

Application to the World Health Organization,  
Collaboration Center on Community Safety  
Promotion for the designation of  
Kameoka, Kyoto, Japan



August 2007



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## Chapter 1 Background

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### 1-1. Policies and Attitude to Safety

#### 1-1-1. National level

While Japan becomes one of advanced countries, relationship among people and bonds in communities have become weaker than ever. As a result of weakness of relationship in communities, people are now feeling less safe in various aspects in terms of accidents of children and the elderly, violence, crimes, suicide.

These anxieties can be partly caused by the fact that number of death from accident or suicide takes high rank of a cause-specific list. On top of that, declining birthrate and a growing proportion of elderly people lead the National government to focus on protecting children from accidents and elderly people from becoming in need of care by injuries such as hip fractures. Moreover, over 30,000 people have committed suicide every year since 1990's.

#### 1-1-2. Prefecture level

In Kyoto Prefecture, since 2002 when the Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, Mr. Keiji Yamada acceded at the present position, he has put his effort based on the phrase 'Let's develop Kyoto with Safety and Hope' as a core concept of his policies. Therefore, when Mayor Yamada learned the concept of Safe Community in 2003, he adapted the concept of 'Safe Community' to the existing programs for safety. For the first step with Safe Community, he appointed Kameoka City as a pilot area for Safe Community initiative to establish methods of supporting all municipalities in Kyoto Prefecture to become safer places with the concept of Safe Community.

#### 1-1-3. City and community level

In 2001, Kameoka formulated the 3<sup>rd</sup> comprehensive plan for the next ten years. In the plan, 'improvement of Safety' was focused as one of the main policies. Since then, various programs for safety promotion have been conducted in collaboration with concerned bodies.

Since 2003 when the present mayor, Mr. Masataka Kuriyama assumed the present position, he put high priority on policies of safety promotion with the concept of "Make Kameoka where people communicate and co-operate each other in peace and harmony".

As a result of efforts lead by the mayor, Kameoka became safer which was indicated by declined number of injuries and accidents in 2003.

When he learned about the concept of Safe Community, he decided to apply it to existing policies for comprehensive development of safety of Kameoka City. He declared that Kameoka City will put effort on safety promotion and become the first member of the Safe Community network in Japan. Since then, Kameoka City has been working for safety promotion based on the concept of ‘Safe Community’ with Kyoto Prefecture, its citizens, and concerned bodies in communities.

## 1-2. Goals

On the whole, medium–term goal of Kameoka Safe Community project is to decline 30% from number of unintentional injuries in 2007, while each program has its own goal. This goal was figured out based on a good result attained in one of Safe Communities.

Through working on safety promotion at community level, we will improve our social capital and make our community a place where people feel safety.

## 1-3. Overview of Kameoka City

### 1-3-1. Location, size and accessibility

Kameoka City is located in the central region of Kyoto Prefecture. It shares the east borderline with Kyoto City, a capital of Kyoto Prefecture, and south and west borderlines with Osaka prefecture.

The size of the land area of the city is 224.90 square kilometer.

Kameoka City has good accessibility form Kyoto city (about 20 – 30 minutes) by Japan Rail (JR) line, and with several roads such as National road “Route 9” and a highway which connects between North and South parts of Kyoto Prefecture. Moreover, it takes only one hour to cities in Osaka prefecture by JR line.

Therefore, Kameoka is a convenient place to live, to work and to enjoy leisure activities.

Figure 1 Kameoka City



Source; Kameoka City

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## 1-3-2. Features of Population

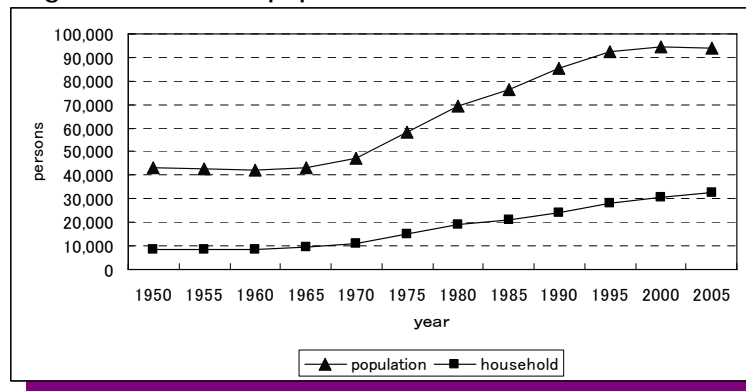
### 1-3-2-1. Population

Because of the convenience based on good accessibility from big cities in Kyoto Prefecture and Osaka Prefecture, population of the city has been growing. At the time of November, 2004, population hit 95,087 which is the third biggest population in Kyoto Prefecture.

However, for the last ten years, the population has not been increasing as much as it used to and is expected to start decline in near future like other communities in Japan.

On the other hand, however, number of households has been increasing because of trend toward nuclear families. On top

Figure 2! number of population



Source; national census

of that, aging of population also causing downsizing of number of family member and more old people live alone or with only their spouses. Therefore, number of family member has been declining from 5.94 persons in 1950 to 2.90 in 2005.

### 1-3-2-2. Aging society

The ratio of population of over 65 years old out of total population takes 17.3%. It is much lower than the average ratio of Kyoto Prefecture. However the ratio has been increasing by 0.5% every year for the last 6 years. Therefore, aging society is considered as one of the most serious issues to deal with.

With rapid increase of number of the elderly, more elderly have become under the medical care or the long term care insurance<sup>1</sup>. Considering baby boomers, it is expected that the number of those who require nursing care will be increased when the generation become old. Therefore, keeping younger generation in good health is a mandatory challenge.

<sup>1</sup> Long term care insurance is a system in which elderly can get support to live with dignity and independency. Once they get insurance card after some assessment by government, 90% of the cost of care services will be covered by insurance which is run by national government.

Table 1 Ratio of the elderly out of total population (Kameoka City)

year	over 65 years old	over 75 years old	certified as being in need of care*	
			population	Ratio of population
2000	14.3%	5.9%	1,667	12.3%
2001	14.8%	6.3%	→	→
2002	15.4%	6.6%	→	→
2003	15.9%	6.9%	→	→
2004	16.4%	7.2%	→	→
2005	17.0%	7.6%	2,453	15.4%
2006 September	17.3%	7.7%	2,553	15.5%

Source: Kameoka city

\*In long term care system for the elderly, people need to be certified as being in need of care when they are provided with public care services.

## 1-4. Economics and industry

### 1-4-1. Agriculture

Kameoka has been a rice granary of Kyoto city for long period and it still grow 10% of whole production of rice in Kyoto Prefecture.

Considering that people become more conscious about quality of agricultural product, farmers have been working on improvement of Kyoto brand products and maintenance of good quality. !!!

### 1-4-2 Tourism

As for tourism, Kameoka is known for river rafting on the Hozu River and tram riding along the river. It also has a good spa, Nanohana Onsen.

While over 1500,000 tourists visit to Kameoka every year, Kameoka is now developing new programs to attract more tourists.

### 1-4-3. Industry

With advantage of abundant natural resources and good accessibility to big cities, Kameoka City has developed textile industry, food manufacture industry, and lumbering industry. Moreover, with development of roads and rail roads, advantage of its location has improved. With consideration of factors above, 48 companies have moved into an industrial complex in the city.



## Chapter 2 Feature of Injury

### 2-1. Causes of death

#### 2-1-1. Analyses of Population Survey Report

Among residents under 19 years old, unintentional accidents takes the top of a cause-specific list. Among people who are between 20 and 44 years old, suicide hit the top of the list. Among people over 45 years old, suicide still takes relatively high rank, although malignant neoplasm and cardiac disorder rank higher.

Table 2 top5 out of causes of death in Kyoto Prefecture

Age	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
0~4	congenital abnormality	unintentional accident	perinatal respiratory distress	sudden death	bleeding disorders of neonates and infants
5~9	malignant neoplasm	unintentional accident	Sepsis, hernia, ileus		
10~14	unintentional accident	malignant neoplasm	cardiac disease	suicide	
15~19	unintentional accident	suicide	malignant neoplasm	cardiac disease	Pneumonia etc
20~24	suicide	unintentional accident	malignant neoplasm	cardiac disease	Pneumonia etc
25~29	suicide	malignant neoplasm	unintentional accident	cardiac disease	Pneumonia etc
30~34	suicide	malignant neoplasm	unintentional accident	cardiac disease	conception <sup>㊦</sup> delivery <sup>㊧</sup> puerperium
35~39	suicide	malignant neoplasm	cardiac disease	unintentional accident	cerebrovascular disease
40~44	suicide	malignant neoplasm	cardiac disease	unintentional accident	hepatic disease
45~49	malignant neoplasm	cardiac disease	suicide	cerebrovascular disease	hepatic disease
50~54	malignant neoplasm	cardiac disease	suicide	cerebrovascular disease	unintentional accident
55~59	malignant neoplasm	cardiac disease	cerebrovascular disease	suicide	unintentional accident
60~64	malignant neoplasm	cardiac disease	cerebrovascular disease	suicide	alimentary disease
65+	malignant neoplasm	cardiac disease	cerebrovascular disease	pneumonia	respiratory disease

Source: Population Survey Report (2005)

Table 3 top 10 of cause of death

	Cause of death	Kameoka City				Kyoto Prefecture		
		Number of death 2003-2005	Average number of death	Number of death for 100,000	proportion	Number of death for 100,000	proportion	
Total	—	1,904	635	668	100.0%	838	100.0%	
TOP 10	1st	malignant neoplasm	587	196	206	30.8%	254	30.3%
	2nd	cardiac disease	318	106	112	16.7%	140	16.7%
	3rd	cerebrovascular disease	235	78	82	12.3%	98	11.7%
	4th	Pneumonia	176	59	62	9.2%	85	10.1%
	5th	unintentional accident	68	23	24	3.6%	25	3.0%
	6th	respiratory disease	61	20	21	3.2%		0.0%
	7th	kidney failure	49	16	17	2.6%	18	2.1%
	8th	Suicide	49	16	17	2.6%	21	2.5%
	9th	decrepitude	48	16	17	2.5%	19	2.3%
	10th	COPD	28	9	9	1.5%	13	1.6%

Source: Statistics of Kameoka City

As seen above, suicide is a serious cause of death in all generations over 10 years old.

It is often said that suicide has strong co-relation with economic situation in Japan. According to protracted recession, financial issues have become serious cause of suicide. This trend is seen not only among over 50 years old. The number of suicide is increasing among people in their 30's and 40's.

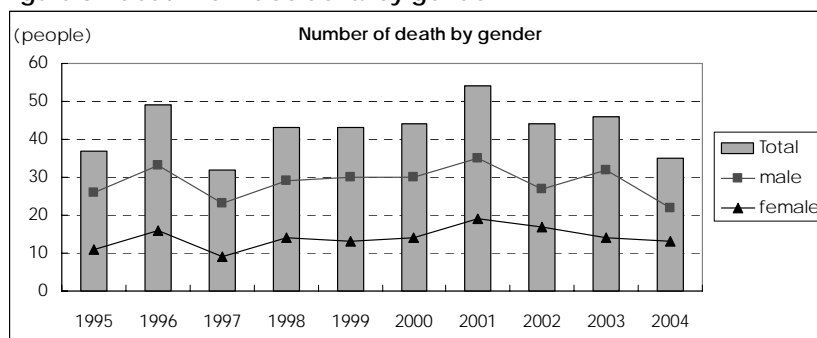
In Kameoka, as average, 635 people die every year. Out of the 365 people, 26 people (3.6%) are killed by traffic accidents, and 16 people (2.6 %) die from suicide.

Compared with a trend of death at Kyoto Prefecture, the ratio in Kameoka is slightly low, but takes higher ratio in terms of occurrence of accidents.

## 2-1-2. Current conditions of injuries and deaths by accidents

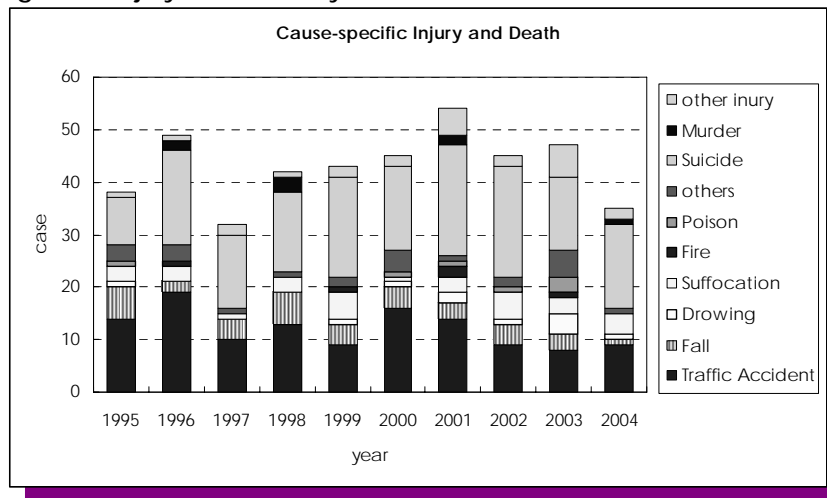
When we see changes in the number of death by gender in the last 10 years, male die twice as many as female every year, which is the same trend of national average. (Figure 3)

Figure 3 death from accidents by gender



Source: Statistics of Kameoka City

Figure 4 Injury and death by cause

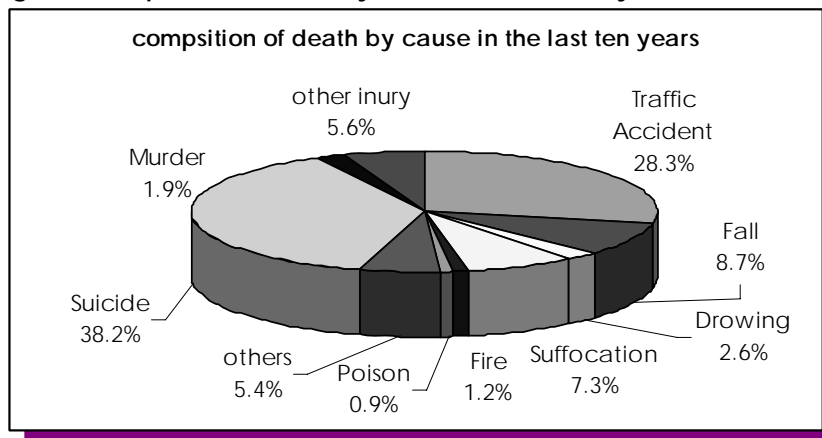


Source; Statistics of Kameoka City

Suicide and traffic accident are the most common cause of death at all generations as mentioned previously.

The total number of the death has been declining since 2001. This trend comes as a result from decline of death by traffic accidents (Figure4).

Figure 5 comparison of death by cause in the last ten years



Source; Statistics of Kameoka City

Composition ratio of death in the last 10 years shows quite many people have died from suicide and traffic accidents in the city (Figure 5). Suicide takes 38.2 % ( 163 people) which is the highest among 10 causes in the last 10 years. The second highest cause of death is traffic accidents as 28.6% (121 people). Then, fall(8.7%) and unintentional suffocation (7.3%) follows.

By analyzing a trend of causes of death, it became clear that Kameoka needs to focus especially on prevention of suicide and traffic accidents.

## 2-2. Current Condition of injuries

From statistical data of injured people who were transported to emergency rooms at medical institution, the total number of the injured has not changes much in the last ten years. The number of traffic accident hits the top of a list below, and general accident follows. These injuries from accidents take over 80% of all injuries.

As for a trend of injuries, traffic accidents, injuries at work places, and injuries during playing sports haven't changed much in number. Despite small change in trend, people tend to call for ambulances more often for less serious injuries than used to be. Therefore, number of transportation of injured people has been increasing.

As for suicide attempts, its number have been slightly increasing, even though the number of the case is not so big. This is considered urgent, since people who have attempted suicide tend to result in death more than other causes of death.

Table 4 cause of injuries (the injured at ambulance transportation) in Kameoka City

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	1,014	981	1,017	962	1,098	1,064	1,123	1,110	1,063	1,203
Fire	2	0	2	2	3	2	2	5	1	3
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drowning	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	2	0
Traffic accidents	746	694	672	641	691	687	756	741	647	716
Accident at work	40	34	38	48	38	42	39	32	43	41
Sport Accident	19	16	31	23	27	29	23	29	27	27
General accident	264	261	285	249	354	315	315	319	357	429
Violence	11	26	29	27	25	26	21	25	23	29
Self harm	11	18	19	23	15	22	25	20	24	27

Source: Statistics of Kameoka City

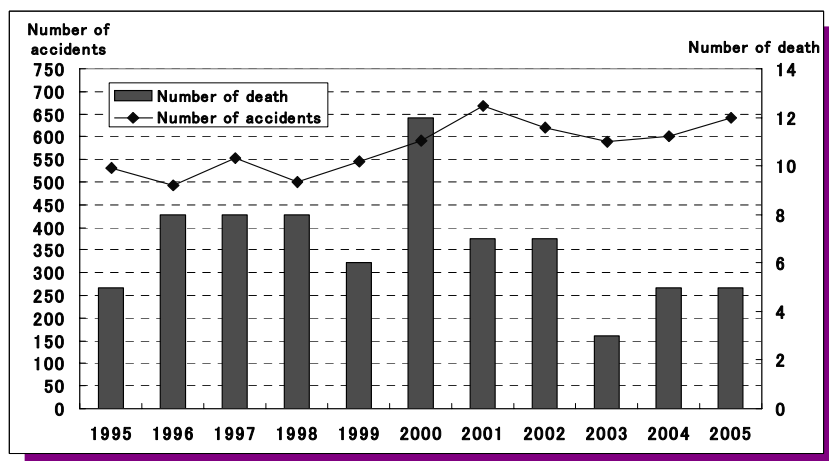
## 2-3. Traffic Injury

### 2-3-1. Death and injuries from traffic accidents

As seen at the Figure 6, number of death has declined since 2001, then started to grow again in 2004 and 2005. As mentioned earlier, Kameoka City has heavy traffic with several arterial roads; including the Kyoto longitudinal expressway which connects the South and North parts of Kyoto, and National Road “Route 9”. There is also a road which is a shortcut between the center of Osaka and the North part of Kyoto.

Number of accidents on these roads takes about 40% of the total number of traffic accidents. On top of that, it should be taken notice that 40% of the injured by traffic accidents are not residents of Kameoka City.

Figure 6 death and injuries from traffic accidents



Source; Kyoto Prefecture Police

Table 5! number of traffic accidents by kind or roads

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Highways	4	8	7	3	5	8	11	9	6	2	5
National Route	238	240	259	253	267	283	309	276	268	289	305
Prefecture Main Road	50	35	40	32	44	34	51	43	53	42	50
City Main Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prefecture general road	82	71	91	70	84	104	89	105	82	73	94
City general road	191	159	177	148	160	173	222	204	192	200	200
Other roads	7	11	9	17	12	21	21	16	20	28	26
Total	572	524	583	523	572	623	703	653	621	634	680

Source: Kyoto Prefecture Police office

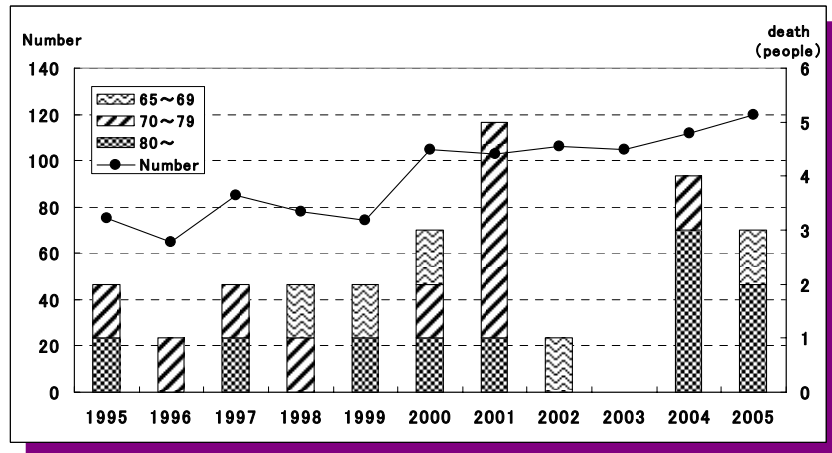
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### 2-3-2. Activities for prevention and effects by programs

Considering geographical characteristics mentioned previously, traffic safety is one of the most urgent issues in Kameoka City. Since the number of injured by accidents is transitional based on the number of occurrence of accidents, accident prevention will contribute to decline of number of injuries.

Therefore, since a declaration of “safety with no traffic accidents” was made in 1975, the city has been making effort for traffic safety, including improvement of traffic environment and enhancing regulations in collaboration with Kyoto Prefecture and police departments.

Figure 7 trend of injury and death of the elderly



Source; Kyoto Prefecture Police

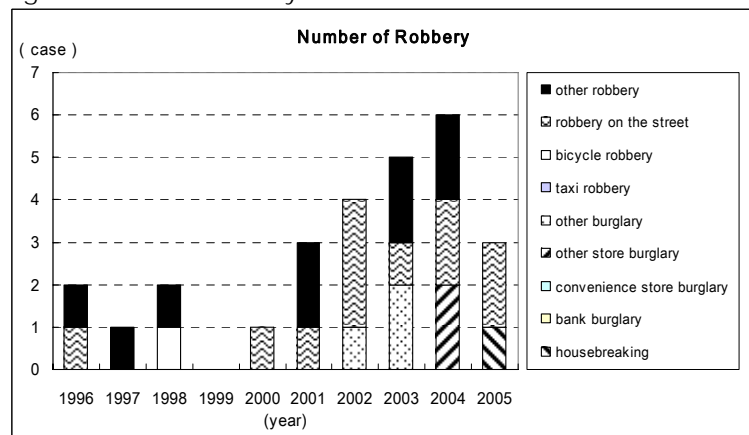
## 2-4. Crime

### 2-4-1. Robbery and violence crimes

The number of robbery hit the peak in 2004, while average number of robbery has been 5 to 6 every year. Average number of robbery for 1000,000 people in Kameoka in the last ten years is 2.4, which is lower than 3.7, as the average number of the hole area of Kyoto Prefecture. However, in a trend of increase of case of robbery, its number has grown 3 times in the last ten years.

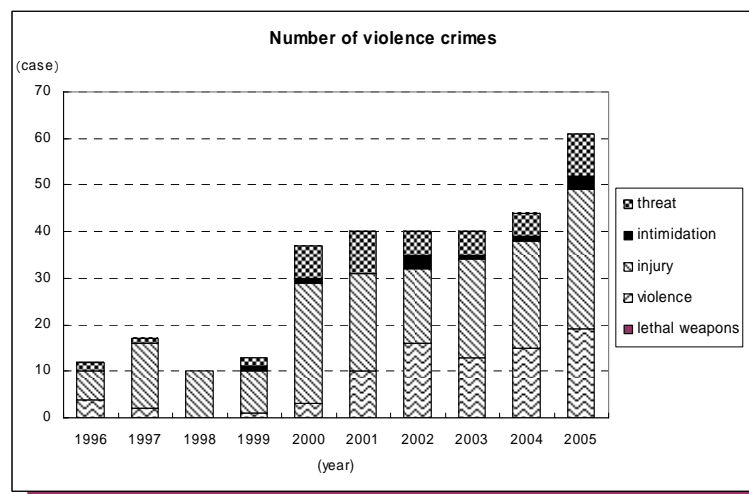
As for violence crime, it keeps increasing in number, even after significant increase in 2000. However, proportion of crime for 100,000 people is little lower than the average of Kyoto Prefecture. It may be result from activities to expel violence in the city.

Figure 8!trend of robbery



Source; Kyoto Prefecture Police

Figure 9 trend of violence crime

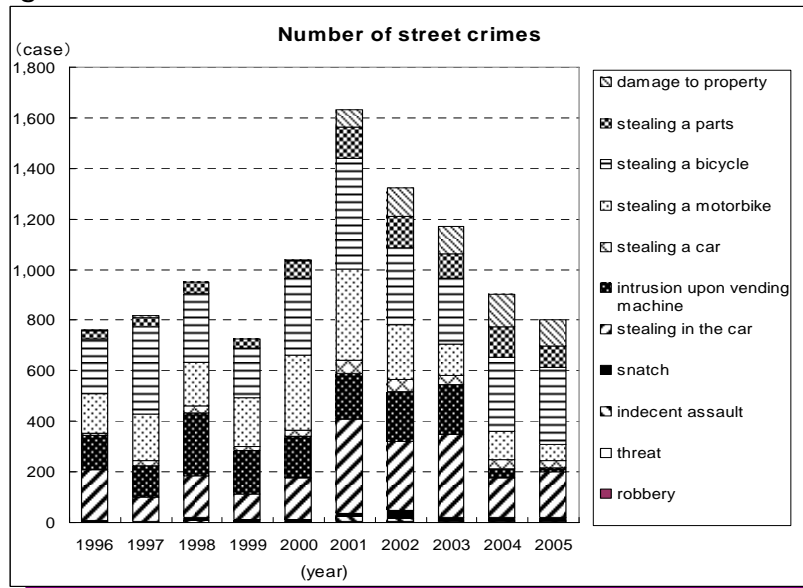


Source; Kyoto Prefecture Police

### 2-4-2. Street crime and break-in

In Kyoto Prefecture, number of street crime increased drastically in 2001, then has decreased to the half in the following 4 years. The main reason of the trend of decrease is caused by drop-off of the number of motor cycle thieves, thieves from cars, thieves from vending machines as seen at Figure 10.

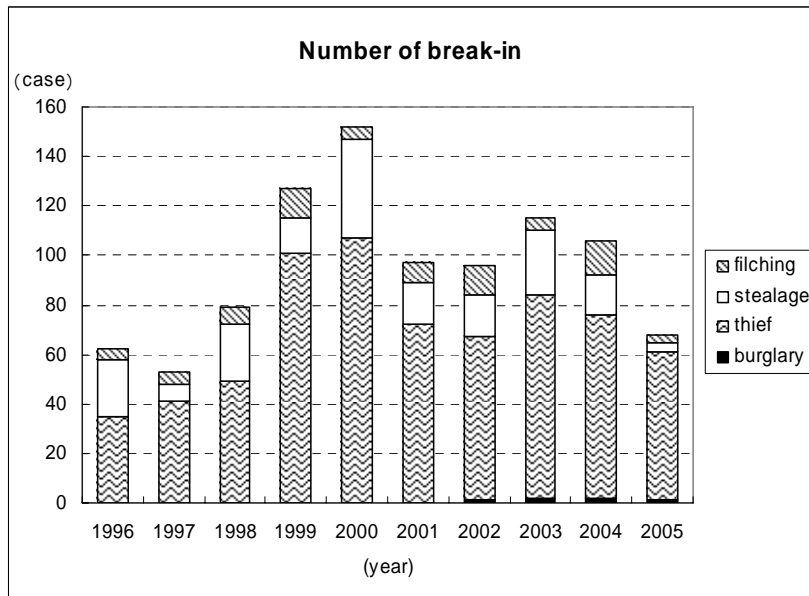
Figure 10 trend of street crime



Source; Kyoto Prefecture Police

Number of break-in hit the highest in 2000, then turned to decreased. In 2005, the number was about a half from 2001. Intruder takes about half of total number of break-in.

Figure 11 trend of break-in



Source; Kyoto Prefecture Police



### **2-4-3. Activities for prevention and results**

To stop increase of crimes in Kyoto Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture Government set a bylaw named “bylaw of development of community safety with no crime” in 2005. Under this bylaw, residents, local governments and police have started various activities for safety promotion.

Since crimes tend to happen more in urban areas such Osaka city and Kyoto city, Kameoka which is located between two urban areas has possibility to be affected from the trend. But Kameoka keeps relatively low crime rate and keeps declining the number of crimes.

This is the result from various activities lead by the present Mayor, Masaaka Kuriyama. He has initiated programs to improve safety in communities as one of fundamental agendas of the city and has been working with police, and voluntary groups for crime prevention in communities.

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## 2-5. Suicide

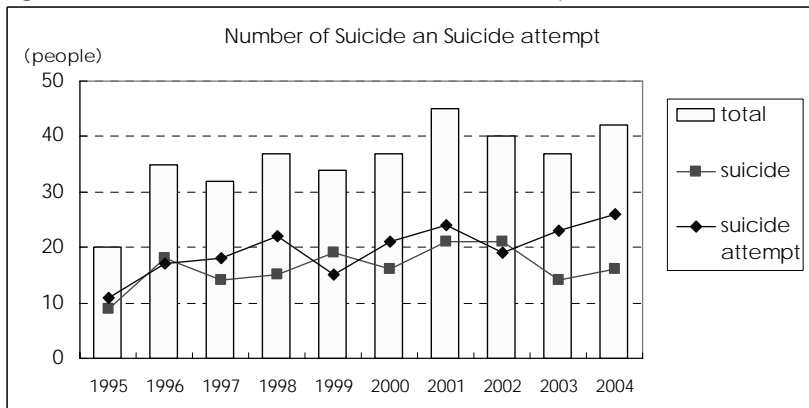
### 2-5-1. Current situation of suicide and suicide attempt

While number of death from suicide has not changed much for the last ten years, number of suicide attempt which is recorded at medical institutions has been gradually increasing as seen at Figure 12. When looking the trend by gender, number of male exceeds three times to female. Breakdown by age shows that generations between 20 – 49 years old maintain high in number.

Causes of suicide which were found in wills are listed at table 6. Health related problems take about 40%, financial problems take about 30% and problems with their families take about 10%. Breaking down by age, health problems are the main reason for people over 50's and financial problems are main reasons for people in 40's and 50's.

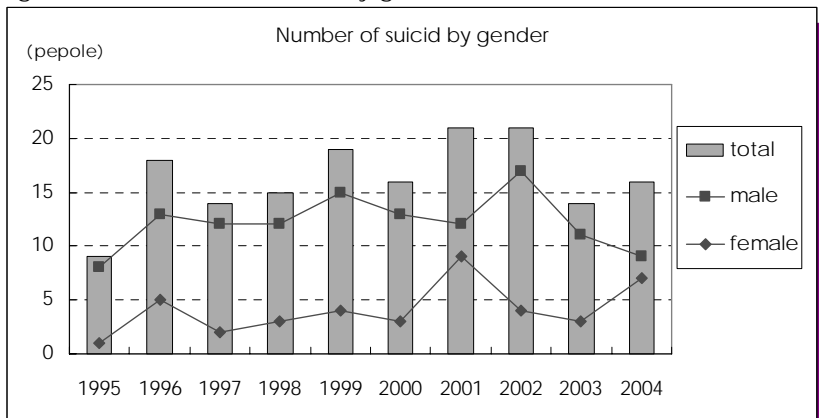
It is often pointed out that number of suicide relates to national economic condition. Therefore, increase in number of suicide among in 40's and 50's might be affected from the present economic condition in Japan.

Figure 12 number of suicide and suicide attempt



Source; Statistics of Kameoka City

Figure 13 number of suicide by gender



Source; Statistics of Kameoka City

## 2-5-2. Activities for prevention and result of effort

In 2006, the National government enforced a new law to prevent suicide. Based on the law, Kyoto Prefecture set up a committee for suicide prevention and put into action.

Table 6! reason of suicide

Age	~19		20~29		30~39		40~49		50~59		60~		Other	Total
Total	170	-	976	-	1,409	-	1,651	-	2,791	-	3,351	-	12	10,360
Family issues	17	10%	82	8%	168	12%	187	11%	209	7%	348	10%	0	1,011
Health problems	48	28%	313	32%	452	32%	437	26%	906	32%	1989	59%	0	4,145
Financial problems	3	2%	177	18%	412	29%	700	42%	1247	45%	716	21%	0	3,255
Problems at work	5	3%	114	12%	143	10%	152	9%	200	7%	40	1%	0	654
love affair	15	9%	113	12%	95	7%	54	3%	27	1%	13	0%	0	317
Problems at school	35	21%	31	3%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	71
other	35	21%	97	10%	92	7%	75	5%	136	5%	185	6%	2	622
unknown	12	7%	49	5%	44	3%	46	3%	66	2%	59	2%	9	285

Source: National Police Agency

Kameoka City has been providing services including a counseling program at the city hall and home visits by social workers to people with problems or worries about their lives.

Besides, Kyoto Prefecture also started support programs as counseling services for families who lost their family members by suicides at mental health centers and Public health centers.

!

## 2-6. Fire

### 2-6-1. Current situation of fire

Number of fires varies between 20 and 30 every year as seen at figure 14. As for victims of fire, 41 people have been injured and 17 have been killed in the last ten years. (Fig 15)

Figure 14 trend of fire in Kameoka City

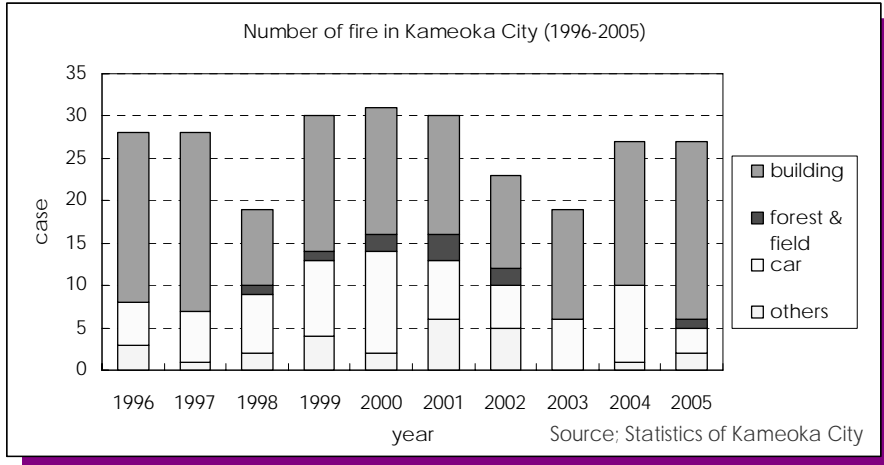
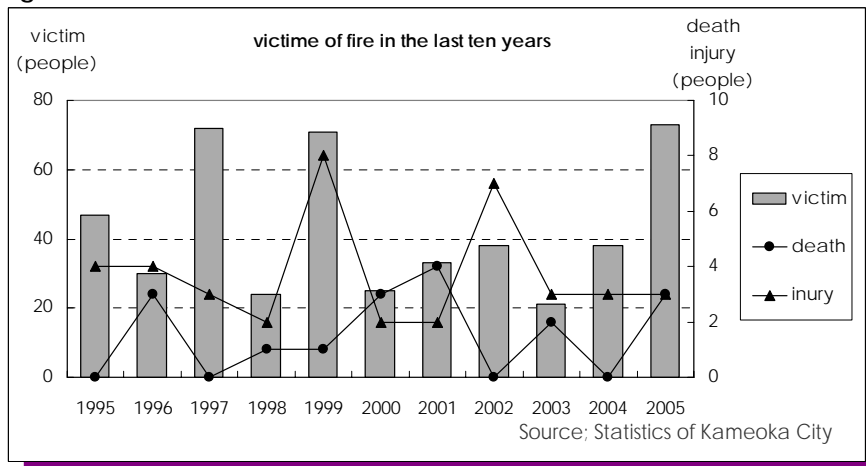


Figure 15 victim of fire



There seemed to be little relation between number of fire and number of victims from fire. The number of victims is largely affected by environmental factors. Therefore, extinction of fire at the early stages is very important, while it is needless to say that fire prevention is most important.

The causes of fire are shown at the figure 16. Accidental fire takes about a half of the total. Main causes of accidental fire are bonfire (18 cases) and cigarettes (19 cases). Moreover, case of arson takes 1/3 of total number. Considering that 91 cases of arson is the greatest number among causes of fire, it is absolutely essential to prevent.

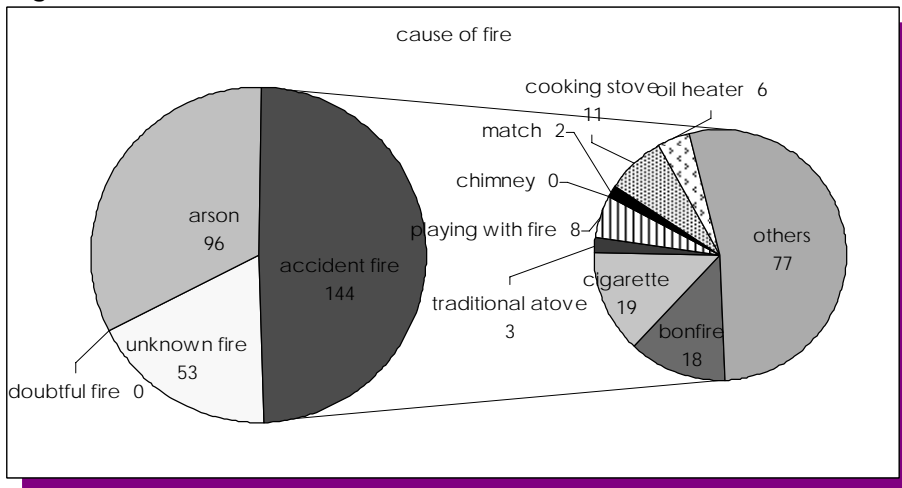
### 2-6-2 Activities for prevention and result of effort

The Kameoka fire department has been taking main roles of fire prevention in the city. They also ask Volunteer Fire Corps in communities and police officers for straightening warning patrols as well as providing educational activities to residents.

The Fire Corps are volunteer groups consisting of residents in communities. They work for extinguish of fire, rescue victims from fire, and provide opportunity for fire education and trainings.

By amendment of the building acts in 2006, all household are now obligated to equip with fire alarms. Fire alarms are expected to be of help of fire prevention to the great extent.

Figure 16 cause of fire



Source; Statistics of Kameoka City

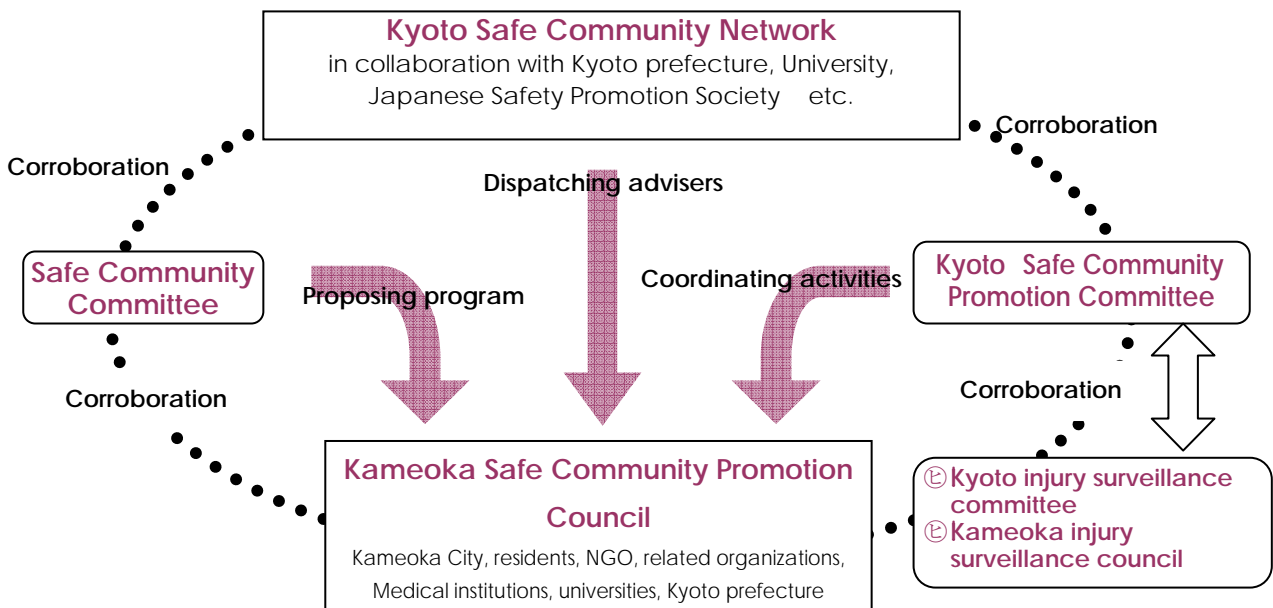
## Chapter 3 Framework of safety promotion (Indicator 1)

### 3-1. System for implementation of Safe Community programs

Kameoka City has been developing a system of safety promotion in collaboration with Kyoto Prefecture as seen at the Figure 17.

The Kameoka Safe Community Promotion Council takes a leading role for Safe Community activities at community level. Moreover, Kyoto Prefecture also has set a Safe Community committee, Surveillance and evaluation Communities to support safe community programs in Kameoka. With these organizations, universities, and researchers, a network for safety promotion is established. Detail is shown at the Fig.17.

Figure 17 system of development of Safe Community programs



### 3-1-1. Organizations in Kameoka City

#### 3-1-1-1. Kameoka Safe Community promotion council!

In order to promote safety at community level, the Kameoka Safe Community promotion council is set up. The committee consists of 28 member groups from various fields in the city.

<< Member organization of the council >>

Kameoka Medical Association  
 Kameoka Hospital  
 Neighborhood community association  
 Council of early Childhoods education! & Council of kinder garden  
 Council of Welfare Commissioner and Child Committee Member\*  
 Child Abuse prevention Network Association  
 Elderly Abuse prevention Network Association  
 Council of regional youth activities  
 Kameoka social welfare council  
 Acting committee of inclusive support centers for elderly Care  
 Steering committee of comprehensive support centers!  
 Kyoto Prefecture Safe Community Exploratory Committee  
 Kyoto Prefecture  
 Nantan district Development and Promotion Bureau  
 Nantan Public Health Center  
 Kyoto counsel office for children  
 Mental health Center  
 Kameoka Police! Office  
 Kyoto Central Area Fire prevention Union!  
 Kameoka City

#### 3-1-1-2. Committee of inspection of trend of injury occurrence !

This committee is organized to inspect collected data from medial institutions. The members of this committee are listed as follows.

Photo 1 committee Meeting



<< Members of the committee>>

Kazuya! Ueda, director , Kameoka Public hospital  
Kenji Tsukamoto, Vice director, Nantan Public hospital  
Masaya Tanigaki, Counsellor, Fire Suppression Section, Kameoka Fire station  
Kouki Hata, general manager of practice, Kameoka Shimizu Hospital  
Takayuki Yosioka, Vice president of Kameoka medical association  
Isamu Yamauch, manager of Planning Division, Kameoka City  
Hideki Matano, maneger of Health Promotion Division, Kameoka City  
Shouhei Yokota, Director, Nantan Public Health Center  
Hideto Matuno, Director, Community Safety promotion office, Kyoto Prefecture!

### 3-1-2. Organizations to support Kameoka Safety Promotion project

#### 3-1-2-1. Kyoto Prefecture Safe Community Committee

In order to support safe community activities in Kameoka, Kyoto Prefecture Safe Community Committee is organized. This committee consists of not only academics, administrative officers, but also individuals, members of non profit organization. This committee takes a role of supporting bodies which work on Safe Community initiatives and assesses and evaluates results of Safe Community activities.

Photo 2! Committee Meeting



<< Members of Safe Community Exploratory Committee >>

Yasuko Okayama, Professor, Kyoto prefectural Medical University  
Yoshihide Sorimachi, MD, Towada Public Health Center  
Yutaka Honda, Professor, Ritsumeikan University  
Noriyuki Watanabe, Professor, MD, Kyoto prefectural Medical University  
Isamu Yamauchi, Manager of Department of Plan and Development,  
Kameoka City



### 3-1-2-2. Kyoto Prefecture Safe Community promotion Committee

This committee is organized to support safety promotion at community levels. The committee consists of various divisions at Kyoto Prefecture government such as departments of health, welfare, labor, fire, construction, education, police, commerce and so on. The committee has two kinds of meetings; meetings by directors of concerned department and meetings by Kyoto Safety Promotion project members at each department,

### 3-1-2-3. Kyoto Injury Surveillance committee

This is a study group to analyze trend of injury from various aggregator data and study about measure for high risk group and environments. The members of this group are researchers at universities, members of Kyoto Safety Promotion project team.

In collaboration with committee of inspection of trend of injury occurrence, it takes a role of assessment about injury at communities.

<< Members of Injury Surveillance study group >>

Misaka Kimura, Professor, Kyoto Prefectural Medical University
Yoko Shiraishi, Manager, Mature Life Institute
Tomoki Nakaya, associate professor, Ritsumeikan University
Ryozo Matsuda, associate professor, Ritsumeikan University
Mitutani Tomoko, reader, Kyoto Prefectural Medical University

### 3-1-3. "Safe Community" project promotion network

"Safe Community" project promotion network is organized to make network among the 5 committees and other organization described above. Moreover, network of Safe Community in Japan is now expanding in many fields. And more, the Japanese Association of Safety Promotion is now under preparation of its operation.

!

### 3-2. System for Safety promotion at neighborhood community level

In Japan, Neighborhood Community Associations have been taking important roles in neighborhood communities. This associations consist from residents who live in neighborhoods called ‘Chou(町)’ or ‘Aza(字)’. There are currently about 19 Neighborhood Community Associations in Kameoka. The Neighborhood Community Associations are taking some parts of public services and provide opportunities to community members for working together to solve problems in their communities. And more, they are supporting communication among residents.

Therefore, the Neighborhood Community Associations are considered indispensable organizations to promote safety at community level in collaboration with Kameoka City governments. In some neighborhood communities, workshops by residents have been conducted to make an action plan for Safety Promotion. At workshops, residents discussed about problems in their communities, goals and strategies of safety promotion. (photo 3,4)

Figure 18 Kameoka Safe Community

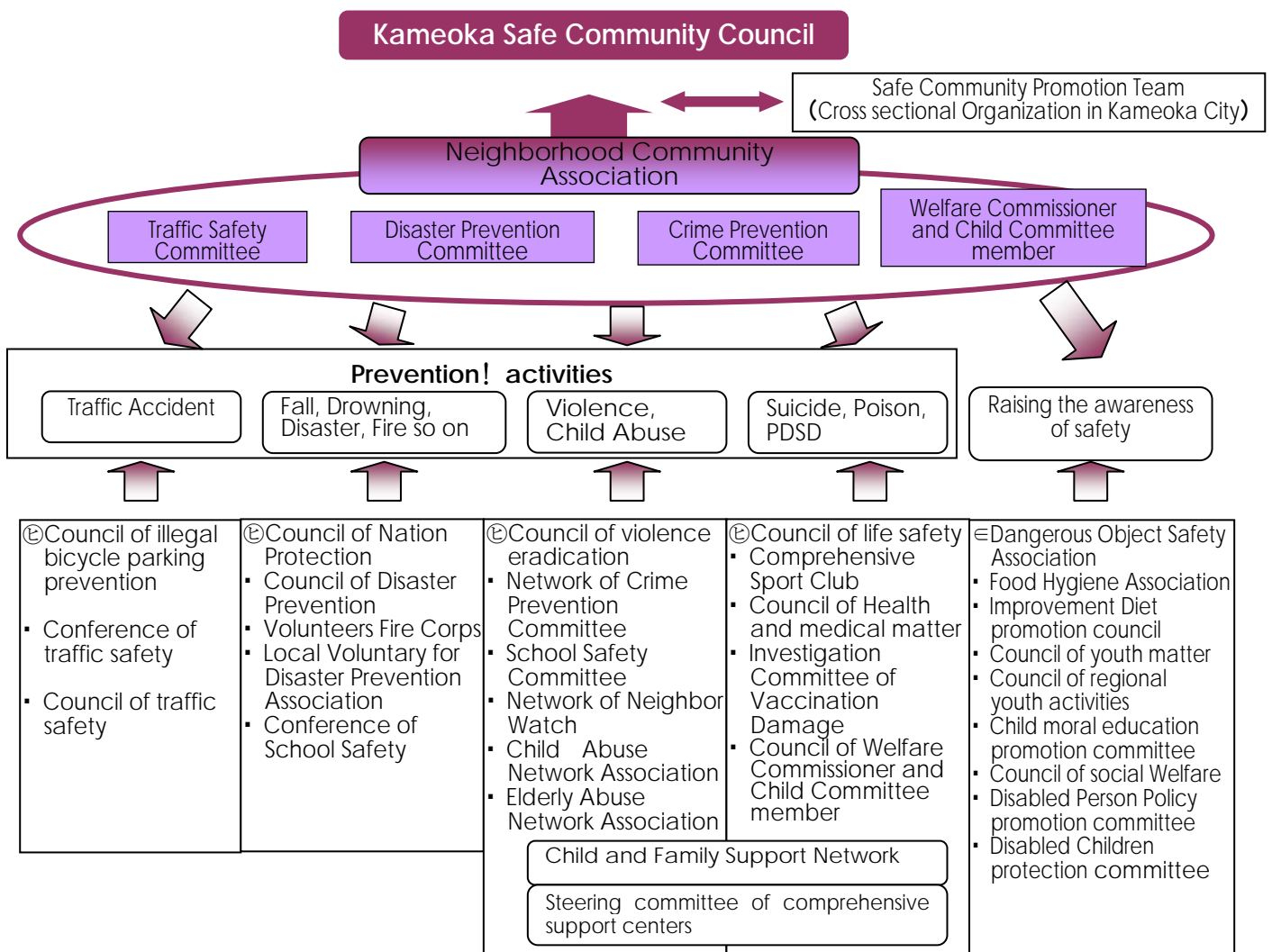


Photo 3! Workshop by community members at a pilot neighborhood community



### 3-2-1. Activities in a pilot community, Shino - Cho Community

In a pilot Community of Shino-cho neighborhood community, community members have decided to form a committee to promote safety at neighborhood community level after they experienced work shops for safety promotion as seen at photo 3.

They had the first meeting on Aug. 9<sup>th</sup>. At the meeting, residents had agreement about further activities for improvement of safety in the community. Now on, they are going to make an action plan for safety promotion in their community.

### 3-3. System to feedback results of surveillances

In order to reflect results of the surveillance to improvement of Safe Community activities, two committees are organized; the committee of inspection of trend of injury occurrence at Kameoka City and the Injury Surveillance Committee at Kyoto prefecture.

Data from injury surveillance is analyzed by the Injury Surveillance Committee and the Committee of inspection of trend of injury occurrence discusses about how to reflect the results of the analysis to improvement of safety of Kameoka City.

Detail of the system is explained under the “4-4. programs to record frequency & causes of injury (Indicator 4)”

## Chapter 4 Programs and Activities for safety promotion (Indicator 2-5)

### 4-1. Programs by age

	Kameoka City	Kyoto Prefecture	Other
<b>1. 0-14 years old</b>			
a. Community Social Workers and Child Committee members			community members
b. Child House #110, #110 cars	+		Police, community members
c. Safety Kids program	+	+	
<b>2. 15-24, 25-64 years old</b>			
a. Mapping Traffic accidents			police
b. Seat belts	+	+	police
c. Suicide prevention	+	+	
<b>3. Over 65 years old</b>			
a. Nantan Physical Exercise	+	+	community members
b. Programs at Health Center	+		
c. Programs to prevent to be in need of care	+	+	National Government

### 4-2. Activities in different circumstances

	Kameoka City	Kyoto Prefecture	Other
<b>1. Homes</b>			
a. programs at Health Center	+		
b. Activities by Community Social Workers			community members
<b>2. Traffic Accidents</b>			
a. Bylaw for Safe cycling		+	Police
b. Cycling Contest	+	+	+
c. Safe Walking Zone	+	+	National Government
d. Fundamental Frame Plan for Traffic Barrier Free	+		
<b>3. Safe Work Place</b>			
a. Mental Health for workers		+	
<b>4. Safe School</b>			
a. Bullying prevention	+	+	
b. Safe environment at school	+		
<b>5. Safety at leisure and sports</b>			
a. Mountain rescue	+		
c. Cycling contest	+		+
<b>6. Violence prevention</b>			
a. Child abuse	+	+	
b. Elderly abuse	+	+	+
c. Domestic Violence	+	+	+

	Kameoka City	Kyoto Prefecture	Other
<b>7. Suicide prevention</b>			
a. Liaison Council of countermeasure for suicide		+	
b. Kyoto telephone hotline			+
c. Support of people who lost their family member by suicide			+
<b>8. Disaster prevention</b>			
a. Disaster prevention information mailing system	+		
b. Patrols for disaster prevention	+	+	+
c. Disaster drill	+		Kameoka Fire office
<b>9. Crime prevention</b>			
a. Crime prevention map			police
b. Crime prevention committee	Neighborhood community		
<b>10. Fire prevention</b>			
a. Volunteer Fire Corps	Neighborhood community		✓
b. Fire detector /alarm			Kameoka Fire office
c. Campaign for fire prevention			Kameoka Fire office
<b>11. dissemination of emergency first aid treatment</b>			
a. AED( automatic external defibrillator)	+	+	
c. First aid training	+		Kameoka Fire office

#### 4-3. Programs for high risk environment and groups

	Kameoka City	Kyoto Prefecture	Other
<b>1. Traffic accident of the elderly</b>			
	+		police Community members
<b>2. Fire prevention for the elderly who live alone</b>			
			Kameoka Fire office Community members
<b>3. Improvement of safety for children</b>			
	+		Volunteer groups Community members police

#### 4-4. Program to record frequency and cause of injury

	Kameoka City	Kyoto Prefecture	Other
<b>1. Surveillance system at medical institutes</b>			
	+	✓	✓
<b>2. Data at ER</b>			
<b>3. Equates for citizens</b>			
	✓	✓	
<b>4. Other data</b>			
	+	+	+

#### 4-5. Program to evaluate effect of intervention and process

	Kameoka City	Kyoto Prefecture	Other
1. Evaluation of the effect of intervention	+	+	
2. Evaluation of the process of intervention	+	+	

## 4-1. Activities by age (Indicator 2)

### 4-1-1. 0 -14 years old

#### a. Community Social workers and Child Committee members<sup>↖</sup> Kameoka City<sup>↗</sup>

Community Social workers and Child Committee members are part time civil-service workers who belong to Kyoto Prefecture. They work voluntarily to support community members by providing information about social services and making arrangements between residents in trouble and appropriate service providers or organizations.

Senior members of Child Committee are mainly taking a role of social work for children, such as supporting maternal and child health, child-support programs in communities.

At the present, they visit households which have new born babies. Because of spread of the nuclear families, many mothers worry about raising their babies or they are sometimes not prepared enough for their new family members. Therefore, Senior members of Child Committee provide information about parenting and accidents prevention through home visit with new mothers.

However, it is becoming more difficult to find families with new born babies because of privacy protect policy. Therefore, they now providing support at a health center when the center has child health check-up for 4 ,11 and 18 months old babies.

At the Health Check up, they have communication with mothers to build up relationship with mothers and give advices on injury prevention.

#### b. Child House #110, #110 cars for child protection<sup>↖</sup> Kameoka City<sup>↗</sup>

In Japan, it becomes more serious problem that more children are victims of crimes. In this circumstance, there is a movement to protect children by residents in communities. In 1997, a system called “Child House #110” (since the number “110” is a phone number of police in Japan, so the number stands for help in emergency) started. When school kids get in any trouble on the way between their homes and schools, they can jump into houses which have plaques of “Child House #110” at front doors. The plaques of “Child House #110” are

Photo 4 “ #110 car for child protection”



distributed to houses, stores and offices where usually there are people during day time. There are currently 721 “Child House #110” in the city.

Besides, there are 100 “#110 cars for child protection”, since November 2003. These cars are public vehicles owned by Kameoka City. Administration officers on “#110 car for child protection” pay attention on children’s safety during they drive. Moreover, they designated cars and motorcycles at post offices as “#110 car for child protection” or “#110 motorcycles for child protection” as well.

Cabs in the city are going to be designated as #110 cars in near future as well.

### **c. Safety Kids Programs<sup>↖</sup> Kyoto Prefecture<sup>↗</sup>**

By the Development and Promotion Bureau of Nantan district, Safety Kids program has been conducted. This program has been developed to raise awareness of safety and provide children with training of accident prevention & disaster prevention, establish safety culture.

In this program, school children at grade 5 are designated as Nantan Safety Kids after lectures and training about fire prevention, disaster prevention and first aid. Moreover, they attend at trainings of disaster prevention held by the self disaster prevention associations, and become to take a role of disaster prevention activities in their communities.

Photo 5 Training of the “Safety Kids” program





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#### 4-1-2.15-24, 25-64 years old

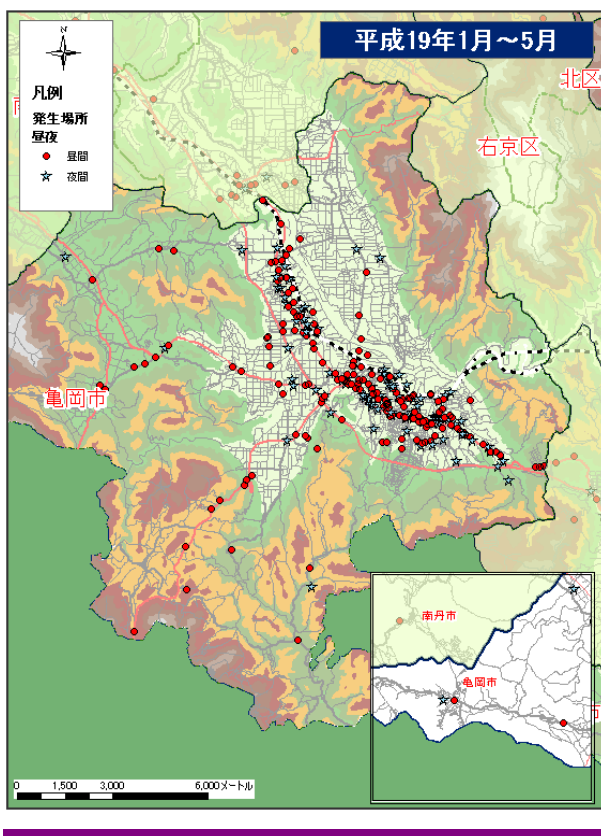
##### a. Mapping Traffic accidents\ Kyoto Prefecture police↗

In order to prevent traffic accident, it is important to know where accidents occur frequently. Therefore, the Kyoto police headquarters make maps, which show where traffic accidents tend to happen frequently. (Fig. 19)

The maps are uploaded on their website so that anyone can access to the map, and print it out. The maps can be used to traffic accident prevention activities at community levels as well as individual level.

Beside the maps shown at Fig 19, there are other kinds of maps which show types and times of accidents.

Figure 19 a map of traffic accidents in Kameoka



◆ Dots on the map show accidents which happened in January and February 2007.

Source; Kyoto Prefecture Police

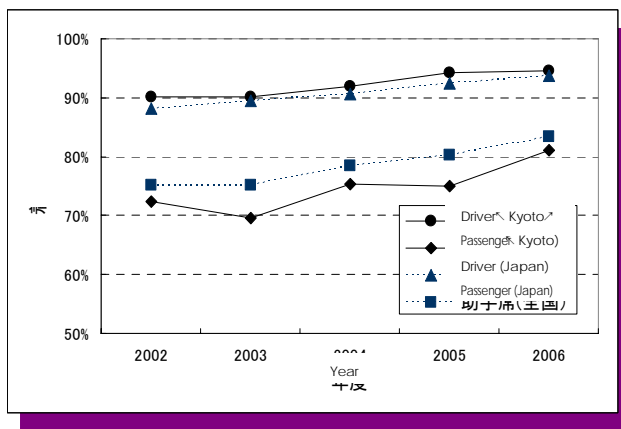
!

### b. Seat belts (police Office)

Every year, there are victims of car accidents which could have been prevented, if they wore seat belts.

Therefore, campaigns have been conducted for promote wearing seatbelts. As a result of effort by police, the ratio of wearing seat belts among drivers has been increasing. From now, campaign of wearing seat belts is going to be enhanced for passengers seats.

Figure 20 Ratio of drivers who wear seat belts Kyoto and all Japan



Source; Japan Automobile Federation

### c. Suicide prevention ↖ Kyoto Prefecture, Kameoka City ↗

Kyoto Prefecture and Kameoka City provide free consultation services for people who have problems about mental health such as depression, and survivors.

There are currently counseling services for mental problems provided by 4 organizations;

- KOKORO consultation service;

counseling services are provided face to face or by telephone at Mental health Center by Kyoto Prefecture

- Counseling Service for Kameoka Residents;

counseling service is provided to all residents at city hall of Kameoka City

- Consultation Service for Worries;

community Social workers provide consultation services about questions and problems on social services.

- Telephone Hot Line;

This telephone service is provided nation wide by a non government organization. Volunteer counselors provide counseling services by telephone and Kyoto Prefecture government supports their activities.

### 4-1-3. Over 65 years old

#### a. Nantan Physical Exercise [↖ Kyoto Prefecture, Kameoka City ↗](#)

In 2004, Nantan Physical Exercise was put into practice by Nantan Public Health Center in collaboration with Kameoka City and Inclusive Support Centers for Elderly Care as a pilot project.

This program provides elderly people with physical trainings to prevent to become in care needed condition. This exercise has been spread among elderly by exercise leaders, who are registered as volunteer staff after training.

Since 2005, 246 leaders have been registered. This exercise consists of 3 parts; basic exercise, power up exercise, and supportive exercise. Pamphlets are also distributed to explain about check points of the exercise and provide check a list to prevent injury at home.

Photo 6! Nantan Exercise



#### b. Programs at Health Center [↖ Kameoka City ↗](#)

The Health Center provides health check to residents who are over 30 years old. When people find some decline in physical function, they can take various programs such as physical exercise described previously.

Besides the Nantan exercise program, there are more programs as follows:

- Kameoka Health Campus;

lectures about health. After taking 4 lectures, people get certificate as Kameoka Health Leaders. They will take a role of contribution to promote health condition in communities.

- Walking lessons;

lessons to learn how to walk properly and get to start exercise. There are a beginner! class and an intermediate class. In the Beginner class, participants walk 2 km three times and in the Intermediate class, participants walk 5km three times.(photo 6)

Photo 7 walking lessons



- Exercise in the water;  
 exercise in a swimming pool. The elderly can enjoy exercise with less loading by buoyancy of water. (Photo 7!left)

-Training lessons to improve muscle strength;  
 !Simple work out which consists of stretching exercise, aerobic exercise, machine training (photo 7 right). This training aims to improve sense of balance as well as muscle strength.

Photo 8 exercise in water



!!!! machine exercise



**c. Programs to prevent to be in need of care↖ National Government, Kyoto Prefecture, Kameoka City↗**

Under the system for elderly care insurance called long term care insurance, programs for prevention of being in need of care have been developed.

Programs for prevention of being in need of care include programs to improve muscle strength, programs for nutrient modification, programs to improve oral health.

In Kameoka, these programs are operated at 3 Inclusive Support Centers for Elderly Care. At these centers, every elderly who are assessed as need of support to prevent to be in need of care can get his/her own care plan based on previous assessment. Then, appropriate services and exercise programs are arranged in his/her custom-made plan by care management specialists.

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## 4-2. Activities in different circumstances (Indicator 2)

### 4-2-1. Homes

#### a. Programs at Public Health Center (Kameoka City)

The Health Centers provide various programs of health promotion and injury prevention. As for injury prevention of small children at homes, there are two classes for parent-to-be to learn about healthy and safe environment for children.

Nurses at the center also visit with households with new born babies to check up health of mothers and babies, assess environment for babies, then give advices to prevent injuries. Especially in order to prevent injuries of babies and toddlers at homes, it is important to prevent accidental ingestion is indispensable. Therefore, nurses give advices and provide information about accidental ingestion of cigarettes, detergent, and cosmetics.

More over, at home visit or health check up at the Public Health center, nurses pay special attention on signs of child abuse, since it is now brought to light that child abuse are caused by mothers' worry about parenting.

#### b. Activities by community Social workers (Kyoto Prefecture)

As part time civil-service workers employed by Kyoto Prefecture, community social workers provide various services on volunteer bases. They support improvement of wellbeing of residents in communities by the following activities;

- provide information about social services
- introduce appropriate services and organization

It is especially hard to comprehend health condition and life style of elderly who live alone, since they tend to seclude themselves in their houses. Therefore, Community Social workers visit them with fire department officers or social workers at Inclusive Support Centers for Elderly Care to get information and check their health condition and prevent them to become victims at natural disasters or fires.

## 4-2-2. Traffic Accidents

### a. Bylaw for safe cycling (Kyoto Prefecture)

Bicycle is one of the most popular transportation for all generations. However, because of lack of knowledge about traffic rules for cycling, awareness of safety, and inadequate environment for cycling in cities, there are problems related to bicycle such as increase of traffic accidents.

Therefore, Kyoto Prefecture has been working to make a new bylaw of bicycles for safety promotion and traffic accident prevention in the summer of 2007.

The bylaw consists of three principles;

1. Safety promotion for cycling
2. Enhancement of establishment of system to promote safety
3. Enhancement of right use of bicycle as transportation

Previous to this, a Cycling Festival was held in Kameoka City. At the festival, cycling helmets were distributed to children for promotion of wearing helmets on bicycles. A booth of “Safe Community” was also set up to raise awareness of injury prevention especially among children.

Photo 9! Cycling Festival



### b. Cycling contest (National government, Kyoto government)

At the national level, cycling contests have been held to improve knowledge and skill of safe cycling. Participants of this contest are elementary school kids, since it is important to get enough knowledge and skills for safe cycling at early stages of their lives.

Kameoka City has been active about safe cycling and sends groups of representatives from elementary schools to this national cycling contest every year.

This contest consists of two parts; knowledge and skills. At the first day, participants answer questions. On the second day, their cycling skills were examined.

As a result of their effort, the representatives of Chiyogawa Elementary School won the first prize at the Kyoto regional tournament and ranked 9<sup>th</sup> at the national tournament in 2005. More over, they won the first prize at the national contest in 2006 and 2007.

Photo 10! cycling festival



### c. Safe Walking Zone<sup>℞</sup> National Government, Kyoto Prefecture, Kameoka City<sup>↗</sup>

National Police Agency and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport have been working on safety promotion by setting up “safe walking zone” where roads are more human oriented than car oriented.

Based on the movement at national level, Kyoto Prefecture decided to set up “Safe Walking Zone”. An area around Kameoka Station is set up as one of pilot zones. Police offices, Civil engineering division of Kyoto Prefecture, and Kameoka City are working to make the area a human-friendly area in collaboration.

In the “Safe Walking Zone”, traffic safety has been promoted by improvement of hardware such as intersections, side walks, setting-up of traffic lights and so on in collaboration with departments of road management at National, Prefectural and

municipality levels and departments of traffic managements at Prefecture, Police and municipality.

In this project, there are 3 main programs.

- Car road management;
- Zone management
- Side work management

Before developing a strategy for this project, characteristics of the area in terms of geography and traffic accidents are examined. On top of that, in order to identify which factors make resident worry, surveillance was conducted to residents in the area. The result of the surveillance was reflected to an accident map which shows where and what people need to be aware of (Fig. 21).

Figure 21 Map shows spots where residents feel unsafe



Source; Kameoka City

Photo 11 Improvement of road



#### d. Fundamental Framework/Master Plan for Traffic Barrier Free (Kameoka City)

On March 2004 when renovation of JR(Japan Rail) Kameoka station started, Kameoka City made a framework plan of traffic barrier-free.

In this framework plan, basic concept is defined as “Make community a place where



anyone can come and go in safety and comfort”, and 4 basic policies are determined as follows.

- As a gate of Kameoka City, make the station comfortable and accessible to anyone
- Develop barrier-free zones in and around the station
- Develop trains and buses to be easy of access with the concept of barrier free
- Nurture humanity by eliminating obstacles which delineate vulnerable people

This plan has been put into practice since 2004 and is planned to achieve to the goals by the year of 2010.

The target area of this project is set within about 1km from the Kameoka station, since the area is considered to be a zone where seniors and people with impairments can easily access.

Within the area, infrastructure development including setting up barrier-free side walks, escalators, lifts, and information board for blinded people is focused on.

Figure 22 Image of area around new Kameoka Station



Source; Kameoka City

It should be also highlighted that residents around the area involved in a process of making the plan. For example, the plan reflects maps on which elementary school children had drawn dangerous spots and pointed out information about hazards from residents in the area (Photo 12).

Photo 12 barrier free education at elementary school



!

### 4-2-3. Safe work place

#### a. Mental health for workers\ Kyoto Prefecture↗

It is obvious that over work and instable work situation affect on mental health to great extent. Therefore Kyoto Prefecture Government has been working on improvement of measures of mental health at work, based on policies of National Government.

At Kyoto Prefecture, training workshops have been conducted to administrative officers and employees of companies who are in charge of mental health. At the workshops, they learn form NPO (Non Profit Organization) groups which are working on suicide prevention and industrial physicians.

#### b. Work Place Safety among personal business, including agriculture and forestry

Based on the Industrial Safety and Health Law, most part of work place safety is employers' responsibility, Therefore, employers have to be responsible to maintain and improve safe environment to prevent injuries or accidents at work places.

Although many aspects of work place safety are secured based on the Industrial Safety and Health Law, however, it is still hard to ensure safety at work places among workers in the agriculture and forestry industry. Workers in these fields are working mostly on personal business base. Therefore, they need to be more responsible for their safety on their own.

Considering these situation, a working group of occupational safety was set up on November 16, 2007. This working group consists from Kameoka City, physicians, Chamber of Commerce, agricultural cooperative, forestry cooperative and other related organizations.

At the first meeting of the working groups, various experiences and problems such as mental health problems are introduced to improve occupational safety in Kameoka City.

Photo 13 lecture of work place Safety



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#### 4-2-4. Safe school

##### a. Bullying prevention<sup>↖</sup> Kyoto Prefecture<sup>↗</sup>

Kyoto Prefecture has been providing schools with counselors as there is increasing number of students who commit suicide because of bullying.

It is important to establish a system to provide teachers with opportunity to gain knowledge and skill and counseling services to deal with bullying, since it is very important to find bullying and take immediate action at an early stage of bullying.

Counselors are now deployed at all junior high schools and 15 high schools in the prefecture.

Moreover, training seminars about 'counseling mind' are provided to school teachers. Although counseling about bullying needs special knowledge and skill, teachers can learn at least about 'counseling mind' such as how to respect, understand sympathetically, which are very important when they talk with students. For teachers who currently worry about bullying, counseling services are also provided by clinical psychotherapists.

##### b. Safe environment at school (Kameoka City)

After experience of tragic accidents and crimes at schools, safety at school is now a big issue in the Japanese Society. Therefore, programs for safer school have been put into practice.

For example, the Committee of Safe School is organized to make safe environment for students by finding hazards and checking up equipments at schools. The Committee also has workshop at which safety of equipments is examined.

Moreover, gates and fence are set up around school property and emergency call units are provided to 18 elementary schools.

For injury prevention by national disaster such as earthquakes, seismic qualification tests have been applied to school buildings.

#### 4-2-5. Safety at sport and leisure

##### a. Mountain Rescue Team at Kyoto Central Area Fire prevention Union!(Kameoka)

On July 1<sup>st</sup>, a team of Mountain rescue was formed in Kyoto Central Area Fire Prevention Union. This is a first trial in Kyoto prefecture.

Behind of starting this rescue service, there is a trend that mountain climbing and walking in forests have become popular among middle age and senior people. And more, there is a fact to be considered that population of workers in forest industry is aging.

Therefore, establishment of mountain rescue service is an urgent issue in this area. After a series of special training, ten members are now appointed to work for accident and injury prevention in mountain and improve awareness of knowledge about mountain climbing among residents.



Photo 14 Training of Mountain Rescue Team (above and left)

##### b. Cycling contest (National government, Kyoto government)

Detail is described at “b. cycling contest (National government, Kyoto government)” on p.35.

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#### 4-2-6. violence

##### a. Child abuse (Kyoto Prefecture, Kameoka City)

With trend toward the nuclear family, there are fewer parents can ask for help or advices about raising children. Therefore many parents have worry how to raise their children. Since this situation might be a cause of child abuse, a program of ‘nurturing peer’ training started in 2005 and now there are 82 nurturing peers to support parents who are raising children.

Besides, Kameoka City has a counseling section for child abuse prevention so that residents who might have possibility of abusing their children can visit and ask for help or advice.

Kyoto Prefecture police also deal with problems among children and young people at their youth support centers for 24 hours.

##### b. Elderly abuse (Kyoto Prefecture, Kameoka City)

As increase in number of elderly who are in need of care, elderly abuse becomes a serious problem in the Japanese Society. Therefore, a new law to prevent elderly abuse was enforced in April 2006.

As for elder abuse, physical, psychological, and sexual cruelties, and neglect of care have been found. Some cases might be caused by care givers because of their enormous tiredness and stress from care. Therefore, it is now considered important for care-givers to know their capacity of providing care.

Kameoka City has counseling sections at 3 Inclusive Support Centers for Elderly Care. The counselors at the centers work on prevention of elderly abuse and finding cased of abuse at the early phase, if there is any abuse. For example, they provide check lists to find elderly abuse on their website. Moreover, the centers provide information to elderly people with less competent of making decision because of dementia to prevent consumer-related damage.

##### c. Domestic Violence (Kyoto Prefecture)

The Support centers against Domestic Violence are facilities where prefectures provide counseling, temporarily evacuation, providing information for self-help and support for legal proceeding.

At counseling desks at the centers, female counselors with special skills take various cases in face to face or by telephone.

Victims can be also evacuated at the centers for at most 2 weeks, when it is needed. During their stay, they are provided with meals, counseling for setting up new independent life, information about support systems and services.

They are also provided with information about laws and systems which regulate their spouses or boyfriends who conduct violence to them by applying a ban of approach or deportation order. According to situations, the centers take legal actions with police to help DV victims.

#### **4-2-7. Suicide**

##### **a. Liaison council of countermeasures for suicide (Kyoto Prefecture)**

Kyoto Prefecture set up a liaison council of countermeasures for suicide in October 2006. This council, which consists of organizations in various related fields, analyses factors which are possible causes of suicide, discusses about effective measures, and evaluates effects of programs.

As for Kameoka City, a council provides information and data on suicide to contribute for suicide prevention in Kameoka City.

##### **b. Kyoto telephone hot line (Kyoto Prefecture, volunteer group)**

The telephone hot line named 'Kyoto Life Hotline' started its operation in April 1982 and started 24 hour service in 1985. To maintain 24 hour service, about 180 volunteers work in shifts. They answer about 75 calls every day (25,000 calls per year) .

What they are asked for counseling is usually complex and serious. For example, people ask for help about loss of reason to live, layoff resulting from corporate downsizing, bullying and other issues related to their complicate life environments.

Kyoto Prefecture government is now providing financial support to the hot line program.

##### **c. Support of people who lost their family by suicide (Kyoto Prefecture, volunteer group)**

Kyoto Prefecture is supporting a volunteer group which operates a program called 'Kyoto Heart Cafe' which gives a program to heal sorrow of people who have lost their family members by suicide.

At 2.5 hours meetings, participants share what they feel and think with other members. When anyone feels uncomfortable with talking about personal issues to many people, volunteer workers have time to listen to his or her feeling individually.

#### 4-2-8. Disaster

##### a. Disaster prevention information mailing system (Kameoka City)

It is very important to have accurate information about disasters when we are suffered from natural disasters such as earth quacks and typhoons. Therefore, Kameoka City provides its residents with information about disasters by e-mail.

Once residents register their email addresses of their mobiles or personal computers to the system, they receive information about warning on weather, earthquakes, and evacuation instructions.

##### b. Patrol for disaster prevention (Kyoto Prefecture, Kameoka City and other organizations)

Patrols for disaster prevention have been annually conducted in collaboration with Kyoto Prefecture, Kameoka City Police, Kameoka fire department, and Volunteer Fire Corps. They check areas such as around rivers, cliffs, and routes and sights for evacuation. When they find places where are not safe, they discuss about emergency countermeasure and make plans for research and budgetary request.

By conducting this patrol program together, authorities concerned with disaster prevention can share information and establishes relationship.

Photo 15 patrol for natural disaster prevention



### c. Disaster drill(Kameoka City)

In order to raise awareness of importance of disaster prevention among residents and provide concerned organizations with opportunities of trainings, Kameoka City conduct emergency drills with residents at several places every year.

The drill consists of 3 steps;

Step 1 !Drill of conveying information in each neighborhood community

Step!2!!Neighborhood self-government associations and Volunteer Fire Corps in each neighborhood community gather at evacuated sights, then conduct drills including first extinction, rescue, procuring of drinkable water.

Step3!!At city level, an integrated exercise is conducted by residents including school children, concerned organizations, private companies and self-defense force. The exercise covers about 40 different activities.

Photo 16 disaster drill



## 4-2-9. Crimes

### a. crime prevention map(Kyoto Prefecture Police)

In order to prevent crimes, it is important to know where crimes occur frequently. Therefore, Kyoto Prefecture police makes maps which show where and what kind of crimes happen in each area. The map can be accessed at the web site of the Kyoto Prefecture Police.

The maps provide information about such as, bag-snatching, cycle and motor cycle thieves, thieves from cars, and so on.

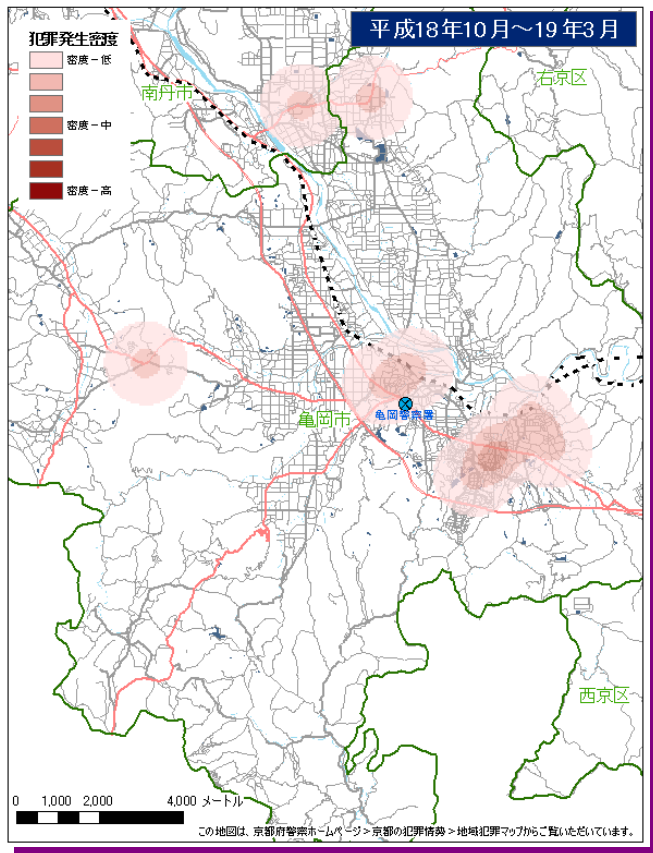


## b. Crime prevention committee (Communities)

Crime prevention committees in neighborhood community associations take in charge of safety promotion in its community. Members of the committee work to prevent crimes and to raise awareness of risk of crime, among residents.

The committees also support police by patrolling communities and pay attentions on school children on the way between their homes and schools.

Figure 23 crime prevention map



Source; Kyoto Prefecture Police

## 4-2-10.Fire

### a. Volunteer Fire Corps Communities

Fire service in Japan consists of three levels; Fire Headquarters, Fire Departments and Volunteer Fire Corps. And there are also volunteer bodies for fire and disaster prevention companies to support the fire services in neighborhood communities.

Volunteer Fire Corps belong to the public fire services system, while most of the member has their own work. They work for safety in their communities as volunteers.

The fire and disaster prevention groups are organized with residents in each neighborhood community. They support fire departments and Volunteer Fire Corps. Their main works are fire prevention, disaster prevention, collecting information about disaster and primary extinction, support of stopgap aid and so on.

There are 19 fire and disaster prevention groups in Kameoka City. Based on the principle “we protect our safety by ourselves”, they work for safety promotion in collaboration with the fire department and Volunteer Fire Corps.

Photo 17! drill for fire prevention by community residents



#### **b. Fire detector /alarm (National Government, Kameoka City)**

By a revision of law in 2004, it becomes obligated to have fire alarms at homes. Therefore, when people build houses, they are now required to have fire alarms in houses. Moreover, since June of 2011, old houses will also have to set up fire alarms as well. Therefore, Kameoka fire department distributes pamphlets to inform residents about alarms.

#### **c. Educational activity for fire prevention (Kameoka City)**

The fire department has campaigns in spring, fall and the end of year. At the campaigns, they alert stop smoking in bed, playing with fire as well as setting up fire alarms.

### **4-2-11. Dissemination of emergency first aid treatment**

#### **a. AED (automatic external defibrillator)(Kameoka City)**

Kameoka City has been placing AEDs at offices of Volunteer Fire Corps which are far from the fire department.

The automated external defibrillator (AED) is a computerized medical device. An AED can check a person's heart rhythm and recognize a rhythm that requires a shock. Then, it can advise the rescuer when a shock is needed. The AED uses voice prompts, lights and text messages to tell the rescuer the steps to take.

Since AEDs are easy to use even for people without special knowledge and skills, more AEDs are going to be placed at public facilities, stations, and gymnasiums in the city.

Photo 18 AED at a public place



### **b. First aid training for community members (Kameoka City)**

With support from the fire department, Kameoka City provides training courses of first aids which include operation of AEDs.

Attendants learn about first treatment such as CPR and operation of AED at a three hour class. After the lecture, attendants get certificates as citizen staff for first aid. In 2006, 1,318 people were certified as citizen staffs for first aid.

Beside this program, there is another training course in which residents can also learn about CPR and operation of AEDs by lecture.

Photo 19! CPR training



## 4-2-12 Sport Safety(Kameoka City)

In Kameoka City, 20 –30 people are transported to medical institutions because of sports injury every year. Besides it, there are more cases of injury which are not as serious as to be transported to medical institutions at junior high schools and high schools. Considering that most injuries occurs during exercise classes or sport activities, Kameoka Athletic Association, Kameoka junior High school Athletic union, Kameoka Elementary school Athletic Union haven been providing the following activities for improvement of sport safety;

### a. safety before sport activities

- Training for instructors
- Health check before sports activities
- Safety check of sports environments such as athletic fields

### b. safety during activities

- Providing emergency systems (cf. AED )
- Providing Safe environment for audience
- Providing Safe environment for athletes  
(cf. safety education by specialists/instructors)

### c. other activities for safe sports

- Education to teachers to improve awareness of safety during sports activities
- Lectures to instructors about sport safety
- Lectures about first aid and AED

Besides above, a working group of Sport Safety was set up on November 16, 2007. This working group consists of Kameoka City, Health Centre, Physicians, academic specialists of Sport Safety, and other related organizations.

At the first meeting, members of the working group shared their experience and knowledge to improve sport safety. Now on, not only safety of sport activities but also other aspects such as good health, right diet will be discussed, since they are related to sport safety to great extent.

Photo 20 Working Group for Sport Safety



!

### **4-3. programs for high risk environment and groups (Indicator 3)**

#### **4-3-1. Traffic accident of the elderly (Kyoto Police, communities)**

As the society ages, more senior people drive and tend to cause accidents. Therefore, a new regulation was put into practice at renewal of their driving license. When people over 70 years old get their driving licenses re-issued, they are required to take lectures for safe driving. Without taking the lessons, no one can get their license re-issued.

At the lectures, they get their body function examined. After the examination, they take appropriate lessons for safe driving according to their body conditions.

Beside the lectures, police office sets up pilot areas for safe driving by senior drivers. In pilot areas, safety promotion staff work for safety promotion by home visits to the elderly, providing lectures for safe traffic.

In Kameoka City, Kameoka community was designated as a pilot area in 2004 and 2005 and Shino community was designated in 2006 and 2007. In these pilot communities, many activities have been conducted for safe traffic; lecturers about safety, distribution of leaflets and safety promotion campaigns and so on.

Moreover, community members visit elderly people who live alone to give advice about safe traffic and provide reflectors to keep them safe in the dark.

As a result of the effort in the Kameoka community, for example, the number of traffic accidents declined to 146 in 2005 from 188 in 2004. The number of tragic injury declined from 231 in 2004 to 179 in 2005. Since this is considered significant effect, Kameoka City is going to continue this program and apply to other areas in the city.

#### **4-3-2. Fire prevention of the elderly who live alone (Kameoka Fire office)**

According to data recorded at the fire department, most of victims of fire have been the elderly. All of people who were killed by fire were over 65 years old and they were killed because they couldn't escape fast enough from fire.

Therefore, Kameoka fire department has been conducting home visit to check fire safety at home. They make advices about how to promote safety at home.

!

### 4-3-3.improvement of safety for children (Kameoka City, Kyoto Police)

‘Safety watch’ volunteer groups stand on roads in their communities to prevent crimes and traffic accident against children on their way between school and home. The Safety Watch consists of members of PTA, neighborhood community associations and senior clubs. They work for child safety in collaboration with police officers.

These community members in uniform go out to keep their eyes on children’s safety between their homes and schools. Through this activity, people become to know each other and have more communication. It is considered that communication among community members contributes to safety promotion at community level as well.

To support Safe Child activities at community level, a mailing service called ‘School safety mailing system’ started in May 2005. Once people register their email address, they can get information about crime and suspicious individuals not only from police but also from resident reporters.

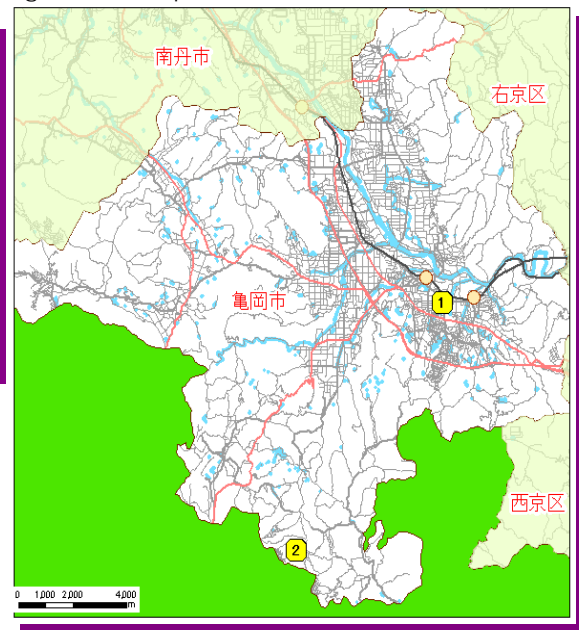
Since May 2005, with about 30,000 registrations, this mailing system has been providing information about crimes and suspicious individuals. The information from the mailing system has been used for safety education at various occasions.

More over, Kyoto Prefecture police provides various information about ‘safe children’ on their web site. The information is plotted by number on a map as seen Fig 24. Dots plotted on the map reflect a list of information about time, place and kind of crimes.

Photo 22! Safety Watch for children



Figure 24 map for safe children

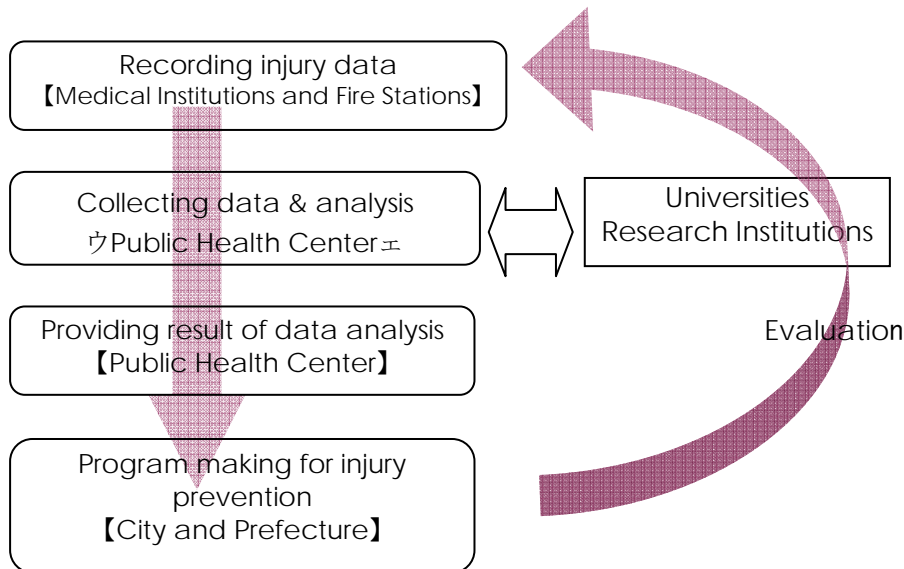


## 4-4. programs to record frequency & causes of injury (Indicator 4)

Source: Kyoto Prefecture Police

In Kameoka City, programs of recording frequency and causes of injury are organized with Kyoto Prefecture, as seen Fig.25.

Figure 25 system of recording frequency and cause of injuries



### 4-4-1. Surveillance system at medical institutions

Injury data is collected at the following medical facilities.

Table 7 Medical facilities in Kameoka City

Medical Institutions	specialty
Nantan Public Hospital	Pediatric, surgery, orthopedic surgery, brain surgery, emergency, others
Kameoka Shimizu Hospital	Surgery, orthopedic surgery, brain surgery, emergency, others
Kameoka Hospital	Pediatric, surgery, orthopedic surgery, emergency, others
Clinics (30)	Pediatric (7)
	orthopedic surgery (6)
	Surgery (2)
	Otology! (5)
	Ophthalmology! (2)
	Dental (8)

A set of data have the following information about patients.

- gender
- age
- date and time
- place
- situations when patient get injured
- cause of injury
- severity of injury
- symptom of injury
- injured parts of body

#### 4-4-2.Data at ER

With support by Kameoka fire department, data of patients who are sent to medical facilities by ambulances is collected and input into computers. Data contains the following information;

- |                                       |                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| -Year, month, date                    | -address of patient      |
| -weather                              | -gender, age, occupation |
| -types of accident                    | -types of injury         |
| -place where accident occurred        | -severity of injury      |
| -time to arrive to the site           | -JCS                     |
| -time to arrive to medical facilities | -medical facility        |
| -CPR                                  | etc.                     |
| -overview of accident                 |                          |

#### 4-4-3.enquates survey for citizens

To make Kameoka City safer, it is indispensable to grasp the current situation. Therefore, questionnaire survey was conducted with Ritsumeikan University.

The questionnaire sheets were distributed to all households in February 2007. The collection rate is about 25% (about 7200 samples). The result of this survey will be used for policy planning as well as evaluation of safety. The result is also going to be announced on news letters which are published by Kameoka City or on their website.



!

#### 4-4-4. other data

Other data of injury or accident which is recorded by different divisions at local governments will be also analyzed. (Detail about data is listed at Appendix)

### 4-5. programs to evaluate effect of intervention and its process (Indicator 5)

#### 4-5-1. Evaluation of the effect of intervention

Effects of intervention will be evaluated based on output and outcome of safety promotion activities. Before intervention, goal will be set for each activity, then, will be evaluated by how much attain to the goals. Figures below are examples of evaluation. Ratio of Seat belt fastened as seen figure 26 is considered as one of outcome of interventions based on scientific evidence.

As for Crime, it is not proven scientifically how much crime rate is affected by crime prevention activities and it is assumed that other factors such as economic situation would affect on it as well. Therefore, methods of evaluation will be developed by comparing trends of output of intervention and crime ratio.

Besides objective safety, subjective safety is also important aspect. Therefore, how safe residents feel in their communities can be an indicator of subjective safety. In order to see improvement of subject safety, evaluation of data from questionnaires surveillance for residents should be conducted every once a while.

Figure 26 Number of death and intervention programs

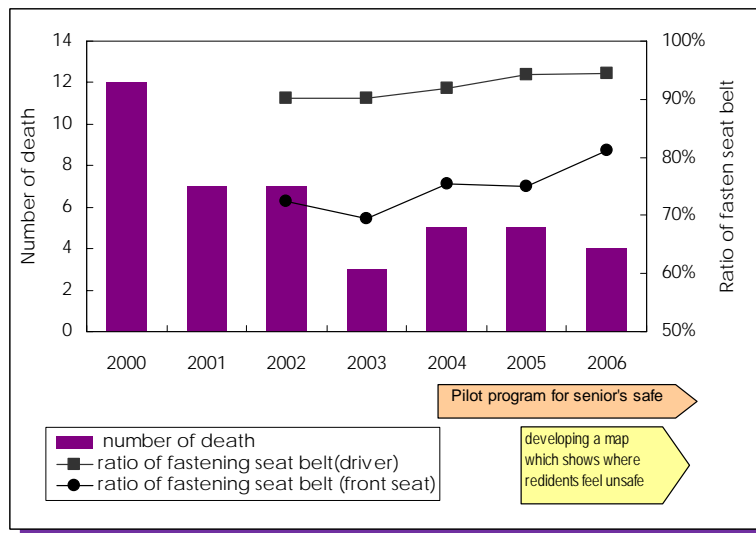
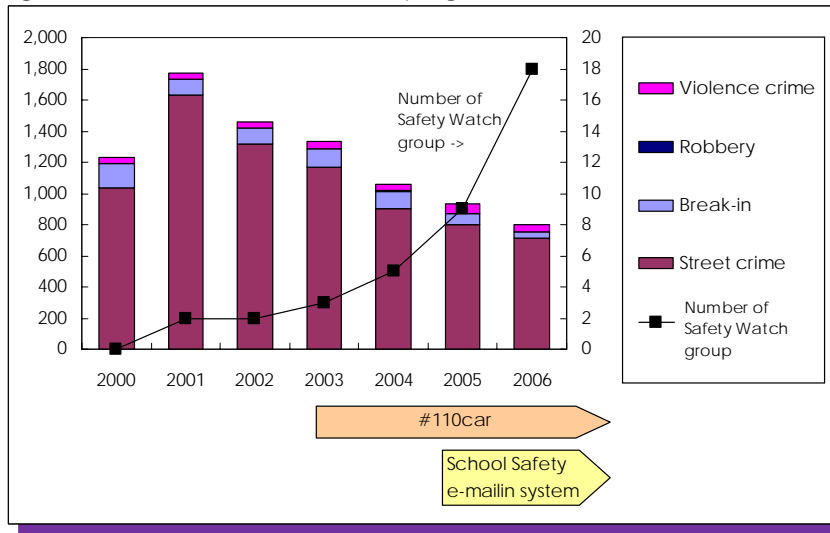


Figure 27 Crime and intervention programs



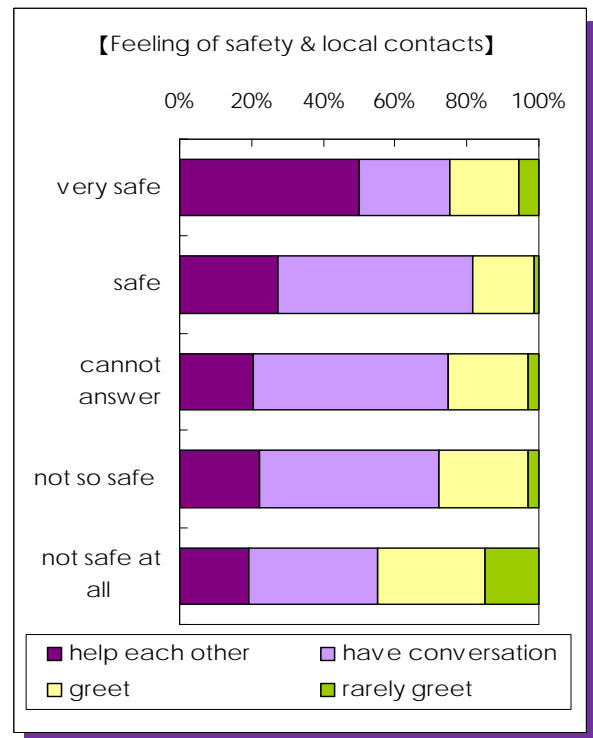
#### 4-5-2. Evaluation of the process of intervention

For process evaluation, process of activities for safety promotion based on collaboration among community members is evaluated. It is because there is correlation between feeling of safety and communication among community members as seen at Figure 28. From results of the survey about safety and communication with neighbors, it can be estimate that improvement of activities in community boost up feeling of safety.

Development of community communication brings up not only feeling of safety, but also contributes to prevention of crime, domestic violence, suicide through we need to improve by establish bond among community members. As indicators, the followings are planed to be measured by questionnaires;

- Number of people who belongs to neighborhood self government association
- Affection to communities
- Communication with neighbors

Figure 28!relation between feeling of safety and local contact



! Source; Questionnaire for residents in 2007!

## **Chapter 5 Involvement in Safe Community Network at International and National levels (Indicator 6)**

### **5-1. National level**

#### **5-1-1. Involvement of Japanese Association of safety promotion**

In Japan, there is a movement of forming the Japanese association of Safety Promotion. Kyoto Prefecture and Kameoka City are contributing to the preparation of its first conference in September 2007.

Once the association started its activities for improvement of safety promotion in Japan, Kameoka City and Kyoto Prefecture will actively take roles to establish network of Safe Communities.

#### **5-1-2. Accepting study visits from other communities**

Since Kameoka City and Kyoto Prefecture have been providing information about activities for Safety promotion on the web sites, more municipalities learn about Safe Community from the web sites and become interested in it.

Kameoka has accepted some site visits by municipalities and community groups.

### **5-2. International level**

#### **5-2-1. The 14<sup>th</sup> international Safe Community Conference**

Four people from Kyoto Prefecture government and three people from Kyoto prefectural medical university attended at the 14<sup>th</sup> international Safe Community Conference in Bergen, Norway in 2004.

#### **5-2-2. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Asian Safe Community Conference**

Two people from Kyoto Prefecture government and three people from Kyoto prefectural medical university and one from Ritsumeikan University attended at the 3<sup>rd</sup> international Safe Community Conference in Taipei, Taiwan in 2005.

They learned cross sectional structure of Safety promotion from cases in Taiwan.

!

### **5-2-3 The 16<sup>th</sup> International Safe Community Conference**

Two from Kyoto Prefecture and one from Kameoka City attended at the 16th International Safe Community Conference in Tehran, Iran in 2007.

They made a poster presentation about Safe Community approaches by Kameoka and Kyoto Prefecture.

### **5-2-4. The Korean Safe Community Symposium In the Jeju Island**

A poster presentation was made at Korean Safe Community symposium in Jeju in November 2006.

### **5-2-5. Study visit to Safe Communities in Sweden and Finland**

A project team was set up at Kyoto Prefecture. The team members studied about suicide prevention and accident prevention of Children. They also made a study trip to Safe Communities, Nakka and Katrineholm in Sweden and Hyuvinkka in Finland in 2006. During the trip, they also visited to Karolinska Insitutetet to study about Safe Communities.

### **5-2-6 Hosting international Conference**

In March 2008, Kameoka is going to host an international conference focusing on surveillance for safety promotion with collaboration with Kyoto Prefecture, universities and related organizations.

At the conference, three topics will be focused on as follows;

- Surveillance on safety based on Scientific/Academic approach
- Surveillance for safety promotion at community level
- Safety promotion activities based on research and surveillance

!

## Chapter 6 Experience and future plan for Safe Community

Stage	Year	Activities
Preparation	2003☾ 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The present Mayor, Masataka Kuriyama started safety promotion in collaboration with communities, since he assumed the position of the Mayor</li> <li>- Launch of safety promotion programs; Child safety car #100, Safety mailing system, Safety Watch, Fundamental master plan for traffic Barrie Free</li> <li>- Study about 'Safe Community' with Kyoto Prefecture</li> <li>- Identify agenda and problems from statistics</li> </ul>
Implementation	2006☾ 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mayor, Kuriyama declared to put effort to become a member of Safe Community Network</li> <li>- Lunch of Intervention programs; Safety map, Safety Zone, fall prevention program, and so on</li> <li>- Formed a project team for development of Safety Promotion</li> <li>- Setting up of cross-spectral committees and study groups at Prefectural level</li> <li>- Start an injury surveillance system</li> <li>- Launch of a cross-pectoral program for safety promotion in a pilot community in Kameoka</li> <li>- Launch of programs of evaluation and feedback</li> <li>- Participation at international conferences to provide and share experience</li> <li>- Conduct Questionnaire surveillance</li> <li>- Host a symposium and workshop</li> <li>- Contribution to establishment of the Japanese Association of Safety Promotion and its first annual meeting</li> <li>- ! Submission of an application for Safe Community designation</li> </ul>
Maturation	2008☾ 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safe Community Designation and International Conference</li> <li>- Improvement of programs based on evaluation</li> <li>- Application a model of Safe Community initiative developed in a pilot area to other neighborhood communities in Kameoka</li> <li>- Share and distribute experience of Kameoka Safe Community project Nationally and internationally</li> </ul>
Expansion	2011☾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of programs and activities for safety promotion collaboration of all related actors in communities</li> <li>- Contribution to safety promotion Nationally and internationally</li> <li>- Re-designation of Safe Community</li> </ul>



# Appendix

## 1. Data for evaluation of effect of Safe Community program

### 1-1. Data of Death

Contents	Data	source
Common	Cause-specific Injury and Death	Population Survey Report
	Number of death by cause and age group	Population Survey Report
Traffic Accident	Fatalities	Population Survey Report
	Fatalities by age group	Population Survey Report
	Fatalities of Children of 14 yrs! and under	Statistics of Traffic
	Fatalities of Elderly	Statistics of Traffic
	Fatalities of bicycle accidents	Statistics of Traffic
	Fatalities of pedestrians	Statistics of Traffic
	Fatalities of motorcycle	Statistics of Traffic
Fall	Fatalities	Population Survey Report
	Fatalities by age group	Population Survey Report
Drowning	Fatalities	Population Survey Report
	Fatalities by age group	Population Survey Report
Suffocation	Fatalities	Population Survey Report
	Fatalities by age group	Population Survey Report
Fire	Fatalities	Population Survey Report
	Fatalities by age group	Population Survey Report
	Fatalities of fire	Statistics of Fire Station
Poison	Fatalities	Population Survey Report
	Fatalities by age group	Population Survey Report
Suicide	Number of suicide	Date of Police Office
	Number of suicide by age group	Date of Police Office
	Reason of suicide	Date of Police Office
Murder	Fatalities	Date of Police Office
	Fatalities by age group	Date of Police Office
Natural Disaster	Fatalities	Statistics of Disaster
	Fatalities by age group	Statistics of Disaster
	Fatalities by kind of disaster	Statistics of Disaster

!

## 1-2. Date of Injury

Contents	Data	source
Common	Number of Injury	Injury surveillance
	Number of inpatient	Injury surveillance
	Number of injury by age group	Injury surveillance
	Number of the injured at ambulance transportation	Record of ambulance transportation
	Number of the injured Children of 14 and under	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation
Traffic Accident	Number of the injured	Statistics of Traffic
	Number of the injured by age group	Injury surveillance. Record of ambulance transportation.
	Number of the injured of Children of 14 and under	Statistics of Traffic
	Number of the injured of Elderly	Statistics of Traffic
	Number of the injured of bicycle accidents	Statistics of Traffic
	Number of the injured of pedestrians	Statistics of Traffic
	Number of the injured of motorcycle	Statistics of Traffic
Fire	Number of the injured	Statistics of Fire
	Number of the injured by age group	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation
Industrial Accident	Number of the injured	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation
	Number of the injured by age group	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation
Sport	Number of the injured	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation
	Number of the injured by age group	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation
Suicide Attempt	Number of the injured	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation
	Number of the injured by age group	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation
Natural disaster	Number of the injured	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation
	Number of the injured by age group	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation
Violence	Number of the injured	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation
	Number of the injured by age group	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation



!

### 1-3. Other Data

Contents	Data	source
Traffic Accidents	Number of Accidents	Statistics of Traffic
	Number of Accidents by road	Statistics of Traffic
	Number of Accidents of pedestrian	Statistics of Traffic
	Number of Accidents of bicycle	Statistics of Traffic
	Number of Accidents of motorcycle	Statistics of Traffic
	Number of Accidents by Address of the person concerned	Statistics of Traffic
	Number of Accidents by age	Injury surveillance Record of ambulance transportation
Crime	Number of Street Crime	Data of Police Office
	Number of Break-in	Data of Police Office
	Number of Robbery	Data of Police Office
	Number of violence Crime	Data of Police Office
Fire	Number of fire	Statistics of Fire Station
	Number of fire by reason	Statistics of Fire Station
	Number of suffer from fire	Statistics of Fire Station
	Number of building destroyed by fire	Statistics of Fire Station
	Are of fire	Statistics of Fire Station
Violence	Number of Child abuse	Data of Kyoto Prefecture Data of Police Office
	Number of elderly abuse	Data of Kyoto Prefecture
	Number of domestic violence	Data of Kyoto Prefecture Data of Police Office
Natural Disaster	Number of house by destroyed by disaster	Statistics of Disaster
	Number of place by destroyed by disaster	Statistics of Disaster

!

!

!

!

!

## 2. Injury Surveillance's Manual

### 2-1. Outline of Injury Surveillance

#### (1) Purpose

This surveillance's purposes are to make a factor about the injury such as reasons and place clear, and to get data for consideration the way of injury prevention.

#### (2) The subject of surveillance

This surveillance is conducted on the all injured who have treatment at Collaborative medical institutions. But the subject is only the injured who get injured in Kameoka City.

#### (3) The term of surveillance

This surveillance start from April.2007. After conducting this surveillance, Kameoka Injury Surveillance Committee (KISC) checks the way of surveillance and revises it every year in order to conduct it continuously.

#### (4) Contents

It is following a questionnaire.

Contents of surveillance are discussed regularly at KISC.

#### (5) The way of filling a questionnaire

In principles, A member of staff fill in a questionnaire with asking question to the injured.

Every kind of the staff is accepted to do that.

#### (6) The way of collecting questionnaires

A member of staff at Nantan Public Health Center visit all collaborative medical institutions and collect questionnaires twice a month.

#### (7) Data processing and making date useful

Date processing is conducted by Nantan Public Health.

Kyoto Prefecture and Kameoka City analyze the collected date, and report a result to KISC, Kameoka Safe Community Promotion Council (KSCPC), Koyoto Safe Community Committee (KSCC).

!

The result of the analysis is used to find out the high risk groups and environments, and improve injury prevention programs.

And more, residents and the concerned organization hold the information of injury in common, in order to raise awareness of injury prevention.

==Collaborative medical institutions??

Medical institutions	Specialty	Area
Nantan Public Hospital	Pediatric, surgery, orthopedic surgery, brain surgery, emergency, others	Around Kameoka City
Kameoka Shimizu Hospital	Surgery, orthopedic surgery, brain surgery, emergency, others	Around Kameoka City
Kameoka Hospital	Pediatric, surgery, orthopedic surgery, emergency, others	Around Kameoka City
Abe otology clinic	Otology	Oiwake town
Iino pediatric and physician clinic	Pediatric	Minami tsutsujigaoka
Ishizaki clinic in Hatano	Pediatric	Hatana town
Inoue otology clinic	Otology	Shino town
Uehara clinic	Pediatric	Nisi town
Okuzawa ophthalmology clinic	Ophthalmology	Oi town
Kamada orthopedic surgery clinic	orthopedic surgery	Totsunuki Town
Sato clinic	Pediatric	Yoshikawa Town
Sato orthopedic surgery clinic	orthopedic surgery	Minami tsutsujigaoka
Uchida otology clinic	Otology	Kose Town
Shirabe orthopedic surgery clinic	orthopedic surgery Pediatric	Oi town
Hayashi orthopedic surgery clinic	orthopedic surgery	Kose town
Higaki pediatric clinic	Pediatric	Shino town
Fujiwara pediatric clinic	Pediatric	Kose town
Betuin Clinic	Pediatric@orthopedic surgery	Nisibetuin Town
Mnami ophthalmology clinic	Ophthalmology	Shino town
Miyamae clinic	Surgery	Miyamae town
Morito orthopedic surgery clinic	orthopedic surgery	Chiyokawa town
Yoshioka orthopedic surgery clinic	orthopedic surgery Surgery	Kawara town
Yoshitake surgery clinic	Surgery	Shino town
Yoshida otology clinic	Otology	Oi town
Yoshimura clinic	Otology	Shino town

## 2-2. Matters to be attended to conduct an injury surveillance

### (1) Requesting the subject to conduct surveillance

Collaborative medical institutes have to let the subject know this surveillance by poster or announcement, and get the subject's consent with attached leaflet.

Kyoto prefecture and Kameoka city have to let residents know this surveillance through announcement.

### (2) Correspondence in the case of refusal

When the subject does not accept to cooperate in this surveillance, check a space for inserting "uncooperative" and correct without filling in questionnaire

### (3) Protection of personal information

Don't all act to identify.

Collaborative medical institutes have to take notice of keeping filled questionnaires.

### (4) Injury subject

Injury caused by Traffic accident (including bicycle, motorcycle), Fall, Stick, Hit, Cut, Stab, Fire, Heat, Choking, Drowning, Poisoning, Bite, Electric shock, Lightning damage, Violence, Gun shot, Self-Harm and so on

(Example: condition of a patient)

A cerebral contusion, a skull internal hemorrhage, a brain concussion, a blow, dislocation, a sprain, a bone fracture, a cut wound, a laceration, an abrasion, a crush wound, a burn, an internal organs system wound (eyes, a nose, an ear, the oral cavity, respiratory organs, a heart, a blood vessel, the liver, pancreas, kidney, a bladder, a digestive organ, the sexual organs), heat stroke, others

### (5) Questionnaire

!!! Questionnaire is as attached paper.

### (6) The way of filling in questionnaire

It is as follows.

### 3. Assessment Sheet for Injury Surveillance

<Front>

#### Assessment sheet for injury surveillance

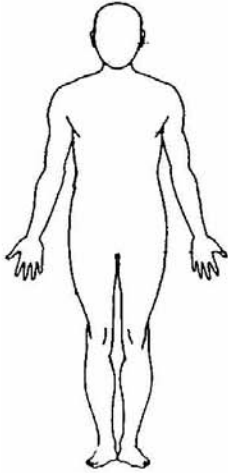
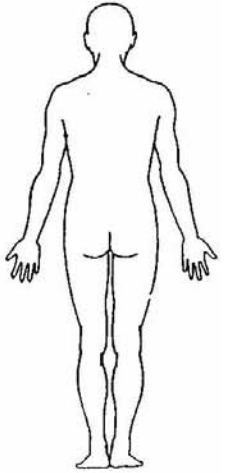
Ver1.0

This surveillance aims to contribute injury prevention and safety promotion by finding cause and frequency of injuries in Kameoka. Please understand the purpose of the survey and thank you for your cooperation for safe promotion and injury prevention. This surveillance is conducted at only once and no additional surveillance will be conducted. Information and data from this surveillance will not be used except for statistical purpose.

<b>1 Date of record</b>	Date	Time	<b>2 Status of recorder</b>			
<b>3 Sex</b>	1 male 2 female		<b>4 Age</b>		1 Patient 2 Attendant 3 Doctor 4 Nurse	
<b>5 Injured date</b>	Date		<b>6 injured time</b>	Time		
<b>7 address of patients lives</b>						
Please write your postal number						
〒 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>						
1 Kameoka Area	2 Higashi Betsuin Chc	3 Nishi BetsuinCho	4 Sogabe Cho	5 Yoshikawacho	6 Hiedanocho	
7 Motoume Cho	8 Hatano Cho	9 Miyasaki Cho	10 higashimotomume	11 Oicho	12 Chiyogawacho	
13 Umaji Cho	14 Asashi Cho	15 Chitose Cho	16 kawarabayashi	17 Hozucho	18 Shinocho	
19 Higashi Tsutsujigao	20 Nishi Tsutsujigaoka	21 Minami Tsutsujigaol	22 Out or city( )			
<b>8 Address where patients got injured</b>						
(1) Where did you get injured? If you know an address listed below, please choose one.						
1 Kameoka Area	2 Higashi Betsuin Chc	3 Nishi BetsuinCho	4 Sogabe Cho	5 Yoshikawacho	6 Hiedanocho	
7 Motoume Cho	8 Hatano Cho	9 Miyasaki Cho	10 higashimotomume	11 Oicho	12 Chiyogawacho	
13 Umaji Cho	14 Asashi Cho	15 Chitose Cho	16 kawarabayashi	17 Hozucho	18 Shinocho	
19 Higashi Tsutsujigao	20 Nishi Tsutsujigaoka	21 Minami Tsutsujigaol	22 Out or city( )			
(2) Please write down any information which can specify place, such as a name of institution, road so on						
.....						
(3) Where did you get injured?						
1 Home(inside house)	2 Home(outside house)	3 Other's home(inside house)	4 Other's home(outside house)			
5 Work place	6 School	7 Sport institution	8 Street			
9 Commercial institution	10 Accommodation	11 Farm, Rice field so on	12 Factory, Building site so on			
13 Others ( )						
<b>9 what were you doing when you got injured?</b>						
1 Work	2 Housework	3 Commute	4 Education			
5 Sport	6 Leisure	7 Meal	8 Others ( )			
<b>10. What was cause of your injury ?</b>						
1 Traffic accident	2 Fall	3 Fall from steps or higher places				
4 Crush	5 Cut	6 Pressure				
7 heat	8 Suffocation	9 Accidental ingestion				
10 Insect sting/Bite	11 Drowning	12 Poisoning				
13 Others (specify)						
Please describe situation when you were injured						
.....						
<b>11 Traffic accident</b>	(1)What were you doing?	1 Walking	2 Driving	3 Passenger	4 Unknown	
	(2)Which vehicles did you get?	1 Car	2 Motorcycl	3 Bicycle	4 Others(specofy)	
	(3)Where you did sit on?	1 Driver	2 Front sea	3 Rear seat	4 Unknown	
	(4)Which vehicle was another?	1 Car	2 Motorcycl	3 Bicycle	4 Others( ( ) )	
	(5)Did you fasten your seatbelt?	1 Yes( Seatbelt Child seat )	2 No	3 Unknown		
	(6)Did you wear helmet	1 Yes	2 No	3 Unknown		
	(7)Were Airbags equipped with the car?	1 Yes	2 No	3 Unknown		
<b>12 How did you get to hospital?</b>						
1 Yourself	2 Taken	3 Ambulance transportation	4 Others(specofy)			

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uncooperative

Doctor fill in this form after medical examination					
<b>13 Intent</b>					
1 Unintentional	2 Self-Harm	3 Intentional assault)			
<b>14 Injury Severity</b>					
1 No injury	2 Minor	3 Moderate			
4 Severe	5 DOA				
<b>15 Treatment</b>					
1 Finished	2 observe	3 Outpatient treatment	4 Hospitalization	5 Other hospital	6 Death
<b>16 Injured part of body and symptom of injury</b>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 cerebral contusion •</li> <li>• 2 skull internal hemorrhage •</li> <li>• 3 brain concussion •</li> <li>• 4 blow •</li> <li>• 5 dislocation, sprain, •</li> <li>• 6 bone fracture •</li> <li>• 7 cut wound, laceration •</li> <li>• 8 abrasion, crush wound •</li> <li>• 9 a burn •</li> <li>• 10 an internal organs system wound (eyes, nose, ear, the oral cavity, respiratory organs, heart, blood vessel, the liver, pancreas, kidney, bladder, digestive organ, the sexual organs) •</li> <li>• 11 heat stroke •</li> <li>• 12 Others(specify) • (                    )</li> </ul>			

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