


At a Glance

Residential Building Fires (2017-2019)

From 2017 to 2019, an estimated **368,500** residential building fires were reported to U.S. fire departments each year.

These fires caused an estimated:

- 2,770** deaths
- 11,650** injuries
- \$8.1 billion** in property loss

 <p>At 51%, cooking was the leading cause of residential building fires. Nearly all (93%) residential building cooking fires were small, confined fires.</p>	 <p>Residential building fire incidence was higher in the cooler months, peaking in January at 10%.</p>	 <p>Residential building fires occurred most frequently in the early evening, peaking during the dinner hours from 5 to 8 p.m., when cooking fire incidence is high.</p>
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 <p>Nonconfined residential building fires most often started in cooking areas and kitchens (21%).</p>	 <p>In 50% of nonconfined residential building fires, the fire extended beyond the room of origin.</p>	<p>The leading reported factor contributing to ignition category in nonconfined residential building fires was</p> <p>misuse of material or product (37%).</p>
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These topical reports are designed to explore facets of the U.S. fire problem as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System. Each topical report briefly addresses the nature of the specific fire or fire-related topic, highlights important findings from the data, and may suggest other resources to consider for further information.

To read the full report, visit usfa.fema.gov.