

北京市伤害调查 —— 儿童意外伤害报告

Beijing Injury Survey —— Child Injury Report



国务院妇女儿童工作委员会

National Working Committee for Children and Women (NWCCW)

卫生部疾病控制司

Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Health (MOH)

中国疾病预防控制中心现场流行病学培训项目

Chinese Training Program,

Chinese Ce nrol (CFETP/C-CDC)

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September 2004

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北京市伤害调查 — 儿童意外伤害报告

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序言

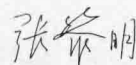
儿童死亡率是衡量一个国家经济和社会发展的一个重要指标。降低儿童死亡率是全球儿童发展的共同目标，也是每一个国家政府必须履行的承诺。2000 年联合国千年首脑会议通过的《千年宣言》、2002 年联合国儿童问题特别会议制定的《一个适合儿童生长的世界》成果文件以及 2001 年我国政府颁布实施的《中国儿童发展纲要(2001—2010 年)》，都将降低儿童死亡率作为儿童发展的重要目标。

随着我国经济的快速发展，人民生活和公共卫生条件得到了很大改善，儿童健康水平明显提高，婴儿死亡率、五岁以下儿童死亡率分别从 1991 年的 50.2‰、61.0‰ 降至 2002 年的 29.2‰和 34.9‰，14 岁以下的儿童死亡率也下降到 2‰以下，儿童因营养不良和疾病造成的死亡已得到了有效控制。但随着城市化、工业化的发展，道路、交通和市政设施的改变，儿童生活环境中面临的危险因素增加，儿童死于意外伤害的问题日显突出。

来自多项研究的数据表明：与上百种导致儿童死亡的疾病相比，意外伤害已成为我国 14 岁以下儿童的第一位死因。儿童的意外伤害给社会、儿童家庭造成了巨大的经济损失，给儿童本人造成了不可弥补的身体和心理伤害。由此看来，我国儿童的健康问题已不仅仅是生存问题，更重要的是保护问题。预防和控制儿童意外伤害，是我国儿童保护面临的新挑战，我们必须从控制疾病和意外伤害两个方面着手，才能实现降低儿童死亡率的目标。

为此，2003 年，在联合国儿童基金会和儿童安全联盟的大力倡导和支持下，国务院妇女儿童工作委员会办公室协调卫生部疾病控制司、北京市妇女儿童工作委员会办公室及专家开展了儿童意外伤害的研究和调查。在对现有资料进行分析、得出初步结论的基础上，在北京市 18 个区县，对 28000 户居民进行了入户问卷调查。调查结果同样显示，意外伤害是北京市儿童健康面临的最大危险因素。北京市伤害调查不仅可以为北京市制定和实施干预策略提供可靠的依据，也为今后在其它地区开展研究与干预活动提供了经验、培养了技术力量。

为儿童提供安全的生存空间，保护他们的身心健康，既是家庭和专业工作者的责任，更是政府和社会的责任。希望社会各界共同参与，通力合作，为儿童成长创造一个更加健康、安全的环境。



张黎明
国务院妇女儿童工作委员会办公室
副主任

序言

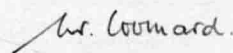
在历史性的 2000 年联合国千年首脑会议上,与会的全球各国领导人接纳了八项全球发展目标。其中的一项重要目标就是要在 1990 年至 2015 年间将五岁以下儿童死亡率降低三分之二。中国儿童发展纲要也提出要在 2010 年将儿童死亡率降低五分之一。为实现这些宏伟目标,中国仍需要在提倡母亲安全、提高免疫接种率以及改进婴儿营养状况方面做出更多的努力,但是我们不能仅仅局限于已有领域中的工作,同时也需要关注那些尚未得到重视的新领域——儿童意外伤害,这一每年引起大量儿童死亡和残疾的问题。本报告即展示了在北京进行的意外伤害对儿童成长影响的研究结果。

中国在提高儿童生存状况方面已经取得了巨大的成功,同时儿童意外伤害问题也日渐突出。意外伤害已成为除婴儿以外的各年龄段儿童的首要死因和致残原因,并且这种影响随着儿童年龄的增长而递增。伤害死亡在中国只是冰山一角:每一例伤害死亡背后是更多的不同程度的伤害所造成的创伤和残疾;使儿童不能成长为一个对社会有贡献的公民。伤害也常常引起家庭丧失主要劳动力并因此对儿童产生类似的灾难性影响。由于伤害需要支付的救治费用以及由此带来的家庭收入的损失无论对家庭、社会和国家经济发展都是一个负担。

其他国家的经验证明,大部分的意外伤害是可以预防的。在过去的五十年中,儿童因伤害所造成的死亡在工业化国家持续下降。这种下降并不是经济发展的必然结果。它是通过来自于各方的承诺和努力而实现的。这一努力始于对问题的认识,进而实现政府的承诺和政策的改变。通过长期的研究、宣传、立法、环境改善、公众教育和应急服务的改进挽救了成千上万的儿童的生命。现在,中国正在持续快速的发展,这就更需要对降低伤害引起高度的重视。

北京市伤害调查,标志着一个全面了解中国儿童意外伤害状况及影响的项目的开始。随之将会在其他省份和地区进行更多的研究。然而,我们所了解的情况已经足以帮助我们开始干预行动。我们知道溺水是中国儿童意外伤害的首要死因,成年人监护和儿童游泳训练就可以大大减少溺水死亡。我们知道在中国家庭对儿童也是有危险的场所——存在着烧烫伤、中毒、跌伤和其他伤害的危险因素。然而家庭可以变得更加安全。我们知道学校的建筑,上下学路上的步行和骑车,都可能对儿童造成危险——我们可能,也应该采取行动来保证学校成为对儿童安全的场所。

联合国儿童基金会与儿童安全联盟愿意支持中国各级政府开展大幅度降低儿童意外伤害的预防性研究和干预活动,这些行动可以避免由于伤害而毁掉成千上万儿童的一生和梦想。为此,我们将关注每一名儿童,每一代人,使他们能够在一个健康、安全、和平的环境中成长。



伍德琛

联合国儿童基金会驻中国办事处代表

序言

每年在发展中国家因意外伤害而死亡或残疾的儿童数目令人震惊。初步的统计显示，东亚及太平洋地区每年大约有 250 万 18 岁以下的儿童死亡，其中近一半的儿童死于意外伤害。更使人心动的是，这些意外伤害的死亡与其他传染性疾病的死亡一样，是可以预防的。如果我们使用与疾病预防同样的投入，就可以挽救上百万儿童的生命。

为解决儿童意外伤害问题，儿童安全联盟和联合国儿童基金会开始合作。儿童安全联盟是一个将减少发展中国家的儿童因意外伤害死亡或残疾作为其宗旨的组织。它致力于通过研究提供足够的证据来反映令人震惊的儿童意外伤害死亡数字，并呼吁开展儿童意外伤害预防项目的重要性，与国际组织和各国政府共同合作，开展行动。

因此，儿童安全联盟与联合国儿童基金会及各国政府合作，启动了一系列国家级的意外伤害调查以了解儿童意外伤害的数量与范围，并提供对干预项目的影响和有效性进行监测的手段。北京市伤害调查是整个东亚及太平洋地区项目的一部分，同时为今后在中国其它地区的研究和干预打下了良好的基础。

北京市伤害调查充分展示了政府在预防传染性疾病和与出生相关的婴儿和儿童死亡方面所取得的令人惊叹的成就。北京市应该为其取得的巨大成功而感到骄傲，同时应用其经验和技术向意外伤害这一当前儿童死亡和残疾的首要问题挑战。

“千里之行始于足下”。我深信北京市政府和北京市民会在调查的基础上将这座美丽的城市建设成为对儿童更为安全的城市。



彼特·彼特森
儿童安全联盟主席

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Forward


Child mortality rates are important indicators to measure the level of social and economic development of a country. Reducing child mortality rates is the global goal as well as the country's commitment to be achieved. It was set up in the Millennium Declaration in the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, the China National Programme of Action for Development of Children (2001-2010) in 2001, and the output document of the UN Special Session on Children -- "A World Fit for Children" in 2002.

Following with the rapid economic development of China, the living situation and public health facilities have greatly improved. It makes a significant change on the level of child health status. Infant Mortality Rate and Under 5 Mortality Rate have been decreased from 50.2‰ and 61.0‰ in 1991 to 29.2‰ and 34.9‰ in 2002 respectively. The Child Crude Death Rate for children under 14 is also reduced below to 2‰. Malnutrition and diseases have been put under effective control. However, due to the fast changes of the environment, rapid urbanization and industrialization, improved transportation and city public facilities, children are facing increasing risks.

Data from various researches indicates that, comparing with hundreds of diseases which lead to child deaths, child injury has become the leading cause of deaths for children under 14 in China. Child injury leads to a tremendous economic loss to both the family and society. Child injury poses a threat to children's physical and psychological development. Child health in China is not only an issue of child survival, but also of child protection. Prevention and control of the epidemic of child injury will be a new challenge on child survival and protection. Therefore, we must address both disease control and injury prevention so that the targets on reduction of child mortality could be achieved.

In doing so, advocated and supported by UNCIEF and The Alliance for Safe Children (TASC), the National Working Committee on Children and Women (NWCCW) in together with the Department of Disease Control of Ministry of Health (MOH), Beijing Working Committee on Children and Women (BWCCW) and experts carried out a research and a survey on child injury in 2003. Be based on the preliminary results, the survey was conducted in all 18 districts and counties in Beijing, with 28,000 households interviewed. The survey results show that injury is the greatest risk faced by Beijing children. The survey established a solid basis for developing and implementing intervention strategies and actions in Beijing. At the same time, it provides the experience and builds the technical capacity for further researches and intervention in the rest of China.

Building a safe environment for children and keeping them in physical and psychological health, are not only the responsibility of parents and professionals, but also the duty of government and civil society. We hope, with a joint efforts and close cooperation among all partners, we will be able to give a healthy and safety life for children.



Zhang Liming

Deputy Director, The Office of National Working Committee on Children and Women (NWCCW)

Forward

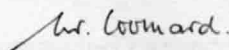
At the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, the largest ever gathering of world leaders adopted eight Millennium Development Goals. One goal called for reducing under-five mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. China's own National Plan of Action for Children calls for a one fifth reduction by 2010. To reach these ambitious goals, more needs to be done to promote safe motherhood, increase immunization coverage and improve infant nutrition. But increasingly, it will not be enough to work harder on what is already being done. Instead, we need to do what was not done in the past: focusing on the child injuries which each year lead to massive numbers of deaths and disability. This report presents the results of a ground-breaking piece of research into the impact of injury on the children of Beijing.

As traditional child survival efforts in China have met with great success, the toll of child injury has become increasingly prominent. In China it has become a leading cause of child deaths and disability in all child age groups after infancy, and the impact increases as the child grows older. Injury deaths are but the tip of the iceberg: for every injured child who dies, many more live on with serious disability; denied the right to be productive citizens. Injury among adults also often leads to the family losing its main caregiver with a similar devastating impact on the welfare of children. The economic cost to pay for treatment and loss of earnings is a drag on families, and on the social and economic advancement of China.

Experience from other countries shows that accidents and injuries are largely preventable. Over the past 50 years, child injury has been reduced substantially in industrialized countries. The reduction was not a result of economic development. It was due to a concerted, collective effort that began with recognition of the problem, followed by political commitment and policy change. A long process of research, lobbying, legislation, environmental modifications, public education and improvements in public services saved millions of lives. As China's development advances, greater attention on reducing injuries will be needed.

The Beijing Injury Survey marks the beginning of a major project to understand the impact of child injury in China and we know it will be followed by more research. But enough is already known to act. We know that drowning is a leading cause of child mortality in China, and that adult supervision of young children as well as teaching children to swim reduces the risk of drowning considerably. We know that many homes in China are dangerous places for children – full of risks of burns, scalds, poisons, animal bites, falls and other major causes of injury, and that they can be made safer. We know that school buildings, and the walk or bike ride to and from lessons, can be very hazardous for children – and we can and should act to ensure that schools and the roads to them are safe places for children.

UNICEF stands ready to support the Government of China at all levels to reduce the accidents and injuries that destroy the lives and dreams of millions of children. In doing so, we will be recognizing the enduring right of every child, in every generation, to grow to adulthood in a healthy, safe and peaceful environment.



Christian Voumard
Representative, UNICEF China

Forward

Every year, appalling numbers of children in developing world are killed or disabled by injuries. Preliminary data shows that approximately 2.5 million children under the age of 18 die each year in East Asian and Pacific region and that of these, nearly half are from injury. What is so disturbing about these figures is that these deaths are as preventable as those caused by infectious diseases. If the same resources were used in preventing injuries as are spent on combating disease, millions of children's lives could be saved.

It was to address this issue of child injury that The Alliance for Safe Children (TASC) and UNICEF began collaborating. TASC is an organization committed to reducing child death and disability from accidents through out the developing world. It focuses on research to develop the evidence to show the staggering number of child death from injury, and then advocating the importance of child injury prevention programs and collaborating with international organizations and governments to take action.

TASC thus partnered with UNICEF and various Governments to initiate a series of national injury surveys to define the magnitude and scope of child injury, and to provide measurements to monitor the impact and effectiveness of interventions. The Beijing Injury Survey is part of the regional initiative and has laid the foundation for further research and intervention in the rest of the China.

Three decades ago, infectious diseases were causing the majority of deaths among children. Once the international community realized this, we intervened with effective prevention such as immunization, oral rehydration and nutrition. The impact of those investments has been extraordinary. We must now invest in injury prevention research and interventions which will certainly bring similar results.

The Beijing Injury Survey shows how incredibly successful the government has been in prevention of infectious disease and birth related deaths in infants and children. Beijing should be rightfully proud of its enormous accomplishment and use the experience and skills to attack the epidemic of injury that is now the leading killer and disabler of its children.

"A journey of a thousand miles begins with the first step". I am confident that the Beijing municipal government and the people of Beijing will act on the result of the survey and commit to make this beautiful city a safer place for its children.



Pete Peterson
President, The Alliance for Safe Children (TASC)

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摘要

北京市伤害调查于 2003 年 10 月进行。该调查是以住户为单位的抽样调查，总样本量为 28,084 个家庭，包括 81,604 名应答者，其中 13,058 名为儿童。调查包括了所有年龄组、所有原因的死亡和疾病，并重点关注有关意外伤害的细节。本报告是针对包括从婴儿到 18 岁生日之前的所有年龄组的儿童所进行的。

调查定义的儿童意外伤害是指那些严重到需要就医、住院或导致 1 天及以上的误学、误工的伤害。该定义不包括轻微伤害。所有伤害被分为致死性和非致死性伤害，非致死性伤害又被进一步按伤害的严重程度而分层进行分析。

调查发现：

- 意外伤害是造成北京市儿童死亡和残疾的主要因素。
- 儿童总伤害发生率为 2259.2/10 万。这意味着 2003 年每 100 个北京儿童中就有 2 名儿童受到伤害，需要就医、住院或一天不能上学或工作。
- 2003 年北京共有 50,438 名儿童受到伤害，即每天就有 139 名儿童发生意外伤害。
- 每天北京市至少有一名儿童因伤害造成死亡或残疾。
- 不同年龄组的儿童伤害类型不同，这取决于年龄段及周边环境。
- 婴儿的伤害发病率最少，5—9 岁组最高，其余依次为 10—14 岁组和 15—17 岁组。
- 男童的伤害发病率是女童两倍。
- 致死性伤害主要是道路交通事故和溺水造成的。
- 非致死性伤害主要为跌伤、动物咬伤和道路交通意外。
- 儿童被动物咬伤通常是宠物狗咬伤。
- 伤害也是 18 岁以下儿童父母死亡的主要原因，每天约有 7 名儿童因伤害失去父母。
- 调查中发现的大部分伤害都可以通过政府、学校和家长的共同努力，采取低成本、有效的措施而得到预防。