RESEARCH

# Fire Loss in the United States:
# Trend Tables

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# Fire Losses in the United States — List of Trend Tables: 1980–2020




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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.

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] As Reported | In 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 2,988,000 | 6,505 | 30,200 | $6.3 | $19.8 |
| 1981 | 2,893,500 | 6,700 | 30,450 | $6.7 | $19.1 |
| 1982 | 2,538,000 | 6,020 | 30,525 | $6.4 | $17.2 |
| 1983 | 2,326,500 | 5,920 | 31,275 | $6.6 | $17.1 |
| 1984 | 2,343,000 | 5,240 | 28,125 | $6.7 | $16.7 |
| 1985 | 2,371,000 | 6,185 | 28,425 | $7.3 | $17.6 |
| 1986 | 2,271,500 | 5,850 | 26,825 | $6.7 | $15.8 |
| 1987 | 2,330,000 | 5,810 | 28,215 | $7.2 | $16.4 |
| 1988 | 2,436,500 | 6,215 | 30,800 | $8.4 | $18.4 |
| 1989 | 2,115,000 | 5,410 | 28,250 | $8.7 | $18.2 |
| 1990 | 2,019,000 | 5,195 | 28,600 | $7.8 | $15.5 |
| 1991 | 2,041,500 | 4,465 | 29,375 | $9.5 | $18.1 |
| 1992 | 1,964,500 | 4,730 | 28,700 | $8.3 | $15.3 |
| 1993 | 1,952,500 | 4,635 | 30,475 | $8.5 | $15.2 |
| 1994 | 2,054,500 | 4,275 | 27,250 | $8.2 | $14.3 |
| 1995 | 1,965,500 | 4,585 | 25,775 | $8.9 | $15.1 |
| 1996 | 1,975,000 | 4,990 | 25,550 | $9.4 | $15.5 |
| 1997 | 1,795,000 | 4,050 | 23,750 | $8.5 | $13.7 |
| 1998 | 1,755,500 | 4,035 | 23,100 | $8.6 | $13.7 |
| 1999 | 1,823,000 | 3,570 | 21,875 | $10.0 | $15.5 |
| 2000 | 1,708,000 | 4,045 | 22,350 | $11.2 | $16.9 |
| 2001[2] | 1,734,500 | 6,196 | 21,100 | $44.0 | $64.5 |
| 2002 | 1,687,500 | 3,380 | 18,425 | $10.3 | $14.8 |
| 2003 | 1,584,500 | 3,925 | 18,125 | $12.3 | $17.3 |
| 2004 | 1,550,500 | 3,900 | 17,875 | $9.8 | $13.5 |
| 2005 | 1,602,000 | 3,675 | 17,925 | $10.7 | $14.2 |

## All Fires in the United States (Continued)

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] As Reported | In 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 1,642,500 | 3,245 | 16,400 | $11.3 | $14.5 |
| 2007 | 1,557,500 | 3,430 | 17,675 | $14.6 | $18.2 |
| 2008 | 1,451,500 | 3,320 | 16,705 | $15.5 | $18.7 |
| 2009 | 1,348,500 | 3,010 | 17,050 | $12.5 | $15.1 |
| 2010 | 1,331,500 | 3,120 | 17,720 | $11.6 | $13.8 |
| 2011 | 1,389,500 | 3,005 | 17,500 | $11.7 | $13.5 |
| 2012 | 1,375,000 | 2,855 | 16,500 | $12.4 | $14.0 |
| 2013 | 1,240,000 | 3,240 | 15,925 | $11.5 | $12.8 |
| 2014 | 1,298,000 | 3,275 | 15,775 | $11.6 | $12.7 |
| 2015 | 1,345,500 | 3,280 | 15,700 | $14.3 | $15.6 |
| 2016 | 1,342,000 | 3,390 | 14,650 | $13.6 | $14.7 |
| 2017 | 1,319,500 | 3,400 | 14,670 | $23.0 | $24.3 |
| 2018 | 1,318,500 | 3,655 | 15,200 | $25.6 | $26.4 |
| 2019 | 1,291,500 | 3,704 | 16,600 | $14.8 | $15.0 |
| 2020 | 1,388,500 | 3,500 | 15,200 | $21.9 | $21.9 |

[1]Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.
[2]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 2020 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2020* and previous reports in the series.

## 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.

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | As Reported | In 2020 Dollars |
| 1980 | 1,065,000 | 5,675 | 24,725 | $5.5 | $17.3 |
| 1981 | 1,027,500 | 5,760 | 25,700 | $6.0 | $17.1 |
| 1982 | 946,500 | 5,200 | 25,575 | $5.7 | $15.3 |
| 1983 | 868,500 | 5,090 | 26,150 | $5.8 | $15.1 |
| 1984 | 848,000 | 4,525 | 23,025 | $5.9 | $14.7 |
| 1985 | 859,500 | 5,265 | 23,350 | $6.4 | $15.4 |
| 1986 | 800,000 | 4,985 | 22,750 | $5.8 | $13.7 |
| 1987 | 758,000 | 4,880 | 23,815 | $6.2 | $14.1 |
| 1988 | 745,000 | 5,280 | 26,275 | $7.2 | $15.8 |
| 1989 | 688,000 | 4,655 | 24,025 | $7.5 | $15.7 |
| 1990 | 624,000 | 4,400 | 24,075 | $6.7 | $13.3 |
| 1991 | 640,500 | 3,765 | 24,975 | $8.3 | $15.8 |
| 1992 | 637,500 | 3,940 | 24,325 | $7.0 | $12.9 |
| 1993 | 621,500 | 3,980 | 26,550 | $7.4 | $13.3 |
| 1994 | 614,000 | 3,590 | 23,125 | $6.9 | $12.1 |
| 1995 | 573,500 | 3,985 | 21,725 | $7.6 | $12.9 |
| 1996 | 578,500 | 4,220 | 21,875 | $7.9 | $13.1 |
| 1997 | 552,000 | 3,510 | 20,375 | $7.1 | $11.5 |
| 1998 | 517,500 | 3,420 | 19,425 | $6.7 | $10.7 |
| 1999 | 523,000 | 3,040 | 18,525 | $8.5 | $13.2 |
| 2000 | 505,500 | 3,535 | 19,600 | $8.5 | $12.8 |
| 2001[2] | 521,500 | 3,220 | 17,225 | $8.9 | $13.0 |
| 2002 | 519,000 | 2,775 | 15,600 | $8.7 | $12.5 |
| 2003 | 519,500 | 3,385 | 15,600 | $8.7 | $12.3 |
| 2004 | 526,000 | 3,305 | 15,525 | $8.3 | $11.4 |
| 2005 | 511,000 | 3,105 | 15,325 | $9.2 | $12.2 |

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

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] As Reported | In 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 524,000 | 2,705 | 14,350 | $9.6 | $12.3 |
| 2007 | 530,500 | 3,000 | 15,350 | $10.6 | $13.2 |
| 2008 | 515,000 | 2,900 | 14,960 | $12.4 | $14.9 |
| 2009 | 480,500 | 2,695 | 14,740 | $10.8 | $13.0 |
| 2010 | 482,000 | 2,755 | 15,420 | $9.7 | $11.5 |
| 2011 | 484,500 | 2,640 | 15,635 | $9.7 | $11.2 |
| 2012 | 480,500 | 2,470 | 14,700 | $9.8 | $11.1 |
| 2013 | 487,500 | 2,855 | 14,075 | $9.5 | $10.6 |
| 2014 | 494,000 | 2,860 | 13,425 | $9.8 | $10.7 |
| 2015 | 501,500 | 2,685 | 13,000 | $10.3 | $11.3 |
| 2016 | 475,500 | 2,950 | 12,775 | $10.4 | $11.2 |
| 2017 | 499,000 | 2,815 | 12,160 | $10.7 | $11.3 |
| 2018 | 499,000 | 2,910 | 12,700 | $11.1 | $11.4 |
| 2019 | 481,500 | 2,980 | 13,900 | $12.3 | $12.5 |
| 2020 | 490,500 | 2,730 | 13,000 | $12.1 | $12.1 |

[1]Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.
[2]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 2020 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2020* and previous reports in the series.

## 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.

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Millions)[1] As Reported | In 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 734,000 | 5,200 | 19,700 | $2,848 | $8,965 |
| 1981 | 711,000 | 5,400 | 19,125 | $3,128 | $8,898 |
| 1982 | 654,500 | 4,820 | 20,450 | $3,147 | $8,438 |
| 1983 | 625,500 | 4,670 | 20,750 | $3,205 | $8,328 |
| 1984 | 605,500 | 4,075 | 18,750 | $3,362 | $8,370 |
| 1985 | 606,000 | 4,885 | 19,175 | $3,693 | $8,879 |
| 1986 | 565,500 | 4,655 | 18,575 | $3,464 | $8,193 |
| 1987 | 536,500 | 4,570 | 19,965 | $3,599 | $8,205 |
| 1988 | 538,500 | 4,955 | 22,075 | $3,897 | $8,541 |
| 1989 | 498,500 | 4,335 | 20,275 | $3,876 | $8,103 |
| 1990 | 454,500 | 4,050 | 20,225 | $4,157 | $8,249 |
| 1991 | 464,500 | 3,500 | 21,275 | $5,463 | $10,388 |
| 1992 | 459,000 | 3,705 | 21,100 | $3,775 | $6,973 |
| 1993 | 458,000 | 3,720 | 22,000 | $4,764 | $8,541 |
| 1994 | 438,000 | 3,425 | 19,475 | $4,215 | $7,371 |
| 1995 | 414,000 | 3,640 | 18,650 | $4,264 | $7,247 |
| 1996 | 417,000 | 4,035 | 18,875 | $4,869 | $8,048 |
| 1997 | 395,500 | 3,360 | 17,300 | $4,453 | $7,187 |
| 1998 | 369,500 | 3,220 | 16,800 | $4,273 | $6,797 |
| 1999 | 371,000 | 2,895 | 16,050 | $4,965 | $7,718 |
| 2000 | 368,000 | 3,420 | 16,975 | $5,525 | $8,316 |
| 2001 | 383,500 | 3,110 | 15,200 | $5,516 | $8,074 |
| 2002 | 389,000 | 2,670 | 13,650 | $5,931 | $8,543 |
| 2003 | 388,500 | 3,145 | 13,650 | $5,949 | $8,384 |
| 2004 | 395,500 | 3,190 | 13,700 | $5,833 | $8,009 |
| 2005 | 381,000 | 3,030 | 13,300 | $6,729 | $8,926 |

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

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Millions)[1] As Reported | In 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 396,000 | 2,580 | 12,500 | $6,832 | $8,779 |
| 2007 | 399,000 | 2,865 | 13,600 | $7,389 | $9,227 |
| 2008 | 386,500 | 2,755 | 13,160 | $8,243 | $9,930 |
| 2009 | 362,500 | 2,565 | 12,650 | $7,616 | $9,194 |
| 2010 | 369,500 | 2,640 | 13,350 | $6,928 | $8,238 |
| 2011 | 370,000 | 2,520 | 13,910 | $6,914 | $7,971 |
| 2012 | 365,000 | 2,380 | 12,875 | $7,010 | $7,918 |
| 2013 | 369,500 | 2,755 | 12,200 | $6,792 | $7,549 |
| 2014 | 367,500 | 2,745 | 11,825 | $6,826 | $7,367 |
| 2015 | 365,500 | 2,560 | 11,075 | $6,960 | $7,512 |
| 2016 | 352,000 | 2,735 | 10,750 | $7,231 | $7,712 |
| 2017 | 357,000 | 2,630 | 10,600 | $7,741 | $8,078 |
| 2018 | 363,000 | 2,720 | 11,200 | $8,022 | $8,166 |
| 2019 | 339,500 | 2,770 | 12,200 | $7,767 | $7,767 |
| 2020 | 356,500 | 2,580 | 11,500 | $8,400 | $8,400 |

[1]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 2020 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2020* and previous reports in the series.

## One- and Two-Family Home Structure Fires[1] 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.

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Millions)[2] As Reported | Direct Property Damage (in Millions)[2] In 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 590,500 | 4,175 | 16,100 | $2,447 | $7,702 |
| 1981 | 574,000 | 4,430 | 14,875 | $2,713 | $7,717 |
| 1982 | 538,000 | 3,960 | 15,750 | $2,794 | $7,492 |
| 1983 | 523,500 | 3,825 | 16,450 | $2,792 | $7,255 |
| 1984 | 506,000 | 3,290 | 15,100 | $2,945 | $7,332 |
| 1985 | 501,500 | 4,020 | 15,250 | $3,217 | $7,734 |
| 1986 | 468,000 | 4,005 | 14,650 | $2,992 | $7,077 |
| 1987 | 433,000 | 3,780 | 15,200 | $3,078 | $7,017 |
| 1988 | 432,500 | 4,125 | 17,125 | $3,349 | $7,340 |
| 1989 | 402,500 | 3,545 | 15,225 | $3,335 | $6,972 |
| 1990 | 359,000 | 3,370 | 15,250 | $3,534 | $7,013 |
| 1991 | 363,000 | 2,905 | 15,600 | $3,354 | $6,378 |
| 1992 | 358,000 | 3,160 | 15,275 | $3,178 | $5,870 |
| 1993 | 358,000 | 3,035 | 15,700 | $4,111 | $7,370 |
| 1994 | 341,000 | 2,785 | 14,000 | $3,537 | $6,185 |
| 1995 | 320,000 | 3,035 | 13,450 | $3,615 | $6,144 |
| 1996 | 324,000 | 3,470 | 13,700 | $4,121 | $6,811 |
| 1997 | 302,500 | 2,700 | 12,300 | $3,735 | $6,028 |
| 1998 | 283,000 | 2,775 | 11,800 | $3,642 | $5,793 |
| 1999 | 282,500 | 2,375 | 11,550 | $4,123 | $6,409 |
| 2000 | 283,500 | 2,920 | 12,575 | $4,639 | $6,983 |
| 2001 | 295,500 | 2,650 | 11,400 | $4,652 | $6,809 |
| 2002 | 300,500 | 2,280 | 9,950 | $5,005 | $7,209 |
| 2003 | 297,000 | 2,735 | 10,000 | $5,052 | $7,120 |
| 2004 | 301,500 | 2,680 | 10,500 | $4,948 | $6,794 |
| 2005 | 287,000 | 2,570 | 10,300 | $5,781 | $7,668 |

## One- and Two-Family Home Structure Fires[1] in the United States (Continued)

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Millions)[2] As Reported | In 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 304,500 | 2,155 | 8,800 | $5,936 | $7,628 |
| 2007 | 300,500 | 2,350 | 9,650 | $6,225 | $7,773 |
| 2008 | 291,000 | 2,365 | 9,185 | $6,892 | $8,303 |
| 2009 | 272,500 | 2,100 | 9,300 | $6,391 | $7,716 |
| 2010 | 279,000 | 2,200 | 9,400 | $5,895 | $7,010 |
| 2011 | 274,500 | 2,105 | 9,485 | $5,746 | $6,624 |
| 2012 | 268,000 | 2000 | 8,825 | $5,818 | $6,572 |
| 2013 | 271,500 | 2,430 | 8,300 | $5,626 | $6,253 |
| 2014 | 273,500 | 2,345 | 8,025 | $5,844 | $6,389 |
| 2015 | 270,500 | 2,155 | 8,050 | $5,799 | $6,340 |
| 2016 | 257,000 | 2,410 | 7,375 | $6,142 | $6,635 |
| 2017 | 262,500 | 2,290 | 7,470 | $6,141 | $6,491 |
| 2018 | 276,500 | 2,360 | 7,800 | $6,493 | $6,695 |
| 2019 | 264,500 | 2,390 | 8,800 | $6,428 | $6,511 |
| 2020 | 270,500 | 2,230 | 8,600 | $6,771 | $6,771 |

[1]Includes manufactured homes.
[2]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 2020 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2020* and previous reports in the series.

## 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.

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Millions)[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | As Reported | In 2020 Dollars |
| 1980 | 143,500 | 1,025 | 3,600 | $401 | $1,262 |
| 1981 | 137,000 | 970 | 4,250 | $415 | $1,180 |
| 1982 | 116,500 | 860 | 4,700 | $353 | $947 |
| 1983 | 102,000 | 845 | 4,300 | $413 | $1,073 |
| 1984 | 99,500 | 785 | 3,650 | $417 | $1,038 |
| 1985 | 104,500 | 865 | 3,925 | $476 | $1,144 |
| 1986 | 97,500 | 650 | 3,925 | $472 | $1,116 |
| 1987 | 103,500 | 790 | 4,765 | $521 | $1,188 |
| 1988 | 106,000 | 830 | 4,950 | $548 | $1,201 |
| 1989 | 96,000 | 790 | 5,050 | $541 | $1,131 |
| 1990 | 95,500 | 680 | 4,975 | $623 | $1,236 |
| 1991 | 101,500 | 595 | 5,675 | $609 | $1,158 |
| 1992 | 101,000 | 545 | 5,825 | $597 | $1,103 |
| 1993 | 100,000 | 685 | 6,300 | $653 | $1,171 |
| 1994 | 97,000 | 640 | 5,475 | $678 | $1,186 |
| 1995 | 94,000 | 605 | 5,200 | $649 | $1,103 |
| 1996 | 93,000 | 565 | 5,175 | $748 | $1,236 |
| 1997 | 93,000 | 660 | 5,000 | $718 | $1,159 |
| 1998 | 86,500 | 445 | 5,000 | $631 | $1,004 |
| 1999 | 88,500 | 520 | 4,500 | $842 | $1,309 |
| 2000 | 84,500 | 500 | 4,400 | $886 | $1,334 |
| 2001 | 88,000 | 460 | 3,800 | $864 | $1,265 |
| 2002 | 88,500 | 390 | 3,700 | $926 | $1,334 |
| 2003 | 91,500 | 410 | 3,650 | $897 | $1,264 |
| 2004 | 94,000 | 510 | 3,200 | $885 | $1,215 |
| 2005 | 94,000 | 460 | 3,000 | $948 | $1,257 |

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

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Millions)[1] As Reported | In 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 91,500 | 425 | 3,700 | $896 | $1,151 |
| 2007 | 98,500 | 515 | 3,950 | $1,164 | $1,453 |
| 2008 | 95,500 | 390 | 3,975 | $1,351 | $1,628 |
| 2009 | 90,000 | 465 | 3,350 | $1,225 | $1,479 |
| 2010 | 90,500 | 440 | 3,950 | $1,033 | $1,228 |
| 2011 | 95,500 | 415 | 4,425 | $1,168 | $1,347 |
| 2012 | 97,000 | 380 | 4,050 | $1,192 | $1,346 |
| 2013 | 98,000 | 325 | 3,900 | $1,166 | $1,296 |
| 2014 | 94,000 | 400 | 3,800 | $982 | $1,074 |
| 2015 | 95,000 | 405 | 3,025 | $1,161 | $1,269 |
| 2016 | 95,000 | 325 | 3,375 | $1,089 | $1,176 |
| 2017 | 95,000 | 340 | 3,130 | $1,600 | $1,691 |
| 2018 | 86,500 | 360 | 3,400 | $1,529 | $1,577 |
| 2019 | 75,000 | 380 | 3,400 | $1,339 | $1,356 |
| 2020 | 86,000 | 350 | 2,900 | $1,629 | $1,629 |

[1]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 2020 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2020* and previous reports in the series.

## 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.

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | As Reported | In 2020 Dollars |
| 1980 | 757,500 | 5,446 | 21,100 | $3.0 | $9.4 |
| 1981 | 733,000 | 5,540 | 20,375 | $3.3 | $9.4 |
| 1982 | 676,500 | 4,940 | 21,100 | $3.3 | $8.8 |
| 1983 | 641,500 | 4,820 | 21,450 | $3.3 | $8.6 |
| 1984 | 623,000 | 4,240 | 19,275 | $3.4 | $8.5 |
| 1985 | 622,000 | 5,025 | 19,825 | $3.8 | $9.1 |
| 1986 | 581,500 | 4,770 | 19,025 | $3.6 | $8.5 |
| 1987 | 551,500 | 4,660 | 20,440 | $3.7 | $8.4 |
| 1988 | 552,500 | 5,065 | 22,600 | $4.0 | $8.8 |
| 1989 | 513,500 | 4,435 | 20,750 | $4.0 | $8.4 |
| 1990 | 467,000 | 4,115 | 20,650 | $4.3 | $8.5 |
| 1991 | 478,000 | 3,575 | 21,850 | $5.6[1] | $10.7 |
| 1992 | 472,000 | 3,765 | 21,600 | $3.9 | $7.2 |
| 1993 | 470,000 | 3,825 | 22,600 | $4.8[2] | $8.6 |
| 1994 | 451,000 | 3,465 | 20,025 | $4.3 | $7.5 |
| 1995 | 425,500 | 3,695 | 19,125 | $4.4 | $7.5 |
| 1996 | 428,000 | 4,080 | 19,300 | $5.0 | $8.3 |
| 1997 | 406,500 | 3,390 | 17,775 | $4.6 | $7.4 |
| 1998 | 381,500 | 3,250 | 17,175 | $4.4 | $7.0 |
| 1999 | 383,000 | 2,920 | 16,425 | $5.1 | $7.9 |
| 2000 | 379,500 | 3,445 | 17,400 | $5.7 | $8.6 |
| 2001 | 396,500 | 3,140 | 15,575 | $5.6 | $8.2 |
| 2002 | 401,000 | 2,695 | 14,050 | $6.1 | $8.8 |
| 2003 | 402,000 | 3,165 | 14,075 | $6.1 | $8.6 |
| 2004 | 410,500 | 3,225 | 14,175 | $5.9 | $8.1 |
| 2005 | 396,000 | 3,055 | 13,825 | $6.9 | $9.2 |

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

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] As Reported | In 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 412,500 | 2,620 | 12,925 | $7.0 | $9.0 |
| 2007 | 414,000 | 2,895 | 14,000 | $7.5 | $9.4 |
| 2008 | 403,000 | 2,780 | 13,560 | $8.6 | $10.4 |
| 2009 | 377,000 | 2,590 | 13,050 | $7.8 | $9.4 |
| 2010 | 384,000 | 2,665 | 13,800 | $7.1 | $8.4 |
| 2011 | 386,000 | 2,550 | 14,360 | $7.1 | $8.2 |
| 2012 | 381,000 | 2,405 | 13,125 | $7.2 | $8.1 |
| 2013 | 387,000 | 2,785 | 12,575 | $7.0 | $7.8 |
| 2014 | 386,500 | 2,795 | 12,175 | $7.0 | $7.7 |
| 2015 | 388,000 | 2,605 | 11,575 | $7.2 | $7.9 |
| 2016 | 371,500 | 2,800 | 11,125 | $7.4 | $8.0 |
| 2017 | 379,000 | 2,710 | 10,910 | $7.9 | $8.4 |
| 2018 | 387,000 | 2,820 | 11,600 | $8.3 | $8.6 |
| 2019 | 361,500 | 2,870 | 12,700 | $8.0 | $8.1 |
| 2020 | 379,500 | 2,630 | 11,900 | $8.7 | $8.7 |

[1]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 2020 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2020* and previous reports in the series.

## 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.

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] as Reported | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] in 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 331,000 | 475 | 5,025 | $2.6 | $8.2 |
| 1981 | 316,500 | 360 | 6,575 | $2.8 | $8.0 |
| 1982 | 292,000 | 380 | 5,125 | $2.6 | $7.0 |
| 1983 | 243,000 | 420 | 5,400 | $2.6 | $6.8 |
| 1984 | 242,500 | 450 | 4,275 | $2.5 | $6.2 |
| 1985 | 253,500 | 380 | 4,175 | $2.7 | $6.5 |
| 1986 | 234,500 | 330 | 4,175 | $2.4 | $5.7 |
| 1987 | 221,500 | 310 | 3,850 | $2.6 | $5.9 |
| 1988 | 206,500 | 325 | 4,200 | $3.3[3] | $7.2 |
| 1989 | 189,500 | 320 | 3,750 | $3.6[4] | $7.5 |
| 1990 | 169,500 | 350 | 3,850 | $2.6 | $5.2 |
| 1991 | 176,000 | 265 | 3,700 | $2.9 | $5.5 |
| 1992 | 178,500 | 235 | 3,225 | $3.2 | $5.9 |
| 1993 | 163,500 | 260 | 4,550 | $2.6 | $4.7 |
| 1994 | 176,000 | 165 | 3,650 | $2.7 | $4.7 |
| 1995 | 159,500 | 345 | 3,075 | $3.4 | $5.8 |
| 1996 | 161,500 | 185 | 3,000 | $3.1 | $5.1 |
| 1997 | 156,500 | 150 | 3,075 | $2.6 | $4.2 |
| 1998 | 148,000 | 200 | 2,625 | $2.4 | $3.8 |
| 1999 | 152,000 | 145 | 2,475 | $3.5 | $5.4 |
| 2000 | 137,500 | 115 | 2,625 | $3.0 | $4.5 |
| 2001[2] | 138,000 | 110 | 2,025 | $3.4 | $5.0 |
| 2002 | 130,000 | 105 | 1,950 | $2.8 | $4.0 |
| 2003 | 131,000 | 240 | 1,950 | $2.7 | $3.8 |
| 2004 | 130,500 | 115 | 1,825 | $2.5 | $3.4 |
| 2005 | 130,000 | 75 | 2,025 | $2.5 | $3.3 |

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

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] as Reported | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] in 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 128,000 | 125 | 1,850 | $2.8 | $3.6 |
| 2007 | 131,500 | 135 | 1,750 | $3.2 | $4.0 |
| 2008 | 128,500 | 145 | 1,800 | $4.1 | $4.9 |
| 2009 | 118,000 | 130 | 2,090 | $3.2 | $3.9 |
| 2010 | 112,500 | 115 | 2,070 | $2.8 | $3.3 |
| 2011 | 114,500 | 120 | 1,725 | $2.8 | $3.2 |
| 2012 | 115,500 | 90 | 1,825 | $2.8 | $3.2 |
| 2013 | 118,000 | 100 | 1,875 | $2.7 | $3.0 |
| 2014 | 126,500 | 115 | 1,600 | $3.0 | $3.3 |
| 2015 | 136,000 | 125 | 1,925 | $3.3 | $3.6 |
| 2016 | 123,500 | 215 | 2,025 | $3.2 | $3.5 |
| 2017 | 142,000 | 185 | 1,560 | $3.0 | $3.2 |
| 2018 | 136,000 | 190 | 1,500 | $3.0 | $3.1 |
| 2019 | 142,000 | 210 | 1,700 | $4.5 | $4.6 |
| 2020 | 134,000 | 150 | 1,500 | $3.7 | $3.7 |

[1]Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.

[2]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 2020 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2020* and previous reports in the series.

## 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.

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] as Reported | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] in 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 307,500 | 229 | 3,625 | $2.4 | $7.6 |
| 1981 | 294,500 | 220 | 5,325 | $2.7 | $7.7 |
| 1982 | 270,000 | 260 | 4,475 | $2.5 | $6.7 |
| 1983 | 227,000 | 270 | 4,700 | $2.5 | $6.5 |
| 1984 | 225,000 | 285 | 3,750 | $2.5 | $6.2 |
| 1985 | 237,500 | 240 | 3,525 | $2.7 | $6.5 |
| 1986 | 218,500 | 215 | 3,725 | $2.3 | $5.4 |
| 1987 | 206,500 | 220 | 3,375 | $2.5 | $5.7 |
| 1988 | 192,500 | 215 | 3,675 | $3.2 | $7.0 |
| 1989 | 174,500 | 220 | 3,275 | $3.5 | $7.3 |
| 1990 | 157,000 | 285 | 3,425 | $2.5 | $5.0 |
| 1991 | 162,500 | 190 | 3,125 | $2.8 | $5.3 |
| 1992 | 165,500 | 175 | 2,725 | $3.1 | $5.7 |
| 1993 | 151,500 | 155 | 3,950 | $2.6 | $4.7 |
| 1994 | 163,000 | 125 | 3,100 | $2.6 | $4.5 |
| 1995 | 148,000 | 290 | 2,600 | $3.3 | $5.6 |
| 1996 | 150,500 | 140 | 2,575 | $3.0 | $5.0 |
| 1997 | 145,500 | 120 | 2,600 | $2.5 | $4.0 |
| 1998 | 136,000 | 170 | 2,250 | $2.3 | $3.7 |
| 1999 | 140,000 | 120 | 2,100 | $3.4 | $5.3 |
| 2000 | 126,000 | 90 | 2,200 | $2.8 | $4.2 |
| 2001[2] | 125,000 | 80 | 1,650 | $3.2 | $4.7 |
| 2002 | 118,000 | 80 | 1,550 | $2.7 | $3.9 |
| 2003 | 117,500 | 220 | 1,525 | $2.6 | $3.7 |
| 2004 | 115,500 | 80 | 1,350 | $2.4 | $3.3 |
| 2005 | 115,000 | 50 | 1,500 | $2.3 | $3.1 |
| 2006 | 111,500 | 85 | 1,425 | $2.6 | $3.3 |
| 2007 | 116,500 | 105 | 1,350 | $3.1 | $3.3 |
| 2008 | 112,000 | 120 | 1,400 | $3.8 | $3.9 |
| 2009 | 103,500 | 105 | 1,690 | $3.0 | $4.6 |
| 2010 | 98,000 | 90 | 1,620 | $2.6 | $3.6 |

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

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] as Reported | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] in 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011 | 98,500 | 90 | 1,275 | $2.6 | $3.1 |
| 2012 | 99,500 | 65 | 1,525 | $2.6 | $3.0 |
| 2013 | 100,500 | 70 | 1,500 | $2.6 | $2.9 |
| 2014 | 107,500 | 65 | 1,250 | $2.9 | $2.9 |
| 2015 | 113,500 | 80 | 1,425 | $3.1 | $3.2 |
| 2016 | 104,000 | 150 | 1,650 | $3.0 | $3.4 |
| 2017 | 120,000 | 105 | 1,250 | $2.8 | $3.2 |
| 2018 | 112,000 | 90 | 1,100 | $2.8 | $3.0 |
| 2019 | 120,000 | 110 | 1,200 | $4.4 | $2.9 |
| 2020 | 111,000 | 100 | 1,100 | $3.4 | $4.5 |

[1]Individual incidents with large losses can affect the total for a given year.

[2]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 2020 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2020* and previous reports in the series.

## 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.

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] as Reported | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] in 2020 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 456,000 | 650 | 2,850 | $0.5 | $1.6 |
| 1981 | 453,000 | 770 | 2,900 | $0.5 | $1.4 |
| 1982 | 433,000 | 575 | 3,250 | $0.5 | $1.3 |
| 1983 | 435,500 | 670 | 3,400 | $0.6 | $1.6 |
| 1984 | 437,000 | 530 | 3,250 | $0.6 | $1.5 |
| 1985 | 437,000 | 770 | 3,250 | $0.7 | $1.7 |
| 1986 | 438,000 | 665 | 2,850 | $0.7 | $1.7 |
| 1987 | 451,000 | 755 | 2,900 | $0.7 | $1.6 |
| 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 | $1.6 |
| 1991 | 406,500 | 530 | 2,675 | $0.8 | $1.5 |
| 1992 | 385,500 | 665 | 2,750 | $0.8 | $1.5 |
| 1993 | 402,000 | 540 | 2,400 | $0.9 | $1.6 |
| 1994 | 402,000 | 555 | 2,325 | $1.0 | $1.7 |
| 1995 | 386,000 | 490 | 2,275 | $1.0 | $1.7 |
| 1996 | 395,000 | 550 | 2,075 | $1.1 | $1.8 |
| 1997 | 377,000 | 450 | 1,950 | $1.1 | $1.8 |
| 1998 | 358,500 | 545 | 2,050 | $1.1 | $1.7 |
| 1999 | 345,000 | 450 | 1,600 | $1.1 | $1.7 |
| 2000 | 325,000 | 450 | 1,325 | $1.2 | $1.8 |
| 2001 | 327,000 | 470 | 1,750 | $1.3 | $1.9 |
| 2002 | 307,000 | 540 | 1,700 | $1.2 | $1.7 |
| 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 | $1.3 |

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

| Year | Fires | Civilian Deaths | Civilian Injuries | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] as Reported | Direct Property Damage (in Billions)[1] in 2020 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 | $1.4 |
| 2009 | 190,500 | 260 | 1,455 | $1.0 | $1.2 |
| 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 | $1.2 |
| 2014 | 167,500 | 310 | 1,275 | $1.1 | $1.2 |
| 2015 | 174,000 | 445 | 1,550 | $1.2 | $1.3 |
| 2016 | 173,000 | 280 | 1,075 | $1.3 | $1.4 |
| 2017 | 168,000 | 400 | 1,370 | $1.5 | $1.6 |
| 2018 | 181,500 | 490 | 1,300 | $1.4 | $1.4 |
| 2019 | 189,500 | 550 | 1,700 | $1.6 | $1.6 |
| 2020 | 173,000 | 580 | 1,500 | $1.6 | $1.6 |

[1]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 2020 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2020* and previous reports in the series.

## 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 |

These estimates are based on data reported to the NFPA by fire departments that responded to the 1980–2018 fire experience survey.

Note: Direct property damage figures do not include indirect losses, like business interruption.
Inflation adjustment to 2020 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2020* and previous reports in the series.

## 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 | Home Structure | Vehicle | Outside or Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |

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

| Year | Total | Structure | Home Structure | Vehicle | Outside or Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2020* and previous reports in the series.