

A KID Report: 2017 Children Product Recalls and 2016 Recall Effectiveness



Fighting for Product Safety

**KID | www.KidsInDanger.org | A nonprofit
organization dedicated to protecting children by
fighting for product safety**

A KID Report: Executive Summary

Since 2002, 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 2017. In addition, this report outlines the challenges to assessing recall effectiveness using data from 2016 recalls.

Findings of this report include:

- The number of children's product recalls (93) increased 22% from 2016.
- There were 11,854,605 total units of children's products recalled.
- Incidents, injuries and deaths declined from 2016 with a total of 1,630 incidents, 153 injuries and zero deaths reported before recalls were issued in 2017.
- Clothing products led recalls with 29% of children's product recalls. For the second year in a row, no cribs were recalled.
- Sixty-nine percent of companies with a Facebook page used it to publicize the recall – continuing the upward trend from 2016. The CPSC posted about 75% of recalls on their new Facebook page.
- With full reports from only eight percent of recalls – and those did not all contain a full year's worth of data – it is impossible to state how companies are doing in retrieving or repairing recalled products.

Our report of 2016 recalls showed sharp increases in the number of units recalled, as well as the number of incidents, injuries, and deaths reported prior to recall. While the data on 2017 recalls show declines from these elevated 2016 statistics, there is too little improvement being made when compared to the previous decade. We did, however, continue to see increases in the amount of manufacturers using social media to publicize recalls. CPSC joined Facebook in January of 2017 and has been publicizing recalls to their followers as well. However, it will be impossible to assess the impact of these developments, including social media presence and CPSC's new Fast Track process, on the speed and effectiveness of recalls until higher quality data is available. In fact, the quality of data we received from manufacturers on corrective actions taken in the 12 months after 2016 recalls was so poor that we were unable to draw any conclusions on the current states of recall effectiveness.

KID will continue to fight for product safety following changes implemented from the CPSIA and Danny's Law. We demand that the CPSC and manufacturers do more to make recalls effective and urge consumers to check their products against recall lists.

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Introduction

KID's annual recall report examines 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 from 2017 and explores the difficulties of evaluating the effectiveness of recalls from 2016.

Congress created the CPSC in 1972 through the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA). This legislation directed the CPSC to protect the public "against unreasonable risks of injuries associated with consumer products." CPSC has jurisdiction over more than 15,000 kids of consumer products, and is charged with protecting consumers from products that pose fire, electrical, chemical, or mechanical hazards or others than can injure children. In 2008, Congress passed the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA). This law, which includes 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.

KID is a nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting children by fighting for 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 recalled portable crib.

Methodology

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-resistant locks and window blinds are not included in this definition. We have expanded to include some dresser recalls, given that the product is usually purchased for and located in a child's room. Children's products were further categorized for this report by the type of product (clothing, furniture, nursery, outdoor & sports, jewelry, 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 2017 (Appendix A).

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. 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 attempt to determine how effective 2016's recalls have been, KID requested Monthly Progress Reports for Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for all 76 children's products recalled in 2016 through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) from the CPSC. However, only 66 reports were received, and the vast majority of these reports contained missing data, redactions and serious errors in calculations.

Children's Product Recalls

In the 2017 calendar year, there were 280 recalls issued by CPSC, of which 93 (33%) were children's products. Compared to 2016, this is a 16% decrease in overall recalls, but a 22% increase in children's product recalls and a 10% increase in the ratio of children's product recalls to all recalls.

Table 1: Recalls 2008-2017

Year	Total Recalls	Children's Product Recalls	% of Total Recalls	Units of Children's Products
2017	280	93	33%	11,854,605
2016	332	76	23%	66,813,956
2015	288	68	24%	5,501,952
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

Figure 1: Children's Products Recalls

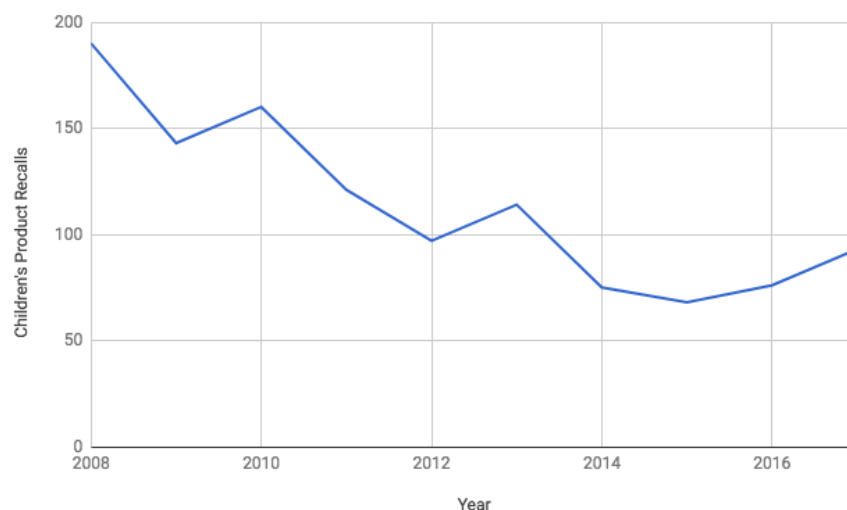
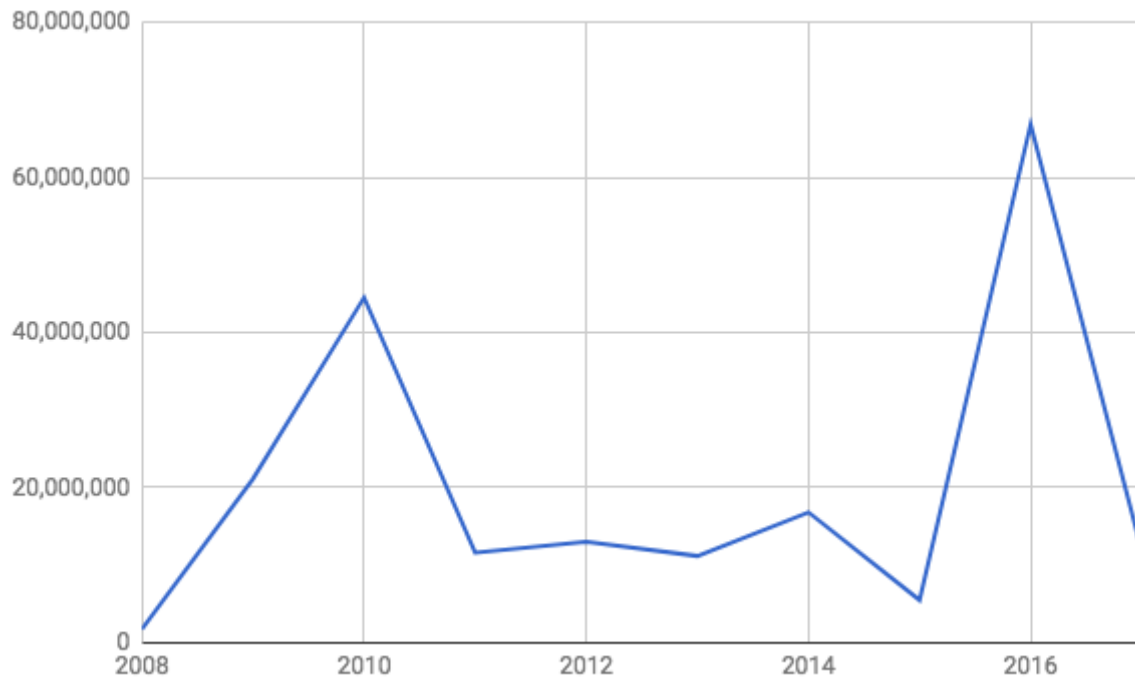


Figure 2: Units of Children's Products Recalled



Although the data shown in Figure 2 may imply there was a significant improvement in the number of dangerous units in homes and on shelves in 2017 as compared to the year prior, it is important to note that 2016 was an anomalous year. In 2016, two major recalls, that of IKEA chests and dressers and of McDonald's "Step-iT" Activity Wristbands, accounted for nearly 60 million units recalled. Although 2017 did not see any recalls of this magnitude, there has not been a significant improvement in recalled units when compared to the decade's average.

Children's products with 500,000+ units recalled:

- Playtex Children's plates and bowls: **3.6 million units**
- Really Good Stuff Magnetic Dry Erase Boards: **1.6 million units**
- Ameriwood Mainstays chests of drawers: **1.6 million units**
- Kids II Oball Rattles: **680,000 units**
- Britax B-Agile and BOB Motion Strollers: **676,000 units**
- Kids Preferred Wind-up musical toys: **587,000 units**
- Target Water Absorbing Easter and Dino Toys: **560,000 units**
- Little Tikes 2-in-1 Snug 'n Secure Pink toddler swings: **540,000 units**

Recall Categories

In 2017, clothing accounted for 29% of all children's product recalls. These products were primarily recalled for choking hazards and violation of federal flammability standards. The number of outdoor & sports products recalled also increased in 2017. In November 2017, seven models of self-balancing scooters/hoverboards were recalled due to fire and explosion hazards. Despite representing nearly a third of all children's product recalled, clothing products accounted for only

two percent of total recalled units. Kitchenware led in the number of units recalled, due almost entirely to the Playtex Children's recall of 3.6 million plates and bowls due to choking hazard.

Table 2: Types of Products Recalled

Type of Recall	# Recalls	% Children's Recalls	# Units
Children's Recalls	93	100%	11,854,605
Clothing	27	29%	254,605
Outdoor & Sports	18	19%	767,920
Nursery	15	16%	1,740,980
Toys	15	16%	1,902,200
Furniture	12	13%	1,873,855
Art & School Supplies	3	3%	1,613,000
Kitchenware	2	2%	3,623,000
Jewelry	1	1%	79,000

Figure 3: Recalls by Product Category

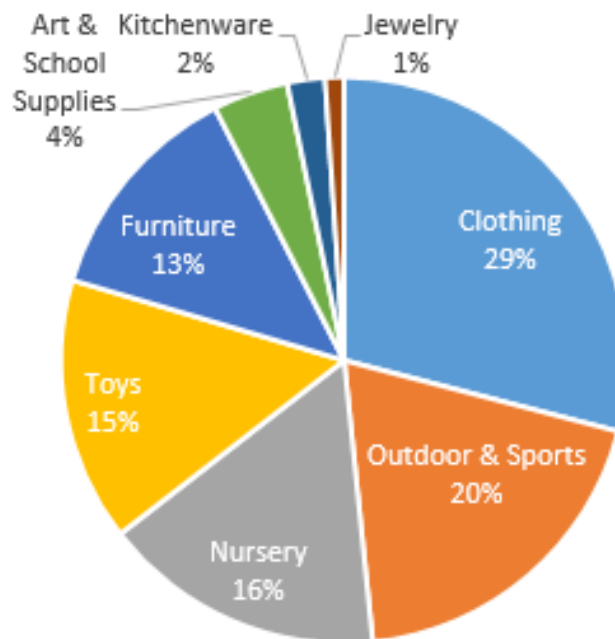
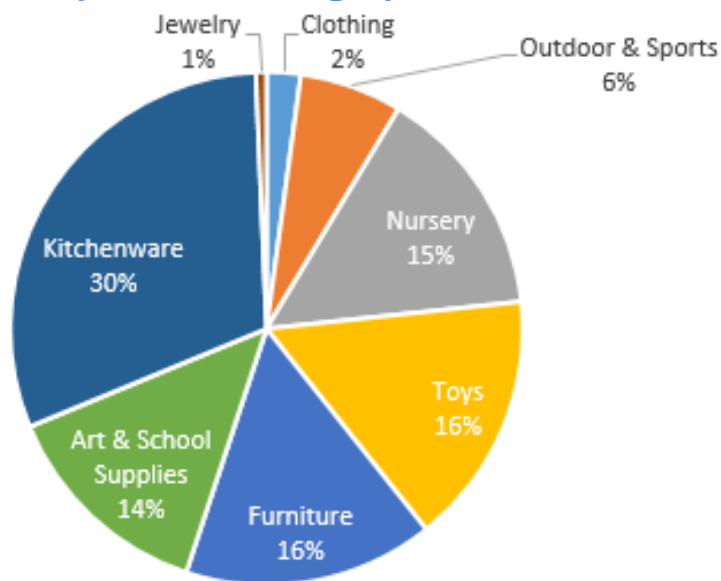


Figure 4: Units Recalled by Product Category



Multiple Products Recalled by One Company

2017 saw an increase in the number of manufacturers that issued more than one recall. That number rose from three manufacturers in 2016 to five in 2017. However, the total number of units recalled and the number of injuries associated with those recalls declined. The elevated numbers from 2016 are largely due to four IKEA recalls, including 29 million units of dressers responsible for 49 injuries and seven deaths. In 2017, Target issued three recalls totaling 754,000 units. Pulse Performance Products issued two recalls that were responsible for two injuries from falls.

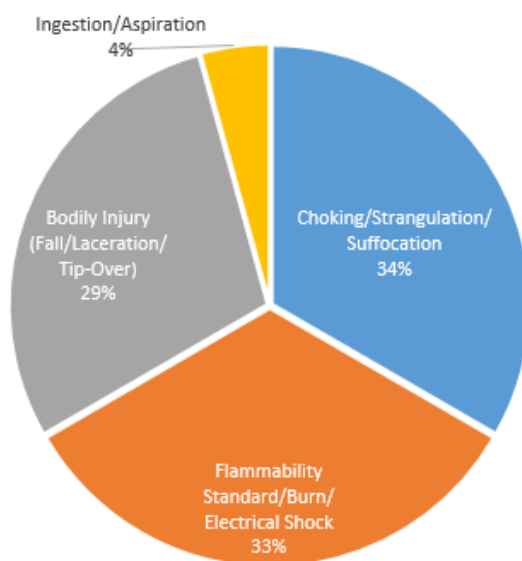
Table 3: Manufacturers with Multiple Recalls

Manufacturer	# Recalls	# Units	Products	# Injuries
Disney Destinations	2	18,000	Minnie and Mickey Mouse Infant Hoodie Sweatshirts, Happy Holidays! Mickey Mouse Nightlights	0
Pulse Performance Products	2	27,600	Krusher Scooters, Children's Electric Scooters	2
South Shore Industries	2	71,800	5-Drawer Dressers	0
Target	3	754,000	Magnetic Tic Tac Toe Games, Water Absorbing Easter and Dino Toys, Room Essentials 4-Drawer Dressers	0
Toys'R'Us	2	35,700	Bruin Infant Wiggle Ball Toys, Clay Craft Kits	0

Recall Hazards

Children's products are recalled due to a variety of hazards. In 2017, a third of products recalled posed choking, strangulation or suffocation hazards. With many of these products, such as the Kid's Preferred wind up musical toys, wear can result in the detachment of small parts, posing a choking hazard to young children. Other products can pose strangulation hazards, such as the Madison Mill foldaway expandable safety gate, which was recalled because a child's head and neck could become trapped in the "V" shaped opening along the top edge of the gate. An additional third of products were recalled due to violation of federal flammability standards, burn, or electric shock hazards. These recalls include children's pajamas or bathrobes that do not meet federal flammability standards, such as the Wohali Outdoors children's three-piece pajama sets, but also many products with batteries that are prone to overheating. For example, nearly a dozen models of hoverboards were recalled in 2017 due to fire and explosion hazards resulting from overheating batteries.

Figure 5: Recalls by Hazard Category



Incidents Reported Prior to Recall

There was a total of 1,630 incidents reported prior to recall for the 93 products recalled in 2017, or an average 17.5 incidents per product. Fifty-three products, or 57% of recalls, involved reports of prior incidents. In many cases, consumer incident reports alert a manufacturer to the necessity of a recall. However, if manufacturers designed and tested children's products to higher safety standards and issued recalls more quickly once consumers reported potential dangers, these numbers should decrease. Although the number of incidents reported prior to recall declined from a high of 64 in 2016, we have not seen great improvement here compared to the decade's average. Three products had over 100 incidents reported before they were recalled. Little Tikes 2-in-1 Snuggly Secure Pink toddler swings had 140 incidents, Playtex Children's plates and bowls had 372, and Razor USA RipStik Motorized Caster Boards had 700. Manufacturers should take action to recall

unsafe products before hundreds of incidents have been reported, as any delay increases the risk that these incidents result in injury or even death.

Figure 6: Incidents Reported Prior to Recall



Injuries Reported Prior to Recall

There were 153 injuries caused by 16 different products prior to recall in 2017. Seventeen percent of products were not recalled until at least one child was hurt. Some manufacturers failed to issue a recall until after dozens of injury reports. For example, Really Good Stuff Magnetic Dry Erase Boards caused 40 injuries prior to recall, Little Tikes 2-in-1 Snug ‘n Secure Pink toddler swings caused 39, and Britax B-Agile and BOB Motion Strollers caused 26. Injuries ranged from minor cuts to broken arms, and from chemical burns to a skull fracture.

Figure 7: Injuries Reported Prior to Recall

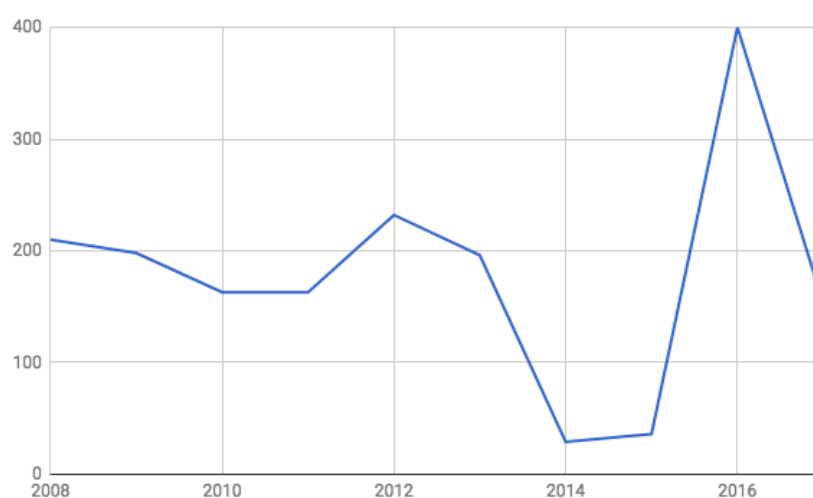


Table 4: Products with 15 or More Injury Reports

Product	Manufacturer	# Injuries	Hazards
Magnetic Dry Erase Boards	Really Good Stuff LLC	40	Laceration
Little Tikes 2-in-1 Snug n' Secure Pink Toddler Swing	Little Tikes	39	Fall
Britax B-Agile and BOB Motion Strollers with Click & Go Receivers	Britax Child Safety	26	Tip-over
Helix Pool Slides	S.R. Smith LLC	15	Laceration and Fall

Table 5: Injuries by Product Type

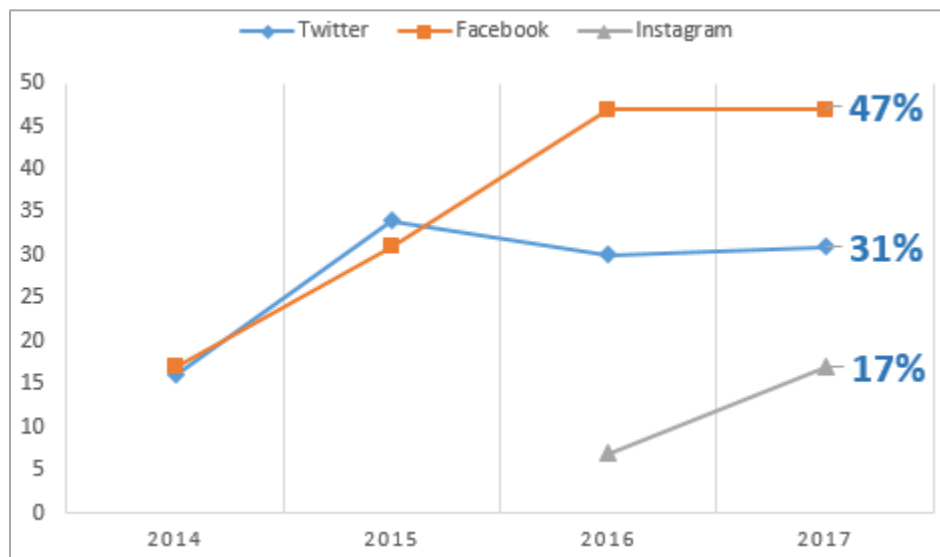
Type	# Recalls	# Injuries	% Total Injuries
Outdoor & Sports	5	67	44%
Art & School Supplies	1	40	26%
Nursery	5	32	21%
Jewelry	1	5	3%
Toys	2	4	3%
Kitchenware	1	4	3%
Furniture	1	1	0%
Clothing	0	0	0%

It is notable that there is often no correlation between the number of recalls of a product type (see Table 1) and the amount of injuries reportedly caused by said product type. For example, although clothing products accounted for the most recalls (29%) in 2017, they caused no injuries. The large number of clothing recalls, then, may be attributed to the stricter and more effective regulations of clothing as compared to other product types. For example, outdoor and sports products caused the majority of injuries this year, yet did not have as many products recalled as clothing. One outdoor product, the Little Tikes™ 2-in-1 Snug 'n Secure Pink toddler swings, caused 39 injuries before being recalled. The lack of injuries caused by clothing products has proven that there are ways to detect dangers in products other than large amounts of reported injuries and incidents.

Social Media Use to Promote Recall Awareness

Beginning in 2015, KID examined the social media profiles of manufacturers to determine the extent to which manufacturers use these platforms to publicize recalls. Social media can be an important tool in reaching customers who follow the company's brand with relevant recall information. In 2016, Facebook was the most popular platform for publicizing recalls, and this trend continued into 2017. Of the 87 manufacturers who issued recalls in 2017, 44 publicized those recalls using Facebook, 29 using Twitter, and 16 using Instagram. Additionally, we can see that more manufacturers are creating social media accounts. Instagram saw the greatest growth between 2016 and 2017 – 16 manufacturers publicized recalls on Instagram in 2017, up from only five in 2016.

Figure 8: Social Media and Companies Responsible for 2017 Recalls



CPSC Joins Facebook

In January 2017, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) joined Facebook. They have used this platform to bring awareness to product safety issues and to publicize recalls, including children's product recalls. Since the CPSC launched their Facebook page on January 17, 2017, 92 children's products were recalled. The CPSC shared information about 69 of those 92 recalls on their page, or 75%.

As with manufacturer presence on social media, these outlets are a crucial pathway to publicize recalls to consumers. In last year's report, we speculated whether or not CPSC's presence on social media would impact recall effectiveness. Unfortunately, due to poor quality of recall effectiveness data, it is impossible to evaluate the effect CPSC's social media presence has had on recall effectiveness. High quality data is essential to evaluating the effectiveness of this and other interventions and improvements to the product safety system. However, we do know that CPSC's presence on social media will *not* have an impact on recalls they do not publicize. The CPSC should share information about 100% of recalled products with their audience – 3 out of 4 is not enough.

Recall Effectiveness of 2016 Recalls

Recalls are a crucial mechanism for keeping dangerous products away from children – our most vulnerable consumers. However, a recall announcement alone does not ensure dangerous products are removed from store shelves and homes.

To test how effective children's products recalls are in the year after they are announced, KID requested monthly progress reports on 2016 children's product recalls from the CPSC through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). These reports should ideally provide us with recall data, such as numbers of corrections of recalled products, attempts to reach consumers with recall information, incidents and injuries reported after the recall, that would provide a look into the

effectiveness of the recall system as a whole. These reports were requested individually through the CPSC platform. The CPSC then responds with their confirmation of receipt and then report itself – either through the mail or as a downloadable online document. As long-term users of this system, we find it to be both inefficient and ineffective. Paper and postage are expensive, and the amount of time between the initial request and receipt of the report often spans months, if it is received at all. It is hard to understand why, in 2018, this process has not become fully digitized.

The largest challenge we face in evaluating recall effectiveness through these reports is the quality (or lack thereof) of the data. In the 15 years that we have been evaluating this data, we have in fact noticed that the quality of data in these reports is decreasing rather than increasing. In our 2016 report we evaluated the effectiveness of 2015 recalls based on a mere 25 reports (representing 37% of all 2015 recalls). In 2016, many reports again had inconsistencies and errors in data, or were heavily redacted, had blanks and missing data, and did not cover the amount of time requested. For some requests, KID *never* received the reports due to the company's failure to respond to CPSC. In total we submitted requests for reports on the 76 recalls in 2016 and received only six complete or nearly complete reports. Any analysis of this extremely limited data would be entirely unproductive for assessing the current status of recall effectiveness.

Recall Effectiveness Data in 2016

There were 76 total recalls for children's products in 2016. However, there were only seven recall reports that provided usable data – this is only 7.8% of all possible information. KID sorted the remaining reports into the following categories:

Incomplete reports: Many of the reports KID receives include blank spaces, where questions on the report are left blank. Depending on the company, missing data ranges from not filling in one question to omitting entire sections of the report. This missing data complicates analysis of recall effectiveness both because we do not have the full report, but also because it casts doubt on the rest of the data. Some reports have both blanks and zeros filled in, so we cannot determine whether manufacturers are using zeroes and leaving blanks interchangeably. Is the missing data a statistic that the company failed to track, or did the company deliberately omit data to avoid revealing their lack of corrective action? Other reports do not include data for each month. Companies are mandated to track recalls for 12 months, and KID requests data from every month through FOIA. However, most reports we receive are missing either some or many months of that data. It is impossible for KID to draw accurate conclusions on recall effectiveness when there is so much missing information.

Data discrepancies: Some numbers simply did not add up. Red flags caught our attention repeatedly while analyzing the reports. For example, it was very common to see "Totals" not equaling the sum of their individual parts. Other discrepancies occurred between the numbers in the monthly progress report and those found in the original recall report released by CPSC. These errors are present throughout the reports. Even when a report is otherwise "complete" the discrepancies and miscalculations render data analysis impossible. Whether these errors were negligent or intentional, and whether the inconsistencies are due to typos, failure to follow directions, or other issues, this data is unusable.

Redactions: Redacted data – sections of reports (or the entire report) that are purposely censored – bar us from crucial information about how many consumers were affected by a recall, how effective the recall was, and how the company reached out or failed to reach out to consumers regarding the recall. Some manufacturers responsible for the largest recalls, including IKEA, Fisher-Price, McDonald’s, and Toys‘R‘Us choose to redact information.

After requesting recall reports for all 76 of 2016’s children’s product recalls, KID received:

Seven full or nearly full reports: phil&teds dash strollers (11 months), Land of Nod octo-rattles (10 months), Cinmar magnetic travel maps (12 months), Mamas and Papas Armadillo strollers (nine months), Roylco light cube (12 months), Horizon stainless steel playground slides (10 months), Bingo Deals egg-laying chicken toys (nine months).

Thirty-six partial reports:

- **Thirty reports with a significant number of blanks*:** Zulily pajamas, NeoRok stool, Darth Vader bodysuits, Chillafish balance bikes, Monkey Glockenspiels, Elf Booties, Creating X footed pajamas, Eleanor Rose loungewear, Rollerblade inline skating helmets, Moogy plush toys, Flying Tiger wooden toys, Hobby Lobby pacifier holder, Pacific Cycle infant bicycle helmet, Bestar juvenile dresser, Hillsdale bunk beds, Far East Brokers children’s chairs/swings, Auldey sky rover toys, Saro children’s nightgowns, Pacific Cycle Instep and Schwinn strollers, Berdhardt Marquesa dressers/nightstands, GSI insulated water bottles, Dorel Juvenile Safety 1st travel systems, Dazzling Toys egg laying toys, Lenny Lamb Buckle Onbu infant carrier, Sargent tempera paints, L’escharpe Chimparoo baby carriers, Fiddle Diddles Lullaby Belay car seat strap, Peg Perego ride-on vehicles, World Trading Orbit hoverboards, Glopo Joyrider scooters.
- **Six reports with a significant number of missing months:** Dollar General toy trucks (five months), Wedgewood Peter Rabbit rattle (seven months), Munchkin latch lightweight pacifiers/clips (five months), Sauder 4-drawer chest (one month), Figi’s Christmas wishes tins (seven months), Tea Living denim jackets (five months).

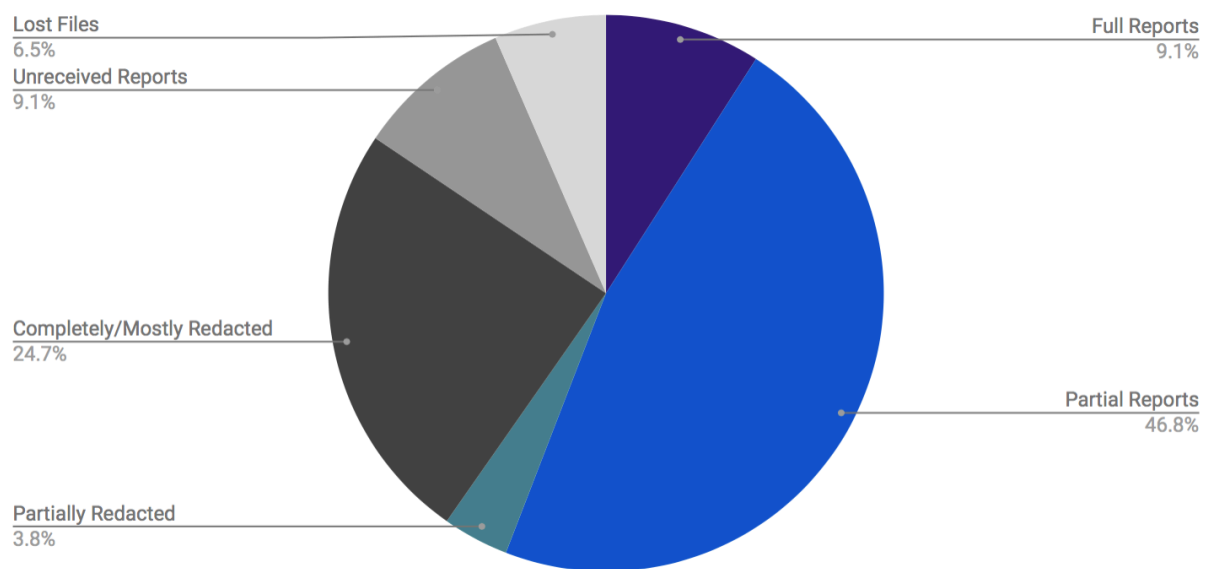
Three partially redacted reports from: Britax B-ready, Britax B-safe, J Crew puffer coats.

Nineteen completely/mostly redacted reports from: LATTJO drums, IKEA ceiling lamps, Nuna Baby high chairs, LATTJO bat cape, Rainbow Play trapeze rings, Fisher-Price cradle ‘n swings, Tern folding bicycles, Twingo baby carriers, Osprey backpack carriers, Mayborn Tommee Tippee Sippee cups, Mayborn electric bottle and food warmers, IKEA chests and dressers, IKEA safety gates, McDonald’s Step-it wristbands, ALEX Jr. baby builder, Mars M&Ms branded jewelry, Babies R Us pacifier clips, Aria Qbit strollers, La Rose Cra-Z Jewelz.

In addition to the reports with missing information and/or redactions, **seven reports were never received**, which were requested from: Hobby Lobby rattle, Self-balancing scooters/hoverboards, Little Lotus baby swaddles, Summer Infant Lil’ Luxuries bathtub, Target LED gel clings, Wenzhou Weihao night lights, Skidders shoes. There are multiple factors that could have led to these missing reports. These manufacturers might never have responded to CPSC’s FOIA request, or we may not have received them due to errors in the CPSC mailing system. Regardless, we were unable to see or analyze that missing data.

Lastly, KID received **five notifications that CPSC’s search of files and indices “failed to reveal any records regarding or pertaining to the subject of your request.”** These products were: Head USA ski and snowboard helmets, Manhattan Toy busy loop toy, Bednest bedside sleepers, Things Remembered bracelets/necklaces, Lexibook bath seats/chairs. After a product is recalled, CPSC protocol dictates that manufacturers implement corrective actions. Therefore, CPSC’s failure to locate any data for these products suggest that those five companies did *not* take any efforts to remove the potentially dangerous products from store shelves and from consumer homes through corrective actions.

Figure 9: Range of Information in 2016 FOIA Reports



Lack of Enforcement for Quality Data

There are many loopholes in the FOIA system that result in the poor data KID receives. According to Section 6(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act, the CPSC must coordinate with manufacturers about the content of FOIA requests or risk facing a lawsuit. That manufacturers have the legal power to redact information from CAP reports limits the strength of FOIA as a data-gathering tool, and therefore makes it difficult for the public to receive important safety information. This same loophole creates an environment in which the companies that do share accurate data are more heavily scrutinized while other companies are allowed to hide the damage done by their unsafe products. In some cases, as much as we disagree, Section 6(b) is applied as intended, but in many others, it is just thrown onto a report to obfuscate the information. Companies use 6(b) to hide already public information – the number of products in a recall, postings on social media, etc. The CPSC does nothing to enforce accurate use of Section 6(b).

Additionally, there is a dangerous lack of fact checking for the data in these reports. Companies are responsible for filling out the data themselves with no oversight. In other words, the reports are required, but *accurate reports* are not. Among many issues, KID saw blanks in the reports, discrepancies in the data within or between months, and inconsistencies between data in the CAP

reports and public CPSC data. Consumers deserve accurate information, and companies must be held accountable to a higher standard when filling out these reports.

Lack of Research on Recall Effectiveness

Looking at the loose enforcement for recall reporting, the existence of loopholes in FOIA requests, and the resulting poor quality of data received, KID concludes that CAP reports are not an effective way to measure and improve recall effectiveness. The question remains – *how can we improve recall effectiveness?* Unfortunately, this question — one that is crucial for protecting children — is not being thoroughly researched or answered. According to our research, there has been a worrying lack of quantitative research done on recall effectiveness. According to CPSC’s own search of the literature, which was published in their 2003 report “Recall Effectiveness Research: A Review and Summary of the Literature on Consumer Motivation and Behavior,” the “last systematic quantitative study of factors impacting recall success was based on data from recalls in the early 1980s.”

In the intervening decades, which have seen thousands of recalls, injuries, and deaths, as well as countless technological innovations, no new research has been published on recall effectiveness. Newer reports are often “guides” for how to approach recalls or research on policies and laws that affect recalls, and the CPSC in 2017 presented a workshop on potential options for improving effectiveness. However, these are not assessments of effectiveness itself. The older, quantitative reports – including a CPSC study in 1978, a Heiden-Pittaway Associated study in 1981, and a study by economists Dennis Murphy and Paul Rubin in 1988 – do contain helpful information about effectiveness, including how price, number of units distributed, years of distribution, and variety of notification methods influences recall effectiveness. Nevertheless, the older reports are outdated if used as the only numerical sources for analyzing recent recalls. Assistant Professor Tracy Johnson-Hall at William & Mary’s Mason School of Business is currently conducting a research project on recall effectiveness, and KID is highly supportive of this upcoming, updated research. We must work together to find data-driven ways to hold manufacturers responsible for the dangerous products that are entering the market.

Conclusion

This report shows the product safety system has a long way to go to ensure the safety of our most vulnerable consumers – children. Although trends from 2017 recalls revealed decreases in the number of units recalled, as well as incidents and injuries reported prior to recall, the averages have held steady across the past decade. Furthermore, it is impossible to interpret the effectiveness of the recall system, as manufacturers have increasingly chosen to omit or censor crucial data that should be public knowledge. 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. **Danny’s Law** has proven to be effective and should continue to be enforced.
- 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

direct notification and using social media – of reaching the consumers and getting hazardous products out of their homes.

- CPSC should take immediate steps to strengthen and enforce standards for monthly progress reports, which are currently unacceptable. The entire system should be digitized to improve efficiency.

KID will continue to fight on behalf of children and caregivers to improve this system. We also urge 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 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 to receive notice of recalls by email.

2) *Check your 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. Check for safety information on car seats at the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), by visiting www.nhtsa.gov. Repeat the check every time a child receives a new product, gift, or hand-me-down.

3) *Spread the word:* Report any injuries or problems with products at 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) *Fight for Product Safety:* Let local, state, and national lawmakers know that children's product safety is important. Find out more at www.KidsInDanger.org and join the KID Action Team to keep children safe.

Appendix A: 2017 Children's Product Recalls

Date	Manufacturer	Product	Hazard	Units Recalled	Incidents	Injuries	Country of Origin
Art & School Supplies							
5/12/2017	Shenzhen Jiayuanwei Electronic Co. Ltd.	Science Expeditions Northern Lights Science Kits	Burn	7,000	7	0	China
7/27/2017	Really Good Stuff, LLC	Magnetic Dry Erase Boards	Laceration	1,600,000	40	40	China
11/30/2017	Toys'R'Us Inc.	Clay Craft Kits	Mold Exposure	6,000	3	0	China
Clothing							
1/4/2017	Disney Destinations	Minnie and Mickey Mouse Infant Hoodie Sweats	Choking	15,000	0	0	China
2/28/2017	Dillard's Inc.	Faux-Fur Hooded Bear Coats	Choking	1,800	1	0	China
3/9/2017	RDG Global LLC	Girls' Hooded Sweatshirts	Strangulation	2,600	0	0	China
3/14/2017	LCK Design LLC	Children's Robes and Two-Piece Pajama Sets	Flammability	1,200	2	0	Peru
3/30/2017	Sock and Accessory Brands Global Inc.	Infant Caps	Choking	14,500	0	0	China
4/4/2017	Fred Meyer Inc.	Children's Hooded Sweatshirts and Girls' Bomber Jackets	Choking and Laceration	48,000	0	0	China
4/25/2017	Zutano Global Inc	Infant Cozie Booties	Choking	38,000	2	0	China
6/1/2017	Kreative Kids Inc	Children's Robes	Flammability	7,600	0	0	China
6/6/2017	Lila + Hayes LLC	Eloise and Benton Bubble Children's Playwear	Choking	600	8	0	Peru

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Date	Manufacturer	Product	Hazard	Units Recalled	Incidents	Injuries	Country of Origin
6/15/2017	Little Giraffe	Luxe Satin Children's Robes	Flammability	2,000	0	0	China
6/29/2017	Ayablu Inc	Infant Coveralls	Choking	8,500	11	0	India
8/2/2017	Sweet Bamboo	Children's Pajamas	Flammability	500	0	0	China
8/3/2017	Belle Investment Corporation	Richie House Children's Robes	Flammability	1,500	0	0	China
8/8/2017	Meijer	Wave Zone Children's Swimsuits	Choking	22,200	11	0	China
8/15/2017	Pastourelle LLC	Laura Ashley Girl's Dresses	Choking	2,800	1	0	China
8/29/2017	Fabri-Tech Inc	Infant Rompers	Choking	6,500	1	0	China
9/5/2017	ASHERANGEL	Children's Nightgowns and Pajama Sets	Flammability	950	0	0	China
9/7/2017	Century Miracle Apparel Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Toddler Sweater Fleece Pullovers	Choking	2,000	0	0	Jordan
9/20/2017	DEMDACO	Infant Bib and Bootie Sets	Choking	1,500	0	0	China
11/1/2017	VIV&LUL	Children's Pajamas	Flammability	950	0	0	China
11/1/2017	Little Mass	Children's Nightgowns and Pajama Sets	Flammability	2,300	0	0	USA
11/1/2017	Dondolo	Children's Nightgowns and Two-Piece Pajama Sets	Flammability	3,100	0	0	Colombia
11/2/2017	JW Crawford Inc.	Kid's Rain Ponchos	Strangulation	1,300	0	0	China
11/8/2017	OSHKosh B'gosh Inc.	Baby B'gosh Quilted Jackets	Choking	38,000	3	0	Indonesia

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11/21/2017	Woolino	Children's Pajamas	Flammability	4,100	0	0	China
12/8/2017	One Stop Shop LLC	Children's Pajama Sets	Flammability	350	0	0	China
12/21/2017	Wohali Outdoors LLC	Children's Three-Piece Pajama Sets	Flammability	26,800	0	0	China
Furniture							
1/1/2017	Linon Home Décor Products	Cynthia 5-Drawer Dresser	Tip-Over	200	0	0	Vietnam
1/31/2017	Bolton Furniture	Two-Over-Two 4-Drawer Dressers	Tip-over and entrapment	1,000	0	0	China and Vietnam
1/31/2017	Simpli Home Ltd.	Chest of Drawers	Tip-over	240	0	0	Vietnam
1/31/2017	South Shore Industries Ltd.	5-Drawer Dressers	Tip-over	3,500	0	0	Canada
4/4/2017	Safavieh International LLC	Lingerie Chests	Tip-over	500	0	0	China
4/10/2017	Vanguard Furniture Company Inc.	Bow Front Chest of Drawers	Tip-over	170	0	0	Indonesia and USA
6/28/2017	South Shore Industries Ltd.	5-Drawer Chests	Tip-over and Entrapment	68,300	0	0	Canada
6/28/2017	Homestar North America LLC	Stockholm 3-Drawer TV Chests	Tip-over and Entrapment	1,470	0	0	United States
9/6/2017	Ameriwood Home	Mainstays Chest of Drawers	Tip-over and Entrapment	1,600,000	1	1	United States and Canada
9/13/2017	Target Corp.	Room Essentials 4-Drawer Dressers	Tip-over and Entrapment	175,000	12	0	Denmark
12/12/2017	Dream On Me	Crib and Toddler Bed Mattresses	Mattress Flammability	23,400	0	0	United States
12/28/2017	Land of Nod	Nook Toddler Beds	Entrapment and Strangulation	75	4	0	Vietnam
Jewelry							

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9/7/2017	Studio Fun International Inc.	Bracelets Sold with Storybooks	Laceration	79,000	5	5	China
Kitchenware							
8/30/2017	Greenblenz	Dr. Brown's Natural Bottle and Dish Soap	Bacteria Exposure	23,000	0	0	USA
10/30/2017	Playtex Products LLC	Children's Plates and Bowls	Choking	3,600,000	372	4	China
Nursery							
1/17/2017	Restoration Hardware	Mobile	Choking	1,000	1	0	China
2/2/2017	Disney Destinations LLC	Happy Holidays! Mickey Mouse Nightlights	Fire	3,000	2	0	China
2/16/2017	Britax Child Safety	Britax B-Agile and BOB Motion Strollers with Click & Go Receivers	Fall	676,000	33	26	China
3/2/2017	Kids II Inc.	Oball Rattles	Choking	680,000	42	0	China
3/22/2017	Excelligence Learning Corp.	Children's Waterproof Bibs	Suffocation	10,400	12	0	China
4/27/2017	Osprey Child Safety Products LLC	Poco Child Carriers	Fall	82,000	4	2	Vietnam
5/4/2017	Combi USA	Combi Shuttle Travel System	Fall	1,000	0	0	China
5/10/2017	AM Conservation Group Inc	Luminescent Night Lights	Fire	37,000	14	0	China
6/7/2017	Madison Mill Inc.	Foldaway Expandable Safety Gates	Entrapment and Strangulation	25,180	0	0	USA
8/15/2017	BRIO	Baby Rattles	Choking	1,500	7	0	China

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9/25/2017	Delta Enterprise Corp.	J is for Jeep Brand Cross-Country All-Terrain Jogging Strollers	Fall	28,000	4	1	China
9/28/2017	Skip Hop	Moonlight & Melodies Nightlight Soothers	Electrical Shock	130,000	2	1	China
10/24/2017	Fisher-Price	Soothing Motion Seats	Fire	63,000	36	0	China
10/25/2017	PlayToys Inc.	Baby Gym	Strangulation	500	0	0	Thailand
12/19/2017	Manu Changzhou Future International Business Manufacturer	Children's Toilet Step Stools	Fall	2,400	2	2	China
Outdoor & Sports							
1/10/2017	Active Kyds LLC	Toy Shovels and Garden Tool Sets	Lead	70	0	0	India
1/12/2017	Boosted Inc.	Electric-Powered Skateboards	Fire	3,200	2	0	China
1/24/2017	Pulse Performance Products	Children's Electric Scooters	Fall	3,200	2	0	China
2/23/2017	Little Tikes	2-in-1 Snug n' Secure Pink Toddler Swings	Fall	540,000	140	39	USA
2/28/2017	S.R. Smith LLC	Helix Pool Slides	Fall	800	16	15	USA
3/23/2017	Vecaro Lifestyle	Self-Balancing Scooters/Hoverboards	Fire	500	3	0	China
4/20/2017	Razor USA LLC	RipStik Motorized Caster Board	Fall	158,000	700	4	China
5/19/2017	Pulse Performance Products	Krusher Scooters	Fall	18,700	15	2	China

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5/23/2017	Dynacraft BSC Inc.	Surge and Tonka Battery Operated Ride-On Toys	Fall and Crash	20,000	19	7	China
7/24/2017	iRover LLC	Self-Balancing Scooters/Hoverboards	Fire	2,800	2	0	China
11/7/2017	Norco Bicycles	Children's Bicycles	Fall	1,050	4	0	China
11/14/2017	Tech Drift	Self-Balancing Scooters/Hoverboards	Explosion and Fire	100	0	0	China
11/14/2017	Simplified Wireless	iHoverspeed Self-Balancing Scooters/Hoverboards	Explosion and Fire	900	0	0	China
11/14/2017	Drone Nerds Inc.	Self-Balancing Scooters/Hoverboards	Explosion and Fire	700	0	0	China
11/14/2017	Dollar Mania	Self-Balancing Scooters/Hoverboards	Explosion and Fire	1,000	1	0	China
11/14/2017	Digital Productions International Inc.	Self-Balancing Scooters/Hoverboards	Explosion and Fire	8,700	1	0	China
11/14/2017	Four Star Imports	Go Wheels Self-Balancing Scooters/Hoverboards	Explosion and Fire	1,800	1	0	China
11/14/2017	Salvage World	Self-Balancing Scooters/Hoverboards	Explosion and Fire	700	1	0	N/A
Toys							
2/9/2017	Feld Entertainment Inc.	Light-spinner Toy Wands	Injury	30,100	0	0	China
2/22/2017	Moose Toys Proprietary Ltd.	Little Live Pets Lil Frog and Lil Frog Lily Pad Toys	Chemical and Injury	427,000	17	2	China
3/14/2017	Performance Designed Products LLC	Energizer XBOX ONE 2x Smart Chargers	Burn	121,000	24	0	China

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3/29/2017	Juratoys U.S.	Bricolo by Janod Push Toy Trolleys	Impact Injury	9,900	2	2	China
3/29/2017	Target Corp.	Magnetic Tic Tac Toe Games	Choking and Magnet Ingestion	19,000	1	0	China
4/13/2017	Target Corp.	Water-Absorbing Easter and Dino Toys	Ingestion	560,000	0	0	China
4/25/2017	Horizon Hobby LLC	Remote-Controlled Model Vehicles	Fire	18,600	19	0	China
5/17/2017	Douglas Company Inc.	Plush Toys	Choking	25,000	2	0	China
5/23/2017	Hobby Lobby Stores Inc.	Easter and July 4 th -Themed Light-Up Spinner Toy	Choking and Ingestion	43,400	1	0	China
7/13/2017	TOMY International Inc.	Munching Max Chipmunk Toy	Laceration	9,300	1	0	China
7/20/2017	The Manhattan Toy Company LLC	Winkle Colorburst Activity Toys	Choking	14,400	4	0	China
8/1/2017	Panelcraft Inc.	Children's Magnetic Building Sets	Choking	2,000	0	0	China
8/31/2017	Hallmark Marketing Company LLC	Itty bittys Baby Plush Stacking Toys	Choking	5,800	1	0	China
10/5/2017	Toys'R'Us Inc.	Bruin Infant Wiggle Ball Toys	Choking	29,700	6	0	China
10/19/2017	Kids Preferred LLLC	Wind-Up Musical Toys	Choking	587,000	6	0	China