



United States

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Injuries and Deaths Associated with Nursery Products Among Children Younger than Age Five, 2025 Report

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*This report was prepared by the CPSC staff.
It has not been reviewed or approved by,
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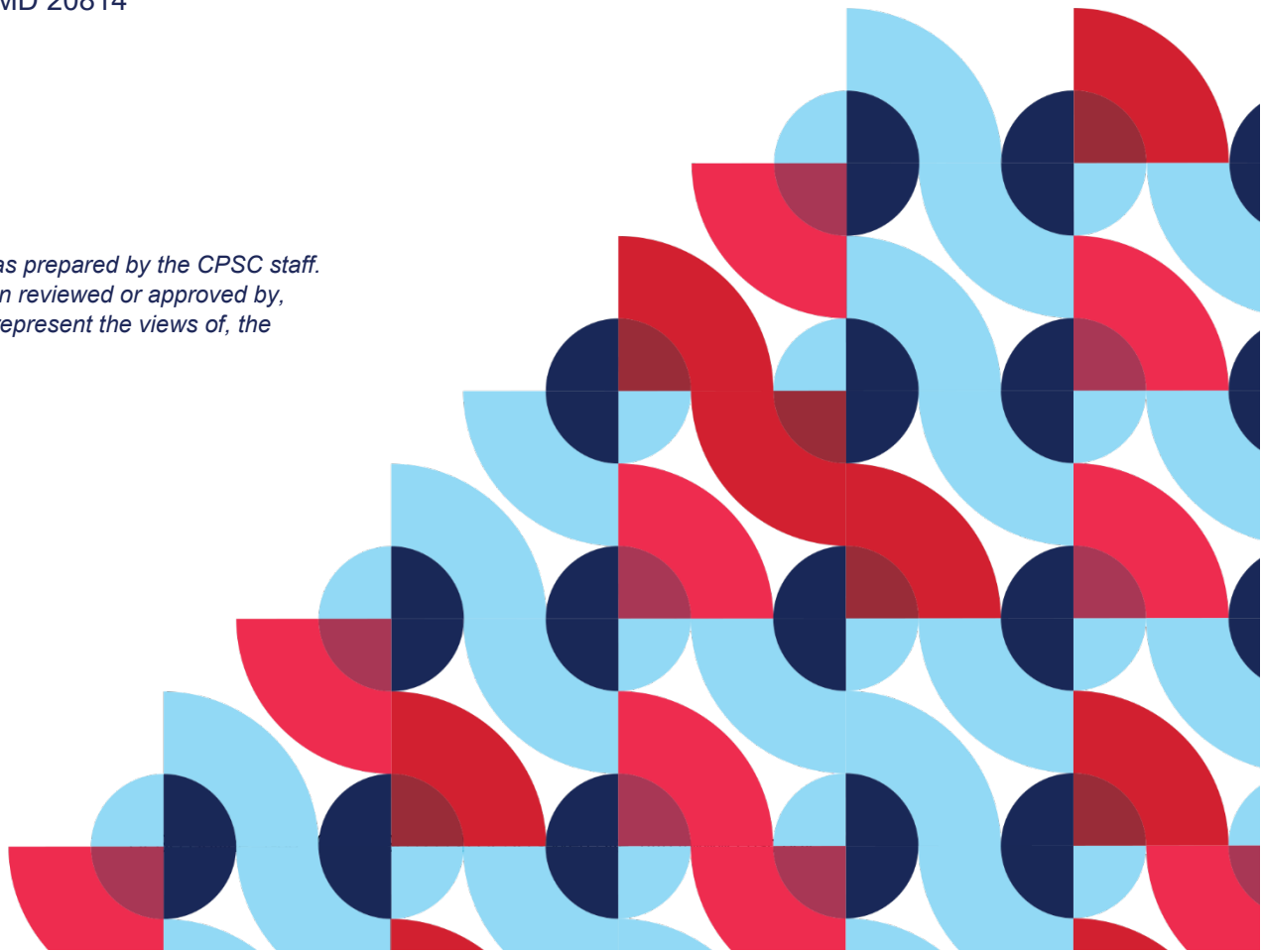


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Executive Summary

In this report, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) staff presents statistics regarding injuries and deaths associated with nursery products among children younger than the age of 5 years, based on the most recently available information.¹

Emergency Department-Treated Injuries:

- In 2024, there were an estimated 70,000 emergency department (ED)-treated injuries among children younger than 5 years of age that were associated with nursery products (*i.e.*, nursery products were in use at the time of incident but were not necessarily the cause). This translates to an injury rate of an estimated 380 injuries per 100,000 children under the age of 5 years.²
- High chairs, cribs/mattresses, infant carriers, and strollers/carriages were associated with 62 percent of the total estimated injuries in 2024. Falls were the leading cause of injury; and the head was the body part injured most frequently.³ A diagnosis of internal organ injury, contusion/abrasion, or laceration was associated with most of the injuries.
- The year-over-year increase from the estimated 65,000 emergency department-treated injuries in 2023 is not statistically significant, nor was the increase from 2022 to 2023 statistically significant. A trend analysis based on the 3 years from 2022 through 2024, and a longer-term trend analysis over the period 2015 through 2024, are not currently available after a change in sampling methods.

¹ These incidents may or may not be addressable by an action the CPSC could take. The purpose of this report is to update estimates of emergency department-treated injuries and to quantify the number of fatalities reported to CPSC staff.

² The population data for the denominator is available at the U.S. Census Bureau website:

<https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-national-detail.html>; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024 (NC-EST2024-SYASEXN); last revised May 28, 2025.

³ Head injuries include injuries to the ears, eyes, face, and mouth.

Fatalities:

- CPSC staff has reports of 537 deaths during the 3-year period from 2020 through 2022—an annual average of 179 deaths among children younger than age 5—associated with (*i.e.*, in use at the time of incident), but not necessarily caused by, nursery products.
- Cribs/mattresses, bassinets/cradles, playpens/play yards, infant carriers, and baby bouncer seats were associated with 76 percent of the fatalities reported from 2020 through 2022. Specific efforts to ban inclined sleepers for infants, resulting in the final rule 16 CFR Part 1310 (88 FR 55554), led to a noticeable decrease of inclined sleep product-related deaths, from 27 deaths in 2019 to 4 deaths in 2022.
- Causes of death included positional asphyxia, strangulation, and drowning, among others. In some instances, the fatalities were attributed to the product; in other cases, the fatalities resulted from a hazardous environment in or around the product, or a combination of contributions.

CPSC staff has evaluated the incidents characterized in the annual reports on nursery products for many durable infant and toddler products, along with other reported incidents. These evaluations have supported the staff's work with standards development organizations to refine these standards, and, likewise, supported staff briefing packages for notices of proposed rulemaking (NPRs) and final rules under statutes including section 104 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA).⁴ Early in fiscal year (FY) 2022, the Commission issued a final rule establishing a new standard for Crib Mattresses, which took effect August 15, 2022. The final rule for Infant Sleep Products became effective on June 23, 2022. The Commission also issued revised rules for Infant Swings, Carriages and Strollers, High Chairs, Baby Changing Products, Infant Bathtubs, Frame Carriers, Slings, and Bouncer Seats in FY 2022. In FY 2023, the Commission issued final rules including a ban on Crib Bumpers and a ban on Inclined Sleepers for infants as well as revised rules for Gates and Enclosures, Infant Walkers, and Bedside Sleepers. Also, in FY 2025, the Commission issued a final rule for Infant Support Cushions (effective November 4, 2024) and Nursing Pillows (effective April 23, 2025), as well as revised rules for Infant Carriers and Infant Bath Seats.

⁴ There is much overlap between the products covered by this report and the products subject to rules issued under Section 104 of the CPSIA. However, this report covers some nursery products that may not fall within Section 104 and some products that are not currently regulated under Section 104.

Introduction

This report presents nursery product-related injury estimates from 2022 to 2024,⁵ as well as comparisons with historic injury estimates.⁶ Detailed information on deaths associated with nursery products that reportedly occurred during the 3-year period from 2020 to 2022, is also presented. Note that reporting is ongoing, and the number of reported fatalities for the period of time in this report may change as new reports are received.

Nursery Product-Related Emergency Department-Treated Injury Estimates

An estimated 70,000 nursery product-related injuries among children younger than 5 years old were treated in U.S. hospital emergency departments (ED) in 2024. Table 1 shows the estimated injuries and the corresponding injury rates for the latest 3 years, as well as the annual averages for this 3-year period. Due to a change in sampling methods, a trend analysis for injury estimates over the 2022 through 2024 period is currently unavailable. The Appendix provides annual estimates for the 10-year period 2015 through 2024, as well as more detail about the revised data-selection processes.

Table 1

Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Injuries to Children Under Age Five: 2022–2024

Calendar Year	Estimated Injuries	Estimated Male Injuries	Estimated Female Injuries	Estimated Injury Rates per 100,000 Children ²
2022	64,200	35,500	28,700	342
2023	65,000	34,400	30,600	349
2024	70,000	38,000	32,000	380
2022 – 2024 Average	66,400	36,000	30,500	359

Source: NEISS, CPSC.

Note: Estimates rounded to the nearest 100. The average calculation is based on unrounded injury estimates. Due to adjustment factors following a 2024 NEISS sampling change, estimates prior to 2024 may differ from previous reports.

Falls were the leading cause of all nursery product-related injuries reported through NEISS for 2024, like previous years. About 79 percent of the total injuries involved the head, ears, eyes, face, and mouth, which were the body parts injured most frequently. Internal organ injuries, contusions/abrasions, or lacerations were the diagnoses in about 69 percent of the NEISS-reported injuries. Approximately 94 percent of the injuries were treated and released; about 2 percent of the injuries required hospitalization; and 2 percent of the injuries were treated and transferred to a different hospital. These proportions have remained steady over the years; for

⁵ The source of the injury estimates is the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), a statistically valid surveillance system for collecting injury data. NEISS injury data are gathered from the 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 CPSC staff to make timely national estimates of the number of injuries associated with specific consumer products.

⁶ Due to a revision of the NEISS sample in 2024, adjusted weights were used for pre-2024 estimates to ensure comparability with 2024 estimates. As a result, estimates may differ from those reported in last year's report. The Historical Data section provides more details.

example, in 2023 and in 2022, 92 percent and 91 percent of the estimated injuries were treated and released. Any deaths reported from NEISS are included in the fatality discussion that follows.

Table 2 shows the breakdown of injury estimates by different product categories for 2024 along with the injury estimates for 2022 and 2023, for comparison. As in 2023, there were more than 30 nursery product codes associated with the injury estimates in 2024. The associated products have been aggregated into 13 categories that align with standards development activities, as in 2023. The top four categories—high chairs, cribs/mattresses, strollers/carriages, and infant carriers—were associated with 62 percent of the total estimated injuries in 2024.

There was no statistically significant year-over-year increase from an estimated total of 65,000 ED-treated injuries in 2023 to 70,000 injuries in 2024. Likewise, between 2023 and 2024, non-significant increases were observed in nine product groups, which included high chairs, changing tables, baby gates/barriers, baby walkers/jumpers/exercisers, playpens/play yards, baby bouncer seats, portable baby swings, bassinets/cradles, and other categories. The product groups showing a non-significant decrease were cribs/mattresses and infant carriers.

Table 2
Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Injuries to Children Under Age Five
By Type of Nursery Product: 2022–2024

PRODUCT CATEGORY	ESTIMATED EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT-TREATED INJURIES		
	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL	64,200	65,000	70,000
High Chairs	14,800	14,600	15,200
Cribs/Mattresses	10,800	11,900	11,600
Strollers/Carriages	8,400	8,600	9,300
Infant Carriers (Excludes Motor Vehicle Incidents)	7,500	7,400	7,300
Changing Tables	6,000	5,100	5,400
Baby Gates/Barriers	4,400	3,600	3,700
Baby Walkers/Jumpers/Exercisers	2,200	2,700	3,600
Playpens/Play Yards	2,100	3,100	3,200
Baby Bouncer Seats	2,900	2,400	3,100
Portable Baby Swings	2,200	2,100	2,200
Bassinets/Cradles	1,100	1,100	1,600
Baby Bottles/Warmers/Sterilizers	---	---	1,300
Baby Baths/Bath Seats/Bathinettes	---	---	---
Other⁷	1,200	1,400	2,100

Source: NEISS, CPSC. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. The injury estimates may not add up to the total due to rounding. Note: '---' indicates the estimated number of injuries were less than minimum reporting criteria for NEISS of 1,200. According to NEISS publication criteria, an estimate must be 1,200 or greater, the sample size must be 20 or greater, and the coefficient of variation must be 33% or smaller. Due to adjustment factors following a 2024 NEISS sampling change, estimates prior to 2024 may differ from previous reports.

⁷ In 2022, 2023, and 2024, the "Other" category included pacifiers/teething rings, diapers (excluding diaper rash cases), potty chairs/training seats, harnesses, and rattles.

Deaths Associated with Nursery Products

Although all the Commission's databases are used to identify nursery product-related deaths, death certificates are a major source of information for this analysis. At the time of the data extraction for this analysis, reporting to the Commission's death certificates database was at least 96 percent complete through 2022. In line with previous annual reports, CPSC staff is reporting the latest 3-year time frame with sufficiently available information on deaths, in this case 2020 through 2022.⁸

Table 3 provides a summary of nursery product-related reported deaths (total and average annual) for 2020 through 2022, along with data previously reported for 2019 through 2021 for comparison. Reporting is ongoing, and the number of reported fatalities may change. Moreover, these reports are anecdotal and do not constitute a statistical sample or a complete count of nursery product-related deaths. As such, CPSC staff strongly discourages drawing inferences based on year-to-year increases or decreases shown in the reported data.

CPSC staff has received reports of a total of 537 deaths associated with nursery products—an annual average of 179 deaths—during this period. About 26 percent (141 total, or an annual average of 47) were associated with cribs/mattresses. Bassinets/cribbedles accounted for 24 percent (129 total, or an annual average of 43) of the reported deaths. Playpens/play yards were associated with 19 percent (a total of 100 or an annual average of 33) of the reported deaths, while infant carriers were associated with 4 percent (a total of 20 or an annual average of 7) of the reported deaths. Baby bouncer seats also accounted for 4 percent (a total of 19 or an annual average of 6) of the reported deaths. The remaining 128 reported fatalities were associated with a range of products, including infant portable swings, baby bath/bathinettes, infant inclined sleep products, baby gates/barriers, infant strollers/carriages, high chairs, changing tables/pads, baby walkers/jumpers/exercisers, and a variety of other sleep-products (e.g., in-bed sleepers and toddler beds), seating products (e.g., floor seats), and miscellaneous products.

From 2020 through 2022, there was an annual average of 108 nursery product deaths involving male children and 69 nursery product deaths involving female children.

For certain incident scenarios in which direct product involvement or failure was not evident, consultation with subject matter experts from the CPSC's Directorate for Engineering Sciences assisted in determining the most appropriate product category in which to place the fatalities. Details of the methodology are provided in the attached Appendix.

⁸ These deaths do not constitute a statistical sample of known probability and do not necessarily include all nursery product-related deaths that occurred during the 2020–2022 period. However, they do provide a minimum number for deaths associated with nursery products during that time. Furthermore, the number of reported incidents may change should staff receive additional reports. In addition, the number of fatalities for each product/group of products presented in this and previous annual nursery product reports are not expected to match the number of fatalities presented in any rulemaking packages on the same product/group of products because of the difference in the data-inclusion criteria applied. See Methodology Section of the Appendix for the process used in this report.

Table 3

Reported Deaths Among Children Under Age Five by Type of Nursery Product

PRODUCT CATEGORY	TOTAL DEATHS		AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATHS	
	2019-2021	2020-2022	2019-2021	2020-2022
TOTAL	531	537	177	179
Cribs/Mattresses⁹	128	141	43	47
Bassinets/Cradles	117	129	39	43
Playpens/Play Yards	93	100	31	33
Infant Carriers (Excludes Motor Vehicle Incidents)	30	20	10	7
Baby Bouncer Seats	16	19	5	6
Portable Baby Swings	17	18	6	6
Baby Baths/Bath Seats/Bathinettes	21	18	7	6
Infant Inclined Sleep Products¹⁰	38	15	13	5
Baby Gates/Barriers	7	5	2	2
Strollers/Carriages	5	4	2	1
High Chairs	4	2	1	1
Changing Tables	2	2	1	1
Baby Walkers/Jumpers/Exercisers	1	1	0	0
Other¹¹	52	63	17	21

Source: CPSC epidemiological databases: Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System (CPSRMS) and NEISS from 2019 to 2022, for reported deaths.

Deaths for 2019-2021, which are shown in italics, represent changes since publication of the previous annual report, due to availability of additional information.

Note: The average annual deaths do not add up to the total due to rounding.

A closer look at the five product categories with the largest numbers of reported deaths provides some insight into the hazard patterns. Between 2020 and 2022, these product categories were associated with 76 percent of the reported fatalities, similar to the earlier period from 2019 through 2021.

Between 2020 and 2022, 141 deaths were associated with cribs/mattresses. About 67 percent of these deaths were associated with a cluttered sleep environment (the presence of extra bedding in the crib, such as pillows, blankets, or comforters, among others) that led to asphyxiation of the infant. Approximately 7 percent of the 141 deaths resulted from a range of hazards associated

⁹ Incident reports with certain items, such as nursing pillows and lounger pillows, usually involve the item placed within other products, such as cribs, bassinets, and play yards. Any report involving these items was categorized with the product in which they were located, to avoid double counting.

¹⁰ Starting with the annual report published in 2018, the Infant Inclined Sleep Products group is presented in a row of its own in Table 4. These products come with one or more inclined sleep surface adjustment positions for the seat back that are greater than 10 degrees but do not exceed 30 degrees. Some specific examples are infant hammocks, recliner seats, and nappers. These products are subject to the Commission's Ban of Inclined Sleepers for Infants (published August 16, 2023, and effective September 15, 2023), 16 CFR Part 1310 (88 FR 55554).

¹¹ Of the 63 deaths in this category from 2020 through 2022, 43 deaths were associated with products used in the sleep environment that are not among the product categories listed in Table 4. Among the 43, a toddler bed (product code 4082) was involved in 13 deaths; a rocker (product code 1558) was involved in 2 extra bedding-related deaths; portable youth bedrails (product code 4075) were involved in 4 deaths; and in-bed sleepers were involved in the remaining 24 deaths. As of June 23, 2022, the in-bed sleepers are subject to the safety standard for Infant Sleep Products, 16 CFR part 1236.

In addition to the 43 deaths, there were 17 asphyxiation deaths—1 on an infant sleeping board, 1 from a chair harness strap, 1 in an infant sleep sack, 5 on a baby bottle nipple and 2 on a pacifier; 4 on a teething toy; and 3 deaths in a rocker, where two infants were found in a face down position, and one infant was found in a sideways position. In 3 remaining incidents involving a baby bottle warmer, a pacifier, and an infant seat, a report did not specify the cause of death.

See <https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/Nursery-Products-Annual-Report-2024.pdf> p.10, for a list of products associated with deaths in the "Other" category in 2019-2021.

with the crib, including incomplete assembly; missing, broken, or nonfunctioning components; ill-fitting mattress; or ineffective crib repairs. Some of these incidents occurred in, or on, older, reassembled, recalled, or secondhand cribs. The remaining crib fatalities involved the presence of hazardous crib surroundings. Examples include strangulations from nearby cords or strings; suffocations from small objects or a plastic bag located in/near the crib; asphyxiations due to co-sleeping with other children in the crib; entrapments between crib rail and a makeshift cover (e.g., a twin mattress); asphyxia from hanging from a nearby open dresser adjacent to a crib; and in one case, a drowning when an infant fell out of his crib into a pail of liquid.

Between 2020 and 2022, staff identified 129 deaths associated with bassinets/cradles. Most of these deaths were associated with extra bedding, with pillows involved in many of the suffocation deaths. A few of the bassinet-related deaths involved product failure or the presence of hazardous surroundings around the bassinet.

Playpens/play yards were associated with 100 deaths between 2020 and 2022. Most of the deaths were due to asphyxiation, where the infant suffocated on a blanket/pillow/other soft bedding placed inside the play yard. The presence of a hazardous environment in or around the product, such as use of ill-fitting, non-original mattresses and sofa cushions in the play yards, or co-sleeping arrangements with other infants in the play yard, were associated with some of the deaths. A few of the fatalities involved faulty products, such as a collapsed playpen crossbar.

Between 2020 and 2022, 20 deaths associated with infant carriers were identified. Placing the infant in the carrier in a hazardous manner was the most common scenario. Examples include a fatality resulting from an unattended and unrestrained infant, sometimes sleeping on top of a soft blanket in the seat or in the back of a vehicle, who managed to get into a compromised position; a fatality resulting from an infant in a carrier with an unfastened bottom buckle who was asphyxiated by the upper chest buckle; an infant in a carrier with straps that loosened and caused the infant to slide down and asphyxiate from shoulder strap neck compression; an infant sleeping in a baby sling that overstretched from alternated use by the parents; and an infant left unsupervised in a carrier on a bed that was later found flipped over with the victim face down and cold to the touch.

Finally, baby bouncer seats were associated with 19 deaths. About half of the deaths were due to asphyxiation after being found in a compromised position in the bouncer seat. In a few of the remaining incidents, infants left or fell out of the bouncer seat and suffocated due to entrapment in another nearby product, such as a bed or a trash bag. One incident resulted in a drowning after a bouncer seat was used in a bathtub.

Appendix

Methodology

ED-Treated Injuries (In-Scope Data):

- Database: NEISS from 01/01/2024 through 12/31/2024 (2020 through 2023 NEISS analytical datasets from previous years with adjusted weights were used for comparison); date of extraction was 07/30/2025.
- Product codes: 1500–1599, excluding 1550.¹² When multiple nursery products were coded as involved in an injury report, staff identified a “primary” product code based on the narrative description and used that for classification in this analysis.
- Age of victim: 0 through 4 years.
- Screened to ensure that no motor vehicle incidents were included.
- All cases of diaper rash (identified as side-effects of antibiotics use or exposure to prolonged moisture) were excluded.

Beginning with the 2016 report (using 2015 NEISS data), the injury estimates in annual reports on nursery products are based on non-incident, emergency department-treated injuries. The association of an incident/injury with a nursery product is incidental if the occurrence of the incident/injury is considered *not dependent* on the presence of that nursery product in the incident scenario. The exclusion of incidental injury cases aligns more closely with the way CPSC staff has prepared the CPSIA Section 104 rulemaking packages for the Commission. Now that most of the nursery products discussed in this report have a mandatory rule in place, staff believes that annual estimates based on the non-incident data will provide a better tool for gauging the efficacy of the various standards.

Examples of Additional Screenings (Applied to In-Scope Data to Arrive at Non-Incidental Data):

- If the official diagnosis indicated that no injury had been sustained, the case was excluded.
- If the product’s involvement was incidental, such as a child being stung by a bee, or getting bitten by a dog while in an infant stroller, the case was excluded.
- If a child suffered a medical crisis while seated in a high chair (e.g., choking on food), or gained access to adult medication by climbing on a crib, the case was excluded.
- If a child was injured by other young children (e.g., pulled out of an infant swing by a young sibling), the case was excluded.

All ED-treated injury estimates/analyses in this report are based on non-incident data.

Deaths:

- Databases: CPSRMS and NEISS from 01/01/2020 through 12/31/2022; date of extraction was 07/18/2025.

Information available from CPSRMS and NEISS on incidents that have not been investigated is often incomplete or provides insufficient information on the hazard scenario. If these incident reports are investigated later, or as other associated reports come in, the initial information is corroborated or contradicted, and the fatality numbers reported may change.

¹² Product code 1550 (*Infant and Toddler Play Centers excluding Jumpers, Bouncers, and Exercisers*) represents a toy, not a nursery product.

- Product codes: 1500–1599, excluding 1550¹⁴; 4074 for *children’s chairs*, 4075 for *portable youth bed rails*, and 4082 for *toddler beds*.
- Age of victim: 0 through 4 years.
- Screened to ensure no duplicates were included; all records of the same incident that were reported through different data sources were associated and included as a single report.
- Miscoded products were recoded correctly based on the detailed information collected. A common example was a play yard miscoded as a crib but was counted as a play yard for this report.
- As with the emergency department-treated injuries, deaths involving certain products were grouped together. For instance, baby baths and bathinettes were counted together with bath seats; exercisers were counted with baby walkers and jumpers; and, as noted earlier, any extra-bedding-in-crib incidents were counted with cribs while incidents with extra bedding in a play yard were counted with play yards.
- Staff carefully screened to determine whether fatalities were in scope or out of scope. An example of an out-of-scope fatality would be an incident where no direct or circumstantial information was available to determine *how* the death occurred, or if Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) was the only information available from the official report(s). These criteria may differ from the inclusion criteria used in CPSC rulemaking packages. As such, the number of fatalities for each product/group of products presented in this and previous annual nursery product reports are not expected to match the number of fatalities presented in any rulemaking packages on the same product/group of products.

In some cases that were considered in scope, the death was not associated directly with the nursery product. However, hazards in the vicinity of the product, often created inadvertently by caregivers, led to the deaths. For instance, extra bedding inside the crib, or plastic bags that were within easy reach of the crib, have led to some deaths. These deaths have been included with crib deaths. Similarly, clutter and extra bedding inside the play yard, or placement of the play yard within easy reach of a window blind cord, have led to some fatalities. These have been counted with play yard deaths. While these deaths may not be due to product failure only, they highlight some common misconceptions and oversights, poorly drafted instructions/warnings, or foreseeable use patterns for these products. Therefore, these deaths were included.

Staff excluded any report to the CPSC of a nursery product-related incident that occurred outside of the United States.

Historical Data

With the completion of this report, analyses of non-incident hospital ED-treated injury data are now available for the ten years, 2015 through 2024. However, after a change in sampling methods in 2024 to ensure the data remain a nationally representative sample of hospitals, trend analyses for 2015 through 2024 are currently unavailable. To account for these revisions and make older data comparable to 2024 estimates, adjusted weights were retroactively used for pre-2024 data. As a result, estimates for those years presented here and in future reports will differ from those presented in pre-2025 reports.

Table 4 and Figure 1 present the 10-year injury estimates covering 2015 through 2024, based on ED-treated, non-incident data on nursery products. Figure 2 presents the corresponding 10-year estimated injury rates per 100,000 children under age 5.

Table 4

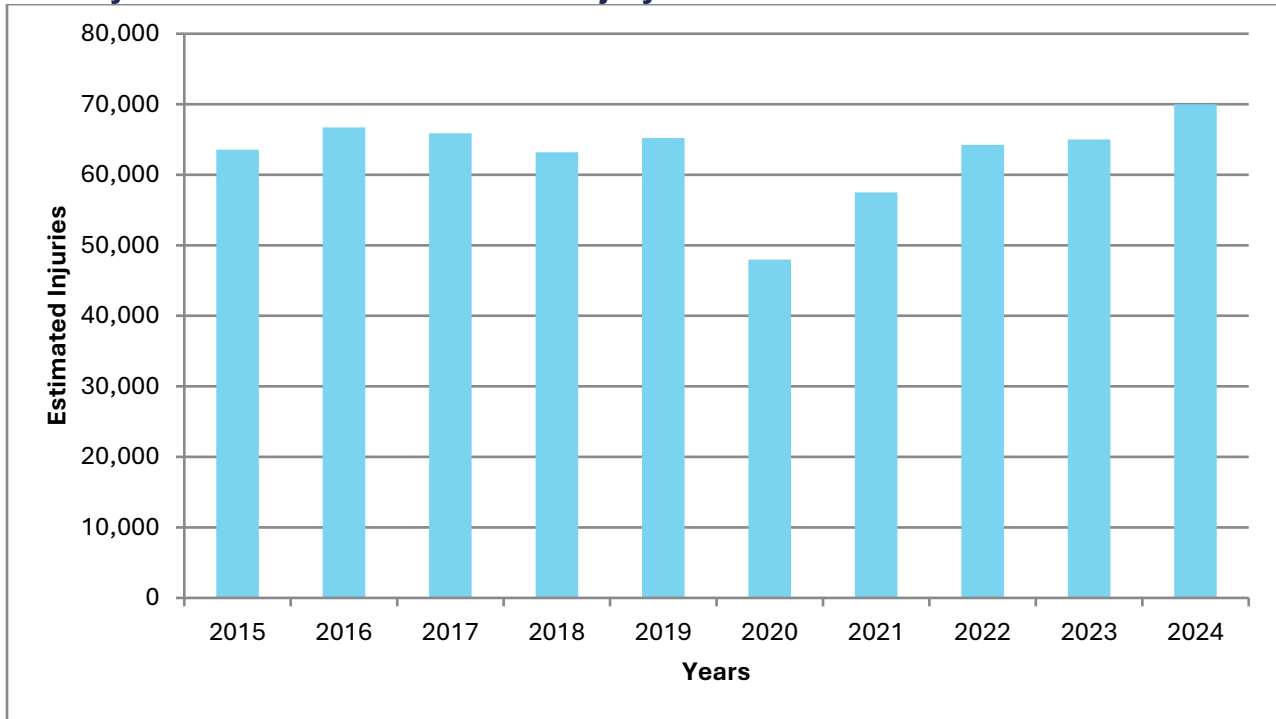
Nursery Product-Related ED-Treated Injury Estimates: 2015–2024

Calendar Year	Estimated Injuries	95% Confidence Interval
2015	63,600	32,500 – 94,600
2016	66,700	32,900 – 100,600
2017	65,900	32,800 – 99,000
2018	63,200	31,100 – 95,300
2019	65,200	27,400 – 103,000
2020	48,000	18,300– 77,600
2021	57,500	26,700 – 88,300
2022	64,200	26,500 – 102,000
2023	65,000	29,700 – 100,300
2024	70,000	45,100 – 95,000

Source: NEISS, CPSC. Estimates rounded to nearest 100. Due to adjustment factors following a 2024 NEISS sampling change, estimates prior to 2024 may differ from previous reports.

Figure 1

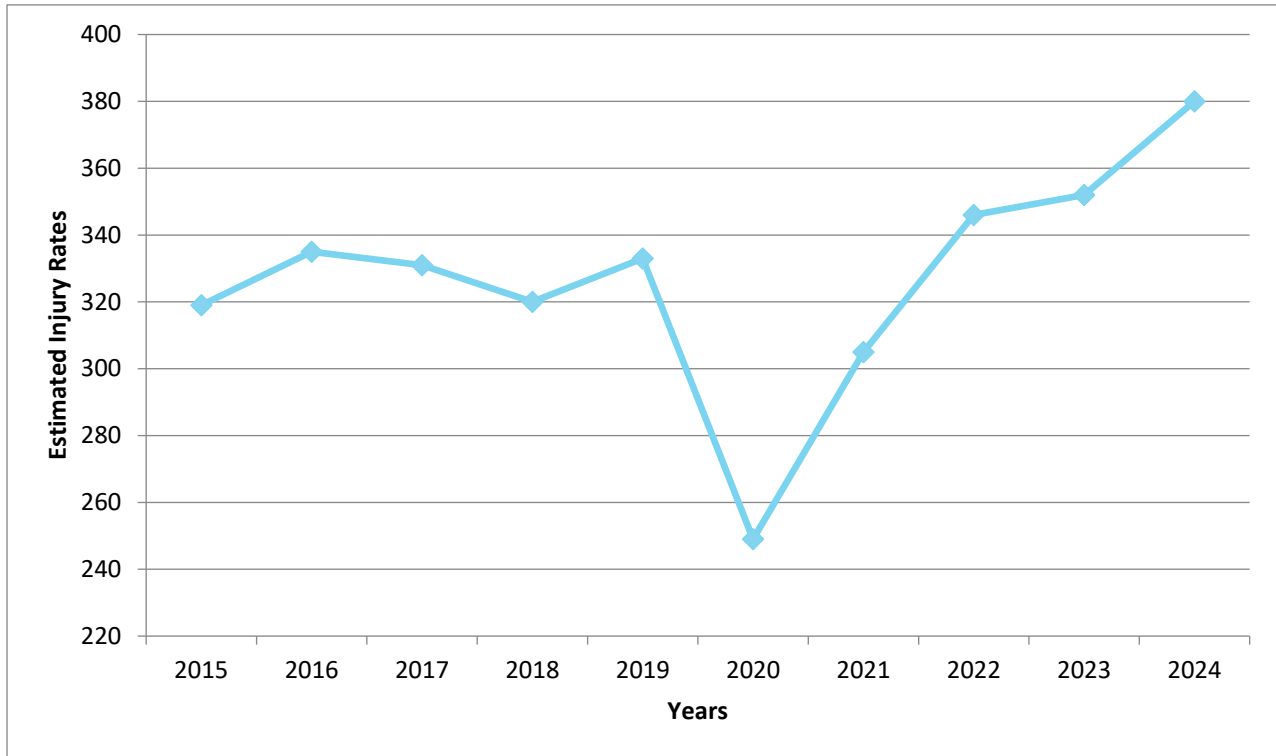
Nursery Product-Related ED-Treated Injury Estimates: 2015–2024



Source: NEISS, CPSC. Estimates are rounded to nearest 100. Due to adjustment factors following a 2024 NEISS sampling change, estimates prior to 2024 may differ from previous reports.

Figure 2

Nursery Product-Related ED-Treated Estimated Injuries per 100,000 Children Under 5 Years: 2015–2024



Source: NEISS, CPSC. Estimates are rounded to nearest 100.

The population data for the denominator is from U.S. Census Bureau website (same as footnote 2):

<https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-national-detail.html>; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024 (NC-EST2024-SYASEXN); last revised May 28, 2025.