



IMPROVING  
CHILDREN'S  
PRODUCT  
SAFETY

## A KID Report Card: Children's Product Recalls in 2015

March 2016

**The KID Report Card**

GRADE	SUBJECT	REMARKS
B	Recalls	68 children's products were recalled in 2015. By unit (5,501,952), it is the lowest since KID started tracking in 2001.
C	Types of Products	Clothing & Nursery products accounted for over half of all children's product recalls. All of the clothing recalls were for violations of long-standing standards on choking hazards, drawstrings and flammability. Let's beef up testing!
C-	Incidents	819 incidents with the products were reported prior to recall, an average of 12 reports filed before a recall is issued.
A-	Injuries	Seven percent of recalls involved injuries prior to the recall, 36 injuries in all. That is a 95% decrease since Danny's Law passed in 2008. Outdoor and sports products accounted for over half of the injuries.
A-	Fatalities	No deaths were reported prior to recall of these products in 2015. However, read the full report for the deaths that didn't lead to a recall of IKEA furniture.
B-	Social Media	Just under half (44%) of companies with a Facebook account posted about their recall, doubled from 22% in 2014. Keep up the good work.
Incomplete	Effectiveness	Fourteen percent of children's products recalled in 2014 have been successfully fixed or destroyed. But for products already in consumer hands at the time of the recall, the average response rate is 8%. The biggest problem is still the lack of accurate information at CPSC to measure recall effectiveness.

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## Executive Summary

Since 2002, Kids In Danger (KID) has released an annual report detailing children's product recalls throughout the previous year. This year's report examines children's product recalls in 2015. In addition, through documents from the US Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the report examines how effective the recalls from 2014 were in removing dangerous products from homes.

Findings of the report include:

- The number of children's product recalls (68) decreased 8% from 2014.
- There were 5,501,952 total units of children's products were recalled, the lowest in KID's recorded history.
- Incidents and injuries reported were both above 2014 levels, with a total of 819 incidents, 36 injuries and 0 deaths reported before recalls were issued in 2015.
- More than half of the total children's product recalls were either clothing (26%) or nursery products (25%). All of the clothing recalls were for violations of long-standing standards on choking hazards, drawstrings, and flammability.
- The number of companies using social media to raise awareness of recalls doubled from 2014, but this is still only about 1/3 of companies.
- Only 14% of 2014's recalled children's products were successfully corrected, replaced or returned. When manufacturers still have control of a recalled product in their warehouses or with a retailer, the success rate is higher. But once a product is in consumer hands, the success rate plummets.
- There were 19 additional incidents and one additional injury reported after the recalls were announced in 2014.

There was a vast increase in number of incidents reported prior to recall this year – it took an average of 12 reports of serious design flaws and failures to pull dangerous products from the shelf. This demonstrates a recurring issue with recall speed, and we hope that these unfortunate statistics encourage manufacturers to act more quickly in order to remove dangerous products from consumers' homes.

Social media is a well-recognized marketing platform with the ability to reach many more affected consumers. Compared to 2014, in 2015 companies and manufacturers used social media more frequently and effectively to better raise awareness of recalls. Nevertheless, this platform is still under-utilized.

As *Danny's Law* continues to be implemented it is important to look for other opportunities to improve children's product safety. KID recommends that CPSC and manufacturers do more to make recalls effective and urges consumers to check their products against recall lists.

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## Introduction

Kids In Danger’s (KID) annual recall reports examine data and trends in children’s products that have been recalled by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). This year’s report examines children’s product recalls in 2015 as well as the effectiveness of recalls from 2014.

Congress created the CPSC in 1972 under the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA). In the CPSA, Congress directed CPSC to protect the public “against unreasonable risks of injuries associated with consumer products.” CPSC has jurisdiction over more than 15,000 kinds of consumer products, and is charged with protecting consumers from products that pose fire, electrical, chemical, or mechanical hazards or that can injure children. In 2008, Congress passed the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA). This law – including a section named for Danny Keysar, whose parents founded KID – requires standards for juvenile products, bans lead and other harmful substances, and mandates independent testing for most children’s products.

This year, CPSC issued a final rule for Frame Child Carriers. CPSC is in the process of creating mandatory safety standards for Portable Hook-On Chairs<sup>1</sup>, Infant Bath Tubs, Children’s Folding Chairs and Stools, Infant Bouncer Seats, and High Chairs. As of the writing of this report, there are 15 total final rules.

In calendar year 2015, there were 288 recalls issued by CPSC, of which 68 (24%) were children’s products. Compared to 2014, this is a 3% decrease in overall recalls and an 8% decrease in children’s product recalls.

**Table 1: Children’s product recalls 2006-2015**

Year	Total Recalls	Total Children's Product Recalls	% Children's Recalls	Units of Recalled Children's Products
<b>2015</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>5,501,952</b>
2014	296	75	25%	16,825,696
2013	293	114	39%	11,189,462
2012	346	97	28%	13,039,818
2011	310	121	39%	11,627,576
2010	355	160	45%	44,492,577
2009	346	143	41%	21,124,551
2008	394	190	48%	18,730,715
2007	448	231	52%	46,562,901
2006	318	111	35%	18,967,210

<sup>1</sup> The standard for Portable Hook-on Chairs was published in March 2016.

**Figure 1: Children’s product recalls 2006-2015**



**Types of children’s products recalled**

For the third year in a row, clothing products were responsible for the highest number of recalls, accounting for 26% of children’s product recalls. All the recalls were for loose small parts such as snaps that can cause choking, drawstrings that can cause strangulation, or clothing that violates flammability standards. All are avoidable by testing to current standards. The nursery category had the second most number of recalls with 25% of children’s recalls, and presented hazards ranging from entrapment to electrical shock.

Miscellaneous products accounted for the majority of total recalled units. The vast majority of these are the result of MZV’s recall of 1,900,000 “Light Up” Watches, which had a risk for skin injury.

**Every recall of children’s clothing was in violation of one of three CPSC regulations: the Flammable Fabrics Act; Title 16, Part 1120 of the e-CFR, which regulates drawstrings; and Part 1501, which bans products with significant choking hazards. All three have been in effect for years; with the FFA dating back to 1953.**

**Action needed: manufacturers, their associations and CPSC need to do more to keep violative products off the market through education, port surveillance, and pre-market testing.**

**Table 2: Recalls by product type in 2015**

Type of Recall	# Recalls	% of Children's Recalls	# of Units	% of Units
Children's Recalls	68	100%	5,501,952	100%
Clothing	18	26%	925,662	17%
Nursery	17	25%	1,020,885	19%
Toys	12	17%	372,745	7%
Furniture	8	12%	193,360	4%
Outdoor & Sports	5	7%	158,800	3%
Miscellaneous	3	4%	1,906,300	35%
Utensils	3	4%	323,200	6%

Medicine	2	3%	601,000	11%
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The mandatory crib standard adopted in 2010 came after years of many product recalls for dangerous cribs. All cribs sold after June 28, 2011 are required to meet this strong standard. Even so, cribs were recalled three times in 2015, once for Baby’s Dream Furniture cribs and twice for the Bexco Enterprise DaVinci Crib.

**Figure 2: Number of crib recalls, 2007-2015**

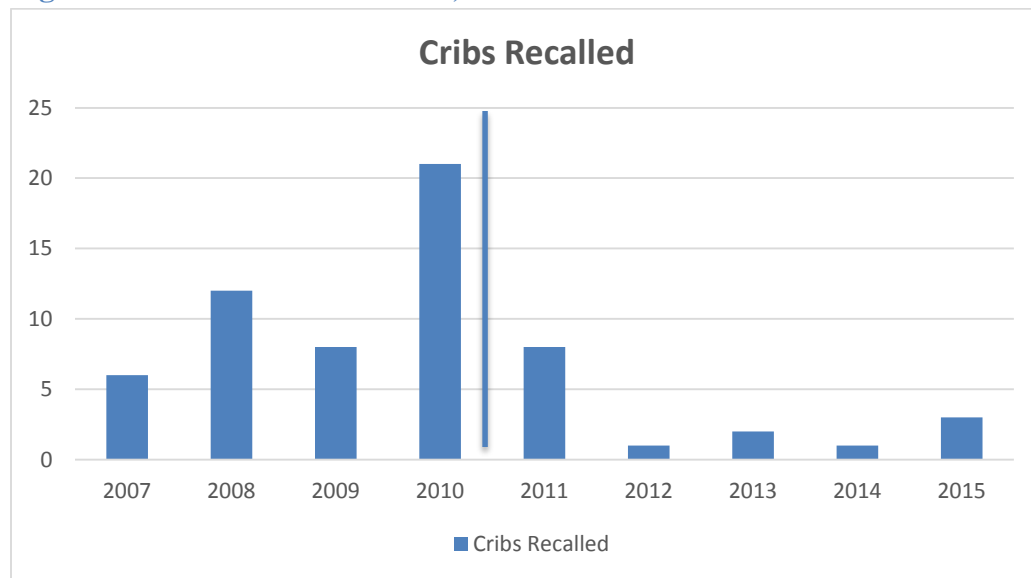


Fig 2: The blue line represents when the mandatory crib standards were adopted in 2010.

Baby’s Dream Furniture issued a recall for 4,600 units of various furniture and accessories – including cribs – because of a lead hazard. In addition, the DaVinci crib was issued two separate recalls, once in July and again in October. Bexco cribs were already recalled in 2014 due to the danger of entrapment. These cribs continued to cause risks of falls and bodily injury this year, with 11,600 units added in July and another 6,000 in October, plus 13 cases in Canada.

**As the nation turns its attention to the lead poisoning crisis in Flint Michigan, isn’t it also shocking that a major manufacturer was selling cribs and other nursery furniture coated with lead paint?**

The decline in dangerous cribs since mandatory crib standards became effective in 2010 should mean that infants can sleep safer. However, cribs are not the only product that can create hazards in an infant’s sleep environment; other products that are not covered by mandatory standards or fail to meet them still have a very firm presence in the marketplace. For example, in 2015 about 300,000 units of IKEA’s VYSSA and SULTAN crib mattresses were recalled due to risk of entrapment. Other products posing danger to infants in their cribs include Sensory Grab Garb Blankets from Goochie Goo Garbs (laceration hazard).

Sleep related products outside of cribs also put children in danger: Sleeping Partners International’s Tadpoles Baby and Kids Moses Basket and Stand and Dream on Me’s 2-in-1 Bassinet to Cradle were both recalled this year for risk of falls.

### Multiple products recalled by one company

Two manufacturers reported more than one recall in 2015: Bexco had two separate recalls for their DaVinci Cribs, and IKEA had five recalls for crib mattresses, safety gates, and nightlights. These numbers do not include 27 million units of IKEA’s MALM dressers, which are part of a non-recall repair program discussed later in this report.

**Table 4: Multiple recalls by manufacturer in 2015**

Manufacturer	# Recalls	# Units	Hazards	# Injuries	# Deaths
Bexco	2	17,660	Fall, Entrapment, Bodily injury	0	0
IKEA	5	755,400	Fall, Entrapment, Electrical shock, Fire	0	0

### Hazards posed by recalled products

Children’s products are recalled for a variety of hazards that put children at risk. 41% of recalls pose choking, entrapment, suffocation, or entanglement risks – affecting a child’s ability to breathe. This year, products causing these kinds of hazards included UppAbaby’s 2015 VISTA strollers, Build-A-Bear Workshop’s Starbrights Dragon stuffed animals, and J.Crew’s Baby Overalls.

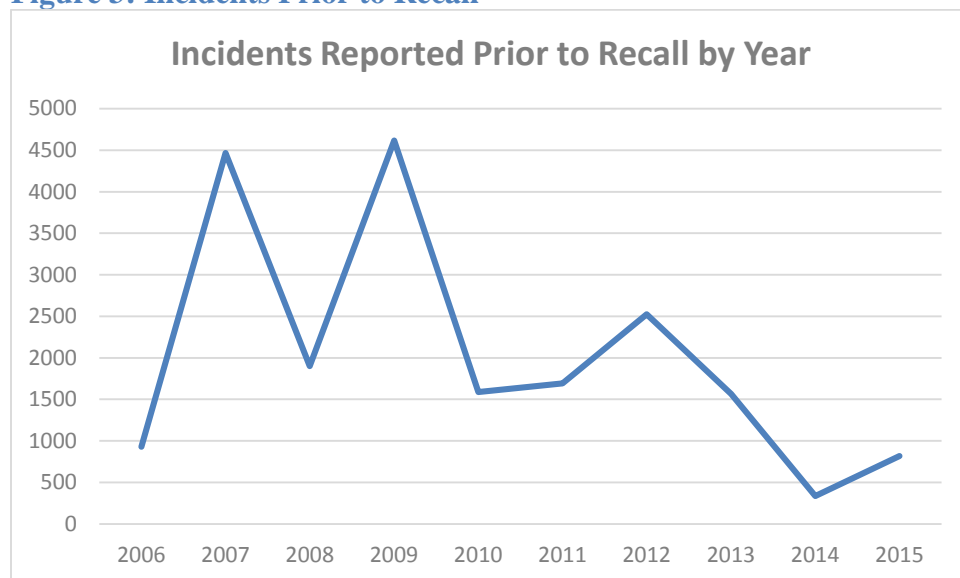
**Table 6: Children’s product recall hazards in 2015**

Hazard	# of Recalls	% of Children’s Recalls*
Choking/Strangulation/Entrapment/Suffocation/Entanglement	28	41%
Fall/Laceration/Bodily Injury	18	26%
Flammability Standard/Burn/Electrical Shock	12	18%
Ingestion/Poisoning/Lead/	9	13%
Drowning	1	1%

### Incidents reported prior to recall

In 2015, there were 819 incidents reported prior to recall for the 68 children’s product recalls – an average of almost 12 reports filed before a recall is issued. This is disappointing compared to the 2014 average of 5 reported incidents prior to recall per recalled product, but it is still lower than that of many other years.

**Figure 3: Incidents Prior to Recall**



Four recalls involved more than 50 reports prior to recall, and one – Juratoys’ Sardines Fishing Game and Starfish Fishing Game – had 417 incidents reported before recall. These games contained small pieces that had a choking and ingestion hazard for children. The other three recalls were Otteroo Inflatable Baby Floats that have a drowning risk, and Dorel’s Wood Highchair and Nylacarb’s Plastic Trapeze Rings, both with a fall hazard.

Altogether the four products from Table 7 accounted for 78% of all incidents and 72% of all injuries reported prior to recall in 2015. Despite tens and even hundreds of reports, manufacturers did not act quickly to remove hazardous items from shelves and consumers’ homes. Faster recalls can reduce incidents and injuries from dangerous products.



**The Otteroo Inflatable Baby Float is an inflatable ring designed to fit around an infant’s neck. It has a seam that can leak air, leading to deflation and a drowning risk. There were 54 incident reports prior to the float’s recall in July.**

**Table 7: Children’s product recalls with over 50 reported incidents prior to recall in 2015**

Product	Manufacturer	# Incidents	Hazards
Sardines and Starfish Fishing Games	Juratoys	417	Choking/Ingestion
Plastic Trapeze Rings	Nylacarb Corp.	100	Fall
Décor Wood Highchair	Dorel Juvenile Group	68	Fall
Otteroo Inflatable Baby Floats	Otteroo Corp.	54	Drowning



## Injuries prior to recall

Overall, 7% of children’s product recalls involved injuries prior to recall – a total of 36 injuries in 2015. This is slightly higher than 2014’s figure of 29 total injuries prior to recall, which was the lowest that KID has ever documented. In fact, this statistic represents an 83% decrease from 2013.

Looking at the statistics from 2006-2015 in the graph below, injuries reported prior to recall have greatly decreased. Moreover, for the last two years, the number has been much significantly lower than average, possibly pointing to a positive trend.

**Figure 4: Injuries Prior to Recall**

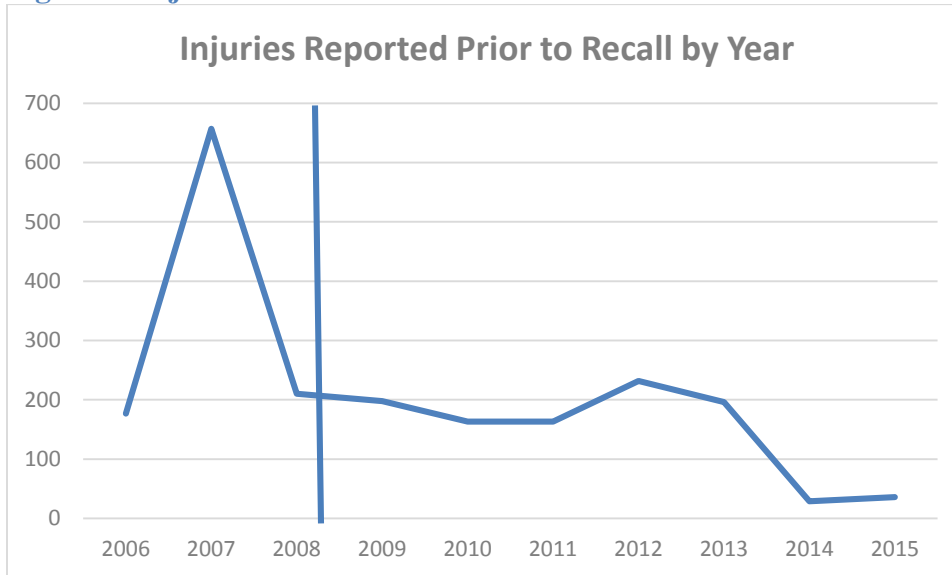


Fig: 4 The blue line represents when the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 took effect.

Five products caused multiple injuries before they were recalled. The Dorel Décor Wood Highchair caused 11 injuries prior to recall. The tray on this highchair can be easily detached, which caused lacerations and chipped teeth when children fell out of the chair. The Nylacarb Plastic Trapeze Rings had 15 reported injuries, as cracking and breaking rings caused lacerations, bruises, concussions, and one broken finger.

The number of injuries caused by the Trapeze Rings and the Décor Highchair are very similar. Many parents anticipate higher safety risks in sports or playground equipment, but do not expect similar hazards in nursery products such as high chairs. In reality, products of all types can be potentially dangerous to children.



Since the recall of the Trapeze Rings, there was an additional report posted on SaferProducts.gov, which stated that when a sales representative was informed of the broken ring, he simply ordered a replacement for the customer instead of filing a report. This points to the importance of all actors in ensuring safety – not only do manufacturers have to take responsibility to promote safety, but also companies and their employees must take an active role to report injuries and faulty products.

**Table 8: Children’s product recalls with multiple injuries prior to recall in 2015**

Product	Manufacturer	# Injuries	Hazards
Plastic Trapeze Rings	Nylacarb Corp.	15	Fall
Décor Wood Highchair	Dorel Juvenile Group	11	Fall
Children’s “Light Up” Watches	MZB	6	Skin Irritation
Child bicycle trainers	Burley Design LLC	2	Injury
Recycled Edition Bikes	Wishbone Design Studio Ltd.	2	Injury

### Injuries by product types



While recalls in children’s products spanned many product categories, injuries prior to recall were concentrated in three categories: outdoor/sports equipment, furniture, and miscellaneous items. Outdoor and sports products caused 19 total injuries – this accounts for over half of all product-related injuries this year. 15 of these reported injuries resulted from Nylacarb’s Plastic Trapeze Rings, which could crack or break unexpectedly during use and caused various injuries when children fell from the rings.

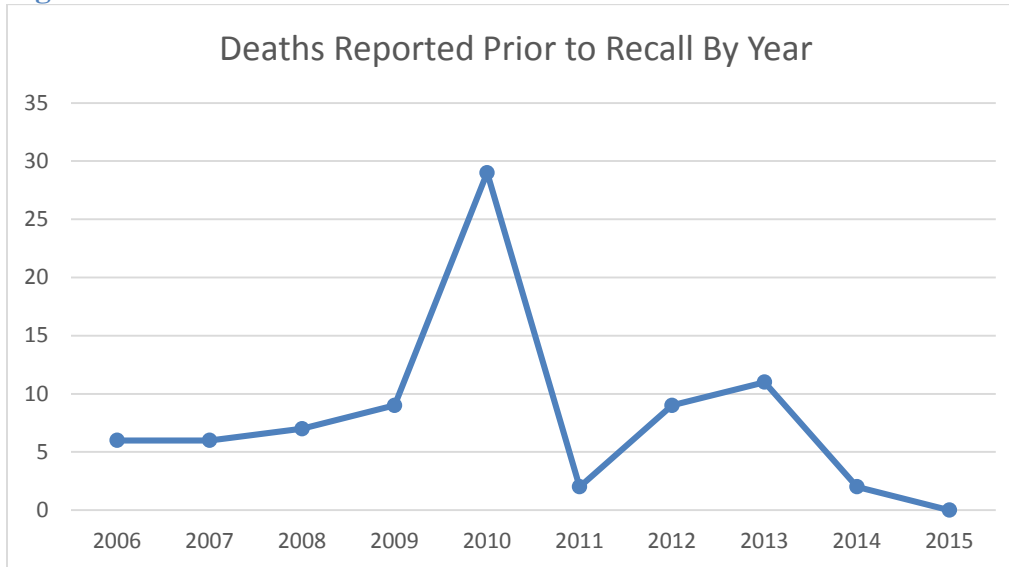
**Table 3: Injuries by product type in 2015**

Type	# Recalls	# Injuries	% of Total Injuries
Outdoor/ Sports	5	19	53%
Furniture	6	11	31%
Miscellaneous	2	6	17%
Toys	12	0	0%
Nursery	19	0	0%
Clothing	18	0	0%
Utensils	4	0	0%
Medicine	2	0	0%

## Deaths prior to recall

None of the products recalled this year were involved in deaths prior to recall. This is a decrease from 3 deaths last year. 2015 is the first year in over a decade that no deaths have occurred due to recalled products, and we hope that this figure will remain at zero in the years to come.

**Figure 5: Deaths Prior to Recall**



## Children's deaths that did not lead to recall

IKEA's MALM series was responsible for 2 children's deaths in 2014. We did not include injury and death statistics from the MALM dresser and chest in our report because these are not specifically a children's product and because IKEA did not announce this program as a recall. Rather than recalling the dressers and chests and urging consumers to remove these hazardous furniture items from their homes, IKEA and CPSC agreed to create a program to provide anchors for many IKEA dresser models and promote anchoring furniture through an educational campaign.



**In 2014, two children died when IKEA's MALM dresser tipped over and fell on them. In 2015, CPSC cooperated with IKEA to announce a repair program that included a free wall-anchoring kit.**

The absence of a recall for MALM dressers that have been involved in deaths is a dangerous precedent. CPSC, media, and consumer organizations work to create an understanding of the word 'recall.' Consumers should be aware that that word indicates possible action. Eliminating this for many consumers means eliminating the need for action. In addition, simply offering an anchoring device for dressers already sold with a similar device leaves a dresser on the market that does not meet current industry standards and has been involved in deaths. IKEA can always conduct an educational campaign for its customers, but should still have to recall products that have proven to be dangerous.

## The countries that manufacture recalled children's products

Thirteen different countries manufactured children's products that were recalled in 2015. 47 recalled products were manufactured in China – the most by a considerable margin. The USA is the next single greatest contributor at five product recalls.

## Penalties assessed by CPSC

phil&teds paid \$200,000 in fines to CPSC in 2015 for knowingly failing to report defects in their MeToo Clip-On High Chair. The clamps on these chairs can detach from the table it is clipped to, causing the child to fall. If only one side of the high chair detaches, the child's fingers can become crushed between the bar and the clamping mechanism, which do not have spacers between them.

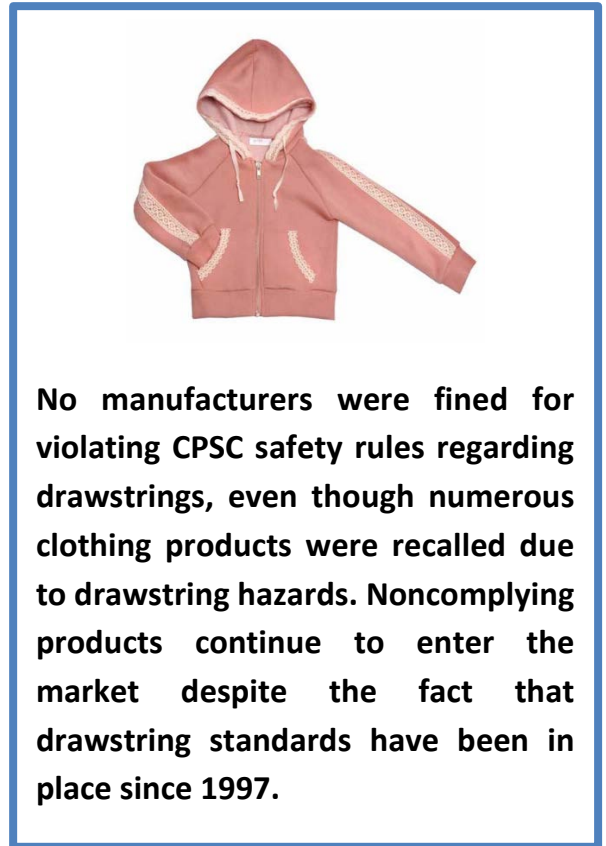
phil&teds received multiple reports of incidents where one or both of the clamps detached between September 2009 and October 2010, including two incidents where children's fingertips were amputated. When phil&teds reported the product to CPSC in January 2011, the company failed to disclose the high chair's amputation hazard, or that the sample high chair they had provided for analysis had been modified from the original model.

CPSC assessed a \$3.5 million fine to phil&teds, but agreed to suspend all but \$200,000 after the company asserted that \$200,000 was the maximum they could pay without ceasing business operations.

## Social Media and Recalls

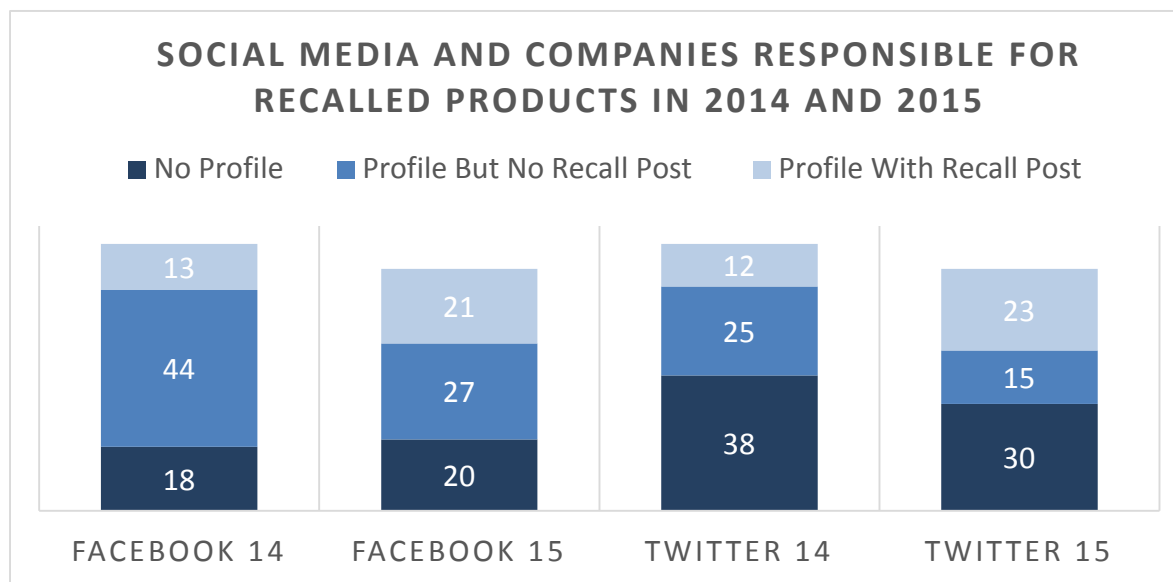
Facebook and Twitter are now recognized as marketing tools: platforms for companies to reach consumers. Therefore, if manufacturers of recalled children's products truly want to warn their consumers about hazardous recalled products they would utilize these important social tools to reach more at risk families.

This year, KID extensively searched through Facebook posts and tweets from manufacturers of each recalled children's product. Not taking into account any Facebook page or Twitter account that had not been used in over six months or had never been used, we found that 48 companies with a recalled product had a Facebook account and 38 had a Twitter. Of these, 21 (44%) posted recall notices on



Facebook and 23 (60%) posted on Twitter. The following chart compares how many companies used social media to raise awareness of recalls in this year and in 2014.

**Figure 6: Social Media Usage to Raise Recall Awareness**



The social media statistics from 2015 represent a positive trend. The top section, representing the number of companies that did post recall notices, increased from last year. Nevertheless, this is still not enough. KID believes that 100% of companies should aim to share recall information using any and all effective platforms, especially social media. Consumers are much more likely to see warnings of recalls on social media than by going onto the manufacturers’ website, but these posts are few and difficult to find. As a result, consumers could end up unaware of hazards and continue to use products that put their children’s safety at risk.

Currently, there is no standard for how a manufacturer is supposed to promote recalls on their social media, even though this seems to be the most effective platform for connecting with consumers. KID urges research on why some manufacturers do not utilize social media in relation to recalls, and suggests new rules to assure that manufacturers are effectively notifying their consumers.

**Recall effectiveness of 2014 recalls**

Recalls are an important tool for keeping dangerous products away from vulnerable populations such as children. However, a recall announcement alone does not get the dangerous product out of our homes.

To test how effective children’s products recalls really are, KID requested monthly progress reports on 2014 children’s product recalls from the CPSC. While the CPSC was generally helpful and prompt in their responses, the number of redacted or contradictory data in the recall reports was troubling. In addition, some of the companies involved in the recalls still have yet to respond to our requests, leaving even more chunks in our data. Due to loopholes specifically applying to the CPSC through the Consumer Product Safety Act under Section 6(b), The CPSC must first contact the manufacturer and allow them to suggest what should and should not be shared in a FOIA request that can identify the

manufacturer or risk being sued.<sup>2</sup> This censorship makes it difficult for the public to receive important safety information.

Also of note, several reports that were received from the CPSC reported numbers of recalled product units that differed vastly from the numbers released in CPSC reports. At least 15 reports included numbers that differed significantly from those released by the CPSC at the time of recall, with the most drastic difference coming from Ace Bayou Corp.

At the time of the recall, the CPSC announced that 2,200,000 units of their bean bag chairs had been recalled, but in the monthly reports released to KID through FOIA, the company reported only about 500 units had been recalled. In fact, while Ace Bayou did release their progress reports without any redacted data, the data was completely nonsensical, even reporting that upward of 100% of their recalled products had been corrected. Is the problem incompetence in filling out monthly reports or deliberate attempt to hide data? With the secrecy at CPSC, it's hard for an outsider to know.

Last year, almost half of the requested data was reported lost or nonexistent. This issue has improved some this year. Out of 75 reports, 7 included redacted data, 11 requests were acknowledged by the CPSC but were never fulfilled, and three received no response. This means that we received completed recall reports for nearly 75% of all products, as opposed to last year's number of 44% of reports that were missing or nonexistent.

The study concerned itself with 53 Monthly Progress Reports for Corrective Action Plans and Incident Updates of children's products initially recalled from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014. Recall effectiveness improved by close to 5% this year, with 14.29% of recalled products listed as corrected or destroyed.

**Table 9: Comparing recall effectiveness in 2014 and 2013**

	% of Products Corrected/ Destroyed 14	% of Products Corrected/ Destroyed 13	% of Units Possessed 14	% of Units Possessed 13
Manufacturer	85.77	93.51	0.44	0.57
Distributor	81.83	89.78	2.31	5.14
Retailers	71.90	79.66	2.51	5.58
Consumers	1.33	3.96	64.02	79.79

**Table 9:** Percentages of units possessed does not add up to 100% due to gaps in data from missing/redacted reports and faulty numbers

Products that are believed to be with consumers are being corrected at an abysmal rate. Only 1.3% of all recalled children's products that were with consumers had been corrected or destroyed by February 2016. On average, each recall retrieved 8% of products in consumer hands. Products that are recalled

<sup>2</sup> CPSC, "CPSA Section 6(b) FACT SHEET," <http://www.cpsc.gov/PageFiles/66105/CPSA6bFactSheet.pdf>.

earlier in the process have a much higher success rate with nearly 86% of recalled children’s products that are still with manufacturers having been corrected or destroyed.

However, partly as a result of the amount of incidents and injuries that it takes for a recall to be issued, an overwhelming majority of recalled products are found with the consumers. Nearly 65% of all recalled children’s products were believed to be with consumers.

The remaining recalled products were with distributors and retailers, who have an average success rate of 77% – far better than that of consumers, but still not as successful as recalls at the manufacturer level. Taken together, the usable data we received from these progress reports only account for about 70% of recalled products, leaving more than a quarter of data missing or unaccounted for.

The reports also gave information pertaining to incidents and injuries that had been reported to the manufacturers after the recall. Of the reports that weren’t redacted there was a total of an additional 23 incidents and 1 injury reported after the recall. The product with the most incidents was the Horizon Hobby radio-controlled helicopter kits and spindle sets, with 7 product failures reported between May and June of 2014. The single injury post-recall was caused by a Graco stroller in November 2014, right around the time the product was recalled.

Toys were responsible for the most incidents by a single product after recall with 7 incidents, while nursery and clothing each saw two products with at least one reported incident. While the number of incidents after recall is much lower this year that it was in 2013, it is unlikely that such dramatic improvement occurred in just one year. Many of the reports with redacted information may have been covering up post-recall incidents and injuries, while others may have neglected to report them at all. Many reports from products that had been responsible for injuries before they were recalled did not report these pre-recall numbers, so there is possibility that post-recall figures were left out as well.

**Table 10: 2014 After-recall incidents and injuries**

Type of Recall	# Recalls	Number of Incidents After Recall	Number of Injuries After Recall
Clothing	18	5	0
Furniture	6	1	0
Miscellaneous	2	4	0
Nursery	19	2	1
Outdoor & Sports	5	0	0
Toys	12	7	0

## Conclusion

This report has shown that while child product safety appears to be moving towards more acceptable levels, there is still much work to be done. Though the total number of units of recalled products was much lower than past years, there are still millions of unsafe products that are in consumers’ homes. These products – spanning from watches to stuffed animals to high chairs – present an array of hazards



to children. In addition, steps must be taken to improve recall effectiveness, since *Danny's Law* appears better equipped to prevent than to react to unsafe children's product issues. With this in mind, KID recommends the following:

- Continued implementation of *Danny's Law* is imperative to continued improvements in children's product safety. Mandatory standards should continue to be developed and implemented. The likeliest cause for the decrease in the number of children's product recalls has been the sustained, faithful implementation of the CPSIA. This should be continued.
- Consumers have to be aware of a recall and know how to comply to raise effectiveness rates of these recalls. Therefore, recall efforts should involve multiple methods – such as using social media – of reaching the consumers and getting hazardous products out of their homes.
- Mandatory standards enforced in 2014 for strollers and magnet sets appear to have reduced the number of recalls or the number of incidents, injuries, and deaths associated with these products. We hope to see that this year's new standards for products such as high chairs and folding chairs will lead to fewer incidents regarding these products in the future. Looking forward, more mandatory standards for products with high numbers of incidents, injuries, and deaths such as crib mattresses or clothing are needed to reduce the threat that these products currently pose to children.

KID urges every parent and caregiver to take the following **four steps to protect children in their care**.

**1) *Be aware of the problem:*** Visit [www.KidsInDanger.org](http://www.KidsInDanger.org) for more information on children's product safety and to sign up for free email alerts to stay up-to-date on recalled products. Consumers can also sign up at [www.cpsc.gov](http://www.cpsc.gov) to receive notice of recalls by email.

**2) *Always check products:*** Take an inventory of the products used with children—at home, at childcare, and elsewhere—and check it against the list of recalls at [www.cpsc.gov](http://www.cpsc.gov). Check for safety information on car seats at the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), by visiting [www.nhtsa.gov](http://www.nhtsa.gov). Repeat the check every time a child receives a new product, gift, or hand-me-down. Consumers can use KID's mobile site, available by going to KidsInDanger.org from any mobile device, to search for recalls while away from their computer.

**3) *Spread the word:*** Report any injuries or problems with products at [www.SaferProducts.gov](http://www.SaferProducts.gov). After learning of a recall, share the news with friends and family and urge them to pass it along. Always fill out product registration cards so manufacturers can send recall information. Product registration cards and online registration are required for durable infant and toddler products, but you can use the same online sites to register other products such as toys from the same company.

**4) *Become an Advocate:*** Let local, state, and national lawmakers know that children's product safety is important. Find out more at [www.KidsInDanger.org](http://www.KidsInDanger.org) advocacy pages and join the KID Action Team to keep children safe.



## **Methodology, Definitions and About KID**

KID obtained all recall information for this report from press releases issued jointly by product manufacturers and the CPSC. Press releases outline the incidents, failures, and injuries caused by the product prior to the date of recall. All numbers, facts, and figures contained in this report originated in these press releases. In addition, SaferProducts.gov was studied for incidents with the recalled products. Only children's products under the jurisdiction of the CPSC were considered. This excludes car seats and booster seats regulated by NHTSA. However, CPSC does have oversight of car seats that also function as infant carriers.

To determine how effective 2014's recalls have been KID requested Monthly Progress Reports for Corrective Action Plan (CAP) and Incident Updates for all 75 children's products recalled in 2014 through the Freedom Of Information Act (FOIA) from the CPSC. Due to time constraints this report only concerns itself with recalls issued from January 1, 2014 through October 31, 2014. All statistical regression analysis used an alpha of 0.05 to test for statistical significance.

A children's product is defined as any product designed or intended for the care of or use by children. Products that pose potential dangers to children but that are not intended for their use, such as cigarette lighters with faulty child resistance locks and window blinds, are not counted as children's products. Children's products were further categorized for this report by the type of product (clothing, furniture, nursery products, sports and outdoor, jewelry, miscellaneous, and toys). The product name, manufacturer, date of recall, number of units recalled, type of hazard posed, and number of incidents and injuries were also recorded for children's products recalled in 2015 (Appendix A).

KID is a nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting children by improving children's product safety. KID was founded in 1998 by Linda Ginzler and Boaz Keysar after the death of their 16-month-old son, Danny, in a dangerous portable crib. For more information, call 312.595.0649 or visit [www.KidsInDanger.org](http://www.KidsInDanger.org).

## **Afterword on SaferProducts.gov**

SaferProducts.gov was established by the CPSC after the passage of the CPSIA in 2008. It is an internet-based public database that allows consumers to share their experiences with assorted products as well as any incidents or injuries that might have resulted from product use. Unfortunately, there are often multiple reports of incidents, injuries and even deaths recorded on SaferProducts.gov before a recall can be issued. Families can use SaferProducts.gov to browse for reports on the products they own and remove faulty products from their homes and workplaces before recalls are issued. This could conceivably reduce the number of incidents, injuries and deaths overall.

## **Acknowledgements**

Many interns and volunteers help KID throughout the year. We would particularly like to thank Madison Lo, Helen Cain, Jessica Attas, and Maik Pitts.

## Appendix: 2015 Children's Product Recalls

Date	Manufacturer	Product	Hazard	Units Recalled	Incidents	Injuries	Country of Origin
<b>Clothing</b>							
7/28/15	Kyber Outerwear USA Corp.	Children's Animal-themed Sweaters	Choking	3,100	0	0	Nepal and Bangladesh
10/20/15	Golden Horse Enterprise NY Inc.	Children's denim pants	Choking	8,300	0	0	China
8/6/15	SanMar Corp.	Precious Cargo infant one-piece garments	Choking	479,000	0	0	Vietnam
8/6/15	The Children's Place	Boys' varsity jackets	Choking	13,700	0	0	Pakistan
11/10/15	Belle Investment Corp.	Boys' Jackets	Strangulation	40	0	0	China
8/12/15	Flowers By Zoe	Girls Hoodie and Jacket	Strangulation	122	0	0	Indonesia
10/29/15	Maeli Rose	Girl's Hoodies	Strangulation	1,200	0	0	China
9/4/15	The James Trading Group	Croker Kids Ireland kids hoodie	Strangulation	1,200	0	0	China
3/10/10	K.J. Sportswear California Inc.	Children's Pajamas	Flammability Standard	9,200	0	0	China
3/4/15	KTM North America, Inc.	Children's Pajamas	Flammability Standard	2,800	0	0	China
3/27/15	Lands' End Inc.	Children's Pajamas and Robes	Flammability Standard	173,000	0	0	China
2/4/15	Lazy One, Inc.	Children's pajamas and robes	Flammability Standard	8,400	0	0	China
3/12/15	Mars Retail Group	Youth Loungewear Pants	Flammability Standard	19,000	0	0	China

Date	Manufacturer	Product	Hazard	Units Recalled	Incidents	Injuries	Country of Origin
4/23/15	Roberta Roller Rabbit	Children's Pajama Sets	Flammability Standard	32,000	0	0	Peru
4/8/15	Smooth Industries	Children's Pajamas	Flammability Standard	7,600	0	0	China
1/8/15	Star Ride Kids	Children's pajama sets	Flammability Standard	7,000	0	0	China
3/11/15	Fred Meyer, Inc.	Children's zipper hooded sweatshirts	Choking	140,000	1	0	Pakistan
4/22/15	J. Crew Group Inc.	Baby Coveralls	Choking	20,000	10	0	China
<b>Furniture</b>							
11/3/15	Carra Imports LLC	Window shades	Strangulation	55,500	0	0	Turkey
11/24/15	Lutron Electronics Co. Inc.	Roman shades	Strangulation	240	0	0	USA
6/9/15	Associate Yang Enterprise Co.	Children's furniture	Fall	18,000	1	0	Vietnam
3/12/15	Levels of Discovery	Fly Boy Airplane Rocker	Choking	150	2	0	China
2/4/15	Sparklegate Industries	Mima Moon 3-in-1 High Chairs	Fall	1,470	14	0	China
5/12/15	IKEA	PATRULL KLÄMMA & SMIDIG Gates	Fall	58,000	18	0	Denmark
10/8/15	Dorel Juvenile Group	Décor Wood Highchair	Fall	35,000	68	11	China
<b>Medicine</b>							
8/8/15	Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp.	Caps: Temozolomide & Temodar capsules	Poisoning	276,000	0	0	USA
12/10/15	Greenbier International Inc.	Assured Burn Relief Gel	Poisoning	325,000	0	0	USA

Date	Manufacturer	Product	Hazard	Units Recalled	Incidents	Injuries	Country of Origin
<b>Misc.</b>							
8/5/15	MZB	MZB Children's "Light Up" Watches	Bodily Injury and Burn	1,900,000	11	6	China
8/5/15	Disney Store USA, LLC	Gadget Pencil Cases	Ingestion	300	0	0	China
<b>Nursery</b>							
1/13/15	IKEA	VYSSA crib mattress	Entrapment	169,000	2	0	Mexico
2/4/15	Sparklegate Industries	Mima Moon 3-in-1 High Chairs	Fall and Bodily Injury	1,470	14	0	China
3/3/15	Dream on Me Inc.	2-in-1 Bassinet to Cradle	Fall, Entrapment, & Suffocation	13,000	1	0	China
4/1/15	Stokke LLC	Trailz Strollers	Fall	400	1	0	Norway
4/16/15	Goochie Goo Garbs LLC	Sensory Grab Garb Blankets	Laceration	125	1	0	USA
5/1/15	IKEA	SULTAN and VYSSA crib mattress	Entrapment	131,000	2	0	Mexico, Poland, China, USA
5/8/15	Baby's Dream Furniture Inc.	Cribs, furniture and accessories	Lead	4,600	0	0	Chile
5/21/15	OYO	Nest Booster Seat	Fall	25,000	5	0	China
7/15/15	Bexco Enterprises Inc.	DaVinci Cribs	Fall, Entrapment, & Bodily Injury	11,660	10	0	China
7/21/15	Target Corp.	Circo Night Lights	Fire and Property Damage	143,000	2	0	China
7/23/15	UppAbaby	CRUZ, VISTA strollers & RumbleSeat	Choking	71,000	22	0	China
7/30/15	Stork Craft Manufacturing	Foam crib mattresses	Fire	18,500	0	0	China
8/18/15	IKEA	PATRULL Nightlight	Electrical Shock	359,000	0	0	China

Date	Manufacturer	Product	Hazard	Units Recalled	Incidents	Injuries	Country of Origin
9/2/15	Sleeping Partners International Inc.	Tadpoles Baby & Kids Moses Basket & Stand	Fall	6,300	0	0	Morocco (Moses basket) & China (stand)
9/8/15	IKEA	VYSSA SPELEVINK crib mattresses	Fire	38,400	0	0	Mexico
9/17/15	Land of Nod	Mobiles	Strangulation	400	3	0	Nepal
9/29/15	Chewbeads	Pacifier clips	Choking	45,000	7	0	China
10/1/15	Bexco Enterprises Inc.	DaVinci Cribs	Entrapment and Bodily Injury	6,000	5	0	China
12/16/15	Skip Hop Inc.	Skip Hop crib mobiles	Bodily Injury	3,500	8	0	China
<b>Outdoor/Sport</b>							
2/10/15	Marin Mountain Bikes Inc.	2014 Marin MBX 50 and Tiny Trail Bikes	Fall	400	0	0	China
7/1/15	Otteroo Corp.	Otteroo Inflatable Baby Floats	Drowning risk	3000	54	0	China
9/24/15	Rings: Nylacarb Corp.	Plastic Trapeze Rings	Fall	121,000	100	15	USA
9/24/15	Wishbone Design Studio Ltd.	Recycled Edition Bikes	Bodily Injury	400	4	2	China
10/28/15	Aqua Lung Inc.	Child Bicycle trailers	Bodily Injury	34,000	35	2	China
<b>Toys</b>							
2/4/15	Family Dollar Services, Inc.	Tough Treadz Auto Carrier	Laceration	254,000	0	0	China
2/5/15	LS Import	Airplane and butterfly push toys	Choking	660	0	0	China
4/15/15	ShanTou MeiTian Trading Co, Ltd	Wheelies semi-truck & motorcycles	Lead	155	0	0	China
4/30/15	Branded LLC	H-E-Buddy Kaleidoscope	Choking and Laceration	35,000	0	0	China

Date	Manufacturer	Product	Hazard	Units Recalled	Incidents	Injuries	Country of Origin
5/12/15	Schylling Inc.	Police Press and Go Toy Vehicles	Choking	13,200	1	0	China
6/16/15	Bunnies by the Bay	Bud & Skipit Wheely Cute Pull Toys	Choking	800	0	0	China
6/25/15	Intradin Import & Export Co., Ltd.	Little Digger toy	Lead	7,000	0	0	China
8/4/15	Manhattan Group LLC	My Snuggly Ellie Activity Toys	Choking	2,700	1	0	China
9/2/15	Wan Le Xiang Bao Shang hang	Pink Giraffe Animal Purse	Lead	630	0	0	China
9/10/15	Juratoys	Sardines & Starfish Fishing Games	Choking and Ingestion	14,000	417	0	China
10/22/15	Build-A-Bear Workshop Inc	Starbrights Dragon stuffed animals	Choking	33,600	0	0	China
10/27/15	LaRose Industries	Peanuts Flying Ace Ride-On Toys	Choking	11,000	0	0	China
<b>Utensils</b>							
2/3/15	Performance Packaging	The PouchPop™ Topper	Choking	6000	4	0	USA
9/17/15	Zak Designs Inc.	26-oz water bottles	Choking	178,000	9	0	China
10/28/15	Amax Enterpreises (HK) Ltd.	Avengers & Darth Vader water bottles	Lead	15,200	0	0	China
11/10/15	Ignite USA LLC	Bueno by Contigo Straw Tumblers	Ingestion	130,000	0	0	China