Home Fire Victims by Age and Gender
Supporting Tables

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Home Fire Victims by Age and Gender: Supporting Tables

The tables in this document are a companion to the report of the same name. Firefighter deaths and injuries are excluded from this analysis.

Most tables show estimates of 2015–2019 annual averages; trends are the exception. Estimates were derived from the US Fire Administration’s National Fire Incident Reporting System and NFPA’s annual fire department experience survey and include proportional shares of unknown or missing data. For more information, see *How NFPA’s National Estimates Are Calculated for Home Structure Fires*.

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</tbody>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fires</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Population (In Millions)</th>
<th>Civilian Death Rate Per Million Population</th>
<th>Civilian Injury Rate Per Million Population</th>
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<td>13,300</td>
<td>296.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>12,500</td>
<td>299.3</td>
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<td>41.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>13,600</td>
<td>301.5</td>
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<td>2,755</td>
<td>13,160</td>
<td>304.4</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>43.2</td>
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</table>
Table 1. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires:
By Year and Rates per Million Population: 1980–2020*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fires</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Population (In Millions)</th>
<th>Civilian Death Rate Per Million Population</th>
<th>Civilian Injury Rate Per Million Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>362,500</td>
<td>2,565</td>
<td>12,650</td>
<td>307.0</td>
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<td>41.2</td>
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<td>2,640</td>
<td>13,350</td>
<td>309.3</td>
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<td>43.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>2,520</td>
<td>13,910</td>
<td>311.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>44.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>365,000</td>
<td>2,380</td>
<td>12,875</td>
<td>314.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>41.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>369,500</td>
<td>2,755</td>
<td>12,200</td>
<td>316.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>38.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>367,500</td>
<td>2,745</td>
<td>11,825</td>
<td>318.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>37.1</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>365,500</td>
<td>2,560</td>
<td>11,075</td>
<td>320.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>34.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
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<td>323.1</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>357,000</td>
<td>2,630</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>325.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>32.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>363,000</td>
<td>2,720</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>327.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>339,500</td>
<td>2,770</td>
<td>12,200</td>
<td>238.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>356,500</td>
<td>2,580</td>
<td>11,900</td>
<td>331.5</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>35.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Although this report provides information on victim age and gender for home fires in 2015–2019, estimates were available of total reported home fires and associated casualties in 2020. This last year is included here for the reader’s convenience.

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Civilian deaths are rounded to the nearest five and civilian injuries are rounded to the nearest 25. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Sources: Death and injury estimates from NFPA’s *Fire Loss in the United States* series. Because these reports use only data from NFPA’s fire experience survey, estimates will differ somewhat from those produced using NFIRS combined with NFPA’s survey. Population estimates are from the US Census Bureau.
### Table 2. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires by Age Group: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>25.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>34.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1,830</td>
<td>40.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1,640</td>
<td>40.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>1,690</td>
<td>40.2</td>
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<td>55–64</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>530</td>
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<td>1,680</td>
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<td>65–74</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>470</td>
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<td>75–84</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>35.3</td>
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<td>85 and over</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>42.0</td>
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</table>

Total: 324.7 (100%) 2,620 (100%) 8.1 11,070 (100%) 34.1

**Selected age groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
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<td>300</td>
<td>4.9</td>
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<td>960</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding. Estimates include a proportional share of fires in which the victim’s age was unknown.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population estimates from US Census Bureau’s *American Community Survey* Table DP05, “Demographic and Housing Statistics.”
## Table 3A. Males

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Age</th>
<th>Population (in Millions)</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>10.1 (6%)</td>
<td>80 (5%)</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>220 (4%)</td>
<td>21.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>10.4 (6%)</td>
<td>80 (4%)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>170 (3%)</td>
<td>16.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.6 (7%)</td>
<td>30 (2%)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>190 (3%)</td>
<td>17.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>20 (1%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>300 (5%)</td>
<td>28.1</td>
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<td>11.3 (7%)</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
<td>420 (7%)</td>
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<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.9 (14%)</td>
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<td>1,040 (17%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.4 (13%)</td>
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<td>6.4</td>
<td>940 (15%)</td>
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<td>45–54</td>
<td>20.8 (13%)</td>
<td>200 (13%)</td>
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<td>930 (15%)</td>
<td>45.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>20.1 (13%)</td>
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<td>15.9</td>
<td>930 (15%)</td>
<td>46.0</td>
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<td>65–74</td>
<td>13.8 (9%)</td>
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<td>18.7</td>
<td>580 (10%)</td>
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<td>75–84</td>
<td>6.5 (4%)</td>
<td>170 (11%)</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>240 (4%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>2.3 (1%)</td>
<td>80 (5%)</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>100 (2%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159.9 (100%)</td>
<td>1,490 (100%)</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>6,060 (100%)</td>
<td>37.9</td>
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</tbody>
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### Selected age groups

<table>
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<th>Age</th>
<th>Population (in Millions)</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>31.1 (19%)</td>
<td>170 (11%)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>580 (10%)</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>42.7 (27%)</td>
<td>830 (55%)</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>1,840 (30%)</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>22.5 (14%)</td>
<td>500 (34%)</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>910 (15%)</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s *American Community Survey*. 

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*Home Fire Victims by Age and Gender - Supporting Tables, 12/21*  
NFPA Research, Quincy, MA
Table 3B. Females

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Population (in Millions)</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>9.7 (6%)</td>
<td>60 (6%)</td>
<td>6.4 170 (3%)</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>9.9 (6%)</td>
<td>50 (5%)</td>
<td>5.2 130 (3%)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.2 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (2%)</td>
<td>2.2 160 (3%)</td>
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<td>157</td>
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<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.3 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (2%)</td>
<td>1.8 230 (5%)</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>20 (2%)</td>
<td>1.9 340 (7%)</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>336</td>
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<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.2 (13%)</td>
<td>70 (6%)</td>
<td>3.1 780 (16%)</td>
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<td>784</td>
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<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.5 (12%)</td>
<td>80 (7%)</td>
<td>4.0 700 (14%)</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>699</td>
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<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>21.3 (13%)</td>
<td>140 (12%)</td>
<td>6.5 760 (15%)</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>757</td>
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<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>21.6 (13%)</td>
<td>210 (19%)</td>
<td>9.6 750 (15%)</td>
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<td>753</td>
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<td>65–74</td>
<td>15.7 (10%)</td>
<td>210 (19%)</td>
<td>13.6 530 (11%)</td>
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<td>533</td>
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<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>8.4 (5%)</td>
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<td>17.8 290 (6%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>4.2 (3%)</td>
<td>90 (8%)</td>
<td>21.2 160 (3%)</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>164.8 (100%)</td>
<td>1,130 (100%)</td>
<td>6.8 5,010 (100%)</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>5,015</td>
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**Selected age groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>29.8 (18%)</td>
<td>140 (12%)</td>
<td>4.5 460 (9%)</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>461</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>49.9 (30%)</td>
<td>660 (59%)</td>
<td>13.2 1,740 (35%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>28.3 (17%)</td>
<td>450 (40%)</td>
<td>16.0 990 (20%)</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding. Estimates include a proportional share of fires in which the victim’s age and gender were unknown.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s *American Community Survey*. 
### Table 4A. Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>All Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Male Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Female Civilian Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Escaping</td>
<td>990 (38%)</td>
<td>570 (38%)</td>
<td>420 (37%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping</td>
<td>800 (30%)</td>
<td>450 (30%)</td>
<td>350 (31%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to act</td>
<td>320 (12%)</td>
<td>150 (10%)</td>
<td>170 (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrational act</td>
<td>150 (6%)</td>
<td>100 (7%)</td>
<td>50 (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified activity</td>
<td>130 (5%)</td>
<td>70 (5%)</td>
<td>50 (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescue attempt</td>
<td>80 (3%)</td>
<td>50 (3%)</td>
<td>30 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returning to vicinity of fire before control</td>
<td>80 (3%)</td>
<td>50 (3%)</td>
<td>30 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire control</td>
<td>70 (3%)</td>
<td>50 (3%)</td>
<td>20 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returning to vicinity of fire after control</td>
<td>10 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,620 (100%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,490 (100%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,130 (100%)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4B. Injuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>All Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Male Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Female Civilian Injuries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire control</td>
<td>3,710 (34%)</td>
<td>2,260 (37%)</td>
<td>1,430 (29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escaping</td>
<td>3,090 (28%)</td>
<td>1,380 (23%)</td>
<td>1,730 (35%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping</td>
<td>1,160 (10%)</td>
<td>600 (10%)</td>
<td>560 (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified activity</td>
<td>870 (8%)</td>
<td>470 (8%)</td>
<td>400 (8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescue attempt</td>
<td>760 (7%)</td>
<td>530 (9%)</td>
<td>220 (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returning to vicinity of fire before control</td>
<td>750 (7%)</td>
<td>430 (7%)</td>
<td>320 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrational act</td>
<td>340 (3%)</td>
<td>210 (3%)</td>
<td>140 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to act</td>
<td>340 (3%)</td>
<td>160 (3%)</td>
<td>180 (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returning to vicinity of fire after control</td>
<td>40 (0%)</td>
<td>20 (0%)</td>
<td>20 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,070 (100%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,060 (100%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,010 (100%)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires in which the activity was unknown. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS and NFPA fire experience survey.
### Table 5A. Civilian Deaths per Million Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking</td>
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<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>10.3</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating equipment</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical distribution and lighting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing with heat source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>All causes*</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<td>26.8</td>
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<td>16.6</td>
<td>18.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Includes causes not shown here.

Note that leading causes are pulled from multiple data elements and are not mutually exclusive. For example, a fire with a contributing factor of playing with heat source might be coded as intentional in the cause of ignition data element. Rates are based on estimates that include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. For more information, see [NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables](https://www.nfpa.org/fire-research-statistics/pubs.page).

Source: NFIRS, NFPA’s fire experience survey, and US Census Bureau’s *American Community Survey*. 
Table 5B. Civilian Injuries per Million Population

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td>14.8</td>
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<td>3.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>19.4</td>
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<td>16.8</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heating equipment</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
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<td>5.4</td>
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<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<td>Candles</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Playing with heat source</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>All causes*</td>
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<td>25.5</td>
<td>34.1</td>
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<td>17.1</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>37.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Includes causes not shown here.

Note that leading causes are pulled from multiple data elements and are not mutually exclusive. For example, a fire with a contributing factor of playing with heat source might be coded as intentional in the cause of ignition data element. Rates are based on estimates that include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. For more information, see NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA’s fire experience survey, and US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 6A. Deaths in Reported Home Structure Fires by Cause of Fire and Year: 1980–2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Smoking Materials</th>
<th>Heating Equipment</th>
<th>Cooking</th>
<th>Electrical Distribution or Lighting Equipment</th>
<th>Intentional*</th>
<th>Playing with Heat Source</th>
<th>Candles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>1,820</td>
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<td>500</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>430</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>130</td>
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<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1,580</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>470</td>
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Table 6B. Injuries

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<td>1,160</td>
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<td>370</td>
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* In 1980–1998, fires with an ignition factor of *incendiary* or *suspicious* were considered arson. Beginning with NFIRS 5.0 in 1999, *incendiary* and *suspicious* were dropped, and the term *intentional* became a category under cause of ignition. Because of the differences in the definitions, the two periods cannot be compared.

Note: Leading causes are pulled from multiple data elements and are not mutually exclusive. For example, a fire with a contributing factor of playing with a heat source might be coded as intentional in the cause of ignition data element. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in *NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables*.

Estimates from 1999 on are based on data collected in NFIRS 5.0. NFIRS 5.0 was accompanied by major changes in the data classification system, definitions, and rules regarding required and voluntary data elements. Estimates from 1999 on are based on data collected in NFIRS 5.0. Caution should be used when comparing estimates from 1980–1998 with those from later years. Because of the low participation in NFIRS 5.0 in 1999–2001, estimates for these years should also be viewed with caution.

Source: NFIRS and NFPA’s fire experience survey.
# Table 7. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires by Activity When Injured and Gender: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

### Table 7A. Deaths

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<tr>
<td>Sleeping</td>
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Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires in which the activity was unknown. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

### Table 7B. Injuries

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</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires in which the activity was unknown. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS and NFPA fire experience survey.
Table 8. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires
By Cause of Fire and Activity When Injured: 2015–2019

Table 8A. Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Smoking Materials</th>
<th>Cooking</th>
<th>Heating Equipment</th>
<th>Electrical Distribution or Lighting</th>
<th>Intentional</th>
<th>Candle</th>
<th>Playing with Heat Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Escaping</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to act</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified activity</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire control</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrational act</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return to fire vicinity</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescue attempt</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8B. Injuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Smoking Materials</th>
<th>Cooking</th>
<th>Heating Equipment</th>
<th>Electrical Distribution or Lighting</th>
<th>Intentional</th>
<th>Candle</th>
<th>Playing with Heat Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Escaping</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire control</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescue attempt</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified activity</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returning to fire vicinity</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to act</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrational act</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires in which the activity was unknown

Source: NFIRS and NFPA fire experience survey.
### Table 9A. Fire Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Factor Contributing to Injury</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asleep</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically disabled</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibly impaired by alcohol*</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibly mentally disabled</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibly impaired by other drug or chemical*</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unattended or unsupervised person</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconscious</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically restrained</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fire deaths</td>
<td>2,620</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>1,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total factors</td>
<td>2,930</td>
<td>1,690</td>
<td>1,240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 9B. Injuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Factor Contributing to Injury</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asleep</td>
<td>1,920</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibly impaired by alcohol</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically disabled</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unattended or unsupervised person</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibly impaired by other drug or chemical</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibly mentally disabled</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconscious</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically restrained</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>7,240</td>
<td>3,930</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,070</td>
<td>6,060</td>
<td>5,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total factors</td>
<td>11,590</td>
<td>6,360</td>
<td>5,230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note that these percentages were based on fire department reports. Investigation reports often include more information. The Minnesota State Fire Marshal report for 2018 indicated that 49 percent of fatal fire victims (all occupancies) were impaired by alcohol or drugs.*
Table 9. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires
By Human Factor Contributing to Injury and Gender: 2015–2019 Annual Averages (continued)

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires in which the activity was unknown. Multiple entries are allowed, which can result in there being more factors than casualties.

Source: NFIRS and NFPA fire experience survey.
Table 10. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires That Began with Clothing Ignitions
By Age Group: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>19.8 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>20.3 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (4%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>20.7 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>21.1 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>22.1 (7%)</td>
<td>10 (4%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>30 (7%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>45.1 (14%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>70 (16%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>40.9 (13%)</td>
<td>10 (5%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>50 (13%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>42.1 (13%)</td>
<td>10 (8%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>60 (15%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>41.7 (13%)</td>
<td>30 (19%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>50 (12%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>29.5 (9%)</td>
<td>50 (32%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>40 (10%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>14.8 (5%)</td>
<td>20 (17%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>6.5 (2%)</td>
<td>10 (7%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>324.7 (100%)</td>
<td>150 (100%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>410 (100%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>60.9 (19%)</td>
<td>10 (6%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>50 (13%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>92.5 (29%)</td>
<td>110 (75%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>130 (30%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>50.8 (16%)</td>
<td>80 (56%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>70 (18%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 11A. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Started by Smoking Materials
By Age Group: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>19.8 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>20 (2%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>20.2 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>20.9 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>21.1 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>30 (3%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>22.1 (7%)</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>50 (5%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>45.0 (14%)</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>120 (12%)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>41.0 (13%)</td>
<td>20 (3%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>110 (11%)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>42.1 (13%)</td>
<td>70 (12%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>170 (16%)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>41.8 (13%)</td>
<td>190 (32%)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>230 (23%)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>29.5 (9%)</td>
<td>160 (28%)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>190 (18%)</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>15.0 (5%)</td>
<td>70 (12%)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>70 (7%)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>6.3 (2%)</td>
<td>30 (5%)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>20 (2%)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>324.7 (100%)</td>
<td>600 (100%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1,030 (100%)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>60.9 (19%)</td>
<td>20 (3%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>40 (4%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>92.5 (29%)</td>
<td>450 (76%)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>510 (49%)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>50.8 (16%)</td>
<td>260 (44%)</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>270 (27%)</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 11B. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Started by Smoking Materials
By Age of Male Victim: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>10.1 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>10.4 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (2%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.6 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>11.3 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.9 (14%)</td>
<td>20 (6%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>90 (16%)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.4 (13%)</td>
<td>10 (5%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>70 (13%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>20.8 (13%)</td>
<td>40 (11%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>100 (18%)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>20.1 (13%)</td>
<td>110 (34%)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>120 (22%)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>13.8 (9%)</td>
<td>80 (25%)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>90 (17%)</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>6.5 (4%)</td>
<td>30 (10%)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>30 (5%)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>2.3 (1%)</td>
<td>10 (4%)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 159.9 (100%) 310 (100%) 2.0 560 (100%) 3.5

Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>31.1 (19%)</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>42.7 (27%)</td>
<td>230 (73%)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>240 (44%)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>22.5 (14%)</td>
<td>120 (39%)</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>120 (22%)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 11C. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Started by Smoking Materials
By Age of Female Victim: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>9.7 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>9.9 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.2 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.3 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>30 (6%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.2 (13%)</td>
<td>0 (2%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>30 (7%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.5 (12%)</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>40 (9%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>21.3 (13%)</td>
<td>30 (12%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>70 (15%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>21.6 (13%)</td>
<td>80 (30%)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>110 (24%)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>15.7 (10%)</td>
<td>90 (31%)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>90 (20%)</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>8.4 (5%)</td>
<td>40 (15%)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>40 (9%)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>4.2 (3%)</td>
<td>10 (5%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>164.8 (100%)</td>
<td>280 (100%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>470 (100%)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>29.8 (18%)</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>49.9 (30%)</td>
<td>230 (80%)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>260 (56%)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>28.3 (17%)</td>
<td>140 (51%)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>150 (32%)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
### Table 12A. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Caused by Cooking

By Age Group: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>19.8 (6%)</td>
<td>30 (5%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>130 (3%)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>20.2 (6%)</td>
<td>30 (6%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>80 (2%)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>20.9 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (3%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>140 (3%)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>21.1 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>260 (6%)</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>22.1 (7%)</td>
<td>20 (3%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>420 (9%)</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>45.0 (14%)</td>
<td>60 (11%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>850 (18%)</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>41.0 (13%)</td>
<td>80 (14%)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>730 (16%)</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>42.1 (13%)</td>
<td>60 (11%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>710 (15%)</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>41.8 (13%)</td>
<td>80 (15%)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>640 (14%)</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>29.5 (9%)</td>
<td>60 (12%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>370 (8%)</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>15.0 (5%)</td>
<td>40 (8%)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>200 (4%)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>6.3 (2%)</td>
<td>60 (11%)</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>140 (3%)</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>324.7 (100%)</td>
<td>540 (100%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>4,670 (100%)</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Selected age groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>60.9 (19%)</td>
<td>80 (15%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>360 (8%)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>92.5 (29%)</td>
<td>240 (45%)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1,350 (29%)</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>50.8 (16%)</td>
<td>160 (30%)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>710 (15%)</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 12B. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Caused by Cooking
By Age of Male Victim: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>10.1 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>70 (3%)</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>10.4 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (4%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>40 (2%)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.6 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>80 (3%)</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>130 (6%)</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>11.3 (7%)</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>230 (10%)</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.9 (14%)</td>
<td>40 (15%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>440 (19%)</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.4 (13%)</td>
<td>30 (12%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>410 (17%)</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>20.8 (13%)</td>
<td>30 (12%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>350 (15%)</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>20.1 (13%)</td>
<td>50 (18%)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>330 (14%)</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>13.8 (9%)</td>
<td>30 (13%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>190 (8%)</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>6.5 (4%)</td>
<td>20 (8%)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>70 (3%)</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>2.3 (1%)</td>
<td>20 (9%)</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>40 (2%)</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159.9 (100%)</td>
<td>270 (100%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2,370 (100%)</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>31.1 (19%)</td>
<td>20 (8%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>180 (8%)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>42.7 (27%)</td>
<td>130 (48%)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>630 (27%)</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>22.5 (14%)</td>
<td>80 (30%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>300 (13%)</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 12C. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Caused by Cooking
By Age of Female Victim: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>9.7 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (8%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>70 (3%)</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>9.9 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (9%)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>40 (2%)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.2 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (6%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>70 (3%)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.3 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (2%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>130 (5%)</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>190 (8%)</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.2 (13%)</td>
<td>20 (8%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>400 (18%)</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.5 (12%)</td>
<td>20 (7%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>330 (14%)</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>21.3 (13%)</td>
<td>30 (10%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>360 (16%)</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>21.6 (13%)</td>
<td>30 (13%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>310 (13%)</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>15.7 (10%)</td>
<td>30 (12%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>180 (8%)</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>8.4 (5%)</td>
<td>20 (8%)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>130 (6%)</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>4.2 (3%)</td>
<td>40 (14%)</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>100 (4%)</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>164.8 (100%)</td>
<td>270 (100%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2,300 (100%)</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>29.8 (18%)</td>
<td>60 (23%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>180 (8%)</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>49.9 (30%)</td>
<td>120 (46%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>720 (31%)</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>28.3 (17%)</td>
<td>90 (34%)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>410 (18%)</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
### Table 13A. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Started by Heating Equipment
By Age Group: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>19.8 (6%)</td>
<td>30 (5%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>40 (3%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>20.2 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>40 (3%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>20.9 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>40 (3%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>21.1 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (3%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>70 (5%)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>22.1 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>100 (7%)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>45.0 (14%)</td>
<td>40 (8%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>210 (15%)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>41.0 (13%)</td>
<td>40 (8%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>220 (16%)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>42.1 (13%)</td>
<td>80 (16%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>190 (14%)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>41.8 (13%)</td>
<td>70 (13%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>200 (15%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>29.5 (9%)</td>
<td>80 (17%)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>140 (10%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>15.0 (5%)</td>
<td>60 (12%)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>70 (5%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>6.3 (2%)</td>
<td>40 (9%)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>40 (3%)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total        | 324.7 (100%)           | 480 (100%)      | 1.5                | 1,350 (100%)      | 4.2                  |

#### Selected age groups
- 14 and under: 60.9 (19%), 60 (12%), 1.0, 120 (9%), 2.0
- 55 and over: 92.5 (29%), 250 (51%), 2.7, 450 (33%), 4.9
- 65 and over: 50.8 (16%), 180 (38%), 3.6, 250 (19%), 4.9

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s *Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables*. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s *American Community Survey*. 

*Home Fire Victims by Age and Gender - Supporting Tables, 12/21*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>10.1 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (4%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>30 (4%)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>10.4 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>20 (3%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.6 (7%)</td>
<td>10 (5%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>20 (2%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>50 (6%)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>11.3 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>60 (7%)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.9 (14%)</td>
<td>20 (8%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>120 (15%)</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.4 (13%)</td>
<td>20 (6%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>130 (17%)</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>20.8 (13%)</td>
<td>50 (19%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>100 (13%)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>20.1 (13%)</td>
<td>40 (13%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>110 (15%)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>13.8 (9%)</td>
<td>60 (20%)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>80 (11%)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>6.5 (4%)</td>
<td>40 (13%)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30 (4%)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>2.3 (1%)</td>
<td>20 (7%)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>20 (2%)</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159.9 (100%)</td>
<td>270 (100%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>770 (100%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Selected age groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>31.1 (19%)</td>
<td>30 (11%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>70 (9%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>42.7 (27%)</td>
<td>150 (54%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>250 (32%)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>22.5 (14%)</td>
<td>110 (41%)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>130 (17%)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in ‘Leading Causes of Structure Fires’ Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 13C. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Started by Heating Equipment
By Age of Female Victim: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>9.7 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (7%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>9.9 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (6%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.2 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>20 (3%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.3 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (6%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>30 (4%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>40 (7%)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.2 (13%)</td>
<td>20 (7%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>90 (15%)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.5 (12%)</td>
<td>20 (11%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>90 (15%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>21.3 (13%)</td>
<td>30 (12%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>80 (14%)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>21.6 (13%)</td>
<td>30 (13%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>80 (14%)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>15.7 (10%)</td>
<td>20 (11%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>60 (10%)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>8.4 (5%)</td>
<td>20 (11%)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>40 (7%)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>4.2 (3%)</td>
<td>20 (11%)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>164.8 (100%)</td>
<td>210 (100%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>580 (100%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>29.8 (18%)</td>
<td>30 (14%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>50 (9%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>49.9 (30%)</td>
<td>100 (47%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>200 (35%)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>28.3 (17%)</td>
<td>70 (34%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>120 (21%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 14A. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Started
By Electrical Distribution or Lighting Equipment by Age Group: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>19.8 (6%)</td>
<td>30 (6%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>40 (4%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>20.2 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>30 (3%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>20.9 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>40 (4%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>21.1 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>40 (4%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>22.1 (7%)</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>50 (5%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>45.0 (14%)</td>
<td>30 (6%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>150 (14%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>41.0 (13%)</td>
<td>30 (8%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>150 (14%)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>42.1 (13%)</td>
<td>40 (10%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>160 (15%)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>41.8 (13%)</td>
<td>90 (20%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>190 (18%)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>29.5 (9%)</td>
<td>60 (15%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>110 (11%)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>15.0 (5%)</td>
<td>50 (12%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>50 (5%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>6.3 (2%)</td>
<td>50 (13%)</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>30 (3%)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 324.7 (100%) 430 (100%) 1.3 1,060 (100%) 3.3

Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>60.9 (19%)</td>
<td>50 (12%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>120 (11%)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>92.5 (29%)</td>
<td>260 (60%)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>390 (37%)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>50.8 (16%)</td>
<td>170 (40%)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>200 (19%)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 14B. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Started By Electrical Distribution or Lighting Equipment by Age of Male Victim: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>10.1 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (5%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>20 (3%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>10.4 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (7%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>20 (3%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.6 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>20 (2%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (2%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>11.3 (7%)</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>30 (5%)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.9 (14%)</td>
<td>10 (6%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>90 (15%)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.4 (13%)</td>
<td>20 (10%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>100 (16%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>20.8 (13%)</td>
<td>30 (12%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>100 (16%)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>20.1 (13%)</td>
<td>50 (22%)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>110 (18%)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>13.8 (9%)</td>
<td>30 (13%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>60 (10%)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>6.5 (4%)</td>
<td>20 (9%)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>2.3 (1%)</td>
<td>30 (12%)</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159.9 (100%)</td>
<td>240 (100%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>600 (100%)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>31.1 (19%)</td>
<td>30 (12%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>50 (9%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>42.7 (27%)</td>
<td>140 (56%)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>210 (34%)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>22.5 (14%)</td>
<td>80 (34%)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>100 (17%)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
**Table 14C. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Started By Electrical Distribution or Lighting Equipment by Age of Female Victim: 2015–2019 Annual Averages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>9.7 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (8%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>9.9 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>20 (3%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.2 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (2%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>30 (6%)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.3 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.2 (13%)</td>
<td>10 (7%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>60 (12%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.5 (12%)</td>
<td>10 (5%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>60 (12%)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>21.3 (13%)</td>
<td>10 (8%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>60 (14%)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>21.6 (13%)</td>
<td>30 (17%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>80 (18%)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>15.7 (10%)</td>
<td>30 (17%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>50 (11%)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>8.4 (5%)</td>
<td>30 (16%)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>30 (6%)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>4.2 (3%)</td>
<td>30 (14%)</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>164.8 (100%)</td>
<td>190 (100%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>460 (100%)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Selected age groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>29.8 (18%)</td>
<td>20 (13%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>70 (14%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>49.9 (30%)</td>
<td>120 (65%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>180 (40%)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>28.3 (17%)</td>
<td>90 (48%)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>100 (21%)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in **NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables**. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s *American Community Survey*. 
Table 15A. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires That Were Intentionally Set By Age Group: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>19.8 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (6%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>30 (4%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>20.2 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>40 (6%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>20.9 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>40 (5%)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>21.1 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>40 (5%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>22.1 (7%)</td>
<td>20 (6%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>50 (6%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>45.0 (14%)</td>
<td>40 (10%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>160 (20%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>41.0 (13%)</td>
<td>60 (17%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>130 (17%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>42.1 (13%)</td>
<td>80 (20%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>120 (15%)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>41.8 (13%)</td>
<td>70 (18%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>110 (14%)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>29.5 (9%)</td>
<td>30 (9%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>50 (6%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>15.0 (5%)</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>20 (2%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>6.3 (2%)</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>324.7 (100%)</td>
<td>380 (100%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>800 (100%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>60.9 (19%)</td>
<td>40 (11%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>120 (14%)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>92.5 (29%)</td>
<td>130 (34%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>190 (23%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>50.8 (16%)</td>
<td>60 (16%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>80 (9%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Bureau’s American Community Survey.
### Table 15B. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires That Were Intentionally Set By Age of Male Victim: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>10.1 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (7%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>10.4 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (5%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>30 (8%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.6 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (2%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>30 (6%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>11.3 (7%)</td>
<td>20 (7%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>30 (6%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.9 (14%)</td>
<td>30 (10%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>90 (19%)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.4 (13%)</td>
<td>40 (17%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>80 (17%)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>20.8 (13%)</td>
<td>50 (18%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>70 (15%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>20.1 (13%)</td>
<td>50 (20%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>60 (13%)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>13.8 (9%)</td>
<td>20 (8%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>30 (5%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>6.5 (4%)</td>
<td>10 (4%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>2.3 (1%)</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>159.9 (100%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>250 (100%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>460 (100%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Selected age groups**

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>31.1 (19%)</td>
<td>30 (13%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>80 (17%)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>42.7 (27%)</td>
<td>80 (34%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>100 (21%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>22.5 (14%)</td>
<td>30 (14%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>40 (8%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 15C. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires That Were Intentionally Set By Age of Female Victim: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>9.7 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (4%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>9.9 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (3%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.2 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10 (4%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.3 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (3%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>10 (6%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>20 (6%)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.2 (13%)</td>
<td>10 (11%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>70 (22%)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.5 (12%)</td>
<td>20 (17%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>60 (17%)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>21.3 (13%)</td>
<td>30 (22%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>50 (16%)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>21.6 (13%)</td>
<td>20 (15%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>50 (15%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>15.7 (10%)</td>
<td>20 (12%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>20 (6%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>8.4 (5%)</td>
<td>10 (5%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>4.2 (3%)</td>
<td>0 (3%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total     | 164.8 (100%)          | 130 (100%)      | 0.8                | 340 (100%)        | 2.1                  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected age groups</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>29.8 (18%)</td>
<td>10 (7%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>40 (11%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>49.9 (30%)</td>
<td>50 (35%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>90 (26%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>28.3 (17%)</td>
<td>30 (19%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>40 (11%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 16A. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Started by Candles
By Age Group: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>19.8 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (5%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>40 (5%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>20.2 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (4%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>20 (4%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>20.9 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>30 (4%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>21.1 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>40 (6%)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>22.1 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (5%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>60 (9%)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>45.0 (14%)</td>
<td>10 (9%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>120 (18%)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>41.0 (13%)</td>
<td>10 (9%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>90 (14%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>42.1 (13%)</td>
<td>10 (9%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>90 (14%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>41.8 (13%)</td>
<td>20 (19%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>90 (14%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>29.5 (9%)</td>
<td>10 (15%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>40 (7%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>15.0 (5%)</td>
<td>20 (18%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>20 (3%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>6.3 (2%)</td>
<td>0 (5%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>324.7 (100%)</td>
<td>90 (100%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>670 (100%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>60.9 (19%)</td>
<td>10 (10%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>90 (13%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>92.5 (29%)</td>
<td>50 (57%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>170 (25%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>50.8 (16%)</td>
<td>30 (38%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>70 (11%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in ‘Leading Causes of Structure Fires’ Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
### Table 16B. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Started by Candles

#### By Age of Male Victim: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>10.1 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>10.4 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (7%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>10 (5%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.6 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10 (5%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>20 (8%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>11.3 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (7%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>30 (8%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.9 (14%)</td>
<td>0 (7%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>60 (19%)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.4 (13%)</td>
<td>0 (13%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>40 (14%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>20.8 (13%)</td>
<td>0 (13%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>50 (16%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>20.1 (13%)</td>
<td>10 (30%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>40 (12%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>13.8 (9%)</td>
<td>0 (3%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>6.5 (4%)</td>
<td>10 (20%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>2.3 (1%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>159.9 (100%)</td>
<td>40 (100%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>300 (100%)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>31.1 (19%)</td>
<td>0 (7%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>40 (15%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>42.7 (27%)</td>
<td>20 (53%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>60 (21%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>22.5 (14%)</td>
<td>10 (23%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>30 (9%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
### Table 16C. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires Started by Candles
#### By Age of Female Victim: 2015–2019 Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>9.7 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (9%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>20 (6%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>9.9 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (2%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>10.2 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10 (4%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>10.3 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>10.8 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (5%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>40 (10%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>22.2 (13%)</td>
<td>10 (11%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>60 (17%)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>20.5 (12%)</td>
<td>0 (7%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>50 (14%)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>21.3 (13%)</td>
<td>0 (7%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>50 (13%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>21.6 (13%)</td>
<td>10 (11%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>60 (15%)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>15.7 (10%)</td>
<td>10 (23%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>30 (8%)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>8.4 (5%)</td>
<td>10 (16%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>10 (4%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>4.2 (3%)</td>
<td>0 (9%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>164.8 (100%)</td>
<td>50 (100%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>360 (100%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>29.8 (18%)</td>
<td>10 (11%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>40 (12%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>49.9 (30%)</td>
<td>30 (59%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>100 (28%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>28.3 (17%)</td>
<td>30 (48%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>50 (13%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 17. Fire Deaths and Injuries in Reported Home Structure Fires

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>19.8 (6%)</td>
<td>20 (43%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>40 (10%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>20.2 (6%)</td>
<td>10 (14%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>60 (15%)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>20.9 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (3%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>50 (13%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>21.1 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (8%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>20 (6%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>22.1 (7%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–34</td>
<td>45.0 (14%)</td>
<td>0 (3%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>70 (19%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>41.0 (13%)</td>
<td>0 (3%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>40 (11%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>42.1 (13%)</td>
<td>0 (3%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>30 (8%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>41.8 (13%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>29.5 (9%)</td>
<td>0 (11%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>15.0 (5%)</td>
<td>0 (9%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>10 (2%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>6.3 (2%)</td>
<td>0 (3%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0 (1%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>324.7 (100%)</td>
<td>40 (100%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>390 (100%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per Million</th>
<th>Civilian Injuries</th>
<th>Injuries per Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and under</td>
<td>60.9 (19%)</td>
<td>30 (60%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>150 (38%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>92.5 (29%)</td>
<td>10 (23%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>50 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>50.8 (16%)</td>
<td>10 (23%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>30 (8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are national estimates of fires reported to US municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. National estimates are projections. Casualty and loss projections can be heavily influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of one unusually serious fire. Estimates include proportional shares of fires with unknown or missing causal data. The methodology to calculate major causes is described in NFPA’s Methodology and Definitions Used in “Leading Causes of Structure Fires” Tables. Civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal sums due to rounding. Due to the small number of fire deaths, gender was not broken out by age group.

Source: NFIRS, NFPA fire experience survey, and population figures from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.
Table 18. Burn vs. Smoke Inhalation Shares of All Fire and Flame Deaths, Including Unintentional, Intentional, and Undetermined Intent
Based on 1999–2019 Death Certificate Data Compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Smoke Inhalation</th>
<th>Burns</th>
<th>Burns &amp; Smoke</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1,890 (50%)</td>
<td>1,000 (26%)</td>
<td>810 (21%)</td>
<td>80 (2%)</td>
<td>3,780 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,930 (51%)</td>
<td>950 (25%)</td>
<td>820 (22%)</td>
<td>80 (2%)</td>
<td>3,790 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1,870 (51%)</td>
<td>970 (26%)</td>
<td>750 (20%)</td>
<td>80 (2%)</td>
<td>3,670 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1,770 (50%)</td>
<td>970 (27%)</td>
<td>730 (21%)</td>
<td>70 (2%)</td>
<td>3,540 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1,830 (48%)</td>
<td>980 (26%)</td>
<td>930 (24%)</td>
<td>40 (1%)</td>
<td>3,780 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1,840 (51%)</td>
<td>930 (26%)</td>
<td>820 (23%)</td>
<td>40 (1%)</td>
<td>3,630 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1,820 (50%)</td>
<td>960 (26%)</td>
<td>780 (21%)</td>
<td>70 (2%)</td>
<td>3,630 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1,730 (48%)</td>
<td>1,000 (28%)</td>
<td>790 (22%)</td>
<td>60 (2%)</td>
<td>3,580 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1,760 (48%)</td>
<td>1,010 (28%)</td>
<td>840 (23%)</td>
<td>70 (2%)</td>
<td>3,680 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,510 (46%)</td>
<td>970 (29%)</td>
<td>760 (23%)</td>
<td>60 (2%)</td>
<td>3,300 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,450 (46%)</td>
<td>920 (29%)</td>
<td>720 (23%)</td>
<td>40 (1%)</td>
<td>3,130 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,320 (42%)</td>
<td>980 (31%)</td>
<td>790 (25%)</td>
<td>40 (1%)</td>
<td>3,130 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,350 (43%)</td>
<td>940 (30%)</td>
<td>770 (25%)</td>
<td>50 (2%)</td>
<td>3,100 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,220 (43%)</td>
<td>920 (32%)</td>
<td>670 (23%)</td>
<td>40 (1%)</td>
<td>2,850 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,390 (44%)</td>
<td>920 (29%)</td>
<td>820 (26%)</td>
<td>30 (1%)</td>
<td>3,160 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,290 (41%)</td>
<td>930 (30%)</td>
<td>860 (28%)</td>
<td>50 (1%)</td>
<td>3,120 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,270 (41%)</td>
<td>920 (30%)</td>
<td>840 (27%)</td>
<td>50 (2%)</td>
<td>3,080 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,300 (41%)</td>
<td>940 (29%)</td>
<td>920 (29%)</td>
<td>40 (1%)</td>
<td>3,200 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,300 (39%)</td>
<td>1,030 (31%)</td>
<td>910 (28%)</td>
<td>60 (2%)</td>
<td>3,300 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1,370 (39%)</td>
<td>1,030 (30%)</td>
<td>970 (28%)</td>
<td>100 (3%)</td>
<td>3,470 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1,190 (38%)</td>
<td>960 (30%)</td>
<td>950 (30%)</td>
<td>50 (1%)</td>
<td>3,150 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Deaths are shown to the nearest ten. Sums may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999–2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database based on ICD-10 coding. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html in November 2021. Total fires were identified by ICD-10 codes X01–X09, X76, and X97 (unintentional exposure to fire, smoke, and flames), X76 (intentional self-harm by smoke, fire, and flames), X97 (assault by smoke, fire, and flames) and Y26 (exposure to smoke, fire, and flames, undetermined intent). Burns were identified by codes T20–T32 (burns and corrosion). Smoke inhalation was identified by codes T58 (toxic effect of carbon monoxide) and T59 (toxic effect of other gases, fumes, and vapors.)
Acknowledgments

The National Fire Protection Association thanks all the fire departments and state fire authorities who participate in the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) and the annual NFPA fire experience survey. These firefighters are the original sources of the detailed data that makes this analysis possible. Their contributions allow us to estimate the size of the fire problem.

We are also grateful to the US Fire Administration for its work in developing, coordinating, and maintaining NFIRS.

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