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## Expectant Parent COP States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arizona</th>
<th>Maine</th>
<th>Rhode Island</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Texas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Children’s Safety Network, Economics Data Analysis Resource Center (CSN-EDARC) assists regional, state and local agencies with data gathering and analysis services.

In partnership with other members of CSN, we provide technical assistance, support, and resources on injury data sources, data analyses, injury costs, and cost modeling. We study risk factors to identify problems, focus program responses, and evaluate prevention programs.
Childhood Injury Data Overview

• General trends describing childhood:
  – Deaths
  – Injuries
  – Emergency Department Visits

• Consumer Products Associated with Childhood Injuries

• Effective interventions targeting largest injury populations
Data Sources

• **Mortality Data:**
  – Contains mortality and population counts for all U.S. counties
  – Data are based on death certificates for U.S. residents each containing a single underlying cause of death, up to twenty additional multiple causes
  – Demographic data for the deceased

• **Hospital Admitted Data:**
  – Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, Nationwide Inpatient Sample (HCUP NIS)
  – Contains data on more than seven million hospital stays from approximately 1,000 hospitals
  – Large sample size is ideal for developing national and regional estimates
  – Fatalities Removed from this analysis
Data Sources

• **Product Related Injuries:**
  – National Electronic Injury Surveillance System-All Injury Program (NEISS-AIP)
  – Weighted national probability sample collected at 66 U.S. hospitals.
  – Collected for every emergency department (ED) visit among participating hospitals
  – Includes ~500,000 ED injury visits per year
Poll Questions
Injury Related ED Visits, Hospitalizations, Deaths, Children Ages 0-4, 2005

- **Deaths**: 3,391
- **Hospitalizations**: 37,080
- **ED Visits**: 2,374,273

Source: CDC WISQARS, Cost of Injury Reports, 2005 Incidence and Dollars
Medical Costs: ED Visits, Hospitalizations, Deaths, Children Age 0-4, 2005

- **Deaths**: $33 M
- **Hospitalizations**: $1,263 M
- **ED Visits**: $1,393 M

Source: CDC WISQARS, Cost of Injury Reports, 2005 Incidence and Dollars
Comprehensive Costs: ED Visits, Deaths, Hospitalizations, Children Age 0-4, 2005

- Deaths: $3,908M
- Hospitalizations: $5,924M
- ED Visits: $7,998M

Source: CDC WISQARS, Cost of Injury Reports, 2005 Incidence and Dollars
Distribution of Injury Deaths by Age, 2008

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death Data, 2008.
Distribution of Injury Deaths by Age, 2008

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death Data, 2008.
Distribution of Injury Deaths by Age, 2008

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death Data, 2008.
Distribution of Injury Deaths by Age, 2008

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death Data, 2008.
Distribution of Injury Deaths by Age, 2008

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death Data, 2008.
### 10 Leading Causes of Injury Deaths by Age Group Highlighting Unintentional Injury Deaths, United States – 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>&lt;1</th>
<th>1-4</th>
<th>5-9</th>
<th>10-14</th>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unintentional Suffocation 1,058</td>
<td>Unintentional Drowning 443</td>
<td>Unintentional MV Traffic 386</td>
<td>Unintentional MV Traffic 532</td>
<td>Unintentional MV Traffic 8,447</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 7,545</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 9,496</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 4,137</td>
<td>Unintentional MV Traffic 19,742</td>
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<td>Homicide Other Spec., Classifiable 98</td>
<td>Unintentional Drowning 111</td>
<td>Suicide Suffocation 141</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 3,185</td>
<td>Suicide Firearm 2,790</td>
<td>Suicide Firearm 3,789</td>
<td>Suicide Firearm 3,079</td>
<td>Suicide Firearm 2,004</td>
<td>Suicide Firearm 1,899</td>
<td>Suicide Firearm 4,145</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Unintentional MV Traffic 98</td>
<td>Unintentional Fire/Burn 100</td>
<td>Suicide Fall 123</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 2,009</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 2,004</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 2,004</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 2,004</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 2,004</td>
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<td>Suicide Poisoning 2,004</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Undetermined Suffocation 45</td>
<td>Unintentional Suffocation 41</td>
<td>Suicide Suffocation 653</td>
<td>Suicide Suffocation 1,752</td>
<td>Suicide Suffocation 1,855</td>
<td>Suicide Suffocation 1,772</td>
<td>Suicide Suffocation 1,164</td>
<td>Suicide Suffocation 1,300</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,200</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,200</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 6,179</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Unintentional Drowning 41</td>
<td>Unintentional Pedestrian, Other 111</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 764</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,500</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,099</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,164</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,300</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,200</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,200</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,200</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Homicide Suffocation 32</td>
<td>Homicide Other Spec., Classifiable 77</td>
<td>Suicide Firearm 50</td>
<td>Homicide Cut/Fracture 504</td>
<td>Undetermined Poisoning 606</td>
<td>Undetermined Poisoning 896</td>
<td>Homicide Firearm 1,148</td>
<td>Homicide Firearm 1,148</td>
<td>Homicide Firearm 1,148</td>
<td>Homicide Firearm 1,148</td>
<td>Homicide Firearm 1,148</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Undetermined Unspecified 28</td>
<td>Suicide Fall 30</td>
<td>Suicide Suffocation 344</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 476</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,068</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,068</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,068</td>
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<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,068</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,068</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 1,068</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Adverse Effects 24</td>
<td>Unintentional Struck by or Against 44</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 16</td>
<td>Suicide Poisoning 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Unintentional Fire/Burn 22</td>
<td>Unintentional Struck by or Against 19</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 33</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 33</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 33</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 33</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 33</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 33</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 33</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 33</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:

childrenssafetynetwork.org

Injury Data for Infants and Children Ages 0-4

12/18/2012 17
Unintentional Injury Deaths - Rates per 100,000 by Age Group

National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death Data, 2000-2009.

- <1 year: Increase of 20%
- 1-4 years: Decrease of 28%
- 5-9 years: Decrease of 45%
- 10-14 years: Decrease of 41%
- 15-19 years: Decrease of 33%
Unintentional Injury Deaths by Mechanism - Children 0-4 YRS

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death Data, 1987, 2008
Distribution of Hospital Admitted Injuries by Age

Source: 2008 Healthcare Utilization Project, Nationwide Inpatient Sample
## Leading Causes of Hospital Admitted Unintentional Injuries, NIS 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>LT 1</th>
<th>1-4 years</th>
<th>5-9 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fall 3,595</td>
<td>Fall 9,743</td>
<td>Fall 11,093</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Suffocation 815</td>
<td>Poisoning 5,378</td>
<td>Bites and stings 2,188</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Poisoning 785</td>
<td>Hot object/ substance 3,097</td>
<td>MVT Occupant 2,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hot object/ substance 771</td>
<td>Bites and stings 2,708</td>
<td>Struck by/against 1,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other natural/env 543</td>
<td>Struck by/against 1,553</td>
<td>Pedal cyclist, other 1,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Struck by/against 407</td>
<td>MVT Occupant 1,417</td>
<td>Transport, other 1,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bites and stings 393</td>
<td>Drowning/submersion 782</td>
<td>MVT Pedestrian 1,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MVT Occupant 234</td>
<td>Suffocation 737</td>
<td>Poisoning 986</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cut/pierce 178</td>
<td>MVT Pedestrian 718</td>
<td>Cut/pierce 809</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Drowning/submersion 107</td>
<td>Cut/pierce 511</td>
<td>Hot object/ substance 700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2008 Healthcare Utilization Project, Nationwide Inpatient Sample
Distribution of Injury Related ED Visits by Age- 2008

Source: NEISS, 2008
Injury Rate Per 1,000 Children by Location of Injury (ED Visits), 2008

Source: 2008, National Electronic Injury Surveillance System -- All Injury Program
# Leading Products Associated with **Falls** by Age Group

## ED Visits in 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Age &lt;1</th>
<th>Age 1-4</th>
<th>Age 5-9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BEDS OR BEDFRAMES</td>
<td>BEDS OR BEDFRAMES</td>
<td>MONKEY BARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31,740</td>
<td>86,957</td>
<td>46,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FLOORS</td>
<td>STAIRS OR STEPS</td>
<td>BEDS OR BEDFRAMES</td>
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<td></td>
<td>17,246</td>
<td>76,955</td>
<td>33,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>STAIRS OR STEPS</td>
<td>FLOORS</td>
<td>STAIRS OR STEPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,934</td>
<td>64,642</td>
<td>30,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SOFA OR COUCH</td>
<td>TABLES (EXCL. BABY</td>
<td>FLOORS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,722</td>
<td>CHANGING TABLES)</td>
<td>60,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TABLES (EXCL. BABY</td>
<td>CHAIRS</td>
<td>SWINGS OR SWING SETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,968</td>
<td>49,121</td>
<td>28,909</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CAR SEATS</td>
<td>SOFA OR COUCH</td>
<td>SCOOTERS</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5,869</td>
<td>36,747</td>
<td>17,338</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BABY STROLLERS</td>
<td>BATHTUB OR SHOWER</td>
<td>CHAIRS</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4,131</td>
<td>19,402</td>
<td>17,146</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CHAIRS</td>
<td>TOYS, Other</td>
<td>TABLES</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,779</td>
<td>14,622</td>
<td>16,939</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>HIGH CHAIRS</td>
<td>GROCERY OR SHOPPING</td>
<td>TRAMPOLINES</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>CARTS</td>
<td>16,834</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CRIBS</td>
<td>CEILINGS AND WALLS</td>
<td>SLIDES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,077</td>
<td>14,261</td>
<td>13,102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2008, National Electronic Injury Surveillance System -- All Injury Program
Kids Are Clumsy & They Like to Have Fun

Sample NEISS Case Narratives-

• 2 year old, male- Present to ER after he fell out of bed hitting his head on dresser- Dx: blunt head trauma

• 2 year old, female- Running in home and struck head against interior wall of home, no loc, no vomiting, laceration of scalp present 1.5 cm. Dx: scalp lac

• 2 year old, male Patient’s mother states patient sneezed and piece of crayon fell out of nose. Patient evaluated for further foreign body in nose. Dx: foreign body

Source: National Electronic Injury Surveillance System – Sample Cases
Primary Categories of Hospital Admitted Injury – Age <5

- Falls (13,338, $217M)
- Poisonings (6,163, $45M)
- Hot Objects (3,868, $69M)
- Motor Vehicle (1,651, $65M)
- Suffocation (1,552, $64M)
- Drowning (889, $27M)

- Effective interventions exist which can reduce the overall incidence and cost of injury among children

- Medical costs due to injury provide an effective measure to help target injury prevention resources
Primary Categories of Hospital Admitted Injury – Age <5: FALLS

- Falls (13,338, $217M)
- Poisonings (6,163, $45M)
- Hot Objects (3,868, $69M)
- Motor Vehicle (1,651, $65M)
- Suffocation (1,552, $64M)
- Drowning (889, $27M)

Strategies to protect children from fall-related injuries include:

- Install safety gates on stairs and guards on windows
- Don’t leave a baby alone on a changing table, bed, couch or other furniture
- Active Supervision by an adult
- Use properly fitting bike helmets when riding tricycles
- Regulate/mandate how playgrounds are constructed providing a soft landing surfaces
Primary Categories of Hospital Admitted Injury – Age <5: FALLS

- Falls (13,338, $217M)
- Poisonings (6,163, $45M)
- Hot Objects (3,868, $69M)
- Motor Vehicle (1,651, $65M)
- Suffocation (1,552, $64M)
- Drowning (889, $27M)

Injury Prevention: What Works?
Benefit Cost Ratios
- Baby Walker Redesign BCR=46
- Impact Absorbing Playground Surface BCR=2
Primary Categories of Hospital Admitted Injury – Age <5: POISONINGS

- Falls (13,338, $217M)
- Poisonings (6,163, $45M)
- Hot Objects (3,868, $69M)
- Motor Vehicle (1,651, $65M)
- Suffocation (1,552, $64M)
- Drowning (889, $27M)

For kids, ED visits for medication poisonings are twice as common as poisonings from other household products (cleaning solutions, personal care products)

ED visits for medication poisonings are most common in children <6 years of age

One out of every 180 two-year-olds visits an emergency department for a medication poisoning

Primary Categories of Hospital Admitted Injury – Age <5: HOT OBJECTS

- Falls (13,338, $217M)
- Poisonings (6,163, $45M)
- Hot Objects (3,868, $69M)
- Motor Vehicle (1,651, $65M)
- Suffocation (1,552, $64M)
- Drowning (889, $27M)

- Keep coffee, hot liquids and hot foods out of the child’s reach
- Use extra care when cooking on the stove
- Watch a child in the bathtub at all times
- Unplug electrical appliances, and keep them away from water and beyond the child’s reach
- Keep the hot water heater turned to a safe temperature
- Keep space heaters safe
Primary Categories of Hospital Admitted Injury – Age <5: MOTOR VEHICLES

- Falls (13,338, $217M)
- Poisonings (6,163, $45M)
- Hot Objects (3,868, $69M)
- Motor Vehicle (1,651, $65M)
- Suffocation (1,552, $64M)
- Drowning (889, $27M)

- Child safety seats reduce deaths by 71% for infants (younger than 1 year old) and by 54% for toddlers (1-4 years old)
- Among children under age 5, an estimated 309 lives were saved by child safety seat use in 2009
Primary Categories of Hospital Admitted Injury – Age <5: MOTOR VEHICLES

- Falls (13,338, $217M)
- Poisonings (6,163, $45M)
- Hot Objects (3,868, $69M)
- Motor Vehicle (1,651, $65M)
- Suffocation (1,552, $64M)
- Drowning (889, $27M)

- A 2003 study identified critical CRS misuse for 72.6 percent of passenger vehicle installations. (Decina, 2003)
  - Most common critical misuses
    - Loose harness straps
    - Improperly securing the child to the CRS
    - Loose vehicle safety belt attachment around the CRS

- Car seat check events educate parents
  - child passenger safety technicians teach families how to transport children correctly
Primary Categories of Hospital Admitted Injury – Age <5: SUFFOCATION

- Falls (13,338, $217M)
- Poisonings (6,163, $45M)
- Hot Objects (3,868, $69M)
- Motor Vehicle (1,651, $65M)
- Suffocation (1,552, $64M)
- Drowning (889, $27M)

- CDC suggests that the decline in SIDS since 1999 corresponds to increased SUID rates (e.g., overlaying, suffocation, wedging deaths) during the same period.
- Interventions include adoption of safe sleep practices by parents
Primary Categories of Hospital Admitted Injury – Age <5: SUFFOCATION

- Falls (13,338, $217M)
- Poisonings (6,163, $45M)
- Hot Objects (3,868, $69M)
- Motor Vehicle (1,651, $65M)
- Suffocation (1,552, $64M)
- Drowning (889, $27M)
Primary Categories of Hospital Admitted Injury – Age <5: DROWNING

- Falls (13,338, $217M)
- Poisonings (6,163, $45M)
- Hot Objects (3,868, $69M)
- Motor Vehicle (1,651, $65M)
- Suffocation (1,552, $64M)
- Drowning (889, $27M)

- Provide close and constant supervision of infants and toddlers in and around water
- Around Water- Avoid distractions and remain close enough to touch infants and toddlers
- Do not use flotation devices as a substitute for adult supervision
Primary Categories of Hospital Admitted Injury – Age <5: DROWNING

- Falls (13,338, $217M)
- Poisonings (6,163, $45M)
- Hot Objects (3,868, $69M)
- Motor Vehicle (1,651, $65M)
- Suffocation (1,552, $64M)
- Drowning (889, $27M)

- Install four-sided fencing around residential pools
- Ensure that the gates of residential pool fences are self-latching and self-closing; the latches must also be beyond a child’s reach
- Be aware that inflatable, portable pools also pose a drowning hazard
Poll Question
### Leading Consumer Products by Percent of Nonfatal Injury Cost, Age <1, US

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>%</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Stairs or steps</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Beds (not cribs)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Beds (not cribs)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Floors</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Floors</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sofas</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Baby walkers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Stairs or steps</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Car Seats</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Baby strollers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sofas</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chairs</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Car seats</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Strollers, Cribs, Shopping Carts (tie)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Leading Consumer Products by Percent of Nonfatal Injury Cost, US, 2009-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Age 1-4</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Age 5-9</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bicycles</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Floors</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Monkey bars</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stairs</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Beds</td>
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<td>Chairs</td>
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<td>Football</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Sofas</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Trampolines</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stairs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Observations

• Parent awareness of threats in and around the home, coupled with mindful supervision of young children could lead to significant reduction in injury incidence and cost

• Non-fatal injury distributions differ from fatal injury distributions- it is important to understand both when interventions and policy decisions are being made

• Effective strategies have led to significant reductions in injury populations over the past 20 years
Contact Information

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Thank you for joining our session!

Please take a moment to take our evaluation:

http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/expparentcop121812