



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

**Consumer Product-Related Injuries and Deaths in the United States:
Estimated Injuries Occurring in 2010
and
Estimated Deaths Occurring in 2008***

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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 they are related to the products.

In 2010, an estimated 38,573,000 people sought medical attention for an injury related to, but not necessarily caused by, a consumer product. This is an increase of 2,059,000 (5.6 percent) from the 2009 estimate. The 2010 age-adjusted rate of injury was 12.5 medically attended consumer product-related injuries per 100 people in the U.S. resident population. The 2009 age-adjusted estimate was 11.9 per 100.

To smooth out some of the variability that may occur from year to year, a 3-year moving average was computed. For 2008 to 2010, the 3-year moving average of estimated medically treated consumer product-related injuries is approximately 36,732,000, or 11.9 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 almost 2.7 million (18 percent) emergency department-treated injuries and more than 7.3 million (19 percent) medically attended injuries per year. Injuries involving beds, chairs, and basketball (sport or equipment) each accounted for between 1.46 to 1.85 million medically attended injuries per year.

An estimated 35,900 deaths related to, but not necessarily caused by, a consumer product occurred in 2008. This is an increase of 1,400 (4.1 percent) from the 2007 estimate. The 2008 age-adjusted rate of death was 11.8 consumer product-related deaths per 100,000 people in the U.S. resident population. This is an increase of approximately 3.2 percent from the 2007 age-adjusted estimate of 11.4 per 100,000. The 2008 rate marks the eighth consecutive year that has shown an increase from the previous year.

To smooth out some of the variability which may occur from year to year, a 3-year moving average was computed. For 2006 to 2008, the 3-year moving average of estimated consumer product-related deaths is approximately 34,200, or 11.4 per 100,000 people in the U.S. resident population.

Falls contributed to more than 57 percent (20,310) of the overall 2008 estimate of annual consumer product-related deaths. Falls involving the elderly are the largest proportion of these deaths. Fires contributed to 8 percent or approximately 2,800 of the annual consumer product-related deaths. There were approximately 2,100 suffocation deaths annually, with infant (less than one year old) suffocations accounting for 1,010 of these deaths.

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 and the CPSC's Death Certificate Project and Medical Examiners and Coroners Alert Project 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). The 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 the 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 the NEISS, the NHIS, the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, and the National Hospital Discharge Survey (Miller, et al, 1998, [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 incidence 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 1985 to 2010.

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 prior to, and after 1999, are difficult to make. The prior methodology was used to make estimates of the number of deaths occurring each year between 1984 and 1998, using the ninth revision of the ICD ([Kessler, 1988](#) and [Ault, 2001](#)). An additional report ([Ault, 2002](#)), documents the former methodology and presents a comparison of 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 almost a 3-year lag in the NCHS publicly releasing the mortality data. Thus, at the time of this report, 2008 data is 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, in order 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. Note that in prior year reports, the 2000 Census was used as the standardized age distribution. Rates of injury were recalculated using the 2010 Census and thus, have changed from previous reports. Table E lists the 2010 Census population estimates and proportions. The age groupings used in this report are:
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 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 38,573,000 medically treated consumer product-related injuries in 2010. 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 2008 to 2010, the 3-year moving average of estimated medically treated consumer product-related injuries is approximately 36,732,000.

Table A shows the estimated medically treated consumer product-related injuries from 1985 to 2010, 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 2010 is 12.5 per 100 persons. The age-adjusted rate is also 12.5 per 100 persons.

Table C shows the crude rates of injury for the individual age groups from 1985 to 2010, along with the overall age-adjusted rate. The highest rate of injury is for people 85 years and older, with a rate of 27.2 per 100 persons. Children, ages 1 to 4 years old, have the next highest rate of 19.7 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 almost 2.7 million emergency department-treated injuries and more than 7.3 million medically attended injuries annually. Injuries involving beds, chairs, and basketball (sport or equipment) each account for between 1.46 to 1.85 million medically attended injuries per year.

Consumer Product-Related Deaths

For 2008, there were approximately 35,900 deaths associated with consumer products. This is an increase of 1,400 from the 2007 estimate. As shown in Table B, for

2006 to 2008, the 3-year moving average of estimated consumer product-related deaths is 34,200.

Table B shows the estimated consumer product-related deaths from 1985 to 2008 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 2008 is 11.8 per 100,000 persons. The age-adjusted rate is also 11.8 per 100,000 persons, a slight increase from the age-adjusted rate of 11.6 for 2007.

Table D shows the crude rates of death for the individual age groups from 1985 to 2008, along with the overall age-adjusted rate. The highest rate of death is for those 75 years and older. The death rate for children under the age of 1 is 26.7 per 100,000 persons.

Table G shows the estimated number of deaths by cause or mechanism of death. Falls contributed to more than 57 percent of all product-related deaths or an estimated 20,310 deaths in 2008. Fires (2,790); suffocations (2,100); drowning (1,520); and off-road vehicles (1,140) were all major categories of product-related deaths in 2008.

It should also be noted that the 1999 to 2008 estimates are based on the tenth revision of the ICD classification system, while previous years are based on the ninth revision.

DISCUSSION

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 2008, more than 17,200 deaths involved falls for people 65 years old and older. This group accounted for more than 60 percent of all product-related deaths. Sports-related injuries are also a significant proportion of the annual estimate. In 2008, there were almost 2,100 suffocation deaths, with infants (less than 1 year old) accounting for 1,010 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 deaths, based on age of victim and/or type of injury, and may not address all the injuries and deaths in general.

Table A
Consumer Product-Related Injuries
Annual Estimates and Rates
3-Year Moving Averages and Rates, 1985–2010

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.
1985	28,064		237,924	11.8		11.0	
1986	27,585	27,734	240,133	11.5	11.6	10.9	10.9
1987	27,553	27,454	242,289	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.8
1988	27,225	27,309	244,499	11.1	11.2	10.7	10.7
1989	27,148	27,202	246,819	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.6
1990	27,234	27,289	249,464	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.5
1991	27,484	27,956	252,153	10.9	11.1	10.5	10.7
1992	29,151	28,339	255,030	11.4	11.1	11.1	10.8
1993	28,382	28,641	257,783	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.8
1994	28,390	27,963	260,327	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.5
1995	27,117	27,359	262,803	10.3	10.4	10.1	10.2
1996	26,569	27,174	265,229	10.0	10.2	9.8	10.0
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		308,746	12.5		12.5	

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, 2010.

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

[Estimates for 1985 to 1989: Available at http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1980s/80s_nat_detail.html.](http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1980s/80s_nat_detail.html)

[Estimates for 1990 to 1999: Available at http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/nat_monthly_resident.html.](http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/nat_monthly_resident.html)

[Population for 2000: Available at http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html.](http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html)

[Estimates for 2001 to 2009 Available at http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/2009-nat-res.html.](http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/2009-nat-res.html)

[Population for 2010: Available at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_QTP2&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_QTP2&prodType=table)

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, 1985–2008

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 ⁵	3-Yr. Moving Avg.	Rate ⁵	3-Yr. Moving Avg.
1985	21,700		237,924	9.1		10.6	
1986	21,400	21,600	240,133	8.9	9.0	10.2	10.3
1987	21,600	21,600	242,289	8.9	8.9	10.1	10.2
1988	21,800	21,700	244,499	8.9	8.9	10.2	10.1
1989	21,600	21,500	246,819	8.8	8.7	9.9	9.9
1990	21,000	21,400	249,464	8.4	8.6	9.5	9.7
1991	21,500	21,100	252,153	8.5	8.4	9.5	9.4
1992	20,900	21,400	255,030	8.2	8.4	9.1	9.4
1993	21,900	21,500	257,783	8.5	8.4	9.4	9.3
1994	21,800	22,000	260,327	8.4	8.5	9.2	9.3
1995	22,300	22,300	262,803	8.5	8.5	9.3	9.3
1996	22,700	22,700	265,229	8.6	8.5	9.3	9.3
1997	23,000	23,200	267,784	8.6	8.7	9.3	9.4
1998	23,800	23,900	270,248	8.8	8.8	9.5	9.5
1999 ⁴	24,800	24,300	272,691	9.1	8.9	9.7	9.5
2000	24,400	25,100	281,422	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.6
2001	26,200	25,900	285,102	9.2	9.1	9.8	9.7
2002	27,100	27,100	287,941	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.0
2003	28,100	28,200	290,789	9.7	9.7	10.2	10.2
2004	29,400	29,500	293,655	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.5
2005	31,100	30,900	296,410	10.5	10.4	10.8	10.7
2006	32,100	32,600	299,398	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.1
2007	34,500	34,200	301,621	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.4
2008	35,900		304,060	11.8		11.8	

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 1985 to 1989: Available at http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1980s/80s_nat_detail.html.](http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1980s/80s_nat_detail.html)

[Estimates for 1990 to 1999: Available at http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/nat_monthly_resident.html.](http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/nat_monthly_resident.html)

[Estimates for 2000: Available at http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html.](http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html)

[Estimates for 2001 to 2008 Available at http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/2009-nat-res.html.](http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/2009-nat-res.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, 1985–2010

Year	Estimated Rates of Persons Medically Treated Number per 100 Resident Population ^{1,2,3}											Age-Adjusted ⁴ Overall
	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+	
1985	15.4	24.5	19.7	16.5	9.5	7.7	5.8	5.2	5.3	6.6	11.5	11.0
1986	13.0	23.1	19.1	17.0	9.3	7.4	5.8	5.3	5.4	6.8	11.1	10.9
1987	12.0	23.0	19.0	16.6	9.3	7.6	5.8	5.2	5.5	7.2	11.3	10.8
1988	11.8	22.6	18.2	15.9	9.1	7.6	6.0	5.3	5.7	7.6	11.9	10.7
1989	12.2	22.1	18.2	15.7	9.0	7.5	5.8	5.4	5.8	7.4	11.9	10.6
1990	9.9	19.7	17.3	16.2	9.2	7.6	6.1	5.5	5.9	8.3	14.4	10.5
1991	9.9	20.1	17.7	15.8	9.2	7.6	5.9	5.2	5.9	8.5	15.0	10.5
1992	10.7	20.5	18.7	16.5	9.7	8.2	6.2	5.6	6.1	8.9	15.8	11.1
1993	10.2	19.3	17.3	15.7	9.4	8.0	6.3	5.5	6.3	9.1	17.1	10.7
1994	10.0	18.7	17.2	15.0	9.3	8.1	6.4	5.7	6.5	9.8	17.7	10.6
1995	10.1	17.6	16.0	14.1	8.8	7.7	6.0	5.4	6.4	9.7	18.8	10.1
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

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, 2010.

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

[Estimates for 1985 to 1989: Available at http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1980s/80s_nat_detail.html.](http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1980s/80s_nat_detail.html)

[Estimates for 1990 to 1999: Available at http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/nat_monthly_resident.html.](http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/nat_monthly_resident.html)

[Population for 2000: Available at http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html.](http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html)

[Estimates for 2001 to 2009 Available at http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/2009-nat-res.html.](http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/2009-nat-res.html)

[Population for 2010: Available at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_QTP2&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_QTP2&prodType=table)

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, 1985–2008

Year	Estimated Rates of Number of Deaths											Age-Adjusted ⁵ Overall
	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+	
1985	13.4	9.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	5.7	8.7	15.6	46.1	150.9	10.6
1986	13.8	10.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	5.4	7.8	14.6	42.2	144.6	10.2
1987	14.2	10.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	5.2	8.0	14.7	43.5	144.6	10.1
1988	13.4	10.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.3	5.3	8.0	14.7	41.0	153.6	10.2
1989	15.1	9.3	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.9	7.8	14.3	42.1	149.6	9.9
1990	13.9	8.4	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.8	7.6	13.4	40.1	148.8	9.5
1991	15.0	9.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.6	6.8	13.5	41.1	153.3	9.5
1992	12.3	7.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.5	7.2	13.1	40.0	148.5	9.1
1993	14.7	8.4	2.8	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.5	6.8	12.7	41.0	156.6	9.4
1994	14.5	7.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	4.0	4.5	6.9	12.8	41.9	146.9	9.2
1995	13.2	7.2	2.6	2.7	3.2	4.2	4.7	7.0	13.3	40.3	154.5	9.3
1996	12.5	6.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.9	4.7	6.6	13.9	42.4	156.3	9.3
1997	12.9	6.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.9	4.8	7.0	14.0	41.8	155.4	9.3
1998	13.3	5.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.8	4.8	6.6	14.3	45.3	164.8	9.5
1999	15.4	6.1	2.3	3.0	3.4	4.4	5.4	7.3	14.7	44.3	151.1	9.7
2000	15.7	5.8	2.3	2.8	2.8	4.1	5.2	7.5	14.2	42.1	150.2	9.3
2001	18.5	5.2	2.1	2.8	2.9	4.4	5.5	7.5	15.1	46.0	155.8	9.8
2002	18.9	5.2	2.1	2.7	3.0	4.3	5.5	7.2	15.6	47.7	161.6	9.9
2003	17.7	5.1	1.9	2.6	2.7	4.3	5.9	7.8	16.4	49.6	164.5	10.2
2004	20.8	4.9	2.1	2.7	3.0	4.2	6.2	8.1	16.5	51.9	167.0	10.4
2005	21.9	4.9	1.9	3.0	2.9	4.5	6.5	8.2	17.6	53.8	170.2	10.8
2006	23.0	4.8	1.8	2.9	3.0	4.3	6.5	8.7	17.4	56.1	172.3	10.9
2007	25.7	5.0	1.9	2.9	3.3	4.5	7.0	9.2	18.4	57.5	184.8	11.6
2008	26.7	4.7	1.7	2.8	3.2	4.6	7.4	9.5	18.3	60.4	189.8	11.8

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 1985 to 1989: Available at http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1980s/80s_nat_detail.html.](http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1980s/80s_nat_detail.html)

[Estimates for 1990 to 1999: Available at http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/nat_monthly_resident.html.](http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/nat_monthly_resident.html)

[Estimates for 2000: Available at http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html.](http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html)

[Estimates for 2001 to 2008 Available at http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/2009-nat-res.html.](http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/2009-nat-res.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 at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_QTP2&prodType=table

Table F
Consumer Product-Related Injuries
Top 20 Product Groups, 2010

Product Group	Treated in an Emergency Department		Medically Attended	
	Estimate ^{1,2}	% of Total	Estimate ^{1,3}	% of Total
Stairs, ramps, landings, floors	2,690,000	18	7,364,000	19
Beds, mattresses, pillows	715,000	5	1,846,000	5
Chairs, sofas & sofa beds	590,000	4	1,569,000	4
Basketball (sport or equipment)	529,000	4	1,456,000	4
Miscellaneous personal use items	559,000	4	1,424,000	4
Exercise & equipment	466,000	3	1,402,000	4
Bicycles & accessories	542,000	4	1,391,000	4
Football (sport or equipment)	490,000	3	1,311,000	3
Bathtub & shower structures	430,000	3	1,174,000	3
Ceilings, walls, panels (inside)	363,000	2	918,000	2
Non-glass doors and panels	354,000	2	901,000	2
Tables, all types	358,000	2	841,000	2
Clothing, all	304,000	2	839,000	2
Cutlery, knives, unpowered	413,000	3	819,000	2
Cans, other containers	289,000	2	799,000	2
Desks, cabinets, shelves, racks	302,000	2	764,000	2
Baseball/softball	282,000	2	750,000	2
Ladders, stools	247,000	2	724,000	2
Soccer	226,000	2	623,000	2
Atv's, mopeds, minibikes, etc.	231,000	2	598,000	2
Overall Total	14,695,000		38,573,000	

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, 2010.

3/ Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's Injury Cost Model, 2010.

Table G
Consumer Product-Related Deaths
Causes of Deaths, 2008

Causes of Consumer Deaths	Estimate ^{1,2,3}	% of Total
Falls	20,310	57
Not Specified	3,230	9
Fires	2,790	8
Poisoning/Anoxia	2,170	6
Suffocation	2,100	6
Drowning	1,520	4
Off-Road Vehicles	1,140	3
Bicycles	900	3
Other Specified	660	2
Struck By	480	1
Electric Current	130	<1
Machinery	120	<1
Cut/Pierce	90	<1
Explosions	90	<1
Hot Objects	70	<1
Caught In	70	<1
Child Poisoning	40	<1
Foreign Body	20	<1
Man-made Environment	<10	<1
Overexertion	<10	<1
Overall Total	35,900	

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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