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2006年北京市残疾人抽样调查流行病学特征分析\* [点此下载全文](#)

[刘民](#) [栾承](#) [沈励](#)

北京大学医学部公共卫生学院流行病与卫生统计学系, 教育部流行病学重点实验室, 北京, 100191

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摘要:

目的: 了解北京市残疾人现状及流行病学特征。方法: 对第二次全国残疾人抽样调查中北京市的调查数据进行现状描述及流行病学特征分析。结果: 北京市残疾现患率为6.49%, 肢体残疾现患率最高, 为2.31%; 言语残疾最低, 为0.04%。一级、二级残疾人分别占残疾人总数的15.95%和10.49%; 三级、四级残疾人分别占28.09%和45.47%。75岁及以上人群残疾现患率最高, 为39.98%。残疾年龄别现患率呈现随着年龄增加而增加的趋势。男性视力、精神残疾现患率低于女性, 而听力、智力残疾现患率高于女性。农村残疾现患率高

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An analysis of epidemiological characteristics of sample survey on disability in Beijing 2006 [Download Fulltext](#)

Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Peking University Health Science Center, Beijing, 100191

Fund Project:

Abstract:

Objective: Understand the present situation and epidemiological characteristics of people with Disabilities in Beijing. Method: Use the method of descriptive study to analyze the data of disabled in Beijing which comes from the data of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability. Result: The overall prevalence of disabilities was 6.49%. The prevalence of physical disability was the highest (2.31%), while the prevalence of speech disability was the lowest(0.04%). 15.95% and 10.49% of all the disabled persons were categorized to grade1 and 2 disabilities, respectively. 28.09% and 45.47% disabled persons suffered from grade 3 and 4 disability, respectively. Among the various age groups, those aged 75 years and older had the highest prevalence of total disabilities, and with the increasing of age, the prevalence of disabilities also increased. Men's prevalence of visual and mental disability were lower than Women's, but the prevalence of hearing and intellectual disability were higher than Women's. The prevalence of disability in Beijing rural area was higher than urban. The prevalence of speech, physical, intellectual and multiple disabilities in Beijing urban area were lower than rural. Among the 18 districts in Beijing, PingGu district had the highest prevalence of disabilities(10.66%), while Fengtai district had the lowest (5.01%). Conclusion: The overall prevalence of disabilities in Beijing at present was 6.49%, stayed at 11th of all 31 provinces(municipality or autonomous region) in China. Physical disability had the highest prevalence, while speech disability had the lowest. 75 years and older had the highest prevalence of disabilities. The prevalence of overall disabilities in rural areas was higher than urban in Beijing.

Keywords: [disabilities](#) [prevalence](#) [cross-sectional analysis](#) [Beijing](#)

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