

FACT: ADULTS 65 AND OLDER IN THE UNITED STATES ARE MORE THAN 3 TIMES AS LIKELY TO DIE IN A FIRE AS THE REST OF THE NATION'S POPULATION.

Additional United States Fire Facts:

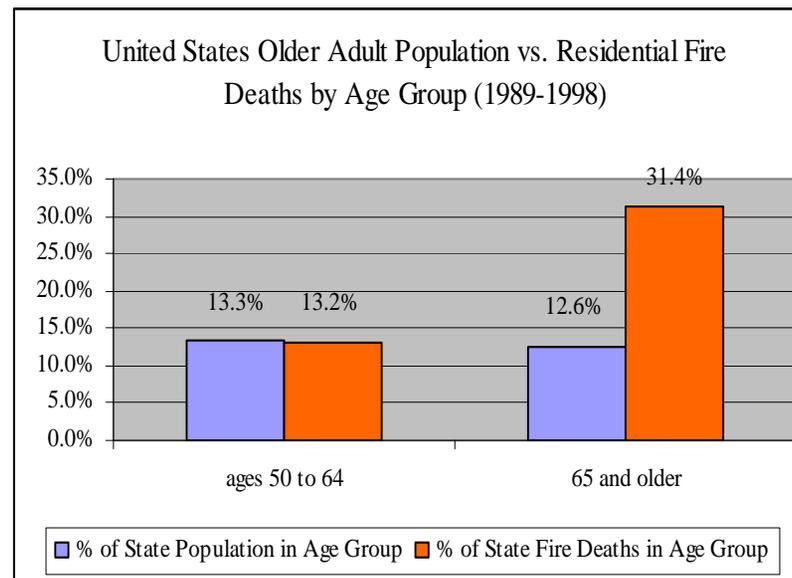
From 1989 to 1998, adults 65 and older made up 31% of the residential fire deaths. There were 35,376 overall residential fire deaths in the United States and of those deaths, 11,100 were adults 65 and older.

The risk of fire death in the United States for adults 65 and older is 1 in 29,663; for the population under age 65, it is 1 in 94,074.

Older adults in the United States are at an increased risk of fire death as compared to the rest of the nation's population:

- Nearly twice the risk for adults 65 to 74
- Nearly 4 times the risk for adults 75 to 84
- More than 5 times the risk for adults 85 and older

United States's aggregated population, 1989-1998, 65 and older [329,256,078]
United States's aggregated population, 1989-1998, under age 65 [2,283,740,793]



National Fire Trends (1989-1998)

The fire death rate for all Americans ages 65 and older is more than 3 times the national average, and it rises as they get older. Adults ages 65 to 74 are nearly twice as likely to die in a home fire as the rest of the population. Adults ages 75 to 84 are nearly 4 times as likely, and after age 85 the rate rises to more than 5 times as likely.

Every year, approximately 1,100 adults ages 65 and older die from residential fires.

Adults Ages 50 to 64

Adults between the ages of 50 and 64 are approaching the high-risk group. From 1989 to 1998, 4,761 adults 50 to 64 years old died from residential fires. This group accounted for 13% of the population and the fire deaths. Their fire death rate will increase with age.



Source:

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

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.

FACT: ADULTS 65 AND OLDER IN NEBRASKA ARE NEARLY 3 TIMES AS LIKELY TO DIE IN A FIRE AS THE REST OF THE STATE'S POPULATION.

Additional Nebraska Fire Facts:

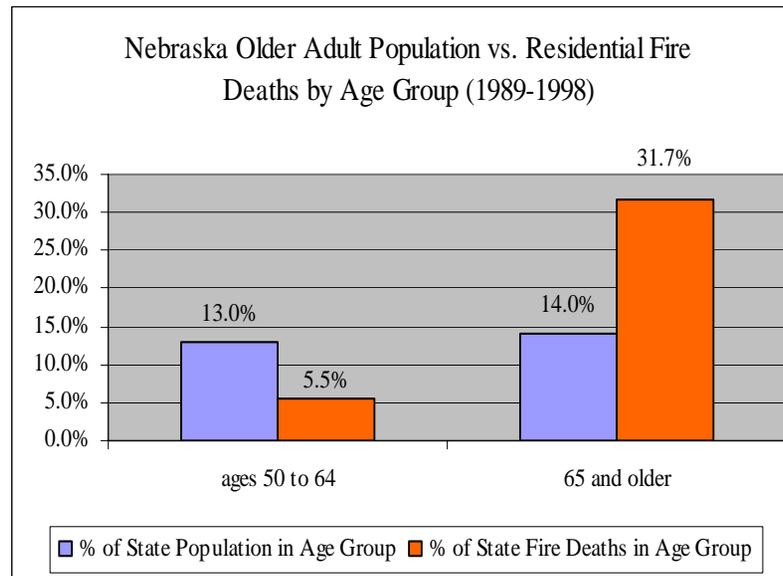
From 1989 to 1998, adults 65 and older made up 32% of the residential fire deaths. There were 145 overall residential fire deaths in Nebraska and of those deaths, 46 were adults 65 and older.

The risk of fire death in Nebraska for adults 65 and older is 1 in 49,734; for the population under age 65, it is 1 in 141,949.

Older adults in Nebraska are at an increased risk of fire death as compared to the rest of the state's population:

- **Less than 1.5 times the risk for adults 65 to 74**
- **More than 3.5 times the risk for adults 75 to 84**
- **More than 4 times the risk for adults 85 and older**

Nebraska's aggregated population, 1989-1998, 65 and older [2,287,779]
Nebraska's aggregated population, 1989-1998, under age 65 [14,052,968]



National Fire Trends (1989-1998)

The fire death rate for all Americans ages 65 and older is more than 3 times the national average, and it rises as they get older. Adults ages 65 to 74 are nearly twice as likely to die in a home fire as the rest of the population. Adults ages 75 to 84 are nearly 4 times as likely, and after age 85 the rate rises to more than 5 times as likely.

Every year, approximately 1,100 adults ages 65 and older die from residential fires.

Adults Ages 50 to 64

Adults between the ages of 50 and 64 are approaching the high-risk group. From 1989 to 1998, 4,761 adults 50 to 64 years old died from residential fires. This group accounted for 13% of the population and the fire deaths. Their fire death rate will increase with age.



Source:

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

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.