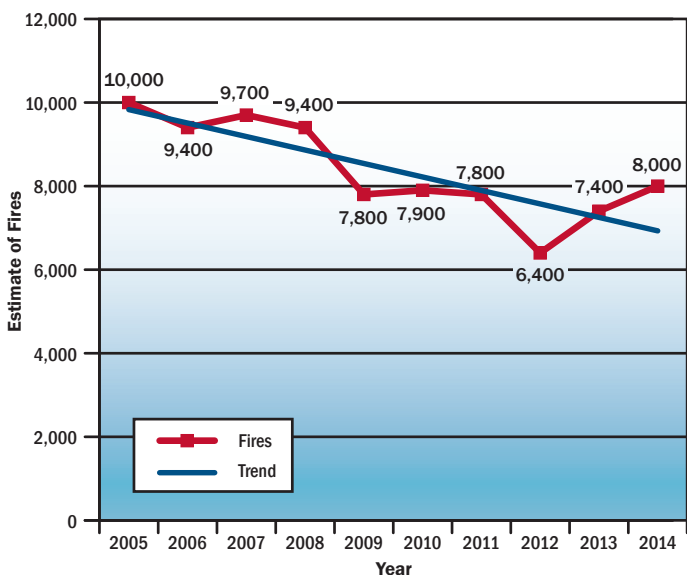
- Fires: 8,000.
- Dollar loss: \$207,600,000.

Overall trends for nonresidential building electrical malfunction fires and loss for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

- A 30 percent decrease in fires.
- A continued decline from 2009 to 2011 contributing to an overall 46 percent decrease in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2014 value.)

Deaths and injuries by individual causes are not shown, as small numbers of nonresidential building casualties are reported to NFIRS, and a large number of the fires that caused these casualties have insufficient information to determine fire cause.

Nonresidential Building Electrical Malfunction Fires



Nonresidential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2014 Dollars

