Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System

2023 Annual Report

Massachusetts Department of Fire Services
State Fire Marshal Jon M. Davine

The Massachusetts Department of Fire Services coordinates training, education, prevention, code development, investigation, enforcement, and emergency response to help the residents of Massachusetts create safer communities; to assist and support the fire service 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 & Security in the interests of fire-related policy and legislation.

A key component of our public safety mission involves gathering fire-related data. M.G.L. c. 148, s. 2, requires that Massachusetts fire departments report any fire or explosion resulting in human casualty or dollar loss to the Office of the State Fire Marshal. Reports are submitted through the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) and analyzed by the Department of Fire Services' Fire Safety Division.

This document summarizes tens of thousands of reports related to 2023 incidents in order to provide data on the total fire experience, to identify fire problems, and to inform the local, regional, and statewide strategies to address them. It also includes fire incident data from the years 2020 to 2022, representing reports that were not completed due to the COVID pandemic's effects on DFS staffing and operations. Fire data is valuable in our fire safety public education programs, code enforcement efforts, building inspection prioritization, licensing, certification, training curricula, fire investigations, and overall resource allocation. Gathering and utilizing it would not be possible without the participation, cooperation, and hard work of Massachusetts firefighters, their departments, and the committed staff at DFS.

On behalf of the agency and our personnel, I would like to thank Governor Maura Healey, Lt. Governor Kim Driscoll, Interim Secretary of Public Safety & Security Susan Terrey, and the Legislature for supporting DFS as we help make Massachusetts a safer place to live, work, and visit.

Jon M. Davine
State Fire Marshal

Table of Contents

Appendices

2023 Executive Summary

Massachusetts recorded 15,264 structure fires, 2,315 vehicle fires, and 8,064 outside/other fires in 2023. There were 25,643 fire and explosion incidents reported by fire departments to the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) in 2023. This total represents 15,264 structure fires, of which 82% took place in residential settings. It also represents 2,315 motor vehicle fires and 8,064 outside/other fires. Collectively, the fires in 2023 caused 45 civilian deaths, 213 civilian injuries, 406 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $320.2 million in property damages.

Civilian fire deaths increased by 5% over 2022. 45 civilians died in 38 Massachusetts fires in 2023. Civilian deaths increased by two, or 5%, from the 43 fire deaths in 2022. People aged 65 or older, who represent about 17% of the population, represented 57% of fire deaths overall and 67% of residential fire deaths. Of the 45 civilian fire deaths in 2023, 32 occurred in residential structures: none of these structures were protected by fire sprinklers. Six deaths occurred in five motor vehicle fires and two people were killed in two outside fires in 2023.

There were no fire-related firefighter deaths in 2023.

Electrical fires were the leading cause of fatal fires and civilian fire deaths in 2023. These fires caused six, or 19%, of the residential civilian fire deaths. Smoking and cooking tied as the second leading cause of residential civilian fire deaths, each causing four deaths, or 13%.

There were 219 civilian injuries and 406 firefighter injuries. In 2023, fires caused 213 civilian injuries, down slightly from the 239 reported in 2022. The most common type of civilian injury was smoke inhalation. Fires also caused 406 firefighter injuries, a 21% decrease from 2022. The most common type of firefighter injury was reported as overexertion or strain.

Fires decreased overall in 2023. The total number of reported fires fell by 12% from 29,126 in 2022 to 25,643 in 2023. Structure fires decreased by 2% from 2022 to 2023. From 2022 to 2023, motor vehicle fires decreased by 3%. Outside, brush, and other fires decreased by 28% during this same time.

Fire department responses increased in 2023. Although the law states that only fires where a loss is sustained must be reported, many fire departments are reporting all the fire incidents they respond to. This allows for better data analysis, and a more accurate picture of the fire problem in Massachusetts. Many departments are voluntarily reporting the non-fire calls to which they respond. Emergency medical and rescue calls represent 62% of the 1.15 million total responses that were reported to MFIRS in 2023. The total number of calls reported to MFIRS increased by 46,069 calls, or 4%, in 2023.

Cooking was the leading cause of residential fires and injuries in 2023. 70% of all residential building fires were caused by unattended and other unsafe cooking practices in 2023. 73% of residential fires originated in the kitchen. Cooking also caused the most fire-related civilian injuries. Cooking fires caused 70, or 41% of all 2023 civilian fire injuries and four, or 11%, residential fire deaths in 2023.

Alarms operated in 62% of residential fires overall, but only 50% of fatal fires. Smoke or heat alarms operated in 7,783, or 62%, of the residential building fires in 2023. There were no working alarms in 3% of these incidents. Based on information reported, smoke alarm performance was undetermined in 2,939 incidents, or 23% of Massachusetts' 2023 residential building fires. Smoke alarm performance was determined in 28 of the 31 residential fire deaths in 2023: alarms were present and operated in just 14 of these cases.

Arson decreased in 2023. 606 Massachusetts fires were considered arson in 2023. The 149 structure arsons, 40 motor vehicle arsons, and 417 outside and other arsons caused five civilian deaths, 10 civilian injuries, eight fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $5.9 million. This is a 3% decrease in arson from the 627 reported in 2022. From 2022 to 2023, structure arsons decreased by 17% and motor vehicle arsons decreased by 13%. Outside and other arsons increased by 4%.

Conclusion

The great majority of fires, fire injuries, and fire deaths in Massachusetts last year took place at home. Unsafe cooking practices remained the #1 cause of all fires and civilian injuries. Electrical events, improper disposal of smoking materials, and heating equipment remained the leading causes of fire deaths. While smoking has declined somewhat as a cause of fire deaths in recent decades, all of these factors have remained relatively steady as the leading causes of fires, injuries, and fatalities.

Sadly, the well-known fire protection tools that can help contain fires, reduce injuries, and prevent deaths remain underutilized: only about half the people who died in Massachusetts fires last year were protected by working smoke alarms, and none were protected by home fire sprinklers.

Due to changes in residential construction and furnishings, the US Fire Administration recently warned that we have less time than ever before to escape a fire at home. This is especially true for older adults, who are at vastly disproportionate risk for death or serious injury in a fire. Policies and legislation promoting access to and use of smoke alarms and home fire sprinklers would benefit all residents but especially those already vulnerable due to age.

Massachusetts Fire Departments

Fire Department Enforces M.G.L. Chapter 148 and 527 CMR
Fire departments are legally required to enforce the provisions of 527 CMR 1, the Massachusetts Comprehensive Fire Safety Code. 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**.

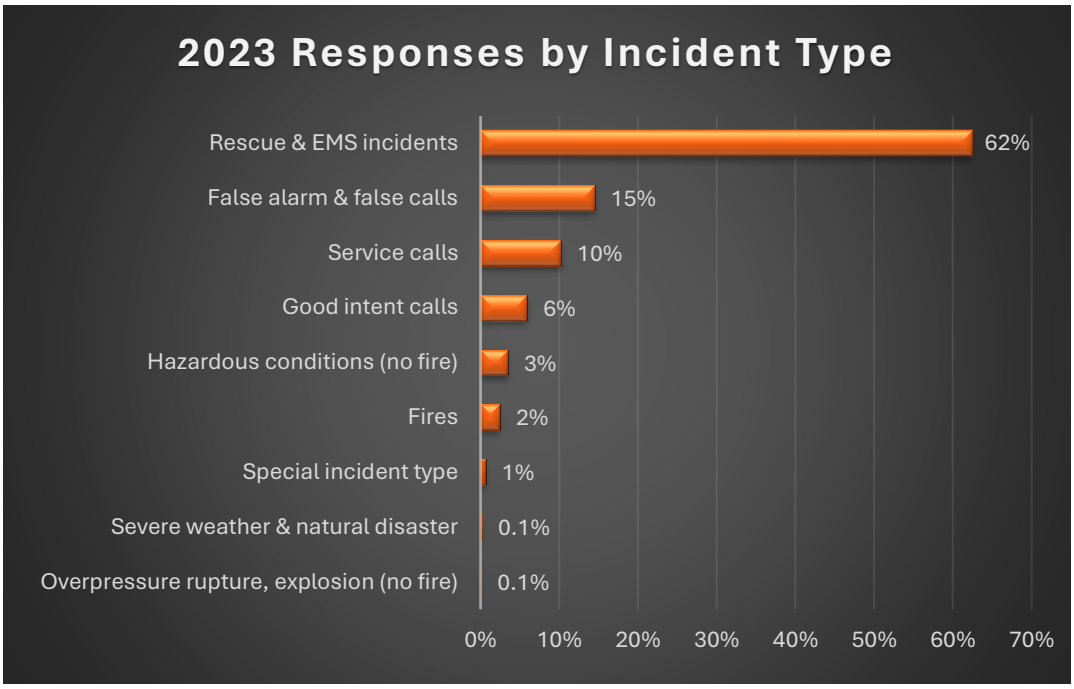
97.5% of Massachusetts Fire Departments Participated in MFIRS
By law, fire departments are required to report any fire or explosion resulting in a human casualty or dollar loss to the Office of the State Fire Marshal. This is done through the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS). 358, or 97.5%, of Massachusetts' fire departments reported at least one incident to MFIRS during 2022. Five, or 1.4%, 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 grant and state SAFE and Senior SAFE Grant program.

Non-Fire Incidents

Fire Departments Do Much More than Fight Fires
Many Massachusetts fire departments have taken on the added responsibilities for EMS responses, multiple types of specialized rescues, hazardous materials incidents, and responding during and after natural disasters. They also respond to service calls, good intent calls, false alarms, and the special types of incidents that do not fit neatly into any of the other categories. These numbers have risen as more fire departments automate their reporting and voluntarily report all their incidents to MFIRS.

62% of All Massachusetts Calls Were EMS & Rescue Incidents
In 2023, 359 fire departments in Massachusetts reported 1,156,777 responses to MFIRS. This is 46,069 more incidents, or a 4% increase, from the 1,110,708 incidents reported in 2022. Of these responses, 1,128,234 non-fire calls were voluntarily reported.

Of these 1.13 million non-fire incidents, there were 722,554 (62%) reported rescue and emergency medical services (EMS) calls; 167,982 (15%) reported false alarms or false calls; 118,512 (10%) reported service calls such as lock-outs, water or smoke problems, unauthorized burning or public service assistance; 68,692 (6%) reported good intent calls; 40,208 (3%) reported hazardous condition calls with no fire; 7,822 (1%) reported special incident type calls such as citizen complaints; 1,645 (0.1%) reported severe weather and natural disaster incidents; and 819 (0.1%) reported overpressure, rupture, explosion or overheat calls with no fire. Of the total responses submitted by Massachusetts fire departments 29,543, or 2%, were fires.



57% of All Fire Department Responses Were EMS Calls

57% of all reported 2023 fire department responses in the Commonwealth were emergency medical service calls. The top three types of calls were all EMS type incidents. 41% of all reported incidents were EMS calls excluding vehicle accidents with injury. 12% were calls where firefighters assisted the EMS crews. 4% were emergency medical service, other. 3% of all reported incidents in 2023 were alarm system sounded, no fire - unintentional. The fifth most reported call type in 2023 was Smoke alarm activation, no fire - unintentional, also accounting for 3% of all reported incidents.

Non-Fire Incidents by Month

December was the month with the most reported non-fire incidents in 2023 (9%), followed by August (9%), and July (8%). February was the month with the least reported non-fire incidents (7%). Statistically these incidents are spread evenly from month to month. Four months each accounted for 9%, six months each accounted for 8% of the incidents, and one month accounted for 7%. The average number of monthly reported non-fire incidents in 2023 was 94,020 calls

Aid Given & Received

In 2023, Massachusetts fire departments reported that they received mutual or automatic aid at 23,571, or 2%, of all calls. They also reported that they gave mutual, automatic, or other aid to another fire department 36,587 times, or 3% of all calls.

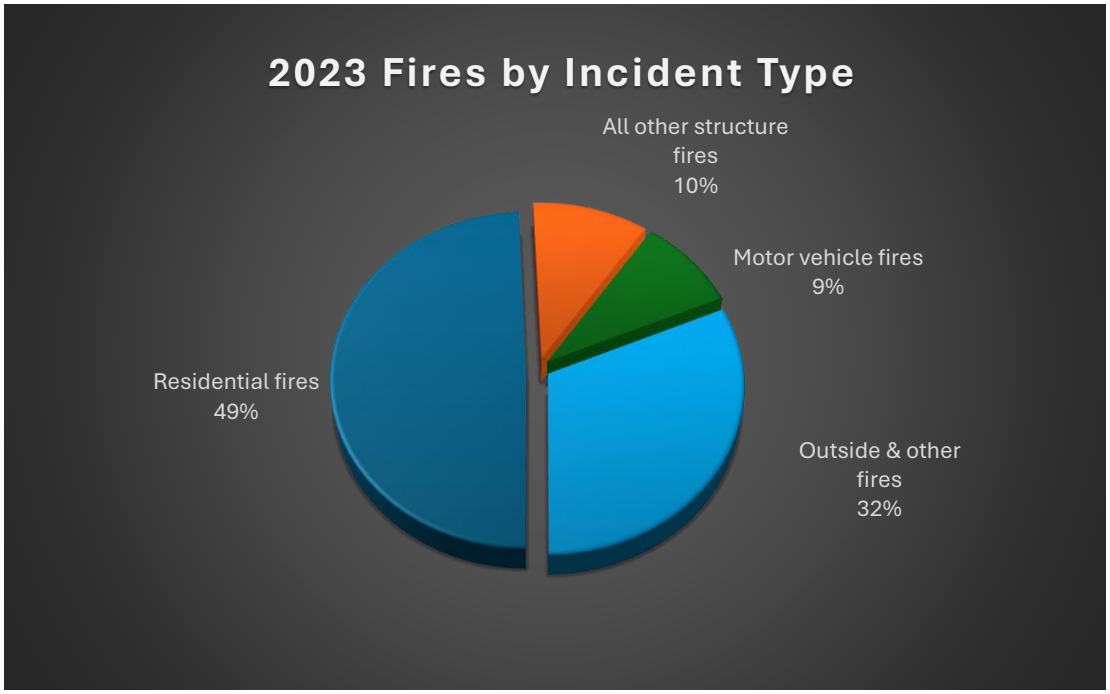
Fires by Incident Type

15,264 Structure Fires, 2,315 Vehicle Fires, 8,064 Outside & Other Fires in 2023
There were 25,643 fire and explosion incidents reported by fire departments in 2023. The 15,264 structure fires, 2,315 motor vehicle fires, and 8,064 outside and other fires caused 45 civilian deaths, 213 civilian injuries, 406 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $320.2 million in property damages.

15,264 Structure Fires, 37 Civilian Deaths & 169 Civilian Injuries
Massachusetts fire departments reported 15,264 structure fires in 2023. These fires killed 37 civilians and caused 169 civilian injuries, 348 fire service injuries, and an estimated $282.3 million in property damage. Structure fires accounted for 60% of the total incidents and 82% of the civilian deaths in 2023. Structure fires dropped 2% from the previous year. There were 149 structure arsons in 2023. Structure fires in the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System include any fires that occur inside or on a structure.

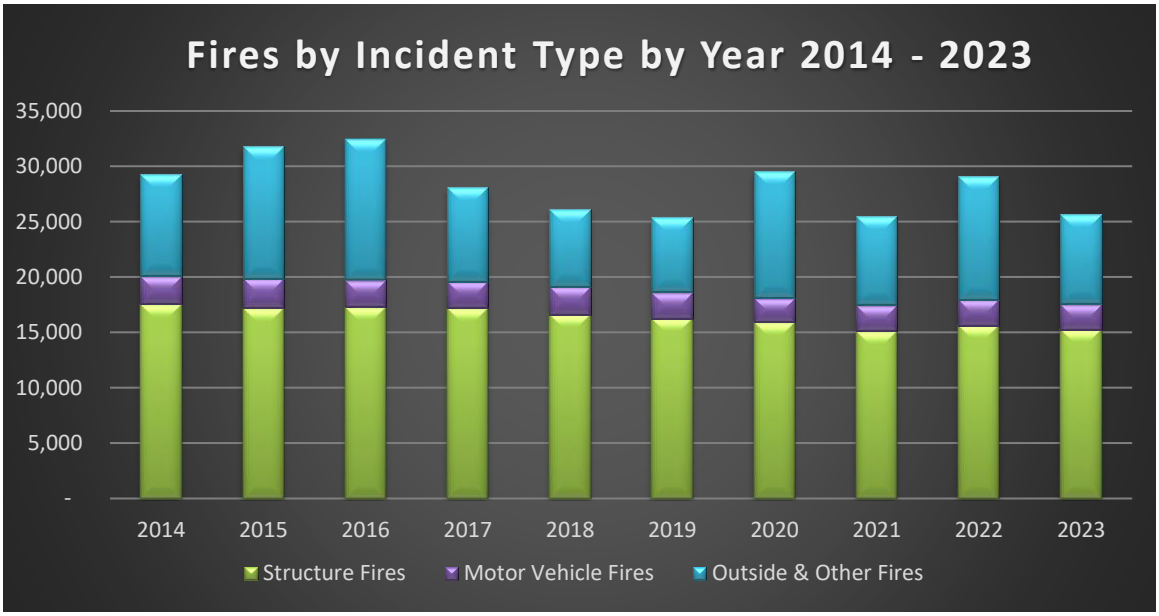
2,315 Motor Vehicle Fires Account for 9% of Reported Fires
The 2,315 motor vehicle fires caused six civilian deaths, 21 civilian injuries, nine fire service injuries, and an estimated $34.4 million in property damage. These incidents accounted for 9% of the reported 25,643 fires in 2023. Motor vehicle fires accounted for 13% of civilian fire deaths. Motor vehicle fires decreased by 13% from 2022. There were 40 motor vehicle arsons in 2023. 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.

8,064 Brush, Trash, and Other Outside Fires
The 8,064 outside and other fires caused two civilian deaths, 23 civilian injuries, 49 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $3.5 million. The 4,206 trees, grass and brush fires, 2,369 outside rubbish fires, 804 special outside fires, 38 cultivated vegetation or crop fires, and 647 other fires accounted for 31% of the total fire incidents in 2023, and 4% of the civilian fire deaths. These fires were down 28% from the 11,143 outside and other fire incidents reported in 2022. There were 417 outside and other arsons in 2023. 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.



Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2023	25,643	15,264	2,315	8,064
2022	29,126	15,608	2,375	11,143
2021	25,521	15,127	2,312	8,082
2020	29,531	15,911	2,219	11,401
2019	25,364	16,264	2,378	6,722
2018	26,162	16,613	2,530	7,019
2017	28,082	17,212	2,388	8,482
2016	32,495	17,276	2,417	12,802
2015	31,780	17,235	2,654	11,891
2014	29,284	17,559	2,528	9,197

The following graph depicts the same numbers in a different manner. It shows what portion of the fire problem each incident type represents. Structure fires and motor vehicle fires have declined overall, but outside and other fires have a “wave” pattern.



Structure Fires

15,264 Structure Fires Account for 60% of Reported Fires, 82% of Fire Deaths
The 15,264 structure fires caused 36 civilian deaths, 169 civilian injuries, 348 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $282.3 million. The average structure fire caused $18,497 in property damage. Structure fires accounted for 60% of reported fires and 82% of the civilian fire deaths in 2023.

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 344, or 2%, from the 15,608 reported in 2022.

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 (bridges, tunnels, and towers, for example) do not have the same fire protection assets that many buildings are required to have, and their inclusion in this discussion could skew the figures.

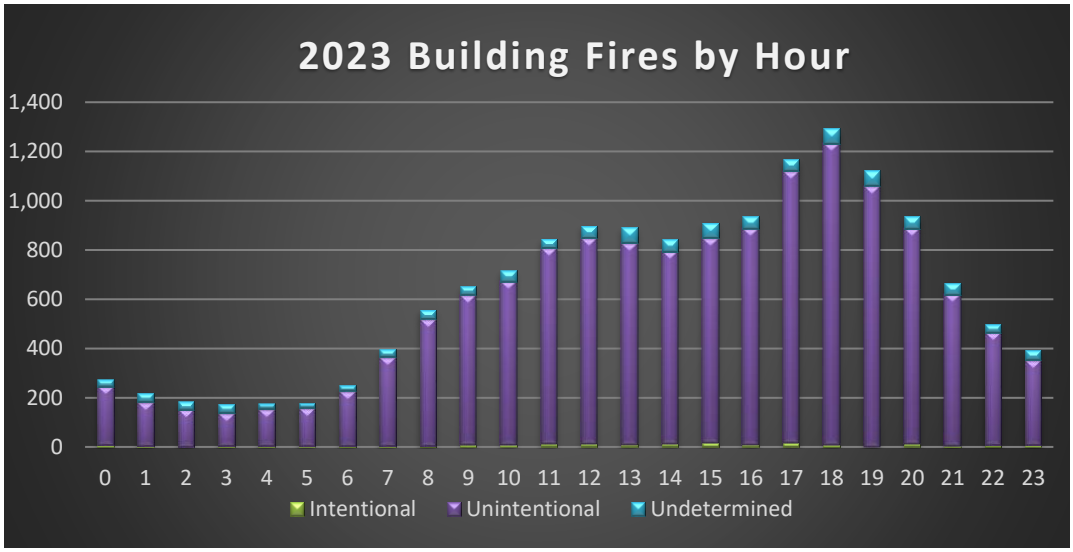
There were 15,169 building fires in Massachusetts in 2023. These fires accounted for 99.4% of all structure fires in Massachusetts.

Building Fires Most Common in February

February was the peak month for these incidents in 2023 with 1,443 fires. December ranked second, with 1,412 and March had the third largest number of building fires with 1,388 fires. The warmer months had significantly fewer building fires.

Building Fires Most Common Around Dinner Time

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



83% of Building Fires Occurred in Residential Occupancies

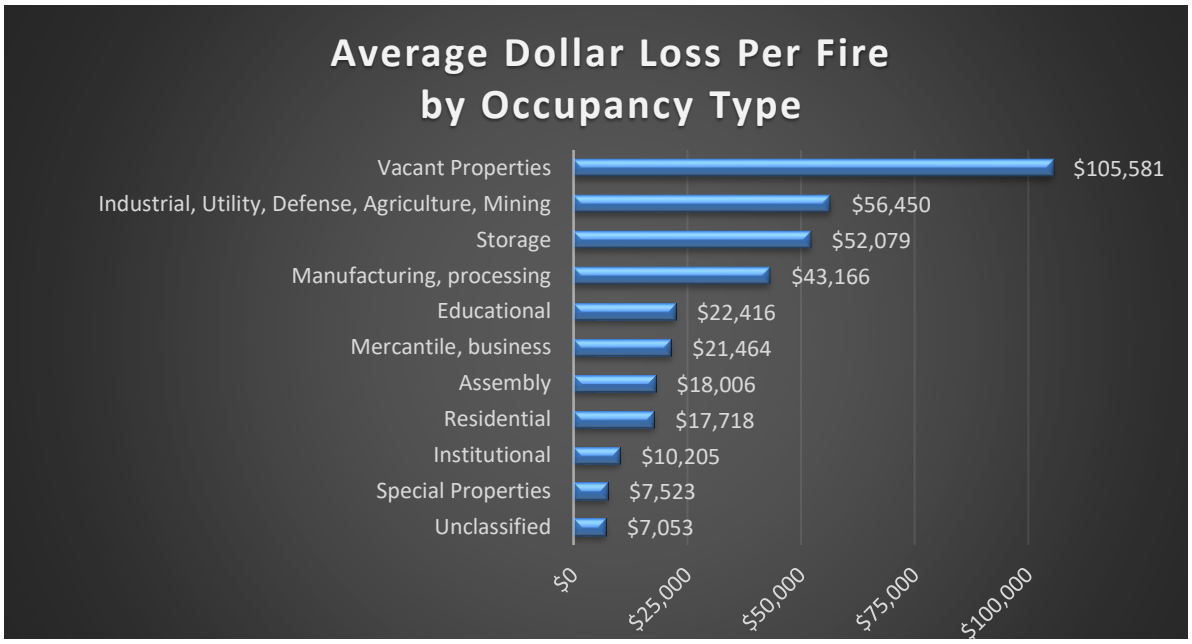
83% of the state's 15,169 building fires, and 32 of the 37 civilian building fire deaths, occurred in residential occupancies.

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	721	5%	37	2	0	0	$12,982,540	$18,006
Educational	214	1%	1	2	0	0	4,796,932	22,416
Institutional	356	2%	1	1	0	0	3,633,149	10,205
Residential	12,645	83%	270	151	0	32	224,047,261	17,718
1- & 2-Family homes	4,377	29%	136	71	0	26	148,204,314	33,860
Apartments	5,900	39%	120	65	0	4	62,409,589	10,578
All other residential	2,368	16%	14	15	0	2	13,433,358	5,673
Mercantile, business	646	4%	14	1	0	0	13,865,777	21,464
Basic industry	62	0.4%	0	1	0	0	3,499,910	56,450
Manufact., processing	121	1%	11	6	0	2	5,223,140	43,166
Storage properties	227	1%	9	4	0	3	11,821,939	52,079
Special properties	143	1%	3	0	0	0	1,075,820	7,523
Unclassified	34	0.1%	0	0	0	0	239,801	7,053
Total	**15,169**	**100%**	**346**	**168**	**0**	**37**	**$281,186,269**	**$18,537**

Industrial Facilities Have Highest Average Dollar Loss per Fire

Basic industrial facilities had the highest dollar loss per fire for any property type in 2023. In 2023, the average dollar loss for a building fire at an industrial facility property was $56,450. This is a 720% increase over the 2022 average dollar loss per fire at $6,881 per fire.[1] Storage properties had the second highest dollar loss per fire for any property type. In 2023, the average dollar loss for a storage property fire was $52,079. Vacant building fires had the overall highest average dollar loss in 2023 with $105,581.[2]



[1] In 2023, $2.5 million, or 72% of all Basic Industrial building fire dollar loss was from 2 fires.
[2] Vacant properties can be any property use.

Smoke Alarms Operated in 60% of Building Fires

Smoke or heat alarms operated in 9,139, or 60% of the building fires that occurred in 2023. In 10% of these fires,[3] the alarms did not alert the occupants. Alarms were present but did not operate on 1% of these incidents. In 3% of these fires, no alarms were present at all. The fire was too small to trigger the alarm in 3% of the fires. Smoke alarm performance was undetermined in 3,498 incidents, or 23%, of the building fires in 2023.

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

Alarm Performance

	Operated	Failed to Operate	Didn't Alert (Conf.)	Fire Too Small	None	Unknown	Total
Public assembly	467	5	70	26	21	132	721
Educational	144	0	23	10	6	31	214
Institutional	262	1	27	8	0	58	356
Residential	7,783	114	1,281	286	242	2,939	12,645
Mercantile, business	355	4	61	33	30	163	646
Basic industry	24	0	5	4	13	16	62
Manufacturing	52	3	13	9	17	27	121
Storage properties	28	0	9	5	122	63	227
Special properties	11	1	59	0	16	56	143
Unclassified	13	0	5	0	3	13	34
Total	**9,139**	**128**	**1,553**	**381**	**470**	**3,498**	**15,169**

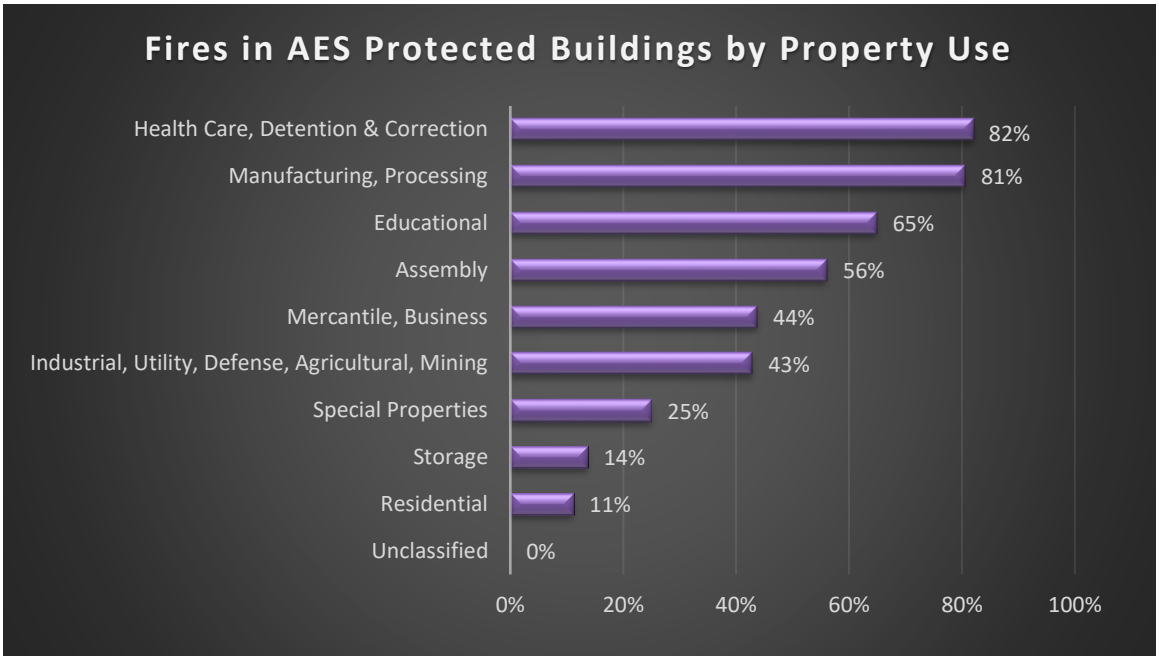
Overall, there were 50 large loss building fires reported in 2023 with a total combined dollar loss of $78.2 million, representing 28% of all the estimated dollar loss of Massachusetts' building fires in 2023.

14% of Unconfined Fires Occurred in Buildings with AES

Overall, 584, or 15%, of the 3,820 unconfined building fires in 2023 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. Institutional properties and manufacturing or processing facilities were most likely to have an AES. 82% of the fires in institutional facilities and 81% of fires in manufacturing or processing facilities occurred in an AES-protected structure. 11% of residential fires and 14% of fires in special properties occurred in buildings with an automatic extinguishing system.

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



The following 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	16	6	34	11	2	69
Educational	3	1	16	4	0	26
Institutional	4	0	22	6	0	32
Residential	77	8	125	70	5	285
Mercantile, business	15	5	35	16	2	73
Basic industry	2	1	4	2	0	9
Manufacturing	26	4	25	4	3	62
Storage properties	12	2	4	4	1	23
Special properties	2	0	4	1	0	7
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**157**	**27**	**269**	**118**	**13**	**584**

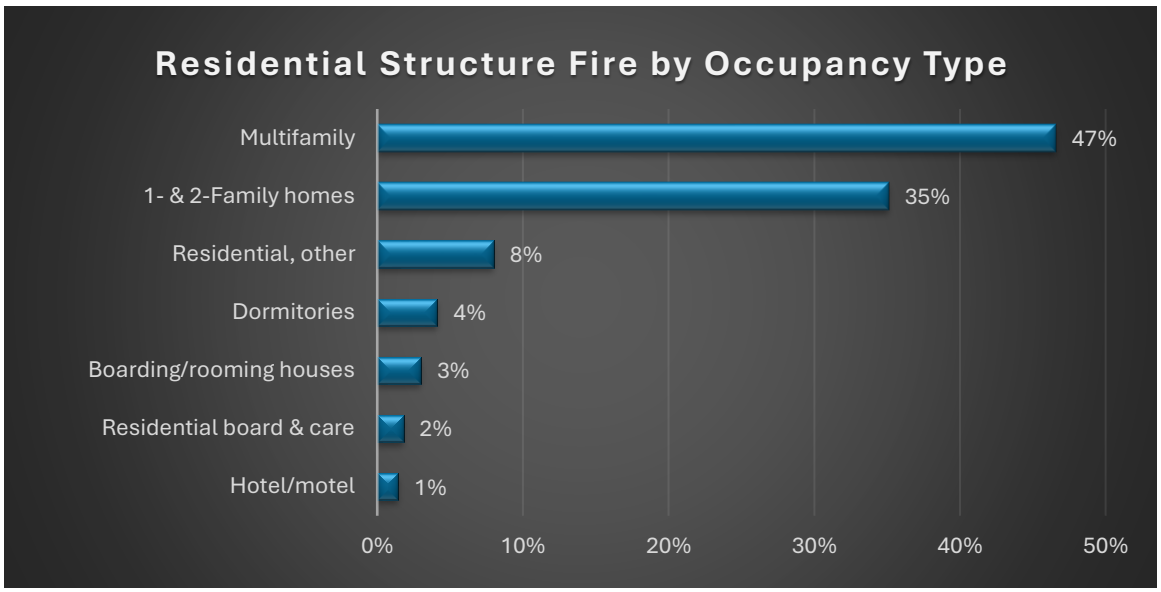
AES Worked in 85% of Building Fires When Installed & Maintained

There were 184 building fires in buildings protected by an automatic extinguishing system (AES) that were large enough for the AES to activate. Of these 184 fires, the systems were effective in 153, or 83%, and ineffective in four, or 2%, of these incidents. AES were present but failed to operate in 27, or 15%, of these 184 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, a lack of maintenance, manual intervention, not enough agent was discharged, or the system was shut off.

Residential Building Fires

83% of Building Fires Occurred in Residential Occupancies
Massachusetts fire departments reported that 12,645, or 83%, of the 15,169 building fires occurred in residential occupancies. These fires caused 31 civilian deaths, 151 civilian injuries, 270 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $224 million. The total number of reported residential building fires decreased by 267, or 2%, from the 12,912 reported in 2022.

Almost 1/2 of All Residential Fires Occurred in Apartments
Almost half, or 47%, of all residential building fires in 2023 occurred in multifamily apartment buildings. Another 35% occurred in one- or two-family homes. Dormitories accounted for 4%. Rooming houses accounted for 3% of residential fires in Massachusetts. Hotels or motels and residential board and care facilities each accounted for 1% of the residential building fires in 2023. The remainder 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

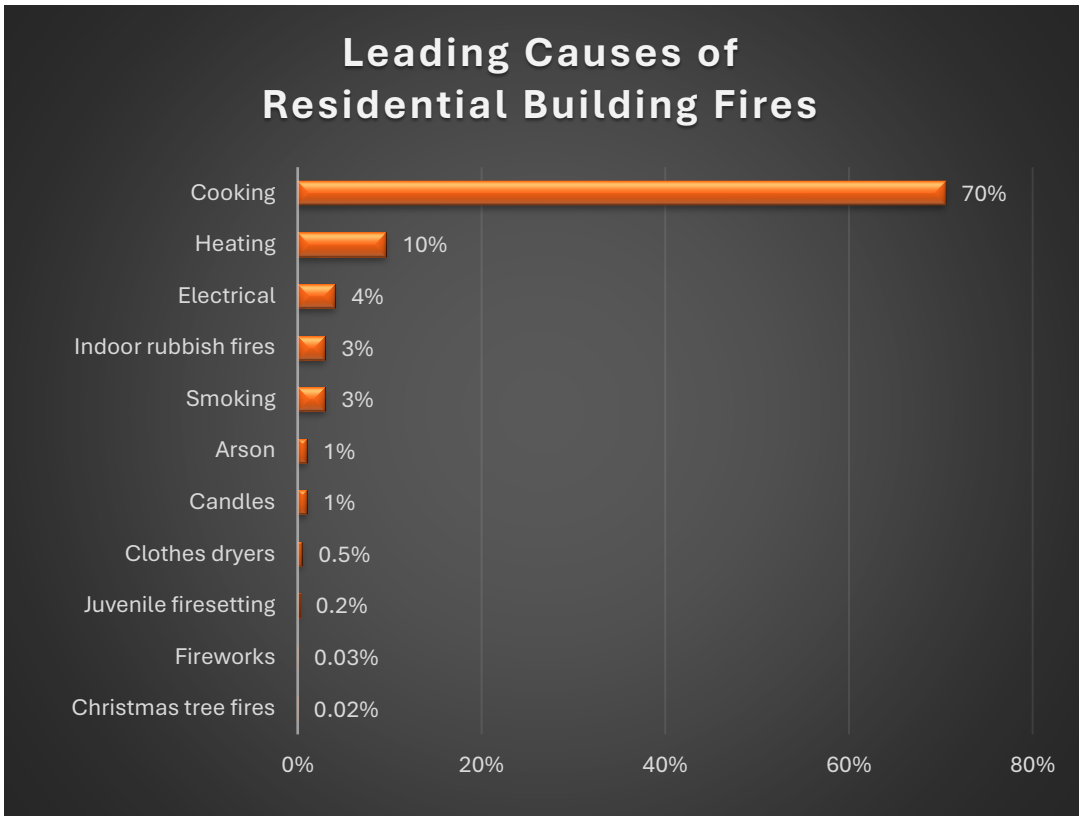
Occupancy**	# of Fires	% of Total	Injuries FF	Injuries Civ	Deaths FF	Deaths Civ	Dollar Loss
1- & 2-Family homes	4,377	35%	136	71	0	26	$148,204,314
Multifamily	5,900	47%	120	65	0	4	$62,409,589
Rooming houses	434	3%	0	6	0	2	$1,802,938
Hotels & motels	168	1%	0	0	0	0	$520,435
Residential board & care	200	2%	2	0	0	0	$2,273,088
Dormitories	531	4%	0	1	0	0	$569,000
Unclassified	1,035	8%	12	8	0	0	$8,267,897
Total	**12,645**	**100%**	**270**	**151**	**0**	**32**	**$224,047,261**

**** Residential Occupancy Sub-Group Definitions**

- **1- and 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 70% of Residential Building Fires

Cooking was the leading cause of residential building fires, accounting for 8,914, or 70%, of the 12,645 incidents. Heating equipment accounted for 1,217, or 10%, of the total fires. Electrical problems caused 516, or 4%, of incidents. Indoor rubbish fires were the cause of 367, or 3%, of residential building fires. The unsafe use and disposal of smoking materials accounted for 320, or 3%, of these incidents. Arson accounted for 88, or 1%, of residential building fires. 71, or 1%, were caused by candles. Clothes dryer fires were the cause for 62, or 0.5%, of these incidents. Youth set fires accounted for 27, or 0.2%, of residential building fires. Fireworks caused four, accounting for 0.03%, and Christmas tree fires caused two, or 0.02% of residential fires in Massachusetts in 2023.



Majority of Fires Were Confined to Non-Combustible Containers

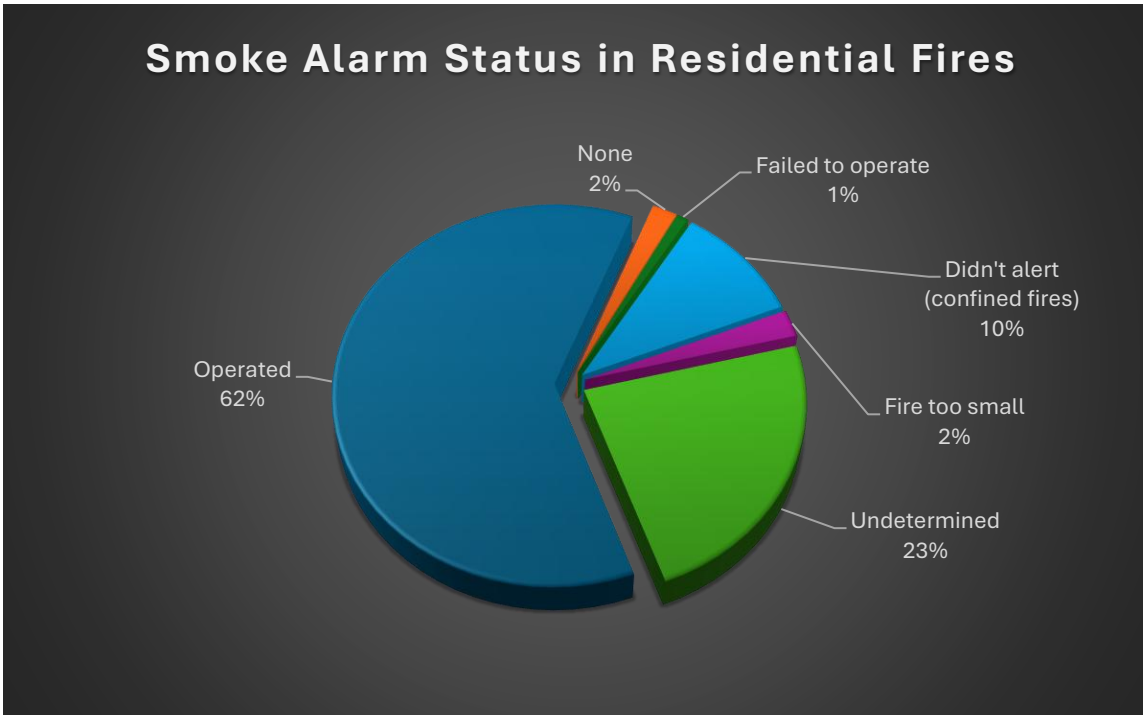
The majority of residential building fires were specific incident types classified as confined to non-combustible containers. 80% of all residential building fires were confined fires. Confined cooking fires were the leading cause of 68% of all residential fires in 2023.

2023 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	8,631	68%	86%	$ 856,847	$ 99
Chimney or flue fires	464	4%	5%	$ 247,748	$ 34
Incinerator overload or malfunction	8	0.1%	0.1%	$ 1,500	$ 188
Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire	603	5%	6%	$ 188,081	$ 312
Commercial compactor fire, confined to rubbish	7	0.1%	0.1%	$ 5,000	$ 714
Trash or rubbish fire	356	3%	4%	$ 61,363	$ 172
Total	**10,069**	**80%**	**100%**	**$ 1,360,539**	**$ 135**

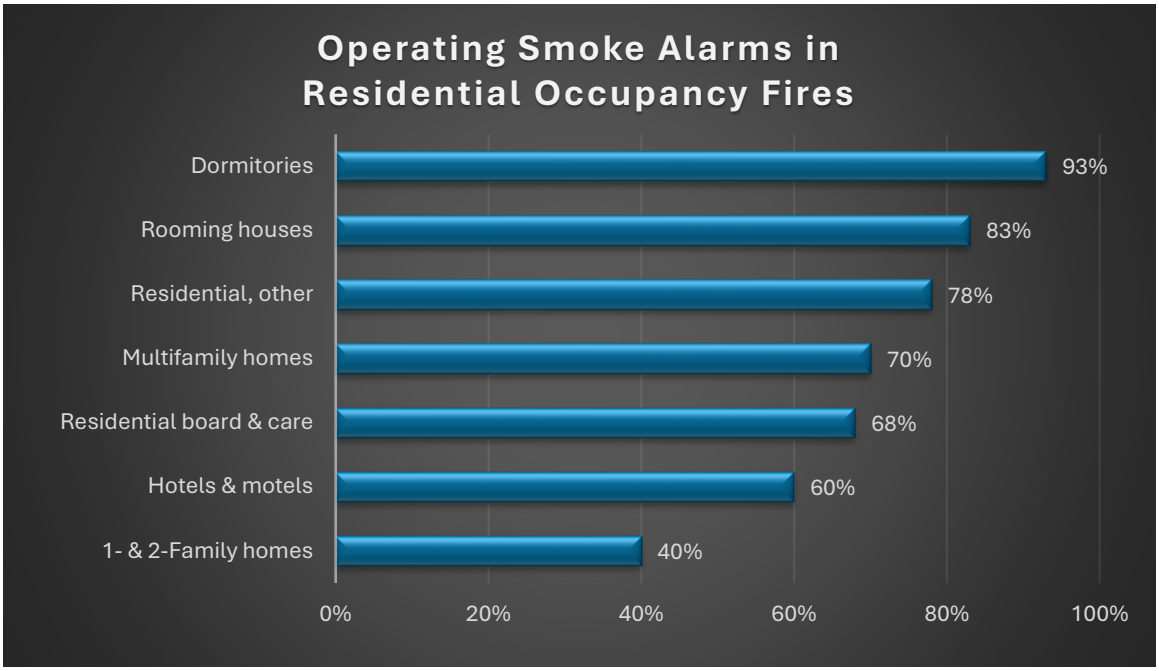
Smoke Alarms Operated in 60% of Fires

Smoke or heat alarms operated in 7,783, or 62%, of residential building fires in 2023. In 10% of residential fires, the fire was confined to a non-combustible container and alarms did not alert the occupants, either because the fire was too small, alarms did not activate, or there were no alarms present. Smoke alarms were present but did not operate in 1% of residential fires. In 2% of residential fires, no smoke alarms were present at all. The fire was too small to trigger the detector in 2% of the residential fires. Smoke alarm performance was undetermined in 2,939 incidents, or 23%, of Massachusetts' 2023 residential building fires.



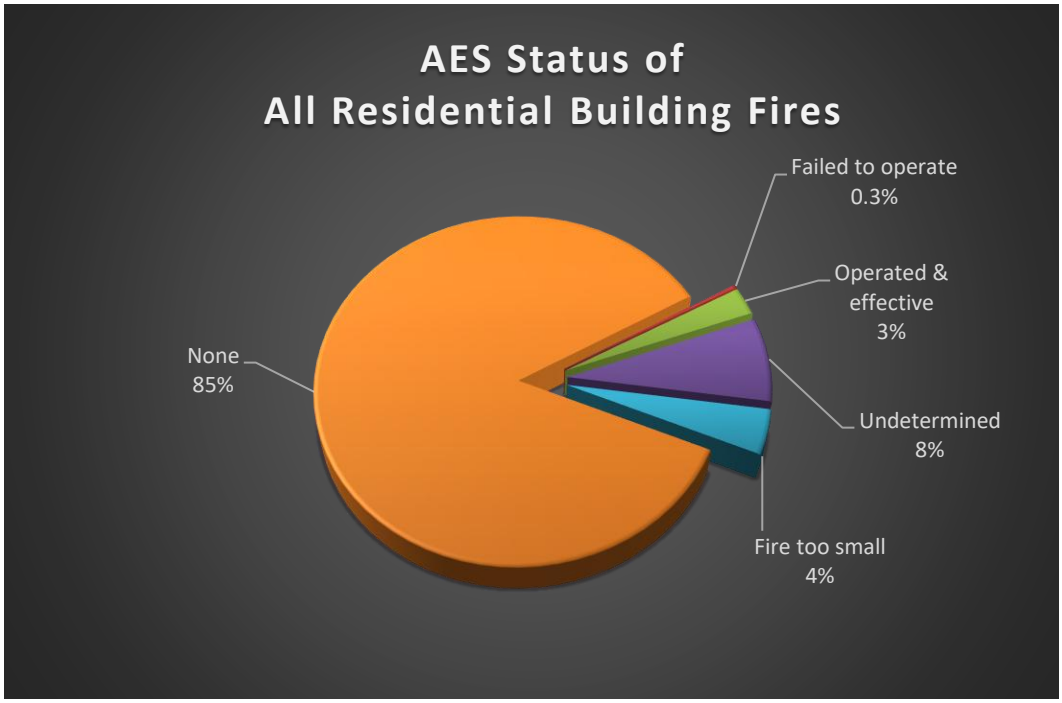
27% of Failed Smoke Alarms Had No or Expired Batteries
Of the 114 fires where smoke alarms were present but failed to operate, 22 failed because the batteries were either missing or disconnected. Nine did not operate because of dead batteries. Eleven failed because of a power failure, shutoff or disconnect. Ten failed from a lack of maintenance such as not cleaning dust from the smoke alarm or painting over the smoke alarm. Eight failed because they were defective. Five failed from improper installation or placement. The reason the smoke alarm failed was not determined in 49 cases.

1- & 2-Family Homes Had Lowest Percentage of Operating Smoke Alarms
One- and two-family homes were the least likely residential occupancies to have operating smoke alarms in 2023. Dormitories were the most likely to have operating smoke alarms, followed by rooming houses, unclassified residences, and multifamily homes. The following chart shows the percentage of operating smoke detectors in fires in residential occupancies.



AES Present in Only 7% of Residential Building Fires
In 2023, the automatic extinguishing system field was completed in only 3,026 residential fire incident reports. This represents 24% of all residential building fires.

There were 3,026 residential building fires where Automatic Extinguishing System (AES) performance was reported. The system was reported present and operated effectively in 77, or 3%, of these fires. There were no reported residential fires where the AES were present and operated ineffectively. In 10, or 0.3% of the fires in residential occupancies, the system did not operate. In 125, or 4%, the fire was too small to activate the system. In the vast majority, 2,582, or 85%, of these fires, there were no systems present or installed. AES performance was not classified in 234, or 8%, of the incidents involving residential building fires.



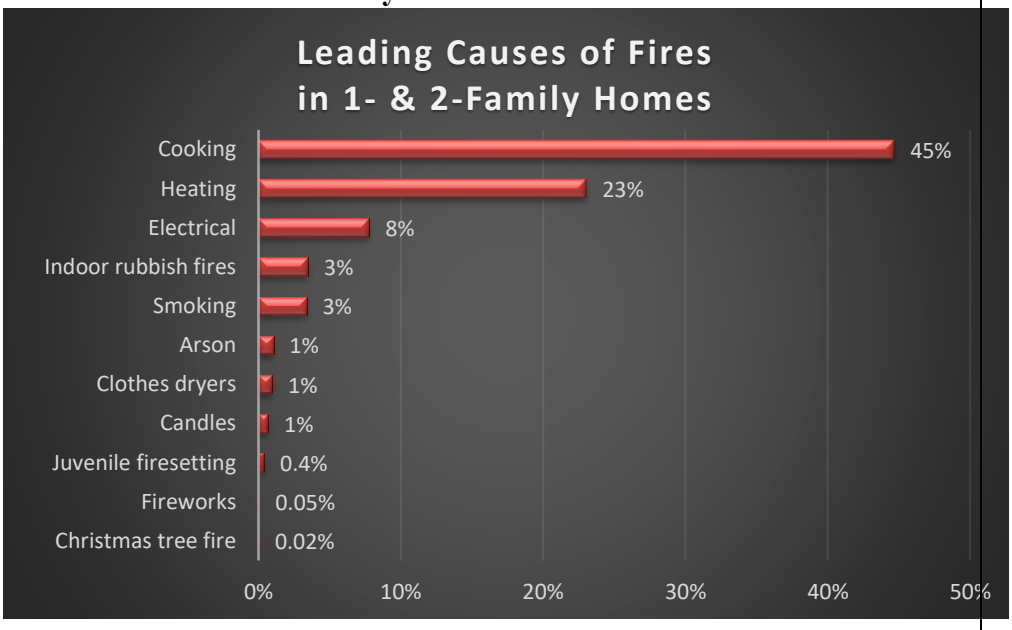
Fires in One- and Two-Family Homes

4,377 Fires, 26 Civilian Deaths, $148.2 Million in Damage

The 4,377 fires in one- and two-family homes reported in 2023 caused 26 civilian deaths, 71 civilian injuries, 136 fire service injuries, and an estimated $148.2 million in property damage. They accounted for 35% of the Commonwealth's 12,645 residential building fires. Fires in one- and two-family homes decreased by 170, or 4%, from 4,547 in 2022.

Cooking Was the Leading Cause of Fires in 1- & 2-Family Homes

Cooking caused 45% of these fires. Heating equipment caused 23% of these fires. Another 8% of one- and two-family residential building fires were caused by electrical events. Indoor rubbish fires and the unsafe and improper use of smoking materials each caused 3%. Arson, candles, and clothes dryers each caused 1% of these fires. Youth-set fires, fireworks, and Christmas trees each accounted for less than 1%.

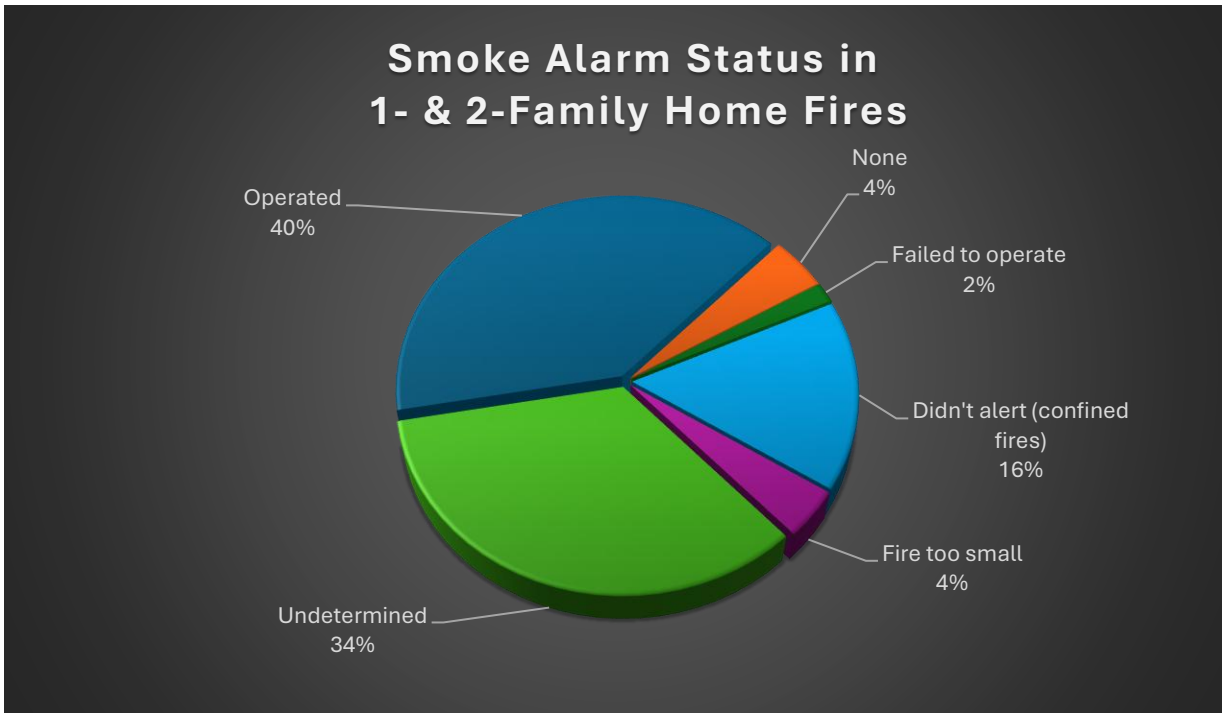


1- & 2-Family Home Fires Confined to Non-Combustible Containers

Incident Type	# of Incidents	% 1- & 2-Family Home Fires	% Confined to Non-combustible containers	Dollar Loss	Avg. Dollar Loss
Cooking fires	1,828	42%	63%	$ 282,052	$ 154
Chimney or flue fires	431	10%	15%	$ 237,648	$ 551
Incinerator overload or malfunction	6	0.1%	0.2%	$ 0	$ 0
Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire	476	11%	16%	$ 160,481	$ 337
Commercial compactor fire, confined	0	0%	0%	$ 0	$ 0
Trash or rubbish fire	146	3%	5%	$ 29,400	$ 201
Total	2,887	66%	100%	$ 709,581	$ 246

Smoke Alarms Alerted Occupants in 40% of Fires in 1- & 2-Family Homes

Smoke or heat alarms operated and alerted the occupants in 1,746, or 40%, of the one- and two-family home fires in 2023. In 16% of fires in these homes, the fire was confined to a non-combustible container and alarms did not alert the occupants, either because the fire was too small, alarms did not activate, or there were no alarms present. Alarms were present but did not operate in 2% of fires. In 4%, no smoke alarms were present at all. The fire was too small to trigger the smoke alarm in 4% of these residential fires. Smoke alarm performance was undetermined in 1,497 incidents, or 34%, of Massachusetts' one- and two-family home fires.



29% of Failed Smoke Alarms Had No Batteries or Dead Ones

Of the 72 fires where smoke alarms were present but failed to operate, 14 alarms failed because the batteries were either missing or disconnected. Seven did not operate because of dead batteries. Seven smoke alarms, or 10%, failed from a lack of maintenance. Six alarms failed because they

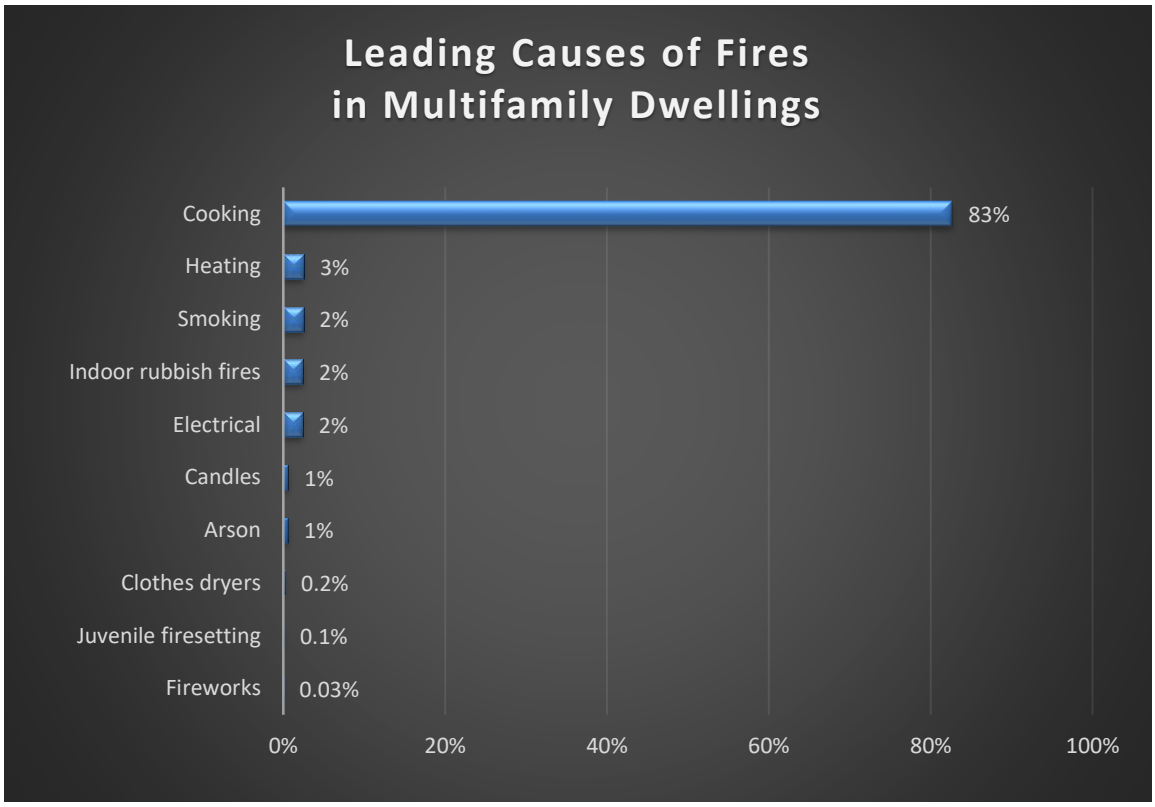
were defective. Six failed because of a power failure, shutoff, or disconnect. Three failed due to improper installation or placement. The reason for failure was not determined in 29 cases.

Multifamily Home Fires

5,900 Fires, 4 Civilian Deaths, & $62.4 Million in Damage

Of the 12,645 residential building fires reported to MFIRS in 2023, 5,900 (47%) occurred in multifamily dwellings. This category includes apartments, condominiums, townhouses, rowhouses, and tenements. These fires caused four civilian deaths, 65 civilian injuries, 120 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $62.4 million. Fires in apartments were down by 99, or 2%, from 5,999 in 2022.

Unsafe cooking was by far the leading cause of these fires, representing 83% of the reported incidents. Heating equipment caused 3%. Smoking, indoor rubbish fires, and heating equipment each accounted for 2% of apartment fires. Candles and arson each caused 1% of the fires in these dwellings. Clothes dryers, youth set fires, and fireworks each caused less than 1% of the fires in multifamily homes in 2023.

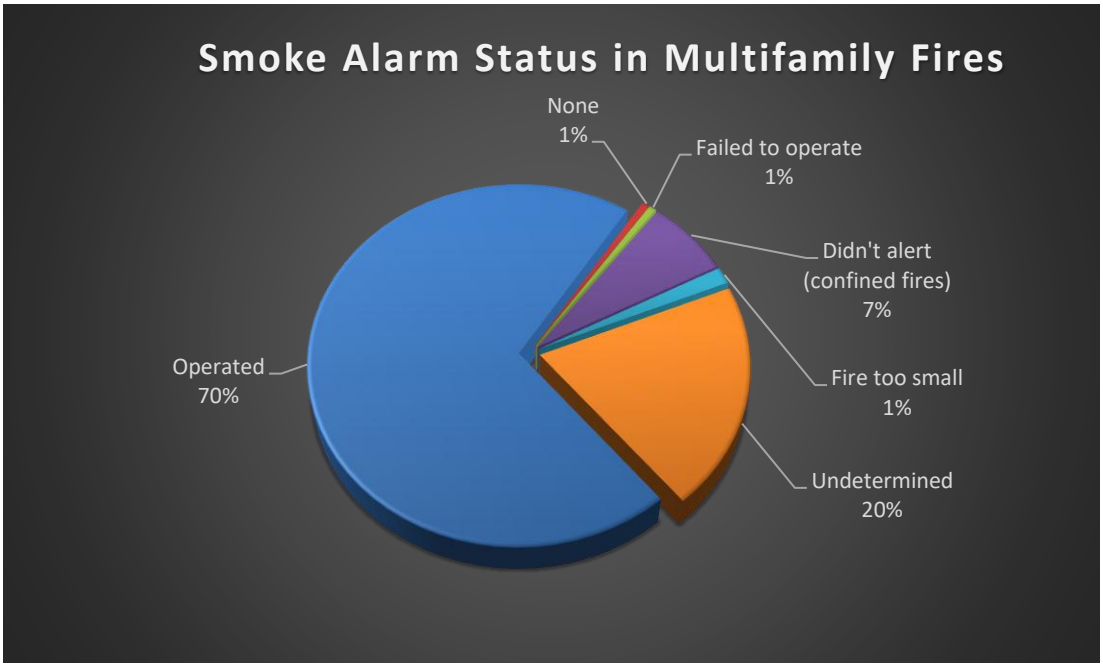


Multifamily Home Fires Confined to Non-Combustible Containers

Incident Type	# of Incidents	% Multifamily Home Fires	% Confined to Non-combustible containers	Dollar Loss	Avg. Dollar Loss
Cooking fires	4,745	80%	95%	$ 446,035	$ 94
Chimney or flue fires	16	0.3%	0.3%	$ 10,100	$ 631
Incinerator overload or malfunction	2	0.03%	0.04%	$ 1,500	$ 750
Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire	89	2%	2%	$ 21,500	$ 242
Commercial compactor fire, confined	6	0.10%	0.1%	$ 5,000	$ 833
Trash or rubbish fire	141	2%	3%	$ 25,241	$ 179
Total	4,999	85%	100%	$ 509,376	$ 102

Smoke Alarms Alerted Occupants in 70% of Fires in Multifamily Homes

Smoke or heat alarms operated and alerted the occupants in 4,144, or 70%, of the multifamily fires in 2023. In 7% of fires in these homes, the fire was confined to a non-combustible container and alarms did not alert the occupants, either because the fire was too small, alarms did not activate, or there were no alarms present. Smoke alarms were present but did not operate in 1% of fires in these homes. In another 1%, no smoke 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 1,184 incidents, or 20%, of the reports.



26% of Failed Smoke Alarms Failed from Expired or Missing Batteries in Multifamily Homes

Of the 34 fires where smoke alarms were present but failed to operate, the batteries were either missing or disconnected in seven cases. Alarms at two fires did not operate because of expired batteries. Four failed because of a power failure, shutoff or disconnect. Two didn't operate because of a lack of maintenance. Two didn't operate because of improper installation or placement. One

failed because it was defective. The reason the smoke alarm failed was not classified or undetermined in 16 cases.

All Other Residential Fires

2,368 Fires Caused 2 Civilian Deaths & $13.4 Million in Damages

There were 2,368 reported fires in all the other residential property types in 2023. These fires caused two civilian deaths, 15 civilian injuries, 14 fire service injuries, and an estimated $13.4 million in damages. These fires decreased by less than 1% from the 2,366 reported in 2022. Only 19% of the 12,645 residential building fires in 2023 occurred in rooming houses, hotels or motels, residential board and care facilities and dormitories or barracks. Cooking was the leading cause, contributing to 88% of fires in all the other residential occupancies.

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	1,035	12	8	0	0	$8,267,897	8%	$ 7,988
Boarding/rooming houses	434	0	6	0	2	$1,802,938	3%	$ 4,154
Hotel/motel	168	0	0	0	0	$ 520,435	1%	$ 3,098
Residential board & care	200	2	0	0	0	$2,273,088	2%	$ 11,365
Dormitories	531	-	1	0	0	$ 569,000	4%	$ 1,072
All Other Residential	2,368	14	15	0	2	$13,433,358	19%	$ 5,673

Motor Vehicle Fires

The MFIRS definition of a motor vehicle fire is 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.

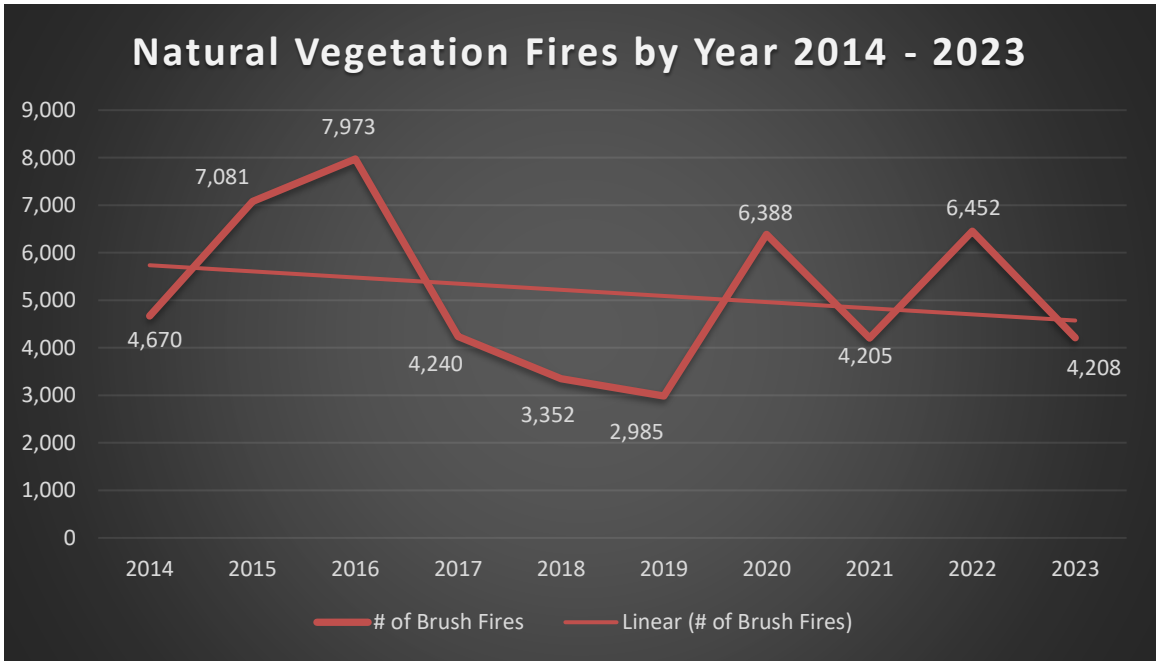
There were 2,315 motor vehicle fires reported to MFIRS in 2023. They accounted for 9% of total reported fire incidents and reflect a decrease of 60, or 3%, from the 2,375 motor vehicle fires reported in 2022. Of these fires, 23% were caused by some type of mechanical failure or malfunction; 2% were considered intentionally set; and 49% resulted from other accidental causes. In 30% of the motor vehicle fires the cause was undetermined or not reported.

These fires caused $34.4 million in property damage, 21 civilian injuries, nine fire service injuries, and seven deaths. Five deaths were the result of a motor vehicle crash with an ensuing fire. Two people died by suicide in their vehicles.

Outside and Other Fires[4]

Brush, Trash, and Other Outside Fires Down 28%
In 2023, 8,064 outside, other fires and explosions caused two civilian deaths, 23 civilian injuries, 49 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $3.5 million. These fires accounted for 31% of the total fire incidents in 2023 and include 4,208 trees, grass and brush fires, 2,369 outside trash fires, 804 special outside fires, 38 cultivated vegetation or crop fires, and 647 other fires.

These types of fires are the most variable category of fire from year to year. Large increases and decreases are not uncommon and are often linked to weather patterns. In 2023, the reported number of natural vegetation fires dropped by 2,244, or 35%, from the 6,452 reported in 2022, which had the 7th highest number of bush fires on record.



A breakdown of the 8,064 reported outside and other fires include:

- 4,208 Natural Vegetation Fires, which include Forest, woods or wildland fires; Grass fires, Brush or brush and grass mix fires; and Unclassified natural vegetation fires, which collectively caused two civilian deaths, one civilian injury, 20 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $701,933. These reported fires burned 2,330 acres in 2023.[5]

[4] 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. Historically these figures should be considered an underestimate of the "no-loss" fire incidents to which fire departments actually responded.

[5] Most of these fires are relatively small, with 66% reported to be less than an acre. The majority of these fires are quickly extinguished and not reported by the DCR Bureau of Forest Fire Control & Forestry, which submits data for inclusion in state and federal wildfire reporting programs.

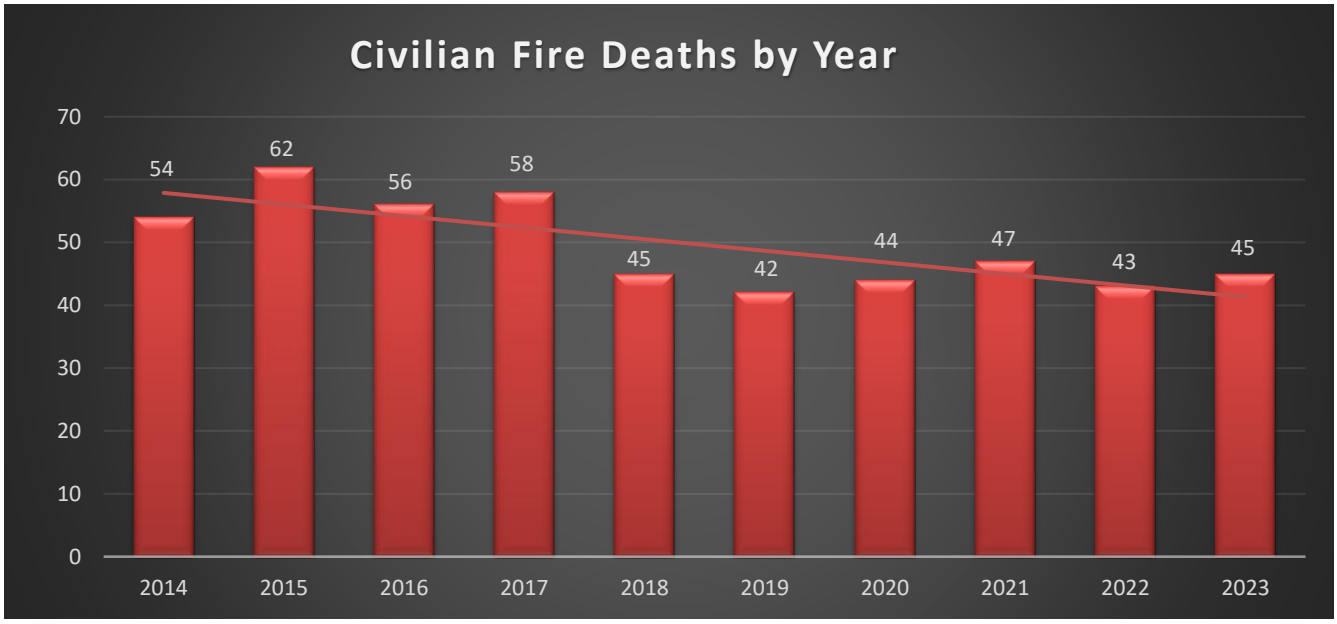
# of Acres Burned per Fire	# of Natural Vegetation Fires	% of Natural Vegetation Fires
Less than 1	3,837	91%
1 to 5	329	8%
6 to 10	15	0.4%
11 to 25	13	0.3%
26 to 50	3	0.1%
51 to 100	4	0.1%
101+	7	0.2%
Total	4,206	100%

- 2,369 Outside trash or rubbish fires that caused five civilian injuries, 15 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $306,986; this is a 13% decrease from the 2,718 incidents reported in 2022.
- 804 Special outside fires (including outside, storage, equipment, mailbox fires and outside gas or vapor explosions) caused 11 civilian injuries, two fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $1,3 million.
- 38 Cultivated vegetation or crop fires that did not cause any injuries but did cause $21,010 in estimated damage.
- 647 Other fires that could not be classified further caused six civilian injuries, 12 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $1.2 million.

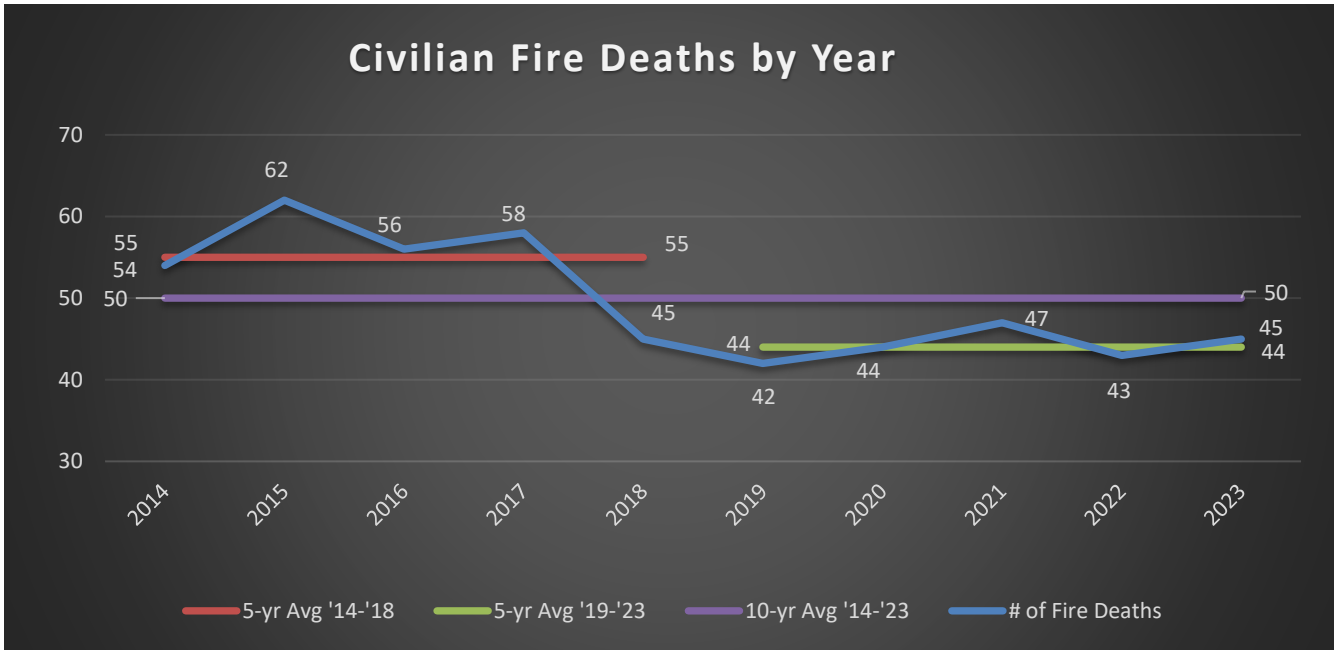
2023 Massachusetts Fire Deaths

45 Civilians Died in Massachusetts Fires

There were 45 civilian fire deaths in 38 fires during 2023. This is two more than the 43 recorded in 2022. They include 37 civilians who died in 31 structure fires, six who died in five motor vehicle fires, and two people died in two outside fires. The victims were 29 men, 14 women, and two children under the age of 18. In 2023, there were 6.4 fire deaths per one million residents, up from 6.1 in 2022.

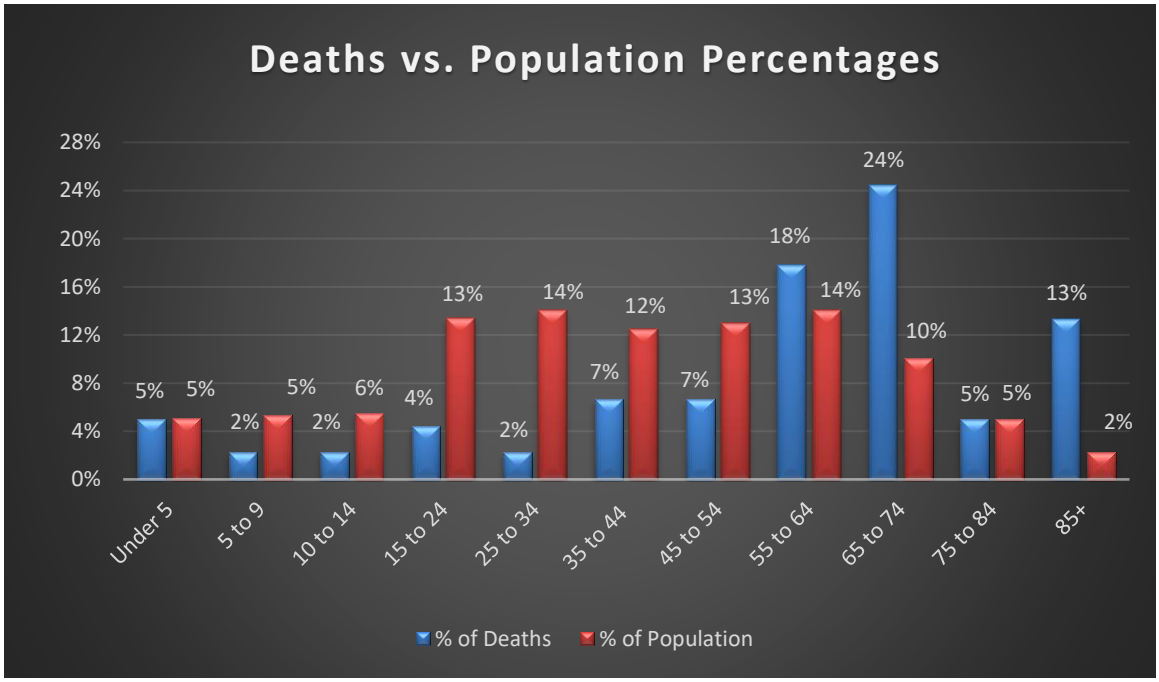


The following graph illustrates the number of fire deaths for the past ten years in relation to the five-year average for fire deaths for the periods from 2014 to 2018 and 2019 to 2023. The average number of fire deaths per year from 2014 to 2018 was 55. The average number of fire deaths per year from 2016 to 2023 was 44. The graph also depicts the relationship between the number of fire deaths in relation to the 10-year average of 50 deaths for that same time period. The 45 fire deaths in 2023 are 2% above the five-year average and 10% below the 10-year average.



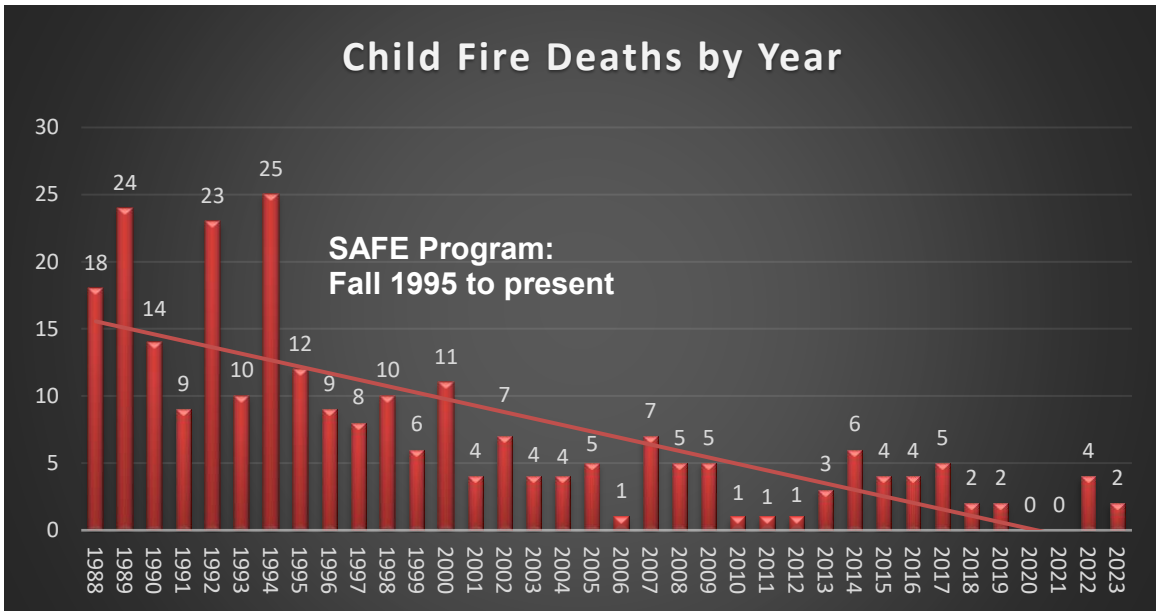
Older adults, especially those over the age of 85, had the greatest risk of dying in a fire. The following graph shows relative risk by age group: a comparison of representation in the population compared to the percentage of fire deaths. Adults over age 85 account for 2% of the population but 13% of the fire deaths, for a relative risk of 5.8. Other older adults, between the ages of 75 and 84, accounted for 5% of the population and 5% of the fire deaths, for a relative risk of 1.0. Older

adults between the ages of 65 and 74 had a relative risk of 2.4. The relative risk of a fire death for all older adults over the age of 65 was 2.5. The only other age groups that were at a greater risk were adults between the ages of 55 to 64, who were 1.3 times more likely to die in a fire in 2023.



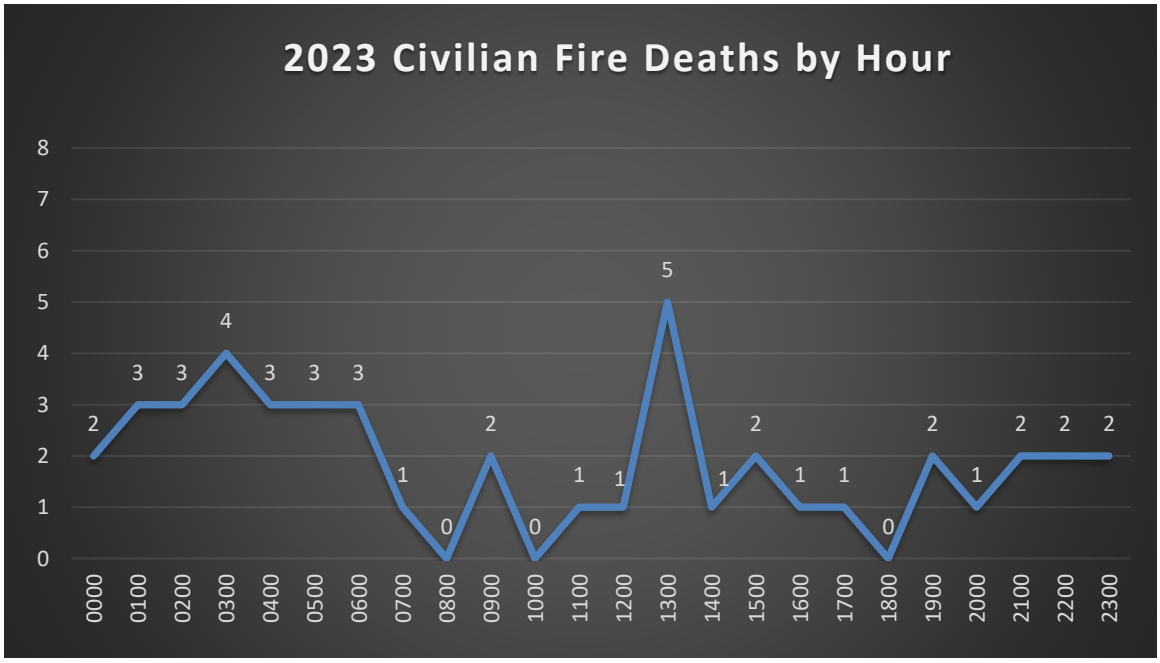
Child Fire Deaths and the Student Awareness of Fire Education (SAFE) Program
Two children died in fires in 2023, a 50% decline from 2022. Since fire death numbers fluctuate from year to year, it is helpful to look both at the trendline in the accompanying graph and averages over several years. During the 29 full years that the SAFE Program has been in effect (1996 to 2023), the average number of child fire deaths per year has been 4.6. In the 26 years prior to the SAFE Program, 1969 to 1994, the average number of child fire deaths per year was 22.3. This 79% drop in the average number of child fire deaths is significant when compared to the 53% drop in the average number of all fire deaths during the same period.

The one thing that is happening in Massachusetts to improve fire safety for this age group, *which did not occur for all other age groups during the same time period,* is consistent, comprehensive, statewide, school-based fire safety education through the SAFE program.



Over 1/2 of People Died in Fires at Night

The 26 people who died in fires between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. represent 58% of the total. Of people who died during daytime fires, 56% were directly involved in ignition, and 63% 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 2023, there were 36 deaths in 30 fatal structure fires. All but five of these structure fire deaths occurred in residential occupancies. Five non-residential structure fires killed five civilians.

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 greatest impact.

In 2023, there were 31 fire deaths in 25 fatal residential building fires. This number represents 86% of the structure fire deaths and 70% of all fire deaths. It includes 25 fire deaths in 21 one- and two-family dwellings; four fire deaths in four apartment fires; and two fire deaths in one rooming house fire.

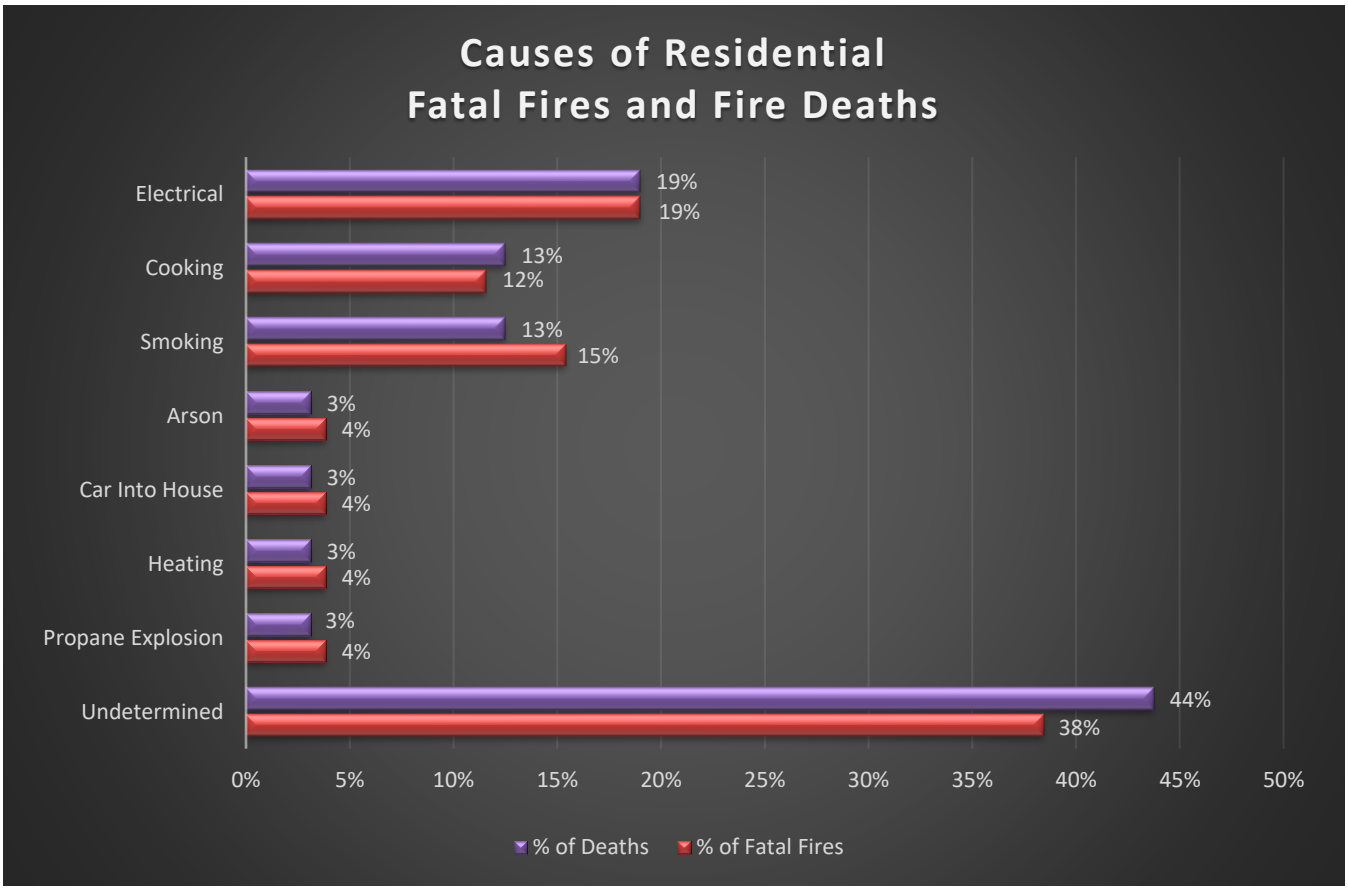
Electrical Fires Surpass Smoking as Leading Cause of Residential Fire Deaths
Six people died in five residential electrical fires in 2023. This is the first time since 2014 that smoking wasn't the leading cause of fire deaths. Electrical fires accounted for 19% of residential fire deaths and 19% of fatal residential fires.

Four people died in three fatal residential cooking fires in 2023. Cooking fires accounted for 13% of residential fire deaths and 12% of fatal fires in residential buildings.

The improper use and disposal of smoking materials caused four fatal residential building fires and four deaths. Three of the victims were older adults and three of the deaths occurred in apartments.

One person died in a heating fire and one person died in an intentionally set fire.

The causes of 10 fires that took the lives of 14 Massachusetts residents could not be conclusively determined after investigation. These represent 32% of the fatal residential fires, and 44% of the residential fire deaths in 2023. 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."*



Bedroom is the #1 Area of Origin for Fire Deaths

Nine, or 28%, of the residential fire deaths resulted from fires that originated in the bedroom. Four, or 13%, died in fires that began in the living room. Four victims, or 13%, died when the area of origin was an unclassified structural area. A substructure area or crawl space was the area of origin of the fire for three, or 9%, of the residential fire deaths in 2023; and two, or 8%, were started in an unclassified function room. A kitchen, a heating room, an unclassified storage area, and an exterior exposed surface were each the area of origin for one, or 3%, of the residential fire deaths in 2023. Six victims, or 19%, died in a fire where the area or origin was undetermined or not classified.

Upholstered Sofa or Chairs Were the Leading Item 1st Ignited

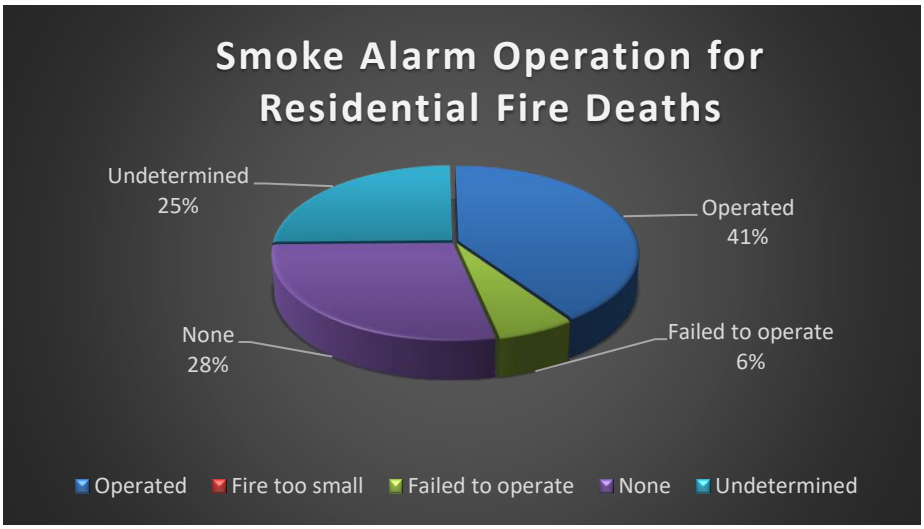
Of the 31 residential building fire deaths, upholstered sofa or chair were the item first ignited in 13% of residential fire deaths. Interior wall covering, structural member or framing and unclassified furniture or utensils was each the item first ignited in 6% of these deaths. Flammable liquid or gas escaping from an engine or from the final container before the burner were each the item first ignited in 3% of these deaths. Another 6% of these deaths had multiple items first ignited. The first item ignited was undetermined or unclassified in 18, or 56%, of the residential building fire deaths in 2023. There were no reported fires where bedding was the item first ignited.

Alarms Operated in 41% of Residential Fire Victims
Of the 32 people who died in residential building fires[6] in 2023, the smoke alarm performance was reported for 24 of the victims.

Thirteen people died in 10 separate residential fires with alarms that did operate, accounting for 41% of fatal fire victims. This includes one person who was directly involved with the ignition of the fire. 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.

No alarms were present at all in seven fires that were responsible for nine, or 28%, of the deaths. In another two fires and two deaths, or 6%, there were smoke alarms present, but they failed to operate. The batteries were missing or disconnected in one fire and reported dead in the other fire.

Alarm performance was undetermined in seven residential building fires that killed eight people, accounting for 25% of the residential building fire deaths in 2023. The pie chart shows the smoke alarm status as a percentage of the civilian residential building fire deaths in 2023.

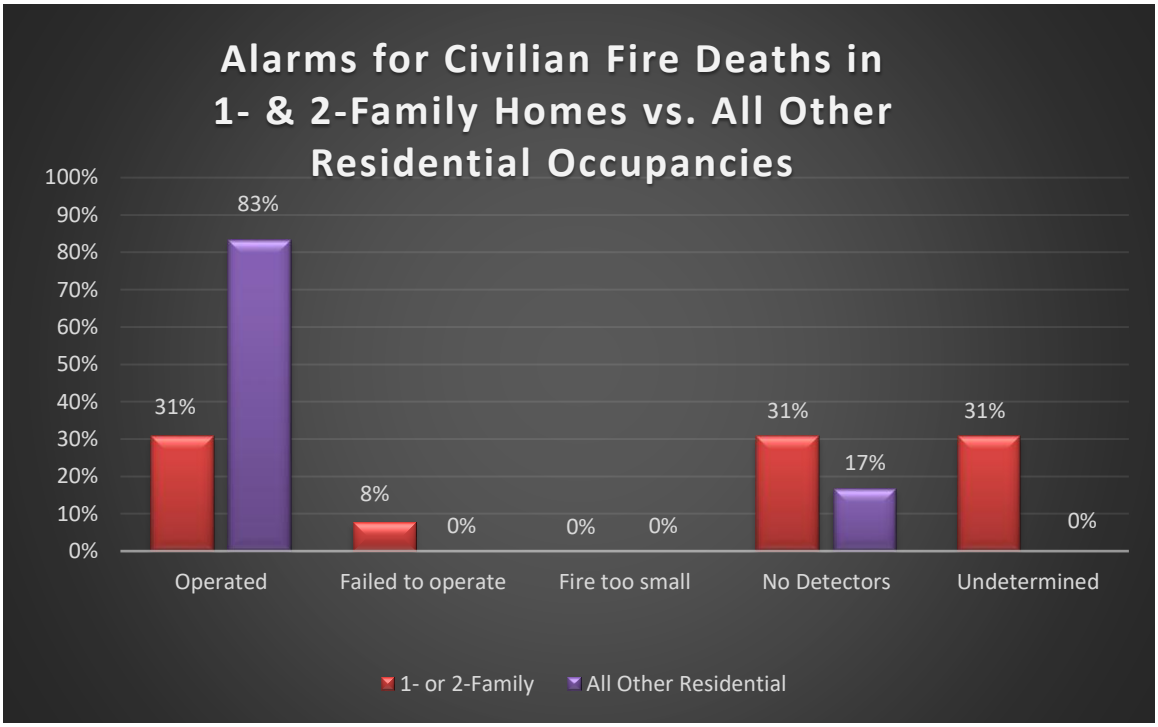


No Working Smoke Alarms in 1/2 of Fire Deaths in 1 & 2-Family Homes
There were 4.3 times more fire deaths in one- and two-family homes than all other residential occupancies combined: 26 people died in 21 one- and two-family dwelling fires in 2023. Ten, or 38%, of the fire deaths in one- and two-family homes occurred in homes with no alarms at all or with alarms with missing or dead batteries. Of these deaths, two occurred in homes where smoke alarms failed to work; one failed because of dead batteries while the other failed due to missing batteries. The other eight deaths were in homes where there were no smoke alarms present. Eight deaths, or 31%, occurred in homes where the smoke alarms operated. Eight deaths, or 31%, occurred in six fires where smoke alarm performance was undetermined.

[6] Under MFIRS requirements, this includes one fire caused by a vehicle that crashed into a home. The operator of the vehicle suffered fatal injuries in that fire; no occupants of the building were injured.

Other Residential Occupancies More Likely to be Protected by Smoke Alarms
Four people died in four apartment fires, and two people died in a rooming house fire in 2023. The smoke alarm performance was known for all six of the victims. Four people died in five fires where smoke alarms were present and working. There were no fires where people were killed in a fire where the smoke alarm failed to operate, and one person died in a fire where there were no smoke alarms present. No one died when the fire was too small to activate the alarm. There were no fires where the 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.



28% of Older Adults Died in Fires with No Working Smoke Alarms
Six, or 28%, of the 21 older adults who died in residential fires had no working smoke alarms. Nine senior deaths, or 43%, occurred in homes with operating smoke alarms. Six seniors, or 28%, died in fires where the smoke alarm presence or operation could not be determined.

Being Asleep Led Human Factors Contributing to Injury
Of the 31 fatal residential building fire victims, 30 had a *Human Factor Contributing to Injury* reported in MFIRS.[7] More than one-quarter (28%) of the victims were asleep; 13% had a physical disability; 6% were unconscious; 3% were possibly mentally disabled; 3% were possibly impaired by drugs or alcohol; and 3% were unattended or unsupervised. No contributing factor was reported for 12 of the victims.

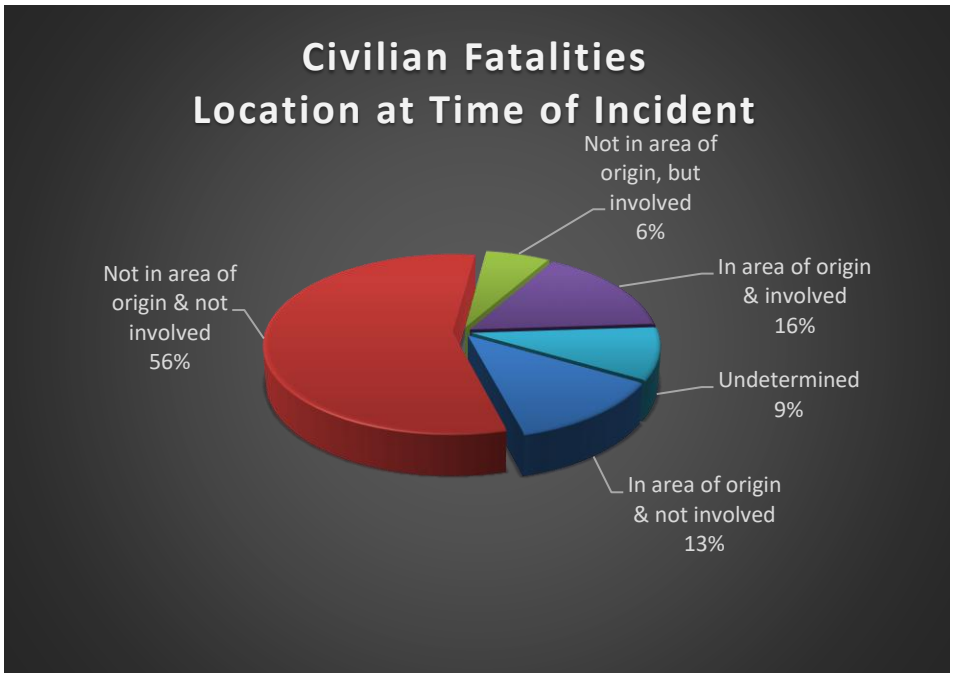
Seven of the 31 fatal residential fire victims were trying to escape when they incurred their fatal injuries. Four were sleeping, two were unable to act, and two more were killed returning to the

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

vicinity of the fire before it was under control. One victim was attempting a rescue, and another was reportedly acting irrationally. Activity at time of death was undetermined or not reported for 15 victims.

About half of all fatal residential fire victims suffered both burns and smoke inhalation. Another 25% suffered from smoke inhalation only, and 3% had only thermal burns.

Almost 1/4 of All Fatal Fire Victims Were Involved in Ignition
Seven fatal residential fire victims were somehow involved with the start of the fire that eventually killed them. Five of these victims were in the area of origin and directly involved with the ignition of the fire that killed them, and two of these victims were not in the area of origin but were somehow involved in starting these fires, such as a person who leaves a cigarette or space heater unattended in another room.



Fatal Motor Vehicle Fires

In 2023, six motor vehicle fires killed seven civilians. These incidents accounted for 16% of the fatal fires and 15.5% of all civilian fire deaths. Most fatal vehicle fire deaths are determined after autopsy because most of these fires also involve a potentially fatal collision. Two of these fires involved death by suicide, while four involved a motor vehicle crash. Under MFIRS requirements, this number does not include a vehicle occupant whose vehicle struck a building, causing the building fire and the subsequent fatality.

Other Fatal Fires

In 2023, two people died in outdoor fires. These incidents accounted for 5% of the fatal fires and 4% of the fire fatalities in Massachusetts in 2023. One of these incidents was a suicide, and one was caused by the victim unlawfully burning rubbish.

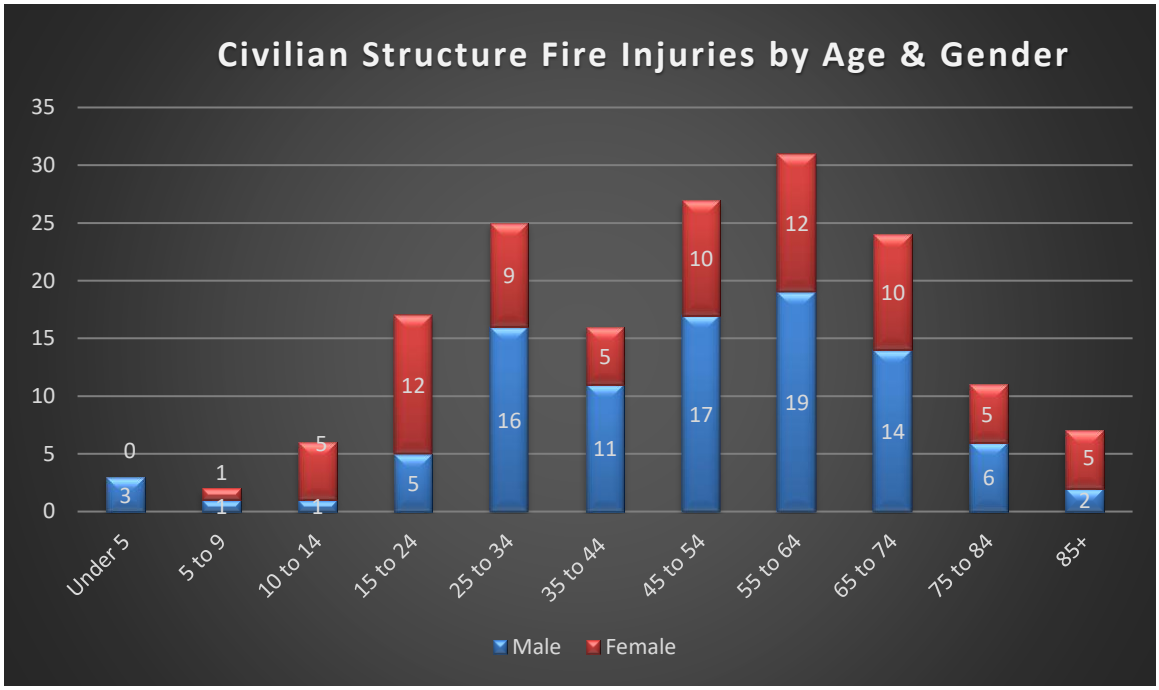
Explosion Deaths

No one was killed in an explosion without ensuing fire in 2023.

Civilian Injuries

213 Civilians Injured in Fires in 2023
Fires in Massachusetts injured 213 civilians in 2023. Of these injuries, 169 occurred in structure fires and 150 occurred in residential building fires, accounting for 70% of all civilian fire injuries. Another 21 injuries occurred in motor vehicle fires; 23 occurred in outside and other fires; 11 occurred in special outside fires; and one occurred in a brush fire. Outside rubbish fires accounted for five civilian fire injuries and unclassified fires accounted for six.

The following chart illustrates the structure fire injuries by age and gender in 2023.



Cause of Civilian Structure Fire Injury (When Known)	# of Injuries	% of Known Injuries
Other	6	4%
Exposed to fire products	123	83%
Exposed to hazmat or toxic fumes	5	3%
Jumped in escape attempt	6	4%
Fell, slipped or tripped	2	1%
Caught or trapped	0	0%
Structural collapse	0	0%
Struck by or contact w/object	3	2%
Overexertion	4	3%
Multiple causes	0	0%
Total Known	**149**	**100%**

Civilian Structure Fire Injuries: Primary Apparent Symptom (When Known)	# of Injuries	% of Known Injuries
Smoke inhalation	52	39%
Burns & smoke inhalation	32	24%
Burns only, thermal	24	18%
Pain only	5	4%
Breathing difficulty, shortness of breath	4	3%
Cut or laceration	4	3%
Emotional/psychological stress	3	2%
Burn, scald	2	2%
Cardiac symptoms	1	1%
Dislocation	1	1%
Disorientation	1	1%
Internal trauma	1	1%
Mental disorder	1	1%
Shock	1	1%
Total Known	**132**	**100%**

Civilian Structure Fire Injuries: Activity When Injured (When Known)	# of Injuries	% of Known Injuries
Escaping	52	44%
Fire control	29	24%
Other	13	11%
Sleeping	9	8%
Return to vicinity of fire before control	7	6%
Rescue attempt	5	4%
Irrational Act	3	3%
Unable to act	1	1%
Return to vicinity of fire after control	0	0%
Total Known	**119**	**100%**

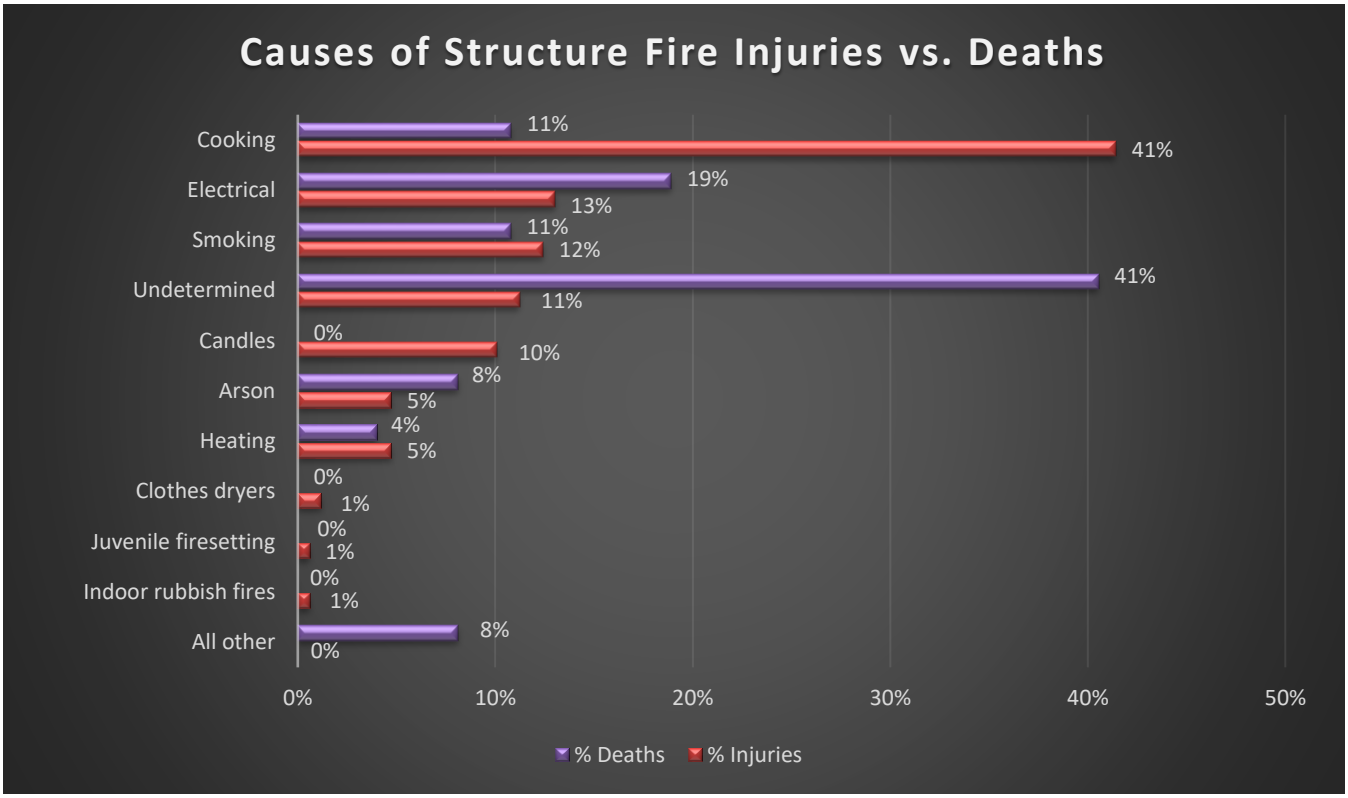
Civilian Structure Fire Injuries by Activity and Prior Condition

Activity At Injury	Asleep	Uncon-scious	Possibly Impaired Alcohol	Possibly Impaired Drugs	Mentally Disabled	Physically Disabled	Physically Restrained	Unsuper-vised
Escaping	7	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Rescue attempt	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fire control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Return before fire control	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Return after fire control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sleeping	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unable to act	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Irrational act	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	2	0	0	1	5	0	0
Total Reported	**14**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**8**	**0**	**1**

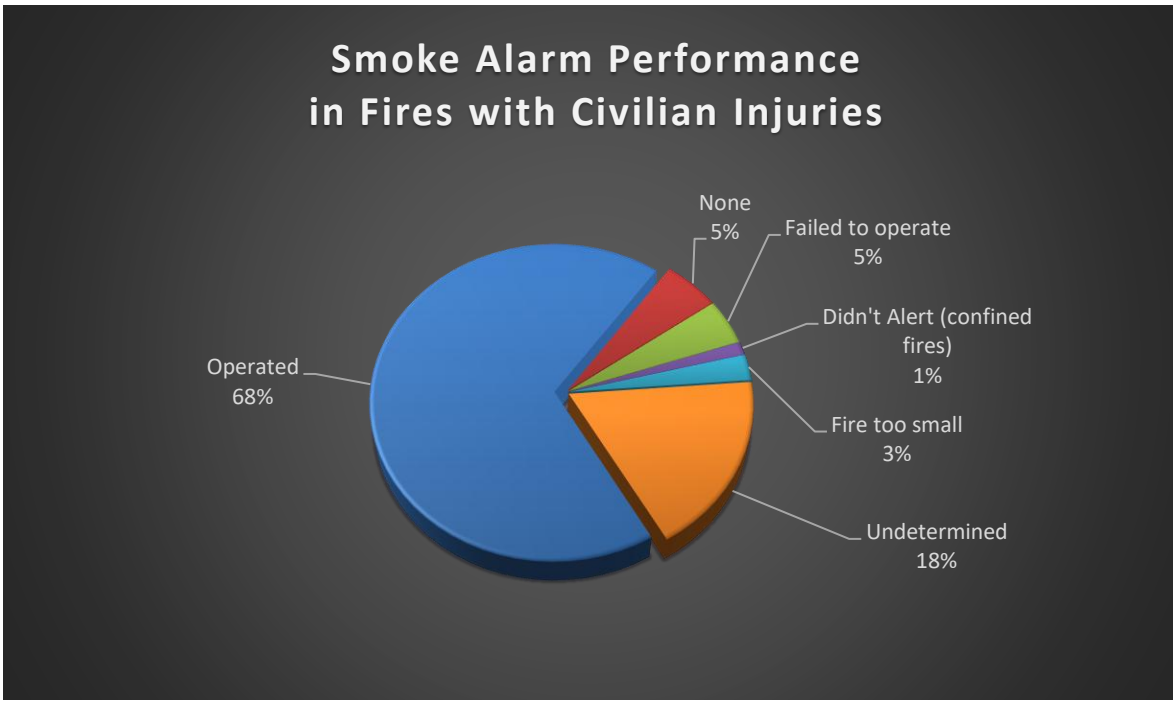
Structure Fire Injuries: Location at Time of Incident	# of Injuries	% of Known Injuries
In area of origin & not involved	34	28%
Not in area of origin & not involved	45	37%
Not in area of origin & involved	7	6%
In area of origin & involved	37	30%
Total Known	**123**	**100%**

Cooking Fires Were the Leading Cause of Injuries in Structure Fires

Cooking is the leading cause of fire-related injuries, but it is rarely a leading cause of fire-related deaths. Cooking fires caused 41% of civilian fire injuries and only 11% of civilian fire deaths.



Of the 151 injuries where a smoke alarm was reported, 68% occurred where smoke alarms were present and operated. Smoke alarm performance was undetermined in 27 injuries, or 18% of all injuries.



Motor Vehicle Fire Injuries

There were 21 motor vehicle fire injuries in 2023, accounting for 10% of all civilian fire injuries. When the cause was known, almost two thirds of the injuries were caused by exposure to fire products such as flame, heat, smoke, and other byproducts of combustion. Burns were the most common injury.

Cause of Injury	# of Injuries	% Known Injuries
Exposed to fire products	13	65%
Other	3	15%
Struck by or contact with object	2	10%
Fell, slipped, tripped	1	5%
Multiple causes	1	5%
Total Known	**20**	**100%**

Primary Apparent Symptom	# of Injuries	% Known Injuries
Burns only, thermal	7	37%
Smoke inhalation	3	16%
Burns & smoke inhalation	2	11%
Pain, only	2	11%
Unconscious	2	11%
Contusion, bruise	1	5%
Cut or laceration	1	5%
Strain or sprain	1	5%
Total Known	**19**	**100%**

Activity at Time of Injury	# of Injuries	% Known
Fire control	4	29%
Other	4	29%
Escaping	2	14%
Unable to act	2	14%
Irrational act	1	7%
Returning to vicinity before fire control	1	7%
Total Known	**14**	**100%**

Outside and Other Fire Injuries

About 11% (22) of civilian fire injuries occurred outdoors in 2023. Nearly half (48%) of these injuries were caused by special outside fires, that includes outside fires with a definable value like equipment fires and mailbox fires. Burns were the most common type of Primary Apparent Symptom.

Incident Type	# of Injuries	% of Outside & Other Fire Injuries	% Total Injuries
Fire - Other	6	26%	3%
Brush Fire	1	4%	0.5%
Outside rubbish fire	5	22%	2%
Special outside fire	11	48%	5%
Total	**22**	**100%**	**7%**

Primary Apparent Symptom	# of Injuries	% Known Injuries
Burns only: thermal	18	82%
Smoke inhalation	2	9%
Breathing difficulty, shortness of breath	1	5%
Burns and smoke inhalation	1	5%
Total Known	**22**	**100%**

Location at Ignition	# of Injuries	% Known Injuries
In area of origin & not involved	9	45%
Not in area of origin & not involved	0	0%
Not in area of origin & involved	0	0%
In area of origin & involved	11	55%
Total Known	**20**	**100%**

2023 Firefighter Deaths

0 Fire-Related Firefighter Deaths in 2023
There were no fire-related fire service fatalities in Massachusetts in 2023.

Fire Service Injuries

406 Firefighters Injured in 2023
In 2023, 406 firefighters were injured while fighting the 25,643 reported fires in Massachusetts. This is a decrease of 111, or 21%, from the 517 fire-related fire service injuries reported in 2022.

Although structure fires account for 59% of all fires, they accounted for 348 injuries – more than 85% of the total. Nine firefighters were injured at motor vehicle fires, and 49 were injured at outside and other fires.

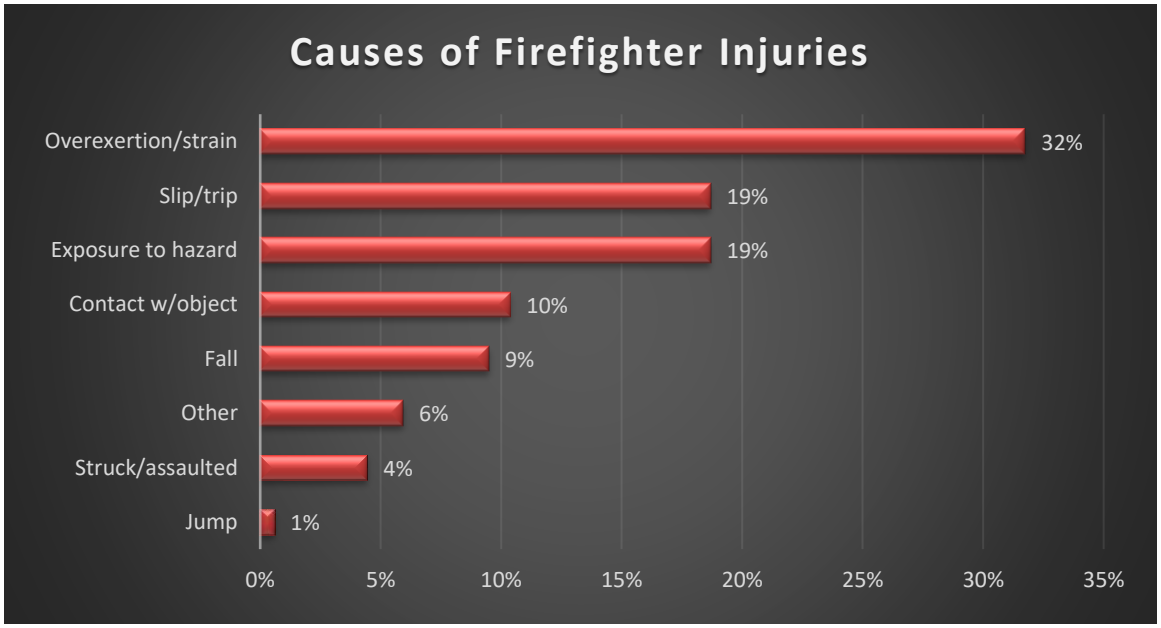
The largest number of firefighter injuries (43, or 12.3%) took place at structure fires caused by electrical events. Even though cooking fires are the leading cause of structure fires and civilian fire injuries, fires caused by cooking were the second leading cause and accounted for 41 fire

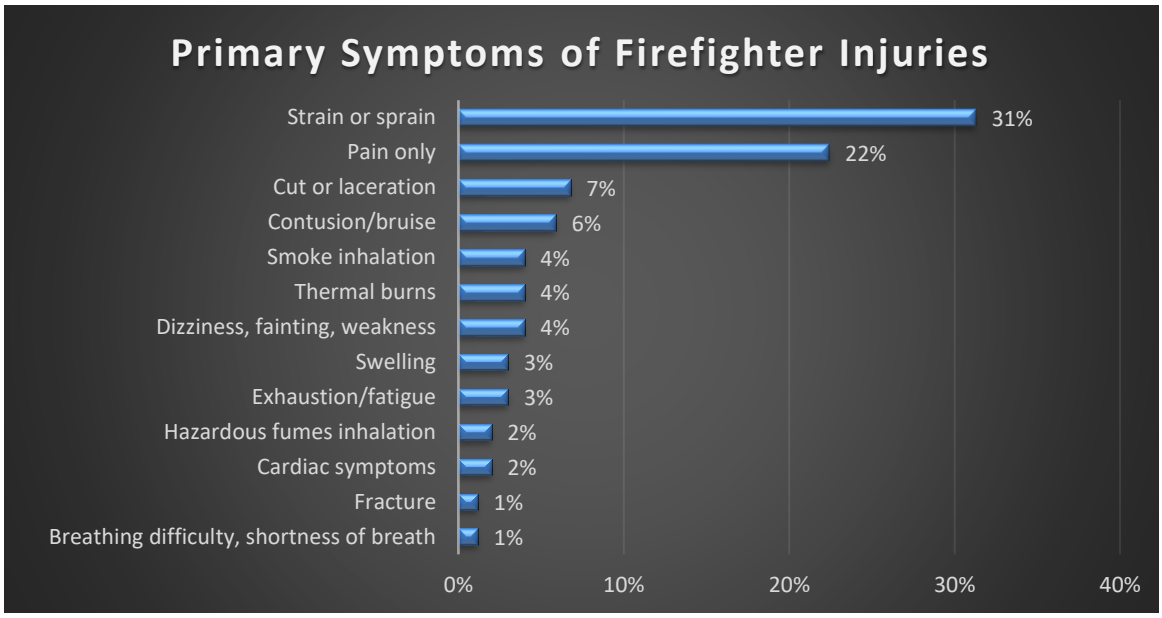
service injuries at structure fires. Smoking fires, heating equipment fires and arson each accounted for 37, 20, and seven injuries respectively.

On average, there was one firefighter injury for every 44 structure fires. Fires in vacant buildings are significantly more dangerous however, accounting for one firefighter injury for every 17 fires.

Fortunately, most reported firefighter injuries were minor:

Severity	# of FF Injuries	% of FF Injuries
Report only, including exposure	228	56%
First aid only	46	11%
Treated by physician, not a lost time injury	38	9%
Minor	312	77%
Lost time injury, moderate severity	89	22%
Lost time injury, severe	2	0.5%
Lost time injury, life threatening	3	1%
Total	406	100%





Firefighting is physically demanding. It requires a person to lift heavy loads and put large amounts of stress on their body, and injury reports reflect this. 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

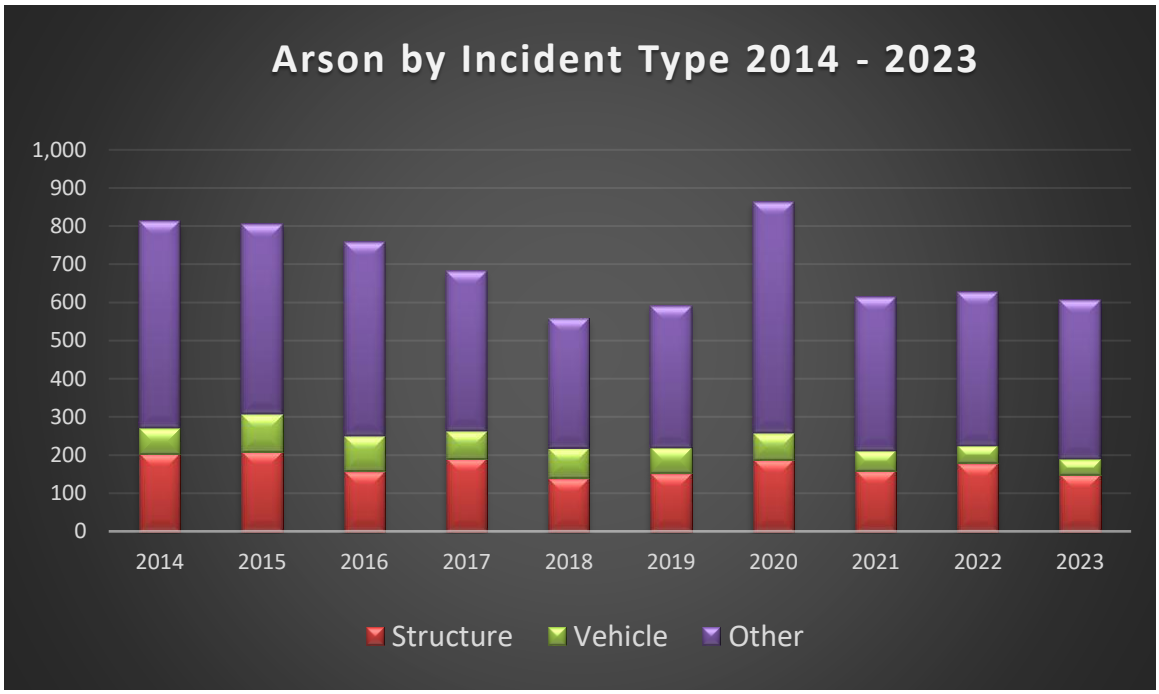
Eyes (5)	
Avulsion	20%
Contusion/bruise	20%
Fracture	20%
Thermal burns	20%
Pain only	20%
Trunk (65)	
Strain or sprain	48%
Pain only	31%
Internal (23)	
Smoke inhalation	52%
Breathing difficulty	13%
Cardiac symptoms	13%
Hand, Fingers (45)	
Cut or laceration	38%
Contusion/bruise	13%
Legs (17)	
Strain or sprain	59%
Pain only	24%
Contusion, bruise	12%

Ears & Face (4)	
Contusion/bruise	25%
Thermal burns	25%
Numbness/tingling	25%
Back & Spine (28)	
Pain only	54%
Strain or sprain	36%
Arms (14)	
Pain only	29%
Strain or sprain	21%
Thermal burns	21%
Wrists (7)	
Contusion/bruise	29%
Strain or sprain	29%
Swelling	29%
Knees (34)	
Strain or sprain	44%
Pain only	32%
Feet & Toes (11)	
Strain or sprain	55%
Pain only	27%

Firefighters Face Other Risks in Addition to Fires
MFIRS only collects information about injuries at fires, but 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.

Arson Fires

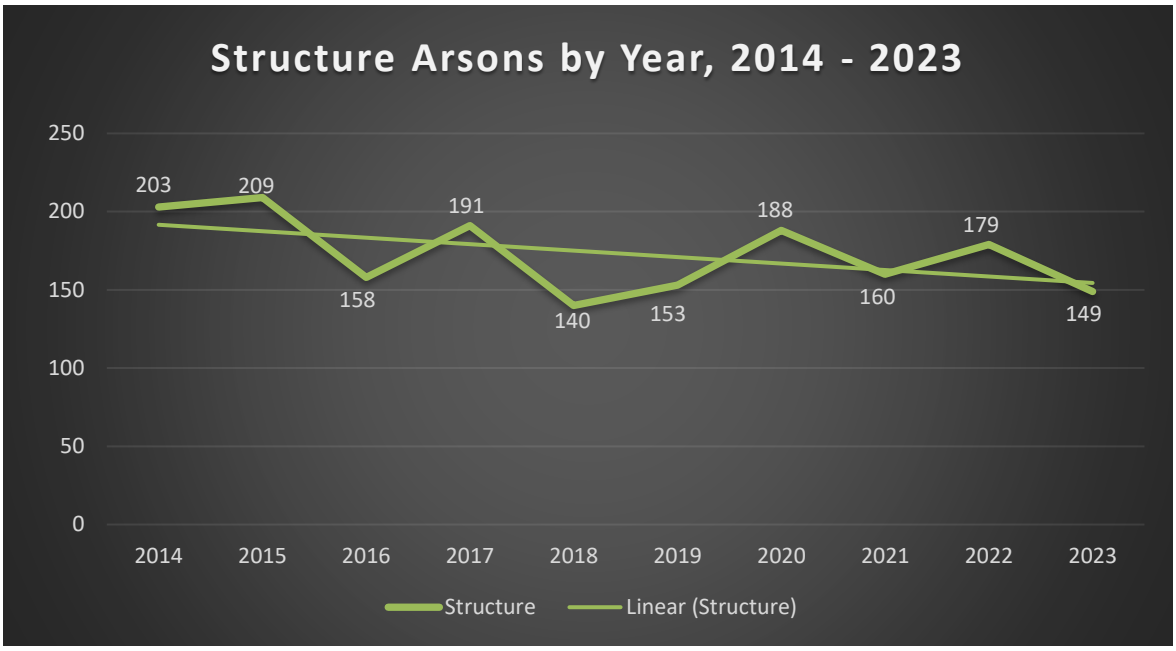
606 Arsons: 149 Structures, 40 Vehicles, 417 Other
Of the 25,643 fire incidents reported to MFIRS in 2023, 606 (2%) were considered to be intentionally set, or arson.[8] The 149 structure arsons, 40 motor vehicle arsons, and 417 outside and other arsons caused five civilian deaths, accounting for 11% of civilian fire deaths, as well as 10 civilian injuries and eight fire service injuries. The estimated dollar loss from arson was $5.9 million. Total arsons decreased by 3% from the 627 arsons reported in 2022.



Structure Arson

149 Arsons, 3 Civilian Deaths & $5.3 Million in Damages
In 2023, there were 149 reported structure arsons. They caused three civilian deaths, eight civilian injuries, seven fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $5.3 million. These 149 incidents accounted for 1% of the 15,264 structure fires in 2023.

[8] 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.



There were three civilian deaths in a structure arson in 2023. All three were ruled suicides. The eight civilian injuries accounted for 4% of the overall civilian injuries and 8% of all civilian injuries at structure fires. The seven fire service injuries accounted for 2% of the total fire service injuries, as well as 2% of the injury's firefighters sustained at all structure fires in 2023. The estimated dollar loss for structure arsons was $5,293,294, accounting for 2% of the overall dollar loss; as well as 2% of the estimated dollar loss in all reported structure fires. The average loss per structure arson was $35,525.

Building Arsons

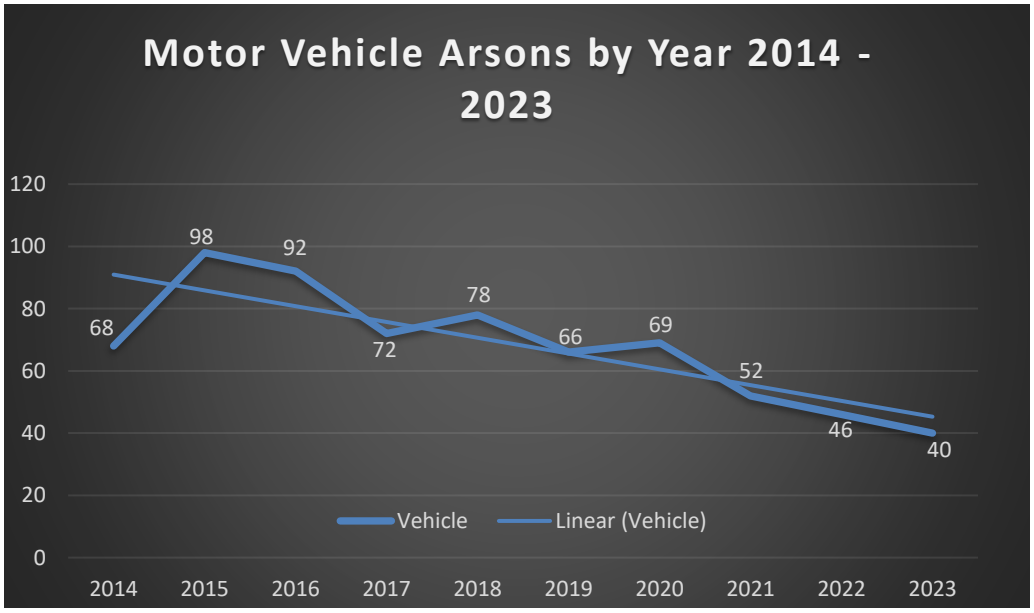
Fire departments reported 145 building arsons to MFIRS in 2023. These accounted for 97% of all the structure arsons in Massachusetts. These building arsons caused three civilian deaths, eight civilian injuries, seven fire service injuries, and $5.3 million in estimated dollar loss. Residential occupancies accounted for more arsons than all other occupancies combined.

BUILDING ARSON BY OCCUPANCY TYPE

Occupancy	Building Arsons	Percent of Total	Injuries FF	Injuries Civ	Deaths FF	Deaths Civ	Dollar Loss
Assembly	7	5%	0	0	0	0	$2,005,100
Educational	13	9%	0	1	0	0	$6,127
Institutional	6	4%	0	0	0	0	$360,500
Residential	**88**	**61%**	**2**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**$2,330,897**
1- & 2-Family	*46*	*32%*	*1*	*3*	*0*	*1*	*$1,258,601*
Multifamily	*35*	*24%*	*1*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*$951,256*
All Other Residential	*7*	*5%*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*$121,040*
Mercantile, business	10	7%	1	0	0	0	$7,400
Basic Industry	1	1%	0	0	0	0	$0
Manufacturing	2	1%	0	0	0	0	$0
Storage	9	6%	1	1	0	2	$479,750
Special Properties	8	6%	3	0	0	0	$100,000
Unclassified	1	1%	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Total	**145**	**100%**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**3**	**$5,290,774**

Motor Vehicle Arson

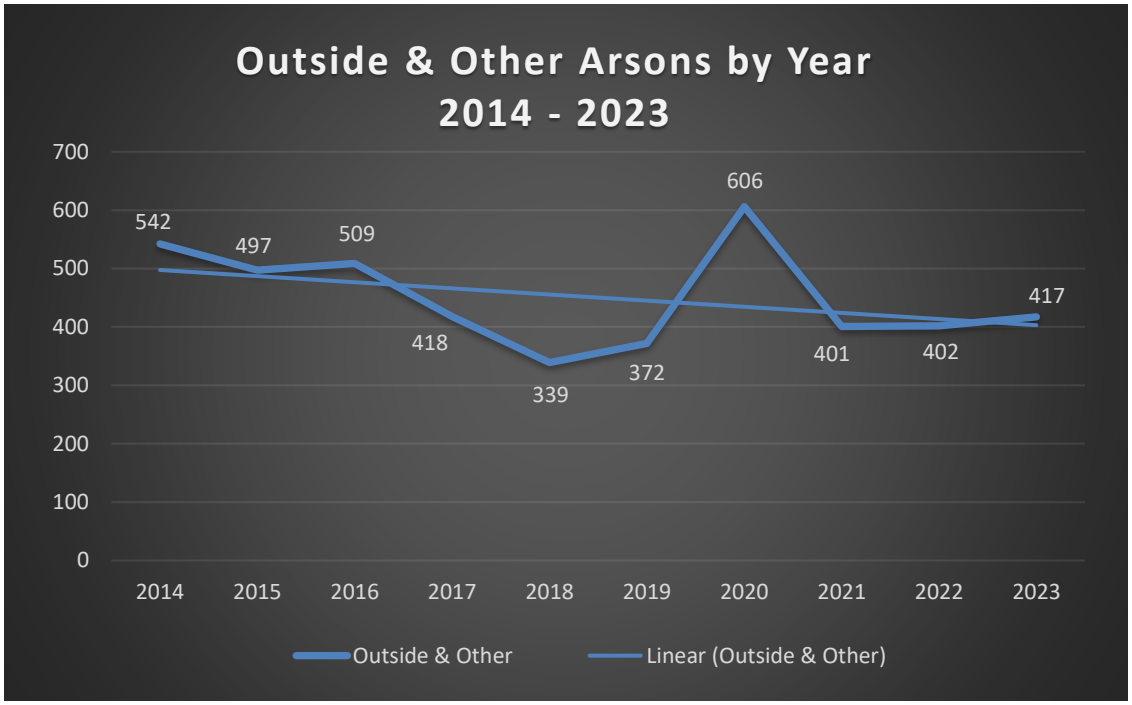
40 Arsons, 1 Civilian Death and $491,765 in Damages
Only 40, or 2%, of the 2,315 vehicle fires were considered intentionally set in 2023. There was one civilian death and no reported injuries. The death was ruled a suicide. Motor vehicle arsons also caused an estimated dollar loss of $491,765, accounting for less than 1% of the overall fire dollar loss and 1% of the dollar loss associated with all motor vehicle fires in 2023. The average loss per vehicle arson was $12,294. Passenger cars and vans accounted for 84% of the 40 motor vehicle arsons. The causes of 152 Massachusetts motor vehicle fires were still listed as under investigation. The cause was listed as undetermined for 533 motor vehicle fires.



Outside and Other Arson

417 Arsons, 1 Civilian Death & 2 Civilian Injuries
About 5% of outside and other fires were considered intentionally set in 2023. These arsons caused one civilian death that was a suicide. They also caused two civilian injuries and one fire service injury. The estimated dollar loss for these arsons was $148,359. The average loss per outside and other arson was $356.

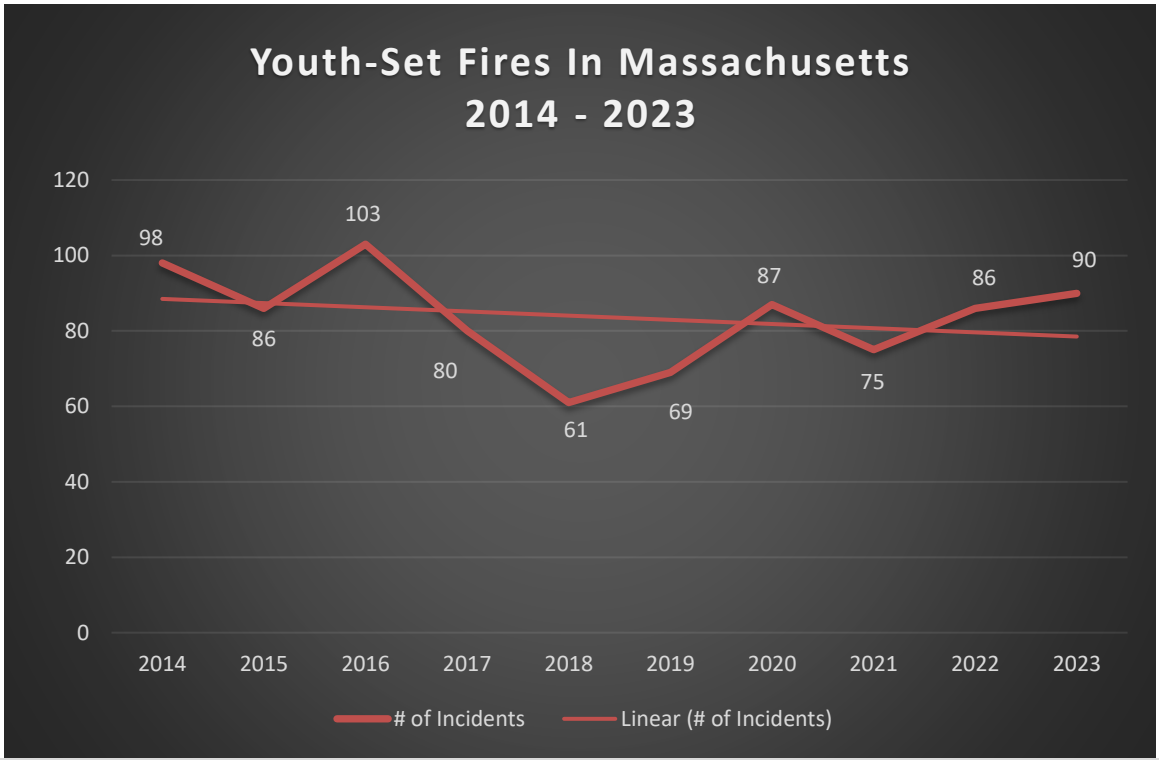
Outside and other arsons increased by 15, or 4%, from the 402 reported in 2022. Natural vegetation arsons increased by one, or 1%; outside rubbish arsons increased by nine, or 9%; special outside arsons increased by seven, or 11%; cultivated vegetation or crop arsons remained the same with two reported in both 2022 and 2023; and unclassified arsons decreased by two, or 5%, from the 44 reported in 2022.



Youth-Set Fires

Youth-Set Fires Caused 90 Fires and 3 Civilian Injures

In 2023, children under 18 misusing matches, lighters, and other heat sources caused 90 reported fires, three civilian injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $164,365. These fires increased slightly from 2022.



Of the 90 fires set by children under 18, there were 41 structure fires, three motor vehicle fires, 22 brush, tree or grass fires, eight outside rubbish fires, seven special outside fires, and nine fires that could not be classified further.

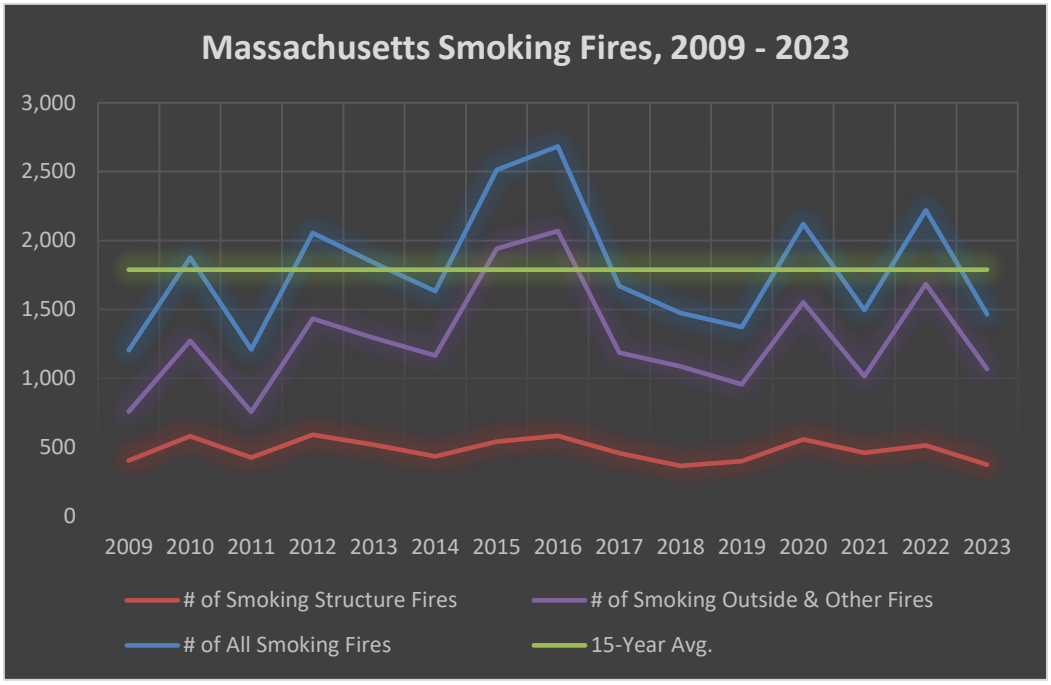
Two-thirds (66%) of the 41 building fires caused by youth occurred on residential properties: 41% occurred in one- and two-family homes, 15% occurred in apartments, 2% occurred in residential board and care facilities, and 7% occurred in unclassified residences. 22% occurred in schools; 15% occurred in high schools, junior high schools, or middle schools, and 2% each happened in elementary schools and unclassified non-adult schools. Just under 25% of the youth-set building fires started in bathrooms; 6% each started in bedrooms and kitchens.

60% of youth-set fires were started by smoking materials such as cigarette lighters, matches, etc. 49% of the fires were started using lighters, 10% were started with matches and 1% from undetermined smoking materials. Heat from other open flame or smoking materials caused 7%. Heat from operating equipment caused 7% of these fires. Fireworks and explosives caused 5%. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the dangers of matches and lighters, the use of illegal fireworks, and safe candle use.

Heat Source	# of Incidents	% Known
Lighter	37	49%
Match	7	9%
Other	6	8%
Heat from other open flame or smoking materials	5	7%
Radiated, conducted heat from operating equipment	3	4%
Fireworks	3	4%
Heat from operating equipment, other	2	3%
Hot or smoldering object, other	2	3%
Hot ember or ash	2	3%
Flame/torch used for lighting	2	3%
Explosives, fireworks, other	1	1%
Heat from undetermined smoking materials	1	1%
Candles	1	1%
Warning or road flare	1	1%
Heat from direct flame	1	1%
Multiple heat sources	1	1%
Total	**75**	**100%**

Fires Caused by Smoking

During 2023, 1,464 of the fire incidents reported to MFIRS were caused by the improper use or disposal of smoking materials. These fires caused four of the year's 45 civilian fire deaths, 25 civilian injuries, 29 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $18.8 million. The number of smoking fires decreased by 767, or 34%, from 2,231 reported in 2022.

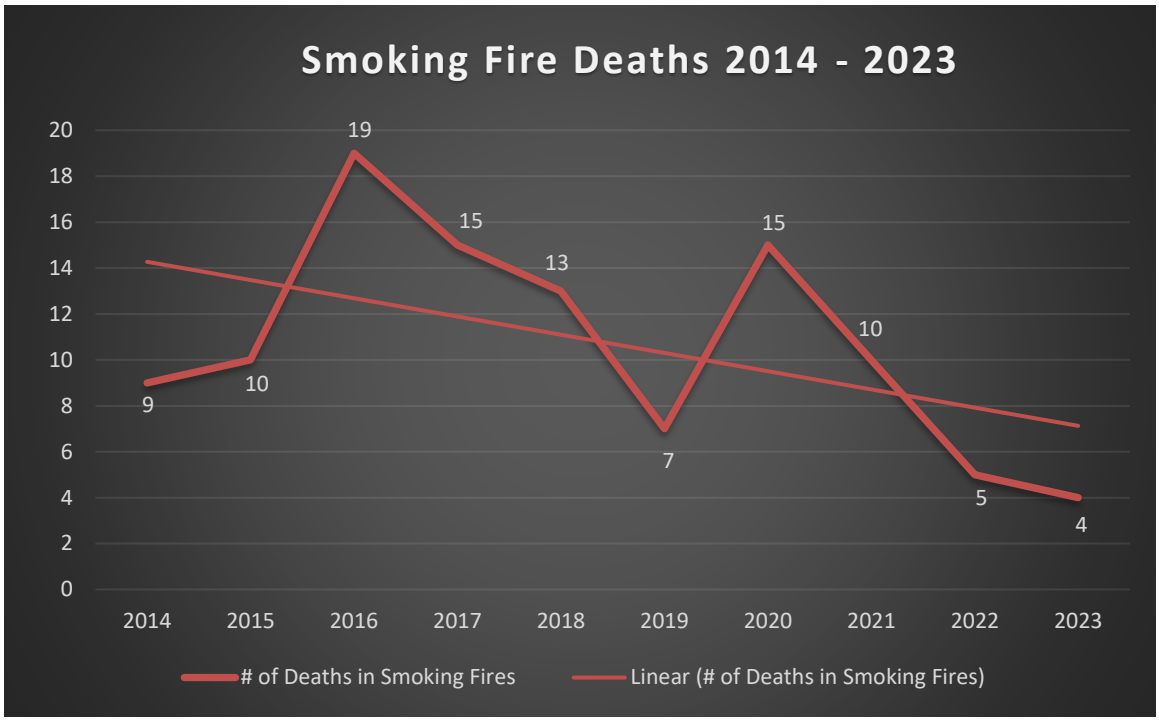


Incident Type	# of Smoking Fires	Fire Service Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
Fire, other	42	0	2	0	0	$17,470
Structure fires	370	37	21	0	4	$18,603,461
Mobile property used as a structure fires	3	0	0	0	0	$1,650
MV fires	25	0	1	0	0	$124,650
Brush fires	776	1	0	0	0	$30,070
Outside rubbish fires	114	1	0	0	0	$26,226
Special outside fires	126	0	1	0	0	$3,921
Cultivated vegetation or crop fires	8	0	0	0	0	$10,010
Total	**1,464**	**39**	**25**	**0**	**4**	**$18,817,458**

Property Use	# of Smoking Fires	% of Smoking Fires	Fire Service Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
Assembly	11	3%	1	0	0	0	$165,500
Educational	1	0%	0	0	0	0	$12,050
Institutional	1	0%	0	0	0	0	$200
Residential	320	88%	34	20	0	4	$17,401,741
Mercantile, business	13	4%	1	0	0	0	$667,020
Basic Industry	0	0%	0	0	0	0	$ 0
Manufacturing, processing	4	1%	1	1	0	0	$151,300
Storage properties	10	3%	0	0	0	0	$195,500
Special properties	3	1%	0	0	0	0	$ 0
Total	**363**	**100%**	**37**	**21**	**0**	**4**	**$ 18,593,311**

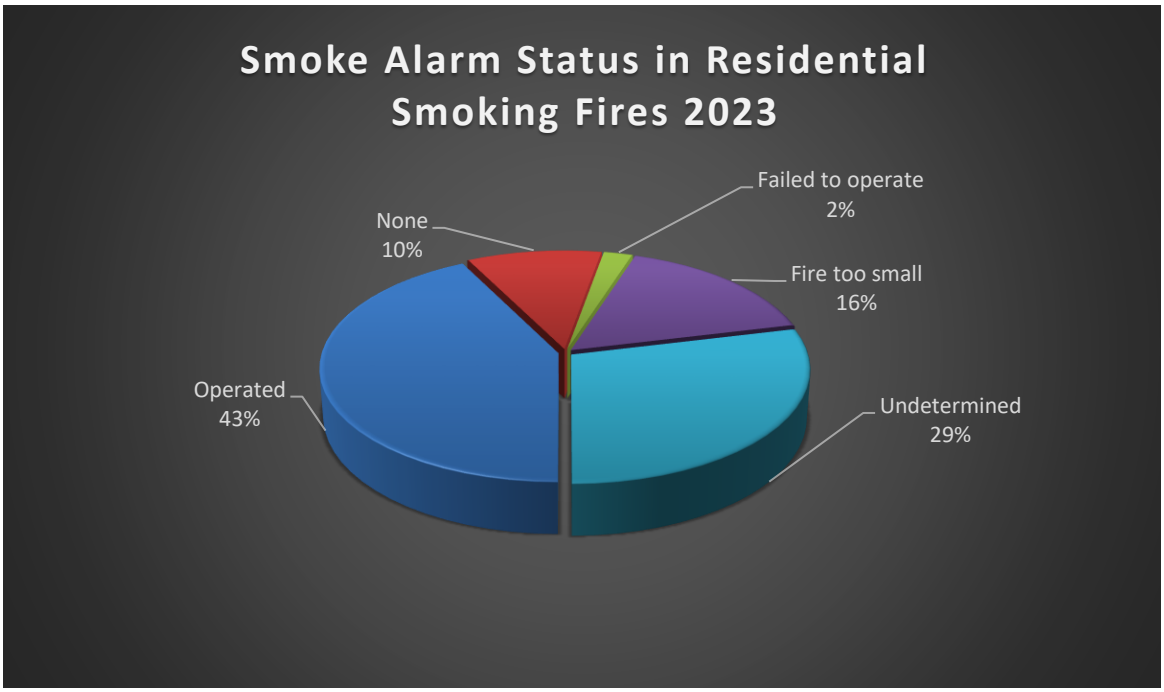
Smoking fires accounted for 11% of the fatal structure fires and 16% of structure fire deaths in 2023. The unsafe and improper use or disposal of smoking materials caused 13% of residential structure fire deaths and 15% of fatal residential structure fires. None of these fire deaths involved the use of oxygen while smoking.

The year's four deaths represent nearly one-third of the 10-year average of 11 smoking-related fire deaths per year since 2014. After a high-water mark of 19 deaths in 2007 (and again in 2016), smoking-related fire deaths dropped significantly. In 2011 and 2012 there were four smoking-related fire deaths, the lowest number on record.

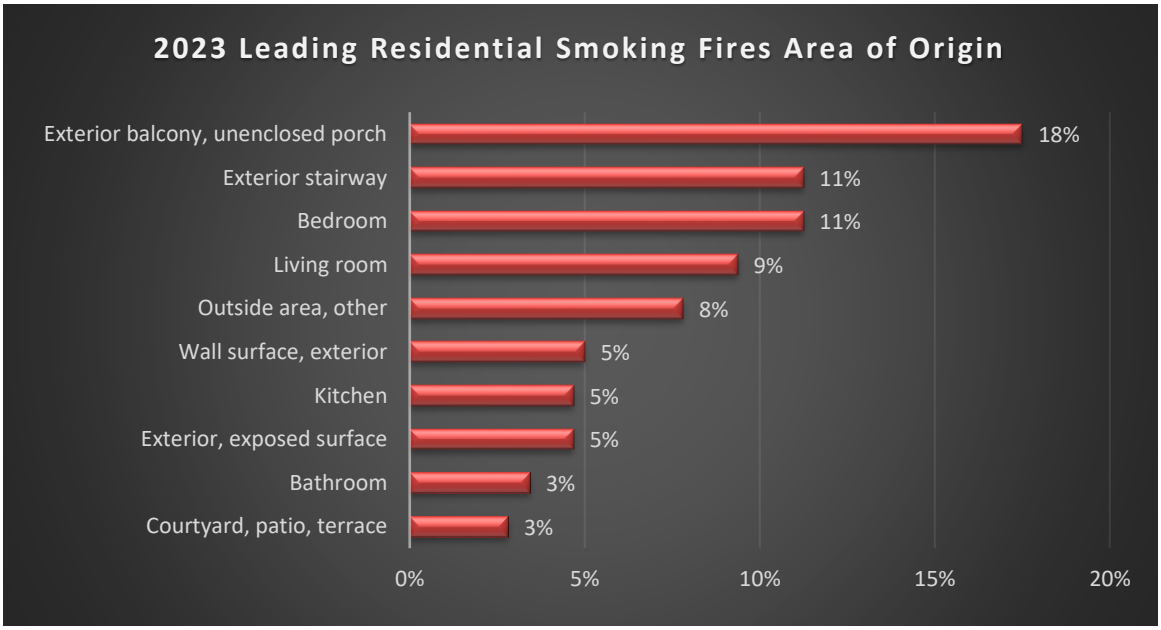


Smoke Alarm Performance

Of the 363 smoking-related building fires, 320, or 88%, occurred in residences. Smoke alarms operated in 43% of these fires. Three of the four fatal smoking fires occurred in a structure where smoke alarms were present and operated. There were no fires where the smoke alarm failed to operate; and one, or 25%, occurred where there were no smoke alarms. There were no reported smoking fires where smoke alarm presence was undetermined.



About 50% of all residential smoking fires in 2023 started outside the walls of the home. Historically, most smoking fires started the bedroom or living room. Since the adoption of fire standard compliant cigarettes in 2008, the points of origin have shifted to balconies, exterior stairways or enclosed porches, allowing these fires to gain a foothold on the building before smoke alarms inside can alert the occupants.



Item First Ignited	# of Incidents	%
Rubbish, trash, waste	48	15%
Undetermined	33	10%
Exterior sidewall covering	28	9%
Structural member, framing	20	6%
Other	17	5%
Exterior trim, appurtenances	17	5%
Structural component, finish, other	15	5%
Box, carton, bag	15	5%
Light vegetation	15	5%
Floor covering or rug/carpet/mat	13	4%
Organic materials, other	12	4%
Mattress, pillow	11	3%
Upholstered sofa, chair	11	3%
Bedding	7	2%

Cooking Fires

Cooking Caused 10,483 Fires, 4 Civilian Deaths & 41 Civilian Injuries
Unsafe cooking practices and defective cooking equipment caused 10,483 fires, four civilian deaths, 41 civilian injuries, 41 firefighter injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $13.1 million. Cooking fires accounted for 41% of the total 25,643 fires that occurred in 2023, including 10,371 structure fires, 42 special outside fires, two outside rubbish fires, one brush fire, one motor vehicle fire, and 66 fires that could not be classified further.

Human error was responsible for the majority of cooking fires. When the *Factors Contributing to Ignition* field was completed, 14% of cooking fires were caused by unattended cooking. This data is not collected for confined fires, which represent 85% of cooking fires.

The majority of cooking fires, 10,058, were confined to a non-combustible container such as an oven. These fires represent 39% of the total fires that occurred and are the largest single cause of fires in Massachusetts. Confined cooking fires decreased by less than 1% from the 10,085 reported in 2022.

Factor Contributing to Ignition	# of Cooking Fires	% Known
Confined fire, no fire module completed	8,924	
Equipment unattended	210	14%
Misuse of material or product, other	75	5%
Too close to combustibles	67	5%
Failure to clean	59	4%
Accidentally turned on, not turned off	38	3%
Operational deficiency, other	33	2%
Abandoned materials	32	2%
Other	29	2%
Equipment not operated properly	26	2%
Electrical failure, malfunction, other	17	1%
Playing with heat source	15	1%
Flammable liquid/gas spilled	14	1%

Cooking was the leading cause of injury in all types of fires in 2023. People aged 25 to 54 sustained the largest number of cooking fire injuries, accounting for 35%.

Of the 29 cooking fire injuries where the victim's location at the time of ignition is known, 62% 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	5	
In area of origin and not involved	5	17%
Not in area of origin and not involved	11	38%
Not in area of origin but involved	0	0%
In area of origin and involved	13	45%
Undetermined	7	
Total	**41**	
Total Known	**29**	

66% of Cooking Injuries Occurred When Trying to Control Fire or Escape

Of the 27 cooking fire injuries for which Activity at Time of Injury was known, 33% of victims were attempting to control the fire and another 33% were trying to escape the fire. This data prompted the Department of Fire Services' "Put A Lid On It" cooking safety campaign.

Activity When Injured	# of Cooking Fire Injuries	% Known
Not reported	6	
Other	1	4%
Escaping	9	33%
Rescue Attempt	0	0%
Fire Control	9	33%
Return to vicinity of fire before control	1	4%
Return to vicinity of fire after control	0	0%
Sleeping	5	19%
Unable to act	1	4%
Irrational act	1	4%
Undetermined	8	
Total	**41**	
Total Known	**27**	

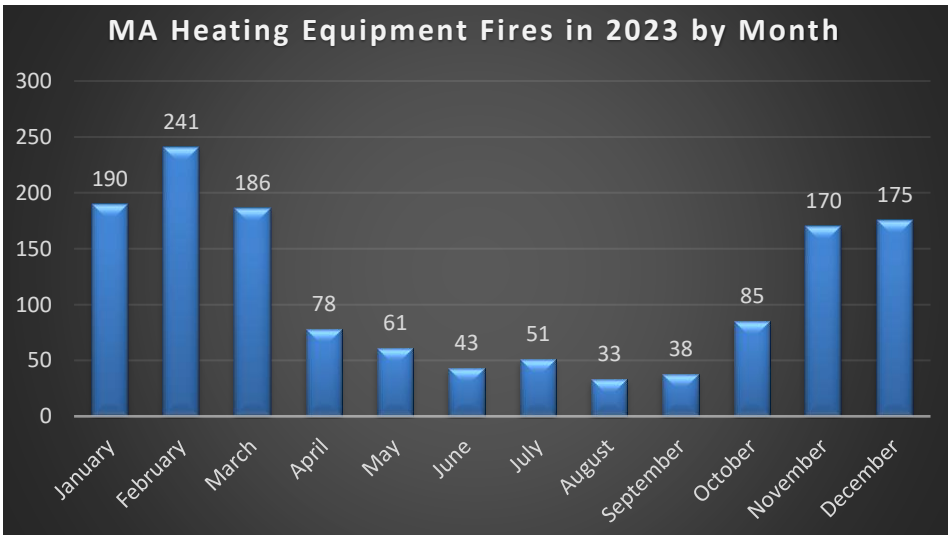
62% of All Cooking Injuries Were Burns
Stovetop fires tend to produce a lot of heat in a small area and people run a great risk of being burned when they attempt to extinguish them.

Of the 29 cooking fire injuries where the nature of injury was known, 28% suffered thermal burns; 28% suffered from burns and smoke inhalation; and 7% suffered a scald burn.

Primary Apparent Symptom	# of Cooking Fire Injuries	% Known
Not reported	6	
Smoke inhalation	7	24%
Burns & smoke inhalation	8	28%
Burns only; thermal	8	28%
Scald	2	7%
Breathing difficulty, shortness of breath	1	3%
Internal trauma	1	3%
Pain only	1	3%
Other	1	3%
Undetermined	6	
Total	**41**	
Total Known	**29**	

Heating Equipment Fires

Heating equipment was involved in 9% of Building Fires
Heating equipment was involved in 1,351, or 9%, of the 15,169 building fires in 2023. These fires caused one civilian death, eight civilian injuries, 20 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $13.1 million. This is a 5% increase from the 1,281 fires reported in 2022.



Most (87%) of these fires were confined to a furnace, chimney, or other container. 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 underestimated. 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.

Heating Equipment Involved	# of Heating Fires	% of Heating Fires	Fire Service Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
Central heating units	701	52%	6	2	0	0	$1,815,731
Confined	691	51%	1	0	0	0	$243,131
Furnace, central heating unit	2	0%	0	0	0	0	$569,100
Boiler (power, process, heating)	8	0.6%	1	1	0	0	$1,003,500
Chimney, flue	492	36%	4	0	0	0	$1,592,048
Confined	480	36%	4	0	0	0	$252,748
Fireplace, chimney, other	4	0.3%	0	0	0	0	$170,000
Chimney connector, vent connection	1	0.1%	0	0	0	0	$9,000
Chimney, brick, stone, masonry	3	0%	1	0	0	0	$49,500
Chimney, metal, incl. stovepipe	4	0%	0	0	0	0	$1,116,000
Space heaters	17	1%	1	0	0	1	$232,250
Portable space heaters	13	1%	1	0	0	1	$229,500
Fireplace	15	1%	1	1	0	0	$1,731,700
Fireplace, masonry	4	0%	0	0	0	0	$130,500
Fireplace insert/stove	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	$0
Fireplace factory built	11	1%	1	1	0	0	$1,601,200
Water heater	11	1%	0	0	0	0	$1,112,500
Heating, vent. & air cond., other	42	3%	7	0	0	0	$3,672,701
All other reported equipment	8	1%	1	0	0	0	$714,700
Total:	**1,351**	**100%**	**20**	**8**	**0**	**1**	**$13,063,880**

Electrical Fires

682 Electrical Fires Caused 5 Civilian Deaths

Local fire departments reported 682 structure fires caused by electrical events in Massachusetts in 2023. These fires caused six civilian deaths, 21 civilian injuries, 43 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $47.2 million, accounting for 15% of the total dollar loss to fire in 2023.

Factor Contributing to Ignition	# of Incidents	%
Electrical failure, malfunction, other	155	23%
Unspecified short-circuit arc	50	7%
Mechanical failure, malfunction, other	20	3%
Arc, spark from operating equipment	16	2%
Short circuit arc from defective, worn insulation	12	2%
Arc from faulty contact, broken conductor	9	1%
Equipment overloaded	8	1%
Too close to combustibles	7	1%
Misuse of material or product, other	6	1%
Water caused short circuit arc	6	1%
Short circuit arc from mechanical damage	4	1%

Electrical fires have been either the leading or second leading cause of structure fire deaths in the past 10 years, and 2023 was no exception. Electrical fires were the leading cause of structure fire deaths in 2023. Five fatal electrical fires caused six residential structure fire deaths in 2023. Nearly three-quarters of the year's electrical fires took place in residential occupancies. The most common area of origin was the kitchen.

Occupancy	# of Incidents	% Known
Residential	516	76%
Mercantile, business	51	7%
Assembly	33	5%
Storage Properties	23	3%
Basic Industry	16	2%
Institutional	12	2%
Manufacturing, processing	12	2%
Educational	10	1%
Special Properties	8	1%
Total Known	**681**	**100%**
None	1	
Total	**682**	

Electrical wiring or cable insulation was the item first ignited in 172, or 25%, of electrical fires. This includes fixed wiring, wiring inside electronic items, extension cords and appliance cords.

Area of Origin	# of Incidents	% Known
Kitchen	58	9%
Bedroom	43	6%
Bathroom	37	5%
Substructure area, crawl space	24	4%
Wall surface, exterior	23	3%
Laundry room	20	3%
Living room	19	3%
Ceiling & floor assembly	19	3%
Attic	17	2%
Vehicle storage area, carport	14	2%
Heating room or area	13	2%

Equipment	# of Incidents	Fire Service Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
Electrical service, wiring, meter box and circuit breaker	147	9	6	0	1	$7,654,023
Lamp, lighting	30	0	0	0	1	$1,641,452
Cord, plug	21	3	2	0	0	$1,778,050
Heating equipment	26	0	1	0	0	$314,100
Ventilation and air conditioning	52	1	0	0	1	$4,310,150
Kitchen & cooking equipment	42	2	6	0	2	$2,455,602
Transformer, generator, battery, charger	43	4	1	0	0	$5,640,025
Electrical distr., lighting & power transfer, other	9	0	0	0	0	$87,200
Decorative lighting, signs	3	0	0	0	0	$57,500
Fence/traffic control dev/lightning rod/ground dev.	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Shop tools & industrial equipment	5	0	0	0	0	$31,000
Commercial & medical equipment	1	0	0	0	0	$25,000
Garden tools & agricultural equipment	3	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Electronic & other electrical equipment	16	1	0	0	0	$514,100
Household appliances (non-cooking)	33	3	1	0	1	$1,554,640
Total Known	**431**	**23**	**17**	**0**	**6**	**$ 26,162,842**
Not reported	165	10	1	0	0	$ 11,720,943
Unclassified	4	0	0	0	0	$ 1,075,000
NNN	66	10	3	0	0	$ 4,220,950
UUU	16	0	0	0	0	$ 4,063,000
Total Unspecified	**251**	**20**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**$ 21,079,893**
Total	**682**	**43**	**21**	**0**	**6**	**$ 47,242,735**

Fireworks Incidents

79 Incidents Involving Fireworks Caused $184,993 in Damages

There were 79 fire and explosion incidents reported that involved fireworks in 2023. This is a 28% decrease in fire and explosion incidents from the 110 reported in 2022. Incidents involving fireworks caused one fire service injury and an estimated $111,300 in property damages. The average dollar loss per fireworks incident was $2,929.

Almost half, 47%, of the fireworks incidents were brush fires; and over one fifth, 21%, were outside rubbish fires.

A fireworks explosion without fire is coded as an Incident Type 243 – Fireworks explosion (no fires). In 2023, 41 such incidents were reported. This is the same as the 41 reported in 2022.

42% of Fireworks Fires Occurred the Week of July 4th

Sixteen, or 42%, of the 38 fireworks-caused fires in 2023 took place during the week of the 4th of July. Two occurred on July 4th. In 2023, July was the leading month with 18, or almost half, 47%, of all fireworks fires. May had the second most reported fires with eight, or 21%.

Undetermined / Under Investigation

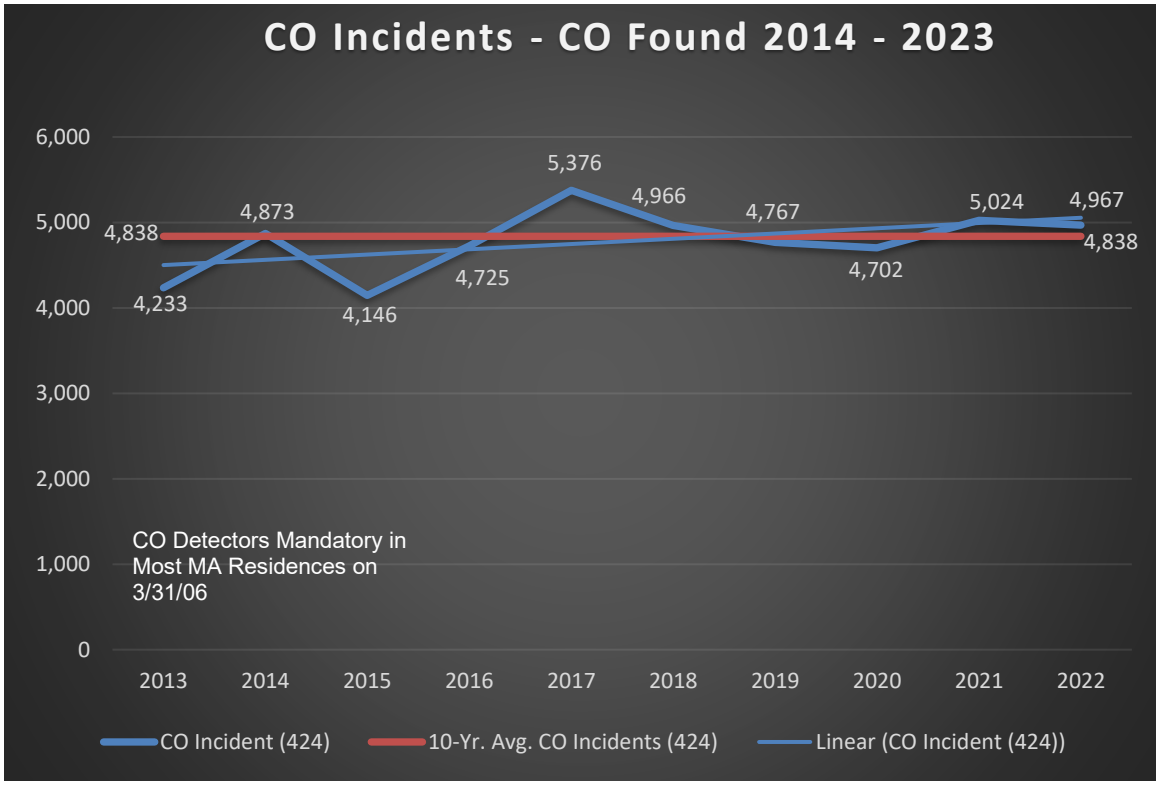
In 2023, there were 2,677 fires where the *Cause of Ignition* was listed as *Undetermined*. The internationally recognized standard NFPA 921, *Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations*, requires that the cause of a fire be entered as "Undetermined" when investigators are unable to rule out all but one potential cause. An additional 664 Massachusetts fires were still listed as *Cause Under Investigation*.

Carbon Monoxide Incidents

In 2023, 341 fire departments voluntarily reported 17,596 carbon monoxide (CO) incidents: CO hazards[9], carbon monoxide alarm activation due to malfunction[10], and carbon monoxide alarm activation – no CO[11]. A CO hazard is an identifiable carbon monoxide emergency, regardless of whether a CO alarm is activated or not. All that is needed is a presence of CO confirmed, and corrective action indicated. Fire departments responded to 4,967 confirmed CO hazard incidents.

8% Increase from 2022

In 2023, the number of reported carbon monoxide incidents increased by 1,348 calls, or 8%, from the 16,249 calls reported in 2022. The highest number of CO calls of all types was 19,770 which was reported in 2013.



[9] Carbon monoxide hazards = Incident Type – 424.
[10] Carbon monoxide detector activation due to a malfunction = Incident Type – 736.
[11] Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO = Incident Type – 746.

The chart on the previous page illustrates the number of calls where carbon monoxide was discovered by responding fire service personnel. Overall, since 2013, CO calls have been on a slightly increasing trend. Some years there are spikes because of significant weather events (example the extreme snowstorms in February of 2015).

91% of All CO Incidents Occur at Home

The overwhelming majority of carbon monoxide calls occurred in residential occupancies. Public assembly properties were the next leading property use categories for CO calls, accounting for 3% of the incidents.

Forty-four percent (44%) of all the CO calls that occurred in 2023 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.

Property Use	# of CO Calls	% of CO Calls
Assembly	583	3%
Educational	143	1%
Institutional	238	1%
Residential	15,894	91%
Mercantile & business	437	2%
Basic Industry	22	0.1%
Manufacturing & processing	43	0.2%
Storage	125	1%
Special Properties	61	0.3%
Total Known	**17,546**	**100%**

Appendix

MFIRS
Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System

2020-2022 Fires by Incident

Incident Type Subgroup	Incident Type	Description	2020	2021	2022
Fire, other	100	Fire, other	777	703	781
Fire, other total			**777**	**703**	**781**
Structure fire	110	Structure fire, other (conversion only)	1	2	4
Structure fire	111	Building fires	3403	3403	3474
Structure fire	112	Fires in structures other than in a building	193	172	214
Structure fire	113	Cooking fire, confined to container	10,418	9,780	10,085
Structure fire	114	Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	500	530	471
Structure fire	115	Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire confined	12	17	12
Structure fire	116	Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined	645	561	639
Structure fire	117	Commercial Compactor fire, confined to rubbish	27	12	18
Structure fire	118	Trash or rubbish fire, contained	672	599	633
Structure fire	120	Fire in mobile prop. Used as a fixed struc., other	10	6	11
Structure fire	121	Fire in mobile home used as fixed residence	10	15	12
Structure fire	122	Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle	14	15	15
Structure fire	123	Fire in portable building, fixed location	8	17	21
Structure fire total			**15,913**	**15,129**	**15,609**
Mobile property fire	130	Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other	292	290	249
Mobile property fire	131	Passenger vehicle fire	1,649	1,728	1,777
Mobile property fire	132	Road freight or transport vehicle fire	141	167	190
Mobile property fire	133	Rail vehicle fire	5	10	19
Mobile property fire	134	Water vehicle fire	39	30	32
Mobile property fire	135	Aircraft fire	1	4	1
Mobile property fire	136	Self-propelled motor home or recreational vehicle	5	5	4
Mobile property fire	137	Camper or recreational vehicle (RV) fire	13	11	22
Mobile property fire	138	Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	76	67	82
Mobile property fire total			**2,221**	**2,312**	**2,376**
Natural vegetation fire	140	Natural vegetation fire, other	1,856	1,148	1,870
Natural vegetation fire	141	Forest, woods or wildland fire	444	338	529
Natural vegetation fire	142	Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	3,396	2,292	3,261
Natural vegetation fire	143	Grass fire	692	427	792
Natural vegetation fire total			**6,388**	**4,205**	**6,452**
Outside rubbish fire	150	Outside rubbish fire, other	835	613	827
Outside rubbish fire	151	Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	1615	1236	1366
Outside rubbish fire	152	Garbage dump or sanitary landfill fire	16	5	11
Outside rubbish fire	153	Construction or demolition landfill fire	31	30	26
Outside rubbish fire	154	Dumpster or other outside trach receptable fire	652	487	482
Outside rubbish fire	155	Outside stationary compacted trash fire	5	2	6
Outside rubbish fire total			**5**	**2**	**6**

Incident Type Subgroup	Incident Type	Description	2020	2021	2022
Special outside fire	160	Special outside fire, other	715	476	822
Special outside fire	161	Outside storage fire	37	42	40
Special outside fire	162	Outside equipment fire	238	216	250
Special outside fire	163	Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion	20	14	15
Special outside fire	164	Outside mailbox fire	5	5	4
Special outside fire total			**1,015**	**753**	**1,131**
Cultivated vegetation or crop fire	170	Cultivated vegetation, or crop fire, other	31	25	31
Cultivated vegetation or crop fire	171	Cultivated grain or crop fire	5	0	1
Cultivated vegetation or crop fire	172	Cultivated orchard or vineyard fire	2	1	1
Cultivated vegetation or crop fire	173	Cultivated trees or nursery stock fire	29	23	27
Cult. vegetation or crop fire total			**67**	**49**	**60**

2020 -2022 Incidents by Type

Incident Type Subgroup	Total # of Incidents	2020	2021	2022
Fires	91,583	31,587	28,898	32,098
Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheat calls	2,513	807	823	883
Rescue, EMS calls	1,877,380	540,781	635,113	701,486
Hazardous condition calls	130,578	46,946	44,395	39,237
Service calls	303,025	95,395	101,116	106,514
Good intent calls	191,278	60,200	64,417	66,661
False alarm or false calls	447,348	138,396	153,082	155,870
Severe weather or natural disaster calls	5,172	2,606	1,714	852
Special incident type calls	20,846	7,145	6,592	7,109
Total	**3,069,723**	**923,863**	**1,035,150**	**1,110,710**

2020-2022 Fires by County Comparison

	Barnstable	Berkshire	Bristol	Dukes	Essex	Franklin	Hampden	Hampshire	Middlesex	Nantucket	Norfolk	Plymouth	Suffolk	Worcester
2020														
# Reported Fires	921	411	1,983	89	2,783	264	1,913	416	6,165	50	2,873	2,045	5,147	4,475
Fire Service Injuries	23	6	14	0	94	4	70	7	194	0	53	42	14	73
Civilian Injuries	19	10	39	1	12	5	34	5	43	3	13	44	7	18
Fire Service Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Deaths	2	3	0	0	3	0	2	1	11	1	3	3	3	8
Dollar Loss	$9,651,593	$9,512,948	$19,286,671	$2,489,000	$31,015,623	$1287416	$16,222,272	$3,021,779	$37,759,356	$4,525,448	$18,859,747	$20,502,067	$40,636,108	$53,988,551
2021														
# Reported Fires	921	411	1,983	89	2,783	264	1913	416	6165	50	2873	2045	5147	4475
Fire Service Injuries	23	6	14	0	94	4	70	7	194	0	53	42	14	73
Civilian Injuries	19	10	39	1	12	5	34	5	43	3	13	44	7	18
Fire Service Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Deaths	2	3	2	0	3	0	2	1	11	1	3	3	5	8
Dollar Loss	$9,651,593	$9,512,948	$19,286,671	$2,489,000	$31,015,623	$1,287,416	$16,222,272	$3,021,779	$37,759,356	$4,525,448	$18,859,747	$20,502,067	$40,636,108	$53,988,551
2022														
# Reported Fires	878	404	2,013	133	2,808	285	1,686	391	6,328	34	3,189	2,047	4,932	3.999
Fire Service Injuries	14	11	22	0	69	8	48	3	177	4	44	40	26	48
Civilian Injuries	14	6	47	0	18	5	22	3	28	0	16	34	7	46
Fire Service Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Deaths	2	1	2	0	4	4	7	0	9	0	0	0	2	8
Dollar Loss	$12,024,852	$7,359,064	$25,698,746	$2,538,325	$49,084,306	$3,864,312	$16,268,562	$4,174,560	$39,375,742	$20,254.900	$24,260,136	$30,250,536	$55,144,738	$42,166,782

2020-2022 Arson by Incident Type

Incident Type Subgroup	Incident Type	Description	2020	2021	2022
Fire, other	100	Fire, other	67	50	44
Fire, other total			**67**	**50**	**44**
Structure fire	111	Building fires	115	93	118
Structure fire	112	Fires in structure other than in a building	7	8	7
Structure fire	113	Cooking fire, confined to container	18	21	19
Structure fire	114	Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	6	3	1
Structure fire	116	Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined	0	0	1
Structure fire	118	Trash or rubbish fire, contained	36	32	30
Structure fire	120	Fire in mobile prop, used as a fixed struc., other	1	0	0
Structure fire	121	Fire in mobile home used as fixed residence	0	0	1
Structure fire	122	Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle	2	2	1
Structure fire	123	Fire in portable building, fixed location	2	1	1
Structure fire total			**187**	**160**	**179**
Mobile property fire	130	Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other	7	5	7
Mobile property fire	131	Passenger vehicle fire	56	45	36
Mobile property fire	132	Road freight or transport vehicle fire	4	0	1
Mobile property fire	134	Water vehicle fire	1	1	0
Mobile property fire	137	Camper or recreational vehicle (RV) fire	0	0	1
Mobile property fire	138	Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	1	1	1
Mobile property fire total			**69**	**52**	**46**
Natural vegetation fire	140	Natural vegetation fire, other	45	33	37
Natural vegetation fire	141	Forest, woods or wildland fire	29	13	18
Natural vegetation fire	142	Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	203	126	119
Natural vegetation fire	143	Grass fire	20	23	22
Natural vegetation fire total			**297**	**195**	**196**
Outside rubbish fire	150	Outside rubbish fire, other	35	28	20
Outside rubbish fire	151	Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	79	57	64
Outside rubbish fire	153	Construction or demolition landfill fire	2	1	3
Outside rubbish fire	154	Dumpster or other outside trach receptable fire	23	12	9
Outside rubbish fire total			**139**	**98**	**96**
Special outside fire	160	Special outside fire, other	90	51	55
Special outside fire	161	Outside storage fire	3	1	2
Special outside fire	162	Outside equipment fire	0	2	4
Special outside fire	163	Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion	1	0	1
Special outside fire	164	Outside mailbox fire	0	1	2
Special outside fire total			**94**	**55**	**64**
Cultivated vegetation or crop fire	170	Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other	5	1	1
Cultivated vegetation or crop fire	171	Cultivated grain or crop fire	3	0	0
Cultivated vegetation or crop fire	173	Cultivated trees or nurser stock fire	0	2	1
Cultivated vegetation or crop fire total			**8**	**3**	**2**

2020-2022 Arson by County Comparison

	Barnstable	Berkshire	Bristol	Dukes	Essex	Franklin	Hampden	Hampshire	Middlesex	Nantucket	Norfolk	Plymouth	Suffolk	Worcester
2020														
# Reported Arson	39	34	76	42	85	15	147	39	82	1	60	58	104	82
Fire Service Injuries	1	0	5	0	36	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Civilian Injuries	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Fire Service Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Deaths	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dollar Loss	$216,000	$3,000	$1,338,470	$0	$181,216	$5,100	$910,550	$2,500	$81,598	$0	$111,500	$889,028	$436,900	$281,353
2021														
# Reported Arson	921	411	1,983	89	2,783	264	1,913	416	6,165	50	2,873	2,045	5,147	4,475
Fire Service Injuries	23	6	14	0	94	4	70	7	194	0	53	42	14	73
Civilian Injuries	19	10	39	1	12	5	34	5	43	3	13	44	7	18
Fire Service Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Deaths	2	3	2	0	3	0	2	1	11	1	3	3	5	8
Dollar Loss	$9,651,593	$9,512,948	$19,286,671	$2,489,000	$31.015.623	$1,287,416	$16,222,272	$3,021,779	$37,759,356	$4,525,448	$18,859,747	$20,502,067	$40,636,108	$53,988,551
2022														
# Reported Arson	23	31	57	2	56	20	95	23	80	1	71	41	75	55
Fire Service Injuries	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	6	0	0	0
Civilian Injuries	0	0	6	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	3
Fire Service Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Deaths	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Dollar Loss	$43,500	$1,000	$390,652	$0	$56.974	$291,200	$1,853,585	$400	$489,510	$0	$973,930	$128,800	$1,303,235	$2,143,947

This report would not be possible without the contributions of fire departments across Massachusetts that submitted timely, accurate MFIRS data to the Department of Fire Services:

ABINGTON
ACTON
ACUSHNET
ADAMS
AGAWAM
ALFORD
AMESBURY
AMHERST
ANDOVER
AQUINNAH
ARLINGTON
ASHBURNHAM
ASHBY
ASHFIELD
ASHLAND
ATHOL
ATTLEBORO
AUBURN
AVON
AYER
BARNSTABLE
BARRE
BECKET
BEDFORD
BELCHERTOWN
BELLINGHAM
BELMONT
BERKLEY
BERLIN
BERNARDSTON
BEVERLY
BILLERICA
BLACKSTONE
BLANDFORD
BOLTON
BONDSVILLE
BOSTON
BOURNE
BOXBOROUGH
BOXFORD
CAMBRIDGE
CANTON
CARLISLE
CARVER
CHARLTON
CHATHAM
CHELMSFORD
CHELSEA
CHESHIRE
CHESTER
CHESTERFIELD
CHICOPEE
CHILMARK
CLARKSBURG
CLINTON
COHASSET
COLRAIN
CONCORD
CONWAY
COTUIT
C.O.M.M.
CUMMINGTON
DALTON
DANVERS
DARTMOUTH #1
DARTMOUTH #2
DARTMOUTH #3
DEDHAM
DEERFIELD
DENNIS
DEVENS
DIGHTON
DOUGLAS
DOVER
DRACUT
DUDLEY
DUNSTABLE
DUXBURY
EAST BRIDGEWATER
EAST BROOKFIELD
FALL RIVER
FALMOUTH
FITCHBURG
FLORIDA
FOXBOROUGH
FRAMINGHAM
FRANKLIN
FREETOWN
GARDNER
GEORGETOWN
GILL
GLOUCESTER
GOSHEN
GOSNOLD
GRAFTON
GRANBY
GRANVILLE
GREAT BARRINGTON
GREENFIELD
GROTON
GROVELAND
HADLEY
HALIFAX
HAMILTON
HAMPDEN
HANCOCK
HANOVER
HANSON
HARDWICK
HARVARD
HARWICH
HATFIELD
HAVERHILL
HAWLEY
HEATH
HINGHAM
HINSDALE
HOLBROOK
HOLDEN
HOLLAND

BOYLSTON
BRAINTREE
BREWSTER
BRIDGEWATER
BRIMFIELD
BROCKTON
BROOKFIELD
BROOKLINE
BUCKLAND
BURLINGTON
JOINT BASE CAPE COD
KINGSTON
LAKEVILLE
LANCASTER
LANESBOROUGH
LAWRENCE
LEE
LEICESTER
LENOX
LEOMINSTER
LEVERETT
LEXINGTON
LEYDEN
LINCOLN
LITTLETON
LONGMEADOW
LOWELL
LUDLOW
LUNENBURG
LYNN
LYNNFIELD
MALDEN
MANCHESTER
MANSFIELD
MARBLEHEAD
MARION
MARLBOROUGH
MARSHFIELD
MASSPORT HANSCOM
MASSPORT LOGAN
MASSPORT WORCESTER
MATTAPOISETT
EAST LONGMEADOW
EASTHAM
EASTHAMPTON
EASTON
EDGARTOWN
EGREMONT
ERVING
ESSEX
EVERETT
FAIRHAVEN
MONSON
MONTAGUE CENTER
MONTEREY
MONTGOMERY
NAHANT
NANTUCKET
NATICK
NEEDHAM
NEW ASHFORD
NEW BEDFORD
NEW BRAINTREE
NEW MARLBOROUGH
NEW SALEM
NEWBURY
NEWBURYPORT
NEWTON
NORFOLK
NORTH ADAMS
NORTH ANDOVER
NORTH ATTLEBORO
NORTH BROOKFIELD
NORTH READING
NORTHAMPTON
NORTHBOROUGH
NORTHBRIDGE
NORTHFIELD
NORTON
NORWELL
NORWOOD
OAK BLUFFS
OAKHAM
ONSET
HOLLISTON
HOLYOKE
HOPEDALE
HOPKINTON
HUBBARDSTON
HUDSON
HULL
HUNTINGTON
HYANNIS
IPSWICH
PRINCETON
PROVINCETOWN
QUINCY
RANDOLPH
RAYNHAM
READING
REHOBOTH
REVERE
RICHMOND
ROCHESTER
ROCKLAND
ROCKPORT
ROWLEY
ROYALSTON
RUSSELL
RUTLAND
SALEM
SALISBURY
SANDISFIELD
SANDWICH
SAUGUS
SAVOY
SCITUATE
SEEKONK
SHARON
SHEFFIELD
SHELBURNE CTR
SHELBURNE FALLS
SHERBORN
SHIRLEY
SHREWSBURY
SHUTESBURY

MAYNARD
MEDFIELD
MEDFORD
MEDWAY
MELROSE
MENDON
MERRIMAC
METHUEN
MIDDLEBOROUGH
MIDDLEFIELD
MIDDLETON
MILFORD
MILLBURY
MILLIS
MILLVILLE
MILTON
MONROE
SUNDERLAND
SUTTON
SWAMPSCOTT
SWANSEA
TAUNTON
TEMPLETON
TEWKSBURY
THREE RIVERS
TISBURY
TOLLAND
TOPSFIELD
TOWNSEND
TRURO
TURNERS FALLS
TYNGSBOROUGH
TYRINGHAM
UPTON
UXBRIDGE
WAKEFIELD
WALES
WALPOLE
WALTHAM
ORANGE
ORLEANS
OTIS
OXFORD
PALMER
PAXTON
PEABODY
PELHAM
PEMBROKE
PEPPERELL
PERU
PETERSHAM
PHILLIPSTON
PITTSFIELD
PLAINFIELD
PLAINVILLE
PLYMOUTH
PLYMPTON
WARE
WAREHAM
WARREN
WARWICK
WASHINGTON
WATERTOWN
WAYLAND
WEBSTER
WELLESLEY
WELLFLEET
WENDELL
WENHAM
WEST BARNSTABLE
WEST BOYLSTON
WEST BRIDGEWATER
WEST BROOKFIELD
WEST NEWBURY
WEST SPRINGFIELD
WEST STOCKBRIDGE
WEST TISBURY
WESTBOROUGH
WESTFIELD
SOMERSET
SOMERVILLE
SOUTH DEERFIELD
SOUTH HADLEY #1
SOUTH HADLEY #2
SOUTHAMPTON
SOUTHBOROUGH
SOUTHBRIDGE
SOUTHWICK
SPENCER
SPRINGFIELD
STERLING
STOCKBRIDGE
STONEHAM
STOUGHTON
STOW
STURBRIDGE
SUDBURY
WESTFORD
WESTHAMPTON
WESTMINSTER
WESTON
WESTPORT
WESTWOOD
WEYMOUTH
WHATELY
WHITMAN
WILBRAHAM
WILLIAMSBURG
WILLIAMSTOWN
WILMINGTON
WINCHENDON
WINCHESTER
WINDSOR
WINTHROP
WOBURN
WORCESTER
WORTHINGTON
WRENTHAM
YARMOUTH

2023 Fires by Fire Department

Department	Total Fires	Total Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
104th FIGHTER WING**	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
ABINGTON	29	2	0	1	0	0	$ 1,158,550
ACTON	35	0	0	0	0	0	$ 548,581
ACUSHNET	25	4	0	0	0	0	$ 297,300
ADAMS	29	0	0	0	0	0	$ 297,899
AGAWAM	59	2	1	0	0	0	$ 668,410
ALFORD	1	0	0	1	0	0	$ 3,000
AMESBURY	53	3	0	2	0	0	$ 179,089
AMHERST	69	7	0	4	0	0	$ 3,717,735
ANDOVER	100	0	0	0	0	1	$ 1,582,921
AQUINNAH*	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
ARLINGTON	53	2	0	0	0	0	$ 2,852,622
ASHBURNHAM	8	1	0	0	0	0	$ 228,000
ASHBY	14	2	0	0	0	0	$ 45,500
ASHFIELD	10	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
ASHLAND	53	3	0	1	0	0	$ 0
ATHOL	85	0	1	1	0	0	$ 225,000
ATTLEBORO	176	5	0	2	0	2	$ 0
AUBURN	80	8	0	0	0	0	$ 567,500
AVON	31	2	0	0	0	0	$ 608,252
AYER	29	0	0	1	0	5	$ 1,774,025
BARNSTABLE	36	0	0	0	0	18	$ 702,503
BARRE	26	0	0	0	0	0	$ 474,510
BECKET	1	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
BEDFORD	23	0	0	0	0	1	$ 1,276,878
BELCHERTOWN	36	1	1	0	0	3	$ 943,150
BELLINGHAM	49	2	0	0	0	0	$ 161,300
BELMONT	68	0	0	0	0	1	$ 1,114,490
BERKLEY	27	0	0	0	0	0	$ 349,000
BERLIN	19	0	1	0	0	0	$ 886,600
BERNARDSTON	9	0	0	0	0	0	$ 58,000
BEVERLY	92	9	0	0	0	2	$ 679,950
BILLERICA	50	1	0	0	0	2	$ 5,101,830
BLACKSTONE	23	1	0	0	0	0	$ 77,900
BLANDFORD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
BOLTON	22	0	0	0	0	0	$ 185,750
BONDSVILLE	3	1	0	0	0	0	$ 240,000

Department	Total Fires	Total Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
BOSTON	3,837	67	0	0	0	0	$38,702,414
BOURNE	69	0	0	4	0	4	$ 299,175
BOXBOROUGH	17	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
BOXFORD	14	1	0	0	0	0	$ 20,635
BOYLSTON	21	3	0	0	0	0	$ 170,001
BRAINTREE	79	1	1	0	0	0	$ 2,339,200
BREWSTER	24	0	0	0	0	1	$ 854,000
BRIDGEWATER	56	2	0	0	0	0	$ 1,651,416
BRIMFIELD	14	0	0	0	0	0	$ 3,000
BROCKTON	602	6	0	23	0	30	$ 9,256,089
BROOKFIELD	16	2	0	0	0	0	$ 0
BROOKLINE	344	3	0	0	0	2	$ 3,677,700
BUCKLAND	2	0	0	0	0	0	$ 338,000
BURLINGTON	69	0	0	0	0	0	$ 690,000
C.O.M.M.	54	0	0	0	0	0	$ 416,040
CAMBRIDGE	1,036	1	0	6	0	49	$ 246,180
CANTON	77	3	0	0	0	0	$ 1,721,000
CARLISLE	8	0	0	0	0	0	$ 602,000
CARVER	6	0	0	0	0	0	$ 245,200
CHARLEMONT**	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
CHARLTON	48	1	0	3	0	0	$ 337,795
CHATHAM	26	1	0	0	0	0	$ 2,678,480
CHELMSFORD	19	0	0	0	0	1	$ 670,600
CHELSEA	200	7	0	1	0	17	$ 1,763,318
CHESHIRE	5	1	0	0	0	0	$ 12,000
CHESTER	3	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
CHESTERFIELD	4	0	0	0	0	0	$ 605,000
CHICOPEE	141	6	3	7	0	1	$ 395,250
CHILMARK	4	0	0	0	0	0	$ 30,000
CLARKSBURG	1	0	0	0	0	0	$ 2,000
CLINTON	31	0	0	0	0	0	$ 427,700
COHASSET	25	0	0	0	0	0	$ 1,100,000
COLRAIN	13	0	0	0	0	0	$ 669,910
CONCORD	40	2	0	0	0	0	$ 0
CONWAY	5	0	0	0	0	0	$ 350,000
COTUIT	8	1	0	1	0	0	$ 6,000
CUMMINGTON	2	0	1	0	0	0	$ 918,000
DALTON	20	2	0	0	0	1	$ 0
DANVERS	81	4	0	0	0	0	$ 601,503

Department	Total Fires	Total Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
DARTMOUTH #1	14	0	0	0	0	0	$ 23,500
DARTMOUTH #2	9	1	0	0	0	0	$ 2,005,800
DARTMOUTH #3	54	1	0	0	0	0	$ 185,300
DEDHAM	107	4	0	0	0	1	$ 162,300
DEERFIELD	10	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
DENNIS	70	1	2	0	0	2	$ 3,370,376
DEVENS	26	10	0	0	0	2	$ 52,000
DIGHTON	12	0	0	0	0	0	$ 217,250
DOUGLAS	24	1	0	0	0	0	$ 590,200
DOVER	20	0	0	0	0	0	$ 713,100
DRACUT	57	0	0	0	0	1	$ 2,006,724
DUDLEY	34	3	0	0	0	0	$ 278,000
DUNSTABLE	8	0	0	0	0	0	$ 1,403,000
DUXBURY	31	1	0	0	0	0	$ 181,550
EAST BRIDGEWATER	23	1	0	0	0	1	$ 459,200
EAST BROOKFIELD	6	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
EAST LONGMEADOW	28	0	0	0	0	0	$ 317,900
EASTHAM	23	0	0	0	0	0	$ 1,497,300
EASTHAMPTON	31	1	0	0	0	0	$ 0
EASTON	22	2	0	0	0	0	$ 0
EDGARTOWN	26	0	0	0	0	0	$ 140,102
EGREMONT	12	1	1	0	0	0	$ 0
ERVING	3	2	0	0	0	0	$ 0
ESSEX	12	0	0	0	0	0	$ 850,000
EVERETT	108	2	0	0	0	0	$ 108,600
FAIRHAVEN	36	2	0	2	0	0	$ 0
FALL RIVER	441	21	0	14	0	5	$ 3,344,504
FALMOUTH	82	1	0	1	0	3	$ 1,345,240
FITCHBURG	378	7	0	2	0	1	$ 2,301,547
FLORIDA	2	0	0	0	0	0	$ 5,000
FOXBOROUGH	66	1	0	3	0	3	$ 1,517,600
FRAMINGHAM	641	3	0	0	0	7	$ 2,560,440
FRANKLIN	69	3	0	3	0	0	$ 0
FREETOWN	41	0	0	0	0	0	$ 376,290
GARDNER	186	3	0	3	0	1	$ 341,035
GEORGETOWN	16	0	0	1	0	0	$ 450,010
GILL	10	0	0	0	0	0	$ 115,300
GLOUCESTER	87	1	0	1	0	0	$ 393,215
GOSHEN	1	0	0	0	0	0	$ 5,000

Department	Total Fires	Total Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
GOSNOLD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
GRAFTON	61	1	0	0	0	1	$ 2,739,890
GRANBY	24	1	0	0	0	0	$ 0
GRANVILLE	3	0	0	0	0	0	$ 3,000
GREAT BARRINGTON	23	1	0	0	0	0	$ 174,600
GREENFIELD	58	1	0	0	0	1	$ 139,550
GROTON	32	4	0	0	0	0	$ 658,600
GROVELAND	12	2	0	0	0	1	$ 24,000
HADLEY	17	0	0	0	0	0	$ 217,000
HALIFAX	23	0	0	1	0	0	$ 52,000
HAMILTON	17	2	0	0	0	0	$ 15,800
HAMPDEN	12	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
HANCOCK	2	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
HANOVER	40	1	0	1	0	1	$ 58,500
HANSON	18	2	0	0	0	0	$ 300,000
HARDWICK	9	0	0	0	0	0	$ 55,750
HARVARD	31	0	0	0	0	0	$ 289,205
HARWICH	56	2	0	0	0	0	$ 298,050
HATFIELD	6	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
HAVERHILL	214	0	1	1	0	1	$ 2,058,752
HAWLEY*	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
HEATH	4	0	0	0	0	0	$ 5,100
HINGHAM	69	0	0	0	0	1	$ 431,850
HINSDALE	1	0	0	0	0	0	$ 4,000
HOLBROOK	37	0	1	1	0	1	$ 2,141,400
HOLDEN	35	1	0	0	0	0	$ 1,474,500
HOLLAND	5	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
HOLLISTON	1	0	0	2	0	0	$ 120,000
HOLYOKE	299	16	1	2	0	3	$ 1,968,455
HOPEDALE	16	1	0	0	0	0	$ 129,820
HOPKINTON	68	0	2	0	0	1	$ 451,000
HUBBARDSTON	22	0	0	1	0	0	$ 377,400
HUDSON	44	1	0	0	0	0	$ 0
HULL	11	0	0	0	0	0	$ 3,295,600
HUNTINGTON	13	2	0	0	0	0	$ 0
HYANNIS	88	1	0	0	0	0	$ 1,227,000
IPSWICH	19	0	0	0	0	1	$ 264,950
JOINT BASE CAPE COD	13	0	0	0	0	0	$ 70,000
KINGSTON	35	0	0	6	0	2	$ 413,100

Department	Total Fires	Total Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
LAKEVILLE	23	4	0	0	0	2	$ 331,100
LANCASTER	20	0	0	0	0	0	$ 76,300
LANESBOROUGH	14	1	0	0	0	0	$ 0
LAWRENCE	135	3	0	0	0	1	$ 3,230,488
LEE	25	4	0	0	0	0	$ 54,500
LEICESTER	28	2	0	0	0	0	$ 300,846
LENOX	21	3	0	0	0	0	$ 0
LEOMINSTER	191	4	0	7	0	7	$ 362,006
LEVERETT	5	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
LEXINGTON	49	1	0	1	0	0	$ 3,761,100
LEYDEN	2	0	0	0	0	0	$ 3,000
LINCOLN	96	2	0	0	0	0	$ 0
LITTLETON	49	0	0	0	0	8	$ 1,518,900
LONGMEADOW	25	1	0	1	0	1	$ 1,322,351
LOWELL	274	9	0	1	0	0	$ 940,985
LUDLOW	54	0	0	0	0	0	$ 92,000
LUNENBURG	39	0	0	1	0	0	$ 268,555
LYNN	392	10	1	4	0	12	$ 3,568,004
LYNNFIELD	30	0	0	0	0	1	$ 132,500
MALDEN	192	0	0	1	0	12	$ 508,600
MANCHESTER	18	1	0	3	0	0	$ 38,700
MANSFIELD	52	3	0	0	0	0	$ 302,000
MARBLEHEAD	38	0	0	0	0	0	$ 50,902
MARION	20	2	0	0	0	0	$ 490,500
MARLBOROUGH	90	1	0	0	0	3	$ 2,010,290
MARSHFIELD	67	2	0	0	0	0	$ 208,446
MASHPEE	45	0	1	0	0	0	$ 1,003,900
MASSPORT HANSCOM	2	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
MASSPORT LOGAN	34	0	0	0	0	0	$ 6,075,100
MASSPORT WORCESTER*	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
MATTAPOISETT	15	1	0	0	0	0	$ 0
MAYNARD	24	2	0	0	0	1	$ 189,750
MEDFIELD	20	3	0	0	0	0	$ 3,000
MEDFORD	179	0	1	0	0	3	$ 2,987,300
MEDWAY	25	2	0	0	0	0	$ 1,331,658
MELROSE	237	5	0	1	0	0	$ 212,000
MENDON	18	0	0	0	0	0	$ 28,550
MERRIMAC	18	0	0	2	0	1	$ 442,700
METHUEN	104	7	1	0	0	0	$ 1,423,904

Department	Total Fires	Total Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
MIDDLEBOROUGH	96	11	0	0	0	2	$ 2,201,600
MIDDLEFIELD	1	0	0	0	0	0	$ 5,000
MIDDLETON	25	4	0	0	0	0	$ 624,080
MILFORD	79	0	0	0	0	0	$ 567,000
MILLBURY	22	0	0	0	0	0	$ 51,050
MILLIS	11	1	0	0	0	0	$ 398,000
MILLVILLE	7	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
MILTON	103	4	0	0	0	0	$ 932,278
MONROE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
MONSON	18	0	0	0	0	0	$ 544,000
MONTAGUE CENTER	5	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
MONTEREY	7	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
MONTGOMERY	5	2	0	0	0	0	$ 0
NAHANT	12	0	0	0	0	0	$ 172,550
NANTUCKET	33	0	0	0	0	0	$ 2,200,000
NATICK	65	2	1	0	0	0	$ 3,966,766
NEEDHAM	34	0	0	0	0	0	$ 1,534,126
NEW ASHFORD	1	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
NEW BEDFORD	309	4	4	20	0	7	$ 5,822,675
NEW BRAINTREE	2	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
NEW MARLBOROUGH	8	0	0	0	0	0	$ 27,000
NEW SALEM	6	0	0	0	0	0	$ 12,000
NEWBURY	63	0	0	0	0	0	$ 55,000
NEWBURYPORT	24	0	1	4	0	0	$ 889,981
NEWTON	405	0	1	0	0	0	$ 0
NORFOLK	54	1	0	0	0	0	$ 72,000
NORTH ADAMS	32	1	0	0	0	0	$ 454,550
NORTH ANDOVER	55	4	0	0	0	0	$ 80,250
NORTH ATTLEBORO	89	3	0	1	0	0	$ 547,600
NORTH BROOKFIELD	10	0	0	0	0	0	$ 572,100
NORTH READING	39	5	0	0	0	1	$ 473,500
NORTHAMPTON	53	5	0	0	0	0	$ 224,492
NORTHBOROUGH	30	0	0	1	0	4	$ 456,400
NORTHBRIDGE	46	0	0	0	0	1	$ 400,950
NORTHFIELD	6	0	0	0	0	0	$ 309,100
NORTON	48	3	0	0	0	0	$ 2,043,870
NORWELL	41	1	0	0	0	0	$ 177,850
NORWOOD	96	6	0	0	0	0	$ 1,400,405
OAK BLUFFS	27	2	0	0	0	0	$ 1,113,960

Department	Total Fires	Total Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
OAKHAM	6	0	0	0	0	0	$ 2,000
ONSET	42	0	0	3	0	0	$ 176,001
ORANGE	31	2	1	2	0	2	$ 1,687,900
ORLEANS	28	0	1	5	0	0	$ 1,148,500
OTIS	5	0	0	0	0	0	$ 283,750
OXFORD	37	1	1	1	0	1	$ 1,655,150
PALMER	37	1	1	0	0	0	$ 802,004
PAXTON	15	0	0	0	0	0	$ 342,500
PEABODY	138	3	0	2	0	4	$ 3,416,542
PELHAM	5	0	0	0	0	0	$ 7,000
PEMBROKE	50	0	0	2	0	2	$ 1,500,000
PEPPERELL	28	3	0	0	0	0	$ 1,097,000
PERU	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
PETERSHAM	1	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
PHILLIPSTON	16	0	0	0	0	0	$ 112,000
PITTSFIELD	133	5	0	0	0	6	$ 920,000
PLAINFIELD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
PLAINVILLE	32	1	0	0	0	2	$ 508,000
PLYMOUTH	202	4	1	3	0	3	$ 645,370
PLYMPTON	11	0	0	0	0	1	$ 150,500
PRINCETON	15	2	0	0	0	0	$ 1,971,000
PROVINCETOWN	48	0	0	0	0	0	$ 170,010
QUINCY	642	3	0	3	0	30	$ 10,000
RANDOLPH	212	4	0	0	0	0	$ 1,409,498
RAYNHAM	61	1	1	0	0	1	$ 1,781,500
READING	52	0	0	0	0	0	$ 610,750
REHOBOTH	53	7	0	0	0	0	$ 50,000
REVERE	294	4	0	0	0	6	$ 2,970,971
RICHMOND	4	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
ROCHESTER	10	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
ROCKLAND	45	2	0	0	0	0	$ 500,250
ROCKPORT	21	1	0	0	0	0	$ 100,000
ROWE**	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
ROWLEY	46	1	2	0	0	0	$ 596,300
ROYALSTON	19	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
RUSSELL	7	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
RUTLAND	18	0	0	0	0	0	$ 139,630
SALEM	124	5	0	1	0	0	$ 761,707
SALISBURY	24	0	0	0	0	0	$ 230,020

Department	Total Fires	Total Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
SANDISFIELD	2	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
SANDWICH	40	0	0	0	0	0	$ 255,050
SAUGUS	101	3	0	0	0	2	$ 843,620
SAVOY	1	0	0	0	0	0	$ 95,000
SCITUATE	71	1	0	0	0	2	$ 2,269,888
SEEKONK	50	6	0	0	0	0	$ 428,225
SHARON	46	1	0	0	0	0	$ 139,852
SHEFFIELD	24	3	0	0	0	0	$ 0
SHELBURNE CENTER	3	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
SHELBURNE FALLS	7	1	0	0	0	0	$ 41,000
SHERBORN	22	1	0	0	0	0	$ 128,500
SHIRLEY	22	3	0	0	0	0	$ 478,000
SHREWSBURY	82	0	0	0	0	1	$ 3,123,900
SHUTESBURY	9	0	0	0	0	0	$ 6,000
SOMERSET	24	0	0	0	0	0	$ 263,500
SOMERVILLE	383	3	0	4	0	15	$ 1,686,000
SOUTH DEERFIELD	11	1	0	0	0	0	$ 211,650
SOUTH HADLEY #1	35	2	0	1	0	2	$ 40,002
SOUTH HADLEY #2	6	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
SOUTHAMPTON	8	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
SOUTHBOROUGH	27	3	0	0	0	0	$ 368,702
SOUTHBRIDGE	65	0	0	1	0	0	$ 851,671
SOUTHWICK	28	3	0	0	0	0	$ 334,800
SPENCER	39	1	0	0	0	0	$ 3,965,000
SPRINGFIELD	569	19	5	3	0	37	$10,753,020
STERLING	19	1	0	0	0	0	$ 765,501
STOCKBRIDGE	6	0	0	0	0	0	$ 10,000
STONEHAM	84	0	0	2	0	1	$ 2,583,300
STOUGHTON	75	5	0	1	0	2	$ 2,956,400
STOW	19	1	0	1	0	0	$ 24,750
STURBRIDGE	37	2	0	0	0	0	$ 237,670
SUDBURY	36	1	0	0	0	0	$ 0
SUNDERLAND	11	1	0	0	0	1	$ 12,500
SUTTON	32	0	0	0	0	0	$ 230,000
SWAMPSCOTT	13	0	0	0	0	0	$ 49,000
SWANSEA	44	0	0	0	0	0	$ 20,000
TAUNTON	155	15	2	0	0	0	$ 267,000
TEMPLETON	26	0	0	0	0	0	$ 561,000
TEWKSBURY	65	1	0	0	0	1	$ 853,962

Department	Total Fires	Total Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
THREE RIVERS	11	4	0	0	0	0	$ 30,000
TISBURY	114	1	0	0	0	0	$ 559,800
TOLLAND	2	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
TOPSFIELD	96	0	0	0	0	0	$ 3,235,900
TOWNSEND	19	0	0	0	0	0	$ 670,900
TRURO	7	0	0	0	0	0	$ 2,502,000
TURNERS FALLS	14	4	0	0	0	0	$ 0
TYNGSBOROUGH	20	0	0	0	0	0	$ 353,101
TYRINGHAM*	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
UPTON	19	0	0	0	0	0	$ 633,500
UXBRIDGE	65	0	0	0	0	1	$ 837,710
WAKEFIELD	62	1	0	0	0	4	$ 0
WALES	6	1	0	0	0	0	$ 367,600
WALPOLE	59	1	0	0	0	0	$ 916,050
WALTHAM	159	1	0	4	0	4	$ 1,408,260
WARE	46	4	0	0	0	0	$ 35,000
WAREHAM	106	0	0	5	0	2	$ 1,904,045
WARREN	29	0	0	0	0	2	$ 75,120
WARWICK	1	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
WASHINGTON*	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
WATERTOWN	49	0	0	0	0	1	$ 1,086,810
WAYLAND	30	1	0	0	0	1	$ 2,531,623
WEBSTER	44	2	0	1	0	0	$ 183,250
WELLESLEY	30	1	0	1	0	0	$ 202,200
WELLFLEET	19	0	0	0	0	3	$ 274,065
WENDELL	6	0	0	0	0	0	$ 250
WENHAM	5	1	0	0	0	0	$ 600
WEST BARNSTABLE	15	0	0	0	0	0	$ 34,001
WEST BOYLSTON	13	1	0	1	0	0	$ 88,700
WEST BRIDGEWATER	33	1	0	0	0	0	$ 636,252
WEST BROOKFIELD	16	6	0	0	0	0	$ 642,700
WEST NEWBURY	10	1	0	0	0	0	$ 317,000
WEST SPRINGFIELD	148	1	0	1	0	2	$ 1,296,400
WEST STOCKBRIDGE	4	0	0	0	0	0	$ 40,000
WEST TISBURY	10	0	0	0	0	0	$ 29,800
WESTBOROUGH	118	3	1	2	0	2	$ 1,750,347
WESTFIELD	86	3	0	3	0	2	$ 4,024,250
WESTFORD	54	1	0	0	0	0	$ 252,202
WESTHAMPTON	5	1	0	0	0	0	$ 0

Department	Total Fires	Total Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
WESTMINSTER	35	3	0	0	0	0	$ 463,850
WESTON	34	1	0	0	0	0	$ 1,407,500
WESTPORT	53	1	0	1	0	0	$ 341,121
WESTWOOD	57	0	0	0	0	0	$ 3,614,110
WEYMOUTH	232	4	1	2	0	6	$ 2,761,120
WHATELY	7	1	0	0	0	0	$ 10,100
WHITMAN	23	0	0	0	0	1	$ 1,558,820
WILBRAHAM	38	0	0	1	0	0	$ 188,860
WILLIAMSBURG	7	0	0	0	0	0	$ 73,900
WILLIAMSTOWN	11	1	0	0	0	0	$ 87,150
WILMINGTON	47	1	0	0	0	0	$ 551,875
WINCHENDON	25	1	0	1	0	1	$ 0
WINCHESTER	25	1	0	0	0	0	$ 1,476,400
WINDSOR	4	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
WINTHROP	78	0	0	0	0	0	$ 1,098,700
WOBURN	183	1	0	2	0	1	$ 2,809,794
WORCESTER	1,145	15	0	1	0	18	$ 8,711,955
WORTHINGTON*	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
WRENTHAM	36	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
YARMOUTH	66	1	0	3	0	3	$ 1,496,842

* These fire departments either certified no reportable fires or submitted other types of incidents with no fires reported.
** These fire departments did not report any incidents nor did they certify no reportable fires.

2023 Fires by County

2023 County	# of Reported Fires	Structure Fires	MV Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Barnstable	812	409	96	307	4	14	0	34	$ 19,478,532
Berkshire	388	227	49	112	1	1	0	7	$ 2,470,449
Bristol	1,793	737	245	811	7	39	0	11	$ 18,141,435
Dukes	181	145	12	24	0	0	0	0	$ 1,873,662
Essex	2,177	1141	238	798	6	21	0	27	$ 27,178,871
Franklin	236	115	26	95	1	2	0	4	$ 3,966,360
Hampden	1,597	807	217	573	11	17	0	35	$ 23,544,000
Hampshire	368	180	37	151	2	5	0	5	$ 6,791,279
Middlesex	5,524	3682	385	1457	5	27	0	122	$ 58,436,388
Nantucket	33	20	3	10	0	0	0	0	$ 2,200,000
Norfolk	2,662	1593	212	857	3	14	0	47	$ 32,330,549
Plymouth	1,796	865	220	711	1	45	0	50	$ 30,243,977
Suffolk	4,443	3234	231	978	0	1	0	23	$ 50,610,503
Worcester	3,633	2109	344	1180	4	27	0	41	$ 42,954,715
Massachusetts	**25,643**	**15,264**	**2,315**	**8,064**	**45**	**213**	**0**	**406**	**$ 320,220,720**

2023 Arsons by County

2023 County	# of Reported Arsons	Structure Arsons	MV Arsons	Other Arsons	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Fire Service Injuries	Dollar Loss
Barnstable	8	3	5	5	0	0	0	0	$ 6,500
Berkshire	23	9	0	14	1	0	0	0	$ 61,100
Bristol	79	19	0	55	0	4	0	3	$ 2,797,585
Dukes	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	$ 1,200
Essex	64	15	1	48	0	1	0	0	$ 98,503
Franklin	12	4	11	8	0	0	0	0	$ 0
Hampden	57	16	0	30	1	0	0	0	$ 368,620
Hampshire	24	8	0	16	1	2	0	0	$ 186,540
Middlesex	79	14	3	62	1	0	0	1	$ 92,220
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0
Norfolk	56	9	4	43	1	1	0	0	$ 43,404
Plymouth	42	7	1	34	0	1	0	0	$ 47,251
Suffolk	78	17	7	54	0	0	0	4	$ 692,955
Worcester	81	27	7	47	0	1	0	0	$ 1,537,534
Massachusetts	**606**	**149**	**40**	**417**	**5**	**10**	**0**	**8**	**$ 5,933,412**

2023 Fires & Arsons Incident Type

2023 Fires

Incident Type	Total # of Reported Fires	Fire Service Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss	% of Total Fires	2022	% Changed
Fires, Other	647	12	6	0	0	$ 1,175,096	3%	782	-17%
Structure Fires	15,207	347	169	0	37	$ 81,294,899	59%	15,549	-2%
Mobile Property Used as a Fixed Structure Fires	57	1	0	0	0	$ 1,041,100	0.2%	59	-3%
Mobile Property Fires	2,315	9	21	0	6	$ 34,400,314	9%	2,375	-3%
Natural Vegetation Fires	4,206	20	1	0	2	$ 701,933	16%	6,452	-35%
Outside Rubbish Fires	2,369	15	5	0	0	$ 306,986	9%	2,718	-13%
Special Outside Fires	804	2	11	0	0	$ 1,279,382	3%	1,131	-29%
Cultivated Vegetation or Crop Fires	38	0	0	0	0	$ 21,010	0.1%	60	-37%
Total	**25,643**	**406**	**213**	**0**	**45**	**$ 320,220,720**	**100%**	**29,126**	**-12%**

1 Civilian Death at every 570 fires.
1 Civilian Injury at every 120 fires
1 Fire Service Injury at every 63 fires.

2023 Arsons

Incident Type	Total # of Reported Arsons	Fire Service Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Fire Service Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss	% of Total Arsons	2022	% Changed
Fires, Other	42	0	1	0	0	$ 83,252	7%	44	-5%
Structure Fires	146	7	8	0	3	$ 5,291,294	24%	176	-17%
Mobile Property Used as a Fixed Structure Fires	3	0	0	0	0	$ 2,000	0.5%	3	0%
Mobile Property Fires	40	0	0	0	1	$ 491,765	7%	46	-13%
Natural Vegetation Fires	197	1	0	0	1	$ 9,733	33%	196	1%
Outside Rubbish Fires	105	0	0	0	0	$ 10,513	17%	96	9%
Special Outside Fires	71	0	1	0	0	$ 44,855	12%	64	11%
Cultivated Vegetation or Crop Fires	2	0	0	0	0	$ 0	0.3%	2	0%
Total	**606**	**8**	**10**	**0**	**5**	**$ 5,933,412**	**100%**	**627**	**-3%**

2023 Fires, Arsons and Deaths by County & by Population*

County	Population	Total Reported Fires	Fires per 1,000 Pop.	Civilian Fire Deaths	Civilian Deaths per 1,000 Fires	Civilian Deaths per 10,000 Pop.	Total Reported Arsons	Arsons per 1,000 Pop.
Barnstable	228,996	812	3.5	4	4.9	0.17	8	0.03
Berkshire	129,026	388	3.0	1	2.6	0.08	23	0.2
Bristol	579,200	1,793	3.1	7	3.9	0.12	79	0.1
Dukes	20,600	181	8.8	0	0.0	0.00	3	0.1
Essex	809,829	2,177	2.7	6	2.8	0.07	64	0.1
Franklin	71,029	236	3.3	1	4.2	0.14	12	0.2
Hampden	465,825	1,597	3.4	11	6.9	0.24	57	0.1
Hampshire	162,308	368	2.3	2	5.4	0.12	24	0.1
Middlesex	1,632,002	5,524	3.4	5	0.9	0.03	79	0.05
Nantucket	14,255	33	2.3	0	0.0	0.00	0	0.0
Norfolk	725,981	2,662	3.7	3	1.1	0.04	56	0.1
Plymouth	530,819	1,796	3.4	1	0.6	0.02	42	0.1
Suffolk	797,936	4,443	5.6	0	0.0	0.00	78	0.1
Worcester	862,111	3,633	4.2	4	1.1	0.05	81	0.1
Massachusetts	**7,029,917**	**25,643**	**3.6**	**45**	**1.8**	**0.06**	**606**	**0.1**

*Population statistics based on 2020 U.S. Census Bureau data.

2023 Incidents by County & Incident Type SubGroup

County	Total # of Reported Incidents	Fires	Overpressure, Rupture & Explosions (no fire)	Rescue, EMS	Hazardous Conditions (no fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
Barnstable	73,894	992	46	53,694	1,951	5,180	3,260	8,422	85	264
Berkshire	19,081	489	21	11,134	1,183	1,995	905	3,139	38	177
Bristol	83,080	1,901	65	54,789	2,890	5,164	4,478	13,193	95	505
Dukes	3,621	195	7	1,166	150	116	783	1,188	5	11
Essex	123,775	2,358	98	73,855	4,583	13,567	8,032	20,731	198	353
Franklin	11,717	428	10	7,034	939	1,088	682	1,260	74	202
Hampden	66,502	1,753	69	43,969	2,051	3,930	4,852	9,710	64	104
Hampshire	26,647	504	31	19,038	980	1,014	1,426	3,558	41	55
Middlesex	250,386	5,947	128	151,733	9,283	27,950	14,501	37,010	302	3,532
Nantucket	2,830	33	3	1,182	135	63	171	1,234	1	8
Norfolk	121,014	2,963	97	77,707	4,475	10,873	8,160	16,401	146	192
Plymouth	111,157	2,002	66	77,466	4,010	8,947	6,568	11,676	253	169
Suffolk	123,933	4,481	55	55,604	3,188	27,512	7,074	23,928	25	2,066
Worcester	139,143	4,497	123	94,185	4,390	11,114	7,800	16,532	318	184
Massachusetts	**1,156,780**	**28,543**	**819**	**722,556**	**40,208**	**118,513**	**68,692**	**167,982**	**1,645**	**7,822**

2023 All Reported Incidents by Department & Incident Type SubGroup

FDID	Department	Total # of Reported Responses	Fires	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
13937	104th Fighter Wing**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23001	Abington	3,502	30	3	2,640	127	210	173	315	0	4
17002	Acton	4,652	38	5	2,154	121	299	168	480	18	1,369
05003	Acushnet	1,682	28	0	1,276	48	126	94	106	4	0
03004	Adams	383	31	0	103	40	37	25	146	1	0
13005	Agawam	3,105	64	1	1,974	89	419	162	388	2	6
03006	Alford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09007	Amesbury	3,304	47	1	2,075	112	434	302	314	6	13
15008	Amherst	2,572	75	2	1,260	91	82	129	930	3	0
09009	Andover	3,358	101	8	1,561	294	316	111	959	4	4
07104	Aquinnah*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17010	Arlington	5,495	58	2	3,647	320	542	195	721	5	5
27011	Ashburnham	940	10	2	651	19	108	48	98	1	3
17012	Ashby	685	21	0	316	15	253	28	45	6	1
11013	Ashfield	281	18	0	144	51	29	13	20	6	0
17014	Ashland	2,809	64	5	1,887	129	222	147	351	2	2
27015	Athol	3,210	113	24	2,470	75	122	185	214	6	1
05016	Attleboro	9,417	182	4	7,054	142	483	493	998	9	52
27017	Auburn	4,992	120	3	3,751	121	258	377	353	0	9
21018	Avon	1,527	63	2	1,000	36	144	122	155	0	5
17019	Ayer	771	37	1	98	64	297	69	203	2	0
01919	Barnstable	1,781	41	0	1,143	48	136	88	293	14	18
27021	Barre	1,635	50	0	1,186	79	148	81	90	0	1
03022	Becket	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17023	Bedford	3,322	36	5	1,941	156	268	132	365	7	412
15024	Belchertown	2,248	41	3	1,806	58	60	87	187	4	2
21025	Bellingham	3,092	50	0	2,188	58	308	185	297	5	1
17026	Belmont	3,939	69	3	2,101	151	587	373	612	10	33
05027	Berkley	1,050	33	0	731	38	88	59	98	3	0

FDID	Department	Total # of Reported Responses	Fires	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
27028	Berlin	760	28	2	485	28	53	48	114	2	0
11029	Bernardston	291	18	0	208	20	14	10	21	0	0
09030	Beverly	6,022	93	5	3,558	280	443	287	1,341	4	11
17031	Billerica	5,389	57	3	3,995	181	300	56	768	22	7
27032	Blackstone	1,645	29	2	1,186	32	86	103	203	2	2
13033	Blandford	6	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
27034	Bolton	1,286	37	0	956	36	54	110	92	1	0
13987	Bondsville	93	20	3	24	4	10	12	19	0	1
25035	Boston	95,263	3,868	39	35,485	2,347	25,054	5,700	20,742	21	2,007
01036	Bourne	5,132	89	5	4,048	120	177	206	473	0	14
17037	Boxborough	931	36	0	483	13	92	51	187	2	67
09038	Boxford	997	14	0	523	47	98	95	219	1	0
27039	Boylston	764	32	0	578	21	31	35	66	1	0
21040	Braintree	7,459	82	30	5,347	142	628	350	861	4	15
01041	Brewster	2,991	34	2	2,384	70	119	76	297	1	8
23042	Bridgewater	4,817	70	0	3,458	127	296	202	660	3	1
13043	Brimfield	332	23	3	205	26	14	25	31	5	0
23044	Brockton	28,515	608	4	22,348	520	1,572	879	2,566	10	8
27045	Brookfield	140	26	1	44	8	12	14	33	1	1
21046	Brookline	9,766	350	9	5,257	463	783	1,311	1,585	4	4
11047	Buckland	134	2	0	64	33	14	11	9	0	1
17048	Burlington	5,354	70	2	3,339	117	831	216	772	3	4
01920	C.O.M.M.	5,421	59	3	3,521	135	567	198	914	11	13
17049	Cambridge	16,496	1,038	10	8,155	1,017	853	1,747	3,667	3	6
21050	Canton	5,022	88	2	3,177	129	662	311	651	0	2
17051	Carlisle	627	11	1	318	58	76	33	126	1	3
23052	Carver	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11053	Charlemont**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27054	Charlton	2,567	68	1	1,878	112	186	144	173	2	3
01055	Chatham	3,274	45	3	2,048	111	314	183	511	1	58
17056	Chelmsford	25	19	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1

FDID	Department	Total # of Reported Responses	Fires	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
25057	Chelsea	9,140	230	5	6,107	262	650	701	1,181	0	4
03058	Cheshire	380	12	0	290	14	26	15	20	1	2
13059	Chester	153	7	0	122	10	1	1	9	2	1
15060	Chesterfield	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13061	Chicopee	5,032	144	8	2,560	186	583	383	1,150	3	15
07062	Chilmark	333	4	1	3	14	2	172	137	0	0
03063	Clarksburg	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27064	Clinton	1,767	43	0	1,242	28	93	41	319	0	1
21065	Cohasset	1,917	33	1	1,010	122	247	174	281	23	26
11066	Colrain	343	34	1	165	55	20	27	22	19	0
17067	Concord	4,197	49	2	2,423	194	327	244	949	5	4
11068	Conway	36	10	0	1	17	1	0	7	0	0
01921	Cotuit	1,005	13	1	602	27	171	51	125	8	7
15069	Cummington	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03070	Dalton	1,315	22	1	982	22	91	29	72	0	96
09071	Danvers	6,534	82	6	3,527	124	1,256	342	1,052	6	139
05972	Dartmouth #1	526	16	0	100	52	56	27	274	0	1
05973	Dartmouth #2	151	12	1	37	24	25	25	26	1	0
05974	Dartmouth #3	1,106	64	3	325	86	173	135	317	2	1
21073	Dedham	5,385	108	0	3,623	291	496	177	669	2	19
11975	Deerfield	81	6	0	12	10	6	3	40	2	2
01075	Dennis	5,535	91	4	3,860	145	462	353	604	8	8
17919	Devens	1,028	39	1	445	35	317	27	163	0	1
05076	Dighton	320	16	0	106	19	41	19	113	2	4
27077	Douglas	1,298	27	2	916	51	85	55	155	3	4
21078	Dover	371	24	0	46	33	48	27	187	4	2
17079	Dracut	4,362	57	1	2,761	111	493	264	659	9	7
27080	Dudley	616	67	0	196	51	66	96	139	0	1
17081	Dunstable	380	19	0	159	16	126	15	39	6	0
23082	Duxbury	2,872	45	4	1,793	174	255	122	462	11	6
23083	East Bridgewater	2,555	37	0	2,042	99	74	72	222	7	2

FDID	Department	Total # of Reported Responses	Fires	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
27084	East Brookfield	129	5	0	41	23	27	2	31	0	0
13085	East Longmeadow	4,347	28	1	3,522	80	204	170	332	10	0
01086	Eastham	2,218	38	3	1,554	69	132	119	293	5	5
15087	Easthampton	3,695	39	2	2,894	68	107	257	310	3	15
05088	Easton	4,267	24	3	2,933	167	389	228	497	3	23
07089	Edgartown	1,313	27	4	509	40	34	204	490	1	4
03090	Egremont	13	2	0	0	1	0	7	3	0	0
11091	Erving	306	20	0	177	27	43	7	22	9	1
09092	Essex	602	20	0	395	30	26	38	90	1	2
17093	Everett	7,692	135	1	5,670	190	423	417	839	0	17
05094	Fairhaven	4,198	39	5	3,329	160	157	106	394	0	8
05095	Fall River	7,288	447	5	2,924	608	391	330	2,557	4	22
01096	Falmouth	8,496	89	1	6,481	194	223	554	936	3	15
27097	Fitchburg	5,772	409	5	2,531	233	771	367	1,440	7	9
03098	Florida	98	6	0	75	7	4	5	1	0	0
21099	Foxborough	4,260	107	5	2,771	175	443	247	509	2	1
17100	Framingham	12,924	589	4	8,641	253	1,140	776	1,388	0	133
21101	Franklin	5,275	89	3	3,467	148	463	356	738	10	1
05102	Freetown	1,612	41	17	1,061	46	165	134	141	3	4
27103	Gardner	5,697	213	2	3,730	158	637	212	732	8	5
09105	Georgetown	1,433	30	1	874	36	145	157	189	1	0
11106	Gill	275	15	0	153	18	31	13	39	5	1
09107	Gloucester	5,520	88	5	3,870	146	317	275	810	1	8
15108	Goshen	57	3	0	42	1	6	3	2	0	0
07109	Gosnold*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27110	Grafton	709	82	1	126	75	84	33	296	11	1
15111	Granby	663	31	1	524	12	22	31	39	0	3
13112	Granville	269	8	1	170	31	22	11	15	11	0
03113	Great Barrington	1,159	32	1	594	54	25	70	377	3	3
11114	Greenfield	3,828	79	1	2,410	346	273	244	453	13	9
17115	Groton	1,475	46	3	870	63	121	68	285	12	7

FDID	Department	Total # of Reported Responses	Fires	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
09116	Groveland	842	27	17	529	24	97	55	90	1	2
15117	Hadley	1,671	24	0	1,062	59	82	126	317	1	0
23118	Halifax	1,663	31	0	1,206	88	156	49	121	8	4
09119	Hamilton	1,070	23	1	536	34	232	40	199	1	4
13120	Hampden	603	17	1	403	28	43	44	66	1	0
03121	Hancock	72	2	0	42	1	1	1	25	0	0
23122	Hanover	3,346	58	2	2,225	240	271	216	320	12	2
23123	Hanson	2,066	27	1	1,431	132	213	64	166	19	13
27124	Hardwick	86	12	0	26	6	8	8	26	0	0
27125	Harvard	496	44	0	93	40	68	68	149	34	0
01126	Harwich	4,841	91	7	3,633	172	275	177	455	3	28
15127	Hatfield	129	7	1	19	26	10	16	49	1	0
09128	Haverhill	7,506	226	3	4,219	272	818	719	1,244	3	2
11129	Hawley	48	3	0	29	5	5	1	4	1	0
11130	Heath	104	7	0	70	6	5	2	13	1	0
23131	Hingham	5,382	78	3	3,690	181	325	395	614	78	18
03132	Hinsdale	147	8	0	117	4	7	4	7	0	0
21133	Holbrook	3,088	38	2	1,872	82	607	161	318	7	1
27134	Holden	3,066	52	1	2,451	64	108	145	240	3	2
13135	Holland	261	10	0	178	16	16	17	21	3	0
17136	Holliston	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13137	Holyoke	5,984	302	3	2,691	156	348	1,123	1,344	3	14
27138	Hopedale	1,536	28	1	841	53	421	69	80	42	1
17139	Hopkinton	2,893	93	7	1,724	148	199	217	356	4	145
27140	Hubbardston	789	22	0	397	38	169	101	62	0	0
17141	Hudson	3,345	47	1	2,266	111	275	101	518	0	26
23142	Hull	2,495	12	0	1,704	138	343	60	230	8	0
15143	Huntington	242	22	0	163	19	14	6	15	2	1
01922	Hyannis	7,876	91	8	6,261	167	396	245	696	5	7
09144	Ipswich	2,149	20	1	1,031	58	237	417	372	2	11
01936	Joint Base Cape Cod	647	15	0	49	83	323	14	163	0	0

FDID	Department	Total # of Reported Responses	Fires	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
23145	Kingston	3,026	37	6	2,283	158	149	86	301	5	1
23146	Lakeville	2,182	32	0	1,450	31	260	128	272	1	8
27147	Lancaster	1,374	39	0	1,100	18	44	42	128	2	1
03148	Lanesborough	414	14	0	311	15	14	7	51	0	2
09149	Lawrence	8,344	136	8	4,417	484	695	368	2,221	6	9
03150	Lee	1,688	32	2	1,463	20	27	32	106	1	5
27151	Leicester	399	38	1	90	44	70	34	115	1	6
03152	Lenox	2,350	33	3	1,638	59	72	202	332	8	3
27153	Leominster	9,880	196	1	6,778	353	976	463	994	89	30
11154	Leverett	215	11	0	149	13	8	14	16	4	0
17155	Lexington	56	49	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
11156	Leyden	17	3	0	5	6	0	0	3	0	0
17157	Lincoln	1,458	108	0	814	81	62	112	276	4	1
17158	Littleton	2,306	55	1	1,564	67	149	226	241	3	0
13159	Longmeadow	3,023	27	0	2,184	99	218	148	341	6	0
17160	Lowell	13,745	292	12	8,717	566	1,382	545	2,187	11	33
13161	Ludlow	4,528	62	2	3,842	70	91	158	300	1	2
27162	Lunenburg	508	62	0	71	72	85	43	174	0	1
09163	Lynn	16,028	408	10	9,553	273	1,766	1,104	2,899	0	15
09164	Lynnfield	2,238	38	2	1,395	41	273	213	267	6	3
17165	Malden	9,966	192	5	6,670	183	970	758	1,182	0	6
09166	Manchester	1,101	21	1	564	43	124	90	254	1	3
05167	Mansfield	3,900	60	2	2,597	202	196	350	479	8	6
09168	Marblehead	3,115	40	1	1,560	113	678	186	524	1	12
23169	Marion	1,467	25	0	1,010	40	76	86	228	1	1
17170	Marlborough	9,563	96	0	6,710	237	644	386	1,215	10	265
23171	Marshfield	4,509	74	3	3,153	190	478	101	500	0	10
01172	Mashpee	4,426	46	0	3,101	123	362	202	583	3	6
17935	Massport - Hanscom	122	2	0	19	56	22	6	10	0	7
25935	Massport - Logan	5,098	39	4	4,041	378	125	170	331	0	10
27935	Massport - Worcester	42	0	0	20	9	3	3	5	0	2

FDID	Department	Total # of Reported Responses	Fires	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
23173	Mattapoisett	528	19	1	74	65	112	43	187	25	2
17174	Maynard	2,125	26	3	1,207	82	281	262	260	1	3
21175	Medfield	1,576	24	0	908	149	200	82	198	8	7
17176	Medford	12,453	187	4	8,579	427	795	479	1,973	4	5
21177	Medway	2,830	26	1	1,964	158	162	103	405	6	5
17178	Melrose	4,403	250	1	2,875	188	463	154	471	0	1
27179	Mendon	894	37	0	633	20	55	53	73	22	1
09180	Merrimac	1,557	28	0	788	53	402	150	130	6	0
09181	Methuen	9,448	110	6	6,869	419	602	293	1,128	9	12
23182	Middleborough	5,129	102	5	2,069	140	513	1,768	510	4	18
15183	Middlefield	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09184	Middleton	2,241	32	1	1,256	52	190	291	416	1	2
27185	Milford	5,883	89	1	4,241	128	495	279	647	1	2
27186	Millbury	384	22	0	8	2	135	6	210	1	0
21187	Millis	538	20	1	354	29	40	18	72	1	3
27188	Millville	392	20	0	261	15	28	39	27	2	0
21189	Milton	3,859	108	2	2,459	109	276	251	647	1	6
11190	Monroe	12	1	0	6	0	4	1	0	0	0
13191	Monson	158	18	0	10	27	31	24	47	0	1
11192	Montague	215	11	0	132	35	14	11	12	0	0
03193	Monterey	174	17	0	74	12	12	9	50	0	0
13194	Montgomery	64	8	0	52	0	2	2	0	0	0
09196	Nahant	612	12	0	347	22	123	28	80	0	0
19197	Nantucket	2,830	33	3	1,182	135	63	171	1,234	1	8
17198	Natick	5,572	70	5	3,459	97	843	489	600	0	9
21199	Needham	4,438	34	0	2,698	131	610	307	651	2	5
03200	New Ashford	24	2	0	17	1	2	0	2	0	0
05201	New Bedford	12,304	317	4	7,424	389	511	843	2,768	4	44
27202	New Braintree	62	9	0	8	6	12	17	10	0	0
03203	New Marlborough	195	8	0	119	9	7	12	40	0	0
11204	New Salem	125	14	0	63	31	3	7	7	0	0

FDID	Department	Total # of Reported Responses	Fires	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
09205	Newbury	1,349	68	0	736	47	106	211	165	13	3
09206	Newburyport	1,082	25	0	674	57	69	45	202	1	9
17207	Newton	10,895	407	3	5,644	474	1,316	439	2,597	12	3
21208	Norfolk	1,931	101	0	1,284	134	79	13	320	0	0
03209	North Adams	1,480	35	1	347	217	399	94	368	5	14
09210	North Andover	6,466	57	5	3,881	382	817	280	957	76	11
05211	North Attleboro	5,613	103	3	3,789	159	553	183	573	18	232
27212	North Brookfield	274	31	0	86	33	22	3	93	6	0
17213	North Reading	2,862	51	1	1,684	116	385	271	330	19	5
15214	Northampton	9,410	64	8	7,195	317	303	504	1,005	8	6
27215	Northborough	2,452	47	5	1,626	80	178	168	345	2	1
27216	Northbridge	3,609	58	2	2,903	71	149	118	304	4	0
11217	Northfield	159	6	0	13	44	35	3	54	4	0
05218	Norton	3,557	56	1	2,383	166	219	176	547	4	5
23219	Norwell	2,766	51	2	1,834	154	164	211	345	1	4
21220	Norwood	6,784	107	7	5,197	157	294	140	853	1	28
07221	Oak Bluffs	1,145	32	0	559	42	33	161	314	0	4
27222	Oakham	83	6	0	19	6	21	11	19	0	1
23993	Onset	1,642	65	6	1,043	86	152	129	157	4	0
11223	Orange	2,382	51	5	1,436	40	414	97	159	5	175
01224	Orleans	2,498	29	1	1,831	59	174	65	329	1	9
03225	Otis	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
27226	Oxford	553	39	1	127	42	92	63	183	2	4
13986	Palmer	705	58	5	317	49	85	58	129	2	2
27228	Paxton	1,246	41	0	830	23	240	20	91	1	0
09229	Peabody	9,434	141	2	6,479	362	1,005	313	1,126	0	6
15230	Pelham	40	8	0	10	9	3	0	9	1	0
23231	Pembroke	3,781	58	1	2,767	151	306	126	355	12	5
17232	Pepperell	1,658	39	0	1,076	56	149	141	177	2	18
03233	Peru*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27234	Petersham	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FDID	Department	Total # of Reported Responses	Fires	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
27235	Phillipston	334	37	0	208	19	19	20	24	3	4
03236	Pittsfield	7,056	133	12	3,945	532	1,190	246	934	16	48
15237	Plainfield*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21238	Plainville	2,971	56	3	1,953	63	242	301	334	16	3
23239	Plymouth	12,346	212	17	8,555	331	1,135	681	1,386	16	13
23240	Plympton	785	12	1	542	65	78	30	52	2	3
27241	Princeton	438	22	1	225	21	77	28	60	3	1
01242	Provincetown	1,798	45	2	1,346	52	71	47	231	3	1
21243	Quincy	11,145	644	7	6,637	455	976	735	1,673	15	3
21244	Randolph	6,534	216	0	4,749	205	584	228	543	7	2
05245	Raynham	3,779	78	2	2,598	82	300	107	599	5	8
17246	Reading	4,601	62	0	2,545	119	894	468	456	14	43
05247	Rehoboth	646	61	0	286	50	65	53	124	2	5
25248	Revere	11,306	300	6	7,843	158	1,178	383	1,391	3	44
03249	Richmond	499	13	0	309	59	13	47	58	0	0
23250	Rochester	845	19	0	563	61	58	35	107	2	0
23251	Rockland	3,742	52	2	2,823	106	247	193	302	1	16
09252	Rockport	43	9	0	2	3	9	2	17	1	0
11253	Rowe**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09254	Rowley	1,018	61	3	542	39	106	137	124	5	1
27255	Royalston	242	40	2	144	9	22	8	6	11	0
13256	Russell	78	13	0	34	6	2	2	19	0	2
27257	Rutland	1,549	21	0	1,099	41	162	137	85	3	1
09258	Salem	7,790	124	5	4,468	311	670	527	1,661	5	19
09259	Salisbury	1,766	27	1	1,152	76	167	179	162	1	1
03260	Sandisfield	271	6	0	197	18	15	11	23	1	0
01261	Sandwich	4,881	47	0	3,489	124	608	130	428	9	46
09262	Saugus	5,299	107	0	3,417	171	455	383	724	20	22
03263	Savoy*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23264	Scituate	3,532	81	2	2,154	277	332	206	473	2	5
05265	Seekonk	3,456	51	2	2,432	54	190	202	521	1	3

FDID	Department	Total # of Reported Responses	Fires	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
21266	Sharon	2,851	64	2	1,801	133	222	289	325	5	10
03267	Sheffield	159	30	0	28	9	5	5	79	1	2
11990	Shelburne Center	165	12	0	97	12	11	18	11	4	0
11989	Shelburne Falls	496	7	0	324	26	19	72	47	1	0
17269	Sherborn	647	26	0	301	55	133	41	83	7	1
17270	Shirley	1,043	31	0	715	46	92	50	106	2	1
27271	Shrewsbury	4,117	85	2	2,787	147	387	226	471	4	8
11272	Shutesbury	149	16	0	93	21	8	2	9	0	0
05273	Somerset	3,665	25	2	3,149	69	78	120	207	0	15
17274	Somerville	16,543	430	10	7,721	962	3,284	876	2,705	3	552
11976	South Deerfield	61	8	0	10	7	7	9	20	0	0
15978	South Hadley #1	618	43	2	34	96	83	66	292	0	2
15979	South Hadley #2	1,010	40	6	673	24	91	40	128	4	4
15276	Southampton	953	9	2	746	25	28	69	70	1	3
27277	Southborough	1,563	36	0	967	69	112	117	258	4	0
27278	Southbridge	4,227	83	2	3,394	135	122	121	354	5	11
13279	Southwick	337	36	1	66	22	83	32	92	3	2
27280	Spencer	1,587	61	0	1,148	58	84	69	161	1	5
13281	Springfield	20,438	576	23	12,741	759	1,002	1,656	3,646	6	29
27282	Sterling	1,980	37	2	1,258	27	165	343	139	4	5
03283	Stockbridge	556	13	1	252	21	12	12	245	0	0
17284	Stoneham	3,983	107	3	2,611	106	480	304	351	14	7
21285	Stoughton	6,305	83	11	4,159	141	553	477	870	1	10
17286	Stow	1,110	32	1	681	60	120	59	140	12	5
27287	Sturbridge	2,385	51	17	1,625	50	238	120	275	3	6
17288	Sudbury	2,565	45	0	1,536	114	267	144	452	7	0
11289	Sunderland	181	16	0	23	14	19	17	92	0	0
27290	Sutton	695	82	0	339	51	57	21	144	0	1
09291	Swampscott	2,451	25	3	1,479	72	330	148	383	0	11
05292	Swansea	532	53	1	61	93	48	45	225	5	1
05293	Taunton	10,741	155	6	7,606	188	755	548	1,407	13	63

FDID	Department	Total # of Reported Responses	Fires	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
27294	Templeton	1,446	36	0	1,127	25	65	81	107	2	3
17295	Tewksbury	5,627	65	0	3,335	87	1,098	408	595	31	8
13988	Three Rivers	229	27	1	76	19	31	40	32	1	2
07296	Tisbury	475	121	1	73	26	27	84	137	3	3
13297	Tolland	38	5	0	23	5	2	2	1	0	0
09298	Topsfield	1,722	96	0	953	57	256	151	191	0	18
17299	Townsend	1,676	27	0	1,121	107	118	178	120	1	4
01300	Truro	1,027	8	0	624	20	151	98	120	0	6
11984	Turners Falls	1,535	30	3	1,117	46	89	92	145	0	13
17301	Tyngsborough	1,863	23	1	1,248	39	189	78	283	2	0
03302	Tyringham*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27303	Upton	377	35	0	66	39	41	32	159	1	4
27304	Uxbridge	2,772	78	3	2,028	64	188	139	271	0	1
17305	Wakefield	4,324	68	1	3,045	112	429	114	550	1	4
13306	Wales	176	12	0	112	16	9	6	19	1	1
21307	Walpole	4,369	59	3	2,942	186	411	280	474	12	2
17308	Waltham	9,610	176	5	5,826	400	758	654	1,763	5	23
15309	Ware	2,514	57	2	2,151	34	64	75	120	2	9
23992	Wareham	2,765	108	3	1,450	187	324	290	388	0	15
27311	Warren	1,078	55	0	816	34	42	55	73	3	0
11312	Warwick	95	6	0	51	16	6	3	13	0	0
03313	Washington*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17314	Watertown	7,404	49	2	3,527	169	2,389	275	956	0	37
17315	Wayland	2,667	39	4	1,450	187	265	147	399	10	166
27316	Webster	807	78	2	120	75	118	104	310	0	0
21317	Wellesley	4,287	30	1	2,359	161	336	250	1,137	2	11
01318	Wellfleet	1,370	28	1	861	41	167	64	204	2	2
11319	Wendell	116	12	0	55	32	5	4	8	0	0
09320	Wenham	783	7	1	387	27	166	49	144	2	0
01923	West Barnstable	732	28	0	489	32	57	45	80	1	0
27321	West Boylston	1,942	30	1	1,488	29	97	163	131	1	2

FDID	Department	Total # of Reported Responses	Fires	Overpressure Rupt. & Explos. (No fire)	Rescue EMS Incidents	Hazardous Conditions (No fire)	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Alarm Calls	Severe WX & Natural Disaster	Special Incident Type
23322	West Bridgewater	2,196	50	0	1,299	55	481	92	198	19	2
27323	West Brookfield	379	30	1	77	29	174	16	48	2	2
09324	West Newbury	552	18	1	237	22	138	46	77	13	0
13325	West Springfield	9,635	156	8	8,190	148	216	201	701	0	15
03326	West Stockbridge	303	8	0	161	29	12	24	67	1	1
07327	West Tisbury	357	13	1	22	28	20	162	110	1	0
27328	Westborough	5,107	142	4	3,668	156	270	317	548	2	0
13329	Westfield	3,178	90	5	1,623	132	288	356	673	2	9
17330	Westford	3,724	63	2	2,296	100	516	141	576	5	25
15331	Westhampton	178	11	0	111	20	13	5	17	0	1
27332	Westminster	1,918	53	1	1,242	47	226	144	193	6	6
17333	Weston	3,010	37	1	1,761	191	253	111	654	1	1
05334	Westport	3,288	58	4	2,588	48	155	201	222	4	8
21335	Westwood	3,810	75	1	2,178	138	405	471	538	3	1
21336	Weymouth	6,736	235	2	4,166	320	538	590	871	4	10
11337	Whately	67	12	0	27	8	5	1	14	0	0
23338	Whitman	2,717	23	0	1,860	87	367	131	239	2	8
13339	Wilbraham	3,743	55	3	2,846	72	210	219	334	2	2
15340	Williamsburg	639	22	2	348	121	46	12	68	11	9
03341	Williamstown	249	16	0	19	38	18	41	117	0	0
17342	Wilmington	3,867	47	1	2,871	41	273	236	392	0	6
27343	Winchendon	2,311	31	3	1,684	64	230	109	187	3	0
17344	Winchester	2,922	27	0	1,733	164	219	329	442	4	4
03345	Windsor	87	6	0	50	1	6	7	16	0	1
25346	Winthrop	3,160	78	1	2,128	43	505	120	283	1	1
17347	Woburn	7,266	183	5	4,999	123	668	276	973	0	39
27348	Worcester	33,980	1,149	24	24,099	928	2,018	1,726	4,005	0	31
15349	Worthington	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
21350	Wrentham	2,892	54	2	2,140	127	116	204	239	1	9
01351	Yarmouth	7,955	75	5	6,369	159	295	345	687	7	13
	Massachusetts	**1,156,953**	**28,719**	**819**	**722,554**	**40,208**	**118,512**	**68,692**	**167,982**	**1,645**	**7,822**