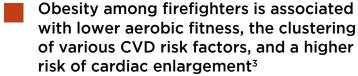
OBESITY & FIREFIGHTERS



THE PREVALENCE OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY AMONG FIREFIGHTERS EXCEEDS THAT OF THE US GENERAL POPULATION (POSTON, 2011)

Rates of overweight and obesity combined (BMI>25) range from 78%-80% of men in the fire service, depending on study population. (Poston, 2011)

CVD (cardiovascular disease) is the leading cause of duty-related death: 46% among firefighters¹ 22% for police and 11% for EMS²



- Firefighters with high BMI demonstrate impaired vascular function4
- Obese firefighters are 3x more likely to suffer an on-duty CVD-related fatality⁵



¹NFPA, 2020; ²Maguire et al., 2002; ³Kales & Smith, 2017; ⁴Fahs et al., 2009; ⁵Soteriades et al., 2011

\$315.8 Billion



Research estimated the per person direct medical expenses attributable to obesity to be \$3,565 for men and \$3,359 for women and found that the costs increased as the severity of obesity increased8 ⁸Biener and colleagues (2017)

INDIRECT COSTS ARE VERY HIGH TOO \$42.8 B

(Estimated to cost employers for productivity losses associated with absenteeism and presenteeism.9)

9Finkelstein et al., 2010

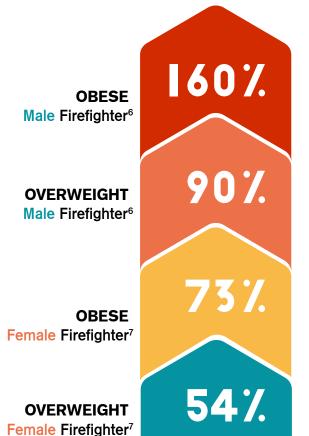
THINGS CONTRIBUTING TO OBESITY IN THE FIRE SERVICE

- Shift work and sleep disruption
- Unique dietary factors in the Fire Service
- Irregular eating patterns
- Portion size, meal planning, and traditions
- Processed carbohydrates and sugar
- Alcohol and tobacco use
- Lack of consistent fitness standards/requirements
- Job-related stress



INCREASED RISK OF INJURY

⁶Jahnke et al., 2013; ⁷Hollerbach et al., 2020



DEFINITION OF OBESITY

BMI (kg/m2)

- Overweight = BMI >25 and <30
- Class I = BMI >30 and <35
- Class II = BMI ≥35 and <40
- Class III = BMI >40

Body Fat Percentage

- Men, BF%>25; - Women, BF%>30

Waist Circumference

- Men WC>40 inches; - Women WC>35 inches



