Burns and Fire Safety Fact Sheet (2014)

Fatalities
- 325 children ages 19 and under died from fires or burns in 2011. 85% (277 deaths) were in residential home fires.¹
  - 47% of children who died from fires or burns were ages 4 and under.¹ The death rate for children this age (0.77 per 100,000) is almost twice that of 5 to 9 year olds (0.40 per 100,000), and almost four times that of 10 to 14 year olds (0.20 per 100,000).¹
- The death rate from fires and burns decreased by 55% from 1999 to 2011.¹

1999-2011 Fire/Burn Fatalities and Death Rate Among Children Ages 19 and Under

Injuries
- 136,453 children ages 19 and under were seen in emergency rooms for fire and burn injuries in 2012.¹

Additional Statistics
- Working smoke alarms reduce the chance of dying in a reported home fire by half.²
- Cooking equipment is the leading cause of home fires and home fire injuries.³
- It only takes two minutes for a fire to fill a home with black smoke or engulf it in flames. Most deadly fires occur at night.⁴
- Scald burns, caused by hot liquids or steam, are more common types of burn-related injuries among young children, compared to contact burns, caused by direct contact with fire, which are more common among older children.⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸
• Tap water burns most often occur in the bathroom and tend to be more severe and cover a larger portion of the body than other scald burns. A recent survey found that only 8 percent of adults felt that the bathroom was a high risk area for burn and scald incidents.
• All code-making bodies at the national and regional level have established plumbing standards for newly constructed homes and residential units requiring anti-scald technology and a maximum water heater temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit.
• Total charges for pediatric admissions to burn centers average $22,700 per case.

References

Last updated June 2014. If you have a question about this factsheet, please call 202-662-0600.