
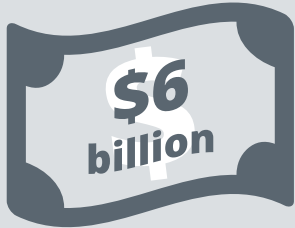
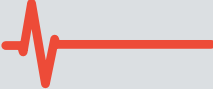






At a Glance

One- and Two-Family Residential Building Fires (2017-2019)

<p>Each year, from 2017 to 2019, an estimated average of</p> <h1>230,500</h1> <p>one- and two-family residential building fires were reported to fire departments in the United States.</p>	<p>These fires caused an estimated annual average of:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div data-bbox="511 617 774 877">  <h1>2,220</h1> <p>deaths</p> </div> <div data-bbox="821 642 1133 758"> <h1>7,250</h1> <p>injuries</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1179 617 1471 842">  <h1>\$6 billion</h1> <p>in property loss</p> </div> </div>		
 <p>Deaths in one- and two-family residential building fires accounted for far more deaths in most years than all natural disasters combined.</p>	<h1>63%</h1> <p>One- and two-family residential building fires accounted for 63% of all residential building fires.</p>	 <p>Cooking, at 37%, was the leading cause of one- and two-family residential building fires.</p>	
 <p>One- and two-family residential building fires occurred more often in the cooler months, peaking in January at 11%.</p>	 <p>In 54% of nonconfined one- and two-family residential building fires, the fire extended beyond the room of fire origin.</p>	 <p>Smoke alarms were not present in 23% of nonconfined fires in occupied one- and two-family residential buildings.</p>	
<p>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.</p>			

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