Residential Building Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

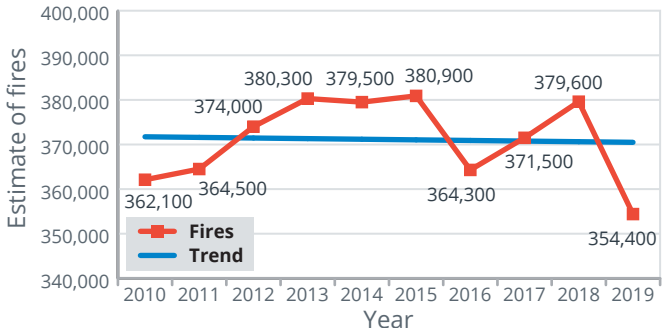
The 2019 national estimates for residential building fires and losses show that there were:

- 354,400 fires.
- 2,830 deaths.
- 12,625 injuries.
- $7,866,900,000 in dollar loss.

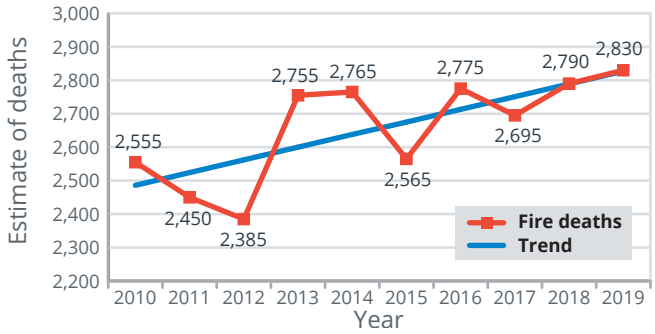
Overall trends for residential building fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- A 0.3% decrease in fires.
- A 14% increase in deaths.
- A 16% decrease in injuries.
- A 6% 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 2019 value.)

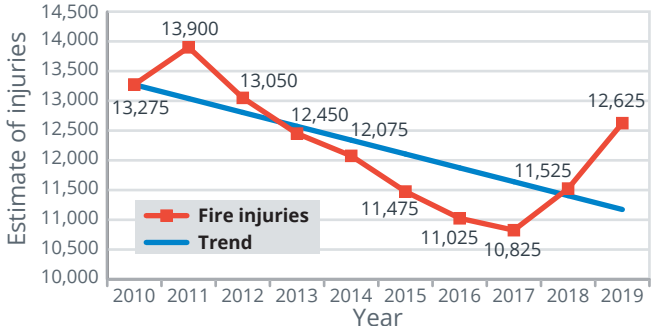
Residential building fires



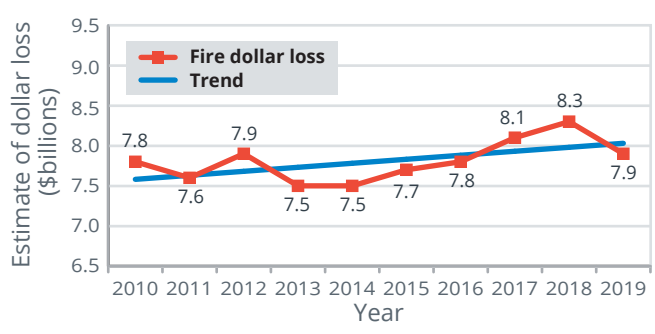
Residential building fire deaths



Residential building fire injuries



Residential building fire dollar loss
Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Residential Building Fire Causes (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

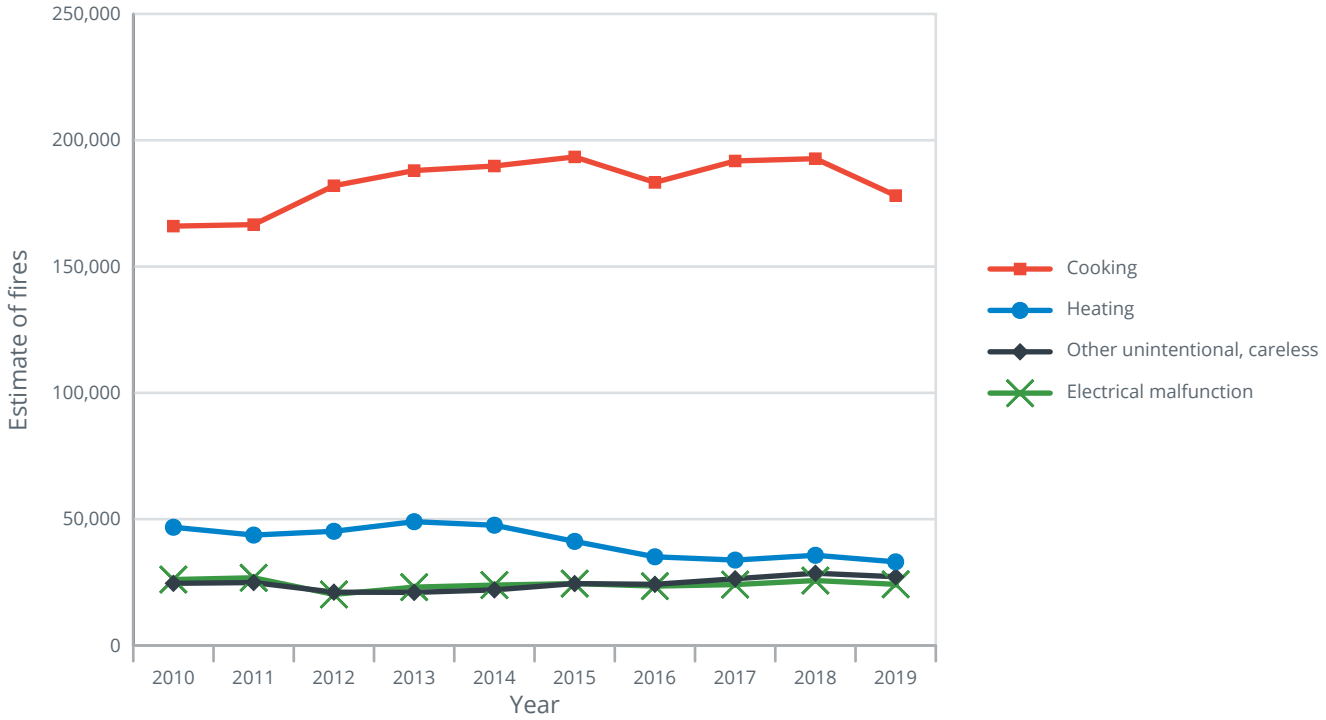
The 2019 national estimates for the leading causes of residential building fires show that there were:

1. 178,100 cooking fires.
2. 33,100 heating fires.
3. 27,200 other unintentional, careless fires.
4. 24,200 electrical malfunction fires.

Overall trends in the leading fire causes for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- Cooking as the leading cause of residential building fires for the 10-year period.
- A 10% increase in residential cooking fires. (This is likely due to an NFIRS coding edit implemented in 2012.)
- A 32% decrease in residential heating fires.
- A 22% increase in residential other unintentionally or carelessly set fires.
- A 0.8% decrease in residential electrical malfunction fires.

Leading causes of residential building fires (2010-2019)



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Residential Building Fire Death Causes (2010-2019)

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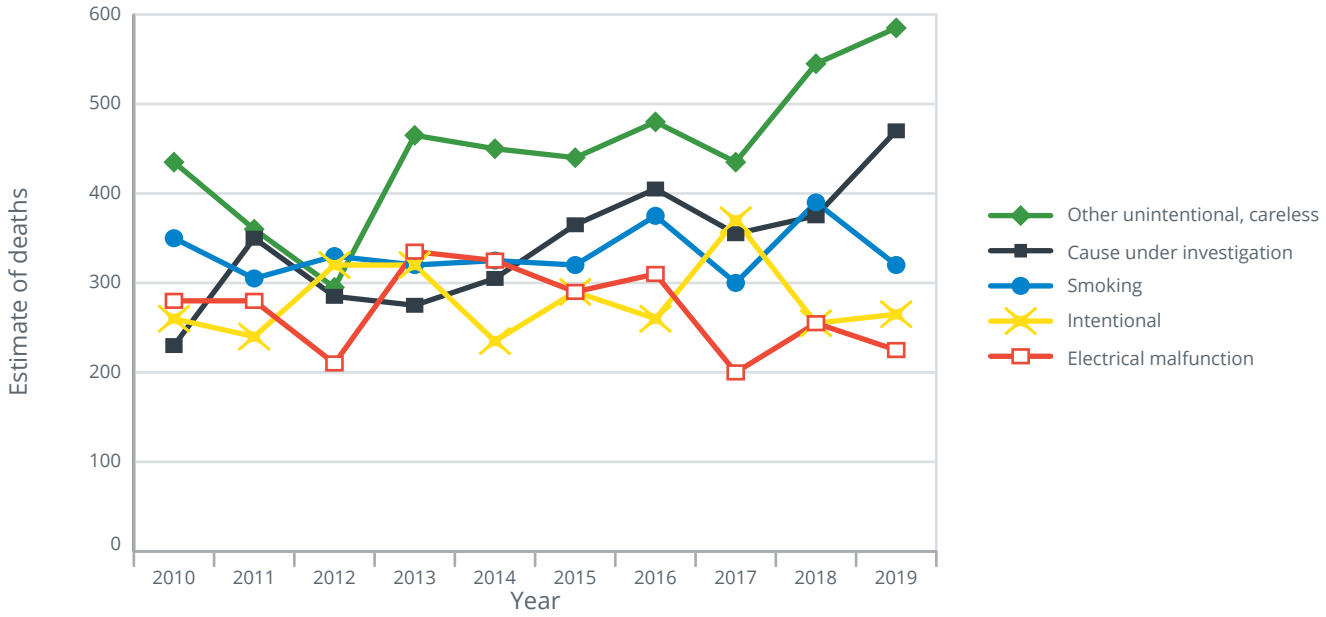
The 2019 national estimates for the leading causes of residential building fire deaths show that there were:

1. 585 other unintentional, careless fire deaths.
2. 470 cause under investigation fire deaths.
3. 320 smoking fire deaths.

Overall trends in the leading fire death causes for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- Other unintentional, careless was the leading cause of residential fire deaths in 9 years out of the 10-year period, and there was a 52% increase in residential other unintentionally or carelessly set fire deaths. In 2018 and 2019, 16 and 18 reported multifatality fire incidents (resulting in 2, 3, 4 or 5 deaths each), respectively, may have contributed to the increase in the estimate of fire deaths.
- Cause under investigation was the second leading cause of residential fire deaths in 2019, and there was a 67% increase in residential cause under investigation fire deaths. In 2019, 10 reported multifatality fire incidents (resulting in 2, 3 or 4 deaths) may have contributed to the increase in the estimate of fire deaths.
- A 6% increase in residential smoking fire deaths.

Leading causes of residential building fire deaths (2010-2019)



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Residential Building Fire Injury Causes (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

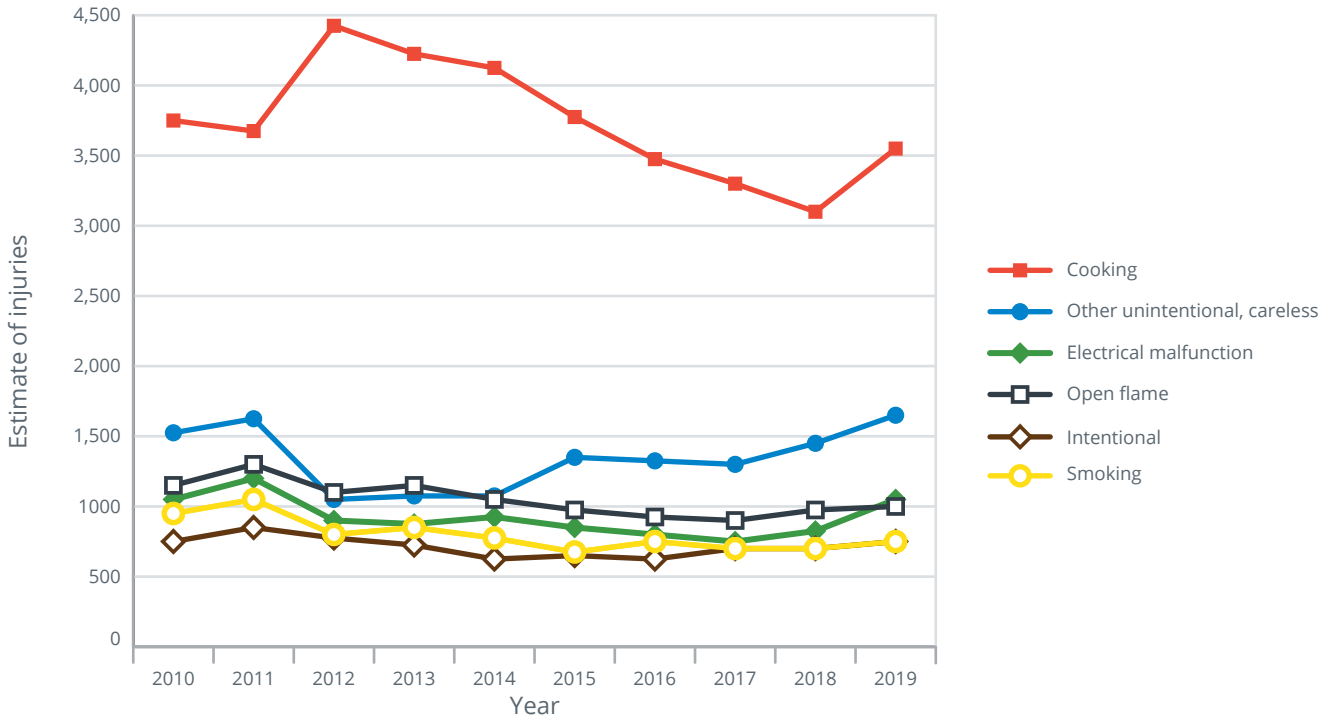
The 2019 national estimates for the leading causes of residential building fire injuries show that there were:

1. 3,550 cooking fire injuries.
2. 1,650 other unintentional, careless fire injuries.
3. 1,050 electrical malfunction fire injuries.
4. 1,000 open flame fire injuries.

Overall trends in the leading fire injury causes for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- Cooking was the leading cause of residential building fire injuries for the 10-year period.
- A 19% decrease in residential cooking fire injuries.
- A 9% increase in residential other unintentionally or carelessly set fire injuries.
- A 20% decrease in residential electrical malfunction fire injuries.
- A 24% decrease in residential open flame fire injuries.

Leading causes of residential building fire injuries (2010-2019)



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Residential Building Fire Dollar-Loss Causes (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

The 2019 national estimates for the leading causes of residential building fire dollar loss show that there was:

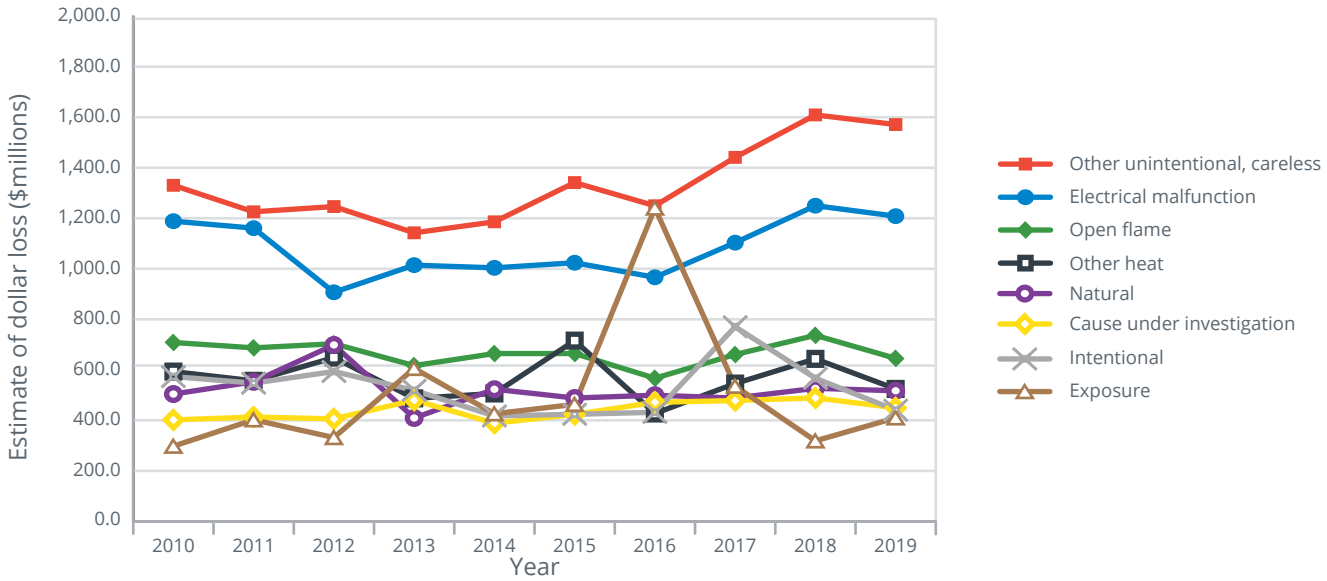
1. $1,570,900,000 loss from other unintentional, careless fires.
2. $1,208,300,000 loss from electrical malfunction fires.
3. $645,400,000 loss from open flame fires.

Overall trends in the leading causes of fire dollar loss for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- Other unintentional, careless was the leading cause of residential fire dollar loss for the 10-year period, and there was a 30% increase in residential other unintentionally or carelessly set fire dollar loss. In 2018 and 2019, there were 33 and 30 incidents, respectively, with a reported dollar loss of $1,000,000 or more, which may have contributed to the continued increase in fire dollar loss.
- A 9% increase in residential electrical malfunction fire dollar loss. In 2018 and 2019, there were 32 and 14 incidents, respectively, with a reported dollar loss of $1,000,000 or more, which may have contributed to the continued increase in fire dollar loss. The 2019 high dollar-loss fires included a $26,400,000 hotel fire in New Orleans, Louisiana.
- A 5% decrease in residential open flame fire dollar loss.
- The spike in the 2016 residential exposure fire dollar loss is attributed in part to the Gatlinburg, Tennessee, wildfires.

Note: The overall constant dollar-loss trends take inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2019 value.

Leading causes of residential building fire dollar loss (2010-2019)
Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

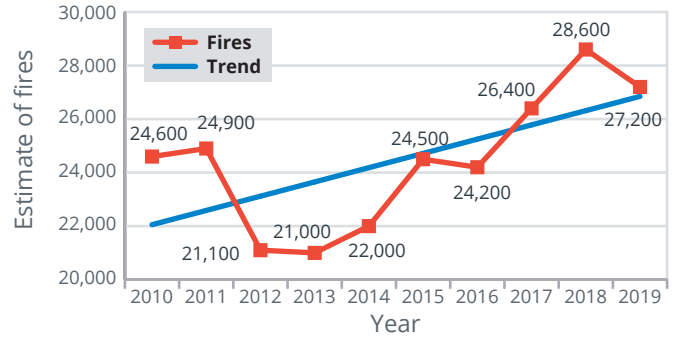
The 2019 national estimates for residential building other unintentional, careless fires and losses show that there were:

- 27,200 fires.
- 585 deaths.
- 1,650 injuries.
- $1,570,900,000 in dollar loss.

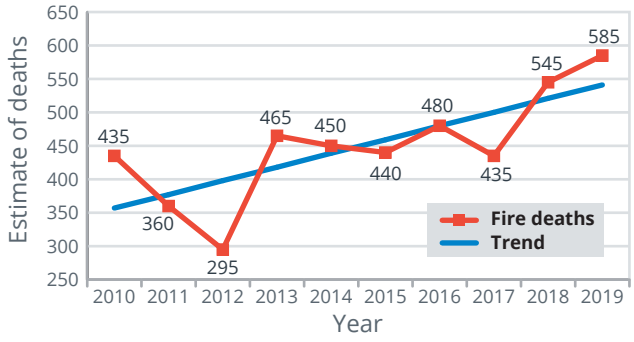
Overall trends for residential building other unintentional, careless fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- A 22% increase in fires.
- A 52% increase in deaths. In 2018 and 2019, 16 and 18 reported multifatality fire incidents (resulting in 2, 3, 4 or 5 deaths each), respectively, may have contributed to the increase in the estimate of fire deaths.
- A 9% increase in injuries.
- A 30% increase in dollar loss. In 2018 and 2019, there were 33 and 30 incidents, respectively, with a reported dollar loss of $1,000,000 or more, which may have contributed to the continued increase in fire dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2019 value.)

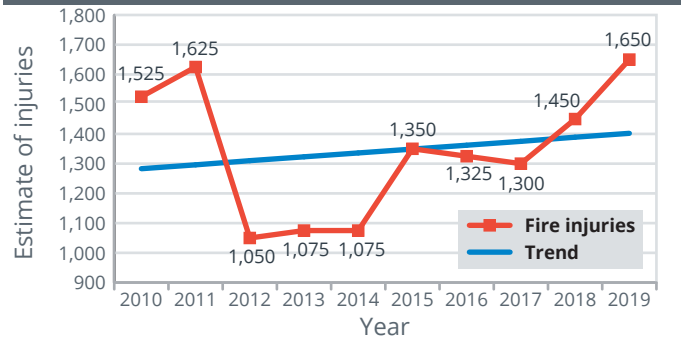
Residential building other unintentional, careless fires



Residential building other unintentional, careless fire deaths

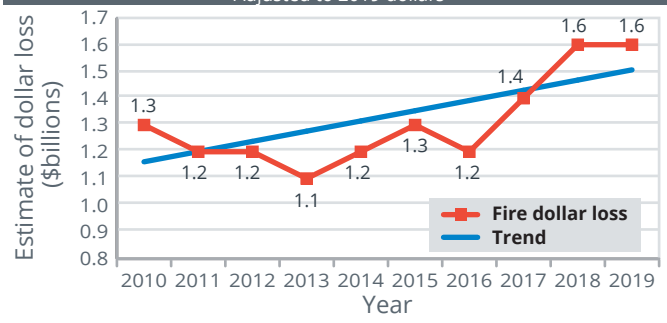


Residential building other unintentional, careless fire injuries



Residential building other unintentional, careless fire dollar loss

Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Residential Building Cooking Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

The 2019 national estimates for residential building cooking fires and losses show that there were:

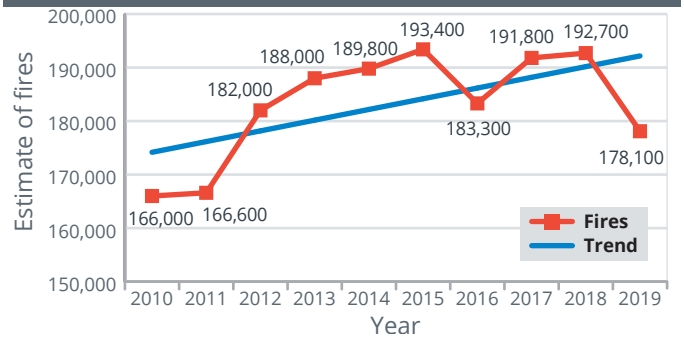
- 178,100 fires.
- 150 deaths.
- 3,550 injuries.
- $435,900,000 in dollar loss.

Overall trends for residential building cooking fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

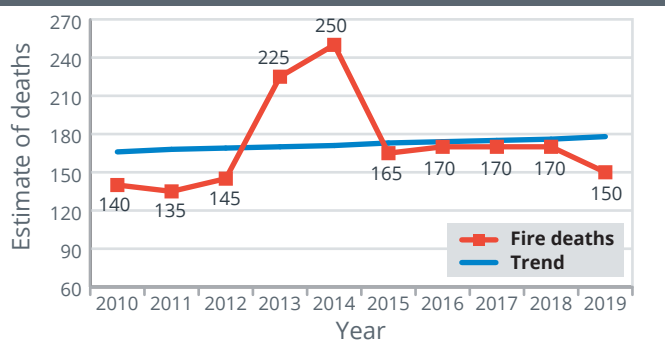
- A 10% increase in fires.
- A 7% increase in deaths.
- A 19% decrease in injuries.
- A 0.9% decrease in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2019 value.)

The increases in some of these trends may be due to an NFIRS coding edit implemented in 2012.

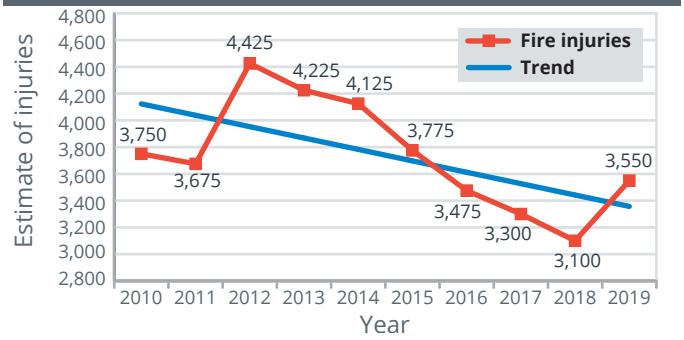
Residential building cooking fires



Residential building cooking fire deaths

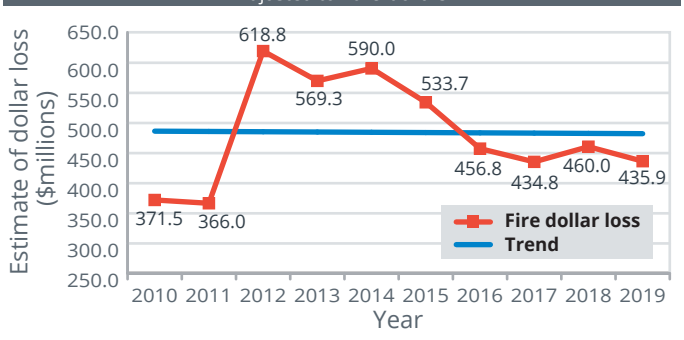


Residential building cooking fire injuries



Residential building cooking fire dollar loss

Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Residential Building Intentional Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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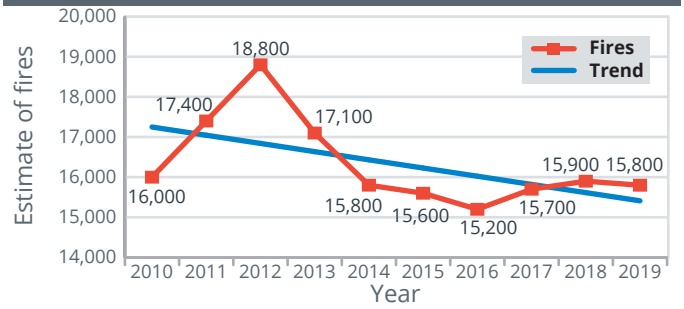
The 2019 national estimates for residential building intentional fires and losses show that there were:

- 15,800 fires.
- 265 deaths.
- 750 injuries.
- $440,500,000 in dollar loss.

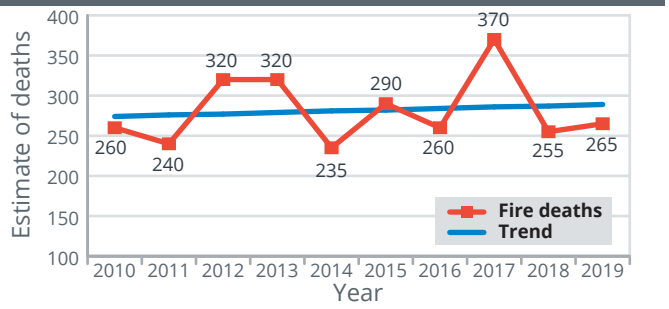
Overall trends for residential building intentional fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- An 11% decrease in fires.
- A 5% increase in deaths. In 2017, 12 reported multifatality fire incidents (resulting in 2 or 3 deaths each) may have contributed to the increase in the estimate of fire deaths.
- A 12% decrease in injuries.
- A 4% decrease in dollar loss. A $110,000,000 under-construction apartment complex fire in Waltham, Massachusetts, contributed to the 2017 dollar-loss peak. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2019 value.)

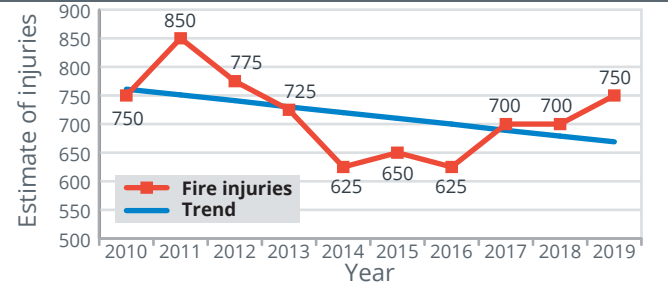
Residential building intentional fires



Residential building intentional fire deaths

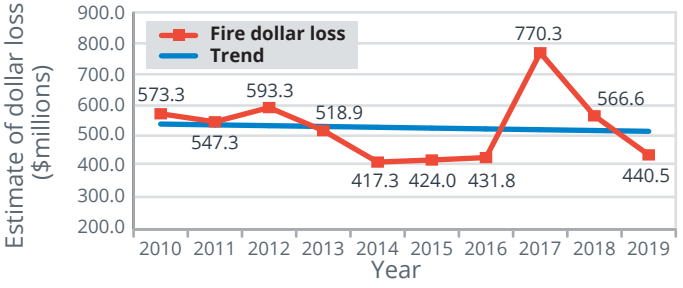


Residential building intentional fire injuries



Residential building intentional fire dollar loss

Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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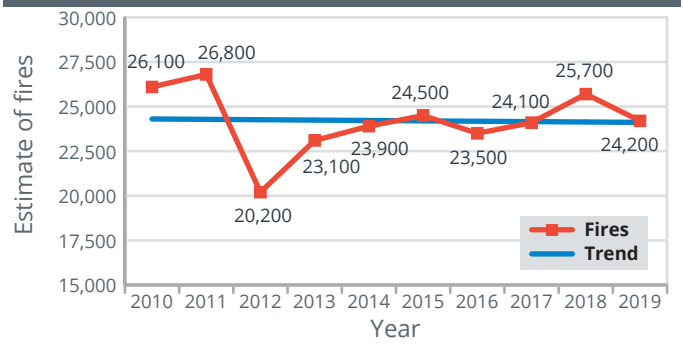
The 2019 national estimates for residential building electrical malfunction fires and losses show that there were:

- 24,200 fires.
- 225 deaths.
- 1,050 injuries.
- $1,208,300,000 in dollar loss.

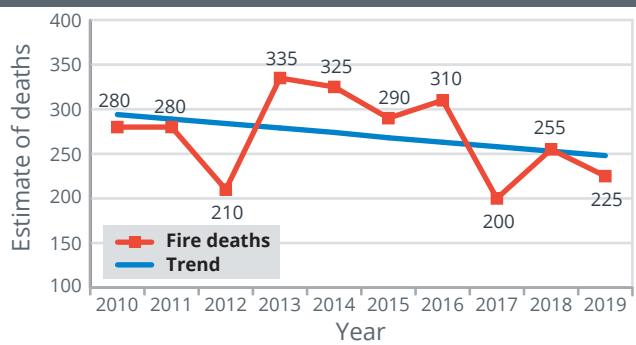
Overall trends for residential building electrical malfunction fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- A 0.8% decrease in fires.
- A 15% decrease in deaths.
- A 20% decrease in injuries.
- A 9% increase in dollar loss. In 2018 and 2019, there were 32 and 14 incidents, respectively, with a reported dollar loss of $1,000,000 or more, which may have contributed to the continued increase in fire dollar loss. The 2019 high dollar loss fires included a $26,400,000 hotel fire in New Orleans, Louisiana. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2019 value.)

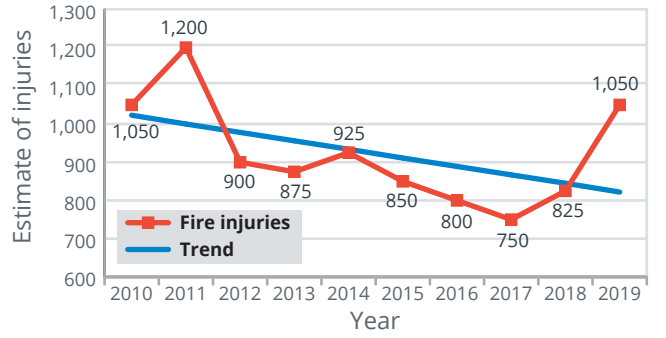
Residential building electrical malfunction fires



Residential building electrical malfunction fire deaths

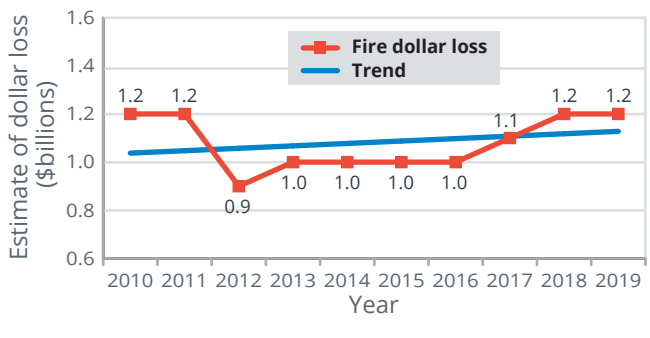


Residential building electrical malfunction fire injuries



Residential building electrical malfunction fire dollar loss

Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Residential Building Heating Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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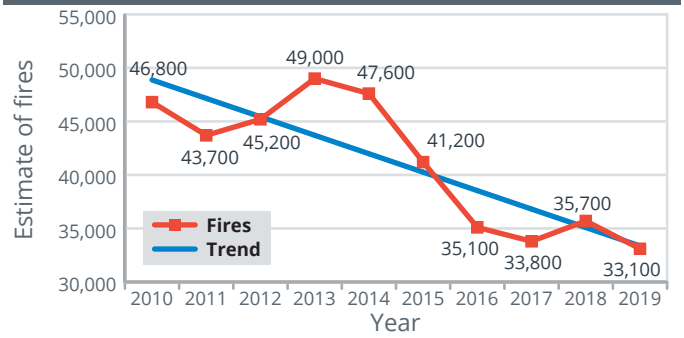
The 2019 national estimates for residential building heating fires and losses show that there were:

- 33,100 fires.
- 145 deaths.
- 675 injuries.
- $351,100,000 in dollar loss.

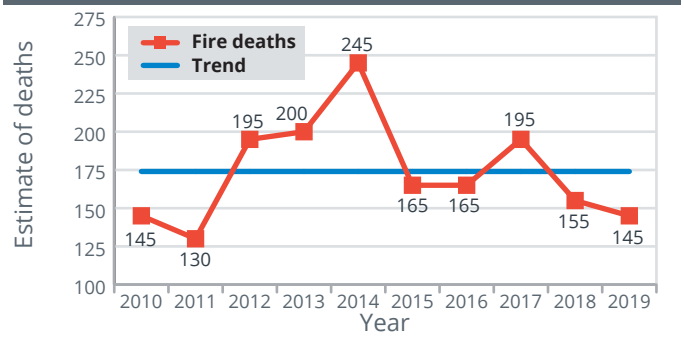
Overall trends for residential building heating fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- A 32% decrease in fires.
- A 0.3% decrease in deaths. In 2014, there were 11 reported multifatality heating fires that contributed to the spike in fire deaths.
- A 7% decrease in injuries.
- A 13% 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 2019 value.)

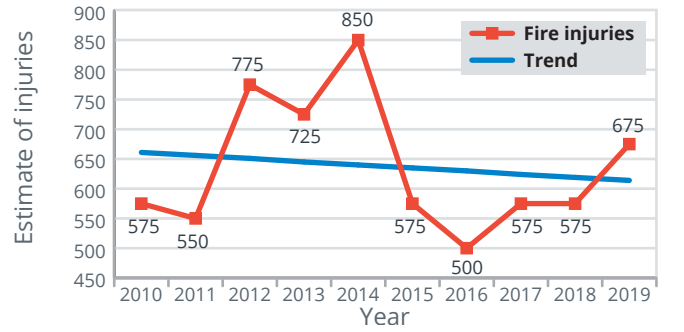
Residential building heating fires



Residential building heating fire deaths

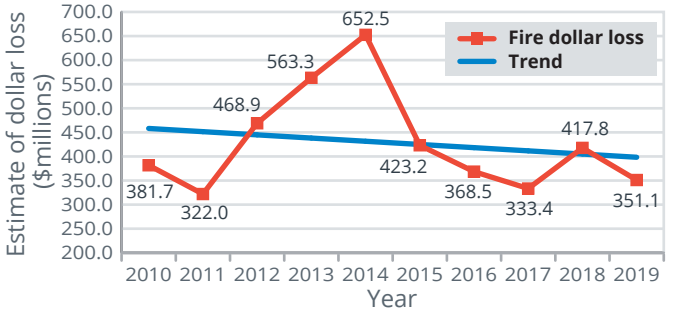


Residential building heating fire injuries



Residential building heating fire dollar loss

Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Residential Building Cause Under Investigation Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

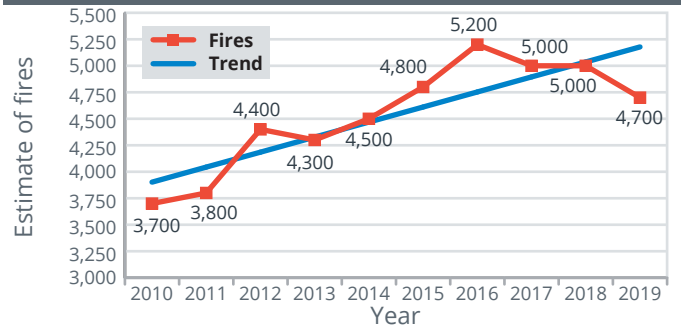
The 2019 national estimates for residential building cause under investigation fires and losses show that there were:

- 4,700 fires.
- 470 deaths.
- 550 injuries.
- $449,600,000 in dollar loss.

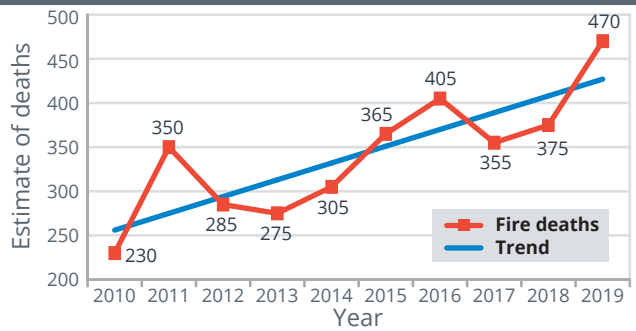
Overall trends for residential building cause under investigation fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- A 33% increase in fires.
- A 67% increase in deaths. In 2019, 10 reported multifatality fire incidents (resulting in 2, 3 or 4 deaths) may have contributed to the increase in the estimate of fire deaths.
- A 23% increase in injuries.
- An 18% 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 2019 value.)

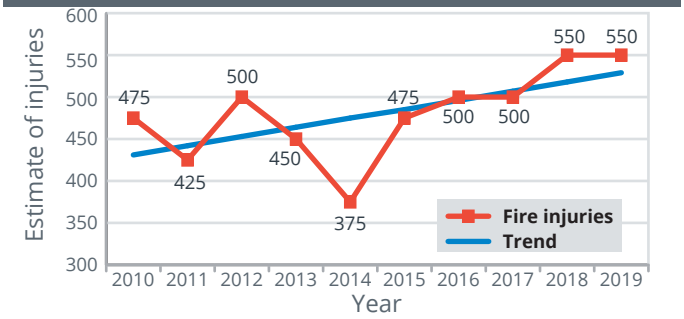
Residential building cause under investigation fires



Residential building cause under investigation fire deaths

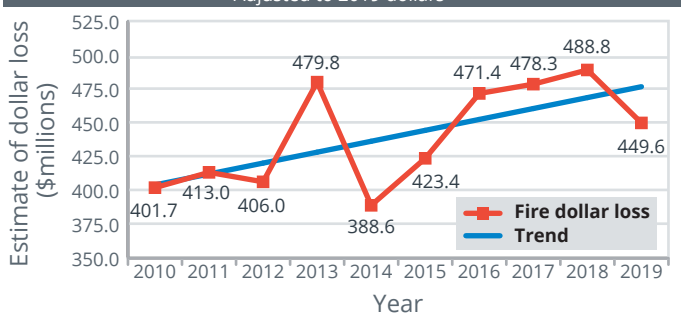


Residential building cause under investigation fire injuries



Residential building cause under investigation fire dollar loss

Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Residential Building Open Flame Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

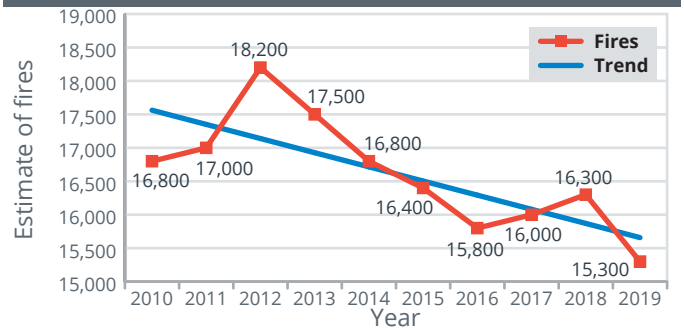
The 2019 national estimates for residential building open flame fires and losses show that there were:

- 15,300 fires.
- 200 deaths.
- 1,000 injuries.
- $645,400,000 in dollar loss.

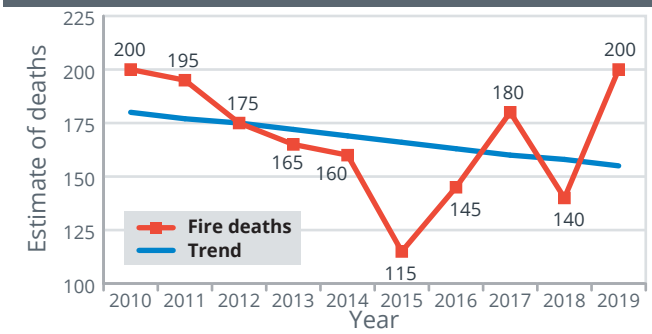
Overall trends for residential building open flame fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- An 11% decrease in fires.
- A 14% decrease in deaths.
- A 24% decrease in injuries.
- A 5% 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 2019 value.)

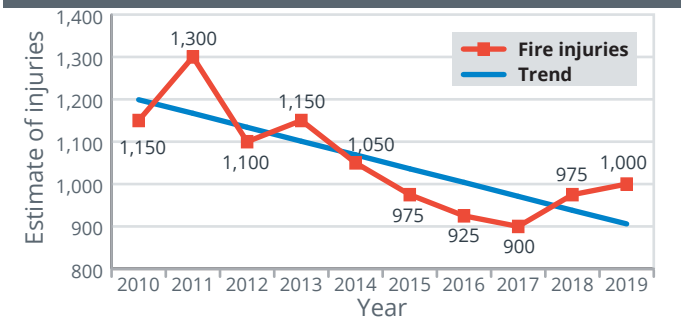
Residential building open flame fires



Residential building open flame fire deaths

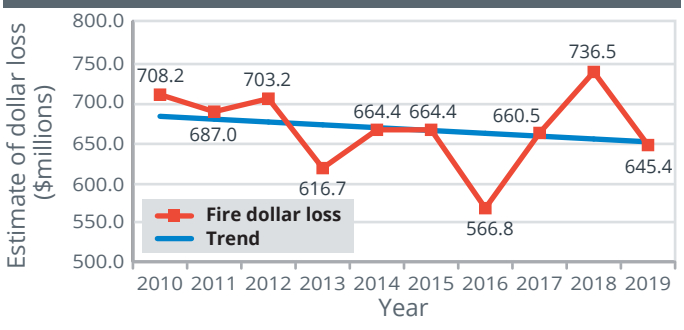


Residential building open flame fire injuries



Residential building open flame fire dollar loss

Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Residential Building Smoking Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

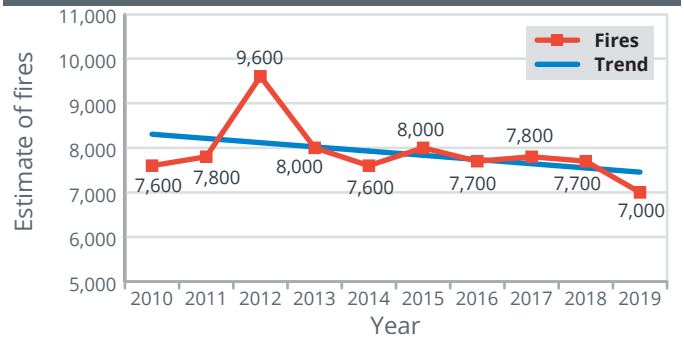
The 2019 national estimates for residential building smoking fires and losses show that there were:

- 7,000 fires.
- 320 deaths.
- 750 injuries.
- $314,400,000 in dollar loss.

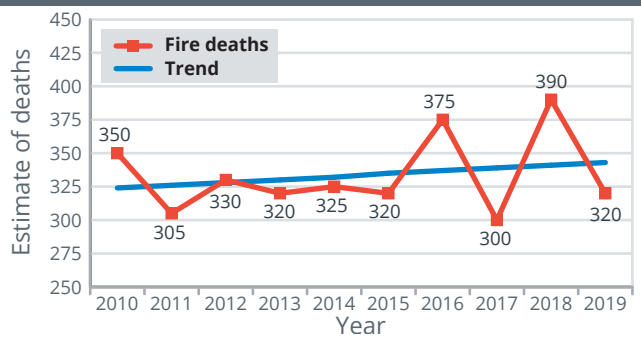
Overall trends for residential building smoking fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- A 10% decrease in fires.
- A 6% increase in deaths. In 2018, 7 reported multifatality fire incidents (including one resulting in 6 deaths) may have contributed to the increase in the estimate of fire deaths.
- A 30% decrease in injuries.
- An 11% 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 2019 value.)

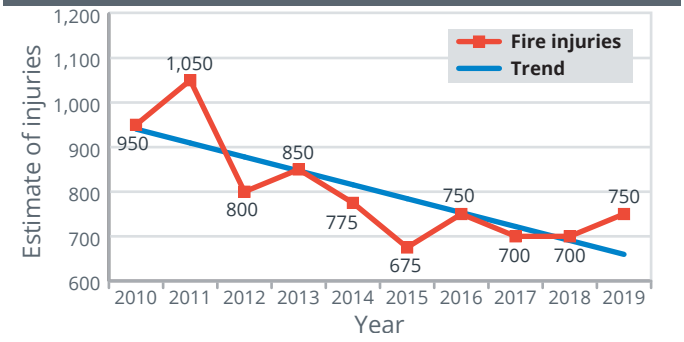
Residential building smoking fires



Residential building smoking fire deaths

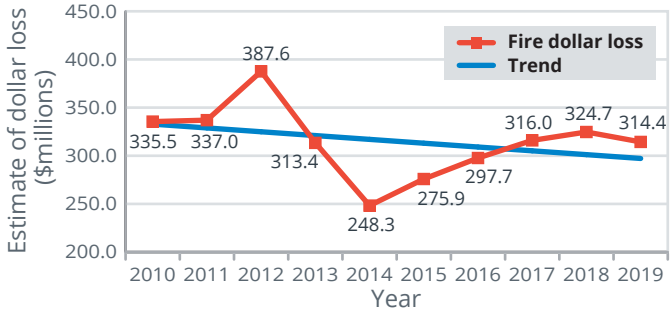


Residential building smoking fire injuries



Residential building smoking fire dollar loss

Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Nonresidential Building Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

The 2019 national estimates for nonresidential building fires and losses show that there were:

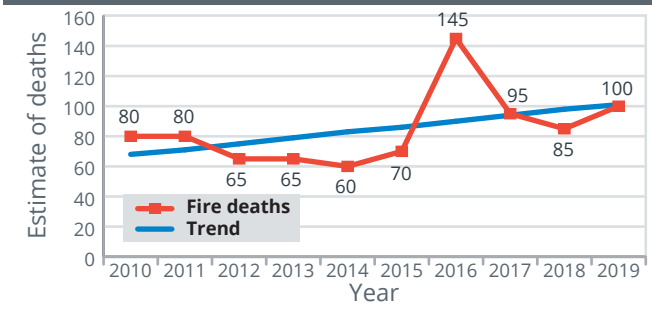
- 110,900 fires.
- 100 deaths.
- 1,125 injuries.
- $2,869,800,000 in dollar loss.

Overall trends for nonresidential building fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

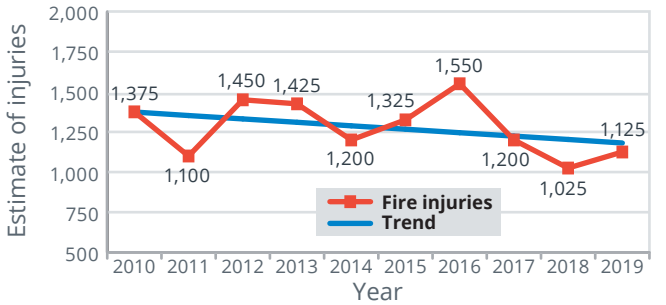
- A 30% increase in fires.
- A 50% increase in deaths. In 2016, in Oakland, California, a fire at a former warehouse that had been converted to mixed-use properties with an assembly area contributed to the peak in fire deaths; 35 fire deaths were reported to the NFIRS as a result of this incident. Excluding these 35 deaths from the 10-year trend analysis results in an overall 41% increase in nonresidential building fire deaths.
- A 14% decrease in injuries.
- A 3% 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 2019 value.)

Nonresidential building fires

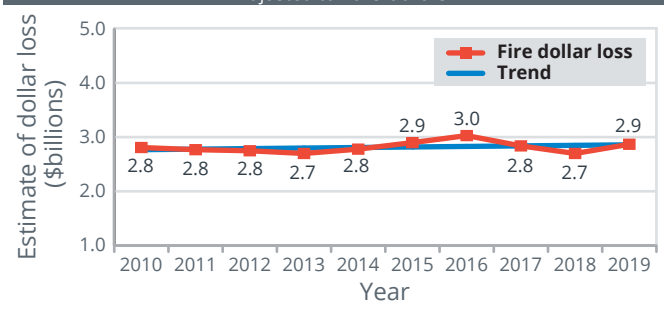
Nonresidential building fire deaths



Nonresidential building fire injuries



Nonresidential building fire dollar loss
Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Nonresidential Building Fire Causes (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

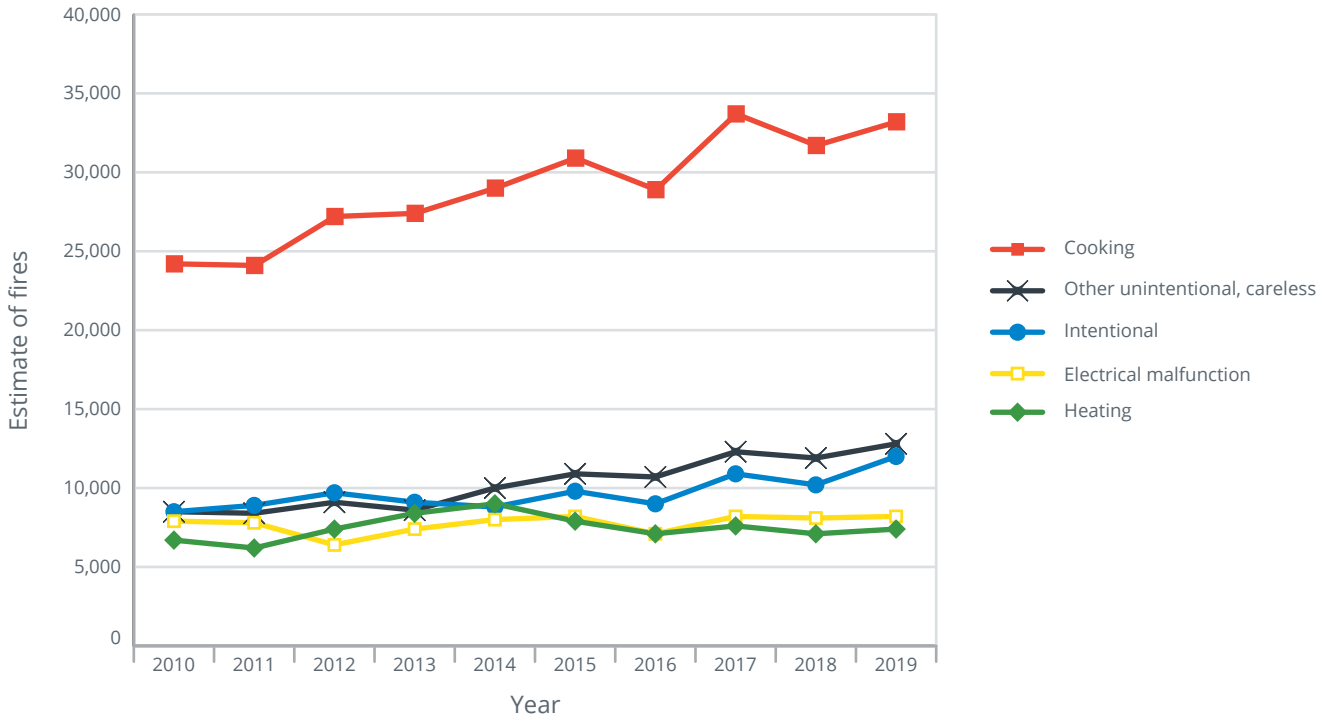
The 2019 national estimates for the leading causes of nonresidential building fires show that there were:

1. 33,200 cooking fires.
2. 12,800 other unintentional, careless fires.
3. 12,000 intentional fires.

Overall trends in the leading fire causes for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- Cooking as the leading cause of nonresidential building fires for the 10-year period.
- A 39% increase in nonresidential cooking fires. This increase may be due to an NFIRS coding edit implemented in 2012.
- A 59% increase in nonresidential other unintentionally or carelessly set fires.
- A 31% increase in nonresidential intentionally set fires.

Leading causes of nonresidential building fires (2010-2019)



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Nonresidential Building Fire Dollar-Loss Causes (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

The 2019 national estimates for the leading causes of nonresidential building fire dollar loss show that there were:

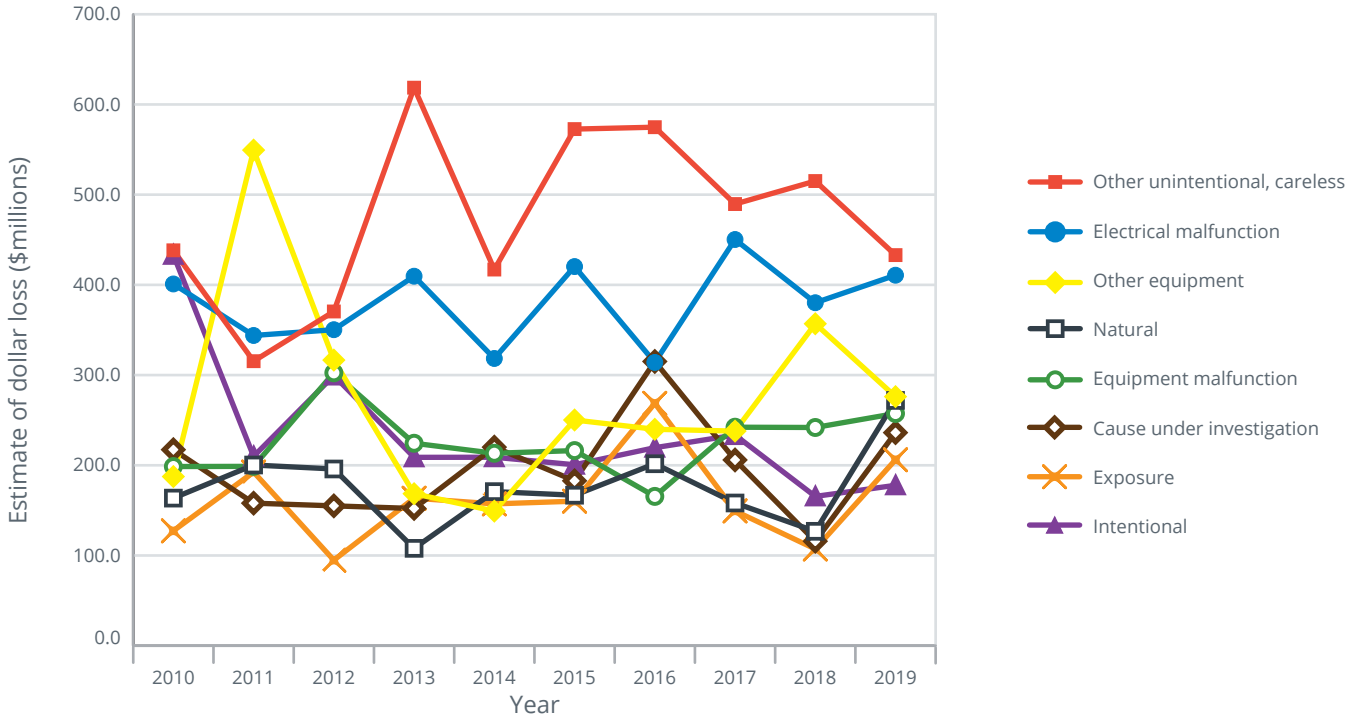
1. $433,000,000 loss from other unintentional, careless fires.
2. $410,700,000 loss from electrical malfunction fires.
3. $276,100,000 loss from other equipment fires.

Overall trends in the leading causes of fire dollar loss for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

- A 26% increase in nonresidential other unintentionally or carelessly set fire dollar loss.
- A 10% increase in nonresidential electrical malfunction fire dollar loss.
- A 12% decrease in nonresidential other equipment fire dollar loss.

Note: The overall constant dollar-loss trends take inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2019 value.

Leading causes of nonresidential building fire dollar loss (2010-2019)
Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Nonresidential Building Cooking Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

The 2019 national estimates for nonresidential building cooking fires and loss show that there were:

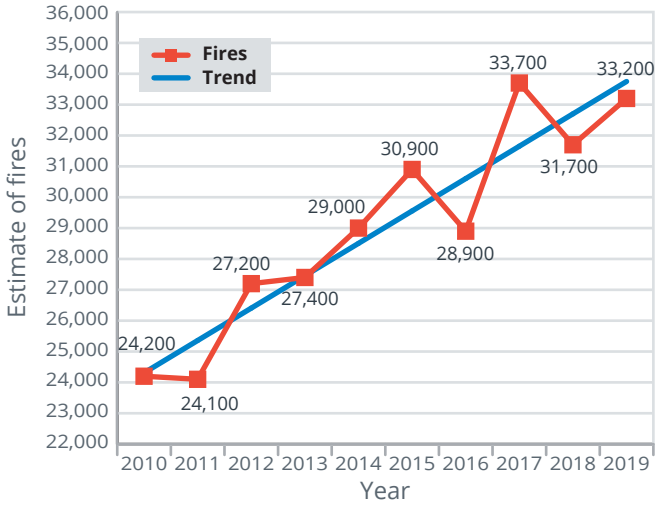
- 33,200 fires.
- $59,600,000 in dollar loss.

Overall trends for nonresidential building cooking fires and loss for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

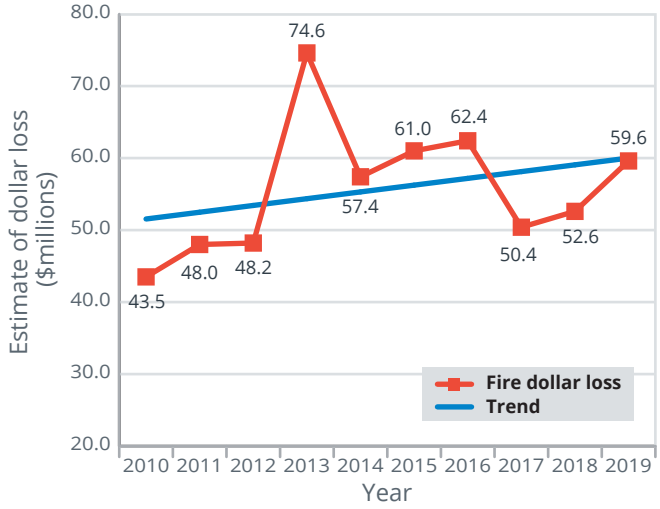
- A 39% increase in fires. This increase may be due to an NFIRS coding edit implemented in 2012.
- A 16% increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2019 value.)

Deaths and injuries by individual causes are not shown, as small numbers of nonresidential building casualties are reported to the 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 2019 dollars



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Nonresidential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

The 2019 national estimates for nonresidential building other unintentional, careless fires and loss show that there were:

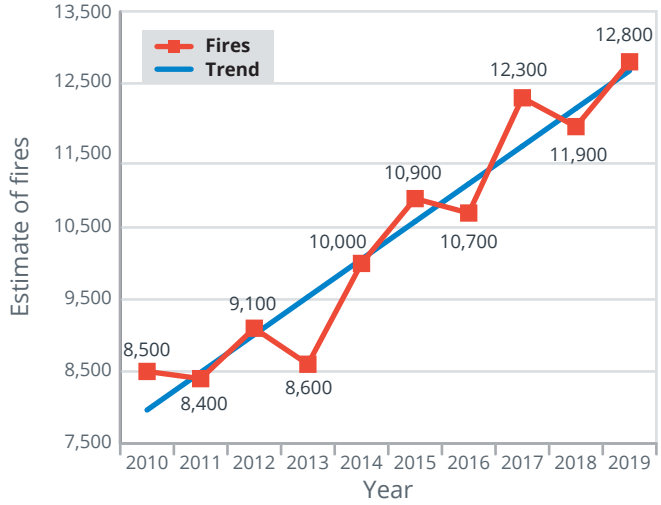
- 12,800 fires.
- $433,000,000 in dollar loss.

Overall trends for nonresidential building other unintentional, careless fires and loss for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

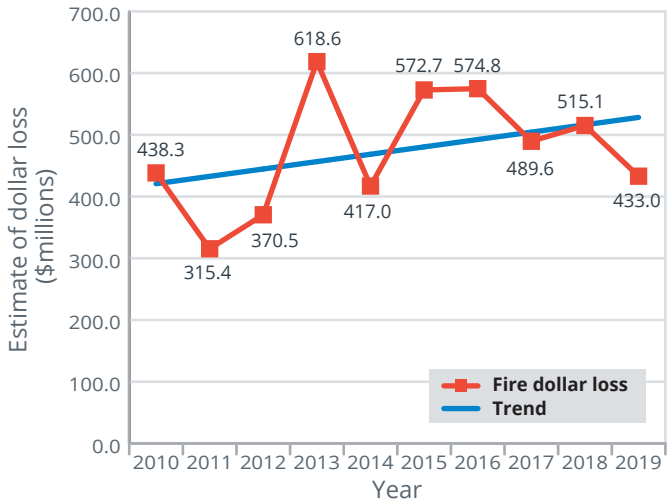
- A 59% increase in fires.
- A 26% increase in dollar loss. A $100,000,000 West, Texas, fertilizer plant fire and a $40,000,000 Burlington, Wisconsin, manufacturing plant fire contributed to the 2013 dollar-loss peak. A $31,000,000 reported fire in a Los Angeles, California, religious property and a $25,250,000 reported warehouse fire in Hopkins, Minnesota, contributed to the 2015 and 2016 dollar-loss peaks, respectively. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2019 value.)

Deaths and injuries by individual causes are not shown, as small numbers of nonresidential building casualties are reported to the 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 2019 dollars



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Nonresidential Building Heating Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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The 2019 national estimates for nonresidential building heating fires and loss show that there were:

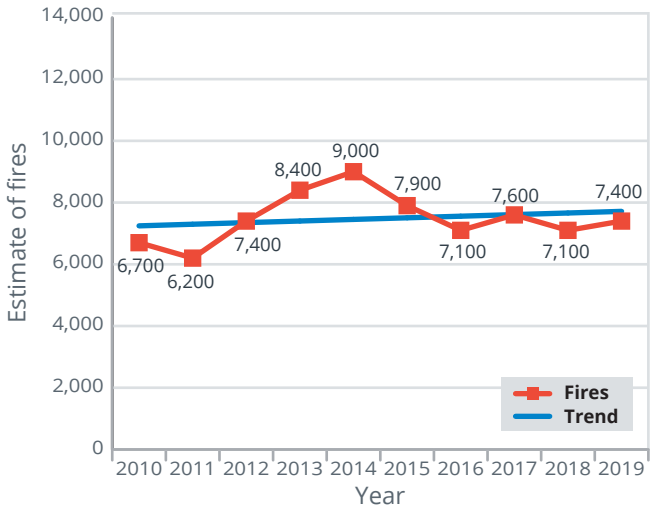
- 7,400 fires.
- $78,700,000 in dollar loss.

Overall trends for nonresidential building heating fires and loss for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

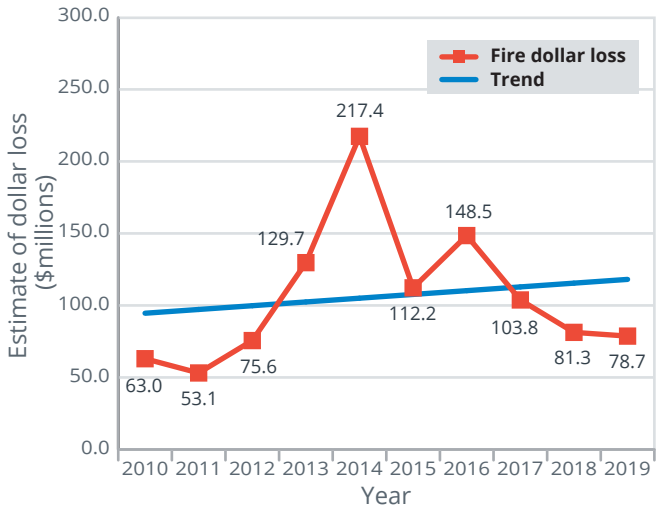
- A 6% increase in fires.
- A 25% increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2019 value.)

Deaths and injuries by individual causes are not shown, as small numbers of nonresidential building casualties are reported to the 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 2019 dollars



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Working for a fire-safe America

National Fire Data Center
16825 S. Seton Ave.
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
usfa.fema.gov

Nonresidential Building Intentional Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

The 2019 national estimates for nonresidential building intentional fires and loss show that there were:

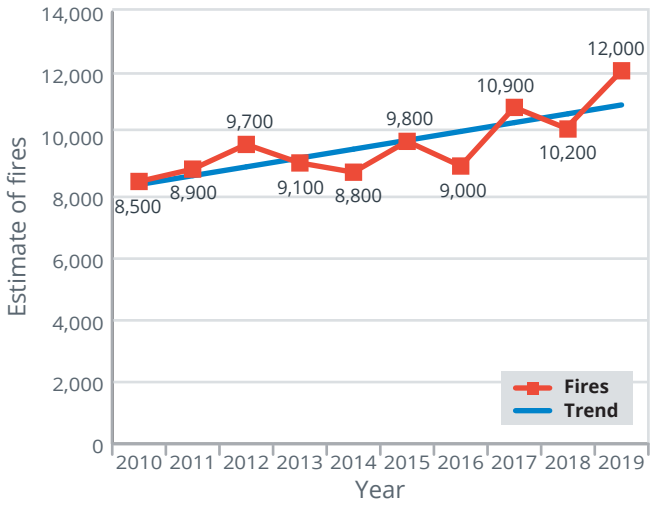
- 12,000 fires.
- $177,800,000 in dollar loss.

Overall trends for nonresidential building intentional fires and loss for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

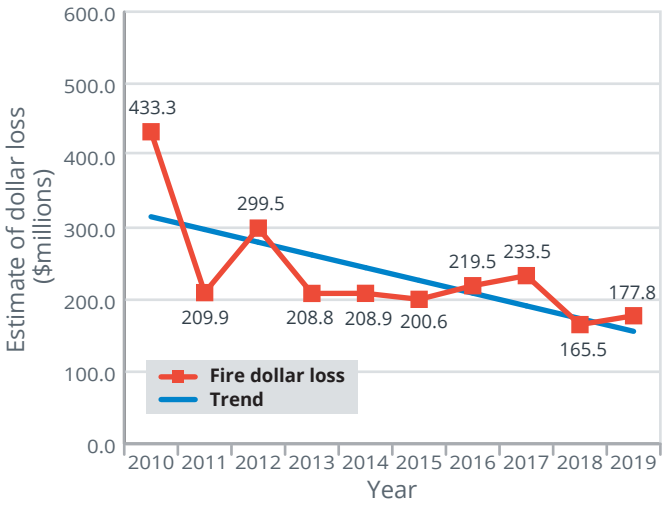
- A 31% increase in fires.
- A 50% decrease in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2019 value.)

Deaths and injuries by individual causes are not shown, as small numbers of nonresidential building casualties are reported to the 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 2019 dollars



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Nonresidential Building Other Equipment Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

The 2019 national estimates for nonresidential building other equipment fires and loss show that there were:

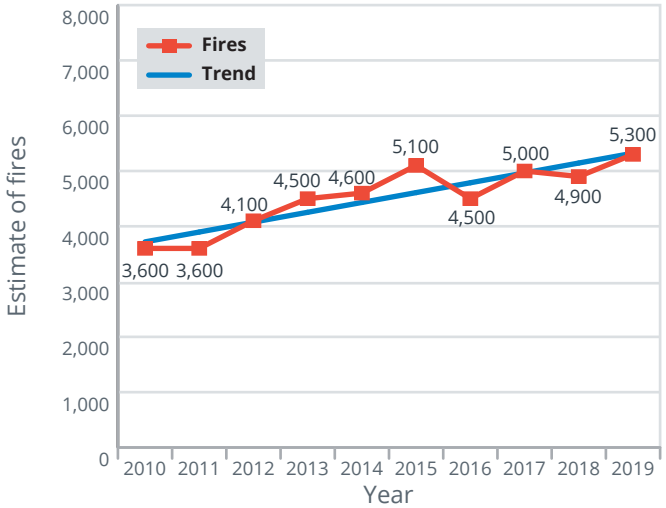
- 5,300 fires.
- $276,100,000 in dollar loss.

Overall trends for nonresidential building other equipment fires and loss for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

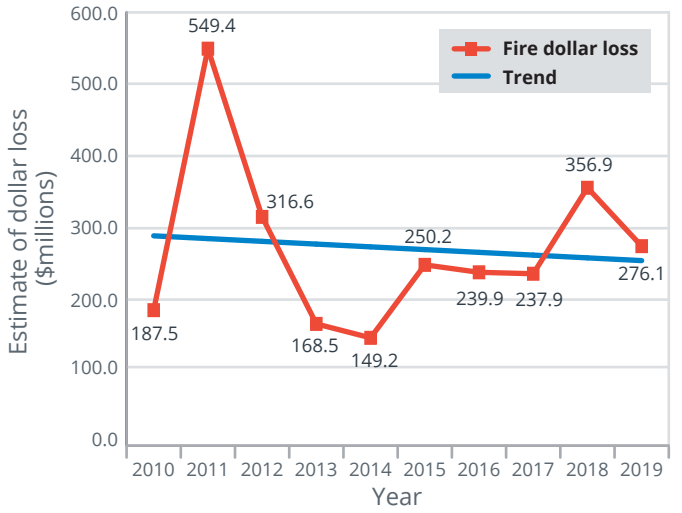
- A 43% increase in fires.
- A 12% decrease in dollar loss. Multiple high dollar-loss fires, including a $110,000,000 reported Arkansas manufacturing fire, contributed to the 2011 dollar-loss peak. A $100,500,000 transmitter building fire in Tustin, Michigan, contributed to the 2018 dollar-loss increase. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2019 value.)

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

Nonresidential building other equipment fires



Nonresidential building other equipment fire dollar loss
Adjusted to 2019 dollars



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Nonresidential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Trends (2010-2019)

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" (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current 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.

The 2019 national estimates for nonresidential building electrical malfunction fires and loss show that there were:

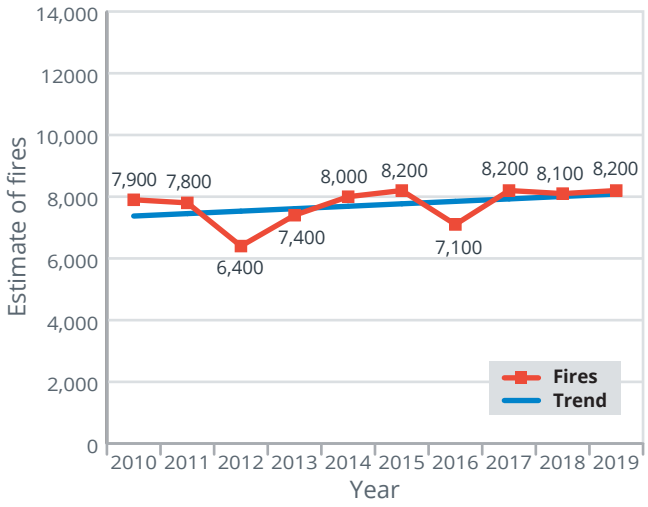
- 8,200 fires.
- $410,700,000 in dollar loss.

Overall trends for nonresidential building electrical malfunction fires and loss for the 10-year period of 2010 to 2019 show the following:

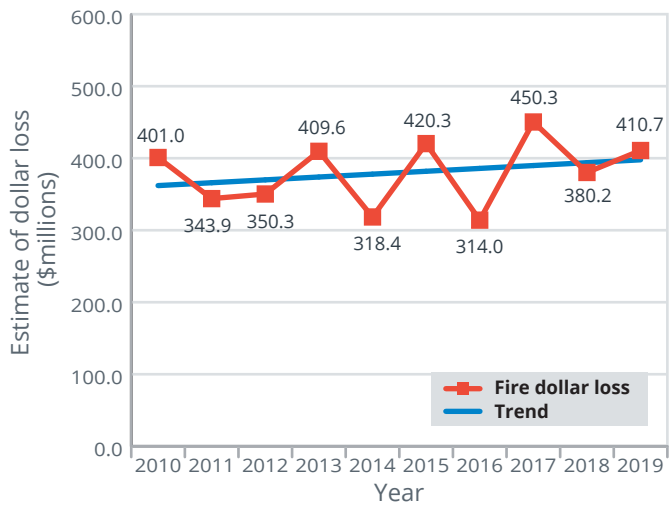
- A 10% increase in fires.
- A 10% increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2019 value.)

Deaths and injuries by individual causes are not shown, as small numbers of nonresidential building casualties are reported to the 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 2019 dollars



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