

**Application Report to Become a Member of the International Safe Community Network**  
**(Sakae Ward, December 2012)**  
**Summary of Revisions**

In response to matters indicated by the review panel, the following revisions have been made.

**1. The English description**

(1) We revised and organized our thinking regarding the use of the word “accident” in the following manner.

- In the vital statistics and emergency transport records, “ICD10” will be described uniformly as “accident.”
- Apart from the above case, in principle, the word “accident” will not be used. However, the word “accident” will be used in cases such as where it is being used for the purpose of indicating improvements in traffic safety, such as showing that the number of traffic accidents is decreasing.

(2) We have reviewed and revised our use of the word “rate.” (Refer to Appendix 1).

**2. Indicator 4**

We revised in part the pages concerned with challenges based on evidence data. (Refer to pages 44 to 46 of the Report.) In addition, we conducted a review to ensure that the data, challenges, and programs are properly interlocking, we added programs to “Safe Children” and we revised “Traffic Safety” in its entirety. (Refer to pages 47 to 54 “Safe Children” and pages 61 to 68 “Traffic Safety.”)

Moreover, in Sakae Ward, we will not only use data for the identification of challenges, but we have also set evaluation index for each program. (Refer to pages 98 to 105 of the Report.) Based on these evaluation indexes, we are conducting continuous verification of the effects of each program. (Regarding the methods of evaluation and verification of effects, refer to page 97 of the Report.)

**3. Subcommittees**

(1) Plan to upgrade the current programs over the next 5 years

Regarding programs A to G by theme, the description of each has been revised.

(Before revision) Future challenge

(After revision) Plan to upgrade the current programs over the next 5 years

(2) Challenges and Programs

We revised “Traffic Safety” in its entirety. (Refer to pages 61 to 68 of the Report.)

(3) Surveillance

The “Factual survey on ward resident injuries” was conducted through cooperation between Sakae Ward and Yokohama City University, with opinions contributed by the Injury Surveillance Subcommittee. Parts of the results of the survey are used as examination materials for “Safe Children” and “Traffic Safety.”

We plan to conduct the survey each year by selecting a theme, taking into account the challenges of each subcommittee. Yokohama City University will continue to join us as a member of the Injury Surveillance subcommittee.

Regarding the Injury Surveillance Subcommittee, we have revised part of the description in the Report, as well adding “Plan to upgrade the current programs over the next 5 years.” (Refer to page 94 of the Report.)

## Appendix 1

Page	Before revision	After revision
P7	The rate of aging	The proportion of the elderly out of the whole population
P7	Fig. 1-8 Transition of rate of aging	Fig. 1-8 Transition in the proportion of the elderly population
P8	the rate of homeownership is high	the proportion of homeownership is high
P10	Legend Rate of 65 years and older	Legend Proportion of those 65 years of age and older
P10	Fig. 1-13 Rate of aging population	Fig. 1-13 Proportion of the elderly
P11	Indicates the rate of employed persons	Indicates the percentage of employed persons
P11	Labor force partition	Labor force participation rate
P11	Table 1-11 Rate of Workers Age 15	Table 1-11 Proportion of Workers Age 15
P13	The welfare recipient rate	The proportion of welfare recipients to the total population
P13	Fig. 1-18 Transition of welfare recipient rate	Fig. 1-18 Transition in the proportion of welfare recipients
P13	Welfare recipient rate in Sakae Award	Proportion of welfare recipients in Sakae Ward
P13	Welfare recipient rate in Yokohama City	Proportion of welfare recipients in Yokohama City
P13	Welfare recipient rate in Japan	Proportion of welfare recipients in Japan
P36	the rate for 65 and higher age group	the proportion of the 65 and higher age group
P36	compared to the population composition rate	compared to the population composition ratio
P36	Fig. 2-4-6 Comparison of emergency transport cases and population composition rate	Fig. 2-4-6 Comparison of emergency transport cases and population composition ratio
P36	the rate for homes was highest	the proportion of injuries occurring at home was the highest
P37	the rate of falls was highest at 40%	the proportion of falls was highest at 40%
P37	the rate of transport accidents was highest	the proportion of transport accidents was highest
P37	the rate of falls was low	the proportion of falls was low
P37	The rate of senior citizens is highest	The proportion of senior citizens is highest
P37	The rate of "falls" and "transport accidents"	The proportion of "falls" and "transport accidents"
P38	the rate of accidents caused by falls	the proportion of injuries caused by falls
P38	the rate of falls drops	the proportion of falls drops
P38	the rate of transport accidents is higher	the proportion of transport accidents is higher
P38	the rate of falls is high	the proportion of falls is high
P39	The rate of accidents with bicycles was high	The proportion of injuries with bicycles was high
P40	Fig. 2-4-16 Rate of injury occurrence by age group	Fig. 2-4-16 Proportion of injury occurrence by age group
P41	the rate of self-inflicted injuries is highest among women	the percentage of women is highest
P41	the rate of strangulation and suffocation	the proportion of strangulation and suffocation
P41	the rate of self-inflicted injury by drugs	the proportion of self-inflicted injury by drugs
P43	the rate of ward residents who answered	the proportion of ward residents who answered

P44	The rate of transport accidents increased	The proportion of transport accidents increased
P44	The rate of senior citizen falls was high	The proportion of falls was high among senior citizens
P44	has the highest rate of injuries	has the highest percentage of the injuries
P44	Compared to the population composition rate	Compared to the population composition ratio
P104	Rate of ward residents who know	Percentage of ward residents who know
P104	Rate of neighborhood associations	Percentage of neighborhood associations
P105	Rate of knowledge	Level of knowledge