U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
Bethesda, MD 20814

Consumer Product-Related Injuries and Deaths in the United States:
Estimated Injuries Occurring in 2020
and
Estimated Deaths Occurring in 2019[*]

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[*] This analysis was prepared by the CPSC staff, and has not been reviewed or approved by, and may not necessarily reflect the views of, the Commission.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents information about consumer product-related injuries and deaths in the United States. It is important to note that the reader should not draw the conclusion that the injuries and deaths are caused by the consumer products, only that the injuries and deaths are related to the products.

In 2020, an estimated 28,535,000 people sought medical attention for an injury related to, but not necessarily caused by, a consumer product. This is a decrease of more than 7.7 million (21 percent) from the 2019 estimate. The 2020 age-adjusted rate of injury was 8.5 medically treated, consumer product-related injuries per 100 people in the U.S. resident population. The 2019 age-adjusted estimate was 10.9 per 100.

To smooth out some of the variability that may occur from year to year, a 3-year moving average was computed. For 2018 to 2020, the 3-year moving average of estimated medically treated, consumer product-related injuries is approximately 34,373,000 or 10.4 per 100 people in the U.S. resident population.

Injuries related to stairs, ramps, landings, and floors, resulting in large part from slips and falls, accounted for more than 2.6 million (24 percent) emergency department-treated injuries and more than 6.6 million (23 percent) medically attended injuries per year. Injuries involving beds, chairs, exercise (activity or equipment), bathtubs, clothing, and bicycles each accounted for between 1.05 to 2.08 million medically attended injuries per year.

An estimated 50,900 deaths related to, but not necessarily caused by, a consumer product occurred in 2019. The 2018 estimate was 48,500. The 2019 age-adjusted rate of death was 13.9 per 100,000 people in the U.S. resident population. The 2018 age-adjusted rate was 13.5.

To smooth out some of the variability that may occur from year to year, a 3-year moving average was computed. For 2017 to 2019, the 3-year moving average of estimated consumer product-related deaths is approximately 48,900, or 13.6 per 100,000 people in the U.S. resident population.

Falls contributed to more than 67 percent (34,190) of the overall 2019 estimate of annual consumer product-related deaths. Falls involving the elderly are the largest proportion of these deaths. Fires contributed to 5 percent or approximately 2,570 of the annual consumer product-related deaths. There were approximately 2,220 suffocation deaths annually, with infant (less than 1-year-old) suffocations accounting for 1,080 of these deaths.

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INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's (CPSC's) National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) measures consumer product-related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments. The CPSC's Death Certificate Project (DTHS) and Medical Examiners and Coroners Alert Project (MECAP) provide information on a limited number of consumer product-related deaths. No ongoing systems exist that measure the total number of U.S. consumer product-related injuries or deaths. Therefore, CPSC staff estimates consumer product-related deaths and injuries by combining the CPSC's data with data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

METHODS

Consumer Product-Related Injury Estimates

Through NEISS, CPSC staff estimates the number of consumer product-related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments (EDs). NEISS alone cannot estimate the number of product-related injuries that are treated outside hospital EDs in facilities, such as doctors' offices and medical clinics, or that are treated as a direct result of hospitalizations. Therefore, CPSC staff developed a methodology for estimating consumer product-related injuries using NEISS, along with data from other federal health surveys.

In 2000, CPSC staff changed its methodology for estimating consumer product-related injuries. The change in methodology resulted from changes in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), which was the data source for previous estimates (Kessler, 1999). A prior report (Ault, 2000) documents the former methodology and presents a comparison of the former and present methods.

CPSC staff now uses its Injury Cost Model (ICM) to estimate consumer product-related injuries. The ICM can estimate the proportion of medically attended injuries treated in places other than an ED, such as the places mentioned above. The ICM uses several data sources, including NEISS, the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) Household Component, and the Nationwide Impatient Sample (NIS), (Lawrence, et al, 2018, Schroeder, 1999, Schroeder, 1999). In brief, this model uses the NEISS data to estimate the number of nonfatal injuries only that were medically treated outside of an emergency department. The incident estimates are computed from specific ratios of non-ED to ED cases, based on age, gender, hospital disposition, body part injured, and injury diagnosis.

Using the NEISS and the ICM, CPSC staff estimated the number of consumer product-related injuries that were medically treated for each year from 1996 to 2020.

Consumer Product-Related Death Estimates

In 2002, CPSC staff changed its methodology for estimating consumer product-related deaths. The change in methodology resulted from the implementation of the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) coding scheme that began in 1999, in the United States. Due to several coding changes, direct comparisons between hazard area estimates before and after 1999, are difficult to make. The prior methodology was used to make estimates of the number of deaths occurring each year between 1995 and 1998, using the ninth revision of the ICD (Kessler, 1988 and Ault, 2001). An additional report (Ault, 2002), documents the former methodology and compares the former and present methods.

All deaths in the United States are reported to the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS, with deaths resulting from unintentional injuries classified according to the World Health Organization's ICD coding system. CPSC staff has established a methodology for estimating the number of consumer product-related deaths from deaths reported to NCHS. First, the external cause of death codes are reviewed to determine which are likely to contain deaths from products that fall under the CPSC's jurisdiction. Then, within each selected code, an assessment is made of the proportion of deaths occurring by locale of death (*i.e.*, home, place of recreation) that fall under the CPSC's jurisdiction. The sum of the number of consumer product-related deaths for each specific code results in the annual estimate of consumer product-related deaths.

Due to the complexity and volume of collecting information on all deaths in the United States, there is a lag in the NCHS publicly releasing the mortality data. Thus, at the time of this report, 2019 data are the most current information available.

Consumer Product-Related Rates of Injuries and Deaths

Along with the estimated number of consumer product-related injuries and deaths, the rates of injury and death are also computed. The "crude" rate is simply the total estimate, divided by the total U.S. resident population. This gives a 1-year estimate of the rate of injury and/or death.

"Age-adjusted" rates are also computed. Age-adjusted rates are computed by a direct method of applying age-specific "crude" rates in a population of interest to a standardized age distribution to eliminate differences in observed rates that result from age differences in population composition. The standardized age distribution used in this report is from the 2010 Census. Table E lists the 2010 Census population estimates and proportions. The age groupings used in this report are set forth below:
under 1, 1–4, 5–14, 15–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, 65–74, 75–84, and 85 and older.

The rates of injury and death are not constant across all age groups. Namely, the very young and the elderly have much higher rates of death than the population in the middle. Thus, even if the rates remained constant within age groups, a shift in the

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number or proportion of people in a certain age group would affect the overall crude rate. In particular, the increasing "baby boomer" population naturally is causing the death rates to rise slightly because the elderly have a higher death rate, and proportionally, there are more of them than in the past. Any trend analysis or comparisons across years should use age-adjusted rates.

RESULTS

Consumer Product-Related Injuries

Using the ICM, CPSC staff estimates that there were approximately 28,535,000 medically treated, consumer product-related injuries in 2020. This is an estimate with some associated, but unknown, variability. To smooth out some of the variability that may occur from year to year, a 3-year moving average was also computed. For 2018 to 2020, the 3-year moving average of estimated medically treated consumer product-related injuries is approximately 34,373,000.

Table A shows the estimated medically treated, consumer product-related injuries from 1996 to 2020, and the associated 3-year moving averages. Additionally, Table A presents the estimated crude and age-adjusted rates of persons injured per 100 resident population. The crude rate of injury for 2020 is 8.7 per 100 persons. The age-adjusted rate is 8.5 per 100 persons.

Table C shows the crude rates of injury for the individual age groups from 1996 to 2020, along with the overall age-adjusted rate. The highest rate of injury is for people 85 years and older, with a rate of 22.5 per 100 persons. People between the ages of 75 to 84 had then next highest rate of injury-14.1 per 100 persons. Children ages 1 to 4 years old have a rate of injury-11.6 per 100 persons. Table C can be used to look at trends across years.

Table F shows both the estimated number of product-related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments and the overall medically attended injury estimates by product groups. The group of stairs, ramps, landings, and floors accounts for over 2.6 million emergency department-treated injuries and more than 6.6 million medically attended injuries annually. Injuries involving beds, chairs, exercise (activity or equipment), bathtubs, clothing, and bicycles each accounted for between 1.05 million to 2.08 million medically attended injuries per year.

Consumer Product-Related Deaths

For 2019, there were approximately 50,900 deaths associated with consumer products. As shown in Table B, for 2017 to 2019, the 3-year moving average of estimated consumer product-related deaths is 48,900.

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Table B shows the estimated consumer product-related deaths from 1996 to 2019, and the associated 3-year moving averages. Additionally, Table B presents the estimated crude and age-adjusted rates of death per 100,000 resident population. The crude rate of death for 2019 is 15.5 per 100,000 persons. The age-adjusted rate is 13.9 per 100,000 persons.

Table D shows the crude rates of death for the individual age groups from 1996 to 2019, along with the overall age-adjusted rate. The highest rate of death is for people 75 years and older. The death rate for children under the age of 1 is 30.8 per 100,000 persons.

Table G shows the estimated number of deaths by cause or mechanism of death. Falls contributed to more than 67 percent of all product-related deaths or an estimated 34,190 deaths in 2019. Fires (2,570); poisoning and anoxia (2,530); suffocations (2,220); drowning (1,780); off-road vehicles (1,120); and bicycles (1,110) were all major categories of product-related deaths in 2019.

It should also be noted that the 1999 to 2019 estimates are based on the tenth revision of the ICD classification system, while previous years are based on the ninth revision.

DISCUSSION

Some caution needs to be taken when comparing the 2020 injury estimates to previous years. The estimated total of 28,535,000 people who sought medical attention for an injury related to, but not necessarily caused by, a consumer product in 2020 is a statistically significant reduction from the estimated total of 36,267,000 in 2019. It is unknown how much of this reduction was due to an actual decrease in injuries versus the public avoided seeking care at hospitals and other health care settings for fear of exposure to COVID-19. CPSC staff have previously reported on a 22 percent overall reduction in consumer product-related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments comparing NEISS estimates from March through December 2020 with the same period in 2019[2].

CPSC staff collects data on consumer product-related injuries and deaths for thousands of types of products and recreational activities. A large number of injuries and deaths are the result of falls related to stairs, floors, and household furniture, such as tables, chairs, and beds. In 2019, 30,100 deaths involved falls for people 65 years old and older. This age group accounted for 71 percent of all product-related deaths. Sports-related and exercise-related injuries are also a significant proportion of the annual estimate with three groups (exercise, bicycles, and basketball) in the top 12 (Table F). In 2019, there were approximately 2,200 suffocation deaths, with infants (less than 1-year-old) accounting for 1,080 of these deaths. Effective remedial strategies to prevent these types of injuries and deaths may be targeted to a small, specific subset of injuries and

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[2] https://cpsc-d8-media-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/Covid-19-and-final-2020-NEISS-estimates-March-December-6b6_edited20210607_0.pdf

deaths, based on age of victim and/or type of injury, and may not address all the injuries and deaths, in general.

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Table A
Consumer Product-Related Injuries
Annual Estimates and Rates
3-Year Moving Averages and Rates, 1996–2020

Year	Estimated Number of Consumer Product-Related Injuries		Estimated Rates of Persons Medically Treated Number per 100 Resident Population					
	Estimate in Thousands /1,2	3-Year Moving Average	Population in Thousands /3	Crude		Age-Adjusted		
				Rate	3-Yr. Moving Avg.	Rate /4	3-Yr. Moving Avg.	
1996	26,569		265,229	10.0		9.8		
1997	27,835	28,226	267,784	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.3	
1998	30,273	29,642	270,248	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.8	
1999	30,818	31,361	272,691	11.3	11.4	11.1	11.2	
2000	32,991	32,701	281,422	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.5	
2001	34,295	33,404	285,102	12.0	11.7	11.8	11.5	
2002	32,927	33,349	287,941	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.4	
2003	32,825	33,201	290,789	11.3	11.4	11.1	11.3	
2004	33,852	33,113	293,655	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.2	
2005	32,663	33,631	296,410	11.0	11.3	10.9	11.2	
2006	34,379	33,848	299,398	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.2	
2007	34,504	34,664	301,621	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4	
2008	35,110	35,376	304,060	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.6	
2009	36,514	36,732	307,007	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.9	
2010	38,573	37,404	308,746	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.1	
2011	37,124	37,990	311,592	11.9	12.2	11.9	12.2	
2012	38,273	38,384	313,914	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	
2013	39,755	39,023	316,129	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.4	
2014	39,041	39,597	318,857	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.4	
2015	39,995	39,696	321,419	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	
2016	40,053	40,232	323,890	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	
2017	40,648	39,673	325,344	12.5	12.2	12.5	12.2	
2018	38,318	38,411	328,033	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	
2019	36,267	34,373	329,159	11.0		10.9	10.4	
2020	28,535		329,878	8.7		8.5		

1/ Note: Please note that these estimates reflect the estimated total number of consumer product-related injuries.

The injuries were not caused necessarily by the product involved.

2/ Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's Injury Cost Model, 2021.

3/ Source: Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census.

Estimates for 1996 to 1999: Available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/1990-2000/national/totals/nat-srh.txt

Population for 2000: Available at http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html.

Population for 2001 to 2009: Available at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/intercensal-2000-2010-national.html

Population for 2010: Available athttps://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/data/datasets.2010.html

Estimates for 2011 to 2020 Available at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-national-detail.html

4/ The 2010 Census is used as the standard population for age-adjusted rates.

Table B
Consumer Product-Related Deaths
Annual Estimates and Rates
3-Year Moving Averages and Rates, 1996–2019

Year	Estimated Number of Consumer Product-Related Deaths		Estimated Rates of Number of Deaths Number per 100,000 Resident Population				
	Estimate /1,2	3-Year Moving Average	Population in Thousands /3	Crude		Age-Adjusted	
				Rate	3-Yr. Moving Avg.	Rate /5	3-Yr. Moving Avg.
1996	22,700		265,229	8.6		9.2	
1997	23,000	23,200	267,784	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.2
1998	23,800	23,900	270,248	8.8	8.8	9.3	9.3
1999 /4	24,800	24,300	272,691	9.1	8.9	9.5	9.4
2000	24,400	25,100	281,422	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.5
2001	26,200	25,900	285,102	9.2	9.1	9.6	9.5
2002	27,100	27,100	287,941	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.8
2003	28,100	28,200	290,789	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.0
2004	29,400	29,500	293,655	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3
2005	31,100	30,900	296,410	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.6
2006	32,100	32,600	299,398	10.7	10.9	10.8	11.0
2007	34,500	34,200	301,621	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.3
2008	35,900	35,400	304,060	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.5
2009	35,800	36,300	307,007	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.8
2010	37,200	37,200	308,746	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.0
2011	38,700	38,500	311,592	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2
2012	39,700	39,900	313,914	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.4
2013	41,200	41,300	316,129	13.0	13.1	12.6	12.6
2014	43,000	43,100	318,857	13.5	13.5	12.9	12.9
2015	45,000	44,700	321,419	14.0	13.9	13.2	13.1
2016	46,200	46,200	323,890	14.3	14.3	13.3	13.3
2017	47,400	47,400	325,344	14.6	14.5	13.5	13.4
2018	48,500	48,900	328,033	14.8	14.9	13.5	13.6
2019	50,900		329,159	15.5		13.9	

1/ Note: Please note that these estimates reflect the estimated total number of consumer product-related deaths.
The deaths were not caused necessarily by the product involved.

2/ Source: National Center for Health Statistics and U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.

3/ Source: Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census.

Estimates for 1996 to 1999: Available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/1990-2000/national/totals/nat-srh.txt

Population for 2000: Available at http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html.

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Estimates for 2011 to 2019 Available at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-national-detail.html

4/ Note: Estimates prior to 1999 were made using a different methodology, and direct comparisons to previous years may not be appropriate.

5/ The 2010 Census is used as the standard population for age-adjusted rates.

Table C
Consumer Product-Related Injuries
Rates of Medically Treated Injuries by Age Group, 1996–2020

Year	Under Age 1	Ages 1-4	Ages 5-14	Ages 15-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65-74	Ages 75-84	Ages 85+	Age-Adjusted [4] Overall
					Estimated Rates of Persons Medically Treated Number per 100 Resident Population [1,2,3]							
1996	9.4	17.2	15.2	13.5	8.5	7.5	5.9	5.4	6.5	10.0	19.2	9.8
1997	9.6	18.0	16.0	13.8	8.9	8.0	6.3	5.6	6.5	10.0	18.4	10.2
1998	10.7	19.2	17.0	14.3	9.8	8.9	7.0	6.3	7.2	11.1	19.2	11.0
1999	10.5	18.6	17.1	14.3	9.7	9.2	7.1	6.5	7.4	11.6	21.2	11.1
2000	11.0	19.1	17.3	15.0	9.7	9.9	7.6	6.7	7.9	11.9	21.6	11.5
2001	10.1	19.1	17.4	15.4	10.5	10.5	7.9	7.1	7.9	11.6	20.7	11.8
2002	10.1	18.1	16.6	14.3	9.8	10.1	7.9	6.7	7.4	11.5	20.1	11.3
2003	9.5	17.3	16.0	14.0	9.7	10.1	8.0	6.8	7.8	11.7	20.2	11.1
2004	10.1	17.9	16.3	14.1	9.7	10.3	8.2	7.2	8.3	12.4	21.0	11.4
2005	9.4	17.0	15.5	13.8	9.2	9.9	7.9	6.7	7.9	12.2	19.4	10.9
2006	10.3	17.6	15.9	14.4	9.7	10.1	8.4	7.0	8.4	13.0	20.9	11.4
2007	9.5	16.9	15.7	14.5	9.7	10.2	8.4	7.2	8.6	12.8	21.3	11.4
2008	9.6	17.2	15.5	14.5	9.9	10.3	8.7	7.2	8.5	13.3	22.1	11.5
2009	10.9	18.0	15.5	14.6	10.2	10.7	9.0	7.5	9.2	13.8	24.1	11.9
2010	11.8	19.7	16.2	14.9	10.9	11.2	9.7	8.0	9.3	14.3	27.2	12.5
2011	11.4	18.9	14.7	15.2	10.5	9.9	10.2	7.5	8.8	13.4	24.0	11.9
2012	11.9	19.0	15.2	15.3	10.8	10.0	10.3	8.0	8.9	13.8	24.8	12.2
2013	10.1	16.4	14.0	13.8	12.4	11.2	12.2	9.7	10.4	14.3	22.7	12.6
2014	10.5	16.1	13.8	12.9	11.7	10.7	11.7	9.7	10.5	14.9	23.9	12.3
2015	10.1	15.5	13.8	12.5	11.7	10.8	12.0	10.2	10.8	15.6	25.2	12.5
2016	9.8	15.1	14.1	12.5	10.5	11.5	11.4	10.5	11.7	16.5	26.4	12.4
2017	10.3	15.3	14.2	12.2	10.3	11.1	11.6	11.1	12.0	17.6	28.6	12.5
2018	9.9	14.2	12.7	11.1	9.2	10.3	10.8	10.6	12.1	16.9	27.7	11.7
2019	10.2	13.7	12.2	10.4	8.2	9.1	9.7	10.2	11.7	17.3	28.0	11.0
2020	8.4	11.6	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.7	14.1	22.5	8.7

1/ Note: Please note that these estimates reflect the estimated rate of consumer product-related injuries.

The injuries were not caused necessarily by the product involved.

2/ Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's Injury Cost Model, 2021.

3/ Source: Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census.

Estimates for 1996 to 1999: Available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/1990-2000/national/totals/nat-srh.txt

Population for 2000: Available at http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html.

Population for 2001 to 2009: Available at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/intercensal-2000-2010-national.html

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Estimates for 2011 to 2020 Available at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-national-detail.html

4/ The 2010 Census is used as the standard population for age-adjusted rates.

Table D
Consumer Product-Related Deaths
Rates of Death by Age Group, 1996–2019

Year	Estimated Rates of Number of Deaths Number per 100,000 Resident Population /1,2,3,4											
	Under Age 1	Ages 1-4	Ages 5-14	Ages 15-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65-74	Ages 75-84	Ages 85+	Age-Adjusted /5 **Overall**
1996	12.5	6.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.9	4.7	6.6	13.9	42.4	156.3	9.2
1997	12.9	6.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.9	4.8	7.0	14.0	41.8	155.4	9.1
1998	13.3	5.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.8	4.8	6.6	14.3	45.3	164.8	9.3
1999	15.4	6.1	2.3	3.0	3.4	4.4	5.4	7.3	14.7	44.3	151.1	9.5
2000	15.7	5.8	2.3	2.8	2.8	4.1	5.2	7.5	14.2	42.1	150.2	9.2
2001	18.5	5.2	2.1	2.8	2.9	4.4	5.5	7.5	15.1	46.0	155.8	9.6
2002	18.9	5.2	2.1	2.7	3.0	4.3	5.5	7.2	15.6	47.7	161.6	9.8
2003	17.7	5.1	1.9	2.6	2.7	4.3	5.9	7.8	16.4	49.6	164.5	10.0
2004	20.8	4.9	2.1	2.7	3.0	4.2	6.2	8.1	16.5	51.9	167.0	10.3
2005	21.9	4.9	1.9	3.0	2.9	4.5	6.5	8.2	17.6	53.8	170.2	10.7
2006	23.0	4.8	1.8	2.9	3.0	4.3	6.5	8.7	17.4	56.1	172.3	10.8
2007	25.7	5.0	1.9	2.9	3.3	4.5	7.0	9.2	18.4	57.5	184.8	11.4
2008	26.7	4.7	1.7	2.8	3.2	4.6	7.4	9.5	18.3	60.4	189.8	11.7
2009	24.7	4.6	1.4	2.4	3.0	4.5	7.3	9.5	18.3	58.4	198.8	11.6
2010	25.0	4.5	1.3	2.4	3.1	4.4	7.3	9.7	18.4	60.8	219.8	12.1
2011	24.8	4.4	1.2	2.4	3.1	4.0	8.2	9.9	18.5	61.9	225.3	12.3
2012	26.8	4.1	1.1	2.2	3.3	3.8	7.8	10.1	18.2	63.7	231.2	12.4
2013	26.7	4.1	1.1	2.2	3.3	4.0	7.9	10.5	18.3	64.5	236.5	12.6
2014	26.9	3.9	1.1	2.1	3.4	4.0	7.7	11.0	19.5	65.5	246.0	12.9
2015	29.8	3.8	1.2	2.1	3.3	4.3	7.3	11.1	19.7	67.2	256.1	13.2
2016	27.1	3.8	1.3	2.2	3.3	4.6	7.3	11.4	20.3	65.6	258.7	13.3
2017	30.1	3.9	1.3	2.1	3.4	4.3	7.2	11.6	20.9	66.9	262.6	13.5
2018	27.4	4.0	1.3	1.9	3.3	4.5	6.9	11.4	21.3	66.9	267.5	13.5
2019	30.8	3.6	1.2	2.0	3.3	4.6	7.1	11.9	22.3	70.1	274.0	13.9

1/ Note: Please note that these estimates reflect the estimated total number of consumer product-related deaths.

The deaths were not caused necessarily by the product involved.

2/ Source: National Center for Health Statistics and U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.

3/ Source: Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census.

Estimates for 1996 to 1999: Available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/1990-2000/national/totals/nat-srh.txt

Population for 2000: Available at http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html.

Population for 2001 to 2009: Available at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/intercensal-2000-2010-national.html

Population for 2010: Available athttps://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/data/datasets.2010.html

Estimates for 2011 to 2019 Available at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-national-detail.html

4/ Note: Estimates prior to 1999 were made using a different methodology, and direct comparisons to previous years may not be appropriate.

5/ The 2010 Census is used as the standard population for age-adjusted rates.

Table E: 2010 Census, Resident Population

Age Group	Population	Percent
Under 1	3,944,153	1.28
1-4	16,257,209	5.27
5-14	41,025,851	13.29
15-24	43,626,342	14.13
25-34	41,063,948	13.30
35-44	41,070,606	13.30
45-54	45,006,716	14.58
55-64	36,482,729	11.82
65-74	21,713,429	7.03
75-84	13,061,122	4.23
85+	5,493,433	1.78
Overall	**308,745,538**	

Population for 2010: Available athttps://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/data/datasets.2010.html

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Table F
Consumer Product-Related Injuries
Top 20 Product Groups, 2020

Product Group	Treated in an Emergency Department		Medically Attended	
	Estimate/1,2	% of Total	Estimate/1,3	% of Total
Stairs, ramps, landings, floors	2,604,000	24	6,641,000	23
Beds, mattresses, pillows	811,000	7	2,078,000	7
Chairs, sofas & sofa beds	539,000	5	1,403,000	5
Exercise & equipment	376,000	3	1,290,000	5
Bathtub & shower structures	472,000	4	1,257,000	4
Bicycles & accessories	426,000	4	1,052,000	4
Clothing, all	328,000	3	966,000	3
Cans, other containers	239,000	2	725,000	3
Ceilings, walls, panels (inside)	292,000	3	686,000	2
Ladders, stools	227,000	2	633,000	2
Tables, all types	276,000	3	616,000	2
Basketball (sport or equipment)	214,000	2	599,000	2
ATVs, mopeds, minibikes, etc.	230,000	2	585,000	2
Cutlery, knives, unpowered	345,000	3	575,000	2
Desks, cabinets, shelves, racks	223,000	2	541,000	2
Non-glass doors and panels	219,000	2	529,000	2
Skateboards, scooters, hoverboards	218,000	2	509,000	2
Swimming activity, pools, equipment	190,000	2	509,000	2
Carpets & rugs	177,000	2	437,000	2
Porches, open side floors, etc.	126,000	1	367,000	1
Overall Total	**10,994,000**		**28,535,000**	

1/ Note: Please note that these estimates reflect the estimated total number of consumer product-related injuries.
The injuries were not caused necessarily by the product involved.

2/ Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System, 2020.

3/ Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's Injury Cost Model, 2021.

Table G
Consumer Product-Related Deaths
Causes of Deaths, 2019

Causes of Consumer Deaths	Estimate/1,2,3	% of Total
Falls	34,190	67
Not Specified	3,500	7
Fires	2,570	5
Poisoning/Anoxia	2,530	5
Suffocation	2,220	4
Drowning	1,780	4
Off-Road Vehicles	1,120	2
Bicycles	1,110	2
Other Specified	650	1
Struck By	480	1
Electric Current	170	<1
Cut/Pierce	160	<1
Machinery	110	<1
Caught In	100	<1
Explosions	100	<1
Hot Objects	60	<1
Child Poisoning	50	<1
Foreign Body	30	<1
Overexertion	10	<1
Man-made Environment	<10	<1
Overall Total	50,900	

1/ Note: Please note that these estimates reflect the estimated total number of consumer product-related deaths.
The deaths were not caused necessarily by the product involved.

2/ Source: National Center for Health Statistics and U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.

3/ The sum of the individual causes does not add to the overall total due to rounding.

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