

International Safe Community
Certifying Center
Safe Community Network Member
Application for Designation
(Supplement)



August 2017
Koriyama City, Fukushima
Prefecture

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* Please refer to the attached “Koriyama City Guide 2017”.

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Attachment

- Koriyama City Guide 2017

Chapter 1 Overview of Koriyama City

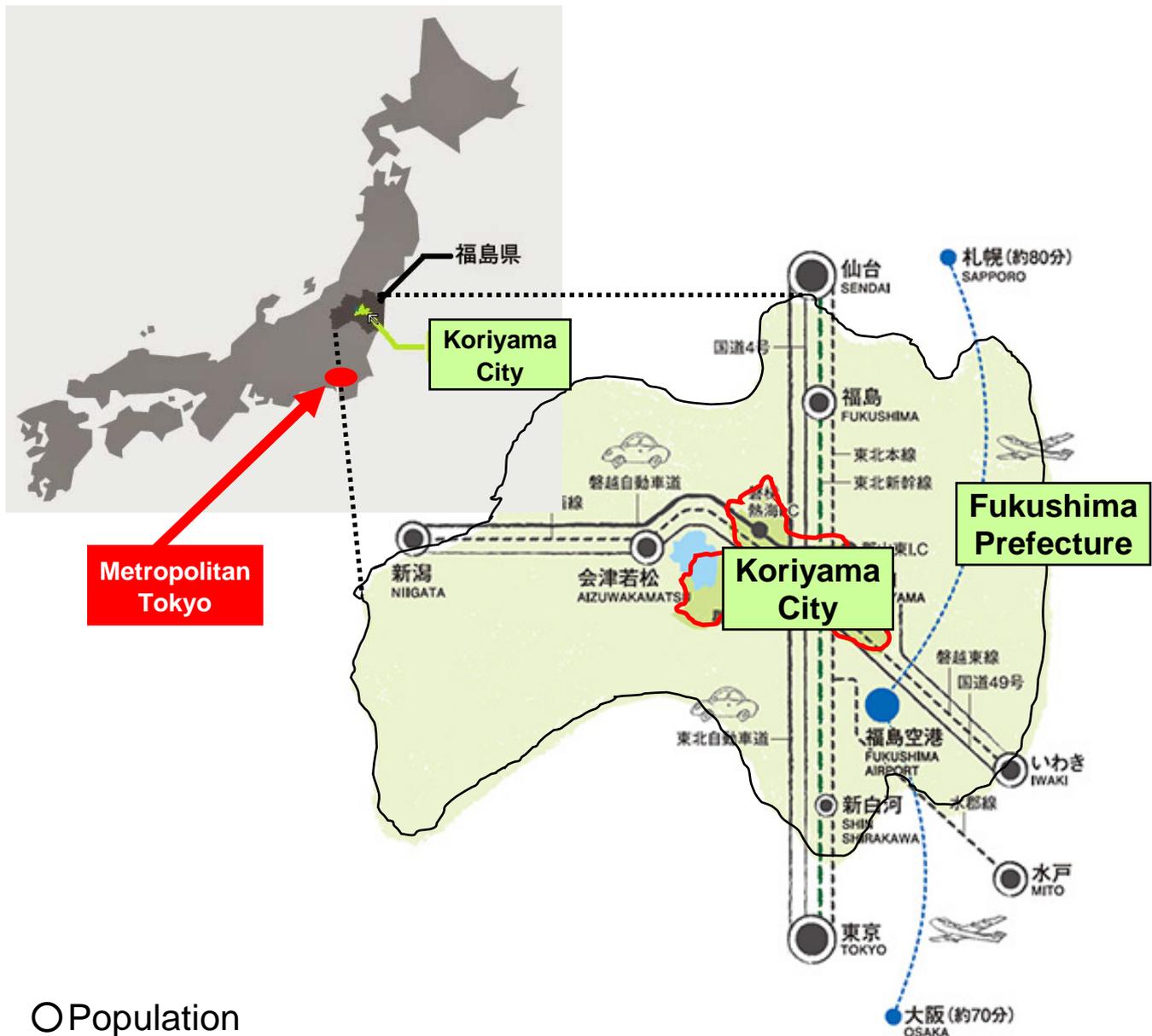
* Please refer to the attached "Koriyama City Guide 2017".

1 Location, area, population

○Location and area

Koriyama City is situated in the center of Fukushima Prefecture, which is to the north of Japan's capital Tokyo. The city extends 46.78km to the east and west, and 39.95km to the north and south, covering a total area of 757.20km².

Koriyama City is approximately 80 minutes from Tokyo by the Tohoku Shinkansen, and is also close to the Fukushima Airport. This convenient access is enhanced with railways and the Tohoku and Ban-Etsu Expressways that intersect in all directions forming strategic "inland port". Koriyama has continued to grow into a core city where people, goods, and information gather.

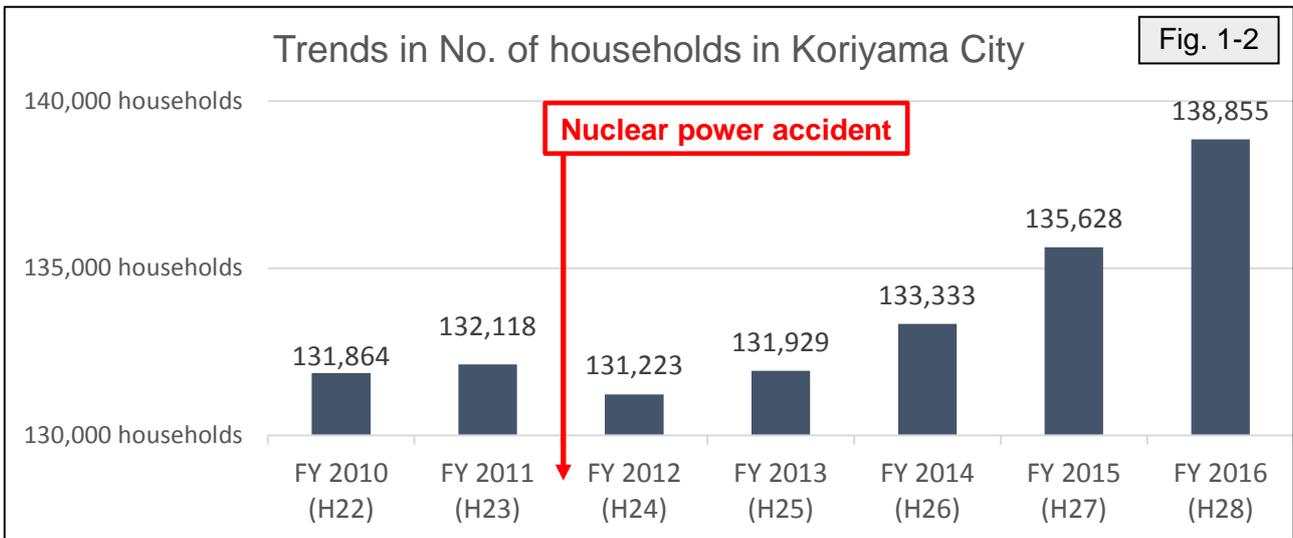
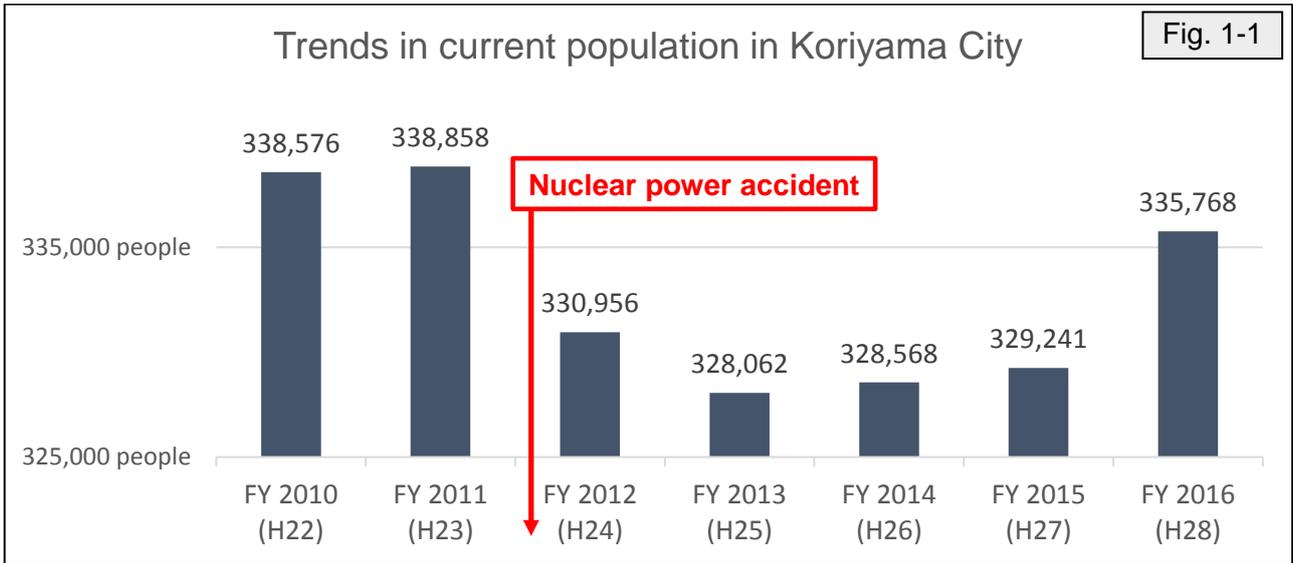


○Population

The current population of Koriyama City as of June 1, 2017 is 334,815 people.

After the Great East Japan Earthquake and ensuing Fukushima No.1 nuclear power accident, many people moved out voluntarily, etc., due to health concerns from radioactive substances. Immediately after the disaster, the population dropped greatly, but has started to increase again. However, the population is still lower than before the earthquake.

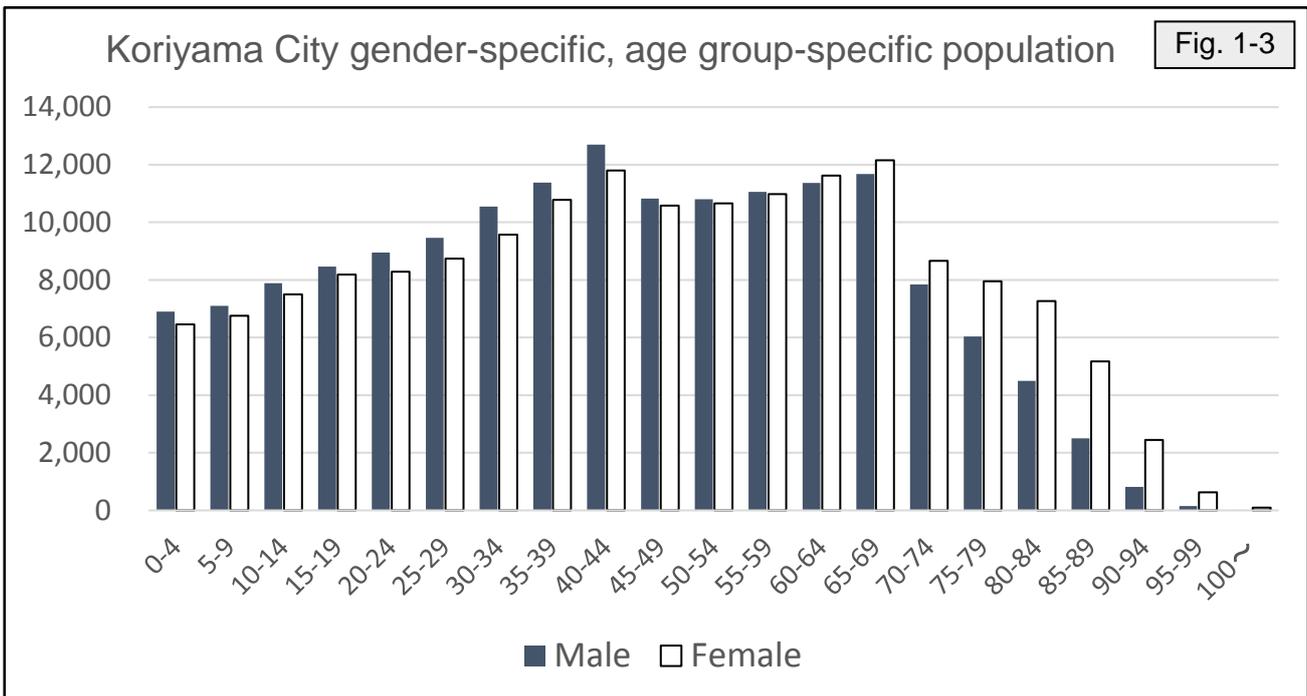
The number of households has increased from before the Great East Japan Earthquake, but the rate of single-person households has increased.



Source: Koriyama City "Statistical Information"

* Great East Japan Earthquake occurred on March 11, so comparison is made on March 1 of each year.

The gender-specific and age-group specific population of Koriyama City peaks at the age 40 to 44 group and age 65 to 69 group. The under 40 population is decreasing.



When we compare the population composition rate by age group in Koriyama for FY2014 and FY2016, we see that the ratio of youth and working age groups are declining, and the ratio of elderly people is increasing.

Koriyama city age group-specific population composition rate - Comparison of FY2014 and FY2016				Table 1-1
Age group	Population composition rate		Increase/decrease	
	FY 2014	FY 2016		
Youth Ages 0 to 19	18.6%	18.1%	-0.5 points	Decrease
Working age Ages 20 to 64	59.0%	58.1%	-0.9 points	Decrease
Elderly Ages 65 to 74	22.4%	23.8%	1.4 points	Increase

2. History, industry, education, and medical systems

(1) History

◆ From ancient times to modern times ◆

There are about 1,200 historical spots from ancient times in the city. In particular, the Oyasuba Tomb from approx. 1,600 years was built with the rectangular tomb style, and is the largest found in the Tohoku area.

During the times of feudalism ruled by medieval to modern samurai, roads were built, and the area flourished as a post town.



◆ Modern times ◆ Completion of the Asaka Canal, and development of modern industry

Development of today's Koriyama City started with the national project "Asaka Development" and "Project to open Asaka Canal", which were completed in 1882.

Until the early-modern times, Koriyama City flourished as a post town with a population of 5,000 people. The area was surrounded by desolate plains in the neighboring hills that lacked a source of water. Large amount of water were essential to the development of Koriyama.

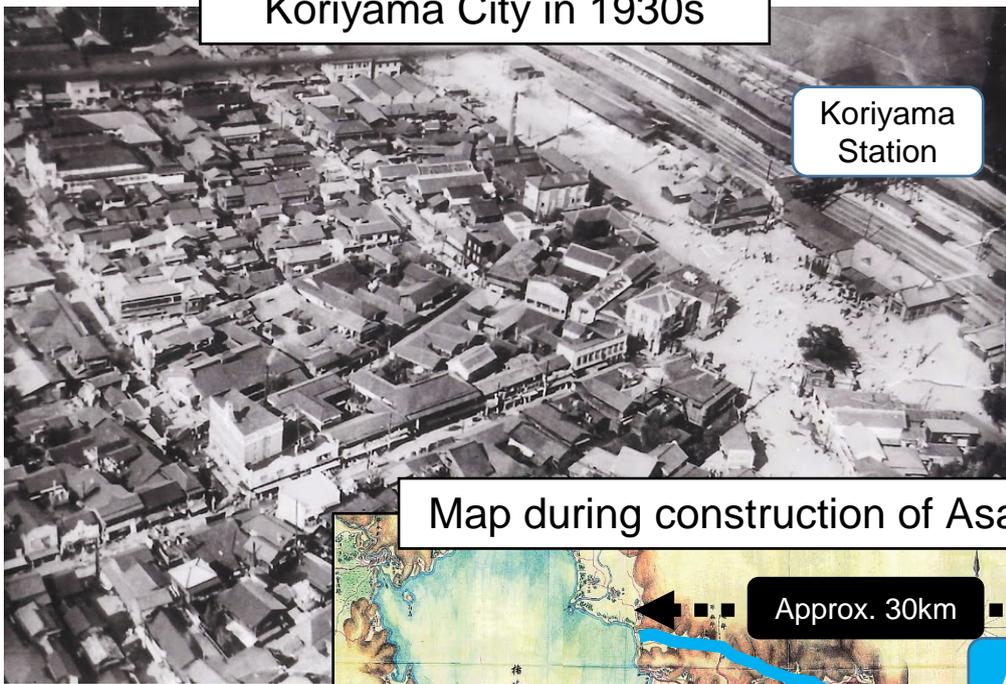
A project to draw water from the Inawashiro Lake located approx. 30km to the west, over the mountains, and to the city was started. The "Asaka Canal" was completed after three years of difficult construction work.

The water brought from Inawashiro Lake through 52km of major waterways, and 78km of diversion channels made it possible to develop the plains. Samurai who had until then been the dominating class relocated from around the country, and started the difficult development work. This was called the "Asaka Development".

Through the great efforts of our predecessors, the amount of agriculture produced in Koriyama increased markedly, and the population also rapidly increased.

A hydropower plant was also constructed utilizing the ample volumes of water and realizing Japan's first successful long-distance high-voltage power feed. Modern industries, such as the spinning industry, developed quickly with this rich supply of industrial water, electricity, and work force.

Koriyama City in 1930s



Map during construction of Asaka Canal



* Water from the Asaka Canal is still used for rice paddies, etc., in Koriyama City.

◆Today◆ Koriyama City, where everyone takes center stage

The Great East Japan Earthquake occurred in March 2011. We were lost and lost our smiles as we faced the reality of the great earthquake and the ensuing Fukushima No.1 nuclear power accident. While we faced the extensive damage from the earthquake, loss of population, and serious concerns about radioactive substances, etc., we also started earnest restoration efforts.

The countless support we received from people in Japan and around the world gave us courage as we battled invisible radioactive substances and mounting concerns.

In FY2014, we made the Safe Community Program declaration. Through expansive cooperation and partnership over the boundaries of sectors, we have analyzed data on injuries and accidents that cause injuries, etc., and have started implementing measures.

In FY2016, the Agency for Cultural Affairs approved the Asaka Canal, which was the foundation of Koriyama City's development, as a "Japan Heritage Site".

Six years have passed since Great East Japan Earthquake. Today, "Koriyama City, where everyone takes center stage" is steadily moving forward from "restoration and recovery" to "recovery and creation".

Scenes of current Koriyama City



(2) Industry

In the most recent FY2010 National Census, the working population by major industry in Koriyama City was as shown below.

Table 1-2

Major industry type	FY2010 National Consensus	
	Working population	Composition rate
Total number	144,621 people	
Primary industries (agriculture, forestry, fishery)	5,199 people	3.6%
Secondary industries (manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.)	34,375 people	23.8%
Tertiary industries (commerce, restaurant, service, finance, education, etc.)	99,647 people	68.9%

Koriyama City and its neighboring municipalities are located in the center of a wide commercial area. The large-scale shopping centers in the suburbs, and the downtown area in front of Koriyama Station are visited by many people from within and outside the city.

Approx. 70% of employed people are involved in tertiary industries. The total amount of merchandise sold in FY2014 reached approx. 1252.5 billion yen.

There are four large industrial parks and foodstuff industrial parks, a lumber industrial park, and a logistics terminal in the city.

Approx. 24% of employed people are involved in secondary industries. The total amount of manufactured products shipped in FY2014 reached 854.4 billion yen.

In recent years, the “Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Fukushima Renewable Energy Institute” and the “Fukushima Medical Device Development Support Center” have been core facilities in the creation of new projects and new industries related to renewable energy sectors such as solar power, wind power, hydrogen carrier, geothermal, and subterranean heat, and in the medical and

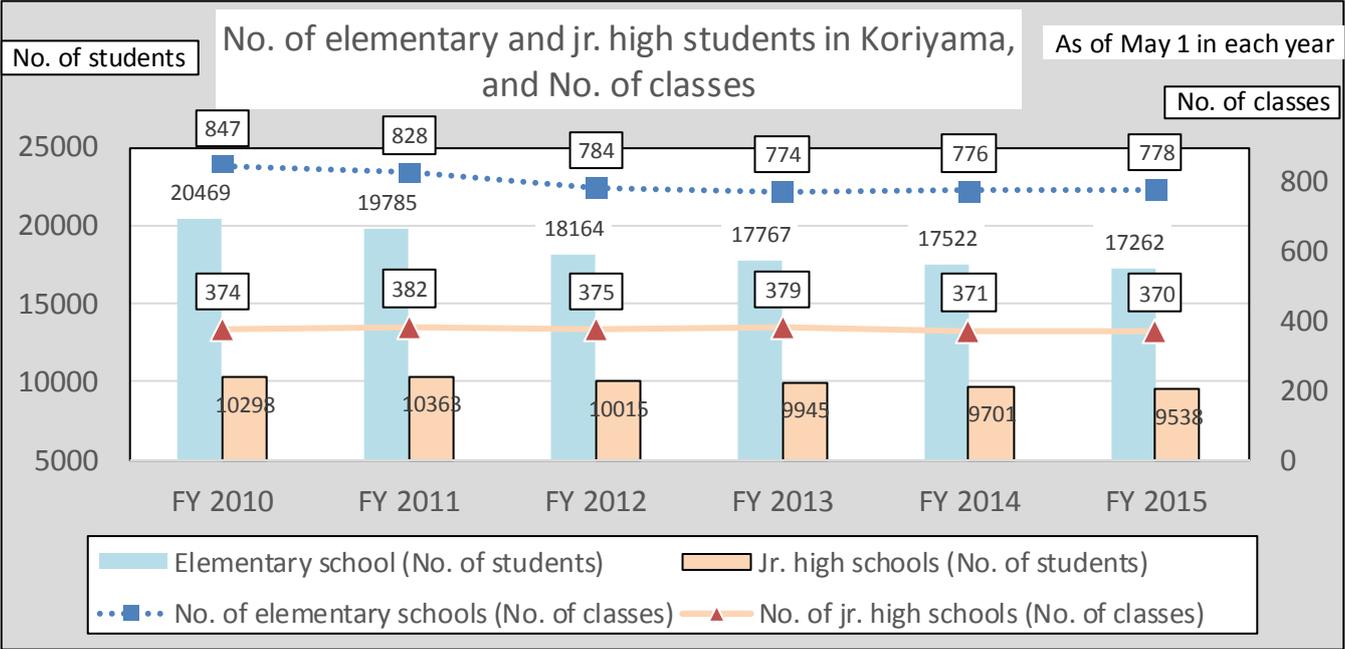
welfare device related sectors. In our primary industries, rice farmed with water from the Asaka Canal, which was the foundation of Koriyama City’s development, is popular, and is shipped throughout Japan with the brand name “Asaka Mai” (Dance of Asaka). There are many other goods produced in Koriyama, including carp at Japan’s largest cultivating farm, original carp cuisine, and local wine produced at the “Ouse Winery”.



(3) Education

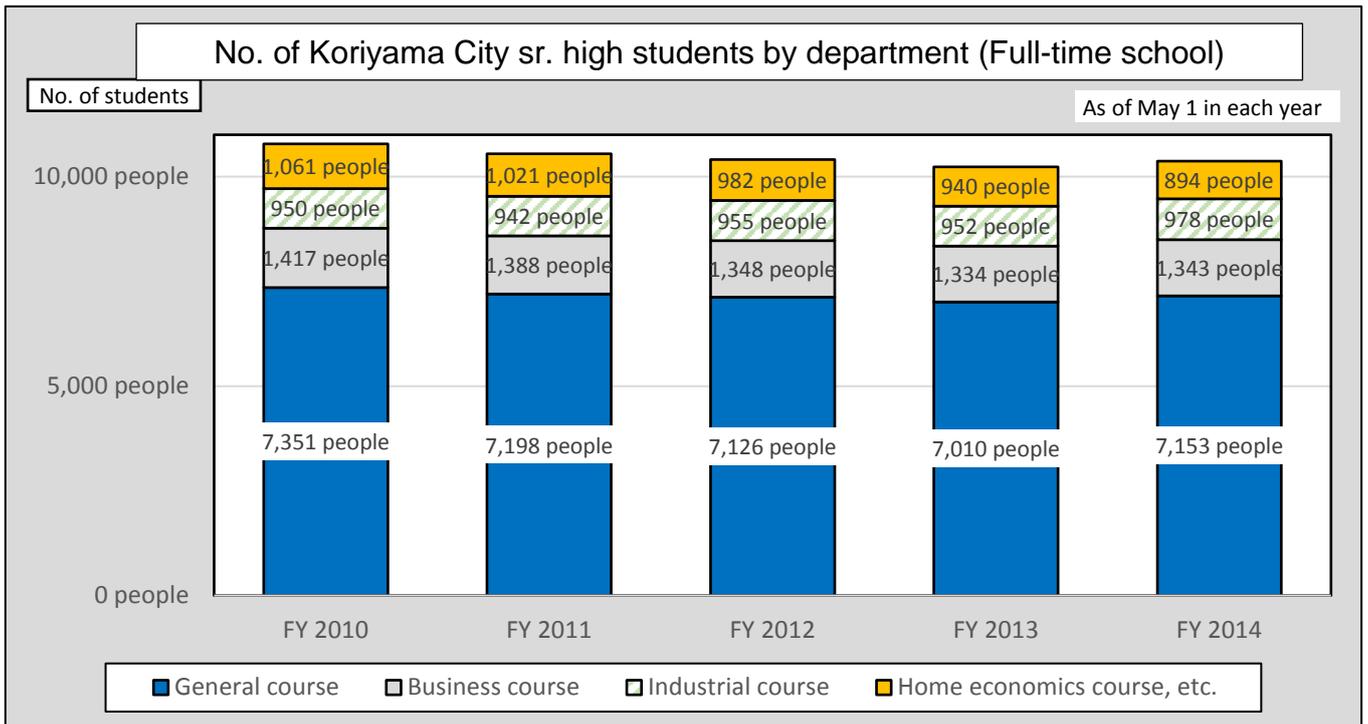
Koriyama City has 61 nursery schools (25 public, 36 private), 33 kindergartens, 62 elementary schools, 29 jr. high schools, 14 sr. high schools, and 4 universities and junior colleges.

Fig. 1-4



Source; Koriyama City Statistics FY2009 to 2015

Fig. 1-5



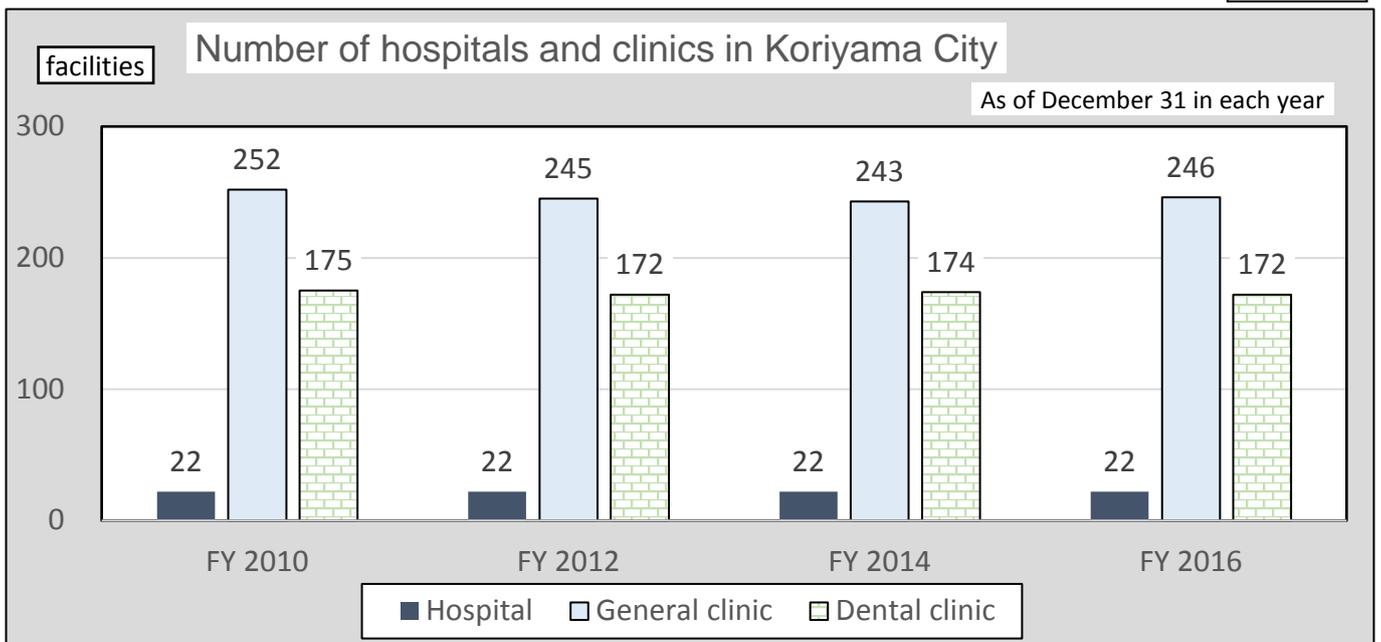
Source; Koriyama City Statistics FY 2010 to 2014

(4) Medical system

In Koriyama City, there are 22 hospitals, 245 general clinics, and 170 dental clinics, etc. (as of FY2016)

Compared to other cities with a similar population scale, a similar or higher standard is maintained.

Fig. 1-6



Source; Koriyama City Statistics FY2010 to 2016

Chapter 2 Aiming to become a Safe Community

1. History of program

In Koriyama City, we have promoted programs related to safety and security starting with the “World Federation of Nations peace city declaration” in 1971, the “City Declaration on Elimination of Violence” in 1988, and the “New City Declaration on Traffic Safety” in 1994.

Through many years of activities by related agencies and groups, we have seen a continuous decline in traffic accidents and crimes in recent years. However, traffic accidents and crimes that involve elderly people and children have not been eliminated, and we must take reinforce our programs.

The March 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and ensuing Fukushima No.1 nuclear power accident cause extensive damage in our city.

In addition, the population is steadily aging, and we must promote programs for health and long life in preparation of the super aging society, also known as the 2025 Problem.

Amid this situation, we focused on the activities of municipalities promoting the Safe Community program in Japan. We determined that the Safe Community activities are a technique that we need as we put all our efforts in recovery from the earthquake, and started working on the program in November 2014.

2 Overview of previous program situation

Table 2-1

Date	Description
November 2014	Safe Community Program Declaration by mayor. SC Symposium held
January 2015	Koriyama City Safe Community Promotion Headquarters established (within the city government)
March 2015	1st community diagnosis on injury and accidents conducted and disclosed
May 2015	Koriyama City Safe Community Steering Committee established
	Injury Surveillance Committee established
July 2015	Task Forces for six sectors established
November 2015	Participated in and presented at 22nd International Safe Community Conference (Nan, Thailand)
October 2016	Participated in Taiwan Safe Community Promotion Council
November 2016	Koriyama City Safe Community preliminary guidance
March 2017	2nd community diagnosis on injury and accidents conducted and disclosed

Chapter 3 Situation of deaths from injury, injuries and accidents, etc.

Mainly the following statistic data is collected and analyzed to understand the situation of deaths from injury, injuries and accidents, etc.

The data includes data disclosed by the various national government ministries and Fukushima Prefecture, and data provided by the Police Department, Fire, and Labor Standards Office for the Koriyama City area. Further detailed data is also collected when necessary.

- Demographic Statistics (Mortality statistics)
- Police statistics (traffic accident statistics, crime statistics)
- Fire statistics (emergency transport statistics, fire statistics)
- Work disaster statistics
- Disaster statistics (earthquakes, wind and water damage, etc.)

We also conduct a community diagnosis on injuries and accidents every other year. Data for which there is no public statistics, such as concerns about injuries and accidents, cases of close-calls that almost resulted in injury, etc., are collected through citizen surveys, and then analyzed.

1 Situation of deaths

The FY2015 rate of deaths by illness and deaths by injury or accidents in Koriyama City were 94.7% by illness and 5.3% by injury or accident.

The rate of deaths by injury or accident is continuing to drop.

Trends in rate of death causes in Koriyama City (Rate of “illness” and “injury or accident”)

Fig. 3-1



Source: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Koriyama City Health Department (FY2009 to 2015 Demographic Statistics)

The cause-specific situation of deaths by injury or accident is as follows.

- Suicide is the leading cause for a wide range from age groups 10s to 70s.
- Traffic accidents are the 2nd leading cause for a wide range from age groups 10s to 70s.
- Suffocation increases greatly from the 60s, and is the 2nd leading cause in all age groups.

Table 3-1

Causes of death by injury or accident in Koriyama City by age group

* Total for FY2009-2015

Age group	1st place		2nd place		3rd place		4th place		5th place	
Ages 0-9	Suffocation	3 people	Traffic accident	2 people	Falls/tumbles	1 people				
			Drowning	2 people	Smoke, heat, fire	1 people				
Ages 10-19	Suicide	10 people	Traffic accident	4 people	Poisoning	2 people	Smoke, heat, fire	1 people		
Ages 20-29	Suicide	70 people	Traffic accident	7 people	Drowning	2 people	Falls/tumbles	1 people		
					Suffocation	2 people	Poisoning	1 people		
Ages 30-39	Suicide	70 people	Traffic accident	9 people	Smoke, heat, fire	2 people	Falls/tumbles	1 people		
					Poisoning	2 people	Suffocation	1 people		
Ages 40-49	Suicide	92 people	Traffic accident	17 people	Suffocation	5 people	Poisoning	4 people	Drowning	3 people
Ages 50-59	Suicide	106 people	Traffic accident	18 people	Drowning	9 people	Suffocation	8 people	Falls/tumbles	5 people
Ages 60-69	Suicide	78 people	Traffic accident	21 people	Suffocation	16 people	Falls/tumbles	12 people	Smoke, heat, fire	7 people
Ages 70-79	Suicide	47 people	Suffocation	35 people	Traffic accident	32 people	Drowning	22 people	Falls/tumbles	14 people
Ages 80-89	Suffocation	96 people	Falls/tumbles	39 people	Drowning	33 people	Traffic accident	19 people	Smoke, heat, fire	9 people
					Suicide	33 people				
Ages 90 and older	Suffocation	46 people	Falls/tumbles	19 people	Drowning	7 people	Suicide	5 people	Traffic accident	3 people
All ages	Suicide	511 people	Suffocation	212 people	Traffic accident	132 people	Falls/tumbles	93 people	Drowning	83 people

* Excluding "Other external causes" and "Other unintentional accidents"

Source: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Koriyama City Health Department (FY2009 to 2015 Demographic Statistics)

2. Situation of injuries

(1) Situation of injuries seen from emergency transports

Every year, 12,000 to 13,000 people are transported by ambulance in Koriyama City. Of those transports, approx. 3,300 people are transported for injuries or accidents.

Trends in number of people transported by ambulance in Koriyama City

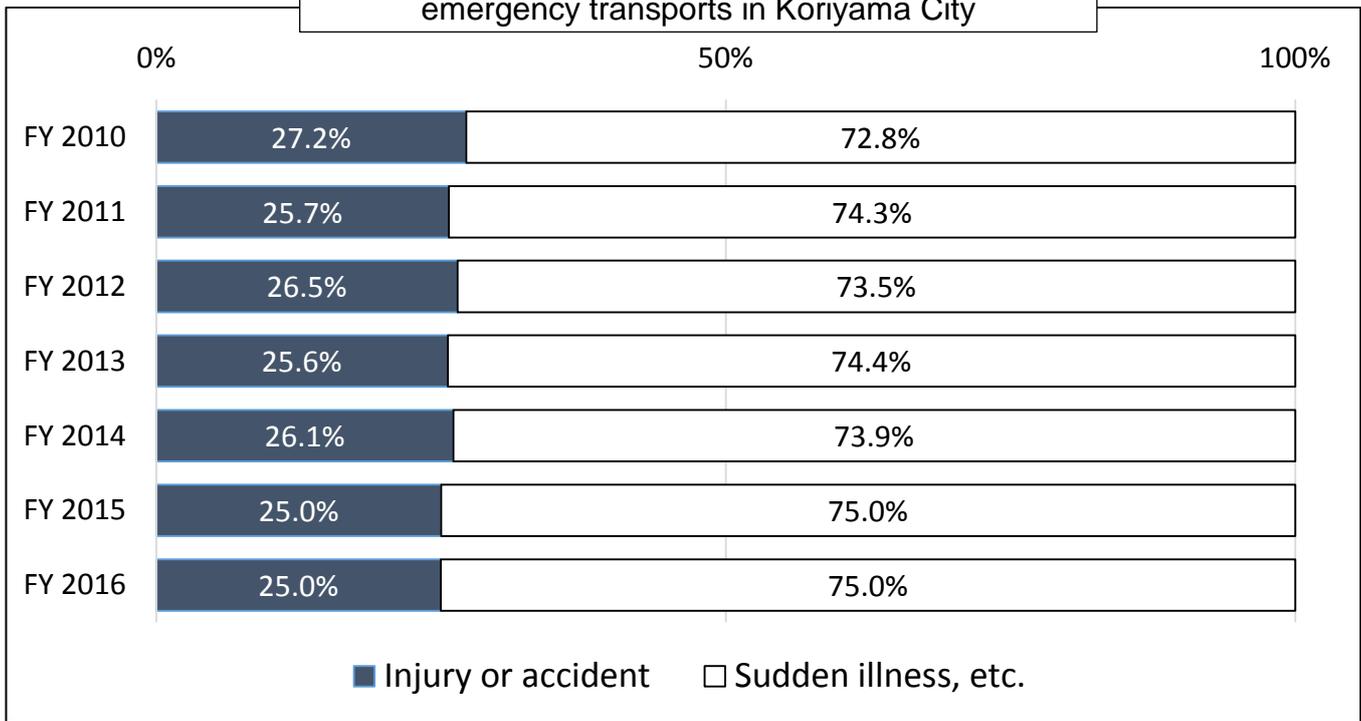
Table 3-2

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Injury or accident	3,304 people	3,292 people	3,439 people	3,279 people	3,379 people	3,185 people	3,208 people
Sudden illness, etc.	8,837 people	9,517 people	9,561 people	9,531 people	9,573 people	9,542 people	9,631 people
Total	12,141 people	12,809 people	13,000 people	12,810 people	12,952 people	12,727 people	12,839 people

* Others include relocation of patients, transportation of medical devices, etc. Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2010-2016 Fire Defense Statistics

Trends in rate of injuries or accidents within emergency transports in Koriyama City

Fig. 3-2



Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2010-2016 Fire Defense Statistics

* Unless otherwise specified, the following data in this application excludes illnesses.

No. of emergency transports by age group and reason for transportation, and composition ratio (Tabulation from FY2010-2016)

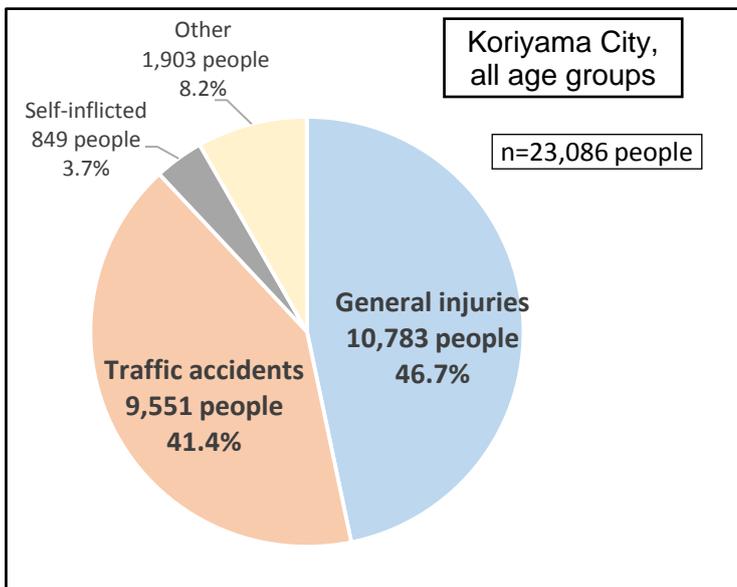


Fig. 3-3

In all age groups, general injuries were the highest at 47%, followed by traffic accidents at 41%.

There were 4% of self-inflicted injuries.

“General Injury”:
General injuries refer to injuries that are not classified in the other groups including traffic accidents, assault, or self-inflicted injuries. In actual terms, these refer to falls and tumbles, etc.

Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2010-2016 Emergency Transport Data (national table)

Leading causes of emergency transports, excluding sudden illness, in Koriyama City by age group

* From 2010 to 2016

Ranking	Infants/toddlers (ages 0-6)	Youth (ages 7-17)	Working generation (ages 18-64)	Elderly (ages 65 and older)
1	General injuries 877 people	Traffic accidents 1,129 people	Traffic accidents 6,355 people	General injuries 6,363 people
2	Traffic accidents 283 people	General injuries 499 people	General injuries 3,044 people	Traffic accidents 1,784 people
3	Assault 4 people	Sports competition 418 people	Self-inflicted 693 people	Self-inflicted 115 people

Table 3-3

General injuries are high among the infants/toddlers and elderly people.

Traffic accidents are the leading cause among youth and the working generation.

Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2010-2016 Emergency Transport Data (national table)

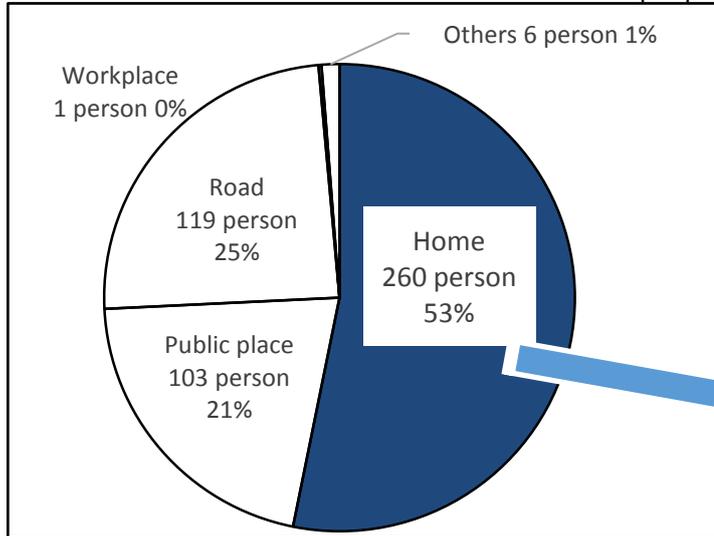
(2) Place of infant/toddler (ages 0-6) and elderly (ages 65 and older) injury occurrence

General injuries account for about 75% of infant/toddler and senior injuries. Approx. 50% of those injuries occur in the home.

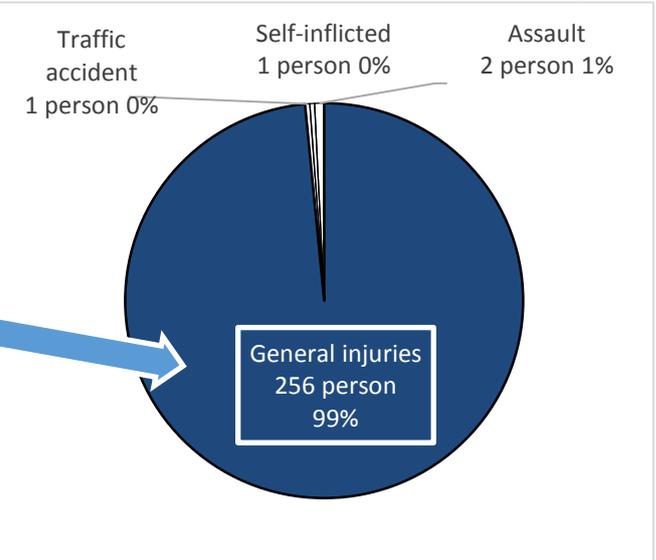
* Most of the injuries occurring in the home are general injuries.

Place of infant/toddler injury occurrence in Koriyama City
n=489 people

Fig. 3-4



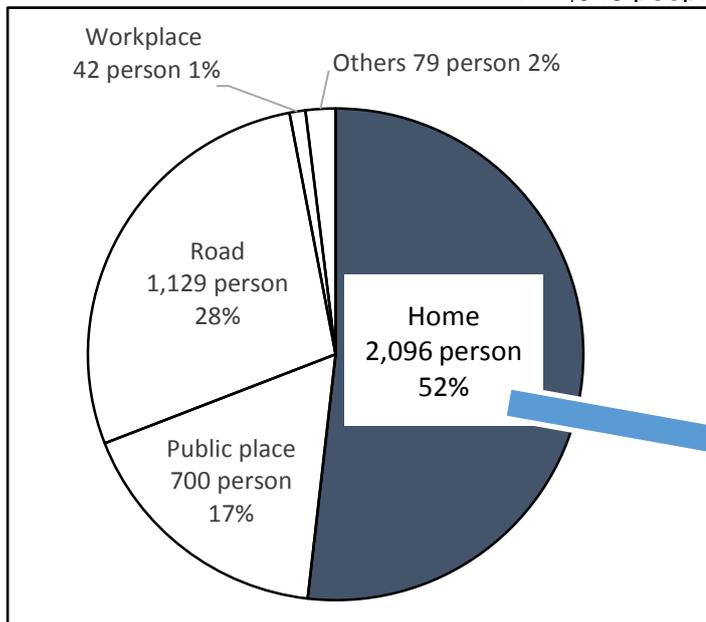
Type of injuries sustained by infants/toddlers in the home
n=260 people



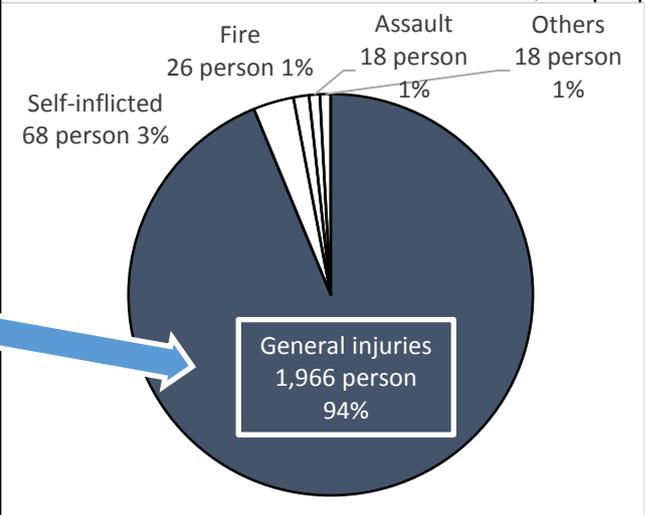
Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2014-2016
Emergency Transport Data

Place of senior injury occurrence in Koriyama City
n=4,046 people

Fig. 3-5



Type of injuries sustained by elderly people in the home
n=2,096 people



Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2014-2016
Emergency Transport Data

* "Public place":

Place where people can come and go such as public facilities, commercial facilities, stations, and schools.

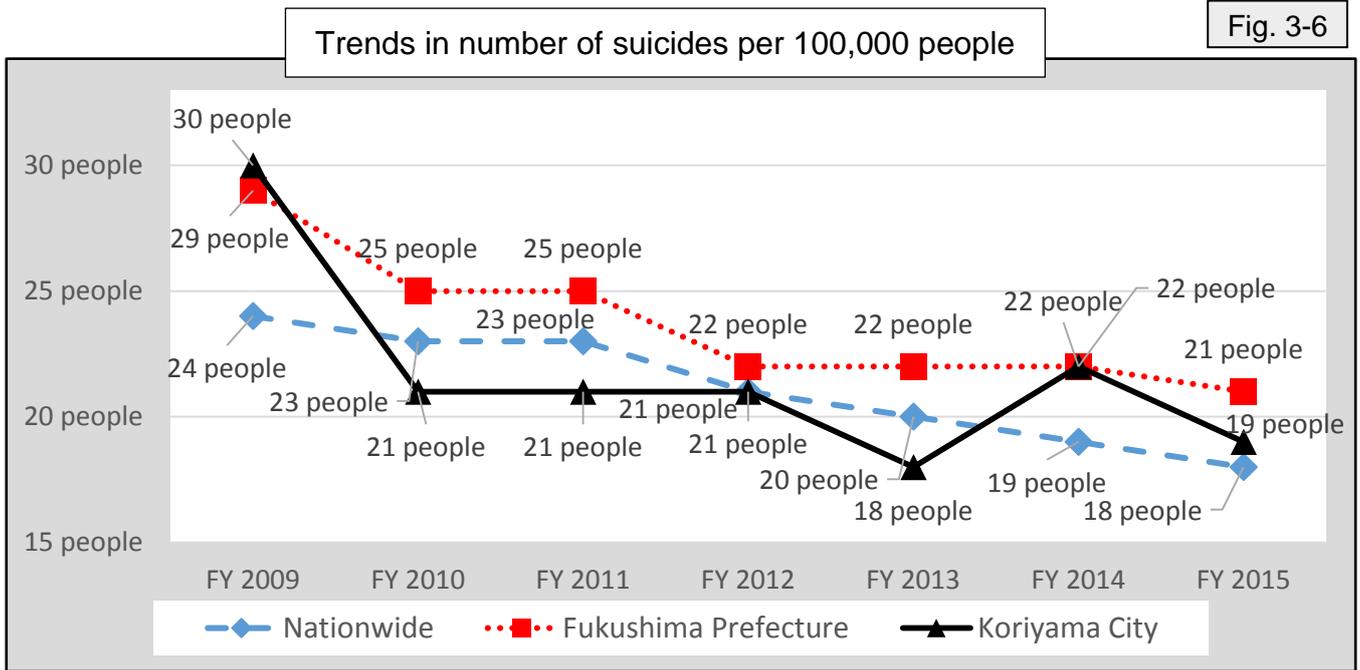
* "General Injury":

General injuries refer to injuries that are not classified in the other groups including traffic accidents, assault, or self-inflicted injuries.

In actual terms, these refer to falls and tumbles, etc.

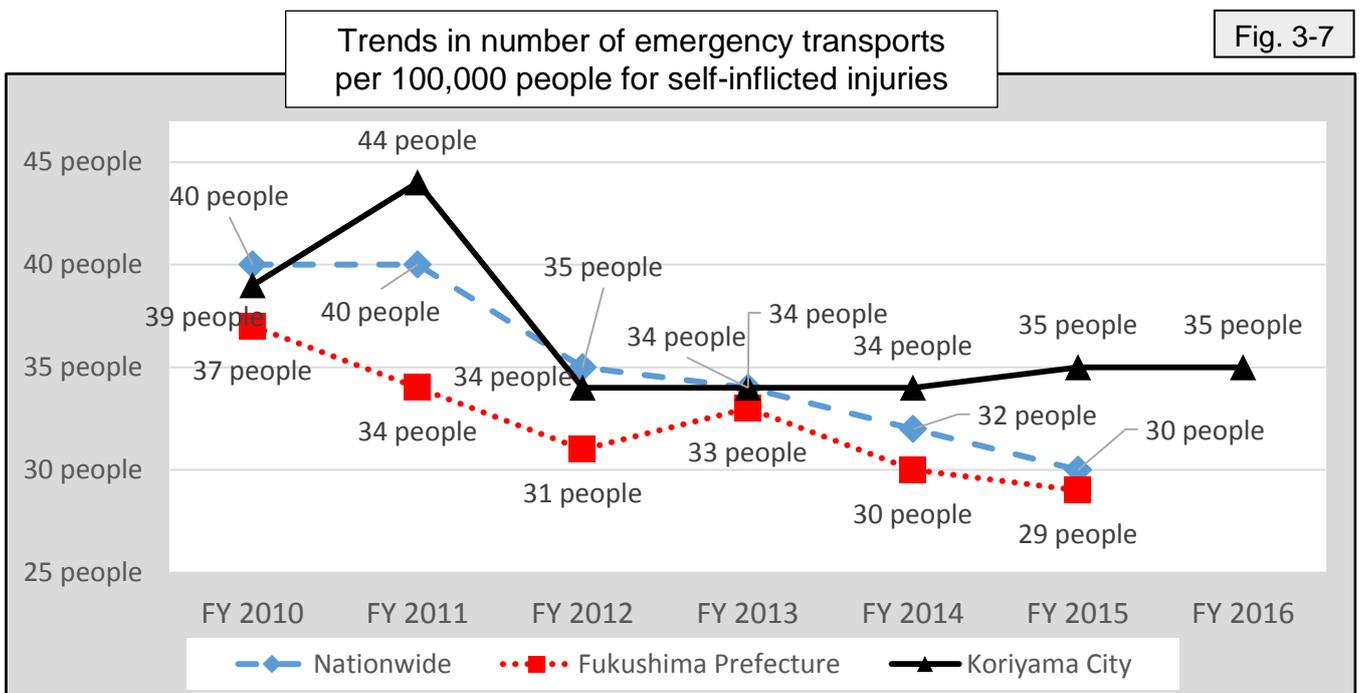
3. Suicide

In Koriyama City, the number of suicides per 100,000 people was lower than nationwide and Fukushima Prefecture levels between FY2010-2013. However, the levels have been higher than nationwide levels since FY2014.



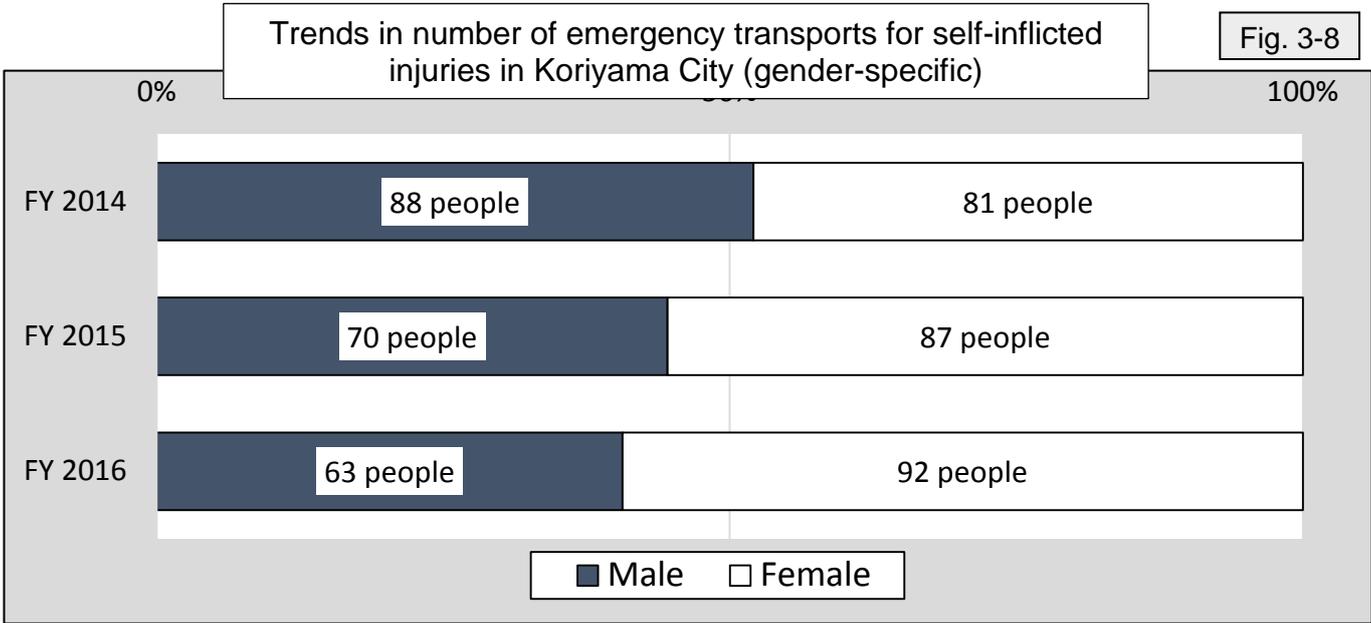
Source: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Koriyama City Health Department (FY2009 to 2015 Demographic Statistics)

In Koriyama City, the transition in number of emergency transports per 100,000 for self-inflicted injuries was slightly lower than nationwide levels between FY2010-2013, but has been higher since FY2014.



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Fire and Disaster Management Agency (White Paper on Firefighting FY2010-2015), Fukushima Prefecture Firefighting and Security Section "Annual Report on Firefighting and Disaster Prevention FY2010-2015", Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2010-2016 Emergency Transport Data (national table)

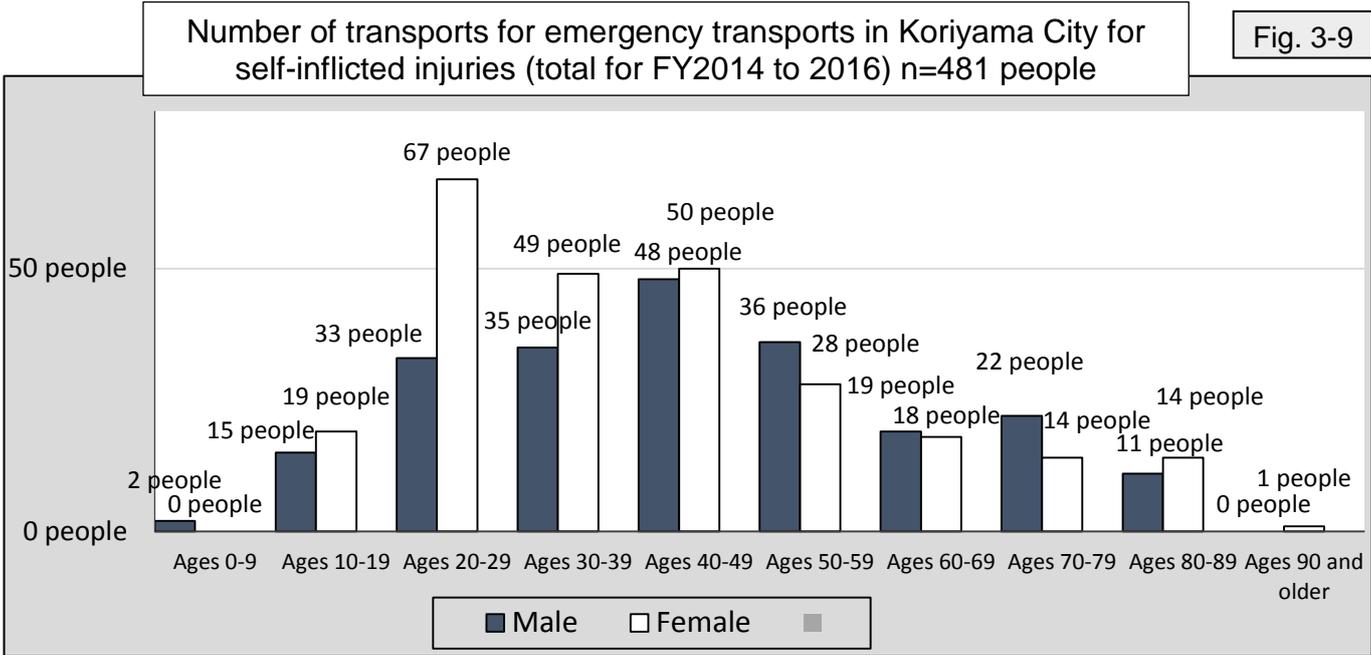
The trends in number of emergency transports for self-inflicted injuries by gender in Koriyama City shows a increase in women. In FY2016, women accounted for approx. 60% of emergency transports.



Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2014-2016 Emergency Transport Data

Looking the number of emergency transports for self-inflicted injuries in Koriyama City by gender and by age group, women ages “20 to 29” are the highest with 67 transports, followed by 50 transports for the ages “40 to 49”, and 49 transports for ages “30 to 39”. We can see that cases are increasing in the younger generation.

In men, transports for ages “40 to 49” are highest with 48 transports, followed by 36 transports for ages “50 to 59”, and 35 transports for ages “30 to 39”. We can see that there are many cases of men in their prime.



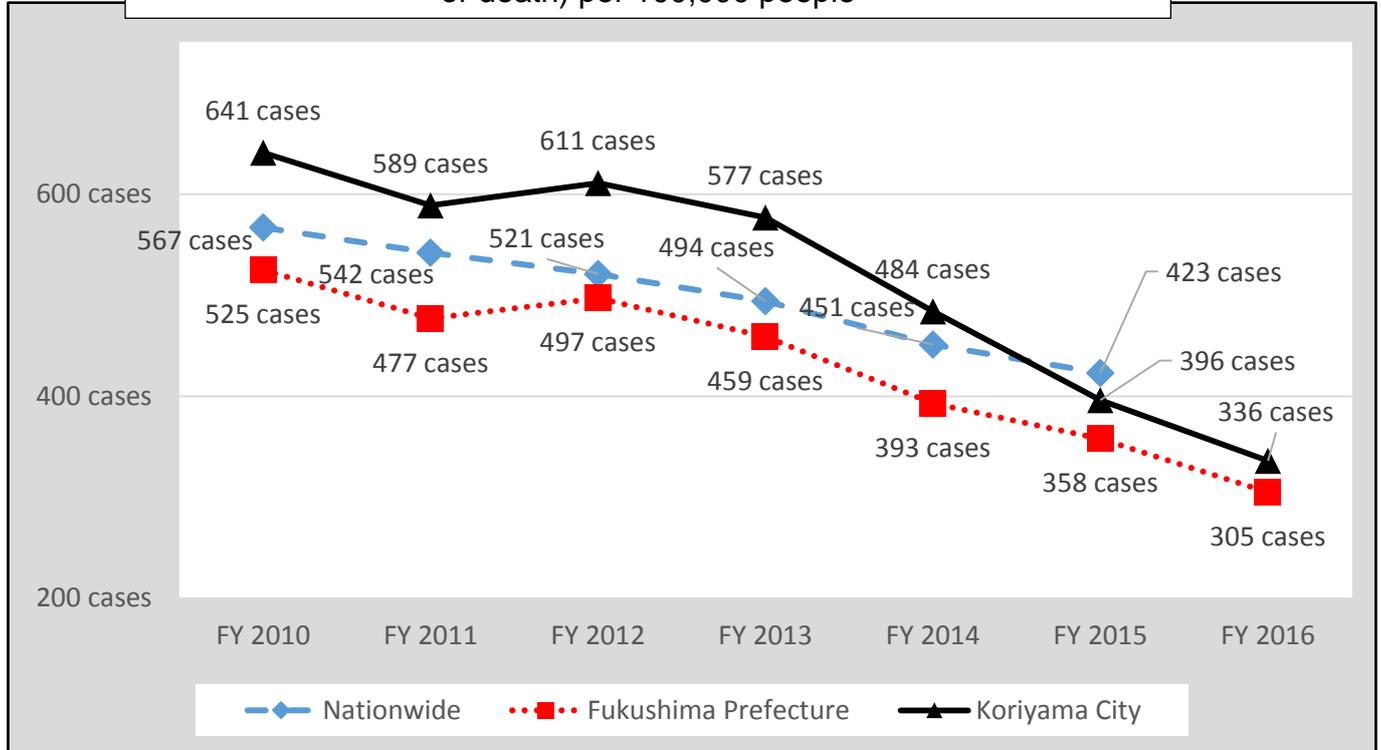
Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2014-2016 Emergency Transport Data

4 Traffic Accidents (accidents resulting in injury or death)

The number of traffic accidents per 100,000 people is on the decline nationwide, in Fukushima Prefecture, and in Koriyama City. Koriyama City had higher levels than nationwide and Fukushima Prefecture, but these dropped below nationwide levels in FY2015.

Trends in number of traffic accidents (accidents resulting in injury or death) per 100,000 people

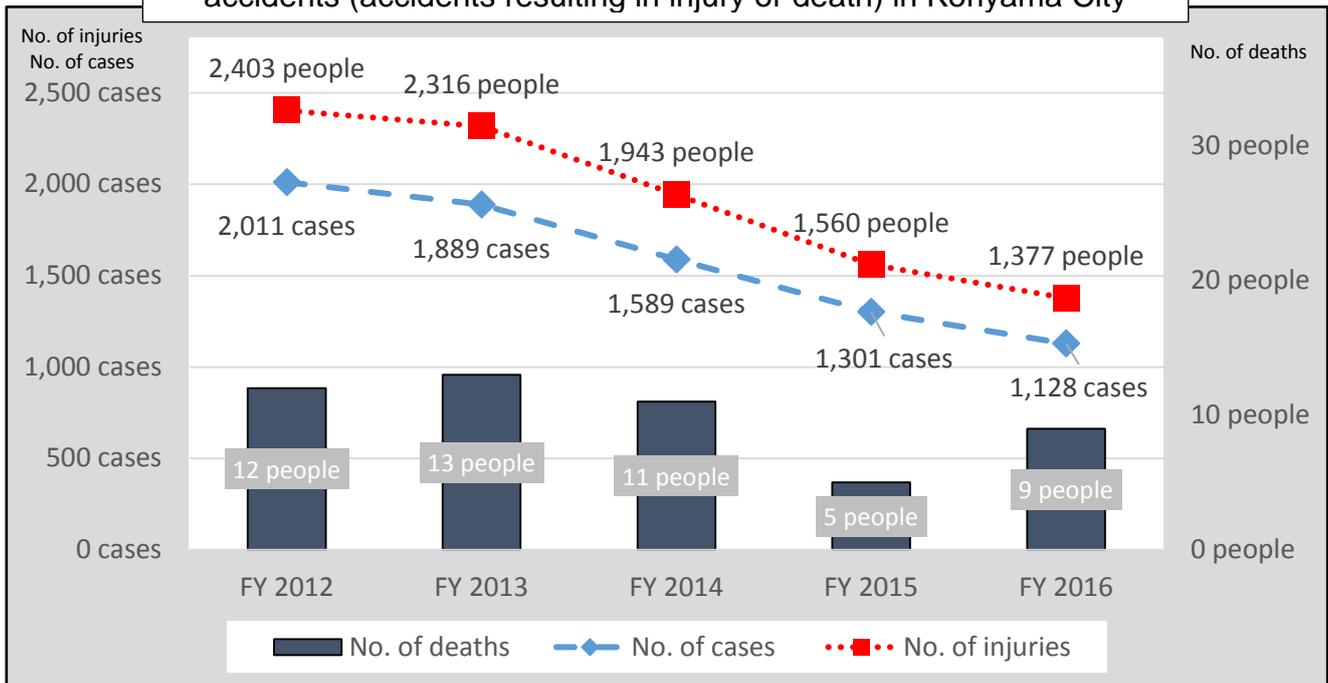
Fig. 3-10



Source: Metropolitan Police White Papers FY2010 to 2015, Fukushima Prefecture Police Headquarters, Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department Traffic White Papers FY2010 to 2016

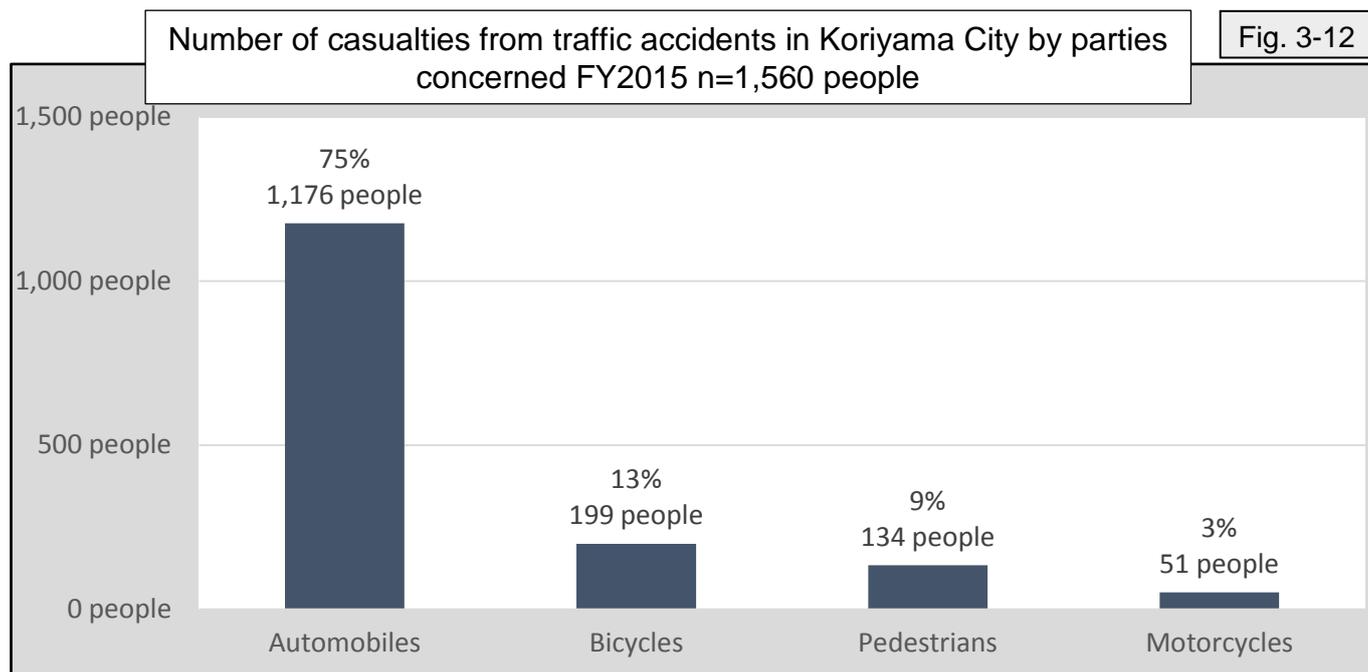
Trends in cases, number of injuries, and number of deaths from traffic accidents (accidents resulting in injury or death) in Koriyama City

Fig. 3-11



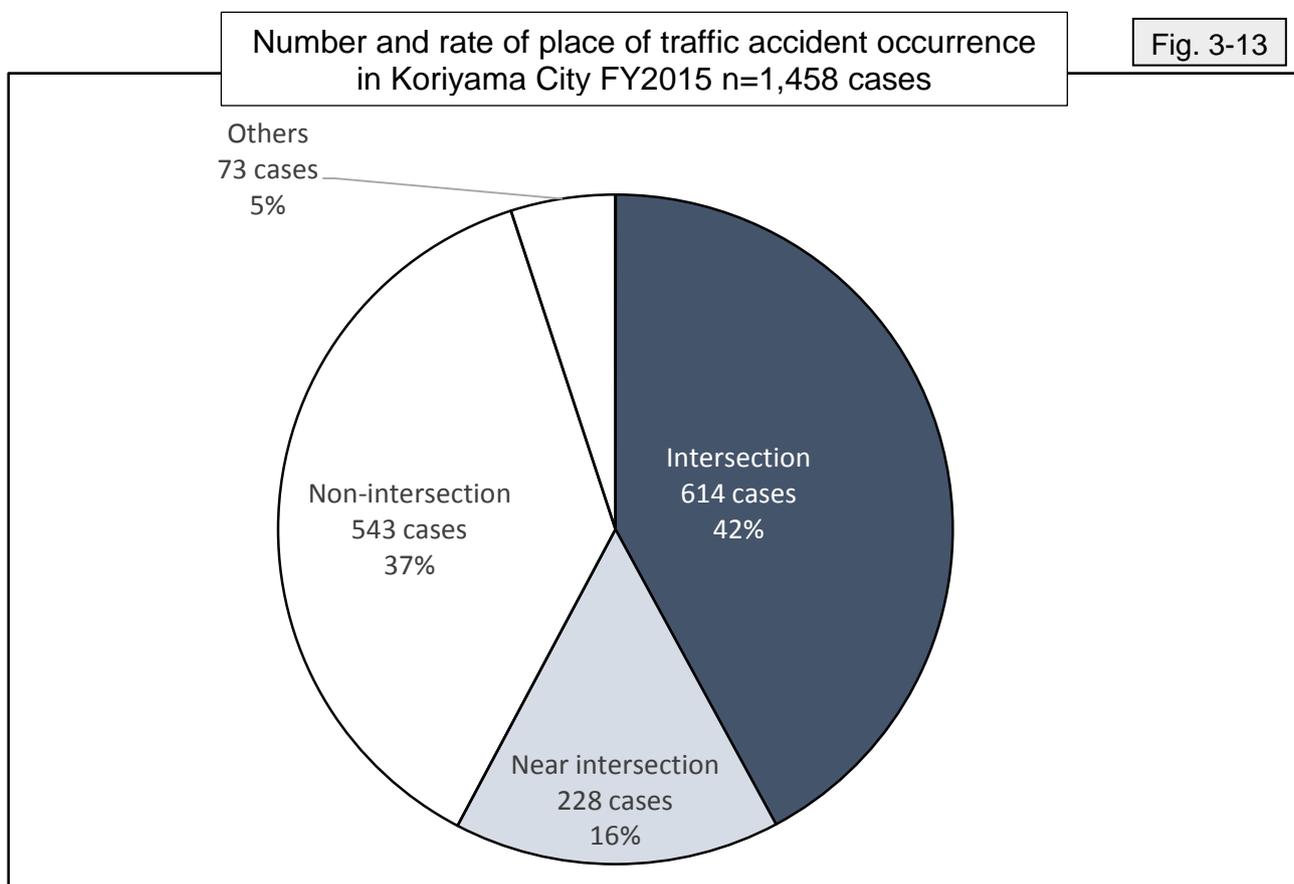
Source: Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department Traffic White Papers FY2010 to 2016

Regarding the number of casualties specific to parties concerned (vehicles or pedestrians, etc.) in Koriyama City in FY2015, automobiles were the highest accounting for 75%, and 1,176 casualties. This was followed by bicycles at 13% and 119 casualties.



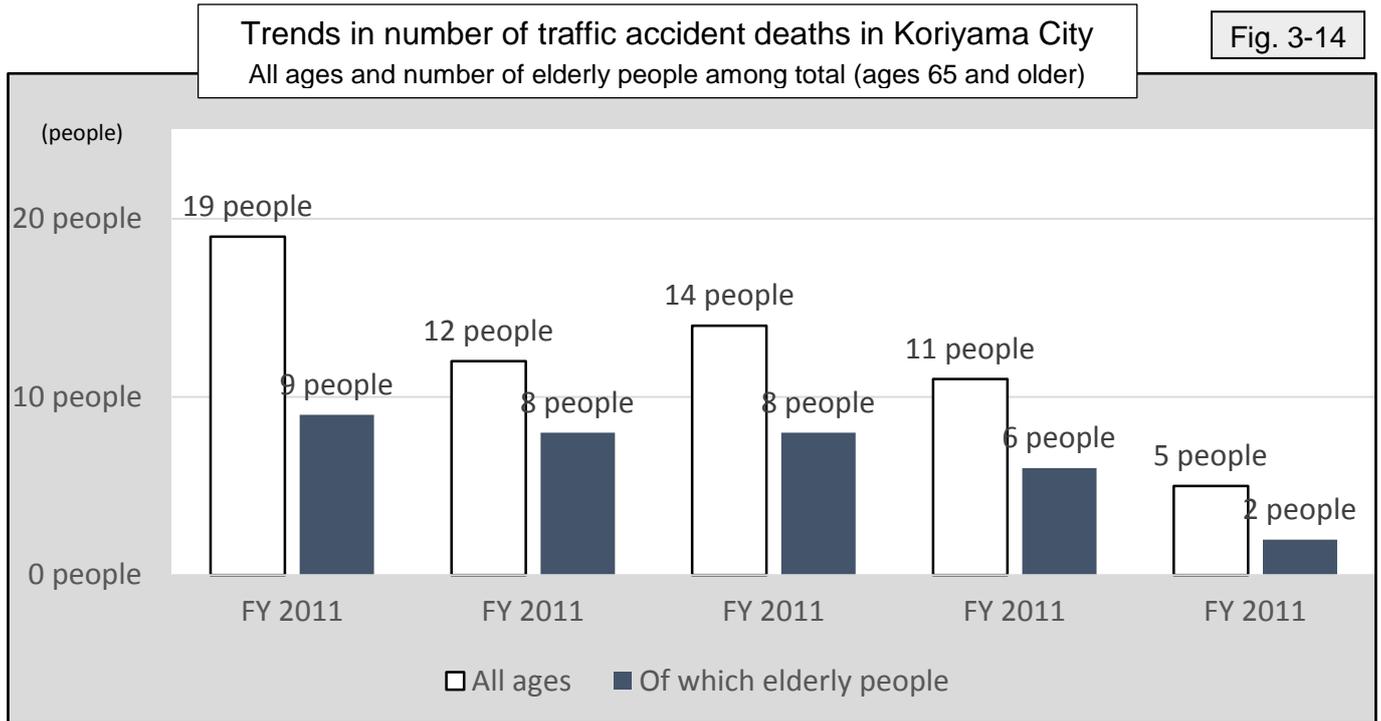
Source: Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department Traffic White Paper FY2015

Most traffic accidents occur at intersections, and combined with near intersections account for approx. 60% of accidents.



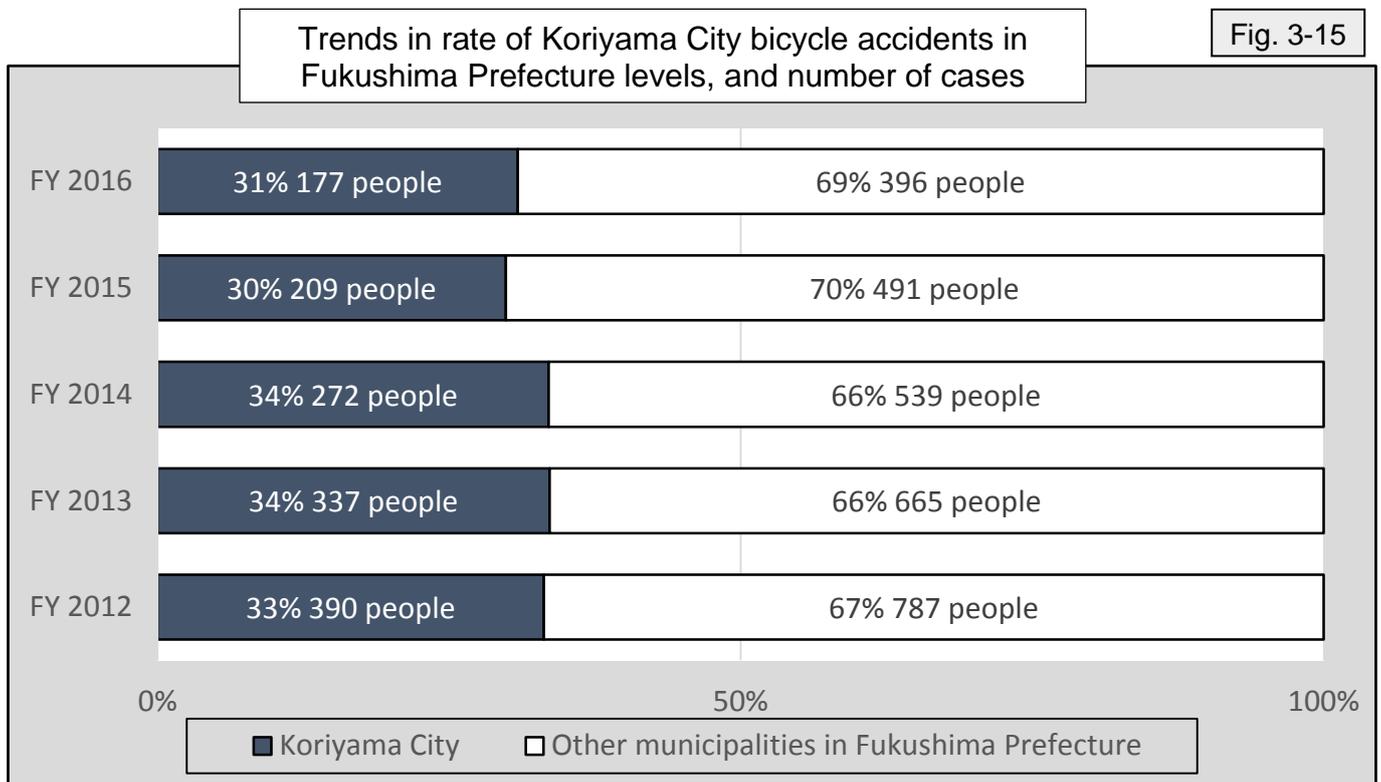
Source: Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department Traffic White Paper FY2015

The number of traffic accident deaths is generally declining, but elderly people account for approx. 50% of deaths.



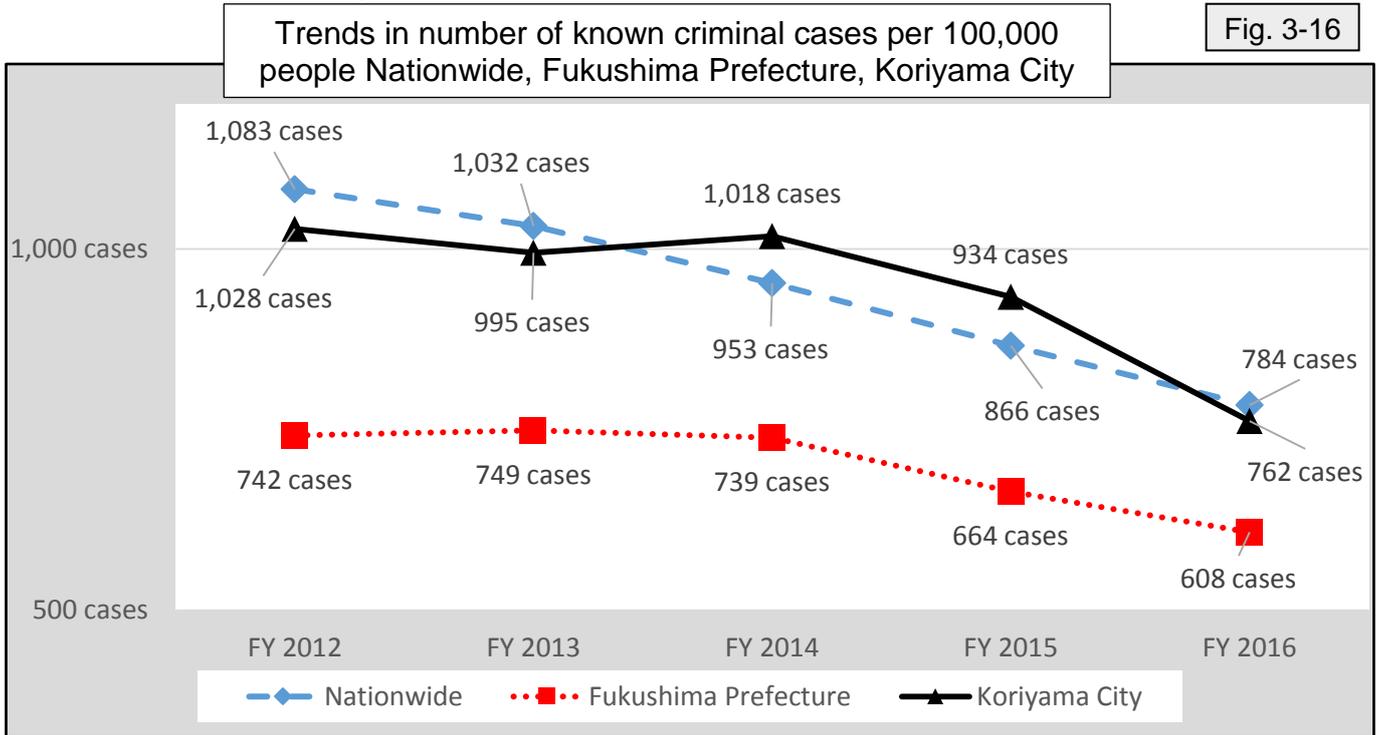
Source: Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department Traffic White Papers FY2011 to 2015

In Koriyama City, there tend to be many traffic accidents involving bicycles. Of the bicycle accidents in Fukushima Prefecture, approx. 30% occur in Koriyama City. Koriyama's population accounts for 17.6% (as of January 1, 2016) of Fukushima Prefecture's population. The rate of bicycle accidents is high compared to the population ratio is high.



5. Crimes

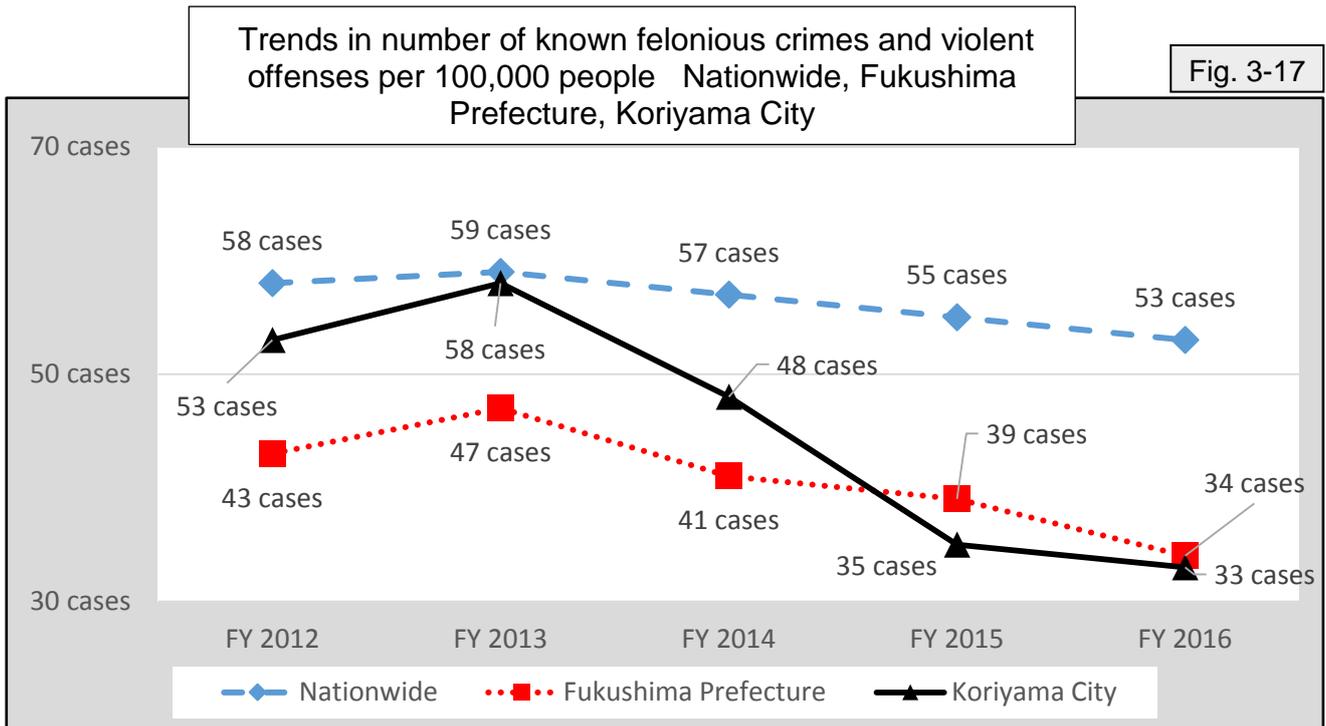
The number of known criminal offenses per 100,000 people has been on the decline both nationwide and in Fukushima Prefecture. The number has also been decreasing in Koriyama City since 2014. The number of cases in Koriyama City has exceeded nationwide levels since FY2014, and continues to be approx. 30% higher than Fukushima Prefecture levels.



Source: Metropolitan Police “Police White Papers FY2012 to 2016”, Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department “Community Safety White Papers FY2012 to 2016”

The number of known felonious crimes and violent offenses per 100,000 people has continued to decline both nationwide and in Koriyama City. In Koriyama City, the numbers have started to decline from FY2013.

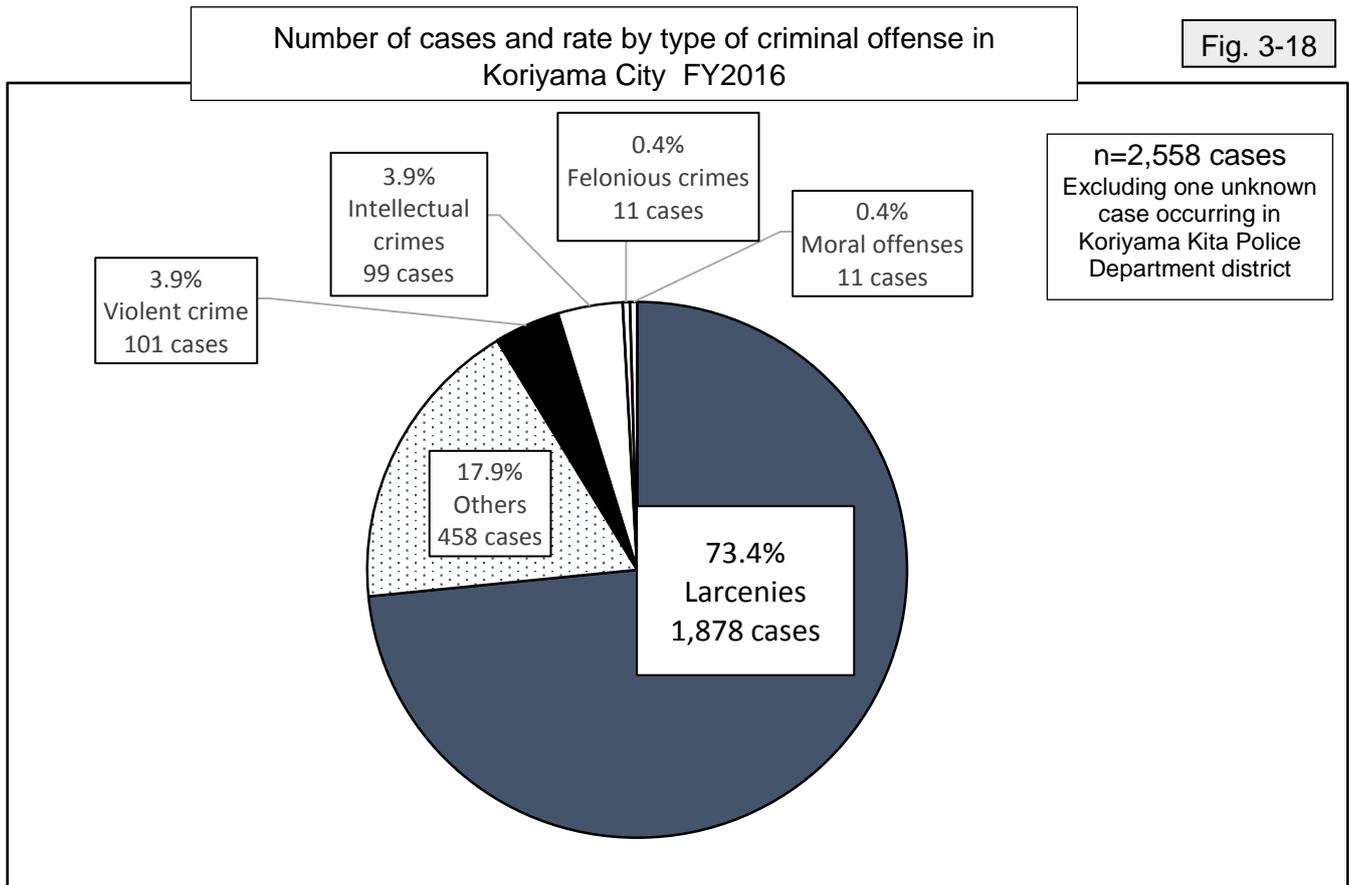
From FY2015, the numbers in Koriyama City have been lower than nationwide and Fukushima Prefecture.



Source: Metropolitan Police “Police White Papers FY2012 to 2016”, Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department “Community Safety White Papers FY2012 to 2016”

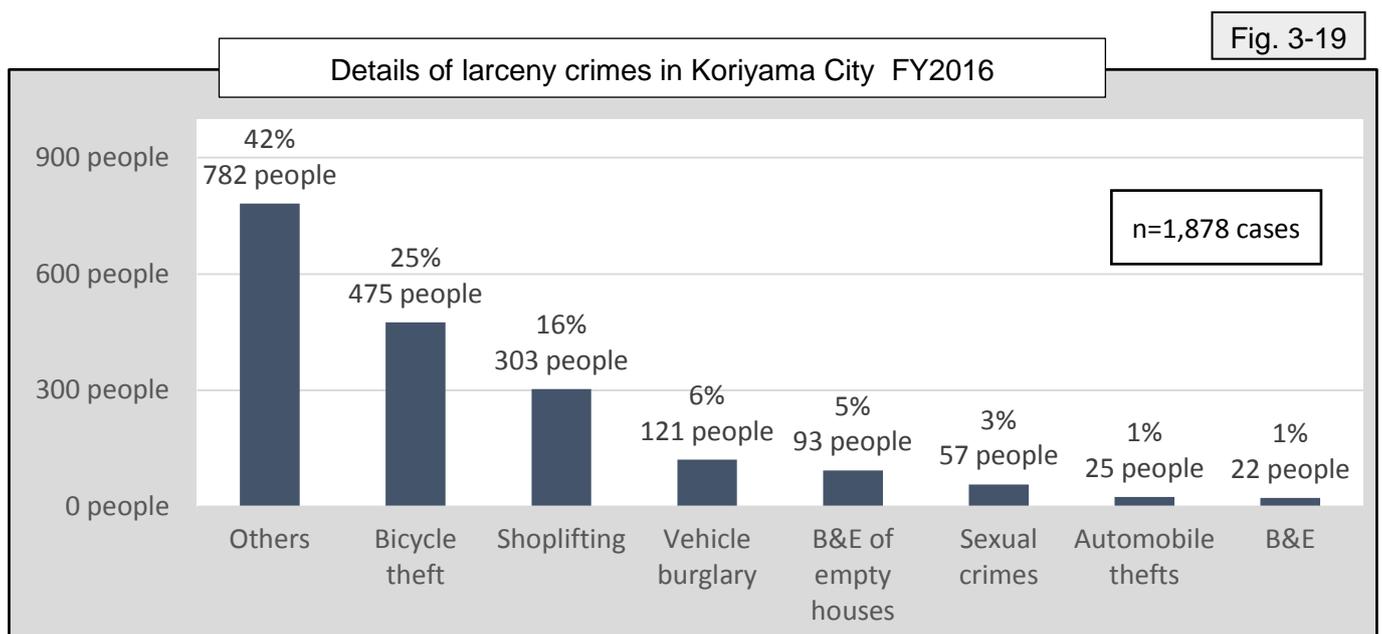
Larceny leads the types of known crimes in Koriyama City accounting for 73% with 1,878 cases. Other crimes (embezzlement of lost property, breaking and entering, etc.) account for 18% with 458 cases.

Felonious crimes and violent crimes together account for 5% of all crimes.



Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department "Community Safety White Papers FY2016"

Other crimes (luggage theft, pickpocketing, purse snatching, etc.) lead larcenies with 779 cases. This is followed by bicycle thefts with 475 cases, and shoplifting with 303 cases.



Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department "Community Safety White Papers FY2016"

Koriyama City has two Police Departments, and together they have 24 koban police boxes and substations.

When comparing the number of known criminal offenses per 100 people within the district of each koban police box and substation, the Eki-mae Koban police box located downtown in the center of Koriyama City has the most with 6.4 cases.

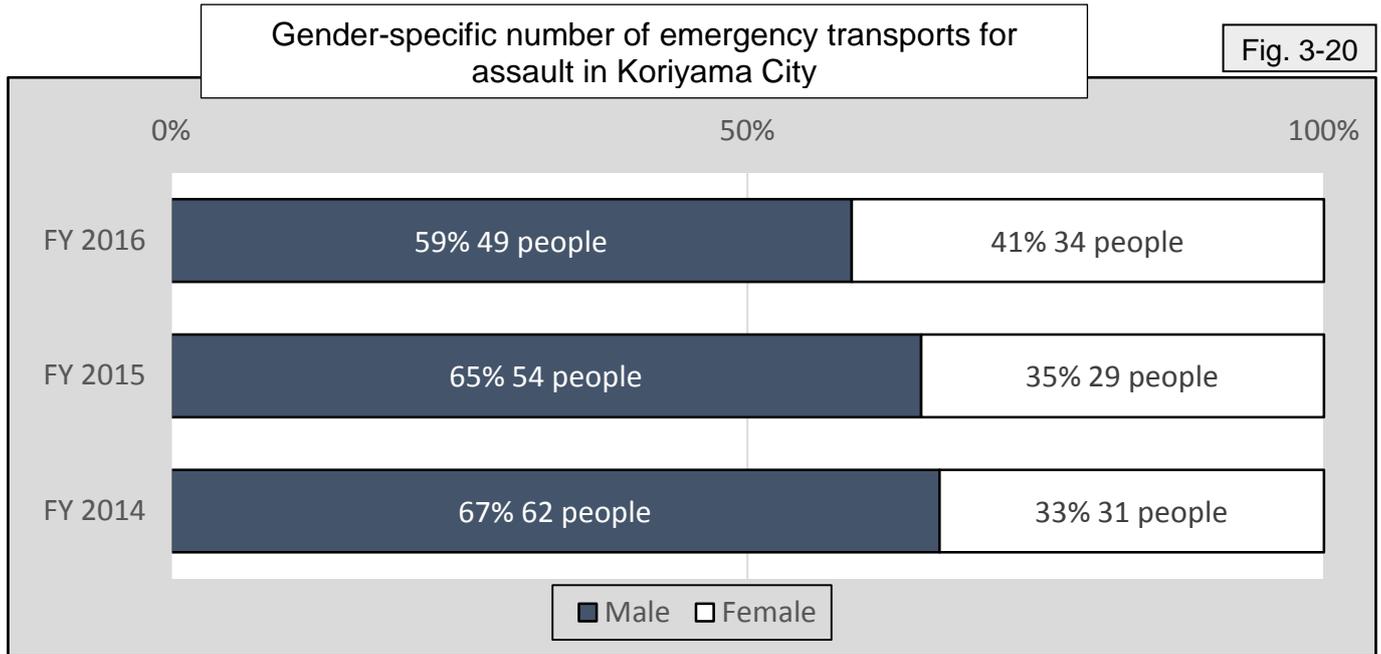
This is followed by koban police boxes and substations covering the central downtown area.

Table 3-4

Number of known criminal cases by each Koban police box in Koriyama City (in order of highest per 100 people)								FY2016
Order	Koban police box/ substation name		No. of households	Population	Area	No. of known criminal cases per 100 people	No. of known criminal cases per area (km ²)	No. of known criminal cases
1	Eki-mae	Koban police box	2,294 households	4,163 people	0.9km ²	6.4 cases	295.6 cases	266 cases
2	Choja	Koban police box	6,513 households	13,536 people	2.5km ²	1.4 cases	76.0 cases	190 cases
3	Yoshiga	Koban police box	7,404 households	16,590 people	8.6km ²	1.3 cases	24.4 cases	210 cases
4	Kurume	Koban police box	10,035 households	22,706 people	3.5km ²	1.1 cases	71.4 cases	250 cases
5	Tamura	Sub-station	5,944 households	14,869 people	37.0km ²	0.9 cases	3.7 cases	138 cases
6	Furudate	Koban police box	5,562 households	11,489 people	2.2km ²	0.8 cases	43.2 cases	95 cases
7	Sasagawa	Koban police box	14,447 households	34,025 people	17.4km ²	0.7 cases	14.5 cases	253 cases
8	Hiwada	Sub-station	4,229 households	10,969 people	22.5km ²	0.7 cases	3.5 cases	79 cases
9	Fukuyama	Koban police box	15,246 households	35,058 people	16.4km ²	0.7 cases	13.9 cases	228 cases
10	Kaiseiyama	Koban police box	19,479 households	42,864 people	7.0km ²	0.6 cases	39.6 cases	277 cases
11	Funatsu	Sub-station	557 households	1,399 people	65.7km ²	0.6 cases	0.1 cases	9 cases
12	Kikuta	Sub-station	4,538 households	12,158 people	16.0km ²	0.6 cases	4.6 cases	74 cases
13	Nishida	Sub-station	1,567 households	4,510 people	27.3km ²	0.6 cases	1.0 cases	27 cases
14	Tomita	Koban police box	10,085 households	24,454 people	7.8km ²	0.6 cases	17.9 cases	140 cases
15	Atami	Sub-station	2,351 households	5,770 people	151.2km ²	0.6 cases	0.2 cases	33 cases
16	Otsuki	Koban police box	12,177 households	29,123 people	12.8km ²	0.5 cases	10.9 cases	140 cases
17	Fura	Sub-station	815 households	2,172 people	102.1km ²	0.5 cases	0.1 cases	10 cases
18	Hayama	Koban police box	3,969 households	8,377 people	1.4km ²	0.4 cases	24.3 cases	34 cases
19	Mihota	Sub-station	1,544 households	4,635 people	44.5km ²	0.4 cases	0.4 cases	18 cases
20	Futase	Sub-station	1,141 households	3,128 people	55.0km ²	0.4 cases	0.2 cases	12 cases
21	Katahira	Sub-station	2,475 households	6,416 people	18.8km ²	0.4 cases	1.3 cases	24 cases
22	Ouse	Sub-station	1,502 households	4,334 people	72.0km ²	0.4 cases	0.2 cases	16 cases
23	Toubu	Sub-station	4,032 households	11,283 people	29.0km ²	0.3 cases	1.1 cases	33 cases
24	Yanagibashi	Sub-station	983 households	2,823 people	35.6km ²	0.1 cases	0.1 cases	2 cases
Koriyama City total			138,889 households	326,851 people	757.2km ²	0.8 cases	3.4 cases	2,559 cases
* There is one case in Koriyama Kita Police Department where the place of occurrence is unknown.								

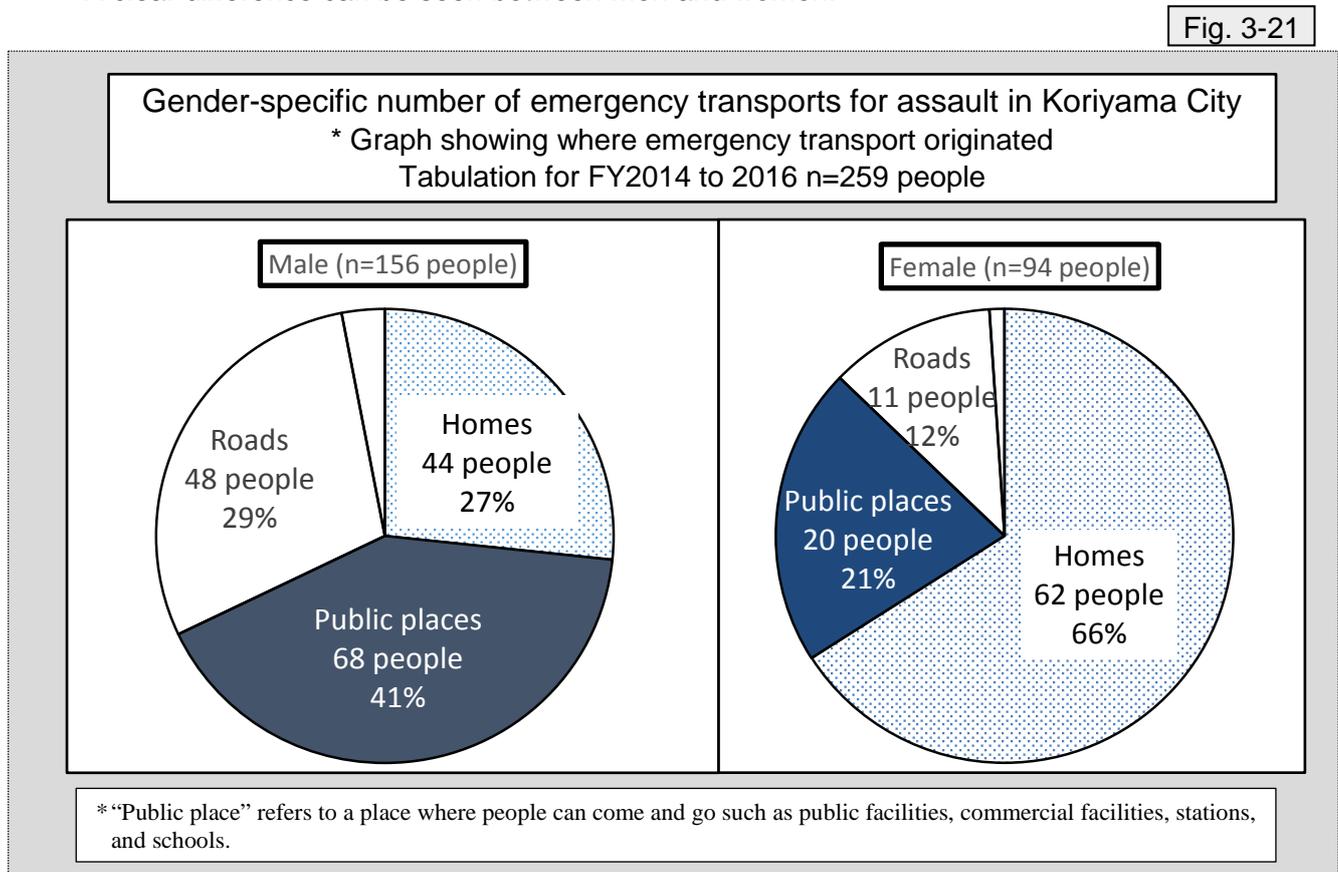
Source: Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department "Community Safety White Papers FY2016" and Koriyama City Basic Resident Register.

The trends in number of gender-specific emergency transports for assault in Koriyama City show that 67% were male in FY2014. This has dropped each year, and was 59% in FY2016.



Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2014-2016 Fire Defense Statistics

Looking at the place where the emergency transport for injury from assault in Koriyama City by gender, public places led for men with 41.2%, followed by roads with 29.1%. With women, homes led with 66.0%, followed by public places with 21.3%. A clear difference can be seen between men and women.



Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2014-2016 Emergency Transport Data

6 Natural Disasters and Fires

(1) Typhoon disaster, water damage

In Koriyama City, there have been six serious disasters caused by typhoons or torrential rains, etc., in the past 30 years.

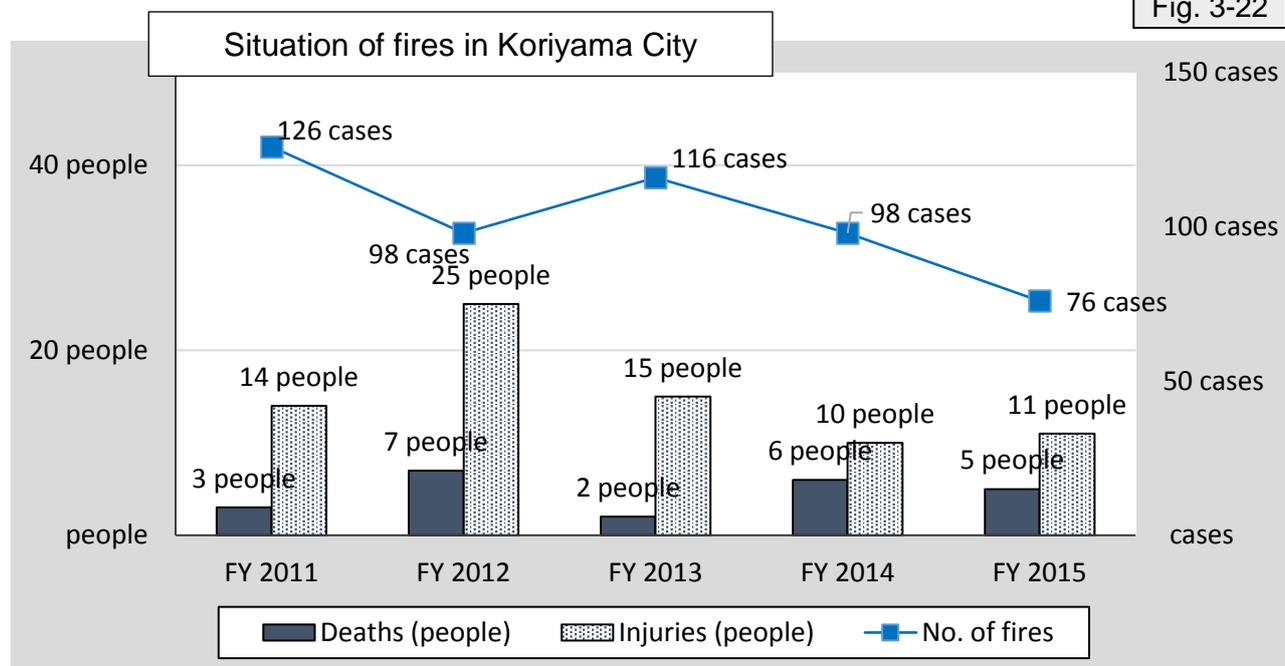
Table 3-5

Year of occurrence	Cause of rainfall	No. of deaths	No. of inundated buildings	No. of evacuees	Levee destruction
FY1986	Typhoon	2 deaths	3,126 cases	1,119 people	1 place
FY1998	Active seasonal rain front		1,216 cases	5,119 people	None
FY2002	Typhoon		406 cases	2,067 people	None
FY2004	Typhoon		12 cases	928 people	None
FY2010	Developed cumulonimbus clouds		515 cases	2 people	None
FY2011	Typhoon		1,684 cases	1,763 people	None

(2) Fires

In Koriyama City, there are about 100 fires each year. This number has dropped in recent years, but the number of deaths from fires continues to increase and decrease.

Fig. 3-22



Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union "FY2011-2015 Fire Defense Statistics"

(3) Earthquakes (March 11, 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake)

The Great East Japan Earthquake that struck on March 11, 2011 was Koriyama City's greatest earthquake disaster since the Meteorological Agency started recording earthquakes.

Situation of damage in Koriyama City from Great East Japan Earthquake

Table 3-6

● Human damage 1 death 2 serious injuries 2 moderate injuries

● Building damage

	Total collapse	Semi-collapse	Partial damage	Others	Total
Public facilities	0	8	61	134	203
Homes	2,294	18,749	32,062	168	53,273
Shops, etc.	278	918	4,333	30	5,559
Total	2,572	19,675	36,456	332	59,035

● Roads, bridges, rivers, agriculture facilities, etc.

Crack	Land bulging	Land concaving	Others (collapse of river dikes, etc.)	Total
789	160	997	755	2,701

● City water facilities (immediately after earthquake)

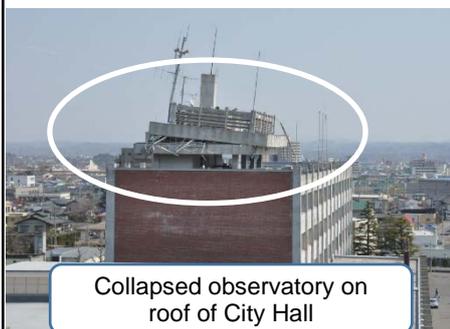
Leaks approx. 1,000 places Water cut off approx. 37,000 houses (Population without water approx. 97,000 people)

● Sewage facilities (immediately after earthquake)

Total distance of damaged pipes approx. 7,050m Damage to manholes, etc. 536 places

Koriyama City Emergency Management Headquarters Situation of current damage March 1, 2014

Damage in Koriyama City, evacuation of citizens, restoration support



Collapsed observatory on roof of City Hall



Library books strewn from shaking



Land cracks at various places



Volunteers sorting relief supplies



Hot meals provided by volunteers



Public baseball stadium's indoor practice area used as relief center



Collapsed retaining wall

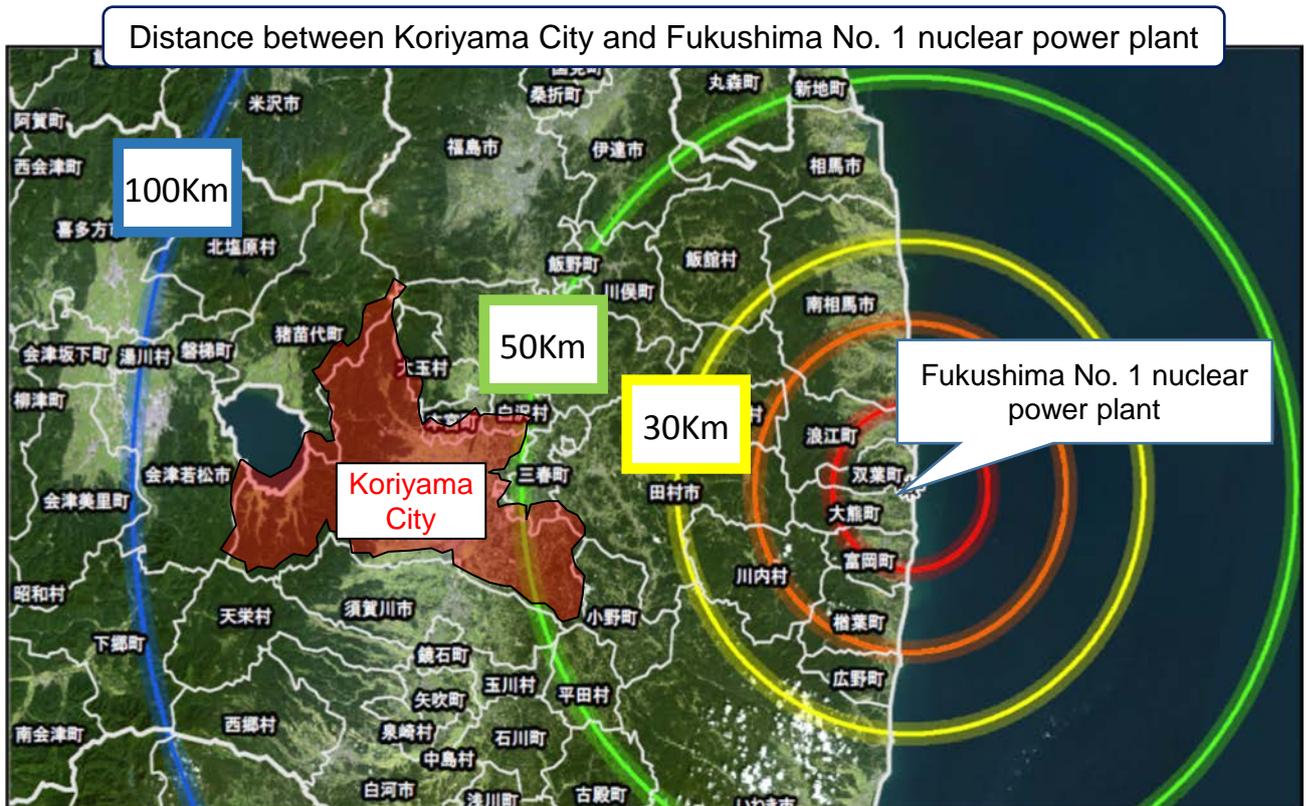
7 Nuclear Power Plant Accident

The Tohoku Region Pacific Coast Earthquake occurred at 14:46 on March 11, 2011. This caused an emergency shut down of the nuclear reactors at the Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant. However, at 15:35 on the same day, a tsunami reached short and caused damage that resulted in a loss of power for cooling the nuclear reactor and fuel rods, and prevented them from being cooled.

After that, meltdowns occurred in three of the nuclear reactors. Large amounts of radioactive substances were discharged because of hydrogen explosions, etc., resulting in a major accident on a level second to the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident.

On March 12, the Prime Minister of Japan ordered people living within a 20km radius of the Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant to "evacuate", and on March 15, ordered "indoor evacuation" of people living within a 20 to 30km radius.

On March 15, radioactive substances were detected in central Koriyama City located approx. 60km from the nuclear power plant.



○Effects of nuclear plant accident (from immediately after accident to today)

- Evacuations and indoor evacuations had never been ordered before.
- Levels of radioactive substances were several 10s of times higher than before the accident.
- Children's outdoor activities were limited, and removal (decontamination) of radioactive substances, etc., was necessary.
- Although there is no scientific theory on health damage from exposure of 100mSv or less a year, the residents were very concerned.
- Due to concerns of health damage from radioactive substances to transportation related persons, shipments were halted and there were shortages of resources.
- Many families, especially children, voluntarily evacuated out of the prefecture, and the population dropped.
- Harmful rumors calling various goods produced in Koriyama City spread.
- Children who voluntarily evacuated were subject to "bullying".
- Response was required for the several thousands of people from areas ordered to evacuate came to Koriyama City.

Comparison of radioactive substance levels immediately after accident and today * Before accident 0.04 to 0.06uSv/h

Table 3-7

Measurement place	March 29, 2011	December 31, 2016	Reduction rate
	Air radiation dose		
Koriyama government office compound	2.59μSv/h	0.10μSv/h	96.1%
Koriyama City Hall	2.57μSv/h	0.17μSv/h	93.4%

Source: Koriyama City Nuclear Plant Disaster Measures (12th edition, December 31, 2016)

- Currently, most decontamination has been finished, and the level of radioactive substances has dropped markedly.
- There have been no reports of health damage from radioactive substances at this time.

Situation in Koriyama City, response to radioactive substances



Shops immediately after nuclear power plant accident
Shelves are empty because of stopped shipments

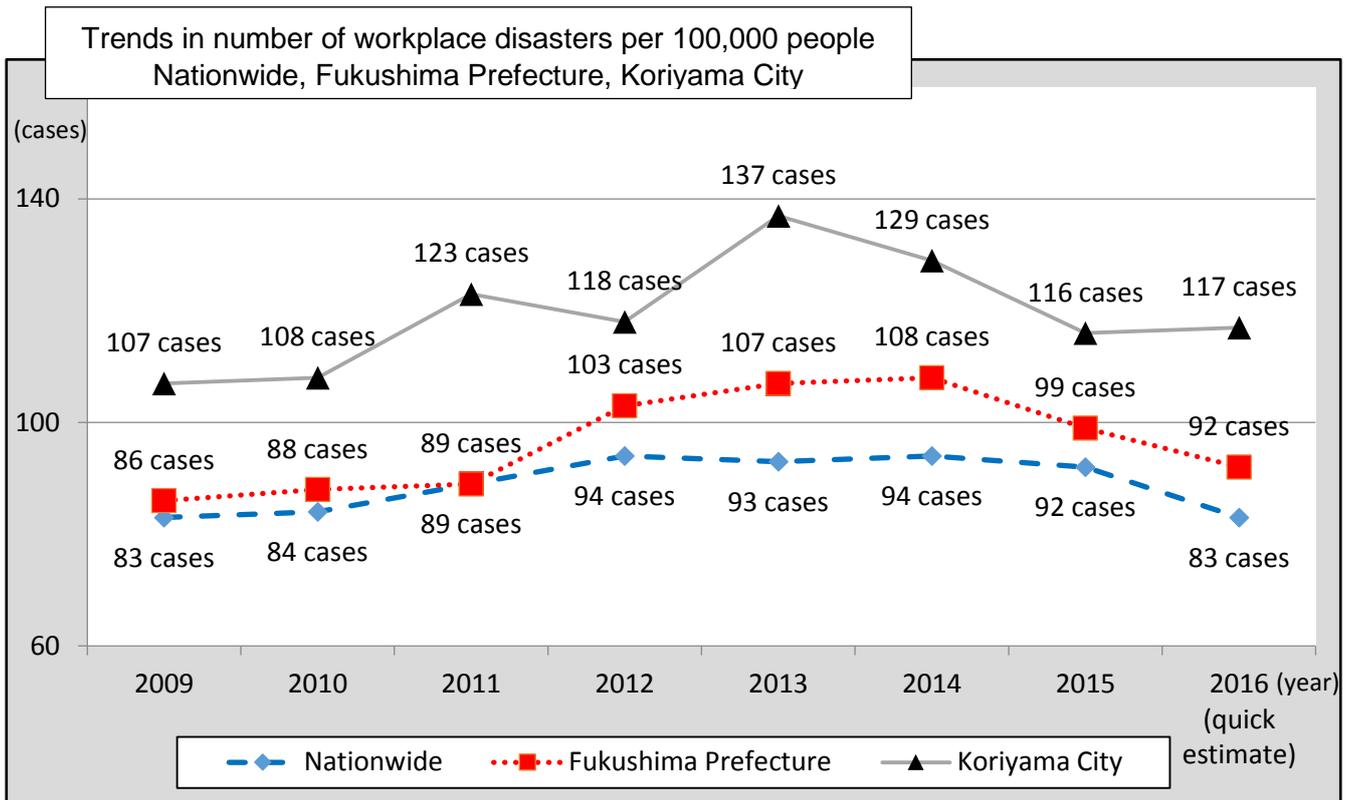
Inspection of food

Government and citizens cooperated
to remove radioactive substances

Decontamination of house

8 Workplace Accidents

The number of workplace accidents per 100,000 people in Koriyama City continues to exceed nationwide and Fukushima Prefecture levels.

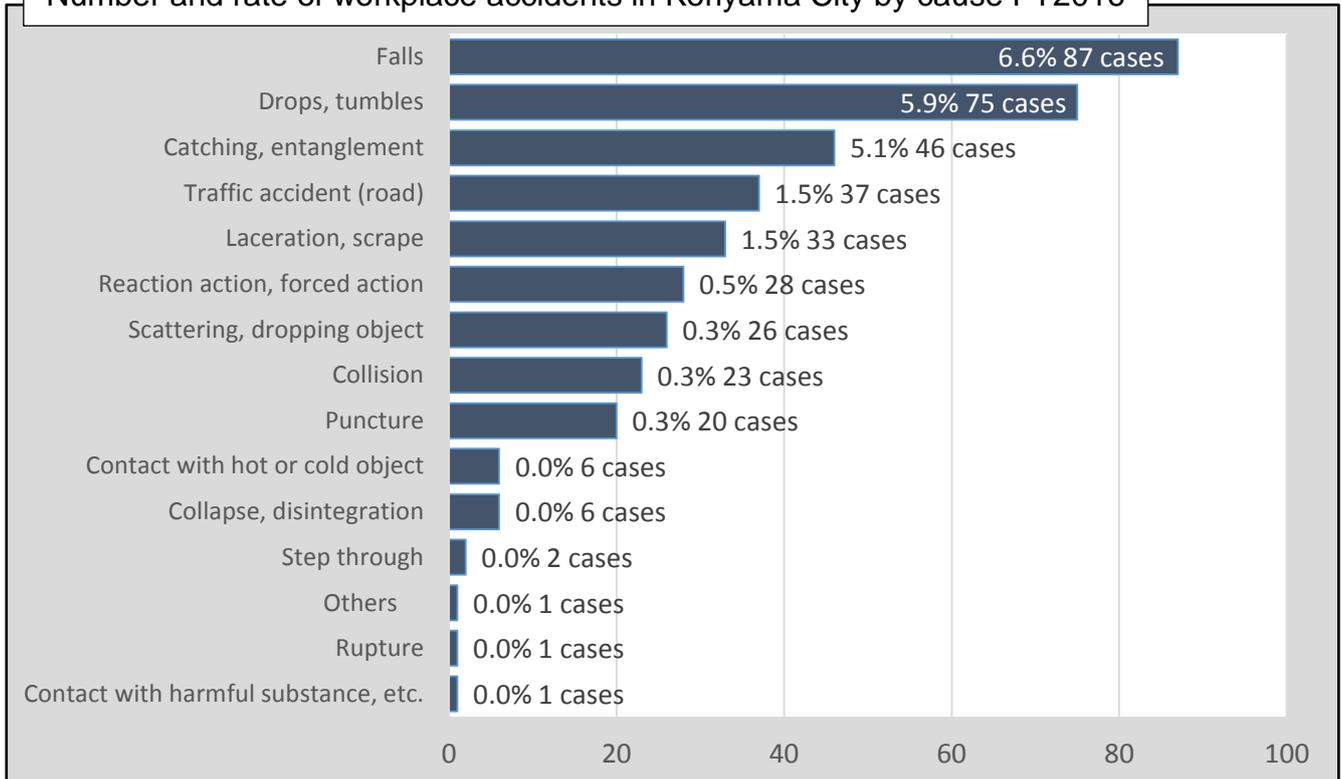


Source: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Labor Standards Office; Fukushima Bureau of Labor; Koriyama City Labor Standards Office "Situation of Workplace Accidents FY2009 to 2016"

- Many of the workplace accidents occurring in Koriyama City are caused by falling, dropping, tumbling, catching, and entanglement. These account for 53% of all causes.

Fig. 3-24

Number and rate of workplace accidents in Koriyama City by cause FY2016



Source: Koriyama City Labor Standards Office "Situation of Workplace Accidents FY2016"

Chapter 4 Programs Based on Seven Indicators

Indicator 1: An infrastructure based on cross-sectional partnership and collaborations

1 System to promote Safe Community program

A promotional organization consisting of agencies and groups, etc., involved with safety and security in the system has been set up.



(1) Koriyama City Safe Community Steering Committee

A committee to steer Safe Community activities in Koriyama City has been established. This committee includes groups and agencies, such as the Police and Fire Department, who are involved with creating a safe and secure city. These members work over the boundary of sectors and cooperate to promote the program. * Established on May 26, 2015

1. Composition

- Members 43 groups
- Chair Mayor of Koriyama
- Vice-chair Koriyama City Voluntary Fire Corps director, Koriyama City Federation of PTAs chair, Koriyama Council of Women’s Groups chair, Koriyama City Mothers for Traffic Safety chair, Social Welfare Corporation Koriyama City Social Welfare Council chair, General Incorporated Association Koriyama Labor Standards Association chair

2. Purpose of Committee

- Decision of Safe Community program policy
- Promotion of activities, and sharing of information
- Verification and assessment of activities
- Dissemination and promotion of activities



3. History of meetings held: 5 meetings held

Table 4-1

Date of meeting	Details
May 26, 2015	Initial general meeting, selection of board members, and decision of basic policy for program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting of Injury Surveillance Committee, sector-specific Task Forces ▪ Delegation of advisors (Japan Institution for Safe Communities)
March 17, 2016	Interim activity reports from each sector's Task Force and Injury Surveillance Committee
October 13, 2016	Interim activity reports from each sector's Task Force and Injury Surveillance Committee
April 21, 2017	Decision of Safe Community programs undertaken by groups and agencies participating in Committee
October 27, 2017 (scheduled)	Activity report from each sector's Task Force and Injury Surveillance Committee

(2) Task Force for Six Sectors

In addition to conducting a community diagnosis regarding injuries and accidents, six sectors for implementing measures were set at the Steering Committee meeting held on May 26, 2015. Each Task Force was set up in July, 2015.

Table 4-2

A. Traffic Safety Task Force	12 people	D. Suicide Prevention Task Force	11 people
B. Safety for Children Task Force	15 people	E. Crime Prevention Task Force	15 people
C. Safety for Elderly Task Force	16 people	F. Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety Task Force	14 people

Main roles of Task Forces

- Selection of priority challenges
- Proposal and implementation of actual measures for resolving priority challenges
- Measurement of effect, assessment, and improvement of activities



- Composition of each Task Force * The related sections in the City are in charge of general affairs for the each sector-specific Task Force.

A Traffic Safety Task Force

(General affairs supervisor: Citizen's Section, Community Safety Section)

Table 4-3

Citizen organizations, etc., (8 members)	Fukushima Prefecture Association of Designated Driving Schools Association of Mothers for Traffic Safety Council of Traffic Safety Teaching Specialists Koriyama District Traffic Safety Association Koriyama Kita District Traffic Safety Association Fukushima Prefecture Bicycle and Light Vehicle Commerce Co-op Asakano Gakuen University Student Council Fukushima Transportation Co., Ltd., Koriyama Branch
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Related agencies (2 members)	Koriyama Police Department Koriyama Kita Police Department
City (2 members)	Road Maintenance Section School Education Promotion Section

B. Safety for Children Task Force (General affairs supervisor: Children's Department
Children's Future Section)

Table 4-4

Resident organizations, etc. (11 people)	Association of Approved Nursery School Directors Koriyama City Council of Social Welfare and Child Welfare Officers PTA Federation Association of Koriyama Municipal Elementary School Principals Council for Promotion of Healthy Development of Youth Federation for Development of Children's Associations Private Nursery School Liaison Council Private Approved Nursery School Liaison Council Federation of Private Kindergartens and Approved Childcare Facilities Association of Koriyama City Child and Childcare Supporting Companies Bureau of Tourism and Exchange Promotion
City (4 members)	Child Support Section Child Education Section Board of Education, General Affairs Section Board of Education, School Education Promotion Section

C. Safety for Elderly Task Force (General affairs supervisor: Health and Welfare
Department, Regional Comprehensive Care Promotion Section)

Table 4-5

Medical institution, etc. (1 member)	Koriyama Dentist Association
Citizen organizations, etc., (8 members)	Federation of Neighborhood Associations Koriyama City Council of Social Welfare and Child Welfare Officers Liaison Council of In-home Caregiving Businesses Liaison Council of Community Comprehensive Support Centers Federation of Senior Citizen Clubs Liaison Council for Prevention of Elder Abuse Liaison Council for Prevention of Disabled Person Abuse Association of People with Dementia and their Families
Related agencies (5 members)	Koriyama City Health Promotion Foundation Koriyama City Sports Promotion Committee Social Welfare Corporation Koriyama City Social Welfare Corporations Social Welfare Corporation Koriyama City Social Welfare Council Health Committee
City (2 members)	Health and Long-life Section Health Department, Community Health Section

D. Suicide Prevention Task Force (General affairs supervisor: Health and Welfare Department, Health Center, Community Health Section)

Table 4-6

Medical institution, etc. (1 member)	Koriyama Medical Association
Citizen organizations, etc., (6 members)	Beans Fukushima Koriyama Youth Support Station Fukushima Prefecture Association of Barbers and Hygiene Trade Association, Koriyama Branch PTA Federation Fukushima Mental Care Center Prefectural Central Section Center Fukushima Inochi no Denwa (Life Line Telephone), Koriyama Branch Koriyama District Hired Car and Taxi Co-op Union
Related agencies (2 members)	Koriyama Labor Standards Office Koriyama Police Department
City (2 members)	Health Department General Affairs Section Community Support Section

E. Crime Prevention Task Force (General affairs supervisor: Community Service Department, Community Safety Section)

Table 4-7

Citizen organizations, etc., (10 members)	Association of Guidance Officers Koriyama City Eki-mae Crime Prevention Association Association of Parole Officers Committee for the Promotion of Safe and Secure City Planning Koriyama District Crime Prevention Federation Koriyama Kita District Crime Prevention Federation Prefecture Southern District High School Guidance Counselor Association Koriyama City Association of Learning from Cleaning Prefecture Southern Festival Organizer Association Koriyama Association of Social Restaurant Operators
Related agencies (3 members)	Koriyama Post Office Koriyama Police Department Koriyama Kita Police Department
City (2 members)	Gender Equality Section Child Support Section

F. Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety Task Force (General affairs supervisor: General Affairs Department Disaster Crisis Management Section)

Table 4-8

Citizen organizations, etc., (7 members)	Koriyama City Independent Disaster Response Group Liaison Council Koriyama City Federation of Neighborhood Associations Koriyama City Fire Corps Koriyama City Promotion Committee to Create Pleasant City Koriyama City Council of Women's Groups Koriyama City Association of Women Fire Corps Koriyama Regional Fire Prevention and Disaster Prevention Association
Related agencies (3 members)	Koriyama City Labor Standards Association Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union, Fire, Prevention Section Koriyama City Culture and Learning Promotion Association
City (4 members)	Nuclear Power Disaster Comprehensive Measures Section, Rivers Section Development and Construction Guidance Section Waterworks Bureau Operations and Management Section

○ History of meetings (activities) (Circled numbers indicate number of meetings)

Table 4-9

Date	Traffic Safety	Safety for Children	Safety for Elderly	Suicide Prevention	Crime Prevention	Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety
2015, July	1st meeting	1st meeting	1st meeting	1st meeting	1st meeting	1st meeting
August	2nd	2nd	2nd	2nd	2nd	2nd
September	3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd
October	4th	4th	4th	4th	4th	4th
November	5th	5th	5th	5th	5th	5th
December	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th
2016, January	7th	7th	7th	7th	7th	7th
February	8th	8th	8th	8th	8th	8th
May	9th	9th	9th	9th	9th	9th
June	10th	10th	10th	10th	10th	10th
July	11th	11th	11th	11th	11th	11th
August	12th	12th	12th	12th	12th	12th
October	13th	13th	13th	13th	13th	13th
November	Preliminary guidance (November 8, 9)					
	14th	14th	14th	14th	14th	14th
December	15th	15th	15th	15th	15th	15th
2017, January	16th 17th	16th 17th	16th 17th	16th 17th	16th 17th	16th 17th
February	18th	18th	18th	18th	18th	18th
March	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th
April		20th	20th	20th	20th	20th
May	20th		21st	21st	21st	21st
June	21st 22nd	21st	22nd 23rd	22nd 23rd	22nd 23rd	22nd 23rd
July	23rd 24th	22nd		24th	24th	24th

Total number of meetings	141 meetings
Total number of participants	1,263 people
Total active time	356,166 hours (Total number of meetings × total number of participants, × meeting time per session 2h)

(3) Injury Surveillance Committee

This Committee was established on May 26, 2015 to mainly to perform the following matters of the Safe Community activities.

- Community diagnosis related to injury and accidents
- Collection and analysis of information regarding the frequency and cause of injuries, etc.
- Verifications and advice based on data for Task Force activities

1. Committee composition * Currently 11 members

Physicians, Safety engineering researches

Koriyama Labor Safety Office

Koriyama Police Department (Traffic, Community Safety), Koriyama Kita Police Department (Traffic, Community Safety)

Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union, Fire Koriyama City (Health Department, Board of Education, ICT Department)

2. Situation of activities

Table 4-10

Date	Details of activities
May 26, 2015	Setting of committee, selection of committee members, Safe Community program training Confirmation of details of 1st Community Diagnosis on Injuries and Accidents
February 18, 2016	Verification of data used as basis for selecting priority challenges for each sector
August 18, 2016	Interim report from each sector's Task Force Decision to collect data newly required Setting of method to conduct 2nd Community Diagnosis on Injuries and Accidents
November 8, 2016	Report on Injury Surveillance Committee activities during preliminary guidance
October 2016 to February 2017	2nd Community Diagnosis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collection of statistical data ▪ Detailed classification and tabulation from data each member manages ▪ Conducting of Citizen's Survey
February 14, 2017	Verification of analysis results, etc., from 2nd Community Diagnosis Decision of details to disclose
March 16, 2017	Disclosure of 2nd Community Diagnosis on Injuries and Accidents
June 1, 2017	Interim report from each sector's Task Force



Interim report from each sector's Task Force



Review of data used as basis for measures, etc.

(4) Promotion organization with governmental agencies (Promotion organization within Koriyama City government)

1. Koriyama City Safe Community Promotion Headquarters

These headquarters decide the direction of the agencies that perform administration for Koriyama City, and promote cooperation and partnership that extends beyond the boundaries of each department.

Headquarters chair Mayor
 Vice-chairs Deputy mayor, Board of Education director, Waterworks project managers
 Members Managers of each city department
 Installation timing January 2015

Table 4-11

Date	Details of matters deliberated and discussed
February 17, 2015	Deliberation of priority sectors based on 1st Community Diagnosis on Injuries and Accidents
May 14, 2015	Decision to participate in Koriyama City Safe Community Steering Committee
January 25, 2016	Decision of activity interim report, and activity plan for acquiring designation
August 22, 2016	Deliberation of details of preliminary guidance
March 13, 2017	Cooperation within the city government, and decision of activity plan for the future designation audit

2. Koriyama City Safe Community Promotion Headquarters Board

The board consists of managers from related sections within the Koriyama City government, who are in charge of the program. The board holds working-level discussions, notifies related parties, and makes necessary adjustments.

Chair Community Department deputy manager (Safe Community supervisor)
 Deputy chair Community Department Community Safety Section manager (manager in charge of Safe Community Program)
 Members Managers from related sections
 Installation timing February 2015

Table 4-12

Date	Details of matters deliberated and discussed
April 13, 2015	Study of sectors for which measures should be taken based on 1st Community Diagnosis
August 8, 2016	Study of each sector's priority challenges and measures the city should implement
February 16, 2017	Study of city's projects in response to actual measures each sector's Task Force has presented
July 31, 2017	Clerical review for application for Safe Community Designation

3. Koriyama City Safe Community supervisory manager, promotion manager
 These managers work as liaison between the City's administrative agencies, manage the data collection and provision system, and work to increase understanding among employees in the departments. * These positions are assigned duties, and not an organization.

Supervisory manager Community Section deputy manager

Promotion manager Deputy manager of each bureau

Timing of assignment April 2015

4. Coordination meeting by each Koriyama City government section in charge of general affairs for the sector-specific Task Forces.

This meeting is held irregularly to ensure smooth partnership and coordination between the sector-specific Task Forces.

* The meeting has been held once a month in FY2017.

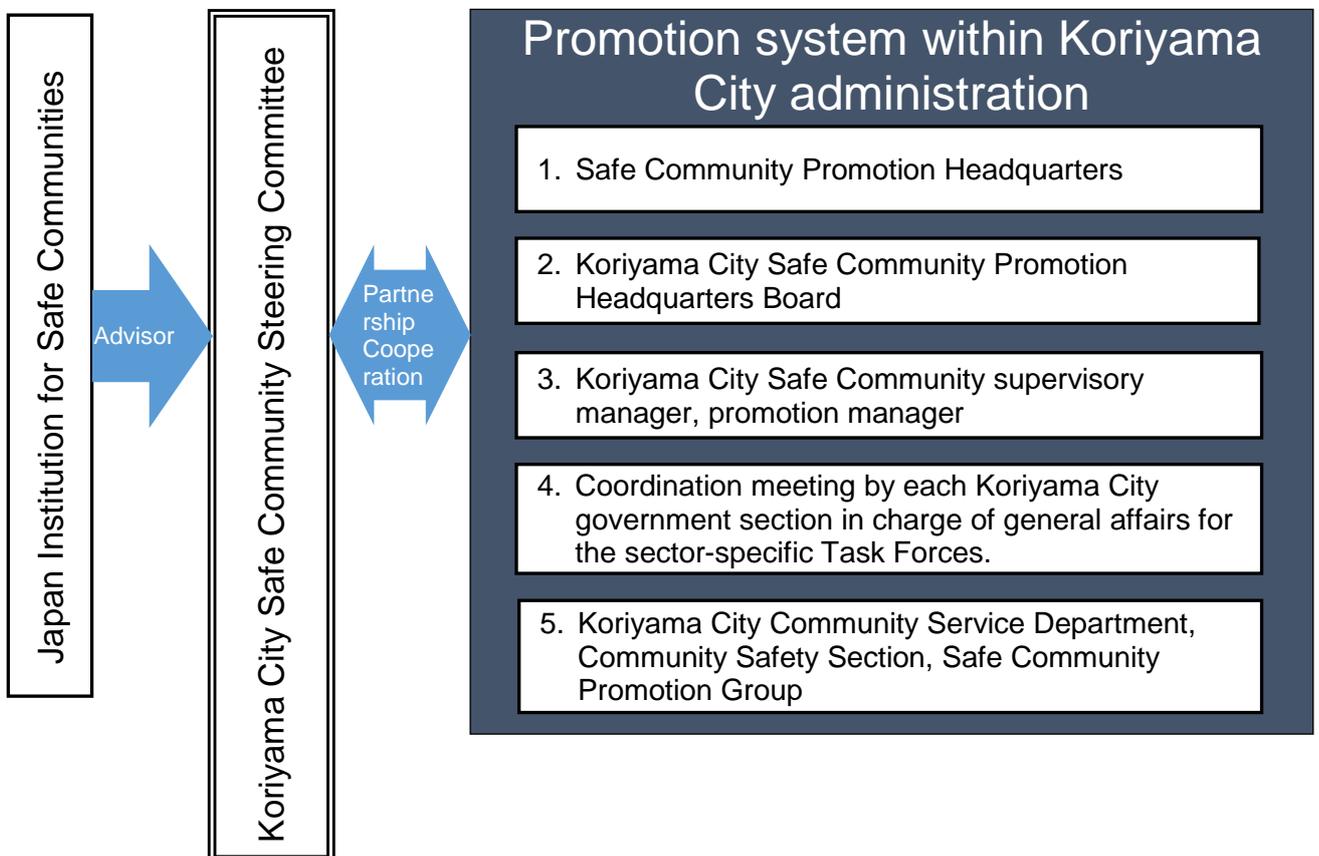
5. Koriyama City Community Service Department, Community Safety Section, Safe Community Promotion Group

This Group is in charge of Safe Community activities within the city administration, and acts as the secretariat for the Koriyama City Safe Community Steering Committee. The Group works as a liaison within the city administration, such as related agencies and groups, and works to disseminate and promote the Safe Community activities.

Number of employees 5 members (as of July 1, 2017)

Installation timing October 2014

Fig. 4-2



2 Dissemination and promotion of Safe Community activities

In Koriyama City, we have made an effort to disseminate and promote the Safe Community activities so that the entire community can cooperate to create a safe and secure city.

(1) Preparation of pamphlets and posters, etc.

1. Pamphlet describing the Safe Community program, prepared in March 2016



15,000 copies prepared
10,000 copies already distributed

as of August 2017

2. Pamphlet describing injury and accident prevention measures currently being implemented, prepared in March 2017



20,000 copies prepared
11,500 copies already distributed

as of August 2017

3. Preparation of posters



Poster



Panel

(2) Preparation and distribution of promotional goods

1. Plastic files 10,000 copies



2. Pin badges 10,000 badges



3. Flags



4. Welcome flag



(3) Promotional activities

The program is promoted to the citizens through various methods.

1. Publication of special articles and activity reports, etc., in city gazette
2. Publication of Safe Community Newsletter (approx. four times a year, 9th edition is the latest)
3. Disclosure of data related to Safe Community activities and information on meetings, etc., on city website.

(4) Holding of meetings, etc.

City employees travel to community meetings, etc., to explain the program so that each citizen can understand the details of the Safe Community program and join the activities.

* The pamphlet shown above is used for explanations.

Number of meetings and participants * As of July 11, 2017

Table 4-13

Fiscal year	No. of meetings	No. of participants
FY2015	86 meetings	12,257 people
FY2016	153 meetings	9,390 people
FY2017	36 meetings	5,081 people
Total	308 meetings	26,728 people

(5) Holding of lectures and seminars, etc.

We have held lectures and seminars, etc., to learn from advanced cases, etc.

Table 4-14

Date	Details
November 4, 2014	Safe Community International Designated City Symposium “Safe Community Activities” Lecturer: Dr. Yoko Shiraishi, Director Japan Institution for Safe Communities
September 16, 2014	Safe Community Seminar “Safe Community Activities - Role of government in cooperation” Lecturer: Dr. Yoko Shiraishi, Director Japan Institution for Safe Communities
February 17, 2015	“City Development with Community Cooperation - Applying Safe Communities in Government Administration” Lecturer: Dr. Yoko Shiraishi, Director Japan Institution for Safe Communities
May 26, 2015	“Safe Community Program” Lecturer: Dr. Yoko Shiraishi, Director Japan Institution for Safe Communities
July 8, 2015	“Safe Community Program” Lecturer: Dr. Yoko Shiraishi, Director Japan Institution for Safe Communities
October 3, 2015	“Management of Task Forces” Lecturers: Shogo Yamada, Chief Manager, Chichibu City Crisis Management Section Shunsuke Nagashima, Chief Inspector, Kitamoto City Cooperation Promotion Section
December 14, 2015	“City Safety and Safe Communities - Creating a Safe, Secure, and Energetic City with “Hearts” and “Skills”!” Lecturer: Takao Kuramochi, Atsugi City Safe Community Comprehensive Instructor
February 3 to 4, 2016	Atsugi City, Kanagawa Prefecture tour and seminar Task Force members and city employees participated
February 16 to 17, 2016	Chichibu City, Saitama Prefecture tour and seminar Task Force members and city employees participated
April 21, 2017	“Realizing Safe and Secure City Development through Safe Communities” Lecturer: Dr. Yoko Shiraishi, Director Japan Institution for Safe Communities

Indicator 2 Long term sustainable programs covering all citizens, city regions, environments and situations

1 Overview of prevention programs

In Koriyama City, many programs for improving safety and security were implemented for various genders, ages, and environments even before the city administration and various groups started the Safe Community program.

Traditionally, groups and agencies have carried out these programs individually. However, information and challenges, etc., were not necessarily shared in all cases. We will continue to promote cooperation, and improve these programs from the perspective of the Safe Community program. Programs that target all people living in Koriyama City and all environments will be continued.

2 Main prevention programs

The main prevention programs currently being implemented in Koriyama City are introduced below.

(1) Traffic Safety

1. Traffic rules, crackdown on violations and malicious driving offenses

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Increase observation of traffic rules and awareness of safety	Prevent traffic accidents and ensure safety by cracking down on malicious violations, including speed violations, failure to wear seat belts, and driving under the influence of alcohol.	Police Road administrators (national, prefectural, city) Traffic Safety Association Association of Safe Driving Managers Association of Safe Driving Management Business Operators

2. Traffic Safety Classes

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Children (nursery school, kindergarten, elementary/ jr. high/sr. high schools) Elderly people	Teach traffic safety and make habit of correct traffic manners	Practice walking and riding bicycles while following correct traffic manners to prevent traffic accidents and ensure safety.	Traffic Safety Association Association of Mothers for Traffic Safety Elementary, jr. high schools, nursery schools, kindergartens, sr. high schools Traffic safety instructors

3. Silver Traffic Safety Promotion

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Elderly people	Prevent traffic accidents involving elderly people	On the 15th of each month, designated as the “Silver Traffic Safety Day” by the prefecture, a promotional car drives around the city and calls for a prevention of traffic accidents involving elderly people.	Traffic Safety Association
			Prefecture, city

4. Preparation of Traffic Safety Facilities

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Ensuring and facilitating traffic safety	Traffic safety equipment, such as road mirrors, etc., are prepared and installed to create an environment where citizens can live safely.	Traffic Safety Association
			Road administrators (national, prefecture, city)

(2) Home Safety and Leisure Safety

1. Promotion of Create Pleasant City program

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Fostering the local community	The “Flower City Program” and “Program to improve hazardous places”, etc., are part of the program to create a pleasant city.	Koriyama City Promotion Committee to Create Pleasant City Each district’s Promotion Committee to Create Pleasant City
			Board of Education

2. Sports and recreation for health promotion

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Improving health of all ages from children to elderly people	Programs to promote a healthy life are underway, including promotion or easy exercises for all citizens from children to elderly people, and programs to make exercise a habit through easy sports and recreation.	City Sports Association City Sports and Recreation Association
			City

(3) Safety for Children

1. Program to ensure traffic safety along school routes

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Children (elementary, jr. high school)	Ensuring traffic safety during school commutes	Schools, communities, and related agencies, etc., conduct joint inspections and studies of measures for hazardous places along school routes. Those results are applied to continuously strengthen safety measures along school routes with measures and construction, etc.	Community groups such as each branch of Traffic Safety Association, Association of Mothers for Traffic Safety
			Police, Board of Education, School related (schools, PTA), Road administrators (National, prefecture, and city governments), related bureaus in City

2. Program to enhance awareness of child abuse prevention

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Children	Prevention of child abuse	Program to increase awareness among residents in the childcare generation is conducted to promote prevention, early discovery, and early response to child abuse.	National, prefecture, and city governments Child and Home Counseling Center Police, medical agencies, schools, PTA

3. Provision of childcare information

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Children	Prevention of child abuse, Prevention of injuries and accidents	A childcare support app is used to manage vaccinations, etc., and information from pregnancy to childcare is distributed, to reduce insecurities and stress regarding pregnancy, birth, and childcare.	City Childcare Support Center Health Department

(4) Safety for Elderly

1. Creation of living environment suitable for the elderly (Subsidies for home renovation expenses)

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Elderly people	Prevention of injuries and accidents in homes	Part of the costs for minor home renovations, such as installation of handrails and elimination of steps, is subsidized so that elderly people do not reach a state where they need care or support because of falls in the home. Elderly people receive the subsidies to improve the living environment in their homes.	Each home
			City

2. Emergency alert systems for elderly people living alone, etc.

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Elderly people	Prevention of injuries and accidents in homes	Elderly people with mental or physical disabilities that are living alone can use this system to directly alert a dispatch center when an emergency occurs. This helps relieve anxieties, and prevent accidents.	Promotion Committee to Create Pleasant City Elderly people living alone
			City

3. Prevention of locomotive syndrome

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Elderly people	Prevent drop in locomotive functions due to movement disorders	In hopes that all residents can have an energetic senior life, disseminate the concept of "locomotive syndrome", which indicates a drop in locomotive functions, and the earlier stages of "flail" and "sarcopenia". In addition, teach prevention measures.	Volunteer groups
			City Community Comprehensive Care Center Community centers

4. Securing the safety of elderly people with dementia, and support of caregivers

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Prevent injuries and accidents of the elderly, lighten the physical and mental load of caregivers	To secure the safety of elderly people with dementia who are at a risk of wandering, the city loans out a GPS system that allows family members to confirm the location of the senior, and distributes QR codes that allow quick identification if a senior with dementia is found and rescued away from home. We are also working with related agencies to strengthen the Elderly People with Dementia SOS Mimamori-watching Network that enables elderly people to be found quickly.	Medical institutions National, prefecture, and city governments Police Department Voluntary fire corps Neighborhood associations

5. Support of long and healthy life of elderly people

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Elderly people	Enhancing purpose of life and health of elderly people	Activities that elderly people are involved in, such as community volunteer activities and health development activities, are supported.	City Community centers

6. Food delivery service for elderly people

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Elderly people	Improve diet of the elderly people who have a hard time managing their meals, and confirmation of safety	The program helps to improve the diet of elderly people who have a hard time managing their meals, and at the same time, confirms their safety when the meals are delivered.	Delivery services City Community Comprehensive Care Center

(5) Workplace safety

1. Dissemination activities during National Work Safety and Sanitation Week

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Workers	Improve awareness of safety and safety activities at workplaces	Activities are conducted to reconfirm the importance of workplace disaster prevention activities at the workplace. Time to actively participate in safety activities is created, and awareness is raised at companies, etc.	Labor Standards Associations, companies, factories
			Labor Standards Bureau

2. Work safety seminars

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Workers	Creating safe working environments	Seminars are held to improve the standard of safety and sanitation.	Labor Standards Associations, companies, factories
			Labor Standards Bureau

3. Distribution of workplace information

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Workers	Improvement of working environment	Information on various support policies and related laws, etc., are e-mailed to factories. Each factory improves the working environment.	Workplace Standards Associations Factories
			Labor Standards Office City

(6) Violence Prevention and Crime Prevention

1. Holding of Citizen's Council for Eliminating Organized Crime Groups and Citizen's Assembly for the Elimination of Violence

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Ensuring of community safety	Citizen's Councils are held to enhance the citizens' awareness to eliminate organized crime groups, and promote evaluation activities so that a safe and peaceful community can be realized.	Crime Prevention Association Chamber of Commerce Association of Restaurants Owners of rental buildings, etc.
			Police Department, City

2. Crime Prevention City Building promotion program

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Creating a safe and secure community	Based on the “Koriyama City Ordinance for Creating a Safe and Secure City”, the “Koriyama City Safe and Secure Community Development Promotion Council” meets to exchange information and promote cooperation between groups. Activities of crime prevention and violence elimination groups are also supported.	Crime Prevention Association Chamber of Commerce Crime prevention patrol groups
			Police Department, City

3. Installation of security lights

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Promotion of a safe and secure community at nighttime	The installation of security lights along streets, etc., is being promoted. At the same time, the light source for these lights is being changed to LED lamps so that the environment seems bright even at night.	Neighborhood associations
			City, Road administrators

4. Measures against illegally parked bicycles, etc.

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Prevent traffic obstacles caused by illegally parked bicycles	This program aims to prevent traffic obstacles caused by illegally parked bicycles, and allow emergency vehicles such as ambulances, pass by smoothly. Owners of commercial facilities, etc., must prepared the required bicycle parking lots.	Owners of commercial facilities, etc.
			City

(7) Suicide Prevention

1. Promotion of suicide prevention measures

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Suicide prevention	Various consultations and lectures, etc., are held to promote mental health, to provide the correct information on early diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, and to increase interest in suicide prevention.	Related groups
			National, prefecture, and city governments

2. Support to help the independence of needy people

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Promote the independence of needy people	Cooperate with related agencies to help support the independence of needy people, other than those receiving social welfare benefits.	Related groups
			National, prefecture, and city governments

(8) Disaster prevention and disaster response measures

1. Support of independent disaster prevention organizations

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Reinforcement of community disaster prevention organizations	Activities of independent disaster prevention organizations that voluntarily perform disaster prevention activities are supported, to increase the ability of communities to prevent disasters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subsidies for activities ▪ Holding of seminars ▪ Onsite instruction of community disaster prevention drills 	Independent disaster prevention organizations
			City, Fire

2. Strengthening of community disaster prevention

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Improve community's disaster prevention skills	To protect the citizen's lives, bodies, and assets from disasters, disaster prevention meetings are held, disaster prevention plans are reviewed, evacuation center signs are installed and repaired, and drinking water/earthquake-resistant water storage tanks are properly managed, etc.	Related groups
			National, prefecture, and city governments, Fire Department

3. Distribution of disaster prevention information

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Preventing damage from disasters from occurring or spreading	An information communication system to swiftly communicate information on disasters to citizens and related agencies using various media is being prepared.	Telecommunication carriers, etc.
			National, prefecture, and city governments, Fire Department

4. Parent and child disaster prevention experience

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Disseminate information on disaster prevention, increase awareness on disaster prevention	Hold disaster prevention experience seminars where parents and children can learn together. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire extinguisher operation drills ▪ Earthquake simulation ▪ Lifesaving classes 	Independent disaster prevention organizations
			City, Fire Department

5. Snow removal at fire hydrants by city employees

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Ensuring usability of underground fire hydrants in the winter	City employees check the underground fire hydrants near their homes and remove the snow so that use of the underground fire hydrants buried along arterial roads and sidewalks is not obstructed by snow or ice.	City employees

6. Preparation of school route radioactive substance level map

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Children	A map of radioactive substance levels is created and disclosed to eliminate the worries parents, etc., have	A map of radioactive substance levels is created and disclosed to eliminate the worries along the school route that students and parents may have.	Board of Education
			National, prefecture, and city governments

7. Removal of radioactive substances

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Ensuring the security and safety of citizens	City-wide decontamination is conducted, and the removed soil, etc., that is stored is being transported to an interim storage facility.	Businesses
			National, prefecture, and city governments

8. Health exams for internal exposure, and measurement of individual cumulative doses

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Ensuring the security and safety of citizens	To evaluate the effect of radioactive substances from the nuclear plant accident on the human body and provide long-term health management of the citizens, an internal exposure exam is performed with a whole body counter. Measures are being taken to help manage the health levels, and eliminate the citizens' concerns.	Prefecture, City

(9) Public Safety

1. Maintenance of public facilities, schools, bridges, etc., (earthquake-proofing work, etc.)

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Securing safety of facilities	Construction to earthquake-proof and update aging public facilities and school facilities, etc., is being performed to ensure safety.	Association of Architectures
			City, Board of Education

2. Promotion of universal designs

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Promotion of universal designs	To realize a society with universal designs, the city government, business owners, citizen organizations, and citizens are each cooperating and promoting activities to match their position and role in the community.	Citizens, citizen organizations, business owners
			National, prefecture, and city governments

(10) Hospital Safety

For hospital safety, each medical institution has organized a system (prepared a safety policy, held Safety Committees, held employee training, etc.) based on Medical Service Laws. Each institution is performing safety management.

Koriyama City, which is a core city, has a Health Department that issues licenses and processes applications based on the Medical Service Laws, and performs on-the-spot inspections of medical institutions to ensure that the medical institutions provide scientific and appropriate medical care.

(11) Sports Safety

1. Safety inspections of public facilities

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Prevention of injuries or accidents during sports	Safety inspections of gymnasiums, etc., used by many citizens are held.	Sports Association, designated manager of each facility
			City

2. Promotion of awareness to prevent heatstroke, and preventive first aid activities

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Prevention of heatstroke	Measures for preventing heatstroke are introduced and promoted.	Sports Association
			Elementary/ jr. high/ sr. high schools, Waterworks Bureau, Fire Department

(12) Water Safety

1. Lifeguarding at Inawashiro Lake swimming area

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Prevention of drowning accidents	Prevent drowning accidents by watching out and issuing warnings for swimmers for drinking and dangerous behavior, etc.	City, neighboring towns, Prefecture, Police

2. River patrols

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Prevention of drowning accidents, etc.	The related agencies perform joint patrols of the rivers, and work to prevent drowning accidents by applying measures at dangerous spots and issuing warnings for dangerous behavior, etc.	Neighborhood associations, PTA, construction companies
			National, prefecture and city governments, elementary and jr. high schools

3. Monitoring and testing of tap water for radioactive substances

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Provision of safe city water	City water is monitored and tested for radioactive substances, and the results are disclosed so that safe city water can be supplied.	Waterworks Bureau

(13) School Safety

1. Promotion of youth support teams

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Children (elementary, jr. high students)	To resolve various problems children face, and encourage healthy development. Comprehensive program to prevent bullying.	Related agencies cooperate to respond to problematic behavior that cannot be resolved just by schools. Comprehensive programs are promoted to prevent bullying.	Medical Association
			Board of Education, City, Police Department, Child Counseling Services

2. School counselors placement program

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Children	Resolving problematic behavior such as bullying and truancy, and to support children's worries, etc.	School counselors, school social workers, and supervisors are placed in schools to help resolve the children's problems.	Medical Association, PTA
			City, Board of Education

3. Promotion of educational programs on preventing bullying

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Children	Preventing bullying	An environment to increase awareness on human rights and eliminate bullying is created with educational programs on preventing bullying.	Board of Education
			City, prefecture, national government (Legal Affairs Bureau)

4. Ensuring safety of school lunches (elementary, jr. high schools)

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
Children	Providing safe school lunches	Response to food allergies and provision of food education by nutritionists	City, Board of Education

(14) Others

1. Promotion of neighborhood association activities

Target	Purpose	Outline of program	Main organizers
All ages	Fostering a community	Neighborhood association activities, etc., are supported to develop a healthy community autonomous organization and strengthen cooperation.	Federation of Neighborhood Associations
			City

Indicator 3 Programs that target high-risk groups and environments

1 Overview of high-risk groups

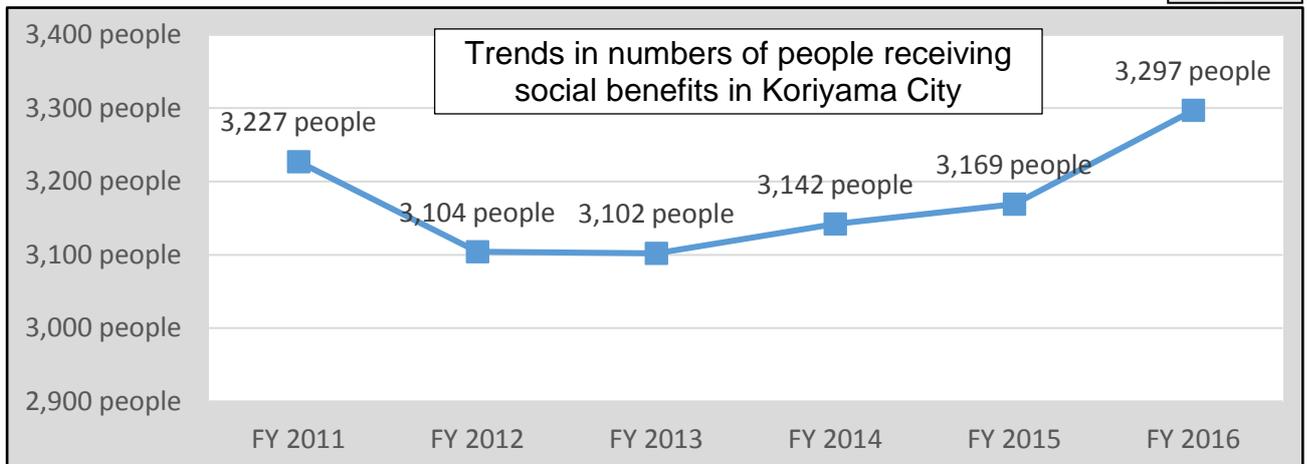
(1) High-risk overall in life due to low income

In accordance with the law, protection (supply of public assistance, securing of housing, provision of medical care, etc.) is provided to people in need due to low income, so as to guarantee the minimum living standard.

In Koriyama City, support to help the independence of people in need and health guidance to improve lifestyle habits has been offered in addition to national policies since before we started Safe Community activities.

Furthermore, the Suicide Prevention Task Force organizes Safe Community activities for people who, although are not poor, are at risk of suicide due to large debts or serious fluctuation income, etc. Programs include promotion of consultation services and training of gatekeepers in the community.

Fig. 4-3



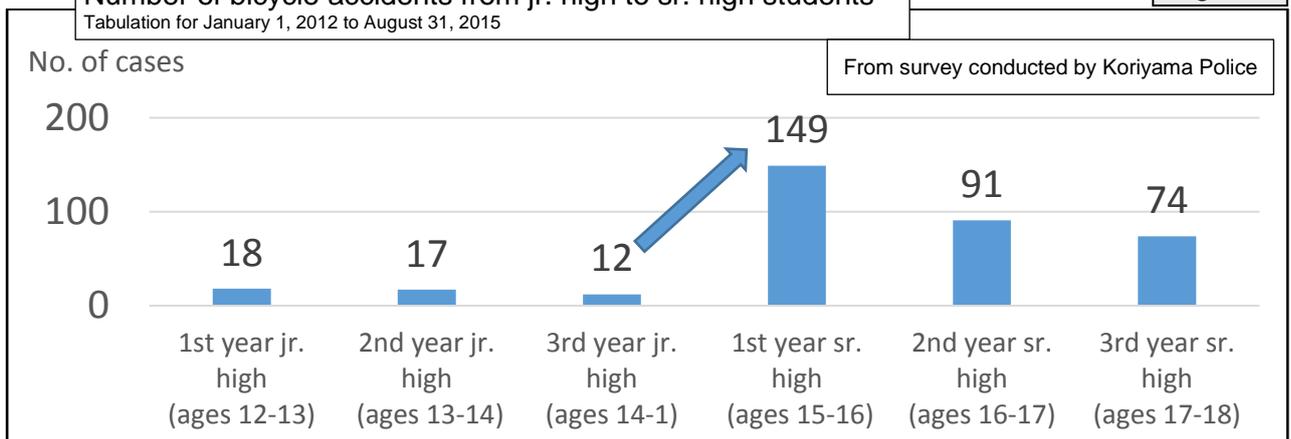
Source: Koriyama City” Trends in numbers of people receiving public assistance”

(2) Groups at high-risk of traffic accidents

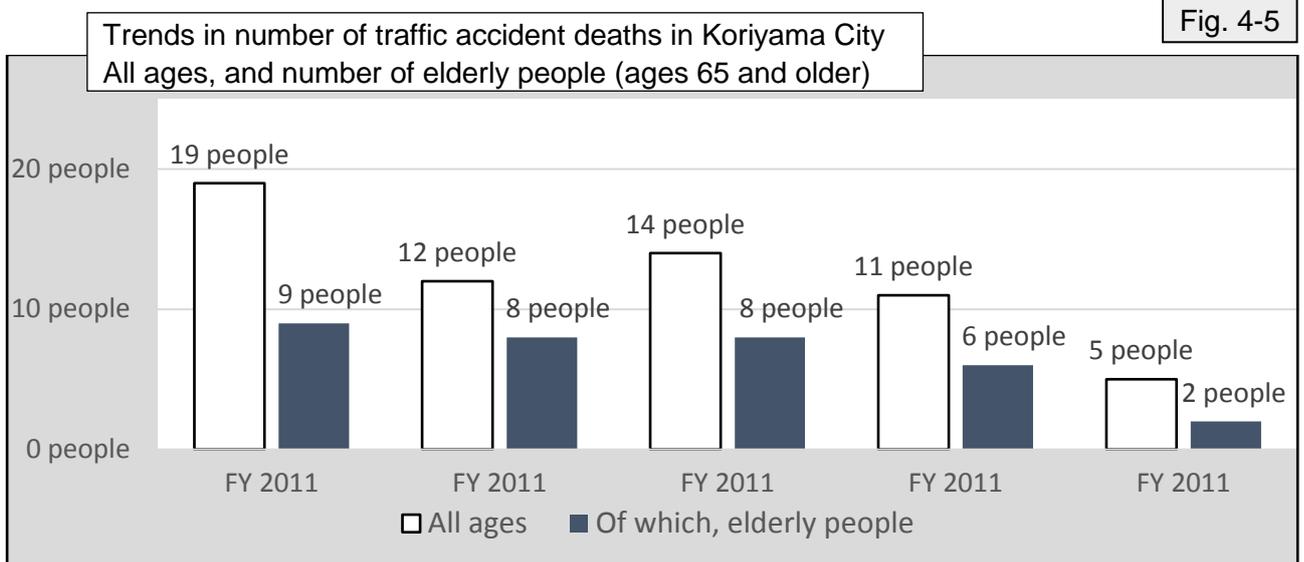
Target (1)	Senior high school student generation (ages 14 to 18)
Reason for setting	There are many bicycle accidents involving senior high school students. The numbers for first year sr. high students (grade 10), is 12-times higher than third year jr. high students (grade 9).
Task Forces	Traffic Safety Task Force Safety for Children Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of traffic hotspot intersection map Instruction to all third year jr. high students before they move up to sr. high Improvement of traffic safety education at sr. high schools (Using Scare Straight techniques)

Number of bicycle accidents from jr. high to sr. high students
Tabulation for January 1, 2012 to August 31, 2015

Fig. 4-4



Target (2)	Elderly (ages 65 and older)
Reason for setting	Approximately half of traffic accident deaths involve elderly people ages 65 and older.
Task Forces	Traffic Safety Task Force Safety for Elderly Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase number of traffic safety classes for elderly people ▪ Promote voluntary return of driver's license by elderly people



Source: Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department Traffic White Papers FY2011 to 2015

(3) High-risk groups in children

Target	Infants and toddlers (ages 0 to 6)
Reason for setting	The number of emergency transports, excluding sudden illness, per 1,000 people in Koriyama City is highest for elderly people ages 65 and older with 23 cases. This is followed by infants/toddlers with 12 cases, which is higher than the number for the age 7 to 64 group.
Task Forces	Safety for Children Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of Niko Niko Kodomo Hall "Accident Prevention Model Room" ▪ Seminars on prevention of "Injuries and Accidents" held in cooperation with the Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union "Emergency Prevention Project Team"

Number of age-specific emergency transports per 1,000 people in Koriyama City
(excluding sudden illness) Table 4-15

Age group	No. of cases	Composition rate of number of cases	Population	No. of cases per 1,000 people
Infants/toddlers (ages 0-6)	217 cases	5.13%	18,739 people	12 cases
Youth (ages 7-17)	307 cases	7.26%	33,342 people	9 cases
Working age (ages 18-64)	1,866 cases	44.17%	195,149 people	10 cases
Elderly (ages 65 and older)	1,834 cases	43.41%	79,621 people	23 cases

Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union "FY2016 Emergency Transport Data"

(4) High-risk groups in elderly people

Target (1)	Elderly people with dementia
Reason for setting	Approx. 60% of elderly people who have a certification of needed long-term care have dementia. (as of September 30, 2015) Sufferers of dementia cannot predict traffic accidents, etc., and may encounter dangerous situations in which they cannot get home, etc. There have also been cases of death.
Task Forces	Safety for Elderly Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of cases of advanced community activities, and promotional activities Expansion of “Elderly People with Dementia SOS Mimamori-watching Network” to use community cooperation to find and protect elderly people with dementia who are wandering

Number of elderly people with certification of nursing care who have dementia FY2014

Table 4-16

Degree	Support needed Level 1	Support needed Level 2	Nursing care Level 1	Nursing care Level 2	Nursing care Level 3	Nursing care Level 4	Nursing care Level 5	Total	Rate
Independent	1,476	1,494	1,027	663	334	269	109	5,372	40.5%
Minor	232	128	1,983	1,667	779	707	284	5,780	43.6%
Moderate	5	0	23	129	373	607	413	1,550	11.7%
Serious	0	1	1	0	16	246	298	562	4.2%
Total	1,713	1,623	3,034	2,459	1,502	1,829	1,104	13,264	100.0%

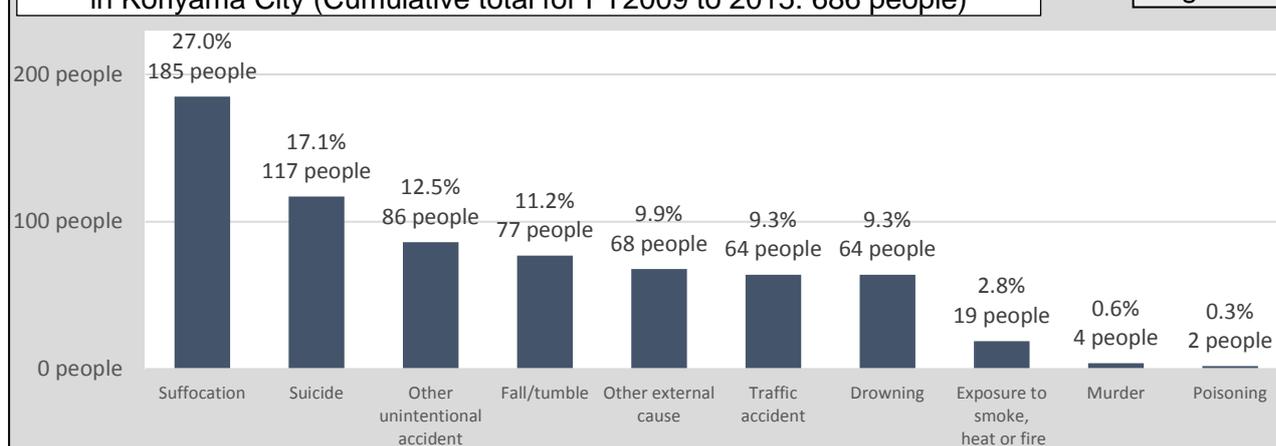
Source: “6th Welfare Plan for the Elderly / Koriyama City Insured Long-Term Care Service Project Plan”

Elderly people with symptoms of dementia

Target (2)	Elderly (ages 65 and older)
Reason for setting	The leading cause of senior deaths, other than illness, is suffocation from choking on foods, etc.
Task Forces	Safety for Elderly Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction of oral cavity care to maintain healthy oral cavity functions Promotion of Energetic Centenarian Exercises and Centenarian Exercises for Chewing

Rate of death causes, other than illness, for elderly people ages 65 and older in Koriyama City (Cumulative total for FY2009 to 2015: 686 people)

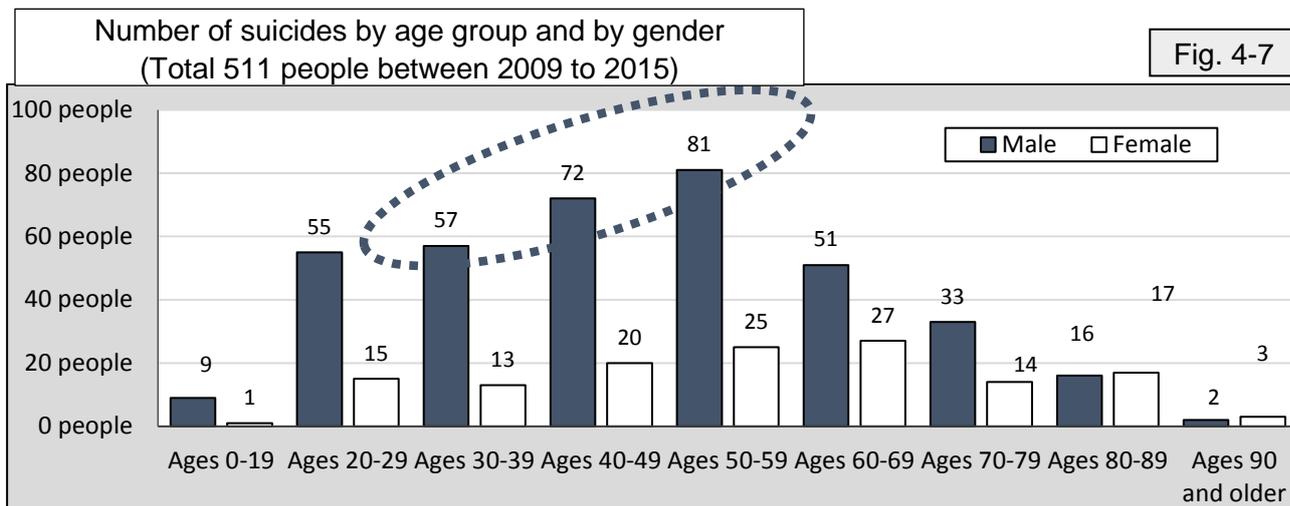
Fig. 4-6



Source: Koriyama City Health Department “FY2009 to 2015 Demographic Statistics (Causes of Death)”

(5) High-risk groups in suicide prevention

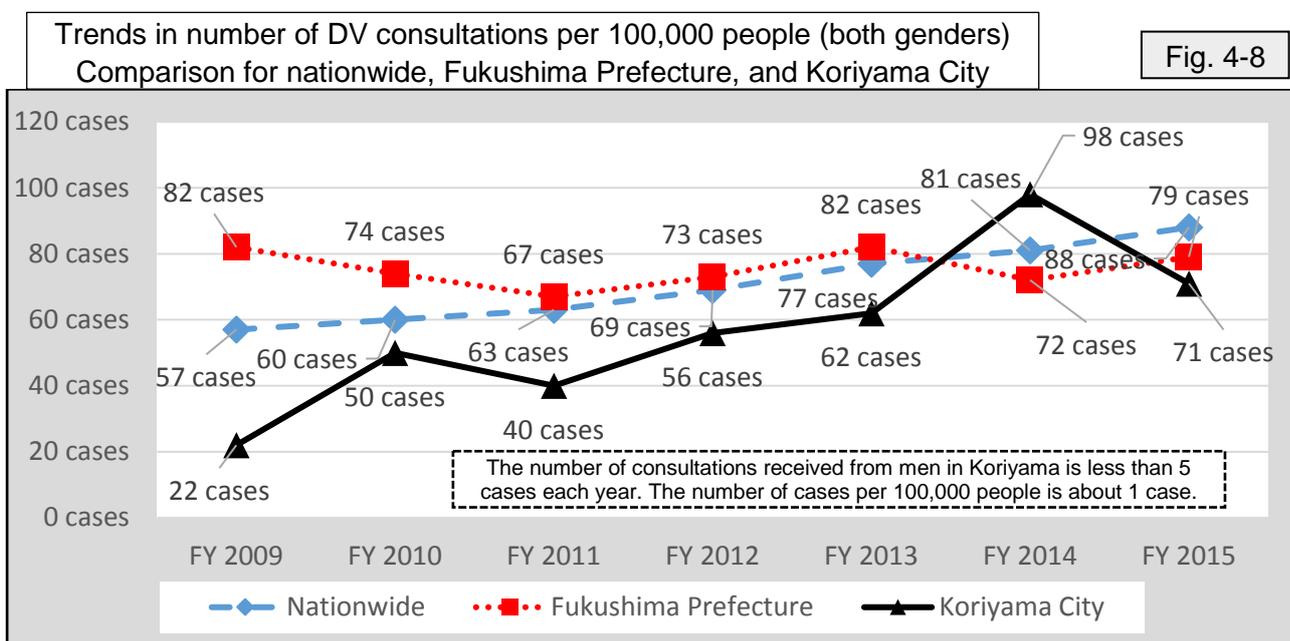
Target (1)	Men in 30s to 50s
Reason for setting	There are many suicides by males, and particularly males in their 30s to 50s, who are in their prime at work.
Task Forces	Suicide Prevention Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correct understanding of people who are planning suicide ▪ Activities to promote counseling services to as many people as possible, on the premise that anyone can be at risk of suicide ▪ On-street campaigns for suicide prevention



Source: Koriyama City Health Department "FY2009 to 2015 Demographic Statistics (Causes of Death)"

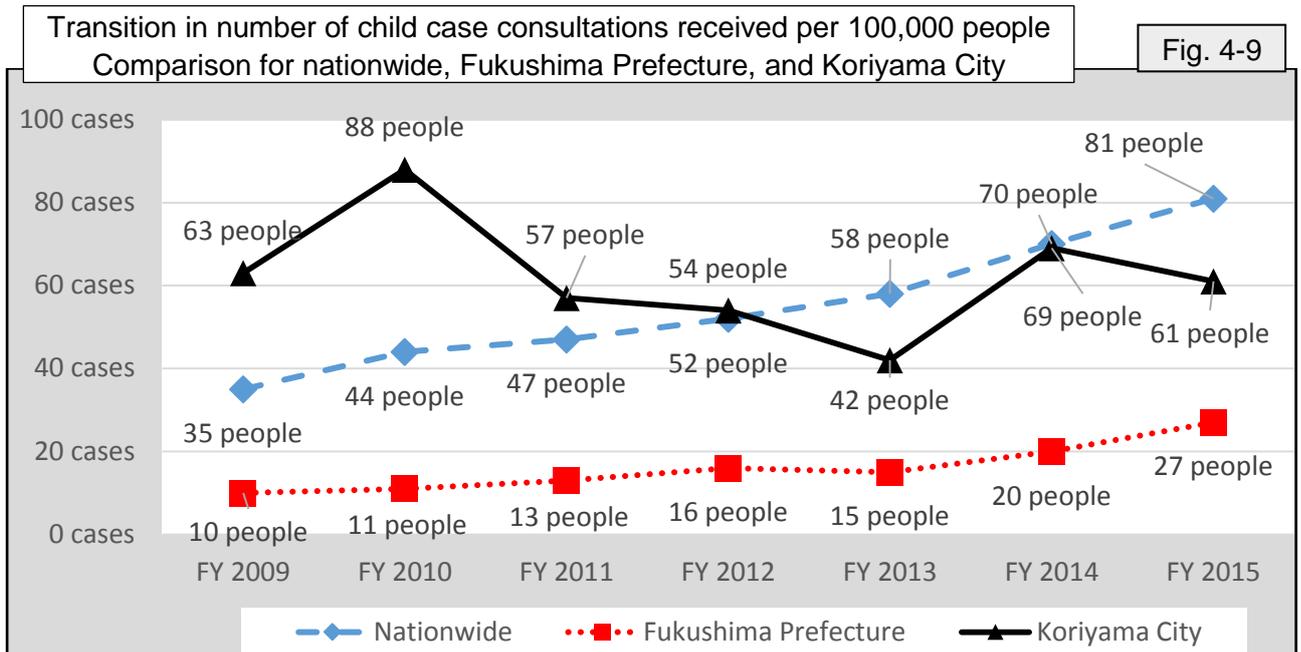
(6) High-risk groups in violence and abuse

Target (1)	Women
Reason for setting	The number of consultations regarding DV received from women is increasing.
Task Forces	Crime Prevention Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expansion of activities to promote counseling services ▪ Promotional activities with the cooperation of private companies (Post Office, various financial institutions)



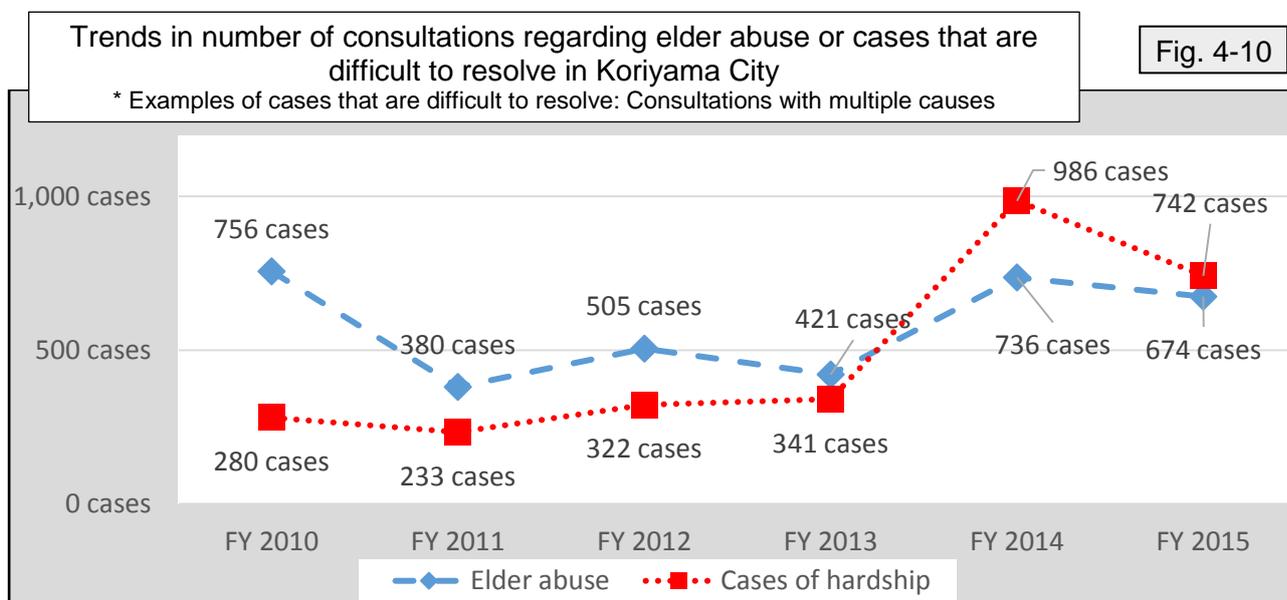
Numbers for nationwide and Fukushima Prefecture are excerpts from the Cabinet Office Gender Equality Bureau “FY2009-2015 Results of consultations regarding spousal abuse received by the Spousal Abuse Consultation and Support Center”
 For Koriyama City, the numbers are from the Koriyama City Child and Home Counseling Center “Number of cases handled between FY2009 to 2015”

Target (2)	Children
Reason for setting	We cannot say that the number of consultations regarding child abuse has decreased.
Task Forces	Safety for Children Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seminars for men who previously had trouble participating in parenting seminars, etc. ▪ Showing of DVD on child abuse prevention at childcare support facilities



Numbers for nationwide and Fukushima Prefecture are excerpts from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare “FY2009-2015 Number of child abuse consultation cases handled by Child Consultation Services”
 For Koriyama City, the numbers are from the Koriyama City Child and Home Counseling Center “Number of cases handled between FY2009 to 2015”

Target (3)	Elderly people
Reason for setting	The number of consultations regarding elderly abuse, and the number of cases that are difficult to resolve are increasing.
Task Forces	Safety for Elderly Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of cases of advanced community activities, and promotional activities ▪ Expansion of “Elderly People with Dementia SOS Mimamori-watching Network” to use community cooperation to find and protect elderly people with dementia who are wandering



Source: Koriyama City Long-Term Care Insurance Section "FY2010 to FY2015 Situation of Comprehensive Support by Center"

(7) High-risk groups in disaster prevention and environment safety

Target (1)	People requiring support for evacuation during disaster
Reason for setting	People requiring support include those who may find it difficult to detect danger or evaluate the situation when a disaster occurs, and people who cannot evacuate on their own because of disabilities or weakness from aging.
Task Forces	Disaster Prevention and Environmental Safety Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of directory of people requiring evacuation support, and sharing of information amount related people ▪ Evacuation drills ▪ Training of disaster prevention volunteers

○ People requiring support during disaster include:

- Elderly people ages 65 and older living alone
- Households of elderly people ages 65 and older
- Elderly people who are bedridden or suffering from dementia
- People with certified nursing care level 3 and higher
- People with physically disabled certificate Level 1 or 2
- People with rehabilitation certificate A
- Other people assessed to need support

With approval from each individual, a directory to provide evacuation support is prepared, and distributed to related people.

Periodic drills are held with the Koriyama City Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Drills, etc.

2 Overview of high-risk environments

Target (1)	Areas where flood damage is anticipated
Reason for setting	In the low-lying areas around the river, buildings could flood during torrential rains, such as typhoons, and require residents to be evacuated to save lives.
Task Forces	Disaster Prevention and Environmental Safety Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of drainage facilities and periodic drills ▪ Reinforcement of river banks, etc. ▪ Preparation and disclosure of Koriyama City Flood Hazard Map ▪ Holding of communication drills, evacuation drills, relief center management drills ▪ Support for preparation and promotion of community disaster prevention maps ▪ Support of voluntary disaster prevention activities by residents

Serious flooding damage in Koriyama City in past 30 years (Repost)

Table 4-17

Year of occurrence	Cause of rainfall	No. of deaths	No. of inundated buildings	No. of evacuees	Levee destruction
FY1986	Typhoon	2 deaths	3,126 cases	1,119 people	1 place
FY1998	Active seasonal rain front		1,216 cases	5,119 people	None
FY2002	Typhoon		406 cases	2,067 people	None
FY2004	Typhoon		12 cases	928 people	None
FY2010	Developed cumulonimbus clouds		515 cases	2 people	None
FY2011	Typhoon		1,684 cases	1,763 people	None

Target (2)	Areas where landslide disasters are anticipated
Reason for setting	There are steep areas where landslide disasters could occur during torrential rains, such as typhoons, or from earthquakes. Fukushima Prefecture has designated these areas as hazardous areas.
Task Forces	Disaster Prevention and Environmental Safety Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collapse prevention construction, and reinforcement of river banks, etc. ▪ Preparation and disclosure of Koriyama City Landslide Disaster Hazard Map ▪ Holding of communication drills, evacuation drills, relief center management drills ▪ Support for preparation and promotion of community disaster prevention maps ▪ Support of voluntary disaster prevention activities by residents

Target (3)	Areas where volcano disasters are anticipated
Reason for setting	The active volcano “Mt. Adatarayama” is located to the north of Koriyama City. There have been deaths from the eruption of volcanic gases and entrapment in hollow areas. It is difficult to predict volcano eruptions, even with today’s science and technology. Therefore, regular preparation is required.
Task Forces	Disaster Prevention and Environmental Safety Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring of volcanic activity, and provision of information ▪ Preparation and disclosure of Koriyama City Volcano Disaster Hazard Map ▪ Holding of communication drills, evacuation drills, relief center management drills ▪ Support for preparation and promotion of community disaster prevention maps ▪ Support of voluntary disaster prevention activities by residents

Target (4)	Crime hotspot areas (Downtown area in front of Koriyama Station)
Reason for setting	Koriyama City does not have a particularly high rate of crimes, but when comparing the occurrence of crimes in the city by district, we see that the rate of criminal offenses is higher in the downtown area in front of Koriyama City compared to other areas. There are many cases of “solicitation by adult entertainment shops” and “scouting activities soliciting people to work at said adult entertainment shops”.
Task Forces	Crime Prevention Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patrols to prevent illegal solicitation of customers ▪ Appeal of community residents’ “Eyes” that don’t miss any crimes ▪ Use of security cameras and on-board cameras ▪ Increase of street lights in downtown areas ▪ Posting of posters, distribution of educational leaflets

Target (5)	Traffic accident hotspot areas
Reason for setting	Based on data analyzed for Safe Community programs, we have found that approx. 60% of traffic accidents in Koriyama City occur in or near intersections. There are 24 intersections that have six or more accidents per year.
Task Forces	Traffic Safety Task Force
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvement of road environment through school route safety inspection project ▪ Implementation of new traffic restrictions (Zone 30 designation, etc.) ▪ Preparation, distribution, and promotion of Traffic Accident Hotspot Map ▪ Traffic safety classes ▪ Safety guidance at intersections (Police, Traffic Safety Association, school groups, etc.)

Indicator 4 Programs based on evidence

1. Setting of six sectors for prevention activities

Table 4-17

In Koriyama City, the following prevention activity sectors to be approached as a priority, have been set based on the community diagnosis regarding death from unintentional accidents and suicides, etc.

Results of community diagnosis (Features of Koriyama City)	Set sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of traffic accidents and deaths per 100,000 people exceeds Fukushima Prefecture ▪ Emergency transports for traffic accidents account for approx. 40% ▪ Accidents occurring while riding a bicycle accounts for one-third of all accidents in Fukushima Prefecture ▪ Traffic accidents lead the city resident's current concerns regarding injuries or accidents 	<p>Traffic Accidents</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General injuries account for 70% or more of emergency transports for infants/toddlers ▪ Traffic accidents account for 50% or more of emergency transports for youths ▪ The number of consultations regarding child abuse per 100,000 people exceeds prefecture levels ▪ Of the reports made to child counseling services, reports regarding abuse are on the increase 	<p>Safety of Children</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency transports of elderly people originated from homes for 50% or more, with general injuries (falls, tumbles, etc.) accounting for 90% or more of accident types ▪ General injuries sustained by elderly people often become serious ▪ Unintentional suffocation leads causes of senior deaths, accounting for about 90% of suffocation in all age groups ▪ Consultations regarding elder abuse are increasing 	<p>Safety of Elderly</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of suicide deaths per 100,000 population exceeded nationwide levels ▪ Suicide leads the cause of deaths other than illness ▪ The number of women treated for self-inflicted injuries is increasing ▪ Suicides are not limited to youth, and are also high counseling working age people 	<p>Suicide Prevention</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of known criminal cases per 100,000 people is higher than Fukushima Prefecture and nationwide levels ▪ The number of emergency transports for assault per 100,000 people is higher than Fukushima levels ▪ The number of consultations regarding DV (domestic violence) is increasing ▪ Being caught in criminal disaster ranks 5th in injuries and accidents that citizens are concerned about 	<p>Crime Prevention</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness of preparations for disaster is low ▪ Programs for citizen-led disaster prevention activities are slack ▪ Nuclear power disasters rank 3rd in injuries and accidents that citizens are concerned about ▪ The number of deaths from workplace accidents per 100,000 people is higher than nationwide and Fukushima Prefecture levels 	<p>Disaster Prevention and Environmental Safety</p>

2 Setting of Priority Challenges and Actual Preventive Accidents

(1) Traffic Safety Task Force

When comparing traffic accidents occurring within the Koriyama Police Department district with all of Fukushima Prefecture, we find that the following five items have a higher percentage than Fukushima Prefecture levels.

These five items are interpreted as the characteristics of traffic accidents in Koriyama City.

Characteristics of traffic accidents in Koriyama City

Table 4-19

	Characteristics	Within Koriyama Police Department district	Fukushima Prefecture
1	Rate of accidents within intersections	44.8%	35.6%
2	Rate of accidents by young drivers	17.2%	15.9%
3	Rate of people injured while riding bicycle	14.7%	10.2%
4	Rate of nighttime accidents	31.3%	27.6%
5	Rate of head-on collisions	32.0%	25.5%

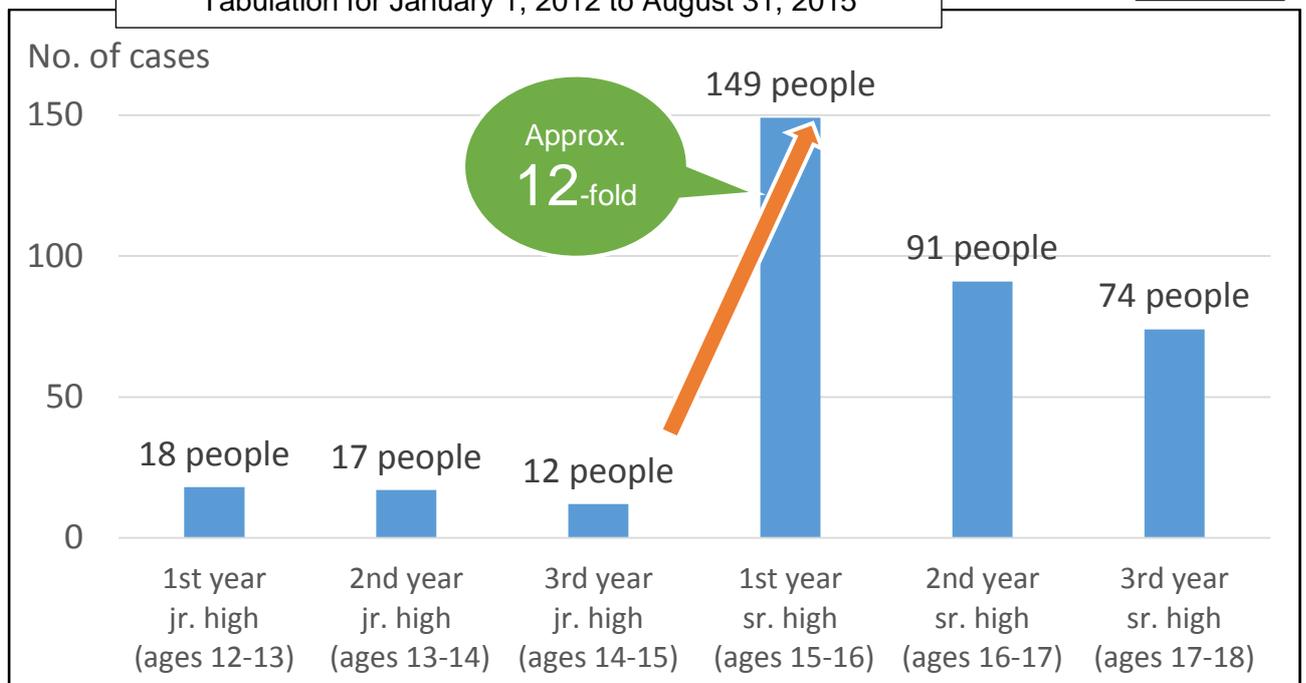
Source: Koriyama Police Department "Traffic White papers" Characteristics of traffic accidents in FY2015

[Priority challenge 1] There are many bicycle accidents involving sr. high students

The number of accidents increases greatly among the first year sr. high students, and then declines. Students commuting to school in Koriyama City usually walk in jr. high school, but then start riding bicycles when in sr. high school. Thus, the number of bicycle accidents involving first year sr. high students ages 15 to 16 increases.

Tabulation of bicycle accidents from jr. high to sr. high school
Tabulation for January 1, 2012 to August 31, 2015

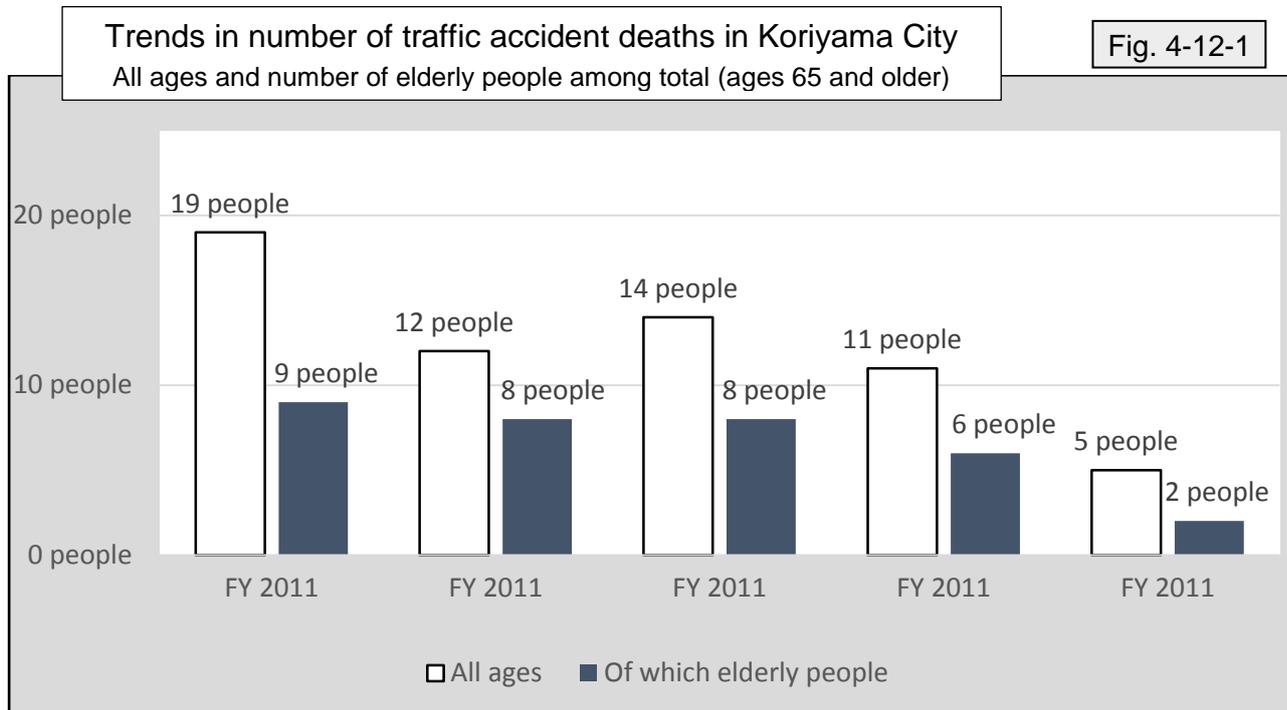
Fig. 4-11



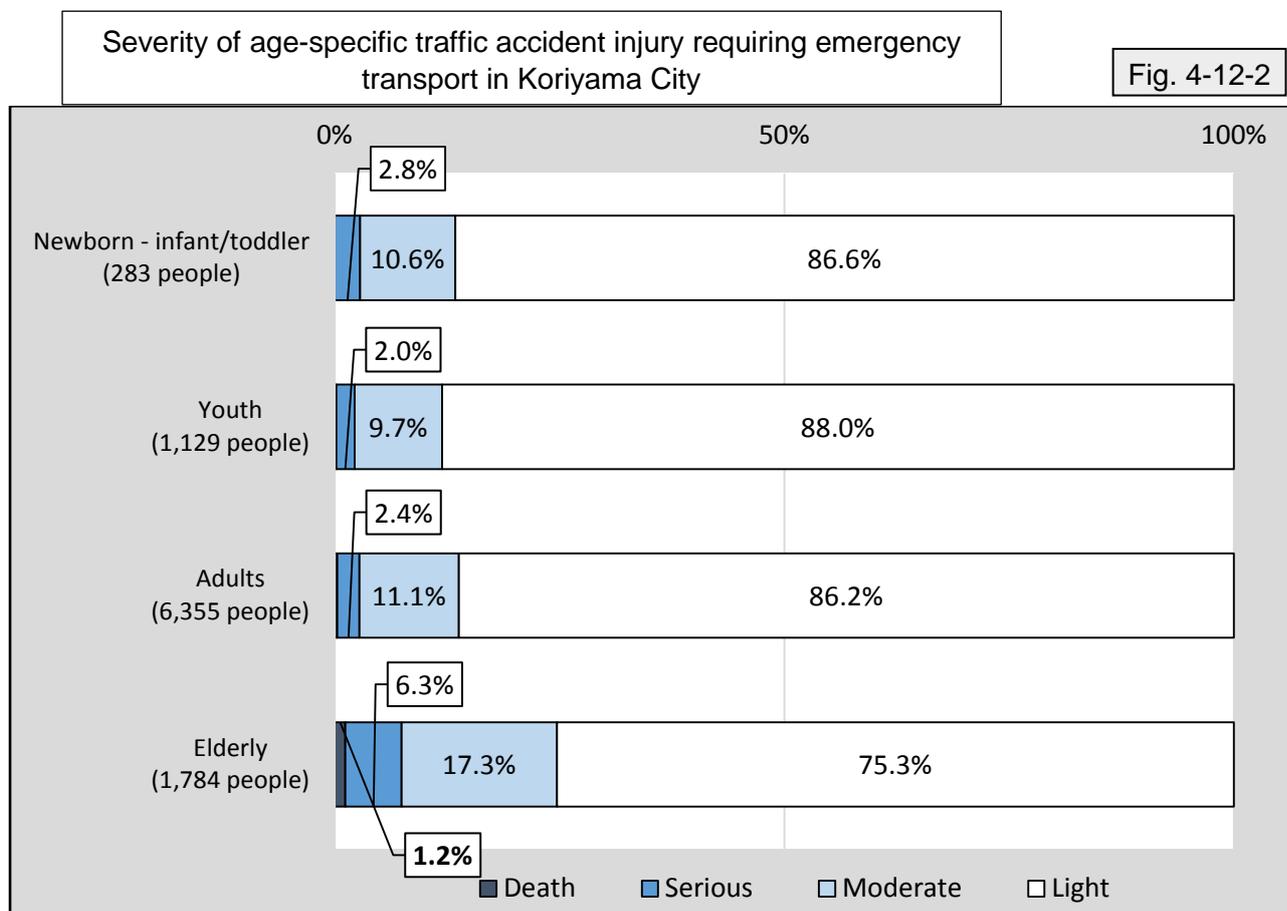
Source: Koriyama Police Department "Bicycle accidents from elementary school to sr. high school students"

[Priority challenge 2] Accidents involving elderly people easily become serious

Elderly people ages 65 and older account for about 50% of traffic accident deaths in Koriyama City. Based on emergency transport data for traffic accidents involving elderly people, elderly people have a higher rate of serious and moderate injury compared to other age groups.



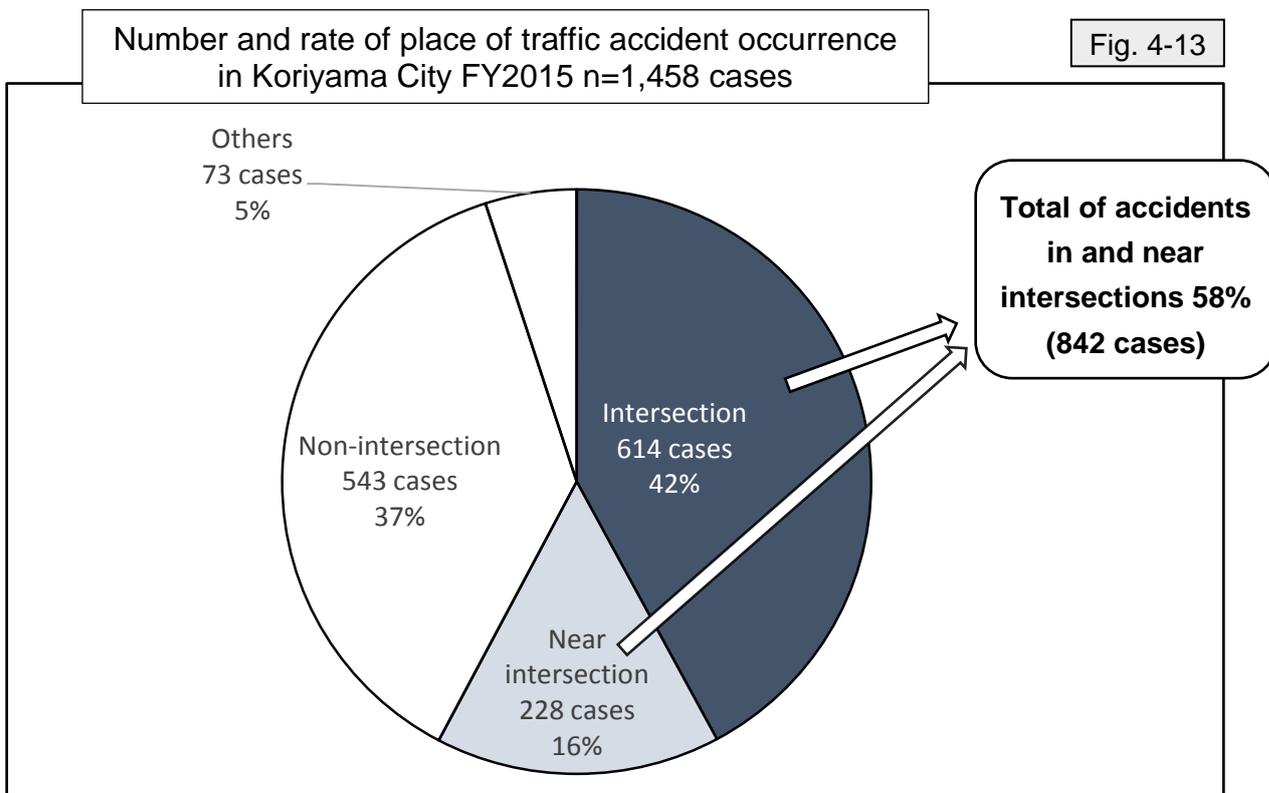
Source: Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department Traffic White Papers FY2011 to 2015



Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2010-2016 Emergency Transport Data (national table)

[Priority challenge 3] High rate of accidents at intersections

There were 614 traffic accidents at intersections in Koriyama City, accounting for 42% of all accidents, and 228 accidents near intersections, accounting for 16% of all accidents. Together these account for 58% of all accidents.



Source: Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department Traffic White Paper FY2015

○ Relationship diagram of challenge - direction - program

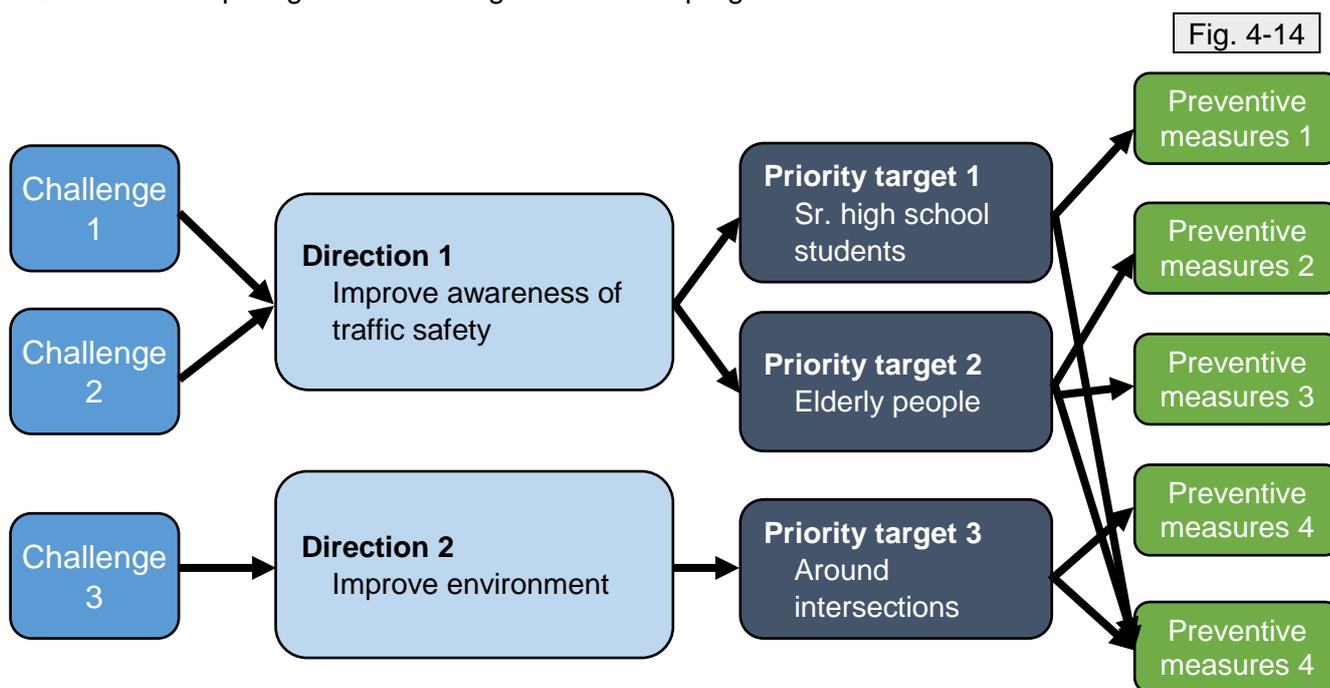


Fig. 4-14

[Prevention measures for priority challenges]

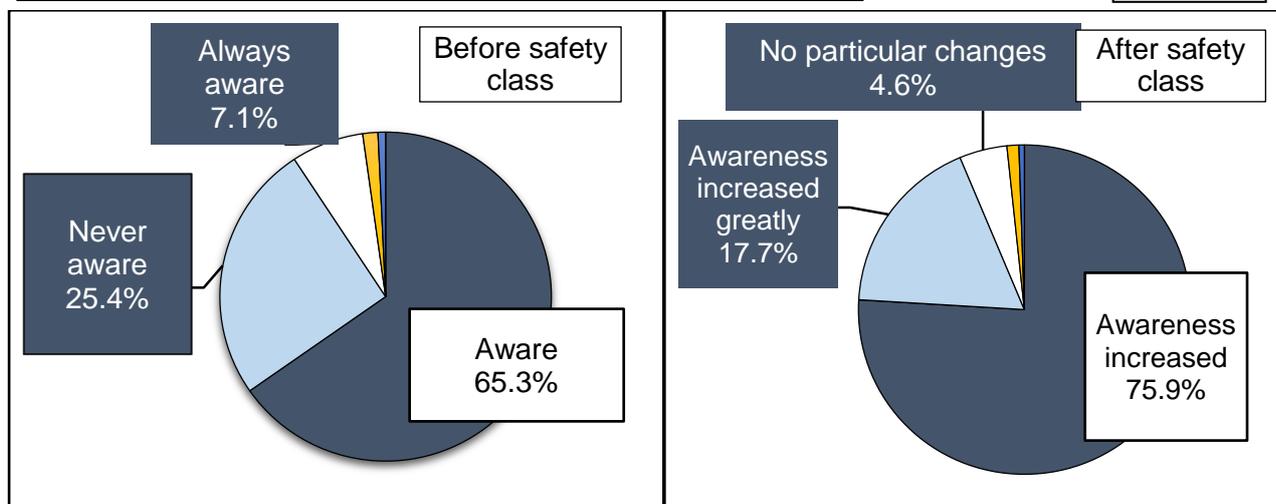
Traffic Safety Task Force Preventive Measures 1

*** In co-operation with Safety for Children Task Force**

Prevention target	Bicycle accidents involving sr. high students
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 1]
Outline of program	The scale of traffic safety classes held at sr. high schools will be increased. These sessions aim to have students experience the horrors of traffic accidents, and increase their understanding on the importance of following traffic rules.
Results of activity	Number of sessions held.
Improvement points and changes	Implement the Scared Straight program in teaching techniques. Record the teaching contents (video, etc.) onto a DVD that is distributed to each high school. Have the students have a simulated experience on the horrors of traffic accidents by watching videos that reproduce accidents. Based on responses in student surveys, we know there are more students who have an increased safety awareness to prevent traffic accidents.
Targets	Students at each sr. high school
Organizers	Each sr. high school, Traffic Safety Task Force, Safety for Children Task Force, traffic safety education specialists, Police

Changes in safety awareness through traffic safety education for sr. high students, conducted in July 2017 n=948 people

Fig. 4-15



Traffic Safety Task Force Preventive Measures 2

Prevention target	Accidents involving elderly people
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 2]
Outline of program	The scale of traffic safety classes will be increased, in co-operation with senior learning programs. Skits will be added to traffic safety classes to make it fun to learn. Elderly people will be urged to sense changes in physical abilities that come with aging.
Results of activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ June 2017 Safety seminar held at senior learning seminar; 40 participants ▪ July 2017 Safety seminar held at Asakano Gakuen University; 50 participants
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Elderly people
Organizers	City, Asakano Gakuen University, senior clubs, traffic education teaching specialists, Police, Traffic Safety Associations, Association of Mothers for Traffic Safety

Traffic Safety Task Force Preventive Measures 3

Prevention target	Accidents involving elderly people
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 2]
Outline of program	Promotion of voluntary return of driver's license by elderly Bus and taxi tickets are issued to support elderly people who have voluntarily returned their license.
Results of activity	Creation and distribution of promotional leaflets
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Elderly people ages 75 and older who have driver's license
Organizers	City, Police, bus companies, taxi companies, Traffic Safety Task Force, Safety for Children Task Force

【郡山市からのお知らせ】高齢者運転免許証返納推進事業

ご自身や家族の方が、
運転に不安を感じたら…

この機会に家族と話し合い、
運転免許証の返納を
考えてみませんか!

**免許証を返納された方には
バス・タクシー利用券を
交付します**

対象者	75歳以上の郡山市民で運転免許証の全てを返納した方 <small>※平成29年8月1日(火)以降に返納した方が対象です。 この日以前に返納した方は、対象となりません。 また、平成29年7月31日までに失効された方も対象となりません。</small>
申請受付	平成29年8月1日(火) から
内容	5,000円分(500円券×10枚綴り)のバス・タクシー利用券の 交付(申請期間は、免許証を返納した日から1年間) <small>※1人1回限りです。有効期限は1年間で、本人のみが利用可能です。</small>

Implemented from August 1, 2017

As of August 30, 2017,
61 people have
voluntarily returned their
driver's licenses and
received bus/taxi tickets.

Traffic Safety Task Force Preventive Measures 4

Prevention target	Accidents at intersections
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 3]
Outline of program	Preparation and promotion of Traffic Accident Hotspot Map
Results of activity	Number of maps distributed
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Citizens
Organizers	Traffic Safety Task Force, City, Police, Traffic Safety Association

笑顔を未来につなげよう セーフコミュニティこおりやま

交通事故多発地点に注意

年間6件以上

交通事故のおよそ6割が交差点で発生しています。通勤や通学の経路に事故多発交差点はありませんか？
事故は「追突」が最も多くなっています。
 交差点では速度を落とし、周りに注意して走行しましょう。

■ 道路形状別事故件数 2015年(H27)

交差点内と交差点付近を合わせると **58%** (842件)

■ 郡山市内 交通事故多発交差点 (1年間で6件以上)

No.	交差点名	事故件数		
		人身事故	物件事故	合計
1	若葉町交差点	3	19	22
2	郡山駅入口交差点	4	14	18
3	若葉町西交差点	1	15	16
4	桑野三丁目交差点	3	12	15
5	函景二丁目交差点	6	5	11
6	西ノ内交差点	3	8	11
7	豊田町交差点	5	6	11
8	大町交差点	5	6	11
9	柏山跨道橋西交差点	0	10	10

2015(H27)年 交通事故多発交差点 (年間6件以上発生箇所)

Traffic Safety Task Force Preventive Measures 5

Prevention target	Traffic accidents along school routes
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 1] [Priority challenge 2] [Priority challenge 3]
Outline of program	Road administrators, Police, schools, PTA, and neighborhood associations, etc., conduct joint inspections of dangerous sections. Based on these inspections, the road environment is improved (sidewalks widened, colored paving used at intersections, etc.), traffic restricted areas are increased (Zone 30 designation, etc.), and traffic safety classes are improved, etc.
Results of activity	479 dangerous sections were inspected, and the road improvement was improved at 357 sections.
Improvement points and changes	Pedestrian's sense of safety was increased by slowing down the speed of traveling vehicles and improving the road environment. A system to effectively improvement measures from the viewpoint of environment, restrictions, and education was created by sharing information on dangerous sections between interested persons.
Targets	Elementary and jr. high students, and citizens
Organizers	City/prefecture/national governments, Traffic Safety Association, schools, neighborhood associations, Association of Mothers for Traffic Safety, etc.

Improvement of road environment



Children who have to walk in the road to get to school



Relocation of utility poles to other side of road

Sidewalk created in opened space

Difficult to tell where the intersection is
Cars are slow to decelerate



No distinction between road and sidewalk

Intersection was paved with red



Sidewalk area is clearly indicated.

(2) Safety for Children Task Force

[Priority challenge 1] There are many traffic accidents involving youth ages 7 to 17 (elementary to sr. high students)

While “general injuries” is the leading cause of emergency transports for infants/toddlers and elderly people, “traffic accidents” followed by “general injuries” lead the cause for youth and working generation.

Causes of emergency transport by age
(Tabulation for FY2010-2016)

Table 4-20

Ranking	Infants/toddlers (ages 0-6)	Youth (ages 7-17)	Working generation (ages 18-64)	Elderly (ages 65 and older)
1	General injuries 877 people	Traffic accidents 1,129 people	Traffic accidents 6,355 people	General injuries 6,363 people
2	Traffic accidents 283 people	General injuries 499 people	General injuries 3,044 people	Traffic accidents 1,784 people
3	Assault 4 people	Sports competition 418 people	Self-inflicted 693 people	Self-inflicted 115 people

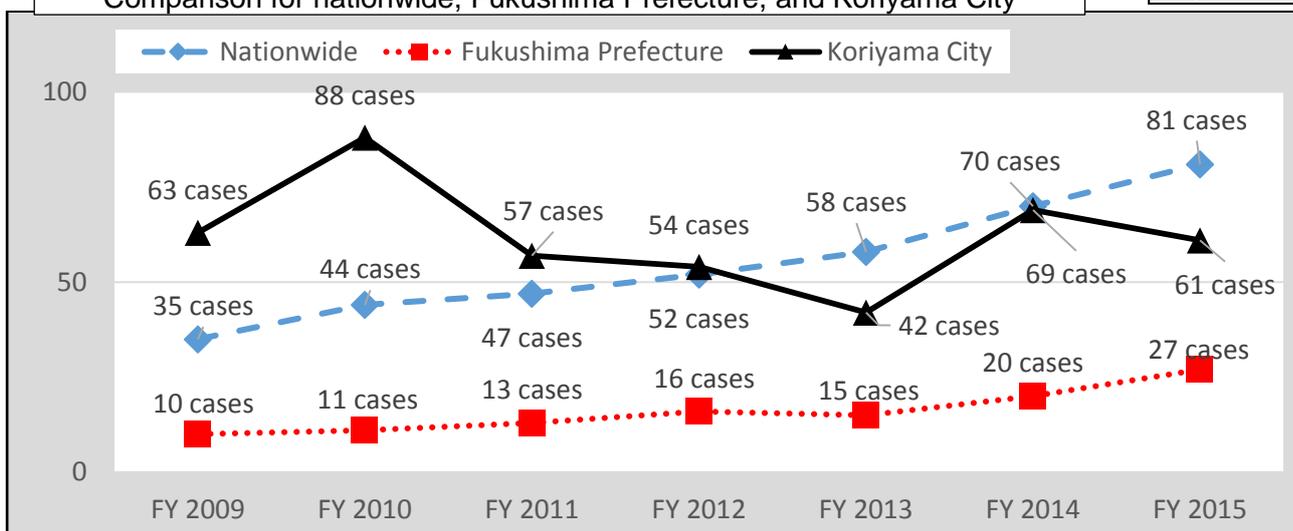
Source: Emergency Transport Data (national table)

[Priority challenge 2] Cases of child abuse are not declining

Since FY2013, the number of child abuse consultations per 100,000 people in Koriyama City has been lower than nationwide levels, but is still higher than Fukushima Prefecture levels.

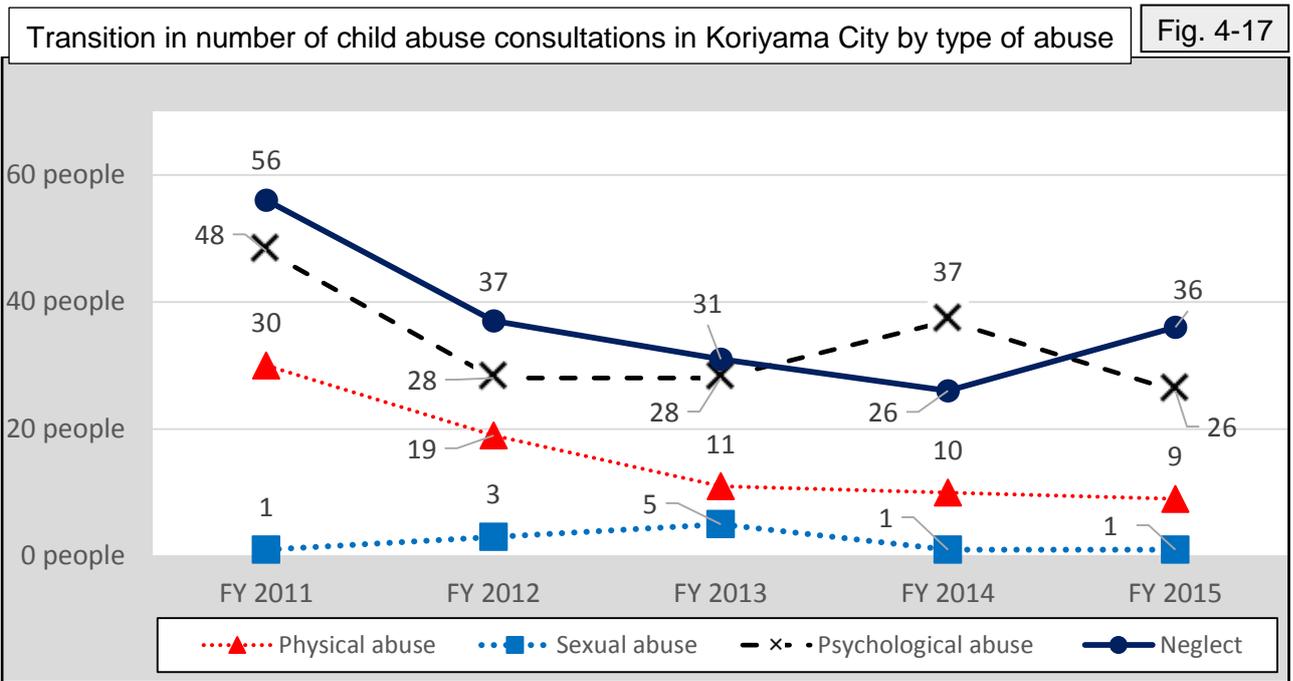
Transition in number of child case consultations received per 100,000 people
Comparison for nationwide, Fukushima Prefecture, and Koriyama City

Fig. 4-16



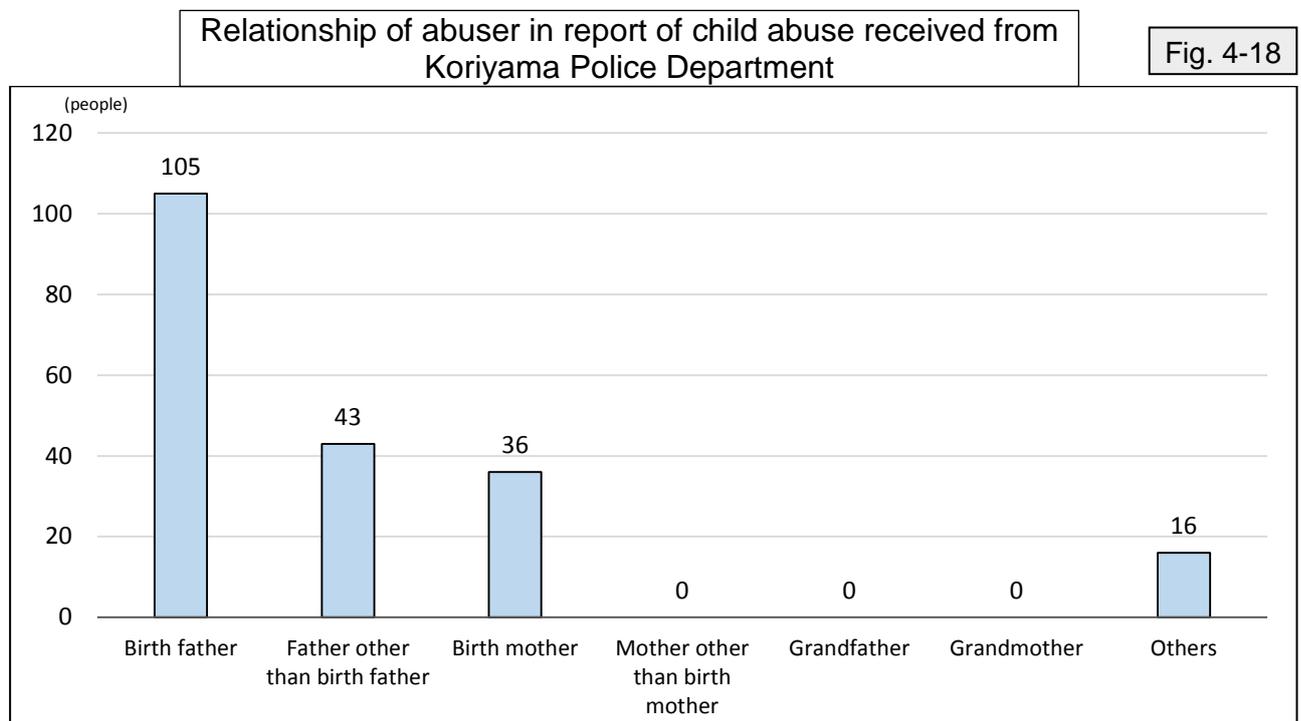
Numbers for nationwide and Fukushima Prefecture are excerpts from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare “FY2009-2015 Number of child abuse consultation cases handled by Child Consultation Services” For Koriyama City, the numbers are from the Koriyama City Child and Home Counseling Center “Number of cases handled between FY2009 to 2015”

Looking at the type of abuse, “physical abuse” has dropped lightly, but “psychological abuse” and “neglect” continue to be high. In FY2015, cases of “neglect” were the highest.



Child and Home Counseling Center “Trends in No. of consultations handled regarding child abuse in FY2011-2015”

The relation of the abuser reported to the Police or Child Consultation Center is led by “Birth father”, followed by “Father other than birth father”, and “Birth mother”. Abuse by “Birth father” is more than double of other cases.

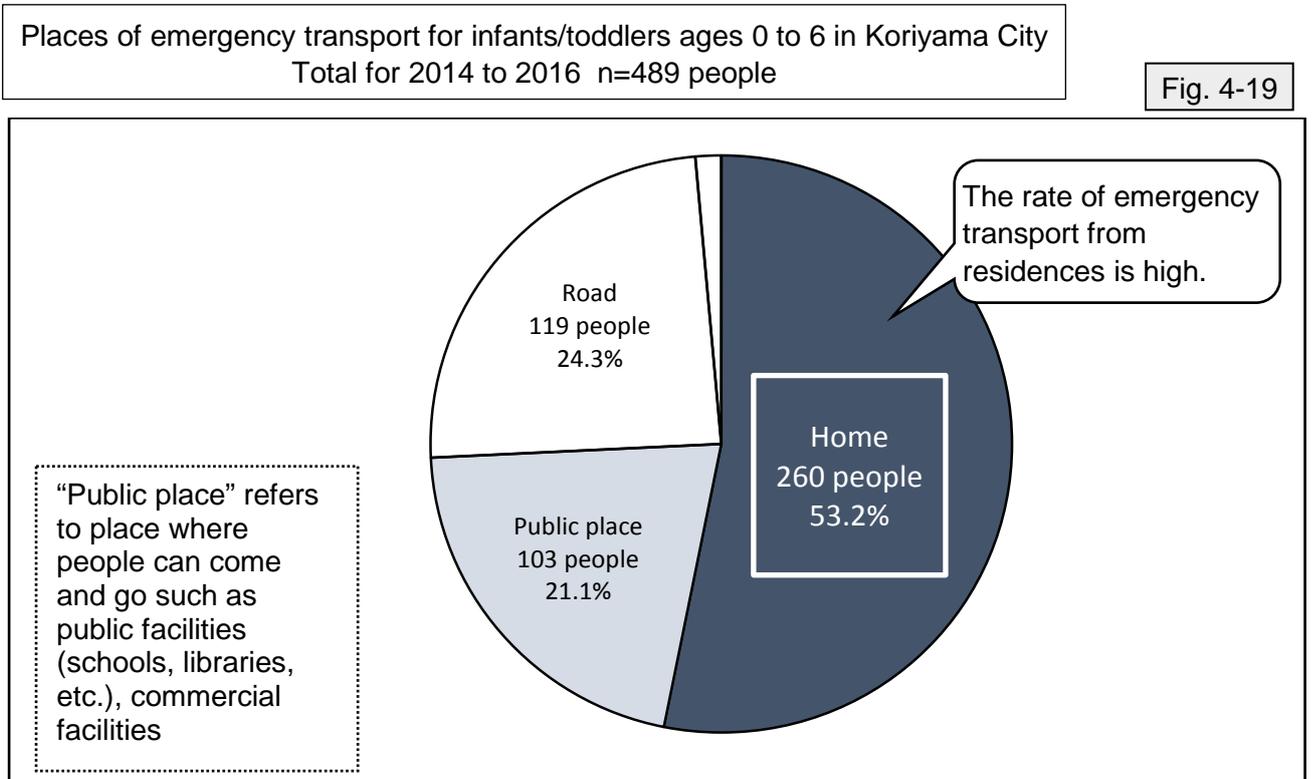


Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department “Number of child abuse consultations and reports FY2011-2016”

[Priority challenge 3] Injuries to infants/toddlers often occur in the home, its surroundings, and kindergarten or nursery school

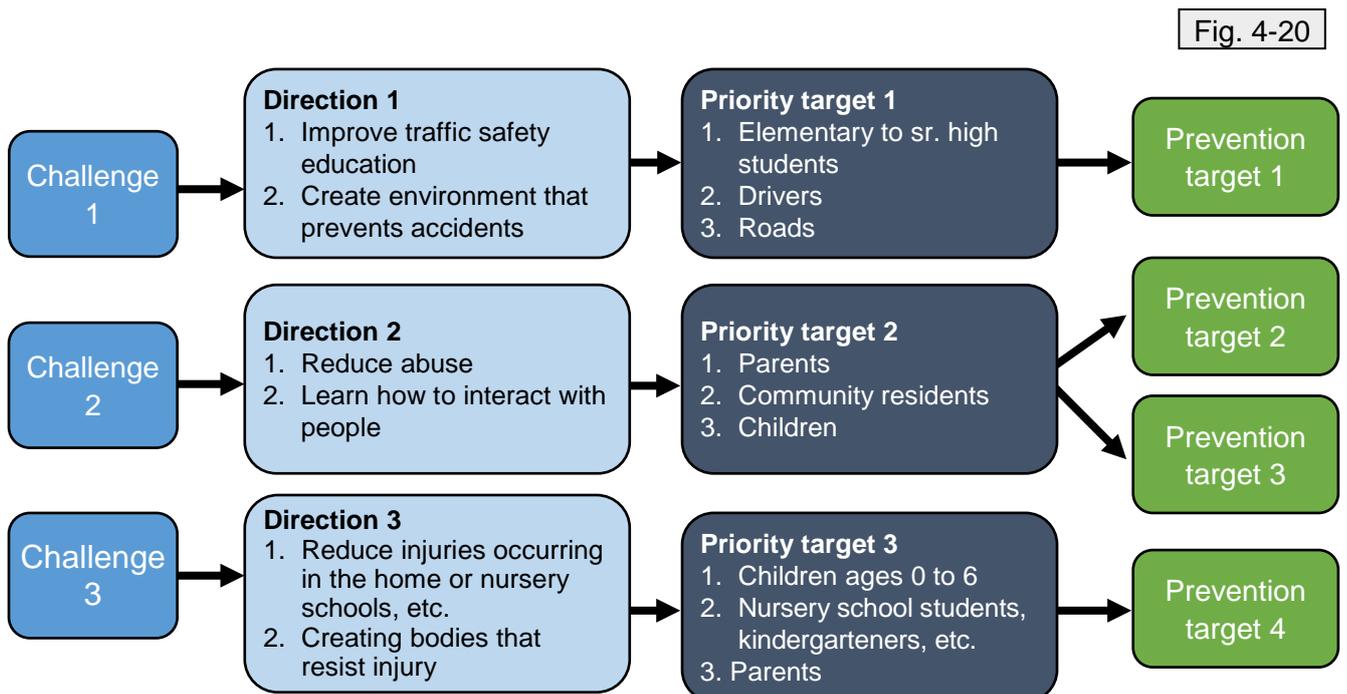
Emergency transport data shows that more than half of emergency transports for infants/toddlers ages 0 to 6 are from the residents. Based on the age group, these are most likely from the child's home.

This was followed by public places. Based on range of activity for this age group, we assume that most of these are kindergarten or nursery school.



Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2014-2016 Emergency Transport Data

○ Relationship diagram of challenge - direction - program



[Prevention measures for priority challenges]

Safety of Children Task Force Prevention Measures (1) (In cooperation with Traffic Safety Task Force)

Prevention target	Traffic accidents involving children ages 7 to 17 (elementary to sr. high students)
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 1]
Outline of program	Since traffic accidents involving first year sr. high students are particularly high, a traffic accident hotspot map will be distributed to teach third year jr. high students. As an activity of groups participating in the Safety of Children Task Force, maps will be distributed to educate parents of children enrolled in nursery school or kindergartens.
Results of activity	No. of copies distributed
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Third year jr. high students, parents of children enrolled in nursery school or kindergartens
Organizers	Safety of Children Task Force, Traffic Safety Task force

Safety of Children Task Force Prevention Measures (2)

Prevention target	Abuse against children
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 2]
Outline of program	DVD about child abuse is shown at childcare support facilities in the city to increase parent's awareness of child abuse.
Results of activity	Number of DVD show attendees
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Citizens
Organizers	Safety of Children Task Force



Safety of Children Task Force Prevention Measures (3)

Prevention target	Abuse against children
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 2]
Outline of program	Seminars related to child abuse are organized for fathers and citizens working at companies who are unable to participate in existing programs.
Results of activity	No. of seminars
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Parents (fathers) of children, citizens working at companies
Organizers	City

Safety of Children Task Force Prevention Measures (4)

Prevention target	Injuries sustained by infant/toddlers (ages 0 to 6)
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 3]
Outline of program	Distribution of leaflets promoting accident prevention model room, etc.
Results of activity	No. of copies distributed * Seminar organizers also create the plans
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Parents of infants/toddlers
Organizers	City, Fire-Defense Headquarters, Childcare Support Center

Safety of Children Task Force Prevention Measures (5)

Prevention target	Injuries sustained by infant/toddlers (ages 0 to 6)
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 3]
Outline of program	Paramedics teach about how to prevent injuries and accidents in the home, and how to identify hazardous spots using an accident prevention model room. This program aims to increase awareness on preventing children's injuries and accidents. (In cooperation with City and Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union)
Results of activity	No. of seminars
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Parents of children ages 0 to 6 (infants/toddlers)
Organizers	City, Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union

Niko Niko Kodomo Hall "Accident prevention model room"



Child can climb over balcony fence and fall!!
A/C's outdoor unit becomes a step

Child falling from a crib!!
Make sure to completely lock the side guard.



(3) Safety of Elderly Task Force

[Priority challenge 1] There are many falls involving elderly people

“General injuries” in daily life, such as falls and tumbles, are the leading cause of emergency transports for elderly people.



Fig. 4-21

Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union FY2010-2016 Emergency Transport Data (national table)

The cause of injury, which was not clear from the emergency transport data, was investigated with a Survey of Citizen Awareness in December 2014. We found that injuries from falls and tumbles were the highest.

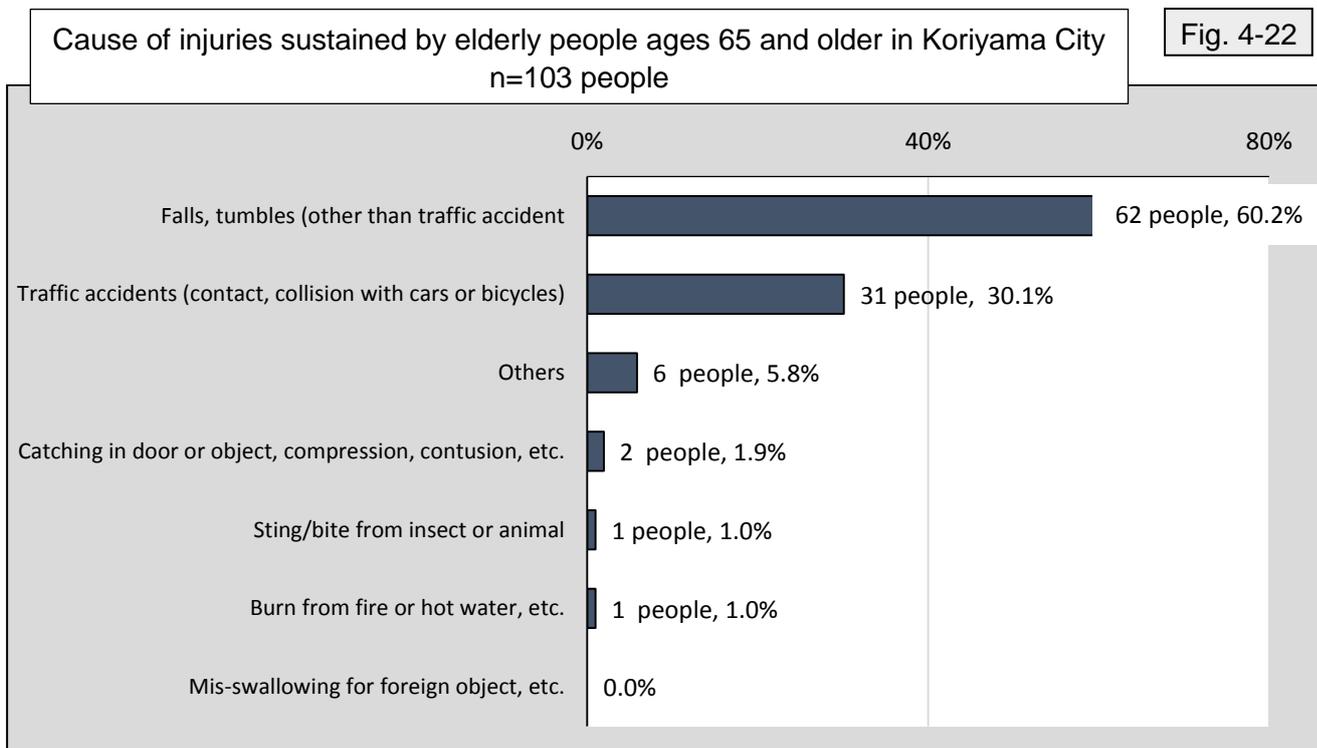
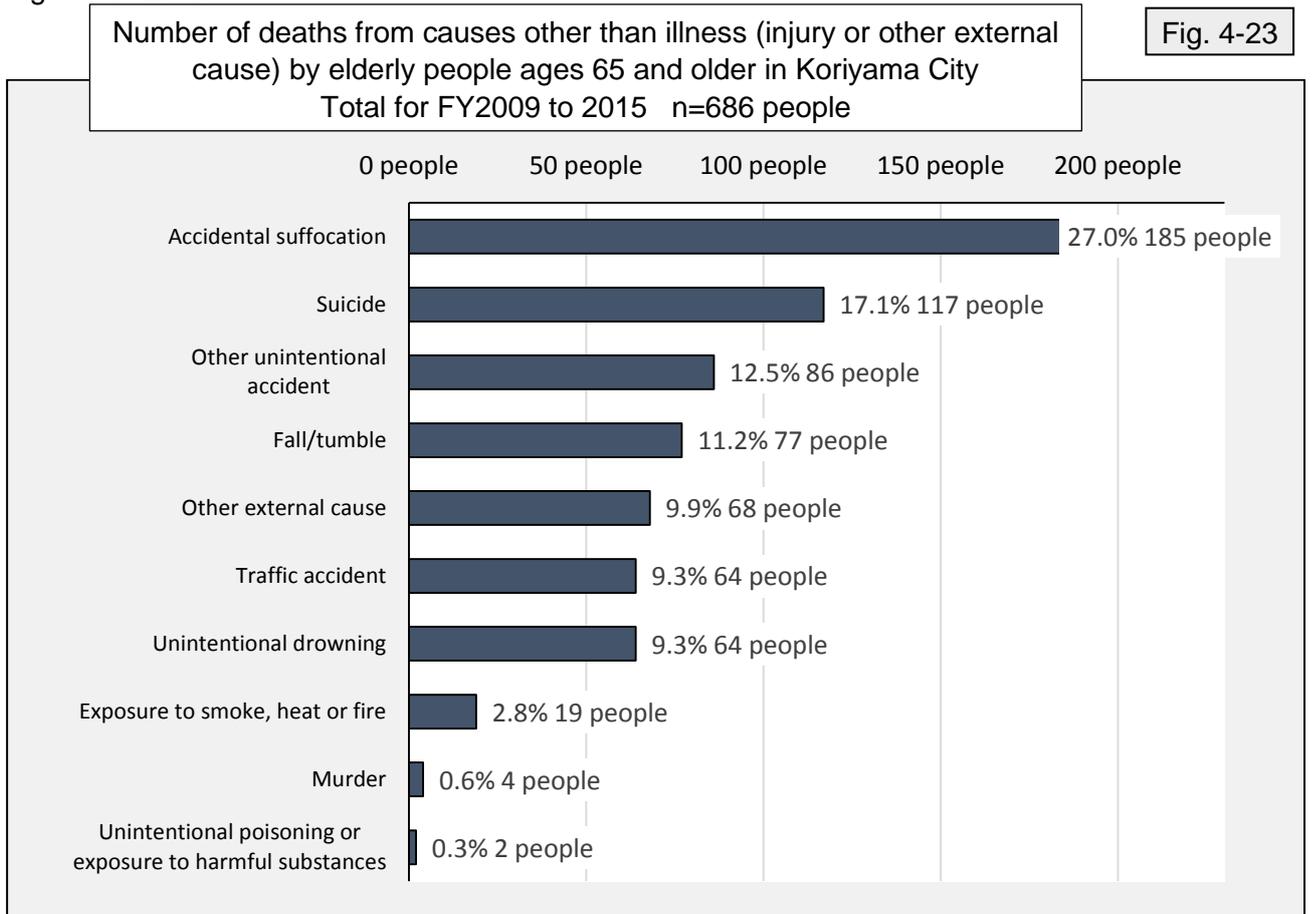


Fig. 4-22

Source: FY2014 Koriyama City Community Diagnosis on Injuries and Accidents “Survey of Citizen Awareness (survey timing: December 2014)”

[Priority challenge 2] The rate of accidental suffocation by elderly people is high

In causes of death other than illnesses by elderly people ages 65 or older, accidental suffocation is highest at 27%.



Source: Koriyama City Health Department “FY2009 to 2015 Demographic Statistics (Causes of Death)”

[Priority challenge 3] An increase in elderly people with dementia is anticipated

In FY2014, 13,264 people had been certified as requiring nursing care in Koriyama City. Of these, 7,892 people or 59.9% have signs of dementia.

In the Koriyama City Long-Term Care Insurance Project Plan, it is estimated that 18,665 people will require nursing care in FY2025, and of this 11,200 people or approx. 60% will have symptoms of dementia.

Number of elderly people with certification of nursing care who have dementia
FY2014

Table 4-21

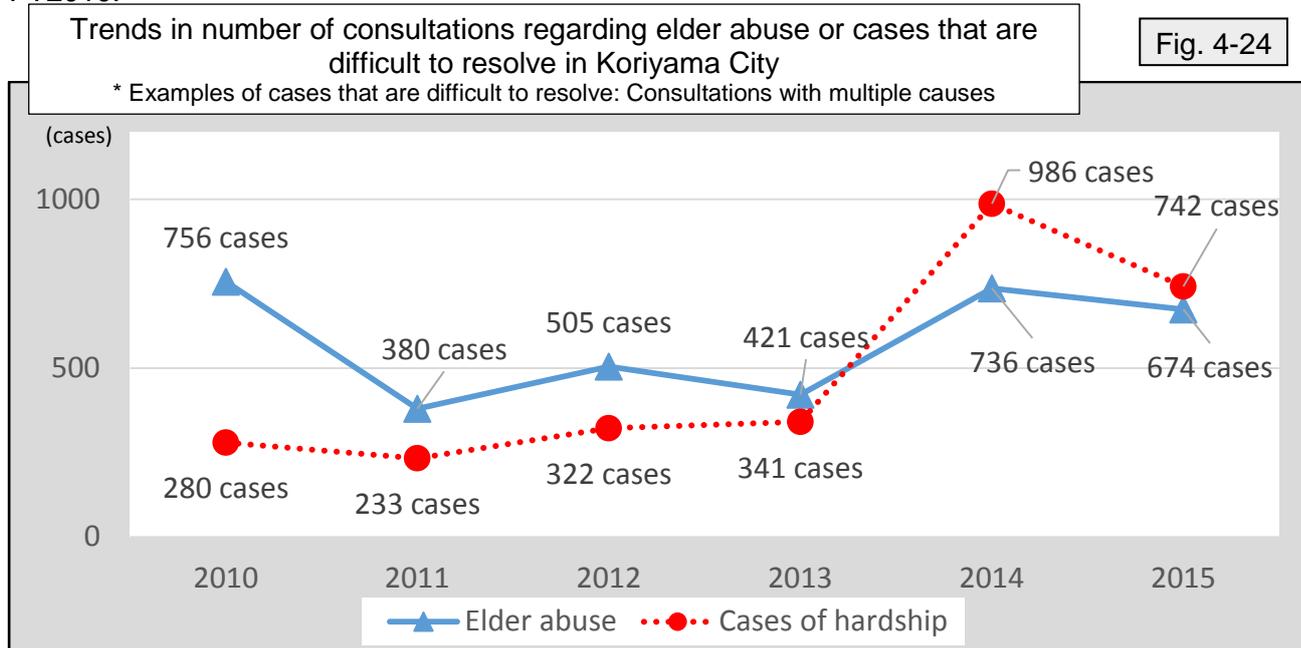
Degree	Support needed Level 1	Support needed Level 2	Nursing care Level 1	Nursing care Level 2	Nursing care Level 3	Nursing care Level 4	Nursing care Level 5	Total	Rate
Independent	1,476	1,494	1,027	663	334	269	109	5,372	40.5%
Minor	232	128	1,983	1,667	779	707	284	5,780	43.6%
Moderate	5	0	23	129	373	607	413	1,550	11.7%
Serious	0	1	1	0	16	246	298	562	4.2%
Total	1,713	1,623	3,034	2,459	1,502	1,829	1,104	13,264	100.0%

Source: “6th Welfare Plan for the Elderly / Koriyama City Insured Long-Term Care Service Project Plan”

Elderly people with symptoms of dementia

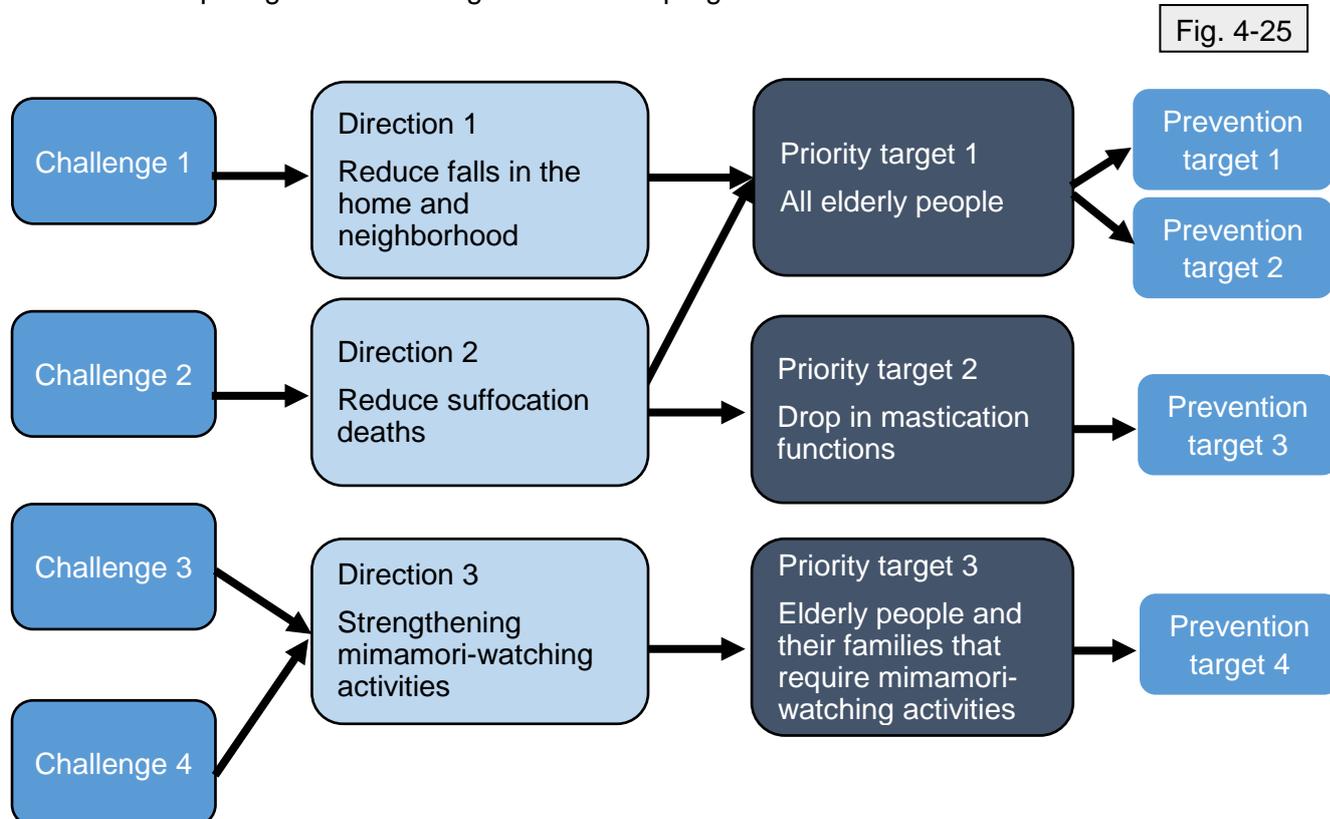
[Priority challenge 4] There are many cases of elder abuse

The number of consultations regarding elder abuse or cases that are difficult to resolve in Koriyama City fluctuates by year, but generally is increasing. The number of consultations regarding cases that are difficult to resolve, which were received in FY2015, was approx. 2.7-fold the levels received in FY2010.



Source: Koriyama City Long-Term Care Insurance Section "FY2010 to FY2015 Situation of Comprehensive Support by Center"

○ Relationship diagram of challenge - direction - program



[Prevention measures for priority challenges]

Safety of Elders Task Force Prevention Measures 1

Prevention target	Falls by elderly people
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 1]
Outline of program	Promote care-prevention classes such as Energetic Centenarian Exercises and increasing sessions Promotion of meetings and community gatherings attended by task force members Awarding of groups that continue activities at citizen-led promotion events
Results of activity	Number of Energetic Centenarian Exercises classes FY2015 <u>12</u> → As of May FY2017 <u>51</u>
Improvement points and changes	The Task Force members are promoting the activities at various meetings and when visiting the homes of elderly people. Classes become community gatherings, and allow participants to watch over each other.
Targets	Elderly people
Organizers	Community citizen groups and circles, etc., City

トピックス

Groups holding Energetic Centenarian Exercises was published in February 2016 edition of Gazette Koriyama



topics01 「いきいき百歳体操」実施団体を募集します！

問・申 地域包括ケア推進課 ☎924—3561

高齢者が地域で生きがいや役割を持ちながら、いきいきと活躍できる地域づくりを目指すため、「通いの場」(地域で運営し誰でも参加できる身近な場所)などで、「いきいき百歳体操」を実施するグループを募集します。講師の派遣やDVDの貸し出しなどの支援を行います。
※詳しくはお問い合わせください。

いきいき百歳体操とは？

75歳以上の高齢者でも簡単にできる、重りを使った筋力運動です。DVDを見ながらゆっくりと手足を動かします。

運動を続けることで筋力が上がり、体が軽くなるので、転倒や骨折の予防につながります。




重りを付けたまま手足を動かして、筋力アップ！

The Energetic Centenarian Exercises were developed by Kochi. System based on an exercise program promoted by the National Institute on Aging, in the United States.

These exercises are spreading throughout the country, and allow participants to build up muscle strength regardless of their age. It is also anticipated to prevent the need of long-term care as it also creates bonds in the community.

Safety of Elders Task Force Prevention Measures 2

Prevention target	Falls by elderly people
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 1]
Outline of program	A leaflet is prepared to inform elderly people of hazardous spots in their homes so that they can take preventive measures. The Task Force members promote the measures at meetings and community gatherings, and promote the program through the neighborhood circular newsletter.
Results of activity	Promotion at meetings and community gatherings Neighborhood circular newsletter
Improvement points and changes	The following changes were observed in elderly people and families living with elderly people who read the leaflet. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caution was taken to hazardous spots in the home after reading the leaflet. People took measures such as rerouting their electricity cords, and organizing their rooms.
Targets	Elderly people
Organizers	Safety for Elderly Task Force, City, promotion through cooperation with Task Forces from other sectors

Leaflet explaining hazards in the home (part shown below)

過去1年間に自宅だけがをした場所はどこですか？(いくつでも選択)

順位	内容	割合
1	階段	24.3%
2	台所	14.0%
3	居間、リビング	11.0%
4	庭、塀(へい)、堀(ほり)	10.7%
5	浴室、洗面所、トイレ	9.8%
6	玄関、門	9.1%
7	駐車場	8.6%
8	廊下	3.7%
9	寝室、子ども部屋	3.7%
10	その他	2.8%
11	ベランダ	2.1%
	計	100.0%

平成28年セーフコミュニティ地域診断アンケートより

最も多い

危険
階段での転倒、転落

対策 手すりやすべり止めの設置、物を置かない

危険
子どもが洗濯機に落ちる

対策 踏み台になる物を置かない

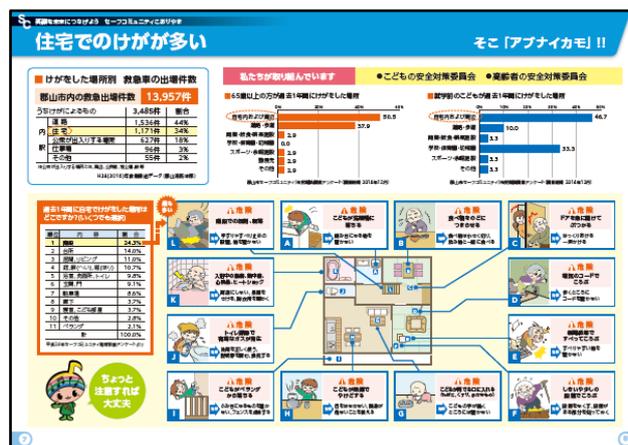
危険
入浴中の急病、熱中症、心疾患、ヒートショック

対策 高温にしない、長湯をさける、脱衣所を暖かく

危険
トイレ掃除で有毒なガスが発生

対策 洗剤を正しく使う、説明書を読む、換気する

This leaflet is also provided in the Safe Community program pamphlet. Hazards in the home are also promoted at Safe Community explanation meetings, etc.



Approx. 11,500 copies have already been distributed for promotion. The pamphlet also has pages for the Traffic Accident Hotspot Map and information on preparing for disasters, etc

Safety of Elders Task Force Prevention Measures 3

Prevention target	Accidental suffocation by elderly people
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 2]
Outline of program	To promote and expand oral exercise classes, explanations on oral cavity care are given and leaflets are distributed at care-prevention classes. (Promotion linked with care-prevention classes)
Results of activity	Number of oral exercise classes FY2015 <u>7</u> → As of May FY2017 <u>13</u>
Improvement points and changes	At various opportunities, Task Force members explain and promote the importance of oral cavity care. The number of elderly people that are aware of the importance has increased.
Targets	Elderly people
Organizers	Community citizen groups and circles, etc., City

Oral cavity care class held on July 20, 2017
(part of the leaflet calling for participants is shown below)

平成 29 年度

歯科医師による介護予防教室

口からはじめる健康づくり

長く健康を維持するには、お口の健康を保つことが重要になります。

お口の健康を保ち、介護予防に努めましょう！

知っていましたか。お口の状態と体の関係

- 歯周病のある人は、**心臓病、脳卒中**になりやすい
- かみ合わせのよい人は運動力が高い
- 認知症は**歯のない人**に多くみられる
- 歯のない人は肺活量が低下している
- 口腔内の**細菌が肺炎の原因**になる
- 口腔内の状態が悪いと食欲がなくなり、低栄養状態になりやすい

高齢者や介護をされているご家族、それを地域で支えている方向けに実施します。



かみかみ百歳体操はどんな体操？

食べる力や飲み込む力をつけるための体操で、イスに座って口の周りや舌を動かします。

体操するとどうなるの？

まず、唾液がよく出るようになります。唾液が出ると、口の中が清潔に保たれ、食べることや飲み込むことが楽になります。また、口の周りに力がつくので、食べこぼしやむせることが改善されます。

いつやれば効果的？

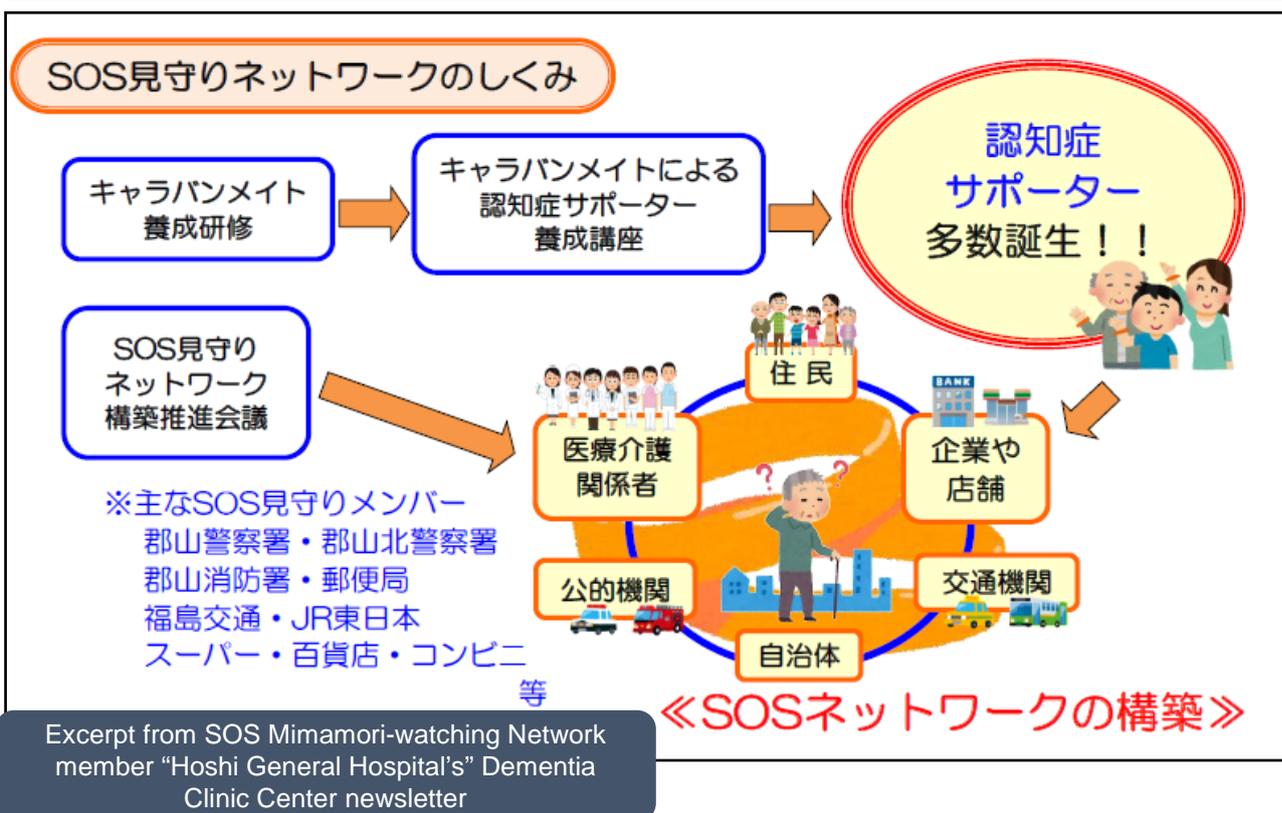
いつでもかまいませんが、食事の前におこなうと口の準備運動になりむせることの予防になります。週1回以上、「いきいき百歳体操」と合わせておこなうとより効果的です。

The Energetic Centenarian Exercises were developed by Kochi. System based on an exercise program promoted by the National Institute on Aging, in the United States.

These exercises are spreading throughout the country, and allow participants to build up muscle strength regardless of their age. It is also anticipated to prevent the need of long-term care as it also creates bonds in the community.

Safety of Elders Task Force Prevention Measures 4

Prevention target	Injuries and accidents involving elderly people and citizens with dementia
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 3] [Priority challenge 4]
Outline of program	To promote the "Elderly People with Dementia SOS Mimamori-watching Network", and make improvements for effective operation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of meetings and community gatherings attended by task force members ▪ Simulation drills by Elderly People with Dementia SOS Mimamori-watching Network ▪ Study of more effective methods to distribute information
Results of activity	Number of member groups November 2015 <u>57</u> groups → April 2017 <u>95</u> groups Number of persons registered in network November 2015 <u>0</u> people → April 2017 <u>186</u> people
Improvement points and changes	Problems in conveying information from top to bottom of the groups participating in the network have been pointed out. The Social Welfare Council, one of the member groups, will create and manage an original method to convey information.
Targets	Elderly people, citizens with dementia and their families
Organizers	Groups and companies of local residents, Social Welfare Council, medical institutions, national, prefectural and city governments



Excerpt from SOS Mimamori-watching Network Liaison Council newsletter 16th edition dated June 9, 2017

異常時通報についての御礼

「東北電力 郡山営業所」様から郡山市に連絡があり、電気メーター検針の際の郵便受けに郵便物がたまっている等の情報を提供いただき、その後の対応により無事を確認することができました。御協力ありがとうございました。

Safety of Elders Task Force Prevention Measures 4

Prevention target	Injuries and accidents involving elderly people and citizens with dementia
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 3] [Priority challenge 4]
Outline of program	Introduce the activities of communities that are partaking in advanced programs, and promote mimamori-watching activities in the community.
Results of activity	An article about the “Fukuhara-naka No. 3 Neighborhood Association Mimamori-watching Patrol”, which conducts original mimamori-watching activities, was published in the Association of Neighborhood Association newsletter and website. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approx. 9,000 copies prepared and distributed via each neighborhood associations
Improvement points and changes	Information on the activity is promoted through the community by introducing the “Mimamori-watching Patrol” activities. We have heard that this has increased a sense of security, and has made it easier for the patrols to conduct their activities. We anticipate more mimamori-watching activities to start in other areas.
Targets	Elderly people, citizens with dementia and their families
Organizers	Neighborhood associations, groups of local residents, City

活動報告

～セーフコミュニティ郡山～

高齢者世帯の見守りを行う「福原中第三町内会見守り隊」の活動を紹介します！

富久山町の「福原中第三町内会見守り隊」は、平成25年7月6日、町内に住む高齢者の孤独死をなくそうと結成され、今年で活動5年目になります。

毎月3回、隊員と富久山地域包括支援センターの職員と一緒に高齢者世帯を訪問し、声掛け運動での安否確認、高齢者を狙った詐欺被害防止のチラシなどを配り、安全確保にも貢献しております。

このような活動が認められ、郡山北警察署からは複数回にわたって防犯活動用の帽子やベストが贈られています。見守り隊は町内会とは別の組織ですが、町内会で実施している資源回収やお祭りの際の交通整理に協力し、活動資金の一部を補助していただき、お互いに欠かすことのできない、良好な関係を築いております。このような活動を、是非皆さんの町内会においても参考にしてください。

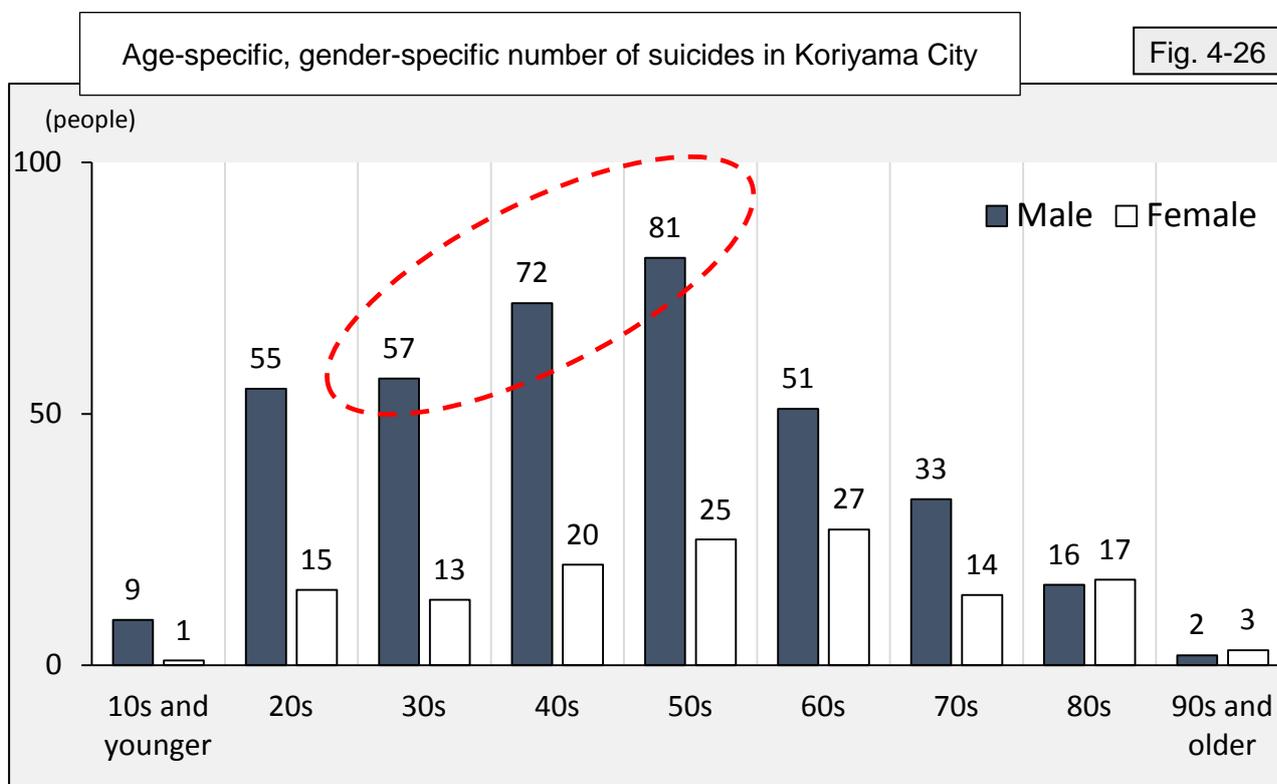


Excerpt from Koriyama City Federation of Neighborhood Association newsletter “Machi” 33rd edition dated August 1, 2017

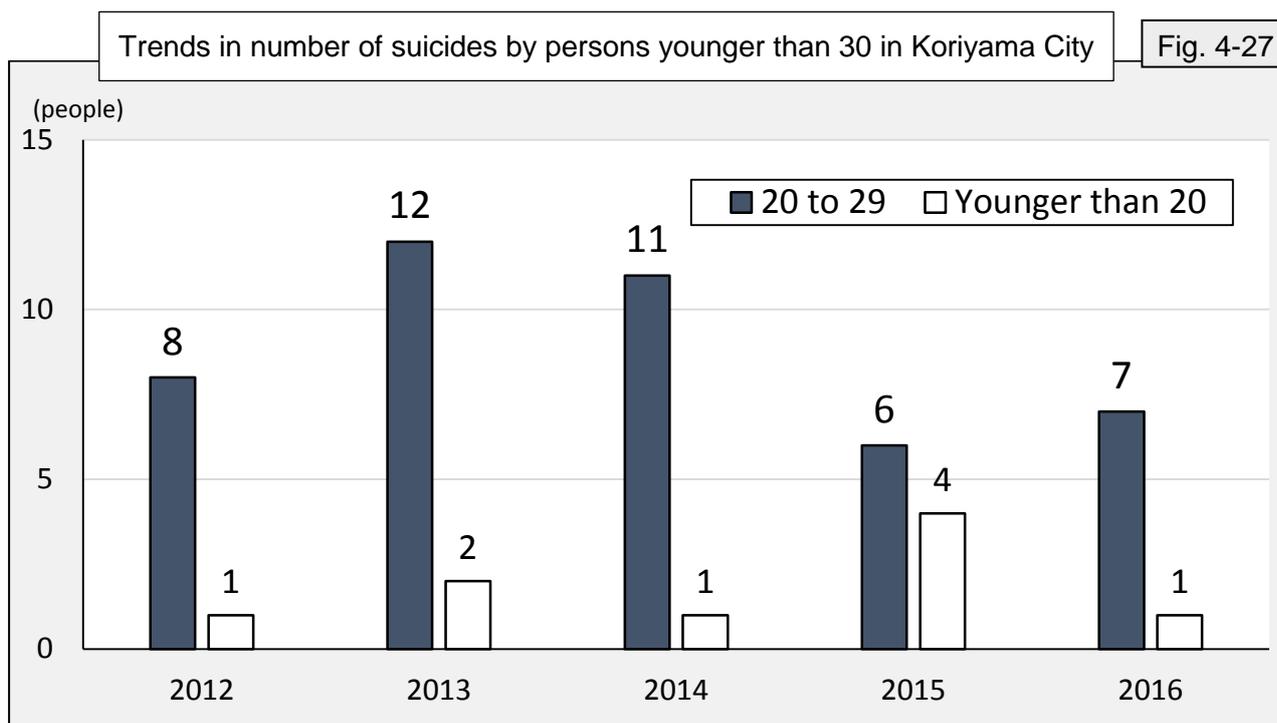
(4) Suicide Prevention Task Force

[Priority challenge 1] There are many suicides by males in their prime, and suicides by youth are not declining.

In Koriyama City, men account for most suicides. The numbers are particularly higher from the 30s and peak in the 50s. Suicides by people younger and 30 have not declined despite efforts made in each sector.



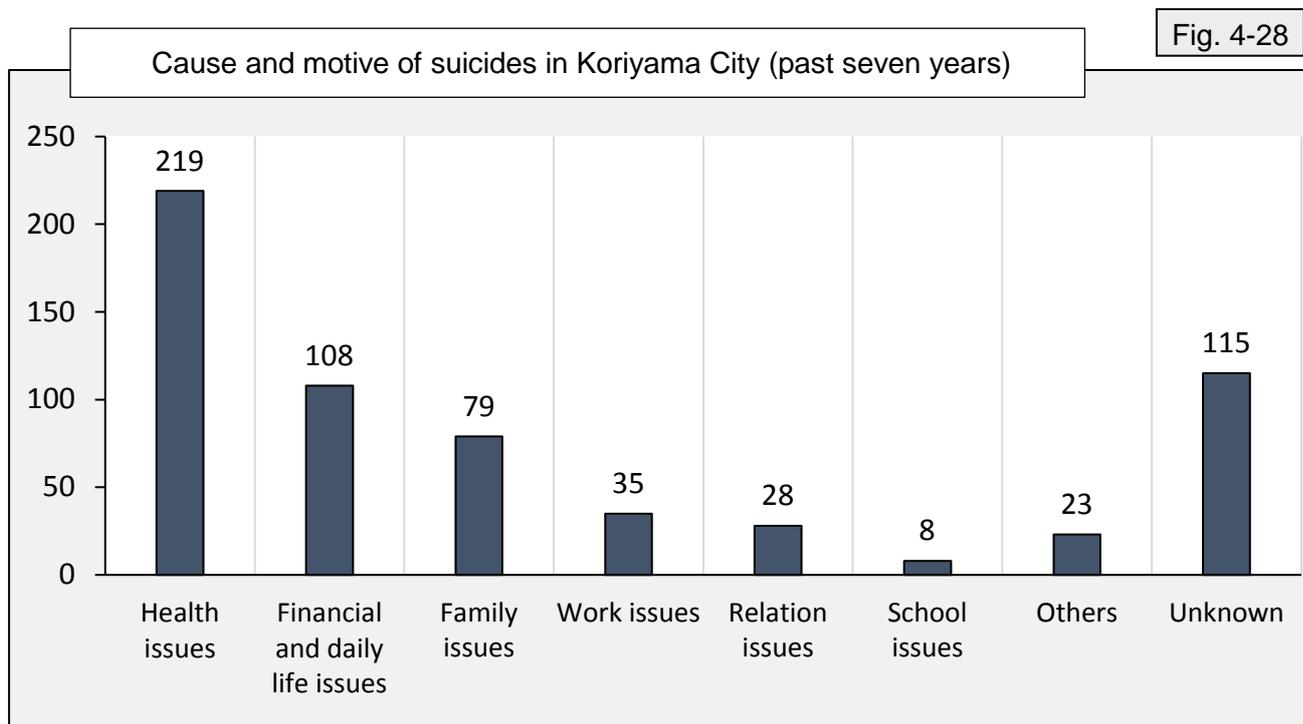
Source: Koriyama City Health Department "FY2009 to 2015 Demographic Statistics (Causes of Death)"



Source: Cabinet Office "FY2012 to 2016 Basic information on suicides" * Tabulated from "date of suicide" and "residence"

[Priority challenge 2] Health and financial issues are leading causes of suicide

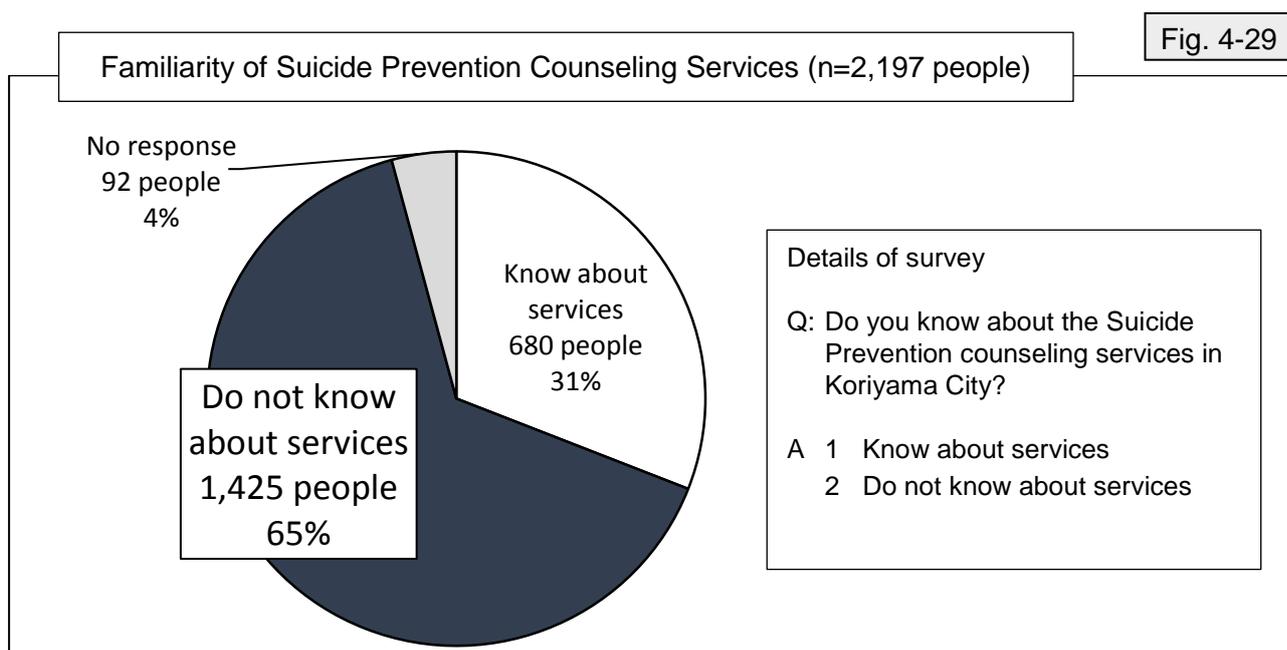
“Health issues” followed by “Financial and daily life issues” are the leading causes and motives for suicide in Koriyama City.



Source: Cabinet Office “FY2012 to 2016 Basic information on suicides” * Tabulated from “date of suicide” and “residence”

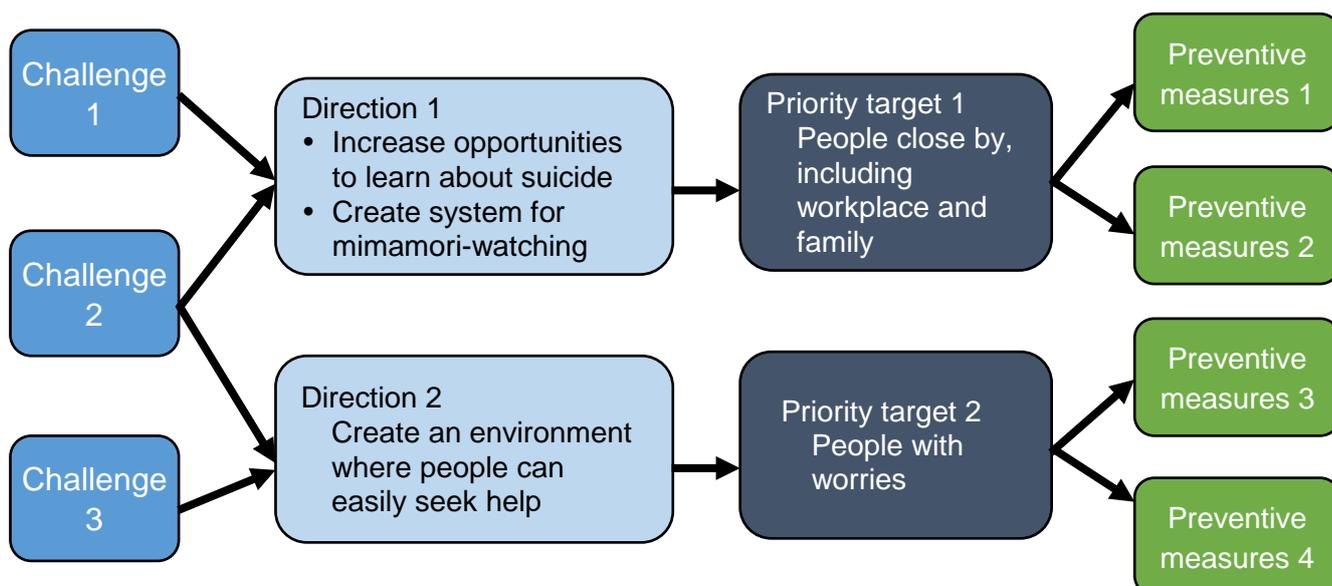
[Priority challenge 3] People do not know about counseling services, or have hard time seeking advice

Based on the Koriyama Survey of Citizen Awareness (questionnaire) conducted in FY2016, 31% of respondents knew about the Suicide Prevention Counseling Services, and 65% did not know about the services.



Source: FY2016 Koriyama Survey of Citizen Awareness

Fig. 4-30



[Prevention measures for priority challenges]

Suicide Prevention Task Force prevention measures (1)

Prevention target	Suicide victims and people planning suicide
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 1] [Priority challenge 2]
Outline of program	Increase the citizens' interest in suicide prevention, train gatekeepers who can find and quickly respond to people who have worries and are planning suicide.
Results of activity	Number of gatekeeper training course participants FY2016 420 people FY2017 197 people (as of end of August)
Improvement points and changes	Strengthening of gatekeeper training course <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add elementary and jr. high teachers as training targets • Increase seminars for general public from one to <u>two sessions</u> • Hold follow-up training, and hold recurrent training
Targets	Citizens, persons involved with education, work and sanitation supervisors at companies, etc.
Organizers	Suicide Prevention Task Force, City, Health Department, City Board of Education, companies, National Trade Association of Barbers and Hair Dressers



An essential first step of preventing suicide is for people in the area to recognize people how they have worries.

We will continue to increase seminars to train "Gatekeepers", often called "the guardians of life", and hold gatekeeper seminars for people in new sectors.

Suicide Prevention Task Force prevention measures (2)

Prevention target	Suicide victims and people planning suicide
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 1] [Priority challenge 2]
Outline of program	Holding of street campaigns to promote suicide prevention, in cooperation with other groups Street Campaign during September Suicide Prevention Campaign Month
Results of activity	FY2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street Campaigns (in cooperation with people participating in Autumn Traffic Safety Campaign send off ceremony) FY2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panel exhibit at Citizen's Exhibition for the Elimination of Traffic Accidents Street campaign scheduled for September 11, 2017 during Suicide Prevention Campaign Month <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Street campaign at Koriyama Station West Exit plaza and East Exit during morning commute hours → Promotional leaflets and pocket tissues (3,000 sets) will be distributed
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Citizens
Organizers	Suicide Prevention Task Force, National Trade Association of Barbers and Hair Dressers, City, Health Department, Traffic safety Task Force, City Traffic Measures Council (City, Police, Traffic Safety Association, etc.)



Suicide Prevention Task Force prevention measures (3)

Prevention target	Suicide victims and people planning suicide
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge2] [Priority challenge3]
Outline of program	List information on the current situation of suicides and correct information on preventing suicides, and increase the citizens' interest in suicide prevention.
Results of activity	A special report is published in every September edition of the City Gazette. The gazette is distributed to 106,602 households via the neighborhood associations. Approx. 7,000 copies are distributed to commercial facilities, financial institutions, and schools, etc.
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Citizens
Organizers	Suicide Prevention Task Force, City

Gazette Koriyama with special on suicide prevention



We were impressed by programs that leading Safe Community municipalities have incorporated, and decided to publish a special report on suicide prevention. Based on the concept that anyone could commit suicide, the Task Force studied the information to cover in the special report, and had the report published in the city gazette. We hope that many citizens will gain some interest in suicide prevention through this program.

Suicide Prevention Task Force prevention measures (4)

Prevention target	Suicide victims and people planning suicide
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 2] [Priority challenge 3]
Outline of program	Distribute leaflets to public facilities, financial institutions, and post office, etc., where citizens visit so as to promote suicide prevention counseling services. Distribute the leaflets around the reception areas for various events.
Results of activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Card-type leaflets to promote counseling services are provided at 511 places (members of the Barbershop and Hair Dressers Union, pharmacies, etc.) Cards were distributed at the Citizen's Assembly for the Elimination of Traffic Accidents
Improvement points and changes	Increase the number of places where cards are available (new barbershops and hair dressers, cosmetic shops, pharmacies, etc.)
Targets	Citizens
Organizers	Suicide Prevention Task Force, City, National Trade Association of Barbers and Hair Dressers, Traffic Safety task Force

Distributed card-type leaflet



Leaflets are available where they can easily be accessed, such as reception counter



(5) Crime Prevention Task Force

[Priority Challenge 1] Public security around the station is poor

The number of known criminal cases per 100 people in Koriyama City during FY2014 was especially high at the Koriyama Station Koban with 7.7 cases. The results are high because the population is small, but because the area is small, we believe that it is adversely affecting public security.

Situation of known criminal cases in Koriyama by koban/substation, population, and area FY2014

Table 4-22

Koban police box/substation name	Type	No. of households (2015.1.1)	No. of known criminal cases	No. of known criminal cases per 100 people	* Reference Area (km ²)
Eki-mae	Koban police box	4,128	316	7.7	0.94
Choja	Koban police box	13,613	240	1.8	2.5
Yoshiga	Koban police box	15,934	244	1.5	8.5
Kurume	Koban police box	22,570	327	1.4	3.5
Kaiseiyama	Koban police box	39,560	503	1.3	7
Tamura	Sub-station	14,875	187	1.3	37.7
Hiwada	Sub-station	10,053	110	1.1	22.5
Furudate	Koban police box	11,227	119	1.1	2.2
Atami	Sub-station	6,049	56	0.9	151.1
Kikuta	Sub-station	11,795	98	0.8	16
Fukuyama	Koban police box	34,540	279	0.8	16.3
Sasagawa	Koban police box	34,057	246	0.7	17.4
Otsuki	Koban police box	30,572	209	0.7	12.8
Tomita	Koban police box	25,682	174	0.7	7.7
Hayama	Koban police box	8,548	57	0.7	1.4
Nishida	Sub-station	4,580	22	0.5	27.3
Mihota	Sub-station	4,824	22	0.5	44.5
Futase	Sub-station	3,320	15	0.5	55
Funatsu	Sub-station	1,785	8	0.4	65.7
Miyagi	Sub-station	10,672	46	0.4	21.8
Katahira	Sub-station	6,501	28	0.4	18.8
Ouse	Sub-station	4,495	17	0.4	72
Iwae	Sub-station	2,431	9	0.4	7
Yanagibashi	Sub-station	2,973	6	0.2	35.4
Fura	Sub-station	2,024	1	0.0	102

Source: Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department "Community Safety White Papers FY2014" and Koriyama City Basic Resident Register.

- Problems of Koriyama City Ordinance violating actions (illegal solicitation) that increase sense of fear among citizens

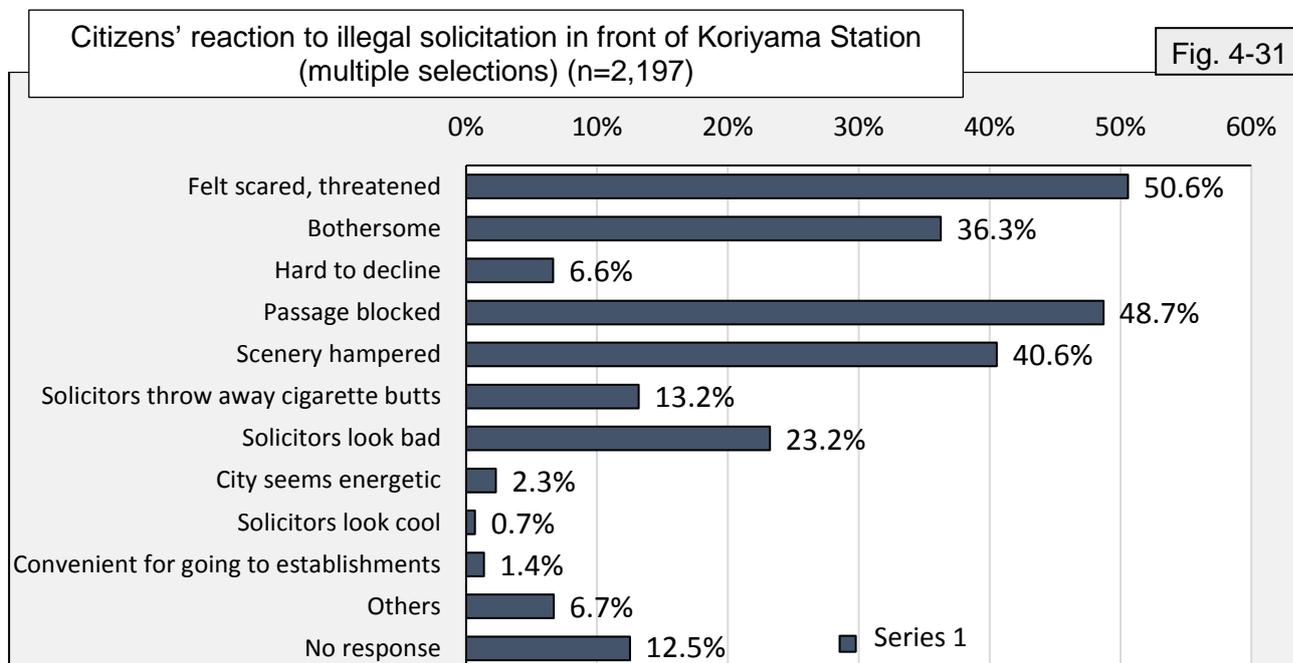
Illegal solicitation is a factor that has hampered public security in front of Koriyama City. Approaching passersby on the street, etc., and soliciting them to go to adult entertainment shops is prohibited by the Act on Control and Improvement of Amusement Business. It is also “illegal solicitation” prohibited under the Koriyama City Ordinance.

Most of the people performing this illegal solicitation wear black or dark suits with a flashy shirt. At a glance, they look like members of organized gangs. There have been cases where passersby have had their arm grabbed, their passage blocked, or even threatened.

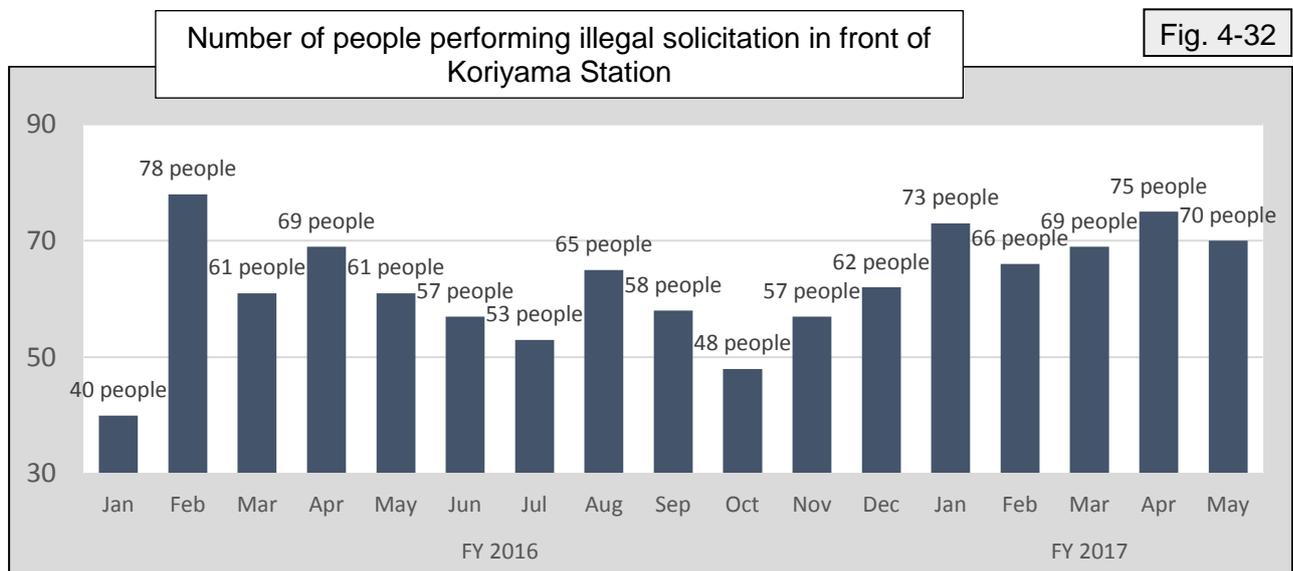
How do citizens feel about these actions?

In the Koriyama Citizens’ Awareness Survey conducted in FY2016, 50.6% responded that they felt “scared or threatened”.

Illegal solicitation that makes people feel “scared or threatened” is clearly injurious behavior toward a person’s mental state. We believe that these actions worsen public security in front of Koriyama Station.



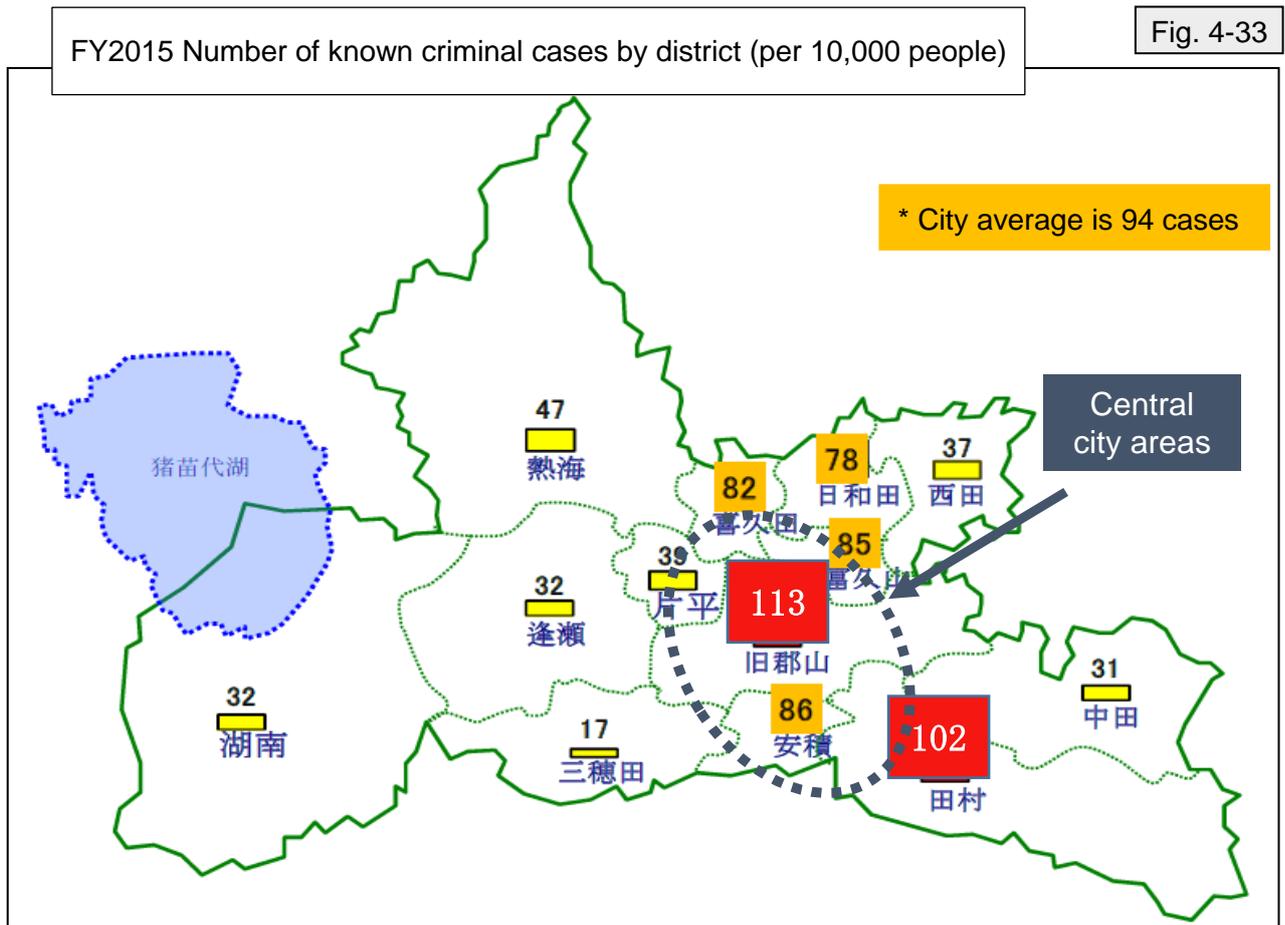
Source: FY2016 Koriyama Citizens' awareness survey



Source: FY2016-2017 Factual survey by Koriyama City

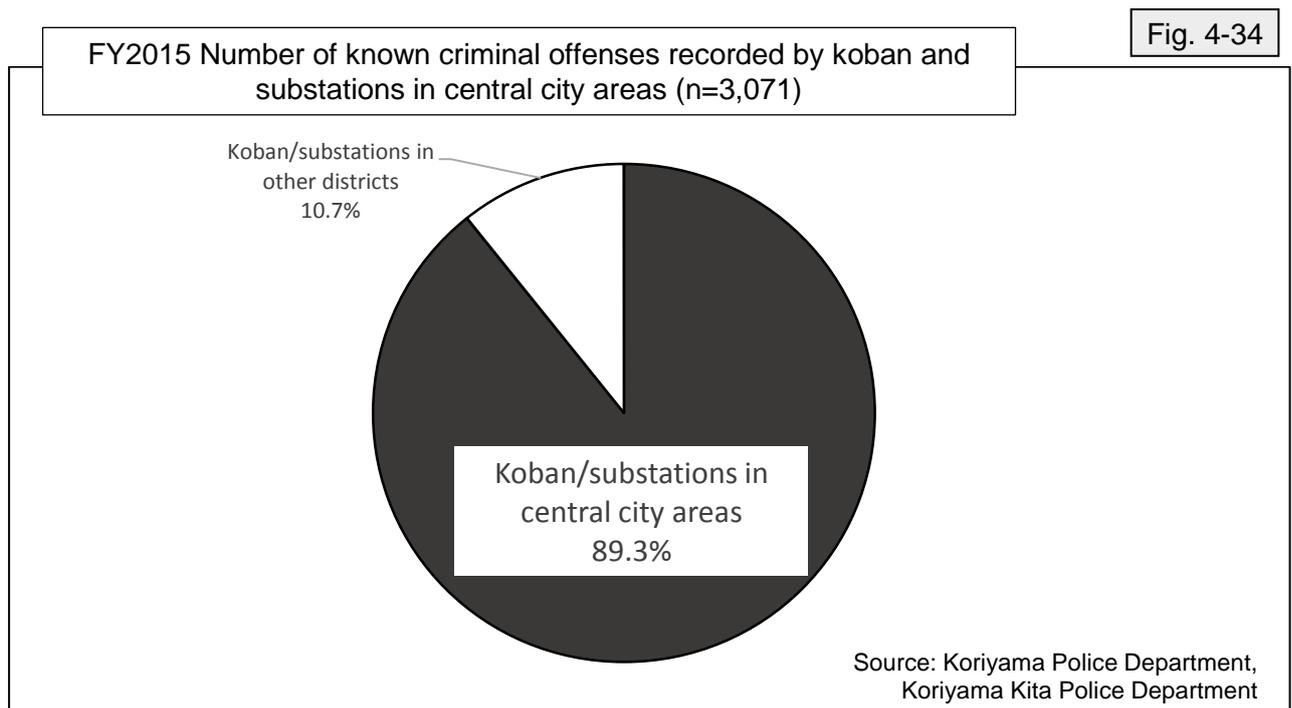
[Priority challenge 2] Crimes in residential areas are high

Crimes in Kyu-Koriyama and Tamura districts, both central areas of Koriyama City, are higher compared to the city average.

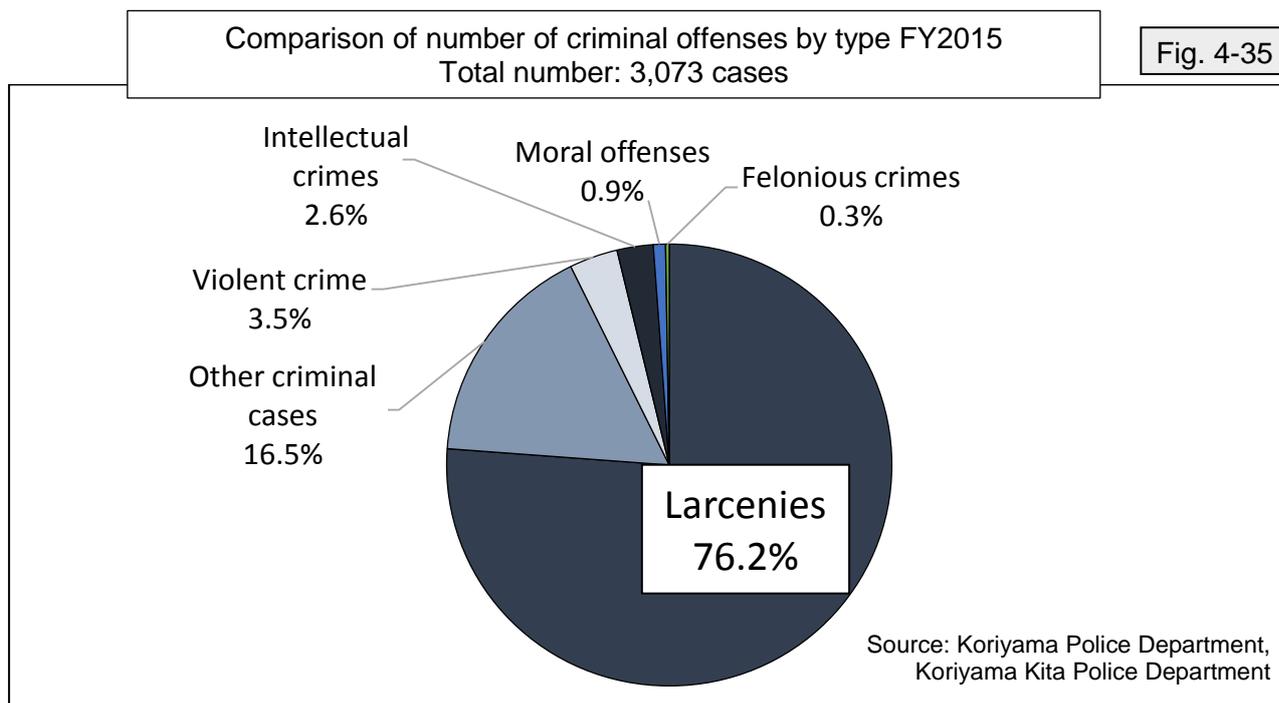


Source: Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department, Koriyama City current population

The number of known criminal offenses recorded by koban and substations in the central city areas, account for approx. 90% of offenses in the city.

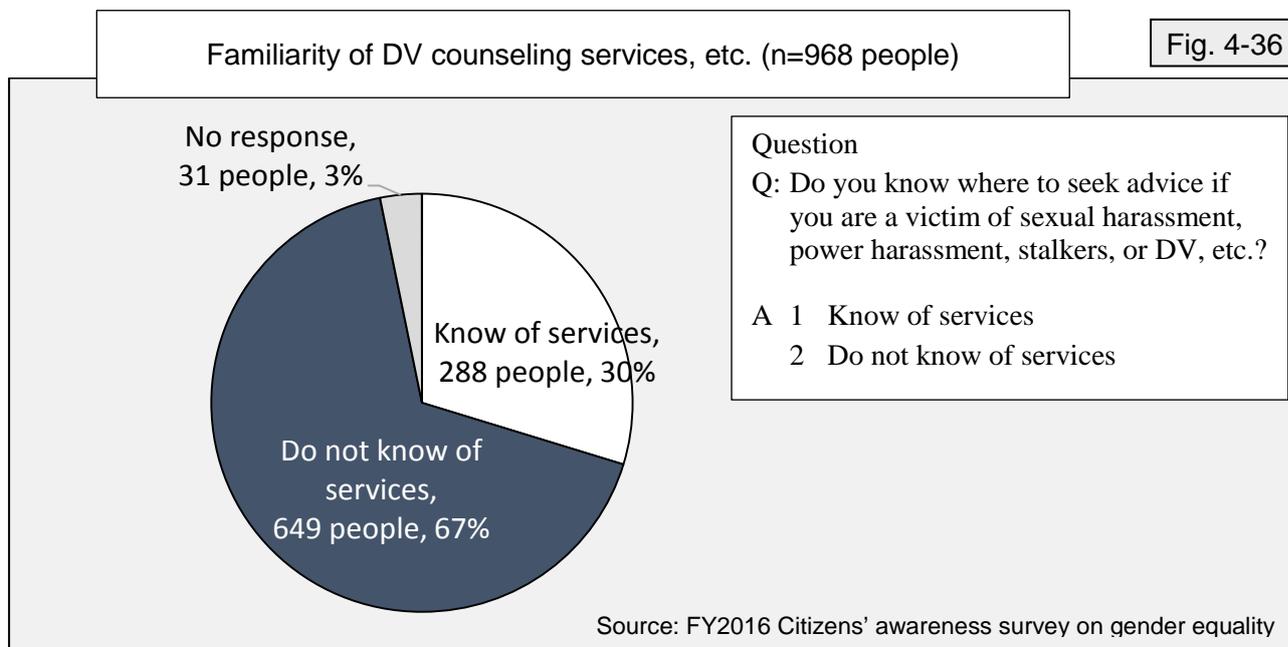


Larcenies lead criminal offenses accounting for more than 75% of all crimes. (Similar number is achieved when tabulated for central city areas. The percentage is more than 5 points different from levels of larceny in the prefecture, which account for approx. 70%.)



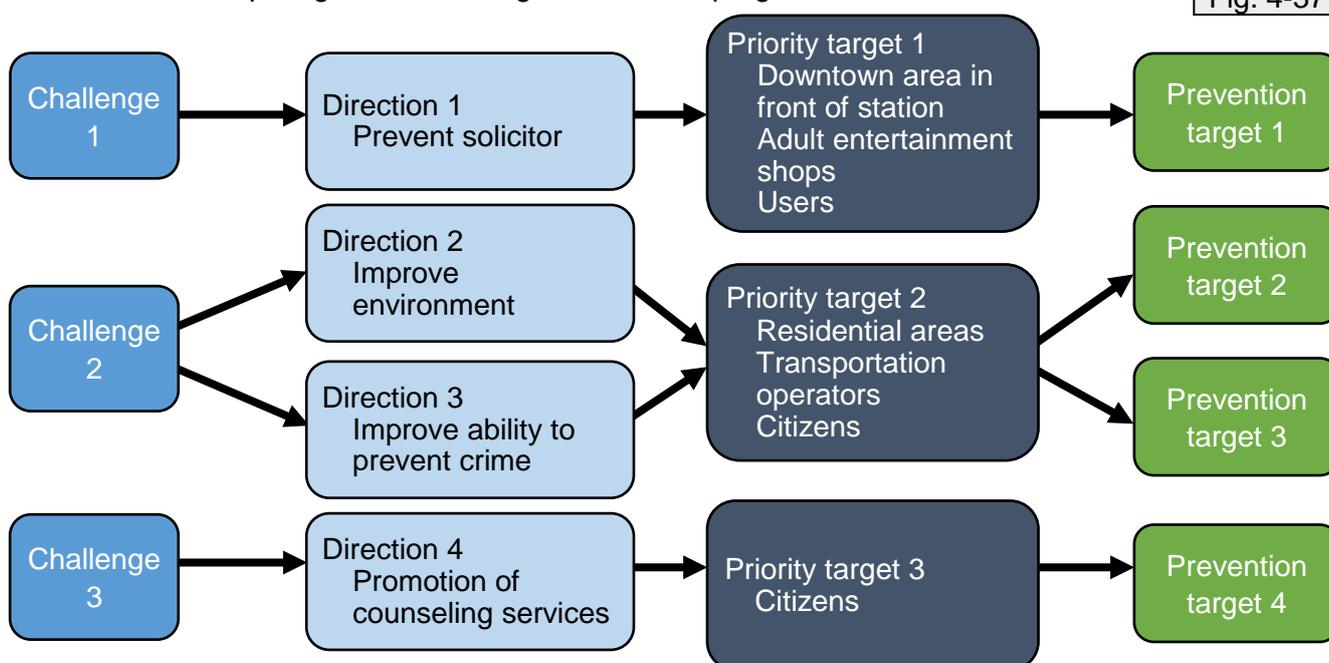
[Priority challenge 3] People are not familiar with DV (domestic violence) counseling services, etc.

The number of consultations received regarding DV is on the increase, by 70% of the citizens are not familiar with DV counseling services, etc.



○ Relationship diagram of challenge - direction - program

Fig. 4-37



[Prevention measures for priority challenges]

Crime Prevention Task Force Prevention measures (1)

Prevention target	Illegal solicitation										
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 1]										
Outline of program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold patrols for illegal solicitation Educate public to not use illegal solicitation 										
Results of activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patrols <table border="0"> <tr> <td>FY2016</td> <td>43 sessions</td> <td rowspan="2">Total 417 participants Total 166 participants (as of end of July)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2017</td> <td>10 sessions</td> </tr> </table> Task Force meetings <table border="0"> <tr> <td>FY2016</td> <td>4 meetings</td> <td rowspan="2">Deliberated measures, and assessed effect</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2017</td> <td>2 meetings</td> </tr> </table> The Zero Illegal Solicitation Measures Committee will be established in August 2017. 	FY2016	43 sessions	Total 417 participants Total 166 participants (as of end of July)	FY2017	10 sessions	FY2016	4 meetings	Deliberated measures, and assessed effect	FY2017	2 meetings
FY2016	43 sessions	Total 417 participants Total 166 participants (as of end of July)									
FY2017	10 sessions										
FY2016	4 meetings	Deliberated measures, and assessed effect									
FY2017	2 meetings										
Improvement points and changes	New										
Targets	Persons performing illegal solicitation										
Organizers	Police, Crime Prevention Association, residents living in front of station, City										



Crime Prevention Task Force Prevention measures (2)

Prevention target	Crime prevention in residential areas
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 2]
Outline of program	To improve the environment and increase crime prevention ability by using security cameras and on-board cameras (drive recorders, etc.) create an environment where criminals sense they are “always being looked at”.
Results of activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise city government to install security cameras • Enter agreements for using security cameras (planned)
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Citizens
Organizers	Crime Prevention Task Force, citizens, Crime Prevention Association, Police, City

Crime Prevention Task Force Prevention measures (3)

Prevention target	Crime prevention in residential areas
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 2]
Outline of program	Use the abilities of community residents, such as community crime prevention patrols, to create “We’re Watching You stickers”, and appeal “Eyes” in the community.
Results of activity	Consult with a vocational school to design the sticker, and order the stickers once the specifications are decided.
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Citizens
Organizers	Crime Prevention Task Force, citizens, companies, Crime Prevention Association, Police, City

Crime Prevention Task Force Prevention measures (4)

Prevention target	DV (domestic violence)
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge3]
Outline of program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide promotional materials at post offices to promote DV counseling services.
Results of activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,500 card-type counseling service leaflets were set on counters at Koriyama post offices (Chuo, Minami, Nishi). • Currently asking Association of Crime Prevention for Financial Institutions whether cards can be made available at each financial institution.
Improvement points and changes	Until now, the cards were available only at public facilities. However, we looked at places where women of various ages visit, such as post offices and financial institutions, and increased availability of the cards.
Targets	Citizens
Organizers	Crime Prevention Task Force, post offices, Association of Crime Prevention for Financial Institutions

Card-type DV counseling service promotional goods



Available at post office counters



(6) Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety

[Priority challenge 1] There are serious concerns about natural disasters, etc., but awareness of disaster prevention is low.

The types of “Injuries and accidents Koriyama citizens are concerned about”, as identified in the Citizens Awareness Survey conducted in FY2014 are as follows.

- 2nd place “Getting caught in natural disasters” 69.7%
- 3rd place “Health hazards due to radiation from nuclear power plant disasters” 65.1%
- 4th place “Getting caught in fire” 58.3%

Conversely, for disaster prevention measures taken in the home, only 11% of people responded “Participation on evacuation drills or disaster prevention drills”, and 3% responded “Decision of roles within community in event of disaster”.

FY2014 Injuries and accidents Koriyama citizens are concerned about
(n=No. of 1,464 respondents, multiple responses permitted)

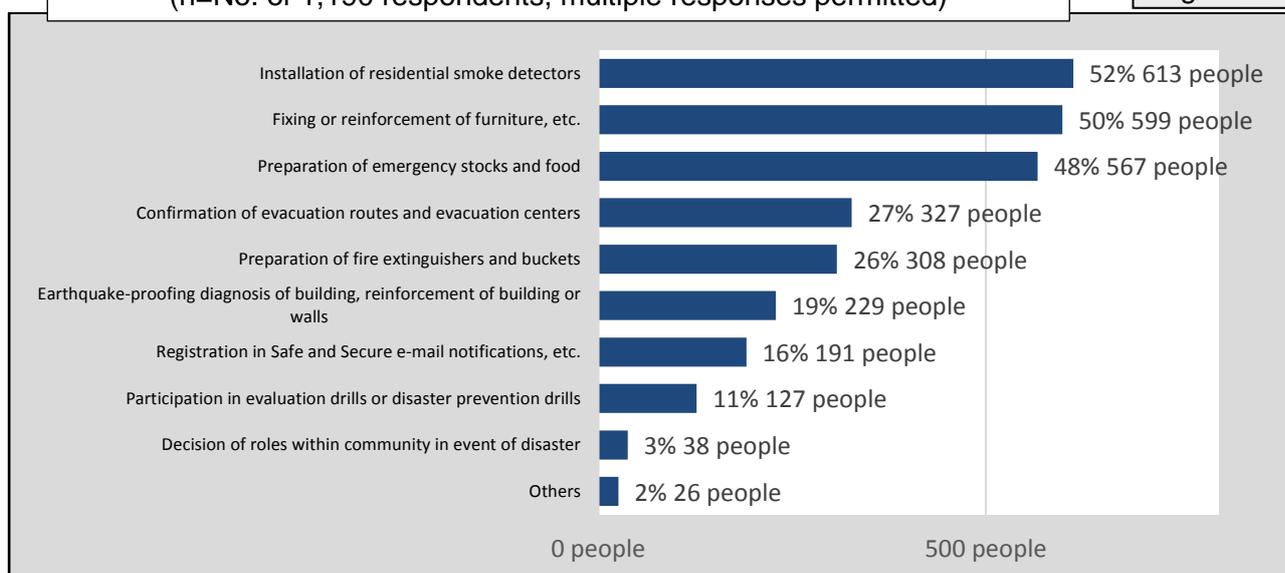
Table 4-23

Order	Issues citizens responded as “Extremely concerned” and “Concerned” (Ten leading responses; multiple responses included)	Rate of people who responded
1	Injury from traffic accident	70.9%
2	Getting caught in natural disaster	69.7%
3	Health hazards due to radiation from nuclear power plant disasters	65.1%
4	Getting caught in fire	58.3%
5	Getting caught in criminal act	55.3%
6	Accident/injury from tumbling or falling, etc., while out	51.4%
7	Accident/injury from tumbling or falling, etc., at home	44.4%
8	Accident/injury at workplace	35.1%
9	Accident/injury in leisure and sports	33.0%
10	Accident/injury at school	26.0%

Source: FY2014 Koriyama Survey of Citizen Awareness

FY2014 Disaster prevention measures taken in home by Koriyama Citizens
(n=No. of 1,190 respondents, multiple responses permitted)

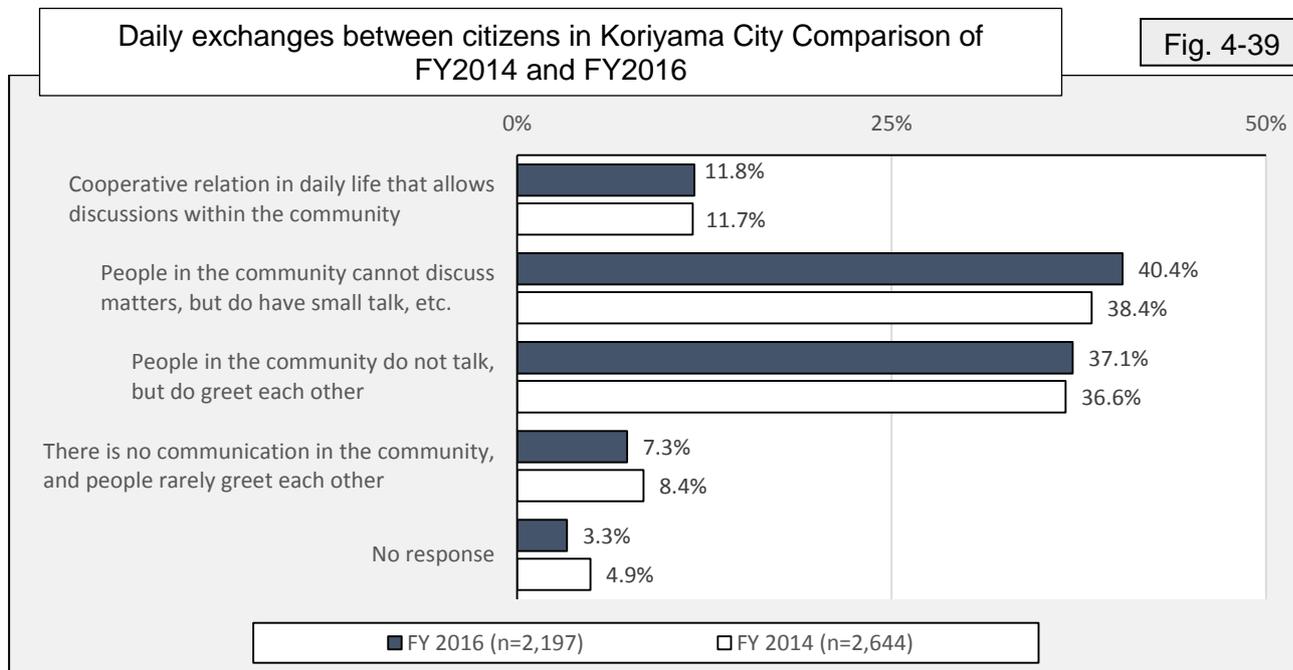
Fig. 4-38



Source: FY2014 Koriyama Survey of Citizen Awareness

[Priority challenge 2] Local communities are weakening (Disaster prevention organizations in the community are insufficient)

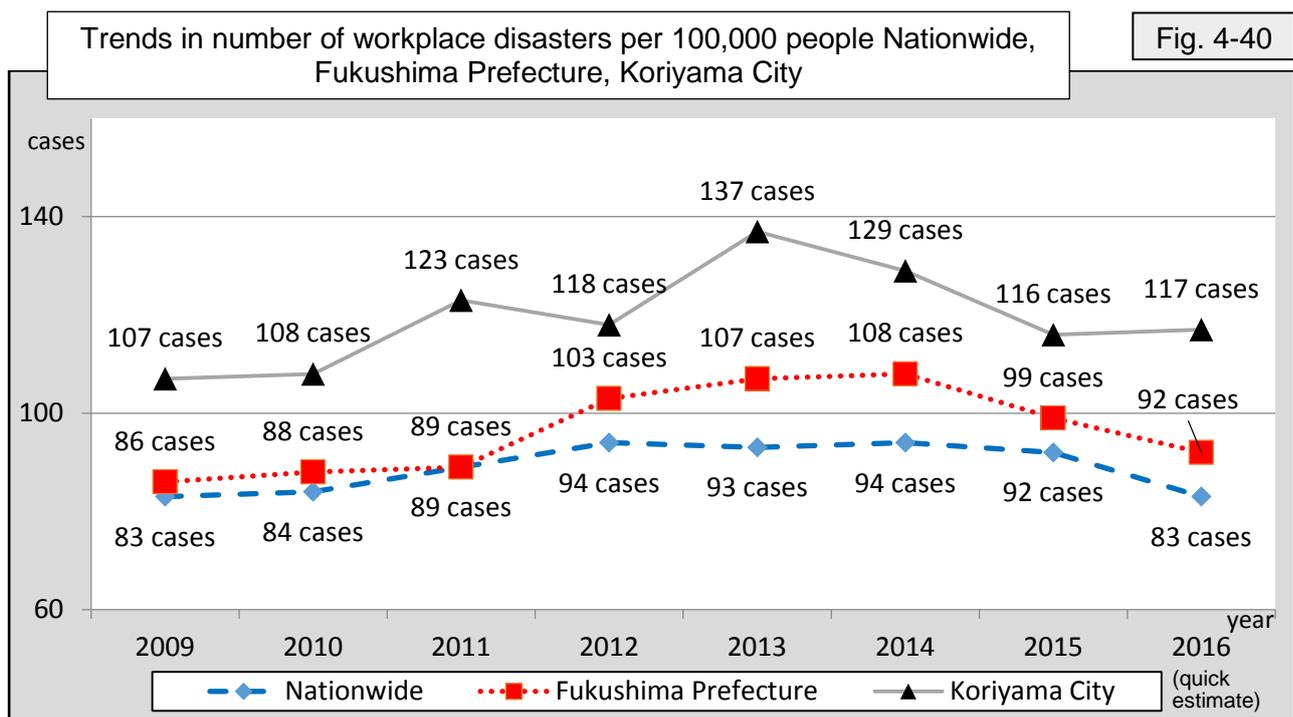
In Koriyama City, we know from past experience that when daily exchanges between citizens are active, evacuations in times of disaster and management of relief centers, etc., will go smoothly. In the Survey of Citizen Awareness conducted in FY2014 and FY2016, approx. 12% of Koriyama citizens say they have a “cooperative relation in daily life that allows discussions within the community”. This is not a very high number.



FY2014, FY2016 Koriyama City Safe Community Survey of Citizen Awareness

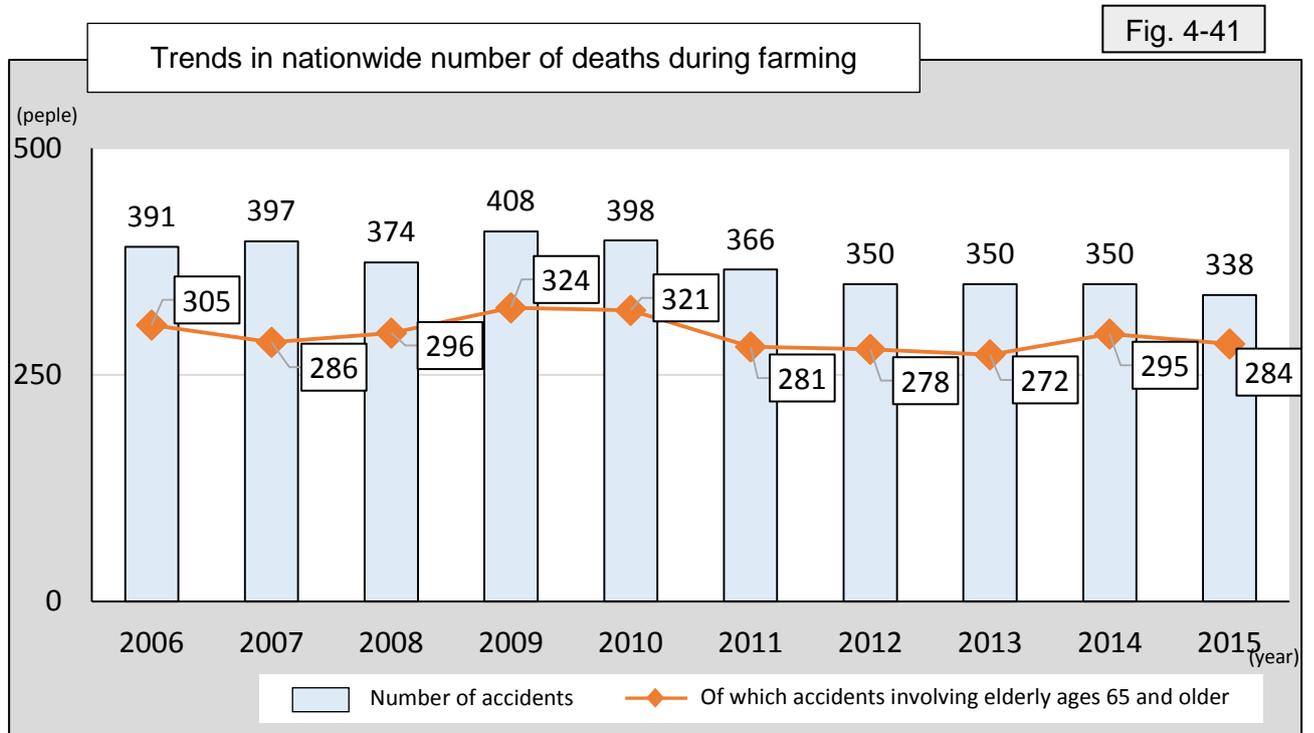
[Priority Challenge 3] There are many accidents involving workers

The number of workplace accidents per 100,000 people in Koriyama City (see Fig. 3-24 on page 26) continues to exceed Fukushima Prefecture levels.

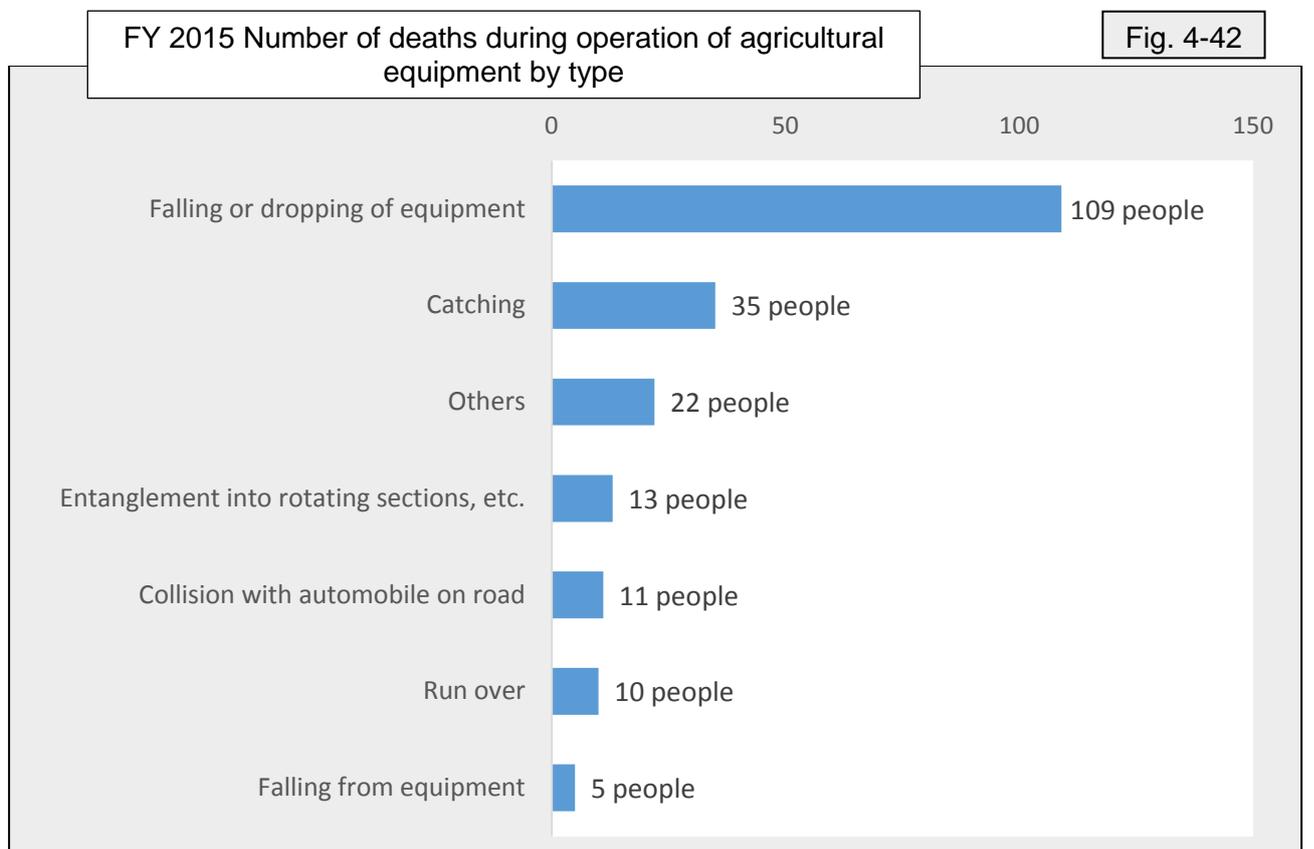


Source: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Labor Standards Office; Fukushima Bureau of Labor; Koriyama City Labor Standards Office “Situation of Workplace Accidents FY2009 to 2016”

These are not subject to the laws, so were not included in the data on workplace disaster. The Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety Task Force requested the support of the farmers cooperative in charge of the Koriyama City area, and collected data on injuries and accidents occurring during farming work. The Injury Surveillance Committee conducted a survey on injuries sustained during farming work, including kitchen gardens.



FY2006 to FY 2015 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries survey



FY2015 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries survey

○ Summary of challenges, directions, and priority targets

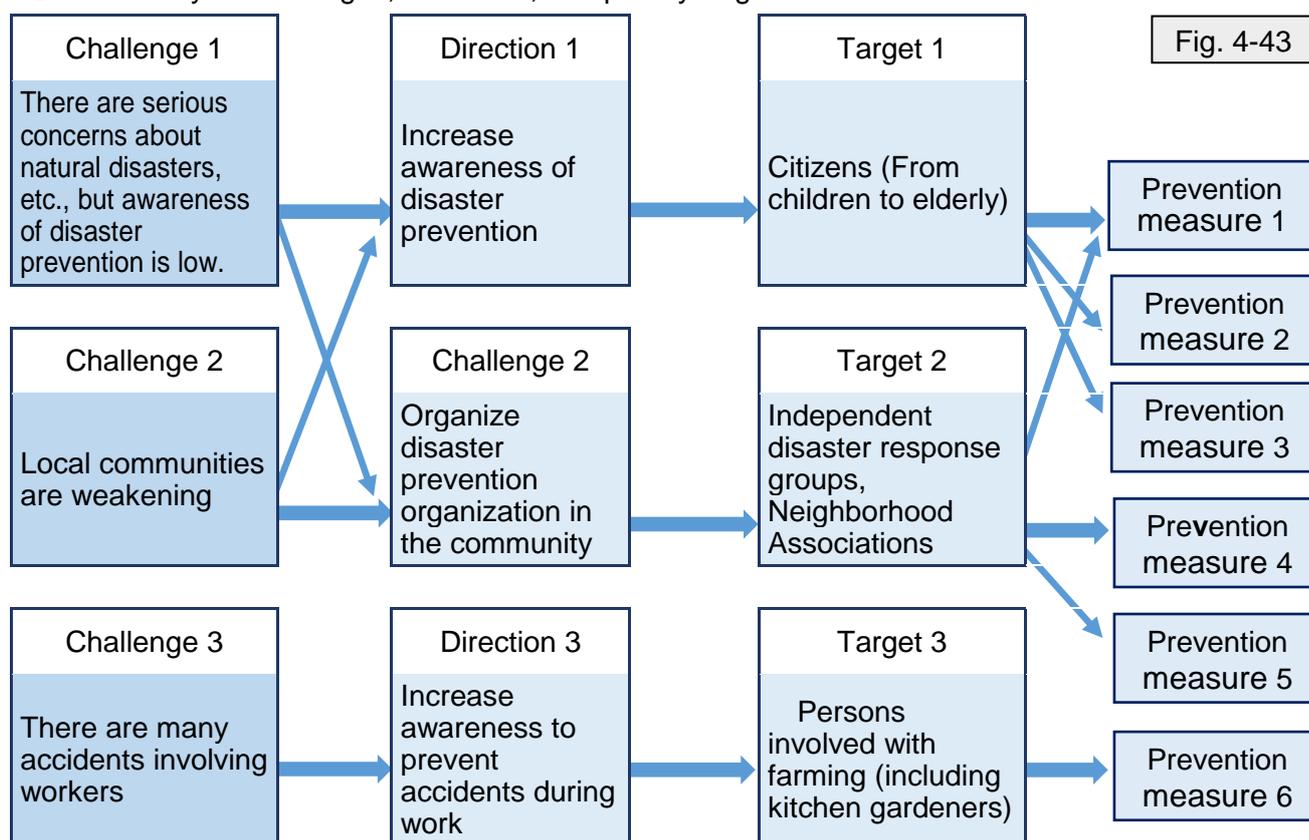


Fig. 4-43

[Prevention measures for each challenge]

Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety Task Force prevention measures (1)

Prevention target	Injuries sustained during disasters																													
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 1] [Priority challenge 2]																													
Outline of program	Support for preparation and promotion of community disaster prevention maps																													
Results of activity	<p>FY2016 Survey conducted at elementary school that created “Community disaster prevention maps”</p> <p>FY2017 Distribution and explanation of promotional leaflets at Neighborhood Association meetings and Koriyama City Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Drills, etc. (held 3 times)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of community disaster prevention map preparation sessions and number of participants <table border="0"> <tr> <td>FY2015</td> <td>1 session</td> <td>26 participants</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2016</td> <td>1 session</td> <td>84 participants</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2017</td> <td>2 sessions</td> <td>62 participants (as of August)</td> </tr> </table> ○ Preparation of the community disaster prevention map has served as a means to see hazard spots in the community and identify the Fire and Disaster Prevention Facilities, and has increase people’s interest in disaster prevention. <p>Changes in interest toward disaster prevention (Total 95 people from two elementary schools, including both students and parents)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(Elementary students)</td> <td>No interest</td> <td>43.2%</td> <td>→</td> <td>7.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Interested</td> <td>43.2%</td> <td>→</td> <td>87.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(Parents)</td> <td>No interest</td> <td>16.8%</td> <td>→</td> <td>1.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Interested</td> <td>48.4%</td> <td>→</td> <td>63.2%</td> </tr> </table>	FY2015	1 session	26 participants	FY2016	1 session	84 participants	FY2017	2 sessions	62 participants (as of August)	(Elementary students)	No interest	43.2%	→	7.4%		Interested	43.2%	→	87.4%	(Parents)	No interest	16.8%	→	1.1%		Interested	48.4%	→	63.2%
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(Parents)	No interest	16.8%	→	1.1%																										
	Interested	48.4%	→	63.2%																										
Improvement points and changes	A survey conducted at the municipal elementary school where the “Community disaster prevention map” was prepared showed that interest in disaster prevention had increased. Thus, the Task Force will promote the program for creating disaster prevention maps.																													
Targets	Citizens																													
Organizers	Task Force members, voluntary fire corps, independent disaster response groups, Fire Department, City																													

Checking out the position of fire hydrants



Preparing "Disaster prevention map" by writing in hazard spots and fire extinguishing facilities



There were also traffic accident hotspots

July 23, 2017

Task Force members called on participants of the Koriyama City Federation of Neighborhood Association Annual Meeting to create a "Disaster prevention map" in each respective area.



July 6, 2017

Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety Task Force prevention measures (2)

Prevention target	Injuries sustained during disasters									
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 1]									
Outline of program	Promote of disaster prevention classes at public places (schools and community halls, etc.) with city-run traveling classes, etc.									
Results of activity	<p>FY2017 Leaflets were distributed at neighborhood association meetings, etc.</p> <p>○ Number of traveling classes and participants</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>FY2015</td> <td>20 sessions</td> <td>626 people</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2016</td> <td>22 sessions</td> <td>653 people</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2017</td> <td>10 sessions</td> <td>357 people (as of August)</td> </tr> </table>	FY2015	20 sessions	626 people	FY2016	22 sessions	653 people	FY2017	10 sessions	357 people (as of August)
FY2015	20 sessions	626 people								
FY2016	22 sessions	653 people								
FY2017	10 sessions	357 people (as of August)								
Improvement points and changes	In addition to the promotion conducted by the city, the Task Force members promote the traveling classes, etc., at meetings they participate in.									
Targets	Citizens									
Organizers	Task Force, City									

Group work during traveling class
(Koriyama City Municipal Kinto Elementary School)



Presenting results of group work
(Koriyama City Municipal Kinto Elementary School)



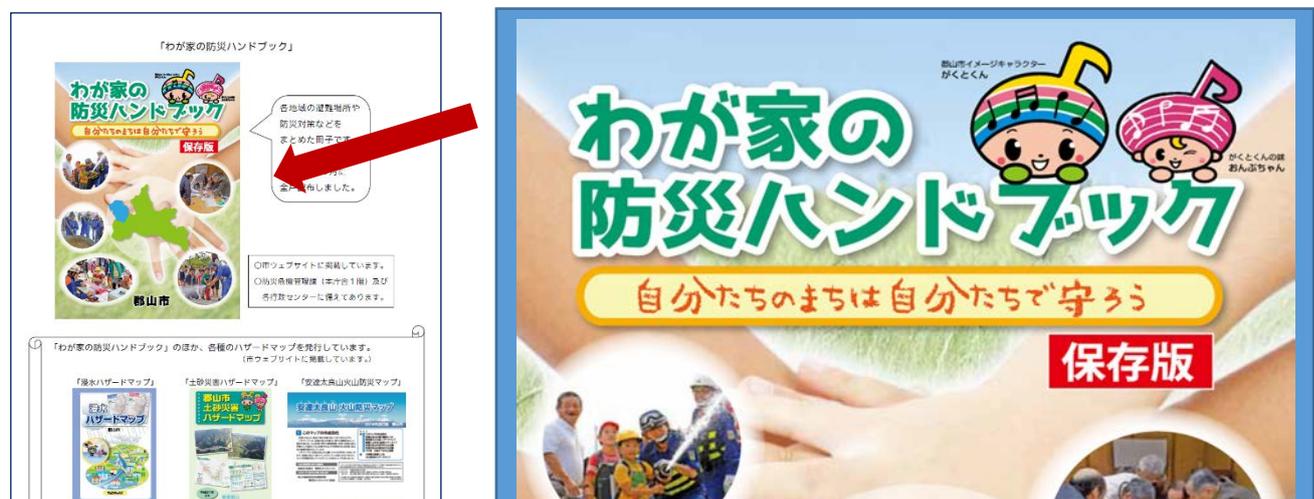
Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety Task Force prevention measures (3)

Prevention target	Injuries sustained during disasters
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 1] [Priority challenge 2]
Outline of program	Conduct disaster prevention promotion in the community.
Results of activity	<p>FY2017 Leaflet on disaster prevention was circulated at neighborhood association (Kurume District, etc.)</p> <p>Disaster prevention was promoted with leaflets and panel displays, etc., at FY2017 Koriyama City Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Drills</p> <p>○ An increase was seen in the citizens' awareness of preparing for disaster prevention in each home, confirming evacuation routes and communication methods, and having daily exchanges with neighbors so cooperative assistance can be attained.</p>
Improvement points and changes	New
Targets	Citizens
Organizers	Task Force, community resident groups, City



Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety Task Force prevention measures (5)

Prevention target	Injuries sustained during disasters
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 1] [Priority challenge 2]
Outline of program	A survey on disaster prevention awareness was conducted in each district.
Results of activity	Approx. 2,000 households in the Kurume District participated. (Conducted in March 2017) No. of valid responses 1,273 responses
Improvement points and changes	The survey acted as an opportunity to think about disaster prevention. Questions covered the “Disaster Prevention Handbook” distributed to each home, and photos of the “Disaster Prevention Handbook”, “Flood Hazard Map”, “Landslide Disaster Hazard Map”, and “Mt. Adatarayama Volcano Disaster prevention Map” were posted. This encouraged people to open the handbooks they had received, promoted the information the city has distributed, and increase awareness in disaster prevention.
Targets	Citizens
Organizers	Community resident groups, Task Force



Questions about the disaster prevention handbook and photos were listed, encouraging people to check out their handbooks.

Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety Task Force prevention measures (6)

Prevention target	Injuries sustained during farming work (including kitchen gardens)
Corresponding challenge	[Priority challenge 3]
Outline of program	Promote awareness of safety for various scenes in the farming sector where injuries are not handled as workplace accidents.
Results of activity	<p>Provision and distribution of leaflets</p> <p>FY2017 Approx. 800 leaflets were distributed during Citizens Assembly for Traffic Safety and traveling seminars, etc. Posting and provision at companies, etc. approx. 550 companies requested to provide leaflets</p> <p>○ Distribution of leaflets calling for caution in using farming equipment (to be implemented)</p> <p>We heard opinions from people who said that the data indicating there are many serious cases involving the elderly and children reminded them of the importance of measures such as taking adequate rests, drinking water, and replenishing minerals, etc.</p>
Improvement points and changes	In addition to promoting caution to citizens using farming equipment for kitchen gardens, etc., home centers were asked to make the leaflets available.
Targets	Persons involved with farming, citizens who have kitchen gardens
Organizers	Task Force, JA, City

A leaflet with information on heatstroke prevention on one side, and a traffic accident hotspot map on the other was prepared and distributed at various events.

A leaflet with information on heatstroke prevention and farming accident prevention was prepared. The leaflet is available at farming related agencies, and home centers used by citizens who have kitchen gardens

笑顔を未来につなげよう セーフコミュニティこおりやま

けがや事故を予防します
笑顔を未来につなげよう セーフコミュニティこおりやま

郡山地方広域消防組合は、『けがなどを予防する予防救急』に取り組んでいます。

熱中症を予防しましょう！
今年4月から6月までの間で、熱中症によって**37人**の方が救急搬送されています。(1928年4月～6月は8人)
真夏です！「自分は大丈夫」と思い込まないで、「水分補給」「暑さを避ける」など、熱中症対策に取り組みましょう。

年齢別熱中症発生状況 (H26～H28年)

年齢別緊急搬送 (H26～H28年)

時間帯別発生状況 (H26～H28年)

事前の点検・確認で農作業事故防止!!

農作業中にけがをした割合(状況別) n=82【平成28年市民意識調査】

農作業時の熱中症に注意しましょう!!

熱中症(野外活動中に発症)による年代別救急搬送人員 n=12

Indicator 5 Programs that documents the frequency and causes of injuries

In Koriyama City, mainly the Injury Surveillance Committee fulfills the activities related to Indicator 5.

1 Composition and functions of Injury Surveillance Committee

(1) Positioning

This committee is comprised of medical and research agencies, agencies that oversee data regarding injuries, and city government. Data regarding the occurrence of injuries and accidents that cause those injuries, etc., is collected and analyzed.

Expertise advice based on the data is given to the sector-specific Task Forces and Steering Committee.

(2) Configuration

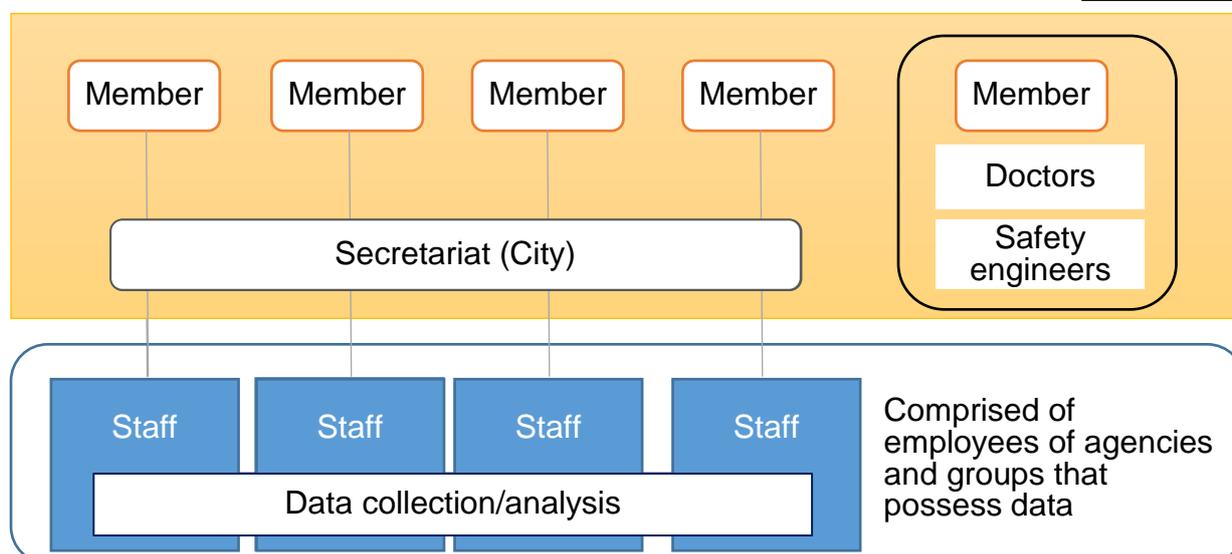
The committee is comprised of eleven members from medical, research, and city government agencies.

Table 4-24

Main role	Sector	Name of affiliated organization	Number of members
Advice and verification	Medical	Koriyama Medical Association	1 member
	Research (Safety engineering)	College of Engineering, Nihon University	1 member
Provision and analysis of data <small>* Comprised of supervisor at agency possessing data</small>	Workplace disaster	Labor Standards Bureau	1 member
	Traffic accident	Koriyama Police Department (Traffic Section 1), Koriyama Kita Police Department (Traffic Section)	2 members
	Crime prevention	Koriyama Kita Police Department (Traffic Section, Community Safety Section)	2 members
	Fire, life-saving	Koriyama Fire Department (Fire Prevention Section)	1 member
	Demographic statistics, suicide prevention	Koriyama City Health Department General Affairs Section	1 member
	ICT utilization	Koriyama City Social Media Promotion Section	1 member
	School education	Koriyama City Board of Education School Education Promotion Section	1 member
Secretariat		Koriyama City Community Safety Section, Safe Community Promotion Group	

Members participate not only as individuals, but also direct the staff to collect and analyze data.

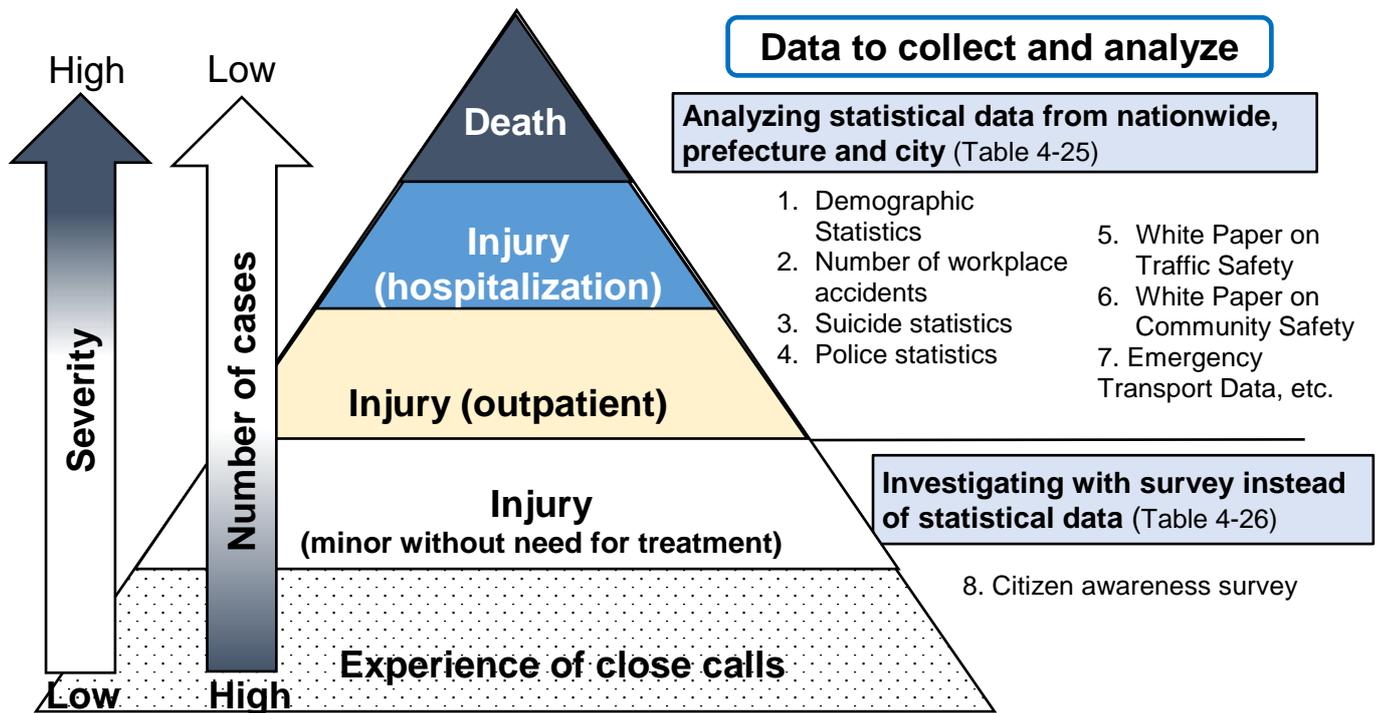
Fig. 4-44



2 General view of injury investigations

In Koriyama City, the state of injury occurrence is investigated with existing statistical information and survey questionnaires.

Fig. 4-45



3 Data used for injury investigation

In promoting the Safe Community program in Koriyama City, the Injury Surveillance Committee and each Task Force use data regarding various accidents and injuries.

The main data used is listed below.

Table 4-25

	Name	Source of collection	Main details	Used by*	Frequency of update
1	Demographic statistics	Health Department	Cause of death Suicide information	[3], [4]	Every year
2	Situation of workplace accidents	Koriyama Labor Standards Bureau	Workplace accident statistics	[6]	
3	Suicide statistical	Metropolitan Police	Suicide information	[4]	
4	Police statistical	Metropolitan Police	Traffic accident statistics Crime statistics	[1], [5]	
5	White Papers on Traffic	Koriyama Police Department Koriyama Kita Police Department	Traffic accident statistics	[1]	
6	White Papers on Community Safety	Koriyama Police Department Koriyama Kita Police Department	Crime statistics	[5]	
7	Annual Fire Defense Report Emergency transport records	Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union	Emergency transport information	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	
	Annual Disaster Prevention Report	Prefecture Disaster Management Department	Fire statistics Disaster statistics		
	White Papers on Fire Defense	Fire and Disaster Management Agency			

8	Survey on Citizen Awareness (survey)	Injury Surveillance Committee	Information on close calls, citizen's behavior and awareness	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	Every two years (FY2014) (FY2016)
Others	White Papers released by national government Records of consultation services	Cabinet Office Koriyama City	Number of cases regarding DV and child abuse	[2] [5]	Every year
	Work records	Koriyama Police Department Koriyama Kita Police Department	Number of child abuse cases reported to police	[2]	
	Records of consultation services	Koriyama City	Number of consultations regarding elderly abuse	[3]	

* 1. Traffic Safety Task Force 2. Safety for Children Task Force 3. Safety for Elderly Task Force 4. Suicide Prevention Task Force 5. Crime Prevention Task Force 6. Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety Task Force

Surveys of Citizen Awareness are conducted and used to support activities with evidence. The survey conducted in FY2016 was part of the "Community diagnosis on injuries and accidents", and covered details requested by the sector-specific task Forces. The sector-specific Task Forces also carry out their own surveys as listed below.

Surveys conducted by sector-specific Task Forces

Table 4-26

Task Force	Survey name	Target	Main details investigated
Traffic Safety	Survey on preventing bicycle accidents	Sr. high students	Survey on whether students' awareness changed after watching video during Traffic Safety Class, and on what they can do to prevent bicycle accidents, etc.
Safety for Children	Survey on accidents and injuries	Parents	Recognition of area around home and traffic hotspots
	Awareness survey on child abuse		Changes in awareness on how to take care of child after watching video on dangers of abusive actions and how to soothe a child
Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety	Impressions of disaster prevention patrols	Elementary students Parents	Changes in awareness of disaster prevention before and after participating in community disaster prevention map creation
	Survey on Disaster Prevention awareness	Residents of Kurume District	Matters community residents think need improvement for disaster prevention, residents' awareness of disaster prevention, and situation of activities

4 Description of Injury Surveillance Committee Meetings

Table 4-27

Session	Date	Main details
1st	May 26, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seminar on Safe Community held ▪ Results of community diagnosis on injuries and accidents, etc. confirmed ▪ Reasons for selecting six sectors for which measures are to be taken confirmed
2nd	February 18, 2016	<p>Priority challenges selected by each Task Force verified based on data, and advice given on areas with data missing, etc.</p> <p>* Missing data provided to Task Forces (Provided at a later date when data became available)</p>
3rd	August 18, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Studies on actual measures for each Task Force confirmed ▪ Data required for each Task Force confirmed (Decided to conduct citizen survey for areas missing data) ▪ Methods of conducting 2nd Community Diagnosis discussed
4th	November 8, 2016	Preliminary guidance
5th	February 14, 2017	In review of 2nd Community Diagnosis, deliberations centered on how to read the data, data that would be needed in the future, and data that was lacking, etc.
6th	June 1, 2017	Confirmation of each Task Force's actual measures, and review of performance indicators
7th	August 29, 2017	Confirmation of Application for Designation

6th Injury Surveillance Committee meeting June 1, 2017



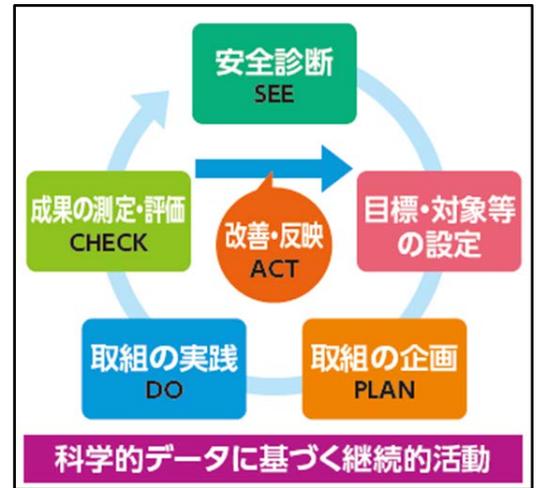
Indicator 6 Evaluation measures to assess their programs, processes and effects of change

1 Managing the progress of Safe Community Activities

Fig. 4-46

In Koriyama City, the community is diagnosed with the various data collected by injury investigations. Challenges are identified from those results, and programs to resolve the challenges are planned and implemented.

To measure the effect of the implemented programs, short-term, mid-term, and long-term indicators are set and evaluated. Support is received from the Japan Institution for Safe Communities regarding progress of the program.



2 Indicators for evaluating prevention activities in each sector

(1) Traffic Safety Task Force

Table 4-28

Priority Challenge	Program	Activity indicator	Performance indicator	
			Short-term/mid-term	Long-term
1	Preparation, distribution, and promotion of Traffic Accident Hotspot Map	Number of copies distributed No. of distribution sites	Changes in awareness of traffic accident prevention	Situation of traffic accident occurrence
	Traffic safety classes using Scared Straight teaching methods	Number of copies distributed No. of distribution sites	Changes in participant's awareness of traffic accident prevention	
2	Traffic safety classes	Number of sessions held	Changes in participant's awareness of traffic accident prevention	
	Discussions by elderly people	Number of sessions held		
3	Accident prevention measures at traffic accident hotspots (improvement of signs, banners, guide signs, etc.)	No. of signs, etc., installed No. of improved guide signs	No. of traffic accident hotspots with improved environment	
	On-site investigation of intersections	No. of investigations	Proposals made to road administrators	

(2) Safety for Children Task Force

Table 4-29

Priority Challenge	Program	Activity indicator	Performance indicator	
			Short-term/mid-term	Long-term
1	Distribution of Traffic Accident Hotspot Map	Number of copies distributed No. of distribution sites	Recognition of accident hotspots Changes in awareness of traffic safety Number of accidents	No. of traffic accidents involving children
2	Showing of DVD on preventing child abuse	No. of persons attending showing	Recognition of child abuse actions Changes in awareness of child abuse	No. of child abuse consultations
	Holding of child abuse prevention lecture for companies	No. of participants No. of sessions	Changes in awareness of child abuse	No. of child abuse consultations
3	Distribution on leaflet outlining prevention of accidents in the home, and promoting accident prevention model room	Number of copies distributed No. of distribution sites	Recognition of accident prevention model room Rate of homes that have implemented accident prevention measures No. of injuries occurring at home, neighborhood, and kindergarten, etc.	No. of emergency transports for children's injuries

(3) Safety for Elderly Task Force

Priority Challenge	Program	Activity indicator	Performance indicator	
			Short-term/mid-term	Long-term
1, 2	Improvement of long-term care prevention classes (Preventing injuries from falling) Prevention measure 1	No. of Energetic Centenarian Exercise classes	Trends in number of participants Participants' physical effect [Survey]	Trends in number of emergency transports considering elderly population growth rate
	Living environment check (Preventing injuries from falling) Prevention measure 2	Living environment checklist distribution Times/copies	Changes in awareness of dangers in living environment [Survey]	

	Oral cavity care instruction linked with long-term care prevention classes (Preventing injuries from falling, preventing accidental suffocation) Prevention measure 3	No. of oral exercise classes held	Trends in number of participants Participants' physical effect [Survey]	Trends in emergency transports for general injuries considering elderly population growth rate Trends in number of deaths from suffocation
3	Reinforcement of dementia and abuse mimamori-watching program in cooperation with Elderly People with Dementia SOS Mimamori-watching Network (Response to increase in elderly people with dementia, prevention of elder abuse) Prevention measure 4	No. of program promotions No. of simulation drills	Trends in participating groups and people	No. of elders rescued with mimamori-watching activities
4	Promotion and advance of mimamori-watching activities in the community (Response to increase in elderly people with dementia, prevention of elder abuse) Prevention measure 5	No. of member groups and registered people	Changes in recognition of Elderly People with Dementia SOS Mimamori-watching Network	Changes in understanding of dementia Trends in consultations regarding elder abuse

(4) Suicide Prevention Task Force

Priority Challenge	Program	Activity indicator	Performance indicator	
			Short-term/mid-term	Long-term
1, 2	Gatekeeper training seminars, etc. (Prevention measure 1)	No. of seminars, etc., held No. of participants	Number of gatekeepers	No. of deaths from suicide (Demographic statistics, etc.)
1, 2	Street campaigns (Prevention measure 2)	No. of campaigns held No. of leaflets distributed	No. of campaigns No. of people distributing leaflets	
1, 2	Panel exhibitions (Prevention measure 2)	No. of exhibits	No. of exhibits	
2, 3	Special reports in gazette (Prevention measure 3)	No. of copies distributed	No. of copies distributed	
2, 3	Improvement of methods to promote counseling services (Prevention measure 4)	No. of places where leaflets are available No. of leaflets distributed	No. of places where leaflets are available No. of times leaflets handed out on street	

(5) Crime Prevention Task Force

Priority Challenge	Program	Activity indicator	Performance indicator	
			Short-term/mid-term	Long-term
1	Solicitation prevention patrols (Prevention measure 1)	No. of patrols No. of participants	Number of people performing illegal solicitation	Improvement of public security (Survey) Number of crimes (Police White Papers, etc.)
	Solicitation Prevention Meeting (Prevention measure 1)	No. of meetings No. of improvements		
2	Use of security cameras and on-board cameras (Prevention measure 2)	No. of leaflets distributed No. of distribution sessions	No. of cooperating companies, etc.	Number of crimes (Police White Papers, etc.)
	Appeal of community "eyes" (Prevention measure 2)	No. of stickers distributed	Sticker diffusion rate	
3	Promotion of DV counseling services (Prevention measure 3)	No. of promotional cards distributed No. of places with cards available	Recognition of DV counseling services	Number of emergency transports for assault (Emergency transport data) Number of DV consultation cases

(6) Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety Task Force

Priority Challenge	Program	Activity indicator	Performance indicator	
			Short-term/mid-term	Long-term
1, 2	Promotion of community disaster prevention map preparation program (Prevention measure 1)	No. of promotions, No. of distribution sites (No. of copies)	No. of groups preparing maps	Increase in awareness of disaster prevention (changes in awareness)
1, 2	Promotion of disaster prevention studies at public places (Schools and community halls, etc.) (Prevention measure 2)	No. of promotions, No. of distribution sites	Number of participants in traveling seminars, etc.	
1, 2	Disaster prevention awareness in the community (Circular, events, etc.) (Prevention measure 3)	No. of leaflets, etc., distributed, No. of distribution sites (No. of copies)	Number of traveling seminar participants, number of people who have prepared for disasters (Inspections/reinforcements indoors and outdoors, confirmation of collected information, etc.) [Survey]	
1, 2	Promotion of participation in disaster prevention activities (Drills, lectures, etc.) (Prevention measure 4)	No. of sessions held	Number of participants in community disaster prevention activities	
1, 2	Survey of Disaster Prevention Awareness (each district) (Prevention measure 5)	No. of leaflets, etc., distributed, No. of distribution sites	Changes in awareness of disaster prevention, and recognition of importance of cooperation [Survey]	
3	Promotion of preventing injuries and accidents during farm work, and preventing heatstroke (Prevention measure 6)	No. of leaflets, etc., distributed, No. of distribution sites	Recognition of safety, number of people who operated machinery safety/took measures to prevent heatstroke, etc. [Survey]	Number of emergency transports for injuries or accidents

Indicator 7 Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Community networks

1 Participation in national network

Koriyama City has participated in the following networks.

Date	Municipality name, etc.	Description
February 2014	Kitamoto City, Saitama Prefecture	Designation Ceremony
	Japan Institution for Safe Communities	Seminar
	Towada City, Aomori Prefecture	Designation Ceremony
July 2015	Chichibu City, Saitama Prefecture	Onsite evaluation
	Atsugi City, Kanagawa Prefecture	
	Japan Institution for Safe Communities	Seminar
August 2015	Atsugi City, Kanagawa Prefecture	Tour and seminar
September 2015	Kagoshima City, Kagoshima Prefecture	Onsite evaluation
October 2015	Izumiotu City, Osaka	Preliminary guidance
	Koka City, Shiga Prefecture	Onsite evaluation
November 2015	Atsugi City, Kanagawa Prefecture	Designation Ceremony
	Chichibu City, Saitama Prefecture	Designation Ceremony
January 2016	Kagoshima City, Kagoshima Prefecture	Designation Ceremony
February 2016	Atsugi City, Kanagawa Prefecture	Tour and seminar
	Chichibu City, Saitama Prefecture	
	Koka City, Shiga Prefecture	Designation Ceremony
August 2016	Minowa Town, Nagano Prefecture	Preliminary guidance
	Izumiotu City, Osaka	Onsite evaluation
	Japan Institution for Safe Communities	Seminar
October 2016	Izumiotu City, Osaka	Designation Ceremony
December 2016	Toshima City, Tokyo	Preliminary guidance
	Atsugi City, Kanagawa Prefecture	Tour and seminar
February 2017	Minowa Town, Nagano Prefecture	Onsite evaluation
May 2017	Minowa Town, Nagano Prefecture	Designation Ceremony
May 2017	Japan Institution for Safe Communities	Seminar
July 2017	Japan Institution for Safe Communities	Seminar

We have held the following seminars, etc., with lecturers invited from the Japan Institution for Safe Communities as well as Safe Community promoting municipalities in Japan. Table 4-35

Date	Description
September 2014	Lecturer: Dr. Yoko Shiraishi, Director Japan Institution for Safe Communities
November 2014	Safe Community International Designated City Symposium Panelists: Toshima City mayor, Atsugi City mayor, Kurume City mayor, Koriyama City mayor
October 2015	Seminar by employees of Safe Community promoting municipalities Lecturers: Chichibu City employees, Kitamoto City employees
March 2015	Seminar by employees of Safe Community promoting municipalities Lecturers: General instructors from Atsugi City Safe Community

2 Participation in international networks

We have participated in the following international conferences and conferences in the Asian region. Table 4-36

Date	Description
November 2015	22nd International Safe Community Conference (Nan, Thailand)
October 2016	Taiwan Safe Community Promotion Council 2016 (Taipei, Taiwan)

22nd International Safe Community Conference (Nan, Thailand)



Presented about measures for natural disasters in Koriyama City



Participants from Japan

Taiwan Safe Community Promotion Council



Exchanges about the future prospects in each city



Participants from Japan

Chapter 5 Long-term Prospects for Safe Community Activities

1 Long-term prospects

(1) Sharing basic principles of Safe Communities and expansion of activities

We are sharing the basic principles of Safe Communities, “Injuries and accidents do not happen spontaneously, and are preventable by identifying the cause.” with as many citizens as possible, and promoting Safe Community activities that can be implemented by each citizen individually or as a family.

We are increasing cooperation between agencies responsible for community safety, such as the police, fire departments, and medical institutions, as well as school, corporate and private groups, and community groups such as neighborhood associations. We are promoting programs to create a community with high-quality safety.

(2) Effective use of injury data, etc.

The Injury Surveillance Committee has an organization to effectively collect data. The committee collects disclosed public statistical data, and basic statistical data that is not disclosed.

Community diagnosis related to injuries and accidents are conducted every other year. This allows us to collect information on the citizens’ awareness that we cannot grasp with statistical data, and collect cases of close calls, etc.

The sector-specific Task Forces effectively use this data to resolve challenges, and to measure and assess the effect of activities.

This data is all disclosed on Koriyama City’s public website. It can be freely downloaded by anyone, and used for safety measures implemented by each sector, etc.

(3) Promotion and vitalization of community activities

As with other municipalities around the country, neighborhood associations are the core of community activities in Koriyama City.

We are promoting the sharing of information between city administration, related agencies, and neighborhood associations. We are aiming to develop Safe Community activities that utilize the features of each district.

Official website of Neighborhood Association Federation

郡山市自治会連合会
Koriyama City Jichikai Rengokai

～ 向こう三軒両隣 ～

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新着情報

【情報提供】「まるけんクラブ」では高齢者の健康づくりをサポートしています

Simple exercises and volunteer groups that work to maintain the health of the elderly are introduced.

まるけんクラブは、郡山市保健所内にある「まるごとけんこう財団」の「健康ボランティア育成講座」の受講生を中心に、平成26年5月に結成されたボランティア団体です。

(4) Promotion of Safe Community activities using ICT

In Koriyama City, “Koko Navi Koriyama” is used as a measure for citizens to notify the city administration of hazards they find.

Using their smartphone's camera or an application with GPS function, they can quickly notify the city of hazardous places, or damage on roads or security lights, etc.

Safe Community activities are being promoted with smartphones and tablets, which are personal information tools.



まちもん



公務員だけ
じゃない。
いつでも誰でも
自分の町を
良くできる。
FixMyStreet.JP

Notification from citizens (actual example)

防犯灯が点滅しています。

郡山市 防犯灯

Some reports come with photos.
We can see that the security light
bulb is dead. It is quite dark.

♡ 0
2017/08/05 21:01
ちんどん



The position appears
automatically with the GPS
function. (The location where the
photo was taken is displayed.)

(5) Associations with national and international Safe Communities

We have continuously participated in national and international Safe Community network, have shared information and created associations with each community. In Japan, we have valued the network with Safety Community Designated municipalities and communities preparing for designation, and have created a system of corporation through the Safe Community programs. We are also promoting the Safe Community program so that the program will spread to many municipalities.

2 Plans for Long-term Prevention Activities

Enactment of “(Provisional Name) Basic Policy for Koriyama City Community Development” and promotion of Safe Community activities

Currently in Koriyama City, we are working with citizens and groups from various sectors, etc., to establish the “(Provisional Name) Basic Policy for Koriyama City Community Development” to be enacted from FY2018.

This basic policy will set forth the mid to long-term vision of Koriyama City in the future, and the vision of each sector. Achievement targets for each policy will be set forth as the short-term execution plan, and a promotion plan will be set for actual programs.

The future vision that was previously drawn out has the same target as the Safe Community program in terms of creating a safe community. “Promotion of Safe Community” will continue to be positioned as an importance policy in the basic policy to be enacted in FY2017.

* “Promotion of Safety Community” is positioned as a priority sector in the current Koriyama City 5th Overall Plan Implementation Plan.

(1) Background of current “(Provisional Name) Basic Policy for Koriyama City Community Development”

Participants were call for from 3,000 randomly selected citizens. Participants from a wide age group spanning from 18 to 80 participated in the “Asumachi Kaigi Koriyama” (Conference on Tomorrow’s Koriyama), and workshops where held on the following five themes.

- [1] Future of industry and work
- [2] Future of exchange and tourism
- [3] Future of safety and security
- [4] Future where everyone can shine in the community
- [5] Future of a comfortable city

[1] Future of studying and growing children

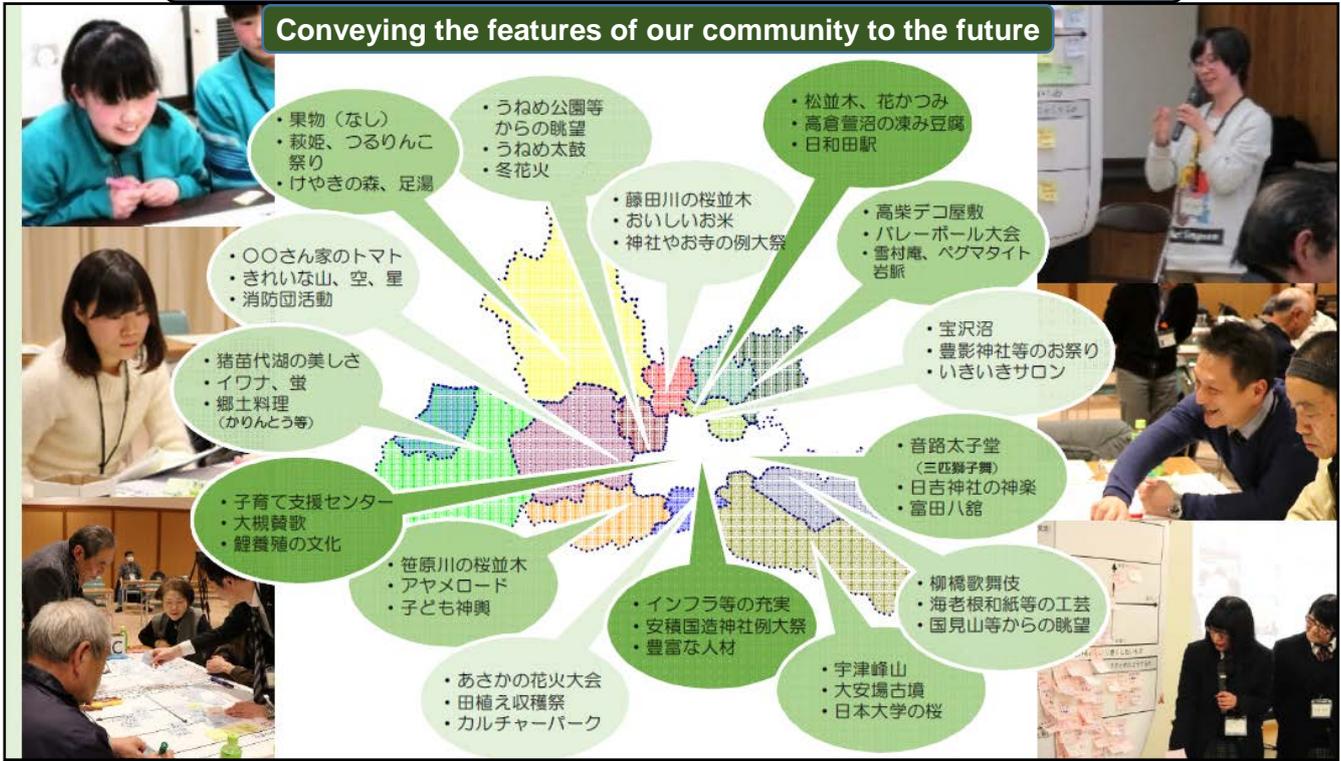
In this workshop, participants exchanged their “thoughts” and “hopes” for the future of Koriyama, and extracted the future ideal image of the city. Participants interpreted community building as “their won”, and talked about creating the future of the community by themselves.

“Asumachi Kaigi Koriyama” workshops



Each of the 15 districts that comprise the city held the “Asumachi Area Discussions” (Area Discussions on Tomorrow”, and discussed what needed to be done to protect the district’s pride and create better changes for the future.

“Asumachi Area Discussions”



The “thoughts” and “hopes” summarized by the citizens and city administration through this process matched the individual subjective opinions received at the Safe Community program workshops in sectors related to creating a safe community.

Koriyama City is a city where “Citizens Flourish” as the citizens, city administration, groups and agencies cooperate in promoting the Safe Community activities for improving reality based on data, and in enacting a basic policy for building a community.

Fig. 5-1

