**TOYLAND FAQs**

***Are toys generally safer or more dangerous than they used to be?***

Generally, toys are safer than they used to be. The [Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act](https://www.cpsc.gov/Regulations-Laws--Standards/Statutes/The-Consumer-Product-Safety-Improvement-Act) (CPSIA) set stricter requirements for certain chemicals that could be found in toys. Since the implementation of the CPSIA in 2008, we’ve seen fewer recalled toys annually than years before.

***What are the trends as far as injuries from toys?***

Looking at data collected by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), there was a noticeable drop in the estimated number of [toy-related injuries](https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/Toy-Related-Deaths-and-Injuries-2020.pdf) treated in emergency departments in 2020 than years prior. But when looking at children aged 4 or younger, the estimated number of toy-related injuries treated in 2020 remained pretty consistent with what was estimated for 2019.

***What are the most common injuries?***

When looking at all ages, the most common [toy-related injuries](https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/Toy-Related-Deaths-and-Injuries-2020.pdf) treated in emergency departments are lacerations, bruises and fractures. For children age 4 or younger, the most common injuries are lacerations, foreign body ingestions and bruises.

***How can toys be sold on store shelves with toxics or small parts if those aren’t supposed to be allowed?***

Toys intended for the use of children 12 and under that are sold on shelves are supposed to be [tested and certified](https://www.cpsc.gov/Testing-Certification/Childrens-Product-Certificate-CPC) by a CPSC approved lab. If a toy had small parts with an incorrect age label or chemicals above what can be legally allowed, it would indicate there was a failure in the process. If you discover a toy with a safety issue, you should report the product to [saferproducts.gov](http://www.saferproducts.gov).

***If I buy a toy online that comes from another country, does it have to meet any U.S toy safety standards?***

Yes, toys that come from another country must meet [U.S. toy safety standards](https://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Toy-Safety-Business-Guidance-and-Small-Entity-Compliance-Guide). Unfortunately, bad actors will try to [work around the system](https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Press/Releases/2020%20Review%20of%20Notorious%20Markets%20for%20Counterfeiting%20and%20Piracy%20%28final%29.pdf) to import toys that have not been tested for U.S. safety requirements.

***How can I find out whether a toy I have in my house has been recalled?***

To find out whether a toy has been recalled, you can visit [saferproducts.gov](http://www.saferproducts.gov) and search the product name. You can also report if you found a dangerous product. To be alerted about recalls, you can visit [cpsc.gov/Recalls](https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls) and select “choose your recall emails” to subscribe for notifications.

***What types of toys pose the biggest risks to young children?***

For young children, the most dangerous toys have small parts or include parts that pose a risk if swallowed. Small parts could be the toy itself because of its size, a fragment that breaks off during testing or parts of a toy like a game piece. They’re identified as choking hazards by the [CPSC’s safety tests](https://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Business-Guidance/Small-Parts-for-Toys-and-Childrens-Products). Other parts that could be dangerous is if a toy that includes high-powered magnets or contains a battery. If those are swallowed, young children may potentially have to have [invasive medical procedures](https://www.aap.org/en/news-room/news-releases/aap/2021/childrens-ingestion-of-tiny-magnets-button-batteries-increased-significantly-during-pandemic-new-research-shows/).