

Childhood Injury Report

**An analysis of Stark County hospital
emergency room visits.**

**Pilot Report
July 1, 2002 - December 31, 2002**



REPORT PREPARED BY:

Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition
Data & Research Committee
&

Stark County Health Department
Administration & Support Services Division



Funded by the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and administered by the Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Health Promotion & Risk Reduction, Injury Prevention Program. It's contents are solely the responsibility of the Authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of CDC.

Table of Contents

TOPIC	PAGE #
Committee & Report Information	3
Value to the Community	4
Childhood Injury Trends	4
Demographic Analysis	5-6
Zip Code Information	7-8
E-codes	9
Top 10 Leading Causes of Injury	10-20
Falls	11-12
Struck By/Striking Object	13
Cutting/Knives	14
Motor Vehicle	15
Wheeled Sports	16
Animal Bites	17
Overexertion	18
Generic Accident	19
Foreign Body	20
Burns/Liquid	21
Leading Cause of Injuries Per Age	22
Significant Findings	23
Recommendations	24
Current SAFE KIDS Injury Prevention Programs	25

Committee & Report Information

Data & Research Committee Members

SAFE KIDS Coordinator:

Amanda Eckelberry
Stark County Health Department

Committee Chair:

Lisa Tavallali
Aultman Hospital

Members:

Mike Abrams
Stark County Bicycle Club

Beth Canfield-Simbro
Mount Union College

Kay Conley
Stark County Health Department

Steve Gronow
Stark County Engineer's Office

Danette Lund
Early Childhood Resource Center

Carolyn Schooley
Mercy Medical Center

Laurie Weaver
North Lawrence Fire Department

The committee members include: child safety advocates, health educators, trauma coordinators, and data analysts. The committee is a part of the Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition. The Safe Kids Worldwide and Safe Kids USA are the parent organizations.

The Stark County Health Department is the lead agency for the Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition. This department has an injury prevention grant and child and family health services grant, which enables them to conduct child safety and injury prevention programs.

Report Information

This pilot report includes e-code (etiology) data collected from **Aultman Hospital, Doctors Hospital and Mercy Medical Center** from July 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002. "E-codes permit the classification of environmental events, circumstances and conditions as the cause of the injury, poisoning, and other adverse effects. The use of E-codes together with the code identifying the injury or condition, provides additional information of a particular concern to industrial medicine, insurance carriers, national safety programs and public health agencies. External causes of injury and poisonings codes (E-codes) are intended to provide data for injury research and evaluation for injury prevention strategies. E-codes capture how the injury or poisoning happened (cause), the intent (unintentional or accidental : or intentional, such as suicide or assault), and the place where the event occurred. * E-codes are never to be reported as a principal diagnosis."

The county hospitals were asked to provide their e-code data for children 14 and under during the time frame. Date of treatment, patient's age, sex and zip code and the e-code were reported for combined analysis.

If you have questions regarding the data collection or analysis process, if you would like to learn more about the SAFE KIDS Coalition or have comments or suggestions, please contact the Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition at 330-493-9904 x 282. Additional copies of this report are available at www.starkhealth.org/safekids.

Value to the Community

In 2002, the Stark County Health Department began researching a method to collect county-wide data regarding childhood injuries. Three out of the five local hospitals agreed to provide the department with their injury data (e-codes) for analysis. Data collection began by the health department in 2003.

In 2004, a data & research committee was formed, as a part of the Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition, to analyze this data.

In 2005, the Stark County Health Department was awarded an Injury Prevention Grant from the Ohio Department of Health to help with this initiative.

Once the data was analyzed, the committee published this annual report of the findings. The committee has begun to analyze additional data and a 2003 report will soon be available.

Recommendations are made to the Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition board regarding the need for additional programming. Information is provided to local agencies and coalition members.

For this pilot report, injury data was collected from July 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002. During that time, 3425 children ages 14 and under were treated in three Stark County Emergency Room's for unintentional injuries (which is the age group that is focused on by the Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition and Safe Kids Worldwide).

Prior to this report, there was no accurate way of measuring all of the hospital information for a county-wide analysis.

Childhood Injuries

According to Safe Kids Worldwide and Safe Kids USA unintentional injury is the number one killer of America's children, taking more lives than disease, violence and suicide.

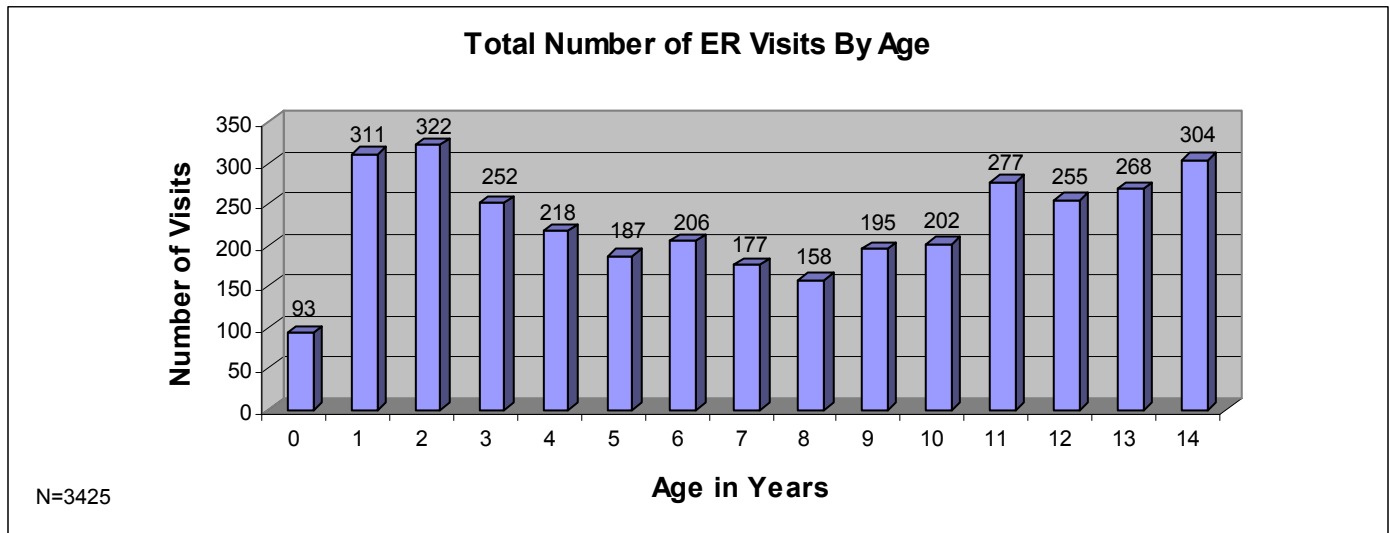
The unintentional injury-related death rate among children ages 14 and under declined more than 40 percent from 1987 to 2001. However, unintentional injury remains the leading cause of death among children ages 14 and under in the United States. In 2001, 5,526 children ages 14 and under died from unintentional injuries.

In addition, each year more than 92,000 children are permanently disabled. Each year, one out of every four children (a total of more than 14 million children ages 14 and under) sustains an injury serious enough to require medical attention.

Demographic Analysis

- There were 3,425 children treated during this pilot report time frame.
- More male patients were treated for injuries than female patients.
- July was the most prevalent month for emergency room visits, followed by September and August, respectively.
- Two year old children were most often seen in the emergency rooms, followed by one year olds and fourteen year olds, respectively.
- The 44705 zip code (which includes Canton City and Plain Township) was the most prevalent for injuries, followed by 44646 (which includes Massillon City, Jackson Township and Perry Township and 44706 (which includes Canton City, Canton Township, Perry Township, and East Sparta), respectively.

Overall Demographic Information



Number of Visits By Age

Age	#	%
0	93	2.7%
1	311	9.1%
2	322	9.4%
3	252	7.4%
4	218	6.4%
5	187	5.5%
6	206	6.0%
7	177	5.2%

Age	#	%
8	158	4.6%
9	195	5.7%
10	202	5.9%
11	277	8.1%
12	255	7.4%
13	268	7.8%
14	304	8.9%

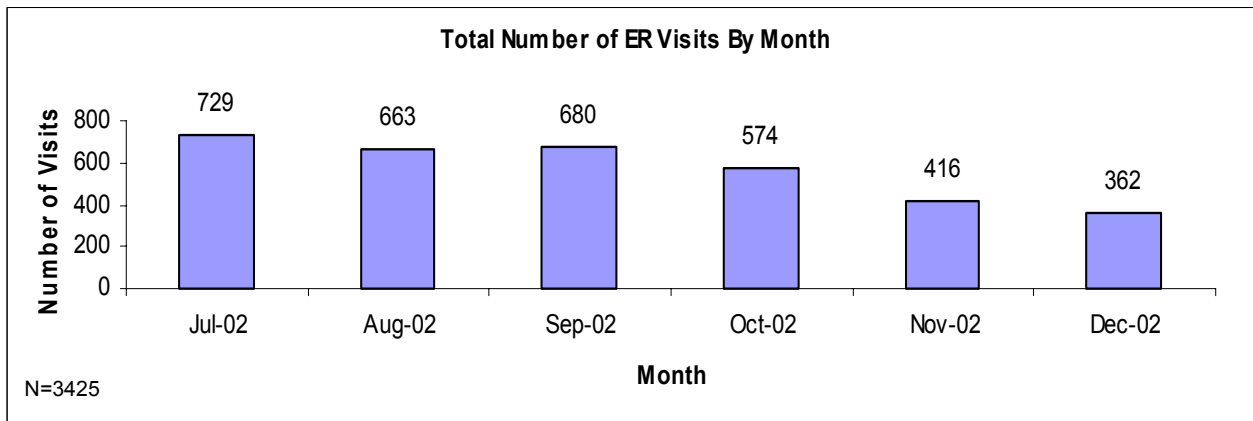
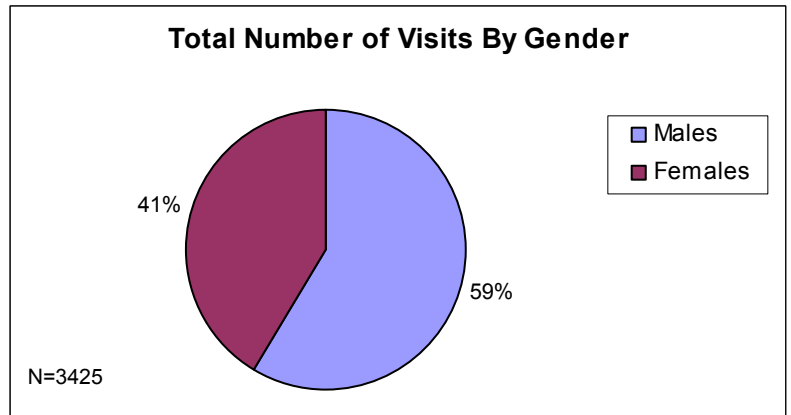
Overall Demographic Information

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN TREATED

3,425

Number of Visits By Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	2,012	58.7%
Females	1,413	41.3%



Number of Visits Per Month

Month	#	%
July	729	21.3%
August	663	19.4%
September	680	19.9%
October	574	16.8%
November	416	12.1%
December	362	10.6%

**Committee Note: The e-code data was only available starting July 1, 2002. For the purposes of this pilot report, the first six months of available data was analyzed.

Zip Code Information

**Committee Note: For each child treated, the zip code is where the child lives, not necessarily where the injury occurred.

Top 10 Zip Codes for Injuries

44705	Canton City, Plain Twp
44646	Massillon City, Jackson Twp, Perry Twp
44706	Canton City, Canton Twp, Perry Twp, East Sparta
44708	Canton City, Jackson Twp, Plain Twp, Perry Twp, Canton Twp
44707	Canton City, Canton Twp
44703	Canton City
44641	Louisville City, Plain Twp, Nimishillen Twp, Hartville, Osnaburg Twp
44720	North Canton, Lake Twp, Plain Twp, Jackson Twp., Greentown, Hartville
44710	Canton City, Canton Twp, Perry Twp
44709	Canton City, Plain Twp, North Canton

Percent of Visits by Zip Code N = 3,425

<u>Zip</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Zip</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Percent</u>
44601	33	1.00%	44685	34	1.00%
44608	11	> 1%	44688	55	1.61%
44613	13	> 1%	44689	5	> 1%
44614	39	1.14%	44701	11	> 1%
44626	42	1.23%	44702	2	> 1%
44630	2	> 1%	44703	216	6.31%
44632	24	> 1%	44704	101	2.95%
44641	173	5.05%	44705	434	12.67%
44643	43	1.26%	44706	352	10.28%
44646	386	11.27%	44707	237	6.92%
44647	51	1.49%	44708	294	8.58%
44648	2	> 1%	44709	125	3.65%
44652	1	> 1%	44710	143	4.18%
44657	62	1.81%	44714	106	3.09%
44662	65	1.90%	44718	46	1.34%
44666	15	> 1%	44720	159	4.64%
44669	10	> 1%	44721	51	1.49%
44670	4	> 1%	44730	78	2.28%

Zip Code Description

**Committee Note: For the purposes of this report, the following zip codes are identified by the geographic area or areas which surround them. This information was provided to assist in identifying cities, villages and townships.

44601	Alliance City, Marlboro Twp, Washington Twp, Lexington Twp
44608	Beach City, Brewster , Wilmot
44613	Brewster, Wilmot
44614	Canal Fulton, Jackson Twp, Lawrence Twp
44626	East Sparta
*44630	Greentown
44632	Hartville
44641	Louisville City, Plain Twp, Nimishillen Twp, Hartville, Osnaburg Twp
44643	Magnolia, East Sparta, Sandy Twp
44646	Massillon City, Jackson Twp, Perry Twp
44647	Massillon City, North Lawrence, Lawrence Twp
*44648	Massillon City, North Lawrence, Perry Twp
*44650	Maximo
*44652	Middlebranch, Plain Twp
44657	Minerva
44662	Navarre, Brewster, Perry Twp, Wilmot
44666	North Lawrence, Lawrence Twp
44669	Paris, Minerva
44670	Robertsville, Minerva
44685	Uniontown
44688	Waynesburg, Sandy Twp
44689	Wilmot
*44701	Canton City
44702	Canton City
44703	Canton City
44704	Canton City, Canton Twp
44705	Canton City, Plain Twp
44706	Canton City, Canton Twp, Perry Twp, East Sparta
44707	Canton City, Canton Twp
44708	Canton City, Jackson Twp, Plain Twp, Perry Twp, Canton Twp
44709	Canton City, Plain Twp, North Canton
44710	Canton City, Canton Twp, Perry Twp
44714	Canton City, Plain Twp
44718	Canton City, Plain Twp, Jackson Twp
44720	North Canton, Lake Twp, Plain Twp, Jackson Twp., Greentown, Hartville
44721	Plain Twp, North Canton, Hartville
44730	East Canton, Osnaburg Twp, Canton Twp

*These are PO Boxes. The patient only reported their mailing address.

E-Code Headings

There are over 1,200 potential e-codes used in hospital emergency rooms. For the purposes of this report, the committee assigned each e-code to a particular heading. E-codes with no statistical significance were not included in these headings. Some e-codes will have multiple subheadings. They will be described in the following pages.

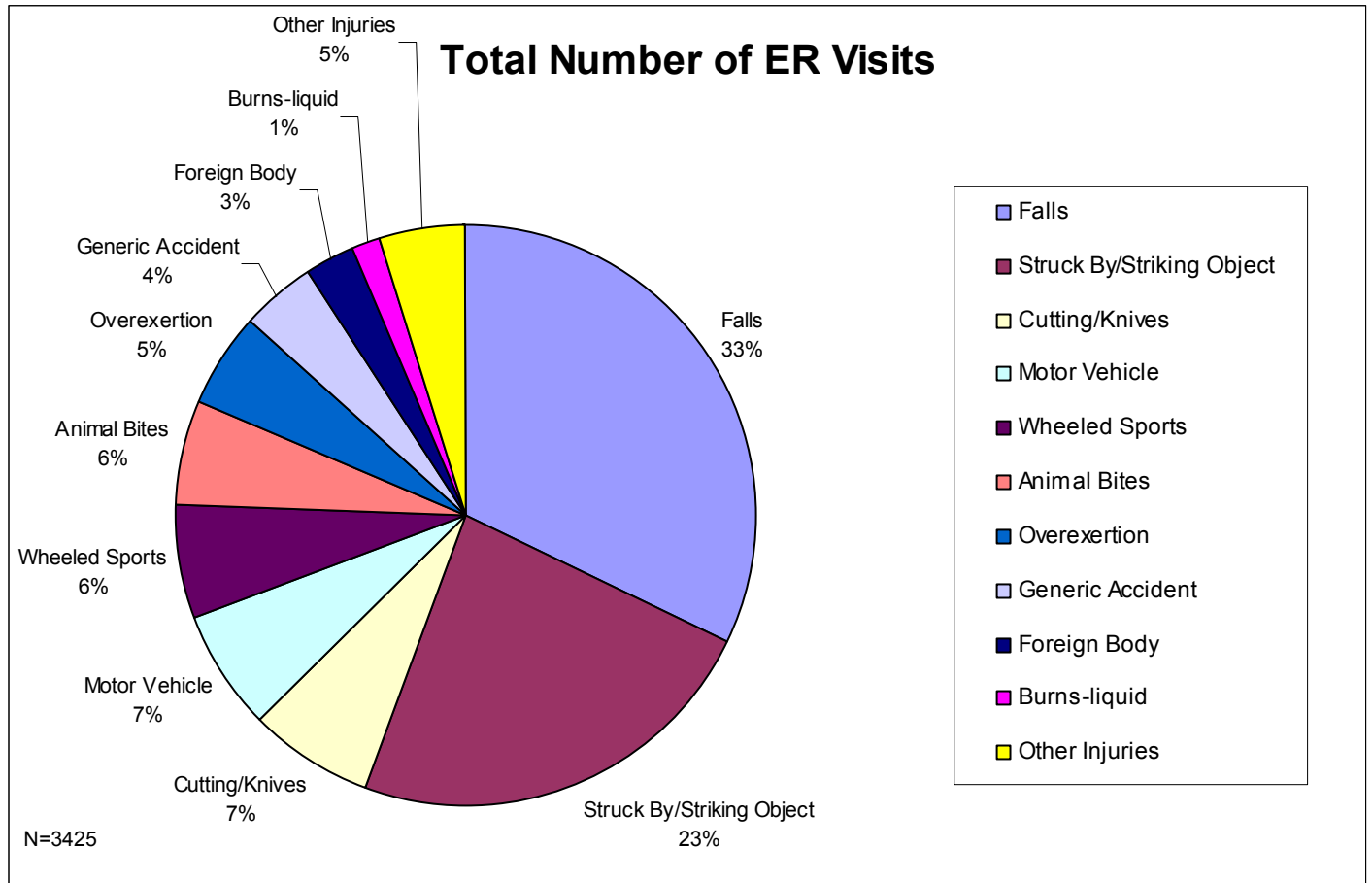
A	Motor Vehicle	N	Struck By/Striking Object
B	Wheeled Sports	O	Machinery
C	Water Related	P	Cutting/Knives
D	Generic Accident	Q	Fire Arm
E	Poisonings	R	Explosive Material
F	Medical Procedures	S	Burns-liquid
G	Falls	T	Electric Current
H	Fire	U	Overexertion
I	Weather	V	Human Bite
J	Neglect/Abuse	W	Medicinal Reaction
K	Animal Bites	X	Suicide
L	Choking/Suffocation	Y	Assault
M	Foreign Body	Z	Abuse

Top 10 Leading Causes of Injury

There were 3,425 children treated between July 1, 2002 and December 31, 2002.

The leading causes of injury, as differentiated by heading include:

Injury Type	#	%
Falls	1102	32.2%
Struck By/Striking Object	798	23.3%
Cutting/Knives	238	6.9%
Motor Vehicle	234	6.8%
Wheeled Sports	212	6.2%
Animals	208	6.1%
Overexertion	178	5.2%
Generic Accident	142	4.1%
Foreign Body	97	2.8%
Burns-liquid	50	1.5%
All Other Causes of Injury (not in the top 10)	166	4.8%



Falls

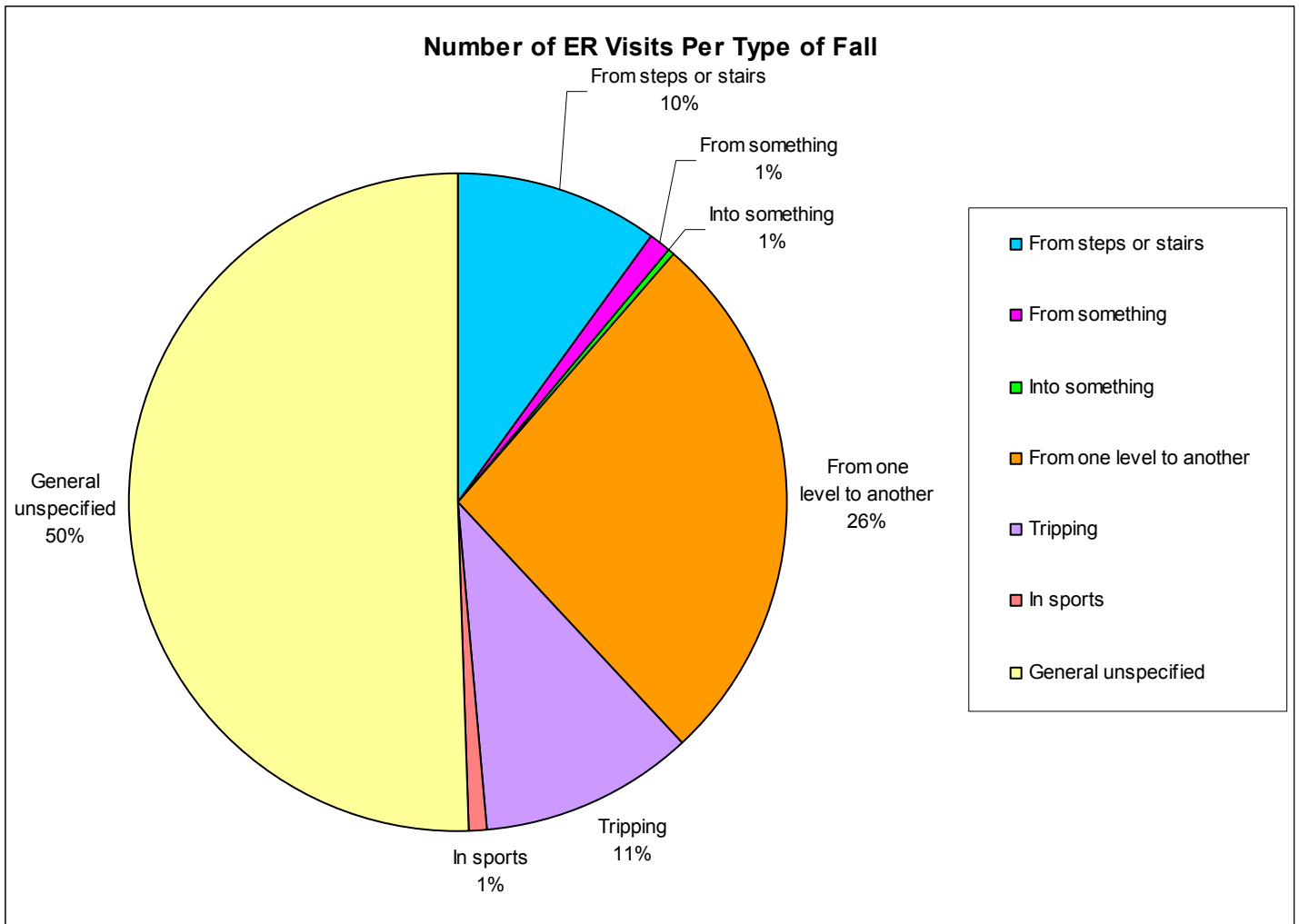
Falls were the leading cause of injury for children. There were 1,102 children treated for a fall related injury, accounting for 32.2% of the injuries during this 6 month pilot report time frame.

Number of Falls By Gender

Gender	#	%
Male	630	57%
Female	472	43%

Leading Zip Codes

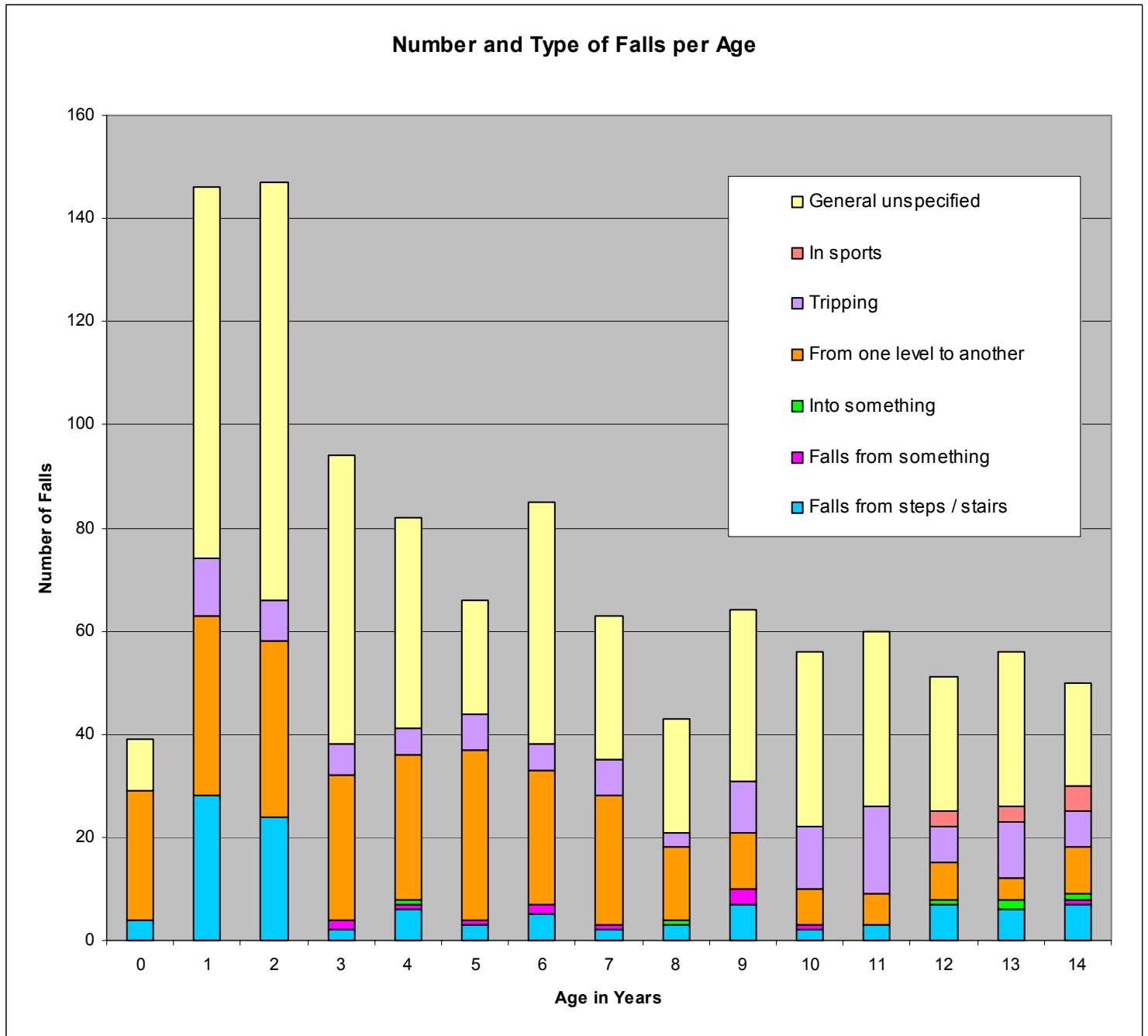
Zip Code	#	%
44705	132	12.0%
44646	118	10.7%
44706	107	9.7%
44708	89	8.1%
44703	77	7.0%
44707	77	7.0%



Falls

There were 7 types of falls:

Type of Fall	#	%
1. Falls from steps or stairs	109	9.9%
2. Falls from something	12	1.1%
3. Falls into something	6	0.5%
4. Falls from one level to another (such as playground equipment / furniture)	292	26.5%
5. Falls from tripping	116	10.5%
6. Falls in sports	11	1.0%
7. General unspecified falls	556	50.5%



Struck By/Striking Object

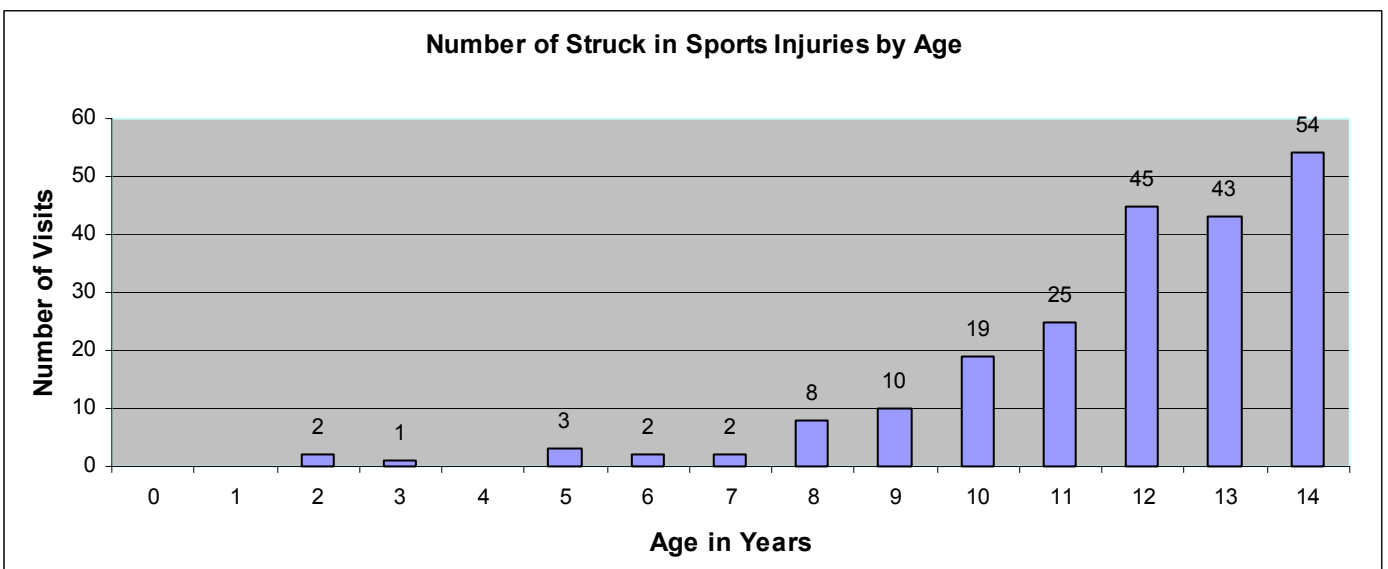
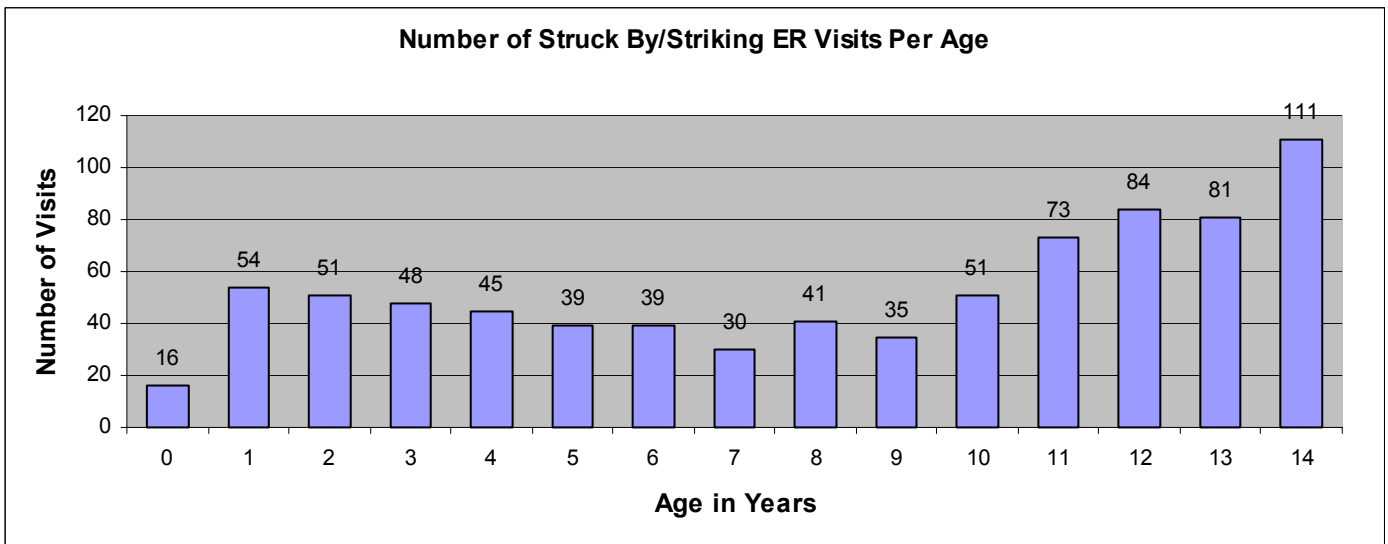
There were 798 children treated for an injury caused by being struck by or striking an object. This was the second leading cause of injury, accounting for 23.3%, of the injuries during this 6 month pilot report time frame.

Number of Struck By/Striking Objects by Gender

Gender	#	%
Male	533	67%
Female	265	33%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44646	116	14.5%
44706	92	11.5%
44705	84	10.5%
44708	61	7.6%
44707	41	5.1%



Cutting/Knives

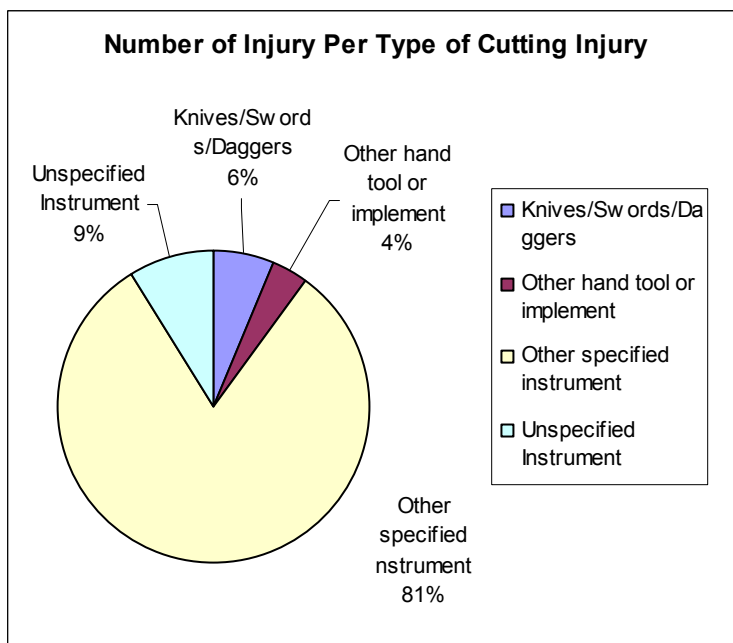
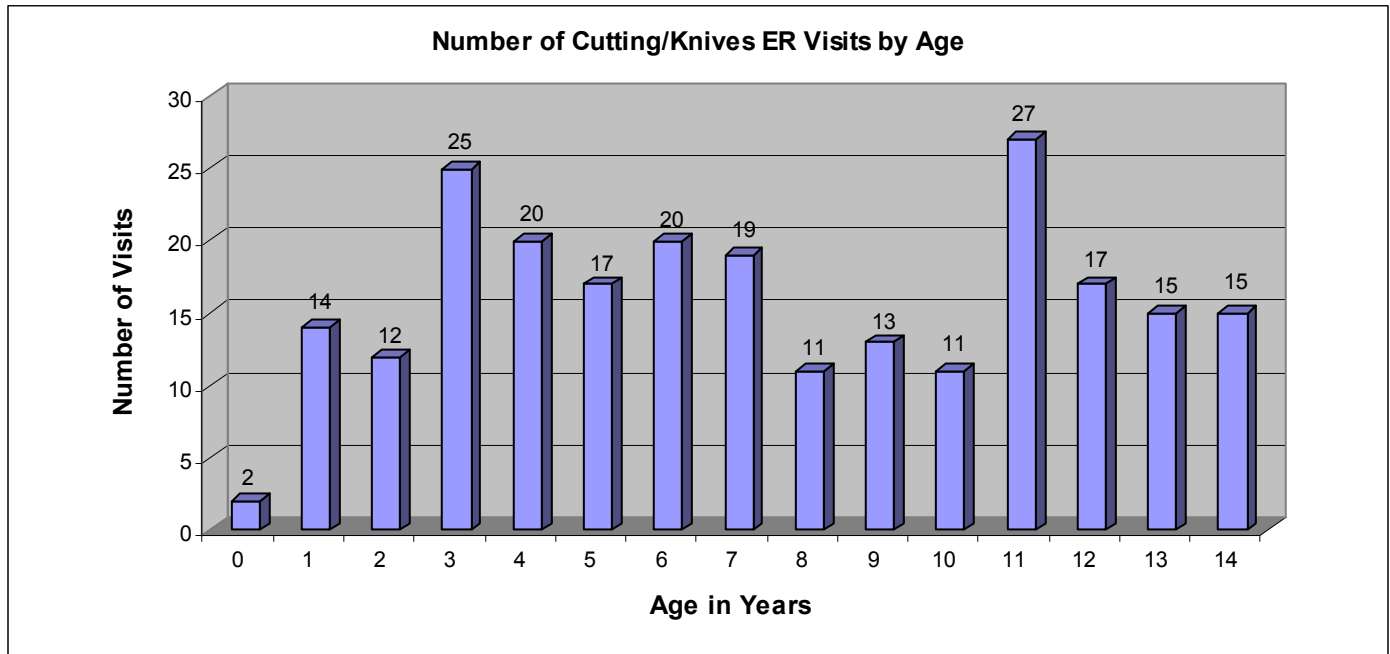
There were 238 children treated for an injury caused by cutting instruments. This was the third leading cause of injury, accounting for 6.9% of the injuries during this 6 month pilot report time frame.

Number of Visits By Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	144	60.5%
Females	94	39.5%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44705	43	18.1%
44706	32	13.4%
44708	24	10.1%
44707	23	9.7%
44703	19	8.0%



Types of Cutting Injuries:	#	%
Knives, swords, daggers	15	6.3%
Other hand tools or implements	9	3.8%
Other specified instrument	193	81.1%
Unspecified instrument	21	8.8%

Other specified instrument includes something that is too specific and there is no specific code for it (such as cutting your foot on a curtain rod).

Unspecified instrument includes a cut with no known implement (such as a child was running through the yard and cut their foot).

Motor Vehicles

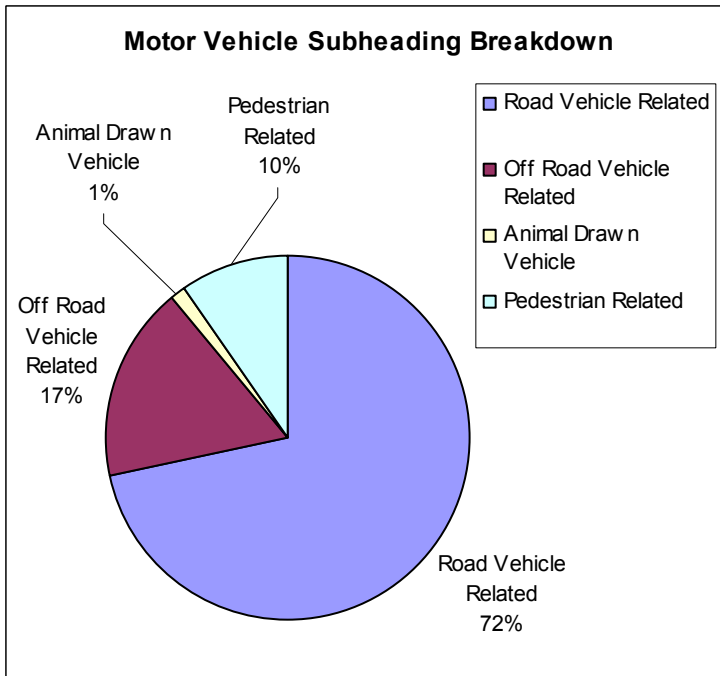
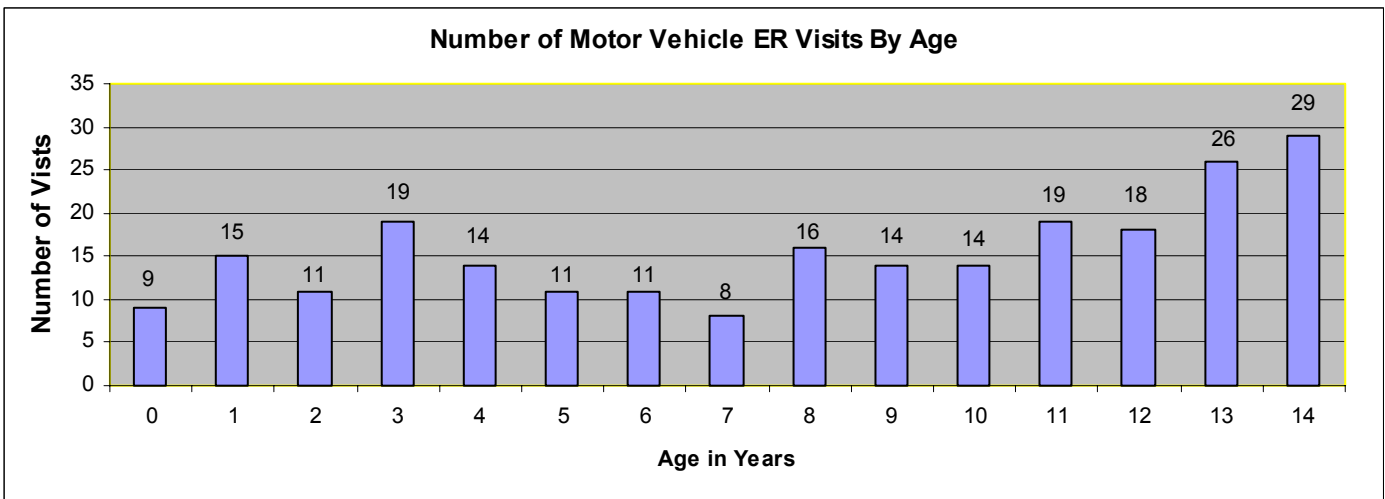
There were 234 children treated for a Motor Vehicle related Injury. This was the fourth leading cause of injury, accounting for 6.8% of the injuries during this 6 month pilot report time frame.

Number of Visits By Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	113	48.3%
Females	121	51.7%

Leading Zip Codes:

Zip	#	%
44705	37	15.8%
44646	22	9.4%
44703	19	8.1%
44706	19	8.1%
44707	16	6.8%
44708	16	6.8%



Sub Heading Type	#	%
Road Vehicle Related	168	71.8%
Off Road Vehicle Related	40	17.1%
Animal Drawn Vehicle Related	3	1.3%
Pedestrian Related	23	9.8%

Wheeled Sports

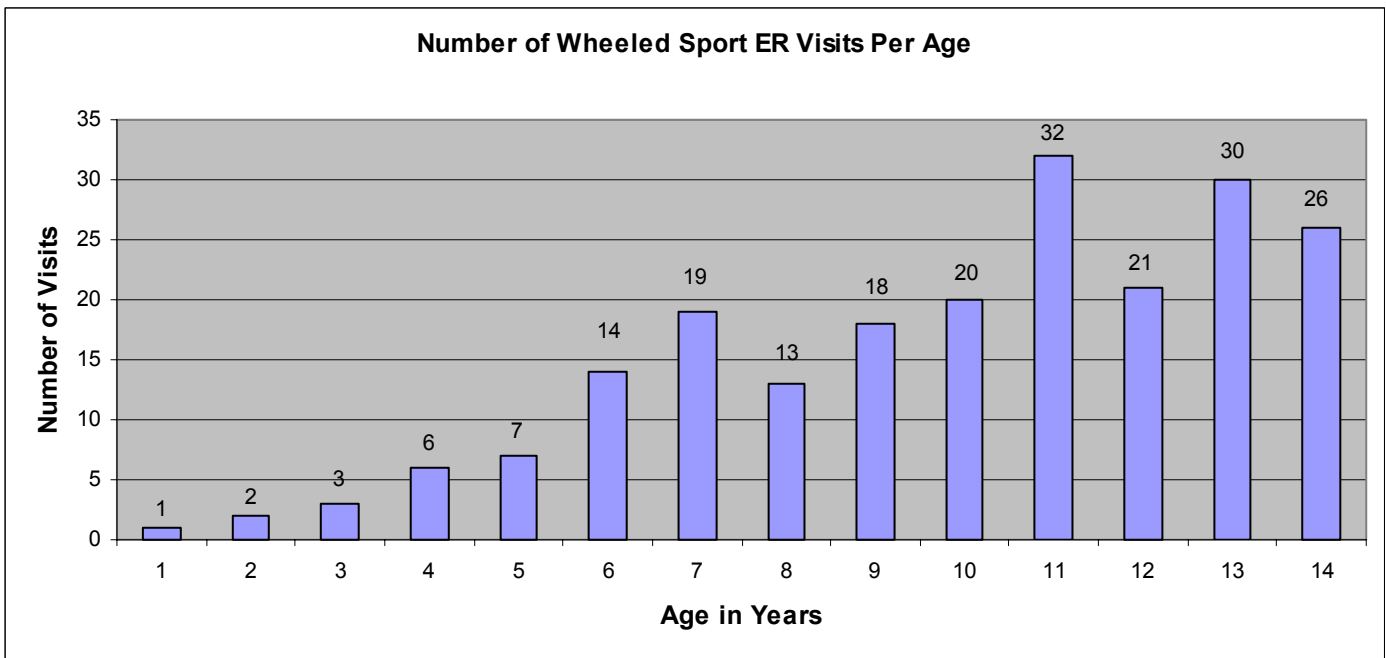
There were 212 children treated for wheeled sport related injuries (such as bicycle, scooters, skateboards and rollerblades). This was the fifth leading cause of injury, accounting for 6.2% of the injuries during this 6 month pilot report time frame.

Number of Visits by Gender

Gender	#	%
Male	148	70%
Female	64	30%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44708	24	11.3%
44646	23	10.8%
44705	22	10.4%
44707	20	9.4%
44641	15	7.1%



Animal Bites

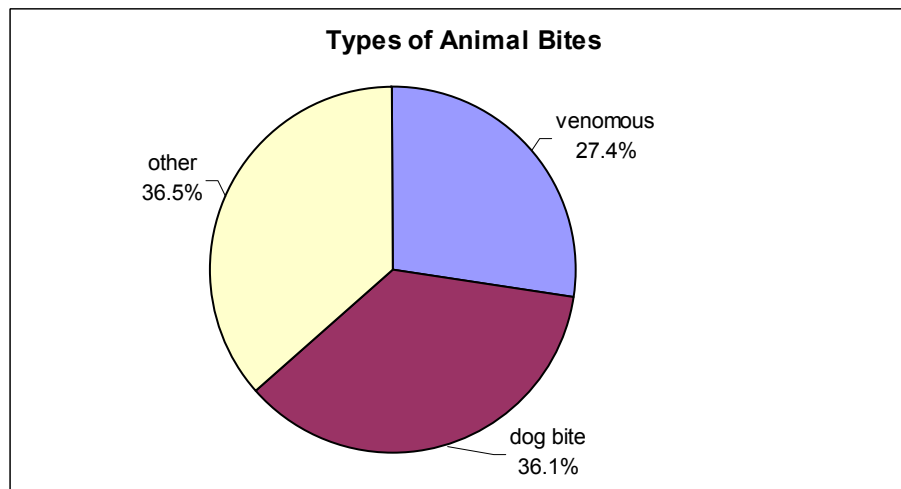
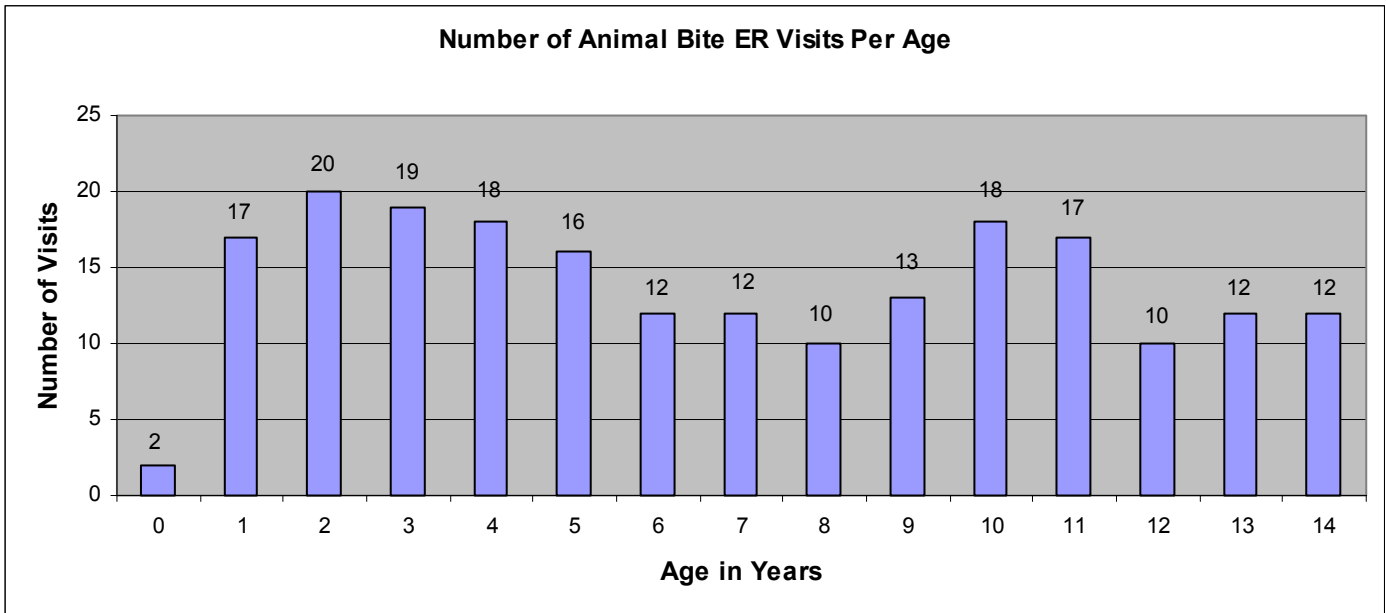
There were 208 children treated for animal bite related injuries. This was the sixth leading cause of injury, accounting for 6.1% of the injuries during this 6 month pilot report time frame.

Number of Visits by Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	117	56%
Females	91	44%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44646	29	13.9%
44705	26	12.5%
44706	22	10.6%
44708	21	10.1%
44703	14	6.7%
44707	14	6.7%



Overexertion

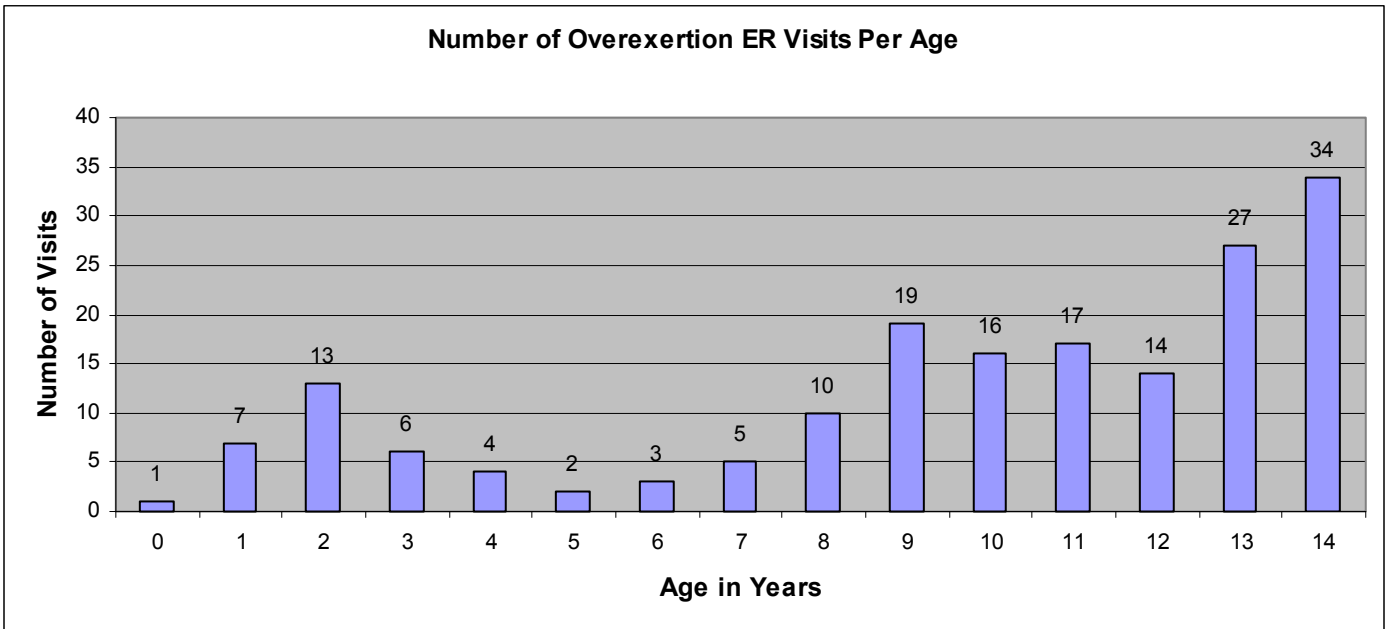
There were 178 children treated for overexertion injuries. This was the seventh leading cause of injury, accounting for 5.2% of the injuries during this 6 month pilot report time frame.

Number of Visits By Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	83	46.6%
Females	95	53.4%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44706	22	12.4%
44646	20	11.2%
44710	18	10.1%
44705	15	8.4%
44708	14	7.9%



Generic Accident

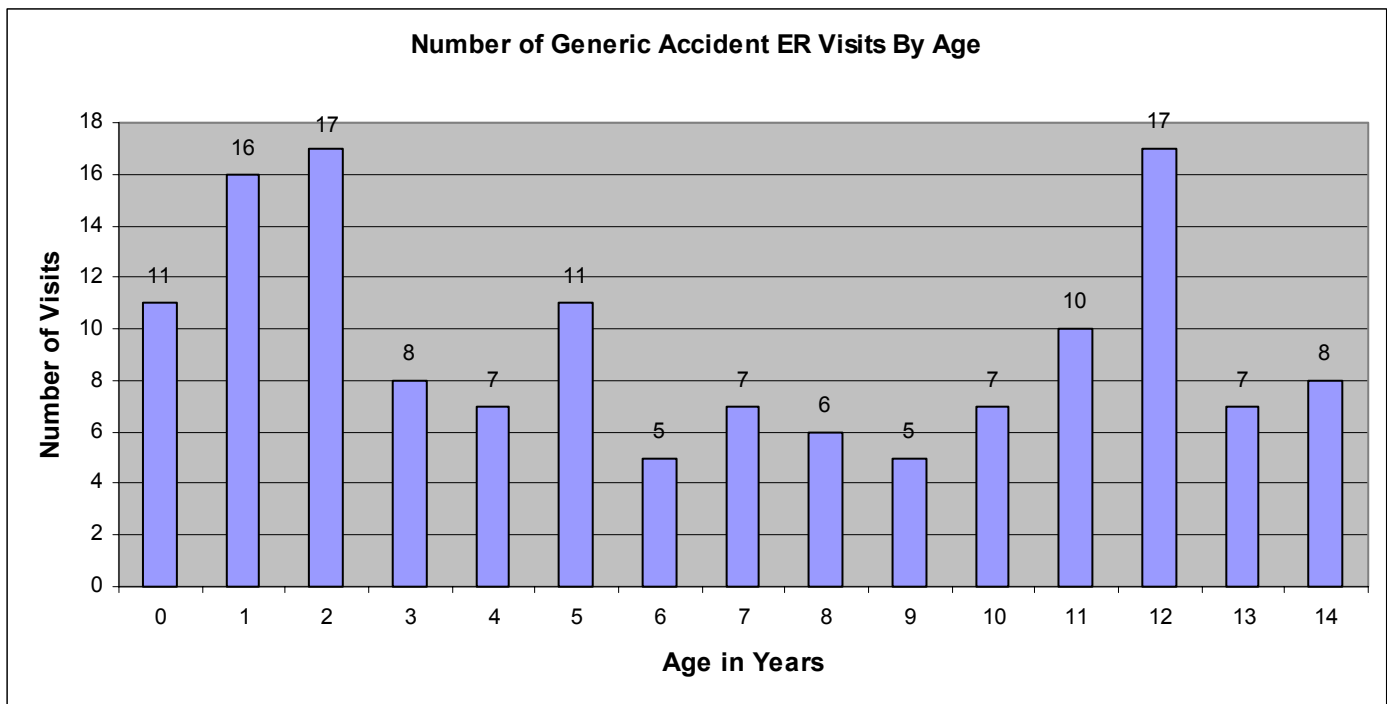
There were 142 children treated for Generic Accidents. This was the eighth leading cause of injury, accounting for 4.1% of the injuries during this 6 month pilot report time frame.

Number of Visits by Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	75	52.8%
Females	67	47.2%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44705	21	14.8%
44708	18	12.7%
44707	13	9.2%
44706	13	9.2%
44646	11	7.7%



A **Generic Accident** Includes anything not other specified in the reporting process.

****Committee Note:** we have asked the hospitals to become more detailed in their reports to reduce the number of generic and unspecified types of injuries for future reports.

Foreign Body

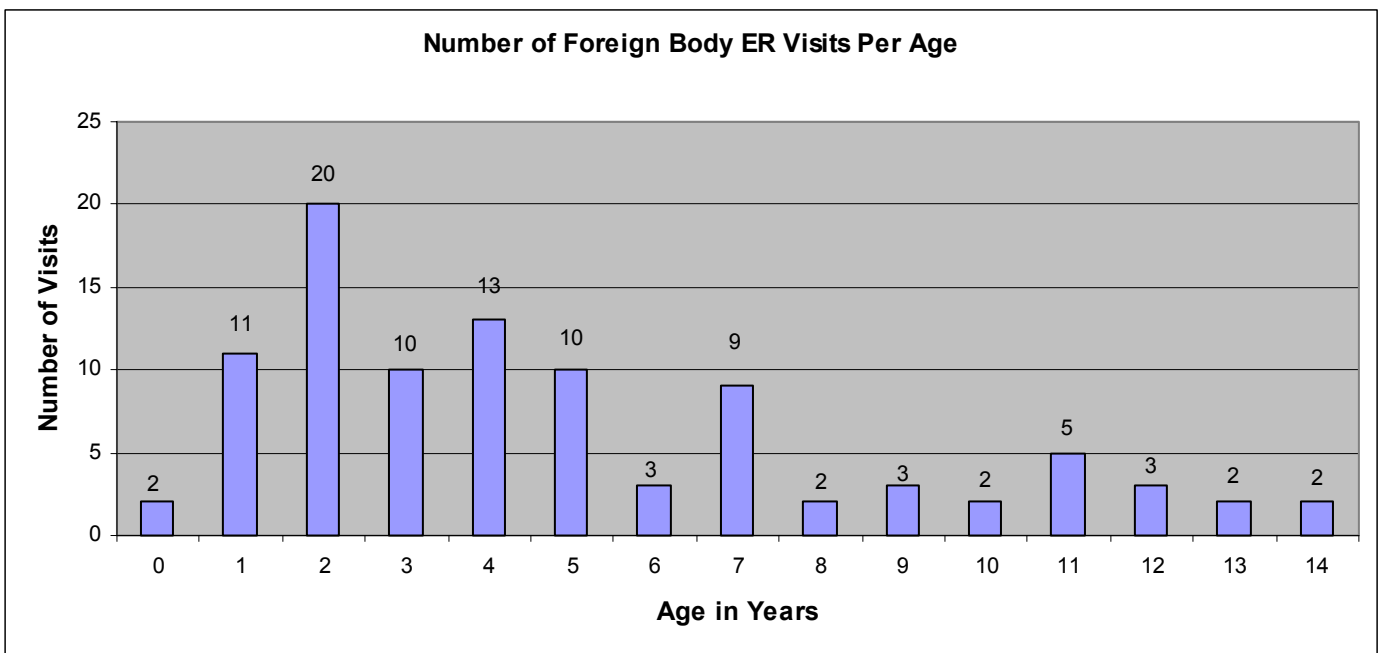
There were 97 children treated for foreign body injuries. This was the ninth leading cause of injury, accounting for 2.8% of the injuries during this 6 month pilot report time frame.

Number of Visits By Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	48	49%
Females	49	51%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44706	15	15.5%
44708	14	14.4%
44705	12	12.3%
44646	9	9.3%
44641	7	7.2%



Burns/Liquid

There were 50 children treated for burns or liquid related injuries. This was the tenth leading cause of injury, accounting for 1.5% of the injuries during this 6 month pilot report time frame.

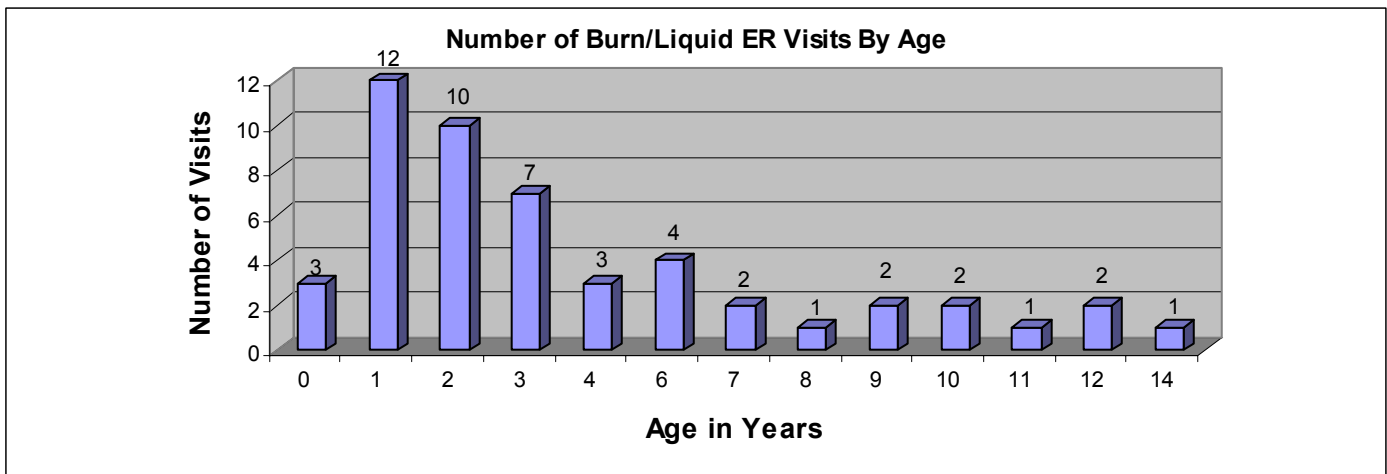
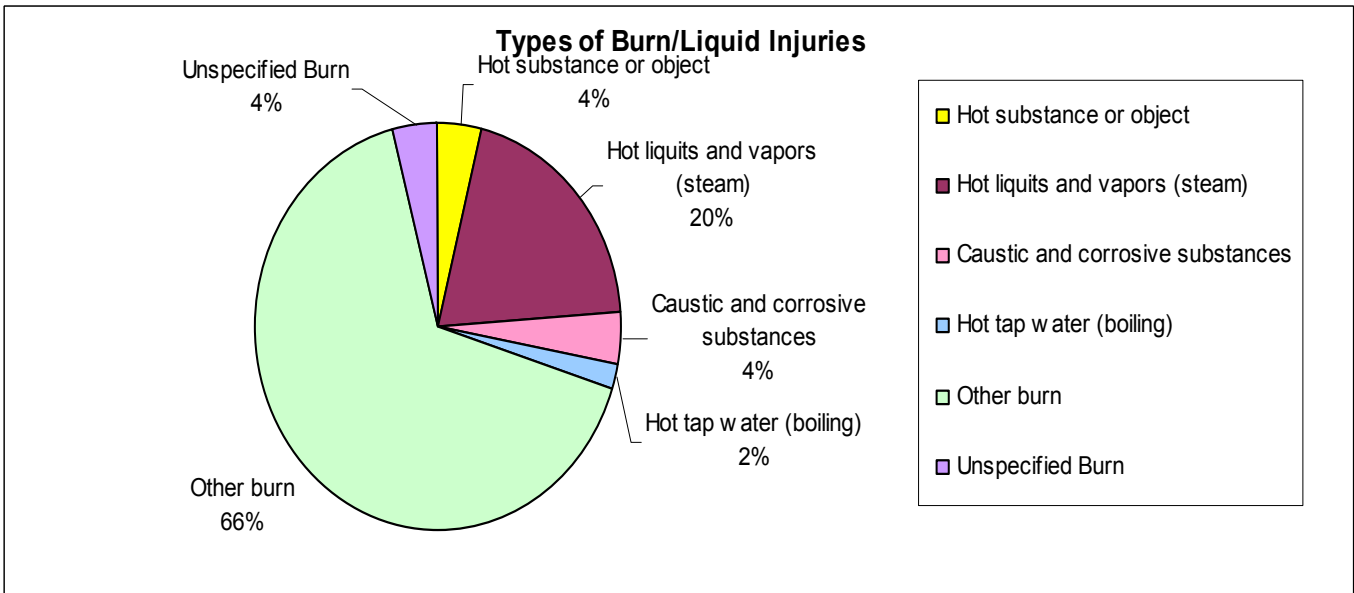
Number of Visits by Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	27	54%
Females	23	46%

Type of Burn/Liquid Injury	#	%
Hot substance or object	2	4%
Hot liquids and vapors (steam)	10	20%
Caustic/corrosive substances	2	4%
Hot tap water (boiling)	1	2%
Other Burn	33	66%
Unspecified Burn	2	4%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44705	7	14%
44707	7	14%
44646	7	14%
44685	4	8%
44703	4	8%



Leading Cause of Injuries Per Age

Age	Total Number of Patients Treated	Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent	Second Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent	Third Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent
0	93	Falls 39 Patients or 41.9%	Struck By/Striking Object 16 Patients or 17.2%	Generic Accident 11 Patients or 11.8%
1	311	Falls 166 Patients or 53.3%	Struck By/Striking Object 54 Patients or 17.4%	Animal Bites 17 Patients 5.5%
2	322	Falls 147 Patients 45.7%	Struck By/Striking Object 51 Patients 15.8%	Animal Bites 20 Patients or 6.2% Foreign Body
3	252	Falls 94 Patients 37.3%	Struck By/Striking Object 48 Patients or 19.0%	Cutting/Knives 25 Patients or 9.9%
4	218	Falls 82 Patients or 37.6%	Struck By/Striking Object 45 Patients or 20.6%	Cutting Knives 20 Patients or 9.2%
5	187	Falls 66 Patients or 35.3%	Struck By/Striking Object 39 Patients or 20.9%	Cutting/Knives 17 Patients or 9.1%
6	206	Falls 85 Patients or 41.3%	Struck By/Striking Object 39 Patients or 18.9%	Cutting/Knives 20 Patients or 9.7%
7	177	Falls 63 Patients or 35.6%	Struck By/Striking Object 30 Patients or 16.9%	Wheeled Sports 19 Patients or 10.7% Cutting/Knives
8	158	Falls 43 Patients or 27.2%	Struck By/Striking Object 41 Patients or 25.9%	Motor Vehicle 16 Patients or 10.1%
9	195	Falls 64 Patients or 32.8%	Struck By/Striking Object 35 Patients or 17.9%	Overexertion 19 Patients or 9.7%
10	202	Falls 56 Patients or 27.7%	Struck By/Striking Object 51 Patients or 25.2%	Wheeled Sports 20 Patients or 9.9%
11	277	Struck By/Striking Patients 73 Patients or 26.4%	Falls 60 Patients or 21.7%	Wheeled Sports 23 Patients or 8.3%
12	255	Struck By/Striking Patients 84 Patients or 32.9%	Falls 51 Patients or 20.0%	Wheeled Sports 21 Patients or 8.2%
13	268	Struck By Striking Object 81 Patients or 30.2%	Falls 56 Patients or 20.9%	Wheeled Sports 30 Patients or 11.2%
14	304	Struck By/Striking Object 111 Patients or 36.5%	Falls 50 Patients or 16.4%	Overexertion 34 Patients or 11.2%

Significant Findings

- While this report only breaks down the top ten leading causes of injury during the time frame, it is important to mention the severity of other types of injuries. These occurred in less than 1% of the children, however, they are often fatal: Water Related, Poisonings, Fire, Choking/Suffocation, Fire Arms, and Suicide. While these occurred less often, they are equally important for focused prevention efforts.
- *Falls* occur most often to younger children (1 and 2 year olds).
- *Fall* rates were almost equal among male and female patients.
- *Struck by / striking objects* occurs consistently across the ages until the teenage years when it increases; fourteen year olds accounted for the most ER visits in their injury type.
- Males suffer twice as many *struck by/striking object* injuries than females.
- *Wheeled Sports*: The number of injuries rose almost equally as the child's age increased in this category.
- *Wheeled Sport* injuries were suffered by males nearly twice as often as females.
- *Animal bites* occur evenly between ages one to fourteen; children under age one suffered significantly fewer bites.
- The types of bites children were treated for were usually non-venomous, however 27% is still a significant portion. Non-venomous includes anything other than a dog or venomous animal (horse, cat, etc).
- Females suffered more *overexertion* injuries.
- *Foreign body* injuries were one of the few E-codes that the younger children were more affected than older children.
- *Road Vehicle Related Crashes* were most prevalent among 14 and 3 year olds, respectively.
- *Off Road Vehicle Related Crashes* were most prevalent among 13, 10 and 14 year olds, respectively.
- *Pedestrian Related Vehicle Crashes* were most prevalent among 14 year olds.

Recommendations

Based on the evaluation and analysis of the data, the Data & Research Committee developed the following recommendations. These recommendations were presented to the Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition and other injury prevention advocates.

- Enlist 2 additional hospitals (Alliance Community Hospital and Massillon Community Hospital) to collect and analyze data.
- Work on developing a mechanism to compare the percentage of children injured per zip code, rather than looking at the whole number.
- Work with hospitals to improve charting, which should decrease the number of “generic” or “unspecified” types of injuries.
- Develop a mechanism to document all types of injury prevention occurring, aside from work done through the Injury Prevention Grant (Stark County Health Department) and the Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition.
- Present findings to the Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition, Stark County Health Department, local hospitals, the Stark County Child Fatality Review Board and other community groups and agencies.
- Publish this document on the Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition website.
- Provide this information to Safe Kids Worldwide and Safe Kids USA.
- Use data to impact prevention strategies.

Current SAFE KIDS Injury Prevention Programs

The Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition was established in 1992 to reduce unintentional injuries and deaths among children 14 and under in Stark County. The 90 member coalition is comprised of child safety advocates who support this mission. The Coalition conducts safety events throughout the county year round. Members of the Coalition also conduct their own safety programs in their communities.

Program Highlights

Child Passenger Safety/Car Seat Safety

- Car Seat Distribution Program: SAFE KIDS provides low-cost seats to families on the WIC (Women, Infant and Children's Food Supplement Program) through the local health departments. The group has given out over 1,500 car seats to families.
- Child Safety Seat Inspections: The coalition offers free car seat check-ups in the community throughout the year. Over 35 members have been certified by NHTSA as Certified Child Passenger Safety Technicians. The coalition has hosted over 75 inspections and checked over 2,500 seats.
- Fitting Stations: The Coalition has organized weekly car seat fitting stations at 4 locations. These check-ups are free to the public.

Fire Safety

- Hector the Missing Smoke Detector: The annual educational program has been implemented in 5 elementary schools, resulting in the distribution of over 1,500 batteries and educational materials.
- Instilling Positive Fire Safety Reaction: In 2002, the coalition produced a fire safety video that teaches adults and children how to escape a burning building. This video has been disseminated to all county fire departments, and is beginning to be used in other counties across the state.

Bike Safety

- Use Your Head, Wear A Helmet: Helmets are sold at cost to the community. Helmets and educational materials are distributed at community events. The Coalition also offers free helmets to the Emergency Departments, for children treated with a head injury or for a wheel related incident.
- In bicycling safety classes, bicycles are considered vehicles, like cars, not toys. Children are taught age appropriate bicycle driving information to prevent injury. The importance of helmet use is emphasized.

Pedestrian Safety

- SAFE KIDS Walk This Way: In 2001, the coalition began to participate in the international program. Eight schools were selected to have educational assemblies and a safety walk from October 2001 through 2004. The coalition then looks at the data from the walkability surveys and attempts to make safety changes surrounding the schools.

SAFE KIDS Day

- Each year, a free interactive safety fair is held in a selected community. This event is in conjunction with National SAFE KIDS week. Children have the opportunity to participate in safety activities, provided by local organizations and Coalition members, and gather educational resources.

Other Areas

- The Coalition is a clearinghouse for other injury risk areas. Information is provided at health fairs and community events. Parents, caregivers and community members are able to call and request information from the coalition and partner agencies.

Stark County SAFE KIDS Coalition
c/o Stark County Health Department
3951 Convenience Circle NW
Canton, Ohio 44718
330-493-9904 x 282
eckelberry@starkhealth.org
www.starkhealth.org/safekids