

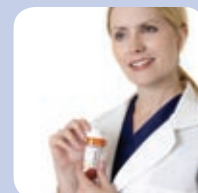
Home and Community

Home and community safety research includes injury topics such as the prevention of fires, falls, poisonings, product-related injuries, choking (including strangulation and suffocation), scalds, and burns.

What We Know

- Approximately 12 million injuries occurred at home resulting in 33 percent of all injury-related emergency department visits between 1997 and 2001.
- Falls were the leading cause of injury-related deaths among older adults (ages 65 and older) in 2006.
- Fires were the third leading cause of injury-related deaths among children (ages 1 to 9) in 2006.
- Residential fires killed 2,580 persons and injured 12,925 persons in 2006. Fire and burn injuries represent 2 percent of the total cost of injuries, or \$7.5 billion each year.
- In 2006, unintentional poisoning caused 703,702 emergency department (ED) visits.

A \$33 smoke alarm generates an average of \$940 in benefits to society.



Research Focus	What We Want to Know	How This Research Will Help
Widespread Adoption of Programs	What communication methods and distribution strategies can result in widespread adoption and participation, leading to a reduction in home and community-based injuries?	It can encourage widespread adoption of effective interventions to reduce home and community injuries not yet widely accepted, especially among some racial/ethnic and socioeconomic groups.
Fire Prevention Strategies	How can we develop prevention strategies that address how people respond to a fire-and-smoke emergency? Which programs successfully reduce fire-and-smoke injuries and deaths among various groups?	This can help reduce disparities in fire-and smoke and burn-related injury and death among vulnerable populations, such as those living in rural areas.
Fall Prevention Strategies	What are the barriers to widespread adoption and use of falls-prevention interventions? What are effective ways to get more people to adopt exercise programs and other falls-prevention interventions?	This can help older adults make environmental and behavioral changes that can lead to a decrease in the number of fall-related injuries and deaths.
Poison Prevention Strategies	What is the nature and the public health burden of poisoning among all age groups?	This will help develop strategies to reduce deaths from poisoning and drug overdose and provide recommendations for prevention to communities.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
<http://www.cdc.gov/injury>
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