

# Fire Loss in the United States During 2021

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# **Key Findings**

In 2021, local fire departments responded to an estimated 1.35 million fires in the United States. These fires caused 3,800 civilian fire deaths and 14,700 reported civilian fire injuries. The property damage caused by these fires was estimated at \$15.9 billion.

On average, a fire department responded to a fire somewhere in the US every 23 seconds in 2021. A home structure fire was reported every 93 seconds, a home fire death occurred every three hours and eight minutes, and a home fire injury occurred every 47 minutes.

More than one-third of the fires (486,500, or 36 percent) occurred in or on structures. Most of the fire losses were caused by these fires, including 3,010 civilian fire deaths (79 percent); 12,600 civilian fire injuries (86 percent); and \$12.7 billion in direct property damage (80 percent). Major fires in the Colorado wildland/urban interface (WUI) caused \$648 billion in direct property damage (4 percent). Unfortunately, losses from WUI fires were not broken out by incident type. A substantial portion of the loss was undoubtedly due to structure fires.

Only one-quarter of the fires (25 percent) occurred in home properties, including one- or two-family homes and apartments or other multifamily housing. However, these fires caused three-quarters of the civilian fire deaths (75 percent) and injuries (76 percent).

One of every five fires (20 percent) occurred in one- or two-family homes, yet these fires caused nearly two-thirds of the civilian fire deaths (64 percent) and over half of the civilian fire injuries (54 percent). The six percent of fires that occurred in apartments caused 11 percent of the civilian fire deaths and 21 percent of the injuries.

Vehicle fires accounted for 15 percent of the fires, 18 percent of the civilian fire deaths, and 10 percent of the civilian fire injuries.

Neither structures nor vehicles were involved in half of the fires (49 percent) reported in 2021. These fires not including structures nor vehicles were: brush, grass, or wildland fires — excluding crops, timber, and other properties of value (20 percent); outside rubbish fires (17 percent); outside fires involving property of value (6 percent); and other fires (6 percent).

The 2021 overall estimate for total fire incidents was 55 percent lower than in 1980. Additionally, property loss, adjusted for inflation, was 20 percent lower in 2021 than in 1980.

The 2021 estimate of total fire deaths was 42 percent lower than in 1980, home fire deaths were 50 percent lower, deaths in one- or two-family home fires were 47 percent lower, and apartment fire deaths were 66 percent lower.

Because the US population has grown since 1980, population-based rates have dropped even more than the estimates have.

Less progress has been made in preventing the deaths and injuries associated with reported fires. For overall home fires, the 2021 rate of 7.9 deaths per 1,000 reported home fires was higher than the rate of 7.1 in 1980. The rate for one- or two-family home fires was 35 percent higher than in 1980, while the rate for apartment fires was 31 percent lower.

Most of the reduction in the number of reported fires and fire losses occurred more than a decade ago. There is still more work to do, particularly around home fires.

# Introduction

In 2021, local fire departments, including departments protecting towns, townships, cities, and counties, responded to an estimated 1,353,500 fires in the US. These fires caused an estimated 3,800 civilian deaths; 14,700 civilian injuries; and \$15.9 billion in direct property damage. This report provides a breakdown of these fires. Firefighter fatalities and injuries have been broken down in separate NFPA reports and are not included here.

The year 2021 was a difficult time for many, including fire departments. Fire stations continued to respond to frequent medical calls related to COVID-19 and firefighters had to manage COVID-19 outbreaks and understaffing within their departments.

On average, a fire department responded to a fire somewhere in the US every 23 seconds in 2021. A civilian was fatally injured in a fire every two hours and 18 minutes. Every 36 minutes, a civilian suffered a non-fatal fire injury.

The fire and fire loss estimates in this analysis are derived from NFPA's 2021 fire experience survey (FES). Only fires reported to local fire departments are included. State fire agencies were also surveyed about large loss and catastrophic multiple-death fires. Such major incidents were added to the results of the FES. For more information on how these estimates were calculated, see *Methodology Used in Calculating National Estimates from NFPA's Fire Experience Survey*.

There are many potential explanations for the fluctuation in our fire statistics. While we could speculate on some of those causes, this report's primary purpose is to report related data<sup>1</sup>.

# Trends

While some year-to-year fluctuation is normal, from 2020 to 2021, the total number of fires decreased 2.5 percent, civilian deaths rose 8.5 percent, and civilian injuries fell 3.3 percent. Meanwhile, direct property damage decreased by 30 percent compared to the property damage in 2020. However, the 2020 fire property damage included losses of \$4.2 billion from California fires in the WUI and a fire that destroyed a naval ship in San Diego, California (\$3 billion). In 2021, the largest losses resulted from WUI fires in Colorado. Although the reported property loss for 2021 is significantly lower than in 2020, it still represents an overall upward trend in the past five years.

The estimate of total fires was 55 percent lower in 2021 than in 1980, while fire death and injury estimates were 42 percent and 44 percent lower, respectively, over the same period. Property loss, adjusted for inflation, was 20 percent lower in 2021 than in 1980. See Figures 1–3.

US Census data shows that the resident population of the US grew 46 percent from 1980 to 2021. The resulting rate of 4.1 fires per 1,000 population in 2021 was 68 percent lower than the 13.1 rate in 1980 and two percent lower than the 2020 rate of 4.2.

The 11.5 civilian fire deaths per million population in 2021 was 60 percent lower than the 28.6 rate in 1980 and 8 percent higher than the rate of 10.6 in 2020. (See Figures 4 and 5.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> You may note mentions of statistical significance in this report. If an increase or decrease from year to year is statistically significant, it is mentioned. Otherwise, the change is not statistically significant, even if it appears it should. This does not mean it is not important or meaningful, only that it did not meet our threshold of statistical significance.



Figure 4. Population-based fire and civilian fire death rates: 1980-2021





B. Civilian fire deaths per million population

While smaller communities have fewer fires than larger communities, the 9.5 fires per 1,000 population for fire departments protecting communities with fewer than 2,500 people is nearly 3 times the overall national rate. Fire departments in smaller communities are less likely to conduct fire prevention or code enforcement activities.<sup>1</sup> Open burning to get rid of debris might also be more common in these communities. Figure 5 shows that the rate of fires generally decreases as the population protected increases from very small to midsize, with the lowest population-based rate of fires found in departments protecting populations of at least 25,000.



#### Size of community

Fire rates only tell part of the story. To really understand the US fire problem, the areas of progress, and the remaining challenges, we need to know more about where fires occur, the causes of these fires, and whether fires and casualties are increasing or decreasing in actual number and population-based rates. For information about specific fire causes or fires in specific occupancies, see nfpa.org/News-and-Research.

Table 1 on the next page provides a summary of the fires, civilian casualties, and direct property loss in 2021 by type of fire.

## Definitions

**Civilian:** Anyone other than a firefighter. **Structure fire:** In general, any fire in or on a structure, even if the structure itself is not damaged.

**Homes:** One- or two-family homes, including manufactured homes, and apartments or other multifamily housing.

**Non-home or other residential:** Hotels, motels, dormitories, rooming houses, residential board and care, and unclassified residential.

**Residential:** Homes plus non-home or other residential. **Non-residential:** Public assembly; educational (excluding dorms); institutional; stores or offices; industrial; utility; manufacturing or processing; storage; and bridges, tents, poles, and other special properties.

**Highway vehicle:** A vehicle, such as a car, truck, motorcycle, bus, recreational vehicle, etc., intended for use on roadways. A vehicle burning inside a garage is considered a vehicle fire if the fire does not spread to the structure or other items.

# **Structure Fires**

In 2021, the estimated 486,500 structure fires (36 percent of the reported fires) caused 3,010 civilian fire deaths (79 percent); 12,600 civilian injuries (86 percent); and \$12.8 billion in direct property damage (80 percent). While structure fires probably dominated the \$678 million in property loss from Colorado wildfires, it is not possible to disaggregate these fires by incident type or occupancy.

Incident Type	Fire	s	Civilian	Deaths	Civilian I	njuries	Proper (In Mi	ty Loss llions) <sup>1</sup>
Fires in California Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)							\$678	(4%)
Structure Fire	486,500	(36%)	3,010	(79%)	12,600	(86%)	\$12,751	(80%)
Residential structure fire	361,000	(27%)	2,880	(76%)	11,500	(78%)	\$8,949	(56%)
Home structure fire	338,000	(25%)	2,840	(75%)	11,100	(76%)	\$8,697	(55%)
One- and two-family homes, including manufactured homes	256,500	(20%)	2,440	(64%)	8,000	(54%)	\$6,972	(44%)
Apartment or other multifamily housing	81,500	(6%)	400	(11%)	3,100	(21%)	\$1,725	(11%)
Other residential structure fire	23,000	(2%)	40	(1%)	400	(3%)	\$252	(2%)
Non-residential structure fire	125,500	(9%)	130	(3%)	1,100	(7%)	\$3,564	(22%)
Vehicle Fire	208,500	(15%)	680	(18%)	1,500	(10%)	\$2,165	(14%)
Highway vehicle fire	174,000	(13%)	650	(17%)	1,100	(7%)	\$1,547	(10%)
Other vehicle fire	34,500	(2%)	30	(1%)	400	(3%)	\$618	(4%)
Outside and Other Fire**	658,500	(49%)	110	(3%)	600	(4%)	\$363	(2%)
Fire outside but no vehicle (outside storage, crops, timber, etc.)	79,500	(6%)	**	**	**	**	\$156	(1%)
Fires in brush, grass, or wildland (excluding crops and timber) with no dollar loss	269,500	(20%)	**	**	**	**	**	**
Outside rubbish fire	229,500	(17%)	**	**	**	**	**	**
All other fires	80,000	(6%)	**	**	**	**	\$207	(1%)
Total	1,353,500	(100%)	3,800	(100%)	14,700	(100%)	\$15,957	(100%)

## Table 1. Reported Fires in 2021 by Incident Type

\*\* Casualty data is not reported for subcategories of outside and other fires. Property damage is not captured for brush, grass, or wildland with no dollar loss or outside rubbish fires.

Note: Sums may not equal totals due to rounding errors.

Source: NFPA's 2021 survey of fire departments for US fire experience and surveys of state fire authorities for large loss and catastrophic multiple-death fires.

In 2021, on average, fire departments responded to a structure fire every 65 seconds, a structure fire death occurred every 2 hours and 54 minutes, and a structure fire injury occurred every 41 minutes.

From 2020 to 2021, the number of structure fires fell 1 percent, while associated civilian deaths rose 10 percent, civilian injuries fell 3 percent, and property damage rose 5 percent. The estimate of the total number of structure fires was 54 percent lower in 2021 than in 1980, while structure fire death and injury estimates were 48 percent and 47 percent lower, respectively, over the same period. Although somewhat lower in 2021, structure fires cause 80–90 percent of the civilian fire deaths and injuries in most years, with the events of September 11, 2001, contributing to a high of 92 percent in 2001. See Figures 6 and 7.

Figure 8 shows that the average loss per structure fire, adjusted for inflation, was 1.5 times as high in 2021 (\$26,200) as it was in 1980 (\$17,000).

In 2021, an estimated 361,000 total residential structure fires (27 percent) caused 2,880 civilian deaths (76 percent); 11,500 civilian injuries (78 percent); and \$8.9 billion in direct property damage (56 percent). From 2020 to 2021, the number of residential structure fires fell 5 percent, associated civilian deaths increased 9.5 percent, civilian injuries fell 3.4 percent, and residential fire property damage rose 2.8 percent. The decrease in residential fires was statistically significant.







Excludes the \$33.4 billion loss from 9/11/2001, which would adjust to \$64.4 billion in 2020 dollars.

The estimate of 361,000 residential structure fires reported in 2021 was 52 percent lower than the 757,500 residential structure fires in 1980. Residential structure fire deaths fell 47 percent from 5,446 in 1980 to 2,880 in 2021. The 2021 estimate of 11,500 residential fire injuries was

46 percent lower than the 21,100 reported residential fire injuries in 1980. See Figure 9 for a breakdown of the 2021 fire deaths by type of fire.



# **Home Structure Fires**

The 338,000 home structure fires in 2021 (27 percent) caused 2,840 civilian fire deaths (75 percent); 11,100 civilian injuries (76 percent), and \$8.4 billion in direct property damage (38 percent). On average, a home structure fire was reported every 93 seconds, a home fire death occurred every three hours and 5 minutes, and a home fire injury occurred every 47 minutes.

From 2020 to 2021, the number of home structure fires fell 5 percent, the associated civilian deaths rose 10 percent, civilian injuries fell 4 percent, and home fire property damage rose 4 percent.

With homes accounting for 97 percent of residential structure fires, it is not surprising that the pattern for home fires resembles that of residential structure fires. The estimated number of home structure fires was 54 percent lower in 2021 than in 1980, while estimates for home fire deaths and injuries were 45 percent and 44 percent lower, respectively.

Figure 4 shows that the population-based rates of home fires and home fire deaths were 67 and 62 percent lower, respectively, in 2021 than in 1980. The rate of reported home fires fell from 3.2 per 1,000 population in 1980 to 1.1 in 2021, while the home fire death rate dropped from 23 per million population to 8.7 per million population over the same period. The trend lines for the home fire death rate and total fire death rate are very similar.

For information on the causes and circumstances of home fires, see NFPA's report *Home Structure Fires*. For information about deaths and injuries caused by home fires, see NFPA's report *Home Fire Victims by Age and Gender*.

In 2021, the 256,500 one- or two-family home structure fires (20 percent) caused 2,440 civilian fire deaths (64 percent); 8,000 civilian fire injuries (54 percent); and \$6.9 billion in direct property damage (44 percent). From 2020 to 2021, fires in one- or two-family homes fell 5 percent, while deaths rose 9 percent, injuries fell 7 percent, and property damage rose 3 percent. The estimated number of structure fires in one- or two-family homes was 57 percent lower in 2021 than in 1980, while the estimated deaths and injuries were 42 and 50 percent lower, respectively.

The 81,500 apartment or other multifamily housing fires in 2021 (6 percent) caused 400 civilian fire deaths (11 percent); 3,100 civilian fire injuries (21 percent), and \$1.7 billion in direct property damage (11 percent). From 2020 to 2021, the number of apartment fires decreased 5 percent, apartment fire deaths rose 14 percent, injuries rose 7 percent, and property damage rose 6 percent.

The estimated number of apartment structure fires was 43 percent lower in 2021 than in 1980, while apartment fire deaths and apartment fire injuries were 61 percent and 14 percent lower, respectively. The 2021 apartment fire injuries, while not as low as the 2020 figure, continues a downward trend overall.

Less progress has been made in reducing deaths and injuries in reported home fires. In 1980, there were 7.1 deaths per 1,000 reported home fires overall. This was also true for one- or two-family homes and apartments. In 2021, there were 8 deaths per 1,000 reported home fires, a 13 percent increase from 1980. In comparison, the death rate per 1,000 reported apartment fires has fallen 31 percent to 4.9.

Apartment buildings, particularly high-rise apartments, are more regulated than one- or two-family homes, where the 2021 rate of 9.5 deaths per 1,000 reported fires was 35 percent higher than in 1980. While the rates fluctuated, 1984 was the only year in which the death rate per 1,000 one- or two-family home fires (6.5) was lower than it was in 1980. Apartment fire-based death rates have had a consistent downward trend. However, the rates in 2021 and 2019 were the highest since 2010. See Figure 10.

Figure 11 shows that the 2021 rate of 38 civilian injuries per 1,000 apartment fires was 52 percent higher than the 1980 rate of 25. For one- or two-family home fires, the 2021 rate of 31 injuries per 1,000 fires was 14 percent higher than the 1980 rate of 27. The 31 injuries per 1,000 reported home fires overall in 2021 was 16 percent higher than the rate of 27 in 1980.

Caution should be used when interpreting these results. Occupants who are alerted by smoke alarms may handle a small fire without fire department assistance, resulting in fewer small fires being reported. In addition, many apartment buildings have monitored fire detection, which can lead to a fire department response even when the system is triggered by a minor fire.





# **Non-Home Structure Fires**

Non-home occupancies, including other residential properties such as dormitories, hotels and motels, rooming houses, and residential board and care occupancies, and non-residential properties, such as public assembly, educational, institutional, retail, office, manufacturing, and industrial or utility occupancies, are more regulated than home properties.

In 2021, the estimated 23,000 structure fires in other residential properties (2 percent) — including unclassified residential structures — caused 40 civilian fire deaths (1 percent), 400 civilian fire injuries (3 percent), and \$252 million in direct property damage (2 percent). From 2020 to 2021, the number of other residential structure fires and injuries did not significantly change, while deaths fell 20 percent. The 2021 estimated number of other residential structure fires was 2 percent lower than in 1980, while the estimates of civilian fire deaths and injuries were 80 and 71 percent lower, respectively.

In 2021, the 115,500 non-residential structure fires (9 percent) caused an estimated 130 civilian fire deaths (3 percent); 1,100 civilian injuries (7 percent); and \$3.6 billion in direct property damage (22 percent). From 2020 to 2021, non-residential structure fires rose 4 percent, deaths rose 30 percent, injuries did not significantly change, and direct property damage rose 6 percent. The 2021 estimate of non-residential structure fires was 62 percent lower than the 1980 estimate, while the estimates for civilian deaths and injuries were 43 and 70 percent lower, respectively.

NFPA has reports on the causes and circumstances of fires in many of these occupancies. For the latest annual averages of fires, civilian casualties, and property damage by occupancy or property use (currently 2015–2019), see *Fires by Occupancy or Property Type*.

# Vehicle Fires in 2021

Vehicle fires are an often-overlooked part of the fire problem, yet in 2021, an estimated 208,500 vehicle fires (15 percent) caused 680 civilian fire deaths (18 percent); 1,500 civilian fire injuries (10 percent); and \$2.1 billion in direct property damage (14 percent).

From 2020 to 2021, the number of vehicle fires fell 5 percent, while vehicle fire deaths rose 1 percent, vehicle fire injuries fell 12 percent, and property damage fell roughly 50 percent. Last year's fire on a Navy boat was largely responsible for the high estimate in 2020. The estimated number of vehicle fires was 62 percent lower in 2021 than in 1980. Estimates of deaths and injuries caused by vehicle fires were 7 and 53 percent lower, respectively.

Eighty-three percent of the vehicle fires, 86 percent of the associated deaths, and 73 percent of the associated injuries resulted from fires involving highway vehicles. The 174,000 highway vehicle fires (13 percent of the total fires) in 2021 caused an estimated 650 civilian fire deaths (17 percent); 1,100 civilian fire injuries (7 percent); and \$1.5 billion in direct property damage (10 percent). Fire departments responded to an average of one highway vehicle fire every 3 minutes and 2 seconds.



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From 2020 to 2021, highway vehicle fire deaths rose 12 percent, injuries fell 26 percent, and property damage fell 4 percent. The estimated number of highway vehicle fires in 2021 was 62 percent lower than the 1980 estimate, while the associated fire death estimate actually rose 2 percent, and the injury estimate was 61 percent lower.

For more information on the causes and circumstances of highway vehicle fires, see NFPA's 2020 report *Vehicle Fires*. Vehicles that burn inside a garage or other structure but do not damage the structure or spread to other contents are counted as vehicle fires and are the exception to the structure fire definition discussed earlier.

Other non-highway vehicles, such as boats or ships; aircraft; trains; and agricultural, garden, or industrial vehicles, were involved in an estimated 34,500 fires (2 percent) in 2021. These fires caused 30 civilian deaths (1 percent), 400 civilian injuries (3 percent), and \$618 million in direct property damage (4 percent). From 2020 to 2021, other vehicle fires fell 6 percent, while deaths fell 40 percent, injuries rose 100 percent, and property damage fell 82 percent to its pre-2020 estimates. The decrease in civilian deaths associated with other vehicle fires is statistically significant.

The 2021 estimate of other non-highway vehicle fires was more than twice the 1980 estimate. It is possible that more such vehicles, including boats, planes, construction vehicles, and garden vehicles, are in use today. Despite this large increase in fires, the estimated number of deaths was 36 percent lower and the number of injuries was 87 percent lower.

## **Outside and Other Fires in 2021**

Half of the reported fires in 2021 (49 percent) were non-structural, non-vehicle fires, also known as other fires, that did not fit into any of the standard categories. The estimated 658,500 outside and other fires caused 110 civilian fire deaths (3 percent), 600 civilian fire injuries (4 percent), and \$363 million in direct property damage (2 percent).

Casualties were grouped together in this broad category and not subdivided further. A fire in an outside or unclassified property was reported every 48 seconds.

The 76,500 outside fires involving property of value (6 percent), such as outside storage, crops, timber, etc., caused \$156 million in direct property damage (1 percent). Outside and other fires also included 269,500 brush, grass, and wildland fires, excluding crops and timber, (20 percent) and 229,500 outside rubbish fires (20 percent). Property damage information was not collected for these two incident types in NFPA's survey. The remaining 80,000 other non-structural, non-vehicle fires (6 percent) caused \$207 million in direct property damage (1 percent).

From 2020 to 2021, outside and other fires of all types combined fell 4 percent, while the associated deaths fell 3 percent, injuries fell 5 percent, and direct property damage dropped 55 percent (excluding the major WUI fires in 2021). The estimated number of outside fires involving property of value, such as outside storage, crops, or timber — but not structures or vehicles — fell 5 percent, while property damage from these incidents fell 25 percent. Brush, grass, or wildland fires with no value or loss involved fell 3 percent. Outside rubbish fires rose 2 percent. Other fires fell 22 percent. Direct property damage from these other fires rose 16 percent. The decrease in other fires of all types (excluding outside rubbish fires; brush, grass, and wildland fires; and outside fires of value) was statistically significant.

The estimated number of outside and other non-structural, non-vehicle fires was 55 percent lower in 2021 than it was in 1980. Figure 13 shows that the biggest decreases in this category were in the estimated number of brush, grass, or wildland fires with no value or loss (62 percent), other fires (68 percent), and outside rubbish fires (42 percent).



# Acknowledgments

NFPA is grateful to the many fire departments that responded to the 2021 fire experience survey for their continuing efforts to provide the data necessary to make national projections. The authors would also like to thank the members of the NFPA staff who worked on this year's survey, including Scott Somers, Matthew Rattigan, Stephen Badger, and Jay Petrillo, for editing the survey forms and making follow-up calls to fire departments.

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NFPA No. FLX10

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Fifth Needs Assessment of the US Fire Service. Quincy, MA: NFPA, 2020.



# Fire Loss in the United States: Trend Tables

September 2022 NFPA Research

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# Fire Losses in the United States — List of Trend Tables: 1980–2021

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#### Acknowledgements

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NFPA Index No. 3118-September 2022

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# **The US Fire Problem**

### All Fires in the United States

The estimates below are based on fires reported to local (including county) fire departments and derived from the NFPA annual fire experience survey (FES). The FES uses definitions from the US Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS

In some years, large conflagrations, such as the events of September 11, 2001, or fires in the wildland/urban interface (WUI), caused large losses that were not broken out by incident type. Such losses are part of the US fire problem but are not included in the tables about specific types of fires.

Fires that were reported to federal or state firefighting organizations, handled by industrial fire brigades, or not reported at all are not captured here. Estimates can be skewed by the inclusion or omission of one very serious fire. Anyone who is not a firefighter is considered a civilian.

For details about fires resulting in unusually large numbers of fire deaths or exceptionally large property losses, see NFPA's *Large-Loss Fires in the United States* and *Catastrophic Multiple-Death Fires* reports and the associated tables on the costliest and deadliest fires over time.

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Property Damage (in Billions) <sup>1</sup>	
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	As Reported	In 2021 Dollars
1980	2,988,000	6,505	30,200	\$6.3	\$20.7
1981	2,893,500	6,700	30,450	\$6.7	\$19.9
1982	2,538,000	6,020	30,525	\$6.4	\$16.9
1983	2,326,500	5,920	31,275	\$6.6	\$17.9
1984	2,343,000	5,240	28,125	\$6.7	\$17.4
1985	2,371,000	6,185	28,425	\$7.3	\$18.4
1986	2,271,500	5,850	26,825	\$6.7	\$16.6
1987	2,330,000	5,810	28,215	\$7.2	\$17.2
1988	2,436,500	6,215	30,800	\$8.4	\$19.3
1989	2,115,000	5,410	28,250	\$8.7	\$19.0
1990	2,019,000	5,195	28,600	\$7.8	\$16.2
1991	2,041,500	4,465	29,375	\$9.5	\$18.9
1992	1,964,500	4,730	28,700	\$8.3	\$16.0
1993	1,952,500	4,635	30,475	\$8.5	\$16.0
1994	2,054,500	4,275	27,250	\$8.2	\$15.0
1995	1,965,500	4,585	25,775	\$8.9	\$15.8
1996	1,975,000	4,990	25,550	\$9.4	\$16.3
1997	1,795,000	4,050	23,750	\$8.5	\$14.4
1998	1,755,500	4,035	23,100	\$8.6	\$14.3
1999	1,823,000	3,570	21,875	\$10.0	\$16.3
2000	1,708,000	4,045	22,350	\$11.2	\$17.6
2001 <sup>2</sup>	1,734,500	6,196	21,100	\$44.0	\$16.1
2002	1,687,500	3,380	18,425	\$10.3	\$15.5
2003	1,584,500	3,925	18,125	\$12.3	\$18.1
2004	1,550,500	3,900	17,875	\$9.8	\$14.1
2005	1,602,000	3,675	17,925	\$10.7	\$14.8

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Property Damage (in Billions) <sup>1</sup>	
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	As Reported	In 2021 Dollars
2006	1,642,500	3,245	16,400	\$11.3	\$15.2
2007	1,557,500	3,430	17,675	\$14.6	\$19.1
2008	1,451,500	3,320	16,705	\$15.5	\$19.5
2009	1,348,500	3,010	17,050	\$12.5	\$15.8
2010	1,331,500	3,120	17,720	\$11.6	\$14.4
2011	1,389,500	3,005	17,500	\$11.7	\$14.1
2012	1,375,000	2,855	16,500	\$12.4	\$14.7
2013	1,240,000	3,240	15,925	\$11.5	\$13.4
2014	1,298,000	3,275	15,775	\$11.6	\$13.3
2015	1,345,500	3,280	15,700	\$14.3	\$16.4
2016	1,342,000	3,390	14,650	\$13.6	\$15.4
2017	1,319,500	3,400	14,670	\$23.0	\$25.4
2018	1,318,500	3,655	15,200	\$25.6	\$27.6
2019	1,291,500	3,704	16,600	\$14.8	\$15.7
2020	1,388,500	3,500	15,200	\$21.9	\$22.9
2021	1,353,500	3,800	14,700	\$15.9	\$15.9

## All Fires in the United States (Continued)

<sup>1</sup>Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates include 2,451 civilian deaths; 800 civilian injuries; and \$33.44 billion in property loss resulting from the events of 9/11/01.

Note: Direct property damage figures do not include indirect losses, like business interruption. Inflation adjustment to 2021 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

#### Structure Fire Problem in the United States

The estimates below are based on fires reported to local (including county) fire departments and derived from the NFPA annual fire experience survey (FES). The FES uses definitions from the US Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). In general, any fire that occurs in or on a structure is considered a structure fire, even if no damage was done to the structure itself. (Since the inception of Version 5.0 of NFIRS, a vehicle that burns inside a structure but does not damage the structure is considered a vehicle fire.)

In some years, large conflagrations, such as the events of September 11, 2001, or fires in the wildland/urban interface (WUI) or other areas, caused large losses that were not broken out by incident type. Such losses are part of the US fire problem but are not included in the tables about specific types of fires.

Fires that were reported to federal or state firefighting organizations, handled by industrial fire brigades, or not reported at all are not captured here. Estimates can be skewed by the inclusion or omission of one very serious fire. Anyone who is not a firefighter is considered a civilian.

For details about fires resulting in unusually large numbers of fire deaths or exceptionally large property losses, see NFPA's *Large-Loss Fires in the United States* and *Catastrophic Multiple-Death Fires* reports and the associated tables on the costliest and deadliest fires over time.

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Property Damage	
Vear	Fires	Deaths	Iniuries	As Reported	In 2021 Dollars
1 041	1105	Doutins	injuries		
1980	1,065,000	5,675	24,725	\$5.5	\$18.1
1981	1,027,500	5,760	25,700	\$6.0	\$17.9
1982	946,500	5,200	25,575	\$5.7	\$16.0
1983	868,500	5,090	26,150	\$5.8	\$15.8
1984	848,000	4,525	23,025	\$5.9	\$15.4
1985	859,500	5,265	23,350	\$6.4	\$16.1
1986	800,000	4,985	22,750	\$5.8	\$14.4
1987	758,000	4,880	23,815	\$6.2	\$14.8
1988	745,000	5,280	26,275	\$7.2	\$16.5
1989	688,000	4,655	24,025	\$7.5	\$16.4
1990	624,000	4,400	24,075	\$6.7	\$13.9
1991	640,500	3,765	24,975	\$8.3	\$16.5
1992	637,500	3,940	24,325	\$7.0	\$13.5
1993	621,500	3,980	26,550	\$7.4	\$13.9
1994	614,000	3,590	23,125	\$6.9	\$12.6
1995	573,500	3,985	21,725	\$7.6	\$13.5
1996	578,500	4,220	21,875	\$7.9	\$13.7
1997	552,000	3,510	20,375	\$7.1	\$12.0
1998	517,500	3,420	19,425	\$6.7	\$11.2
1999	523,000	3,040	18,525	\$8.5	\$13.8
2000	505,500	3,535	19,600	\$8.5	\$13.4
2001 <sup>2</sup>	521,500	3,220	17,225	\$8.9	\$13.6
2002	519,000	2,775	15,600	\$8.7	\$13.1
2003	519,500	3,385	15,600	\$8.7	\$12.8
2004	526,000	3,305	15,525	\$8.3	\$11.9
2005	511,000	3,105	15,325	\$9.2	\$12.8

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Property Damage (in Billions) <sup>1</sup>	
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	As Reported	In 2021 Dollars
2006	524,000	2,705	14,350	\$9.6	\$12.9
2007	530,500	3,000	15,350	\$10.6	\$13.9
2008	515,000	2,900	14,960	\$12.4	\$15.6
2009	480,500	2,695	14,740	\$10.8	\$13.6
2010	482,000	2,755	15,420	\$9.7	\$12.0
2011	484,500	2,640	15,635	\$9.7	\$11.7
2012	480,500	2,470	14,700	\$9.8	\$11.6
2013	487,500	2,855	14,075	\$9.5	\$11.0
2014	494,000	2,860	13,425	\$9.8	\$11.2
2015	501,500	2,685	13,000	\$10.3	\$11.8
2016	475,500	2,950	12,775	\$10.4	\$11.8
2017	499,000	2,815	12,160	\$10.7	\$11.8
2018	499,000	2,910	12,700	\$11.1	\$12.0
2019	481,500	2,980	13,900	\$12.3	\$13.0
2020	490,500	2,730	13,000	\$12.1	\$12.7
2021	486,500	3,010	12,600	\$12.8	\$12.8

### **Structure Fire Problem in the United States (Continued)**

<sup>1</sup>Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.

<sup>2</sup>Does not include the events of 9/11/01, which caused 2,451 civilian deaths; 800 civilian injuries; and \$33.44 billion in property loss.

Note: Direct property damage figures do not include indirect losses, like business interruption. Inflation adjustment to 2021 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

#### Home Structure Fire Problem in the United States

The estimates below are based on fires reported to local (including county) fire departments and derived from the NFPA annual fire experience survey (FES). The FES uses definitions from the US Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). In general, any fire that occurs in or on a structure is considered a structure fire, even if no damage was done to the structure itself. (Since the inception of Version 5.0 of NFIRS, a vehicle that burns inside a structure but does not damage the structure is considered a vehicle fire.) The term *home* encompasses one- and two-family homes, including manufactured homes, apartments, or other multifamily homes.

In some years, large conflagrations, such as the events of September 11, 2001, or fires in the wildland/urban interface (WUI) or other areas, caused large losses that were not broken out by incident type. Such losses are part of the US fire problem but are not included in the tables about specific types of fires.

Fires that were reported to federal or state firefighting organizations or not reported at all are not captured here. Estimates can be skewed by the inclusion or omission of one very serious fire. Anyone who is not a firefighter is considered a civilian.

For details about fires resulting in unusually large numbers of fire deaths or exceptionally large property losses, see NFPA's *Large-Loss Fires in the United States* and *Catastrophic Multiple-Death Fires* reports and the associated tables on the costliest and deadliest fires over time. For more information about home structure fires, see the NFPA report *Home Structure Fires* and the accompanying supporting tables.

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Property Damage (in Millions) <sup>1</sup>		
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	As Reported	In 2021 Dollars	
1980	734,000	5,200	19,700	\$2,848	\$9,378	
1981	711,000	5,400	19,125	\$3,128	\$9,308	
1982	654,500	4,820	20,450	\$3,147	\$8,827	
1983	625,500	4,670	20,750	\$3,205	\$8,712	
1984	605,500	4,075	18,750	\$3,362	\$8,756	
1985	606,000	4,885	19,175	\$3,693	\$9,288	
1986	565,500	4,655	18,575	\$3,464	\$8,571	
1987	536,500	4,570	19,965	\$3,599	\$8,583	
1988	538,500	4,955	22,075	\$3,897	\$8,935	
1989	498,500	4,335	20,275	\$3,876	\$8,477	
1990	454,500	4,050	20,225	\$4,157	\$8,629	
1991	464,500	3,500	21,275	\$5,463	\$10,867	
1992	459,000	3,705	21,100	\$3,775	\$7,294	
1993	458,000	3,720	22,000	\$4,764	\$8,934	
1994	438,000	3,425	19,475	\$4,215	\$7,710	
1995	414,000	3,640	18,650	\$4,264	\$7,580	
1996	417,000	4,035	18,875	\$4,869	\$8,418	
1997	395,500	3,360	17,300	\$4,453	\$7,518	
1998	369,500	3,220	16,800	\$4,273	\$7,110	
1999	371,000	2,895	16,050	\$4,965	\$8,073	
2000	368,000	3,420	16,975	\$5,525	\$8,699	
2001	383,500	3,110	15,200	\$5,516	\$8,446	
2002	389,000	2,670	13,650	\$5,931	\$8,937	
2003	388,500	3,145	13,650	\$5,949	\$8,770	
2004	395,500	3,190	13,700	\$5,833	\$8,378	
2005	381,000	3,030	13,300	\$6,729	\$9,337	

Year	Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Direct Prop (in M As Reported	erty Damage illions) <sup>1</sup> In 2021 Dollars
2006	396,000	2,580	12,500	\$6,832	\$9,183
2007	399,000	2,865	13,600	\$7,389	\$9,652
2008	386,500	2,755	13,160	\$8,243	\$10,388
2009	362,500	2,565	12,650	\$7,616	\$9,618
2010	369,500	2,640	13,350	\$6,928	\$8,618
2011	370,000	2,520	13,910	\$6,914	\$8,338
2012	365,000	2,380	12,875	\$7,010	\$8,283
2013	369,500	2,755	12,200	\$6,792	\$7,896
2014	367,500	2,745	11,825	\$6,826	\$7,806
2015	365,500	2,560	11,075	\$6,960	\$7,960
2016	352,000	2,735	10,750	\$7,231	\$8,172
2017	357,000	2,630	10,600	\$7,741	\$8,559
2018	363,000	2,720	11,200	\$8,022	\$8,652
2019	339,500	2,770	12,200	\$7,767	\$8,230
2020	356,500	2,580	11,500	\$8,400	\$8,787
2021	338,000	2,840	11,100	\$8,697	\$8,697

## Home Structure Fire Problem in the United States (Continued)

<sup>1</sup>Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.

Note: Direct property damage figures do not include indirect losses, like business interruption. Inflation adjustment to 2021 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

#### **One- and Two-Family Home Structure Fires<sup>1</sup> in the United States**

The estimates below are based on fires reported to local (including county) fire departments and derived from the NFPA annual fire experience survey (FES). The FES uses definitions from the US Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). In general, any fire that occurs in or on a structure is considered a structure fire, even if no damage was done to the structure itself. (Since the inception of Version 5.0 of NFIRS, a vehicle that burns inside a structure but does not damage the structure is considered a vehicle fire.) Manufactured homes are considered one- or two-family homes.

In some years, large conflagrations, such as the events of September 11, 2001, or fires in the wildland/urban interface (WUI) or other areas, caused large losses that were not broken out by incident type. Such losses are part of the US fire problem but are not included in the tables about specific types of fires.

Fires that were reported to federal or state firefighting organizations or not reported at all are not captured here. Estimates can be skewed by the inclusion or omission of one very serious fire. Anyone who is not a firefighter is considered a civilian.

For details about fires resulting in unusually large numbers of fire deaths or exceptionally large property losses, see NFPA's *Large-Loss Fires in the United States* and *Catastrophic Multiple-Death Fires* reports and the associated tables on the costliest and deadliest fires over time. For more information about home structure fires, see the NFPA report *Home Structure Fires* and the accompanying supporting tables.

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Property Damage (in Millions) <sup>2</sup>		
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	As Reported	In 2021 Dollars	
1980	590,500	4,175	16,100	\$2,447	\$8,057	
1981	574,000	4,430	14,875	\$2,713	\$8,073	
1982	538,000	3,960	15,750	\$2,794	\$7,837	
1983	523,500	3,825	16,450	\$2,792	\$7,589	
1984	506,000	3,290	15,100	\$2,945	\$7,670	
1985	501,500	4,020	15,250	\$3,217	\$8,090	
1986	468,000	4,005	14,650	\$2,992	\$7,403	
1987	433,000	3,780	15,200	\$3,078	\$7,340	
1988	432,500	4,125	17,125	\$3,349	\$7,678	
1989	402,500	3,545	15,225	\$3,335	\$7,294	
1990	359,000	3,370	15,250	\$3,534	\$7,336	
1991	363,000	2,905	15,600	\$3,354	\$6,672	
1992	358,000	3,160	15,275	\$3,178	\$6,141	
1993	358,000	3,035	15,700	\$4,111	\$7,710	
1994	341,000	2,785	14,000	\$3,537	\$6,470	
1995	320,000	3,035	13,450	\$3,615	\$6,427	
1996	324,000	3,470	13,700	\$4,121	\$7,125	
1997	302,500	2,700	12,300	\$3,735	\$6,306	
1998	283,000	2,775	11,800	\$3,642	\$6,060	
1999	282,500	2,375	11,550	\$4,123	\$6,704	
2000	283,500	2,920	12,575	\$4,639	\$7,304	
2001	295,500	2,650	11,400	\$4,652	\$7,123	
2002	300,500	2,280	9,950	\$5,005	\$7,541	
2003	297,000	2,735	10,000	\$5,052	\$7,448	
2004	301,500	2,680	10,500	\$4,948	\$7,107	
2005	287,000	2,570	10,300	\$5,781	\$8,021	

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Property Damage (in Millions) <sup>2</sup>	
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	As Reported	In 2021 Dollars
2006	304,500	2,155	8,800	\$5,936	\$7,979
2007	300,500	2,350	9,650	\$6,225	\$8,131
2008	291,000	2,365	9,185	\$6,892	\$8,685
2009	272,500	2,100	9,300	\$6,391	\$8,071
2010	279,000	2,200	9,400	\$5,895	\$7,333
2011	274,500	2,105	9,485	\$5,746	\$6,929
2012	268,000	2000	8,825	\$5,818	\$6,874
2013	271,500	2,430	8,300	\$5,626	\$6,541
2014	273,500	2,345	8,025	\$5,844	\$6,683
2015	270,500	2,155	8,050	\$5,799	\$6,632
2016	257,000	2,410	7,375	\$6,142	\$6,941
2017	262,500	2,290	7,470	\$6,141	\$6,790
2018	276,500	2,360	7,800	\$6,493	\$7,003
2019	264,500	2,390	8,800	\$6,428	\$6,811
2020	270,500	2,230	8,600	\$6,771	\$7,083
2021	256,500	2,440	8,000	\$6,972	\$6,972

## One- and Two-Family Home Structure Fires<sup>1</sup> in the United States (Continued)

<sup>1</sup>Includes manufactured homes.

<sup>2</sup>Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.

Note: Direct property damage figures do not include indirect losses, like business interruption. Inflation adjustment to 2021 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

#### Apartment or Multifamily Housing Structure Fires in the United States

The estimates below are based on fires reported to local (including county) fire departments and derived from the NFPA annual fire experience survey (FES). The FES uses definitions from the US Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). In general, any fire that occurs in or on a structure is considered a structure fire, even if no damage was done to the structure itself. (Since the inception of Version 5.0 of NFIRS, a vehicle that burns inside a structure but does not damage the structure is considered a vehicle fire.) In NFIRS 5.0, row houses and townhouses are considered apartments. Apartments in two-family homes or duplexes are not included here.

In some years, large conflagrations, such as the events of September 11, 2001, or fires in the wildland/urban interface (WUI) or other areas, caused large losses that were not broken out by incident type. Such losses are part of the US fire problem but are not included in the tables about specific types of fires.

Fires that were reported to federal or state firefighting organizations or not reported at all are not captured here. Estimates can be skewed by the inclusion or omission of one very serious fire. Anyone who is not a firefighter is considered a civilian.

For details about fires resulting in unusually large numbers of fire deaths or exceptionally large property losses, see NFPA's *Large-Loss Fires in the United States* and *Catastrophic Multiple-Death Fires* reports and the associated tables on the costliest and deadliest fires over time. For more information about home structure fires, see the NFPA report *Home Structure Fires* and the accompanying supporting tables.

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Property Damage (in Millions) <sup>1</sup>	
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	As Reported	In 2021 Dollars
1980	143,500	1,025	3,600	\$401	\$1,320
1981	137,000	970	4,250	\$415	\$1,235
1982	116,500	860	4,700	\$353	\$990
1983	102,000	845	4,300	\$413	\$1,123
1984	99,500	785	3,650	\$417	\$1,086
1985	104,500	865	3,925	\$476	\$1,197
1986	97,500	650	3,925	\$472	\$1,168
1987	103,500	790	4,765	\$521	\$1,242
1988	106,000	830	4,950	\$548	\$1,256
1989	96,000	790	5,050	\$541	\$1,183
1990	95,500	680	4,975	\$623	\$1,293
1991	101,500	595	5,675	\$609	\$1,211
1992	101,000	545	5,825	\$597	\$1,154
1993	100,000	685	6,300	\$653	\$1,225
1994	97,000	640	5,475	\$678	\$1,240
1995	94,000	605	5,200	\$649	\$1,154
1996	93,000	565	5,175	\$748	\$1,293
1997	93,000	660	5,000	\$718	\$1,212
1998	86,500	445	5,000	\$631	\$1,050
1999	88,500	520	4,500	\$842	\$1,369
2000	84,500	500	4,400	\$886	\$1,395
2001	88,000	460	3,800	\$864	\$1,323
2002	88,500	390	3,700	\$926	\$1,395
2003	91,500	410	3,650	\$897	\$1,322
2004	94,000	510	3,200	\$885	\$1,271
2005	94,000	460	3,000	\$948	\$1,315

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Property Damage (in Millions) <sup>1</sup>	
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	As Reported	In 2021 Dollars
2006	91,500	425	3,700	\$896	\$1,204
2007	98,500	515	3,950	\$1,164	\$1,520
2008	95,500	390	3,975	\$1,351	\$1,702
2009	90,000	465	3,350	\$1,225	\$1,547
2010	90,500	440	3,950	\$1,033	\$1,285
2011	95,500	415	4,425	\$1,168	\$1,409
2012	97,000	380	4,050	\$1,192	\$1,408
2013	98,000	325	3,900	\$1,166	\$1,356
2014	94,000	400	3,800	\$982	\$1,123
2015	95,000	405	3,025	\$1,161	\$1,328
2016	95,000	325	3,375	\$1,089	\$1,231
2017	95,000	340	3,130	\$1,600	\$1,769
2018	86,500	360	3,400	\$1,529	\$1,649
2019	75,000	380	3,400	\$1,339	\$1,419
2020	86,000	350	2,900	\$1,629	\$1,704
2021	81,500	400	3,100	\$1,725	\$1,725

## Apartment or Multifamily Housing Structure Fires in United States (Continued)

<sup>1</sup>Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.

Note: Direct property damage figures do not include indirect losses, like business interruption. Inflation adjustment to 2021 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

#### **Residential Structure Fire Problem in the United States**

The estimates below are based on fires reported to local (including county) fire departments and derived from the NFPA annual fire experience survey (FES). The FES uses definitions from the US Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). In general, any fire that occurs in or on a structure is considered a structure fire, even if no damage was done to the structure itself. (Since the inception of Version 5.0 of NFIRS, a vehicle that burns inside a structure but does not damage the structure is considered a vehicle fire.) Residential structures include homes, hotels and motels, dormitories and related properties, rooming houses, unclassified residential properties, and, since NFIRS 5.0, residential board and care properties.

In some years, large conflagrations, such as the events of September 11, 2001, or fires in the wildland/urban interface (WUI) or other areas, caused large losses that were not broken out by incident type. Such losses are part of the US fire problem but are not included in the tables about specific types of fires.

Fires that were reported to federal or state firefighting organizations or not reported at all are not captured here. Estimates can be skewed by the inclusion or omission of one very serious fire. Anyone who is not a firefighter is considered a civilian.

For details about fires resulting in unusually large numbers of fire deaths or exceptionally large property losses, see NFPA's *Large-Loss Fires in the United States* and *Catastrophic Multiple-Death Fires* reports and the associated tables on the costliest and deadliest fires over time. To find annual averages of fires and losses by property use and broad incident type, use the NFPA Fires by Occupancy or Property Type tool.

				Direct Pro	perty Damage
		Civilian	Civilian	(in E	Billions) <sup>1</sup>
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	As Reported	In 2021 Dollars
1980	757,500	5,446	21,100	\$3.0	\$9.9
1981	733,000	5,540	20,375	\$3.3	\$9.8
1982	676,500	4,940	21,100	\$3.3	\$9.3
1983	641,500	4,820	21,450	\$3.3	\$9.0
1984	623,000	4,240	19,275	\$3.4	\$8.9
1985	622,000	5,025	19,825	\$3.8	\$9.6
1986	581,500	4,770	19,025	\$3.6	\$8.9
1987	551,500	4,660	20,440	\$3.7	\$8.8
1988	552,500	5,065	22,600	\$4.0	\$9.2
1989	513,500	4,435	20,750	\$4.0	\$8.7
1990	467,000	4,115	20,650	\$4.3	\$8.9
1991	478,000	3,575	21,850	\$5.6 <sup>1</sup>	\$11.2
1992	472,000	3,765	21,600	\$3.9	\$7.5
1993	470,000	3,825	22,600	\$4.8 <sup>2</sup>	\$9.0
1994	451,000	3,465	20,025	\$4.3	\$7.9
1995	425,500	3,695	19,125	\$4.4	\$7.8
1996	428,000	4,080	19,300	\$5.0	\$8.6
1997	406,500	3,390	17,775	\$4.6	\$7.8
1998	381,500	3,250	17,175	\$4.4	\$7.3
1999	383,000	2,920	16,425	\$5.1	\$8.3
2000	379,500	3,445	17,400	\$5.7	\$9.0
2001	396,500	3,140	15,575	\$5.6	\$8.6
2002	401,000	2,695	14,050	\$6.1	\$9.2
2003	402,000	3,165	14,075	\$6.1	\$9.0
2004	410,500	3,225	14,175	\$5.9	\$8.5
2005	396,000	3,055	13,825	\$6.9	\$9.6

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Pro (in B	perty Damage Billions) <sup>1</sup>
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	As Reported	In 2021 Dollars
2006	412,500	2,620	12,925	\$7.0	\$9.4
2007	414,000	2,895	14,000	\$7.5	\$9.8
2008	403,000	2,780	13,560	\$8.6	\$10.8
2009	377,000	2,590	13,050	\$7.8	\$9.9
2010	384,000	2,665	13,800	\$7.1	\$8.8
2011	386,000	2,550	14,360	\$7.1	\$8.6
2012	381,000	2,405	13,125	\$7.2	\$8.5
2013	387,000	2,785	12,575	\$7.0	\$8.1
2014	386,500	2,795	12,175	\$7.0	\$8.0
2015	388,000	2,605	11,575	\$7.2	\$8.2
2016	371,500	2,800	11,125	\$7.4	\$8.4
2017	379,000	2,710	10,910	\$7.9	\$8.7
2018	387,000	2,820	11,600	\$8.3	\$9.0
2019	361,500	2,870	12,700	\$8.0	\$8.5
2020	379,500	2,630	11,900	\$8.7	\$9.1
2021	361,000	2,880	11,500	\$9.0	\$9.0

## **Residential Structure Fires in the United States (Continued)**

<sup>1</sup>Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.

Note: Direct property damage figures do not include indirect losses, like business interruption. Inflation adjustment to 2021 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

#### **Non-Home Structure Fires in the United States**

The estimates below are based on fires reported to local (including county) fire departments and derived from the NFPA annual fire experience survey (FES). The FES uses definitions from the US Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). In general, any fire that occurs in or on a structure is considered a structure fire, even if no damage was done to the structure itself. (Since the inception of Version 5.0 of NFIRS, a vehicle that burns inside a structure but does not damage the structure is considered a vehicle fire.) Non-home properties exclude one- or two-family homes and apartments but *include* other residential properties such as hotels and motels, dormitories and related properties, rooming houses, unclassified residential properties, and, since NFIRS 5.0, residential board and care properties.

In some years, large conflagrations, such as the events of September 11, 2001, or fires in the wildland/urban interface (WUI) or other areas, caused large losses that were not broken out by incident type. Such losses are part of the US fire problem but are not included in the tables about specific types of fires.

Fires that were reported to federal or state firefighting organizations or not reported at all are not captured here. Estimates can be skewed by the inclusion or omission of one very serious fire. Anyone who is not a firefighter is considered a civilian.

For details about fires resulting in unusually large numbers of fire deaths or exceptionally large property losses, see NFPA's *Large-Loss Fires in the United States* and *Catastrophic Multiple-Death Fires* reports and the associated tables on the costliest and deadliest fires over time. To find annual averages of fires and losses by property use and broad incident type, use the NFPA Fires by Occupancy or Property Type tool.

				Direct Prop	oerty Damage
		Civilian	Civilian	(in B	illions) <sup>1</sup>
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	as Reported	in 2021 Dollars
1980	331,000	475	5,025	\$2.6	\$8.6
1981	316,500	360	6,575	\$2.8	\$8.3
1982	292,000	380	5,125	\$2.6	\$7.3
1983	243,000	420	5,400	\$2.6	\$7.1
1984	242,500	450	4,275	\$2.5	\$6.5
1985	253,500	380	4,175	\$2.7	\$6.8
1986	234,500	330	4,175	\$2.4	\$5.9
1987	221,500	310	3,850	\$2.6	\$6.2
1988	206,500	325	4,200	\$3.3 <sup>3</sup>	\$7.6
1989	189,500	320	3,750	\$3.64	\$8.0
1990	169,500	350	3,850	\$2.6	\$5.4
1991	176,000	265	3,700	\$2.9	\$5.8
1992	178,500	235	3,225	\$3.2	\$6.2
1993	163,500	260	4,550	\$2.6	\$4.9
1994	176,000	165	3,650	\$2.7	\$4.9
1995	159,500	345	3,075	\$3.4	\$6.0
1996	161,500	185	3,000	\$3.1	\$5.4
1997	156,500	150	3,075	\$2.6	\$4.4
1998	148,000	200	2,625	\$2.4	\$4.0
1999	152,000	145	2,475	\$3.5	\$5.7
2000	137,500	115	2,625	\$3.0	\$4.7
20012	138,000	110	2,025	\$3.4	\$5.2
2002	130,000	105	1,950	\$2.8	\$4.2
2003	131,000	240	1,950	\$2.7	\$4.0
2004	130,500	115	1,825	\$2.5	\$3.6
2005	130,000	75	2,025	\$2.5	\$3.5

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Prop (in Bi	erty Damage llions) <sup>1</sup>
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	as Reported	in 2021 Dollars
2006	128,000	125	1,850	\$2.8	\$3.8
2007	131,500	135	1,750	\$3.2	\$4.2
2008	128,500	145	1,800	\$4.1	\$5.2
2009	118,000	130	2,090	\$3.2	\$4.0
2010	112,500	115	2,070	\$2.8	\$3.5
2011	114,500	120	1,725	\$2.8	\$3.4
2012	115,500	90	1,825	\$2.8	\$3.3
2013	118,000	100	1,875	\$2.7	\$3.1
2014	126,500	115	1,600	\$3.0	\$3.4
2015	136,000	125	1,925	\$3.3	\$3.8
2016	123,500	215	2,025	\$3.2	\$3.6
2017	142,000	185	1,560	\$3.0	\$3.3
2018	136,000	190	1,500	\$3.0	\$3.2
2019	142,000	210	1,700	\$4.5	\$4.8
2020	134,000	150	1,500	\$3.7	\$3.9
2021	148,500	170	1,500	\$3.8	\$3.8

#### Non-Home Structure Fires in the United States Problem (Continued)

<sup>1</sup>Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.

<sup>2</sup>Does not include the events of 9/11/01, which caused 2,451 civilian deaths; 800 civilian injuries; and \$33.44 billion in property loss.

Note: Direct property damage figures do not include indirect losses, like business interruption. Inflation adjustment to 2021 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

#### Non-Residential Structure Fires in the United States

The estimates below are based on fires reported to local (including county) fire departments and derived from the NFPA annual fire experience survey (FES). The FES uses definitions from the US Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). In general, any fire that occurs in or on a structure is considered a structure fire, even if no damage was done to the structure itself. (Since the inception of Version 5.0 of NFIRS, a vehicle that burns inside a structure but does not damage the structure is considered a vehicle fire.) Non-residential properties exclude one- or two-family homes and apartments, hotels and motels, dormitories and related properties, rooming houses, unclassified residential properties, and, since NFIRS 5.0, residential board and care properties.

In some years, large conflagrations, such as the events of September 11, 2001, or fires in the wildland/urban interface (WUI) or other areas, caused large losses that were not broken out by incident type. Such losses are part of the US fire problem but are not included in the tables about specific types of fires.

Fires that were reported to federal or state firefighting organizations, handled by industrial fire brigades, or not reported at all are not captured here. Estimates can be skewed by the inclusion or omission of one very serious fire. Anyone who is not a firefighter is considered a civilian.

For details about fires resulting in unusually large numbers of fire deaths or exceptionally large property losses, see NFPA's *Large-Loss Fires in the United States* and *Catastrophic Multiple-Death Fires* reports and the associated tables on the costliest and deadliest fires over time. To find annual averages of fires and losses by property use and broad incident type, use the NFPA Fires by Occupancy or Property Type tool.

				Direct Prop	erty Damage
		Civilian	Civilian	(in Bi	llions) <sup>1</sup>
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	as Reported	in 2021 Dollars
1980	307,500	229	3,625	\$2.4	\$7.9
1981	294,500	220	5,325	\$2.7	\$8.0
1982	270,000	260	4,475	\$2.5	\$7.0
1983	227,000	270	4,700	\$2.5	\$6.8
1984	225,000	285	3,750	\$2.5	\$6.5
1985	237,500	240	3,525	\$2.7	\$6.8
1986	218,500	215	3,725	\$2.3	\$5.7
1987	206,500	220	3,375	\$2.5	\$6.0
1988	192,500	215	3,675	\$3.2	\$7.3
1989	174,500	220	3,275	\$3.5	\$7.7
1990	157,000	285	3,425	\$2.5	\$5.2
1991	162,500	190	3,125	\$2.8	\$5.6
1992	165,500	175	2,725	\$3.1	\$6.0
1993	151,500	155	3,950	\$2.6	\$4.9
1994	163,000	125	3,100	\$2.6	\$4.8
1995	148,000	290	2,600	\$3.3	\$5.9
1996	150,500	140	2,575	\$3.0	\$5.2
1997	145,500	120	2,600	\$2.5	\$4.2
1998	136,000	170	2,250	\$2.3	\$3.8
1999	140,000	120	2,100	\$3.4	\$5.5
2000	126,000	90	2,200	\$2.8	\$4.4
20012	125,000	80	1,650	\$3.2	\$4.9
2002	118,000	80	1,550	\$2.7	\$4.1
2003	117,500	220	1,525	\$2.6	\$3.8
2004	115,500	80	1,350	\$2.4	\$3.4
2005	115,000	50	1,500	\$2.3	\$3.2
2006	111,500	85	1,425	\$2.6	\$3.5
2007	116,500	105	1,350	\$3.1	\$4.0
2008	112,000	120	1,400	\$3.8	\$4.8
2009	103,500	105	1,690	\$3.0	\$3.8
2010	98,000	90	1,620	\$2.6	\$3.2

## Non-Residential Structure Fires in the United States (Continued)

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Prop (in Bi	erty Damage llions) <sup>1</sup>
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	as Reported	in 2021 Dollars
2011	98,500	90	1,275	\$2.6	\$3.1
2012	99,500	65	1,525	\$2.6	\$3.1
2013	100,500	70	1,500	\$2.6	\$3.0
2014	107,500	65	1,250	\$2.9	\$3.3
2015	113,500	80	1,425	\$3.1	\$3.5
2016	104,000	150	1,650	\$3.0	\$3.4
2017	120,000	105	1,250	\$2.8	\$3.1
2018	112,000	90	1,100	\$2.8	\$3.0
2019	120,000	110	1,200	\$4.4	\$4.7
2020	111,000	100	1,100	\$3.4	\$3.6
2021	125,500	130	1,100	\$3.6	\$3.6

<sup>1</sup>Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.

<sup>2</sup>Does not include the events of 9/11/01, which caused 2,451 civilian deaths; 800 civilian injuries; and \$33.44 billion in property loss.

Note: Direct property damage figures do not include indirect losses, like business interruption. Inflation adjustment to 2021 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

#### Highway Vehicle Fires in the United States

The estimates below are based on fires reported to local (including county) fire departments and derived from the NFPA annual fire experience survey (FES). The FES uses definitions from the US Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS.) Since the inception of Version 5.0 of NFIRS, a vehicle that burns inside a structure but does not damage the structure is considered a vehicle fire. Highway vehicles include cars, trucks, motorcycles, buses, recreational vehicles in transit, and other vehicles intended for roadway use. The term *highway* describes the type of vehicle, not the location of the fire. See the NFPA report *Vehicle Fires* for more information on the causes and circumstances of these incidents.

In some years, large conflagrations, such as the events of September 11, 2001, or fires in the wildland/urban interface (WUI) or other areas, caused large losses that were not broken out by incident type. Such losses are part of the US fire problem but are not included in the tables about specific types of fires.

Fires that were reported to federal or state firefighting organizations or not reported at all are not captured here. Estimates can be skewed by the inclusion or omission of one very serious fire. Anyone who is not a firefighter is considered a civilian.

For details about fires resulting in unusually large numbers of fire deaths or exceptionally large property losses, see NFPA's *Large-Loss Fires in the United States* and *Catastrophic Multiple-Death Fires* reports and the associated tables on the costliest and deadliest fires over time. To find annual averages of fires and losses by property use and broad incident type, use the NFPA Fires by Occupancy or Property Type tool.

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Prop (in Bi	erty Damage Illions) <sup>1</sup>
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	as Reported	in 2021 Dollars
1980	456,000	650	2,850	\$0.5	\$1.6
1981	453,000	770	2,900	\$0.5	\$1.5
1982	433,000	575	3,250	\$0.5	\$1.4
1983	435,500	670	3,400	\$0.6	\$1.6
1984	437,000	530	3,250	\$0.6	\$1.6
1985	437,000	770	3,250	\$0.7	\$1.8
1986	438,000	665	2,850	\$0.7	\$1.7
1987	451,000	755	2,900	\$0.7	\$1.7
1988	459,000	800	2,750	\$0.8	\$1.8
1989	415,500	560	2,750	\$0.8	\$1.7
1990	415,000	645	3,025	\$0.8	\$1.7
1991	406,500	530	2,675	\$0.8	\$1.6
1992	385,500	665	2,750	\$0.8	\$1.5
1993	402,000	540	2,400	\$0.9	\$1.7
1994	402,000	555	2,325	\$1.0	\$1.8
1995	386,000	490	2,275	\$1.0	\$1.8
1996	395,000	550	2,075	\$1.1	\$1.9
1997	377,000	450	1,950	\$1.1	\$1.9
1998	358,500	545	2,050	\$1.1	\$1.8
1999	345,000	450	1,600	\$1.1	\$1.8
2000	325,000	450	1,325	\$1.2	\$1.9
2001	327,000	470	1,750	\$1.3	\$2.0
2002	307,000	540	1,700	\$1.2	\$1.8
2003	286,000	455	1,400	\$1.1	\$1.6
2004	266,500	520	1,300	\$1.0	\$1.4
2005	259,000	500	1,450	\$1.0	\$1.4

		Civilian	Civilian	Direct Prop (in Bi	erty Damage llions) <sup>1</sup>
Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	as Reported	in 2021 Dollars
2006	250,000	445	1,075	\$1.0	\$1.3
2007	227,500	365	1,500	\$1.1	\$1.4
2008	207,000	350	850	\$1.2	\$1.5
2009	190,500	260	1,455	\$1.0	\$1.3
2010	184,500	285	1,440	\$1.0	\$1.2
2011	187,500	270	1,020	\$1.0	\$1.2
2012	172,500	300	800	\$1.3	\$1.5
2013	164,000	300	925	\$1.1	\$1.3
2014	167,500	310	1,275	\$1.1	\$1.3
2015	174,000	445	1,550	\$1.2	\$1.4
2016	173,000	280	1,075	\$1.3	\$1.5
2017	168,000	400	1,370	\$1.5	\$1.7
2018	181,500	490	1,300	\$1.4	\$1.5
2019	189,500	550	1,700	\$1.6	\$1.7
2020	173,000	580	1,500	\$1.6	\$1.7
2021	174,000	650	1,100	\$1.5	\$1.5

## Highway Vehicle Fires in the United States, (Continued)

<sup>1</sup>Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.

Note: Direct property damage figures do not include indirect losses, like business interruption. Inflation adjustment to 2021 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

## Number of Fires by Type of Fire

The estimates below are based on fires reported to local (including county) fire departments and derived from the NFPA annual fire experience survey. Fires that were reported to federal or state firefighting organizations, handled by industrial fire brigades, or not reported at all are not captured here. The term *highway vehicle* refers to vehicles intended for roadway use, such as cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, recreational vehicles in transit, etc.

Year	Total	Structures	Outside of Structures with Value but No Vehicle (outside storage, crops, timber, etc.)	Highway Vehicles	Other Vehicles (Trains, Boats, Ships, Aircraft, Farm Vehicles, and Construction Vehicles)	Brush, Grass, and Wildland (excluding crops and timber) with No Value or Loss Involved	Rubbish Including Dumpsters (outside of structures), with No Value or Loss Involved	All Other Fires
1980	2,988,000	1,065,000	86,500	456,000	15,500	718,500	397,000	249,500
1981	2,893,500	1,027,500	81,000	453,000	13,500	711,000	341,000	266,500
1982	2,538,000	946,500	54,000	433,000	10,000	522,500	309,500	262,500
1983	2,326,500	868,500	49,500	435,500	11,500	467,500	288,000	206,000
1984	2,343,000	848,000	45,000	437,000	17,500	487,500	303,000	205,000
1985	2,371,000	859,500	51,500	437,000	18,500	531,000	301,500	172,000
1986	2,271,500	800,000	50,000	438,000	18,500	502,000	293,000	170,000
1987	2,330,000	758,000	55,000	451,000	20,000	553,000	308,500	184,500
1988	2,436,500	745,000	63,000	459,000	18,500	675,500	333,500	142,000
1989	2,115,000	688,000	54,500	415,500	20,000	498,000	321,000	118,000
1990	2,019,000	624,000	52,000	415,000	21,500	472,000	314,500	120,000
1991	2,041,500	640,500	53,500	406,500	22,000	492,000	314,000	113,000
1992	1,964,500	637,500	50,500	385,500	19,500	439,000	304,000	128,500
1993	1,952,500	621,500	52,000	402,000	18,500	444,000	287,500	127,000
1994	2,054,500	614,000	66,500	402,000	20,000	503,000	292,000	157,000
1995	1,965,500	573,500	61,000	386,000	20,500	503,500	274,000	147,000
1996	1,975,000	578,500	62,500	395,000	18,500	515,000	251,000	154,500
1997	1,795,000	552,000	56,500	377,000	20,000	415,500	247,000	127,000
1998	1,755,500	517,500	62,000	358,500	22,500	424,000	229,000	142,000
1999	1,823,000	523,000	64,000	345,000	23,500	498,000	226,500	143,000
2000	1,708,000	505,500	68,500	325,000	23,500	455,000	215,000	115,500
2001	1,734,500	521,500	75,000	327,000	24,500	414,000	208,500	164,000
2002	1,687,500	519,000	71,000	307,000	22,500	399,000	204,000	165,000
2003	1,584,500	519,500	66,000	286,000	26,000	360,000	190,500	136,500
2004	1,550,500	526,000	69,000	266,500	30,500	320,000	194,000	144,500
2005	1,602,000	511,000	78,000	259,000	31,000	379,500	215,000	128,500

## Number of Fires by Type of Fire (Continued)

Year	Total	Structures	Outside of Structures with Value but No Vehicle (outside storage, crops, timber, etc.)	Highway Vehicles	Other Vehicles (Trains, Boats, Ships, Aircraft, Farm Vehicles, and Construction Vehicles)	Brush, Grass, and Wildland (excluding crops and timber), with No Value or Loss Involved	Rubbish Including Dumpsters (outside of structures), with No Value or Loss Involved	All Other Fires
2006	1,642,500	524,000	82,500	250,000	28,000	415,500	212,000	130,500
2007	1,557,500	530,500	85,000	227,500	30,500	355,000	206,500	122,500
2008	1,451,500	515,000	71,000	207,000	29,000	335,000	188,000	106,500
2009	1,348,500	480,500	69,000	190,500	28,500	306,000	171,000	103,000
2010	1,331,500	482,000	72,500	184,500	31,000	304,000	173,000	84,500
2011	1,389,500	484,000	79,000	187,500	31,500	338,000	180,500	88,500
2012	1,375,000	480,500	83,000	172,000	30,000	350,000	179,000	80,000
2013	1,240,000	487,500	67,000	164,000	24,000	254,500	158,000	85,000
2014	1,298,000	494,000	65,000	167,500	26,000	290,500	157,500	97,500
2015	1,345,500	501,500	76,000	174,000	30,000	297,000	163,000	103,500
2016	1,342,000	475,500	88,000	173,000	31,000	298,500	172,000	104,000
2017	1,319,500	499,000	74,000	168,000	29,500	283,000	174,500	91,000
2018	1,318,500	499,000	70,500	181,500	31,000	270,000	169,000	97,500
2019	1,291,500	481,500	70,500	189,500	33,500	244,500	177,500	94,500
2020	1,388,500	490,500	84,000	173,000	36,500	277,000	225,000	102,500
2021	1,353,500	486,500	79,500	174,000	34,500	269,500	229,500	80,000

These estimates are based on data reported to the NFPA by fire departments that responded to the 1980–2021 fire experience survey.

Note: Direct property damage figures do not include indirect losses, like business interruption. Inflation adjustment to 2021 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

#### Number of Civilian Fire Deaths by Type of Fire

The estimates below are based on fires reported to local (including county) fire departments and derived from the NFPA annual fire experience survey.

Anyone who is not a firefighter is considered a civilian. For details about fires resulting in unusually large numbers of fire deaths or exceptionally large property losses, see the NFPA report *Catastrophic Multiple-Death Fires* and the associated tables on the deadliest fires over time.

In general, any fire that occurs in or on a structure is considered a structure fire, even if no damage was done to the structure itself. (Since the inception of Version 5.0 of NFIRS, a vehicle that burns inside a structure but does not damage the structure is considered a vehicle fire.)

Year	Total	Structure	<b>Home Structure</b>	Vehicle	<b>Outside or Other</b>
1980	6,505	5,675	5,200	740	90
1981	6,700	5,760	5,400	840	100
1982	6,020	5,200	4,820	695	125
1983	5,920	5,090	4,670	725	105
1984	5,240	4,525	4,075	630	85
1985	6,185	5,265	4,885	825	95
1986	5,850	4,985	4,655	735	130
1987	5,810	4,880	4,570	805	125
1988	6,215	5,280	4,955	865	70
1989	5,410	4,655	4,335	685	70
1990	5,195	4,400	4,050	695	100
1991	4,465	3,765	3,500	605	95
1992	4,730	3,940	3,705	730	60
1993	4,635	3,980	3,720	595	60
1994	4,275	3,590	3,425	630	55
1995	4,585	3,985	3,640	535	65
1996	4,990	4,220	4,035	710	60
1997	4,050	3,510	3,360	480	60
1998	4,035	3,420	3,220	575	40
1999	3,570	3,040	2,895	470	60
2000	4,045	3,535	3,420	465	45
2001	6,196	5,671	3,110	485	40
2002	3,380	2,775	2,670	565	40
2003	3,925	3,385	3,145	475	65
2004	3,900	3,305	3,190	550	45
2005	3,675	3,105	3,030	520	50
2006	3,245	2,705	2,580	490	50
2007	3,430	3,000	2,865	385	45
2008	3,320	2,900	2,755	365	55
2009	3,010	2,695	2,565	280	35
2010	3,120	2,755	2,640	310	55

Year	Total	Structure	<b>Home Structure</b>	Vehicle	<b>Outside or Other</b>
2011	3,005	2,640	2,520	300	65
2012	2,855	2,470	2,380	325	60
2013	3,240	2,855	2,755	320	65
2014	3,275	2,860	2,745	345	70
2015	3,280	2,685	2,560	500	95
2016	3,390	2,950	2,735	355	85
2017	3,390	2,815	2,630	430	145
2018	3,655	2,910	2,720	560	185
2019	3,704	2,980	2,770	644	80
2020	3,500	2,730	2,580	630	140
2021	3800	3,010	2,840	680	110

# Number of Civilian Fire Deaths by Type of Fire (Continued)