

# MINATO OPINION

This booklet provides an overview of the results of the 34th Minato City Public Opinion Poll, which was conducted in December 2022. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all of the residents who participated.

## [Overview of the Survey]

### ■Survey design, etc.

[Survey subjects]: Minato City residents, men and women aged 18 years and older (including foreign residents)

[No. of samples]: 2,000 people

[Sampling]: Stratified random sampling from the Basic Resident Register

[Survey method]: Distribution and collection by post, electronic submission

[Survey period]: December 1 (Wed) – December 20 (Fri), 2022

[Number of effective responses]: 770 people

[Effective response rate]: 38.5%

### ■Survey items

- |   |   |    |  |
|---|---|----|--|
| 1 | Intention of permanent residence        | 8  | Stockpiling of disaster prevention goods, etc. |
| 2 | City administration in general          | 9  | Gender equality                                |
| 3 | Minato City Basic Plan                  | 10 | Peace  |
| 4 | Regarding tourists visiting Minato City |    |  |
| 5 | Global warming countermeasures          |    |  |
| 6 | Biodiversity                            |    |  |
| 7 | Disaster response measures              |    |  |

\*The “n” in graphs is used to refer to the number of respondents for a particular question.

\*As the percentages in this report are rounded off to the nearest two decimal places, the total percentage may not add up to 100.

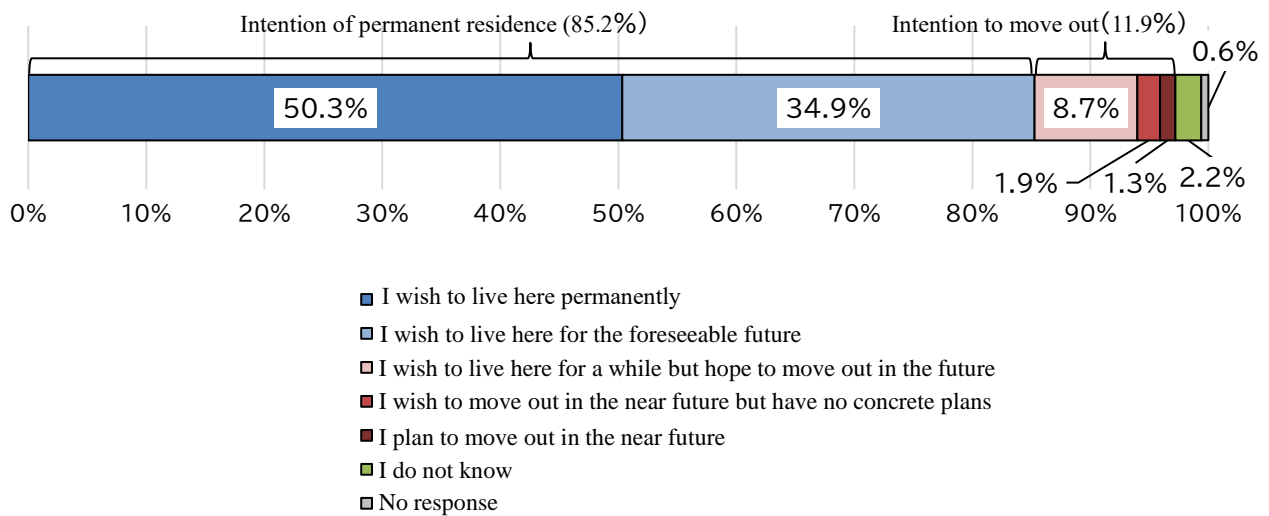
\*When multiple answers are possible, response rates may exceed 100%.

\* This publication is also available in English. Please visit the Minato City web page or call 03-3578-2111 (Minato City Hall main line) to request a copy.

# 1 Intention of permanent residence

When asked if they wish to continue living in Minato City in the future, half of respondents answered that they wish to always continue living in Minato City (50.3%), followed by 34.9% of respondents who answered that they wish to live in Minato City for the present. Together, they make up 85.2% of the respondents who intend to take up permanent residence in Minato City. On the other hand, more than 10% of the respondents expressed an intention to move out of Minato City (11.9%), broken down into 8.7% who intend to live in Minato City for a while but wish to move out of the city in the future, 1.9% who wish to move out of Minato City in the near future but have no concrete plans, and 1.3% who plan to move out of Minato City in the near future. (Figure 1).

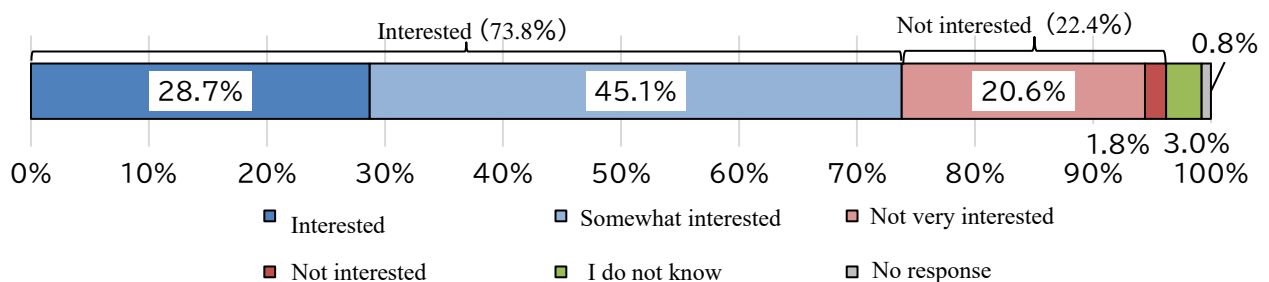
**Figure 1** n=770 (Single answer)



# 2 City administration in general

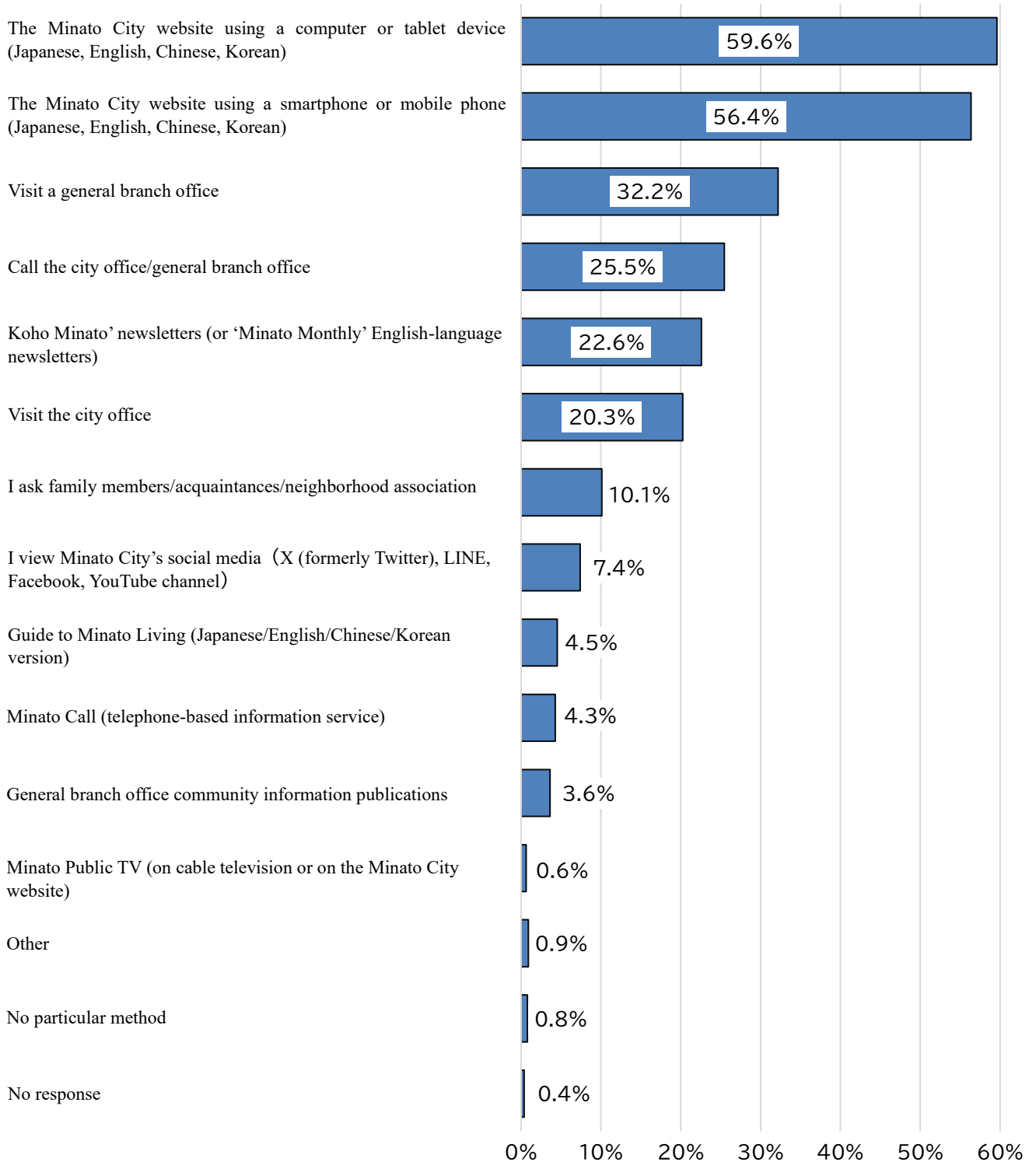
When asked if they are interested in Minato City’s administration, the largest percentage of respondents at about 45% expressed that they are somewhat interested (45.1%), followed by 28.7% who answered that they are interested. The two groups combined make up 73.8% of the respondents who are interested. On the other hand, more than 20% are not interested (22.4%), broken down into 20.6% who are not very interested and 1.8% who are not interested at all. (Figure 2)

**Figure 2** n=770(Single answer)



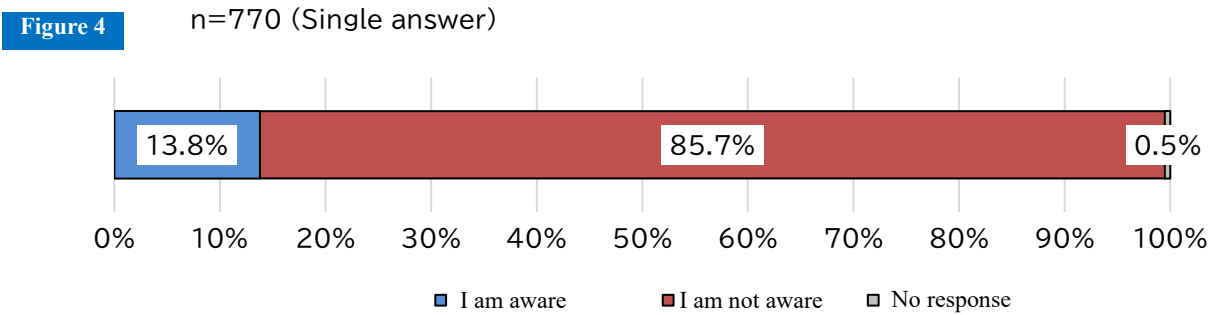
Respondents were asked about how they obtain information when they wish to find out about Minato City’s administrative services, procedures, and other matters. The largest group, close to 60%, answered that they visit Minato City’s official website (Japanese, English, Chinese, Korean) on a computer or tablet device (59.6%). This is followed by respondents who visit Minato City’s official website (Japanese, English, Chinese, Korean) on a smartphone or mobile phone (56.4%), those who visit the regional city office in person (32.2%), those who call the city office or regional city office (25.5%), and those who read the Koho Minato newsletter or Minato Monthly (English newsletter) (22.6%). (Figure 3)

**Figure 3** n=770 (Multiple answers)

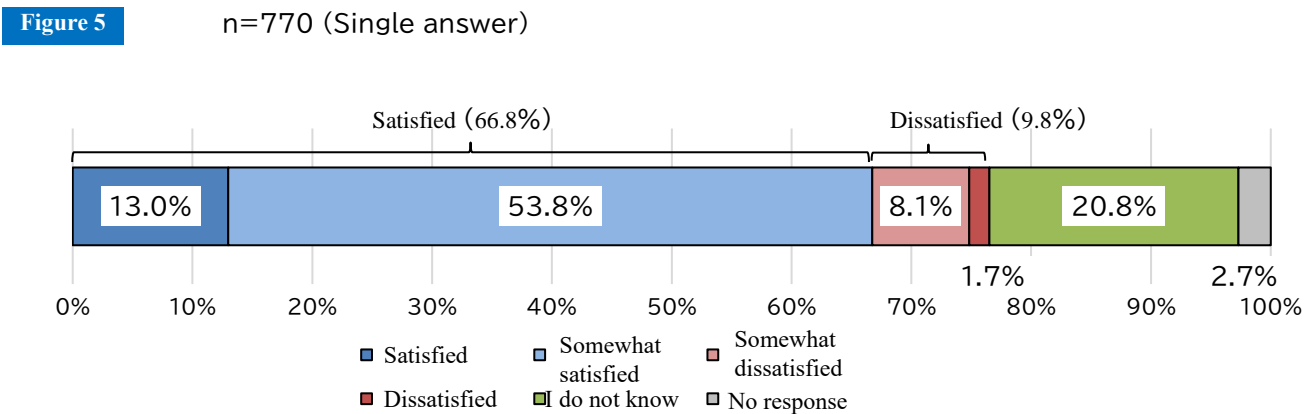


### 3 Minato City Basic Plan

When asked if they know about the Minato City Basic Plan (FY2021 – FY2026) formulated in FY2020, 13.8% of the respondents answered that they know about it, while 85.7% answered that they do not know about it. (Figure 4)



When asked if they were generally satisfied with Minato City’s policies, the largest percentage of respondents at just over 50% responded they were somewhat satisfied (53.8%), followed by 13.0% who answered that they are satisfied. The two groups combined make up 66.8% of respondents who are satisfied. On the other hand, approximately 10% are dissatisfied (9.8%), broken down into 8.1% who are somewhat dissatisfied and 1.7% who are dissatisfied. (Figure 5)

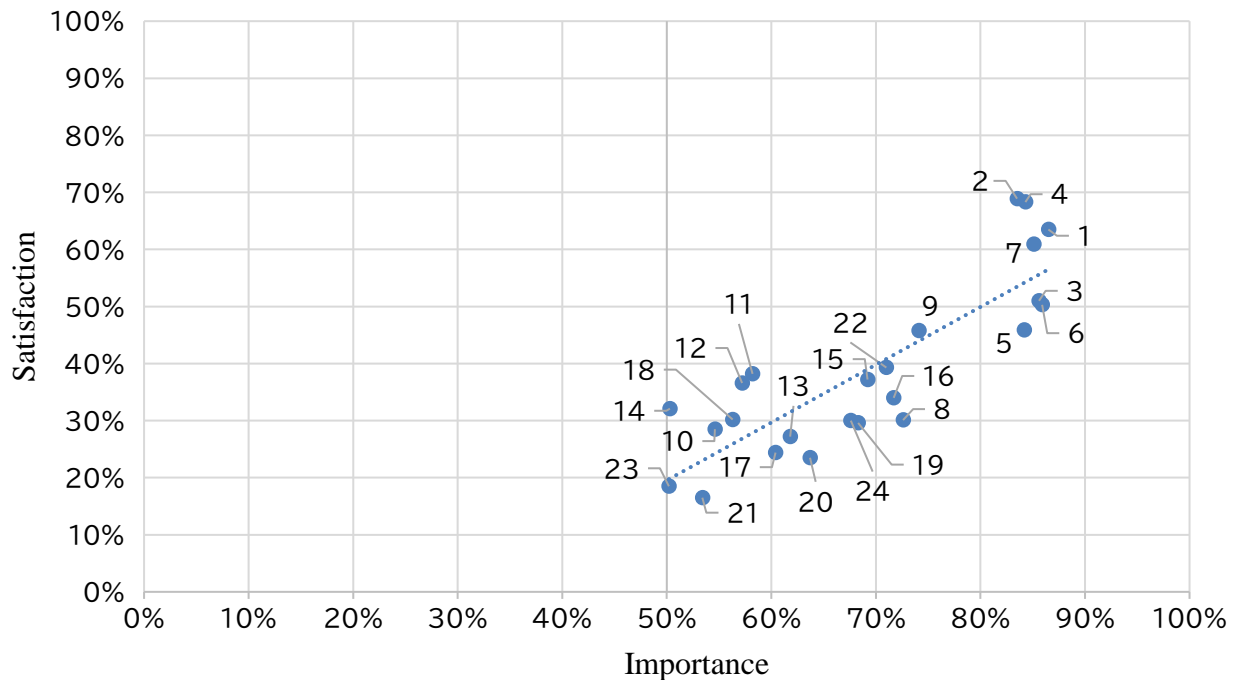


(Figure 5)

When asked to evaluate the city’s efforts (satisfaction) on specific initiatives and which initiatives were most important going forward, beautifying the townscape (68.9%), maintaining parks, greenery and waterside areas (68.3%), and improving living conditions (63.5%) received the most satisfied responses. These were followed by garbage collection and recycling (60.9%), sidewalk and traffic measures (51.0%), crime prevention and safety measures (50.3%), and earthquake and disaster countermeasures and improving disaster resiliency (45.9%). Support for those in poverty (16.5%) and promotion of a gender equal society (18.5%) received the least satisfied responses.

Regarding the initiatives most important going forward, improving living conditions was rated most important (86.5%), followed by crime prevention and safety measures (85.9%), sidewalk and traffic measures (85.6%), garbage collection and recycling (85.1%), maintaining parks, greenery and waterside areas (84.3%) and earthquake and disaster countermeasures and improving disaster resiliency (84.2%), and beautifying the townscape (83.5%). (Figure 6)

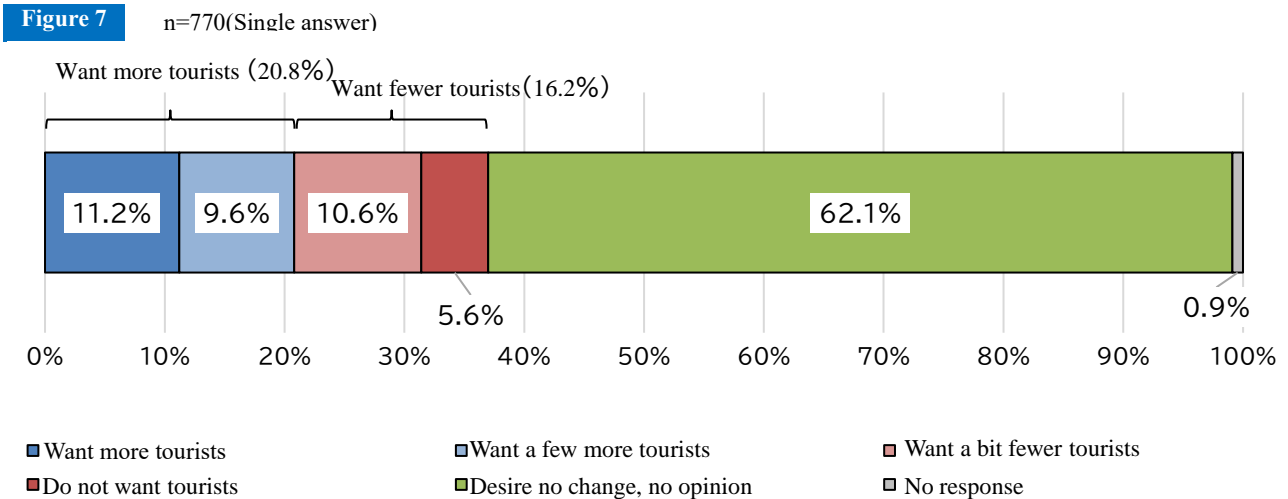
**Figure 6** n=770 (Multiple answers)



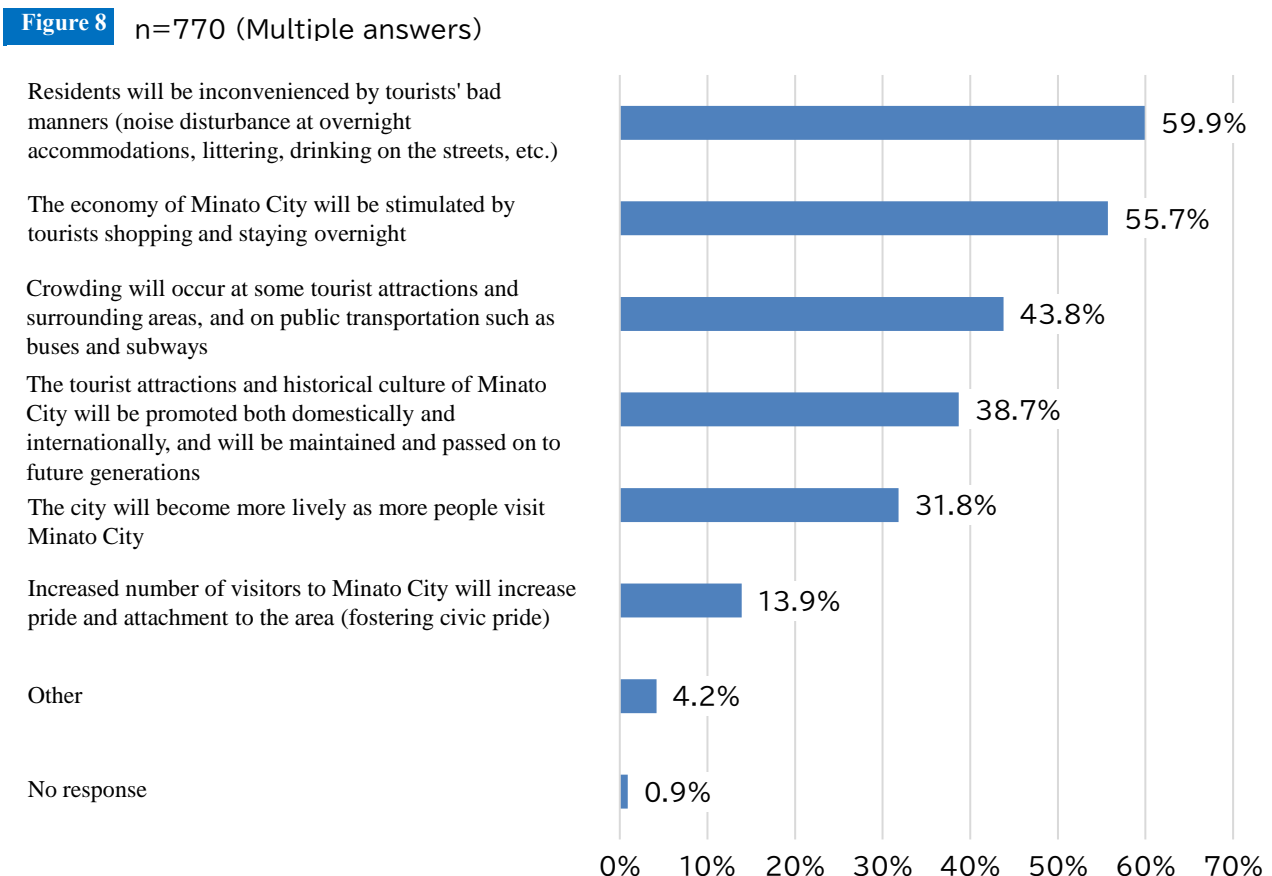
	Satisfaction	Importance		Satisfaction	Importance		Satisfaction	Importance			
1	Improving living conditions	63.5%	86.5%	9	Smoking measures	45.8%	74.1%	17	Lifelong learning support	24.4%	60.4%
2	Beautifying the townscape	68.9%	83.5%	10	Local community formation	28.5%	54.6%	18	Sports promotion	30.2%	56.3%
3	Sidewalk and traffic measures	51.0%	85.6%	11	International exchange	38.2%	58.2%	19	Welfare for the elderly	29.6%	68.3%
4	Maintaining parks, greenery and waterside areas	68.3%	84.3%	12	Promotion of cultural arts	36.6%	57.2%	20	Welfare for the disabled	23.5%	63.7%
5	Earthquake and disaster countermeasures and	45.9%	84.2%	13	Support for small and medium-	27.2%	61.8%	21	Support for those in poverty	16.5%	53.4%
6	Crime prevention and safety measures	50.3%	85.9%	14	Tourism promotion	32.1%	50.3%	22	Health promotion	39.3%	71.0%
7	Garbage collection and recycling	60.9%	85.1%	15	Child-raising support	37.2%	69.2%	23	Promotion of a gender equal society	18.5%	50.2%
8	Environmental preservation and global warming	30.1%	72.6%	16	Education support	34.0%	71.7%	24	Digital promotion	30.0%	67.6%

## 4 Tourists visiting Minato City

When asked whether they would like more tourists to visit Minato City, 11.2% of respondents answered they would like more tourists to visit and 9.6% answered they would like a few more tourists to visit. The two groups combined make up approximately 20% of respondents who would like more tourists to visit (20.8%). On the other hand, approximately 15% want fewer tourists (16.2%), broken down into 10.6% who would like a bit fewer tourists and 5.6% who do not want tourists to visit. The largest percentage of respondents at 60% answered they do not desire any change, or have no opinion (62.1%). (Figure 7)



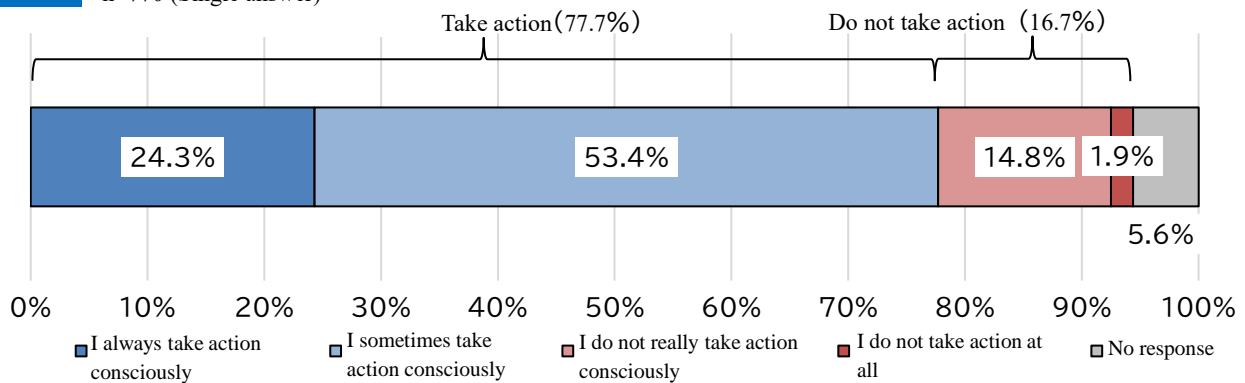
When asked what impact tourists have on Minato City, approximately 60% of respondents indicated that residents will be inconvenienced by tourists' bad manners (noise disturbance at overnight accommodations, littering, drinking on the streets, etc.) (59.9%). Approximately 55% indicated the economy of Minato City will be stimulated by tourists shopping and staying overnight (55.7%). (Figure 8)



## 5 Global warming countermeasures

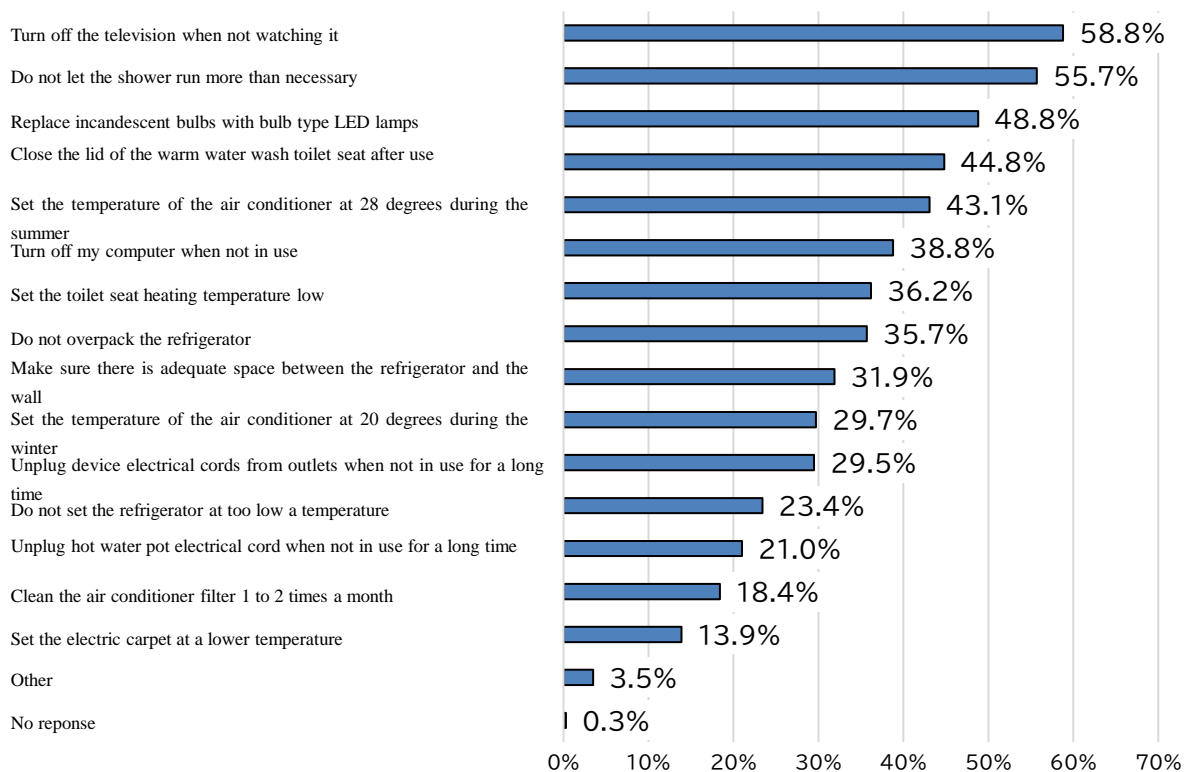
Respondents were asked how consciously they take action in their daily lives to conserve energy. The largest group of respondents, over half, answered that they sometimes take action to conserve energy (53.4%). Combined with 24.3% who always take action to conserve energy, makes up about 80% who consciously take such action (77.7%). On the other hand, close to 20% of the respondents do not consciously take action (16.7%), broken down into 14.8% who do not really take action and 1.9% who do not take any action at all. (Figure 9)

**Figure 9** n=770 (Single answer)



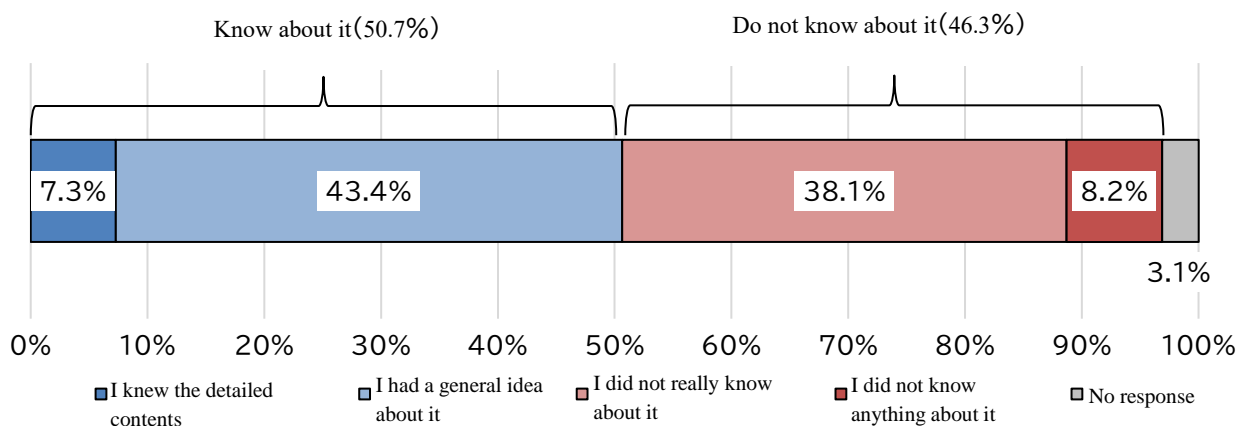
When residents who answered they were consciously taking action to save energy were asked what energy saving actions they took in their daily lives, the largest percentage of respondents at close to 60% answered turning off the television when not watching it (58.8%), followed by avoiding to run the shower more than necessary at 55% (55.7%). These responses were followed by replacing incandescent bulbs with bulb type LED lamps (48.8%), and closing the lid of the warm water wash toilet seat after use (44.8%). (Figure 10)

**Figure 10** n=598 (Multiple answers)



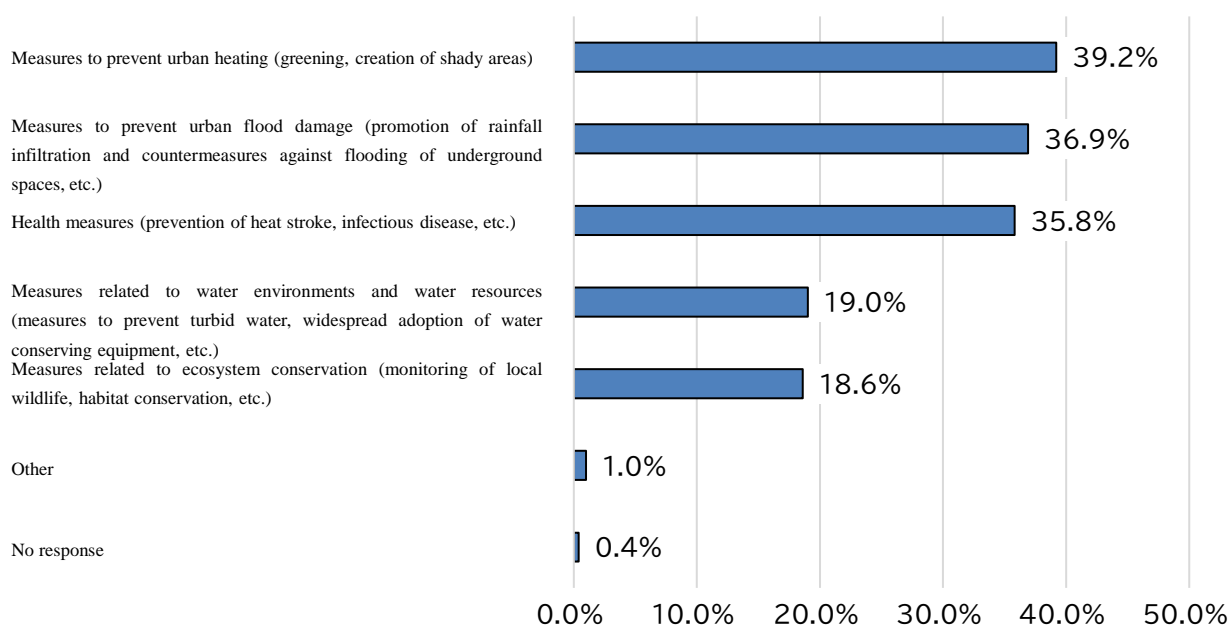
Respondents were asked how much they know about adapting to the impact of climate change. The largest percentage of respondents, over 40%, answered that they had a general idea about it (43.4%). This, combined with 7.3% who know the detailed contents about the subject, make up 50.7% who know about adapting to the impact of climate change. On the other hand, approximately 45% of the respondents did not know about it (46.3%), broken down into 38.1% who did not really know about it and 8.2% who did not know anything about it. (Figure 11)

**Figure 11** n=770 (Single answer)



When asked what climate change adaptation measures they were aware of, the most widely known measure, close to 40%, was measures to prevent urban heating (greening, creation of shady areas) (39.2%), followed by measures to prevent urban flood damage (promotion of rainfall infiltration and countermeasures against flooding of underground spaces, etc.) (36.9%) and health measures (prevention of heat stroke, infectious disease, etc.) (35.8%). (Figure 12)

**Figure 12** n=770 (Multiple answers)

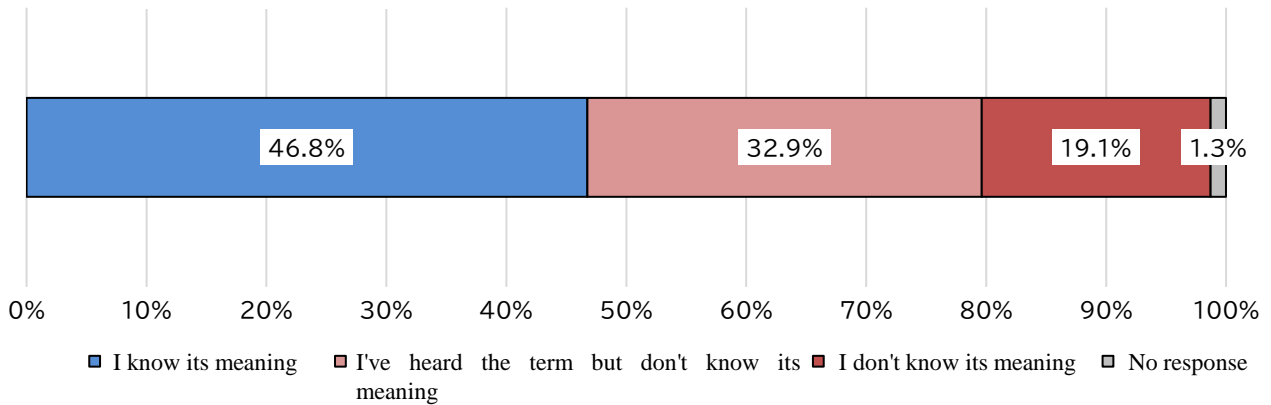




## 6 Biodiversity

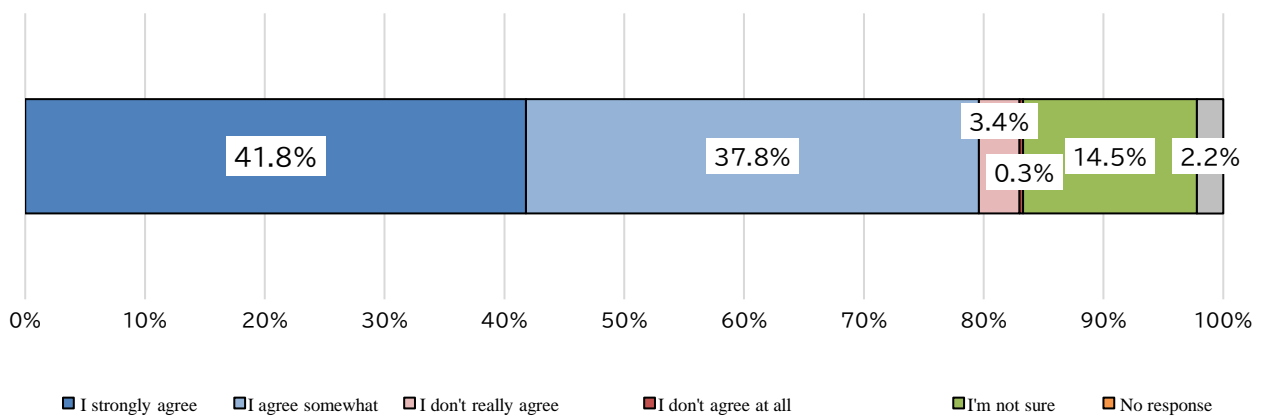
When asked if they know the phrase “urban biodiversity,” the largest group, close to 50%, answered that they know what it means (46.8%), followed by over 30% who answered that they have heard the term but do not know its meaning (32.9%). (Figure 13)

**Figure 13** n=770(Single answer)



When asked whether they thought it was important to protect and foster biodiversity, the greatest percentage of respondents, over 40%, answered they strongly agree (41.8%), followed by those who agree somewhat at close to 40% (37.8%). (Figure 14)

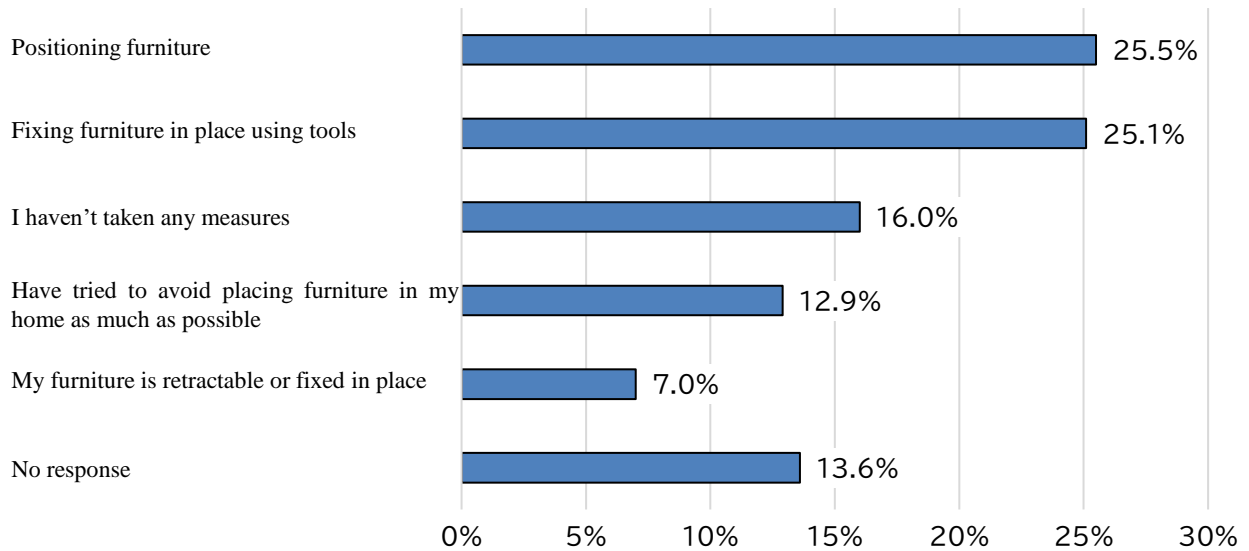
**Figure 14** n=770(Single answer)



## 7 Disaster response measures

When asked what measures they put in place at home to ensure that they do not hurt themselves at home during a disaster, 25.5% of the respondents answered that they put effort into positioning furniture in secure ways, followed by 25.1% of respondents who answered that they used tools to fix their furniture in place (Figure 15)

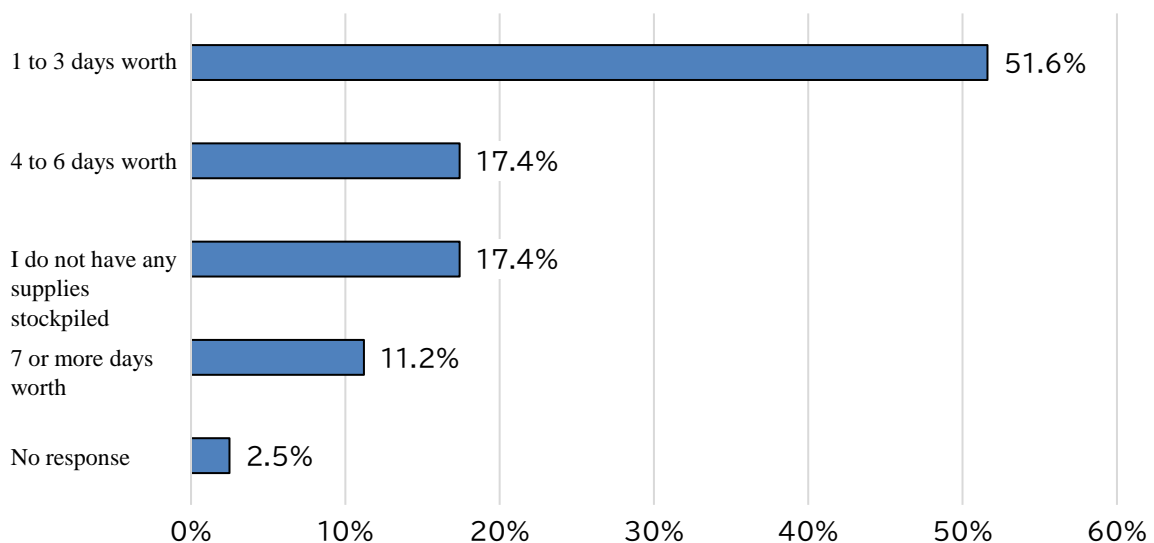
**Figure 15** n=770 (Single answer)



## 8 Stockpiling disaster preparedness supplies

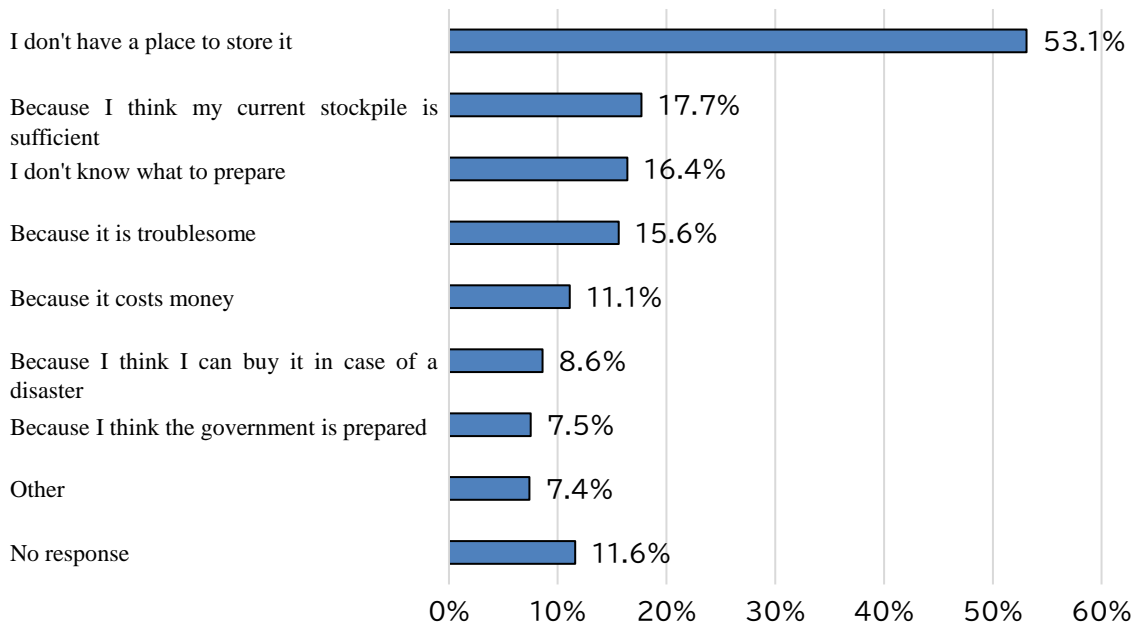
When asked how many days of disaster preparedness goods they had stockpiled for taking refuge at home or similar, the largest percentage of respondents, over 50%, answered 1 to 3 days (51.6%). (Figure 16)

**Figure 16** n=770 (Single answer)



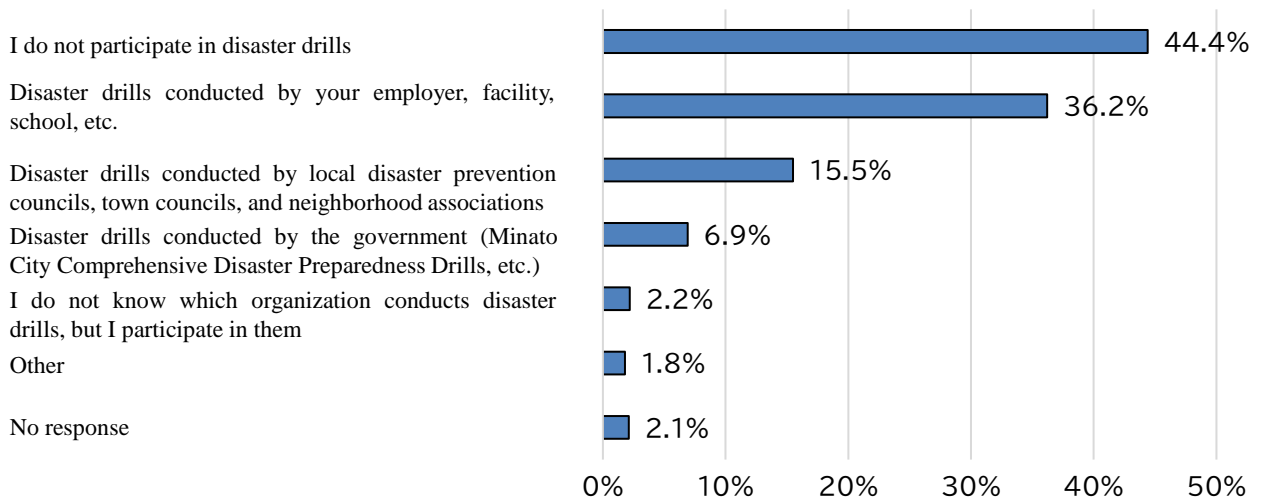
When asked why they do not have any supplies stockpiled, over 50% of respondents answered because they do not have a place for storage (53.1%). (Figure 17)

**Figure 17** n=665 (Multiple answers)



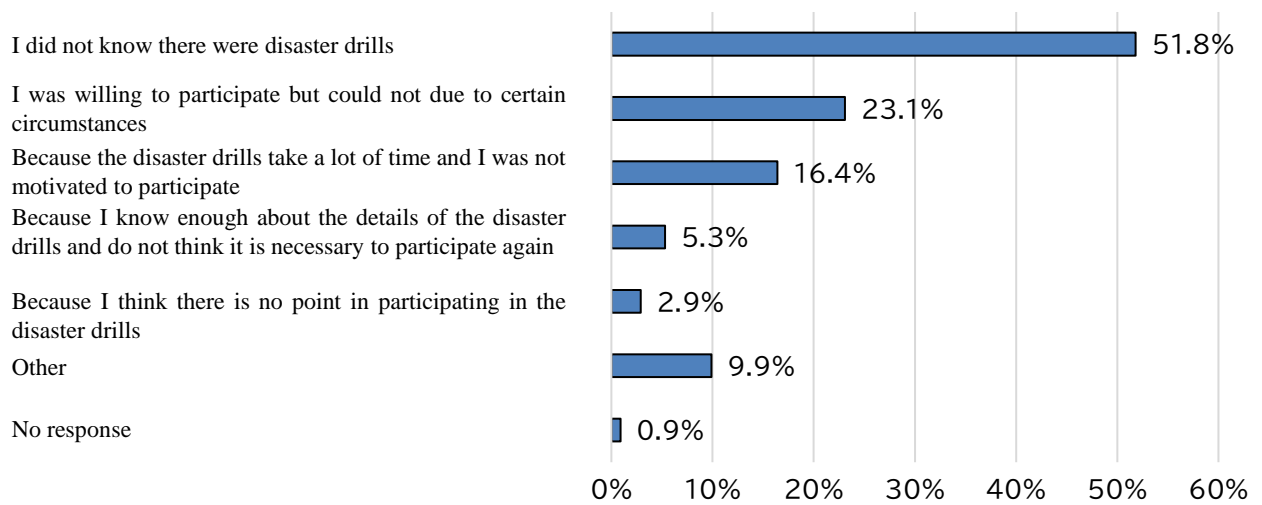
When asked what disaster drills they participate in, nearly 45% of respondents answered they do not participate in disaster drills (44.4%). (Figure 18)

**Figure 18** n=770 (Multiple answers)



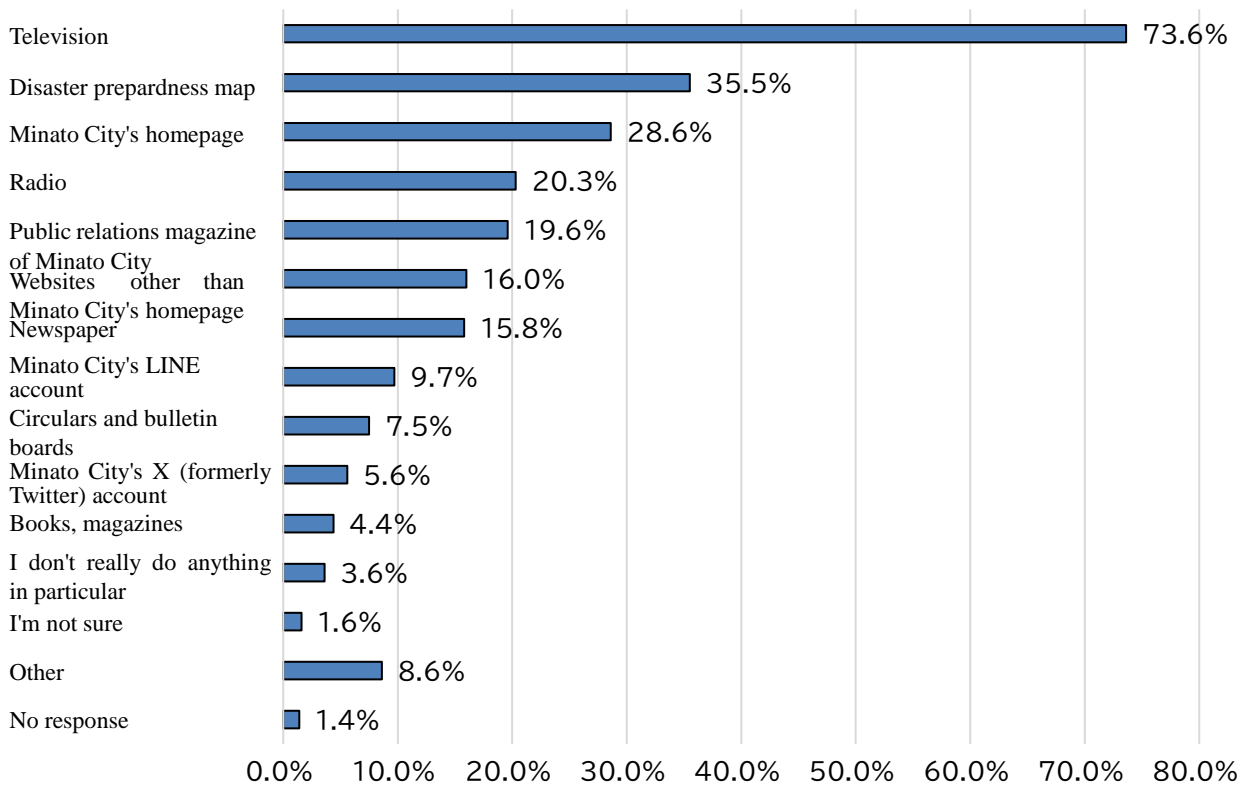
When asked why they did not participate in disaster drills, over 50% of respondents answered because they did not know there were disaster drills (51.8%) (Figure 19)

**Figure 19** n=342 (Multiple answers)



When asked how they obtain (preventative or emergency), over 70% of respondents answered the television (73.6%). (Figure 20)

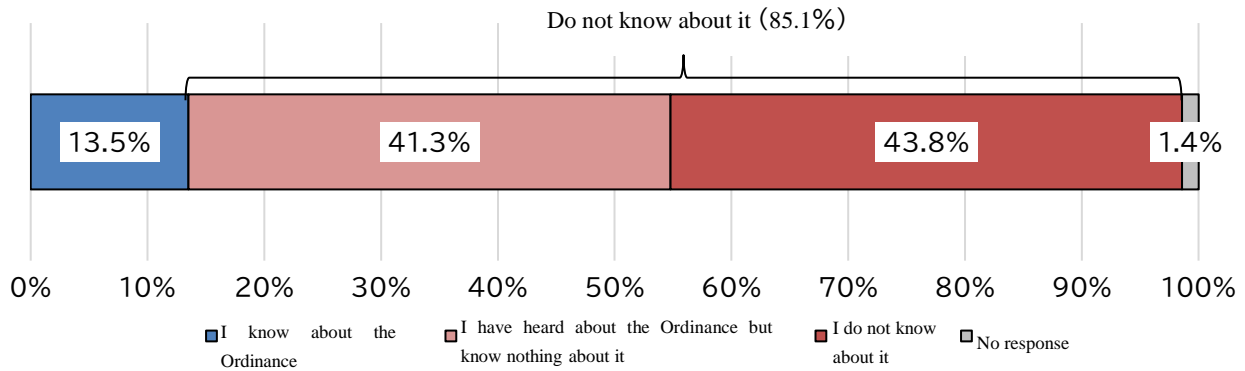
**Figure 20** n=770 (Multiple answers)



## 9 Gender equality

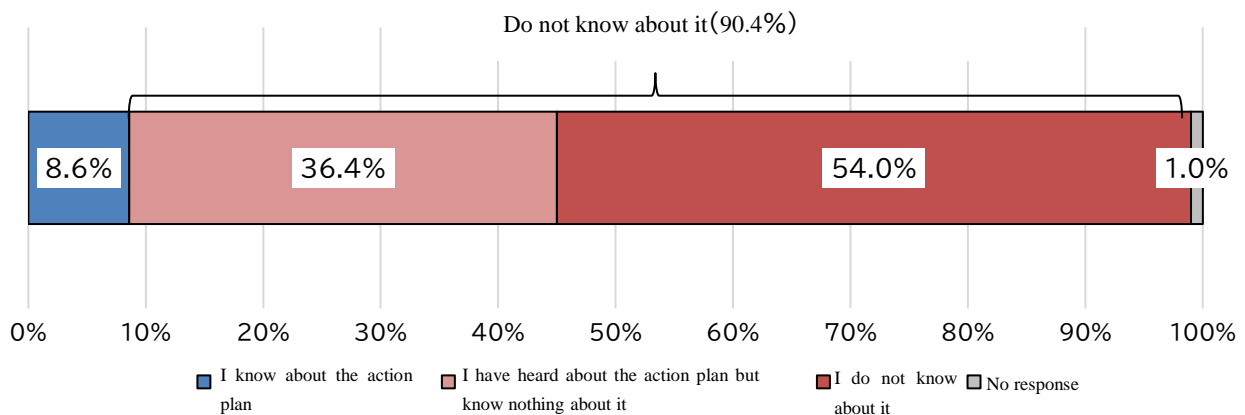
When asked whether they have seen or heard about the Minato City Ordinance for a gender-equal society, over 10% of respondents answered they knew about it (13.5%). On the other hand, nearly 85% did not know about it, broken down into 41.3% who had heard about it but did not know anything about it and 43.8% who had not heard about it. (Figure 21)

**Figure 21** n=770(Single



When asked whether they have seen or heard about the Minato City Action Plan for a gender-equal society, nearly 10% knew about the action plan (8.6%). On the other hand, 90% of respondents did not know about the ordinance (90.4%), broken down into having heard about the action plan but not knowing its contents (36.4%) and having never heard of the action plan (54.0%). (Figure 22)

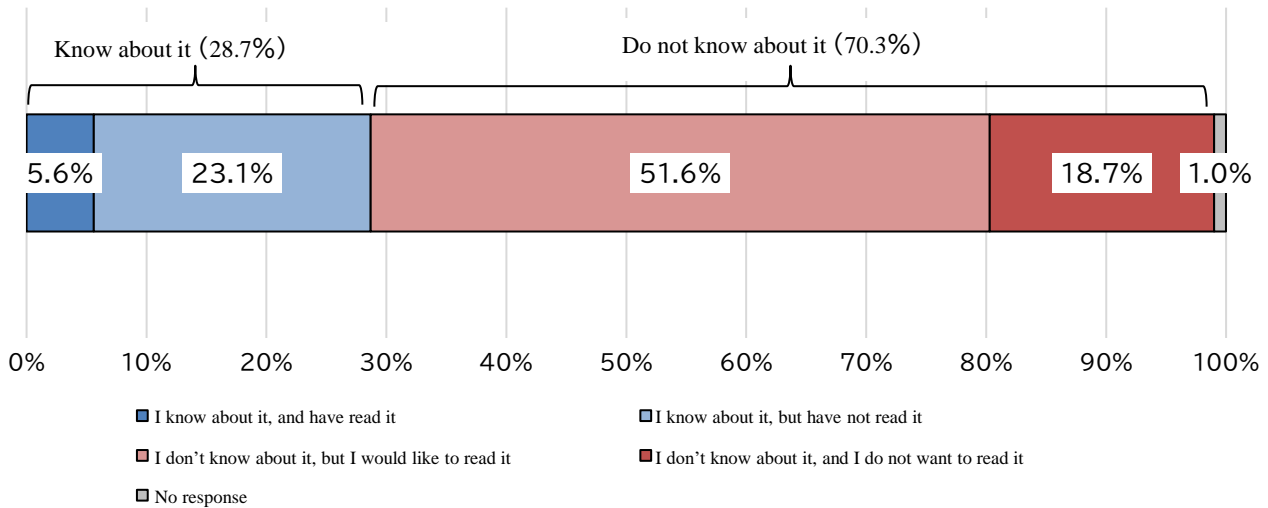
**Figure 22** n=770 (Single answer)



## 10 Peace

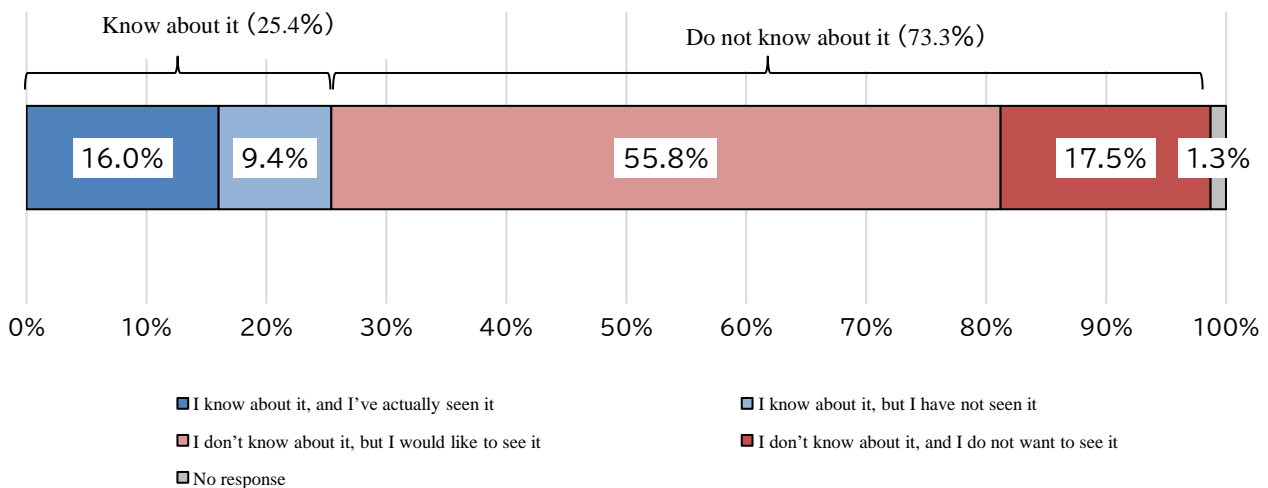
When asked whether they know that on August 15, 1985, Minato City made the Minato City Declaration as a City of Peace in the hopes of abolishing nuclear weapons and establishing everlasting peace in the world, 5.6% responded they knew about it and had read the declaration and 23.1% responded they knew about it, but had not read the declaration. The two groups combined make up nearly 30%, 28.7%, of respondents who know about the declaration. On the other hand, 70.3% do not know about the declaration, broken down into the largest percentage of respondents, over 50%, who answered they do not know about the declaration but would like to read it (51.6%), and those who do not know about the declaration and do not want to read it (18.7%). (Figure 23)

Figure 23 n=770 (Multiple answers)



When asked whether they knew about that in 2005, Minato City established the Flame for Peace in Shiba Park, a combination of the Lamp of Peace (Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Prefecture), the Nagasaki Peace Flame Monument (Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture), 16% answered they knew about it and have seen it and 9.4% answered they knew about it but have never seen it. The two groups combined make up approximately 25% of people who know about the Flame for Peace (25.4%). On the other hand, over 70% of respondents did not know about the Flame for Peace (73.3%), with the largest percentage of respondents, approximately 55%, answering they did not know about it, but would like to see it (55.8%), followed by those who did not know about it and do not want to see it (17.5%). (Figure 24)

Figure 24 n=770 (Multiple answers)



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