

International Safe Community Certifying Centre

Safe Community Network Member

Application for Re-Designation

(Form A)



June 2018



Kurume City, Fukuoka Prefecture

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Report on Evaluation of _____

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| Date | |
| Certifier: | |
| Co-Certifier | |

Good Example (Recommendation to other communities)

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| Question and Comments by the certifiers | Results |
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| Section A: Community Overview | |
| <p>A.1 Briefly describe the community and its historical development.</p> <p>Kurume City is located in the northern part of Kyushu, in the southwest of Fukuoka Prefecture. Embraced by the Chikugo River, Kyushu's longest river, and the Minou Mountain Range stretching from east to west, the City is blessed with beautiful nature, a moderate climate, and abundant greenery.</p> <p>Kurume City was one of 30 cities throughout Japan to implement a municipal government in 1889. Since then, it has undergone several merges, and has grown to a designated mid-level city with a population of 300,000 people. Kurume is now the third largest city in Fukuoka Prefecture.</p> <p>Home to the fertile grounds of the Chikugo Plains, Kurume is Fukuoka Prefecture's largest agriculture production city producing a variety of agricultural products. Kurume has long been a transportation hub so industry has prospered and the city has developed as the core of the Chikugo region.</p> <p>In 2011, all lines of the Kyushu Shinkansen Bullet Train opened, and in 2016, the cultural landmark Kurume City Plaza, symbolizing prosperity and unification opened. Kurume is continuing to grow while utilizing the abundant regional resources including our nature, history, culture and arts, public transportation, and advanced medicine.</p> <p>(See pages 1 to 6 of the Supplement)</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

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| <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>Plan: Based on the basic vision of “Kurume with city administration that cares about each and every citizen and filled with security and vitality” and “building a city where all citizens can lead their lives in security and safety”, the City has been carrying out various activities for security/safety. Initiatives for safety have been set out in the “Kurume City’s New General Plan” and the “City Ordinance” that serve as the most basic guidelines for city planning.</p> <p>Goal: We aim to build Kurume City to be a place where residents live with pride and love toward the area, wishing to continue living there, and where people outside also want to move.</p> <p>Initiatives: To swiftly and accurately respond to various complicated and difficult issues, we understand that citizens, various regional organizations, groups, individuals, and the government must cooperate to build the city through publicly beneficial activities in various fields. Various initiatives are being put in place to solidly improve our city.</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</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>The mayor of Kurume City has assumed chair of the Kurume City Safe Community Steering Committee. SC activities are comprehensively managed and promoted with the support of the city council, made up of elected citizen representatives.</p> <p>The structure of Japanese politics differs from Europe and the United States, so an organization that corresponds to the Executive Committee has not been established.</p> <p>However, for management of cross-sector initiatives, the SC Steering Committee coordinates cross-sectional collaboration, and the Security/Safety Promotion Section of the City Hall Collaboration Promotion Section coordinates collaboration within the city administration.</p> <p>(See page 20 of the Supplement)</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p>Enough involvement of the mayor?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> <p>Involvement of the executive committee?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> <p>Who is chairing cross sectoral groups?</p> |

A.4 Describe the injury risk-panorama in the community.

Based on the analysis of various data including demographic statistics, police statistics, emergency transport data, and various data from the City, Kurume City has been developing programs covered by eight task force committees.

(1) Traffic Safety

- While the number of incidents involving the elderly is increasing, more than half of deaths from traffic accidents involve the elderly.
- Bicycle accidents easily lead to serious injury or death. Number of bicycle accidents within Kurume surpass the prefecture average.

(See pages 10, 11, 35 to 38 of the Supplement)

(2) Child Abuse Prevention

- The number of consultations and reports regarding child abuse is increasing.
- Preschool and elementary school aged children account for approx. 80% of the victims. In 60% or more cases, the abuser is the birth mother.

(See pages 15, 44 to 46 of the Supplement)

(3) School Safety

- Children ages 7 to 17 are most often injured at “School”, accounting for close to 50% of incidents.

(See pages 12, 50 to 56 of the Supplement)

(4) Safety of Elderly

- Approximately half of the people transported by ambulance are the elderly. More than 50% of elderly injuries are caused by “falls”.
- The number of consultations and certified cases of elder abuse are on the increase. However, the number of consultations and reports received from neighborhood residents are decreasing.

(See pages 13, 16, 65 to 67 of the Supplement)

(5) Crime and Violence Prevention

- Murders and violent crimes are lower compared to other countries, but the rate of street crimes, such as thefts, which occur close by is high, and the citizens’ unease toward crimes is high.

(See pages 13, 14, 73 to 76 of the Supplement)

(6) Prevention and Early Detection of Domestic Violence (DV)

- The number of consultations regarding DV is on the increase. Approx. 30% of people have experienced some type of violence from a partner.

(See pages 16, 17, 83 to 86 of the Supplement)

Is the risk-panorama sufficiently described?

yes

No..., If no!! What is missing:

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| <p>(7) Suicide Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a wide range of ages, suicide is the leading cause of death other than death by illness. The number of suicides is declining, but is still higher than nationwide and prefecture averages. <p>(See pages 17, 92 to 95 of the Supplement)</p> <p>(8) Disaster Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural disasters have occurred in various areas in recent years. In Kurume City, there are concerns about damage from earthquakes, typhoons, and torrential rains, etc., and the citizens' worries about disasters are high. <p>(See pages 18, 101 to 103 of the Supplement)</p> | |
| <p>Section B: <i>Structure of the community</i></p> | |
| <p>B.1 Describe the demographic structure of the community.</p> <p>(1) Transition of population in Kurume City</p> <p>As of January 1, 2018, the population of Kurume City was 306,461 people. While regional cities through Japan are facing a declining population, Kurume has maintained a constant population in recent years.</p> <p>(2) Demographic composition in Kurume City</p> <p>The demographic composition shows a decline in the youth population (ages 0 to 14) and the working age population (ages 15 to 64), and an increase in the elder population (ages 65 and older). However, compared to the rate of youth population nationwide and in Fukuoka Prefecture, Kurume City's rate is slightly higher, and the rate of working age population and elder population is lower.</p> <p>The rate of foreign residents in the city is 0.70%. Most foreign residents are from Asian countries such as the Philippines and China.</p> <p>In the working population by industry, tertiary industries account for approx. 70%, with medicine and welfare industries accounting for 15.8%. This largely surpasses the national average of 11.9%, and is symbolic of Kurume City - The City of medical Care.</p> <p>Secondary industries, which account for about 20% of all employment, have a high rate in the manufacturing and construction industries. Kurume City also leads the prefecture's gross production of agriculture. However, the number of people involved in primary industries has dropped to almost half that of 30 years ago, and now accounts for approx. 5.5% of all employment.</p> <p>(See pages 1 to 3 of the Supplement)</p> | <p>Are the description (demographic and risk) sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

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| <p>B.2 Describe the SC/IP at present and the plans for the future.</p> <p>Kurume City has been conducting preventive measures by almost fully covering genders, age groups, and environments through initiatives based on the General Plan, ordinances, and other sector-specific plans.</p> <p>In addition, since we declared the Safe Community Program, we have promoted cooperation with the citizens to effectively promote a safe and secure city planning through cross-sector collaboration. We confirm the effect and review the initiatives each year using the PDCA cycle.</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>B.3 Describe the political support for the sustained injury prevention in the community and which parts of the program have been undertaken and/or supported by the regional government?</p> <p>The mayor acts as the chair of the SC Promotion Council and leads the initiatives.</p> <p>We have also received full support from the city council with their understanding and support of the Kurume Safe Community initiatives, and with the participation of members of the Fukuoka Prefecture Kurume Police Department, Ukiha Police Station, Fukuoka National Highway Office (national organization), Fukuoka Prefecture Kurume Civil Engineering Office (prefectural organization), and the Fukuoka Prefecture Kurume Child Consultation Center (prefectural organization), etc. as members of the various committees and task forces.</p> <p>(See pages 20 to 21 of the Supplement)</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>B.4 Describe the strategic program concerning the safety promotion and injury prevention work, which has been formulated.</p> <p>In Kurume City, we have been carrying out various plans and programs for the respective fields regarding safety and security. Special consideration is made to the Safe Community philosophy and policy that lay importance on “prevention and cooperation”.</p> <p>(Examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The 2nd Community Crime Prevention Promotion Plan of Kurume City (Crime prevention) •Local disaster prevention plan (Disaster prevention) •Children and childcare plan (Childcare) | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The 2nd Term Education Reform Plan of Kurume City •Municipal program for the elderly and the Elderly Care Insurance Activity Plan (Senior citizens) •Municipal program for persons with disabilities and the Welfare Plan for Persons with Disabilities •The 3rd Gender Equality Action Plan of Kurume City, and others <p>*Initiatives for traffic safety have been carried out based on national and prefectural plans.</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>Person in charge: Mayor of Kurume City who is the Safe Community Promotion Council chair</p> <p>Positioning: Mayor of Kurume City (new mayor from January 2018)</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>B.6 Which is the lead unit for the SP/IP program?</p> <p>Security/Safety Promotion Section of Collaboration Promotion Department, Kurume City</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>B.7 Is the Safe Communities initiative a sustained program or a project?</p> <p>This is a sustained program based on the operation policy of the municipal government (mid-term vision) issued by the Mayor.</p> <p>Further, promotion in a unified manner with Safe Community has been stated in the “2nd Community Crime Prevention Promotion Plan of Kurume City”, the “local disaster prevention plan”, and the “City planning master plan” concerning security/safety of the City.</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>B.8 Are the objectives decided by the local politicians covering the whole community? Which are they?</p> <p>→ Political objectives covering the whole community? Which are they?</p> <p>The entire city is covered with the Basic Plan (General Plan) that lays out the policies and goals for each sector required to realize the future image of Kurume City, which was formulated under the leadership of the mayor.</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

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| <p>B.9 Who have adopted these objectives?</p> <p>Previous Mayor of Kurume Toshinori Narahara (Replaced with current Mayor Okubo in January 2018)</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>B.10 How are the Safe Community objectives evaluated and to whom are the results reported?</p> <p>The responsible task force sets the actual performance indicators for each program. Each task force mainly assesses the mid-term indicators, and the Injury Trend Surveillance Committee assesses the long-term indicators. The results are reported to the Steering Committee, and are periodically reported to the citizens through the city website, newsletters, and leaflets, etc.</p> <p>Further, the annual report is prepared and submitted to the Japan Institution for Safe Communities (JISC) for external evaluation.</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>B.11 Are economic incentives in order to increase safety used? If yes, how are they used?</p> <p>As the aging rate increases, more people get to need nursing care, resulting in an increase in cost required for the nursing-care insurance. This issue is addressed in the measurement & evaluation under Indicator 6 so that an increase in cost for the nursing-care insurance can be suppressed through implementation of care prevention programs for the elderly.</p> <p>Further, while injuries at school, etc. are covered by the insurance policy under the disaster mutual aid system of Japan Sport Council (JSC), this matter is also included in the measurement & evaluation under Indicator 6 so that reduction of medical expense is achieved through implementation of injury prevention programs at school, etc.</p> <p>(See pages 109 to 111 of the Supplement)</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>B.12 Are there local regulations for improved safety? If so, describe them.</p> <p>○ “Kurume City Ordinance for Crime Prevention Community Planning”</p> <p>Purpose: To realize a safe Kurume City where each citizen can lead their life in security and safety.</p> <p>Stipulation: The Ordinance stipulates “The City, citizens, and business operators shall work creating a crime prevention community by</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

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| <p>working closely and collaborating with each other“, and “Fundamental matters related to the promotion of crime prevention community planning”</p> <p>○ “Kurume City Ordinance for the Promotion of Traffic Safety Measures” Purpose: To layout the policy for traffic safety in Kurume City, and contribute to a safe and secure life for the citizens</p> <p>Stipulation: The ordinances stipulates the “Responsibilities of the city and citizens, and the fundamental city policies”</p> | |
| <p>Section C [Indicator 1]: <i>An infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross- sector group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community;</i></p> | |
| <p>1.1 Describe the cross-sector group responsible for managing, coordinating, and planning of the SP/IP program.</p> <p>With the aim to promote Safe Community initiatives, Kurume City established the SC Promotion Council as the propelling organization of the City, which is participated by members from all kinds of sectors (57 organizations).</p> <p>Members from various organizations and groups have been gathered at the eight task forces installed based on the priority initiative sectors. These members plan, implement, evaluate, and manage the programs. The Injury Trend Surveillance Committee, which collects and analyzes data from an expert perspective, is configured of members from medical agencies, universities, health departments, and fire defense related personnel. This committee measures and evaluates the effect of prevention activities.</p> <p>(See page 21 of the Supplement)</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>1.2 Describe how the local government and the health sector are collaborating in the SC/IP work.</p> <p>Security/Safety Promotion Section of Kurume City Government acts as the secretariat of the SC Promotion Council and the other relevant sections of the City Government each acts as the secretariat of its relevant task force.</p> <p>As for the health sector, in addition to the SC Promotion Council, the following task forces are involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Task force for suicide prevention •Task force for DV prevention •Task force for child abuse prevention | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

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| <p>•Task force for safety of elderly</p> <p>Furthermore, as the City also operates a Healthcare Center, the Security/Safety Promotion Section and General Affairs Medicine Section of the healthcare center jointly act as the secretariat for the External Injuries Surveillance Committee. Members of the Medical Association also participate in the Steering Committee and task forces.</p> <p>(See pages 20 to 22 of the Supplement)</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>In addition to the administrative organs, the SC Promotion Council of Kurume City is participated by a total of 57 organizations/groups including, for example, medical institutes, sports associations, neighborhood community associations, schools, PTA, the Council of District Welfare Officers and Child Committee Members, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Agricultural Cooperatives.</p> <p>(See pages 20 to 22 of the Supplement)</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</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>Basically, the City’s newspaper and website are utilized, and leaflets introducing the disaster hazard map, etc., are also distributed.</p> <p>The Safety Community newsletter is issued every 21st, and latest information is provided to concerned groups such as school district Community organizations, and information is also reported in various newsletters.</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>1.5 Describe how the work is organized in a sustainable manner. (Mid-, Long term promotion plan)</p> <p>In Kurume City’s Safe Community promotion system, the SC Promotion Council promotes the activities as a center in cooperation with internal organizations of the City Government, the External Injuries Surveillance Committee, and each task force.</p> <p>External Injuries Surveillance Committee collects to analyze data on external injuries, provides each task force with the analyzed data, and gives advice on the evaluation indicators, etc.</p> <p>Each task force reviews and evaluates the programs implemented for</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |



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| <p>challenges set based on the community diagnosis.</p> <p>Promotion of the Safe Community program is positioned in the General Plan, Kurume City's master plan, to ensure that the Safe Community initiatives continue in our city.</p> | |
| <p>Section D [Indicator 2]: <i>Long-term, sustainable programs covering genders and all ages, environments, and situations;</i></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 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>The major initiatives taken by Kurume City are as follows: (Legend symbols) ©Planner, main operator ○Cooperator, affiliate</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

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| <p>1. Safe traffic</p> <p>(1) Maintenance of Zone 30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Prefecture, city, police <input type="radio"/> Schools, Community organizations in school district, Traffic safety association, etc. <p>(2) Silver Safety School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office, Police station, Traffic safety association <input type="radio"/> Federation of Senior Citizen's Club, Driving School <p>2. Safe homes and leisure times</p> <p>(1) Distribution of brochure for infant accident prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <input type="radio"/> Prefecture, Private support group <p>(2) House renovation project for the elderly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <input type="radio"/> Private support group <p>3. Safe children</p> <p>(1) Seminars to promote understanding toward children of DV victims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <input type="radio"/> Private support group <p>(2) Opening of Child and Childcare Support Center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <p>4. Safe elderly</p> <p>(1) Barrier-free Walking Space Network Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <input type="radio"/> Police station, Fukuoka National Highway Office <p>(2) Training class for cognitive impairment supporters/Caravan-Mate-Volunteer workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <input type="radio"/> Private support group <p>5. Safe work</p> <p>(1) Labor consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <input type="radio"/> Labor Standards Inspection Office <p>6. Violence prevention</p> <p>(1) Women's consultation (including DV consultation)</p> | |
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| <p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office, Police station <input type="radio"/> Prefecture </p> <p>(2) Installation and maintenance of security lights</p> <p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Community association <input type="radio"/> Municipal Office </p> <p>7. Suicide prevention</p> <p>(1) Training session for family doctors of how to approach depression</p> <p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <input type="radio"/> Medical association, Association of psychiatric hospitals, Kurume University </p> <p>(2) Gatekeeper seminars</p> <p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <input type="radio"/> Private support group, Medical association </p> <p>8. Disaster preparedness and response</p> <p>(1) Promotion of vulnerable people support plan during disaster</p> <p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <input type="radio"/> Community organization of each school district </p> <p>(2) Comprehensive disaster prevention drill</p> <p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <input type="radio"/> Police station, Self-Defense Forces, Large Area Fire Station, Community organization of each school district and others </p> <p>9. Safe public places</p> <p>(1) Maintenance of bicycle lanes</p> <p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <input type="radio"/> Police station </p> <p>(2) Installation of security cameras around downtown areas and stations</p> <p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office <input type="radio"/> Police station, Community organization of each school district and others </p> <p>10. Safe hospitals</p> <p>Medical management/security measures are implemented in each hospital.</p> <p>11. Safe sports</p> <p>(1) Inspection and repair of play equipment at parks and children's amusement parks</p> <p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Municipal Office </p> | |
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| <p>○ Council of Social Welfare, Community association</p> <p>(2) Sports-related lecture meeting</p> <p>◎ Municipal Office</p> <p>○ Sports association</p> <p>12. Safe water</p> <p>(1) Flood-fighting drill</p> <p>◎ Municipal Office, Large Area Fire Station Headquarters</p> <p>○ Volunteer fire corps</p> <p>(2) Reservoir renovation, and creek maintenance work</p> <p>◎ Municipal Office</p> <p>13. Safe schools</p> <p>(1) Projects to utilize school counselors and social workers</p> <p>◎ Municipal Office</p> <p>○ Child consultation center, Medical institution</p> <p>(2) Children mimamori-watching activities</p> <p>◎ Municipal Office, School, PTA</p> <p>○ Community organization of each school district and others</p> <p>(See pages 23 to 30 of the Supplement)</p> | |
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| <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>Kurume City has programs that cover most genders, ages, and environments. These programs are carried out in various styles, including those conducted independently by the city, those conducted in cooperation of the city, citizens and various groups, and those conducted independently by various groups such as the community.</p> <p>(See pages 23 to 30 of the Supplement)</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>Section E [Indicator 3]: <i>Programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that promote safety for vulnerable groups;</i></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>Kurume City defines the following people as those in high-risk groups for the following reasons. Task forces have been set up to take focused measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Children vulnerable to abuse (2) Women vulnerable to DV (3) Elderly vulnerable to abuse (4) Elderly vulnerable to injury from falling (5) People at risk of suicide (6) People at risk of injury from natural disasters <p>(1) Children vulnerable to abuse</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

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| Setting grounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of consultations about children including abuse has been increasing. • More than 20% of the parents replied that they “sometimes think that (they) may be abusing own child (elementary school age or younger). |
| Major measures | (Please refer to page 31 of the Supplement) |

(2) Women vulnerable to DV

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| Setting grounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultations received from women, those concerning domestic violence (DV) are increasing. • Approx. 30% of women have been abused by a partner. |
| Major measures | (Please refer to page 31 of the Supplement) |

(3) Elderly vulnerable to abuse

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| Setting grounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations and reports regarding elderly abuse are on the rise recent years, and incidents in Kurume City are also increasing. • There are people who do not have a correct understanding of elderly abuse. |
| Major measures | (Please refer to page 31 of the Supplement) |

4) Elderly vulnerable to injury caused by tumbling

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| Setting grounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the ambulance call-out data, tumbling is a major cause of injuries (67.0%) among the elderly. |
| Major measures | (Please refer to page 31 of the Supplement) |

Although not as many as the elderly, the number of tumbling injuries of infants (0-4 years old) at home is relatively high. Therefore, leaflets to raise awareness for accident prevention are distributed to parents and training workshops to lead to accident prevention are held.

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| <p>(5) People at risk of suicide</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Setting grounds</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the number of suicides is declining in Kurume City, suicides still lead the cause of death other than illness. The suicide rate indicating the number of suicide victims per population of 100,000 in FY2016 was 17.0 for Kurume City, which was slightly higher compared to national (16.8) and prefecture (16.2) levels. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Major measures</td> <td>(Please refer to page 31 of the Supplement)</td> </tr> </table> | | Setting grounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the number of suicides is declining in Kurume City, suicides still lead the cause of death other than illness. The suicide rate indicating the number of suicide victims per population of 100,000 in FY2016 was 17.0 for Kurume City, which was slightly higher compared to national (16.8) and prefecture (16.2) levels. | Major measures | (Please refer to page 31 of the Supplement) | |
| Setting grounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the number of suicides is declining in Kurume City, suicides still lead the cause of death other than illness. The suicide rate indicating the number of suicide victims per population of 100,000 in FY2016 was 17.0 for Kurume City, which was slightly higher compared to national (16.8) and prefecture (16.2) levels. | | | | | |
| Major measures | (Please refer to page 31 of the Supplement) | | | | | |
| <p>(6) People at risk of injury from natural disasters</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Setting grounds</td> <td>Based on a lesson from the large scale disasters such as earthquakes that occurred in the past, it is considered necessary to build the evacuation support system for the disaster vulnerable people without delay as damages tend to intensify for these people.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Major measures</td> <td>(Please refer to page 31 of the Supplement)</td> </tr> </table> | | Setting grounds | Based on a lesson from the large scale disasters such as earthquakes that occurred in the past, it is considered necessary to build the evacuation support system for the disaster vulnerable people without delay as damages tend to intensify for these people. | Major measures | (Please refer to page 31 of the Supplement) | |
| Setting grounds | Based on a lesson from the large scale disasters such as earthquakes that occurred in the past, it is considered necessary to build the evacuation support system for the disaster vulnerable people without delay as damages tend to intensify for these people. | | | | | |
| Major measures | (Please refer to page 31 of the Supplement) | | | | | |
| <p>3.2 Give examples of high risk environments</p> <p>In Kurume City, (1) the potential flood areas along the Chikugo River and (2) Special damage potential zone of sediment disasters are identified as the high risk environments due to the following grounds:</p> <p>(1) Potential flood areas along the Chikugo River</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Setting grounds</td> <td>There are some areas at risk of potential flood of over 5m in the event of overflow of the Chikugo River caused by very heavy rain (521 mm in 48 hours) that is expected to occur about once every 150 years. It is necessary to prepare the evacuation plan based on local regional characteristics for the sake of precautionary measures and appropriate evacuation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Major measures</td> <td>(Please refer to page 32 of the Supplement)</td> </tr> </table> | | Setting grounds | There are some areas at risk of potential flood of over 5m in the event of overflow of the Chikugo River caused by very heavy rain (521 mm in 48 hours) that is expected to occur about once every 150 years. It is necessary to prepare the evacuation plan based on local regional characteristics for the sake of precautionary measures and appropriate evacuation. | Major measures | (Please refer to page 32 of the Supplement) | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| Setting grounds | There are some areas at risk of potential flood of over 5m in the event of overflow of the Chikugo River caused by very heavy rain (521 mm in 48 hours) that is expected to occur about once every 150 years. It is necessary to prepare the evacuation plan based on local regional characteristics for the sake of precautionary measures and appropriate evacuation. | | | | | |
| Major measures | (Please refer to page 32 of the Supplement) | | | | | |

| measures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|---------|-----------|----------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|---------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|---|
| (2) Places at risk of landslide damage (Sediment disaster special alert areas, etc.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Setting grounds | Based on the Sediment Disaster Prevention Act, Kurume has been designated as a sediment disaster alert area by Fukuoka Prefecture. In the sediment disaster special alert areas, there is a risk that structures could be damaged, and citizens could be subject to significant damage. Therefore, evacuation plans, etc., must be set for each district. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major measures | (Please refer to page 32 of the Supplement) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Section F [Indicator 4]: Programs that are based on the available evidence; | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>4.1 Describe the evidence-based strategies/programs that have been implemented for different age- groups and environments.</p> <p>In Kurume City, each Task Force has clearly set the issues and program targets, and is promoting actual programs.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task Force Name</th> <th>Program</th> <th>Reference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="5">Traffic Safety</td> <td>Education and training focusing on motor capacities and physical functions</td> <td>Supplement P39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Campaign to wear bright color clothes and reflectors</td> <td>Supplement P40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preparation of safety and security map</td> <td>Supplement P41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holding of traffic safety classes</td> <td>Supplement P42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Campaign for safe bicycle use</td> <td>Supplement P43</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Child abuse prevention</td> <td>Community collaboration in newborn/infant home visit program</td> <td>Supplement P47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baby Fureai Contact Experience project</td> <td>Supplement P48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child abuse prevention awareness activity</td> <td>Supplement P49</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">School safety</td> <td>Program to promote awareness and practice of safety in school building</td> <td>Supplement P57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Program to promote awareness and practice of safety outside school building</td> <td>Supplement P58</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Task Force Name | Program | Reference | Traffic Safety | Education and training focusing on motor capacities and physical functions | Supplement P39 | Campaign to wear bright color clothes and reflectors | Supplement P40 | Preparation of safety and security map | Supplement P41 | Holding of traffic safety classes | Supplement P42 | Campaign for safe bicycle use | Supplement P43 | Child abuse prevention | Community collaboration in newborn/infant home visit program | Supplement P47 | Baby Fureai Contact Experience project | Supplement P48 | Child abuse prevention awareness activity | Supplement P49 | School safety | Program to promote awareness and practice of safety in school building | Supplement P57 | Program to promote awareness and practice of safety outside school building | Supplement P58 | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| Task Force Name | Program | Reference | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Safety | Education and training focusing on motor capacities and physical functions | Supplement P39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Preparation of safety and security map | Supplement P41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Holding of traffic safety classes | Supplement P42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Campaign for safe bicycle use | Supplement P43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child abuse prevention | Community collaboration in newborn/infant home visit program | Supplement P47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Baby Fureai Contact Experience project | Supplement P48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| School safety | Program to promote awareness and practice of safety in school building | Supplement P57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Program to promote awareness and practice of safety outside school building | Supplement P58 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

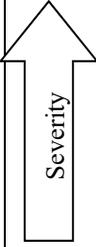


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| | Program for prevention, early discovery, and early response to bullying | Supplement P59 |
| | Safety education for protecting oneself in fire or earthquake disaster, etc. | Supplement P60 |
| | <School commute/after school> Traffic safety program | Supplement P61 |
| | Traffic instruction program held in cooperation with community and parents | Supplement P62 |
| | <School commute/after school> Crime prevention program | Supplement P63 |
| | Crime prevention program held in cooperation with community and parents | Supplement P64 |
| Elderly safety | Promotion and education related to fall prevention | Supplement P68 |
| | Health promotion and strength building for fall prevention, and preventive care | Supplement P69 |
| | Seminars and training session related to abuse and cognitive impairment | Supplement P70 |
| | Abuse prevention seminars for persons involved with care-giving services | Supplement P71 |
| | Building of network to mimamori-watch elders in the community | Supplement P72 |
| Crime prevention | Promotion of double-locks for bicycles | Supplement P77 |
| | Expansion and strengthening of blue patrol light activity groups | Supplement P78 |
| | Maintenance of community environment for increased sense of safety and security | Supplement P79 |
| | Organization of Citizen's General Assembly to Eradicate Criminal Gangs | Supplement P80 |
| | Training and education of students and youth on facts regarding criminal gangs, and how to avoid becoming a member | Supplement P81 |
| | Timely release of information and education for people vulnerable to crimes | Supplement P82 |

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| DV prevention | Increased education regarding gender-equality and DV prevention | Supplement P87 | |
| | Increased prevention training at educational sites, etc. | Supplement P88 | |
| | Purple campaign | Supplement P89 | |
| | Reinforced seminars for medical personnel | Supplement P90 | |
| | Seminar for people in jobs involved with children | Supplement P91 | |
| Suicide prevention | Gatekeeper training | Supplement P96 | |
| | Reinforced cooperation between family doctor and psychiatrist | Supplement P97 | |
| | Promotional and educational activities in cooperation with Suicide Measures Liaison Council, etc. | Supplement P98 | |
| | Holding of consultations in cooperation with private groups | Supplement P99 | |
| | Support for consultations from people who are facing difficulties | Supplement P100 | |
| Disaster prevention | Periodic disaster prevention seminars, drills, and education | Supplement P104 | |
| | Training of leaders skilled in disaster prevention | Supplement P105 | |
| | Active provision of information to promote directory registration | Supplement P106 | |
| | Preparation of individual support plan for persons requiring help during a disaster | Supplement P107 | |
| | Preparation of community evacuation plan | Supplement P108 | |
| <p>4.2 Has any contacts been established with the ISCSC (<i>International Safe Community Support Centres</i>), WHO CCCSP (<i>WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion at the Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden</i>), 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? Notice: WHO links to evidence-based interventions are found at the end of</p> | | | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |



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| <p>form B.</p> <p>In Kurume City, we asked for a pre-on-site guidance by the Designation Center, invited inspectors, and asked for advice on our activities. We have also asked the Japan Institution for Safe Communities (JISC), a support center, to participate in the Promotion Council, Injury Trend Surveillance Committee, and each task force as necessary, and give instruction and advice. Our annual activity report is also evaluated by an external agency.</p> <p>Members from Kurume University, the Medical Association, and medical agencies participate in the Injury Trend Surveillance Committee. These members collect and analyze data, and evaluate the long-term indicators.</p> <p>In addition, many medical personnel participate as members in the Suicide Prevention Task Force and DV Prevention Task Force.</p> | |
| <p>Section G [Indicator 5]: <i>Programs that document the frequency and causes of injuries;</i></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>Japan has no organization for collecting and analyzing data in an integrated manner so that the outline of injuries can be grasped. Each municipality must create its own original system. In Kurume, mainly the following data is collected and analyzed according to the severity of the injury. (See pages 109 to 110 of the Supplement)</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

| Cases of injury | | Name of data |
|--|--|--|
|  Severity | Death | Demographic statistics, police statistics |
| | External injury (hospitalization) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambulance transportation data • Data from medical institutions • Data based on claims from the disaster mutual aid benefits of schools, etc. • Police statistics |
| | External injury (outpatient medical treatment) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambulance transportation data • Data from medical institutions • Data based on claims from the disaster mutual aid benefits of schools, etc. • Police statistics • Results from questionnaire surveys (Survey of citizen awareness, SC factual survey, etc.) |
| | Minor (no medical treatment) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results from questionnaire surveys (Survey of citizen awareness, SC factual survey, etc.) |
| | Danger/Medical incident | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results from questionnaire surveys (Survey of citizen awareness, SC factual survey, etc.) |
| <p>5.2 Describe how data are presented in order to promote safety and prevent injuries in the community.</p> <p>Various data are supplied by the affiliated institutions and organizations to the External Injuries Surveillance Committee and each task force to be used as the information material for setting of a high risk group and environment. (Examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Demographic statistics •Data from medical institutions •Ambulance transportation data •Data from the police department •Results from questionnaire surveys among citizens <p>(See pages 109 to 110 of the Supplement)</p> | | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

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| <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>In Kurume City, data is provided by medical agencies and the Kurume Regional Fire Defense Headquarters (member of the Injury Trend Surveillance Committee). The City (Injury Trend Surveillance Committee and Secretariat) processes and arranges the data to supplement any lacking areas.</p> <p>In Japan, it is extremely difficult for data from medical agencies to be provided to a third party group. However, medical agencies in Kurume City have shown an understanding of the Safe Community principles and are cooperating.</p> <p>The various data is basically collected and analyzed by the Injury Trend Surveillance Committee. The characteristic data is extracted and provided to each task force.</p> <p>Each task force takes the provided data, etc., to set challenges, measure the effect, and to use the data for their annual reports.</p> <p>(See pages 109 to 111 of the Supplement)</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>Section H [Indicator 6]: <i>Evaluation measures to assess their programs, processes and the effects of change;</i></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 Injury Trend Surveillance Committee collects and analyzes data regarding injuries, etc., so that each task force can measure and evaluate the results of each program they have set.</p> <p>In FY2015, a questionnaire survey of injured persons seeking treatment at a medical facility was conducted in cooperation with the Medical Association to collect data on the occurrence (cause, place, etc.) of minor injuries.</p> <p>In FY2017, we referred to the conventional “Factual Survey of Injuries and Incidents” conducted by leading municipalities. The Injury Trend Surveillance Committee reviewed the contents, and conducted a survey suitable for the SC program.</p> <p>In FY2016, the Injury Trend Surveillance Committee verified the priority fields, items, and policies by measuring and evaluating the effect of preventive activities implemented after designation, and checking the challenges again. The</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

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| <p>results of their studies were fed back to each task force as advice.</p> <p>As a result, 10 items in six priority fields were continued. Policies were merged or eliminated from 48 to 42 policies, and were newly started from FY2017.</p> <p>(See pages 111 to 114 of the Supplement)</p> | |
| <p>6.2 Describe how the results from the program evaluations are used.</p> <p>Based on the indicators set by each task force, each program is evaluated and is subject to improvement, etc.</p> <p>Further, the evaluation results are utilized as the fundamental data in the SC Promotion Council for decision making on the direction of future initiatives.</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</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>(1) Measures for traffic accidents involving the elderly</p> <p>Elders 70 years and older were given a chance to voluntarily return their driver's license. Approx. 2.5 times as many elders voluntarily returned their licenses, and the number of traffic accidents caused by elders dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY2016: 509 people (515 incidents) • FY2017: 1,268 people (482 incidents) <p>Traditional programs focused on preventing elders from being the victim of traffic accidents, and centered on activities that helped elders recognize a drop in their motor skills and physical functions, etc. By expanding the program to cover the elders who are not confident in their driving skills, more elders actually returned their license.</p> <p>(2) Disaster prevention measures</p> <p>To swiftly respond to the natural disasters that are occurring frequently throughout Japan, we have been promoting the importance of "self-help" and "mutual help". Independent disaster support groups are being started mostly by Community organizations in the school district. Seminars and drills are also being held actively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY2013 77 seminars, 3,932 participants • FY2016 106 seminars, 6,473 participant <p>Seminar contents are being modified from classroom-style seminars with famous people or city employees as lecturers to methods and contents that allow many citizens can easily participate, such as "Disaster Prevention</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

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| <p>Sports Day” where actual evacuation drills and actions to take in the event of a disaster are practiced.</p> | |
| <p>Section I [Indicator 7]: <i>Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks.</i></p> | |
| <p>7.1 Describe how the community has joined in and collaborates in national and international safe community networks.</p> <p>Kurume City has been participating in conferences, etc. both at home and abroad and has presented the report of our initiatives and the results of our study.</p> <p>Especially in Japan, we have had information exchanges with other designated municipalities, and have shared information by holding joint seminars related to Safe Community with other municipalities that are working on Safe Community activities at the same time.</p> <p>Further, together with other domestic municipalities currently working on Safe Community, we have established the National Safe Community Promotion Local Government Network and have been working on cooperation and information exchange among municipalities.</p> <p>(See pages 115 to 118 of the Supplement)</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</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 plan to hold exchanges with domestic Safe Community designated municipalities, municipalities aiming for or are interested in designation, neighboring towns and villages, and concerned groups at the annual Safe Community Festival.</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
| <p>7.3 Which already designated Safe Communities will be invited for the designation ceremony?</p> <p>We plan to invite domestic Safe Community designated municipalities and municipalities that are aiming for designation.</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |

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| <p>7.4 Which international conferences and national Safe Community conferences has the municipality participated in?</p> <p>The situation of our participation following December 2013 is listed below. In addition, in the five years since 2013, we have hosted 271 observers from 41 municipalities throughout Japan.</p> <p><u>Overseas</u></p> <p>2014. 5 Participated in Asian Regional SC International Conference (Korea) 2018.11 Plan to participate in Asian Regional SC International Conference (Atsugi, Japan)</p> <p><u>Domestic</u></p> <p>2014. 2 Observed Citizen Safety Meeting in Kameoka, Kyoto 10 Observed pre-on-site guidance at Kagoshima City, Kagoshima Observed pre-on-site guidance at Atsugi, Kanagawa 11 Participated in Safe Community Symposium at Koriyama, Fukushima</p> <p>2015. 2 Participated in Designation Ceremony for Kitamoto, Saitama Participated in Re-Designation Ceremony for Towada, Aomori 3 Observed Injury Surveillance at Matsubara, Osaka and Koka, Shiga 7 Observed onsite evaluation for re-designation at Atsugi, Kanagawa 9 Observed onsite evaluation at Kagoshima City, Kagoshima 11 Participated in Re-Designation Ceremony for Atsugi, Kanagawa Participated in National SC Promotion Municipality Network Conference (Atsugi) Participated in Re-Designation Ceremony for Chichibu, Saitama</p> <p>2016. 1 Participated in Designation Ceremony for Kagoshima City, Kagoshima 2 Observed Injury Surveillance at Sakae Ward, Yokohama, Atsugi, Kanagawa, Toshima, Tokyo Participated in Designation Ceremony for Koka, Shiga Participated in National SC Promotion Municipality Network Conference (Koka) 8 Observed onsite evaluation at Izumiotsu, Osaka 10 Participated in Designation Ceremony for Izumiotsu, Osaka Participated in National SC Promotion Municipality Network</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |
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| <p>Conference (Izumiotu)</p> <p>11 Observed Injury Surveillance at Kagoshima City, Kagoshima</p> <p>12 Observed pre-on-site guidance for re-designation at Toshima, Tokyo</p> <p>2017.2 Observed onsite evaluation for re-designation at Minowa, Nagano</p> <p>5 Participated in Re-Designation Ceremony for Minowa, Nagano</p> <p>7 Participated in National SC Promotion Municipality Network Conference (Atsugi)</p> <p>9 Observed pre-on-site guidance for re-designation at Sakae Ward, Yokohama, Kanagawa</p> <p>11 Observed onsite evaluation for re-designation at Toshima, Tokyo</p> <p>Observed onsite evaluation at Koriyama, Fukushima</p> <p>2018.2 Participated in Re-Designation Ceremony for Toshima, Tokyo</p> <p>Participated in Designation Ceremony for Koriyama, Fukushima</p> <p>Participated in National SC Promotion Municipality Network Conference (Koriyama)</p> <p>(See pages 115 to 118 of the Supplement)</p> | |
| <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 have participated in the Asian Regional SC Network since we were first designated.</p> | <p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p> |