

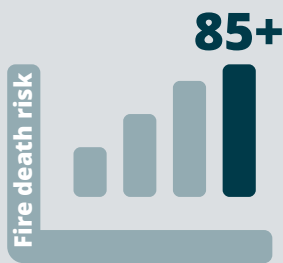
At a Glance

Fire Risk in 2017

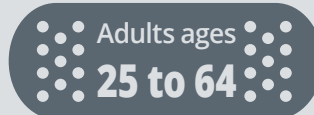
Risk by age:



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.

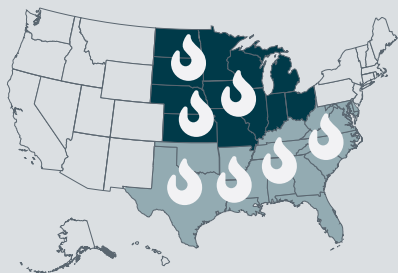


Adults ages 25 to 64 had a greater relative risk of fire injury than the general population.

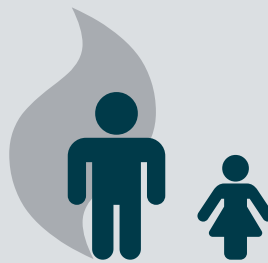
Children ages



Children ages 4 and younger had an elevated risk of both fire death and injury when compared to older children (ages 5 to 14); however, their relative risk was still lower than that of the general population.



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



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.

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.