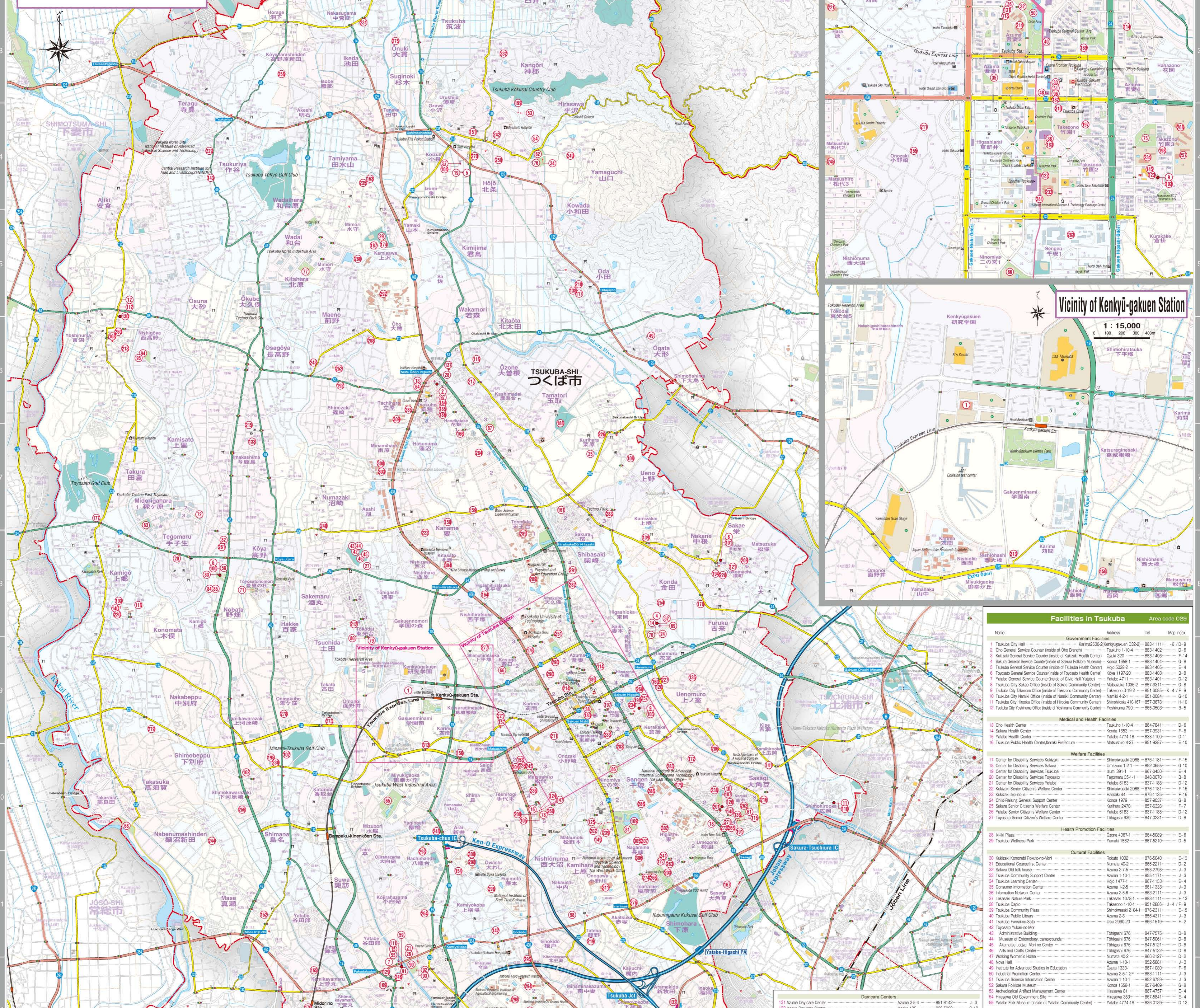


TSUKUBA CITY

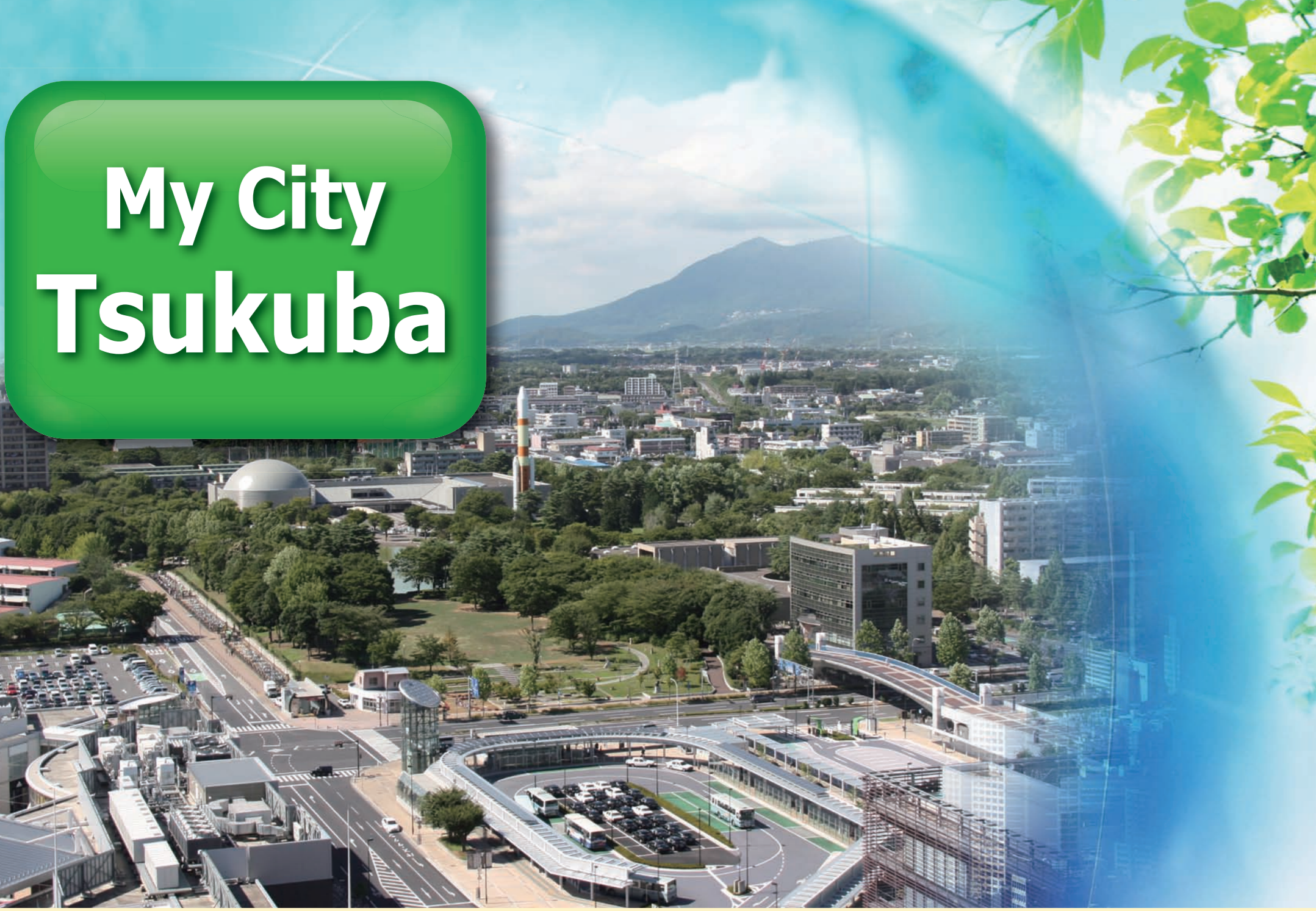
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LEGEND

- JR LINE
- NATIONAL EXPRESSWAY
- NATIONAL ROAD
- MAIN ROAD
- GENERAL ROAD
- CITY BOUNDARY
- CHROME BOUNDARY
- POST OFFICE
- STATION
- SCHOOL
- HOSPITAL
- COMMERCIAL FACILITY
- INDUSTRIAL FACILITY
- TEMPLE
- CHURCH
- PUBLIC FACILITY
- CHILDREN'S CENTER
- CHILDREN'S HALL
- HOTEL
- RESTAURANT
- MTT OFFICE
- SUPERMARKET



No.	Name	Address	Tel.	Map
1	Tsukuba City Hall	Kamiyoga 0320-853-1111	1-6 D-9	
2	City General Service Center (inside of Otsu Branch)	Tsukuba 1-10-4	853-1402 D-6	
3	Kanagawa General Service Center (inside of Kanagawa Health Center)	Osaka 3-30	853-1402 F-14	
4	Sakura General Service Center (inside of Sakura Folklore Museum)	Kouda 165-1	853-1404 G-8	
5	Tsukuba General Service Center (inside of Tsukuba Health Center)	Hop 52529	853-1405 E-4	
6	Toyouke General Service Center (inside of Toyouke Health Center)	Koga 1192-20	853-1403 G-8	
7	Yatabe General Service Center (inside of Civic Hall Yatabe)	Yatabe 2-11	853-1411 D-12	
8	Tsukuba City Sake Office (inside of Sake Community Center)	Matsudo 1306-2	857-5319 F-9	
9	Tsukuba City Tax Office (inside of Tax Office Community Center)	Naruki 4-21	851-3005 K-4 F-9	
10	Tsukuba City Namu Office (inside of Namu Community Center)	Naruki 4-21	851-3004 G-10	
11	Tsukuba City Heisei Office (inside of Heisei Community Center)	Shimobetsu 403-187	857-5078 H-10	
12	Tsukuba City Yohimaru Office (inside of Yohimaru Community Center)	Yohimaru 730	855-5053 G-5	
13	Oto Health Center	Tsukuba 110-4	854-7941 D-6	
14	Sakura Health Center	Kouda 165	857-1005 E-4	
15	Yatabe Health Center	Yatabe 4774-18	838-1100 D-11	
16	Tsukuba Public Health Center Prefecture	Matsudo 4-27	851-6207 E-10	
17	Center for Disability Services Katsuki	Shimozono 2008	876-1181 F-15	
18	Center for Disability Services Sakusa	Utsunomiya 1-21	852-0555 G-10	
19	Center for Disability Services Tsukuba	Izumi 301-1	857-2400 E-4	
20	Center for Disability Services Toyouke	Toyouke 25-11	857-5320 F-15	
21	Center for Disability Services Yatabe	Yatabe 8183	837-1188 D-12	
22	Sakura Senior Citizen's Welfare Center	Matsudo 1306-2	857-5319 F-9	
23	Katsuki Senior Citizen's Welfare Center	Hasaki 44	876-1125 F-16	
24	Chop House General Support Center	Kouda 1879	857-6027 G-8	
25	Sakura Senior Citizen's Welfare Center	Matsudo 2470	857-5320 F-9	
26	Yatabe Senior Citizen's Welfare Center	Yatabe 8183	837-1188 D-12	
27	Toyouke Senior Citizen's Welfare Center	Toyouke 639	847-0251 D-8	
28	Ki-Ki Plaza	Yamaki 007-1	854-5359 E-6	
29	Tsukuba Wellness Park	Yamaki 1562	857-5210 D-5	
30	Kakaki Komachi Roku-ro-Mon	Roku 1022	876-5400 E-13	
31	Shimobetsu Community Center	Shimobetsu 2008	857-5320 F-9	



Overview of the City

Brief History of Tsukuba

From among four possible candidates (the base of Mt. Fuji, Akagi, Nasu, Tsukuba), Tsukuba was chosen and approved by the Cabinet to become a new Science City for Japan.

September 1963
To commemorate the founding of the new Science City, Expo '85 was held in Tsukuba with the theme of "People, Housing, Environment, Science and Technology."

March 1985
Ōho Town, Toyosato Town, Yatabe Town, and Sakura Village merged to become Tsukuba City.

November 30, 1987
Ōho Town, Toyosato Town, Yatabe Town, and Sakura Village merged to become Tsukuba City.

January 31, 1988
Tsukuba Town merged with Tsukuba City.

November 1, 2002
Kukizaki Town merged with Tsukuba City.

April 1, 2007
Tsukuba was designated a Special City of Japan.

Slogan

"Discover Your Own Tsukuba."
This slogan expresses our desire for citizens and visitors alike to find something that symbolizes Tsukuba in their own hearts.
(Adopted on November 30th, 2007)

Symbol

The symbol depicts Mt. Tsukuba along with the three colors that represent Tsukuba City. Blue represents the clear blue skies of Tsukuba, Tsukuba Express, and a bright future. Red represents vitality and energy. Yellow represents the fertile land of Tsukuba, the sun, and vibrancy. The face depicts the friendliness of its people.
(Adopted on November 30th, 2007)

Official Logo

The city's official logo is derived from the combination of two "tsu" characters, from the hiragana syllabary of Japanese. It represents infinite development and strong harmony. The light blue represents the clear, blue sky and science, while the light green stands for the city's verdant natural environment. (Adopted on April 11th, 1989)

Official Mascot

Tsuku-tsuku
Tsuku-tsuku is a character based on the city bird, the owl. He looks carefully at his surroundings with wide eyes while cheerfully and playfully skipping along. (Adopted on November 1st, 2002)

Official Flower, Bird and Tree

Strawberry Geranium (Adopted on November 30th, 1997)
Owl (Adopted on November 30th, 1997)
Zelkova (Adopted on November 30th, 1997)

Tsukuba Citizens' Charter

Tsukuba is a city with rich natural beauty and a long distinguished history. The citizens of Tsukuba work to unite the different values and cultures that gather in the city, learning to respect one another and help each other in times of need, creating a city that develops toward the future. The five goals of the City of Tsukuba are:

- To create a comfortable city full of compassion.
- To build a city where Japan meets the world, and many cultures come together.
- To create a city where the people of the world can gather and prosper.
- To create a science city that makes dreams of humanity come true.
- To provide a city with clear waters, green landscapes, clean air, and blue skies in which people, nature, and science can all live in harmony. (Established November 30th, 1998)

Issued by **Community Services Department**
International Affairs Division
☎ 029 (883) 1111 (main line)
http://www.city.tsukuba.ibaraki.jp/

City Hall

Floor information	Department
6th floor	Assembly Hall, City Council Secretariat
5th floor	Mayor's Executive Office, General Affairs Department, Election Committee Office
4th floor	Water and Sewage Department, Economic Affairs Department, Board of Education, Auditing Committee Office
3rd floor	Urban Construction Department, Environmental Department, Agricultural Committee Office
2nd floor	Finance Department, Health and Welfare Department, Community Services Department
1st floor	Community Services Department, Health and Welfare Department, Water and Sewage Department

Our government office building is designed for high flexibility, assuring efficiency and functionality while providing for the ability to respond to future organizational changes. We have also made our government office building friendly to the environment and resistant to disasters through measures such as solar power generation, natural lighting, natural ventilation, rooftop gardens, and earthquake-resistant construction. The building provides citizens and visitors with easily accessible, functional, and compact government offices, with one-stop service and universal design.

Population and Households

On the national census conducted in October 2005, the population of Tsukuba was 200,528. This figure marked the first time the city exceeded 200,000 people in an official census and makes us the second largest city in Ibaraki Prefecture. Since then, the city population has been continuing to grow due to factors such as development along the Tsukuba Express line.

Year	Population	Number of households	Rate of increase
1995	182,327	63,332	
2000	191,214	70,862	5.2
2005	200,528	78,533	4.6
2010	214,660	88,337	7.0

*As of October 1st, 2010

Location and Topography/Transportation Access

Location and Topography

Tsukuba is located in the southwestern part of Ibaraki Prefecture. It is 50km southwest of Mito, the prefectural capital, 50km northeast of Tokyo, the nation's capital, and 40km northeast of the New Tokyo International Airport in Narita. It covers 284.07km², making it the fourth largest city in the prefecture by area.

The view in Tsukuba is dominated by Mt. Tsukuba in the north and Kasumigaura, Japan's second largest lake, in the east. The region is blessed with beautiful natural surroundings, including Suigō Tsukuba Quasi-National Park and the Tsukuba/Inashiki Plateau, a level expanse of Kanto loam 20-30km above sea level. With several rivers (Kokai, Sakura, Yata, and Nishi Yata) flowing north-to-south as well as numerous lowland forests, crop fields, and rice paddies, Tsukuba is a place where you can feel at home. The average yearly temperature is a comfortable 14.8 degrees Celsius (2010), and yearly rainfall is 1,398mm (2010). It may snow about two or three times each winter. It can get fairly cold in the winter. Chilly and dry "Tsukuba Oroshi" wind blows from the south of Mt. Tsukuba which gives unique characteristics.

Airports (Narita/Haneda/Ibaraki)

Neighboring airports include Ibaraki Airport (opened in March 2010), Narita International Airport, and Tokyo International Airport (Haneda, where regular international service began October 31, 2010). Ibaraki Airport is located approximately 30km to the northeast of Tsukuba City and can be reached by car in approximately one hour. Narita International Airport is approximately 40km to the southeast and about an hour's drive away. Haneda Airport, approximately 70km to the southwest, is approximately one and a half hours by car. In addition, Ibaraki Airport presently has flights to Kobe Airport (flights to Central Japan International Airport and New Chitose Airport are scheduled to begin in February 2011), Incheon Airport in South Korea, and Shanghai Pudong Airport. It is anticipated to become a major airport hub in Asia. Tsukuba City's central location is convenient to all of these airports. The city also offers convenient links to the Tokyo metropolitan area by expressway, bus lines, and railways. Other developments for increased convenience are ongoing.

Tsukubus/Tsukutaku

To make our public transportation network more convenient and provide sustainable transportation systems for the future, we are currently operating two outstanding systems: Tsukubus and Tsukutaku.

Tsukubus: Allows for quick transportation between various locations in the city as well as Tsukuba Express stations.

Tsukutaku: A shared reservation taxi service. A convenient transportation method for everyday shopping or for transportation to hospitals.

Reservation Center ☎ 029-877-1229 Fax 029-864-1225

Roads/Transportation

In addition to National Routes 125, 354, and 408, there is the Joban Expressway and Metropolitan Inter-City Expressway (Ken-O Expressway) in the southern part of Tsukuba. Exits for these expressways are Yatabe, Sakura-Tsuchiura, Tsukuba-cho, and Tsukuba-Utsuho.

The Ken-O Expressway is a planned-loop-route motor-vehicle expressway, extending approximately 300km with a radius of 40 to 60km from the center of Tokyo.

In railways, the Tsukuba Express (TX) opened in August 2005, linking Tsukuba and Tokyo (Akihabara) with a ride as quick as 45 minutes. Nearby stations include the JR Joban Line stations Hitachinouchi, Utsunomiya, Arakawa, and Tsuchiura, with bus lines that connect these stations with locations in the city. Newly renovated in June 2010, Tsukuba Station Ekimae-hiroba Plaza is a boarding stop for both local buses and highway buses. Highway buses run from Tsukuba Center to Tokyo Station, Ibaraki Airport, Tokyo International Airport, Narita International Airport, and other destinations.

Tsukuba Heliport, a public-use on-land heliport, opened in 1991, providing a gateway to the skies over Tsukuba.

Tsukuba Express (TX)

August 24, 2010 marked the 5th anniversary of the TX. With daily passengers of over 270,000, among other achievements, the TX has far exceeded our expectations.

Development along the TX line is guided by a law called the Special Measures Related to the Coordination of Housing and Railway Development in Urban Regions (*Takutesu-hō*). This law calls for broad-area projects to build communities along the line as the TX system is built. Development of communities with a combined area of 1,400ha is proceeding through rezoning in five areas in the city: Yamayama, Shimada/Fukudatsubo, Kamikawarazaki/Nakanishi, Katsuragi, and Nakane/Kondada.



Science City

Tsukuba Science City

The key goals of urban development in Tsukuba were to systematically relocate the government offices to prevent excessive population concentrating in Tokyo, and to maintain an environment that nurtures and supports high-level research and education.

[Chronology]
1963: The project to develop Tsukuba Science City wins Cabinet approval.
1970: Legislation providing for the construction of Tsukuba Science City is passed.
1980: Relocation of research and educational institutions is completed, and operations begin.
1985: The Joban Expressway opens. The International Exposition, Tsukuba, Japan opens.
2005: Tsukuba Express opens.
2007: Part of the Ken-O Expressway opens.

[Project Results and Status]
More than 2.3 trillion yen in funds were invested and approximately 2,700ha of land was prepared.

- More than 300 research organizations and businesses, including research and educational institutions from 31 countries and private research facilities, are located here.
- Of approximately 11,000 researchers in Tsukuba, approximately 5,000 hold doctorate degrees.
- The city hosts approximately 2,000 foreign exchange students.

[Other Results]
① Tsukuba forms the largest center in Japan for science and technology with research and educational institutions and businesses concentrating in a single area.
② Tsukuba's vital contributions to science and technology in Japan have made the city a vital hub for leading-edge development, accelerating Japan's national scientific and technological advancement.
③ We have created a base for international exchange in the fields of science, technology, and academic activity, achieving a number of international standard research results in these areas: Research exchanges with research and educational institutions are proceeding both inside and outside of Japan, and the number of foreign researchers is increasing every year.

[Partnerships with Other Cities and Institutions]
① Earth-science cooperation agreements: University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba University of Technology, Tsukuba Gakuin University
② Network agreements with research institutions: National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK)
③ Main joint projects: Tsukuba Environmental Style, Tsukuba 3E Forum, Algae Fuels Consortium

[Exchange programs among regions along the TX line]
① Friendship city cooperation agreement: Arakawa Ward
② Regional exchange: Arakawa Ward, Adachi Ward, Chiyoda Ward, Minato Ward, Taihō Ward, Itabashi Ward, Misato City, Yashio City, Moriya City, Tsukubamachi City

Robot City Tsukuba

Japan is faced with the demographic problems of a low birth rate and an aging population. One solution the nation is pursuing is robotics, a field expected to yield positive effects in livelihood support. Many of Japan's leading robotics researchers are situated at Tsukuba's universities and research institutions. Tsukuba City is also cooperating with various institutions to develop a livelihood-support robotics industry.

Past Events and Achievements

- The Tsukuba Challenge, Japan's first full-fledged demonstration test of independently moving robots.
- Invitation of Livelihood-Support Robot Safety Verification Center to Tsukuba
- Approval of Japan's first testing area for mobility robots

All Japan Micromouse Contest
Robot Suit HAL
Tsukuba Challenge
Poro Therapeutic Robot

Distinguished Associates

Reona Esaki
1973: Awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics
1992: Inaugurated as the chancellor of the University of Tsukuba
2008: Honorary citizen of Tsukuba City

Makoto Kobayashi
2008: Awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics
2009: Honorary professor of the High Energy Accelerator Research Organization
2009: Honorary citizen of Tsukuba City

Open House of Research Institutions

This event, which is open to the general public, symbolizes Tsukuba as a science city with a rich community of universities and research facilities. To promote understanding and interest in science and technology, more than 40 research institutions, including the Tsukuba Space Center and Geospatial Information Authority of Japan, take part in Science Week every year during mid-April.

Tsukuba Chibikko Hakase (Tsukuba Kid Professors)
A "stamp rally" is held during the summer vacation. In this event, elementary and junior high school students use a special Tsukuba Chibikko Hakase passport to tour and experience various exhibits, events, and more, held in each research institution in Tsukuba. After the end of the tour period, each child receives certification as a "Tsukuba Chibikko Hakase."

Sightseeing

Nature/Sightseeing

Designated as Suigō Tsukuba Quasi-National Park, Mt. Tsukuba consists of two peaks, the 871-meter Nantai-san and the 877-meter Nyōtai-san. Since ages past, it has been referred to in the morning "Mt. Fuji in the west, and Mt. Tsukuba in the east." The mountain's color changes throughout the day, from indigo in the morning, green at noon, and purple in the evening, giving rise to the alternative name "Shihō" (the purple mountain) and is one of the 100 Famous Japanese Mountains.

In addition, Mt. Tsukuba is home to many natural treasures, such as rare insects and plants (including the city flower, Strawberry Geranium), as well as wild birds.

There is a mountain path for visitors who wish to see the breathtaking view from the mountain. Easy access by ropeway and cable car is also available. Visitors enjoy the mountain in many ways, from expert mountain climbing to family hikes.

In early spring, the Mount Tsukuba Plum Blossom Festival is held in the Tsukuba Ume Grove halfway up Mt. Tsukuba. Every year, many visitors come to see the natural beauty of the red and white plum blossoms that contrast with the Tsukuba Stones scattered throughout the garden.

Mt. Hōkyō, located in the Oda area, is home to fascinating historical ruins. This 461-meter mountain located to the southeast of Mt. Tsukuba, features six mountain climbing courses as well as hiking trails. A host of attractions, including Yamazakura cherry trees and waterfalls along the courses, make Mt. Hōkyō a popular location for hiking along with Mt. Tsukuba.

In the Hirasawa area, the "Hirasawa Kanga Site" contains the restoration of Hitachi Province Tsukuba-gun Administrative Building from the Nara and Heian Periods, providing a feel for both history and nature. In autumn, the "Sanroku Autumn Festival" is held, featuring the "Tsukuba Story" in a concert based on a historical site. Located in southern Tsukuba City, "Takasaki Shizen no Mori Nature Park" is a lowland forest (*satsuyama*) maintained by Tsukuba City, which is open to the public. This park preserves natural environments, nurtures green spaces, and provides an opportunity for people to come in contact with nature. Walking paths throughout various areas of the forest and waterfront allow you to enjoy the abundant, untouched nature during all four seasons.



Festivals and Events

Jan.	1st	New Year's Day Festival at Mount Tsukuba Shrine (Mt. Tsukuba)
Feb.	1st day of the sequest (All on Hi) (the 12th month of the old Japanese lunisolar calendar)	Iina Shrine Festival (Utsu)
	11th	Izumi Kosodate Kannon Spring Festival (Izumi)
	17th day in 12th month of the old Japanese lunisolar calendar	Hokuto Temple Star Festival (Kuribara)
Mid-late March		Spring Tree Peony Festival (Tsukuba Peony Garden)
Mar.	28th	Kokage Shrine Silkworm Festival (Kangōri)
Apr.	1st	Mount Tsukuba Shrine Ozagawari Festival (Mt. Tsukuba)
	Early April	Hōjō Pond Cherry Blossom Festival (Hōjō)
	1st-20th	Mt. Tsukuba Summit Katsuragi Lily Festival (Mt. Tsukuba)
	2nd Sat./Sun.	Kanamura Wakekazuchi Shrine Festival (Kamigō)
Mid April		Science and Technology Week
	Open House of Research and educational institutions	
	Spring Tree Peony Festival (Tsukuba Peony Garden)	
	Free umeshu tea, food-oil sales pitches, local performances, tea ceremonies, etc	
	Mid-April	Science and Technology Week
	Open House of Research and educational institutions	
	Spring Tree Peony Festival (Tsukuba Peony Garden)	
	Free umeshu tea, food-oil sales pitches, local performances, tea ceremonies, etc	
May	2nd Sat./Sun.	Tsukuba Festival A series of events based on themes of science and international exchange (Tsukuba Center and other locations)
	6th day in 4th month of the old Japanese lunisolar calendar	Mount Kowari Flower Festival (Yatabe)
June	1st	Tsukuba Gakuen Walk Rally
	Mid May	Tour de Tsukuba (cycling race)
July	7th day in 6th month of the old Japanese lunisolar calendar	Ichinoya Garlic Festival (Tamatōri)
Aug.	Late August	Matsuri Tsukuba (areas surrounding TX Tsukuba Station and other locations)
	Lantern Festival at Isumishima Shrine (Amabōki)	
Sep.	2nd Sun.	Ryūtsū Lantern Festival (Hakke)
	4th Sat.	Yasaka Shrine Autumn Festival (Oguki)
Oct.	23rd	Kokage Shrine Silkworm Autumn Festival (Kangōri)
	Late Oct.	Tsukuba Story (Hirasawa Kanga Site) (A concert event that takes place in a historical site)
Oct.-Dec.		Tsukuba International Music Festival
Nov.	1st	Mount Tsukuba Shrine Ozagawari Festival (Mt. Tsukuba)
	Early Nov.	Sunflower Festival (lawn in front of Kukizaki Community Center)
	Early Nov.	Tsukuba Civic Cultural Festival (Art and Culture Festivals within Tsukuba City)
	Early Nov.-late Nov.	Mt. Tsukuba Maple Festival (Mt. Tsukuba)
	23rd	Kanamura Wakekazuchi Shrine Festival (Kamigō)
	Final Sun.	Rumors race along autumn trees in the streets of Tsukuba
Dec.	12th day in 12th month of the old Japanese lunisolar calendar	Tsukuyomi Shrine Festival (Hirasawa)
	28th	Dorochi (areas around Yatabe Junior High School)

*Only major events are shown

Environmental City

Tsukuba Environmental Style

Our goal: Reducing CO₂ emissions by 50% per capita by 2030

Tsukuba will inter-corporate cooperation among public institutions, "Tsukuba Environmental Style" is a comprehensive model from a practical application of Tsukuba revolutionary technology tested under actual conditions and cooperation and utilization enacted by citizens, businesses, universities, research institutions, and administrations. It is planned to be sent and dispersed to the rest of Japan and to the world. We will create a city that contributes to the reduction of CO₂ on the planet.

The Four Pillars of Tsukuba Environmental Style

- Promotion of environmental education relating to "low-carbon consciousness"
- Construction of "low-carbon transportation systems" by introducing new transportation technologies and perceptual changes with shifts to new transportation methods
- Creation of "low-carbon rural spaces" utilizing water and green areas
- Development of "low-carbon test towns" with model city blocks and introduction of new energy sources

In 2007, the organization of the 3E Forum, an independent effort of the universities and research institutions and administrations of Tsukuba Science City, was announced with the Tsukuba 3E Declaration 2007. Afterward, citizens and businesses participated, cooperation among related institutions was planned, and the Tsukuba Environmental Style Promotion Committee was organized to begin specific actions toward a low-carbon society.

The Tsukuba Environmental City Promotion Committee and the Tsukuba 3E Forum will continue to work together, drawing on Tsukuba's knowledge and originality to realize a low-carbon society.

Projects to materialize within five years:
Environmental education to promote low-carbon consciousness
Construction of a low-carbon transportation system
Creation of low-carbon rural spaces
Development of experimental low-carbon towns

Follow-up on monitoring, evaluation, and readjustment by universities and research institutions

Bicycle City

Preserving the environment and promoting healthy lifestyles are two key efforts of Tsukuba City. As part of our efforts to achieve an environmentally friendly, low-carbon society, we are working to make Tsukuba a bicycle city.

Tsukuba City is blessed with plenty of flat, even terrain perfect for cycling, as well as pedestrian walkways, Rinrin Road, and bicycle lanes designed to make cycling easy.

To make use of these regional resources, raise awareness of safe and comfortable cycling opportunities, and promote a range of cycling environments, Tsukuba City established the "Rinrin Tsukuba: Basic Plan for Creating a Bicycle City" in July 2010.

This plan provides for various bicycle use in Tsukuba, focusing on safety, comfort, convenience, the environment, and health.

Sending information to Japan and the world (Reducing global CO₂ emissions)

Tsukuba Environmental Style Implementation

Citizens, Businesses, Universities and research institutions, Administrative agencies

Action plan: Projects to materialize within five years

International City

International City Tsukuba

With numerous world-renowned research and educational institutions from around the world concentrated in Tsukuba, many researchers and foreign-exchange students reside in the city. As of the end of 2010, approximately 7,900 people from 124 countries reside in Tsukuba City, comprising more than 3.5% of the city population. Compared to the 1.7% (as of the end of 2009) for all of Japan, Tsukuba City's foreign resident percentage is relatively high.

In recent years, an increasing number of foreign visitors have made their way to Tsukuba for short-term research and conferences. In fiscal year 2007, approximately 4,700 people from 154 countries visited, an increase of 2.6 times over 20 years. In fiscal year 2009, 71 international conferences were held, attracting approximately 5,000 foreign participants.

Multicultural Coexistence

To support the lifestyles of foreign residents with differing languages and customs, we offer residential consultation and bulletins in six languages. We also actively support events such as the International Exchange Fair, promoting international exchange between Japanese and foreign residents in Tsukuba.

Overseas Exchange

We have three sister cities in the United States (Irvine and Milpitas, California and Cambridge, Massachusetts) and one friendship city in China (Shenzhen, Guangdong). We also plan to add new international relations through various information and cultural exchange activities with other cities.

Industry

Commerce

Located in the center of an academic district and centralizing on multiple large establishments, the city's independent business area functions as a commerce base for the region.

Around the time the TX started operations, large commercial malls opened one after another near the TX stations in Tsukuba City and along main thoroughfares. We expect this concentration of commercial facilities to diversify the retail and service industries of Tsukuba City as well as draw in customers from a wide area. Active efforts are underway to develop new urban centers. For example, merchant-association members, University of Tsukuba graduate students, and citizens are joining hands to revive the once-popular Hōjō Market at the Hōjō Shōtengai shopping plaza in northern Tsukuba City.

List of Industrial Parks

Name	Location	Number of lots	Area (Industrial site)
Kamiōshima Industrial Park	Kamiōshima	21	63.8ha (56.6)
Tōkōdai Science Park	Tōkōdai	26	89.0ha (39.0)
Tsukuba North Industrial Park	Wada/Kitahara	16	140.8ha (116.2)
Tsukuba West Industrial Park	Miyagioka	12	101.5ha (74.9)
Tsukuba Techno Park Ōho	Ōho	11	41.4ha (33.4)
Tsukuba Techno Park Toyosato	Midorigahara	25	69.0ha (56.5)
Tsukuba Techno Park Sakura	Sakura	6	65.7ha (25.4)
Tsukuba Research Park Hanare	Kanondai	7	5.7ha (5.5)
Tsukuba Midorino Industrial Park	Katada	7	38.5ha (31.7)

*As of October, 2010



Social Service

Tsukuba City offers excellent services for the physically challenged and senior citizens. To assist the physically challenged in leading normal family and social lives, we provide medical benefits for various types of disabilities and daily life assistance services. At our five disability centers, we also offer motor skills training and consultation.

Seniors of 65 years of age and older comprise approximately 16.2% of our population. Focusing on four senior centers in Yatabe, Sakura, Toyosato, and Kukizaki, we are working to build a city where senior citizens and caregivers can live comfortably, with safety and peace of mind. Activities such as croquet, handicraft classes, and other services make life enjoyable, along with social gatherings and other daytime services.

Accessible washrooms in government office buildings
Ohsama San-San Iki-iki Festival

Tsukuba Wellness Park

This "health plaza" offers such amenities as a hot bath facility, heated swimming pool, and training gym. In addition, the Sekishō Challenge Stadium offers soccer and futsal matches, a multipurpose field for sports such as soccer, rugby, ground golf, and much more.

Heated swimming pool
Sekishō Challenge Stadium

Childcare/Education

A city friendly to those with small children

Under the slogan "Tsukuba Nurtures the Future of Children", we are proudly promoting child-raising support projects so that all children can grow up in their own unique ways and achieve the lives they desire. The core of our child-raising support service will be at the Tsukuba City Child-Raising Support Center, scheduled to open in April 2011. Families also gather at four other child-raising support centers located throughout Tsukuba City.

Tsukuba City is proud to create environments that allow for easy outings with babies. Facilities that have spaces for nursing and/or diaper changing can register with Tsukuba City to be promoted as a "Tsukuba City Baby Station".

We are also working to send out valuable information related to the support of children and child-raising. We are using both the internet and printed matter to deliver information to all child-raising families. In particular, the Tsukuba City Child-Raising Support Information System and Tsukuba Handy Child-Raising Booklet are important sources of information for child-raising families.

Baby Station sign
Nursing room

Day-care Centers/Kindergartens/Children's Centers/Children's Clubs/Mothers' Clubs

With 23 public day-care centers and 16 licensed private day-care centers, Tsukuba City offers working parents a wide range of childcare options. Tsukuba City is home to 17 municipal kindergartens, providing preschool education to children ages 4 and older. In addition, 10 private kindergartens, each with their own unique qualities, offer preschool education to children aged 3 to 5.

18 children's centers and children's clubs in Tsukuba City provide children with spaces to be spontaneous and creative. There are also 17 publicly established, publicly operated after-school clubs and 18 publicly established, privately operated after-school children's clubs offered to children in the 1st-3rd grades in elementary-school whose parents/guardians are not home after school.

Based in children's centers, 17 mothers' clubs plan get-togethers and events centering around mothers to support healthy upbringing for children.

Fine Arts and Culture

Located at Nova Hall and Tsukuba Caplo, the Tsukuba Cultural Foundation offers high-quality art and cultural performances. At the Tsukuba International Music Festival, held every autumn at Nova Hall, distinguished classical artists from both Japan and abroad captivate audiences with a series of extraordinary performances.

In addition, Tsukuba Ars Hall is the city's center of art and culture, containing the Ibaraki Prefectural Art Museum and Tsukuba Public Library. Moreover, many priceless cultural heritage artifacts and historical sites are located throughout Tsukuba City. You can also learn about the history of Tsukuba by visiting the Sakura Folklore Museum, Cultural Property Center, and the restored stilted warehouses (*tokayuka soko*) at the Hirasawa Kanga Site.

Tsukuba Caplo
Nova Hall

Our goal of becoming the top city in Japan for education

Tsukuba City promotes an integrated curriculum at all elementary and junior high schools in the city to provide sound education for children. Integrated elementary and junior high school education enables the city to eliminate the 1st-year junior high school gap, a psychological barrier for children advancing to higher education. This scheme also enables specialized instruction through a subject-based teacher system during upper elementary school years, in which a full-time teacher instructs their specialized subject, as well as social-oriented education through cross-age activities. In April 2012, Tsukuba City is scheduled to open its first integrated elementary-junior high school, tentatively named Kusaga Elementary-Junior High School.

To bolster academic performance, the After School Tutor program dispatches college and graduate students to all junior high schools in Tsukuba during long vacations and after school hours. To stimulate interest in science among youth, we obtain the assistance of research institutions in Tsukuba City in sending out researchers to deliver lectures at schools in the Tsukuba Science Learning Lectures program. In addition, the Tsukuba Online Study e-Learning system enables elementary and junior high school students in Tsukuba City to learn using internet connections at schools and homes.

Comprehensive Education Research Institute

The Comprehensive Education Research Institute presents concepts for lifelong learning and for meeting modern needs in school education. This institute promotes school education founded on precise understanding of current issues, with the goal of making Tsukuba the top city in Japan for education.