

FIRE LOSS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 2005
FULL REPORT

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Abstract

U.S. fire departments responded to an estimated 1,602,000 fires. These fires resulted in 3,675 civilian fire fatalities, 17,925 civilian fire injuries and an estimated \$10,672,000,000 in direct property loss. There was a civilian fire death every 143 minutes and a civilian fire injury every 29 minutes in 2005. Home fires caused 3,030, or 82%, of the civilian fire deaths. Fires accounted for seven percent of the 23,251,500 total calls. Nine percent of the calls were false alarms; sixty-two percent of the calls were for aid such as EMS.

Keywords: fire fatalities, fire injuries, fire losses, fire statistics, region, fire department calls, intentional fires

Acknowledgements

The NFPA gratefully thanks the many fire departments that responded to the 2005 National Fire Experience Survey for their continuing efforts for providing us in a timely manner the data so necessary to make national projections.

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Overview of 2005 U.S. Fire Experience

Number of Fires

- 1,602,000 fires were attended by public fire departments, an increase of 3.3% from the year before.
- 511,000 fires occurred in structures, a decrease of 3.0%.
- 396,000 fires or 78% of all structure fires occurred in residential properties.
- 290,000 fires occurred in vehicles, a decrease of 2.4% from the year before.
- 801,000 fires occurred in outside properties, an increase of 10.1%.
- What do these fire frequencies above mean? Every 20 seconds, a fire department responds to a fire somewhere in the nation. A fire occurs in a structure at the rate of one every 61 seconds, and in particular a residential fire occurs every 80 seconds. Fires occur in vehicles at the rate of 1 every 108 seconds, and there's a fire in an outside property every 39 seconds.

Civilian Fire Deaths

- 3,675 civilian fire deaths occurred in 2005, a decrease of 5.8%.
- About 82% of all fire deaths occurred in the home.
- 3,030 civilian fire deaths occurred in the home, a decrease of 5.0%.
- 500 civilians died in highway vehicle fires.
- 50 civilians died in nonresidential structure fires.
- Nationwide, there was a civilian fire death every 143 minutes.

Civilian Fire Injuries

- 17,925 civilian fire injuries occurred in 2005, a slight increase of 0.3%.
This estimate for civilian injuries is on the low side, due to under reporting of civilian injuries to the fire service.
- 13,825 of all civilian injuries occurred in residential properties, while 1,500 occurred in nonresidential structure fires.
- Nationwide, there was a civilian fire injury every 29 minutes.

Property Damage

- An estimated \$10,672,000,000 in property damage occurred as a result of fire in 2005, a significant increase of 9.0% from last year.
- \$9,193,000,000 of property damage occurred in structure fires.
- \$6,875,000,000 of property loss occurred in residential properties.

Intentionally Set Fires

- An estimated 31,500 intentionally set structure fires occurred in 2005, a significant decrease of 13.7%.
- Intentionally set fires in structures resulted in 315 civilian deaths, a slight decrease of 1.6% or virtually no change from a year ago.
- Intentionally set structure fires also resulted in \$664,000,000 in property loss, a decrease of 7.0% from last year.
- 21,000 intentionally set vehicle fires occurred, a significant decrease of 41.4% from a year ago, and caused \$113,000,000 in property damage, a decrease of 31.5% from a year ago.

Number of Fires

In 2005, public fire departments responded to 1,602,000 fires in the United States, according to estimates based on data the NFPA received from fire departments responding to its 2005 National Fire Experience Survey (see Tables 1 and 2). This represents an increase of 3.3% from a year ago.

There was an estimated 511,000 structure fires in 2005, a decrease of 3.0% from last year, and the lowest it's been since 2000. For the 1977-2005 period, the number of structure fires were at their peak in 1977 when 1,098,000 structure fires occurred (see Figure 1). The number of structure fires then decreased quite steadily particularly in the 1980s to 688,000 by the end of 1989 for an overall decrease of 37.3% from 1977. Since 1989, structure fires again decreased quite steadily 24.7% to 517,500 by the end of 1998 and has stayed in the 505,000 to 526,000 area from 1999 to 2005.

Fire incident rates by size of community were examined for the 2001-2005 period. (See Figure 2). The smallest communities (under 2,500 populations) had the highest rate with 12.0 fires per thousand population.

Of the structure fires, 396,000 were residential fires, accounting for 77.5% of all structure fires, and a decrease of 3.7% from a year ago. Of the residential structure fires, 287,000 occurred in one- and two-family dwellings, accounting for 56.2% of all structure fires. Another 94,000 occurred in apartments accounting for 18.4% of all structure fires.

For nonresidential structure fires, notable changes occurred in several property types: an increase of 15.4% to 7,500 in institutional properties, a decrease of 14.3% to 6,000 in educational properties, an increase of 7.0% to 23,500 in special structures (includes vacant buildings), and a 6.3% decrease to 30,000 in storage properties.

For the 1977-2005 period, the number of outside fires was at their high in 1977 when 1,658,500 outside fires occurred. The number of outside fires decreased steadily the next six years to 1,011,000 in 1983 for a considerable decrease of 39.0% from 1977. Outside fires changed little for the rest of the 1980s except for 1988 when 1,214,000 occurred. Outside fires reached 910,500 in 1993, and stayed near the 1,000,000 level the next three years. In 1997-1998 outside fires were at the 850,000 level, went up 8.7% to 931,500 in 1999, before dropping a cumulative 9.9% in 2001-2002 to 839,000 by the end of 2002. In 2003, the number of outside fires decreased a substantial 10.3% to 753,000. and decreased another 3.4% in 2004 to 727,500, before increasing 10.1% to 801,000 in 2005. In particular, brush fires increased a highly significant 18.4% to 379,500, fires outside of structure but not vehicle increased 10.9% to 78,000, and rubbish fires increased 11.1% to 215,000.

Table 1
Estimates of 2005 Fires, Civilian Deaths, Civilian Injuries
and Property Loss in the United States

	Estimate	Range ¹	Percent Change From 2004
Number of Fires	1,602,000	1,568,000 to 1,636,000	+3.3*
Number of Civilian Deaths	3,675	3,315 to 4,035	-5.8
Number of Civilian Injuries	17,925	16,725 to 19,125	+0.3
Property Loss ²	\$10,672,000,000	\$10,382,000,000 to 10,962,000,000	+9.0**

The estimates are based on data reported to the NFPA by fire departments that responded to the 2005 National Fire Experience Survey.

¹ These are 95 percent confidence intervals.

² This includes overall direct property loss to contents, structures, vehicles, machinery, vegetation, and anything else involved in a fire. It does not include indirect losses. No adjustment was made for inflation in the year-to-year comparison.

*Change was statistically significant at the .05 level.

**Change was statistically significant at the .05 level.

**Table 2
Estimates of 2005 Fires and
Property Loss by Property Use**

Type of Fire	Number of Fires		Property Loss ¹	
	Estimate	Percent Change from 2004	Estimate	Percent Change from 2004
Fires in Structures	511,000	-2.9	\$9,193,000,000	+10.6**
Fires in Highway Vehicles	259,000	-2.8	1,049,000,000	+8.3
Fires in Other Vehicles ²	31,000	+1.6	269,000,000	-19.7**
Fires Outside of structures with value involved but no vehicle (outside storage, crops, timber, etc.)	78,000	+13.0	93,000,000	-13.9
Fires in Brush, Grass Wildland (excluding crops and timber) with no value or loss involved	379,500	+18.6**	—	—
Fires in Rubbish including dumpsters (outside of structures), with no value or loss involved	215,000	+10.8	—	—
All Other Fires	128,500	-11.1	68,000,000	0
Total	1,602,000	+3.3*	\$10,672,000,000	+9.0**

The estimates are based on data reported to the NFPA by fire departments that responded to the 2005 National Fire Experience Survey.

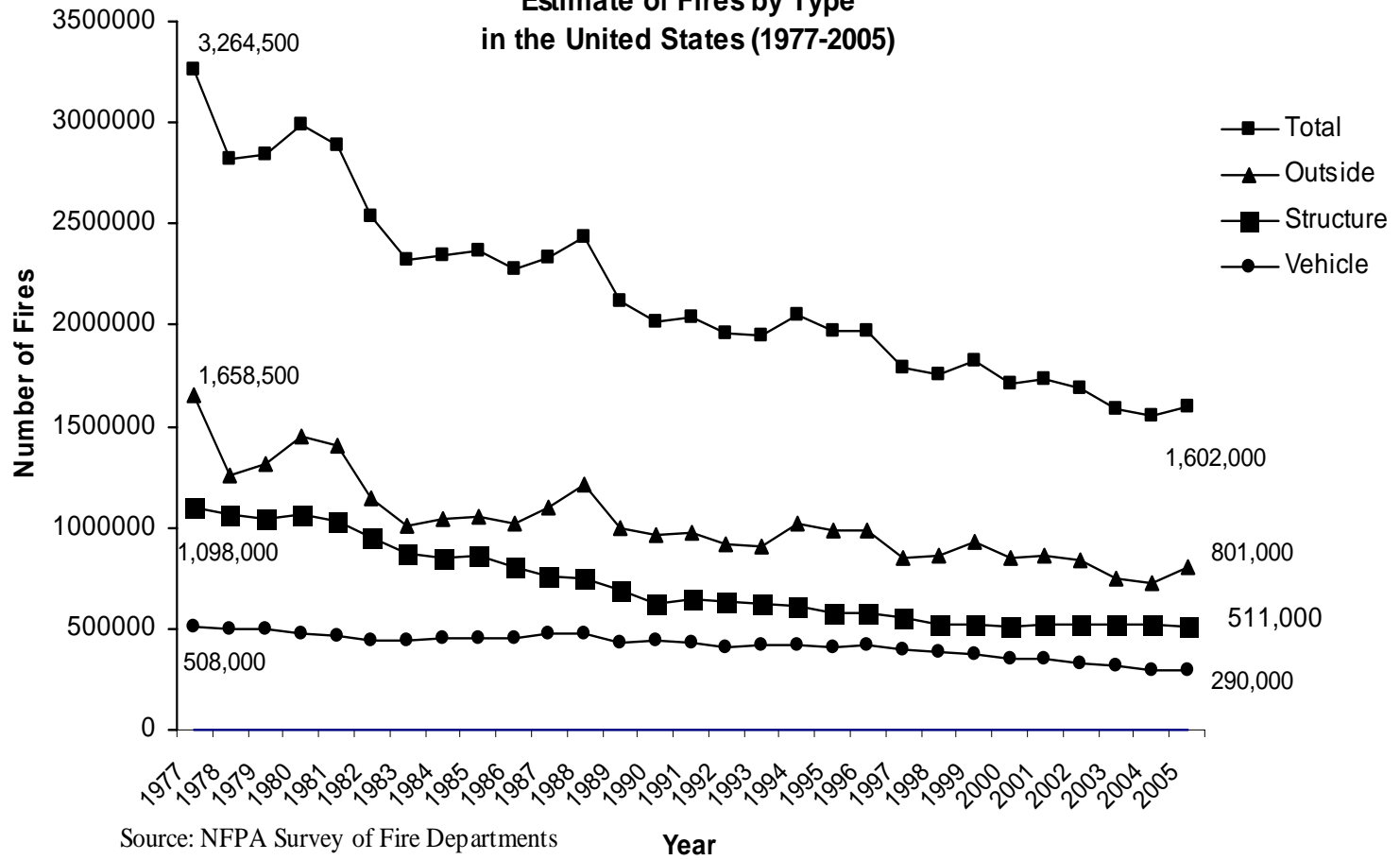
¹ This includes overall direct property loss to contents, structure, a vehicle, machinery, vegetation or anything else involved in a fire. It does not include indirect losses, e.g., business interruption or temporary shelter costs. No adjustment was made for inflation in the year-to-year comparison.

² This includes trains, boats, ships, aircraft, farm vehicles, and construction vehicles.

*Change was statistically significant at the .05 level.

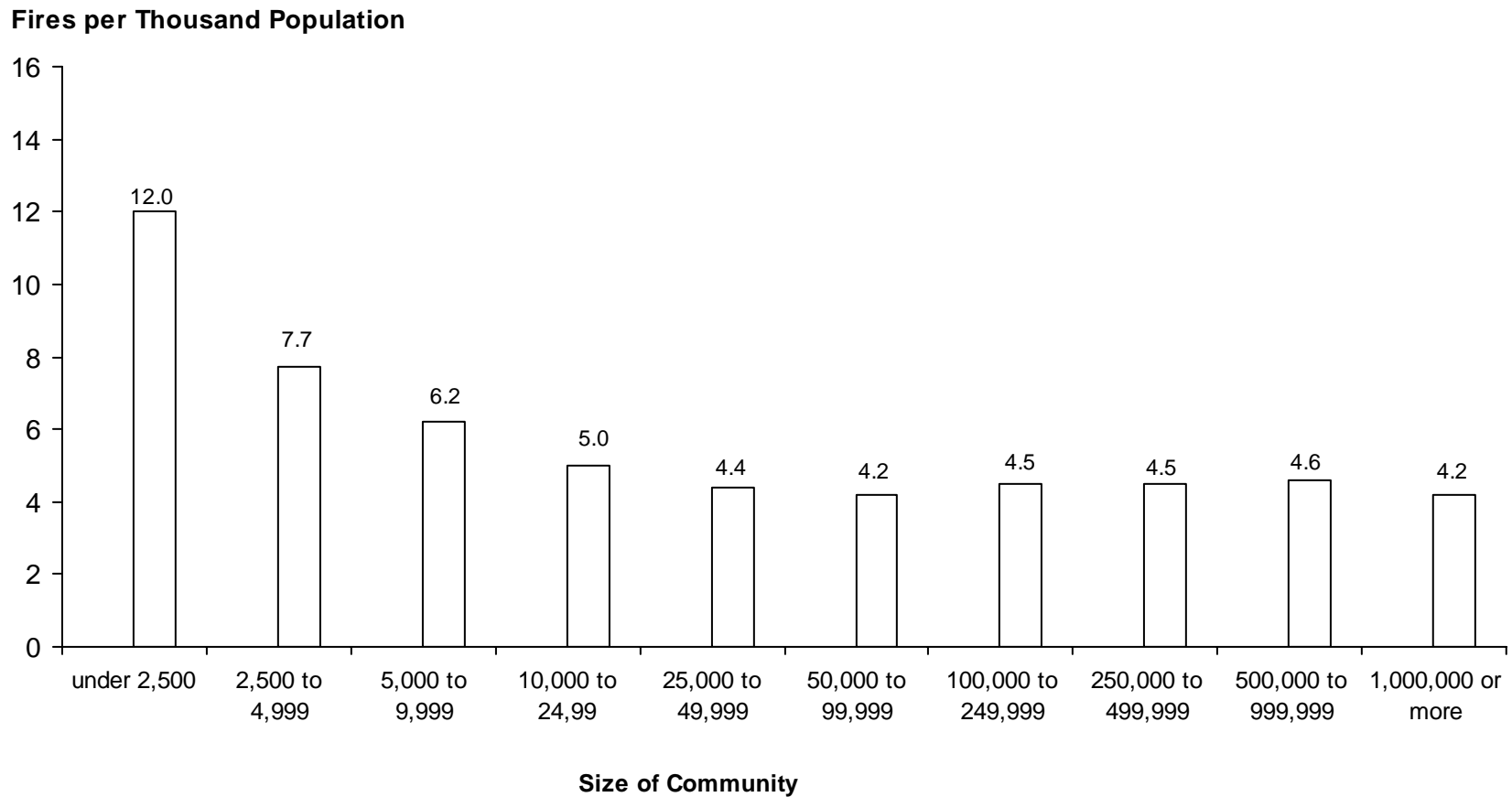
**Change was statistically significant at the .01 level.

Figure 1
Estimate of Fires by Type
in the United States (1977-2005)



Source: NFPA Survey of Fire Departments
 for U.S. Fire Experience, (1977-2005)

**Figure 2 Fires per Thousand Population
by Size of Community (2001-2005)**



Source: NFPA Survey of Fire Departments for U.S. Fire Experience, (2001-2005)

Table 3
Estimates of 2005 Structure Fires and
Property Loss by Property Use

Property Use	Structure Fires		Property Loss ¹	
	Estimate	Percent Change from 2004	Estimate	Percent Change from 2004
Public Assembly	13,500	+3.9	\$320,000,000	+1.3
Educational	6,000	-14.3	67,000,000	-1.5
Institutional	7,500	+15.4	40,000,000	+60.0**
Residential (Total)	396,000	-3.5	6,875,000,000	+15.6**
One- and Two-Family Dwellings ²	287,000	-4.8*	5,781,000,000	+16.8**
Apartments	94,000	0	948,000,000	+7.1
Other Residential ³	15,000	0	146,000,000	+27.0*
Stores and Offices	23,000	-2.1	687,000,000	+17.2*
Industry, Utility, Defense ⁴	11,500	-4.2	376,000,000	-11.1
Storage in Structures	30,000	-6.3	590,000,000	-21.1**
Special Structures	23,500	+9.3	238,000,000	+19.0
Total	511,000	-2.9	\$9,193,000,000	+10.6**

The estimates are based on data reported to the NFPA by fire departments that responded to the 2005 National Fire Experience Survey.

¹ This includes overall direct property loss to contents, structure, a vehicle, machinery, vegetation or anything else involved in a fire. It does not include indirect losses, e.g., business interruption or temporary shelter costs. No adjustment was made for inflation in the year-to-year comparison.

² This includes manufactured homes.

³ Includes hotels and motels, college dormitories, boarding houses, etc.

⁴ Incidents handled only by private fire brigades or fixed suppression systems are not included in the figures shown here.

*Change was statistically significant at the .05 level.

**Change was statistically significant at the .01 level.

Civilian Deaths

The 1,602,000 fires reported to by fire departments in the U.S. in 2005 resulted in an estimated 3,675 civilian deaths based on data reported to the NFPA. This is a very moderate decrease of 5.8% from last year, and is better understood when results are examined by property type.

An estimated 3,055 civilians died in residential fires in 2005, a decrease of 5.3%. Of these deaths, 460 occurred in apartment fires, a decrease of 9.8%. Another 2,570 civilians died in one- and two-family dwelling fires, a decrease of 4.1%. Though dwelling death rates dropped somewhat in 2005, we remain cautious because death rates can vary considerably from year to year particularly for smaller communities as we have observed in recent years.

In all, fires in the home (one- and two-family dwellings including manufactured homes and apartments) resulted in 3,030 civilian deaths, a decrease of 5.0% from a year ago. Looking at trends in civilian deaths since 1977-78¹, several observations is worth noting (see Figure 2). Home fire deaths were at their peak in 1978 when 6,015 fire deaths occurred. Home fire deaths then decreased steadily during the 1979-82 period except for 1981, and decreased a substantial 20% during the period to 4,820 by the end of 1982. From 1982 to 1988, the number of home fire deaths stayed quite level in the 4,655 to 4,955 area except for 1984 when 4,075 fire deaths occurred. In the past sixteen years, home fire deaths moved will below the 1982-88 plateau and has stayed in the 3,140 to 3,720 area during 1991 to 2005 except for 1996, 1999, 2002 and 2005.

With home fire deaths still accounting for 3,030 fire deaths or 82% of all civilian deaths, fire safety initiatives targeted at the home remain the key to any reductions in the overall fire death toll. Five major strategies are: First, more widespread public fire safety education is needed on how to prevent fires and how to avoid serious injury or death if fire occurs. Information on the common causes of fatal home fires should continue to be used in the design of fire safety education messages. Second, more people must use and maintain smoke detectors and develop and practice escape plans. Third, wider use of residential sprinklers must be aggressively pursued. Fourth, additional ways must be sought to make home products more fire safe. The regulations requiring more child-resistant lighters are a good example, as are requirements for less fire-prone cigarettes. The wider use of upholstered furniture and mattresses that are more resistant to cigarette ignitions is an example of change that has already accomplished much and will continue to do more. Fifth, the special fire safety needs of high-risk groups, e.g., the young, older adults, and the poor need to be addressed. ^{2, 3.}

Table 4
Estimates of 2005 Civilian Fire Deaths and
Injuries by Property Use

Property Use	Civilian Deaths			Civilian Injuries		
	Estimate	Percent Change From 2004	Percent of all Civilian Deaths	Estimate	Percent Change From 2004	Percent of all Civilian Injuries
Residential (total)	3,055	-5.3	83.1	13,825	-2.5	77.1
One-and-Two-Family Dwellings ¹	2,570	-4.1	69.9	10,300	-1.9	57.5
Apartments	460	-9.8	12.5	3,000	-6.3	16.7
Other Residential ²	25	-28.6	0.7	525	+10.5	2.9
Non-residential Structures ³	50	-37.5	1.4	1,500	+11.1	8.4
Highway Vehicles	500	-3.8	13.6	1,450	+11.5	8.1
Other Vehicles ⁴	20	-33.3	0.5	200	0	1.1
All Other ⁵	50	+11.1	1.4	950	+11.8	5.3
Total	3,675	-5.8		17,925	+0.3	

Estimates are based on data reported to the NFPA by fire departments that responded to the 2005 National Fire Experience Survey. Note that most changes were not statistically significant; considerable year-to-year fluctuation is to be expected for many of these totals because of their small size.

¹This includes manufactured homes.

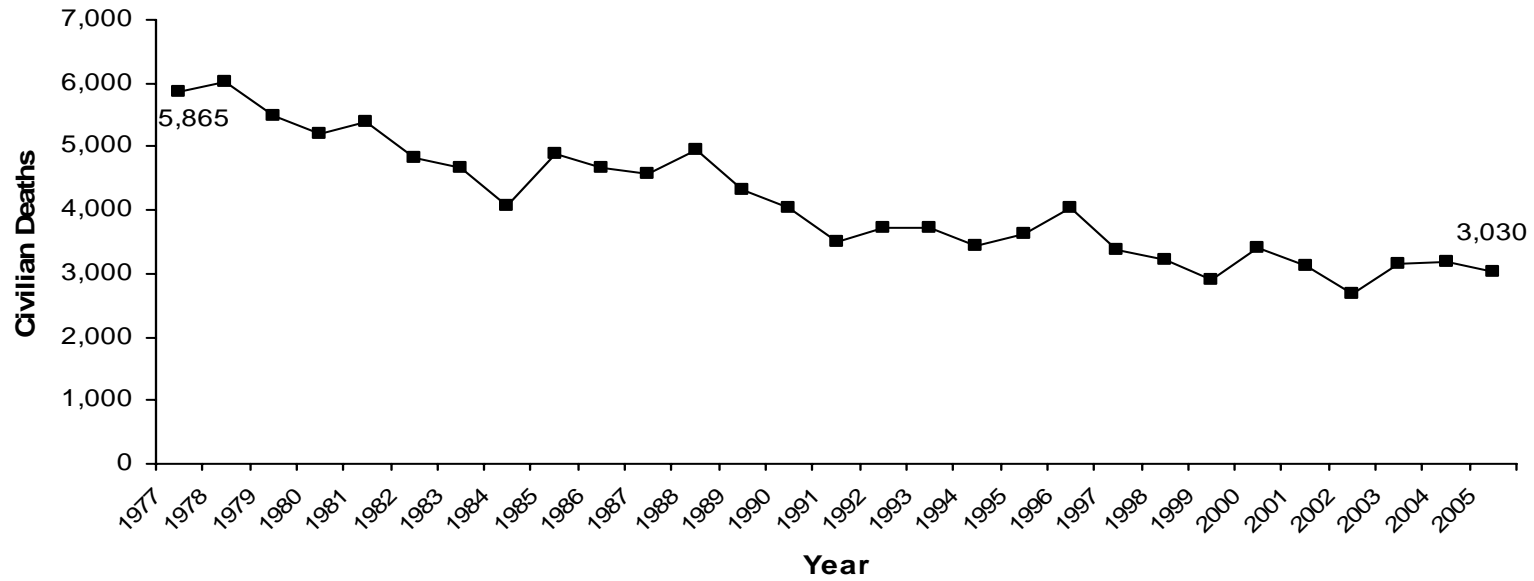
² Includes hotels and motels, college dormitories, boarding houses, etc.

³ This includes public assembly, educational, institutional, store and office, industry, utility, storage, and special structure properties.

⁴ This includes trains, boats, ships, farm vehicles and construction vehicles.

⁵ This includes outside properties with value, as well as brush, rubbish, and other outside locations.

**Figure 3. Civilian Fire Deaths
in the Home in the United States (1977-2005)**



Source: NFPA Survey of Fire Departments
for U.S. Fire Experience (1977-2005)

Also in 2005, 50 civilians died in nonresidential structure fires, a considerable decrease of 37.5%.

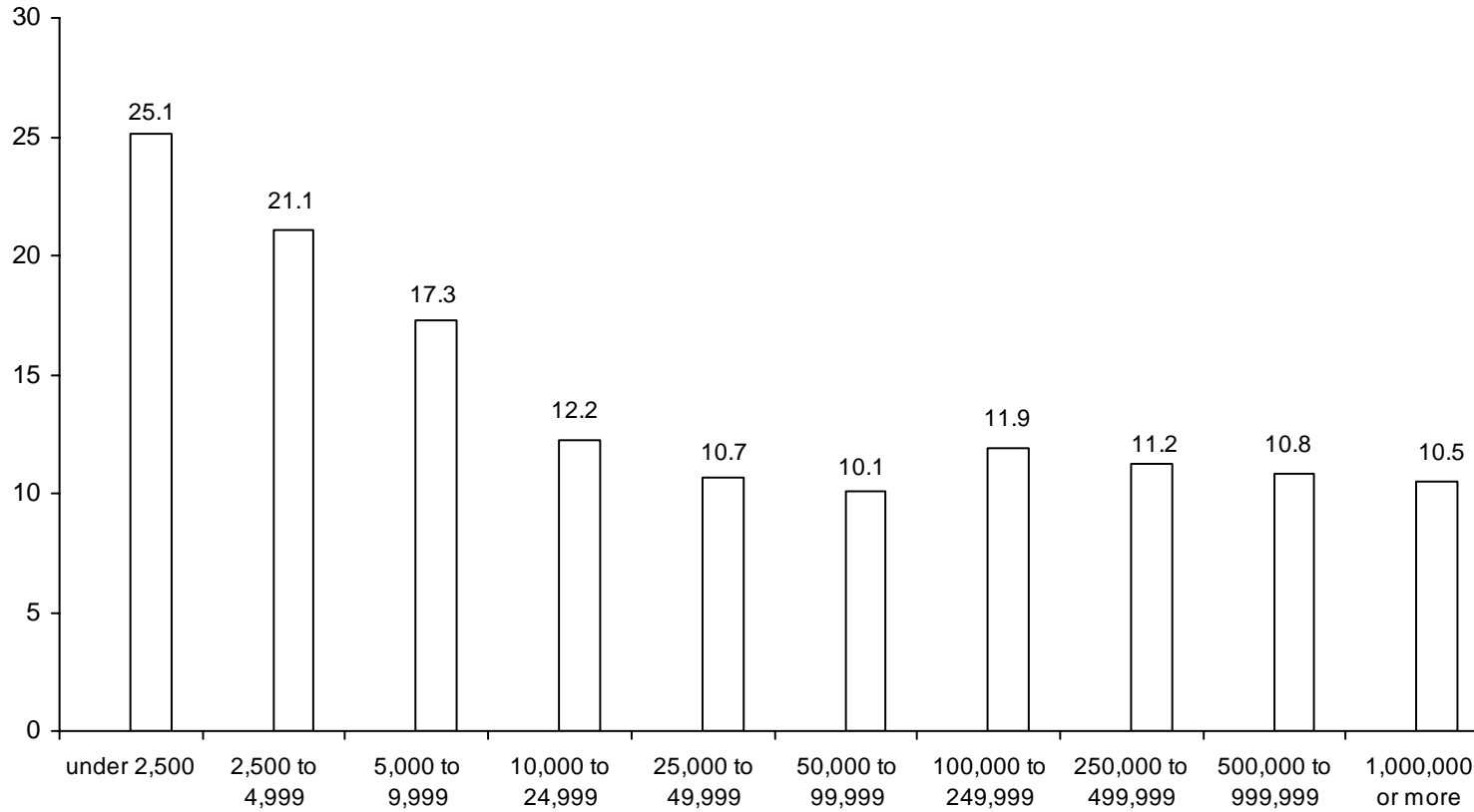
Civilian fire death rates by size of community were examined for the 2001-05 period (see Figure 4). The smallest communities (under 2,500 population) had the highest rate. The rate for communities under 2,500 population was more than twice the national average rate.

Of the 3,105 civilians that died in structure fires, 315 or 10.1% died in fires that were intentionally set.

Also in 2005, 500 civilians died in highway vehicle fires, a decrease of 3.8%, and another 20 civilians died in other vehicle fires.

**Figure 4 Civilian Fire Deaths per Million Population
By Size of Community 2001-2005)**

Civilian Fire Deaths per Million People



Source: NFPA's Annual Survey of Fire Departments
for U.S. Fire Experience (2001-05)

Size of Community

Civilian Fire Injuries

Results based on data reported to the NFPA indicate that in addition to 3,675 civilian fire deaths, there were 17,925 injuries in 2005. This represents a very slight increase of 0.3%, or virtually no change from a year ago.

Estimates of civilian fire injuries are on the low side, because many civilian injuries are not reported to the fire service. For example, many injuries occur at small fires that fire departments do not respond to, and sometime when departments do respond they may be unaware of injured persons that they did not transport to medical facilities.

The NFPA estimates that there were 13,825 civilians injured in residential properties, a decrease of 2.5%. Of these injuries, 10,300 occurred in one- and two-family dwellings, while 3,000 occurred in apartments.

For the 1977-2005 period, the number of civilian injuries has ranged from a high of 31,275 in 1983 to a low of 17,785 in 2004 for an overall decrease of 43%. There was no consistent pattern going up or down until 1995, when injuries fell roughly 5,000 in 1994-95 to 25,775, changed little in 1996, dropped 8% to 23,750 in 1997, changed little in 1998, dropped 5% in 1999, and then increased slightly in 2000, and then dropped 21% in 2001-2005 to 17,925 by the end of 2005.

Property Loss

The NFPA estimates that the 1,602,000 fires responded to by the fire service caused \$10,672,000,000 in property damage in 2005. This is a significant increase of 9.0% from a year ago.

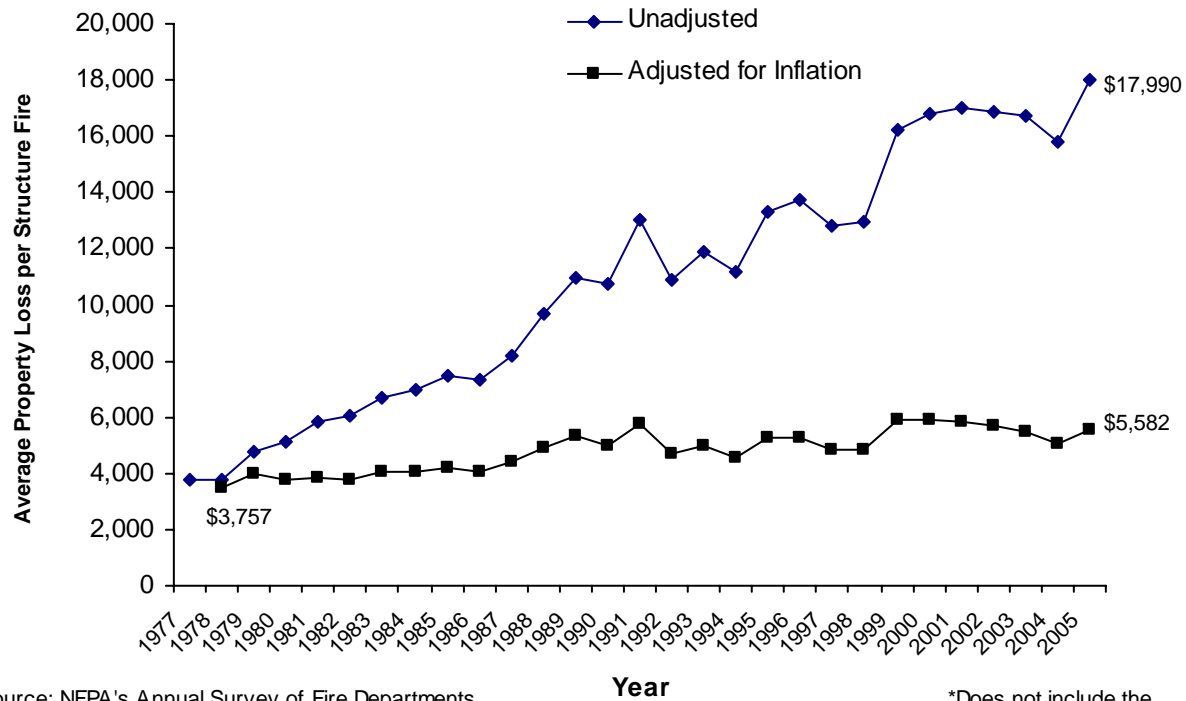
Fires in structures resulted in \$9,193,000,000, a significant increase of 10.6%. Average loss per structure fire was \$17,990, an increase of 13.8%.

Over the 1977-2005 period, and excluding the events of 9/11/01, the average loss per structure fire ranged from a low of \$3,757 to a high of \$17,990 in 2005 for an overall increase of 379%. When property loss is adjusted for inflation, the increase in the average structure fire loss between 1977 and 2005 is 49%.

Of the property loss in 2005, \$6,875,000,000 occurred in residential properties, a significant increase of 15.6% from a year ago. An estimated \$5,781,000,000 occurred in one- and two- family dwellings, a significant increase of 16.8%. An estimated \$948,000,000 also occurred in apartments.

Other property damage figures worth noting for 2005 include: \$40,000,000 in institutional properties, a significant increase of 60.0%; \$590,000,000 in storage properties, a significant decrease of 21.1%; \$238,000,000 in special structure properties,

**Figure 5. U.S. Average Structure Loss per Structure*
Fire in the United States (1977-2005)**



Source: NFPA's Annual Survey of Fire Departments for U.S. Fire Experience (1977-2005)

*Does not include the events of 9/11/01

an increase of 19.0%; and \$687,000,000 in store and office properties, a significant increase of 17.2%.

It should be kept in mind that property loss totals can change dramatically from year to year because of the impact of occasional large loss fires. The NFPA provides an analysis of these large loss fires in the November/December issue of NFPA Journal every year. This year there was a very large industrial fire that occurred, where no reliable estimate was found, and therefore the total estimate property loss does not include this fire.

Intentionally Set Fires

Based on data reported by fire departments in the survey, the NFPA estimates there were 31,500 intentionally set structure fires in 2005, a slight decrease of 13.7% from a year ago. (Note the NFPA survey is based on the newly revised NFIRS 5.0 system. This new system has an intentionally set category which is equivalent to the old incendiary category. There is no new equivalent to the old suspicious category which has been eliminated.)

These intentionally set structure fires resulted in an estimated 315 civilian deaths, a very slight decrease of 1.6%. These set structure fires also resulted in \$664,000,000 in property loss, a decrease of 7.0%.

Also in 2005, there were an estimated 21,000 intentionally set vehicle fires, a significant increase of 41.7% from a year ago. These set vehicle fires resulted in \$113,000,000, in property loss, a significant decrease of 31.5%.

Table 5
Estimate of 2005 Losses in
Intentionally¹ Set Structure Fires

Intentionally Set Structure Fires	Estimate	Percent change from 2004
Number of Structure Fires	31,500	-13.7*
Civilian Deaths	315	-1.6
Property Loss ²	\$664,000,000	-7.0

The estimates are based on data reported to the NFPA by fire departments that responded to the 2005 National Fire Experience Survey.

¹The NFPA Survey is based on the newly revised NFIRS 5.0 system. This new system has an intentionally set category which is equivalent to the old incendiary category. There is no new equivalent to the old suspicious category, which has been eliminated.

² This includes overall direct property loss to contents, structure, a vehicle, machinery, vegetation, or anything else involved in a fire. It does not include indirect losses, e.g., business interruption or temporary shelter costs. No adjustment was made for inflation in the year-to-year comparison.

*Change was statistically significant at the .05 level.

Region

Fire loss rates nationwide and by region⁶ can be seen in Table 6. The Northcentral had the highest fire incident rate with 6.2 fires per thousand people followed by the South (6.0), and the Northeast (5.7).

The North central with 15.5 had the highest death rate per million population followed by the South (13.8), and the Northeast (13.0).

The Northcentral with 86.5 had the highest civilian fire injury rate per million population, while the West had the lowest rate (41.9).

The Northcentral with \$43.8 had the highest property loss per capita followed by the South (\$36.5) and the Northeast (\$36.0).

Fire incident rates by region and community size are shown in Table 7. The Northcentral had the highest incident rates for communities of 250,000 to 499,999, the Northeast had the highest rates for communities of 500,000 or more, and for communities of 50,000 to 249,999, and the South had the highest rates for communities of 10,000 to 49,999, and for smaller communities (populations of less than 10,000).

Civilian fire deaths per million population by region and community size are shown in Table 8. The Northeast had the highest rates for communities of 500,000 or more, and for the smallest communities (populations of less than 2,500), the Northcentral had the highest rates for communities of 250,000 to 499,999, and for communities of 10,000 to 24,999, and the South had the highest rates for communities of 50,000 to 249, 999, and for communities of 2,500 to 9,999.

Civilian fire injuries per million population by region and community size are shown in Table 9. The Northeast had the highest rates for communities of 100,000 to 249,999, and communities of less than 2,500, the Northcentral had the highest rates for communities of 250,000 to 499,999, and for communities of 10,000 to 99,999, the South had the highest rates for communities of 500,000 or more and communities of 2,500 to 4,999, and the West had the highest rate for communities of 5,000 to 9,999.

Property Loss rates per capita by community size are shown in Tale 10. The Northeast had the highest rates for communities of 250,000 to 499, 999, and communities of 25,000 to 99,999, the South had the highest rates for communities of 500,000 or more, communities of 10,000 to 24,999, and the smaller communities (populations of less than 5,000), and the West had the highest rates for communities of 100,000 to 249,999, and communities of 5,000 to 9,999.

Table 6
Fire Loss Rates Nationwide and by Region, 2005

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Fires per Thousand Population</u>	<u>Civilian Deaths per Million Population</u>	<u>Civilian Injuries per Million Population</u>	<u>Property Loss per Capita</u>
Nationwide	5.4	12.4	60.5	\$36.0
Northeast	5.7	13.0	60.8	34.0
Northcentral	6.2	15.5	86.5	43.8
South	6.0	13.8	57.3	36.5
West	3.9	6.8	41.9	31.0

Source: NFPA's; Survey of Fire Departments for 2005 U.S. Fire Experience.

*Includes the Southern California Wildfires.

Table 7
2005 Fires per Thousand Population

Population of Community	All Regions	Northeast	Northcentral	South	West
500,000 or more	4.7	7.3	*	4.4	3.0
250,000 to 499,999	4.2	*	6.7	3.9	2.5
100,000 to 249,999	3.8	5.8	4.1	4.3	2.8
50,000 to 99,999	3.9	5.3	3.5	4.6	2.9
25,000 to 49,999	4.2	4.6	3.3	5.3	4.3
10,000 to 24,999	4.7	4.6	4.2	5.8	4.4
5,000 to 9,999	5.9	5.0	4.8	7.9	7.0
2,500 to 4,999	7.6	6.5	6.8	9.8	8.6
under 2,500	12.3	8.4	10.5	18.9	14.3

Source: NFPA's Survey of Fire Departments for 2005 U.S. Fire Experience.

*Insufficient data

Table 8
2005 Civilian Fire Deaths per Million Population
by Region and Size of Community

Population of Community	All Regions	Northeast	Northcentral	South	West
500,000 or more	9.5	14.9	*	9.5	4.9
250,000 to 499,999	11.2	*	20.6	9.8	7.0
100,000 to 249,999	9.1	3.1	8.1	11.7	7.4
50,000 to 99,999	10.4	13.5	9.7	13.6	5.8
25,000 to 49,999	11.1	10.4	6.4	16.0	13.6
10,000 to 24,999	11.1	6.6	13.5	11.9	8.2
5,000 to 9,999	17.7	18.8	18.2	22.4	10.7
2,500 to 4,999	18.8	11.1	23.4	24.5	*
under 2,500	18.6	30.3	16.8	17.2	12.1

Source: NFPA's Survey of Fire Departments for 2005 U.S. Fire Experience

*Insufficient data

Table 9
2005 Civilian Fire Injuries per Million Population
by Region and Size of Community

Population of Community	All Regions	Northeast	Northcentral	South	West
500,000 or more	47.8	*	*	50.5	32.7
250,000 to 499,999	67.3	*	104.7	64.8	43.1
100,000 to 249,999	77.3	155.7	98.9	91.9	45.9
50,000 to 99,999	79.6	98.7	105.7	71.1	45.6
25,000 to 49,999	64.1	47.9	72.8	67.0	45.5
10,000 to 24,999	74.1	58.2	107.2	46.7	53.7
5,000 to 9,999	68.9	59.2	67.2	71.9	88.2
2,500 to 4,999	46.0	61.7	31.0	76.6	*
under 2,500	73.6	113.6	77.1	46.6	48.0

Source: NFPA's Survey of Fire Departments for 2005 U.S. Fire Experience.

*Insufficient data

Table 10
2005 Property Loss per Person
by Region and Size of Community

Population of Community	All Regions	Northeast	Northcentral	South	West
500,000 or more	\$30.0	*	*	\$35.8	\$26.4
250,000 to 499,999	31.0	*	\$40.4	29.8	22.9
100,000 to 249,999	29.5	*	29.6	25.9	32.5
50,000 to 99,999	30.7	*	33.9	32.8	26.7
25,000 to 49,999	36.7	22.3	39.5	38.5	24.7
10,000 to 24,999	42.9	40.6	43.5	47.8	32.9
5,000 to 9,999	43.9	38.5	43.6	41.3	62.8
2,500 to 4,999	64.4	47.0	72.2	73.9	40.9
under 2,500	102.6	79.5	102.9	128.3	81.4

Source: NFPA's Survey of Fire Departments for 2005 U.S. Fire Experience.

*Insufficient data

Average Fire Experience

Average fire experience by community size for all fires and residential properties can be seen in Tables 11 and 12.

Table 11
Average 2005 Fire Experience by Size of Community

Population of All Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Property Loss
1,000,000 or more	7,741	2,367	18.80	95.4	\$59,113,500
500,000 to 999,999	3,052	901	5.33	39.20	24,830,400
250,000 to 499,999	1,380	486	3.70	23.30	11,694,100
100,000 to 249,999	559	189	1.40	9.7	4,184,600
50,000 to 99,999	274	103	0.73	5.44	2,178,200
25,000 to 49,999	149	49	0.39	2.33	1,345,600
10,000 to 24,999	72	24	0.17	1.15	665,500
5,000 to 9,999	41	13	0.18	0.51	416,200
2,500 to 4,999	26	8	0.06	0.15	243,000
under 2,500	14	3	0.03	0.08	124,280

Source: NFPA's Survey of Fire Departments for 2005 U.S. Fire Experience

Table 12
Average 2005 Residential Fire Experience by Size of Community

Population of Community	Number of Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Property Loss
1,000,000 or more	1,816	16.67	79.61	\$30,419,400
500,000 to 999,999	675	5.00	30.26	15,099,400
250,000 to 499,999	459	3.22	17.32	6,061,200
100,000 to 249,999	165	1.10	9.65	2,796,300
50,000 to 99,999	82	0.60	4.67	1,243,300
25,000 to 49,999	39	0.32	1.79	781,100
10,000 to 24,999	20	0.13	0.81	359,400
5,000 to 9,999	11	0.11	0.33	291,500
2,500 to 4,999	6	0.05	0.10	142,600
under 2,500	2	0.02	0.04	59,300

Source: NFPA's Survey of Fire Departments for 2005 U.S. Fire Experience

Fire Department Responses

In all, fire departments responded to the following estimated number of fires and other incidents in 2005.

	Number	Percent Change From 2004
Fire Incidents	1,602,000	+3.3
Medical Aid Responses (Ambulance, EMS, Rescue)	14,373,500	+1.9
False Alarms	2,134,000	+1.3
Mutual Aid or Assistance Calls	1,091,000	+10.9
Hazardous Material Responses (Spills, Leaks, etc.)	375,000	+5.9
Other Hazardous Responses (arcing wires, bomb removal etc.)	667,000	-0.6
All Other Responses (smoke scares, lock-outs, etc.)	3,009,000	+5.5
Total Incidents	23,251,500	+2.8

A further breakdown on false responses was collected on the 2005 surveys and the results can be seen in Table 13.

Table 13
Estimates of False Alarms by Type, 2005

	Estimate	Percent Change From 2004	Percent of All False Alarms
Malicious, Mischievous False Call	240,500	-3.4	11.3
System Malfunction	745,500	+0.8	34.9
Unintentional Call	838,000	+4.6	39.3
Other False Alarms (Bomb Scares, etc.)	310,000	-1.9	14.5
Total	2,134,000	+1.3	

Source: NFPA's Survey of Fire Departments for 2005 U.S. Fire Experience

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Each year, based on a sample survey of fire departments across the country, the NFPA estimates the national fire problem as measured by the number of fires that public fire departments attend, and the resulting deaths, injuries and property losses that occur. This report summarizes key findings based on the NFPA Survey for 2005 Fire Experience. This section explains the major steps in conducting the 2005 survey.

Sample Selection

The NFPA currently has 30,400 public fire departments listed in the US in its Fire Service Inventory (FSI) file. Based on desired levels of statistical precision for the survey results and the staff available to process, edit, and follow up on the individual questionnaires the NFPA determined that 3,000 fire departments were a reasonable number for the 2005 sample.

Because of the variation in fire loss results by community size, fire departments were placed in one of the following 10 strata by size of community protected:

- 1,000,000 and up
- 500,000 to 999,999
- 250, 0000 to 499,999
- 100,000 to 249,999
- 50,000 to 99,999
- 25,000 to 49,999
- 10,000 to 24,999
- 5,000 to 9,999
- 2,500 to 4,999
- Under 2,500

Sample sizes for the individual strata were chosen to ensure the best estimate of civilian deaths in one- and two-family dwellings, the statistic that most aptly reflects the overall severity of the fire problem. All departments that protect 100,000 people or more were included. These 323 departments in the four highest strata protect 108,560,000.

For the remaining six population strata, assuming response rates similar to the past two years for the four highest strata, a total sample of 2,840 was indicated. Sample sizes for individual strata were calculated using a methodology that assured optimum sample allocations⁵. Based on the average variation in civilian deaths in one- and two-family dwellings by stratum for the last two years and on the estimated number of fire departments, appropriate relative sample weights were determined. Then the corresponding sample sizes by stratum were calculated. The sample size by stratum was

then adjusted based on the response rates from the last two years' returns. A sample size of 13,651 was found to be necessary to obtain the desired total response of 3,000 fire departments. For all strata, where a sample was necessary, departments were randomly selected.

Data Collection

The fire departments selected for the survey were sent the 2005 NFPA Fire Experience Questionnaire during the 2nd week of January 2006. A second mailing was sent in mid-March to fire departments that had not responded to the first mailing. A total of 2,716 departments responded to the questionnaire 2,097 to the first mailing and 619 to the second.

Table 14 shows the number of departments that responded by region and size of community. The overall response rate was 20%, although response rates were considerably higher for departments protecting larger communities than they were for departments protecting smaller communities. The 2,716 departments that did respond protect 101,617,600 people or 34% of the total U.S. population.

After the NFPA received the surveys, technical staff members of the Fire Analysis and Research Division reviewed them for completeness and consistency. When appropriate, they followed up on questions with a telephone call.

After the edit, procedures were completed; the survey data were keyed to a computer file, where additional checks were made. The file was then ready for data analysis and estimation procedures.

Estimation Methodology

The estimation method used for the survey was ratio estimation, with stratification by community size. For each fire statistic a sample loss rate was computed for each stratum. This rate consisted of the total for that particular statistic from all fire departments reporting it, divided by the total population protected by the departments reporting the statistic. Note that this means that the departments used in calculating each statistic could be different, reflecting differences in unreported statistics. The sample fire loss rates by stratum were then multiplied by population weighing factors to determine the estimates were combined to provide the overall national estimate.

If this method of estimation is to be effective, estimates of the total number of fire departments and the total population protected in each stratum must be accurate. The NFPA makes every effort to ensure that this is the case. The population weights used for

Table 14
Number of Fire Departments Responding to 2005 NFPA Survey, by
Region and Community Size

Population of Community	All Regions	Northeast	Northcentral	South	West
1,000,000 or more	7	2	0	2	3
500,000 to 999,999	24	1	2	13	8
250,000 to 499,999	37	2	8	16	11
100,000 to 249,999	106	5	20	41	40
50,000 to 99,999	213	24	68	69	52
25,000 49,999	206	23	84	70	29
10,000 to 24,999	412	84	163	117	48
5,000 to 9,999	512	113	216	128	55
2,500 to 4,999	464	102	213	109	40
Under 2,500	735	108	391	149	87
TOTAL	2,716	464	1,165	714	373

the national estimates were developed using the NFPA FSI (Fire Service Inventory) File and U.S. Census population figures.

For each estimate, a corresponding standard error was also calculated⁶. The standard error is a measure of the error caused by the fact that estimates are based on a sampling of fire losses rather than on a complete census of the fire problem. The standard error helps in determining whether year-to-year differences are statistically significant. Differences that were found to be statistically significant were so noted in tables. Property loss estimates are particularly prone to large standard errors because they are sensitive to unusually high losses, and, as a result, large percentage differences from year to year are not always statistically significant. In 2005, for instance, property damage in special structure properties was estimated to be \$238,000,000. This represented an increase of 19.0% from the year before, but was found not to be statistically significant.

In addition to sampling errors, there are nonsampling errors. These include biases of the survey methodology, incomplete or inaccurate reporting of data to the NFPA, differences in data collection methods by the fire departments responding. As an example of a nonsampling error, most of the fires included in the survey took place in highly populated residential areas, because the fire departments selected for the surveys are primarily public fire departments that protect sizable residential populations. Fires that occur in sparsely populated areas protected primarily by State and Federal Departments of Forestry are not likely to be included in the survey results.

The editors of survey data attempted to verify all reported civilian deaths in vehicle fires. They contacted most of the fire departments that reported fire-related deaths in vehicles and found that many of the deaths were indeed the results of fire. In some instances, however, impact was found to have been the cause of death. This effort can have a considerable impact on the estimates.

The results presented in this report are based on fire incidents attended by public fire departments. No adjustments were made for unreported fires and losses (e.g., fires extinguished by the occupant). Also, no adjustments were made for fires attended solely by private fire brigades (e.g., industry and military installations), or for fires extinguished by fixed suppression systems with no fire department response.

Fire Experience of Nonrespondents

A telephone follow-up was made to a sample of nonrespondents to determine whether fire departments that did not respond to the survey experienced fire loss rates similar to those that did respond. This would help the NFPA determine whether we received questionnaires only from departments that had experienced unusually high or low fire losses.

The sample of nonrespondents selected was proportional by state and population of community to the original sample selected for the survey. As a result of these efforts, 164 fire departments were successfully contacted and answered some of the questions about their fire experience.

Table 15 compares fire loss rates for both respondents and nonrespondents. For communities of 100,000 to 249,999, the nonrespondent rate was 9% higher for the number of fires, the respondent rate was 200% higher for civilian deaths, and the rates were similar for property loss. (The result on civilian deaths was statistically significant).

For communities of 50,000 to 99,999, the respondent rate was 12% higher for civilian deaths, and 23% higher for property loss, and the rates were similar for fires (None of these results were statistically significant).

For communities of 25,000 to 49,999 the nonrespondent rate was 15% higher for civilian deaths, and 13% higher for property loss, and the rates were similar for fires. (None of these results were statistically significant).

For communities of 10,000 to 24,999, the nonrespondent rate was 33% higher for fires, and 12% higher for civilian deaths, while the respondent rate was 5% higher for property loss.

For communities of 5,000 to 9,999, the nonrespondent rate was 35% for fires, while the respondent rate was 26% higher for civilian deaths, and 99% higher for property loss. (None of these results were statistically significant).

Table 15
A Comparison of Respondents and Nonrespondents*
to the 2005 NFPA Survey by Community Size

Population of Community	Number of Fires (Per Thousand Population)				Civilian Deaths (Per Million Population)				Property Loss (Per Capita)			
	Respondents		Nonrespondents		Respondents		Nonrespondents		Respondents		Nonrespondents	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
100,000 to 249,999	90	3.7	25	4.1	104	9.1	25	3.0	63	29.5	15	29.1
50,000 to 99,999	192	3.9	30	4.0	210	10.4	30	9.3	94	30.7	17	25.0
25,000 to 49,999	185	4.2	34	4.3	205	11.1	33	12.8	68	37.9	22	42.8
10,000 to 24,999	377	4.7	48	6.3	405	11.1	48	12.4	121	46.8	20	44.5
5,000 to 9,999	481	5.8	27	7.9	509	24.9	27	19.7	177	59.4	8	29.9

*Some departments did not return the questionnaire. A sample of these nonrespondents was contacted by telephone and questioned about their 2005 fire experience.

Note: "n" refers to the number of departments reporting the statistic.

Definition of Terms

Civilian: The term “civilian” includes anyone other than a firefighter, and covers public service personnel such as police officers, civil defense staff, non-fire service medical personnel, and utility company employees.

Death: An injury that occurred as a direct result of a fire that is fatal or becomes fatal within one year.

Fire: Any instance of uncontrolled burning. Includes combustion explosions and fires out on arrival. Excludes controlled burning (whether authorized or not), over pressure rupture without combustion, mutual aid responses, smoke scares, and hazardous responses (e.g., oil spill without fire).

Injury: Physical damage that is suffered by a person as a direct result of fire and that requires (or should require) treatment by a practitioner of medicine (physician, nurse, paramedic, EMT) within one year of the incident (regardless of whether treatment was actually received), or results in at least one day of restricted activity immediately following the incident. Examples of injuries resulting from fire are smoke inhalation, burns, wounds and punctures, fractures, heart attacks (resulting from stress under fire condition), strains and sprains.

Property Damage: Includes all forms of direct loss to contents, structure, machinery, a vehicle, vegetation or anything else involved in the fire but not indirect losses, such as business interruption or temporary shelter provisions.

Structure: An assembly of materials forming a construction for occupancy or use in such a manner as to serve a specific purpose. A building is a form of structure. Open platforms, bridges, roof assemblies over open storage or process areas, tents, air-supported, and grandstands are other forms of structures.

Vehicles, Highway and Other: Fires in these instances may have been associated with an accident; however, reported casualties and property loss should be the direct result of the fire only. Highway vehicles include any vehicle designed to operate normally on highways, e.g., automobiles, motorcycles, buses, trucks, trailers (not mobile homes on foundations), etc. Other vehicles include trains, boats and ships, aircraft, and farm and construction vehicles.

Footnotes

1. Note that the NFPA changed its survey methodology in 1977-78, and meaningful comparisons cannot be made with fire statistics estimated before 1977.
2. John R. Hall, Jr., *Characteristics of Home Fire Victims Including Age and Sex*, June 2004, Quincy: National Fire Protection Association, Fire Analysis and Research Division.
3. Rita F. Fahy and Alison L. Miller, "How Being Poor Affects Fire Risk", *Fire Journal*, Vol. 83, No. 1 (January 1989), p. 28.
4. As defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the four regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Northcentral: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.
5. Steve K. Thompson, *Sampling*, John Wiley, New York, NY, 1992, pp. 107-111.
6. William G. Cochran, *Sampling Techniques*, John Wiley, New York, NY, 1977, pp. 150-161.