

Hoping Every Day is a Safe Day

Towada City Safe Community

**Appendix to Application for re-designation
to be a member of the Safe Community Network**

Report for Safe Community Network Members

Towada City, Towada City Safe Community Promotion Council

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- [6] Name list of Towada City Safe Community Promotion Organization Secretariat (As of Oct. 1, 2014)

Programs for Acquiring Safe Community Re-certification

Towada City, newly formed through mergers in January 2005, has defined our future city image as the "City of emotion and creation - Ideal city where people shine, nature glistens and city's features stand out". We have promoted the creation of an "Energetic Towada City" overflowing with energy and appeal.

We have aimed to create a safe and secure city based on the philosophy of "Safe Community", which proclaims that accidents and injuries are not a spontaneous result but rather something that can be prevented. The city administration has collaborated with various agencies, groups and the citizens to achieve this safe and secure city.

The city has been impressed by these citizens' activities and the ideology of "Safe Communities", and has incorporated them into our city policies. The administration and citizens worked hand in hand, and in 2009 became the second Safe Community in Japan designated by the WHO Safe Community Collaborating Centre.

Even after designation, our activities have grown each year under the slogan "Hoping Every Day is a Safe Day".

Although our activities have been carried out through repeated trial and error, they have progressed through safe promotion activities that effectively utilize injury data, injury prevention activities positively carried out by our citizen volunteers, and exchanges with Safe Community designated municipalities in Japan and overseas. We have also seen a constant effect as seen in a decrease in traffic accidents and decrease in suicides, etc.

We will continue our efforts to realize a "Towada City, where you can experience a rich life", "Towada City - the hometown where children and grandchildren want to live", and "Towada City - where you can live safely without worry". As we strengthen ties between citizens and administration, we remain proud and responsible of our Safe City designation, and will continue to develop safe and secure city planning.

October, 2014

Hisashi Oyamada,
Mayor, Towada City
Chair, Towada City Safe Community Promotion Council

Chapter 1 Towada City's Safety Community

1. Introduction

In August 2009, Towada City became 159th city in the world and 2nd city in Japan to receive Safe Community designation. We promoted the Safe Community program because we have long been a town that promotes substantial health activities, and many of our citizens have a high awareness of volunteerism. We have ample human resources in various fields including medicine and welfare.

Our Safe Community activities started in October 2005 with a study group organized by the Health and Welfare Departments. Over time, general residents and supporters became involved, and the foundation of our Safe Community was built with the cooperation of these people.

The participants' hopes for a safe community increased with these study groups, and in 2007 it was officially decided to aim for Safe Community designation.

A key point of Towada City's Safe Community is that activities started with citizen participation.

In 2007, study group participants started up the "Towada Safe Community Citizens" (currently, Towada Safe Community Promotion Committee). From before designation until present day, the committee has led the Safe Community activities with the slogan "Hoping Every Day is a Safe Day". Members still participate as part of the Towada City Safe Community Promotion Organization.

In 2012, we designated August as the "Towada City Protect Life Action Month", to commemorate the month that we received Safe Community designation. The "Safe and Secure City Planning General Action Meeting" is held each year as a core activity to prevent suicides and prevent deaths from accidents.

At the Children's Conference held in 2014 for the first time, many children presented exhibits on preventing deaths from traffic accidents. These exhibits reminded citizens from children to the elderly that they are part of the Safe Community designated city, and increased awareness that they should all work to prevent tragic traffic accident deaths.

With the approach that "accidents and injuries can be prevented", Towada City has collaborated with our citizen volunteers as well as people from various fields and occupations including government, health, medicine, welfare, education and private companies. We are diligently continuing our activities as a Safe Community designated city with a common goal to create a safe and secure city.



2. Overview of Towada City

[1] Location and Features

Towada City is located in the central southeast of Aomori Prefecture, which is at the very north of Honshu Island. The governorate area is rather large at 725.67 km².

The mystic Lake Towada and the Oirase Keiryu (mountain stream) stream with a kaleidoscopic flow are highlights of the Towada-Hachimantai National Park in the skirts of the majestic Mt. Hakkoda. Known as some of Japanese premiere tourist spots, this area is visited by many from Japan and overseas.

The center of the city was developed about 160 years ago following the development plans drawn by Tsuto Nitobe, grandfather of Dr. Inazo Nitobe author of "Bushido" and the new city plan drawn by his son Jujiro Nitobe. The neatly zoned nature-rich streets are called the roots of Japan's modern urban planning.

The manmade Inougawa River irrigates the rice paddies and fields, creating one of the prefecture's prosperous agricultural areas. In recent years, Towada City has developed into a central area that supports the prefecture's southern region's medicine, welfare and economy, etc.



[2] Land use

When classified by use, 56% of our city's land is mountains and forest, and 3% is residential land.

Table 1-1 Towada City Land Usage Area (as of January 1, 2013)

Source: Fixed assets summary report (Tax Affairs Section)

Class	Total area	Rice paddy	Field	Residential	Mountains and forest	Farm/plains	Hybrid land	Others
	725.67 km ²	90.68 km ²	29.90 km ²	19.88 km ²	409.65 km ²	27.59 km ²	7.73 km ²	140.24 km ²
	-	13%	4%	3%	56%	4%	1%	19%

[3] Climate

Towada City is situated in the relatively gently Pacific coast climate however, the average temperature drops below freezing between December and February, and the city is covered with snow.

The Old Towada-ko town area in the western part of the city is designated by the country as a special heavy snowfall area.

Table 1-2 Towada City Temperature, Wind Speeds and Rainfall (2012)

Source: Fire Department data

Class	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average temp. (°C)	-3.1	-3.1	1.2	7.4	13.6	16.1	20.3	24.5	22.5	13.8	6.4	-0.9
Rainfall (mm)	14.5	34	106.5	42.5	86.5	55.5	135.5	87	74.5	82.5	107.5	36

[4] Population and Households

As of 2013, Towada City's population was 64,694 down 1,727 from 2009. The under-64 population is declining in all age groups, but the over-65 age population is increasing. The rate of aging in 2013 was 26.8% indicating that the community is aging.

Table 1-3 Transition of Towada City Population by Age Group

Source: Basic Resident Register (as of Sept. 30)

Class	Total number	Age 0-4		Age 5-14		Age 15-64		65 and older	
		persons	%	persons	%	persons	%	persons	%
FY2013 (1)	64,694 persons	2,259 persons	3.5%	5,754 persons	8.9%	39,364 persons	60.8%	17,317 persons	26.8%
FY2009 (2)	66,421 persons	2,381 persons	3.6%	6,538 persons	9.8%	41,647 persons	62.7%	15,855 persons	23.9%
(1)-(2)	-1,727 persons	-122 persons	-0.1%	-784 persons	-0.9%	-2,283 persons	-1.9%	1,462 persons	2.9%

In 2013, there were a total of 27,095 households. The rate of single person senior-citizen households was 14.2%, and the rate of married senior-citizen households was 8.9%.

The total number of households increased by 394 over 2009, but the rate of single person and married senior-citizen households is increasing.

Table 1-4 Transition of Towada City Households

Source: Senior citizen survey

Class	Total number of households	Rate of single-person senior citizen households	Rate of married senior citizen households
FY2013 (1)	27,095 households	14.2%	8.9%
FY2009 (2)	26,701 households	12.2%	7.8%
(1)-(2)	394 households	2.2%	1.1%

[5] Demographic Statistics

When comparing the number of births and the number of deaths, and the number of people transferring in and transferring out, the numbers are declining each year indicating that our population is declining.

Table 1-5 Transition of Demographic Statistics

Source: Basic Resident Register

Class	Natural change			Social change			(1)+(2)
	Births	Deaths	Increment/ decrement (1)	Transfer in	Transfer out	Increment/ decrement (2)	
FY2013	450	741	-291	1,764	2,014	-250	-541
FY2012	440	795	-355	2,068	2,177	-109	-464
FY2011	428	781	-353	1,902	1,954	-52	-405
FY2010	480	702	-222	1,999	2,048	-49	-271
FY2009	494	677	-183	2,086	2,432	-346	-529

[6] Distribution of Population

The 2013 population distribution indicates that the population is high in the over-60 age group for both men and women.

Since the under-50 population is low, the decreasing birthrate and aging population will continue to advance.

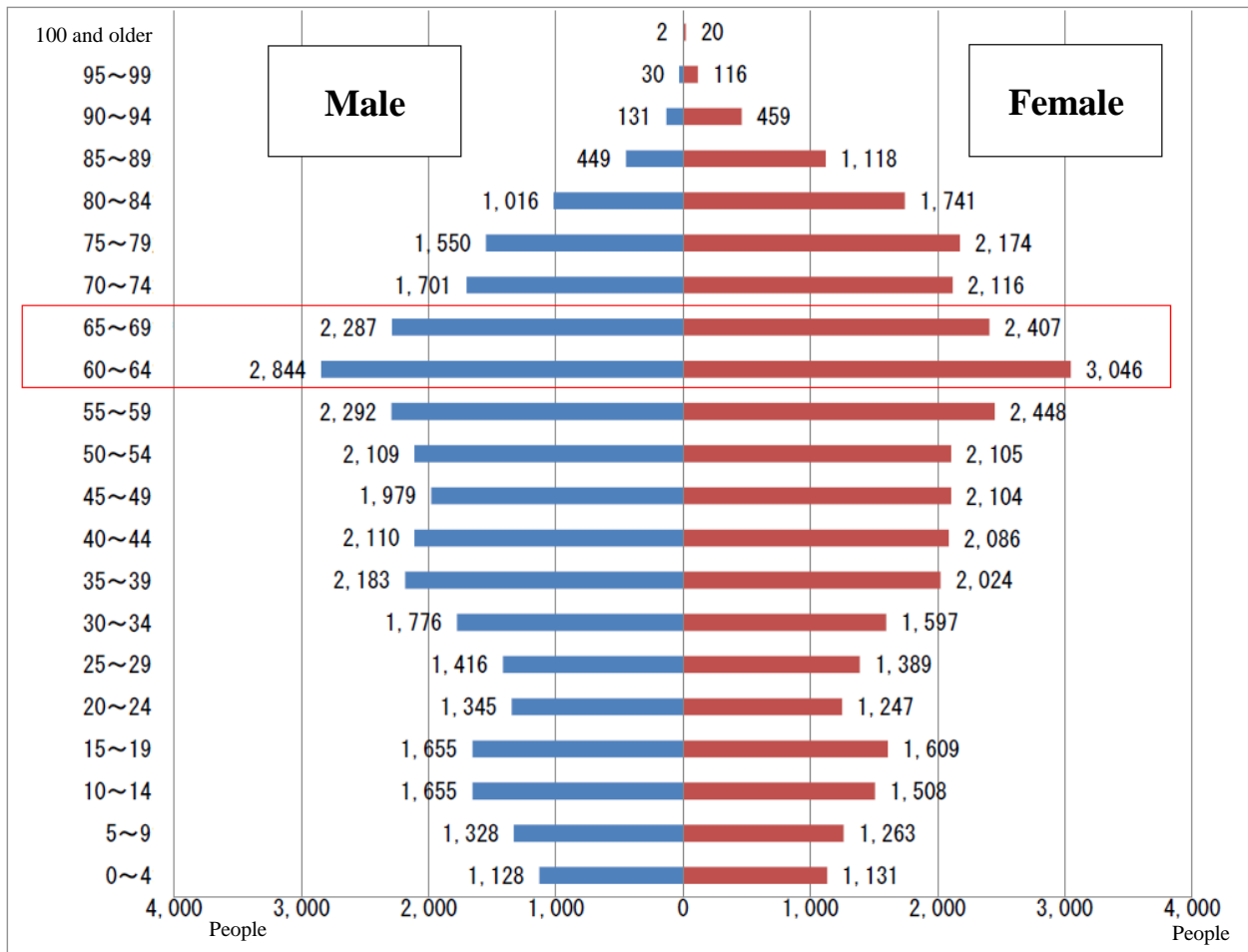


Fig. 1-1 Towada City Population distribution by age group (FY2013)

Source: Basic Resident Register (as of September 30)

[7] Population by Industry

The labor population by industry has been on the decline since 2000.

Looking at the composition ratio by industry for 2010, the primary industries, which are Towada City's key industries account for 11.3%, secondary industries account for 21.2% and tertiary industries account for 67.5%.

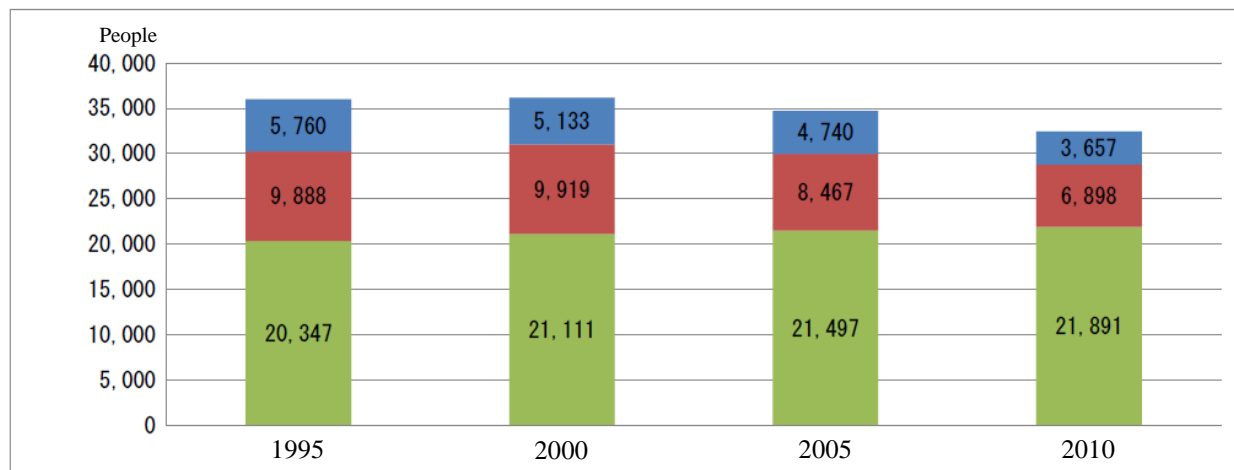


Fig. 1-2 Transition of Towada City's labor population by industry (1995-2010)

Source: National consensus

Table 1-6 Towada City's Labor Population by Industry and Composition Rate (1995-2010)

Source: National consensus

Class	1995		2000		2005		2010	
	Labor population (people)	Composition ratio	Labor population (people)	Composition ratio	Labor population (people)	Composition ratio	Labor population (people)	Composition ratio
Primary industry	5,760	16.0%	5,133	14.2%	4,740	13.7%	3,657	11.3%
Farming	5,515	15.3%	4,919	13.6%	4,553	13.1%	3,430	10.6%
Forestry, hunting	227	0.6%	203	0.6%	168	0.5%	210	0.6%
Fishery, aquaculture	18	0.1%	11	0.0%	19	0.1%	17	0.1%
Secondary industry	9,888	27.5%	9,919	27.4%	8,467	24.4%	6,898	21.2%
Mining	52	0.2%	15	0.0%	17	0.1%	9	0.0%
Construction	4,864	13.5%	5,023	13.9%	4,414	12.7%	3,543	10.9%
Manufacturing	4,972	13.8%	4,881	13.5%	4,036	11.6%	3,346	10.3%
Tertiary industry	20,347	56.5%	21,111	58.4%	21,497	61.9%	21,891	67.5%
Wholesale, retail, food service	6,950	19.3%	6,681	18.5%	7,683	22.1%	6,722	20.7%
Finance, insurance	779	2.2%	731	2.0%	671	1.9%	571	1.8%
Real estate	141	0.4%	116	0.3%	154	0.4%	336	1.0%
Shipping, communications	1,643	4.6%	1,610	4.4%	1,303	3.8%	1,279	3.9%
Electricity/gas/heat supply, waterworks	166	0.5%	177	0.5%	160	0.5%	151	0.5%
Service industry	9,518	26.4%	10,615	29.4%	10,265	29.6%	9,205	28.4%
Public service (not classified elsewhere)	1,133	3.1%	1,147	3.2%	1,232	3.5%	1,199	3.7%
Non-classifiable industry	17	0.0%	34	0.1%	29	0.1%	2,428	7.5%
Total	35,995	100.0%	36,163	100.0%	34,704	100.0%	32,446	100.0%

* None-classifiable industries are included in the tertiary industries.

[8] Urban Functions

Towada City's medical institutions include five hospitals, 40 clinics and 29 dental clinics.

Table 1-7 Number of Medical Institutions and Sickbeds in Towada City (2011)

Source: Aomori Prefecture Annual Health Statistics

Hospital					Clinic		Dental clinic
Number of facilities	Total number of sickbeds	Number of mental sickbeds	Number of contagious disease sickbeds	Number of regular sickbeds	Number of facilities	Total number of sickbeds	Number of facilities
5	1,008	(559)	(4)	(445)	40	188	29

Towada City's welfare and educational institutions include 31 nursery schools, 4 kindergartens, 17 elementary schools, 10 junior high schools, 4 high schools, 1 vocational school and 1 university.

Table 1-8 Towada City's Welfare and Educational Institutions (2013)

Source: School Survey

Class	Nursery school	Kindergarten	Elementary school	Junior high school	Senior high school	Vocational school	University
Educational institution	31	4	17	10	4	1	1
Number of pupils/students	1,861 people	325 people	3,325 people	2,054 people	824 people	51 people	1,761 people

[9] Tourism Promotion

Lake Towada and Oirase Keiryu (mountain stream) streams are highlights of the Towada-Hachimantai National Park, and are known as one of Japan's premiere sightseeing areas. Many people visit from both in Japan and overseas.

The Towada City Art Center is located at Kanchogai-dori Street, which has been selected as one of Japan's top 100 scenic roads. The entire street has been transformed into an art museum where various pieces of modern art are displayed.

A variety of events are held each season throughout the city, including the Towada City Spring Festival, Autumn Festival and the Lake Towada Winter Stories Festival. The local youth have energetically promoted the city with local gourmet "Towada Bara-yaki."

Table 1-9 Number of Visitors to Towada City

Source: 2012 Aomori Prefecture Visitor Statistics

(Aomori Prefecture Tourism and International Affairs Strategy Bureau)"

Number of foreign overnight visitors is for 2013 (City Planning Support Section data)

Class	Number of visitors			Daytrip visitors	Overnight visitors	Foreign overnight visitors
	Number of visitors	Visitors from within prefecture	Visitors from outside prefecture			
	2,846,000 people	2,482,000 people	364,000 people	2,468,000 people	378,000 people	14,306 people

3. Status of Towada City Safe Community Activities

[1] Programs for Safe Community Designation

Month/year	Outline
May 2004	Kamitosan Health Department started promoting philosophy of Safe Communities.
July 2004	Workshop (1) was held after citizens showed interest in safety promotion at various study groups and lectures held by Kamitosan Health Department, etc.
Aug. 2005	Director of Kamitosan Health Department explained the Safe Community program to the mayor
June 2006	Towada City was chosen as a model city for the General Project to Promote Child Injury Prevention in Aomori Prefecture. Neighborhood Watch for Children groups were formed in the Minami, Dounai, Chitose and Hooku.
July 2006	Members of the Association of the Study of Security Science study group participated in an inspection tour of Taiwanese Safe Communities (Neihu, Dungsahr) (2).
Oct. 2006	The Japan Public Health Association introduced Towada City's Safe Community in their "Public Health Information" publication.
Jan. 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A civil forum, "Efforts to prevent child injury—toward regional development by safe and secure community creation—aiming at Safe Community realization" was held. • The "Towada Safe Community Citizens", the volunteer group, was formally established.
April 2007	The mayor formally announced city's intention to acquire Safe Community designation.
Aug. 2007	The Towada Safe Community Exploratory Committee administrative organization was established.
Sept. 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives participated in the 1st Conference of the Japanese Society of Safety Promotion and its workshop. Members of Towada Safe Community Citizens participated as the conference organizers. • Professor Leif Svanström visited Towada City to pay a courtesy call on the mayor and give a lecture. (3)
March 2008	The Safe Community Project Team, a cross-sectional organization chaired by the mayor was established.
2008 to 2012	Aomori Prefecture issued project subsidies for the Safe Community Promotion Project. (for five years)
April 2008	A study of household survey on injuries was conducted to comprehend injuries among citizens. (4)
May 2008	Working groups for eight Safe Community areas were established.
June 2008	Survey of Household Injuries was conducted with a total of 140 inspectors. (600 households visited; collection rate 78.4%)
July 2008	Dr. Nam-Soo Park from the Asian Safe Community Collaborating Support Centre visited Towada City. (5)
Aug. 2008	Collaboration agreement entered with Aomori University of Health and Welfare.
Oct. 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated in 2nd Japan Safe Community Conference. • Participated in 17th Safe Community International Conference (New Zealand)
Jan. 2009	Briefing on survey of household injuries held at Towada City and Rokunohe-machi.
March 2009	Safety Community on-site review



(1) Safe Community workshop



(2) Visit to Taiwan



(3) Visit by Prof. Leif Svanström



(4) Study of household survey on injuries



(5) Visit by Dr. Nam-Soo Park

Aug. 2009	Safe Community designation received. Sponsored Japan Safe Promotion Academic Conference.
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[2] Programs for Safe Community Re-designation

Month/year	Outline
Sept. 2009	Participated in the 4th Asian Regional Conference on Safe Communities (Thailand) Renamed the Towada Safe Community Citizens to the Towada Safe Community Promotion Committee
Feb. 2010	Opened "Pharmacy for the Soul" at six pharmacies and drugstores in the city as a measure to prevent suicides (6)
March 2010	Participated in the 19th Safe Community International Conference (Suwon, South Korea)
April 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transferred the Safe Community related duties from the Health Promotion Section to the Living Environment Section, and assigned specialists for newly established Safe Community Promotion Section Started trial collection of emergency transport data from Fire Department Headquarters
May 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started Safe Community study groups for city employees (target: all employees) Started Safe Community delivery lectures
Aug. 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held Safe Community discussions with governor of Aomori Prefecture (Total Genki Talk with governor) Safe Community Towada Promotion Committee members participated in Towada City Municipal Basic Ordinance Citizens' Exploratory Committee
Oct. 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started trial collection of injury data from local surgery and orthopedics departments Participated in Citizen Security and Safety Festa 2010 in Atsugi (Atsugi City, Kanagawa Prefecture) Kitazono Elementary School district was designated as an Aomori Prefecture Safety and Security Model Project. Community's safety activities were supported.
Dec. 2010	Safe Community Suicide Prevention City Hall Liaison Committee established
March 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and Security Mail Distribution System established Entered "Agreement for exchange of safety and security information, etc." with Towada Police Department (7)
April 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Center for Great East Japan Earthquake victims, etc., established at Safe Community Promotion Section. Collection of injury data from Fire Department and local surgery and orthopedics departments started "Survey of Health and Living" conducted by the Nihon Fukushi University, Center for Well-being and Society (Target: 5,000 senior citizens without certification of needed long-term care; response rate: 65%)
June 2011	Hinode, Higashi-koine, Mukai-kirita neighborhood associations designated for Safe and Secure City Planning model districts. Voluntary accident and injury prevention activities were supported (8)
Sept. 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held briefing on survey of household injuries for medical institutions and Fire Department Headquarters, etc. Held Towada Safe and Secure City Planning seminar Participated as panelist in Aomori Prefecture Suicide Prevention Forum
Oct. 2011	Participated in Safe Community Summit in Toshima (Toshima, Tokyo) (9)
Nov. 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participated in the 6th Asian Regional Conference on Safe Communities (Toshima, Tokyo) Participated in the National SC Promotion Municipality Network Conference Participated in the 5th Japan Safe Promotion Academic Conference (Ikeda City, Osaka)
Jan. 2012	Observed local review of Sakae Ward, Yokohama



(6) Active listener service started at pharmacies and drugstores



(7) Entered Agreement for exchange of safety and security information, etc.



(8) Environment of hazardous areas improved



(9) Participated in SC Summit in Toshima

Feb. 2012	Participated in Kameoka City, Kyoto Safe Community re-certification ceremony
May 2012	Set every August as "Towada City Protect Life Action Month", to recognize SC certification
July 2012	Takisawa Choju Club, Taya Senior Citizens Club, Yoneda Elementary School PTA designated as Child and Senior Citizen Safe and Secure Environment Planning Model District, and activities to create environment to prevent accidents and injuries supported
Aug. 2012	Towada City Protect Life Action Month general action meeting held to alert people to prevent deaths from suicide and injuries (10)
Sept. 2012	Participated in the 9th Japan Citizen's Safety Academic Conference (Komoro City, Nagano)
Oct. 2012	Towada City's Safe Community was introduced in the Japan Public Health Association publication "Public Health Information" (11)
March 2013	Towada City Municipal Basic Ordinance "Safe and Secure City Planning through Cooperation" enacted
April 2013	Safe Community supervisor set in City Planning Support Section (formerly, Living Environment Section)
June 2013	Towada City Injury Surveillance Committee established (12)
July 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan Institute of Safe Communities started support for safe communities Participated in JISC seminar (Kyoto)
Aug. 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Report on results of medical consultations for injuries, etc." was submitted to related medical institutions collecting injury data Designated as Aomori Prefecture Safe and Secure Cooperation Activity Implementation Project. Sanbongi Elementary School, Minami Elementary School and Higashi Elementary School Districts' activities as a Safety and Security Cooperation Activity Model District were supported (13)
Oct. 2013	Participated in Sakae Ward, Yokohama Safe Community Certification ceremony
Nov. 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participated in Safe Community Overseas Inspection Tour (Taiwan) Participated in the Matsubara City, Osaka Safe Community Certification ceremony Consented to National SC Promotion Municipality Network Conference "Agreement on mutual support in time of disaster" Participated in the Japan Safe Promotion Academic Conference (Tsukuba City, Ibaragi)
Dec. 2013	Participated in Kurume City, Fukuoka Safe Community Certification ceremony
Feb. 2014	Participated in Kameoka City's Re-certification One-year Anniversary Project "Citizen Safety and Security Forum in Kameoka 2014"
May 2014	Safe Community preliminary inspection
July 2014	Designated as Aomori Prefecture Safe and Secure Cooperation Activity Implementation Project. Kitazono Elementary School, Chitose Elementary School and Hooku Elementary School Districts' activities as a Safety and Security Cooperation Activity Model District were supported



(10) Protect Life Action Month general action meeting



(11) Safe Community introduced nation-wide



(12) Injury Surveillance Committee established



(13) Model district activities

[3] Collaboration Agreement with Aomori University of Health and Welfare

In August 2008, Towada City entered into a support agreement with the Aomori University of Health and Welfare to promote the Safe Community program.

The university analyzes our injury surveys and participates as a member of the Safe Community Promotion Organization, thus forming an important relation with our city.

[4] "Agreement on Exchange of Safety and Security Information, etc." Entered into with Towada Police Department

In March 2011, an "Agreement on Exchange of Safety and Security Information, etc." was entered into with Towada Police Department.

This agreement aims to create a community in which citizens can live safely and without worry. Information on safety shall be provided, and activities for crime prevention, traffic safety and disaster prevention will be held in collaboration.

[5] Programs for Safe and Security City Planning

In 2011, Towada City selected three neighborhood associations as Safe Community Safety and Security Model Districts, and has supported their activities.

These activities have given the neighborhood associations a chance to review their district and plan collaboration with new districts.

In 2012, groups that carry out independent activities for Children and Senior Citizen Safety were supported.

Model districts

Model district, etc.	Main activities
Mukai-kirita neighborhood association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posting of signs calling for caution to prevent falling into irrigation ditches, and installation of safety fences Snow removal along school routes during winter
Higashi-koine cho neighborhood association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posting of signs calling for caution at intersections with many traffic accidents (1) Distribution of reflective materials to children and senior citizens
Hinode-cho neighborhood association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of system to support watching of senior citizens (calling movement) Promotion of residential smoke detector installation in all homes in the community
Yoneda Elementary School PTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posting of signs to calling for caution at hazardous places in the community
Taya Senior Citizens Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of reflective materials to children and senior citizens
Takizawa Choju Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of residential smoke detectors in senior citizens' homes

In 2013 and 2014, Towada City was designated by the Aomori Prefecture Safety and Safety Cooperation Activity Implementation Project. Community activities in elementary school districts designated as Safety and Security Cooperation Activity Model districts are supported.

Model school district

Class	2013 Model school district	2014 Model school district
1	Sanbongi Elementary School district	Chitose Elementary School district
2	Minami Elementary School district	Kitazono Elementary School district
3	Higashi Elementary School district	Hooku Elementary School district



Prevention of traffic accidents with signs



Inspection of community environment



Identification of hazardous spots with environment inspection

[6] Inspection by Safe Community

In preparation for Safe Community re-certification in 2015, Towada City invited authorized Safe Community experts to review the state of our Safe Community activities.

The experts were Dr. Lu Pai of Taiwan, Dr. Joon Pil Cho of South Korea and the Japan Institute for Safe Communities' Director Yoko Shiraishi and Deputy-Director Hisato Imai.

The main venue was the City Hall Conference Rooms. Six of the eight Safe Community task forces, made presentations on their activities and the transition of data for injury surveillance, suicide prevention and senior citizen safety, etc. The experts gave guidance and advice on the data analysis and activities, etc.

The experts also visited a nursery school's fire prevention club and elementary school's patrol group activities, and confirmed safety measure activities implemented by facilities and the community.

Schedule of preliminary review

Schedule		Details	Venue, etc.
May 24 (Sat.)	Afternoon	● Experts arrive from Koga City, Shiga Prefecture	Arrive at JR Hachinohe Station
		● Greetings	Fujiya Hotel
		● Explanation of general overview	
		● Explanation of SC Towada Promotion Committee	
		● Explanation of preliminary review schedule	
May 25 (Sun)	Morning	● Explanation of injury surveillance	Conference rooms
		● Tour of Arcade Flag	Shopping arcade
	Afternoon	● Explanation of Suicide Prevention Task Force 1	Conference rooms
		● Explanation of Child Safety Task Force	
		● Explanation of Violence and Abuse Task Force	
	Evening	● Reception Party (Organizer: SC Towada Promotion Council)	Fujiya Hotel
May 26 (Mon)	Morning	● Explanation of Disaster Prevention Task Force	Conference rooms
		● Tour of nursery school fire prevention club (1)	Maruku Nursery School
	Afternoon	● Explanation of Senior Citizen Safety Task Force	Comprehensive Support Center
		● Tour of Yukko Iki-iki Exchange Project	
		● Tour of elementary school patrol group activities (2)	Sanbongi Elementary School
		● Explanation of Traffic Accident Prevention Task Force	Conference rooms
● Review by Experts (3)			
May 26 (Tue)		● Experts depart for Chichibu City, Saitama Prefecture	Depart from JR Shichinohe-Towada Station



Presentation by Task Force



Q&A with experts



(1) Introduction of activities by nursery school's fire prevention club



(2) Elementary school patrol activities



(3) Review by experts

Chapter 2 State of Deaths by Injury and Injuries in Towada City

1 State of Deaths by Injury

[1] Cause of Death Including Illness

Between 2008 and 2012, there were 3,620 deaths, or 724 deaths per year. Of these deaths, 154 deaths were caused by injuries sustained in accidents accounting for 4.3%, and 119 were by suicide accounting for 3.3%.

Table 2-1 Order of Cause of Deaths (2008 to 2012)

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)
Population is calculated based on Basic Resident Register dated September 30.

Class	Cause of death	Number of deaths (1)	Annual average	Death rate	Composition ratio
			(1)/5 years	Per 100,000 people	
—	Total number	3,620 peoples	724.0 peoples	1095.2 peoples	—
1st	Malignant growths	966 peoples	193.2 peoples	292.2 peoples	26.7%
2nd	Heart disease (excluding high blood pressure)	635 peoples	127.0 peoples	192.1 peoples	17.5%
3rd	Cerebrovascular disease	453 peoples	90.6 peoples	137.0 peoples	12.5%
4th	Pneumonia	439 peoples	87.8 peoples	132.8 peoples	12.1%
5th	Old age	158 peoples	31.6 peoples	47.8 peoples	4.4%
6th	Accident (suffocation, falling(over/down), traffic accident, etc.)	154 peoples	30.8 peoples	46.6 peoples	4.3%
7th	Suicide	119 peoples	23.8 peoples	36.0 peoples	3.3%
8th	Other respiratory ailment	106 peoples	21.2 peoples	32.1 peoples	2.9%
9th	Kidney failure	91 peoples	18.2 peoples	27.5 peoples	2.5%
10th	Liver disease	46 peoples	9.2 peoples	13.9 peoples	1.3%

[2] Cause of Death by Injury According To Age Group

For the cause of death by injury according to age group, suicides are highest in a wide range from ages 15 to 79. Unintentional suffocation is high in ages 80 and higher.

Table 2-2 Order of Cause of Death by Injury According To Age Group (2008 to 2012)

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

Class	Total number (people)	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Age 0	1	Other accident	—	—	—	—
Age 1-4	1	Falling (over/down)	—	—	—	—
Age 5-9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age 10-14	1	Traffic accident	—	—	—	—
Age 15-19	3	Suicide	Exposure to smoke/fire	—	—	—
Age 20-24	3	Suicide	—	—	—	—
Age 25-29	6	Suicide	Falling (over/down), other accident		—	—
Age 30-34	6	Suicide	Falling (over/down), other accident		—	—
Age 35-39	11	Suicide	Other external cause	—	—	—
Age 40-44	13	Suicide	Other accident	Traffic accident	—	—
Age 45-49	23	Suicide	Traffic accident, Falling (over/down), drowning, exposure to smoke/fire, poisoning by toxic substance, other accident, murder			
Age 50-54	11	Suicide	Traffic accident, other accident		Unintentional suffocation, Falling (over/down), exposure to smoke/fire	
Age 55-59	12	Suicide	Traffic accident, Falling (over/down), exposure to smoke/fire			—
Age 60-64	34	Suicide	Other accident	Unintentional suffocation, Falling (over/down), exposure to smoke/fire		
Age 65-69	33	Suicide	Drowning	Traffic accident	Other accident	Unintentional suffocation, murder, other external cause
Age 70-74	26	Suicide	Drowning, other accident		Falling (over/down)	Unintentional suffocation
Age 75-79	30	Suicide	Unintentional suffocation, other accident		Drowning	Falling (over/down)
Age 80-84	31	Unintentional suffocation	Suicide	Other accident	Traffic accident	Drowning
Age 85-89	29	Unintentional suffocation	Falling (over/down), other external cause		Traffic accident, suicide	
Age 90-94	13	Unintentional suffocation	Suicide, other external cause		Falling (over/down), other accident	
Age 95-99	4	Unintentional suffocation, Falling (over/down), suicide, other external cause				—
Age 100 and older	1	Other external cause	—	—	—	—

[3] Number of Deaths by Accident or Suicide, etc.

The number of deaths by accident reached 154 persons between 2008 and 2012. The main cause was suffocation with 38 deaths. 36 persons died from other accidents.

Looking at the transition of death by accident, it is apparent that the numbers increase by age.

There were 119 deaths by suicide between 2008 and 2012. Looking at the transition in number of deaths by suicide, the number dropped from 29 in 2010 to 16 in 2012.

Table 2-3 Transition in Number of Deaths by Accident or Suicide, etc. (2008 to 2012)

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare) Unit: people

Class	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	Total	Total/five year Annual average
Accident	29	28	33	31	33	154	30.8
Unintentional suffocation	4	5	6	13	10	38	7.6
Traffic accident	7	4	1	4	4	20	4.0
Falling (over/down)	6	4	3	5	6	24	4.8
Unintentional drowning	3	5	7	3	3	21	4.2
Exposure to smoke/fire	3	2	2	1	2	10	2.0
Poisoning by toxic substance		1	3	1		5	1.0
Other accident	6	7	11	4	8	36	7.2
Suicide	26	26	29	22	16	119	23.8
Murder			1	2		3	0.6
Other external cause		2	4	4	6	16	3.2
Total	55	56	67	59	55	292	58.4

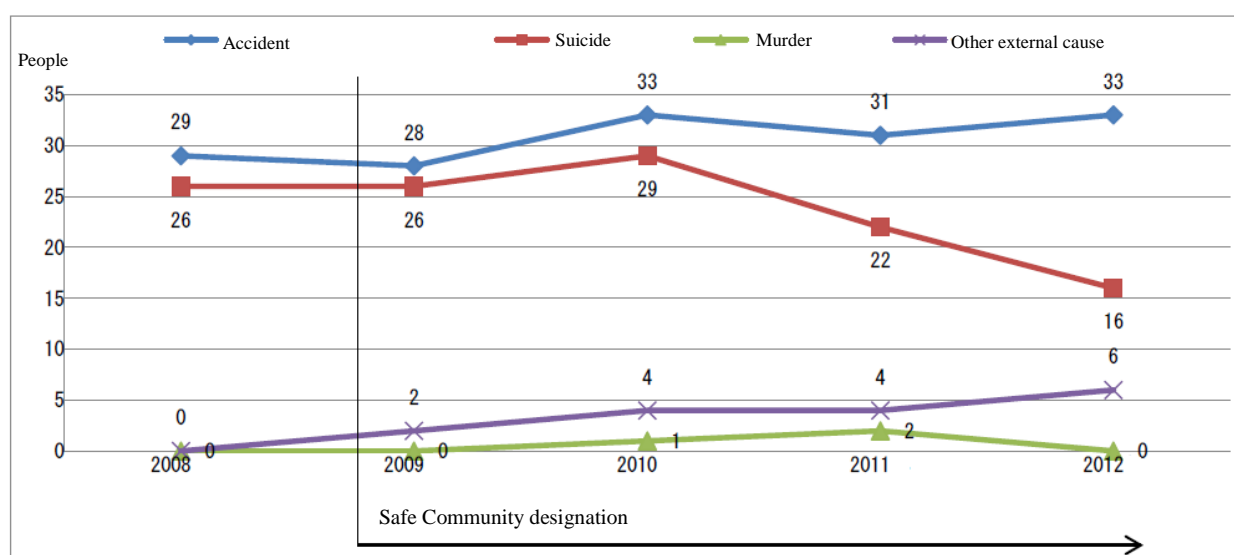


Fig. 2-1 Transition of number of deaths by accident or suicide, etc. (2008 to 2012)

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

Looking at the numbers by men and women, the number of deaths by accident, suicide and murder is higher for men.

Looking by age group, the number of deaths by accident is high in ages 65 and older. Suffocation at 92.1% and drowning at 90.5% are especially high.

Suicides tend to be higher in ages 20 to 64.

Table 2-4 Number of Deaths by Accident or Suicide According To Gender and Age Group (2008 to 2012)

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

Cause of death	Total (people)	Gender		Age group			
		Male	Female	Age 0-4	Age 5-19	Age 20-64	65 and older
Accident	154	66.9%	33.1%	1.3%	1.3%	25.3%	72.1%
Suffocation	38	68.4%	31.6%			7.9%	92.1%
Traffic accident	20	65.0%	35.0%		5.0%	35.0%	60.0%
Falling (over/down)	24	62.5%	37.5%	4.2%		25.0%	70.8%
Drowning	21	66.7%	33.3%			9.5%	90.5%
Exposure to smoke/fire	10	40.0%	60.0%		10.0%	50.0%	40.0%
Poisoning by toxic substance	5	80.0%	20.0%			40.0%	60.0%
Other accident	36	75.0%	25.0%	2.8%		38.9%	58.3%
Suicide	119	74.8%	25.2%		1.7%	64.7%	33.6%
Murder	3	100.0%				33.3%	66.7%
Other external cause	16	37.5%	62.5%			12.5%	87.5%

[4] Number of Deaths from Accidents Compared To National and Aomori Prefecture Numbers

Looking at the number of deaths from accidents per 100,000 people during 2008 and 2012, the Towada City numbers are high compared to national and Aomori Prefectural numbers. The number of deaths is on the rise.

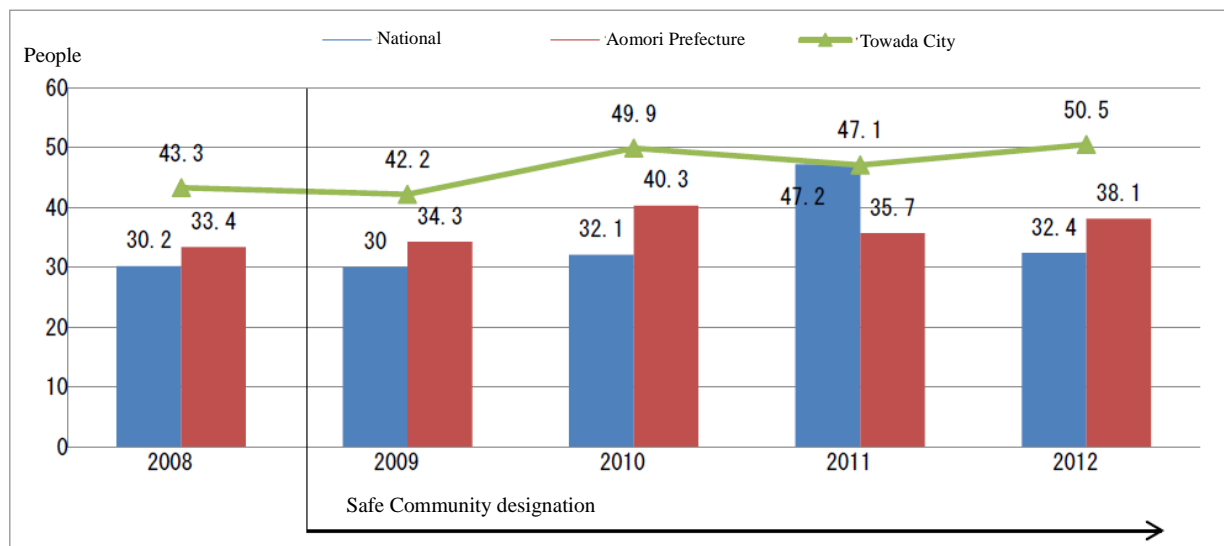


Fig. 2-2 Transition of number of deaths by accidents per 100,000 people

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

State of Unintentional suffocation

Of Unintentional deaths during 2008 and 2012, the number of deaths by suffocation is high among men. In 2012, five women died of suffocation, indicating that this cause is on the rise for both men and women.

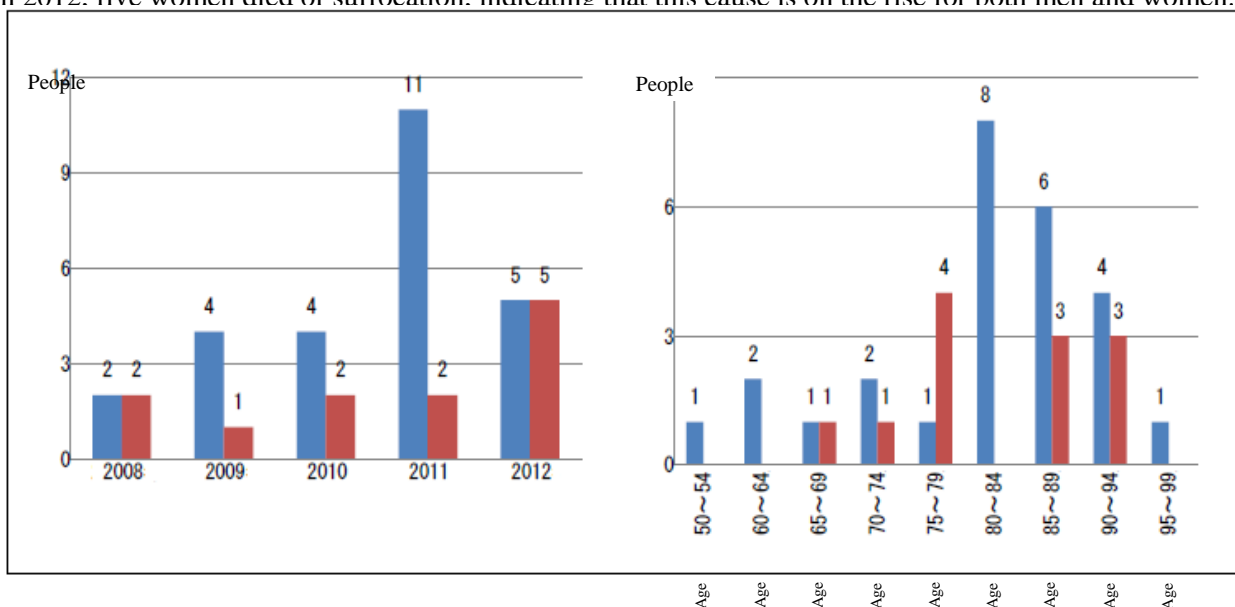


Fig. 2-3 Transition of number of deaths by Unintentional suffocation and state per age group

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

State of traffic accidents

Of Unintentional deaths during 2008 and 2012, the number of deaths by traffic accidents is declining among men.

Since 2009, there have been female casualties, all in ages 80 and higher.

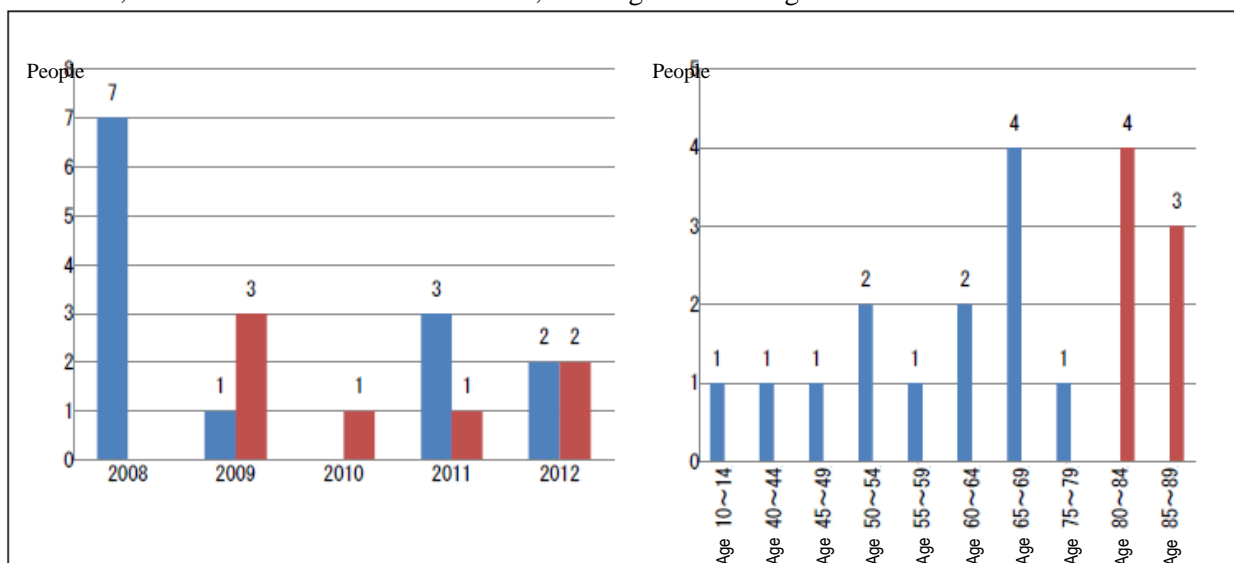


Fig. 2-4 Transition of number of deaths by traffic accidents and state per age group

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

State of Falling (over/down) accidents

Of Unintentional deaths during 2008 and 2012, the number of deaths by falling (over/down) is high among men. Among women deaths, the number is higher mainly in ages 70 and higher.

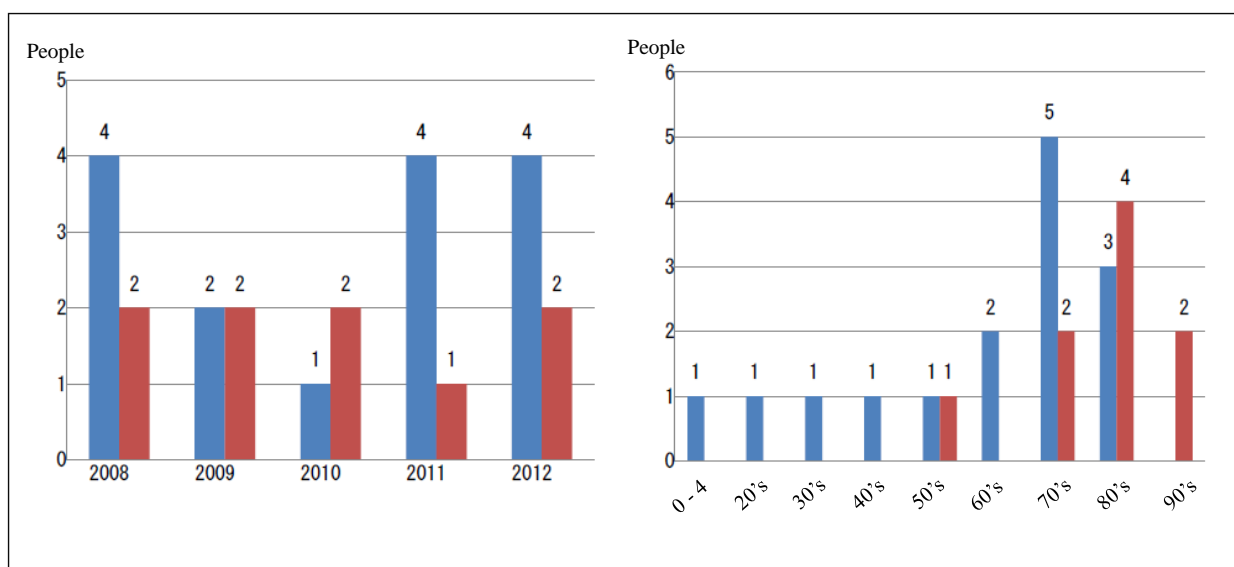


Fig. 2-5 Transition of number of deaths by Unintentional Falling (over/down) and state per age group

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

State of drowning accidents

Of unintentional deaths during 2008 and 2012, there are drowning deaths each year, with numbers especially high in ages 65 and older.

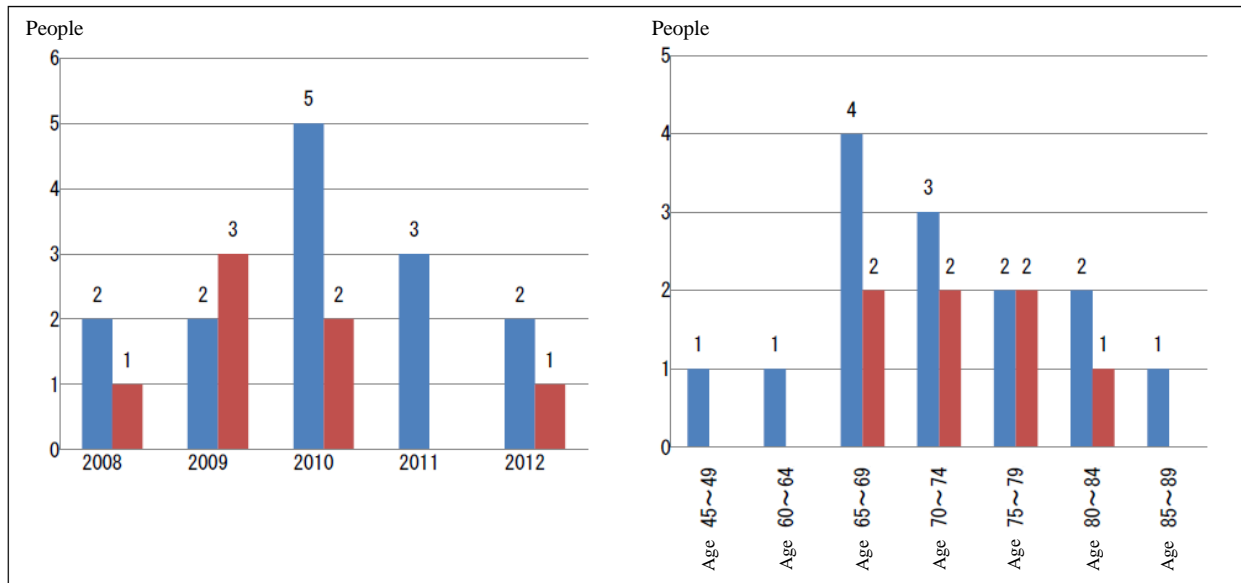


Fig. 2-6 Transition of number of deaths by Unintentional drowning and state per age group

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

State of Unintentional exposure to smoke and fire

Of unintentional deaths during 2008 and 2012, there are one or two deaths by exposure to smoke and fire each year among a wide age range.

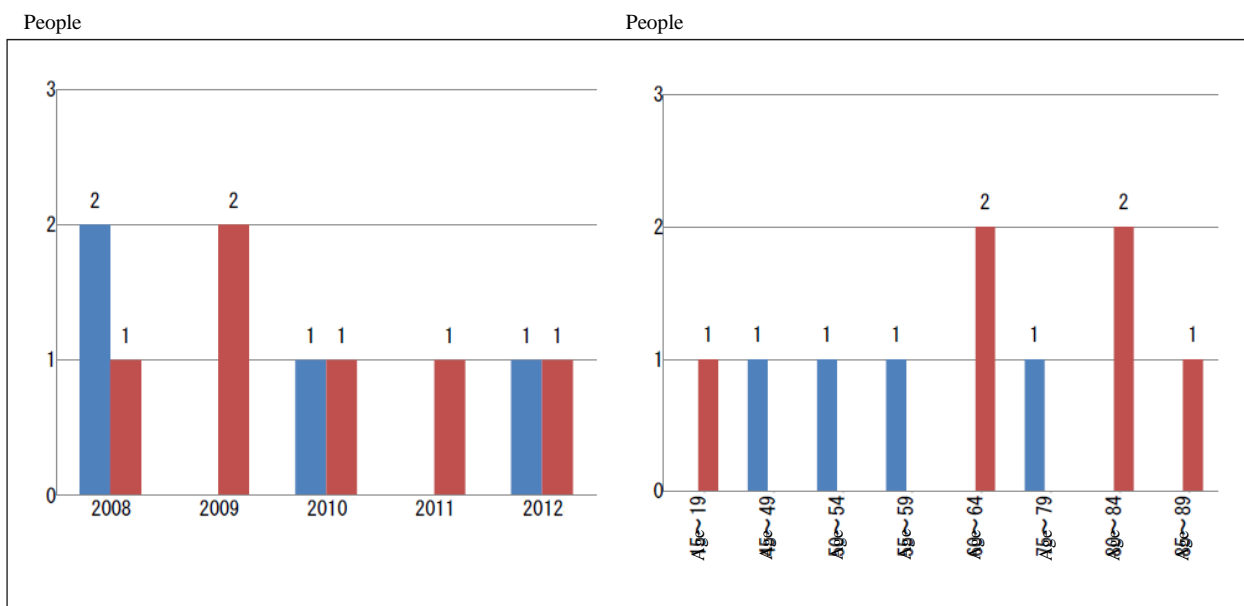


Fig. 2-7 Transition of number of deaths by Unintentional exposure to smoke/fire and state per age group

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

[5] Number of Deaths by Suicide Compared To National and Aomori Prefecture Numbers

Looking at the number of deaths by suicide per 100,000 people during 2008 and 2012, the Towada City numbers are were increasing during 2008 to 2010, but since then have been on a decline.

However, the number of deaths by suicide is high compared to national and Aomori Prefecture numbers.

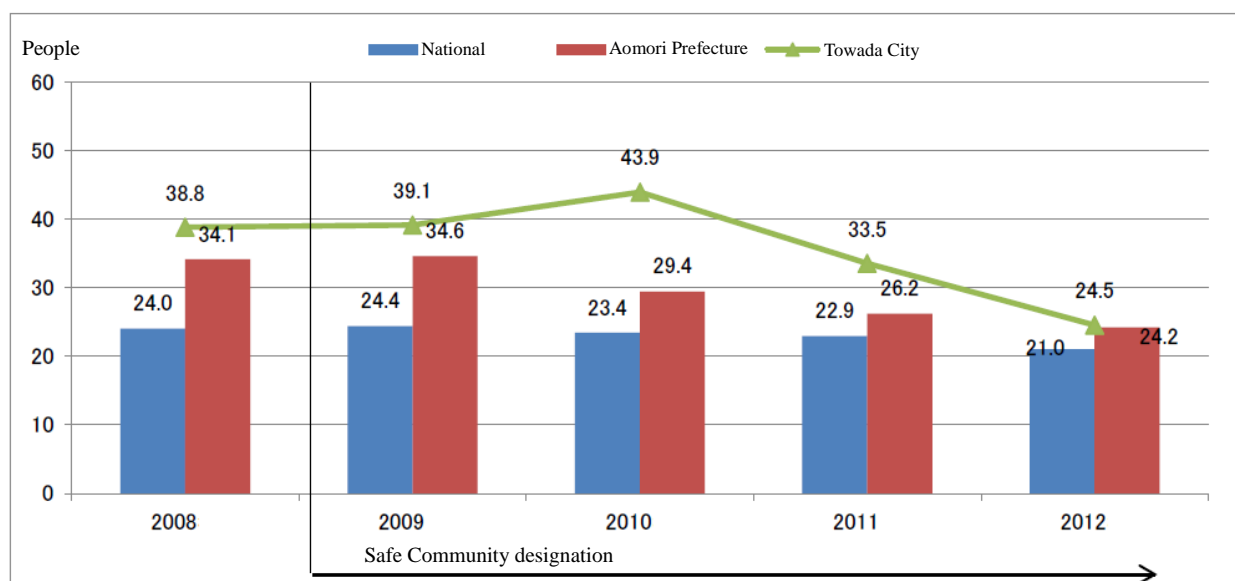
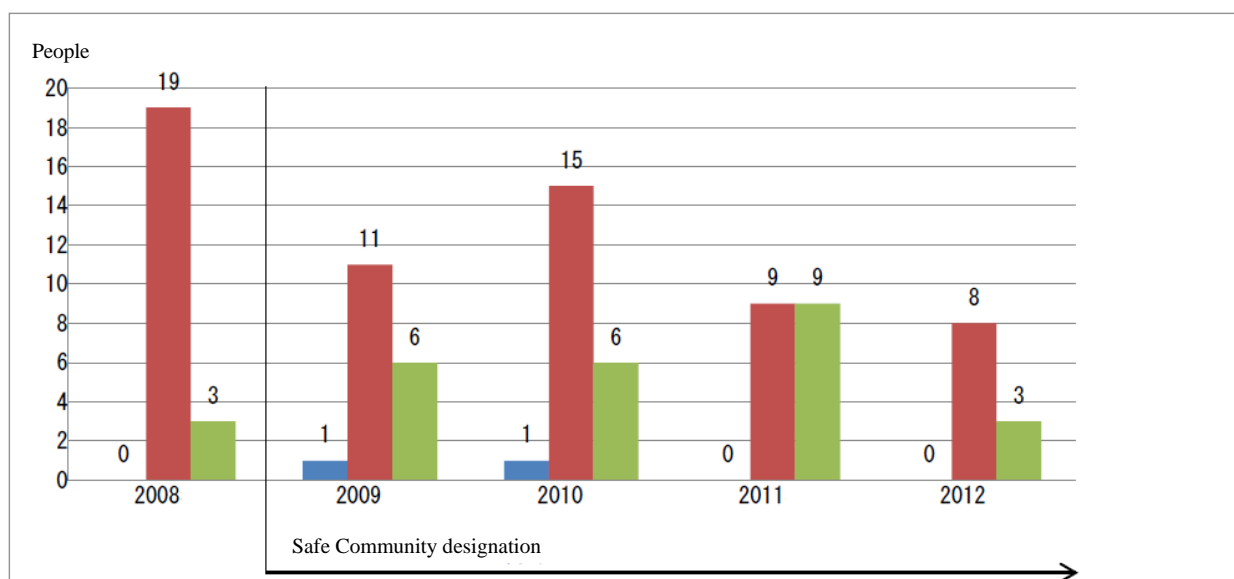


Fig. 2-8 Transition of number of deaths by suicide per 100,000 people

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

Looking at the number of male deaths by suicide in Towada City, the number dropped from 19 deaths in 2008 to 8 deaths in 2012 for ages 20 to 64.

In ages 65 and older, the number of deaths increased from 3 deaths in 2008 to 9 deaths in 2011, but dropped to 3 deaths in 2012.



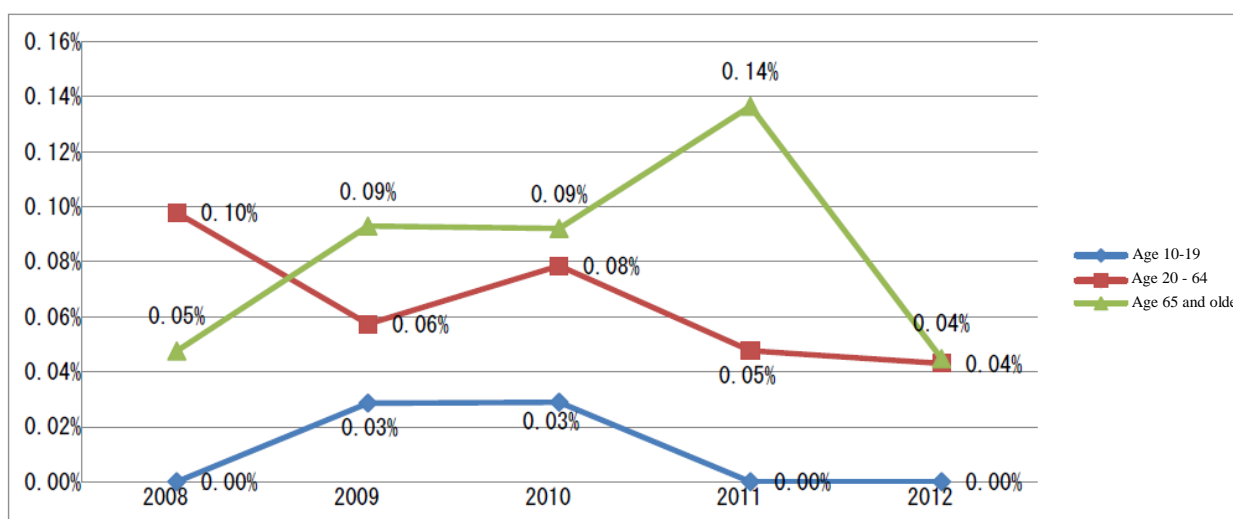
There are no deaths by suicide in ages 0 to 9.

Fig. 2-9 Transition by age group of male deaths by suicide in Towada City

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

The percent of male deaths by suicide in Towada City in the city population, when looked by age group, has declined in the age 20 to 64 age group from 0.10% in 2008 to 0.04% in 2012.

In ages 65 and older, the percentage increased from 0.05% in 2008 to 0.14% in 2011, but decreased to 0.04% in 2012.



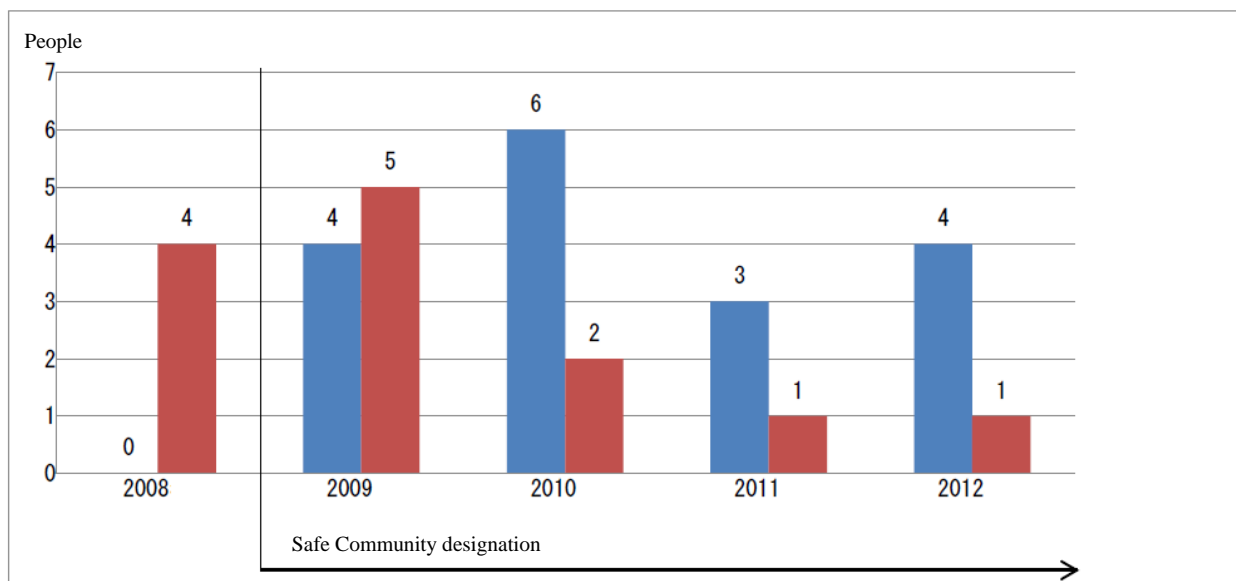
The population is calculated based on the Basic Resident Register (as of September 30)

Fig. 2-10 Population ratio of male deaths by suicide in Towada City by age group

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

Looking at the number of female deaths by suicide in Towada City, the number varies between 3 and 6 deaths during 2009 and 2012 for ages 20 to 64.

In ages 65 and older, the number of deaths decreased from 5 deaths in 2008 to 1 death in 2012.



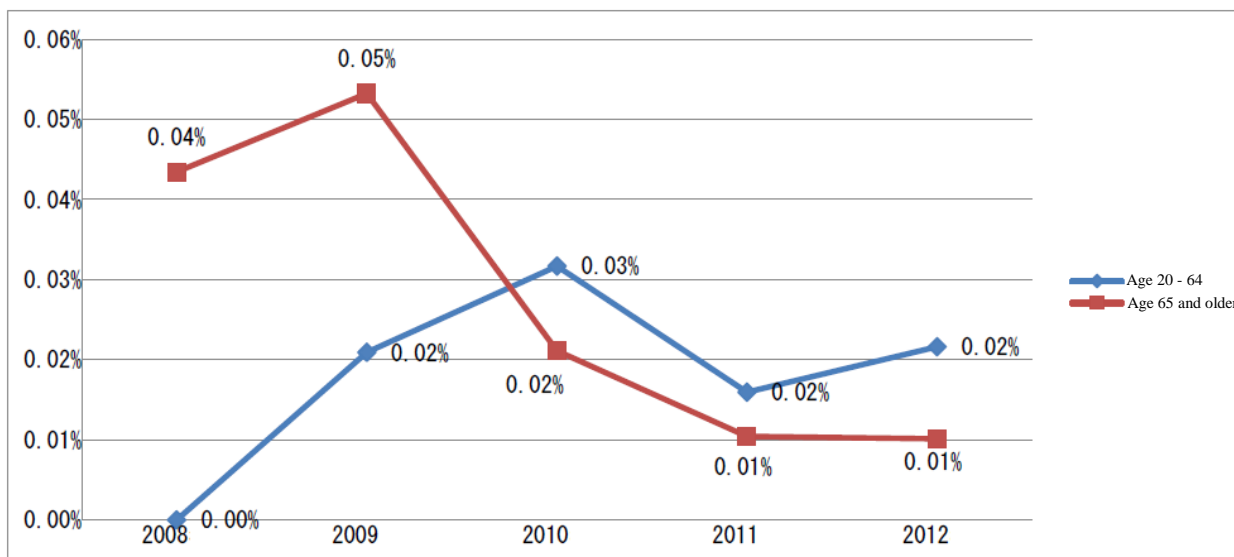
There are no deaths by suicide in ages 0 to 9.

Fig. 2-11 Transition by age group of female deaths by suicide in Towada City

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

The percent of female deaths by suicide in Towada City in the city population, when looked by age group, has been on the increase since 2009 in the age 20 to 64 age group.

Conversely, in the 65 and older age group, the percentage decreased slightly from 0.05% in 2009 to 0.11% in 2012.



The population is calculated based on the Basic Resident Register (as of September 30)

Fig. 2-12 Population ratio of female deaths by suicide in Towada City by age group

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

Information on suicide victims between 2009 and 2013, including the presence of a co-habitant, cause and motive of suicide, was compared with national and Aomori Prefecture. Information was based on data from the Cabinet Office.

87.3% of male suicide victims in Towada City had a co-habitant, and 85.4% of female suicide victims had a co-habitant. The rates for both men and women were higher than national and Aomori Prefecture rates.

For cause and motive, health problems accounted for 29.2% of male suicide victims in Towada City, which is higher than Aomori Prefecture rates. Financial and life problems accounted for 23.9% suicides, which was also higher than Aomori Prefecture and national rates.

Health problems accounted for 43.1% of female suicide victims in Towada City, higher than Aomori Prefecture rates. Home problems accounted for 15.5%, which is higher than Aomori Prefecture and national rates.

Table 2-5 Presence of Co-habitant with Suicide Victim Compared To National and Aomori Prefecture Rates (2009 to 2013)

Source: Basic data on suicides by region (Cabinet Office)

Class		Number of suicide victims	Co-habitant present	No cohabitant	Unknown
Male	Towada City	n=79	87.3%	12.7%	—
	Aomori Prefecture	n=1,449	77.7%	22.0%	0.3%
	National	n=103,517	67.4%	30.7%	1.9%
Female	Towada City	n=41	85.4%	14.6%	—
	Aomori Prefecture	n=566	84.1%	15.5%	0.4%
	National	n=45,302	77.2%	22.2%	0.7%

Table 2-6 Cause and Motive of Suicide Compared To National and Aomori Prefecture (2009 to 2013)

Source: Basic data on suicides by region (Cabinet Office)

* Up to three causes and motives are listed, so the numbers do not match the number of suicide victims.

Class		Number of suicide victims	Health problems	Financial/ life problems	Home problems	Work problems	Relationship problems	School	Others	Unknown	Total
Male	Towada City	n=113	29.2%	23.9%	13.3%	2.7%	2.7%	0.9%	0.9%	26.5%	100.0%
	Aomori Prefecture	n=1,835	22.8%	22.7%	9.4%	5.8%	1.9%	0.5%	2.7%	34.2%	100.0%
	National	n=133,758	31.7%	21.3%	10.0%	8.3%	2.4%	1.1%	4.1%	21.2%	100.0%
Female	Towada City	n=58	43.1%	5.2%	15.5%	3.4%	1.7%	0.0%	5.2%	25.9%	100.0%
	Aomori Prefecture	n=680	40.9%	5.7%	10.9%	2.6%	1.3%	0.9%	2.9%	34.7%	100.0%
	National	n=57,747	53.4%	5.5%	13.3%	2.4%	3.5%	0.8%	3.9%	17.2%	100.0%

Regarding the main cause of health problems in suicide victim nationwide, physical ailments is highest for men and women ages 50 and higher. Mental disease, such as depression, is high in all age groups after age 20.

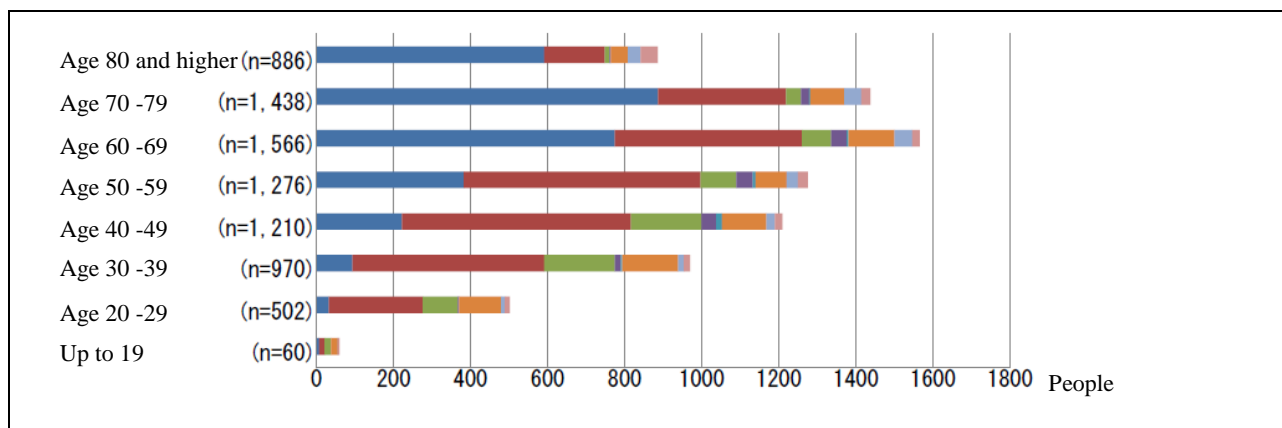


Fig. 2-13 (Reference) Cause of health problems in male suicide victims nationwide

Source: Summary of suicides in 2013 (Cabinet Office)

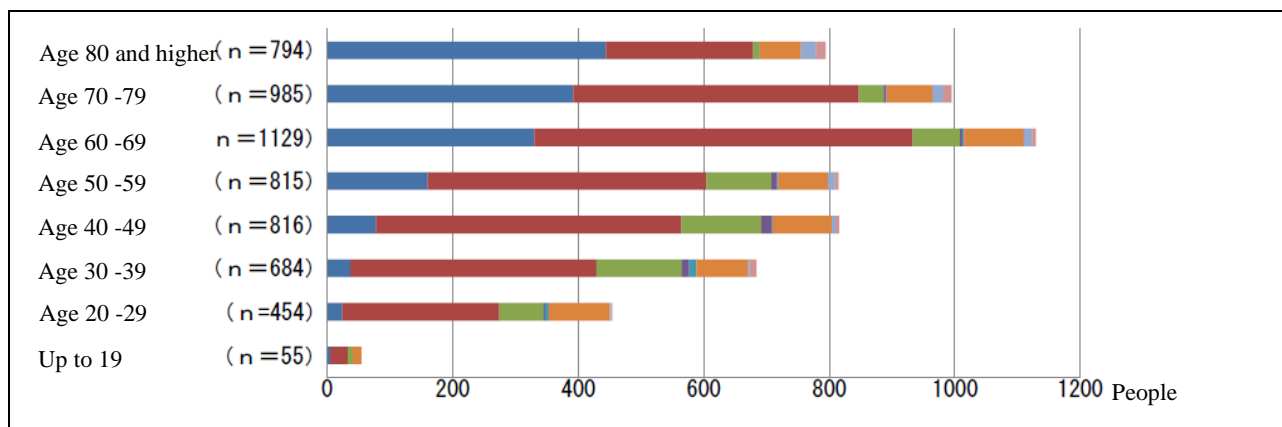


Fig. 2-14 (Reference) Cause of health problems in female suicide victims nationwide

Source: Summary of suicides in 2013 (Cabinet Office)

Hardships such as debt are a main cause of financial and life problems in male suicide victims nationwide.

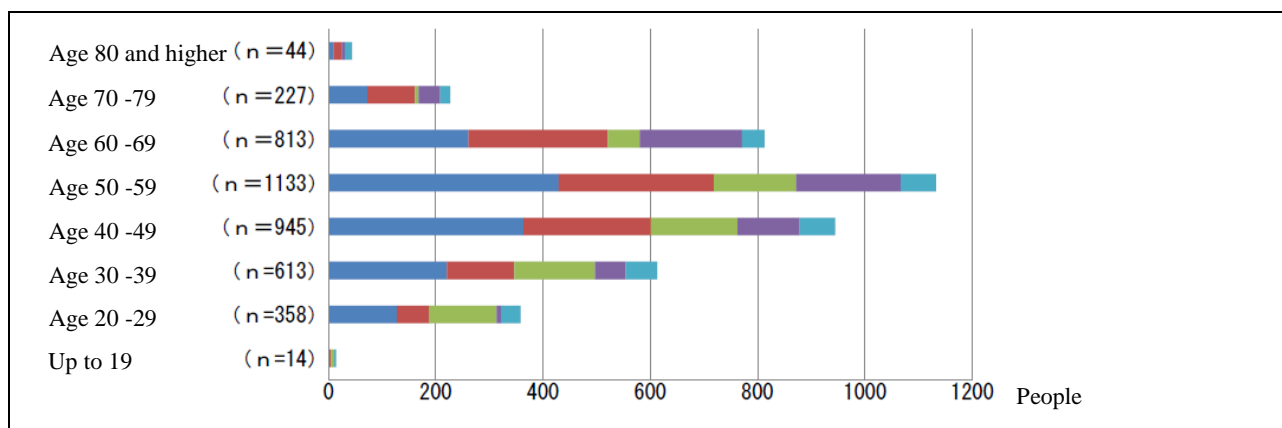


Fig. 2-15 (Reference) Cause of financial and life problems in male suicide victims nationwide

Source: Summary of suicides in 2013 (Cabinet Office)

2. State of Injuries in Towada City

[1] Injuries Based on Emergency Transport and Medical Institution Consultation Data

Towada City used emergency transport data received from the Fire Department since 2011 as the main source of injury data to understand the state of citizens' injuries and accidents. In addition, consultation data from local surgery and orthopedics departments was used when available.

Between 2011 and 2013, 5003 people were injured. The rate of injury is 2.6% of the city population.

While many of the injured were in their 60s, the percent of injuries was high in ages 0 to 24 and in ages 70 and older.

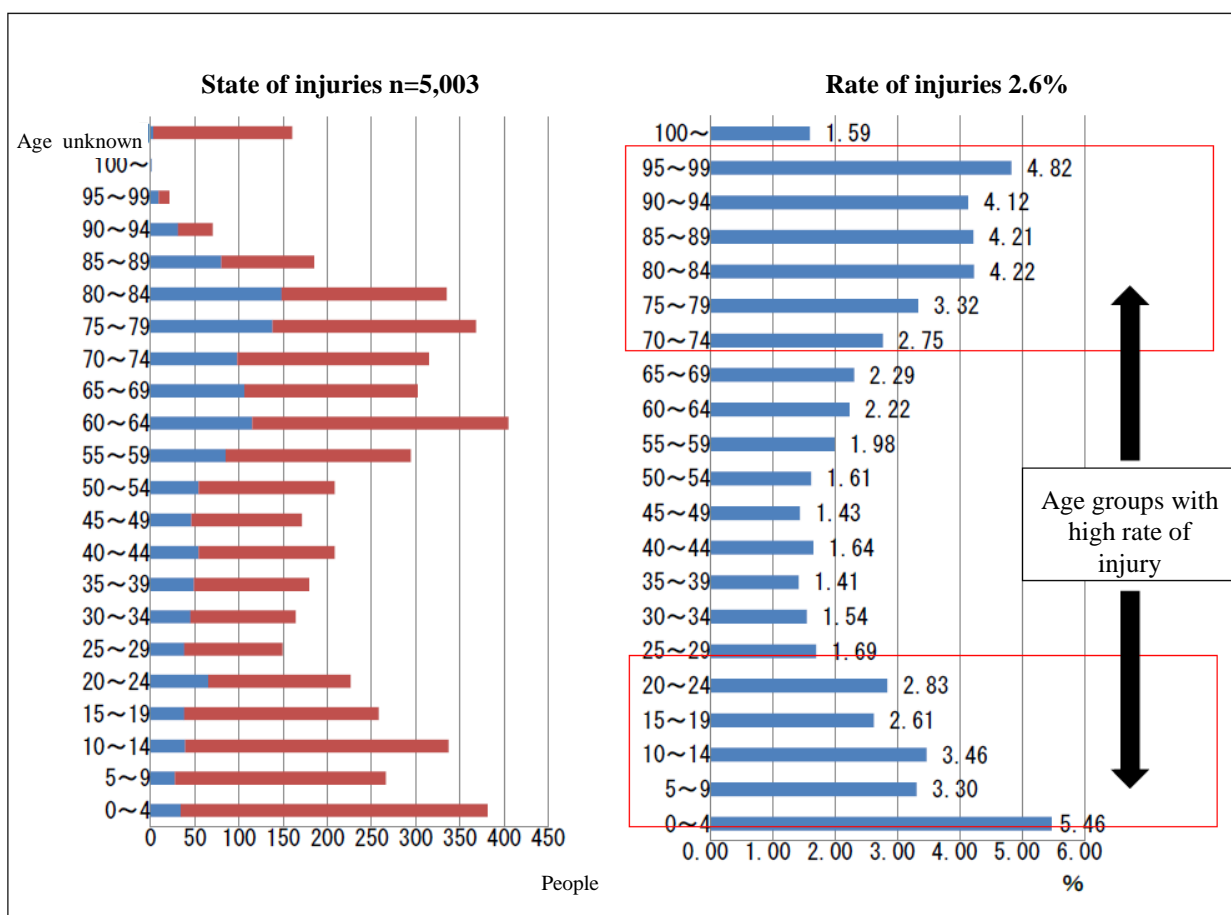


Fig. 2-16 Number of injured person by age group and rate of injury (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

[Calculating the rate of injury between 2011 and 2013]

a: Number of injured persons 5,003 (1,303 people in emergency transport data, 3,700 people in medical institution consultation data)

b: City population 195,778 (from 2011 to 2013 Basic Resident register, as of Sept. 30)

The state of accident types by age group is shown in Table 2-7.

In ages 0 to 4 having a high rate of injury, the rate of general injuries is high at 95.0%. In ages 5 to 9, the rate of general injuries is high at 77.1%.

In ages 10 to 14, general injuries and injuries from sports and games each account for 42.7% of all injuries. In ages 15 to 19, injuries from sports and games are high at 52.3%.

In ages 20 to 24, general injuries count for 32.7% of all injuries, and injuries from traffic accidents and from sports and games each count for 27.0% of all injuries. The rate of traffic accidents is higher than other age groups.

The rate of general injuries is high at 69.3% for ages 60 to 69, and in ages 70 and higher, the rate of general injuries is even higher at 80.9%.

Water-related accidents also occur in ages 70 and higher.

Table 2-7 Number of Injuries by Age Group and Types of Accidents (2011 to 2103)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Number of injured persons	General injury	Traffic accident	Sports/games	Work	Attempted suicide	Farming work	Assault	Fire	Water-related	Others
Age 0-4	381	95.0%	4.7%					0.3%			
Age 5-9	266	77.1%	11.7%	10.9%			0.4%				
Age 10-14	337	42.7%	13.6%	42.7%				0.9%			
Age 15-19	258	24.4%	18.2%	52.3%	2.7%	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%			
Age 20-24	226	32.7%	27.0%	27.0%	8.0%	4.0%	0.4%	0.9%			
Age 25-59	1,373	55.9%	18.1%	4.4%	14.3%	3.6%	2.2%	1.2%	0.1%		0.2%
Age 60-69	707	69.3%	15.6%	0.8%	7.5%	2.4%	3.4%	0.7%	0.3%		
Age 70 and older	1,295	80.9%	12.2%	0.3%	1.5%	1.5%	2.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Unknown	160	74.4%	7.5%	10.6%	5.0%		2.5%				
Total	5,003	65.4%	14.6%	9.1%	6.1%	1.9%	1.9%	0.7%	0.1%		0.1%

* General injuries include Falling (over/down), contact and burns, etc., that can occur in daily life.

Looking at the place of injury for each accident type, most general injuries occur in the home (indoors) at 40.7%, followed by 19.8% occurring at home (outdoors).

67.0% of suicide attempts take place at home (indoors), and 45.7% of assaults occur at home (indoors).

Table 2-8 Place of Occurrence and Type of Accident (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Number of injured persons	Home (indoors)	Sidewalk, road	Home (outdoors)	School, public facility	Sports facility	Workplace	Farm, farmland	Business, service facility	Lodging, spa facility	Others
General injury	3,273	40.7%	7.7%	19.8%	5.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	3.1%	0.9%	20.6%
Traffic accident	730		92.7%	3.3%	0.7%				1.6%		1.6%
Sports/games	456		1.3%	1.1%	47.4%	46.7%			0.2%		3.3%
Industrial accident	303	0.3%	1.7%	4.3%	1.7%	0.7%	67.3%	4.6%	0.7%		18.8%
Attempted suicide	97	67.0%	3.1%	15.5%		2.1%			1.0%		11.3%
Farming work	94			9.6%			1.1%	84.0%			5.3%
Assault	35	45.7%	8.6%		5.7%	2.9%	5.7%		14.3%		17.1%
Fire	7	57.1%		28.6%				14.3%			
Water-related	2										100.0%
Others	6	100.0%									
Total	5,003	28.5%	18.9%	14.3%	8.1%	4.6%	4.6%	2.5%	2.4%	0.6%	15.6%

[2] State of Injury among Children at High Risk of Injury

1) Ages 0 to 4 (preschool)

In ages 0 to 4 having a high rate of injury (Fig. 2-16, page 28), 62.2% of injuries occur in the home (indoors) followed by 7.1% in the home (outdoors). Serious to moderate injuries requiring hospitalization have also occurred.

Table 2-9 Place of Injury Occurrence and Degree of Injury in Ages 0 to 4 (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Serious (people)	Moderate (people)	Minor (people)	Unknown (people)	Total	Rate
Home (indoors)	1	5	230	1	237	62.2%
Home (outdoors)			27		27	7.1%
School, public facility			24		24	6.3%
Sidewalk, road		1	19	1	21	5.5%
Business, service facility		1	8		9	2.4%
Residence other than own home (indoors)			8		8	2.1%
Lodging, spa facility			5		5	1.3%
Sports facility			3		3	0.8%
Residence other than own home (outdoors)			2		2	0.5%
Others, unknown			44	1	45	11.8%
Total	1	7	370	3	381	100.0%

The degree of injury is categorized by the initial medical consultation, etc.

Serious Estimated hospitalization for three or more weeks

Moderate Estimated hospitalization for two days or more

Minor Only medical examination

Looking at place of injury in the home (indoors), living room injuries are highest (53.2%) in ages 0 to 4, followed by injuries in the kitchen (13.9%).

Table 2-10 Place of Injury in the Home (Indoors) for Ages 0 to 4 (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Living room	Kitchen	Stairs	Bedroom	Bathroom	Front entrance	Hallway	Toilet	Others	Total
Age 0 n=43	53.5%	18.6%	4.7%	7.0%	2.3%				14.0%	100.0%
Age 1 n=71	57.7%	9.9%	5.6%	2.8%	4.2%	1.4%	1.4%		16.9%	100.0%
Age 2 n=55	47.3%	10.9%	7.3%	7.3%	10.9%	3.6%	1.8%	1.8%	9.1%	100.0%
Age 3 n=40	52.5%	15.0%	5.0%	7.5%	5.0%	5.0%			10.0%	100.0%
Age 4 n=28	53.6%	21.4%	7.1%			3.6%			14.3%	100.0%
Total n=237	53.2%	13.9%	5.9%	5.1%	5.1%	2.5%	0.8%	0.4%	13.1%	100.0%

When looking at the place of injury in the home (indoors), falls were highest (30.2%), followed by burns (25.6%) at age 0.

In ages 1 to 3, there were many falling injuries. Injuries by falling, contact or collision increased with the age.

In ages 4, injuries from contact and collision were highest (32.1%), followed by burns, lacerations and stabs (17.9%).

At age 1, there were also injuries caused by suffocation and drowning, both which could lead to Unintentional death of infants and toddlers.

Table 2-11 Cause of Injury at Home (Indoors) for Ages 0 to 4 (2011 to 2103)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Falling down	Falling over	Contact, collision	Burn	Laceration, stab	Unintentional digestion	Pinching, compression	Suffocation	Insect sting, bite	Drowning	Others	Total
Age 0 n=43	30.2%	9.3%	14.0%	25.6%	2.3%	11.6%	2.3%		2.3%		2.3%	100.0%
Age 1 n=71	19.7%	23.9%	15.5%	16.9%	9.9%	8.5%	2.8%	1.4%		1.4%		100.0%
Age 2 n=55	18.2%	25.5%	18.2%	9.1%	12.7%	7.3%	1.8%				7.3%	100.0%
Age 3 n=40	20.0%	27.5%	20.0%	7.5%	7.5%	5.0%					12.5%	100.0%
Age 4 n=28	10.7%	3.6%	32.1%	17.9%	17.9%	10.7%	3.6%				3.6%	100.0%
Total n=237	20.3%	19.8%	18.6%	15.2%	9.7%	8.4%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	4.6%	100.0%

2) Ages 5 to 14

General injuries are the most common accounting for 59.4% of injuries, followed by sports and games injuries (27.8%) and traffic accidents (12.1%). Serious to moderate injuries requiring hospitalization have also occurred.

Table 2-12 Place of Injury Occurrence and Degree of Injury in Ages 5 to 14 (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Serious (people)	Moderate (people)	Minor (people)	Unknown (people)	Total (people)	Rate
General injury		11	345	1	357	59.4%
Sports/games		67	160	1	167	27.8%
Traffic accident	1	9	63		73	12.1%
Assault			3		3	0.5%
Farming work			1		1	0.2%
Total	1	26	572	2	601	100.0%

Looking by age group, the rate of general injuries that is the most common type of accident decreases with age, but injuries from sports, games and traffic accidents increases.

Table 2-13 Rate of Accident Type in Ages 5 to 14 by Age Group (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	General injury	Sports/games	Traffic accident	Assault	Farming work
Age 5 n=55	90.9%	3.6%	5.5%		
Age 6 n=40	92.5%	2.5%	5.0%		
Age 7 n=64	81.3%	7.8%	9.4%		1.6%
Age 8 n=59	64.4%	13.6%	22.0%		
Age 9 n=48	62.5%	22.9%	14.6%		
Age 10 n=56	58.9%	28.6%	10.7%	1.8%	
Age 11 n=60	48.3%	35.0%	15.0%	1.7%	
Age 12 n=76	40.8%	46.1%	13.2%		
Age 13 n=76	40.8%	44.7%	13.2%	1.3%	
Age 14 n=67	38.8%	50.7%	10.4%		
Total n=601	59.4%	27.8%	12.1%	0.5%	0.2%

The most common type of general injury is falls accounting for 46.0% for 5-year olds and 40.5% for 6-year olds. Falls are also high at 39.4% for 10-year olds and 37.9% for 11-year olds.

Many injuries from contact or collision occurred in 9-year olds.

Table 2-14 Cause of General Injuries in Ages 5 to 14 by Age Group (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Falling	Contact, collision	Insect sting, bite	Laceration, stab	Falling	Burn	Pinching, compression	Unintentional digestion	Others
Total n=357	32.5%	22.7%	12.9%	10.1%	7.8%	5.9%	2.2%	0.8%	5.0%
Age 5 n=50	46.0%	14.0%	6.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%		2.0%	8.0%
Age 6 n=37	40.5%	21.6%	5.4%	2.7%	2.7%	8.1%	8.1%		10.8%
Age 7 n=52	34.6%	25.0%	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	3.8%
Age 8 n=38	18.4%	21.1%	31.6%	15.8%	7.9%				5.3%
Age 9 n=30	20.0%	36.7%	16.7%	6.7%	10.0%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	
Age 10 n=33	39.4%	21.2%	6.1%	9.1%	6.1%	9.1%	3.0%		6.1%
Age 11 n=29	37.9%	17.2%	10.3%	10.3%	6.9%	10.3%	3.4%		3.4%
Age 12 n=31	25.8%	25.8%	16.1%	12.9%	9.7%	3.2%	3.2%		3.2%
Age 13 n=31	29.0%	22.6%	19.4%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%			
Age 14 n=26	23.1%	26.9%	11.5%	19.2%	7.7%	3.8%			7.7%

Looking at place of injury, 35.3% occurred at schools or public facilities, followed by 16.3% on roads or sidewalks, and 16.0% at home (indoors).

Table 2-15 Types of Accidents and Place of Occurrence for Ages 5 to 14 (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	General injury	Sports/ games	Traffic accident	Assault	Farming work	Total	Rate
School, public facility	98	112	1	1		212	35.3%
Sidewalk, road	28	2	68			98	16.3%
Home (indoors)	95			1		96	16.0%
Sports facility	8	50		1		59	9.8%
Home (outdoors)	43	3	2			48	8.0%
Business, service facility	7		1			8	1.3%
Residence other than own home (outdoors)	4					4	0.7%
Residence other than own home (indoors)	5					5	0.8%
Lodging, spa facility	2					2	0.3%
Farm, farmland	1				1	2	0.3%
Factory, construction site	2					2	0.3%
Others	64		1			65	10.8%
Total	357	167	73	3	1	601	100.0%

3) Injuries occurring at elementary schools

In 2012, 146 cases of injuries occurred at elementary schools. The occurrence of injuries among pupils was 4.20%.

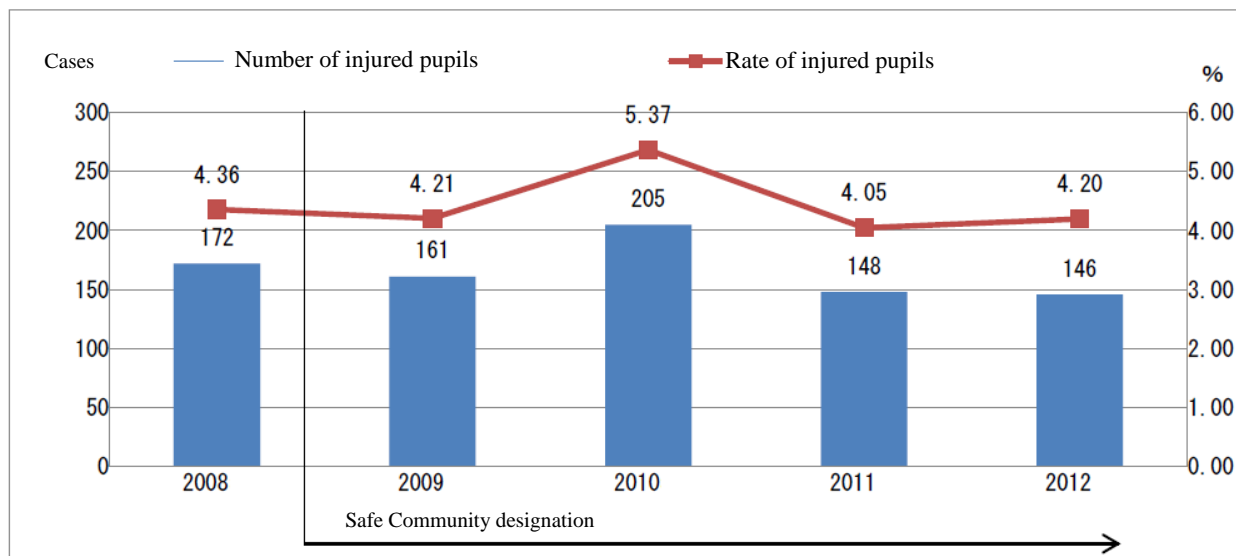


Fig. 2-17 Number of injuries and rate of injury at elementary schools

Source: Payments made by the Japan Sports Promotion Center disaster mutual fund (Towada City Board of Education)

53% of injuries occurred during recess, followed by 25% occurring during class (physical education). The main injuries were fractures, contusions and bruises, all of which occurred most during recess.

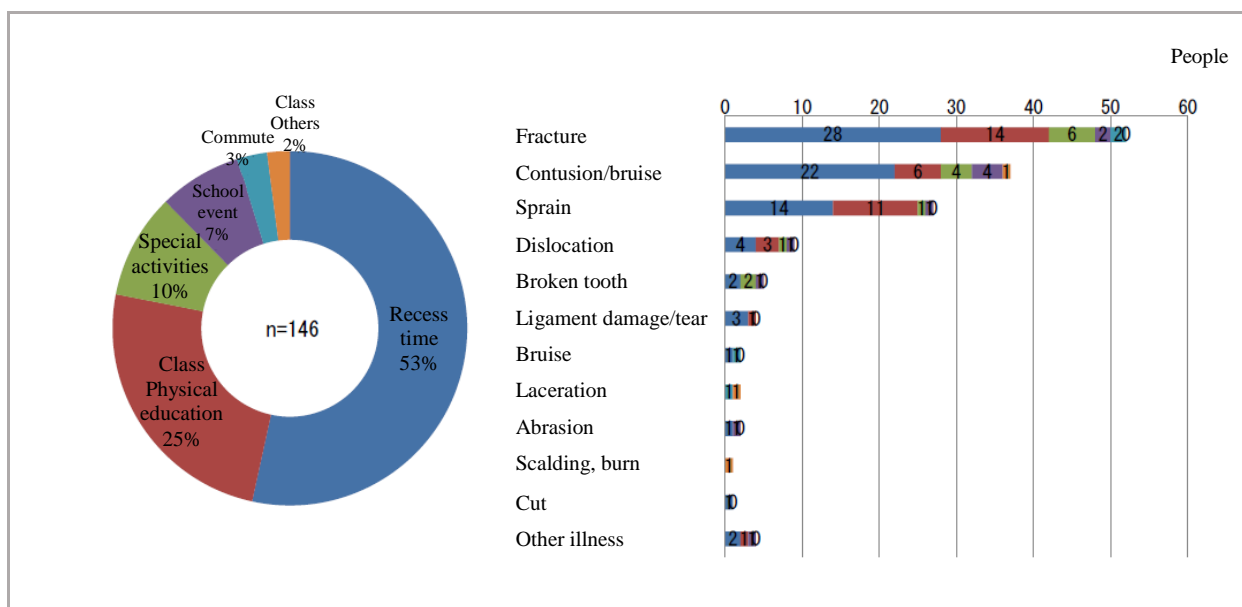


Fig. 2-18 State and details of injuries at elementary schools (2012)

Source: Payments made by the Japan Sports Promotion Center disaster mutual fund (Towada City Board of Education)

4) Injuries occurring at junior high schools

In 2012, 197 cases of injuries occurred at junior high schools. The rate of injuries among students was 10.76%.

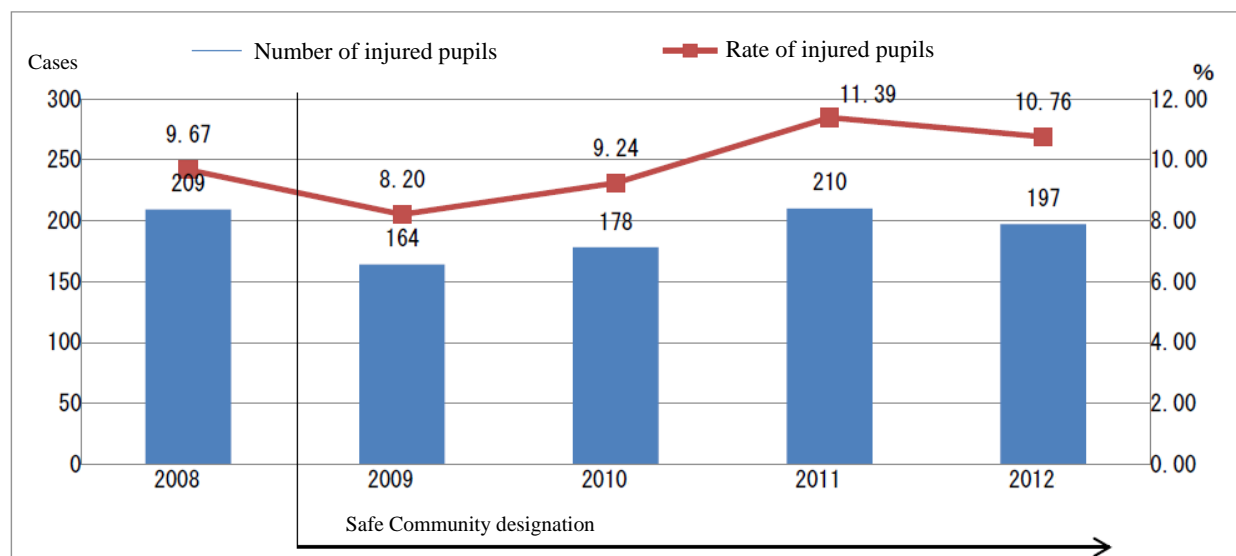


Fig. 2-19 Number of injuries and rate of injury at junior high schools

Source: Payments made by the Japan Sports Promotion Center disaster mutual fund (Towada City Board of Education)

52% of injuries occurred during after-school programs (club activities, etc.), followed by 24% occurring during class (physical education).

Fractures were most common, with most injuries occurring during after-school programs (club activities, etc.).

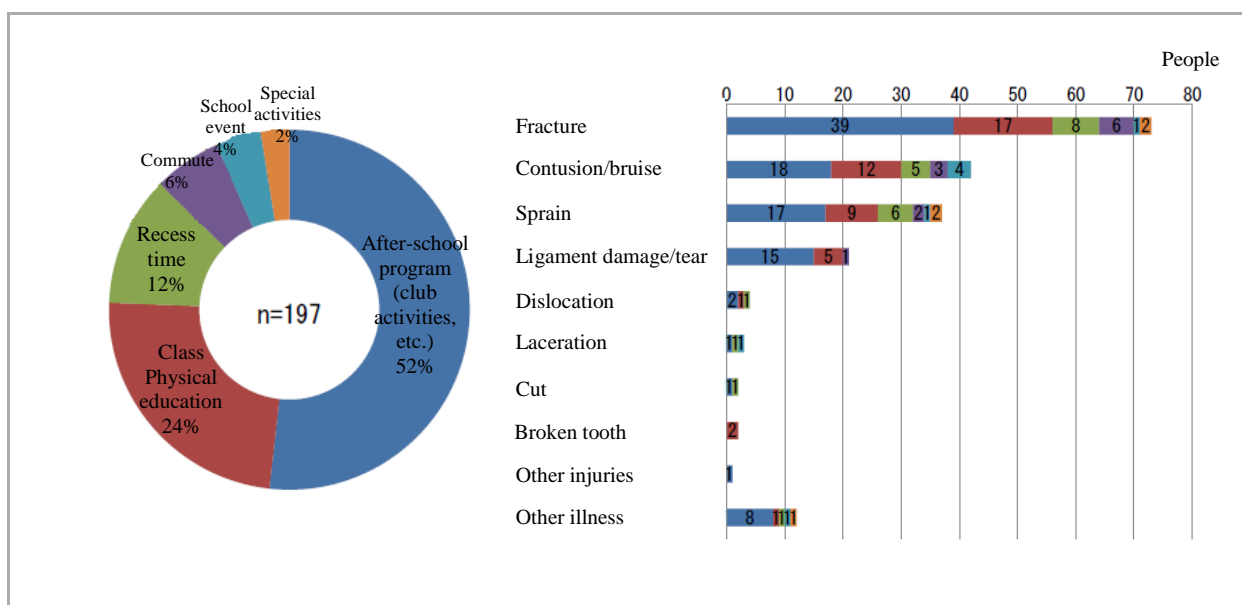


Fig. 2-20 State and details of injuries at junior high schools (2012)

Source: Payments made by the Japan Sports Promotion Center disaster mutual fund (Towada City Board of Education)

[3] State of Injury among Senior Citizens at High Risk of Injury

Looking at the state of injury among senior citizens by type of accident, 79.3% are general injuries. The rate of injury increases with age after age 65.

Table 2-16 Type of Accident among Senior Citizens by Age Group (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Number of injured persons	General injury	Traffic accident	Farming work	Industrial accident	Self-inflicted	Sports/games	Assault	Fire	Water-related	Others
Age 65-69	302	72.5%	14.6%	2.6%	5.6%	2.6%	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%		
Age 70-74	315	74.0%	16.8%	3.2%	3.5%	1.3%	0.6%		0.3%	0.3%	
Age 75-79	368	74.2%	16.8%	3.3%	2.2%	1.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%		0.5%
Age 80-84	335	84.5%	9.9%	2.1%	0.3%	1.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%		
Age 85-89	185	90.8%	4.9%	1.6%		1.6%				0.5%	0.5%
Age 90-94	92	98.9%	1.1%								
Total	1,597	79.3%	12.6%	2.5%	2.3%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%

The main cause of general injuries sustained by senior citizens is falling(over/down) (66.9%). The rate of injury increases with age after age 65.

Table 2-17 Cause of Typical Injury among Senior Citizens (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Number of injured persons	Falling (over/down)	Insect sting, bite	Laceration, stab	Contact, collision	Suffocation	Burn	Unintentional digestion	Pinching, compression	Drowning	Poisoning	Others
Age 65-69	219	53.4%	17.8%	12.3%	8.2%	1.4%	2.7%	0.9%	0.5%		0.5%	2.3%
Age 70-74	233	56.7%	16.3%	10.3%	7.3%	2.1%	2.6%	0.9%	1.7%	0.4%		1.7%
Age 75-79	273	68.9%	9.2%	7.3%	2.6%	2.9%	2.9%	1.1%	0.7%		0.4%	4.0%
Age 80-84	283	72.8%	6.7%	7.4%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%		3.2%
Age 85-89	168	75.0%	4.8%	4.2%	5.4%	3.6%	0.6%	1.2%				5.4%
Age 90 and older	91	85.7%			3.3%	2.2%		1.1%	1.1%	1.1%		5.5%
Total	1,267	66.9%	10.2%	7.8%	4.9%	2.4%	2.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	3.4%

When looking at the cause of injury by place, 45.1% of falls (over and down) that account for the main cause of injuries that occurred in the home, followed by 21.3% that occurred outside the home.

Table 2-18 Place of Typical Injury among Senior Citizens (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Number of injured persons	Home indoors	Home outdoors	Sidewalk, road	Residence other than own home (indoors)	Business, service facility	Farm, farmland	Residence other than own home (outdoors)	Lodging, spa facility	School, public facility	Workplace	Othes
Falls(over/down)	847	45.1%	21.3%	11.1%	4.7%	4.6%	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.1%	0.2%	8.5%
Insect sting, bite	129	10.9%	31.8%	3.1%	3.1%		3.1%	3.9%	0.8%			43.4%
Laceration, stab	99	40.4%	38.4%		3.0%		3.0%	2.0%	1.0%		1.0%	11.1%
Contact, collision	62	40.3%	32.3%		4.8%	1.6%			4.8%			16.1%
Suffocation	31	67.7%			19.4%	9.7%			0.0%			3.2%
Burn	28	67.9%	3.6%		3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%			10.7%
Unintentional digestion	14	64.3%	7.1%		21.4%							7.1%
Pinching, compression	9	22.2%	44.4%					11.1%	11.1%			11.1%
Drowning	3	66.7%					33.3%					
Poisoning	2		50.0%			50.0%						
Others	43	76.7%	7.0%			2.3%	2.3%				2.3%	9.3%
Total	1,267	43.2%	22.8%	7.7%	4.7%	3.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.2%	0.7%	0.3%	12.5%

267 senior citizens (excluding 115 persons with unknown data) were injured by falls in the home. 29.4% of serious injuries occurred in the hallway, followed by 23.5% injuries occurring each in the bedroom and Front entrance.

26.8% of moderate injuries occurred in the Front entrance, followed by 24.4% in the bedroom.

Table 2-19 Place of Senior Citizen Falls(over/down) in the Home (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Excluding 115 people for which degree and place of injury are unknown.

Class	Number of injured persons	Bedroom	Living room	Front entrance	Hallway	Kitchen	Toilet	Stairs	Bathroom
Serious	17	23.5%	11.8%	23.5%	29.4%	5.9%		5.9%	
Moderate	41	24.4%	7.3%	26.8%	7.3%	9.8%	17.1%	4.9%	2.4%
Minor	209	21.1%	23.9%	13.4%	10.0%	11.0%	6.7%	8.1%	5.7%
Total	267	21.7%	20.6%	16.1%	10.9%	10.5%	7.9%	7.5%	4.9%

The degree of injury is categorized by the initial medical consultation, etc.

Serious Estimated hospitalization for three or more weeks

Moderate Estimated hospitalization for two days or more

Minor Only medical examination

[4] Injuries at Workplace

1) Industrial accidents

The number of industrial accidents, requiring four or more days of absence from work as stipulated by the Labor Standards Stipulation Office regulating Towada City, have been increasing each year. Even in our city, the number of incidents has increased from 63 in 2009 to 77 in 2013.

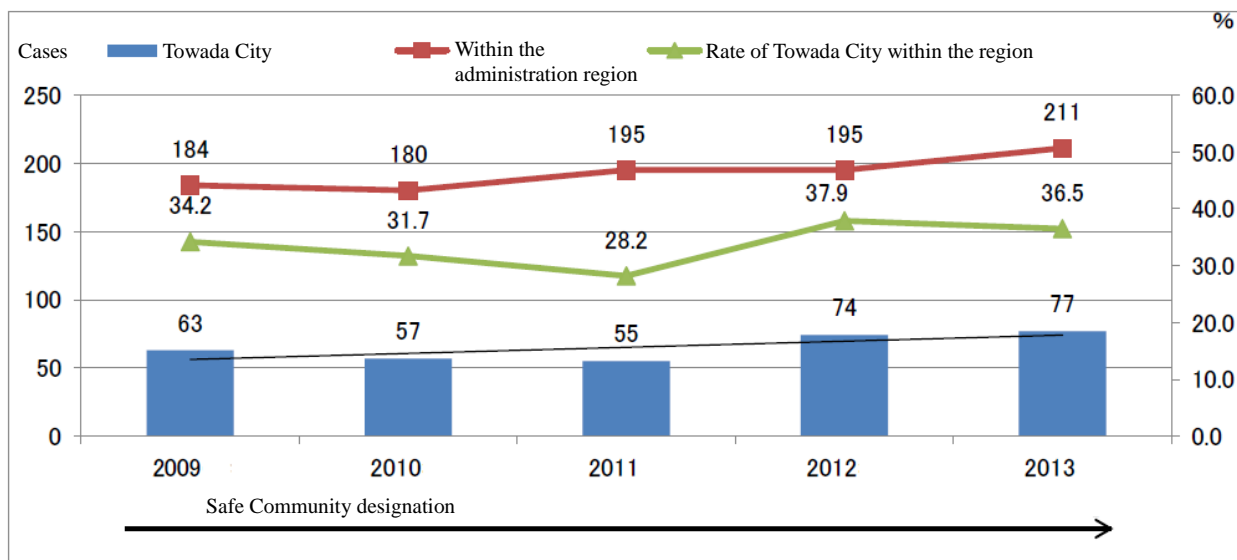


Fig. 2-25 State of industrial accidents within Towada Labor Standards Stipulation Office

The administration region covers Towada City, Misawa City, Kamikita-gun (Excluding Yokohama-cho and Rokkasho-mura)

Source: Report on worker death, injury or illness (Four or more days absence) (Towada Labor Standards Stipulation Office)

Looking at types of industries with industrial accidents, manufacturing and commerce each account for 18% of accidents, followed by construction (15%).

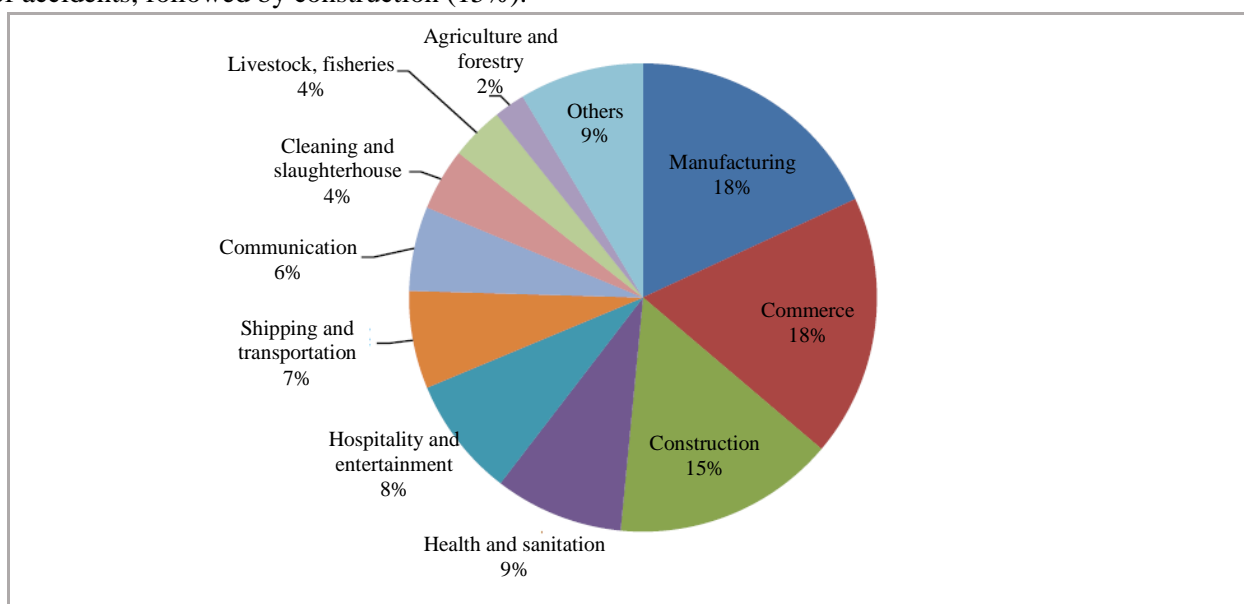


Fig. 2-26 Accidents by industry in Towada City (2009 to 2013) n= 326

Source: Report on worker death, injury or illness (Four or more days absence) (Towada Labor Standards Stipulation Office)

The main cause industrial accident injuries is falling (26.7%) followed by crashing and dropping (23.9%).

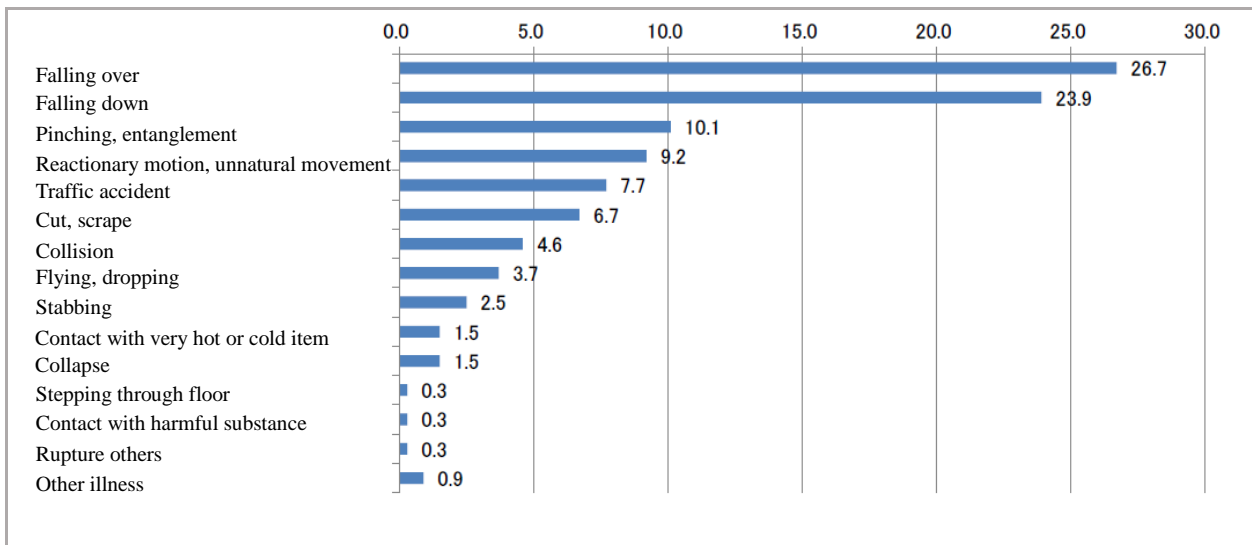


Fig. 2-27 Cause of industrial accident injuries in Towada City (2009 to 2013) n=326

Source: Report on worker death, injury or illness (Four or more days absence) (Towada Labor Standards Stipulation Office)

2) Injuries during farming

The number of persons engaged in farming, our city's key industry, has been declining each year. The farming population is aging, and work is being carried out by fewer persons.

Most of the persons injured during farming work are over 60 years old. The main causes are cuts, stabs and insect stings and bites, with each accounting for 30% of all injuries.

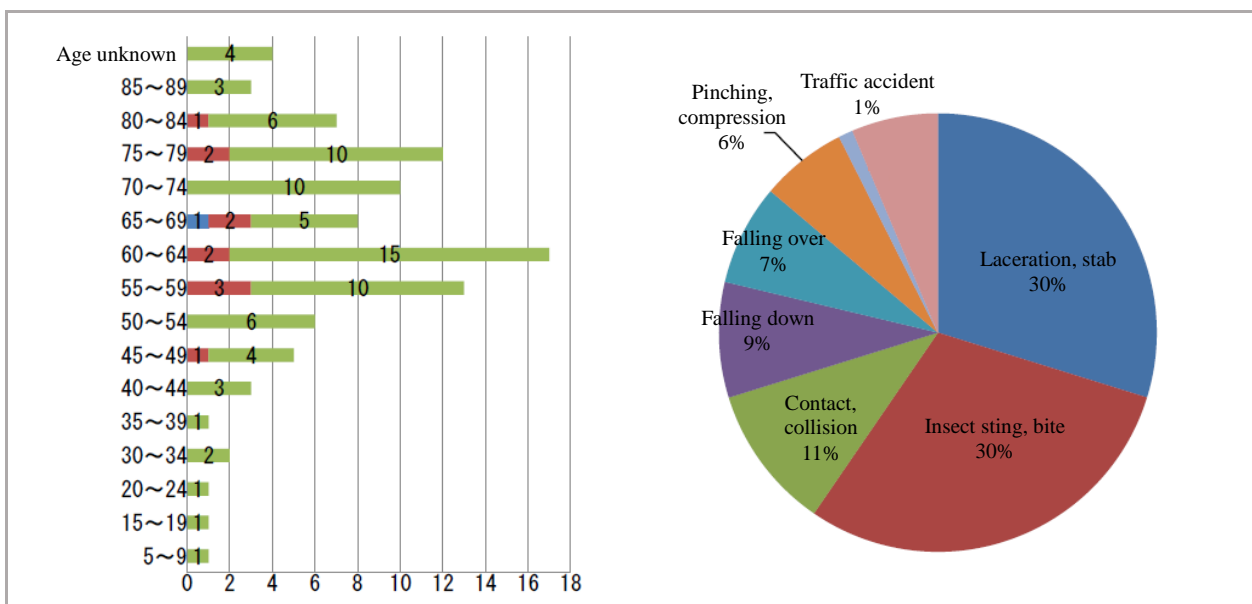


Fig. 2-28 Number of persons injured during framing and details of injuries (2011 to 2013) n=94

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

[5] Injuries from Traffic Accidents

Of the traffic accidents that occurred in Towada City, those resulting in injury or death dropped from 377 in 2009 to 298 in 2013.

However, many accidents are occurring in our city when comparing the number of accidents resulting in injury or death in Towada City and Aomori Prefecture per 10,000 people.

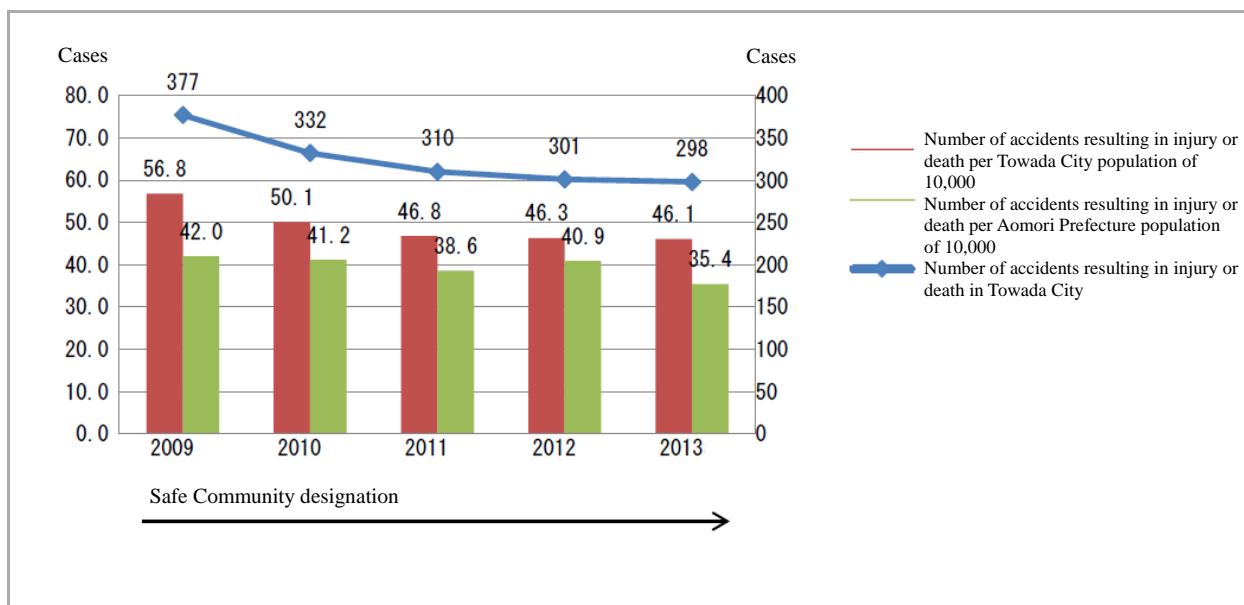


Fig. 2-29 Number of accidents resulting in injury or death, and number of Towada City and Aomori Prefecture accidents resulting in injury or death Towada City and Aomori Prefecture per 10,000 persons

Source: State of traffic in Towada Police Office Jurisdiction (Towada Police Department)

Of the traffic death accidents occurring in the city between 2009 and 2013, eight deaths involved pedestrians ages 65 or older, accounting for 75.0% of all accidents.

Accidents occurring while riding bicycle accounted for 66.7% of accidents among ages 20 to 44, and accidents while riding motorcycle or tractor accounted for 100% of accidents among ages 45 and 64.

Table 2-20 Mortality from Traffic Accident by Age Group (2009 to 2013) n=14

Source: State of traffic in Towada Police Office Jurisdiction (Towada Police Department)

Class	Age 19 and younger	Age 20-44	Age 45-64	65 and older
While walking (n=8)		12.5%	12.5%	75.0%
While driving automobile (n=3)		66.7%		33.3%
While driving motorcycle (n=2)			100.0%	
While operating tractor (n=1)			100.0%	

When the number of accidents resulting in injury or death occurring within the Towada Police Office Jurisdiction between 2011 and 2013 are viewed by type of road, 45.4% occur at intersections and 39.6% occur at basic road sections (others).

Table 2-21 State of Accidents by Road Type (2011 to 2013) n=1,072 cases

Source: State of traffic in Towada Police Office Jurisdiction (Towada Police Department)

Class	Intersection	Near intersection	Basic road section (curve)	Bridge	Basic road section (others)	Others
	45.4%	5.5%	5.0%	0.6%	39.6%	3.8%

Between 2011 and 2013, 730 persons were transported by ambulance or received medical attention at a medical institution for injuries resulting from a traffic accident. The number of persons injured while riding a car was 381, of which 27.3% were between age 30 and 49, and 23.9% were 65 or older.

30.5% of persons 65 or older account for persons injured while riding a bicycle, and 26.2% of persons ages 20 to 29 account for persons injured while riding a motorcycle. 41.5% of persons age 65 or older account for persons injured while walking.

Table 2-22 State of being Injured by Traffic Accidents by Age (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Number of injured persons	Age 0-19	Age 20-29	Age 30-49	Age 50-64	65 and older	Unknown
While riding automobile	381	12.9%	15.2%	27.3%	19.9%	23.9%	0.8%
While riding bicycle	220	33.6%	6.8%	7.7%	17.7%	30.5%	3.6%
While riding motorcycle	61	3.3%	26.2%	19.7%	19.7%	31.1%	
While walking	53	30.2%	3.8%	3.8%	20.8%	41.5%	
Others, unknown	15	6.7%		20.0%	46.7%	20.0%	6.7%
Total	730	19.5%	12.5%	18.9%	19.9%	27.7%	1.6%

Looking at the situation when injured in a traffic accident, in 76.4% of automobile accidents, the other party was a motorcycle. 61.8% of bicycle accidents were independent accidents. In 54.1% of motorcycle accidents, the other party was an automobile, and in 86.8% of pedestrian accidents, the other party was an automobile.

Table 2-23 State of being Injured by Traffic Accidents by Agent (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Number of injured persons	Other party			Independent	Others, unknown
		Automobile	Bicycle	Motorcycle		
While driving automobile	381	76.4%			20.7%	2.9%
While riding bicycle	220	32.7%	1.8%		61.8%	3.6%
While driving motorcycle	61	54.1%			45.9%	
While walking	53	86.8%	7.5%	3.8%		1.9%
Others, unknown	15	33.3%			6.7%	60.0%
Total	730	61.2%	1.1%	0.3%	33.4%	4.0%

[6] Injuries from Self harm

42 men were transported by ambulance (including dead on arrival) from self-inflicted injuries between 2011 and 2013. The most cases occurred in the home (indoors).

55.0% of self-inflicted injuries in the home (indoors) were the result of hanging or strangulation, and 22.7% were the result of poisoning.

Table 2-24 Place and Method of Self harm by Men (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport data

Class	Number of injured persons	Hanging or strangulation	Poisoning	Briquette, etc.	Wrist cutting, etc.	Jumping	Unknown
Home (indoors)	22	50.0%	22.7%	4.5%	13.6%		9.1%
Home (outdoors)	11	54.5%	9.1%	27.3%	9.1%		
Sidewalk, road	2	50.0%			50.0%		
Sports facility	1	100.0%					
Business, service facility	1			100.0%			
Others	5	40.0%	20.0%			20.0%	20.0%
Total	42	50.0%	16.7%	11.9%	11.9%	2.4%	7.1%

53 women were transported by ambulance (including dead on arrival) from self-inflicted injuries between 2011 and 2013. The most cases occurred in the home (indoors).

41.9% of self-inflicted injuries in the home (indoors) were the result of poisoning, 32.6% by wrist cutting, etc., and 23.3% by suicide by hanging or strangulation.

Table 2-25 Place and Method of Self-harm Injuries by Women (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport data

Class	Number of injured persons	Hanging or strangulation	Poisoning	Briquette, etc.	Wrist cutting, etc.	Jumping	Unknown
Home (indoors)	43	23.3%	41.9%	2.3%	32.6%		
Home (outdoors)	4	25.0%	25.0%		25.0%	25.0%	
Residential facility other than own home (indoors)	3	33.3%			66.7%		
Sidewalk, road	1		100.0%				
Sports facility	1		100.0%				
Others	2	50.0%					50.0%
Total	55	23.6%	38.2%	1.8%	30.9%	1.8%	3.6%

[7] Injury by Disaster (fire)

When comparing the number of fires per 10,000 people in Towada City and Aomori Prefecture, our city's numbers are higher except in 2013. The main cause is building fires.

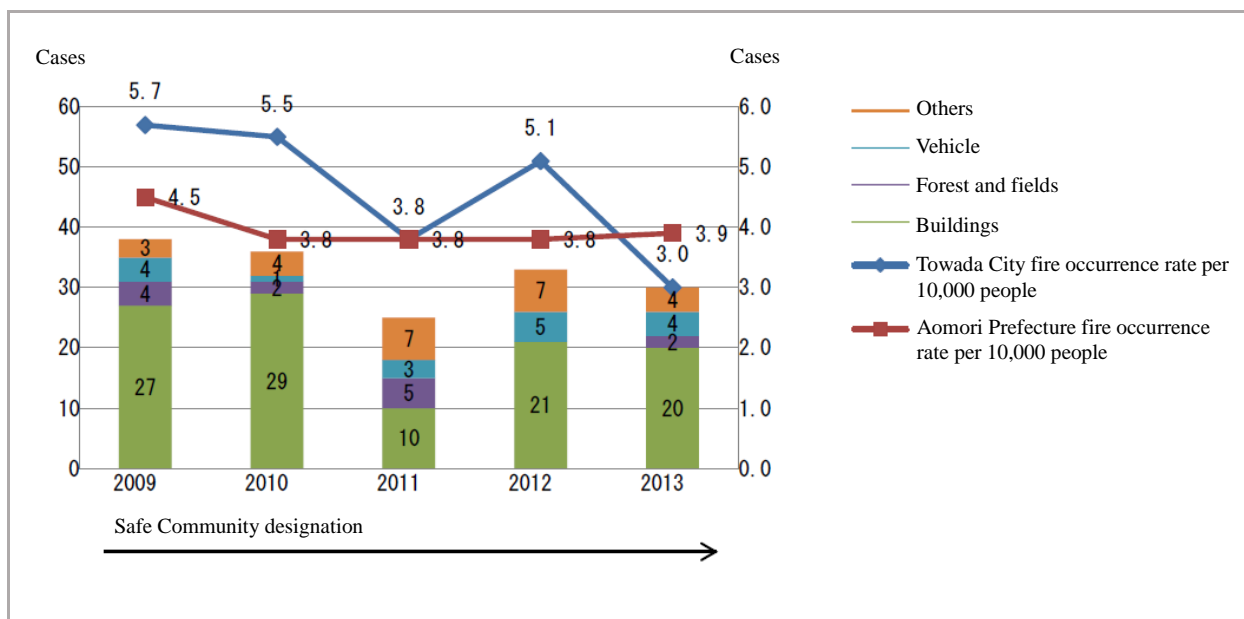


Fig. 2-30 Number of fires per 10,000 people in Towada City and Aomori Prefecture and cause of fire
 Source: State of fires (Towada City Regional Office Association, Fire Department Headquarters)

The number of persons injured in building fires is declining, but there are fatalities each year.

Table 2-26 Transition of Deaths from Building Fires in Towada City

Source: State of fires (Towada City Regional Office Association, Fire Department Headquarters)

Class	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	Total
Deaths	1	2	2	3	1	9
Injuries	6	4	1	3		14
Total	7	6	3	6	1	23

[8] Injuries from Sports and Leisure

1) Injuries from sports or games

456 persons were injured while participating in sports or games between 2011 and 2013. Contusions and bruises (32.5%) accounted for the most injuries, followed by fractures (25.0%).

By age group, 279 of those injured were in their 10s, and 69 were in their 20s.

Table 2-27 Persons Injured during Sports or Games by Age Group (2011 to 2013)

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Number of injured persons	Contusion/bruise	Fracture	Sprain	Ligament damage/tear	Laceration, abrasion	Dislocation	Achilles tendon rupture	Cut, abrasion	Others
Age 5-9	29	34.5%	27.6%	13.8%	3.4%	13.8%			3.4%	3.4%
10s	279	37.6%	21.9%	15.8%	4.7%	4.3%	2.9%	0.4%	3.6%	9.0%
20s	69	24.6%	31.9%	10.1%	2.9%	5.8%	14.5%		4.3%	5.8%
30s	32	18.8%	28.1%	9.4%	6.3%	3.1%	3.1%	18.8%	6.3%	6.3%
40s	13	38.5%	7.7%		7.7%			30.8%	7.7%	7.7%
50s	7		28.6%		14.3%		14.3%	28.6%		14.3%
60s and older	10	30.0%	30.0%	20.0%				20.0%		
Age unknown	17	11.8%	47.1%	11.8%	17.6%					11.8%
Total	456	32.5%	25.0%	13.6%	5.0%	4.6%	4.4%	3.3%	3.7%	7.9%

47.4% of injuries during sports or games occurred at a school or public facility, and 46.7% occurred at a sports facility.

Table 2-27 Occurrence Place of Persons Injured during Sports or Games

Source: Emergency transport and medical institution consultation data

Class	Number of injured persons	School, public facility	Sports facility	Sidewalk, road	Others, unknown
Age 5-9	29	62.1%	31.0%	3.4%	3.4%
10s	279	62.7%	33.3%	0.7%	3.2%
20s	69	8.7%	78.3%	2.9%	10.1%
30s	32	3.1%	93.8%		3.1%
40s	13	15.4%	84.6%		
50s	7	28.6%	42.9%	14.3%	14.3%
60s and older	10		100.0%		
Age unknown	17	70.6%	17.6%		11.8%
Total	456	47.4%	46.7%	1.3%	4.6%

2) Injuries during winter sports

Between 2008 and 2012, 63 people were injured at the town's only ski resort. On average, 13 people were injured in a season.

Most of those injured were between age 20 and 64 who were skiing or snow boarding. The number of persons injured while skiing is declining, but the number of those injured while snowboarding is increasing.

Table 2-29 State of Injuries at Lake Towada Onsen Ski Resort (2008 to 2012)

Source: Lake Towada Onsen Ski Resort data

Class	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	Total	Cause of injury	
							Ski	Snowboard
19 歳以下	4	4	6	2		16	14	2
Age 20-64	9	7	11	11	7	45	8	37
65 and older	1				1	2	2	
Total	14	11	17	13	8	63	24	39

3) Mountain accidents

Every year between 2009 and 2013, there were mountain accidents within the Towada Police Office Jurisdiction. 59.1% of these cases involved people from out of town. Most popular purpose for entering the mountains is to gather mountain vegetables, followed by hiking.

Table 2-30 Number of Mountain Accidents within Towada Police Office Jurisdiction

Source: Aomori Prefecture Mountain Accident Prevention Task Force, Towada Branch data

Class	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	Rate
Citizens	6	3	2	5	2	40.9%
Non-citizen	7	9	4	2	4	59.1%
Total	13	12	6	7	6	100.0%

Table 2-31 Purpose of Mountain Accident Victim's Entry into Mountain in Towada Police Office Jurisdiction (2009-2013)

Source: Aomori Prefecture Mountain Accident Prevention Task Force, Towada Branch data

Class	Mountain vegetable gathering	Hiking	Photograph	Tourism	Others
Citizens	15	1			2
Out-of-towner	16	8	1	1	
Total	31	9	1	1	2

The age of victims spanned from 20 to 89, with most in their 60s or older. 7% of victims died, and 55% were rescued.

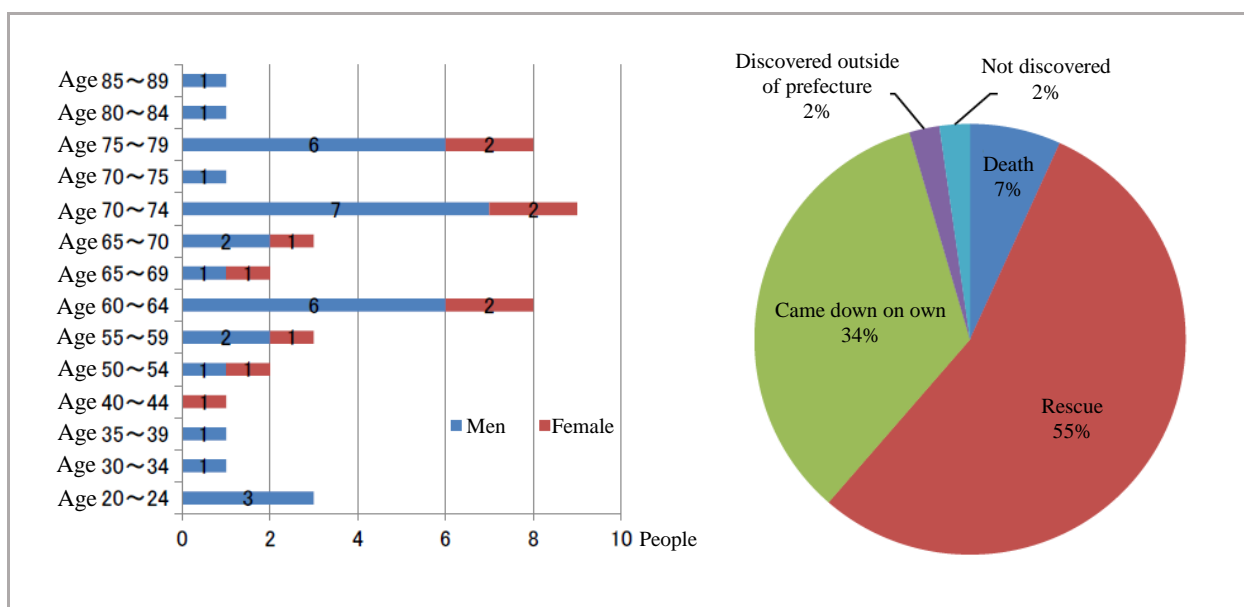


Fig. 2-31 Age of victims and state of rescue within Towada Police Office Jurisdiction (2009-2013) n=44

Source: Aomori Prefecture Mountain Accident Prevention Task Force, Towada Branch data

[9] State of Violence and Abuse

The number of cases of abuse to children between 0 and 18 (hereafter, children) indicate the number of consultations received by Shichinohe Child Services since 2011. The number of cases of abuse to children has exceeded 40 since 2012.

A Disabled Person Abuse Prevention Center was established in City Hall in October 2012, and the number of reported cases of abuse against disabled persons has increased since 2012.

Looking at the number of cases per population of 10,000 by target, it is apparent that the number of cases of abuse toward children and the senior citizens has increased since 2011.

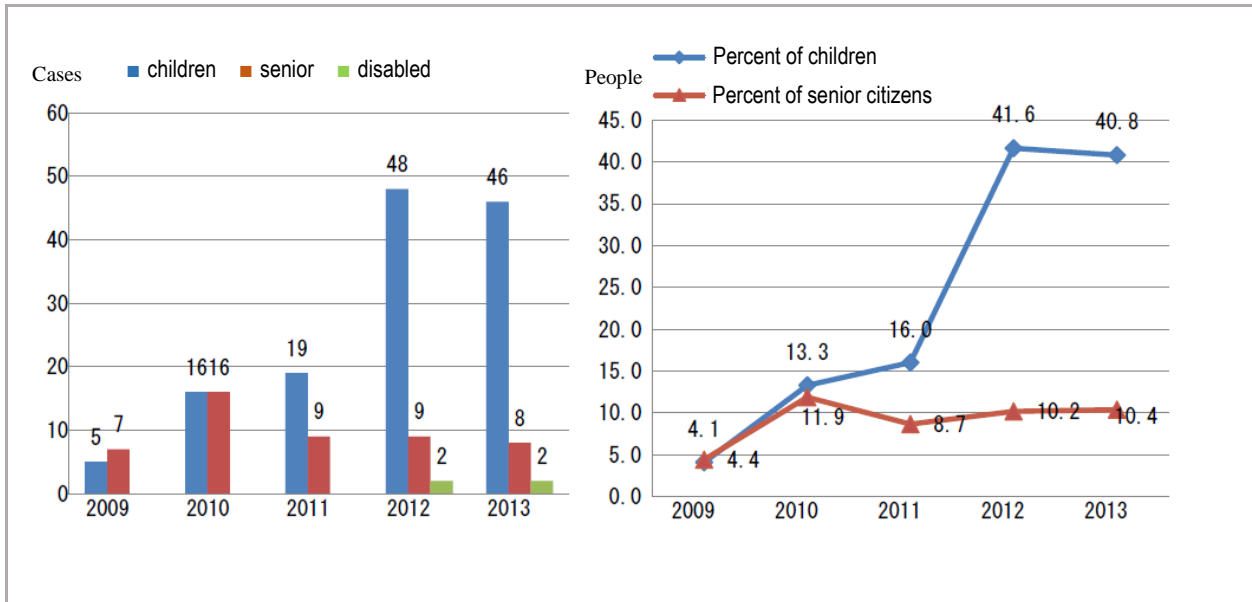


Fig. 2-32 Transition of number of abuse cases and percentage per 10,000 by target

Source: Welfare Section, Shichinohe Child services, Comprehensive Support Center data

The number of consultations regarding violence against women dropped from 31 cases received in 2010 to 7 cases in 2013. The rate declined to 3.9 persons per 10,000 people in 2013.

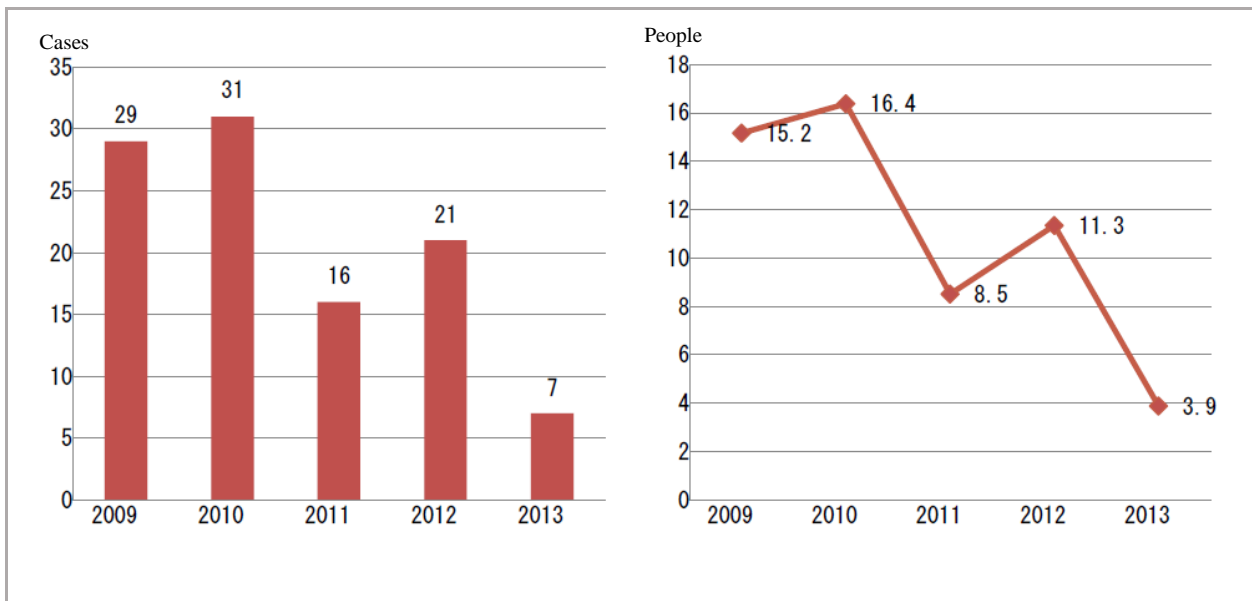


Fig. 2-33 Transition of number of cases regarding violence against women and percentage per 10,000 people

Source: Welfare Section data

[10] State of Crime Occurrence

In 2013, 468 crimes occurred in the Towada Police Office Jurisdiction. There were six incidents resulting in injury, which is 1% of the total.

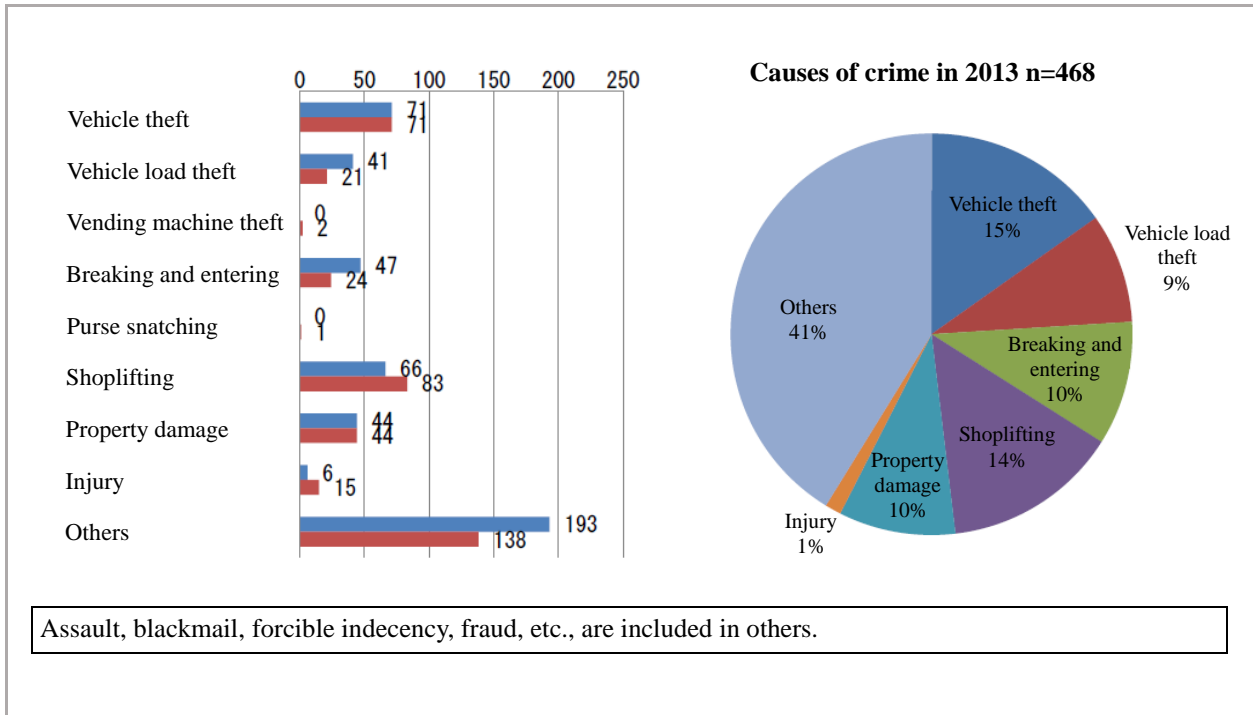


Fig. 2-34 Number of crimes in Towada Police Office Jurisdiction

Source: Towada Police Department data

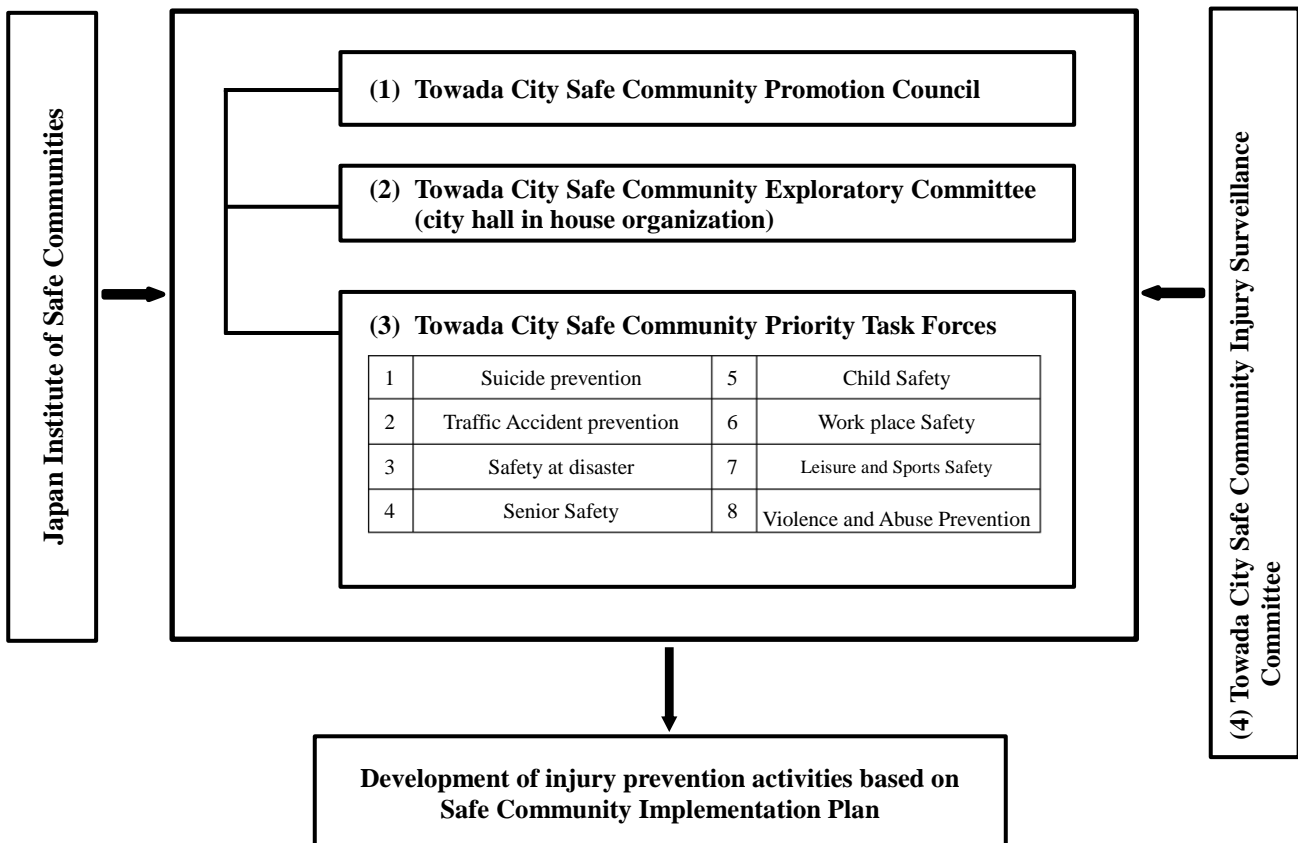
Chapter 3 Programs Based on Seven Indicators

Indicator 1: An infrastructure based on Partnership and Collaborations, Governed by an cross-sectorial Group That is Responsible for Safety Promotion in Their Community

[1] Towada City Safe Community Promotion Council

The "Towada City Safe Community Promotion Council" comprised of representatives from administration and citizen groups, etc., the "Towada City Safe Community Exploratory Committee" an organization in the city hall, and the "Towada City Safe Community Priority Task Forces", organizations to focus on eight priority challenges have been set to establish an organization to promote Safe Community activities through collaboration of inter-sectorial groups.

In addition, the "Towada City Injury Surveillance Committee" comprised of university professors and persons engaged in the medical profession, etc., has been established to set methods of investigating injuries, identify challenges and review evaluation methods, etc. Persons from various fields collaborate to promote preventive measures based on the Safe Community Implementation Plan.



1) Towada City Safe Community Promotion Council

In 2007, the Towada City Safe Community Promotion Council was established as the parent organization for promoting our city's Safe Community activities. The council has 34 members from a wide range of organizations and groups engaged in safe and secure city planning, and is chaired by the mayor.

The Council has continued to hold meetings even after receiving SC designation in 2009. The state of deaths from injuries and promotion of the Safe Community program, etc., has been discussed.



<p>Council constitution</p>	<p>Mayor of Towada City, director of Towada District Medical Association, director of Towada City Central Hospital, chief of Towada Police Department, chairman of the Towada Chamber of Commerce, dean of Kitasato University School of Veterinary Medicine, chair of Towada Safe Community Citizens, chair of Towada Board of Education, chair of Joint Neighborhood Association, director of Kamikita Regional Administrative Office, chair of Citizen's Council for Youth Development Association, chair of Towada City Council, president of Towada Dental Association, chair of NPO Towada Association for International Relations, chair of Social Welfare Council, chair of Towada Labor Standards Inspection Office, director of Kamitosa Health Department, chair of Towada Traffic Safety Association, director general of Towada Social Welfare Council, manager of Towada City Regional Office Association Fire Department Headquarters, executive director of Towada Oirase Agricultural Cooperative Association, chair of Towada City Women's Association, superintendent of Towada Board of Education, controller Towada Parent-Teacher Association Federation, director of Aomori Prefecture Association of Pharmacists, chair of Towada Federation of Senior Citizen Clubs, manager of Towada City General Affairs Department, manager of Towada Department of Strategy and Finance, manager of Towada City Department of Citizen's Affairs, manager of Towada City Department of Health and Welfare, manager of Towada City Department of Health and Welfare, manager of Towada City Department of Construction, manager of Towada City Department of Tourism and Commerce, manager of Towada City Department of Agriculture and Forestry, superintendent of Towada City Board of Education Secretariat</p>
<p>Role</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Duties related to drafting Safe Community Implementation Plan ● Duties related to promotion of safe and secure city planning

2) Towada City Safe Community Exploratory Committee (city hall organization)

The Towada City Safe Community Exploratory Committee was established to support effective Safe Community activities by the Safe Community Promotion Council and Priority Task Forces. The committee is comprised of 17 managers of departments in the city hall, and is chaired by the manager of the Department the Citizen's Affair, the department controlling Safe Community activities.



<p>Role</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enacting draft of Safe Community Implementation Plan ● Deliberating matters related to promotion of Safe Community Implementation Plan
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3) Towada City Safe Community Priority Task Forces

Eight Priority Task Forces, comprised of community groups and administrative agencies, etc., have been set to review the details and activities of injury prevention programs being conducted for priority challenges regarding injury, etc.



Task force composition as of October 1, 2014

Region	Suicide prevention	Traffic accident prevention	Disaster prevention	Elderly safety	Child safety	Work safety	Safety during leisure	Violence and abuse
Community group	9 peoples	6 peoples	6 peoples	6 peoples	3 peoples	4 peoples	7 peoples	4 peoples
Administrative agency	3 peoples	4 peoples	2 peoples	3 peoples	4 peoples	4 peoples	2 peoples	5 peoples
Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Exchange information on injury prevention programs ● Matters related to prevention program activities based on Safe Community Implementation Plan 							

4) Towada City Safe Community Injury Surveillance Committee

Towada City Safe Community Injury Surveillance Committee was established in 2013 to investigate and record injuries, etc., and review methods to evaluate activities. This council is the foundation of creating the injury surveillance organization.

Members include specialists from the Aomori University of Health and Welfare, with whom a support agreement is entered to promote Safe Community, as well as medical and health related administration specialists, etc.



Council composition (six members) as of October 1, 2014

Council constitution	Persons involved with clerical duties for emergency medicine	1 people	Director of Towada City Central Hospital
	Health related administrative agency employee	1 people	Director of Kamitosan Health Department
	Fire defense related administrative agency employee	1 people	Manager of Towada City Regional Office Association Fire Department Headquarters
	Experts with relative knowledge and experience	3 peoples	Professor from Tsukuba University Faculty of Medicine Professor from Aomori University of Health and Welfare, Department of Nutrition Representative from Towada Safe Community Citizens
Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Matters related to methods of investigating and recording injuries, etc. ● Matters related to identifying challenges regarding injuries, etc., and evaluation of prevention measures ● Matters related to using results of investigations on injuries, etc. 		

Indicator 2: Long-term, Sustainable Programs Covering Both Genders and All Ages, Environments, and Situations

[1] Preventive Activities in Towada City

The city works with various agencies and citizen groups to carry out activities to improve safety and prevent injuries.

These activities are targeted for almost all genders, ages and environments.

The main activities carried out for each age group in environments (1) to (9) are listed in Table 3-1. The top line indicates the number of projects for preventing accidents and injuries. The alphabet characters indicate representative activities that are introduced on the following pages.

Table 3-1 Prevention Activities in Towada City (as of October 1, 2014)

Class			Age group				
			Children Age 0 to 14	Youth Age 15 to 24	Adult Age 25 to 64	Senior citizens 65 and older	
(1) Accidents	1) Home	No. of projects	2	4	4	22	
		Target	A·B·C	C	C	C·D·E	
	2) Nursery school, schools	No. of projects	4	2			
		Target	F·G	G			
	3) Workplace	No. of projects		10	10	3	
		Target		G·H·I	G·H·I	G·H·I	
	4) Leisure and sports	No. of projects	3	3	3	3	
		Target	J	J	K	K	
	5) Traffic	No. of projects	16	14	15	17	
		Target	L·M·N·O	M·N·O	N·O	N·O·P	
	6) Public place, etc.	No. of projects	2	2	3	4	
		Target	Q·R	Q·R	Q·R	Q·R	
	(2) Intentional causes	1) Suicide	No. of projects	2	13	21	16
			Target	S	S·T	S·T	S·T
2) Violence and abuse		No. of projects	17	16	16	10	
		Target	U·V·W	U·V·W	W	W	
(3) Disaster	No. of projects	16	23	23	28		
	Target	X·Y·Z	X·Y·Z	X·Y·Z	X·Y·Z		

* Each project is basically intended for both genders.

[2] Main Prevention Activities

(1) Activities to prevent accidents

1) Home

A: Home visit and instruction to homes with 1-month old infant

Target, etc.	Parents of newborn infants
Purpose	Prevention of accidents during infancy
Overview of activity	Visit parents of newborns, and prevent accidents that can occur in the home. [Achievements] Held annually; 427 persons were visited in FY2013
Organizer, participants	City Health Center, Medical Association, Towada City Central Hospital

B: Accident prevention training for parents of infants/toddlers

Target, etc.	Parents of infants and toddlers
Purpose	Educate parents on prevention of accidents in the home, and traffic safety
Overview of activity	Hold seminars for parents of infants and toddlers at the 4-month, 1.6-year, and 3.6-year checkups, and increase awareness on preventing accidents in the home and traffic safety. [Achievements] FY2013 4-month checkup 421 people (96.7%), 1.6-year checkup 427 people (95.0%), 3.6-year checkup 505 people (97.6%)
Organizer, participants	City Health Center, Medical Association, Dentists Association, Dentists Association, volunteers

C: Hands-on training for prevention of fire disasters

Target, etc.	All citizens
Purpose	Prevention of residential fires
Overview of activity	Hands-on training for extinguishing fires, etc., are carried out to instruct citizens on fire prevention and teach the procedures for extinguishing fires when a fire occurs. This activity aims to prevent deaths from residential fires, etc., and increase awareness on life-saving. [Achievements] Held annually; 31 sessions with 2,325 participants were held in FY2013
Organizer, participants	Towada Fire Department, elementary and junior high schools, nursery schools, kindergartens, various private groups

D: Safety class for senior citizens living alone

Target, etc.	Senior citizens
Purpose	Cavity exercise training program to prevent accidents caused by mis-swallowing
Overview of activity	Activity is aimed for senior citizens who are not using care-giving insurance. Participants are educated on training methods to improve living functions and prevent death by suffocation, and to support an improvement in overall mental and health condition. [Achievements] Community Iki Iki Class 328 sessions with 3,936 participants were held in FY2013 Yukko de Iki Iki Project 607 sessions with 610 participants were held in FY2013
Organizer, participants	City Hall Senior Citizen Nursing Section, Home Care Support Center, neighborhood associations

E: Senior citizen safety mimamori cooperation group activities

Target, etc.	Senior citizens
Purpose	Ensuring of senior citizen safety
Overview of activity	A notification system was organized by interested groups and business, etc., to create a mimamori network. This network provides appropriate and swift response to senior citizen's emergencies, such as prevention of solitary deaths. [Achievements] Conducted from FY2012, 68 groups were registered as of FY2013
Organizer, participants	Neighborhood associations, welfare officers, health supporters, postal companies, newspaper delivery companies, electricity/gas/ waterworks, delivery service, city hall senior citizen safety concerned section

2) Nursery school and schools

F: Prevention of injuries at nursery schools with Near Miss Conference

Target, etc.	Nursery school pupils
Purpose	Prevention of injuries at nursery schools
Overview of activity	Incidents observed by employees during school hours are confirmed and linked to prevention of accidents in the nursery school. [Achievements] Held annually; 20 employees participated in FY2013
Organizer, participants	Nursery schools

G: AED life-saving training seminar

Target, etc.	All citizens
Purpose	Increase awareness on life saving
Overview of activity	AED life-saving seminars are held in schools, workplaces and public halls, etc., to increase citizens' awareness on life saving by improving the increase life-saving rate with swift responses. [Achievements] Held annually; 89 sessions held with 1,718 participants held in FY2013
Organizer, participants	Towada Fire Department, schools, nursery schools, kindergartens, care-giving facilities, Police Department, businesses

3) Workplace

H: Labor safety and health meeting

Target, etc.	Workers
Purpose	Prevention of workplace accidents
Overview of activity	To prevent accidents and injuries at the workplace, caution is promoted by collecting slogans on safety and health, and with seminars on industrial accidents. [Achievements] Held annually; 1 session with 600 participants was held in FY2013
Organizer, participants	Kamikita Labor Standards Association, Labor Standards Inspection Office

I: Seminars to prevent farming accidents

Target, etc.	Persons engaged in farming
Purpose	Prevention of accidents during farm work
Overview of activity	Provide instruction on safety awareness during farm work and safe use of farming equipment at farms, and prevent accidents during farm work. [Achievements] Held annually; 2 sessions with 69 participants were held in FY2013
Organizer, participants	Agriculture cooperative

4) Leisure and sports

J: Safety management during sports

Target, etc.	Elementary, junior high and senior high students
Purpose	Prevention of injury during sports and games
Overview of activity	Targets to bring attention during sports, to increase instructor's awareness on safety management, and to prevent injuries during sports and games. [Achievements] FY2011 Posters posted in local elementary, junior high and senior high schools FY2013 One survey of instructors in 45 groups was conducted
Organizer, participants	Sports association, youth sports groups, elementary and junior high schools, city hall sports concerned section

K: Fire Department drills for water accidents at Lake Towada

Target, etc.	Tourists visiting Lake Towada
Purpose	Life-saving for water-related accidents
Overview of activity	To respond to water-related accidents at Lake Towada or Oirase River, cooperation with involved agencies is confirmed, and swift response is planned. [Achievements] Held annually; Training conducted between May and November In 2013, a comprehensive drill was held in collaboration with the Lake Towada excursion boats and disaster prevention helicopters.
Organizer, participants	Towada Kanko Kisen, Co., Ltd., Towada Kanko Dentetsu Co., Ltd., Fire Department, voluntary fire corps, Aomori Prefecture, Towada Tourism Promotion Section

5) Traffic

L: Program to post stop marks in school routes

Target, etc.	Elementary school pupils
Purpose	Prevention of traffic accidents involving elementary school students at intersections
Overview of activity	A stop mark is posted at intersections along school routes in the city to make intersections more visible and prevent traffic accidents involving elementary school students. [Achievements] Held annually; 200 sheets were posted in FY2013
Organizer, participants	Mother's Association for Traffic Safety, neighborhood associations

M: Free bicycle inspections at traffic safety classes

Target, etc.	Elementary, junior high and senior high students
Purpose	Increasing awareness of traffic safety and preventing bicycle accidents caused by faulty bicycles
Overview of activity	Traffic safety classes are held at local schools to teach the students traffic manners and increase their awareness of traffic safety. Bicycles are inspected at the same time to prevent bicycle accidents caused by faulty bicycles. [Achievements] Held annually; 67 inspection sessions were held in FY2013
Organizer, participants	Traffic Safety Association, Board of Education, elementary, junior high and senior high schools, Mother's Association of Traffic Safety, Bicycle Union, Police Department

N: Sidewalk snow removal volunteer project

Target, etc.	All citizens
Purpose	Prevention of traffic accidents during winter
Overview of activity	To ensure the safety of pedestrians and children commuting to school during the winter, neighborhood associations, etc., borrow compact snow ploughs from the city or prefecture and remove snow from the sidewalks. [Achievements] Held annually; 24 groups cleared 35.7 km in FY2013
Organizer, participants	Neighborhood associations, crime prevention associations, Mother's Association for Traffic Safety, Traffic Safety Association, City's Civil Engineering Section

O: Activities to prevent traffic accidents by promoting caution with flags, etc.

Target, etc.	All citizens
Purpose	Prevention of traffic accidents
Overview of activity	Flags to promote caution are presented or lent to neighborhood associations where traffic accident, etc., hazards are present. Prevention of traffic accidents is aimed for. [Achievements] Held from FY2011 In FY2013, 16 neighborhood associations participated during summer vacation, 11 neighborhood associations participated during winter vacation
Organizer, participants	Neighborhood associations, Police Department, City's Civil Engineering Section

P: Activities to promote use of reflectors

Target, etc.	Senior citizens
Purpose	Prevent traffic accidents at night
Overview of activity	Senior citizens living in areas with high rates of traffic accidents are visited and presented with reflectors. Use of these are encouraged to prevent traffic accidents involving senior citizens walking at night. [Achievements] Held annually; 1,289 homes were visited were FY2013
Organizer, participants	Mother's Association for Traffic Safety, Traffic Safety Association, Police Department, neighborhood associations, senior citizen clubs, City Planning Support Section

6) Public place, etc.

Q: Inspection of park equipment, etc.

Target, etc.	Parks, playgrounds
Purpose	Prevention of accidents caused by playground equipment
Overview of activity	Playground equipment installed at parks and playgrounds are periodically inspected and systematically repaired to prevent accidents caused by such equipment. [Achievements] Performed annually; 1 to 3 inspections/month carried out by person in charge in FY2013
Organizer, participants	Nursery schools, elementary and junior high schools, Board of Education, City Hall Urban Development and Building Section

R: Oirase Keiryu (mountain stream) Walkway tree safety inspection

Target, etc.	Oirase Keiryu (mountain stream)
Purpose	Prevention of accidents during park strolls
Overview of activity	Accidents during park strolls are prevented by inspecting the area for dead trees and branches, etc., which could fall and affect the Oirase Keiryu (mountain stream) trails. [Achievements] Performed annually; FY2013 1 inspection conducted
Organizer, participants	Ministry of Environment Towada Nature Conservation Official Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sanpachi Kamikita Forest Control Bureau, National Parks Foundation Towada Branch, Lake Towada National Park Association, Aomori Prefecture, City Hall Tourism Promotion Section

(2) Preventive activities for intentional causes**1) Suicide prevention activities**

S: Listening salon "Kokoro no Hiroba (communication salon) Lupinas"

Target, etc.	All citizens
Purpose	Suicide prevention
Overview of activity	Citizen groups and citizens trained in listening hold a listening salon to help create a healthy mental health. Visitors can have private consultations or talk with others at this salon. [Achievements] Held every fiscal year since 2009; 24 sessions were held with 58 persons held in FY2013
Organizer, participants	Volunteers from the Residential Nurse Tomoshihi Kai, Kokoro no Kai, Mental Health Welfare Volunteer Koma no Kai and Anemone, health specialists

T: Free consultations for debts and mental health

Target, etc.	Adults, senior citizens
Purpose	Suicide prevention
Overview of activity	Lawyers, scribes, mental health welfare specialists and health specialists, etc., form a team to provide comprehensive support for paying off debts, mental care and rebuilding life. [Achievements] Held from FY2011; 7 sessions with 15 participants were held in FY2013
Organizer, participants	Lawyers, scribes, mental health welfare specialists and health specialists

2) Activities for prevention of violence and abuse

U: Child abuse prevention network

Target, etc.	Children and students age 18 or younger
Purpose	Prevention of abuse
Overview of activity	The Committee for the Promotion of Measures for Aid-requiring Children was established. Discussions and information exchanges were held with related agencies to set measures for preventing child abuse. The committee aims to watch and support aid-requiring children, and to provide quick identification and response to child abuse. [Achievements] In FY2013, 12 staff conferences, 10 meetings to review individual cases, and six target cases were handled
Organizer, participants	Welfare Office, Child Services, Health Department, Police Department, Medical Association, schools, nursery schools, kindergartens, welfare officers, Social Welfare Council, City Hall's Welfare Section

V: JUMP team activities for youth crime prevention

Target, etc.	Elementary and junior high students
Purpose	Prevention of delinquency, elimination of bullying
Overview of activity	As activities to prevent delinquency and eliminate bullying both in and out of school, friends and community members promote youth delinquency prevention and increase general awareness. [Achievements] In FY2013, six schools had Little JUMP teams, and 10 schools had JUMP teams
Organizer, participants	Elementary and junior high schools, neighborhood associations, Police Department

W: Consultation services by counselors

Target, etc.	Children and students under age 18, women, senior citizens
Purpose	Prevention of abuse, and resolution of problems women face
Overview of activity	A consultation service for abuse, parenting and problems women face has been opened to provide swift response. Support by women and home/child consultants is available, and counselors are assigned to local elementary and junior high schools. [Achievements] In FY2012, counseling about aid-requiring children: 93, counseling about women: 70, counseling about city education: 29
Organizer, participants	Welfare Office, welfare officers, Social Welfare Council, Long-term Care Insurance businesses, medical institutions, schools, City Hall's Welfare Section

(3) Disaster prevention activities**X: Towada City general disaster prevention drills and Voluntary Disaster prevention drills**

Target, etc.	All citizens
Purpose	Prevention of accident damage
Overview of activity	The prefecture, city, Fire Department, Self Defense Forces, related business, etc., cooperate and carry out hands-on drills at parks, schools, and rivers in preparation for large-scale disasters. Voluntary fire corps and neighborhood associations also carry out voluntary disaster drills in preparation for disaster damage. [Achievements] In FY2013, the Towada City General Disaster Prevention Drill was held with 500 participants Voluntary disaster prevention drills were held 15 times with 437 participants
Organizer, participants	Self Defense Forces, Aomori Prefecture, Fire Department, voluntary fire corps, Fire Equipment Maintenance Association, Police Department, gas/electricity/water suppliers, Red Cross volunteer groups, schools, disaster prevention groups, City Hall's related sections

Y: Disaster prevention maps and disaster prevention hazard map

Target, etc.	All citizens, each neighborhood association
Purpose	Prevention of accident damage
Overview of activity	A disaster prevention map was prepared to prepare for disasters and inform people of evacuation centers. A hazard map for flooding and landslide damage, etc., was prepared to inform people of hazardous areas and evacuation centers, and to prepare for emergencies such as disaster response. [Achievements] In FY2013, disaster prevention maps were distributed to 27,000 households Landslide damage hazard maps were distributed to 115 neighborhood associations
Organizer, participants	Neighborhood associations, Fire Department, City Hall's General Affairs Section

Z: Provision of disaster information with Komaran e-mail (E-mail information provision system)

Target, etc.	All citizens
Purpose	Provision of information in emergencies
Overview of activity	Emergency information on disasters and crime prevention, etc., is distributed using cellular phones and personal computers. [Achievements] As of March 31, 2014 2,057 persons were registered
Organizer, participants	Neighborhood associations, Fire Department, City Hall's General Affairs Section

Indicator 3: Programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that promote safety for vulnerable groups.

[1] High-risk Groups and Environments in Towada City

Towada City has designated the groups and environments at a high risk as follows. The background of the designation and measures taken are introduced in this section.

Class	Description
Group	(1) Foreign nationals (residents and foreign tourists) (2) Children and senior citizens who are being abused (3) People with disabilities (4) People contemplating suicide (5) Hikers
Environment	(6) City intersections with many traffic accidents (7) Roads around Lake Towada and Oirase Keiryu (mountain stream)

[2] Activities for High-risk Groups and Environments

1) Foreign nationals (residents and foreign tourists) Table 3-2 Number of Registered Foreign Nationals

(1) Background of high-risk designation

As of March 31, 2014, there were 189 registered foreign nationals living in our City.

Many are from Asian countries with Koreans accounting for 35%, followed by Filipinos (22%) and Chinese (21%).

The number of foreign tourists has been increasing every year. Between 2009 and 2013, nine foreign nationals were transported by ambulance in our City.

However, it is difficult to ascertain the situation of injuries by foreign residents and tourists in the city, and characteristic tendencies of injuries have not been identified. Due to differences in language and customs, it is difficult to accurately convey information to foreign nationals in the event of disasters and emergencies. This group has been set as a high-risk group as there is a possibility that such persons will be put at risk.

Various programs have been implemented so that foreign nationals can receive the same services and living information, etc., regarding safety and security as available to Japanese.

Class	No. of registered persons	Male	Female
FY2014	189 peoples	54 peoples	135 peoples
FY2013	215 peoples	53 peoples	162 peoples
FY2012	219 peoples	56 peoples	163 peoples
FY2011	228 peoples	61 peoples	167 peoples

Source: Basic Resident Register (as of March 31)

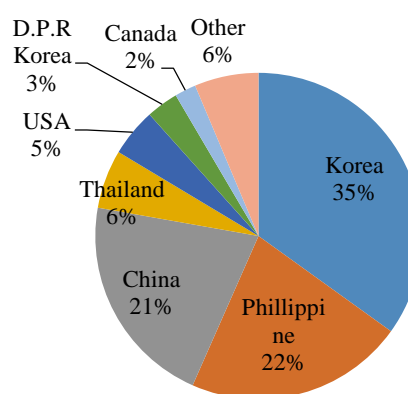


Fig. 3-1 Registered foreign nationals by country

Source: Basic Resident Register (as of March 31)

Table 3-3 Number of Foreign Tourists Transported by Ambulance

Source: Fire Department data

Class	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	Total
Foreign tourist	3 peoples	None	2 peoples	2 peoples	2 peoples	9 peoples

(2) Programs for foreign nationals

Distribution of Disaster Prevention Points

(Organizer: Fire Defense Headquarters)

A pamphlet introducing actions to take in the event of an earthquake or fire and information on emergency preparations is handed out to foreign nationals that have moved to our city and to foreign tourists.



Publication of Towada City Multi-Language Citizen Information Magazine (Organizer: Towada City)

The city works together with the Towada Association for International Relations to publish the periodic multi-language citizen information magazine "Harmony".

Information on safety and security, such as actions to take in the event of a disaster and evacuation centers, is provided in English, Chinese and Korean. We hope the information will help foreign residents to respond appropriately and swiftly in the event of an injury or disaster.



2) Children and senior citizens who are being abused

(1) Background of high-risk designation

There are cases where abuse victims cannot talk about their situation, and they tend to keep such abuse to themselves. This group has been set as a high-risk group because it is difficult for children and senior citizens abuse victims to escape on their own, and it is difficult for a third party to understand the situation.

(1)-1 State of children who are being abused

Since 2010, the number of consultations regarding children being abused has increased by 10 or more cases a year. The main abuser is the birth mother (50%) followed by the birth father (36.0%).

Table 3-4 Number of Consultations Regarding Child Abuse and Main Abuser

Source: Towada City Women's Consultation Center data Unit: cases

Class	Number of consultations	Main abuser				Total
		Birth father	Father other than birth father	Birth mother	Mother other than birth mother	
FY2013	14			9		5
FY2012	15	7		7		1
FY2011	14	4	1	8		1
FY2010	16	6		9	1	
FY2009	5	1	2	1		1
Total	64	18	3	34	1	8
Proportion	100.0%	28.1%	4.7%	53.1%	1.6%	12.5%

Physical abuse was the most common, with 43 cases. In terms of age group, abuse was highest from age 0 to elementary school age children.

Table 3-5 Type of Abuse toward Children

Source: Towada City Women's Consultation Center data Unit: case

Class	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Psychological abuse	Neglect	Total	Ratio
Age 0 to less than 3	11		1	2	14	21.9%
Age 3 to preschool	12		3	3	18	28.1%
Elementary school	12	3	4	4	23	35.9%
Junior high school	7			1	8	12.5%
High school, etc.	1				1	1.6%
Total	43	3	8	10	64	100.0%

(1)-2 State of senior citizens who are being abused

Between 2009 and 2013, there were 49 cases of violence or abuse toward senior citizens, with abuse toward women highest at 89.8%. The abuser was a son in 47.6% of the cases, followed by a husband in 21.4% of the cases.

Table 3-6 Number of Cases of Abuse Toward Senior Citizen and Abuser

Source: Senior Citizen Welfare Section data (There may be multiple abusers.) Unit: case

Class	Number of handled cases	Abuse victim		Abuser				
		Male	Female	Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter	Other
FY2013	11		11	2		6	2	1
FY2012	9	1	8	2		4	2	3
FY2011	9	1	8	1		4	1	3
FY2010	16	1	15	4		8	3	1
FY2009	7	2	5	2	1	3		1
Total	52	5	47	11	1	25	8	9
Ratio	—	10.0%	90.0%	20.4%	1.9%	46.3%	14.8%	16.7%

The most common type of abuse was physical abuse (48%) followed by psychological abuse (29%). The number of victims tends to increase with age, raising concerns that the number of cases of abuse may increase as the population ages.

Table 3-7 Types of Senior Citizen Abuse n=52 (FY2009 to 2013)

Source: Senior Citizen Welfare Section data

Physical abuse	Psychological abuse	Financial abuse	Abandonment or neglect in caregiving
48%	29%	16%	7%

Table 3-8 Abused Senior Citizens by Age Group (FY2009 to 2013)

Source: Senior Citizen Welfare Section data

Age 65 to 74	Age 75 to 79	Age 80 to 84	Age 85 and older
13 persons	12 persons	12 persons	15 persons

(2)-1 Programs for children who are being abused**A. Child Abuse Prevention Network (Organizer: Towada City Task for Children Requiring Protection)**

A Child Abuse Prevention Network has been established in cooperation with administration, Police Department, Medical Association and schools, etc. This network aims to identify and protect children because of abuse or neglect due to parent's disinterest, etc. Support is also provided for the parents and specific pregnant women.

In FY2013, individual case reviews were held for six reviews, and an effort was made to stop and resolve child abuse.

The Task Force is comprised of the Director Committee, Staff Committee and Individual Case Committee. Each committee acts appropriately according to each case of abuse. The main functions are listed below.

Director Committee	... Review the system for supporting children requiring protection, etc.
Staff Committee	... Comprehensively grasp state of and support for children requiring protection, etc. Confirm main supervising agency, study and review assistance policy
Individual Case Committee	... Judge the degree of risk and degree of emergency for current cases of abuse, etc. Grasp situation of child requiring protection, etc., confirm problem points

Table 3-9 Number of Towada City Task for Children Requiring Protection Meetings, and Number of Cases Handled by Individual Case Committee

Source: Welfare Section data

Class	Achievements in FY2009	Achievements in FY2010	Achievements in FY2011	Achievements in FY2012	Achievements in FY2013
Director Meeting	1 time	1 time	1 time	1 time	1 time
Staff Meeting	3 times	5 times	12 times	12 times	12 times
Individual Case Meeting	10 times Target cases: 9 cases	16 times Target cases: 10 cases	14 times Target cases: 12 cases	10 times Target cases: 15 cases	8 times Target cases: 6 cases

B. Home visit checks to prevent abuse of infants (Organizer: Towada City)

This activity is carried out in partnership with obstetricians and child welfare officers. A checklist is used during home visits to give guidance to new mothers on preventing abuse caused by child-care anxieties.

Table 3-10 Number of Visits To Homes with Newborns

Source: Health Promotion Section data

Achievements in FY2009	Achievements in FY2010	Achievements in FY2011	Achievements in FY2012	Achievements in FY2013
293 cases	459 cases	396 cases	397 cases	427 cases

(2)-2 Programs for senior citizens who are being abused**A. Senior citizen abuse prevention consultations and support (Organizer: Towada City)**

With the Towada City Comprehensive Support Center as the base, the Police Department, doctors, care-giving service operators, and welfare officers, etc., work together to quickly identify and respond to senior citizens who are victims of violence or abuse.

Table 3-11 Number of Abused Senior Citizens

Source: Towada City Comprehensive Support Center data

Achievements in FY2009	Achievements in FY2010	Achievements in FY2011	Achievements in FY2012	Achievements in FY2013
7 cases	16 cases	9 cases	9 cases	11 cases

3) People with disabilities

(1) Background of high-risk designation

As of March 31, 2014, there were 2,657 persons with disabilities in Towada City. Looking at the type of disability, 1,455 persons were physically disabled, accounting for 54.8% of all disabilities.

By class of disability, 1,068 persons were designated as Class 1, the most severe class of disability accounting for 40.2% of all disabilities.

Persons with disabilities have been positioned as a high-risk group because they could be subject to harm if response is delayed in an emergency such as a disaster. Appropriate measures are being implemented.

Table 3-12 Number of Persons Issued a Physically Disabled Person's Handbook (as of March 31, 2014)

Source: Welfare Section data

Class	Visual and hearing impairment	Hearing equilibrium function	Speech	Physical disability	Internal dysfunction	Total
	161 persons	183 persons	17 persons	1,455 persons	841 persons	2,657 persons

Table 3-13 Number of Handbooks Issued by Physical Disability Class (as of March 31, 2014)

Source: Welfare Section data

Class	Visual and hearing impairment	Hearing equilibrium function	Speech	Physical disability	Internal dysfunction	Total	Proportion
Class 1	65 persons	6 persons		411 persons	586 persons	1,068 persons	40.2%
Class 2	30 persons	47 persons	1 person	372 persons	6 persons	456 persons	17.2%
Class 3	13 persons	34 persons	10 persons	212 persons	87 persons	356 persons	13.4%
Class 4	12 persons	20 persons	6 persons	330 persons	162 persons	530 persons	19.9%
Class 5	22 persons	1 person		90 persons		113 persons	4.3%
Class 6	19 persons	75 persons		40 persons		134 persons	5.0%
Total	161 persons	183 persons	17 persons	1,455 persons	841 persons	2,657 persons	100.0%
Ratio	6.1%	6.9%	0.6%	54.8%	31.7%	100.0%	-

* Class 1 (severe) Class 6 (minor)

As of March 31, 2014, there were 525 mentally disabled persons in our city. 211 persons had severe disabilities, and 314 had minor disabilities.

Table 3-14 Number of Persons Issued a Mentally Disabled Person's Handbook (as of March 31, 2014)

Source: Welfare Section data

Class	Severe mental disorder			Minor mental disorder			Total (1) + (3)
	Disabled child	Disabled adult	Total (1)	Disabled child	Disabled adult	Total (2)	
	25 persons	186 persons	211 persons	72 persons	242 persons	314 persons	525 persons

As of March 31, 2014, there were 542 psychologically disabled persons in Towada City. 183 persons had severe disabilities.

Table 3-15 Number of Persons with Psychological Disability (as of March 31, 2014)

Source: Welfare Section data

Class	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Total
	183 peoples	274 peoples	85 peoples	542 peoples

* Class 1 (severe) Class 3 (minor)

(2) Programs for disabled persons

A. Disaster time assistance requiring person support program

A directory of disabled persons and senior citizens, etc., who cannot evacuate on their own in the event of a disaster has been prepared. The neighborhood associations and community supporters in the area confirm the safety of such persons and help with evacuations.

B. Establishment of Towada City Disabled Person Support Council

A council comprised of medical and disability welfare related business operators and welfare officers has been set to comprehensively support the daily life and social life of disabled persons.

C. Establishment of welfare evacuation centers

Twenty businesses operating social welfare facilities, etc., and the city have entered into an agreement to secure welfare evacuation centers. Evacuation centers are prepared for disabled persons and senior citizens, etc., who require physical care or communication support in the event of a disaster. (38 facilities as of October 1, 2014)

4) People contemplating of suicide

(1) Background of high-risk designation

Persons who are contemplating suicide or who have attempted suicide are at risk of repeating the action. Thus, they have been designated as a high-risk group, and preventive measures, etc., have been implemented.

(2) Programs for persons contemplating suicide

Partnership with specialized medicine for early treatment

When a person is taken to the hospital by ambulance, the emergency response doctors introduce the patient to the Mental Health Department during the treatment. With the patient's consent, treatment is carried out together with the Mental Health Department.

5) Hikers

(1) Background of high-risk designation

The area to the west of our city is mountainous, with the South Hakkoda mountain range and a sonna that encloses Lake Towada, etc. Many people from both in and out of Towada City enter the mountains to pick mountain vegetables and to climb the mountains, etc.

Between 2009 and 2013, there were 44 mountain accidents in the Towada Police Department district. Of those, 55% could not get down the mountain on their own and had to be rescued. There have also been cases where the victim died or was never found. Thus, hikers have been designated as a high-risk group. (Page 47, Fig. 2-31)

(2) Programs for hikers

Mountain accident prevention activities (Organizer: Aomori Prefecture Mountain Accident Prevention Activity Task Force)

The Towada Police Department, municipalities, Alpine Society and tourism operators collaborate to publicize information on mountain accidents during mountain vegetable picking, mountain climbing or skiing, etc. Posters calling for caution are posted and patrols, etc., are conducted to prevent hiker accidents.

6) City intersections with many traffic accidents

(1) Background of high-risk designation

There are intersections in the city where traffic accidents resulting in injury or death occur. Between 2008 and 2010, intersections with many traffic accidents were designated as a high risk.

Table 3-16 Frequent Traffic Accidents

Source: Towada Police Department data

Intersections with frequent traffic accidents	Situation from 2008 to 2009	Measures
East side of former Higashino Housing Complex	7 cases of crossing collisions, 1 case while crossing road, 3 cases of rear-end collisions	Signs posted on utility poles from 2012 Color pavement is scheduled for 2014
Inaou Bridge	4 cases of collision between right-turning vehicle and straight traveling vehicle, 4 cases rear-end collisions	
Higashi Juniban-cho (in front of Sanko Bolt)	8 cases of crossing collisions	Signs posted on utility poles from 2012 Color pavement is scheduled for 2014
Higashi Sanban-cho (near Setoyama Park)	8 cases of crossing collisions	

(2) Programs for intersections with frequent traffic accidents

Call for vehicle driver attention

Posters showing intersections with frequent accidents were posted at public facilities and gas stands, etc., to inform drivers of places of caution. In addition, color pavement and signs on utility poles were used to alert vehicle drivers to stop once and prevent traffic accidents.



- To prevent traffic accidents caused by driver's failure to look at traffic signs, the roads were paved with color pavement to call for attention.
In 2009 before the pavement was colored, there were 6 accidents resulting in injury or death
In 2011 after the pavement was colored, only 6 accidents resulting in injury or death occurred

7) Roads around Lake Towada and Oirase Keiryu (mountain stream)

(1) Background of high-risk designation

Tourists to Lake Towada and Oirase Keiryu (mountain stream), etc., drive their cars and motorcycles on Rt. 394, which connects Towada City to Aomori City.

This road has some sharp curves and steep inclines, and if a traffic accident occurs, it takes time for emergency services to arrive. In both 2012 and 2013, there was a fatal motorcycle accident. The same situation could occur on the roads around Lake Towada and Oirase Keiryu (mountain stream), so this area has been positioned as a high-risk environment.

(2) Programs for preventing traffic accidents on roads around Lake Towada and Oirase Keiryu (mountain stream)

Cautions to motorcycle riders

Information on road conditions is provided to motorcycle riders traveling in the mountainous area. Riders are alerted and reminded to drive safely.

道路情報 これからどちらのルートを通りますか？

ドライバーの皆さん、お疲れ様です。これからも体調管理に努め、無理のない安全運転をお願いします。

青森みち情報

- カーブでの事故が多い
- カーブが多いため要注意
- 観光客に要注意
- 急こう配、カーブが多いため要注意

十和田市セーフコミュニティ交通事故予防対策部会・余剰産物の安全対策委員会
事務局 十和田市まちづくり実務課 TEL.0176-61-6777

- QR code is provided for weather information and other warnings currently being broadcast in the prefecture.
- Road information indicating curves and inclinations is provided.

Indicator 4: Programs Based on Available Evidence

[1] Eight Priority Issues in Towada City

In Towada City, priority issues have been identified from the analysis of accident and injury data. These issues have been set as a priority in our Safe Community programs, and following eight task forces have been established to implement preventive measures.

Table 3-17 Priority Issues in Towada City

Issue	Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In deaths caused by injury, suicide is the highest in most age groups. (Page 17: Table 2-2) Towada City has more deaths by suicide per 100,000 persons compared to national and Aomori Prefecture levels. (Page 23: Fig. 2-8) 	(1) Suicide prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The death rate of senior citizens from accidents is high. (Page 19: Table 2-4) The rate of injury is high among senior citizens. The main cause is injury from falling (over and down) during daily life. (Page 28: Fig. 2-16, Page 38: Fig. 2-18) 	(2) Elderly safety
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Towada City has more accidents resulting in injury or death per 100,000 persons compared to Aomori Prefecture levels. (Page 41: Fig. 2-29) 75.0% of fatal traffic accidents while walking involve senior citizens. (Page 41: Table 2-20) During the winter, snow makes it difficult to ensure the availability of sidewalks. (Page 6: Table 1-2) 	(3) Traffic accident prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population is aging each year, fueling insecurities regarding disasters. (Page 7: Table 1-3) Each year, there are deaths from building fires. (Page 44: Fig. 2-26) 	(4) Disaster prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of injury in the age 0 to 4 range is high. Most injuries are occurring at home (indoors). (Page 29: Fig. 2-7, Page 31: Table 2-10). 53% of injuries during elementary school management hours occurred during recess. (Page 35: Fig. 2-18) 	(5) Child safety
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labor accidents occur in various fields including manufacturing, business and construction, etc. (Page 39: Fig. 2-26) Many farming accidents involve persons age 60 or older. (Page 40: Fig. 2-28) 	(6) Work safety
<p>Consultations regarding child or senior citizen abuse are received. (Page 48: Fig. 2-32)</p>	(7) Violence and abuse prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injuries are occurring during leisure activities involving sports. (Page 45: Fig. 2-27) Towada City has a tourist area, so it is necessary to provide safety measures for tourists. (Page 10: Table 1-9) 	(8) Safety during leisure (sports, tourism)

[2] Programs for Priority Issues

Towada City has set cross-sectoral task forces for the eight task forces. Information is shared on various issues, and prevention activities are developed. The programs of each task force are explained from page 74.

Indicator 5: Programs That Documents the Frequency and Causes of Injuries

[1] Composition and Role of Towada City Safe Community Injury Surveillance Committee

The Towada Safe Community Injury Surveillance Committee has been established as an injury surveillance to investigate and record injuries, etc., and review how to evaluate programs.

This Council is related to Indicators 4, 5 and 6, and its members include specialists from medical or health related administration, and experts with relative knowledge and experience such as university professors. The composition of council members is shown on page 52.

[2] General Image of Injury Surveillance Data

The council grasps the situation from death by injury to experiences of close calls by age group. Details of the data are provided on the following pages in alphabetic classification.

	Infants, preschoolers, children (Age 0 to 14)	Youth and adults (Age 15 to 64)	Senior citizens (Age 65 and older)
Death	A. Demographic statistics (number of deaths by injury)		
	B. Police statistics (number of deaths by traffic accidents, number of suicides)		
	C. Emergency transport data (number of injured persons)		
	D. Fire Department annual data (number of deaths by fire)		
	I. Medical institution consultation data (number of injured persons)		
Serious	F. Labor accident statistics (number of injuries from industrial accidents)		
	G. Records on elementary school and junior high school disaster mutual aid payments (Number of injured pupils and students)		
Moderate	L. Survey on safe management of youth sports teams		
	M. Confirmation survey on farming safety		
Minor	N. Survey on safety measures for companies and businesses, etc.		
	H. Healthy Towada 21 survey		
Close-call experience	J. Survey on safe and secure city planning		
	K. Awareness survey for parents of infants and toddlers		
	E. Data on consultations for violence and abuse, etc.		

[3] Data Comprising Injury Surveillance

Towada City uses existing data from administrative agencies, and also collects data from seven local surgery and orthopedics departments with the cooperation of the Medical Association.

Data is also collected with surveys, etc., and used to comprise the injury surveillance data.

1) Existing data from administrative agencies

Class	Data	Source	Target	Priority issue	Recording freq.
A	Demographic statistics	Ministry of Health	All citizens	All issues	Every years
B	Police statistics	Police Department	All citizens	All issues	Every year
C	Emergency transport data	Fire Defense headquarters	All citizens	All issues	Every year
D	Fire Department annual data	Fire Defense headquarters	All citizens	Disaster prevention	Every year
E	Data on consultations for violence and abuse, etc.	City Hall	Minors, women, senior citizens	Violence and abuse	Every year
F	Labor accident statistics	Labor Standards Inspection Office	Workers	Work safety	Every year
G	Records on elementary school and junior high school disaster mutual aid payments	Board of Education	Elementary and junior high students	Child safety	Every year
H	Healthy Towada 21 survey	City Hall	All citizens	Suicide prevention	Every 3 year

2) Medical institution consult data

Class	Data	Source	Target	Priority issue	Recording freq.
I	Medical institution consult data	Surgery and orthopedics departments	All citizens	All issues	Every year

3) Data from various surveys

Class	Data	Source	Target	Priority issue	Recording freq.
J	Survey on safe and secure city planning	City Hall	All citizens	All issues	From 2013
K	Awareness survey for parents of infants and toddlers	City Hall	Parents of infants and toddlers	Child safety	From 2014
L	Survey on safe management of youth sports teams	City Hall	Representatives of youth sports teams	Leisure activities	From 2014
M	Confirmation survey on farming safety	City Hall	Famers	Work safety	From 2014
N	Survey on safety measures for companies and businesses, etc.	Labor Standards Stipulation Office	Companies and businesses	Suicide prevention Work safety	From 2014

[4] Plans To Collect Various Data

Plans for long-term and continuous recording and collection of injury data are shown below. Details of investigations are reviewed and surveys are conducted as necessary.

● indicates data collection interval

Class	Data	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (planned)	2016 (planned)	2017 (planned)
A	Demographic statistics		●			●	●			●
B	Police statistics	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
C	Emergency transport data		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
D	Fire Department annual data	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
E	Data on consultations for violence and abuse, etc.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F	Labor accident statistics	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G	Records on elementary school and junior high school disaster mutual aid payments	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
H	Healthy Towada 21 survey		●			●			●	
I	Medical institution consult data		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
J	Survey on safe and secure city planning					●	●	●	●	●
K	Awareness survey for parents of infants and toddlers					●		●		●
L	Survey on safe management of youth sports teams					●		●		●
M	Confirmation survey on farming safety					●		●		●
N	Survey on safety measures for companies and businesses, etc.			●		●		●		●

Indicator 6: Evaluation Measures To Assess Policies, Programs, Processes and the Effects of Change

[1] Management of Safe Community Program Progress

Towada City uses the Plan, Do, Check and Action cycle to promote continuous Safe Community activities based on the injury surveillance data.

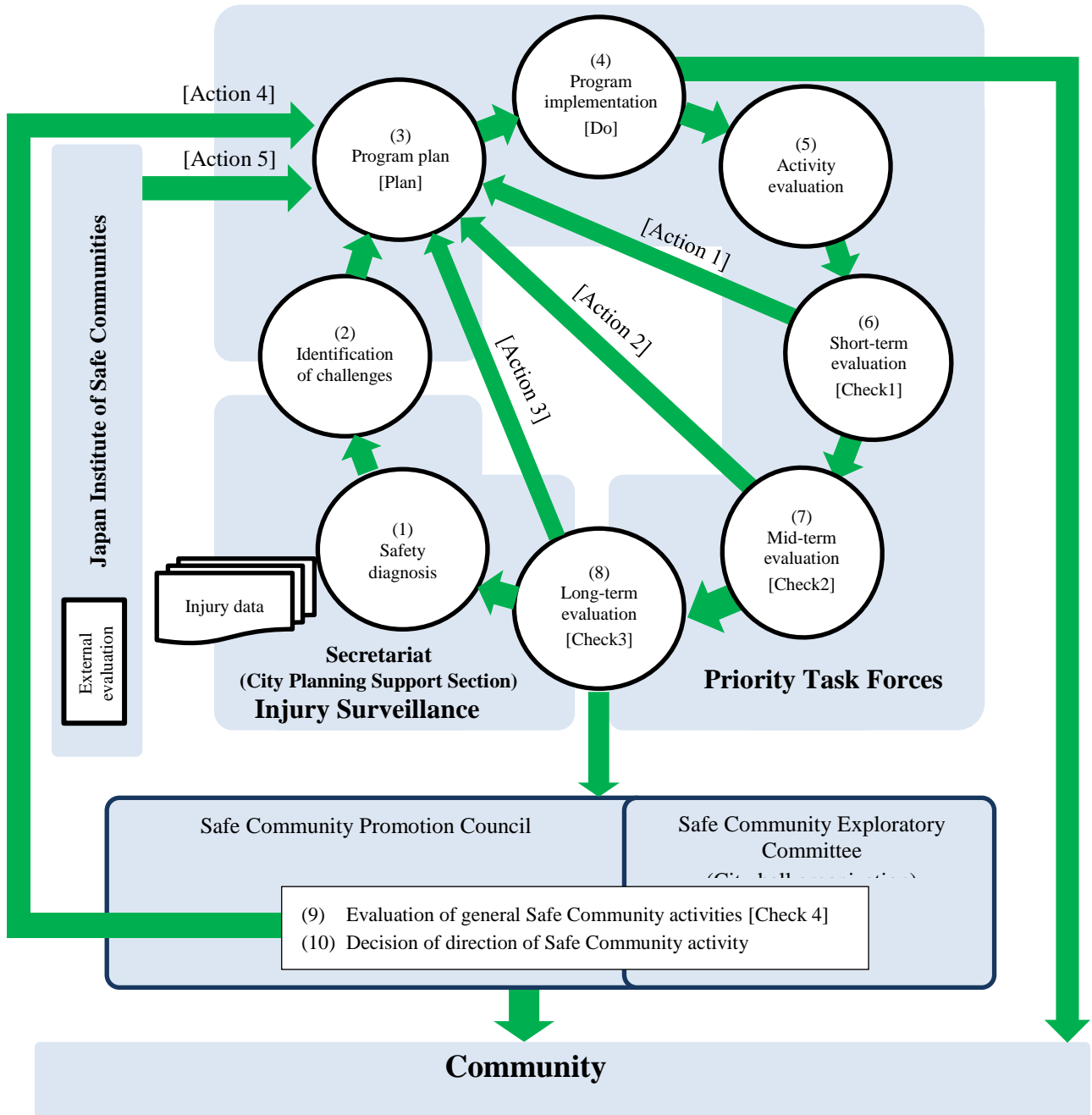


Fig. 3-2 System diagram of Safe Community program progress management

[2] Program Indicators, Measurement and Evaluation for Each Priority Issue

In Towada City, programs being carried out for priority challenges are evaluated with a short-term, mid-term and long-term perspective. This section introduces the main assessments at this stage.

1)-1 Suicide prevention measures

Program name	Mental Health Creation					
Challenge	The rate of male suicides is high (Page 19, Table 2-4) Many people planning suicide suffer from psychological ailments such as depression (Page 27, Fig. 2-13, Fig. 2-14)					
Goal	Increase the number of people who know the symptoms and measures for depression					
Details, etc.	Hold community health classes and distribute pamphlets to educate the community about depression.					
	[Source of funds]	Towada City				
	[Target]	All citizens				
	[Activity]	Use existing "Community Health Class" program				
	[Personnel]	Health supporters, health promotion volunteers, super drugstores, Health Center, etc.				
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
Number of Community Health Classes held Participants						
	10 sessions 351 peoples	6 sessions 327 peoples	14 sessions 400 peoples	17 sessions 468 peoples	Continuing	
Task Force involvement						
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribute pamphlets at super drug store 11 sessions 22,800 pamphlets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribute pamphlets at libraries, bookstores (increase) 12 sessions 21,500 pamphlets	Continuing
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Number of people who know the symptoms of and measures for depression				[Measurement] Healthy Towada 21 survey (Table 3-18)	
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] Number of people using Kokoro Consultation service				[Measurement] Health Center survey (Table 3-19)	
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] Number of deaths by suicide				[Measurement] Cabinet Office "Metropolitan Police Department suicide statistics" (Table 3-20)	

Evaluation of program performance (short-term)

Of the 676 people who responded to the Healthy Towada 21 survey conducted by the city in 2013, 35.3% responded that they "knew the symptoms of and measures for depression".

Table 3-18 Percentage of People Who Knew the Symptoms of and Measures for Depression n=676

Source: FY2013 Healthy Towada 21 Survey (Health Promotion Section)

Class	Know	Don't know
	35.3%	64.7%

Evaluation of program performance (mid-term)

Use of the "Kokoro Health(Mental Health) Consultations" service provided by the Health Center has led to an increase in clients.

Table 3-19 State of Kokoro Health(Mental Health) Consultations Service

Source: Towada City Health Center survey

The number of clients has been tabulated separately for men and women since 2010. In 2013, the gender of one client was unknown, the total of men and women does not match.

Unit: people

Class	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male clients	—	33	45	48	57
Female clients	—	60	71	54	105
Total	91	93	116	102	*163

Evaluation of program performance (long-term)

The number of male suicide victims decreased from 16 in 2009 to 10 in 2013.

The number of female suicide victims decreased from 11 in 2009 to 4 in 2011, but increased to 10 in 2013.

Table 3-20 Number of Suicide Victims in Towada City

Source: Metropolitan Police Department suicide statistics (Cabinet Office) Unit: people

Class	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male suicide victims	16	19	21	12	10
Female suicide victims	11	11	4	5	10
Total	27	30	25	17	20

1)-2 Suicide prevention measures

Program name	Support for persons suffering from mental disorders					
Challenge	The rate of suicides by persons in their prime is high					
Goal	Open a listening salon where persons can easily seek advice					
Details, etc.	Listening salon is held on 2nd and 4th Saturday					
	[Source of funds]	Listening volunteer groups、 Towada City				
	[Target]	Citizens				
	[Activity]	Training of listening volunteers				
	[Personnel]	Listening volunteer groups, City Health Center				
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
	Trial	Salon opened	→			Continue →
Number of listening salon sessions	6 sessions	23 sessions	24 sessions	24 sessions	24 sessions	
Total number of clients	10 peoples	39 peoples	40 peoples	73 peoples	58 peoples	
Task Force involvement	●Salon proposed by Task Force member and opened ●Participation as listening volunteers			●Promotion of Lupinas		
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Recognition of listening salon "Kokoro no Hiroba (communication salon) Lupinas" 1) Recognition by companies and businesses 2) Recognition by citizens				[Measurement] 1) Business survey (Table 3-21) 2) Citizen survey	
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions						
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] Number of clients to listening salon "Kokoro no Hiroba (communication salon) Lupinas"				[Measurement] Survey of listening salon "Kokoro no Hiroba (communication salon) Lupinas" organizers (Table 3-22)	



Listening salon "Kokoro no Hiroba (communication salon) Lupinas"
 Hours : Every 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 to 13:30
 Place : Kinro Seinen Home

Evaluation of program performance (short-term, mid-term)

14% of the companies that responded to the "Survey on safety measures for companies and businesses, etc." conducted by the city in 2014 said they knew about the listening salon "Lupinas".

The city citizens will be surveyed at a later date.

Table 3-21 Recognition of Listening Salon "Lupinas" n=154

Source: Survey on safety measures for companies and businesses, etc.
(City Planning Support Section)

Class	Know	Don't know
	14%	86%

Evaluation of program performance (long-term)

Since first opening in 2008, the total number of clients has been increasing, and the salon is being used as a place where people can easily seek advice.

Table 3-22 Number of Listening Salon "Lupinas" Clients (Total number)

Source: Lupinas Organizer survey

The number of clients has been tabulated separately for men and women since 2010

Unit: people

Class	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male clients	—	6	24	56	35
Female clients	—	33	16	17	23
Total	10	39	40	73	58

Issues identified and changed through Safe Community Activities (suicide prevention)

From the seminars on listening organized by the city, some of the participants established a volunteer group and started activities in collaboration with the administration. The Task Force members worked as leaders and together with the volunteer group opened the listening salon "Kokoro no Hiroba (communication salon) Lupinas". This program has continued for more than three months, and has become a foundation for suicide prevention measures.

● Future directions

Looking back at the project, we realized that measures for men in their prime are weak. We will work with the Labor Safety Task Force to review mental health care available at companies and businesses, and put an effort to strengthen measures for workers.

2)-1 Safety Measures for Senior Citizens

Program name	Oral cavity exercise training program					
Challenge	The number of deaths by Unintentional "choking" is high (Page 19, Table 2-4)					
Goal	Reduce the number of accidents caused by "choking"					
Details, etc.	Prevent choking deaths through oral cavity exercises and training to improve life functions					
	[Source of funds]	Towada City				
	[Target]	Senior citizens				
	[Activity]	Utilize existing "Yukko de Iki Iki Yukko de Iki Iki Exchange Program				
	[Personnel]	In-Home Nursing Support Center, Towada City, etc.				
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
Number of Yukko de Iki Iki Exchange Program sessions						
Participants						
	→					<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Continue</div> →
	600 sessions 624 peoples	564 sessions 624 peoples	597 sessions 641 peoples	603 sessions 611 peoples	607 sessions 610 peoples	
Task Force involvement	● Call out to participants					
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Number of participants				[Measurement] Comprehensive Support Center survey (Table 3-23)	
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] Percentage of people whose oral cavity has changed				[Measurement] Survey of Yukko de Iki Iki Exchange Program participants (Table 3-24)	
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] Number of persons transported by ambulance for choking				[Measurement] Emergency transport data (Table 3-25)	

Evaluation of program performance (short-term)

The number of Yukko de Iki Iki Exchange Program participants is declining.

Table 3-23 Number of Yukko de Iki Iki Exchange Program Participants

Source: City Comprehensive Support Center

Class	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Participants	624 peoples (Total 18,732 peoples)	624 peoples (Total 16,835 peoples)	641 peoples (Total 17,601 peoples)	611 peoples (17,041 peoples)	610 peoples (Total 17,000 peoples)

Evaluation of program performance (mid-term)

About 40% of the persons who responded to the survey of Yukko de Iki Iki Program participants conducted in 2012 said that their oral cavity had changed.

Table 3-24 Changes from Oral Cavity Exercises n=611

Source: FY2012 Yukko de Iki Iki Exchange Program Participant survey
(City Comprehensive Support Center)

Secretion of saliva increased	20%
Don't choke as often	14%
Dentures fit better	3%
Others	6%
No change	57%

Evaluation of program performance (long-term)

The number of senior citizens transported by ambulance for choking has increased. However, there have been deaths and persons with serious to moderate injury requiring hospitalization.

Table 3-25 Number of 65 and Older Persons Transported by Ambulance Because of Choking

Source: Emergency transport data Unit: people

Class	2011	2012	2013
Death	4	3	2
Serious	1	4	3
Moderate	2	4	2
Minor	1	1	
Unknown	2		
Total	10	12	7

The degree of injury is categorized by the initial medical consultation, etc.

Serious : Estimated hospitalization for three or more weeks

Moderate : Estimated hospitalization for two days or more

Minor : Only medical examination

2)-2 Safety Measures for Senior Citizens

Program name	Improvement of home environment					
Challenge	There are many injuries from falling(over and down) (Page 37, Table 2-17)					
Goal	Reduce injuries caused by falling(over and down) in the home					
Details, etc.	Call for improvement of home environment required to prevent falling					
	[Source of funds]	Towada City				
	[Target]	Community Iki Iki Class participants				
	[Activity]	Utilize existing Community Iki Iki Class programs				
	[Personnel]	Safe Community Towada Promotion Group, In-home Care Support Center, etc.				
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
Community Iki Iki Class Number of sessions Total number of participants						
	295 sessions 3,785 peoples	272 sessions 3,260 peoples	324 sessions 3,993 peoples	324 sessions 3,865 peoples	328 sessions 3,936 peoples	
Task Force involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preparation of home safety map ● Request cooperation from In-home Care Support Center 					
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] 1) Number of participants who think they can prevent falling over in the class 2) Number of participants who are making an effort to not place objects on the floor				[Measurement] In-home Care Support Center survey (Table 3-26)	
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] Number of participants who are improving their home environment (barrier free)				[Measurement] In-home Care Support Center survey (Table 3-27)	
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] 1) Number of participants seeking medical diagnosis because of falling over at home 2) Medical costs for injuries				[Measurement] 1) In-home Care Support Center survey 2) National health Insurance and medical costs for late-stage elderly people	

Evaluation of program performance (short-term)

In a random survey conducted by seven in-home care support centers in 2014, of the 99 Community Iki Iki Class participants, 90% thought they could prevent falling over in the home.

81% responded that they were making an effort to not place objects on the floor.

Table 3-26 Recognition of Community Iki Iki Class Participants n=99

Source: Random survey by seven in-home care support centers in 2014

Class	Participants who thought they could prevent falling over at home		Participants making an effort to not place objects on the floor	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
n=99	90%	10%	81%	19%

Evaluation of program performance (mid-term)

In a random survey conducted by seven in-home care support centers in 2014, of the 99 Community Iki Iki Class participants, 42% responded that they had taken barrier free measures in the home by adding handrails and eliminating steps, etc.

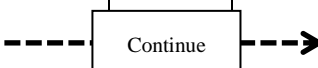
A check sheet showing where persons can easily falling over in the home will be prepared to promote the necessity of barrier free measures.

Table 3-27 Actions of Community Iki Iki Class Participants n=99

Source: Random Survey by Seven In-home Care Support Centers in 2014

Class	Measures taken	Measures not taken
n=99	42%	58%

2)-3 Safety Measures for Senior Citizens

Program name	Senior Citizen Safety Mimamori Network					
Challenge	The number of elderly husband-wife households and elderly single-person households is increasing (Page 7, Table 1-4)					
Goal	Create a mimamori network to prevent solitary deaths of senior citizens and to be prepared for emergencies. Lead to early discovery and early reporting.					
Details, etc.	Increase awareness of Senior Citizen Safety Mimamori Network					
	[Source of funds]	Towada City				
	[Target]	Neighborhood associations and private corporations, etc.				
	[Activity]					
	[Personnel]	Neighborhood association, postal companies, newspaper delivery companies, Towada City, etc.				
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
					<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">New</div> Registered groups 66 groups	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Continue</div> 
Task Force involvement					● Promotion of policy	
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Percentage of people aware of mimamori support policy				[Measurement] Citizen survey	
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] Number of registered mimamori supporters				[Measurement] City Hall data (Table 3-28)	
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] Number of cases reported by registered mimamori supporters				[Measurement] City Hall data	

Evaluation of program performance (short-term)

This is a new program, so we will conduct surveys to understand the effect

Evaluation of program performance (mid-term)

As of the end of December 2013, 66 groups were registered. We aim to register 150 groups by the end of March 2015.

Table 3-28 Number of registered Senior Citizen Safety Mimamori Supporter Groups

Source: Senior citizen survey

Class	No. of groups registered in December 2013	→	Target No. of registered groups by end of March 2015
No. of registered groups	66 groups	→	150 groups

Issues identified and changed through Safe Community Activities (senior citizen safety)

Collaboration with administration and the community has been established for measures for senior citizens. The number of places where programs are held has increased, and program content has become substantial over the years. However, we realized that direct approaches for preventing mis-swallowing are weak because there are few male participants.

Participants from care-prevention businesses have indicated that maintenance and improvement of oral cavity functions has been observed. We have also heard that singing exercises to improve muscle strength and general increase in activity have been effective.

● Future directions

Data to show an improvement in physical functions was not collected, so from 2014, data to show the effect of the programs will be collected from new participants.

The rate of aging in Towada City is continuing to increase. We will work to grasp the situation of senior citizens with dementia, and to develop new programs. Energetic senior citizens with a low-risk will be positioned as "Energetic Seniors (provisional name)", and we will support them as they participate in society and find a purpose in life.

3)-1 Traffic Accident Prevention Measures

Program name	Promotion of reflector use					
Challenge	The number of fatal accidents among pedestrians is high, and is particularly high in the age 65 and older group (Page 41, Table 2-20)					
Goal	Reduce the number of fatal accidents among pedestrians					
Details, etc.	Visit homes to promote caution and distribute reflectors.					
	[Source of funds]	Association of Mothers for Traffic Safety, neighborhood associations, Police Department, Towada City				
	[Target]	Senior citizens				
	[Activity]	Utilize existing "Senior Citizen Home Visit" program				
	[Personnel]	Association of Mothers for Traffic Safety, neighborhood associations, Police Department, Towada City, etc.				
Achievements and future plans Senior Citizen Home Visit program	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
Task Force involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote caution and distribute reflectors ● Attach reflectors to shoes ● Select area to distribute materials based on where senior citizen accidents occur 					
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Persons who want reflectors					[Measurement] Citizen Survey regarding Towada City Safe and Secure City Planning (Table 3-29) (Table 3-30)
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] Persons who have reflectors					
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] Number of pedestrians injured in traffic accident					[Measurement] Emergency transport data (Table 3-31)



● Call for caution against traffic accidents through home visits



● Attaching reflectors

Evaluation of program performance (short-term, mid-term)

In the citizen survey of persons visiting the Public Hall Festival, conducted by the city in 2013, of the 150 respondents age 60 or older 57% responded that they have reflectors.

Of the 47 who responded that they don't have reflectors, 68% said they wanted reflectors, indicating that they were aware of the effect of reflectors. Thus, we will inform people on where they can purchase reflectors.

This survey will be conducted every year, and will be targeted at people age 65 and older from the next survey.

Table 3-29 Number of Persons Age 60 and Older Who Have Reflectors

Source: 2012 Citizen Survey regarding Towada City Safe and Secure City Planning (City Planning Support Section)

Class	Persons with reflectors	Persons without reflectors
Reflector possession (n=150)	57%	43%

Table 3-30 Awareness of Persons Age 60 and Older Who Do Not Have Reflectors

Source: 2012 Citizen Survey regarding Towada City Safe and Secure City Planning (City Planning Support Section)

Class	Want reflectors	Don't want reflectors
Persons who don't have reflectors (n=47)	68%	32%

Evaluation of program performance (long-term)

In 2013, four people age 65 and older were transported by ambulance for traffic accidents they were involved in while walking.

Table 3-31 Number of Persons Age 65 or Older Transported by Ambulance for Injuries Sustained in Traffic Accident While Walking

Source: Emergency transport data

Class	2011	2012	2013
Number of injured persons	4 peoples Of which, 1 death	10 peoples Of which, 1 death	4 peoples Of which, no deaths

3)-2 Traffic Accident Prevention Measures

Program name	Intersection accident countermeasure program						
Challenge	45.4% of traffic accidents occur at intersections (Page 41, Table 2-21)						
Goal	Reduce the number of traffic accidents involving automobiles at intersections						
Details, etc.	Take traffic accident prevention measures at intersections with frequent accidents resulting in injury or death						
	[Source of funds]	Towada City					
	[Target]	Intersections with high rates of accidents resulting in injury or death					
	[Activity]	Use City Road Maintenance Project					
	[Personnel]	Police Department, Traffic Safety Association, neighborhood associations, Towada City, etc.					
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)	
City Road Maintenance Project							
Number of places with color pavement		10 places	1 places	7 places	7 places	2 places	
Ads on utility poles		1 places	7 places			4 places	
Task Force involvement			● Understanding of intersections with high rates of accidents resulting in injury or death				
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Number of intersections with high rates of accidents resulting in injury or death				[Measurement] Towada Police Department data		
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] Number of designated intersections with countermeasures				[Measurement] City Hall data		
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] Number of traffic accidents at designated intersections				[Measurement] Towada Police Department data (Table 3-32)		

Evaluation of program performance (short-term, mid-term, long-term)

In 2008, there were 18 accidents resulting in injury or death at 11 intersections with a high rate of accidents. In 2010, ten intersections were treated with color pavement, and in 2011, one intersection was treated. As a result, the number of accidents resulting in injury or death dropped to five cases.

Table 3-32

Source: Number of accidents resulting in injury or death at color-paved intersections (Towada Police Department data)

Class	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of accidents resulting in injury or death	18 cases	7 cases	12 cases	5 cases

3)-3 Traffic Accident Prevention Measures

Program name	Sidewalk snow removal volunteer project					
Challenge	During the winter, snow makes it difficult to ensure sidewalk space (Page 6, Table 1-2)					
Goal	Ensure a safe sidewalk for pedestrians and students commuting to school during winter					
Details, etc.	Neighborhood associations, etc., remove snow from sidewalks and school routes in the community					
	[Source of funds]	Neighborhood associations, Towada City				
	[Target]	Pedestrians				
	[Activity]	Removal of snow from sidewalks				
[Personnel]	Neighborhood associations, Towada City, etc.					
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
						Continue
Number of registered snow removal volunteers	20 groups	18 groups	20 groups	22 groups	24 groups	
Registered groups	27.4 km	27.6 km	29.0 km	32.7 km	35.7 km	
Distance cleared						
Task Force involvement	● Call out for snow removal volunteers					
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Number of registered snow removal volunteer groups				[Measurement] City Hall data	
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions						
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] Distance cleared				[Measurement] City Hall data (Table 3-33)	

Evaluation of program performance (short-term, mid-term, long-term)

The number of registered groups has increased each year, leading to a longer distance of cleared sidewalks.

Table 3-3 Number of Registered Snow Removal Volunteer Groups and Sidewalk Distance

Source: Civil Engineering Section

Class	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of groups	20 groups	18 groups	20 groups	22 groups	24 groups
Sidewalk distance	27.4 km	27.6 km	29.0 km	32.7 km	35.7 km

Issues identified and changed through Safe Community Activities (traffic accident prevention)

The rate of accident resulting in injury or death was the worst in the prefecture in 2009, but improved to fourth worst in 2014, indicating that the awareness of all citizens to prevent traffic accidents has increased.

The Task Force worked to confirm statistics and data, and to share information, allowing interested agencies and groups to exchange information and collaborate. We were able to review existing projects.

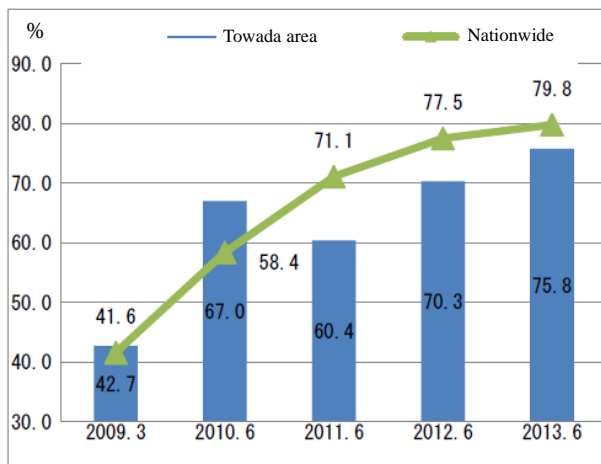
● Future directions

By reviewing projects and activities, we see that various measures were taken since our certification in 2008. However, there are few measures oriented towards adults, and we recognized the need to implement measures to prevent bicycle accidents involving senior citizens. We will continue to collaborate with related agencies, and will increase new groups and organizations as we increase our range of activities.

4)-1 Disaster Prevention measures

Program name	Promotion of residential smoke detectors						
Challenge	There are deaths from residential fires each year (Page 44, Table 2-26)						
Goal	Reduce the number of deaths from residential fires						
Details, etc.	Call for the installation of residential smoke detectors						
	[Source of funds]	Fire Department headquarters					
	[Target]	All citizens					
	[Activity]	Utilize existing "Fire Department Headquarters Seminars (Delivery Classes)"					
	[Personnel]	Fire Department headquarters, Women's Fire Prevention Club, neighborhood associations, City Hall, etc.					
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)	
Task Force involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribute pamphlets on the installation, maintenance and management, of smoke detectors, etc., to neighborhood association chairs at the General Meeting of the Federation of Neighborhood Associations 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote the maintenance and control of residential smoke detectors 	
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator]				[Measurement]		
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	Number of installed residential smoke detectors				Fire Department headquarters data (Fig. 3-19)		
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator]				[Measurement]		
	Number of deaths from residential fires				Fire Department headquarters data (Fig. 3-20)		

Evaluation of program performance (short-term, mid-term)



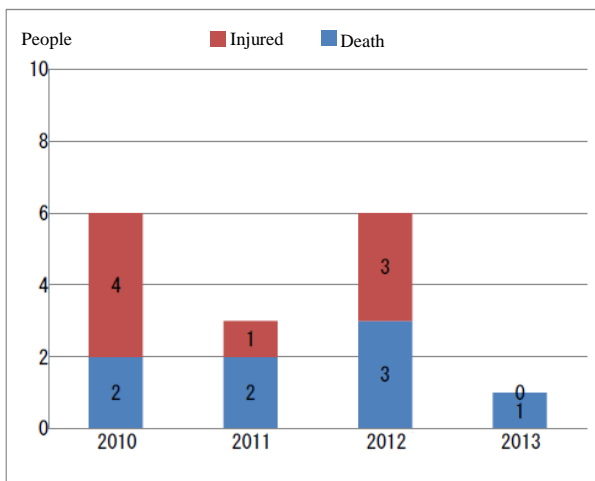
The installation rate of residential smoke detectors is increasing yearly. However, the rate is still low compared to national levels.

Fig. 3-3 Transition of residential smoke detector installation rate

Source: Fire Department data

* The surveyed district differs each year, so there are some years where the residential smoke detector installation rate has dropped.

Evaluation of program performance (long-term)



There are still deaths from residential fires.

Fig. 3-4 Transition of deaths from residential fires in Towada City

Source: Fire Department headquarters data

4)-2 Disaster Prevention measures

Program name	Disaster awareness enhancement program					
Challenge	Preparation of senior citizens and disabled persons in the event of a fire are a concern					
Goal	Increase awareness for preparing for disasters, etc.					
Details, etc.	Aim to increase “self-help” and “cooperation” in preparation for disasters					
	[Source of funds]	Fire Defense headquarters				
	[Target]	All citizens				
	[Activity]	Voluntary disaster drills by voluntary disaster prevention groups and neighborhood associations				
	[Personnel]	Fire Department headquarters, women’s fire prevention club, neighborhood associations, Towada City				
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
	Voluntary disaster prevention drills Number of sessions Participants					
Task Force involvement	● Call for drill participants					
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Number of persons participating in evacuation drills and fire extinguishing drills				[Measurement] Fire Department headquarters data (Table 3-34)	
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] (Self-help) Rate of persons who have worked to improve their environment in preparation for disasters				[Measurement] Citizen survey (Table 3-35)	
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] (Cooperation) Number of persons participating in evacuation drills and fire extinguishing drills in preparation for disasters				[Measurement] Citizen survey (Table 3-36)	

Evaluation of program performance (short-term)

The number of persons participating in evacuation and fire drills is increasing. Participants have increased since the Great Tohoku Earthquake in 2011.

Table 3-34 Evacuation Drill, Fire Drill Achievements

Source: Fire Department headquarters data

Class	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Participants	1,615 peoples	1,595 peoples	1,552 peoples	1,730 peoples	2,325 peoples
Number of sessions	21 sessions	19 sessions	29 sessions	24 sessions	31 sessions

Evaluation of program performance (mid-term, long-term)

**Table 3-35 Preparation for Disasters
(Multiple answers possible) n=318**Source: Citizen's Survey at the 2013 Public Hall Festival
(City Planning Support Section)

Class	Item	Ratio
Self-help	Residential smoke detector installed	54.7%
	Fire extinguisher, bucket prepared	44.7%
	Furniture, etc., fixed or reinforced	41.5%
	Food stock (3 day's worth)	35.2%
	Evacuation path, evacuation site confirmed	24.2%
	Building earthquake resistance diagnosed, building and walls reinforced	15.7%
	Registered to city safety and security mail	14.5%
Cooperation	Participation in evacuation drills and fire extinguishing drills	11.3%
	Discussion with neighbors about each person's role in event of disaster	8.5%

Of the 318 people who responded to the Citizen's Survey at the 2013 Public Hall Festival, only 54.7% said they had installed a smoke detector, one of the "Self-help" items that was assessed. The other preparations were also low.

For the participation in evacuation drills and fire drills under "Cooperation", a long-term assessment, only 11.3% responded that they participated. This indicates that cooperation between communities is low.

Issues identified and changed through Safe Community Activities (traffic accident prevention)

Since the installation of residential smoke detectors was made mandatory in 2008, we have focused in promoting the installation of these detectors. Community residents from volunteer fire corps and neighborhood associations, etc., helped to install the detectors at homes of senior citizens.

● Future directions

In addition to promoting installation of smoke detectors, it is necessary to call for the maintenance and management of the units.

Based on citizen's surveys, we found that citizen's awareness on self-help and cooperation for preparing for disasters was low.

The same people tended to participate in the evacuation drills and fire drills, so we must call out for participation by all ages from children to senior citizens. We must also study the cooperation between welfare evacuation centers and the community.

When looking at the safety of citizens and tourists from the perspective of disaster prevention, we find that the programs extend over various sectors. We will continue to promote collaboration between related Task Forces and interested agencies, and increase our range of activity.

5)-1 Child Safety Measures

Program name	Program to educate parents of infants/toddlers					
Challenge	The rate of infant/toddler injury at home (indoors) is high (page 31, Table 2-9)					
Goal	Reduce infant and toddler injury by alerting their parents to pay attention to injuries					
Details, etc.	Parents of infants and toddlers are alerted to pay attention to accidents in the home such as accidental ingestion and choking, etc.					
	[Source of funds]	Towada City				
	[Target]	Parents of infants/toddlers				
	[Activity]	Use existing Health Center "Infant/Toddler Checkup" program				
	[Personnel]	Health Center, nursery schools, etc.				
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
Toddler/infant checkup						Continue →
4-month checkup rate						
3.6-year checkup	96.8%	99.8%	98.8%	96.7%	96.7%	
	97.7%	97.0%	95.4%	96.5%	97.6%	
Task Force involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● During infant/toddler checkup, call for use of safety fences at stairways ● Introduction of proper use of child seat (only FY2011) ● Survey of parents of infants/toddlers ● Have nursery schools alert parents to take caution 					Expand →
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Number of health checkup participants				[Measurement] City Hall data (Table 3-36)	
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] Rate of persons implementing safety measures in the home				[Measurement] Survey of parents using nursery school services (Table 3-37)	
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] Number of age 0 to 4 children injured at home				[Measurement] Emergency transport data	

Evaluation of program performance (short-term)

Every year, the 4-month infant and 3.6-year toddler health checkup rate exceeds 90%. Parents of infants and toddlers are alerted to pay attention to accidents in the home such as accidental ingestion and choking, etc.

Table 3-36 Situation of 4-month Infant and 3.6-year Toddler Health Checkups

Source: Health Promotion Section data

Class		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
4-month infant checkup	No. of children checked	409 peoples	492 peoples	423 peoples	459 peoples	421 peoples
	Checkup rate	96.8%	99.8%	98.8%	96.7%	96.7%
3.6-year toddler checkup	No. of children checked	476 peoples	499 peoples	502 peoples	429 peoples	505 peoples
	Checkup rate	97.7%	97.0%	95.4%	96.5%	97.6%

Evaluation of program performance (mid-term)

Looking at the rate of persons who have implemented safety measures in the home, 80.5% have taken measures to prevent mis-swallowing, but the number of people who have taken measures to prevent falling and who are using safety fences at stairways, etc. is still low.

Table 3-37 Rate of Persons Implementing Safety Measures in the Home (Survey of parents using 22 authorized nursery schools in the city)

Source: Awareness survey for parents of infants and toddlers (City Planning Support Section)

Investigation item	2013 (number of respondents)	2007
Rate of people who empty bathtub	50.5% (708 peoples)	40.4%
Rate of people using safety fence at stairway	29.0% (507 peoples)	23.1%
Rate of people using safety fence around heating appliance	41.5% (725 peoples)	57.7%
Rate of people using cushion tape on table corners, etc., to as protection against falls	29.1% (733 peoples)	—
Rate of people implementing measures to prevent accidental ingestion	80.5% (732 peoples)	—
Rate of people using child seat	96.3% (735 peoples)	—

5)-2 Child Safety Measures

Program name	Safety countermeasure program for elementary school					
Challenge	53% of injuries occurring during elementary school management occur during recess (Page 35, Fig. 2-18)					
Goal	Reduce the number of injuries sustained during recess, and reduce the total number of injuries at the school					
Details, etc.	Limit use of gymnasium, call for attention through Student Council					
	[Source of funds]	Towada City				
	[Target]	Elementary school students				
	[Activity]	Call for attention at elementary school				
	[Personnel]	Elementary school, Board of Education				
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
Task Force involvement						
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Number of students who take care at school			[Measurement] Survey of student safety awareness		
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] Number of students injured during recess			[Measurement] Board of Education survey		
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation						

Evaluation of program performance (mid-term)

In 2013, 78 elementary school students were injured during recess.

Table 3-38 Transition of the number of injured students during recess

Source: Payments made by the Japan Sports Promotion Center disaster mutual fund (Towada City Board of Education)

Class	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of injured students	89 peoples	83 peoples	90 peoples	73 peoples	78 peoples
Rate of injuries	2.26%	2.17%	2.36%	2.00%	2.25%

Evaluation of program performance (long-term)

Since 2012, the number of children injured during elementary school management has been less than 150 students, indicating a general decline in injuries.

Table 3-39 Number of Children Injured during Elementary School Management

Source: Payments made by the Japan Sports Promotion Center disaster mutual fund (Towada City Board of Education)

Class	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of injured students	172 peoples	161 peoples	205 peoples	148 peoples	146 peoples
Rate of injuries	4.36%	4.21%	5.37%	4.05%	4.20%

Issues identified and changed through Safe Community Activities (child safety)

Through our survey of parents with infants and toddlers, we realized that in addition to calling for caution, it is important to create a system that leads to actions for improving the home environment.

The staff from 22 nursery schools actively asked parents to complete the awareness survey of parents with infants and toddlers. A total of 1,362 parents were surveyed, and the response rate was high at 65.9%. We were able to create a new system of cooperation.

● Future directions

We will continue to use survey results and cooperate with health checkup sites as well as nursery schools and kindergartens to carry out programs to prevent accidents in the home.

We will also analyze the situation of injuries sustained by children during elementary school management again, and study a program the children themselves can implement to prevent injuries.

6)-1 Labor Safety Measures

Program name	Prevention of farming accidents					
Challenge	Injuries occur during farming work (Page 40, Fig. 2-28)					
Goal	Prevention accidents while using farming equipment					
Details, etc.	Implement safety measures for farming, and learn methods of safely operating farming equipment to prevent accidents while using farming equipment					
	[Source of funds]	JA				
	[Target]	Persons involved with farming				
	[Activity]	Use existing "Seminar for prevention of farming accidents"				
[Personnel]	JA, farming equipment makers, Aomori Prefecture, Towada City					
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
Number of on-site seminars Participants						<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Continue</div> → </div>
	3 sessions 95 peoples	1 sessions 90 peoples	1 sessions 46 peoples	2 sessions 105 peoples	2 sessions 69 peoples	
Task Force involvement						<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Expand</div> → </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Survey to confirm farming safety ● Introduce first-aid training at seminars
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Rate of people who implement pre-work safety measures				[Measurement] Farming Safety Confirmation Survey (Table 3-40) (Table 3-41)	
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] Rate of people who implement safety measures for farming equipment					
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] Number of injuries at farms				[Measurement] Medical institution consultation data, emergency transport data	



Evaluation of program performance (short-term)

79.6% of the respondents said that they tell their family, etc., of what and where they will be farming. 65.4% said they had cell phone so they could contact someone in the event of an emergency.

40.6% said they knew first aid in case of an emergency.

Table 3-40 Rate of People Implementing Safety Measures Before Farming Work n=549

Source: 2014 Faming Safety Confirmation Survey (Farming and Livestock Section)

Investigation item	Rate
Persons who inform family of work details and work place	79.6%
Persons who carry cell phone so they can contact someone in event of emergency	65.4%
Persons who know first aid in case of emergency	40.6%

Evaluation of program performance (mid-term)

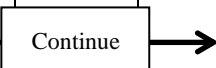
More than 70% of people responded that they properly attach the machine or equipment's safety devices or protective covers while they work, and turn the engine off when stepping away from the machine or removing things stuck in the machine.

Table 3-41 People Implementing Safety Measures for Farming Equipment n=549

Source: 2014 Faming Safety Confirmation Survey (Farming and Livestock Section)

Investigation item	Implementation rate
Persons who properly attach the machine or equipment's safety devices or protective covers	72.5%
Persons who turn the engine off when stepping away from the machine or removing things stuck in the machine	79.6%

6)-2 Labor Safety Measures

Program name	Prevention of falling(over/down) accidents at workplace					
Challenge	The main causes of injury at the workplace are falling, crashing and dropping (Page 40, Fig. 2-27)					
Goal	Reduce injuries caused by industrial accidents					
Details, etc.	Inform workers that the main causes of injuries at the workplace are falling, crashing and dropping					
	[Source of funds]	Kamikita Labor Standards Association				
	[Target]	Workers				
	[Activity]	Use existing "Industrial Safety and Health Seminars"				
	[Personnel]	Kamikita Labor Standards Association, Labor Standards Inspection Office				
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
						<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Continue</div> 
Number of Industrial Safety and Health Seminars Participants	650 peoples	600 peoples	650 peoples	650 peoples	600 peoples	
Task Force involvement						
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Rate of people who understand that there are many falls (over and down)				[Measurement] Survey of Industrial Safety and Health Seminar participants	
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] Rate of people calling for caution every day					
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] Number of industrial accidents				[Measurement] Report on worker death, injury or illness	

Issues identified and changed through Safe Community Activities (work safety)


Task Force members collaborated to conduct a survey of companies on measures for worker's mental health, etc. This gave us hints for future activities, and showed us the necessity for collaboration with other task forces. By reviewing previous programs, we confirmed that companies and businesses are implementing various programs for worker safety.

On the other hand, we found that injuries during farming work are occurring over a wide range of ages. In our survey of persons engaged with farming, we found that few people knew first-aid.

● Future directions

We will collaborate with the Fire Department headquarters to carry out fire-aid seminars and increase safety measures.

7) Violence and abuse prevention measures

Program name	Marble Ribbon program					
Challenge	There are cases of abuse among children and senior citizens (Page 48, Fig. 2-32)					
Goal	Inform the community of consultation services for violence and abuse, and the obligation to report such cases					
Details, etc.	Increase awareness of the Marble Ribbon program					
	[Source of funds]	Citizen groups, Towada City				
	[Target]	All citizens				
	[Activity]					
[Personnel]	CAP Warashikko, Safe Community Towada Promotion Group, Towada Network for Women and Men, Towada City Childcare Research Group, Human rights advocates, City Hall					
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)
			● Publish special articles on DV and abuse prevention written by citizen editors in city gazette		● Distribute leaflets on bullying and abuse	
Task Force involvement						<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">New</div> 
						● Distribute ribbons
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Rate of persons who easily consulted childcare support agency for concerns about parenting					[Measurement] City Hall data (Fig. 3-5)
	[Indicator] 1) Rate of people who know the meaning of the Orange Ribbon 2) Rate of people who know the meaning of the Purple Ribbon					[Measurement] 1) Citizen survey 2) Citizen survey
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] 1) Rate of people who know that reports on abuse, even if only suspicions, are accepted 2) Rate of people who know that measures are taken to hide the identity of people who report abuse					[Measurement] Citizen survey (Table 3-42)
	[Indicator] Rate of people who consult or report abuse when they find an infant/toddler or senior citizen who might be an abuse victim					[Measurement] Citizen survey
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] As a reasons for not consulting or reporting: 1) Rate of people who did not know where to consult or report 2) Rate of people who said they didn't want to get involved					[Measurement] Citizen survey

Evaluation of program performance (short-term)

Many people responded that they can easily consult with a spouse or relative such as a grandparent, etc., about childcare worries, and few use the Parenting Support Center or City Health Center.

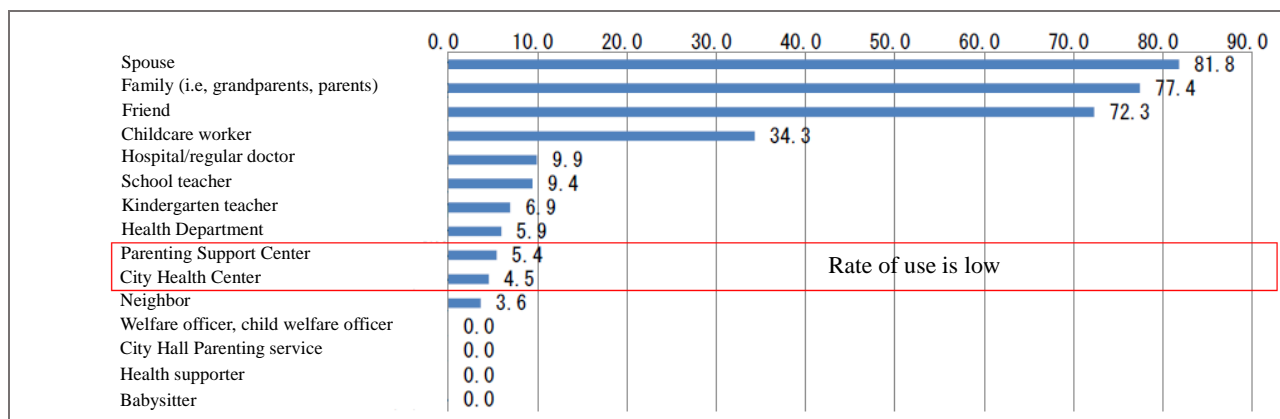


Fig. 3-5 Person you can easily consult with on parenting problems Parents with preschoolers (n=821) Parents with elementary school children (n=317)

Source: Investigation of Needs for Enactment of Towada City Child and Parenting Support Program (Welfare Section)

Evaluation of program performance (mid-term)

In response to the question, "Do you know that you can report suspected child abuse?", about 20% responded that they didn't.

About 50% responded no to the question "Do you know that the reporter is not identified?"

Table 3-42

Source: Investigation of Needs for Enactment of Towada City Child and Parenting Support Program (Welfare Section)

Class		Do you know that you can report suspected child abuse?		Do you know that the reporter is not identified?	
		Know	Don't know	Know	Don't know
Parents of preschoolers	n=821	75.6%	21.3%	50.1%	49.9%
Parents of elementary school children	n=317	77.3%	18.4%	43.0%	52.6%

Issues identified and changed through Safe Community Activities (child safety)

A network of administrative agencies, such as City Hall and the Police Department is formed, but collaboration with active citizen groups was insufficient. By introducing Safe Community, we have established collaboration with such citizen groups.

Groups that were working individually now have a "place" to gather, and information on measures for preventing violence and abuse can be shared.

● Future directions

We identified that citizen's lack knowledge on the matter and that measures are lacking for senior citizens and disabled people. We will collaborate with other task forces, and review an organization that will lead to early identification and early reporting.

We will work to improve the programs through citizen surveys and awareness surveys.

8)-1 Leisure activity safety measures

Program name	AED life-saving training seminar						
Challenge	It is necessary to organize life-saving seminars that anyone can participate in so they are prepared for emergency that could occur during leisure activities (Page 45, 2-27)						
Goal	Increase the number of AED life-saving training seminar participants						
Details, etc.	Learn how to use an AED and CPR techniques						
	[Source of funds]	Fire Department headquarters					
	[Target]	All citizens					
	[Activity]	Use existing "AED life-saving training seminar"					
	[Personnel]	Youth sports groups, Sports Association, welfare officers, neighborhood associations, Fire Department headquarters, etc.					
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)	
	AED life-saving seminar Number of sessions Number of participants					<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Continue</div>	
	79 sessions 1,732 peoples	107 sessions 2,686 peoples	97 sessions 2,328 peoples	86 sessions 1,781 peoples	89 sessions 1,718 peoples		
Task Force involvement	● Call for seminar participation						
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Number of people interested in taking life-saving seminar				[Measurement] Citizen survey		
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] Number of people taking life-saving seminar				[Measurement] Fire Department headquarters data		
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] Number of people who took life-saving seminar in last three years				[Measurement] Citizen survey		

8)-2 Leisure activity safety measures

Program name	Cautions for motorcycle riders						
Challenge	There are motorcycle accidents when riding for fun (Page 41, Table 2-20)						
Goal	Decrease the number of fatal motorcycle accidents						
Details, etc.	Caution motorcycle riders driving through the mountains						
	[Source of funds]	Towada City					
	[Target]	Motorcycle riders					
	[Activity]						
	[Personnel]	Michi-no-eki (roadside station)Towada, Foundation to Revitalize Towada City Hometown, Towada City, etc.					
Achievements and future plans	Achievements					Plan (scheduled)	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 to 2018 (5 years)	
						New	→
Places with road information posted						7 places	10 places
Task Force involvement						● Survey motorcycle riders	● Install signs at michi-no-eki (roadside station), etc.
(Short-term) Changes in recognition and knowledge	[Indicator] Motorcycle riders who saw signs				[Measurement] Survey of motorcycle riders		
(Mid-term) Changes in behavior and actions	[Indicator] Motorcycle riders who remember to drive safely						
(Long-term) Changes in state or situation	[Indicator] Number of accidents in the mountains				[Measurement] Emergency transport data		

Issues identified and changed through Safe Community Activities (leisure activity safety)

There is little data on injuries occurring during leisure activities, but there is a wide range of activities that require safety measures.

After receiving advice from the inspections during the preliminary inspection, we collaborated with the Traffic Accident Prevention Task Force and started programs for safety of motorcycle traveling in the mountains.

We also cooperated with the Fire Department headquarters to establish a new safety measure for tourists. A "Emergency Card" was introduced for foreign overnights.

● Future directions

Tourists will be surveyed to improve further safety.

[3] Evaluation through Safe Community activities

Looking at the injury death rate in Towada City, we see that the rates have been increasing each year.

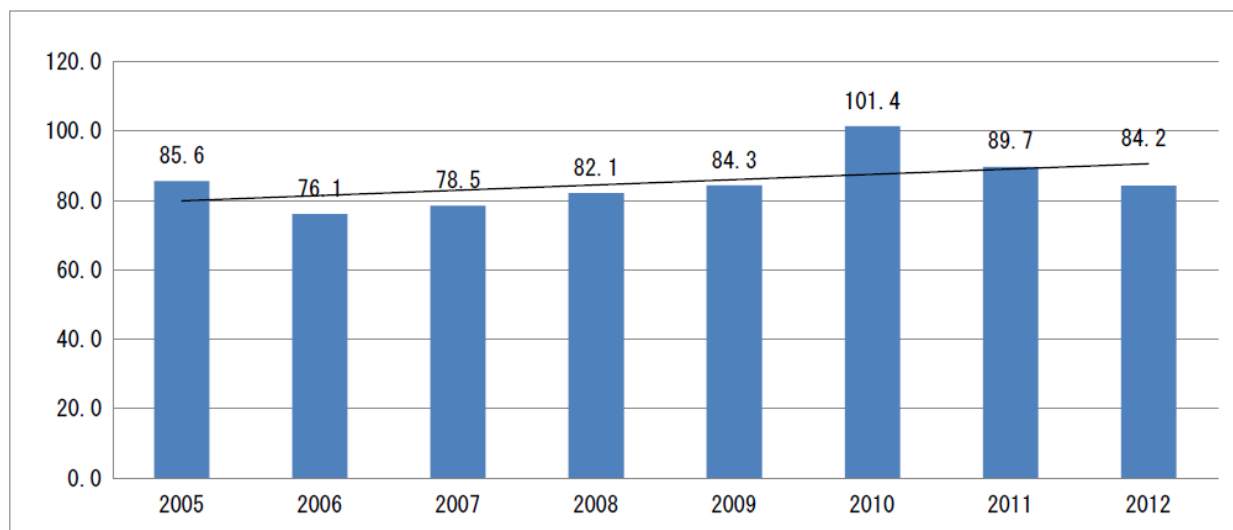


Fig. 3-6 Situation of injury death rate per 100,000 people

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

When comparing the situation of deaths from accident, suicide or death, etc., in our city for four years from 2005 and four years from 2009, there is an increase of 18 people.

The main cause of the increase is eight deaths from water-related accidents, 13 deaths from other accidents, and 11 deaths from other causes.

As the rate of aging increases each year, there are concerns that deaths from choking, falling (over/down) will increase.

On the other hand, deaths from traffic accidents dropped by 17, and deaths by suicide dropped by seven.

Table 3-43 Transition of Deaths from Accidents and Suicide, etc. (2005 to 2012)

Source: Demographic statistics (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

Class	Total for 2005 to 2008 (1)	Total for 2009 to 2012 (2)	(1) – (2)
Accidents	113	125	12
Choking	31	34	3
Traffic accident	30	13	-17
Falling (over/down)	15	18	3
Water-related accidents	10	18	8
Exposure to smoke and fire	6	7	1
Poisoning by toxic substance	4	5	1
Other accident	17	30	13
Suicide	100	93	-7
Murder	1	3	2
Other external cause	5	16	11
Total (peoples)	219	237	18

Indicator 7: Ongoing Participation in National and International Safe Communities Networks

As a Safe Community certified city, Towada City has participated in Safe Community network activities in Japan and overseas, and we are applying advanced cases of injury prevention programs, etc., into our safe and secure city planning.

We are also working to develop Safe Community activities in Japan by actively receiving tours.

As a member of the Safe Community network, we will continue to relay our programs while exchanging information with other cities.

[1] State of participation in national and international networks

As of October 1, 2014

Class	Participation in national and international networks
2006	Visited Safe Community in Taiwan (Neihu District, Taipei City; Taichung City)
2007	Participated in the Japanese Society of Safety Promotion establishment ceremony and seminar
2008	Participated in the 17th Safe Community International Conference (New Zealand)
2009	Sponsored the International Symposium, Japan Safe Promotion Academic Conference (Towada City) Participated in the 4th Asian Regional Conference on Safe Communities (Thailand)
2010	Participated in 19th Safe Community International Conference (South Korea) Attended Citizen Security and Safety Festa in Atsugi (Atsugi City, Kanagawa Prefecture)
2011	Participated in National SC Promotion Municipality Network Conference (Atsugi City, Kanagawa Prefecture) Participated in Safe Community Summit in Toshima (Toshima, Tokyo) Participated in the 6th Asian Regional Conference on Safe Communities (Toshima, Tokyo) Participated in the 5th Japan Safe Promotion Academic Conference (Ikeda City, Osaka)
2012	Participated in Sakae Ward, Yokohama Safe Community Certification ceremony Participated in Kameoka City, Kyoto Safe Community re-certification ceremony Participated in the 9th Japan Citizen's Safety Academic Conference (Komoro City, Nagano)
2013	Participated in JISC seminar (Kyoto) Participated in Safe Community Overseas Inspection Tour (Taiwan) Participated in Sakae Ward, Yokohama Safe Community Certification ceremony Participated in the Japan Safe Promotion Academic Conference (Tsukuba City, Ibaragi) Participated in the Matsubara City, Osaka Safe Community Certification ceremony Participated in the National SC Promotion Municipality Network Conference "Agreement on mutual support in time of disaster" Participated in Kurume City, Fukuoka Safe Community Certification ceremony

[2] Site visit acceptance (as of March 31, 2013)

Class	Number of tours received (case)	Number of participants (people)
2009	13	50
2010	28	146
2011	22	137
2012	16	106
2013	10	47
Total	89	682

Chapter 4 Long-range prospects for Towada City's Safe Community Activities

[1] Positioning of Towada City's General Plan

In the Towada City's priority general plan, our future city image is defined as, "City of emotion and creation - Ideal city where people shine, nature glistens and city's features stand out". To realize this, we have positioned promotion of Safe Community activities in the 1st stage enforcement plan starting from 2007, the 2nd stage enforcement plan from 2011, and the 3rd stage enforcement plan from 2014.

As long-term programs, we are developing Health Promotion Activities to support health creation by reinforcing our health, medical and welfare systems, and Safety Promotion Activities to prevent accidents and injuries to ensure safety in our citizens' lives. We will verify the effect and evaluation of our programs, and aim to acquire Safe Community Certification every five years.

Towada City General Plan (2007 to 2016)	
Future city image	<p>City of emotion and creation - Ideal city where people shine, nature glistens and city's features stand out -</p>
Basic goal	<p>“City of daily emotion and creation” for supporting safety and security</p>
Direction of policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Solid healthcare and medicine ● Solid welfare ● Ensuring daily safety
Enforcement plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1st stage enforcement plan (2007 to 2010) [Project item] Creating a safe and secure city by preventing injury "Promoting Safe Community" ● 2nd stage enforcement plan (2011 to 2013) [Project item] Creating a safe and secure city by preventing injury "Promoting Safe Community" ● 3rd stage enforcement plan (2014 to 2016) [Project item] Projects to promote Safe Community

[2] Long-range Prospects

In April 2013, Towada City enacted the "Towada City Planning Basic Ordinance", setting forth the basic ideas and rules related to city planning. Following this ordinance, the citizens, city council and administration are collaborating to realize "City Planning through Cooperation" to promote the creation of a safe and secure city.

We will continue to work together with our citizens, etc. to create a safe and secure city. We will use our Safe Community re-certification in 2015 as an opportunity to continue our Safe Community activities and increase the quality of life in our city.

Promotion of general plan and long-range Safe Community activities.

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
	Certified						Re-certified					2nd re-certification	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1st term Towada City General Plan Basic Concept, Basic Plan (2007 to 2018) [Future city image] City of emotion and creation - Ideal city where people shine, nature glistens and city's features stand out [Basic goal] City of daily emotion and creation for supporting safety and security 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2nd stage Towada City General Plan Enactment of basic concept and basic plan From 2017 							
<p>[Direction of policy development] Ensuring daily safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1st stage enforcement plan (2007 to 2010) [Project item] Creating a safe and secure city by preventing injury Projects to promote Safe Community 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2nd stage enforcement plan (2011 to 2013) [Project item] Creating a safe and secure city by preventing injury Projects to promote Safe Community 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3rd stage enforcement plan (2014 to 2016) [Project item] Projects to promote Safe Community 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enactment of enforcement plan (From 2017) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Direction of Safe Community ○ Establishment of organization to promote activities through cooperation with groups such as neighborhood associations ○ Establishment of organization to promote activities through cooperation with citizens, such as volunteers ○ Creation and enforcement of scientific and sustainable programs ○ Establishment of effective evaluation system ○ Establishment of system to use data to improve programs ○ Establishment of regional task force system 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Direction of Safe Community ○ Establishment of organization to promote activities through cooperation with neighborhood associations and citizen groups, etc. ○ Creation and enforcement of scientific and sustainable programs ○ Establishment of effective evaluation system ○ Establishment of system to use data to improve programs ○ Establishment of regional task force system 							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Long-term targets of Safe Community Collaborate with citizens, etc., to establish a safe and secure city and improve the quality of life. 													

**Towada City Safe Community Re-certification Application
Report for Safe Community Network Members**

October 2014

Issued by : Towada City and Towada City Safe Community Promotion Council

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