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Product Instability or Tip-Over Injuries and Fatalities Associated with Televisions, Furniture, and Appliances: 2016 Report

[Redacted]

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CPSA 6(b)(1) CLEARED for PUBLIC

NO MFRS/PRVTLBLRS OR PRODUCTS IDENTIFIED

EXCEPTED BY: PETITION RULEMAKING ADMIN. PRCDG

WITH PORTIONS REMOVED: _____

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9/30/16

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

Executive Summary

This report contains information on injuries and fatalities associated with television, furniture, and appliance product instability or tip-over. An estimate of emergency department-treated instability or tip-over injuries is presented. This is followed by the counts of reported fatalities. The death incidents occurred from 2000 through 2015¹, and the injury estimates are for injuries occurring from 2013 through 2015. Appendix A describes the methodology. The statistics presented in this report are not comparable to statistics released previously; this is due to refinement of the conventions for determining in-scope National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) injuries (see Appendix B).

Of the estimated annual average of 33,100 emergency department-treated injuries (2013–2015) and the 489 reported fatalities occurring between 2000 and 2015 associated with tip-overs, staff noted the following:

- Victims
 - Estimated emergency department-treated injuries:
 - 17,300 (52%) involved children, under age 18 years;
 - 12,500 (38%) involved adults, ages 18 through 59 years; and
 - 3,200 (10%) involved seniors, ages 60 years and older.
 - Reported fatalities²:
 - 411 (84%) involved children, victim ages 1 month to 14 years;
 - 17 (3%) involved adults, victim ages 28 years to 59 years; and
 - 61 (12%) involved seniors, victims aged 60 years or older.
- What fell?
 - Estimated emergency department-treated injuries:
 - 20,100 (61%) involved only furniture falling;
 - 11,800 (36%) involved televisions (including TV + furniture) falling; and
 - 1,100 (3%) involved appliances.
 - Estimated emergency department-treated injuries involving only furniture falling for children:
 - 3,400 involved tables;
 - 2,600 involved chests, bureaus, or dressers;
 - 1,800 involved shelving, shelving units, and bookcases.
 - Reported fatalities:
 - 315 (64%) involved televisions falling (36% TV only, 29% TV + furniture);
 - Largest category after TV only was TV + chest, bureau, or dresser.
 - 142 (29%) involved only furniture falling;
 - Largest category was chest, bureau, or dresser.
 - 32 (7%) involved appliances falling.
 - Largest category was stove/oven.
- Where?
 - Estimated emergency department-treated injuries³:

¹ Fatality counts should be considered incomplete for years 2013-2015, due to a time lapse in reporting to CPSC.

² There were no tip-over fatalities reported to CPSC during the period when the victim was between 15 years to 27 years old.

³ Percentages do not sum to 100, due to rounding.

- 66% in residential settings, 5% in public settings, and 30% in locations not specified.
 - Reported fatalities:
 - 91% in residential settings, 4% in public settings, and 5% in locations not specified.
 - 46% in bedrooms and 20% in living/family rooms.
- Injury Characterization (main injury type and body area affected)
 - Estimated emergency department-treated injuries:
 - 35% contusions/abrasions, 15% lacerations, 15% internal organ injuries, and 13% fractures.
 - Legs, feet and toes (37%), Head (36%), and arms, hands, and fingers (16%).
 - Reported fatalities:
 - 57% were crushed and remained entrapped under product(s); 13% were hit/struck by product(s) but not crushed under product(s); and 20% were due to positional asphyxia.
 - Head (61% head only; 4% head and torso) and torso only (24%).

CPSC launched its “Anchor It” Campaign in early 2015,⁴ a national public education campaign to prevent furniture and television tip-overs from killing and seriously injuring children. This is one of the top hidden hazards in the home, and CPSC’s safety campaign is aimed at reducing the number of deaths and injuries from furniture and televisions tipping over onto children.

Emergency Department-Treated Injuries

⁴ www.AnchorIt.gov

An estimated 33,100 people were treated annually in U.S. hospital emergency departments for product instability or tip-over injuries related to televisions, furniture, and appliances from 2013 through 2015. The furniture category had the largest number of instability or tip-over-related injuries among the three product categories, with a national annual average estimate of 20,100 injuries (61 percent). This was followed by the national instability or tip-over injury estimate of 11,800 injuries (36 percent) associated with televisions. A television falling in combination with furniture falling is counted only in the television category. Appliances accounted for an annual average of 1,100 injuries (3 percent). Appliance estimates for 2009 and 2013 are not given because there was not enough data to support a reliable statistical estimate. Estimates are shown in Table 1.

Of the estimates in Table 1, for 2006 through 2015, there is a statistically significant trend detected for the total of television, furniture, and appliance injuries, as well as for injuries just from televisions.⁵ There was no significant difference in the estimated number of television injuries when comparing each of the last 3 years of data. However, the estimated number of television injuries was statistically significantly lower in each year from 2013 to 2015, than any prior year. No linear trend was detected for the entire period 2006 to 2015. There is a statistically significant quadratic term when fitting a curve, which indicates a rise in tip-over injuries, followed by a decline for both overall injuries and injuries associated with televisions.

Table 1
Annual Average of Estimated Emergency Department-Treated
Product Instability or Tip-Over Injuries by Year, 2006–2015

Year	Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Injuries ⁶			
	Televisions	Only Furniture	Appliances	Television, Furniture, and Appliance Total
Annual Avg (2013–2015)	11,800	20,100	1,100	33,100
Avg 95% Confidence Interval (CI)	(10,100, 13,500)	(16,700, 23,400)	(700, 1,600)	(28,400, 37,700)
2015	10,400	19,200	1,200	30,700
2014	12,300	20,700	1,300	34,300
2013	12,800	20,300	–	34,100
2012	16,500	22,000	1,200	39,800
2011	17,000	20,800	2,200	40,000
2010	20,000	23,400	1,700	45,100
2009	19,700	23,400	–	44,100
2008	17,800	20,300	2,300	40,400
2007	16,400	20,100	1,200	37,700
2006	15,900	21,600	1,400	38,900

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission: NEISS. The estimates include cases for television, furniture, and appliance product codes, as described in Appendix B.

Table 2 records the estimated annual average number of emergency department-treated television, furniture, and appliance injuries by victim age category. Each estimate is further refined

⁵ The threshold for determining statistical significance is a probability value (p-value) less than 0.05.

⁶ The estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred. Estimates may not sum to total, due to rounding; and dashes indicate that data were insufficient to support reliable statistical estimates. The Coefficients of Variation (CVs) for the given estimates ranged from 0.0564 to 0.2718.

into estimates by product categories. Notice that the age category, children younger than 10 years of age (46 percent), is associated with the largest number of product instability or tip-over injuries for televisions, furniture, and appliances total. This estimate can be further refined into television (21 percent) and furniture (25 percent) estimates.

Table 2
Annual Average of Estimated Emergency Department-Treated
Product Instability or Tip-Over Injuries by Victim Age Category, 2013–2015

Victim Age Category (years)	Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Injuries ⁷ (Percent of Estimate) (Television, Furniture, and Appliance Total 33,100)	
	Product Category ⁸	Estimate
<1 through 9	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	15,300 (46%)
	TV	6,900 (21%)
	Only Furniture	8,300 (25%)
10 through 19	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	2,600 (8%)
	TV	1,100 (3%)
	Only Furniture	1,400 (4%)
20 through 29	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	3,600 (11%)
	TV	1,100 (3%)
	Only Furniture	2,100 (6%)
30 through 39	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	2,900 (9%)
	TV	900 (3%)
	Only Furniture	1,900 (6%)
40 through 49	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	2,900 (9%)
	TV	600 (2%)
	Only Furniture	2,100 (6%)
50 through 59	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	2,600 (8%)
	TV	600 (2%)
	Only Furniture	1,900 (6%)
60 through 69	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	1,400 (4%)
	TV	–
	Only Furniture	1,100 (3%)
≥ 70	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	1,800 (5%)
	TV	–
	Only Furniture	1,300 (4%)

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission: NEISS. The estimates include cases for television, furniture, and appliance product codes, as described in Appendix B.

For the remainder of the estimated injuries’ section of this report, the age categories of child

⁷ The estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred, and dashes indicate that data were insufficient to support reliable statistical estimates. The CVs for the given estimates (2013–2015) ranged from 0.0877 to 0.2750.

⁸ Product estimates may not add up to total, due to rounding and the appliance category not being represented. The appliance estimates are not given because there was not enough data to support reliable statistical estimates.

(younger than 18 years), adult (18 years to younger than 60 years), and senior (60 years or older) will be used when discussing product instability or tip-over related injuries for televisions, furniture, and appliances. Children account for 52 percent of the television, furniture, and appliance instability or tip-over emergency department-treated injury estimate. Adults and seniors account for 38 percent and 10 percent, respectively. A statistical difference between the numbers of total tip-over injuries by age category is suggested by the data because the confidence intervals for each victim age category do not overlap.

The 33,100 injury estimate can be further refined by age groups by product categories. Table 3 presents these estimates. Children experience the most injuries with furniture (estimated 9,500 injuries) and televisions (estimated 7,800 injuries). Adults and seniors experience the most injuries with furniture (estimated 8,200 and 2,400 injuries, respectively). Children had the highest rates annually for television tipovers, with 15 emergency department-treated injuries per 100,000 children, followed by furniture tipovers, with 14 emergency department-treated injuries per 100,000 children. There is a statistically significant linear decline in television tip-overs for children from 2010 thru 2015.

Table 3
Annual Average of Estimated Total Number of Emergency Department-Treated
Product Instability or Tip-Over Injuries by Victim Age Category, 2013–2015

Annual Average 2013-2015	Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Injuries ⁹ (Emergency Department Injuries Per 100,000 U.S. Population ¹⁰)		
	Children (<1 to 17 years)	Adults (18 to 59 years)	Seniors (≥60 years)
Televisions, Furniture, and Appliances Total	17,300 (24)	12,500 (7)	3,200 (5)
Avg 95% Confidence Interval (CI)	(14,500, 20,100)	(10,600, 14,500)	(2,300, 4,000)
Televisions	7,800 (11)	3,400 (2)	600 (1)
Only Furniture	9,500 (13)	8,200 (5)	2,400 (4)
Appliances	–	900 (1)	–

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission: NEISS. The estimates include cases for television, furniture, and appliance product codes, as described in Appendix B.

⁹ The estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred, and dashes indicate that data were insufficient to support reliable statistical estimates. The CVs for the given estimates (2013–2015) ranged from 0.0805 to .2177.

¹⁰ The U.S. population figure for children, adults, and seniors is an average of 2013, 2014, and 2015 data for each age category for the month of July from Census data.

As noted, children account for the largest portion of television and furniture injuries. The estimates related to children can be subdivided into victim age categories for victims' less than 1-year-old (1 month through 11 months), 1-year-old (12 months through 23 months) to 6 years old (72 months through 83 months) and children 7-years-old and older. See Table 4. A majority of the child emergency department-treated, product instability or tip-over injury estimates for televisions and furniture are accounted for by victim's ages 1 to 6 years.

For the television category, 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds account for the most estimated injuries (estimated 1,600 and 1,300 injuries, respectively). For the furniture category, 1-year-olds and 2-year-olds account for the most estimated injuries (estimated 2,000 and 1,700 injuries, respectively).

Table 4
Annual Average of Estimated Emergency Department-Treated
Product Instability or Tip-Over Injuries by Selected Child Victim Age Category, 2013–2015

Child Victim Age Category ¹¹ (years)	Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Injuries for Children ¹² (Percent of Total Estimate)	
	Television Estimate (Total Child TV Estimate 7,800)	Only Furniture Estimate (Total Child Furniture Estimate 9,500)
<1	–	400 (4%)
1	900 (11%)	2,000 (21%)
2	1,600 (21%)	1,700 (18%)
3	1,300 (17%)	1,300 (13%)
4	700 (9%)	800 (9%)
5	700 (9%)	500 (6%)
6	600 (8%)	600 (6%)
7 through 17	1,800 (23%)	2,200 (23%)

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission: NEISS. The estimates include cases for television, furniture, and appliance product codes, as described in Appendix B.

The child television instability or tip-over-related injury estimate (7,800) could be refined. There were 1,200 estimated injuries to children (16 percent) where the television and a chest, bureau, or dresser both fell.

¹¹ For children younger than 1 year of age, 2 percent were in the “TV” category of injuries to children.

¹² The estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred, and the CVs for the given estimates (2013–2015) ranged from 0.0960 to 0.2573.

The furniture estimates can be refined by furniture subtypes. A majority (90 percent) of the only-furniture-related injuries for children were in four furniture subtype categories. For the furniture instability or tip-over estimate for children (9,500 injuries), tables accounted for 3,400 injuries (36 percent); chests, bureaus, and dressers for 2,600 injuries (28 percent); shelves, shelving units, and bookcases for 1,800 injuries (19 percent); and cabinets for 600 injuries (7 percent). The remaining injuries to children, involving furniture only, accounted for 900 injuries (10 percent). A majority (61 percent) of the injuries to adults involving furniture only were in two furniture subtype categories. Of the total furniture instability or tip-over estimated injuries for adults (8,200), shelves, shelving units, and bookcases were associated with 2,600 injuries (32 percent); tables with 2,400 injuries (29 percent); cabinets with 1,200 injuries (14 percent); and chests, bureaus, and dressers with 1,100 injuries (13 percent). The remaining injuries involving furniture only accounted for 900 injuries (12 percent). Of the total furniture instability or tip-over estimate for seniors (2,400); shelves, shelving units, and bookcases were associated with 800 injuries (33 percent); and tables with 800 injuries (31 percent). Table 5 shows the estimate details.

Table 5
Annual Average of Estimated Emergency Department-Treated
Product Instability or Tip-Over Injuries by Only Furniture Subcategories, 2013–2015

Only Furniture Subtype	Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Injuries ¹³ (Percent of Estimate)		
	Children (<1 to 17 years) (Child Furniture Estimate 9,500)	Adults (18 to 59 years) (Adult Furniture Estimate 8,200)	Seniors (60 years and older) (Senior Furniture Estimate 2,400)
Tables	3,400 (36%)	2,400 (29%)	800 (31%)
Chests, Bureaus, and Dressers (CBD)	2,600 (28%)	1,100 (13%)	–
Shelving, Shelving Units, and Bookcases (Shelf)	1,800 (19%)	2,600 (32%)	800 (33%)
Cabinets	600 (7%)	1,200 (14%)	–
Remaining Furniture Subtypes	900 (10%)	900 (12%)	500 (21%)

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission: NEISS. The estimates include cases for television, furniture, and appliance product codes, as described in Appendix B.

¹³ The estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred, and dashes indicate instances where data were insufficient to support reliable statistical estimates. The CVs for the given estimates (2013–2015) ranged from 0.1152 to 0.2813.

There were an estimated 17,800 females injured (54%) and an estimated 15,300 males injured (46%) across all ages in all product instability or tip-over incidents. Table 6 gives the estimates for each victim age category by product and gender. Estimates for senior men for injuries associated with instability or tip-over incidents involving televisions are not given because there were not enough data to support a reliable statistical estimate.¹⁴ For adults, the estimates suggest a statistical difference by gender for the televisions¹⁵ subcategory and also for the only-furniture¹⁶ subcategory. For seniors, the estimates suggest a statistical difference by gender for furniture. There was no statistical difference by gender in children for television, furniture, or the combined estimate of all tip-overs.

Table 6
Annual Average of Estimated Emergency Department-Treated
Product Instability or Tip-Over Injuries by Gender, 2013–2015

Gender	Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Injuries ¹⁷ (Percent of Estimate)			
	Product Category ¹⁸	Children (<1 to 17 years) (Total Child Estimate 17,300)	Adults (18 to 59 years) (Total Adult Estimate 12,500)	Seniors (≥60 years) (Total Senior Estimate 3,200)
Male	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	9,600 (55%)	4,800 (38%)	900 (28%)
	TV Only Furniture	3,900 (23%) 5,600 (32%)	1,200 (10%) 2,900 (23%)	– 600 (20%)
Female	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	7,700 (45%)	7,800 (62%)	2,300 (72%)
	TV Only Furniture	3,800 (22%) 3,900 (22%)	2,200 (18%) 5,300 (42%)	400 (14%) 1,800 (56%)

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission: NEISS. The estimates include cases for television, furniture, and appliance product codes, as described in Appendix B.

Sixty-six percent of the estimated 33,100 injuries occurred in a residential location. There were 5 percent in public locations, and 30 percent occurred in an unknown location. These percentages are somewhat similar for children (72 percent residential and 5 percent public), adults (59 percent residential and 3 percent public) and seniors (59 percent residential and 9 percent public).

¹⁴ The criteria for estimates are discussed in Appendix A.

¹⁵ For adults and televisions, avg. 95% CI is (900, 1500) for males, and (1,700, 2,800) for females.

¹⁶ For adults and furniture, avg. 95% CI is (2,300, 3,500) for males, and (4,300, 6,200) for females.

¹⁷ The estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred, and dashes indicate instances where data were insufficient to support reliable statistical estimates. The CVs for the given estimates (2013–2015) ranged from 0.0835 to 0.2447.

¹⁸ Product estimates may not add up to total, due to rounding and the appliance category not being represented. The appliance estimates are not given because there were not enough data to support reliable statistical estimates.

The majority of victims (94 percent of children, 96 percent of adults, and 84 percent of seniors) who sustained these emergency department-treated injuries were treated and released. Staff reviewed the diagnoses, which are independent of the disposition, such as treated and released, for children, adults, and seniors. The majority of the diagnoses for all age groups combined, including the senior age group, were contusions/abrasions (11,700), lacerations (5,000), internal organ injuries (5,000), fractures (4,300), and sprains or strains (1,800). The most frequent injury diagnosis for children was contusions/abrasions (6,200). This is followed by internal organ injuries (3,400), lacerations (2,900), and fractures (2,200). The most frequent injury diagnosis for adults was contusions/abrasions (4,600), as well. This is followed by lacerations (1,700), fractures (1,600), and strains/sprains (1,300). The most frequent injury diagnosis for seniors was contusions/abrasions (900), as well. This is followed by fractures (500), lacerations (500), and internal organ injuries (400). Table 7 illustrates the estimates, where available.

Table 7
Annual Average of Estimated Emergency Department-Treated
Product Instability or Tip-Over Injuries by Diagnosis, 2013–2015

Diagnosis	Product Category ²⁰	Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Injuries ¹⁹ (Percent of Estimate)		
		Children (<1 to 17 years) (Total Child Estimate 17,300)	Adults (18 to 59 years) (Total Adult Estimate 12,500)	Seniors (60 years and older) (Total Senior Estimate 3,200)
Contusions, Abrasions	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	6,200 (36%)	4,600 (37%)	900 (29%)
	TV	2,900 (17%)	1,300 (11%)	–
	Only Furniture	3,200 (18%)	3,000 (24%)	700 (21%)
Internal Organ Injury	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	3,400 (20%)	1,200 (9%)	400 (13%)
	TV	1,800 (10%)	500 (4%)	–
	Only Furniture	1,600 (9%)	700 (5%)	–
Lacerations	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	2,900 (17%)	1,700 (13%)	500 (15%)
	TV	800 (5%)	–	–
	Only Furniture	2,100 (12%)	1,400 (11%)	–
Fractures	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	2,200 (13%)	1,600 (13%)	500 (16%)
	TV	1,100 (6%)	500 (4%)	–
	Only Furniture	1,100 (6%)	1,000 (8%)	–
Strains or Sprains	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	400 (2%)	1,300 (10%)	–
	TV	–	–	–
	Only Furniture	–	800 (6%)	–
All Other Diagnoses	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	2,300 (13%)	2,300 (18%)	700 (22%)
	TV	900 (5%)	600 (5%)	–
	Only Furniture	1,300 (7%)	1,300 (11%)	500 (17%)

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission: NEISS. The estimates include cases for television, furniture, and appliance product codes, as described in Appendix B.

¹⁹ The estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred, and dashes indicate instances where data were insufficient to support reliable statistical estimates. The CVs for the given estimates (2013–2015) ranged from 0.0951 to 0.3273.

²⁰ Product estimates may not add up to total, due to rounding and the appliance category not being represented. The appliance estimates are not given because there were not enough data to support reliable statistical estimates.

Most injuries for all age groups combined, including the senior age group, affected the legs, feet and toes (12,200). This is followed by the head (11,800), arms, hands, and fingers (5,300), and the torso (3,600). Table 8 shows the estimates for the primary area of the body affected in these injuries by victim age category. Most injuries to children affected the head (8,300) and legs, feet, and toes (5,800). Most injuries to adults affected the legs, feet, and toes (5,200) and arms, hands, and fingers (2,900). Most injuries to seniors affected the legs, feet, and toes (1,200) or the head (900).

Table 8
Annual Average of Estimated Emergency Department-Treated
Product Instability or Tip-Over Injuries by Area of Body, 2013–2015

Primary Area of Body Affected	Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Injuries ²¹ (Percent of Estimate)			
	Product Category ²²	Children (<1 to 17 years) (Total Child Estimate 17,300)	Adults (18 to 59 years) (Total Adult Estimate 12,500)	Seniors (60 years and older) (Total Senior Estimate 3,200)
Head	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	8,300 (48%)	2,600 (21%)	900 (28%)
	TV	3,800 (22%)	800 (6%)	–
	Only Furniture	4,300 (25%)	1,800 (14%)	700 (22%)
Legs, Feet, and Toes (Legs)	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	5,800 (34%)	5,200 (41%)	1,200 (38%)
	TV	2,800 (16%)	1,100 (9%)	–
	Only Furniture	3,100 (18%)	3,600 (29%)	1,000 (33%)
Arms, Hands, and Fingers (Arms)	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	2,000 (11%)	2,900 (23%)	500 (14%)
	TV	600 (4%)	1,000 (8%)	–
	Only Furniture	1,300 (8%)	1,500 (12%)	–
Torso	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	1,200 (7%)	1,800 (15%)	500 (17%)
	TV	500 (3%)	500 (4%)	–
	Only Furniture	700 (4%)	1,200 (10%)	400 (12%)
All Other Body Parts	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	–	–	–
	TV	–	–	–
	Only Furniture	–	–	–

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission: NEISS. The estimates include cases for television, furniture, and appliance product codes, as described in Appendix B.

²¹ The estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred, and dashes indicate instances where data were insufficient to support reliable statistical estimates. The CVs for the given estimates (2013–2015) ranged from 0.0799 to 0.2828.

²² Estimates in the table may not add up to the total for each overall age group due to rounding and the appliance category not being represented. The appliance estimates are not given because there was not enough data to support reliable statistical estimates.

Looking closer at the primary body part affected, as well as the diagnosis, estimates can be given for some of the injuries by selected area of body. For head injuries to children, the most frequent diagnosis was internal organ injury (3,300), followed by lacerations (1,900), and contusions/abrasions (1,800). Many of the leg injuries to children were diagnosed as contusions/abrasions (3,100) and fractures (1,200). For many of the adult leg injuries, the diagnosis was contusions/abrasions (2,700). Table 9 gives the estimates.

Table 9
Annual Average of Estimated Emergency Department-Treated
Product Instability or Tip-Over Injuries by Selected Area of Body/Diagnosis, 2013–2015

Primary Area of Body Affected/ Diagnosis	Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Injuries ²³			
	Product Category ²⁴	Children (<1 to 17 years) (Total Child Estimate 17,300)	Adults (18 to 59 years) (Total Adult Estimate 12,500)	Seniors (60 years and older) (Total Senior Estimate 3,200)
Head/ Internal Organ Injury	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	3,300 (19%)	1,100 (9%)	400 (13%)
	TV	1,800 (10%)	500 (4%)	–
	Only Furniture	1,500 (9%)	700 (5%)	–
Head/ Lacerations	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	1,900 (11%)	700 (5%)	–
	TV	600 (3%)	–	–
	Only Furniture	1,300 (8%)	600 (5%)	–
Head/ Contusions, Abrasions	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	1,800 (11%)	–	–
	TV	900 (5%)	–	–
	Only Furniture	900 (5%)	–	–
Legs/ Contusions, Abrasions	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	3,100 (18%)	2,700 (22%)	400 (13%)
	TV	1,500 (9%)	700 (5%)	–
	Only Furniture	1,600 (9%)	2,000 (16%)	–
Legs/ Fractures	TV, Furniture, & Appliance Total	1,200 (7%)	700 (5%)	–
	TV	600 (4%)	–	–
	Only Furniture	600 (3%)	400 (3%)	–

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission: NEISS. The estimates include cases for television, furniture, and appliance product codes, as described in Appendix B.

²³ The estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred, and dashes indicate instances where data were insufficient to support reliable statistical estimates. The CVs for the given estimates (2013–2015) ranged from 0.1032 to 0.3021.

²⁴ Product estimates may not add up to total, due to rounding and the appliance category not being represented. The appliance estimates are not given due to small sample sizes.

Reported Fatalities

CPSC staff has received 489 reports of product instability or tip-over fatalities related to televisions, furniture, and appliances that occurred between 2000 and 2015. Of these 489 reported fatalities, 64 percent (315 deaths) involved televisions falling, with 140 of the 315 fatalities associated with televisions, along with the furniture in/on which the television was resting, falling as well. Of the 315 fatalities involving televisions tipping over, 175 involved only the television falling, without the furniture in/on which the television was originally resting falling. Twenty-nine percent (142 deaths) of the 489 reported fatalities were associated with falling furniture only. The remaining 7 percent (32 deaths) involved appliances falling. Between 2000 and 2015, there were no tip-over fatalities reported to CPSC where the victim was between 15 years to 27 years old. Table 10 presents the instability or tip-over data for televisions, furniture, and appliances by year of incident.

A number of differences are apparent in this report and for the prior report published in 2014. At least one change occurred to the counts for every year. Five reports were eliminated that were determined to be duplicate reports of other fatalities included among the counts. In one case, the date of the fatality was revised, which pushed the date of a fatality into the next calendar year. In four cases, products reported only as “furniture,” were omitted because they could not be determined conclusively to be in scope for this report (see Appendix B). Ten additional reports were determined to be out of scope because they involved folding or picnic tables (*e.g.*, cafeteria style) that were not set up as tables when the incident occurred or could not support the weight of the victim (5); were commercial products; (2) placed in an outdoor location (1); where the tip-over incident was incidental to the fatality (1); where it was unclear whether a tip-over occurred (1). Percentages in the table and graphs may not sum to 100, due to rounding.

Table 10 presents the instability or tip-over data for televisions, furniture, and appliances, by year of incident.

Table 10
Product Instability or Tip-Over Fatalities Reported to CPSC Staff by Year, 2000–2015

Year ²⁵	Televisions (TV + Furniture) ²⁶	Only Furniture	Appliances	Television, Furniture, and Appliance Total
2015*	8 (2)	8	1	17
2014*	24 (12)	17	1	42
2013*	23 (12)	10	2	35
2012	37 (20)	7	2	46
2011	39 (18)	12	1	52
2010	22 (5)	7	4	33
2009	21 (13)	6	1	28
2008	29 (11)	8	0	37
2007	25 (14)	10	0	35
2006	20 (7)	5	3	28
2005	18 (10)	9	1	28
2004	11 (2)	12	1	24
2003	10 (1)	5	5	20
2002	10 (5)	8	3	21
2001	11 (4)	16	5	32
2000	7 (4)	2	2	11
Product Category Total	315 (140)	142	32	489
Percent of Total (n = 489)	64% (29%)	29%	7%	

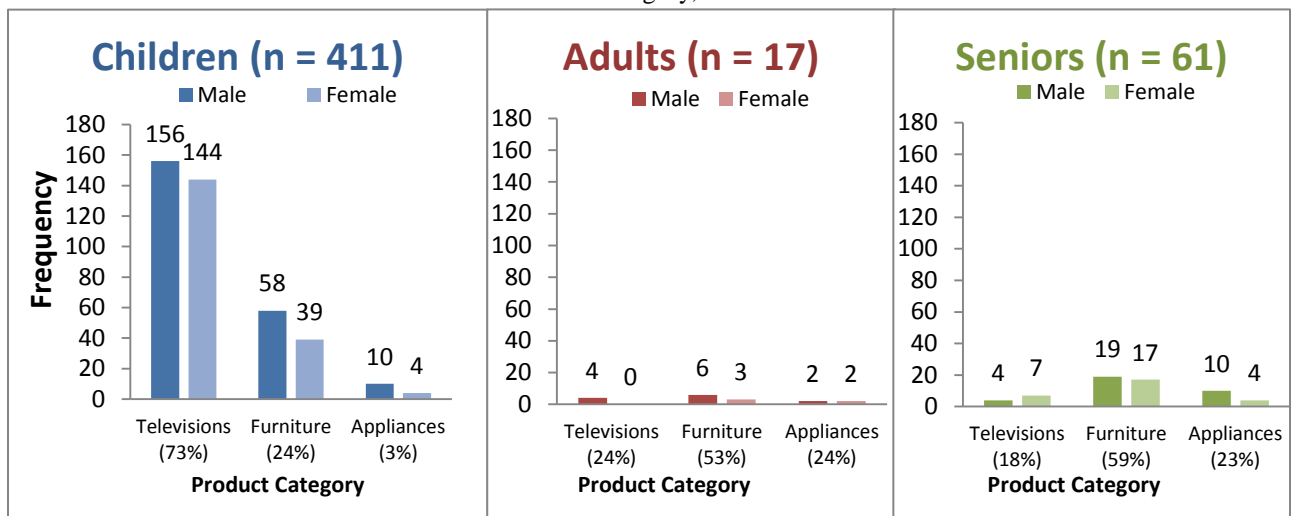
Source: CPSC databases, including NEISS (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths), and INDP (In-Depth Investigations). Asterisks (*) indicate ongoing reporting.

²⁵ Fatality counts should be considered incomplete for years 2013-2015, due to a time lapse in reporting to CPSC.

²⁶ Numbers within parentheses represent the subset of televisions falling, where both the television and furniture on which the television was resting fell.

The fatalities were separated into three distinct age categories: (1) children (younger than 18 years of age); (2) adults (18 years of age or older, but less than 60 years); and (3) seniors (60 years of age or older). Eighty-four percent (411 deaths) of the fatalities were children. Next were seniors with 12 percent (61 deaths); and the remaining victims were adults (3 percent; 17 deaths). Of the 411 child fatalities, 73 percent (300 deaths) involved falling televisions, and 23 percent (97 deaths) involved only furniture falling. Of the 300 child fatalities associated with televisions falling, 137 involved the furniture in/on which the television was resting falling as well. Of the 300 child fatalities involving a television falling, 163 involved only the television falling and no furniture falling during the incident. Examining the 61 senior fatalities, 59 percent (36 deaths) involved only furniture falling, and 23 percent (14 deaths) involved appliances falling. Child fatalities involving televisions do not appear to differ according to gender (52 percent male versus 48 percent female). The fatalities involving children and furniture suggest differences based on gender (61 percent male, versus 39 percent female). For other fatalities, it is harder to examine differences, due to small counts. Graph 1 illustrates these frequencies by gender, product, and victim age category.

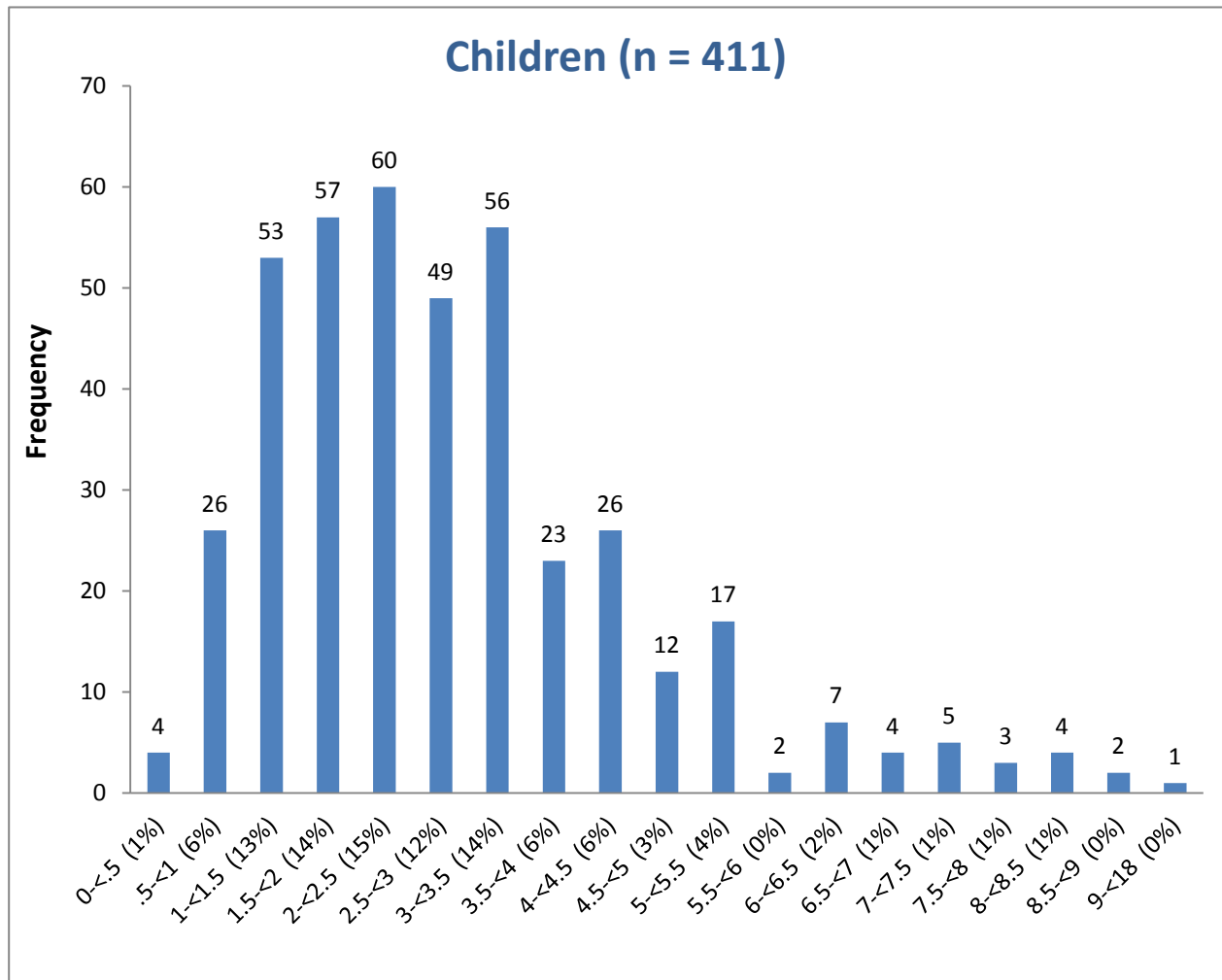
Graph 1
Product Instability or Tip-Over Fatalities Reported to CPSC Staff by Gender and Product Category, 2000–2015



Source: CPSC databases, including NEISS (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths), and INDP (In-Depth Investigations)

Counts by victim age category for the 411 fatalities involving children are presented in Graph 2. Children ranged in age from 1 month to 14 years. Sixty-seven percent (275 deaths) of the children were at least 1 year of age and less than 3½ years of age. The age used is the age at the time of death, which may differ somewhat from the age at the time of the incident. Two deaths were reclassified from the previous report. In one case the injury occurred when the victim was 2.5 years old. In another case, the age was initially coded as 10, but the victim was, in fact, 3 years old.

Graph 2
Child Product Instability or Tip-Over Fatalities Reported to CPSC Staff by Victim Age, 2000–2015³¹

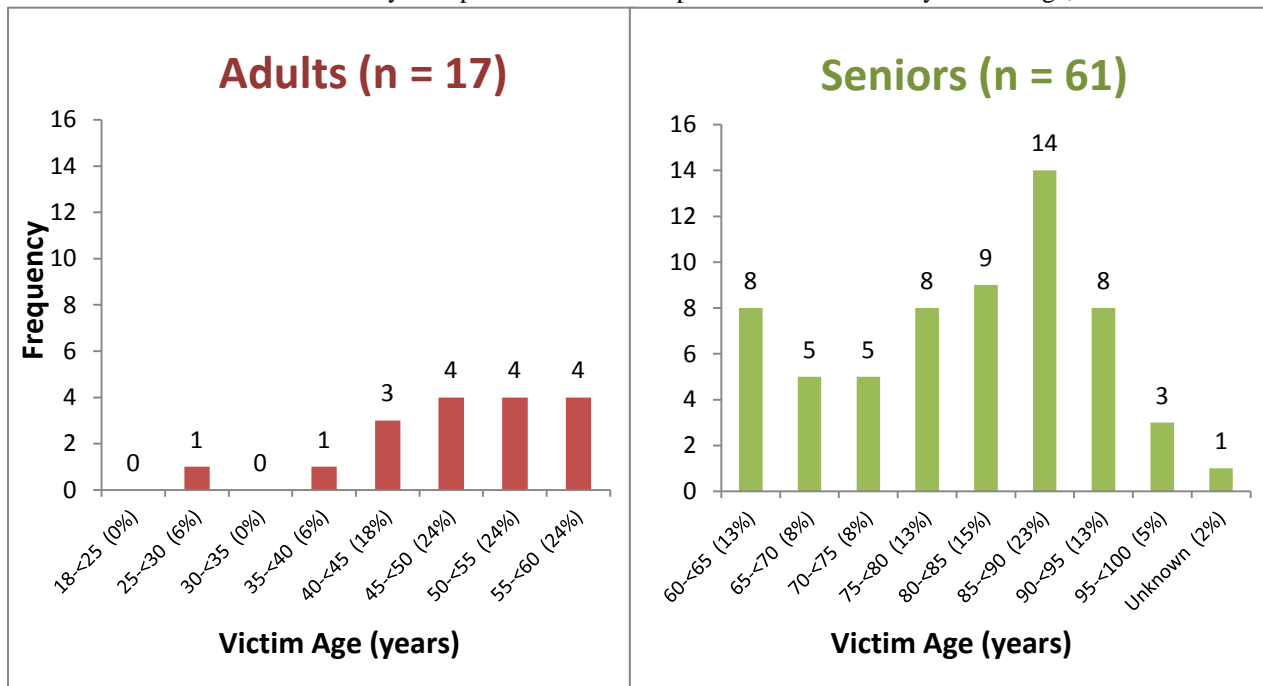


Source: CPSC databases, including NEISS (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths), and INDP (In-Depth Investigations).

Adults and seniors account for 78 fatalities. The adults ranged in age from 28 years to 59 years, and the seniors were 60 years of age or older. Sixty-nine percent (42 deaths) of the fatalities happened to seniors who were 75 years of age or older. Graph 3 illustrates the ages of the fatality victims for these two groups.

Graph 3

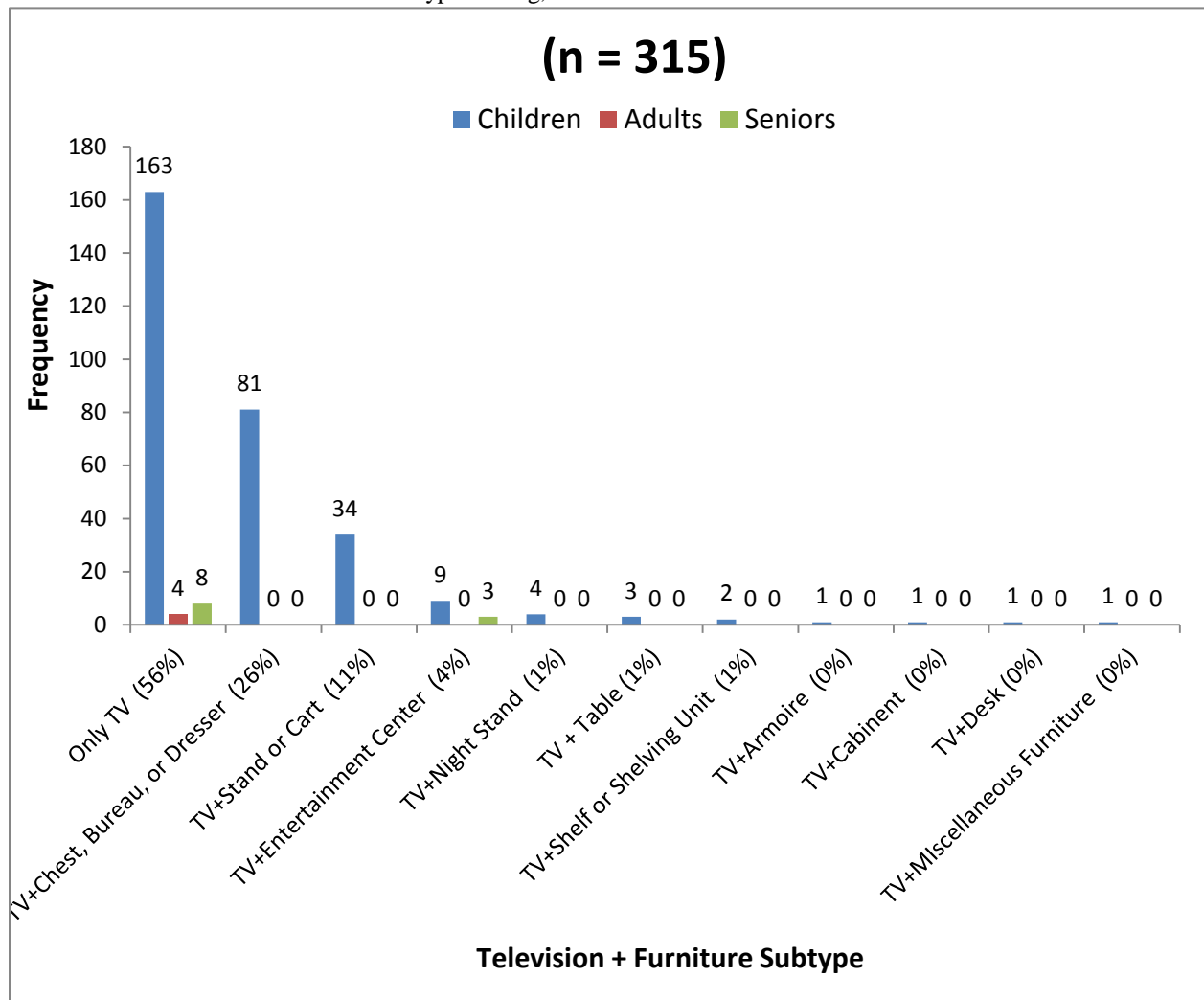
Adult & Senior Product Instability or Tip-Over Fatalities Reported to CPSC Staff by Victim Age, 2000–2015



Source: CPSC databases, including NEISS (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths), and INDP (In-Depth Investigations).

Sixty-four percent (315 deaths) of the 489 fatalities involved televisions. Of these 315 deaths, 95 percent (300 fatalities) were children; 1 percent (4 deaths) adults; and 3 percent (11 fatalities) were seniors. In 56 percent (175 deaths) of the 315 television-related fatalities, only the television fell, without furniture falling as well. Twenty-six percent of fatalities involved a television plus a chest, bureau, or dresser falling (81 deaths), and 11 percent involved a television, plus a cart/stand falling (34 deaths). Graph 4 shows the frequencies.

Graph 4
Product Instability or Tip-Over Fatalities Reported to CPSC Staff by Television and Furniture Type Falling,²⁷ 2000–2015

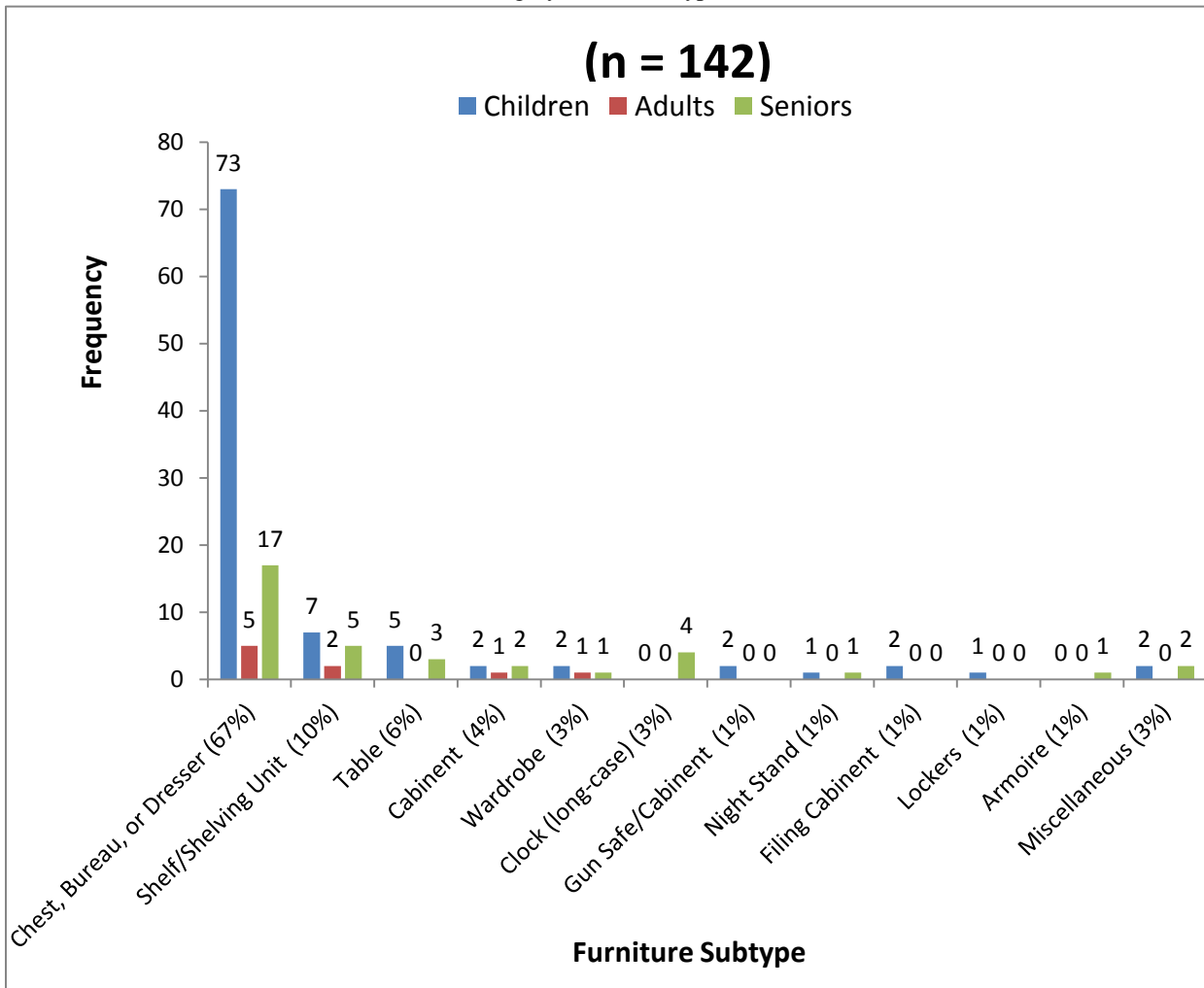


Source: CPSC databases, including NEISS (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths), and INDP (In-Depth Investigations).

²⁷ Fatalities where it could not be determined if the furniture fell are counted as only the TV falling.

Of the 489 fatalities, 29 percent (142 deaths) involved only furniture falling. For these 142 deaths, 68 percent (97 fatalities) were children; 25 percent (36 fatalities) were seniors; and 6 percent (9 fatalities) were adults. Graph 5 gives the frequencies for instability or tip-over deaths by furniture type and victim age involving only furniture falling. Notice that the chest, bureau, or dresser category has the largest count (67 percent; 95 deaths).

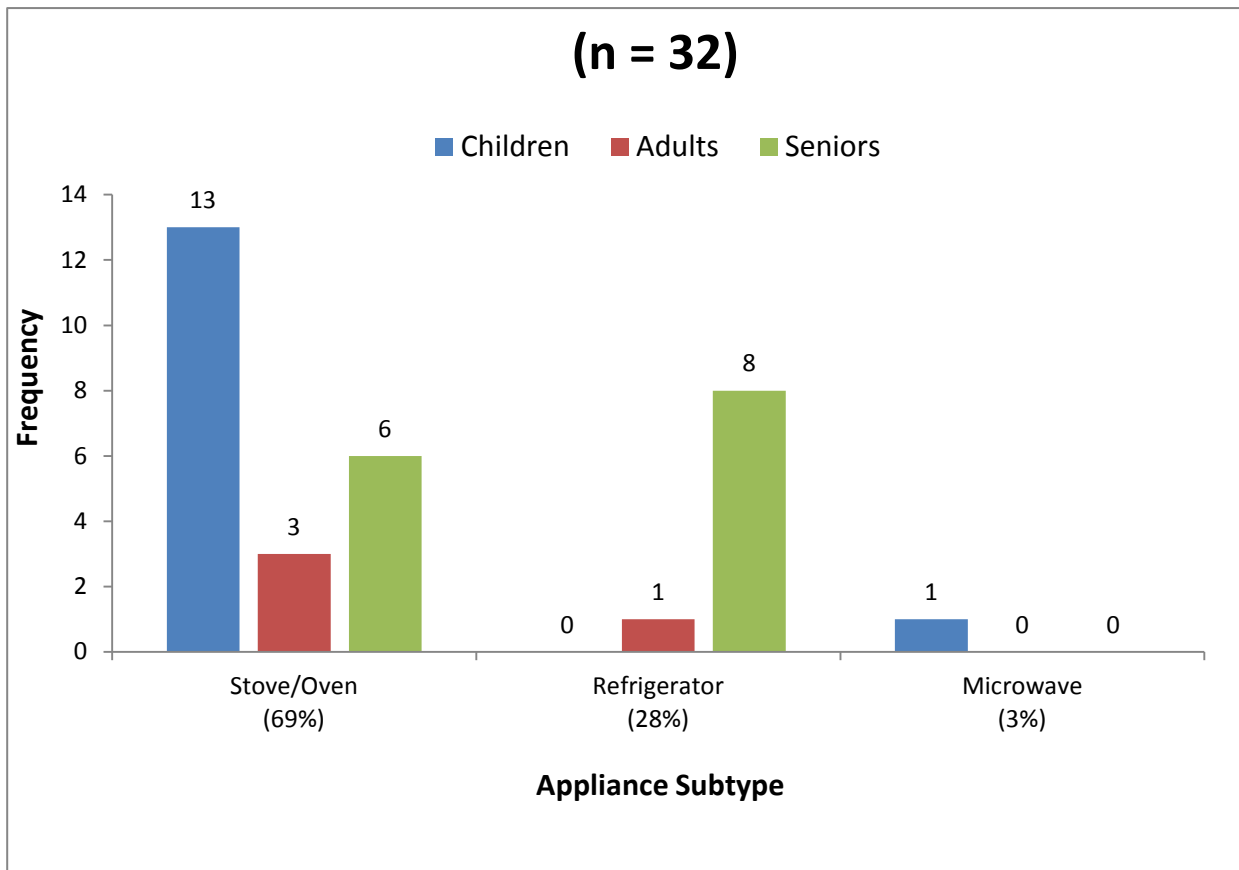
Graph 5
Product Instability or Tip-Over Fatalities Reported to CPSC Staff for Only Furniture Falling by Furniture Type, 2000–2015



Source: CPSC databases, including NEISS (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths), and INDP (In-Depth Investigations).

The remaining 7 percent (32 deaths) of the 489 fatalities involved appliances falling. For these 32 deaths, 14 fatalities were children; 14 were seniors; and 4 were adults. For appliances, the stove category included the largest number of fatalities (22 deaths). Graph 6 presents these frequencies.

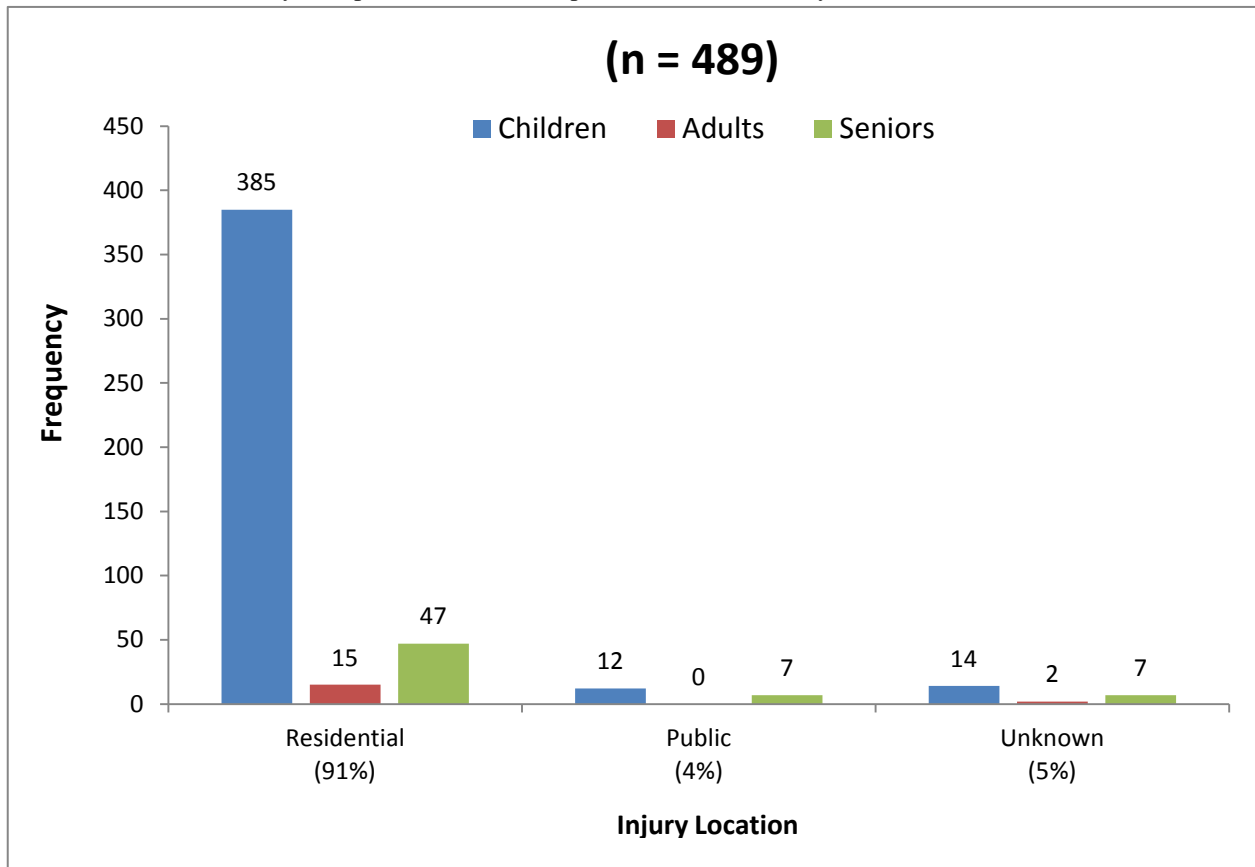
Graph 6
Product Instability or Tip-Over Fatalities Reported to CPSC Staff for Appliances Falling
by Appliance Type, 2000–2015



Source: CPSC databases, including NEISS (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths), and INDP (In-Depth Investigations).

Residential locations account for 91 percent (447 deaths) of the fatalities. Four percent occurred in public locations (19 deaths); and 5 percent (23 deaths) did not provide enough information to determine the location. Fatalities of children had a similar distribution by location (94 percent residential, 3 percent public, and 3 percent unknown). Graph 7 shows these details. Additional review of previous reports allowed a greater degree of unknowns to be classified.

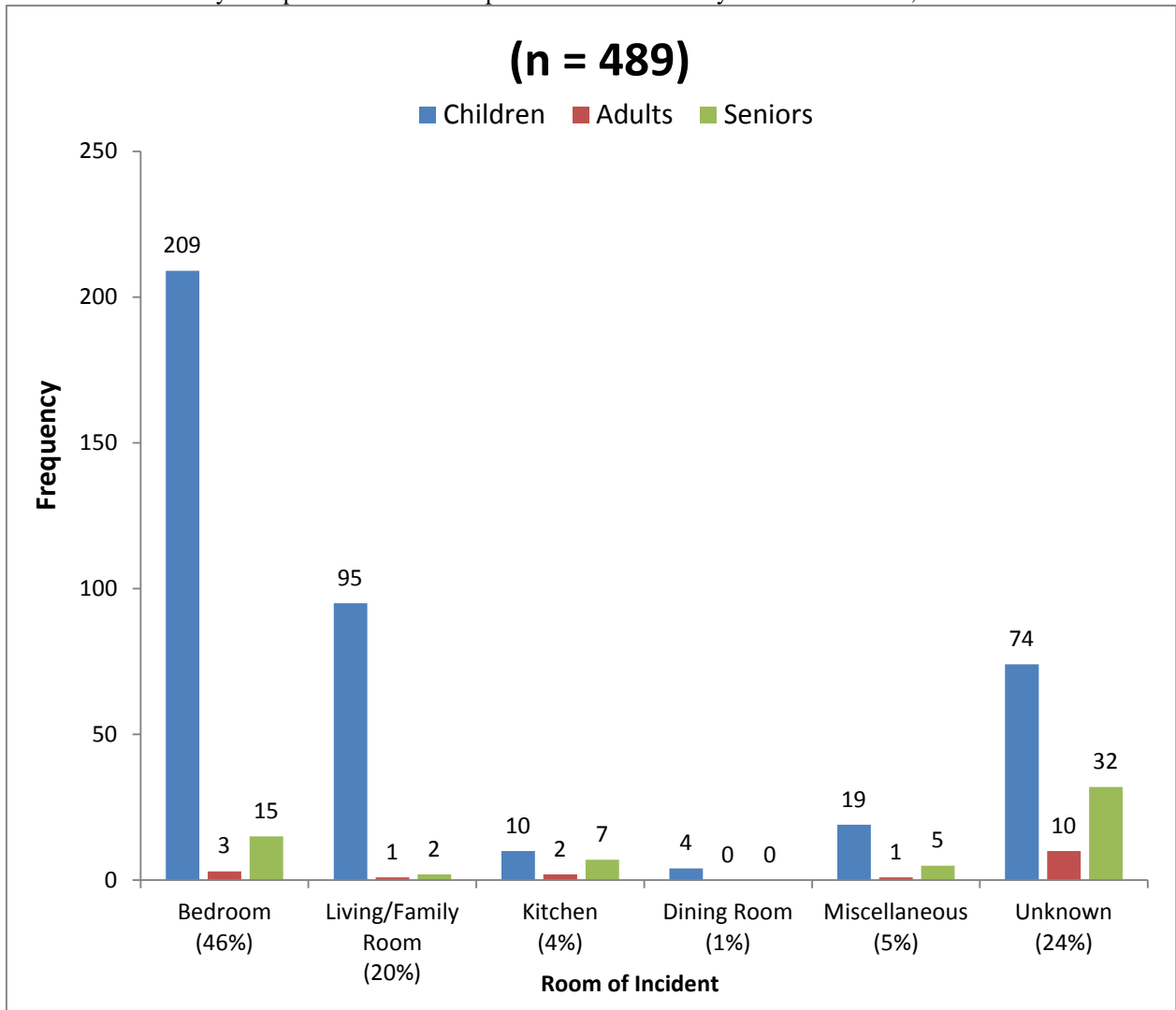
Graph 7
Product Instability or Tip-Over Fatalities Reported to CPSC Staff by Location, 2000–2015



Source: CPSC databases, including NEISS (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths), and INDP (In-Depth Investigations).

For the room where the incident occurred, the bedroom had the largest number of fatalities, with 46 percent (227 deaths). This is followed by the living/family room, with 20 percent (98 deaths). There is also a large portion of unknown locations (24 percent; 116 deaths) for this room-of-incident variable. Of the fatalities involving children (411 deaths), 51 percent occurred in bedrooms, and 23 percent happened in living/family rooms. For adults and seniors (17 adult deaths; 61 senior deaths), there were many unknown locations (59 percent for adults, and 52 percent for seniors). Graph 8 details this characteristic.

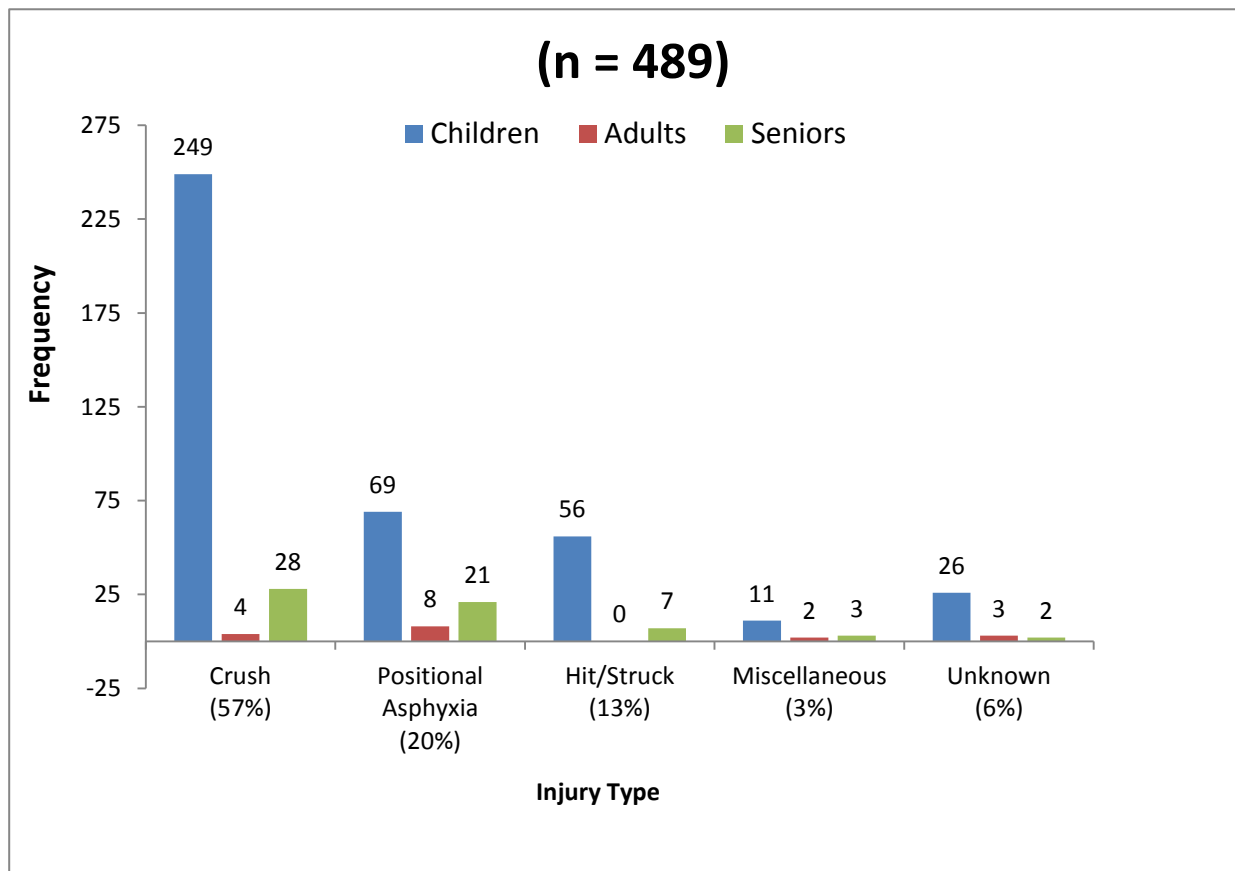
Graph 8
Product Instability or Tip-Over Fatalities Reported to CPSC Staff by Room of Incident, 2000–2015



Source: CPSC databases, including NEISS (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths), and INDP (In-Depth Investigations).

The majority of the fatalities were due to the victim being crushed²⁸ by the product (57 percent). This is followed by fatalities from positional asphyxia²⁹ (20 percent) and fatalities from being hit/struck³⁰ (13 percent) by product(s). Crushing incidents accounted for the largest number of fatalities in children and seniors. Graph 9 details these frequencies by victim age and manner of death.

Graph 9
Product Instability or Tip-Over Fatalities Reported to CPSC Staff by Manner of Death, 2000–2015



Source: CPSC databases, including NEISS (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths), and INDP (In-Depth Investigations).

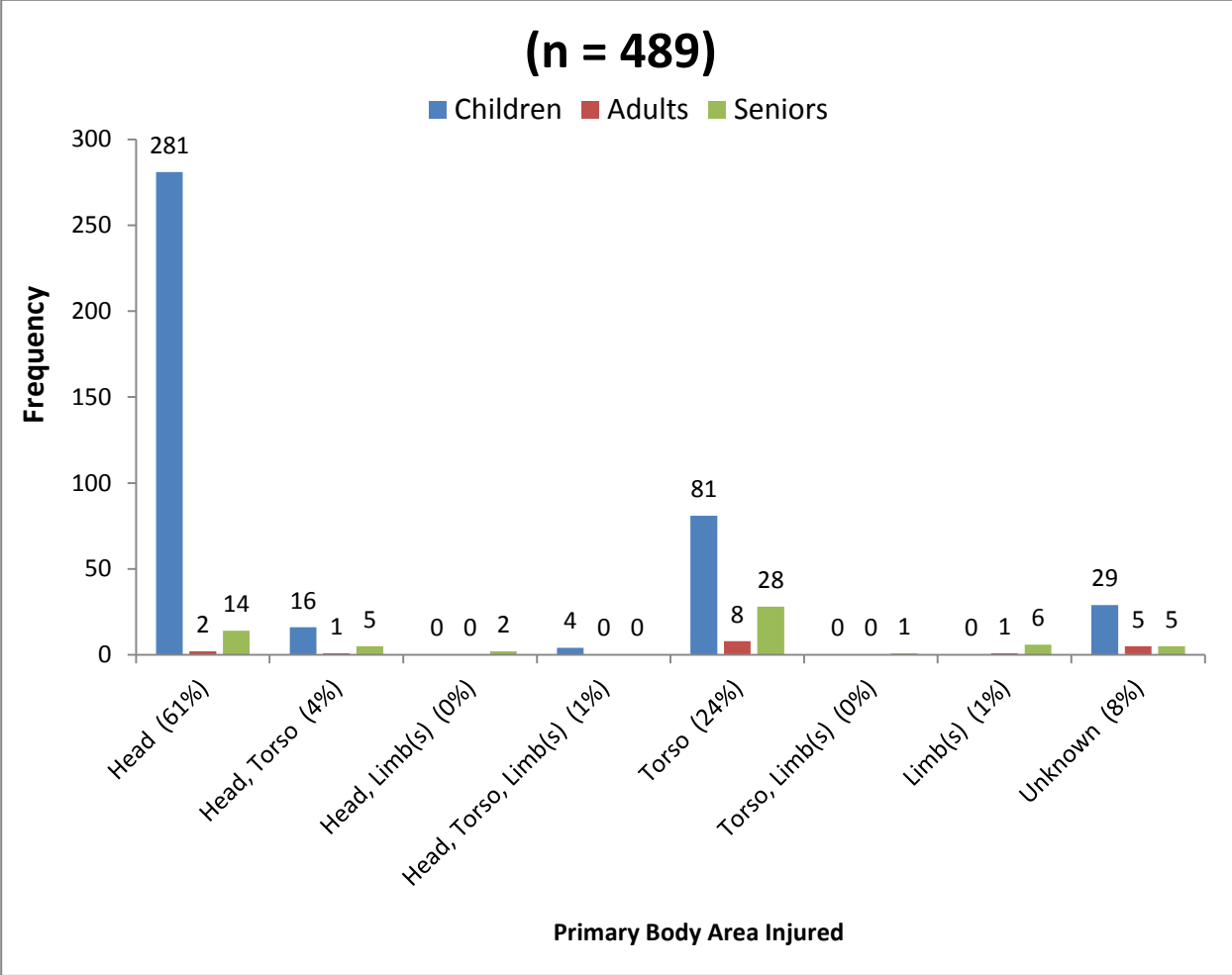
²⁸ Crushing incidents are events in which it was clear that the product(s) fell on the victim and the victim remained under the product(s).

²⁹ Positional asphyxia is a form of asphyxia that occurs when the body position prevents adequate oxygen supply to the lungs, such as an upper airway obstruction, or a limitation in chest wall expansion.

³⁰ Hit/struck by injuries are events in which it was clear the product(s) fell on the victim but did not land or remain on the victim.

The head was the area of the body involved most frequently (61 percent head only; 4 percent head and torso) in these reported fatalities; this is followed by the torso only (24 percent). The head was the predominant body part involved in fatalities to children, compared to adults and seniors, who had more torso-involved incidents. Graph 10 illustrates these frequencies by victim age and body area involved.

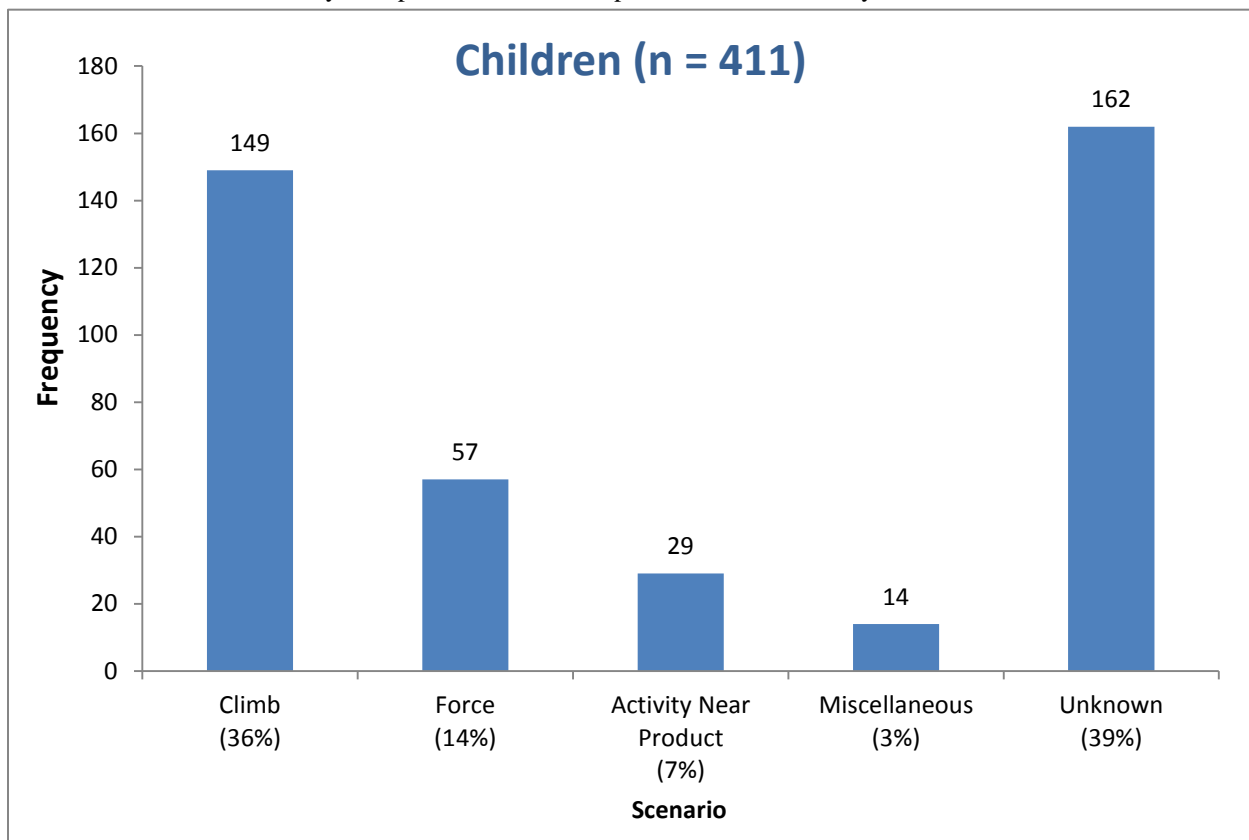
Graph 10
 Product Instability or Tip-Over Fatalities Reported to CPSC Staff by Body Area Involved, 2000–2015



Source: CPSC databases, including NEISS (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths), and INDP (In-Depth Investigations).

The hazard scenarios were classified, where possible. The scenarios for the 78 deaths involving adults and seniors did not have enough details in most cases to be classified. Accordingly, Graph 11 gives frequencies for children only. Of the 411 deaths involving children, there is also a large set of unknown scenarios (39 percent; 162 deaths). In 36 percent (149 deaths) of the child fatalities, the victim, or someone else, was climbing on the appliance, furniture, and/or television. This is followed by scenarios in which force was being applied to the furniture and/or television, such as hitting, pulling, or kicking (14 percent; 57 deaths). In 7 percent (29 deaths), the victim was involved in some activity near the product, such as playing nearby, or adjusting the controls on a TV or electronic device connected to the TV. The remaining 3 percent (14 deaths) have known scenarios that do not fit into the other categories. Graph 11 gives the counts.

Graph 11
Child Product Instability or Tip-Over Fatalities Reported to CPSC Staff by Scenario, 2000–2015



Source: CPSC databases, including NEISS (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths), and INDP (In-Depth Investigations).

Appendix A

Methodology for Estimating Product Instability or Tip-Over Injuries and Fatalities Associated with Televisions, Furniture, and Appliances

A multidisciplinary team of CPSC staff met to discuss terminology, the types of products of interest, and what types of product-associated instability or tip-over incidents should be counted. For this report, tip-over incidents concern heavy objects falling onto an individual as a result of some type of interaction, such as climbing or exerting a force on the object while it is in one of its positions of customary use. This interaction with the product results in the center of gravity of the product changing. When the product falls onto an individual, the injuries are typically crushing or compressing in nature. Instability is defined differently from tip-over incidents for this report. For instability, the product falls as a result of some issue with the product's center of gravity changing. This is a less stringent definition compared to the tip-over definition because it does not require the additional criterion of interaction. The instability and tip-over definitions helped to set the criteria for the types of scenarios and products that have been included in the data.

In examining the types of products involved in the incidents, staff considered whether the product was heavy and whether it potentially could inflict crushing or compressing injuries. The additional criterion of the potential interaction of the individual with the product was also important. The categories of televisions, furniture, and appliances fit these criteria. The individual product codes were chosen based on the product's potential to fall, the product's size, and its weight. Other products, such as chairs, couches, and beds, were also excluded, due to the emphasis on products that are more upright and those that were not meant to sit, stand, or lie upon.

The potential product codes were determined from categories associated with televisions, furniture, and appliances. Table 11 identifies the potential product codes used to extract the instability or tip-over data for televisions, furniture, and appliances.

Table 11
Potential Instability or Tip-Over Television, Furniture, and Appliance Product Codes³¹

Product Category	NEISS Product Code	Description
Television	557	Computers (equipment and electronic games)
Television	572	Televisions
Furniture	519	Television tables or stands
Furniture	604	Desks, chests, bureaus, or buffets
Furniture	693	Footlockers
Furniture	709	Safes
Furniture	1260	Billiards or pool (activity, apparel or equipment)
Furniture	1684	Carts, other, or not specified
Furniture	1726	Lockers
Furniture	4013	Other furniture
Furniture	4014	Furniture, not specified
Furniture	4056	Cabinets, racks, room dividers, and shelves
Furniture	4057	Tables (excl. baby changing tables, billiard tables, or pool tables)
Furniture	4065	Clocks, electric or battery operated
Furniture	4067	Clocks, not electric or battery operated or not specified
Appliance	101	Washing machines without wringers or other dryers
Appliance	102	Wringer washing machines
Appliance	106	Electric clothes dryers without washers
Appliance	107	Gas clothes dryers without washers
Appliance	126	Washing machines, not specified
Appliance	127	Clothes dryers, not specified
Appliance	135	Washer-Dryer combinations (within one frame)
Appliance	140	Washing machines, other or not specified
Appliance	259	Electric ranges (with ovens)
Appliance	260	Gas ranges (with ovens)
Appliance	263	Freezers (separate from refrigerators)
Appliance	264	Microwave ovens
Appliance	266	Ovens, not specified
Appliance	267	Other ranges (with ovens)
Appliance	273	Ranges, not specified
Appliance	276	Refrigerators
Appliance	278	Electric ranges or ovens (excl. counter-top ovens)
Appliance	279	Gas ranges or ovens
Appliance	280	Other ranges or ovens
Appliance	281	Ranges or ovens, not specified
Appliance	482	Appliances, other and not specified
Appliance	1821	Clotheslines or clothes drying racks (excluding poles)
Appliance	3233	Other grills or stoves

³¹ The source for product codes and descriptions is the NEISS Coding Manual (updated January 2016).

After the set of potential product codes was established, the next step was to determine what types of scenarios to look for in the narratives. Narrative key word searches were used with caution when extracting a potential set of data because the narrative field descriptions have so many possible word choices, misspellings, and sentence structures. Additionally, National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) and Death Certificate (DTHS) narratives are often very terse and provide only basic information. For these reasons, the product codes and the time period were the criteria used to extract the data sets; and then the narratives were examined to determine if the incident met the instability or tip-over definition(s). The incident was not included if only a part of the product fell, such as a door on an entertainment center. Cases involving adults moving products or people dropping products were removed because the product was not in its customary state of use. Products that were hanging on the wall and fell were also excluded. Appendix B gives more details about the conventions that were applied to the reported incidents to determine in-scope cases.

The most recent injury estimates came from 2014 and 2015 NEISS data extracted on April 12, 2016, and merged with data from last year's report for the years 2006 through 2013, to cover the 2006 through 2015 reporting period. The 2013 data were reviewed, along with the newer data, to ensure the criteria for inclusion were applied consistently. This introduced minor differences from past reports. The NEISS product codes used for the data were the television, furniture, and appliance codes mentioned above. Very detailed heuristics were used when examining the NEISS narratives, due to the terse nature of the narratives. Appendix B gives the details for what was considered in scope. Because reports in NEISS are unique, there were no duplicates. NEISS data are a weighted sample from which national estimates can be produced, provided the sample count is greater than 20, the estimate is greater than 1,200, and the coefficient of variation (CV) is less than .33.

Data were extracted on June 1, 2016, from NEISS, Injury and Potential Injury Incidents (IPII), DTHS, and In-Depth Investigations (INDP) for fatalities involving the television, furniture, and appliance codes mentioned above, covering the years 2000 through 2015. Data collected between 2014 and 2015, were merged with the data used in the last report (extracted June 12, 2014). It should be noted that, for a given year, incidents are included on an ongoing basis for IPII and DTHS. In particular, additional reports generally are received for the most recent years. Information from these cases was extracted into an Excel spreadsheet and sorted by incident state and date. Source documents were checked to eliminate duplicate incident reports. Because fatal incidents are notable events in the community where they occur, often there were multiple news reports (IPII), a medical examiner's report (IPII), a death certificate (DTHS), an In-Depth Investigation (INDP), and less frequently, a hospital emergency department report (NEISS) for a single incident. IPII is a mixture of various types of information, including newspaper clippings, consumer complaints, and reports from other government agencies, such as medical examiners/coroners. Information is submitted voluntarily to IPII, so that staff cannot be sure that information on all of the deaths has been received. Once the incident set was established, the incidents were examined to code additional scenario characteristics.

All numbers in this report are rounded to the nearest integer, except for injury estimates, which are rounded to the nearest hundred. Because NEISS is a weighted sample, injury estimate category percentages were based on the category-weighted estimate, divided by the total weighted estimate. Fatality category percentages were based on the category count observed, divided by the total count.

Appendix B

Conventions for Determining In-Scope NEISS Incidents

NEISS incidents often have a terse narrative; accordingly, a more stringent set of rules was used when examining this NEISS set of potential instability or tip-over incidents compared to fatalities extracted from the other CPSC epidemiological databases (IPII, DTHS, and INDP). This appendix lists the types of products included in the NEISS instability or tip-over incidents associated with televisions, furniture, and appliances. Some of the coding determinations were revised from the last data extraction and resulted in changes to the 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2013 NEISS estimates. These changes may not be apparent due to rounding.

Unstable items included in the count:

1. Furniture:
 - a. Armoire
 - b. Bookcase
 - c. Bureau
 - d. Cabinet (Exclude: kitchen and medicine)
 - e. Cart (Include only: microwave and TV)
 - f. Chest (Exclude: jewelry and falling off shelf)
 - g. Cupboard
 - h. Desk (Exclude: at schools)
 - i. Display case (Include only: in-home locations)
 - j. Dresser
 - k. Clocks, long case (Exclude: all other clocks)
 - l. Locker (Include only: in-home locations)
 - m. Pedestal
 - n. Plant stand
 - o. Rack (Include only: coat rack)
 - p. Room divider
 - q. Safe (Exclude: falling off shelf)
 - r. Safety strap (Include: tethering in-scope items to a wall)
(Exclude: mounting items on a wall)
 - s. Shelf (Exclude: in closets and in stores)
 - t. Stand (Include only: microwave, night, and TV)
 - u. Table
 - v. Vanity
 - w. Wall unit
2. Appliances:
 - a. Dryer
 - b. Freezer
 - c. Microwave
 - d. Refrigerator (Include: mini fridge)
 - e. Stove/Oven
 - f. Washing machine

Note: If the type of furniture or appliance is not specified in the narrative, then the incident is not included. Examples include the item that caused the injury being described by only the terms “furniture” or “appliance” in the narrative.

3. Electronics:
 - a. Computer screen/monitor (Exclude: “computer” and laptop)
 - b. Television

Note: All other electronics are not included in the count.

4. Locations:
 - a. Store (Exclude: cart, display case, rack, and shelf)
 - b. School (Exclude: desk and locker)
 - c. Other public locations (Exclude: locker)

5. Situation examples which caused an injury:
 - a. “tried to catch”
 - Ex: The patient tried to catch a falling TV and injured foot.
 - Ex: While at school the patient tried to stop a room divider from falling over and injured head.
 - b. “found under” (Exclude: desk and table)
 - Ex: Mom heard a loud crash, and she found her son lying under a dresser.
 - c. “pulled on self”
 - Ex: The infant pulled a TV down onto herself.
 - Ex: Grandma started to fall when she pulled a dresser onto herself in order to stop from falling.

Note: These incident types are counted when a narrative implies an instability or tip-over incident occurred and is the reason for the hospital visit.

Unstable items not included in the count:

1. Anything falling from/off of/out of a wall, or attached/connected to a wall.
2. Ambiguity in the narrative:
 - a. What is the item that fell?
 - Ex: The patient was sitting next to an unstable table while leaning back in her chair when it fell over and landed on her.
 - (It is unclear to what ‘it’ is referenced. Does ‘it’ refer to the table or the chair?)
 - b. Which event caused the patient to seek treatment at the hospital?
 - Ex: The patient has a skull fracture. Either the patient bumped his head on a cabinet today, or yesterday a TV fell off a dresser onto his head.
 - (It is unclear for which incident the patient is being treated at the hospital)

3. Action verbs alone that do not describe instability, such as assemble, brake, collapse, drop, fix, hit, struck, and move.

Note: If a child 9 years old or younger “dropped” or “moved” an unstable item, or tipped over an item, causing the child to go to the hospital to seek treatment, then the incident is counted.

4. Components of furniture such as a door, drawer, handle, knob, panel, table leaf, and table top.
5. Furniture intended to be sat upon or laid on, such as a bed, bench, bleacher, chair, couch, futon, glider, love seat, recliner, and seat.
6. Appliance (examples): air conditioner, blender, boiler, broiler, crock pot, fan, food processor, fryer, heater (electric or gas), rice cooker, stove hood/fan, toaster, toaster oven, and vacuum.
7. Electronics (examples): cable box, DVD/VCR player, video game system, radio, and speaker.
8. Storage furniture (examples): barrel, box, cage, cans, case, container, crate, hutch, tank, and trunk.
9. Other furniture (examples): all baby furniture, all power tools, aquarium, book, candle, candleholder, figurine, fireplace, mantel, mirror, newspaper box, podium, pot, pan, railing, skillet, slot machine, statue, toolbox, vase, and yard compactor.