



RESEARCH

Fire Loss in the United States: **Trend Tables**

October 2024

NFPA Research

Fire Losses in the United States — List of Trend Tables: 1980–2023

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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 2023 Dollars
1980	2,988,000	6,505	30,200	\$6.3	\$23.3
1981	2,893,500	6,700	30,450	\$6.7	\$22.4
1982	2,538,000	6,020	30,525	\$6.4	\$20.2
1983	2,326,500	5,920	31,275	\$6.6	\$20.2
1984	2,343,000	5,240	28,125	\$6.7	\$19.6
1985	2,371,000	6,185	28,425	\$7.3	\$20.7
1986	2,271,500	5,850	26,825	\$6.7	\$18.6
1987	2,330,000	5,810	28,215	\$7.2	\$19.3
1988	2,436,500	6,215	30,800	\$8.4	\$21.7
1989	2,115,000	5,410	28,250	\$8.7	\$21.4
1990	2,019,000	5,195	28,600	\$7.8	\$18.2
1991	2,041,500	4,465	29,375	\$9.5	\$21.3
1992	1,964,500	4,730	28,700	\$8.3	\$18.0
1993	1,952,500	4,635	30,475	\$8.5	\$18.0
1994	2,054,500	4,275	27,250	\$8.2	\$16.9
1995	1,965,500	4,585	25,775	\$8.9	\$17.8
1996	1,975,000	4,990	25,550	\$9.4	\$18.3
1997	1,795,000	4,050	23,750	\$8.5	\$16.1
1998	1,755,500	4,035	23,100	\$8.6	\$16.1
1999	1,823,000	3,570	21,875	\$10.0	\$18.3
2000	1,708,000	4,045	22,350	\$11.2	\$19.8
2001 ²	1,734,500	6,196	21,100	\$44.0	\$18.2
2002	1,687,500	3,380	18,425	\$10.3	\$17.5
2003	1,584,500	3,925	18,125	\$12.3	\$20.4
2004	1,550,500	3,900	17,875	\$9.8	\$15.8
2005	1,602,000	3,675	17,925	\$10.7	\$16.7

All Fires in the United States (Continued)

Year	Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Direct Property Damage (in Billions) ¹	
				As Reported	In 2023 Dollars
2006	1,642,500	3,245	16,400	\$11.3	\$17.1
2007	1,557,500	3,430	17,675	\$14.6	\$21.5
2008	1,451,500	3,320	16,705	\$15.5	\$22.0
2009	1,348,500	3,010	17,050	\$12.5	\$17.8
2010	1,331,500	3,120	17,720	\$11.6	\$16.2
2011	1,389,500	3,005	17,500	\$11.7	\$15.9
2012	1,375,000	2,855	16,500	\$12.4	\$16.5
2013	1,240,000	3,240	15,925	\$11.5	\$15.0
2014	1,298,000	3,275	15,775	\$11.6	\$14.9
2015	1,345,500	3,280	15,700	\$14.3	\$18.4
2016	1,342,000	3,390	14,650	\$13.6	\$17.3
2017	1,319,500	3,400	14,670	\$23.0	\$28.6
2018	1,318,500	3,655	15,200	\$25.6	\$31.1
2019	1,291,500	3,704	16,600	\$14.8	\$17.7
2020	1,388,500	3,500	15,200	\$21.9	\$25.8
2021	1,353,500	3,800	14,700	\$15.9	\$17.9
2022	1,504,500	3,790	13,250	\$18.0	\$18.8
2023	1,389,000	3,670	13,350	\$23.2	\$23.2

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 2023 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2023* 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 2023 Dollars
1980	1,065,000	5,675	24,725	\$5.5	\$20.4
1981	1,027,500	5,760	25,700	\$6.0	\$20.1
1982	946,500	5,200	25,575	\$5.7	\$18.0
1983	868,500	5,090	26,150	\$5.8	\$17.7
1984	848,000	4,525	23,025	\$5.9	\$17.3
1985	859,500	5,265	23,350	\$6.4	\$18.1
1986	800,000	4,985	22,750	\$5.8	\$16.1
1987	758,000	4,880	23,815	\$6.2	\$16.6
1988	745,000	5,280	26,275	\$7.2	\$18.6
1989	688,000	4,655	24,025	\$7.5	\$18.5
1990	624,000	4,400	24,075	\$6.7	\$15.6
1991	640,500	3,765	24,975	\$8.3	\$18.6
1992	637,500	3,940	24,325	\$7.0	\$15.2
1993	621,500	3,980	26,550	\$7.4	\$15.6
1994	614,000	3,590	23,125	\$6.9	\$14.2
1995	573,500	3,985	21,725	\$7.6	\$15.2
1996	578,500	4,220	21,875	\$7.9	\$15.4
1997	552,000	3,510	20,375	\$7.1	\$13.5
1998	517,500	3,420	19,425	\$6.7	\$12.5
1999	523,000	3,040	18,525	\$8.5	\$15.5
2000	505,500	3,535	19,600	\$8.5	\$15.1
2001 ²	521,500	3,220	17,225	\$8.9	\$15.3
2002	519,000	2,775	15,600	\$8.7	\$14.7
2003	519,500	3,385	15,600	\$8.7	\$14.4
2004	526,000	3,305	15,525	\$8.3	\$13.4
2005	511,000	3,105	15,325	\$9.2	\$14.4

Structure Fire Problem in the United States (Continued)

Year	Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Direct Property Damage (in Billions) ¹	
				As Reported	In 2023 Dollars
2006	524,000	2,705	14,350	\$9.6	\$14.5
2007	530,500	3,000	15,350	\$10.6	\$15.6
2008	515,000	2,900	14,960	\$12.4	\$17.6
2009	480,500	2,695	14,740	\$10.8	\$15.3
2010	482,000	2,755	15,420	\$9.7	\$13.6
2011	484,500	2,640	15,635	\$9.7	\$13.2
2012	480,500	2,470	14,700	\$9.8	\$13.0
2013	487,500	2,855	14,075	\$9.5	\$12.4
2014	494,000	2,860	13,425	\$9.8	\$12.6
2015	501,500	2,685	13,000	\$10.3	\$13.3
2016	475,500	2,950	12,775	\$10.4	\$13.2
2017	499,000	2,815	12,160	\$10.7	\$13.3
2018	499,000	2,910	12,700	\$11.1	\$13.5
2019	481,500	2,980	13,900	\$12.3	\$14.7
2020	490,500	2,730	13,000	\$12.1	\$14.2
2021	486,500	3,010	12,600	\$12.8	\$14.4
2022	522,500	2,910	11,720	\$15.0	\$15.6
2023	470,000	3,070	11,790	\$15.2	\$15.2

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 2023 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2023* 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 2023 Dollars
1980	734,000	5,200	19,700	\$2,848	\$10,550
1981	711,000	5,400	19,125	\$3,128	\$10,471
1982	654,500	4,820	20,450	\$3,147	\$9,930
1983	625,500	4,670	20,750	\$3,205	\$9,801
1984	605,500	4,075	18,750	\$3,362	\$9,850
1985	606,000	4,885	19,175	\$3,693	\$10,448
1986	565,500	4,655	18,575	\$3,464	\$9,642
1987	536,500	4,570	19,965	\$3,599	\$9,656
1988	538,500	4,955	22,075	\$3,897	\$10,051
1989	498,500	4,335	20,275	\$3,876	\$9,536
1990	454,500	4,050	20,225	\$4,157	\$9,708
1991	464,500	3,500	21,275	\$5,463	\$12,225
1992	459,000	3,705	21,100	\$3,775	\$8,206
1993	458,000	3,720	22,000	\$4,764	\$10,051
1994	438,000	3,425	19,475	\$4,215	\$8,674
1995	414,000	3,640	18,650	\$4,264	\$8,528
1996	417,000	4,035	18,875	\$4,869	\$9,471
1997	395,500	3,360	17,300	\$4,453	\$8,458
1998	369,500	3,220	16,800	\$4,273	\$7,999
1999	371,000	2,895	16,050	\$4,965	\$9,082
2000	368,000	3,420	16,975	\$5,525	\$9,787
2001	383,500	3,110	15,200	\$5,516	\$9,502
2002	389,000	2,670	13,650	\$5,931	\$10,054
2003	388,500	3,145	13,650	\$5,949	\$9,867
2004	395,500	3,190	13,700	\$5,833	\$9,425
2005	381,000	3,030	13,300	\$6,729	\$10,504

Home Structure Fire Problem in the United States (Continued)

Year	Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Direct Property Damage (in Millions) ¹	
				As Reported	In 2023 Dollars
2006	396,000	2,580	12,500	\$6,832	\$10,331
2007	399,000	2,865	13,600	\$7,389	\$10,858
2008	386,500	2,755	13,160	\$8,243	\$11,686
2009	362,500	2,565	12,650	\$7,616	\$10,820
2010	369,500	2,640	13,350	\$6,928	\$9,695
2011	370,000	2,520	13,910	\$6,914	\$9,380
2012	365,000	2,380	12,875	\$7,010	\$9,318
2013	369,500	2,755	12,200	\$6,792	\$8,883
2014	367,500	2,745	11,825	\$6,826	\$8,782
2015	365,500	2,560	11,075	\$6,960	\$8,955
2016	352,000	2,735	10,750	\$7,231	\$9,193
2017	357,000	2,630	10,600	\$7,741	\$9,629
2018	363,000	2,720	11,200	\$8,022	\$9,734
2019	339,500	2,770	12,200	\$7,767	\$9,259
2020	356,500	2,580	11,500	\$8,400	\$9,885
2021	338,000	2,840	11,100	\$8,697	\$9,784
2022	360,000	2,710	9,940	\$10,537	\$10,987
2023	332,000	2,890	10,190	\$11,021	\$11,021

¹Individual 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 2023 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2023* and previous reports in the series.

One- and Two-Family Home Structure Fires¹ 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	In 2023 Dollars
1980	590,500	4,175	16,100	\$2,447	\$9,064
1981	574,000	4,430	14,875	\$2,713	\$9,082
1982	538,000	3,960	15,750	\$2,794	\$8,816
1983	523,500	3,825	16,450	\$2,792	\$8,538
1984	506,000	3,290	15,100	\$2,945	\$8,628
1985	501,500	4,020	15,250	\$3,217	\$9,102
1986	468,000	4,005	14,650	\$2,992	\$8,328
1987	433,000	3,780	15,200	\$3,078	\$8,258
1988	432,500	4,125	17,125	\$3,349	\$8,638
1989	402,500	3,545	15,225	\$3,335	\$8,205
1990	359,000	3,370	15,250	\$3,534	\$8,253
1991	363,000	2,905	15,600	\$3,354	\$7,506
1992	358,000	3,160	15,275	\$3,178	\$6,908
1993	358,000	3,035	15,700	\$4,111	\$8,673
1994	341,000	2,785	14,000	\$3,537	\$7,279
1995	320,000	3,035	13,450	\$3,615	\$7,230
1996	324,000	3,470	13,700	\$4,121	\$8,016
1997	302,500	2,700	12,300	\$3,735	\$7,094
1998	283,000	2,775	11,800	\$3,642	\$6,818
1999	282,500	2,375	11,550	\$4,123	\$7,542
2000	283,500	2,920	12,575	\$4,639	\$8,217
2001	295,500	2,650	11,400	\$4,652	\$8,013
2002	300,500	2,280	9,950	\$5,005	\$8,484
2003	297,000	2,735	10,000	\$5,052	\$8,379
2004	301,500	2,680	10,500	\$4,948	\$7,995
2005	287,000	2,570	10,300	\$5,781	\$9,024

One- and Two-Family Home Structure Fires¹ in the United States (Continued)

Year	Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Direct Property Damage (in Millions) ²	
				As Reported	In 2023 Dollars
2006	304,500	2,155	8,800	\$5,936	\$8,976
2007	300,500	2,350	9,650	\$6,225	\$9,148
2008	291,000	2,365	9,185	\$6,892	\$9,771
2009	272,500	2,100	9,300	\$6,391	\$9,080
2010	279,000	2,200	9,400	\$5,895	\$8,249
2011	274,500	2,105	9,485	\$5,746	\$7,796
2012	268,000	2,000	8,825	\$5,818	\$7,734
2013	271,500	2,430	8,300	\$5,626	\$7,358
2014	273,500	2,345	8,025	\$5,844	\$7,519
2015	270,500	2,155	8,050	\$5,799	\$7,461
2016	257,000	2,410	7,375	\$6,142	\$7,809
2017	262,500	2,290	7,470	\$6,141	\$7,639
2018	276,500	2,360	7,800	\$6,493	\$7,879
2019	264,500	2,390	8,800	\$6,428	\$7,663
2020	270,500	2,230	8,600	\$6,771	\$7,968
2021	256,500	2,440	8,000	\$6,972	\$7,844
2022	280,000	2,240	7,190	\$8,626	\$8,994
2023	255,500	2,490	7,450	\$8,675	\$8,675

¹Includes manufactured homes.

²Individual 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 2023 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2023* 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 2023 Dollars
1980	143,500	1,025	3,600	\$401	\$1,485
1981	137,000	970	4,250	\$415	\$1,389
1982	116,500	860	4,700	\$353	\$1,114
1983	102,000	845	4,300	\$413	\$1,263
1984	99,500	785	3,650	\$417	\$1,222
1985	104,500	865	3,925	\$476	\$1,347
1986	97,500	650	3,925	\$472	\$1,314
1987	103,500	790	4,765	\$521	\$1,398
1988	106,000	830	4,950	\$548	\$1,413
1989	96,000	790	5,050	\$541	\$1,331
1990	95,500	680	4,975	\$623	\$1,455
1991	101,500	595	5,675	\$609	\$1,363
1992	101,000	545	5,825	\$597	\$1,298
1993	100,000	685	6,300	\$653	\$1,378
1994	97,000	640	5,475	\$678	\$1,395
1995	94,000	605	5,200	\$649	\$1,298
1996	93,000	565	5,175	\$748	\$1,455
1997	93,000	660	5,000	\$718	\$1,364
1998	86,500	445	5,000	\$631	\$1,181
1999	88,500	520	4,500	\$842	\$1,540
2000	84,500	500	4,400	\$886	\$1,569
2001	88,000	460	3,800	\$864	\$1,488
2002	88,500	390	3,700	\$926	\$1,570
2003	91,500	410	3,650	\$897	\$1,488
2004	94,000	510	3,200	\$885	\$1,430
2005	94,000	460	3,000	\$948	\$1,480

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 2023 Dollars
2006	91,500	425	3,700	\$896	\$1,355
2007	98,500	515	3,950	\$1,164	\$1,711
2008	95,500	390	3,975	\$1,351	\$1,915
2009	90,000	465	3,350	\$1,225	\$1,740
2010	90,500	440	3,950	\$1,033	\$1,446
2011	95,500	415	4,425	\$1,168	\$1,585
2012	97,000	380	4,050	\$1,192	\$1,584
2013	98,000	325	3,900	\$1,166	\$1,525
2014	94,000	400	3,800	\$982	\$1,263
2015	95,000	405	3,025	\$1,161	\$1,494
2016	95,000	325	3,375	\$1,089	\$1,384
2017	95,000	340	3,130	\$1,600	\$1,990
2018	86,500	360	3,400	\$1,529	\$1,855
2019	75,000	380	3,400	\$1,339	\$1,596
2020	86,000	350	2,900	\$1,629	\$1,917
2021	81,500	400	3,100	\$1,725	\$1,941
2022	80,000	470	2,750	\$1,911	\$1,993
2023	76,500	400	2,740	\$2,346	\$2,346

¹Individual 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 2023 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2023* 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 2023 Dollars
1980	757,500	5,446	21,100	\$3.0	\$11.1
1981	733,000	5,540	20,375	\$3.3	\$11.0
1982	676,500	4,940	21,100	\$3.3	\$10.4
1983	641,500	4,820	21,450	\$3.3	\$10.1
1984	623,000	4,240	19,275	\$3.4	\$10.0
1985	622,000	5,025	19,825	\$3.8	\$10.8
1986	581,500	4,770	19,025	\$3.6	\$10.0
1987	551,500	4,660	20,440	\$3.7	\$9.9
1988	552,500	5,065	22,600	\$4.0	\$10.3
1989	513,500	4,435	20,750	\$4.0	\$9.8
1990	467,000	4,115	20,650	\$4.3	\$10.0
1991	478,000	3,575	21,850	\$5.6 ¹	\$12.6
1992	472,000	3,765	21,600	\$3.9	\$8.5
1993	470,000	3,825	22,600	\$4.8 ²	\$10.2
1994	451,000	3,465	20,025	\$4.3	\$8.8
1995	425,500	3,695	19,125	\$4.4	\$8.8
1996	428,000	4,080	19,300	\$5.0	\$9.7
1997	406,500	3,390	17,775	\$4.6	\$8.7
1998	381,500	3,250	17,175	\$4.4	\$8.2
1999	383,000	2,920	16,425	\$5.1	\$9.3
2000	379,500	3,445	17,400	\$5.7	\$10.1
2001	396,500	3,140	15,575	\$5.6	\$9.6
2002	401,000	2,695	14,050	\$6.1	\$10.3
2003	402,000	3,165	14,075	\$6.1	\$10.1
2004	410,500	3,225	14,175	\$5.9	\$9.5
2005	396,000	3,055	13,825	\$6.9	\$10.8

Residential Structure Fires in the United States (Continued)

Year	Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Direct Property Damage (in Billions) ¹	
				As Reported	In 2023 Dollars
2006	412,500	2,620	12,925	\$7.0	\$10.6
2007	414,000	2,895	14,000	\$7.5	\$11.0
2008	403,000	2,780	13,560	\$8.6	\$12.2
2009	377,000	2,590	13,050	\$7.8	\$11.1
2010	384,000	2,665	13,800	\$7.1	\$9.9
2011	386,000	2,550	14,360	\$7.1	\$9.6
2012	381,000	2,405	13,125	\$7.2	\$9.6
2013	387,000	2,785	12,575	\$7.0	\$9.2
2014	386,500	2,795	12,175	\$7.0	\$9.0
2015	388,000	2,605	11,575	\$7.2	\$9.3
2016	371,500	2,800	11,125	\$7.4	\$9.4
2017	379,000	2,710	10,910	\$7.9	\$9.8
2018	387,000	2,820	11,600	\$8.3	\$10.1
2019	361,500	2,870	12,700	\$8.0	\$9.5
2020	379,500	2,630	11,900	\$8.7	\$10.2
2021	361,000	2,880	11,500	\$9.0	\$10.1
2022	382,500	2,760	10,320	\$11.0	\$11.5
2023	352,000	2,920	10,490	\$11.4	\$11.4

¹Individual 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 2023 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2023* 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	
				as Reported	(in Billions) ¹ in 2023 Dollars
1980	331,000	475	5,025	\$2.6	\$9.6
1981	316,500	360	6,575	\$2.8	\$9.4
1982	292,000	380	5,125	\$2.6	\$8.2
1983	243,000	420	5,400	\$2.6	\$8.0
1984	242,500	450	4,275	\$2.5	\$7.3
1985	253,500	380	4,175	\$2.7	\$7.6
1986	234,500	330	4,175	\$2.4	\$6.7
1987	221,500	310	3,850	\$2.6	\$7.0
1988	206,500	325	4,200	\$3.3 ³	\$8.6
1989	189,500	320	3,750	\$3.6 ⁴	\$9.0
1990	169,500	350	3,850	\$2.6	\$6.1
1991	176,000	265	3,700	\$2.9	\$6.5
1992	178,500	235	3,225	\$3.2	\$7.0
1993	163,500	260	4,550	\$2.6	\$5.5
1994	176,000	165	3,650	\$2.7	\$5.6
1995	159,500	345	3,075	\$3.4	\$6.8
1996	161,500	185	3,000	\$3.1	\$6.0
1997	156,500	150	3,075	\$2.6	\$4.9
1998	148,000	200	2,625	\$2.4	\$4.5
1999	152,000	145	2,475	\$3.5	\$6.4
2000	137,500	115	2,625	\$3.0	\$5.3
2001 ²	138,000	110	2,025	\$3.4	\$5.9
2002	130,000	105	1,950	\$2.8	\$4.7
2003	131,000	240	1,950	\$2.7	\$4.5
2004	130,500	115	1,825	\$2.5	\$4.0
2005	130,000	75	2,025	\$2.5	\$3.9

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

Year	Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Direct Property Damage (in Billions) ¹	
				as Reported	in 2023 Dollars
2006	128,000	125	1,850	\$2.8	\$4.2
2007	131,500	135	1,750	\$3.2	\$4.7
2008	128,500	145	1,800	\$4.1	\$5.8
2009	118,000	130	2,090	\$3.2	\$4.5
2010	112,500	115	2,070	\$2.8	\$3.9
2011	114,500	120	1,725	\$2.8	\$3.8
2012	115,500	90	1,825	\$2.8	\$3.7
2013	118,000	100	1,875	\$2.7	\$3.5
2014	126,500	115	1,600	\$3.0	\$3.9
2015	136,000	125	1,925	\$3.3	\$4.2
2016	123,500	215	2,025	\$3.2	\$4.1
2017	142,000	185	1,560	\$3.0	\$3.7
2018	136,000	190	1,500	\$3.0	\$3.6
2019	142,000	210	1,700	\$4.5	\$5.4
2020	134,000	150	1,500	\$3.7	\$4.4
2021	148,500	170	1,500	\$3.8	\$4.3
2022	162,500	200	1,780	\$4.2	\$4.4
2023	138,000	180	1,600	\$3.7	\$3.7

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

²Does 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 2023 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2023* 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	
				as Reported	(in Billions) ¹ in 2023 Dollars
1980	307,500	229	3,625	\$2.4	\$8.9
1981	294,500	220	5,325	\$2.7	\$9.0
1982	270,000	260	4,475	\$2.5	\$7.9
1983	227,000	270	4,700	\$2.5	\$7.6
1984	225,000	285	3,750	\$2.5	\$7.3
1985	237,500	240	3,525	\$2.7	\$7.6
1986	218,500	215	3,725	\$2.3	\$6.4
1987	206,500	220	3,375	\$2.5	\$6.7
1988	192,500	215	3,675	\$3.2	\$8.3
1989	174,500	220	3,275	\$3.5	\$8.6
1990	157,000	285	3,425	\$2.5	\$5.8
1991	162,500	190	3,125	\$2.8	\$6.3
1992	165,500	175	2,725	\$3.1	\$6.7
1993	151,500	155	3,950	\$2.6	\$5.5
1994	163,000	125	3,100	\$2.6	\$5.4
1995	148,000	290	2,600	\$3.3	\$6.6
1996	150,500	140	2,575	\$3.0	\$5.8
1997	145,500	120	2,600	\$2.5	\$4.7
1998	136,000	170	2,250	\$2.3	\$4.3
1999	140,000	120	2,100	\$3.4	\$6.2
2000	126,000	90	2,200	\$2.8	\$5.0
2001 ²	125,000	80	1,650	\$3.2	\$5.5
2002	118,000	80	1,550	\$2.7	\$4.6
2003	117,500	220	1,525	\$2.6	\$4.3
2004	115,500	80	1,350	\$2.4	\$3.9
2005	115,000	50	1,500	\$2.3	\$3.6
2006	111,500	85	1,425	\$2.6	\$3.9
2007	116,500	105	1,350	\$3.1	\$4.6
2008	112,000	120	1,400	\$3.8	\$5.4
2009	103,500	105	1,690	\$3.0	\$4.3
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	
				as Reported	(in Billions) ¹ in 2023 Dollars
2011	98,500	90	1,275	\$2.6	\$3.5
2012	99,500	65	1,525	\$2.6	\$3.5
2013	100,500	70	1,500	\$2.6	\$3.4
2014	107,500	65	1,250	\$2.9	\$3.7
2015	113,500	80	1,425	\$3.1	\$4.0
2016	104,000	150	1,650	\$3.0	\$3.8
2017	120,000	105	1,250	\$2.8	\$3.5
2018	112,000	90	1,100	\$2.8	\$3.4
2019	120,000	110	1,200	\$4.4	\$5.2
2020	111,000	100	1,100	\$3.4	\$4.0
2021	125,500	130	1,100	\$3.6	\$4.1
2022	140,000	150	1,400	\$4.0	\$4.2
2023	118,000	150	1,300	\$3.3	\$3.3

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

²Does 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 2023 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2023* 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	in 2023 Dollars
1980	456,000	650	2,850	\$0.5	\$1.9
1981	453,000	770	2,900	\$0.5	\$1.7
1982	433,000	575	3,250	\$0.5	\$1.6
1983	435,500	670	3,400	\$0.6	\$1.8
1984	437,000	530	3,250	\$0.6	\$1.8
1985	437,000	770	3,250	\$0.7	\$2.0
1986	438,000	665	2,850	\$0.7	\$1.9
1987	451,000	755	2,900	\$0.7	\$1.9
1988	459,000	800	2,750	\$0.8	\$2.1
1989	415,500	560	2,750	\$0.8	\$2.0
1990	415,000	645	3,025	\$0.8	\$1.9
1991	406,500	530	2,675	\$0.8	\$1.8
1992	385,500	665	2,750	\$0.8	\$1.7
1993	402,000	540	2,400	\$0.9	\$1.9
1994	402,000	555	2,325	\$1.0	\$2.1
1995	386,000	490	2,275	\$1.0	\$2.0
1996	395,000	550	2,075	\$1.1	\$2.1
1997	377,000	450	1,950	\$1.1	\$2.1
1998	358,500	545	2,050	\$1.1	\$2.1
1999	345,000	450	1,600	\$1.1	\$2.0
2000	325,000	450	1,325	\$1.2	\$2.1
2001	327,000	470	1,750	\$1.3	\$2.2
2002	307,000	540	1,700	\$1.2	\$2.0
2003	286,000	455	1,400	\$1.1	\$1.8
2004	266,500	520	1,300	\$1.0	\$1.6

Highway Vehicle Fires in the United States, (Continued)

Year	Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Direct Property Damage (in Billions) ¹	
				as Reported	in 2023 Dollars
2005	259,000	500	1,450	\$1.0	\$1.6
2006	250,000	445	1,075	\$1.0	\$1.5
2007	227,500	365	1,500	\$1.1	\$1.6
2008	207,000	350	850	\$1.2	\$1.7
2009	190,500	260	1,455	\$1.0	\$1.4
2010	184,500	285	1,440	\$1.0	\$1.4
2011	187,500	270	1,020	\$1.0	\$1.4
2012	172,500	300	800	\$1.3	\$1.7
2013	164,000	300	925	\$1.1	\$1.4
2014	167,500	310	1,275	\$1.1	\$1.4
2015	174,000	445	1,550	\$1.2	\$1.5
2016	173,000	280	1,075	\$1.3	\$1.7
2017	168,000	400	1,370	\$1.5	\$1.9
2018	181,500	490	1,300	\$1.4	\$1.7
2019	189,500	550	1,700	\$1.6	\$1.9
2020	173,000	580	1,500	\$1.6	\$1.9
2021	174,000	650	1,100	\$1.5	\$1.7
2022	188,500	610	710	\$1.9	\$2.0
2023	180,000	250	790	\$2.0	\$2.0

¹Individual 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 2023 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2023* 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
2021	1,353,500	486,500	79,500	174,000	34,500	269,500	229,500	80,000
2022	1,504,500	522,500	95,000	188,500	33,500	338,500	235,000	91,500
2023	1,389,000	470,000	84,500	180,000	30,500	287,000	248,500	88,500

These estimates are based on data reported to the NFPA by fire departments that responded to the 1980–2022 fire experience survey.

Note: Direct property damage figures do not include indirect losses, like business interruption. Inflation adjustment to 2022 dollars was done using the Consumer Price Index Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2023* 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
2021	3,800	3,010	2,840	680	110
2022	3,790	2,910	2,710	700	180
2023	3,670	3,070	2,890	350	250

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States During 2023* and previous reports in the series