



African American Babies and Toddlers

Fire Death Data Report



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African-American Babies and Toddlers Fire Death Data Report

U.S. Fire Administration
April 2004

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Introduction

Parents anticipating the arrival of a new baby make preparations for a safe and comfortable home for their child. They look for cribs, infant seats, and car seats that meet safety standards. Family and friends bring gifts of toys, blankets, and color-coordinated accessories for the baby's room. In all of the planning for the big day, however, parents often overlook the threat of fire to their child's life. Many are unaware of the higher incidence of fire death for children under age 5, a group that is often helpless in such emergencies and dependent on caregivers to keep them safe. For this reason, parents and other caregivers of babies and toddlers need to pay special attention to fire safety.

Nationally, African-American children under age 5 are 2.5 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the African-American population. In fact, on average, a child under the age of 5 dies *nearly every day* from residential fire. Toddlers ages 3 to 4 cause a large number of home fires by playing with lighters and matches. When a fire breaks out, babies and toddlers can't escape without the help of a well-prepared parent or caregiver.

The United States Fire Administration developed this report as a component of its national multicultural public fire safety campaign for babies and toddlers. This report provides national and state-by-state residential fire death statistics from 1989 through 1998 for African-American children under the age of 5; and the comparative risk of death for these young children. The report is based on African American residential fire death numbers for each state provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. State-by-state data is presented for AL, AR, CA, DC, FL, GA, IL, LA, MD, MI, MS, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN, TX, and VA. These states represent the 20 states with the highest total and/or percentage composition of African Americans. They represent 88% of the total U.S. African-American population and thus represent states for which there is statistically accurate and reliable data on the number of residential fire deaths for African Americans in the U.S. The final section of the report provides tips to help parents and caregivers of children under the age of 5 to:

PREPARE. PRACTICE. PREVENT THE UNTHINKABLE.

Fire Deaths among African-American Babies and Toddlers in the United States

Babies and toddlers present a unique predicament when educating the American public about home fire safety. Their limited physical and cognitive abilities and their inability to react immediately to danger make African-American children under age 5, 2.5 times as likely to die in a fire than the rest of the African-American population. Extensive prevention efforts by the fire service, fire organizations, and fire safety educators have helped decrease baby and toddler residential fire deaths in the United States by more than half between 1989 and 1998. Parents and caregivers must now take the next step to teach and practice fire safety in the home so that the country's youngest people grow up to be fire safe citizens. Consider the following:

- African-American children under age 5 in the United States are 2.5 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the country's African-American population.
- From 1989 to 1998, there were 10,834¹ African American residential fire deaths in United States and of those deaths, 2,217 were African-American children under age 5.
- The risk of residential fire death in United States for African-American children under age 5 is 1 in 14,050; for the African-American population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 35,543.
- Children under age 5 make up 10 % of the nation's African-American population but represent 20% of the African-American deaths from residential fires.
- Fire is the leading cause of unintentional death for children under age 5.
- More than 94% of U.S. households have at least one smoke alarm. A resident's risk of death from fire is cut in half with the presence of a working smoke alarm. ¹
- Only a small number of families (25%) have actually developed and practiced a home fire escape plan to ensure they could escape quickly and safely. ²

¹ National Fire Protection Association. (2001). "U.S. Experience with Smoke Alarms and Other Fire Alarms." Quincy, MA.

² National Fire Protection Association. (1999). "1999 Home Fire Escape Survey." Quincy, MA.

¹ Does not include the 41 residential fire deaths from 1989-1998 in which the age of the deceased was unknown.

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African Americans in the US

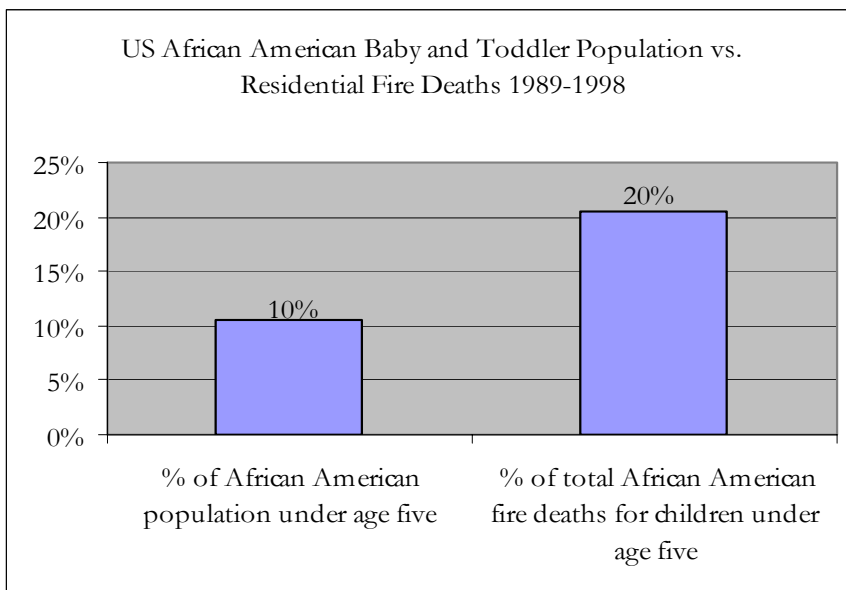
US

Young African-American children in the U.S. are 2.5 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the nation's African-American population.

Among African Americans in the US:

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 10% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 20% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in the U.S. under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. **Fire/Burn**

2. Motor Vehicle Accident

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Poisoning

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on the US:

Average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [3,114,806].

Average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [29,765,363].

Residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 14,050; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 34,543.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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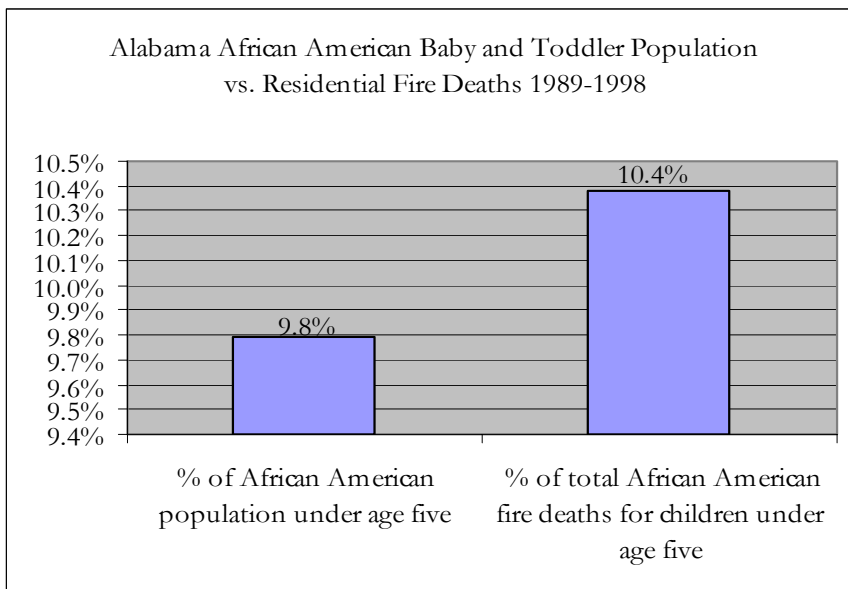
African Americans in Alabama

Young African-American children in Alabama are 1.2 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state’s African-American population.

Among African Americans in Alabama:

607 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 63 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up less than 10% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for more than 10% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL:

www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Alabama under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Motor Vehicle Accident

2. **Fire/Burn**

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Poisoning

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Alabama:

Alabama’s average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [96,815].

Alabama’s average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [988,735].

Alabama’s residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 15,367; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 18,175.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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African Americans in Arkansas

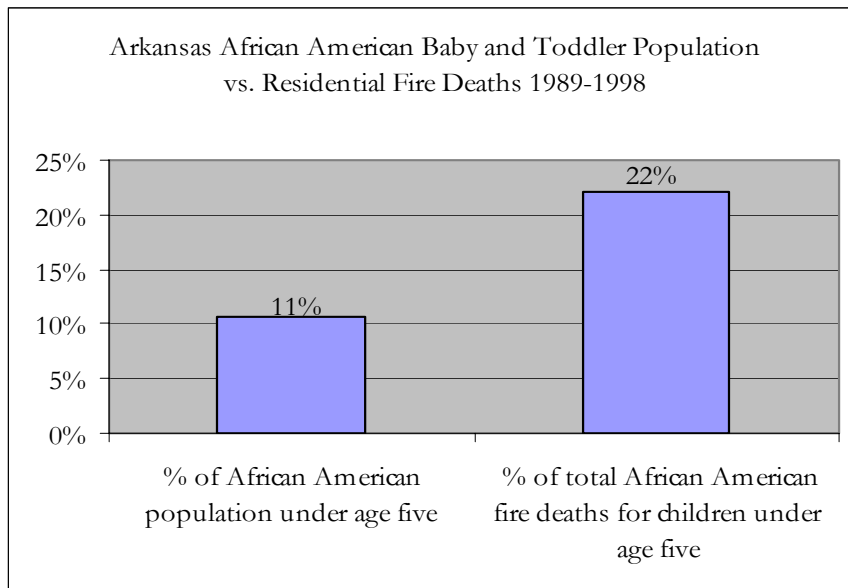
AR

Young African-American children in Arkansas are almost three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in Arkansas:

244 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 54 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 11% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 22% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL:

www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Arkansas under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Fire/Burn

2. Motor Vehicle Accident

3. Suffocation

4. Adverse Effects

5. Poisoning

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Arkansas:

Arkansas' average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [38,252].

Arkansas' average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [358,007].

Arkansas' residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 7,084; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 18,843.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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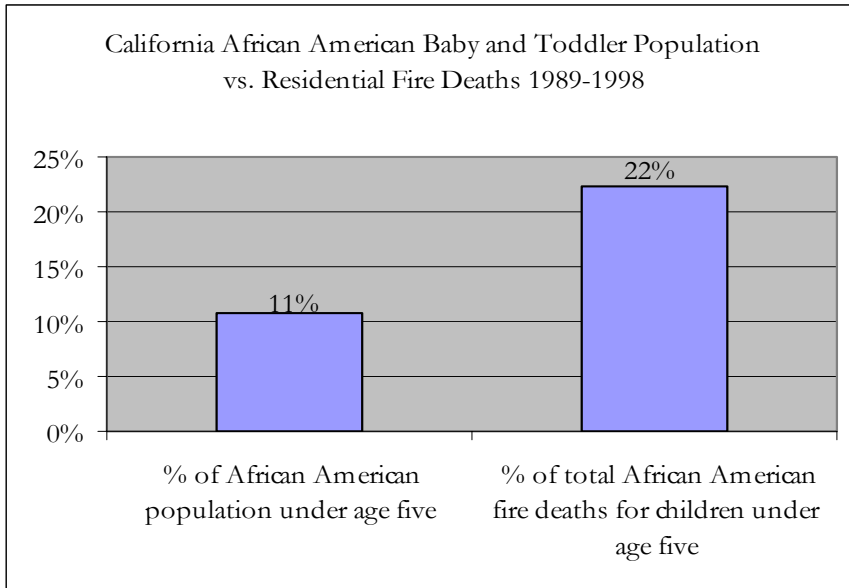
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African Americans in California

Young African-American children in California are almost three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state’s African-American population.

Among African Americans in California:

360 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 80 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 11% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 22% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in California under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Motor Vehicle Accident
2. Suffocation
3. Fire/Burn
4. Drowning
5. Poisoning

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on California:

California’s average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [232,094].
 California’s average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [2,160,888].
 California’s residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 29,012; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 77,175.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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African Americans in The District

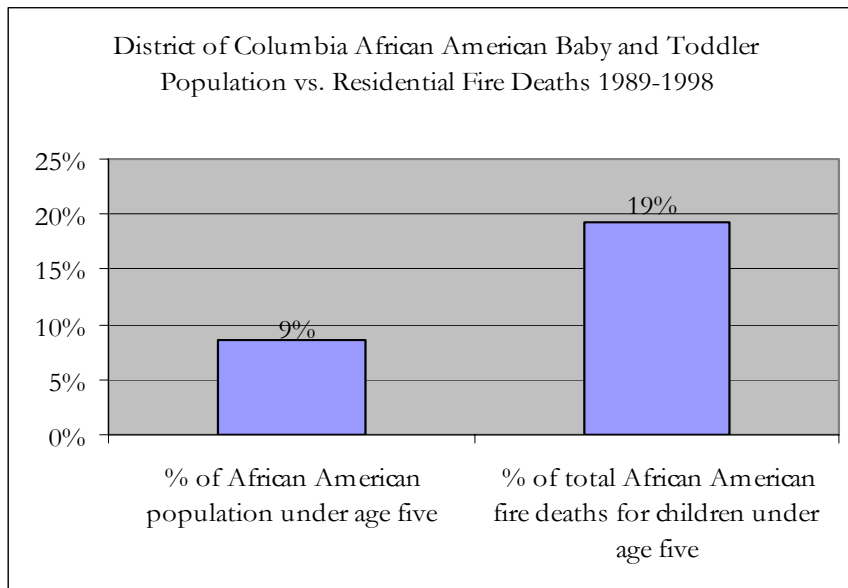
DC

Young African-American children in The District of Columbia are almost three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in The District of Columbia:

83 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 16 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 9% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 19% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL:

www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in DC under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Fire/Burn

2. Motor Vehicle Accident

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

4. Fall

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on The District of Columbia:

The District of Columbia's average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [30,241].

The District of Columbia's average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [35,390].

The District of Columbia's residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 18,901; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 52,821.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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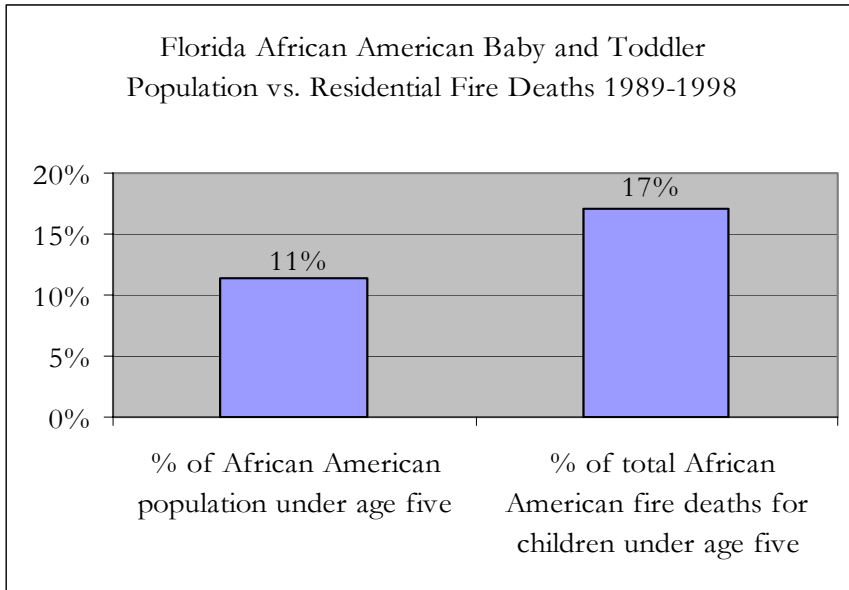
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Young African-American children in Florida are almost twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state’s African-American population.

Among African Americans in Florida:

493 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 84 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 11% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 17% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Florida under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Motor Vehicle Accident
2. Drowning
3. Suffocation
4. **Fire/Burn**
5. Pedestrian Other

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Florida:

Florida’s average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [207,616].

Florida’s average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,828,677].

Florida’s residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 24,716; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 44,710.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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African Americans in Georgia

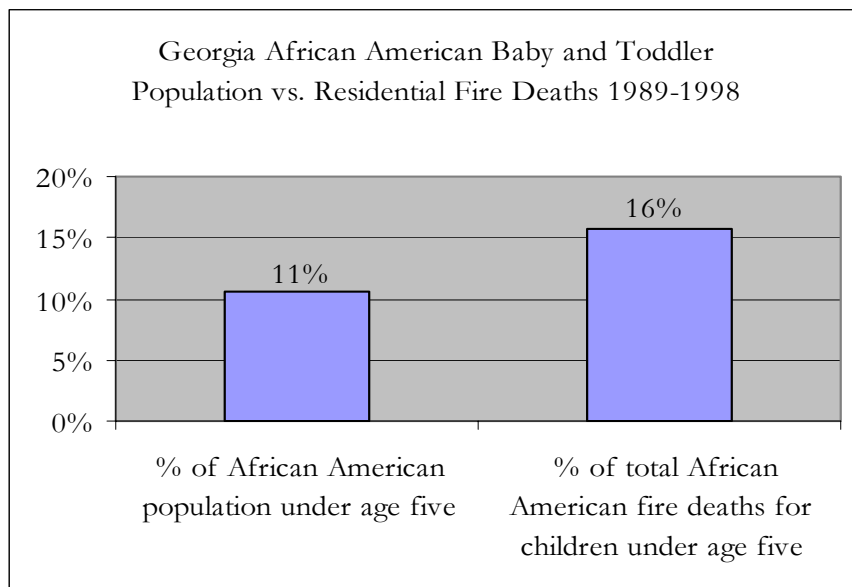


Young African-American children in Georgia are almost twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in Georgia:

752 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 118 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 11% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 16% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL:

www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Georgia under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Motor Vehicle Accident

2. Fire/Burn

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Other

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Georgia:

Georgia's average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [189,027].

Georgia's average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,790,776].

Georgia's residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 16,019; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 28,245.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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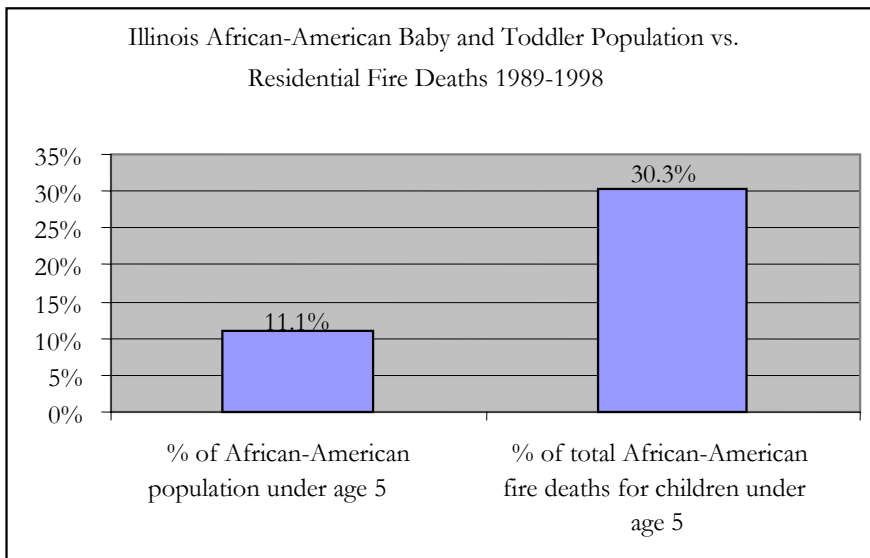
African Americans in Illinois

Young African-American children in Illinois are almost four times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in Illinois:

670 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 203 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 11% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 30% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL:

www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Illinois under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Fire/Burn

2. Suffocation

3. Motor Vehicle Accident

4. Drowning

5. Fall

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Illinois:

Illinois' average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [180,855].

Illinois' average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,625,220].

Illinois' residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 8,909; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 34,801.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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African Americans in Louisiana

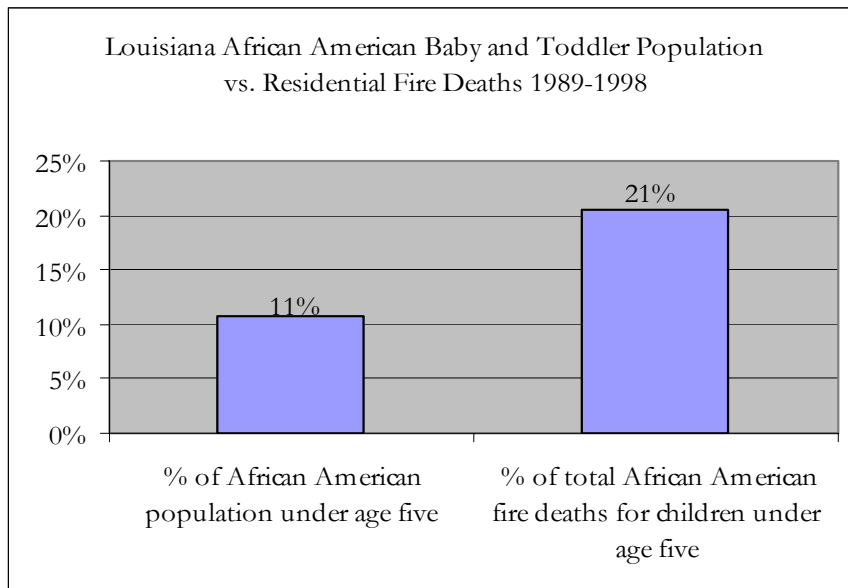
LA

Young African-American children in Louisiana are more than twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in Louisiana:

544 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 112 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 11% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 21% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL:

www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Louisiana under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Fire/Burn

2. Motor Vehicle Accident

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Other

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Louisiana:

Louisiana's average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [133,422].

Louisiana's average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,240,661].

Louisiana's residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 11,913; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 287,19.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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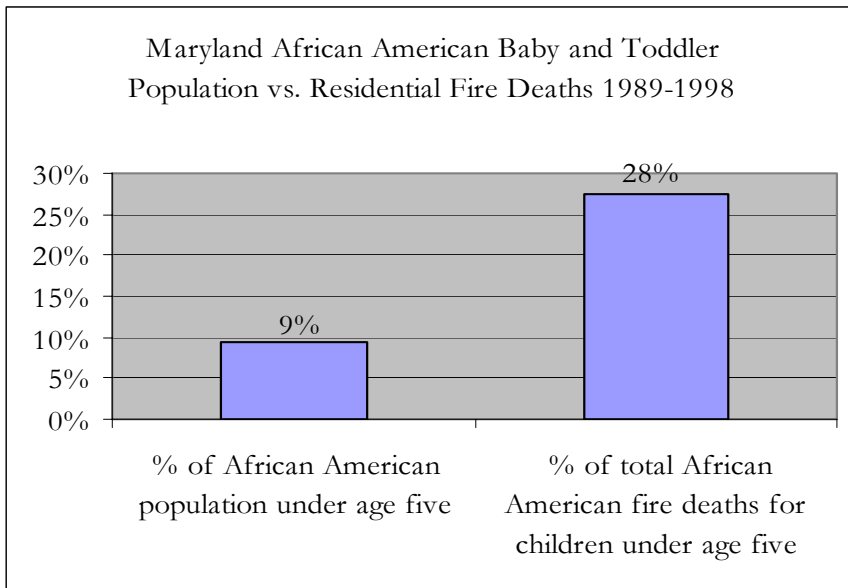
For more information visit:
www.usfaparents.gov

Young African-American children in Maryland are four times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state’s African-American population.

Among African Americans in Maryland:

320 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 88 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 9% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 28% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Maryland under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Fire/Burn

2. Motor Vehicle Accident

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Fall

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Maryland:

Maryland’s average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [1,138,945].

Maryland’s average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,207,506].

Maryland’s residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 12,943; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 52,048.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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African Americans in Michigan

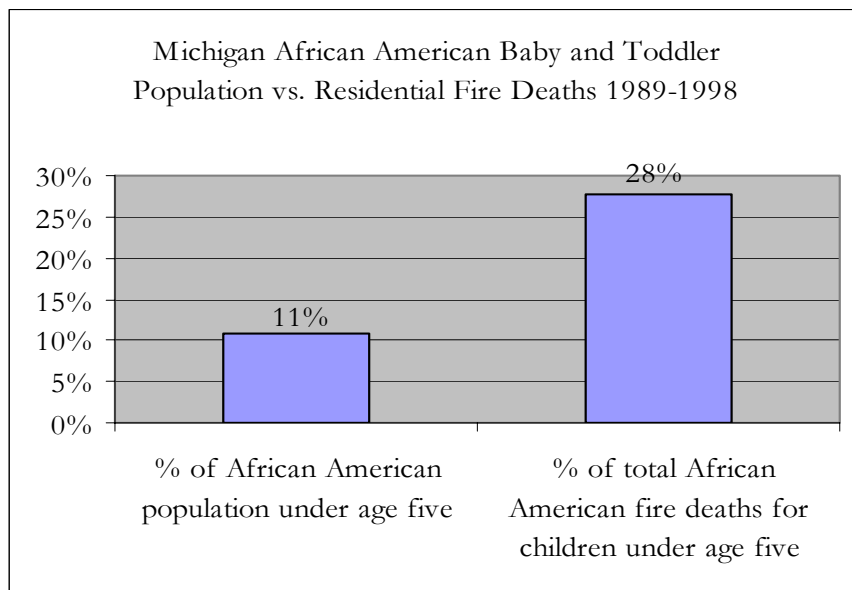
MI

Young African-American children in Michigan are 3.5 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in Michigan:

553 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 153 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 11% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 28% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL:

www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Michigan under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Fire/Burn

2. Suffocation

3. Motor Vehicle Accident

4. Drowning

5. Poisoning

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Michigan:

Michigan's average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [135,180].

Michigan's average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,233,981].

Michigan's residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 8,835; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 30,850.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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MS

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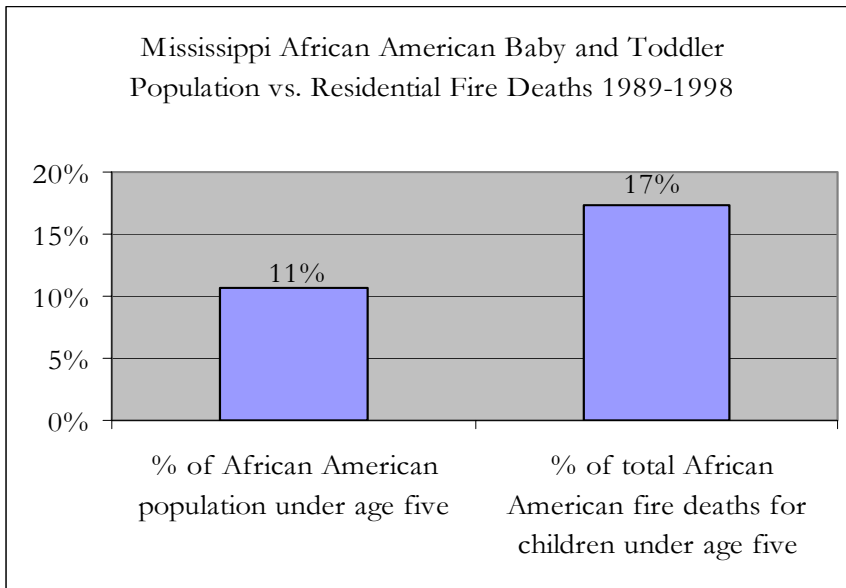
African Americans in Mississippi

Young African-American children in Mississippi are twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in Mississippi:

712 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 123 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 11% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 17% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Mississippi under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Motor Vehicle Accident

2. **Fire/Burn**

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Firearm/Poisoning (tie)

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Mississippi:

Mississippi's average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [93,005].

Mississippi's average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [875,852].

Mississippi's residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 7,561; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 14,8702.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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African Americans in New Jersey

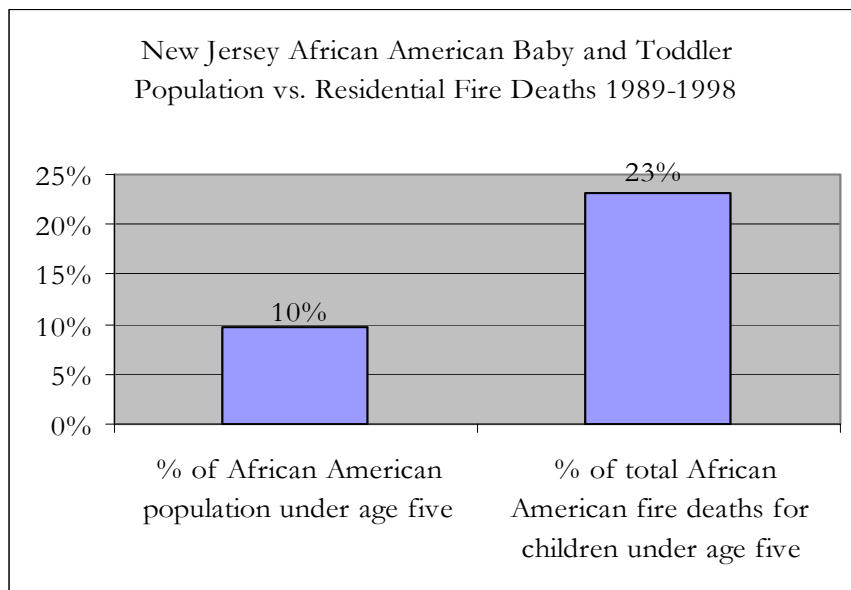
NJ

Young African-American children in New Jersey are more than three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in New Jersey:

299 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 69 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 10% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 23% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL:

www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in New Jersey under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. **Fire/Burn**

2. Motor Vehicle Accident

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Unspecified

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on New Jersey:

New Jersey's average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [101,668].

New Jersey's average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,040,506].

New Jersey's residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 14,734; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 45,239.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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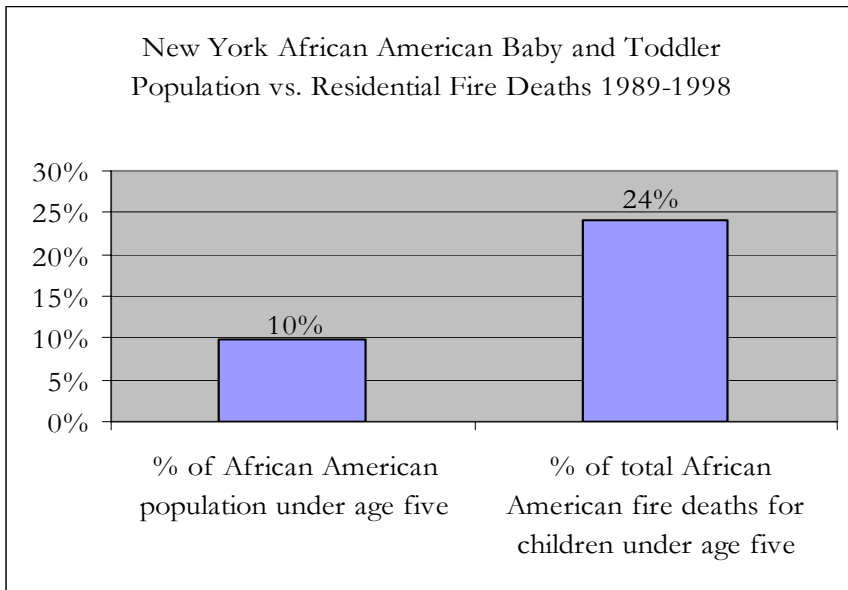
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African Americans in New York

Young African-American children in New York are more than three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state’s African-American population.

Among African Americans in New York:

678 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 164 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 10% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 24% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in New York under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. **Fire/Burn**
2. Suffocation
3. Motor Vehicle Accident
4. Fall
5. Drowning

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on New York:

New York’s average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [286,810].
 New York’s average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [2,927,774].
 New York’s residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 17,488; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 56,961.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



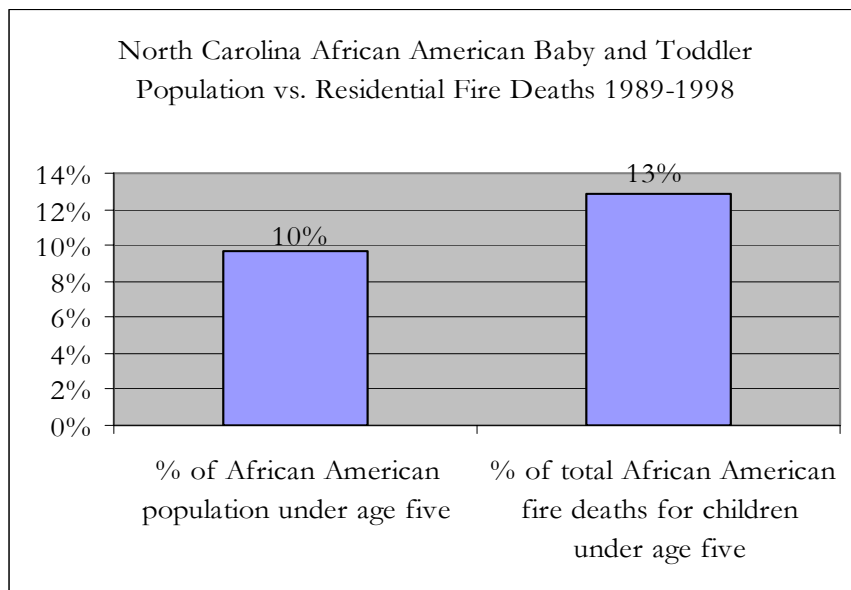
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Young African-American children in North Carolina are 1.5 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in North Carolina:

612 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 79 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 10% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 13% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in North Carolina under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Motor Vehicle Accident
2. Fire/Burn
3. Suffocation
4. Drowning
5. Poisoning

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on North Carolina:

North Carolina's average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [140,326]. North Carolina's average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,447,822]. North Carolina's residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 17,763; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 27,164.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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OH

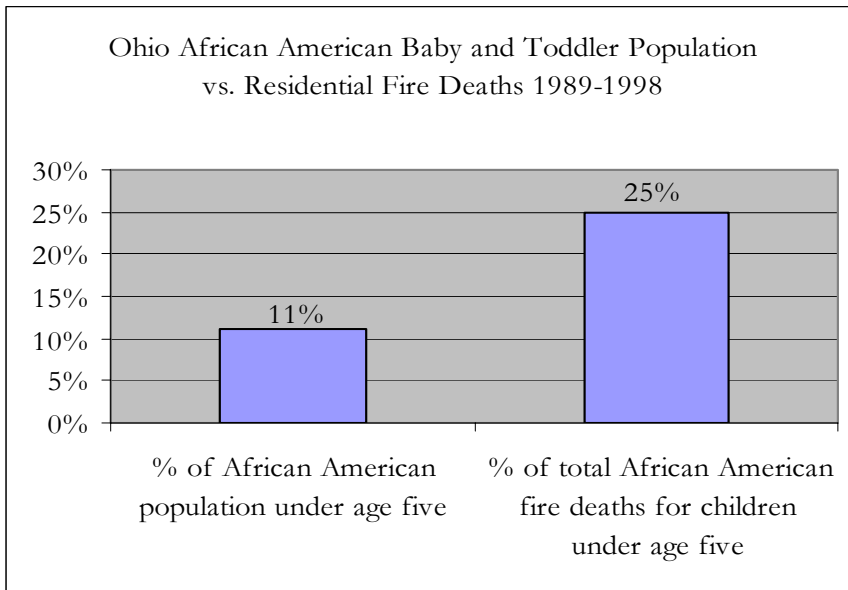
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African Americans in Ohio

Young African-American children in Ohio are three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in Ohio:

281 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 70 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 11% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 25% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Ohio under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Fire/Burn

2. Suffocation

3. Motor Vehicle Accident

4. Drowning

5. Fall

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Ohio:

Ohio's average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [123,509].

Ohio's average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,120,934].

Ohio's residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 17,644; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 53,125.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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African Americans in Pennsylvania

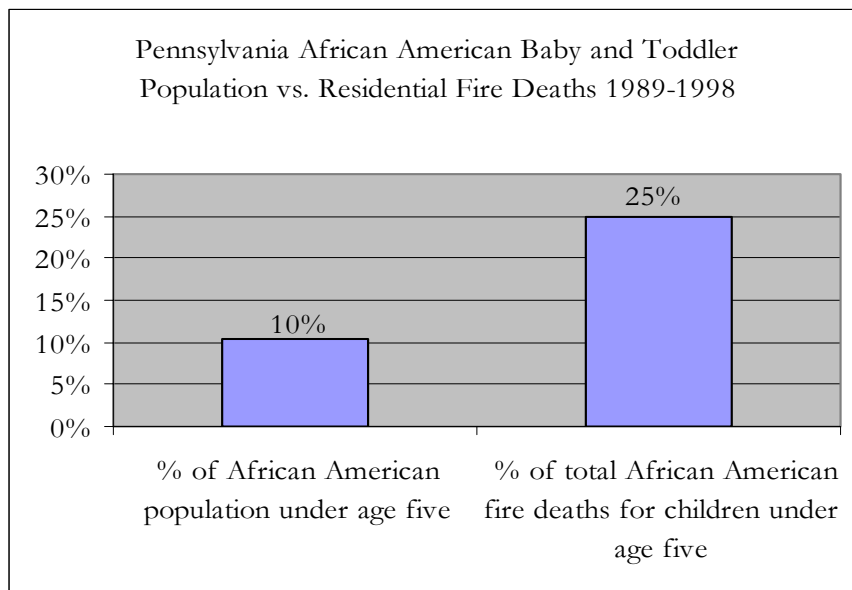
PA

Young African-American children in Pennsylvania are more than three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in Pennsylvania:

581 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 145 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 10% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 25% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL:

www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Pennsylvania under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Fire/Burn

2. Suffocation

3. Motor Vehicle Accident

4. Drowning

5. Adverse Effects

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Pennsylvania:

Pennsylvania's average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [111,268]. Pennsylvania's average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,071,736]. Pennsylvania's residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 7,674; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 24,581.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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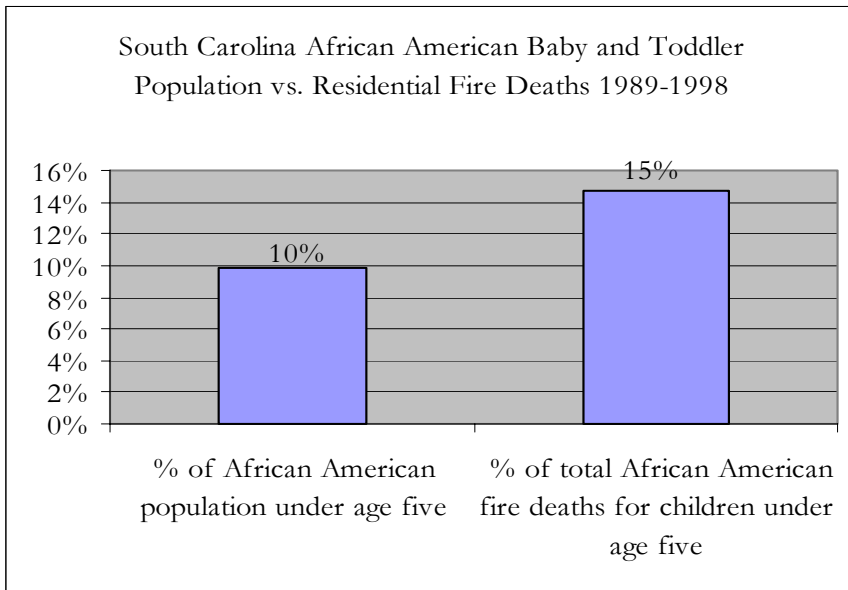
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Young African-American children in South Carolina are almost twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in South Carolina:

647 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 95 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 10% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 15% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in South Carolina under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Motor Vehicle Accident

2. **Fire/Burn**

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Other

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on South Carolina:

South Carolina's average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [99,559]. South Carolina's average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,011,368]. South Carolina's residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 10,480; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 18,322.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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African Americans in Tennessee

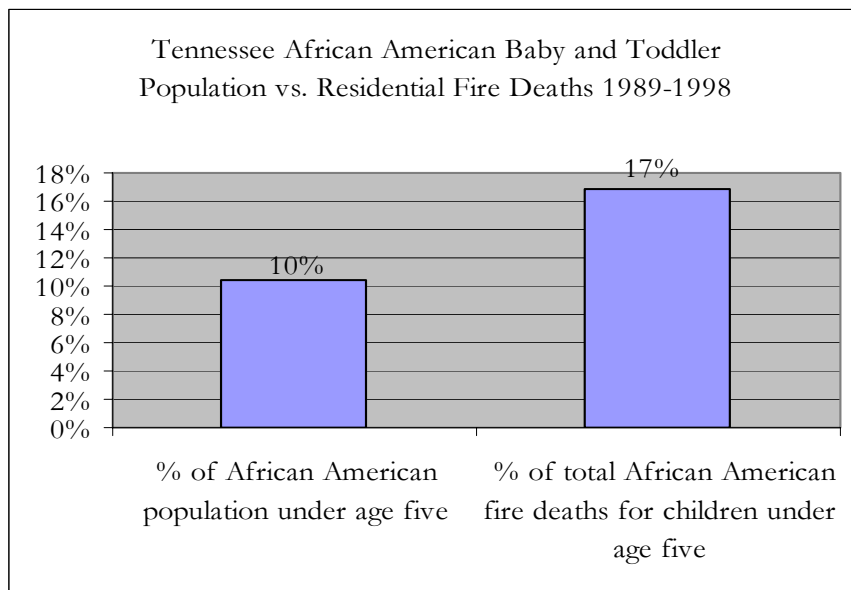


Young African-American children in Tennessee are almost twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in Tennessee:

345 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 58 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 10% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 17% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL:

www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Tennessee under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Motor Vehicle Accident

2. Fire/Burn

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Firearm

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Tennessee:

Tennessee's average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [80,145].

Tennessee's average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [767,068].

Tennessee's residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 13,818; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 26,727.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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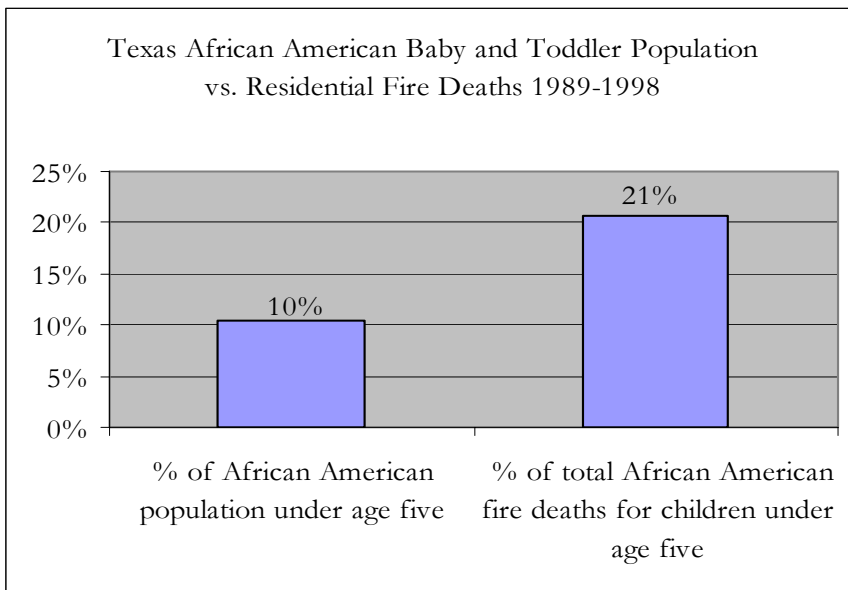
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African Americans in Texas

Young African-American children in Texas are 2.5 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state’s African-American population.

Among African Americans in Texas:

599 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 124 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 10% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 21% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Texas under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Motor Vehicle Accident
2. Fire/Burn
3. Suffocation
4. Drowning
5. Poisoning

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Texas:

Texas’ average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [209,163].
 Texas’ average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [2,007,387].
 Texas’ residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 16,868; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 42,261.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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African Americans in Virginia

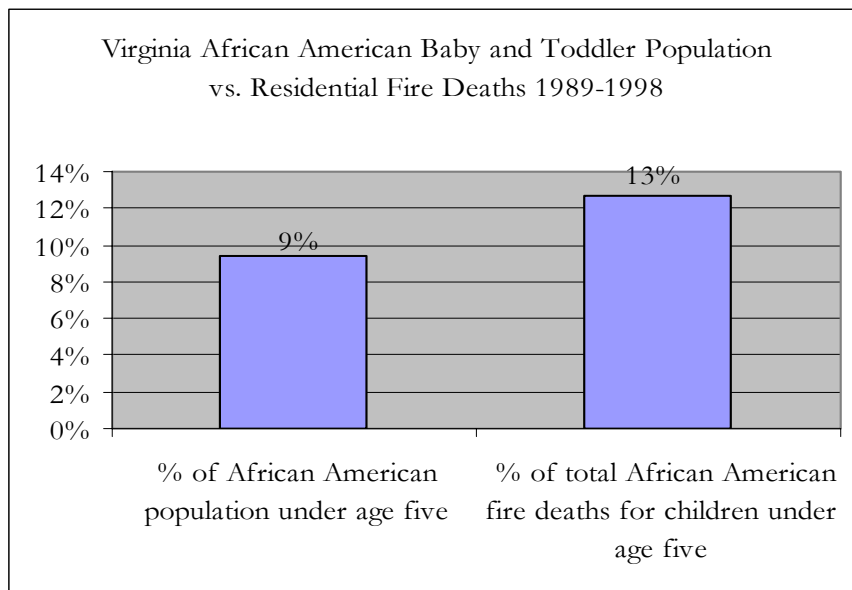


Young African-American children in Virginia are more than 1.5 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's African-American population.

Among African Americans in Virginia:

401 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 51 were children under the age of 5.

Children under age 5 made up 10% of the total African-American population from 1989 to 1998, yet accounted for 13% of the total number of residential fire deaths among African Americans.



Among African Americans Nationally:

The risk of residential fire death for African-American children under the age of 5 is 2.5 times that of the rest of the African-American population.

10,834 African Americans died in residential fires from 1989 to 1998; of those deaths, 2,217 were children under the age of 5.

Source:

African American residential fire death, unintentional cause, and population data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2002). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL:

www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. ICD-9 Codes: E890-E899 and place of accident: home.

Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for African-American children in Virginia under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Motor Vehicle Accident

2. Fire/Burn

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Adverse Effects/Fall (tie)

Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Additional Statistics on Virginia:

Virginia's average African-American population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [109,273].

Virginia's average African-American population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,166,079].

Virginia's residential fire risk for African Americans under age 5 is 1 in 21,426; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 33,317.

Note:

A 10-year span of data is presented to more accurately depict the risk of residential fire death in a given state. CDC data was drawn from 1989 through 1998, using the International Classification of Disease-9th Revision coding method. The ICD-9 codes include code sets for types of disease, injuries, and poisonings as well as external cause of injury (E codes). Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Data Source: NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates.



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For more information visit:
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Tips to Keep Your Baby or Toddler Fire Safe

Prepare. Practice. Prevent the Unthinkable.

Matches and Lighters

- ❖ Store matches and lighters out of children's reach and sight, preferably in a locked cabinet.
- ❖ Teach toddlers to tell you when they find a match or a lighter.
- ❖ Remember that even child-*resistant* lighters are not child*proof*, and store them safely.
- ❖ When a child is curious about fire or has been playing with fire, calmly and firmly explain that matches and lighters are tools for adults to use carefully.

Smoke Alarms

- ❖ Install and maintain smoke alarms on every level of your home and outside sleeping areas.
- ❖ Test your smoke alarms monthly and replace the batteries *at least* once a year.
- ❖ If you keep the door of your baby's bedroom closed, keep a working smoke alarm in the room, and use a baby monitor so you can hear if the alarm sounds.
- ❖ When your children are ready, familiarize them with the sound of the smoke alarm. Teach them that when one goes off, they **must** leave the home and go outside to the designated family meeting spot.

Escape Routes

- ❖ Draw a basic diagram of your home, marking all windows and doors, and plan two routes out of each room.
- ❖ If you are escaping smoke, crawl low under the smoke. Touch doors to see if they are hot before opening. If so, use the alternative escape route.
- ❖ Designate a safe meeting point outdoors and teach your children **never** to go back inside the house.
- ❖ Practice your fire escape plan regularly – at least twice a year, more often is better. Include a strategy for times when one parent is out of the home.
- ❖ When practicing the fire escape plan, show children how to cover their nose and mouth to reduce smoke inhalation.
- ❖ Keep exits clear of debris and toys.
- ❖ When you have babies and toddlers in the home, these extra escape options are necessary:
 - Keep a baby harness by the crib in case of emergencies. The harness, worn like a body brace, allows you to comfortably carry your baby and leave your hands free to escape the home.
 - Keep your child's bedroom door closed. If a hallway fire occurs, a closed door will hinder smoke from overpowering your baby or toddler, giving firefighters extra time for rescue.
- ❖ If you have older children, too, have them practice crawling, touching doors, or going to the window, according to your escape plan.

Source: U.S. Fire Administration, *A Fire Safety Campaign for Babies and Toddlers*.
PREPARE. PRACTICE. PREVENT THE UNTHINKABLE.

PREPARE. PRACTICE. PREVENT THE UNTHINKABLE.

A Fire Safety Campaign for Babies and Toddlers

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Or visit the USFA website for *A Fire
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