



Data Sources

- **Consumer Product Safety Commission**—The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission is charged with protecting the public from unreasonable risks of serious injury or death from thousands of types of consumer products.
- **National Electronic Injury Surveillance System**—Washington, DC—CPSC’s National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) is a national probability sample of hospitals in the U.S. and its territories. Patient information is collected from each NEISS hospital for every emergency visit involving an injury associated with consumer products.
- **Temple University, Biokinetics Laboratory**—The mission of the Biokinetics Research Laboratory (BRL) is to conduct research pertaining to movement in and of the human organism.
- **National Electrical Manufacturers Association**—NEMA is the leading trade association in the United States representing the interests of electroindustry manufacturers. Founded in 1926 and headquartered near Washington, D.C., its approximately 450 member companies manufacture products used in the generation, transmission and distribution, control, and end-use of electricity.



Where the Data Came From

NEISS Data—NEISS collects data from a statistically valid sample of hospitals nationwide. NEISS calculates historic estimates based on these samples using statistical tools (weights, sampling error, trend data, adjustment for changes in sampling frame, etc.). NEISS provides at least 2 numbers for each query conducted on their website:

- The number of samples for monitored hospitals. These are actual cases that were communicated to NEISS.
- The historic estimate calculated by NEISS.



Where the Data Came From (cont.)

For example, the attached 2002 NEISS report shows a sample count of 129 and a historical estimate of 3277.

For the purpose of this analysis, we calculated a ratio, based on 10 years of data, between sample and historic estimate (we queried outlet-related incidents concerning children ages 1 month to 10 years old). We applied this ratio to our analysis. The intent is not to provide exact values but to attribute weight to major topics (i.e., age, type of injury, and objects used). These estimates have been calculated to identify the major issues associated with children tampering with electrical receptacles.



To learn more

- **Statistics of incidents in the USA:**
www.cpsc.igov/library/neiss.html
- **CPSC data-sheet of electrical safety:**
www.cpsc.gov/cpscpub/pubs/524.html
- **Consumers Union Report on Outlet Caps:**
www.consumersunion.org/products/childsafeny698.htm
- **State Farm report on home electrical safety:**
www.statefarm.com/learning/child_safety/learning_childsafety_elec.asp



2011 Code Appendix

Section 406.5 Tamper-Resistant Receptacles—Listed tamper-resistant receptacles shall be provided where replacements are made at receptacle outlets that are required to be tamper-resistance elsewhere in this *Code*.

Section 406.12 Tamper-Resistant Receptacles in Dwelling Units—In all areas specified in 210.52, all nonlocking type 125-volt, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles shall be listed tamper-resistant receptacles.

Exception No. 1: Receptacles located more than 1.7 m (5½ ft) above the floor.

Exception No. 2: Receptacles that are part of a luminaire or appliance.

Exception No. 3: A single receptacle or a duplex receptacle for two appliances located within dedicated space for each appliance that in normal use is not easily moved from one place to another and that is cord-and-plug connected in accordance with 400.7(A)(6), (A)(7), or (A)(8).

Exception No. 4: Nongrounding receptacles used for replacements as permitted in 406.4(D)(2)(a).

406.13 Tamper-Resistant Receptacles in Guest Rooms and Guest Suites—All nonlocking type, 125-volt, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles shall be listed tamper-resistant receptacles.

406.14 Tamper-Resistant Receptacles Child Care Facilities—In all child care facilities, all nonlocking type, 125-volt, 15- and 20- ampere receptacles shall be listed tamper-resistant receptacles.