Data Collection and Analysis of Consumer Product Related Child Injuries in Israel

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Initiated by the Commissioner of Standards in the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor
Background

- Each year children in Israel are injured in events that involve a consumer product
- Lack of systematic information on consumer product related child injuries
- Program initiated by the Commissioner of Standards in the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor (ITL) in cooperation with Beterem- Safe Kids Israel
About Israel

Area of the country: 22,072 sq. km.

Population-
Total 7,243,600
Child Population- 2,300,000
Children age 0-14 make up 28.4% of the population

Jews and Others 80.0%
Arabs 20.0%

Child injury data:

Death *150
Hospitalization **24,000
ER VISITS ***180,000

The National Center for Children's Safety & Health, R.A., ISRAEL
Our Vision:
Making the World Safe for Children

Strategic Goal:
Decreasing child mortality rate due to injuries in Israel by 35% by the year 2020. (additional to the reduction of 30% that was achieved by 2005)

Narrowing the gaps in injury rates between Jewish and Arab children by 25%

“Beterem” represents Israel in the following international organizations:
Safe Kids Worldwide
European Child Safety Alliance – EuroSafe

“Beterem” has been recognized by the Israeli Government as the professional leader in the field of Child Safety in Israel
Objectives of the NAPIS Initiative

Management of knowledge of child safety data* and injuries in order to promote child safety in Israel

• Child safety data - includes injuries, near injuries, safety deficiencies etc.
Data Sources

• Bedside interviews
  – Database of intake data on injury events based on bedside interviews with families of hospitalized children.

• Media reports
  – Database of child injury incidents reported in the Media.

• Beterem Expert Call Center
  – Database of contacts to the Safety Expert’s Telephone Hotline.
Building the process

• Phase I - Review of retrospective data
  – Manual extrication from 2006 and 2007 data, identifying missing data fields and delivery of retrospective report

• Phase II – Updating the collection process, forms and database structure
  – Adding MDS and partial ODS to the process

• Phase III – Ongoing data collection, analysis and reports
  – Detailed data, literature reviews and summaries, frequencies of consumer products
Results from the retrospective phase

Number of records in which consumer product was reported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Product rec.</th>
<th>Total rec.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedside interviews</td>
<td>1507</td>
<td>2493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>2172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Experts’ Call Center</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most frequent products found in the bedside interviews:

- Bicycles: 186 records
- Stairs: 153 records

Most frequent product category:
- Construction and Construction products: 433 records
Results from the Ongoing Process

• Records transferred:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Product rec.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedside interviews</td>
<td>776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Experts’ Call Center</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Product summaries: 28 examples: Curtains, Bicycles, Bunk-beds, Lighters, Super glue, Changing tables and more…
Limitations

• The information is not representative of the entire scope of injuries involving consumer products
• Each database has specific limitations
• The quality and the availability of data
Advantages

• Injury scenarios in relation to product type
• The ability to correlate data and characterize scenarios by product
• Monitoring of dangerous products
• Monitoring of risk in new products
New regulations and standards for the following consumer products:

- Outdoor exercise/recreation equipment
- Clothing

Dissemination of data collected by request to Standards Committees and other relevant organizations
Conclusions and Recommendations

- The data collected using the WHO’s MDS and ODS is valuable to promote child safety

- Policy makers can use this information as a basis for decision making

- In countries in which there is no systematic collection of consumer product related injury data (as collected by ANEC and CPSC) it is possible to gather information continuously from data sources such as those used in NAPIS

- To build similar cooperation with additional Ministries and organizations who can use the information to promote child safety
Our Vision-
A Safe World for Children

Thank you!

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Presentation Outline

• Background

• Methodology:
  – Data sources
  – Process
  – Outcomes
  – Limitations & Advantages

• Results

• Achievements

• Recommendations