



RESEARCH FOUNDATION

RESEARCH FOR THE NFPA MISSION

Workshop for Survey on Usage and Functionality of Smoke Alarms and CO Alarms in Households 16 February 2017

Location: Consumer Product Safety Commission
4330 East West Hwy #400
Bethesda, MD 20814

Workshop Agenda

Last Updated: 14 February 2017

Workshop Hosts: Arthur Lee, CPSC; Matthew Brookman, CPSC

Workshop Facilitator: Amanda Kimball, Fire Protection Research Foundation

Purpose: To gather feedback on a planned in-home survey of households in the US to assess the use and functionality of smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms.

Desired outcome: A list of key areas to inform the smoke alarm and CO alarm survey design.

Background:

During a Vision 20/20 workshop on smoke alarms in March 2015, conducting a national census (or representative in-home survey) on the prevalence and characteristics of smoke alarms was identified as the top action item among the fifty-nine stakeholder participants. Previous work on this topic includes a national survey conducted by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) in the early 1990s, which gathered field data through around 1,000 in-person interviews on the numbers and types of smoke alarms installed in homes, the ways in which they fail, factors leading to non-working alarms, and types of households more likely to have non-working smoke alarms.

There was agreement that while this data set has proven useful, that there is a need to update this information with new data on the use and functionality of smoke alarms in homes across the US. In addition, there is very little data related to the use and functionality of carbon monoxide alarms in homes. To fill the data gaps, CPSC is moving forward with an in-home representative survey across the US to assess the use and functionality of smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms.

The purpose of this workshop is to gather feedback from stakeholder groups for this planned survey. Stakeholder groups include the fire service, enforcers/AHJs, public educators, researchers, equipment manufacturers, standards developers, and others. The feedback gathered will help inform the questions and methodology of the survey as well as how it is communicated (i.e. what are the really important pieces of data that need to be gathered and included in the overall data set).

The first part of the day will include a review of previous work, on-going relevant work, data gaps, human behavior changes/societal changes that influence safety behaviors, perception of CO alarms, and changes in smoke alarm listing and installation standards. Then, the workshop participants will be broken into smaller groups to discuss the key areas and topics that they feel are needed as part of the survey.

Agenda:

8:15am	Welcome and Purpose CPSC Survey Status – Contract Goals, Process, Outcome Roles – Participants, Hosts, Facilitators Outcomes and Agenda Ground Rules	Amanda Kimball, Fire Protection Research Foundation
8:30am	Summary of the CPSC 1992 Smoke Detector Operability Survey	Steven Hanway, Director, Division of Hazard Analysis, EPHA, CPSC
9:00am	Recent Changes to Codes and Standards: Recent Changes to UL 217, <i>Standard for Smoke Alarms</i> , and UL 2034, <i>Standard for Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms</i>	Dave Mills, UL
9:30am	Update on Chapter 29 of NFPA 72, <i>Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i> , and NFPA 720, <i>Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide(CO) Detection and Warning Equipment</i>	L.J. Dallaire, US Architect of the Capital Jason Sutula, Jensen Hughes
10:00am	Break	
10:15am	What Human Behavior Changes and Societal Changes Over the Past 20 Years Influence Safety	Andrea Vastis, MPH, Deliberate Health Solutions
10:45am	Consumer Smoke Alarm Messaging	Peter Mitchell, Salter Mitchell
11:15am	Consumer Perception of CO Alarms	Scott Damon, CDC
11:45am	Data Gaps on Smoke Alarm and CO Alarm Use in Homes	Marty Ahrens, NFPA
12:15pm	Lunch (on your own)	
1:30pm	Draft Protocol for an In-home Survey of Smoke Alarms and CO Alarms	Phil Schaenman, TriData
2:00pm	Overview of the Break Out Groups and Process Overview of Baseline Survey Questions	Amanda Kimball, Research Foundation CPSC/Eureka Facts

2:20pm	First Break Out Group Discussion: Brainstorming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions provided in Attachment A 	All Participants
3:05pm	Break	
3:15pm	Second Break Out Group Discussion: Prioritization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize the information pieces developed in the first break out group discussion • Identify the top five pieces of information that the group feels is needed from the survey 	All Participants
4:15pm	Reports from the Break Out Groups	Break Out Group Leaders/Recorders
5:00pm	Wrap Up and Summary	Amanda Kimball, Research Foundation

Attachment A: Break Out Group Questions

Group 1 (prevention with focus on smoke alarms):

- What information would be useful for prevention activities (including education) related to smoke alarms (e.g. placement of alarms, testing behaviors/maintenance, knowledge of alarm functionality, understanding of hazards, which populations are most at risk, etc.)?
- What occupant related behaviors or perceptions are important to include in the survey (e.g. do they know if they have alarms installed, do they know testing requirements, do they know if their alarms are working, why are there no alarms installed or why are they not working, current alarm testing behaviors, other alarm maintenance activities, how do users interpret chirping, history of fires, are occupants at risk, etc.)?
- What data is needed to with respect to understanding hazard awareness related to smoke (e.g. understanding and adhering to jurisdictional requirements, understanding what hazards are present in the home, behavior patterns associated with smoke alarm placement, behavior upon alarm activation, perceived necessity for devices, etc.)?

Group 2 (prevention with focus on CO alarms):

- What information would be useful for prevention activities (including education) related to CO alarms (e.g. placement of alarms, testing behaviors/maintenance, knowledge of alarm functionality, understanding of hazards, which populations are most at risk, etc.)?
- What occupant related behaviors or perceptions are important to include in the survey (e.g. do they know if they have alarms installed, do they know testing requirements, do they know if their alarms are working, why are there no alarms installed or why are they not working, current alarm testing behaviors, other alarm maintenance activities, how do users interpret chirping, history of fires, are occupants at risk, etc.)?
- What data is needed to with respect to understanding hazard awareness related to CO (e.g. understanding and adhering to jurisdictional requirements, understanding what hazards are present in the home, behavior patterns associated with CO alarm placement, behavior upon alarm activation, perceived necessity for devices, etc.)?

Group 3 (codes and standards):

- What information would be useful for code/standard activities (e.g. types and placement of alarms, age of alarms, power source details, etc.)?
- What data is needed to with respect to understanding hazard awareness (e.g. understanding and adhering to jurisdictional requirements, understanding what hazards are present in the home, behavior patterns associated with smoke alarm placement, behavior upon alarm activation, perceived necessity for devices, etc.)?
- What information about the home is important to know (e.g. type of home, age of home, last renovation, did the respondent install the alarms or were they already installed, etc.)?

Group 4 (codes and standards):

- What information would be useful for code/standard activities (e.g. types and placement of alarms, age of alarms, power source details, etc.)?
- What occupant related behaviors or perceptions are important to include in the survey (e.g. do they know if they have alarms installed, do they know testing requirements, do they know if their alarms are working, why are there no alarms installed or why are they not working, current alarm testing behaviors, other alarm maintenance activities, how do users interpret chirping, history of fires, are occupants at risk, etc.)?
- How to replace non-working alarms (have fire department install, hand out alarms, liability issues, what are current practices, etc.)?

Group 5 (technology with focus on smoke alarms):

- What information would be useful for design of smoke alarm technology (e.g. type of alarms installed, age of alarms, experience with nuisance alarms, etc.)?
- What occupant related behaviors or perceptions are important to include in the survey (e.g. do they know if they have alarms installed, do they know testing requirements, do they know if their alarms are working, why are there no alarms installed or why are they not working, current alarm testing behaviors, other alarm maintenance activities, how do users interpret chirping, history of fires, are occupants at risk, etc.)?
- How to replace non-working alarms (have fire department install, hand out alarms, liability issues, what are current practices, etc.)?

Group 6 (technology with focus on CO alarms):

- What information would be useful for design of CO alarm technology (e.g. type of alarms installed, age of alarms, experience with nuisance alarms, etc.)?
- What data is needed to with respect to understanding hazard awareness related to CO (e.g. understanding and adhering to jurisdictional requirements, understanding what hazards are present in the home, behavior patterns associated with CO alarm placement, behavior upon alarm activation, perceived necessity for devices, etc.)?
- What information about the home is important to know (e.g. type of home, age of home, last renovation, did the respondent install the alarms or were they already installed, etc.)?

SMOKE DETECTOR OPERABILITY STUDY (1992)



United States
Consumer Product Safety Commission

The material contained in this presentation is that of the CPSC staff and has not been reviewed or approved by, and may not necessarily reflect the views of, the Commission.

WHAT WAS THE 1992 SMOKE DETECTOR OPERABILITY STUDY?

- A joint project between the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Congressional Fire Services Institute, the U.S. Fire Administration, and the National Fire Protection Association, with numerous other public and private organizations participating (including the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development).
- The main objective of the study was to determine the operability of smoke detectors in American households.
- In other words, the study went beyond simple self-reports of whether respondents would indicate they had a smoke alarm and whether it was working but had direct observation of the presence and operability of these alarms.



SAMPLE DESIGN

- Two-stage stratified design with zip codes selected in 30 urban and 10 rural areas.
- Twenty interviews were conducted in each zip code for a total of 800 in the main sample.
- In addition, an oversample of 25 interviews with low income households in 8 clusters (6 urban, 2 rural) that were part of the main sample and had the lowest median income.
- Multi-stage sampling of this kind is necessary to minimize costs however it reduces the effective sample size and increases margins of sampling error.



COMPLETION RATES

	Total Sample	Main Sample	Oversample
Completion Rate	68%	65%	77%

Completion Rate = (Completes plus not eligible / All attempted residences)



FINDINGS (MAIN SAMPLE)

	Main <u>Sample</u>
No Detectors in household	12%
One or more detectors	88%
Central system detector(s) (not tested)	5%
non-central detector(s)	83%
One or more working detectors	66%
No working detectors	17%



FINDINGS (MAIN SAMPLE)

	Main Sample	Operable*	Not Operable
No Detectors in household	12%	--	12%
Central system detector(s)	5%	Not tested	Not tested
One detector	49%	36%	13%
Two detectors	23%	20%	3%
Three detectors	6%	6%	1%
Four or more detectors	4%	4%	<1%
Total	100%	66%	29%



*At least one working smoke alarm after smoke and button tests

FINDINGS (MAIN SAMPLE)

	<u>Operability rate*</u>
Urban	80%
Rural	79%
Apartment/Condo	78%
Single family (town/row)	80%
Detached single family	81%
<u>Mobile/trailer/manufactured</u>	<u>73%</u>
Total main sample	80%

*At least one working smoke alarm after smoke and button tests among tested households



FINDINGS (MAIN SAMPLE)

	<u>Operability rate*</u>
Resident thought all detectors work	88%
<u>Low income households</u>	<u>70%</u>
Total main sample	80%

*At least one working smoke alarm after smoke and button tests among tested households



QUESTIONS

https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/operable.pt1_.pdf

Stephen Hanway

Director, Division of Hazard Analysis

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

shanway@cpsc.gov



MISSING (FILE WILL BE UPDATED WHEN PRESENTATION IS AVAILIABLE)

Recent Changes to UL 217, *Standard for Smoke Alarms*, and UL 2034, *Standard for Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms*

Dave Mills, UL

NFPA Research Foundation

Workshop for Survey on Usage and Functionality of Smoke Alarms and CO Alarms
in Households

Consumer Product Safety Commission

16 February 2016



Residential Smoke Alarms: A Discussion of NFPA 72 Location Requirements

**Laurence J. Dallaire, PE
Fire Marshal
Architect of the Capitol**

Learning Objectives



- Describe NFPA 72.
 - Outline basic spacing requirements for household smoke alarms.
 - Provide a brief history of code changes related to detection.
 - Explain the life cycle of code adoption.
 - ~~Make you an EXPERT in fire alarm design!~~
-

What Is NFPA 72?



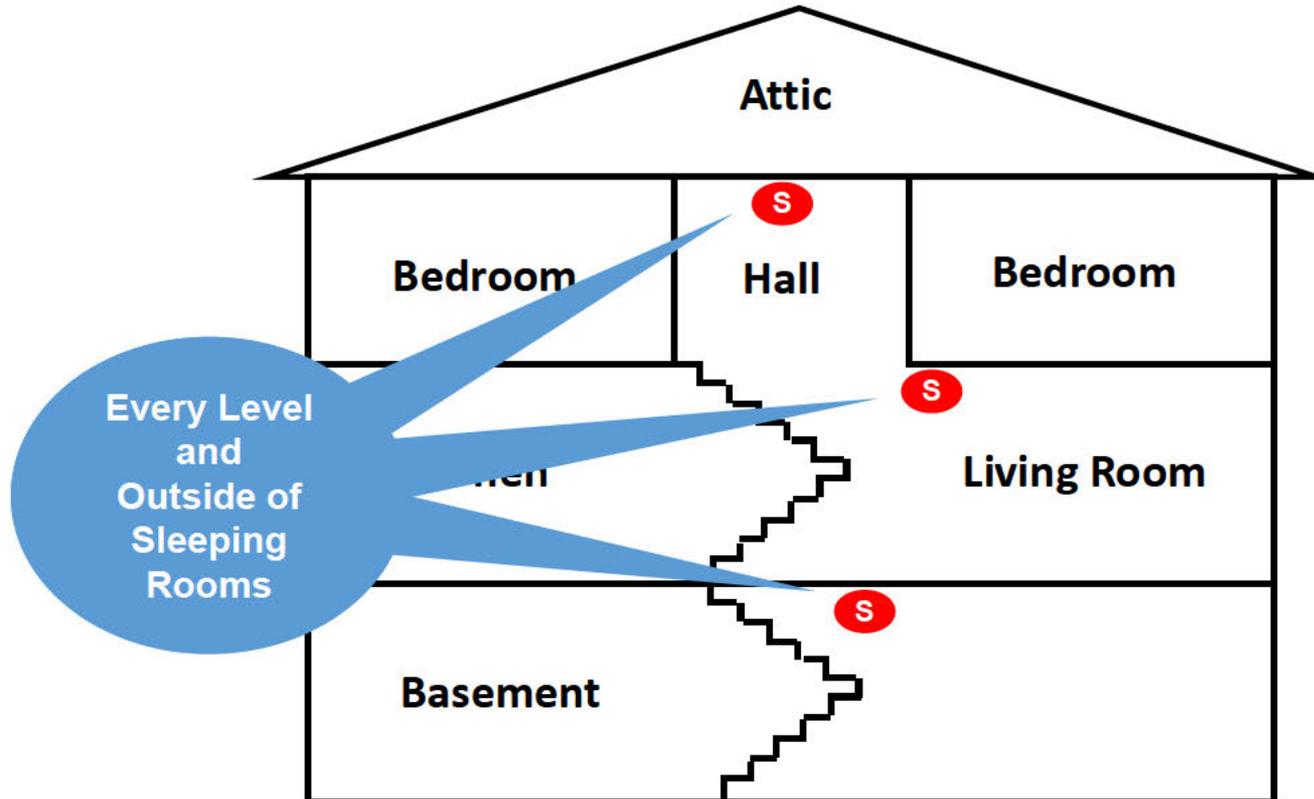
- NFPA 72 is the National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.
 - It is a model standard to determine what must be included in a fire alarm system.
 - Starting with the 2019 Edition, NFPA 72 contains requirements for Carbon Monoxide alarms (currently in NFPA 720).
 - NFPA 72 applies to residential, commercial and industrial buildings.
 - Chapter 29 has specific requirements that apply to residential occupancies, including apartments, hotels and houses.
-

Why is NFPA 72 Important?



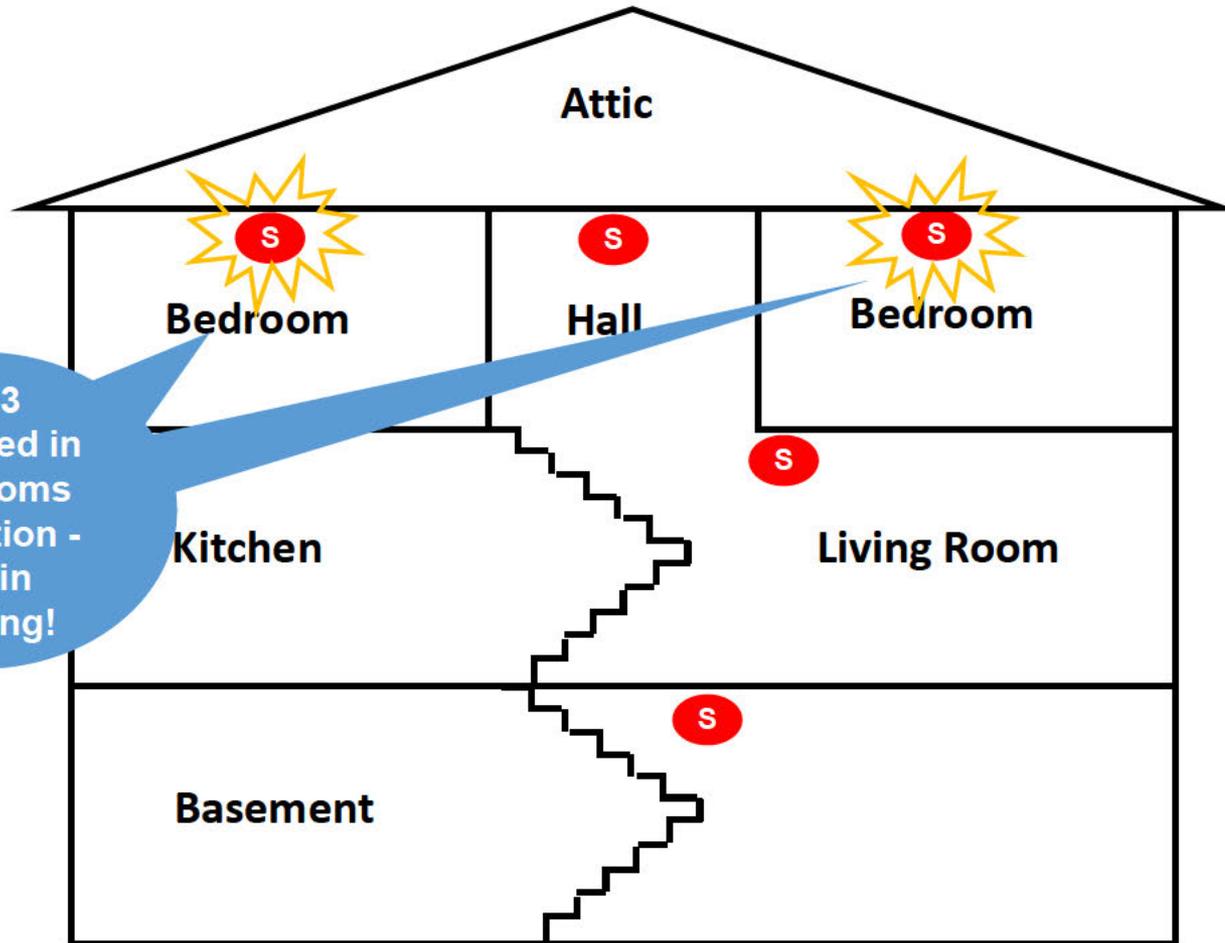
- NFPA 72 is adopted by reference in the International Building Code and International Residential Code.
 - IBC and IRC are then modified and adopted into state and local law, as well as federal standards.
 - NFPA 72 is the basic underlying document that sets minimum standards for installation of smoke alarms (and CO alarms!) in residences.
-

Pre-1993 Location Requirements



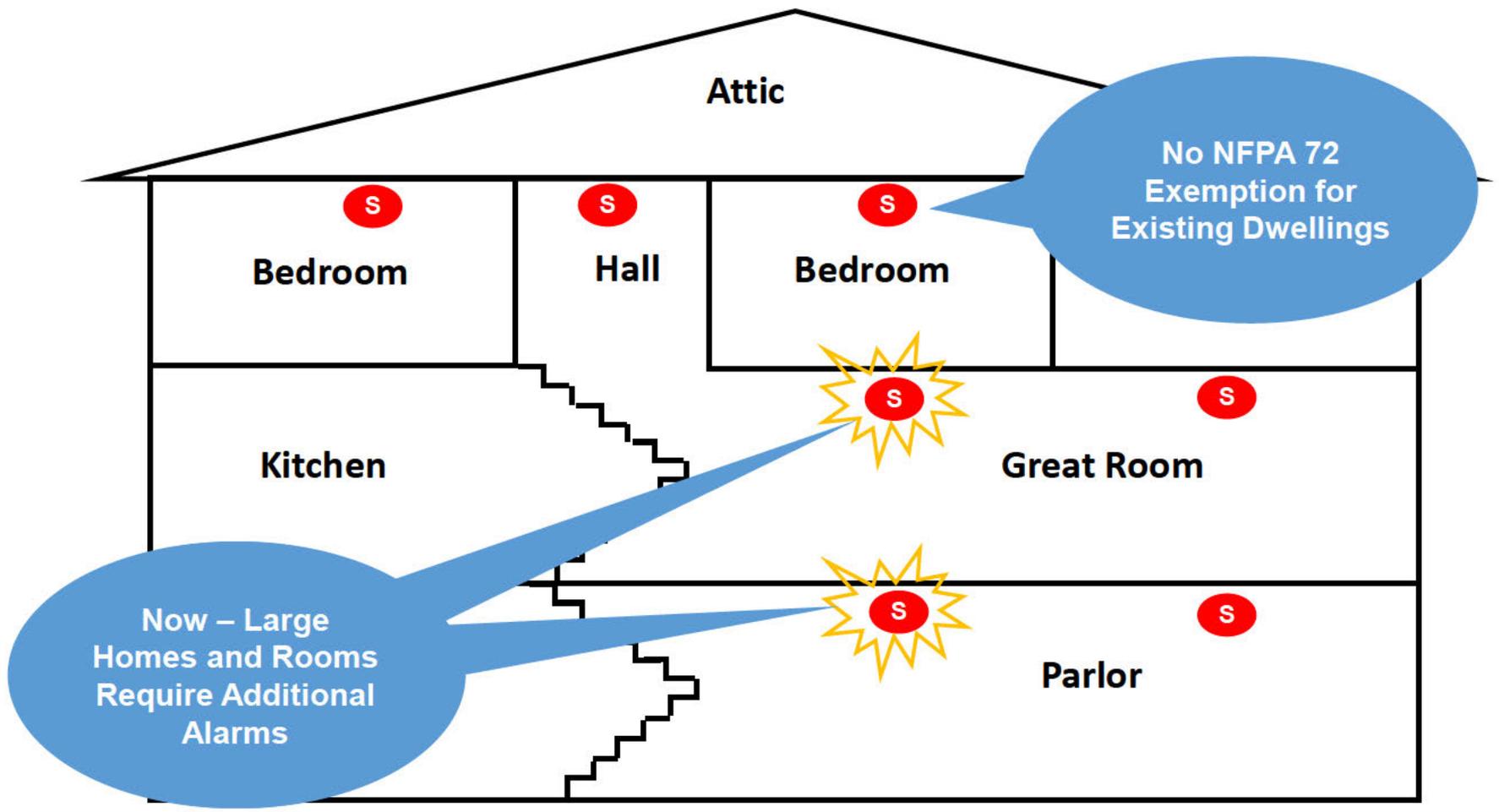
- Outside of Sleeping Rooms and on Every Level
-

1993-2002 Location Requirements



1993
Required in
Bedrooms
Exception -
Not in
existing!

Current Location Requirements (Since 2007)



NFPA 72 and Nuisances?



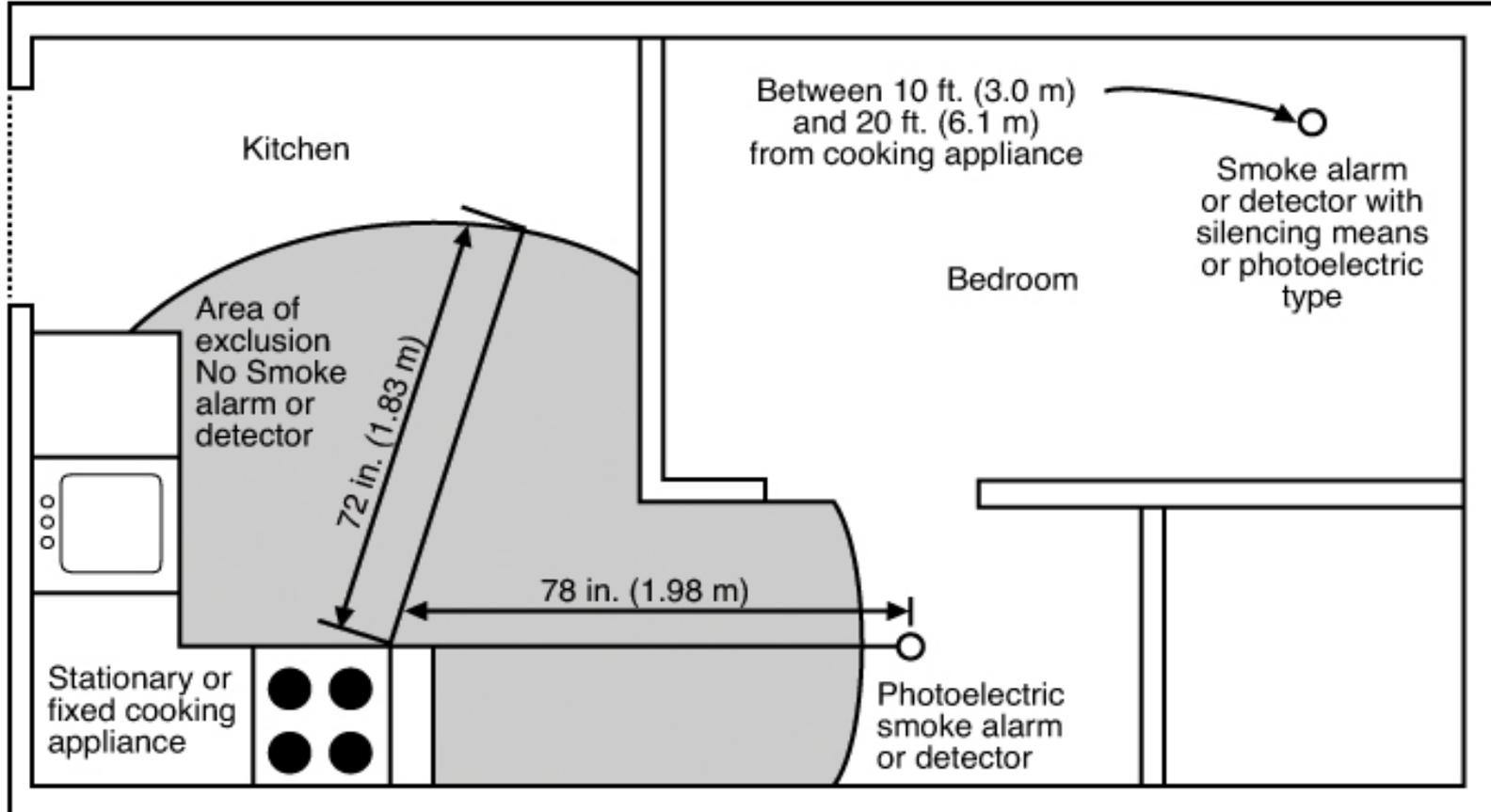
- Section 29.8.3.4 addresses specific locations to reduce nuisances.
 - Alarms are not permitted within 36 inches of bathroom doors containing a shower or tub (steam!).
 - Not required in unfinished attics or garages with temperatures above 100F or below 40F.
 - Not permitted in spaces with incompatible ambient conditions.
-

Cooking Nuisances



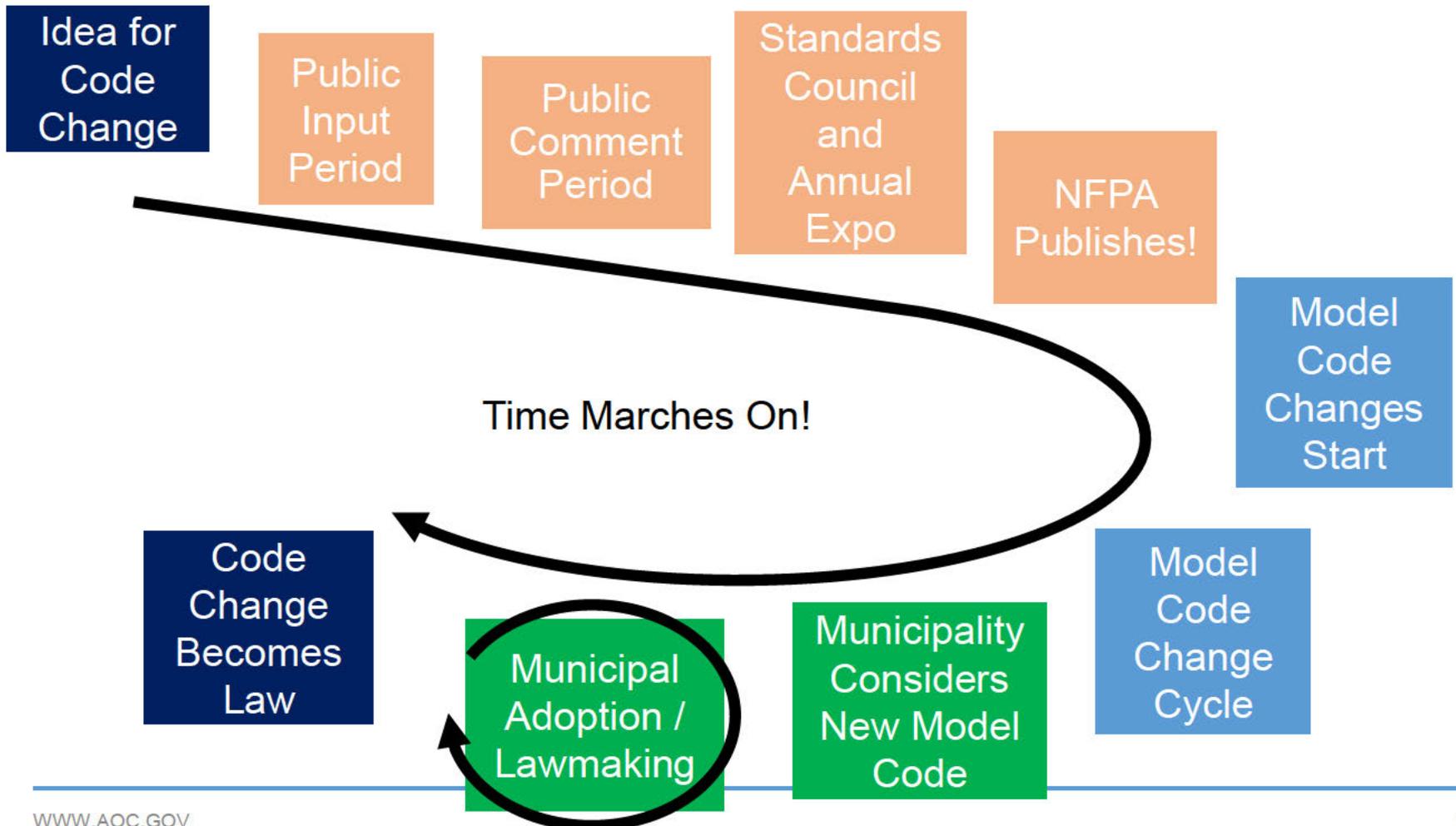
- In addition, cooking nuisances were updated and specifically addressed in 2013.
 - Alarms must be at least 10-ft away from cooking appliance, unless listed for use near the appliance.
 - Alarms between 10-ft and 20-ft from a cooking appliance must have alarm silence or use photoelectric detection.
 - An exception was allowed for small spaces where compliance with standard spacing would preclude installation of an alarm.
 - Alarms using photoelectric detection are permitted between 6 and 10 feet in small spaces.
 - Starting ~~2016~~ ~~2019~~ 2020, smoke alarms within 20-ft of cooking appliances must be listed for cooking nuisance sources.
-

Nuisance Distances



2013 Kitchen Detector Spacing

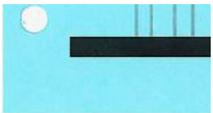
Adoption Time



Application to New Construction



- 2012 Virginia Construction Code
 - Effective July 2014
 - 2012 International Building Code
 - 2010 National Fire Alarm Code
- A dwelling built TODAY in Virginia is constructed to 2010 NFPA 72.
 - No Kitchen Spacing Requirements
- Houses built in as in late 1990's very likely had no requirement for bedroom smoke alarms.





ARCHITECT
OF THE CAPITOL

Understanding Consumer Perception of Risk: Blending Theory & History

Andrea G Vastis, MPH, CHES, Deliberate Health Solutions

February 16, 2017

NFPA/CPSC

*AKA: Why
won't they just
do what I tell
them!??*

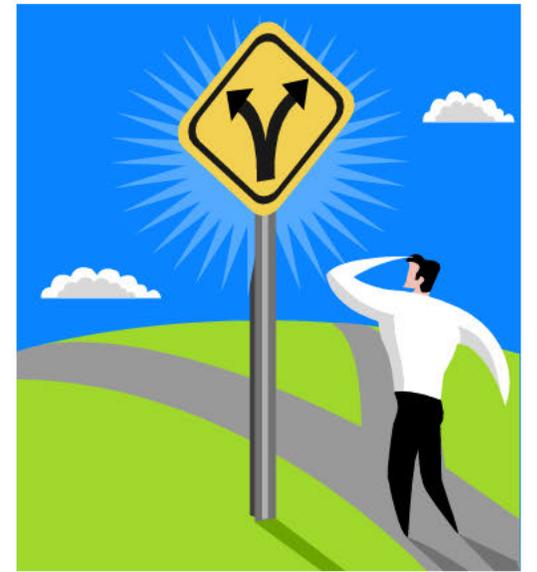


In this session

- What kinds of things influence our health-related behaviors?
- How has our collective perception of risk changed over time?
- How does our perception of risk impact our choices?

How do you
judge.....

- ▶ If you are healthy?
- ▶ If you are safe?
- ▶ What is your point of reference for these things?



We engage in health-related behaviors based variety of factors



Behavior is made up of

- Learned actions
- Attitudes
- Beliefs
- Cultural norms
- Economics
- Geography
- Historical Events



How “safe” we feel depends upon our perceptions

- Our physical environment
- Our social environment
- Our “Trust” in the “System”
- Our Locus of Control
- Messages we receive (and the messenger!)





**“Good news.
Your cholesterol has stayed the same,
but the research findings have changed.”**

Andria C. Mastis, MPH

Our sense of the world around us...

- 1950's...Post WWII...Prosperity...Overcome obstacles
 - 1960's... Cold War... Nuclear Threat...Air Raid Drills
 - 1970's...Economic and Gas Crisis...Make love not war
 - 1980's...High interest rates and inflation...Make Money
 - 1990's..."Global Village" ...Internet....Alternative Media Outlets
 - 2000's...Violence....Terrorism...Lock Down Drills
-
- Causes of morbidity and mortality changed from communicable disease to chronic disease
 - Amazing medical/technological advances
 - Immediate reporting of events as they unfold
 - Shift in focus on intentional vs. unintentional injury
 - Push/Pull of regulations to support public safety – common good vs. individual freedoms (helmet & seatbelt laws, etc)

Why do we need to understand our audience's perceptions when we have facts on our side?

- Information  Action
- Who here knows that texting and driving increases your risk of a crash?

The average text takes 4.6 seconds; on the highway, how far have you driven "blind" in those 5 seconds?



4.6 seconds
with your eyes
off the road:



- Answer: 300 feet

Our perception of risk:

We engage in a Cost-Benefit negotiation

We overestimate

- Our reflexes
- Our driving ability

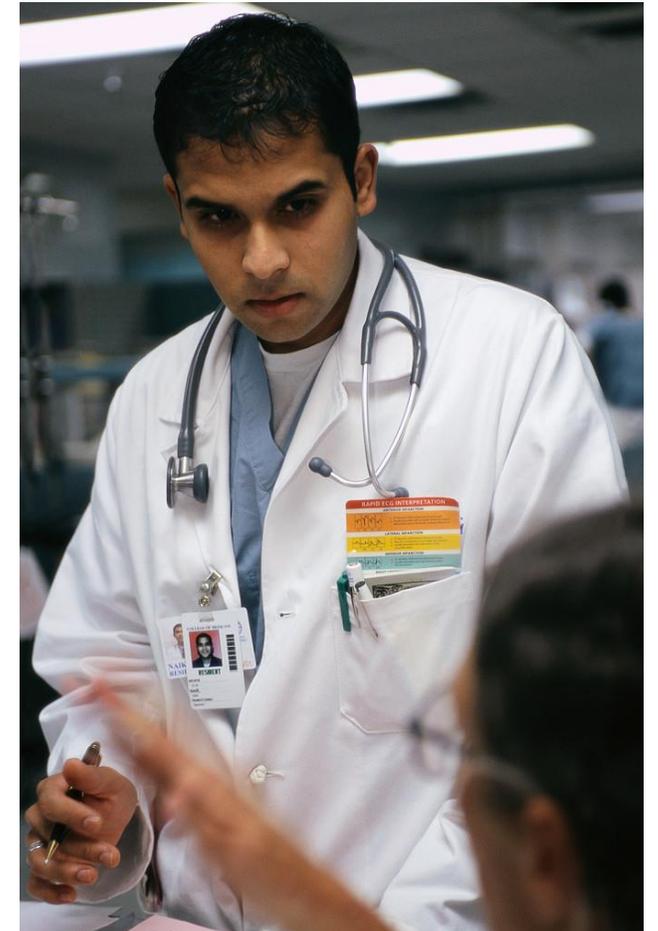
We underestimate

- Time eyes off road
- Risk of crash



Health Belief Model

- Developed in the 1950's as a way to identify why people didn't take advantage of health services
 - Mammograms
 - Yearly Physical Exams
 - Cholesterol Testing
 - Immunizations
 -"simple" behavior changes
 - Wearing Seatbelts
 - Installing smoke alarms



Perceptions (beliefs)

- Perceived Susceptibility
 - Will it happen to me?
- Perceived Severity
 - Is it really that bad?
- Perceived Barriers
 - What's getting in my way?
- Perceived Benefits
 - What's "in it" for me?



Perceived Susceptibility (motivator)



- What are my chances of a fire/CO poisoning anyway?

PERCEIVED SEVERITY

(Motivator)



- Even if there is a fire, I could put it out
- I would have time to get out
- I would notice if CO was happening

PERCEIVED BARRIERS

(Enablers)

- Which smoke alarm?
- How much should I spend?
- How do I even know it's working?
- Okay it's in...now what?



Andrea G. Vastis, MPH

PERCEIVED BENEFIT

(Reward)

- Will it really work anyway?
 - Hard to accept a benefit that hasn't happened
 - Each day the person does not have an event it can lessen their perceived "need" to think about fire/CO

Andrea G. Vastis, MPH



Know your audience...

- What are their perceptions of risk?
- What is their shared history?
- What is their frame of reference for health and safety?
- **“SEEK FIRST TO UNDERSTAND, THEN TO BE UNDERSTOOD”**
 - -STEPHEN R. COVEY





Why install an alarm now?

Vision 20/20 Marketing Analysis to Support Smoke Alarm Messaging

Peter Mitchell
peter.mitchell@saltermitchell.com



Things we need to worry about

A PARTIAL LIST

- Air Pollution
- Automobile crashes
- Bullying
- Cancer
- Cholesterol
- Child abduction
- Crime
- Damaging jr's self-esteem
- Deportations
- Depression
- Drowning
- Drugs
- Earthquakes
- Extreme heat
- Fires
- Fish with mercury
- Floods
- Food poisoning
- Gambling addictions
- Global warming
- Guns
- Heat Stroke
- Heart disease
- HIV/AIDS
- Hurricanes
- Identity theft
- Influenza pandemic
- Iraq
- Iran
- Landslide or debris flow
- Mad cow disease
- Male pattern baldness
- Medical errors
- Not enough water
- Nuclear threat
- Obesity
- Old age
- Opioids
- Radiation threat
- Resistant bacteria
- Roofies
- Russian incursions
- Saying the wrong thing
- Serial killers
- STDs
- Terrorism
- Tequila
- Thunderstorms
- Tics / Lyme disease
- Tobacco
- Too much sun
- Tornadoes
- Thunderstorms
- Tsunamis
- TV violence
- Volcanoes
- Voter fraud
- Waistline
- Water pollution
- Wildfires
- Extreme weather
- Zika
- Zits



What about home fires?



Why should I act now?

- Because there are 364,500 home fires a year

But how much do people expect to be part of that statistic?

- 0.3% of all 1-family and 2-family units catch fire each year
- If I put this off until tomorrow, I have a .0007% of having my home catch fire in the meantime.
- I'm 22 times more likely to get into a car accident tomorrow.



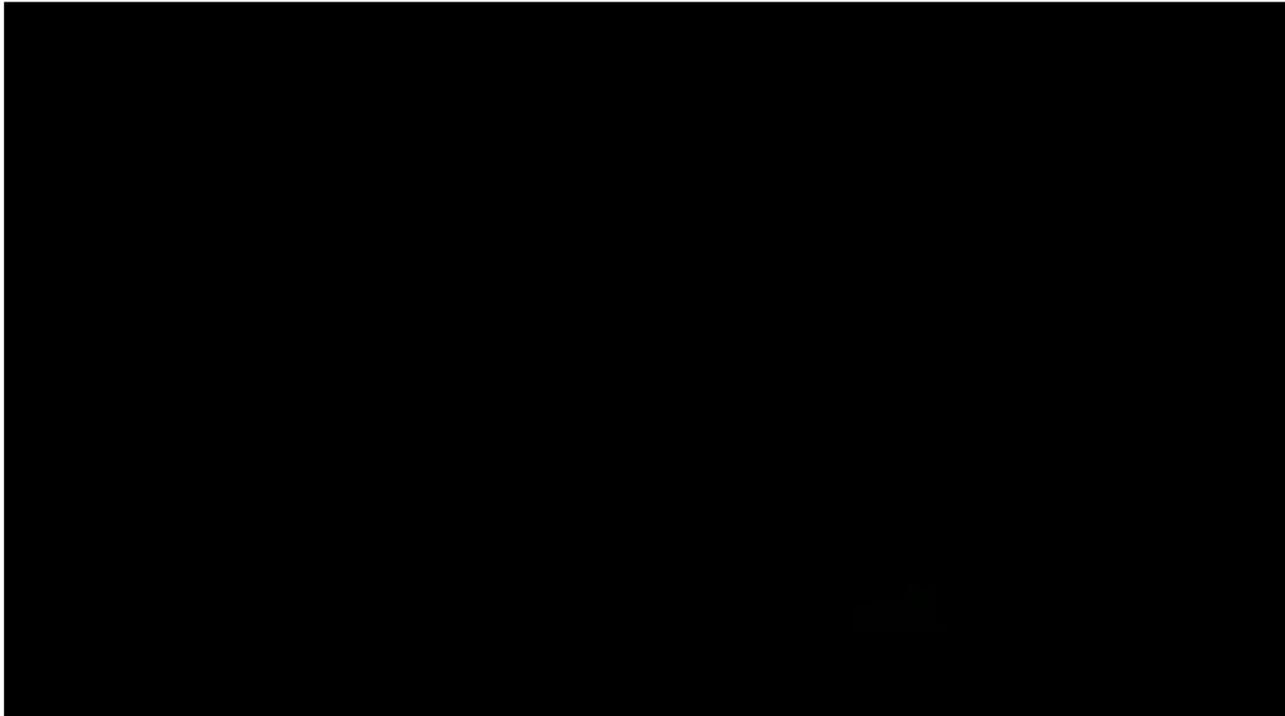


Focus on: What's expected of you
(norms)



Focus on: A parent's belief about himself
(self-standard)





Focus on: What people want to do
(control / self-standard



Make what's good fun, easy & popular

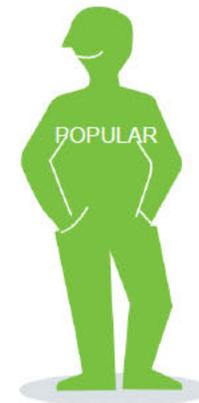
It's not all about risk.



Rewards
Penalties
Risks
Emotions



Skills
Efficacy
Environment
Control
Investment
Loss Aversion



Norms
Self-Standards

WHAT WE KNOW FROM RESEARCH

Smoke Alarm messages are NOT simple

- Nuanced
- Multiple actions

Target behavior already known, but suffers from lack of **IMMEDIATE REWARDS** and **NEW INFORMATION**.

RECOMMENDED MESSAGE RECIPE



SO WE EXAMINED TWO AUDIENCES



Consumers:

- What does each message convey to consumer?
- How might each message affect consumer behavior?

Fire Professionals:

- How do fire professionals views differ, if at all, from consumers?
- How willing are fire departments to distribute message and materials?



METHODOLOGY

Consumer Interviews:

- October 23 and 25
- 50 door-to-door interviews
- Tallahassee and Alexandria “high risk” neighborhoods
- Home-owners/renters, various demographics

Fire Professionals Survey:

- November 6 and 18
- Online survey of 211 fire professionals
- Nationwide, recruited by Vision 20|20

WHAT WE TESTED

Three Headlines

Where There is Love, There Are Smoke Alarms.

Smoke Alarms. A Sound You Can Live With

Give a Beep. Smoke Alarms Show You Care.

Two Calls to Action:

- Protect the Ones You Love/Yourself. Only Working Smoke Alarms Save Lives..
- Test Your Smoke Alarms Today. Sleep Better Tonight.



MESSAGE DRAFTS

- Headlines A and C were paired with image A. Headline B was paired with image B. Each headline was also paired with image C.

Image A



Image B

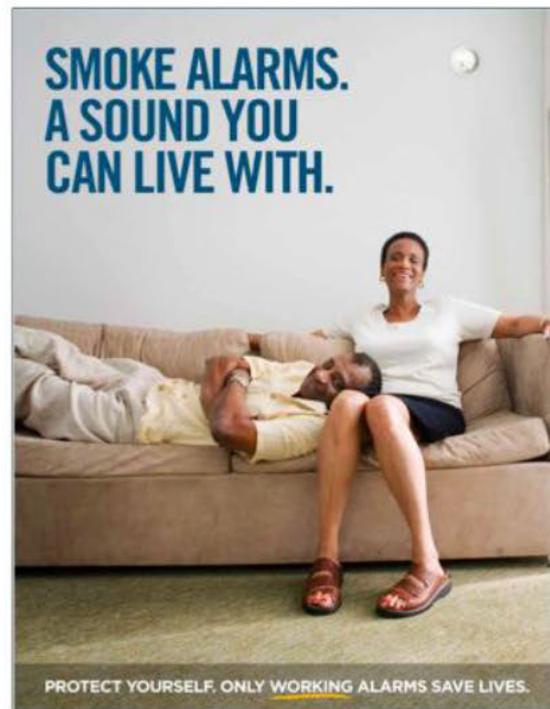


Image C





CONSUMERS

QUALITATIVE AT-HOME INTERCEPT INTERVIEWS

OVERVIEW

- High understanding and clarity
- Absence of negative triggers
- Literacy Divide
 - More Literate – word play appealing
 - Less Literate – word play confusing
- Smoke Alarm images = rational response to message
- Human images = emotional response to message and immediacy



“Where there is love, there are smoke alarms.”

- Connects “love and protection” to “smoke alarms and fire safety.” “Alarm = love” connection was new
- Message interpretation: If you love your family, you should have smoke alarms to protect them.
- Majority had emotional response (happy, safe, secure, protective, worried and warm).
- Lacking catchiness
- Unexpected match with smoke alarm image

“Smoke alarms. A sound you can live with.”

- Full message misunderstood
- Message interpretation: Smoke alarms can save lives (which they already knew)
- “Sound” primary focus
- No nonsense direction and sentiment appreciated
- Paired best with stand-alone smoke alarm image
- Low literacy difficult to follow

“Give a beep. Smoke alarms show you care.”

- Fun and catchy for some; offensive to others.
- Message interpretation: Protect the ones you love with smoke alarms.
- Different understanding of “Give A Beep”
 - Test your alarms
 - “Give a [expletive]” – meaning care, be responsible
 - Totally misunderstood (most confusing of all messages)
- Emotional Response: laughter, safety, happiness, protection





- Boy most associated with love and care
- Emotive images **unexpected** / new with smoke alarm message
- Parents most emotional connection to boy



- **Matched expectations** for smoke alarm
- **Conveyed fear** and urgency
- **Least engaging**
- Mismatch with messages of love and protection





Fire Safety Materials Generator

Create fire safety materials that meet the needs of your community. We provide you with the key messages, pictures and designs. All you have to do is answer a few simple questions! Choose one or create them all:



Flyer



Door Hanger

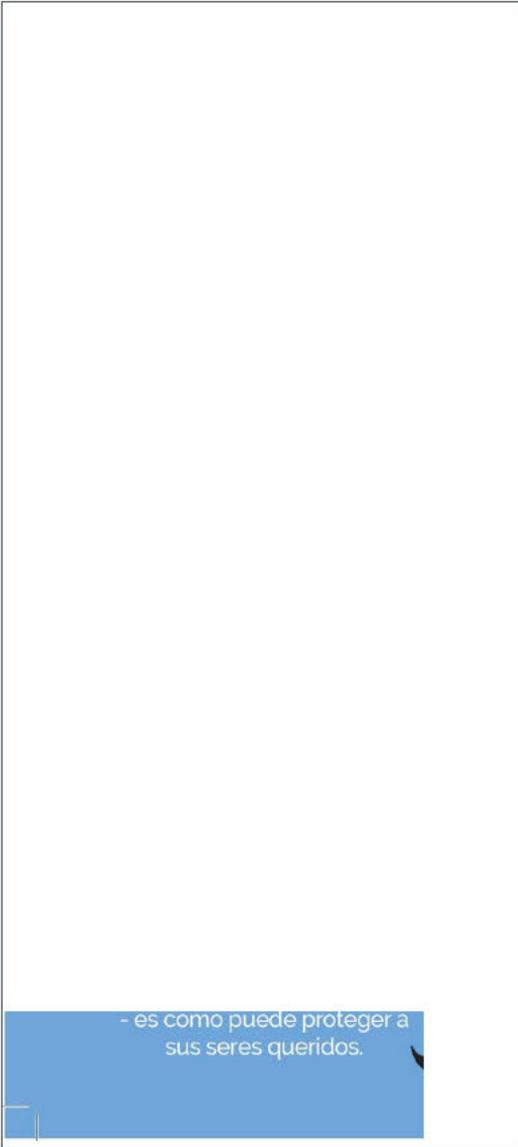


Activity Guide



Refrigerator Card

GET STARTED



- es como puede proteger a sus seres queridos.

There Are Smoke Alarms.

Smoke alarms save lives. But sometimes they make sounds at the wrong time.

They can beep when you burn food in the kitchen, or chirp if the battery is low. If you remove the batteries, you put your loved ones at risk. But it doesn't have to be that way!

Here is what you can do to keep everyone you love safe.

Problem: Alarm is chirping
How to fix it: Replace the battery.

Problem: Alarm sounds when you are cooking.
How to fix it: Stop the noise. Push the alarm button that says "hush" or "silence."
Fan the smoke away from the alarm.
Move the alarm. It should be at least 10 feet away from the kitchen or cooking area.



FIRE DEPARTMENT NAME
URL or Email Address
Phone Number



Make what's good fun, easy & popular

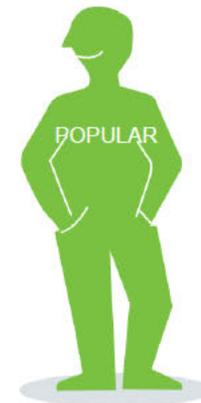
It's not all about risk.



Rewards
Penalties
Risks
Emotions



Skills
Efficacy
Environment
Control
Investment
Loss Aversion



Norms
Self-Standards



Carbon Monoxide Detectors Behavioral Findings

Scott A. Damon

Health Communication Lead
CDC Air Pollution & Respiratory Health Branch

Workshop for Survey on Usage and Functionality of Smoke
Alarms and CO Alarms in Households
February 16, 2017

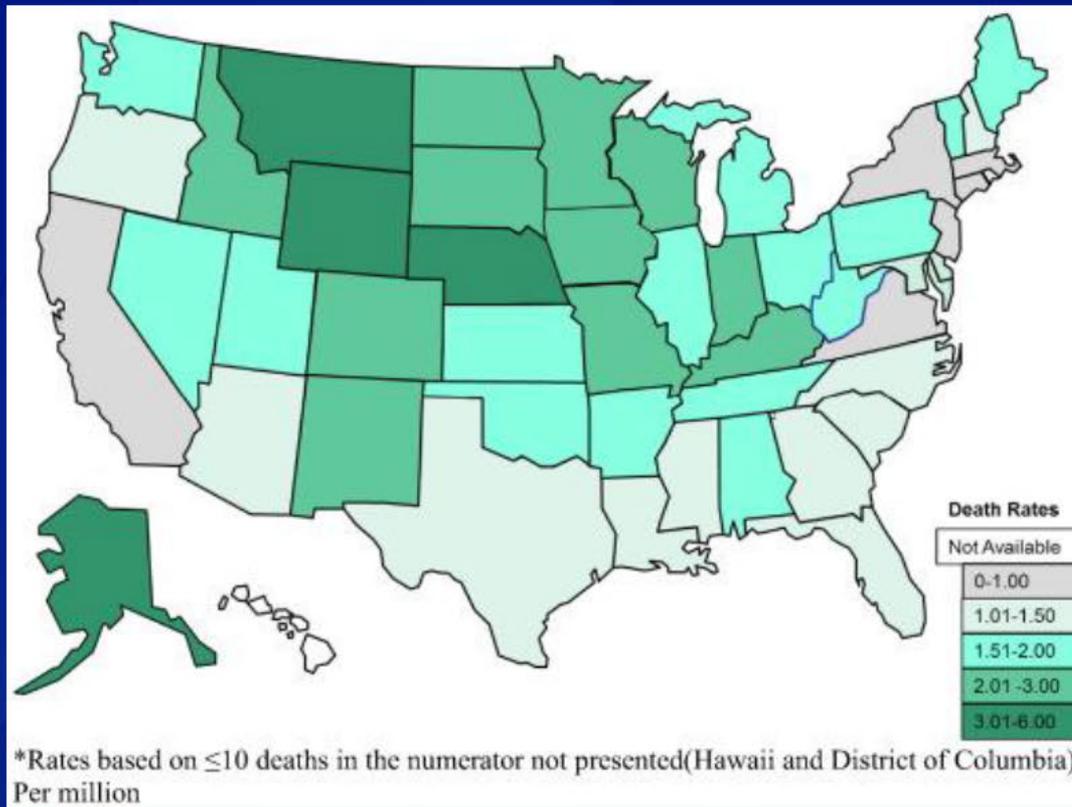
Presenter Disclosures

Scott A. Damon

The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:

No relationships to disclose

CO Poisoning by state 1999-2012



Age-adjusted UNFR CO Poisoning by state, 1999-2012, United States*. *Rates based on ≤ 10 deaths in the numerator not presented (Hawaii and District of Columbia). Per million.

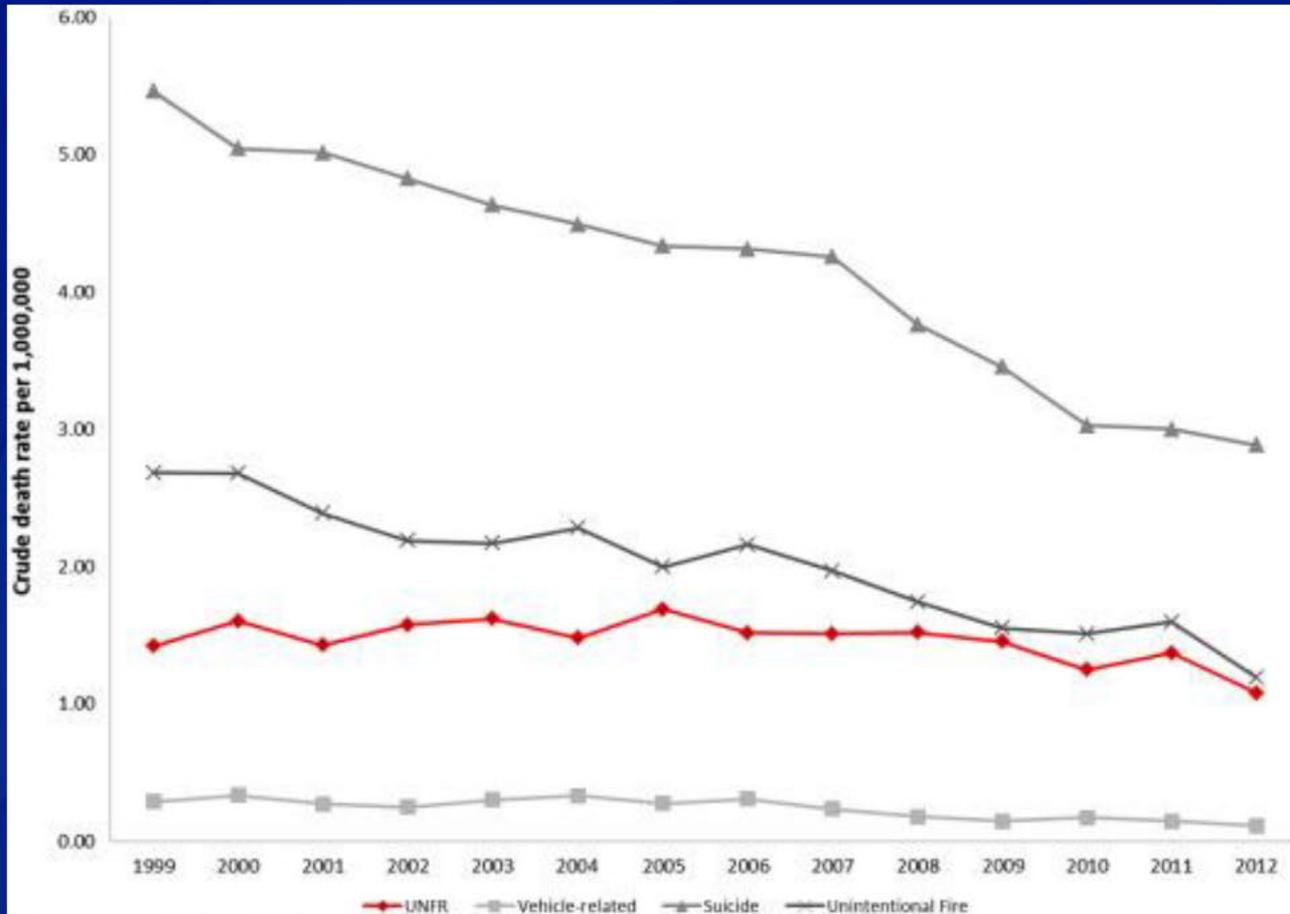
Surveillance data:

Sircar K, Clower J, Shin Mk, Bailey C, King M, Yip F. ["Carbon monoxide poisoning deaths in the United States, 1999 to 2012."](#) *American Journal of Emergency Medicine* 2015 33 (9):1140–1145.

Exposure regions for cases of fatal UNFR CO poisoning, 1999 to 2012 (n= 6136)

Variable	Number (percent)
Urban	4355 (71%)
Rural	1781 (29%)
Northeast	733 (12%)
Midwest	1581 (26%)
South	1486 (24%)
West	1932 (31%)

CO Poisoning Trends 1999-2012



Crude rate of CO poisonings by intent, fire-, and vehicular-relatedness. Trend from 1999 to 2012, United States.

CO Poisoning Seasonality 1999-2012



Estimated cost of CO poisoning

- ❑ For UNFR CO poisoning, total annual medical cost ranged from \$33.6 to \$38.1 million.
- ❑ Hospitalizations, outpatient hospital visits, and emergency department (ED) visits accounted for approximately two thirds of the medical cost.
- ❑ The benefit-to-cost ratio of installing CO detectors in residences can be as high as 7.9 to 1.

Historically ...

- ❑ 2005: Hurricanes Katrina & Rita
- ❑ We interviewed 18 households with CO poisonings
- ❑ 6 had detectors
- ❑ 1 detector worked

Findings from 2006 HealthStyles survey

- ❑ HealthStyles is a mailed panel survey administered by Porter Novelli to measure health knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of adults in the U.S.
- ❑ A stratified random sample, based on region, household income, population density, age, and household size, was combined with a low-income/minority supplement to create a nationally representative sample.
- ❑ A total of 6,600 HealthStyles surveys were mailed in 2006, with 5,251 households (79.6%) returning complete questionnaires

Styles survey data: King ME, Damon SA. "Attitudes about Carbon Monoxide Safety in the United States: Results from the 2005 and 2006 HealthStyles Survey." *Public Health Reports*, 2011;126 (S1): 100-107

HealthStyles Questions

In this section, there are a number of statements with which you may or may not agree. For each statement listed, please indicate whether you personally agree or disagree with it.

Likert scale response
(1 = strongly disagree and
5 = strongly agree)

2005 items

It is safe to run a generator in a basement as long as a window is open.

1 2 3^a 4^a 5^a

It is safe to run a generator in a garage as long as the door is open.

1 2 3^a 4^a 5^a

2006 items

→ If you use a gas-powered generator, you should also use a carbon monoxide detector.

1^a 2^a 3^a 4 5

→ It is safe to run a generator in a garage that is not attached to the home.

1^a 2^a 3^a 4 5

→ I don't need a carbon monoxide detector in my house if I have a new furnace.

1 2 3^a 4^a 5^a

It is safe to run a generator in a garage as long as the door is open.^b

1 2 3^a 4^a 5^a

It is important to have fuel-burning appliances inspected professionally at the beginning of each heating season.

1^a 2^a 3^a 4 5

→ How often do you check the battery in your CO detector? ("X" all that apply)

Do not have a CO detector

Every six months

It beeps when the battery needs to be changed

Once a year

HealthStyles Findings: 2006

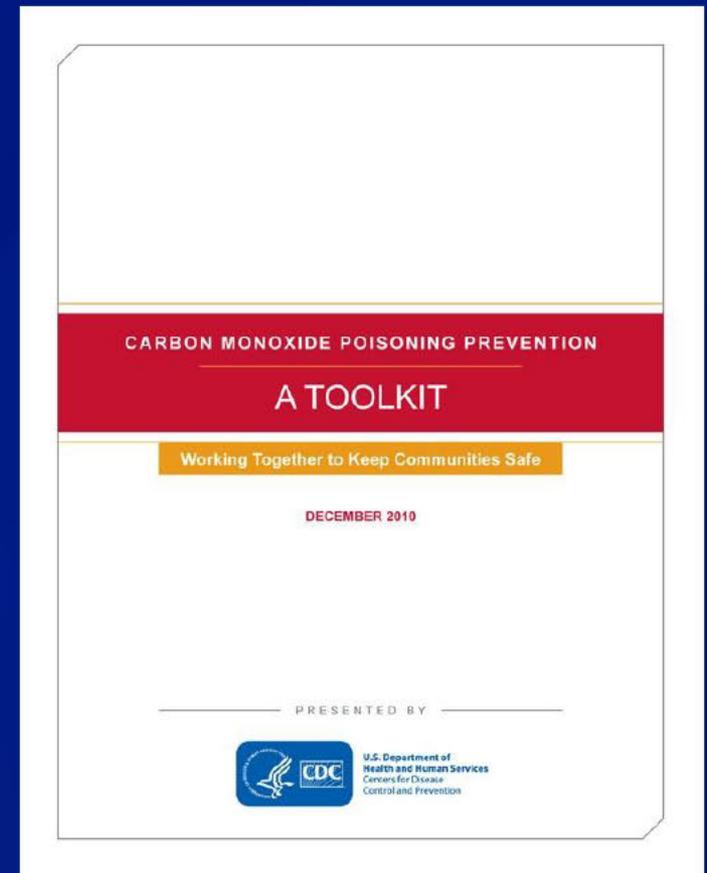
Characteristic	Generator safe in open garage (n=4,927) ^b		Use CO detector with generator (n=4,938) ^c		Generator safe in unattached garage (n=4,917) ^d		No CO detector needed with new furnace (n=5,033) ^e		Annual appliance inspection important (n=5,055) ^f	
	Percent agree	Percent uncertain	Percent agree	Percent uncertain	Percent agree	Percent uncertain	Percent agree	Percent uncertain	Percent agree	Percent uncertain
Total	24.9	36.0	69.8	22.8	19.5	32.4	8.0	15.3	63.5	26.1
Gender ^g										
Male	26.7	34.0	70.3	21.6	21.2	29.2	8.8	15.1	62.8	26.3
Female	23.0	38.0	69.3	23.9	17.8	35.6	7.2	15.4	64.2	25.9
Age (in years) ^h										
18-34	20.2	41.6	67.2	26.6	16.2	40.5	8.1	17.7	53.5	32.5
35-64	26.3	34.6	70.1	22.0	20.4	29.7	7.1	14.3	64.5	25.8
≥65	29.3	29.2	74.4	17.7	23.1	25.1	10.6	13.7	79.6	14.6
Race/ethnicity										
White, non-Hispanic	25.5	35.0	71.3	22.4	19.7	31.8	7.0	14.4	63.5	26.9
Black, non-Hispanic	22.2	37.7	67.5	22.2	20.0	33.3	11.2	13.2	70.5	20.5
Other, non-Hispanic	26.9	32.8	60.6	60.6	17.5	31.6	14.1	20.7	61.4	25.5
Hispanic	22.7	41.5	68.7	68.7	18.9	35.4	7.4	19.3	59.0	27.0
Annual household income ⁱ										
<\$25,000	24.3	38.4	69.3	22.1	21.1	35.8	7.9	18.5	66.4	24.6
≥\$25,000	25.1	35.2	70.0	23.0	18.9	31.3	8.0	14.1	62.5	26.6
Education										
≤High school	26.3	35.8	66.8	24.9	21.4	32.7	8.5	14.5	65.0	25.0
Some college	25.9	35.3	70.6	22.7	18.9	32.5	6.7	15.7	62.6	26.7
≥College graduate	22.3	37.1	72.2	20.4	17.7	32.6	8.6	15.5	63.3	26.3
Region ^k										
Northeast	26.1	35.9	74.5	20.0	21.2	34.1	6.0	11.4	67.9	24.5
Midwest	29.2	36.5	71.5	21.5	24.1	34.2	7.9	10.7	63.1	27.0
South	22.1	33.2	73.1	19.2	18.2	28.9	9.2	15.7	67.0	22.2
West	23.5	40.3	58.3	32.8	15.1	35.1	7.8	23.3	54.5	33.0

HealthStyles Most Salient Findings

- ❑ Majority of homeowners recognized that a CO detector was needed even with a new furnace
- ❑ A large proportion of adults in the U.S. believe that it is safe to operate a gas-powered generator in an enclosed space, such as a garage
- ❑ Most of the respondents surveyed—the majority of whom were homeowners—did not own a CO detector.

Qualitative Studies—The Toolkit project

- ❑ Literature and Data Review
- ❑ Summer Storm Focus Groups
- ❑ Winter Storm Focus Groups
- ❑ Nonemergency residential poisonings
- ❑ Data Analysis & Prototype design
- ❑ Field testing



CO Knowledge--residential

- ❑ 2009 Focus groups of homeowners and risk behavior related to residential poisoning
- ❑ Participants have heard of CO and know it is an odorless, colorless gas.
- ❑ Many know symptoms of CO poisoning: headache, drowsiness and dizziness.
- ❑ Most participants could name CO sources: furnaces, grills, cars and gas appliances.
- ❑ Many participants confused CO and natural gas, using the terms interchangeably.
- ❑ If CO were present, most participants knew to leave the house and call the fire department. Some would take less appropriate actions (e.g., turning off natural gas, opening windows, checking CO detector for malfunction).

Qualitative Studies:

Damon SA, Poehlman JA, Rupert DJ, Williams PN. "Storm-Related Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: An Investigation of Target Audience Knowledge and Risk Behaviors." *Social Marketing Quarterly*. 2013; 19:188-199.

Rupert DJ, Poehlman JA, Damon SA, Williams PN (2013). "Risk and protective behaviours for residential carbon monoxide poisoning." *Injury Prevention*; 19(2): 119-123.

Detector knowledge--residential

- ❑ Most participants have a CO detector, but many do not have adequate alarm coverage.
- ❑ Participants were unsure how many CO detectors to install or where to place them. Many place detectors near furnaces or in basements/utility rooms.
- ❑ Few participants placed detectors in or near bedrooms. None acknowledged a connection between detector location and the ability to hear it.
- ❑ Participants poorly maintain CO detectors. Many do not change batteries regularly.

Storm related (generators) knowledge

Both summer & winter storms

- ❑ Most participants were familiar with CO and had heard about CO poisoning. Specifically, participants were familiar with its characteristics (e.g., colorless, tasteless, odorless), knew it often affects sleeping individuals, and recalled that victims were unlikely to know they were being poisoned.
- ❑ None of the participants acknowledged that their generator placement might have exposed them to some level of CO in the past.
- ❑ Participants also recalled most symptoms of CO poisoning (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness) and knew that it could be fatal.
- ❑ Ventilation, fumes, and CO poisoning were the second most common concerns among participants (after electrocution)
- ❑ Almost all participants talked about the need to properly ventilate generators. Few could actually define that
- ❑ Most participants said they were not highly concerned about CO poisoning.
- ❑ Precautions rarely included a CO detector

Storm related (generators)—detector knowledge

- ❑ Almost all participants were aware of CO detectors and their purpose, although only half of participants had CO detectors installed in their homes.
- ❑ All participants said they understood the difference between CO detectors and smoke alarms, and most understood that CO detectors should be installed in different locations. However, participants were generally unclear on where CO detectors should be installed.
- ❑ Most participants believed that CO detectors would be easy to install, and several participants had installed the detectors themselves.
- ❑ Most participants recognized that they should change their smoke alarm and CO detector batteries twice a year. Several cited the recommendation to change batteries when changing the clocks for daylight saving time. Nevertheless, many participants do not follow this recommendation. Residents most commonly stated that they change the batteries when the alarms are low on power and chirp.
- ❑ Most participants viewed CO detectors as the best way—and, in some cases, the only way—to protect themselves and their family from CO poisoning.

Qualitative Research Summary Findings: Lack of Awareness of CO Sources and Detectors

- Many do not consider themselves at risk.
- Homeowners service their furnaces sporadically; few have annual inspection/ maintenance contracts.
- Many portable generator owners place their generators in enclosed spaces.
- Most are unsure where to place CO detectors or how many they should install.
- Most change batteries “when a detector chirps” rather than every 6 months.

Laws and Regulations

- ❑ **Patchwork nationwide**
 - Apartment buildings
 - New construction and remodeling
 - Home sales
 - Some hotel
- ❑ **Enforcement**

Possible survey topics

- ❑ **Battery maintenance**
 - Detector replacement
- ❑ **Detector placement**
- ❑ **Awareness of laws**
- ❑ **Basic CO knowledge**

Scott A. Damon
scd3@cdc.gov

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333

Telephone: 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348

E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov Web: <http://www.cdc.gov>

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards

Smoke and CO alarm information: What don't we know?

February 16, 2017 Marty Ahrens, Data Analytics

Sources of information

- Most of material is from NFPA's 2015 report, *Smoke Alarms in US Home Fires*
 - NFIRS details combined with NFPA's fire experience survey for national estimates
 - Unless otherwise specified, info is based on reported US fires and from this report
 - Also references other sources, such as CPSC, American Housing Survey, etc.
- We know much less about CO alarms

We want to know

- Level of protection
 - How many, where, what type
- Are they working? If not, why not?
- Unwanted alarms
- Consumer perceptions and understanding

American Housing Survey data for 2011

- Asked about presence of **working** smoke detectors and CO detectors
 - 95% of households reported working smoke detectors, including
 - 91% of households below poverty line
 - 93% of households with householder at least 65 years old
 - 76% of households with smoke detectors powered by batteries or electricity and batteries said they replaced batteries in last six months
- Also asked about working CO detectors
 - 43% of households reported working CO detectors
 - 49% were powered by battery
 - 19% by electricity alone
 - 32% by both electricity and batteries

How many households have smoke alarms or working smoke alarms?

- Phone surveys suggest 95%-97% with smoke alarms present
 - Self-reporting may overstate presence or number working
- In CPSC's 1992 National Smoke Detector Project, 20% of homes with smoke alarms had none that worked
 - *46% of the respondents in households in which no smoke alarms functioned thought that all of them were working*

What codes are in place?

- According to American Housing Survey 2011, 30% of homes that were less than five years old had smoke detectors powered by batteries only
 - Model codes have called for hard-wired smoke alarms for a long time
 - What do codes require in jurisdiction?
 - Are codes enforced? How?

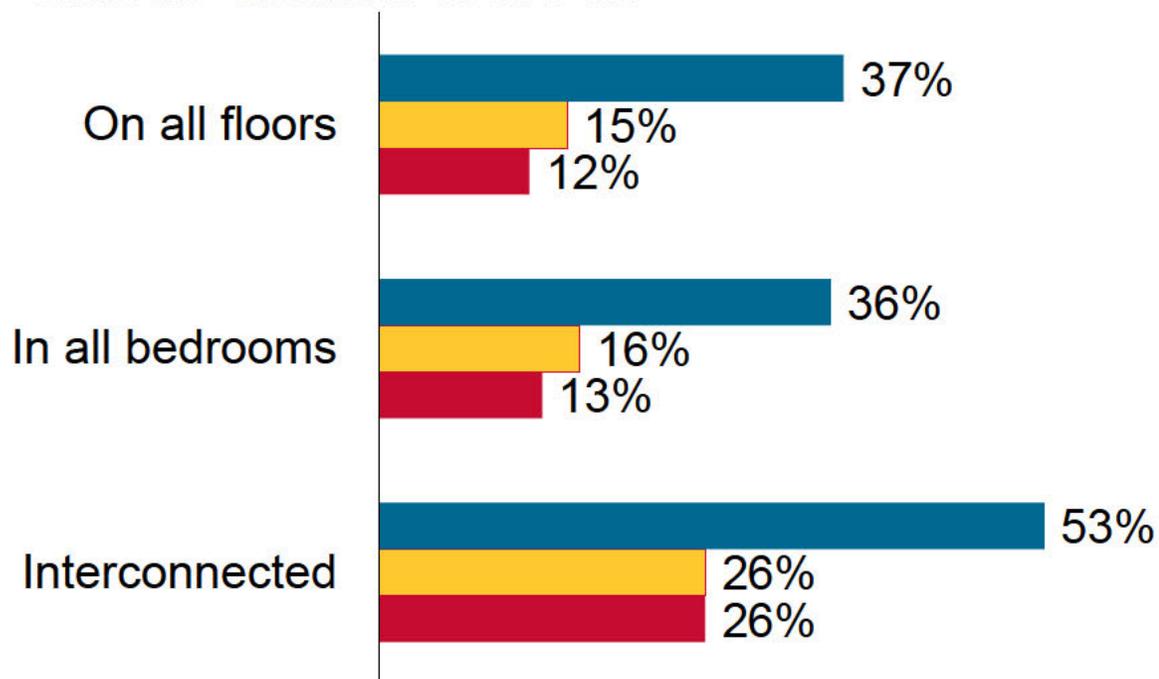
What portion of fires are first discovered by smoke alarms?

- In UK, smoke alarms were present, operated and raised alarm in 39% of reported home fires
 - Smoke alarms operated but did not raise alarm in 11%
 - Breakdown:
 - Person raised alarm before activation in 59%
 - No one in earshot in 18%
 - Occupants did not respond in 14%
 - Source: *Fire Statistics, Great Britain, April 2013 to March 2014*
- In roughly half of unreported fires, not enough smoke was present to trigger smoke alarm in CPSC's *2004-2005 National Sample Survey of Unreported Residential Fires*

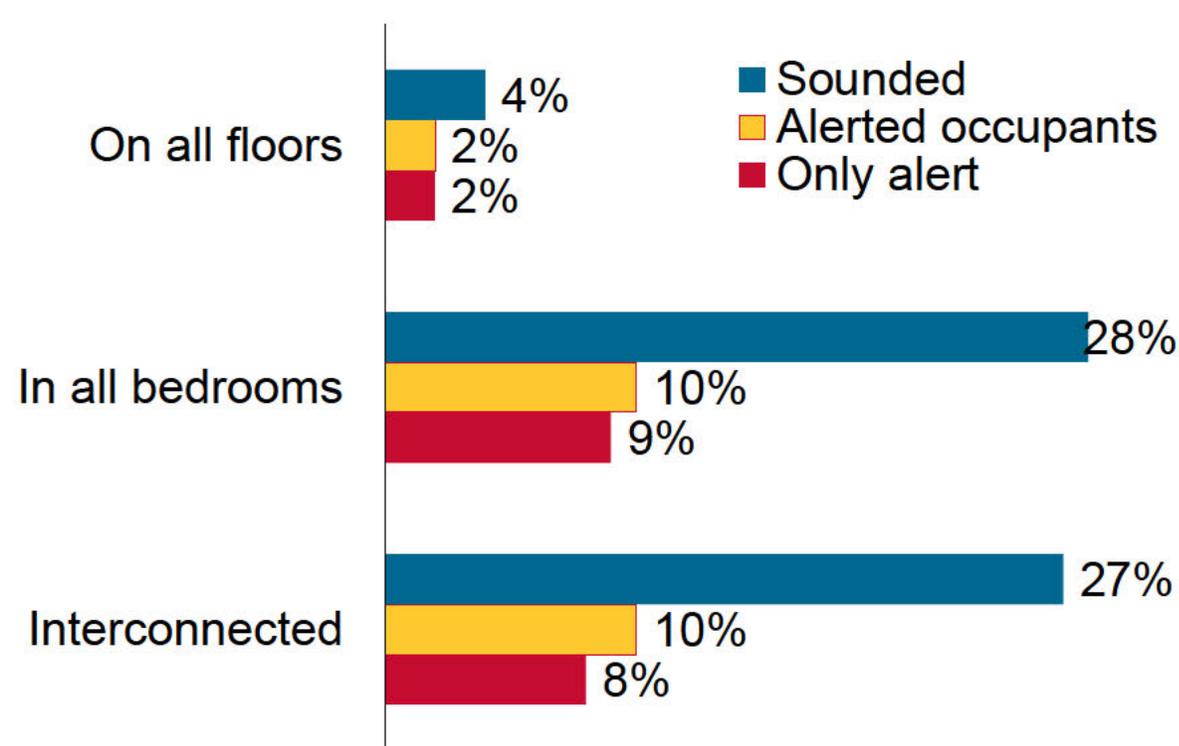
Smoke alarm sounding, alert, and only alert

- From CPSC's 2004-2005 National Sample Survey of Unreported Residential Fires

Smoke alarms were ...



Smoke alarms were not...



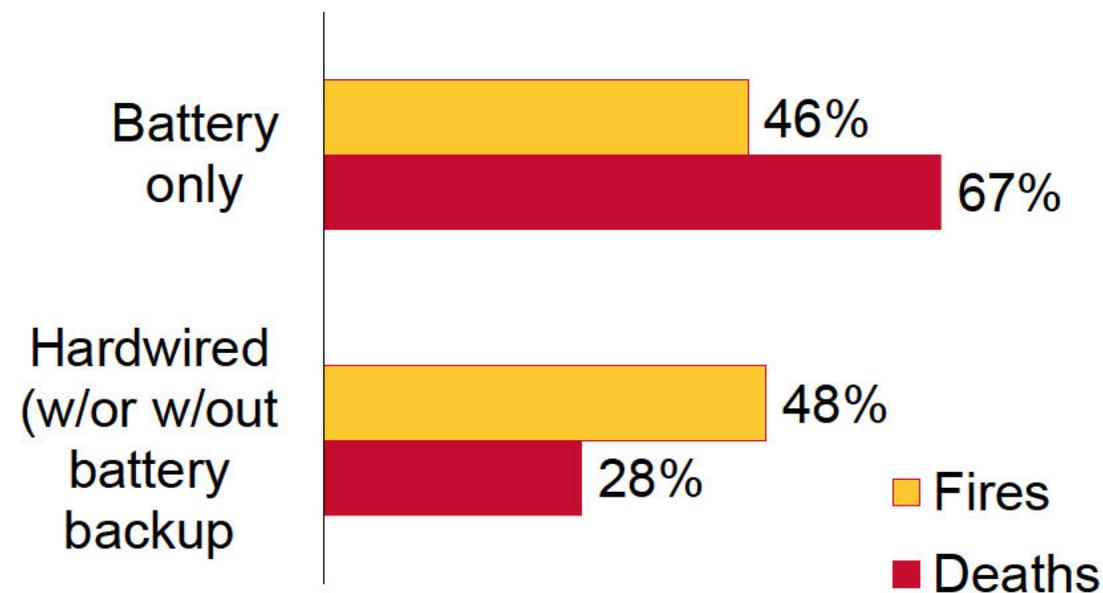
What types of smoke alarms are present?

- Most consumers don't know the difference between photoelectric and ionization
- National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) asks about smoke, heat, combination smoke and heat, sprinkler water flow detection, multiple types and other
 - Does not
 - distinguish between smoke alarm and smoke detector
 - ask about combination smoke alarm and CO alarm or combination ionization and photoelectric
 - Ask about interconnectivity
 - 2010 Harris poll found about one-quarter of homes had interconnected alarms
 - Also collects very limited information on confined structure fire incident types

Smoke alarm power sources

- NFIRS does not differentiate between battery types
 - Long-life or conventional
 - Sealed or non-sealed smoke alarms with long-life battery

Leading Power Sources



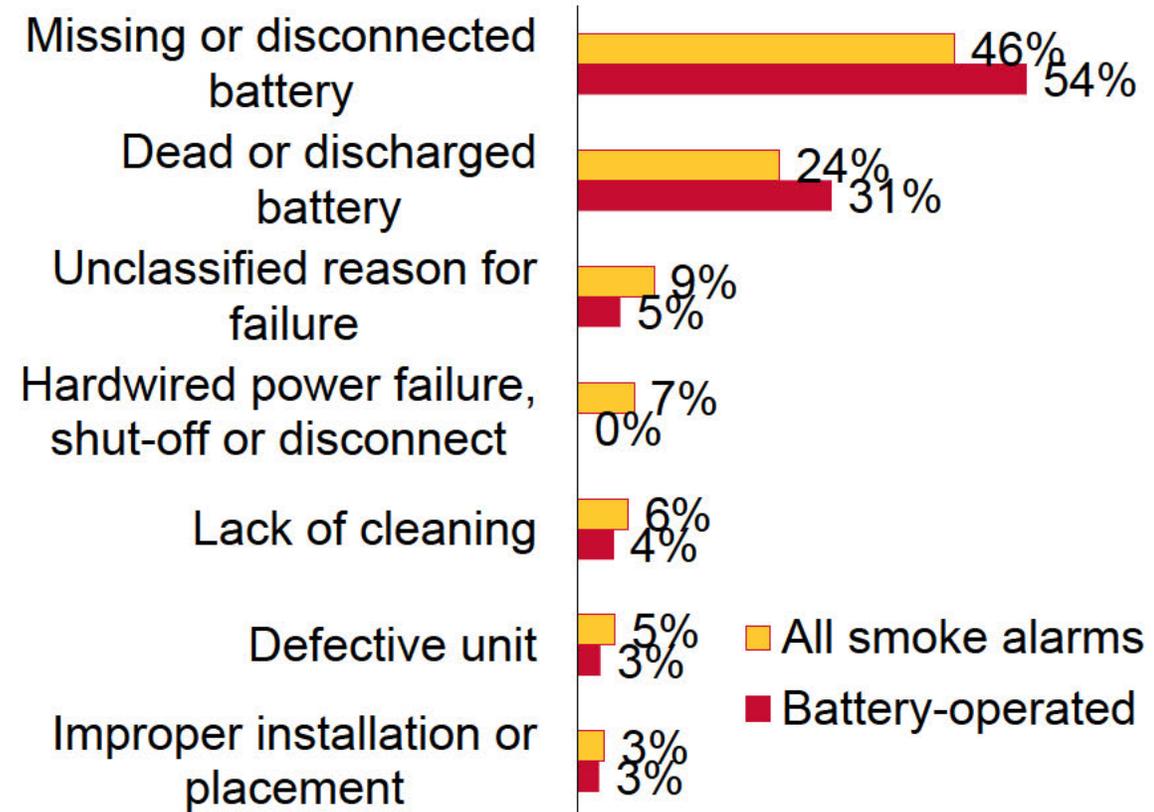
How do smoke alarms age?

- In 1997, NFPA issued a fact sheet on 10-year replacement of home smoke alarms
 - Expected failure rate estimated at four per million hours of operation or one every 30 years
 - Early field studies of detector reliability, notably by Canada's Ontario Housing Corporation, found a 2-3% failure rate per year
 - All smoke detectors in Ontario Housing Corporation's units in 1978-1982 were “annually inventoried, cleaned and functionally tested with smoke.”
 - Since 1977, every dwelling unit had at least one wired-in smoke detector
 - So, in ten years there is roughly a 30% probability of failure before replacement in 10 years
- CPSC's earlier survey (1994) found home smoke alarms tended to fail totally, not incrementally with a loss of sensitivity
- These tests need to be updated

Why do smoke alarms fail in fires?

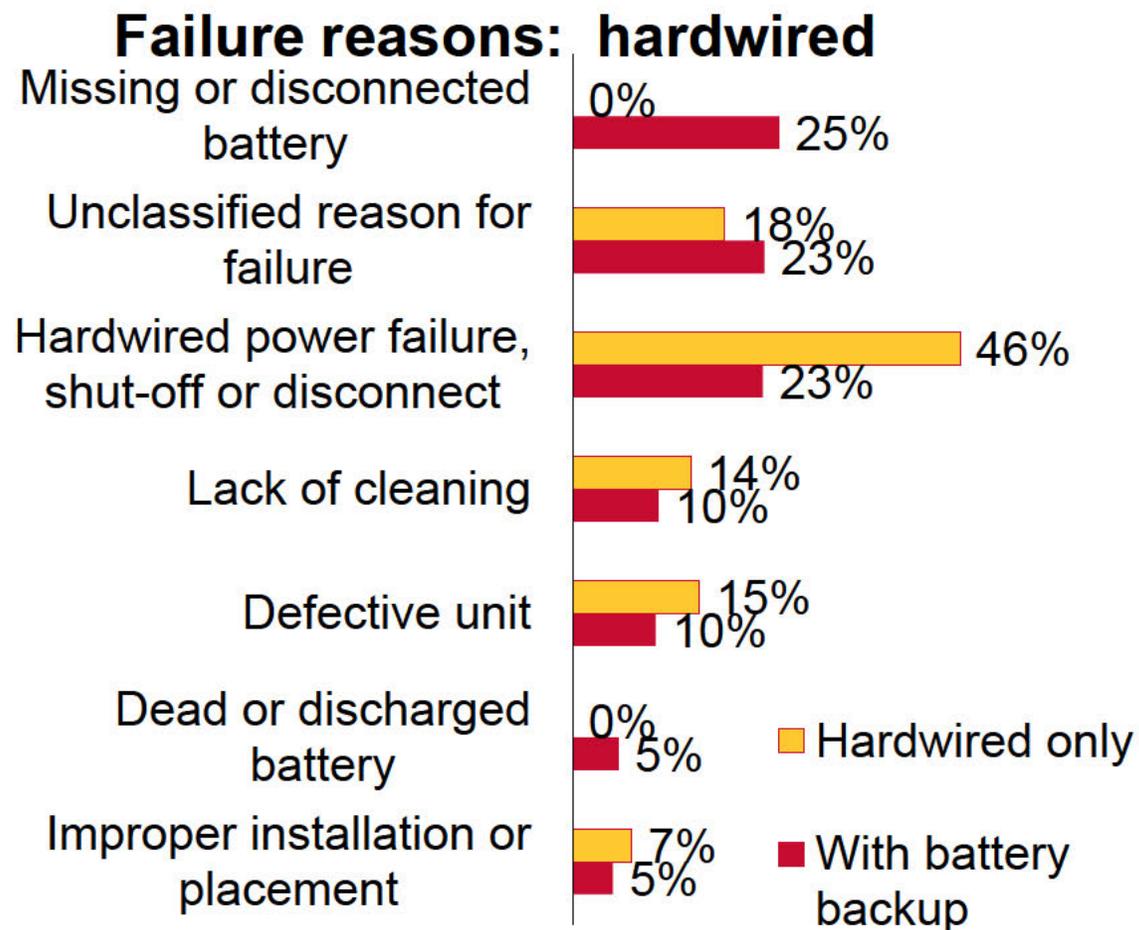
- For battery-powered
 - Long-life or conventional battery?
 - Age of battery
 - If missing or disconnected, why?
- For dead batteries
 - Did unit chirp?
 - Did consumer know what it meant?
- When defective, was it a problem with horn, sensor or something else?
 - Beyond scope of most fire departments

Failure reasons: all and battery



Reasons hard-wired smoke alarms fail

- Surprising percentage of battery-related failures for hardwired with battery backup
- Hardwire power failure, shutoff or disconnect does not separate deliberate disabling
- Large percentage of unclassified reasons
- Prior to unknown allocation, failure reason was unknown for half of hardwired vs. one-third of battery-powered



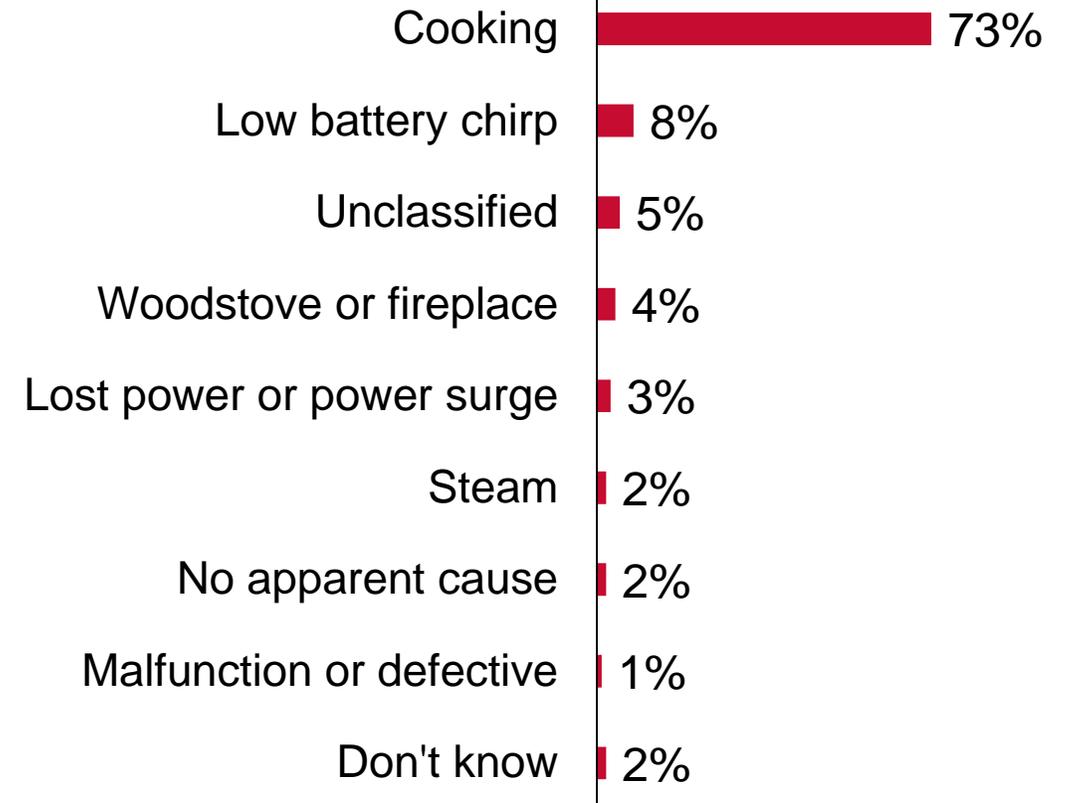
Smoke alarm failures

- More engineering analyses are needed
- From a 2011 Amazon review:
 - “...I heated up the oven, put some food in and went outside for about 10 minutes. I came back in the house and it was FULL of smoke.
 - I heard beeping from a fire alarm. I turned off the oven, opened the windows, then tried to figure out which alarm was beeping. None of the alarms on the walls/ceilings were beeping...
 - Turns out it was an old one I had in a cabinet that I had taken down to install one of these.
 - Then I tested all of these that I have installed. They all worked when I pushed the 'test' button. These should have gone off. The house was FULL of smoke”
- How much smoke is needed to activate alarms?

How often and why do smoke alarms activate?

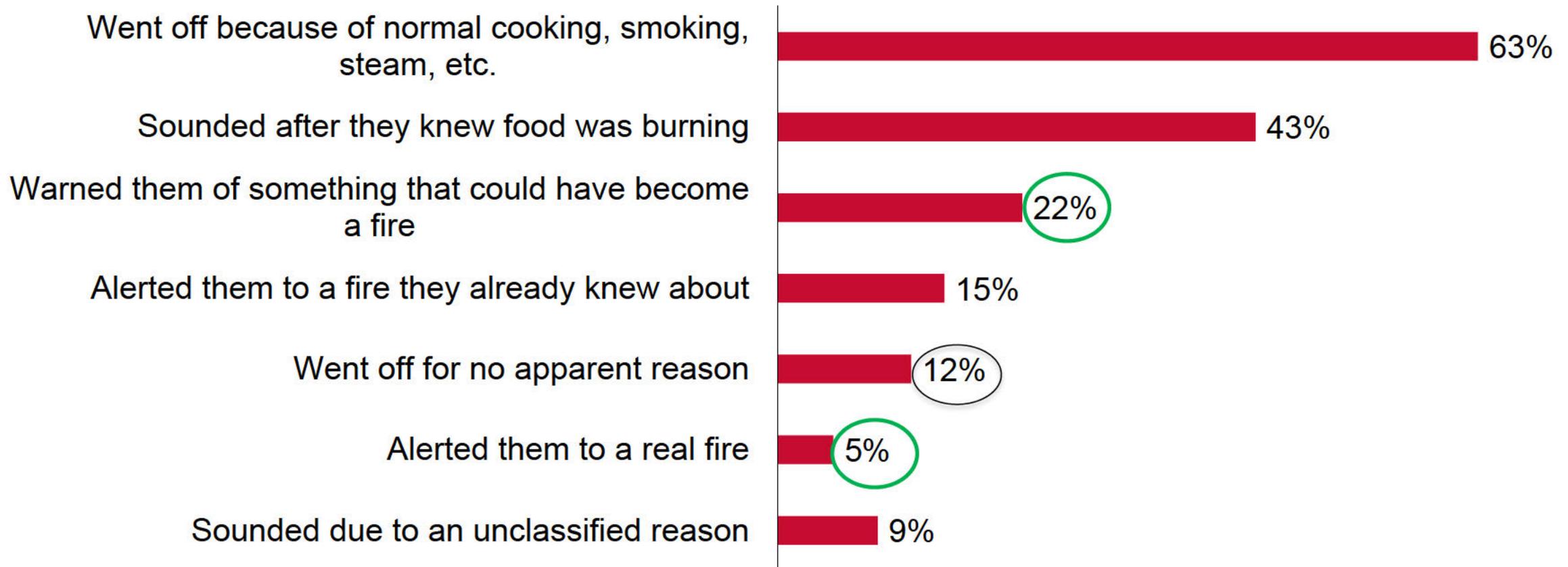
- 2010 Harris poll for NFPA
 - 43% said smoke alarms had gone off in past year
- What do you think caused the smoke alarm to go off?
 - Only one response was allowed
 - Note that no one said “fire”

Reasons for activation in past year



Different reasons when asked to agree or disagree with “The last time a smoke alarm sounded, it...”

- Additional Harris poll question show more benefits from smoke alarms



Issues with monitored systems

- 1989 NIST study *False Alarm Study of Smoke Detectors in Department of Veteran Affairs Medical Centers* found
 - 15.8 activations for every real alarm
 - One unwanted activation for every six devices
 - Similar current studies are needed
- What policies and SOPs are in place for fire department responses to unwanted alarms?
 - Fines?
 - Level of fire department response?
 - Investigation?
 - Level of ITM and plans

Issues with interconnected alarms

- Does consumer know how to tell which alarm is sounding?
- Does consumer know how to shut off?
- Why do some seem to go off randomly, particularly at night?
 - From two different brands:
 - “I replaced all the smoke detectors in my house with these in May 2012 (a total of 11). I replace the 9 volt batteries every year. Starting in early 2016 ... one by one the smoke alarms went bad... randomly going off (a full on alarm, three loud beeps, then a pause of 4 to 5 minutes then more loud alarm beeps... I have been taking them down as they go bad and now have less than 50% of them properly installed... “ Amazon January 8, 2017 review
 - “JUNK! Just bought January 31 2016 and can no longer return ...because it's past the return time. I replaced my 10 year old (working fine) smoke detectors for this same brand and they are already defective setting off the whole house at 11PM for NO REASON! “ Amazon March 11, 2016 review
- Damage to consumer trust?

Battery issues

- How often are lithium-ion batteries failing early?
 - Amazon reviews have expressed frustration
- How often are lithium-ion batteries replaced by conventional batteries?
- Why do some interconnected smoke alarms chirp even with new batteries?
- How often does chirping begin in the middle of the night?
 - How often does night-time chirping cause immediate disabling?
- Chirping as a nuisance to neighbors

In NFIRS, what's a fire? What's an unwanted alarm?

- Incident type instructions do not include a clear definition of fire
 - Situation found vs out on arrival
- In each city, about one-third of incidents with “investigate fire out on arrival” as an action taken were not classified as a fire in the incident type field
 - Numerous incidents coded in the 650 (smoke scares) and 740s (unintentional activations of fire protection equipment) series where fire extinguishers were deployed before fire department arrival

Source: *NFPA's NFIRS Incident Types: Why aren't they telling a clearer story?*

What's a CO incident?

- NFIRS 5.0 *Complete Reference Guide* incident type 424
 - “Carbon monoxide incident. Excludes incidents with nothing found (736 or 746)”
- NFIRS data dictionary (used for pull-down menus, text searches)
 - “Carbon monoxide incident”
 - Narratives for 424 show many CO alarm activations with nothing found
 - Fire department had tested for CO

Summary

- There's a lot we don't know
- Technology has changed more than data collection
- With surveys, it matters how we ask question
 - Self-reports may not be reliable
 - Consumers may not know relevant specifics
- Going into homes is crucial
- New engineering analyses are needed
- Project is so needed



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards

National Smoke and CO Alarm Survey

Vision 20/20 Draft Protocol and Questionnaire

Philip Schaenman
Managing Member
TriData LLC
Arlington, VA





Survey Advisory Group

Marty Ahrens

Meri-K Appy

Peg Carson

Thomas Cleary

Jim Crawford

Sandy Facinoli

John Gentry

Andrea Gielen

Kevin Kelley

Amanda Kimball

Arthur Lee

Jeff Richardson

Richard Roberts

Wendy Shields

National Fire Protection Association

Vision 20/20

Vision 20/20

National Institute of Science & Tech.

Project Manager, Vision 20/20

U.S. Fire Administration

Smoke Alarm Advisor, Vision 20/20

Johns Hopkins University

American Red Cross

NFPA Research Foundation

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Attorney; Director, Project Paradigm

National Electrical Manufacturer's Assoc.

Johns Hopkins University



TriData Survey Project Staff

Philip Schaenman

Project Manager

Dr. Ed Sondik

Principal Scientist; former Director of NCHS

Maria Argabright

Survey Analyst



Survey Purposes

- **Assess national status of home smoke and CO alarm protection.**
- **Establish baseline for future programs.**
- **Inform national code organizations of compliance with current codes for smoke and CO alarms.**
- **Improve targeting of fire safety education.**
- **Provide “news” to inject into prevention efforts.**
- **Assist researchers and manufacturers with information on failed smoke and CO alarms.**



Survey Protocol

- **Sample 80 ZIP codes**
- **Identify fire departments in each**
- **Choose random sample of homes and apartments (40 per ZIP code)**
- **Choose local survey team, e.g., fire inspector plus survey professional**
- **Contact homes with letter or phone call**
- **Deal with refusals**
- **Get permission for apartments**



Survey Protocol

(continued)

- **Conduct visits**
- **Record data (SurveyMonkey or similar)**
- **Replace alarm or battery if needed**
- **Add alarms if needed (one per level, or enough to meet code?)**
- **Send failed alarms to NIST, FM, or other**
- **Analyze data**



(For e [REDACTED] arm)

- Working or not – test button
- Type (photo, ion, hybrid, hearing aid)
- Power (removable/sealed battery, electric)
- Interconnected?
- Private alarm system?
- Age (especially whether over 8 years)
- Location (room, level)
- Properly located in room?
- NOT brand, to avoid commercial issues



(For who [REDACTED] e home)

- At least one working alarm per level on arrival ? End of visit?
- # working smoke alarms, # non-working on arrival; at end of visit?
- # alarms added or given batteries?



Data to Collect from Occupants

- **Alarms and detectors**
 - Did occupant know where each alarm was?
 - Do they test their alarms? How often?
 - Did they know they had alarms not working?
 - Did they know they needed a CO detector?



Data to Collect from Occupants

(continued)

- **Fire and CO history of home**
 - Fire in past year? Reported?
 - Did smoke alarm provide first warning?
 - Do they have escape plan? Exercised?
 - Did they buy alarms since being contacted?
 - Has the CO alarm gone off in past year?
 - Was fire department called?
 - True CO hazard, or false alarm?



Data to Collect from Occupants

(continued)

- **Demographics of Household**
 - Rent or own home?
 - # people living in home
 - Race/ethnicity
 - # occupants under 5 years old? Over 65?
 - # occupants with disabilities
 - Anyone with hearing problem?
 - Any smokers?
 - Household income range

SURVEY FOR NATIONAL SMOKE AND CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM SURVEY

Date of visit: _____

Name of occupant: _____

Street address: _____ Apt. #: _____

City and state: _____ ZIP _____

Home phone: _____

**IF THE ANSWER TO A QUESTION IS "0" OR "NONE", ENTER "0".
Do not leave it blank, please.**

Time visit started: _____

1. **Type of home**

- Detached house
- Mobile home
- Duplex
- Multifamily apartment building
- Townhouse
- Other _____

2. **If entry to residence was not possible, what was the main reason?**

- No one home
- Only a minor was home
- Vacant home/lot—bad address
- Language barrier
- Occupant refused entry (Why? _____)
- Other _____

3. **Names of surveyors making the visit:**

4. **Positions of surveyors (check all that apply)**

- Fire Inspector
- Other Prevention Bureau (not inspector)
- Other Firefighter (not prevention)
- Private sector firm
- Red Cross
- Community volunteer
- Other _____

Suggested Preamble to get in the door- surveyors can alter as applicable):

"Hi, we are here as part of the national survey on fire safety that we told you about by mail [or phone or a previous visit.]. I am firefighter [Tim Jones] from your [XYZ] fire department, and this is [Laurie Smith] from the [ZZZ organization]."

Show them a fire department credential, preferably not a badge. Have copies of letters endorsing the survey from the local fire department, CPSC, and/or American Red Cross, to show if needed.

"We would like to check whether your smoke alarms are working, and whether you have a working carbon monoxide detector. If any are not working, or you need more, we will install new ones for free."

The information we collect will be confidential. Your home will not be identified in the survey results. So, can we start?"

5. **Do you have any smoke alarms?**

- Yes
 No
 Don't know

6. **Does anyone in the household ever test the smoke alarms?**

- Yes
 No
 Don't Know

If Yes:

6a. **About how often?**

- Monthly
 Quarterly
 Yearly
 Once every few years
 Never
 Other _____

If No:

6b. **Why don't you test them?;**

- Did not know you should test
 Did not think it was important enough
 Did not know how to test
 Don't test because they go off occasionally
 Physically unable to reach or test
 Don't know

If they said yes, they had alarms, ask "Could you show us your smoke?" If they said they did not have alarms, ask "Can we look around, and install ones where needed?"

SMOKE ALARMS For each smoke alarm, fill in the following data. The computer will automatically cue up another set of these questions for the second, third, etc. alarm. The first smoke alarm data elements will be numbered 7-1a, 7-1b, 7-1c, etc. The second smoke alarm data elements will be 7-2a, 7-2b, etc. The third alarm will be 7-3a, 7-3b, etc.

7-1a. Level of home it is on?

- Basement
- First level
- Second level
- Third level
- Attic
- Other _____

(NOTE: For an apartment, treat it as first level unless more than one level. Do NOT report what floor of the building it is on.)

7-1b. Area or Room of home?

- Hallway outside of bedrooms
- Hallway - other
- In Family room/living room
- In Kitchen
- In Dining area
- In Bathroom
- In Closet
- Other area _____

7-1c. Was the location of the alarm reasonably satisfactory?

- Yes, satisfactory
- Marginally satisfactory
- No
- Not sure

7-1c1. If No or Marginal, what was the problem?

- Too close to kitchen
- In a dead space
- Too close to air vents
- Mounted too high
- Other _____

7-1d. Test result?

- Working
- Not working
- Could not test

7-1d1. If could not test, why not?

- Could not reach
- Homeowner would not allow
- No time
- Other _____

Getting the following data items probably will require taking the alarm down.

7-1e. Type of alarm?

- Photoelectric
- Ionization
- Combined photo/ion
- Combined with CO
- Hearing impaired

7-1f. Power source?

- Replaceable battery
- Sealed battery
- Electric
- Unknown

7-1g. Interconnected with other alarms?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

7-1h. Part of private alarm system?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

7-1i. Age of alarm

- Less than 1 year
- 1-4 years
- Over 4, less than 8 years
- Over 8 years (replace)
- Unknown

7-1j. Was this alarm or its battery replaced during the visit?

- Yes, alarm replaced
 Yes, battery replaced
 No

End of data for first smoke alarm. Repeat 6a-j for each other smoke alarms.

When finished recording data on the smoke alarms, ask the occupant the following if any alarms were not working:

8. Did you know that some of your alarms were not working?

- Yes
 No
 Not Sure
 Not Applicable—all working

If Yes:

8a. How did you know that?

- We tested them
 We took out the battery because it was a nuisance
 We took out the battery to use elsewhere
 Other _____

8b. What is the main reason the alarms were not fixed or replaced?

- Did not get around to it
 Did not know how to fix or replace
 Can't install or fix them
 Can't afford new ones
 They are a nuisance when they go off
 It's the landlord's responsibility
 Other reason _____
 Not sure

After testing all smoke alarms, fill in the following summary information.

9. Number of smoke alarms working, upon arrival? _____

10. Number of smoke alarms NOT working, upon arrival? _____

11. Was there at least one working smoke alarm on each level of the home, upon arrival?

- Yes
 No

12. Number of smoke alarms working when you left? _____

CO ALARMS

13. *Ask occupant:* Do you have any Carbon Monoxide (CO) detectors?

- Yes
 No
 Don't know

If Yes, ask: *Could you show us where they are?*

13a. If No, ask: Can you tell me the reason you don't have a CO detector?

- Don't know what they are
 Didn't know I needed them
 Don't know where to get them
 It's too much of a hassle to get them
 I can't install them
 My landlord is supposed to provide them
 Can't afford them
 Other _____
 Don't Know

Fill in the following data elements for each CO alarm. Note that a few lists are slightly different from the smoke alarm lists.

14.1a. **Level of home**

- Basement
 First level
 Second level
 Third level
 Attic
 Other _____

14.1b. **Room of home**

- Hallway outside of bedrooms
 Hallway - other
 Family room/living room
 Kitchen
 Dining area
 Bathroom
 Closet
 Other area _____

14.1c. **Was location of the CO alarm reasonably satisfactory?**

- Yes
 No
 Marginal
 Not sure

14-1ca If No or Marginal: What was the problem?

- Too close to kitchen
- In a dead space
- Too close to air vents
- Mounted too high
- Other _____

14.1d. Test result

- Working
- Not working
- Could not test

14.1da. If could not test, why?

- Could not reach
- Homeowner would not allow
- No time
- Other _____

The following questions may require examining the CO alarm.

14.1e. Power source

- Replaceable battery
- Sealed battery
- Electric
- Unknown

14.1f Interconnected with other alarms?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

14.1g Part of private alarm system?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

14.1h Age of alarm

- Less than 1 year
- 1-4 years
- Over 4, less than 8 years
- Over 8 years
- Unknown

14.ii. Was this alarm or its battery replaced during the visit?

- Yes, alarm replaced
- Yes, battery replaced
- No

End of data for first CO alarm found. Repeat section for each other CO alarm.
Then answer the following questions summarizing what was found about the CO alarms.

15. How many CO detectors were working, upon arrival? _____

16. How many CO detectors were not working, upon arrival? _____

16a. Of the CO detectors not working, how many were taken away? _____

17. How many CO detectors were working when you left? _____

After evaluating the alarms, complete the following. Some questions will be answerable by what you saw to this point; others will require asking the occupants for the information.

ALARMS AND DETECTORS

18. Did the occupant know the location of the smoke alarms?

- Knew all
- Knew most
- Knew some
- Knew none
- Did not know what the alarm was
- No smoke alarms present

19. Did the occupant know the location of the CO alarms?

- Knew all
- Knew most
- Knew some
- Knew none
- Did not know what the CO alarm was
- No CO alarm present

20. If any CO alarms present on arrival, ask; do you ever test your CO detector?

- Yes
- No

21. If no CO alarms present on arrival, ask: Did you know that you needed a CO detector?
- Yes
- No

FIRE AND CO HISTORY

22. Were there any fires in this home during the last 12 months? Please fires that were too small to call the fire department.
- Yes
- No
- Don't Know
- 22a. If Yes: Did any of the smoke alarms go off during the fire(s)?
- Yes
- No
- Don't Know
- 22b. Did the smoke alarm(s) give you first warning in any of these fires?
- Yes
- No
- Don't Know
23. Has your CO detector(s) ever gone off?
- Yes
- No
- Don't Know
- 23a. If Yes, what did you do when it went off? (check all that apply)
- Left the house
- Called the fire department
- Ventilated home (opened windows, door, used fan, etc.)
- Unplugged it
- Other action _____
- Don't remember
24. After we contacted you to arrange for this visit, did you buy any additional smoke or CO alarms, or replace any batteries?
- Yes
- No
- Don't Know

If Yes:

24a. How many smoke alarms? _____

24b. How many CO detectors? _____

DEMOGRAPHICS

25. Do you own or rent this home (or apartment)?

- Own
 Rent
 Don't Know

26. How many people live here? _____

27. Any children under age 5? (note how many) _____

28. Any people over age 65 (note how many) _____

29. Any people who are deaf or hard of hearing? (note how many) _____

30. Any other people who are physically or mentally challenged, for example vision impaired, mobility impaired, or other physical or mental challenges? (note number excluding hearing) _____

31. Do any people in the home smoke?

- Yes
 No
 Don't Know

32. What is the race or ethnic groups of the people in this household?
 (can check more than one)

- American Indian or Alaska Native
 Asian
 Black or African American
 Hispanic or Latino
 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
 White
 Other

33. What is the approximate combined annual income for all occupants in the home?

- Under \$25K
 \$25-50K
 \$50-\$100K
 Over \$100K

Thank you so much for participating in this survey. You can call us if you have any questions about fire or CO safety.

Time visit ended: _____

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

Survey on Usage and Functionality of Smoke
Alarms and Carbon Monoxide Alarms in
Households

February 2017



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONSUMER PRODUCT
SAFETY COMMISSION



Agenda

★ Survey Overview

★ Survey Topics review:

- Introduction
- House Characteristics
- Status of Smoke and CO detectors
- History of fire alarms
- CO Awareness/ History
- Smoke/ CO functionality test
- Alarms and Detectors
- Housing Demographics



Survey Overview

- ★ National cross-sectional survey.
- ★ Representative sample of US households.
- ★ Targeted sample size: 1,200 (present funding for 450 homes).
- ★ Mode: in-home interviewer assisted survey (face-to-face interviews).
- ★ Survey focus
 - Status, usage, functionality, awareness of smoke and CO alarms;
 - Collect direct data from smoke and CO alarms functionality test



Survey Topics

1. Introduction:

- Preamble and explanation of the study and the survey purpose;
- Respondent's consent to participate.

2. House characteristics:

- Location;
- Housing type and characteristics (single housing, apartment/condo, mobile, etc.).



Survey Topics

3. Status of Smoke and CO alarms in the residence:
 - Availability of Smoke and/or CO alarms
 - History of testing smoke alarms
 - Knowledge of functionality of alarms at home
 - Reasons for non-functioning alarms
4. Fire and alarms history:
 - Accidental fires
 - Indication of a warning
 - False alarms



Survey Topics

5. CO History/ Awareness:

- Knowledge of carbon monoxide and CO alarms
- History of testing CO alarms
 - Reasons for not testing
- Reaction to CO alarms



Survey Topics

6. Smoke/CO alarms functionality test

7. Collected information on alarms:

- Type of alarm (sensor type, such as ion, photo, combination);
- Power source (AC only, AC with battery, battery only, seal and replaceable batteries);
- Manufacture date;
- Interconnected or single station;
- Location within home:
- Whether the alarm or battery was replaced during the visit.



Survey Topics

8. Alarms and Detectors:

- Homeowner knowledge of location;
- If no CO alarm:
 - Reason(s) for not having CO alarm;
- Number of alarms purchased after contact.

9. Household Demographics:

- Age;
- Disabilities;
- Smokers;
- Race and Ethnicity;
- Education;
- Income level.



Questions?





RESEARCH FOUNDATION

RESEARCH FOR THE NFPA MISSION

Workshop for Survey on Usage and Functionality of Smoke Alarms and CO Alarms in Households

16 February 2017

Location: Consumer Product Safety Commission
4330 East West Hwy #400
Bethesda, MD 20814

Participant List:

Name	Organization	E-Mail
Alex Ing	FPRF	aing@nfpa.org
Andrea Vastis	Deliberate Health	
Anthony Apfelbeck	City of Altamonte Springs	ACAapfelbeck@altamonte.org
Arthur Lee	CPSC	Alee@cpsc.gov
Bohdana Sherehiy	Eureka Facts	sherehiyb@eurekafacts.com
Casey Grant	FPRF	cgrant@nfpa.org
Cathey Mattingly	CAL Fire	Cathey.mattingly@fire.ca.gov
Daniel Gorham	FPRF	dgorham@nfpa.org
Dave Newhouse	Gentex	Dave.newhouse@gentex.com
David Mills	UL	David.Mills@ul.com
Derrek Sawyer	NFSA	sawyer@nfsa.org
Diane Haithcock	UL	Diane.J.Haithcock@ul.com
Doug Rupert	RTI International	drupert@rti.org
Greg Adams	TN SFMO	Greg.adams@tn.gov
Greg Wischstadt	PFMA Generac	gregwischstadt@generac.com
Ismail Nooraddini	Eureka Facts	nooraddinil@eurekafacts.com
James White	Exponent	whitej@exponent.com
Jason Sutula	Jensen Hughes	jsutula@jensenhughes.com
John Schertel	Apollo	John.Schertel@apollo-fire.com
Josh Dinaburg	Jensen Hughes	jdinaburg@jensenhughes.com
Karen Berard Reed	NFPA	kbreed@nfpa.org
Kimberly Rideout	Chesterfield Fire	Rideoutk@chesterfield.gov
Kirk Wims	Montgomery County Fire	Kirk.wims@montgomerycountymd.gov
L.J Dallaire	U.S Architect of the Capitol	ldallair@ao.gov
Larry Rafzloff	Kidde Safety	Larry.Ratzlaff@kiddeus.com
Lori Streit	United Engineering	streit@unified-eng.com
Marian Heyman	CT-Dept Public Health	Marian.heyman@ct.gov
Marty Ahrens	NFPA	mahrens@nfpa.org
Matt Brookman	CPSC	MBrookman@cpsc.gov

Matt Hinds-Aldrich	NFPA	Mhinds-aldrich@nfpa.org
Meri-K Appy	IAFC FLSS	[REDACTED]
Michael Young	NFPA	[REDACTED]
Mike Nelson	CPSC	mnelson@cpsc.gov
Monica Colby	Rapid City Fire Dept	Monica.colby@rcgov.org
Monica Owens Doyle	American Red Cross	Monica.owensdoyle@redcross.org
Patty Edwards	CPSC – EXHR	pedwards@cpsc.gov
Peg Carson	Vision 20/20	Peg@carson.associates.com
Peter Mitchell	Salter Mitchell	Peter.mitchell@saldermitchell.com
Phil Schaenman	TriData	pschaenman@tridata.com
Rik Khanna	CPSC	rkhanna@cpsc.gov
Robert Squibb	CPSC	rsquibb@cpsc.gov
Robert Tutterow	FIERO	[REDACTED]
Ryan Betts	Ontario Fire Marshal's Office	Ryan.betts@ontario.ca
Sabrina Strykowski	Chesterfield Fire	strykowskis@chesterfield.gov
Samantha Lasley	UL	Samantha.lasley@ul.com
Sandy Facinoli	USFA	Sandra.facinoli@fema.dhs.gov
Sandy Inkste	CPSC- IIS	sinkstes@cpsc.gov
Scott Damon	CDC	scd3@cdc.gov
Shane Clary	Bay Alarm Co	smclary@bayalarm.com
Stephen Olynick	CSE	solenick@csefire.com
Steve Hanway	CPSC	shanway@cpsc.gov
Susan Orenga	PGMA	sorenga@thomasamc.com
Tim Smith	CPSC-ESHF	tsmith@cpsc.gov
Todd Leitz	MySafe:LA	Todd.Leitz@mysafela.org
Tom Cleary	NIST	Thomas.clearly@nist.gov
Tonya L. Hover		[REDACTED]
Wendy Gifford	NEST	wendy@wendygifford.com
Wendy Shields	John Hopkins University	Wshield1@jhu.edu
Yuki Fujimori	Figaro USA	fujimori@figarosensor.com