

FIRE IN MINNESOTA 2024



MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
STATE FIRE MARSHAL (SFM) DIVISION

VISION

SFM exists so that the fire service is prepared, communities are supported and Minnesotans are safer from fire.

MISSION

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Message from the State Fire Marshal



Welcome to the 2024 Fire in Minnesota Report. This report provides key information and data on fire risk across the state, as well as the work performed by local fire departments throughout 2024. We extend our sincere thanks to the more than 90 percent of Minnesota fire departments that diligently submitted data to our office. Your contributions are essential to the completion of this important annual review and in development of statewide initiatives to prevent fires.

Overall, fire and emergency incident data in 2024 was similar to 2023. Fire incidents decreased by 1 percent; however, total incidents increased by 4 percent. This trend indicates that while fire-related calls declined slightly, Minnesota fire departments continue to experience an overall increase in calls for service.

Medical incidents remained the most frequent type of response for fire departments. Additionally, 2024 saw a notable rise in “other” incidents, which included weather-related responses and accounted for much of the 43 percent increase in this category. This interesting data point highlights the evolving risks many communities are experiencing. All communities are encouraged to engage in thoughtful discussion and planning to best prepare for evolving risks, including weather related incidents like severe storms, tornadoes, flooding, and wildfires.

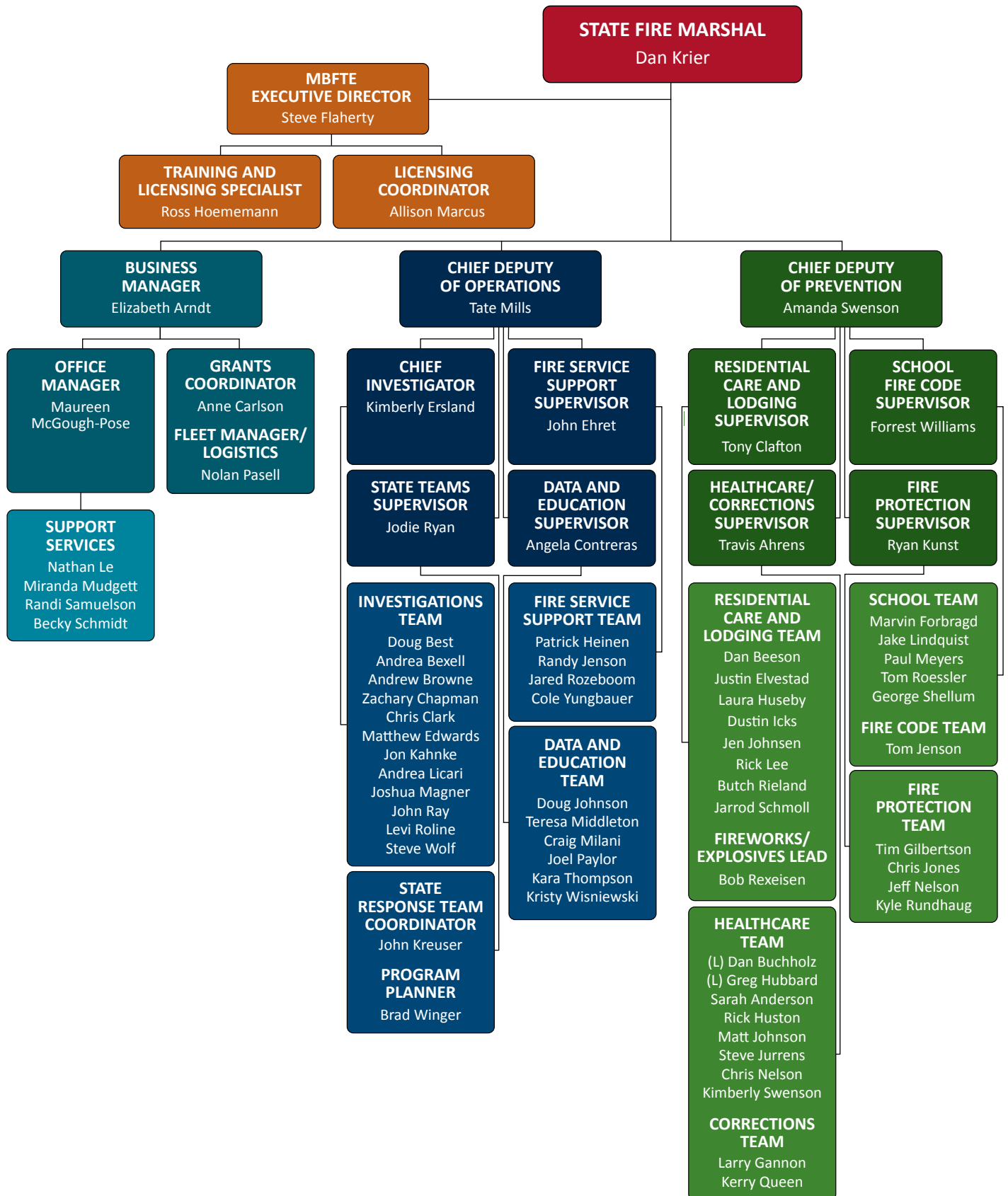
The State Fire Marshal division continues to encourage fire departments to complete incident reports thoroughly and within one week of each incident. These reports provide valuable insights that extend beyond individual communities and play a critical role in fire prevention efforts across the state. Being able to provide a much of a “real-time” picture of the incidents our fire departments respond to is crucial to demonstrating the value of having high quality, training fire professionals.

Thank you for your continued dedication and commitment to making Minnesota a safer place to live.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Krier". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D" and "K".

Dan Krier,
Minnesota State Fire Marshal

SFM organization chart



TOTAL IMPACT



Minnesota fire clock

These figures (dd:hh:mm:ss) represent the collective incidents reported by 698 of Minnesota's 770 fire departments. There was minimal change from the 2023 Fire Clock.

Fire loss in Minnesota

\$1,276,272 per day



One EMS/rescue run reported every minute 59 seconds



\$53,178 per hour



One structure fire reported every hour 21 minutes



\$886.30 per minute



One rural structure fire every 3 hours 2 minutes 30 seconds



One fire department response every minute 16 seconds



One metro structure fire every 2 hours 26 minutes 24 seconds



One fire reported every 35 minutes 25 seconds



One arson fire reported every 10 hours 27 minutes 12 seconds



2024 reported fire department responses

Incidents reported	Twin Cities Metro Area	% of state total	Greater Minnesota	% of state total	State total
Structure fires	3,596	56%	2,883	44%	6,479
Vehicle fires	1,105	46%	1,307	54%	2,412
Other fires	2,704	45%	3,283	55%	5,987
Total fire incidents	7,405	50%	7,473	50%	14,878
Overpressure/explosions	363	54%	314	46%	677
Rescue/EMS	178,881	67%	86,773	33%	265,654
Hazardous conditions	10,591	67%	5,213	33%	15,804
Service	18,339	68%	8,808	32%	27,147
Good intent	27,408	64%	15,410	36%	42,818
False calls	23,783	70%	10,276	30%	34,059
Weather	139	27%	378	73%	517
Special/other	352	71%	146	29%	498
Total incidents	259,856	67%	127,318	33%	387,174
Total fire and incidents	267,261	66%	134,791	34%	402,052
Estimated dollar loss due to fire	\$253,140,040	54%	\$212,704,337	46%	\$465,844,377

Aid given	Twin Cities Metro Area	% of state total	Greater Minnesota	% of state total	State total
Mutual aid given	5,037	61%	3,215	39%	8,252
Auto aid given	1,626	55%	1,350	45%	2,976
Other aid given	3,492	75%	1,183	25%	4,675
Total aid given	10,155	64%	5,748	36%	15,903
Total overall responses	277,416	66%	140,539	34%	417,955

The total number of fire incidents reported by participating Minnesota fire departments in 2024 was 14,878, a 1 percent decrease over 2023.

The number of responses by the fire service increased by 3 percent in 2024 to 417,955 (total fire and incidents plus total aid given).

* Aid given (automatic or mutual): A fire department responds to another fire department's jurisdiction to provide assistance at an incident or to cover a vacated station while the receiving fire department is busy at an incident. Aid given can be either mutual or automatic aid.

* Other aid given: A fire department covers and responds to another jurisdiction or locale that has no fire department.

Five-year response comparison

Incidents reported	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% change 23–24
Structure fires	7,094	6,908	6,951	6,455	6,479	0%
Vehicle fires	2,847	2,909	2,513	2,751	2,412	-12%
Other fires	5,646	7,385	5,296	5,878	5,987	2%
Total fires	15,587	17,202	14,760	15,084	14,878	-1%
Overpressure/explosion	624	731	847	687	677	-1%
Rescue/EMS calls	203,690	234,543	251,158	260,046	265,654	2%
Hazardous condition	13,345	13,432	14,947	14,673	15,804	8%
Service call	21,806	24,759	26,245	25,389	27,147	7%
Good intent	36,494	35,475	37,564	40,418	42,818	6%
False calls	25,920	28,345	32,593	32,148	34,059	6%
All other	900	724	1,047	712	1,015	43%
Total incidents	302,779	338,009	364,401	374,073	387,174	4%
Total dollar loss (millions)	\$422.0	\$343.0	\$423.2	\$417.0	\$466.0	12%
Mutual aid given	9,173	6,910	8,202	8,617	8,252	-4%
Total responses	327,539	362,121	387,363	397,774	410,304	3%

Total dollar loss was up from 2023 by almost \$50 million (+12 percent). Calls increased slightly in 2024 (4 percent), however, total fires were down (1 percent).

In the last five years, an average of 4,985 fires have occurred in residential structures. These figures indicate that each year, one residential structure fire occurs for every 1,163 residents. In 2024, there was little change in the number of structure fires reported when compared to 2023.

Structure fires by property type

Property type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% change 23–24
Residential	5,192	5,177	5,059	4,745	4,754	0%
Educational/institutional	203	178	185	169	182	8%
Public assembly/mercantile	575	406	460	378	433	15%
Industrial manufacturing	219	238	267	225	196	-13%
Storage	555	574	614	584	557	-5%
Outside/special	257	255	305	300	295	-1.67%
Unclassified	93	80	61	54	43	-20.37%
Total	7,094	6,908	6,951	6,455	6,460	0

Structure	Dollar loss (millions)	Structure	Dollar loss (millions)
Residential	\$192	Manufacturing	\$113
Industrial	\$10	Unclassified	\$1
Storage	\$37	Outside/special	\$4
Mercantile	\$31	Institutional	\$4
Public assembly	\$6	Educational	\$.5
Total structure fire losses (millions)	\$276		\$122.5

Structure fires continue to occur most frequently in residential properties, including houses, apartments, boarding houses, dormitories, and hotels and motels.

Manufacturing structures saw the highest change in dollar loss in 2024 compared to 2023. This is primarily due to two separate fire incidents that occurred at two manufacturing buildings.

2024 residential structure fires

Type of residence	Number of fires	Dollar loss	Civilian injuries
Residential, other	265	\$10,372,355	1
One- or two-family home	2,433	\$134,062,084	121
Multifamily home	1,891	\$45,046,125	77
Boarding/rooming house, residential hotels	31	\$848,510	1
Hotel/motel, commercial	41	\$1,494,050	3
Residential board and care	49	\$473,620	0
Dormitory-type residence, other	40	\$14,270	0
Barracks, dormitory	4	—	0
Total	4,754	\$192,311,014	203

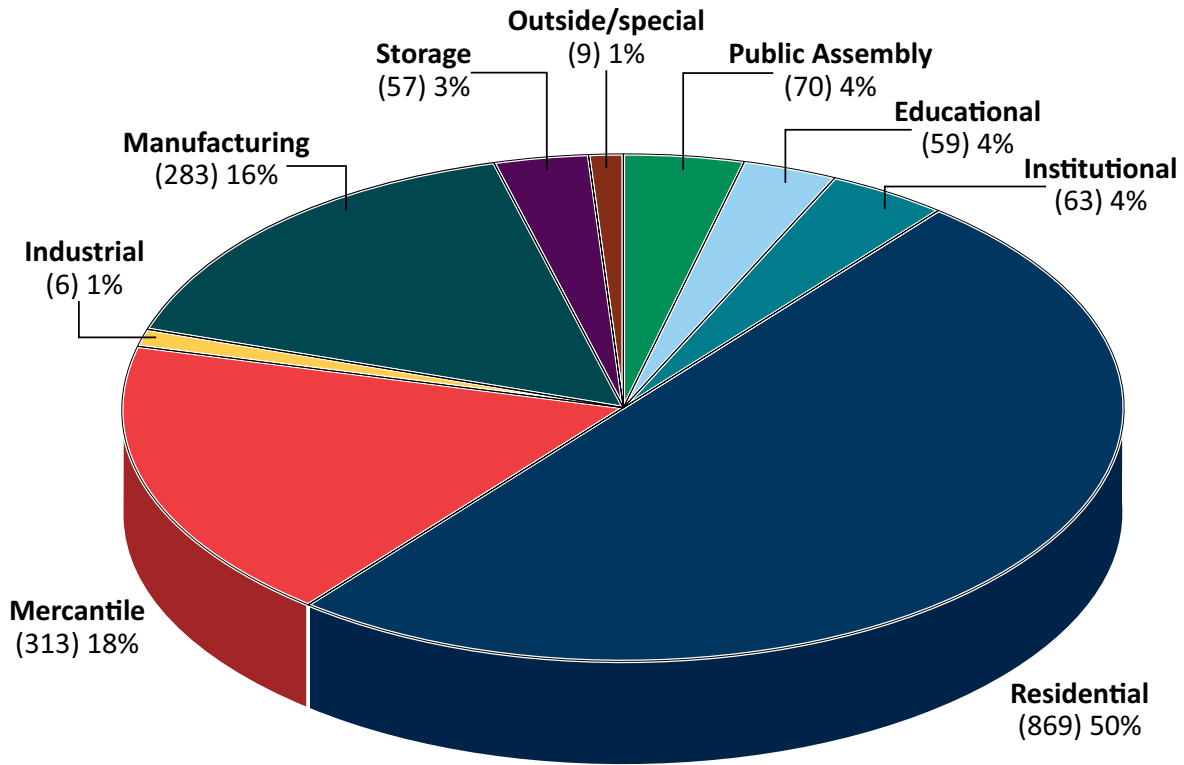
Residential structure fires changes from 2023

- One- or two-family home: up 0.1 percent from 2023
- Multifamily home: up 1 percent from 2023
- Overall: non-significant change from 2023

Key points for calculating fire loss

- Fire loss is an estimation of the total loss to the property and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. Total fire loss is the sum of the “Property Loss” and “Contents Loss” fields reported in G2 of National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) basic module.
- Fire loss includes contents damaged by fire, smoke, water and overhaul.
- Subtracting the loss from the pre-incident value can show how much of the property involved in the incident was saved thanks to fire department intervention, which in turn informs community risk reduction efforts.
- When a value is unknown, it is preferable to leave the fields blank. When departments click the “None” box that means there was no loss at all.

Sprinkler saves 2005–2024



There were 110 sprinkler saves in Minnesota in 2024. That means about once every three days a fire was extinguished by an automatic fire sprinkler system. These sprinkler activations saved buildings from devastation, minimized property loss, greatly reduced business interruptions and potentially saved lives.

Notably, there were 55 sprinkler saves in multifamily homes (apartment buildings).

Residential smoke alarm performance

Residential type	Fire too small to activate alarm	Alarm operated	Alarm failed	Undetermined	Total
1 or 2 family dwelling	154	522	46	108	830
Multifamily	54	330	23	27	434
Hotel/Motel/Resort	1	13	0	1	15
Residential Board & Care	1	10	0	0	11
Dormitory/Sorority/Fraternity/Barracks	1	6	0	0	7
Boarding/Rooming House	2	9	0	1	12
Residential Other	5	41	4	8	58
Total	218	931	73	145	1,367

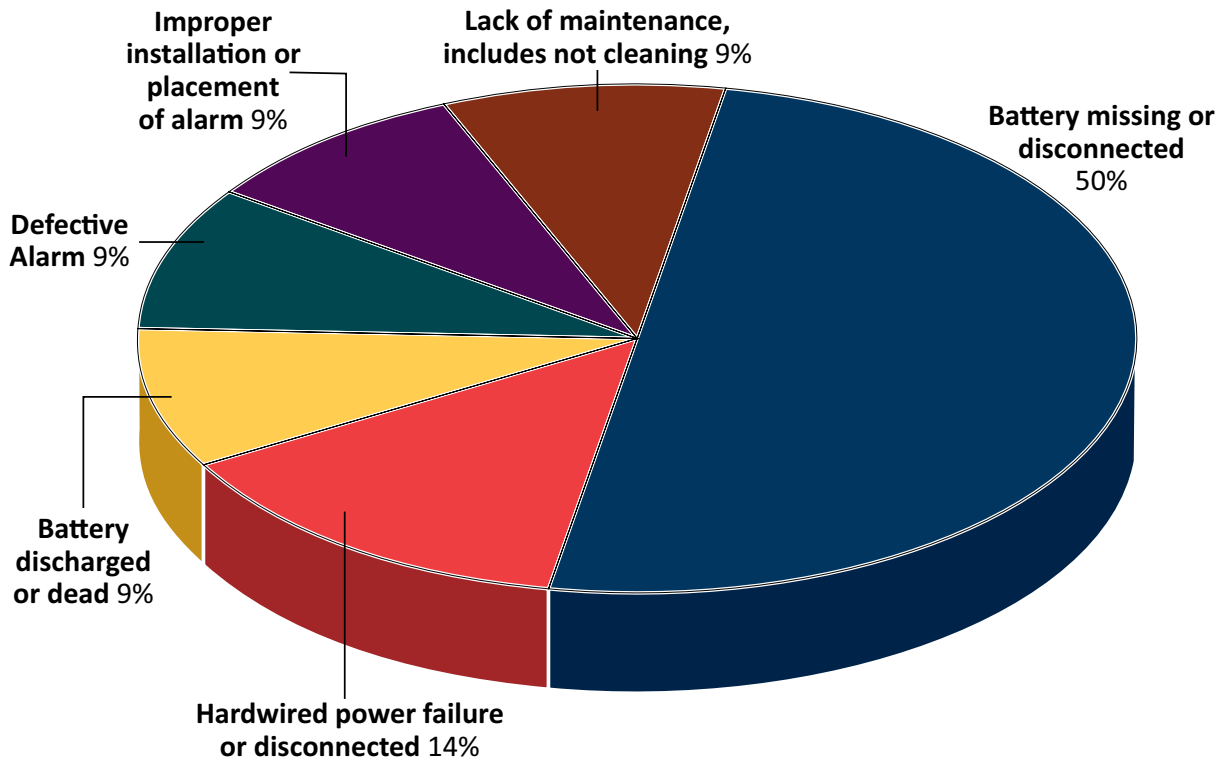
Fire incidents

- Smoke alarm present: 841
- Smoke alarm not present: 375
- Undetermined: 390
- Nothing reported: 3,148

Of the 841 incidents in residential homes where smoke alarms were present, 96 percent operated correctly.

In the United States, smoke alarms were present in 74 percent of the reported home fires from 2018 to 2022 (NFPA, 2024, Smoke Alarms in US Home Fires Report). In Minnesota, out of the 4,754 residential fires, smoke alarms were documented as present in only 18 percent of the incidents. This is well below the national average, however, this could be due to the presence of smoke alarms not being documented by fire departments. The presence of smoke alarms in residential homes could be higher.

Smoke alarm failures



NFIRS data does not capture the extent of smoke alarm coverage or whether the alarms were interconnected.

NFIRS data does not include information on incidents that were not reported to the fire department.

Help from the Red Cross

The Red Cross can supply Minnesota fire departments with free smoke alarms upon request. The Red Cross can also provide fire departments with resources for community members affected by fires.



Scan to watch a video about resources first responders can offer community members affected by fires.

Residential carbon monoxide alarm performance

Carbon monoxide incidents reported	2024	% of total
Carbon monoxide present	2,438	46%
Carbon monoxide not present	2,833	54%
Total	5,271	100%

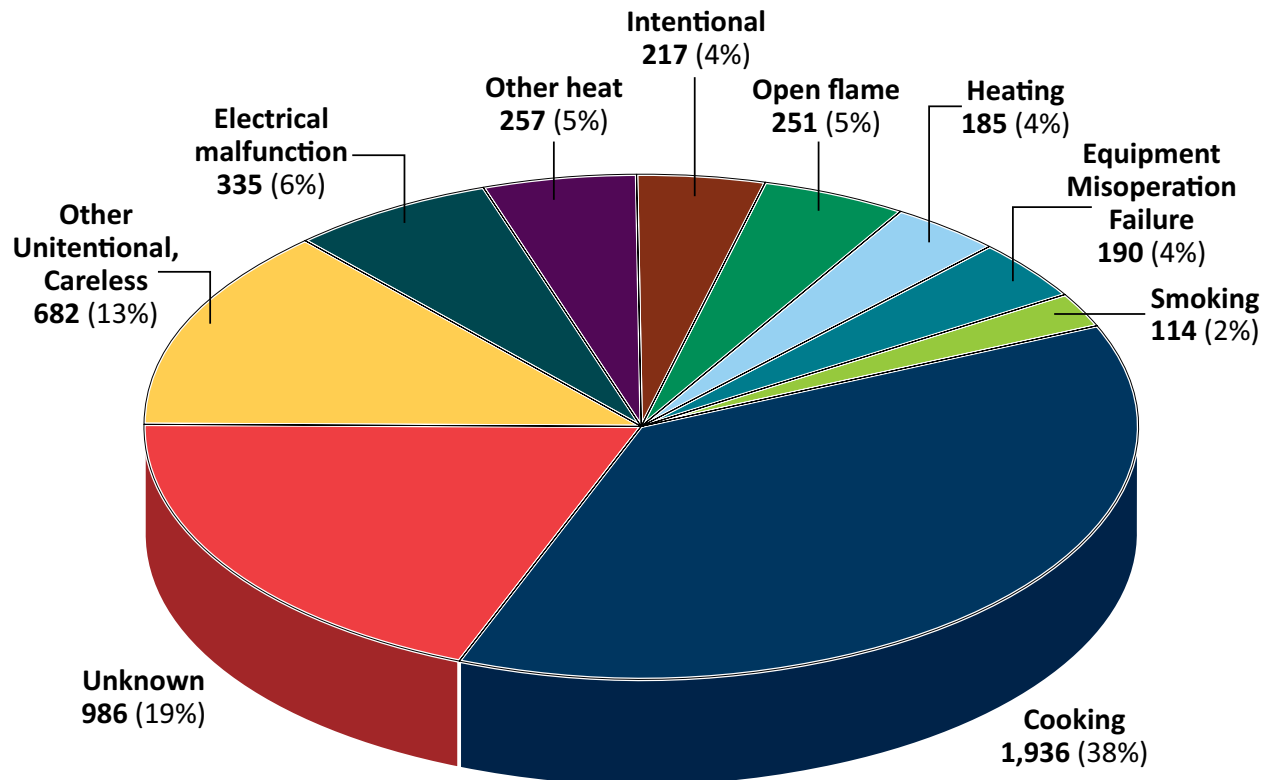
Carbon monoxide incident, alarm present	2024	% of total
Alarm alerted occupants	276	35%
Alarm did not alert occupants	522	65%
Total	798	100%

In 2024, Minnesota fire departments were called to 5,271 incidents at residential homes in which carbon monoxide (CO) was either confirmed or suspected of being present. Alarms were documented as present in only 798 of confirmed incidents. Of those, the CO alarm only alerted in 276 of the incidents.

CAUSES



Residential structure fire causes



Source: United States Fire Administration (USFA)

Cooking continues to be the leading known cause of residential fires. In 2024, 38 percent of known residential cooking fires were contained cooking fires. There were eight cooking-related civilian injuries, and one cooking-related firefighter injury. There was one civilian death attributed to cooking fires in 2024.

Minnesota saw a total of nearly \$3 million in loss due to cooking fires.

The next leading known cause of residential fires is electrical malfunction. This is the second year in a row where electrical fires have surpassed heating as the second-most known cause of residential fires.

Kitchen fire safety live demonstrations

Unattended cooking, especially on stovetops and involving cooking oil or grease, is a leading cause of home fires in Minnesota. Many serious injuries and deaths occur when people attempt to extinguish grease fires by throwing water on them or by moving a burning pan to a sink or outside, actions that can rapidly worsen the fire.

Fire departments can rent MSFCA Kitchen Fire Safety Demonstration Units to educate their communities on safe and proper cooking practices. More information is available on the [MSFCA website](#).

Where do structure fires start?

The tables below show the top three areas of fire origin for each structure use category.

Assembly	Fire origin %
Outside areas	27%
Function areas	24%
Storage areas	12%

Industrial	Fire origin %
Outside Areas	34%
Transportation, Vehicle Areas	33%
Service or Equip. Areas	11%

Educational	Fire origin %
Function areas	22%
Outside areas	20%
Storage areas	12%

Manufacturing	Fire origin %
Technical Processing Areas	39%
Service or Equip. Areas	18%
Storage Areas	16%

Institutional	Fire origin %
Function areas	23%
Outside areas	17%
Assembly and transportation, vehicle areas	12%

Storage	Fire origin %
Storage areas	48%
Structural areas	19%
Outside areas	13%

Residential	Fire origin %
Function areas	32%
Structural areas	18%
Outside areas	16%

Outside/special	Fire origin %
Outside areas	61%
Transportation, vehicle areas	23%
Storage areas	12%

Merchantile/Business	Fire origin %
Transportation, vehicle areas	32%
Outside areas	19%
Function areas	11%

Function areas include bedrooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bathrooms, laundry rooms, etc.

Structural areas include machinery room, heating room, maintenance shop, service or equipment areas, etc.

It should come as no surprise that residential structures see the highest percentage of fire starting in a function area, because function areas include kitchens.

Assembly structures include swimming pools, amusement parks, stadiums, churches and playgrounds. When looking closer at the data provided by fire departments, the assembly structure that had the most outside area of origins was playgrounds.

Fire prevention week

Since 1925, the week of Oct. 9 has been designated as Fire Prevention Week in the United States in memory of the Great Chicago Fire of Oct. 9, 1871. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) sends a special fire-prevention message to the public during Fire Prevention Week.

SFM encourages Minnesota fire departments to mark that week by encouraging fire prevention efforts in their community. Visit SFM's "Fire Safety Messaging" webpage for fact sheets and other resources to help educate your communities on fire prevention.

Sparky rental

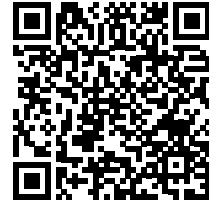
Call SFM to reserve one of four Sparky costumes for Fire Prevention Week for free!

Doug Johnson: 763-280-4609

Kristy Wisniewski: 651-202-1575

Fire safety messaging

Learn more about messaging tools available for Minnesota fire departments on the [fire safety messaging](#) section of our website.



Data driven public education: Community Risk Reduction (CRR)

The NFPA 1300 Standard on Community Risk Assessment and Community Risk Reduction Plan Development outlines the process for conducting a Community Risk Assessment (CRA), developing and implementing a CRR plan and evaluating the plan's effectiveness.

SFM encourages fire departments to [review the NFPA 1300 Standard for free on NFPA's website](#).

In 2024, SFM conducted a statewide CRA and developed a CRR plan for 2025-2027.



1. RISK STATEMENT

Cooking is the number one cause of fires in one- and two-family homes in Minnesota for consecutive years.

GOAL AND OBJECTIVE

Reduce the 10-year cooking fire average in one- and two-family homes by 5 percent by Dec. 31, 2027

- Baseline average: 258.9 fires (2015-2024)
- Goal average: 246 fires or less (2018-2027)

STRATEGIES AND TACTICS

- Recipe for cooking fire safety
- Public messaging on grocery store bags

2. RISK STATEMENT

Minnesota's sixty-plus population has the highest risk of dying in a fire.

GOAL AND OBJECTIVE

- Reduce the overall number of fire deaths in the sixty-plus population by Dec. 31, 2027

STRATEGIES AND TACTICS

- TTT curriculum for seniors

For help with a CRR plan, reach out to the SFM fire and life safety education team at fire.marshall.flse.dps@state.mn.us

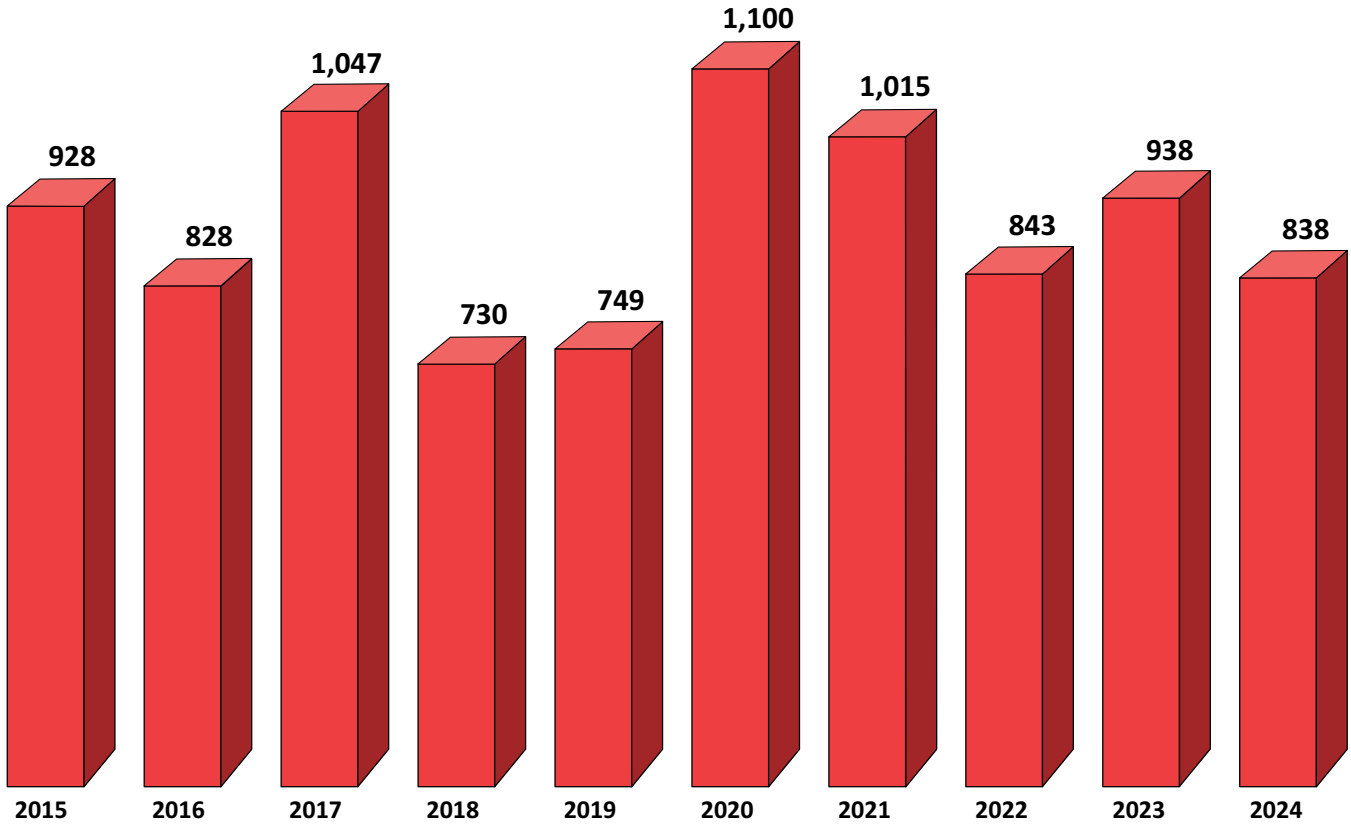
INCENDIARY FIRES



Incendiary fires

Incendiary fires refer to intentionally-set fires. An arson fire is an example of incendiary fire, but not all incendiary fires are arson.

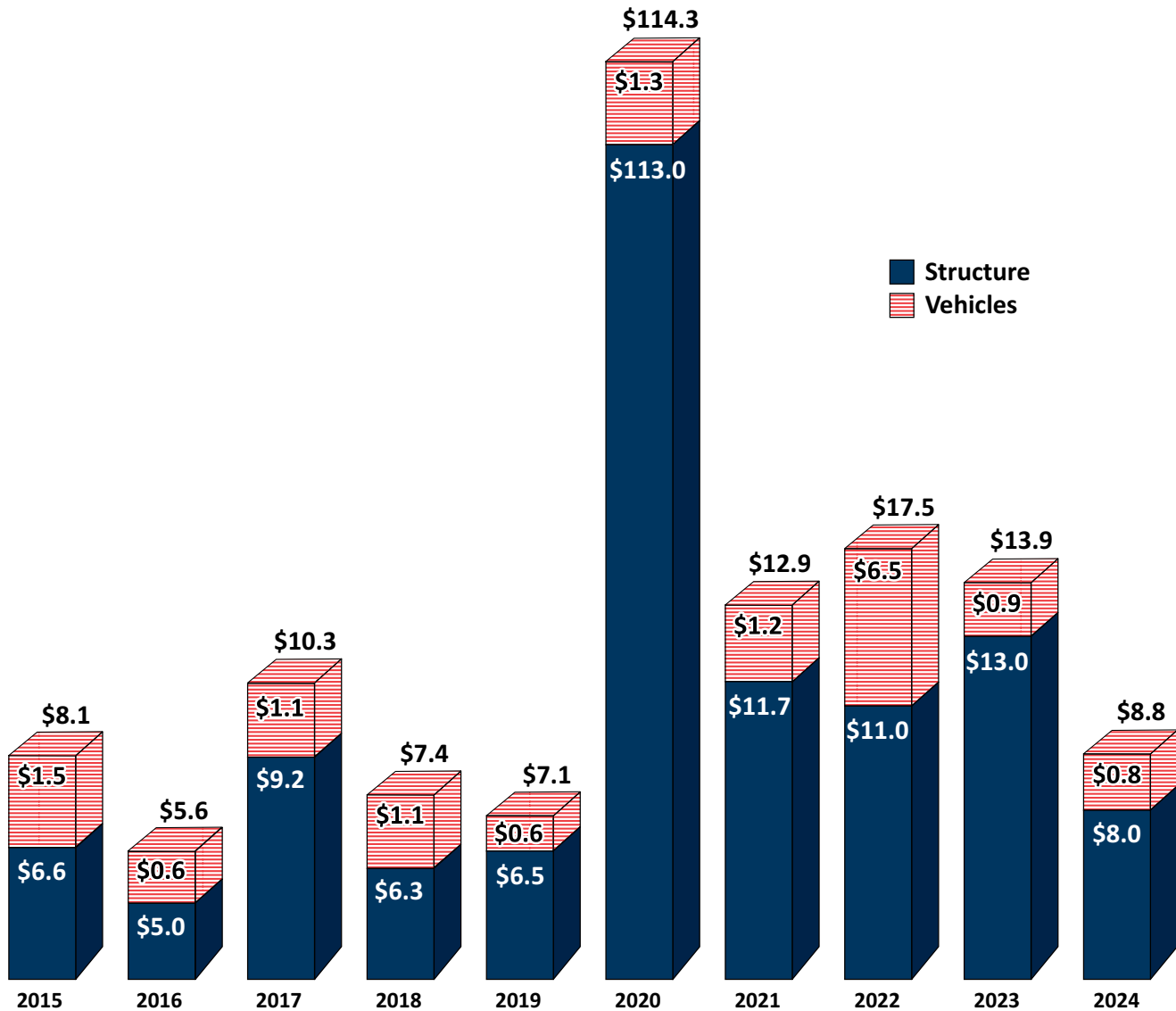
10 years of arson fires



Building type	Number of fires	% of total
Residential	142	49%
Outside/special	44	15%
Storage	41	14%
Public assembly	35	12%
Mercantile	12	4%
Educational	4	1%
Industrial	5	2%
Institutional	7	2%
Manufacturing	2	1%
Total	292	100%

Incendiary fires

Arson fire dollar loss (millions)



YFPI information

SFM has a network of individuals who participate in the Youth Fire Prevention and Intervention (YFPI) program. If someone responds to or is made aware of a fire that was started by a child, they're encouraged to contact the YFPI team. The fire service plays an important part in identifying youth who start fires in their community. Timely information is key and will help save lives.

How to help

The YFPI team is always ready to help – call the Minnesota Duty Officer at 800-722-0798 or 651-649-5451 to activate the team.

Contact SFM fire and life safety educators at fire.marshall.flse.dps@state.mn.us to join the team.

CASUALTIES

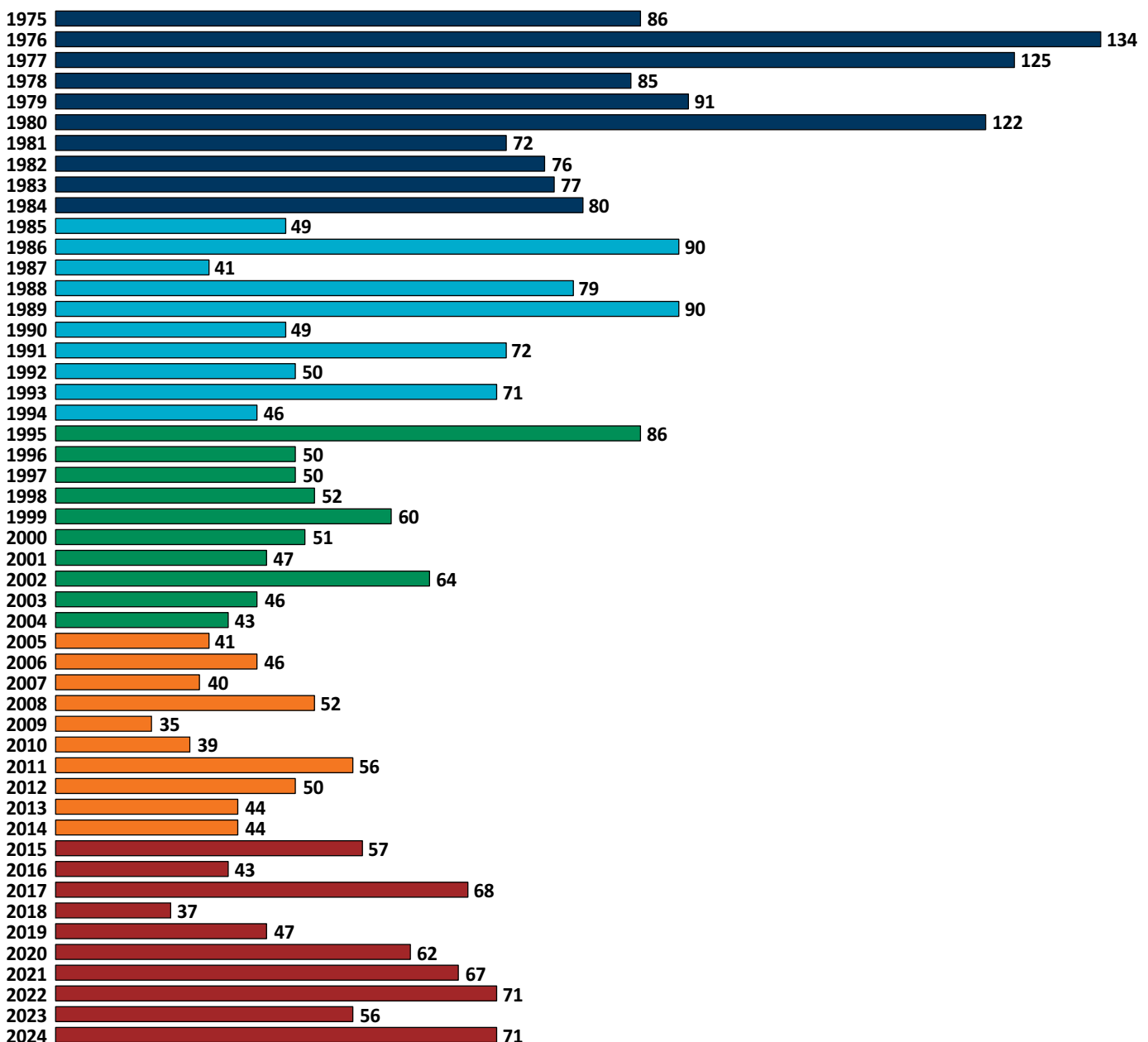


Fifty-plus years of Minnesota fire death information

As Minnesota’s population has grown from 3.8 million in 1970 to an estimated 5.8 million in 2024, fire-related deaths have generally decreased. During the 1980s, fire deaths in Minnesota dropped 19 percent compared to the 1970s. The 1990s showed a further decrease of 25 percent from the levels of the 1980s. The 2000s had a decrease of 21 percent from the 1990s.

Much of this decline in fire death trend can be attributed to fire service advancements. Since the mid-1970s, the promotion of fire protection and fire safety technology (sprinkler systems, smart smoke alarms, etc.) have become widespread in Minnesota. The state has also mandated new inspection and code enforcement programs targeting hotels, motels, schools, health care facilities and childcare facilities, which have most likely helped decline the rate of fire deaths.

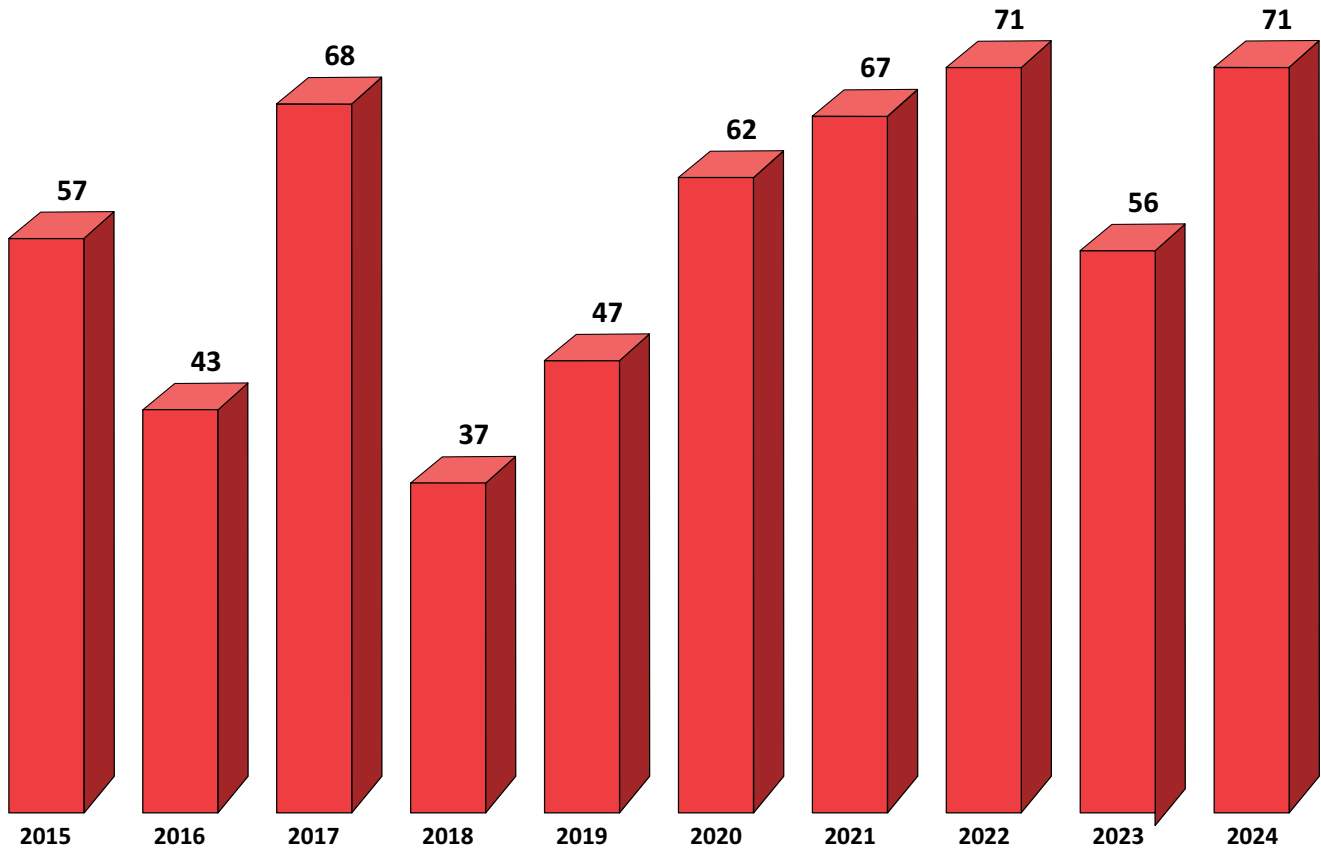
Fire-related deaths from 1975–2024



Fifty-plus years of Minnesota fire death information

While Minnesota's 50-year trend is headed in the right direction, the 10-year trend tells another story. Fire-related deaths have increased in the past decade. With 71 deaths, 2024 tied 2022 with the highest number of fire-related deaths in the past 10 years.

Fire-related deaths from 2015–2024



2024 civilian fire deaths

While Minnesota's 50-year trend is headed in the right direction, the 10-year trend tells another story. Fire-related deaths have increased in the past decade. With 71 deaths, 2024 tied 2022 with the highest number of fire-related deaths in the past 10 years.

Date of death	City	Structure type	Cause	Gender	Age
1/3/2024	St. Paul	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	5
1/5/2024	St. Paul	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	4
1/5/2024	St. Paul	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	5
1/6/2024	St. Paul	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	1
1/9/2024	Moranville township	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	63
1/21/2024	Warroad	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	70
1/24/2024	St. Paul	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	83
1/26/2024	St. Cloud	Multifamily home	Natural	F	72
2/4/2024	Shakopee	Assisted living facility	Accidental	F	79
2/7/2024	St. Paul	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	79
2/8/2024	Moorhead	Camper	Accidental	M	68
2/11/2024	Princeton	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	27
2/11/2024	Princeton	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	20
2/14/2024	Alexandria	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	20
2/14/2024	Eveleth	Unknown	Undetermined	M	66
2/19/2024	St. Paul	Multifamily home	Accidental	M	68
2/25/2024	Ely	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	77
2/26/2024	Thief River Falls	One- or two-family home	Natural	F	78
3/6/2024	Glenwood	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	81
3/6/2024	Roseau	Mobile home, affixed	Accidental	M	64
3/11/2024	Roseville	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	65
3/12/2024	Becker	Parking garage, (detached residential garage)	Undetermined	M	57
3/14/2024	Moorhead	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	73
3/16/2024	Little Rock	One- or two-family home	Intentional, homicide	M	5

2024 civilian fire deaths

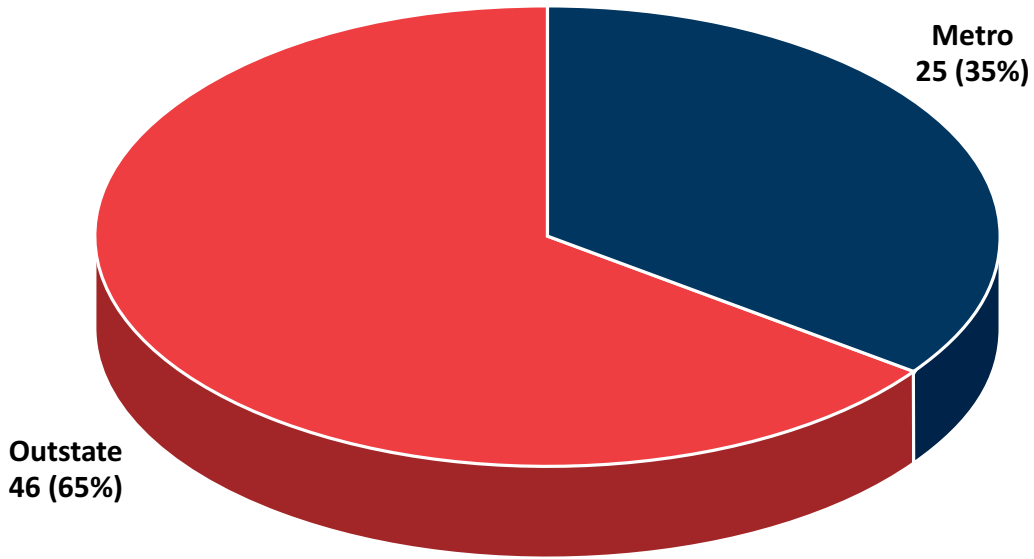
Date of death	City	Structure type	Cause	Gender	Age
3/16/2024	Canby	Property use, other	Accidental	M	78
3/20/2024	Sandstone	Property use, other	Undetermined	M	81
3/24/2024	Nett Lake	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	66
3/30/2024	Summit Township	Vehicle	Accidental	M	37
4/5/2024	Harris	Parking garage, (detached residential garage)	Accidental	M	86
4/10/2024	Duluth	Multifamily home	Accidental	M	69
4/16/2024	Byron	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	65
4/21/2024	Rice	Vehicle storage, other	Accidental	M	76
4/23/2024	St. Peter	Multifamily home	Accidental	F	84
5/24/2025	Minneapolis	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	83
5/26/2024	Clear Lake	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	79
6/12/2024	Independence	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	62
6/26/2024	Sebeka	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	75
6/28/2024	Minneapolis	One- or two-family home	Undetermined	M	85
7/1/2024	St. Cloud	Open area (school)	Undetermined	M	26
7/5/2024	Inver Grove Heights	Open area (golf course)	Intentional, suicide	M	39
7/11/2024	Unknown	Unknown	Intentional, suicide	M	66
7/14/2024	Montgomery	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	76
7/14/2024	Le Sueur	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	72
7/14/2024	Rochester	Adult foster care home	Accidental	M	62
8/5/2024	Farmington	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	22
8/13/2024	Minneapolis	Unknown	Undetermined		
8/15/2024	Minneapolis	Multifamily Dwelling	Undetermined	F	59
8/15/2024	Minneapolis	Multifamily Dwelling	Intentional, homicide	M	66
8/19/2024	Duluth	One- or two-family home	Intentional, homicide	M	61
8/21/2024	Granada	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	75
8/30/2024	French Township	Outside, other	Accidental	M	53

2024 civilian fire deaths

Date of death	City	Structure type	Cause	Gender	Age
9/14/2024	Dassel	Unknown	Accidental	M	46
9/15/2024	King Township	Road	Undetermined	M	28
9/18/2024	Mapel Grove	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	73
9/29/2024	Eagan	Road	Accidental	M	31
10/7/2024	Spring Grove	Unknown	Undetermined	M	62
10/7/2024	Chisholm	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	27
10/9/2024	Ortonville	Unknown	Accidental	F	68
10/13/2024	Rogers	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	41
10/19/2024	Minneapolis	One- or two-family home	Undetermined	F	92
10/21/2024	McGregor	Unknown	Accidental	M	
10/23/2024	St. Paul	One- or two-family home	Undetermined	M	47
10/25/2024	St. Paul Park	Houseboat	Accidental	M	38
11/2/2024	Wells	One- or two-family home	Accidental	F	88
11/4/2024	Strathcona	Mobile home	Accidental	M	38
11/14/2024	Mounds View	Unknown	Accidental	M	51
11/17/2024	Minnetonka	Unknown	Intentional, suicide	M	17
11/18/2024	Ogilvie	Unknown	Accidental	M	51
12/1/2024	St. Joseph	One- or two-family home	Accidental	M	76
12/6/2024	Eagan	Unknown	Undetermined	M	74
12/29/2024	Kerrick	One- or two-family home	Intentional, suicide	M	76

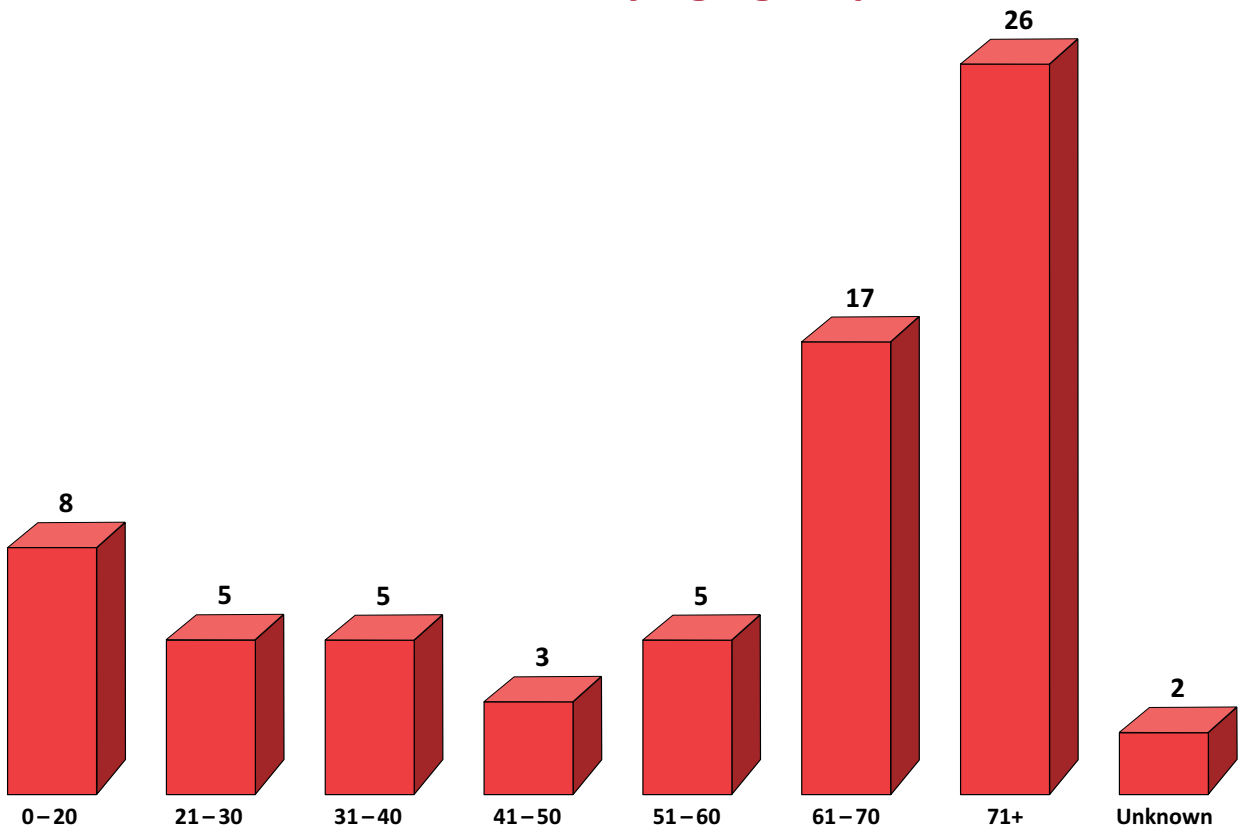
2024 civilian fire deaths

Fire deaths: greater Minnesota vs. twin cities metro area



Similar to other years, there were more fire related deaths reported in greater Minnesota than in the twin cities metro area.

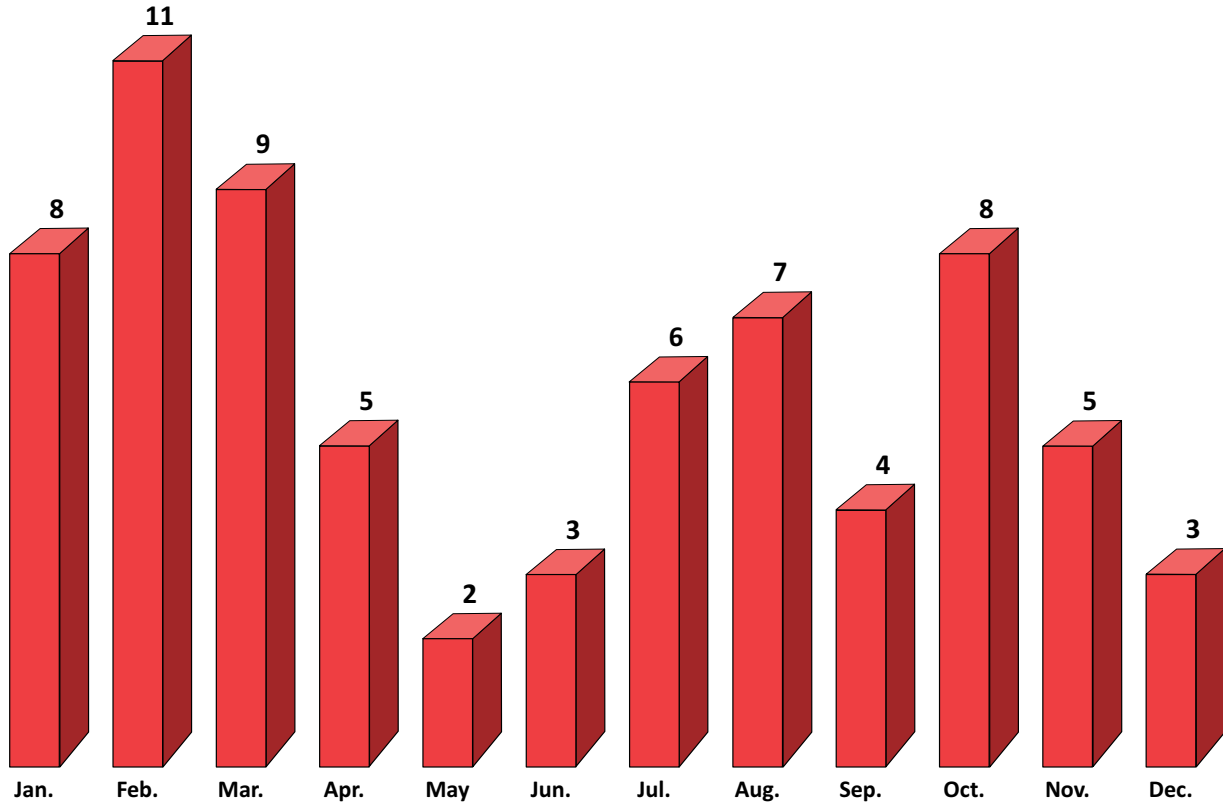
Fire deaths by age group



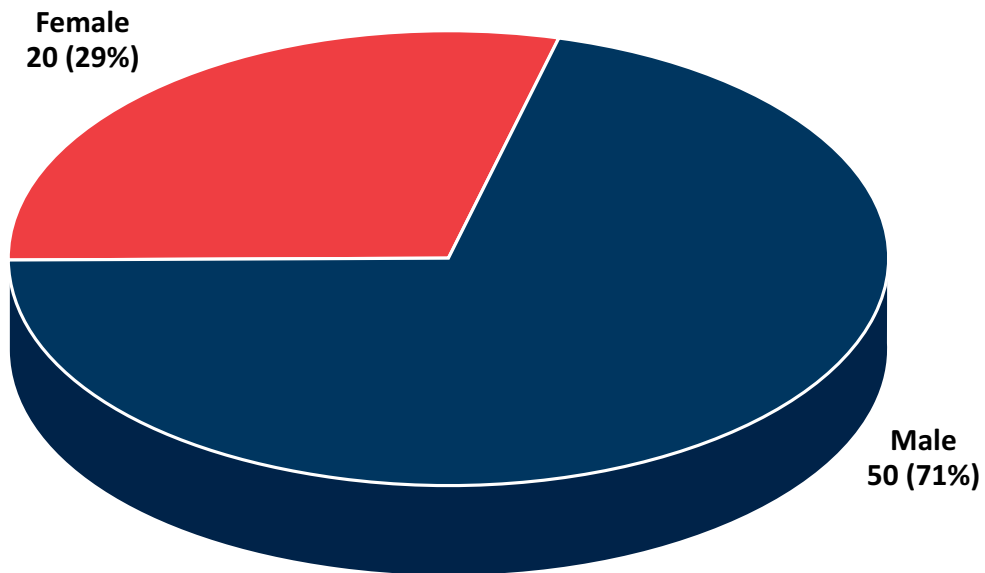
2024 civilian fire deaths

Fire injuries by month

The chart below indicates the month a fire-related injury occurred, which led to a fire related death.

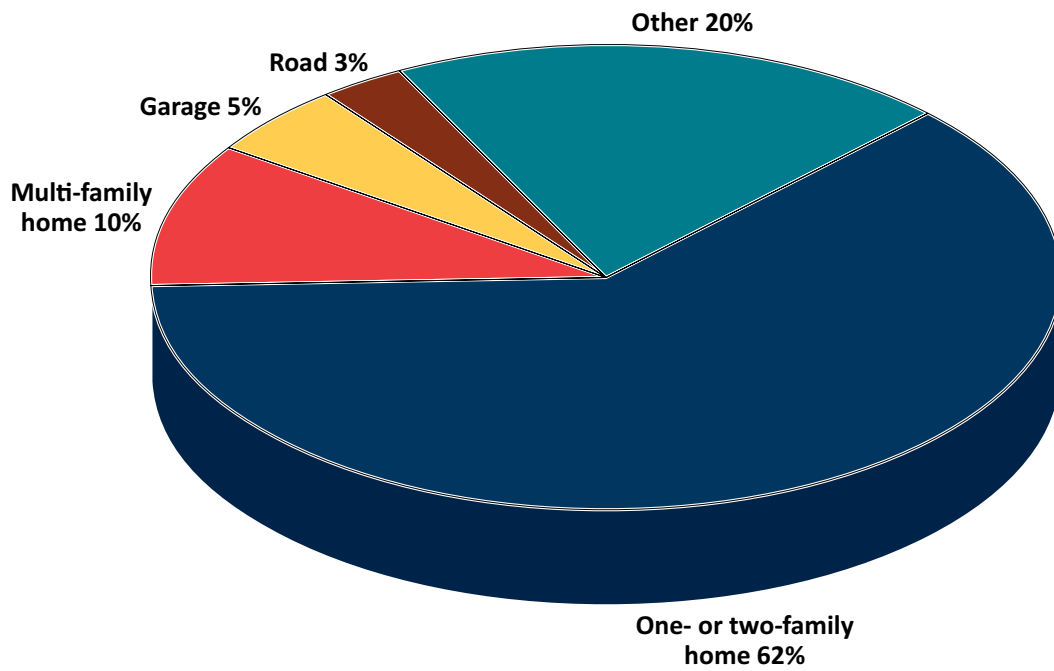


Fire deaths by gender



2024 civilian fire deaths

Fire deaths by property use



Firefighter deaths

There were two line of duty deaths (LODD) in Minnesota in 2024.

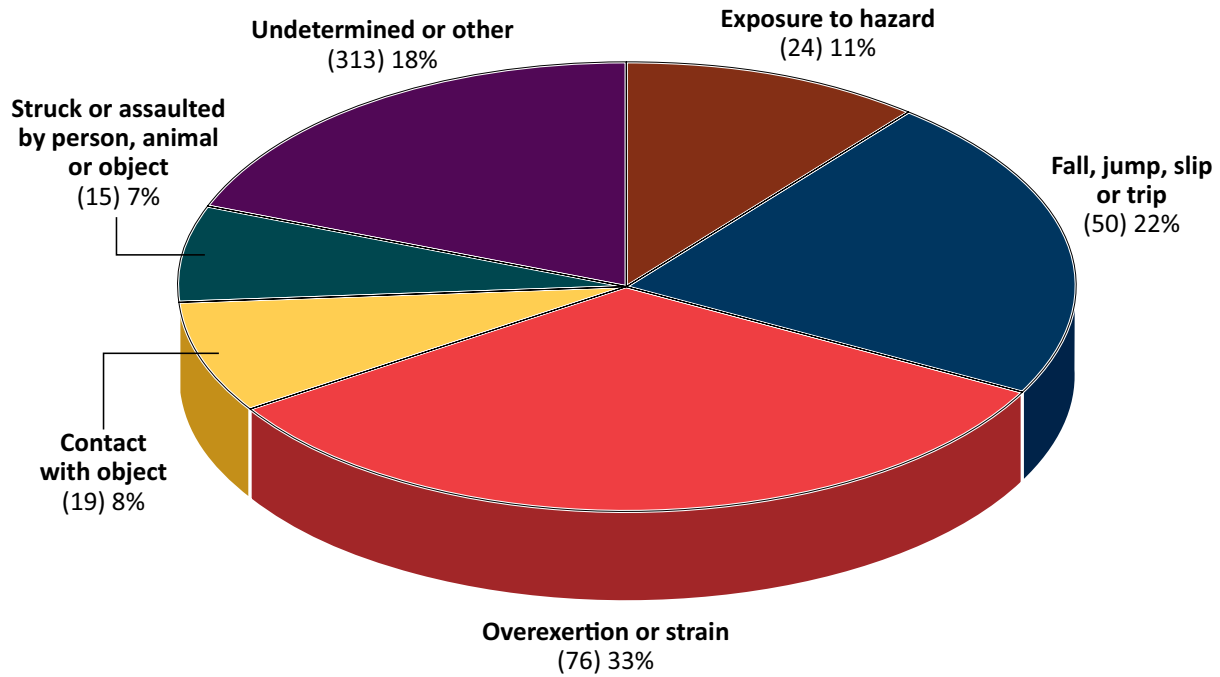
Burnsville firefighter/paramedic Adam Finseth was one of three first responders killed while responding to a domestic incident in February. Finseth was a U.S. Army veteran who served two tours in Iraq. He is remembered by his wife, Tara, and two children, Liam and Nora. He was 40 years old.

Juliana Turchetti was working as a pilot for Dauntless Air, an aerial firefighting company headquartered in Appleton, MN, when her plane crashed outside of Helena, MT. The plane was contracted to the U.S. Forest Service to help combat the Horse Gulch Fire. Originally from Brazil, Turchetti was in the U.S. on a visa. She had an extensive background in aeronautics and leaves behind a 17-year-old son. She was 45 years old.

Year	Firefighter	Department
2003	Don Billig	St. Cloud
2006	David Klapprich	Wayzata
2006	Kyle William Weibrich	Melrose
2007	Barry DeLude	Minneapolis
2008	Jeremy Jylka	Pine City
2009	Ramon Hain	St. Paul
2011	Chip Imker	Cambridge
2013	Matthew Frantz	Rice Lake
2015	Shane Clifton	St Paul
2015	Randi Hiti	Rice Lake
2017	Jeffrey Vollmer	Mayer
2018	Timothy Royce	Mapleton
2020	Daryl Dursch	Howard Lake
2020	Jon Kauffman	MSP Airport
2020	Mike Spencer	Fridley
2020	Mike Pailer	St. Paul
2020	Thomas McDough Jr	St. Paul
2021	Andy Loso	St. Joseph
2021	Brian Lange	Upsala
2021	Timothy Kath	Tintah
2022	Allen Fischer	South Haven
2024	Adam Finseth	Burnsville
2024	Juliana Turchetti	Dauntless Air

Firefighter deaths

Firefighter line-of-duty-death (LODD) causes



Fireworks injuries and property loss

SFM has gathered information about fireworks and property damage since 1989. Minnesota hospitals voluntarily report injuries treated in their emergency departments from June 25 through July 15 each year.

Incident and property damage information is taken from the Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS). There was a significant decrease in firework incidents in 2024, which meant a significant decrease in dollar loss.

It is unknown why there was a significant decrease in firework incidents. One could hope that fire prevention efforts have led to a decrease in firework incidents. Ten years ago (2014), the total number of fire incidents from fireworks was 37.

Total year injuries and property loss

Fireworks related	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Dollar loss	\$2,164,376	\$2,772,686	\$1,649,218	\$4,473,870	\$416,844
Number of incidents	110	263	116	119	73
Average dollar loss	\$19,676	\$13,079	\$18,324	\$37,595	\$5,710

June–July injuries and property loss

Fireworks related	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Dollar loss	\$1,017,788	\$2,768,687	\$1,572,118	\$3,776,870	\$132,644
Number of incidents	85	240	95	106	51
% of total dollar loss	47%	99%	95%	84%	32%
Average dollar loss	\$11,974	\$14,345	\$21,535	\$35,630	\$2,601

Firework injuries are more common in men than women and in 20-29-year-olds age category. While fires due to fireworks are down, firework injuries remain relatively unchanged. Firework injuries in 2024 ranged from eye injuries to burns in various parts of the body. Some firework injuries even resulted in amputation.

Fireworks injuries and property loss

Firework injuries by age and gender

Age	2023		2024	
	Injuries	% Total Injuries	Injuries	% Total Injuries
0–9	2	9%	3	12%
10–19	5	23%	5	19%
20–29	1	5%	7	27%
30–39	5	23%	6	23%
40–49	8	36%	2	8%
50+	1	5%	3	12%
Total	22	100%	26	100%
Male	20	91%	23	88%
Female	2	9%	3	12%

Firework injury reporting has been down substantially since 2021.

There were no deaths reported from fireworks in 2024.

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