

Residential 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.

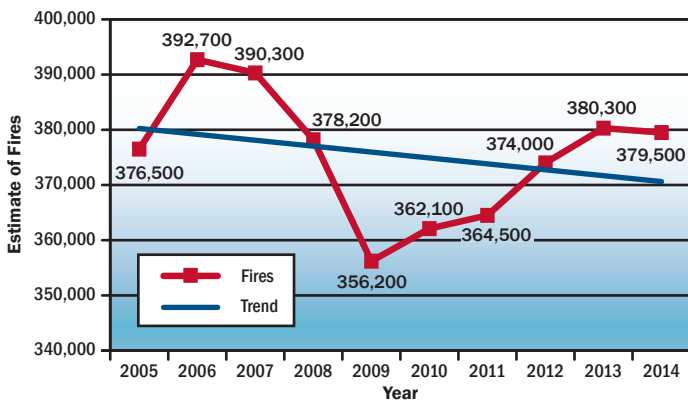
National estimates for residential building fires and losses in 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- Fires: 379,500.
- Deaths: 2,765.
- Injuries: 12,075.
- Dollar loss: \$6,900,300,000.

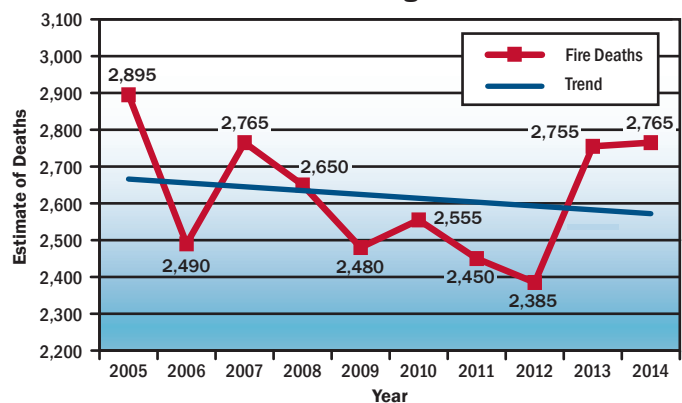
Overall trends for residential building fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

- A 3 percent decrease in fires.
- A 4 percent decrease in deaths.
- A 5 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.)

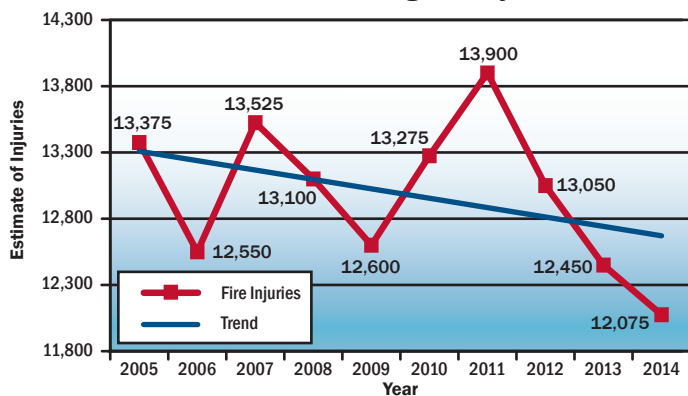
Residential Building Fires



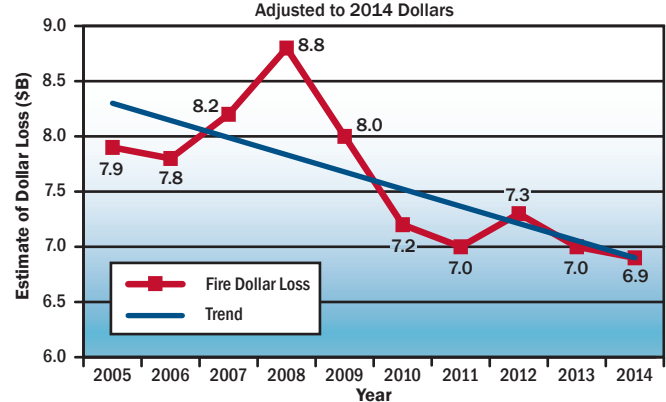
Residential Building Fire Deaths



Residential Building Fire Injuries



Residential 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/



Residential 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 (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.

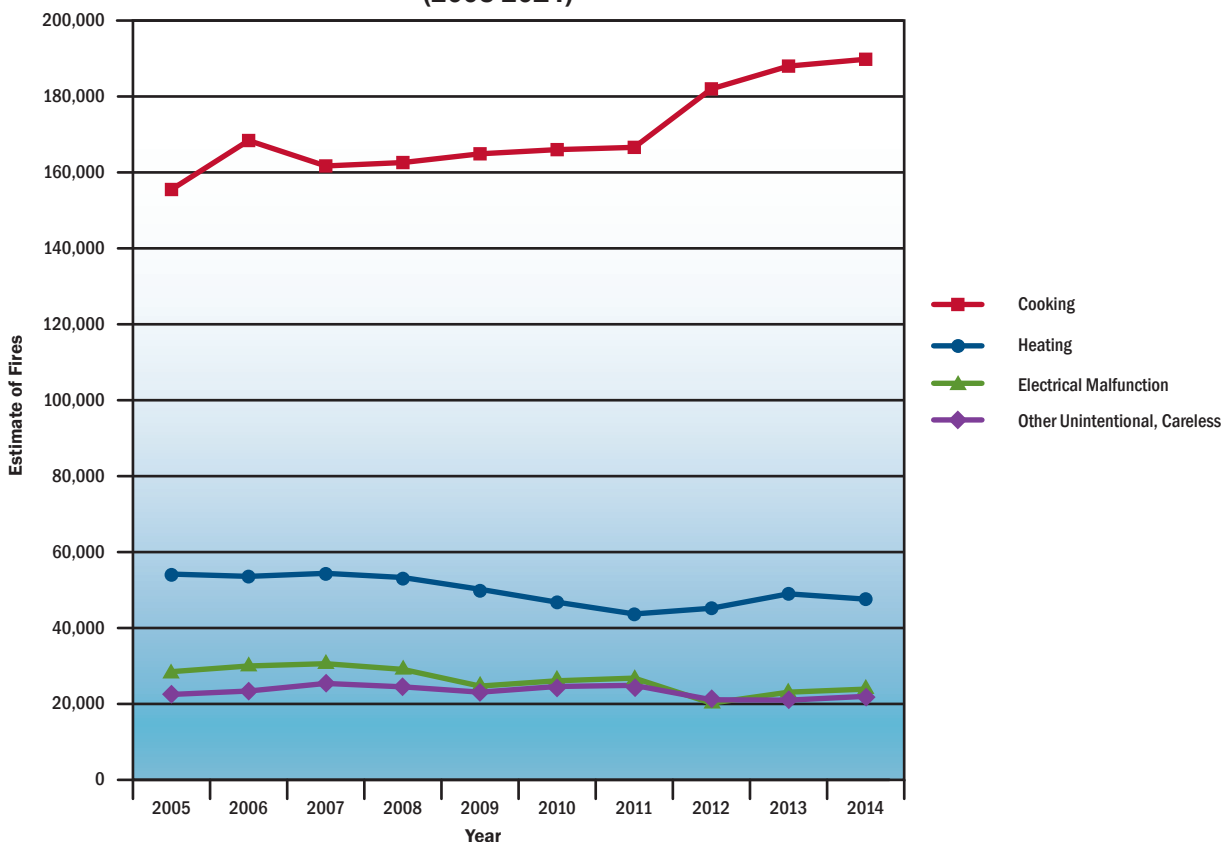
National estimates for the leading reported causes of fires in residential buildings for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

1. Cooking: 189,800 fires.
2. Heating: 47,600 fires.
3. Electrical malfunction: 23,900 fires.
4. Other unintentional, careless: 22,000 fires.

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

- Cooking as the leading reported cause of residential building fires for the 10-year period.
- A 20 percent increase in residential cooking fires. (This is likely due to an NFIRS coding edit implemented in 2012.)
- A 17 percent decrease in residential heating fires.
- A 26 percent decrease in residential electrical malfunction fires.
- A 9 percent decrease in residential other unintentional or careless fires.

Leading Causes of Residential Building Fires (2005-2014)



Residential Building Fire Death 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.

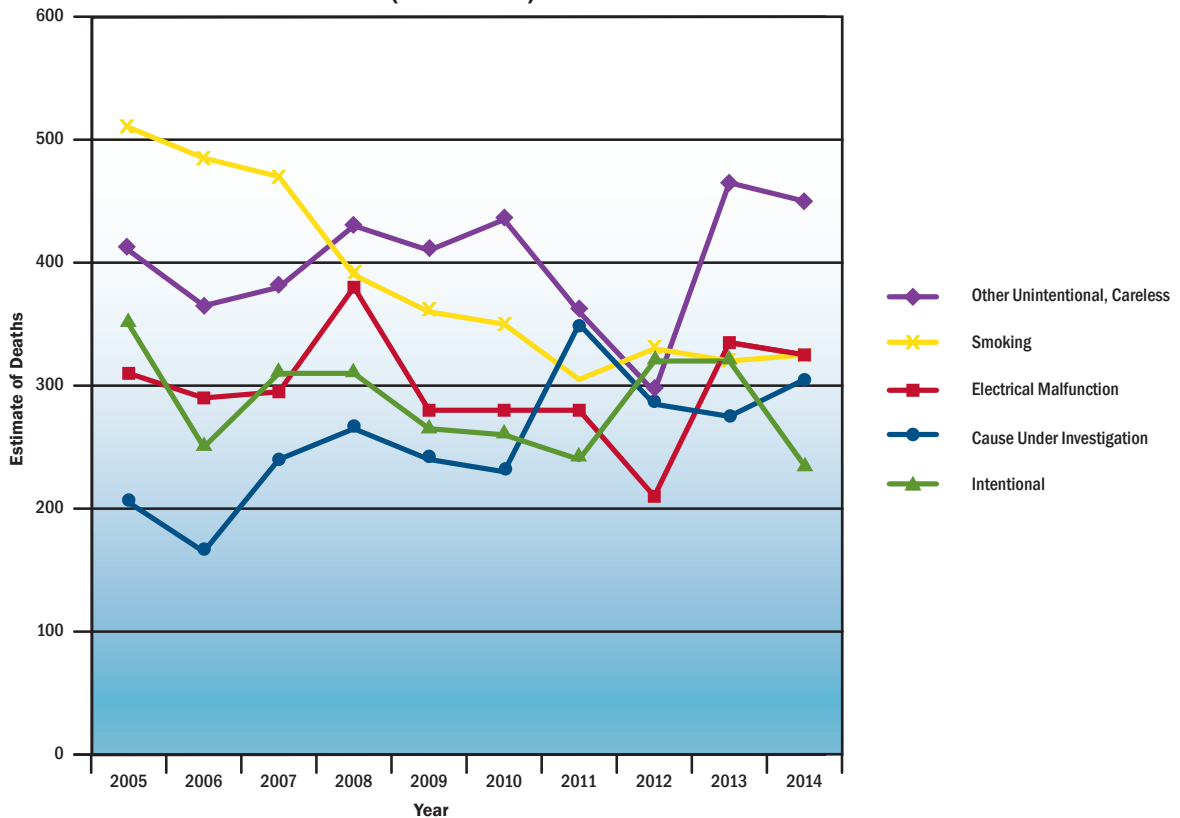
National estimates for the leading reported causes of residential building fire deaths for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

1. Other unintentional, careless: 450 deaths.
2. Smoking: 325 deaths.
3. Electrical malfunction: 325 deaths.

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

- Other unintentional, careless was the leading reported cause of residential fire deaths in six years out of the 10-year period, and there was a 6 percent increase in residential other unintentionally or carelessly set fire deaths.
- Although smoking was the second leading reported cause of residential fire deaths in 2014 (tied with electrical malfunction), there was a 42 percent decrease in residential smoking fire deaths over the 10-year period.
- There was a 5 percent decrease in residential electrical malfunction fire deaths.

Leading Causes of Residential Building Fire Deaths (2005-2014)



FEMA



Residential Building Fire Injury 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 (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.

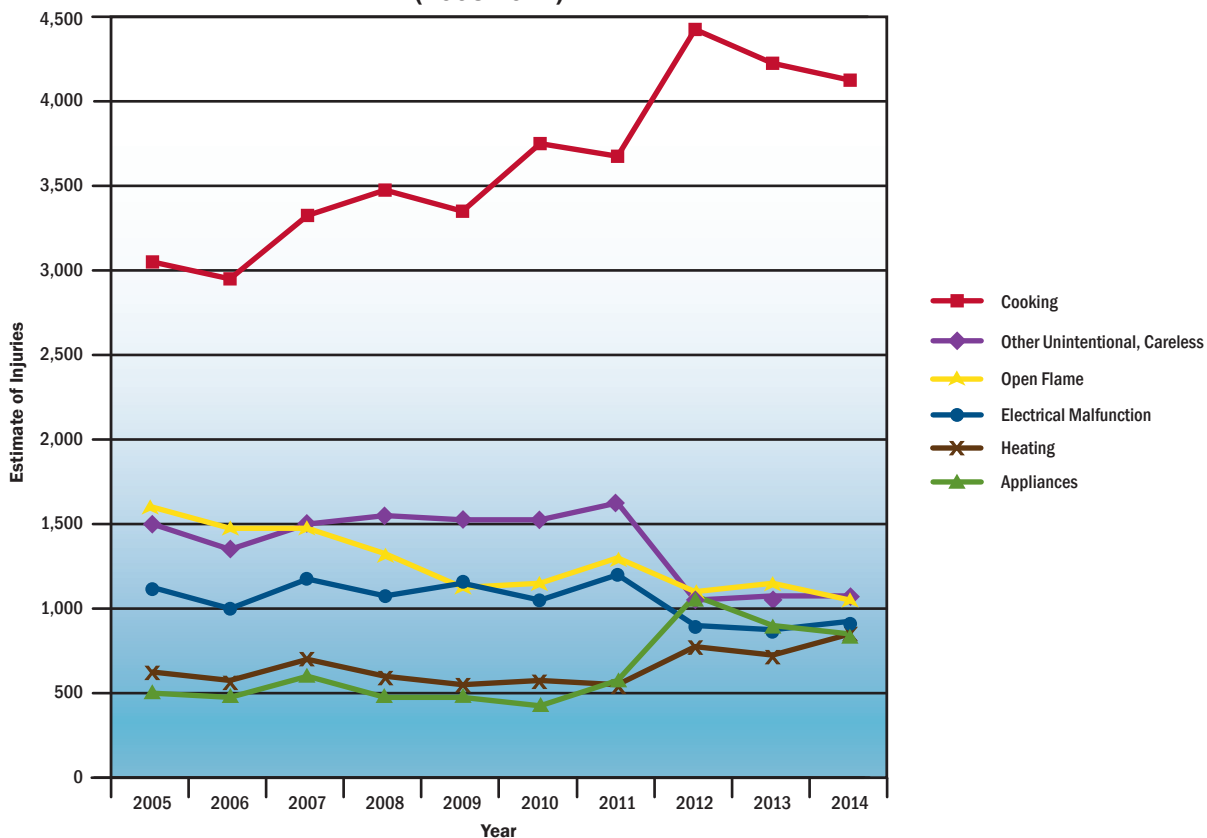
National estimates for the leading reported causes of residential building fire injuries for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

1. Cooking: 4,125 injuries.
2. Other unintentional, careless: 1,075 injuries.
3. Open flame: 1,050 injuries.

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

- Cooking as the leading reported cause of residential building fire injuries for the 10-year period.
- A 46 percent increase in residential cooking fire injuries. (This is likely due to an NFIRS coding edit implemented in 2012.)
- A 27 percent decrease in residential other unintentionally or carelessly set fire injuries.
- A 33 percent decrease in residential open flame fire injuries.

Leading Causes of Residential Building Fire Injuries (2005-2014)



Residential 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 (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 the leading reported causes of residential building fire dollar loss for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

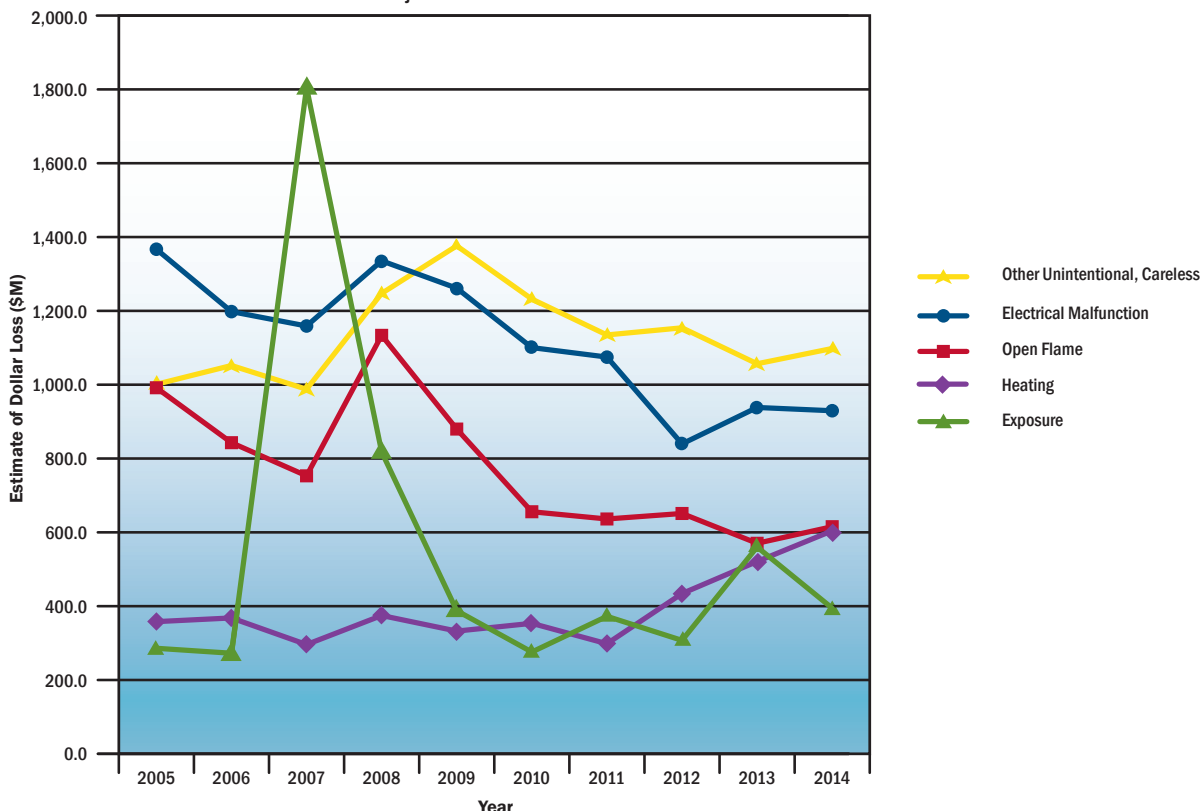
1. Other unintentional, careless: \$1,098,100,000.
2. Electrical malfunction: \$929,400,000.

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

- A 6 percent increase in residential other unintentionally or carelessly set fire dollar loss.
- A 34 percent decrease in residential electrical malfunction fire dollar loss.
- A 2007 spike in dollar loss for exposure fires, which reflects residential building fire losses as reported to NFIRS from the October 2007 California firestorms.

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 Residential Building Fire Dollar Loss (2005-2014)
Adjusted to 2014 Dollars



FEMA



Residential 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 residential building cooking fires and losses for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

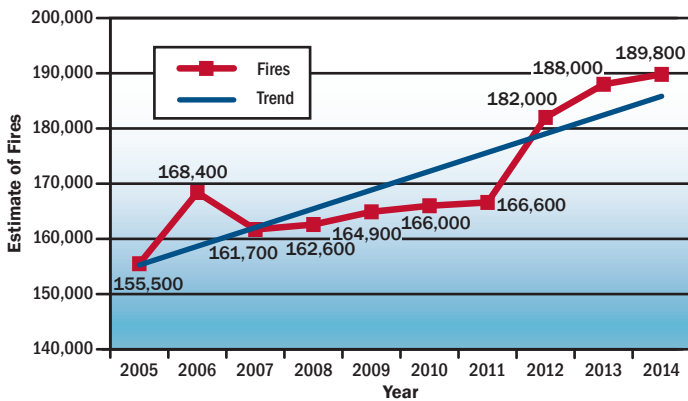
- Fires: 189,800.
- Deaths: 250.
- Injuries: 4,125.
- Dollar loss: \$546,400.

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

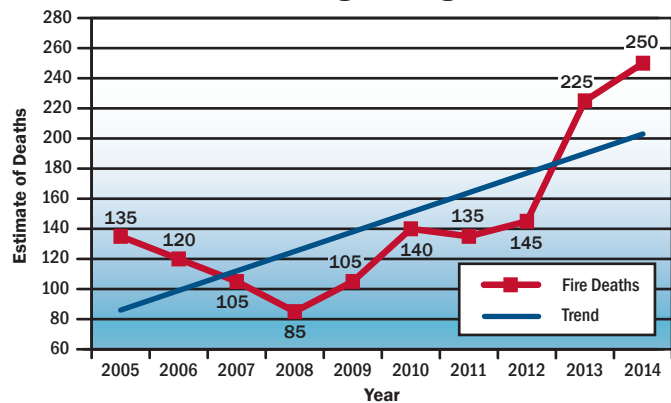
- A 20 percent increase in fires.
- A 137 percent increase in deaths.
- A 46 percent increase in injuries.
- A 122 percent increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2014 value.)

The substantial increases in these trends are likely due to an NFIRS coding edit implemented in 2012.

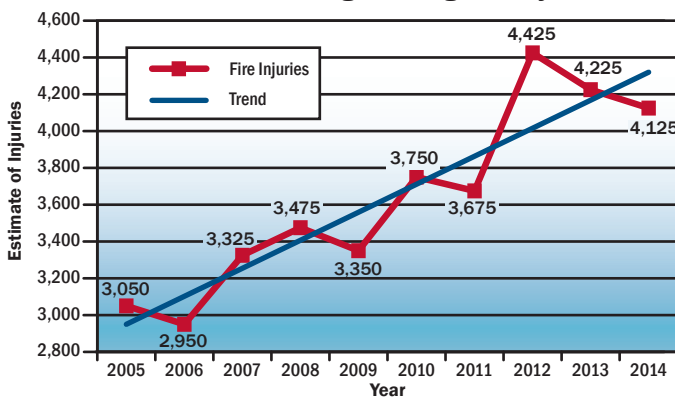
Residential Building Cooking Fires



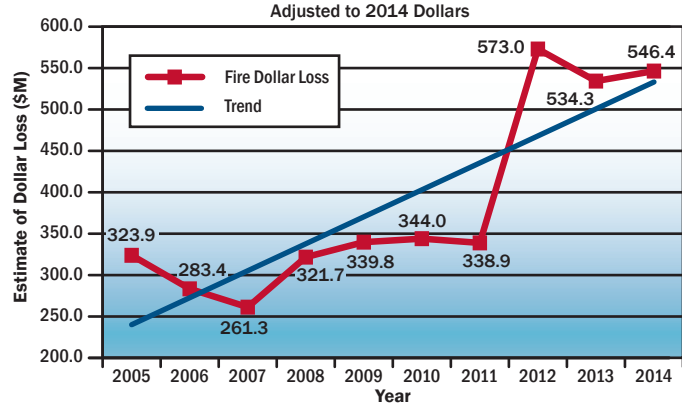
Residential Building Cooking Fire Deaths



Residential Building Cooking Fire Injuries



Residential Building Cooking 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/



Residential 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. 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.

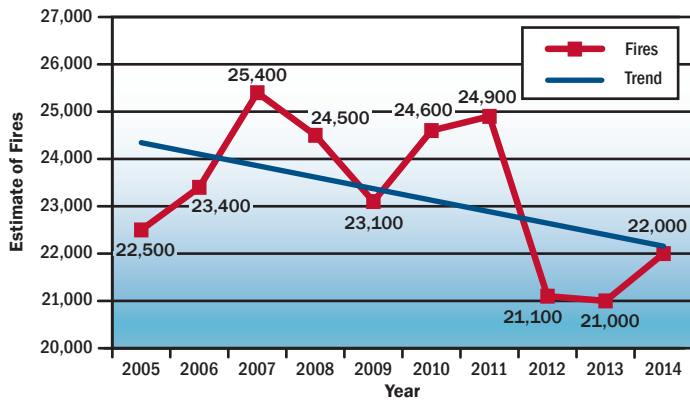
National estimates for residential building other unintentional, careless fires and losses for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- Fires: 22,000.
- Deaths: 450.
- Injuries: 1,075.
- Dollar loss: \$1,098,100,000.

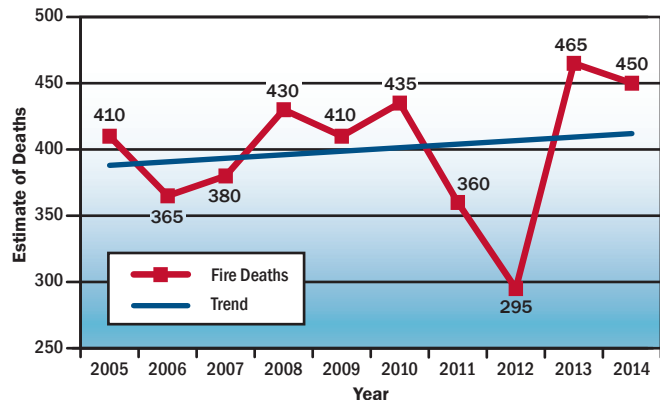
Overall trends for residential building other unintentional, careless fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

- A 9 percent decrease in fires.
- A 6 percent increase in deaths.
- A 27 percent decrease in injuries.
- A 6 percent increase 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.)

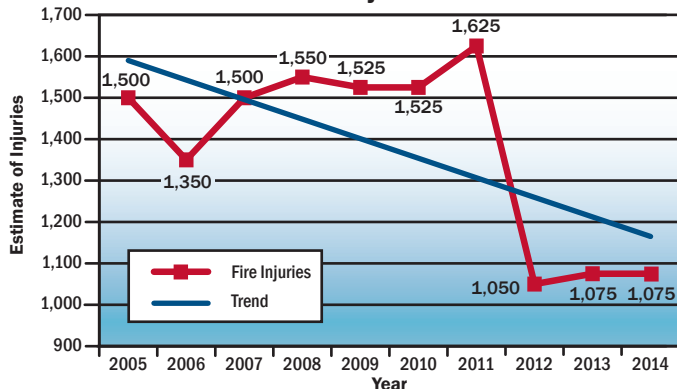
Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fires



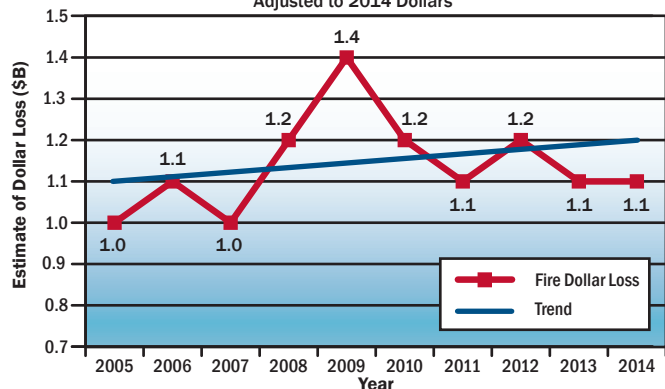
Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Deaths



Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Injuries



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



FEMA

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

National Fire Data Center • Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727

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



Residential Building Smoking 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.

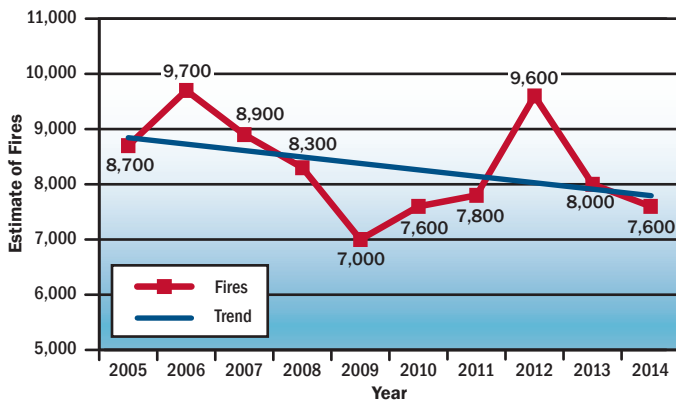
National estimates for residential building smoking fires and losses for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- Fires: 7,600.
- Deaths: 325.
- Injuries: 775.
- Dollar loss: \$229,900,000.

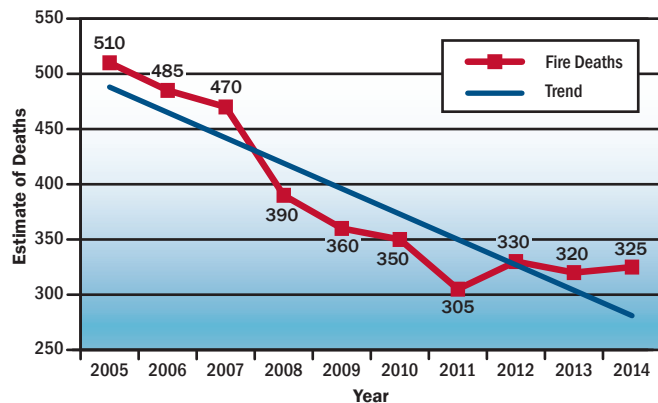
Overall trends for residential building smoking fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

- A 12 percent decrease in fires.
- A 42 percent decrease in deaths.
- A 24 percent decrease in injuries.
- A 26 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.)

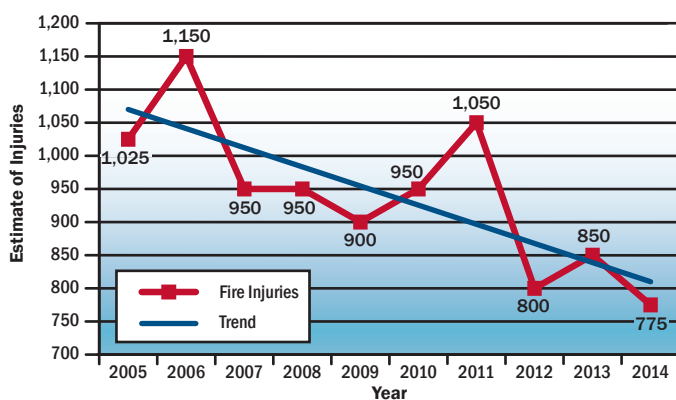
Residential Building Smoking Fires



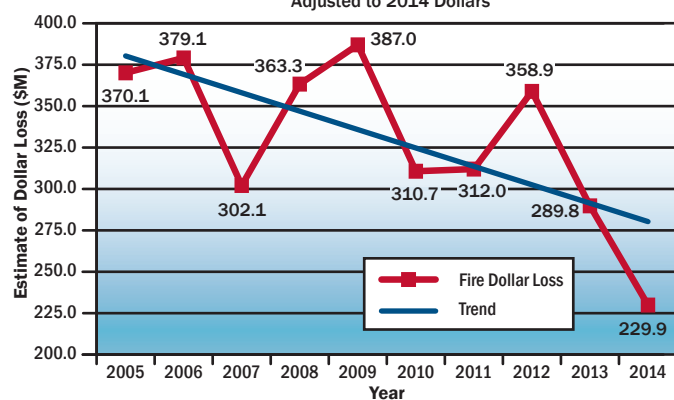
Residential Building Smoking Fire Deaths



Residential Building Smoking Fire Injuries



Residential Building Smoking Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2014 Dollars



FEMA

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

National Fire Data Center • Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727

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



Residential 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. 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.

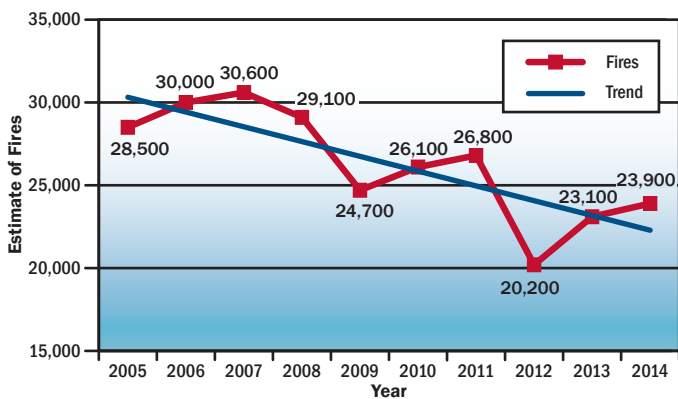
National estimates for residential building electrical malfunction fires and losses for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- Fires: 23,900.
- Deaths: 325.
- Injuries: 925.
- Dollar loss: \$929,400,000.

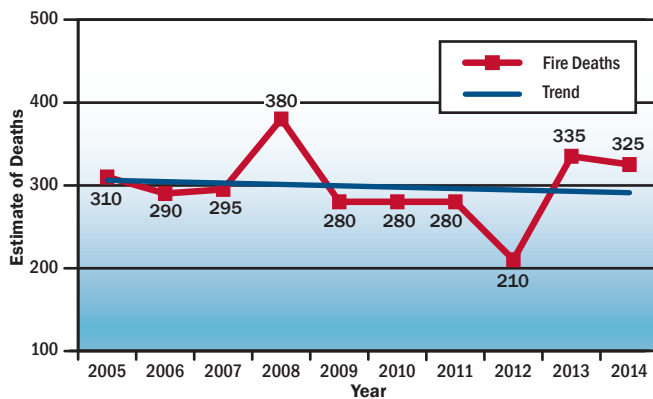
Overall trends for residential building electrical malfunction fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

- A 26 percent decrease in fires.
- A 5 percent decrease in deaths.
- An 18 percent decrease in injuries.
- A 34 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.)

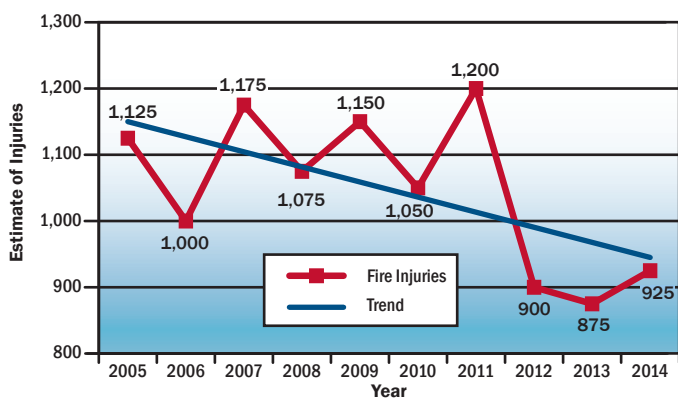
Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fires



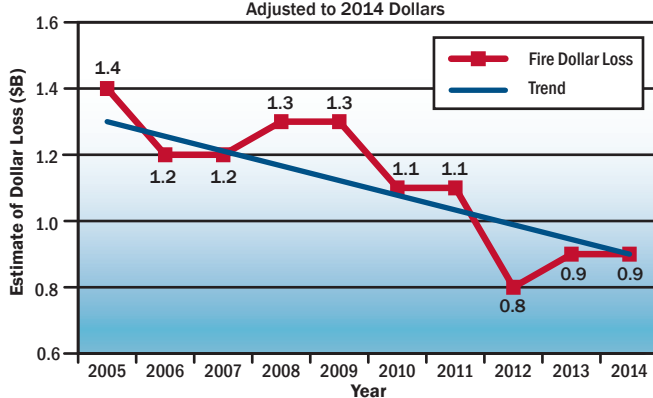
Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Deaths



Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Injuries



Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2014 Dollars



Residential 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. 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.

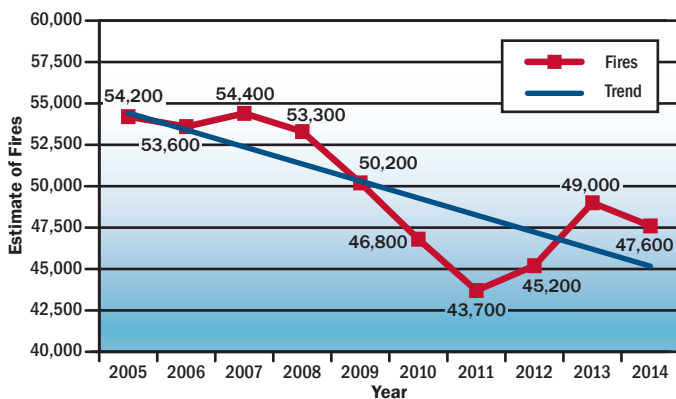
National estimates for residential building heating fires and losses for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- Fires: 47,600.
- Deaths: 245.
- Injuries: 850.
- Dollar loss: \$604,200,000.

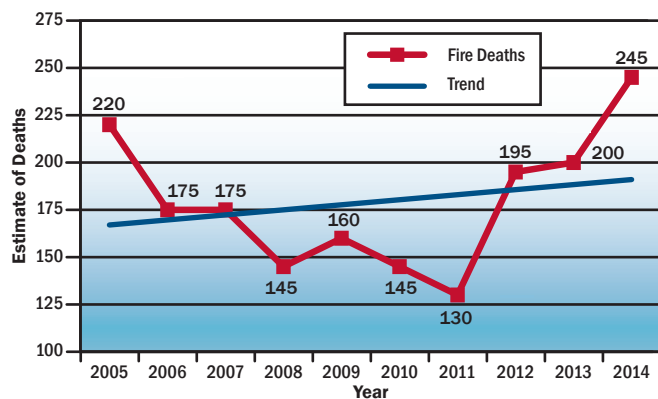
Overall trends for residential building heating fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

- A 17 percent decrease in fires.
- A 14 percent increase in deaths.
- A 32 percent increase in injuries.
- A 71 percent increase 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.)

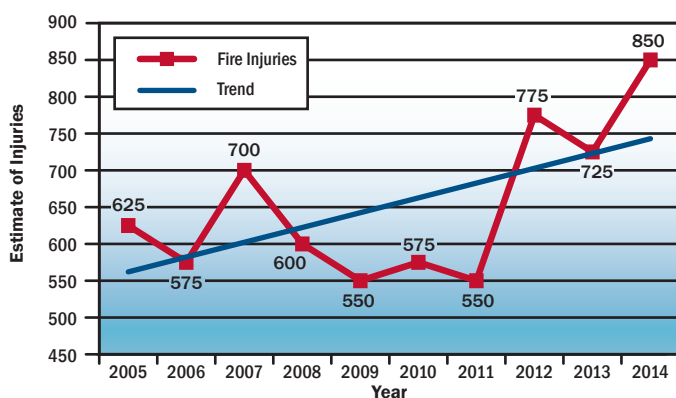
Residential Building Heating Fires



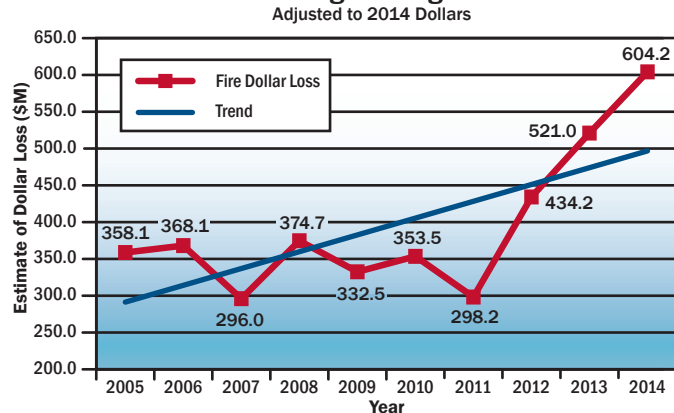
Residential Building Heating Fire Deaths



Residential Building Heating Fire Injuries



Residential Building Heating 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/



Residential 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. 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.

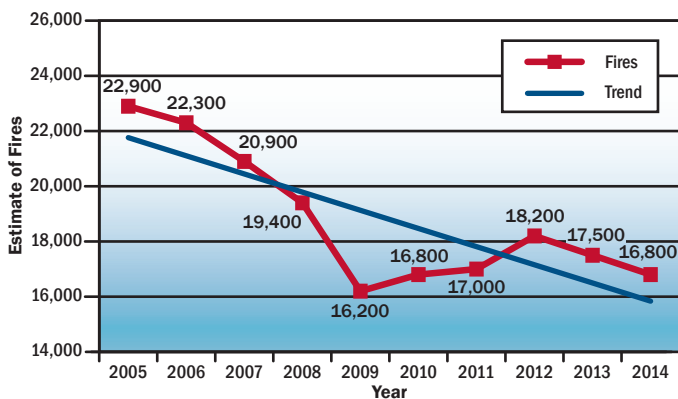
National estimates for reported residential building open flame fires and losses for 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- Fires: 16,800.
- Deaths: 160.
- Injuries: 1,050.
- Dollar loss: \$615,300,000.

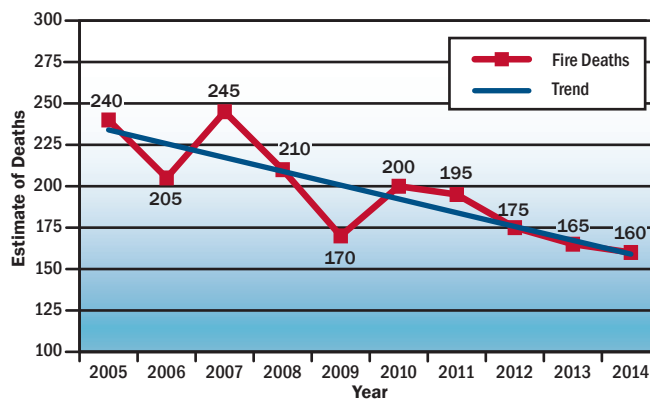
Overall trends for reported residential building open flame fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2005 to 2014 show:

- A 27 percent decrease in fires.
- A 32 percent decrease in deaths.
- A 33 percent decrease in injuries.
- A 42 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.)
- A 2008 spike in dollar loss reflecting one Nevada fire with a reported dollar loss of \$100 million.

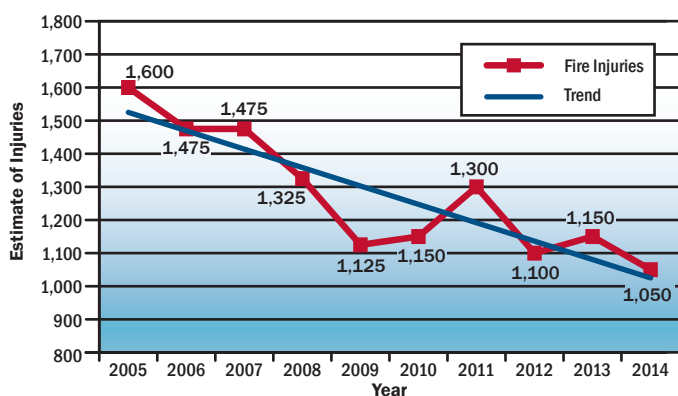
Residential Building Open Flame Fires



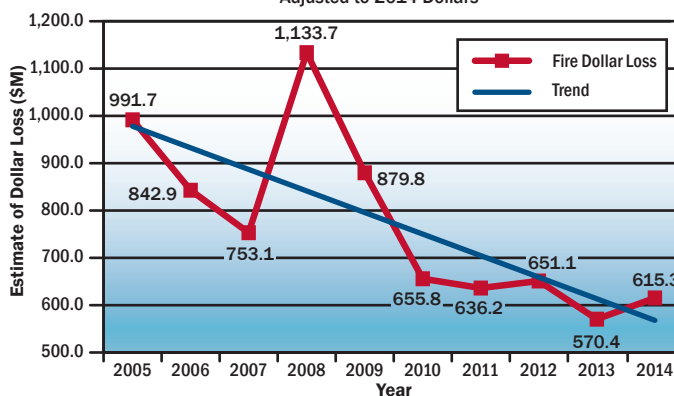
Residential Building Open Flame Fire Deaths



Residential Building Open Flame Fire Injuries



Residential Building Open Flame Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2014 Dollars



FEMA

