Table 3
Estimated Fireworks-Related Injuries
By Age and Gender
June 21–July 21, 2013

Age Group	Total	Per 100,000 People	Male	Female
Total	7,400	2.4	4,200	3,200
0–4	1000	5.0	500	500
5–14	1,900	4.7	1,100	800
5–9	900	4.6	500	400
10–14	1,000	4.8	600	400
15–24	1,400	3.3	800	600
15–19	800	3.8	600	200
20–24	600	2.7	200	400
25–44	2,500	3.0	1,300	1,200
45–64	400	0.4	300	100
65 +	200	0.5	200	*

Sources: NEISS, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012, Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Release Date: June 2013. The oldest victim was 72 years old. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100 injuries. Age subcategory estimates may not sum to the category total due to rounding. Estimates of fewer than 50 injuries and per capita injury rates based on such estimates are denoted with an asterisk (*).

When considering per capita injury rates, children had higher estimated rates of injury than the other age groups during the 2013 special study period. Children younger than 5 years of age had the highest estimated per capita injury rate at 5 injuries per 100,000 population. This was followed by children 10 to 14 years old at 4.8 injuries per 100,000 people and children 5 to 9 years old at 4.6 injuries per 100,000 people.

Age and Gender of the Injured Persons by Type of Fireworks Device

Table 4 shows the ages of those injured by the type of fireworks device associated with the injury. For children under 5 years old, sparklers (79 percent) and firecrackers (11 percent) accounted for 90 percent of the total estimated injuries for that specific age group.[7]

[7] The percentages are calculated from the actual injury estimates.

No clear relationship between age and fireworks type is suggested by the data in Table 4. It is worth noting that the number of estimated injuries does not completely represent the usage pattern because victims are often injured by fireworks used by other people. This is especially true for rockets and aerial shells (*e.g.*, fountains, multiple tube, and reloadable devices), which can injure people located some distance away from where the fireworks are launched.

Table 4
Estimated Fireworks-Related Injuries
By Device Type and Age Group
June 21–July 21, 2013

		Age Group					
Fireworks Type	Total	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+
Total	7,400	1,000	1,900	1,400	2,500	400	200
All Firecrackers	800	100	200	200	200	*	*
Small	200	*	200	*	*	*	*
Illegal	200	*	*	100	*	*	*
Unspecified	400	100	*	100	200	*	*
All Rockets	800	*	300	100	300	100	100
Bottle Rockets	300	*	300	*	*	*	*
Other Rockets	500	*	*	100	200	100	100
Other Devices	3,700	800	900	800	1,000	200	*
Sparklers	2,300	800	600	400	500	100	*
Fountains	200	*	*	100	100	*	*
Novelties	100	*	100	*	100	*	*
Multiple Tube	200	*	*	100	*	*	*
Reloadable	500	*	100	100	100	100	*
Roman Candles	400	*	100	100	100	*	*
Homemade/Altered	200	*	*	100	100	*	*
Public Display	100	*	*	100	*	*	*
Unspecified	1,800	100	500	200	900	*	100

Source: NEISS, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100 injuries. Estimated injuries may not sum to subtotals or totals due to rounding. Estimates of fewer than 50 injuries are denoted with an asterisk (*).

As shown previously in Figure 2, males accounted for 57 percent of the estimated fireworks-related injuries, and females comprised 43 percent. Males accounted for a