



Babies and Toddlers Fire Death Data Report

U.S. Fire Administration

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U.S. Fire Administration
Revised October 2003

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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, children under age 5 are twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the population. In fact, on average, a child under the age of 5 dies *nearly every day* from residential fire and 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 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 children under the age of 5; the comparative risk of death for these young children; and international comparisons of their fire deaths. The report is based on residential fire death numbers for each state provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 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 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 children under age 5 twice as likely to die in a fire than the rest of the 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:

- Children under age 5 in the United States are more than twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the country's population.
- From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376¹ residential fire deaths in United States and of those deaths, 5,712 were children under age 5.
- The risk of residential fire death in United States for children under age 5 is 1 in 33,671; for the population age 5 and over, it is 1 in 80,748.
- On average a child under age 5 dies in a residential fire every day.
- Children under age 5 make up 7.4% of the nation's population but represent 16.1% of the deaths from residential fires.
- Fire is the third 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

A Sample of International Comparisons

- U.S. children under age five have fire death rates roughly four times the rate of their Japanese counterparts.³
- In Sweden, preschool children have a much higher fire death rate than older children but still below the national average. Meanwhile, U.S. children have twice the rate of the national average.⁴
- In the United Kingdom, the preschool fire death rates are closer to the rate of young adults. In the U.S., preschool fire death rates are closer to the rates of adults over the age of 65.⁵

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.

³ Hall, J. (1999). Fire in the U.S.A. and Japan through 1997. National Fire Protection Association, Fire Analysis & Research Division. Quincy, MA.

⁴ Hall, J. (1999). Fire in the U.S.A. and Sweden through 1997. National Fire Protection Association, Fire Analysis & Research Division. Quincy, MA.

⁵ Hall, J. (2000). Fire in the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. National Fire Protection Association, Fire Analysis & Research Division. Quincy, MA.

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

US

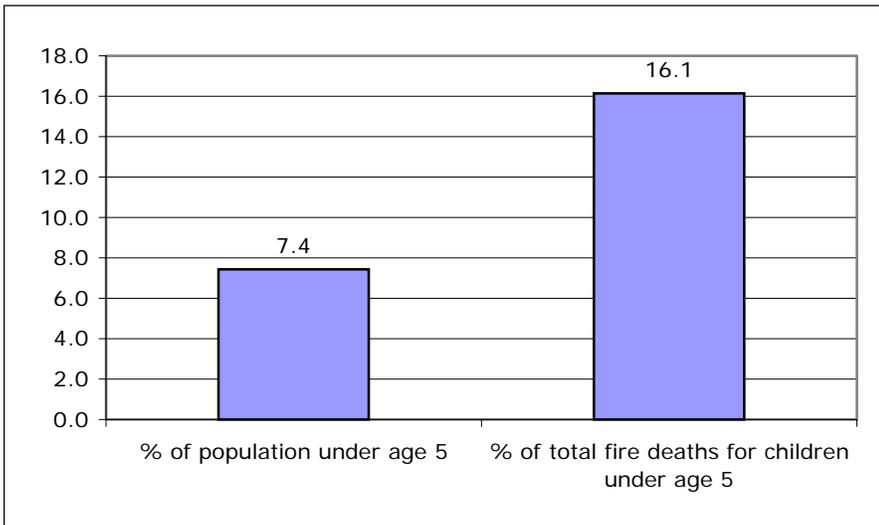
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*A Fire Safety Campaign for Babies and Toddlers
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United States

Young children are more than twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the population.

National Baby and Toddler Population vs. Residential Fire Deaths 1989-1998



From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Drowning

3. **Fire/Burn**

4. Suffocation

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

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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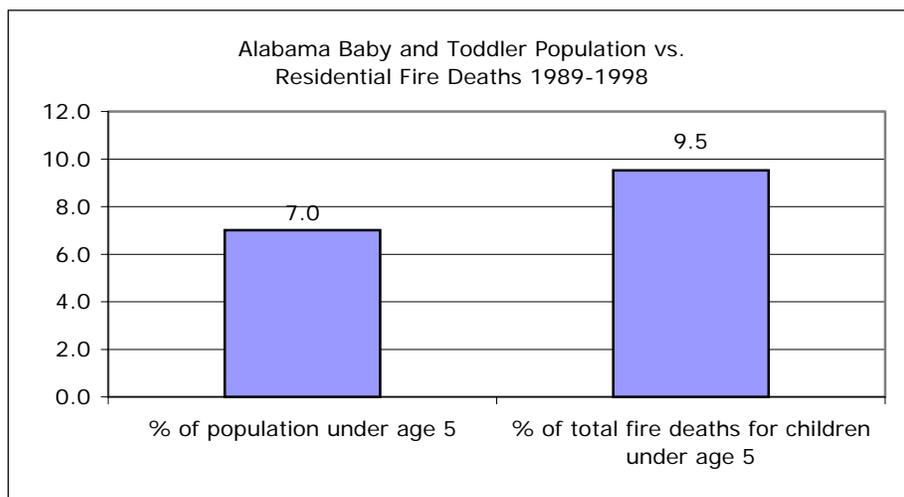
Alabama

AL

Young children in Alabama are nearly 1.5 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 1,102 residential fire deaths in Alabama and of those deaths, 105 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Alabama for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 28,021; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 39,135.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Alabama's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [294,217]
Alabama's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [3,901,739]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. Suffocation
3. Fire/Burn
4. Drowning
5. Unspecified

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

Source:

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

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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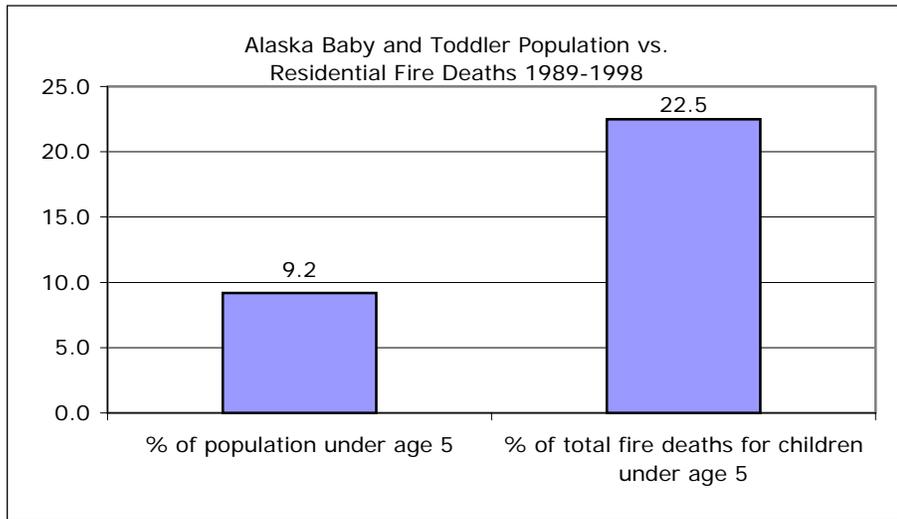
AK

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Alaska

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 160 residential fire deaths in Alaska and of those deaths, 36 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Alaska for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 15,030; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 43,093.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Alaska's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [54,107]
Alaska's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [534,348]

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

1. Suffocation
2. **Fire/Burn**
3. MV Traffic
4. Drowning
5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

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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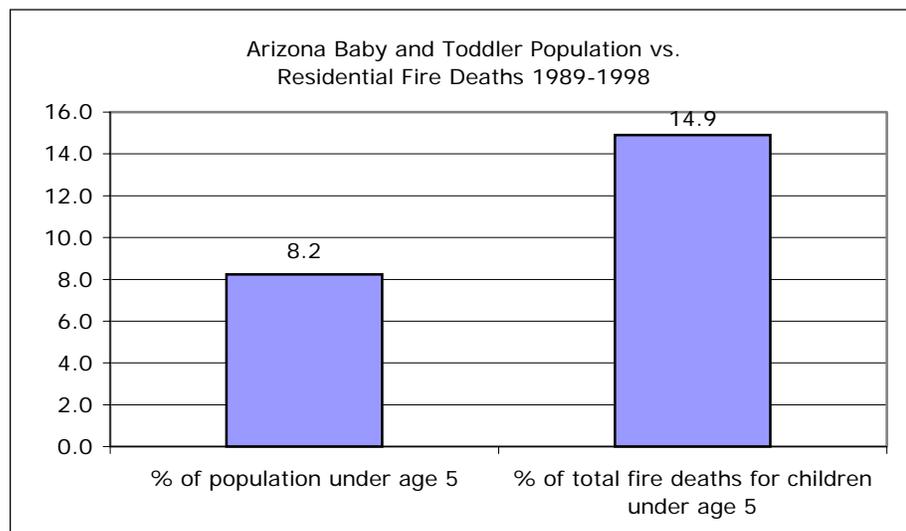
Arizona

AZ

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 369 residential fire deaths in Arizona and of those deaths, 55 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Arizona for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 61,411; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 119,914.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Arizona's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [337,761]

Arizona's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [3,765,301]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Drowning

3. Suffocation

4. Pedestrian Accident

5. Fire/Burn

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

Source:

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

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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AR

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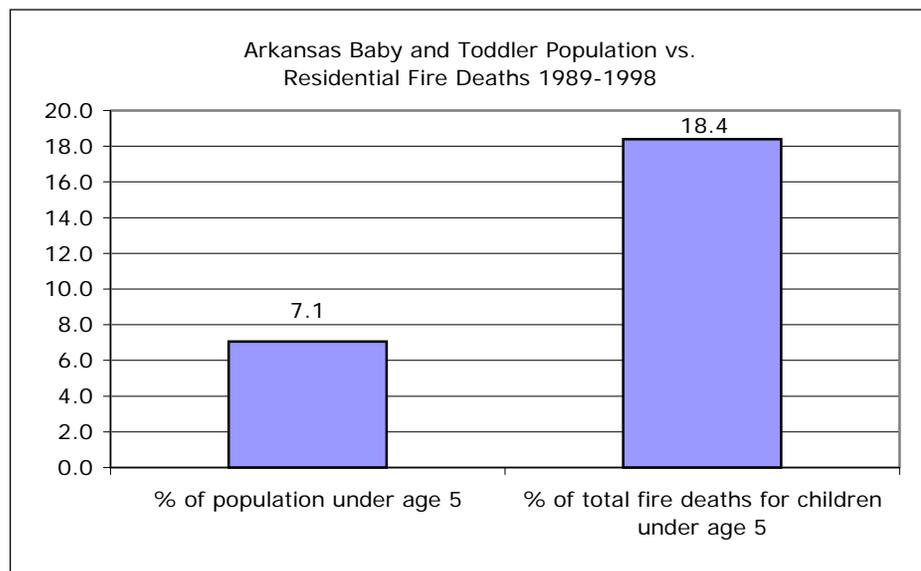
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Arkansas

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 625 residential fire deaths in Arkansas and of those deaths, 115 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Arkansas for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 14,985; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 44,439.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Arkansas's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [172,327]
Arkansas's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [2,266,377]



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

1. MV Traffic
2. **Fire/Burn**
3. Suffocation
4. Drowning
5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

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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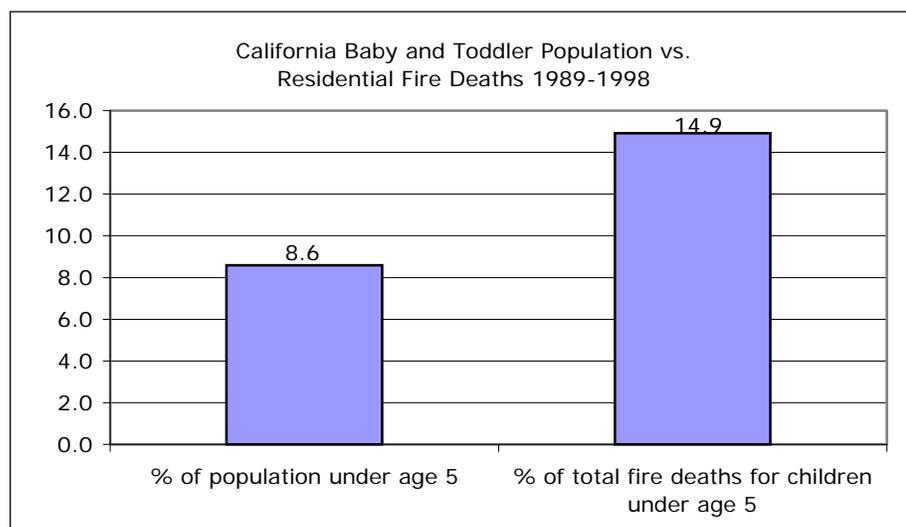
California

CA

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 2,131 residential fire deaths in California and of those deaths, 318 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in California for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 83,963; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 156,866.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

California's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [2,670,024]

California's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [28,439,727]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Drowning

3. Suffocation

4. **Fire/Burn**

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

Note:

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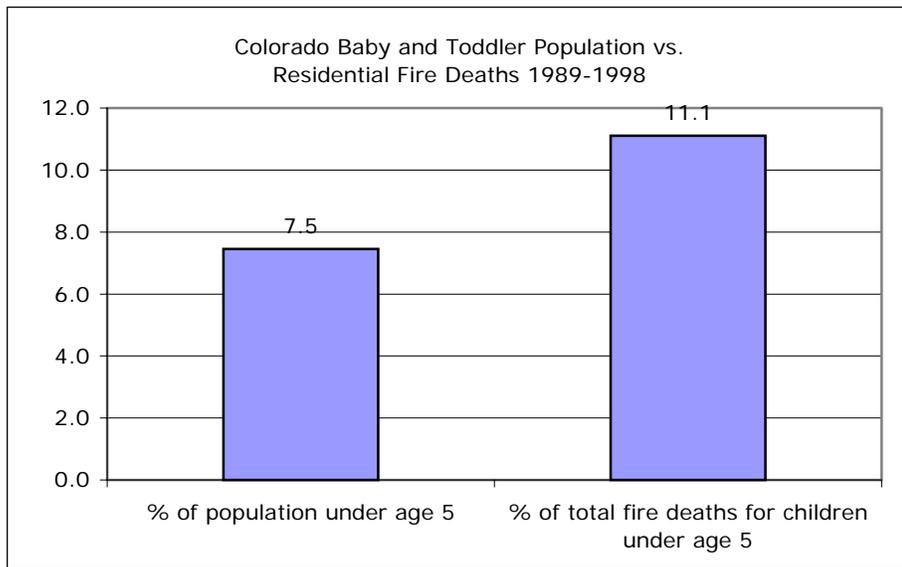


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Colorado

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 198 residential fire deaths in Colorado and of those deaths, 22 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Colorado for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 122,064; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 189,475.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Colorado's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [268,540]
 Colorado's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [3,334,768]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. Drowning
3. Suffocation

4. Fire/Burn****

4. Pedestrian Accident****

****Tie for fourth leading cause
 Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Source:

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

Note:

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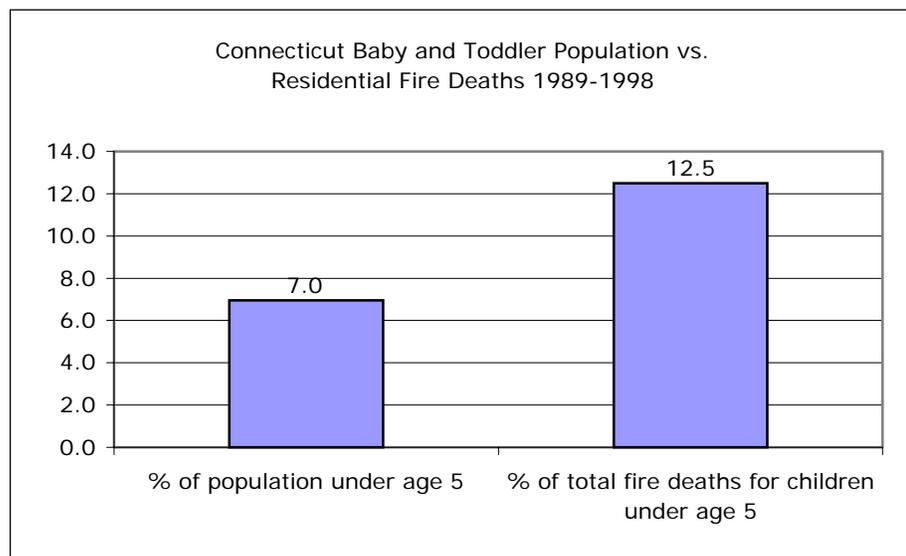
Connecticut

CT

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 304 residential fire deaths in Connecticut and of those deaths, 38 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Connecticut for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 59,915; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 114,562.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Connecticut's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [227,679]
Connecticut's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [3,047,339]



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

1. MV Traffic

2. **Fire/Burn**

3. Drowning

4. Suffocation

5. Unspecified

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

Source:

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

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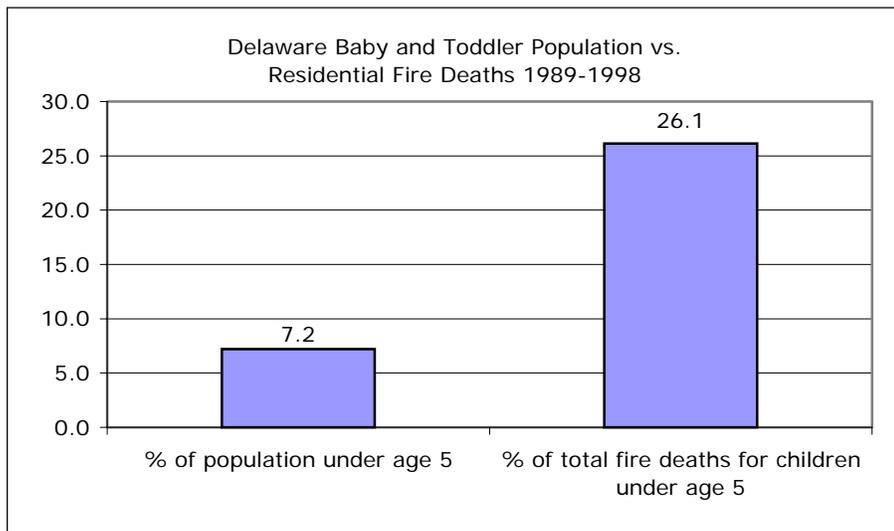
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Young children in Delaware are more than four times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 88 residential fire deaths in Delaware and of those deaths, 23 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Delaware for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 22,031; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 100,363.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Delaware's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [50,671]
Delaware's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [652,358]

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

1. **Fire/Burn**
2. MV Traffic
3. Drowning
4. Suffocation
5. Other

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

Source:

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

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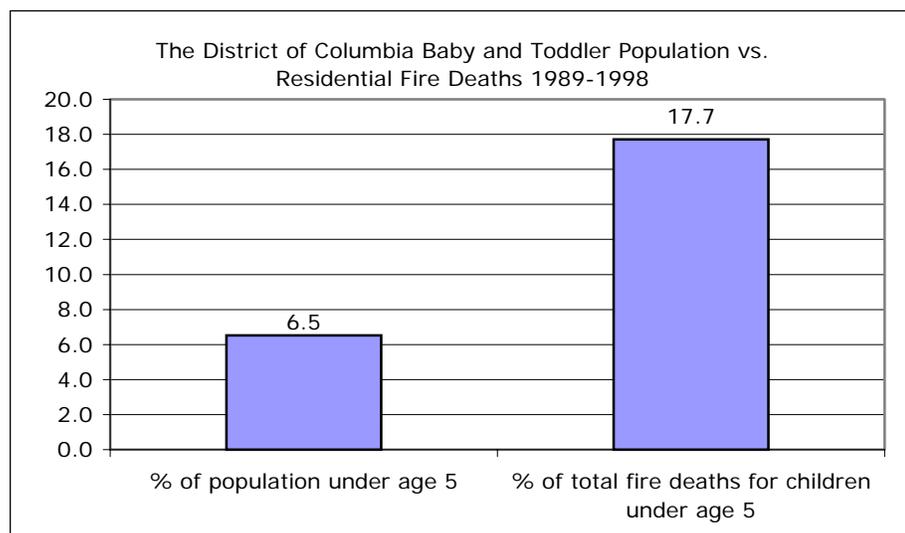
District of Columbia



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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 96 residential fire deaths in the District of Columbia and of those deaths, 17 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the District of Columbia for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 21,817; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 67,286.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

District of Columbia's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [37,088]
 District of Columbia's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [531,559]

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for children in the District of Columbia under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Fire/Burn

2. MV Traffic

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning****

4. Unint. Falls****

****Tie for fourth leading cause
 Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Source:

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

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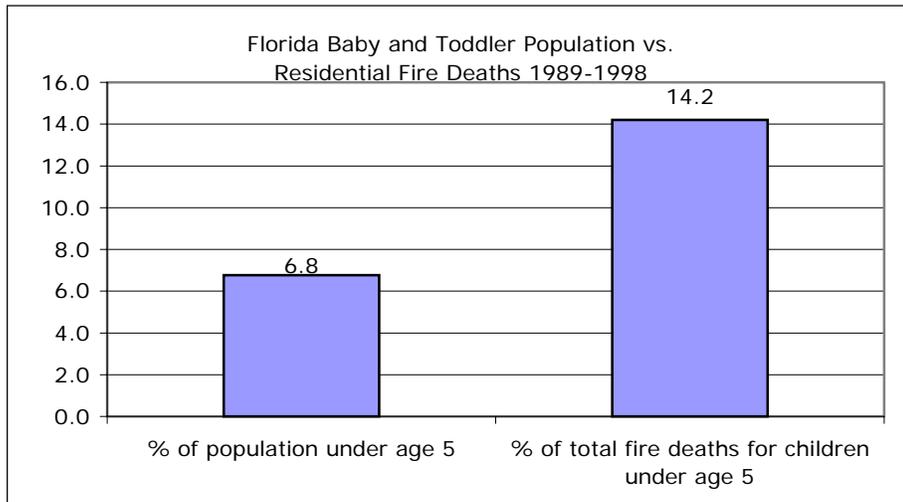
FL

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Florida

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 1,479 residential fire deaths in Florida and of those deaths, 210 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Florida for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 44,594; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 101,627.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Florida's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [936,473]
Florida's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [12,896,492]

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

1. Drowning
2. MV Traffic
3. Suffocation
4. **Fire/Burn**

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

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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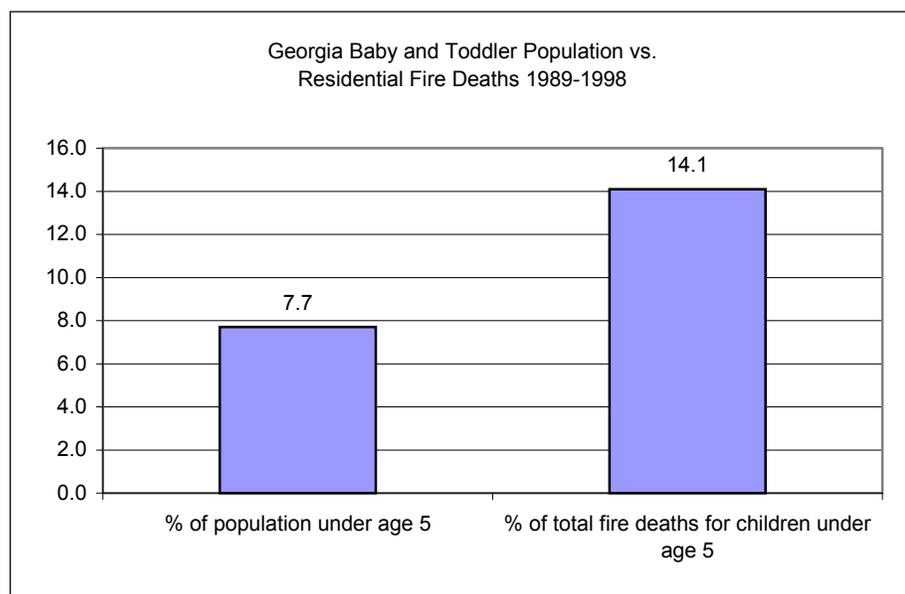
Georgia

GA

Young children in Georgia are two times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 1,461 residential fire deaths in Georgia and of those deaths, 206 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Georgia for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 26,147; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 51,391.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Georgia's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [538,628]
Georgia's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [6,449,546]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. **Fire/Burn**
3. Suffocation
4. Drowning
5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

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.



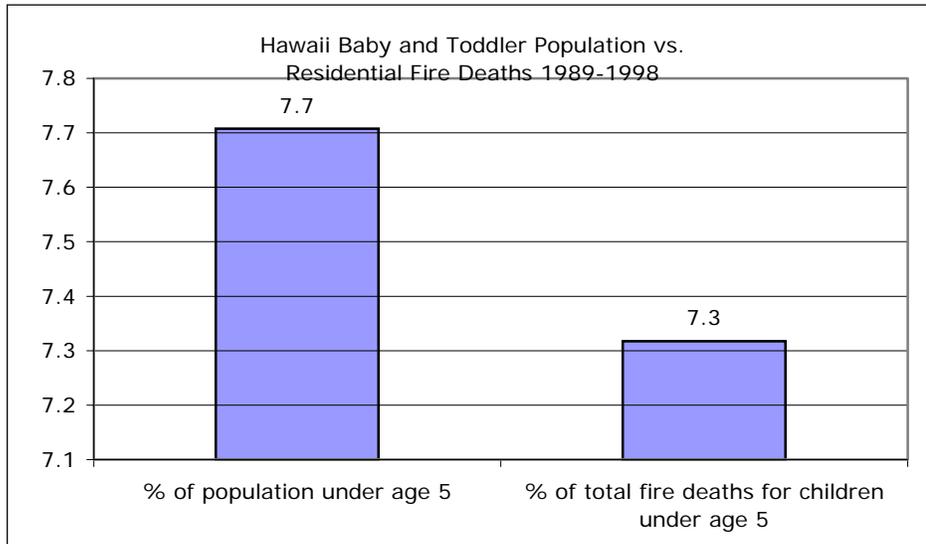
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Hawaii

Young children in Hawaii have a lower risk of fire death than the national average.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 41 residential fire deaths in Hawaii and of those deaths, 3 were children under the age of 5.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Hawaii's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [89,165]
 Hawaii's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,067,710]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. Suffocation
3. Drowning
4. Pedestrian Accident
5. Unint. Falls

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

Source:

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

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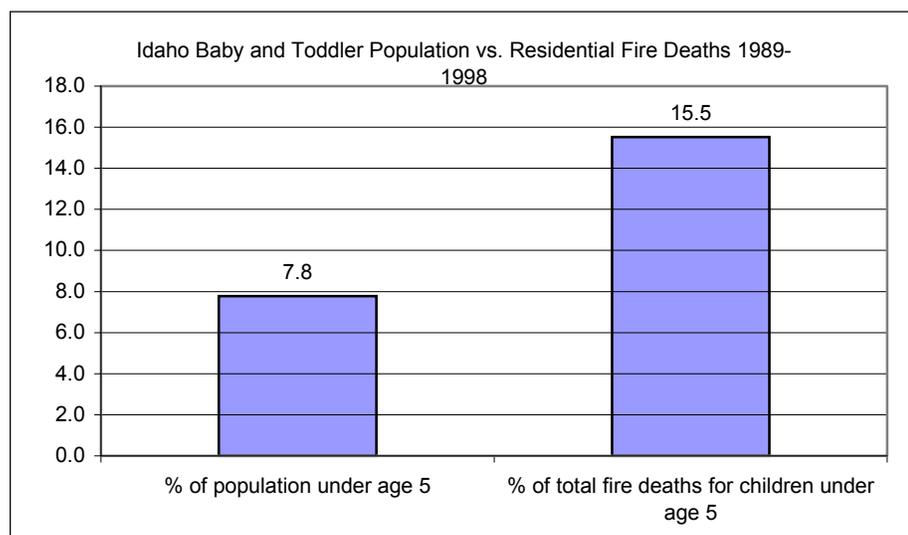
Idaho

ID

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 116 residential fire deaths in Idaho and of those deaths, 18 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Idaho for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 48,181; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 104,851.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Idaho's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [86,725]

Idaho's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,027,539]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Drowning

3. Suffocation

4. **Fire/Burn**

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

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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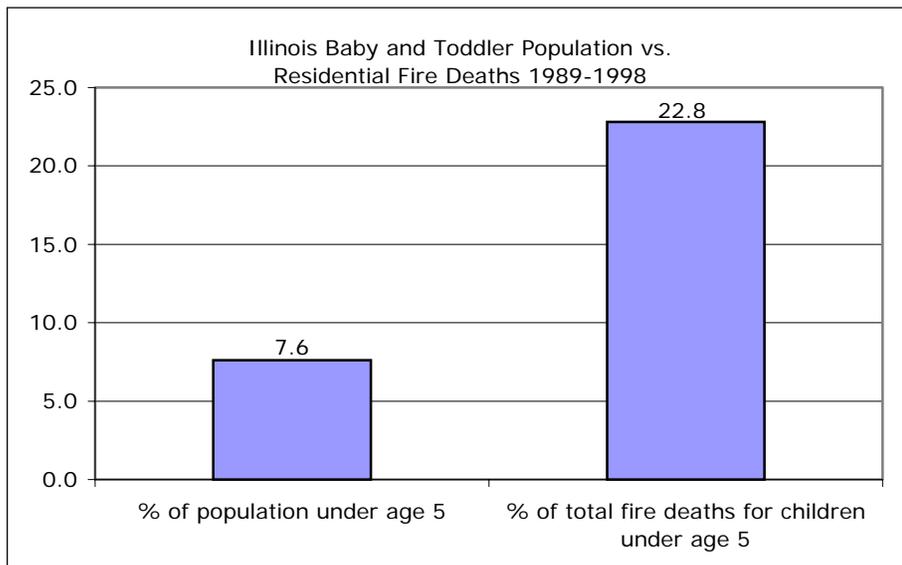
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Illinois

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 1,728 residential fire deaths in Illinois and of those deaths, 394 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Illinois for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 22,718; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 81,355.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Illinois's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [895,093]
 Illinois's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [10,852,719]

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

1. **Fire/Burn**
2. MV Traffic
3. Suffocation
4. Drowning
5. Unint. Falls

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

Source:

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

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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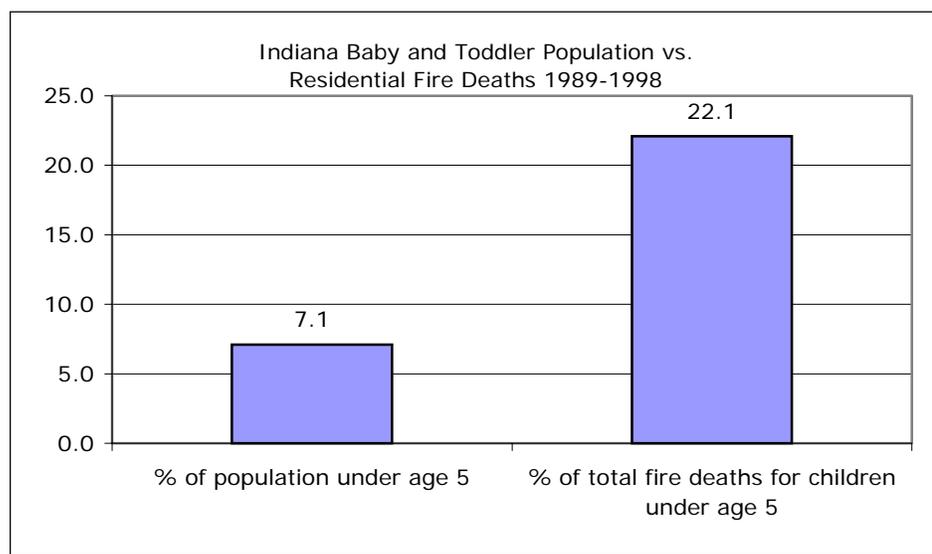
Indiana

IN

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 878 residential fire deaths in Indiana and of those deaths, 194 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Indiana for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 20,919; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 77,669.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Indiana's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [405,819]

Indiana's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [5,312,561]

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

1. Fire/Burn

2. MV Traffic

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Note:

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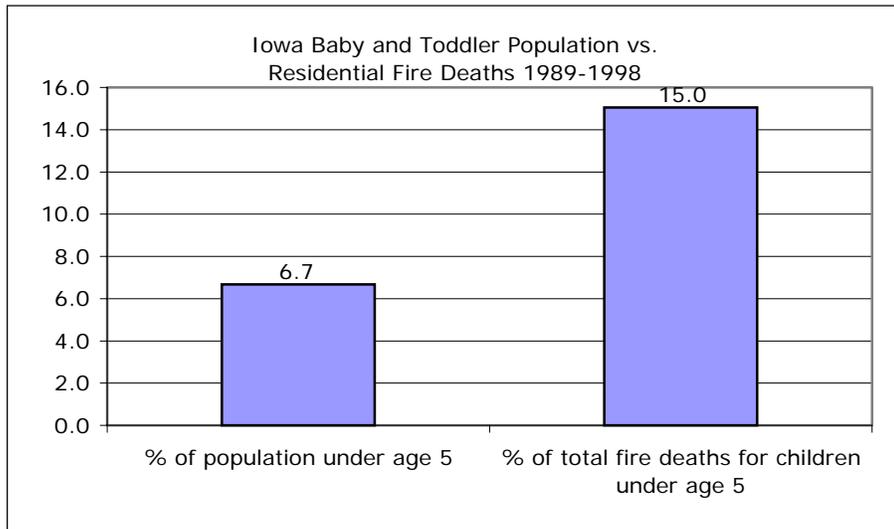


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Iowa

Young children in Iowa are 2.5 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 339 residential fire deaths in Iowa and of those deaths, 51 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Iowa for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 36,868; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 91,399.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Iowa's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [188,027]
 Iowa's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [2,632,294]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. Suffocation
3. **Fire/Burn*****
3. Drowning***
5. Machinery

***Tie for third leading cause
 Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

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

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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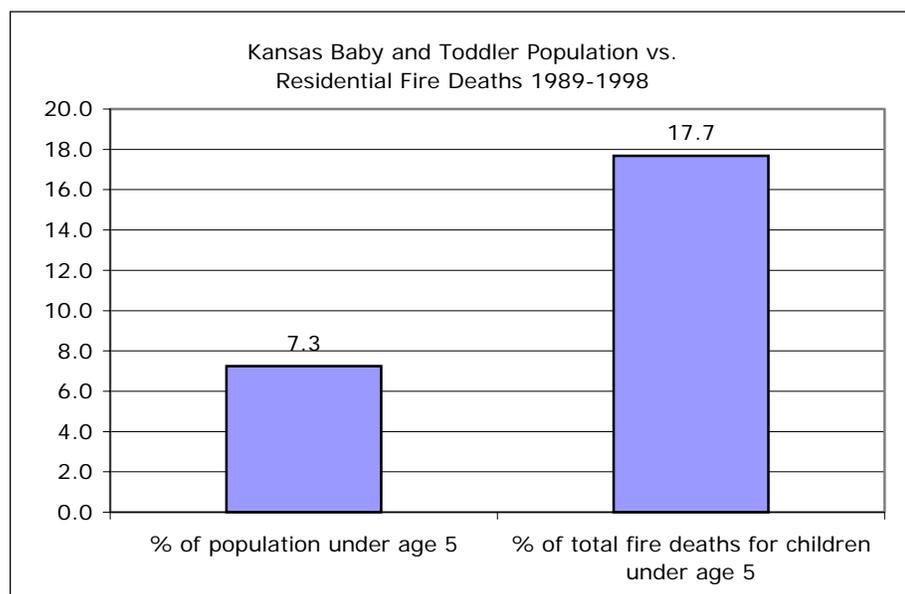
Kansas

KS

Young children in Kansas are nearly three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 362 residential fire deaths in Kansas and of those deaths, 64 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Kansas for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 28,933; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 79,463.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Kansas's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [185,168]

Kansas's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [2,368,004]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Suffocation

3. Fire/Burn

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Note:

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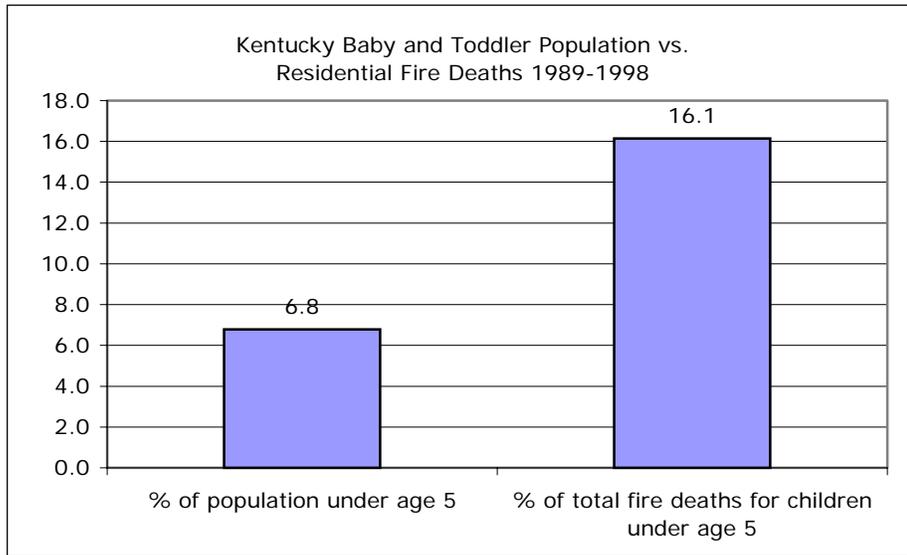
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Kentucky

Young children in Kentucky are more than 2.5 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 818 residential fire deaths in Kentucky and of those deaths, 132 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Kentucky for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 19,548; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 51,683.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Kentucky's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [258,033]
Kentucky's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [3,545,454]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Fire/Burn

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Note:

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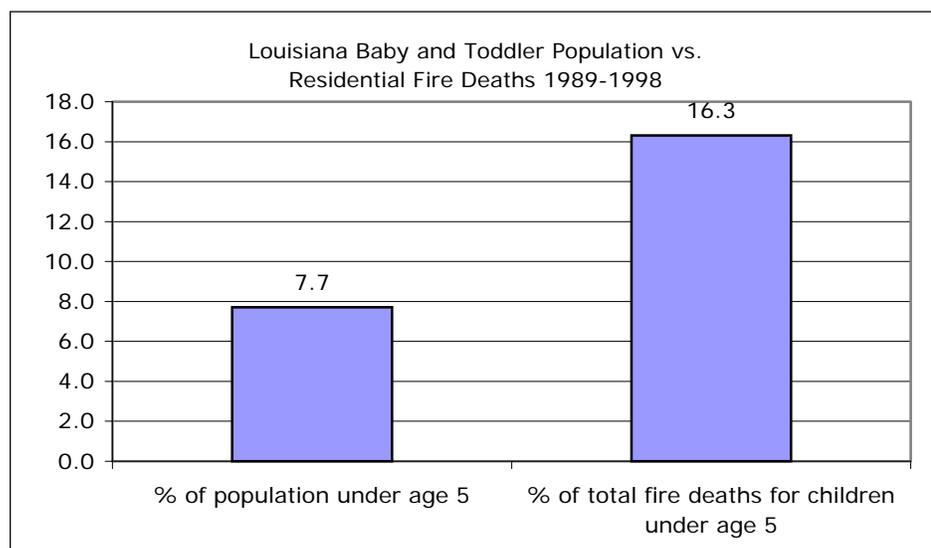
Louisiana



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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 993 residential fire deaths in Louisiana and of those deaths, 162 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Louisiana for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 20,441; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 47,707.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Louisiana's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [331,150]

Louisiana's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [3,964,453]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. **Fire/Burn**

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

Note:

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ME

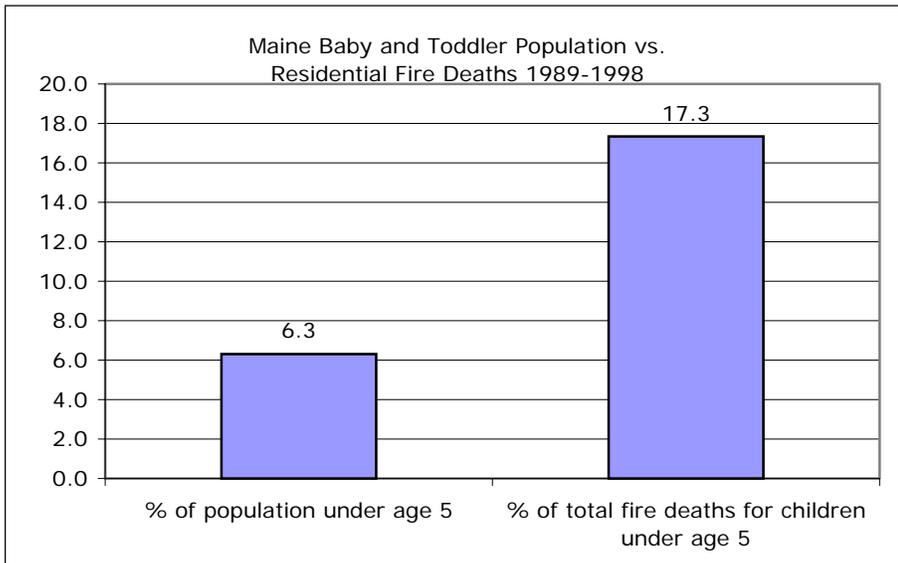
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Maine

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 173 residential fire deaths in Maine and of those deaths, 30 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Maine for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 26,000; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 81,049.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Maine's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [78,001]
Maine's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,159,000]

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

1. **Fire/Burn**

2. MV Traffic

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Note:

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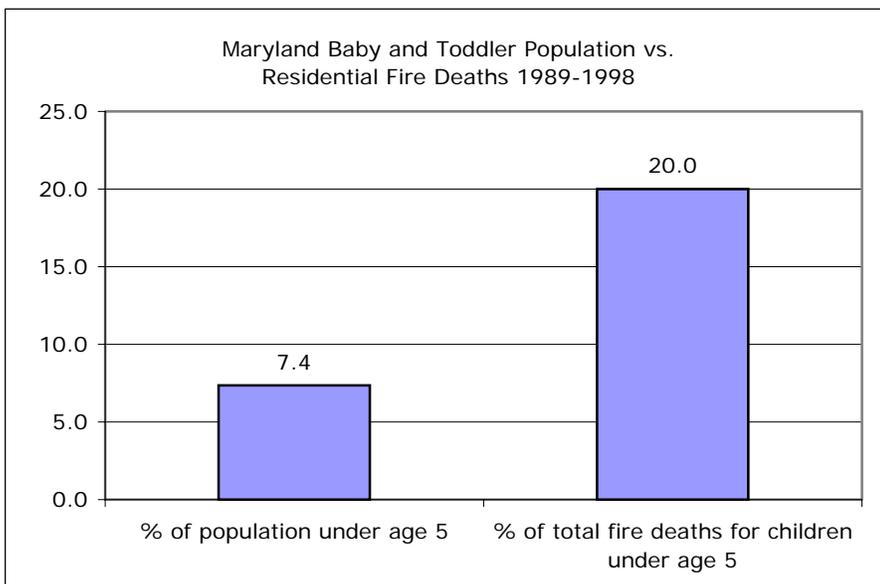
Maryland

MD

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 605 residential fire deaths in Maryland and of those deaths, 121 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Maryland for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 30,141; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 94,769.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Maryland's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [364,708]

Maryland's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [4,586,807]

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

1. **Fire/Burn**

2. MV Traffic

3. Suffocation***

4. Drowning***

5. Unint. Falls

***Tie for third leading cause.

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

Source:

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

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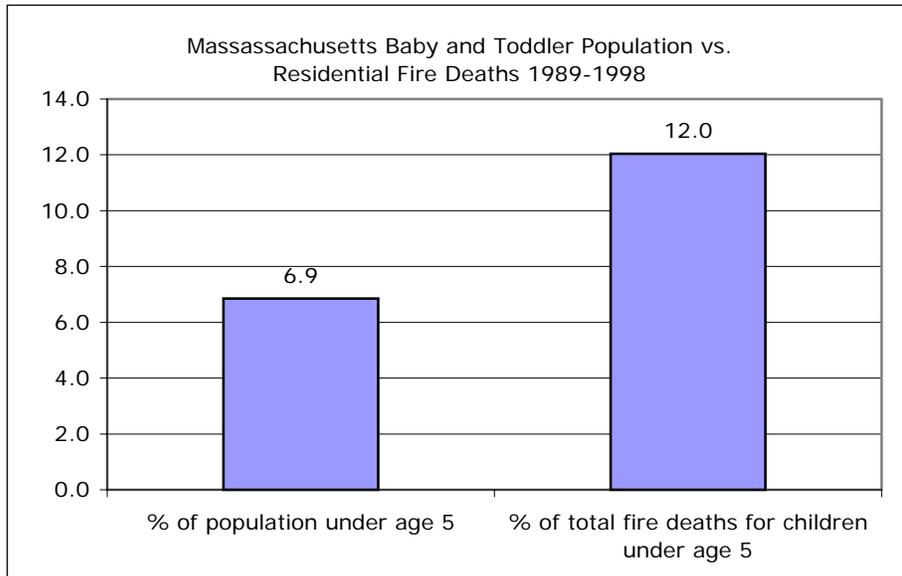
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Massachusetts

Young children in Massachusetts are nearly twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 548 residential fire deaths in Massachusetts and of those deaths, 66 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Massachusetts for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 62,774; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 116,874.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Massachusetts's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [414,308]
 Massachusetts's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [5,633,305]

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

1. Fire/Burn*

1. Suffocation*

3. Drowning

4. MV Traffic

5. Unint. Falls

*Tie for first leading cause. Fire/Burn includes death from fire related injuries in all locations except vehicles.

Source:

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

Note:

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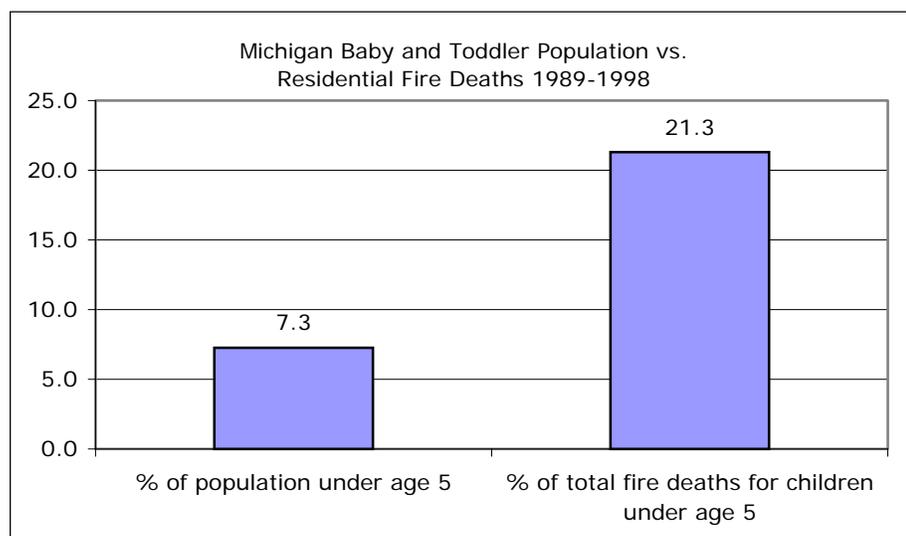
Michigan

MI

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 1,540 residential fire deaths in Michigan and of those deaths, 328 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Michigan for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 21,126; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 73,117.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Michigan's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [692,936]

Michigan's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [8,861,820]

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

1. Fire/Burn

2. MV Traffic

3. Drowning

4. Suffocation

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

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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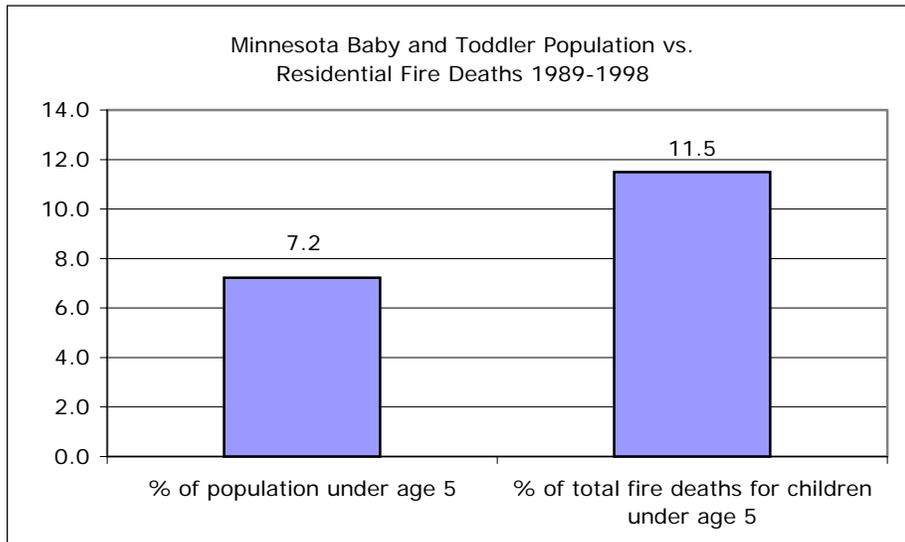
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Minnesota

Young children in Minnesota are nearly twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 409 residential fire deaths in Minnesota and of those deaths, 47 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Minnesota for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 69,797; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 116,295.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Minnesota's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [328,044]
 Minnesota's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [4,209,887]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. Suffocation
3. Drowning
4. **Fire/Burn**
5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

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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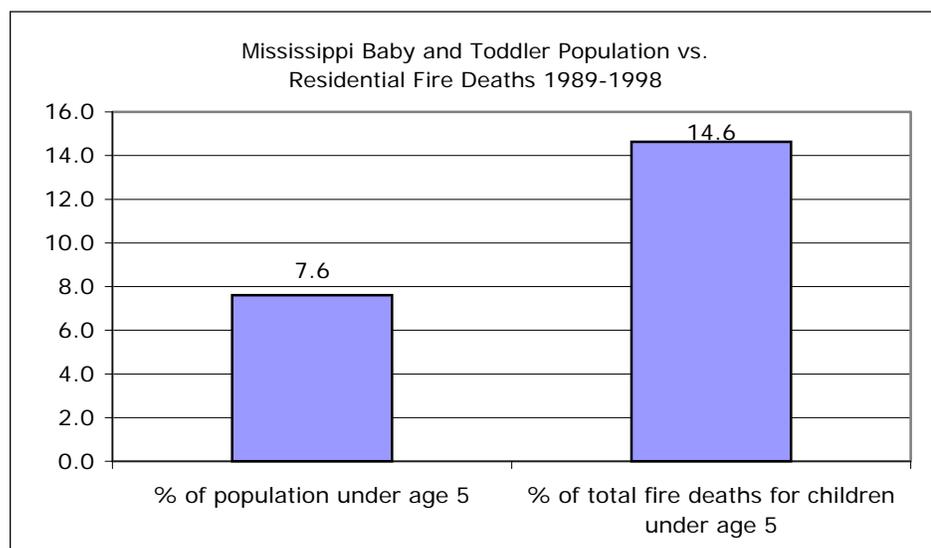
Mississippi

MS

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 1,025 residential fire deaths in Mississippi and of those deaths, 150 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Mississippi for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 13,458; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 28,020.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Mississippi's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [201,865]

Mississippi's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [2,451,738]

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

1. Fire/Burn

2. MV Traffic

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

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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MO

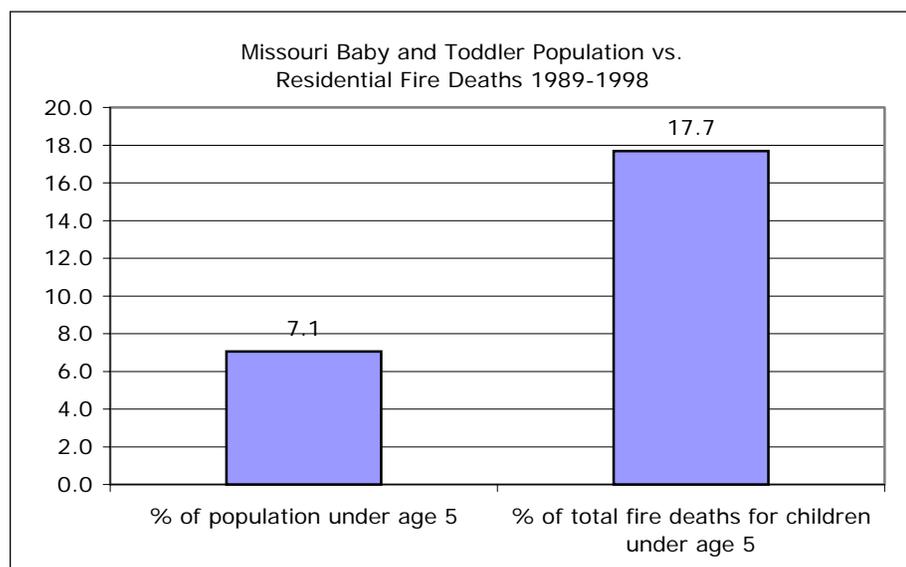
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Missouri

Young children in Missouri are nearly three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 961 residential fire deaths in Missouri and of those deaths, 170 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Missouri for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 21,833; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 61,843.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Missouri's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [371,164]
Missouri's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [4,891,814]



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

1. MV Traffic
2. **Fire/Burn**
3. Suffocation
4. Drowning
5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

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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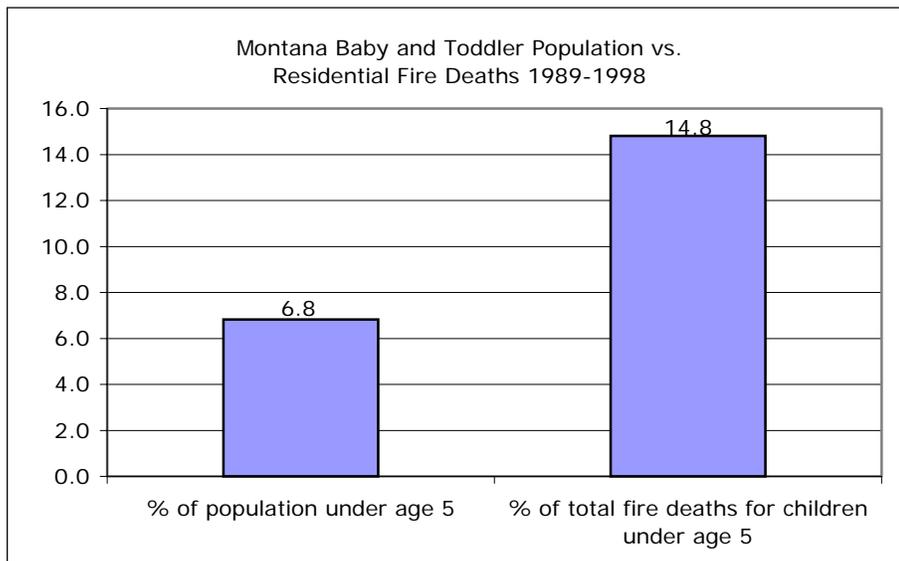
Montana

MT

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 108 residential fire deaths in Montana and of those deaths, 16 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Montana for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 35,926; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 85360.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Montana's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [57,482]

Montana's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [785,314]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Drowning

3. Suffocation

4. **Fire/Burn**

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

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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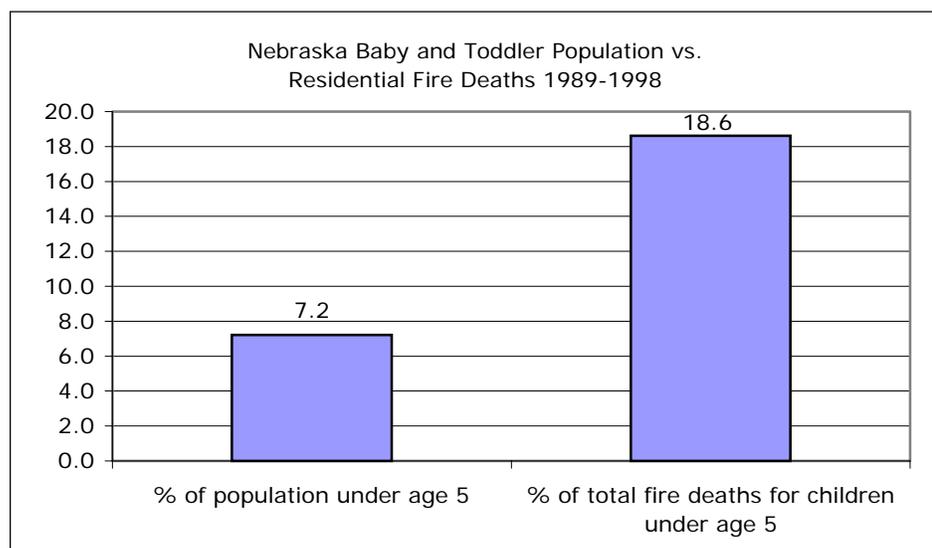
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Nebraska

Young children in Nebraska are nearly three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 145 residential fire deaths in Nebraska and of those deaths, 27 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Nebraska for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 43,233; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 127,244.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Nebraska's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [116,730]

Nebraska's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,501,477]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Suffocation

3. **Fire/Burn**

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

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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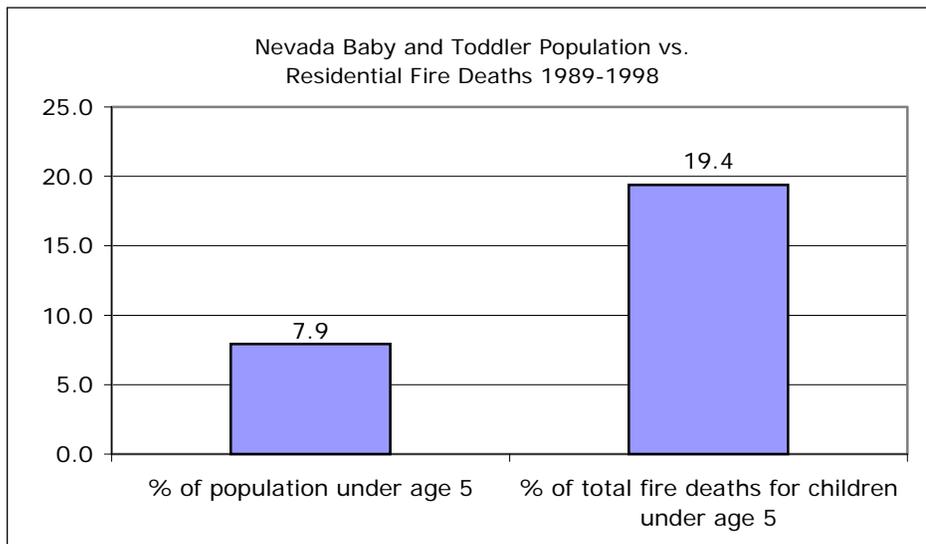
Nevada

NV

Young children in Nevada are nearly three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 129 residential fire deaths in Nevada and of those deaths, 25 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Nevada for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 45,538; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 127,034.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Nevada's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [113,844]

Nevada's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,321,149]

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

1. Drowning
2. MV Traffic
3. Suffocation
4. **Fire/Burn**
5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

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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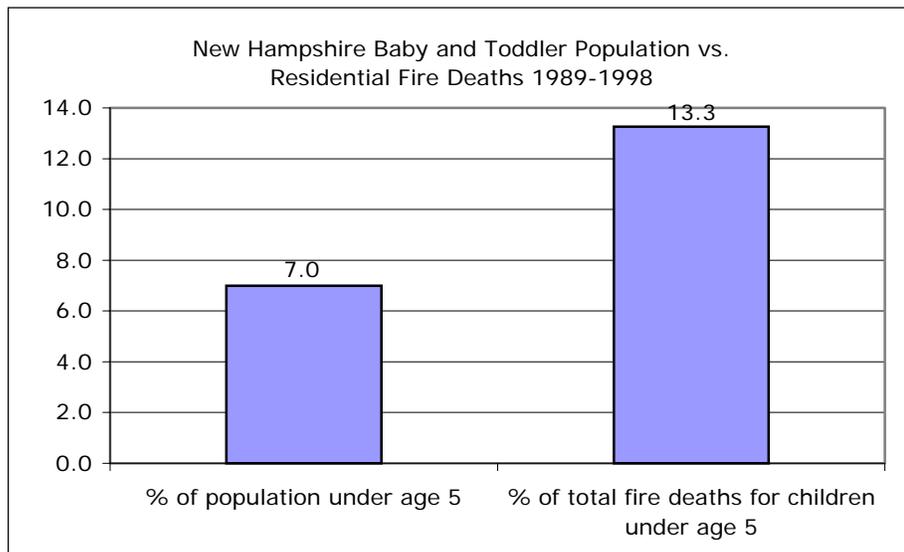
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New Hampshire

Young children in New Hampshire are twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 98 residential fire deaths in New Hampshire and of those deaths, 13 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in New Hampshire for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 61,125; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 124,261.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

New Hampshire's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [79,463]
 New Hampshire's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,056,223]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. Suffocation
3. Fire/Burn
4. Drowning
5. Unint. Falls

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

Source:

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

Note:

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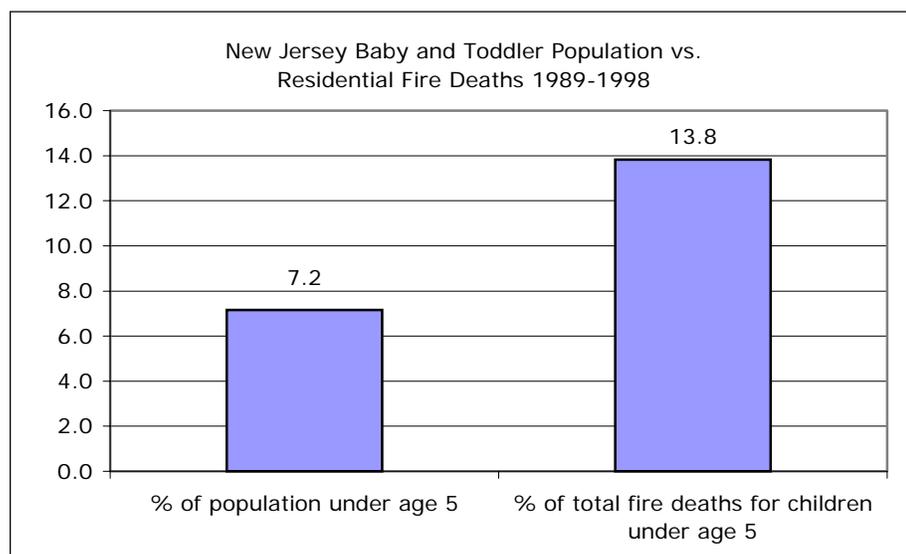
New Jersey

NJ

Young children in New Jersey are more than twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 882 residential fire deaths in New Jersey and of those deaths, 122 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in New Jersey for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 46,387; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 96,519.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

New Jersey's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [565,916]

New Jersey's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [7,335,469]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. **Fire/Burn**

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Unint. Falls

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

Source:

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

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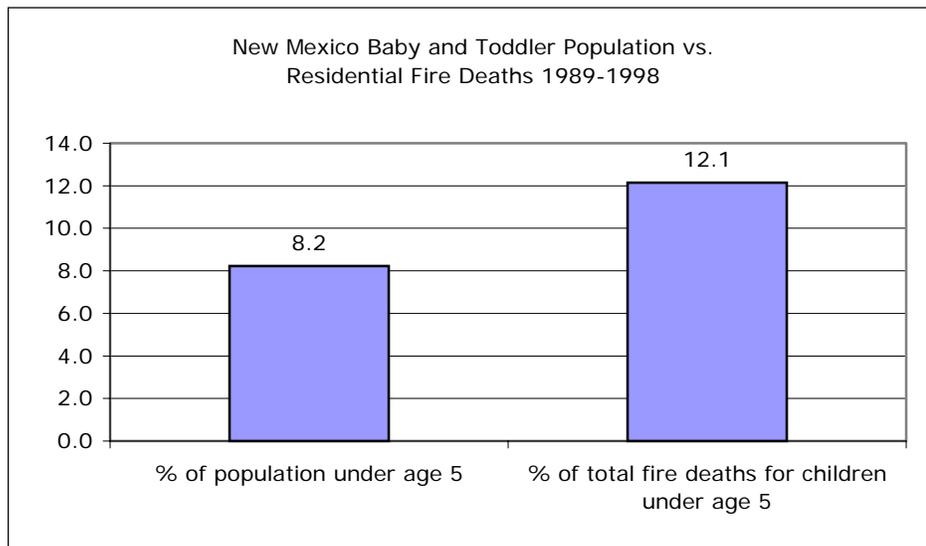
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New Mexico

Young children in New Mexico are 1.5 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 173 residential fire deaths in New Mexico and of those deaths, 21 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in New Mexico for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 63,758; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 98,198.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

New Mexico's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [133,893]
 New Mexico's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,492,607]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. Drowning
3. Suffocation
4. **Fire/Burn**
5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

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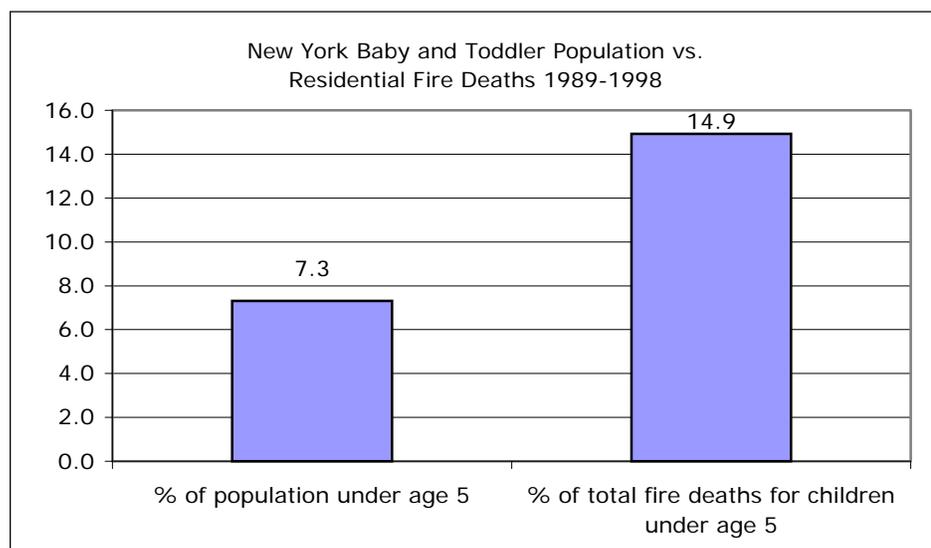
New York

NY

Young children in New York are more than twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 2,317 residential fire deaths in New York and of those deaths, 346 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in New York for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 38,211; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 85,120.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

New York's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [1,322,117]

New York's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [16,777,099]

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

1. Fire/Burn

2. MV Traffic

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Unint. Falls

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

Source:

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

Note:

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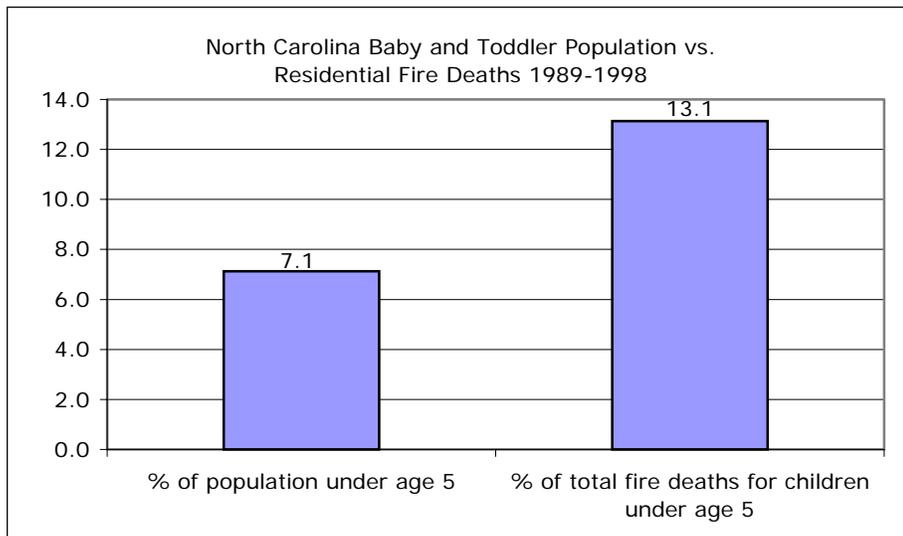


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Young children in North Carolina are twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 1,393 residential fire deaths in North Carolina and of those deaths, 183 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in North Carolina for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 27,369; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 53,942.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

North Carolina's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [500,856]
 North Carolina's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [6,526,982]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. **Fire/Burn**
3. Suffocation
4. Drowning
5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Note:

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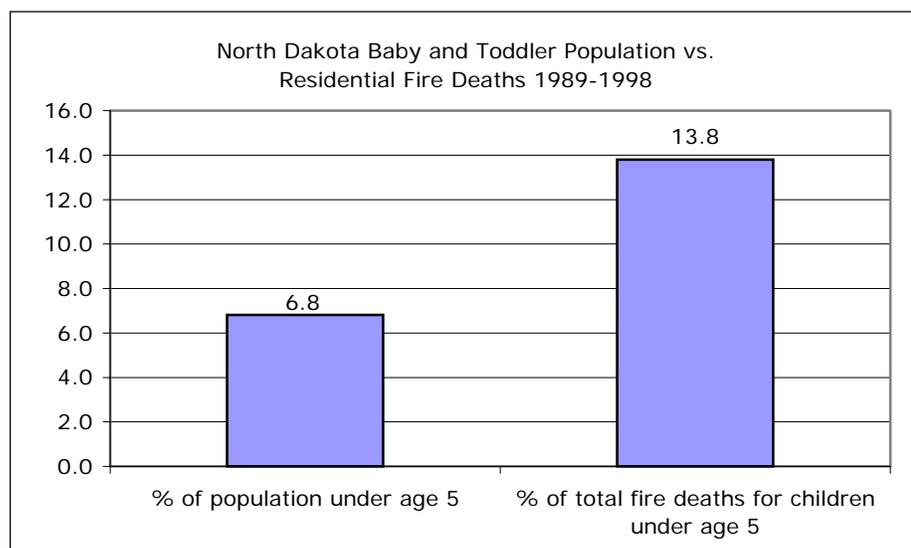
North Dakota

ND

Young children in North Dakota are more than twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 87 residential fire deaths in North Dakota and of those deaths, 12 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in North Dakota for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 36,310; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 79,437.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

North Dakota's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [43,572]

North Dakota's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [595,776]

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

1. Fire/Burn

2. MV Traffic

3. Drowning

4. Unint. Falls

5. Suffocation

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

Source:

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

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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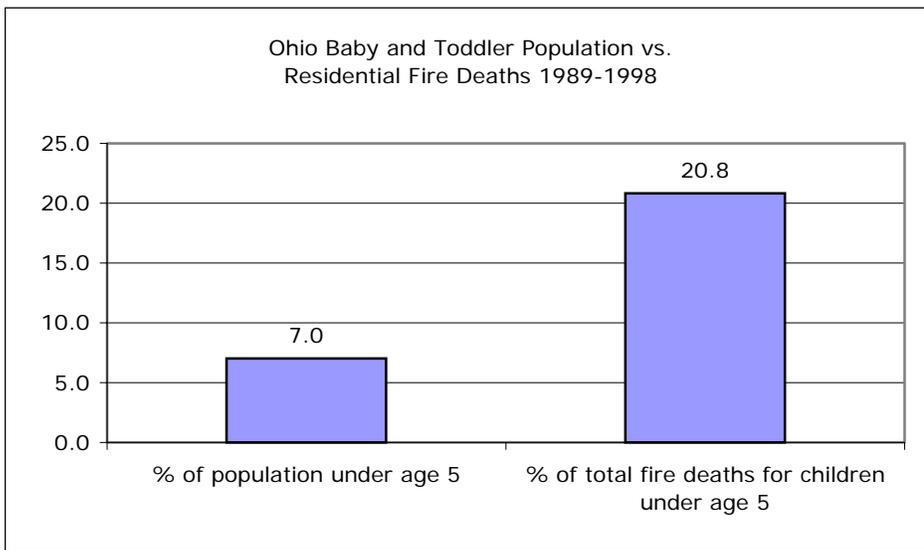
OH

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Ohio

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 1,302 residential fire deaths in Ohio and of those deaths, 271 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Ohio for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 28,606; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 99,762.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Ohio's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [775,216]
Ohio's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [10,285,481]

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

1. **Fire/Burn**
2. MV Traffic
3. Suffocation
4. Drowning
5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

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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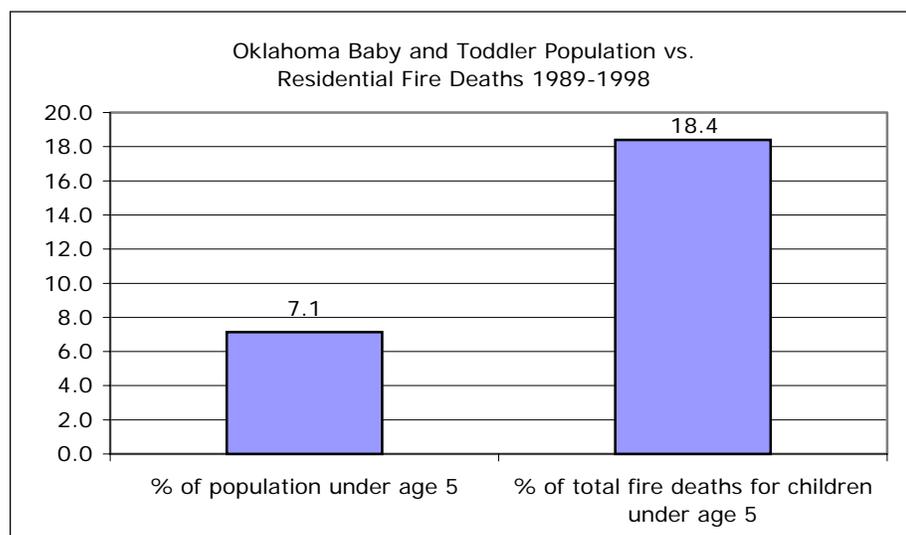
Oklahoma

OK

Young children in Oklahoma are nearly three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 625 residential fire deaths in Oklahoma and of those deaths, 115 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Oklahoma for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 20,057; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 58,912.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Oklahoma's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [230,661]

Oklahoma's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [3,004,530]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. **Fire/Burn**

3. Drowning

4. Suffocation

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

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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OR

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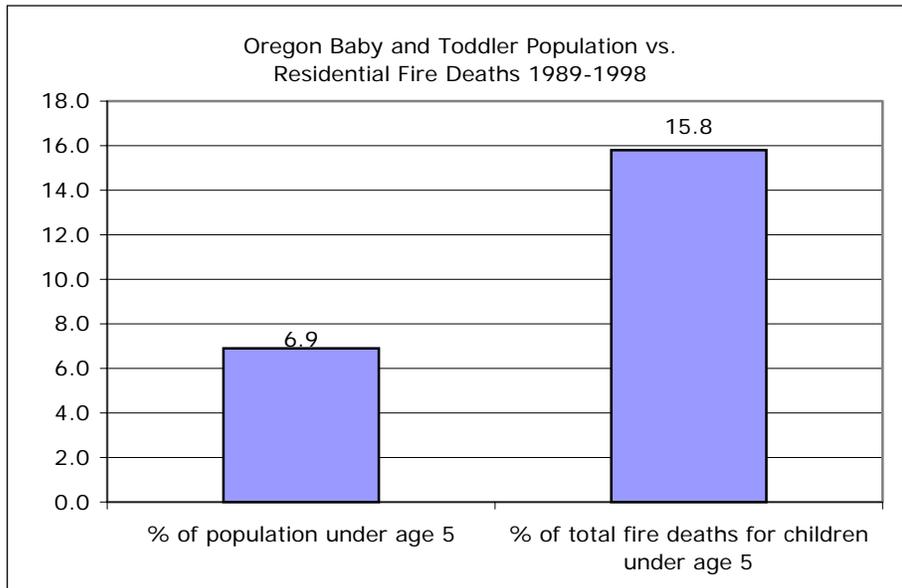
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Oregon

Young children in Oregon are 2.5 times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 329 residential fire deaths in Oregon and of those deaths, 52 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Oregon for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 40,517; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 102,593.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Oregon's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [210,690]

Oregon's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [2,841,834]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Suffocation

3. Drowning

4. **Fire/Burn**

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

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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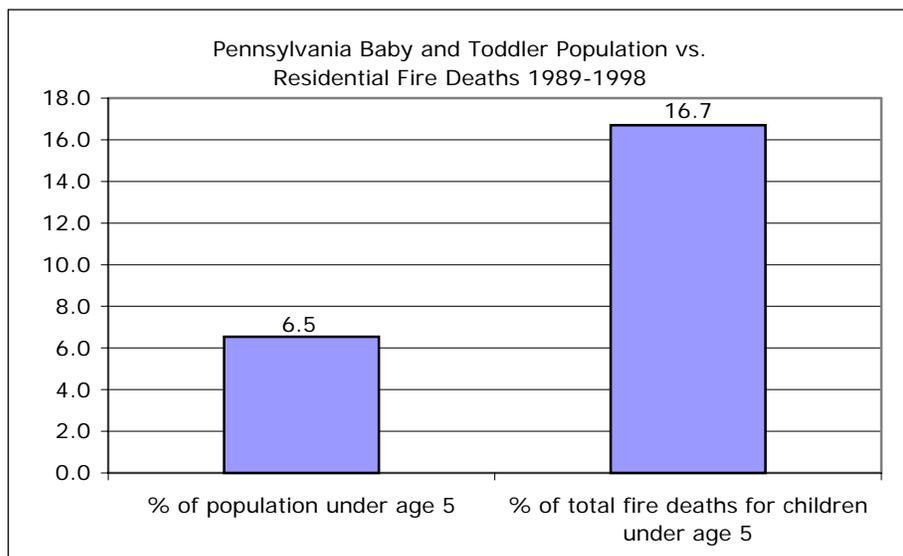
Pennsylvania

PA

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 1,994 residential fire deaths in Pennsylvania and of those deaths, 333 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Pennsylvania for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 23,512; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 67,442.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Pennsylvania's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [782,945]

Pennsylvania's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [11,202,183]



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

1. Fire/Burn

2. MV Traffic

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Adverse Effects

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

Source:

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

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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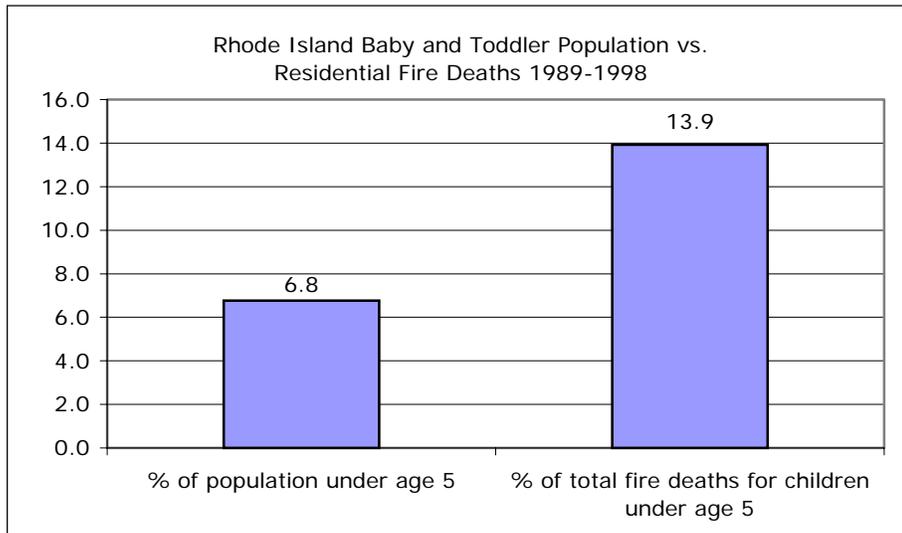
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Rhode Island

Young children in Rhode Island are more than twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 79 residential fire deaths in Rhode Island and of those deaths, 11 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Rhode Island for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 61,159; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 136,472.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Rhode Island's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [67,275]
 Rhode Island's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [928,012]

Top 5 causes of unintentional death for children in Rhode Island under age 5 (1989-1998)

1. Suffocation
2. MV Traffic
3. **Fire/Burn**
4. Drowning
5. Poisoning

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Note:

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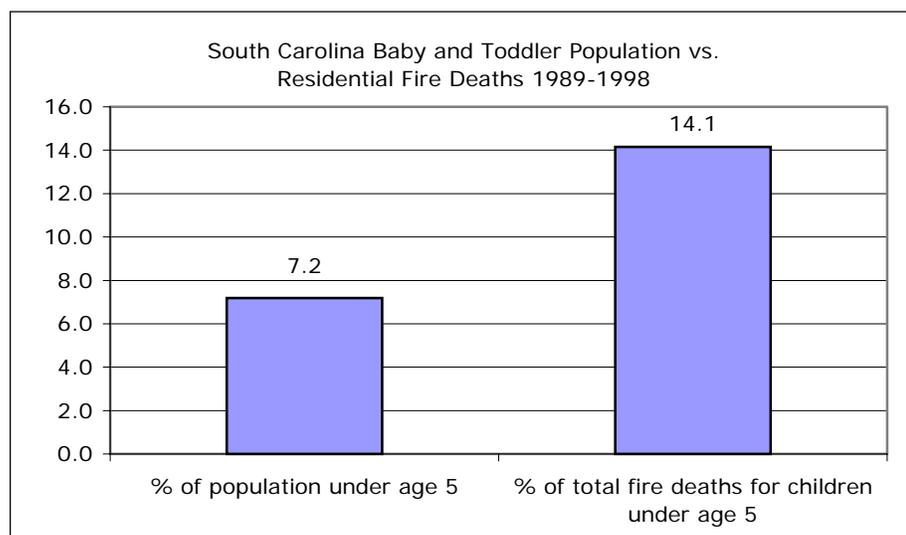
South Carolina

SC

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 1,046 residential fire deaths in South Carolina and of those deaths, 148 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in South Carolina for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 17,706; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 37,711.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

South Carolina's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [262,050]
South Carolina's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [3,386,492]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. **Fire/Burn**

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

Note:

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SD

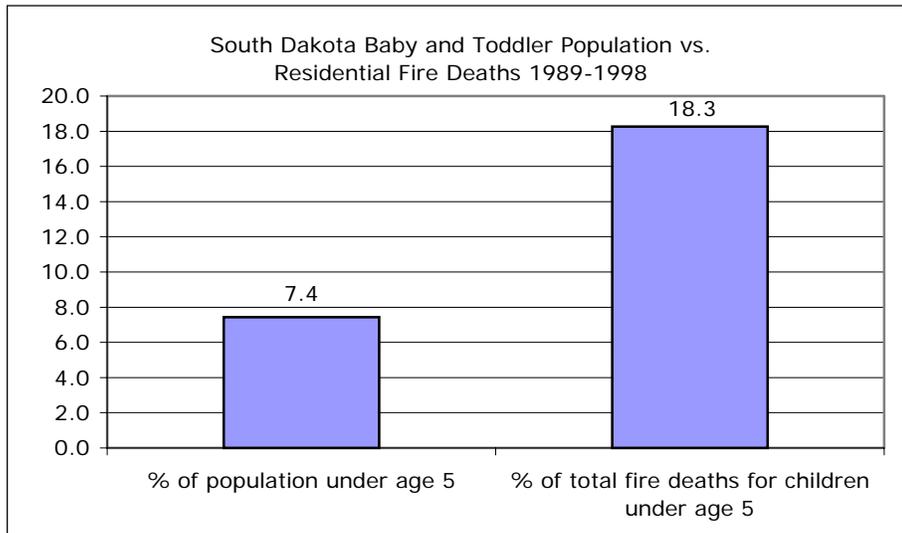
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South Dakota

Young children in South Dakota are nearly three times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 104 residential fire deaths in South Dakota and of those deaths, 19 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in South Dakota for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 27,993; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 78,018.



Nationally
From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

South Dakota's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [53,188]
South Dakota's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [663,152]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Drowning

3. Suffocation

4. **Fire/Burn**

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

Note:

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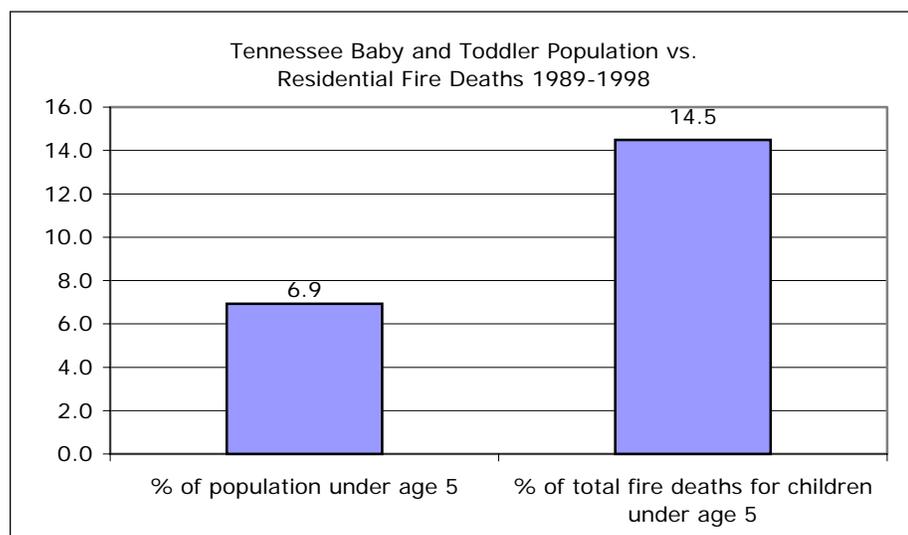
Tennessee

TN

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 1,104 residential fire deaths in Tennessee and of those deaths, 160 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Tennessee for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 22,232; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 50,597.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Tennessee's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [355,706]

Tennessee's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [4,776,346]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. **Fire/Burn**

3. Suffocation

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Note:

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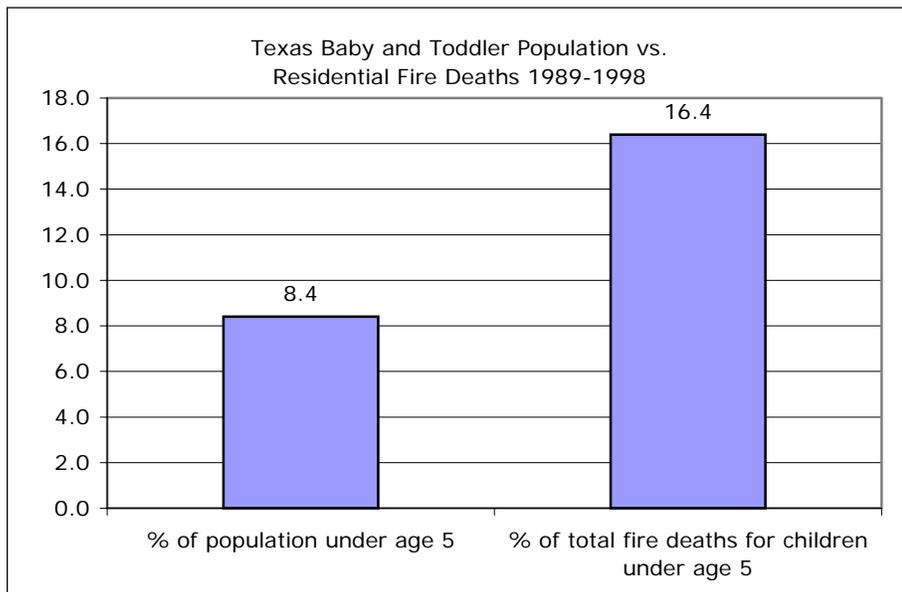
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Texas

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 2,221 residential fire deaths in Texas and of those deaths, 364 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Texas for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 42,013; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 89,735.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Texas's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [1,529,266]
 Texas's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [16,663,800]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. Drowning
3. Suffocation
4. **Fire/Burn**

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Note:

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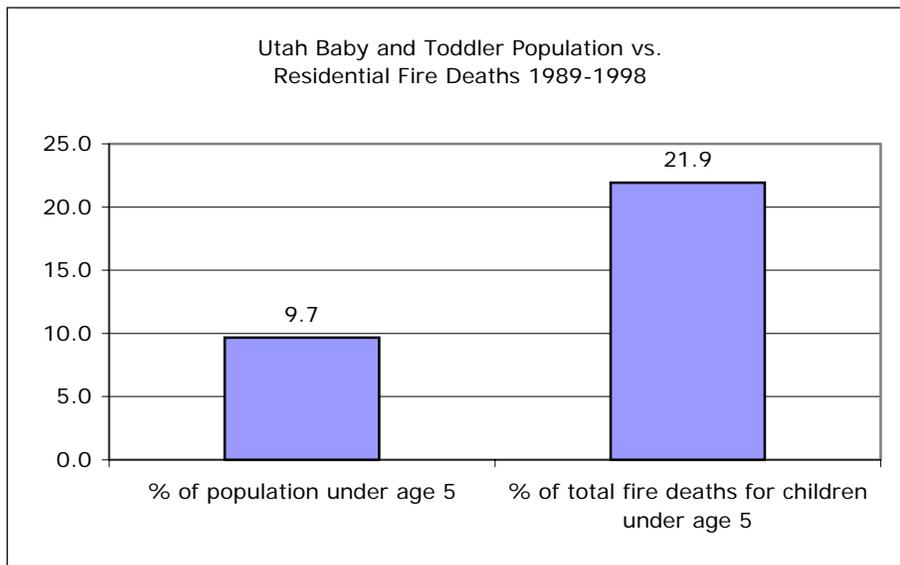
Utah

UT

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 114 residential fire deaths in Utah and of those deaths, 25 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Utah for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 73,507; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 192,840.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Utah's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [183,766]

Utah's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,716,277]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Drowning

3. Suffocation

4. **Fire/Burn**

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

Note:

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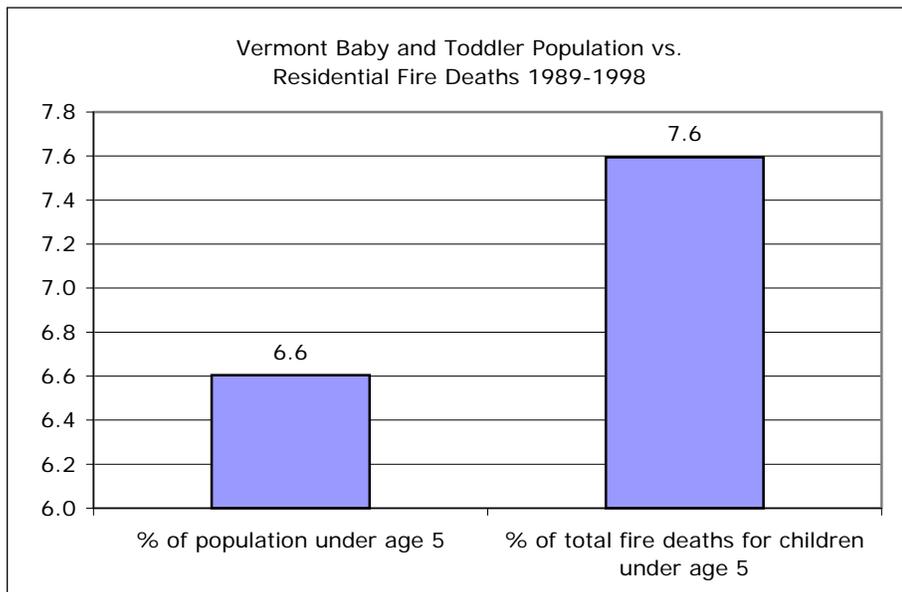
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Vermont

Young children in Vermont are more likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 79 residential fire deaths in Vermont and of those deaths, 6 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Vermont for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 63,411; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 73,703.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Vermont's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [38,047]
 Vermont's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [538,034]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. Drowning
3. Suffocation
4. **Fire/Burn**
5. Unint. Falls

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

Note:

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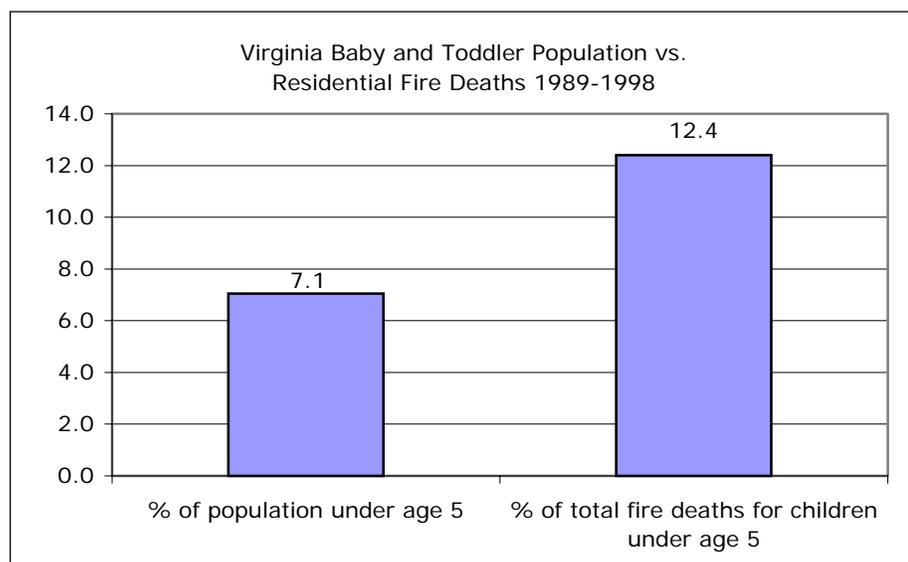
Virginia



Young children in Virginia are nearly twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 960 residential fire deaths in Virginia and of those deaths, 119 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Virginia for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 38,398; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 71,608.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Virginia's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [456,939]

Virginia's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [6,022,209]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Suffocation

3. Fire/Burn

4. Drowning

5. Unint. Falls

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

Source:

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: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered by the National Center for Health Statistics to be statistically unreliable.

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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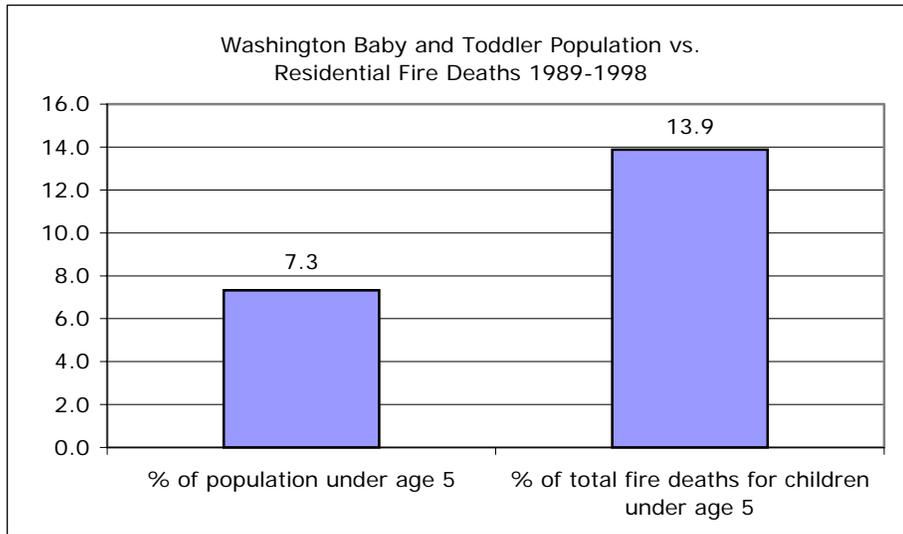
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Washington

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 497 residential fire deaths in Washington and of those deaths, 69 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Washington for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 55,912; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 113,919.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Washington's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [385,794]
 Washington's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [4,875,714]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. Drowning
3. Suffocation
4. Fire/Burn

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

Note:

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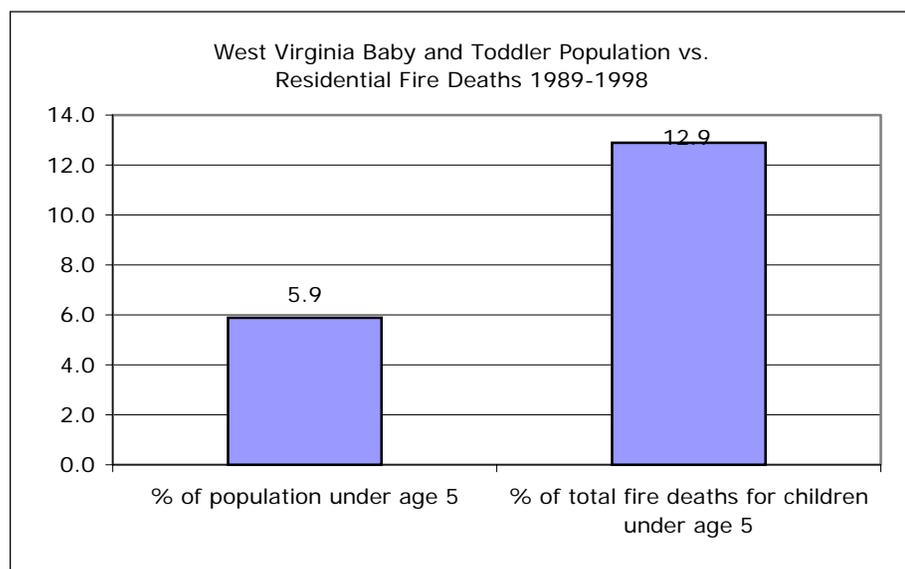
West Virginia



Young children in West Virginia are more than twice as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 380 residential fire deaths in West Virginia and of those deaths, 49 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in West Virginia for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 21,734; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 51,478.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

West Virginia's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [106,496]
 West Virginia's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [1,703,924]

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

1. **Fire/Burn**

2. MV Traffic

3. Drowning

4. Suffocation

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

Note:

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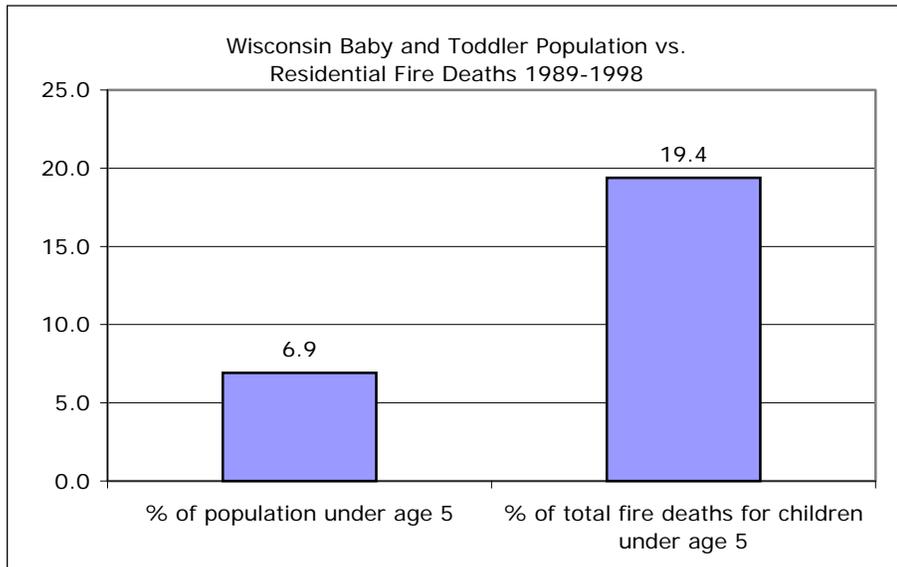
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Wisconsin

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

From 1989 to 1998, there were 624 residential fire deaths in Wisconsin and of those deaths, 121 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Wisconsin for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 28,922; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 93,639.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Wisconsin's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [349,959]
 Wisconsin's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [4,710,057]

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

1. MV Traffic
2. **Fire/Burn**
3. Suffocation
4. Drowning
5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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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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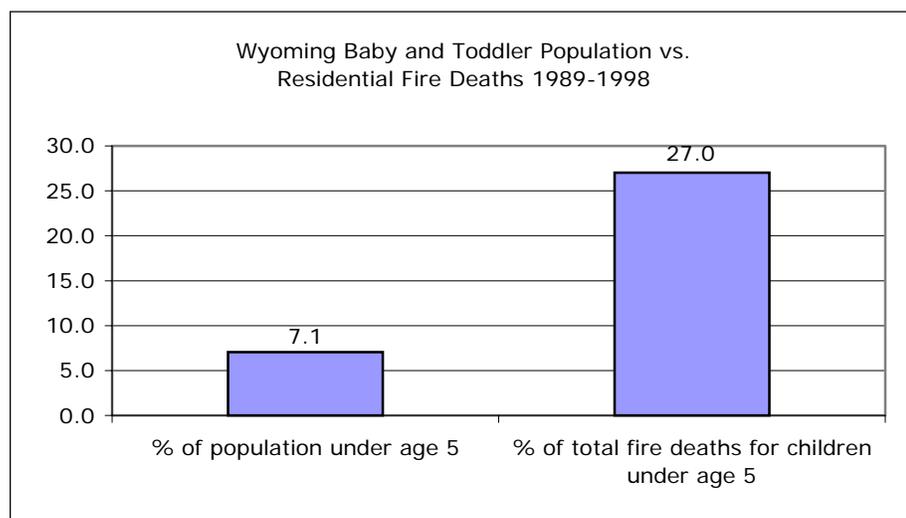
Wyoming



Young children in Wyoming are almost five times as likely to die in a residential fire than the rest of the state's population.

From 1989 to 1998, there were 37 residential fire deaths in Wyoming and of those deaths, 10 were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in Wyoming for children under the age of 5 is 1 in 33,158; for the population age five and over, it is 1 in 161,632.



Nationally

From 1989 to 1998, there were 35,376 residential fire deaths across the country and 5,712 of those deaths were children under the age of 5.

The risk of residential fire death in the United States for children under the age of 5 is twice that of the rest of the population.

Wyoming's average population, 1989-1998, under age 5 [33,158]

Wyoming's average population, 1989-1998, age 5 and over [436,405]

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

1. MV Traffic

2. Suffocation

3. Fire/Burn

4. Drowning

5. Pedestrian Accident

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

Source:

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

Note:

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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 *childproof*, 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*.
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