



2016 Summary of Fireworks Injuries in Illinois

In June 2016, the Division of Fire Prevention requested data from 429 hospitals or emergency facilities within the State to determine various facts about injuries associated with fireworks occurring during a four- week time period, which included the July 4th holiday. **Nearly one third of these hospitals reported fireworks injuries in the period June 23 through July 20, 2016.**

Some of the information on the injury reporting form was not completed in full; therefore we cannot guarantee 100% accurate information. The number of hospitals/emergency facilities responding increased from last year's 93 to 134. Of the 134 facilities responding to our survey, 14 had no fireworks related injuries during the time period specified.

There were reports of 181 persons injured by fireworks in 2016. Reported injuries to males increased from 104 to 139; female injuries increased to 40 from last year's 38.

The fireworks causing the highest number of injuries was the "mortar" category at 42; followed by sparklers wire/wood core (29) and M-60/M-80/M-100/silver salutes at 17. The "unknown" type is usually marked when the person injured is not the one actually handling the firework, but happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time.

Injuries affecting hands (64) and fingers (39) were the highest this year followed by head/face and eye injuries at 34 each. Second degree burns were the leading type of injury at 73 followed by 37 first degree burns. The dismemberment/amputation category jumped to 15 from last year's report of 6. Injuries that required hospitalization for more than 24 hours rose to 18 with 14 of those injuries requiring transfer to a trauma or higher care level facility. The age range category of "22 and over" reported the most injuries with 104.

A review of the reported injury statistics suggest a correlation between Firecrackers/M-80's, Silver Salutes and hand and hearing loss injuries. Injuries reported as a result of Firecrackers increased 200%, while injuries related to M-80's and Silver Salutes increased 88%. Correspondingly, the reported number of amputation/dismemberments increased 150% and reports of hearing loss increased 400% while injuries to arms, neck and torso also increased significantly.



2016 Illinois Fireworks Injuries

Type of Fireworks	Number of Fireworks Causing Injuries	Percent
Cones, Fountains Handheld	5	2.76%
Firecrackers/Lady Finger	15	8.29%
Jumping/Crazy Jack	3	1.66%
M-80/M-60/M-100/Silver Salute	17	9.39%
Missile Rocket	4	2.21%
Mortar	42	23.20%
Other Fireworks	0	0.00%
Roman Candles/Shots/Balls	16	8.84%
Sky/Bottle Rockets	16	8.84%
Smoke/Cherry Bomb	5	2.76%
Sparklers Wire/Wood Core	29	16.02%
Fireworks Display	7	3.87%
Homemade	11	6.08%
Unknown	11	6.08%
Total	181	100.00%

Type of Injuries	Table of Type of Injuries Number of Injuries	Percent
Abrasions	32	13.33%
Burns 1st Degree	37	15.42%
Burns 2nd Degree	73	30.42%
Burns 3rd Degree	5	2.08%
Dismemberment/Amputation	15	6.25%
Fatality	0	0.00%
Fracture	7	2.92%
Hearing Loss	5	2.08%
Lacerations	32	13.33%
Loss of Sight	5	2.08%
Other	14	5.83%
Unknown	15	6.25%
Total	240	100.00%

Gender	Number of Injuries	Percent
Female	40	22.10%
Male	139	76.80%
Unknown (<i>did not specify</i>)	2	1.10%
Total	181	100.00%



OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS STATE FIRE MARSHAL

JB Pritzker, Governor
Matt Perez, State Fire Marshal

Age	Number of Injuries	Percent
0-6	24	13.26%
7-10	15	8.29%
11-16	22	12.15%
17-21	15	8.29%
22 & Over	104	57.46%
Unknown (<i>did not specify</i>)	1	0.55%
Total	181	100.00%

Body Parts	Table of Type of Injuries	
	Number of Injuries	Percent
Arms	33	11.83%
Ears	13	4.66%
Eyes	34	12.19%
Feet	8	2.87%
Fingers	39	13.98%
Hands	64	22.94%
Head/Face	34	12.19%
Legs	18	6.45%
Neck	7	2.51%
Torso	21	7.53%
Unknown (<i>did not specify</i>)	8	2.87%
Total	279	100.00%

	Number of Injuries	Percent
Hospitalized Less than 24 Hours	7	3.87%
Hospitalized More than 24 Hours	18	9.94%
Transferred/Trauma Level Care	14	7.73%
Treated and Released	132	72.93%
Unknown (<i>did not specify</i>)	10	5.52%
Total	181	100.00%

14 Facilities reported no injuries.

*Data is based on surveys received from participating hospitals and emergency facilities.