

Koriyama City Safe Community Promotion Council Child Safety Task Force Activity Report



Presenter: Toshio Agatsuma, Chair

Composition of Child Safety Task Force

[Citizen groups, etc. 6 members]

Council of Social Welfare and Child Welfare Officers (1)
PTA Federation (1)
Council for Promotion of Healthy Development of Youth (1)
Federation for Development of Children's Associations (1)
Bureau of Tourism and Exchange Promotion (1)
Association of Koriyama City Child and Childcare Supporting Companies (1)

Total 15 members

[Governmental agencies 4 members]

Child and Family Support Section
(1)
Child Education Section (1)
Board of Education, General Affairs
Section (1)
School Education Promotion Section
(1)

[Childcare and Education related agencies 5 members]

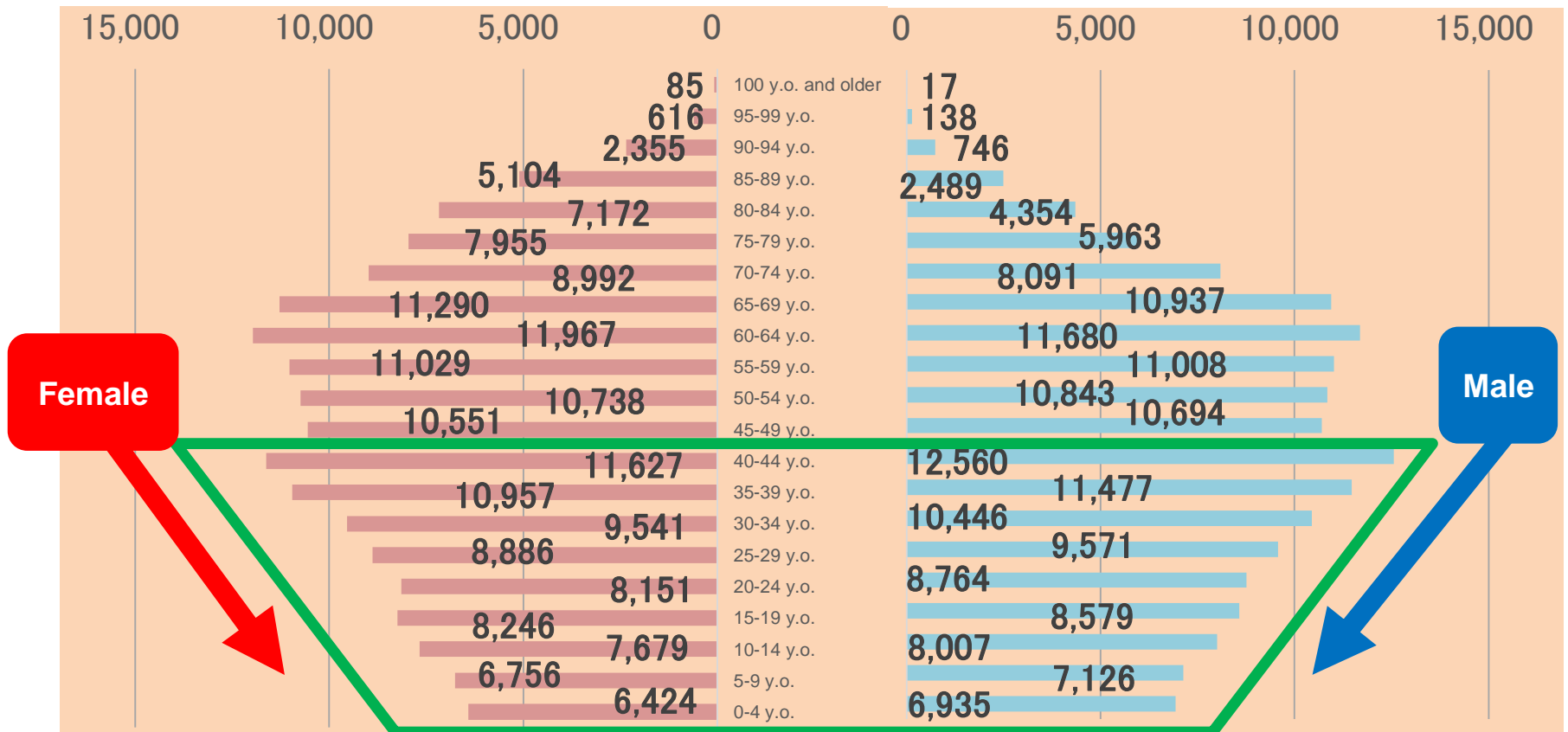
Association of Approved Nursery School Directors (1)
Private Approved Nursery School Liaison Council (1)
Private Nursery School Liaison Council (1)
Federation of Private Kindergartens and Approved
Childcare Facilities (1)
Association of Elementary School Principals (1)

Background of Child Safety Task Force

Background (1) The number of children is declining yearly.

Fig. 1 Koriyama City population by age group (as of April 1, 2021)

Population 326,546 people (Female: 166,121 people, Male: 160,426 people)



Source: Koriyama City Basic Resident Register

Background (2) Emergency transports for newborns to preschool children remain unchanged

Fig. 2 Number of emergency transports per 100,000 population in Japan and Koriyama City (0-6, 7-17 y.o.)

Classification	Age group	Number of cases				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	Preschool children (0-6 y.o.)	1,163 cases	1,133 cases	1,111 cases	1,082 cases	
	Youth (7-17 y.o.)	630 cases	626 cases	583 cases	557 cases	
Koriyama City	Preschool children (0-6 y.o.)	805 cases	816 cases	910 cases	819 cases	602 cases
	Youth (7-17 y.o.)	629 cases	603 cases	486 cases	622 cases	417 cases

Stay flat and lower than national average

Influence of Covid 19 ?

Background (3) Emergency transports for general injuries are most common for newborns to preschool children (0-6 y.o.) and traffic accidents for youth (7-17 y.o.).

Unit:
people

Fig. 3-1 Types of child injuries and accidents requiring emergency transport

	1 st place		2 nd place		3 rd place		4 th place		5 th place	
	Type	Count	Type	Count	Type	Count	Type	Count	Type	Count
Newborns to preschool children (0-6 y.o.)	General injury	787	Traffic accidents	240	Injury	5	Water accident	2	Sports competition	1
Youth (7-17 y.o.)	Traffic accidents	914	Sports competition	465	General injury	437	Self-harm	37	Injury	9

Fig. 3-2 Place requiring emergency transport

	1 st place		2 nd place		3 rd place		4 th place		5 th place	
	Place	Count	Place	Count	Place	Count	Place	Count	Place	Count
Newborns to preschool children (0-6 y.o.)	Home	613	Public area	227	Road	204	Work place	1	Other	16
Youth (7-17 y.o.)	Road	920	Public area	772	Home	178	Work place	2	Other	16

Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union 2014-2020 Emergency Transport Data (national table)

History of Activities

times	Date	Purpose	Outline of activities
24	May 22	Initiatives after designation	• Discussion on how to conduct programs which haven't been conducted
25	July 24	About community diagnosis	• Discussion on information to be collected by community diagnosis
26	Oct. 3		• Finalize information to be collected by the community diagnosis
27	Nov. 28	About abuse prevention	• Discussion on programs for abuse prevention at the taskforce committee
28	Jan. 22	Explanation of SC Festa	Explanation of SC Festa
29	May 14	今までの取組の説明	• Review activities with new members
30	June 7	Study actual measures	• Study traffic accidents prevention and school commute safety
31	July 17		
32	Sep. 6	Study actual measures	• Review of programs upon the revision of child abuse prevention law
33	Nov. 26	Survey research	• Discussion of questionnaire on SC

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History of Activities

times	Date	Purpose	Outline of activities
34	Jan. 21	Study actual measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on PR of the model room for injury prevention
35	July. 7	Explanation of activities up to today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review activities with new members
36	Oct. 27	Study actual measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm current initiatives
37	Nov. 25	Study actual measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on PR of injury presentation of home injury prevention
38	Jan. 26	Study actual measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on PR and contents of PR materials and questionnaire on injury prevention at home
39	June 2	Explanation about programs which have conducted up to today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review activities with new members • Check of itinerary of Pre-on-site evaluation
40	June 29	Study actual measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the opinion by the surveillance Committee and result of community diagnosis. • Review of reports on home injury prevention programs
41	Jul. 27	Study actual measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study contents of initiatives to prevent child abuse • Study publicity activities to prevent traffic accidents
42	Aug. 31	Discussion on document for pre-on-site evaluation and impact of the programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check of questions about PR of traffic injury prevention • Check of results of programs above • Check and revision of contents of report for pre-on-site(by paper)
43	Sep. 28		

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Objective challenges based on data

Issues identified from past Safe Community activities

Characteristic (1)

Emergency transports for newborns to preschool children remain unchanged. (2014-2020)

(Source: Fig. 2)

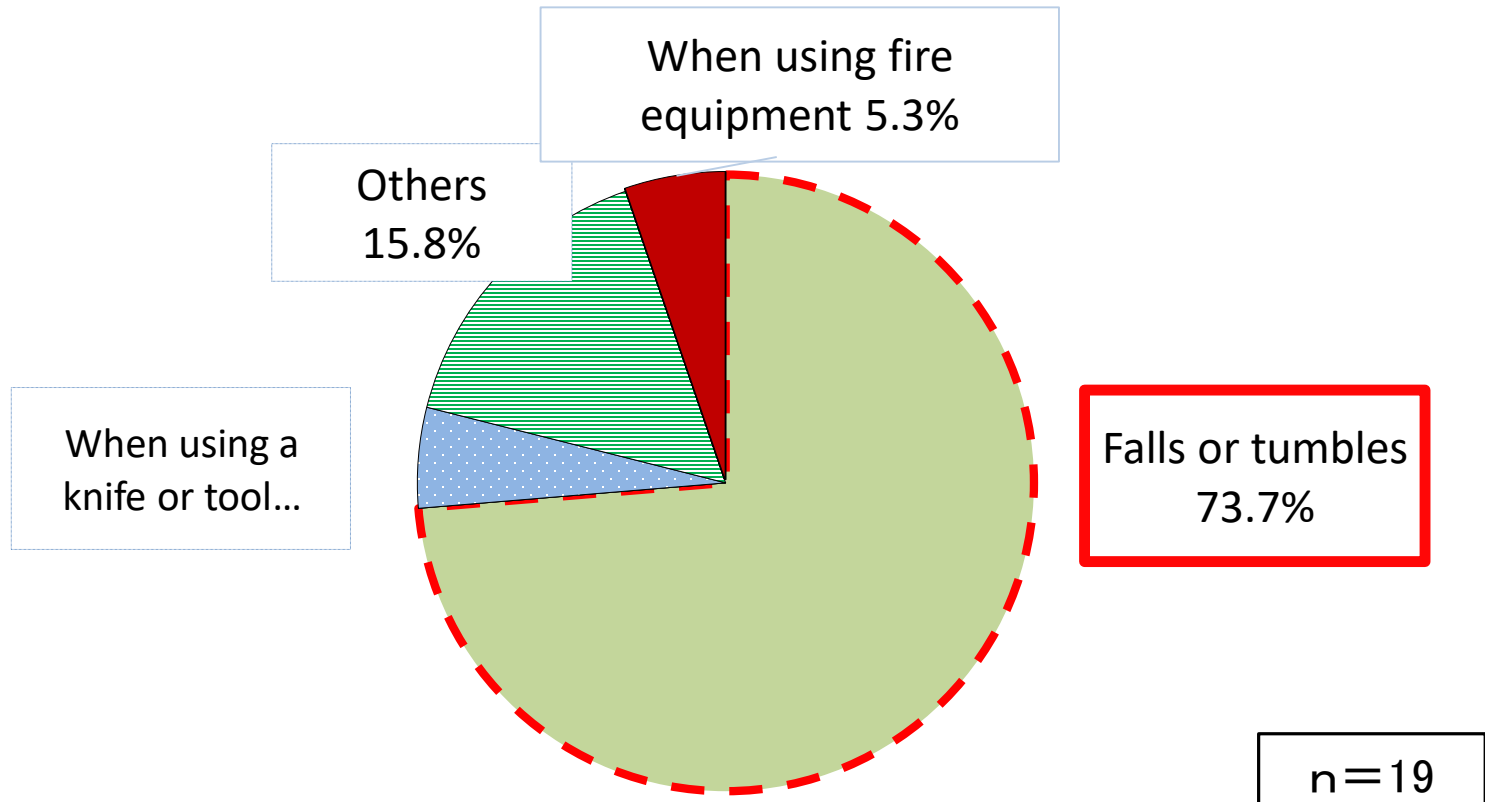
Characteristic (2)

Emergency transports for general injuries are most common for newborns to preschool children (0-6 y.o.) and traffic accidents for youth (7-17 y.o.). (Trends of injuries remain unchanged)

(Source: Fig. 3-1, 3-2)

Characteristic (3) Trends of emergency transports for newborns to preschool children

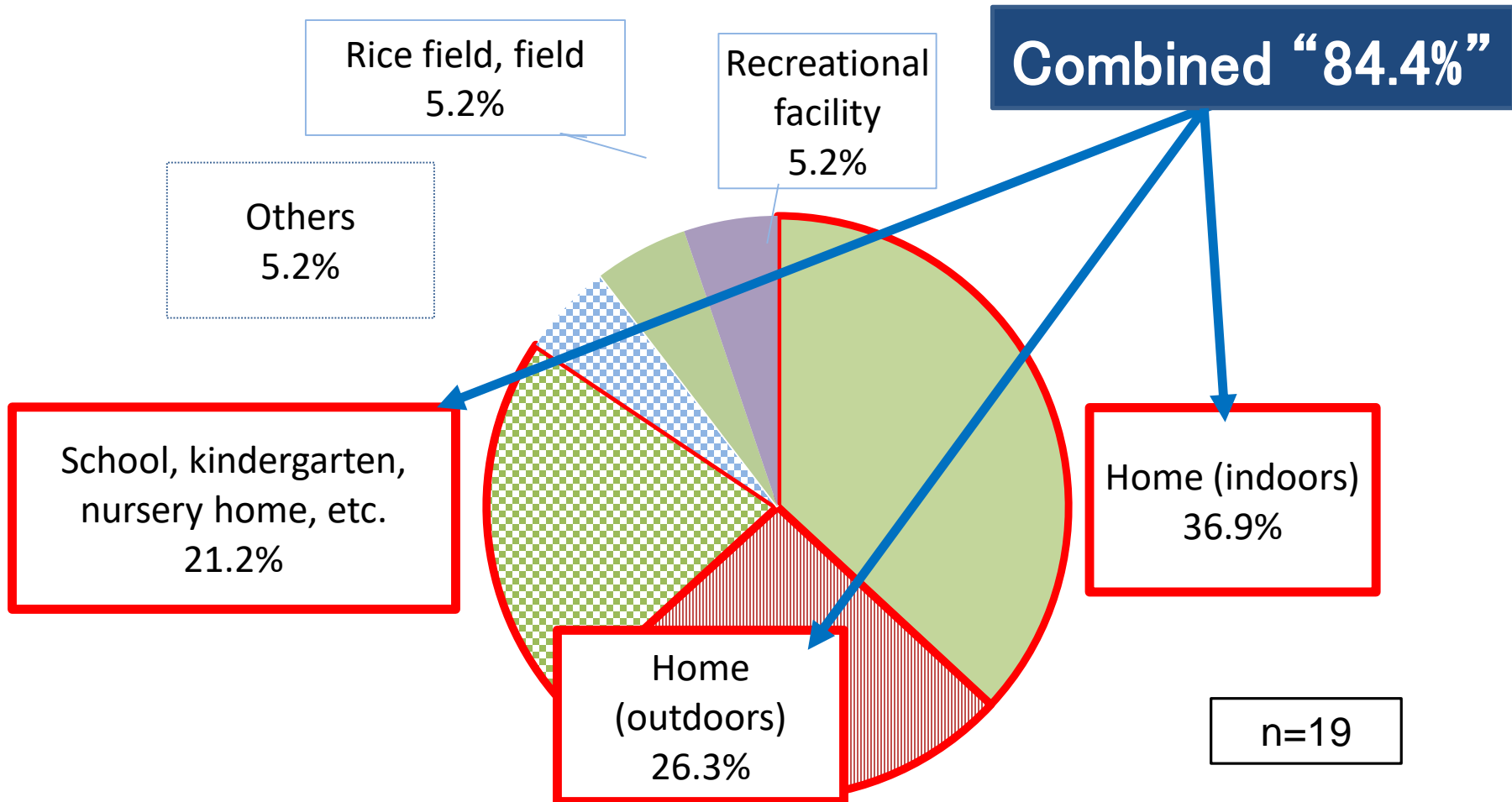
Fig. 4 Rate of preschool children injuries by cause



Source: 4th Koriyama City Safe Community Citizenship Survey

Characteristic (4) Trends of emergency transports for youth

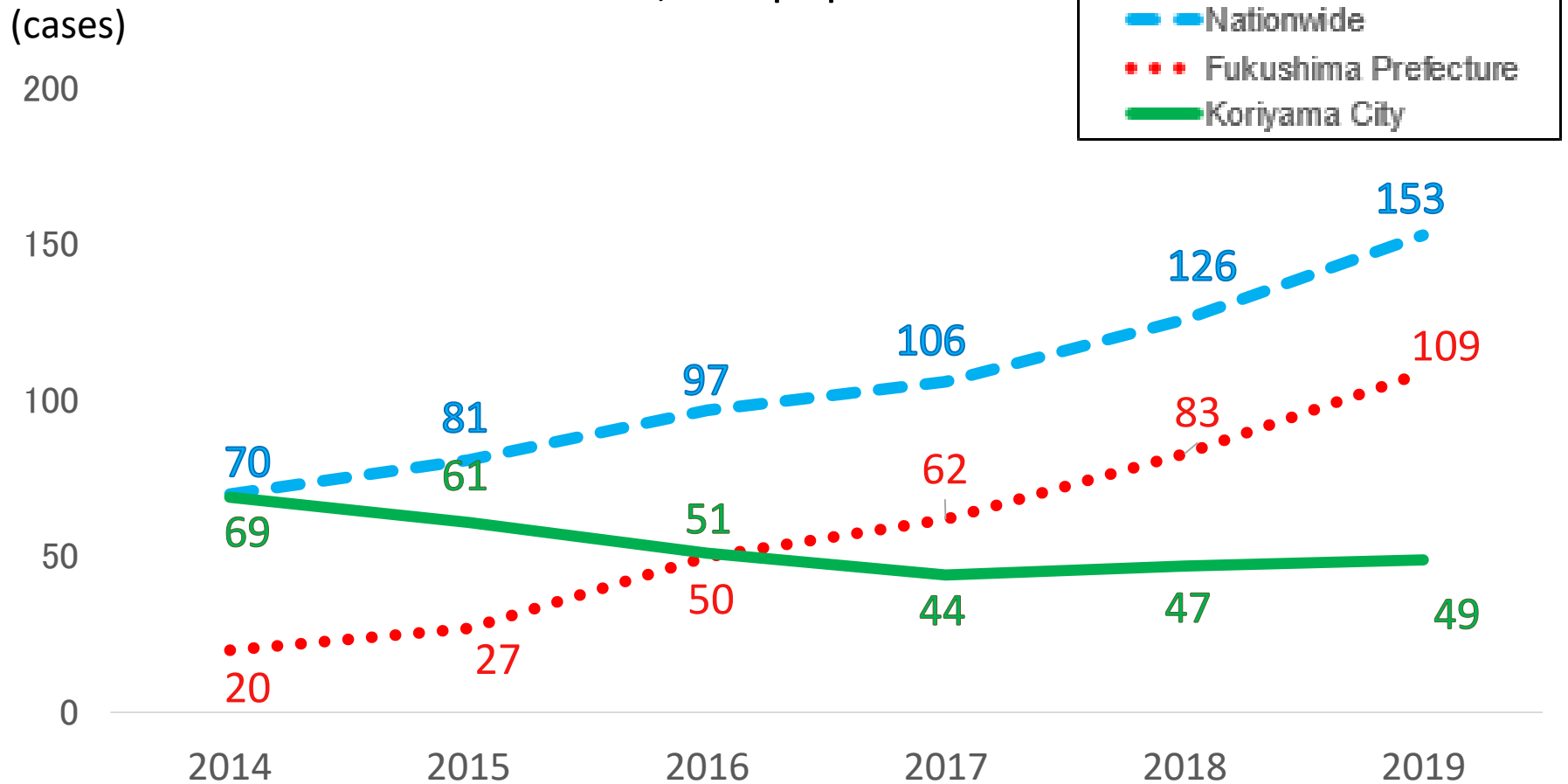
Fig. 5 Number and percentage of locations where preschool children were injured



Source: 4th Koriyama City Safe Community Citizenship Survey

Characteristic (5) Cases of child abuse in Koriyama City are unchanged to declining.

Fig. 6 Changes in number of child abuse consultations per 100,000 population



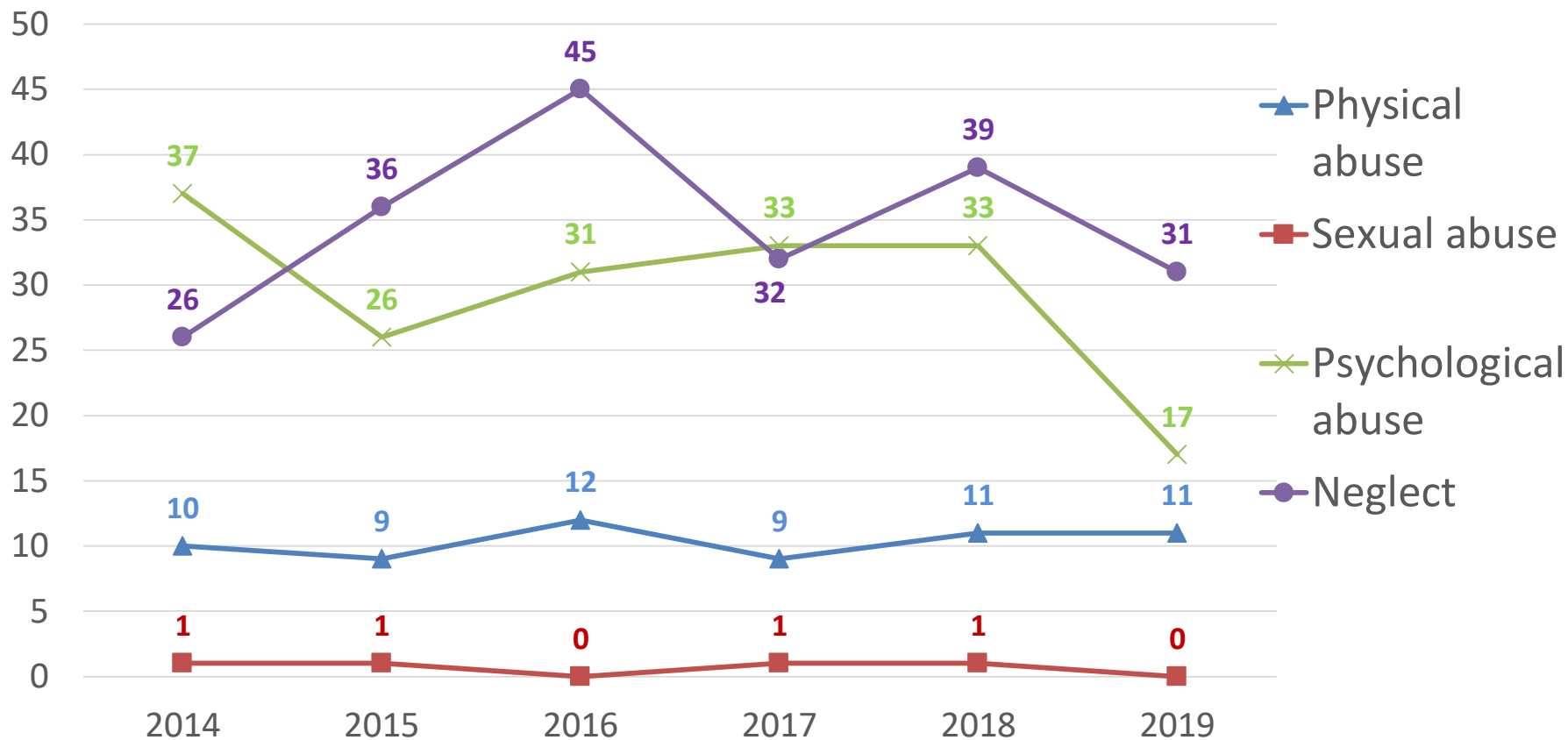
Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “Number of child abuse consultations handled by Child Counseling Services from FY2014 to 2019”

Koriyama City Child and Home Counseling Center “Number of cases handled from FY2014 to 2019”

Characteristic (6) Cases of psychological abuse and neglect are common among child abuse.

Fig. 7 Changes in child abuse by type

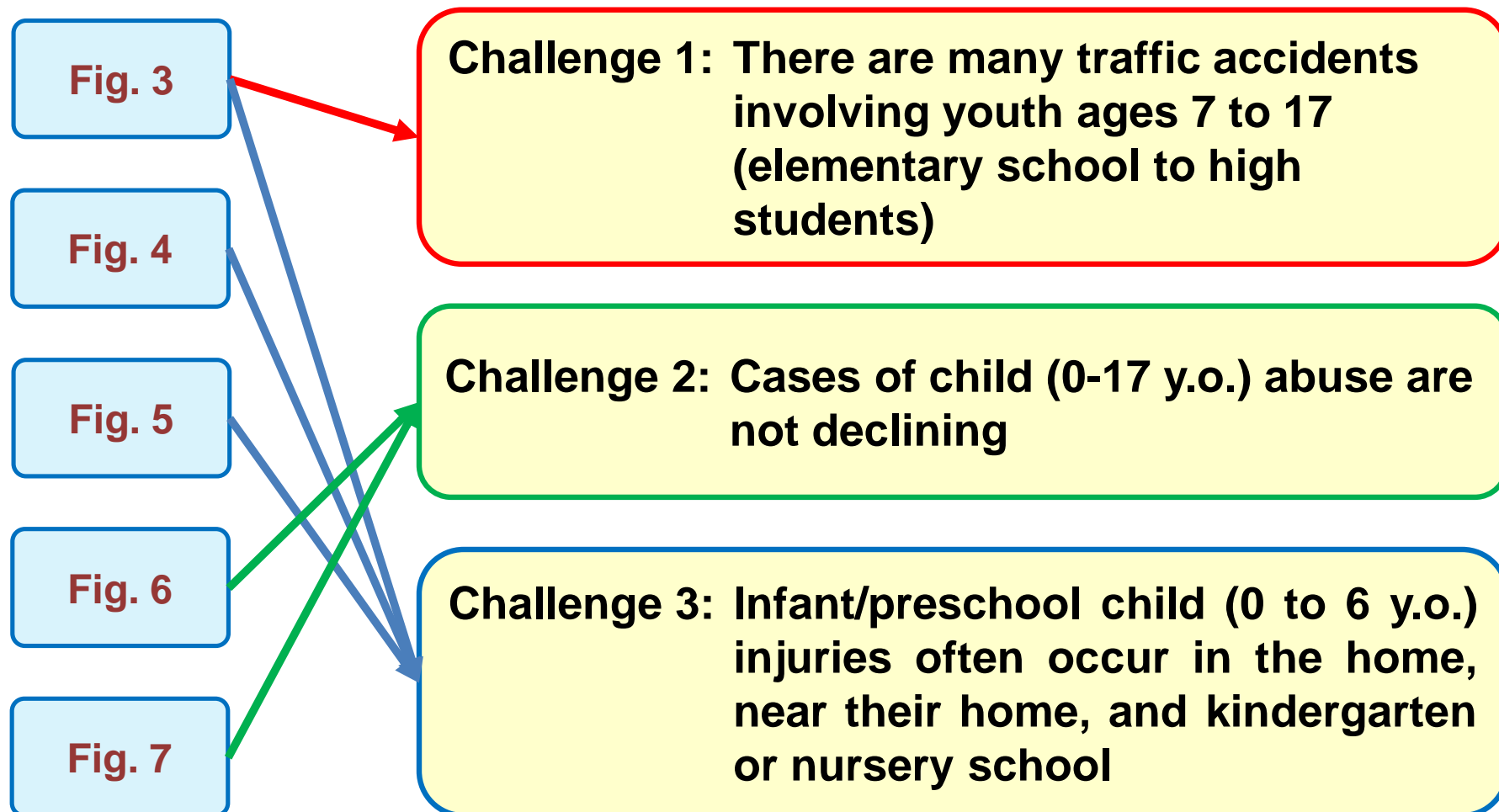
(people)



Source: Koriyama City Child and Home Counseling Center
 “Number of cases handled from FY2014 to 2019”

Selection of priority challenges (continued)

Fig. 8



Current programs enforced by the national government, prefecture, police, city, and community (continued)

Fig. 9

		Nation, Prefecture, Police	City	Community
Challenge 1 There are many traffic accidents involving youth ages 7 to 17 (elementary to senior high school students)	Improve environment	Improvement of road environment		
	Rules and penalties			
	Education and awareness-promotion	Training for malicious offenders	Traffic safety class	Instruction of school route safety Challenge 1 Program (1)
Challenge (2) Cases of child abuse are not declining	Improve environment	Improvement of parenting support and childcare facility functions		Mimamori-watching activities
	Rules and penalties	Stiffer penalties	Report and notification	
	Education and awareness-promotion	Awareness-raising, promotion of counseling services		Challenge (3) Program (1), (2)
Challenge (3) Preschool children (0-6 y.o.) are often injured at home, near their home, and kindergarten or nursery school	Improve environment	Improvement of facilities, optimization of the number of workers		
	Rules and penalties			
	Education and awareness-promotion	Promotion		Development of bodies resistant to injuries Challenge (3) Program (1), (3)

Information through Internet, TV, and parenting magazines, etc.
 Sharing of information on accidents through exchanges of child-rearing generations

Existing programs

[Improvement of road environment]

Safety along school routes is inspected in cooperation with the national government, prefecture, city, police, schools, and community groups



[Education and promotion of counseling services]

A leaflet with phone numbers for child abuse counseling services was distributed

[Education and promotion of counseling services]

Street campaigns calling for the prevention of child abuse



Existing programs

[Promotion]

Opening of "Accident prevention model room," which re-enacts situations in which injuries and accidents occur easily



[Development of bodies resistant to injuries]

Exercise and play for improving children's physical strength and motor abilities



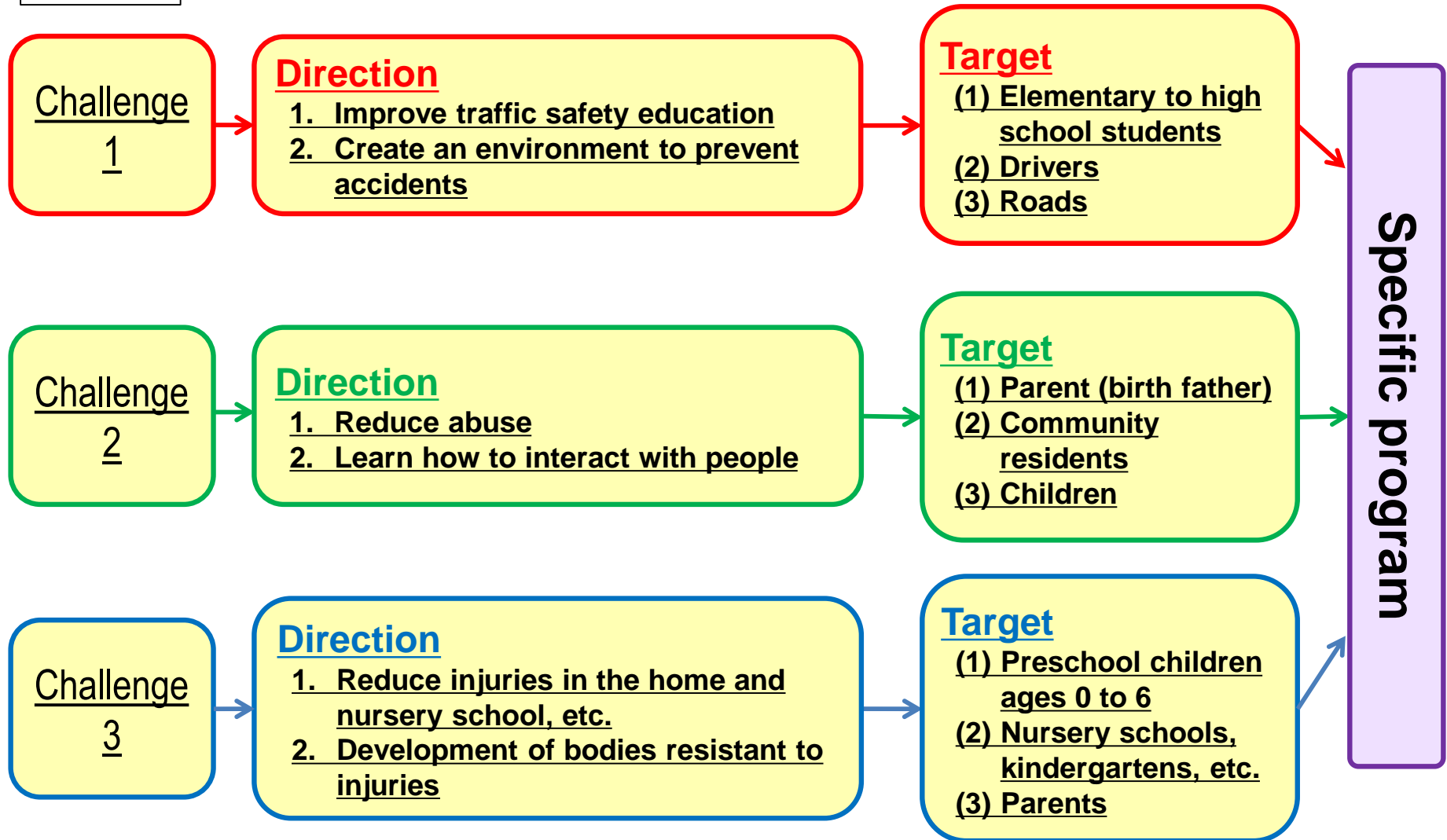
Existing programs

Maintenance of playgrounds for improving children's physical strength and motor abilities



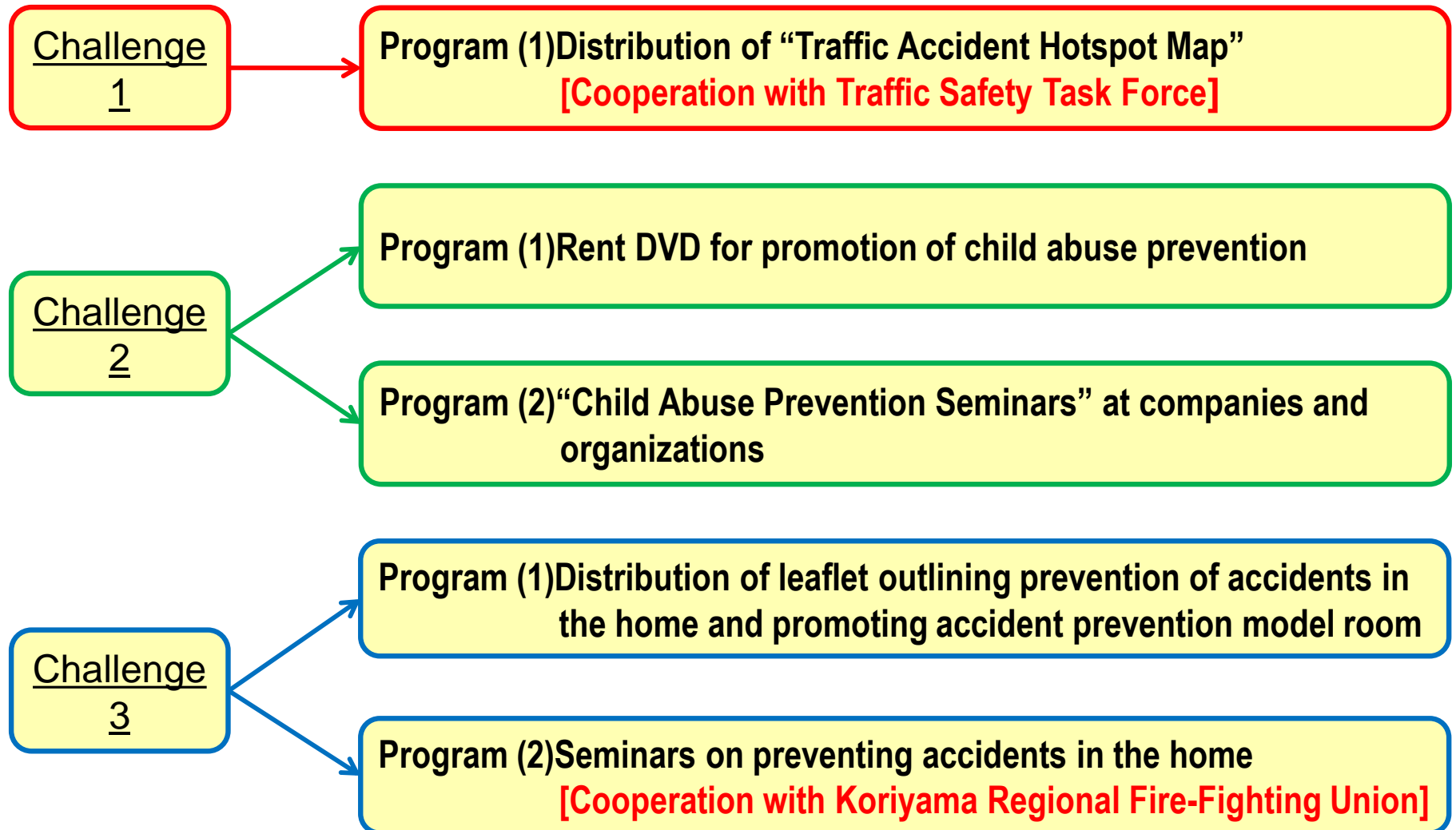
Direction of priority challenges, and priority targets

Fig. 10



Programs for priority challenges (continued)

Fig. 11



Program (1) Distribution of “Traffic Accident Hotspot Map”

Details

The “Traffic Accident Hotspot Map” is handed out to parents (who may be drivers) at nursery schools and kindergartens in cooperation with the Traffic Safety Task Force.

Direction

(2) Create an environment to prevent accidents

Target

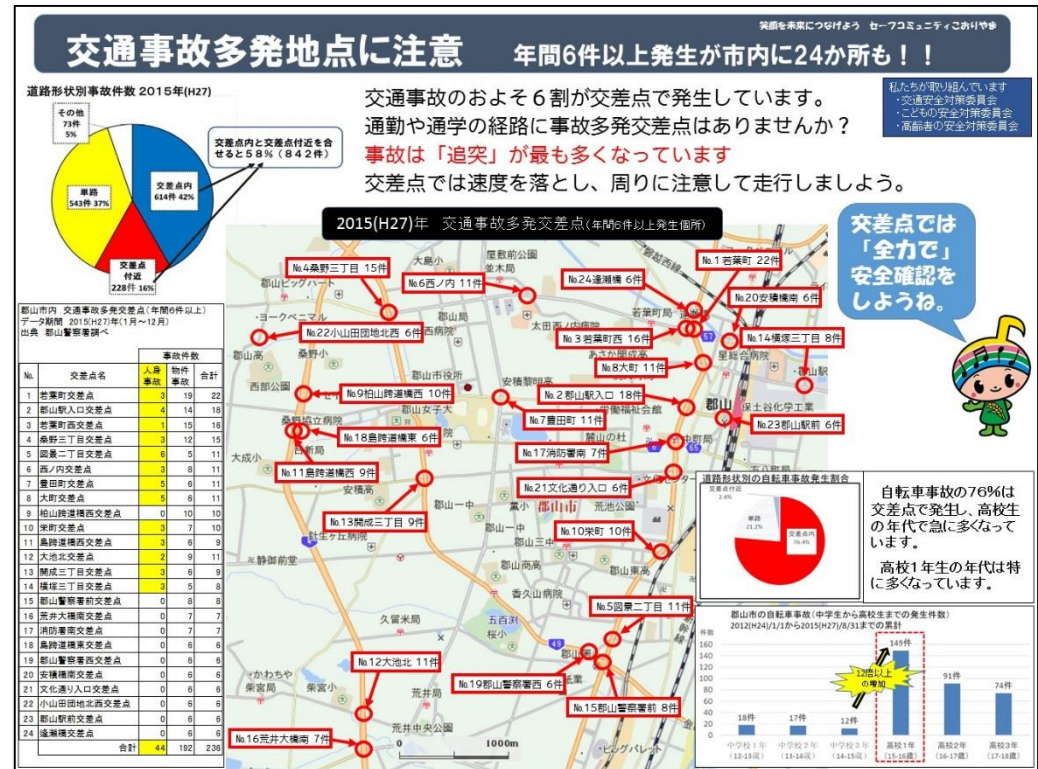
(2) Drivers

Organizers

Child Safety Task Force
Traffic Safety Task Force

Activity indicator

Leaflets distributed at: 9 facilities
Number of copies distributed:
approx. 2,000 copies



Challenge 1: There are many traffic accidents involving youth ages 7 to 17 (elementary school to high students)

Program (1) Distribution of “Traffic Accident Hotspot Map” (survey updated)

Verification of effect

Surveys were conducted before and after the Traffic Accident Hotspot Map was distributed.

(Response period: August 30 to September 13, 2021)

Fig. 12 Recognition of spots with many accidents

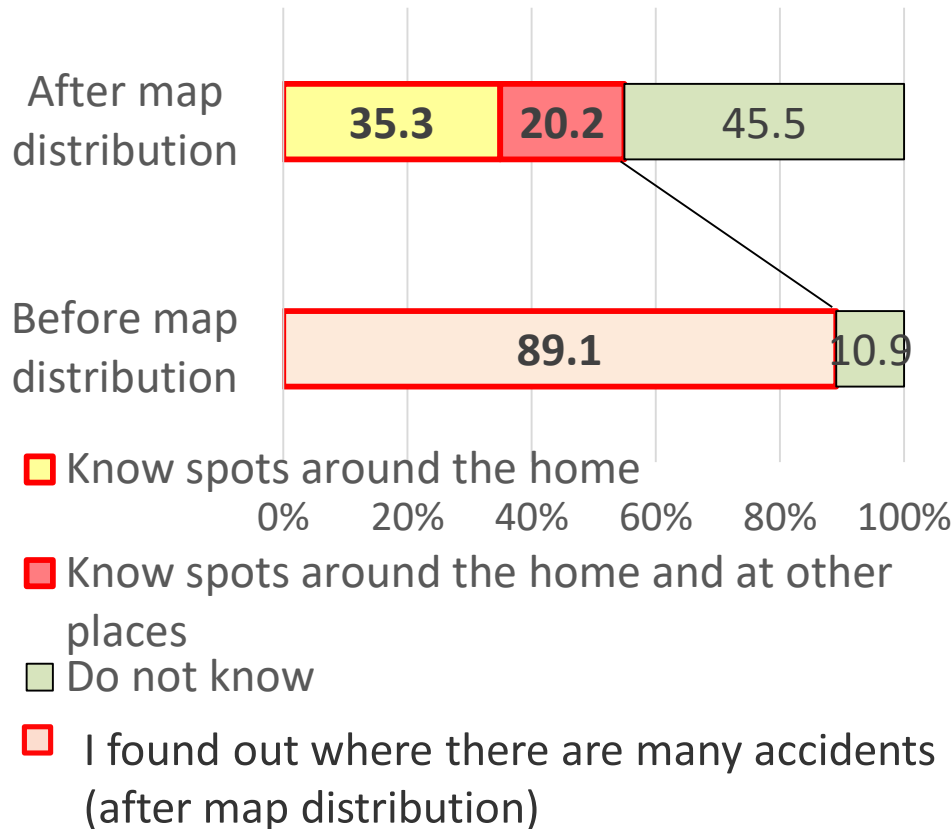
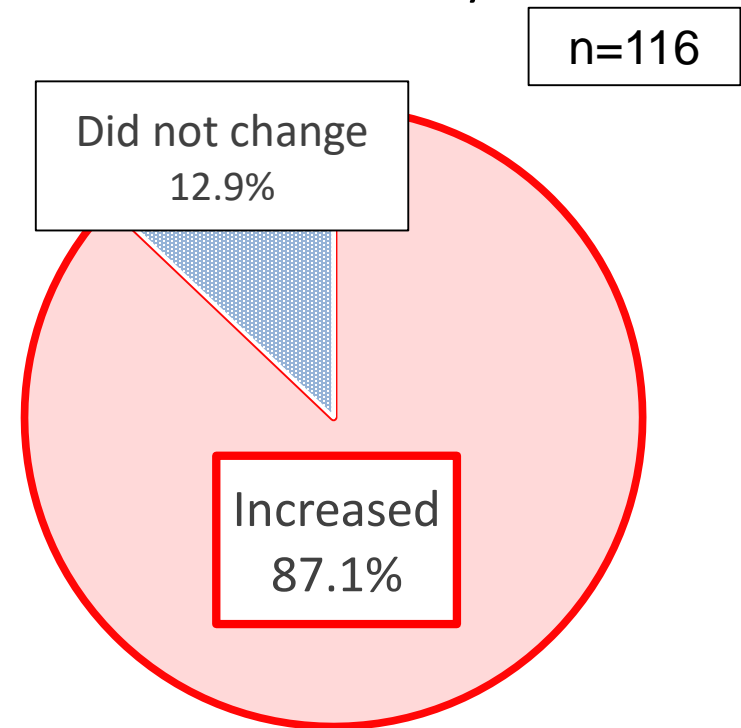


Fig. 13 Changes in awareness of traffic safety



Challenge 2 Cases of child abuse are not declining

Program (1) Rental of DVD about Child abuse prevention

Details

Rent DVD to organizations and groups related to welfare and raising children so that they can learn the situation related to child abuse and difference between child abuse and discipline.

Direction

(1) Reduce abuse

Target

(1) Community residents
(mainly assuming child-rearing related organizations)

Organizers

Koriyama City

Activity indicator

No. of rentals

No. of viewers

Rental DVD



Challenge 2 Cases of child abuse are not declining

Program (2) Held Company visit lecture “child abuse prevention seminars” at organizations and companies.

Details

The “Prevent child abuse prevention together” was added to the “Community visit lectures” that Koriyama City organizes to respond to citizens’ requests. Seminars are held at companies and organizations, etc., for fathers and community residents who cannot attend community classes, etc.

Direction

(1) Reduce abuse

Target

(1) Parents, (2) Community residents (mainly assuming a child-related organization)

Organizers

Koriyama City

Activity indicator

Number of meetings: 1 time (another one is also planned)

Number of participants: 13 persons

令和3年度 市政きらめき出前講座
みんなの力で防ごう児童虐待!
~子どもの生命と安全の確保は何よりも優先されます~

郡山市こども部こども家庭支援課こども家庭相談センター

(1) 児童虐待
○児童虐待(児童を現に虐待している、または虐待をいう。)に
身体的虐待(身体的虐待) 溺れさせる、
性的虐待(性的虐待) する、など
ネグレクト(ネグレクト) にする、自動車の中に放置する、病気になっても病院に連れて行かない、など
心理的虐待(心理的虐待) 言葉による脅し、無視、兄弟間での差別的扱い、子どもの目の前で家族に対して暴力をふるう(面前DV)、など

Challenge 3: Preschool children (0-6 y.o.) are often injured at home, near their home, and kindergarten or nursery school

Program (1) Distribution of leaflet outlining prevention of accidents in the home and promoting accident prevention model room

Details

A leaflet with a checklist on preventing accidents in the home and information on the “Accident Prevention Model Room” at the City’s childcare support facility “Niko Niko Kodomo Hall(Smiling Children Center)” was distributed to parents of children attending nursery school and kindergarten.

Direction

(1) Reduce injuries in the home and nursery school, etc.

Target


(3) Parents

Organizers

Child Safety Task Force

Activity indicator

Leaflets distributed at: 155 facilities
 Number of copies distributed:
 approx. 14,000 copies



あなたの自宅は大丈夫？
自宅内での事故から子どもを守ろう！

子どもの一般傷病事故の状況


子ども（0～12歳）が救急搬送された場所

n=2,126人


救急搬送された子どもの事故種別

n=2,126人


※一般傷病事故とは、交通事故などには分類されない一般的な急病、転倒、転落、やけど、熱傷などをいいます。
※転落：転落した場所が屋内か屋外かで区別して事故に分類するものではありません。



<窓やベランダからの転落に注意！>
 窓やベランダの近くに踏み台になるもの（ソファや窓外機など）を置かないようにしましょう。
 窓に指を挟まされたり、ベランダへの出入口のカギをお子さんが見えないように対策をしましょう。




<ブラインドのひもによる窒息に注意！>
 ブラインドやカーテンのひもが首に絡まないよう、子供の手が届かない所にまとめ、ソファなど踏み台になるものを近くに置かないようにしましょう。
 ひもがない安全性の高い製品を選びましょう。




<ドアの開閉による指はさみに注意！>
 ドアの開閉時には子どもが近くにいないかよく確認しましょう。
 ドアのちよつがい部分に防閉防止カバーを付けるなど安全対策をしましょう。

自宅での子どもの事故を防ごう！ニコニコ子ども館「事故予防モデルルーム」

ニコニコ子ども館の4階に、自宅での事故が起こりうる状況を再現した「事故予防モデルルーム」があることをご存知ですか？
 ぜひ一度、お立ち寄りください！





子どもの事故防止・チェックリスト




自宅（自宅）での子どもの事故は、親の注意や環境づくりによって防ぐことができます。
 ご家庭で事故防止ができていますかチェックしてみましょう！

1歳6ヶ月ごろ		3歳ごろ	
項目	チェック	項目	チェック
1 子ども1人で家の中を徘徊していない	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 子ども1人で家の中を徘徊していない	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 扉に鍵をかけるは、チャイルドシートを後部座席に取り付けて載せている	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 扉に鍵をかけるは、チャイルドシートを後部座席に取り付けて載せている	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 浴槽に水をためたままにしている	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 浴槽に水をためたままにしている	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 薬、化粧品、洗剤などは子どもの手の届かないところに置いている	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 薬、化粧品、洗剤などは子どもの手の届かないところに置いている	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 タバコや灰皿はいつも手の届かないところに置いている	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 タバコや灰皿はいつも手の届かないところに置いている	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 ヒートアップ機能は子どもの手の届かないところに置いている	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 ヒートアップ機能は子どもの手の届かないところに置いている	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 暖房器具（ストーブ、こたつなど）の熱が直接当たらないようにしている	<input type="checkbox"/>	7 ストーブやヒーターなどは、安全蓋で熱が直接当たらないようにしている	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 ガソリンや洗剤は、子どもの手の届かないところに置いている	<input type="checkbox"/>	8 ガソリンや洗剤などは子どもの手の届かないところに置いている	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 ページ一冊の中をちやちやを挿入すること、アダプンなども安全性を考慮している	<input type="checkbox"/>	9 すべり台やブランコの安全な乗り方を教えている	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 階段に事前防止措置を取り付けている	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 ベランダや窓のそばに踏み台になるようなものを置かない	<input type="checkbox"/>

(出典：厚生労働省「事故かばり」)

子どもの事故防止ハンドブック・カレンダーをご活用ください！

海老原市の「子どもを守る」事故防止ポータル」から「事故防止ハンドブック」や「事故防止カレンダー」のダウンロードができますのでご利用ください。

【発行：横浜市セーフコミュニティ推進委員会「子どもの安全対策委員会」】

Challenge 3: Preschool children (0-6 y.o.) are often injured at home, near their home, and kindergarten or nursery school

Program (1) Distribution of leaflet outlining prevention of accidents in the home and promoting accident prevention model room

Verification of effect

Verification of effect Surveys were conducted before and after the leaflet on preventing children’s injuries and accidents was distributed. (Before: February 9 to 26, 2020, After: March 9 to 31, 2020)

Fig. 18 Rate of people who implemented measures to prevent children’s accidents in the home

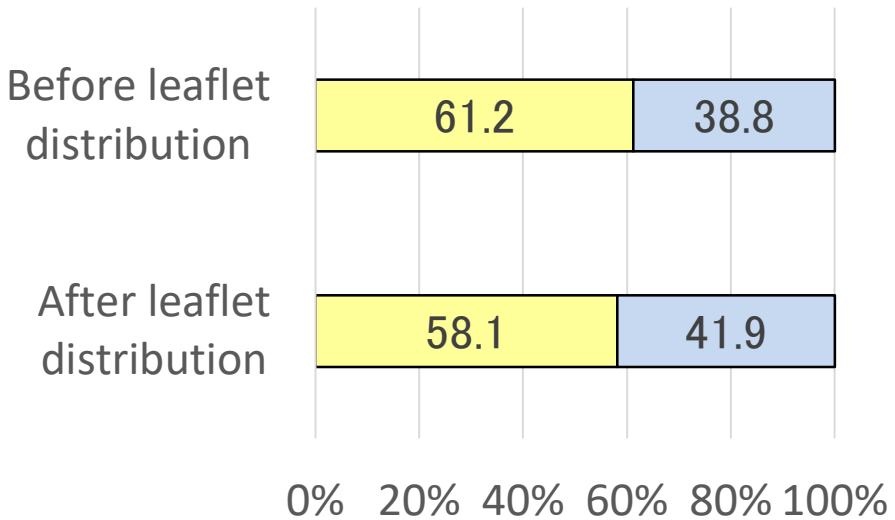
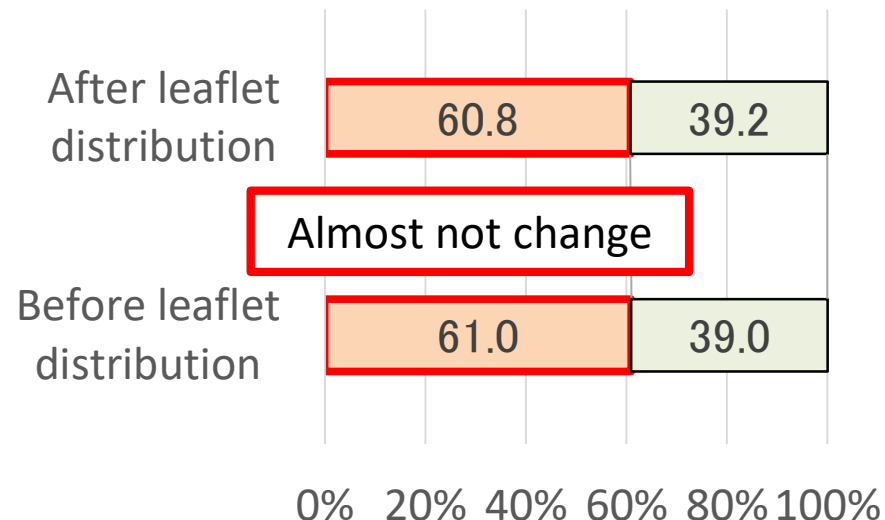


Fig. 19 Rate of people who are considering implementing measures to prevent accidents in the home



■ Implemented ■ Not implemented

■ Considering ■ Not considering

Challenge 3: Preschool children (0-6 y.o.) are often injured at home, near their home, and kindergarten or nursery school

Program (1) Distribution of leaflet outlining prevention of accidents in the home and promoting accident prevention model room

Fig. 20 Recognition of accident prevention model room

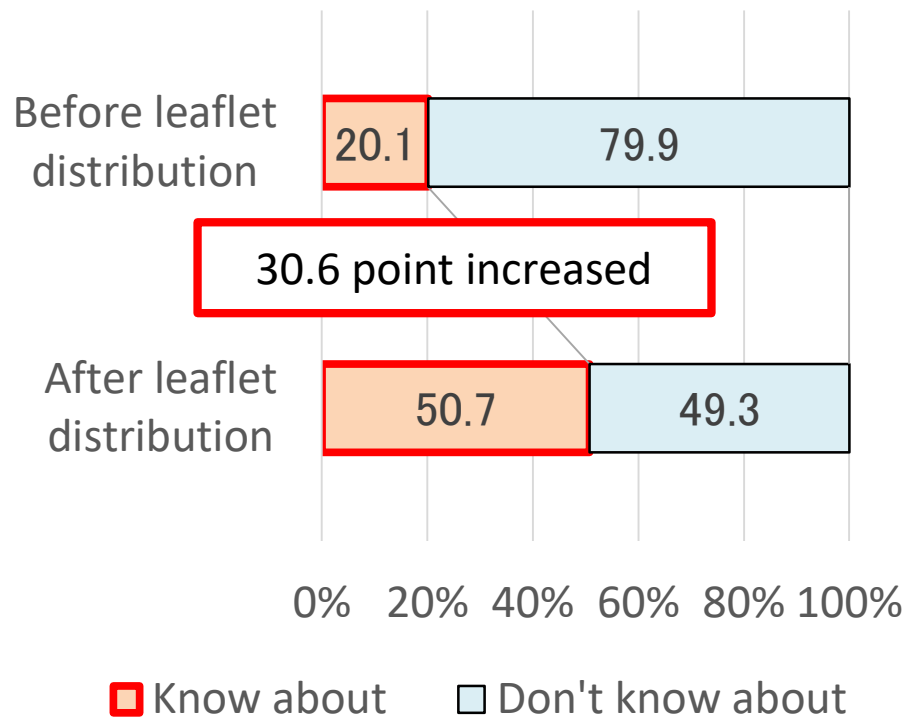
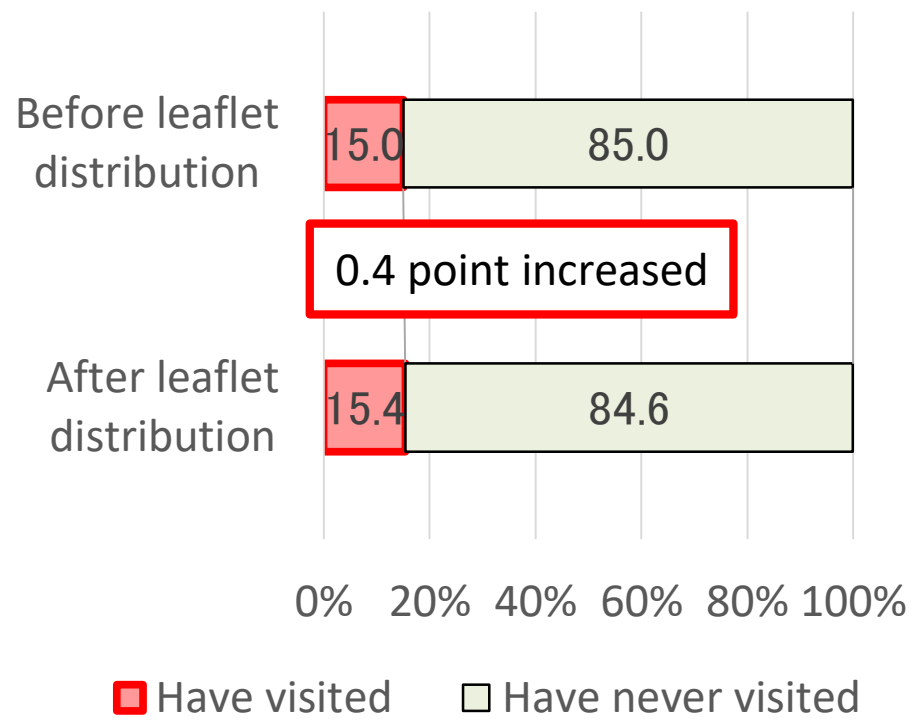


Fig. 21 Of the people who responded that they knew about the model prevention model room, who actually visited the facility



Challenge 3: Preschool children (0-6 y.o.) are often injured at home, near their home, and kindergarten or nursery school

Program (2) Seminar on home injury prevention

Details

This program is held in cooperation with Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union. Paramedics give seminars about preventing injuries and accidents and on hazard spots in the home at the “Accident Prevention Model Room.” This program increases awareness on preventing children’s injuries and accidents.

Direction

(1) Reduce injuries in the home and nursery school, etc.

Target

- (1) Children ages 0-6
- (3) Parents

Organizers

Koriyama City
Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union

Activity indicator

Number of meetings
Number of participants

Program performance indicators

Challenge	Initiative	Short-term indicator	Mid-term indicator	Long-term indicator
There are many traffic accidents involving youth ages 7 to 17	<p>Distribution of Traffic Accident Hotspot Map</p> <p>9 facilities Approx. 2,000 copies</p>	<p>Increase in awareness of accident hotspots</p> <p>Before distribution: 55.5%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>After distribution: 89.1%</p>	<p>Increase in awareness of traffic safety awareness</p> <p>People who responded that awareness “Increased”: 87.1%</p>	<p>Decrease in number of traffic accidents involving children</p>

Program performance indicators

Challenge	Initiative	Short-term indicator	Mid-term indicator	Long-term indicator
Cases of child abuse are not declining	Rental of child abuse prevention DVD Adjusting	Increase in recognition of behavior considered to be child abuse Questionnaire survey (to be planed)	Increase in awareness of child abuse prevention	Increase in number of consultations regarding child abuse
	Holding of seminars on child abuse prevention Held: 1 time Schedule: 1time	Increase in recognition of behavior considered to be child abuse Questionnaire survey (to be planed)	Increase in awareness of child abuse prevention	

Program performance indicators

Challenge	Initiative	Short-term indicator	Mid-term indicator	Long-term indicator
Children (0-6 y.o.) are often injured at home, near their home, and kindergarten or nursery school	Distribute leaflet on preventing children's injuries, etc. 155 facilities Approx. 14,000 copies	Raise awareness of accident prevention model room. Before distribution: 20.1% ↓ After distribution: 50.7%	Increase the rate of people who implement measures to prevent accidents in the home Before distribution: 61.2% ↓ After distribution: 58.1%	Reduce injuries sustained in the home, near their home, and kindergarten or nursery school
	Accident prevention seminars (Considering alternatives)	Increase awareness of hazard spots in the home		

Changes and challenges since starting programs

Priority challenge	Changes after programs	Discoveries
There are many traffic accidents involving youth ages 7 to 17	Recognition of traffic accident hotspots increased. Awareness of traffic safety increased.	A surprising number of people did not know the accident hotspots.
Cases of child abuse are not declining	Awareness of child prevention increased	
Children (0-6 y.o.) are often injured at home, near their home, and kindergarten or nursery school	Increase of awareness of injuries at home and among citizens Recognition of the accident prevention model room increased.	Number of visitors to the model room of injury prevention hasn't improved.

事故が「自己」になっていたので、日本語版の修正を



Future direction based on current challenges

Challenge	Current challenges	Future direction
There are many traffic accidents involving youth ages 7 to 17	What measures can be taken in terms of hardware and software at the traffic accident hotspots?	Study programs that will lead to a decrease in accidents at the traffic accident hotspots.
Cases of child abuse are not declining	How should expecting parents be taught about abusive actions?	<p>Study effective methods to promote child abuse prevention seminars.</p> <p>Study opportunities to show child abuse prevention DVD to expecting parents.</p>
Children (0-6 y.o.) are often injured at home, near their home, and kindergarten or nursery school	Although there is the improvement in the knowledge and awareness, not many citizens have take an actions to prevent injuries yet.	<p>Distribute goods which can remind /help to take an action at home.</p> <p>Activities to make more citizens to visit the model room of injury prevention in the Smiling Children Center.</p>

Thank you for listening.

