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| Cause of Firefighter Fatalities, 1980-2012 | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Year | Total Fatalities+ | Heart Attack+ | Fell or Struck by Object++ | Electrocution+ | Structural Collapse* | Exposure to Fire Products* |
| 2012 | 69 | 29 | 26 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| 2011 | 64 | 48 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 2010 | 72 | 34 | 22 | 0 | 2 | 13 |
| 2009 | 82 | 35 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 2008 | 118 | 46 | 48 | 1 | 7 | 13 |
| 2007 | 102 | 38 | 33 | 1 | 11 | 8 |
| 2006 | 89 | 34 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 15 |
| 2005 | 87 | 38 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 2004 | 103 | 48 | 29 | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 2003 | 105 | 47 | 39 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 2002 | 97 | 37 | 36 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 2001 | 87 | 40 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2000 | 85 | 38 | 22 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| 1999 | 108 | 50 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 1998 | 82 | 38 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 1997 | 86 | 37 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 1996 | 92 | 45 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| 1995 | 88 | 42 | 21 | 1 | 11 | 7 |
| 1994 | 100 | 34 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 29 |
| 1993 | 90 | 39 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| 1992 | 74 | 38 | 20 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| 1991 | 100 | 47 | 24 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| 1990 | 103 | 37 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 1989 | 110 | 59 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 1988 | 129 | 51 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 2 |
| 1987 | 124 | 62 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 1986 | 113 | 58 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 1985 | 119 | 48 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| 1984 | 116 | 38 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| 1983 | 106 | 52 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 1982 | 117 | 54 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 8 |
| 1981 | 123 | 64 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| 1980 | 134 | 60 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 3274 | 1465 | 678 | 35 | 154 | 202 |
| PERCENT | | 44.75% | 20.71% | 1.07% | 4.70% | 6.17% |

Firefighter fatalities taken from NFPA Journal & USFA Report (and Fire Command Magazine in early years), and incident reports (see links).

Following the NFPA Journal article, 2001 total does NOT include 340 deaths at the World Trade Center.

+ NOTE: Data taken from source charts directly. ++ NOTE Also includes vehicle/aircraft fatalities/fire arm/tree

The Total Fatalities Column is taken directly from the USFA Firefighter Fatalities Report and NFPA Journal yearly articles.

Total Fatalities are updated year to year, and these updates are not reflected in the table to preserve the tie to the original information source.

In addition to the fatality causes shown in this table, other causes complete the number of Total Fatalities as detailed from USFA and NFPA
The numbers appearing in the columns above are based upon specific language used in the USFA and NFPA Journal incident reports as defined below

Fire Cause Table Definitions:

Structural Collapse Deaths inside any structure type due to the physical impact of a structure collapse.
Exposure to Fire Products Deaths due to smoke inhalation or burns.

Links:

USFA & NFPA statistics:

- [USFA Firefighter Fatalities in the United States 2012](#)
- [NFPA Firefighter Fatalities in United States 2012](#)

Incident Reports:

- [USFA Firefighter Fatalities in the United States 2012](#)
- [USFA publications on firefighter fatalities](#)
- [NIOSH Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation and Prevention Program](#)



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Structural Product Involved in Firefighter Death, 1980 - 2012

| Year | Total Fatalities+ | Wood Frame Products* | Ordinary Roof/Floor* | Combust. Wall* | Wood Trusses* | Heavy Timber Trusses* | Non-Combust. Roof/Floor* | Non-Combust. Wall* |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 2012 | 69 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 64 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2010 | 72 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 82 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2008 | 118 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2007 | 102 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 2006 | 89 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2005 | 87 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2004 | 103 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 2003 | 105 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 2002 | 97 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2001 | 87 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 | 85 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1999 | 108 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1998 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1997 | 86 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1996 | 92 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1995 | 88 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1994 | 100 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1993 | 90 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1992 | 74 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1991 | 100 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1990 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1989 | 110 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1988 | 129 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 5 | 2 | 3.5 |
| 1987 | 124 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 |
| 1986 | 113 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1985 | 119 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1984 | 116 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1982 | 117 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| 1981 | 123 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1980 | 134 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 3274 | 61 | 37 | 14.5 | 24.5 | 7 | 20.5 | 23.5 |
| PERCENT | | 1.86% | 1.13% | 0.44% | 0.75% | 0.21% | 0.63% | 0.72% |

Firefighter fatalities taken from NFPA Journal (and Fire Command Magazine in early years), and incident reports (see links).

Following the NFPA Journal article, the 2001 total does NOT include 340 deaths at the World Trade Center.

+ NOTE: data taken from source charts directly.

* NOTE: Data is gleaned from incident reports and the top table will not necessarily match the numbers in the bottom table. Example 1: Incident report noted struck or hit by object in a structure collapse. Example 2: Fatality was due to a heart attack or smoke inhalation in a structural collapse situation. Both examples are captured in Table 2 but may not be listed as a Structural Collapse in Table 1.

The Total Fatalities Column is taken directly from the Fire Command Magazine and NFPA Journal yearly articles.

Total fatalities are updated from year to year and these updates are not reflected in the table to preserve the tie to the original information source.

Columns 2 through 8 count any firefighter fatalities which occurred at a structure fire during an emergency incident. They exclude fatalities due heart attack or electrocution.

0.5 deaths is due to the cause being from two listed sources like the wall collapsed causing the trusses to collapse.

The numbers appearing in the columns above are based upon specific language used in the NFPA Journal and USFA Firefighter Fatalities incident reports as defined below.

Structural Product Table Definitions:

- Non-combustible Wall A wall constructed of non-combustible material, such as concrete or steel
- Wood Frame Products A structure or portion thereof constructed with traditional 2x4,6,8,10,12 wood framing .
- Ordinary Roof/Floor Traditional 2x6,8,10,12 combustible roof/floor construction with masonry walls typically.
- Non-combustible Roof/Floor Non-combustible roof/floor construction including concrete, steel bar-joists, joists & trusses
- Wood Trusses Roof/floor construction specifically indicating that wood trusses were used in the structure.
- Timber Trusses Roof/floor construction specifically indicating that timber trusses or timber framing were used in the structure.
- Combustible Wall Traditional 2x4,6 wood wall construction.

Links:

USFA & NFPA statistics:

[USFA Firefighter Fatalities in the United States 2012](#)

[NFPA Firefighter Fatalities in United States 2012](#)

Incident Reports:

[USFA publications on firefighter fatalities](#)

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