



Hazard Screening Report Consumer Product-Related Injuries to Persons 65 Years of Age and Older

This report is intended to provide a general overview, using data taken directly from the CPSC data files for the purpose of comparison among the products. The reported injuries and fatalities were associated with, but not necessarily caused by, consumer products.

The views expressed in this report are those of CPSC staff, and this report has not been reviewed or approved by, and may not reflect the views of, the Commissioners.

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Stephen Hanway,
Director, Division of Hazard Analysis,
Consumer Product Safety Commission

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Executive Summary

In this report, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC or Commission) staff presents statistics on injuries and deaths associated with consumer products among seniors 65 and older.

Emergency Department-Treated Injuries:

- In 2011, there were an estimated 2 million emergency department–treated injuries to seniors 65 and older associated with, but not necessarily caused by, consumer products.
- The estimated rate of emergency department-treated injuries to the senior population is higher than the rate for adults 25 to 64 (nearly 5 consumer product-related injuries per 100 seniors in the population, versus 3 injuries per 100 adults aged 25 to 64) and more frequently leads to hospitalization (24 percent of injuries for seniors, versus 5 percent for adults 25 to 64 in 2011).
- Three quarters of the estimated consumer product-related injuries were due to falls, by far the most common hazard to seniors. Nearly 800,000 injuries associated with stairs, ramps, landings, or floors were seen in emergency departments.
- An estimated 27 percent of consumer product-related fall injuries seen in emergency rooms were diagnosed as fractures; and 25 percent were diagnosed as contusions or abrasions.
- A quarter of consumer product-related fall injuries seen in emergency rooms were to the head. Next most were the lower trunk (20%), upper trunk (10%), and face (10%).
- There were 28 product groups where the estimated number of emergency department-treated injuries to seniors was 10,000 or more in 2011. There were 24 product groups where the estimated rate of emergency department-treated injuries was higher for seniors than people aged 25 to 64. For example, there were 11.3 ED-treated injuries to seniors 65 and older per 100,000 in the population associated with blankets versus 5.9 per 100,000 adults aged 25 to 64.
- Statistically significant increases in estimated emergency department-treated injuries between 2002 and 2011 were seen for 38 product groups.

Fatalities:

- For 2009, the most recent year for which complete information is available, CPSC staff is aware of more than 4,000 fatal incident reports involving seniors 65 and older that are associated with, but not necessarily caused by, consumer products.
- Falls were a common hazard in these fatalities. More than 2,300 fatality reports were associated with stairs, ramps, landings, or floors.

Background

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) compiles and reports data on consumer product-related injuries, fatalities, and hazards. Adults 65 and older have higher rates of medically treated, consumer product-related injuries and consumer product-related deaths than those adults between the ages of 55 to 64.¹

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), nearly 3.8 million adults 65 and older suffered unintentional, nonfatal injuries seen in emergency departments in 2011. Unintentional falls were the leading cause of nonfatal injuries, according to the CDC, accounting for more than 2.4 million injuries seen in emergency departments in 2011. More than 39,000 unintentional deaths from fatal injuries occurred to adults 65 and older in 2009. More than 20,000 of those incidents were falls.² These estimates include falls that were not associated with consumer products but inform the larger picture of hazards facing seniors.

CPSC's data on consumer product-related injuries indicate nearly 2 million injuries to adults age 65 and older were seen in emergency departments in 2011.³ When divided by the population that age, this equates to 4.8 visits per 100 seniors in 2011. A plurality of the victims (36.1%) were between the ages of 65 and 74, with 34.8 percent between 75 and 84, and 29.1 percent aged 85 and older. The injuries skewed older than the population in 2011 (see Table 4), as 54.3 percent of seniors are aged 65 to 74, 31.8 percent were 75 to 84, and 13.9 percent were 85 or older. Nearly two-thirds (63.6%) of victims were women versus 36.4 percent men. The injuries skewed female, however the proportion of women in the population also increases with age. More than 80 percent of injuries were given one of five diagnoses. Fractures were most common (23.0%), followed by contusions/abrasions (19.5%), lacerations (16.3%), internal organ injuries (12.7%, which can include brain injuries), and strains/sprains (9.2%). Nearly a quarter (24.0%) of senior victims seen in emergency departments in 2011 were admitted to the hospital or transferred to another hospital.

By contrast, there were an estimated 5.4 million consumer product-related injuries to adults between 25 and 64 years of age seen in emergency departments. When divided by the population that age, this equates to 3.2 visits per 100 adults between the ages of 25 to 64 years in 2011. Only 5.2 percent of victims age 25 to 64 seen in emergency departments in 2011 were admitted to the hospital or transferred to another hospital.

More than 4,000 fatal consumer product-related incident reports have been received by CPSC for incidents that occurred in 2009 involving adults 65 and older.⁴

¹ Schroeder, Tom "Consumer Product-Related Injuries and Deaths in the United States: Estimated Injuries Occurring in 2010 and Estimated Deaths Occurring in 2008" pp.8–9.

² CDC data were retrieved from WISQARS (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System), which uses the NEISS All Injury Program for nonfatal injuries collected by CPSC through an interagency agreement with CDC and the National Center for Health Statistics National Vital Statistics System for fatalities.

³ CPSC's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) 2011.

⁴ CPSC purchases death certificates on consumer product-related fatalities based on a select set of the World Health Organization's ICD-10 codes from a number of sources, and additionally receives fatality reports through NEISS, and CPSC's Injury or Potential Injury Incident database. However, the reporting of fatal incidents to CPSC can be incomplete. CPSC does not provide fatality estimates for most products. Instead, reported fatalities can be

Methods

With thousands of consumer products under CPSC's jurisdiction, a full enumeration of each product was neither practical nor advisable. Instead, logical groupings of products were used to allow similar products to be summarized together. The product groups used were similar (and in most cases identical) to the ones used for the annual NEISS Data Highlights report.⁵

Not all product groups are particularly hazardous to seniors. In some cases, seniors may have less relative exposure to the product. For example, adults 65 and older were seen less often than other age groups in emergency departments for basketball-related injuries. However, participation in basketball might be more likely to produce injuries in seniors than younger adults. Fewer injuries may be occurring because fewer seniors choose to participate in basketball.

Identifying the actual rates of exposure of seniors to each consumer product was beyond the scope of this report. Instead, products and hazards were considered based on their frequency and relative frequency to those experienced by other age groups.

A product group had to meet one of three criteria for inclusion in this report. First, consumer product groups with at least 10,000 seniors seen in an emergency department (ED) for injuries in 2011 were included. Next, product groups that had a higher rate of ED-treated injuries for persons age 65 and older than those aged 25–64 were included. Finally, product groups for which CPSC had received at least 10 fatal incident reports for 2009 (regardless of how many injuries were seen in emergency departments) were included.

Table 1 lists 28 consumer product groups with at least 10,000 estimated consumer-product related injuries to adults 65 and older seen in emergency departments in 2011. Injuries may be associated with more than a single product, so an injury could be counted in more than one category.

considered a minimum number of known fatal incidents for a given consumer product. It is also possible for multiple reports to be received for the same fatal incident. While efforts are made to avoid duplicate counting, redundant cases that were not identified may be present.

⁵ An annual summary of NEISS cases is produced by CPSC and can be found at:

http://www.cpsc.gov/Global/Neiss_prod/2011Neissdatahighlights.pdf

Table 1 – Estimated Number of Adults 65 and Older Seeking Treatment in U.S. EDs for Consumer Product-Related Injuries in 2011

Product Group	65+ Injuries 2011
Stairs, Ramps, Landings, Floors	785,600
Beds, Mattresses, Pillows	214,400
Chairs, Sofas, Sofa Beds	146,800
Bathroom Structures and Fixtures	128,200
Carpets and Rugs	64,200
Clothing	64,200
Tables, not elsewhere classified	60,100
Desks, Cabinets, Shelves, Racks	52,900
Non-glass Doors, Panels	44,300
Ladders, Stools	44,200
Ceilings, Walls, Panels (Inside)	41,700
Exercise, Exercise Equipment	36,700
Cans, Other Containers	32,400
Cutlery, Knives, Unpowered	30,600
Porches, Open Side Floors, Etc.	26,100
Bicycles and Accessories	23,400
Lawn and Garden Care Equipment	23,300
Power Home Workshop Saws	18,900
Miscellaneous Housewares	18,300
Lawn Mowers	17,500
Cardboard, Bags, Plastic Wrap, Foil	16,400
Window, Door Sills, Frames	16,300
Miscellaneous Hobby Equipment	15,400
Workshop Manual Tools	12,800
Other Misc. Furniture and Accessories	12,800
ATVs, Mopeds, Minibikes, Etc.	11,700
Golf	11,000
Hand Garden Tools	10,100

Table 2 shows 24 consumer product groups with fewer than 10,000 estimated ED-treated consumer product-related injuries to adults 65 and older in 2011, where the rate of ED-treated injuries (relative to population) was higher for those 65 and older than for those 25–64.

Table 2 –Higher Rates of Estimated Emergency Dept.-Treated Consumer Product-Related Injuries for Seniors Relative to Adults 25 to 64(<10,000 Est. ED-Treated Consumer Product-Related Injuries) in 2011

Product Group	65+ Injuries 2011	25-64 Injuries per 100K Pop.	65+ Injuries per 100K Pop.
Electric Fixtures, Lamps, and Equipment	9,800	16.2	23.8
Miscellaneous Household Appliances	9,200	11.5	22.2
Elevators, Other Lifts	8,600	5.9	20.8
Refrigerators, Freezers	8,400	16.6	20.2
Misc. Household Covers, Fabrics	8,000	8.4	19.2
Handrails, Railings, Banisters	7,500	14.2	18.2
Dollies, Carts	7,100	9.8	17.1
Cleaning Equipment	6,800	14.1	16.5
Cooking Ranges, Ovens, Etc.	6,400	13.4	15.4
Sound Recording and Reproducing Equip.	6,200	9.4	14.9
Grooming Devices	5,400	9.3	12.9
Holders for Personal Items	5,100	9.4	12.3
Blankets	4,700	3.2	11.3
Other Power Lawn Equipment	4,500	7.5	10.8
Miscellaneous Decorating Items	4,300	9.6	10.3
Cabinet/Door Hardware	4,000	3.6	9.7
Racquet Sports	4,000	7.3	9.7
Heating Stoves, Space Heaters	3,200	6.8	7.7
Beach, Picnic, Camping Equipment	3,200	6.0	7.6
Fans (Excluding Stove Exhaust Fans)	3,000	5.3	7.2
Paints, Solvents, Lubricants	2,800	6.6	6.9
Chimneys, Fireplaces	1,800	2.1	4.5
Wires, Not Specified	1,600	3.1	3.9
Radiators	1,300	1.8	3.0

Table 3 shows 8 consumer product groups with at least 10 fatality reports received by CPSC in 2009 that did not have at least 10,000 estimated emergency department-treated consumer product-related injuries to adults 65 and older in 2011 nor higher estimated rates of emergency department-treated consumer product-related injuries per 100,000 members of the population for seniors relative to adults 25 to 64. Fatalities can be associated with more than a single product so a fatality could be counted in more than one category.

Table 3 – Ten or More Senior Deaths in 2009, (<10,000 Est. ED-Treated Consumer Product-Related Injuries in 2011 w/o Higher Sr. Injury Rates)

Product Group	2009 Deaths/Death Reports
Swimming Activity, Pools, Equipment	149
Home Fires/CO/Gas Vapors with Unknown Product	104
Cigarettes, Lighters, Fuel	94
Furnaces	17
Outside Attached Structures and Materials	14
Fences	12
Water Heaters	11
Small Kitchen Appliances	10

Changes in the U.S. Senior Population

One consideration when looking at the change in the number of injuries seen in emergency departments over time is whether an increase in injuries is a result of changes in products, changes in behavior, changing demographics, or simply changes in the number of seniors in the U.S. population. Between 2002 and 2011, the estimated number of adults 65 and older rose from 35.5 million to 41.4 million (or 17 percent), according to the U.S. Census Bureau.⁶ The number of adults 85 and older increased from 4.4 million to 5.7 million (or 31 percent) over the same time period. Table 4 presents the U.S. Census estimates of the over-65 population from 2002 to 2011. All else equal, a rise in the number of seniors would be expected to correspond to a rise in the estimated consumer product-related injuries to seniors treated in emergency departments.

Table 4 – Census Estimates of the 65 and Older Resident Population 2002–2011

Year	Males 65+	Females 65+	Total 65-74	Total 75-85	Total 85+	Total 65+
2002	14,764,000	20,758,200	18,388,500	12,764,900	4,368,800	35,522,200
2003	14,974,200	20,889,300	18,500,900	12,896,400	4,466,200	35,863,500
2004	15,187,600	21,015,700	18,667,500	12,989,900	4,545,900	36,203,300
2005	15,447,900	21,201,900	18,881,700	13,074,800	4,693,300	36,649,800
2006	15,733,200	21,430,900	19,203,000	13,095,200	4,865,900	37,164,100
2007	16,089,100	21,736,600	19,698,700	13,087,400	5,039,500	37,825,700
2008	16,583,900	22,193,700	20,505,700	13,076,100	5,195,800	38,777,600
2009	17,025,400	22,597,800	21,233,100	13,022,800	5,367,300	39,623,200
2010	17,471,900	23,005,400	21,855,700	13,077,300	5,544,300	40,477,300
2011	17,943,400	23,450,800	22,481,700	13,175,200	5,737,200	41,394,100

⁶ Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex and Age for the United States, September 2011 (for the years 2002–2009) and Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, May 2012 (for the years 2010 and 2011), U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services show a 26 percent increase in physician visits and consultations by Medicare enrollees 65 and older (which includes all settings, such as physician offices, hospitals, emergency rooms, and nursing homes) between 2002 and 2009.⁷ The increase in the number of seniors in the United States over that same time frame was 12 percent. Physician visits and consultations for all purposes by Medicare enrollees (not just those associated with products) have risen at a faster rate than the population of seniors.

Data from the CDC's National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey show an increase in the proportion of U.S. adults 65 and over that are obese. The proportion for that group rose from 29 percent in 2001–2002, to 38 percent in 2009–2010.⁸ If obesity contributes to the frequency and severity of product-associated injuries seen in emergency departments, then this rise could be a contributing factor.

Given the changes that have occurred in the number of seniors 65 and older, the proportion over 85 years of age, the proportion that are obese, and the increase in visits and consultations with physicians (regardless of product involvement), it would be premature to conclude from the data presented in this report that a particular product group has become more hazardous simply because the estimated number of consumer product-related injuries seen in emergency departments has increased. More careful examination, which is beyond the scope of this report, is required. Statistical significance tests included in this report are intended to help the reader distinguish between real changes over time and mathematical sampling error, but these tests are not, in isolation, indicative of whether a product has become more or less hazardous over time.

Falls

Given the high frequency with which fall injuries and fatalities occur to seniors, CPSC staff undertook an analysis focused specifically on falls. The probabilistic design of the NEISS allows CPSC to make national estimates annually of consumer product-related injuries. More than 46,000 NEISS cases involved seniors ages 65 and older who were seen in emergency departments in 2011. To maintain a practical scope, a random subsample with probability proportionate to the size of the NEISS weight was selected for careful review. This provided a robust and representative sample of 2,000 cases to analyze. Case narratives were examined to determine whether a fall occurred, as well as capture other details of the fall. This allowed staff to quantify fall injuries seen in emergency departments and gain some insight into the nature of the falls.

Seventy-five percent of the sampled injuries were falls. This can be extrapolated to an estimated 1.5 million consumer product-related senior falls seen in emergency departments in 2011. Twenty-seven percent of the consumer product-related senior fall injuries were diagnosed as fractures, followed by contusions/abrasions (25%), internal injuries (14%, which is often how nonconcussive head injuries are coded), lacerations (12%), and strains/sprains (7%). Twenty-

⁷ *Older Americans 2012: Key Indicators of Well-Being*, Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, p. 134 http://www.agingstats.gov/agingstatsdotnet/Main_Site/Data/2012_Documents/Docs/EntireChartbook.pdf

⁸ *Older Americans 2012: Key Indicators of Well-Being*, Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, p. 126 http://www.agingstats.gov/agingstatsdotnet/Main_Site/Data/2012_Documents/Docs/EntireChartbook.pdf

five percent of estimated consumer product-related senior fall injuries were to the head, followed by the lower trunk (20%), upper trunk (10%), and face (10%).

With input from CPSC Human Factors staff, the consumer product-related falls were classified into seven categories. The categories included loss of balance (12% of fall injuries), slips (11%), trips due to a change in elevation (11%), trips over an obstacle (10%), missteps (5%), other falls (29%), and unknown (23%).

The ***loss of balance*** category included cases that explicitly mentioned a loss of balance, cited alcohol impairment, or syncope (the medical term for fainting). Forty-six percent of cases in the loss of balance category mentioned syncope, which is known to occur with adults 65 and older. More than half of these cases were associated with flooring or stairs. These cases were coded along with a consumer product, but it bears repeating here that all of the CPSC estimates of injuries and fatalities in this report are associated with, and not necessarily caused by, consumer products.

The ***slip*** category included cases that explicitly mention a slip. A consumer product was not necessarily identified as a causal factor in slipping. As seen in Table 1, flooring was often listed as the product associated with injuries. However that may simply mean that the fall involved a fall onto the floor. Only 5 percent of cases in the slip category seemed to indicate that a slippery product was associated with the fall. The true proportion could be higher, however, given that the case narratives extracted from hospital records provided limited detail.

The ***trip due to a change in elevation*** category included cases involving stairs 92 percent of the time. Other cases in this category included uneven pavement, curbs, or a threshold between rooms. Cases in the ***trip over an obstacle*** category usually included a consumer product, but the obstacle may also have been a pet (five percent of trips over obstacles, not including trips over leashes or pet toys). Twenty-six percent of trips over obstacles involved carpets or rugs, and nine percent involved footwear.

The ***misstep*** category included trips where neither a change in elevation, nor an obstacle was indicated; the category also captured people who fell while walking and hit a consumer product. Forty-two percent of the misstep cases indicated flooring as the consumer product. Many of the other products in cases of missteps were those that the victim fell against after the misstep.

The ***other falls*** category is large, in part, because of what it captures. It includes cases that were not captured by any of the aforementioned categories. In other words, it contains any other kind of fall where the hazard scenario can be considered known. Thirty-two percent of cases in the other falls category involved falls out of bed or getting into or out of bed; this accounts for nine percent of all of the sampled fall injuries to seniors. Twenty percent of cases in the other falls category involved falls out of chairs, or sofas, or otherwise involved chairs or sofas. Seven percent of falls were off of toilets or otherwise involved toilets. Five percent of falls in the other falls category were falls off of bicycles.

The ***unknown*** category is large, in part, because the hazard scenarios captured in emergency departments can lack detail, but also because the victim may not remember falling, nor was the

fall witnessed by another party. Ten percent of the victims in the unknown category were found after what was presumed to be a fall. Sixty-two percent of cases (including many in the found category) were coded with flooring as the only product. A typical narrative might read simply that the victim “fell on the floor” or “fell to the floor.” This can also include cases where a person fell against a product, but too little information was captured to determine which of the other six categories would best describe the fall.

Group 1 – Estimated 10,000 or More Consumer Product-Related Injuries

The following product groups were associated with at least an estimated 10,000 consumer product-related injuries seen in emergency departments in 2011.

Throughout this report the information for each product group includes the estimated number of consumer product-related injuries seen in emergency departments to seniors each year between 2002 and 2011 from the NEISS. A two-tailed test for statistical significance ($p < .05$) on the change in the number of injuries over time (upward or downward) was computed to determine whether we can rule out that any apparent trend over time is simply due to sampling error.⁹ A statistically significant result means that a linear trend (either rising or falling) over time exists that is not likely to be due to chance. Instead, a statistically significant trend should indicate that an increasing or decreasing trend in emergency department-treated, consumer product-related injuries exists. The estimated rate of consumer product-related, emergency department-treated injuries per 100,000 adults 65 and older also appears on the graph.

Additional detail from NEISS is provided for the year 2011. First, the estimated rate of consumer product-related injuries per 100,000 population that is 25–64 and 65 and older in the United States and territories is provided to allow comparison between seniors and adults below that age.¹⁰ Then, the estimated number of injuries in 2011, by age group, is included (for the 25–64, 65–74, 75–84, and 85+ age groups) and by gender for seniors.¹¹ This is followed by the number of estimated consumer product-related injuries to seniors by product code to provide a sense of which products within a product group most frequently are associated with emergency department visits by seniors. Estimates less than 1,200 are not reported per NEISS standards.¹² Finally, some statistics on the more common diagnoses and a brief characterization of the injury hazard appear.

The injury data are followed by a characterization of the fatality reports received by CPSC in NEISS, via death certificates, CPSC's Injury or Potential Injury Incident data file (IPII), or CPSC's In-Depth Investigation data file (INDP) in 2009. The most current year for which fatality reporting is nearly complete is 2009. These reports are not based on an inclusive probability survey, nor do they comprise a complete census of all fatal incidents associated with consumer products in 2009. Attempts were made to identify duplicate reports; however, in some cases, the details provided in multiple reports of a single incident may have been too incomplete or contradictory to allow for all duplicate reports to be identified. Thus, these counts might be considered minimums or near-minimums associated with these products for seniors in 2009.

⁹ The significance tests used for trending is described in Schroeder, T., *Trend Analysis of NEISS Data*, February 2000, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.

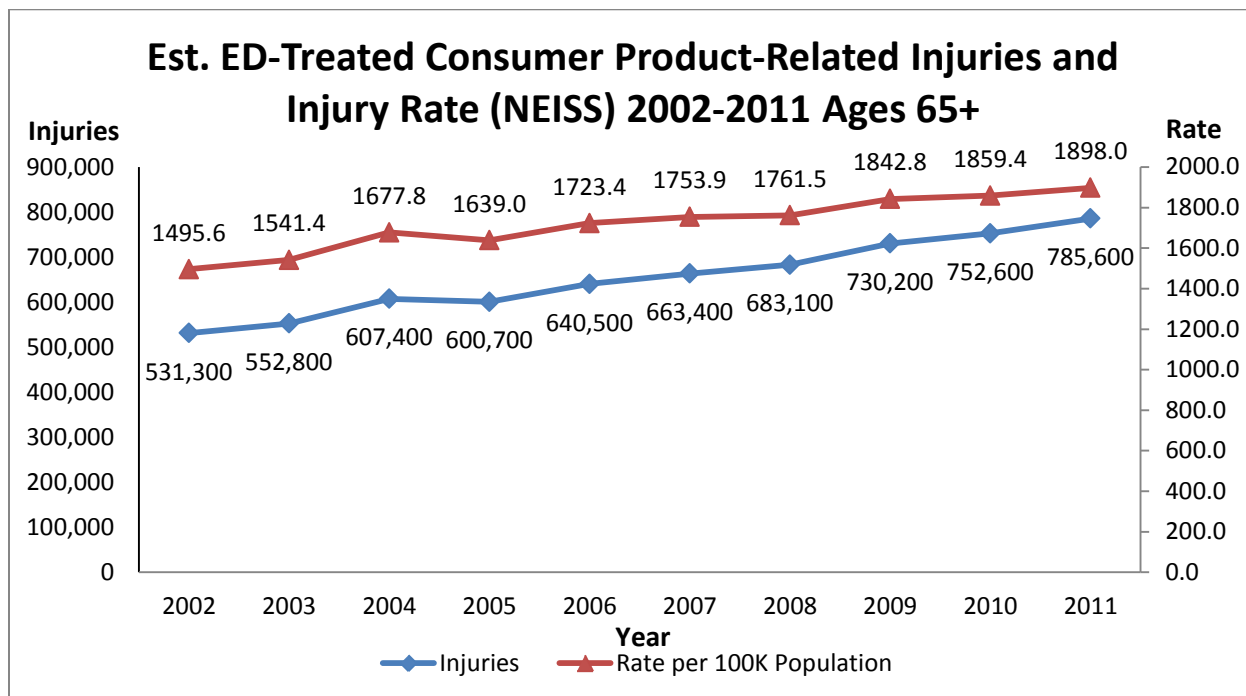
¹⁰ Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, May 2012 (for the year 2011), U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

¹¹ NEISS injury estimates by age and gender may not sum to the total presented in the figure.

¹² According to the NEISS publication criteria, an estimate must be 1,200 or greater, the sample size must be 20 or greater, and the coefficient of variation must be 33 percent or smaller.

Stairs, Ramps, Landings, Floors

Product Codes Included: 1807, 1840, 1842, 1843



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25–64 years old : 682.7
 65 years and older: 1898.0
 Rate Ratio: 2.8 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25–64	1,127,900
65–74	222,700
75–84	281,600
85 and older	281,300

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	232,300	29.6%
Female	553,300	70.4%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1807 Floors or flooring materials	583,000
1840 Pull-down or folding stairs	*
1842 Stairs or steps	204,200
1843 Ramps or landings	3,900

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

Note: Since multiple product codes can be used for a given case, the sum totals to greater than 785,600.

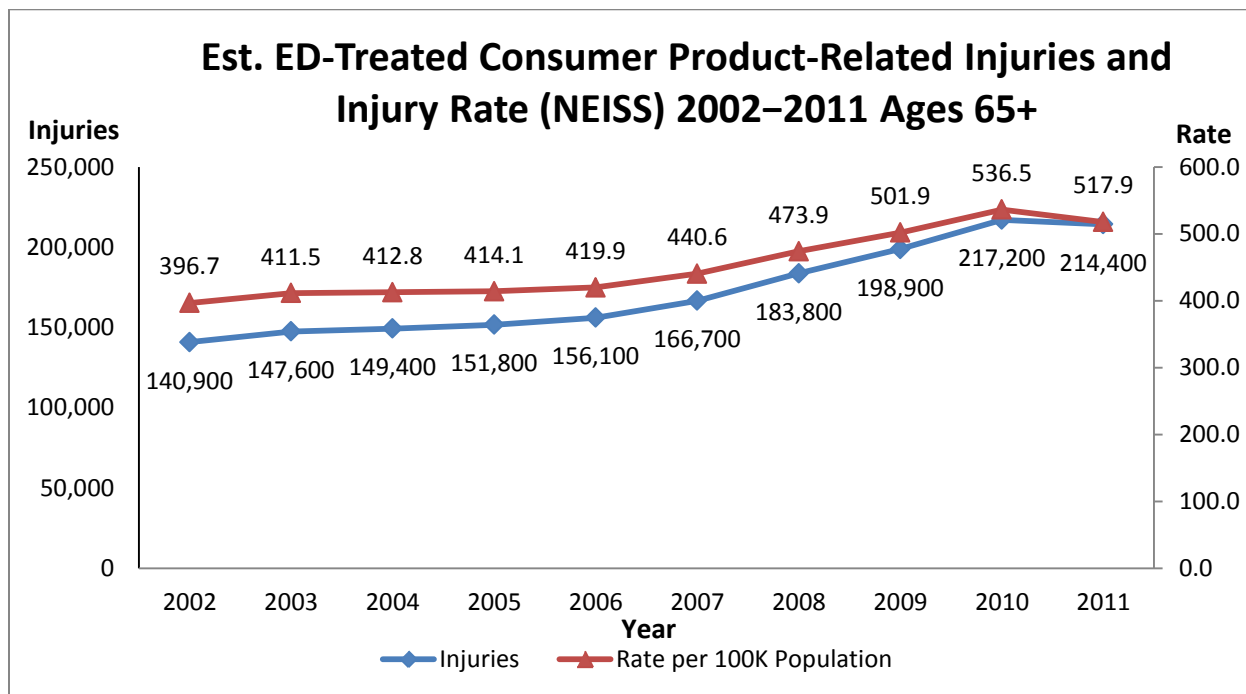
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to stairs, ramps, landings, and floors were fractures (29.3%) and contusions/abrasions (22.1%), followed by internal injuries (16.0%), lacerations (10.0%) and strains/sprains (7.9%). Falls were the most common hazard pattern.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 2,329 reports of senior deaths that were associated with stairs, ramps, landings, and floors. A majority of the deaths were associated with falls or were cases where the victim was found on the floor or at the bottom of steps.

Beds, Mattresses, Pillows

Product Codes Included: 661, 662, 4009, 4010, 4050, 4064, 4069, 4072, 4075, 4076, 4082



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	111.4
65 years and older:	517.9
Rate Ratio:	4.6 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	184,100
65-74	49,500
75-84	75,700
85 and older	89,200

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	68,000	31.7%
Female	146,400	68.3%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
661 Bunk beds	*
662 Waterbeds or water pillows	*
4009 Nonbaby mattresses	*
4010 Mattresses, not specified	1,600
4050 Pillows (excluding water)	*
4064 Futons	*
4069 Cots	*
4072 Bedsprings or bedframes	*
4075 Bed rails	1,700
4076 Beds or bedframes, other or not specified	210,200
4082 Toddler beds	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

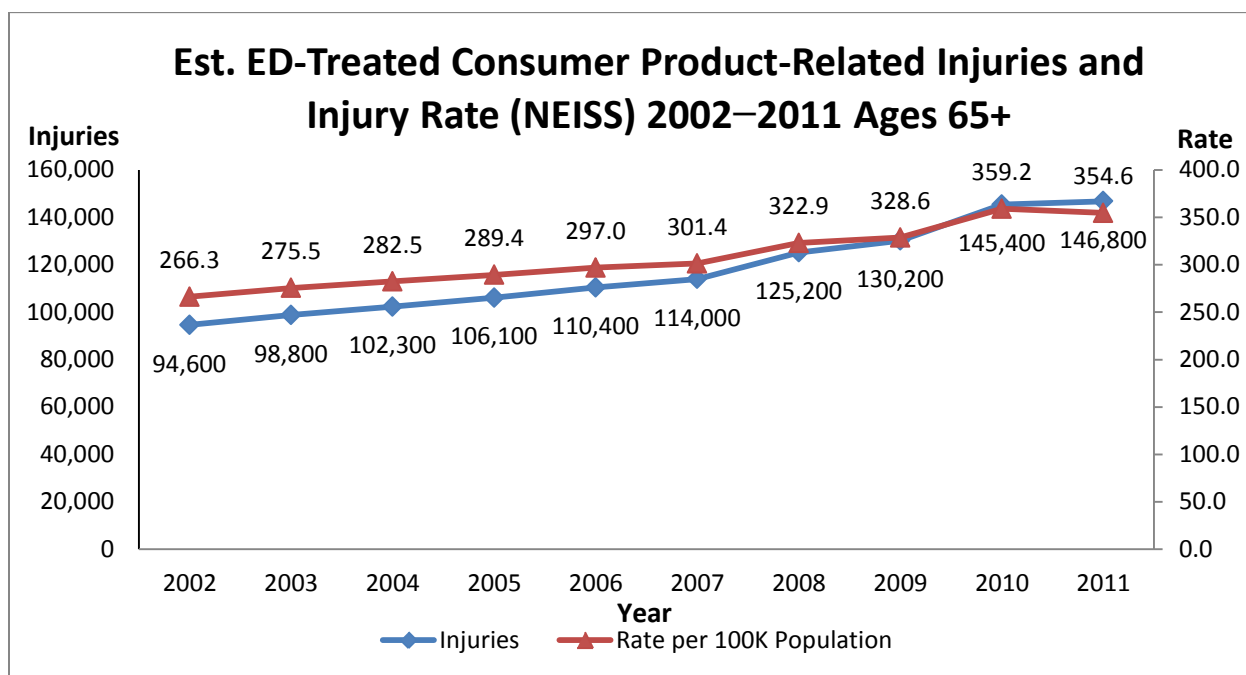
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with beds, mattresses, and pillows were contusions/abrasions (22.8%) and fractures (20.1%), followed by internal injuries (15.2%), lacerations (13.7%), and strains/sprains (11.2%). Falls were the most common hazard pattern.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 257 reports of senior deaths that were associated with beds, mattresses, or pillows. A majority of the deaths were associated with falls, followed by fires, and entrapments.

Chairs, Sofas, Sofa Beds

Product Codes Included: 670, 671, 679, 680, 4074, 4079



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years old: 102.5
 65 years and older: 354.7
 Rate Ratio: 3.5 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	169,300
65-74	39,500
75-84	52,500
85 and older	54,800

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	46,900	31.9%
Female	99,900	68.1%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
670 Chair, recliner	11,100
671 Chair, rocking	2,200
679 Sofas, couches, davenports, divans or studio couches	18,700
680 Convertible beds, hideaway beds, or sofa beds	*
4074 Chairs, other or not specified	112,800
4079 Footstools, ottomans, or hassocks	2,300

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

Note: Since multiple product codes can be used for a given case, the sum totals to greater than 146,800.

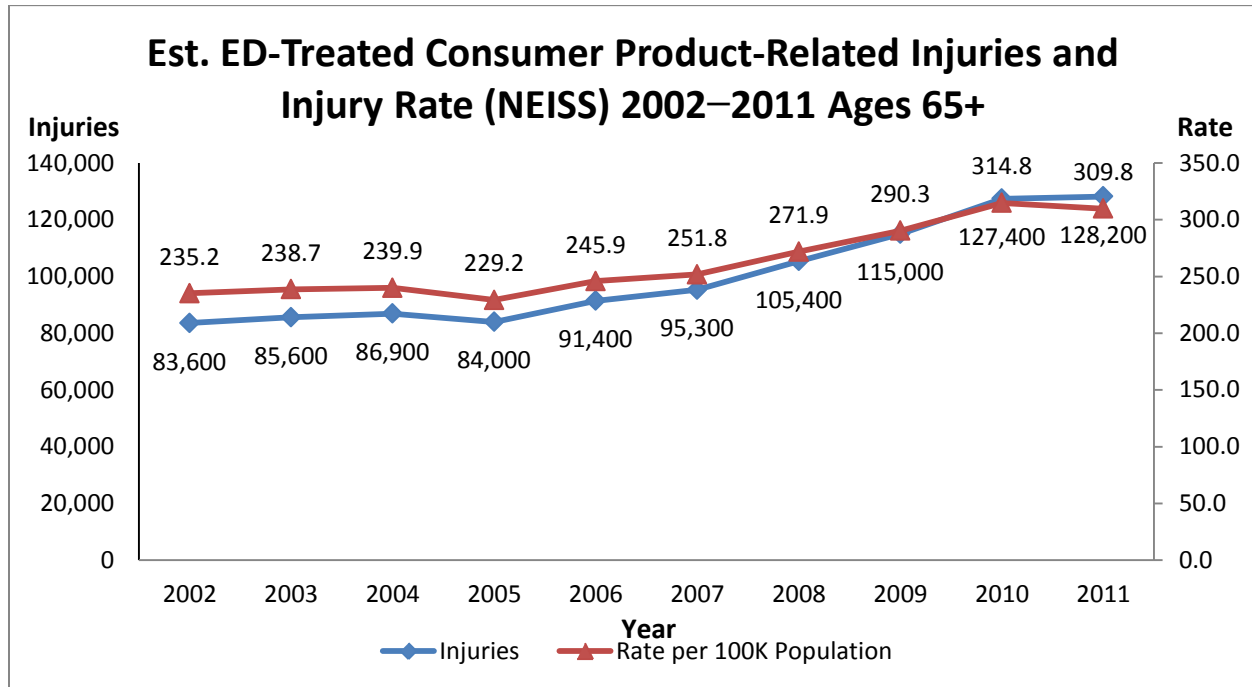
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with chairs, sofas, and pillows were fractures (23.3%) and contusions/abrasions (22.5%), followed by internal injuries (13.0%), lacerations (11.5%), and strains/sprains (11.2%). Falls were the most common hazard pattern.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, the most current year for which fatality reporting is nearly complete, CPSC received 159 reports of senior deaths that were associated with chairs, sofas, or sofa beds. A majority of the death reports were associated with falls, followed by fires.

Bathroom Structures and Fixtures

Product Codes Included: 610, 611, 648, 649, 657, 699, 4030



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 114.9
 65 years and older: 309.8
 Rate Ratio: 2.7 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	189,900
65-74	38,800
75-84	47,900
85 and older	41,600

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	38,900	30.3%
Female	89,300	69.7%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
610 Nonglass bathtub or shower enclosures	*
611 Bathtubs or showers	67,200
648 Sinks	7,300
649 Toilets	56,500
657 Towel racks or bars	*
699 Faucets or spigots	*
4030 Bathtubs or shower enclosures, not specified	1,300

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

Note: Since multiple product codes can be used for a given case, the sum totals to greater than 128,200.

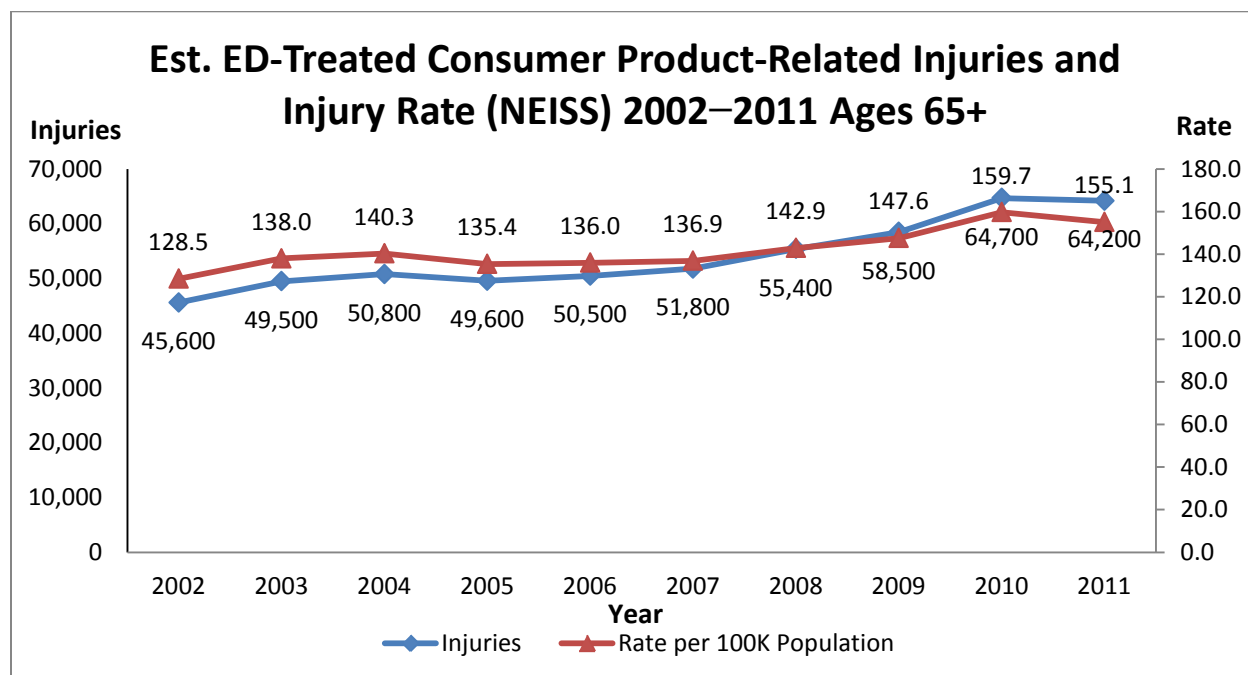
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with bathroom structures and fixtures were contusions/abrasions (25.0%), fractures (21.6%), and internal injuries (16.4%), followed by lacerations (10.6%), and strains/sprains (8.4%). Falls were the most common hazard pattern.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 245 reports of senior deaths that were associated with bathroom structures and fixtures. A majority of the death reports were associated with falls, followed by drownings.

Carpets and Rugs

Product Codes Included: 612, 613, 676



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	27.8
65 years and older:	155.1
Rate Ratio:	5.6 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	45,900
65-74	16,700
75-84	23,800
85 and older	23,600

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	15,800	24.6%
Female	48,400	75.4%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
612 Runners, throw rugs or doormats	9,600
613 Room-sized, wall-to-wall or outdoor carpeting	6,400
676 Rugs or carpets, not specified	48,100

Note: The sum does not total to 64,200 due to rounding.

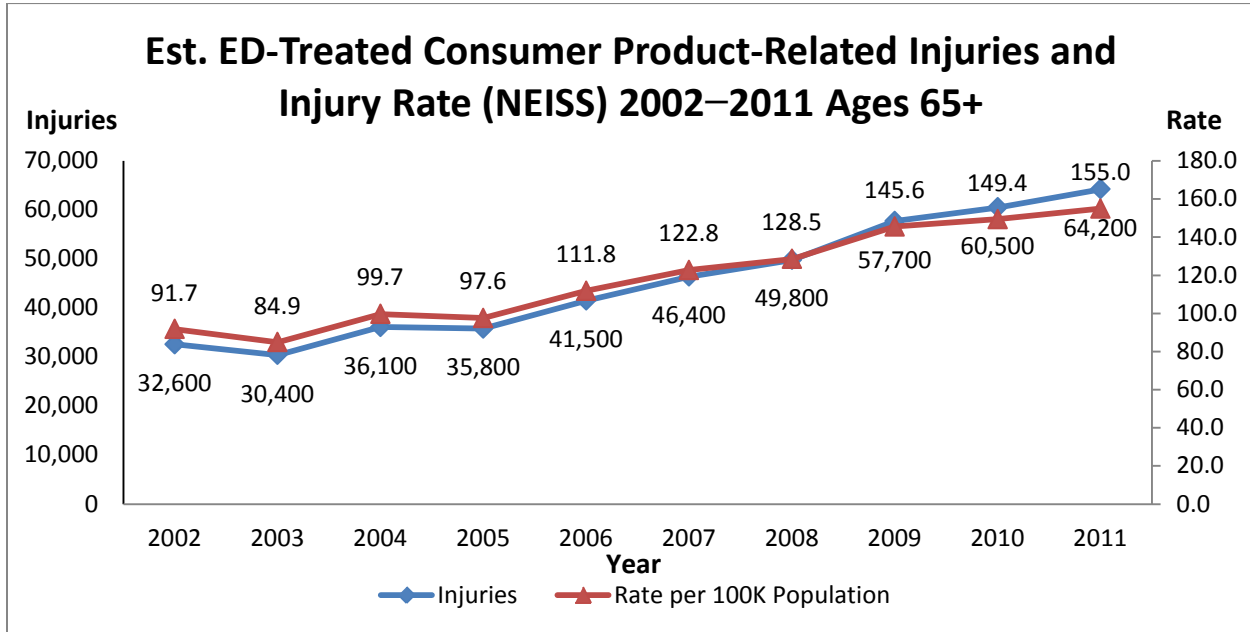
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with carpets and rugs were fractures (32.0%), and contusions/abrasions (24.5%), followed by internal injuries (13.6%), lacerations (11.1%), and strains/sprains (8.2%). Falls were the most common hazard pattern.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 60 reports of senior deaths that were associated with carpets and rugs. All of the deaths were associated with falls.

Clothing

Product Codes Included: 1615, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1658, 1677



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	88.5
65 years and older:	155.0
Rate Ratio:	1.8 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
25-64	146,200
65-74	22,500
75-84	23,600
85 and older	18,000

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	17,800	27.8%
Female	46,300	72.2%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1615 Footwear	36,800
1644 Nightwear	2,500
1645 Day wear	16,300
1646 Outerwear	*
1647 Clothing accessories	3,000
1658 Clothing, not specified	5,200
1677 Other clothing	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

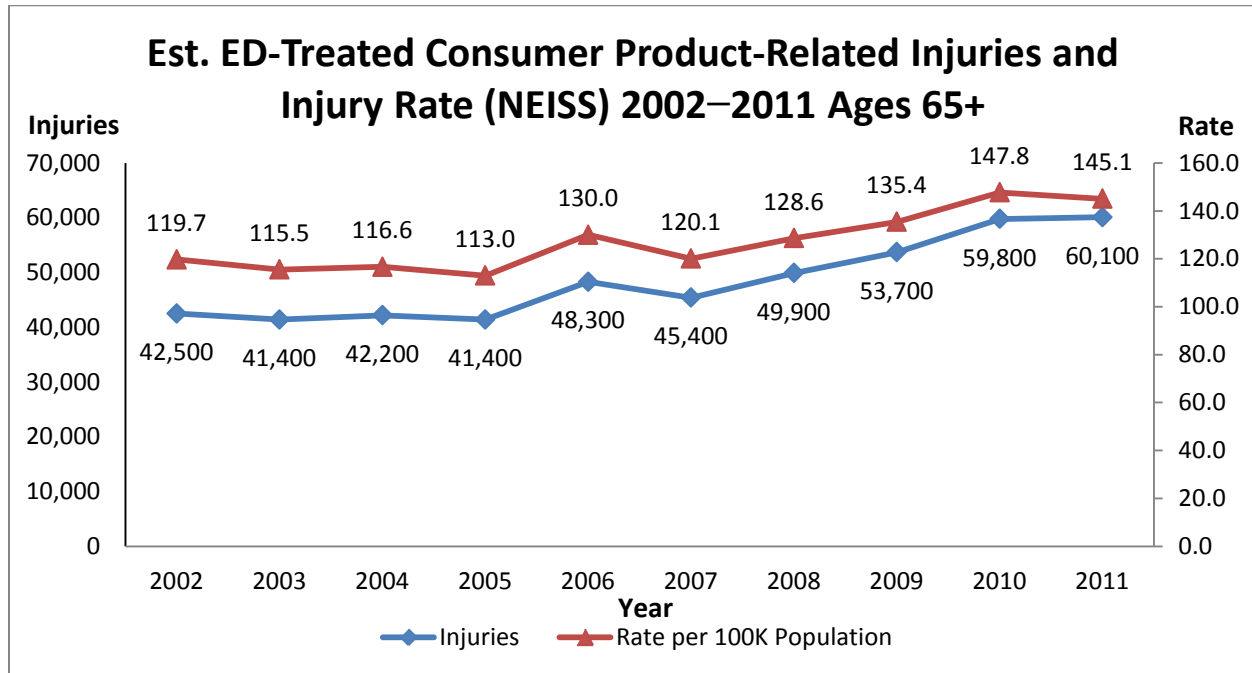
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for clothing-related injuries were fractures (27.0%) and contusions/abrasions (18.2%), followed by strains/sprains (11.5%), internal injuries (11.0%), and lacerations (10.0%). Falls were the most common hazard pattern.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 142 reports of senior deaths that were associated with clothing. A majority of the deaths were associated with fires, with falls as the next most common hazard pattern.

Tables, not elsewhere classified

Product Codes Included: 4057



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 52.2
 65 years and older: 145.1
 Rate Ratio: 2.8 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	86,300
65-74	17,300
75-84	23,500
85 and older	19,300

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	21,600	35.9%
Female	38,500	64.1%

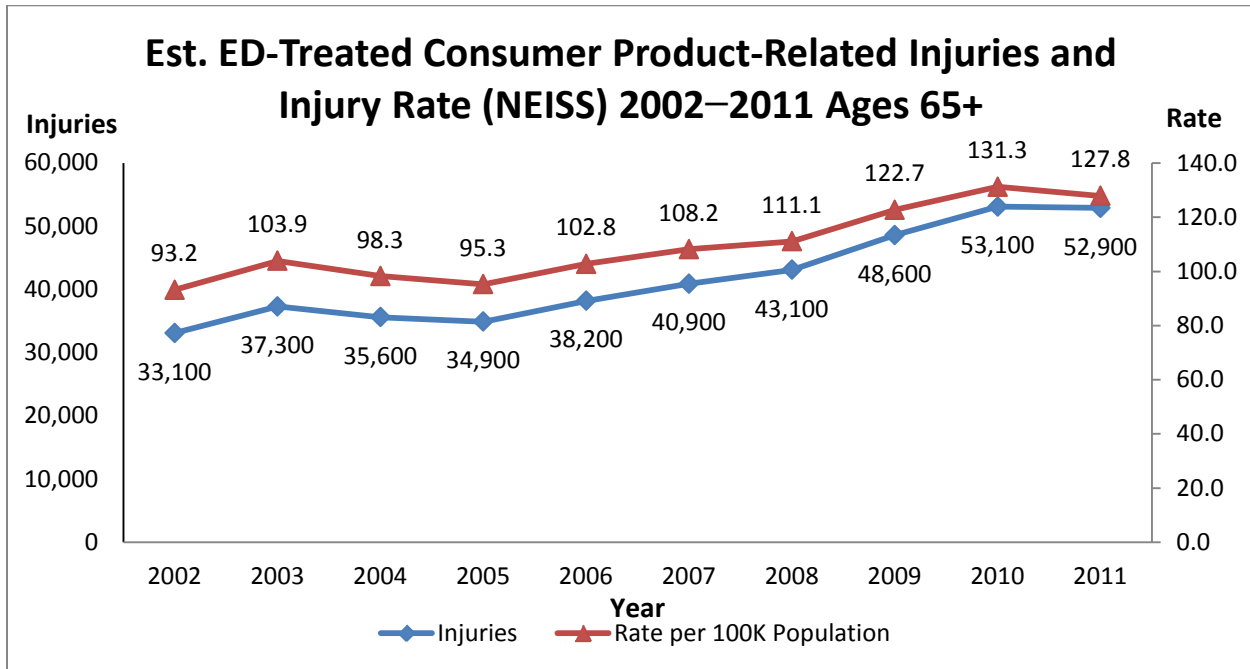
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with the NEISS category “tables, not elsewhere classified” were lacerations (27.8%) and contusions/abrasions (23.0%), followed by internal injuries (18.6%), and fractures (16.0%). Falls were a common hazard pattern, along with injuries that occurred while consumers were moving tables.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 54 reports of senior deaths that were associated with tables. A majority of the deaths were associated with falls.

Desks, Cabinets, Shelves, Racks

Product Codes Included: 604, 692, 693, 4056



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 63.1
 65 years and older: 127.8
 Rate Ratio: 2.0 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	104,200
65-74	17,000
75-84	20,200
85 and older	15,800

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	15,300	28.9%
Female	37,600	71.1%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
604 Desks, chests, bureaus or buffets	25,000
692 Magazine racks or book ends	*
693 Footlockers	*
4056 Cabinets, racks, room dividers and shelves, not elsewhere classified	27,500

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

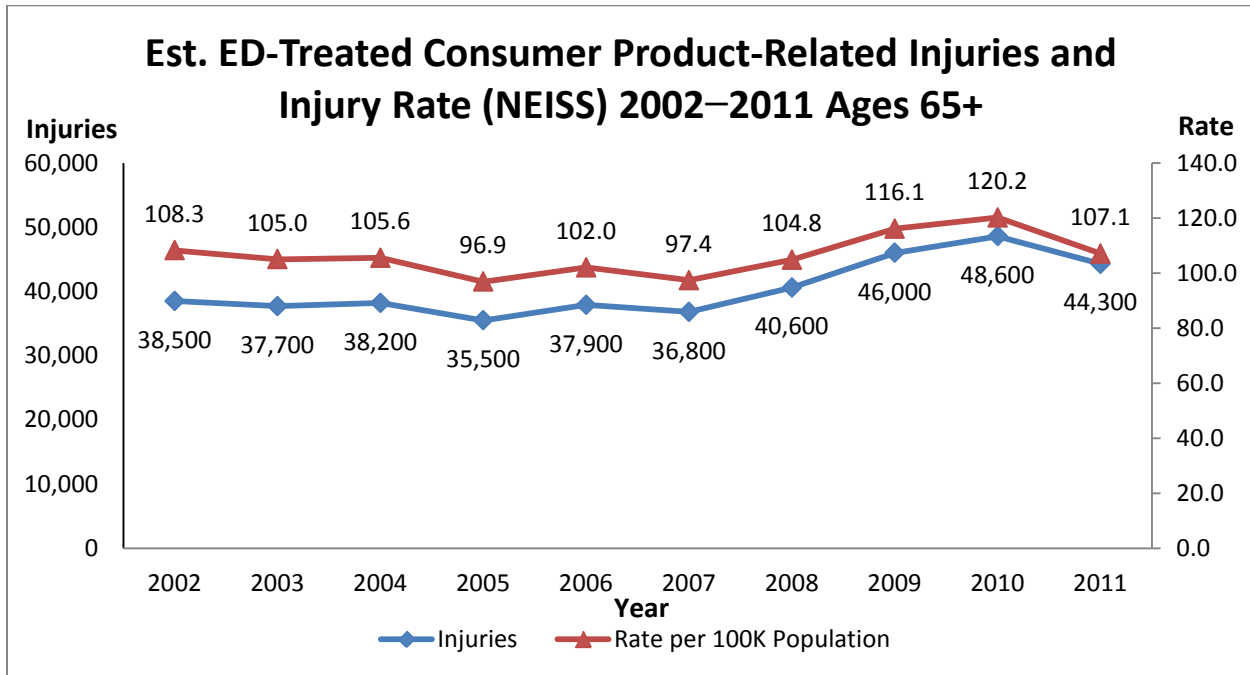
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with desks, cabinets, shelves, and racks in 2011 were lacerations (27.8%) and contusions/abrasions (22.7%), followed by internal injuries (18.3%), and fractures (14.2%). Falls were a common hazard pattern, along with injuries that resulted when consumers were moving furniture.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 45 reports of senior deaths that were associated with desks, cabinets, shelves, and racks. A majority of the deaths were associated with falls.

Non-Glass Doors, Panels

Product Codes Included: 1854, 1886, 1893



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 72.5
 65 years and older: 107.1
 Rate Ratio: 1.5 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	119,800
65-74	15,600
75-84	14,400
85 and older	14,400

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	12,300	27.8%
Female	32,000	72.2%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1854 Plastic panels for doors or windows	*
1886 Garage doors	3,200
1893 Doors, other or not specified	41,100

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

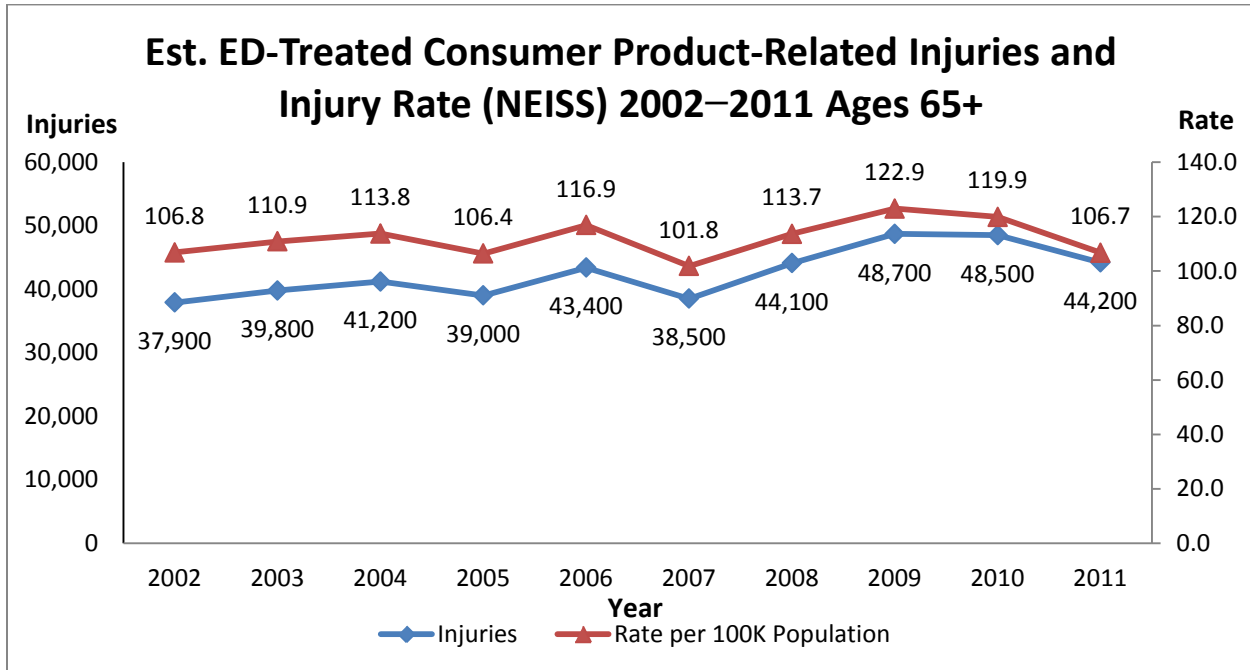
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with non-glass doors and panels were lacerations (25.9%), fractures (19.0%), and contusions/abrasions (18.0%), followed by internal injuries (13.1%). Falls were a common hazard pattern, along with injuries from striking the door.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 22 reports of senior deaths that were associated with non-glass doors and panels. A majority of the deaths were associated with falls or were incidents in which the victim struck a non-glass door.

Ladders, Stools

Product Codes Included: 618, 620, 4025, 4077, 4078, 4080



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	97.0
65 years and older:	106.7
Rate Ratio:	1.1 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	160,200
65-74	24,900
75-84	13,100
85 and older	6,200

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	25,700	58.2%
Female	18,500	41.8%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
618 Stepladders	3,600
620 Step stools	4,000
4025 Barstools or kitchen stools	2,800
4077 Extension or straight ladders	*
4078 Ladders, other or not specified	25,800
4080 Stools, other or not specified	7,500

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

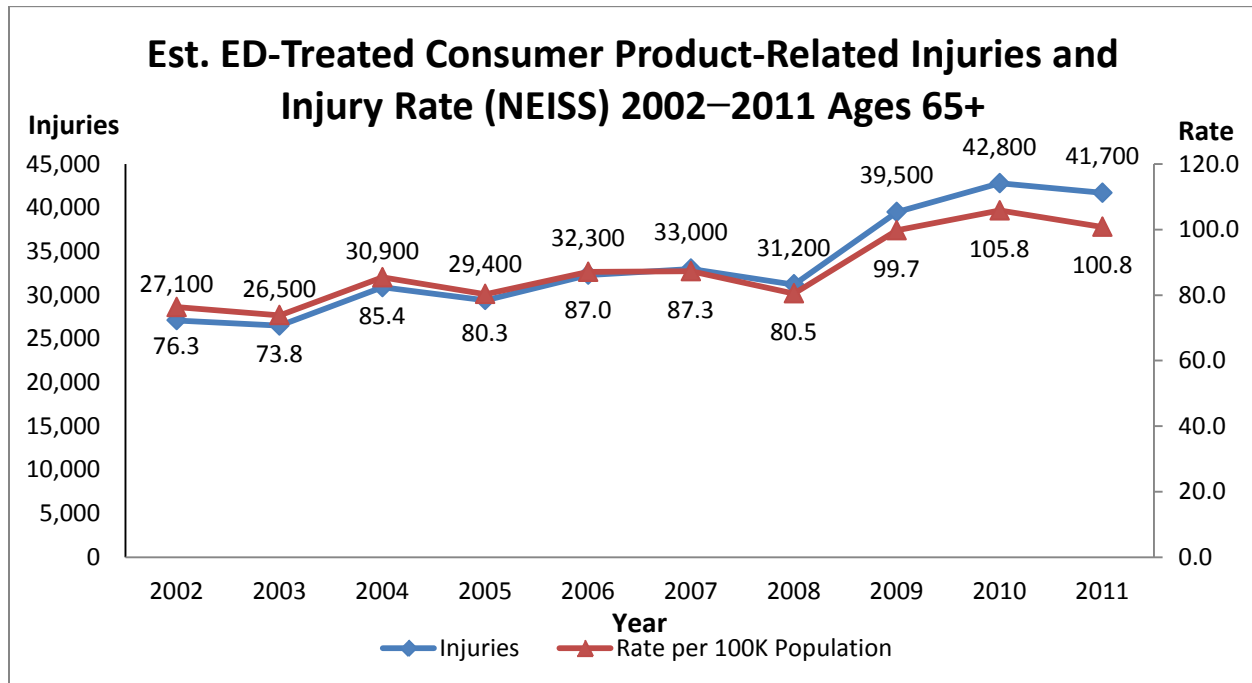
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with ladders and stools were fractures (36.2%), and contusions/abrasions (16.6%), followed by strains/sprains (11.1%), internal injuries (10.9%), and lacerations (10.2%). Falls were the most common hazard pattern.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 133 reports of senior deaths that were associated with ladders and stools. A majority of the deaths were associated with falls.

Ceilings, Walls, Panels (Inside)

Product Codes Included: 1884



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 76.2
 65 years and older: 100.8
 Rate Ratio: 1.3 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	125,900
65-74	12,700
75-84	15,500
85 and older	13,500

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	15,300	36.7%
Female	26,400	63.3%

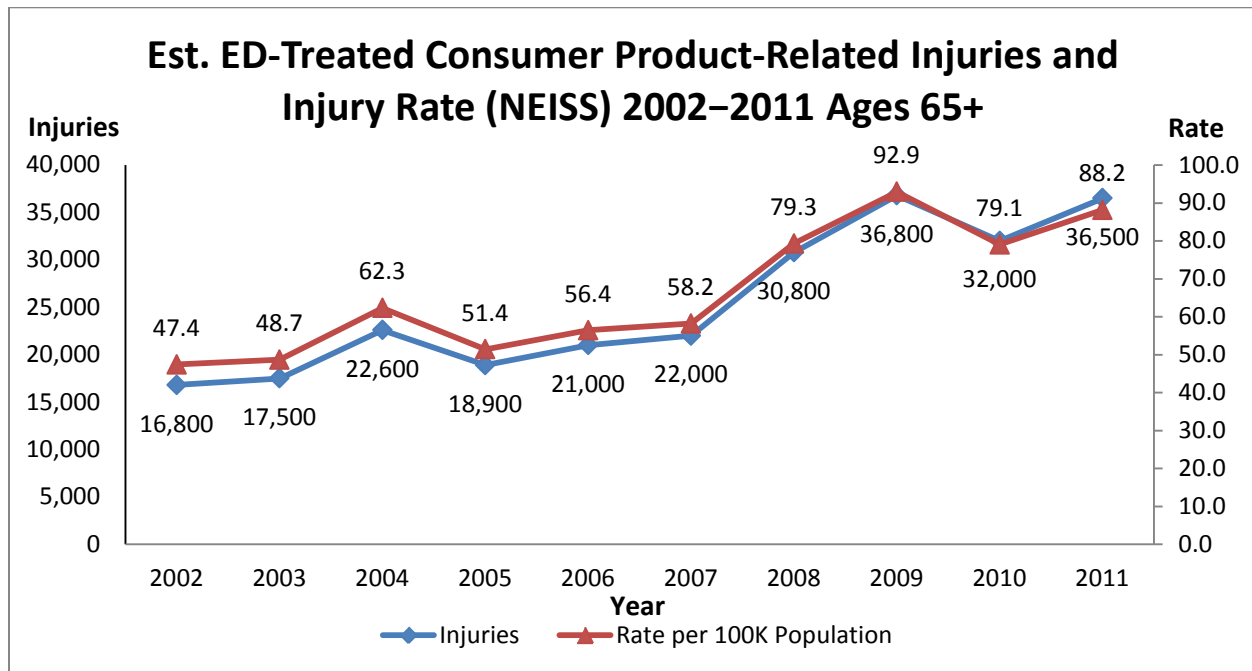
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with ceilings, walls, and inside panels were internal injuries (24.6%), contusions/abrasions (20.7%), lacerations (19.2%), and fractures (15.2%). Falls were a common hazard pattern, along with injuries from colliding with walls.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 41 reports of senior deaths that were associated with ceilings, walls, and panels. A majority of the deaths were associated with falls. Deaths were also due to collisions, entrapments (*e.g.*, between a bed and wall), and in one case, a fire that may have begun between two walls.

Exercise, Exercise Equipment

Product Codes Included: 1200, 3265, 3277, 3299



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 133.6
 65 years and older: 88.2
 Rate Ratio: 1.5 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	227,600
65-74	21,400
75-84	10,000
85 and older	5,300

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	16,800	45.7%
Female	19,900	54.3%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1200 Sports and recreational activity, not elsewhere classified	*
3265 Weight lifting	2,900
3277 Exercise equipment	8,900
3299 Exercise	25,000

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

Note: Since multiple product codes can be used for a given case, the sum totals to greater than 36,500.

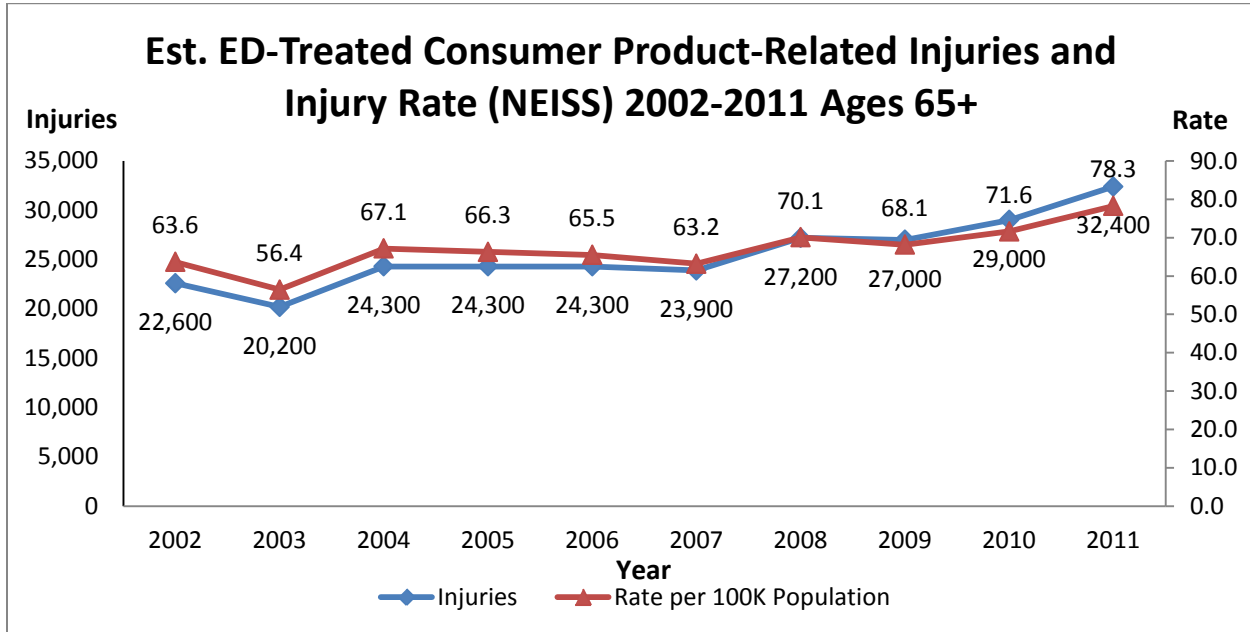
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with exercise and exercise equipment were strains/sprains (23.9%), followed by fractures (13.3%), and contusions/abrasions (10.0%). Falls were a common hazard pattern.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received five reports of senior deaths that were associated with exercise and exercise equipment. In three cases, the senior collapsed while exercising; and in the other two cases, the victim was injured from a fall while exercising.

Cans, Other Containers

Product Codes Included: 131, 980, 981, 1103, 1107, 1112, 1116, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1133, 1135, 1138, 1141



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	97.2
65 years and older:	78.3
Rate Ratio:	1.2 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	160,600
65-74	16,200
75-84	11,000
85 and older	5,100

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	11,200	34.6%
Female	21,200	65.4%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
131 Propane, LP or butane gas tanks or fittings	*
980 Fuel storage tanks	*
981 Gasoline cans	*
1103 Self-contained openers	*
1107 Other containers	*
1112 Metal containers	7,400
1116 Containers with key openers	*
1123 Plastic containers	*
1125 Wooden containers	*
1127 Nonglass bottles or jars	*
1133 Aerosol containers	*
1135 Bottles or jars, not specified	2,700
1138 Pressurized containers	*
1141 Containers, not specified	17,800

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

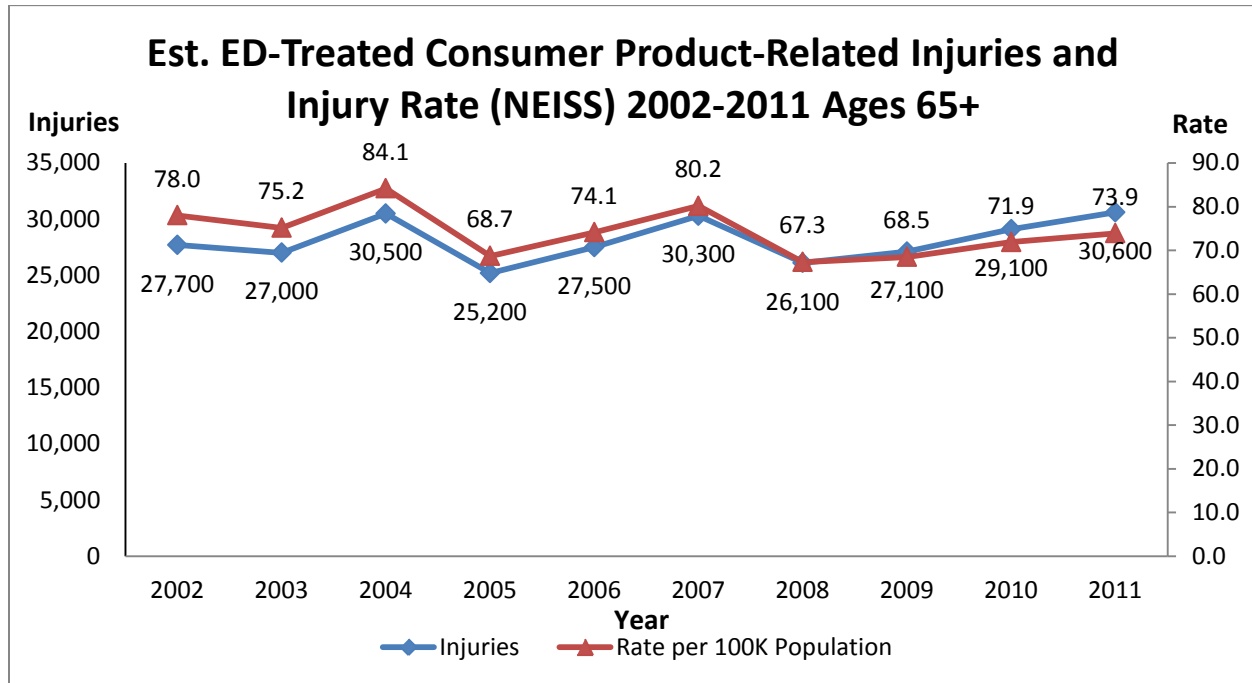
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with cans and other containers were lacerations (26.4%), followed by strains/sprains (16.4%), fractures (12.8%), and contusions/abrasions (12.6%). Falls were a common hazard pattern, along with injuries that occurred while lifting or moving a product.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 24 reports of senior deaths that were associated with cans and other containers. Hazard patterns included falls, thermal injuries when the contents of the container ignited, and carbon monoxide poisoning associated with burning fuel from propane tanks.

Cutlery, Knives, Unpowered

Product Codes Included: 464, 836



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 142.2
 65 years and older: 73.9
 Rate Ratio: 1.9 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	234,900
65-74	20,700
75-84	7,400
85 and older	2,500

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	15,900	51.9%
Female	14,700	48.1%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
464 Knives, not elsewhere classified	27,100
836 Knives with replaceable blades	3,500

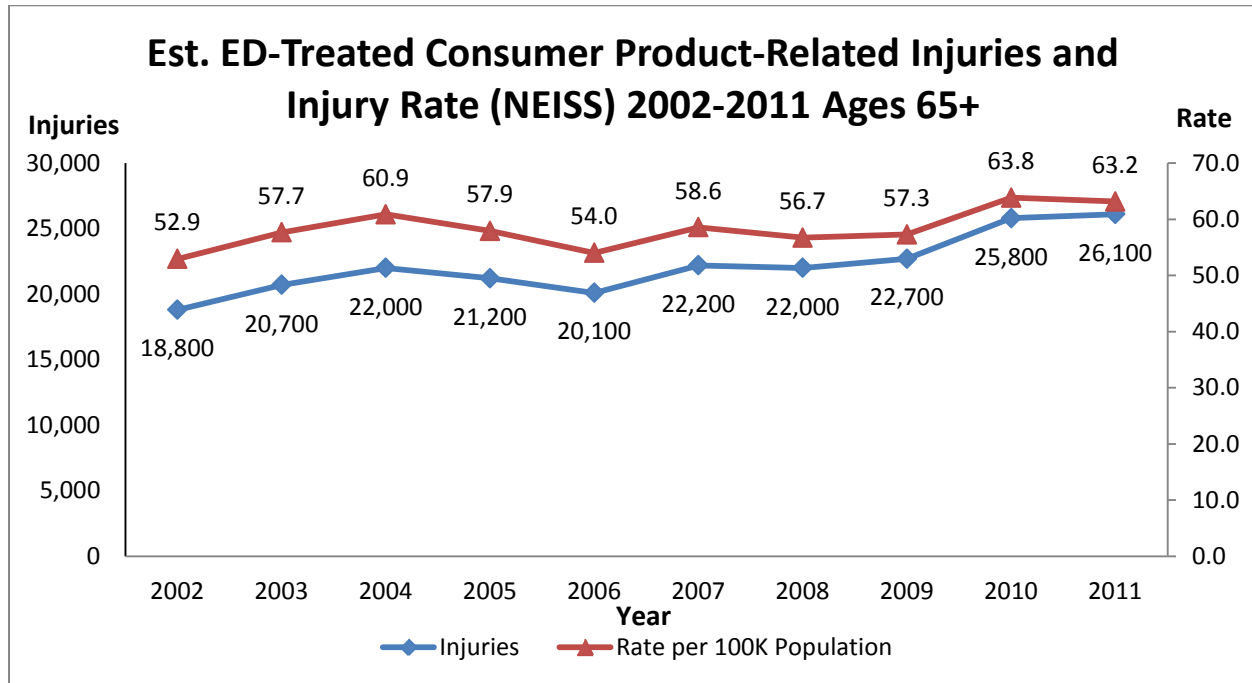
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with cutlery and unpowered knives were lacerations (92.9%). Cuts against the sharp edge of the knife were the most common hazard pattern.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received no reports of senior deaths that were associated with unpowered knives or cutlery.

Porches, Open-Side Floors, Etc.

Product Codes Included: 1817



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	46.9
65 years and older:	63.2
Rate Ratio:	1.3 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	77,500
65-74	10,900
75-84	10,100
85 and older	5,100

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	9,600	36.7%
Female	16,500	62.3%

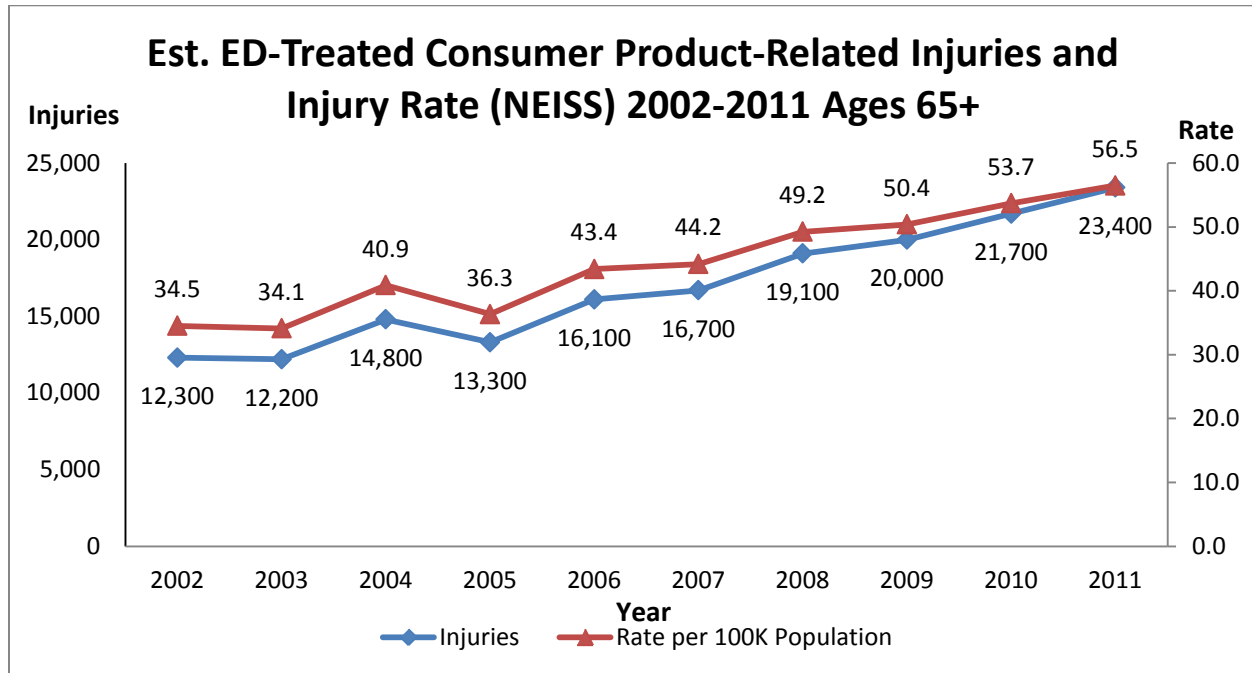
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with porches and open side floors were fractures (31.3%), contusions/abrasions (19.3%), followed by internal injuries (11.5%), lacerations (11.0%), and strains/sprains (10.6%). Falls were the most common hazard pattern.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 44 reports of senior deaths that were associated with porches and open-side floors. All but one death was due to a fall; that one death was caused by a fire from a can of kerosene left on a porch.

Bicycles & Accessories

Product Codes Included: 5033, 5040



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 115.6
 65 years and older: 56.5
 Rate Ratio: 2.0 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	191,000
65-74	15,100
75-84	7,100
85 and older	1,100

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	15,200	64.9%
Female	8,200	35.1%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
5033 Mountain or all-terrain bicycles or accessories	*
5040 Bicycles or accessories (excluding mountain or all-terrain bicycles)	23,300

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for bicycle and bicycle accessories-related injuries were fractures (29.0%), contusions/abrasions (20.6%), followed by internal injuries (13.9%), and lacerations (10.2%). Falls and collisions were common hazard patterns.

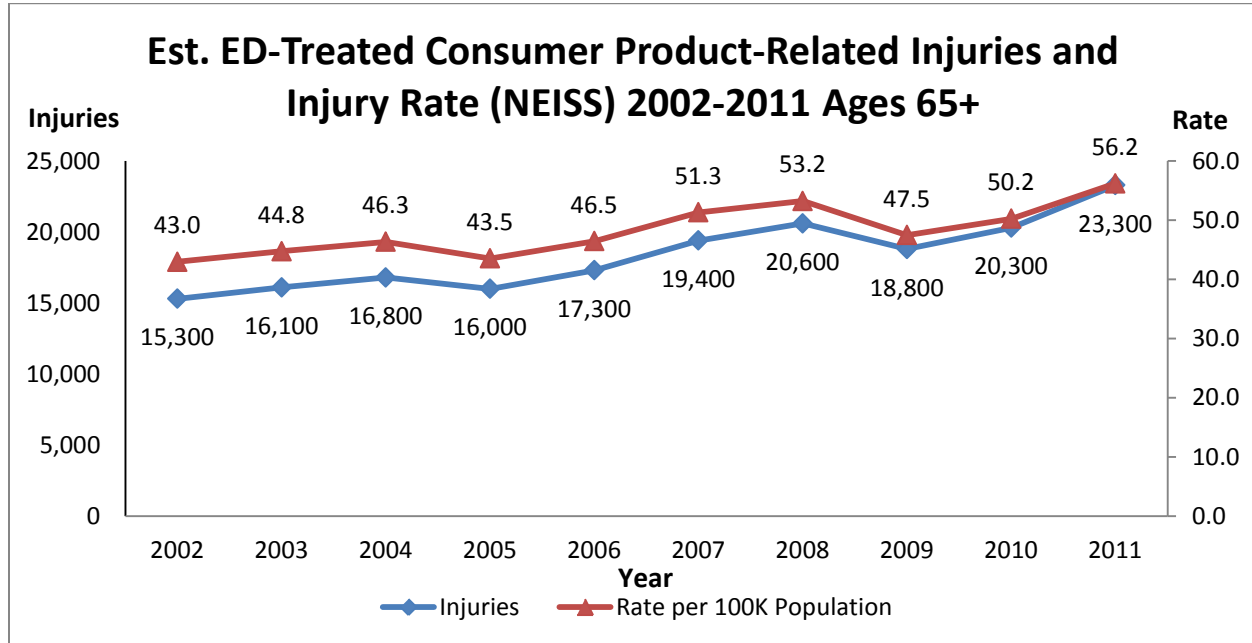
2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 71 reports of senior deaths that were associated with bicycles and bicycle accessories. Fatalities were due to collisions or falls. This count may differ from that reported by the Centers for Disease Control or the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration which can include incidents outside of CPSC's jurisdiction.¹³

¹³ See Traffic Safety Facts 2009 Data, NHTSA DOT HS 811 386 currently retrievable at: <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811386.pdf>.

Lawn & Garden Care Equipment

Product Codes Included: 1406, 1407, 1413, 1414, 1425, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1445, 1447, 1460, 1465, 1466



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	27.6
65 years and older:	56.2
Rate Ratio:	2.0 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	45,500
65-74	10,300
75-84	8,500
85 and older	4,400

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	11,000	47.4%
Female	12,200	52.6%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1406 Snow throwers/blowers	1,400
1407 Garden sprayers	*
1413 Greenhouse or gardening supplies	5,200
1414 Garden hoses, nozzles or sprinklers	5,400
1425 Wheelbarrows or lawn carts	*
1430 Seed and fertilizer spreaders	*
1431 Grass and leaf catchers	*
1432 Animal traps	*
1445 Plant foods or fertilizers for potted plants	*
1447 Pruning or trimming equipment, not specified	5,700
1460 Insect traps, powered	*
1465 Decorative yard equipment, excluding water features	4,700
1466 Decorative water features, including man-made ponds and fountains	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

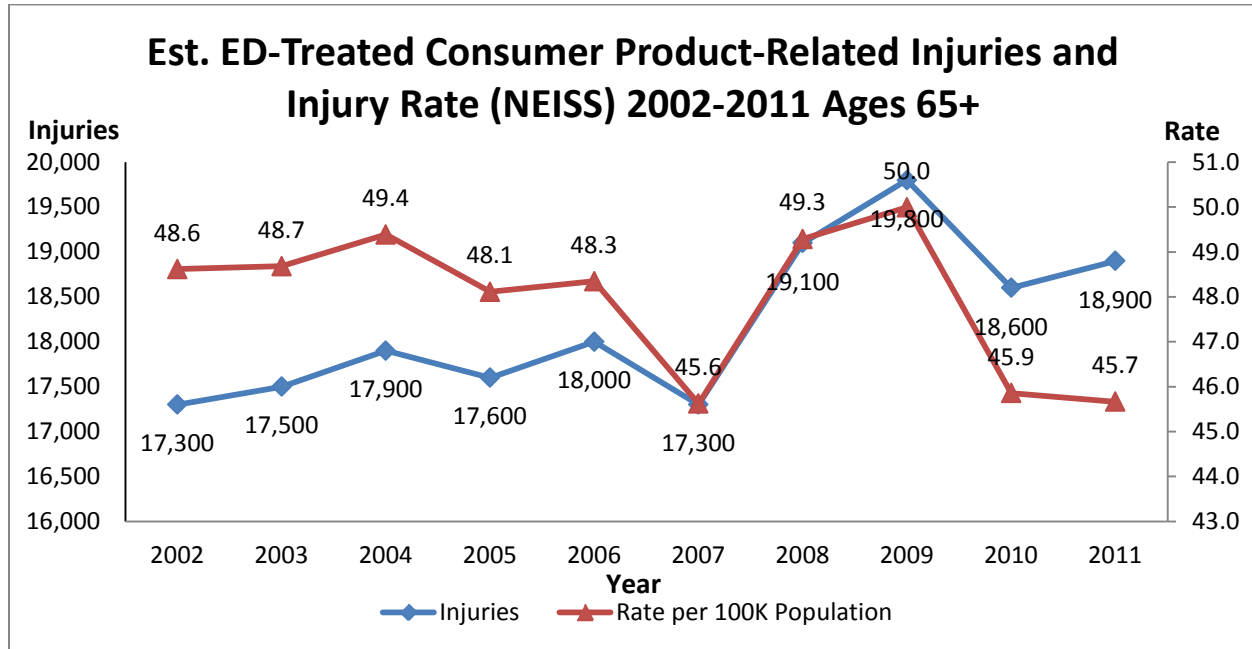
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to lawn and garden care equipment were lacerations (25.1%) and fractures (23.7%), followed by contusions/abrasions (16.0%). Falls and cuts against sharp edges were common hazard patterns.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, received 11 reports of senior deaths associated with lawn and garden care equipment. Fatalities were due to blunt injuries while tree trimming, falls, heart attacks, drowning, and an ATV accident that occurred while the driver was using a garden sprayer.

Power Home Workshop Saws

Product Codes Included: 832, 841, 842, 843, 845, 864, 875, 894, 895



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 30.2
 65 years and older: 45.7
 Rate Ratio: 1.5 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	49,900
65-74	11,400
75-84	6,100
85 and older	1,300

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	18,500	97.9%
Female	*	*

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
832 Portable circular power saws	1,900
841 Bench or table saws	11,700
842 Band saws	*
843 Radial arm saws	*
845 Saws, not specified	2,600
864 Sabre saws	*
875 Jigsaws	*
894 Hacksaws	*
895 Power saws, other or not specified	2,000

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

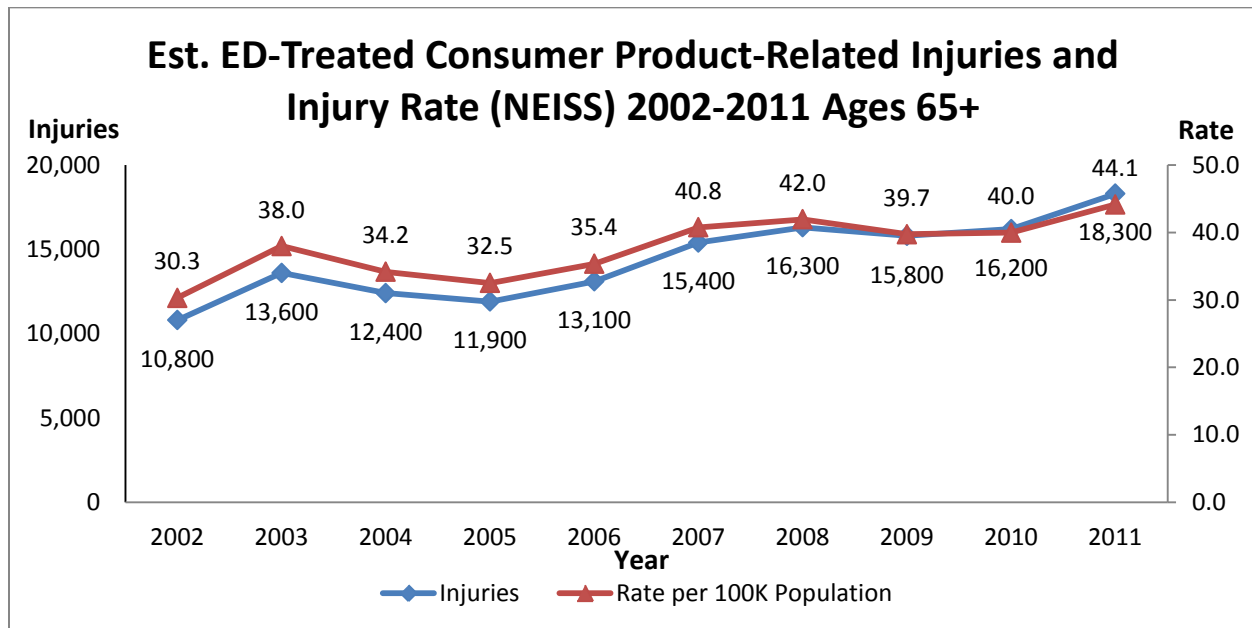
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to power home workshop saws were lacerations (68.7%), followed by fractures (12.3%), and amputations (9.5%). Cuts against sharp edges were the most common hazard pattern.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received a single report of a senior death associated with power home workshop saws. In that incident, the victim was carrying the table saw while riding a motorized scooter. The victim lost control of the scooter and suffered blunt force injuries from striking the sidewalk.

Miscellaneous Housewares

Product Codes Included: 232, 408, 413, 416, 420, 422, 428, 432, 435, 436, 438, 443, 450, 462, 463, 477, 639, 669, 710, 941, 1739, 1740



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	33.7
65 years and older:	44.1
Rate Ratio:	1.3 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	55,700
65-74	7,500
75-84	6,700
85 and older	4,100

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	6,500	35.8%
Female	11,700	64.2%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
232 Electric scissors	*
408 Ironing boards or covers	*
413 Waste containers, trash baskets or refuse bins	10,200
416 Corkscrews	*
420 Manual scissors	1,300
422 Bottle openers	*
428 Kitchen gadgets, not elsewhere classified	1,300
432 Trays	*
435 Kitchen mixing bowls, canisters or similar containers	*
436 Potholders, oven mitts or hot pads	*
438 Laundry baskets	1,800
443 Drinking straws	*
450 Scissors, not specified	*
462 Chafing dishes or fondue pots	*
463 Candles, candlesticks, or other candle holders	*
477 Thermometers	*
639 Flashlights or battery-powered lanterns	*
669 Clothespins	*
710 Electric timers	*
941 Fuels for chafing dishes or fondue pots	*
1739 Ashtrays, electric or battery operated	*
1740 Ashtrays, not electric or battery operated or not specified	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

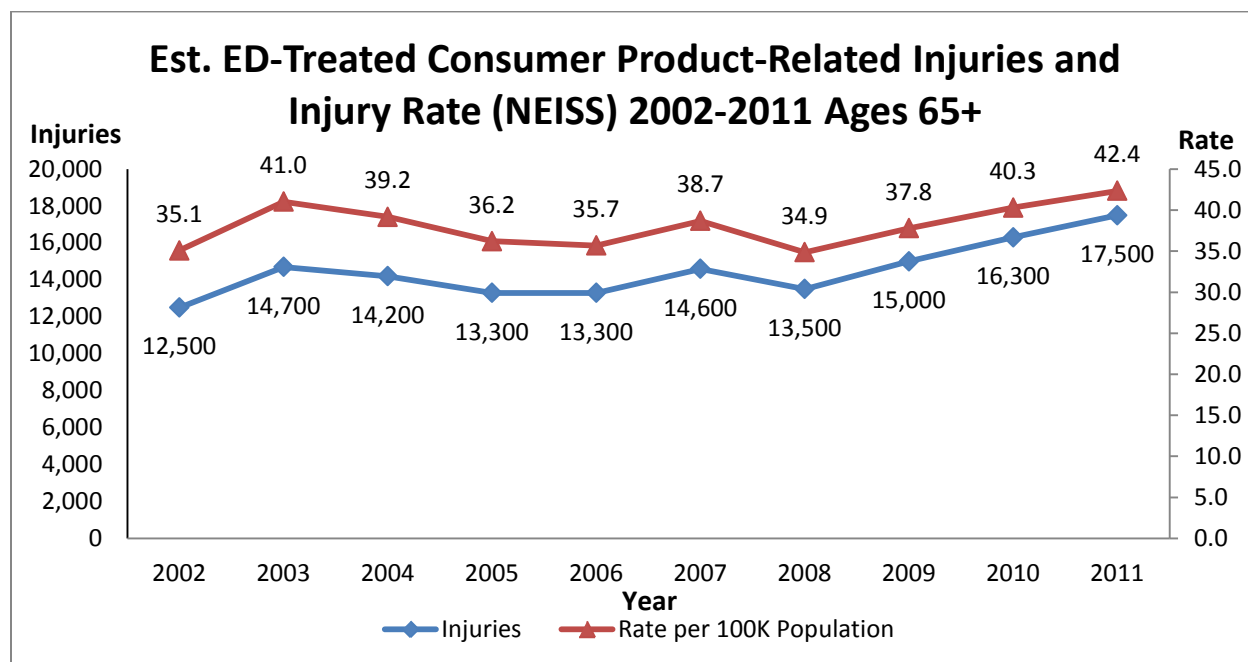
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with miscellaneous housewares were lacerations (29.1%), contusions/abrasions (17.7%), and fractures (17.1%), followed by internal injuries (7.9%) and strains/sprains (7.4%). The most common hazard patterns were falls, collisions, and cuts against sharp edges.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 22 reports of senior deaths associated with miscellaneous housewares. Thirteen deaths were due to fires (11 of them associated with candles), and the remaining deaths were due to falls or a motor vehicle collision.

Lawn Mowers

Product Codes Included: 1401, 1402, 1422, 1434, 1439, 1448



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	33.6
65 years and older:	42.4
Rate Ratio:	1.3 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
25-64	55,500
65-74	9,500
75-84	5,900
85 and older	2,100

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	14,400	82.1%
Female	3,100	17.9%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1401 Power lawn mowers, not specified	3,400
1402 Manual push mowers (unpowered)	*
1422 Riding power lawn mowers	5,400
1434 Snow throwers or blowers (attachments for lawn mowers)	*
1439 Lawn mowers, not specified	7,100
1448 Rotary power lawn mowers (walk-behind)	1,200

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

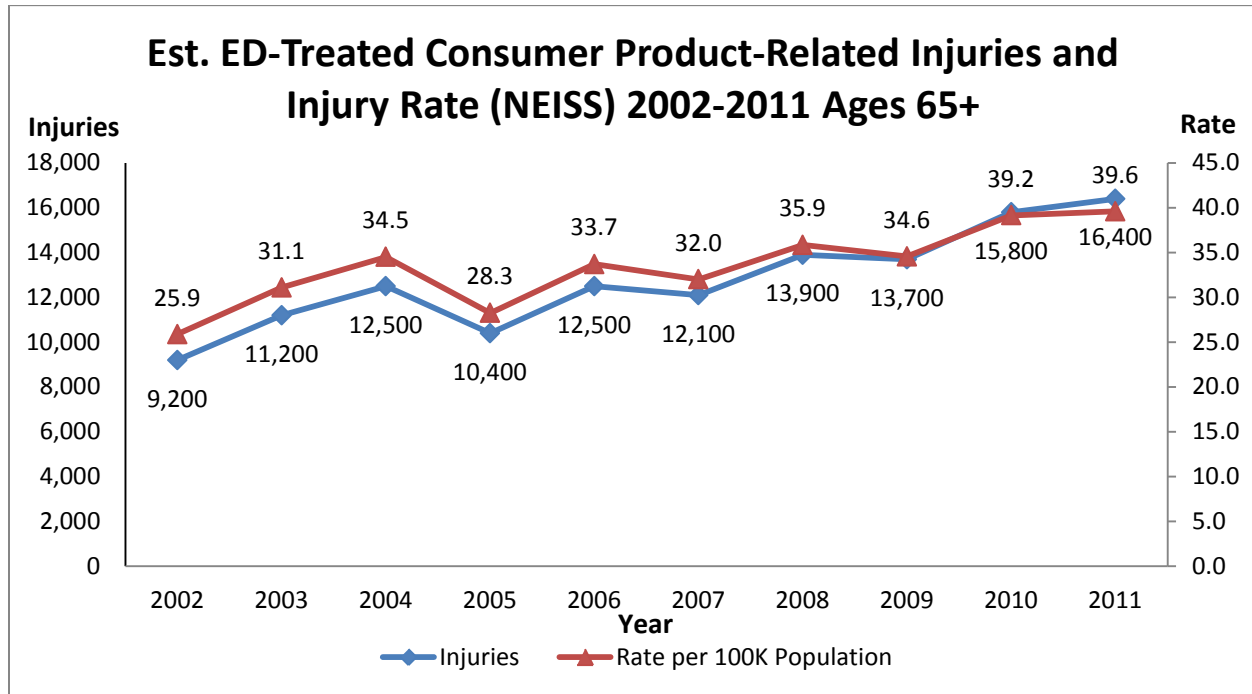
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for lawn-mower-related injuries were lacerations (18.7%), fractures (16.5%), strains/sprains (15.4%), and contusions/abrasions (11.8%). Hazard patterns included blade contact, debris thrown by the mowers, falling off of riding mowers, riding lawn mower tipovers, and exertion injuries.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 61 reports of deaths associated with lawn mowers. Fatalities were due to mower tipovers, victims being run over by mowers, victims being pinned by mowers, falls, carbon monoxide poisoning, thermal burns, collisions, and flying debris.

Cardboard, Bags, Plastic Wrap, Aluminum Foil

Product Codes Included: 1114, 1128, 1130, 1131, 1137, 1139, 1144



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 27.1
 65 years and older: 39.6
 Rate Ratio: 1.5 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	44,800
65-74	6,600
75-84	5,500
85 and older	4,300

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	5,600	33.9%
Female	10,800	66.1%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1114 Cardboard products	1,700
1128 Paper bags	*
1130 Plastic bags	1,400
1131 Plastic wrapping products	*
1137 Paper products	6,000
1139 Aluminum foil wrapping products	*
1144 Bags, not elsewhere classified	6,900

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

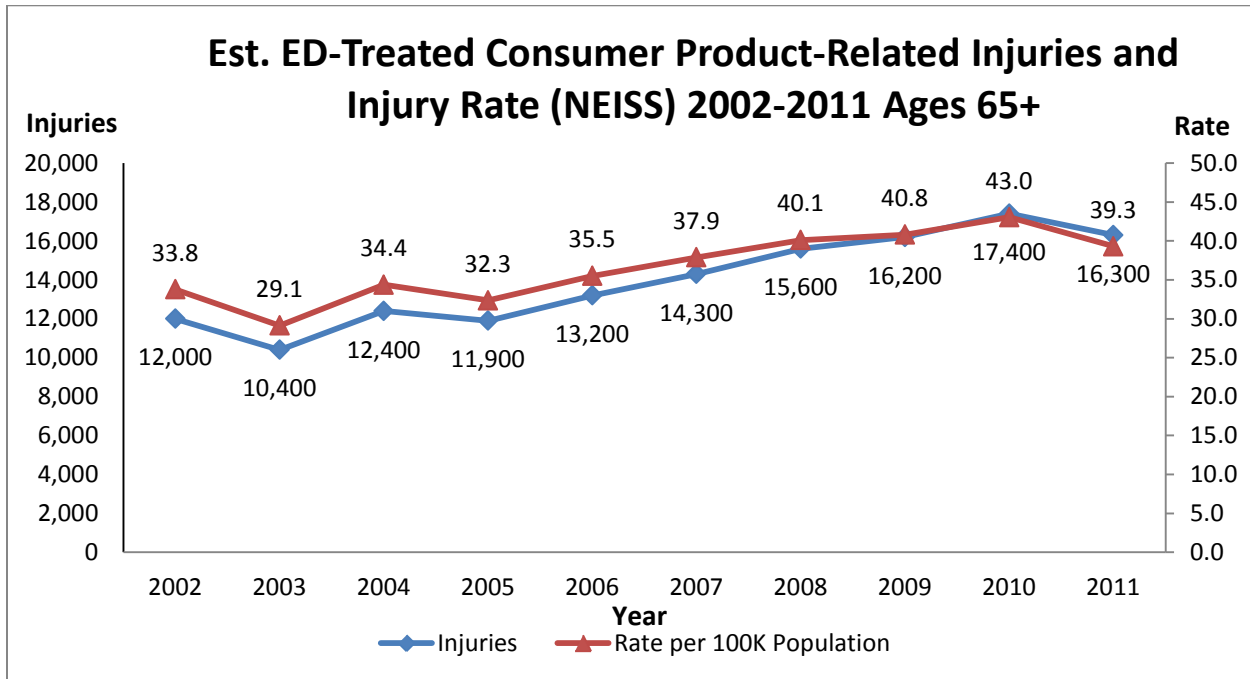
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with cardboard, bags, plastic wrap, and aluminum foil in 2011 were fractures (21.9%), contusions/abrasions (16.2%), strains/sprains (13.3%), lacerations (12.9%), and internal injuries (9.4%). Falls, exertion injuries, and cuts against sharp edges were the primary hazard patterns.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of eight senior deaths associated with cardboard, bags, plastic wrap, and aluminum foil. The fatalities were due to falls, fires, and suffocations.

Window, Door Sills, Frames

Product Codes Included: 1870, 1878



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	14.5
65 years and older:	39.3
Rate Ratio:	2.7 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	24,000
65-74	5,300
75-84	5,600
85 and older	5,400

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	4,900	30.3%
Female	11,300	69.7%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1870 Windowsills or frames	1,400
1878 Doorsills or frames	14,900

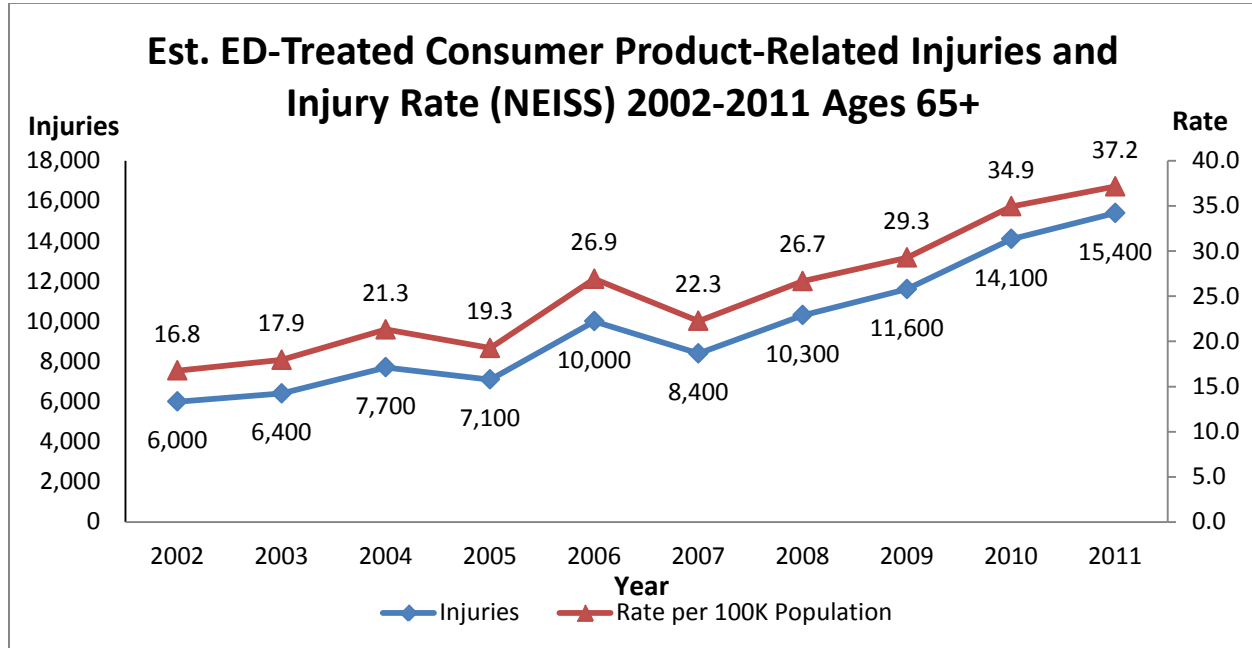
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with window and door sills and frames were contusions/abrasions (24.7%), lacerations (23.7%), fractures (19.2%), and internal injuries (14.9%). Falls and collisions were the primary hazard patterns.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 10 reports of senior deaths associated with window and door sills or frames. The fatalities were due to falls, and in one case, a collision with a shed door frame while riding a mower.

Miscellaneous Hobby Equipment

Product Codes Included: 529, 532, 533, 536, 549, 557, 562, 565, 566, 567, 569, 926, 982, 1124, 1240, 1715, 1734



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	32.7
65 years and older:	37.2
Rate Ratio:	1.1 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	54,100
65-74	8,400
75-84	4,900
85 and older	2,100

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	4,800	31.2%
Female	10,600	68.8%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
529 Telescopes, binoculars, microscopes, or magnifying glasses	*
532 Glass bottle cutting equipment	*
533 Lapidary equipment	*
536 Photographic equipment	*
549 Projectors	*
557 Computers (equipment and electronic games)	2,300
562 Laser pointers	*
565 Musical instruments, electronic or battery operated	*
566 Musical instruments, not electronic or battery operated	*
567 Coaxial Cable	*
569 Art and ceramic supplies	*
926 Photographic chemicals	*
982 School laboratory chemicals	*
1124 Glass tubing or test tubes	*
1240 Aquariums or accessories	*
1715 Pet supplies	10,800
1734 Music boxes or chimes	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

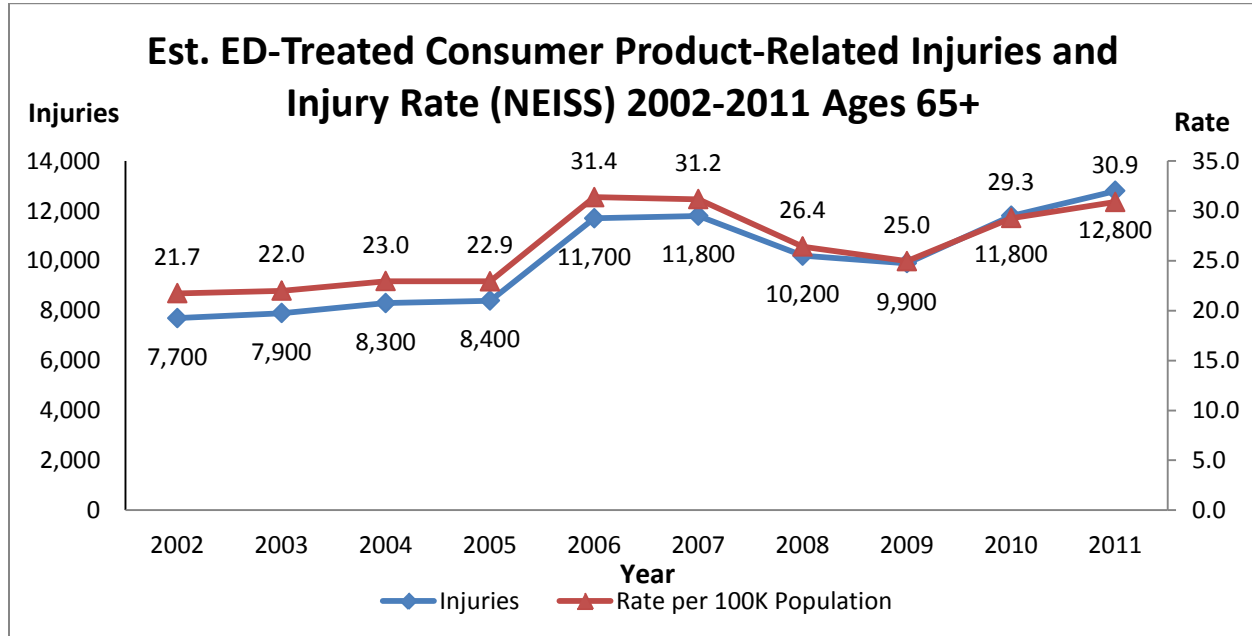
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to miscellaneous hobby equipment were fractures (21.9%), contusions/abrasions (21.4%), strains/sprains (16.5%), and lacerations (11.9%). Falls and collisions while walking pets were the primary hazard patterns, along with animal bites while using pet supplies.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received eight reports of senior deaths associated with miscellaneous hobby equipment. The fatalities were all due to falls, except for one case, in which the victim was pinned under a piano. Four victims fell against pianos, two tripped over dog leashes, and another fell carrying a dog bowl.

Workshop Manual Tools

Product Codes Included: 827, 828, 829, 830, 834, 857, 858, 862, 870, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 893, 898, 899



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	53.9
65 years and older:	30.9
Rate Ratio:	1.7 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	89,000
65-74	7,600
75-84	4,200
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	10,800	84.2%
Female	2,000	15.8%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
827 Hammers	2,000
828 Screwdrivers	*
829 Manual drills	*
830 Hand saws	*
834 Heavy-duty workshop staplers	*
857 Pliers, wire cutters or wrenches	1,500
858 Reamers	*
862 Manual filing or sanding tools	*
870 Awls, chisels, or planes	*
878 Levels	*
879 Vises or workshop clamps	*
880 Drain snakes	*
881 Other manual workshop tools	*
882 Nail guns or stud drivers	*
893 Tools, not specified	2,800
898 Manual workshop grinders, buffers or polishers	*
899 Workshop grinders, buffers, or polishers, not specified	2,800

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

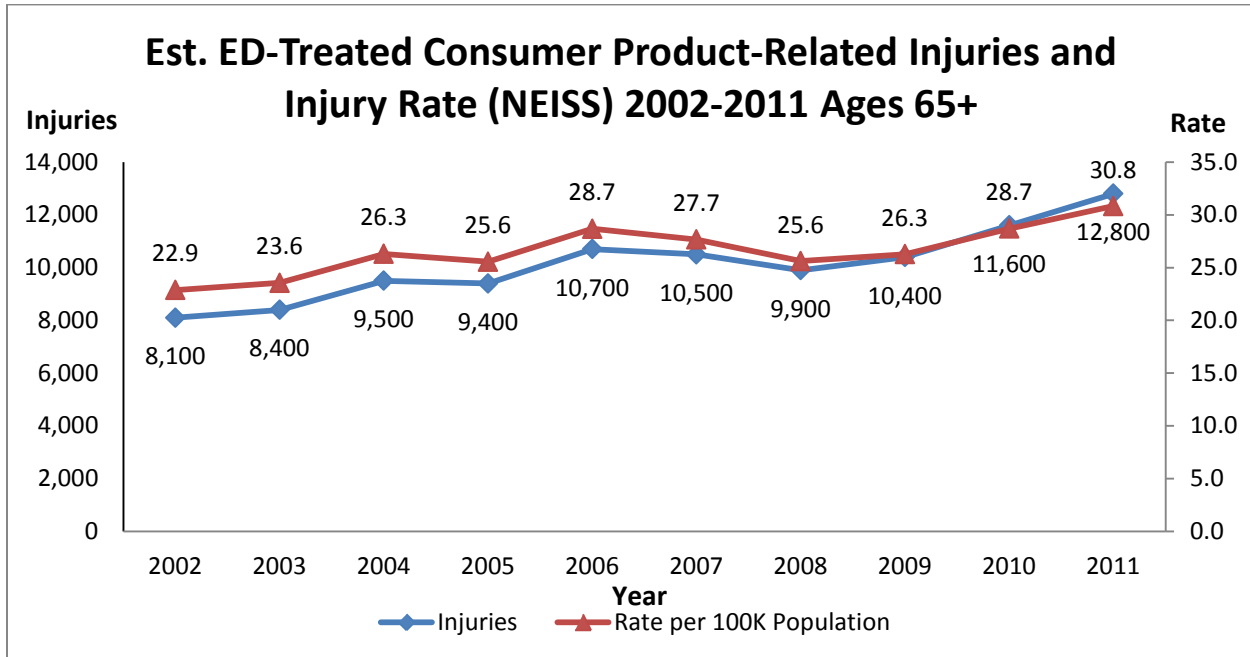
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries associated with workshop manual tools were lacerations (44.7%), followed by contusions/abrasions (11.8%), fractures (8.5%), and foreign body injuries (7.4%). Cuts against sharp edges were the most common hazard pattern, followed by blunt force injuries (*e.g.*, struck hand with hammer), and falls.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received a single senior death report involving workshop manual tools. An unspecified tool used on a camper may have caused a fire that resulted in the fatality of a senior man.

Other Misc. Furniture & Accessories

Product Codes Included: 1403, 1415, 1449, 1450, 1453, 1455



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 54.6
 65 years and older: 30.8
 Rate Ratio: 1.8 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	90,100
65-74	5,400
75-84	4,100
85 and older	3,200

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	5,100	39.6%
Female	7,700	60.4%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
672 Laundry hampers	*
4011 Inflatable furniture	*
4013 Other furniture	*
4014 Furniture, not specified	11,800
4058 Bars and bar accessories	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

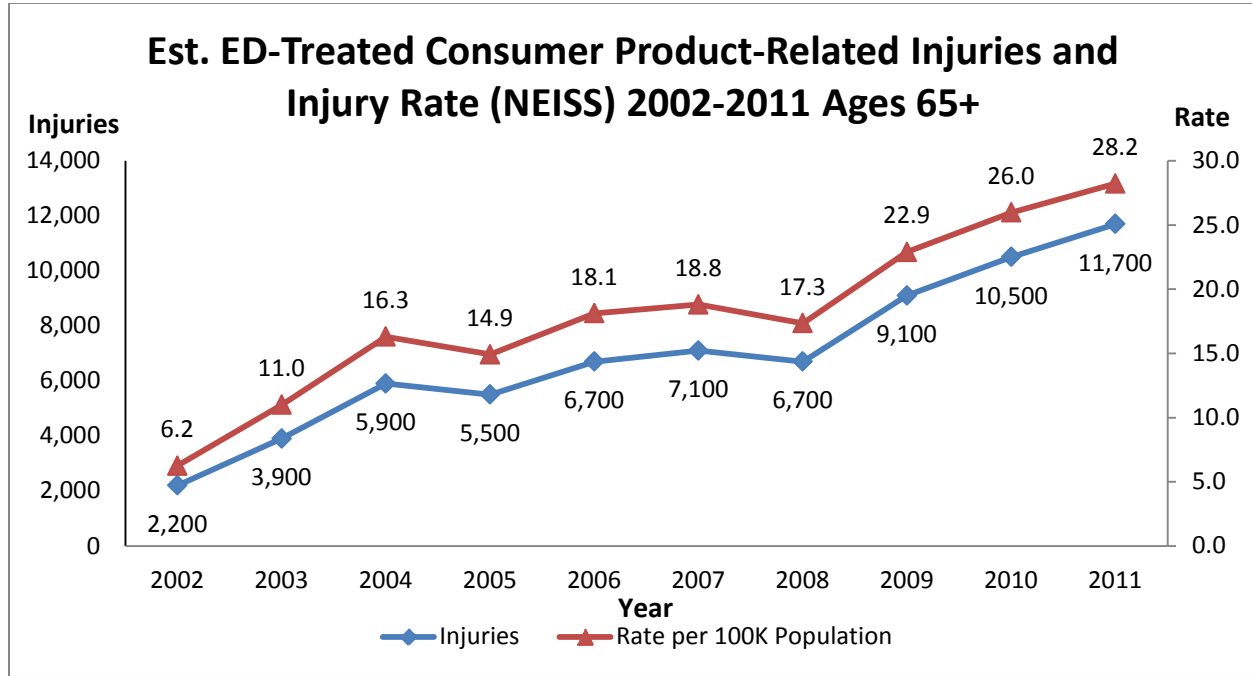
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to other miscellaneous furniture and accessories were strains/sprains (20.1%), fractures (20.1%), lacerations (15.9%), contusions/abrasions (14.2%), and internal injuries (9.8%). Common hazard patterns were injuries while moving furniture and falls or collisions with furniture.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 15 reports of senior deaths associated with other miscellaneous furniture and accessories. The fatalities were due to falls, fires, and injuries that resulted when the consumer moved furniture.

ATV's, Mopeds, Minibikes, Etc.

Product Codes Included: 1744, 3202, 3215, 3259, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3296, 5035, 5036, 5044



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	56.6
65 years and older:	28.2
Rate Ratio:	2.0 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	93,500
65-74	5,900
75-84	3,600
85 and older	2,100

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	6,700	57.3%
Female	5,000	42.7%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1744 Motorized vehicles, not elsewhere classified	7,100
3202 Pedal-powered adult vehicles (3 or more wheels)	*
3215 Mopeds or power-assisted Cycles	*
3259 Go-Carts	*
3285 All-terrain vehicles (off-road, 3 wheels)	*
3286 All-terrain vehicles (off-road, 4 wheels)	2,200
3287 All-terrain vehicles (off-road, # of wheels not specified)	*
3288 Dune buggies/beach buggies	*
3296 All-terrain vehicles (off-road, more than 4 wheels)	*
5035 Minibikes, powered	*
5036 Two-wheeled, powered, off-road vehicles	*
5044 Utility vehicles	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

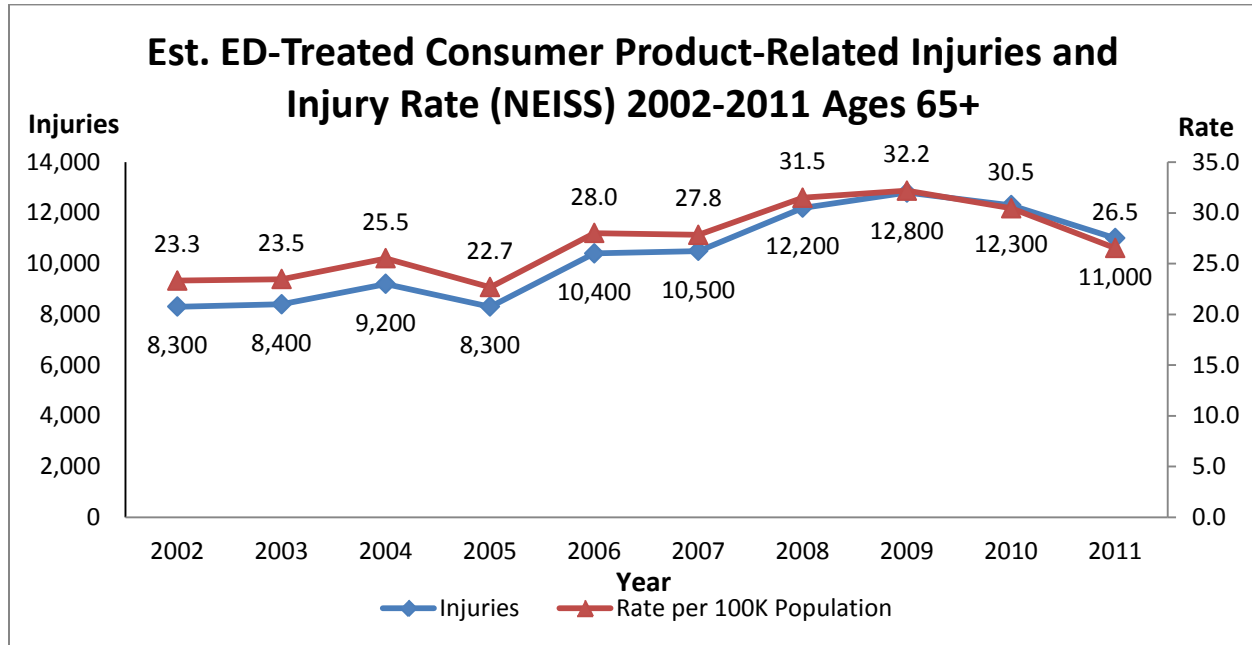
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to the NEISS category: “ATVs, mopeds, minibikes, etc.,” were contusions/abrasions (29.2%) and fractures (22.9%), followed by lacerations (13.5%), and internal injuries (11.4%). Common hazard patterns were accidents, including collisions, overturns, and ejections.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of 127 senior deaths associated with ATVs, mopeds, and minibikes. Fatalities occurred from traffic and non-traffic accidents (collisions, overturns, ejections).

Golf

Product Codes Included: 1212, 1213



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	12.0
65 years and older:	26.5
Rate Ratio:	2.2 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
25-64	19,800
65-74	6,500
75-84	3,500
85 and older	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	8,700	79.3%
Female	2,300	20.7%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1212 Golf (activity, apparel or equipment)	9,000
1213 Golf carts	2,100

Note: Since multiple product codes can be used for a given case, the sum totals to greater than 11,000.

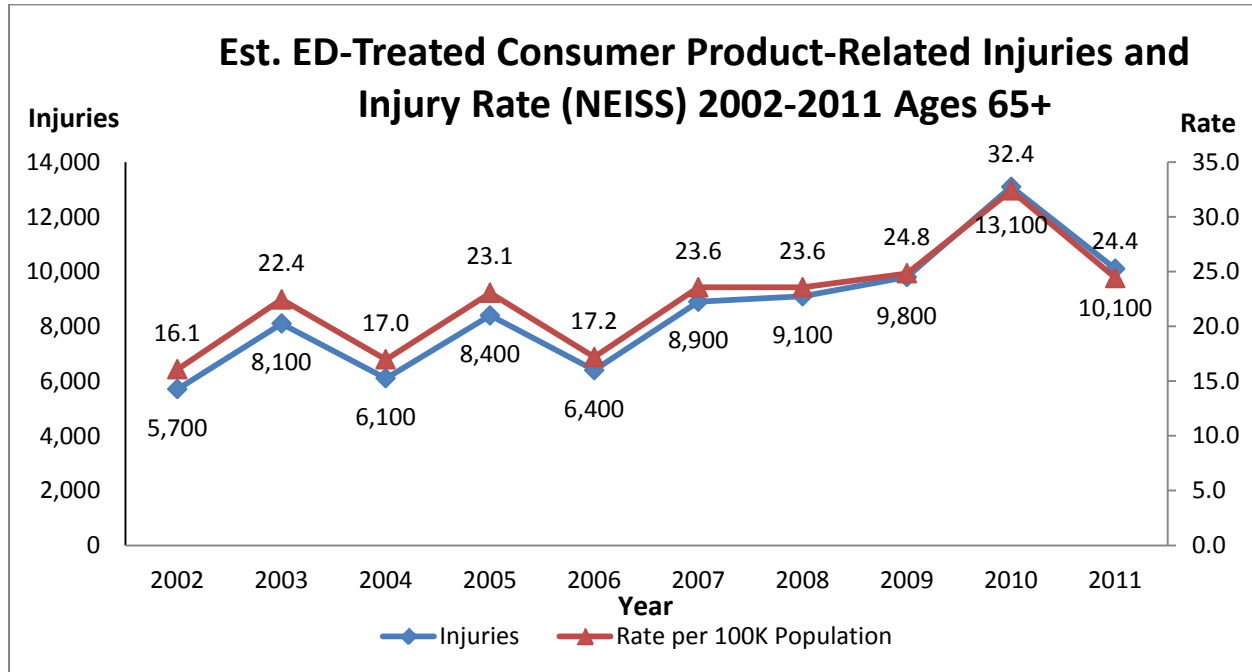
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for golf-related injuries were strains/sprains (29.5%), followed by fractures (12.1%), and contusions/abrasions (8.1%). Common hazard patterns were exertion injuries, falls, and collisions.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 21 reports of senior deaths associated with golf. Eighteen of the fatalities were associated with golf carts, including collisions, overturns, falls, and ejections. The other cases included two cardiac arrests and a drowning while scuba diving for golf balls.

Hand Garden Tools

Product Codes Included: 1403, 1415, 1449, 1450, 1453, 1455



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	27.8
65 years and older:	24.4
Rate Ratio:	1.1 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	45,900
65-74	5,600
75-84	3,500
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	5,300	52.8%
Female	4,800	47.2%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1403 Other unpowered garden tools	4,900
1415 Manual snow or ice removal tools	4,400
1449 Manual hedge trimmers	*
1450 Manual lawn trimmers or edgers	*
1453 Other manual pruning or trimming equipment	*
1455 Manual pruning or trimming equipment, not specified	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to hand garden tools were strains/sprains (25.2%), lacerations (14.1%), and fractures (14.1%). Common hazard patterns were exertion injuries (*e.g.*, shoveling snow), falls, and contact with sharp edges.

2009 Fatality Reports

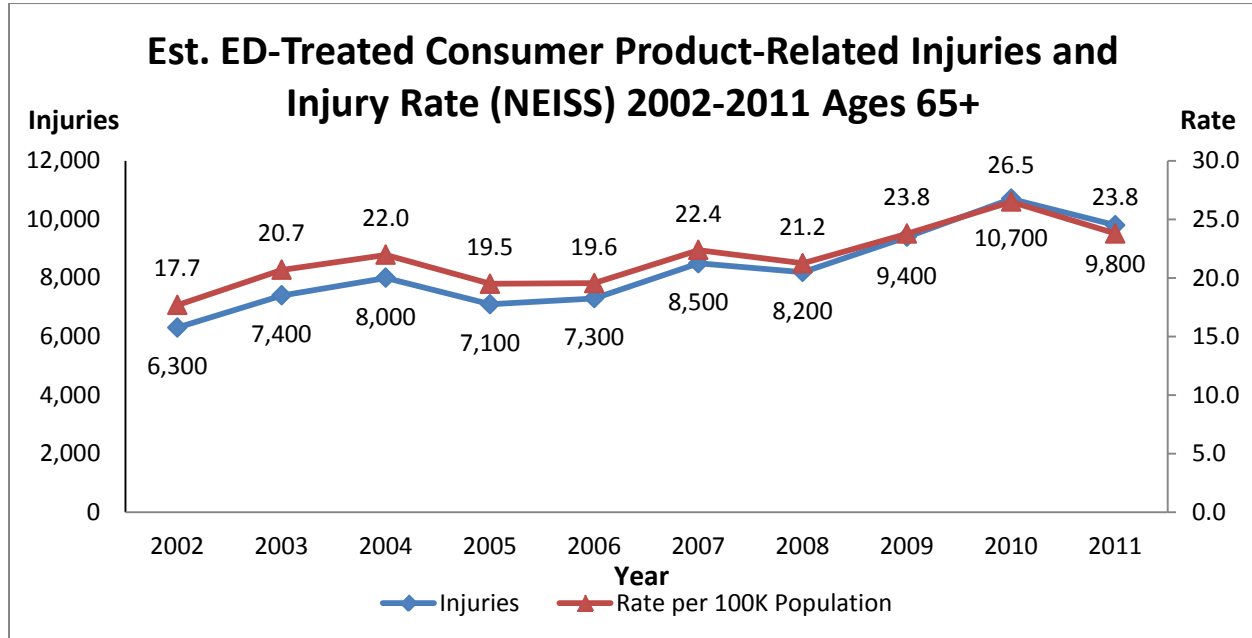
For 2009, CPSC received reports of five senior deaths associated with hand garden tools. Four deaths were due to falls, and one was a heart attack, seemingly due to overexertion.

Group 2 – Higher Rates of Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Consumer Product-Related Injuries for Seniors Relative to Adults 25 to 64 for Products with Fewer than 10,000 Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Consumer Product-Related Senior Injuries in 2011

The following product groups had fewer than 10,000 estimated consumer product-related injuries to seniors seen in emergency departments in 2011 but a higher rate of estimated consumer product-related injuries per 100,000 population in the United States treated in hospital emergency departments for seniors than adults aged 25-64.

Electric Fixtures, Lamps, and Equipment

Product Codes Included: 627, 628, 685, 4039, 4041, 4042, 4061, 4062, 4063, 4070, 4071, 4081, 4083



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 16.2
 65 years and older: 23.8
 Rate Ratio: 1.5 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	26,700
65-74	3,700
75-84	3,800
85 and older	2,300

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	3,100	31.8%
Female	6,700	68.2%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
627 Light bulbs	*
628 Electric chandeliers, hanging lamps or other attached light fixtures	*
685 Extension cords	*
4039 Other electric lighting equipment	*
4041 Electric lighting equipment, not specified	*
4042 Lighting equipment, not specified	*
4061 Electrical outlets or receptacles	*
4062 Electrical wire or wiring systems	*
4063 Panelboards, circuit breakers, ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI's) or fuses	*
4070 Floor lamps or table lamps, halogen	*
4071 Floor lamps or table lamps, electric	1,700
4081 Cords, electrical, other or not specified	3,600
4083 Surge suppressors or power strips	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

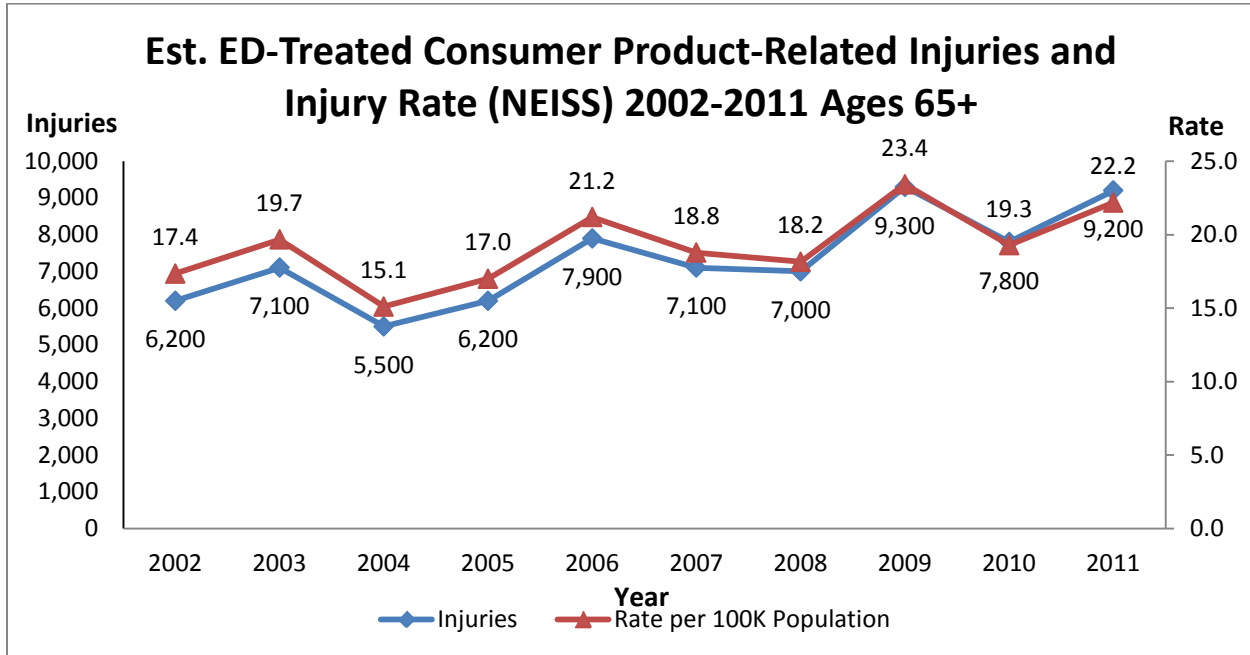
The most common diagnoses for seniors treated in in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to electric fixtures, lamps, and equipment were fractures (27.0%), followed by lacerations (18.2%), contusions/abrasions (18.2%), strains/sprains (9.9%), and internal injuries (9.8%). Falls were the most common hazard pattern.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of 30 senior deaths associated with electric fixtures, lamps, and equipment. Fatalities were due to fires, followed by falls, electrocutions, and a collision.

Miscellaneous Household Appliances

Product Codes Included: 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 214, 252, 304, 305, 306, 307, 482



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 11.5
 65 years and older: 22.2
 Rate Ratio: 1.9 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	19,000
65-74	4,100
75-84	3,600
85 and older	1,500

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	2,000	21.3%
Female	7,200	78.7%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
112 Sewing machines or accessories	*
113 Floor buffers or waxers	*
114 Rug shampooers	*
115 Vacuum cleaners	5,300
116 Electric brooms	*
214 Dishwashers	2,500
252 Trash compactors	*
304 Humidifiers	*
305 Vaporizers	*
306 Dehumidifiers	*
307 Air purifiers	*
482 Appliances, other or not specified	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

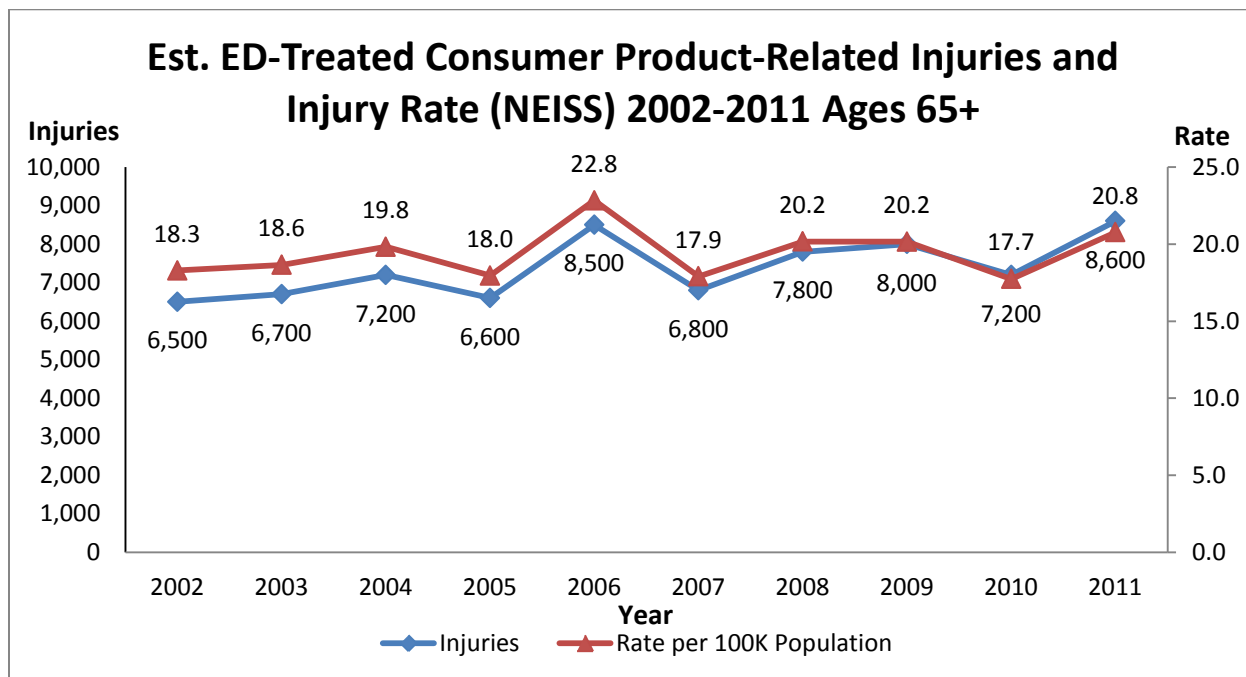
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to miscellaneous household appliances were contusions/abrasions (21.3%) and fractures (20.7%), followed by lacerations (17.8%) and sprains/strains (13.7%). The most common hazard patterns were falls and collisions with the appliance.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of 22 senior deaths associated with miscellaneous household appliances. The fatalities were all associated with fire (usually cooking fires) and falls.

Elevators, Other Lifts

Product Codes Included: 1889, 1890, 1891



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	5.9
65 years and older:	20.8
Rate Ratio:	3.5 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
25-64	9,700
65-74	3,300
75-84	3,200
85 and older	2,100

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	3,100	35.9%
Female	5,500	64.1%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1889 Elevators or other lifts	3,600
1890 Escalators	4,900
1891 Moving walks	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

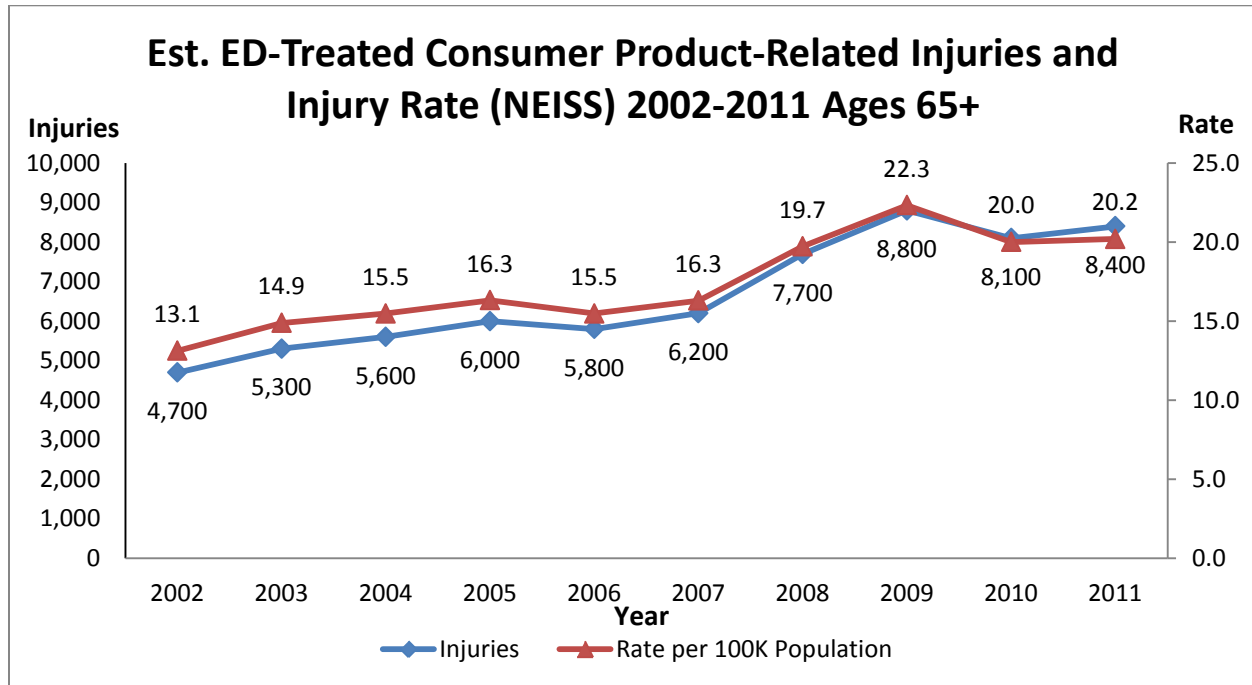
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to elevators and other lifts were contusions/abrasions (26.9%) and internal injuries (20.1%), followed by fractures (15.3%), lacerations (11.8%), and strains/sprains (10.4%). Common hazard patterns were falls, and elevator doors that closed around part of the victim.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of 15 senior deaths associated with elevators and other lifts. Most of the fatalities were due to falls with one case of asphyxia due to strangulation from clothing in an escalator.

Refrigerators, Freezers

Product Codes Included: 263, 276



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 16.6
 65 years and older: 20.2
 Rate Ratio: 1.2 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	27,500
65-74	2,700
75-84	2,800
85 and older	2,900

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	2,000	24.4%
Female	6,300	75.6%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
263 Freezers (separate from refrigerators)	1,200
276 Refrigerators	7,200

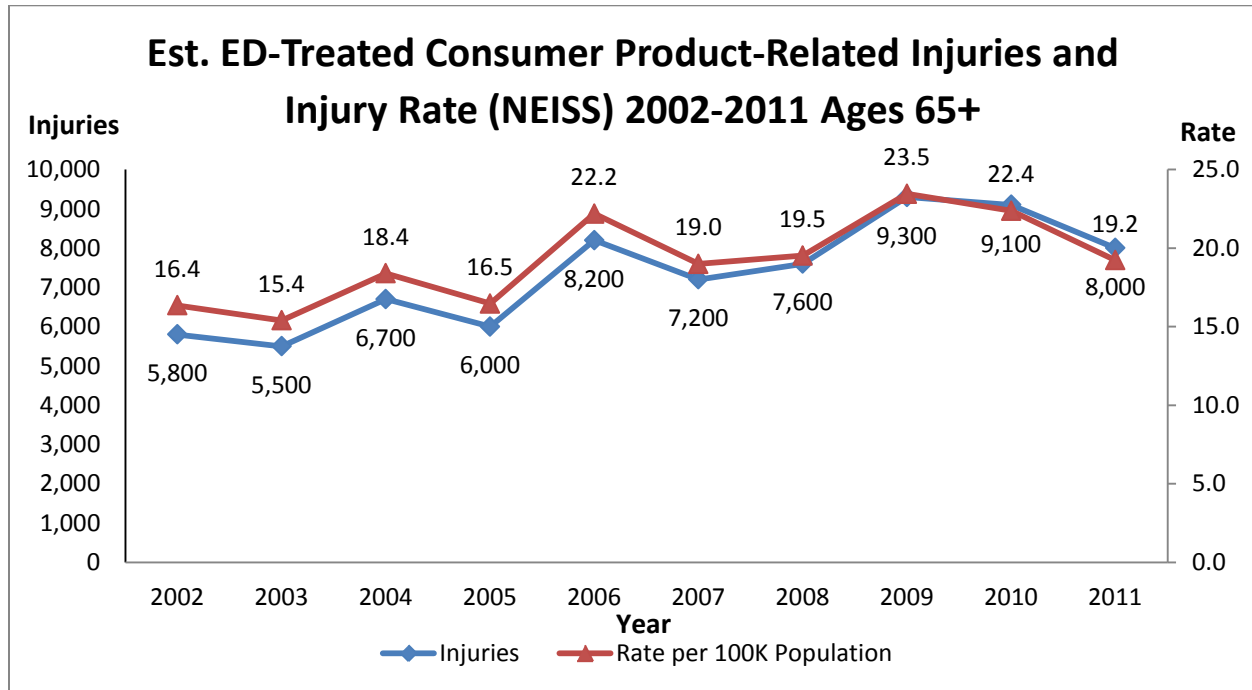
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for refrigerator or freezer related injuries were fractures (22.2%), contusions/abrasions (20.0%), lacerations (18.7%), and internal injuries (15.0%). Common hazard patterns were falls, including contents falling from the refrigerator onto the victim, refrigerator tipovers, collisions with the refrigerator, and injuries from lifting or moving the refrigerator.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of nine senior deaths associated with refrigerators or freezers. The victim fell and/or hit their head against the refrigerator in most cases; there was also a tipover of a freezer and a probable coolant inhalation.

Misc. Household Covers, Fabrics

Product Codes Included: 617, 638, 650, 651, 666, 667, 1863, 4002, 4045, 4051, 4054



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 8.4
 65 years and older: 19.2
 Rate Ratio: 2.3 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	13,800
65-74	2,500
75-84	3,000
85 and older	2,500

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	1,900	24.0%
Female	6,100	76.0%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
617 Draperies, curtains or shower curtains	1,300
638 Window shades, venetian blinds or indoor shutters	*
650 Slipcovers	*
651 Table linens	*
666 Towels or cloths	1,300
667 Bedspreads, throws or comforters	*
1863 Wallpaper	*
4002 Bedding, not specified	*
4045 Fabrics (not part of finished item)	*
4051 Sheets or pillow cases	2,500
4054 Other bedding	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

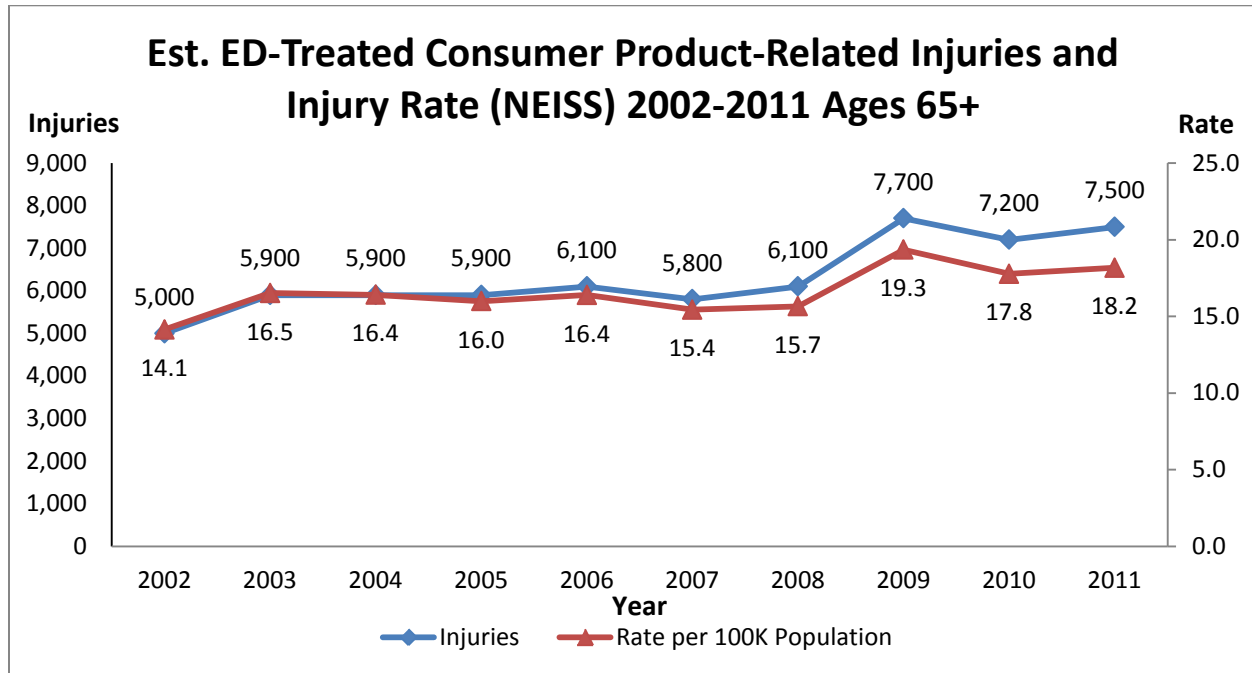
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to miscellaneous household covers and fabrics were fractures (26.6%), followed by strains/sprains (17.9%), lacerations (15.8%), and contusions/abrasions (15.1%). The most common hazard pattern was falls.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of 19 senior deaths associated with miscellaneous household covers and fabrics. Fire was the most frequent cause of death, followed by falls and entrapments/strangulations.

Handrails, Railings, Banisters

Product Codes Included: 1829



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 14.2
 65 years and older: 18.2
 Rate Ratio: 1.3 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	23,400
65-74	3,000
75-84	2,600
85 and older	2,000

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	2,600	35.1%
Female	4,900	64.9%

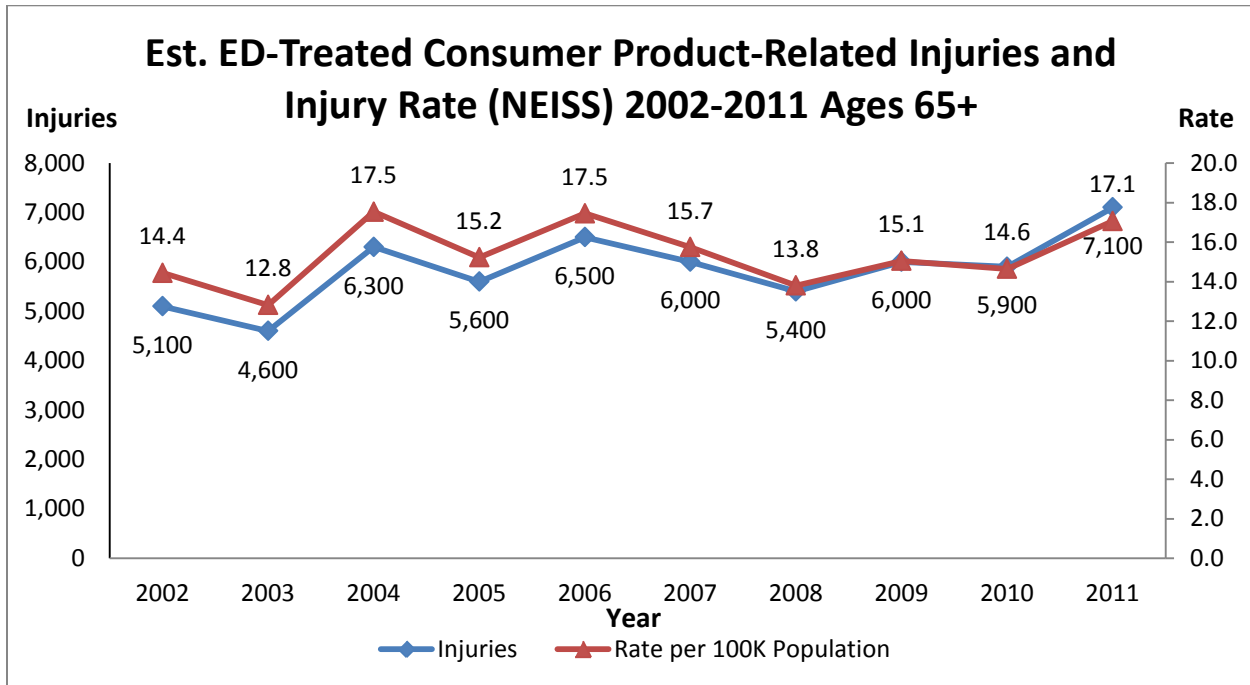
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to handrails, railings, and banisters were fractures (26.5%), contusions/abrasions (18.9%), and lacerations (16.9%), followed by internal injuries (12.5%) and strains/sprains (10.5%). The most common hazard pattern was falls.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of five senior deaths associated with handrails, railings, and banisters. Falls were the most common cause of death, with one entrapment occurring that resulted in asphyxiation.

Dollies, Carts

Product Codes Included: 1679, 1680, 1684



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	9.8
65 years and older:	17.1
Rate Ratio:	1.7 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
25-64	16,300
65-74	3,100
75-84	2,400
85 and older	1,600

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	2,200	30.7%
Female	4,900	69.3%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1679 Grocery or shopping carts	4,700
1680 Dollies, hand trucks or luggage carriers	*
1684 Carts, other or not specified	1,300

*Indicates an estimate less than 1,200

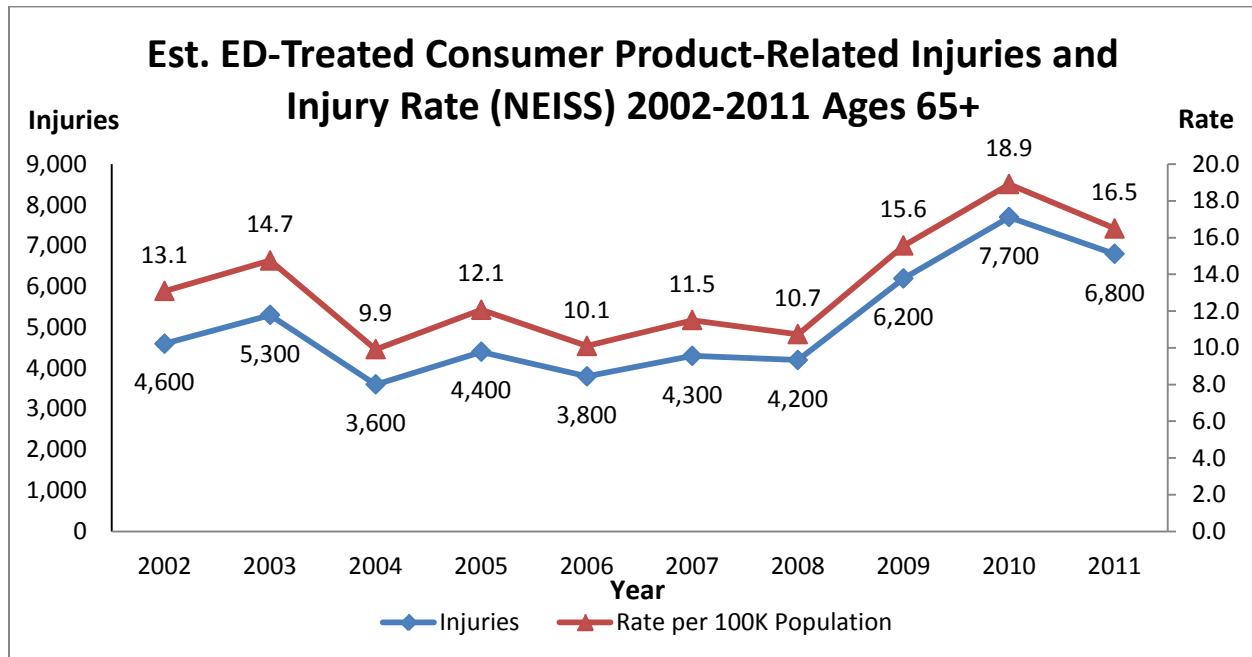
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for dolly and cart related injuries were contusions/abrasions (23.3%), lacerations (19.3%), fractures (18.8%), and strains/sprains (15.4%). The most common hazard patterns were falls, exertion injuries, and collisions.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received five reports of senior deaths associated with dollies and carts. Falls were the most common cause of death; another death resulted from a collision.

Cleaning Equipment

Product Codes Included: 480, 1143



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 14.1
 65 years and older: 16.5
 Rate Ratio: 1.2 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	23,300
65-74	2,900
75-84	2,200
85 and older	1,800

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	2,200	32.3%
Female	4,600	67.7%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
480 Manual cleaning equipment (excluding buckets or pails)	3,500
1143 Buckets or pails	3,300

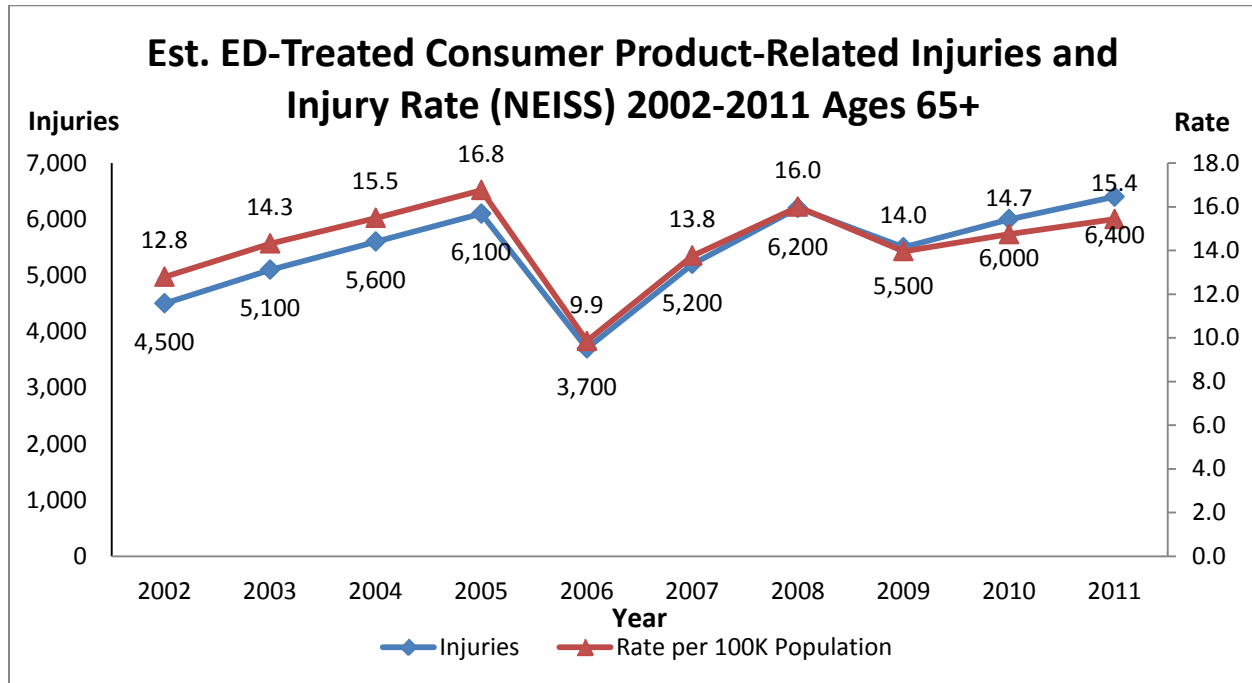
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to cleaning equipment were fractures (26.4%) and strains/sprains (17.4%), followed by lacerations (13.5%), internal injuries (8.9%), and contusions/abrasions (6.1%). The most common hazard patterns were falls and exertion injuries.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of five senior deaths associated with cleaning equipment that was noncaustic. Falls were the most common cause of death, with one drowning occurring when the victim became entangled with a rope attached to a bucket while fishing and was carried away by currents.

Cooking Ranges, Ovens, Etc.

Product Codes Included: 264, 278, 279, 280, 281



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 14.1
 65 years and older: 15.4
 Rate Ratio: 1.1 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
25-64	23,300
65-74	2,900
75-84	2,200
85 and older	1,800

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	2,200	32.3%
Female	4,600	67.7%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
264 Microwave ovens	*
278 Electric ranges or ovens (excl. counter-top ovens)	*
279 Gas ranges or ovens	*
280 Other ranges or ovens	*
281 Ranges or ovens, not specified	4,500

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

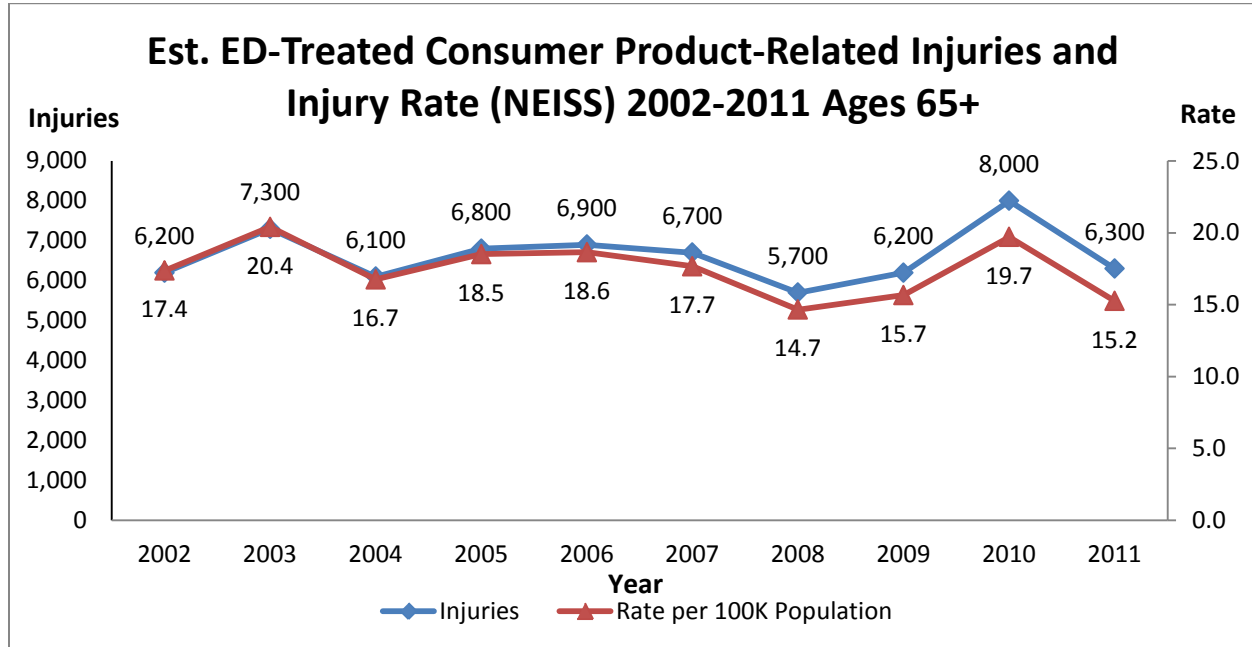
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments in 2011 for injuries related to cooking ranges or ovens were fractures (17.8%), lacerations (16.3%), thermal burns (14.2%), anoxia (10.5%), contusions/abrasions (10.0%), and strains/sprains (8.0%). The most common hazard patterns were falls, burns and inhalation injuries.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of 52 senior deaths associated with cooking ranges or ovens. Fire was the most common cause of fatality followed by inhalation of carbon monoxide or other gases.

Sound Recording and Reproducing Equipment

Product Codes Included: 530, 531, 545, 546, 547, 550, 552, 555, 556, 558, 559, 561, 563, 573, 575



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 9.6
 65 years and older: 15.2
 Rate Ratio: 1.6 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	15,900
65-74	2,000
75-84	2,600
85 and older	1,700

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	1,400	22.0%
Female	4,900	78.0%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
530 Phonograph records	*
531 Recording tapes	*
545 Amateur two-way radios	*
546 Stereo or hi-fi components or accessories	*
547 Sound recording, reproducing or receiving equipment, not specified	*
550 Telephones or telephone accessories	5,000
552 Antennas, not specified	*
555 Radios	*
556 Tape recorders or players	*
558 Indoor antennas	*
559 Radios, not specified	*
561 Outdoor antennas	*
563 Record players	*
573 Other sound recording, reproducing or receiving equipment	*
575 Compact disks and DVDs	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

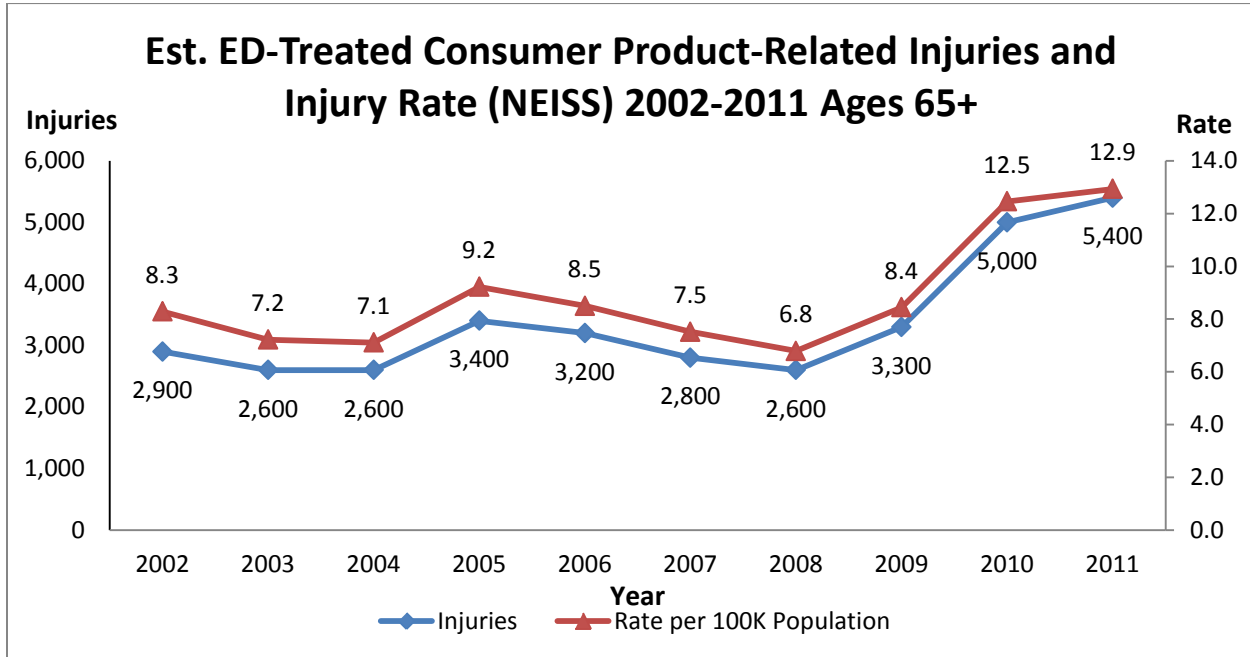
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for injuries related to sound recording equipment in 2011 were fractures (29.3%), contusions/abrasions (22.5%), followed by strains/sprains (13.1%), internal injuries (12.4%), and lacerations (9.3%). The most common hazard pattern was falls.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of two senior deaths associated with sound recording equipment. Both fatalities resulted from falls associated with telephones.

Grooming Devices

Product Codes Included: 932, 1602, 1605, 1613, 1625, 1637, 1638, 1641, 1651, 1659, 1662, 1678, 1682, 1683



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	9.3
65 years and older:	12.9
Rate Ratio:	1.4 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	15,300
65-74	2,100
75-84	2,200
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	2,400	45.6%
Female	2,900	54.4%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
932 Shoe polishes	*
1602 Hair dryers	*
1605 Wigs, falls or hairpieces	*
1613 Electric shoe polishers	*
1625 Lighted make-up mirrors	*
1637 Electric combs	*
1638 Combs or hairbrushes, unpowered	*
1641 Clothes brushes	*
1651 Combs, not specified	*
1659 Manicuring devices	3,500
1662 Hair grooming or accessories, not specified	*
1678 Bath or facial brushes	*
1682 Hair curlers, curling irons, clips & hairpins	*
1683 Hair clippers and trimmers	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

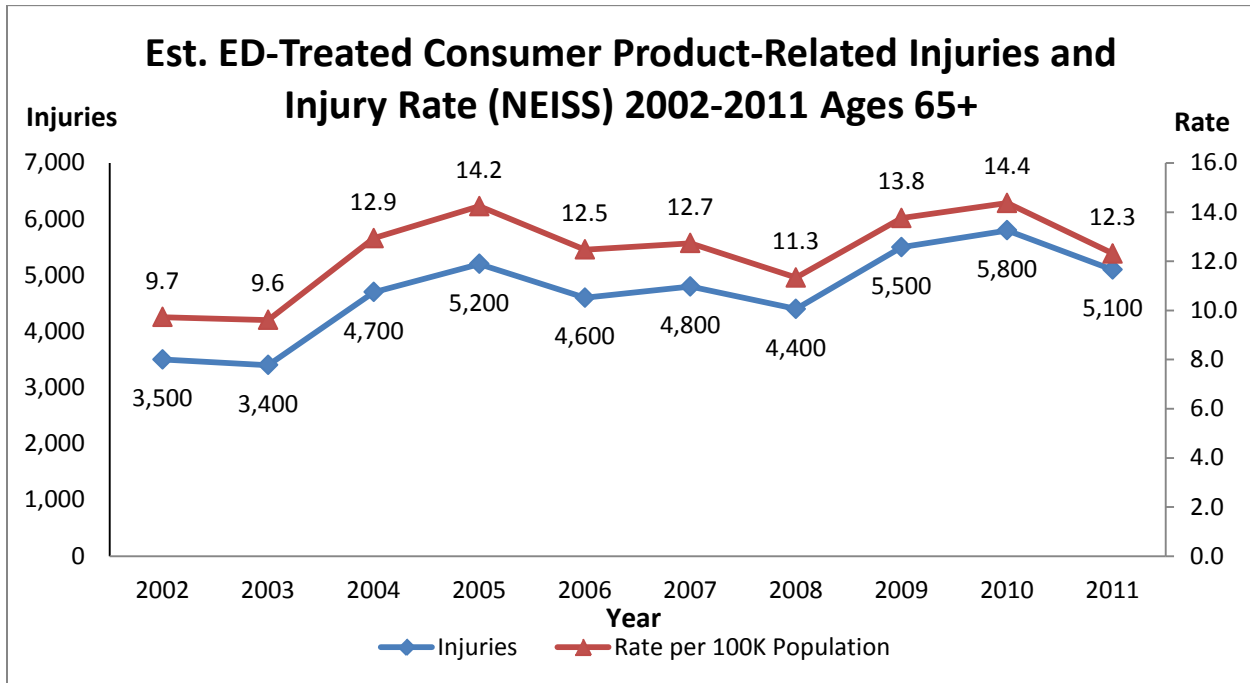
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for grooming device –related injuries in 2011 were lacerations (27.0%), followed by avulsions (14.7%), and contusions/abrasions (8.9%). The most common hazard patterns were cuts/avulsions with nail trimmers.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC has not received any senior death reports that were associated with grooming devices.

Holders for Personal Items

Product Codes Included: 419, 1623, 1719, 5011



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 9.4
 65 years and older: 12.3
 Rate Ratio: 1.3 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	15,500
65-74	2,600
75-84	2,000
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	1,600	32.2%
Female	3,500	67.8%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
419 Tie racks, belt racks or other clothes hangers	*
1623 Luggage	4,200
1719 Lunch boxes or pails	*
5011 Book bags or back carriers	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

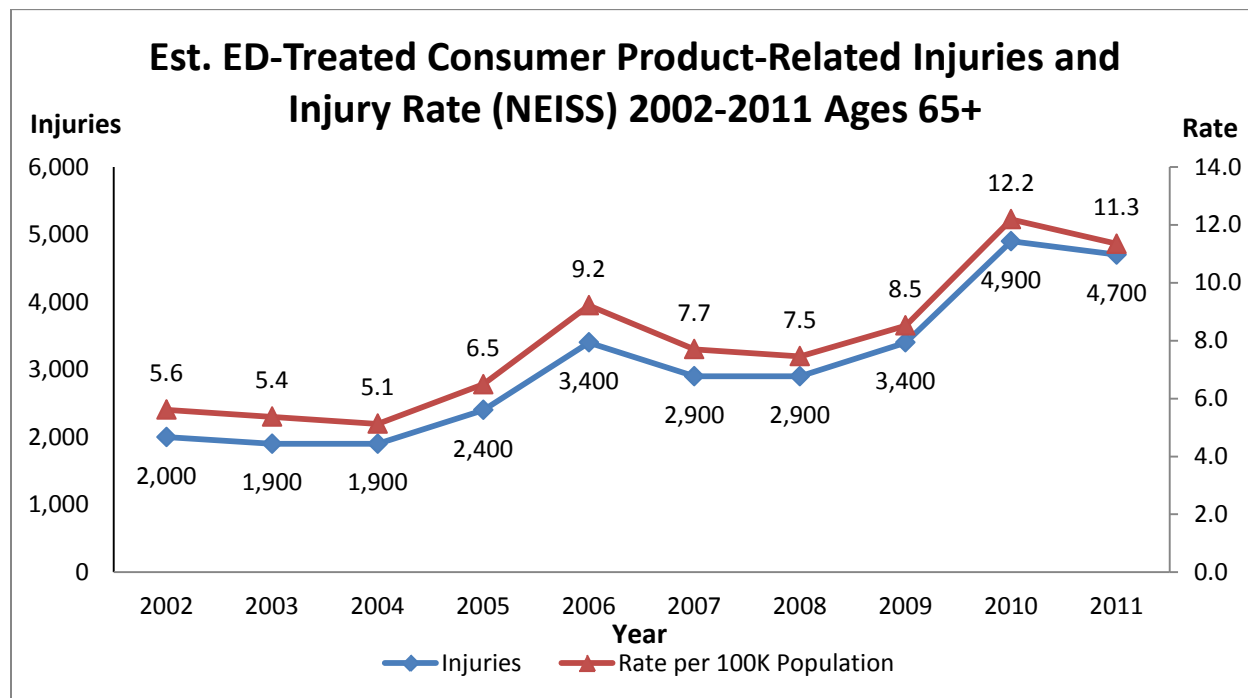
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments due to injuries related to personal item holders in 2011 were strains/sprains (29.8%), fractures (22.5%), and contusions/abrasions (19.1%), followed by lacerations (10.5%). The most common hazard patterns were falls, exertion injuries, and collisions or contact with these products.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of three senior deaths associated with holders for personal items. All three fatalities were falls associated with luggage.

Blankets

Product Codes Included: 110, 132, 689, 4008



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	3.2
65 years and older:	11.3
Rate Ratio:	3.5 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
25-64	5,300
65-74	1,400
75-84	1,900
85 and older	1,400

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	*	*
Female	3,800	81.2%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
110 Electric heating pads	1,400
132 Electric blankets or sheets	*
689 Blankets, not specified	2,100
4008 Nonelectric blankets	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

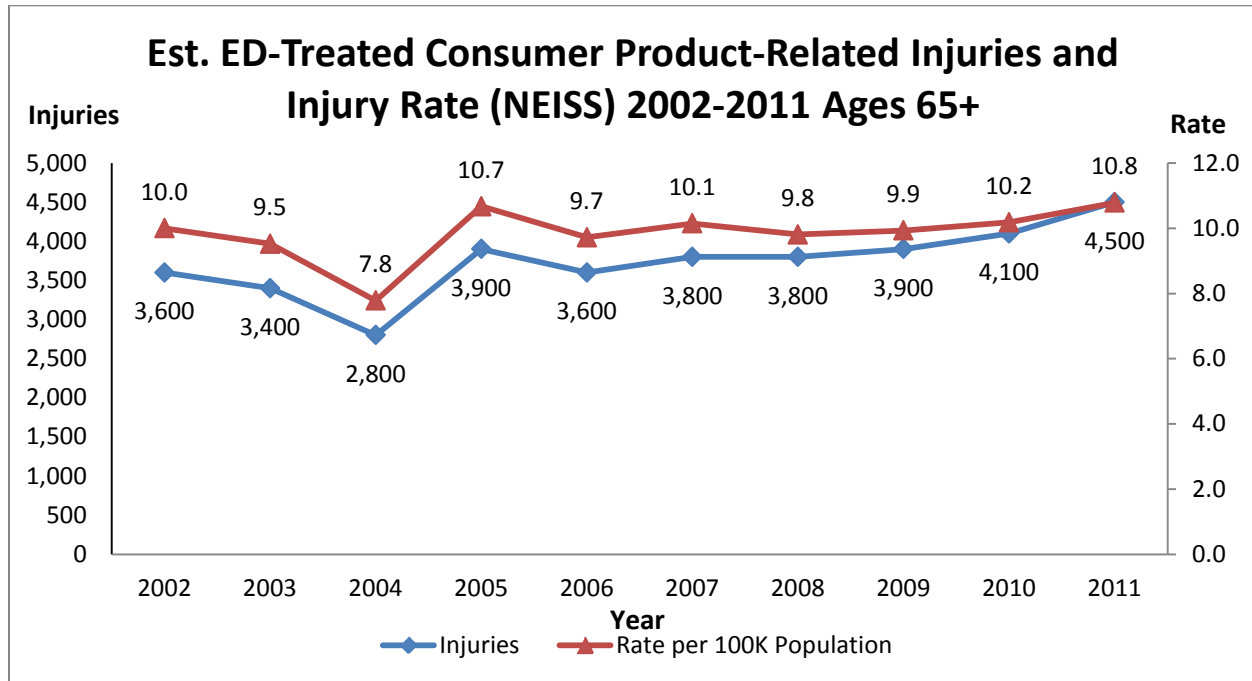
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for blanket-related injuries in 2011 were fractures (28.6%) and thermal burns (27.2%), followed by strains/sprains (10.1%), and contusions/abrasions (9.2%). The most common hazard patterns were falls, as well as burns from heating pads.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of five senior deaths associated with blankets. The fatalities resulted from fires and falls. One fire involved a heating pad, one involved an electric blanket, and another case involved a blanket that caught fire on a stove while wrapped around the victim.

Other Power Lawn Equipment

Product Codes Included: 1062, 1405, 1408, 1433, 1435, 1441, 1457, 1458, 1461



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 7.5
 65 years and older: 10.8
 Rate Ratio: 1.4 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	12,500
65-74	2,800
75-84	1,400
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	4,000	90.2%
Female	*	*

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1062 Tractors, other or not specified	1,300
1405 Garden tractors	*
1408 Power tillers or cultivators	*
1433 Power leaf mulchers and grinders	*
1435 Snow plows	*
1441 Lawn vacuums	*
1457 Log splitters	1,300
1458 Snow throwers or blowers	*
1461 Leaf blowers	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

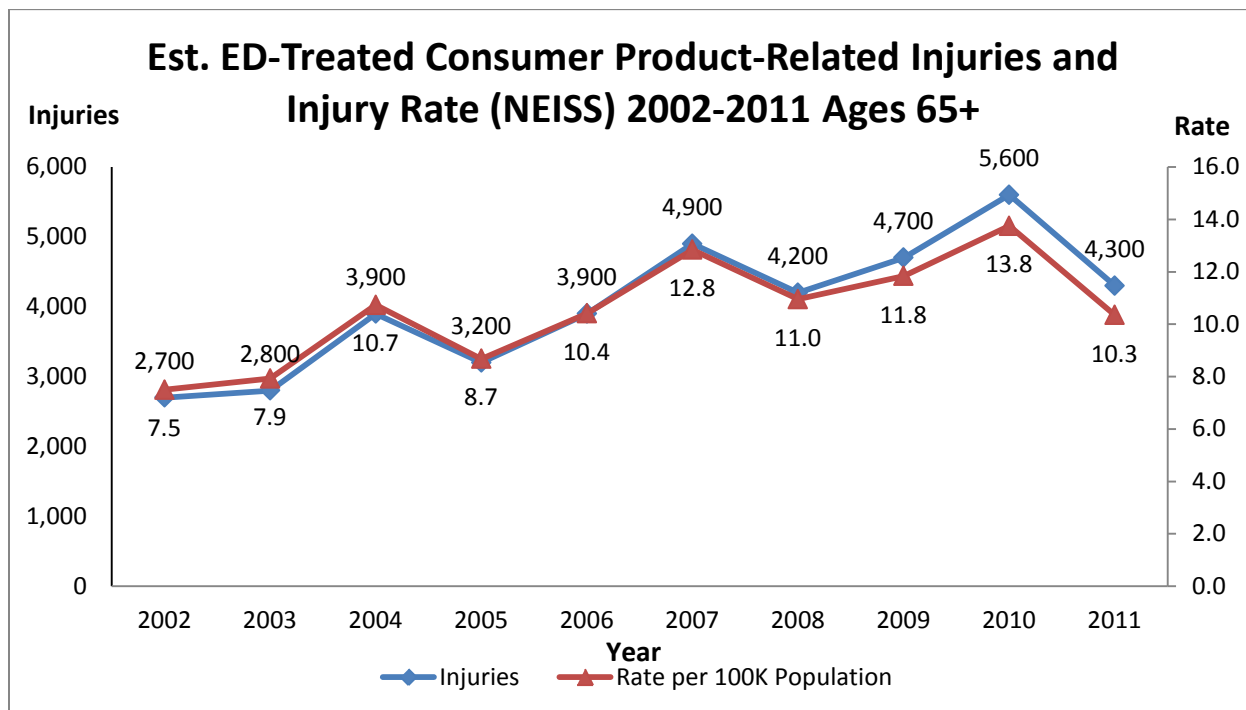
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for injuries related to other power lawn equipment in 2011 were lacerations (28.0%) and fractures (22.9%), followed by contusions/abrasions (9.8%) and strains/sprains (6.4%). The most common hazard patterns were blade contact, falls, and exertion injuries.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 30 reports of senior deaths associated with other power lawn equipment. The fatalities resulted from tractor tipovers and entrapments, being run over by tractors, falls, carbon monoxide poisoning, collision, and electrocution.

Miscellaneous Decorating Items

Product Codes Included: 434, 652, 653, 654, 4065, 4067



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 9.6
 65 years and older: 10.3
 Rate Ratio: 1.1 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	15,800
65-74	2,000
75-84	1,600
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	1,300	29.9%
Female	3,000	70.1%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
434 Doorstops	*
652 Pictures, picture frames or wall decorations	2,000
653 Artificial flowers or plants	*
654 Knickknacks, statues, vases or urns	1,300
4065 Clocks, electric or battery operated	*
4067 Clocks, not electric or not battery operated or not specified	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

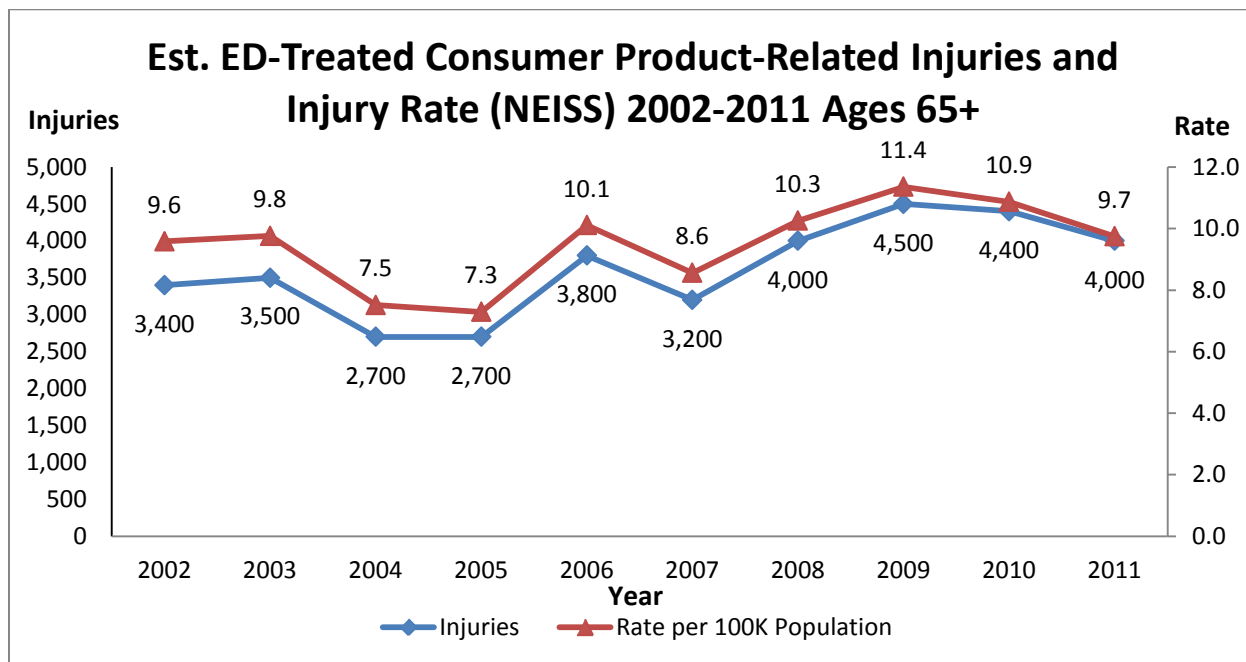
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for injuries related to miscellaneous decorative items in 2011 were lacerations (37.0%) followed by fractures (13.2%), strains/sprains (12.9%), contusions/abrasions (11.8%), and internal injuries (9.7%). The most common hazard patterns were falls and lacerations from broken glass.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of three senior deaths associated with miscellaneous decorative items. A man fell hanging a picture, a grandfather clock tipped over on a woman, and a man died from a severe laceration from stepping on a vase.

Cabinet/Door Hardware

Product Codes Included: 1820



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	3.6
65 years and older:	9.7
Rate Ratio:	2.7 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	5,900
65-74	*
75-84	1,700
85 and older	1,200

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	1,200	30.0%
Female	2,800	70.0%

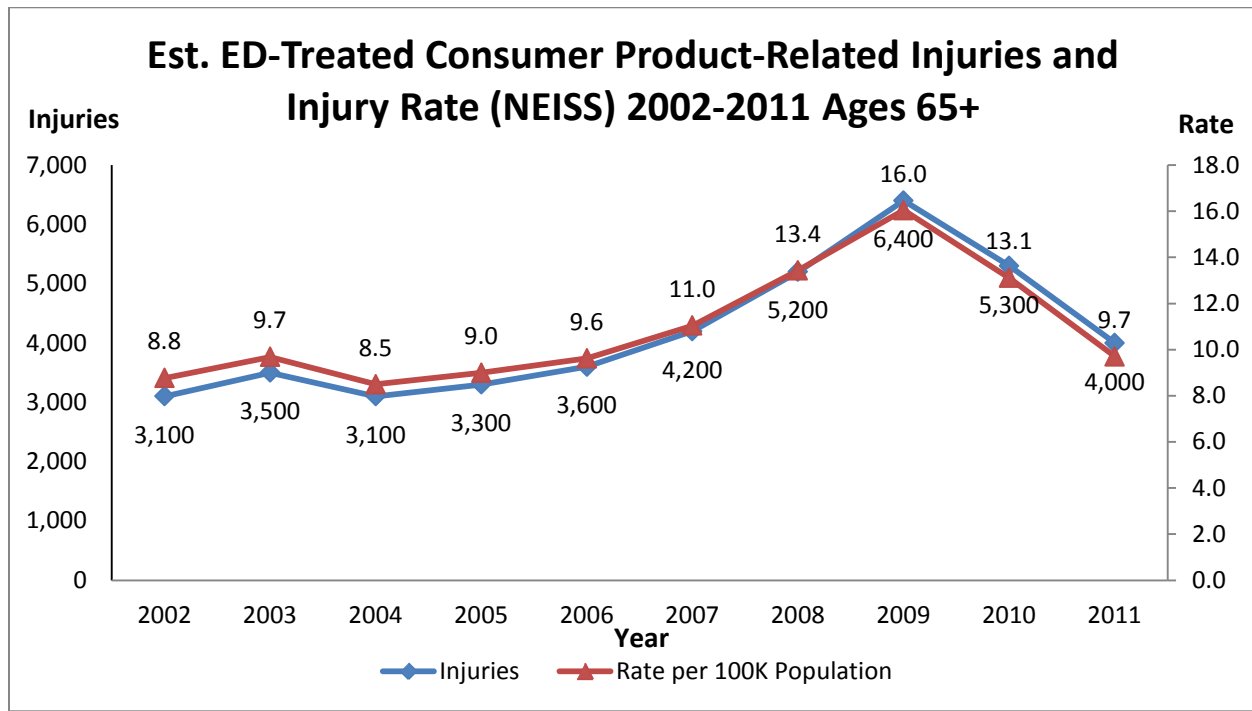
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for due to injuries related to cabinet or door hardware in 2011 were lacerations (41.2%) and contusions/abrasions (21.2%), followed by fractures (12.5%) and internal injuries (9.4%). The most common hazard patterns were falls and collisions.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of two senior deaths associated with cabinet or door hardware. Both occurred due to falls.

Racquet Sports

Product Codes Included: 3222, 3256, 3284



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 7.3
 65 years and older: 9.7
 Rate Ratio: 1.3 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	12,000
65-74	2,700
75-84	*
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	2,400	58.6%
Female	1,700	41.4%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
3222 Badminton	*
3256 Squash, racquet ball or paddle ball	*
3284 Tennis	3,700

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

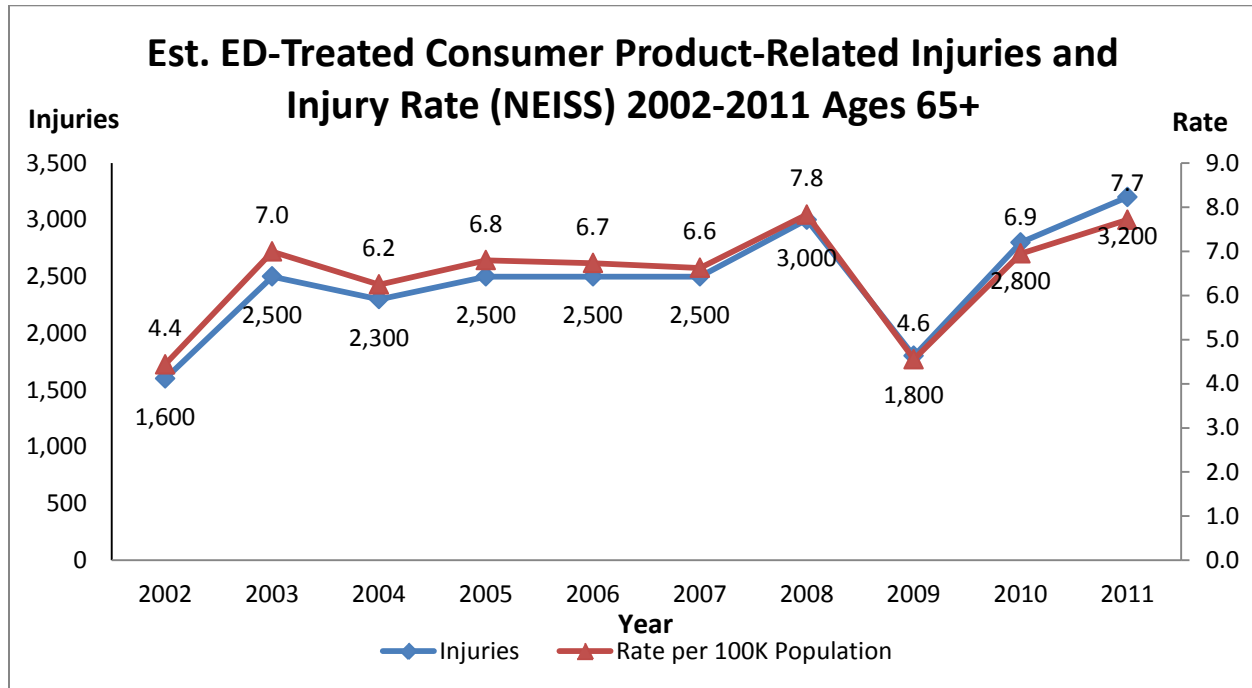
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for racquet sports-related injuries in 2011 were strains/sprains (35.2%), followed by fractures (15.6%), lacerations (14.2%) and internal injuries (9.2%). The most common hazard patterns were falls and exertion injuries.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received a reports of one senior death associated with racquet sports. The fatality occurred when the victim suffered a heart attack while playing tennis.

Heating Stoves, Space Heaters

Product Codes Included: 312, 348, 367, 388, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 399



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 6.8
 65 years and older: 7.7
 Rate Ratio: 1.1 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	11,200
65-74	1,400
75-84	*
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	1,300	40.9%
Female	1,900	59.1%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
312 Electric baseboard heaters	*
348 Portable electric heaters	*
367 Coal or wood-burning stoves	*
388 Electric heaters, not elsewhere classified	*
390 Heat tapes, electric	*
391 Portable gas or LP heaters	*
392 Gas or LP heaters, other or not specified	*
393 Heaters or heating systems, other or not specified	1,500
394 Outdoor patio heaters or fire pits	*
399 Kerosene or oil heaters	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

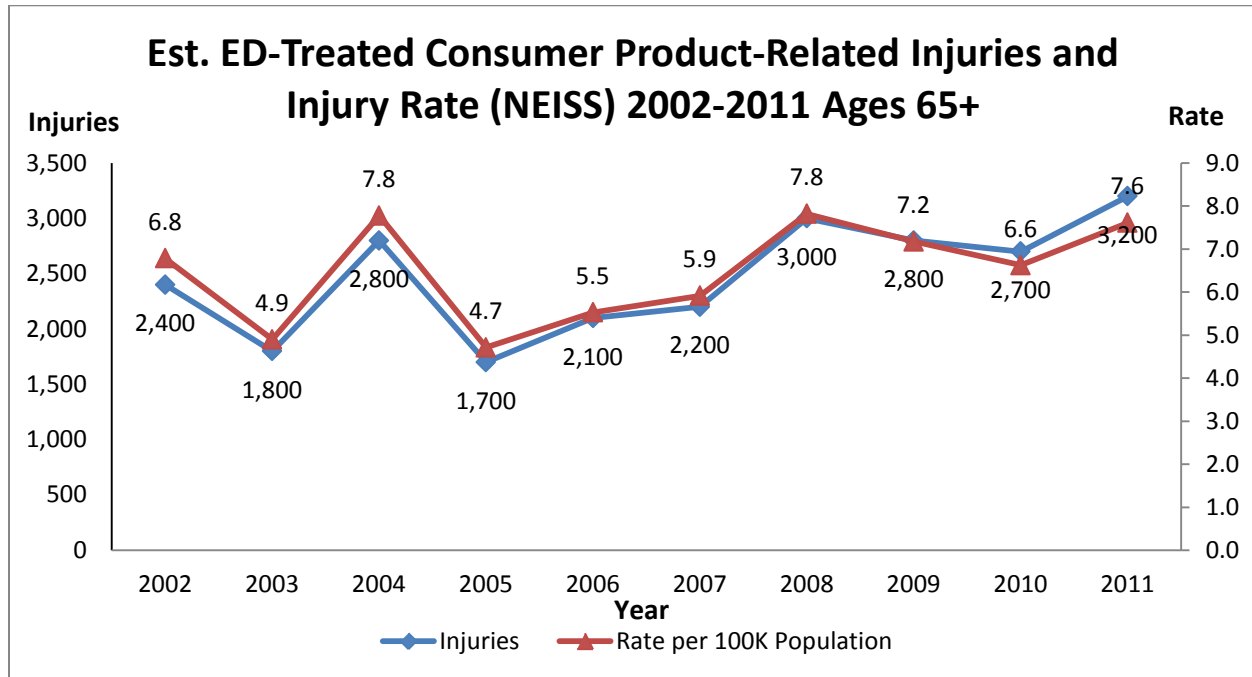
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for heating stove and space heater- related injuries in 2011 were thermal burns (30.3%), followed by lacerations (15.9%), fractures (15.5%), contusions/abrasions (13.2%), and internal injuries (12.5%). The most common hazard patterns were falls, collisions, fire, contact burns and carbon monoxide poisoning.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of 64 senior deaths associated with heating stoves and space heaters. The fatalities resulted from fires, carbon monoxide poisoning, gas inhalation, and thermal burns.

Beach, Picnic, Camping Equipment

Product Codes Included: 3250, 3252, 4016, 5029, 5037



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 6.0
 65 years and older: 7.6
 Rate Ratio: 1.3 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	9,843
65-74	1,500
75-84	1,200
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	*	*
Female	2,100	66.1%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
3250 Portable food or beverage coolers	*
3252 Sleeping bags	*
4016 Beach chairs or folding chairs	1,900
5029 Camping equipment	*
5037 Hammocks	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

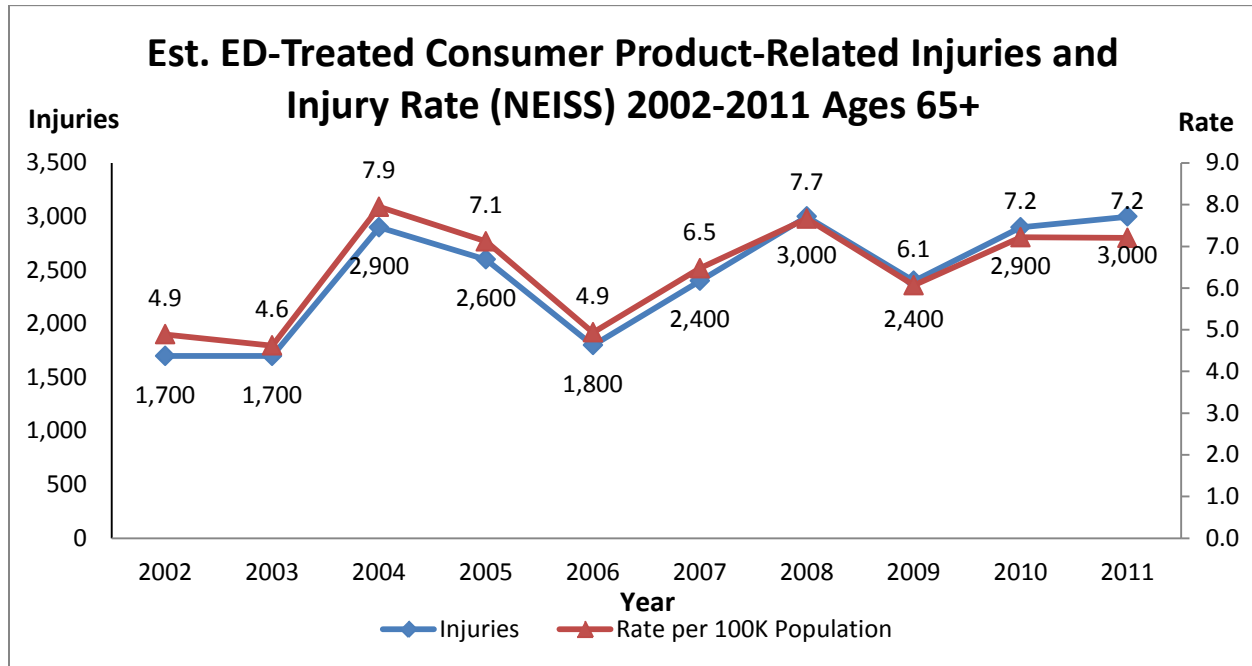
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for injuries related to beach, picnic, or camping equipment in 2011 were lacerations (24.4%) and fractures (23.5%), followed by contusions/abrasions (15.8%), strains/sprains (6.9%), and internal injuries (6.2%). The most common hazard patterns were falls, collapsing chairs, and exertion injuries.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of three senior deaths associated with beach, picnic, or camping equipment. One fatality was primarily associated a fire involving a propane heater in a tent. The other two resulted from falls.

Fans (Excluding Stove Exhaust Fans)

Product Codes Included: 380



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 5.3
 65 years and older: 7.2
 Rate Ratio: 1.4 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	8,800
65-74	1,400
75-84	*
85 and older	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	1,500	49.2%
Female	1,500	50.8%

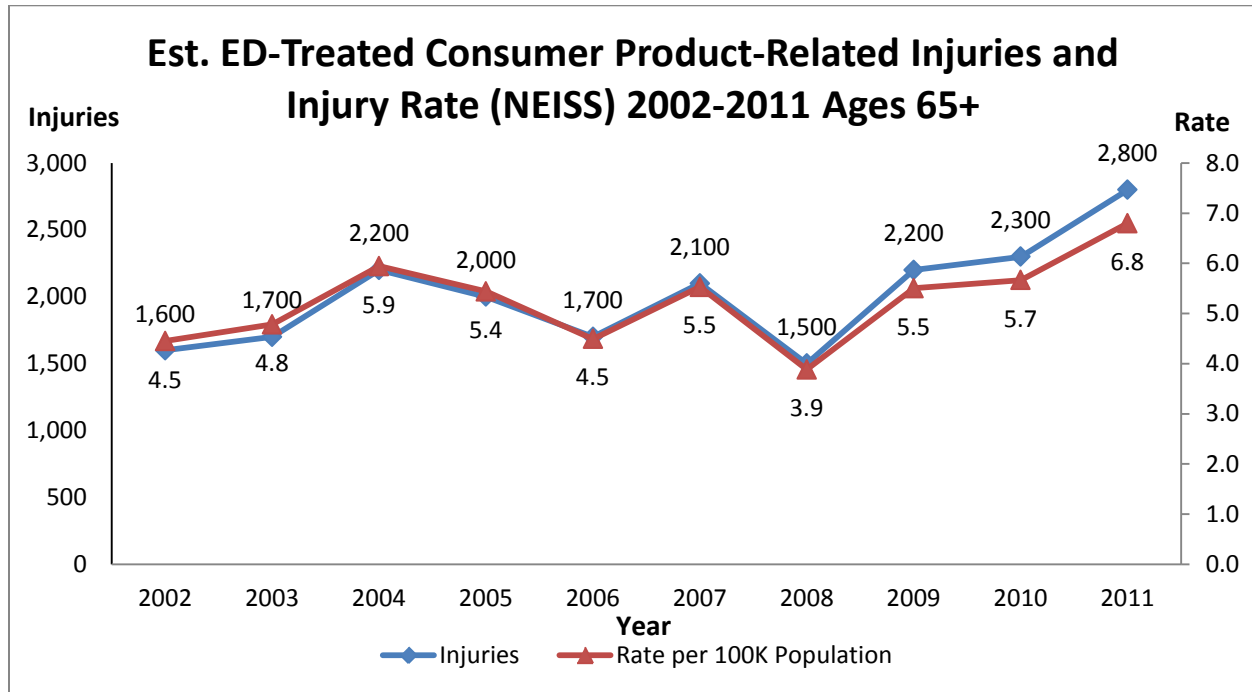
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for due to injuries related to fans, except for stove exhaust fans) in 2011 were lacerations (34.3%) and fractures (26.0%), followed by contusions/abrasions (12.8%), and internal injuries (11.3%). The most common hazard patterns were falls and blade contact.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of four senior deaths associated with fans. In one case, a fan fell on the victim. In another, the victim fell off a ladder while installing a ceiling fan. One victim fell against a fan. Another died of respiratory issues when toxic substances in the home were blown with a fan.

Paints, Solvents, Lubricants

Product Codes Included: 908, 913, 915, 933, 937, 960, 961, 972



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 6.6
 65 years and older: 6.9
 Rate Ratio: 1.05 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	10,800
65-74	1,800
75-84	*
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	1,600	56.6%
Female	1,200	43.4%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
908 Paint or varnish thinners	*
913 Lubricants	*
915 Methyl alcohol	*
933 Turpentine	*
937 Rust removers	*
960 Paint, varnishes, or shellacs	2,300
961 Rust preventatives	*
972 Paint or varnish removers, paintbrush cleaners	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

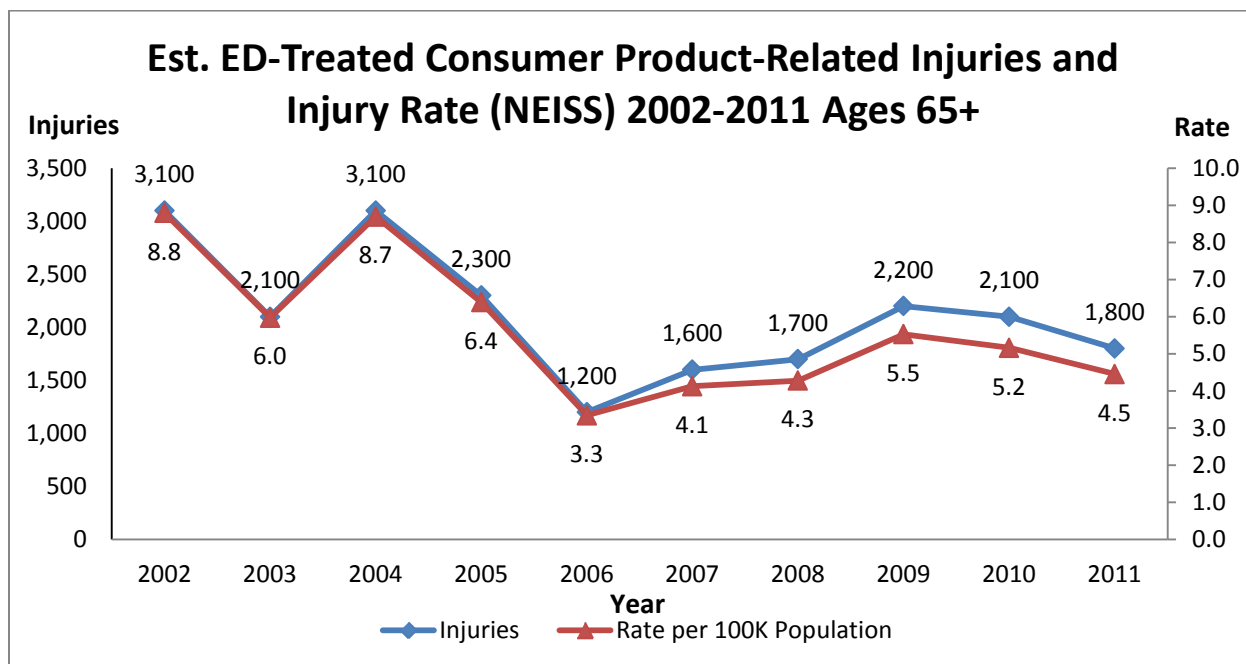
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in in emergency departments for injuries associated with paints, solvents, or lubricants in 2011 were fractures (17.6%), strains/sprains (12.2%), poisoning (12.2%), followed by dermatitis/eye irritation (8.4%), contusions/abrasions (5.8%), nerve damage (5.3%), and internal injuries (4.6%). The most common hazard patterns were falls, exertion injuries, and reactions to paint and paint fumes.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received an incomplete report of a senior death associated with paints, solvents, or lubricants. The abbreviated record indicates the victim fell from a ladder while painting, but the source document could not be located.

Chimneys, Fireplaces

Product Codes Included: 316, 334, 336, 342, 346, 372, 373, 378



The decreasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 2.1
 65 years and older: 4.5
 Rate Ratio: 2.1 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	3,400
65-74	*
75-84	*
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	*	*
Female	*	*

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
316 Wood burning fireplaces, factory built	*
334 Gas-burning fireplaces, factory built	*
336 Built-in fireplaces	*
342 Fireplaces, not specified	1,600
346 Electric fireplaces, factory built	*
372 Brick, stone or masonry chimneys	*
373 Metal chimneys, stovepipes or flues	*
378 Chimneys, not specified	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

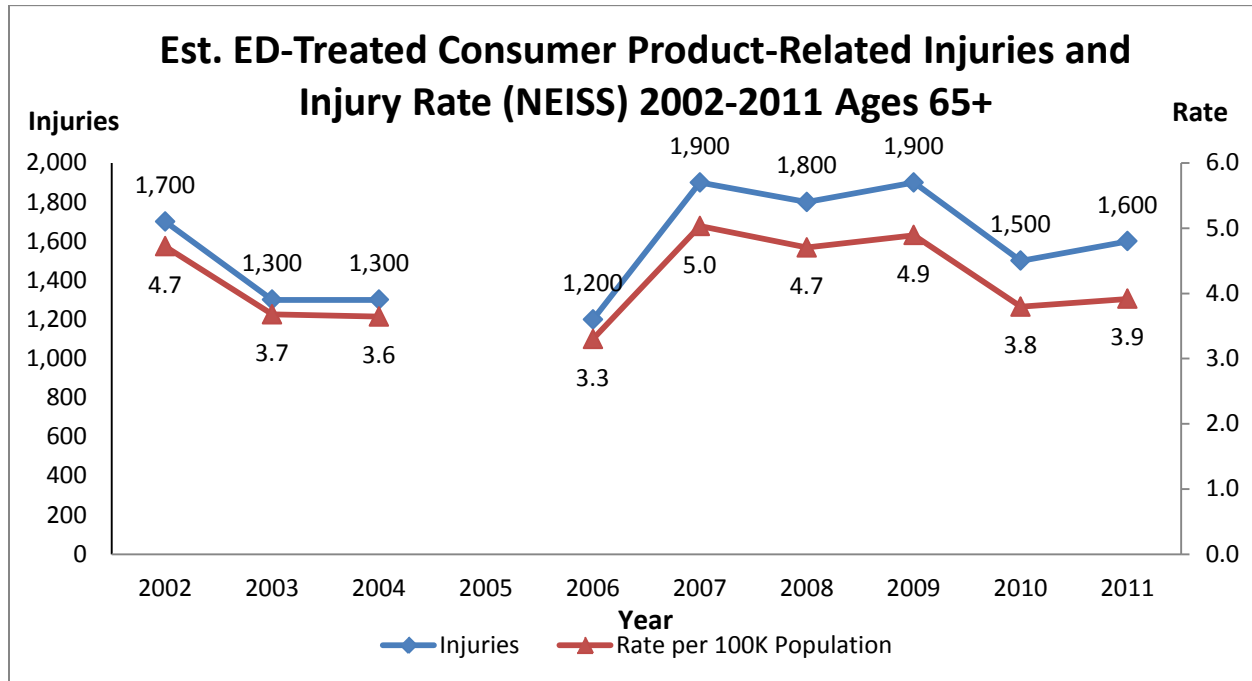
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments due to injuries associated with chimneys and fireplaces in 2011 were lacerations (42.1%), followed by internal injuries (16.8%), contusions/abrasions (16.6%) and fractures (12.9%). The most common hazard patterns were due to falls and collisions with the fireplace.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received reports of 15 senior deaths associated with chimneys and fireplaces. The fatalities were most commonly due to falls, carbon monoxide poisoning and fires.

Wires, Not Specified

Product Codes Included: 837



Note: Data for the years when estimates were below 1,200 do not appear on the chart.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 3.1
 65 years and older: 3.9
 Rate Ratio: 1.2 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	5,200
65-74	*
75-84	*
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	*	*
Female	*	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

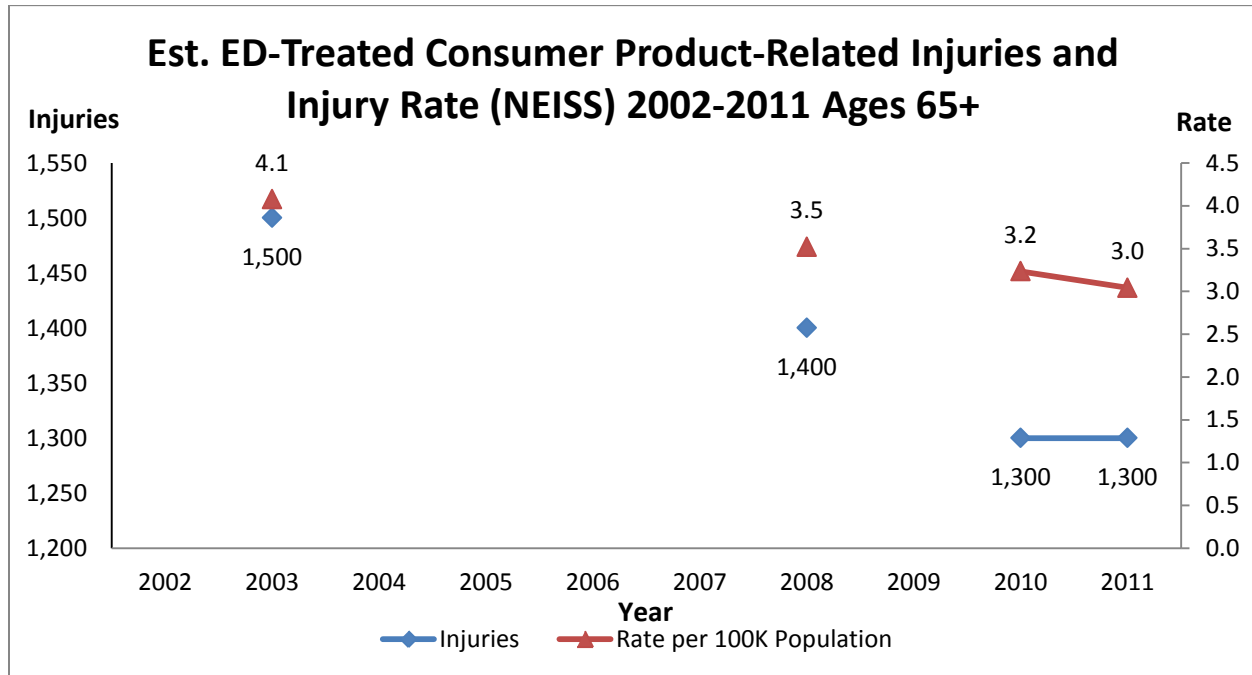
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in in emergency departments for to injuries related to unspecified types of wire in 2011 were lacerations (32.7%), followed by contusions/abrasions (19.3%), fractures (16.7%), strains/sprains (11.0%), internal injuries (9.7%), and foreign bodies (8.6%). The most common hazard patterns were tripping over wires, and cuts against sharp edges of the wire.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received one report of a senior death associated with a wire. The fatality occurred when a rider of an ATV ran into a cable extended across a roadway.

Radiators

Product Codes Included: 379



Note: Data for the years when estimates were below 1,200 do not appear on the chart.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	1.8
65 years and older:	3.0
Rate Ratio:	1.7 times higher for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	3,000
65-74	*
75-84	*
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	*	*
Female	*	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments due to radiator-related injuries in 2011 were lacerations (40.8%) and internal injuries (20.0%), followed by fractures (8.5%) and strains/sprains (7.9%). The most common hazard pattern was falls.

2009 Fatality Reports

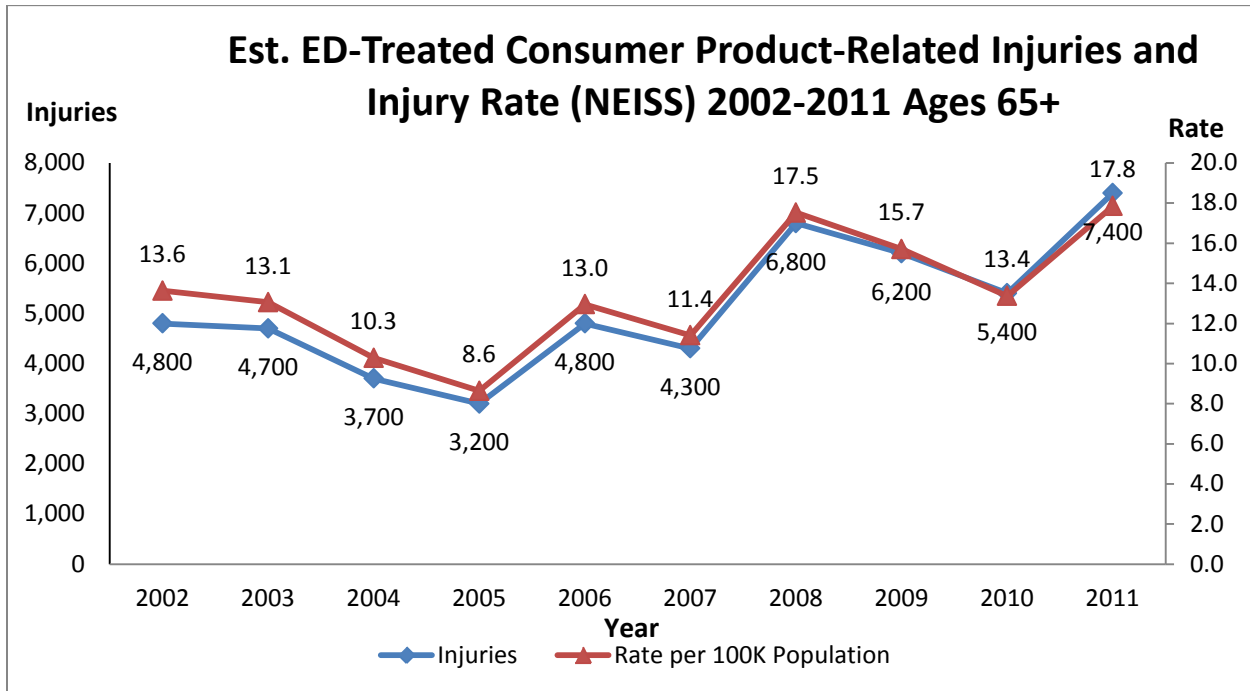
For 2009, CPSC received 7 reports of senior deaths associated with radiators. The fatalities were all due to falls onto the radiators 5 falls resulted in blunt force injuries and two resulted in burns.

Group 3 – High Fatality/Low Emergency Department Visits

The following product groups had fewer than 10,000 estimated consumer product-related injuries to seniors treated in emergency departments in 2011 and did not see a higher rate of estimated injuries per 100,000 population in the United States treated in hospital emergency departments for seniors than for adults aged 25–64. However, there were at least 10 unique fatality reports for each of these product groups in 2009 (the most recent year for which fatality reporting is essentially complete).

Swimming Activity, Pools, Equipment

Product Codes Included: 1275, 1277, 1278, 1284, 3221, 3251, 3262, 3274, 3276, 3279, 5043



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	28.3
65 years and older:	17.8
Rate Ratio:	1.6 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	46,700
65-74	4,200
75-84	1,700
85 and older	1,500

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	3,600	48.9%
Female	3,800	51.1%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1275 Scuba diving	*
1277 Swimming pool slides	*
1278 Diving or diving boards	*
1284 Swimming pools, not specified	4,100
3221 Above-ground swimming pools	*
3251 Built-in swimming pools	*
3262 Swimming pool equipment	*
3274 Swimming (activity, apparel, or equipment)	2,500
3276 Water polo (activity, apparel, or equipment)	*
3279 Flotation toys	*
5043 Portable swimming pools	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

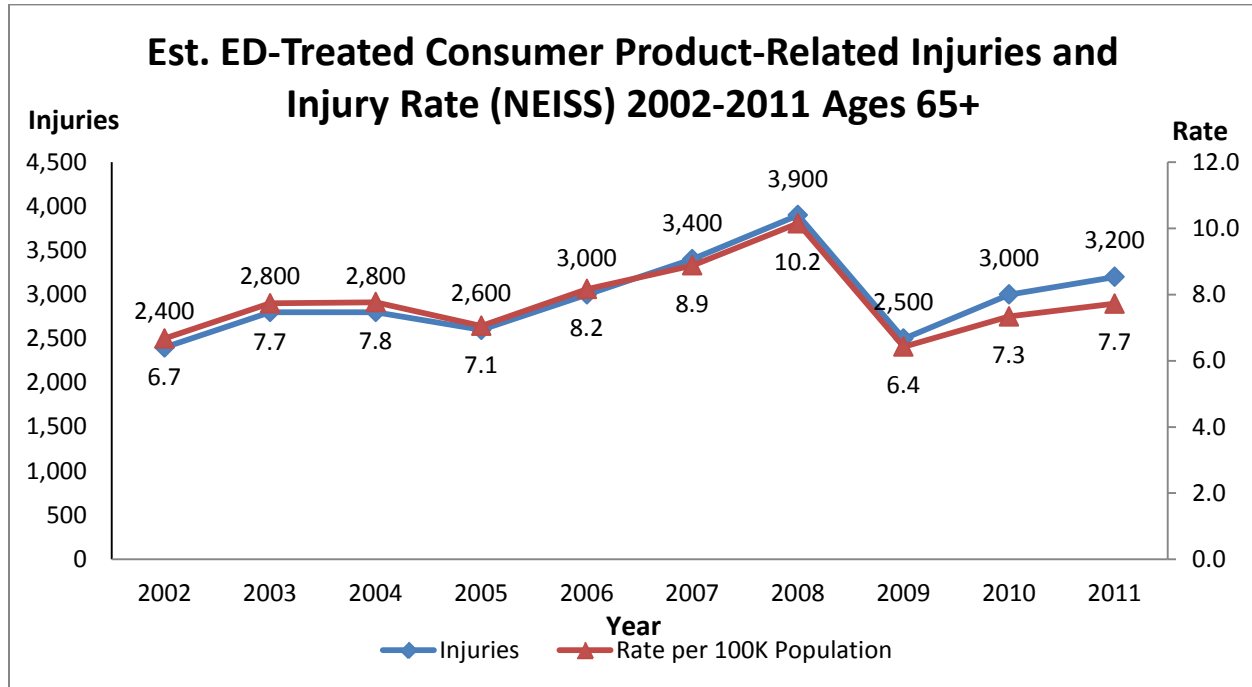
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for injuries related to swimming, pools, and equipment in 2011 were strains/sprains (13.5%), fractures (12.0%), and contusions/abrasions (11.5%), followed by lacerations (8.8%) and internal injuries (8.1%). The most common hazard patterns were falls and exertion injuries.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 149 reports of senior deaths associated with swimming, pools, and equipment. The fatalities were predominantly drownings and submersions, although there were falls as well.

Home Fires/CO/Gas Vapors with Unknown Product

Product Codes Included: 1841, 1866, 1898, 1899



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years: 10.5
 65 years and older: 7.7
 Rate Ratio: 1.4 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	17,300
65-74	1,500
75-84	1,200
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	1,400	43.9%
Female	1,800	56.1%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1841 Mobile homes	*
1866 General home or room involvement in fires	1,900
1898 Gas fumes or gas vapors of unknown origin (2005-)	*
1899 Carbon monoxide poisoning, source unknown	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

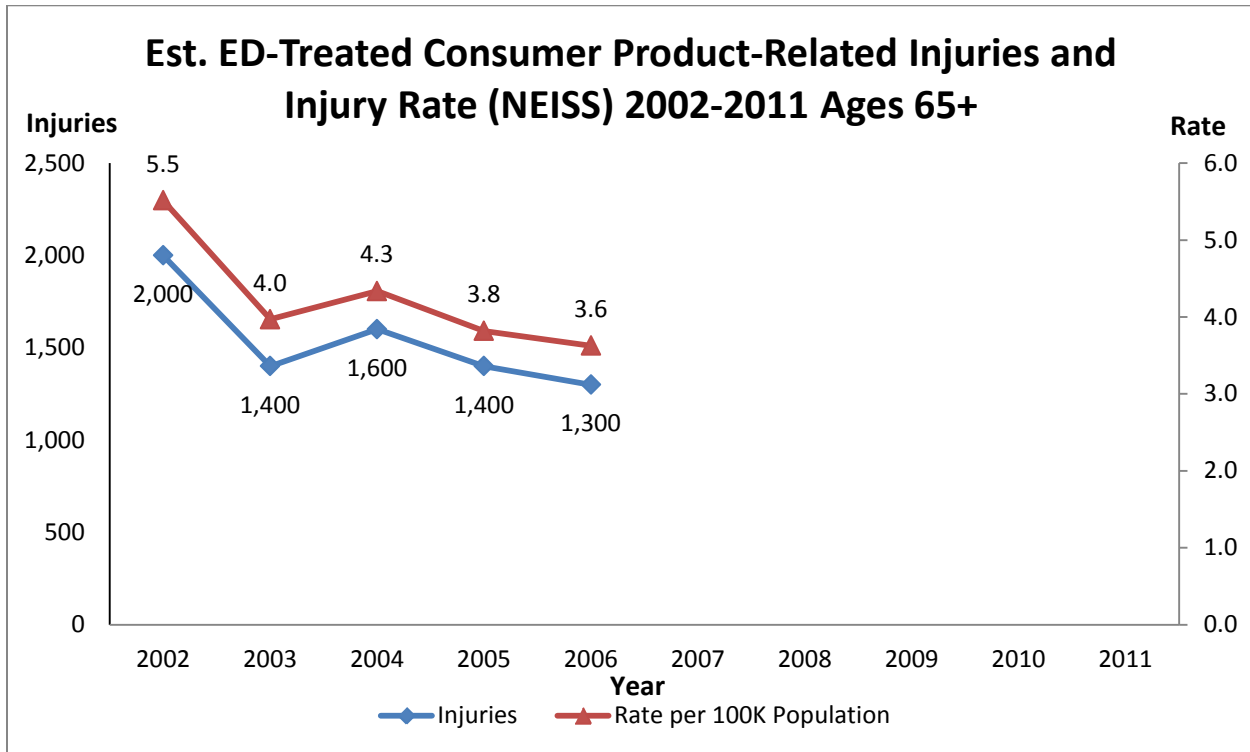
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in in emergency departments for injuries related to home fires, carbon monoxide poisoning, or gas inhalation from an unknown product in 2011 was anoxia (76.1%), followed by thermal burns (5.5%), fractures (4.8%), and poisoning (4.6%). The most common hazard pattern was fire.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 104 reports of senior deaths that were associated with home fires, carbon monoxide poisonings, or gas inhalations of unknown origin. The fatalities were all associated with fires or carbon monoxide poisoning, with the exception of three falls in mobile homes which was among the products included with this group.

Cigarettes, Lighters, Fuel

Product Codes Included: 940, 1604, 1687, 1688, 1690, 1728, 1730, 1731, 1909



Note: Estimates for the years 2007 through 2011 were below 1,200 and do not appear on the chart.

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
25-64	3,700
65-74	*
75-84	*
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	*	*
Female	*	*

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
940 Lighter fluids	*
1604 Cigarette or pipe lighters	*
1687 Lighters, not specified	*
1688 Fuel multi-purpose lighters, incl. micro-torch	*
1690 Multi-purpose lighters, not specified	*
1728 Matchbooks	*
1730 Wooden matches	*
1731 Matches, not specified	*
1909 Cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or tobacco	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments due to injuries related to cigarettes, lighters and fuel in 2011 were burns. The most common hazard pattern was fire.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, the most current year for which fatality reporting is nearly complete, and for seniors, CPSC received 94 reports of death associated with cigarettes, lighters, fuel, etc. Because adult deaths due to chewing and smoking tobacco are outside CPSC's jurisdiction, reports do not include deaths due directly to tobacco use. All of the fatalities were associated with fire.

Furnaces

Product Codes Included: 309, 310, 311, 318, 322, 384

The injury estimates were below 1,200 in each year between 2002 and 2011.

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
25-64	2,400
65-74	*
75-84	*
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	*	*
Female	*	*

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
309 Coal furnaces	*
310 Gas furnaces	*
311 Oil furnaces	*
318 Electric furnaces	*
322 Furnaces, other or not specified	*
384 Floor furnaces	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

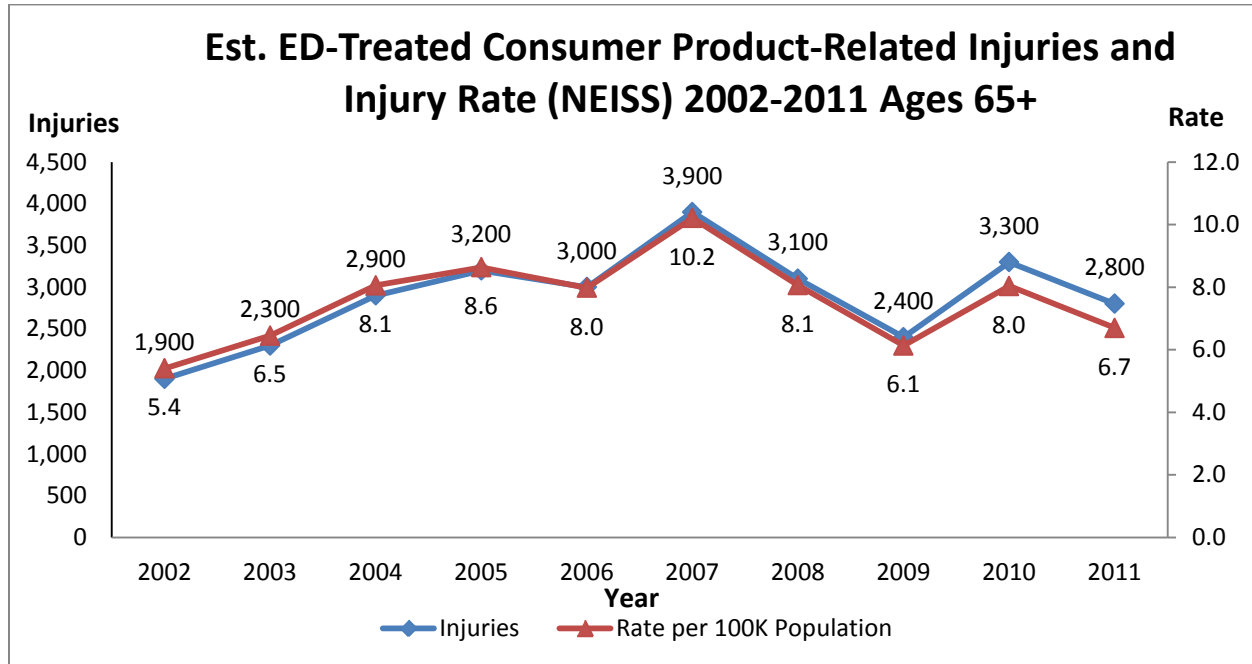
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments due to furnace-related injuries in 2011 were anoxia (37.5%), followed by internal injuries (17.0%), lacerations (12.2%), and contusions/abrasions (11.9%). The most common hazard patterns were falls and carbon monoxide exposure.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 17 reports of senior deaths associated with furnaces. The fatalities were mostly commonly due to carbon monoxide poisoning and fires.

Outside Attached Structures and Materials

Product Codes Included: 1808, 1812, 1816, 1828, 1887, 1888, 1895



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is not statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64: 6.2
 65 and older: 5.4
 Rate Ratio: 1.1 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	10,200
65-74	1,800
75-84	*
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	2,600	92.1%
Female	*	*

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
1808 Outdoor awnings or shutters	*
1812 Gutters, drainpipes, downspouts or run-off pipes	*
1816 Scaffolding	*
1828 Window screens	*
1887 Tool sheds	*
1888 Window or door security barriers	*
1895 Tree stands (hunting)	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

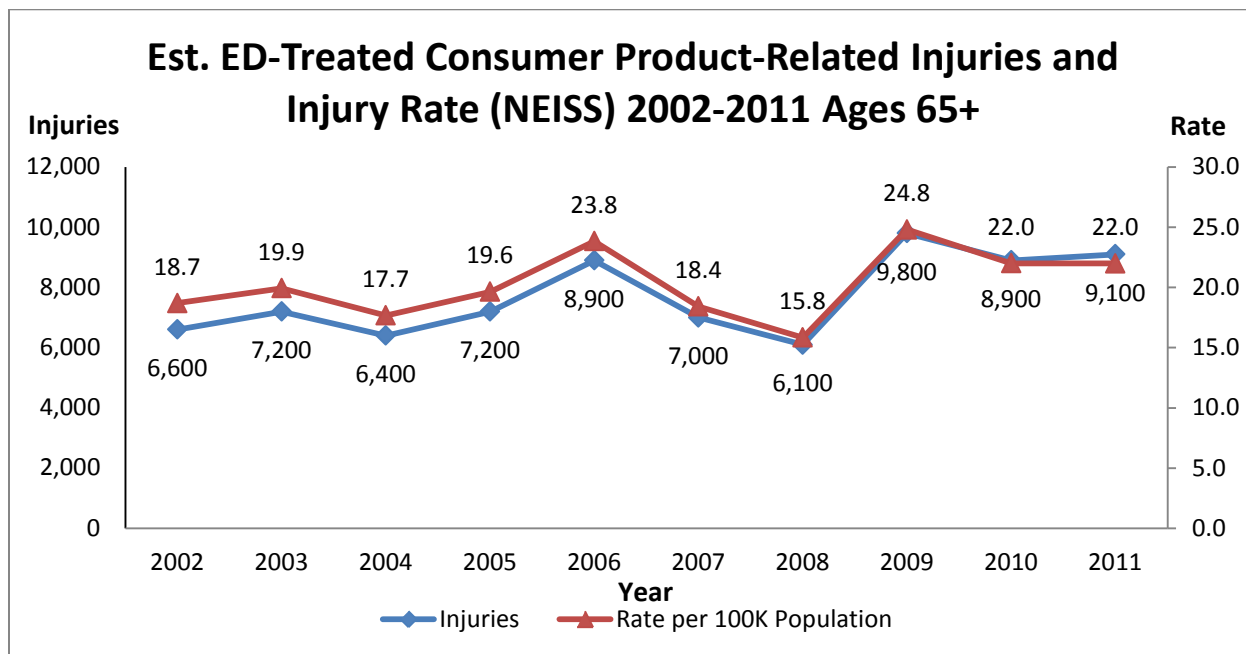
The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for injuries associated with outside attached structures and materials in 2011 were fractures (33.6%) and lacerations (23.4%), followed by contusions/abrasions (13.3%). The most common hazard pattern was falls.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 14 reports of senior deaths that were associated with outside attached structures and materials. The fatalities were mostly commonly due to falls and fires.

Fences

Product Codes Included: 1871



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64 years:	27.2
65 years and older:	22.0
Rate Ratio:	1.2 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	45,000
65-74	4,900
75-84	3,200
85 and older	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	4,900	53.7%
Female	4,200	46.3%

The most common diagnoses for seniors who were treated in emergency departments for fence - related injuries in 2011 were lacerations (33.6%) and fractures (21.1%) followed by contusions/abrasions (13.8%), and strains/sprains (7.5%). The most common hazards were falls, collisions, and lacerations from barbed wire fences.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 12 reports of senior deaths associated with fences. These deaths were due to collisions and in one case a strangulation that occurred when the victim was attempting to climb a fence and her clothing became entangled.

Water Heaters

Product Codes Included: 118, 119, 133, 134, 308

The injury estimates were below 1,200 in each year between 2002 and 2011.

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
25-64	4,300
65-74	*
75-84	*
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	*	*
Female	*	*

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
118 Gas water heaters	*
119 Electric water heaters	*
133 Other water heaters	*
134 Water heaters, not specified	*
308 Boilers	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

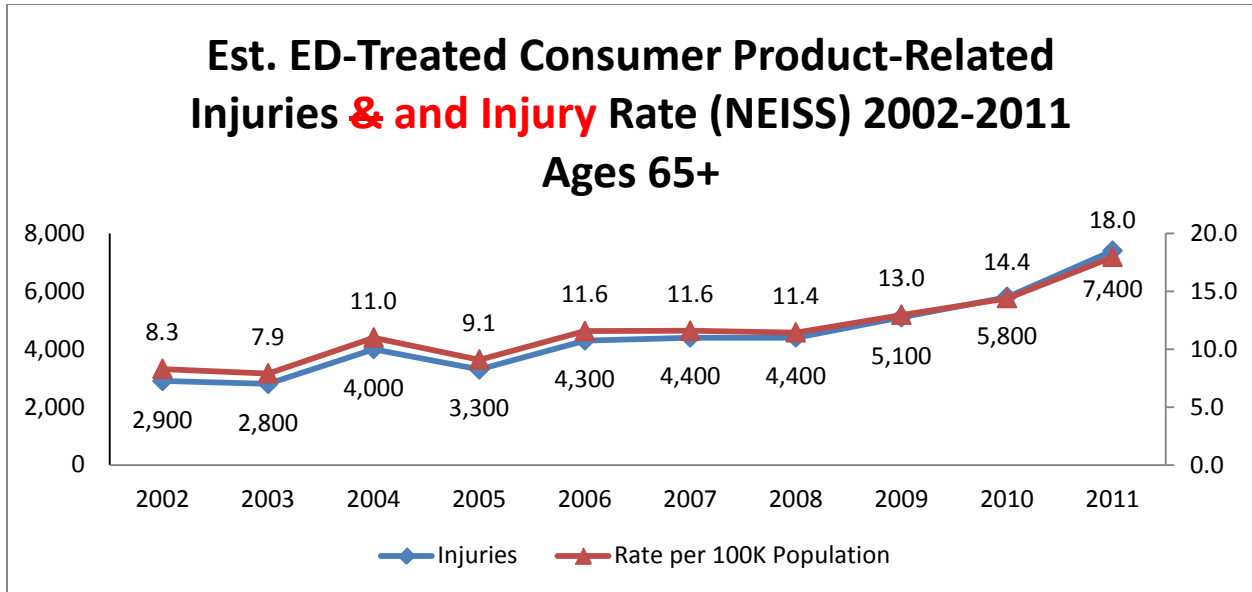
The most common diagnoses for seniors treated in emergency departments for water heater-related injuries in 2011 were burns (27.5%), lacerations (23.9%), and internal injuries (23.9%), followed by contusions/abrasions (6.2%), fractures (6.2%), and strains/sprains (6.2%). The most common hazards were falls, collisions, and exertion injuries.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 11 reports of senior deaths associated with water heaters. These deaths were due to carbon monoxide or fire.

Small Kitchen Appliances

Product Codes Included: 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 223, 224, 227, 231, 234, 235, 236, 237, 240, 241, 242, 268, 269, 270, 271, 274, 275, 401, 405, 412, 421, 444, 452, 453, 469, 471, 481



The increasing trend in injuries between 2002 and 2011 is statistically significant.

Estimated Rate of Product-Related Injuries per 100,000 Population in the United States Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments

25-64: 21.0
 65 and older: 18.0
 Rate Ratio: 1.2 times lower for seniors

2011 NEISS Detail

Estimated Injuries by Age Group

Age Group	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries
25-64	34,700
65-74	4,800
75-84	2,200
85 and older	*

Estimated Injuries by Gender (Adults 65 and Older)

Gender	Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries	Percent
Male	2,700	36.7%
Female	4,700	63.3%

Estimated Injuries by Product Code (Adults 65 and Older)

<i>Product Code</i>	<i>Estimated 2011 ED-Treated Injuries</i>
212 Electric corn poppers	*
213 Electric can openers	*
215 Electric blenders	*
216 Electric counter-top ovens, broilers, or toaster ovens	*
217 Electric coffeemakers or teapots	*
218 Electric or battery-powered knives	*
219 Electric deep fryers	*
221 Food warmers	*
222 Electric frying pans and skillets	*
223 Electric griddles	*
224 Hot plates	*
227 Ice makers (separate from refrigerators)	*
231 Electric mixers	*
234 Toasters (excluding toaster ovens)	*
235 Electric waffle irons	*
236 Faucet water heaters	*
237 Garbage disposers	*
240 Electric knife sharpeners	*
241 Rotisseries	*
242 Electric immersion water heaters	*
268 Slow cookers	*
269 Electric kettles or hot pots	*
270 Ice crushers	*
271 Juicers	*
274 Ice cream makers	*
275 Food processors	*
401 Nonelectric can openers	*
405 Unpowered coffee makers or teapots	*
412 Pressure cookers or canners	*
421 Nonelectric knife sharpeners	*
444 Knife sharpeners, not specified	*
452 Coffee makers or teapots, not specified	*
453 Can openers, not specified	*
469 Slicers and choppers	3,000
471 Food grinders	*
481 Bread making machines	*

*Indicates an estimate below 1,200

The most common diagnoses for seniors treated in emergency departments for small appliance-related injuries in 2011 were lacerations (68.0%), followed by avulsions (11.9%). The most common hazard patterns were cuts from sharp edges and the cutting action of the tools.

2009 Fatality Reports

For 2009, CPSC received 10 reports of senior deaths that were associated with small kitchen appliances. All of the deaths were due to fires that triggered the fire. Seven of the deaths involved hot plates or a food warmer, two involved a toaster or toaster oven, and one involved a can opener with an electrical short.