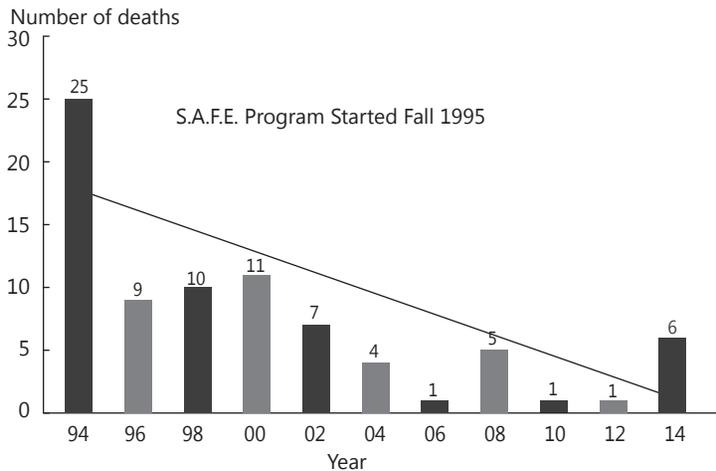


Child Fire Deaths 1994 - 2014



Hero Awards in the right-hand column. Next, click on *Young Heroes at Work*. Highlights from some *Young Hero* stories include:

- A 9-year-old boy woke to the sound of a smoke alarm, found fire in his brother's bedroom, woke his family and called 9-1-1. He told the dispatcher that his mother and brother were trapped. The family was rescued.
- A 6-year-old girl heard a crackling sound in the kitchen. She looked into the room and saw fire on the stove. The girl told her grandmother to get out of the house. They left and called 9-1-1.
- A 3-year old noticed a neighbor's house in flames and told mom to call 9-1-1.
- An 8-year old made his family develop and practice an escape plan as part of S.A.F.E. program homework. The family of five used the plan to escape a fire a few weeks later.
- A first grader sensed his mother was not well and saved her from a life threatening blood clot by calling 9-1-1 despite her protestations that "she's fine".

For more information about S.A.F.E., please contact your local fire department's fire prevention office or the Public Education Unit in the Division of Fire Safety at 978-567-3380 or 1-877-9NOFIRE (1-877-966-3473).

An Explanation of the S.A.F.E. Program for Parents and Care Providers



DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES

Peter J. Ostroskey • State Fire Marshal

What is S.A.F.E.?

Student Awareness of Fire Education (S.A.F.E.) is a grant program to local fire departments that puts trained firefighter-educators in classrooms to conduct fire safety education in grades Pre-K through 12. The primary mission of S.A.F.E. is to teach children key behaviors so they can prevent fires, survive those that do occur, and respond correctly to emergencies. S.A.F.E. trains firefighters to deliver age-appropriate fire and life safety lessons in close coordination with classroom teachers and health educators.

How is S.A.F.E. Funded?

S.A.F.E. began in FY '96. During the first seven years of the program, S.A.F.E. was funded by the tobacco tax (Health Protection Fund), because smoking is the leading cause of fire deaths. S.A.F.E. is currently funded by a state appropriation from general revenue funds distributed by the Executive Office of Public Safety. In FY '15, 221 fire departments shared \$1.2 million in funding.

Partnerships in the Classroom

The S.A.F.E. program fosters a working partnership among firefighters, classroom teachers, and health educators. These professionals work together to introduce key fire safety behaviors such as *Stop, Drop, and Roll*; *Making and Practicing Home Escape Plans*; and *Reporting Fires and Emergencies* to children. Often, these fire safety behaviors are easily combined with math, science, language arts, health, or physical education lessons to complement the classroom curriculum.

Key Fire Safety Behaviors

The S.A.F.E. program identifies 23 *Key Fire Safety Behaviors* that are taught in developmentally appropriate ways. The behaviors include:

- Smoke Alarm Maintenance
- Making and Practicing Home Escape Plans
- Crawl Low Under Smoke
- Stop, Drop and Roll
- Match and Lighter Safety
- Kitchen Fire and Burn Safety
- Reporting Fires and Emergencies

Department of Fire Services Training

The credibility of S.A.F.E. rests on properly trained firefighters. High quality fire and life safety education specialists are the foundation of the program. The fire educator's enthusiasm and commitment to S.A.F.E. and to students is critical. The Massachusetts Firefighting Academy offers training programs for fire educators, including a 5-day *Public Fire and Life Safety Educator* class that is based on the National Fire Protection Association's Standard 1035, *Professional Qualifications for Public Fire and Life Safety Educator*. The Public Education Unit in the Office of the State Fire Marshal provides program support to local S.A.F.E. programs through in-service training, site visits and technical assistance.

Benefits of S.A.F.E.

- Training children reduces anxiety so they are able to react to stressful situations; People fall back on what they have practiced.
- Fire, school, health and police departments work together to help children survive fires and other emergencies.
- Firefighters become role models for children.
- Objectives of the state's *Common Core of Learning and Health and Safety Learning* strands of the Department of Education's Health Curriculum Framework are met.
- Fires, burns and deaths are reduced.
- Medical and health care costs are reduced. It can cost more than \$160,000 to treat a burn survivor.

Proven Success

Child Fire Deaths Drop 70% Since S.A.F.E. Began

The average annual number of fire deaths of children under age 18 has fallen by **70%** since S.A.F.E. began in the fall of 1995. Because fire death numbers fluctuate from year to year, it is helpful to look both at the trend line in the graph below, and at averages over several years.

During the 19 full years that S.A.F.E. has been in effect, from 1996 to 2014, the average number of child fire deaths per year is 5.5. In the 19 years prior to the S.A.F.E. program, 1976-1994, the average number of child fire deaths per year was 18.5.

Since S.A.F.E. began, there have been 315 documented *Young Heroes* - children who put into practice fire and life safety lessons they learned in the classroom during a real life emergency to save themselves or others. For a complete list of young heroes and their stories, go to: **www.mass.gov/dfs**, click *Public Education* under *Our Organization*. Then click *Young*