

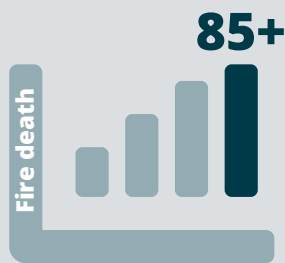
At a Glance

Fire Risk in 2016

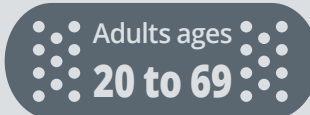
Risk by age:



Adults ages 50 or older had a greater relative risk of fire death than the general population.



Adults ages 85 or older had the highest risk of fire death.



Adults ages 20 to 69 had a greater relative risk of fire injury than the general population.

While lower than the relative risk of the general population, children ages



5 to 14) faced an elevated risk of both fire injury and death when compared to older children (ages 5 to 14).

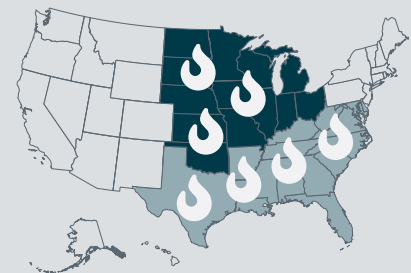


Risk by gender: Males were 1.6 times more likely to die in fires than females.

Risk by race:

African-Americans
and
**American Indians/
Alaska Natives**

were at a greater relative risk of dying in a fire than the general population.



Risk by region: The relative risk of dying in a fire was greatest for people living in the South and Midwest when compared to populations living in other regions of the United States.

These topical reports are designed to explore facets of the U.S. fire problem as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System. Each topical report briefly addresses the nature of the specific fire or fire-related topic, highlights important findings from the data, and may suggest other resources to consider for further information.

To read the full report, visit: www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/reports.html.