Risk by age:

- **55+**: Adults ages 55 or older had a greater relative risk of fire death than the general population.
- **85+**: Adults ages 85 or older had the highest relative risk of fire death.
- **25 to 64 and 80 or older**: Had a greater relative risk of fire injury than the general population.
- **4 and younger**: Children ages 4 and younger had a relative risk of fire death that was 50% less than that of the general population, the lowest relative risk for this age group since the mid-1970s.

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 1.7 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.

To read the full report, visit: [usfa.fema.gov](http://usfa.fema.gov).