

Social Media Content Library

200 Posts Based on the 2025 Illinois Statewide Risk Assessment



Vision 20/20 Project | SOAR Consulting Group
2026

How to Use This Library: Each post is written for Facebook, X (Twitter), Instagram, LinkedIn, or Nextdoor use. Adapt tone and length to your platform. Data citations reference the 2026 Illinois Statewide Risk Assessment. Posts are organized by topic category and may be scheduled, adapted, translated, or combined with local incident data for maximum community impact.

Category 1: Cooking Fire Prevention | Posts 1–25

Illinois fire departments responded to nearly 30,000 cooking fires over five years. Statewide, multifamily cooking fires outnumber single-family cooking fires, an unusual pattern driven by Chicago-area apartment density. These posts are designed for broad residential audiences and can be adapted for targeted multifamily or senior outreach.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
1	Cooking fires are the #1 cause of home fires in Illinois. Nearly 30,000 cooking fires occurred across the state in just five years. Stay in the kitchen when you cook. That one habit prevents more fires than almost anything else.	#CookingSafety #IllinoisFireSafety #CRR
2	Did you know? In Illinois, more cooking fires happen in apartment buildings than in single-family homes. If you live in a multifamily building, never leave the stove unattended. Your neighbors are counting on you too.	#ApartmentSafety #CookingFire #IllinoisFireSafety
3	STAT: Illinois averages more than 5,800 cooking fires per year. Most are preventable. Set a timer when you cook. When the timer goes off, so should you — check the stove.	#FirePrevention #CookSafe #Illinois
4	The kitchen is the most common starting point for residential building fires in Illinois, identified in 35% of all residential fire origin records. Make your kitchen safer: keep flammables away from the stove, never cook under the influence, and always have a lid nearby to smother small grease fires.	#KitchenSafety #GreaseFire #CookingSafety
5	Grease fires are fast and dangerous. Never use water on a grease fire. Slide a lid over the pan, turn off the burner, and leave it covered until it cools completely. Know the difference before it happens.	#GreaseFire #KitchenFire #FireSafety
6	Illinois cooking fires peaked at 6,025 in 2023 — the highest in five years. Prevention works. Talk to your family tonight about safe cooking habits. One conversation could prevent a fire.	#CookingSafety #FirePrevention #IllinoisFire
7	If you have to leave the kitchen, even for a minute, turn off the burner. Cooking fires happen fast. Distraction is the most common cause. #StayInTheKitchen	#CookSafe #FirePrevention #HomeSafety
8	Microwave fires are more common than most people realize. Never use foil, run the microwave empty, or cook food longer than the directions say. Clean it regularly — food residue ignites.	#MicrowaveSafety #KitchenFire #FireSafety
9	Cooking fires injure more Illinois residents than any other fire origin category — 408 injuries over five years traced back to the kitchen. Protect yourself and your family. The stove is never worth leaving unattended.	#CookingInjuries #FireSafety #Illinois
10	Illinois seniors: cooking fires are the leading source of fire injuries for adults 65 and older. Use timers, stay in the kitchen, and consider stove knob covers if memory is a concern. Your local fire department wants to help — ask about home safety visits.	#SeniorSafety #CookingFire #AgingInPlace

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
11	Living in an apartment? A cooking fire in your unit can affect every neighbor on your floor. Illinois multifamily cooking fires average nearly 3,000 per year. Be the neighbor who cooks safely.	#ApartmentFire #MultifamilySafety #CookingSafety
12	Never leave food frying on the stove unattended. Frying is the cooking method most likely to result in a fire. Stay close, keep a lid nearby, and know where your fire extinguisher is.	#FryingSafety #GreaseFire #KitchenSafety
13	Holiday cooking tip: Kitchen fire risk spikes during the holidays when more people are cooking larger meals, often while distracted by guests. Designate a kitchen manager. Keep kids and pets away from the stove.	#HolidaySafety #CookingSafety #FirePrevention
14	A cooking fire confined to the pan is a close call. A cooking fire that spreads to the cabinet above is a structure fire. The difference is usually a matter of seconds — and whether you were there to act.	#CookingSafety #FireFacts #Illinois
15	Wearing loose, long sleeves while cooking? Roll them up. Loose clothing is one of the leading causes of cooking-related burn injuries. Tight-fitting or short sleeves are safest at the stove.	#BurnPrevention #CookSafe #KitchenSafety
16	Keep a fire extinguisher in your kitchen and know how to use it before you need it. PASS: Pull the pin. Aim at the base. Squeeze the handle. Sweep side to side. Practice matters.	#FireExtinguisher #PASS #KitchenSafety
17	Illinois non-residential cooking fires: nursing homes, schools, and food service facilities account for hundreds of cooking fire incidents over five years. Staff training and commercial suppression systems save lives in these settings.	#CommercialKitchen #InstitutionalSafety #FirePrevention
18	Working smoke alarms cut the risk of dying in a home fire by 50%. If your smoke alarm goes off while you cook, do not remove the battery. Relocate the alarm, improve ventilation, or cook on a lower setting. Never disable detection to avoid nuisance alarms.	#SmokeAlarm #CookingSafety #FireSafety
19	Did you know cooking fires account for 20% of all Illinois structure fire incidents? That makes cooking the single most preventable structural fire cause in the state. Prevention works. Spread the word.	#FireFacts #IllinoisFireSafety #CookingFire
20	Cooking safety for people with disabilities: If mobility or cognitive challenges make stove use risky, talk to your local fire department about adaptive kitchen safety strategies and automatic stove shutoff devices.	#DisabilitySafety #AdaptiveLiving #FirePrevention
21	Spring and summer grilling tip: Keep the grill at least 10 feet from your home, deck railings, and overhanging branches. Never grill indoors or in the garage. Check connections for gas leaks before every use.	#GrillSafety #BBQSafety #SummerSafety
22	Illinois had more than 200 cooking fires in institutional care settings over five years. If you work in a care facility, kitchen safety training is a life safety responsibility — not just a regulatory requirement.	#NursingHomeSafety #CaregiverSafety #FirePrevention
23	Kids in the kitchen? Designate a kid-free zone around the stove and oven. Teach older children the basics of cooking safety before they cook independently. Supervision saves lives.	#KidSafety #CookingWithKids #FireSafety

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
24	A pot left on a stove can reach ignition temperature in just a few minutes. If you feel drowsy while cooking, turn off the stove. No meal is worth a fire. #NeverCookAndSleep	#CookingSafety #FirePrevention #HomeSafety
25	Cooking fire prevention is the single highest-return fire safety investment Illinois communities can make. Talk about it. Share this post. Save a neighbor from a fire this year.	#CRR #CommunityRiskReduction #IllinoisFireSafety

Category 2: Smoke Alarms & Home Fire Safety | Posts 26–45

Working smoke alarms reduce the risk of dying in a home fire by approximately 50%. Illinois's 2+ million pre-1960 housing units represent the highest-priority target for alarm installation. These posts support smoke alarm awareness and home safety visit program outreach.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
26	A working smoke alarm is the single most effective tool for surviving a home fire. Illinois has more than 2 million housing units built before 1960. If you live in an older home, test your alarms today.	#SmokeAlarm #HomeSafety #IllinoisFireSafety
27	Test your smoke alarms every month. Replace batteries every year. Replace the entire alarm every 10 years. Three simple habits that could save your life.	#SmokeAlarmSafety #FirePrevention #HomeSafety
28	Illinois fire departments conduct free Home Safety Visits — including smoke alarm installation. If you are a senior, have a disability, or live in an older home, contact your local fire department and ask how to schedule one.	#HomeSafetyVisit #SmokeAlarm #Illinois
29	Interconnected smoke alarms are the standard. When one sounds, they all sound. In a multifamily building or multi-story home, that warning is what gives every occupant time to escape. Ask your landlord about your building's alarm system.	#InterconnectedAlarms #MultifamilySafety #FireSafety
30	If your smoke alarm chirps, it needs a battery — not silence. A disconnected alarm is a silent one. Replace the battery and restore your protection immediately.	#SmokeAlarmMaintenance #FireSafety #HomeSafety
31	62% of Illinois home fire deaths occurred in homes without working smoke alarms or with alarms that were not maintained. A working alarm is not optional. It is the difference between waking up and not waking up.	#FireFacts #SmokeAlarm #Illinois
32	Illinois seniors: adults 65 and older are twice as likely to die in a home fire as the general population. A working smoke alarm with a 10-year sealed battery is one of the best gifts you can give an older family member.	#SeniorSafety #SmokeAlarm #FirePrevention
33	Home escape planning is as important as the alarm itself. Make a plan, practice it twice a year, and designate a meeting spot outside. Every person in your household should know what to do when the alarm sounds.	#FireEscapePlan #HomeFireSafety #IllinoisFire
34	Do you rent? Your landlord is responsible for providing working smoke alarms in your unit in Illinois. Know your rights. Know the location of every alarm in your home. Test them regularly.	#RenterRights #SmokeAlarm #IllinoisFireSafety
35	When did you last replace your smoke alarm? If it was installed before 2015, it is time for a new one. Alarm sensors degrade over time. A 10-year-old alarm may not detect smoke fast enough to save your life.	#SmokeAlarmReplacement #FireSafety #HomeSafety

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
36	Carbon monoxide alarms and smoke alarms are not the same thing. You need both. Place smoke alarms in every bedroom, outside every sleeping area, and on every level of your home.	#COAlarm #SmokeAlarm #FireSafety
37	Illinois fire departments responded to 659 civilian fire fatalities over five years. The majority occurred in residential structures. A working smoke alarm is the first line of defense in every home.	#FireFatality #SmokeAlarm #Illinois
38	For people with hearing loss, standard smoke alarms may not be enough. Strobe light alarms and bed shakers are available and can be lifesaving. Contact your local fire department about accessibility options.	#HearingLoss #AdaptiveSafety #SmokeAlarm
39	Planning a home renovation? Update your smoke alarm layout to meet current code. New construction standards require alarms in every bedroom and on every level. If your home predates those standards, it may be under-protected.	#HomeRenovation #SmokeAlarm #BuildingSafety
40	This week: walk through every room in your home and find your smoke alarms. Test each one. Replace any that do not respond. It takes five minutes and could save your life.	#SmokeAlarmChallenge #FireSafety #Illinois
41	Illinois free smoke alarm programs are available through local fire departments and the American Red Cross. If cost is a barrier, help is available. No home in Illinois should be without working alarms.	#FreeAlarms #RedCross #IllinoisFireSafety
42	Sleep with your bedroom door closed. A closed door can reduce heat and slow the spread of smoke by several minutes — giving you more time to escape if a fire starts elsewhere in your home.	#BedtimeSafety #FireEscape #HomeSafety
43	Bedroom fires account for nearly 20% of civilian fire fatalities in Illinois. Most occur at night. A working smoke alarm in every bedroom is non-negotiable.	#BedroomFire #SmokeAlarm #FireFacts
44	Home Safety Visits by your local fire department are not just about alarms. They include checking for fire hazards, planning escape routes, and connecting seniors and individuals with disabilities to safety resources. Call your department today.	#HomeSafetyVisit #CRR #FirePrevention
45	Fire spreads faster than most people think. In a typical home fire, you may have less than three minutes to escape once a smoke alarm sounds. A plan and a working alarm are the only things that make those minutes count.	#FireEscape #SmokeAlarm #FireSafety

Category 3: Carbon Monoxide Safety | Posts 46–60

Illinois averaged approximately 9,500 CO incidents per year across the study period. CO incidents follow a bimodal seasonal pattern peaking in winter and again in summer. Geographic concentration is highest in south and west side Chicago neighborhoods. These posts support year-round CO awareness.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
46	Carbon monoxide is colorless, odorless, and deadly. Illinois fire departments responded to nearly 48,000 CO incidents over five years. Every home with gas appliances, a furnace, or an attached garage needs a CO alarm.	#CarbonMonoxide #COSafety #Illinois
47	CO alarms save lives. Place one on every level of your home and outside every sleeping area. Test them monthly. Do not wait for symptoms to discover a CO leak.	#COAlarm #CarbonMonoxideSafety #HomeSafety
48	Symptoms of CO poisoning: headache, dizziness, nausea, confusion, and shortness of breath. If multiple people in your home feel sick at the same time, get outside immediately and call 911.	#COSymptoms #CarbonMonoxide #Safety
49	Never run a generator indoors, in the garage, or near an open window or door. Generators produce CO at levels that can be fatal in minutes. Operate them only outdoors, far from any opening.	#GeneratorSafety #COSafety #CarbonMonoxide
50	Illinois CO incidents spike every heating season — October through January — as furnaces, boilers, and gas appliances cycle back to heavy use. Have your heating system inspected every fall. A \$100 tune-up can prevent a \$0 tragedy.	#HeatingSeasonSafety #COPrevention #FurnaceSafety
51	Summer CO risk: Illinois sees a significant secondary CO peak in June, July, and August driven by generator use, outdoor cooking equipment brought indoors, and vehicles left running in attached garages. CO risk is a year-round concern.	#SummerSafety #COSafety #CarbonMonoxide
52	If your CO alarm sounds: do not ignore it, do not assume it is a false alarm. Get everyone out of the home, leave the door open, and call 911 from outside. Do not re-enter until emergency responders clear the building.	#COAlarm #CarbonMonoxide #Emergency
53	Older homes in Illinois carry the highest CO risk. Aging furnaces, deteriorating flue liners, and deferred appliance maintenance are the primary sources of residential CO exposure. If your home was built before 1970, schedule an inspection this season.	#OlderHomes #COSafety #HomeSafety
54	Illinois CO incidents are heavily concentrated in Chicago's south and west side neighborhoods, where aging housing stock and limited resources for appliance maintenance create elevated exposure risk. Community education and CO alarm distribution in these areas saves lives.	#ChicagoFireSafety #COPrevention #CommunityHealth
55	Never use a gas range or oven to heat your home. It produces CO and is a fire hazard. If your heating system has failed, contact your local utility, call 211 for emergency resources, or go to a warming center.	#WinterSafety #COSafety #HeatingHelp

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
56	Attached garages are a significant CO source. Never leave a vehicle running in an attached garage, even with the door open. CO accumulates quickly and can enter living spaces through shared walls and floors.	#GarageSafety #COSafety #CarbonMonoxide
57	CO alarm dead? Replace the battery immediately. A CO alarm without power is no alarm at all. Never silence a CO alarm by removing the battery. Address the battery problem and restore protection before going back to sleep.	#COAlarm #CarbonMonoxide #SafetyFirst
58	Older adults and young children are most vulnerable to CO poisoning. Low-level chronic exposure can cause confusion, memory problems, and fatigue that may be mistaken for other conditions. If you have concerns, call your local fire department.	#SeniorSafety #COExposure #CarbonMonoxide
59	Boat owners: CO poisoning can occur on the water as well as on land. Never run boat engines or generators in enclosed areas. Ensure proper ventilation at all times and install a marine-grade CO alarm.	#BoatSafety #COSafety #MarineSafety
60	Did you have your furnace serviced this year? An annual inspection of your heating system, water heater, and gas appliances is the most effective CO prevention measure available. Schedule it now before the heating season peaks.	#FurnaceInspection #COPrevention #HeatingSeasonSafety

Category 4: Fall Prevention & Lift Assist | Posts 61–75

Lift assist calls grew 48.6% from 2020 to 2024, reaching 95,150 incidents in 2024 — more than 1,000 per day statewide. Falls among older adults are the primary driver. These posts support fall prevention outreach and connect to home safety visit programs.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
61	Illinois fire departments responded to more than 95,000 lift assist calls in 2024 alone — that is more than 260 every single day. Most involved older adults who had fallen and could not get up. Falls are preventable. Let's talk about how.	#FallPrevention #LiftAssist #SeniorSafety
62	Falls are the leading cause of injury and injury death among adults 65 and older. In Illinois, lift assist calls grew nearly 49% in five years. Prevention programs work. Ask your local fire department about fall prevention resources in your community.	#FallPrevention #SeniorHealth #Illinois
63	Simple fall prevention steps for your home: remove loose rugs and cords from walkways, install grab bars in the bathroom, improve lighting in hallways and stairways, and keep pathways to the bathroom clear at night.	#FallPrevention #AgingInPlace #HomeSafety
64	Medication side effects are one of the most underrecognized fall risk factors. Dizziness, drowsiness, and blood pressure changes from common medications significantly increase fall risk. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist about your medications.	#MedicationSafety #FallRisk #SeniorHealth
65	Do you have an older family member living alone? Illinois lift assist incidents are concentrated in communities with high proportions of elderly residents living independently in older housing. Check in regularly. A phone call can lead to help before a fall becomes a crisis.	#SeniorCaregiving #AgingInPlace #FallPrevention
66	Exercise reduces fall risk. Strength and balance exercises, even gentle ones like tai chi or chair yoga, have been clinically proven to reduce falls in older adults. Your local senior center, YMCA, or area agency on aging may offer free programs.	#BalanceExercise #FallPrevention #SeniorFitness
67	Vision problems are a significant fall risk factor. Annual eye exams can detect changes in vision that increase fall risk before a fall occurs. If you are 65 or older, an annual exam is recommended.	#VisionHealth #FallPrevention #SeniorSafety
68	Non-slip mats in the bathroom and shower are one of the lowest-cost, highest-impact fall prevention tools available. Combined with grab bars, proper lighting, and a raised toilet seat, they can significantly reduce bathroom fall risk.	#BathroomSafety #FallPrevention #AgingInPlace
69	If you have fallen once, your risk of falling again is significantly higher. Tell your doctor about any fall, even if you were not injured. A fall assessment can identify treatable risk factors before the next one occurs.	#FallRisk #SeniorHealth #FallPrevention

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
70	Illinois fire departments want to help prevent falls before they happen. Many departments offer free home safety assessments that include fall hazard identification. Contact your local department and ask what is available in your community.	#HomeSafetyVisit #FallPrevention #FireDepartment
71	Personal emergency response systems (medical alert devices) can significantly reduce the time an older adult spends on the floor after a fall. For isolated seniors, these devices are a critical bridge to help when family is not nearby.	#MedicalAlert #PersonalEmergencyResponse #SeniorSafety
72	Every lift assist call places physical demands on firefighters as well as patients. Helping prevent falls in your community protects both seniors and the firefighters who respond when falls occur. Fall prevention is everyone's mission.	#FirefighterSafety #FallPrevention #CRR
73	Illinois ZIP codes with the highest lift assist volumes — all concentrated in Chicago's south and west side neighborhoods — average thousands of incidents per year each. Targeted fall prevention programs in these communities could save lives and reduce demand on fire service resources.	#ChicagoFireSafety #LiftAssist #FallPrevention
74	Are you a caregiver for an older adult? You play a critical role in fall prevention. Encourage regular medical checkups, help clear fall hazards at home, and know when to ask for additional support.	#CaregiverSupport #FallPrevention #AgingInPlace
75	Fall prevention is a CRR program. It reduces demand on fire departments, reduces injury and mortality among older adults, and helps seniors stay in their homes longer. Support fall prevention programs in your community.	#CommunityRiskReduction #FallPrevention #CRR

Category 5: Wildland-Urban Interface & Vegetation Fires | Posts 76–88

Illinois recorded 36,239 WUI fire incidents over five years, peaking at 8,570 in 2023. Brush fires account for 53% of WUI incidents. Risk extends beyond forested areas into agricultural-residential interface communities across central and southern Illinois.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
76	WUI fire risk in Illinois is growing. Wildland-Urban Interface fires reached a five-year peak of 8,570 incidents in 2023. If you live where homes meet open land, create defensible space around your property now.	#WUIFire #WildlandFire #IllinoisFireSafety
77	Illinois is not exempt from wildfire risk. Brush and grass fires spread rapidly across the state's agricultural landscape, especially during drought conditions. Know your local fire risk and sign up for local emergency alerts.	#WildfireRisk #GrassFire #IllinoisFire
78	Defensible space starts at home. Clear dead vegetation, dry leaves, and brush within 30 feet of your structure. Move firewood stacks away from the house. Use fire-resistant materials for decks and fencing. Small changes make a big difference.	#DefensibleSpace #WUISafety #WildlandFire
79	Drought conditions increase wildfire risk dramatically. Illinois has experienced increasing drought frequency, and the relationship between dry conditions and WUI fire volume is clear in statewide data. Monitor drought conditions in your county at drought.gov.	#DroughtWatch #WildfireRisk #IllinoisFire
80	Grass fires spread faster than most people expect — especially in wind. If you see a grass fire approaching your neighborhood, do not wait for an official evacuation order. Know your exit routes and go.	#GrassFire #Evacuation #WildlandFire
81	Open burning regulations exist for good reason. Burning debris on dry, windy days significantly increases the risk of a vegetation fire escaping to neighboring properties or woodlands. Check local regulations before burning and never burn on red flag days.	#OpenBurning #FireSafety #WildlandFire
82	Illinois agricultural communities carry significant grass and brush fire exposure. Harvested fields in dry conditions create fast-moving fire environments that can threaten structures, livestock, and equipment. Have a farm fire safety plan.	#AgricultureSafety #FarmFire #GrassFire
83	WUI fires in Illinois are not just a southern Illinois problem. The top 25 WUI fire ZIP codes span the state from exurban Chicago communities to central Illinois prairie corridors. Every community with open land is at some level of risk.	#WUIFire #IllinoisFireSafety #WildlandUrbanInterface
84	Embers from WUI fires travel farther than flames. A burning ember carried by wind can land on a roof, in a gutter, or on a deck far from the main fire front. Ember-resistant vents, ember guards on gutters, and fire-resistant roofing all reduce this risk.	#EmberSafety #WUISafety #WildlandFire
85	Pembroke Township in Kankakee County is among Illinois's highest-WUI-fire-volume communities — a rural, economically isolated	#IllinoisCRR #WUIFire #RuralFireSafety

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
	community with limited fire service resources and high open-land exposure. Communities like this need statewide CRR support most.	
86	Before fire season, walk your property and remove dead vegetation, clear roof gutters, and inspect your home's exterior for gaps where embers could enter. A few hours of work now can protect your home when conditions turn dangerous.	#WildfirePrep #HomeFireSafety #WUISafety
87	Forest fires in Illinois — while lower in volume than grass and brush fires — carry the highest individual consequence per incident. The Shawnee National Forest region in southern Illinois creates a distinct wildland fire risk environment that requires specialized preparedness.	#ShawneeNationalForest #WildlandFire #SouthernIllinois
88	Climate-driven changes in precipitation and temperature are increasing Illinois's wildfire risk profile. WUI fire incidents in Illinois grew significantly from 2020 to 2023. This is an emerging threat that requires action now, before conditions worsen further.	#ClimateAndFire #WUIFire #IllinoisFire

Category 6: Arson Awareness & Community Safety | Posts 89–100

Illinois recorded 11,806 confirmed arson incidents over five years, with a 21.9% surge in 2023. The South Central MABAS region carries the highest arson rate relative to its incident volume. Arson in occupied buildings is the most severe finding in this category.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
89	Arson is not a victimless crime. In Illinois, 60% of building arson occurs in occupied structures — homes and businesses where people are living and working. Intentionally set fires kill people. Report suspicious activity.	#ArsonAwareness #ReportArson #FireSafety
90	See something? Say something. If you observe suspicious activity near an unoccupied building, smell accelerant, or see someone setting fire to property, call 911 immediately. Your call could prevent the next arson fire.	#SeeSmellReport #ArsonPrevention #Illinois
91	Illinois arson incidents surged 21.9% in 2023 — the largest single-year increase in the five-year study period. Arson is a crime with fire service consequences. Every intentionally set fire is a fire department response that puts firefighters at risk.	#ArsonFacts #FireService #Illinois
92	Vacant and abandoned structures are the most common targets for arson in Illinois. Property owners: secure vacant buildings. Communities: report unsecured vacant structures to your local code enforcement office. Securing a building removes an arson target.	#VacantBuilding #ArsonPrevention #CommunityAction
93	Arson investigation requires resources that many Illinois fire departments, particularly in volunteer-dependent regions, do not have in-house. If you have information about a suspicious fire, contact the Illinois State Fire Marshal's arson hotline.	#ArsonInvestigation #OSFM #ReportArson
94	Youth firesetting is a significant component of Illinois's arson problem. Children and adolescents who set fires often need intervention, not just punishment. If you are concerned about a young person's relationship with fire, contact your local fire department for YFPI resources.	#YouthFiresetting #YFPI #FirePrevention
95	Arson is a community health indicator as much as a crime statistic. The Illinois communities with the highest arson rates are also those with the highest rates of building vacancy, economic disinvestment, and population distress. Addressing arson requires addressing community conditions.	#ArsonPrevention #CommunityHealth #CRR
96	Illinois arson costs cannot be fully calculated in dollars. Every arson fire displaces families, destroys property, reduces neighborhood investment, and consumes fire service resources that communities need for other emergencies. Prevention is a community investment.	#ArsonImpact #CommunityInvestment #FireSafety
97	Peoria has three of the top 25 arson ZIP codes in Illinois, accounting for more than 16% of arson incidents in those ZIP codes alone. Local fire departments in high-arson communities need statewide support for investigation capacity and prevention programming.	#PeoriaFireSafety #ArsonPrevention #IllinoisFire

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
98	Arson involving an occupied building is a felony in Illinois. If you know who set a fire, report it. Arsonists who are not prosecuted set more fires. Your information could prevent the next incident.	#ArsonIsAFelony #ReportArson #Illinois
99	Community partnerships reduce arson. Neighborhood watch programs, property maintenance initiatives, and strong code enforcement all reduce the conditions that enable arson to concentrate in specific areas. Get involved in your community's safety.	#NeighborhoodWatch #ArsonPrevention #CommunitySafety
100	Illinois fire investigators face a significant challenge: more than 43,000 fire incidents over five years were classified as under investigation or undetermined after investigation. Strengthening fire investigation capacity statewide is a public safety priority.	#FireInvestigation #ArsonPrevention #IllinoisFireSafety

Category 7: Vehicle Fire Safety | Posts 101–110

Illinois recorded 39,289 vehicle fire incidents over five years. Road freight and transport vehicles account for 11% of all vehicle fires. EV and lithium-ion battery fires are an emerging concern requiring new suppression approaches.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
101	Illinois averages nearly 8,000 vehicle fires per year. If you see smoke or smell burning from your vehicle, pull over safely, turn off the engine, get everyone out, move away from the vehicle, and call 911. Never open the hood if you suspect a fire.	#VehicleFire #CarFire #DriveSafe
102	Vehicle fire fact: Road freight and transport vehicle fires account for more than 4,000 Illinois incidents over five years. Illinois's freight corridors are among the busiest in North America. Truck drivers, know your vehicle's fire risk and suppression equipment.	#TruckFireSafety #FreightSafety #VehicleFire
103	Electric vehicle fires burn differently than gasoline vehicle fires. Lithium-ion battery fires can re-ignite hours after appearing extinguished and require significantly more water to suppress. If your EV is involved in a serious collision, contact emergency services even if no fire is visible.	#EVFire #ElectricVehicleSafety #LithiumIonFire
104	Garage fires kill. Illinois vehicle storage area fires account for 71 fire service injuries over five years. Never store flammable liquids near heat sources in your garage. Keep the path from your car to the exit clear.	#GarageFire #VehicleFire #HomeSafety
105	If your vehicle catches fire on the highway: signal, pull to the right as far as possible, turn off the ignition, exit the vehicle quickly, move at least 100 feet away, and call 911. Do not attempt to retrieve belongings.	#VehicleFire #HighwaySafety #EmergencyResponse
106	Routine vehicle maintenance reduces fire risk. Leaking fuel lines, frayed electrical wiring, and overheating brakes are among the most common vehicle fire causes. Have your vehicle inspected regularly, especially before long trips.	#VehicleMaintenance #CarFire #RoadSafety
107	Catalytic converter theft attempts can damage the vehicle's exhaust system, creating fire risk during driving. If your vehicle has had catalytic converter theft damage, have it inspected by a mechanic before driving.	#CatalyticConverter #VehicleSafety #CarFire
108	Lithium-ion battery fires from e-bikes, e-scooters, and power tools are increasingly common in Illinois and nationally. Charge these devices with the manufacturer's charger, do not overcharge overnight, and never charge a damaged battery.	#LithiumIonFire #EBikeSafety #BatterySafety
109	Illinois has six of seven Class I railroads converging on Chicago. Rail vehicle fires, while lower in frequency, carry significant consequence risk in the state's dense rail network. Illinois emergency responders train for rail incidents — but prevention starts with proper cargo handling.	#RailSafety #RailFire #IllinoisRail

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
110	Vehicle fires in densely developed urban neighborhoods carry secondary structure fire risk. A burning vehicle adjacent to a building can ignite exterior wall materials within minutes. Illinois urban vehicle fire concentration reflects this risk. Park with awareness.	#UrbanFireSafety #VehicleFire #StructureFire

Category 8: Firefighter Safety, Health & Wellness | Posts 111–125

Fire service injuries surged 68.7% in 2024, from 486 to 820 events. Illinois recorded 2,722 fire service injuries over five years. Five line-of-duty fatalities were captured in NFIRS data. Firefighter health and wellness is an inseparable component of the Illinois CRR mission.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
111	Illinois fire service injuries surged to 820 in 2024 — a 68.7% increase from the prior year. Our firefighters deserve the same safety commitment we extend to the communities they protect. Prevention reduces fires. Fewer fires means safer firefighters.	#FirefighterSafety #LODD #Illinois
112	Every fire prevented through community risk reduction is an interior suppression operation that Illinois firefighters will not have to conduct. CRR is a firefighter safety program. Support prevention.	#CRR #FirefighterSafety #Prevention
113	Cancer is now the leading cause of line-of-duty firefighter deaths nationally. Carcinogen exposure during fire suppression and overhaul is cumulative and serious. Decontamination after every fire — on scene and at the station — saves lives over the long term.	#FirefighterCancer #Decontamination #LODD
114	Cardiovascular disease is the second leading cause of firefighter line-of-duty deaths. Annual medical evaluations, fitness programs, and healthy nutrition are not luxuries — they are occupational safety requirements for every firefighter.	#FirefighterHealth #CardiovascularHealth #FireService
115	Mental health is firefighter health. Illinois firefighters face trauma, loss, and cumulative stress that place them at elevated risk for PTSD, depression, and suicide. It is okay to not be okay. Reach out. Your department is stronger when all its members are well.	#FirefighterMentalHealth #PTSD #PeerSupport
116	Peer support programs save firefighter lives. If your department does not have a peer support team, talk to your chief about establishing one. IFSI and IFCA can connect your department with resources and training.	#PeerSupport #FirefighterWellness #Illinois
117	Lift assist calls account for more than 1,000 Illinois fire department responses per day. The cumulative biomechanical demands on firefighters who conduct multiple lift assists per shift are significant. Proper lifting technique and rehabilitation resources matter.	#LiftAssist #FirefighterInjury #OccupationalHealth
118	Firefighter line-of-duty deaths are not inevitable. They are the tragic end of a preventable chain of events. Investigation, training, equipment, and cultural commitment to safety all reduce LODD risk. Honor fallen firefighters by changing what can be changed.	#LODD #FirefighterSafety #Prevention
119	Volunteer firefighters in Illinois handle 39% of all fire incidents — including nearly half of all building fires. The demands on volunteer personnel are enormous. Support your local volunteer fire department. Recruitment, funding, and community appreciation matter.	#VolunteerFirefighter #SupportFirefighters #Illinois
120	Rapid intervention teams save firefighter lives. Every structure fire operation should have RIT in place before interior crews are	#RIT #MayDay #FirefighterSafety

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
	committed. Mayday training, SCBA proficiency, and emergency egress practice are non-negotiable safety investments.	
121	Illinois firefighters increasingly respond to calls that are not fires — EMS, lift assists, CO incidents, and service calls. A broad and demanding mission scope requires broad wellness support. Mental health, physical fitness, and sleep health all matter for every response.	#FirefighterWellness #BroadMission #OccupationalHealth
122	Family support is firefighter support. The families of Illinois firefighters absorb the stress, irregular schedules, and emotional weight of the fire service alongside their loved ones. Strong family support programs strengthen the whole department.	#FirefighterFamily #FireServiceCommunity #WellnessMatters
123	New research links firefighter cancer risk not only to structure fires but to vehicle fires, which produce significant toxic combustion products. Full PPE and decontamination after every vehicle fire — not just structure fires — is an evidence-based safety practice.	#VehicleFireSafety #FirefighterCancer #Decontamination
124	If you or someone you know in the fire service is struggling, the First Responder Support Network and the Firefighter Behavioral Health Alliance offer confidential resources specifically for fire service personnel. Asking for help is an act of strength.	#MentalHealthSupport #FirefighterBehavioralHealth #FFBHA
125	The Illinois fire service responded to more than 7.8 million incidents over five years. That is extraordinary public service. Thank you to every career and volunteer firefighter, EMT, and fire service professional serving Illinois communities.	#ThankYouFirefighters #IllinoisFireService #FireServiceStrong

Category 9: Vulnerable Populations & Social Vulnerability | Posts 126–140

Illinois's 10 highest-SVI counties are all in southern Illinois, with Alexander County scoring 0.97. Adults 65+ face twice the fire fatality risk of the general population. Adults 85+ face more than four times the risk. These posts support equity-focused outreach.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
126	Adults 65 and older are twice as likely to die in a home fire as the general population. Adults 85 and older face more than four times the risk. Age is the strongest single predictor of fire fatality. Protect the seniors in your life.	#SeniorFireSafety #FireFacts #AgingInPlace
127	Illinois has 2.1 million residents aged 65 and older. That number is growing. If you are a caregiver, family member, or neighbor of an older adult, fire safety is part of caring for them. Check their alarms. Know their escape plan.	#SeniorSafety #Caregiving #FirePrevention
128	People with disabilities face significantly elevated fire risk. Limited mobility, cognitive challenges, and sensory impairments all affect the ability to detect and respond to a fire quickly. Home safety visits that include evacuation planning are essential for this population.	#DisabilityFireSafety #AccessibleSafety #FirePrevention
129	Low income is the second strongest predictor of fire fatality risk after age. Economic constraints reduce smoke alarm ownership, heating equipment maintenance, and access to fire-safe housing. CRR programs that reach low-income households save the most lives.	#EconomicEquity #FireSafety #CRR
130	Alexander County, Illinois's most socially vulnerable county with an SVI score of 0.97, is served almost entirely by volunteer fire departments with no paid prevention staff. The communities with the greatest need often have the least prevention capacity. That gap demands statewide action.	#SVI #SocialVulnerability #IllinoisCRR
131	Southern Illinois counties carry the state's highest per-capita fire fatality risk, the oldest housing stock, the highest poverty rates, and the smallest fire service resources. Statewide CRR investment must reach these communities — not just those with the strongest grant infrastructure.	#SouthernIllinois #RuralFireSafety #CRR
132	Non-English speaking households face barriers to fire safety information, 911 access, and fire service outreach. Illinois has 23.8% of households where a language other than English is spoken at home. Multilingual fire safety materials save lives.	#LanguageAccess #FireSafety #MulticulturalOutreach
133	Elderly residents with mobility impairments living alone in pre-1960 housing without interconnected smoke alarms represent the highest individual fire fatality risk profile in Illinois. Home safety visits that reach this demographic are the highest-priority CRR investment in the state.	#HighRisk #HomeSafetyVisit #SeniorFireSafety
134	Mobile homes carry significantly higher fire fatality rates than site-built homes of equivalent age. Illinois has 119,544 mobile home units, concentrated in rural communities with extended fire	#MobileHomeFire #ManufacturedHousing #RuralFireSafety

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
	department response times. Mobile home fire safety education is urgent.	
135	Households without vehicles cannot self-evacuate when emergencies occur. 11.4% of Illinois occupied households have no vehicle available. Fire safety planning for these households must account for their dependence on public transit or fire service notification for evacuation.	#NoVehicle #EvacuationPlanning #FireSafety
136	Single-parent households carry elevated fire risk through the compound of limited income, childcare demands, and the potential for children to be home alone. Fire safety education for single-parent families should address cooking safety, escape planning, and child fire safety specifically.	#SingleParentSafety #ChildFireSafety #FirePrevention
137	Illinois nursing home and residential care facility cooking fires — 135 incidents over five years — affect the most vulnerable occupants in the state. Staff training, kitchen suppression systems, and regulatory compliance in these settings are life safety imperatives.	#NursingHomeSafety #LongTermCare #FirePrevention
138	Educational attainment is a documented predictor of fire safety awareness and smoke alarm ownership. Communities with lower educational attainment rates appear consistently in elevated fire risk assessments. CRR programs must meet people where they are with accessible, practical safety information.	#FireEducation #HealthLiteracy #CRR
139	Illinois's 580,000 households without vehicle access are concentrated in urban Chicago neighborhoods and economically distressed rural communities — the same geographies with the highest fire incident rates. Fire safety outreach must reach these households through community-based channels, not just department websites.	#CommunityOutreach #FireSafety #VulnerablePopulations
140	Cook County's SVI score of 0.67 reflects the concentrated urban poverty of Chicago's south and west side neighborhoods, where multiple fire risk categories — CO incidents, lift assists, arson, cooking fires, and building fires — converge on the same geographic footprint. Targeted, sustained CRR investment in these communities is the highest-return prevention investment in the state.	#ChicagoSafety #SVI #CommunityRiskReduction

Category 10: Weather & Natural Hazard Preparedness | Posts 141–155

Illinois faces a broad weather hazard profile: tornadoes, flash flooding, winter storms, extreme heat, and earthquake risk from the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Extreme heat caused 739 deaths in the 1995 Chicago heat wave alone. These posts support year-round preparedness messaging.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
141	Illinois is one of the most tornado-exposed states in the nation. Know your county's tornado risk. Sign up for local emergency alerts. Identify a safe shelter location in your home or workplace before severe weather season arrives.	#TornadoSafety #StormReady #Illinois
142	Tornado warning: go to the lowest floor of a sturdy building, away from windows. Interior rooms, hallways, and bathrooms offer the most protection. A basement is best. Avoid mobile homes, vehicles, and open spaces.	#TornadoWarning #ShelterInPlace #StormSafety
143	Illinois experiences flash flooding more frequently than most residents recognize. Never drive through flooded roadways — just six inches of water can knock a person down; two feet can float a vehicle. Turn around, don't drown.	#FlashFlood #TurnAroundDontDrown #FloodSafety
144	The Illinois heat wave of 1995 killed an estimated 739 Chicago residents in five days. Extreme heat is a silent killer. Check on elderly neighbors, keep cool during peak heat hours, and know the location of your nearest cooling center.	#ExtremeHeat #HeatSafety #ChicagoHeatWave
145	Illinois winter storm preparedness: keep your vehicle's gas tank at least half full during winter. Carry an emergency kit with blankets, water, a flashlight, and a phone charger. Know the signs of hypothermia and frostbite.	#WinterSafety #WinterStorm #Illinois
146	Ice storms are among the most dangerous weather events in Illinois. Black ice, downed power lines, and carbon monoxide risk from backup heating all peak during ice events. Stay home when conditions are severe and check on neighbors who may need help.	#IceStorm #WinterWeather #IllinoisSafety
147	Severe thunderstorms produce significant lightning, wind, and flooding across Illinois every year. Lightning kills an average of 20 Americans annually. When thunder roars, go indoors. Do not seek shelter under trees or in open structures.	#ThunderstormSafety #LightningSafety #Illinois
148	Illinois is exposed to earthquake risk through the New Madrid Seismic Zone along the state's southern border. While major events are infrequent, their potential impact is catastrophic. Know the Drop, Cover, and Hold On protocol for earthquake response.	#EarthquakeSafety #NewMadrid #IllinoisPrepared
149	Agricultural drought in Illinois creates secondary fire risk through elevated fuel load in harvested fields, increased equipment fire probability during dry field operations, and reduced water supply for rural fire departments. Monitor drought conditions and adjust outdoor fire activities accordingly.	#DroughtSafety #AgricultureFire #IllinoisFarm

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
150	Extreme heat disproportionately affects older adults, people with chronic illness, outdoor workers, and individuals without air conditioning. Illinois communities should have cooling center plans active before the first heat advisory of the season.	#HeatSafety #CoolingSite #SeniorHeat
151	Does your family have an emergency kit? The Illinois Emergency Management Agency recommends at minimum: three days of water and food, medications, a flashlight, a battery radio, a first aid kit, and important documents. Build yours today.	#EmergencyKit #ReadyIllinois #IEMA
152	Sign up for your county's emergency alert system today. Most Illinois counties use text and call-based alert systems that provide real-time warnings for tornadoes, floods, and other hazards. If you are not signed up, you may not get the warning that saves your life.	#EmergencyAlerts #ReadyIllinois #WeatherWarning
153	Illinois's extensive river system — the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, and Wabash — creates significant flood exposure for communities along their banks. Know your flood zone, understand your flood insurance status, and have an evacuation plan before spring flood season.	#FloodSafety #RiverFlood #IllinoisFlood
154	Winter heating season safety: have your furnace, boiler, and fireplace inspected before temperatures drop. Install a CO alarm. Keep space heaters at least three feet from combustible materials. Never use a gas oven to heat your home.	#WinterHeating #COSafety #HeatingSeasonSafety
155	Severe weather affects fire department operations as well as civilians. During major weather events, Illinois fire departments manage increased call volume while operating in degraded conditions. Community preparedness reduces the demand spike that threatens fire service capacity.	#FireServicePreparedness #CommunityResilience #ReadyIllinois

Category 11: CRR Program Awareness & Risk Education | Posts 156–170

These posts support public awareness of the Illinois statewide CRR program, the risk assessment findings, and the Vision 20/20 framework. Suitable for use by fire departments, IFCA, OSFM, IFSI, and community partners.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
156	Illinois fire departments responded to more than 7.8 million incidents over just five years. That is a fire service handling extraordinary demand. Community Risk Reduction is how we reduce that demand — and protect both civilians and the firefighters who serve them.	#CRR #CommunityRiskReduction #IllinoisFireSafety
157	The Illinois Statewide Risk Assessment is complete. Five years of data. Seven MABAS regions. 102 counties. The most comprehensive fire risk analysis ever produced for the Illinois fire service. Now the work of acting on it begins.	#IllinoisCRR #RiskAssessment #Vision2020
158	Community Risk Reduction means using data to direct prevention resources where they will save the most lives. It means working smarter, reaching the most vulnerable, and measuring whether our programs actually work. Illinois is committed to that mission.	#CRR #FirePrevention #DataDriven
159	The Vision 20/20 Project sets the national standard for statewide CRR implementation. Illinois is building its statewide program on that evidence base. Eight best practices. One unified goal: fewer fires, fewer injuries, fewer fatalities across every community in the state.	#Vision2020 #CRR #IllinoisFireSafety
160	Illinois fire loss over five years totaled approximately \$3.18 billion. Prevention is not a cost — it is an investment with a measurable return. Every dollar invested in fire prevention returns multiples in avoided loss, injury, and mortality.	#FireLoss #FirePrevention #ROI
161	CRR is a firefighter safety strategy as much as a community safety strategy. Fewer fires mean fewer firefighters entering burning structures. Prevention saves the people we protect and the people doing the protecting.	#FirefighterSafety #CRR #Prevention
162	Does your fire department have a CRR program? If not, talk to your chief about what is available through IFCA, IFSI, and the Illinois CRR Stakeholder Task Force. Resources, training, and technical assistance are available to help every Illinois department get started.	#CRR #IFCA #IFSI
163	Illinois has 1,107 registered fire departments — 65.4% of them 100% volunteer. Volunteer departments are the backbone of fire protection for the majority of Illinois's land area. Supporting them with prevention resources and training is a statewide priority.	#VolunteerFireService #Illinois #CRR
164	Statewide risk data shows that the communities with the highest fire risk are also those with the least prevention capacity. That gap is not a local problem to solve locally. It requires a statewide framework that directs resources where need is greatest.	#EquityInFireSafety #CRR #IllinoisCRR
165	Good data drives good programs. The transition from NFIRS to NERIS, the new national fire reporting system, is an opportunity for Illinois to build the strongest fire incident data infrastructure in the	#NERIS #FireData #CRR

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
	state's history. Better data means better targeting and better outcomes.	
166	The Illinois CRR Stakeholder Task Force brings together fire service leaders, state agencies, and prevention advocates to advance community risk reduction across the state. If your organization wants to get involved, reach out through the Illinois Fire Chiefs Association.	#IllinoisCRR #StakeholderEngagement #IFCA
167	EMS calls represent 67% of all Illinois fire department incident volume and grew 21.8% over five years. Fire departments are delivering health care as much as fighting fires. CRR that addresses EMS demand — including fall prevention — is essential to the future of the Illinois fire service.	#EMS #FireService #CRR
168	Illinois MABAS is one of the most effective mutual aid systems in the nation. But mutual aid is a response capacity. Community Risk Reduction is the prevention capacity that reduces how often that mutual aid is needed. Both are essential.	#MABAS #MutualAid #CRR
169	Sound the Alarm: every year, the American Red Cross and local fire departments partner to install free smoke alarms in high-risk homes. Watch for events in your area this year and help spread the word to neighbors who may need alarms.	#SoundTheAlarm #RedCross #SmokeAlarm
170	Illinois's fire risk is not uniform. It is concentrated in specific neighborhoods, in specific housing types, and among specific populations. CRR that ignores that concentration is less effective. CRR that targets it saves more lives per dollar invested.	#TargetedPrevention #CRR #IllinoisFireSafety

Category 12: Seasonal & Observance-Based Posts | Posts 171–185

These posts are designed for scheduling around national fire safety observances, seasonal risk peaks, and community events. They can be adapted to include local department branding and contact information.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
171	October is Fire Prevention Month. Illinois fire departments across the state are sharing fire safety tips, conducting home safety visits, and installing smoke alarms in high-risk homes. Follow along this month and share what you learn.	#FirePreventionMonth #October #FireSafety
172	This week: change your clocks, change your smoke alarm batteries. Twice a year — when Daylight Saving Time begins and ends — is a simple reminder to maintain the detection that protects your family.	#ChangeYourBattery #DaylightSaving #SmokeAlarm
173	National EMS Week: Illinois fire departments handle more than 1.1 million EMS calls per year. Behind every response is a trained professional committed to saving lives. Thank your local EMS providers this week.	#NationalEMSWeek #EMS #Illinois
174	Fall fire safety reminder: as temperatures drop, heating-related fires and carbon monoxide incidents increase sharply. Before you turn on your heat for the season, have your furnace inspected, test your CO alarms, and check your smoke alarms.	#FallFireSafety #HeatingSeasonSafety #Illinois
175	Spring cleaning fire safety: clear dryer vents of lint buildup, inspect electrical cords for wear, declutter spaces around electrical panels, and dispose of flammable liquids safely. Spring is the perfect time to reduce fire hazards at home.	#SpringCleaning #FireSafety #HomeSafety
176	Independence Day fire safety: Illinois has strict fireworks laws for good reason. Illegal fireworks cause thousands of fires and hundreds of injuries nationwide each year. Leave fireworks to the professionals and enjoy public shows safely.	#FireworksSafety #FourthOfJuly #IllinoisSafety
177	Thanksgiving fire safety: Thanksgiving is the peak day for home cooking fires nationally. If you are deep-frying a turkey this year, use the fryer outdoors only, away from structures, and never leave it unattended.	#ThanksgivingFireSafety #TurkeyFryer #CookingSafety
178	Winter holiday fire safety: Christmas tree fires burn fast and hot. Water your live tree daily, use UL-listed lights, and never leave tree lights on while sleeping or away from home. Replace any strand with damaged wires.	#HolidayFireSafety #ChristmasTree #WinterSafety
179	National Volunteer Fire Council Week: Illinois has 724 all-volunteer fire departments protecting the majority of the state's land area. Volunteer firefighters are the backbone of rural Illinois fire protection. Thank them. Join them. Support them.	#VolunteerFireService #NVFC #SupportFirefighters
180	Carbon Monoxide Awareness Week: Illinois averages nearly 9,500 CO incidents per year. This week, test your CO alarm, replace batteries if needed, and make sure every level of your home has protection. CO is the silent killer you can prevent.	#COAwarenessWeek #CarbonMonoxide #CoSafety

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
181	Wildfire Awareness Month — May: Illinois's WUI fire risk grows every year. This month, take one action to reduce your home's wildfire exposure: clear debris from gutters, create defensible space, or check your local fire district's WUI preparedness resources.	#WildfireAwarenessMonth #WUISafety #Illinois
182	Severe Weather Awareness Week: Illinois averages significant tornado, flood, and storm activity every year. This week, update your emergency kit, review your family emergency plan, and sign up for local emergency alerts.	#SevereWeatherAwareness #ReadyIllinois #StormSafety
183	Burn Awareness Week: each year, approximately 1,000 people are hospitalized for burns in Illinois. Most burns occur at home and are preventable. Set your water heater to 120 degrees, keep children away from the stove, and handle hot liquids carefully.	#BurnAwareness #BurnPrevention #FireSafety
184	Heat Safety Awareness: Illinois's most deadly weather event in recorded history was a heat wave. As summer approaches, know the signs of heat illness, check on vulnerable neighbors, and locate your nearest cooling center before temperatures spike.	#HeatSafety #ExtremeHeat #Illinois
185	Fall prevention is a year-round priority. October through December sees the highest lift assist call volumes in Illinois — but falls happen in every month. This month, help an older adult in your life eliminate one fall hazard at home.	#FallPrevention #SeniorSafety #LiftAssist

Category 13: General Community Safety & Emergency Preparedness | Posts 186–200

These posts cover general fire safety, EMS preparedness, 911 use, and community resilience themes. They are suitable for broad audience posting and can be combined with local statistics or event announcements.

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
186	Know when to call 911. Any life-threatening emergency — fire, medical, or crime in progress — is a 911 call. For non-emergency situations, use your local fire or police department's non-emergency line. Keeping 911 clear saves lives.	#911Safety #Emergency #CallForHelp
187	Your home address matters in an emergency. Make sure your address numbers are visible from the street, especially at night. Reflective numbers on your mailbox or home can help emergency responders find you faster.	#AddressVisibility #EmergencyResponse #FireSafety
188	Illinois fire departments are more than fire suppression. They respond to EMS emergencies, CO incidents, lift assists, hazardous materials, and dozens of other emergencies every day. Know what your local department offers and how to access their services.	#FireDepartment #CommunityService #Illinois
189	Have a family fire escape plan and practice it. Two ways out of every room. A meeting place outside. Know how to call 911 from outside the home. Practice in the dark — because that is often when fires happen.	#FireEscapePlan #PracticeFireDrills #HomeSafety
190	Illinois older housing stock: more than 62% of Illinois homes were built before 1980. Older homes carry elevated fire risk from aging electrical systems, inadequate smoke detection, and deferred maintenance. If you live in an older home, take extra precautions.	#OlderHomes #HomeSafety #FirePrevention
191	First aid knowledge saves lives. CPR training, bleeding control, and basic first aid are skills every Illinois resident should have. Contact your local fire department or the American Red Cross about training available in your community.	#CPR #FirstAid #LifeSavingSkills
192	Do you know where your utility shutoffs are? In an emergency, being able to quickly shut off gas, electricity, or water can prevent a small problem from becoming a major one. Locate and label them today.	#EmergencyPreparedness #UtilityShutoff #HomeSafety
193	Illinois has 1,868 fire stations serving communities of all sizes. Response time matters. In volunteer-dependent communities, your support — through local funding, volunteer recruitment, and community engagement — directly affects how fast help arrives.	#FireStation #ResponseTime #SupportFirefighters
194	Apartment residents: know your building's evacuation plan. Find the stairwell nearest your unit. Never use elevators during a fire. Know two ways out of your floor. In a high-rise, sheltering in place may be safer than evacuating — know the protocols.	#ApartmentFireSafety #Evacuation #HighRiseSafety
195	Illinois MABAS: when a local fire department needs help, MABAS coordinates automatic mutual aid from neighboring departments within minutes. This statewide system keeps communities safe even	#MABAS #MutualAid #IllinoisFireService

#	Post	Suggested Hashtags
	when local resources are stretched. Learn more about how MABAS protects your community.	
196	Fire prevention saves money. For every dollar invested in fire prevention programs, research shows significant returns in avoided property loss, reduced emergency response costs, and lower insurance claims. Community safety is a community investment.	#FirePrevention #CostEffective #CommunityInvestment
197	Hoarding conditions significantly elevate fire risk and complicate firefighter operations. If you or someone you know is struggling with hoarding, compassionate support and community health resources are available. Your local fire department can help connect families with services.	#HoardingSafety #FireRisk #CommunityHealth
198	Electric space heaters: keep them at least three feet from anything combustible, plug directly into the wall (never an extension cord), turn off when leaving the room or going to sleep, and replace any heater with a damaged cord or that feels unusually hot.	#SpaceHeaterSafety #WinterFireSafety #HomeSafety
199	Illinois: 659 civilian fire fatalities over five years. 2,365 civilian fire injuries. \$3.18 billion in property and contents loss. These are not just numbers. They are families, neighbors, and community members. Prevention changes these numbers. Get involved.	#FireFacts #FirePrevention #IllinoisFireSafety
200	Community Risk Reduction is a team sport. Fire departments, community organizations, local government, healthcare systems, and residents all play a role in making Illinois communities safer. What role will you play? #CRR #IllinoisFireSafety #Prevention	#CRR #IllinoisFireSafety #Prevention