

August 30, 2016: A working group for the International Forum on the "FutureCity" Initiative



Aiming for a sustainable city that creates added value  
and is full of social capital

Masashi Mori, Mayor of Toyama City

# Data supporting the *livability of Toyama City*

Toyama City is **ranked highly among Japanese cities** in many categories such as working environment, educational environment, cultural level, and livability.

## Percentage of regular employees

Ranking	City	%
1	Toyama City	69.1
2	Fukuyama City	68.7
3	Kurashiki City	68.6

## Number of libraries and museums

Ranking	City	# of facilities
1	Toyama City	130.2
2	Kanazawa City	98.7
3	Nagano City	74.9

Note: Per one million residents

## Percentage of children on nursery school waiting lists

Ranking	City	%
1	Toyama City	0
17 other cities were also ranked #1.		

## Percentage of elderly persons living alone

Ranking	City	%
1	Toyota City	9.8
2	Okazaki City	12.0
3	Toyama City	12.8

(Reference: Comparison among 42 core cities, *2016 Happiness Ranking of Japanese Prefectures*: Toyo Keizai Inc.)

## Percentage of public assistance recipients

Ranking	City	%
1	<b>Toyama City</b>	<b>0.9</b>
2	Toyota City	1.0
3	Okazaki City	1.1

The percentage of public assistance recipients in Toyama City is the lowest among the core cities.

(Reference: Comparison among 42 core cities, 2016 Happiness Ranking of Japanese Prefectures: Toyo Keizai Inc.)

## Contributing factors

- Prefectural characteristics of earnestness and high work ethic
- Firm basis of livelihood (high indices in amount of savings, percentage of double income households, percentage of owned houses, disposable income, etc.)
- **High regard for local connections (high ratio of three-generation households)** and so on can be considered as factors.





# Community unity — Number of community centers

Among the core cities, Toyama City has the most local public community centers, which serve as hubs of the local community. There are also many community centers that were established by local residents' associations.

Number of public community centers

Ranking	City	# of centers (incl. sub centers)
1	<b>Toyama City</b>	<b>84</b>
2	Fukuyama City	79
3	Toyahashi City	71



Number of community centers established by residents' associations

Ranking	City	# of centers (incl. assembly halls)
1	<b>Toyama City</b>	<b>947</b>
2	Takamatsu City	753
3	Fukuyama City	714 (March 2012)



(Reference: 2015 City directory: Chuukakushi Shityoukai (core city mayors' association))

## High level of participation in senior citizen's clubs

Ranking	Prefecture	Level of participation in senior citizen's clubs (%)
<b>1</b>	<b>Toyama</b>	<b>42.5</b>
2	Ishikawa	27.9
3	Gifu	27.0
4	Mie	24.3
5	Saga	23.5
6	Wakayama	23.4
7	Shiga	23.3
8	Okayama	23.3
9	Fukui	22.4
10	Yamanashi	21.7
Reference	National average	14.4



(Reference: Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

“Toyama-style day service” has been certified as a **Special Zone for Structural Reform** project for deregulation. Recently, this kind of initiative has **spread throughout the country**.

## Toyama-style day service facility

A multipurpose facility that provides day service and short stays with day and night-time care, job training, recreational activities, protection, and nursing for **elderly people, disabled people, and children**.

Toyama-style day service facility in  
Toyama City  
**47 facilities (as of August 1, 2016)**



▲ Image of Toyama-style day service



# City planning leveraging GIS (distribution of elderly people, 2015)

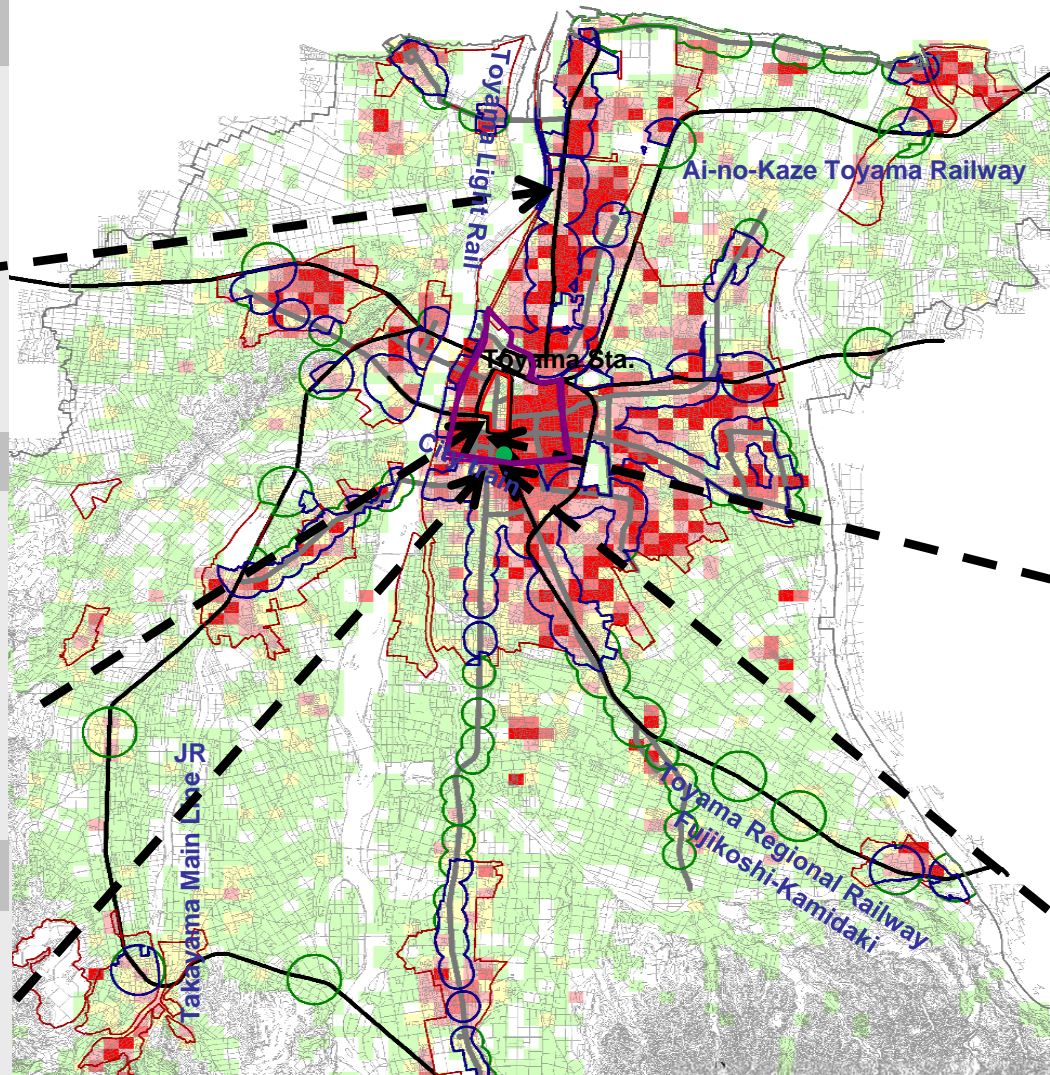
## Toyama Light Rail



## City train loop line



## Aville



## Legend

- |   |   |   |                |
|---|---|---|----------------|
| — | Railway network                               |   | Elderly people |
| — | Frequently serviced bus network               |   | 0              |
| □ | City area                                     | ■ | Less than 25   |
| □ | City center district                          | ■ | 25-49          |
| □ | Railway-adjacent residential support district | ■ | 50-74          |
| □ | Railway-adjacent district (non-use)           | ■ | 75-99          |
| □ | Use district                                  | ■ | 100 or more    |

## Grand Plaza



## Kadokawa Care Prevention Center



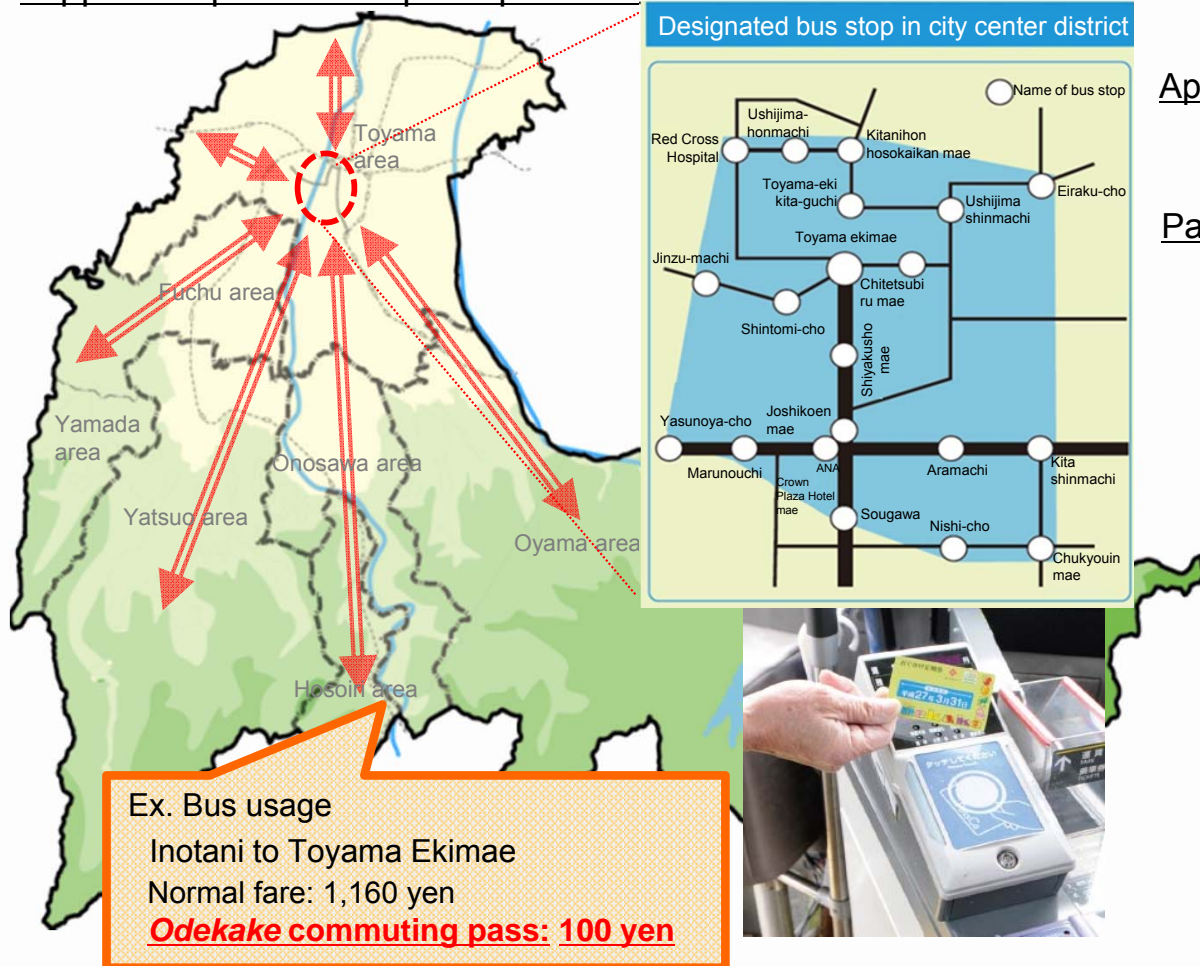
In order to promote the Toyama-style day service in the city center district, additional subsidies have been paid toward the development of Toyama-style day service facilities (one new facility in FY 2013).



# Odekake commuting pass project

In collaboration with public transport operators, the city has introduced a discount program that **reduces transportation fare to 100 yen per ride for commuting between all areas in the city and the city center** for people 65 years or older. About 24% of elderly people have this commuting pass, and the program is used by **an average of 2,763 passengers per day** (as of FY 2015).

It contributes to the creation of opportunities for outings for elderly people, to the activation of the city center district, and to support for public transport operators.



## Applying for the pass

People 65 years or older. Usage fee: 1,000 yen

## Pass usage

- (1) Usage time: 9 am to 5 pm
- (2) Sectors

### Buses (from May 2004)

All areas in the city ↔ City center district, etc.  
 City center district, etc. ↔ City center district, etc.  
 All areas in the city ↔ Toyama City Hospital

### Trains (from April 2008)

All stations in the city ↔ Dentetsu-oyama Sta.  
 ↔ Minami Toyama Sta.

### Trams (from April 2011)

City train (incl. loop line), Toyama Light Rail



- Developed in collaboration with a consortium led by Kyoto University, **the portable device “Odekakecchi” contains GPS, pedometer, and walking encouragement applications.**
- Have elderly people carrying the device to **analyze transportation behavior and the purpose of movement around the city.**
- Combine the device with GIS (geographical information systems), IC cards for public transport, and a variety of statistical data **to utilize it for policy planning in various areas** such as city planning, transportation, health, and welfare.

## Development and production of “Odekakecchi”

- Development of a tool containing GPS, pedometer, and walking encouragement applications
- A pocket-sized device easy for elderly people to carry



Image of Odekakecchi

## Data collection

- Carrying the device at all times will accumulate a variety of data.

### Accumulated data

- GPS (position information) data
- Number of steps
- Health condition
- Beacon data



### Combined data

- User attributes (sex, age group, area of residence, etc.)
- Data from public transportation IC cards
- Medical expenses
- A variety of statistical data such as livelihood surveys

## Data analysis

- Usage of public transportation
- Movement path, distance, number of steps
- Stop-off points in the city area
- Incentive-based behavioral change
- Correlation between outings and number of steps
- Deployment to GIS



Policy planning (i.e. city planning, transportation, health and welfare)



# Kadokawa Preventative Care Center (former site of Hoshii-cho Elementary School) — Open July 2011

Japan's first preventative care facility using hot spring water has been established at the former site of Hoshii-cho Elementary School.

- The facility provides various care programs combining ground exercise therapy, thermal therapy, personal care, etc. with a focus on aquatic exercise therapy.
- Donations from citizens were used for its development, and management and operations are carried out by designated administrators from the private sector.





Facilitate the renovation of urban parks into *community gardens* in order to restore local communities by **creating opportunities for outings for elderly people** and **sharing the enjoyment of the harvest with the people of the community**.



## Implementation sites (7)

Shibazono-cho 2-chome Park  
Minami-shinmachi Park  
Nakano-shinmachi Park  
Shirogane-cho Park, etc.

## In-service

April 2013

## Size

Approx. 20 m<sup>2</sup> per site



Roasted sweet potato event



# City planning leveraging intergenerational exchange: Project to support outings with grandchildren

In order to facilitate opportunities for outings for elderly people and to nurture **family ties**, **admission fees are completely exempted** for elderly persons visiting participating facilities with their grandchildren (or great-grandchildren). (Implemented in association with **Tonami City, Oyabe City, Nanto City, and Imizu City.**)



## Period

From July 2012

## Participant facilities

- Facilities in Toyama City  
16 facilities including Family Park, Toyama Science Museum, Toyama City Folk Museum, Ecorink, Toyama Glass Art Museum, etc.
- Facilities in associate cities  
Tonami: 6 facilities, Oyabe: 2 facilities, Nanto: 14 facilities, Imizu: 2 facilities

## Eligible persons

Grandparents and their grandchildren or great-grand children entering the facility together (For Toyama City, the place of residence of grandparents is not limited. For Tonami, Oyabe, Nanto and Imizu Cities, the place of residence of grandparents is limited to Toyama, Tonami, Oyabe, Nanto, or Imizu City. )

## Number of visitors (For 12 facilities including Family Park and Science Museum)

2011: 616,529 (Before the introduction of this project)

2015: 718,464 (Including 56,041 grandparents and grandchildren)

**The number of visitors has increased by 7.8%.**



# City planning leveraging intergenerational exchange: Formation of a healthy & interactive town

Locating resources such as the care prevention facility in the city center as hubs has formed a walkers' network to enable safe, secure, and comfortable living for elderly people, and to **enhance their opportunities for outings and interaction.**

City walking tour attended by college students

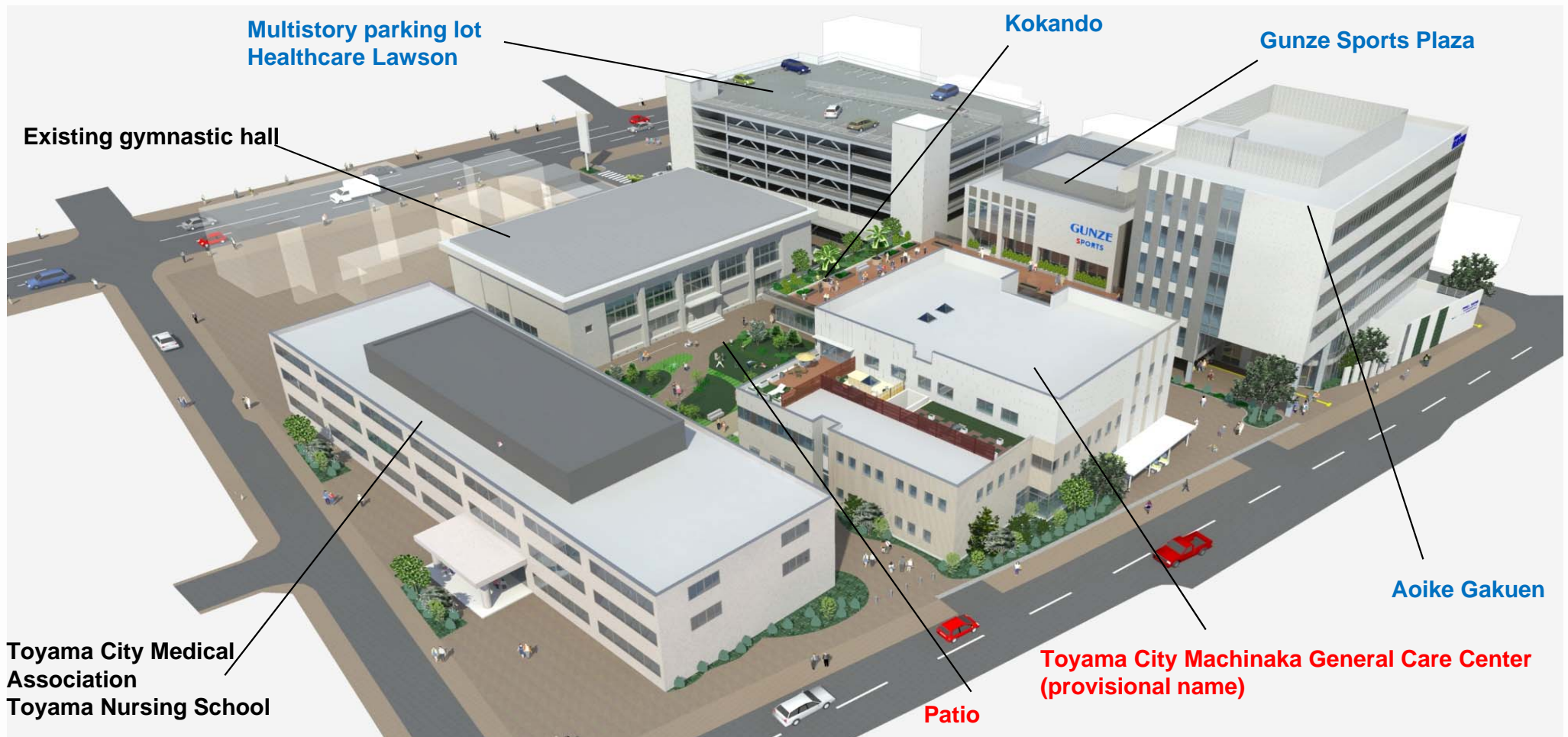
“Walkable Zone Community Workshop” is composed mainly of students of the University of Toyama, and the workshop implements efforts using walking aid carts as public tools.





# Development of regional care center — Development of a health center through public-private collaboration

In a project to utilize the former site of Sougawa Elementary School, including the development of a regional care center, a number of private facilities will be developed according to free propositions from operators in order to realize a synergetic effect along with the public facilities, from aspects such as effective utilization of city-owned land, cost reduction, and enhancement of city functions.



Scheduled to open in April 2017



# Service outline of the Toyama City Machinaka General Care Center (provisional name)

