



REISSUED 10/14/2011 WITH EDITORIAL CHANGES

Errata

Report:

Manufactured Home Fires
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July 2011

Errata No.: OSDS-USS16-July 2011-01

References:

Pg. vii Fifth Paragraph

If all pre-standard manufactured homes were removed from the inventory of occupied units, it is estimated that the manufactured home fire death rate would ~~still be~~ comparable to 13-25% higher than the rate in other one- or two-family homes.

Pg. vii Seventh Paragraph

According to the *American Housing Survey*, in 2009, occupied manufactured homes were less likely (91.6% vs. 93.3%) than all occupied housing units including multi-family to have working smoke alarms. In the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's 2004-2005 study of unreported fires, manufactured homes ~~with unreported fires~~ were less likely (~~90.91%~~ vs. 97-98%) to have smoke alarms than either detached single-family homes, townhouses or row homes, or multi-family housing.

Pg 8 Last Sentence of the Third Paragraph

Also, the 2004-2005 Consumer Product Safety Commission study of unreported fires found that only 91% of manufactured homes ~~with unreported fires~~ had smoke alarms, compared to 97-98% of either detached single family homes, townhouses or row house, or multi-family housing with unreported fires.¹

Pg. 10 Fourth Paragraph

If all pre-HUD-standard manufactured homes were removed from the inventory, the fire death rate per 100,000 occupied manufactured homes would ~~still be~~ estimated at ~~2.9 2.4~~, or ~~13-25% higher than~~ within the range estimated for the rate for other one- or two-family homes.

The ~~2.9 2.4~~ estimate is based on compounding the roughly one-third lower fire rate per 1,000 occupied units indicated in Table 2-6 for post-standard units over pre-standard units with the roughly one-half lower death rate per 100 fires shown in Table 2-A, and applying these to the roughly one-fifth of the inventory that is still of pre-standard age.

¹ Michael A. Greene and Craig Andres, *2004-2005 National Sample Survey of Unreported Residential Fires*, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, July 2009.



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Pg. 10 Fifth Paragraph

In other words, the gap between fire death rate per 100,000 housing units in manufactured homes and the rate in other one- or two-family homes is ~~not~~ projected to disappear even when all pre-standard units leave the manufactured home inventory.

Pg. 11 Fourth Paragraph

The case for fire sprinklers is as strong for manufactured homes as it is for other one- or two-family homes.

Manufactured homes currently have a higher fire death rate per 100,000 occupied housing units than other one- or two-family homes, and the statistical evidence ~~indicates~~ suggests that ~~there are no factors, trends, or strategies already in place that will eliminate this gap~~ will disappear once pre-standard homes are completely removed from the inventory. Even so, with comparable risk in both types of homes, ~~Therefore~~, the case for sprinklers as a proven strategy for additional risk reduction is at least as strong for manufactured homes as for other homes, and model codes have already concluded that the case for sprinklers in other homes is strong enough that they have required that sprinklers be installed in all new homes.

Issue date: October 4, 2011

Reissued date: October 14, 2011

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