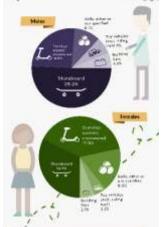
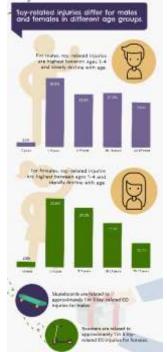






Top 5 Toy Calegories Associated with Vearly Two-Thirds of ED-Treated injurie





Source and Marca Information

Toy Injuries in U.S. Children: Know the Facts

Between 2015 and 2018, U.S. children and adolescents ages 0-19 sustained over 1 million toy-related injuries that were treated in emergency departments. Common injury diagnoses related to toy injuries are laceration, contusion/abrasion, fracture, strain/sprain, internal injury, foreign body, and other.¹

Toy Injuries by Sex

Overall, between ages 0-19, males sustain more toy related-injuries that are treated in the emergency department (ED) than females.

Sex	Percentage of Injuries
Male	65.4%
Female	34.7%

Top 5 Toy Categories Associated with Nearly Two-Thirds of ED-Treated Injuries Males Females

- Skateboard 29.2%
- Standup Scooter, unpowered 14.8%
- Balls, other or not specified 6.1%
- Toy vehicles 4%
- Building sets 3.5%

- Skateboard -14.8%
- Standup Scooter, unpowered 17.9%
- Balls, other or not specified 8.0%
- Toy vehicles 2.2%
- Building sets 2.7%

Toy-related injuries differ for males and females in different age groups.

Age	Male	
0	2.1%	
1-4	30.5%	
5-9	23.4%	
10-14	24.0%	
15-19	20.0%	

	Age	Female		
	0	2.8%		
	1-4	33.8%		
	5-9	29.3%		
	10-14	21.9%		
	15-19	12.2%		

For males, toy-related injuries are highest between ages 1-4 and slowly decline with age. For females, toy-related injuries are highest between ages 1-4 and rapidly decline with age.

Skateboards are related to approximately 1 in 3 toy-related ED injuries for males.

Scooters are related to approximately 1 in 5 toy-related ED injuries for females.

Source and More Information

Source: 2015-2018 NEISS, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

For resources on preventing toy-based injuries, please visit:

Children's Safety Network https://www.childrenssafetynetwork.org/

Safe Kids Worldwide https://www.safekids.org/safetytips/field_risks/toy-safety

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission https://www.cpsc.gov/safety-education/safety-guides/toys

December 2019

This project is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under the Child and Adolescent Injury and Violence Prevention Resource Centers Cooperative Agreement (U49MC28422) for \$5,000,000 with 0 percent financed with non-governmental sources. This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by HRSA, HHS or the U.S. Government.