Burn Injury Fact Sheet
(Updated January 1, 2015)

**Burn Statistics**
- 450,000 annual burn injuries receive medical treatment
- 40,000 annual hospitalizations as a result of burn injuries
- Burn injury admissions to Burn Centers:
  - Admission Cause: 43% fire/flame, 34% scald, 9% contact, 4% electrical (80% of burns are caused by fire/flame and scalds)
  - Place of Occurrence: 72% home, 9% occupational, 5% recreational, 5% electrical
- Scald injuries are most prevalent in children under the age of 5, while fire/flame injuries dominate all other age categories
- 72% of burn injuries occur in the home
- 70% of cases with known circumstances of injury are accident, non-work related
- Nearly 1/3 of burn related injuries are covered by some type of government insurance (Medicaid, Medicare, & other)
- The percentage of patients utilizing Medicaid for burn-related injuries has increased from 14% to 25% between 2007-2012

**Types of Non-Fire Related Burns**
- **Thermal Burns** - Caused by contact with hot objects such as space heaters, stove burners, or clothes irons
- **Scald Burns** - Caused by any hot liquid, fluid, or vapor, including hot tap water, overheated beverages, steam, and hot oil
- **Radiation Burns** - Rarely involve radiation but include sunburn and flash burns to eyes (i.e. welding without use of eye protection)

**Burn Injury Demographics**
- 20% of burn injuries treated are children under the age of 5
- 35% of burn injuries are ages 0-19
- 41% of burn injuries are ages 20-50
- 24% of burn injuries are ages 50+
- 12% of burn injuries treated are adults over the age of 60

**Burn Injury Recovery**
- An average length of stay in a burn unit is approximately 1 day per 1% body surface burned
- Burn injury hospital care ranges from $40,000-$1,200,000, not including ongoing surgeries and care
- The most common surgical procedure performed on burn patients is excision and skin grafting

**References & Resources**
Fireworks Fact Sheet
(Updated January 1, 2015)

**Fireworks Injuries**
- 11,400 fireworks-related injuries were treated in emergency departments in 2013 (31% increase from 2012)
- 7,400 fireworks-related injuries (65%) were treated during a 1-month period between June 21, 2013 and July 21, 2013
- Children 0-4 years of age account for 14% of all fireworks-related injuries
- Children 5-9 years of age account for 13% of all fireworks-related injuries
- Children 10-14 years of age account for 13% of all fireworks-related injuries
- 40% of all fireworks-related injuries occur to children under the age of 15
- 36% of fireworks-related injuries occur on the hands and fingers
- 38% of fireworks-related injuries occur on the head, face, eyes, and ears
- 64% of fireworks-related injuries are burns - in 2013, second degree burns alone accounted for 41% of total fireworks-related injuries

**Fireworks Deaths**
- 8 non-occupational fireworks-related deaths occurred in six separate incidents in 2013:
  - 33 year-old male & 49 year-old female succumbed to a building fire that was ignited by fireworks powder
  - 35 year-old male suffered massive trauma to his head when a firework exploded in his face
  - 54 year-old male died after holding a launching tube at chest level. The explosion blew out the base of the tube and impacted the victim’s chest
  - 34 year-old male & 35 year-old female died in a house fire that was sparked by a cigarette and fireworks
  - 46 year-old male was fatally injured when an explosion occurred in a trailer where he was making illegal fireworks.
  - 42 year-old male died of an explosive injury to his head when he leaned over to light a firework with a cigarette

**Fireworks-Related Fire Problem**
- In 2011, fireworks caused an estimated 17,800 reported fires, including 1,200 structure fires, 400 vehicle fires, and 16,300 outside and other fires
- Those 17,800 fires resulted in an estimated 40 civilian injuries and $32 million in direct property damage
- On Independence Day, fireworks account for 40% of all reported fires

**Enforcement Activities**
- U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission Compliance and Field Operation staff, in cooperation with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, conduct surveillance on imported shipments of consumer fireworks:
  - Approximately 33% of tested shipments are found to contain fireworks that are non-compliant
  - The majority of violations center on overload report composition
  - There has been an increase in violations for the fuse burn time requirement

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