

Form A

Application and checklist for the results of applications and site-visit(s)

Column 1	Column 2
Questions to be answered by the community	Questions to be answered by the certifiers
Section A Community Overview	
<p>A.1 Briefly describe the community and its historical development</p> <p>Situated approximately 20 km to the west of Kyoto City, Kameoka City is located in the center of Kyoto Prefecture. Its neighbors are Nantan City in the north, Kyoto City in the east, and Osaka Prefecture in the south and west. Kameoka is also very close to Hyogo Prefecture. The city covers 224.90 km², which is approximately the same as Osaka City. The city extends 24.6 km to the east-west, and 20.5 km to the north-south. It is connected to Kyoto City with the JR Sanin Line (West Japan Railway Company), and by the Route 9 Kyoto Jukan Expressway. The city is also adjacent to Osaka Prefecture. Kyoto City can be reached in approximately 20 minutes by either train or car, and Osaka City in approximately an hour. This city is convenient for living, economy and tourism.</p> <p>(Refer to pages 10 to 11 in the report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>
<p>A.2 Describe the strategy, ambitions, objectives and work in the community in regard to safety. It must be a higher level of safety than average for a community in the country or region.</p> <p>Under the strong belief of “Safety and security are the greatest welfare”, Kameoka City has worked together with our residents to prepare a compass for city planning. This compass, "The 4th Kameoka General Plan - Dream Vision - (from November 2011)", we have created a city image for promoting SC. Our residents and administration are working together to improve our safety.</p> <p>(Refer to page 4 in the report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>
<p>A.3 How are the mayor (or similar function of the community) and the executive committee involved? Who is chairing the cross-sector group?</p> <p>Acting as the president of the “Kameoka City Safe Community (SC) Promotion Council”, the mayor manages and promotes SC programs in the city.</p> <p>The government in Japan functions in a different manner from Europe</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? Is the mayor involved?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p>Is the executive committee involved?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p>Who is chairing the cross-sectional group? Major of Kameoka</p>

<p>and North America, so an organization that corresponds to the executive committee has not been established.</p> <p>However, the SC Steering Committee acts to link cross-sectional actions and enable cooperation surpassing organizations, and the Kameoka City Policy Promotion Office's Secure and Safe Town Planning Section covers aspects related to cooperation in the administration. (Refer to page 54 in the report for details.)</p>	
<p>A.4 Describe the injury risk-panorama in the community.</p> <p>Based on analysis of accident and injury data [injury occurrence investigation, emergency transport data, traffic statistics, police statistics, etc.], “Seven Important Problems” were pinpointed.</p> <p>1. Infants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When looking at the occurrence of injury according to age groups, the incident rate is especially high at age 4 and under (3%). It can be said that this age group has a high risk of injury. <p>[Source: Investigation of trends of wound occurrence (2007)]</p> <p>2. Senior citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aging is advancing as indicated with the aging percentage exceeding 20% in FY2010. <p>[Source: Basic Resident Register (FY2007 to 2011)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of injuries per 100,000 senior citizens is increasing yearly. <p>[Source: Emergency transport data (Kameoka Fire Station)] (FY2006 to 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to a questionnaire survey, senior citizens have a high sense of insecurity regarding “personal and family health” and “loss of husband (wife)”. <p>[Source: Kameoka Administration Data [Senior Welfare Section] (FY2011)]</p> <p>3. Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of all the injuries reported in the city, the number of injuries resulting at a school or public facility is second only to homes. [Source: Investigation of trends of wound occurrence (2007)] <p>4. Leisure and sports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of injuries received during leisure or sports is 26% of all injuries. [Source: Investigation of trends of wound occurrence (2007)] 	<p>Is the risk-panorama sufficiently described?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>

<p>5. Traffic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compared to FY2001, the number of traffic accidents has dropped by 23% in 2011. However, there are approximately 500 or more accidents a year. The number of injuries reaches approximately 600 persons, and there are fatalities each year. [Source: Police Statistics (Kameoka Police Station)] (FY2001 to 2011) - According to the emergency transport data, approximately 50% of the injuries are the result of traffic accidents. [Source: Emergency Transport Data (Kameoka Fire Station)] (FY2011) <p>6. Suicide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The highest number of deaths caused by external injuries is suicide. - When looking at the cause of death from external injury, suicide tops the list in almost all age groups. [Source: Vital Statistics [Country: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare] (FY2005 to 2010)] <p>7. Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of known street crimes was dropping until FY2009, but started to rise in FY2009. [Source: Police statistics [Kameoka Police Department] (FY2002 to 2011)] - Of the street crimes, bicycle thefts have increased sharply from FY1020. [Source: Police Statistics [Kameoka Police Station] (FY2006 to 2011)] <p>(Refer to page 86 in the report for details. Refer to pages 18 to 53, and pages 87 to 103 for the data.)</p>	
Section B Structure of the community	
<p>B.1 Describe the demographic structure of the community</p> <p>The population as of Kameoka City of August 1, 2012 was 92,989 [male: 45,411, female: 47,578]. This is the third in Kyoto Prefecture, following Kyoto City and Uji City. Looking at the transition of population, the state has been flat for the past ten years, and has shown a gradually decline peaking in 2001. Kameoka is facing a decline in population seen throughout Japan.</p> <p>On the other hand, the number of households has gradually increased. We can see that there is an increase of nuclear family households and single-person households even in Kameoka City. The number of persons per household was 5.04 persons in 1950. This has declined to</p>	<p>Is the demographic structure and the different risks sufficient described?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>

<p>2.68 persons in 2009. Families are shrinking and the number of senior-citizen households and single-person households is increasing because of the decreasing birthrate and aging population. (Refer to pages 12 to 14 in the report for details.)</p> <p>As the population ages, the number of persons transported by ambulance because of general injuries and the ratio is increasing yearly. (Refer to pages 26 and 39 in the report for details.)</p>	
<p>B.2 Describe the SC/IP at present and the plans for the future.</p> <p>Kameoka City has followed the country's policy and implemented various measures. As a result, long-term and continuous prevention programs have been conducted for almost all genders, ages and environments.</p> <p>(Refer to pages 62 to 70 in the report for details.)</p> <p>To continue the SC programs, Kameoka City has positioned the promotion of SC programs in the "4th Kameoka City General Plan - Dream Vision", our compass for city planning.</p> <p>The basic concept is reviewed every ten years, and the basic plan is reviewed every five years. For the SC programs in the long-term vision, we will review the details of the SC programs and the effect of activities, and have placed the 5-year SC re-designation in the plan. (Refer to pages 153 and 154 in the report for details.)</p> <p>As part of SC, important tasks are set as actions to be taken through the city. Each task force works together with various involved agencies to implement the program with short-term, mid-term and long-term indicators. (Refer to pages 117 to 148 in the report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>
<p>B.3 Describe the support for sustained injury prevention of the local politicians in the community and which parts of the program have been undertaken and/or supported by the regional government?</p> <p>Acting as the president of the "Kameoka City Safe Community (SC) Promotion Council", the mayor manages and promotes SC programs in the city.</p> <p>Kameoka City learned about SC through Kyoto Prefecture. Since then, we cooperated with Kyoto Prefecture and implemented various SC programs. This includes the provision of information, such as statistics, and participating as Safe Community Promotion Council members, Task Force members, and Kameoka City Safe Community Surveillance Committee.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>

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<p>B.4 Describe the strategic program concerning the safety promotion and injury prevention work, which has been formulated!</p> <p>Kameoka City has various programs related to safety and security, including Safe Community, fire and disaster prevention, traffic safety, crime prevention, health maintenance and medicine, community welfare, child-raising support, senior citizen support, and support for people with disabilities. Each plan is promoted with "The 4th Kameoka City General Plan - Dream Vision", our compass for city planning. (Refer to pages 153 and 154 in the report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>
<p>B.5 Who is responsible for the management of the SP/IP program and where are they based in the local political and administrative organization?</p> <p>Supervisor: Kameoka City Policy Promotion Office Director Position: To promote projects related to the city's key promotion policies</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>
<p>B.6 Which is the lead unit for the SP/IP program?</p> <p>Secure and Safe Community Planning Section, Policy Promotion Division, Kameoka City</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>
<p>B.7 Is the Safe Communities initiative a sustained program or a project?</p> <p>Kameoka City's SC programs are continuous programs linked with important policies within the city. In addition to promotion and management in the general plan, the SC programs are being promoted for a long term starting with the designation in FY2008, re- designation in FY2013, and subsequent 5-year re- designation. (Refer to pages 153 and 154 in the report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>
<p>B.8 Are the objectives decided by the local politicians covering the whole community? Which are they?</p> <p>Targets covering the entire city have been set with our city planning compass, "The 4th Kameoka City General Plan - Dream Vision", which started in January 2011. (Refer to pages 153 and 154 in the report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>

<p>B.9 Who have adopted these objectives?</p> <p>The mayor of Kameoka City, Masataka Kuriyama</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>
<p>B.10 How are the Safe Community objectives evaluated and to whom are the results reported?</p> <p>For each task force program set based on the important issues, we have set short-term, mid-term and long-term indicators. Each task force performs short-term and mid-term evaluations. In addition, mid-term and long-term evaluations are made by the Kameoka SC Surveillance Committee, an internal evaluation agency, and the Japan Institution for Safe Communities, an external evaluation agency. The results of these evaluations are reported to the Kameoka City SC Steering Committee. (Refer to page 114 in the report for details)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>
<p>B.11 Are economic incentives in order to increase safety used? If yes, how are they used?</p> <p>Reduction of medical costs Kameoka's population of senior citizens has increased annually due to the aging population and lower birthrate. The number of senior citizen injuries has increased as well. To suppress the increase of future medical expenses, we have set a reduction of medical costs as an evaluation indicator for our "Senior Citizen Exercise Introduction Program", a program conducted by our senior citizen safety task force.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>
<p>B.12 Are there local regulations for improved safety? If so, describe them</p> <p>To increase our residents' awareness of daily safety, we have enacted the "Kameoka City Ordinance regarding city planning for safe and secure living" to promote spontaneous safety activities. Kameoka City has the following types of community level activities to improve safety.</p> <p>[Senior citizen watch "Ai Ai Network" program] Led by the community's chief, the homes of senior citizens living alone or of only senior citizens are visited to distribute information, etc. At this time, the resident's safety is confirmed, and the visitor spends some time to converse with the resident. A monthly program report, "Watch Program Records" is submitted to the neighborhood council to understand the state of the program.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>

<p>This program has been developed through the city as the “Safe Community Senior Citizen Watch Support Activities”.</p> <p>[Wednesdays are Community Child Greeting Days] In addition to the community safety watch group activities performed every day, each Wednesday is designated as the “Community Child Greeting Day”. During daily walks, shopping trips or while taking the dog for a walk, etc., the community bands together to watch the children on their way home.</p> <p>[Hozu River tour boat water accident prevention and mandatory life jacket use] When safety cannot be securely ensured, such as during and after heavy rains or lightning storms, during strong winds, or when the river level is high, water accidents are prevented by stopping operations or by always providing a life boat. Furthermore, water accidents are prevented by making use of life jackets by all HozuRiver tour boat riders mandatory. (Refer to pages 62 to 67 in the report for details.)</p>	
Section C Indicator 1	
<p>1.1 Describe the cross-sector group responsible for managing, coordinating, and planning of the SP/IP program.</p> <p>The “Kameoka SC Steering Committee”, comprised of organizations and groups widely involved in safety and security programs has been established as the base for promoting Kameoka's SC programs. The SC Steering Committee is established in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the City of Kameoka, and is chaired by the Kameoka City mayor. (Refer to page 55 in the report for details.) The Safe and Secure City Planning Section of Kameoka City Policy Promotion Office functions as the secretariat.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>
<p>1.2 Describe how the local government and the health sector are collaborating in the SC/IP work.</p> <p>The Safe and Security City Planning Section of Kameoka City Policy Promotion Section functions as the Kameoka City SC Steering Committee's secretariat. The related section in administration functions as the secretariat for each task force. For the health related fields, the Kameoka City Health Promotion Section, Kameoka City Senior Welfare Section, Kameoka City Health Care Section, Social Welfare Section, or Child Welfare Section functions as the secretariat for each</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>

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<p>task force. The Health Welfare Department Director and each section manager participate as task force members.</p> <p>Nantan Health Care Center of Kyoto Prefecture also participates in the Promotion Council, tasks force and Senior Citizen Injury Prevention Research Committee.</p> <p>(Refer to pages 54 to 57 in the report for details)</p>	
<p>1.3 How are NGOs: Red Cross, retirement organizations, sports organizations, parent and school organizations involved in the SC/IP work?</p> <p>The Kameoka City SC Steering Committee members include administrative agencies, medical agencies, neighborhood councils, schools, Crime Prevention promotion Committee Liaison Council, Chamber of Commerce, Social Welfare Council, Welfare/Child Welfare Council, and Youth Education Community Program Liaison Council.</p> <p>(Refer to pages 54 to 57 in the report for details)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>
<p>1.4 Are there any systems for ordinary citizens to inform about risk environments and risk situations they have found in the community?</p> <p>Various SC promotion activities are held to promote safe and secure city planning with the cooperation of various organizations, groups and individuals for various fields, and to increase involvement of residents in SC activities.</p> <p>[Traveling Town Meeting]</p> <p>As a means to increase knowledge on Kameoka's information and programs, the Kameoka SC representative directly travels to various communities and holds a "Traveling Town Meeting" to explain our program.</p> <p>[Community Meetings]</p> <p>To promote city planning with the cooperation of our residents, "Community Meetings" are held at the 23 neighborhood councils each year. Here, residents can voice their community's issues, and future measures can be discussed.</p> <p>[Seminars]</p> <p>Seminars are held so that many residents can learn about the SC programs and philosophy and can join in the actions.</p> <p>[SC promotion activities at parades, etc.]</p> <p>The SC promotion banners join event parades, etc., attended by many residents to advertise our activities.</p> <p>[Public relation magazine, "Kirari Kameoka"]</p> <p>SC programs are introduced in the City's monthly magazine. In the</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>

<p>monthly “Let's Increase SC Activities” column, programs are introduced and visualized.</p> <p>[SC News publication]</p> <p>The “SC News” is published for community SC activities and meetings. Residents can see the state of accidents and injuries in Kameoka city, and learn about preventive measures.</p> <p>[Advertising through website]</p> <p>Various information (such as the SC program activities and state of injuries, etc.,) is provided on the Kameoka City website. The SC Corner averages 1,000 hits a month, and greatly contributes to other municipality's programs.</p> <p>(Refer to pages 68 to 70 in the report for details)</p>	
<p>1.5 Describe how the work is organized in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>In Kameoka, the following committees have been established and operated: “Kameoka SC Steering Committee”, the base for promoting SC programs. “Kameoka SC Promotion Headquarters”, an organization for promotion within the city agencies, “SC Task Force”, cross-sectional organizations for important issues in the city area, and the “Kameoka SC Surveillance Committee” for identifying problems for Kameoka and verifying the evaluation of programs.</p> <p>Six districts are set in the region as “SC pilot districts” which run in neighborhood council units to perform district-specific programs.</p> <p>The Japan Institution of Safe Communities provides an external evaluation of our programs, and our SC programs are promoted with constant cooperation with the institute. This allows us to understand the role of each organization, and through mutual cooperation, we have structured a cross-sectional organization to promote our activities.</p> <p>Furthermore, to continue this SC organization, Kameoka City has included the promotion of SC activities in "The 4th Kameoka City General Plan - Dream Vision”, our compass for city planning.</p> <p>(Refer to pages 4 and 54 in the report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>
<p>Section D Indicator 2</p>	
<p>2.1 Describe the sustainable work in regard to SC/IP in following areas and how the different sectors including specific NGOs are involved in the work.</p> <p>1. Safe traffic 2. Safe homes and leisure times 3. Safe children 4. Safe elderly 5. Safe work 6. Violence prevention 7. Suicide prevention 8. Disaster preparedness and response 9. Safe public places 10. Safe hospitals 11. Safe sports 12. Safe water</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>

<p>13. Safe schools</p> <p>Are some of these areas overseen by from other organizations and/or agencies than from the community? How is the community involved?</p> <p>Various safety improvement measures and injury prevention activities are held in Kameoka City. Some of the main programs are listed below. (Refer to pages 55 to 58 in the report for details.)</p> <p>- Alphabets correspond to the contents of pages 55 to 58 in the report.</p> <p>1. Traffic safety</p> <p>D: Traffic Safety Education using Dump Trucks</p> <p>E: Traffic Safety Children's Bicycle Festival</p> <p>I: Senior citizen traffic accident prevention pilot district program</p> <p>M: Bicycle rider manner improvement program</p> <p>O: Traffic Accident Prevention Program using Community Original Billboards</p> <p>Q: Community Safety Appeal Map Preparation Program</p> <p>2. Home Safety and Leisure Time Safety</p> <p>A: Accident prevention programs for infant guardians</p> <p>G: Strength increasing training</p> <p>H: Senior Citizen Watch "Ai Ai Network" Program</p> <p>J: Safe Home Earthquake Resistance Promotion</p> <p>L: Mountain rescue team</p> <p>P: Hozu River tour boat water accident prevention and mandatory life jacket use</p> <p>3. Children safety</p> <p>A: Accident prevention programs for infant guardians</p> <p>B: Wednesdays are Community Child Greeting Days</p> <p>C: Youth Sports Groups Helmet Promotion Program</p> <p>D: Traffic Safety Education using Dump Trucks</p> <p>E: Traffic Safety Children's Bicycle Festival</p> <p>F: Prevention of Accidents by leaving children in automobile</p> <p>N: Blue Light Crime Prevention Patrol Program</p> <p>Q: Community Safety Appeal Map Preparation Program</p> <p>R: Everyone in the Community is a Patroller: "10,000 Patroller Program"</p> <p>S: Kameoka City Heart Thermometer</p> <p>T: Gatekeeper training</p> <p>U: Kameoka City Aid-requiring Children Task Force Community Committee</p> <p>X: Kameoka City General Disaster Prevention Drills Practice and Community Disaster Prevention Drills</p>	
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<p>Y: Fureai (communication) Map Z: Community disaster prevention hazard map</p> <p>4. Senior citizen safety G: Strength increasing training H: Senior Citizen Watch “Ai Ai Network” Program I: Senior citizen traffic accident prevention pilot district program J: Safe Home Earthquake Resistance Promotion K: Farming Equipment Safety Seminar N: Blue Light Crime Prevention Patrol Program O: Traffic Accident Prevention Program using Community Original Billboards P: Hozu River tour boat water accident prevention and mandatory life jacket use Q: Community Safety Appeal Map Preparation Program R: Everyone in the Community is a Patroller: “10,000 Patroller Program” T: Gatekeeper training U: Kameoka City Aid-requiring Children Task Force Community Committee V: Women's Consultation Center X: Kameoka City General Disaster Prevention Drills Practice and Community Disaster Prevention Drills Y: Fureai (Communication) Map Z: Community disaster prevention hazard map</p> <p>5. Labor Safety K: Farming Equipment Safety Seminar</p> <p>6. Violence Prevention U: Kameoka City Aid-requiring Children Task Force Committee V: Women's Consultation Center W: Promotion of Public Awareness on Abuse and Dementia</p> <p>7. Suicide Prevention S: Kameoka City Heart Thermometer T: Gatekeeper training</p> <p>8. Disaster Prevention and Disaster Prevention Measures Q: Community Safety Appeal Map Preparation Program X: Kameoka City General Disaster Prevention Drills Practice and Community Disaster Prevention Drills Y: Fureai(Communication) Map Z: Community disaster prevention hazard map</p> <p>9. Public (Place) Safety F: Prevention of Accidents by leaving children in automobile N: Blue Light Crime Prevention Patrol Program</p>	
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<p>Q: Community Safety Appeal Map Preparation Program R: Everyone in the Community is a Patroller: “10,000 Patroller Program”</p> <p>10. Hospital Safety Medical management and safety measures are implemented at hospitals through the city.</p> <p>11. Sports Safety C: Youth Sports Groups Helmet Promotion Program</p> <p>12. Water Safety P: Hozu River tour boat water accident prevention and mandatory life jacket use</p> <p>13. School Safety (Safe School) B: Wednesdays are Community Child Greeting Day</p>	
<p>2.2 Describe the work with genders, all ages and all environments and situations. Describe all activities like falls prevention and how the work is done</p> <p>Kameoka City has safety promotion programs covering all genders, ages, situations. (Refer to page 65~73 for details of programs)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>
<p>Section E Indicator 3</p>	
<p>3.1 Identify all high risk groups and describe what is being done to increase their safety. Groups at risk are often:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indigenous people 2. Low-income groups 3. Minority groups within the community, including workplaces 4. Those at risk for intentional injuries, including victims of crime and self-harm 5. Abused women, men and children 6. People with mental illness, developmental delays or other disabilities 7. People participating in unsafe sports and recreation settings 8. Homeless 9. People at risk for injuries from natural disasters 10. People living or working near high- risk environments (for example, a particular road or intersection, a water hazard etc. 11. People at risk due to religion, ethnicity or sexual preferences <p>Kameoka City has set the following groups as high-risk groups, and has implemented measures for persons in those groups.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>

<p>1. Children and senior citizens subject to abuse, and persons subject to domestic violence (hereinafter, DV) Measures for high-risk groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Kameoka City Aid-requiring Children Task Force Community Committee- Kameoka City Child-rearing Support Center (Kameoka Hiroba)- Kameoka City Family Support Center- Senior Citizen Abuse Network- Women's Consultation Center <p>(Refer to pages 71 to 77 in the report for details.)</p> <p>2. Persons with physical, mental or learning disabilities, or with other disabilities Measures for high-risk groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Physically disabled child raising group- Emergency notification system- Kameoka City Fureai Network Policy <p>(Refer to pages 77 to 79 in the report for details.)</p> <p>3. Victims of natural disasters Measures for high-risk groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Disaster prevention guidebook- Kameoka City Flooding Hazard Map- Community Version Hazard Map- Kameoka City General Disaster Prevention Drills- Binding of Disaster Agreement- Water Disaster Prevention Drills- Community Disaster Prevention Map <p>(Refer to pages 79 to 83 in the report for details.)</p> <p>4. Foreign residents Measures for high-risk groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Foreign language guide signs and guidebooks- Magazine "Kurocaru Tribune"- International exchange staff- Kameoka lifestyle guide- Committee for safety measures for foreigners visiting Kameoka- Injury prevention seminar for foreigners <p>(Refer to pages 84 to 85 in the report for details.)</p>	
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<p>3.2 Give examples of high risk environments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe how risk environments in the community are identified 2. Describe prioritized groups and/or environments 3. Are there specific programs for their safety in the community 4. Describe the timetable of the work 5. Are these groups involved in the prevention aspect of these programs? <p><u>Natural disasters</u></p> <p>In recent years, there have been frequently many unpredictable disasters such as local heavy rains called “guerrilla rains”. These disasters can result in serious injuries or death. From this point, we have positioned natural disasters as high-risks, and have taken prevention countermeasures, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster prevention guidebook - Kameoka City Flooding Hazard Map - Community Version Hazard Map - Kameoka City General Disaster Prevention Drills - Binding of Disaster Agreement - Water Disaster Prevention Drills - Community Disaster Prevention Map <p>(Refer to pages 80 to 83 in the report for details)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p>V yes</p>
<p>Section F Indicator 4</p>	
<p>4.1 Describe the evidence-based strategies/programs that have been implemented for different age- groups and environments.</p> <p>Kameoka City has the following types of programs with a solid basis for various age groups and environments.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safety measures for infants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety training program for guardians for infants - Infant safety and security program - Exercise and play program 2. Safety measures for senior citizens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nantan Genki Up Exercise program - Senior citizen exercise introduction program - Safe Community Senior Citizen Watch Support Program - Capsule of Life program 3. Safety measures at schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School “unsafe point” map program 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p>V yes</p>

<p>4. Safety measures for leisure and sports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety training program for youth sports group leaders and guardians - Child safety awareness enhancement program - Injury prevention safety and security sports check sheet program <p>5. Traffic safety measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senior citizen traffic accident prevention pilot district program - Safe bicycle riding training program <p>6. Suicide measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mental health welfare support program - Multiple debt resolution support program <p>7. Crime prevention measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security camera installation program -Prefecture-Resident cooperation crime prevention station establishment promotion program <p>(Refer to pages 86 to 103 in the report for details)</p>	
<p>4.2 Has any contacts been established with ASCSCs , WHO CCCSP, other scientific institutions, or knowledgeable organizations about the development and/or implementation of evidence-based strategies? Which ones? What has been the extent of their counsel?</p> <p>Kameoka City cooperates with the following groups to plan and implement policies (strategies) having solid basis.</p> <p>(1) Japan Institution for Safe Communities Kameoka City is cooperating with the Japan Institution for Safe Communities as we promote our SC programs. Kameoka City's activities are analyzed and evaluated through provision of information and advice, seminars, and advisors on management of task forces, etc. Through these we are improving our activities.</p> <p>(2) Kameoka Study This group, mainly comprised of researches, promotes the Kameoka City SC programs and Kyoto Prefectural Community General Care Promotion Organization's senior citizen nursing care prevention projection. The Kameoka Study Research Project provides various support, with focus on the “Senior Citizen Exercise Introduction Program”, as part of the Senior Citizen Safety Task Force.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>

<p>(3) Cooperation with Universities Kyoto Prefecture has about fifty universities and junior colleges, home to many internationally well-known researchers. Making use of this asset unique to Kyoto with its large number of universities, to cooperate with seven universities and 25 projects including culture, health/welfare, tourism and environment, etc., and promote SC programs. (Refer to pages 59 to 61 in the report for details)</p>	
<p>Section G Indicator 5</p>	
<p>5.1 What local data is used to determine the injury prevention strategies? For example, registering injuries can be done at hospitals, health centers, dentists, schools, care of the elderly organizations and the local police. Household surveys can also be used for collection of data about injuries and risk environments and risk situations. Which methods are used in the community?</p> <p>The following data was collected and analyzed for each degree of severity when determining the injury prevention plan: Vital Statistics, emergency transport data, fire / emergency / rescue statistics, statistics related to work-related injuries, records of application for mutual aid paid for disasters, nursing insurance data, medical receipts for older senior citizens, natural health insurance receipts, injury trend investigation, child injuries at Public Nursery Schools, infant injuries at home, senior citizen fracture data, senior citizen exercise introduction data, sports injury investigation, walking ability investigation, mental health investigation, investigation related to emotional health, SC workshops, etc. (Refer to pages 104 to 107 in the report for details)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>
<p>5.2 Describe how data are presented in order to promote safety and prevent injuries in the community.</p> <p>In Kameoka City, the various data is submitted from the presiding agencies and groups so that they match the indicators of the task force. (Example)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vital Statistics: Tabulated by the Ministry of Labor, Health and Welfare based on city information, and provided annually. - Police Statistics: Collected and tabulated by police, and provided annually. - Emergency transport data: Collected and tabulated by fire department, and provided annually. <p>(Refer to pages 110 to 113 in the report for details)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>

<p>5.3 Describe how the community documents and uses knowledge about causes of injuries, groups at risk and risky environments. How does the community document progress over time?</p> <p>The injury surveillance data in Kameoka City is continuously collected based on the data collection plan, and includes the 1. Existing data, 2. Injury occurrence trend information, 3. Data collected by other agencies, 4. SC survey, and 5. Opinions collected at SC workshop. The data provided by each group is tabulated by the Kameoka City Policy Promotion Office's Safe and Secure City Planning Section, which is the secretariat. The data is analyzed by the Kameoka City SC Surveillance Committee to extract problems, and is then provided to each task force. The task force uses the provided data, etc., to set the topics and to measure the effect. The Kameoka SC Surveillance Committee and Japan Institution for Safe Communities evaluate the results of the actions to determine the effect and results onto the accident and injury data. Improvements are then made. (Refer to page 115 in the report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>
<p>Section H Indicator 6</p>	
<p>6.1 How does your community analyze results from the injury data to track trends and results from the programs? What is working well and has given you good results. What are the plans to continue? What needs to be changed?</p> <p>The Kameoka City SC Surveillance Committee analyzes the injury data and presents it so that the effect of actions set by each task force can be measured and evaluated. If the SC task force determines that the detailed data collection and analysis are required, advice from experts such as doctors is summoned, and the data is collected and analyzed with an original format. New prevention measures are proposed and implemented based on these analysis results. Results have been seen with these actions. Currently, medical receipts for those 75 years and older and natural health insurance receipts are being computerized. Methods to visualize the effect of task force activities from details of medical expenses are being planned.</p>	<p>Are the methods used sufficient? V Yes</p>
<p>6.2 Describe how the results from the program evaluations are used</p> <p>In Kameoka City, short-term, mid-term and long-term indicators are set for each task force program based on the important points. Short-term and mid-term evaluations are performed by each task force. In addition,</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes</p>

<p>mid-term and long-term evaluations are made by the Kameoka SC Surveillance Committee, an internal evaluation agency, and the Japan Institution for Safe Communities, an external evaluation agency. The results of these evaluations are reported to the Kameoka City SC Steering Committee. (Refer to page 109 in the report for details)</p>	
<p>6.3 Describe the changes in pattern of injuries, attitudes, behavior and knowledge of the risks for injuries as a result of the programs.</p> <p>In Kameoka City, short-term (changes in awareness and knowledge), mid-term (changes in attitude and behavior), and long-term (changes in status or circumstances) indicators are set for each task force program. The effect of each is observed.</p> <p>[Example]</p> <p>- Senior citizen exercise introduction program (See pages 116 to 119 for details)</p> <p>One indicator to measure the effect of the senior citizen exercise introduction program is to increase is the number of steps walked. An increase of 2,266 steps on average per day adds up to an increase of 15,862 steps per week. When converted into exercise time, this is approx. 160 minutes of exercise per week. It was also found that the participants exercise at home about 70 minutes per week. Thus, they perform about 230 minutes of exercise a week at home. Since about 60 minutes of exercise is performed when exercise is introduced, we have verified that the physical activity increases to about 290 minutes per week. In research that analyzes medical expenses, an increase of 180 minutes of physical exercise per week is effective in suppressing an increase of medical fees (Tobina et al J Epidemiol 2011). Thus, the “Senior Citizen Exercise Introduction Program” is anticipated to be effective in suppressing medical costs.</p> <p>It has also been reported that walking speed, speed of standing from chair, and grip are greatly related to the death rate in late-stage senior citizens. (Cooper et al. BMJ 2010, Studenski et al JAMA 2011) When the situation before and after introduction of the exercise program is look at, we found that all three were improved. This shows that it is highly probable that the risk of death has been reduced in participants for the trip prevention exercises, and that good results will be seen in the future medical costs and nursing care usage state, etc.</p> <p>(Refer to pages 119 to 138 in the report for details of other programs)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>

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Section I Indicator 7	
<p>7.1 Describe how the community has joined in and collaborates in national and international safe community networks.</p> <p>Kameoka City has positively and continuously participated in SC Networks in Japan and overseas from before and after we were approved. We have effectively incorporated the information we gained through this participation, and applied it to promoting our SC programs. As the first city in Japan to receive SC designation, it is our duty to host administrations that come to visit our programs, and to send out lecturers to various municipalities. We have worked hard to convey the philosophy. Through these activities, many municipalities in Japan are focusing on SC, and the number of those aiming to gain designation is quickly increasing.</p> <p>As of the end of August 2012, we hosted and/or gave lectures to 185 groups (2,881 persons).</p> <p>(Refer to pages 140 to 143 in the report for details)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>
<p>7.2 Will the designation ceremony coincide with any international conference, seminar or other forms of international or national exchange?</p> <p>We are planning a designation ceremony that will be an opportunity for Japan's SC certified municipalities, those municipalities focusing on SC, and those aiming to acquire SC designation to exchange thoughts and ideas.</p>	
<p>7.3 Which already designated Safe Communities will be invited for the designation ceremony?</p> <p>We plan to invite Japan's SC certified municipalities, those municipalities focusing on SC, and those aiming to acquire SC designation.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>
<p>7.4 Which international conferences and national Safe Community conferences has the municipality participated in?</p> <p>Kameoka City has actively and continuously participated in SC Networks in Japan and overseas from before we were approved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Nov. 2006: Presented Kameoka's program at the Asian Regional Conference on Safe Communities (Jeju/South Korea) ◆ June 2007: Participated in the 16th International Safe Community 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p>

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<p>Conference (Tehran/Iran), and presented Kameoka's SC program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ July 2007: Attended the Jeju Safe Community Designation Conference in South Korea, and presented Kameoka's SC programs ◆ Nov. 2007: Participated in the 4th Asian Regional Conference on Safe Community (Bangkok/Thailand), and presented Kameoka's SC program ◆ July 2009: Participated in the Nihon Shimin Anzen Gakkai, City Safety Open College in Yokohama ◆ Aug. 2009: Attended the Towada City Safe Community Designation Ceremony in Aomori Prefecture; Participated in the 3rd Annual Conference of Japanese Society of Safety Promotion (JSSP) ◆ Nov. 2009: Participated in the Nihon Shimin Anzen Gakkai's 6th Citizen Safety and Security Festival in Yokohama ◆ March 2010: Attended the International Safe School Designation Ceremony for Osaka Kyoiku University's Ikeda Elementary School ◆ March 2010: Participated in the 19th International Safe Community Conference (Suwon, Korea) ◆ Sept. 2011: Participated in the 20th International Safe Community Conference (Falun, Sweden), and presented Kameoka's SC programs ◆ Nov. 2010: Attended the Atsugi City Safe Community Designation Ceremony in Kanagawa Prefecture; participated in City Safety and Security Festival 2010 in Atsugi ◆ Nov. 2011: Participated in inaugural meeting of Japan Safe Community Promotion Local Network Nov. 2011: Participated in the Japan Safe Promotion Society 5th Congress (Ikeda City) ◆ Dec. 2011: Participated in the "International Designation Commemoration Symposium" hosted by the International Safe School Certifying Center of the Japan Institution for Safe Communities (JISC) ◆ May 2012: Attended the Minowa City Safe Community Designation Ceremony in Nagano Prefecture 	
<p>7.5 In which Regional Network for Safe Communities is the community a member or planning to seek membership? (Asian, European, Pan-Pacific, African or Latin-American Regional Network for Safe Communities)</p> <p>We are already a member of Asian Region SC Network and will continue to be.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? V yes (For re-designation)</p>