

**Application to Become a Member of the
International Safe Community Network by
the WHO Collaborating Centre on
Community Safety Promotion**



March 2012

Komoro City, Nagano Prefecture

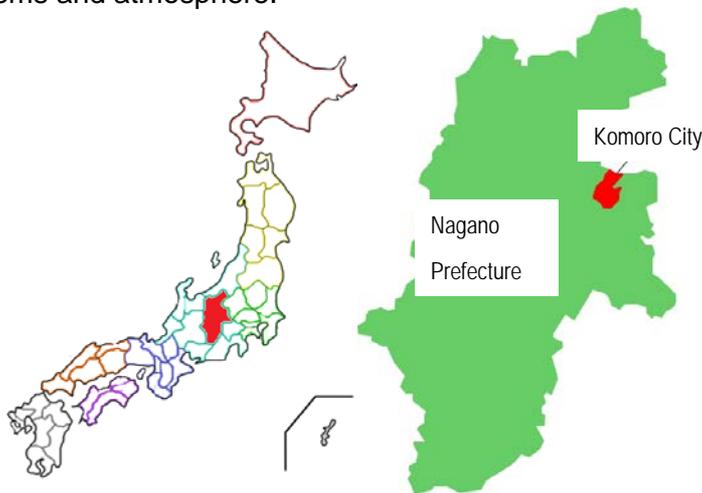
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1. OVERVIEW OF KOMORO CITY

Komoro City is located in eastern Nagano prefecture and is geographically the center of Japan about 130 kilometers from Tokyo. It spreads on the southern slope of Mt. Asama, one of Japan's major active volcanoes, and the Chikuma River goes through the center of the city. In early days, Komoro developed as a castle town, where three major roads, Nakasendo, Hokkokukaido and Koshukaido, met, eventually becoming a key transportation junction for trading and then flourishing as a center of commerce. Reliable wholesalers in the area made good reputations in and out of the area and helped Komoro become a major commercial town. Komoro also has been committed to culture, attracting many cultural figures. Transforming into a modern society along with improvements of transportation system, Komoro is still a poetic castle town on a highland with unchanged landscapes and old customs and atmosphere.



The City Emblem (Designated on April 1, 1954)

It is a symbol of Komoro which became a city in 1954 by incorporating adjoining five cities harmoniously.



The City Tree, Plum (Designated on April 1, 1973)

Plum has been deeply associated with Komoro City. It has been in the mind of the people of Komoro as a symbol of education. Elegant plum flowers, which finally blossom after enduring severe winter weather, symbolize a bright future of developing Komoro City.



The City Flower, Komoro Sumire (Designated on April 1, 1973)

Komoro Sumire is one of the only two double flowered violets among 96 species of Japanese violets. It was found in the Kaioji shrine ground in Aramachi, Komoro, at the end of the Taisho era (1912-1926). Komoro Sumire is only found in the Komoro area and carefully taken care of by the people of Komoro.

1.1 GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURE

- ◆ Population: 44,207 (Total of registrants in the Basic Resident Register and registered foreigners as of January 1, 2012)
- ◆ Number of households: 17,839 (Registrants in the Basic Resident Register as of January 1, 2012)
- ◆ Area: 98.66 square kilometers (12.8 kilometers from east to west and 15.4 kilometers from north to south)
- ◆ Altitude: 679.9 meters
- ◆ East longitude: 138 degrees 25 minutes
- ◆ North latitude: 36 degrees 19 minutes

Sources: Komoro census by household; Statistics of Komoro 2010

The population of Komoro City has been decreasing after peaking in 2000. Although the total population of Japan is increasing, the population of Nagano prefecture has been declining since 2000 and more so for that of Komoro. Given the fact that the number of households of Komoro has been increasing even after 2000, it is obvious that the number of households with more than one person has been decreased while the number of single-person households has been increased.

Registered foreigners account for about 1.5 percent of the total population of Komoro in 2010. Registered foreigners largely consist of 241 Thai (36.6 %), 121 Chinese (18.4 %), 86 Filipinos (13.1 %), 76 Korean (11.5%) and 47 Brazilian (7.1 %).

Figure 1-1 Changes in the Number of Population and Households in Komoro City (person, household)

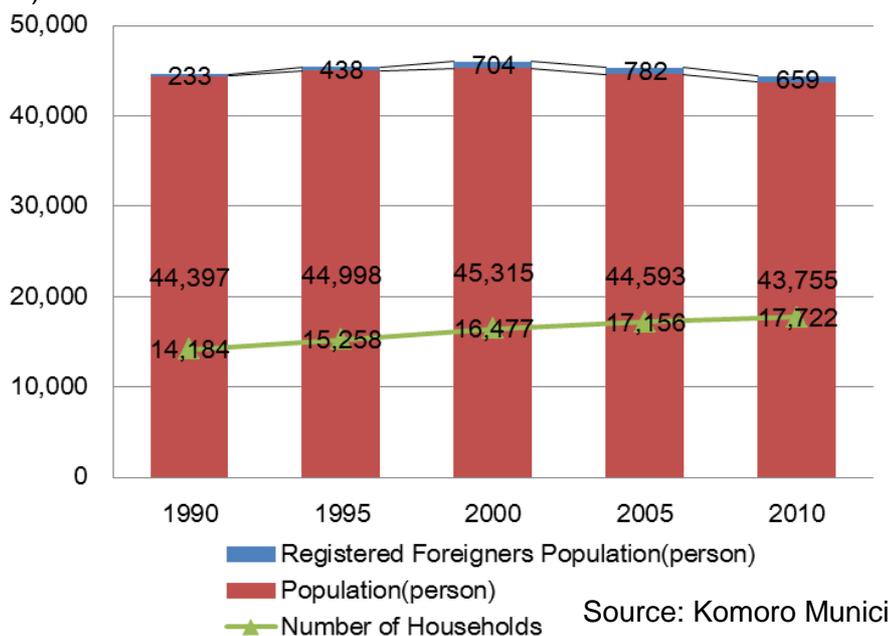
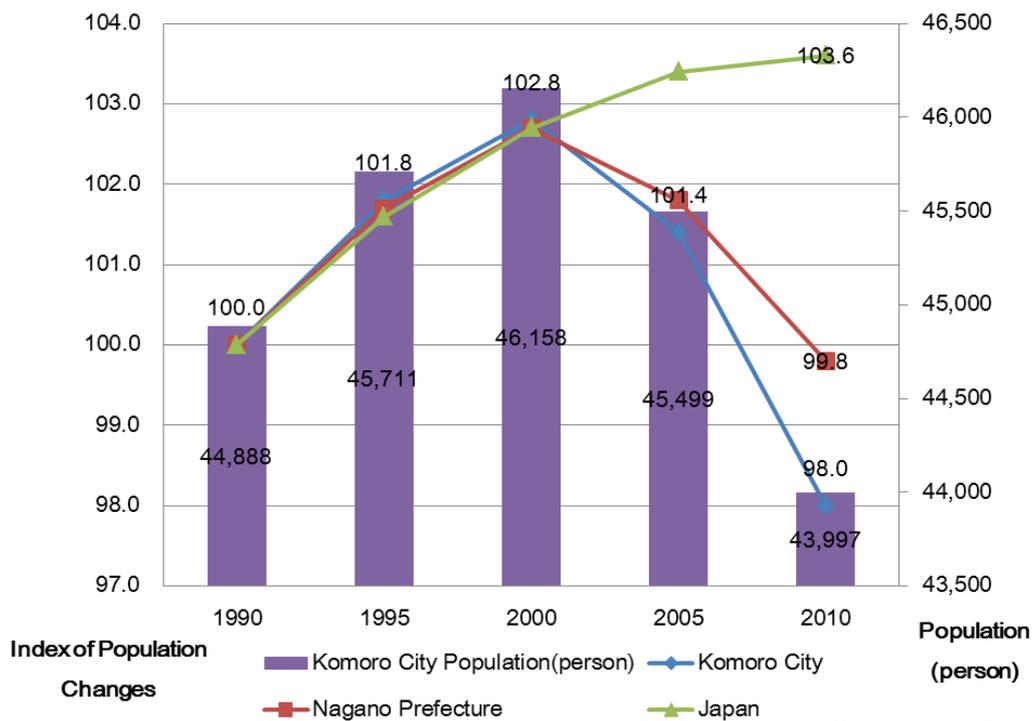


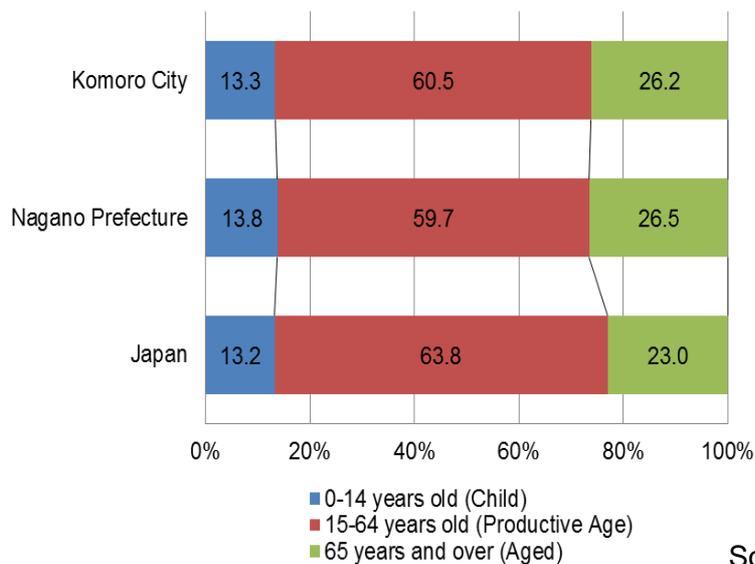
Figure 1-2 Index of Population Changes (1990=100)



Source: National Census

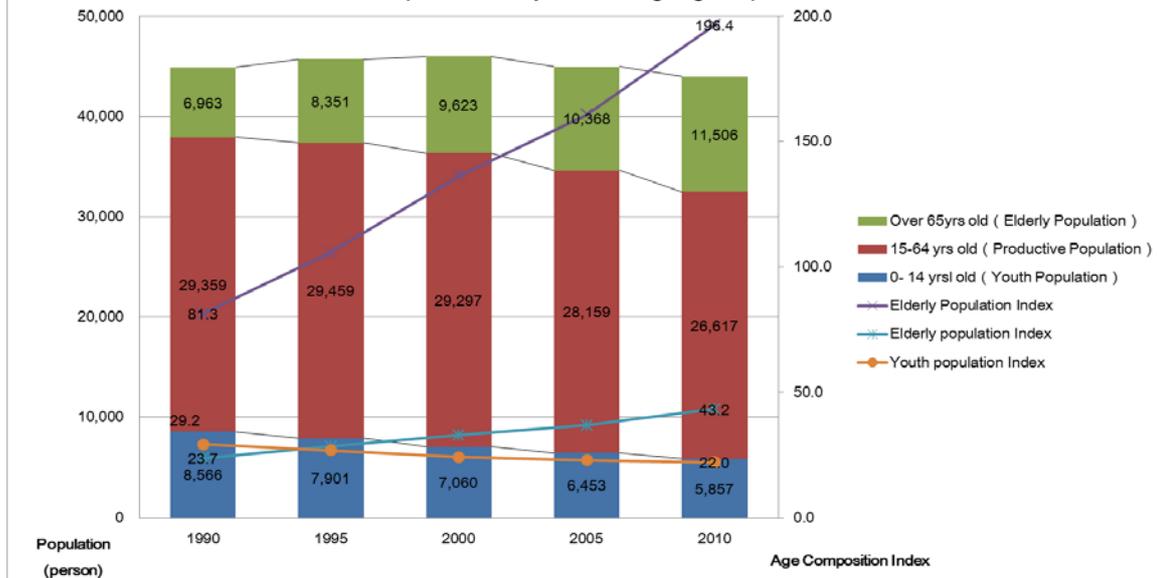
In comparison of Komoro's population by three-age group, productive-age population is less than that of the entire nation but more than that of Nagano prefecture, and aged population is more than that of the whole nation. Child population and productive-age population have been decreasing while aged population has been increasing. In 1990, aged population was less than child population. Aged population exceeded child population for the first time in 1995 and is twice as many as child population in 2010.

Figure 1-3 Comparison of Population by Age (3 Groups) (2010) (%)



Source: National Census

Figure 1-4 Trends in Komoro's Population by three-age group



Aging index = (Population aged 65 and over ÷ Population aged under 15) × 100

Aged dependency ratio = (Population aged 65 and over ÷ Population aged 15 to 64) × 100

Child dependency ratio = (Population aged under 15 ÷ Population aged 15 to 64) × 100

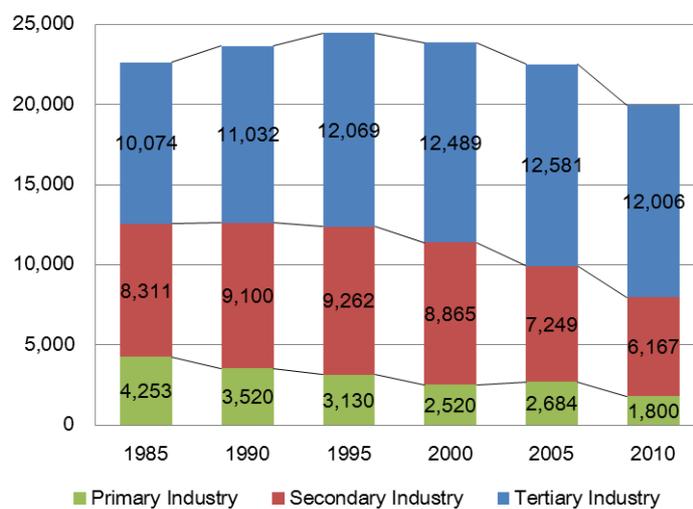
Source: National Census

1.2 INDUSTRY, EDUCATION, CULTURE AND MEDICAL SYSTEM

◆ Industry

In Komoro, more people are employed in tertiary industries. The ratio of people working in those industries has been increasing while that of people working in primary and secondary industries has been decreasing. Among Industries, wholesalers and Retailers are dominant because of establishment of Joshinetsu Highway's turnoff as well as Komoro's history as a commercial center in the region. Although the primary industry has been declining, there are also many farmers who still grow vegetables suitable for rather cool high plateaus.

Figure 1-5 Changes in Komoro's Labor Population by Industry (person)



Source: National Census

Table 1-1 Composition Rate of Komoro's Population by Industry (2005)

Category	Population	Ratio
Primary Industry	2,684	11.9
Agriculture	2,666	11.8
Forestry	18	0.1
Fisheries	-	-
Secondary Industry	7,249	32.2
Mining	-	-
Construction	2,199	9.8
Manufacturing	5,050	22.4
Tertiary Industry	12,581	55.9
Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water	144	0.6
Information and Communications	205	0.9
Transport	759	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,584	15.9
Finance and Insurance	344	1.5
Real Estate	152	0.7
Eating and Drinking Places, Accommodations	1,397	6.2
Medical, Health Care and Welfare	1,774	7.9
Education, Learning Support	756	3.4
Compound Services	338	1.5
Services Not Elsewhere Classified	2,583	11.5
Government Not Elsewhere Classified	545	2.4
Industries Unable to Classify	57	-

Source: National Census

◆Education

There are 9 nursery schools, 5 kindergartens, 6 elementary schools, 2 junior high schools, 2 high schools and 1 specialized training college in Komoro.

For a long time, Komoro have practiced so called "Plum-blossom Education". The spirit of the plum-blossom education is expressed by two poetic phrases: Bearing snow, plum blossoms are beautiful; Exposed to frosts, maple leaves turn red. Two junior high schools have framed these phrases on the wall.

Table 1-2 Schools in Komoro (As of May 1, 2011)

Category	School	Student	Male	Female	Memo
Kindergarten	5	770	387	383	Private
Elementary School	6	2,346	1,202	1,144	
Higashi Elementary School		455	232	223	Municipal
Sakanoue Elementary School		403	191	212	Municipal
Negishi Elementary School		330	187	143	Municipal
Suimei Elementary School		359	175	184	Municipal
Chikuma Elementary School		135	62	73	Municipal
Minamigaoka Elementary School		664	355	309	Municipal
Junior High School	2	1,280	654	626	
Komorohigashi Junior High School		745	367	378	Municipal
Ashihara Junior High School		535	287	248	Municipal
High School	2	1,702	673	1,029	
Komoro Commercial High School		615	266	349	Prefectural including Night High Schools
Komoro High School		1,087	407	680	Prefectural
School for Special Needs Education	1	200	124	76	
Komoro School for the Disabled		200	124	76	Prefectural
Vocational School	1	131	30	101	
Komoro Vocational School of Nursing		131	30	101	Private

Sources: School Basic Survey; High School Directory; Situation of Education

Table 1-3 Nursery Schools in Komoro (As of April 1, 2011)

Nursery School	Student	Memo
total	614	
Misato Nursery School	83	Municipal
Ashihara Nursery School	47	Municipal
Misato Nursery School	43	Municipal
Minami Nursery School	96	Municipal
Chuo Nursery School	131	Municipal
Chikuma Nursery School	23	Municipal
Nishi Nursery School	46	Municipal
Sakura Nursery School	94	Private
Poppo-no-ie Nursery School	51	Private

By Welfare Division of Komoro City

◆Culture

There is evidence that people lived around the Komoro area 10,000 years ago. As centuries roll by, Komoro began flourishing as a post town at the key transport junction. In Edo era (1603-1868), the Edo Shogunate assigned Komoro Domain. Due to its historic background, Komoro holds many cultural assets.

Table 1-4 Cultural Assets in Komoro (As of January 1, 2011)

Classification by protection law		Qty.
National	Natural Treasure	1
National	Historic Site	1
National	Important Cultural Property	5 structures
National	Tangible Cultural Asset	3 structures
Prefectural	Treasure	1 structure and 3 statues
Prefectural	Historic Site	1
Prefectural	Natural Treasure	3
Prefectural	Intangible Folk Cultural Heritage	1

Source: Statistics of Komoro 2010



Komoro Castle Sannomon
(National Important Cultural Asset)



Nunobiki Shakusonji
(National Important Cultural Asset)



Komoro Castle Otemon
(National Important Cultural Asset)



Guardian Deity Festival in Mikageshinden
(Prefectural Intangible Folk Cultural Asset)

◆Hygiene and medical system

The Health Center of Komoro City is in charge of hygiene.

The following tables show the numbers of medical facilities, beds and healthcare and medical workers in Komoro City. There is a general hospital, which functions as a semi emergency care and accepts patients not only from Komoro City but also from neighboring cities, towns and villages. There is also a specialized training school where students are trained to be assistant nurses.

Table 1-5 Medical Facilities in Komoro (As of April 1, 2011)

Facilities	Number
Hospitals	3
Clinics of Medical Practitioners	29
Dentists	20
Offices of Masseuses, Chiropractors, Acupuncturists and Judo-orthopaedists	34
Pharmacies	20

Source: Statistics of Komoro 2010

Table 1-6 Beds in Komoro (As of April 1, 2011)

Hospital Beds	Number of Beds
Total Number of Beds	770
General Wards	462
Sanatorium Wards	48
Psychiatric Wards	260

Source: Saku Welfare and Health Office

Table 1-7 Healthcare and Medical Workers in Komoro (As of April 1, 2011)

Healthcare Professionals	Number
Doctors	82
Dentists	27
Pharmacists	82
Midwives	17
Public Health Nurses	35
Nurses	455
Assistant Nurses	142
Dental Hygienists	48
Dental Technicians	7

Source: Statistics of Komoro 2010

2. APPROACH TO SAFE COMMUNITY

2.1 BACKGROUND

With the recent changes in society, where people in a community have become less involved each other and began feeling anxious and isolated, we are surrounded by various dangers and anxieties such as traffic accidents, injuries by falls and such, suspicious approaches to children, bank transfer scams, incidents and accidents where elder people are victims, violence by youth, DVs, suicides, deteriorating condition of public safety because of increase in street crimes, and so forth.

To improve each citizen's satisfaction with safety and security by removing dangers and anxieties threatening safe living environments, it is necessary for all of the community's people involved in security measures to share the ideas and work together to resolve problems comprehensively.

Based on the idea that living in a safe and secure community is all citizens' wish, Komoro has been working on many activities related to safe and security as a city's priority policy. We have been establishing LOHAS town Komoro based on the viewpoint that it is especially important for issues of environment and health to promote environmental preservation and good health continuously on a routine basis not to cope with problems when they happened. We also believe that all people, with the diversification of their lifestyles, need to work together to make a town comfortable to live for each person by doing what each person can do. Therefore, we have continued to build a town where a community and its people work together.

Through these activities, we came to know the Safe Community. We learned and understood that the Safe Community is an activity to work together with people of a community, implement reasonable measures, and evaluate and review activities continuously.

Believing that the Safe Community activities should allow Komoro City to develop its existing activities better and result in improving trust and involvement in the community and vitalizing safety and people's awareness, we decided to develop the activities with the motto "Let's make a community with smile and environment blended" in an effort to realize a community where each citizen can feel happy as well as safe and secure in his/her daily life.

2.2 PROGRESS OF SAFE COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Date	Major Action
Dec. 2009	Mayor of Komoro City announced to the press about launching a study to be designated as a member of the Safe Community Network
	Started survey research on a Safe Community
	Participated in Minowa Town's Safe Community workshops
Jan. 2010	Visited Kameoka City and Atsugi City to learn their approaches to Safe Community
Feb. 2010	Attended lectures on human rights enlightenment held by Sakae Ward in Yokohama City
Mar. 2010	Attended the International Safe School designation ceremony of Ikeda Elementary School attached to Osaka-Kyoiku University
	Participated in the Asia-Pacific Region Safe School Promotion Forum
	Mayor of Komoro City declared to obtain a membership of the WHO International Network Safe Communities
	Participated in the 19 th International Safety Communities Conference in Suwan, South Korea
April 2010	Held a workshop for all staff of the city government
May 2010	Launched the Safe Community Research Committee of the city government
	Placed a sign of declaration of efforts to be a member of Safe Communities in the City Hall lobby
June 2010	Observed Safe Communities certifiers' site-visit of Atsugi City
	Established Safe Community Supporters Forum of the city government
July 2010	Participated in the Safe Communities Forum in Minowa Town
	Participated in the Safe Communities Open Seminar held by the Architectural Institute of Japan
Aug. 2010	Established the Komoro Safe Community Steering Committee
Sep. 2010	Put the city's safe and secure community-building ordinance on books
Oct. 2010	Launched dialogues with all staff of each division of the city government
Nov. 2010	Participated and made a presentation in the International Symposium in Taipei, Taiwan
	Attended the Safe Community designation joint ceremony in Taiwan
	Attended the Safe Community designation ceremony of Atsugi City
Dec. 2010	Launched the Safe Community Working team of the city government
Feb. 2011	Conducted a questionnaire survey about a safe and secure town-building

	Established the taskforce committees on traffic safety, elderly safety, children's safety and suicide prevention
June 2011	The pre site-visit by the Safe Community certifiers
	Participated in the People's Security and Safety Festa in Toshima
July 2011	Participated in the Minowa Town Safe Community Forum
Sep. 2011	Participated and made a presentation in the 20 th International Conference on Safe Communities (in Falun, Sweden)
Oct. 2011	Held the Citizens' Security and Safety Forum in Komoro
Nov. 2011	Established the Disaster Prevention Task force committee and the Surveillance Committee
	Participated in the National Inaugural Meeting of the Safe Community Promotion Municipalities Network

3. SITUATION OF DEATHS, INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS

3.1 SITUATION OF DEATHS

(1) Causes of Deaths including diseases

Unintentional accidents and suicide are the leading causes of death for people aged younger than 69 years old.

About 100 people died in Komoro every year. In the last five years, unintentional accidents were the leading cause of death for ages 1 to 4, ages 15 to 19 and ages 20 to 24. Suicide was the leading cause of death for ages 20 through 44 and the fifth leading cause of death among 45 to 69 for the last five years. It is obvious that unintentional injuries and suicide are our challenges.

Table 3-1 Leading Causes of Death by Age (2006-2010)

Age	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
0	Congenital Disorder	Others			
1~4	Unintentional Accidents				
5~9					
10~14					
15~19	Unintentional Accidents				
20~24	Unintentional Accidents, Suicides, Heart Diseases				
25~29	Suicides	Malignant Neoplasms, Respiratory Diseases, Multiple Organ Failures			
30~34	Suicides	Unintentional Accidents, Malignant Neoplasms	Heart Diseases, Cerebrovascular Diseases		
35~39	Suicides	Malignant Neoplasms, Others		Unintentional Accidents, Respiratory Diseases	
40~44	Suicides	Respiratory Diseases, Heart Diseases		Malignant Neoplasms, Kidney Diseases, Others	
45~49	Malignant Neoplasms	Unintentional Accidents, Cerebrovascular Diseases, Kidney Diseases			Suicides, Others
50~54	Heart Diseases	Malignant Neoplasms	Others	Suicides, Liver Diseases	
55~59	Malignant Neoplasms	Heart Diseases	Cerebrovascular Diseases, Others		Suicides, Liver Diseases
60~64	Malignant Neoplasms	Heart Diseases	Others	Suicides	Respiratory Diseases, Liver Diseases, Others
65~69	Malignant Neoplasms	Respiratory Diseases	Heart Diseases	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Suicides
70~74	Malignant Neoplasms	Heart Diseases	Respiratory Diseases	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Others
75~79	Malignant Neoplasms	Respiratory Diseases	Heart Diseases	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Others
80~84	Malignant Neoplasms	Respiratory Diseases	Heart Diseases	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Senility
85~89	Respiratory Diseases	Heart Diseases	Malignant Neoplasms	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Others
90~	Respiratory Diseases	Senility	Heart Diseases	Malignant Neoplasms	Others

Source: Mortality Statistics

Note: There were no deaths for ages 5 to 14 for the years 2006 through 2010.

(2) Trend of deaths from unintentional accidents and suicide

In comparison, the number of death from suicide remains high on average, although it was lower than the national average number of death. On the other hand, the rate of death from suicide has varied, but been higher than that of the rate of both Japan and Nagano prefecture.

Table 3-2 Injury Deaths by Cause (2006-2010)

Leading Causes of Death	Number of deaths(persons,65 and older shown in parentheses)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Unintentional Accidents	6(3)	5(4)	13(8)	14(12)	11(10)
Road Traffic Accidents	3(1)	1(0)	4(2)	5(5)	0
Falls	0	0	2(2)	2(1)	3(3)
Fatal and Nonfatal Drawings	1(1)	1(1)	0	1(1)	2(2)
Suffocations	2(1)	3(3)	3(3)	4(4)	5(4)
Others	0	0	4(1)	2(1)	1(1)
Homicide	0	0	0	1(1)	0
Total	6(3)	5(4)	13(8)	15(13)	11(10)

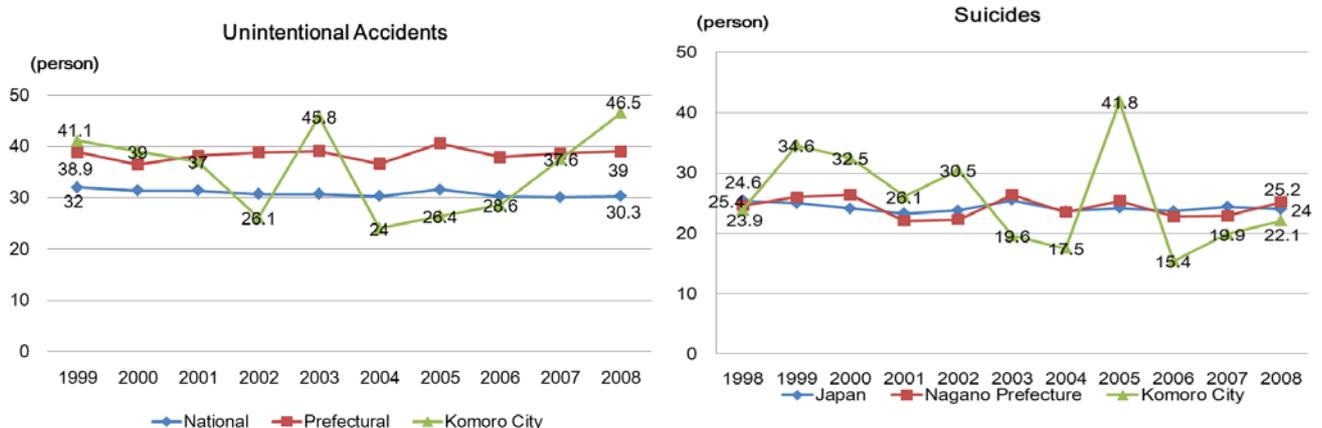
Source: Mortality statistics Unit: Actual number

Table 3-3 Trend of Death from Suicide (2006-2010)

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	7	9	10	19	7

Source: Mortality Statistics

Figure 3-1 Trend of Deaths from Unintentional Accidents and Suicide(per 100,000 persons)



Source: Annual Health Report Unit: Number per 100 thousand persons

(3) Situation of unintentional accidents and suicide by age

There are around 10 deaths from unintentional accidents every year. The older people get, the more people die from unintentional accidents. Falls, drawings and suffocations are the leading causes of deaths. There are also around ten deaths from suicide every year. Persons over a wide age range from 20's through 80's have died from suicide.

Figure 3-2 Deaths from Unintentional Accidents by Age and Cause

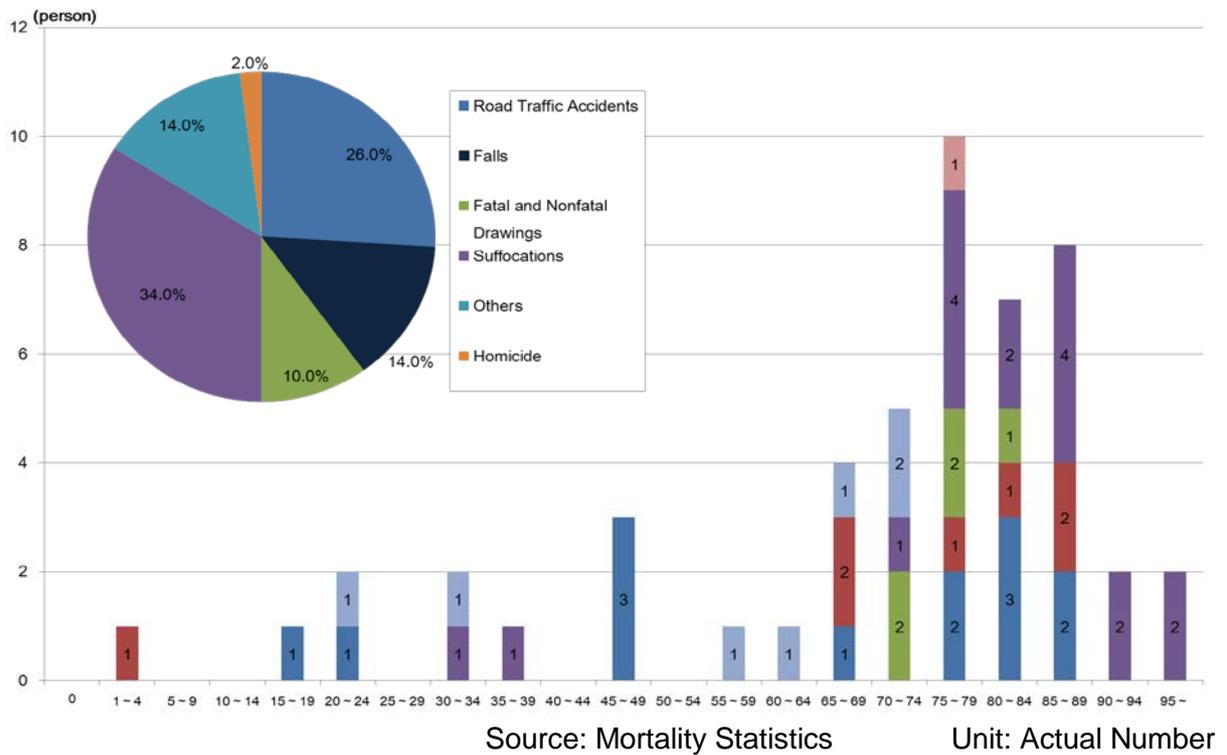
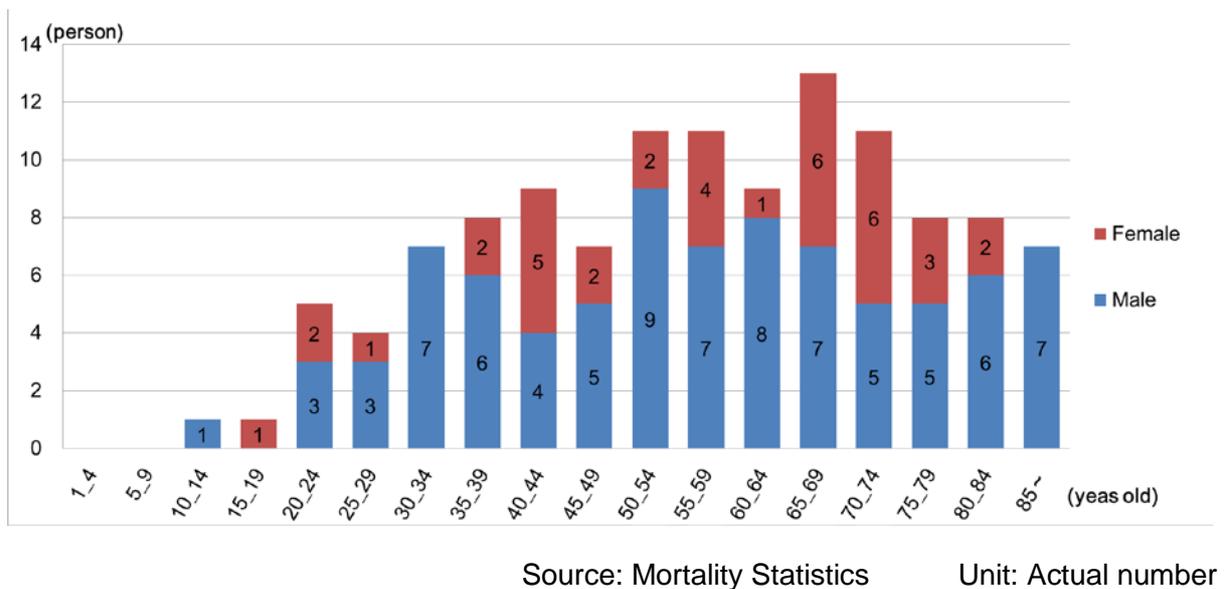


Figure 3-3 Death from Suicide by gender (1999-2008)



3.2 SITUATION OF INJURIES

(1) Situation of injuries based on the number of persons taken to emergency rooms

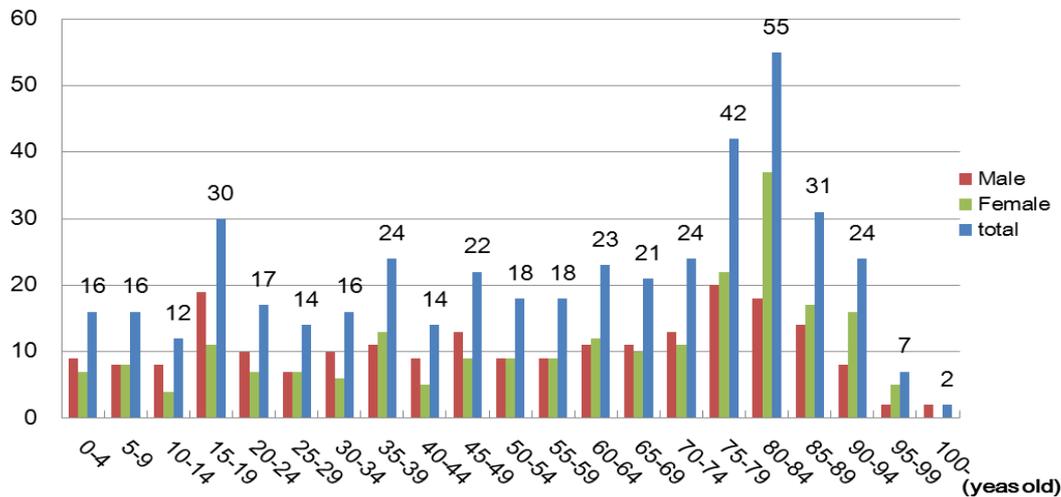
As medical facilities in Japan do not have a common surveillance system, Komoro City analyzed the situation of injuries and accidents based on the data of the persons taken to hospital by ambulance and the police data.

In 2011, total 446 persons were taken to hospital by ambulance because of injuries and accidents occurred in Komoro City.

Older people age 65 and older accounted for 46.1%, the highest rate of all numbers. In this age group, the number of those age 75 and older was especially high.

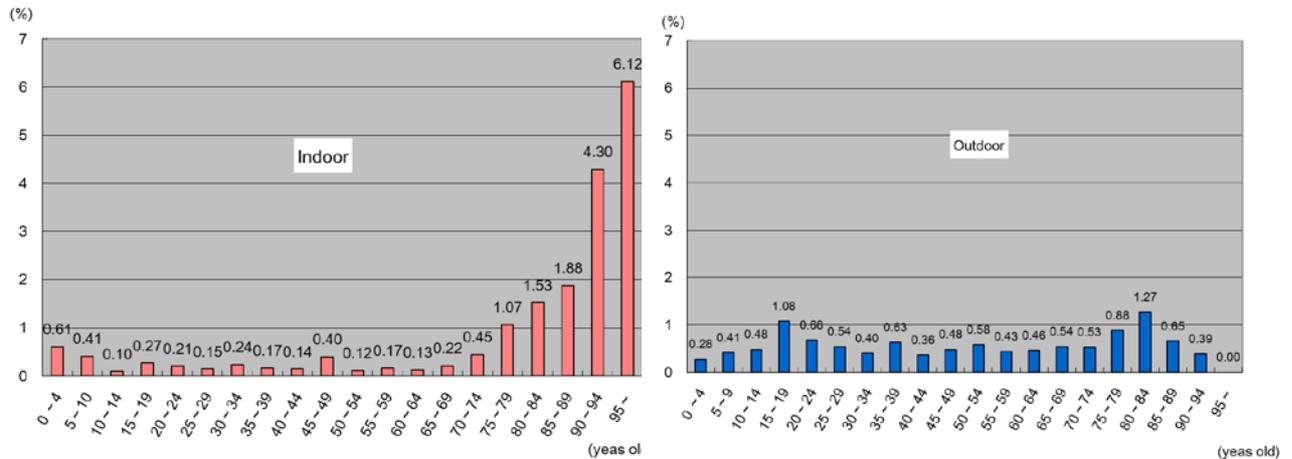
More persons were injured inside than outside. The number of injuries was high among those aged 0-4 and 70 and older.

Figure 3-4 Persons Taken to Hospital by Ambulance (case)



Source: Data by Komoro Fire Station

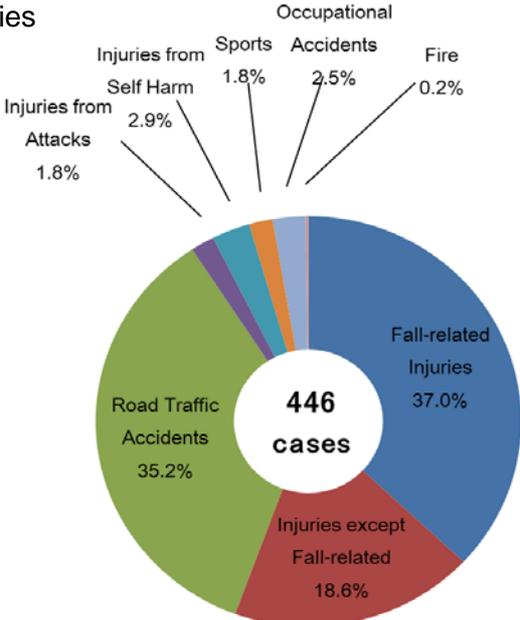
Figure 3-5 Accidents Rate ended up emergency transportation



Source: Data by Komoro Fire Station

According to the data by type of accidents based on its own classification, the leading causes of admission to hospital by ambulance for all ages are falls (37.0%), followed by traffic accidents (35.2%), self-harm (2.9%), work related injuries (2.5 %) and sport-related injuries (1.8%). Falls account for about 60 % of all causes for aged persons, and sport-related injuries and all other injuries except falls account for slightly higher percentage for persons age 0-14 than for all ages.

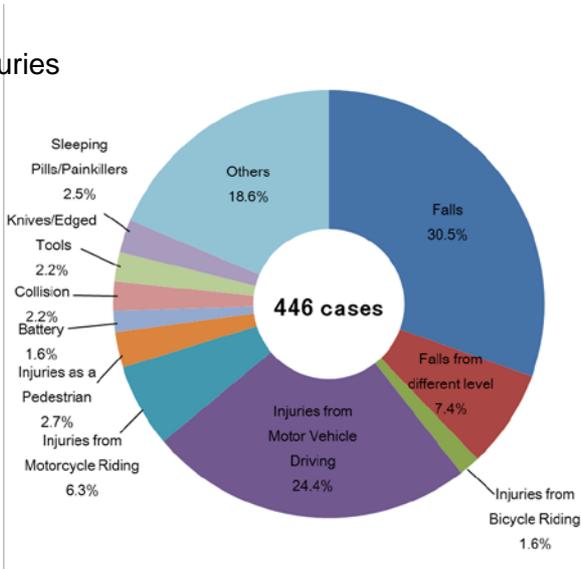
Figure 3-6 Causes of Injuries



Source: Komoro Fire Station’s emergency transportation data

The leading causes of injuries ended up emergency transportation to hospital are falls (30.5%), followed by traffic accidents by bicycles, motor vehicles and motorcycles and on pedestrians (35%). Falls account for 51.0%, more than half of causes, among persons age 65 and older.

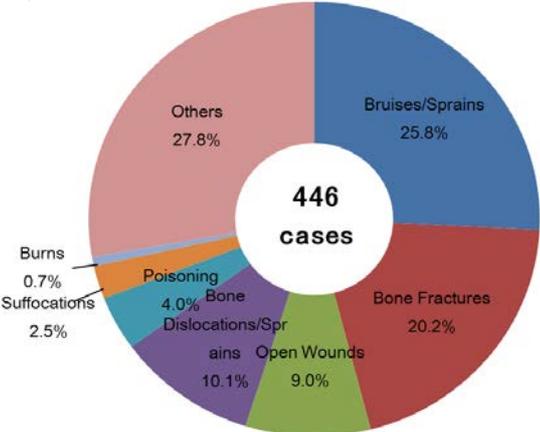
Figure 3-7 Causes of Injuries



Source: Komoro Fire Station’s emergency transportation data

The leading types of injuries ended up emergency transportation to hospital for all ages are bruises/contusions (25.8%), followed by fracture (20.2%). Fracture is the leading type of injury for persons aged 65 and older.

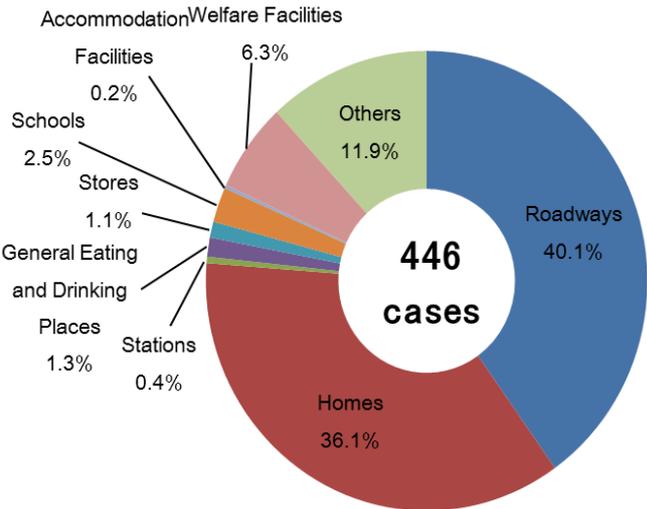
Figure 3-8 Nature of Injuries



Source: Komoro Fire Station’s emergency transportation data

On the street is the leading place of injuries for all ages, accounting for 40.1%, followed by inside the home (36.1%). For persons aged 65 and older, however, more than half, or 53.4%, of all injuries occurred at home, more than on the street.

Figure 3-9 Place of Occurrence



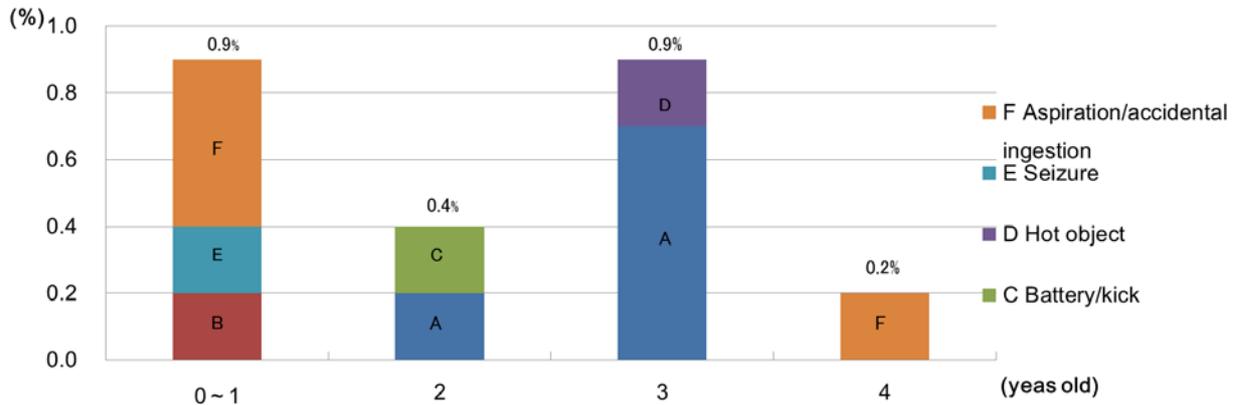
Source: Komoro Fire Station’s emergency transportation data

Note: *Welfare Facilities: Nursing homes for the elderly
 **Others include workplaces, rice fields and fields.

(2) Children’s injuries

Among children aged 0-4, whose injury occurrence rate is higher than that of all other age groups, injury occurrence rates of those aged 0-1 and 3 are higher. Aspiration and accidental ingestion are the leading causes of injuries for those aged 0-1, and falls are the leading cause of injuries for those aged 3.

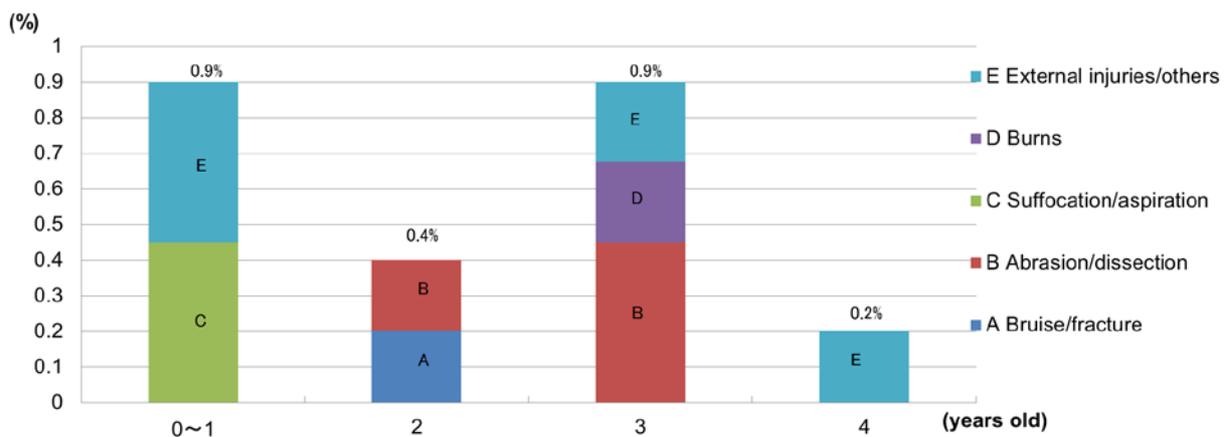
Figure 3-10 Rates and Causes of Injuries of Aged 4 and Younger



Source: Komoro Fire Station’s emergency transportation data

As for injuries by nature, suffocation and aspiration are the leading cause among those aged 0-1, abrasion and dissection are the leading causes for those aged 2-3 and burs only occurred for those aged 3.

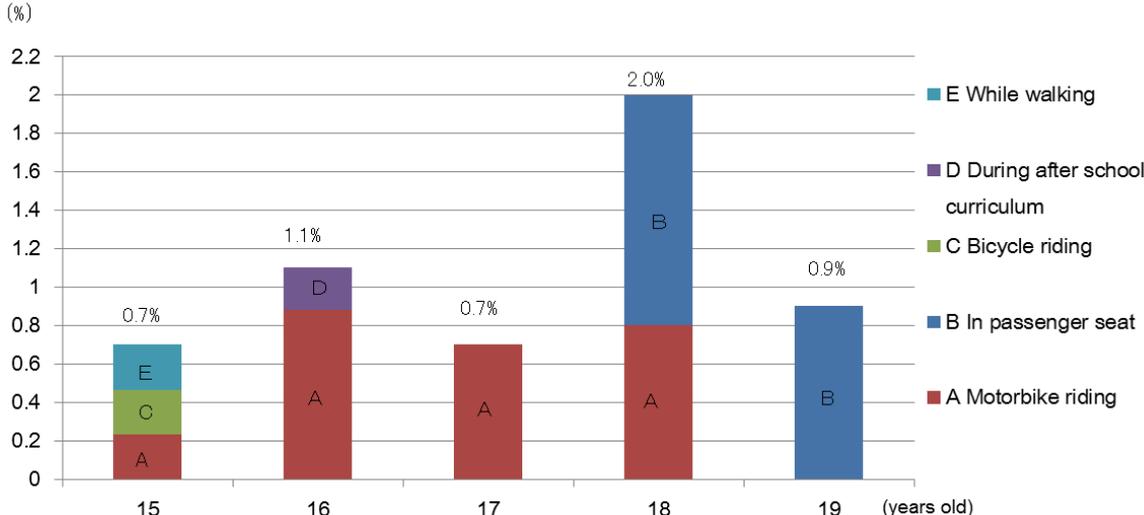
Figure 3-11 Rate and Nature of Indoor Injuries for Children Aged 4 and Younger



Source: Komoro Fire Station’s emergency transportation data

Among children aged 15-19 whose rate of injuries occurred outside is relatively high compared with other age groups, the injury occurrence rate peaks at 18 years old when they begin driving. Motorcycle riding is the leading cause of injuries among those aged 16-18 and motor vehicle driving is the leading cause of injuries among those aged 18-19.

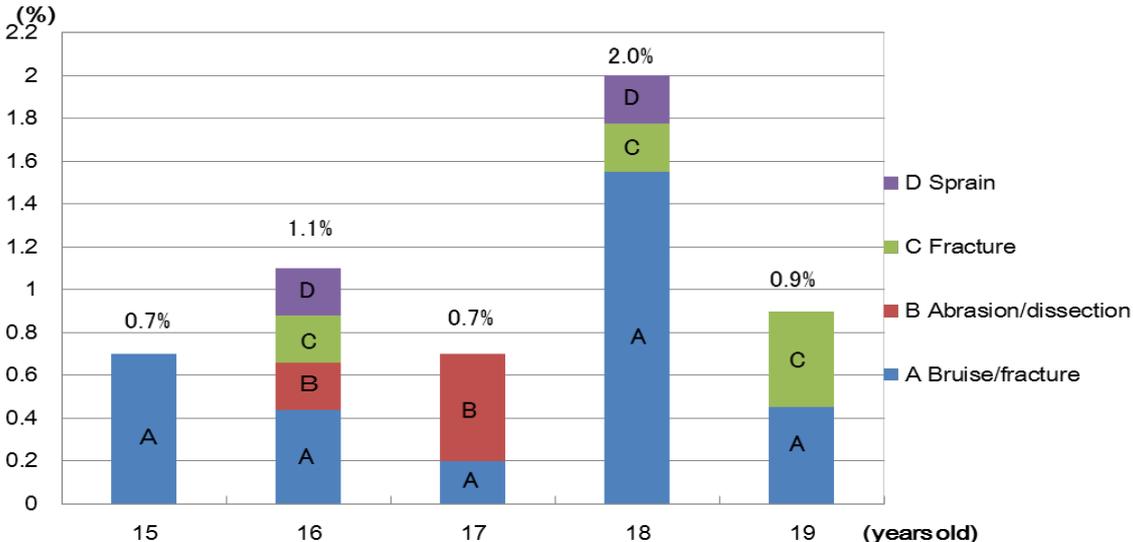
Figure 3-12 Rates and Causes of Outdoor Injuries for Children Aged 15-19



Source: Komoro Fire Station’s emergency transportation data

As for nature of injuries, bruises and fractures are the leading causes for all ages.

Figure 3-13 Rates and Nature of Outdoor Injuries for Children Aged 15-19

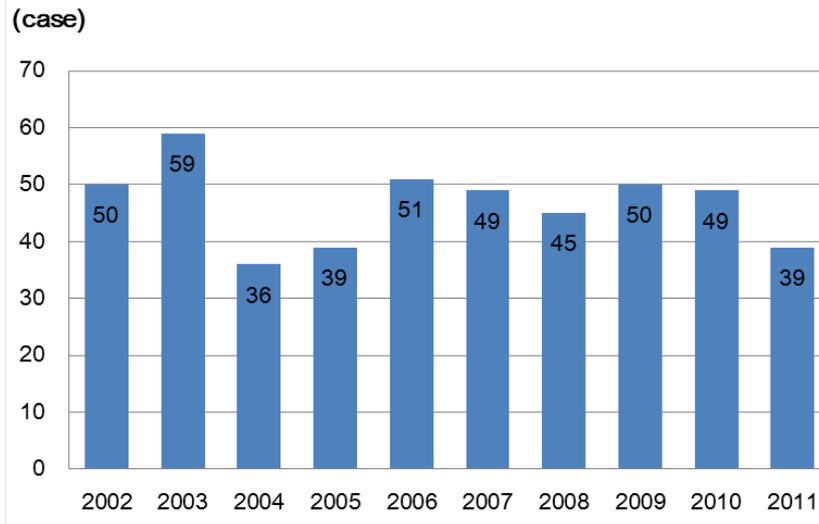


Source: Komoro Fire Station’s emergency transportation data

(3) Work-related injuries

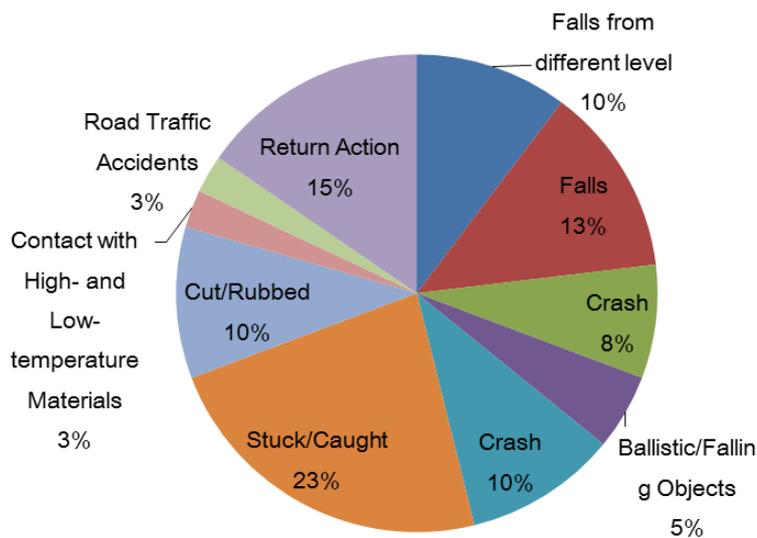
Approximately 40 to 60 injuries occurred at work places every year. According to the data on workplace injuries by Komoro Labor Standards Office, 138 injuries that require 4 and more days off occurred at business facilities in Komoro City between 2009-2011. Falls from higher level account for 16 % of the leading causes of workplace injuries, followed by struck and caught by or against object (15%) and falls (12%).

Figure 3-14 Number of Work-related Accidents



Source: Work-related injuries data by Komoro Labor Standards Office

Figure 3-15 Causes of Work-related Accidents

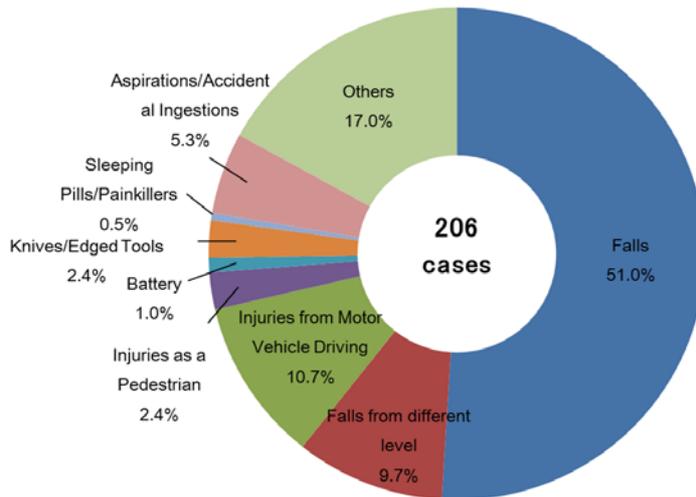


Source: Work-related injuries data by Komoro Labor Standards Office

(4) Elderly injuries

Among elderly persons who were taken to hospital by ambulance, falls and downfalls/slip drop account for 60.7 % the leading causes of injuries, followed by motor vehicle driving and walking (13.1 %).

Figure 3-16 Causes of injuries ended up emergency transportation to hospital

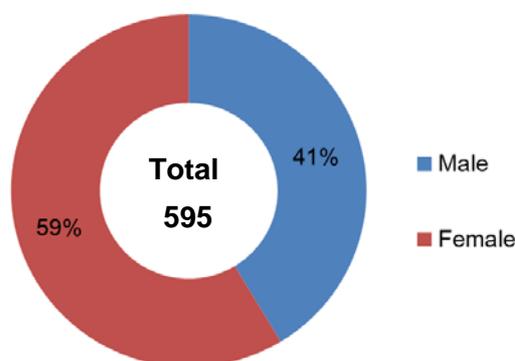


Source: Komoro Fire Station’s emergency transportation data

Agreeing with the idea of the Safe Community, Komoro Kosei General Hospital collected and analyzed data on injuries of persons aged 65 and older who visited there for injuries between April 1, 2010 and March 1, 2011.

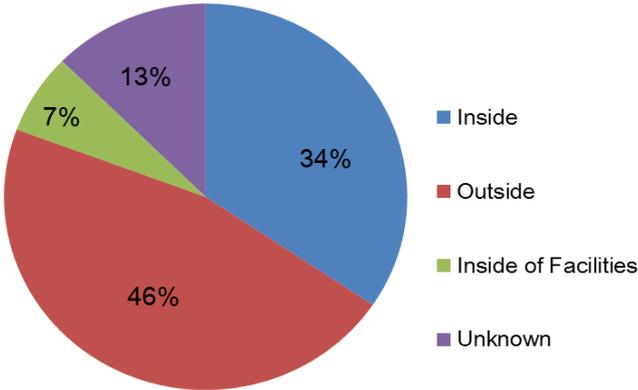
Among them, women account for about 60 percent. The rate of injuries occurred outside of the house and facility is the highest, or 46 %, followed by 34 % for inside of the house. Falls account for about 50 % of the causes for a hospital visit.

Figure 3-17 Numbers and rates of Injury visit by Sex



Source: Komoro Kosei General Hospital

Figure 3-18 Place of Injury

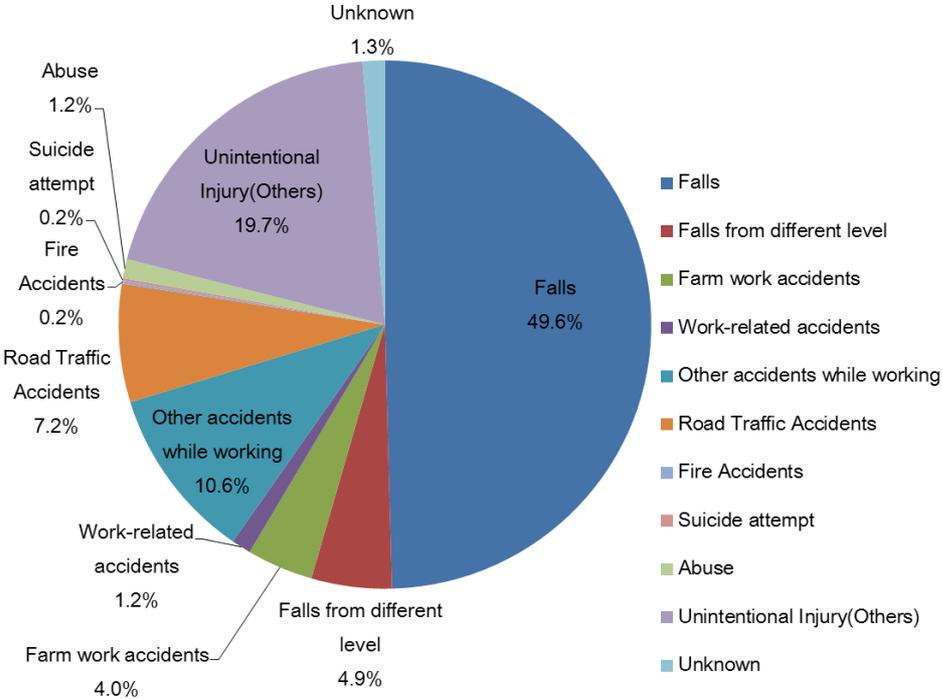


Source: Komoro Kosei General Hospital

Note:

1. Inside refers "inside the home":
2. Outside refers places other than "inside the home" and "inside the facility":
3. Inside the facility refers "inside the facility for older people":
4. Unknown refers "place not specified".

Figure 3-19 Causes of injury visits to hospital



Source: Komoro Kosei General Hospital

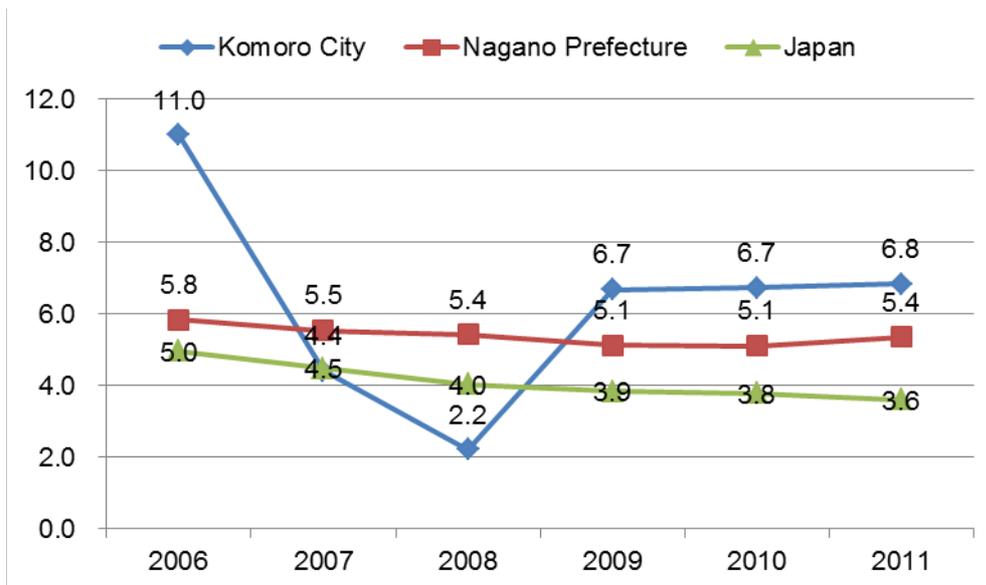
Note:

1. Farm work accidents include all injuries occurred while working at farm. (Falls and fall slip are classified as farm work injuries if happened while working at farm):
2. Work-related accidents include all injuries occurred while working at workplace except farm. Falls and fall slip are classified as workplace injuries if happened while working at workplace):
3. Other accidents while working include all injuries occurred during working at places other than farm and workplace, such as cutting grass, moving things, doing domestic work and so forth:
4. Unintentional injuries are other injuries than falls and fall slip:
5. Unknown means obvious injuries but not specified.

(5) Injuries caused by traffic accidents

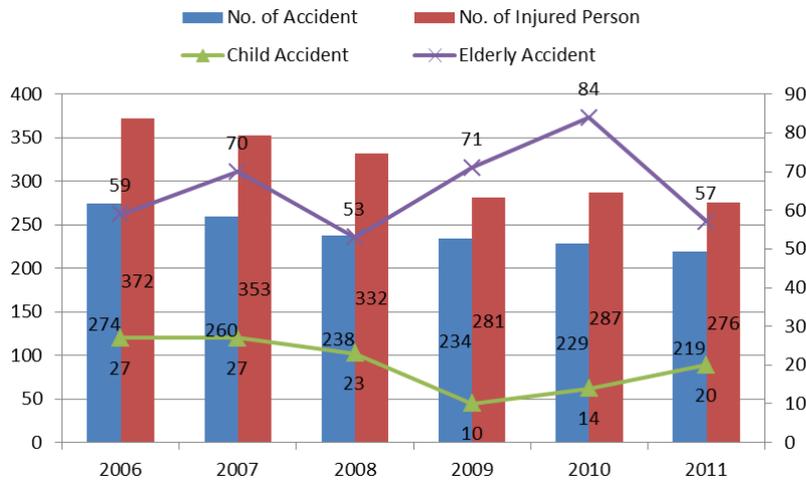
Traffic accidents are the second leading causes of injuries for all ages according to the Komoro Police Station. Closely analyzed police data show that in 2008 the number of death from traffic accidents in Komoro City was less than those of both Japan and Nagano prefecture but from 2009 through 2011 it became rather higher. Although total number of traffic accidents has been decreasing, the percentage of injuries of aged persons was high in 2009 and 2010, accounting for more than 30 %.

Figure 3-20 Trend of Deaths from Traffic Accidents (per 100,000 persons)



Source: National Police Department

Figure 3-21 Trend of Death from Traffic Accidents in Komoro City (actual number)



Source: National Police Department

For elderly persons, around twilight (between 17:00 and 19:00) is the time when traffic accidents occur most, followed by daytime.

Table 3-4 Traffic Accidents among Aged Persons by Time of Injury in Komoro City

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2009						3	5	9	3	5	3	5	4	6	4	5	5	6	4			2	2	
2010	1			1		1	3	6	5	1	6	5	9	6	10	5	8	12	1		3		1	
2011				1		1		3	3	7	7	8	1	4	4	3	3	8	2	1			1	
Average	0.3			0.6		0.3	1.3	3.6	6	5	4.3	5.6	3.6	5.6	5.3	5.6	4.3	7	6.6	2		1	0.6	1.3

Source: Accidents data by Komoro Police Station

Among car-to-car accidents, the percentage of rear-end collision is high. Distracting driving (driving looking at non-traffic sights) caused most of rear-end collisions.

Table 3-5 Car-to-Car Accidents in Komoro City

	Total	Rear-end Collisions	Collisions at an Intersection	While Turning a Corner	Head-on Collisions	While Passing Other Car(s)	Others
2009	207	106	48	22	7	7	17
2010	203	106	54	17	12	1	13
2011	197	115	38	17	8	5	14

Source: Accidents data by Komoro Police Station

Table 3-6 Number and Causes of Rear-end Accidents

	Total	Percentage	Lost in Thought	Distracting Driving (Looking at nontraffic-related sights outside)	Distracting Driving (Looking at nontraffic-related sights inside)	Not Making sure of behaviors of other drivers/pedestrian	Incorrect Operation	Skidding	Others
2009	106	45.2%	20	36	28	13	5	0	4
2010	106	46.2%	10	30	33	14	6	4	9
2011	115	52.5%	13	38	34	19	5	2	4

Source: Accidents data by Komoro Police Station

(6) Intentional injuries

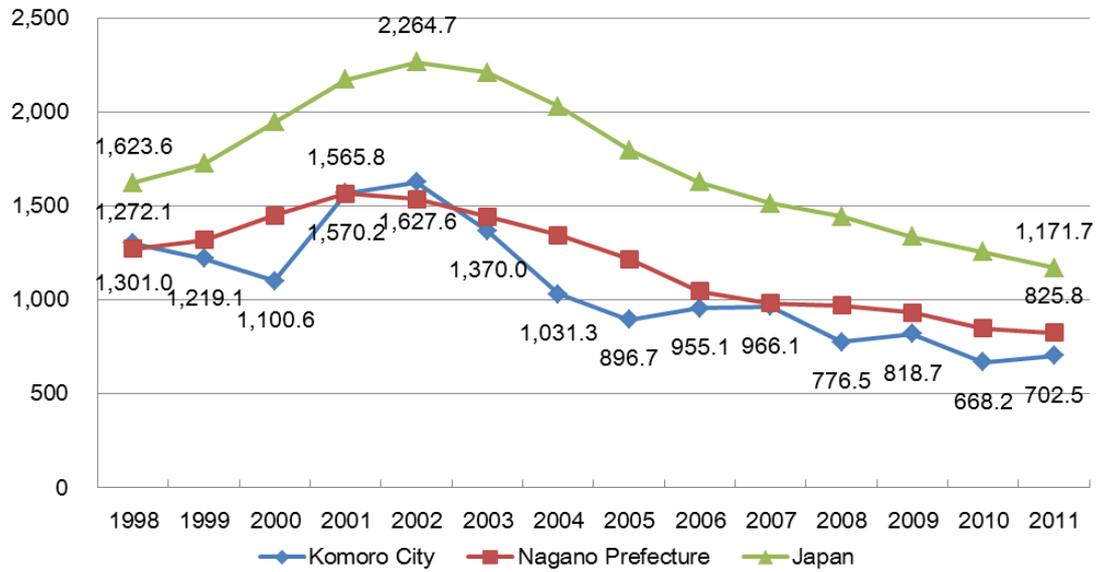
The number of crimes occurred in Komoro City has been decreasing after peaking in 2002, less than that of both Japan and Nagano prefecture.

Table 3-7 Gross Number of Recognized Criminal Law Crimes

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	Komoro City	599	564	508	722	747	628	472	408	434	437	351	367	294	308
	per 100,000 Persons	1,301.0	1,219.1	1,100.6	1,570.2	1,627.6	1,370.0	1,031.3	896.7	955.1	966.1	776.5	818.7	668.2	702.5
	Nagano Prefecture	28,173	29,252	32,110	34,764	34,054	31,974	29,822	26,753	22,902	21,422	21,105	20,164	18,295	17,707
Homicide	per 100,000 Persons	1,272.1	1,318.2	1,449.6	1,565.8	1,536.5	1,443.3	1,346.8	1,218.2	1,046.1	981.7	971.0	933.1	850.0	825.8
	Japan	2,033,546	2,165,626	2,443,470	2,735,612	2,853,739	2,790,136	2,562,767	2,269,293	2,050,850	1,908,836	1,818,023	1,703,044	1,585,856	1,480,765
	per 100,000 Persons	1,623.6	1,726.5	1,945.2	2,172.7	2,264.7	2,212.0	2,031.1	1,798.1	1,625.7	1,513.9	1,443.5	1,335.6	1,254.8	1,171.7
Assault	Komoro City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
	per 100,000 Persons	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	2.21	2.2	0.0	0.0
	Nagano Prefecture	22	13	17	12	16	15	21	8	24	24	11	8	19	10
Injury	per 100,000 Persons	0.99	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.72	0.68	0.95	0.36	1.10	1.10	0.51	0.37	0.88	0.47
	Japan	1,388	1,265	1,391	1,340	1,396	1,452	1,419	1,392	1,309	1,199	1,297	1,094	1,067	1,051
	per 100,000 Persons	1.11	1.01	1.11	1.06	1.11	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.04	0.95	1.03	0.86	0.84	0.83
Population	Komoro City	0	0	3	3	1	2	0	0	5	5	2	5	8	7
	per 100,000 Persons	0.00	0.00	6.50	6.52	2.18	4.36	0.00	0.00	11.00	11.05	4.42	11.15	18.18	15.97
	Nagano Prefecture	57	25	78	97	80	85	87	108	219	565	570	484	434	396
Injury	per 100,000 Persons	2.57	1.13	3.52	4.37	3.61	3.84	3.93	4.92	10.00	25.89	26.23	22.40	20.16	18.47
	Japan	7,367	7,792	13,225	16,928	19,442	21,937	23,691	25,815	31,002	31,966	31,641	29,638	29,593	29,237
	per 100,000 Persons	5.88	6.21	10.53	13.44	15.43	17.39	18.78	20.45	24.57	25.35	25.12	23.24	23.42	23.13
Population	Komoro City	10	3	2	5	8	11	5	8	9	8	5	5	3	8
	per 100,000 Persons	21.72	6.48	4.33	10.87	17.43	24.00	10.93	17.58	19.81	17.69	11.06	11.15	6.82	18.25
	Nagano Prefecture	195	192	293	327	273	288	283	248	257	285	273	214	221	195
Population	per 100,000 Persons	8.80	8.65	13.23	14.73	12.32	13.00	12.78	11.29	11.74	13.06	12.56	9.90	10.27	9.09
	Japan	19,476	20,233	30,184	33,965	36,324	36,568	35,937	34,484	33,987	30,986	28,291	26,464	26,547	25,832
	per 100,000 Persons	15.55	16.13	24.03	26.98	28.83	28.99	28.48	27.32	26.94	24.58	22.46	20.75	21.01	20.44
Population	Komoro City	46,041	46,262	46,158	45,982	45,897	45,840	45,766	45,499	45,440	45,235	45,205	44,827	43,997	43,843
	per 100,000 Persons	2,214,721	2,219,028	2,215,168	2,220,208	2,216,360	2,215,352	2,214,356	2,196,114	2,189,177	2,182,190	2,173,492	2,160,873	2,152,449	2,144,344
	Japan	125,252,000	125,432,000	125,612,633	125,908,000	126,008,000	126,139,000	126,176,000	126,204,902	126,154,000	126,085,000	125,947,000	127,510,000	126,381,728	126,381,728

Source: National Police Department

Figure 3-22 Number of Recognized Criminal Law Crimes (per 100,000 Persons)

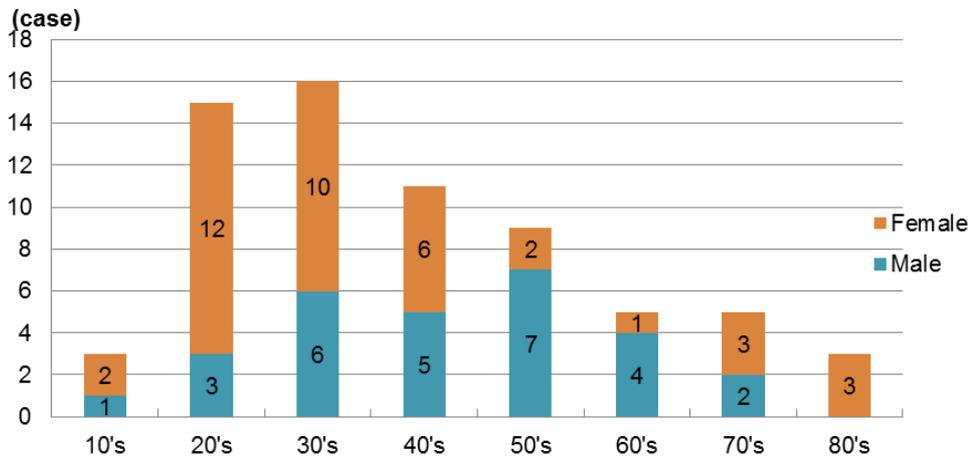


Source: National Police Department

(7) Self-harm injuries

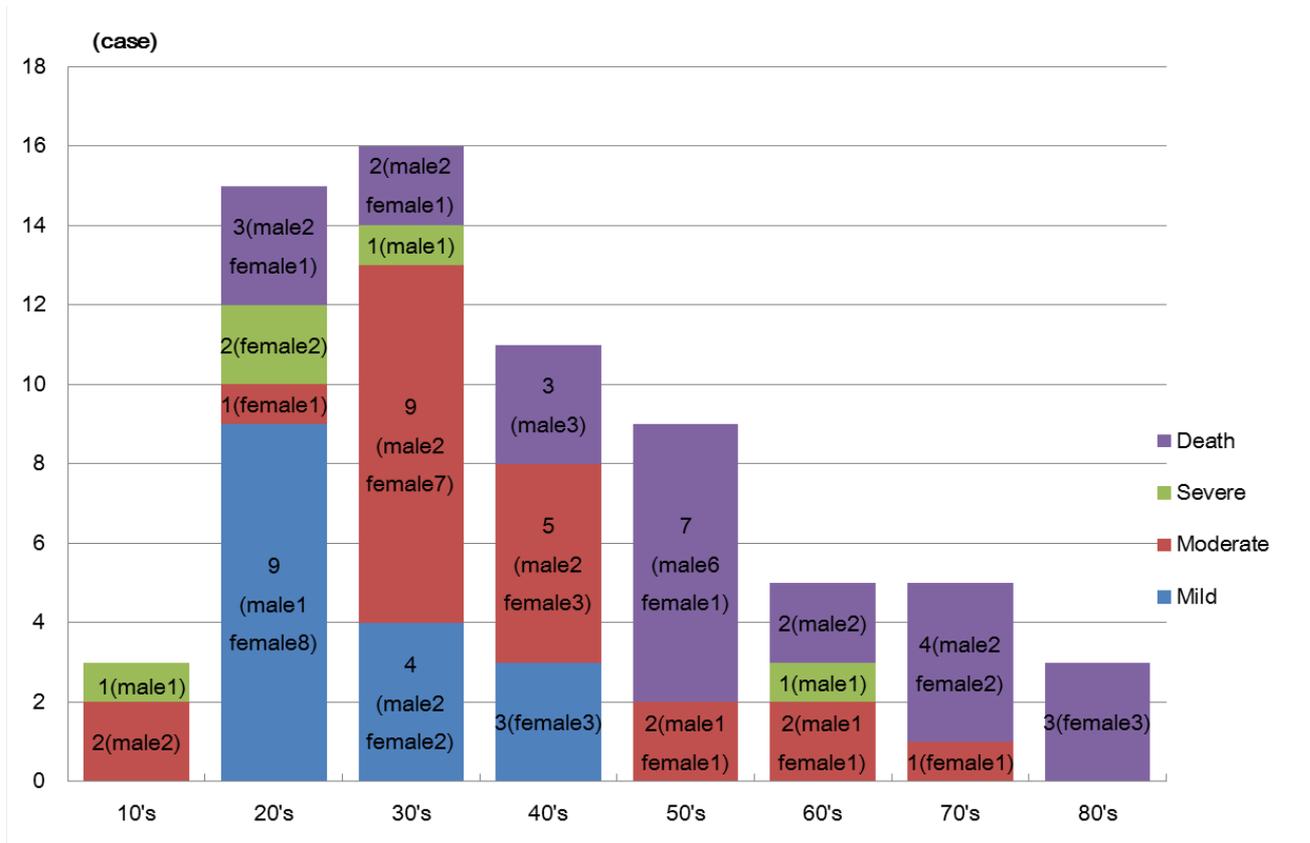
There were 67 self-harm incidents (suicide attempts) ended up being transported to hospital by ambulance between 2009 and 2011. By age, the percentage of those in their 20's and 30's is higher than those of other age group, and by sex, the percentage of female is higher than male. By severity of injuries, among persons in their 20's and 30's the percentage of mild injuries is higher, and among persons in their 50's the percentage of acute injuries is higher and the rate of deaths tends to be high accordingly.

Figure 3-23 Self-harm by age and gender-



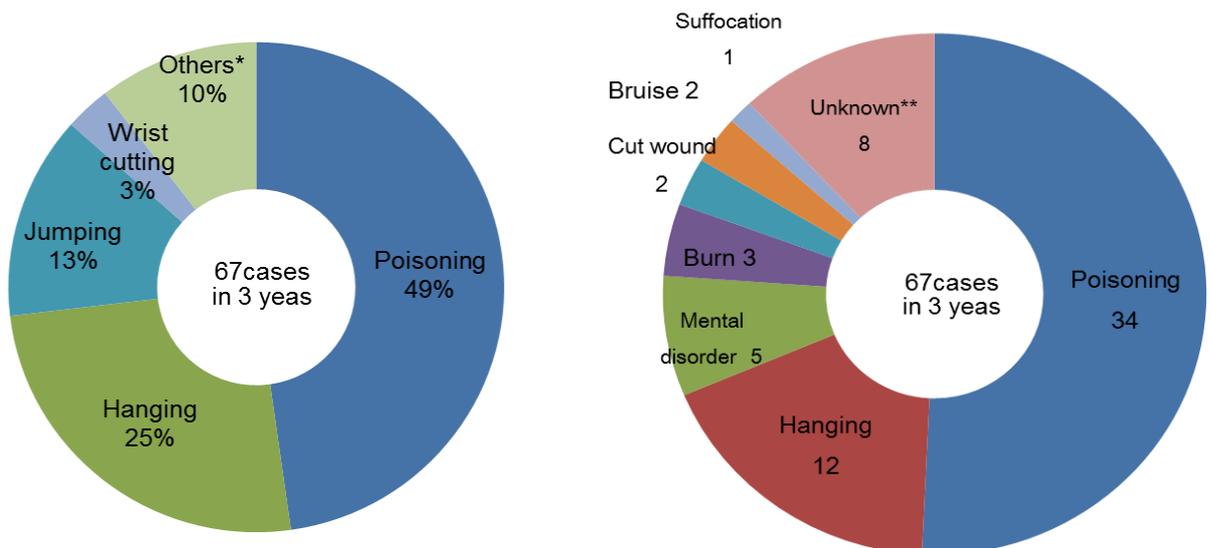
Source: Komoro Fire Station's emergency transportation data

Figure 3-24 Self-harm by age groups and the severity



Source: Komoro Fire Station's emergency transportation data

Figure 3-25 Means of Self-harm & Nature of Self-harm



Note: *"Others" includes self-burning and entering a mountain

** "Unknown" is injuries not known because

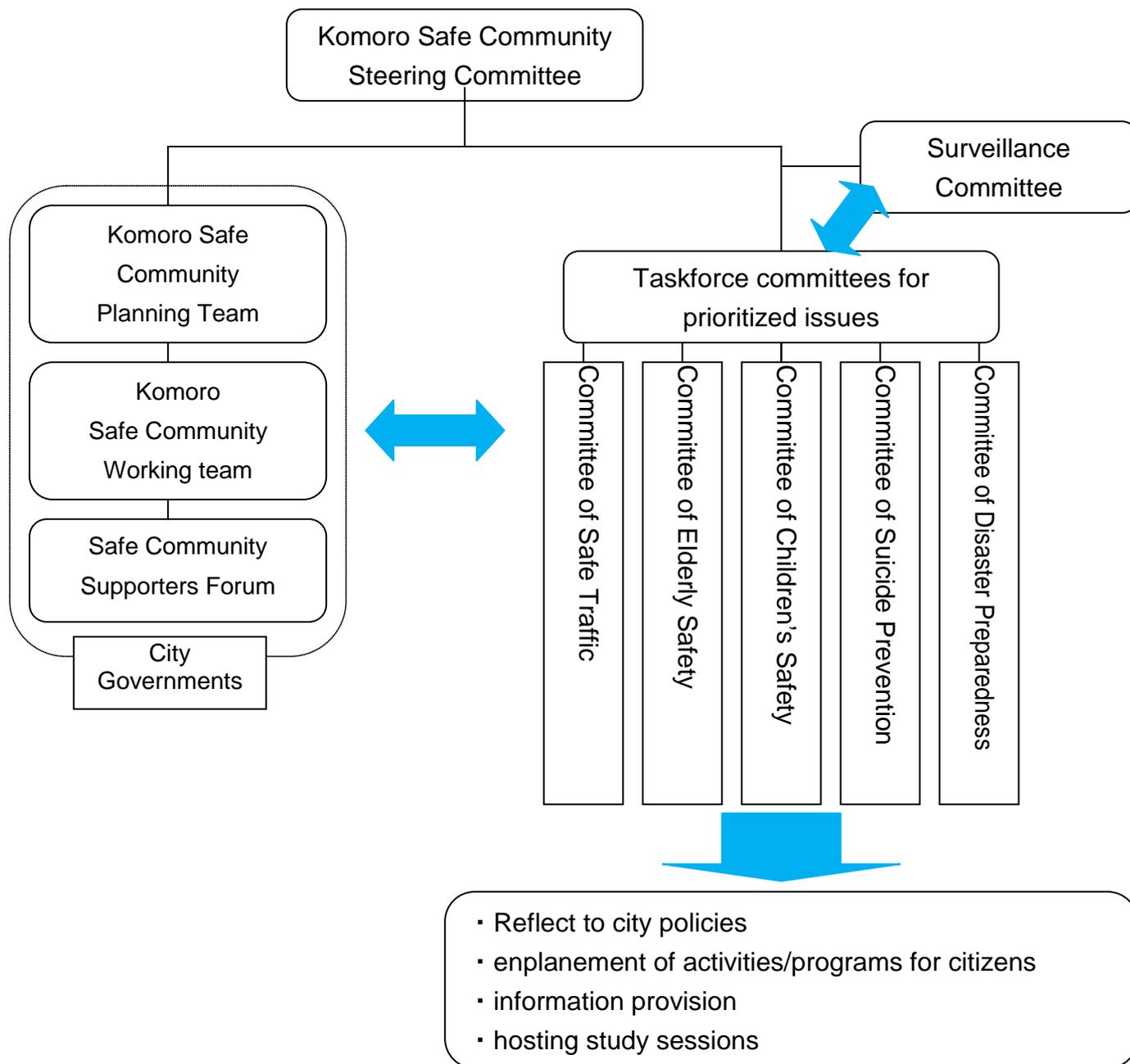
Source: Komoro Fire Station's emergency transportation data

4. EFFORTS FOR SAFETY PROMOTION AND INJURY PREVENTION BASED ON SEVEN INDICATORS

INDICATOR 1: AN INFRASTRUCTURE BASED ON PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATION, GOVERNED BY A CROSS-SECTOR GROUP THAT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SAFETY PROMOTION

(1) Komoro City’s system to promote Safe Community movement

Figure 4-1 Chart of Komoro City’s Safe Community Promotion System



In order to promote the Safe Community activities continuously, Komoro City revised city's safe and secure community-building ordinance, adding the following sentences to it for the first time in Japan: Komoro City intends to become a Safe Community; it stipulates to establish the Safe Community Steering Committee; it promotes the S + PDCA cycle through the Safe Community Steering Committee .

The Safe Community Steering Committee, which includes the city government, the Police Office, the Fire Station, region's Medical Association and medical facilities, community members, and other groups, is a core of Komoro City's safe community promotion system. Five taskforce committees under the Safe Community Steering Committee utilize interventions in the priority problems, based on safety diagnosis by the Surveillance Committee.

The Surveillance Committee provides each task force the data on injuries and advises on evaluation indexes, as well as analyzes the data.

Task Forces set up and practice programs on top priorities for Komoro City's safe and secure community-building which are defined by the Surveillance Committee. They also evaluate their measures and regularly report their ongoing activities to the Safe Community Steering Committee

The Safe Community Planning Team and the Safe Community Working Team within the city government carry out liaison and coordination among the Safe Community promotion organizations, plan and manage meetings of task forces, and discuss how to implement measures. Aiming to promote Safe Community activities and support overall activities, they also recruit city government officials as supporters and organize the Supporters Forum.

As outlined above, Komoro City established the cross-sectional system to promote safe community activities continuously.

(2) Safe Community Steering Committee

Figure 4-2 Cross Sectoral Collaboration



◆ Function

- Developing an overall plan for Safe Community activities and implementing action plans
- Promoting Safe Community activities throughout the city

◆ Structure

Members: 35 organizations/groups, 35 persons (See P.103)

Chairperson: Tsutom Serizawa, Mayor of Komoro City

Vice Chairman: Shoji Mitsuishi, Chief of Komoro Police Station

Vice Chairman: Yasuhide Katagiri, Chairman of the Conference of Neighborhood association Heads

◆ History of meetings

2010	Aug. 17	First meeting
	Oct. 26	Second meeting
2011	May 17	Third meeting
	June 6	Forth meeting (Pre site-visit)
	Aug. 18	Fifth meeting
2012	Jan. 18	Sixth meeting (Joint conference with taskforces)
	Feb. 23	Seventh meeting

(3) Task forces and the Surveillance Committee

Under Komoro City's Safe Community Steering Committee, there are five task forces, which plan programs, promote and evaluate activities, and explore better measures.

Table 4-1 Structure of Task Forces

(Note: © represents Chairman; O represents Vice Chairman; Figures indicate the number of members)

Name of Task Force	Member of Task Force	
Traffic Safety (12)	Administrative organs (4)	Division Chief, Traffic Policy Division of Komoro Police Station; Advisor on Anticrime Activities of Komoro Police Station; Division Chief, Living & Environment Division of Komoro City; Division Chief, Construction Division of Komoro City
	Private companies (3)	Manager, Komoro Branch of JR BUS KANTO, Co.; Manager, Komoro Sales Office of Chikuma Bus, Co; Chairman, Komoro Taxi Association
	Community action groups (5)	© Chairman, Council of Crossing Guards ; Member, Council of Crossing Guards; Director-General, Traffic Safety Association; O Director, Women's Group of Traffic Safety Association ; Chief, Komoro Branch of Association of Safe Driving Administrators
Elderly Safety (10)	Administrative organs (4)	Advisor on Anticrime Activities of Komoro Police Station; O Division Chief, Senior Citizens' Welfare Division of Komoro City ; Director-General, Social Welfare Council; Chairman, Community General Support Center
	Medical facilities (3)	Director, Local Healthcare Cooperation Office of Komoro Kosei General Hospital; Member, Komoro-Kitasaku Society of Clinical Pharmacy; Vice Chairman, Association of Long-term Insurance Operators
	Community action groups (3)	© Accounting Audit, Federation of Golden Age Clubs ; Chairman, Council for Local welfare / childcare commissioners & Elderly Welfare; Vice Chairman, Council for Local welfare / childcare commissioners & Elderly Welfare

Children's Safety (15)	Administrative organs (6)	Division Chief, Community Safety & Criminal Affairs Division of Komoro Police Station; Advisor on Anticrime Activities of Komoro Police Station; Division Chief, Welfare Division of Komoro City; Assistant Division Chief, Child and Youth Support & Education; Director-General, Social Welfare Council; Honcho, Social Welfare Council
	Educational Institutions (5)	◎ Chairman, Association of Elementary and Junior High School Principals; OChairman, Kindergarten Federation; Chairman, Association of Public and Private Nursery Principals; Principal, Komoro Commerce High School; Teacher, Komoro High School
	Community action groups (4)	Chairman, PTA Federation; Chairman, Child Welfare Division of Council for Welfare Volunteers; Chairman, Juvenile Guidance Committee; Chairman, Federation of Youth Development Association
Suicide Prevention (14)	Administrative organs (6)	Deputy Division Chief, Community Safety Division of Komoro Police Office; Advisor on Anticrime Activities of Komoro Police Office; Head Health Nurse, Saku Health and Welfare Office; Division Chief, Public Health Division of Komoro City; Director-General, Komoro Social Welfare Council; Chairman, Community General Support Center
	Medical facilities (3)	◎ Vice Chairman, Komoro Branch of Komoro-Kitasaku Medical Association; ODirector, National Hospital Organization KomoroKogen Hospital; Member, Komoro-Kitasaku Society of Clinical Pharmacy
	Community action groups (5)	Nurse, Study Group on Industrial Nursing; Nursing Teacher, Nursing Committee; Director, Health Promotion Committee; Director, Local welfare / childcare commissioners Committee; Center President, Multifunctional Center for Mentally Disabled

Disaster Prevention (14)	Administrative organs (5)	Director Komoro Labor Standard Office; Division Chief, Security Division of Komoro Police Station; Deptyey Commanding Officer, Komoro Fire Station; Division Chief, General Affairs Division of Komoro City; Staff, Komoro Social Welfare Council
	Community action groups (9)	◎Chairwoman, Liaison Conference among Women’s Group; ODeputy Chairman, Conference of Neighborhood association Heads; Vice Captain, Fire Company; Branch Manager, Komoro Branch of JA-SAKUASAMA; Director, Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Former Director, Junior Chamber; Administrative Manager, Tourism Association; Chairman, PTA Federation; President, Women’s Network

Aiming at building an injury surveillance system and an evaluation system, we established the Surveillance Committee which includes experts as well. Its detailed description is in Indicator 4 on page **.

Table 4-2 Members of the Surveillance Committee

(Note: ◎ represents Chairman; O represents Vice Chairman; Numbers represent the number of members)

Administrative organs (3)	Advisor on Anticrime Activities of Komoro Police Station; Chief of Firefighters of Komoro Police Station; Division Chief, General Affairs Division of Komoro City
Medical facilities (2)	Vice Chairman, Komoro Branch of Komoro-Kitasaku Medical Association; Division chief, Information Management /division of Komoro Kosei General Hospital
Specialized institutions (2)	◎Senior assistant professor, Department of preventive Medicine and Public Health, Shinshu University School of Medicine : OAssistant professor, Department of Public Health, Tokyo University Graduate School of Medicine



Traffic Safety



Elderly Safety



Children's Safety



Suicide Prevention



Disaster Prevention



Surveillance committee

(4) In house organizations of the city government

① Planning Team of the Komoro City Safe Community

The Planning Team was established in order to ensure a cross-sectional collaboration within the city government and explore how to implement measures.

◆ Function

- Developing action plans by section
- Exploring and adjusting action plans within the city government

◆ Structure

Members: Deputy Mayor and Division Chiefs of the city government

◆ Number of meetings already held: 7

Meeting of the Working Team



② Working Team of the Komoro City Safe Community

The Working Team was established in order to carry out liaison and coordination among city government divisions, plan and manage meetings of task forces, and smoothly conduct safe community activities.

◆ Function

- Sorting out agendas of projects by division and preparing rough plans for specific activities
- Coordinating project execution plans of related divisions within the city government
- Planning and managing meetings of each task forces
- Preparing application documents related to receiving a Safe Community designation

◆ Structure:

- Members: Division Chief of General Affairs Division and other division chiefs, assistant division chiefs and division staff in charge
- Chairman: Division Chief of General Affairs Division

◆ Number of meeting held: 6

③ The Safe Community Supporter Forum

The Conference consists of city government workers who are recruited to provide logistic support for safe community activities regardless their work in charge.

◆ Role:

- PR for the Safe Community
- Overall support for the Safe Community activities

◆ Members:

Volunteers among the city government workers (36 people)

◆ Past activities

- Meetings on PR activities for the Safe Community
- Promotion activity during the city festival
- Participation in a study-visit to Atsugi City
- Participation in Toshima Safety/Security Festa 2011
- Participation in Minowa Town Safety Community Forum
- Attendance at a designation ceremony and a commemoration symposium at the JISC ISS Certifying Center



(5) Support and Cooperation of the Nagano Prefecture Police Department and the Komoro City Police Station

① Nagano Prefecture Police Department

Recognizing that the Safe Community activities are an effective way of promoting a safe and secure community, the Nagano Prefecture Police Department adopted the idea of the Safe Community as an agenda and holds lectures and study sessions in order to disseminate the Safe Community activities throughout Nagano Prefecture.

In September 2010, the Nagano Prefecture Police Department also established the Safe Community Support Committee in the Department so that it can effectively support the Safe Community activities of Komoro City and Minowa Town in both hard and soft aspects. Specifically, in April 2011, it put advisors to anticrime activities in the Komoro Police Station and the Ina Police Station, which exercise jurisdiction over Minowa Town, in order to cooperate closely, supporting the Safe Community activities of these two communities.



Meeting of the Safe Community Support Committee



Safe Community study sessions



② Komoro City Police Station

Chief of the Komoro Police Station became Vice Chairman of the Safe Community Steering Committee. In addition, police officers of the Komoro Police Station and an advisor sent by the Nagano Prefecture Police Department as well, participate in related task forces. It also provides data necessary to the Safe Community activities.

Being necessary to cooperate with each other inside the Komoro Police Station, it established the Support Committee of Safe Community Movement, and holds study sessions, giving support to Komoro City's Safe Community activities in every way.

The Komoro Police Station support Komoro City's Safe Community activities as described below:

- Provision of data on crimes, traffic accidents and suicides
- Assistance of installing security light and camera for the Council of Komoro-Interchange Industrial Park
- Creation of two educational DVD, “Crusaders Furikomasenger NEXT” and “Crusaders Furikomasenger SPIRITS”, to crusade against bank transfer scam
- Support for “Safe and Secure Energy Supply Campaign” by Toshin Branch of Nagano Toshi Gas Co. Ltd.
- Public education by placing a symbol of the Komoro City's Safe Community activity on anticrime posters
- Installation of blue LED lights on Komoro Ohashi to discourage suicide



Crusaders Furikomasenger



Energy Supply Campaign



Installation of Blue LED Light

(6) Safe community activities by other groups

① Local welfare / childcare commissioner Committee

The Local welfare / childcare commissioner Committee supports the idea of the Safe Community and joined each task force as well as the Safe Community Steering Committee.

Because action plans of the Local welfare / childcare commissioner Committee accord with those of the Safe Community activities, it is working with the emphasis on joining the Safe Community programs.



② Conference of City District (neighborhood communities) Heads

With a view not only to understand a system and activities of the Safe Community and but also to disseminate safe community activities, the Conference of Neighborhood association Heads made a study-visit to an antecede Atsugi City. Inviting the person in charge from Kameoka City and former Chair of Shino-cho neighborhood association in kameoka as lecturers, it also hosted a lecture meeting. It has been deploying energetic activities of safe and security in their communities with a motto “Safe Community activities start out in local communities”.



③ Komoro Municipal Library

In accordance with a suicide prevention month, Komoro Municipal Library is engaging in an educational activity in order to improve awareness of preventing suicide, setting up an area in the library with “books supporting people’s heart and life”. In this corner, there are books from titled *Suicide* and *Depression* to a variety of books such as a photo book collecting cats’ paw pads“ and some picture books as “books which sooth your feeling when you are tired”, “books which might change your personality a little”, and others.



④ Nagano Automobile Dealers Association

Finding Komoro City’s Safe Community activities, the association donated vests to the city in the name of supporting volunteer activities and the operation of “Safe and Secure community-building”. Donated vests are used at the events held by groups, which are members of the Komoro City Safe Community Steering Committee, to publicize Safe Community activities.



(7) Dissemination and awareness raising activities

Involving many citizens, Komoro City is operating Safe Community activities and making efforts of dissemination and awareness raising activities.

① Activities to raise awareness of a Safe Community

a. Placing a sign of declaring to become a member of the Safe Community Network.

We placed a sign of declaration of our efforts of becoming a Safe Community in the foyer of both the main building and the west building of the City Hall in order to disseminate the efforts of Safe Community activities.



b. Publicly soliciting a symbol for disseminating Safe Community activities

At the start of a campaign for becoming a member of International Safe Community Network, we publicly solicited a symbol loved by citizens and good for put out the information to the world in order to use for disseminating Komoro City's Safe Community activities. The Komoro City Safe Community Steering Committee selected the symbol from 83 applications from the citizens. The symbol is used for disseminating Safe Community activities by putting it on the workshop circulars and city government staffs' name cards.



c. Placing educational posters

Educational posters with the catch copy and symbol have been placed in public facilities such as the City Hall and the Community Center, where many people come and go.



d. Printing city's official envelope

City's official envelopes with a symbol and explanation of the Safe Community activities printed on it are used for mailing documents of the city so that Safe Community activities are disseminated in and out of the city.



e. City officials' nametags

Putting a symbol on a name tag wore by city officials make them conscious about the activities and also let visitors to the City Hall know about the Safe Community better.

f. Providing uchiwa (Japanese fan) for anticrime public education

In time for the Citizens' Festival, uchiwas for the purpose of anticrime public education were made and provided to festival's participants and spectators.



② Promotion of Safe Community activities

a. Conducting a public relations campaign through various media

We operate public relations campaign through newsletters and programs in order to disseminate Safe Community activities.



b. Hosting symposia for the citizens

To make more people understand the Safe Community and involve in its activities, the city has hosted symposia and lectures for the citizens. Five of such events have already been held and there were gross total 1208 participants between April 1, 2010 and February 23, 2012.



c. Exhibiting posters

During a symposium or a lecture for the citizens, posters of ongoing safe and security promotion activities are displayed at the site.



d. Hosting study sessions and workshops for various groups

For the purpose of disseminating the Safe Community activities and promoting secure and safe community-building activities, we actively host study sessions and workshops for the citizens and groups that are interested in the Safe Community activities. Gross total 47 groups and 858 people have participated between April 1, 2010 and March 3, 2012.



INDICATOR 2: LONG-TERM, SUSTAINABLE PROGRAMS COVERING GENDERS AND ALL AGES, ENVIRONMENTS AND SITUATIONS

(1) Measures for the Safety Promotion

Komoro City has been making great efforts to improve safety, implementing safety promotion measures covering both sexes and all ages and environments.

The following table lists up all measures by situation and age. One major measure from each category is explained below this table.

Table 4-3 Reference Chart of Prevention Measures

(Upper column shows the number of programs and an alphabet in each lower column correspondents to each measure explained below the table.)

		Age Group (years)			
		Children (0-14)	Young Adults (15-24)	Adults (25-64)	Aged (65 and Over)
Unintentional Accidents	Home	4	4	4	19
		a	m	m	m, u, v
	Schools, Nursery Schools	10	/	/	/
		b			
	Workplace	/	/	4	/
				t	
	Transportation	5	8	7	10
		c, d	n, o	n, o	n, o, w
Recreation, Sports	2	2	2	3	
	e	f	f	f	
Other Public Spaces	4	3	3	3	
	f, g	f, g	f, g	f, g	
Intentional Causes	Suicide	2	4	5	10
		h	p, q	p, q	p, q, x
	Violence, Abuse	12	4	3	3
i, j, k		k	k	y	
Disasters	6	7	7	9	
	l	l, r, s	l, r, s	l, r, s	

Note:1. Measures for eave age group also include those for all ages

2. All measures are for both sexes.

(2) Komoro City's major prevention measures

a. Health and safety education for parents

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Parents of infants	Prevention of infants' injuries and accidents at home	Provide information to Municipal Health Center (health service for mother and child), Children's Center (safety education) and other child related facilities, disseminate and promote the way of dealing with accidents, urge to change behaviors.	Medical Association, Dental Association, Police Station, Komoro City government

b. Returning from school in a group with help of PTA

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Elementary School children	Prevention of crimes to children on the way to home from school	PTA and community residents lead children in group from school to home several times a year.	PTA, Community residents, Schools

c. Traffic and bicycle safety education for school children

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Elementary school children	Traffic accident prevention of elementary school children	Police officers teach traffic rules related how to cross the road, how to ride bicycle with demonstration	Traffic safety related Organization and groups such as Police Station, schools

d. Safe road map to and from school

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Elementary and junior high school students	Prevention of accidents of elementary and junior high school students	Mark dangerous points along the commuting routes to and from school in each school district on the map and share the information with teachers and parents	Elementary and junior high school students, schools, PTA, neighborhood associations

e. Inspection of playground and play equipment

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Children who use parks and playground equipment	Prevention of accidents of children who use playground equipment	City government workers perform a visual check and make sure of working condition of playground equipment while patrolling a park. Technicians give routine inspections, too.	Specialized business, Komoro City I

f. AED and Emergency Aid Training

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
General citizens and public facility users	Lifesaving at the public facilities	Learn how to use AED and first aid manual from Fire Station experts	Police Station, Komoro City government

g. Anticrime Patrol by vehicles with revolving blue light

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
All Citizens	Crime prevention	To deter crimes, Komoro city workers patrol the city by vehicles with revolving blue light attached on it.	Komoro City government

h. Hureai (Interaction) Telephone Komoro

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Pupils and students aged under 18 and their parents	Prevention of young people's misbehavior, withdrawal and suicide	Set up hotlines with which children can make a direct call to talk their problems with a education coordinator.	Komoro City

i. Welfare Experience Learning

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Elementary and junior high school students	Development of mutual understanding and bullying prevention	Students experience eye mask and wheel chair; Interacting with the disabled, the elderly and adults in the community, they learn Diverse ways of life and develop ability to live.	Schools, Social Welfare Council

j. Distribution of Anticrime Alarm to School Children

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
New pupils	Prevention of crimes to children on the way to and from school	Provide anticrime buzzers donated by private groups to all new pupils of elementary schools in Komoro City	Komoro City government, elementary schools

k. Emergency Temporary Protection of Mother and Children

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Mothers with their child(ren) and women	Protection of mothers with their child(ren) and women from violence	Temporarily protect mothers with their child(ren) and women who need emergency escape from their partners at public facilities	Assistant and protection facilities, Health and Welfare Office, Komoro City government

I. Integrated Disaster Drill

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
All citizens	Prevention of injuries from disaster	Komoro City government, organizations related to disaster prevention and community residents conduct joint emergency drills to improve understanding of disaster prevention measures and ability to take action.	Neighborhood associations, Medical Association, Police Station, Fire Station, Volunteer fire company, Komoro City government

m. Emergency Calling System for the Disabled (Peace of Mind Telephone)

Target Audience	Purpose	Measure	Organization in Charge
Disabled person, and person who lives alone	Security for disabled persons inside the house	Get a help quickly at emergency such as accidents and diseases inside the house by using radio communications	Fire Station, Komoro City government

n. Experience Learning of Skidding

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Drivers	Prevention of accidents on the icy/snowy street	Driving on the artificially made slippery roads, drivers gain skills to predict and react dangerous situations.	Motor schools, private company

o. Road Safety Training for Drivers

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Driver	Traffic accident prevention	During Traffic Safety Period in spring and in fall, police officers teach drivers traffic rules to disseminate and promote traffic safety knowledge.	Motor schools, Police Office, Komoro City government

p. Lecture on Depression

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
All citizens	Suicide prevention	Holding lectures on depression to improve understanding of depression and promote early detection and early treatment.	Nursing care agencies, Komoro City government

q. Loan for Emergency Aid

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Needy persons	Relief of urgent and temporary difficulties of needy persons	Loan living expenses to a needy persons so that they can be relieved from temporary poverty and rebuild their life	Social Welfare Council, Komoro City government

r. Disaster Prevention Peace-of-Mind Notification Mail

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
All citizens	Offer information about disaster prevention	Delivering information on disaster (related volcanoes and weather) to those registered on portal website of Committee of Mt. Asama Club, call attention to disasters.	Portal website of the Committee of Mt. Asama Club,

s. Support to Make Mutual Support Map in Time of Disaster

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Neighborhood associations	Build up a rescue and escape system for the time of disasters and educate about disaster prevention	Aiming at making a community where people help each other at the emergency, make a map with dangerous areas, evacuation spots and places with assistance-need persons on it, and promote awareness on disasters.	Neighborhood associations, Social Welfare Council, Komoro City government

t. Projects for National Safety Week and Industrial Health Week

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Employees of business establishment in Komoro City	Prevention of work-related injuries	During National Safety Week, invite scholars and experts as lecturers and hold a lecture and/or study course	Labor Standards Office, Federation of Labor Standards Association, Komoro City government

u. Friendly Visit Project

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Aged persons who live alone	Security for aged persons who live alone	Local welfare/childcare commissioner confirm the safety of aged persons, providing drinking water and talking with.	Local welfare/childcare commissioners , Komoro City government

v. Hatsuratsu (Healthy and Vigorous) Nursing Care Prevention Class

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Aged person	Care prevention for aged person	Coach aged persons not certified long-term care prevention exercises so that they do not have to get long-term care, let those people interact with each other	Social Welfare council

w. Subsidiary for Location Information of Wondering Aged Person

Target Audience	Purpose	Measure	Organization in Charge
Aged person who wonder because of dementia	Accident prevention of wondering old person	Subsidize service fee for locating wondering aged person by using PHS network	Komoro City government

x. Measures for Withdrawal and Depression

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Aged persons	Suicide prevention of the elderly	Assessing the problem comprehensively, health nurses and clinical nurses give advice and direction to suicidal elderly so as to have an independent life.	Social Welfare Council, Komoro City government

y. Counseling Program for Dementia Prevention

Target Audience	Purpose	Measures	Organization in Charge
Aged persons and caretakers	Prevention of abusing the elderly	Psychiatrists and health nurses advise old people who are worried about dementia and caretakers and coach them how to see doctor or how to deal with.	Medical Association, Komoro City government

INDICATOR 3: PROGRAMS THAT TARGET HIGH-RISK GROUPS AND ENVIRONMENTS, AND PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SAFETY FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

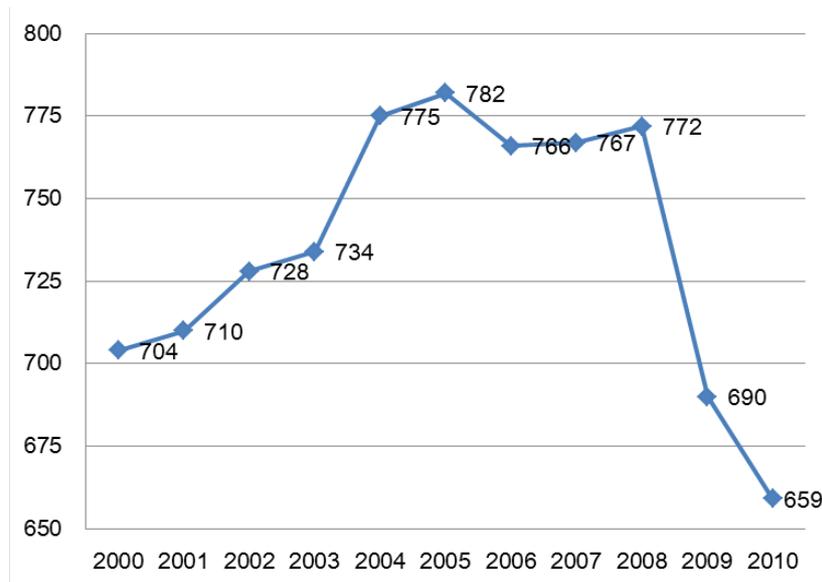
(1) High-risk groups and their situation

In Komoro City, high risk and vulnerable groups are being defined as ①foreign residents, ② children, women and old adults who are abused, ③persons with psychological disorder, developmental disorder and other handicap, and ④climbers to Mt. Asama. All over situations of those high-risk groups are described below.

① Foreign residents

Although the number of registered foreigners has been declining for the last few years, as many as 659 registered foreigners live in Komoro City as of December 31, 2010. It is difficult to analyze the trend of injuries of those people based on existing data. However, they must have some difficulties living in a foreign country where language, culture and custom are all different from theirs. They need to be taken care of.

Figure 4-3 Change in Registered foreigners' population



Source: Statistics of Komoro

Table 4-4 Registered Foreigners by Country (As of Dec.31, 2010)

Nationality		Enrolment(person)
1st	Thailand	241
2nd	China	121
3rd	Philippines	86
4th	South Korea/North Korea	76
5th	Brazil	47
6th	Indonesia	17
7th	Peru	16
8th	United Kingdom of Great Britain	8
9th	United States of America	4
-	Other countries	43

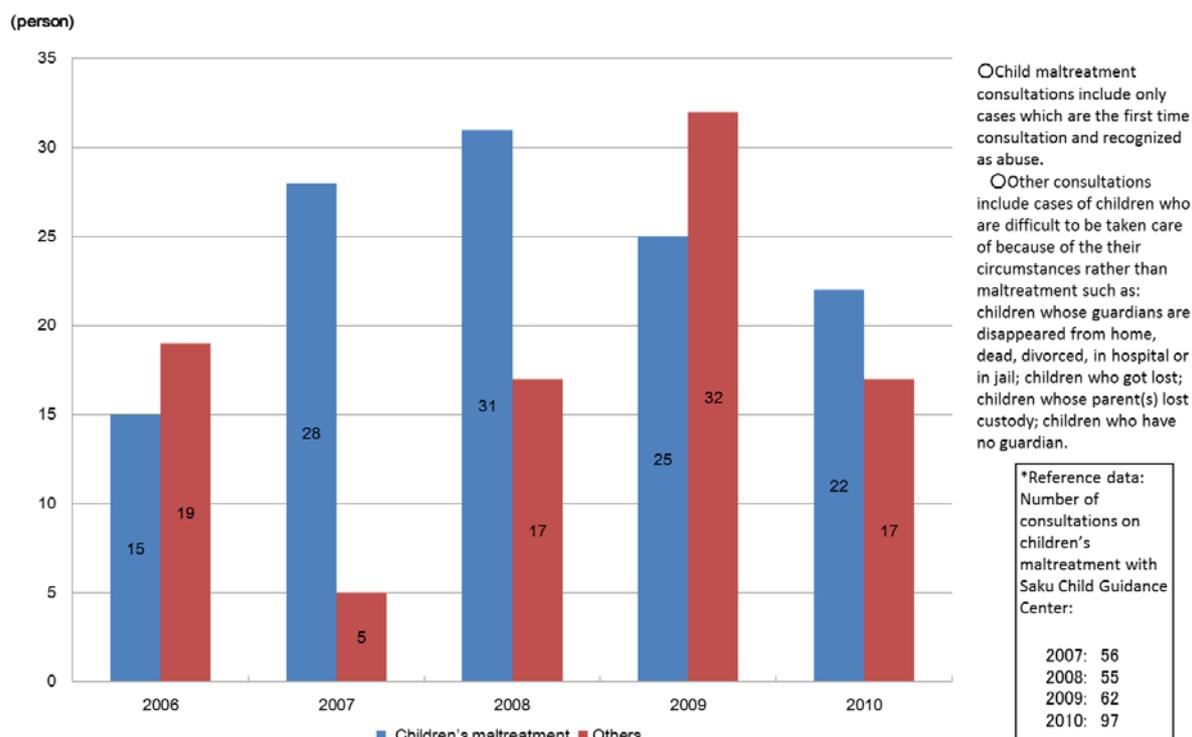
Source: Statistics of Komoro

② Children, women and old adults who are abused

In Komoro City, abusive incidents toward children, women and old adults occur several dozens of times a year. Few abused persons talk about their situation to others and tend to conceal the problem. We need to work on the problem.

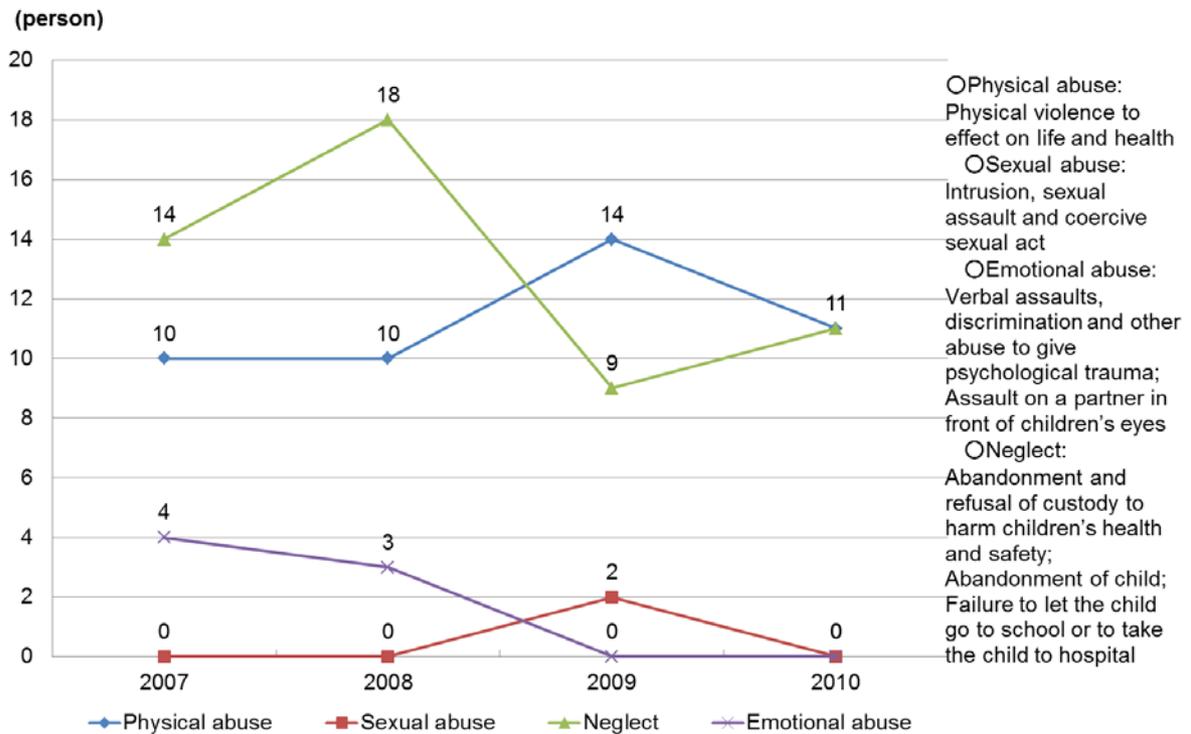
There were 121 consultations on children's maltreatment for the last five years.

Figure 4-4 Number of Consultations on Protective Child Care



Source: Komoro City Board of Education

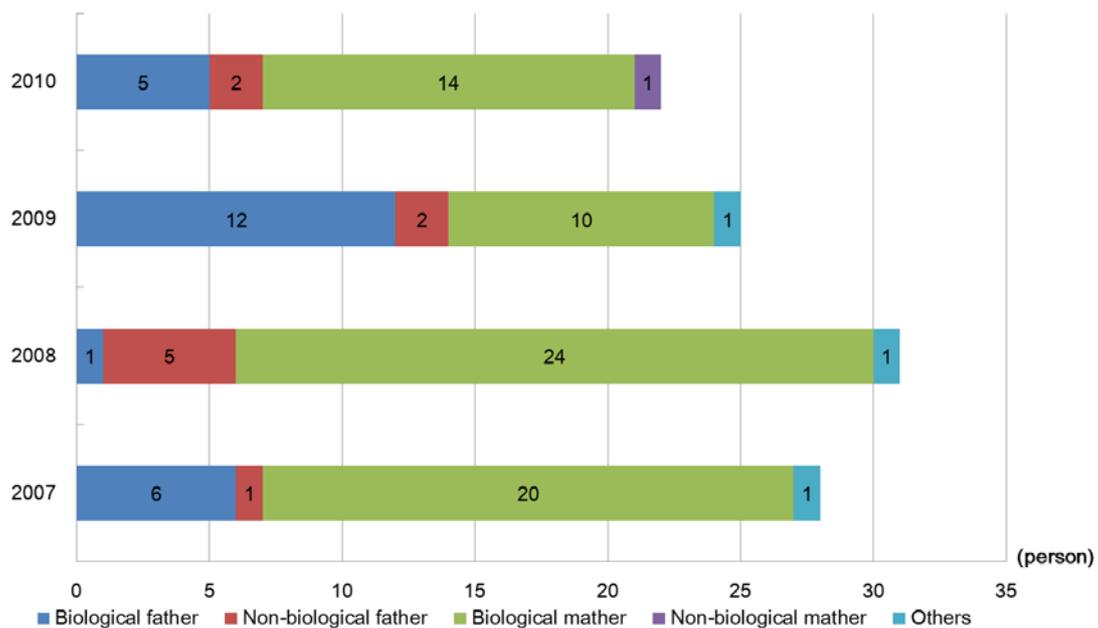
For the last four years, physical abuse and neglect were the major reasons for consultation. Figure 4-5 Reasons for Consultation on Child Maltreatment



Source: Komoro City Board of Education

For the last four years, the child's biological parent, especially biological mother, was the most responsible to abuse.

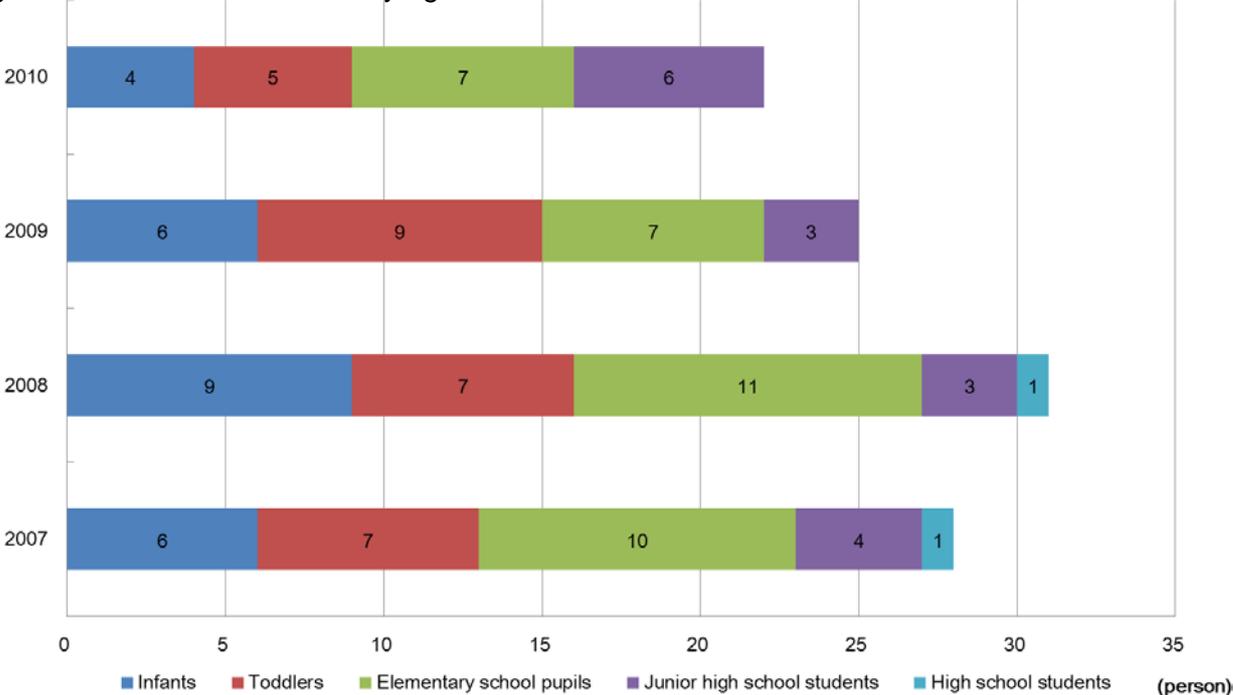
Figure 4-6 Major Abusers in the Consultation



Source: Komoro City Board of Education

For the last four years, the number of consultations for the children of elementary school and younger is predominantly large.

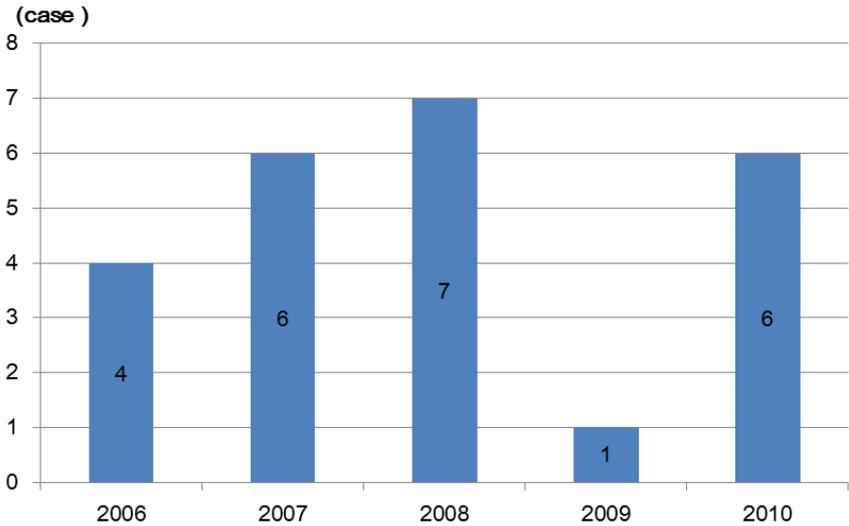
Figure 4-7 Maltreated children by age



Source: Komoro City Board of Education

For the last five years, there were 24 consultations on DV, all of which were from women.

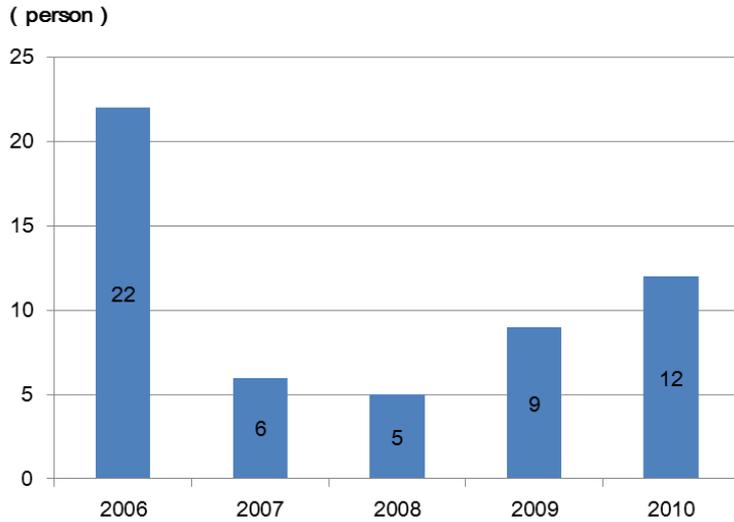
Figure 4-8 Number of consultations on DV



Source: Welfare Division, Komoro City

The total number of incidents of abuse to the elderly over the last five years was 54.

Figure 4-9 Number of Abuse to the Elderly

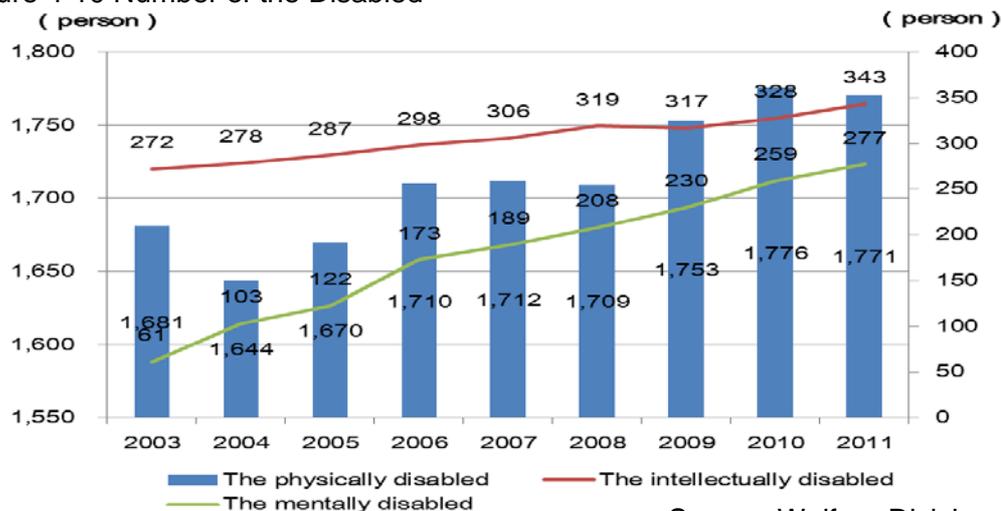


Source: Senior Citizens' Division, Komoro City

③ Persons with psychological disorder, developmental disorder and other handicap

In Komoro City, the number of people with disabilities (hereinafter referred to as disabled person) increases yearly. As of March 31, 2011, total 2,400 disabled persons live in the city. It is difficult to identify the trend of injuries of those people from the existing data, but the disabled seem to suffer substantial damage at the time of disaster because of the difficulty to move or grip the situation, as the survey conducted by the Mainichi Newspapers shows that the victims with disabilities are twice as many as those of the physically unimpaired at the time of the Great East Japan Earthquake. The disabled must be taken care of.

Figure 4-10 Number of the Disabled



Source: Welfare Division, Komoro City

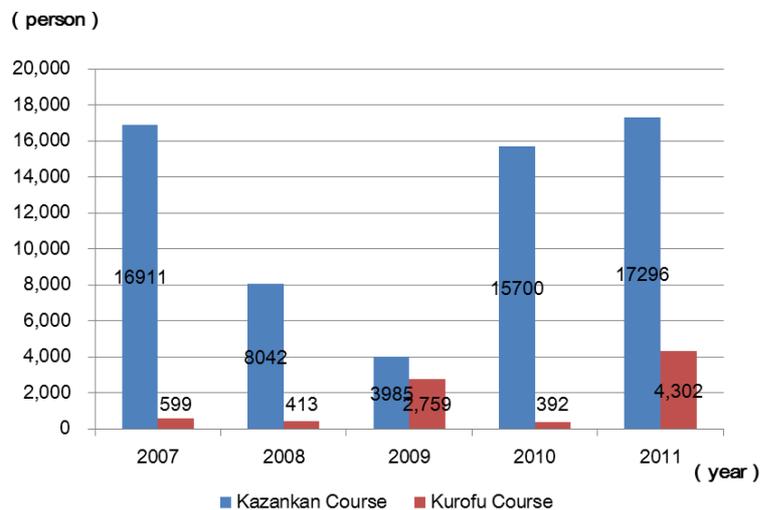
④ Climbers to Mt. Asama

With a recent increase in the number of climbers of Japanese mountains due to health-consciousness and the mountain climbing boom, people who do not have knowledge and experience of mountain climbing began to climb a mountain. According to the Metropolitan Police Department, the number of mountain climbing accidents is increasing because of low sense of responsibility such as poor preparation, impossible plan ignoring weather condition and so forth.

As the bottom point of a trail up Mt. Asama, which is one of the 100 famous mountains in Japan, is located in Komoro City, many climbers come to the city. For the last 5 years, there were more than 20,000 climbers in some year.

These people are considered as a high-risk group.

Figure 4-11 Number of climbers to Mt. Asama



Source: Council on Accident Prevention of Mt. Asama Climbers

(2) Prevention measures for high-risk group

Measures for high-risk group are as follows:

① Programs to help foreign residents

The following programs are designed to help foreign residents have a safer life by learning Japanese customs and getting information.

Program	Purpose	Program Description	Lead Organization
Support Service for Foreign Residents	Life support for foreign residents	Counseling service on livelihood and Japanese language assistant for foreign residents	Komoro City
Japanese Language Classes by volunteers	Life support for foreign residents	Conduct Japanese language classes by volunteers for foreign residents of the city to help them learn Japanese good enough to have a smooth daily life.	Volunteers citizens, Komoro City
International Exchange Festival	Communication with foreign residents	Multicultural exchange between foreign residents and Japanese residents	Volunteer group, schools. Komoro City

International Festival Scene



② Programs for maltreated people

The following programs were established to improve the situation of maltreated people and make those people have a safer life.

Program	Purpose	Description of Program	Lead Organization
Support Network for Aid-requiring Children	Early detection and proper protection of maltreated children	Judge urgency of each maltreatment case, confirm the safety of the child, discuss about the case according to the situation and offer a proper support	Schools, Nursery schools, Medical facilities, Child Guidance Center
Hureai (Interaction) Telephone Komoro	See Chapter 4, Indicator 2 (2) h		
Emergency Temporary Protection of Mother and Children	See Chapter 4, Indicator 2 (2) k		
Conference of Members in Charge of Prevention of Elderly Maltreatment	Early detection and proper protection of maltreated elderly	Judge urgency of each maltreatment case, confirm the safety of the person in question, discuss about the case according to the situation and offer a proper support	Police, Medical facilities, Community General Support Center, Komoro City
Counseling Program for Dementia Prevention*	See Chapter 4, Indicator 2 (2) y		

*Program to restrain the dementia case in which there is a risk of escalating into abuse by understanding dementia and learning how to cope with it.

③ Programs for persons with psychological disorder, developmental disorder and other handicap

The following programs are for helping the disabled live a safer life as a community member without inconvenience.

a. Public consultation offices

About what	To whom to consult
Consultation, determination and guidance for those age under 18 (Residential care, and others)	Saku Child Guidance Center
About the mentally disabled and the intellectually disabled 1. Issue of disability certificate 2. Welfare services at home 3. Residential care 4. Others	Komoro City Welfare Office (Welfare Section of Welfare Division)
About issue of mental disability certificate and municipal payment of the regular hospital visit cost	Komoro City Welfare Office (Welfare Section of Welfare Division)
About mental disorder	Komoro City government (Health and Prevention Office of Health Division)
About medical care for rearing disabled children under 18 years old, medical care for specified diseases, and mental disorder	Saku Health and Welfare Office
About long-term care insurance	Komoro City government (Care Welfare Office of Senior Citizens' Welfare Division)

b. Other consultation offices

About consultation with, guidance of and research on poor and needy persons and those who need support for children, the disabled and the elderly	Local welfare commissioners and local welfare/childcare commissioners of each district (Note: Welfare commissioner concurrently serves as local welfare/childcare commissioners)
Response to consultation for children with physical, intellectual or mental disability	Saku Support Center for Persons with Disability
Consultation by the deaf of the daily life problems (marriage, home, and employment and so forth)	Deaf consultant of Nagano Association of the Deaf

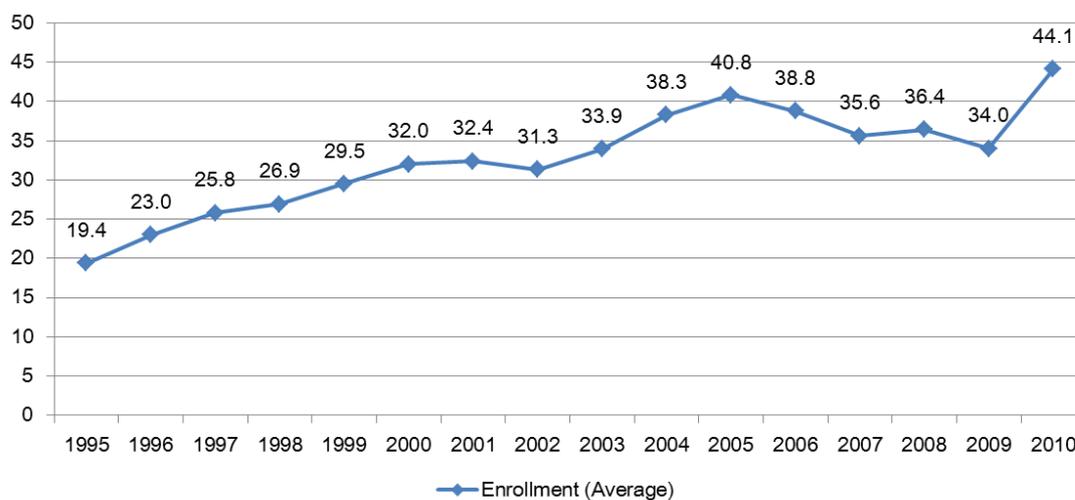
Consultation on and guidance of child rearing problems at home, consultation on promoting child welfare and consultation on various problems of single mother home

Local welfare/childcare commissioners , Supporters of maternal and child independent living

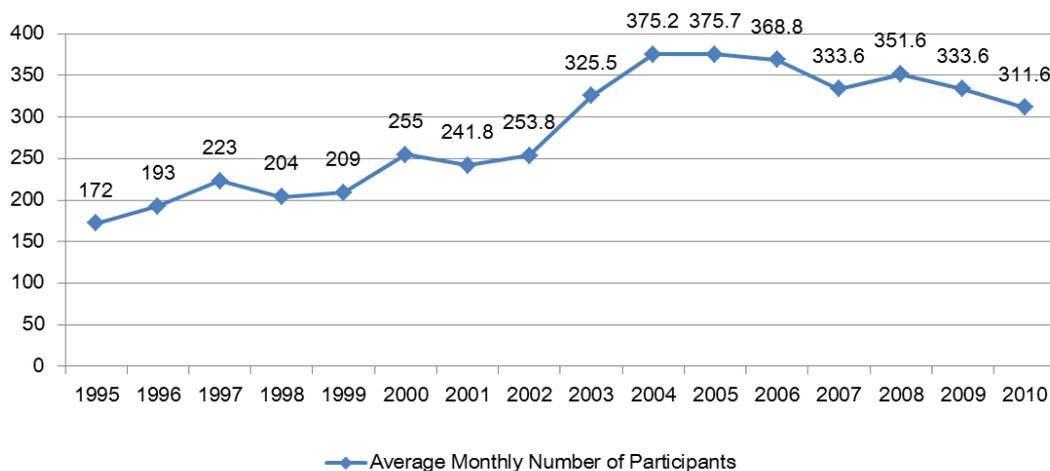
Multifunctional Center for the Mentally Disabled (Work-port Nogishi-no-oka)

Komoro City supports the mentally disabled, having established a multifunctional facility in order to promote their rehabilitation, self-independence and participation in socioeconomic activities, prevention of isolation from the society and the formation of communication.

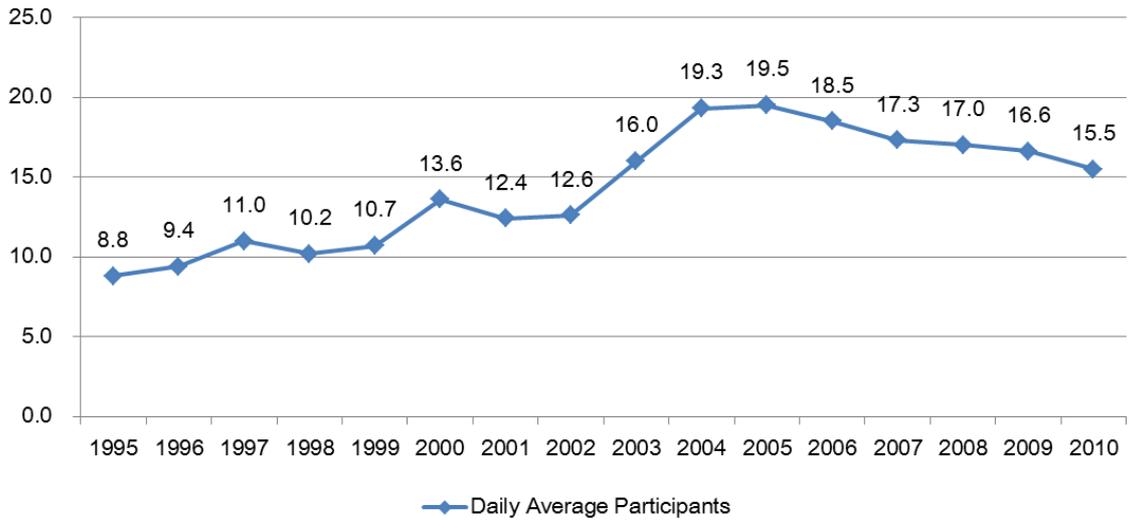
The disabled commuting to this facility are helped to gain abilities of being independent and having a safe and secure life as a member of a community.



Source: Work-port Nogishi-no-oka



Source: Work-port Nogishi-no-oka



Source: Work-port Nogishi-no-oka

Table 4-5 Users by Age Group

Program	10's	20's	30's	40's	50's	60's and older	Total
B Type Support for Continuous Employment	0	1	10	13	10	5	39
Rehabilitation Service (Training for daily living)	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
Total	1	1	10	14	12	5	43

Source: Work-port Nogishi-no-oka

Activities of Multifunctional Center for the Mentally Disabled (Work-port Nogishi-no-oka) Because to participant in a job according to his/her own suitability and ability becomes the first step to blend into society as well as the discovery of the joy and purpose of living for the disabled, Multifunctional Center for the Mentally Disabled supports activities as follows:



Support for continuous employment (janitorial work)



Meeting between commuting disabled
(to form communication)



Rehabilitation training (Farm work)

④ Programs for climbers to Mt. Asama

a. Consultation on mountain climbing during summer by the Council on Accident Prevention of Mt. Asama Climbers

Because there are many mountain climbers during the mountain climbing season in summer, members of the Council on Accident Prevention of Mt. Asama Climbers consult with climbers along the climbing trail and urge climbers to descend earlier than participated when the worsening weather is forecasted.

Activities: 32 times in 2009; 22 times in 2010; 20 times in 2011

b. Inspection of climbing trails and rescue drills

The city government, Police Station, Fire Station, District Forrest Office, Ministry of the Environment, NPO organizations and others check the climbing trails and conduct rescue drills three times a year in spring (before the climbing season) , fall and winter.

c. E-mail delivery service on advisory and warning

Weather advisory and information are e-mailed to the citizens and climbers registering on the portal website of Committee of Mt. Asama Club. Tourism information can be seen on the website, too.

Rescue drills



From the portal website of Committee of Mt. Asama Club →

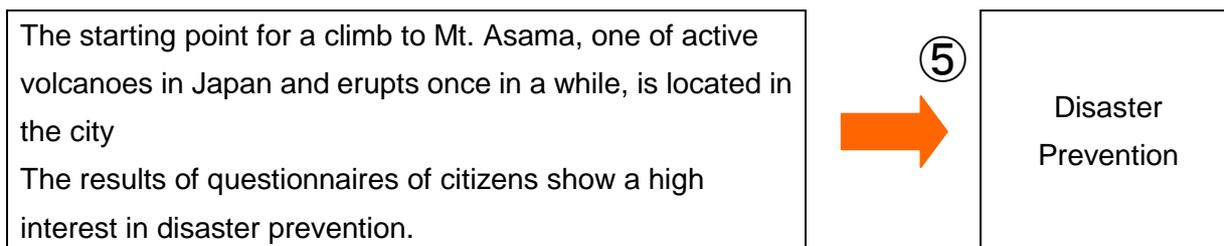
INDICATOR 4 PROGRAMS THAT ARE BASED ON AVAILABLE EVIDENCE

(1) Identifying problems based on locally collected data

Along with a rapid aging population with low birthrates like the entire Japan, communities in the region are becoming sparse, which makes it a challenge for Komoro City to maintain the community itself.

Komoro City is working on the priority programs of injury prevention based on the available local evaluation in an effort to rebuild trust and bond in the region.

Result from local diagnosis		Goals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -More than 200 traffic accidents occurred yearly. -The number of deaths per 100,00 persons from traffic accidents is higher than those of Nagano prefecture and nationwide. -The seat belt usage is lower than those in other municipalities in Nagano prefecture. 	① 	Traffic Safety
<p>The percentage of elderly persons exceeds 25%, or one in four persons, of the total population.</p> <p>The number of persons aged 65 and older transported to hospital by ambulance is extremely high compared with that of other age groups.</p> <p>Among persons aged 5 and older transported to hospital by ambulance or making an ambulatory visit to hospital, falls were the leading cause, accounting for about half.</p>	② 	Elderly Safety
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many elementary and junior high school children get injured at school. - About half of children’s injuries at nursery schools, kindergartens, and elementary schools occur during a free activity time like a recess. - Many parents of preschool children are worried about their children’s getting injured from falls/bumps, burns, running out into the street suddenly and so forth. 	③ 	Children’s Safety and School Safety
<p>Suicide is the leading cause of the death among age group 20-44.</p> <p>For the last 10 years, the average number of deaths from suicide accounts for 26 persons, exceeding that of Nagano prefecture (24.3 persons) and nationwide (24.1 persons).</p>	④ 	Suicide Prevention



(2) Measures for each problem

Komoro City established a cross-sectional taskforce committees for each high-risk group described in the previous page.

Each taskforce and its approach to the problems are detailed below.

① Traffic safety

The taskforce consists of 12 members.

Administrative organs	Komoro City government, Komoro Police Sutation
Private companies	JR BUS KANTO Co., Chikuma Bus Co., Komoro Tax Association
Community groups/organizations	Komoro Traffic Safety Association, Komoro Branch of Nagano Association of Safe Driving Administrators, Komoro Council of Crossing guards

The problems have been identified based on data described in Chapter 3 (PP. 11-26), a site map of traffic accidents having caused injuries or deaths, workshops, diagnosis of local traffic survey, and the following data.

Table 4-6 Table 4-5 Seat-belt Use Rate

	April 2007	April 2008	April 2009	April 2010
Driver's seat	92.0%	96.1%	99.0%	98.0%
Front passenger seat	86.4%	88.4%	100%	88.2%
Backseat	N.A.	N.A.	66.7%	66.7%
Komoro's rank by city*	18th	13th	5th	17th

Source: Nagano prefecture

Note: * The rank among 19 cities in Nagano prefecture

Agenda 1	Traffic accidents involving the elderly tend to increase while overall traffic accidents tend to decrease. (Figure 3-22 on P. 22)
Agenda 2	Accidents caused by the elderly occur mostly around the twilight. (Table 3-4 on P.23)
Agenda 3	Most accidents in the city are rear-end accidents. (Table 3-5 on P.23)
Agenda 4	Driver distraction is the leading cause of accidents. (Table 3-6 on P.23)
Agenda 5	The seat-belt use rate is low compared with that of other municipalities in Nagano. (Table 4-5 displayed above)
Agenda 6	There are many bad-mannered drivers. (Table 4-5 displayed above and by workshops)

Specific measures

a. Target problem: Accidents involving the elderly (Based on Agenda1)

Measures based on analysis of cause and consequence:

◆ Few elderly persons figure out his/her own athletic ability and ability to judge.

Measures	Organizations	Targets
Holding of traffic safety classes; Practice of a "brain training of traffic" for the elderly Use of a car named Challenge; Hold traffic safety classes, using a traffic safety experience car "Challenge" owned by Nagano Police Department	Administrative organs, Community groups/organizations	All seniors and Elderly drivers

b. Target problem: Accidents at twilight, in the evening and at night (Based on Agenda 2)

The problem based on analysis of cause and consequence:

◆ Not many people wear reflective materials at night

Measures	Organizations	Targets
- Promotion of wearing reflective materials (promotion of Pedestrian's Three Flashing Campaign: wearing, taking with and putting on shoes): Promote the use of reflective materials by providing them to those who visit welfare facilities for the elderly and/or hospital.	Administrative organs, Community groups/organizations	Elderly pedestrians

◆ Not many people grasp the nighttime visibility.

Measures	Organizations	Targets
- Holding of traffic safety night classes: Participants experience the difference of nighttime visibility depending on the colors of clothes and between with and without reflective materials.	Administrative organs, Private companies, Community groups/organizations	Elderly drivers, Elderly pedestrians

c. Target problem: Death from traffic accidents (Based on Agendas 3, 4, 5 and 6)

The problem based on analysis of cause and consequence:

◆ Seat-belt use rate is low and there are many bad mannered drivers.

Measures	Organizations	Targets
Education of seat-belt use: Conduct seat-belt usage survey and instruct seat-belt use to employees at business facilities in the city Education of better driving manner: Publicize the situation of bad traffic manners and conduct educational activities to improve them.	Administrative organs, Private companies, Community groups/organizations	Drivers

Changes with the efforts toward a safe community

To create a map marked with the site and type of every accident in the city revealed the real situation of accidents, identifying the sites where more focused education is necessary than the ones currently focused.

Join of private companies with administrative organs and traffic safety groups makes community's traffic safety activities more cost effective.

Since most traffic accidents involve the elderly, the prevention activities require cooperation from Elderly Safety Taskforce, resulting in broader cross-sectional collaboration.

② Elderly safety

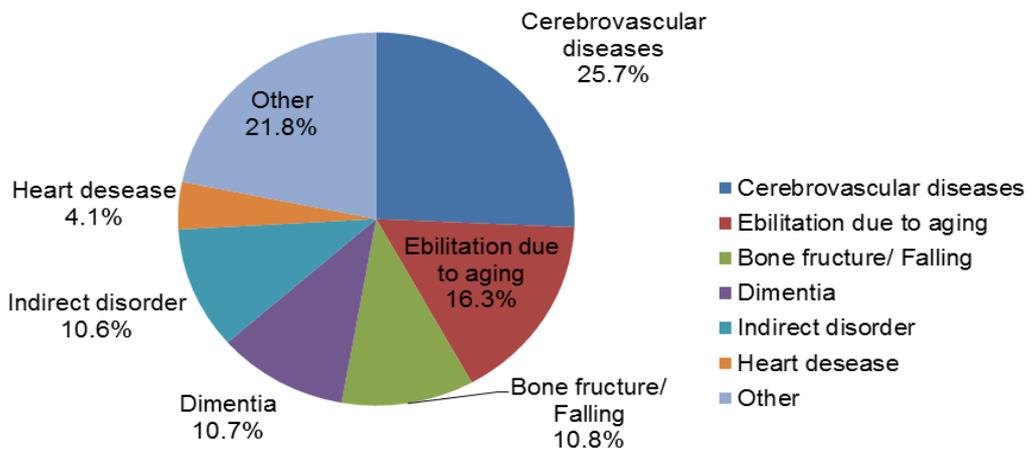
The taskforce consists of 9 members.

Administrative organs	Komoro City government, Police, Social Welfare Council, Community General Support Center
Medical institutions	Komoro Kosei General Hospital, Komoro-Saku Society of Clinical Pharmacy, Komoro City Association of Long-term Insurance Operators

Community groups/organizations	Komoro City Federation of Golden Age Club, Komoro City Council of Local welfare / childcare commissioners
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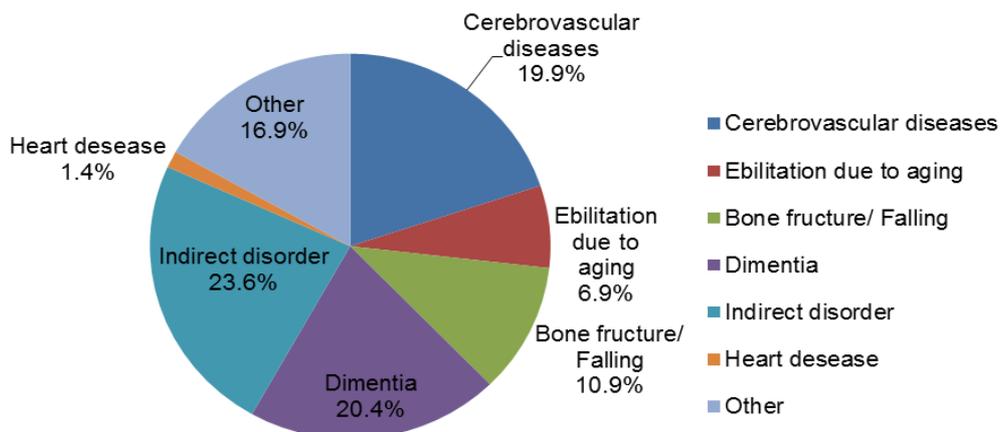
The problems have been identified as described below, based on data described in Chapter 3 (PP. 11-26), medical institutions' external injury data, workshops, diagnosis of local survey and data displayed below.

Figure 4-12 Major Causes Resulted in Need of Long-term Care (Nationwide)



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Figure 4-13 Major Causes Resulted in Need of Long-term Care (Komoro City)



Source: Senior Citizens' Welfare Division of Komoro City government

Table 4-7 Trend in Household by Presence of Persons Aged 65 and Older

	1995		2000		2005		2010	
	Total	Ratio to the total population						
Total number of household	15,084	100.00	16,234	100.00	16,251	100.00	16,343	100.00
Family household with persons aged 65	5,764	38.21	6,343	39.07	6,800	41.84	7,381	45.16
1-person household	830	5.50	1,056	6.50	1,276	7.85	1,599	9.78
Married couple household	1,257	8.33	1,551	9.55	1,706	10.50	1,661	10.16
Others	3,677	24.38	3,736	23.01	3,818	23.49	4,121	25.22

Source: National Census

Table 4-8 Anxiety of the Elderly over the Next 5 Years (Persons aged 65 and older)

	n	%
1. Falls inside the house	34	5.7%
2. Falls while being away home	40	6.8%
3. Traffic accidents	111	18.8%
4. Accidents at nursery school, kindergarten and schools	2	0.3%
5. Accidents while working on the farm	22	3.7%
6. Accidents while working	5	0.8%
7. Accidents while engaging leisure and sports	1	0.2%
8. Injuries by assaults including bullying and maltreatment	2	0.3%
9. Immobility from injury, aging, disability and disease	230	38.9%
10. Emotional distress by bullying and maltreatment	2	0.3%
11. Being involved in a crime	4	0.7%
12. Fire	42	7.1%
13. Natural disaster	26	4.4%
14. Family member's suicide and self-injury	0	0.0%
15. Other	0	0.0%
16. No answer	71	12.0%
17. Total	592	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire survey on Komoro City safe and secure community- building

Table 4-9 Participants in Care Prevention Classes

	Number of target audience	Participants	Participation rate
2008	1143	49	4.20%
2009	1146	24	2.09%
2010	221	48	21.71%

Source: Senior Citizens' Welfare Division of Komoro City government

Note: A sharp decline in the number of participants in 2010 was due to narrowing down the target audience.

Agenda 1	The number of persons aged 65 and older transported to hospital by ambulance is extremely high compared with that of other age groups. (Figure 3-4 on P. 14)
Agenda 2	Among persons aged 65 and older transported to hospital by ambulance or making an ambulatory visit to hospital, falls were the leading cause, accounting for about half. (Figures 3-7 on P.15 and Figure 3-19 on P.21)
Agenda 3	Among major causes resulted in long-term care, the rate of joint disease is high compared with other municipalities in Nagano prefecture. (Figures 4-12 and 4-13 on P. 57)
Agenda 4	The rate of elderly people living alone to total elderly population is increasing. (Table 4-6 on P.58)
Agenda 5	There are many elderly people being worried about immobility from disease, injury, etc. (Table 4-7 on P.58)
Agenda 6	Not many people are interested in care prevention. (Table 4-8 on P.58)

Specific measures

a. Target problem: Falls of the elderly (Based on Agendas 1, 2 and 6)

Measures based on analysis of cause and consequence:

◆Control of physical inability of the elderly and betterment of general housing

Measures	Organizations	Targets
Exercise program for falls prevention: Hold a "Bones and Muscles Saving Class" Program for checking risk-for-falls spots inside the house: Provide a check sheet of risk-for-falls spots inside the house. Financial aid for home modification for barrier free.	Administrative organs, Medical institutions, Community groups/organizations	All elderly

b. Target problem: Joint disease of the elderly (Based on Agendas 3 and 6)

Measures based on analysis of cause and consequence:

◆ Joint disease is the leading cause of long-term care of the elderly.

Measures	Organizations	Targets
- Exercise program for long-term care prevention: Hold a long-term care prevention classes	Administrative organs, Medical institutions, Community groups/organizations	All elderly

c. Target problem: Emergency response to the elderly living alone (Based on Agendas 4 and 5)

Measures based on analysis of cause and consequence:

◆ Contacts and medical histories of the elderly living alone are often unavailable at the time of emergency.

Measures	Organizations	Targets
- Provision of a safe capsule: Put a capsule containing necessary information at the time of emergency in the house of the elderly living alone	Administrative organs, Community groups/organizations	The elderly living alone

d. Target problem: Concerns of the elderly (Based on Agendas 4 and 5)

Measures based on analysis of cause and consequence:

◆ Concerns of the elderly are not well understood.

Measures	Organizations	Targets
- Conduct questionnaire survey on everyday life	Administrative organs, Community groups/organizations	All elderly

Changes with the efforts toward a safe community

Join of medical institutions with the taskforce brought out the injury trend of the elderly and led to the decision to deploy programs more focused on falls prevention. What was discovered by the collaboration of many groups, which made more information available, is that regular measures in one community are new in the other. As a result, much broader activities have become possible.

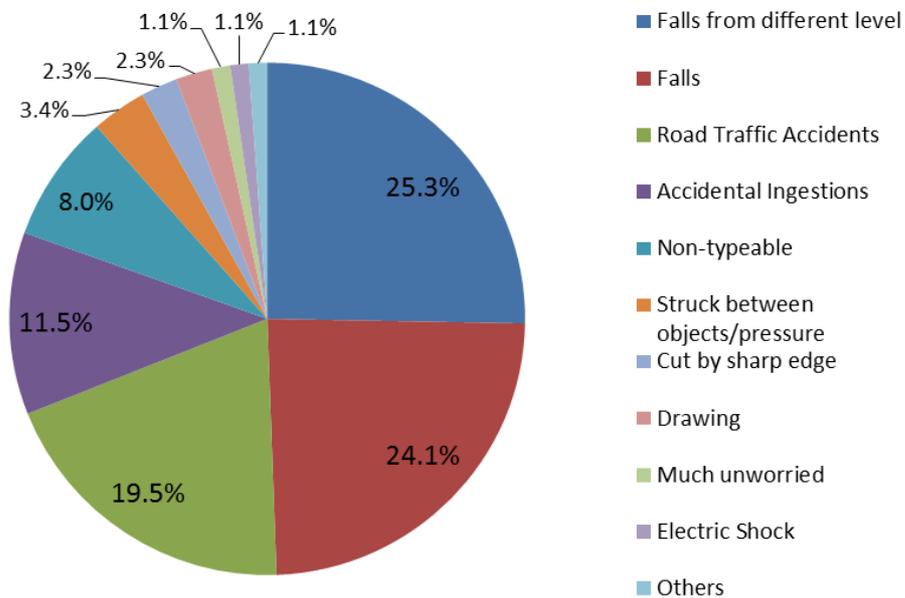
③ Children's safety

The taskforce consists of 15 members.

Administrative organs	Komoro City government, Komoro City Board of Education, Komoro Police, Social Welfare Council
Educational institutions	Komoro City Association of Elementary and Junior High School Principals, Komoro City Association of Public and Private Nursery School Principals, Komoro High School, Komoro Commerce High School
Community groups/organizations	Komoro City PTA Federation, Komoro City Council for Local welfare/childcare commissioners , Juvenile Guidance Committee, Federation of Youth Development Association

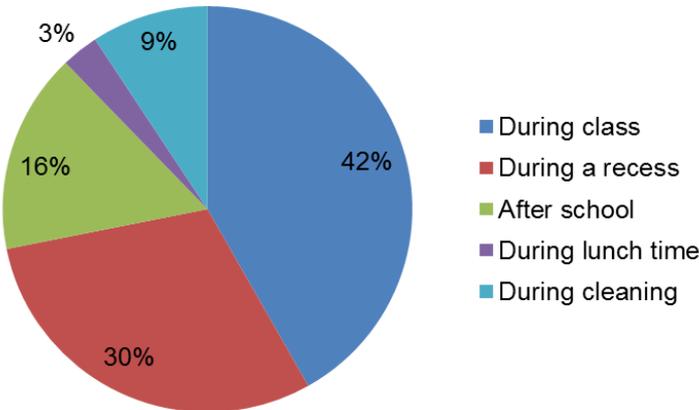
The problems have been identified as described below, based on data described in Chapter 3 (PP. 11-26), data by mutual aid system of National Agency for the Advancement of Sports and Health, diagnosis of local interview survey and the following data.

Figure 4-14 Parents' Concerns about Children's Accidents and Injuries



Source: Komoro Center for Children

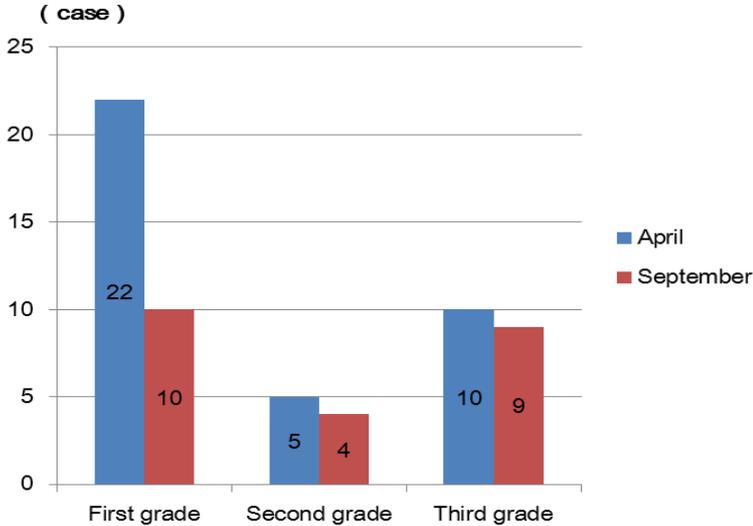
Figure 4-15 Injury Record by Time of Injury



Source: Komoro City Board of Education

Note: Compiled 5-month injury records from three elementary schools in the city

Figure 4-16 Injury Records by Grade



Source: Municipal Suimei Elementary School

Note: The number of accidents by grade was surveyed at Suimei Elementary School in April and September in 2011.

Agenda 1	Children aged 4 and younger transported to hospital by ambulance get injured inside rather than outside. (Figure 3-5 on P.14)
Agenda 2	A school is the leading place of injuries for children aged 14 and younger taken to the hospital by ambulance. (Figure 3-9 on P.16)
Agenda 3	Many parents of preschool children are worried about their children getting injured from falls/bumps, burns, running out into the street suddenly. (Figure 4-14 on P.61)
Agenda4	About half of children's injuries at nursery schools, kindergartens, and elementary schools occur during a free activity time like a recess. (Figure 4-15 on P.61)
Agenda5	Most injuries of the first graders occur at the beginning of the school year. (Figure 4-16 displayed above)

Specific measures

a. Target problem: Preschooler's injury inside the home (Based on Agendas 1 and 3)

Measures based on analysis of cause and consequence:

- ◆Improvement of house condition and safety education to preschool children

Measures	Organizations	Targets
Dissemination of the causes and measures of injuries inside the house: Create and provide educational pamphlet about the number, causes and prevention measures of injuries inside the house. Training of preschool children for predicting danger: Hold safety classes for preschool children mostly at the Center for Children	Administrative organs, Educational institutions, Community groups/organizations	Preschool children and their parents

b. Target problem: Children's injuries at school (Based on Agendas 2, 4 and 5)

Measures based on analysis of cause and consequence:

- ◆Most injuries at school occur during recesses.

Measures	Organizations	Targets
Identification of the place of injuries at school: Mark the site of each injury at school on a map and display it Training of children for predicting danger: Hold safety class for children with a lead of pupil council	Administrative organs, Educational institutions	Children, Teachers and school staff

Changes with the efforts toward a safe community

Through analyzing the situation of injuries occurred inside school properties, importance of promoting cross-organizational measures designed based on data has been recognized. Safety measures will be improved by the safety education by having pupils and students learn each other and solve problems as well as by teachers and parents teaching them.

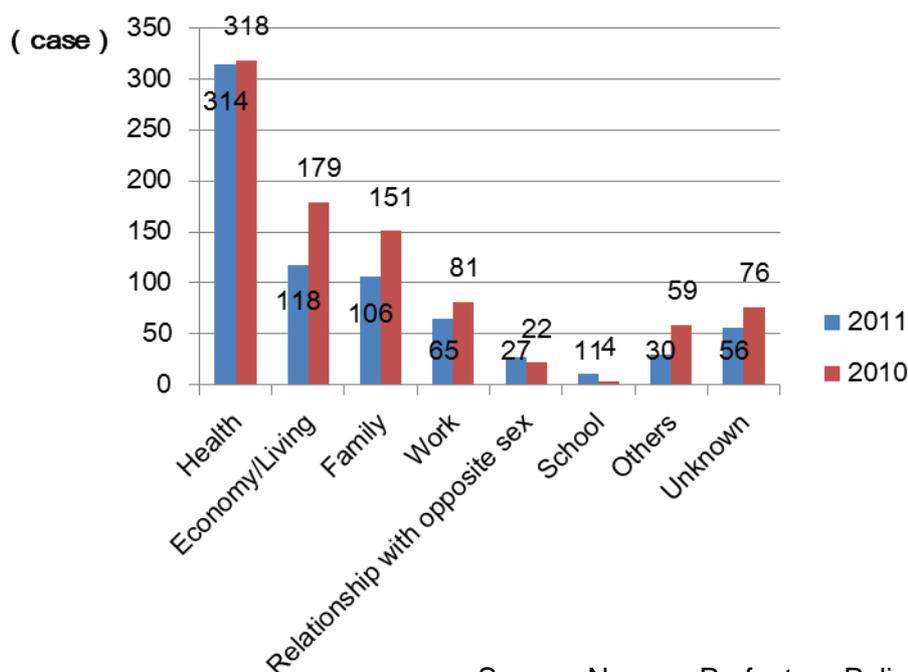
④ Suicide prevention

The taskforce consists of 14 members.

Administrative organs	Komoro City government, Police, Saku Health and Welfare Office, Social Welfare Council, Community General Support Center
Medical institutions	Komoro-Kitasaku Medical Association, Komoro Kogen Hospital, Komoro-Kitasaku Society of Clinical Pharmacy
Community groups/organizations	Study Group on Industrial Nursing, Komoro City Nursing Committee, Komoro City Health Promotion Committee, Komoro City Local welfare / childcare commissioner Committee, Workport Nogishi-no-oka

The problems have been identified as described below, based on data described in Chapter 3 (PP. 11-26), workshops, diagnosis of survey and the following data.

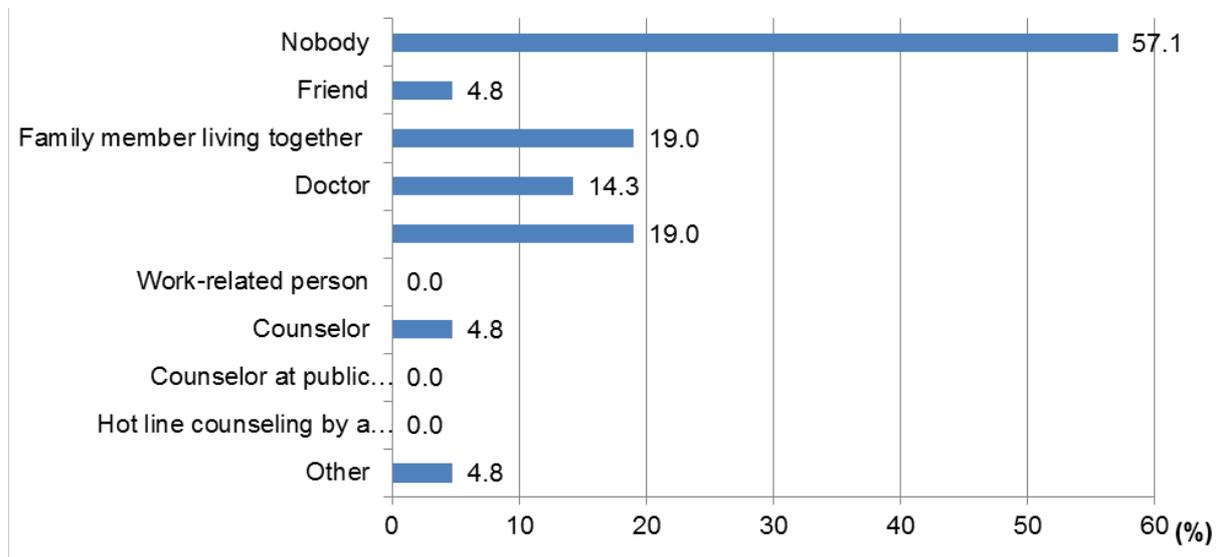
Figure 4-17 Causes of Suicide



Source: Nagano Prefecture Police Department

Note: The number by cause was compiled from suicide data in Nagano prefecture in 2010 and 2011.

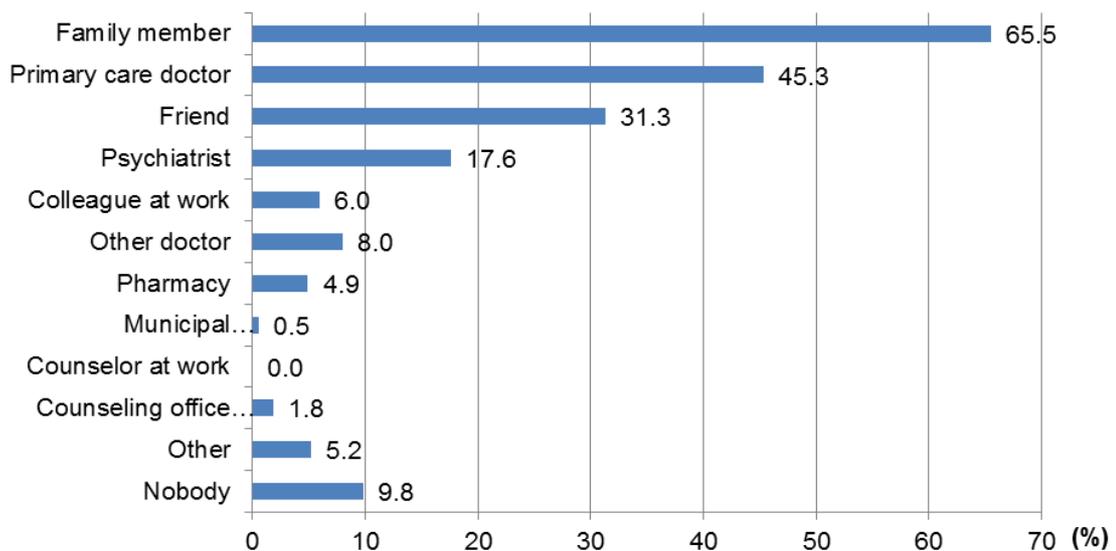
Figure 4-18 Person(s) to ask for consolation when think about committing suicide ?



Source: Mental Health Survey by Public Health Division of Komoro City government

Note: The breakdown of 123 persons (among 386 respondents) who answered to have thought about suicide in Mental Health Survey

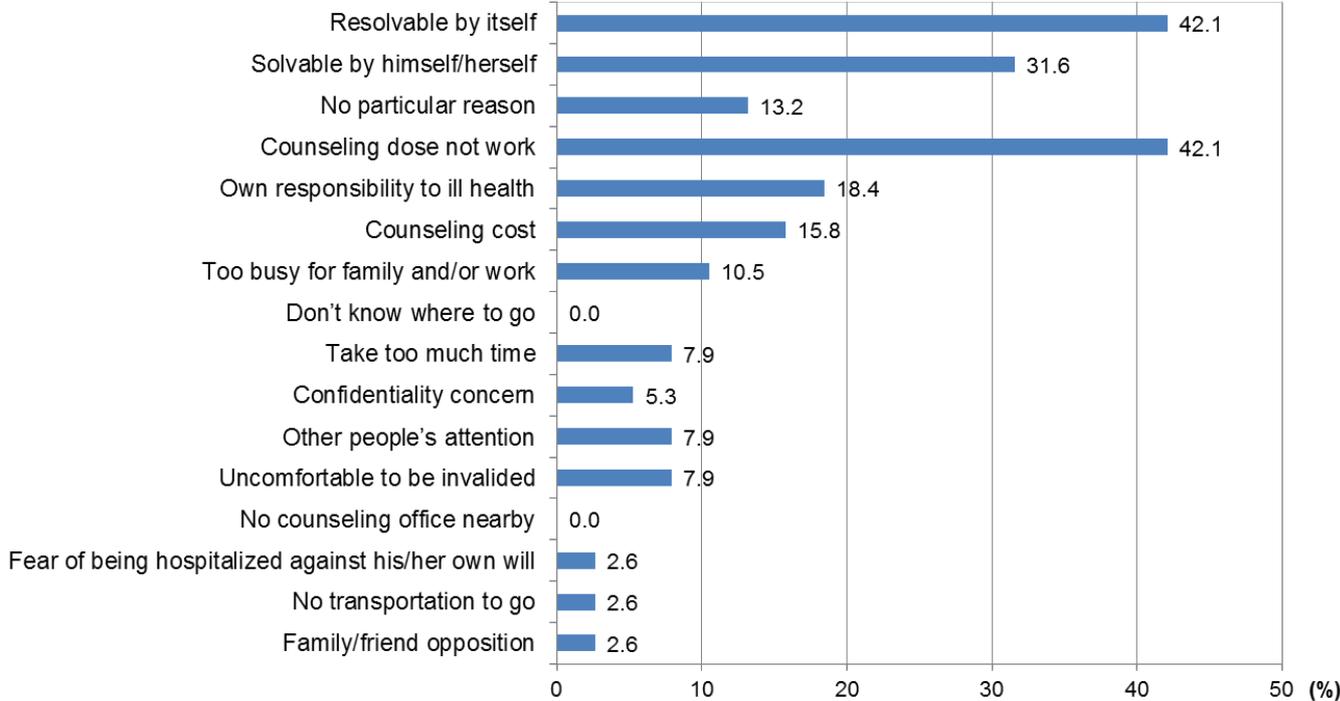
Figure 4-19 Person(s) to Have Talked to When Having Persistent Insomnia



Source: Mental Health Survey by Public Health Division of Komoro City government

Note: The breakdown of 386 respondents to Mental Health Survey in which multiple answers were allowed

Figure 4-20 Reasons Why Not to Talk about Insomnia



Source: Mental Health Survey by Public Health Division of Komoro City government

Note: The breakdown of persons who answered not to talk to anybody in Figure 4-19

Agenda 1	The number of suicide among males aged 20's – 60's is higher than that for other age/gender groups. (Figure 3-3 on P.13)
Agenda 2	Health problem is the leading cause of suicide. (Figure 4-17 on P.64)
Agenda 3	Although there are various counseling offices, not many people use them. (Figure 4-8 on P. 65)
Agenda 4	Many people think that nothing will change even if receiving a counsel at a counseling office. (Figure 4-9 on P.65 and Figure 4-20 on P. 66)
Agenda5	The suicidal situations, including risks and measures, of childhood are not obtained. (By workshops)

Specific measures

a. Target problem: Attempted suicides and depressed individuals (Based on Agendas 1, 2, 3 and 4

Measures based on analysis of cause and consequence:

◆ Counseling offices and counselors that persons with various problems can go as to talk to as well as the problem solving collaboration among counseling offices and medical institutions are necessary.

Measures	Organizations	Targets
Publicity of counseling offices and collaboration among offices: Make and distribute a flowchart of the way to inform counseling facilities and the contents of counseling Training gatekeepers: Hold gatekeeper training courses to detect potential suicide early Support of depression counseling: Hold lectures on the theme of depression	Administrative organs, Medical institutions, Community groups/organizations	Individuals with suicide risk, General citizens

b. Target problem: Children leaning towards suicide (Based on Agenda 5)

Measures based on analysis of cause and consequence:

◆ The suicidal situations, including risks and measures, of childhood are not obtained.

Measures	Organizations	Targets
- Conduct of questionnaire survey on emotional health among children	Administrative organs, Medical institutions	Junior high and high school students

Changes with the efforts toward a safe community

The common perception and understanding were arisen from exchanging information about each division's efforts to depression disease and the specific supporting measures to needy persons as well as listening to lectures about depression. The efforts to connect each division's counseling office and bring persons with suicide-risks to a specialized counseling office as soon as possible will be made in suicide prevention activities.

⑤ Disaster prevention

The taskforce consists of 14 members.

Administrative organs	Komoro City government, Komoro Police, Labor Standards Office, Social Welfare Council
Community groups/organizations	Komoro Conference of District Heads, Komoro Fire Company, Komoro Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Komoro Junior Chamber, Komoro Tourism Association, Liaison Conference among Women's Groups, Komoro PTA Federation, Komoro Women's Network

The problems have been identified as described below, based on existing data, workshops, survey among citizens and the following data.

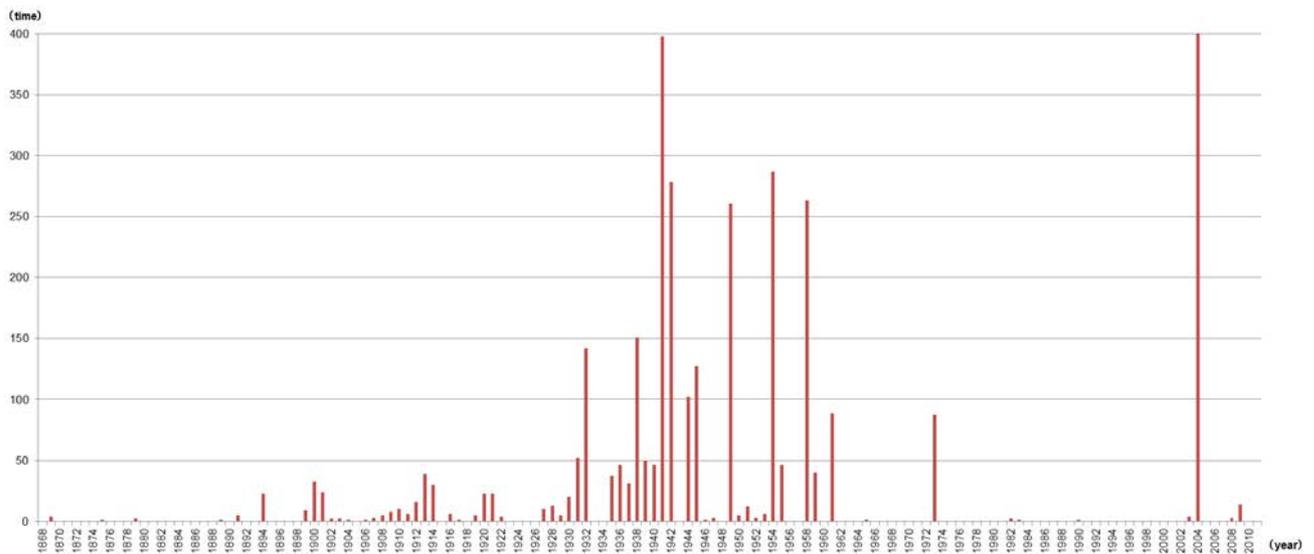
Distinctive natural disaster

Komoro City is located on the south slope of Mt. Asama, one of the most active volcanoes in Japan, facing a threat of volcanic disaster while receiving the bounties of a volcano.

Over thousands of years, Mt. Asama has repeated eruptions, from small and medium scale to large scale ones, including Great Tenin and Tenmei Eruptions. The number of dead and injured has been recorded.

The challenge is that a volcanic disaster hits when people's memory and awareness faded away because there is a very long span between eruptions. Therefore, it is difficult for people to keep awareness of being prepared for a disaster, which results in a lack of preparation for disaster.

Figure 4-21 The Number of Mt. Asama's Eruptions



Source: Japan Meteorological Agency

Mt. Asama has erupted about 4,900 times since 1911.

Dead and Injured from Mt. Asama's major volcanic disasters:

1596 eruption: Many people died by cinders.

1721 eruption: 11 people were killed by cinders.

1783 great eruption: Azuma pyroclastic flow, Kmahara debris flow and Ononshidashi lava flow occurred. 1,492 people were killed.

1930 eruption: 6 people were killed by cinders and ash fall.

1941 eruption: One person was killed and one person was injured by cinders and ash fall.

1947 eruption: 9 people were killed by cinders and ash fall.

1950 eruption: One person was killed and 6 people were injured by cinders and ash fall.

1961 eruption: One person was missing by cinders and ash fall.

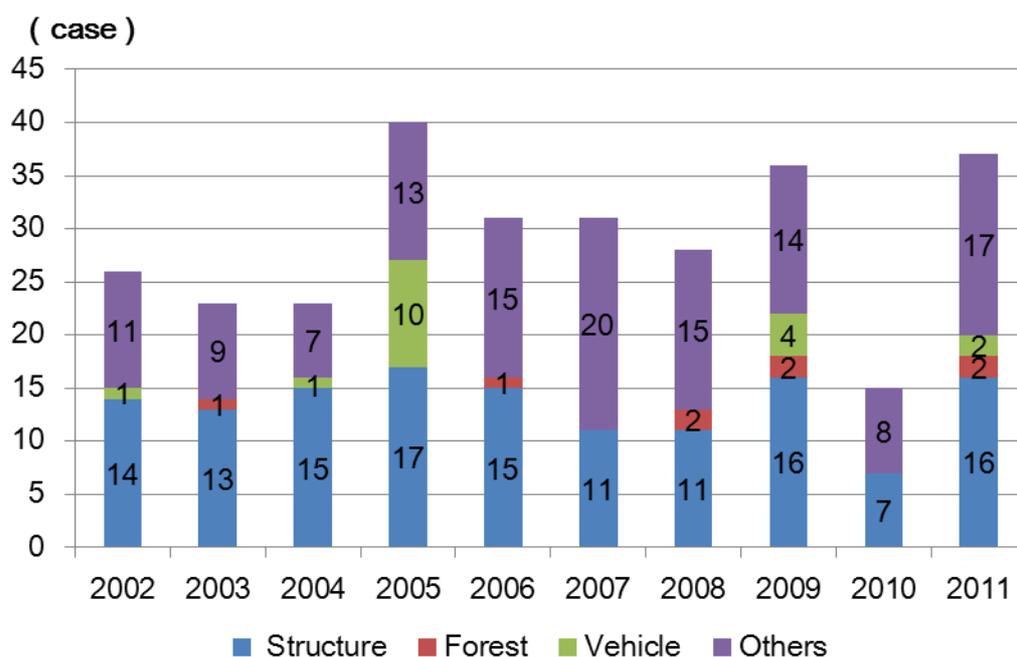


Table 4-9 Safe and Security Activities to Be Promoted by the Entire City

	n	%
1. Accident prevention at home	80	3.7%
2. Promotion of traffic safety	984	46.1%
3. Promotion of safety and security at nursery schools and schools	610	28.6%
4. Suicide prevention	133	6.2%
5. Promotion of safe and safety at workplace	99	4.6%
6. Accident prevention in sports and leisure activities	48	2.2%
7. Promotion of safety and security while working	106	5.0%
8. Assault prevention	226	10.6%
9. Crime prevention	812	38.0%
10. Disaster prevention	830	38.9%
11. Promotion of Children's safety and security	813	38.1%
12. Promotion of disabilities' safe and security	542	25.4%
13. Promotion of elderly safety and security	1003	47.0%
14. Juvenile delinquency prevention activities	289	13.5%
15. Other	20	0.9%
Total	6595	0

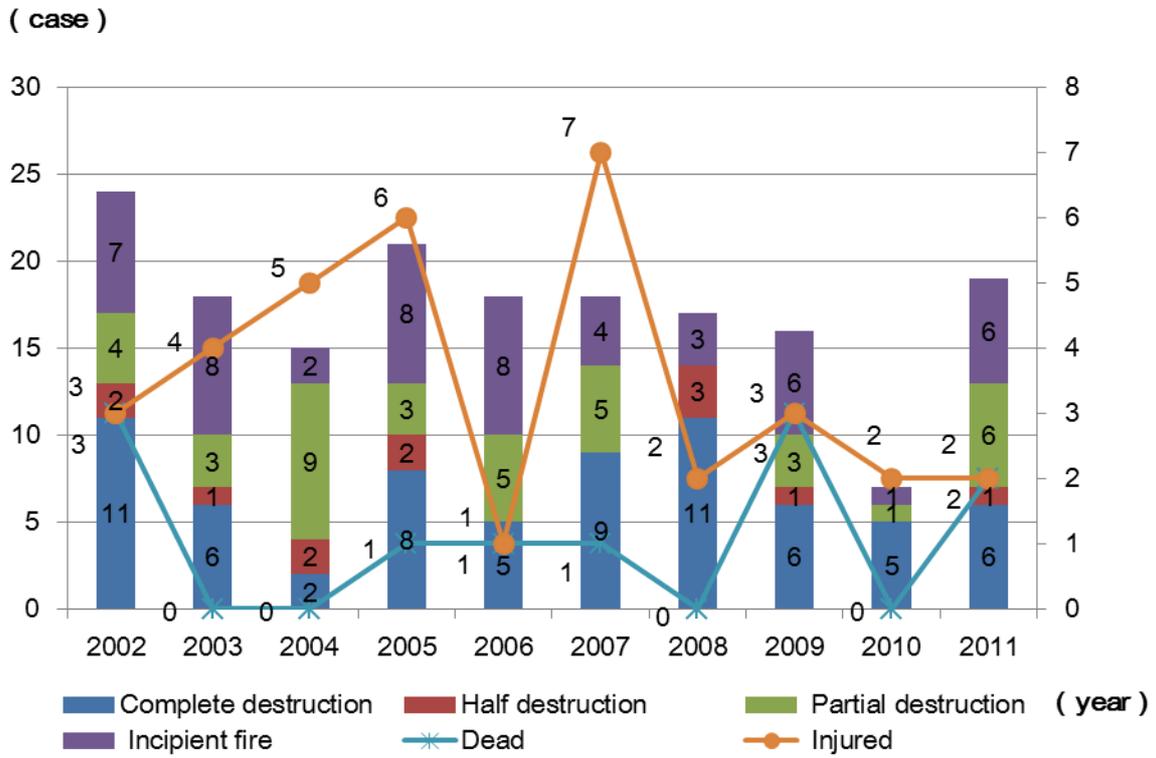
Source: Komoro City's Questionnaire Survey on Safe and Secure Town-building (General Affairs Division of Komoro City government)

Figure 4-22 Fire by Place/Property



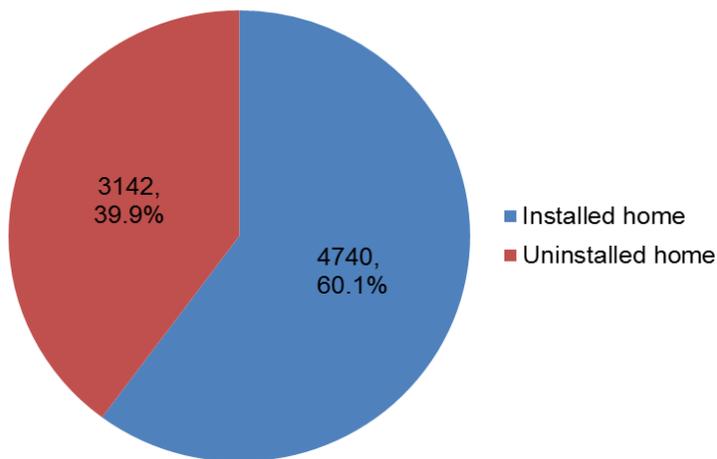
Source: Komoro Fire Station

Figure 4-23 Structural Fire Losses and Fire Deaths



Source: Komoro Fire Station

Figure 4-24 Automatic Fire Alarm Installation



As of Nov. 2011
7882 houses were surveyed.

Source: Komoro Fire Station

Agenda 1	Preparation for natural disaster is required (Based on Figure 4-21 on P.68 and Table 4-9 on P. 70)
Agenda 2	Preparation for fire is required. Figure 4-22 on P.70 and Figures 4-23 and 4-24 on P.70)
Agenda 3	Most major accidents and injuries occur during working including working on the farm. (Figure 3-15 on P. 19)

Specific measures

a. Target problem: Death and injury at the time of disaster (Based on Agenda 1)

Measures based on analysis of cause and consequence:

◆ Many people are worried about various disasters, but not many people prepare for them.

Measures	Organizations	Targets
Holding of disaster prevention classes: Hold learning classes in disaster prevention such as natural disaster prevention. Dissemination of anticipated damages at the time of various disasters: Make a hazard map and distribute it to each household	Administrative organs, Community groups/organizations	Citizens

◆ Arrangement of a system for supporting evacuation

Measures	Organizations	Targets
Creation and use of a mutual support map with citizens: Using this map, conduct disaster prevention drills on a neighborhood community basis. Establishment and enhancement of voluntary disaster prevention organizations: Request a district without a voluntary disaster prevention organization to establish it; Conduct drills with the help of a volunteer disaster prevention organization.	Administration organs, Community groups/organizations	Local self-governing body, People who need a support

b. Target problem: Fire inside the house (Based on Agenda 2)

Measures based on analysis of cause and consequence:

◆The installation ratio of automatic fire alarms inside the house is low.

Measures	Organizations	Targets
Dissemination of fire alarms Promotion of automatic fire alarm installation: Create and distribute educational pamphlets about fire prevention	Administrative organs, Community groups/organizations	Citizens

c. Target problem: Accidents at workplace (Based on Agenda 3)

Measures based on analysis of cause and consequence:

◆Most major accidents and injuries occur during working including working on the farm.

Measures	Organizations	Targets
Trough safety control at workplace: Create and distribute a pamphlet about work-related accidents and injuries Holding of training classes of farm equipment usage	Administrative organs, Community groups/organizations	Workers

Changes with the efforts toward a safe community

The challenge to disaster prevention was that preparation and activity for a disaster has not been permeated among citizens while the preparation was considered to be indispensable. In addition to ongoing measures, the taskforce is making efforts on strengthen disaster prevention system by increasing the organizing rate of voluntary disaster prevention organizations and reviewing the function of mutual support map

INDICATOR 5 PROGRAMS THAT DOCUMENT THE FREQUENCY AND CAUSES OF INJURIES CONTINUOUSLY

(1) Structure and function of the Surveillance Committee

① Structure of the Committee (7 members)

Administrative organs	Komoro City government, Komoro Police Station, Komoro Fire Station
Medical institution	Komoro-Kitasaku Medical Association, Komoro Kosei General Hospital
Specializes institutions	School of Medicine of SHINSHU UNIVERSITY, Graduate School of Medicine and Faculty of Medicine of The University of Tokyo

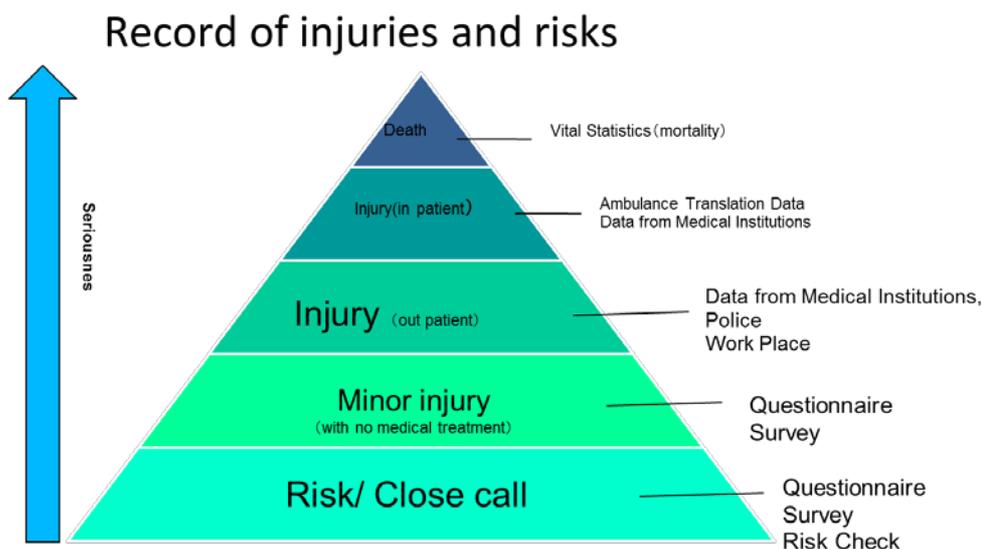
② Function of the committee

- a. Collect and analyze data: Improvement of the surveying and recording methods, and understanding of the full picture of injuries and accidents
- b. Establish a sustainable surveillance system: Selection of data for use and preparation of surveillance programs.
- c. Diagnose data: Identification of populations at risk and priority problems.
- d. Review the evaluating system: Overall evaluating methods and the evaluating methods for individual measure
- e. Support activities by taskforce committees

(2) Degree of injuries and risks and record of injuries

Because the integrated system of collecting and analyzing data to assess the overall injury situation is not available in Japan, the Injury Surveillance Committee collects data from various existing data and questionnaire surveys.

Figure 4-25 Structure of Injury Surveillance



(3) Data for injury surveillance

Major data used for surveillance are ①existing statistics by administrative organs, ②compiled data based on injury data of persons transported to hospital by ambulance, ③compiled data based on data by medical institutions, ④compiled data based on the records of mutual aid insurance benefit plan for Komoro municipal elementary and junior high schools, and ⑤questionnaire surveys on safe and secure community-building.

① Existing statistics by administrative organs

Vital Statistics (Yearly, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)	Gather and analyze data of deaths from diseases, unintentional accidents, suicide, etc., and grasp the trends and characteristics of causes of deaths from injuries. The data are for Japanese and by area.
Police statistics (Yearly, Police)	Gather and analyze data of crimes and accidents occurred in the city, and grasp the trend and characteristics of causes of them. The data are compiled based on the sites of accidents, including those of visitors to the city.
Statistics of work-related accidents (Yearly, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)	Gather and analyze data of deaths and injuries with 4 and more working day loss available in a report on industrial accidents conducted under Industrial Safety and Health Act, and grasp the trends and characteristics of work-related injuries.
Statistics of national health insurance (For 75 years old and younger, Yearly, Komoro City)	Analyze health insurance claims (the breakdown of medical cost issued by medical facilities) for National Health Insurance, a social insurance run by municipalities, and grasp the trend of medical costs of injuries.

**② Aggregate data based on the number of emergency transportation to hospital
(Yearly, Fire Station)**

Data are compiled from the record of a response from an emergency call to Fire Station to handover the person(s) in question to hospital to each accident and/or injury occurred in the city, whether the person(s) taken to hospital is Komoro's resident or not, that is a visitor(s) are counted. Injuries serious enough to be taken to hospital are not accounted.

③ Aggregate data based on data of medical facilities (Yearly, Medical institutions in the city)

Data are compiled in an integrated fashion from data of injuries of those who visit medical institutions in the city. With a collaboration of medical institutions in the city, recording and aggregating all injury data regardless of its severity make it possible to grasp the trend and characteristics of the effect of injuries on citizens. Komoro Kosei General Hospital solely collect and aggregate all data.

④ Compiled data based on the records of mutual aid insurance benefit plan for Komoro municipal elementary and junior high school (Yearly)

Komoro City makes a database of information written in insurance benefit claims for injuries, diseases and disabilities under school supervision submitted to the National Agency for the Advancement of Sports and Health, using it to analyze the causes of injuries.

⑤ Questionnaire survey on safe and secure community-building (Every three years)

Questionnaire surveys on everyday concerns and the situation of accidents and injuries occurred over last one year are conducted among randomly selected 4,000 residents of the city. The previous survey was conducted in February 2010, getting 2008 valid responses, or response rate 50.2 %.

(4) Continuous data collection and analyses

Data used for injury surveillance are aggregated and analyzed yearly to make the surveillance system sustainable in a long-run as described below.

Table 4-10 Continuous Data Collection Plan

Configuration surveillance data set	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
① Existing statistics by administrative organs	●	●	●	●	●	●
Vital Statistics	●	●	●	●	●	●
Police statistics	●	●	●	●	●	●
Statistics of work-related accidents	●	●	●	●	●	●
Statistics of national health insurance	●	●	●	●	●	●
② Aggregate data based on the number of emergency transportation to hospital (Yearly, Fire Station)	●	●	●	●	●	●
③ Aggregate data based on data of medical facilities (Yearly, Medical institutions in the city)	/	●	●	●	●	●
④ Compiled data based on the records of mutual aid insurance benefit plan for Komoro municipal elementary and junior high school (Yearly)	●	●	●	●	●	●
⑤ Questionnaire survey on safe and secure community-building (Every three years)	●			●		

(5) Meetings of the Surveillance Committee

The Committee analyzes all collected data described in ①—④ as well as advises on conducting questionnaire surveys described in ⑤.

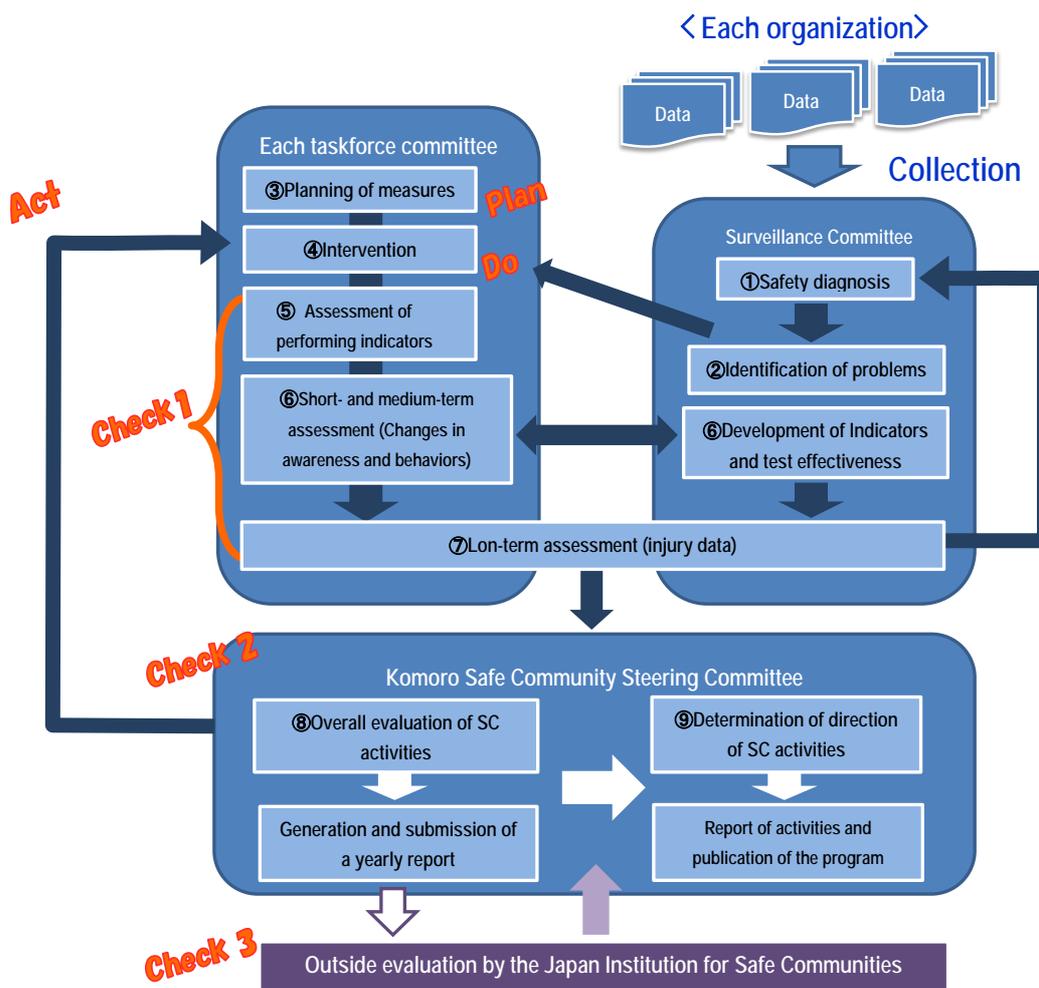
2011	Nov. 21	The 1 st meeting
2012	Jan. 18	The 2 nd meeting
	Mar. 16	The 3 rd meeting

INDICATOR 6 EVALUATION MEASURES TO ASSESS THE PROGRAMS, PROCESS AND THE EFFECTS OF CHANGE

(1) Management of the Safe Community programs

Komoro City pursues “Safe Community” by using the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle based on various existing data and data collected through injury surveillance.

Figure 4-21 Process of Safe Community Program



(2) Evaluation indicators for each major program

Komoro City is working on each problem identified through local diagnosis by setting a short- and medium-term goal and a long-term goal for each problem. A goal and indicators for each problem are described below.

Each taskforce committee will change goals and indicators, if necessary, based on evaluations in the process.

① Transport safety

a. Target measure: Accidents involving the elderly

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
-Holding of traffic safety classes -provide education program with a car named "Challenge-Go"	Goal	Goal
	Senior's better understanding of declining athletic ability and ability to judge due to aging and increase in safe drivers among the elderly.	Decrease in older drivers' accidents
	Indicators	Indicators
	-The number of implementation of each measure and its participants -Assessment of senior's understanding of their athletic ability and ability to judge due to aging	The number of accidents involving the elderly
	Assessment method	Assessment method
Performance reports by the person in charge, and interview surveys	Police data	

b. Target problem: Accidents at twilight, in the evening and at night

Measure	Short- and medium term	Long-term
-Promotion of wearing reflective materials -Holding of traffic safety night classes	Goal	Goal
	Better understanding of risks at twilight, in the evening and at night, and increase in the number of reflective material wearers	Decrease in older people's accidents at twilight, in the evening and at night
	Indicators	Indicators
	-The number of implementation of each measure and its participants - Assessment of the number of reflective material wearers	The number of accidents involving the elderly
	Assessment method	Assessment method
Performance reports by the person in charge, and the number of distributed pamphlets	Police data	

c. Target problem: Death from traffic accidents

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
-Education of seat-belt use -Education of better driving manner	Goal	Goal
	Increase in the seat-belt use rate and Decrease in the number of bad-mannered drivers	Decrease in deaths from traffic accidents
	Indicators	Indicators
	-Seat-belt use rate -The number of traffic manner breaches	The number of deaths from traffic accidents
	Assessment method	Assessment method
Surveys on traffic safety	Police data	

② Elderly Safety

Target problem: Falls of the elderly

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
-Exercise program for falls prevention -Program for checking risk-for-falls spots inside the house -Financial aid for home modification for barrier free -Provision of a "Safe capsule"	Goal	Goal
	Understanding of risks and unsafe actions as well as removal of risk factors of potential falls and accidents in the house	Decrease in injuries from falls through controlling physical inability of the elderly and betterment of general housing, decrease in the number of newly certified persons of long-term care need, and cost containment of nursing care business
	Indicators	Indicators
	-The number of implementation of each measure and its participants -The number of financial aid for home modification for barrier free	The number of older people's injuries from falls
	Assessment method	Assessment method
	Performance reports by the person in charge	Statistics based on data of emergency transportation to hospital and statistics by medical institutions

b. Target problem: Joint disease of the elderly

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
-Exercise program for long-term care prevention	Goal	Goal
	Development of the knowledge of getting healthy as well as the habit of activities learned by participating in healthy activities	Decrease in the number of newly certified persons of long-term care need for joint diseases and cost containment of nursing care business
	Indicators	Indicators
	-The number of implementation of each measure and its participants -Awareness of various kinds of prevention classes	The number of older people's injuries from falls
	Assessment method	Assessment method
Performance reports by the person in charge and questionnaire surveys	Yearly report of the Community General Support Center	

c. Target problem: Emergency response to the elderly living alone

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
Provision of a "Safe capsule"	Goal	Goal
	Availability of contacts and medical histories of the elderly living alone at the time of emergency	Rapid response to the elderly at the time of emergency
	Indicators	Indicators
	The number of provided safe capsules	The number of safe capsule use
	Assessment method	Assessment method
Performance reports by the person in charge	Statistics based on data of emergency transportation to hospital	

d. Target problem: Concerns of the elderly

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
- Conduct questionnaire survey on everyday life	Goal	Goal
	-Understanding of senior's everyday life and finding the problems -Use of the survey results as basic information for SC activities	Elimination of anxiety of the elderly
	Indicators	Indicators
	-The number of extracted anxiety factors for the elderly -The number of programs projected based on questionnaire surveys	Changes from the situation at the time of the first survey
	Assessment method	Assessment method
	Questionnaire surveys and reviews by the taskforce	Questionnaire surveys

③ Children's safety

a. Target problem: Preschooler's injury inside the home

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
-Dissemination of the causes and measures of injuries inside the house -Training of preschool children for predicting danger	Goal	Goal
	Development of each family's awareness of prevention as well as promotion of injury prevention at home	Decrease in the number of injuries of preschool children at home
	Indicators	Indicators
	Awareness of risky places and behaviors	The number of preschoolers' injuries at home
	Assessment method	Assessment method
	Determination of the level of understanding before and after implementing the measures	Statistics based on data of emergency transportation to hospital and statistics by medical institutions

b.Target problem: Children's injuries at school

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
-Identification of the place of injuries at school -Training of children for predicting danger	Goal	Goal
	Recognition of places where are dangerous and likely to get injured, and being aware of his/her own behaviors	Decrease in the number of injuries at school and medical cost accordingly
	Indicators	Indicators
	Awareness of dangerous places and behaviors	The number of injuries at dangerous places
	Assessment method	Assessment method
Determination of the level of understanding by questionnaire surveys before and after implementing the measures	Statistics based on data of emergency transportation to hospital, statistics by medical institutions, and data by school healthcare rooms	

④ **Suicide prevention**

a. Target problem: Attempted suicides and depressed individuals

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
-Publicity of counseling offices and collaboration among offices -Training gatekeepers	Goal	Goal
	-Dissemination of counseling offices by creating and distributing a flowchart -Holding of gatekeeper training courses -Understanding of other counseling facilities and their counseling contents by collaborating each other	-Increase of consultation numbers -Early support for persons with suicide risk -Decrease in the number of suicides and suicide attempts
	Indicators	Indicators
	-The number of distributed flowcharts -The number of implementation of gatekeeper training courses and their participants -The number of cross-organizational meetings and their participants	-The number of consultations -The number of suicides and suicide attempts
	Assessment method	Assessment method
Performance reports by the person in charge	Population vital statistics, Police statistics, statistics based on data of emergency transportation to hospital, and statistics by medical institutions	

b. Target problem: Suicidal children

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
-Conduct of questionnaire survey on emotional health among children	Goal	Goal
	Use of the survey results as basic information for the next level of efforts	Decrease in the number of suicides and suicide attempts
	Indicators	Indicators
	Sample number of questionnaire surveys	-The number of suicides and suicide attempts
	Assessment method	Assessment method
	Questionnaire surveys	Population vital statistics, Police statistics, statistics based on data of emergency transportation to hospital, and statistics by medical institutions

⑤ **Disaster prevention**

Target problem: Death and injury at the time of disaster

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
-Holding of disaster prevention classes -Dissemination of anticipated damages at the time of various disasters	Goal	Goal
	-Better understanding of disaster prevention and acquisition of knowledge -Development of mutual aid at the time of disaster and mutual assistance.	Deterrence of the number of victims at the time of a disaster
-Creation and use of a mutual support map with citizens -Establishment and enhancement of voluntary disaster prevention organizations	Indicators	Indicators
	-The number of disaster prevention classes -The distribution number of public relation magazines and pamphlets about disaster damages -The number of districts which create a mutual support map and its usages for disaster prevention activities -The number of districts which volunteer disaster prevention organization and its usage for disaster prevention activities	The number of victims at the time of a disaster
	Assessment method	Assessment method
	Performance reports by the person in charge	Population vital statistics, statistics based on data of emergency transportation to hospital, and statistics by medical institutions

b. Target problem: Fire inside the house

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
-Dissemination of fire prevention -Promotion of automatic fire alarm installation	Goals	Goal(s)
	-Better understanding of fire prevention and acquisition of knowledge -Increase of the automatic fire alarm installation rate	Decrease in fire
	Indicators	Indicators
	-The number of education activities related to fire prevention -The rate of automatic fire alarm installation	The number of fire
	Assessment method	Assessment method
	Performance reports by the person in charge and surveys on automatic fire alarm installation rate by Fire Station	Police statistics

c. Target problem: Accidents at workplace

Measures	Short- and medium term	Long-term
-Thorough safety control at workplace - Holding of training classes of farm equipment usage	Goal	Goal
	Better understanding of safety management at workplace and dissemination of the safe way to use farm equipment	Decrease in accidents at workplace
	Indicators	Indicators
	-The number of education activities related to work related accidents -The number of holding of training classes of farm equipment usage	The number of accidents at workplace
	Assessment method	Assessment method
	Performance reports by the person in charge	Statistics of work related accidents

(3) Utilization of evaluation results

The evaluation results based on indicators for each measure are used as information to decide if changes necessary as well as basic data to decide the direction of activities of the Komoro City Safe Community Steering Committee. Komoro City will also report the progress of the activities and evaluation results through a once-a-year citizens’ forum and pass the benefits of safe community activities onto the citizens.

INDICATOR 7 ONGOING PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SAFE COMMUNITIES NETWORKS

Komoro City has actively participated in both domestic and international Safe Community Networks activities, ensuring to share information on Safe Community activities. In order to expand the Safe Community throughout the world, we will continue working on learning each community’s efforts through interaction with domestic and international Safe Communities, as well as letting them know results of our own Safe Community efforts.

(1) Participation in the domestic network

① Interaction with domestic municipalities promoting Safe Community

Komoro City has been making efforts on promoting Safe Community by reference to efforts on safety and security as well as efforts on injury prevention of other municipalities already designated or working on to be designated as a member of the International Network of Safe Communities.

Date	Activities
Feb. 2010	Participated in Minowa Town’s Safe Community workshop
Mar. 2010	-Attended International Safe School designation ceremony of Ikeda Elementary School attached to Osaka-Kyoiku University
Jun. 2010	-Observed Safe Communities certifiers’ site-visit of Atsugi City
Jul. 2010	-Participated in 2010 Minowa Town Safe Community Forum -Participated in Safe Communities Open Seminar held by the Architectural Institute of Japan -Safe Community study session in Kyoto Prefecture (Komoro City, Kyoto Prefecture, Kameoka City, Toshima City and Minowa Town)
Nov. 2010	-Participated and made a presentation in 2010 Atsugi Safety/Security Festa -Attended the Safe Community designation ceremony of Atsugi City

Dec. 2010	-Safe Community study session in Kyoto Prefecture (Komoro City, Toshima City and Minowa Town)
Mar. 2011	-Information exchange meeting for Safe Community between Komoro City, Minowa Town and Nagano Prefecture Police Department (Held in Komoro City)
Jun. 2011	-Participated in Toshima Safety/Security Festa 2011
Jul. 2011	-Participated in 2011 Minowa Town Safe Community Forum -Safe Community study session in Kyoto Prefecture (Komoro City, Kameoka City, Toshima City and Minowa Town)
Nov. 2011	-Participated in National Inaugural Meeting of the Safe Community Promotion Municipalities Network
Dec. 2011	-Safe Community study session in Kyoto Prefecture (Komoro City, Atsugi City, Toshima City, Minowa Town and Kitamoto City)

② Hosting of study visits

Date	Organization	Date	Organization
Jul. 2010	Kuki City Council	Oct. 2011	Head of Naegi District of Nakatsugawa City
Aug. 2010	Toyo University, Maebashi Institute of Technology	Nov. 2011	Gujo City
Jan. 2011	Kanagawa Prefectural Police Headquarters	Feb. 2012	Saku City

(2) Participation in international networks

Komoro City has also actively participated in international network events such as international conferences and designation ceremonies held both inside and outside of Japan, sharing information on Safe Community activities as well as promoting Safe Community already proved cases.

Date	Activities
Mar. 2010	-Participated in Asia-Pacific Region Safe School Promotion in Ikeda City, Osaka, Japan -Participated in 19 th International Safety Communities Conference in Suwon, South Korea
Oct. 2010	-Participated and made a presentation in International Symposium on Safe Communities in Taipei, Taiwan

	-Attended Taiwan joint Safe Community designation ceremony in Taipei, Taiwan
Jun. 2011	-Pre site-visit to Komoro City by the Safe Community certifiers from the Safe Community Certifying Center (Korea)
Sep. 2011	-Participated and made a presentation in the 20 th International Conference on Safe Communities in Falun, Sweden
Dec.2011	-JISC Anniversary Symposium and ICC(International Safe School) Certifying Center Designation Ceremony in Osaka City, Japan
Nov. and Dec. 2012	-6 th Asian Regional Conference on Safe Communities -Traveling Seminar jointly hosted by Komoro City, Toshima City and Minowa Town



19th International Safety Communities Conference in Suwon, South Korea

International Symposium on Safe Communities in Taipei, Taiwan



Taiwan joint Safe Community designation ceremony in Taipei, Taiwan

Pre site-visit to Komoro City by the Safe Community certifier of Safe Community Certifying Center (Korea)



Toshima Safety/Security Festa 2011

Safe Community designation ceremony of Atsugi City

20th International Conference on Safe Communities in Falun, Sweden

5. KOMORO CITY'S LONG-RANGE PROSPECTS FOR THE SAFE COMMUNITY

5.1 LONG-TERM GOAL OF SAFE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

(1) Sharing the basic Idea of Safe Community

Komoro City will continue making efforts to disseminate and raise awareness regarding the basic idea of Safe Community that injuries and accidents are not something to happen by chance but to be preventable by determining their causes and share the idea with more citizens.

We will also extend our safe community activities by strengthening cooperation between organizations responsible to the community's security such as the city government, police station and fire station, schools, medical institutions, community groups/organizations and private groups.

(2) Effective utilization of injury and other data

We will implement evidence-based measures by statistically analyzing the data collected through each field and organization and effectively using them at taskforces in order to solve problems, passing the benefits of safe community activities onto the citizens.

(3) Promotion and activation of community activities

We will promote voluntary safety and security activities on a city's district basis because each district is a base of community building. We will also make efforts on spreading safety and security activities throughout the city by making the districts cooperate, interchange and learn each other.

(4) Collaboration with Safe Communities inside and outside Japan

We will actively participate in both domestic and international Safe Community Networks and share information with each Safe Community member. Especially inside Japan emphasizing on a network with Safe Communities already designated or working on to be designated, we will make efforts on disseminating and spreading Safe Community activities throughout the nation as well as building up a cooperative system with an eye to disaster assistance through safe community activities.

5.2 PROGRAM TO SECURE LONG-TERM ACTIVITIES

(1) Incorporation into the ordinance

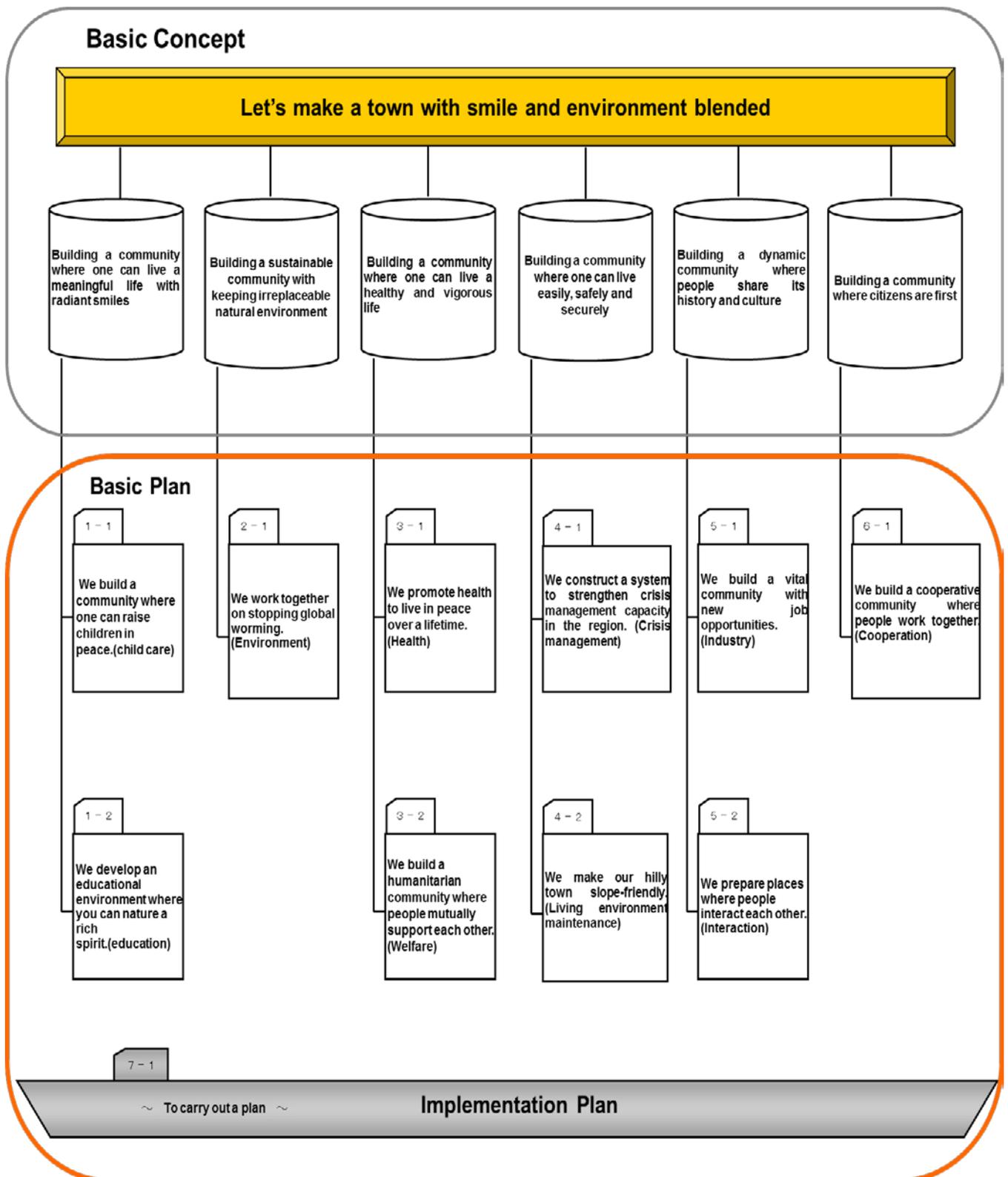
In September, 2010, Komoro City revised city's safe and secure community-building ordinance, inseting "To become a Safe Community" into it for the first time in Japan. This showed the city's basic stance toward promoting with citywide cross-organizational activities a community where each citizen can live safely and securely, and made it possible to establish a sustainable system for years.

(2) Position in the city's comprehensive plan

Setting the picture of the future that the city aim to and clarifying measures to realize it, Komoro City has set a master plan as a guideline for promoting these measures systematically as planned. Into its master concept (an 8-year span) which lay out long-term vision and basic policy in Komoro City's community building were inset the following: Building a community where one can live a healthy and vigorous life; Building a community where one can live easily, safely and securely; Building a community where citizens are first. A basic plan has been made to realize the master concept, and then enforcement measures have been set as specific activities for the basic plan. Projects related to safe community activities are incorporated into enforcement measures to promote activities.

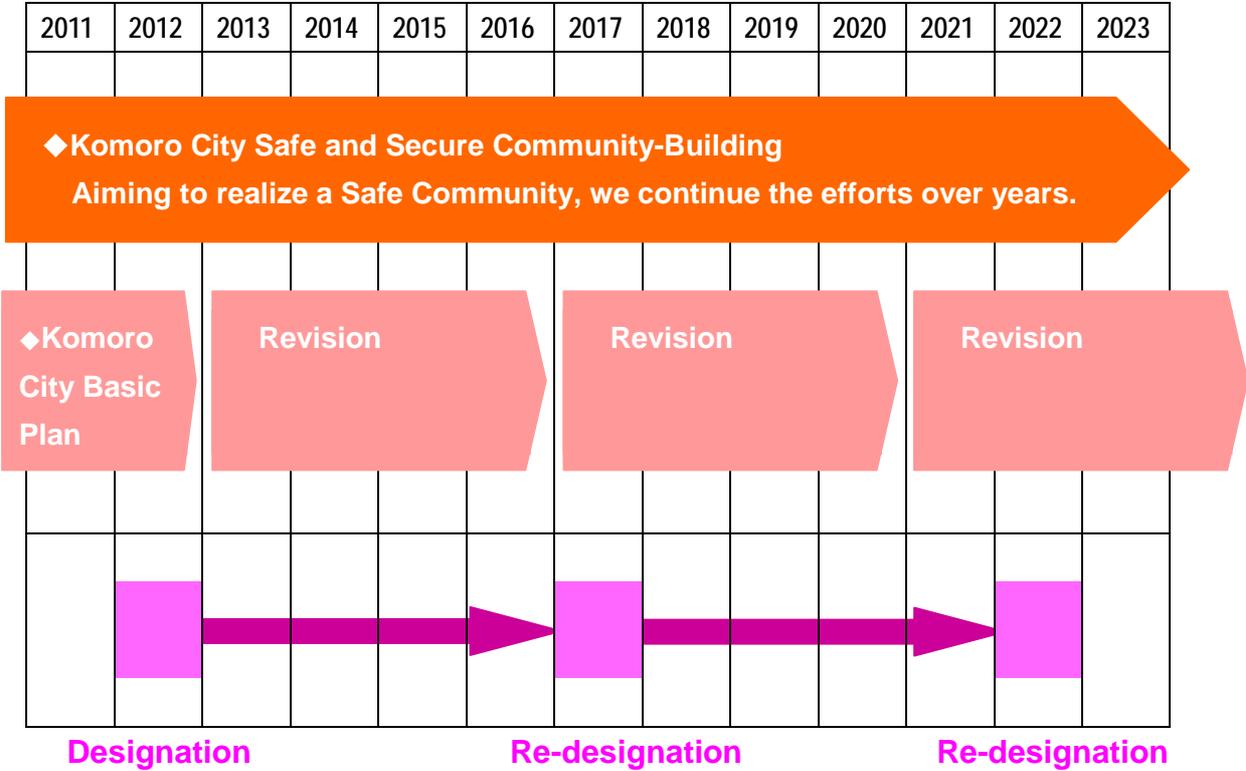
The basic plan is planned to be revised in 2013, also incorporating "Building a community where one can live a healthy and vigorous life" as a core of a safe community activities. In the course of realizing the master plan, safe community activities will be assessed their progresses and effects, aiming at Safe Community Re-designation five years later.

Figure 5-1 Komoro City Master Plan



Cross-Sectional Safe Community Activities based on the Plan

Long-term Promotion of Safe Community Activities by incorporating Safe Community Building into an Ordinance and the Basic Plan



Members of Komoro Safe Community Steering Committee

1	Police Station
2	Labor Standards Office
3	Saku Health and Welfare Office
4	City Council
5	Agricultural Committee
6	Conference of District Heads
7	Fire Station
8	Fire Company
9	Traffic Safety Association
10	Komoro Branch of Komoro-Kitasaku Medical Association
11	Komoro Branch of Komoro-Kitasaku Dentists Association
12	Komoro-Kitasaku Society of Clinical Pharmacy
13	Komoro Kosei General Hospital
14	Chamber of Commerce and Industry
15	Komoro Branch of JA-SAKUASAMA
16	Tourism Association
17	Junior Chamber
18	Council for Child Welfare Volunteers & Elderly Welfare
19	Association of Volunteer Probation Officers
20	Liaison Conference among Women's Groups
21	Association of Real Estate Agents
22	Land and House Investigator's Association of Nagano
23	Council of Crossing Guards
24	Social Welfare Council
25	Federation of Golden Age Clubs
26	Association of Long-term Insurance Operators
27	PTA Federation
28	Chamber of Commerce and Industry
29	Komoro High School
30	Komoro Commerce High School
31	Association of Public and Private Nursery Principals
32	Kindergarten Federation
33	Japan Institution for Safe Communities
34	Mayor of Komoro City
35	Superintendent of Education

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