



General Description

Presenter: Kazuo Ueki, Koriyama City Community Service Department, Community Safety Section Manager



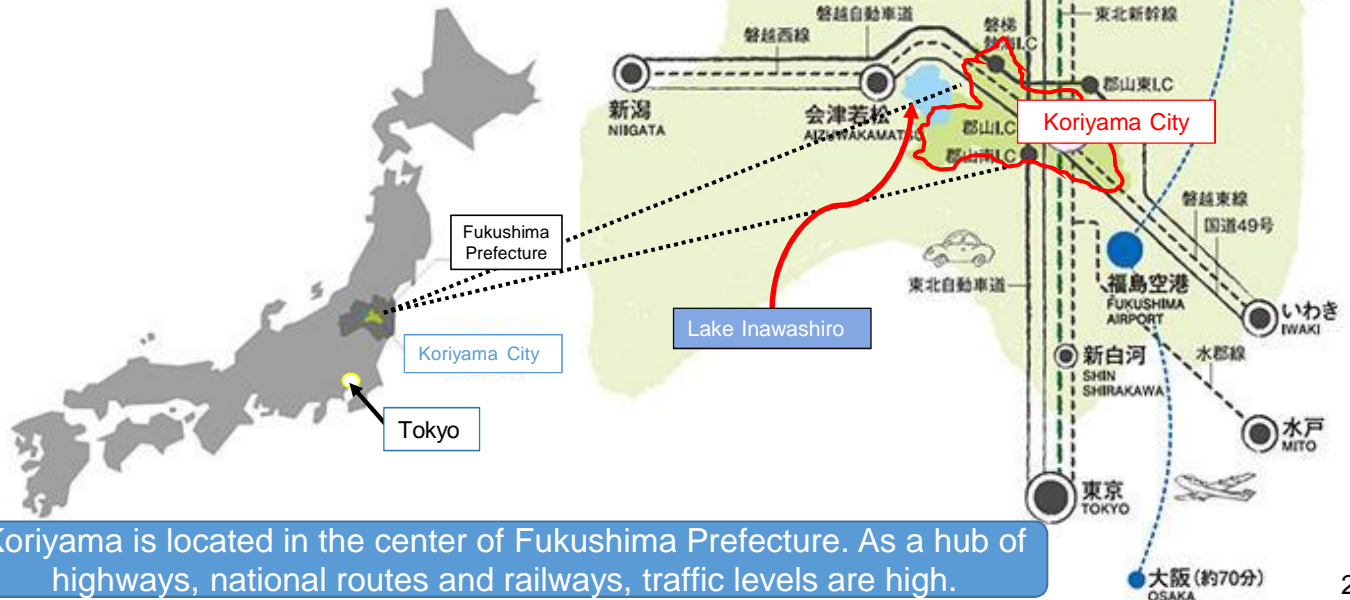
I. Outline of Koriyama City



Area: 757km² (61st)

Population: 335,657 people (66th)

* Rank among 750 cities nationwide *As of April 1, 2016



Koriyama is located in the center of Fukushima Prefecture. As a hub of highways, national routes and railways, traffic levels are high.

I-2. Geography and climate



○ Geography

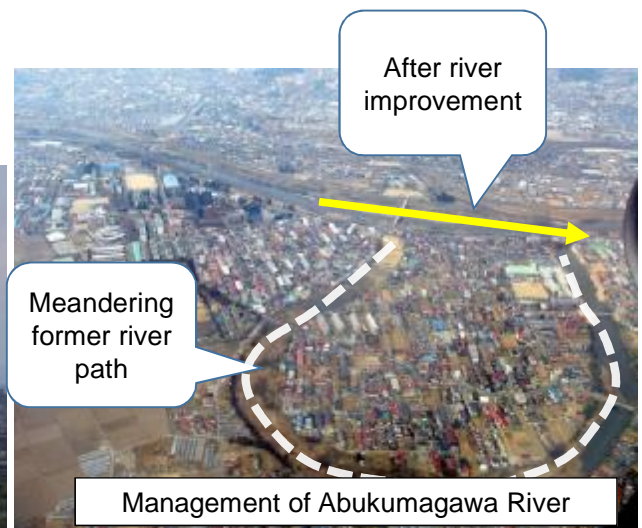
- Central city area is formed on basin
(Center of commerce including neighboring cities, towns and villages)
- Granary district where rice paddies are located in the suburbs
- Abukumagawa River (repeated flooding)
- Lake Inawashiro (city's water source)



View of central city area from suburbs

○ Climate

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| | FY2015 |
| • Average annual temperature | 12.8°C |
| • Annual precipitation | 1,019mm |



I-3. Koriyama City as seen with data (1) 郡山市



Source: Koriyama City Guide 2017

1. Population pyramid is like a spool (aging society, low birthrate are advancing)
2. Overall, population is slightly decreasing with the natural trends slightly decreasing and social trends slightly increasing
3. Industry-specific population rate in FY2010 showed tertiary industries at 69% and secondary industries at 24%
4. Number of people involved with agriculture has declined from 7,638 people in FY2000 to 4,372 people in FY2015 (People involved with agriculture are aging)
5. Total amount of merchandise sold in FY2014 reached approx. ¥1,252.5 billion (approx. US\$11.38 billion).
(Center of commerce including neighboring cities, towns and villages)
6. Total amount of manufactured products shipped in FY2014 reached ¥854.4 billion (approx. US\$7.77 billion).

Koriyama City has developed as a commercial and industrial city, but as with other regional cities throughout Japan, society is aging and the birthrate is falling. It is expected that the population will drop in the future.

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I-3. Koriyama City as seen with data (2) 郡山市



1. No. of schools and nursery schools in Koriyama City FY2017

Nursery schools: 61 Kindergartens: 33 Elementary schools: 62
 Jr. high schools: 29 Sr. high schools: 14 Universities, etc.: 4

2. No. of hospitals and clinics in Koriyama City FY2016

Hospitals: 22 General clinics: 245 Dental clinics: 170

Comparison with other cities

Table. 1

◆ No. of hospital beds and doctors
(per population of 100,000)

City name	No. of hospital beds (beds)	No. of doctors (people)	No. of dentists (people)
Koriyama City	1,776.20	242.9	133.4
Iwaki City	1,464.30	174.3	65.9
Akita City	1,722.30	363.7	72.4
Nagano City	1,375.40	235.4	72.9

(Source: Directory of Designated Mid-Level Cities, issued March 2016)

The number of beds, doctors, and dentists is the same as or higher than cities of a similar size.

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I-3. Koriyama City as seen with data (3) 郡山市



● Number of road routes by type, and actual distance

As of April 1, 2015

Table. 2

Type of road	Road name	No. of routes	Actual distance
		(Route)	(km)
City road	Class 1, 2 Others	8,556	3,288
Prefectural road	Principal regional road	15	177.3
	General prefectural road	26	144.6
	Sub-total	41	321.9
	Total	8,597	3,609.9

Highway	42.4km
National routes	77.6km

Total actual distance
Approx.
3,730km

Koriyama City has a characteristic that there are hamlets scattered around a wide area and the distance of roads is long.

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II. Injuries and accidents in Koriyama City

Based on 2nd “community diagnosis on injury and accidents”
(conducted in FY 2016)

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II-1. No. of deaths from causes other than illness

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“Suffocation” is highest for infants/toddlers and seniors,
and “Suicide” is highest for ages 10 to 79

Table. 3

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

* Total number of deaths for FY2009 to 2015.

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

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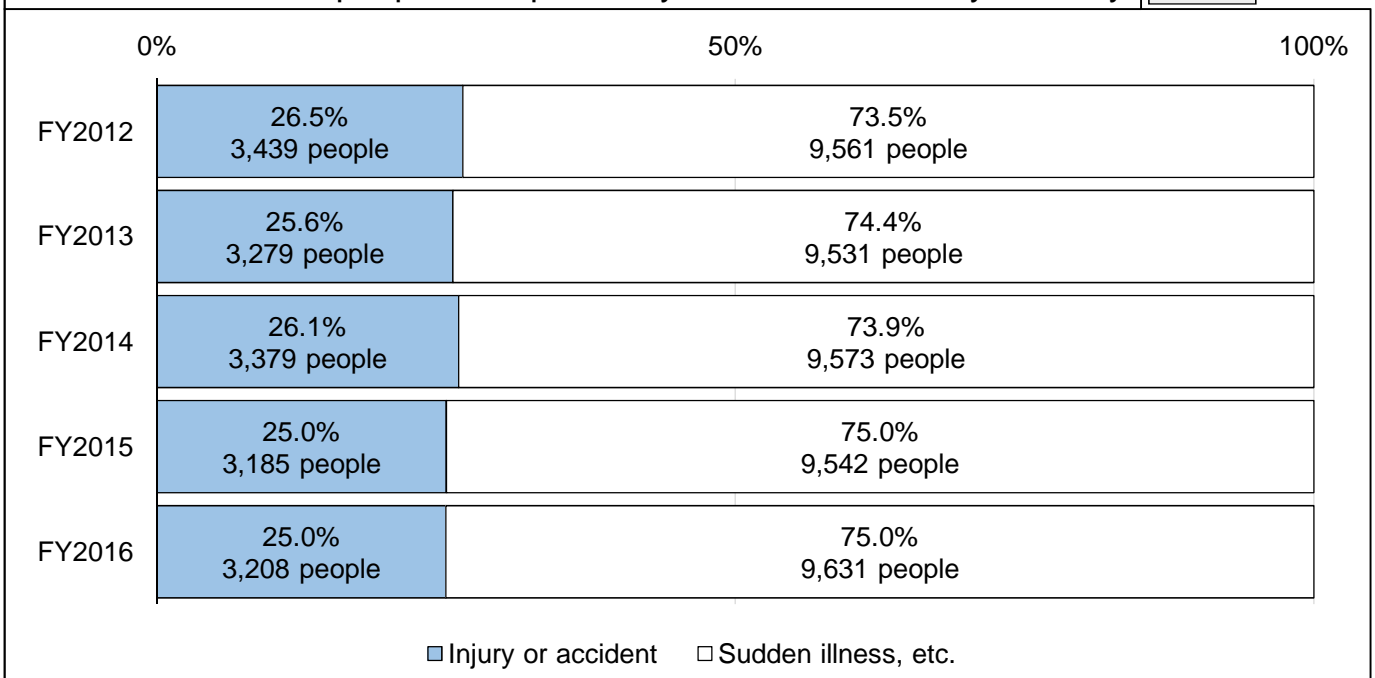
II-2. Situation of injuries seen from emergency transports (1)

郡山市



Trends in number of people transported by ambulance in Koriyama City

Fig. 1



Source: Koriyama Fire Department “FY2010-2016 Fire Defense Statistics”

The number of people transported by ambulance for injury or accident continues to account for about 25% of all emergency transports.

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II-2. Situation of injuries seen from emergency transports (2) 郡山市

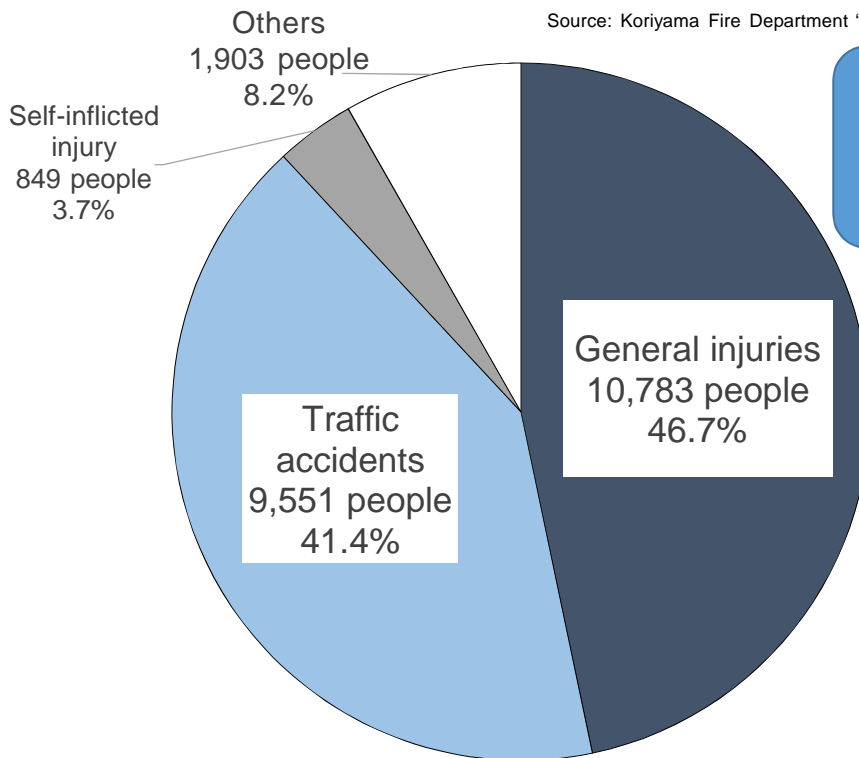


No. of emergency transports by reason for transportation, and composition ratio

Fig. 2

Total of all age groups from FY2010 to 2016 n=23,086 people

Source: Koriyama Fire Department "FY2010-2016 Fire Defense Statistics"



“General injuries” and “Traffic accidents” total 88.1%

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

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II-2. Situation of injuries seen from emergency transports (3) 郡山市



Reason of emergency transport for injury and accidents in Koriyama City by age group

* Total from FY2010 to 2016

Source: Koriyama Fire Department "FY2010-2016 Fire Defense Statistics"

Table 4

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

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

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

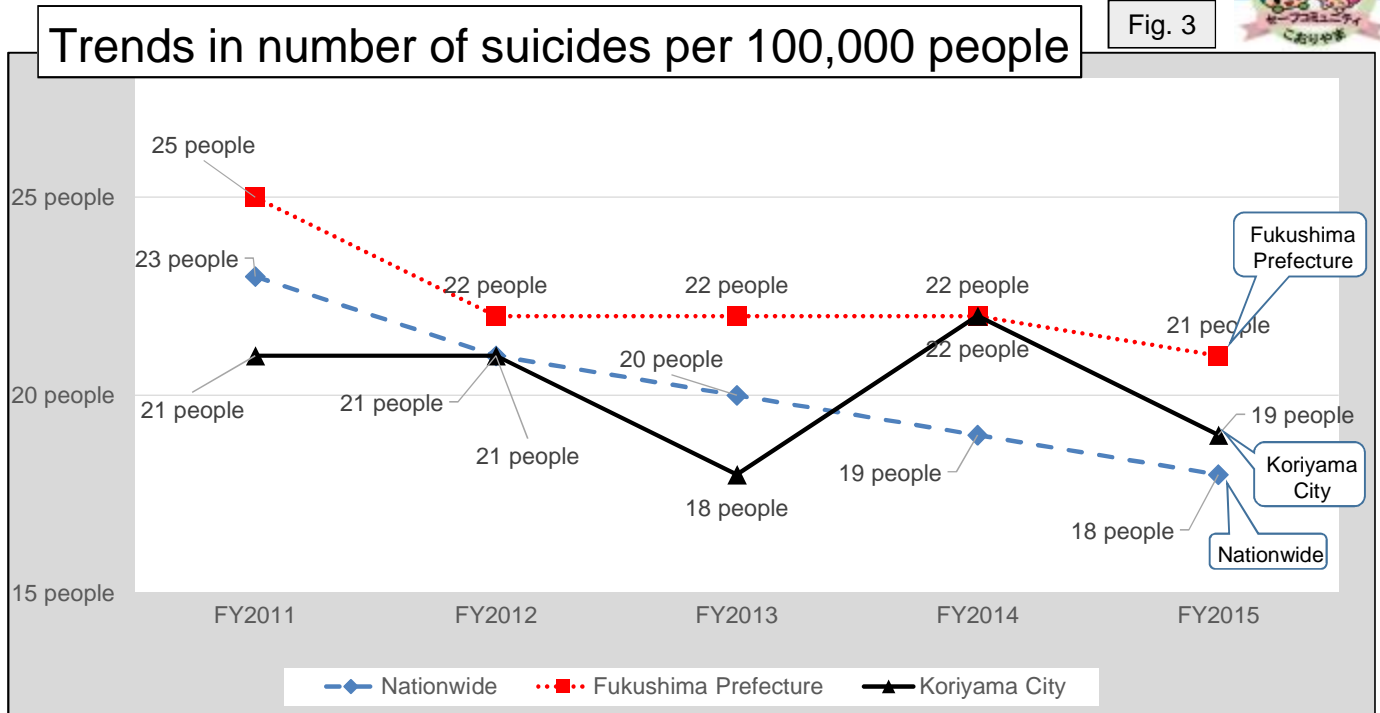
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II-3. Trends in number of suicides

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Fig. 3



Source: Koriyama Health Department "FY2011 to 2015 Demographic statistics"

In Koriyama City, the number was slightly lower than nationwide and Fukushima Prefecture levels until 2013, but has been higher than nationwide levels since FY2014.

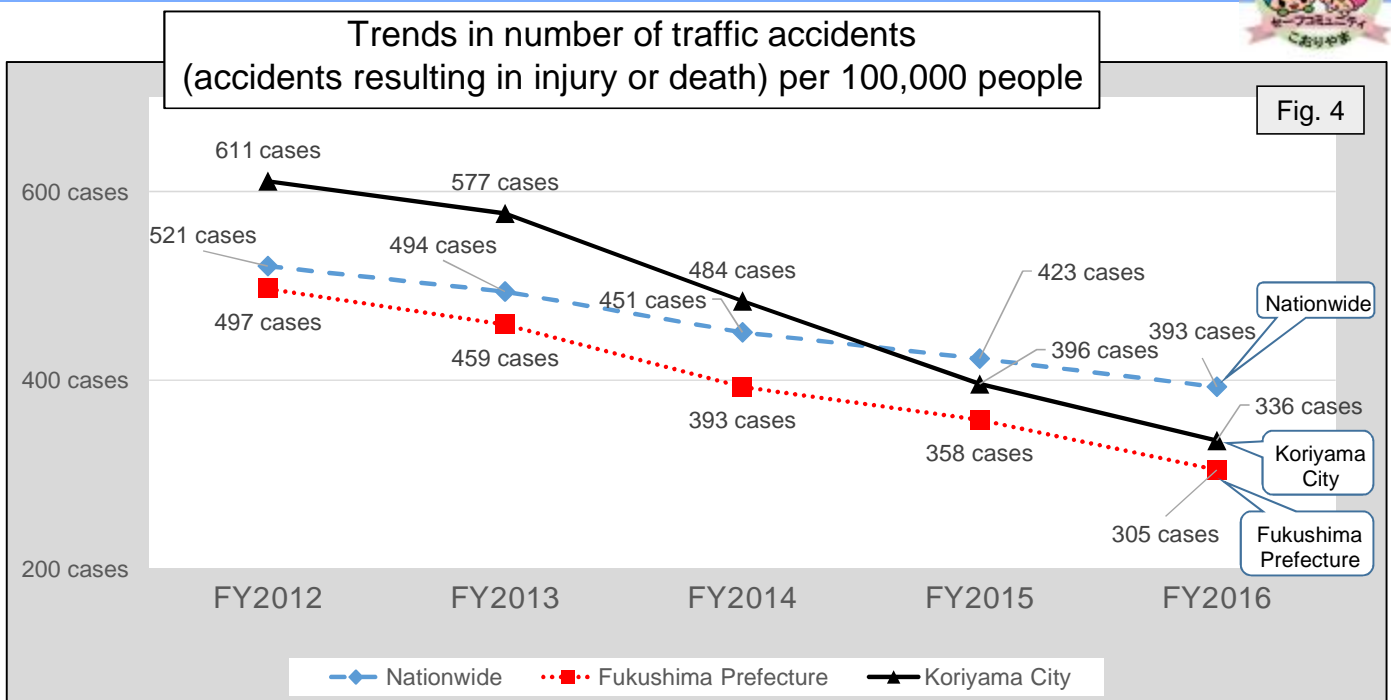
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II-4. Situation of traffic accidents (1)

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Fig. 4



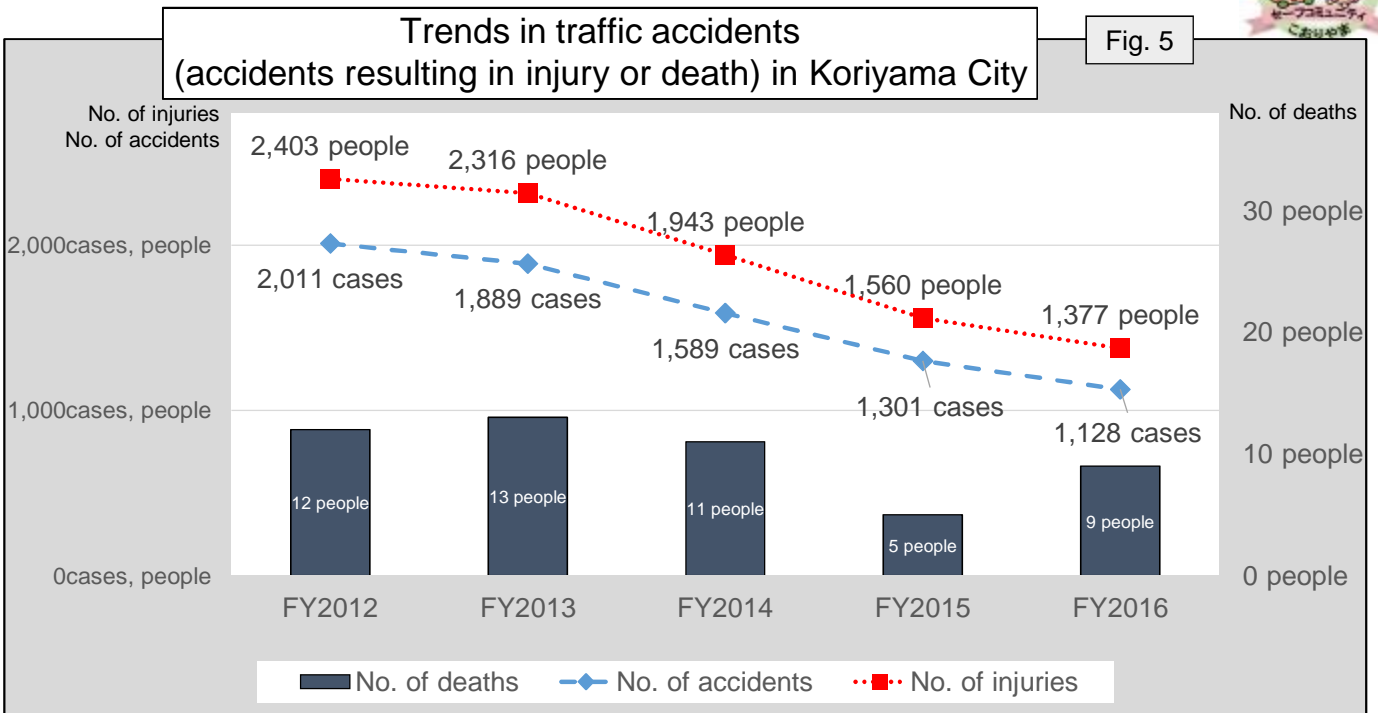
Source: Metropolitan Police "White Papers FY2010 to 2015", Fukushima Prefecture Police Headquarters, Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department "White Papers on Traffic Safety FY2010 to 2016"

Until FY2014, Koriyama City had more accidents than nationwide and Fukushima Prefecture levels, but had fewer accidents than nationwide in FY2015.

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II-4. Situation of traffic accidents (2)

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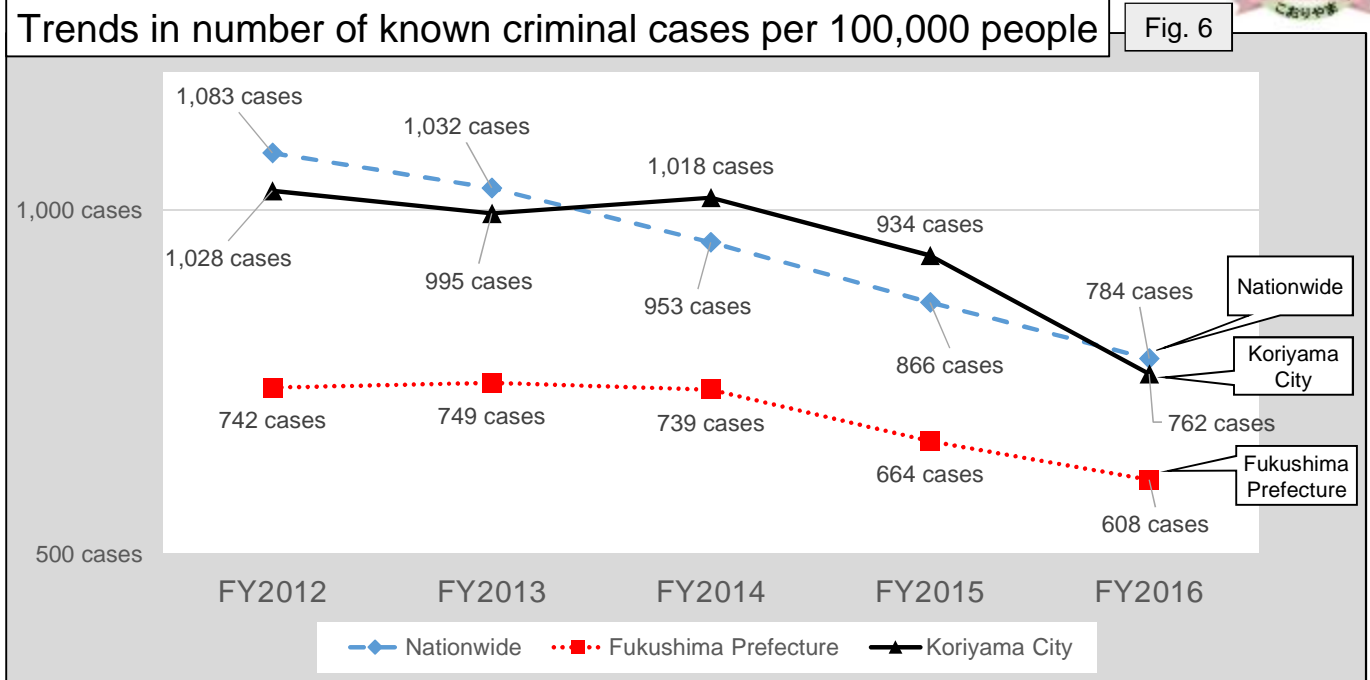
Source: Koriyama Police Department, Koriyama Kita Police Department
"White Papers on Traffic Safety FY2010 to 2016"

Traffic accidents have been on the decline in Koriyama City with a 44% drop from 2,011 cases in FY2012 to 1,128 cases in FY2016.

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II-5. Situation of crimes (1)

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

The crime rate in Koriyama City tends to be about the same as nationwide levels. However, the rate continues to be approx. 30% higher than Fukushima Prefecture levels.

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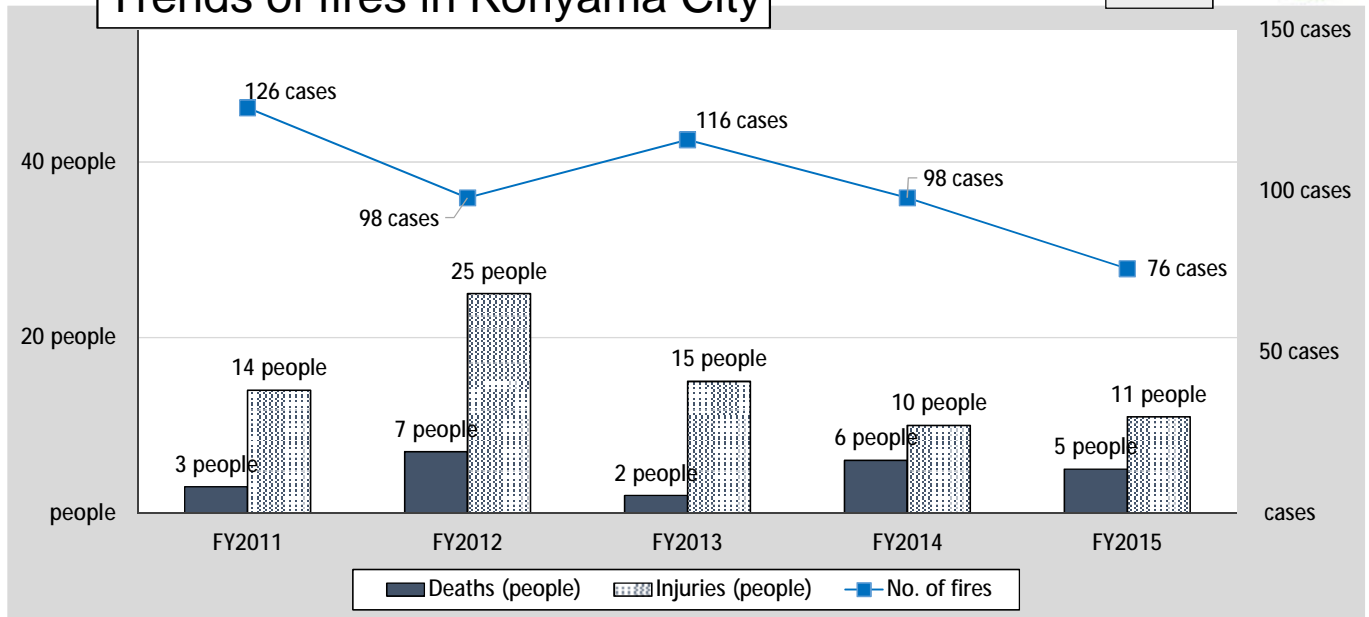
II-6. Situation of fires

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Trends of fires in Koriyama City

Fig. 7



Source: Koriyama Fire Department "FY2011-2015 Fire Defense Statistics"

Every year, there are about 100 fires in Koriyama City. However, this number has been on the decline in recent years. The number of deaths from fire increases and decreases.

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II-7. Situation of natural disasters (1)

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Major typhoon damage and water damage in the past 30 years

Table. 5

Year of occurrence	Cause of rainfall	No. of deaths	No. of inundated buildings	No. of evacuees
FY1986	Typhoon	2 deaths	3,126 cases	1,119 people
FY1998	Active bai-u front		1,216 cases	5,119 people
FY2002	Typhoon		406 cases	2,067 people
FY2004	Typhoon		12 cases	928 people
FY2010	Developed cumulonimbus clouds		515 cases	2 people
FY2011	Typhoon		1,684 cases	1,763 people

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

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Situation of damage in Koriyama City from Great East Japan Earthquake (March 11, 2011)

Table 6

● Human damage 1 death 2 serious injuries 2 moderate injuries

● Building damage

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

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

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

● City water facilities (immediately after earthquake)
Leaks approx. 1,000 places No. of houses with water cut off (Population without water approx. 97,000 people)

● Sewage facilities (immediately after earthquake)
Total distance of damaged pipes approx. 7,050m Damage to manholes, etc. 536 places

For Koriyama City, the Great East Japan Earthquake was the first extensive earthquake damage since the Meteorological Agency started observing earthquakes.

II-9. Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant accident (1)



Distance between Koriyama City and Fukushima No.1 nuclear power plant





○ Effect of nuclear plant accident on citizens' life * Main issues

- Levels of radioactive substances were several 10s of times higher than before the accident.
- Although there is no scientific theory on health damage from exposure to radioactive substances, the residents were very concerned.
- Supplies for daily life, such as gasoline, were short due to suspended transportation.
- Children's outdoor activities were limited.
- Families were split up due to voluntary evacuation of the children.

There has been no health damage from radioactive substances at this time.

The support we received from many people in Japan and overseas gave us courage while our uncertainties were mounting as we fought with the invisible enemy called radioactive substance.



○ Current situation

- Many people, mostly children, continue their self-evacuation.
- Decontamination of radioactive substances is almost finished.
- Air radiation dose levels have dropped markedly.

Comparison of air radiation dose levels immediately after accident and today

* Before accident 0.04 to 0.06μSv/h

Table 7

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

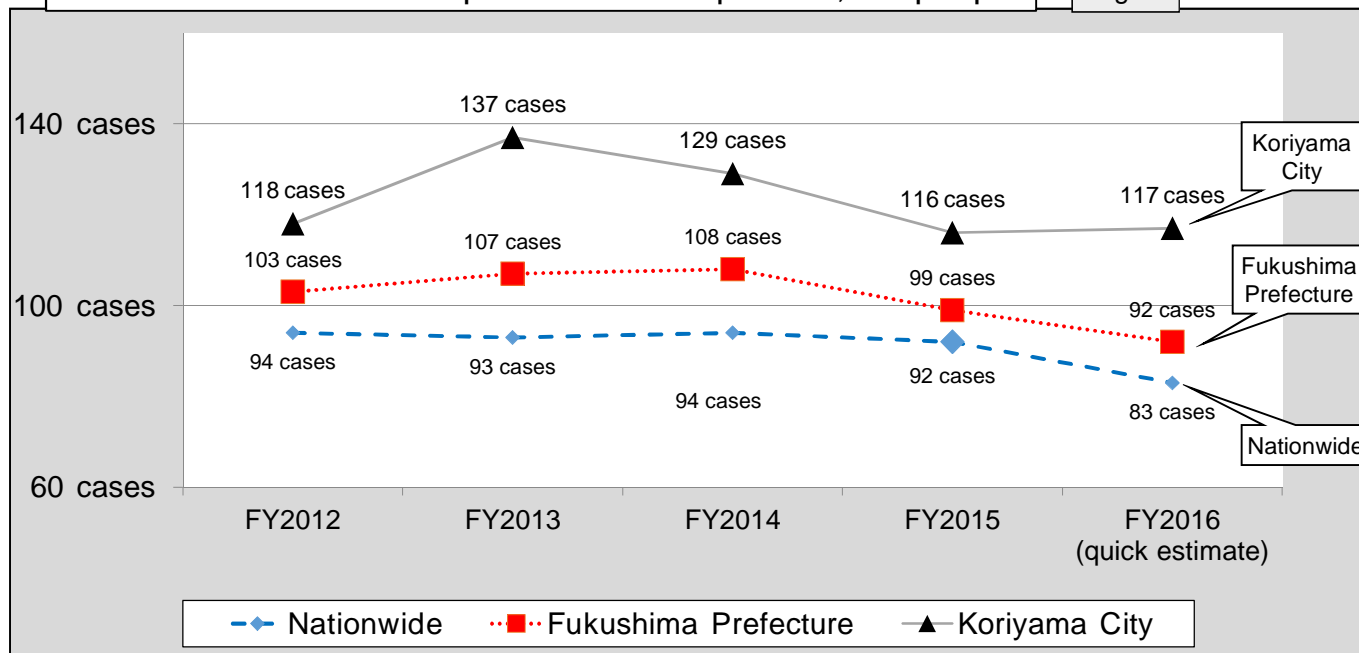
Source: Koriyama City Nuclear Plant Disaster Countermeasures (12th edition, December 31, 2016)

There have been no reports of health damage from radioactive substances at this time.



Trends in number of workplace accidents per 100,000 people

Fig. 9



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Labor Standards Bureau; Fukushima Labor Bureau; Koriyama City Labor Standards Office "Situation of Workplace Accidents FY2012 to 2016"

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



III. Safe Community activities



Major issues Koriyama City faces

1. Recovering from the Great East Japan Earthquake, and eliminating damage caused by hurtful rumors
2. Traffic accidents, crimes, and suicides, etc. at higher rates than national and Fukushima Prefecture rates
3. Responding to super-aging society

We focused on municipalities promoting the Safe Community program in Japan, and determined that the Safe Community activities are an essential method for us as we put all our energy in restoring our city from the earthquake damage.

On November 4, 2014, Mayor Masato Shinagawa declared the start of our Safe Community program activities



Table 8

Date	Details
November 2014	Safe Community Program Declaration by mayor. SC Symposium held
January 2015	Koriyama City Safe Community Promotion Headquarters established (coordination within the city government)
March 2015	1st community diagnosis on injury and accidents conducted and disclosed
May 2015	Koriyama City Safe Community Steering Committee established
	Injury Surveillance Committee established
July 2015	Task Forces for six sectors established
November 2016	Koriyama City Safe Community preliminary guidance
March 2017	2nd community diagnosis on injury and accidents conducted and disclosed



Indicator 1 An infrastructure based on cross-sectoral partnership and collaborations

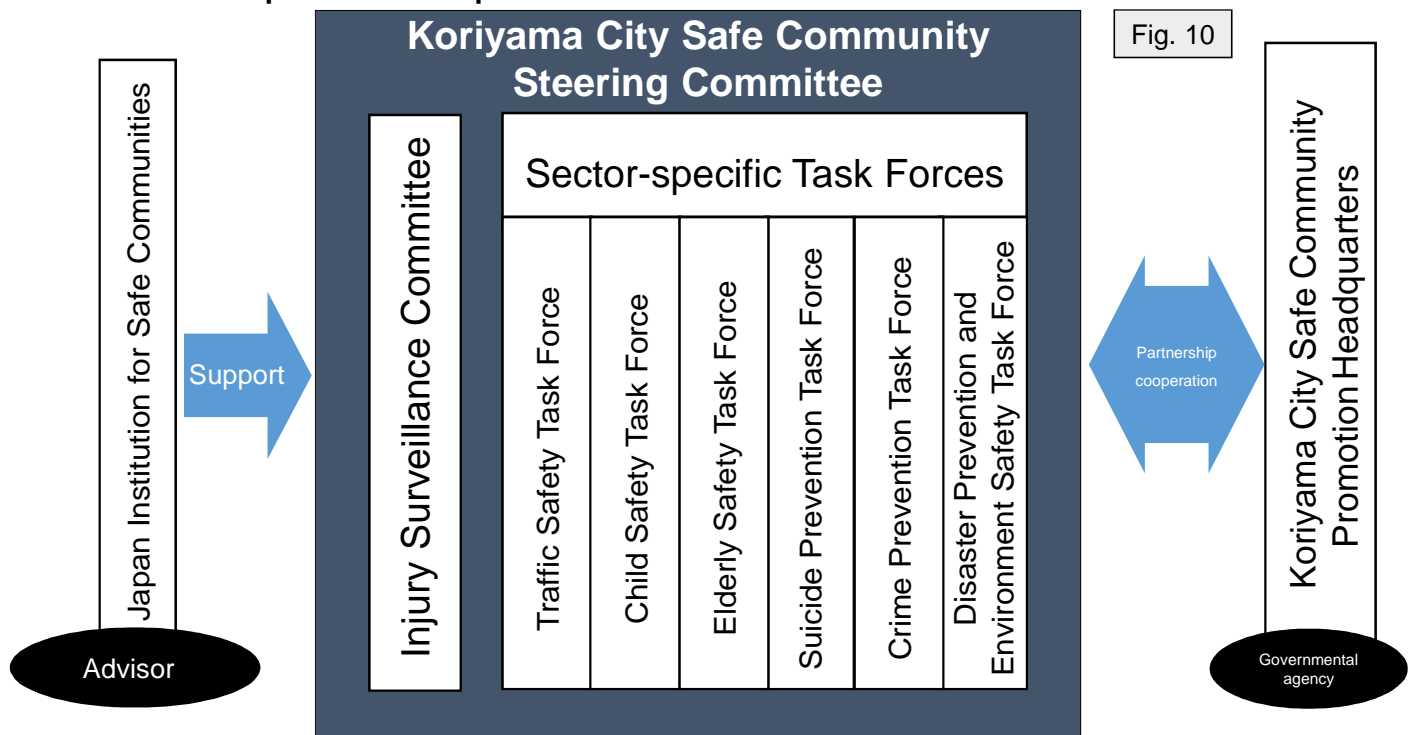


Fig. 10



(City-wide SC promotion body transcending the boundaries of sectors)

Established on	May 26, 2015 (Meetings held: 2 meetings in FY2015, 1 meeting in FY2016, 1 meeting in FY2017)
No. of members	43 groups, Committee chair (representative) is city mayor
Composition	City activity organizations, resident neighborhood associations, educational groups, business unions, government, police, etc.
Roles	Decision of policy, promotion of activities, education, etc.



Fig. 12





(Expert committees for resolving each sector's challenges)

Established on July 8, 2015 (Each Task Force has held 24 to 26 meetings to date)

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



Workshops to study countermeasures, etc. are held



(Expert group for collecting, analyzing, and verifying data)

Established on	May 26, 2015 (2 meetings held in FY2015, 1 meeting held in FY2016)
No. of members	11 people
Composition	Doctors, university professors (Engineering Dept.), Health Department, Police, Fire Department, labor, etc.
Role	Collection, analysis and provision of data, etc. regarding injuries and accidents Verification of Safe Community activities, etc.



Interim report from each sector's Task Force



Studying data used as basis for countermeasures, etc.



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

Table 9

Sector	Children (ages 0-14)	Youth (ages 15-24)	Adults (ages 25-64)	Seniors (ages 65 and older)
Home	Childcare consultations, lectures Home visits to support childcare	Volunteer training	Instruction to improve lifestyle habits	Long-term care prevention exercises
School	Evacuation drills, Patrol inspections of school routes		Adult seminars	Senior seminars
Workplace	Support of maternity/paternity leave, etc.	Work consultations, Mental health measures, Evacuation drills, First aid treatment supporter course		
Traffic	Street campaigns Traffic safety classes	Seminars at driver's license renewal, Crackdown/instruction on traffic violations Traffic safety classes, Call for safe driving on the radio, etc.		
Public	Revision of Laws and Ordinances, Organization/Maintenance/Management of road environments, Traffic regulations, Installation of traffic lights, Barrier free work (elimination of steps), Earthquake-proofing of buildings, Installation of AED units and holding of seminars			
Suicide	Consultations regarding bullying	Gatekeeper training seminar, Suicide prevention consultations		
Violence/abuse	Cooperation and sharing of information with related agencies, Telephone and in-person consultations			
Crime	Apprehension of criminals, Crime prevention patrols, Promotion of public awareness of crime prevention facilities			



Indicator 3 Programs that target high-risk groups and environments

Example of activities

Number of known criminal offenses per 10,000 people in Koriyama City
FY2015 Comparison of 13 districts

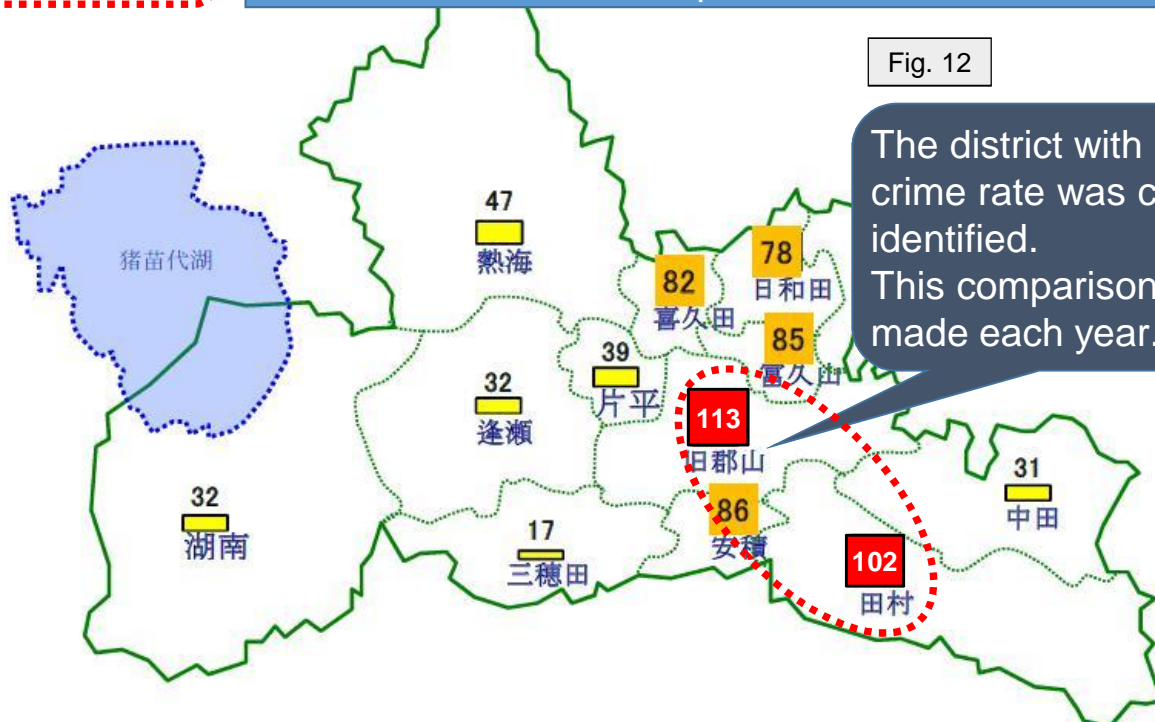


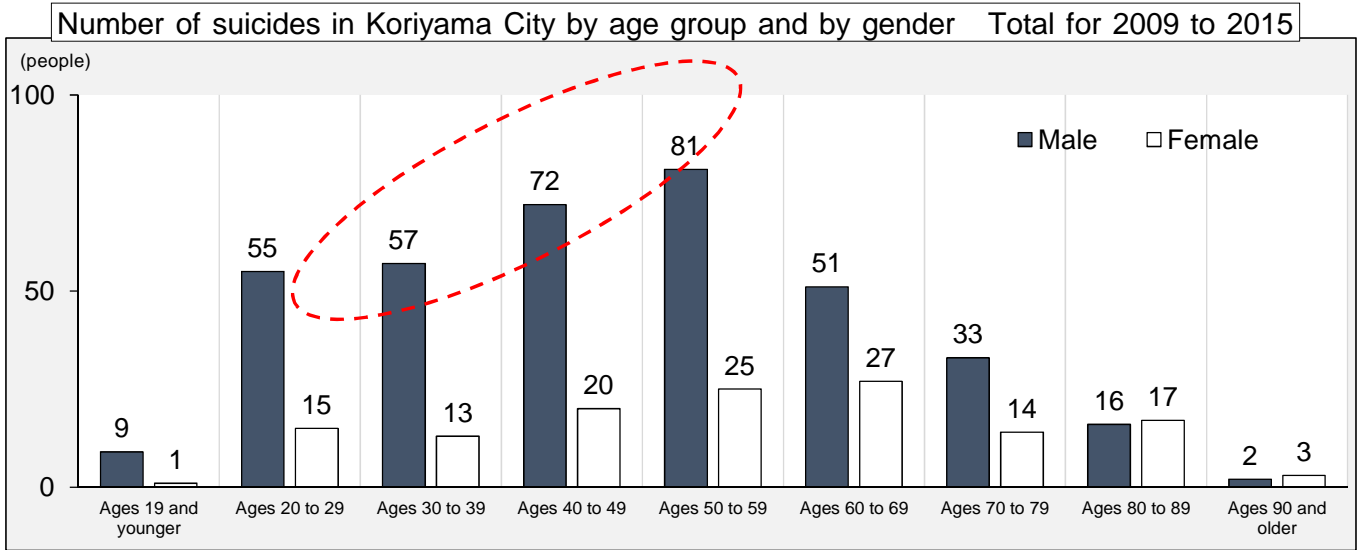
Fig. 12

The district with high crime rate was clearly identified. This comparison is made each year.



Indicator 4 Programs based on evidence

Fig. 13

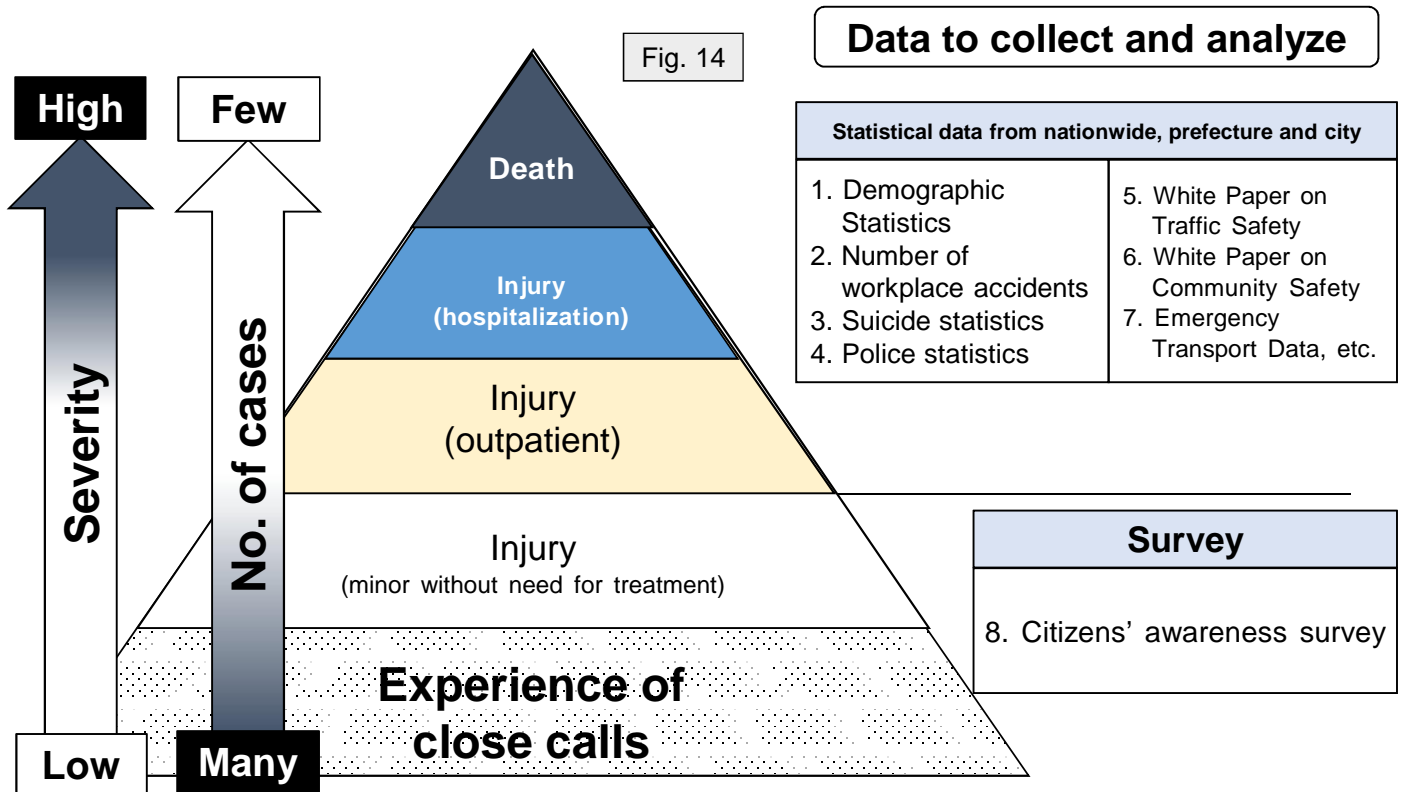


Source: Koriyama City Health Department "FY2009 to 2015 Demographic Statistics (Report on Causes of Death)"

There are many suicides by men in their 30s to 50s. The Suicide Prevention Task Force was set as a priority challenge.



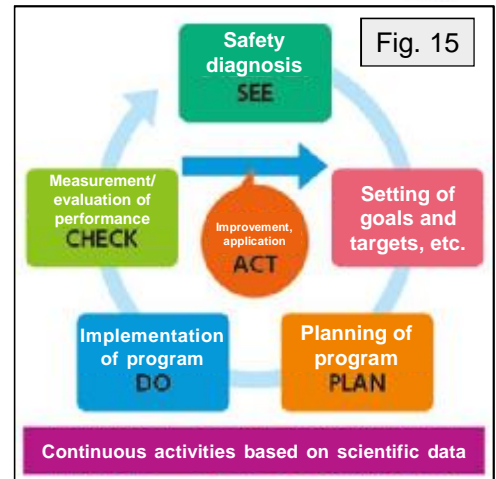
Indicator 5 Programs that document the frequency and causes of injuries





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

The Task Force for each sector uses the PDCA cycle to measure and evaluate the performance of their activities, to apply their findings, and to make improvements. The short-term, mid-term, and long-term indicators are set to measure and evaluate the effect of the program.



Example of activity performance measurement and evaluation indicator (Child Safety Task Force)

Table 10

Priority challenge	Program	Activity indicator	Performance indicator	
			Short-/mid-term	Long-term
There are many traffic accidents involving youth aged 7 to 17 (elementary to sr. high students)	Prepare, distribute, and promote traffic accident hotspot map	No. of copies distributed	Awareness of accident hotspot	No. of traffic accidents involving children
		No. of places distributed to	Changes in traffic safety awareness	



Indicator 7 Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Community networks

FY2015

- Onsite evaluations (Chichibu City, Atsugi City, Kagoshima City, Koka City)
- Preliminary guidance (Izumiotsu City)
- Designation ceremonies (Atsugi City, Chichibu City)
- 22nd International Safe Community Conference (Nan, Thailand)

FY2016

- Onsite evaluation (Izumiotsu City)
- Preliminary guidance (Minowa Town)
- Designation ceremonies (Kagoshima City, Koka City)
- Taiwan Safe Community Promotion Council 2016 (Taipei, Taiwan)



3-city Joint Seminar (2016)

Koka City Designation Ceremony (2016)

Izumiotsu City onsite evaluation (2016)

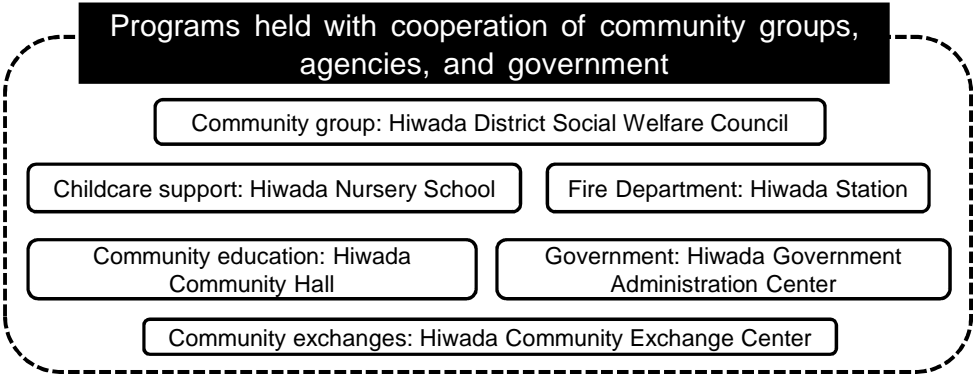
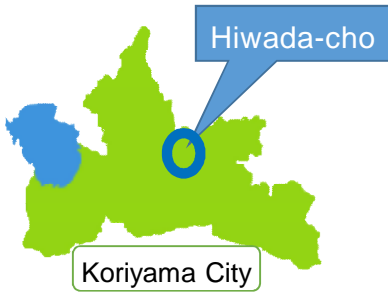


Koriyama City
Chichibu City
Kitamoto City



We will continue to incorporate the merits of our citywide programs to ensure safety with cooperation into our Safe Community activities.

Example of program Hiwada-cho, Koriyama City “Friendship Fire Prevention Class”



Purpose 1. Fire prevention, disaster prevention
 2. Spreading of children’s fostering and mimamori-watching activities
 3. Re-confirmation of seniors’ purpose of life

Simply said: “Building a community”

Nursery schools that foster children who will play an important role in the future, governmental agencies that lead the community, and fire defense agencies that protect citizens from disaster cooperate for this program. The program gives children and seniors opportunities to interact at the community exchange center. Children learn "compassion toward people" and “not to start fires”, and seniors re-confirm their "purpose of life by watching over the children".



Children’s singing and dancing



Skit by fire-fighters and children



Everyone making “Fire Prevention Pledge” together with children



Children giving seniors “Fire Prevention Letters”



We plan to position “Promotion of Safe Community Program” as an important policy in our basic policy enacted in FY2017.

Workshops with randomly selected citizens
 “Asumachi Kaigi Koriyama” (Conference on Tomorrow’s Koriyama) to shape the future of Koriyama City



Future image of Koriyama City shaped with workshops

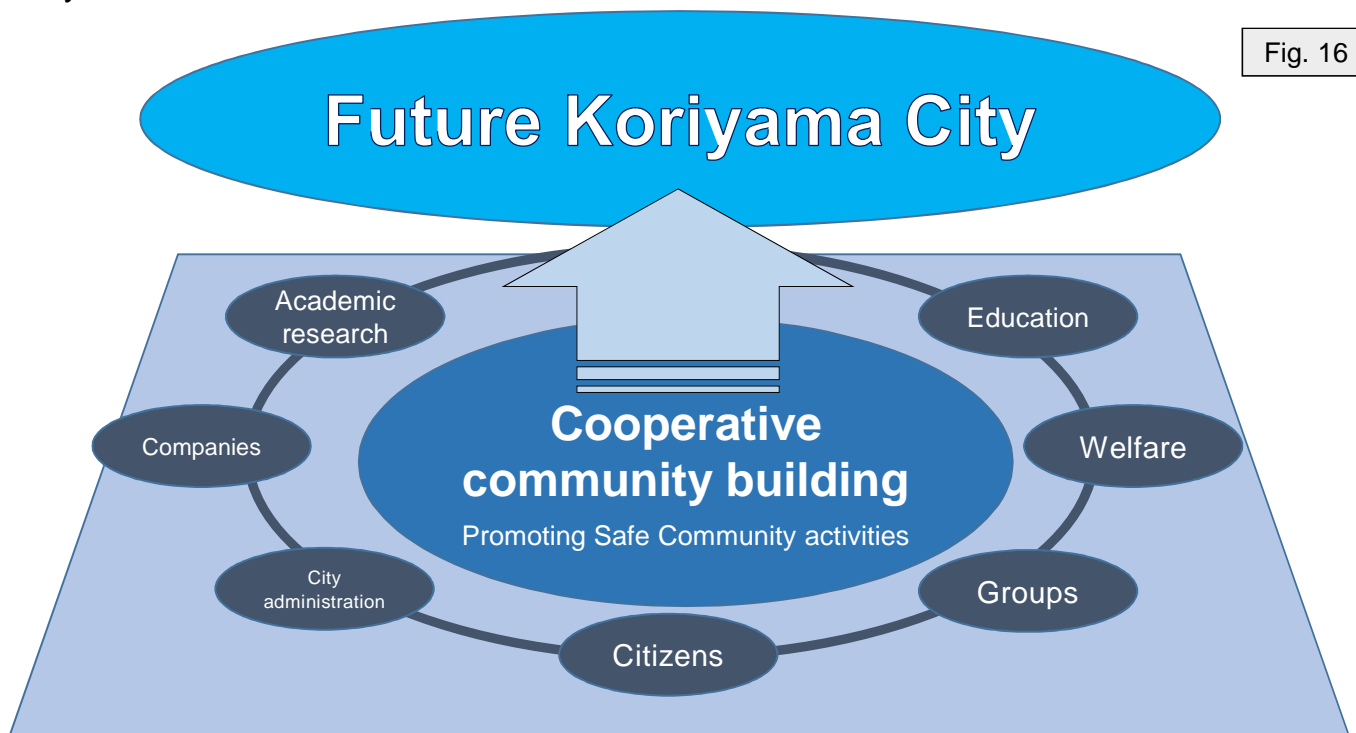
- Can walk safely even at night
- Do not feel lonely
- Children can play safely
- Can easily obtain information on disasters
- Entire city is barrier free
- Citizens cooperate with each other
- Deeper understanding of dementia, etc.

IV-3. Creating the future Koriyama City
 - where all citizens can flourish



Koriyama City is a city where “Citizens Flourish” as the citizens, city administration, groups and agencies cooperate to create the future Koriyama City.

Fig. 16





Thank you for your attention.



Koriyama City
image character
Gakuto-kun

Koriyama City
image character
Gakuto-kun's little sister
Onpu-chan

Vienna of the Tohoku Region

楽都郡山
Gakuto - Koriyama