



**UNITED STATES
CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20207**

Memorandum

Date: January 26, 2006

TO : The File

THROUGH : Russell Roegner, Ph.D.,
Associate Executive Director
Directorate for Epidemiology

FROM : Joyce McDonald
Division of Hazard Analysis

SUBJECT : Nursery Product-Related Injuries and Deaths to Children under Age Five¹

This memorandum provides estimates for CY 2004 nursery product-related injuries², as well as information on deaths associated with nursery products that occurred during the three-year period of 2000-2002.

Nursery Product-Related Injury Estimate for CY 2004

As shown in Table 1, there were an estimated 64,900³ children under age five treated in U.S. hospital emergency rooms in 2004 for injuries associated with nursery products. There is no statistically significant difference between this figure and the estimates from the previous four years.

The leading cause of all nursery product-related injuries reported through NEISS for 2004 was falls.

**Table 1: Estimated Injuries to Children under Age 5 Associated with Nursery Products
CY 2000-2004**

Calendar Year	Estimated Injuries
2000	69,100
2001	69,500
2002	67,000
2003	60,700
2004	64,900

Source: National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

¹ This analysis prepared by CPSC staff, has not been reviewed or approved by and may not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission.

² The source of the injury estimates is the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), a statistically valid injury surveillance system. NEISS injury data are gathered from emergency departments of hospitals selected as a probability sample of all the U.S. hospitals with emergency departments. The surveillance data gathered from the sample hospitals enable the U. S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) staff to make timely national estimates of the number of injuries associated with specific consumer products.

³ This estimate has been adjusted to exclude diaper rash from the diaper code.

Deaths Associated with Nursery Products for 2000 to 2002⁴

The Commission's data files contained 156 deaths (or an annual average of 52 deaths) associated with nursery products that occurred from 2000 through 2002.⁵

About 32 percent (50 total or about 17 annually) of the deaths reported involved cribs. Playpens had the second highest number of reported deaths with 23 or about 8 annually. Baby bathtub seats or rings had the third highest number of deaths reported with 22 or about 7 annually.

Summary

Table 2, on the following page, provides a summary of nursery product-related estimated injuries for CY 2004 along with the total and average annual deaths for 2000 through 2002.

⁴ Although other databases are used in the death count, death certificate data collection is complete only through 2002. Therefore, death counts for later years were not included.

⁵ These deaths do not constitute a statistical sample of known probability and do not include all nursery product-related deaths that occurred during the 2000 through 2002 period. They do, however, provide a minimum figure for deaths associated with nursery products during that time.

**Table 2: Nursery Product-Related Injuries and Deaths to Children under Age Five
by Product⁶**

PRODUCT CATEGORY	ESTIMATED INJURIES CY 2004	TOTAL DEATHS 2000-2002	AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATHS 2000-2002
TOTAL	64,900	156	52
Infant Carriers and Car Seats (Excludes Motor Vehicle Incidents)	13,200	18	6.0
Strollers and Carriages	11,500	4	1.3
Cribs	11,100	50	16.7
High Chairs	9,900	6	2.0
Baby Walkers and Jumpers	3,900	0	0.0
Changing Tables	2,700	0	0.0
Baby Gates and Barriers	1,900	0	0.0
Playpens and Play Yards	1,800	23	7.7
Baby Bouncer Seats	2,000	2	0.7
Portable Baby Swings	1,800	2	0.7
Baby Bath Seats	---- ⁷	22	7.3
Bassinets and Cradles	300	16	5.3
Other	4,800	13	4.3

Source: National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) for the CY 2004 injury estimates; and In-depth Investigation File, Injury and Potential Injury Incident File, Death Certificate File and NEISS for 2000 to 2002 for reported deaths, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

⁶ The injury estimates do not add up to total due to rounding and since two or more nursery products are sometimes associated with a single injury. In addition, the average annual deaths do not add up to total due to rounding.

⁷ Due to the fact the injury estimate for baby bath seats is very small and has a high coefficient of variation, it is excluded from Table 2.