The Massachusetts Fire Problem

2015 Annual Report
Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System

Department of Fire Services
Division of Fire Safety • Fire Data and Public Education Unit

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ABOUT THE COVERS

The original drawings shown on the front and back covers are the year 2016, 1st and 2nd place winning entries of the 34th annual statewide Arson Watch Reward Program Poster Contest, sponsored by the Massachusetts Property Insurance Underwriting Association (MPIUA), on behalf of all property and casualty insurance companies of Massachusetts. The poster theme was "Fire Prevention – Everyone/Everyday".

A countywide contest was held for all students in grade 6-8. Twelve out of 14 counties participated with approximately 1,000 posters submitted. Posters were judged, and 1st and 2nd place county winners were chosen at MPIUA by an impartial panel of judges. All 1st place county winners were entered into the Massachusetts statewide contest. An award ceremony was held in honor of all county winners at the Sheraton Framingham Hotel on June 2, 2016, wherein the three state winners were announced and presented with their awards.

The front cover shows a drawing submitted by Ari Cox, a student at the JFK Middle School, Florence, Massachusetts. Ari's poster was chosen as the 1st place winner in the Hampshire county poster contest, and as a result, was automatically entered into the statewide contest, along with 11 other county winners, where it was chosen as the 1st place state winner.

The back cover shows a drawing submitted by Olivia Boucher, a student at the Overlook Middle School, Ashburnham, Massachusetts. Olivia's poster was chosen as the 1st place winner in the Worcester county poster contest and was also automatically entered into the statewide contest where it was chosen as the 2nd place state winner.

MPIUA has generously sponsored the printing of the 2015 Annual Report of the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS), as well as, the use of the 1st and 2nd place posters for the covers, for the last 33 years.

Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System

2015 Annual Report

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This report is also available in an electronic format through the Fire Data section of the Department of Fires Services website:

www.mass.gov/dfs/

Fireman's Prayer

When I am called to duty, God
Wherever Flames may rage
Give me the strength to save some life
Whatever Be its age
Help me embrace a little child
Before it is too late
Or save an older person from
The horror of that fate
Enable me to be alert and
Hear the weakest shout
And quickly and efficiently
To put the fire out
I want to fill my calling and
To give the best in me
To guard my every neighbor
And protect their property
And if according to your will
I have to lose my life
Please bless with your protecting hand
My children and my wife

-Unknown

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Our Mission: *The mission of the Department of Fire Services, through coordinated training, education, prevention, investigation, and emergency response, to provide the citizens of Massachusetts with the ability to create safer communities; to assist and support the fire service community in the protection of life and property; to promote and enhance firefighter safety; and to provide a fire service leadership presence in the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security in order to direct policy and legislation on all fire related matters.*

December 2015

This is the *2015 Annual Report of the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System* (MFIRS), which summarizes the Massachusetts fire experience for 2015. It is based on the 31,302 individual fire reports submitted by members of 366 fire departments and fire districts. It is this effort that makes it possible to look at the total fire experience, to identify our fire problems and to develop strategies to address these issues. One of the goals of the Division of Fire Safety is to provide the fire service and the public with accurate and complete information about the fire experience in Massachusetts.

16,983 Structure Fires, 2,591 Vehicle Fires, 11,728 Outside & Other Fires in 2015
There were 31,302 fire and explosion incidents reported by fire departments to the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) in 2015. The 16,983 structure fires, 2,591 motor vehicle fires, and 11,728 outside and other fires caused 62 civilian deaths, 293 civilian injuries, 465 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $258.2 million in property damages. In 2015 there were 1.98 civilian deaths for every 1,000 fires.

Civilian Fire Deaths Up 15% From 2014
Sixty-two (62) civilians died in 50 Massachusetts fires in 2015. Civilian deaths increased by eight, or 15%, from the 54 fire deaths in 2014. Thirty-two (32) men, 26 women, and four children died in Massachusetts' fires. Of the 62 civilian deaths in fires in 2015, 49 occurred in residential structures. Over half, 51%, of civilians died at night, at home, while they were sleeping and did not have working smoke alarms or residential sprinklers.

Seven (7) deaths occurred in five motor vehicle fires and four people were killed in four outside fires in 2015.

Smoking Was Leading Cause of Fatal Fires in 2015
Smoking was the leading cause of fatal fires and civilian fire deaths in 2015. These fires caused 10, or 20%, of the residential civilian fire deaths. Electrical problems and cooking were tied as the second leading cause of residential civilian fire deaths, each with four deaths or 8%.

4 Child Fire Deaths
For the third time since 2009 (and third year in a row) more than one person under the age of 18 died in a fire. Of the 62 civilian deaths in fires in 2015, four, or 6%, were children. Three (3) of these youths were 17-years old; two died by self-immolation and one in a motor vehicle crash with ensuing fire. The last child was 4-years old and died in a residential building fire.

Time for Residential Sprinklers
It is time for the fire service and its partners to move forward towards enacting legislation and regulation on residential sprinklers in the Commonwealth. Sprinklers have a long history of effectively protecting people's lives and property. We can reduce fire fatalities in the future by requiring them in newly constructed one- and two-family homes.

Structure Fires Down & MV & Outside & Other Fires Up in 2015
The total number of reported fires increased by 7% from 29,238 in 2014 to 31,302 in 2015. Structure fires decreased by 3% from 2014 to 2015. From 2014 to 2015, motor vehicle fires increased by 3%. Outside, brush, and other fires increased by 28% during the same time period.

Although the law states that only fires where a loss is sustained must be reported, many fire departments are wisely reporting all of the fire incidents that they respond to, giving a more accurate picture of the fire problem in Massachusetts. Many departments are also reporting the non-fire calls to which they respond. Emergency medical and rescue calls represent 59% of the 873,272 total responses that were reported to MFIRS in 2015. The total number of calls reported to MFIRS increased by 61,665, or 8% in 2015.

Cooking Was the Leading Cause of Residential Building Fires & Injuries
Seventy-two percent (72%) of all residential building fires were caused by unattended and other unsafe cooking practices in 2015. Seventy-three percent (73%) of residential fires originated in the kitchen. Cooking also caused the most fire-related civilian injuries Cooking fires caused 80, or 33% of all 2015 civilian fire injuries and four, or 8%, of residential fire deaths in 2015.

Alarms Operated in 64% of Fires
Smoke or heat alarms operated in 9,096, or 64%, of the residential building fires in 2015. There were no working alarms in 3% of these incidents. Based on information reported, smoke alarm performance was undetermined in 3,466 incidents, or 24%, of Massachusetts' 2015 residential building fires.

Alarms Operated in 45% of Building Fires that Caused Injuries
Alarms operated in 45% of the building fires that caused injuries. When an occupant is alerted to the presence of fire, they may try to extinguish it, which could result in an injury. Or, the injury may have occurred as a result of escaping after the situation worsened. When alerted to the presence of a fire, occupants should vacate the building and notify the fire department as soon as possible, letting the professionals with the proper training and gear extinguish the fire.

Arson Down 3%
Seven hundred and eighty-three (783) Massachusetts fires were considered arson in 2015. The 199 structure arsons, 95 motor vehicle arsons, and 489 outside and other arsons caused six civilian deaths, nine civilian injuries, 15 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $7.8 million. This is a 3% decrease in arson from the 810 reported in 2014.

Structure arsons decreased by 2%, while motor vehicle arsons increased by 40% from 2014 to 2015, overall motor vehicle arson has fallen by 99% since 1987. The steady decline of motor vehicle arsons can be explained by the enactment of the Burned Motor Vehicle Reporting Law. It took effect in 1987, and requires owners of burned motor vehicles to complete and sign a report that must also be signed by a fire official from the department in the community where the fire occurred, before they can collect on their fire insurance. Outside and other arsons decreased by 9%.

Firefighters Injured at 1 of Every 10 Vacant Building Fires
One of the most dangerous types of fires for firefighters in 2015 was vacant building fires. Vacant building fires accounted for 28, or 6%, of all firefighter injuries in 2015. These 28 injuries also represent 10% of the number of firefighter injuries at all structure fires. On average there was one firefighter injury for every 10 vacant building fires.

Conclusion
The lack of working smoke alarms or sprinkler systems are contributing factors to these tragedies. It is important to remember that properly maintained alarms provide an early warning of a fire, and residential sprinklers provide the opportunity to safely escape. It is important to make and practice an escape plan.

We would like to thank the Massachusetts Property Insurance Underwriting Association for printing this report and for their support throughout the year. We also wish to thank Governor Charles D. Baker and Public Safety and Security Secretary Daniel Bennett for their commitment and support to the Massachusetts fire service through the Department of Fire Services.

We also wish to recognize the efforts of the staff of the Fire Data and Public Education Unit, Cynthia Ouellette, coordinator; Derryl Dion, research analyst and Usha Patel, data entry clerk, within the Division of Fire Safety who manage the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System and prepared this report.

Peter J. Ostroskey
State Fire Marshal

Massachusetts Fire Departments

Today's firefighters do far more than fight fires. Many are emergency medical technicians or paramedics. All firefighters must be trained to offer first aid if they arrive first at an emergency. They are the first ones called to deal with hazardous materials incidents ranging from the suspected presence of carbon monoxide to a leaking propane truck. They may be called to rescue a child that fell through ice or that locked himself in the bathroom. They get people out of stuck elevators and wrecked cars. They test and maintain their equipment, ranging from self-contained breathing apparatus to hydrants to hoses and trucks. They know the basics of construction, electricity and chemistry. Some undertake the calling of fire prevention and become inspectors or public fire educators. They report their fire incidents through the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System so we can spot trends, problems and successes.

When most people think of the fire department, they think of fire trucks, sirens and flames. Actually, the priority of a fire department is to prevent fires. If prevention fails, then the alarm comes in and the trucks roll.

Fire Department Enforces M.G.L. Chapter 148 and 527 CMR
Fire departments are legally required to enforce the provisions of 527 Code of Massachusetts Regulations (CMR). This contains regulation sections on fireworks, dry cleaning, oil burners, gas stations, liquid propane, plastics, transportation of flammable liquids, above ground storage tanks, electrical systems, explosives, storage of flammable substances, marine fueling, model rockets, lumber yards, bulk plants, tentage, salamanders, flammable decorations and curtains, cannon or mortar firing, fire extinguishers, smoke alarms, obstructions and hazards, combustible fibers, rubbish handling, crop ripening, pesticide storage, welding and storage, carbon monoxide, and unvented appliances. Fire departments must also enforce the laws contained in Massachusetts General Law Chapter 148.

Inspectors must know the regulations they are enforcing and they must know how to apply the regulations to situations in the community. They must communicate information about weaknesses in plans they review, educate people on violations and perform follow-up inspections. Just as firefighters are sent to the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy to learn the principles of suppression, fire prevention personnel must go to classes to learn the ins and outs of the regulations. These functions also produce a corresponding amount of documentation that is critical to be maintained.

Firefighters Teach the Community Fire and Burn Prevention
Firefighters go out in the community to teach children, seniors and interested community groups how to protect themselves from fire and burns. The statistics in this report are critical to these educators in developing injury prevention programs. As we review our reported calls it may lead to a better-rounded prevention program.

The S.A.F.E. Program

The Student Awareness of Fire Education or S.A.F.E. Program was implemented in fiscal year 1996. The Legislature appropriated $1,078,666 to fund public fire education grants. These grants provide local fire departments with funding to educate children about the dangers associated with fire, particularly fires caused by smoking. Any city or town, whose fire department is committed to working with school systems, public health or other community agencies to develop a well-conceived and coordinated fire safety education program message, is invited to apply for these grants. In fiscal year 2016, 229 fire departments shared the $1,101,363 in S.A.F.E. funding.

Hanover Young Hero – Helber Nunez

On Sunday, March 29, 2015 at 6:15 a.m., 6-year-old Helber Nunez was sleeping when he awoke to the smell of smoke in his bedroom. He quickly awoke his parents and told them of the emergency. The family exited their home safely and waited for the arrival of the fire department. Deputy Chief Barbara Stone stated that the fire caused heavy damage in the bedroom, the family was lucky that Helber notified them right away and they were able to exit their home safely. Deputy Chief Stone went on to say that, "She is proud of Helber, and at such a young age his actions were truly life saving." Helber was just one of the 14 young heroes recocgnized by the S.A.F.E. Program in FY 2015.

The Senior S.A.F.E. Program

With the success of the S.A.F.E. Program, the Senior SAFE Program was implemented in fiscal year 2015. The Legislature approved and $600,000 was funded through the Fire Standard Compliant Cigarette (CFSC) Program to fund public fire education grants to improve the fire and life safety of older adults throughout the Commonwealth. The primary mission of this program is to educate older adults on how to address the unique fire and life safety risks of their age group. The Senior SAFE Program is designed to create a partnership between older adults and fire departments through established providers of senior support services such as councils on aging, senior centers, visiting nurse associations, or other similar agencies. In fiscal year 2016, 213 fire departments shared the $600,000 in Senior SAFE funding.

Worcester Golden Hero – Susan Vancelette

On September 24, 2014, 68-year-old Susan Vancelette was at home when around 5:15 p.m. a neighbor knocked on her door and asked for help. Susan followed her neighbor back to her apartment and when they arrived Susan observed smoke and flames coming from her neighbor's oven. She sprang into action and immediately shut the oven door and

turned off the stove. She then escorted her friend out of her apartment, closed the apartment door and called 9-1-1. After exiting safely she pulled the fire alarm to alert the other occupants of the building. Susan's quick thinking and ability to be calm in an emergency helped to prevent this situation from getting worse. When the fire department arrived the fire was confined to just the oven and the smoke caused minimal damage. Sandra Dionis, the resident services coordinator at Illyrian Gardens praised Susan for her efforts by stating, "We are very fortunate to have Susan living in our building." Fire Inspector Jeffrey Spring of the Worcester Fire Department is happy to say that Susan's actions are indicative of the lessons she learned during her attendance at a recent fire safety seminar. And Susan was happy to say she would be showing her award to her first grade students where she volunteers to show them how important it is to listen and learn.

Lt. David Evans, Assistant Principal, Pentucket Regional H.S., West Newbury FD
Lieutenant Evans is a passionate and dedicated educator who loves to share his knowledge and commitment to safety with people of all ages. He is a lifelong educator who has worked as a soccer, basketball and softball coach, social studies teacher, and is now an assistant principal[1]. He has been able to combine his love of education and public safety through the development of Pentucket High School's Safety and Public Service Innovation Academy. The Academy engages students in grades 7 -12 in a unique sequence of courses and industry certifications that equips them to serve communities. The program has grown significantly in three years, beginning with 48 students and expanding to 240 students this year. Lt. Evans has developed many partnerships to support this program, and his passion for education has influenced many fellow firefighters to train others. The Academy, led by Lt. Evans, is a model of creativity, innovation and community partnerships that equip young men and women for service in their local community.

82 MA Departments Receive $26.2 Million in Federal Grants
Eighty-two (82) local Massachusetts fire departments received $24.8 million in federal grants during fiscal year 2016.

In the fourteenth year of the Federal Assistance to Firefighters Grant program, 63 Massachusetts fire departments received $10.4 million. Thirty-seven (37) departments received $4.6 million for fire operations and firefighter safety. Three (3) departments received $2.1 million for the purchase of firefighting vehicles. Nine (9) departments received $1.7 million under the All Paid/Career category. Another nine departments received $1.6 million under the Combination category. Four (4) departments received $167,503 under the All Volunteer category and one department received $229,429 under the Paid On-call/Stipend program.

Seventeen (17) fire departments were awarded $13 million in Federal SAFER grants that allow for the hiring and recruitment of more firefighters, and two fire departments were awarded $185,921 for fire prevention programs. In addition, the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy at the Department of Fire Services also received a grant of

[1] In 2017, Evans was appointed Director of the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy.

$353,044 for equipment. Hull Fire Department as the lead agency, received a regional grant for $848,182 for personal protective equipment.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) based in Quincy, Massachusetts received two grants, one for $1.5 million for Fire Prevention and another for $684,364 also for Fire Prevention. The Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition in Massachusetts also received a $550,524 grant for Fire Prevention.

97% of Massachusetts Fire Departments Participated in MFIRS

By law, fire departments are required to report any fire or explosion resulting in a human casualty or dollar loss to the Office of the State Fire Marshal. This is done through the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS). Three hundred and forty-one (341), or 93.2%, of Massachusetts' fire departments reported at least one incident to MFIRS during 2014. Fourteen (14), or 3.8%, certified that they had no fires that met the criteria. As an added incentive to comply with the law, a community had to be participating in MFIRS to be eligible for the federal FIRE Act, SAFER grants and state S.A.F.E. funding.

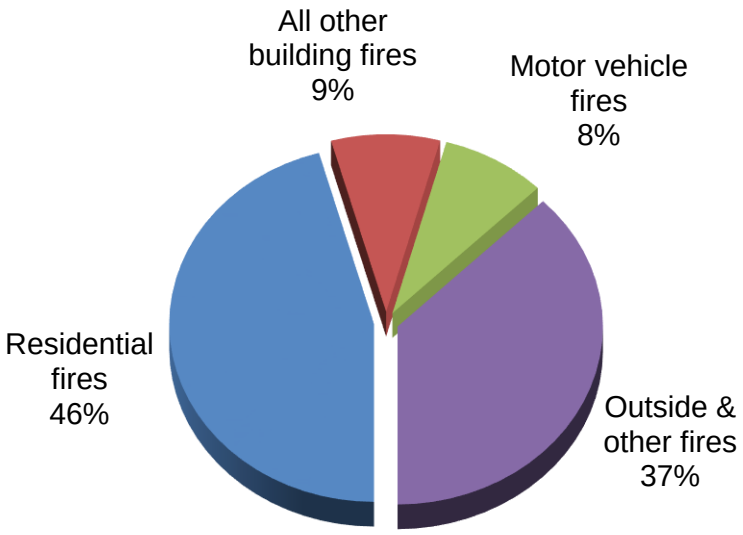
Fires by Incident Type

16,983 Structure Fires, 2,591 Vehicle Fires, 11,728 Outside & Other Fires in 2015

There were 31,302 fire and explosion incidents reported by fire departments to the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) in 2015. The 16,983 structure fires, 2,591 motor vehicle fires, and 11,728 outside and other fires caused 62 civilian deaths, 293 civilian injuries, 465 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $258.2 million in property damages.

The following graph depicts the percentage of the major types of fires as part of the whole Massachusetts fire problem. In 2015, 54% of all reported fires were structure fires. The majority of fires were in people's homes. Forty-six percent (46%) of all fires in the Commonwealth and 84% of all structure fires occurred in someone's home; only 9% of all fires, and 16% of all structure fires, occurred in a type of building other than a residence. Ten percent (10%) were reported motor vehicle fires, while 37% were classified as outside and other fires.

2015 Fires by Incident Type



16,983 Structure Fires, 51 Civilian Deaths & 241 Civilian Injuries
Massachusetts fire departments reported 16,983 structure fires to the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) in 2015. These fires killed 51 civilians and caused 241 civilian injuries, 380 fire service injuries, and an estimated $227.8 million in property damage. Structure fires accounted for 54% of the total incidents and 82% of the civilian deaths in 2015. Structure fires dropped 3% from the previous year. There were 199 structure arsons in 2015. Structure fires in the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System include any fires that occur inside or on a structure.

2,591 Motor Vehicle Fires Account for 8% of Reported Fires
The 2,591 motor vehicle fires caused seven civilian deaths, 11 civilian injuries, 41 fire service injuries, and an estimated $23.5 million in property damage. These incidents accounted for 8% of the reported 31,302 fires in 2015. Motor vehicle fires accounted for 11% of civilian fire deaths. Motor vehicle fires increased by 3% from 2014. There were 95 motor vehicle arsons in 2015. According to MFIRS, a motor vehicle fire is defined as one involving a car, truck, boat, airplane, construction equipment or other mobile property that does not occur inside a structure.

11,728 Brush, Trash, and Other Outside Fires
The 11,728 outside and other fires caused four civilian deaths, 41 civilian injuries, 44 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $7 million. The 6,962 trees, grass and brush fires, 2,888 outside rubbish fires, 876 special outside fires, 60 cultivated vegetation or crop fires, and 942 other fires accounted for 37% of the total fire incidents in 2015, and 6% of civilian fire deaths. These fires were up 28% from the 9,176 outside and other fire incidents reported in 2014. There were 489 outside and other arsons in 2015. Fire

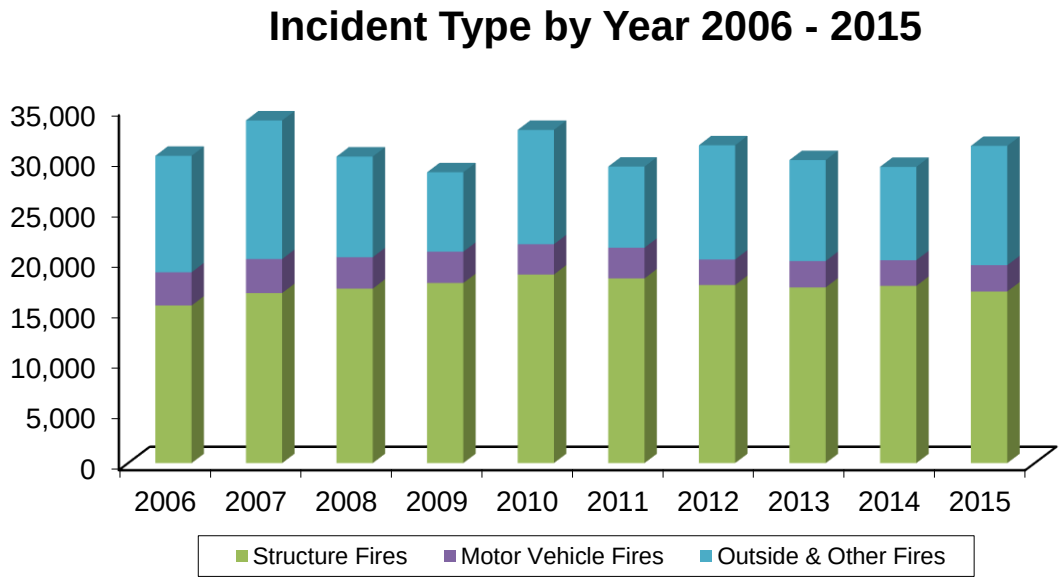
departments are required to report any fire or explosion resulting in a dollar loss or human casualty to MFIRS. Fires that do not result in a loss may be reported. Many fire departments, particularly those that submit data electronically, voluntarily report these fires. These figures should be considered an underestimate of the "no loss" fire incidents to which fire departments actually responded.

The following table indicates the total number of fires and the subsequent breakdown into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and outside and other fires for the years 2006 through 2015. The total number of fire incidents in 2015 increased by 7% from the 29,238 incidents reported in 2014. Overall, fires have been on a slightly decreasing trend since 2006.

Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2015	31,302	16,983	2,591	11,728
2014	29,238	17,539	2,523	9,176
2013	29,903	17,384	2,595	9,924
2012	31,362	17,618	2,511	11,233
2011	29,263	18,274	3,016	7,973
2010	32,823	18,656	2,978	11,189
2009	28,707	17,819	3,081	7,807
2008	30,254	17,269	3,085	9,900
2007	33,806	16,837	3,346	13,623
2006	30,324	15,607	3,270	11,447

The following graph depicts the same numbers in a different manner. It shows what portion of the fire problem each incident type represents. Since 2001[2], the number of structure fires steadily increased peaking in 2010, and since have been declining. During the past 10 years motor vehicle fires have steadily declined. However, the trend for outside and other fires seems to be developing a 'wave' pattern where the number of these types of fires rises or 'crests' every two to three years mostly due to the dry and hot weather patterns in the spring and summer that allow for an increased vulnerability of vegetation to brush fires.

[2] 2001 was the first year of MFIRS v5.0.



Structure Fires

16,983 Structure Fires Account for 54% of Reported Fires, 82% of Fire Deaths

The 16,983 structure fires caused 51 civilian deaths, 241 civilian injuries, 380 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $227.8 million. The average structure fire caused $13,411 in property damage. Structure fires accounted for 54% of reported fires and 82% of the civilian fire deaths in 2015.

According to the MFIRS definition, any fire occurring inside or on a structure is considered a structure fire. This includes chimney fires, cooking fires, indoor waste basket fires, fires on a back porch, exterior trim fires, and vehicle fires that occur inside a garage that extend beyond the vehicle. The number of structure fires decreased by 556, or 3%, from the 17,539 reported in 2014.

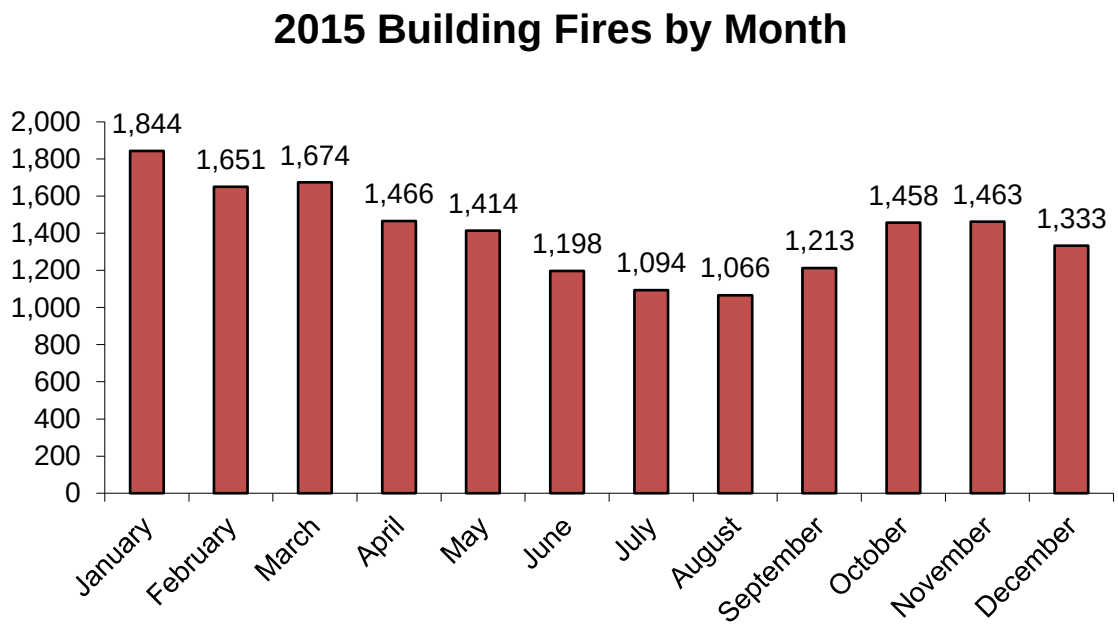
Building Fires

Most, but not all structure fires occur in buildings. It is important to distinguish between the two because many structures that are not buildings, like bridges, tunnels, and towers, do not have the same fire prevention and alarm devices that many buildings are required to have, and their inclusion in this discussion could skew the figures.

There were 16,863 building fires of different types in Massachusetts in 2015. These 16,863 building fires accounted for 99.3% of all structure fires in Massachusetts.

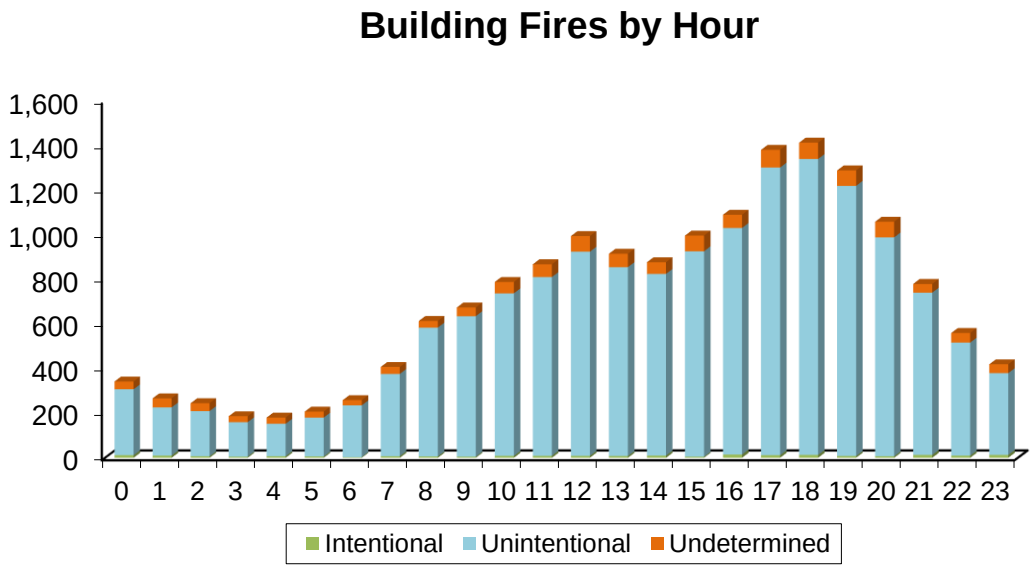
Building Fires Most Common in Colder Months

Heating equipment is the second leading cause of building fires. It is not surprising that January was the peak month for these incidents in 2015. March ranked second and February had the third largest number of building fires. The warmer months had significantly fewer building fires. The fewest fires occurred in August, and July had the second lowest frequency of these incidents; June had the third lowest number of building fires in 2015.



Building Fires Most Common Around Dinner Time

Cooking is the leading cause of building fires. Predictably, building fires occurred most often around dinnertime. Intentionally set building fires were most common between 3:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. Unintentional building fires reached their lowest point between 3:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. and increased fairly steadily to a peak between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.



This graph shows fire frequency by time of day on the 24-hour clock for building arsons, unintentional building fires and building fires of undetermined origin. A fire is considered arson when the ignition factor is incendiary or suspicious. Midnight to 1:00 a.m. is represented by 0, 1:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. is represented by 1, etc.

85% of Building Fires Occurred in Residential Occupancies

Eighty-five percent (85%) of the state's 16,863 building fires and 49 of the 50 civilian building fire deaths occurred in residential occupancies. The following table shows the number of building fires, civilian deaths, civilian injuries, fire service injuries, estimated dollar loss and the percentage of total building fires for each occupancy group. Institutional properties are those used for purposes such as medical or other treatment of persons suffering from physical or mental illness, disease, or infirmity; for the care of infants, convalescents, or aged persons; and for penal or corrective purposes. Industrial facilities, utilities, defense facilities, laboratories, agricultural and mining facilities are considered basic industries. Special properties include buildings such as outbuildings, bus stop shelters and toll booths.

Fitchburg & Fall River Building Fires Have Most Injuries

- On January 6, 2015, at 11:03 a.m., the Fitchburg Fire Department was called to a cooking fire at a 6-unit apartment building. The fire was started by a hot plate in a first floor bedroom. Seven (7) civilians and three firefighters were injured at this fire. Alarms were present and alerted the occupants. The building did not have sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $165,000

- On May 23, 2015, at 12:51 a.m., the Fall River Fire Department was called to a smoking fire in a single-family home. The fire began under the car port. Five (5) civilians were injured at this fire. It was undetermined if alarms were present. Sprinklers were not present. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $341,500. The fire also caused an exposure fire to a neighboring home. That fire caused $15,000 in estimated damages.

BUILDING FIRES BY OCCUPANCY TYPE

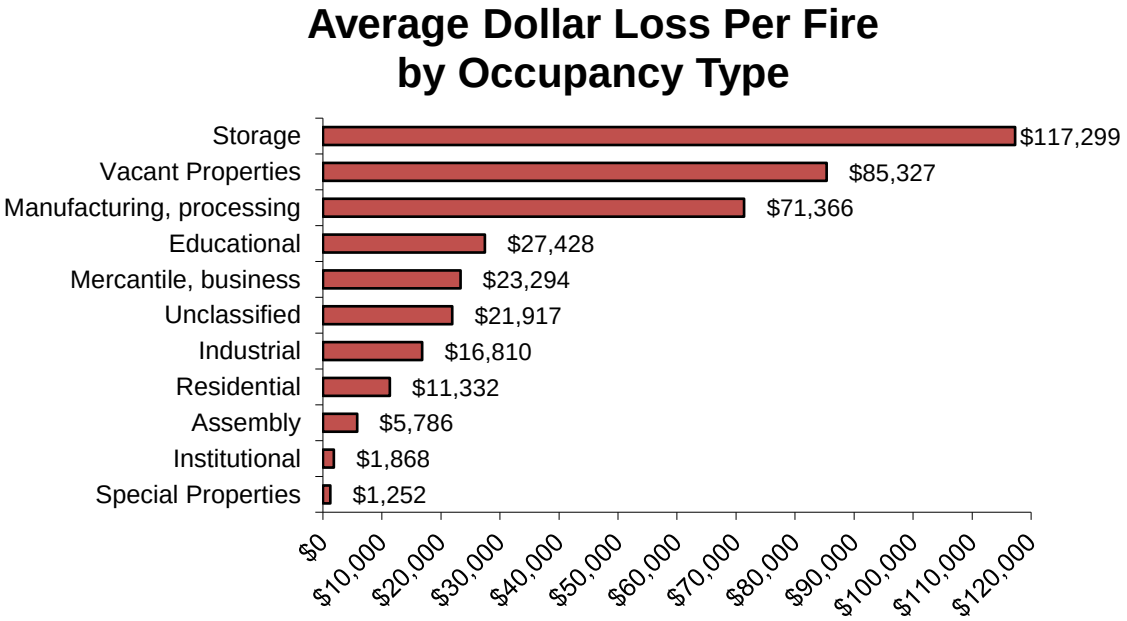
Occupancy	# of Fires	% of Total	Injuries FF	Injuries Civ	Deaths FF	Deaths Civ	Dollar Loss	Avg. Dollar Loss
Public assembly	663	4%	12	0	0	0	$3,836,239	$5,786
Educational	261	2%	0	1	0	0	7,158,693	27,428
Institutional	441	3%	2	2	0	0	823,942	1,868
Residential	**14,293**	**85%**	**315**	**221**	**0**	**49**	**161,967,855**	**11,332**
1- & 2-Family homes	*4,944*	*29%*	*170*	*120*	*0*	*33*	*89,132,678*	*18,028*
Apartments	*7,212*	*43%*	*132*	*98*	*0*	*16*	*69,770,909*	*9,674*
All other residential	*2,137*	*13%*	*13*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3,064,268*	*1,434*
Mercantile, business	617	4%	22	6	0	0	14,372,455	23,294
Basic industry	54	0.3%	1	0	0	0	907,722	16,810
Manufact., processing	107	1%	8	4	0	0	7,636,199	71,366
Storage properties	248	1%	16	3	0	1	19,090,163	117,299
Special properties	164	1%	2	1	0	0	205,295	1,252
Unclassified	24	0.1%	1	0	0	0	454,453	18,936
Total	**16,863**	**100%**	**379**	**238**	**0**	**50**	**$226,453,016**	**$13,422**

Occupancy Group Definitions

- **Public assembly**: This category includes amusement and recreation places such as bowling alleys, skating rinks, ballrooms, gymnasiums, arenas, stadiums, playgrounds, churches, funeral parlors, clubs, libraries, museums, courtrooms, restaurants, taverns, passenger terminals, theatres and studios.
- **Educational**: This category includes classrooms from nursery school through college, and trade and business schools. Dormitories are considered residential.
- **Institutional**: This category includes institutions that care for the aged, the young, the sick or injured, the physically restrained, the physically inconvenienced and the mentally handicapped.
- **Residential**: This occupancy group includes one- and two-family homes, apartments, rooming, boarding or lodging houses, dormitories, hotels, motels and home hotels, and residential board and care facilities. Seasonal homes are included here.
- **Mercantile, business**: Retail establishments, service stations, laundries, offices, banks, medical offices and post offices are included in this category.
- **Basic industry**: This category includes nucleonics, energy production plants, laboratories, communications facilities, defense facilities, document facilities, utility and energy distribution systems, agriculture, forests, hunting and fishing, mining, and manufacturing of mineral products such as glass, clay or cement.
- **Manufacturing, processing**: Manufacturing that is not listed under Basic Industry is listed here.
- **Storage property**: This category includes warehouses, barns, garages and tool sheds.
- **Special property**: This category includes, dumps, sanitary landfills, recycling collection points, outbuildings, bus stop shelters, phone booths, bridges, roads, railroad properties, outdoor properties, water areas, aircraft areas and equipment operating areas outbuildings.

Storage Properties Have Highest Average Dollar Loss Per Fire

Storage properties[3] had the highest dollar loss per fire of any property type. In 2015, the average dollar loss for a building fire at a storage property was $117,299. This is a 430% increase over the 2014 average dollar loss per storage property fire at $22,148 per fire. Vacant properties[4] had the second highest dollar loss per fire for any property type. In 2015, the average dollar loss for a vacant building fire was $85,327.



[3] This was mainly due to the Foxborough fire in a warehouse during "Snowmaggedon" in January and February of 2015 and had a $17 million dollar loss.

[4] Vacant property is not an occupancy type. Any property use can be a vacant property if certain conditions are met. It is included here with the other property use categories to illustrate how dangerous and destructive fires in these types of buildings can be.

2015 Massachusetts Building Fires by Property Use

MFIRS Code	Property Use	# of Building Fires
	Assembly	**663**
100	Assembly, other	29
110	Fixed use recreation places, other	9
113	Electronic amusement center	1
120	Variable use amusement, recreation places	2
121	Ballroom, gymnasium	2
122	Convention center, exhibition hall	1
123	Stadium, arena	2
124	Playground	3
130	Places of worship, funeral parlors, other	4
131	Church, mosque, synagogue, temple, chapel	79
134	Funeral parlor	1
140	Clubs, other	16
141	Athletic/health club	7
142	Clubhouse	15
144	Casino, gambling clubs	4
150	Public or government, other	9
151	Library	4
152	Museum	6
155	Courthouse	2
160	Eating, drinking places	62
161	Restaurant or cafeteria	348
162	Bar or nightclub	27
171	Airport passenger terminal	6
173	Bus station	2
174	Rapid transit station	16
180	Studio/theater, other	1
181	Live performance theater	2
182	Auditorium or concert hall	1
183	Movie theater	1
185	Radio, television studio	1
	Educational	**261**
200	Educational, other	31
210	Schools, non-adult	19
211	Preschool	13
213	Elementary school, including kindergarten	50
215	High school/junior high school/middle school	65
241	Adult education center, college classroom	64
254	Day care, in commercial property	15
255	Day care, in residence, licensed	4

MFIRS Code	Property Use	# of Building Fires
	Educational	**441**
300	Health care, detention, & correction, other	25
311	24-hour care Nursing homes, 4 or more persons	123
321	Mental retardation/development disability facility	88
322	Alcohol or substance abuse recovery center	40
323	Asylum, mental institution	9
331	Hospital - medical or psychiatric	72
332	Hospices	2
340	Clinics, Doctors offices, hemodialysis centers	11
341	Clinic, clinic-type infirmary	10
342	Doctor, dentist or oral surgeon's office	15
343	Hemodialysis unit	1
361	Jail, prison (not juvenile)	24
363	Reformatory, juvenile detention center	18
365	Police station	3
	Residential	**14,293**
400	Residential, other	704
419	1 or 2 family dwelling	4,944
429	Multifamily dwellings	7,212
439	Boarding/rooming house, residential hotels	465
449	Hotel/motel, commercial	205
459	Residential board and care	192
460	Dormitory type residence, other	467
462	Sorority house, fraternity house	37
464	Barracks, dormitory	67
	Mercantile, Business	**617**
500	Mercantile, business, other	116
511	Convenience store	18
519	Food and beverage sales, grocery store	145
529	Textile, wearing apparel sales	7
539	Household goods, sales, repairs	18
549	Specialty shop	29
557	Personal service, including barber & beauty shops	7
564	Laundry, dry cleaning	31
569	Professional supplies, services	8
571	Service station, gas station	17
579	Motor vehicle or boat sales, services, repair	28
580	General retail, other	30
581	Department or discount store	7
592	Bank	16
593	Office: veterinary or research	1

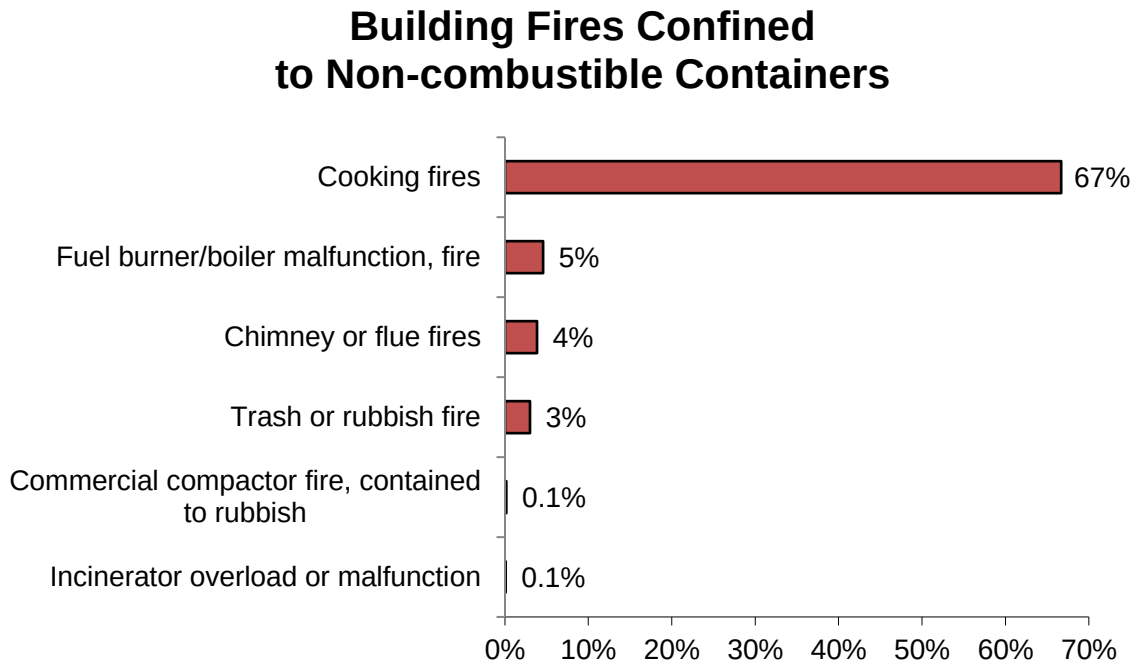
MFIRS Code	Property Use	# of Building Fires
596	Post office or mailing firms	4
599	Business office	135
	Industrial, Utility, Defense, Agriculture, Mining	**54**
600	Utility, defense, agriculture, mining, other	8
610	Energy production plant, other	2
614	Steam or heat generating plant	3
615	Electric generating plant	4
629	Laboratory or science laboratory	14
631	Defense, military installation	1
639	Communications center	3
640	Utility or distribution system, other	1
642	Electrical distribution	3
644	Gas distribution, pipeline, gas distribution	1
647	Water utility	1
648	Sanitation utility	8
659	Livestock production	2
669	Forest, timberland, woodland	3
700	**Manufacturing, processing**	**107**
	Storage	**248**
800	Storage, other	14
807	Outside material storage area	10
808	Outbuilding or shed	83
819	Livestock, poultry storage	16
880	Vehicle storage, other	13
881	Parking garage, (detached residential garage)	51
882	Parking garage, general vehicle	8
888	Fire station	4
891	Warehouse	48
899	Residential or self storage units	1
	Outside or special property	**164**
900	Outside or special property, other	33
919	Dump, sanitary landfill	4
921	Bridge, trestle	3
922	Tunnel	1
926	Outbuilding, protective shelter	14
931	Open land or field	6
935	Campsite with utilities	2
936	Vacant lot	4
938	Graded and cared-for plots of land	7
940	Water area, other	1

MFIRS Code	Property Use	# of Building Fires
941	Open ocean, sea or tidal waters	1
951	Railroad right of way	6
952	Railroad yard	3
960	Street, other	14
961	Highway or divided highway	1
962	Residential street, road or residential driveway	36
963	Street or road in commercial area	13
965	Vehicle parking area	9
972	Aircraft runway	1
974	Aircraft loading area	1
981	Construction site	2
983	Pipeline, power line or other utility right of way	1
984	Industrial plant yard - area	1
	Other	**24**
000	Property Use, other	15
	Total Building Fires	**16,863**

78% of Building Fires Are Confined to Non-Combustible Containers

Thirteen thousand two hundred and twelve (13,212), or 78%, of all building fires, were reported as confined to non-combustible containers in 2015. Confined building fires decreased by 511 incidents, or 4%, from the 13,723 reported in 2014.

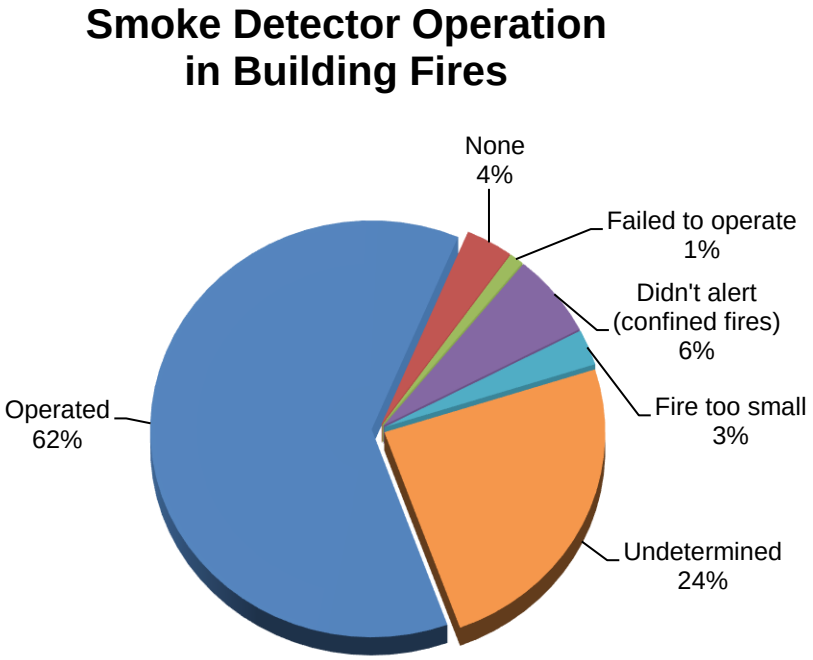
Incident Type	# of Incidents	% All Building Fires	% Confined to Non-combustible containers
Cooking fires	11,253	67%	85%
Chimney or flue fires	648	4%	5%
Incinerator overload or malfunction	10	0.1%	0.1%
Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire	769	5%	6%
Commercial compactor fire, contained to rubbish	25	0.1%	0.2%
Trash or rubbish fire	507	3%	4%
Total	13,212	78%	100%



Detectors Operated in 62% of Building Fires

Smoke or heat detectors operated in 10,452, or 62%, of the building fires in 2015. In 6% of these fires[5], the detectors did not alert the occupants. Detectors were present but did not operate in 1% of these incidents. In 4% of these fires, no detectors were present at all. The fire was too small to trigger the detector in 3% of the fires. Smoke detector performance was undetermined in 4,102 incidents, or 24%, of the building fires in 2015.

[5] These represent confined fires where it was reported that the detector did not alert the occupants.



The following table shows detector performance by occupancy type for building fires.

DETECTOR PERFORMANCE

	Operated	Failed to Operate	Didn't Alert (Conf.)	Fire Too Small	None	Unknown	Total
Public assembly	405	0	49	38	25	146	663
Educational	178	1	13	15	4	50	261
Institutional	347	3	10	7	7	67	441
Residential	9,096	166	913	358	294	3,466	14,293
Mercantile, business	317	6	42	33	52	167	617
Basic industry	20	1	1	6	9	17	54
Manufacturing	41	1	6	5	21	33	107
Storage properties	22	1	8	1	151	65	164
Special properties	16	0	45	3	19	81	164
Unclassified	10	0	2	1	3	10	26
Total	**10,452**	**179**	**1,089**	**467**	**585**	**4,102**	**16,874**

$17 Million Fire in Foxborough is Largest Loss Building Fire

- On February 15, 2015, at 7:30 a.m., the Foxborough Fire Department was called to a fire of undetermined cause in a warehouse at Foxboro Terminals. The fire and subsequent roof collapse occurred during Massachusetts 'Snowmaggedon'. No one was injured at this fire. Alarms were present and alerted the occupants. Sprinklers were present and operated but the weight of all the snow on the roof contributed to its collapse. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $17 million.

Arlington Has 2nd Largest Loss Building Fire in 2015

- On May 5 2015, at 4:00 a.m., the Arlington Fire Department was called to a fatal smoking fire in a 60-unit apartment building. The fire was started by an abandoned cigarette in the mulch that was adjacent to the building. The victim was a 47-year old man who was found in his apartment. One (1) firefighter was injured at this fire. Battery powered smoke alarms were present and operated. There were no sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $6.7 million.

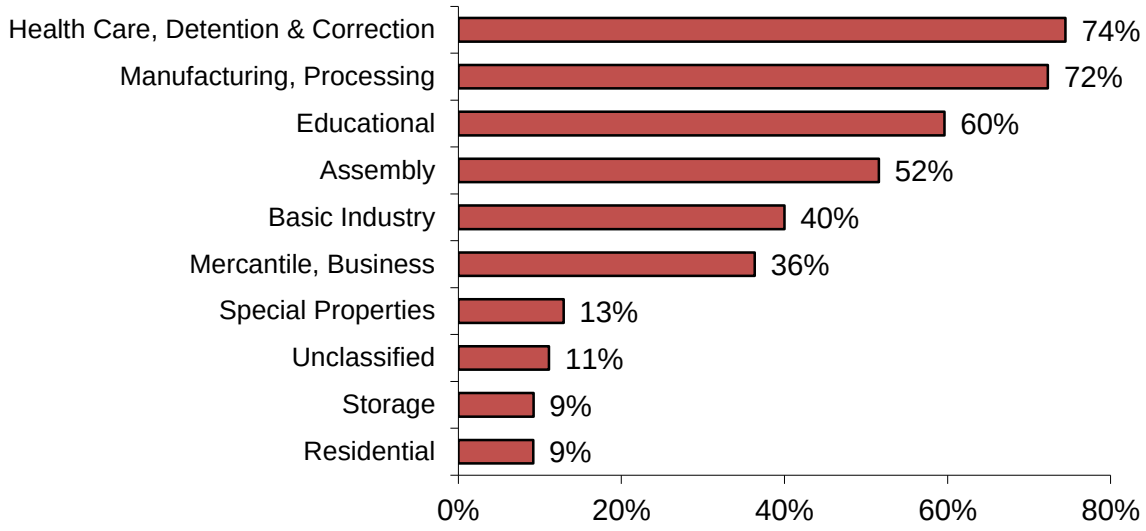
Overall, there were 19 large loss building fires reported to MFIRS in 2015 with a total combined dollar loss of $57.3 million, representing 25% of all the estimated dollar loss of Massachusetts' building fires in 2015.

15% of Unconfined Fires Occurred in Buildings with AES

Overall, 543, or 15%, of the 3,556 unconfined building fires in 2015 occurred in buildings that had automatic extinguishing systems (AES), regardless of whether the fire was large enough to activate the system. In MFIRS, an AES can be a wet or dry sprinkler system, a dry chemical system, a foam system, a halogen-type system, a CO^2 system, or some other fire suppression system.

The following chart lists the percentage of unconfined fires in buildings that were at least partially protected by an AES for that specific property use. Manufacturing and processing facilities and institutional properties were the most likely to have an AES. Seventy-four percent (74%) of the fires in health care, detention and correctional facilities and 72% of the fires in manufacturing or processing facilities occurred in an AES protected structure. Nine percent (9%) of residential fires and 9% of fires in storage facilities occurred in buildings with an automatic extinguishing system.

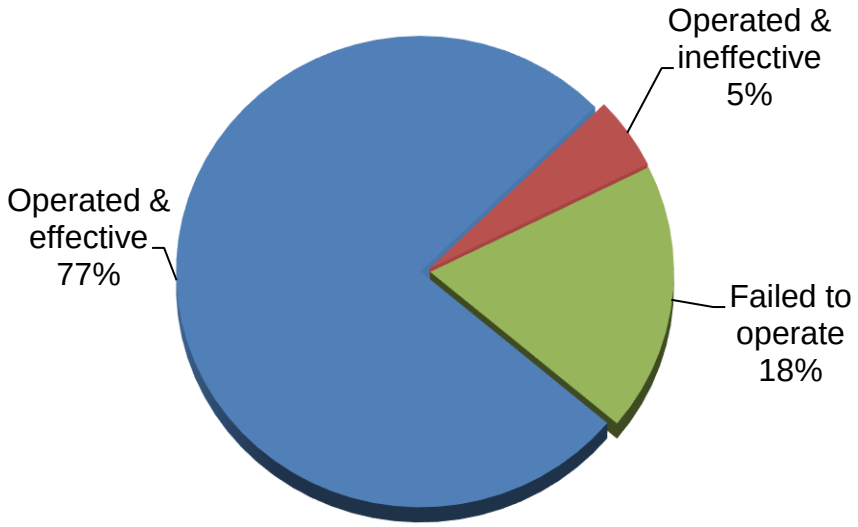
Fires in AES Protected Buildings by Property Use



AES Work in 82% of Building Fires When Installed & Maintained

AES were present and operated in 115, or 82%, of the 141 building fires in buildings protected by an automatic extinguishing system, which had a reported fire large enough for the AES to activate in Massachusetts in 2015. Of these 141 fires, the systems were effective in 108, or 77%, and ineffective in seven, or 5%, of these incidents. AES were present but failed to operate in 26, or 18%, of these 174 building fires. Some of the reasons for the automatic extinguishing system failures were reported to be: the fire was started in an area not protected by the system; the system was shut off; a lack of maintenance to the system; and manual intervention.

AES Status in AES Protected Buildings



The table below shows AES performance by occupancy group for those incidents where AES presence and performance were reported.

AUTOMATIC EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

	Operated	Did Not Operate	Fire Too Small	None	Unknown	Total
Assembly	14	8	26	16	3	67
Educational	5	1	21	6	0	33
Institutional	4	1	24	5	1	35
Residential	48	7	131	81	9	276
Mercantile, business	15	2	31	24	1	73
Basic industry	3	0	7	2	0	12
Manufacturing	16	7	13	8	3	47
Storage properties	9	0	7	0	1	17
Special properties	0	1	0	3	0	4
Unclassified	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	**115**	**26**	**260**	**146**	**18**	**565**

High Rise Buildings Must be Fully Equipped with Sprinklers

Evacuating a high-rise building while fighting a raging fire is a logistical nightmare for firefighters. Automatic sprinklers make these buildings much safer for residents, office workers, visitors and firefighters. Under the provision of MGL Chapter 148, Section 26A 1/2, all existing buildings of more than 70 feet in height above the mean grade had to be retrofitted by a fully protected adequate system of automatic sprinklers by March 30, 1998. This took effect in 1988. All new high rises are required to have automatic sprinklers.

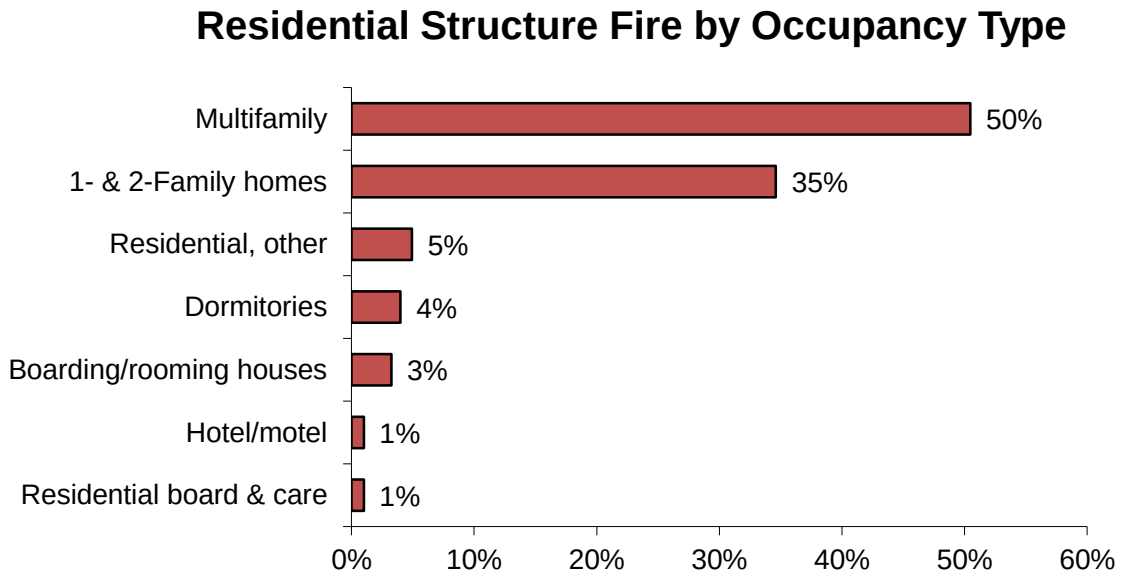
Written Permit Required from Fire Department before Disconnecting Sprinklers

Under the provisions of MGL Chapter 148, Section 27A, it is illegal to "…shut off, disconnect, obstruct, remove or destroy…any part of any sprinkler system, water main, hydrant, or other device used for fire protection…without first procuring a written permit from the head of the fire department." The head of the fire department is authorized to issue conditions necessary to provide protection from fire and the preservation of public safety. In the event of an emergency, the system may be shut down as long as the fire department head is immediately notified of the action and when the system is back in service. Violators may be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and/or a fine of not more than $1,000.

Residential Building Fires

85% of Building Fires Occurred in Residential Occupancies
Massachusetts fire departments reported that 14,293, or 85%, of the 16,872 building fires occurred in residential occupancies. These fires caused 49 civilian deaths, 221 civilian injuries, 315 fire service injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $162 million. The average dollar loss per fire was $11,332. The total number of reported residential building fires decreased by 547, or 4%, from the 14,841 reported in 2014.

1/2 of All Residential Fires Occur in Apartments
Half, or 50%, of all residential building fires in 2015 occurred in multifamily apartment buildings. Thirty-five percent (35%) of these fires happened in one- or two-family homes. Dormitories accounted for 5% of residential fires in Massachusetts. Three percent (3%) occurred in rooming houses; and residential board and care facilities; and hotels or motels each accounted for 1% of the residential building fires in 2015. Five percent (5%) of residential building fires occurred in unclassified residences.



The following table shows the statistics for fires, firefighter and civilian casualties and the estimated dollar loss by residential occupancy.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING FIRES

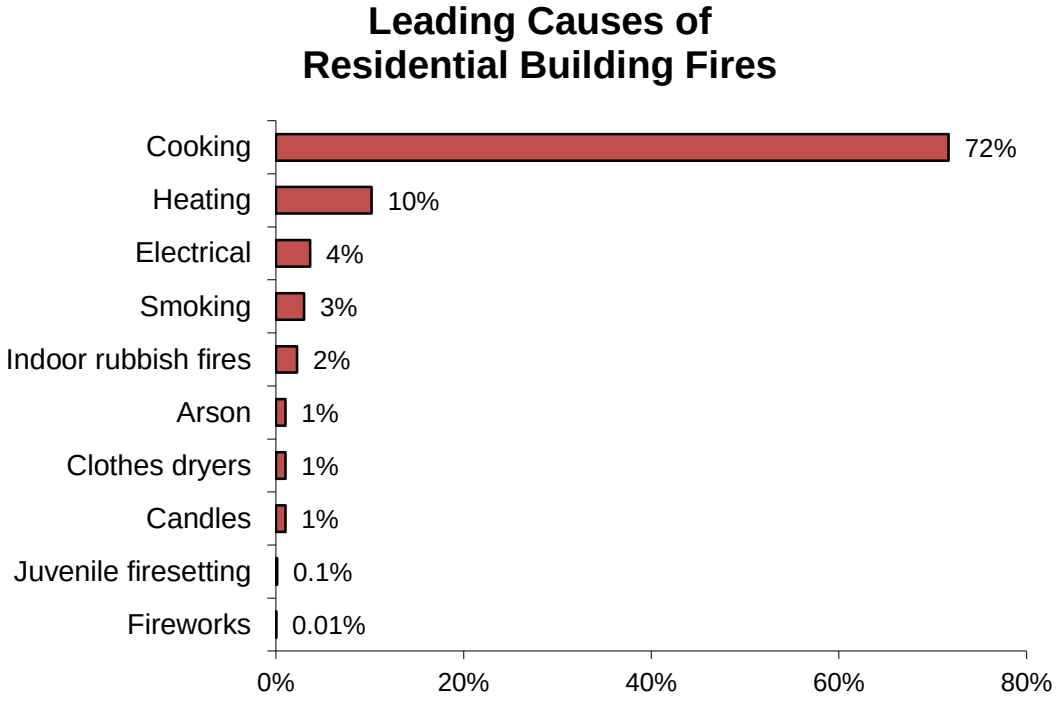
Occupancy	# of Fires	% of Total	Injuries FF	Injuries Civ	Deaths FF	Deaths Civ	Dollar Loss
1- & 2-Family homes	4,944	35%	170	120	0	33	$89,132,678
Multifamily	7,212	50%	132	98	0	16	69,770,909
Rooming houses	465	3%	4	1	0	0	741,859
Hotels & motels	205	1%	0	0	0	0	405,481
Residential board & care	192	1%	0	0	0	0	189,163
Dormitories	571	4%	0	1	0	0	56,389
Unclassified	704	5%	9	1	0	0	1,671,376
Total	**14,293**	**100%**	**315**	**221**	**0**	**49**	**$161,967,855**

Residential Occupancy Sub-Group Definitions

- **1- & 2-Family**: This category includes one- or two-family homes, detached, manufactured homes, mobile homes and duplexes.
- **Multifamily dwellings**: This category includes apartments, condominiums, townhouses, rowhouses and tenements.
- **Boarding, rooming houses**: This category includes residential hotels and shelters.
- **Hotels, motels**: This occupancy group includes commercial hotels, motels or inns.
- **Residential board and care**: This category includes long-term care and half-way houses. Excluded are nursing facilities (Property Use code = 311).
- **Dormitories**: This category includes dormitory type residences and sorority or fraternity houses. It also includes nurses' quarters, military barracks, monasteries/convents, dormitories, bunk houses and workers' barracks.
- **Residential, other**: Any type of residential occupancy that is not defined above.

Cooking Causes Almost 3/4 of Residential Building Fires

The leading causes of residential building fires in 2015 were cooking, heating, electrical problems, indoor rubbish fires, smoking, arson, candles, clothes dryer fires, juvenile firesetting, Christmas tree fires, and fireworks. Cooking was the leading cause of residential building fires, accounting for 10,247, or 72%, of the 14,293 incidents. Heating equipment accounted for 1,455, or 10%, of the total fires. Electrical problems caused 522, or 4%, of incidents. The unsafe use and disposal of smoking materials accounted for 426, or 3%, of these incidents. Indoor rubbish fires were the cause of 321, or 2%, of residential building fires. Arson accounted for 128, or 1%, of residential building fires. Clothes dryer fires were the cause for 87, or 1%, of these incidents. One percent (1%), or 82, were caused by candles. Juvenile firesetting accounted for 20, or less than 1%, of residential building fires. Fireworks caused one, accounting for less than 1% of these fires in Massachusetts in 2015.



2015 MA Home Fires Confined to Non-Combustible Containers

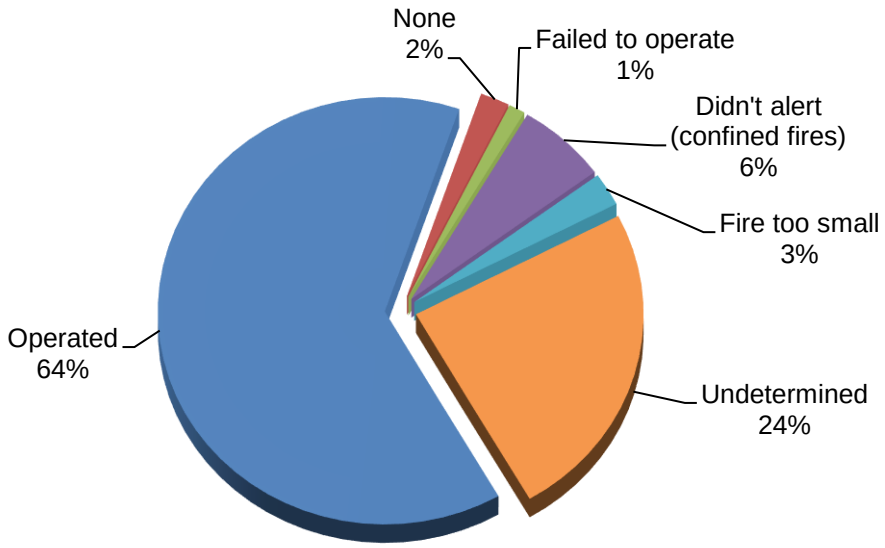
Incident Type	# of Incidents	% Residential Fires	% Confined to Non-combustible containers	Dollar Loss	Average Dollar Loss
Cooking fires	9,826	69%	86%	$ 992,280	$ 101
Chimney or flue fires	622	4%	5%	$ 197,195	$ 317
Incinerator overload or malfunction	4	0.03%	0.0%	$ 3,000	$ 750
Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire	664	5%	6%	$ 173,229	$ 261
Commercial compactor fire, confined to rubbish	8	0.1%	0.1%	$ 10,000	$ 1,250
Trash or rubbish fire	304	2%	3%	$ 35,514	$ 117
Total	11,428	80%	100%	$ 1,411,218	$ 123

Alarms Operated in 64% of Fires

Smoke or heat alarms operated in 9,096, or 64%, of the residential building fires in 2015. In 6% of these fires[6], the alarms did not alert the occupants. Alarms were present but did not operate in 1% of these incidents. In 2% of these fires, no alarms were present at all. The fire was too small to trigger the alarm in 3% of the residential fires. Smoke alarm performance was undetermined in 3,466 incidents, or 24%, of Massachusetts' 2015 residential building fires.

[6] These represent confined fires where it was reported that the alarm did not alert the occupants.

Smoke Detector Status in Residential Fires



All Houses Must Have Alarms
All houses must have smoke alarms under either the state fire or building codes. Under the provisions of Massachusetts General Law Chapter 148, Section 26E, all buildings containing one to five dwelling units built prior to 1975 must be equipped with approved smoke alarms. This statute took effect in March 2006. Under M.G.L. Chapter 148 Section 26F, the fire department verifies compliance with the law. The State Building code has required all new homes built since 1975 to have smoke alarms.

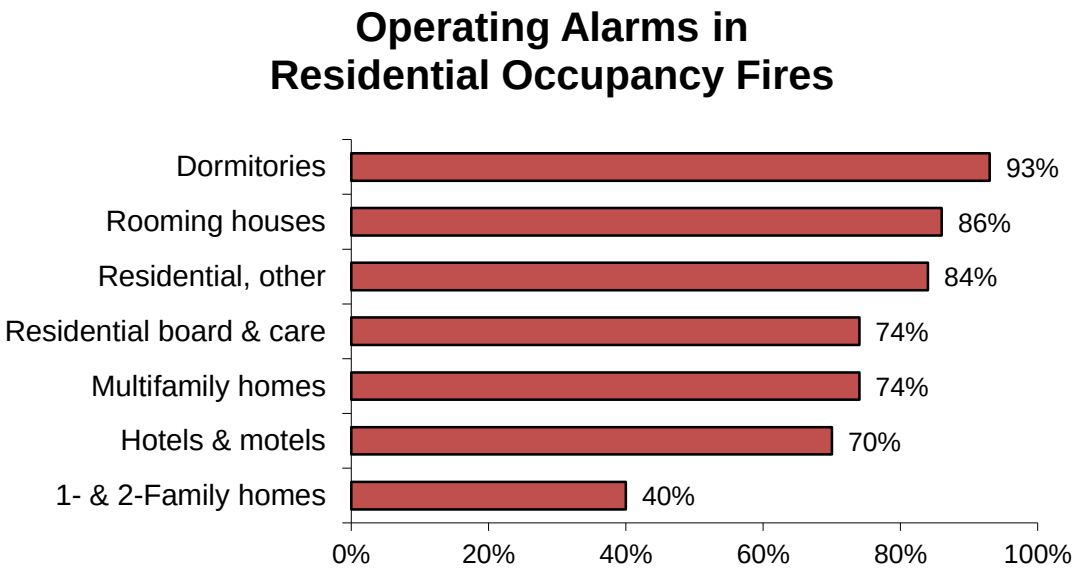
New Homes Must Have Alarms in Bedroom Areas
At a minimum, smoke alarms should be installed on every floor of the home and at the bottom of the basement stairwell. The Massachusetts Building Code requires smoke alarms within the bedroom area in all *new* residential occupancies. When a bedroom door is shut, it can help prevent the spread of fire from room to room. Unfortunately, a shut door also makes it harder to hear a smoke alarm sounding in the hallway. People who sleep with their bedroom door closed should install an alarm inside their bedroom. After alarms are installed, they need to be regularly tested and maintained. All it can do is sound the alarm. Everyone needs to develop and practice the escape routes they would use in the event of a fire.

Smoke Alarms That Are 10 Years Old or Older Should Be Replaced
Studies have indicated that like any other appliance in your household, smoke alarms do not last forever. The life span for a typical smoke alarm, whether it is battery-powered or hard-wired, is 10 years. Smoke alarms that are 10 years old should be replaced. The manufacture date is stamped or marked on the back of the alarm. If there is no date, the alarm should be replaced because it is already more than 10 years old. Alarms should be

tested monthly and the batteries should be replaced twice a year. Alarms should be kept free of dust and never painted over.

27% of Failed Alarms Had No Batteries or Dead Ones
Of the 166 fires where smoke alarms were present but failed to operate, 34, or 20%, failed because the batteries were either missing or disconnected. Eleven (11), or 7%, did not operate because of dead batteries. Twelve (12), or 7%, failed because of a power failure, shutoff or disconnect. Eleven (11) alarms, or 7%, failed from a lack of maintenance such as not cleaning dust from the alarm or painting over the alarm. Five (5) units, or 5%, failed because they were defective. Three (3), or 2%, failed from improper installation or placement. For 90 cases, or 54%, the reason the alarm failed was not determined.

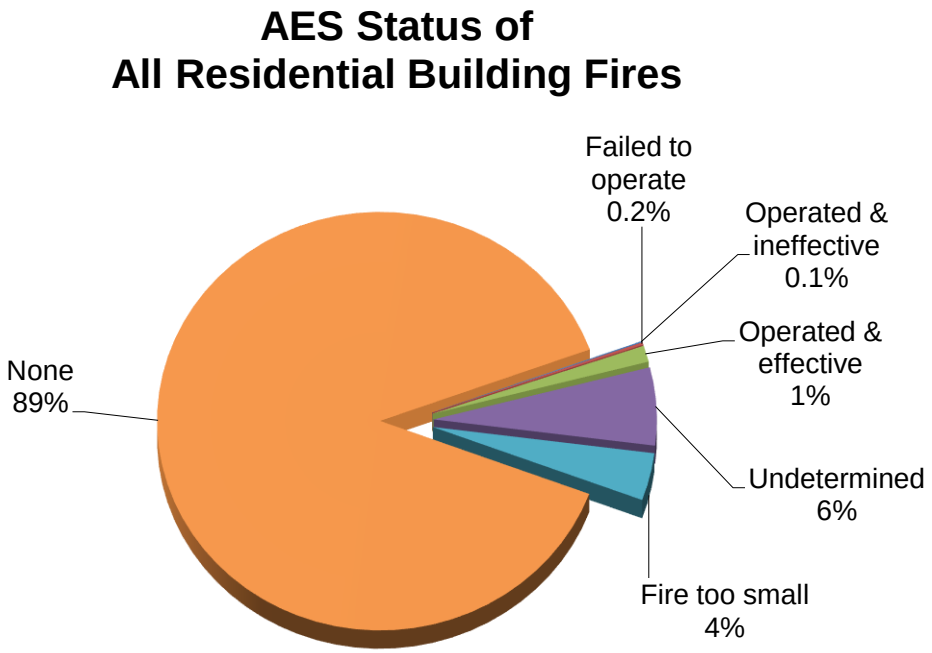
1- & 2-Family Homes Had Lowest Percentage of Operating Alarms
One- and two-family homes were the least likely residential occupancies to have operating smoke alarms. Dormitories were the most likely residential occupancy to have operating smoke alarms in 2015. Rooming houses were the second most likely residence to have working smoke alarms. Unclassified residences and apartments and residential board and care facilities were the next most likely residential occupancies to have operating smoke alarms. The following chart shows the percentage of operating smoke alarms in fires in residential occupancies.



AES Present in Only 5% of Residential Building Fires
In 2015, only 3,570 residential fire incident reports completed the automatic extinguishing system field. This was 25% of all residential building fires.

In these fires where system performance was reported, automatic extinguishing systems (AES) were reported present and operated effectively in 45, or 1%, of the 3,570 residential building fires. AES were present and operated ineffectively in three, or 0.1%, of these fires. In seven, or 0.2%, of the fires in residential occupancies, the system did not

operate. In 131, or 4%, the fire was too small to activate the system. In 3,169, or 89%, of the cases, there were no systems present or installed. AES performance was not classified in 215, or 6%, of the incidents involving residential building fires.



Only You Can Make Your Home Safer for You and Your Family
Efforts to reduce the incidence of fire and fire deaths must be focused on home fire safety to have the greatest impact. Increased maintenance of smoke alarms, installation of residential sprinklers, practicing home escape plans coupled with safer products such as self-extinguishing cigarettes, upholstered furniture that meets the California flammability standard, and flame resistant sleepwear for all ages can help make homes and the families who live in them safer from fire.

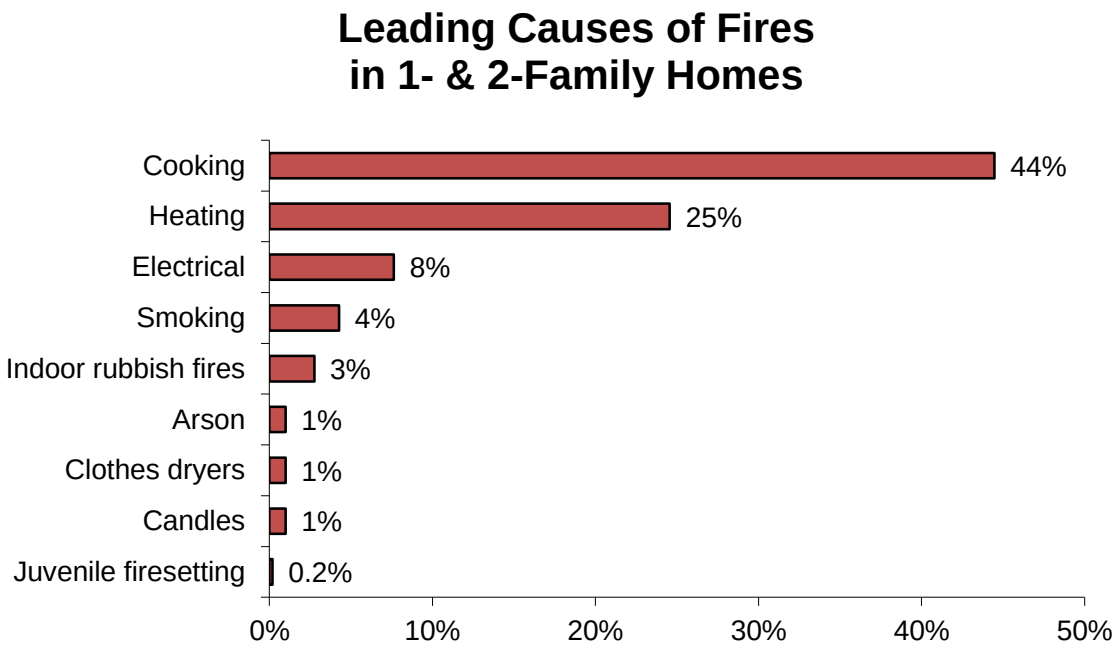
Fires in One- and Two-Family Homes

4,944 Fires, 33 Civilian Deaths & $89.1 Million in Damage
Four thousand nine hundred and forty-four (4,944) building fires in one- and two-family homes caused 33 civilian deaths, 120 civilian injuries, 170 fire service injuries, and an estimated $89.1 million in property damage. In 2015, 35% of the Commonwealth's 14,293 residential building fires occurred in one- and two-family homes. The average dollar loss from these types of fires was $18,028. Fires in one- and two-family homes were down by 159, or 3%, from 5,103 in 2014.

More fire deaths occurred in one- and two-family homes than all the other residential occupancies combined.

Cooking & Heating Were the Leading Causes of Fires in 1- & 2-Family Homes
Cooking caused 44% of incidents occurring in one- and two-family homes. Heating equipment caused 25% of these fires. Eight percent (8%) of one- and two-family residential building fires were caused by electrical problems. The unsafe and improper use of smoking materials caused 4% and indoor rubbish fires caused 3% of these fires. Arson, clothes dryers, and candles each caused 1% of these fires. Juvenile-set fires, Christmas trees and fireworks each accounted for less than 1% of the fires in one- and two-family homes in 2015.

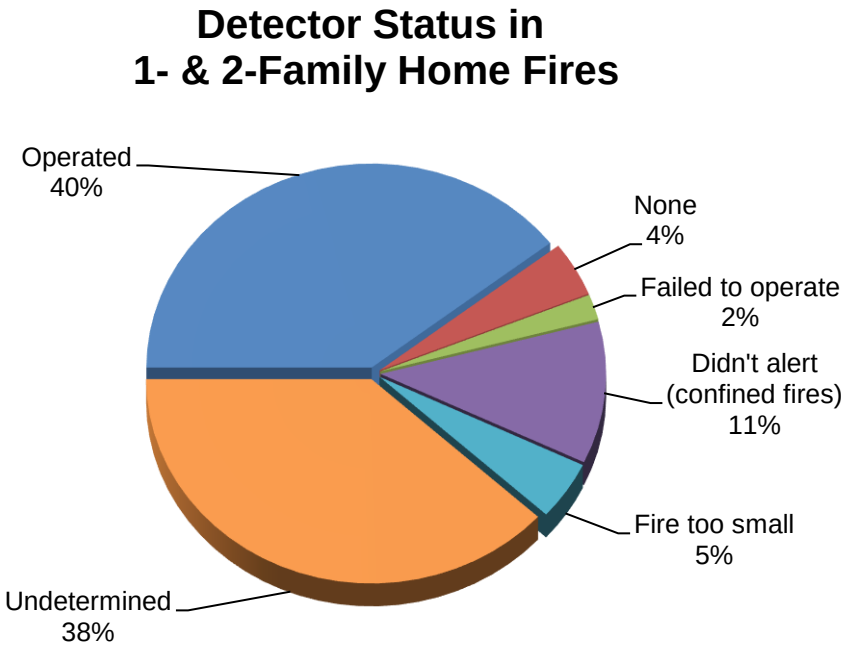
Cooking is the leading cause of fires overall in every residential occupancy. Since 2008 cooking has overtaken heating equipment as the leading cause of fires in one- and two-family homes.



1- & 2-Family Home Fires Confined to Non-Combustible Containers

Incident Type	# of Incidents	% 1- & 2-Family Home Fires	% Confined to Non-combustible containers	Dollar Loss	Avg. Dollar Loss
Cooking fires	2,023	41%	62%	$ 253,357	$ 125
Chimney or flue fires	591	12%	18%	$ 184,985	$ 313
Incinerator overload or malfunction	2	0.04%	0.1%	$ 1,000	$ 500
Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire	527	11%	16%	$ 115,623	$ 219
Commercial compactor fire, confined	0	0%	0%	$	$
Trash or rubbish fire	127	3%	4%	$ 5,197	$ 41
Total	3,270	66%	100%	$ 560,162	$ 171

Alarms Alerted Occupants in 40% of Fires
Smoke or heat alarms operated and alerted the occupants in 1,955, or 40%, of the one- and two-family home fires in 2015. In 11% of these fires[7], the alarms did not alert the occupants. Alarms were present but did not operate in 2% of these incidents. In 4% of these fires, no alarms were present at all. The fire was too small to trigger the alarm in 5% of these residential fires. Smoke alarm performance was undetermined in 1,890 incidents, or 38%, of Massachusetts' 2015 one- and two-family fires.



34% of Failed Alarms Had No Batteries or Dead Ones
Of the 99 fires where smoke alarms were present but failed to operate, 24, or 24%, failed because the batteries were either missing or disconnected. Ten (10), or 10%, did not operate because of dead batteries. Seven (7), or 7%, failed because of a power failure, shutoff or disconnect. Four (4) alarms, or 4%, failed from a lack of maintenance. Three (3) units, or 3%, failed because they were defective. One (1), or 1%, failed from improper installation or placement. For 50 cases, or 51%, the reason the alarm failed was not determined.

Multifamily Home Fires

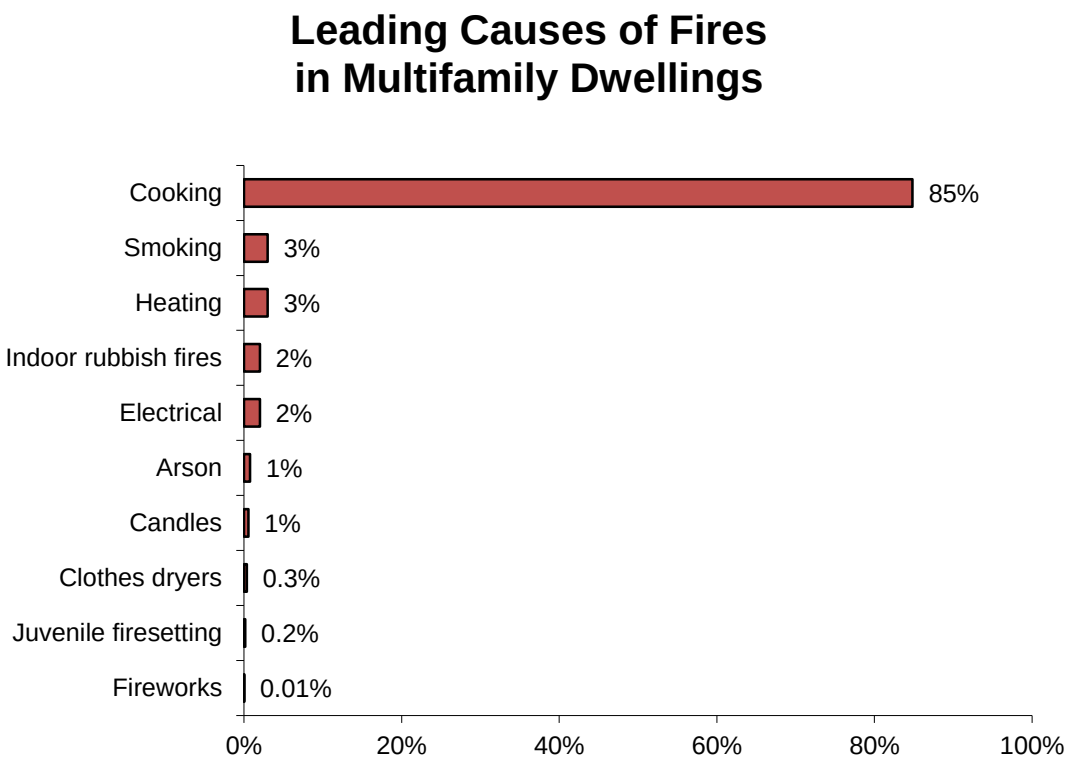
7,212 Fires, 16 Civilian Deaths & $69.7 Million in Damage
Seven thousand two hundred and twelve (7,212), or 50%, of the Commonwealth's 14,293 residential building fires occurred in multifamily dwellings in 2015. These 7,212 fires caused 16 civilian deaths, 98 civilian injuries, 132 fire service injuries, and an estimated

[7] These represent confined fires where it was reported that the alarm did not alert the occupants.

dollar loss of $69.7 million. The average dollar loss per fire was $9,674. Fires in apartments were down by 516, or 7%, from 7,728 in 2014.

This residential occupancy category includes apartments, condominiums, townhouses, rowhouses and tenements.

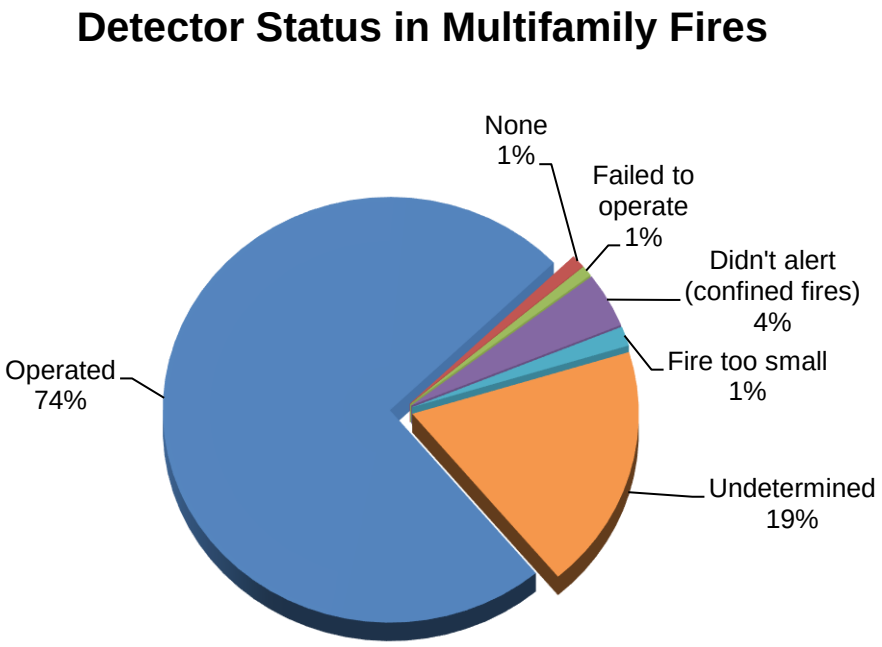
Unsafe Cooking Caused Over 845 of Apartment Fires
Eighty-five percent (85%) of the fires in apartments were caused by unsafe cooking in 2015. Smoking and heating each accounted for 3% of apartment fires. Indoor rubbish fires and electrical problems were each responsible for 2% of these fires. Arsons and candles each caused 1% of the fires in these dwellings. Clothes dryers, juvenile-set fires and fireworks each caused less than 1% of the fires in multifamily homes in 2015.



Multifamily Home Fires Confined to Non-Combustible Containers

Incident Type	# of Incidents	% Multifamily Home Fires	% Confined to Non-combustible containers	Dollar Loss	Avg. Dollar Loss
Cooking fires	5,888	82%	95%	$ 590,086	$ 100
Chimney or flue fires	19	0.3%	0.3%	$ 11,960	$ 629
Incinerator overload or malfunction	1	0.01%	0.02%	$ 0	$ 0
Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire	120	2%	2%	$ 53,450	$ 445
Commercial compactor fire, confined	5	0.1%	0.1%	$ 4,000	$ 800
Trash or rubbish fire	133	2%	2%	$ 21,987	$ 165
Total	6,601	85%	100%	$ 681,483	$ 111

Alarms Alerted Occupants in Almost 3/4 of Fires
Smoke or heat alarms operated and alerted the occupants in 5,334, or 74%, of the multifamily fires in 2015. In 4% of these fires[8], the alarms did not alert the occupants. Alarms were present but did not operate in 1% of these incidents. In 1% of these fires, no alarms were present at all. The fire was too small to trigger the alarm in 1% of these residential fires. Smoke alarm performance was undetermined in 1,339 incidents, or 19%, of Massachusetts' 2015 multifamily fires.



16% of Failed Alarms Failed Due to Missing Batteries
Of the 58 fires where smoke alarms were present but failed to operate, nine, or 16%, failed because the batteries were either missing or disconnected. Five (5), or 9%, didn't operate because of a lack of maintenance. Four (4), or 7%, failed because of a power failure, shutoff or disconnect. Two (2), or 3%, failed because they were defective. Another two, or 3%, failed from improper installation or placement. One (1), or 2%, did not operate because of a dead battery. For 35 cases, or 60%, the reason the alarm failed was not classified or undetermined.

[8] These represent confined fires where it was reported that the alarm did not alert the occupants.

All Other Residential Fires

2,137 Fires, 3 Civilian Injuries & $3 Million in Damages
There were 2,137 reported fires in all the other residential property types in 2015. These 2,137 fires caused three civilian injuries, 13 fire service injuries and an estimated $3 million in damages. The average dollar loss per fire was $1,434. These fires increased by 250, or 13%, from 1,887 reported in 2014. Only 10% of the 14,293 residential building fires in 2015 occurred in rooming houses, hotels or motels, residential board and care facilities and dormitories or barracks.

The following table shows the breakout of the reported number of fires, casualties and dollar loss of these other residential occupancies

All Other Residential Fires by Property Use

Property Use	# of Incidents	Fire Service Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss	% of Residential	Average Dollar Loss
Residential, other	704	9	1	0	0	$1,671,376	5%	$ 2,374
Boarding/rooming houses	465	4	1	0	0	$ 741,859	3%	$ 1,595
Hotel/motel	205	0	0	0	0	$ 405,481	1%	$ 1,978
Residential board & care	192	0	0	0	0	$ 189,163	1%	$ 985
Dormitories	571	0	1	0	0	$ 56,389	4%	$ 99
All Other Residential	2,137	13	3	0	0	$3,064,268	15%	$ 1,434

Cooking Was the Leading Cause of These Fires
Cooking was the leading cause of these fires. Cooking caused over 90% of fires in all the other residential occupancies except hotels and motels where it caused 80% of the fires.

Hotel-Motel Safety
It is important to consider fire safety when selecting accommodations.

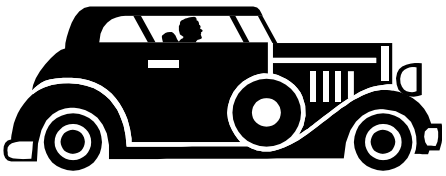
- Choose lodging equipped with sprinklers and smoke alarms in each room.
- If you are hearing impaired, you may request a room with an appropriate smoke alarm with a flashing strobe light.
- Think about fire safety when checking into a hotel or motel. Count the number of doors down the hall to the nearest fire exit staircase. Remember to never use the elevator in case of a fire. Travelers should test the smoke alarm in their room.
- It is recommended that you keep the room key, eyeglasses and a flashlight on the night table. If a fire occurs or a fire alarm sounds, take them with you and go out the door. However, before opening the door, test the door with the back of your hand. If the door feels cool, open the door a crack. Be ready to close the door if hot air, flames, or smoke rush through the crack. If this does not occur, yet the hall is hazy with smoke, crawl down the hall counting the doors to the nearest stairway exit. If this exit cannot be reached, turn around and count the doors back to your room. Unlock the door and re-enter.

- If it is unsafe to leave the room during a fire: Fill the tub with cold water; stuff wet towels around the door to keep the smoke out; if possible, open a window and hang a sheet outside to signal for help; cover your face with a wet cloth and stay low if smoke gets in the room; do not jump.
- Try to call out to emergency services on a cell phone or house phone and advise the emergency dispatcher of your exact location within the hotel.

Motor Vehicle Fires

2,591 Motor Vehicle Fires Account for 8% of All Reported Fires

Motor vehicle fires accounted for 8% of total reported fire incidents. The 2,591 motor vehicle fires in 2015 were an increase of 3% from the 2,524 motor vehicle fires reported in 2014. They caused seven, or 11%, of the civilian fire deaths, 11 civilian injuries, 41 fire service injuries, and an estimated property damage of $23.5 million.



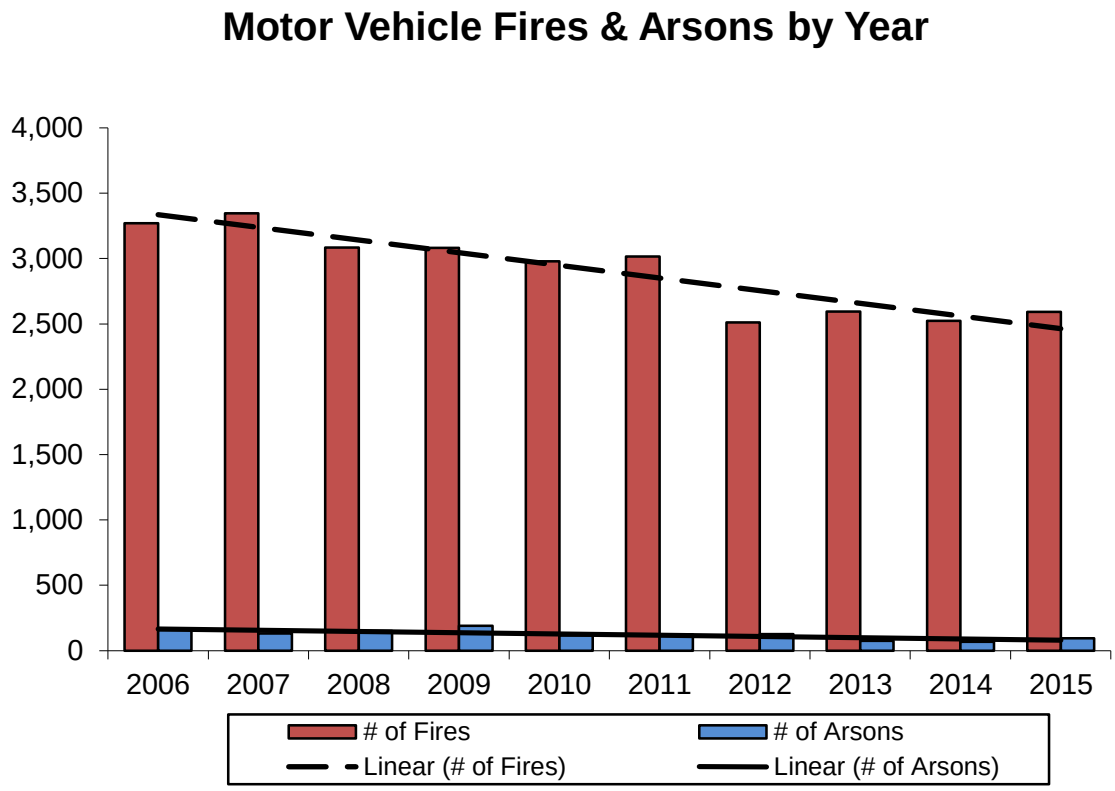
According to MFIRS, a motor vehicle fire is defined as any fire involving a car, truck, boat, airplane, construction equipment or other mobile property (not being used as a permanent structure) that occurs outside of a structure.

The table below shows the number of vehicle fires and vehicle arsons and the percentage of vehicle fires caused by arson for the past decade.

VEHICLE FIRES AND VEHICLE ARSONS BY YEAR

Year	Vehicle Fires	Vehicle Arsons	% Arsons
2015	2,591	95	3.7%
2014	2,524	68	2.7%
2013	2,595	75	2.9%
2012	2,511	126	5.0%
2011	3,015	124	4.1%
2010	2,978	116	3.9%
2009	3,081	189	6.1%
2008	3,085	151	4.9%
2007	3,346	131	3.9%
2006	3,270	159	4.9%

The following graph illustrates the data in the previous table. Notice that motor vehicle arsons increased during the Great Recession (December 2007 thru June 2009) before dropping to below pre-recession levels.

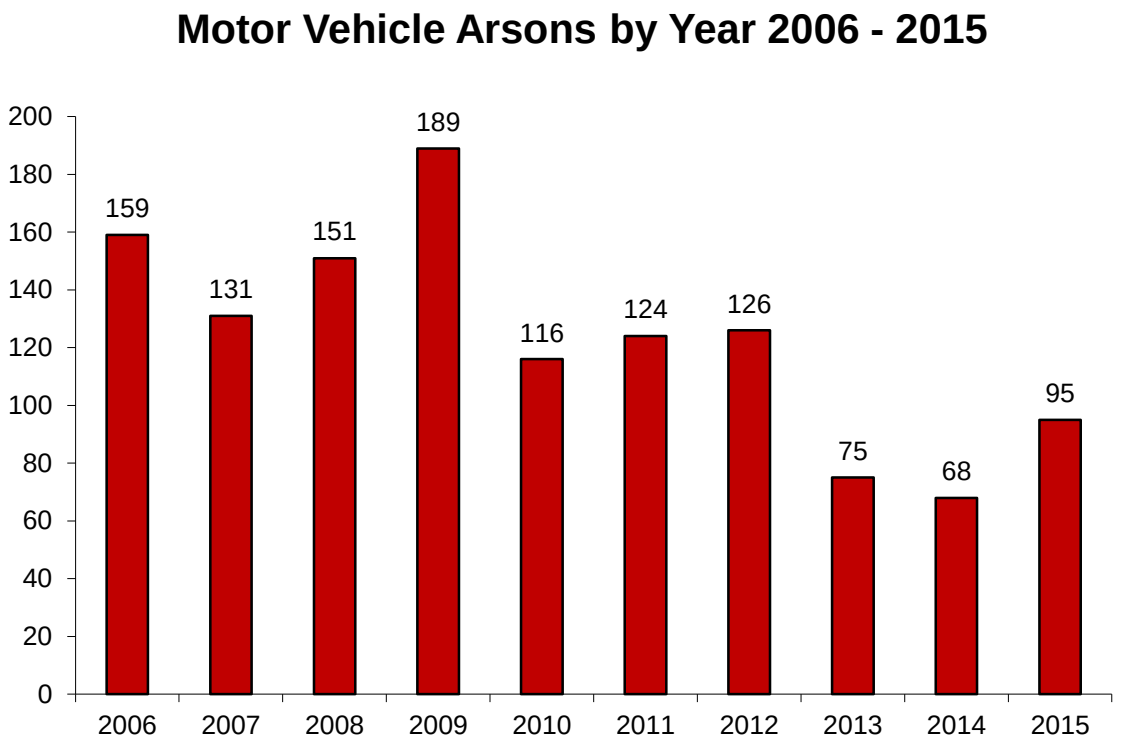


7 Motor Vehicle Fire Deaths
There were seven civilian fire deaths in five motor vehicle fires in 2015. There were six deaths in four motor vehicle crashes with ensuing fire. One (1) of these deaths was a suicide attempt by motor vehicle crash that ended with the driver dying in the ensuing fire. The other motor vehicle fire death was a singular death by self-immolation.

Mechanical Failures Caused Almost 1/4 of Massachusetts Motor Vehicle Fires
Of the 2,591 motor vehicle fires in 2015, 23% were caused by some type of mechanical failure or malfunction; 4% were considered intentionally set; and 41% resulted from other accidental causes. The cause was undetermined or not reported in 32% of the motor vehicle fires.

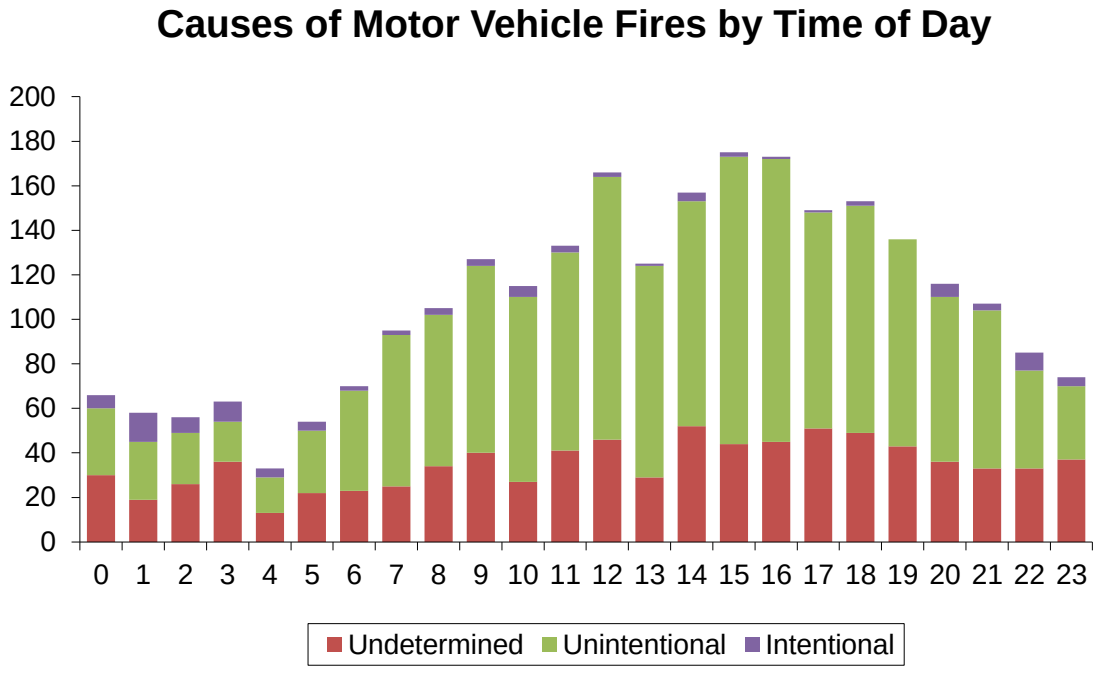
Motor Vehicle Arsons Increased by 40%
In 2015, there were 95 reported motor vehicle arsons. This is an increase of 40% from the 68 reported in 2014. These 95 arsons caused two civilian deaths, which were suicides, one fire service injury and an estimated dollar loss of $548,802.

The following graph depicts the drop in motor vehicle arsons from 2006 to 2015.



Unintentional Fires Occur During Day and Early Evening

Motor vehicle fires of different causes occur at different times of the day. As the following graph shows, accidental or unintentional fires are more common during the day and early evening. Incendiary fires are generally set in darkness. The graph below shows fire frequency by time of day on the 24-hour clock for the causes of motor vehicle fires. Midnight to 1:00 a.m. is represented by 0, 1:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. is represented by 1, etc.



Acton Has Largest Loss Motor Vehicle Fire
In 2015 there were two reported motor vehicle fires that had an estimated dollar loss over $1 million. These two fires accounted for 12% of the total dollar loss of all motor vehicle fires.

- On December 30, 2015, at 2:43 p.m., the Acton Fire Department responded to its own station as its ladder truck, a 2009 Pierce Arrow XT had an electrical problem and ignited. No one was injured at this fire. Total estimated damages were $1.8 million.

What Should You Do if You Have a Car Fire?

1. Pull over to the side of the road and stop as soon as possible. For automobiles with an automatic transmission put the vehicle in Park; for cars with a manual transmission, set the parking brake and put it in gear. Fire can disable a car's electrical system in seconds. Power steering and brakes can be harder to use than normal.
2. Turn off the ignition. You want to make sure no more gasoline is pumped to the fire.
3. Get everyone out of the car.
4. Move away and call 911. Do not open the hood or trunk. You risk injury, and give the fire more oxygen.

Unless you're trained, let firefighters handle it. They wear protective clothing and are trained to handle pressurized systems, exploding bumpers, etc. Chemicals in the fire extinguisher can be compacted. To be effective, they must be used correctly. You don't want to practice in a panic situation.

Gasoline Deserves Respect
There were 38 motor vehicle fires at gas and service stations in 2015. There were 49 motor vehicle fires at facilities used for motor vehicle or boat sales, service or repairs. Many of these fires were started by gasoline or gasoline fumes. Gasoline is so much a part of our lives that we don't think about it. However, it is a very dangerous substance and certain measures should be taken to minimize the chances of an incident.

Gas Station Safety

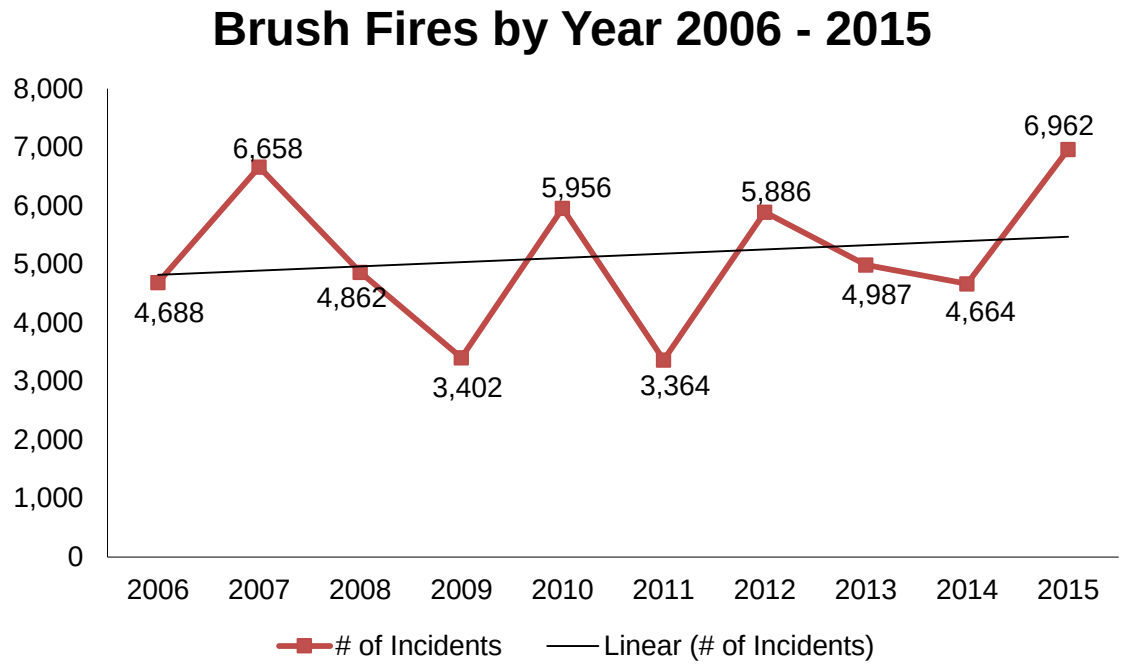
- Turn off your car when you get gas.
- At self-service stations, remember to put the nozzle back and your gas cap on before driving off. Monitor the fueling; do not get back in the vehicle.
- Gasoline vapors burn at a very low temperature. These fumes are heavier than air, and can travel a distance to find a spark. Keep anything that could provide heat to start a fire away from gasoline. A spark or a lit cigarette is enough to ignite the invisible fumes that may linger on clothing.
- If you need to carry or store gasoline, use an approved container.

- When filling an approved container, place it on the ground to prevent static electricity build–up which could ignite the gasoline vapors. Make sure that the nozzle is always in contact with the container when filling.
- Make sure the approved container is in a secured, upright position away from passenger areas, and that the fill and vent openings are tightly closed. At home, always store these containers in safe, secure areas – outside of living areas – away from ignition sources such as pilot lights.

Outside and Other Fires

11,728 Brush, Trash, & Other Outside Fires Up 28%
The 11,728 outside and other fires and explosions caused four civilian deaths, 41 civilian injuries, 44 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $7 million. The 6,962 trees, grass and brush fires, 2,888 outside trash fires, 876 special outside fires, 60 cultivated vegetation or crop fires, and 942 other fires accounted for 37% of the total fire incidents in 2015. These fires increased by 28% from the 9,184 incidents reported in 2014.

These types of fires are the most variable categories of fires from year to year. Large increases and decreases are not uncommon and are often dependent on the weather. If it is a dry spring or summer, the number of outside fires usually increases. In 2015, the reported number of brush fires increased by 2,298 or 49%, from the 4,664 reported in 2014.



Fire departments are required to report any fire or explosion resulting in a dollar loss or human casualty to MFIRS. Fires that do not result in a loss may be reported. Many fire departments, particularly those that submit data electronically, voluntarily report these fires. These figures should be considered an underestimate of the "no-loss" fire incidents to which fire departments actually responded.

The 11,728 reported outside and other fires include:

- 6,962 natural vegetation fires (tree, grass, and brush fires) that caused four civilian injuries, 31 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $323,211; this is a 49% decrease from the 4,664 incidents reported in 2014. There were a reported 2,330 acres burned in 2015.
- 2,888 trash fires that caused 17 civilian injuries, seven fire service injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $242,133; this is a 6% increase from the 2,712 incidents reported in 2014.
- 876 special outside fires (including outside, storage, equipment, mailbox fires and outside gas or vapor explosions) that caused four civilian deaths, seven civilian injuries, two fire service injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $618,020; this is a 13% increase from the 778 incidents reported in 2014.
- 60 cultivated vegetation or crop fires that caused an estimated dollar loss of $1,277; this is a 54% increase from the 39 incidents reported in 2014.
- 942 other fires that could not be classified further which caused 13 civilian injuries, four fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $5.8 million; this was a 5% decrease from the 991 incidents reported in 2014.

489 Brush, Trash & Other Outside Arsons

There were 489 reported brush, trash and other outside arsons in 2015. There were 259 natural vegetation arsons, 73 outside rubbish arsons, 95 special outside arsons, seven cultivated vegetation or crop arson, and 55 arsons that could not be classified any further. These 489 arsons caused two civilian deaths, one civilian injury and $71,141 in estimated damages.

2,711 Fires with Cause Still Under Investigation or Undetermined

In 2015, 225 outside and other fires were still listed as 'Cause Under Investigation'. There were 2,486 fires where the *Cause of Ignition* was listed as 'Undetermined'.

Large Loss Outside and Other Fires

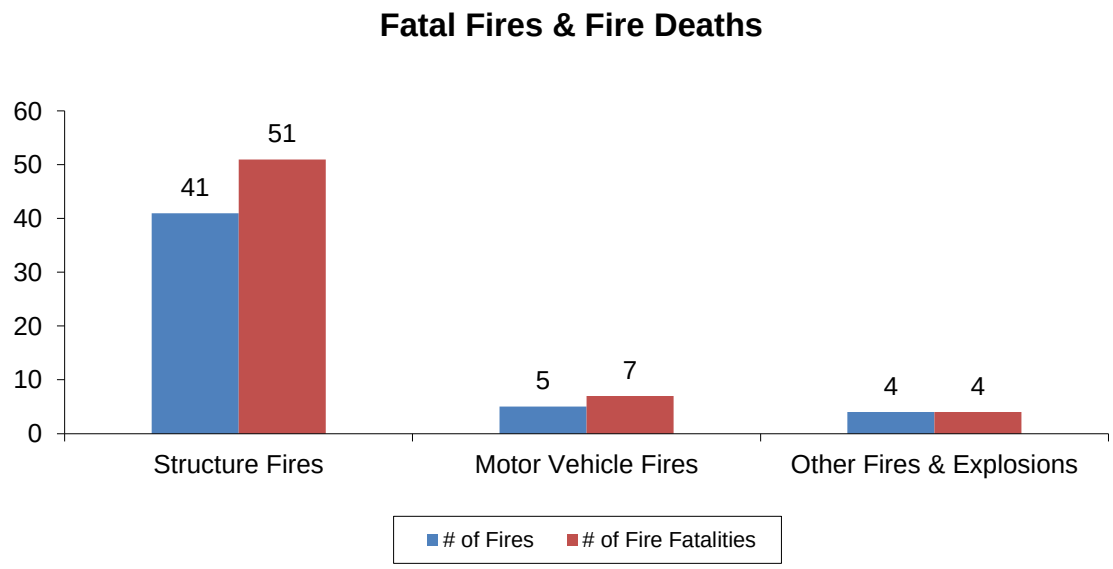
- On January 24, 2015, at 7:49 a.m., the Marion Fire Department was called to an unclassified fire in an area around a dock at 5 Benson Brook Rd. The fire was believed to have started by spontaneous combustion of oily rags and paper towels left in a trash barrel. No one was injured at this fire. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $1 million.

2015 Massachusetts Fire Deaths

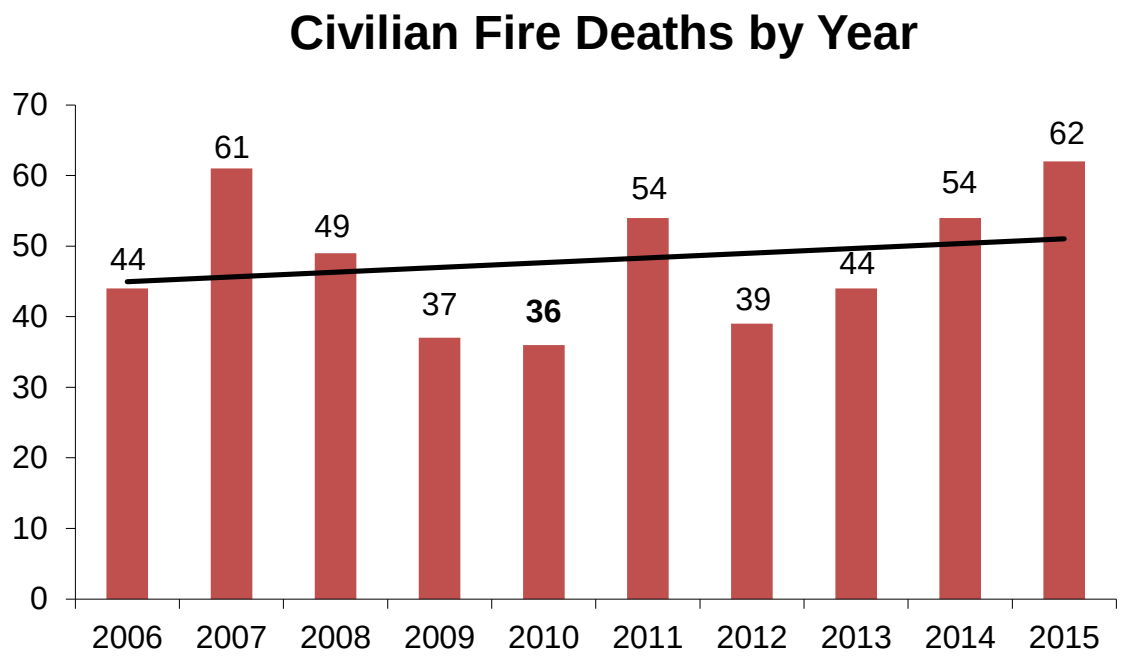
Civilian Fire Deaths

62 Civilians Died in Massachusetts Fires
Sixty-two (62) civilians died in 50 Massachusetts fires during 2015. This is a 14% increase from the 54 civilian fire deaths recorded in 2014. Fifty-one (51) civilians died in 41 structure fires. Seven (7) people died in five motor vehicle fires. Four (4) people died in four outside fires in Massachusetts in 2015. In 2015, there were 9.5 fire deaths per one million population in Massachusetts which is up from 8.2 fire deaths per one million population in 2014.

The following graph shows the number of fatal fires and the number of civilian fire deaths in structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires and explosions.



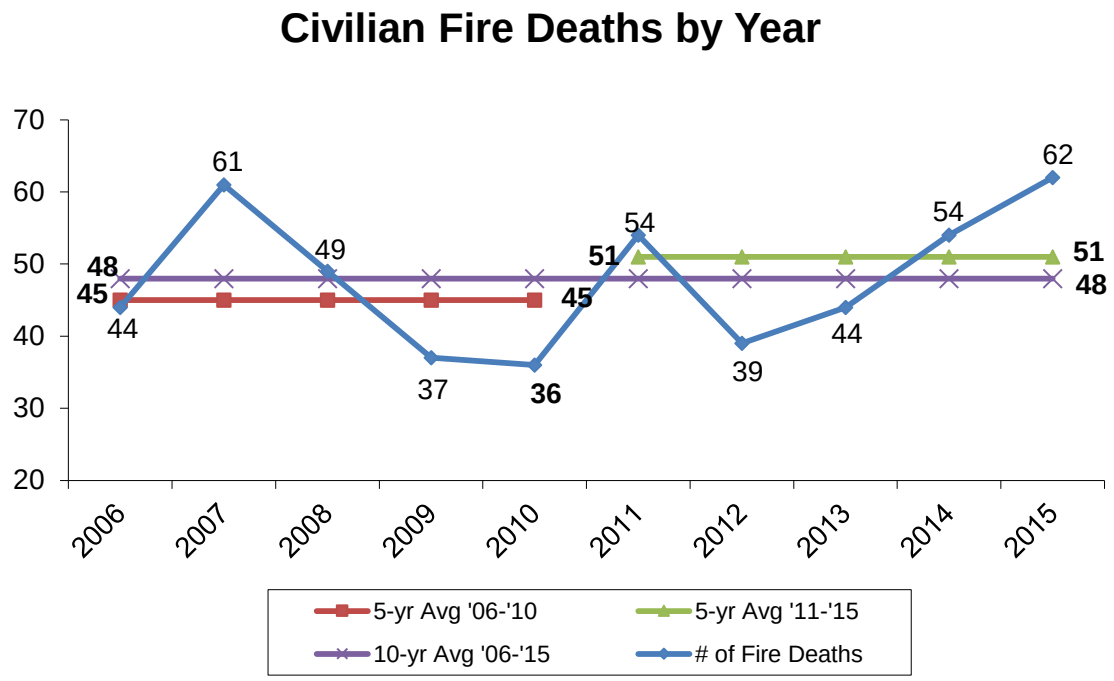
Fire Deaths Increase 15% from 2014
The 62 civilian fire deaths reported in 2015 were an increase of eight, or 15%, from the 54 reported in 2014. The following chart shows the trend of civilian fire deaths for the past decade on a general rise. Civilian fire deaths have decreased by 41% from the high of 105 in 1990.



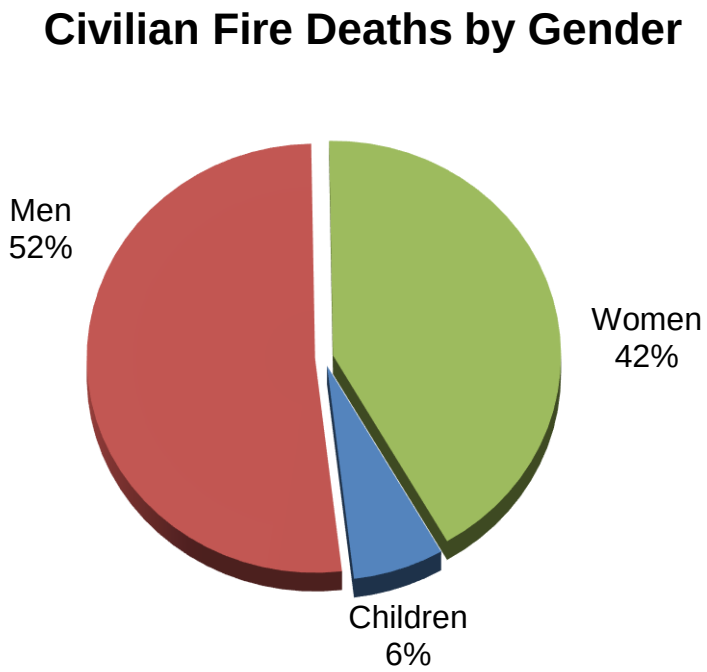
2015 Is Above the 5 & 10 - Year Averages

Because the number of fire deaths fluctuates from year to year and may be influenced by uncontrollable outside factors such as high energy costs for heating, which may drive people to seek riskier alternative heating sources, it is helpful to look at averages over five- and 10-year periods. The following graph illustrates the number of fire deaths for the past 10 years in relation to the five-year average for fire deaths for the periods from 2006 through 2010 and from 2011 through 2015. The average number of fire deaths per year from 2006 through 2010 was 45 deaths. The average number of fire deaths per year from 2011 through 2015 was 51 deaths. The graph also depicts the relationship of the number of fire deaths to the 10-year average of 48 deaths for the same time period. Three (3) of the last five years have been above the 10-year and five-year average.

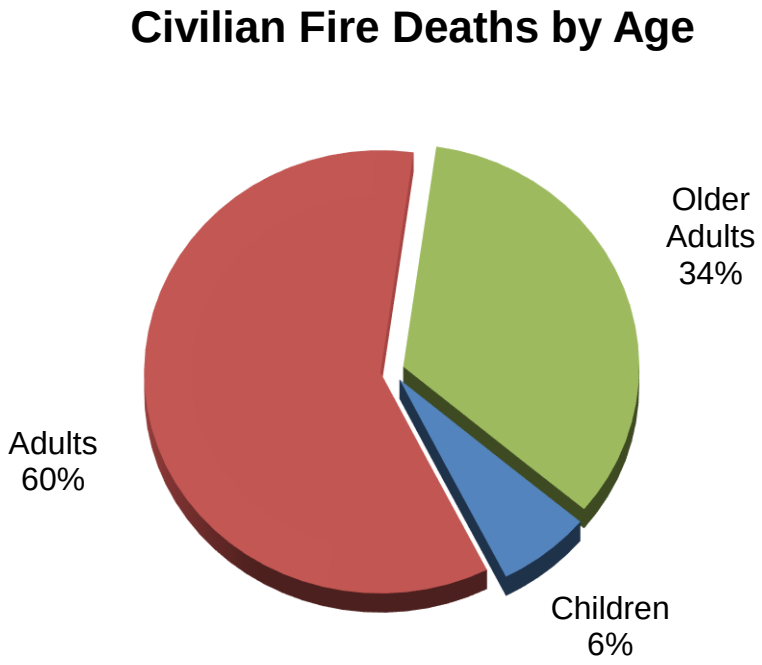
Note that the following chart starts at 20 rather than the traditional zero value. This is so the reader can concentrate on the sometimes small changes in the figures. The 62 fire deaths in 2015 are 23% above the five-year average and 29% above the 10-year average.



32 Men, 26 Women and 4 Children Under 18 Died from Fires in 2015
Of the 62 fire deaths, 32, or 52%, were men, 26, or 42%, were women and four, or 6%, were children under 18. The following pie chart illustrates the above figures.

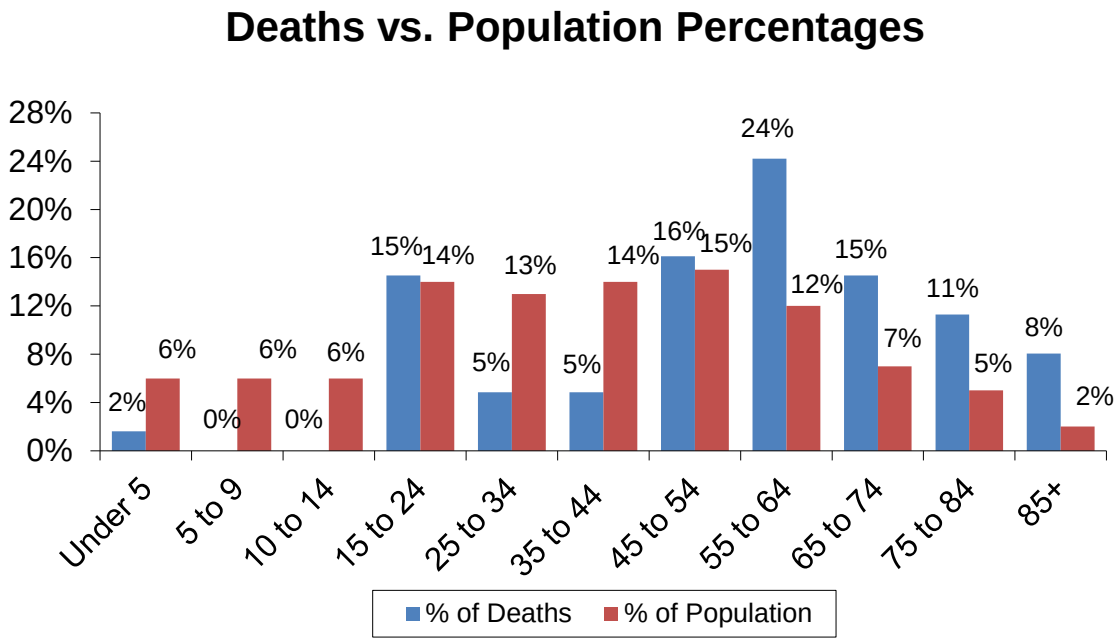


Over 1/3 of Fire Deaths were Over 65
Twenty-one (21), or 34%, of the civilian fatal fire victims were over 65 years of age. This included 12 elderly men and nine elderly women. Four (4), or 6%, of the civilian fatal fire victims were under 18 years old. Thirty-seven (37), or 60%, were adults between 18 and 65 years of age. The following pie chart illustrates the above figures.



Older Adults at Great Risk for Fire Death
Older adults, especially those over the age of 85, had the greatest risk of dying in a fire. Adults over the age 85 account for 2% of the population but 8% of the fire deaths. The risk of fire death for these adults is 4.0. The following graph shows the percentage of fire deaths versus population percentage by age groups in 2015. Other older adults, between the ages of 75 and 84, accounted for 5% of the population but 11% of the fire deaths. Their risk of fire death at 2.3 is just below that of the group of older adults over 84. Older adults between the ages of 65 and 74 were 2.1 times more likely to die in a fire in Massachusetts. Their risk of a fire death was 2.0

In 2014 the Senior SAFE grant program was created to address fire safety for older adults. Senior SAFE provides funding to local fire departments to improve fire and life safety for older adults through education that addresses the unique fire risks of this age group. Local fire departments partner with senior agencies to help older adults stay safe in their homes and live more independently. They are able to visit seniors in their own homes to replace smoke and carbon monoxide alarms, assess the overall safety of the home and make recommendations to make the home safer.

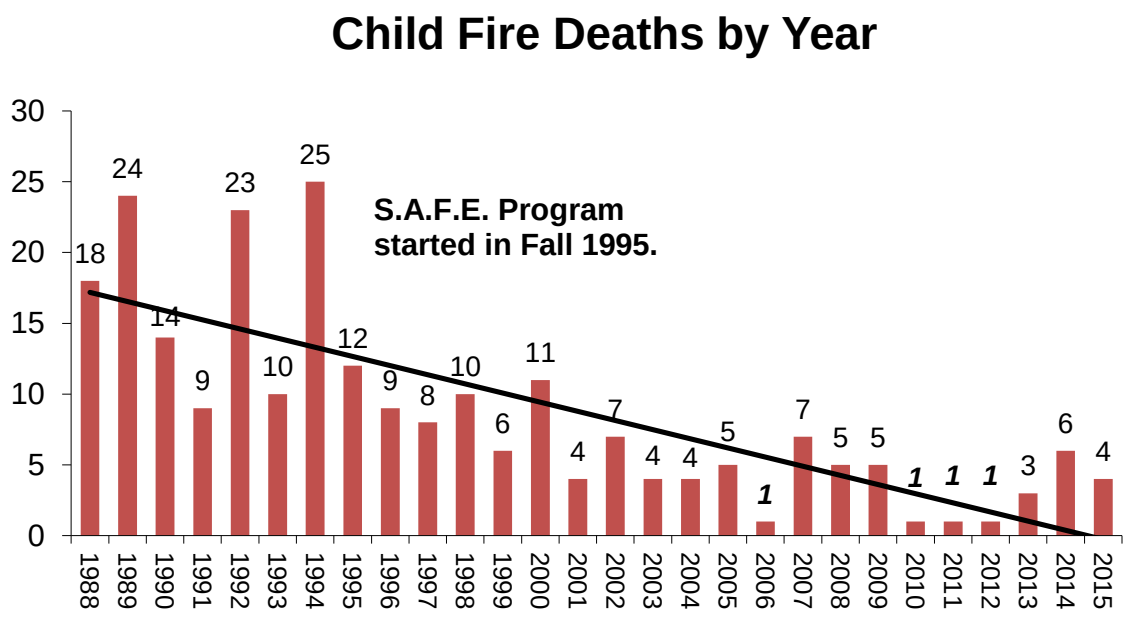


How to Read the Preceding Chart
If an age group represents 10% of the population, we expect it to account for 10% of the fire deaths. If it accounts for a higher percentage of fire deaths than it does for the overall population, that group is at a higher risk of dying in a fire. If the age group accounts for a lower percentage of fire deaths than it does for the overall population, then that group is at a lower risk of dying in a fire.

The percentages of the population in each age group were calculated using data from the 2010 Census from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Children Now at Lower Risk of Dying in Fires in the Commonwealth
Contrary to national trends, children are no longer at a disproportionate risk of dying in fires in Massachusetts. The following graph illustrates the number of child (age <18) fire fatalities in Massachusetts from 1988 through 2015. You can see a definite downward trend in the number of fire related deaths to children from a high of 25 in 1994 to a low of one in 2006, 2010, 2011 and 2012. According to United States Fire Administration statistics, children under 10 accounted for an estimated 7% of all fire-related deaths nationally in 2010.[9] In 2015, children under 10 accounted for one, or 2%, of the Massachusetts fire-related deaths, yet make up 12% of the state's population.

[9] Source: United States Fire Administration's **Fire Risk in 2014, Topical Fire Research Series, Vol. 17 – Issue 7 September 2016.** Most recent national data available.



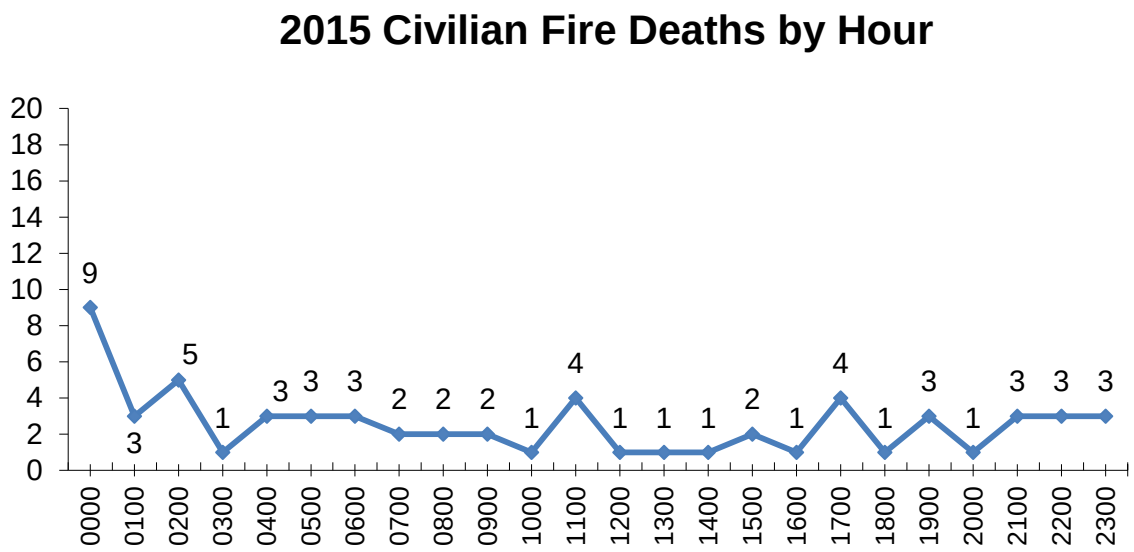
Child Fire Deaths Drop 2/3 Since the Start of the S.A.F.E. Program
Fire deaths of children under age 18 have fallen by 67% since the start of the S.A.F.E. Program in the fall of 1995.

Average Annual Child Deaths Down 72%
Since fire death numbers fluctuate quite a bit from year to year, it is helpful to look both at the trendline in the graph above, and averages over several years. During the 20 full years where the S.A.F.E. Program has been in effect, from 1996 to 2015, the average number of child fire deaths per year has been 5.1. In the 20 years prior to the S.A.F.E. Program, 1975 to 1994, the average number of child fire deaths per year was 18.3. This 72% drop in the average number of child fire deaths is significant when compared to the 44% drop in the average number of all fire deaths during the same time period.

The one thing that is happening in Massachusetts to improve fire safety for this age group, which is not happening for all other age groups, is consistent, comprehensive, statewide, school-based fire safety education[10].

[10] Based upon the success of the SAFE program, the Senior SAFE program was launched in 2014 to provide funding to local fire departments to improve fire & life safety to older adults through education that addresses the unique fire risks to this age group.

Over 1/2 of People Died in Fires at Night
Over half of the people died in fires that occurred at night, when people are usually asleep. Thirty-five (35), or 56%, of the fire victims died in fires that occurred between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Smoke alarms are the key to notifying occupants to danger whether they are asleep or awake, but they cannot guarantee escape. The vast majority (83%) of the people who died during 'daytime' fires were intimately involved in ignition, and almost half were older adults who may have had limited mobility. The following graph shows the fire death frequency by time of day on the 24-hour clock. Midnight to 1:00 a.m. is represented by 0000; 1:01 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. is represented by 0100, etc.



Structure Fire Deaths

In 2015, there were 51 structure fire deaths in 41 fatal fires. All but three of the structure fire deaths occurred in residential occupancies. Only one of the children under the age of 18 died in a structure fire in Massachusetts. In 2015, two non-residential structure fires killed two civilians.

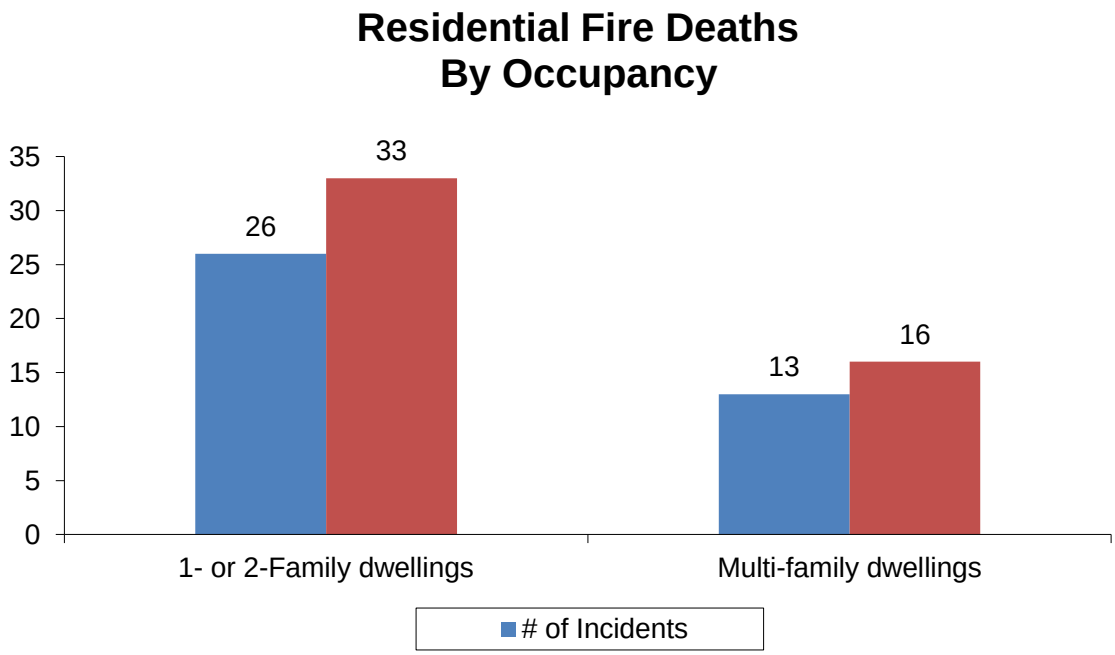
- On May 13, 2015, at 3:26 p.m., the Dracut Fire Department responded to a fatal arson fire in a shed. The victim, a 58-year old man was found on the front lawn with partial thickness burns to over 80% of his body surface area. No one else was injured at this fire. It is believed that the victim set the shed on fire in an attempt at self-immolation. The estimated dollar loss was $6,000.

- On December 8, 2015, at 1:05 a.m., the Milton Fire Department responded to a fatal fire in a tunnel under Blue Hills Parkway. The tunnel was being used as a homeless encampment and the victim, a 51-year old man was sleeping on a mattress too close to a cooking fire. His clothing and mattress ignited. Firefighters discovered his body after extinguishing the fire.

Residential Building Fire Deaths

Most Fire Deaths Occur in the Home
The majority of fire deaths occur in residential occupancies. We focus our analysis on these deaths because it is where prevention can yield the greatest results or have the most impact.

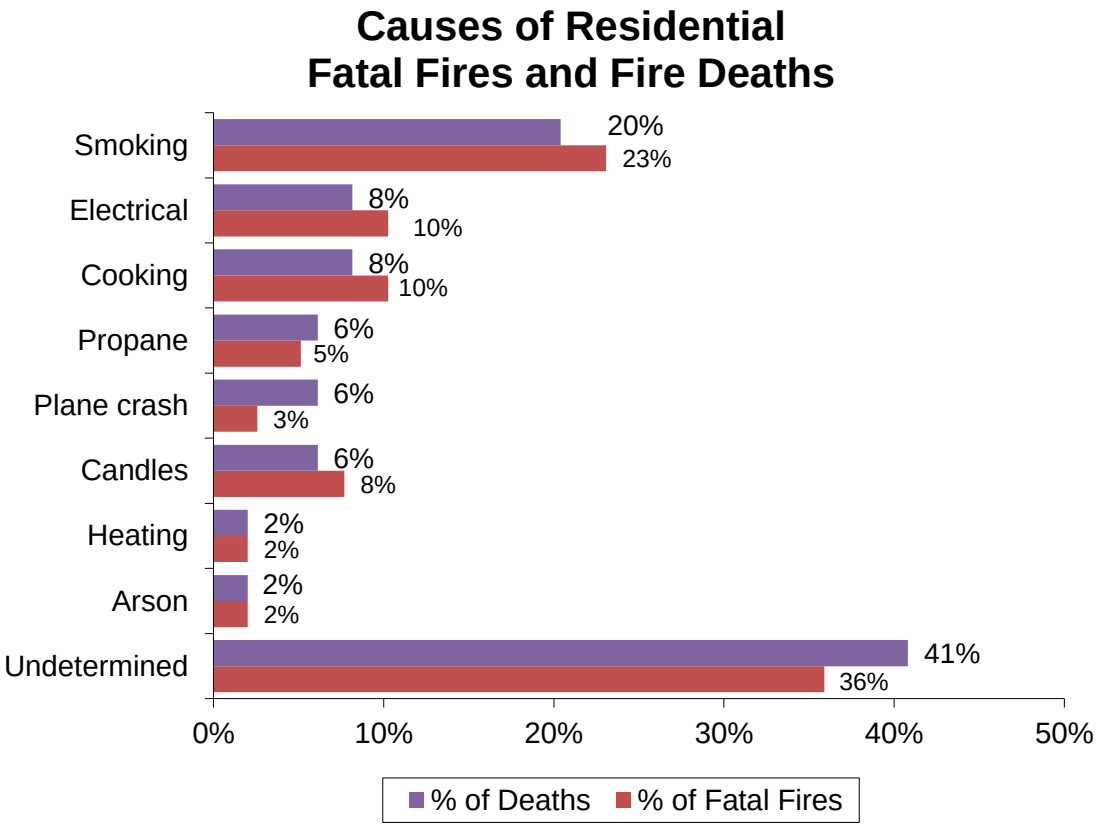
In 2015, there were 49 fire deaths in 39 fatal residential building fires. This represents 96% of the structure fire deaths and 79% of all fire deaths. Thirty-three (33) fire deaths occurred in 26 fires in one- and two-family dwellings; and 16 fire deaths occurred in 13 apartment fires. Typically more fatal fires and associated deaths occur in one- and two-family homes than occur in apartment fires or other residential occupancies.



Smoking Fires Are Leading Cause of Fire Deaths
In 2015, the improper disposal of smoking materials was the leading cause of residential fire deaths and fatal residential fires. These fires accounted for 10, or 20%, of residential fire deaths. Electrical problems and cooking fires were tied as the second leading cause of fire deaths, each accounting for four, or 8%, of residential fire deaths. Propane, a plane crash into a home and candles each caused three deaths, or 6% of residential fire deaths. Heating and arson[11] each caused one, or 2%, of these fire deaths. Twenty (20), or 41%, of these deaths occurred in fires where no cause could be determined or multiple causes could not be ruled out.

[11] This arson fire death was a self-immolation.

The following graph illustrates the number of residential building fire deaths and the number of fatal residential building fires by cause. The classifications are ranked by the percentage of fire deaths that they caused.



8 Fatal Smoking Fires Cause 9 Deaths in Homes
In 2015, the improper use and disposal of smoking materials caused 10, or 20%, of residential building fire deaths and nine, or 23%, of fatal residential building fires.

2 Elderly Fire Deaths Caused by Smoking
In 2015, only two of the older adult fire deaths were caused by the improper disposal of smoking materials while at home. In 2014, one older adult was killed in a smoking fire and in 2013 three older adults were killed in fatal smoking fires. In 2012 no one over the age of 65 died in a smoking fire. In 2010 six older adults died in smoking-related fires. In 2009, seven older adults died in smoking-related fires. In 2008, four older adults died in smoking fires and in 2007, nine older adults died in a smoking-related fire. In 2006 only one older adult died in one of these fires; in 2005 there were two of these deaths; and in 2004 there were no fire deaths to older adults caused by smoking at home.

You will note some common threads as you read the following summaries of the fatal fires caused by smoking materials, such as people falling asleep in the living room on

upholstered furniture, or in bed while smoking, and with no working smoke alarms in the home.

- On February 14, 2015, at 10:22 a.m., the Royalston Fire Department was called to a fatal smoking fire in a single-family home. The victim, a 53-year old physically disabled man, ignited his clothing while he was smoking in his wheel chair. No one else was injured at this fire. Alarms were present and they alerted the occupants. Sprinklers were not present. Damages were not estimated.

- On March 18, 2015, at 9:17 p.m., the Edgartown Fire Department was called to a fatal smoking fire in a single-family home. The fire was started by a cigarette on the 3-season porch. The victim, a 32-year old man, was taking a shower at the time of the fire. Other occupants said that he came out in a towel and then went back to his room to get some clothes. By the time he came back out his exits were blocked by the fire and he was overcome by the heat and smoke. It was undetermined if alarms were present. There were no sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $216,000.

- On March 25, 2015, at 1:57 a.m., the Plymouth Fire Department was called to a fatal smoking fire in a 5-unit apartment building. The 62-year old male victim fell asleep in his bedroom and his cigarette started the fire. One (1) firefighter was also injured at this fire. Alarms were present but they failed to operate because of missing batteries. There were no sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $325,000.

- On May 5 2015, at 4:00 a.m., the Arlington Fire Department was called to a fatal smoking fire in a 60-unit apartment building. The fire was started by an abandoned cigarette in the mulch that was adjacent to the building. The victim was a 47-year old man who was found in his apartment. One (1) firefighter was injured at this fire. Battery powered smoke alarms were present and operated. There were no sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $6.7 million.

- On July 22, 2015, at 1:16 a.m., the Westfield Fire Department was called to a fatal smoking fire in a single-family home. The fire was caused by a cigarette lighter on a living room sofa. The victim, a 64-year old man, was sleeping in the living room. He was transported to a local hospital and later succumbed to his injuries. No one else was injured at this fire. Alarms were present but it was undetermined if they operated. There were no sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $270,000.

- On September 19, 2015, at 2:08 a.m., the Marshfield Fire Department was called to a fatal smoking fire in a single-family home. The fire was started by a cigarette in the living room. The victim, a 65-year old man, was overcome while trying to escape the fire. There was one other civilian injured at this fire. There were no alarms, and the home did not have any sprinklers. Damages from this fire were not estimated.

- On October 18, 2015, at 7:43 a.m., the Chicopee Fire Department was called to a fatal smoking fire in a single-family home. The fire was started by a cigarette lighter in a

basement family room. The victims were a 60-year old man and his 87-year old mother. There were no other injuries at this fire. Alarms were in the building and operated, but the home did not have any sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $160,000.

- On October 24, 2015, at 10:50 p.m., the Millbury Fire Department was called to a fatal smoking fire in a 45-unit apartment building. The fire was started when the victim, a 56-year old woman, fell asleep while smoking in bed. There were no other injuries at this fire. Alarms were present and alerted the other occupants to the fire. The building did not have sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $27,500.

- On November 17, 2015, at 5:21 p.m., the Springfield Fire Department was called to a fatal smoking fire in a single-family home. The fire was started by smoking materials on an exterior porch. The victim, a 57-year old woman, was sleeping at the time of the fire. One (1) firefighter was injured at this fire. Alarms were present but it was undetermined if they operated. The building did not have sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $77,000.

Smoking on Oxygen
Using home oxygen increases the risk of fires and burns. When more oxygen is in the air, fires will burn hotter and faster. In 2015, no one died in a fire who was using oxygen while smoking. The last person killed in a smoking fire while home oxygen was in use died in 2013.

4 Fatal Electrical Fires Cause 4 Deaths
Four (4) people died in four residential electrical fires in 2015. Electrical fires accounted for 8% of residential fire deaths and 10% of fatal residential fires. Electrical fires were the leading cause of fire deaths in 2014.

- On February 6, 2015, at 5:48 a.m., the Revere Fire Department was called to a fatal electrical fire in a single-family home. The fire was started by an electrical malfunction in the floor ceiling assembly in the basement. The victim, an 85-year old man, was sleeping at the time of the fire. No one else was injured at this fire. Alarms were present and operated. There were no sprinklers. The fire caused an estimated $550,000 worth of damage.

- On February 7, 2015, at 9:53 a.m., the Fitchburg Fire Department was called to a fatal electrical fire in a single-family home. Electrical wiring in the stairway was the cause of the fire. The victim, an 83-year old man, was overcome by heat and smoke as he attempted to escape. Two (2) police officers saw him through a window and pulled him from the home. He was transported to a local hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. Both police officers were also transported for smoke inhalation. Alarms were present and they operated. There were no sprinklers in the home. The fire caused an estimated $205,500 worth of damage.

- On March 10, 2015, at 2:37 p.m., the Boston Fire Department was called to a fatal electrical fire in a 3-unit apartment building. The fire was started by an overloaded electrical cord. The victim, a 65-year old woman, was found in the kitchen overcome by the heat and smoke of the fire. One (1) firefighter was injured at this fire. Alarms were present but it was undetermined if they operated. There were no sprinklers. The fire caused an estimated $300,000 worth of damage.

- On August 15, 2015, at 3:33 a.m., the Dedham Fire Department was called to a fatal electrical fire in a single-family home. The fire was caused by arcing in a bedroom. The victim, a 52-year old woman was sleeping at the time of the fire. Two (2) civilians and one firefighter were also injured at this fire. Alarms and sprinklers were not present in the home. Damages were estimated to be $85,000.

4 Killed in 4 Cooking Fires

Four (4) people died in four fatal residential cooking fires in 2015. Cooking fires accounted for 8% of residential fire deaths and 10% of fatal fires in residential buildings.

- On January 1, 2015, at 11:43 a.m., the Brookline Fire Department was called to a fatal cooking fire in a 3-unit apartment building. The victim, an 84-year old woman, was found by firefighters and transported to a local hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries. One (1) firefighter was injured at this fire. Alarms were present and operated. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from this fire were estimated at $410,000.

- On February 23, 2015, at 12:13 p.m., the Fall River Fire Department was called to a fatal cooking fire in a 12-unit apartment building. The victim, a 63-year old man, was most likely cooking when his clothing ignited. No one else was injured at this fire. Alarms were present and alerted the other occupants of the building. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $25,000.

- On March 11, 2015, at 4:08 a.m., the Worcester Fire Department was called to a fatal cooking fire in a single-family home. The victim, a 64-year old woman, was sleeping at the time of the fire. Four (4) other civilians and two firefighters were injured at this fire. Alarms were present but it was unknown if they operated. The home was not sprinklered. Damages from this fire were estimated to be 225,000.

- On March 24, 2015, at 9:11 p.m., the Marblehead Fire Department was called to a fatal cooking fire in an 8-unit apartment building. The victim, a 65-year old man, was most likely escaping when he was overcome by the heat and smoke. He was found by firefighters and transported to a local hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. No one else was injured at this fire. Alarms were present and alerted the other occupants of the building. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $150,000.

1 Fatal Airplane Crash into a Home Caused a Fire & 3 Deaths
One (1) fatal fire was caused by a small plane crashing into a home. This fire caused 3% of fatal residential building fires, and three, or 6%, of the residential building fire deaths in 2015.

- On June 28, 2015, at 5:44 p.m., the Plainville Fire Department responded to a fatal fire at a single-family home caused by a small plane crashing into the home. All three victims, the 56-year old male pilot, his 52-year old wife and their 18-year old daughter, were occupants of the plane. No one else was injured at this fire. Alarms were present and operated. The home did not have any sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $800,000.

2 Propane Explosions with Ensuing Fire Caused 3 Deaths
Two (2) fatal fires caused by propane explosions, or 5% of fatal residential building fires, resulted in three, or 6%, of the residential building fire deaths in 2015.

- On August 19, 2015, at 1:10 p.m., the New Braintree Fire Department responded to a fatal fire at a single-family home caused by a propane explosion. The victim, a 68-year old man, was attempting to install a propane-fueled furnace when something ignited leaking propane. The victim was life-flighted to a hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. No one else was injured at this fire. Alarms were present but it was undetermined if they were operating. The building did not have any sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $160,000.

- On October 10, 2015, at 6:49 a.m., the Franklin Fire Department responded to a fatal fire at a single-family home that was part of an over 55 townhouse community. A mechanical failure caused a propane leak. An undetermined heat source ignited the propane causing the explosion. The victims, a 66-year old man and his 66-year old wife were sleeping at the time of the explosion and were trapped in the debris after the explosion. No one else was injured at this fire. It was undetermined if there were alarms in the home. The building had sprinklers but it was undetermined if they operated. Damages from this fire were not estimated.

3 Fatal Candle Fires Caused 3 Deaths
Three (3) fatal candle fires, or 8% of fatal residential building fires, caused three, or 6%, of the residential building fire deaths in 2015.

- On February 9, 2015, at 3:38 p.m., the Palmer Fire Department was dispatched to a fatal candle fire in a 20-unit apartment building. A candle started the fire in the living room. The victim, a 53-year old woman, discovered the fire in her apartment, went to a neighbor's apartment to tell her to call 911, and then went back into her apartment. No one else was injured at this fire. Alarms were present and alerted the occupants of the building. The building did not have any sprinklers Damages from this fire were estimated to be $700,000.

- On February 18, 2015, at 6:49 p.m., the Adams Fire Department was called to a fatal candle fire in a two-family home. The candle started a fire in the bedroom. The victim, an 88-year old woman, was overcome by the smoke generated by the fire as she attempted to escape. She was transported to a local hospital where she succumbed to her injuries. No one else was injured at this fire. Alarms were present and alerted the occupants. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $114,363.

- On August 28, 2015, at 9:37 p.m., the Springfield Fire Department was dispatched to a fatal candle fire in a 4-unit apartment building. The fire started in the living room. The victim was a 40-year old woman. Her two sisters were also injured at this fire but managed to escape with minor injuries. It was undetermined if alarms were present. The building did not have any sprinklers Damages from this fire were estimated to be $38,000.

1 Fatal Heating Fire Caused 1 Death
One (1) fatal heating fire, or 2% of fatal residential building fires, caused one, or 2%, of the residential building fire deaths in 2015. This fire was caused by a portable space heater.

- On December 23, 2015, at 7:16 p.m., the Westfield Fire Department responded to a fatal heating fire at a single-family home. A portable space heater too close to combustibles in a first floor bedroom started the fire. The victim, a 48-year old physically disabled man, was overcome while he was trying to escape the fire. No one else was injured at this fire. There were no fire alarms and the building did not have any sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $125,000.

1 Fatal Arson Fire Caused 1 Death
One (1) fatal arson fire, or 2% of fatal residential building fires, caused one, or 2%, of the residential building fire deaths in 2015. This fire was a self-immolation.

- On August 7, 2015, at 4:46 p.m., the Mendon Fire Department was called to a fatal self-immolation fire in a single-family home. The victim, a 56-year old man, ignited gasoline in his living room. No one else was injured at this fire. Alarms were present and they operated, but the victim was intimately involved with the ignition of the fire. The home was not sprinklered. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $100,000.

14 Fatal Fires of Undetermined Cause
Fourteen (14) fatal residential building fires that took the lives of 20 Massachusetts residents in 2015 remain undetermined. These represent 36% of the fatal residential fires, and 41% of the residential fire deaths in 2015. The cause of over one-third of all residential fire deaths could not be definitely determined after investigation. According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard 921, Chapter 16.2.4, whenever the cause of a fire cannot be proven, the proper classification is “undetermined.” NFPA 921, Chapter 16.2.5 advises that, “Undetermined is also acceptable when multiple fire

causes or ignition factors cannot be eliminated, leaving the investigator with most probable causes."

- On January 4, 2015, at 12:34 a.m., the Quincy Fire Department was dispatched to a fire in a 4-unit apartment building of undetermined cause. The fire began in a second floor kitchen. The victim, a 56-year old woman, was overcome while she tried to escape. Eight (8) firefighters were injured at this fire. Smoke alarms were present and operated. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $650,000.

- On January 12, 2015, at 10:11 p.m., the Chatham Fire Department was called to a fatal fire in a single-family home of undetermined cause. The fire originated on the first floor. The victim, a 74-year old man, was sleeping at the time of the fire. No one else was injured at this fire. Alarms were present but it was undetermined if they operated. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $420,000.

- On January 29, 2015, at 6:00 a.m., the Boston Fire Department was dispatched to a fire in a single-family home of undetermined cause. The victim was a 62-year old woman. There were no other injuries associated with this fire. Alarms were present but failed to operate because of missing batteries. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $250,000.

- On February 5, 2015, at 12:47 a.m., the Athol Fire Department was called to a fatal fire in a single-family home of undetermined cause. The fire started in a first floor bedroom. It is believed that the victim, a 57-year old physically disabled man, was sleeping at the time of the fire. No one else was injured at this fire. It was undetermined if alarms were present. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from the blaze were not estimated.

- On February 16, 2015, at 2:03 a.m., the Waltham Fire Department was called to a fatal fire in a single-family home of undetermined cause. The fire originated in the second floor bedroom. The victims were a 75-year old woman, and her 49-year old son. The woman was asleep at the time of the fire but it is believed that her son was trying to escape when he was overcome. One (1) firefighter was injured at this fire. Alarms were present but it was undetermined if they operated. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $95,000.

- On February 26, 2015, at 4:59 a.m., the Springfield Fire Department was dispatched to a fire in a single-family home (mobile home) of undetermined cause. The fire began in the bathroom. The victim, a 53-year old man, was in the area of fire origin. He was transported to a local hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. No one else was injured at this fire. It was undetermined if alarms were present. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $24,000.

- On March 19, 2015, at 3:39 a.m., the Taunton Fire Department was called to a fatal fire in a single-family home of undetermined cause. The fire started on the first floor. The victim, a 64-year old man, was in the area of origin when the fire began and was trying to escape when he was overcome by the heat and smoke. No one else was injured at this fire. It was undetermined if alarms were present. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $210,000.

- On May 6, 2015, at 2:48 a.m., the Worcester Fire Department was called to a fatal fire in a single-family home of undetermined cause. The fire started on a first floor exterior stairway. The victims, a 96-year old woman and her 83-year old sister, were sleeping in their bedrooms when the fire began. No one else was injured at this fire. It was undetermined if alarms were present. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $355,500.

- On July 8, 2015, at 12:27 a.m., the Springfield Fire Department was called to a fatal fire in a single-family home of undetermined cause. The fire started on the first floor exterior balcony. The victim, a 34-year old man, was in the area of origin when the fire began and was believed to be somehow involved with starting the fire. Two (2) firefighters were injured at this fire. It was undetermined if alarms were present. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $95,000.

- On October 3, 2015, at 10:32 p.m., the Athol Fire Department was called to a fatal fire in a 6-unit apartment building of undetermined cause. The fire started on the first floor function area. The victim, a 69-year old man, was believed to be in the area of origin and somehow involved in starting the fire. No one else was injured at this fire. It was undetermined if alarms were present and if the building had sprinklers. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $50,000.

- On December 4, 2015, at 12:46 a.m., the Lynn Fire Department was called to a fatal fire in a 3-unit apartment building of undetermined cause. There were four victims, all family members. A 48-year old woman, her two daughters, aged 36 and 20 and their 28-year old brother. Three (3) other civilians and two firefighters were also injured at this fire. It was undetermined if alarms were present and if the building had sprinklers. Damages from the blaze were not estimated.

- On December 13, 2015, at 7:46 p.m., the Worcester Fire Department was called to a fatal fire in a single-family home of undetermined cause. The fire started on the first floor. The victims, a 71-year old man and his 85-year old sister, were both trying to escape when they were overcome by the heat and smoke. They were transported to a local hospital where they succumbed to their injuries. No one else was injured at this fire. There were no alarms present and the building was not sprinklered. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $225,000.

- On December 19, 2015, at 10:55 p.m., the Westport Fire Department was called to a fatal fire in a single-family home of undetermined cause. The fire started on the first floor. The victim, a 4-year old boy, was in his bedroom at the time of the fire. His

mother and sister were both injured and transported to a Rhode Island hospital for further treatment. It was undetermined if alarms were present. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $150,000.

- On December 20, 2015, at 11:50 a.m., the Brockton Fire Department was called to a fatal fire in a 130-unit apartment building of undetermined cause. The fire started in a third floor bedroom of the victim. The victim, a 65-year old physically disabled man, was in the area of origin when the fire began and was believed to be intimately involved in the fire's ignition. No one else was injured at this fire. Alarms were present and they operated. The building was partially sprinklered but the fire was too small to activate the system. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $15,000.

Bedroom or Living Room is the Area of Origin for 31% of Fire Victims
Given that most fatal fires occur at night, and that many people fall asleep in their living rooms, it is not surprising that 31% were killed in fires that started in bedrooms or living rooms; nine victims, or 18%, died in fires that began in the bedroom, and six, or 13%, succumbed to fires that originated in the living room. Five (5) victims, or 10%, died when the area of origin was the kitchen. Unclassified function rooms were the area of origin of the fire for four, or 8%, of the residential fire deaths in 2015. An unenclosed porch, a dining room, and exterior stairways were each the area of origin for two, or 4%, of the residential fire deaths. A bathroom, the ceiling and floor assembly, a patio, a heating room, and an interior stairway were each the area of origin of the fire for one, or 2%, of the residential fire deaths in 2015. Three (3) people died inside the small private plane that crashed into a single-family home, accounting for 6% of residential fire deaths. Ten (10) victims, or 20%, died in fires where the area or origin was undetermined or not classified.

20% of Deaths Involved Smoking Materials as a Heat Source
Of the 49 residential building fire deaths, 20% involved smoking materials; 10% from cigarettes, 6% from lighters and 4% from undetermined smoking materials. Eighteen percent (18%) were classified as heat from operating equipment; 10% from undetermined operating equipment, 4% from radiated or conducted heat from operating equipment, 2% from arcing, and 2% from sparks, embers or flames from operating equipment. Candles caused 6%; and an incendiary device was the heat source in 2% of these deaths. The *Heat Source* was undetermined or unclassified in 27 deaths, or 55%, of the residential building fire deaths in 2015.

Upholstered Sofa or Chair Was the Leading Item 1st Ignited
Of the 49 residential building fire deaths, upholstered sofas or chairs were the item first ignited in 10% of these deaths. Flammable liquid or gas escaping from combustion engine was the item first ignited in 6% of these deaths. Interior wall covering, wearing apparel on a person and an uncontained flammable liquid were each the item first ignited in 4% of these deaths. Bedding, cooking materials, electrical wire or cable insulation, a flammable liquid or gas escaping from a container or pipe, unclassified furniture or utensils, light vegetation, a mattress, and an unclassified structural component were each

the item first ignited in 2% of these fire deaths. The item first ignited was undetermined or unclassified in 27, or 55%, of the residential building fire deaths in 2015.

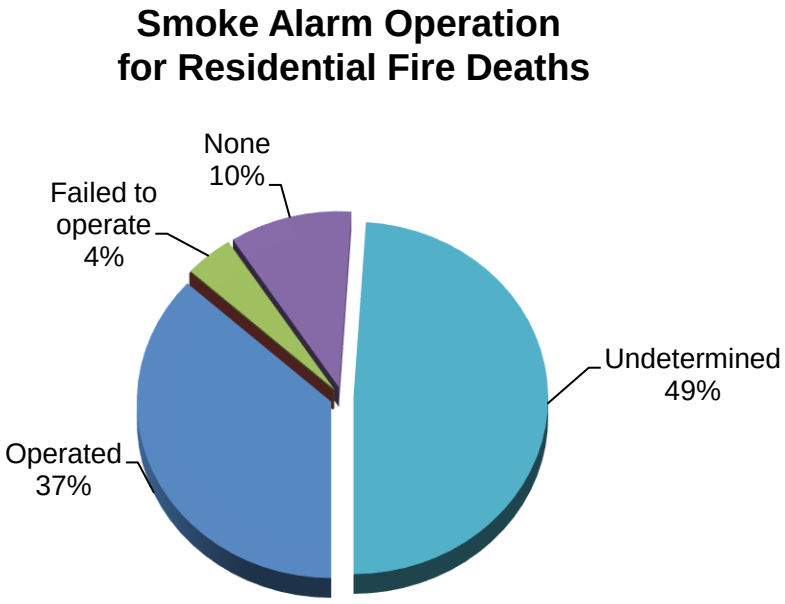
Alarm Operation Undetermined for 49% of Residential Fire Victims
Of the 49 people who died in residential building fires in 2015, the smoke alarm performance was reported for 25 of the victims. Victims were not alerted by smoke alarms in six fires that killed seven people, or 14% of the victims. No alarms were present at all in four fires that were responsible for five, or 10%, of the deaths. In two deaths, or 4%, there were alarms present but they failed to operate.

Fifteen (15) people died in 18 separate residential fires with alarms that did operate, accounting for 37% of fatal fire victims. It is important to remember that alarms provide an early warning of a fire. They do not guarantee an escape if exits are blocked or an individual's clothing ignites. A fire that appears small when discovered can quickly grow beyond an individual's ability to control or escape it.

There were no fatal fires where the fire was too small to activate the alarm.

In 2015, 12 of the 18 fatal residential fire victims whose smoke alarms operated were in the area of origin. Eleven (11) of these victims were intimately involved with ignition; three were smoking, three were in the plane that crashed into the home, one was cooking, one was an electrical fire, one committed suicide and the cause of the other two were undetermined.

Five (5) other victims were not in the area of origin but were involved in the ignition of the fires. While smoke alarms cannot by themselves save a person who is directly involved in the ignition, they can alert other occupants to the danger and give them precious time to escape to safety.

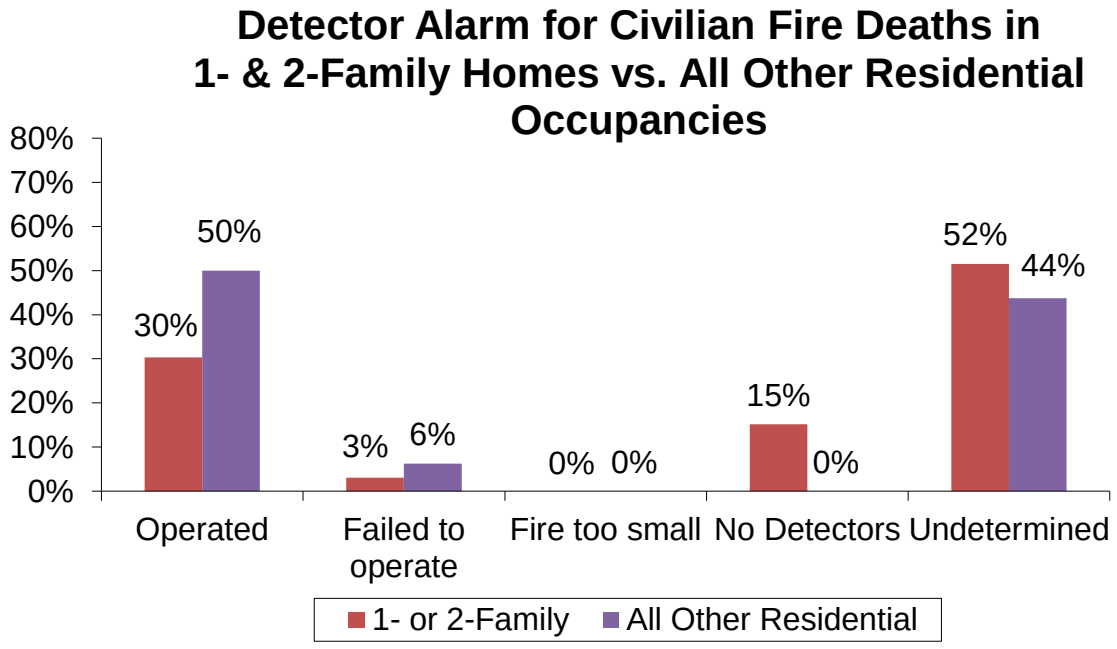


Alarm performance was undetermined in 18 residential building fires that killed 24 people, accounting for 49% of the residential building fire deaths in 2015. In seven of these fires and eight deaths the alarms were present but it was undetermined if they operated. The pie chart shows the smoke alarm status as a percentage of the civilian residential building fire deaths in 2015.

No Working Smoke Alarms in 18% of Fire Deaths in 1 & 2-Family Homes
In 2015, you were more likely to die in a fire in a one- and two-family home than in any other residence and one without any working smoke alarms. There were 106% more fire deaths in one- and two-family homes than all other residential occupancies combined. Thirty-three (33) people died in 26 one- and two-family dwelling fires in 2015. Six (6), or 18%, of the fire deaths in one- and two-family homes occurred in fires with no alarms at all or with alarms that failed to operate. Of these deaths, one occurred in a home where smoke alarms failed to work while the other five deaths were in homes where there were no smoke alarms present. Ten (10) deaths, or 30%, occurred in homes where the smoke alarms operated. Seventeen (17) deaths, or 52%, occurred in 15 fires where smoke alarm performance was undetermined.

Other Residential Occupancies More Likely to be Protected by Smoke Alarms
Sixteen (16) people died in 13 apartment fires in 2015. The alarm performance was known for nine of the victims. Eight (8) people died in fires where smoke alarms were present and working. One person was killed in a fire where the alarm failed to operate because of a missing battery. Seven (7) people died in nine fires where alarm operation was undetermined.

The following graph illustrates the alarm status and the percentage of deaths between 1- and 2-family homes and all other residential occupancies.



2 Alarms Failed
Of the two residential fire deaths where smoke alarms were present but failed to operate, both failed to operate because of missing batteries.

1/2 of Older Adults Died in Fires with Undetermined Alarm Operation
Six (6), or 33%, of the 18 older adult residential fire deaths had working smoke alarms. Three (3), or 17%, occurred where there were no alarms. Nine (9), or 50%, died in fires where the alarm presence or operation could not be determined. Because of their age, older adults may have mobility and hearing impairments making escape from a fire more difficult. It is also possible that older adults have smoke alarms that are more than ten years old that may not function correctly and need to be replaced. Earlier warning and/or residential sprinklers may have allowed them to escape or survive the fire until firefighters arrived.

Sleeping Led Human Factors Contributing to Injury[12]
Of the 49 fatal residential building fire victims, 13 had a *Human Factor Contributing to Injury* reported in MFIRS. Ten percent (10%) of the victims were asleep; 8% were possibly impaired by alcohol; 6% were bedridden or had another physical handicap; 4% were possibly mentally disabled; 2% were unconscious; 2% were possibly impaired by a drug or chemical. Thirty-six (36), or 73%, of the 49 civilian fire deaths did not report a human factor contributing to injury.

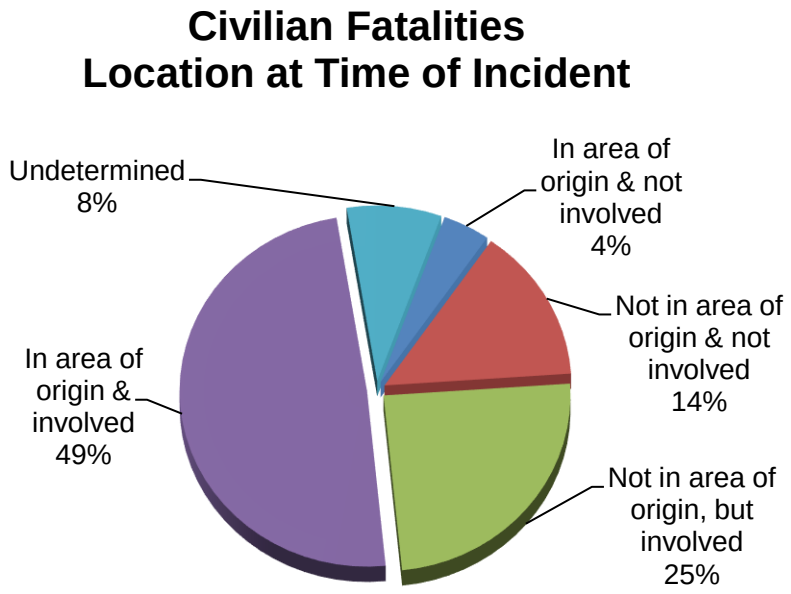
27% of Victims Were Sleeping When They Were Overcome
Thirteen (13), or 27%, of the 49 fatal fire victims were asleep when they incurred their fatal injuries. Eleven (11), or 22%, were trying to escape when they were fatally injured. Four (4) victims, or 8%, were unable to act. Fire control and a return to the vicinity of the fire before it was under control were each the activity at the time of death for one, 2%, of these victims. Activity at time of death was undetermined or not reported for 19, or 39%, victims of fatal residential fires in 2015. Working smoke alarms combined with a home escape plan are essential to escape a fire.

Almost 3/4 of the Victims Suffered Burns, Smoke Inhalation or Both
Burns or smoke inhalation was the primary apparent symptom for 35, or 71%, of the victims; 20, or 41%, suffered burns and smoke inhalation; 10, or 20%, suffered from smoke inhalation only, and five, or 10%, just had thermal burns. Being unconscious was the reported primary apparent symptom for two, or 4%, of these victims. Alcohol impairment and breathing difficulty were each the primary apparent symptom for one, or 2%, of these deaths. There were 10 deaths, or 20%, where the primary apparent symptom was undetermined or not reported.

Almost 3/4 of All Fatalities Were Somehow Involved in Ignition
Thirty-six (36), or 73%, of the residential fatal fire victims were somehow involved with the start of the fire that eventually killed them. Twenty-four (24), or 49%, of these

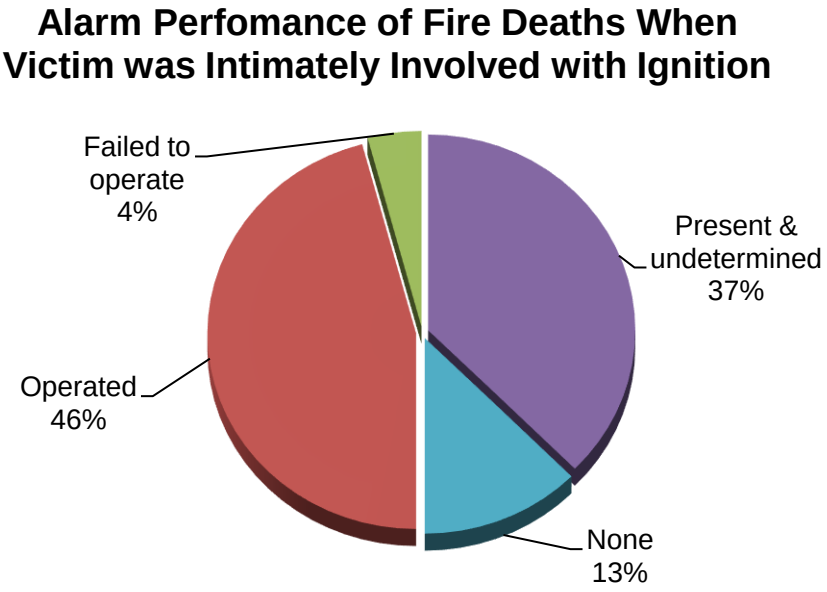
[12] Some fields in version 5 allow for multiple entries. Therefore the number of entries may be greater than the actual number of incidents being analyzed.

victims were in the area of origin and intimately involved with the ignition of the fire that killed them, and 12, or 25%, of these victims were not in the area of origin but were somehow involved in starting these fires; such as a person who is smoking and exits the room, leaving the cigarette behind unattended, or a person who forgets that they started cooking on the stove. Two (2), or 4%, were in the area of origin but not involved in the fire's ignition. Seven (7), or 14%, of the victims were not in the area of origin and not involved with the ignition of the fire that claimed their lives. The *Location at Time of Incident* was unknown for four, or 8%, of the residential fatal fire victims.



46% of Alarms Operated When the Victim Was Intimately Involved in Ignition
There were 24 victims that were reportedly in the area of origin and they were involved with the ignition of the fire that killed them. It is most probable that no amount of early warning would have saved any of these victims. This is where fire prevention and education become key components in saving lives. Eleven (11), or 46%, of these 24 victims actually had a working smoke alarm in their home at the time of the fire. Three (3) fire deaths, or 13%, did not have any smoke alarms. In one of these deaths, or 4%, there were alarms present in the home but they failed to operate. In nine of these deaths, or 37%, alarms were present, but it was undetermined if they operated.

In the case of the 11 victims where the alarms operated and involved with the ignition, three were smoking, three died when their plane crashed into a home, one of the victims was cooking, one person died in an electrical fire, one person was committing suicide, and two of the victims died in fires where the cause of ignition was undetermined. Three (3) of these victims were older adults.



Fatal Motor Vehicle Fires

In 2015, five motor vehicle fires killed seven civilians. Motor vehicle fire deaths are determined subsequent to the autopsy of the victim. When smoke is found in the lungs of the victim, it is an indication the victim survived the impact of the collision and was killed by the fire and not the crash. Three (3) of these fires and the five accompanying deaths involved motor vehicle crashes. Two (2) involved the lone victims committing suicide[13].

3 Motor Vehicle Crashes Kill 5 Occupants
Three (3) motor vehicle fires and the subsequent five deaths were caused by motor vehicle crashes. These incidents accounted for 4% of the fatal fires and 3% of the fire fatalities in the Commonwealth in 2015.

- On April 23, 2015, at 11:12 p.m., the Swansea Fire Department was called to a fatal motor vehicle crash with ensuing fire on Interstate 195 westbound. Two (2) of the three occupants of the vehicle, a 22-year old woman and a 19-year old man, were trapped inside the vehicle and died. A third occupant was transported to a Rhode Island hospital with severe injuries. Damages from this fire were not estimated.

- On September 27, 2015, at 12:19 a.m., the Lowell Fire Department was called to a fatal motor vehicle crash with ensuing fire. The car crashed into a utility pole and ignited. Downed power lines delayed both rescue attempts and extinguishment of the

[13] It was determined that one of these victims was trying to commit suicide by driving his car into a tree, but this act resulted in a fire and it was found that the fire contributed to his death.

fire. Neither the driver nor his passengers were able to escape the car. The victims, a 20-year old man and a 21-year old woman died at the scene. Damages were estimated to be $5,500.

- On October 30, 2015, at 11:34 p.m., the Franklin Fire Department was called to a fatal motor vehicle crash with ensuing fire. The driver of the car, and only occupant, a 17-year old female, was trapped inside the car and could not escape or be rescued. Damages were not estimated.

2 Suicides Kill 2 Occupants
Two (2) motor vehicle fires and the subsequent two deaths were suicide by fire. These incidents accounted for 6% of the fatal fires and 8% of the fire fatalities in the Commonwealth in 2015.

- On April 14, 2015, at 11:52 a.m., the Holden Fire Department was dispatched to a motor vehicle fire crash with ensuing fire. It is believed that the driver and only occupant had driven his car into a tree in a suicide attempt. The car burst into flames and the 17-year old man was trapped inside the vehicle and could not be rescued. No one else was injured in this fire. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $11,100

- On November 18, 2015, at 8:10 a.m., the Dighton Fire Department was dispatched to a fatal motor vehicle fire in a vacant lot near a new housing development. The victim, a 47-year old man, parked his car and ignited it in an apparent suicide attempt. It is believed that she exited the vehicle and succumbed to her injuries outside of the vehicle where police found her body.

Other Fatal Fires

In 2015, four outside fire incidents killed four civilians. These incidents accounted for 8% of the fatal fires and 6% of the fire fatalities in Massachusetts in 2015. Two (2) of these incidents were accidents and two were self-immolations.

1 Cutting Torch Ignites Victim's Clothes
- On March 29, 2015, at 11:21 a.m., the Agawam Fire Department was called to a fatal fire in a residential lot. The victim, an 80-year old man, was working with a cutting torch and ignited his clothing. A neighbor tried to help the victim and was burned also.

Victim Fell into Fire Pit
- On July 26, 2015, at 9:11 a.m., the Halifax Fire Department was called for an EMS call for an unresponsive woman. The victim, a 57-year old woman, had fallen into her fire pit the night before. The people who witnessed the event put her to bed and went

back outside. She succumbed during the night to partial and full thickness burns to most of her body.

2 Outside Suicides by Fire

- On June 23, 2015, at 5:16 a.m., the Chelmsford Fire Department was called to a fatal outside fire in a backyard. The victim, a 17-year old man, was found with life-threatening burns across his body in a suicide attempt. He was transported to a hospital in Boston where he succumbed to his injuries.

- On July 16, 2015, at 8:47 a.m., the Lawrence Fire Department was called to a fatal outside fire in a backyard. The victim, an 82-year old man, was found lying in the grass with severe burns across his body in a suicide attempt with a bucket of burning liquid nearby. The victim was a suspect in a 2013 fatal arson fire in Lawrence in which he was also burned.

Multiple Fire Deaths

For statistical purposes, a fire is considered a multiple death fire if it kills three or more people. In 2015, there were two multiple death fires in Massachusetts. The first was the small plane crash into a single-family home that killed all three aboard the plane on June 28, 2015 in Plainville. The second was the fire in Lynn on December 4, 2015 that killed 4 adult members of a family.

Civilian Fire Deaths - Conclusion

62 Civilians Died in Massachusetts Fires – 23% Increase

In 2015, there were 50 fatal fires in Massachusetts with 62 accompanying fatalities. This is a 15% increase from the 54 deaths reported in 2014. Of these 62 deaths, 49 occurred in residential fires.

Majority of Fire Deaths Occur in Residential Occupancies

We focus our analysis on residential fire deaths because it is where prevention can have the most impact. Forty-nine (49) of the 51 fatal structure fire victims died in residential building fires. Thirty-three (33) of these deaths occurred in one- or two-family homes, accounting for 53% of all fire deaths.

Smoking Fires Are Leading Cause of Fire Deaths

In 2015, smoking fires were the leading cause of residential fire deaths and fatal residential fires. These fires accounted for 10, or 20%, of residential fire deaths. Electrical fires and cooking fires tied as the second leading cause of fire deaths, with each accounting for four, or 8%, of residential fire deaths. Candles, a plane crash and propane explosions each caused three, or 6% of residential fire deaths.

4 Children Die in Fires
Four (4) children under the age of 18 died in fires in Massachusetts in 2015. A four-year old boy died in an undetermined residential fire. A 17-year old girl died in a motor vehicle crash with ensuing fire and two 17-year old boys died from self-immolation.

Older Adults Account for 34% of All Fire Deaths
Twenty-one (21) older adults died in fires, accounting for 34% of all fire deaths in Massachusetts in 2015. Historically, the lack of working smoke alarms is a significant factor in senior fire deaths. In 2015, six of the 18 senior residential fire deaths had working smoke alarms, three of the deaths occurred in a fire with no alarms at all, and in the other nine deaths it was undetermined if alarms were present or if they operated.

Older Adults at Significant Risk for Fire Death
Older adults, especially those over the ages of 75 had a significant risk of dying in a fire. The risk of fire death for adults over the age of 85 is 4.0 and those adults between the ages of 75 and 84 is 2.3. Older adults between the ages of 65 and 74 were 2.1 times more likely to become a fire-related fatality.

Over 1/2 of People Died in Fires While They Slept
Over half of the people who died in fires were aspleep. Thirty-five (35), or 56%, of the fire victims died in fires that occurred between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

37% of Fatalities Had Working Smoke Alarms
Thirty-seven percent (37%) of the residential fire victims had a working smoke alarm. Many of these victims could have possibly survived if they had residential sprinklers to help them. Thirty-one percent (31%) of the victims died in fires that began in either the bedroom or living room. Upholstered sofa and chairs were the leading item first ignited. Also, when *Primary Apparent Symptom* was reported, 71% of the victims suffered burns, smoke inhalation or both.

Over 1/2 of Fatalities Were in the Area of Origin
Twenty-five (25), or 53%, of all the civilians that died in residential fires were reported to be in the area of fire origin. Twenty-four (24) victims were intimately involved in the ignition of the fire that killed them. It is most probable that no amount of early warning would have saved any of these victims. This is where fire prevention and education become key components in saving lives.

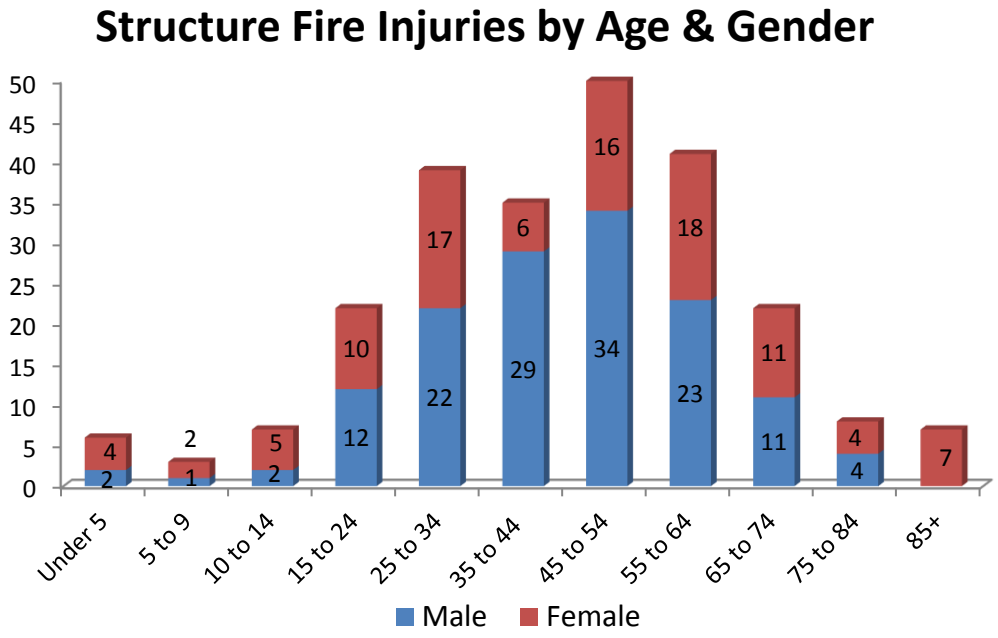
6 Suicides – Continues Tragic Trend
In past years there were a tragic number of people who used fire to take their own lives. In 2015, there were six confirmed suicides. All six were by self-immolation, two in motor vehicles, two outside, one in a shed and another in his home. In 2015 there were five, in 2014 there were four self-immolations and in 2012 there were 12 self-immolations. In 2011 there were four self-immolations and in 2010 there were five. In 2009 there were six, in 2008 there were three, five in 2007, two in 2006, and four in 2005. In 2004, there were eight suicides by self-immolation.

Civilian Injuries

293 Civilians Injured in Fires in 2015 – Mostly at Home
Massachusetts' fires injured 293 civilians in 2015. Two hundred and forty-one (241), or 82%, of civilian injuries occurred in structure fires. Two hundred and twenty-one (221) injuries occurred in residential building fires, accounting for 75% of all injuries and 92% of all structure fire injuries. Eleven (11), or 4%, occurred in motor vehicle fires. Forty-one (41), or 14%, of civilian injuries occurred in outside and other fires. Outside rubbish fires accounted for 17, or 6% of all civilian fire injuries. Special outside fires accounted for seven, or 2%, of all civilian injuries, and brush fires accounted for four, or 1%, of civilian fire injuries. Thirteen (13), or 4%, of civilian injuries were caused by unclassified fires.

Structure Fire Injuries

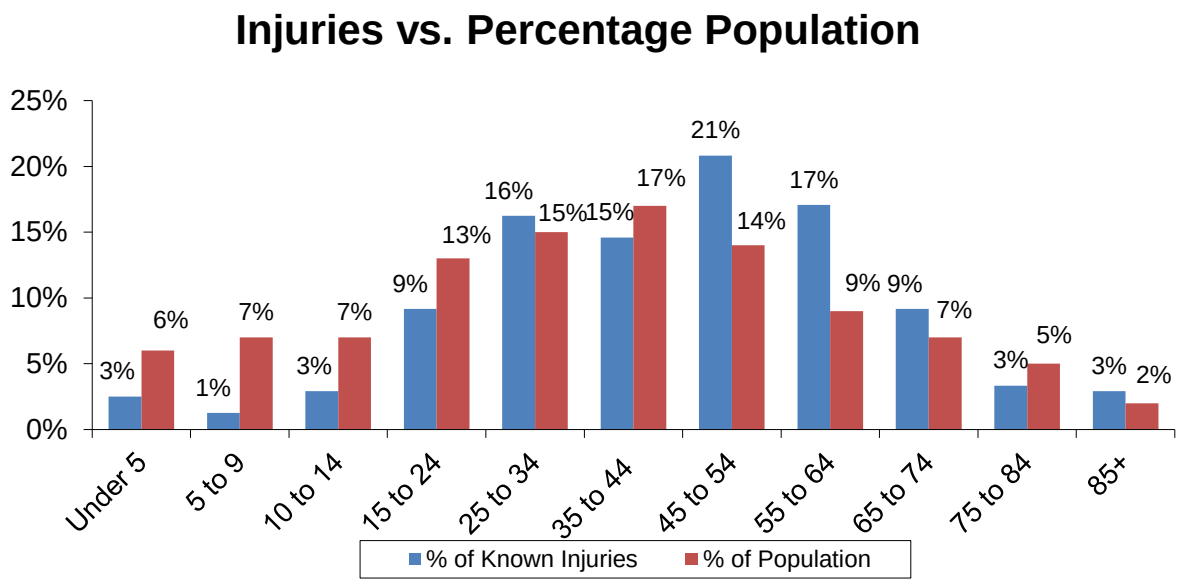
Of the 240 civilian injuries resulting from structure fires where gender was reported, 140, or 58%, were men and 100, or 42%, were women. Overall, 18 children under 18 years of age, 185 adults aged 18 to 64 years old, and 37 older adults over the age of 65, were injured in structure fires in 2015. The following chart illustrates the structure fire injuries by age and gender in 2015.



Adults 45 to 64 at High Risk for Fire Injury
Adults between the ages of 45 and 54 represent 14% of the population and yet they accounted for 21% of the injuries in 2015. Adults between the ages of 55 and 64

represent 9% of the Massachusetts population, yet they accounted for 17% of the injuries at structure fires in 2015. People in these age groups are most at risk being injured in a fire because they are more likely to try and control the fire. In these age groupings, 41% of the fire-related injuries were incurred while trying to control the fire.

The following graph shows the percentage of injuries by age group and the percent of the population that age group represents in Massachusetts. When the percentage of injuries is greater than the percentage of population, that group is at a greater risk for being injured in a fire.



86% of Injuries Were Directly Related to Exposure to Fire Products

Of the 218 civilian injuries in structure fires where the *Cause of Injury* was known, 86% were directly linked to exposure to fire products. The *Cause of Injury* was not reported or Undetermined in 23 civilian fire injuries. These were excluded from the percentage calculations

Cause of Injury	# of Injuries	% Known Injuries
Other	10	5%
Exposed to fire products	187	86%
Exposed to hazmat or toxic fumes	7	3%
Jumped in escape attempt	2	1%
Fell, slipped or tripped	6	3%
Caught or trapped	0	0%
Structural collapse	0	0%
Struck by or contact w/object	4	2%
Overexertion	2	0%
Multiple causes	2	1%
Total Known	218	100%

80% of Injuries Were Due to Smoke Inhalation or Burns or Both

Of the 209 civilian injuries in structure fires where the *Primary Apparent Symptom* was known, 86% were caused by smoke inhalation, burns or both. The nature of injury was undetermined or not reported in 32 civilian fire injuries. These were excluded from the percentage calculations.

Primary Apparent Symptom	# of Injuries	% Known Injuries
Smoke inhalation	80	38%
Burns only, thermal	52	25%
Burns & smoke inhalation	36	17%
Hazardous fumes inhalation	12	6%
Burn, scald	8	4%
Cut or laceration	7	3%
Emotional/psychological stress	2	1%
Pain only	2	1%
Strain or sprain	2	1%
Breathing difficulty, shortness of breath	1	0.5%
Burn, chemical	1	0.5%
Disorientation	1	0.5%
Dislocation	1	0.5%
Fracture	1	0.5%
Mental disorder	1	0.5%
Swelling	1	0.5%
Unconscious	1	0.5%
Total Known	209	100%

40% Injured While Trying to Control the Fire

Of the 182 victims for whom A*ctivity at Time of Injury* was known, 40% were attempting to control the fire. There were 59 injuries where the activity at time of injury was unknown; these were excluded from the percentage calculations.

Activity When Injured	# of Injuries	% Known Injuries
Fire control	73	40%
Escaping	40	22%
Other	18	10%
Sleeping	17	9%
Rescue attempt	14	8%
Return to vicinity of fire before control	7	4%
Unable to act	7	4%
Irrational Act	6	3%
Return to vicinity of fire after control	0	0%
Total known	205	100%

The key to preventing these injuries is to make and practice a home escape plan, remember to get out and stay out, and leave firefighting to the professionals. They have the training, equipment and protective clothing to do the job.

Almost 1/3 of Victims Were Asleep Just Before the Injury
Of the 58 victims for which the *Human Factor Contributing to the Injury* was known, 31% were asleep. Fire sprinklers can provide the extra time to escape to safety for people who are impaired, have a disability, are very young or are very old.

The following table is a cross tabulation which allows us to know what the person was doing when injured and what was either their physical or mental state shortly before becoming a victim.

CIVILIAN INJURIES BY ACTIVITY AND PRIOR CONDITION

Human Factors Contributing to Injury

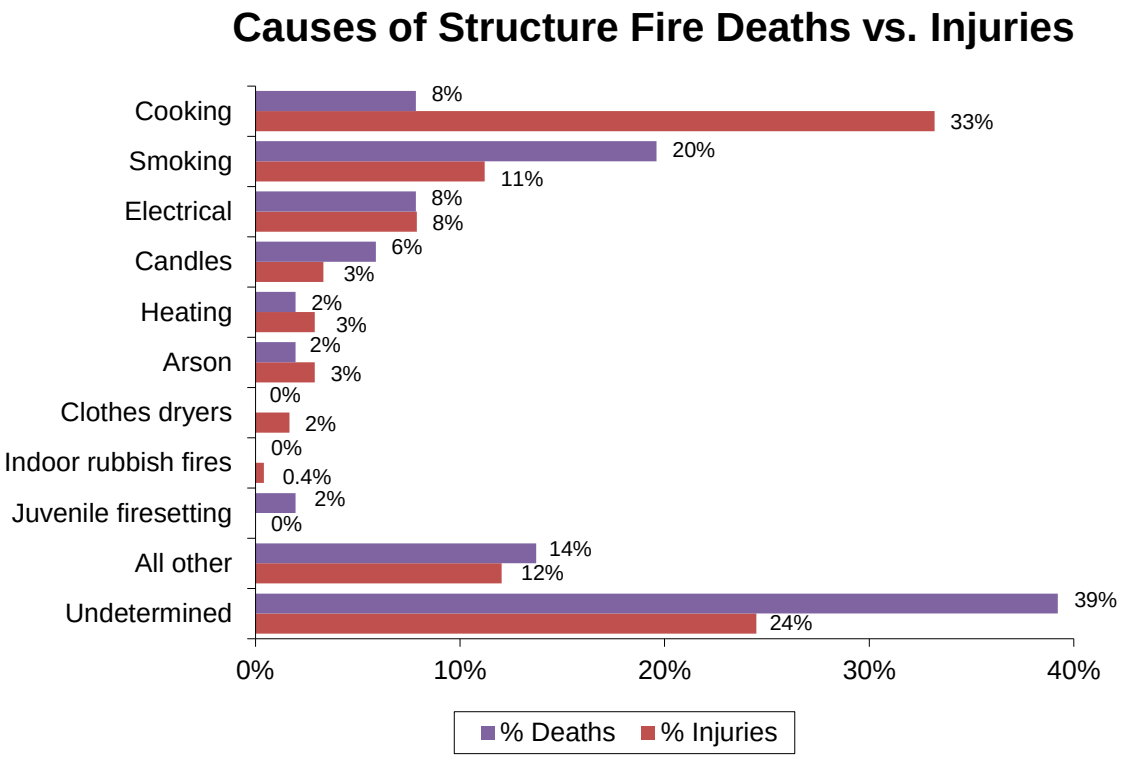
Activity At Injury	Asleep	Uncon-scious	Possibly Impaired		Mentally Disabled	Physically		Unsuper-vised
			Alcohol	Drugs		Disabled	Restrained	
Escaping	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Rescue attempt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire control	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
Return before fire control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return after fire control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sleeping	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Unable to act	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
Irrational action	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
Unknown	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	2
Total	18	0	7	2	4	4	0	7

Most Injured People Usually Asleep When Fire Started & Then Slept Through Fire
Historically when both of the fields, *Activity When Injured* and *Human Factors Contributing to Injury*, were completed, the majority of civilian fire injuries occurred when people were asleep at the time of injury and were still asleep at the time of the fire. The other leading cause is when someone was asleep, awoke and attempted to escape.

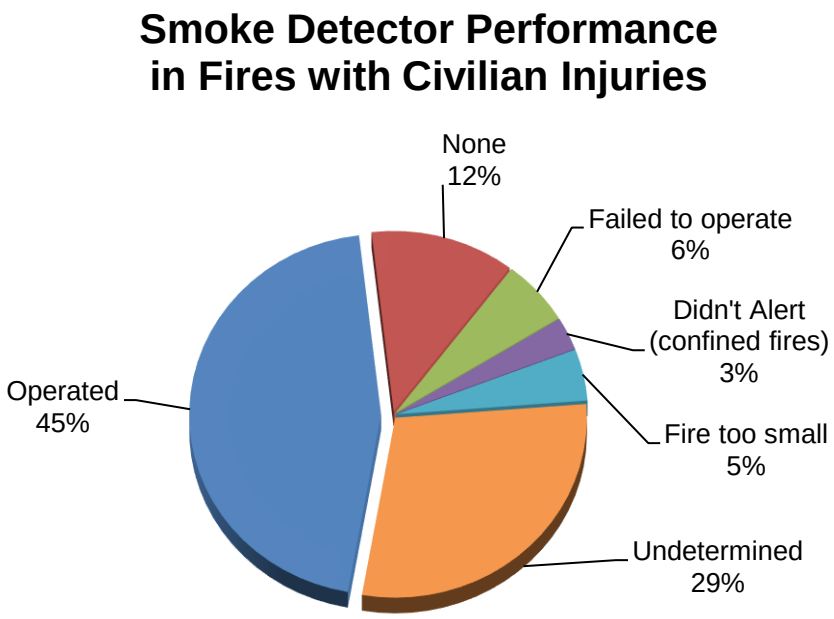
52% of All Victims Were Involved With the Ignition of the Fire
Fifty-two percent (52%) of all victims were involved with the ignition of the fire that injured them. The *Location at Time of Incident* was undetermined or not reported in 63 civilian fire injuries. These were excluded from the percentage calculations.

Location at Time of Incident	# of Injuries	% Known Injuries
In area of origin & not involved	45	25%
Not in area of origin & not involved	40	22%
Not in area of origin & involved	20	11%
In area of origin & involved	73	41%
Total Known	178	100%

Cooking Fires Were the Leading Cause of Injuries in Structure Fires
The leading cause of fire-related injuries is most often not the leading cause of fire-related deaths. Cooking fires caused one third of civilian fire injuries and only 8% of civilian fire deaths.



Alarms Operated in 45% of Civilian Injuries
Of the 238 injuries where alarm status was reported, 45% occurred where smoke alarms were present and operated. Smoke alarm performance was undetermined in 69 injuries, or 29% of all injuries. The presence of operating smoke alarms generally gives the victims the time needed to escape the byproducts of the fire: heat, flame and smoke or alerts them to the fire and they are injured trying to extinguish it.



Motor Vehicle Fire Injuries

There were 11 motor vehicle fire injuries in 2015, accounting for 4% of all civilian fire injuries. All 11 of these injuries were to men. Ninety percent (90%) of the injuries were caused by exposure to fire products, when the cause was known.

Cause of Injury	# of Injuries	% Known Injuries
Exposed to fire products	9	90%
Struck by or contact w/object	1	10%
Multiple causes	0	0%
Total	10	100%

When the *Primary Apparent Symptom* was reported, 67% of these were reported as burns only,

Primary Apparent Symptom	# of Injuries	% Known
Burns & smoke inhalation	1	11%
Burns only, thermal	6	67%
Burn, scald	1	11%
Pain only	1	11%
Other	1	7%
Total	10	100%

Where the *Activity at Time of Injury* was known, 30% were trying to extinguish the fire. There was one injury where the activity at time of injury was unknown; this injury was excluded from the percentage calculations.

Activity at Time of Injury	# of Injuries	% Known
Other	2	20%
Escaping	2	20%
Rescue attempt	0	0%
Fire control	3	30%
Returning to vicinity before fire control	1	10%
Sleeping	0	0%
Unable to act	1	10%
Irrational act	1	10%
Total	10	100%

The causes of motor vehicle fires that injured civilians in 2015 included fuel spills, collisions, arson, and mechanical malfunctions. See the Motor Vehicle Fire section for safety tips in the event of a car fire.

Outside and Other Fire Injuries

Forty-one (41), or 14%, of civilian fire injuries occurred in outside and other fire incidents in 2015. Seventeen (17), or 41%, of civilian injuries were caused by brush fires.

Incident Type	# of Injuries	% of Outside & Other Fire Injuries	% Total Injuries
Fire - Other	13	22%	4%
Brush Fire	4	10%	1%
Outside rubbish fire	17	41%	6%
Special outside fire	7	17%	2%
Total	41	100%	14%

Eighty percent (80%) of the civilian victims were men and 20% were women.

Burns accounted for 42%, of the injuries to this group, when the *Primary Apparent Symptom* was known. There were three injuries where the activity at time of injury was unknown; these were excluded from the percentage calculations.

Primary Apparent Symptom	# of Injuries	% Known
Smoke inhalation	1	3%
Breathing difficulty, shortness of breath	15	39%
Burns and smoke inhalation	4	11%
Burns only: thermal	16	42%
Strain or sprain	2	5%
Total	41	100%

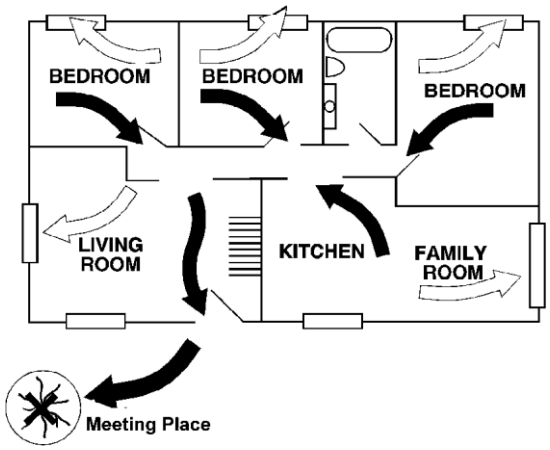
The victims were intimately involved with the ignition in 78% of these injuries where *Location at Ignition* was known. There were 18 injuries where the activity at time of injury was unknown; these were excluded from the percentage calculations.

Location at Ignition	# of Injuries	% Known Injuries
Other	0	0%
In area of origin & not involved	5	22%
Not in area of origin & not involved	0	0%
Not in area of origin & involved	1	4%
In area of origin & involved	17	74%
Total	23	100%

Safety Practices Are the Best Prevention Methods

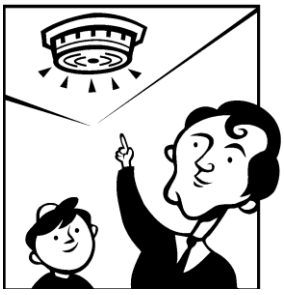
In a typical nighttime fire, there is a window of 1-3 minutes in the average home after the smoke alarm sounds for the family to get out safely. In a few minutes, heat and toxic gases make escape impossible. To survive a fire, one must install and maintain smoke alarms, and when possible install sprinklers. Make and practice an escape plan. These types of basic fire safety practices are ignored by too many Massachusetts residents and result in fires, injuries, and deaths.

Home Escape Plan



- Practice your home escape plan with the whole family at least twice a year.
- Hold a nighttime drill to test if your children will react properly to a smoke alarm activation. Adjust your escape plan accordingly.
- Plan two ways out of each room. The easy way out is probably a door and the second way out might be a window.
- If you plan for a child or a senior to exit a window, make sure they can open it easily.
- If you can't get out, close your door and go to the window and signal for help.

- Teach children to never hide under beds or in closets.
- If you must go through smoke, crawl low. The coolest, cleanest air will be about 18 inches off the ground.
- Have a meeting place outside where everyone will meet. Be able to tell the fire department if everyone is out safely.
- Get out and stay out; don't go back into a burning building for anything.
- Telephone the fire department from a neighbor's house or use the fire alarm emergency box or a cell phone at a safe distance from the building.



Smoke Alarms

- Install smoke alarms on every level and outside each sleeping area.
- Test smoke alarms monthly.
- Replace the batteries twice a year if you don't have 10-year sealed lithium batteries in your alarms.
- Never disable your alarm.
- Replace alarms every 10 years.

Cooking Safety

- Put a lid on a grease fire to smother it, then turn off the heat.
- Wear short or tight fitting sleeves when cooking. Loose sleeves easily catch fire.
- Never throw water on a grease fire. Water will only spread the fire around.
- Never move a burning pan. You can too easily ignite your clothes or spill the fire onto someone or something else.
- Stand by your pan! Never leave cooking unattended.

Safe Smoking

- Quit!
- Never smoke in bed.
- Use large ashtrays with center rests so cigarettes fall into the ashtray, not on the floor.
- Never throw cigarettes into mulch or flower pots.
- Restrict smoking to outdoors.
- Do not smoke in homes or buildings where medical oxygen is used. Oxygen soaks into clothes, rugs, furniture, hair and bedding, creating an oxygen enriched environment, which make fires start more easily and burn more rapidly, even when the oxygen is "turned off."

Dryer Safety

- Clean the filter screen after each load.
- Stay home while the dryer is in use.
- Clean vents to outside.
- Vacuum the motor area periodically.
- Clean dryer vents regularly.

2015 Firefighter Deaths

No Fire-Related Firefighter Deaths in 2015
In 2015, there were no fire-related fire service fatalities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Fire Service Injuries

465 Firefighters Injured in 2015
In 2015, 465 firefighters were injured while fighting the 31,302 reported fires in Massachusetts. On average, one firefighter was injured at one of every 67 fires in 2015. Three hundred and eighty (380) firefighters were injured at structure fires. Forty-one (41) firefighters were injured at motor vehicle fires. Forty-four (44) firefighters were injured at outside and other fires. This is an increase of 10, or 2%, from the 465 fire-related fire service injuries reported in 2014.

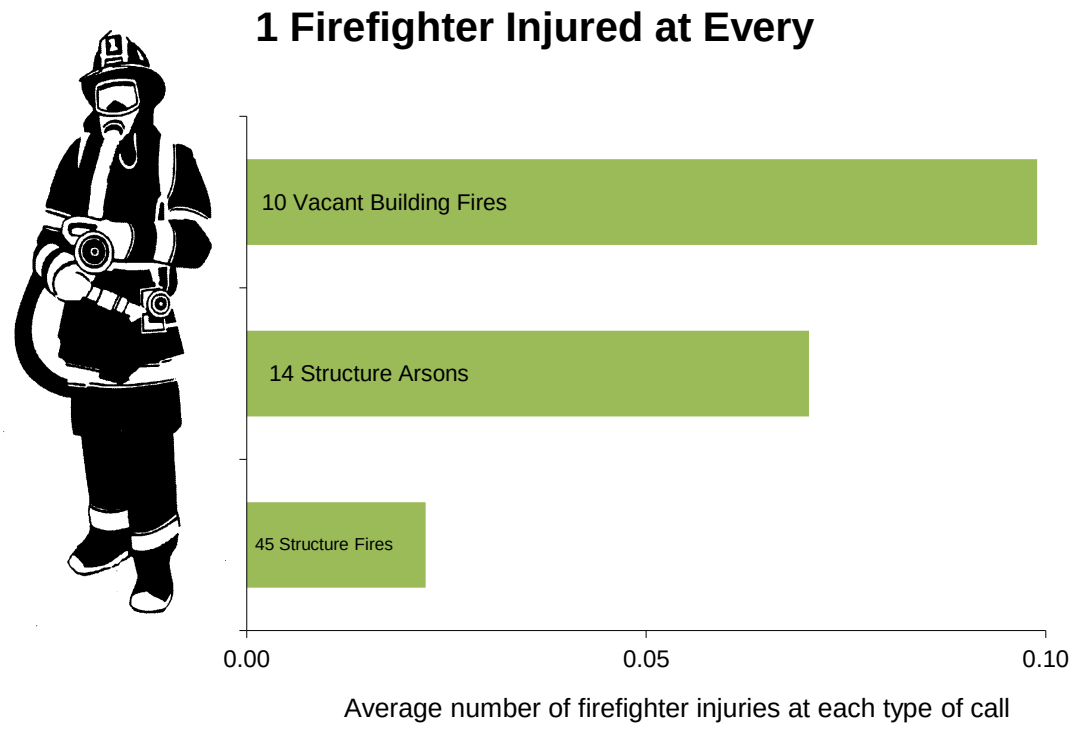
82% of Firefighter Injuries Occurred at Structure Fires
Firefighters were injured more frequently at structure fires than any other fire incident type. Eighty-two percent (82%) of firefighter injuries occurred at structure fires, while structure fires only accounted for 54% of all fires.

Electrical Fires Caused the Most Injuries at Structure Fires
The largest number of firefighter injuries took place at structure fires caused by electrical problems. Forty-four (44), or 12%, of structure fire firefighter injuries occurred at electrical fires. Smoking fires accounted for 35, or 9%, of structure fire firefighter injuries. Even though cooking fires are the leading cause of structure fires and civilian fire injuries, fires caused by cooking accounted for 30, or 8%, of fire service injuries at structure fires.

Firefighters Injured at 1 of Every 10 Vacant Building Fires
One of the most dangerous types of fires for firefighters in 2015 were vacant building fires. Vacant building fires accounted for 28, or 6%, of all firefighter injuries. These 28 injuries also represent 7% of the number of firefighter injuries incurred fighting structure fires in 2015. On average there was one firefighter injury for every 10 vacant building fires; one firefighter injury for every 14 structure arsons; and one firefighter injury for every 45 structure fires[14].

[14] On average there were 0.10 firefighter injuries at every vacant building fire; there were only 0.07 reported firefighter injuries per structure arson in 2015; and there were 0.02 reported firefighter injuries per structure fire in the Commonwealth in 2015.

The following graph illustrates this.

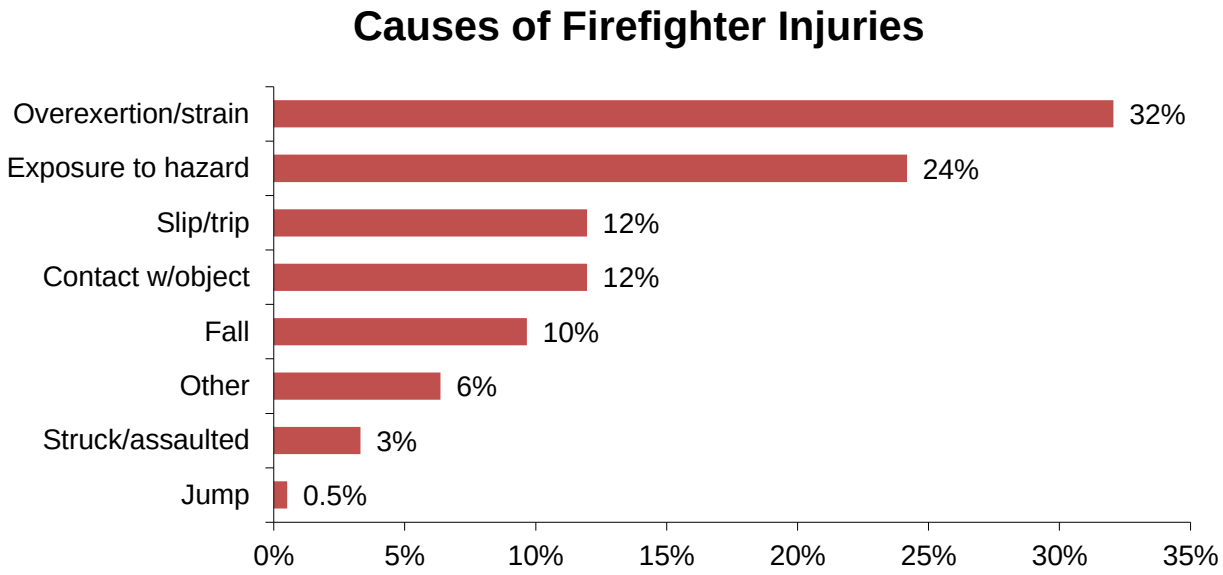


70% of Firefighter Injuries Minor

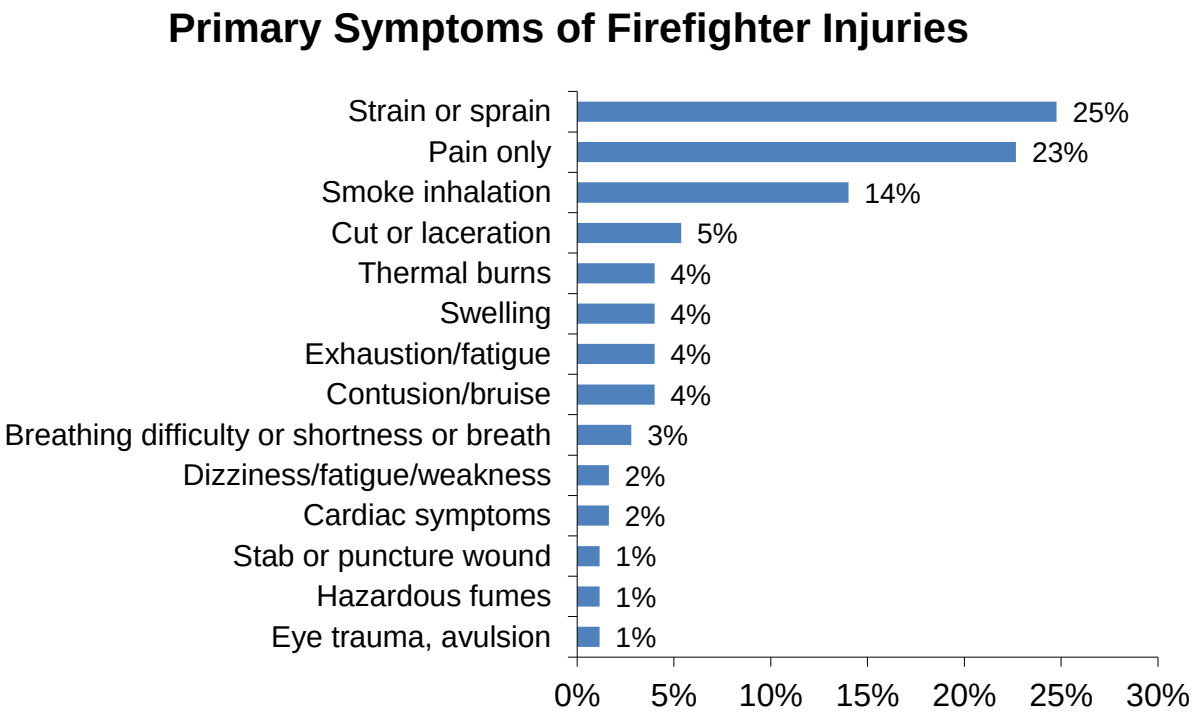
Seventy percent (70%) of reported firefighter injuries were minor.

Severity	# of FF Injuries	% of FF Injuries
Report only, including exposure	207	45%
First aid only	57	12%
Treated by physician, not a lost time injury	61	13%
Lost time injury, moderate severity	138	30%
Lost time injury, severe	2	0.4%
Lost time injury, life threatening	0	0%
Total Known	465	100%
Minor	325	70%

Almost 1/3 of Injuries from Overexertion or Strain
Almost one-third, 32%, of all reported firefighter injuries were from overexertion or strains.



1/4 Experienced Sprains or Strains & 23% of Firefighters Reported Pain
The leading *Primary Symptoms* for firefighter injuries were strains or sprains and only pain.

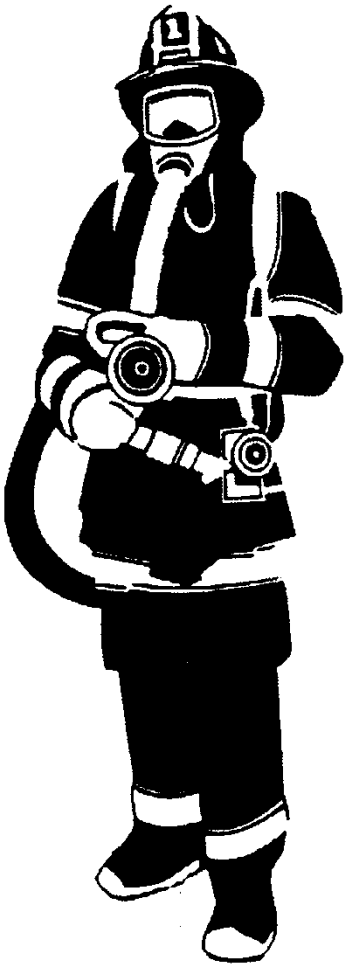


Firefighters Face Other Risks in Addition to Fires
The Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) generally only collects information about injuries at fires. Firefighters face many other dangerous situations in addition to those found at fires. Many are also injured while controlling hazardous materials incidents, performing rescues and extrications, performing emergency medical services, investigations, inspections and other activities.

Almost 1/4 of All Firefighter Injuries Were To the Trunk Part of the Body
Firefighting is a very strenuous and potentially dangerous job. It requires a person to lift heavy loads and put large amounts of stress on their body. Eighty-six (86), or 24%, of all firefighter injuries were to the trunk part of the body that includes the lower back. The chart below shows the distribution of firefighter injuries by body part. The percentages given are the ratio of the number of reported primary apparent symptoms for each given body part grouping.

Leading Firefighter Injuries by Part of Body

Eyes (10)	
Avulsion	50%
Pain only	30%
Foreign body obst.	10%
Trunk (86)	
Pain only	42%
Strain or sprain	27%
Thermal burns	5%
Internal (23)	
Smoke inhalation	52%
Hazardous fumes	17%
Breathing difficulty	4%
Pain only	4%
Exhaustion/fatigue	4%
Nausea	4%
Hand, Fingers (35)	
Cut, laceration	20%
Pain only	11%
Thermal burns	11%
Swelling	11%
Stab/puncture	11%
Legs (10)	
Strain or sprain	30%
Contusion/bruise	30%



Ears & Face (13)	
Pain only	15%
Thermal burns	15%
Cut or laceration	15%
Back & Spine (44)	
Strain or sprain	64%
Pain only	34%
Arms (23)	
Strain or sprain	39%
Contusion/bruise	17%
Pain only	13%
Swelling	13%
Cut or laceration	13%
Wrists (8)	
Strain or sprain	25%
Swelling	25%
Knees (40)	
Strain or sprain	48%
Pain only	30%
Feet & Toes (8)	
Pain only	63%

Fire in Quincy Injures 8 Firefighters – Tied Most Fire Service Injuries

- On January 4, 2015, at 12:34 a.m., the Quincy Fire Department was dispatched to a fire in a 4-unit apartment building of undetermined cause. The fire began in a second floor kitchen. The victim, a 56-year old woman, was overcome while she tried to escape. Eight (8) firefighters were injured at this fire. Smoke alarms were present and operated. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $650,000.

Norwood Fire Injures 8 Firefighters –Tied Most Fire Service Injuries

- On February 5, 2015, at 11:50 a.m., the Norwood Fire Department was dispatched to a fire of undetermined cause in a single-family home. Eight (8) firefighters were injured. It was undetermined if the building had any alarms or if it was sprinklered. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $800,000.

Arson Fires

783 Arsons - 199 Structures, 95 Vehicles, 489 Other Arsons

Seven hundred and eighty-three (783), or 3%, of the 31,302 fire incidents reported to the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System were considered to be intentionally set, or for the purpose of analysis, arson[15]. The 199 structure arsons, 95 motor vehicle arsons, and 489 outside and other arsons caused six civilian deaths, accounting for 10% of civilian fire deaths, nine civilian injuries and 15 fire service injuries. The estimated dollar loss from arsons was $7.8 million. The average dollar loss per arson fire was $10,004. Total arson was down by 3% from the 810 in 2014.

837 Fires with Cause Still Under Investigation

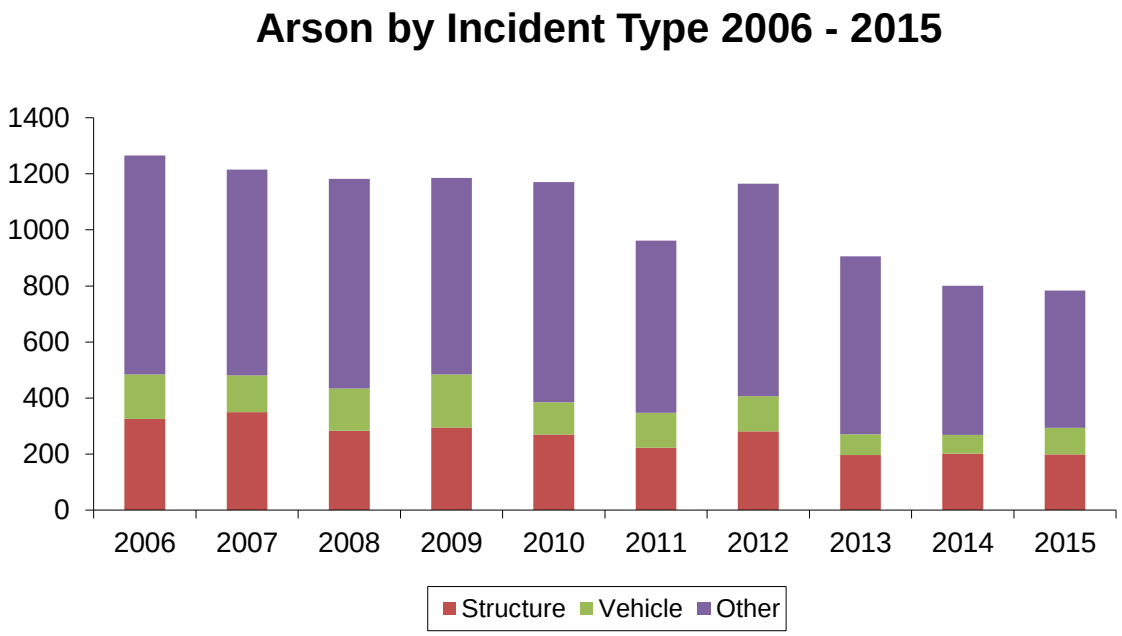
In 2015, 837 Massachusetts fires were still listed as 'Cause Under Investigation'. There were 3,871 fires where the *Cause of Ignition* was listed as 'Undetermined'. It is important that fire departments update their fire incident reports when either a cause is determined or its cause is deemed to be undetermined after investigation.

The following table and chart shows the total number of reported arsons for the past 10 years. The total is then broken down into the total number of reported structure, vehicle and all other types of arsons along with that subtotal's percentage of the total number of arsons. It also illustrates that all arsons, including structure and outside and other arsons are at an all time low.

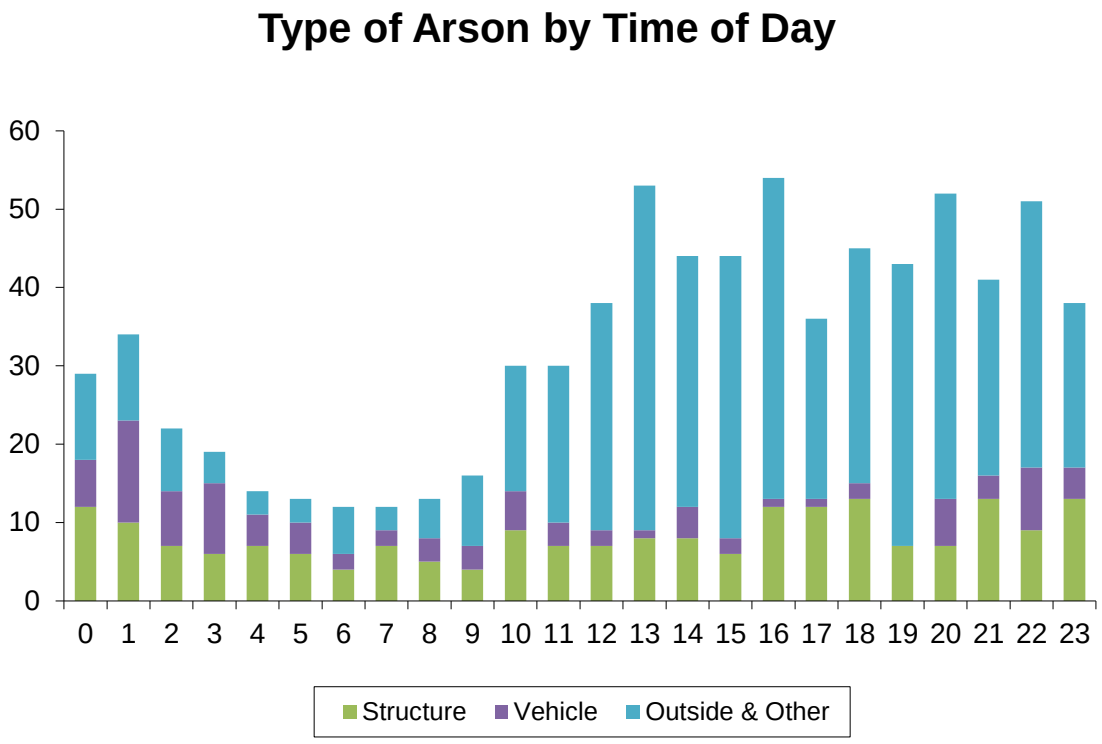
[15] In MFIRS v5 a fire is considered an arson if the Cause of Ignition = 1 (Intentional) and the Age of Person (Fire Module) is greater than 17 or if the field is blank; or if the Wildland Module is used, the Wildland Fire Cause = 7 (Incendiary) and the Age of the Person (Wildland Module) is greater than 17 or if the field is left blank.

ARSONS BY YEAR

Year	Total Arsons	Structure Arsons	% All Arsons	Vehicle Arsons	%All Arsons	Other Arsons	% All Arsons
2015	783	199	25%	95	12%	489	62%
2014	810	203	25%	68	8%	539	67%
2013	906	196	22%	75	8%	635	70%
2012	1,165	281	24%	126	11%	758	65%
2011	962	223	23%	124	10%	615	67%
2010	1,171	269	23%	116	10%	786	66%
2009	1,185	295	25%	189	16%	701	59%
2008	1,182	283	24%	151	13%	748	64%
2007	1,215	350	28%	131	11%	734	61%
2006	1,265	325	26%	159	13%	781	62%



The following chart illustrates the types of arsons by the time of day they occur. Midnight to 1:00 a.m. is represented by 0, 1:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. is represented by 1, etc. Arson is most likely to occur between the hours of 4:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. The peak times for structure arsons were 4:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. Motor vehicle arsons were most likely to occur between 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. Outside and other arsons peaked from 1:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.



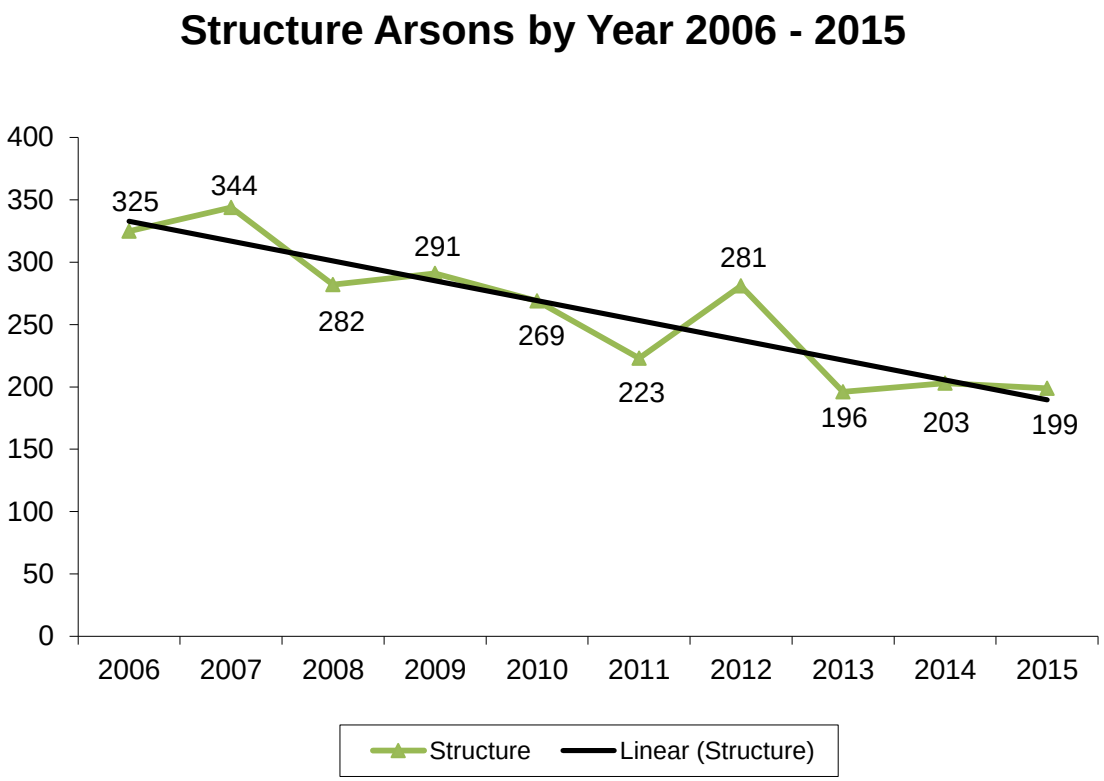
Structure Arson

199 Arsons, 2 Civilian Deaths, 8 Civilian Injuries, 14 Fire Service Injuries
In 2015, there were 199 reported structure arsons. They caused two civilian deaths, eight civilian injuries, 14 fire service injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $7.2 million. These 199 incidents accounted for 1% of the 16,983 structure fires in 2015, and were down 2% from the 203 reported structure arsons in 2014.

There were two civilian deaths in structure arsons in 2015. Both of these deaths were suicides. The eight civilian injuries accounted for 3% of the overall civilian injuries and 3% of all civilian injuries at structure fires. The 14 fire service injuries accounted for 3% of the total fire service injuries and 3% of the injuries firefighters sustained at all structure fires in 2015. The estimated dollar loss for structure arsons was $7,213,224, accounting for 3% of the overall dollar loss and 4% of the estimated dollar loss in all reported structure fires. The average loss per structure arson was $36,247.

In 2015, 422 Massachusetts structure fires were still listed as ‘Cause Under Investigation’. There were 751 structure fires where the *Cause of Ignition* was listed as ‘Undetermined’.

Structure Arsons Decrease Slightly
Structure arsons decreased by four, or 2%, from the 203 reported in 2014.



Structure Arson Down 41% Since 2005
Structure arson has been on a downward trend since 1991 when 1,974 structure arsons were reported to MFIRS. Structure arsons have decreased by 39% since 325 were reported in 2006. The above chart shows the trend of structure arsons in the past decade.

Building Arsons
In 2015 there were 194 building arsons. These 194 arsons accounted for 97% of all the structure arsons in Massachusetts. These building arsons caused all civilian deaths, all civilian and fire service injuries and all the estimated dollar loss.

2/3 of Building Arsons Occurred in Residences
One hundred and twenty-eight (128), or 66%, of the 194 building arsons occurred in residential occupancies. Mercantile and business properties accounted for 9% of these arsons and educational facilities and storage facilities each accounted for 8%. The following table shows the number of structure arsons, civilian deaths, civilian injuries, fire service injuries, dollar loss and the percentage of the total structure arsons for each occupancy type.

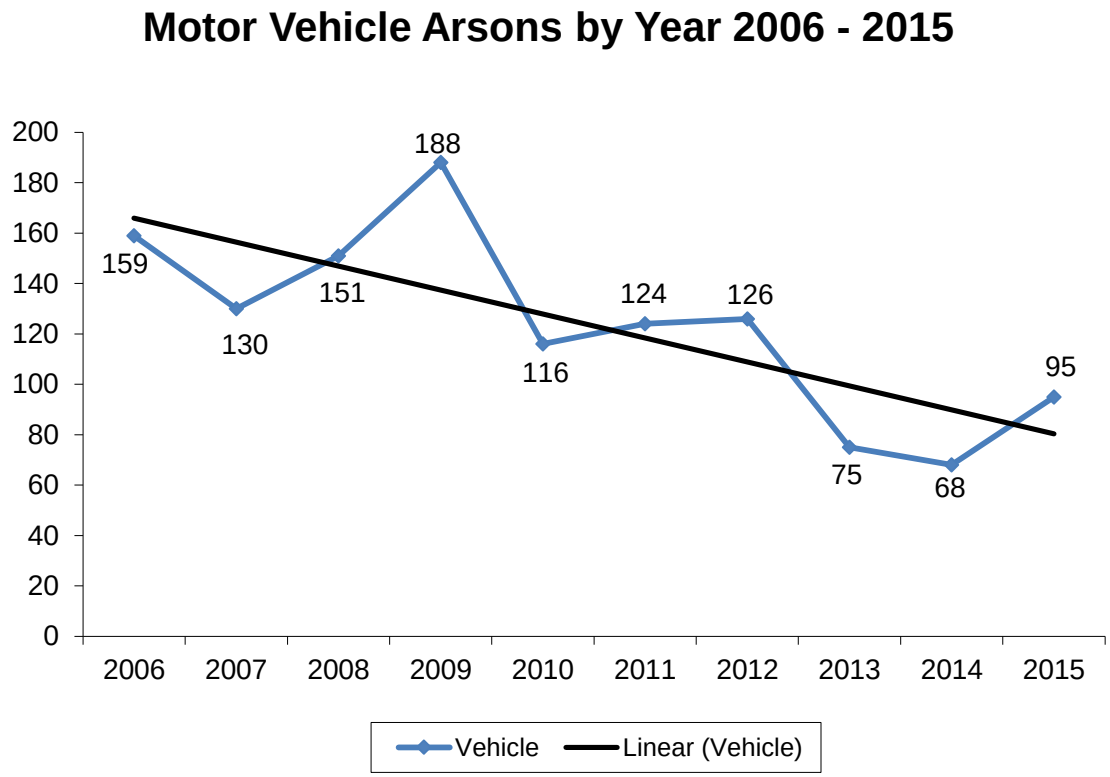
BUILDING ARSON BY OCCUPANCY TYPE

Occupancy	Building Arsons	Percent of Total	Injuries FF	Injuries Civ	Deaths FF	Deaths Civ	Dollar Loss
Assembly	5	3%	0	0	0	0	$130,260
Educational	16	8%	0	1	0	0	16,171
Institutional	4	2%	0	0	0	0	52,900
Residential	**128**	**66%**	**8**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**4,419,693**
1- & 2-Family	*63*	*32%*	*5*	*3*	*0*	*1*	*2,112,598*
Multifamily	*56*	*29%*	*2*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*1,903,095*
All Other Residential	*9*	*5%*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*404,000*
Mercantile, business	18	9%	4	0	0	0	557,200
Basic Industry	1	1%	0	0	0	0	1,501
Manufacturing	1	1%	0	0	0	0	0
Storage	15	8%	2	1	0	1	1,319,900
Special Properties	5	3%	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	1	0.5%	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**194**	**100%**	**14**	**8**	**0**	**2**	**$7,211,224**

Motor Vehicle Arson

95 Arsons – 2 Civilian Deaths & $548,802 in Damages
Ninety-five (95), or 3%, of the 2,591 vehicle fires were considered intentionally set in 2015. There were two civilian deaths in motor vehicle arsons in 2015; both were suicides. These arsons caused one fire service injury and an estimated dollar loss of $548,802, accounting for less than 1% of the overall fire dollar loss and 2% of the dollar loss associated with all the 2015 motor vehicle fires. The average loss per vehicle arson was $5,777. Passenger cars and vans accounted for 89% of the 95 motor vehicle arsons.

In 2015, 190 Massachusetts motor vehicle fires were still listed as 'Cause Under Investigation'. There were 634 motor vehicle fires where the *Cause of Ignition* was listed as 'Undetermined'.

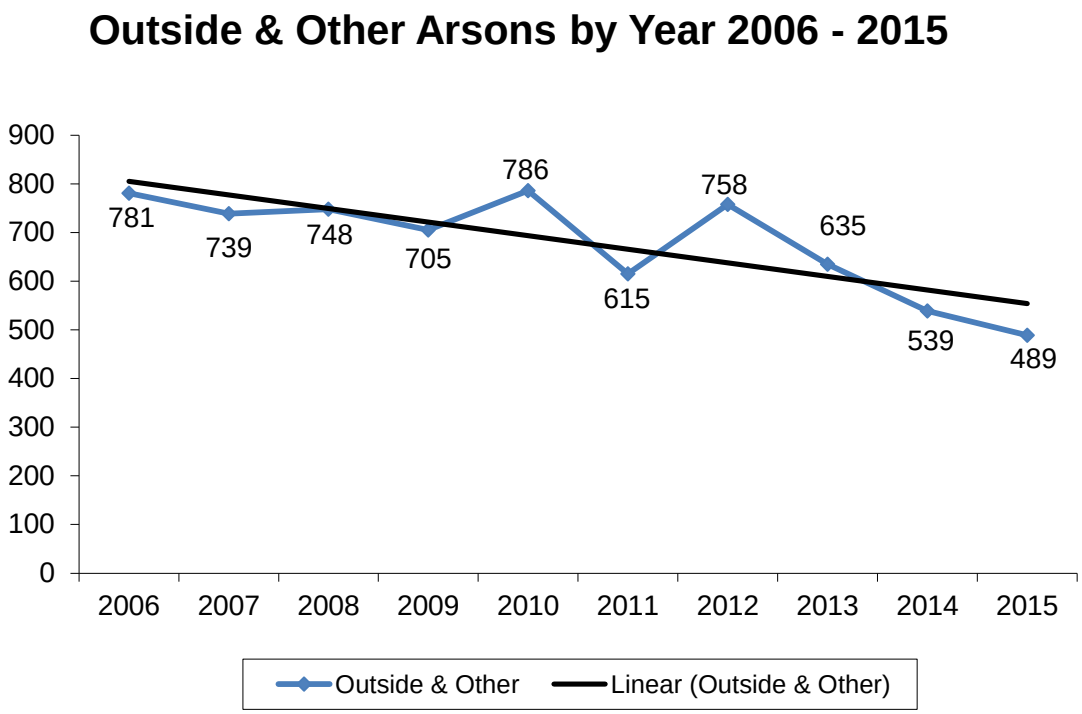


Motor Vehicle Arsons Increase
Motor vehicle arsons increased in 2015. These 95 arsons are an increase of 27, or 40%, from the 68 reported in 2014. Although they are still on a downward trend this is the first sizeable increase since 2009.

Outside and Other Arson

489 Arsons – 2 Civilian Deaths & 1 Civilian Injury
Four hundred and eighty-nine (489), or 5%, of the total outside and other fires were considered intentionally set in 2015. These arsons caused two civilian deaths as a result of self-immolation. The civilian injury accounted for less than 1% of the total civilian injuries and 1% of civilian injuries in all outside and other fires. The estimated dollar loss for these arsons was $71,141. The average loss per outside and other arson was $145.

In 2015, 225 outside and other fires were still listed as 'Cause Under Investigation'. There were also 2,486 outside and other fires where the *Cause of Ignition* was listed as 'Undetermined'. This is a 30% increase from the previous year when 1,908 outside and other fires were undetermined.



Outside & Other Arsons Drop

Outside and other arsons decreased by 50, or 9%, from the 539 reported in 2014. Brush arsons increased by two, or 1%; outside rubbish arsons decreased by five, or 6%; special outside arsons decreased by 33, or 26%; cultivated vegetation or crop arsons increased by five, or 250%; and unclassified arsons decreased by 19, or 26%, from those reported in 2014.

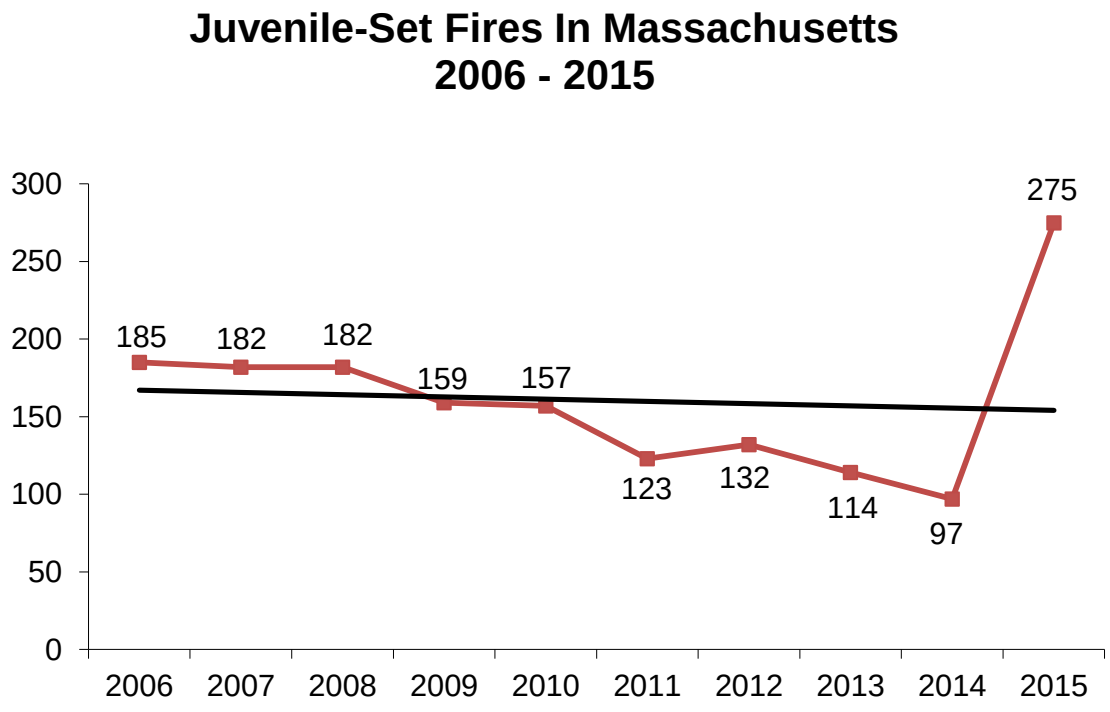
Lawrence Had Largest Loss Arson in 2015

There were no reported arsons where the dollar loss was greater than $1 million in 2015. There were 23 other arsons with a dollar loss between $100,000 and $999,999 totaling $6 million, or 77% of the total estimated dollar loss from arson.

- On May 7, 2015, at 4:13 a.m., the Lawrence Fire Department was called to an intentionally set fire in a 3-unit apartment building that eventually spread to five other structures. The fire was started in the third floor kitchen when someone intentionally ignited rubbish. No one was injured at this fire. It was undetermined if alarms were present. The building did not have any sprinklers. Damages from this fire were estimated to be $755,000. A man who lived in the neighborhood was arrested for starting this fire and several others.

Juvenile-set Fires

Children Playing With Fire Caused 104 Fires & 1 Civilian Death
In 2015, children playing[16] with matches, lighters and other heat sources caused 275 reported fires and an estimated dollar loss of $2 million. The average dollar loss per fire was $7,465. These fires were up 184% from 97 incidents in 2014.



36 Structure Fires, 1 Motor Vehicle Fire & 238 Outside & Other Fires
The 275 fires set by children and youth included: 36 structure fires, one motor vehicle fire, 225 brush, tree or grass fires, one outside rubbish fire, six special outside fires, and six fires that could not be classified further.

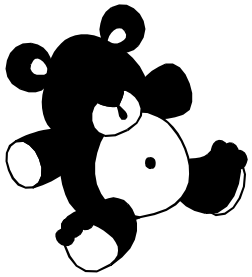
Juvenile-set Fires Did Not Cause Any Reported Injuries
There were no reported civilian or fire service injuries or deaths in juvenile-set fires in 2015.

[16] The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) determines the codes for the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) & uses the code children playing to describe juvenile-set fires. We fully realize this term is inadequate to describe all child and youth-set fires & try to limit use of the phrase to describe the codes used to report these fires.

31% of All Juvenile-set Building Fires Occur in 1- or 2-Family Homes
Thirty-one percent (31%) of the 36 building fires caused by juveniles occurred in multi-family homes; 28% occurred in one or two-family homes; 14% occurred in high schools, junior high schools or middle schools. Nineteen percent (19%) of the juvenile-set fires started in bathrooms; 14% in kitchens and another 14% began in bedrooms.

Over 1/2 of Fires Set by Juveniles Using Smoking Materials
Over half, 51%, of juvenile-set fires were started by smoking materials[17]. Twenty-one percent (21%) of the fires set by children were started with cigarettes. Fifteen percent (15%) of the fires were started using lighters and 8% were started with matches. Heat from other open flames or smoking materials caused 7% of these fires. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the danger of matches and lighters, the use of illegal fireworks, and safe candle use.

Heat Source	# of Incidents	% Known
Cigarette	38	21%
Hot ember or ash	38	21%
Lighter	28	15%
Match	14	8%
Heat from other open flame or smoking materials	12	7%
Hot or smoldering object, other	12	7%
Fireworks	9	5%
Other	7	4%
Flying brand, ember, spark (from another fire)	5	3%
Radiated or conducted heat from operating equipment	5	3%
Candle	2	1%
Explosives, fireworks, other	2	1%
Heat from operating equipment, other	2	1%
Radiated heat from another fire	2	1%
Flame/torch used for lighting	1	1%
Heat from direct flame (from another fire)	1	1%
Heat from undetermined smoking materials	1	1%
Heat spread from another fire, other	1	1%
Molten, hot material	1	1%
Spontaneous combustion	1	1%



Child with Lighter Sets Own Apartment Building on Fire in Haverhill
In 2015 there were four juvenile-set fires that caused over a $100,000 in estimated damages. These four fires caused an estimated total dollar loss of $1.7 million, or 84%, of the total dollar loss for all juvenile-set fires.

- On December 26, 2015, at 5:40 p.m., the Boston Fire Department was called to a fire in a three-unit apartment building caused by a 12-year old youth with a candle. The fire was started by a candle falling into some spilled acetone. No one was injured at this fire. Smoke alarms were present but it was undetermined if

[17] Smoking materials includes cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarette lighters, matches, and heat from unspecified smoking materials.

they operated. The building was not sprinklered. Total damages were estimated to be $750,000.

Parents and Caregivers Must Protect Children from Themselves
Parents and caregivers must take steps to protect children from the dangers of fire.

- Make sure that all matches and lighters are stored out of children's reach.
- If you need a lighter, buy one that is child resistant. Since 1994, all disposable butane lighters and most novelty lighters are required to be able to resist the efforts of 85% of children under five who try to operate them in a specified test. Some are easier to use than others. If one brand is cumbersome, switch to another. *Do not disable the child-resistant feature.*
- Supervise young children at all times. Teach children the safe uses of fire, including birthday candles and barbecuing. When a child is old enough, let him or her light the candles while you watch. It is only safe for children to use fire when adults are present.
- If your child seems overly curious about fire or has set a fire, call your local fire department and ask if they have a juvenile firesetting intervention program. Don't assume the child will 'grow out of it.' Juvenile firesetting is dangerous and must be addressed by trained professionals.
- Parents who smoke should keep their lighters on their person at all times, not on the table or in a purse.
- Fireworks are illegal in Massachusetts. Adults should leave the fireworks to the professionals in order to protect everyone's children.

Tip of the Iceberg
These fires should be considered just the tip of the iceberg. Juvenile firesetting intervention programs have found that only one in 10 juvenile-set fires is actually reported to the fire department.

Cooking Fires

Cooking Caused 11,918 Fires, 4 Civilian Deaths & 93 Civilian Injuries
Unattended cooking, other unsafe cooking practices and defective cooking equipment caused 11,918 fires, four civilian deaths, 93 civilian injuries, 36 firefighter injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $11.6 million. The average dollar loss per fire was $971. Cooking fires accounted for 38% of the total 31,302 fires that occurred in 2015.

Ninety-eight percent (98%) of the fires caused by cooking occurred in structures. The 11,918 fires included: 11,730 structure fires, 67 special outside fires, four brush fires, one motor vehicle fire and 116 fires that could not be classified further.

Confined Cooking Fires Account for 36% of Total Fires
The majority of cooking fires, 11,253, were confined to a non-combustible container. These fires represent 36% of the total fires that occurred and is the largest single cause of fires in Massachusetts. Confined cooking fires decreased by 4% from the 11,703 reported in 2014.

75% of Cooking Fires in Buildings Were Unintentional
In 1,381, or 76%, of the 1,830 cooking fires in buildings where the *Cause of Ignition* was reported, it was reported as unintentional. The 10,079, or 85%, of all cooking fires were fires contained to non-combustible containers that did not require having a cause reported.[18]

Cause of Ignition	# of Incidents	% of Total	% Completed
Confined fire, no fire module completed	10,079	85%	
Other	1	0.01%	0.1%
Intentional	28	0.2%	2%
Unintentional	1,381	12%	75%
Failure of equipment or heat source	102	0.9%	6%
Act of nature	1	0.01%	0.1%
Under investigation	22	0.2%	1%
Undetermined	294	2%	16%
Total	11,909	100%	
Total completed	1,830		

Unattended Cooking Starts 10% – Stand by Your Pan!
Human error was responsible for the majority of cooking fires. Ten percent (10%) of cooking fires, where 'Factors Contributing to Ignition' was completed, were caused by unattended cooking. Eighty-four percent (84%) of cooking fires were confined fires where this data is not collected. This data has led to our "Stand By Your Pan" cooking safety campaign.

[18] A fire contained to a non-combustible container has a special incident type code. If one of these codes is used then only a Basic Form is completed and the Cause of Ignition field on the Fire Module does not have to be populated. A fire department may still elect to complete the Fire & Structure Fire Modules and all associated fields if it wishes.

Factor Contributing to Ignition	# of Cooking Fires	% Known
Confined fire, no fire module completed	10,079	
None	1,157	66%
Equipment unattended	171	10%
Too close to combustibles	90	5%
Failure to clean	48	3%
Misuse of material or product, other	40	2%
Other	39	2%
Accidentally turned on, not turned off	35	2%
Abandoned materials	29	2%
Mechanical failure, malfunction, other	22	1%
Operational deficiency, other	18	1%
Equipment not operated properly	17	1%

Cooking Was the Leading Cause of Injury in Fires in 2015

Cooking was the leading cause of injury in all types of fires in 2015. This is not surprising considering that almost three-fourths, or 73%, of residential fires start in the kitchen. Of the 93 cooking fire injuries, 57% of victims were male and 43% were female. Three percent (3%) of victims were under age 10. People aged 25 to 54 accounted for 53% of the people injured in cooking fires.

Age	% of Known Injuries	% of Population	Difference
Under 5	3%	6%	-3%
5 to 9	0%	7%	-7%
10 to 14	4%	7%	-3%
15 to 24	10%	13%	-3%
25 to 34	18%	15%	3%
35 to 44	18%	17%	1%
45 to 54	16%	14%	2%
55 to 64	16%	9%	7%
65 to 74	10%	7%	3%
75 to 84	0%	5%	-5%
85+	4%	2%	2%

79% of Victims in Room or Area of Fire Origin

Of the 77 cooking fire injuries where location at ignition is known, 71% of the victims were injured in the room or area of fire origin.

Location at Time of Incident	# of Cooking Fire Injuries	% Known
Not reported	9	
In area of origin and not involved	19	26%
Not in area of origin and not involved	18	25%
Not in area of origin but involved	3	4%
In area of origin and involved	33	45%
Undetermined	11	
Total	93	
Total Known	73	

51% of Cooking Injuries Occurred When Trying to Control Fire

Of the 74 cooking fire injuries for which activity at time of injury was known, 51% of victims were attempting to control the fire; of the 50 victims injured while attempting to control the fire, 58% were male. This data has lead to our "Put A Lid On It" cooking safety campaign.

Activity When Injured	# of Cooking Fire Injuries	% Known
Not reported	7	
Other	12	16%
Escaping	10	14%
Rescue Attempt	2	3%
Fire Control	38	51%
Return to vicinity of fire before control	4	5%
Return to vicinity of fire after control	0	0%
Sleeping	6	8%
Unable to act	0	0%
Irrational act	2	3%
Undetermined	12	
Total	93	
Total Known	74	100%

44% of All Cooking Injuries Were Breathing Related

Stovetop fires tend to produce a lot of smoke and when people choose to attempt to extinguish them, they run a great risk of being overcome by toxic smoke. Of the 81 cooking fire injuries where nature of injury was known, 25% suffered only from smoke inhalation; 16% suffered from burns and smoke inhalation; and 4% suffered from breathing difficulty or shortness of breath.

Primary Apparent Symptom	# of Cooking Fire Injuries	% Known
Not reported	11	
Smoke inhalation	20	25%
Breathing difficulty/shortness of breath	3	4%
Burns & smoke inhalation	13	16%
Burns only; thermal	28	35%
Scald	8	10%
Cut or laceration	3	4%
Swelling	1	1%
Disorientation	1	1%
Unconscious	1	1%
Pain only	1	1%
None	2	2%
Undetermined	1	1%
Total	93	
Total Known	81	100%

4 Civilian Fire Deaths in 2015

While cooking is the leading cause of residential building fires, it usually isn't the leading cause of civilian fire deaths. There were four civilian fire deaths attributed to cooking fires in 2015, accounting for 8% of residential fire deaths and 10% of all civilian fire deaths.

The importance of responding correctly to a clothing ignition – Stop, Drop and Roll – cannot be overemphasized. Older adults, who often are more afraid of falling than of fire, are historically the age group with the highest risk of being injured in a cooking fire. They must be persuaded that they can indeed safely lower themselves to the ground and roll to smother the flames.

- **Stand by your pan!** Never leave cooking, boiling, broiling, or frying unattended.
- **Put a lid** on a grease fire to smother it, and then turn off the heat.
- Never move a burning pan. You can too easily ignite your clothes or spill the fire onto someone or something else.
- Wear short or tight fitting sleeves when cooking. Loose sleeves can easily catch fire.
- Stop, Drop and Roll if clothing ignites, no matter how young or old.
- Never throw water on a grease fire. Water will only spread the fire around.

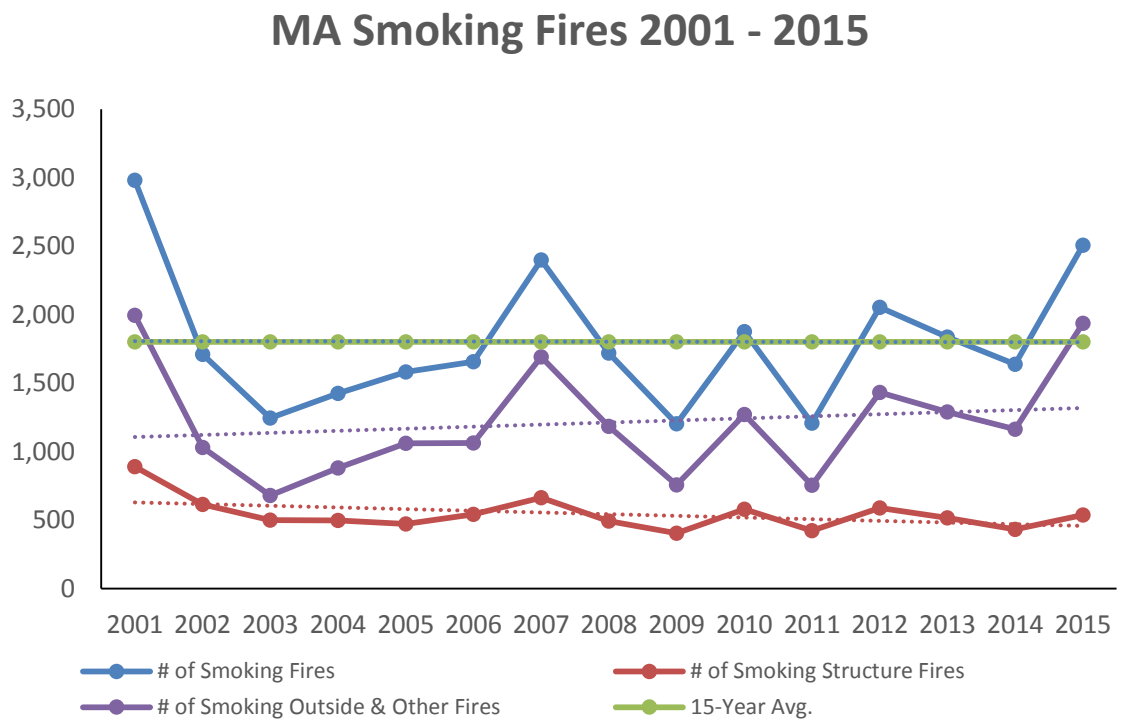
Fires Caused by Smoking

Smoking Caused 8% of Fires and 16% of Deaths
During 2015, 2,493, or 8%, of the 31,302 reported fire incidents were caused by the improper use or disposal of smoking materials. These 2,493 fires caused 10, or 18%, of the 62 civilian deaths and 10, or 20%, of the 51 structure fire deaths, 31 civilian injuries, 39 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $32.1 million. The average dollar loss per fire was $12,892. The number of smoking fires increased by 862, or 53%, from 1,631 in 2014.

531 Structure Fires – Up 22% From 2014
The 2,493 fires caused by smoking included 531 structure fires, up 97 from 434, or 22%, in 2014.

Incident Type	# of Smoking Fires	Fire Service Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Fire Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
Fire, other	77	0	0	0	0	$ 52,205
Structure fires	529	37	29	0	10	$31,908,795
Mobile property used as a structure fires	2	0	0	0	0	$ 1,900
MV fires	31	0	0	0	0	$ 44,120
Brush fires	1,588	2	0	0	0	$ 58,502
Outside rubbish fires	110	0	0	0	0	$ 43,741
Special outside fires	144	0	2	0	0	$ 29,336
Cultivated vegetation or crop fires	12	0	0	0	0	$ 100
Total	2,493	39	31	0	10	$32,138,699

Over the last 15-year period, smoking fires have had a neutral trend. 2015 had the second highest number of reported smoking fires in the past 15 years. The majority of these were outside fires. The lowest number of recorded smoking fires since 1986 was 1,204 in 2009 and is far below the 15-year average of 1,803 smoking fires. In 2015, as well as 2007, 2010 and 2012 there were sudden spikes in the number of smoking-related fires, predominantly outdoor brush fires caused by smoking materials. In those years the weather conditions were dry and made it easier for brush type fires to get started as we can see in the dramatic increases statewide in brush fires.



85% of All Smoking Building Fires Occurred in Residences
Eighty-five percent (85%) of all smoking-related building fires occurred in residential occupancies. The occupancies with the next highest percentages of smoking-related building fires in Massachusetts in 2015 were basic industry facilities at 27.

There are statutes that prohibit smoking in public places. These laws have forced smokers to smoke outside where they may not be as careful disposing of their cigarettes or cigars.

Property Use	# of Smoking Fires	% of Smoking Fires	Fire Service Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Fire Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
Assembly	12	2%	0	0	0	0	$ 141,800
Educational	4	1%	0	1	0	0	$ 6,560,400
Institutional	6	1%	0	0	0	0	$ 67,000
Residential	426	85%	35	27	0	10	$ 24,773,444
Mercantile, business	0	0%	0	0	0	0	$ 0
Basic Industry	27	5%	1	0	0	0	$ 97,401
Manufacturing, processing	0	0%	0	0	0	0	$ 0
Storage properties	23	5%	1	0	0	0	$ 231,400
Special properties	6	1%	0	0	0	0	$ 4,400
Total Known	504	100%	37	28	0	10	$ 31,875,845

Smoking Leading Cause of Fire Deaths - Elders at Risk
The 529 smoking-related structure fires caused all 10 of the smoking-related fire deaths, 29 civilian injuries, 37 fire service injuries, an estimated dollar loss of $31.9 million and an average dollar loss of $60,095. Smoking fires accounted for 12% of the fatal structure fires and 22% of structure fire deaths in 2015. The unsafe and improper use of smoking

materials caused 20% of residential structure fire deaths and 23% of fatal residential structure fires. Only two, or 11%, of the 19 home fire deaths to seniors (over 65) were caused by smoking.

2015 Smoking Fire Deaths

In 2015, 10 people died in smoking-related fires of all types. These 10 deaths are equal to the 10-year average of 10 smoking-related fire deaths per year since 2006. After a high-water mark of 19 deaths in 2002, smoking-related fire deaths dropped drastically, except for the sharp spike of 19 deaths in 2007. In 2011 and 2012 there were four smoking-related fire deaths, the lowest number on record. However, smoking fire deaths are again on the rise in Massachusetts. It is possible since more smoking fire are starting on building exteriors, that fires are getting a foothold on the building before smoke alarms inside can alert the occupants.

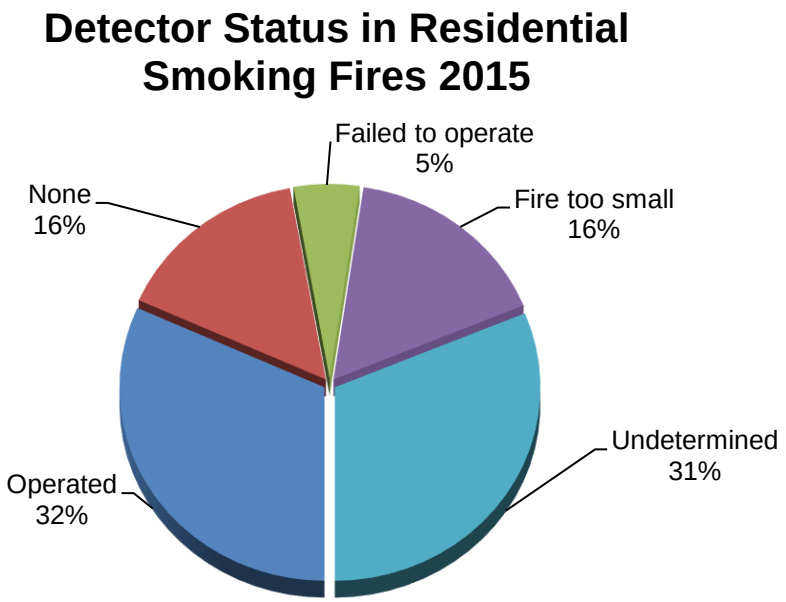
Working Alarms in 50% Fatal Smoking Fires

Five (5) of the 10 smoking fatal fires occurred in a structure where smoke alarms were present and operated. One (1) occurred in a fire where the alarm failed to operate; another occurred where there were no alarms; in two fires it was undetermined if the alarm operated; and it was undetermined in one fire if there were any alarms. Half of these victims were intimately involved with the ignition; and two other victims, while not in the area of origin when the fire began, was involved in starting it. The smoke alarms helped prevent these fires from claiming any additional lives.

For a listing of all the smoking-related fire deaths in 2015, please refer to the *2015 Massachusetts Fire Deaths* section of this report.

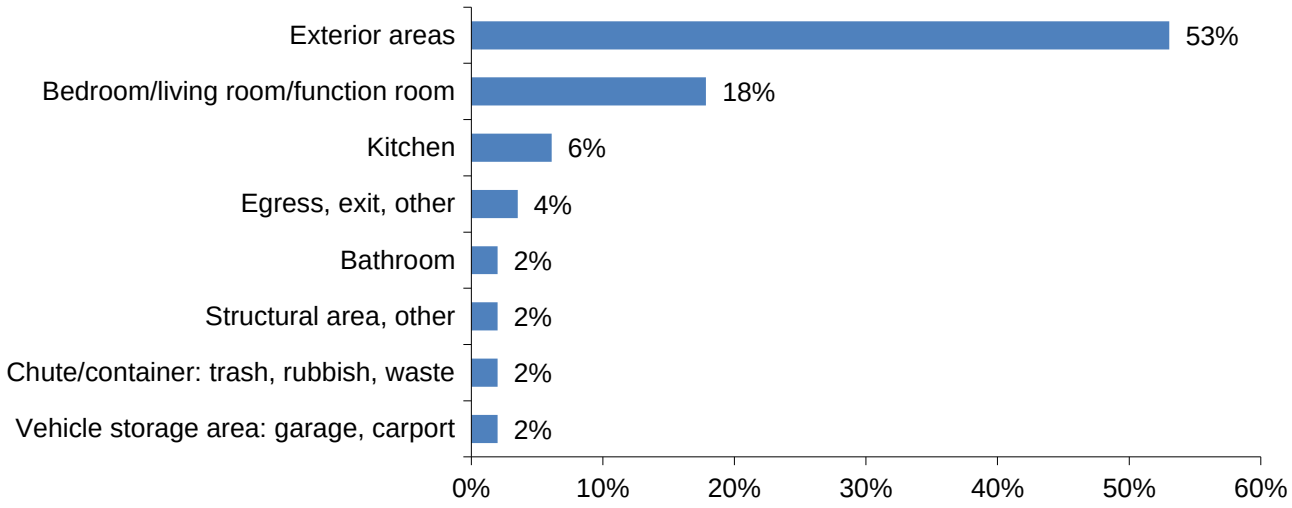
Smoking on Oxygen
There were no fire deaths in 2015 that involved the use of oxygen while smoking.

Almost 1/3 of Building Smoking Fires Occurred had Operating Alarms
Of the 505 smoking-related building fires, 426, or 85%, occurred in residences. Smoke alarms operated in 32% of the smoking-related residential structure fires.



Over 1/2 of Smoking Fires in the Home Start in the Exterior
It is interesting to note that over half (53%) of all residential smoking fires started outside the home, not inside. Historically the bedroom and living room are where most smoking fires start. As more people smoke outside the home in areas like balconies, exterior stairways or enclosed porches, we see more smoking fires beginning in these areas. The number of exterior areas of origin in residential smoking fires continued this trend in 2015. These exterior area of origins accounted for 226, or 53%, of all residential smoking fires.

2015 Residential Smoking Fires Area of Origin



Fire Standard Compliant Cigarettes
In January 2007, the Fire Standard Compliant (FSC) Cigarette legislation or 'fire safe cigarette' law, making it mandatory for cigarette manufacturers to start selling only the fire standard compliant type of cigarettes in Massachusetts, took effect. There is no federal standard for self-extinguishing cigarettes despite nearly 20 years of proposed legislation. On January 1, 2013, every state had implemented their own state law banning the sale of ordinary cigarettes.

Fire safe cigarettes meet an established cigarette fire safety performance standard based on ASTM E2187, Standard Test Method for Measuring the Ignition Strength of Cigarettes. It requires that no more than 25% of 40 cigarettes tested burn their full length when placed on 10 layers of standard filter paper. These cigarettes are designed to be less likely to ignite upholstered furniture and mattresses, historically the item first ignited in most fatal smoking fires.

Smoking Fires Ignite Rubbish & Exterior Sidewall Covering
The most common item first ignited by smoking fires in the home was rubbish, trash or waste, accounting for 14% of residential smoking fires. The second leading cause was exterior sidewall coverings, accounting for 12% of these smoking fires. Fire standard compliant cigarettes cannot prevent every cigarette from causing a fire, and not every smoking fire is caused by a cigarette.

Item 1st Ignited	# of Incidents	%
Rubbish, trash, waste	59	14%
Exterior sidewall covering	49	12%
Undetermined	31	7%
Structural component, finish, other	29	7%
Exterior trim, appurtenances	28	7%
Structural member, framing	22	5%
Light vegetation	20	5%
Box, carton, bag	20	5%
Upholstered sofa, chair	16	4%
Other	15	4%
Bedding	14	3%
Mattress, pillow	13	3%

Furniture Should Meet CA Flammability Standard
Another safety aspect to think about is purchasing only upholstered furniture that meets the California flammability standard, because many smoking-related fires start by igniting upholstery.

Smokers Should Always Use Non-Flammable Ashtrays or Containers
Until they can quit, smokers should use deep ashtrays, store ashes in metal containers and never smoke in bed. Families should consider banning smoking inside the house for health and fire safety reasons. Children of smokers often have easy access to matches and lighters. Adults must keep these tools out of the reach of small children. If smokers are going to smoke on an exterior balcony, deck or porch, they should also be using an appropriate metal or other non-combustible container to collect the ashes and properly extinguish their smoking materials. In 2015, 5% of these fires ignited organic materials or light vegetation, mostly potted plants on balconies or porches or mulch used for landscaping.

Think of Flame Retardant Sleepwear for Adults
State and federal regulations require most children's sleepwear to be flame-retardant. However, no such requirements apply to adult clothing. Physically disabled and elderly people may not be able to easily 'Stop, Drop and Roll' if their clothing ignites.

Everyone Needs a Working Smoke Alarm at Home
While everyone needs at least one working smoke alarm on every level of their home, this is even more important for smokers and their families because of the high risk of fire death. Placing an alarm inside every bedroom increases the probability that if a fire occurs, residents will wake up in time to escape. A cigarette accidentally left on a sofa places the smoker and everyone else in the building at risk. A smoke alarm's warning may enable a smoker to live long enough to quit.

Never Smoke Where Oxygen is in Use
Smoking should never be permitted in a home where oxygen is in use. The oxygen-enriched environment increases the speed at which the fire will burn once it starts. "Most materials will ignite at considerably lower temperatures in oxygen-enriched environments than in air, and once ignited, combustion rates are greater in oxygen-enriched environments."[19]

Oxygen can saturate clothing, rugs, upholstery, and facial hair thus increasing the fire danger even when the home oxygen system is "turned off".

Illegal to Throw Cigarettes Out Car Window
The improper disposal of smoking materials has been a major problem for the fire service for years. Massachusetts General Law Chapter 148 Section 54 states, "Whoever drops or throws from any vehicle while the same is upon a public or private way running along or near forest land or open fields, or, except as permitted by law, drops, throws, deposits or otherwise places in or upon forest land, any lighted cigarette, cigar, match, live ashes or other flaming or glowing substance, or any substance or thing which in and of itself is likely to cause a fire, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days."

Mulch Regulation Implemented in 2012
Since more people are being forced to smoke in outside areas of their homes and other buildings, cigarettes are finding their way into adjacent landscaped areas; most of which are filled with mulch, a combustible material. On September 1, 2012 a new regulation on mulch safety took effect in the Commonwealth that prohibits the new application of mulch within 18 inches around combustible exteriors of buildings (such as wood or vinyl but not brick or concrete). Residential buildings with less than six units are exempted from this regulation, but all homeowners may also wish to adopt this safety practice. It is also important to note that FSC cigarettes were not designed to prevent igniting mulch-type materials.

Heating Equipment Fires

1,630 Fires, 2 Civilian Deaths & 8 Civilian Injuries
Massachusetts fire departments reported that some form of heating equipment was involved in 1,630, or 10%, of the 16,874 building fires in 2015. These heating equipment fires caused two civilian deaths, eight civilian injuries, 21 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $13 million. The average loss per fire was $7,974. This is a 9% decrease from the 1,786 fires reported in 2014.

[19] *Fire Protection Handbook*, 19th edition, 2003, National Fire Protection Association, pg. 8-134, Quincy, MA.

87% of All Heating Fires Were Confined Fires
In 2015, 87% of heating fires were confined to the container of origin. Seven hundred and sixty-nine (769), or 47%, of all heating related building fires in Massachusetts were coded as 'fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire contained'. Six hundred and forty-eight (648), or 40%, were determined to be chimney or flue fires, confined to the chimney or flue.

The number of contained heating fires fell in 2015. Confined heating equipment fires decreased by 89 incidents, or 6%, from the 1,506 reported in 2014.

Types of Heating Equipment
Only one type of equipment per fire incident may be reported to MFIRS. Consequently, the totals for specific types of equipment should, in many cases, be considered underestimates. For example, sparks from a wood stove may ignite a fire in the chimney. The recorded equipment involved might be either the chimney or the wood stove, but not both. When a fire results from an extension cord overloaded by the demands of a portable heater, the extension cord might be recorded instead of the heater.

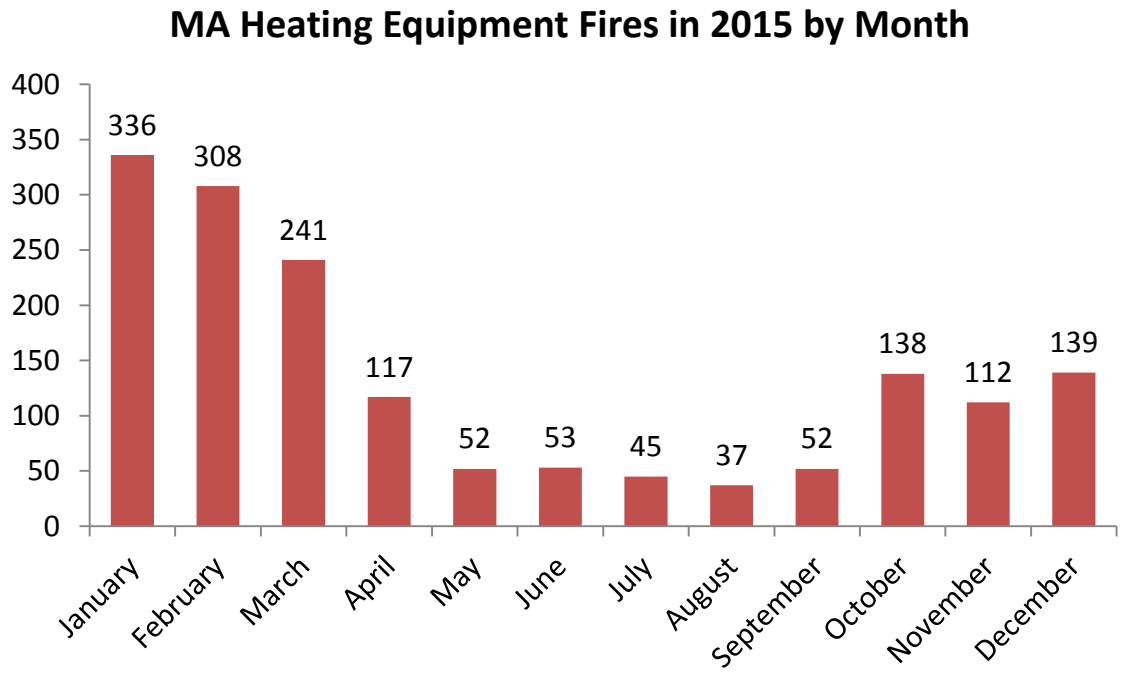
The following table shows the number of fires caused by each of the leading types of heating equipment, the percentage of heating equipment fires for each type of equipment, the number of civilian and fire service deaths and injuries, and the estimated dollar loss for each type of heating equipment.

HEATING EQUIPMENT FIRES

Heating Equipment Involved	# of Heating Fires	% of Heating Fires	Fire Service Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
Central heating units	789	48%	5	1	0	0	$ 1,329,798
Confined	*769*	*47%*	*5*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*$ 270,048*
Furnace, central heating unit	*12*	*1%*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$ 359,750*
Boiler (power, process, heating)	*8*	*0.5%*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$ 625,000*
Chimney, flue	666	41%	0	1	0	0	$ 1,741,197
Confined	*648*	*40%*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*$ 1,212,197*
Fireplace, chimney, other	*9*	*1%*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$ 892,000*
Chimney connector, vent connection	*2*	*0.1%*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$ 62,500*
Chimney, brick, stone, masonry	*3*	*0.2%*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$ 46,000*
Chimney, metal, incl. stovepipe	*4*	*0.2%*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$ 195,000*
Space heaters	36	2%	9	0	0	1	$ 3,928,280
Portable space heaters	*17*	*1%*	*5*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*$ 3,856,000*
Fireplace	7	0.4%	0	0	0	0	$ 310,100
Fireplace, masonry	*3*	*0.2%*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$ 30,000*
Fireplace insert/stove	*1*	*0.1%*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$ -*
Fireplace factory built	*3*	*0.2%*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$ 280,100*
Water heater	8	0.5%	0	2	0	0	$ 104,500
Heating, vent. & air cond,. other	40	2%	0	1	0	0	$ 1,939,552
All other reported equipment	12	1%	12	2	0	1	$ 330,350
Total	**1,630**	**100%**	**21**	**8**	**0**	**2**	**$ 12,997,047**

Most Heating Fires Occur During Colder Months

Seventy percent (70%) of all heating equipment fires occurred during the months of January through April, and December.



Furnaces Should Be Cleaned and Checked Annually

- Homeowners should have furnaces cleaned and checked annually to ensure that they are working well.
- Combustible materials such as trash or supplies should never be stored near heating equipment.
- Keep a 3-foot clear space around the furnace.
- Only licensed trades people may install oil, gas, or electric heating units.
- Regulations about oil burners may be found in 527 CMR 1.11.

Have Chimneys Cleaned Annually to Remove Creosote

Creosote is a black, tar-like by-product of fire. It can accumulate in a chimney and cause a fire. Chimneys should be cleaned at the start of each heating season and checked monthly for soot build-up. They should also be checked for loose mortar. Keep the temperature in the recommended range when using wood or coal stoves. Use chimney guards to prevent animals from nesting in your chimney. Have the chimney inspected by a professional after a fire before using your chimney again.

Install Wood Stoves According to Building Code Standards

A homeowner must obtain a building permit prior to installing a wood, pellet or coal stove and the installation must be inspected upon completion. In general, the stove should be at least three feet away from walls, ceilings and furnishings. If the flue does not draw properly, deadly levels of carbon monoxide may accumulate in the home.

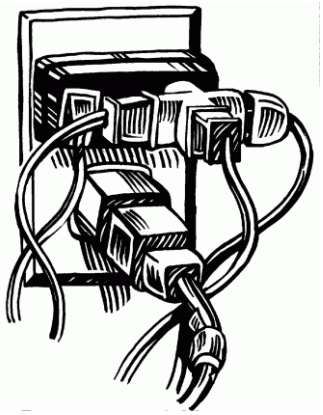
- Keep the temperature within the manufacturer's suggested range. Wood and coal stoves should be operated at moderate heat. If the fire is too low, creosote may accumulate in the chimney and eventually cause a fire. If the fire is too hot, nearby combustibles or creosote in the chimney could ignite.
- Only burn fuels intended for use in these stoves. Other items may cause overheating and the release of toxic gases. Never use gasoline or flammable liquids to stoke the fire — doing so could cause a flash fire or explosion.
- Install and regularly test smoke and carbon monoxide alarms.
- Have your chimney cleaned and inspected for creosote build-up before each heating season, and check it at least once a month during the season.
- Place ashes in a covered metal container until they are completely cool. Store them outdoors, away from the house, porch or other outside buildings. Hot ashes may stay "live" for 24 hours or longer.

Space Heater Safety

- When buying a heater, look for one that has been tested and labeled by a nationally recognized testing company.
- Keep the heater 3 feet away from drapes, furniture or other things that can burn. Place it on a level surface away from areas where a person or a pet might bump it and knock it over.

- If you must use an extension cord, make sure it is a heavy-duty cord marked with a power rating as least as high as that on the label of the heater itself and plug it directly into a wall outlet.
- Never leave a space heater unattended or running while you sleep.
- Keep electric heaters away from water. Never use them near a sink or in the bathroom.
- Do not use space heaters to thaw pipes. They were not designed for this task. Space heaters must be kept at least three feet away from any combustibles including walls and wall coverings.

Electrical Fires



673 Electrical Fires Caused 4 Civilian Deaths
Local fire departments reported that there were 673 structure fires caused by electrical problems in Massachusetts in 2015. These fires caused four civilian deaths, 22 civilian injuries, 52 fire service injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $30.5 million, accounting for 12% of the total dollar loss to fire in 2015. The average loss per fire was $45,337.

Electrical Fires Were the 2nd Leading Cause of Fire Deaths
Electrical fires were the second leading cause of structure fire deaths in 2015. Four (4) fatal electrical fires, or 10%, of fatal structure fires caused four, or 8%, of structure fire deaths in 2015. Electrical fires have been either the leading or second leading cause of structure fire deaths in the past 5 years.

The criteria to qualify for an electrical equipment fire includes all fires caused by electrical problems or malfunctions. Specifically, it needs to be coded as *Heat Source* – 'Arcing' or - *Factors Contributing to Ignition* – 'Equipment overloaded' or – 'Electrical failure malfunction' or to have *Equipment Involved in Ignition* in the 200 series – 'Electrical distribution, lighting and power transfer equipment'.

Unspecified Electrical Failure Responsible for Over 1/4 of Electrical Fires[20]
One hundred and seventy-seven (177), or 26%, of electrical fires were caused by an unclassified electrical failure or malfunction.

[20] *Factors Contributing to Ignition* is one of the fields in version 5 that allows for multiple codes. Two factors contributing to ignition may be coded. For example, in the case of a malfunctioning electrical heater, we can capture not only the electrical malfunction, but also a contributing factor such as: was the heater too close to combustibles; did the automatic control fail; was it knocked over; was it worn out; or was the equipment overloaded. This field also is not a mandatory field, although fire departments are strongly encouraged to complete it, should it apply to the incident. Because of these factors, the percentages may not add up to 100%.

Factor Contributing to Ignition	# of Electrical Fires	% of Electrical Fires
Electrical failure, malfunction, other	177	26%
Unspecified short-circuit arc	94	14%
Short circuit arc from defective, worn insulation	25	4%
Too close to combustibles	22	3%
Arc from faulty contact, broken conductor	18	3%
Arc, spark from operating equipment	15	2%
Equipment overloaded	15	2%
Short circuit arc from mechanical damage	14	2%
Mechanical failure, malfunction, other	12	2%
Water caused short circuit arc	9	1%

Equipment	# of Incidents	Fire Service Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
Electrical service, wiring, meter box and circuit breaker	214	13	12	0	1	$ 9,483,613
Lamp, lighting	64	5	0	0	0	$ 2,587,300
Ventilation and air conditioning	59	3	1	0	1	$ 1,246,026
Kitchen & cooking equipment	48	1	0	0	0	$ 610,900
Transformer, generator, battery, charger	34	2	1	0	0	$ 2,247,300
Household appliances (non-cooking)	31	4	1	0	0	$ 340,801
Cord, plug	28	8	3	0	0	$ 2,189,838
Heating equipment	25	3	0	0	0	$ 620,550
Electrical distribution, lighting & power transfer, other	17	0	0	0	0	$ 1,757,000
Electronic & other electrical equipment	17	0	1	0	0	$ 1,674,600
Decorative lighting, signs	14	0	0	0	0	$ 186,400
Shop tools & industrial equipment	11	0	0	0	0	$ 64,702
Commercial & medical equipment	2	0	0	0	0	$ 100,000
Garden tools & agricultural equipment	2	0	0	0	0	$ 19,000
Total Known Equipment	566	39	19	0	2	$ 23,128,030
Not reported (Null)	81	12	3	0	2	$ 4,897,380
Unclassified (Other)	3	0	0	0	0	$ 154,250
None	15	1	0	0	0	$ 1,258,800
Undetermined	8	0	0	0	0	$ 1,073,300
Total Unspecified	107	13	3	0	2	$ 7,383,730

Over 3/4 of Electrical Fires Occurred in Residential Occupancies
Over three-quarters of electrical fires occurred in residential occupancies. Of the 673 electrical fires, 522, or 78%, occurred in residential occupancies.

Occupancy	# of Electrical Fires	% of Known Electrical Fires
Residential	522	78%
Mercantile, business	56	8%
Assembly	24	4%
Storage properties	19	3%
Special properties	14	2%
Manufacturing, processing	11	2%
Institutional	10	1%
Educational	9	1%
Basic industry	8	1%
Total Known	673	100%

12% of Electrical Fires Began in Bedrooms
Eighty (80), or 12%, of electrical fires began in bedrooms. The following table shows the leading Areas of Origin of the electrical fires in Massachusetts in 2015.

Area of Origin	# of Electrical Fires	% of Electrical Fires
Bedroom	80	12%
Kitchen	75	11%
Substructure area, crawl space	42	6%
Bathroom	37	5%
Living room	36	5%
Laundry room	33	5%
Wall assembly, concealed wall space	30	4%
Ceiling & floor assembly	28	4%
Attic	28	4%
Service or Equipment area, other	25	4%
Storage area, other	23	3%
Wall surface, exterior	21	3%
Other	15	2%
Function room, other	14	2%
Office	13	2%

Electrical Wiring Was the Item First Ignited in Over 1/3 of Electrical Fires
Electrical wiring or cable insulation was the item first ignited in 238, or 35%, of electrical fires. This includes fixed wiring, wiring inside electronic items, extension cords and appliance cords. The following table shows the leading Item 1st Ignited of the electrical fires in Massachusetts in 2015.

Item 1st Ignited	# of Electrical Fires	% of Electrical Fires
Electrical wire, cable insulation	238	35%
Undetermined	60	9%
Structural member, framing	53	8%
Appliance housing or casing	33	5%
Structural component, finish, other	30	4%
Exterior sidewall covering, surface, finish	28	4%
Other	22	3%
Thermal, acoustical insulation w/in wall, partition, floor/ceiling	16	2%
Interior wall covering	14	2%
Interior ceiling cover or finish	14	2%
Bedding	12	2%
Multiple items.	11	2%
Floor covering or rug/carpet/mat	11	2%

Large Loss Electrical Fires

There were no large loss ($1 million+) electrical fires in 2015. There were 92 fires with estimated damages between $100,000 and $999,999. The 92 fires caused an estimated $23.8 million in damages, accounting for 78% of the total dollar loss from electrical structure fires in 2015.

- On October 19, 2015, at 8:29 p.m., the Boston Fire Department was called to an electrical fire in a 3-unit apartment building. The fire was started by a short-circuit of a light in a third floor bathroom. There were no injuries associated with this fire. Alarms were present and alerted the occupants. The building was not sprinklered. Damages were estimated to be $750,000.

Electrical Fire with Most Fire Service Injuries

- On November 16, 2015, at 2:11 p.m., the Cambridge Fire Department was called to an electrical fire in a 3-unit apartment building. The fire was caused by an electrical cord overheating and igniting the curtains in a first floor bedroom. Four (4) firefighters were injured at this fire. There were no alarms present. Sprinklers were not present. Damages from this fire were estimated at $205,000.

Watch For Warning Signs

People should watch for warning signs of electrical problems. These include:

- Fuses blowing or circuit breakers tripping frequently.
- Unusually warm or faulty outlets or switches.
- A vague smell of something burning.
- A sizzling sound in the wall.

Any of these signs may indicate a potential problem. Contact a licensed electrician if you notice any of these signs, or contact the local fire department. Many departments now have new technologies such as thermal imaging cameras that can ‘see’ heat inside walls to detect potential problems before they expand and extend to other parts of the building.

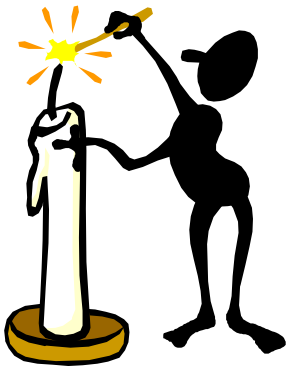
Fuses and circuit breakers are safety devices. They blow or trip when the amount of current cannot safely travel through the wires, which is why frequent blowing or tripping is a warning sign. *Trying to bypass the fuse or circuit breaker protection is an invitation to danger.*

Electrical Systems Pose Unseen Dangers
Just as all systems need maintenance and inspection, so does electrical wiring. As switches, receptacles and connections age, heat is generated and the risk of fires inside walls and at poor connections greatly increases. Because wiring is often hidden behind walls, electrical faults may be hard to detect, except by properly trained electricians.

Have Electrical Systems Examined by a Licensed Electrician Every 10 Years
Have electrical systems examined by a licensed electrician every 10 years. A good electrician will look for electrical faults, check for warm switch plates and receptacles, and analyze the use of electricity to see if additional capacity is needed. It is important to help our homes keep up with the electrical demands of our changing lifestyles, changes in society and new technologies.

Candle Fires

104 Candle Fires Caused 3 Civilian Deaths
In 2015, candles caused 104 fires of all types. These fires caused three civilian deaths, nine civilian injuries, five firefighter injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $3.8 million in damages. There was a 17% decrease from the 126 fires of all types started by candles in Massachusetts in 2014.



81% of Candle Fires are Structure Fires
Of the 104 candles fires in 2015, 88, or 85%, were classified as structure fires. None were reported as motor vehicle fires. Sixteen (16), or 15%, were outside or other fires; three, or 3%, were special outside fires; two, or 2%, were brush fires, and 12, or 12%, were unclassified fires.

Candle Fires Happen Most During the Holidays
Between 2006 and 2015, the days of the year on which most candle fires occurred were:

1. December 24 (Christmas Eve) = 14 candle fires
2. December 25 (Christmas) and November 3 = 13 candle fires.
3. October 31 (Halloween), December 12 and December 19 = 11 candle fires;
4. December 14 and December 31 (New Year's Eve) = 10 candle fires.

Boston Has Largest Loss Candle Fire

- On December 26, 2015, at 5:40 p.m., the Boston Fire Department was called to a candle fire in a 3-unit apartment building. The candle fell into acetone that was accidentally spilled by an occupant painting her nails. No one was injured at this fire. Alarms were present but it was undetermined if they operated. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $750,000.

94% of Candle Fires Occurred in Homes

Of the 87 candle fires that occurred in buildings, all but five, or 94% were residential fires. Candles caused 82 residential building fires, three civilian deaths, eight civilian injuries, five firefighter injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $3.8 million. One (1) candle fire, or 1%, occurred each in a public assembly property; an educational facility, an institutional property, a mercantile or business property and a storage facility.

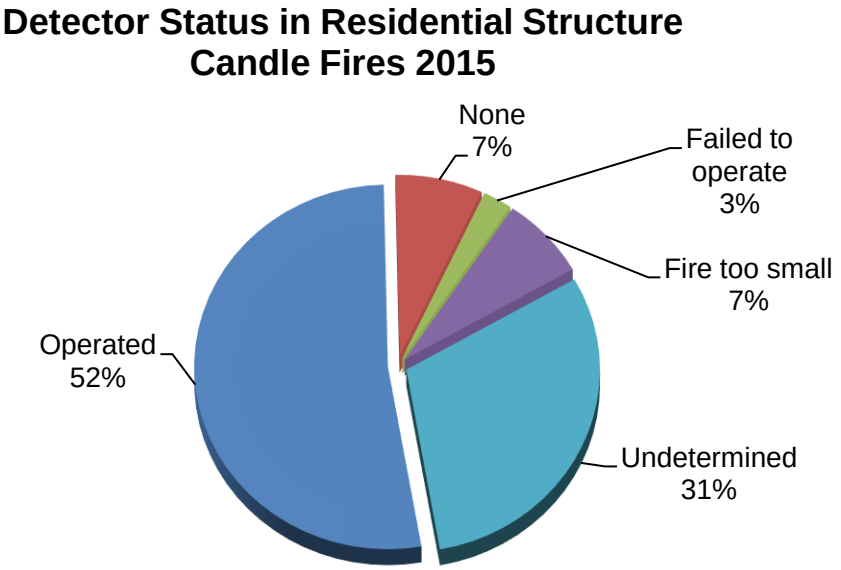
34% of Candle Fires in Homes Occurred in the Bedroom

Of the 82 candle fires in residential structures, 34% occurred in the bedroom and 18% occurred in the bathroom. The following table is a list of the leading *Area of Origin* for residential candle fires.

Area of Origin	# of Residential Candle Fires	% of Residential Candle Fires
Bedroom	28	34%
Bathroom	15	18%
Kitchen	10	12%
Living room	8	10%
Function room, other	4	5%

Smoke Alarms Operated in Over 1/2 of Candle Fires in Homes

Of the 82 candle fires in homes, smoke alarms operated in 52% of these fires.



If you are going to be burning candles with an open flame in your home make sure that your smoke alarms are working properly. Consider switching to flameless candles, especially if children or pets are around.

Candle Safety Tips

- Burn candles in the center of a 1-foot **Circle of Safety,** free of anything that can burn.
- Stay in the same room with burning candles; do not leave unattended.
- Burn candles on a non-combustible surface such as a ceramic saucer or plate.
- Be sure to snuff out candles before falling asleep, going out, or leaving the room.
- Teach everyone in the family the rules of safe candle use.
- Keep candles out of reach of small children and pets.

More information on candle fire safety can be found on our webpage at http://www.mass.gov/dfs.

Fireworks Incidents

63 Incidents Involving Fireworks Caused $14,310 in Damages
There were 63 fire and explosion incidents reported that involved fireworks in 2015. This is a 15% decrease of fire and explosion incidents from the 74 reported in 2014. Incidents involving fireworks caused an estimated $14,310 in property damages. The average dollar loss per fireworks incident was $530.

Sixty-three percent (63%) of the fireworks incidents were brush fires.

A fireworks explosion without fire is coded as an Incident Type 243 – Fireworks explosion (no fires). In 2015, 36 such incidents were reported.

26% of Fireworks Fires Occurred the Week of July 4th
Seven (7), or 26%, of the 27 fireworks-caused fires in 2015 took place during the week of the 4th of July.

Largest Loss Fireworks Fire –Leominster Storage Shed & Brush Fire

- On May 15, 2015, at 3:34 p.m., the Leominster Fire Department was dispatched to a fireworks fire in a storage shed. The fire was caused by a teenager lighting off fireworks which in turn ignited the exterior of the shed and the brush around it. No one was injured at this fire. Damages were estimated at $12,500.

Refer to M–BIRS Annual Report for More Information about Fireworks Injuries
For more information about the causes of burn injuries, please refer to the *Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System — 2015 Annual Report.* According to Massachusetts General Law (MGL) Chapter 112, Section 12A, the treatment of all burn injuries extending over 5% or more of a person's body surface area must be reported immediately to the State Fire Marshal. All burn reports received by the Division Fire Safety are reviewed for possible suspicious circumstances. Gasoline burns, burns on the hands and arms or other unusual scenarios are referred for further investigation.

There were three fireworks-related burn injuries reported to M-BIRS in 2015. These three victims were between nine and 48-years old. Since we started collecting burn injury reports in M-BIRS in 1984, the average number of fireworks-related burns per year is 10. The highest number of reported fireworks-related burns occurred in 1989, with 45 reported burn injuries.

Grill Fires

102 Incidents Involving Grills in 2015 Caused 6 Civilian Injuries
In 2015, there were 102 fires and explosion incidents reported to the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) involving open fired grills. These incidents caused five civilian injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $363,502 million. This is a 5% decrease from the 105 grill fires in 2014.

More than three-quarters, or 79%, of these incidents occurred in the months of May to September when people are most likely to use their outdoor grills, although some New Englanders are known to grill year round.

Gas Grill Fires
Of the 102 grill incidents, 96, or 94%, of the grills were gas grills. Solid fuels such as charcoal briquettes powered four grills, or 4% of these fires. One (1), or 1%, was

electrically powered; and for another grill fire the power source was undetermined. The 96 gas grill incidents caused all six civilian injuries and $360,500, or 99% of the total damages.

Leominster Had Largest Loss Grill Fire
Two (2) incidents caused $225,000, or 62% of the total damages caused by grill fires in 2015.

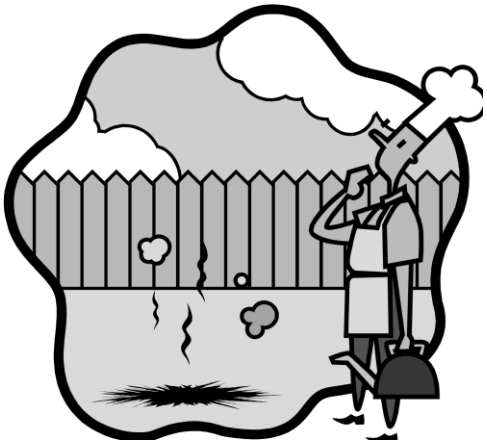
- On July 20, 2015, at 5:30 p.m., the Leominster Fire Department was called to a gas grill fire at a single-family home. The heat from the grill ignited the exterior wall and the fire spread. No one was injured at this fire. Alarms were present but it was undetermined if they operated. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $150,000.

- On May 26, 2015, at 6:16 p.m., the Ludlow Fire Department was called to a gas grill fire next to a single-family home. The grill was near an exterior wall and ignited it. No one was injured in this fire. It was undetermined if alarms were present. The building was not sprinklered. Damages from the blaze were estimated to be $100,000.

Refer to MBIRS Annual Report for More Information about Grill Injuries
For more information about the causes of burn injuries, please refer to the *Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System — 2015 Annual Report.* According to Massachusetts General Law (MGL) Chapter 112, Section 12A, the treatment of all burn injuries extending over 5% or more of a person's body surface area must be reported immediately to the State Fire Marshal. Nine (9) civilians, ranging in age from three-years old to 65-years old, were reported to M-BIRS in 2015 with burn injuries from a grill. Eight (8), or 89%, of the injuries occurred in between May and September.

Grill Safety
Follow these safety tips when using a grill:

- Use all barbecue grills away from the house in the backyard.
- Supervise children whenever any grill is in use.
- Never use gasoline on any grill!



Gas Grill Safety

- Keep all LP-gas outside, 10 feet away from building openings such as doors, windows, and dryer vents and 20 feet from air intake vents. Gas grill containers must be kept at least five feet away from possible ignition sources such as air conditioners, compressors, cars, and pilot lights.
- LP-gas grills are not permitted inside or on balconies above the first floor of any building where people live. LP-gas is heavier than air and sinks. A leaky grill could pose a hazard to people below.
- Make sure all connections are tight and secure.

Charcoal Grill Safety

- Use only charcoal lighter fluid to start charcoal grills.
- Once the coals have been lit, never add more lighter fluid to the fire — flames may travel up the stream of lighter fluid resulting in serious burns.
- Only use charcoal grills outside.

Carbon Monoxide Incidents

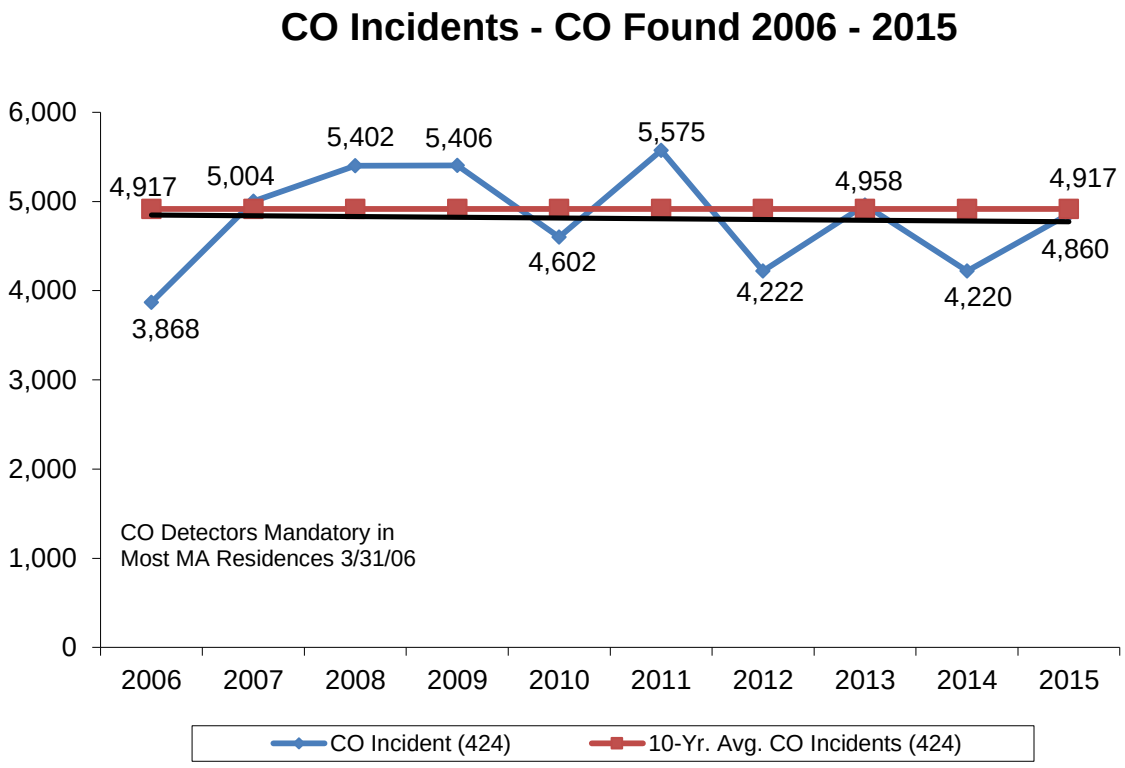
In 2015, 304 fire departments voluntarily reported 16,015 carbon monoxide (CO) incidents: hazards[21], carbon monoxide alarm activation due to malfunction[22], and carbon monoxide alarm activation – no CO[23]. A CO hazard is an identifiable carbon monoxide emergency whether or not a CO alarm activated, the presence of CO was confirmed, and some corrective action was indicated. Fire departments responded to some 4,860 confirmed CO hazard incidents. During the height of the "Snowmageddon" snow storms between February 15 and 18, there were 193% more CO found incidents than the same four days the previous year.

4% Increase from 2014

In 2015, the number of reported carbon monoxide incidents increased by 589 calls, or 4%, from the 15,426 calls reported in 2014. Overall, since the institution of Nicole's Law in 2006, which made CO alarms mandatory in most residential occupancies throughout the Commonwealth, all three types of CO calls have increased.

CO calls of all types increased in 2006 to a high of 19,770 in 2014. This confirms the need to have these life-saving devices in people's homes as a way to avert potential lethal calls. The chart below illustrates the number of calls where carbon monoxide was discovered by responding fire service personnel and the increasing trend in the number of these calls.

[21] Carbon monoxide hazards = Incident Type – 424.
[22] Carbon monoxide detector activation due to a malfunction = Incident Type – 736.
[23] Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO = Incident Type – 746.



93% of All CO Incidents Occur in Residences

Ninety-three percent (93%) of all carbon monoxide calls occurred in residential occupancies. Public assembly and institutional facilities were the next leading property use categories for CO calls, each accounting for 2% of the incidents.

Property Use	# of CO Calls	% of CO Calls
Assembly	281	2%
Educational	161	1%
Institutional	277	2%
Residential	14,866	93%
Mercantile & business	233	1%
Basic Industry	9	0.1%
Manufacturing & processing	15	0.1%
Storage	55	0.3%
Special Properties	64	0.4%
Unclassified	54	0.3%
Total	16,015	100%

44% of All CO Calls Occur During the Winter

Forty-four percent (44%) of all the CO calls that occurred in 2015 happened during the colder months of November through February. Most CO calls occurred between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.

These seem to be the times when most people are awake and doing things around the house or coming home from work or school. This would also be the time that people

would turn the heat up. Heating equipment is a leading cause of carbon monoxide incidents.

According to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), an acceptable level of CO is a 15 PPM average over a time span of eight hours or a 22 PPM average for an hour. If you have 1,000 PPM for over thirty minutes, it puts you at a high level of danger in the form of a collapse into a coma or permanent brain damage.

Power Outages = Low Batteries
Whenever there is a prolonged power outage, you should change the battery in plug-in CO alarms. When the power goes out the backup battery powers the unit for a couple of days. Many people misinterpret the low battery warning 'beep' as an active detection of CO and call the fire department tying up emergency resources that may be needed elsewhere. After two of the latest major disasters to hit Massachusetts, the 2011 Halloween snowstorm and the 2013 February blizzard, all CO calls increased by 345% and 621% respectively from the previous year. Specifically, CO Alarm Activation and Malfunction calls increased by 279% in the days following the Halloween snowstorm and by 414% following the blizzard.

Mapping the Fire Experience

Boston & Worcester Had the Most Reported Fires
Boston reported having the most fires, with 5,969 in 2015. Worcester had the second highest number of reported fires at 1,510. Cambridge (932), Springfield (724), Brockton (687), and Quincy (658) rounded out the top six communities in the Commonwealth in terms of reported fires.

However if we look at the number of reported fires compared to the total population of the individual community we get a different picture. One would expect the bigger cities and towns to have more fires because of their populations. When we calculate the rate of reported fires for every 10,000 people in a given municipality, the ranking changes. Usually the top communities in terms of number of reported fires fall towards the bottom of the rankings. Communities with one, two or three reported fires take over the top spots. These communities may have a rate that far exceeds that actual number of fires that they reported. For example towns like Egremont, Chester and Wendell all reported less than 20 fires in 2015 but their small populations cause them to have a high fires per 10,000 population.

For a listing and breakdown of the number of reported fires and arsons by community, please go to the appendix.

The map titled, *2015 Fires per 10,000 Population by Community,* on page 116, displays the rate of reported fires by community for every 10,000 of that community's population.

The map's legend indicates which group a municipality belongs. Cities and towns that are blank reported no fires or failed to report at all.

Topsfield, with 93 total fires, had the highest rate of 153 reported fires per 10,000 population. Great Barrington was the next highest with 90 total fires and 127 fires per 10,000 population; Charlemont had 16 fires and 126 fires per 10,000 population; Fitchburg had 125, and Egremont had 122 fires per 10,000 population. Rates may exceed total actual reported fires.

Boston & Worcester Had the Most Reported Structure Fires
Boston reported having the most structure fires, with 4,123 in 2015. Worcester had the second highest number of reported structure fires at 826. Cambridge (766), Framingham (483), and Quincy (402) rounded out the top five communities in the Commonwealth in terms of reported structure fires.

The map titled *2015 Structure Fires per 10,000 Population by Community*, on page 117, displays the rate of reported structure fires by community for every 10,000 of that community's population. Cities and towns that are blank did not report any structure fires or failed to report at all.

Rowe, with 27 structure fires, had the highest rate of 687 structure fires per 10,000 population. Tolland was the next highest with nine structure fires and 186 structure fires per 10,000 population; Topsfield had 112; Lincoln had 108; and Great Barrington had 103 structure fires per 10,000 population.

Boston & Worcester Had the Most Reported Residential Building Fires
Boston reported having the most residential building fires, with 3,558 in 2015. Worcester had the second highest number of reported building fires at 730. Cambridge (656), Framingham (407), and Lynn (346) rounded out the top five communities in the Commonwealth in terms of reported residential building fires.

The map titled *2015 Residential Building Fires per 10,000 Population by Community*, on page 118, displays the rate of reported residential building fires by community for every 10,000 of that community's population. Cities and towns that are blank did not report any residential building fires or failed to report at all.

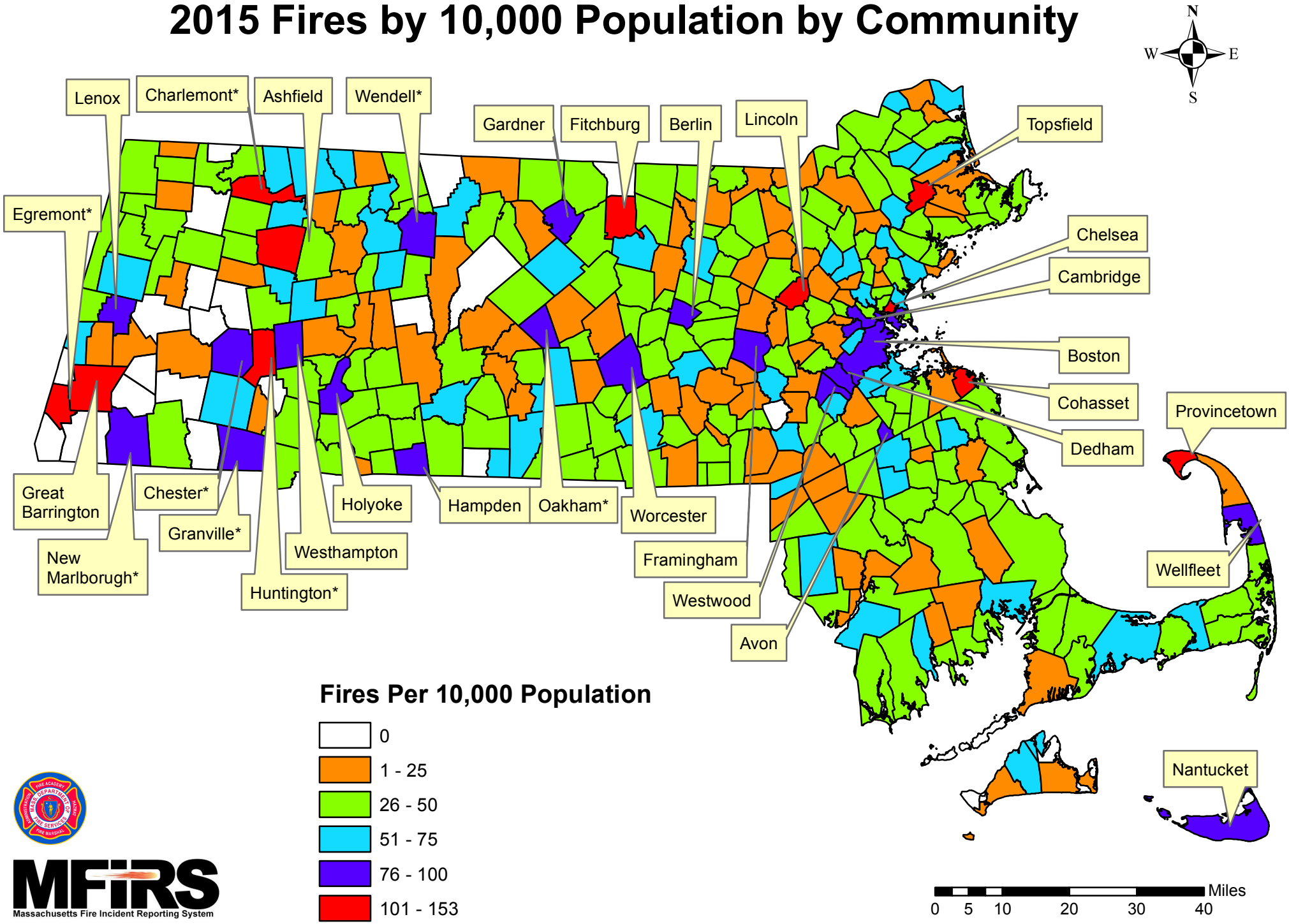
Topsfield, with 61 residential building fires, had the highest rate of 100 residential building fires per 10,000 population. Next highest was Lincoln with 97 residential building fires per 10,000 population; Fitchburg had 80; Cohasset had 76; Great Barrington had 73, and Chelsea had 62 residential building fires per 10,000 population.

Boston & Taunton Had the Most Reported Arsons
Boston reported having the most arsons, with 112 in 2015. Holyoke had the second highest number of reported arsons at 42. Lawrence (33), New Bedford (24), and Springfield (23) rounded out the top five communities in the Commonwealth in terms of reported arsons.

The map titled *2015 Arsons per 10,000 Population by Community,* on page 119, displays the rate of the total reported arsons by community for every 10,000 of that community's population. Cities and towns that are blank had no reported of arsons or failed to report at all.

Rehoboth, with 20 arsons, had the highest rate of any department reporting more than five arsons, with 17 reported arsons per 10,000 population. Next highest was Merrimac with 13 arsons per 10,000 population; Holyoke had 11, Dalton had nine; and Southwick had eight arsons per 10,000 population.

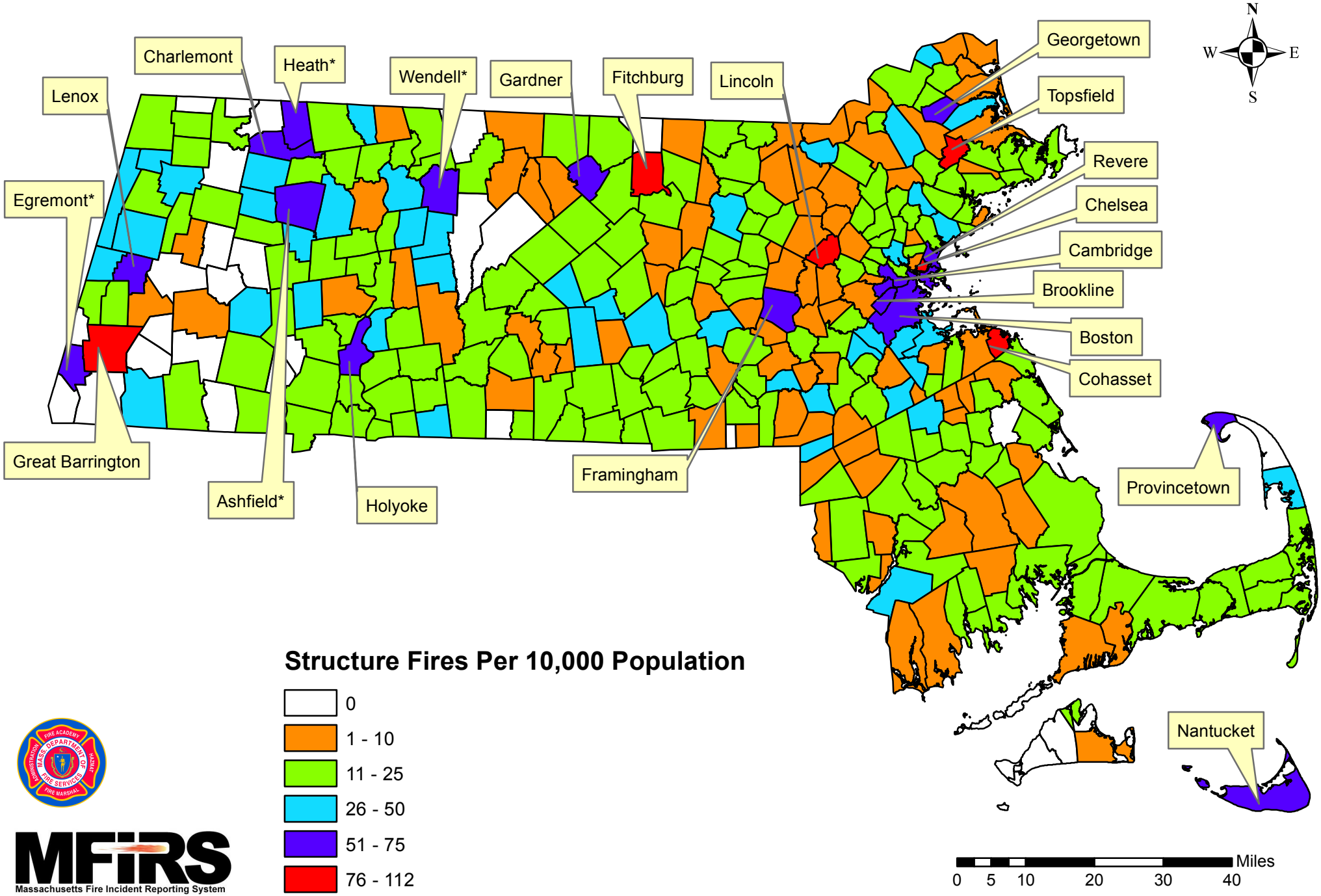
2015 Fires by 10,000 Population by Community



MFIRS
Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System

*These departments reported 15 fires or less in 2015.

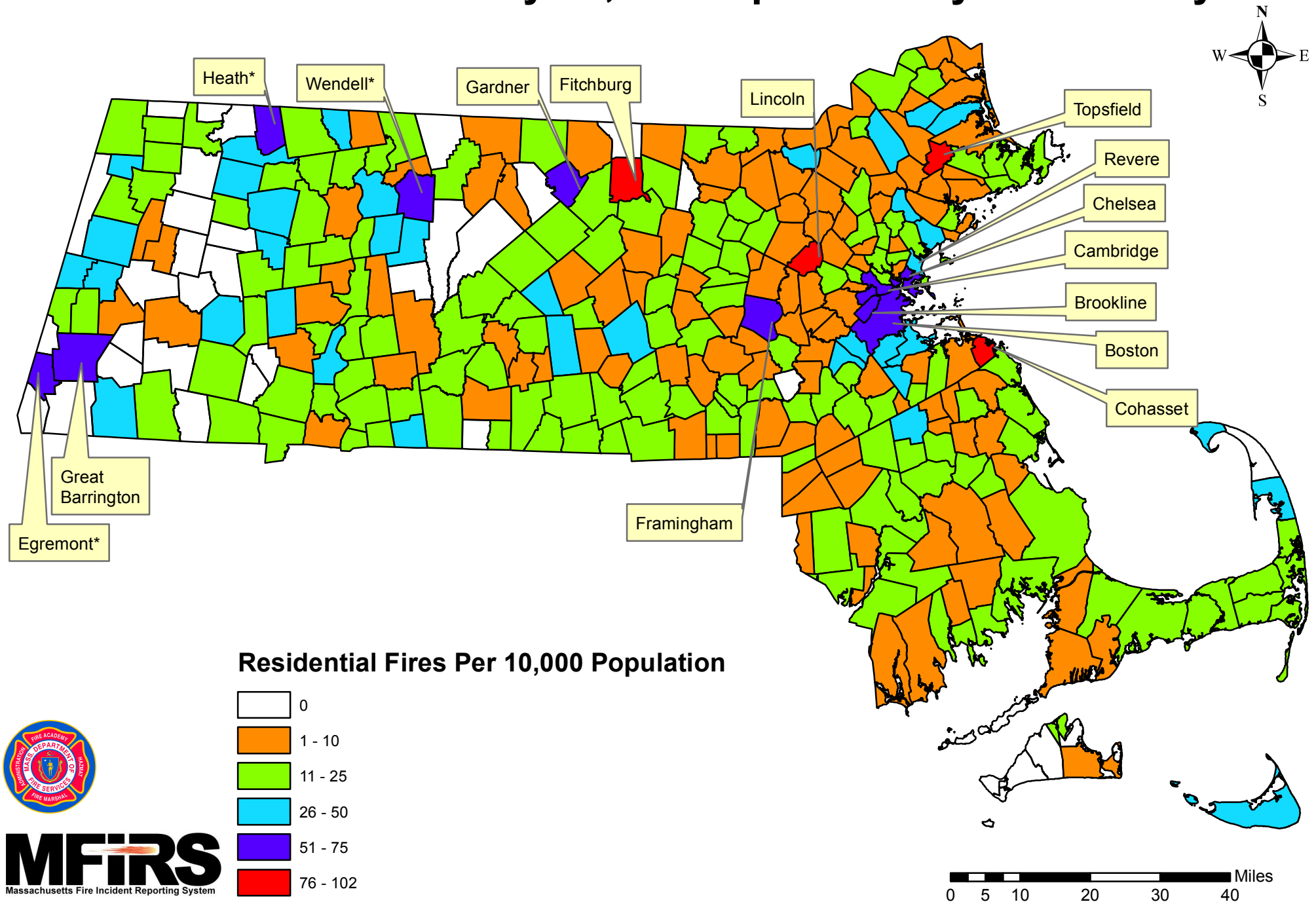
2015 Structure Fires by 10,000 Population by Community



MFIRS
Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System

*These departments reported 15 or less structure fires in 2015.

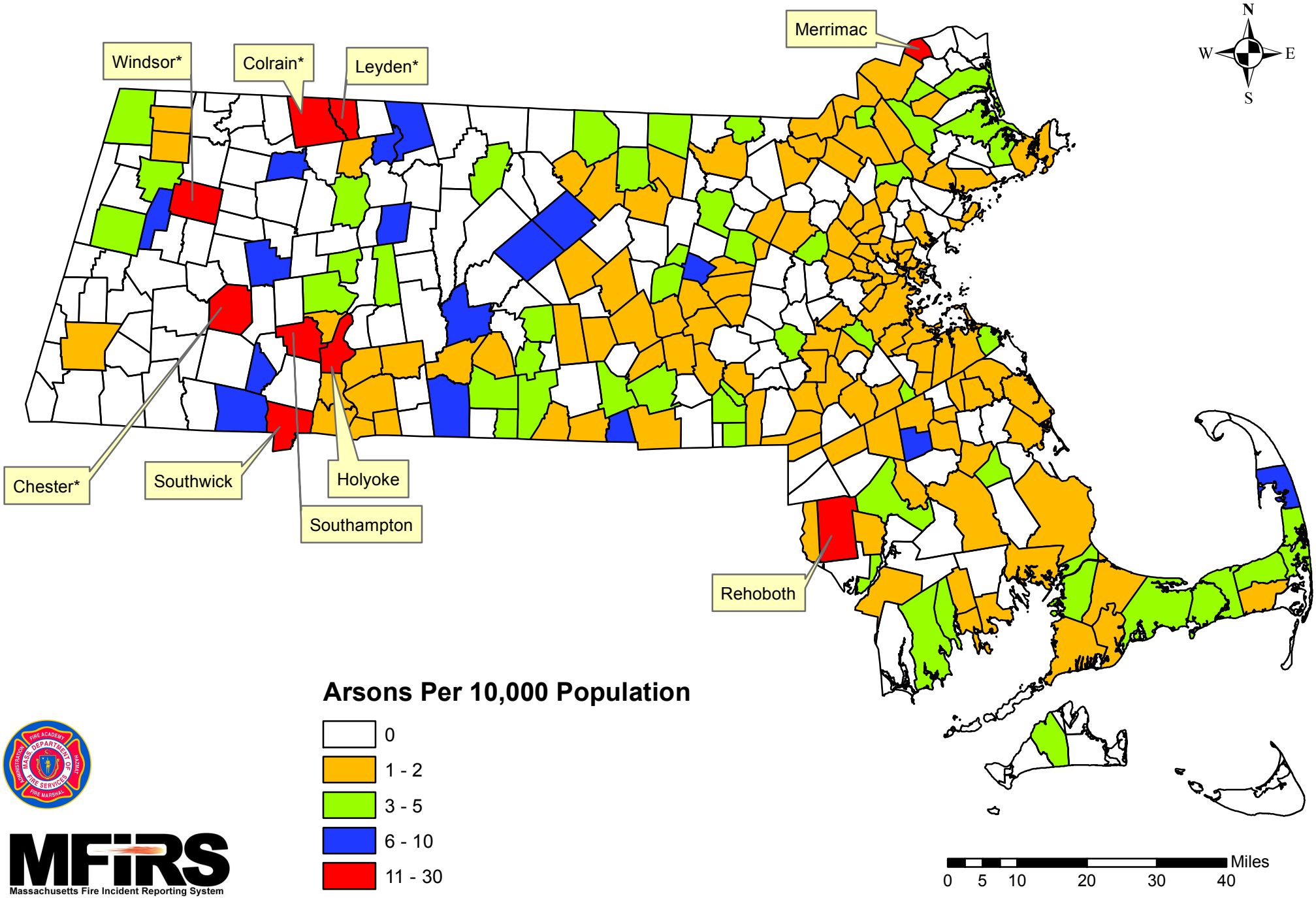
2015 Residential Fires by 10,000 Population by Community



MFIRS
Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System

*These departments reported 15 or less residential fires in 2015.

2015 Arsons by 10,000 Population by Community



MFIRS
Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System

*These departments reported 5 or less arsons in 2015.

Appendix

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Abington	51	13	4	34	0	0	0	0	$732,499
Acton	43	24	1	18	0	1	0	3	$2,386,093
Acushnet	19	12	2	5	0	0	0	0	$108,500
Adams	20	11	7	2	1	1	0	1	$302,322
Agawam	80	34	8	38	1	5	0	2	$1,013,750
Alford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Amesbury	15	12	1	2	0	3	0	0	$621,000
Amherst	93	26	5	62	0	1	0	0	$67,705
Andover	74	25	18	31	0	0	0	0	$1,281,408
Aquinnah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Arlington	104	46	13	45	1	4	0	4	$7,637,006
Ashburnham	20	11	0	9	0	0	0	0	$35,000
Ashby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashfield	23	10	8	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashland	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	$125,000
Athol	47	11	4	32	2	0	0	0	$50,000
Attleboro	145	46	22	77	0	0	0	4	$968,152
Auburn	71	21	16	34	0	0	0	0	$891,002
Avon	42	4	13	25	0	1	0	1	$400,714
Ayer	33	14	2	17	0	0	0	0	$799,000
Barnstable Fire Districts									
Barnstable	*18*	*5*	*5*	*8*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$29,500*
Cotuit	*5*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
C.O.M.M.	*75*	*33*	*4*	*38*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$638,024*
Hyannis	*151*	*45*	*16*	*90*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*$464,115*
West Barnstable	*4*	*0*	*1*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Barre	25	9	4	12	0	0	0	1	$189,050
Becket	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$25,000
Bedford	22	10	3	9	0	0	0	1	$63,762
Belchertown	34	14	2	18	0	0	0	0	$85,900
Bellingham	58	25	8	25	0	1	0	1	$307,077
Belmont	81	58	4	19	0	0	0	0	$2,077,000
Berkley	13	7	1	5	0	0	0	0	$342,000
Berlin	27	3	7	17	0	0	0	0	$77,046
Bernardston	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	$1,600
Beverly	127	57	8	62	0	1	0	1	$801,300

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Abington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Acton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Acushnet	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Adams	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Agawam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Alford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Amesbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Amherst	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	$0
Andover	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$2
Aquinnah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Arlington	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$20
Ashburnham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Athol	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Attleboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Auburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Avon	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Ayer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Barnstable Fire Districts									
Barnstable	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$10,000*
Cotuit	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
C.O.M.M.	*6*	*2*	*0*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$1,300*
Hyannis	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$110*
West Barnstable	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Barre	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	$183,250
Becket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bedford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Belchertown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bellingham	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Belmont	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Berkley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Berlin	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Bernardston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Beverly	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Billerica	164	40	19	105	0	1	0	2	$468,406
Blackstone	23	9	2	12	0	0	0	0	$54,500
Blandford	7	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	$133,600
Bolton	22	5	3	14	0	0	0	0	$25,700
Boston	5,969	4,123	309	1,537	2	1	0	4	$29,929,010
Bourne	77	19	20	38	0	0	0	1	$770,375
Boxborough	17	6	4	7	0	1	0	1	$50,000
Boxford	30	7	2	21	0	0	0	0	$1,076,333
Boylston	18	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	$111,500
Braintree	115	31	15	69	0	2	0	8	$3,177,800
Brewster	35	11	1	23	0	0	0	0	$209,625
Bridgewater	119	56	15	48	0	0	0	0	$1,477,701
Brimfield	13	2	4	7	0	0	0	0	$37,000
Brockton	687	380	59	248	1	20	0	16	$5,078,633
Brookfield	7	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Brookline	391	332	11	48	1	2	0	13	$4,163,550
Buckland	11	2	0	9	0	0	0	1	$55,000
Burlington	155	28	10	117	0	1	0	2	$923,480
Cambridge	932	766	7	159	0	2	0	13	$7,607,070
Canton	25	13	6	6	0	1	0	0	$2,484,200
Carlisle	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Carver	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$8,000
Charlemont	16	7	1	8	0	0	0	0	$250,000
Charlton	58	32	13	13	0	0	0	0	$573,185
Chatham	21	11	2	8	1	0	0	2	$867,500
Chelmsford	33	17	11	5	1	2	0	0	$109,759
Chelsea	400	287	23	90	0	5	0	19	$1,271,115
Cheshire	14	9	2	3	0	2	0	0	$38,900
Chester	13	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	$163,000
Chesterfield	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$76,000
Chicopee	197	85	19	93	2	3	0	7	$1,349,439
Chilmark	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Clarksburg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$20,000
Clinton	67	29	2	36	0	0	0	1	$942,050
Cohasset	92	74	1	17	0	0	0	3	$645,300

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Billerica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Blackstone	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Blandford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bolton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Boston	112	21	10	81	0	0	0	0	$242,350
Bourne	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Boxborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Boxford	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$100
Boylston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Braintree	6	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	$5,000
Brewster	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Bridgewater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Brimfield	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$15,000
Brockton	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	$600,100
Brookfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Brookline	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	$9,000
Buckland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Burlington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Cambridge	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$150,000
Canton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Carlisle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Carver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Charlemont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Charlton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chatham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chelmsford	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	$0
Chelsea	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	$2,400
Cheshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chester	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Chesterfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Chicopee	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Chilmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Clarksburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Clinton	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Cohasset	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Colrain	10	4	0	6	0	2	0	0	$2,500
Concord	58	17	5	36	0	0	0	1	$658,949
Conway	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1,520,000
Cummington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$219,000
Dalton	18	8	4	6	0	3	0	1	$28,500
Danvers	122	33	11	78	0	0	0	0	$912,940
Dartmouth Fire Districts									
Dartmouth #1	*23*	*12*	*2*	*9*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$26,750*
Dartmouth #2	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$81,000*
Dartmouth #3	*87*	*19*	*17*	*51*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*$513,850*
Dedham	210	120	11	79	1	3	0	1	$316,064
Deerfield Fire Districts									
Deerfield	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
South Deerfield	*10*	*4*	*0*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dennis	88	35	7	46	0	4	0	2	$1,040,351
Devens	49	3	1	45	0	0	0	0	$2,076,000
Dighton	8	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	$110,000
Douglas	31	10	4	17	0	0	0	0	$1,042,500
Dover	8	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	$44,000
Dracut	64	22	16	26	1	3	0	1	$287,725
Dudley	51	24	3	24	0	2	0	0	$650,850
Dunstable	12	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	$70,000
Duxbury	50	21	7	22	0	1	0	1	$598,330
East Bridgewater	56	24	4	28	0	0	0	0	$46,300
East Brookfield	14	2	1	11	0	0	0	0	$5,000
East Longmeadow	57	24	6	27	0	0	0	0	$183,950
Eastham	16	10	2	4	0	0	0	1	$784,601
Easthampton	44	27	3	14	0	1	0	0	$182,975
Easton	78	31	1	46	0	1	0	0	$1,569,000
Edgartown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$216,000
Egremont	15	7	2	6	0	0	0	0	$0
Erving	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Essex	17	7	2	8	0	0	0	0	$105,600
Everett	132	32	7	93	0	0	0	1	$467,217
Fairhaven	54	23	8	23	0	4	0	1	$637,570
Fall River	472	301	42	129	1	15	0	12	$4,298,220

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Colrain	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Concord	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	$8,000
Conway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Cummington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dalton	6	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	$25,500
Danvers	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dartmouth Fire Districts									
Dartmouth #1	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$5,000*
Dartmouth #2	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dartmouth #3	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dedham	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	$0
Deerfield Fire Districts									
Deerfield	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
South Deerfield	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dennis	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	$0
Devens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dighton	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	$0
Douglas	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Dover	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dracut	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	$16,000
Dudley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$236,100
Dunstable	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Duxbury	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
East Bridgewater	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$300
East Brookfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
East Longmeadow	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	$4,200
Eastham	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Easthampton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Easton	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	$3,500
Edgartown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Egremont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Erving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Essex	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Everett	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Fairhaven	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Fall River	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	$415,000

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Falmouth	9	8	0	1	0	1	0	1	$78,750
Fitchburg	505	380	33	92	1	12	0	3	$2,446,852
Florida	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$17,500
Foxborough	36	8	2	26	0	2	0	1	$17,115,125
Framingham	632	483	28	121	0	2	0	5	$1,949,650
Franklin	76	24	12	40	3	0	0	0	$0
Freetown	44	15	10	19	0	2	0	0	$673,060
Gardner	201	139	10	52	0	3	0	2	$476,136
Georgetown	53	42	3	8	0	0	0	0	$81,000
Gill	9	2	0	7	0	0	0	1	$0
Gloucester	117	58	11	48	0	1	0	2	$1,490,052
Goshen	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Gosnold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Grafton	30	18	1	11	0	0	0	0	$996,950
Granby	24	12	3	9	0	1	0	0	$90,900
Granville	13	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	$25,870
Great Barrington	90	73	2	15	0	1	0	0	$114,300
Greenfield	44	23	5	16	0	0	0	0	$253,100
Groton	20	12	1	7	0	0	0	0	$548,266
Groveland	22	8	1	13	0	0	0	0	$346,000
Hadley	11	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	$338,900
Halifax	24	8	2	14	1	0	0	0	$242,300
Hamilton	19	9	1	9	0	0	0	0	$9,400
Hampden	40	24	3	13	0	0	0	0	$6,000
Hancock	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$30,000
Hanover	86	32	9	45	0	4	0	1	$155,675
Hanson	30	11	2	17	0	0	0	0	$791,110
Hardwick	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Harvard	40	19	2	19	0	0	0	0	$157,030
Harwich	45	21	5	19	0	2	0	0	$1,052,810
Hatfield	11	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	$12,500
Haverhill	249	97	16	136	0	3	0	6	$1,616,879
Hawley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Heath	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	$22,400
Hingham	53	18	5	30	0	3	0	1	$514,900

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Falmouth	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Fitchburg	10	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	$757,100
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Foxborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Framingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Freetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Gardner	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$96,400
Georgetown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$7,000
Gill	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Gloucester	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$25,000
Goshen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Gosnold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Grafton	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Granby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Granville	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Great Barrington	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Greenfield	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Groton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Groveland	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Hadley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Halifax	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hampden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hanover	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hanson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hardwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Harvard	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	$12,330
Harwich	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Hatfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Haverhill	8	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	$2,002
Hawley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Heath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hingham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Hinsdale	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1,000,000
Holbrook	44	18	2	24	0	0	0	0	$285,503
Holden	36	18	2	16	1	0	0	1	$526,908
Holland	15	6	3	6	0	0	0	0	$224,000
Holliston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Holyoke	362	222	33	107	0	1	0	5	$354,900
Hopedale	14	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	$4,625
Hopkinton	29	16	4	9	0	0	0	0	$458,615
Hubbardston	23	9	2	12	0	0	0	0	$8,700
Hudson	50	24	4	22	0	0	0	0	$68,615
Hull	24	10	3	11	0	0	0	0	$1,022,500
Huntington	25	5	1	19	0	0	0	0	$500
Ipswich	29	9	8	12	0	1	0	2	$100,000
Joint Base C. C.	6	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Kingston	38	11	7	20	0	0	0	0	$0
Lakeville	14	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	$0
Lancaster	18	7	4	7	0	0	0	0	$535,900
Lanesborough	10	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	$140,000
Lawrence	294	131	41	122	1	2	0	10	$3,600,748
Lee	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	$44,800
Leicester	18	8	1	9	0	0	0	0	$137,100
Lenox	46	27	5	14	0	0	0	0	$365,333
Leominster	205	80	16	109	0	2	0	3	$474,365
Leverett	12	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	$20,700
Lexington	40	14	10	16	0	1	0	1	$251,589
Leyden	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Lincoln	75	69	1	5	0	0	0	0	$25,188
Littleton	40	10	6	24	0	0	0	0	$57,500
Logan Airport FD	111	7	9	95	0	0	0	0	$426,900
Longmeadow	36	18	7	11	0	1	0	0	$654,495
Lowell	496	314	28	154	2	3	0	1	$2,155,646
Ludlow	53	24	4	25	0	0	0	0	$388,357
Lunenburg	41	19	2	20	0	1	0	0	$47,830
Lynn	524	379	30	115	4	6	0	10	$0
Lynnfield	62	33	4	25	0	0	0	0	$10,000

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Holbrook	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Holden	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	$10,100
Holland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Holliston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Holyoke	42	12	2	28	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Hopedale	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Hopkinton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hubbardston	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$200
Hudson	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Hull	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Huntington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ipswich	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Joint Base C. C.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Kingston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lakeville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lancaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lanesborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lawrence	33	10	11	12	1	0	0	1	$1,115,852
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Leicester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Lenox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Leominster	7	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	$2
Leverett	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lexington	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$31,433
Leyden	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Lincoln	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$4
Littleton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Logan Airport FD	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Longmeadow	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Lowell	10	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	$95,130
Ludlow	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$1,500
Lunenburg	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Lynn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lynnfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Malden	169	91	8	70	0	1	0	2	$679,750
Manchester	20	12	0	8	0	1	0	0	$564,000
Mansfield	44	13	4	27	0	2	0	1	$590,200
Marblehead	22	10	1	11	1	0	0	0	$408,236
Marion	22	9	5	8	0	0	0	1	$1,335,500
Marlborough	142	43	21	78	0	4	0	0	$3,167,351
Marshfield	75	36	7	32	1	1	0	0	$0
Mashpee	41	13	5	23	0	3	0	0	$809,650
Mattapoisett	28	14	1	13	0	0	0	0	$155,000
Maynard	18	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	$15,150
Medfield	22	8	1	13	0	1	0	0	$4,000
Medford	286	143	20	123	0	2	0	1	$567,300
Medway	39	32	1	6	0	0	0	0	$190,840
Melrose	17	9	4	4	0	1	0	0	$410,600
Mendon	22	7	1	14	1	0	0	0	$117,522
Merrimac	39	16	6	17	0	0	0	0	$0
Methuen	135	41	21	73	0	0	0	2	$102,500
Middleborough	84	22	16	46	0	0	0	2	$313,296
Middlefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Middleton	54	22	6	26	0	0	0	0	$42,761
Milford	99	36	11	52	0	0	0	2	$815,352
Millbury	53	26	7	20	1	2	0	1	$166,645
Millis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Millville	10	3	2	5	0	1	0	0	$21,000
Milton	193	126	17	50	1	0	0	0	$1,244,200
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Monson	40	14	5	21	0	0	0	2	$36,800
Montague Fire Districts									
Montague Center	*9*	*8*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$310,010*
Turners Falls	*38*	*22*	*3*	*13*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$245,700*
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nahant	14	8	2	4	0	0	0	0	$67,800
Nantucket	80	51	7	22	0	1	0	0	$230,500
Natick	92	24	8	60	0	0	0	0	$1,346,308
Needham	101	34	5	62	0	0	0	1	$3,194,255

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Malden	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	$12,000
Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Mansfield	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$20,050
Marblehead	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$1,001
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Marlborough	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$100
Marshfield	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Mashpee	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Mattapoisett	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Maynard	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Medfield	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Medford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Medway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Melrose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Mendon	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	$100,000
Merrimac	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	$0
Methuen	8	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Middleborough	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Middlefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Middleton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Milford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	$275,000
Millbury	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$31,000
Millis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Millville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Milton	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Monson	7	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Montague Fire Districts									
Montague Center	*2*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$6,000*
Turners Falls	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nahant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Natick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Needham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
New Ashford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Bedford	478	213	63	202	0	2	0	1	$2,679,202
New Braintree	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$160,000
New Marlborough	14	4	2	8	0	0	0	0	$0
New Salem	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Newbury	18	6	3	9	0	0	0	0	$9,260
Newburyport	26	16	8	2	0	1	0	0	$711,160
Newton	152	57	12	83	0	0	0	1	$710,300
Norfolk	59	41	3	15	0	0	0	0	$67,653
North Adams	44	21	4	19	0	0	0	2	$450,800
North Andover	125	81	11	33	0	0	0	0	$518,718
North Attleboro	46	19	6	21	0	0	0	0	$218,400
North Brookfield	16	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	$44,000
North Reading	26	9	2	15	0	0	0	0	$54,425
Northampton	67	21	10	36	0	2	0	2	$1,415,025
Northborough	37	11	2	24	0	1	0	0	$191,011
Northbridge	56	27	3	26	0	3	0	4	$1,992,415
Northfield	15	6	2	7	0	0	0	0	$770,500
Norton	37	18	1	18	0	0	0	1	$576,824
Norwell	43	10	10	23	0	0	0	0	$396,650
Norwood	159	44	9	106	0	0	0	9	$931,760
Oak Bluffs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oakham	15	8	3	4	0	0	0	0	$73,700
Orange	50	19	9	22	0	0	0	0	$85,700
Orleans	29	9	1	19	0	4	0	1	$613,680
Otis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oxford	61	25	11	25	0	1	0	0	$923,105
Palmer Fire Districts									
Bondsville	*7*	*5*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Palmer	*40*	*19*	*16*	*5*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$1,107,402*
Three Rivers	*15*	*5*	*0*	*10*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*$0*
Paxton	16	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	$1,342,700
Peabody	150	60	17	73	0	2	0	4	$2,709,756
Pelham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pembroke	9	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	$753,500
Pepperell	40	18	6	16	0	0	0	0	$334,550

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
New Ashford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Bedford	24	9	11	4	0	0	0	0	$364,200
New Braintree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Marlborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Salem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Newbury	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Newburyport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Norfolk	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$20
North Adams	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
North Andover	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$111,027
North Attleboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
North Brookfield	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
North Reading	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Northampton	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	$366,500
Northborough	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$101
Northbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Northfield	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Norton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Norwell	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Norwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oak Bluffs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oakham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Orleans	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Otis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oxford	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Palmer Fire Districts									
Bondsville	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Palmer	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$86,460*
Three Rivers	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Paxton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Peabody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pelham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pembroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pepperell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Petersham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Phillipston	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Pittsfield	239	127	16	96	0	3	0	15	$697,410
Plainfield	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$16,000
Plainville	53	30	2	21	3	0	0	0	$908,206
Plymouth	233	82	21	130	1	3	0	3	$1,982,610
Plympton	8	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	$109,000
Princeton	11	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Provincetown	32	21	2	9	0	0	0	0	$452,000
Quincy	658	402	35	221	1	1	0	81	$3,074,270
Randolph	138	103	8	27	0	2	0	1	$719,003
Raynham	63	19	17	27	0	0	0	0	$1,464,000
Reading	63	30	7	26	0	0	0	0	$0
Rehoboth	61	21	11	29	0	0	0	0	$77,000
Revere	375	259	17	99	1	0	0	2	$4,823,562
Richmond	7	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Rochester	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Rockland	52	17	7	28	0	5	0	2	$459,202
Rockport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowe	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowley	41	27	5	9	0	0	0	0	$36,528
Royalston	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$0
Russell	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Rutland	19	10	1	8	0	0	0	1	$543,750
Salem	198	60	12	126	0	2	0	0	$289,200
Salisbury	42	8	6	28	0	0	0	0	$116,400
Sandisfield	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Sandwich	90	40	14	36	0	1	0	2	$296,344
Saugus	116	47	10	59	0	0	0	8	$1,086,950
Savoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Scituate	68	37	5	26	0	0	0	0	$1,274,601
Seekonk	61	11	11	39	0	0	0	0	$2,486,750
Sharon	64	35	5	24	0	0	0	1	$441,300
Sheffield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Petersham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Phillipston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pittsfield	14	4	4	6	0	1	0	1	$45,200
Plainfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Plainville	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Plymouth	9	7	1	1	0	0	0	1	$82,430
Plympton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Provincetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Quincy	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	$0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Raynham	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Reading	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Rehoboth	20	4	0	16	0	0	0	0	$0
Revere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rockland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$2
Rockport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Royalston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Russell	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Rutland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Salem	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Salisbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sandisfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sandwich	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Saugus	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$300
Savoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Scituate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Seekonk	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$4,000
Sharon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$160,000
Sheffield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Shelburne Fire Districts									
Shelburne Center	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Shelburne Falls	*4*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*$51,000*
Sherborn	22	8	3	11	0	0	0	0	$390,850
Shirley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Shrewsbury	141	74	16	51	0	1	0	0	$781,349
Shutesbury	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	$11,500
Somerset	35	16	8	11	0	1	0	0	$124,420
Somerville	199	109	8	82	0	4	0	7	$29,650
South Hadley Fire Districts									
South Hadley #1	*56*	*23*	*4*	*29*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*2*	*$22,030*
South Hadley #2	*30*	*21*	*1*	*8*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$300*
Southampton	23	9	3	11	0	0	0	0	$16,000
Southborough	34	6	6	22	0	1	0	0	$95,870
Southbridge	69	40	14	15	0	3	0	3	$2,841,750
Southwick	40	17	3	20	0	0	0	0	$367,600
Spencer	68	41	3	24	0	1	0	1	$289,375
Springfield	724	357	74	293	4	10	0	29	$3,671,896
Sterling	28	4	8	16	0	0	0	0	$48,500
Stockbridge	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$212,000
Stoneham	101	40	10	51	0	0	0	0	$0
Stoughton	111	74	6	31	0	1	0	0	$925,050
Stow	22	11	1	10	0	0	0	0	$11,115
Sturbridge	52	15	9	28	0	1	0	1	$703,700
Sudbury	33	8	5	20	0	0	0	1	$83,500
Sunderland	15	10	2	3	0	0	0	0	$28,400
Sutton	47	14	5	28	0	0	0	0	$120,000
Swampscott	28	15	1	12	0	0	0	1	$300,000
Swansea	78	37	18	23	2	2	0	2	$500
Taunton	213	90	20	103	1	0	0	0	$2,424,252
Templeton	8	5	2	1	0	0	0	2	$215,800
Tewksbury	86	34	11	41	0	0	0	2	$1,015,720
Tisbury	21	9	3	9	0	0	0	0	$195,500
Tolland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Topsfield	93	68	5	20	0	0	0	1	$42,459
Townsend	26	7	2	17	0	0	0	0	$125,419
Truro	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Shelburne Fire Districts									
Shelburne Center	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Shelburne Falls	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Sherborn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Shirley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Shrewsbury	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$8,249
Shutesbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Somerville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
South Hadley Fire Districts									
South Hadley #1	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
South Hadley #2	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Southampton	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	$16,000
Southborough	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Southbridge	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	$18,000
Southwick	11	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	$350,000
Spencer	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Springfield	23	8	11	4	0	0	0	1	$798,050
Sterling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Stockbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Stoneham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Stoughton	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Stow	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Sturbridge	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Sudbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sunderland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sutton	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Swampscott	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Swansea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Taunton	16	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	$19,000
Templeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tewksbury	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Tisbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tolland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Topsfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Townsend	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$4
Truro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Tyngsborough	26	2	9	15	0	0	0	0	$136,700
Tyringham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Upton	12	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	$120,000
Uxbridge	33	12	7	14	0	0	0	0	$19,862
Wakefield	51	43	7	1	0	0	0	0	$132,000
Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Walpole	90	44	8	38	0	0	0	0	$660,800
Waltham	226	88	23	115	2	2	0	12	$2,321,295
Ware	43	14	4	25	0	1	0	0	$600,846
Wareham Fire Districts									
Onset	*51*	*26*	*3*	*22*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*$1,405*
Wareham	*86*	*24*	*17*	*45*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*$261,415*
Warren	23	9	5	9	0	0	0	0	$63,630
Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Watertown	76	24	9	43	0	0	0	0	$262,000
Wayland	30	9	2	19	0	0	0	0	$23,370
Webster	67	32	8	27	0	4	0	3	$949,436
Wellesley	37	14	9	14	0	0	0	0	$120,060
Wellfleet	23	13	1	9	0	0	0	0	$451,110
Wendell	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	$196,500
Wenham	11	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	$6,502
West Boylston	23	6	8	9	0	0	0	0	$291,800
West Bridgewater	43	9	13	21	0	0	0	1	$191,000
West Brookfield	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$39,200
West Newbury	11	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	$11,000
West Springfield	129	60	14	55	0	5	0	3	$324,685
West Stockbridge	8	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	$183,000
West Tisbury	14	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	$0
Westborough	120	62	16	42	0	0	0	0	$916,739
Westfield	139	72	20	47	2	3	0	1	$1,484,960
Westford	64	19	5	40	0	0	0	0	$817,623
Westhampton	16	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	$405,000
Westminster	31	13	5	13	0	1	0	0	$576,800
Weston	36	7	9	20	0	0	0	0	$436,500
Westport	60	15	13	32	1	3	0	2	$538,500

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Tyngsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tyringham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Upton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Uxbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wakefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Walpole	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Waltham	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	$261,000
Ware	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	$5
Wareham Fire Districts									
Onset	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Wareham	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$15*
Warren	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Watertown	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Wayland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Webster	9	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	$23,375
Wellesley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wellfleet	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Wendell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wenham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Boylston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Bridgewater	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	$2,500
West Brookfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Newbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Springfield	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	$0
West Stockbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Tisbury	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Westborough	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Westfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westhampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westminster	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Weston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Westwood	138	61	16	61	0	0	0	0	$469,400
Weymouth	243	116	14	113	0	1	0	1	$668,760
Whately	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Whitman	32	9	10	13	0	1	0	0	$159,360
Wilbraham	54	22	1	31	0	1	0	1	$189,050
Williamsburg	15	4	4	7	0	1	0	0	$45,400
Williamstown	27	14	2	11	0	0	0	1	$693,547
Wilmington	100	47	12	41	0	1	0	0	$327,800
Winchendon	29	23	0	6	0	0	0	0	$525,100
Winchester	44	22	6	16	0	0	0	1	$83,600
Windsor	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Winthrop	63	34	1	28	0	0	0	0	$311,750
Woburn	228	90	16	122	0	2	0	1	$3,100,107
Worcester	1,510	826	91	593	5	25	0	44	$16,281,930
Worthington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wrentham	21	6	5	10	0	0	0	0	$154,769
Yarmouth	94	41	12	41	0	0	0	1	$311,620

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Westwood	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Weymouth	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Whately	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Whitman	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$6,010
Wilbraham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Williamsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Williamstown	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Winchendon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Winchester	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Windsor	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Winthrop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Woburn	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Worcester	19	12	6	1	0	0	0	5	$588,378
Worthington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wrentham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$4
Yarmouth	10	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	$116,000

2015 Fires By Incident Type

Incident Type	Total Fires	% of Total	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Inj.	Dollar Loss
Structure Fires	16,983	54%	51	241	0	380	$227,756,711
Vehicle Fires	2,591	8%	7	11	0	41	23,497,807
Brush Fires	6,962	22%	0	4	0	31	323,211
Outside Rubbish Fires	2,888	9%	0	17	0	7	242,133
Special Outside Fires	876	3%	4	7	0	2	618,020
Cult. Veg. & Crop Fires	60	0.2%	0	0	0	0	1,277
Other Fires	942	3%	0	13	0	4	5,789,796
Total Fires	**31,302**	**100%**	**62**	**293**	**0**	**465**	**$258,228,955**

2015 Arsons* By Incident Type

Incident Type	Total Fires	% of Total	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Inj.	Dollar Loss
Structure Arsons	199	25%	2	8	0	14	$7,213,224
Vehicle Arsons	95	12%	2	0	0	1	548,802
Brush Arsons	259	33%	0	1	0	0	11,078
Outside Rubbish Arsons	73	9%	0	0	0	0	4,102
Special Outside Arsons	95	12%	2	0	0	0	52,048
Cult. Veg. & Crop Arsons	7	1%	0	0	0	0	0
Other Arsons	55	7%	0	0	0	0	3,913
Total Arsons	**783**	**100%**	**6**	**9**	**0**	**15**	**$7,833,167**

*For statistical purposes in MFIRS v5 a fire is considered an arson if the Cause of Ignition = 1 (Intentional) and the Age of Person (Fire Module) is greater than 17 or if the field is blank; or if the Wildland Module is used, the Wildland Fire Cause = 7 (Incendiary) and the Age of the Person (Wildland Module) is greater than 17 or if the field is left blank.

2015 Fires by County

County	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Barnstable	860	336	100	424	1	18	0	11	$8,870,055
Berkshire	575	328	52	195	1	10	0	20	4,366,412
Bristol	2,014	858	264	892	6	32	0	20	19,983,475
Dukes	37	10	5	22	1	0	0	0	411,500
Essex	2,841	1,386	265	1,190	6	22	0	47	18,934,393
Franklin	296	151	30	115	0	2	0	3	3,799,610
Hampden	2,064	1,016	228	820	10	29	0	51	11,674,154
Hampshire	480	193	43	244	0	10	0	4	3,602,981
Middlesex	5,622	3,021	407	2,194	7	40	0	63	47,414,421
Nantucket	80	51	7	22	0	1	0	0	230,500
Norfolk	3,213	1,819	222	1,172	10	18	0	122	42,659,659
Plymouth	2,061	896	235	930	4	41	0	28	18,159,987
Suffolk	6,918	4,710	359	1,849	3	6	0	25	36,762,337
Worcester	4,241	2,208	374	1,659	13	64	0	71	41,359,471
Total	**31,302**	**16,983**	**2,591**	**11,728**	**62**	**293**	**0**	**465**	**$258,228,955**

2015 Arsons by County

County	Total Arsons	Structure Arsons	Vehicle Arsons	Other Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Barnstable	48	5	2	41	0	1	0	0	$137,410
Berkshire	28	9	6	13	0	2	0	2	70,700
Bristol	83	26	16	41	1	0	0	0	778,750
Dukes	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	85	19	15	51	1	0	0	1	1,262,284
Franklin	15	3	1	11	0	0	0	0	6,000
Hampden	103	28	15	60	0	2	0	1	1,257,210
Hampshire	30	4	1	25	0	0	0	0	382,505
Middlesex	66	20	9	37	2	3	0	2	606,391
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	59	8	5	46	0	0	0	0	184,224
Plymouth	38	14	3	21	0	0	0	3	691,357
Suffolk	120	25	10	85	0	0	0	0	244,750
Worcester	107	38	12	57	2	1	0	6	2,211,586
Total	**783**	**199**	**95**	**489**	**6**	**9**	**0**	**15**	**$7,833,167**

2015 Fires, Arsons and Deaths by County and by Population*

County	Population	Total Fires	Fires per 1,000 Pop.	Fire Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 Fires	Deaths per 10,000 Pop.	Total Arsons	Arsons per 1,000 Pop.
Barnstable	215,888	860	4.0	1	1.2	0.05	48	0.2
Berkshire	131,219	575	4.4	1	1.7	0.08	28	0.2
Bristol	548,285	2,014	3.7	6	3.0	0.11	83	0.2
Dukes	16,535	37	2.2	1	27.0	0.60	1	0.1
Essex	743,159	2,841	3.8	6	2.1	0.08	85	0.1
Franklin	71,372	296	4.1	0	0.0	0.00	15	0.2
Hampden	463,490	2,064	4.5	10	4.8	0.22	103	0.2
Hampshire	158,080	480	3.0	0	0.0	0.00	30	0.2
Middlesex	1,503,085	5,622	3.7	7	1.2	0.05	66	0.04
Nantucket	10,172	80	7.9	0	0.0	0.00	0	0.0
Norfolk	670,850	3,213	4.8	10	3.1	0.15	59	0.1
Plymouth	494,919	2,061	4.2	4	1.9	0.08	38	0.1
Suffolk	722,023	6,918	9.6	3	0.4	0.04	120	0.2
Worcester	798,552	4,241	5.3	13	3.1	0.16	107	0.1
Massachusetts	**6,547,629**	**31,302**	**4.8**	**62**	**2.0**	**0.09**	**783**	**0.1**

*Population statistics based on 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data.

2015 Non-Fire Responses by County and by Incident Type

County	Total Non-Fire Responses	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No-fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No-fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX1 & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
Barnstable	45,540	47	31,395	1,915	3,686	1,792	5,915	96	154
Berkshire	12,010	7	6,836	676	1,651	618	2,164	5	53
Bristol	66,908	75	44,746	2,673	4,276	3,941	10,680	39	478
Dukes	679	2	68	45	27	170	352	0	15
Essex	98,888	91	57,399	4,314	13,216	6,412	16,602	81	773
Franklin	6,622	18	3,839	521	812	583	701	12	136
Hampden	43,427	68	25,210	1,877	3,644	5,553	6,867	16	192
Hampshire	13,935	23	8,334	654	1,458	818	2,550	16	82
Middlesex	178,637	113	105,106	10,236	18,781	10,490	28,572	94	5,245
Nantucket	3,042	8	1,395	276	162	52	1,140	0	9
Norfolk	87,628	100	53,422	5,515	9,032	5,272	12,635	54	1,598
Plymouth	85,036	90	57,249	4,407	7,604	5,665	9,695	95	281
Suffolk	102,250	64	54,101	4,522	15,861	9,534	17,678	15	475
Worcester	94,496	119	62,498	4,145	7,817	6,181	12,550	48	1,138
Massachusetts	**839,148**	**825**	**512,138**	**41,776**	**88,027**	**57,081**	**128,101**	**571**	**10,629**

[1] WX is the abbreviation for Weather.

Appendix

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Abington	51	13	4	34	0	0	0	0	$732,499
Acton	43	24	1	18	0	1	0	3	$2,386,093
Acushnet	19	12	2	5	0	0	0	0	$108,500
Adams	20	11	7	2	1	1	0	1	$302,322
Agawam	80	34	8	38	1	5	0	2	$1,013,750
Alford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Amesbury	15	12	1	2	0	3	0	0	$621,000
Amherst	93	26	5	62	0	1	0	0	$67,705
Andover	74	25	18	31	0	0	0	0	$1,281,408
Aquinnah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Arlington	104	46	13	45	1	4	0	4	$7,637,006
Ashburnham	20	11	0	9	0	0	0	0	$35,000
Ashby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashfield	23	10	8	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashland	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	$125,000
Athol	47	11	4	32	2	0	0	0	$50,000
Attleboro	145	46	22	77	0	0	0	4	$968,152
Auburn	71	21	16	34	0	0	0	0	$891,002
Avon	42	4	13	25	0	1	0	1	$400,714
Ayer	33	14	2	17	0	0	0	0	$799,000
Barnstable Fire Districts									
Barnstable	*18*	*5*	*5*	*8*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$29,500*
Cotuit	*5*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
C.O.M.M.	*75*	*33*	*4*	*38*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$638,024*
Hyannis	*151*	*45*	*16*	*90*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*$464,115*
West Barnstable	*4*	*0*	*1*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Barre	25	9	4	12	0	0	0	1	$189,050
Becket	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$25,000
Bedford	22	10	3	9	0	0	0	1	$63,762
Belchertown	34	14	2	18	0	0	0	0	$85,900
Bellingham	58	25	8	25	0	1	0	1	$307,077
Belmont	81	58	4	19	0	0	0	0	$2,077,000
Berkley	13	7	1	5	0	0	0	0	$342,000
Berlin	27	3	7	17	0	0	0	0	$77,046
Bernardston	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	$1,600
Beverly	127	57	8	62	0	1	0	1	$801,300

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Abington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Acton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Acushnet	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Adams	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Agawam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Alford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Amesbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Amherst	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	$0
Andover	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$2
Aquinnah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Arlington	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$20
Ashburnham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Athol	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Attleboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Auburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Avon	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Ayer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Barnstable Fire Districts									
Barnstable	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$10,000*
Cotuit	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
C.O.M.M.	*6*	*2*	*0*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$1,300*
Hyannis	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$110*
West Barnstable	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Barre	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	$183,250
Becket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bedford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Belchertown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bellingham	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Belmont	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Berkley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Berlin	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Bernardston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Beverly	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Billerica	164	40	19	105	0	1	0	2	$468,406
Blackstone	23	9	2	12	0	0	0	0	$54,500
Blandford	7	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	$133,600
Bolton	22	5	3	14	0	0	0	0	$25,700
Boston	5,969	4,123	309	1,537	2	1	0	4	$29,929,010
Bourne	77	19	20	38	0	0	0	1	$770,375
Boxborough	17	6	4	7	0	1	0	1	$50,000
Boxford	30	7	2	21	0	0	0	0	$1,076,333
Boylston	18	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	$111,500
Braintree	115	31	15	69	0	2	0	8	$3,177,800
Brewster	35	11	1	23	0	0	0	0	$209,625
Bridgewater	119	56	15	48	0	0	0	0	$1,477,701
Brimfield	13	2	4	7	0	0	0	0	$37,000
Brockton	687	380	59	248	1	20	0	16	$5,078,633
Brookfield	7	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Brookline	391	332	11	48	1	2	0	13	$4,163,550
Buckland	11	2	0	9	0	0	0	1	$55,000
Burlington	155	28	10	117	0	1	0	2	$923,480
Cambridge	932	766	7	159	0	2	0	13	$7,607,070
Canton	25	13	6	6	0	1	0	0	$2,484,200
Carlisle	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Carver	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$8,000
Charlemont	16	7	1	8	0	0	0	0	$250,000
Charlton	58	32	13	13	0	0	0	0	$573,185
Chatham	21	11	2	8	1	0	0	2	$867,500
Chelmsford	33	17	11	5	1	2	0	0	$109,759
Chelsea	400	287	23	90	0	5	0	19	$1,271,115
Cheshire	14	9	2	3	0	2	0	0	$38,900
Chester	13	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	$163,000
Chesterfield	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$76,000
Chicopee	197	85	19	93	2	3	0	7	$1,349,439
Chilmark	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Clarksburg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$20,000
Clinton	67	29	2	36	0	0	0	1	$942,050
Cohasset	92	74	1	17	0	0	0	3	$645,300

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Billerica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Blackstone	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Blandford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bolton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Boston	112	21	10	81	0	0	0	0	$242,350
Bourne	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Boxborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Boxford	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$100
Boylston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Braintree	6	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	$5,000
Brewster	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Bridgewater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Brimfield	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$15,000
Brockton	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	$600,100
Brookfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Brookline	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	$9,000
Buckland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Burlington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Cambridge	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$150,000
Canton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Carlisle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Carver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Charlemont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Charlton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chatham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chelmsford	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	$0
Chelsea	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	$2,400
Cheshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chester	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Chesterfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Chicopee	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Chilmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Clarksburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Clinton	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Cohasset	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Colrain	10	4	0	6	0	2	0	0	$2,500
Concord	58	17	5	36	0	0	0	1	$658,949
Conway	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1,520,000
Cummington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$219,000
Dalton	18	8	4	6	0	3	0	1	$28,500
Danvers	122	33	11	78	0	0	0	0	$912,940
Dartmouth Fire Districts									
Dartmouth #1	*23*	*12*	*2*	*9*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$26,750*
Dartmouth #2	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$81,000*
Dartmouth #3	*87*	*19*	*17*	*51*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*$513,850*
Dedham	210	120	11	79	1	3	0	1	$316,064
Deerfield Fire Districts									
Deerfield	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
South Deerfield	*10*	*4*	*0*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dennis	88	35	7	46	0	4	0	2	$1,040,351
Devens	49	3	1	45	0	0	0	0	$2,076,000
Dighton	8	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	$110,000
Douglas	31	10	4	17	0	0	0	0	$1,042,500
Dover	8	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	$44,000
Dracut	64	22	16	26	1	3	0	1	$287,725
Dudley	51	24	3	24	0	2	0	0	$650,850
Dunstable	12	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	$70,000
Duxbury	50	21	7	22	0	1	0	1	$598,330
East Bridgewater	56	24	4	28	0	0	0	0	$46,300
East Brookfield	14	2	1	11	0	0	0	0	$5,000
East Longmeadow	57	24	6	27	0	0	0	0	$183,950
Eastham	16	10	2	4	0	0	0	1	$784,601
Easthampton	44	27	3	14	0	1	0	0	$182,975
Easton	78	31	1	46	0	1	0	0	$1,569,000
Edgartown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$216,000
Egremont	15	7	2	6	0	0	0	0	$0
Erving	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Essex	17	7	2	8	0	0	0	0	$105,600
Everett	132	32	7	93	0	0	0	1	$467,217
Fairhaven	54	23	8	23	0	4	0	1	$637,570
Fall River	472	301	42	129	1	15	0	12	$4,298,220

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Colrain	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Concord	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	$8,000
Conway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Cummington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dalton	6	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	$25,500
Danvers	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dartmouth Fire Districts									
Dartmouth #1	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$5,000*
Dartmouth #2	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dartmouth #3	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dedham	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	$0
Deerfield Fire Districts									
Deerfield	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
South Deerfield	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dennis	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	$0
Devens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dighton	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	$0
Douglas	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Dover	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dracut	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	$16,000
Dudley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$236,100
Dunstable	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Duxbury	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
East Bridgewater	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$300
East Brookfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
East Longmeadow	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	$4,200
Eastham	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Easthampton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Easton	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	$3,500
Edgartown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Egremont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Erving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Essex	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Everett	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Fairhaven	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Fall River	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	$415,000

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Falmouth	9	8	0	1	0	1	0	1	$78,750
Fitchburg	505	380	33	92	1	12	0	3	$2,446,852
Florida	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$17,500
Foxborough	36	8	2	26	0	2	0	1	$17,115,125
Framingham	632	483	28	121	0	2	0	5	$1,949,650
Franklin	76	24	12	40	3	0	0	0	$0
Freetown	44	15	10	19	0	2	0	0	$673,060
Gardner	201	139	10	52	0	3	0	2	$476,136
Georgetown	53	42	3	8	0	0	0	0	$81,000
Gill	9	2	0	7	0	0	0	1	$0
Gloucester	117	58	11	48	0	1	0	2	$1,490,052
Goshen	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Gosnold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Grafton	30	18	1	11	0	0	0	0	$996,950
Granby	24	12	3	9	0	1	0	0	$90,900
Granville	13	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	$25,870
Great Barrington	90	73	2	15	0	1	0	0	$114,300
Greenfield	44	23	5	16	0	0	0	0	$253,100
Groton	20	12	1	7	0	0	0	0	$548,266
Groveland	22	8	1	13	0	0	0	0	$346,000
Hadley	11	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	$338,900
Halifax	24	8	2	14	1	0	0	0	$242,300
Hamilton	19	9	1	9	0	0	0	0	$9,400
Hampden	40	24	3	13	0	0	0	0	$6,000
Hancock	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$30,000
Hanover	86	32	9	45	0	4	0	1	$155,675
Hanson	30	11	2	17	0	0	0	0	$791,110
Hardwick	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Harvard	40	19	2	19	0	0	0	0	$157,030
Harwich	45	21	5	19	0	2	0	0	$1,052,810
Hatfield	11	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	$12,500
Haverhill	249	97	16	136	0	3	0	6	$1,616,879
Hawley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Heath	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	$22,400
Hingham	53	18	5	30	0	3	0	1	$514,900

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Falmouth	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Fitchburg	10	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	$757,100
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Foxborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Framingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Freetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Gardner	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$96,400
Georgetown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$7,000
Gill	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Gloucester	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$25,000
Goshen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Gosnold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Grafton	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Granby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Granville	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Great Barrington	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Greenfield	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Groton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Groveland	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Hadley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Halifax	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hampden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hanover	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hanson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hardwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Harvard	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	$12,330
Harwich	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Hatfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Haverhill	8	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	$2,002
Hawley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Heath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hingham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Hinsdale	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1,000,000
Holbrook	44	18	2	24	0	0	0	0	$285,503
Holden	36	18	2	16	1	0	0	1	$526,908
Holland	15	6	3	6	0	0	0	0	$224,000
Holliston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Holyoke	362	222	33	107	0	1	0	5	$354,900
Hopedale	14	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	$4,625
Hopkinton	29	16	4	9	0	0	0	0	$458,615
Hubbardston	23	9	2	12	0	0	0	0	$8,700
Hudson	50	24	4	22	0	0	0	0	$68,615
Hull	24	10	3	11	0	0	0	0	$1,022,500
Huntington	25	5	1	19	0	0	0	0	$500
Ipswich	29	9	8	12	0	1	0	2	$100,000
Joint Base C. C.	6	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Kingston	38	11	7	20	0	0	0	0	$0
Lakeville	14	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	$0
Lancaster	18	7	4	7	0	0	0	0	$535,900
Lanesborough	10	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	$140,000
Lawrence	294	131	41	122	1	2	0	10	$3,600,748
Lee	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	$44,800
Leicester	18	8	1	9	0	0	0	0	$137,100
Lenox	46	27	5	14	0	0	0	0	$365,333
Leominster	205	80	16	109	0	2	0	3	$474,365
Leverett	12	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	$20,700
Lexington	40	14	10	16	0	1	0	1	$251,589
Leyden	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Lincoln	75	69	1	5	0	0	0	0	$25,188
Littleton	40	10	6	24	0	0	0	0	$57,500
Logan Airport FD	111	7	9	95	0	0	0	0	$426,900
Longmeadow	36	18	7	11	0	1	0	0	$654,495
Lowell	496	314	28	154	2	3	0	1	$2,155,646
Ludlow	53	24	4	25	0	0	0	0	$388,357
Lunenburg	41	19	2	20	0	1	0	0	$47,830
Lynn	524	379	30	115	4	6	0	10	$0
Lynnfield	62	33	4	25	0	0	0	0	$10,000

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Holbrook	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Holden	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	$10,100
Holland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Holliston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Holyoke	42	12	2	28	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Hopedale	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Hopkinton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hubbardston	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$200
Hudson	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Hull	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Huntington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ipswich	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Joint Base C. C.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Kingston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lakeville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lancaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lanesborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lawrence	33	10	11	12	1	0	0	1	$1,115,852
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Leicester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Lenox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Leominster	7	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	$2
Leverett	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lexington	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$31,433
Leyden	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Lincoln	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$4
Littleton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Logan Airport FD	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Longmeadow	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Lowell	10	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	$95,130
Ludlow	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$1,500
Lunenburg	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Lynn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lynnfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Malden	169	91	8	70	0	1	0	2	$679,750
Manchester	20	12	0	8	0	1	0	0	$564,000
Mansfield	44	13	4	27	0	2	0	1	$590,200
Marblehead	22	10	1	11	1	0	0	0	$408,236
Marion	22	9	5	8	0	0	0	1	$1,335,500
Marlborough	142	43	21	78	0	4	0	0	$3,167,351
Marshfield	75	36	7	32	1	1	0	0	$0
Mashpee	41	13	5	23	0	3	0	0	$809,650
Mattapoisett	28	14	1	13	0	0	0	0	$155,000
Maynard	18	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	$15,150
Medfield	22	8	1	13	0	1	0	0	$4,000
Medford	286	143	20	123	0	2	0	1	$567,300
Medway	39	32	1	6	0	0	0	0	$190,840
Melrose	17	9	4	4	0	1	0	0	$410,600
Mendon	22	7	1	14	1	0	0	0	$117,522
Merrimac	39	16	6	17	0	0	0	0	$0
Methuen	135	41	21	73	0	0	0	2	$102,500
Middleborough	84	22	16	46	0	0	0	2	$313,296
Middlefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Middleton	54	22	6	26	0	0	0	0	$42,761
Milford	99	36	11	52	0	0	0	2	$815,352
Millbury	53	26	7	20	1	2	0	1	$166,645
Millis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Millville	10	3	2	5	0	1	0	0	$21,000
Milton	193	126	17	50	1	0	0	0	$1,244,200
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Monson	40	14	5	21	0	0	0	2	$36,800
Montague Fire Districts									
Montague Center	*9*	*8*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$310,010*
Turners Falls	*38*	*22*	*3*	*13*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$245,700*
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nahant	14	8	2	4	0	0	0	0	$67,800
Nantucket	80	51	7	22	0	1	0	0	$230,500
Natick	92	24	8	60	0	0	0	0	$1,346,308
Needham	101	34	5	62	0	0	0	1	$3,194,255

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Malden	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	$12,000
Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Mansfield	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$20,050
Marblehead	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$1,001
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Marlborough	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$100
Marshfield	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Mashpee	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Mattapoisett	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Maynard	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Medfield	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Medford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Medway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Melrose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Mendon	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	$100,000
Merrimac	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	$0
Methuen	8	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Middleborough	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Middlefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Middleton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Milford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	$275,000
Millbury	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$31,000
Millis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Millville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Milton	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Monson	7	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Montague Fire Districts									
Montague Center	*2*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$6,000*
Turners Falls	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nahant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Natick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Needham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
New Ashford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Bedford	478	213	63	202	0	2	0	1	$2,679,202
New Braintree	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$160,000
New Marlborough	14	4	2	8	0	0	0	0	$0
New Salem	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Newbury	18	6	3	9	0	0	0	0	$9,260
Newburyport	26	16	8	2	0	1	0	0	$711,160
Newton	152	57	12	83	0	0	0	1	$710,300
Norfolk	59	41	3	15	0	0	0	0	$67,653
North Adams	44	21	4	19	0	0	0	2	$450,800
North Andover	125	81	11	33	0	0	0	0	$518,718
North Attleboro	46	19	6	21	0	0	0	0	$218,400
North Brookfield	16	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	$44,000
North Reading	26	9	2	15	0	0	0	0	$54,425
Northampton	67	21	10	36	0	2	0	2	$1,415,025
Northborough	37	11	2	24	0	1	0	0	$191,011
Northbridge	56	27	3	26	0	3	0	4	$1,992,415
Northfield	15	6	2	7	0	0	0	0	$770,500
Norton	37	18	1	18	0	0	0	1	$576,824
Norwell	43	10	10	23	0	0	0	0	$396,650
Norwood	159	44	9	106	0	0	0	9	$931,760
Oak Bluffs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oakham	15	8	3	4	0	0	0	0	$73,700
Orange	50	19	9	22	0	0	0	0	$85,700
Orleans	29	9	1	19	0	4	0	1	$613,680
Otis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oxford	61	25	11	25	0	1	0	0	$923,105
Palmer Fire Districts									
Bondsville	*7*	*5*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Palmer	*40*	*19*	*16*	*5*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$1,107,402*
Three Rivers	*15*	*5*	*0*	*10*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*$0*
Paxton	16	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	$1,342,700
Peabody	150	60	17	73	0	2	0	4	$2,709,756
Pelham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pembroke	9	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	$753,500
Pepperell	40	18	6	16	0	0	0	0	$334,550

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
New Ashford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Bedford	24	9	11	4	0	0	0	0	$364,200
New Braintree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Marlborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Salem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Newbury	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Newburyport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Norfolk	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$20
North Adams	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
North Andover	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$111,027
North Attleboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
North Brookfield	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
North Reading	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Northampton	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	$366,500
Northborough	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$101
Northbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Northfield	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Norton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Norwell	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Norwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oak Bluffs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oakham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Orleans	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Otis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oxford	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Palmer Fire Districts									
Bondsville	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Palmer	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$86,460*
Three Rivers	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Paxton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Peabody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pelham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pembroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pepperell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Petersham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Phillipston	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Pittsfield	239	127	16	96	0	3	0	15	$697,410
Plainfield	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$16,000
Plainville	53	30	2	21	3	0	0	0	$908,206
Plymouth	233	82	21	130	1	3	0	3	$1,982,610
Plympton	8	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	$109,000
Princeton	11	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Provincetown	32	21	2	9	0	0	0	0	$452,000
Quincy	658	402	35	221	1	1	0	81	$3,074,270
Randolph	138	103	8	27	0	2	0	1	$719,003
Raynham	63	19	17	27	0	0	0	0	$1,464,000
Reading	63	30	7	26	0	0	0	0	$0
Rehoboth	61	21	11	29	0	0	0	0	$77,000
Revere	375	259	17	99	1	0	0	2	$4,823,562
Richmond	7	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Rochester	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Rockland	52	17	7	28	0	5	0	2	$459,202
Rockport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowe	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowley	41	27	5	9	0	0	0	0	$36,528
Royalston	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$0
Russell	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Rutland	19	10	1	8	0	0	0	1	$543,750
Salem	198	60	12	126	0	2	0	0	$289,200
Salisbury	42	8	6	28	0	0	0	0	$116,400
Sandisfield	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Sandwich	90	40	14	36	0	1	0	2	$296,344
Saugus	116	47	10	59	0	0	0	8	$1,086,950
Savoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Scituate	68	37	5	26	0	0	0	0	$1,274,601
Seekonk	61	11	11	39	0	0	0	0	$2,486,750
Sharon	64	35	5	24	0	0	0	1	$441,300
Sheffield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Petersham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Phillipston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pittsfield	14	4	4	6	0	1	0	1	$45,200
Plainfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Plainville	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Plymouth	9	7	1	1	0	0	0	1	$82,430
Plympton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Provincetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Quincy	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	$0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Raynham	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Reading	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Rehoboth	20	4	0	16	0	0	0	0	$0
Revere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rockland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$2
Rockport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Royalston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Russell	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Rutland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Salem	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Salisbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sandisfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sandwich	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Saugus	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$300
Savoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Scituate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Seekonk	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$4,000
Sharon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$160,000
Sheffield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Shelburne Fire Districts									
Shelburne Center	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Shelburne Falls	*4*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*$51,000*
Sherborn	22	8	3	11	0	0	0	0	$390,850
Shirley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Shrewsbury	141	74	16	51	0	1	0	0	$781,349
Shutesbury	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	$11,500
Somerset	35	16	8	11	0	1	0	0	$124,420
Somerville	199	109	8	82	0	4	0	7	$29,650
South Hadley Fire Districts									
South Hadley #1	*56*	*23*	*4*	*29*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*2*	*$22,030*
South Hadley #2	*30*	*21*	*1*	*8*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$300*
Southampton	23	9	3	11	0	0	0	0	$16,000
Southborough	34	6	6	22	0	1	0	0	$95,870
Southbridge	69	40	14	15	0	3	0	3	$2,841,750
Southwick	40	17	3	20	0	0	0	0	$367,600
Spencer	68	41	3	24	0	1	0	1	$289,375
Springfield	724	357	74	293	4	10	0	29	$3,671,896
Sterling	28	4	8	16	0	0	0	0	$48,500
Stockbridge	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$212,000
Stoneham	101	40	10	51	0	0	0	0	$0
Stoughton	111	74	6	31	0	1	0	0	$925,050
Stow	22	11	1	10	0	0	0	0	$11,115
Sturbridge	52	15	9	28	0	1	0	1	$703,700
Sudbury	33	8	5	20	0	0	0	1	$83,500
Sunderland	15	10	2	3	0	0	0	0	$28,400
Sutton	47	14	5	28	0	0	0	0	$120,000
Swampscott	28	15	1	12	0	0	0	1	$300,000
Swansea	78	37	18	23	2	2	0	2	$500
Taunton	213	90	20	103	1	0	0	0	$2,424,252
Templeton	8	5	2	1	0	0	0	2	$215,800
Tewksbury	86	34	11	41	0	0	0	2	$1,015,720
Tisbury	21	9	3	9	0	0	0	0	$195,500
Tolland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Topsfield	93	68	5	20	0	0	0	1	$42,459
Townsend	26	7	2	17	0	0	0	0	$125,419
Truro	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Shelburne Fire Districts									
Shelburne Center	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Shelburne Falls	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Sherborn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Shirley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Shrewsbury	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$8,249
Shutesbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Somerville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
South Hadley Fire Districts									
South Hadley #1	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
South Hadley #2	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Southampton	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	$16,000
Southborough	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Southbridge	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	$18,000
Southwick	11	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	$350,000
Spencer	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Springfield	23	8	11	4	0	0	0	1	$798,050
Sterling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Stockbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Stoneham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Stoughton	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Stow	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Sturbridge	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Sudbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sunderland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sutton	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Swampscott	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Swansea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Taunton	16	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	$19,000
Templeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tewksbury	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Tisbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tolland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Topsfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Townsend	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$4
Truro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Tyngsborough	26	2	9	15	0	0	0	0	$136,700
Tyringham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Upton	12	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	$120,000
Uxbridge	33	12	7	14	0	0	0	0	$19,862
Wakefield	51	43	7	1	0	0	0	0	$132,000
Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Walpole	90	44	8	38	0	0	0	0	$660,800
Waltham	226	88	23	115	2	2	0	12	$2,321,295
Ware	43	14	4	25	0	1	0	0	$600,846
Wareham Fire Districts									
Onset	*51*	*26*	*3*	*22*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*$1,405*
Wareham	*86*	*24*	*17*	*45*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*$261,415*
Warren	23	9	5	9	0	0	0	0	$63,630
Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Watertown	76	24	9	43	0	0	0	0	$262,000
Wayland	30	9	2	19	0	0	0	0	$23,370
Webster	67	32	8	27	0	4	0	3	$949,436
Wellesley	37	14	9	14	0	0	0	0	$120,060
Wellfleet	23	13	1	9	0	0	0	0	$451,110
Wendell	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	$196,500
Wenham	11	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	$6,502
West Boylston	23	6	8	9	0	0	0	0	$291,800
West Bridgewater	43	9	13	21	0	0	0	1	$191,000
West Brookfield	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$39,200
West Newbury	11	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	$11,000
West Springfield	129	60	14	55	0	5	0	3	$324,685
West Stockbridge	8	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	$183,000
West Tisbury	14	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	$0
Westborough	120	62	16	42	0	0	0	0	$916,739
Westfield	139	72	20	47	2	3	0	1	$1,484,960
Westford	64	19	5	40	0	0	0	0	$817,623
Westhampton	16	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	$405,000
Westminster	31	13	5	13	0	1	0	0	$576,800
Weston	36	7	9	20	0	0	0	0	$436,500
Westport	60	15	13	32	1	3	0	2	$538,500

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Tyngsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tyringham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Upton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Uxbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wakefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Walpole	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Waltham	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	$261,000
Ware	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	$5
Wareham Fire Districts									
Onset	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Wareham	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$15*
Warren	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Watertown	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Wayland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Webster	9	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	$23,375
Wellesley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wellfleet	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Wendell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wenham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Boylston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Bridgewater	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	$2,500
West Brookfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Newbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Springfield	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	$0
West Stockbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Tisbury	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Westborough	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Westfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westhampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westminster	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Weston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Westwood	138	61	16	61	0	0	0	0	$469,400
Weymouth	243	116	14	113	0	1	0	1	$668,760
Whately	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Whitman	32	9	10	13	0	1	0	0	$159,360
Wilbraham	54	22	1	31	0	1	0	1	$189,050
Williamsburg	15	4	4	7	0	1	0	0	$45,400
Williamstown	27	14	2	11	0	0	0	1	$693,547
Wilmington	100	47	12	41	0	1	0	0	$327,800
Winchendon	29	23	0	6	0	0	0	0	$525,100
Winchester	44	22	6	16	0	0	0	1	$83,600
Windsor	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Winthrop	63	34	1	28	0	0	0	0	$311,750
Woburn	228	90	16	122	0	2	0	1	$3,100,107
Worcester	1,510	826	91	593	5	25	0	44	$16,281,930
Worthington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wrentham	21	6	5	10	0	0	0	0	$154,769
Yarmouth	94	41	12	41	0	0	0	1	$311,620

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Westwood	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Weymouth	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Whately	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Whitman	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$6,010
Wilbraham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Williamsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Williamstown	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Winchendon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Winchester	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Windsor	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Winthrop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Woburn	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Worcester	19	12	6	1	0	0	0	5	$588,378
Worthington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wrentham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$4
Yarmouth	10	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	$116,000

2015 Fires By Incident Type

Incident Type	Total Fires	% of Total	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Inj.	Dollar Loss
Structure Fires	16,983	54%	51	241	0	380	$227,756,711
Vehicle Fires	2,591	8%	7	11	0	41	23,497,807
Brush Fires	6,962	22%	0	4	0	31	323,211
Outside Rubbish Fires	2,888	9%	0	17	0	7	242,133
Special Outside Fires	876	3%	4	7	0	2	618,020
Cult. Veg. & Crop Fires	60	0.2%	0	0	0	0	1,277
Other Fires	942	3%	0	13	0	4	5,789,796
Total Fires	**31,302**	**100%**	**62**	**293**	**0**	**465**	**$258,228,955**

2015 Arsons* By Incident Type

Incident Type	Total Fires	% of Total	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Inj.	Dollar Loss
Structure Arsons	199	25%	2	8	0	14	$7,213,224
Vehicle Arsons	95	12%	2	0	0	1	548,802
Brush Arsons	259	33%	0	1	0	0	11,078
Outside Rubbish Arsons	73	9%	0	0	0	0	4,102
Special Outside Arsons	95	12%	2	0	0	0	52,048
Cult. Veg. & Crop Arsons	7	1%	0	0	0	0	0
Other Arsons	55	7%	0	0	0	0	3,913
Total Arsons	**783**	**100%**	**6**	**9**	**0**	**15**	**$7,833,167**

*For statistical purposes in MFIRS v5 a fire is considered an arson if the Cause of Ignition = 1 (Intentional) and the Age of Person (Fire Module) is greater than 17 or if the field is blank; or if the Wildland Module is used, the Wildland Fire Cause = 7 (Incendiary) and the Age of the Person (Wildland Module) is greater than 17 or if the field is left blank.

2015 Fires by County

County	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Barnstable	860	336	100	424	1	18	0	11	$8,870,055
Berkshire	575	328	52	195	1	10	0	20	4,366,412
Bristol	2,014	858	264	892	6	32	0	20	19,983,475
Dukes	37	10	5	22	1	0	0	0	411,500
Essex	2,841	1,386	265	1,190	6	22	0	47	18,934,393
Franklin	296	151	30	115	0	2	0	3	3,799,610
Hampden	2,064	1,016	228	820	10	29	0	51	11,674,154
Hampshire	480	193	43	244	0	10	0	4	3,602,981
Middlesex	5,622	3,021	407	2,194	7	40	0	63	47,414,421
Nantucket	80	51	7	22	0	1	0	0	230,500
Norfolk	3,213	1,819	222	1,172	10	18	0	122	42,659,659
Plymouth	2,061	896	235	930	4	41	0	28	18,159,987
Suffolk	6,918	4,710	359	1,849	3	6	0	25	36,762,337
Worcester	4,241	2,208	374	1,659	13	64	0	71	41,359,471
Total	**31,302**	**16,983**	**2,591**	**11,728**	**62**	**293**	**0**	**465**	**$258,228,955**

2015 Arsons by County

County	Total Arsons	Structure Arsons	Vehicle Arsons	Other Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Barnstable	48	5	2	41	0	1	0	0	$137,410
Berkshire	28	9	6	13	0	2	0	2	70,700
Bristol	83	26	16	41	1	0	0	0	778,750
Dukes	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	85	19	15	51	1	0	0	1	1,262,284
Franklin	15	3	1	11	0	0	0	0	6,000
Hampden	103	28	15	60	0	2	0	1	1,257,210
Hampshire	30	4	1	25	0	0	0	0	382,505
Middlesex	66	20	9	37	2	3	0	2	606,391
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	59	8	5	46	0	0	0	0	184,224
Plymouth	38	14	3	21	0	0	0	3	691,357
Suffolk	120	25	10	85	0	0	0	0	244,750
Worcester	107	38	12	57	2	1	0	6	2,211,586
Total	**783**	**199**	**95**	**489**	**6**	**9**	**0**	**15**	**$7,833,167**

2015 Fires, Arsons and Deaths by County and by Population*

County	Population	Total Fires	Fires per 1,000 Pop.	Fire Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 Fires	Deaths per 10,000 Pop.	Total Arsons	Arsons per 1,000 Pop.
Barnstable	215,888	860	4.0	1	1.2	0.05	48	0.2
Berkshire	131,219	575	4.4	1	1.7	0.08	28	0.2
Bristol	548,285	2,014	3.7	6	3.0	0.11	83	0.2
Dukes	16,535	37	2.2	1	27.0	0.60	1	0.1
Essex	743,159	2,841	3.8	6	2.1	0.08	85	0.1
Franklin	71,372	296	4.1	0	0.0	0.00	15	0.2
Hampden	463,490	2,064	4.5	10	4.8	0.22	103	0.2
Hampshire	158,080	480	3.0	0	0.0	0.00	30	0.2
Middlesex	1,503,085	5,622	3.7	7	1.2	0.05	66	0.04
Nantucket	10,172	80	7.9	0	0.0	0.00	0	0.0
Norfolk	670,850	3,213	4.8	10	3.1	0.15	59	0.1
Plymouth	494,919	2,061	4.2	4	1.9	0.08	38	0.1
Suffolk	722,023	6,918	9.6	3	0.4	0.04	120	0.2
Worcester	798,552	4,241	5.3	13	3.1	0.16	107	0.1
Massachusetts	**6,547,629**	**31,302**	**4.8**	**62**	**2.0**	**0.09**	**783**	**0.1**

*Population statistics based on 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data.

2015 Non-Fire Responses by County and by Incident Type

County	Total Non-Fire Responses	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No-fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No-fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX1 & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
Barnstable	45,540	47	31,395	1,915	3,686	1,792	5,915	96	154
Berkshire	12,010	7	6,836	676	1,651	618	2,164	5	53
Bristol	66,908	75	44,746	2,673	4,276	3,941	10,680	39	478
Dukes	679	2	68	45	27	170	352	0	15
Essex	98,888	91	57,399	4,314	13,216	6,412	16,602	81	773
Franklin	6,622	18	3,839	521	812	583	701	12	136
Hampden	43,427	68	25,210	1,877	3,644	5,553	6,867	16	192
Hampshire	13,935	23	8,334	654	1,458	818	2,550	16	82
Middlesex	178,637	113	105,106	10,236	18,781	10,490	28,572	94	5,245
Nantucket	3,042	8	1,395	276	162	52	1,140	0	9
Norfolk	87,628	100	53,422	5,515	9,032	5,272	12,635	54	1,598
Plymouth	85,036	90	57,249	4,407	7,604	5,665	9,695	95	281
Suffolk	102,250	64	54,101	4,522	15,861	9,534	17,678	15	475
Worcester	94,496	119	62,498	4,145	7,817	6,181	12,550	48	1,138
Massachusetts	**839,148**	**825**	**512,138**	**41,776**	**88,027**	**57,081**	**128,101**	**571**	**10,629**

[1] WX is the abbreviation for Weather.

Appendix

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Abington	51	13	4	34	0	0	0	0	$732,499
Acton	43	24	1	18	0	1	0	3	$2,386,093
Acushnet	19	12	2	5	0	0	0	0	$108,500
Adams	20	11	7	2	1	1	0	1	$302,322
Agawam	80	34	8	38	1	5	0	2	$1,013,750
Alford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Amesbury	15	12	1	2	0	3	0	0	$621,000
Amherst	93	26	5	62	0	1	0	0	$67,705
Andover	74	25	18	31	0	0	0	0	$1,281,408
Aquinnah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Arlington	104	46	13	45	1	4	0	4	$7,637,006
Ashburnham	20	11	0	9	0	0	0	0	$35,000
Ashby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashfield	23	10	8	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashland	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	$125,000
Athol	47	11	4	32	2	0	0	0	$50,000
Attleboro	145	46	22	77	0	0	0	4	$968,152
Auburn	71	21	16	34	0	0	0	0	$891,002
Avon	42	4	13	25	0	1	0	1	$400,714
Ayer	33	14	2	17	0	0	0	0	$799,000
Barnstable Fire Districts									
Barnstable	*18*	*5*	*5*	*8*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$29,500*
Cotuit	*5*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
C.O.M.M.	*75*	*33*	*4*	*38*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$638,024*
Hyannis	*151*	*45*	*16*	*90*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*$464,115*
West Barnstable	*4*	*0*	*1*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Barre	25	9	4	12	0	0	0	1	$189,050
Becket	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$25,000
Bedford	22	10	3	9	0	0	0	1	$63,762
Belchertown	34	14	2	18	0	0	0	0	$85,900
Bellingham	58	25	8	25	0	1	0	1	$307,077
Belmont	81	58	4	19	0	0	0	0	$2,077,000
Berkley	13	7	1	5	0	0	0	0	$342,000
Berlin	27	3	7	17	0	0	0	0	$77,046
Bernardston	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	$1,600
Beverly	127	57	8	62	0	1	0	1	$801,300

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Abington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Acton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Acushnet	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Adams	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Agawam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Alford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Amesbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Amherst	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	$0
Andover	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$2
Aquinnah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Arlington	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$20
Ashburnham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Athol	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Attleboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Auburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Avon	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Ayer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Barnstable Fire Districts									
Barnstable	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$10,000*
Cotuit	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
C.O.M.M.	*6*	*2*	*0*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$1,300*
Hyannis	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$110*
West Barnstable	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Barre	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	$183,250
Becket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bedford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Belchertown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bellingham	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Belmont	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Berkley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Berlin	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Bernardston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Beverly	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Billerica	164	40	19	105	0	1	0	2	$468,406
Blackstone	23	9	2	12	0	0	0	0	$54,500
Blandford	7	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	$133,600
Bolton	22	5	3	14	0	0	0	0	$25,700
Boston	5,969	4,123	309	1,537	2	1	0	4	$29,929,010
Bourne	77	19	20	38	0	0	0	1	$770,375
Boxborough	17	6	4	7	0	1	0	1	$50,000
Boxford	30	7	2	21	0	0	0	0	$1,076,333
Boylston	18	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	$111,500
Braintree	115	31	15	69	0	2	0	8	$3,177,800
Brewster	35	11	1	23	0	0	0	0	$209,625
Bridgewater	119	56	15	48	0	0	0	0	$1,477,701
Brimfield	13	2	4	7	0	0	0	0	$37,000
Brockton	687	380	59	248	1	20	0	16	$5,078,633
Brookfield	7	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Brookline	391	332	11	48	1	2	0	13	$4,163,550
Buckland	11	2	0	9	0	0	0	1	$55,000
Burlington	155	28	10	117	0	1	0	2	$923,480
Cambridge	932	766	7	159	0	2	0	13	$7,607,070
Canton	25	13	6	6	0	1	0	0	$2,484,200
Carlisle	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Carver	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$8,000
Charlemont	16	7	1	8	0	0	0	0	$250,000
Charlton	58	32	13	13	0	0	0	0	$573,185
Chatham	21	11	2	8	1	0	0	2	$867,500
Chelmsford	33	17	11	5	1	2	0	0	$109,759
Chelsea	400	287	23	90	0	5	0	19	$1,271,115
Cheshire	14	9	2	3	0	2	0	0	$38,900
Chester	13	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	$163,000
Chesterfield	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$76,000
Chicopee	197	85	19	93	2	3	0	7	$1,349,439
Chilmark	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Clarksburg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$20,000
Clinton	67	29	2	36	0	0	0	1	$942,050
Cohasset	92	74	1	17	0	0	0	3	$645,300

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Billerica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Blackstone	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Blandford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bolton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Boston	112	21	10	81	0	0	0	0	$242,350
Bourne	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Boxborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Boxford	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$100
Boylston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Braintree	6	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	$5,000
Brewster	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Bridgewater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Brimfield	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$15,000
Brockton	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	$600,100
Brookfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Brookline	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	$9,000
Buckland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Burlington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Cambridge	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$150,000
Canton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Carlisle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Carver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Charlemont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Charlton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chatham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chelmsford	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	$0
Chelsea	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	$2,400
Cheshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chester	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Chesterfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Chicopee	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Chilmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Clarksburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Clinton	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Cohasset	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Colrain	10	4	0	6	0	2	0	0	$2,500
Concord	58	17	5	36	0	0	0	1	$658,949
Conway	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1,520,000
Cummington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$219,000
Dalton	18	8	4	6	0	3	0	1	$28,500
Danvers	122	33	11	78	0	0	0	0	$912,940
Dartmouth Fire Districts									
Dartmouth #1	*23*	*12*	*2*	*9*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$26,750*
Dartmouth #2	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$81,000*
Dartmouth #3	*87*	*19*	*17*	*51*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*$513,850*
Dedham	210	120	11	79	1	3	0	1	$316,064
Deerfield Fire Districts									
Deerfield	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
South Deerfield	*10*	*4*	*0*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dennis	88	35	7	46	0	4	0	2	$1,040,351
Devens	49	3	1	45	0	0	0	0	$2,076,000
Dighton	8	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	$110,000
Douglas	31	10	4	17	0	0	0	0	$1,042,500
Dover	8	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	$44,000
Dracut	64	22	16	26	1	3	0	1	$287,725
Dudley	51	24	3	24	0	2	0	0	$650,850
Dunstable	12	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	$70,000
Duxbury	50	21	7	22	0	1	0	1	$598,330
East Bridgewater	56	24	4	28	0	0	0	0	$46,300
East Brookfield	14	2	1	11	0	0	0	0	$5,000
East Longmeadow	57	24	6	27	0	0	0	0	$183,950
Eastham	16	10	2	4	0	0	0	1	$784,601
Easthampton	44	27	3	14	0	1	0	0	$182,975
Easton	78	31	1	46	0	1	0	0	$1,569,000
Edgartown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$216,000
Egremont	15	7	2	6	0	0	0	0	$0
Erving	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Essex	17	7	2	8	0	0	0	0	$105,600
Everett	132	32	7	93	0	0	0	1	$467,217
Fairhaven	54	23	8	23	0	4	0	1	$637,570
Fall River	472	301	42	129	1	15	0	12	$4,298,220

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Colrain	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Concord	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	$8,000
Conway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Cummington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dalton	6	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	$25,500
Danvers	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dartmouth Fire Districts									
Dartmouth #1	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$5,000*
Dartmouth #2	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dartmouth #3	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dedham	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	$0
Deerfield Fire Districts									
Deerfield	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
South Deerfield	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dennis	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	$0
Devens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dighton	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	$0
Douglas	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Dover	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dracut	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	$16,000
Dudley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$236,100
Dunstable	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Duxbury	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
East Bridgewater	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$300
East Brookfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
East Longmeadow	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	$4,200
Eastham	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Easthampton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Easton	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	$3,500
Edgartown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Egremont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Erving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Essex	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Everett	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Fairhaven	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Fall River	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	$415,000

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Falmouth	9	8	0	1	0	1	0	1	$78,750
Fitchburg	505	380	33	92	1	12	0	3	$2,446,852
Florida	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$17,500
Foxborough	36	8	2	26	0	2	0	1	$17,115,125
Framingham	632	483	28	121	0	2	0	5	$1,949,650
Franklin	76	24	12	40	3	0	0	0	$0
Freetown	44	15	10	19	0	2	0	0	$673,060
Gardner	201	139	10	52	0	3	0	2	$476,136
Georgetown	53	42	3	8	0	0	0	0	$81,000
Gill	9	2	0	7	0	0	0	1	$0
Gloucester	117	58	11	48	0	1	0	2	$1,490,052
Goshen	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Gosnold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Grafton	30	18	1	11	0	0	0	0	$996,950
Granby	24	12	3	9	0	1	0	0	$90,900
Granville	13	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	$25,870
Great Barrington	90	73	2	15	0	1	0	0	$114,300
Greenfield	44	23	5	16	0	0	0	0	$253,100
Groton	20	12	1	7	0	0	0	0	$548,266
Groveland	22	8	1	13	0	0	0	0	$346,000
Hadley	11	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	$338,900
Halifax	24	8	2	14	1	0	0	0	$242,300
Hamilton	19	9	1	9	0	0	0	0	$9,400
Hampden	40	24	3	13	0	0	0	0	$6,000
Hancock	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$30,000
Hanover	86	32	9	45	0	4	0	1	$155,675
Hanson	30	11	2	17	0	0	0	0	$791,110
Hardwick	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Harvard	40	19	2	19	0	0	0	0	$157,030
Harwich	45	21	5	19	0	2	0	0	$1,052,810
Hatfield	11	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	$12,500
Haverhill	249	97	16	136	0	3	0	6	$1,616,879
Hawley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Heath	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	$22,400
Hingham	53	18	5	30	0	3	0	1	$514,900

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Falmouth	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Fitchburg	10	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	$757,100
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Foxborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Framingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Freetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Gardner	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$96,400
Georgetown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$7,000
Gill	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Gloucester	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$25,000
Goshen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Gosnold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Grafton	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Granby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Granville	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Great Barrington	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Greenfield	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Groton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Groveland	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Hadley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Halifax	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hampden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hanover	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hanson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hardwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Harvard	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	$12,330
Harwich	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Hatfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Haverhill	8	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	$2,002
Hawley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Heath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hingham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Hinsdale	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1,000,000
Holbrook	44	18	2	24	0	0	0	0	$285,503
Holden	36	18	2	16	1	0	0	1	$526,908
Holland	15	6	3	6	0	0	0	0	$224,000
Holliston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Holyoke	362	222	33	107	0	1	0	5	$354,900
Hopedale	14	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	$4,625
Hopkinton	29	16	4	9	0	0	0	0	$458,615
Hubbardston	23	9	2	12	0	0	0	0	$8,700
Hudson	50	24	4	22	0	0	0	0	$68,615
Hull	24	10	3	11	0	0	0	0	$1,022,500
Huntington	25	5	1	19	0	0	0	0	$500
Ipswich	29	9	8	12	0	1	0	2	$100,000
Joint Base C. C.	6	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Kingston	38	11	7	20	0	0	0	0	$0
Lakeville	14	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	$0
Lancaster	18	7	4	7	0	0	0	0	$535,900
Lanesborough	10	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	$140,000
Lawrence	294	131	41	122	1	2	0	10	$3,600,748
Lee	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	$44,800
Leicester	18	8	1	9	0	0	0	0	$137,100
Lenox	46	27	5	14	0	0	0	0	$365,333
Leominster	205	80	16	109	0	2	0	3	$474,365
Leverett	12	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	$20,700
Lexington	40	14	10	16	0	1	0	1	$251,589
Leyden	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Lincoln	75	69	1	5	0	0	0	0	$25,188
Littleton	40	10	6	24	0	0	0	0	$57,500
Logan Airport FD	111	7	9	95	0	0	0	0	$426,900
Longmeadow	36	18	7	11	0	1	0	0	$654,495
Lowell	496	314	28	154	2	3	0	1	$2,155,646
Ludlow	53	24	4	25	0	0	0	0	$388,357
Lunenburg	41	19	2	20	0	1	0	0	$47,830
Lynn	524	379	30	115	4	6	0	10	$0
Lynnfield	62	33	4	25	0	0	0	0	$10,000

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Holbrook	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Holden	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	$10,100
Holland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Holliston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Holyoke	42	12	2	28	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Hopedale	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Hopkinton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hubbardston	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$200
Hudson	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Hull	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Huntington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ipswich	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Joint Base C. C.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Kingston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lakeville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lancaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lanesborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lawrence	33	10	11	12	1	0	0	1	$1,115,852
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Leicester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Lenox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Leominster	7	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	$2
Leverett	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lexington	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$31,433
Leyden	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Lincoln	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$4
Littleton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Logan Airport FD	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Longmeadow	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Lowell	10	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	$95,130
Ludlow	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$1,500
Lunenburg	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Lynn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lynnfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Malden	169	91	8	70	0	1	0	2	$679,750
Manchester	20	12	0	8	0	1	0	0	$564,000
Mansfield	44	13	4	27	0	2	0	1	$590,200
Marblehead	22	10	1	11	1	0	0	0	$408,236
Marion	22	9	5	8	0	0	0	1	$1,335,500
Marlborough	142	43	21	78	0	4	0	0	$3,167,351
Marshfield	75	36	7	32	1	1	0	0	$0
Mashpee	41	13	5	23	0	3	0	0	$809,650
Mattapoisett	28	14	1	13	0	0	0	0	$155,000
Maynard	18	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	$15,150
Medfield	22	8	1	13	0	1	0	0	$4,000
Medford	286	143	20	123	0	2	0	1	$567,300
Medway	39	32	1	6	0	0	0	0	$190,840
Melrose	17	9	4	4	0	1	0	0	$410,600
Mendon	22	7	1	14	1	0	0	0	$117,522
Merrimac	39	16	6	17	0	0	0	0	$0
Methuen	135	41	21	73	0	0	0	2	$102,500
Middleborough	84	22	16	46	0	0	0	2	$313,296
Middlefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Middleton	54	22	6	26	0	0	0	0	$42,761
Milford	99	36	11	52	0	0	0	2	$815,352
Millbury	53	26	7	20	1	2	0	1	$166,645
Millis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Millville	10	3	2	5	0	1	0	0	$21,000
Milton	193	126	17	50	1	0	0	0	$1,244,200
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Monson	40	14	5	21	0	0	0	2	$36,800
Montague Fire Districts									
Montague Center	*9*	*8*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$310,010*
Turners Falls	*38*	*22*	*3*	*13*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$245,700*
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nahant	14	8	2	4	0	0	0	0	$67,800
Nantucket	80	51	7	22	0	1	0	0	$230,500
Natick	92	24	8	60	0	0	0	0	$1,346,308
Needham	101	34	5	62	0	0	0	1	$3,194,255

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Malden	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	$12,000
Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Mansfield	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$20,050
Marblehead	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$1,001
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Marlborough	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$100
Marshfield	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Mashpee	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Mattapoisett	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Maynard	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Medfield	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Medford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Medway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Melrose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Mendon	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	$100,000
Merrimac	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	$0
Methuen	8	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Middleborough	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Middlefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Middleton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Milford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	$275,000
Millbury	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$31,000
Millis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Millville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Milton	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Monson	7	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Montague Fire Districts									
Montague Center	*2*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$6,000*
Turners Falls	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nahant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Natick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Needham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
New Ashford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Bedford	478	213	63	202	0	2	0	1	$2,679,202
New Braintree	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$160,000
New Marlborough	14	4	2	8	0	0	0	0	$0
New Salem	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Newbury	18	6	3	9	0	0	0	0	$9,260
Newburyport	26	16	8	2	0	1	0	0	$711,160
Newton	152	57	12	83	0	0	0	1	$710,300
Norfolk	59	41	3	15	0	0	0	0	$67,653
North Adams	44	21	4	19	0	0	0	2	$450,800
North Andover	125	81	11	33	0	0	0	0	$518,718
North Attleboro	46	19	6	21	0	0	0	0	$218,400
North Brookfield	16	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	$44,000
North Reading	26	9	2	15	0	0	0	0	$54,425
Northampton	67	21	10	36	0	2	0	2	$1,415,025
Northborough	37	11	2	24	0	1	0	0	$191,011
Northbridge	56	27	3	26	0	3	0	4	$1,992,415
Northfield	15	6	2	7	0	0	0	0	$770,500
Norton	37	18	1	18	0	0	0	1	$576,824
Norwell	43	10	10	23	0	0	0	0	$396,650
Norwood	159	44	9	106	0	0	0	9	$931,760
Oak Bluffs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oakham	15	8	3	4	0	0	0	0	$73,700
Orange	50	19	9	22	0	0	0	0	$85,700
Orleans	29	9	1	19	0	4	0	1	$613,680
Otis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oxford	61	25	11	25	0	1	0	0	$923,105
Palmer Fire Districts									
Bondsville	*7*	*5*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Palmer	*40*	*19*	*16*	*5*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$1,107,402*
Three Rivers	*15*	*5*	*0*	*10*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*$0*
Paxton	16	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	$1,342,700
Peabody	150	60	17	73	0	2	0	4	$2,709,756
Pelham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pembroke	9	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	$753,500
Pepperell	40	18	6	16	0	0	0	0	$334,550

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
New Ashford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Bedford	24	9	11	4	0	0	0	0	$364,200
New Braintree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Marlborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Salem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Newbury	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Newburyport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Norfolk	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$20
North Adams	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
North Andover	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$111,027
North Attleboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
North Brookfield	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
North Reading	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Northampton	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	$366,500
Northborough	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$101
Northbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Northfield	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Norton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Norwell	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Norwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oak Bluffs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oakham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Orleans	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Otis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oxford	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Palmer Fire Districts									
Bondsville	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Palmer	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$86,460*
Three Rivers	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Paxton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Peabody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pelham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pembroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pepperell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Petersham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Phillipston	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Pittsfield	239	127	16	96	0	3	0	15	$697,410
Plainfield	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$16,000
Plainville	53	30	2	21	3	0	0	0	$908,206
Plymouth	233	82	21	130	1	3	0	3	$1,982,610
Plympton	8	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	$109,000
Princeton	11	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Provincetown	32	21	2	9	0	0	0	0	$452,000
Quincy	658	402	35	221	1	1	0	81	$3,074,270
Randolph	138	103	8	27	0	2	0	1	$719,003
Raynham	63	19	17	27	0	0	0	0	$1,464,000
Reading	63	30	7	26	0	0	0	0	$0
Rehoboth	61	21	11	29	0	0	0	0	$77,000
Revere	375	259	17	99	1	0	0	2	$4,823,562
Richmond	7	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Rochester	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Rockland	52	17	7	28	0	5	0	2	$459,202
Rockport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowe	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowley	41	27	5	9	0	0	0	0	$36,528
Royalston	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$0
Russell	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Rutland	19	10	1	8	0	0	0	1	$543,750
Salem	198	60	12	126	0	2	0	0	$289,200
Salisbury	42	8	6	28	0	0	0	0	$116,400
Sandisfield	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Sandwich	90	40	14	36	0	1	0	2	$296,344
Saugus	116	47	10	59	0	0	0	8	$1,086,950
Savoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Scituate	68	37	5	26	0	0	0	0	$1,274,601
Seekonk	61	11	11	39	0	0	0	0	$2,486,750
Sharon	64	35	5	24	0	0	0	1	$441,300
Sheffield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Petersham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Phillipston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pittsfield	14	4	4	6	0	1	0	1	$45,200
Plainfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Plainville	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Plymouth	9	7	1	1	0	0	0	1	$82,430
Plympton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Provincetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Quincy	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	$0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Raynham	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Reading	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Rehoboth	20	4	0	16	0	0	0	0	$0
Revere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rockland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$2
Rockport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Royalston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Russell	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Rutland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Salem	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Salisbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sandisfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sandwich	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Saugus	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$300
Savoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Scituate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Seekonk	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$4,000
Sharon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$160,000
Sheffield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Shelburne Fire Districts									
Shelburne Center	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Shelburne Falls	*4*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*$51,000*
Sherborn	22	8	3	11	0	0	0	0	$390,850
Shirley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Shrewsbury	141	74	16	51	0	1	0	0	$781,349
Shutesbury	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	$11,500
Somerset	35	16	8	11	0	1	0	0	$124,420
Somerville	199	109	8	82	0	4	0	7	$29,650
South Hadley Fire Districts									
South Hadley #1	*56*	*23*	*4*	*29*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*2*	*$22,030*
South Hadley #2	*30*	*21*	*1*	*8*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$300*
Southampton	23	9	3	11	0	0	0	0	$16,000
Southborough	34	6	6	22	0	1	0	0	$95,870
Southbridge	69	40	14	15	0	3	0	3	$2,841,750
Southwick	40	17	3	20	0	0	0	0	$367,600
Spencer	68	41	3	24	0	1	0	1	$289,375
Springfield	724	357	74	293	4	10	0	29	$3,671,896
Sterling	28	4	8	16	0	0	0	0	$48,500
Stockbridge	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$212,000
Stoneham	101	40	10	51	0	0	0	0	$0
Stoughton	111	74	6	31	0	1	0	0	$925,050
Stow	22	11	1	10	0	0	0	0	$11,115
Sturbridge	52	15	9	28	0	1	0	1	$703,700
Sudbury	33	8	5	20	0	0	0	1	$83,500
Sunderland	15	10	2	3	0	0	0	0	$28,400
Sutton	47	14	5	28	0	0	0	0	$120,000
Swampscott	28	15	1	12	0	0	0	1	$300,000
Swansea	78	37	18	23	2	2	0	2	$500
Taunton	213	90	20	103	1	0	0	0	$2,424,252
Templeton	8	5	2	1	0	0	0	2	$215,800
Tewksbury	86	34	11	41	0	0	0	2	$1,015,720
Tisbury	21	9	3	9	0	0	0	0	$195,500
Tolland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Topsfield	93	68	5	20	0	0	0	1	$42,459
Townsend	26	7	2	17	0	0	0	0	$125,419
Truro	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Shelburne Fire Districts									
Shelburne Center	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Shelburne Falls	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Sherborn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Shirley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Shrewsbury	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$8,249
Shutesbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Somerville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
South Hadley Fire Districts									
South Hadley #1	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
South Hadley #2	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Southampton	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	$16,000
Southborough	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Southbridge	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	$18,000
Southwick	11	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	$350,000
Spencer	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Springfield	23	8	11	4	0	0	0	1	$798,050
Sterling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Stockbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Stoneham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Stoughton	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Stow	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Sturbridge	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Sudbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sunderland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sutton	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Swampscott	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Swansea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Taunton	16	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	$19,000
Templeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tewksbury	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Tisbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tolland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Topsfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Townsend	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$4
Truro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Tyngsborough	26	2	9	15	0	0	0	0	$136,700
Tyringham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Upton	12	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	$120,000
Uxbridge	33	12	7	14	0	0	0	0	$19,862
Wakefield	51	43	7	1	0	0	0	0	$132,000
Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Walpole	90	44	8	38	0	0	0	0	$660,800
Waltham	226	88	23	115	2	2	0	12	$2,321,295
Ware	43	14	4	25	0	1	0	0	$600,846
Wareham Fire Districts									
Onset	*51*	*26*	*3*	*22*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*$1,405*
Wareham	*86*	*24*	*17*	*45*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*$261,415*
Warren	23	9	5	9	0	0	0	0	$63,630
Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Watertown	76	24	9	43	0	0	0	0	$262,000
Wayland	30	9	2	19	0	0	0	0	$23,370
Webster	67	32	8	27	0	4	0	3	$949,436
Wellesley	37	14	9	14	0	0	0	0	$120,060
Wellfleet	23	13	1	9	0	0	0	0	$451,110
Wendell	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	$196,500
Wenham	11	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	$6,502
West Boylston	23	6	8	9	0	0	0	0	$291,800
West Bridgewater	43	9	13	21	0	0	0	1	$191,000
West Brookfield	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$39,200
West Newbury	11	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	$11,000
West Springfield	129	60	14	55	0	5	0	3	$324,685
West Stockbridge	8	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	$183,000
West Tisbury	14	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	$0
Westborough	120	62	16	42	0	0	0	0	$916,739
Westfield	139	72	20	47	2	3	0	1	$1,484,960
Westford	64	19	5	40	0	0	0	0	$817,623
Westhampton	16	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	$405,000
Westminster	31	13	5	13	0	1	0	0	$576,800
Weston	36	7	9	20	0	0	0	0	$436,500
Westport	60	15	13	32	1	3	0	2	$538,500

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Tyngsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tyringham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Upton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Uxbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wakefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Walpole	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Waltham	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	$261,000
Ware	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	$5
Wareham Fire Districts									
Onset	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Wareham	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$15*
Warren	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Watertown	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Wayland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Webster	9	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	$23,375
Wellesley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wellfleet	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Wendell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wenham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Boylston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Bridgewater	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	$2,500
West Brookfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Newbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Springfield	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	$0
West Stockbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Tisbury	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Westborough	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Westfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westhampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westminster	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Weston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Westwood	138	61	16	61	0	0	0	0	$469,400
Weymouth	243	116	14	113	0	1	0	1	$668,760
Whately	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Whitman	32	9	10	13	0	1	0	0	$159,360
Wilbraham	54	22	1	31	0	1	0	1	$189,050
Williamsburg	15	4	4	7	0	1	0	0	$45,400
Williamstown	27	14	2	11	0	0	0	1	$693,547
Wilmington	100	47	12	41	0	1	0	0	$327,800
Winchendon	29	23	0	6	0	0	0	0	$525,100
Winchester	44	22	6	16	0	0	0	1	$83,600
Windsor	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Winthrop	63	34	1	28	0	0	0	0	$311,750
Woburn	228	90	16	122	0	2	0	1	$3,100,107
Worcester	1,510	826	91	593	5	25	0	44	$16,281,930
Worthington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wrentham	21	6	5	10	0	0	0	0	$154,769
Yarmouth	94	41	12	41	0	0	0	1	$311,620

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Westwood	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Weymouth	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Whately	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Whitman	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$6,010
Wilbraham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Williamsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Williamstown	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Winchendon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Winchester	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Windsor	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Winthrop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Woburn	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Worcester	19	12	6	1	0	0	0	5	$588,378
Worthington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wrentham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$4
Yarmouth	10	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	$116,000

2015 Fires By Incident Type

Incident Type	Total Fires	% of Total	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Inj.	Dollar Loss
Structure Fires	16,983	54%	51	241	0	380	$227,756,711
Vehicle Fires	2,591	8%	7	11	0	41	23,497,807
Brush Fires	6,962	22%	0	4	0	31	323,211
Outside Rubbish Fires	2,888	9%	0	17	0	7	242,133
Special Outside Fires	876	3%	4	7	0	2	618,020
Cult. Veg. & Crop Fires	60	0.2%	0	0	0	0	1,277
Other Fires	942	3%	0	13	0	4	5,789,796
Total Fires	**31,302**	**100%**	**62**	**293**	**0**	**465**	**$258,228,955**

2015 Arsons* By Incident Type

Incident Type	Total Fires	% of Total	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Inj.	Dollar Loss
Structure Arsons	199	25%	2	8	0	14	$7,213,224
Vehicle Arsons	95	12%	2	0	0	1	548,802
Brush Arsons	259	33%	0	1	0	0	11,078
Outside Rubbish Arsons	73	9%	0	0	0	0	4,102
Special Outside Arsons	95	12%	2	0	0	0	52,048
Cult. Veg. & Crop Arsons	7	1%	0	0	0	0	0
Other Arsons	55	7%	0	0	0	0	3,913
Total Arsons	**783**	**100%**	**6**	**9**	**0**	**15**	**$7,833,167**

*For statistical purposes in MFIRS v5 a fire is considered an arson if the Cause of Ignition = 1 (Intentional) and the Age of Person (Fire Module) is greater than 17 or if the field is blank; or if the Wildland Module is used, the Wildland Fire Cause = 7 (Incendiary) and the Age of the Person (Wildland Module) is greater than 17 or if the field is left blank.

2015 Fires by County

County	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Barnstable	860	336	100	424	1	18	0	11	$8,870,055
Berkshire	575	328	52	195	1	10	0	20	4,366,412
Bristol	2,014	858	264	892	6	32	0	20	19,983,475
Dukes	37	10	5	22	1	0	0	0	411,500
Essex	2,841	1,386	265	1,190	6	22	0	47	18,934,393
Franklin	296	151	30	115	0	2	0	3	3,799,610
Hampden	2,064	1,016	228	820	10	29	0	51	11,674,154
Hampshire	480	193	43	244	0	10	0	4	3,602,981
Middlesex	5,622	3,021	407	2,194	7	40	0	63	47,414,421
Nantucket	80	51	7	22	0	1	0	0	230,500
Norfolk	3,213	1,819	222	1,172	10	18	0	122	42,659,659
Plymouth	2,061	896	235	930	4	41	0	28	18,159,987
Suffolk	6,918	4,710	359	1,849	3	6	0	25	36,762,337
Worcester	4,241	2,208	374	1,659	13	64	0	71	41,359,471
Total	**31,302**	**16,983**	**2,591**	**11,728**	**62**	**293**	**0**	**465**	**$258,228,955**

2015 Arsons by County

County	Total Arsons	Structure Arsons	Vehicle Arsons	Other Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Barnstable	48	5	2	41	0	1	0	0	$137,410
Berkshire	28	9	6	13	0	2	0	2	70,700
Bristol	83	26	16	41	1	0	0	0	778,750
Dukes	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	85	19	15	51	1	0	0	1	1,262,284
Franklin	15	3	1	11	0	0	0	0	6,000
Hampden	103	28	15	60	0	2	0	1	1,257,210
Hampshire	30	4	1	25	0	0	0	0	382,505
Middlesex	66	20	9	37	2	3	0	2	606,391
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	59	8	5	46	0	0	0	0	184,224
Plymouth	38	14	3	21	0	0	0	3	691,357
Suffolk	120	25	10	85	0	0	0	0	244,750
Worcester	107	38	12	57	2	1	0	6	2,211,586
Total	**783**	**199**	**95**	**489**	**6**	**9**	**0**	**15**	**$7,833,167**

2015 Fires, Arsons and Deaths by County and by Population*

County	Population	Total Fires	Fires per 1,000 Pop.	Fire Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 Fires	Deaths per 10,000 Pop.	Total Arsons	Arsons per 1,000 Pop.
Barnstable	215,888	860	4.0	1	1.2	0.05	48	0.2
Berkshire	131,219	575	4.4	1	1.7	0.08	28	0.2
Bristol	548,285	2,014	3.7	6	3.0	0.11	83	0.2
Dukes	16,535	37	2.2	1	27.0	0.60	1	0.1
Essex	743,159	2,841	3.8	6	2.1	0.08	85	0.1
Franklin	71,372	296	4.1	0	0.0	0.00	15	0.2
Hampden	463,490	2,064	4.5	10	4.8	0.22	103	0.2
Hampshire	158,080	480	3.0	0	0.0	0.00	30	0.2
Middlesex	1,503,085	5,622	3.7	7	1.2	0.05	66	0.04
Nantucket	10,172	80	7.9	0	0.0	0.00	0	0.0
Norfolk	670,850	3,213	4.8	10	3.1	0.15	59	0.1
Plymouth	494,919	2,061	4.2	4	1.9	0.08	38	0.1
Suffolk	722,023	6,918	9.6	3	0.4	0.04	120	0.2
Worcester	798,552	4,241	5.3	13	3.1	0.16	107	0.1
Massachusetts	**6,547,629**	**31,302**	**4.8**	**62**	**2.0**	**0.09**	**783**	**0.1**

*Population statistics based on 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data.

2015 Non-Fire Responses by County and by Incident Type

County	Total Non-Fire Responses	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No-fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No-fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX1 & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
Barnstable	45,540	47	31,395	1,915	3,686	1,792	5,915	96	154
Berkshire	12,010	7	6,836	676	1,651	618	2,164	5	53
Bristol	66,908	75	44,746	2,673	4,276	3,941	10,680	39	478
Dukes	679	2	68	45	27	170	352	0	15
Essex	98,888	91	57,399	4,314	13,216	6,412	16,602	81	773
Franklin	6,622	18	3,839	521	812	583	701	12	136
Hampden	43,427	68	25,210	1,877	3,644	5,553	6,867	16	192
Hampshire	13,935	23	8,334	654	1,458	818	2,550	16	82
Middlesex	178,637	113	105,106	10,236	18,781	10,490	28,572	94	5,245
Nantucket	3,042	8	1,395	276	162	52	1,140	0	9
Norfolk	87,628	100	53,422	5,515	9,032	5,272	12,635	54	1,598
Plymouth	85,036	90	57,249	4,407	7,604	5,665	9,695	95	281
Suffolk	102,250	64	54,101	4,522	15,861	9,534	17,678	15	475
Worcester	94,496	119	62,498	4,145	7,817	6,181	12,550	48	1,138
Massachusetts	**839,148**	**825**	**512,138**	**41,776**	**88,027**	**57,081**	**128,101**	**571**	**10,629**

[1] WX is the abbreviation for Weather.

Appendix

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Abington	51	13	4	34	0	0	0	0	$732,499
Acton	43	24	1	18	0	1	0	3	$2,386,093
Acushnet	19	12	2	5	0	0	0	0	$108,500
Adams	20	11	7	2	1	1	0	1	$302,322
Agawam	80	34	8	38	1	5	0	2	$1,013,750
Alford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Amesbury	15	12	1	2	0	3	0	0	$621,000
Amherst	93	26	5	62	0	1	0	0	$67,705
Andover	74	25	18	31	0	0	0	0	$1,281,408
Aquinnah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Arlington	104	46	13	45	1	4	0	4	$7,637,006
Ashburnham	20	11	0	9	0	0	0	0	$35,000
Ashby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashfield	23	10	8	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashland	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	$125,000
Athol	47	11	4	32	2	0	0	0	$50,000
Attleboro	145	46	22	77	0	0	0	4	$968,152
Auburn	71	21	16	34	0	0	0	0	$891,002
Avon	42	4	13	25	0	1	0	1	$400,714
Ayer	33	14	2	17	0	0	0	0	$799,000
Barnstable Fire Districts									
Barnstable	*18*	*5*	*5*	*8*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$29,500*
Cotuit	*5*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
C.O.M.M.	*75*	*33*	*4*	*38*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$638,024*
Hyannis	*151*	*45*	*16*	*90*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*$464,115*
West Barnstable	*4*	*0*	*1*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Barre	25	9	4	12	0	0	0	1	$189,050
Becket	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$25,000
Bedford	22	10	3	9	0	0	0	1	$63,762
Belchertown	34	14	2	18	0	0	0	0	$85,900
Bellingham	58	25	8	25	0	1	0	1	$307,077
Belmont	81	58	4	19	0	0	0	0	$2,077,000
Berkley	13	7	1	5	0	0	0	0	$342,000
Berlin	27	3	7	17	0	0	0	0	$77,046
Bernardston	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	$1,600
Beverly	127	57	8	62	0	1	0	1	$801,300

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Abington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Acton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Acushnet	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Adams	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Agawam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Alford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Amesbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Amherst	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	$0
Andover	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$2
Aquinnah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Arlington	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$20
Ashburnham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ashland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Athol	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Attleboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Auburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Avon	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Ayer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Barnstable Fire Districts									
Barnstable	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$10,000*
Cotuit	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
C.O.M.M.	*6*	*2*	*0*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$1,300*
Hyannis	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$110*
West Barnstable	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Barre	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	$183,250
Becket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bedford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Belchertown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bellingham	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Belmont	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Berkley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Berlin	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Bernardston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Beverly	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Billerica	164	40	19	105	0	1	0	2	$468,406
Blackstone	23	9	2	12	0	0	0	0	$54,500
Blandford	7	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	$133,600
Bolton	22	5	3	14	0	0	0	0	$25,700
Boston	5,969	4,123	309	1,537	2	1	0	4	$29,929,010
Bourne	77	19	20	38	0	0	0	1	$770,375
Boxborough	17	6	4	7	0	1	0	1	$50,000
Boxford	30	7	2	21	0	0	0	0	$1,076,333
Boylston	18	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	$111,500
Braintree	115	31	15	69	0	2	0	8	$3,177,800
Brewster	35	11	1	23	0	0	0	0	$209,625
Bridgewater	119	56	15	48	0	0	0	0	$1,477,701
Brimfield	13	2	4	7	0	0	0	0	$37,000
Brockton	687	380	59	248	1	20	0	16	$5,078,633
Brookfield	7	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Brookline	391	332	11	48	1	2	0	13	$4,163,550
Buckland	11	2	0	9	0	0	0	1	$55,000
Burlington	155	28	10	117	0	1	0	2	$923,480
Cambridge	932	766	7	159	0	2	0	13	$7,607,070
Canton	25	13	6	6	0	1	0	0	$2,484,200
Carlisle	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Carver	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$8,000
Charlemont	16	7	1	8	0	0	0	0	$250,000
Charlton	58	32	13	13	0	0	0	0	$573,185
Chatham	21	11	2	8	1	0	0	2	$867,500
Chelmsford	33	17	11	5	1	2	0	0	$109,759
Chelsea	400	287	23	90	0	5	0	19	$1,271,115
Cheshire	14	9	2	3	0	2	0	0	$38,900
Chester	13	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	$163,000
Chesterfield	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$76,000
Chicopee	197	85	19	93	2	3	0	7	$1,349,439
Chilmark	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Clarksburg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$20,000
Clinton	67	29	2	36	0	0	0	1	$942,050
Cohasset	92	74	1	17	0	0	0	3	$645,300

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Billerica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Blackstone	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Blandford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bolton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Boston	112	21	10	81	0	0	0	0	$242,350
Bourne	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Boxborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Boxford	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$100
Boylston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Braintree	6	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	$5,000
Brewster	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Bridgewater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Brimfield	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$15,000
Brockton	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	$600,100
Brookfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Brookline	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	$9,000
Buckland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Burlington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Cambridge	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$150,000
Canton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Carlisle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Carver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Charlemont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Charlton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chatham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chelmsford	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	$0
Chelsea	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	$2,400
Cheshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chester	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Chesterfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Chicopee	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Chilmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Clarksburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Clinton	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Cohasset	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Colrain	10	4	0	6	0	2	0	0	$2,500
Concord	58	17	5	36	0	0	0	1	$658,949
Conway	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1,520,000
Cummington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$219,000
Dalton	18	8	4	6	0	3	0	1	$28,500
Danvers	122	33	11	78	0	0	0	0	$912,940
Dartmouth Fire Districts									
Dartmouth #1	*23*	*12*	*2*	*9*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$26,750*
Dartmouth #2	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$81,000*
Dartmouth #3	*87*	*19*	*17*	*51*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*$513,850*
Dedham	210	120	11	79	1	3	0	1	$316,064
Deerfield Fire Districts									
Deerfield	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
South Deerfield	*10*	*4*	*0*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dennis	88	35	7	46	0	4	0	2	$1,040,351
Devens	49	3	1	45	0	0	0	0	$2,076,000
Dighton	8	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	$110,000
Douglas	31	10	4	17	0	0	0	0	$1,042,500
Dover	8	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	$44,000
Dracut	64	22	16	26	1	3	0	1	$287,725
Dudley	51	24	3	24	0	2	0	0	$650,850
Dunstable	12	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	$70,000
Duxbury	50	21	7	22	0	1	0	1	$598,330
East Bridgewater	56	24	4	28	0	0	0	0	$46,300
East Brookfield	14	2	1	11	0	0	0	0	$5,000
East Longmeadow	57	24	6	27	0	0	0	0	$183,950
Eastham	16	10	2	4	0	0	0	1	$784,601
Easthampton	44	27	3	14	0	1	0	0	$182,975
Easton	78	31	1	46	0	1	0	0	$1,569,000
Edgartown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$216,000
Egremont	15	7	2	6	0	0	0	0	$0
Erving	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Essex	17	7	2	8	0	0	0	0	$105,600
Everett	132	32	7	93	0	0	0	1	$467,217
Fairhaven	54	23	8	23	0	4	0	1	$637,570
Fall River	472	301	42	129	1	15	0	12	$4,298,220

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Colrain	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Concord	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	$8,000
Conway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Cummington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dalton	6	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	$25,500
Danvers	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dartmouth Fire Districts									
Dartmouth #1	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$5,000*
Dartmouth #2	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dartmouth #3	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dedham	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	$0
Deerfield Fire Districts									
Deerfield	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
South Deerfield	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Dennis	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	$0
Devens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dighton	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	$0
Douglas	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Dover	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dracut	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	$16,000
Dudley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$236,100
Dunstable	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Duxbury	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
East Bridgewater	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$300
East Brookfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
East Longmeadow	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	$4,200
Eastham	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Easthampton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Easton	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	$3,500
Edgartown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Egremont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Erving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Essex	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Everett	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Fairhaven	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Fall River	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	$415,000

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Falmouth	9	8	0	1	0	1	0	1	$78,750
Fitchburg	505	380	33	92	1	12	0	3	$2,446,852
Florida	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$17,500
Foxborough	36	8	2	26	0	2	0	1	$17,115,125
Framingham	632	483	28	121	0	2	0	5	$1,949,650
Franklin	76	24	12	40	3	0	0	0	$0
Freetown	44	15	10	19	0	2	0	0	$673,060
Gardner	201	139	10	52	0	3	0	2	$476,136
Georgetown	53	42	3	8	0	0	0	0	$81,000
Gill	9	2	0	7	0	0	0	1	$0
Gloucester	117	58	11	48	0	1	0	2	$1,490,052
Goshen	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Gosnold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Grafton	30	18	1	11	0	0	0	0	$996,950
Granby	24	12	3	9	0	1	0	0	$90,900
Granville	13	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	$25,870
Great Barrington	90	73	2	15	0	1	0	0	$114,300
Greenfield	44	23	5	16	0	0	0	0	$253,100
Groton	20	12	1	7	0	0	0	0	$548,266
Groveland	22	8	1	13	0	0	0	0	$346,000
Hadley	11	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	$338,900
Halifax	24	8	2	14	1	0	0	0	$242,300
Hamilton	19	9	1	9	0	0	0	0	$9,400
Hampden	40	24	3	13	0	0	0	0	$6,000
Hancock	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$30,000
Hanover	86	32	9	45	0	4	0	1	$155,675
Hanson	30	11	2	17	0	0	0	0	$791,110
Hardwick	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Harvard	40	19	2	19	0	0	0	0	$157,030
Harwich	45	21	5	19	0	2	0	0	$1,052,810
Hatfield	11	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	$12,500
Haverhill	249	97	16	136	0	3	0	6	$1,616,879
Hawley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Heath	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	$22,400
Hingham	53	18	5	30	0	3	0	1	$514,900

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Falmouth	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Fitchburg	10	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	$757,100
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Foxborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Framingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Freetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Gardner	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$96,400
Georgetown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$7,000
Gill	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Gloucester	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$25,000
Goshen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Gosnold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Grafton	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Granby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Granville	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Great Barrington	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Greenfield	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Groton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Groveland	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Hadley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Halifax	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hampden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hanover	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hanson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hardwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Harvard	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	$12,330
Harwich	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Hatfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Haverhill	8	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	$2,002
Hawley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Heath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hingham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Hinsdale	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1,000,000
Holbrook	44	18	2	24	0	0	0	0	$285,503
Holden	36	18	2	16	1	0	0	1	$526,908
Holland	15	6	3	6	0	0	0	0	$224,000
Holliston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Holyoke	362	222	33	107	0	1	0	5	$354,900
Hopedale	14	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	$4,625
Hopkinton	29	16	4	9	0	0	0	0	$458,615
Hubbardston	23	9	2	12	0	0	0	0	$8,700
Hudson	50	24	4	22	0	0	0	0	$68,615
Hull	24	10	3	11	0	0	0	0	$1,022,500
Huntington	25	5	1	19	0	0	0	0	$500
Ipswich	29	9	8	12	0	1	0	2	$100,000
Joint Base C. C.	6	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Kingston	38	11	7	20	0	0	0	0	$0
Lakeville	14	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	$0
Lancaster	18	7	4	7	0	0	0	0	$535,900
Lanesborough	10	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	$140,000
Lawrence	294	131	41	122	1	2	0	10	$3,600,748
Lee	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	$44,800
Leicester	18	8	1	9	0	0	0	0	$137,100
Lenox	46	27	5	14	0	0	0	0	$365,333
Leominster	205	80	16	109	0	2	0	3	$474,365
Leverett	12	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	$20,700
Lexington	40	14	10	16	0	1	0	1	$251,589
Leyden	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Lincoln	75	69	1	5	0	0	0	0	$25,188
Littleton	40	10	6	24	0	0	0	0	$57,500
Logan Airport FD	111	7	9	95	0	0	0	0	$426,900
Longmeadow	36	18	7	11	0	1	0	0	$654,495
Lowell	496	314	28	154	2	3	0	1	$2,155,646
Ludlow	53	24	4	25	0	0	0	0	$388,357
Lunenburg	41	19	2	20	0	1	0	0	$47,830
Lynn	524	379	30	115	4	6	0	10	$0
Lynnfield	62	33	4	25	0	0	0	0	$10,000

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Holbrook	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Holden	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	$10,100
Holland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Holliston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Holyoke	42	12	2	28	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Hopedale	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Hopkinton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hubbardston	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$200
Hudson	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Hull	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Huntington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ipswich	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Joint Base C. C.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Kingston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lakeville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lancaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lanesborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lawrence	33	10	11	12	1	0	0	1	$1,115,852
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Leicester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Lenox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Leominster	7	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	$2
Leverett	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lexington	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$31,433
Leyden	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Lincoln	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$4
Littleton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Logan Airport FD	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Longmeadow	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Lowell	10	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	$95,130
Ludlow	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$1,500
Lunenburg	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Lynn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lynnfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Malden	169	91	8	70	0	1	0	2	$679,750
Manchester	20	12	0	8	0	1	0	0	$564,000
Mansfield	44	13	4	27	0	2	0	1	$590,200
Marblehead	22	10	1	11	1	0	0	0	$408,236
Marion	22	9	5	8	0	0	0	1	$1,335,500
Marlborough	142	43	21	78	0	4	0	0	$3,167,351
Marshfield	75	36	7	32	1	1	0	0	$0
Mashpee	41	13	5	23	0	3	0	0	$809,650
Mattapoisett	28	14	1	13	0	0	0	0	$155,000
Maynard	18	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	$15,150
Medfield	22	8	1	13	0	1	0	0	$4,000
Medford	286	143	20	123	0	2	0	1	$567,300
Medway	39	32	1	6	0	0	0	0	$190,840
Melrose	17	9	4	4	0	1	0	0	$410,600
Mendon	22	7	1	14	1	0	0	0	$117,522
Merrimac	39	16	6	17	0	0	0	0	$0
Methuen	135	41	21	73	0	0	0	2	$102,500
Middleborough	84	22	16	46	0	0	0	2	$313,296
Middlefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Middleton	54	22	6	26	0	0	0	0	$42,761
Milford	99	36	11	52	0	0	0	2	$815,352
Millbury	53	26	7	20	1	2	0	1	$166,645
Millis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Millville	10	3	2	5	0	1	0	0	$21,000
Milton	193	126	17	50	1	0	0	0	$1,244,200
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Monson	40	14	5	21	0	0	0	2	$36,800
Montague Fire Districts									
Montague Center	*9*	*8*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$310,010*
Turners Falls	*38*	*22*	*3*	*13*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$245,700*
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nahant	14	8	2	4	0	0	0	0	$67,800
Nantucket	80	51	7	22	0	1	0	0	$230,500
Natick	92	24	8	60	0	0	0	0	$1,346,308
Needham	101	34	5	62	0	0	0	1	$3,194,255

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Malden	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	$12,000
Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Mansfield	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$20,050
Marblehead	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$1,001
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Marlborough	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$100
Marshfield	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Mashpee	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Mattapoisett	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Maynard	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Medfield	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Medford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Medway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Melrose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Mendon	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	$100,000
Merrimac	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	$0
Methuen	8	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Middleborough	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Middlefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Middleton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Milford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	$275,000
Millbury	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$31,000
Millis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Millville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Milton	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Monson	7	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Montague Fire Districts									
Montague Center	*2*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$6,000*
Turners Falls	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nahant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Natick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Needham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
New Ashford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Bedford	478	213	63	202	0	2	0	1	$2,679,202
New Braintree	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$160,000
New Marlborough	14	4	2	8	0	0	0	0	$0
New Salem	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Newbury	18	6	3	9	0	0	0	0	$9,260
Newburyport	26	16	8	2	0	1	0	0	$711,160
Newton	152	57	12	83	0	0	0	1	$710,300
Norfolk	59	41	3	15	0	0	0	0	$67,653
North Adams	44	21	4	19	0	0	0	2	$450,800
North Andover	125	81	11	33	0	0	0	0	$518,718
North Attleboro	46	19	6	21	0	0	0	0	$218,400
North Brookfield	16	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	$44,000
North Reading	26	9	2	15	0	0	0	0	$54,425
Northampton	67	21	10	36	0	2	0	2	$1,415,025
Northborough	37	11	2	24	0	1	0	0	$191,011
Northbridge	56	27	3	26	0	3	0	4	$1,992,415
Northfield	15	6	2	7	0	0	0	0	$770,500
Norton	37	18	1	18	0	0	0	1	$576,824
Norwell	43	10	10	23	0	0	0	0	$396,650
Norwood	159	44	9	106	0	0	0	9	$931,760
Oak Bluffs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oakham	15	8	3	4	0	0	0	0	$73,700
Orange	50	19	9	22	0	0	0	0	$85,700
Orleans	29	9	1	19	0	4	0	1	$613,680
Otis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oxford	61	25	11	25	0	1	0	0	$923,105
Palmer Fire Districts									
Bondsville	*7*	*5*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Palmer	*40*	*19*	*16*	*5*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$1,107,402*
Three Rivers	*15*	*5*	*0*	*10*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*$0*
Paxton	16	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	$1,342,700
Peabody	150	60	17	73	0	2	0	4	$2,709,756
Pelham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pembroke	9	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	$753,500
Pepperell	40	18	6	16	0	0	0	0	$334,550

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
New Ashford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Bedford	24	9	11	4	0	0	0	0	$364,200
New Braintree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Marlborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
New Salem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Newbury	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Newburyport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Norfolk	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$20
North Adams	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
North Andover	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$111,027
North Attleboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
North Brookfield	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
North Reading	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Northampton	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	$366,500
Northborough	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$101
Northbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Northfield	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Norton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Norwell	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Norwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oak Bluffs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oakham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Orleans	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Otis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Oxford	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Palmer Fire Districts									
Bondsville	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Palmer	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$86,460*
Three Rivers	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Paxton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Peabody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pelham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pembroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pepperell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Petersham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Phillipston	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Pittsfield	239	127	16	96	0	3	0	15	$697,410
Plainfield	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$16,000
Plainville	53	30	2	21	3	0	0	0	$908,206
Plymouth	233	82	21	130	1	3	0	3	$1,982,610
Plympton	8	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	$109,000
Princeton	11	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Provincetown	32	21	2	9	0	0	0	0	$452,000
Quincy	658	402	35	221	1	1	0	81	$3,074,270
Randolph	138	103	8	27	0	2	0	1	$719,003
Raynham	63	19	17	27	0	0	0	0	$1,464,000
Reading	63	30	7	26	0	0	0	0	$0
Rehoboth	61	21	11	29	0	0	0	0	$77,000
Revere	375	259	17	99	1	0	0	2	$4,823,562
Richmond	7	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Rochester	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Rockland	52	17	7	28	0	5	0	2	$459,202
Rockport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowe	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowley	41	27	5	9	0	0	0	0	$36,528
Royalston	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$0
Russell	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Rutland	19	10	1	8	0	0	0	1	$543,750
Salem	198	60	12	126	0	2	0	0	$289,200
Salisbury	42	8	6	28	0	0	0	0	$116,400
Sandisfield	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Sandwich	90	40	14	36	0	1	0	2	$296,344
Saugus	116	47	10	59	0	0	0	8	$1,086,950
Savoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Scituate	68	37	5	26	0	0	0	0	$1,274,601
Seekonk	61	11	11	39	0	0	0	0	$2,486,750
Sharon	64	35	5	24	0	0	0	1	$441,300
Sheffield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Petersham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Phillipston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pittsfield	14	4	4	6	0	1	0	1	$45,200
Plainfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Plainville	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Plymouth	9	7	1	1	0	0	0	1	$82,430
Plympton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Provincetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Quincy	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	$0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Raynham	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Reading	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Rehoboth	20	4	0	16	0	0	0	0	$0
Revere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rockland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$2
Rockport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rowley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Royalston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Russell	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Rutland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Salem	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Salisbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sandisfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sandwich	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Saugus	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$300
Savoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Scituate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Seekonk	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$4,000
Sharon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$160,000
Sheffield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Shelburne Fire Districts									
Shelburne Center	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Shelburne Falls	*4*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*$51,000*
Sherborn	22	8	3	11	0	0	0	0	$390,850
Shirley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Shrewsbury	141	74	16	51	0	1	0	0	$781,349
Shutesbury	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	$11,500
Somerset	35	16	8	11	0	1	0	0	$124,420
Somerville	199	109	8	82	0	4	0	7	$29,650
South Hadley Fire Districts									
South Hadley #1	*56*	*23*	*4*	*29*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*2*	*$22,030*
South Hadley #2	*30*	*21*	*1*	*8*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$300*
Southampton	23	9	3	11	0	0	0	0	$16,000
Southborough	34	6	6	22	0	1	0	0	$95,870
Southbridge	69	40	14	15	0	3	0	3	$2,841,750
Southwick	40	17	3	20	0	0	0	0	$367,600
Spencer	68	41	3	24	0	1	0	1	$289,375
Springfield	724	357	74	293	4	10	0	29	$3,671,896
Sterling	28	4	8	16	0	0	0	0	$48,500
Stockbridge	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$212,000
Stoneham	101	40	10	51	0	0	0	0	$0
Stoughton	111	74	6	31	0	1	0	0	$925,050
Stow	22	11	1	10	0	0	0	0	$11,115
Sturbridge	52	15	9	28	0	1	0	1	$703,700
Sudbury	33	8	5	20	0	0	0	1	$83,500
Sunderland	15	10	2	3	0	0	0	0	$28,400
Sutton	47	14	5	28	0	0	0	0	$120,000
Swampscott	28	15	1	12	0	0	0	1	$300,000
Swansea	78	37	18	23	2	2	0	2	$500
Taunton	213	90	20	103	1	0	0	0	$2,424,252
Templeton	8	5	2	1	0	0	0	2	$215,800
Tewksbury	86	34	11	41	0	0	0	2	$1,015,720
Tisbury	21	9	3	9	0	0	0	0	$195,500
Tolland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Topsfield	93	68	5	20	0	0	0	1	$42,459
Townsend	26	7	2	17	0	0	0	0	$125,419
Truro	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Shelburne Fire Districts									
Shelburne Center	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Shelburne Falls	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Sherborn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Shirley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Shrewsbury	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$8,249
Shutesbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Somerville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
South Hadley Fire Districts									
South Hadley #1	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
South Hadley #2	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Southampton	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	$16,000
Southborough	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Southbridge	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	$18,000
Southwick	11	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	$350,000
Spencer	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Springfield	23	8	11	4	0	0	0	1	$798,050
Sterling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Stockbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Stoneham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Stoughton	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Stow	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Sturbridge	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Sudbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sunderland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sutton	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Swampscott	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Swansea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Taunton	16	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	$19,000
Templeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tewksbury	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Tisbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tolland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Topsfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Townsend	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$4
Truro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Tyngsborough	26	2	9	15	0	0	0	0	$136,700
Tyringham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Upton	12	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	$120,000
Uxbridge	33	12	7	14	0	0	0	0	$19,862
Wakefield	51	43	7	1	0	0	0	0	$132,000
Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Walpole	90	44	8	38	0	0	0	0	$660,800
Waltham	226	88	23	115	2	2	0	12	$2,321,295
Ware	43	14	4	25	0	1	0	0	$600,846
Wareham Fire Districts									
Onset	*51*	*26*	*3*	*22*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*$1,405*
Wareham	*86*	*24*	*17*	*45*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*$261,415*
Warren	23	9	5	9	0	0	0	0	$63,630
Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Watertown	76	24	9	43	0	0	0	0	$262,000
Wayland	30	9	2	19	0	0	0	0	$23,370
Webster	67	32	8	27	0	4	0	3	$949,436
Wellesley	37	14	9	14	0	0	0	0	$120,060
Wellfleet	23	13	1	9	0	0	0	0	$451,110
Wendell	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	$196,500
Wenham	11	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	$6,502
West Boylston	23	6	8	9	0	0	0	0	$291,800
West Bridgewater	43	9	13	21	0	0	0	1	$191,000
West Brookfield	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	$39,200
West Newbury	11	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	$11,000
West Springfield	129	60	14	55	0	5	0	3	$324,685
West Stockbridge	8	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	$183,000
West Tisbury	14	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	$0
Westborough	120	62	16	42	0	0	0	0	$916,739
Westfield	139	72	20	47	2	3	0	1	$1,484,960
Westford	64	19	5	40	0	0	0	0	$817,623
Westhampton	16	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	$405,000
Westminster	31	13	5	13	0	1	0	0	$576,800
Weston	36	7	9	20	0	0	0	0	$436,500
Westport	60	15	13	32	1	3	0	2	$538,500

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Tyngsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tyringham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Upton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Uxbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wakefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Walpole	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Waltham	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	$261,000
Ware	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	$5
Wareham Fire Districts									
Onset	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$0*
Wareham	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$15*
Warren	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Watertown	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Wayland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Webster	9	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	$23,375
Wellesley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wellfleet	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Wendell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wenham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Boylston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Bridgewater	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	$2,500
West Brookfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Newbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Springfield	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	$0
West Stockbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Tisbury	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Westborough	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Westfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westhampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westminster	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Weston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Westport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2015 Fire Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Westwood	138	61	16	61	0	0	0	0	$469,400
Weymouth	243	116	14	113	0	1	0	1	$668,760
Whately	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Whitman	32	9	10	13	0	1	0	0	$159,360
Wilbraham	54	22	1	31	0	1	0	1	$189,050
Williamsburg	15	4	4	7	0	1	0	0	$45,400
Williamstown	27	14	2	11	0	0	0	1	$693,547
Wilmington	100	47	12	41	0	1	0	0	$327,800
Winchendon	29	23	0	6	0	0	0	0	$525,100
Winchester	44	22	6	16	0	0	0	1	$83,600
Windsor	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Winthrop	63	34	1	28	0	0	0	0	$311,750
Woburn	228	90	16	122	0	2	0	1	$3,100,107
Worcester	1,510	826	91	593	5	25	0	44	$16,281,930
Worthington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wrentham	21	6	5	10	0	0	0	0	$154,769
Yarmouth	94	41	12	41	0	0	0	1	$311,620

2015 Arson Experience By Community

Community	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Westwood	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Weymouth	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Whately	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Whitman	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	$6,010
Wilbraham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Williamsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Williamstown	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Winchendon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Winchester	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Windsor	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Winthrop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Woburn	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Worcester	19	12	6	1	0	0	0	5	$588,378
Worthington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wrentham	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	$4
Yarmouth	10	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	$116,000

2015 Fires By Incident Type

Incident Type	Total Fires	% of Total	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Inj.	Dollar Loss
Structure Fires	16,983	54%	51	241	0	380	$227,756,711
Vehicle Fires	2,591	8%	7	11	0	41	23,497,807
Brush Fires	6,962	22%	0	4	0	31	323,211
Outside Rubbish Fires	2,888	9%	0	17	0	7	242,133
Special Outside Fires	876	3%	4	7	0	2	618,020
Cult. Veg. & Crop Fires	60	0.2%	0	0	0	0	1,277
Other Fires	942	3%	0	13	0	4	5,789,796
Total Fires	**31,302**	**100%**	**62**	**293**	**0**	**465**	**$258,228,955**

2015 Arsons* By Incident Type

Incident Type	Total Fires	% of Total	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Inj.	Dollar Loss
Structure Arsons	199	25%	2	8	0	14	$7,213,224
Vehicle Arsons	95	12%	2	0	0	1	548,802
Brush Arsons	259	33%	0	1	0	0	11,078
Outside Rubbish Arsons	73	9%	0	0	0	0	4,102
Special Outside Arsons	95	12%	2	0	0	0	52,048
Cult. Veg. & Crop Arsons	7	1%	0	0	0	0	0
Other Arsons	55	7%	0	0	0	0	3,913
Total Arsons	**783**	**100%**	**6**	**9**	**0**	**15**	**$7,833,167**

*For statistical purposes in MFIRS v5 a fire is considered an arson if the Cause of Ignition = 1 (Intentional) and the Age of Person (Fire Module) is greater than 17 or if the field is blank; or if the Wildland Module is used, the Wildland Fire Cause = 7 (Incendiary) and the Age of the Person (Wildland Module) is greater than 17 or if the field is left blank.

2015 Fires by County

County	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Barnstable	860	336	100	424	1	18	0	11	$8,870,055
Berkshire	575	328	52	195	1	10	0	20	4,366,412
Bristol	2,014	858	264	892	6	32	0	20	19,983,475
Dukes	37	10	5	22	1	0	0	0	411,500
Essex	2,841	1,386	265	1,190	6	22	0	47	18,934,393
Franklin	296	151	30	115	0	2	0	3	3,799,610
Hampden	2,064	1,016	228	820	10	29	0	51	11,674,154
Hampshire	480	193	43	244	0	10	0	4	3,602,981
Middlesex	5,622	3,021	407	2,194	7	40	0	63	47,414,421
Nantucket	80	51	7	22	0	1	0	0	230,500
Norfolk	3,213	1,819	222	1,172	10	18	0	122	42,659,659
Plymouth	2,061	896	235	930	4	41	0	28	18,159,987
Suffolk	6,918	4,710	359	1,849	3	6	0	25	36,762,337
Worcester	4,241	2,208	374	1,659	13	64	0	71	41,359,471
Total	**31,302**	**16,983**	**2,591**	**11,728**	**62**	**293**	**0**	**465**	**$258,228,955**

2015 Arsons by County

County	Total Arsons	Structure Arsons	Vehicle Arsons	Other Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Barnstable	48	5	2	41	0	1	0	0	$137,410
Berkshire	28	9	6	13	0	2	0	2	70,700
Bristol	83	26	16	41	1	0	0	0	778,750
Dukes	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	85	19	15	51	1	0	0	1	1,262,284
Franklin	15	3	1	11	0	0	0	0	6,000
Hampden	103	28	15	60	0	2	0	1	1,257,210
Hampshire	30	4	1	25	0	0	0	0	382,505
Middlesex	66	20	9	37	2	3	0	2	606,391
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	59	8	5	46	0	0	0	0	184,224
Plymouth	38	14	3	21	0	0	0	3	691,357
Suffolk	120	25	10	85	0	0	0	0	244,750
Worcester	107	38	12	57	2	1	0	6	2,211,586
Total	**783**	**199**	**95**	**489**	**6**	**9**	**0**	**15**	**$7,833,167**

2015 Fires, Arsons and Deaths by County and by Population*

County	Population	Total Fires	Fires per 1,000 Pop.	Fire Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 Fires	Deaths per 10,000 Pop.	Total Arsons	Arsons per 1,000 Pop.
Barnstable	215,888	860	4.0	1	1.2	0.05	48	0.2
Berkshire	131,219	575	4.4	1	1.7	0.08	28	0.2
Bristol	548,285	2,014	3.7	6	3.0	0.11	83	0.2
Dukes	16,535	37	2.2	1	27.0	0.60	1	0.1
Essex	743,159	2,841	3.8	6	2.1	0.08	85	0.1
Franklin	71,372	296	4.1	0	0.0	0.00	15	0.2
Hampden	463,490	2,064	4.5	10	4.8	0.22	103	0.2
Hampshire	158,080	480	3.0	0	0.0	0.00	30	0.2
Middlesex	1,503,085	5,622	3.7	7	1.2	0.05	66	0.04
Nantucket	10,172	80	7.9	0	0.0	0.00	0	0.0
Norfolk	670,850	3,213	4.8	10	3.1	0.15	59	0.1
Plymouth	494,919	2,061	4.2	4	1.9	0.08	38	0.1
Suffolk	722,023	6,918	9.6	3	0.4	0.04	120	0.2
Worcester	798,552	4,241	5.3	13	3.1	0.16	107	0.1
Massachusetts	**6,547,629**	**31,302**	**4.8**	**62**	**2.0**	**0.09**	**783**	**0.1**

*Population statistics based on 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data.

2015 Non-Fire Responses by County and by Incident Type

County	Total Non-Fire Responses	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No-fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No-fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX1 & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
Barnstable	45,540	47	31,395	1,915	3,686	1,792	5,915	96	154
Berkshire	12,010	7	6,836	676	1,651	618	2,164	5	53
Bristol	66,908	75	44,746	2,673	4,276	3,941	10,680	39	478
Dukes	679	2	68	45	27	170	352	0	15
Essex	98,888	91	57,399	4,314	13,216	6,412	16,602	81	773
Franklin	6,622	18	3,839	521	812	583	701	12	136
Hampden	43,427	68	25,210	1,877	3,644	5,553	6,867	16	192
Hampshire	13,935	23	8,334	654	1,458	818	2,550	16	82
Middlesex	178,637	113	105,106	10,236	18,781	10,490	28,572	94	5,245
Nantucket	3,042	8	1,395	276	162	52	1,140	0	9
Norfolk	87,628	100	53,422	5,515	9,032	5,272	12,635	54	1,598
Plymouth	85,036	90	57,249	4,407	7,604	5,665	9,695	95	281
Suffolk	102,250	64	54,101	4,522	15,861	9,534	17,678	15	475
Worcester	94,496	119	62,498	4,145	7,817	6,181	12,550	48	1,138
Massachusetts	**839,148**	**825**	**512,138**	**41,776**	**88,027**	**57,081**	**128,101**	**571**	**10,629**

[1] WX is the abbreviation for Weather.

MFIRS
Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System

Department of Fire Services
www.mass.gov/dfs
(978) 567-3380