

# Residential Building Fire Trends (2006-2015)

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](http://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.

National estimates for residential building fires and losses in 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- 🔥 Fires: 380,900.
- 🔥 Deaths: 2,565.
- 🔥 Injuries: 11,475.
- 🔥 Dollar loss: \$7,099,300,000.

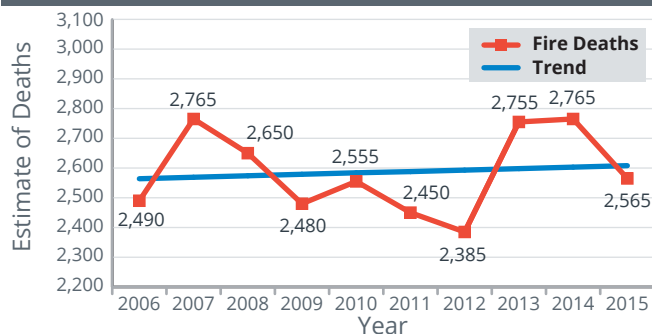
Overall trends for residential building fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2006 to 2015 show:

- 🔥 A 2 percent decrease in fires.
- 🔥 A 2 percent increase in deaths.
- 🔥 A 9 percent decrease in injuries.
- 🔥 An 18 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 2015 value.)

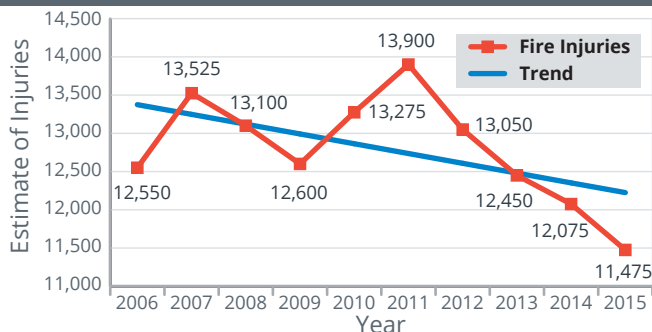
### Residential Building Fires



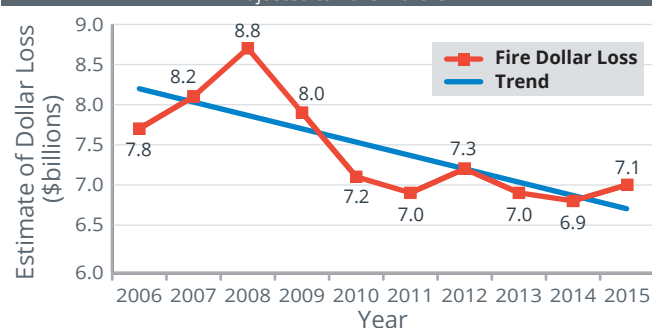
### Residential Building Fire Deaths



### Residential Building Fire Injuries



### Residential Building Fire Dollar Loss Adjusted to 2015 Dollars



**FEMA**



U.S. Fire Administration  
Working for a fire-safe America

**National Fire Data Center**

16825 S. Seton Ave.

Emmitsburg, MD 21727

[www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/)

# Residential Building Fire Causes (2006-2015)

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](http://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.

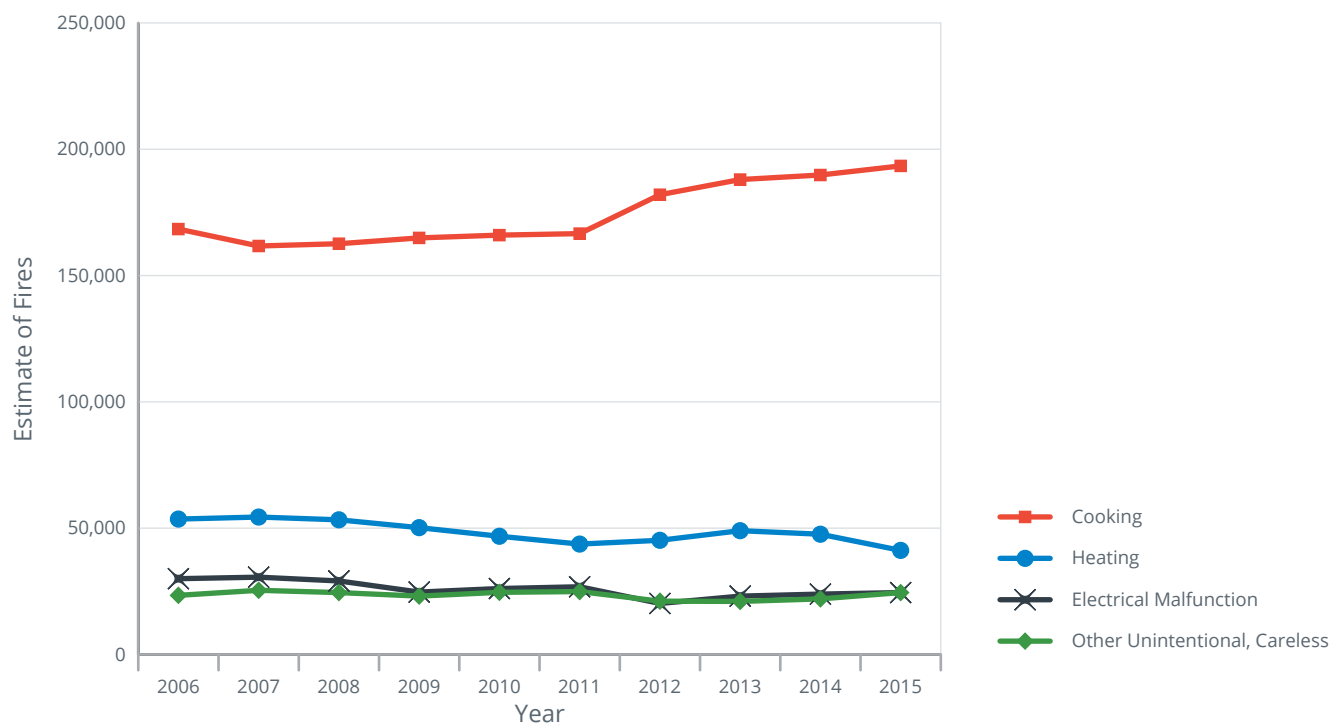
National estimates for the leading causes of fires in residential buildings for 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

1. Cooking: 193,400 fires.
2. Heating: 41,200 fires.
3. Electrical malfunction: 24,500 fires.
4. Other unintentional, careless: 24,500 fires.

Overall trends in the leading fire causes for the 10-year period of 2006 to 2015 show:

- ➊ Cooking as the leading cause of residential building fires for the 10-year period.
- ➋ A 21 percent increase in residential cooking fires. (This is likely due to an NFIRS coding edit implemented in 2012.)
- ➌ A 20 percent decrease in residential heating fires.
- ➍ A 26 percent decrease in residential electrical malfunction fires.
- ➎ An 8 percent decrease in residential other unintentional or careless fires.

Leading Causes of Residential Building Fires (2006-2015)



# Residential Building Fire Death Causes (2006-2015)

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](http://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.

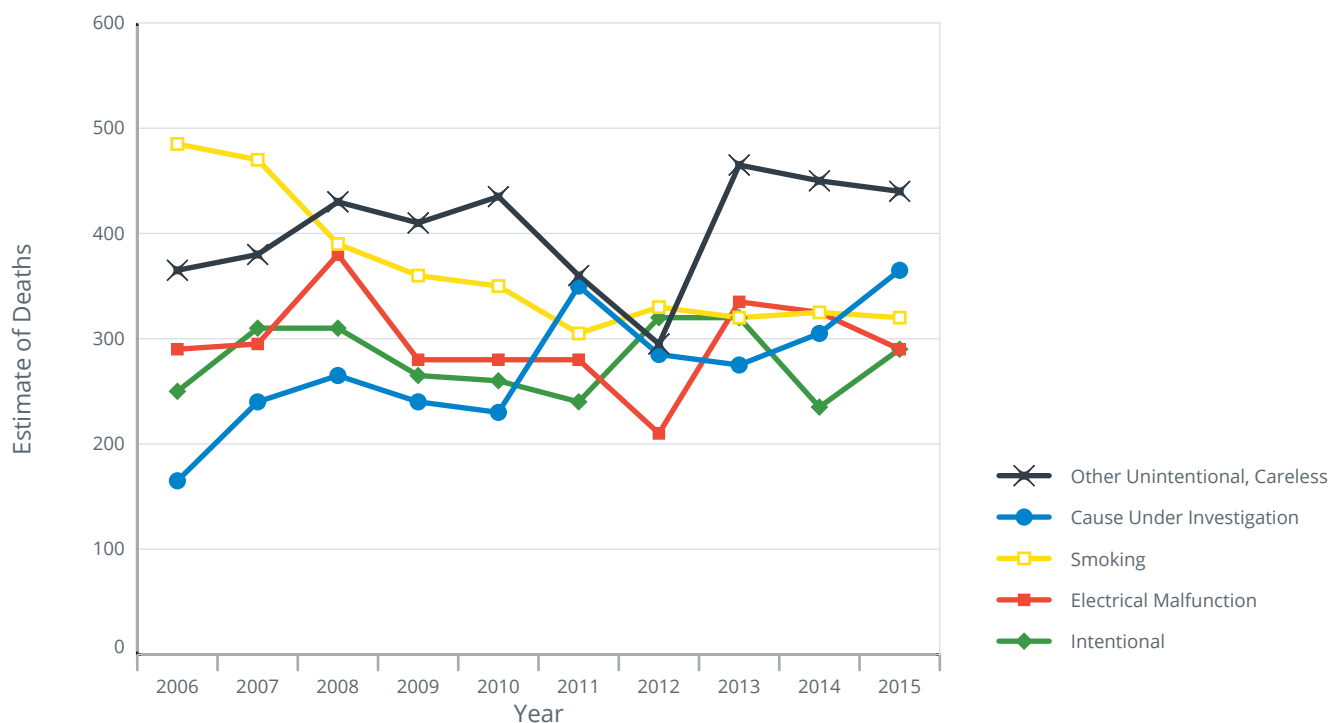
National estimates for the leading causes of residential building fire deaths for 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

1. Other unintentional, careless: 440 deaths.
2. Cause under investigation: 365 deaths.
3. Smoking: 320 deaths.

Overall trends in the leading fire death causes for the 10-year period of 2006 to 2015 show:

- Other unintentional, careless was the leading cause of residential fire deaths in seven years out of the 10-year period, and there was a 13 percent increase in residential other unintentionally- or carelessly-set fire deaths.
- A 69 percent increase in residential cause under investigation fire deaths.
- Although smoking was the third leading cause of residential fire deaths in 2015, there was a 36 percent decrease in residential smoking fire deaths.

Leading Causes of Residential Building Fire Deaths (2006-2015)



**FEMA**



U.S. Fire Administration  
Working for a fire-safe America

**National Fire Data Center**

16825 S. Seton Ave.

Emmitsburg, MD 21727

[www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/)

# Residential Building Fire Injury Causes (2006-2015)

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](http://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.

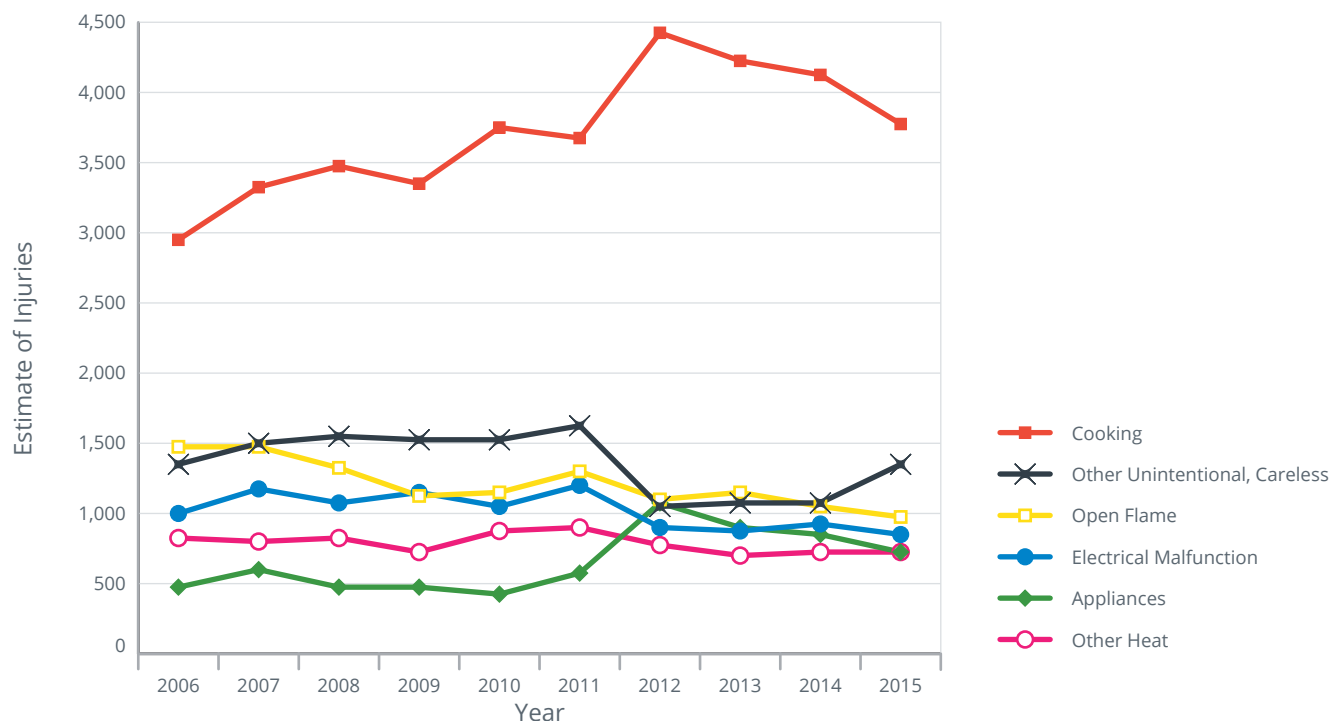
National estimates for the leading causes of residential building fire injuries for 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

1. Cooking: 3,775 injuries.
2. Other unintentional, careless: 1,350 injuries.
3. Open flame: 975 injuries.

Overall trends in the leading fire injury causes for the 10-year period of 2006 to 2015 show:

- Cooking as the leading cause of residential building fire injuries.
- A 34 percent increase in residential cooking fire injuries. (This is likely due to an NFIRS coding edit implemented in 2012.)
- A 24 percent decrease in residential other unintentionally- or carelessly-set fire injuries.
- A 31 percent decrease in residential open flame fire injuries.

Leading Causes of Residential Building Fire Injuries (2006-2015)



FEMA



U.S. Fire Administration  
Working for a fire-safe America

National Fire Data Center

16825 S. Seton Ave.

Emmitsburg, MD 21727

[www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/)

# Residential Building Fire Dollar-Loss Causes (2006-2015)

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](http://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.

National estimates for the leading causes of residential building fire dollar loss for 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

1. Other unintentional, careless: \$1,243,500,000.
2. Electrical malfunction: \$949,200,000.

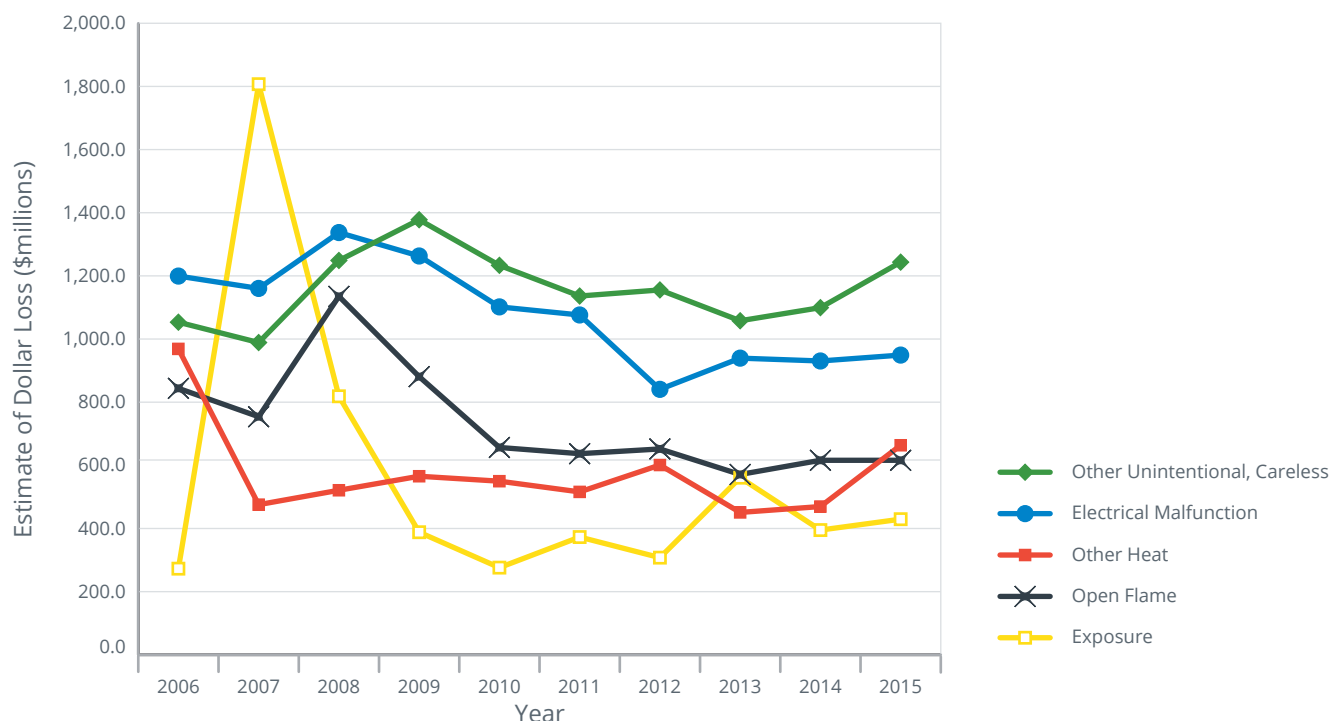
Overall trends in the leading causes of fire dollar loss for the 10-year period of 2006 to 2015 show:

- ➊ A 4 percent increase in residential other unintentionally- or carelessly-set fire dollar loss.
- ➋ A 31 percent decrease in residential electrical malfunction fire dollar loss.
- ➌ A 2007 spike in dollar loss for exposure fires, which reflects residential building fire losses as reported to the 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 2015 value.

**Leading Causes of Residential Building Fire Dollar Loss (2006-2015)**

Adjusted to 2015 Dollars



**FEMA**



U.S. Fire Administration  
Working for a fire-safe America

**National Fire Data Center**

16825 S. Seton Ave.

Emmitsburg, MD 21727

[www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/)

# Residential Building Cooking Fire Trends (2006-2015)

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](http://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.

National estimates for residential building cooking fires and losses for 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

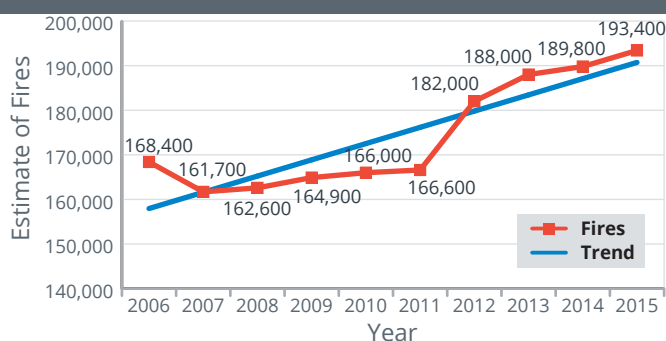
- 🔥 Fires: 193,400.
- 🔥 Deaths: 165.
- 🔥 Injuries: 3,775.
- 🔥 Dollar loss: \$494,800,000.

Overall trends for residential building cooking fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2006 to 2015 show:

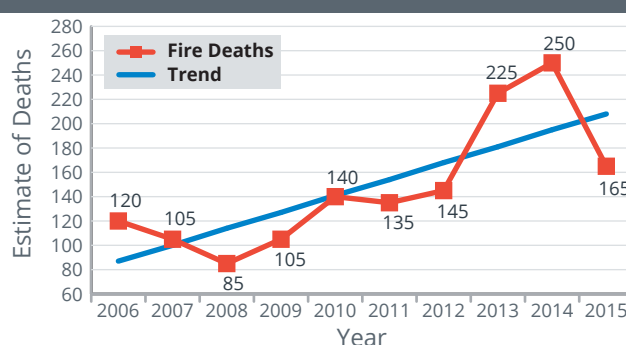
- 🔥 A 21 percent increase in fires.
- 🔥 A 141 percent increase in deaths.
- 🔥 A 34 percent increase in injuries.
- 🔥 A 123 percent increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2015 value.)

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

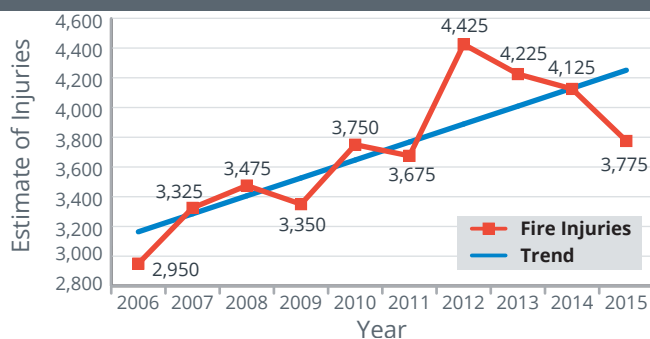
### Residential Building Cooking Fires



### Residential Building Cooking Fire Deaths

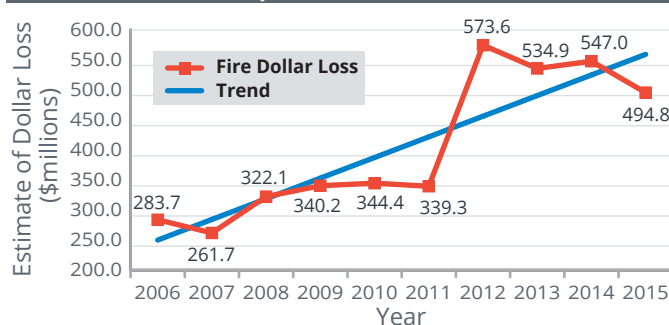


### Residential Building Cooking Fire Injuries



### Residential Building Cooking Fire Dollar Loss

Adjusted to 2015 Dollars



**FEMA**



U.S. Fire Administration  
Working for a fire-safe America

**National Fire Data Center**

16825 S. Seton Ave.

Emmitsburg, MD 21727

[www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/)



# Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Trends (2006-2015)

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](http://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.

National estimates for residential building other unintentional, careless fires and losses for 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- 🔥 Fires: 24,500.
- 👤 Deaths: 440.
- 👤 Injuries: 1,350.
- 💰 Dollar loss: \$1,243,500,000.

Overall trends for residential building other unintentional, careless fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2006 to 2015 show:

- 📉 An 8 percent decrease in fires.
- 📈 A 13 percent increase in deaths.
- 📉 A 24 percent decrease in injuries.
- 📈 A 4 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 2015 value.)

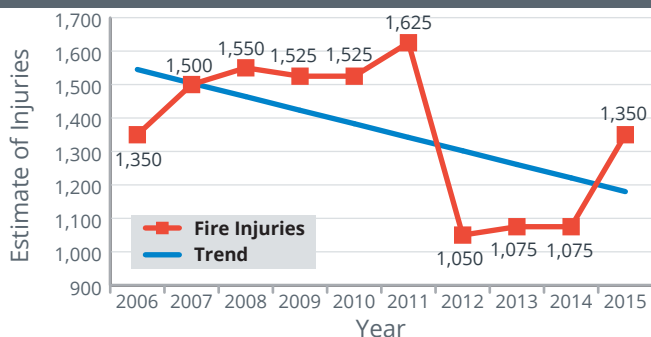
**Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fires**



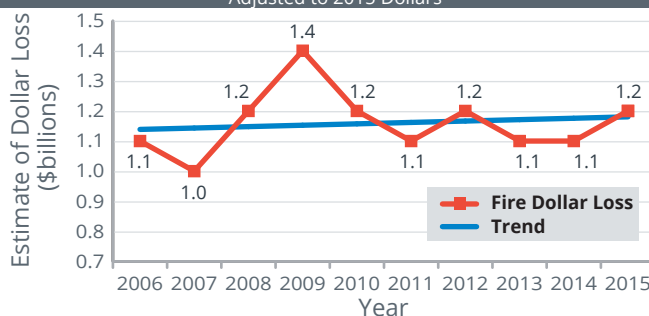
**Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Deaths**



**Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Injuries**



**Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Dollar Loss**  
Adjusted to 2015 Dollars



**FEMA**



U.S. Fire Administration  
Working for a fire-safe America

**National Fire Data Center**

16825 S. Seton Ave.

Emmitsburg, MD 21727

[www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/)

# Residential Building Smoking Fire Trends (2006-2015)

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](http://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.

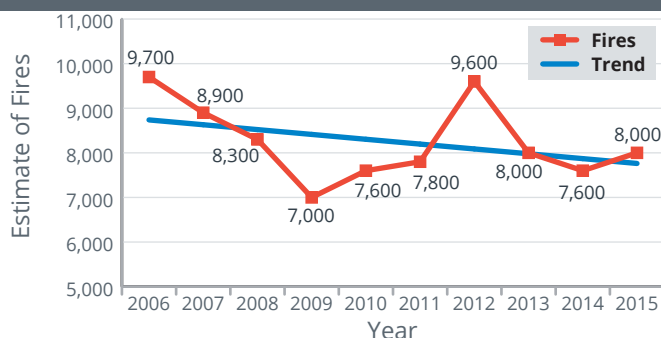
National estimates for residential building smoking fires and losses for 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- 🔥 Fires: 8,000.
- 🔥 Deaths: 320.
- 🔥 Injuries: 675.
- 🔥 Dollar loss: \$255,800,000.

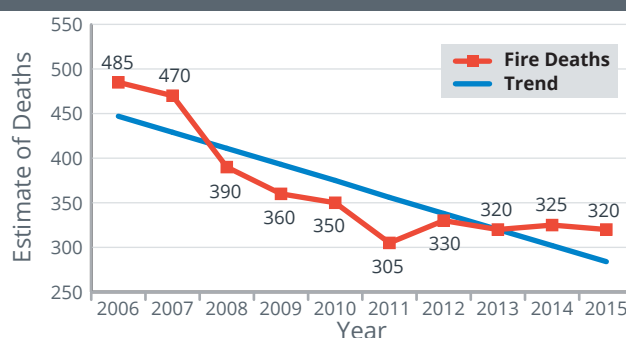
Overall trends for residential building smoking fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2006 to 2015 show:

- 🔥 An 11 percent decrease in fires.
- 🔥 A 36 percent decrease in deaths.
- 🔥 A 31 percent decrease in injuries.
- 🔥 A 30 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 2015 value.)

### Residential Building Smoking Fires



### Residential Building Smoking Fire Deaths

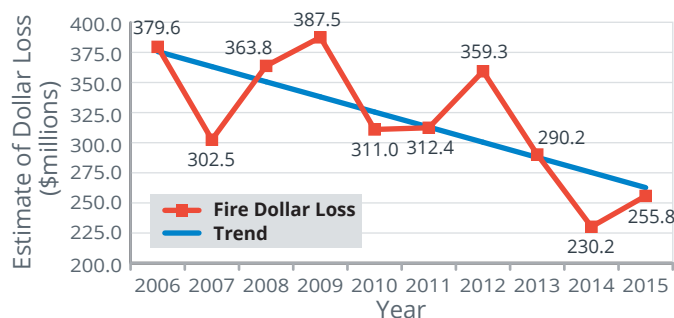


### Residential Building Smoking Fire Injuries



### Residential Building Smoking Fire Dollar Loss

Adjusted to 2015 Dollars



**FEMA**



U.S. Fire Administration  
Working for a fire-safe America

**National Fire Data Center**

16825 S. Seton Ave.

Emmitsburg, MD 21727

[www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/)



# Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Trends (2006-2015)

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](http://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.

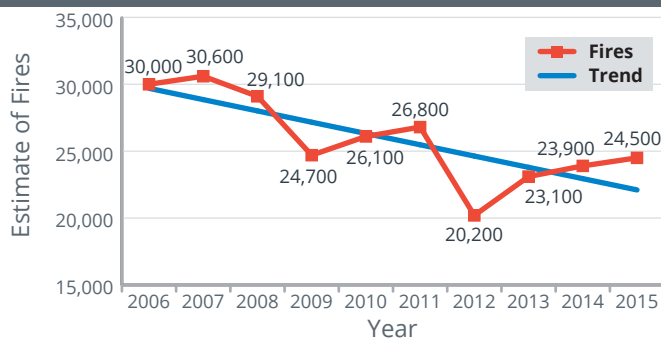
National estimates for residential building electrical malfunction fires and losses for 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- 🔦 Fires: 24,500.
- 💀 Deaths: 290.
- 🚑 Injuries: 850.
- 💰 Dollar loss: \$949,200,000.

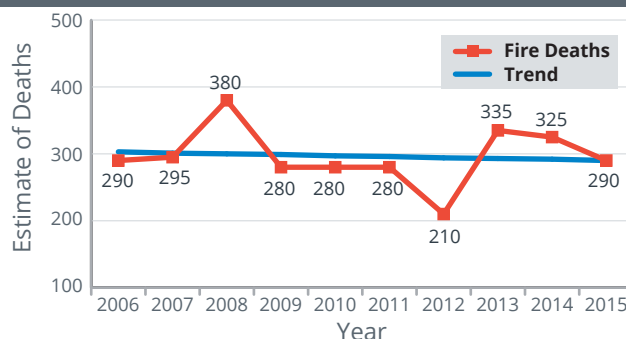
Overall trends for residential building electrical malfunction fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2006 to 2015 show:

- 🔦 A 26 percent decrease in fires.
- 💀 A 4 percent decrease in deaths.
- 🚑 A 22 percent decrease in injuries.
- 💰 A 31 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 2015 value.)

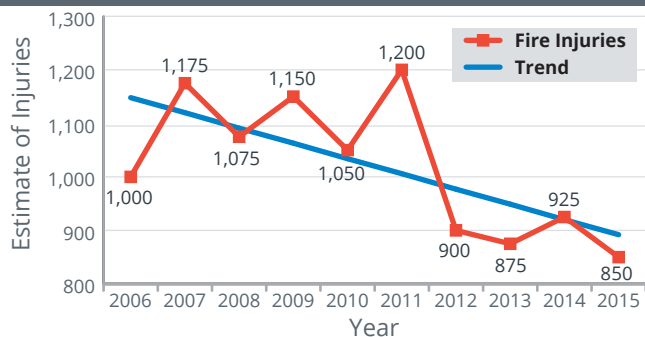
### Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fires



### Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Deaths



### Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Injuries



### Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Dollar Loss Adjusted to 2015 Dollars



**FEMA**



U.S. Fire Administration  
Working for a fire-safe America

**National Fire Data Center**

16825 S. Seton Ave.

Emmitsburg, MD 21727

[www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/)

# Residential Building Heating Fire Trends (2006-2015)

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](http://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.

National estimates for residential building heating fires and losses for 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- 🔥 Fires: 41,200.
- 🔥 Deaths: 165.
- 🔥 Injuries: 575.
- 🔥 Dollar loss: \$392,300,000.

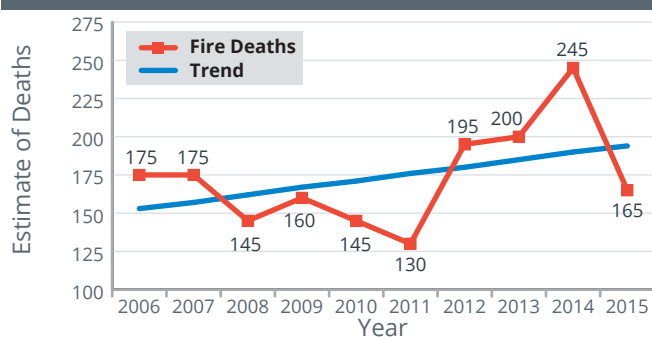
Overall trends for residential building heating fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2006 to 2015 show:

- 🔥 A 20 percent decrease in fires.
- 🔥 A 27 percent increase in deaths. In 2014, there were 11 reported multifatality heating fires that contributed to the spike in fire deaths.
- 🔥 A 22 percent increase in injuries.
- 🔥 A 60 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 2015 value.)

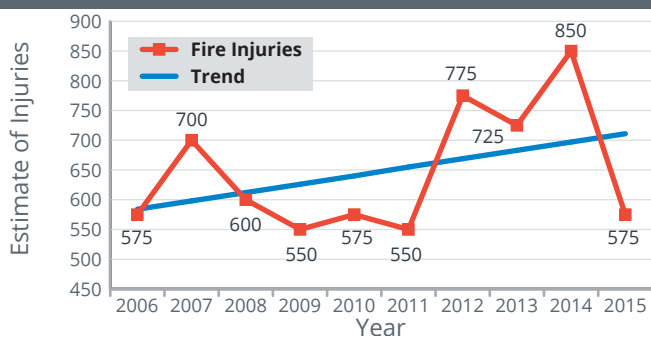
### Residential Building Heating Fires



### Residential Building Heating Fire Deaths

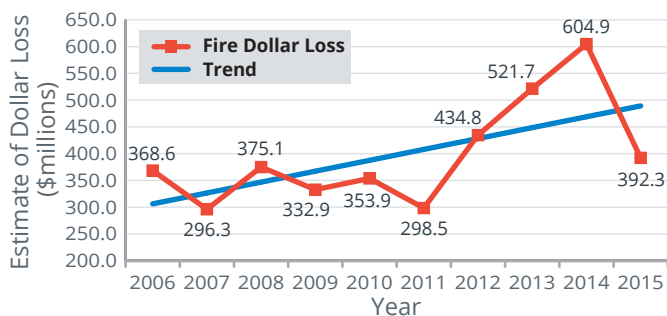


### Residential Building Heating Fire Injuries



### Residential Building Heating Fire Dollar Loss

Adjusted to 2015 Dollars



**FEMA**



U.S. Fire Administration  
Working for a fire-safe America

**National Fire Data Center**

16825 S. Seton Ave.

Emmitsburg, MD 21727

[www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/)

# Residential Building Cause Under Investigation Fire Trends (2006-2015)

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](http://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.

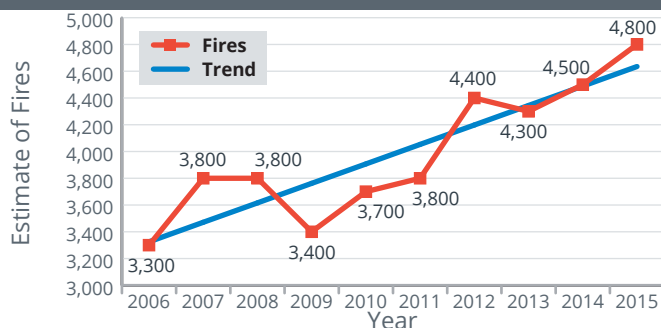
National estimates for residential building cause under investigation fires and losses for 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, are:

- 🔥 Fires: 4,800.
- 🔥 Deaths: 365.
- 🔥 Injuries: 475.
- 🔥 Dollar loss: \$392,600,000.

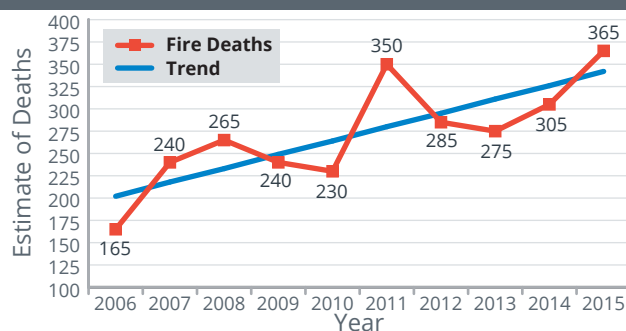
Overall trends for reported residential building cause under investigation fires and losses for the 10-year period of 2006 to 2015 show:

- 🔥 A 39 percent increase in fires.
- 🔥 A 69 percent increase in deaths.
- 🔥 A 14 percent increase in injuries.
- 🔥 A 16 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 2015 value.)

### Residential Building Cause Under Investigation Fires



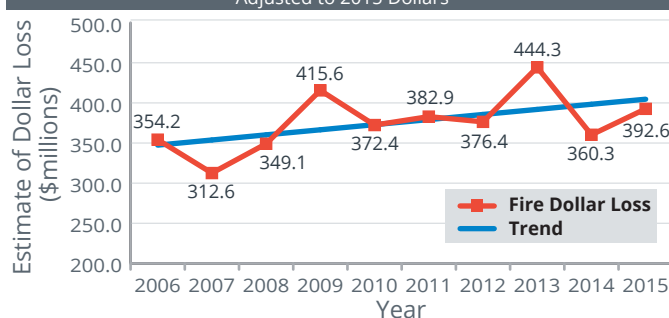
### Residential Building Cause Under Investigation Fire Deaths



### Residential Building Cause Under Investigation Fire Injuries



### Residential Building Cause Under Investigation Fire Dollar Loss Adjusted to 2015 Dollars



**FEMA**



U.S. Fire Administration  
Working for a fire-safe America

**National Fire Data Center**

16825 S. Seton Ave.

Emmitsburg, MD 21727

[www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/)