



Toy-Related Deaths and Injuries Calendar Year 2010

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Executive Summary

In this report, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) staff presents the latest available statistics on deaths and emergency department-treated injuries associated with toys. For toy-related deaths and injuries, it is important to note that many of the incidents were associated with, but not necessarily caused by, a toy.

Reported Fatalities in 2010

- CPSC staff received 17 reports of toy-related deaths that occurred in 2010, among children less than 15 years old.
- Balloons and small balls were associated with 47 percent of the reported deaths in 2010: 5 deaths were associated with balloons, and 3 fatalities were related to small balls.
- Most deaths were from asphyxiation or choking (11 deaths), and drowning (4 deaths).
- The hazard pattern of the reported toy-related deaths in 2010, differed from the pattern of the reported deaths in 2009. In 2010, 11 of the 17 (65 percent) reported deaths involved balloons, small balls, and game and accessory parts. In contrast, in 2009, 8 out of the 15 (53 percent) reported fatalities were associated with riding toys.

Emergency Department-Treated Injuries in 2010

- In 2010, there were an estimated 251,700 toy-related injuries treated in U.S. hospital emergency departments. The 2010 estimate is not statistically different from the 2009 estimate, which was 250,100.
- There is not a statistically significant trend in the estimated toy-related injuries from 2006 to 2010 for all individuals, children under 15 years, or children younger than 5 years.
- Most (45 percent) of the estimated emergency department-treated injuries are classified as lacerations, contusions, or abrasions. Forty-six percent of the estimated injuries were to the head and face area, the most commonly affected area of the body.
- Ninety-seven percent of the emergency department-treated, toy-related injury victims were treated and released.
- Of the 251,700 estimated toy-related, emergency department-treated injuries, an estimated 181,500 (72 percent) happened to children younger than 15 years of age, while an estimated 89,200 (35 percent) happened to children younger than 5 years of age.
- For children younger than 15 years old, nonmotorized scooters continued to be the category of toys associated with the most injuries (24 percent) in 2010. There is not a statistically significant trend in the estimated injuries associated with nonmotorized scooters in the last 5 years for children younger than 15 years of age.
- An analysis of a special study about NEISS injuries involving the toy category, “Toys, Not Specified,” currently is under way. The aim of the study is to identify the actual toys involved and to facilitate the characterization and the identification of the associated hazard patterns.

Introduction

This report provides updated summary information on toy-related fatalities for the years 2008 and 2009, and it gives detailed information on toy-related fatalities for 2010. These fatality counts are based on reports obtained by CPSC staff from the CPSC Injury and Potential Injury Incident file (IPII), Death Certificate File (DTHS), In-Depth Investigations (INDP), and the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS). In addition, this report presents the estimated emergency department-treated injuries associated with toys for the 2010 calendar year and the injury estimates from 2006 to 2010, based on the NEISS. In Appendix A, historical estimated emergency department-treated injuries from 1996 to 2010 are given, along with their 95 percent confidence intervals. Appendix B lists the NEISS product codes used to generate this report.

Toy-Related Deaths¹

Fatalities for children younger than 15 years of age, as reported to CPSC staff from 2008 to 2010, are summarized in Table 1 and Table 2. The reported death totals for each year are listed at the top of the table, with each year's reported deaths detailed by the type of toy (hazard description) in the rows below. The data from 2008 and 2009 have been updated with new incident reports received by CPSC staff; thus, they differ from reported fatality tabulations detailed in previous memos for those respective years.² Toys that are associated with more than one fatality across these years are listed in the table to highlight the toys (and associated hazards) that historically have posed a greater danger to children. For other types of toys associated with only one fatality across the given years, the information is summarized in the final row of the table.

**Table 1: Reported Toy-Related Deaths Among Children Less Than 15 Years of Age
2008–2010**

Type of Toy (Hazard)	2008 ³	2009 ³	2010
TOTAL	25	15	17
Balloons (airway obstruction, aspiration, asphyxiation)	2	2	5
Tricycles (drowning, motor vehicle involvement)	4	4	
Rubber balls/other small ball (airway obstruction, aspiration, choking, asphyxiation)	2		3
Nonmotorized riding toys/unspecified riding toys (fall, motor vehicle involvement, drowning)	4	1	
Toy boxes (asphyxiation, entrapment, drowning)	1	1	2
Nonmotorized scooters (motor vehicle involvement)	2	1	1
Stuffed toys/doll accessory (suffocation, aspiration)	1	2	1
Balls, other (motor vehicle involvement, drowning)	2		1
Powered riding toys (drowning)		2	
Other toys with a single reported fatality in the year (asphyxiation, drowning, gastroesophageal hemorrhage, toy pierced eye/brain)	7	2	4

Source: In-Depth Investigations (INDP), Injury and Potential Injury Incidents (IPII), Death Certificates (DTHS), and the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) from 1/1/2008 to 12/31/2010; CPSC. Data was extracted in June 2011.

¹ These fatalities do not represent a sample of known probability of selection. They may not include all of the toy-related deaths that occurred during the time period, in part because at the time of data extraction, death certificate reporting was 87 percent, 73 percent, and 34 percent complete for 2008, 2009, and 2010, respectively.

² S. Garland, "Toy-Related Deaths and Injuries, Calendar Year 2008," CPSC, November 2009.

Y. Tu, "Toy-Related Deaths and Injuries, Calendar Year 2009," CPSC, November 2010.

³ One new toy-related death was reported to CPSC staff occurring in the 2008 calendar year; and three new toy-related fatalities were reported occurring in the 2009 calendar year, increasing the number of reported deaths to 25 in 2008 and 15 in 2009.

It's worth noting that the hazard patterns of the reported toy-related deaths for children younger than 15 years of age in 2010 differed from those associated with the deaths reported in the previous years (See Table 1). In 2010, 11 of the 17 (65 percent) reported deaths involved asphyxiation, and they were associated with balloons, small balls, game and accessory parts. In contrast, in 2009, 8 of the 15 (53 percent) reported fatalities were associated with drowning/motor vehicle involvement that were related to riding toys. Similarly, 10 of the 25 (40 percent) reported deaths in 2008, were associated with drowning/motor vehicle involvement/fall that were related to riding toys.

Table 2 details the fatalities associated with toys for children younger than 15 years of age in 2010 that CPSC staff received. The toy types and associated hazards involved in these reported fatalities are presented in descending order of the frequency of reports. There are four toys, each of which was associated with one death, that are included in the last row of Table 1 with "other toys." There were three other types of toys associated with a single death in 2010; however, because they were associated with other deaths in either 2008 and/or 2009, they are detailed in other rows of Table 1 to highlight the hazard.

Table 2: Reported Toy-Related Deaths Among Children Younger Than 15 Years of Age 2010

Type of Toy	Deaths
TOTAL	17
Balloons (asphyxiation)	5
Rubber balls/other small ball (airway obstruction, choking)	3
Toy boxes (entrapment, drowning)	2
Nonmotorized scooter (motor vehicle involvement)	1
Doll accessory (choking asphyxiation)	1
Ball, other (drowning)	1
Pretend toy (choking)	1
Inflatable toy (drowning)	1
Game (asphyxiation)	1
Water gun (drowning)	1

Source: INDP, IPII, DTHS, and NEISS from 1/1/2010 to 12/31/2010; CPSC. Data was extracted in June 2011.

In 2010, there were 17 reported deaths related to toys. Of the 17 fatalities, 3 victims were females, and 14 were males. The age range for the 17 reported deaths is 5 months to 9 years. The scenario-specific details of some of these incidents are detailed below.

Balloons

There were 5 fatalities involving balloons. Four babies—3 males and 1 female—between the ages of 5 months to 12 months, died of asphyxiation due to choking on balloons. In addition, a 6-year-old girl died of asphyxia when a ruptured helium balloon covered her head and face.

Rubber Balls/Small Ball

Two 2-year-old boys died of airway obstruction/asphyxia as a result of choking on small rubber balls. The 2 rubber balls were 0.75" and 1 inch in diameter, respectively. Additionally, a 3-year-old boy choked on a toy ball and died from airway obstruction/asphyxia.

Toy Boxes

A 17-month-old boy died of asphyxia due to entrapment in the “bead maze” portion of a toy box top. The second toy box-related fatality involved a 2-year-old boy. The boy turned a toy box upside down, moved it to a window, stepped on it, and climbed out of the open window to access the backyard pool. Following the submersion he was hospitalized and died 1 week later.

Nonmotorized Scooter

A 9-year-old boy collided head-on with a sport utility vehicle while riding his scooter on a residential street. He was pronounced dead in the emergency room.

Doll Accessory

A 2-year-old girl choked on a toy baby bottle (approximately 1 inch x 2 to 3 inches). She died of asphyxia in the hospital 5 days later.

Ball, Other

An 8-year-old boy drowned after he fell into an abandoned in-ground swimming pool while attempting to retrieve a ball.

Pretend Toy

A 6-year-old boy died as a result of choking on a plastic toy shaped to resemble a food item, which was part of a toy cookware set.

Inflatable Toy

A 3-year-old boy drowned in a backyard pool when the activity center of a baby float he was sitting in tipped over. He died in a hospital a few days later. The float was obtained secondhand and was damaged.

Game

A 2-year-old boy died of asphyxiation due to ingestion of two child-size game pieces.

Water Gun

A 6-year-old boy drowned when he went into a pond to retrieve his water gun, which had fallen into the pond as he attempted to fill the toy gun with water.

Estimated Toy-Related Injuries⁴

In 2010, there were an estimated 251,700 toy-related injuries for all ages treated in U.S. hospital emergency departments. These injuries were related to, but not necessarily caused by, toys. There is not a statistically significant trend in the estimated annual toy-related emergency department-treated injuries from 2006 to 2010 for all ages.⁵ Moreover, for children younger than 15 years of age, or children less than 5 years of age, there is not a statistically significant trend during the same time period. Table 3 displays the annual injury estimates across these three age groups from 2006 to 2010. For more historical estimates, refer to the attached Appendix A.

**Table 3: Annual Toy-Related Emergency Department-Treated Injury Estimates
2006–2010**

Calendar Year	Estimated Injuries					
	All Ages		Less Than 15 Years of Age		Less Than 5 Years of Age	
	Total	Per 100,000 People	Total	Per 100,000 People	Total	Per 100,000 People
2006	220,500	74	165,100	271	78,400	380
2007	232,900	77	170,100	278	80,200	383
2008	235,300	77	172,700	280	82,300	389
2009	250,100	81	185,900	300	90,600	425
2010*	251,700	82	181,500	293	89,200	419

Source: NEISS, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission/EPHA. Estimates rounded to the nearest 100.

Population estimates for 2006 to 2009 from Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex and 5-Year Age Groups for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009 (NC-EST2009-01). Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. <http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2009-sa.html>

* 2009 population estimate was used in the 2010 injury rate (estimated injuries per 100,000 people) calculation because the 2010 population estimate was not available when the data was extracted in June 2011.

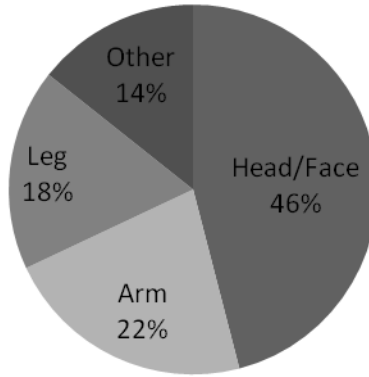
Of the 251,700 estimated emergency department-treated injuries related to toys in 2010, 72 percent (181,500) were sustained by children younger than 15 years of age, and 35 percent (89,200) were sustained by children younger than 5 years of age. Males accounted for 58 percent (144,700) of the treated injuries. Most of the victims (97 percent) were treated and released from the hospital. Two percent of the victims were admitted to the hospital or transferred to another hospital. The remaining 1 percent were held for observation or left without being seen by a doctor.

Figure 1 presents the distribution of annual estimated toy-related emergency department-treated injuries by specific parts of the body where the injury occurred. Forty-six percent of the estimated 251,700 injuries in 2010 (115,700), occurred to the head and face area (head, face, eye, mouth, and ear). The arm, from the shoulder to finger, accounted for 22 percent of the injuries (55,500). The leg (upper leg, lower leg, knee, ankle, foot, and toes) accounted for 18 percent (44,400). The remaining 14 percent of injuries were to other parts of the body not reported above. The individual body parts with the most estimated injuries overall were the face (48,300) and the head (36,000).

⁴ The source of these data is the U.S. Consumer Product Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), which is based on a statistical sample of hospital emergency department-treated injuries.

⁵ Throughout this report, a change (increase/trend) in estimated injuries over the given years is declared statistically significant where the p-value for the statistic that tests for trend is less than 0.05.

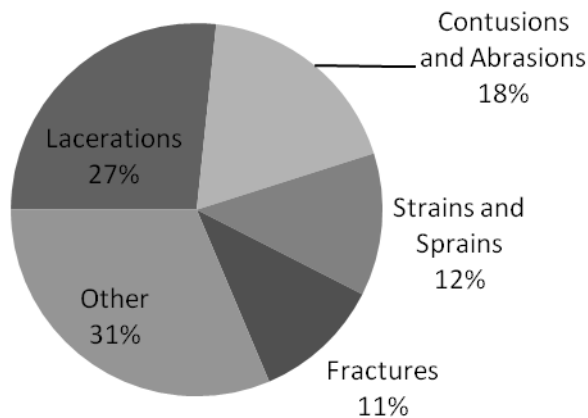
Figure 1: Distribution of Toy-Related Injury Estimates by Body Regions Injured for All Ages 2010



Percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of annual estimated toy-related emergency department-treated injuries by type of injury. In 2010, 27 percent of estimated emergency department-treated injuries were diagnosed as lacerations, while an estimated 18 percent were diagnosed as contusions/abrasions. Strains/sprains represented an estimated 12 percent of injuries, while fractures represented 11 percent. The remaining 31 percent of estimated injuries were spread across several other diagnoses, such as: internal injury, ingestion, dislocation, concussion, and puncture injuries, among others.

Figure 2: Distribution of Toy-Related Injury Estimates by Type of Injuries for All Ages 2010



Percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

In 2010, riding toys continued to be associated with more emergency department-treated injuries than any other category of toy for all ages, with 72,300 (29 percent) estimated injuries. Nonmotorized scooters

accounted for 70 percent of the estimated injuries related to riding toys for all ages. As shown in Table 4, the top three toys that were associated with the most injuries for all ages in 2010 were: nonmotorized scooters (50,500, or 20 percent); toy balls (21,500, or 9 percent); and toy vehicles (15,000, or 6 percent).

**Table 4: Toy Categories Associated with the Most Estimated Toy-Related
Emergency Department-Treated Injuries
2010**

Toy Category	All Ages		Less Than 15 Years of Age		Less Than 5 Years of Age	
	Estimated Injuries	Percent of Estimated Injuries	Estimated Injuries	Percent of Estimated Injuries	Estimated Injuries	Percent of Estimated Injuries
Toys, Not Specified	58,200	23	36,200	20	24,800	28
Nonmotorized Scooters	50,500	20	42,800	24	5,800	7
Toy Balls	21,500	9	14,600	8	5,700	6
Toy Vehicles	15,000	6	10,400	6	8,100	9

Source: NEISS, CPSC. Estimates rounded to the nearest 100.

A similar pattern, as seen with all individuals, was observed for children less than 15 years of age in 2010. Riding toys, with 62,900 (35 percent) injuries, were associated with more estimated injuries than any other category of toy. Nonmotorized scooters accounted for 68 percent of the estimated injuries related to riding toys. Table 4 shows that the top three toys associated with the most injuries for children younger than 15 years of age were the same as for all ages: nonmotorized scooters (42,800, or 24 percent); toy balls (14,600, or 8 percent); and toy vehicles (10,400, or 6 percent).

For children younger than 5 years of age, riding toys, with 21,700 (24 percent) estimated injuries, were also associated with more injuries than any other category of toy in 2010. However, nonmotorized scooters accounted for only 27 percent of the riding toy-related injuries. As displayed in Table 4, the top three toys associated with the most injuries for children younger than 5 years of age in 2010 were: toy vehicles (8,100, or 9 percent); nonmotorized scooters (5,800, or 7 percent); and toy balls (5,700, or 6 percent). The order of the top three toys that were associated with the most injuries for children under 5 years was slightly different from the order for all ages and for children younger than 15 years of age.

Table 5 displays the annual estimated emergency department-treated injuries associated with nonmotorized scooters from 2006 to 2010, for children younger than 15 years of age and for children younger than 5 years of age. This table also presents the injury estimates related to all toys and the percentages of injury estimates related to nonmotorized scooters. In 2010, nonmotorized scooters were associated with the most estimated injuries for children less than 15 years of age. Nonetheless, they were associated with the second most estimated injuries for children less than 5 years of age. There is not a statistically significant trend in the estimated injuries related to nonmotorized scooters between 2006 and 2010 for these two age groups.

Table 5: Nonmotorized Scooter-Related Annual Emergency Department-Treated Injury Estimates for Children Less Than 15 Year of Age and Less Than 5 Years of Age 2006–2010

Calendar Year	Estimated Injuries			
	Less Than 15 Years of Age		Less Than 5 Years of Age	
	Injuries Associated with All Toys	Injuries (%) Associated with Nonmotorized Scooters	Injuries Associated with All Toys	Injuries (%) Associated with Nonmotorized Scooters
2006	165,100	44,100 (23)	78,400	4,900 (6)
2007	170,100	49,820 (25)	80,200	5,900 (7)
2008	172,700	51,210 (25)	82,300	7,000 (9)
2009	185,900	49,500 (27)	90,600	8,100 (9)
2010	181,500	42,800 (24)	89,200	5,800 (7)

Source: NEISS, CPSC. Estimates rounded to the nearest 100.

Toys that are identified but that cannot be placed under already established toy product codes are likely to be coded under the product code, “Toys, Not Elsewhere Classified.” From 2005 to 2009, about 41 percent to 47 percent of the estimated toy-related injuries were classified into the product code, “Toys, Not Elsewhere Classified.” Based on the analysis results of a sample of 2009 NEISS cases, where the product involved was coded as, “Toys, Not Elsewhere Classified,” approximately 50 percent of the toys placed in this category could be classified through the existing product codes, the reinstatement of a few discontinued product codes, or the creation of a few new product codes. The remaining 50 percent of the toys lack any type of specificity.^{6,7} As a result, in 2010, the following toy products: toy vehicles; toy musical instruments; dolls, plush toys, and action figures; infant and toddler play centers; doll house and other play scenes; game and game parts; pretend electronics, tools, houseware, and appliances; and the “Toys, Not Specified” were separated from the product code, “Toys, Not Elsewhere Classified,” and given new product codes of their own. Therefore, fewer toy types were classified into the toy product code, “Toys, Not Elsewhere Classified,” in 2010, than they were in previous years. As a result, the estimated emergency department-treated injuries associated with the toy category, “Toys, Not Elsewhere Classified,” in 2010, are not comparable to the estimated injuries associated with this category of toys in previous years.

In 2010, only 8,500 (3 percent) of the 251,700 estimated injuries were related to the toy category, “Toys, Not Elsewhere Classified,” for all ages. The estimated injuries associated with this toy category for children in 2010 were: 7,000 (4 percent) for children less than 15 years of age and 3,400 (4 percent) for children less 5 years of age.

The toy product code, “Toys, Not Specified,” was created to classify injuries that were associated with toys, but where the toys involved were not identified specifically in the NEISS injury narratives. In 2010, this toy product code was associated with 58,200 (23 percent) estimated emergency department-treated injuries for all ages. It was associated with 36,200 (20 percent) of the estimated injuries for children less than 15 years of age and 24,800 (28 percent) of the estimated injuries for children less than 5 years of age.

In 2010, CPSC staff conducted a special study of all injuries that were treated at the emergency departments of NEISS hospitals between July 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010, where the product

⁶ S. Garland, “Toy-Related Deaths and Injuries, Calendar Year 2008,” CPSC November 2009.

⁷ Y. Tu, “Toy-Related Deaths and Injuries, Calendar Year 2009,” CPSC November 2010.

involved was coded: "Toys, Not Specified." The aim of this study is to identify the actual toys involved and to facilitate the characterization of toys with unknown classifications and the associated hazard patterns. All NEISS cases that were treated during that specific 6-month period and were associated with the product code, "Toys, Not Specified," were assigned for telephone in-depth investigations. During the telephone investigations, telephone interviewers asked the injury victim (or the victim's parent, if the victim is a minor) about the incident scenario, how the injury occurred, what type of toy was involved, the age of the toy, how the toy was obtained, and other questions regarding the characteristics of the toy. Data analysis of the information collected from the telephone investigations for this special study currently is under way.

Appendix A

Estimated Number of Injuries from 1996 to 2010

Table 6 and Figure 3 display the annual emergency department-treated injury estimates associated with toys from 1996 through 2010. Statistically significant trends are observed in the data for all ages and for children less than 5 years of age from 1996 to 2010. In this same period, while the estimated number of injuries associated with toys for children less than 15 years of age has also increased, there is not a statistically significant trend.

Table 6 and Figure 3 show large increases in the annual estimated number of injuries for all ages and for children less than 15 years of age from 1999 to 2001. These increases are attributed primarily to rises in injuries associated with nonmotorized scooters.^{8,9} During the most recent five years, 2006 to 2010, there has been a statistically significant trend in the estimated number of injuries related to nonmotorized scooters for all ages. However, for children less than 15 years of age and children less than 5 years of age, there is not a statistically significant trend in the estimated injuries associated with unmotorized scooters in the same time period (see Table 5).

Compared to the toy-related injuries in 2009, the 2010 injury estimate for all ages increased slightly, whereas the 2010 estimates decreased for both categories involving children less than 15 years of age and less than 5 years of age. However, none of the changes between 2009 and 2010 is statistically significant.

⁸ J. McDonald, "Toy-Related Deaths and Injuries, Calendar Year 2000," CPSC, November 2001.

⁹ J. McDonald, "Toy-Related Deaths and Injuries, Calendar Year 2001," CPSC, October 2002.

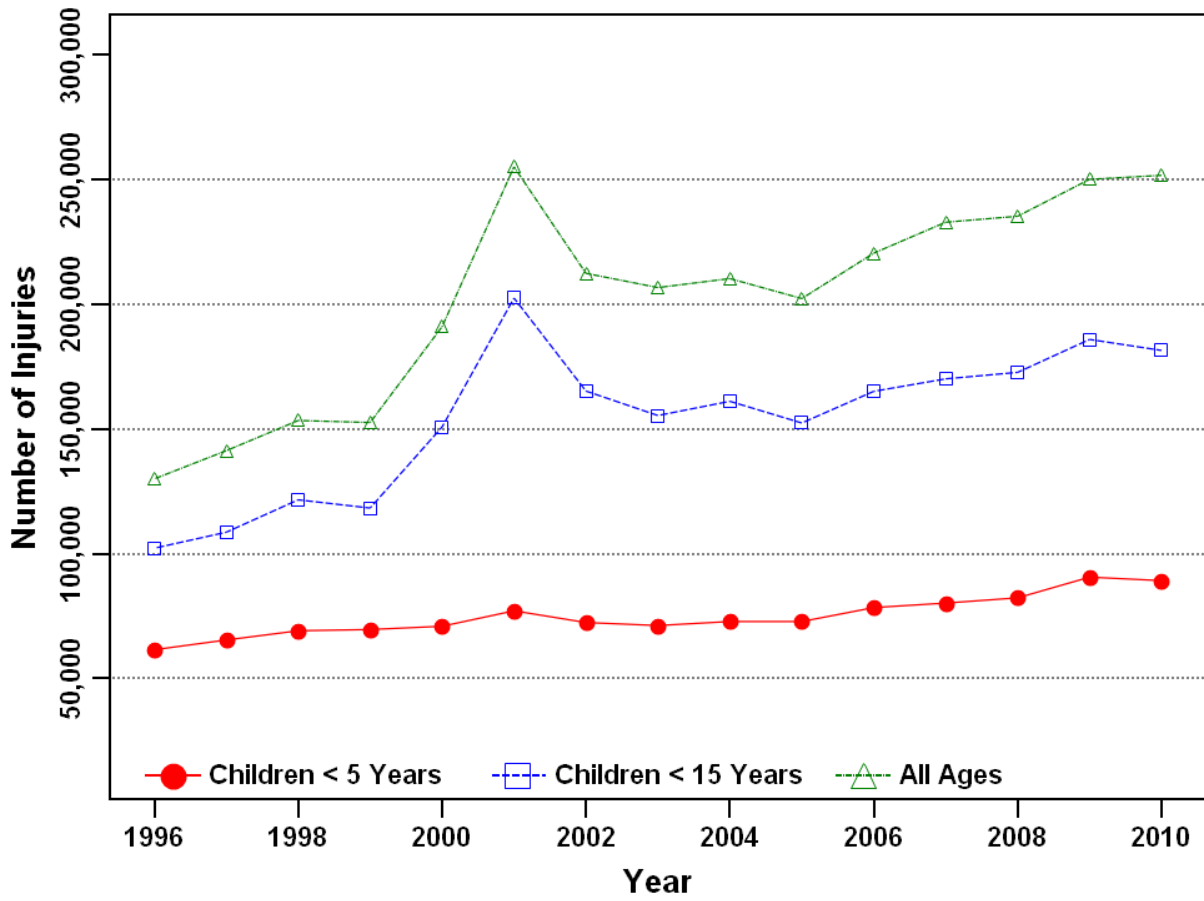
**Table 6: Toy-Related Emergency Department-Treated Injury Estimates for All Ages,
Children Less Than 15 Years of Age and Children Less Than 5 Years of Age
1996–2010**

Calendar Year*	All Ages		Children Less Than 15 Years of Age		Children Less Than 5 Years of Age	
	Injury Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	Injury Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	Injury Estimate	95% Confidence Interval
1996	130,000	104,700–155,300	102,200	81,000–123,500	61,500	47,600–75,500
1997	141,300	125,100–157,600	108,600	94,900–122,300	65,400	57,100–73,800
1998	153,400	134,400–172,500	121,600	106,000–137,200	69,100	59,400–78,900
1999	152,600	134,400–170,800	118,300	103,000–133,700	69,600	60,000–79,200
2000	191,000	161,500–220,500	150,800	125,100–176,600	70,900	60,200–81,600
2001	255,100	221,100–289,100	202,500	171,700–233,300	77,100	65,600–88,600
2002	212,400	182,800–242,100	165,200	139,600–190,800	72,400	59,900–84,800
2003	206,700	177,500–235,900	155,400	132,000–178,900	71,200	59,500–82,800
2004	210,300	179,800–240,700	161,100	135,900–186,200	72,800	61,300–84,300
2005	202,300	175,100–229,500	152,400	129,700–175,100	72,800	61,800–83,800
2006	220,500	190,300–250,800	165,100	139,900–190,200	78,400	66,500–90,300
2007	232,900	200,000–265,700	170,100	144,600–195,700	80,200	67,700–92,600
2008	235,300	202,400–268,200	172,700	146,800–198,600	82,300	69,200–95,400
2009	250,100	214,100–286,000	185,900	156,600–215,100	90,600	76,100–105,100
2010	251,700	216,100–287,200	181,500	152,400–210,500	89,200	74,000–104,500

Source: NEISS, CPSC. Estimates rounded to the nearest 100.

*Tabulated estimates with confidence intervals for 1996–2010 were produced in June 2011.

Figure 3: Toy-Related Emergency Department-Treated Injury Estimates for All Ages, Children Less Than 15 Years of Age and Children Less Than 5 Years of Age 1996–2010



Appendix B

NEISS Product Codes for Toys as of January 1, 2010

Product Code	Toy Type
1301	Tricycles (Children's)
1309	Kites or Kite String
1310	Pogo Sticks
1314	Rocketry Sets
1319	Metal or Plastic Molding Sets
1322	Children's Play Tents, Play Tunnels, or Other Enclosures
1325	Inflatable Toys (Excluding Balls and Balloons)
1326	Blocks, Stacking Toys, or Pull Toys
1327	Nonwheeled Riding Toys, Unpowered
1328	Wagons (Children's)
1329	Scooters, Unpowered
1330	Powered Riding Toys
1338	Toy Bows or Arrows
1342	Costumes or Masks
1344	Toy Musical Instruments
1345	Building Sets
1347	Balloons (Toy)
1349	Stilts
1350	Squeeze or Squeaker Toys
1352	Slingshots or Sling-Propelled Toys
1353	Toy Boxes or Chests
1354	Marbles
1365	Water Toys (Excluding Squeeze/Squeaker Toys and Inner Tubes or Similar Floating Equipment)
1376	Molding Compounds
1381	Toys, Not Elsewhere Classified
1389	Other Toy Weapons (Nonprojectile)
1389	Other Toy Weapons (Nonprojectile)
1390	Toy Guns, Not Specified
1392	Toy Sports Equipment
1393	Chemistry Sets or Science Kits

1394	Dolls, Plush Toys, and Action Figures
1395	Toys, Not Specified
1398	Wheeled Riding Toys, Unpowered (Excluding Bicycles and Tricycles)
1399	Toy Guns With Projectiles
1550	Infant and Toddler Play Centers (Excluding Jumpers, Bouncers, and Exercisers)
5001	Other Toy Weapons (Projectile)
5005	Riding Toys (Excluding Bicycles and Tricycles), Not Specified
5006	Other Toy Guns
5007	Toy Weapons, Not Specified
5010	Crayons Or Chalk (Excluding Billiard or Pool Chalk)
5011	Book Bags or Back Carriers (Excluding Baby Carriers, Luggage and Camping Equipment)
5013	Toy Make-Up Kits or Cosmetics (Excluding Mirrors)
5015	Toy Caps, Cap Toys, or Cap Guns
5016	Balls, Other or Not Specified
5017	Flying Discs and Boomerangs
5018	Doll Houses and Other Play Scenes
5019	Games or Game Parts (Excluding Marbles and Computer Games)
5020	Pretend Electronics, Tools, Housewares, and Appliances
5021	Toy Vehicles (Excluding Riding Toys)