



Annual Report of International Safe Community

(January 1st, 2010 - December 31st, 2010)

Jinqiao Town Safe Community Promotion Committee

Shanghai Pudong New Area

January 31st, 2011

Annual Report of International Safe Community

(January 1st , 2010 - December 31st , 2010)

Demographic characteristics : Total population of Jinqiao Town was 99,078 ,with 9336 residents under 17 years old, 48519 residents aged between 18 to 34, 31659 residents between 35 to 59, and 9564 residents over 60.

The name of the community: Jinqiao Town, Shanghai Pudong New Area

Nationality: China

Date of submission of annual report: January 31st , 2011

Contact information:

Name: Yaoxiang Gu

Position: Project planning and supervisory appraisal team leader

Email: jinqiao2000@yahoo.com.cn

Guideline 1—Promotion Committee

1. During the past 12 months, have significant changes taken place in Promotion Committee (Promoting Committee) of your international safe community?

Yes

No

2. Please provide detailed information of your current organization's members, including each member's name, position, unit and email address:

Cooperated with eleven systems including hospitals, traffic police, security surveillance office, fire brigade, public security, community, association of senior citizens, schools, kindergartens, the unions of community, women's federation, Red Cross, experts of safe community, and volunteers, twenty-six units and social groups, the of Jinqiao Town Safe Community Promotion Committee(JTSCP) was set up. 5 professional personnel were work in the office of JTSCP. Meanwhile, eight cross-sectional groups were set up including safety education and promotion, accident and injury surveillance and investigation, traffic safety, workplace safety, home and community safety, fire control safety, school and children safety, project planning, evaluation and supervision, which are responsible for planning and deploying safety promotion programs.

In addition, Jinqiao Town invited experts of disease control, public security, traffic police, health, electricity and gas, to establish an advisory group to give advice on the International Safe Community building. (Specific organizations listed in annex 1)

3a. During the past 12 months, how often did your organization (promoting committee) convene a meeting? Please attach agenda, minutes, annual reports and other documents to indicate that your organization and leadership of cross-sectoral cooperation agencies in the past year's work properly.

In 2010, Jinqiao Town set up the Promotion Committee of the International Safe Community which held a quarterly meeting and four meetings were totally held, organization and leadership of cross-sectoral cooperation agencies working properly. (Specific content of the meeting listed in annex 2)

On February 23rd, Jinqiao Town held the working meeting to set up the international safe community.

On April 28th, Jinqiao Town held the working meeting of the international safe community building.

On September 24th, Jinqiao Town held the working meeting of the international safe community building

On December 16th, Jinqiao Town held the promoting meeting of the international safe community building.

3b. In the past 12 months, did the source of funding of your safe community change?

Yes

No

Guideline 2— The ongoing safety promotion project

4. In the past 12 months, did working groups, working focus and working areas change in your safe community?

Yes

No

5. Please list three successful examples of your safe community projects over the past 12 months, please provide detailed information (For example, the type of success, whether it contributed to strengthening the linkages between partners, whether it is conducive to attract funding, or what the results achieved).

5.1 Set up demonstration site for early stage safety education of children aging from 0 to 3 years old

5.1.1 Backgrounds

- Every year there are 315 new babies born in Jinqiao Town on average.
- There are 945 children aging from 0 to 3 years old living in Jinqiao Town.
- Over 60% of children aging from 0 to 3 years old are taken care of by grandparents.
- Children aging from 0 to 3 years old lack cares and well-management.

5.1.2 Establish Jinbeibei demonstration site for early stage safety education of children aging from 0 to 3 years old

Jinqiao kindergarten as a foundation, with integrated resources of family planning, health, the women's federation and children's families, Jinbeibei activity room for early stage safety education of children aging from 0 to 3 years old was set up to give

guidance and service on early stage safety education. The demonstration site performed injury intervention and safety education aimed at children aging from 0 to 3 years old and their parents with joint efforts of Jinqiao kindergarten, community hospitals, safety committee, family planning, health, the women's federation and children's families.

Based on the characteristics of children aging from 0 to 3 years old, the demonstration site held lessons on early stage safety education of children and parents-child campaigns. Also, experts on early stage safety education of children aging from 0 to 3 years old gave lectures about injury prevention, making children aging from 0 to 3 years old and their parents accept scientific caring concept and decreasing the incidence of children injury. Until now, the number of people receiving guidance is increasing every year, 657 children in 2006, 786 in 2007, 843 in 2008.

5.1.3 Safety promotion measures carrying out in 2010

5.1.3.1 Safety education of parents of children aging from 0 to 3 years old

- Safety of household environment. Protective settings are faxed in doors avoiding hurting hands and feet of children.
- Prevent children from playing fires. Children are not allowed to enter kitchens and play matches and lighters.
- Prevent children from playing water. Children are not allowed to turn the switch of water. When they play near lakes and rivers, do stay in safe places and don't run and jump, avoiding dropping in the water.
- Prevent children from playing electricity. Instruct children keep a distance from running electrical fans and so on. Don't touch electrical connector receptacle.
- Prevent children from playing knives, scissors and other sharp instrument. Instruct children to right use knives, scissors and so on.
- Prevent children from sports injuries. When they play or do sports, instruct them watch rules and avoid crashes. Instruct children not to play dangerous games.

5.1.3.2 Trainings on fall prevention of children aging from 0 to 3 years old

- Children learn to walk in smooth places, like grass or plastic place.
- Hold the stairs when downstairs and upstairs.
- Don't play with automatic elevator, revolving door.
- Don't walk on bare feet. Make sure shoes are laced and bottom of a trouser leg

doesn't touch the earth.

- Parents lead children when out and don't let children play alone.

5.1.3.3 Trainings on self-protection of children aging from 0 to 3 years old

- Games to realize danger

Game 1: to realize height.

Game 2: to realize scald

Teach babies to realize danger signals of “prick the hand”, “jam the hand”, “bite”, and “wrestle”.

- Practice for self-protection

Learn to use instruments. Prepare babies safe scissors, and teach them paper-cut using knives. Children learn to use toy screwdriver, clips and so on in the same way. Learning instrument elevates manual dexterity of using instrument of children to prevent them from injuries when using instrument and enhance their self-awareness.

Learn traffic safety. Fasten seat belts for children when riding, stop when red light, watch out when crossing the road, come to policeman for help or dial 110 when accidents happen. Although children can't do these by themselves, it needs to build safety awareness for babies.

5.1.3.4 Program of using circus wagon to provide early stage education in rural areas

5.1.3.4.1 Backgrounds

- Each year there are nearly a thousand newborns in families of migrant workers coming to Jinqiao Town. Among migrant workers there are near 3000 children aging 0 to 3 years old, who become a huge special population.

- “Propensity survey of early stage education of children aging 0 to 3 years old in Jinqiao Town” showed that some parents ignored early stage education; some had awareness of early stage education, but lacked methods and guidance of early stage education.

- Economic limitations in families of migrant workers coming to Jinqiao Town.

- Owing to limited ways of migrant workers to receive guidance of early stage education, uneven level of education and different cultivation, they lacked abilities of home education, making their children outside the mainstream education system in rural and urban areas, so issues of growing up of their children become concerns.

5.1.3.4.2 Project introduction

Owing to large area of Jinqiao Town, long route, and high flowing of nurslings, many people in this area didn't receive early stage safety education in reality. In order to improve the guidance rate of early stage safety education in families having children aging 0 to 3 years old, circus wagon was used to provide early stage safety education in rural areas.

The main ways are: parents-child park was set up in Sanqiao county, Wangjiaqiao county, Luhang county and Xincheng committee of residents where migrant workers aggregated; teaching toys, publicity boards and materials and teaching-aid facilities were sent to every park using circus wagon. A temporary room for early stage safety education was established to perform early stage safety education publicity.

The contents of activity are: parents-child activity area, including automatic games, parents-child campaigns, operational activities, and sports activities, which were designed by teachers of early stage education; experts' consultation area, including baby health, baby psychology and baby upbringing; children health measurement area, doctors of children health kept records of children growing up; reading area and publicity product area.

The advantage of this program was to use same model of education of perform activities, and to realize door-to-door guidance, filling gaps in early stage education in rural and remote area.

5.1.3.4.3 Using circus wagon to provide door-to-door guidance in 2010

In 2010, Jinqiao Town held 8 circus wagon services for children aging 0 to 3 years old in Luxing county, Sanqiao county, Wangjiaqiao county in order to provide 0-3 years old infants and their parents who came to Shanghai and were living in Jinqiao Town with free and high-quality scientific parental guidance services. To allow the "circus wagon to the countryside" campaigns often do new, we purchased a number of new teaching toys and the teachers of early stage education established a more appropriate early childhood curriculum which was based on the original for migrant families. The 8 circus wagon services covered 2018 households having 0-3 year old children.

In addition, Luxing county, Sanqiao county set up mobile service points of early learning which paid regular visits to families having 0-3 year old children and sent them scientific parental guidance services, including a number of free services such as

early parents-child courses, expert advice, children's health measure.

5.1.4 Effect of the program

Through this program, parents of children aging 0-3 years old master knowledge of children safety, enhancing their safety awareness, meaning a lot to avoid injury accident. At the same time, it strengthened the links among the cross-border organizations such as Women's Federation, kindergartens and early education demonstration bases.

5.2 The departments for the Blue collar

5.2.1 Backgrounds

- Jinqiao Town is located in the centre of Pudong, with transport developed, many enterprises and a lot of fluidity migrant workers. Most of them are the crew of local enterprises. They have low income living in the village house or renting the department with others. Their residential density is very high. There is very serious hidden danger in the aspect of using electricity, water and gas facilities as well as environmental public health and property security.
- There are many large-scale enterprises in this region. The resident problem of the migrant workers come to Shanghai has strong relationship with the development of the enterprises and the life of migrant workers. It is also the major factors of the stability and harmonious in the local region.
- The departments of the blue collar were set up. It takes the methods of centre management model. All these methods can avoid happening serious accident injure.

5.2.2 Brief introduction of the program

The departments for the blue collar were rebuilt on the foundation of the unused factories and houses. At present, there are two large departments for the blue collar, which are Jinjin Department and Shenda Department. The Departments can have 5000 residents living in the same time with total area 21000 square meters.

The departments for blue collar take the centre management method. The houses are rent to the migrant workers. The enterprises are responsible for the departments' interior management, while Jinqiao Town Government is responsible for the estate management and supplement services.

- Fire control management system. The department has complete fire control facilities. The manipulating regulation has been set up for the oil-oven, as well as the

emergency plan. The training and safety propaganda have been implemented to the residents, so that the safety conscious has been strengthened.

□ Safety administration system. The departments are administrated with the help of the local police office. The senior security guards were also been employed in the administration. They patrolled 24 hour all day round. The visitors must enroll their personal information at the gate of the departments.

□ Public health management system. Management of health file of residents has been set up. Every year the residents should do the regular physical examination. The food safety management system has also been set up to prevent the food deterioration.

□ There are facilities such as television supervision, cable TV, security control and firefighting equipment. There are also entertainment facilities such as Ping Pong, table ball, Karaoke and televisions. The hardware and software condition has been considerable improved.

□ There are bath rooms, retail departments, IP bars, reading rooms, Ping Pong rooms, comprehensive activities rooms, basketball rooms and movable movie cinemas in the departments, providing the people-oriented service.

5.2.3 Safety promotion measures in 2010

- ◆ Broadcast security theme movies three times, a total of 240 participants.
- ◆ Organize publicity activities on safety themes such as security and fire alarm three times, 1500 publicity materials and products being distributed.
- ◆ Monthly safety inspections of each room, checking 12 times throughout the year, issuing 20 tickets of rectification.
- ◆ Post safety publicity notices 18 times.
- ◆ Carry out anti-drug publicity activity once, a total of 200 participants. Carry out the legal safety lectures once, a total of 60 participants.
- ◆ Plan to install monitoring camera probes on each floor, carport and so on in 2011.

5.2.4 Effect of the project

The project of apartments for the Blue collar is the innovation for Jinqiao Town to explore safety management of workers coming to Shanghai. In close collaboration with the police station, the town comprehensive management office, enterprise, business, fire, labor, property and other departments, the project protects the health of migrant workers coming to Shanghai and establishes housing rental safety management, fire safety management, food safety management, security management

and so on. At the same time we should strengthen the routine inspections of the implementation of effective management of the overall effort to eliminate safety hazards and reduce injury accidents.

5.3 Voluntary fire brigade

5.3.1 Backgrounds

This program aimed to build a better fire protection environment and set up a clear fire protection conscious to every families and residents, which raised the abilities of the community residents to save and help themselves when the accidents occur.

5.3.2 General introduction of voluntary fire brigade

A 53 people volunteer fire brigade is set up. The fire fighters are recommended and selected in the 6 communities residents. There are doctors, teachers, engineers, veterans and so on in this team with 48 males and 5 females. The fifth chief fire brigade provided the expertise and special skills training to this team. The responsibility of the volunteer fire brigade team is to take regular educational propaganda to the public, to eliminate and prevent the hidden danger of the fire as well as to prevent the violation behaviors. They could assist the public fire brigades to put out the fire and deal with the site after the fire has been put out.

5.3.3 Situations of the voluntary fire brigade in 2010

- A activity basement was set up for the volunteer fire brigade in the community activity centre. The members of the volunteer fire brigade can rest and take some activities in the basement.
- The knowledge and skills training have been carried for the fire prevention. The trainings include the knowledge of fire prevention, how to use the fire extinguisher and how to find the hidden danger where is easy to catch fire.
- The fire drill has been performed. Any pre-exercised match have been held to prevent the fire, put out the fire and make full master the skills of putting out fires.
- The voluntary fire brigade made the activities in publishing the safety knowledge in preventing the fire.
- The volunteer fire brigade checked around the community for the hidden danger spot. So fire can be prevented in advance.

5.3.4 Effect of the project

Obligatory fire brigade project united the fire brigade, police, town safety supervision, neighborhood, volunteers and other departments and organizations. Act as a volunteer-based, the project widely publicized in the community residents the fire safety knowledge, universal fire prevention, fire fighting, escape and other knowledge and skills to guide the people to master the use of fire extinguishers, to encourage more residents to participate in the construction of safe communities.

Guideline 3—High-risk population / environment

6、 Please give details of your community’s work for high-risk population / environment and the results achieved in the past 12 months:

6.1 Program of fall prevention of senior citizens

6.1.1 Backgrounds

154 elderly people over 60 years old were treated due to injury in Jinqiao Town in 2008, in which 80 cases were due to fall, accounting for 51.95%. In 2009, 68 cases of injury, 33 cases of fall which accounting for 48.53%.

6.1.2 Safety promotion measures carrying out in 2010

6.1.2.1 Balance exercise of senior citizens

Build a group of balance exercise training. A balance exercise training network is formulated by committee of the aged and residents committees, inviting experts to teach balance exercise. Also, it regularly carried out gate ball, Liangong 18 exercises, ping pong, gymnastic ball, pompon, gymnastic, the devil on two sticks and so on, letting more senior citizens attend balance exercise. Moreover, contest of balance exercise was organized to encourage senior citizens to attend this exercise.

6.1.2.2 Project of restoring sights

Working group of safety of senior citizens invited ophthalmology experts to perform free check-ups for senior citizens over 60 years old, do operations for the ones suffering cataract. In 2010, 24 senior citizens received cataract operations.

6.1.2.3 Care for senior citizens living alone and of high age

Up to 2009, there were 228 senior citizens living alone and 113 senior citizens aging over 90 years old. As growth of age, worse physical conditions and scarce of

care, accident happens easily. The community took the following measures:

- Provide mayday appeal equipment. Based on the different needs of senior citizens, Ankantong and Sun calling machines were provided and the government paid monthly rental. In 2010, 46 Ankantong and 69 Sun calling machines were provided.
- Volunteers in pairs. 195 volunteers carried out campaigns for senior citizens. Implement contingency plan for senior citizens living alone and provide security for them.
- Care for senior citizens living alone. Helpers for senior citizens living alone often go to their homes to improve their living environment, to renew aging wires and electronic machines, and to care for their life. Government funded to give out fire extinguishers, hot-water bags, antiskid shoes, gas alarms and fix alarming of natural gas.
- Check household natural gas. Natural gas companies go to homes of senior citizens and check if their natural gas is safe and renew aging pipes of natural gas for 26 senior citizens in 2010.
- Provide free milk. Senior citizens of high age easily get calcium deficiency. Provide free milk for senior citizens over 90 years old every day to increase their physique.

6.1.2.4 “Happy Agedness Life” psycho consulting room

Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, advice and direction was given to the aged on mental health, lifestyles, disease and fall prevention. In 2010, psychological counseling room received 26 elderly people with psychological disorders .

6.1.3 Effect of the program

Through this program, senior citizens realized the damage of falls and increased awareness of self-protection, there being a change of rate of physician visits. 71% of senior citizens thought falls could preventable using feasible methods and near to 90% participated in network system of fall prevention. It increased physique and provided a platform of communication and mutual help. In 2010, 88 cases of injury ,23 cases of fall which accounting for 26.14%. The number and percentage of cases due to fall have both declined.

6.2 Intervention of injuries caused by snap-off knife

6.2.1 Backgrounds

- Shanghai Huitong Auto Parts Delivery Co. Ltd (Shanghai Huitong RDC) is a

professional auto parts delivery third party logistic company with their biggest client Shanghai General Motors Co. Ltd. The company occupies 86,163 m², the central storage 46,449 m². The company has 4 departments and near 900 personnel. Their business areas are: logistics design and plan; in time logistic of Shanghai and Yantai base of Shanghai General Motors Co. Ltd and receiving, testing and repacking of auto parts at home and abroad

□ From 2005 to 2007 there were 11 workplace accidents, in which 5 incised accidents happened. The cause of accidents was unsafe behaviors of personnel.

Table 1: Analysis of injuries causing by snap-off knife from 2005 to 2007

number	sex	equipment	Type of injury		cause	situations	expense (RMB)
1	male	snap-off knife	incised	slight	labor protection necessities	slicing	168
2	male	snap-off knife	parts scratch	slight	labor protection necessities	packing	7211
3	male	snap-off knife	scratch	slight	improper handling	slicing and binding	388
4	male	snap-off knife	scratch	slight	improper handling	putting in the shelf	368
5	male	snap-off knife	incised	slight	work against regulations	slicing	298

□ Analysis of cause: low level of education, mainly with junior high school diploma; not enough safety education and increase of safety awareness of personnel; lack of effective safety checkups of enterprises.

6.2.2 Safety promotion measures carrying out in 2010

6.2.2.1 Form operation instructions of snap-off knife

For incised accidents resulting from improper operation, revise SOS document of “slicing and packing again”, regulate operation order of snap-off knife in detail, and avoid incised accident from operation. In each section, recycle trainings were performed to instruct personnel right operation, form good operation habit and do things by procedures in order to avoid accident. Also, group leaders were responsible for specific checkups, safety surveillance, urging personnel to use labor protective articles right and standardized operation.

6.2.2.2 Safety education trainings

Most staff had not high status of education, so safety education trainings were held every year on a regular basis. The contents of trainings were: personnel of middle-level cadres at and above, and part-time environmental security management,

new coming and returning and special operations; assessment of special operations personnel; certificates of accreditation work; supervision and inspection work.

6.2.2.3 Enterprise security system for self-protection

To strengthen basic work of safety management, the company strengthened standardization of the accounting, and to establish seven secure accountings, including: safe meeting accounting, safe checks accounting, risk management accounting, accidental accounting, fire control accounting, accident contingency accounting, special occupation files, safe training accounting, and safe activity records. The safe accounting and detailed records of workplace accidents provide a scientific basis for injury reduction.

6.2.2.4 Safety checks

Safety checks are an important element of safe production management, elimination of hazards, implementation measures and injury prevention. Shanghai Tong Wui RDC using new ways of safety checks, namely everyday, regular, professional, non-scheduled four kinds of ways in coordination with on-site safety inspections, inspections for hidden dangers, inspections management and inspections accident handling in order to avoid accidents.

6.2.3 Effect of the program

Injuries of snap-off knife in Shanghai Tong Wui RDC decreased every year after the implementation of this program. From 2008, there were no injuries of snap-off knife.

Guideline 4 – Injury information

7. In the past 12 months, was the injury / criminal information been analyzed?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe the source of these data and outline the impact of the data on your priorities of the community:

7.1 The source of injury information

7.1.1 Injury surveillance system of Jinqiao Town

In order to control the distribution and trend of community injury and incidence, community injury surveillance posts are established in Jinqiao community health center, and injury surveillance points are established in neighborhood committees, kindergartens, schools, traffic police departments, police stations, firehouses safety and surveillance offices and etc departments. Pudong New Area Center for Disease Control and Prevention feedbacks the analysis of death and hospitalization of injury to the promotion committee of setting up Safe Community of Jinqiao Town. Comprehensive analysis of injury surveillance data are used for ongoing improvement and guidance of community safety intervention plan.

Professional agency: Prof. Shumei Wang, School of Public Health, Fudan University, Pudong New Area Center for Disease Control and Prevention and community health center of Jinqiao Town. They guide and help the promotion committee of setting up Safe Community to do data collection and analysis. Also, they give suggestions on the design, formulation, adjustment, revision and implementation of intervention program

7.1.2 Objects of injury surveillance: 99,078 residents of Jinqiao Town

7.1.3 Channels of injury surveillance

Jinqiao Town has built long term and sustainable channels of injury surveillance, aiming to record data of injuries and be a basis of analysis rules, program design and evaluation. In 2010, the main channels of record of injuries are records of professional and functional departments and daily surveillance.

7.1.3.1 Injury records of professional and functional departments

Traffic injury

No.4 brigade of Pudong New Area Traffic Police and Jinqiao police station are responsible for real time records. People who suffer casualty in Jinqiao Town must fill the form “Data collection of traffic injury in Jinqiao Town”. The form contains: basic information of accident (time, place, casualty, character, causes, whether, road condition, light condition, direct property loss), basic information of casualties (name, sex, age, phone, ID number, and medical expenditure), supplementary information of casualties (domicile, place of residence, occupation, transportation, liability of accident, degree of injury, part of injury, cause of death, whether or not illegal behaviors, and whether or not take drugs in 6 hours before injury)

□ Fire injury

No.5 brigade of Pudong New Area of Fire Department and Jinqiao police station are responsible for real time records. The records include: time, place, name, number of death, number of the injured, direct property loss, causes, number of household suffered, and basic information of casualties and injury. Data of fire injury are reported to working group of fire prevention every month.

□ Occupational injury

Economic commission is responsible for real time records, which is reported to working group of workplace safety. The records include: “Survey of case of occupational injury”: type, casualties, person directly responsible, and overview of accident; “Survey of basic information of enterprise”: age, education, titles structure, certificates, trainings, special occupation, safety management system, operational instructions; “Summary of injury in enterprises”: basic information of enterprise, occupational injury and chemical nature of acute occupational poisoning.

□ Data collection of death of injury

Information of death in Jinqiao Town is singled out by Pudong New Area Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and classified by GB ICD-10, namely circulatory, tutor, respiratory, cause of damage and poisoning, endocrine, nutrition and metabolism. Classified by ICD-10, fall, poisoning, auto accident, suicide, drowning and so on, data feedback to the promotion committee of setting up Safe Community every year.

□ Data collection of hospitalization injury

Information of hospitalization injury of the second and tertiary hospitals last year in Jinqiao Town is singled out by Pudong New Area Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Classified by GB ICD-10, fall, poisoning, auto accident, suicide, drowning and so on, results feedback to the promotion committee of setting up Safe Community every year.

7.1.3.2 Daily surveillance

7.1.3.2.1 Medical surveillance

Injury surveillance system of residents was built in Pudong New Area, which feedbacks injury information to communities monthly, lets communities acquire cause, trend and characteristics of injury, and help communities adopt targeted prevention and control measures.

□ Objects of surveillance:99,078 residents

□ Methods of surveillance

1 community health center is responsible for daily medical service of all residents. Jinqiao community health center is the surveillance post. Trained physicians register cases of injury that come to hospitals for first diagnosis and fill “Reporting card of injuries in Shanghai”.

□ Contents of surveillance

Patient general information: name, sex, age, occupation, domicile, residence address.

Basic information of injury: time, waiting time, place, cause, intention and activities when injuries occurred.

Clinical information of injury: severity and outcome, clinical diagnosis, nature and parts. Also information of person responsible for report is recorded.

□ Procedures of surveillance

(1) Jinqiao community service center is responsible for daily data collection and filling out “Reporting card of injuries in Shanghai”;

(2) Jinqiao community service center reports injury data to Pudong New Area Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for analysis in aspects of probability, type, gender, age, occupation, time, place, activities when injuries occurred, injury and consequences.

(3) CDC feedback the results to the promotion committee of setting up Safe Community, which will design, adjust and revise intervention measures in time according to the data.

7.1.3.2.2 Post surveillance

□ Injury surveillance post

Residents committee in Jinqiao Town, Jinqiao kindergarten, Dandelion kindergarten (Sun European City branch), Zhangqiao center school, No.4 brigade of Pudong New Area Traffic Police, No.5 brigade of Pudong New Area of fire department, Jinqiao police station and security and monitor office are surveillance posts. Posts feed back information to the promotion committee every month.

□ Injury surveillance post of residents committee

Residents who need more than half day emergent care or rest due to injury (collection from hospitals) need fill “Record of case of injury in Jinqiao Town”. Contents are: individual basic information, injury related information, cause and

physician visits.

- Injury surveillance post of kindergartens and schools

Schools and kindergartens fill “Card of children injury”. Contents are: basic information children, type, parts consequences, places, severity, activities when injury occurred and medical expense.

- Injury surveillance post of No.4 brigade of Pudong New Area Traffic Police, Jinqiao police station

Casualties in Jinqiao Town fill “Table of traffic injury in Jinqiao Town”.

- Injury surveillance post of No.5 brigade of Pudong New Area of fire department and security and monitor office

Work of fire control and security and monitor is feed backed to the promotion committee of setting up Safe Community every month in regular meetings.

7.2 The impact of the data on your work focus of the community

Central element of safe community is to prevent injury. Expanding scientific work of the injury surveillance is vital to the building of safe community. With the Injury data statistics and analysis, the results can clarify my town the frequency of injuries for specific people, distribution characteristic and the reasons, the detailed process of injuries, and the occurrence of the injury for the patients who did not seek treatment. And they can also clarify risk factors of different types of injuries and their consequences, providing us with reliable scientific basis to establish prevention strategies and measures and then take effective measures to prevent and control the occurrence of injury, reducing serious health consequences of residents due to injury.

From the 2010 injury monitoring report, the overwhelming majority of injuries were unintentional, the extent of their injuries mostly minor (no need for hospital treatment).From the analysis of the report we can see that within the community industrial and construction areas, home, streets and highways are still injury-prone areas ,especially industrial and construction areas. Therefore, in the future work of injury prevention and education, we continue to address these focus areas of multiple injuries publicity and education to reduce injuries in these areas.

Guideline 5 – Evaluation

8. Please list three examples of safety project evaluation on the local community. Please provide a brief overview of assessment and evaluate the results of discovery and development of continuous improvement plans as a whole. This section also includes other relevant annexes to the report. If in the past 12 months the evaluation wasn't carried out, please point it out:

In January 2010, Prof. Shumei Wang from the Public Health College of Fudan University had an "assessment of injury intervention", "assessment of the intervention effects of elderly people who have fall injuries", "assessment of the intervention effects of parental recognition on child injury prevention" for our town. (Evaluation report listed in annex 3~5)

8.1 Evaluation report on community injury prevention

8.1.1 Brief overview

Household survey was conducted with PPS method to choose the sample in which the residential group was used as the basic unit. The investigation was carried out in Jinqiao community in April 2008 and December 2009. The information collected included family information, home environments and establishments, knowledge, attitude and behaviors, et al. Questionnaire was designed according to WHO's "Guidelines for conducting community surveys on injuries and violence" and "International classification of external causes of injuries". Epidata3.1 was used for data input and SAS9.13 was used for analysis.

8.1.2 Conclusion

Data show that retirees (old) and young adults with jobs are the main groups of injury, and major injuries were falls, traffic accidents, bruises, so we should focus on strengthening the work of the elderly and young adults in injury prevention.

- ◆ We should conscientiously sum up experience of the project with significant intervention effect, and also refine, summarize, improve, and explore whether there is promotional value.
- ◆ For some projects having been improved but still have much room for improvement, we should determine the next intervention plans and strategies and concrete objectives.
- ◆ For the projects without obvious intervention effect, we should carefully analyze the reasons and identify the problems. If the intervention strategy itself is flawed, we

should re-consider the intervention plan; if there are problems in the implementation process, we need to consider how to provide safeguard mechanism to ensure the smooth implementation of the intervention.

8.2 Evaluation report on fall prevention for elderly people

8.2.1 Brief overview

All the people over 60 years old in five residential committee were chosen as target population. In 2008 2889 person were investigated and in 2009 the number was 3021. The same questionnaire was used for both baseline and follow up survey including the morbidity of fall and related knowledge, attitude, behaviors et al. The intervention period was one year. The data was analysed with the method of t-test, chi-square test, et al.

8.2.2 Conclusion

Interventions to prevent were effective, especially in knowledge, beliefs, attitudes and behavior. To reduce fall injuries, we need to further strengthen training and guidance of fall injury-related expertise for the elderly and improve their understandings about the building of safe community and also increase their confidence in preventing fall injury, improving and regulating the behavior of aged groups.

1. Summarize the intervention measures taken by Jinqiao Town to prevent the elderly people's fall injury. According to the detailed data and specific working circumstances provided by this report, select those intervention measures which can be still implemented , those need to be adjusted and those can be cancelled.

2. For the situation that there is a slight increase in fall cases in overall for elderly people, we can have in-depth interviews with the elderly injured or take other investigative measures to understand the specific circumstances of the injury occurred and why, further adjusting the intervention plan.

3. For effective interventions need to be sustainable, protection mechanism is essential and please put forward specific proposals. The deficiencies also need analysis and corrective recommendations.

8.3 Evaluation report on parents KAP for children injury prevention

8.3.1 Brief overview

All the children's parents in Jinqiao Kindergarten and Dandelion Kindergarten were investigated. The same self-designed questionnaire was used for both baseline (in 2008, sample size 806) and follow up (in 2009, sample size 710) survey. The contents of the questionnaire included the knowledge, awareness, attitude and behavior related to children injury prevention. Then the comparative analysis was conducted with SAS.

8.3.2 Conclusion

1. In the process of building safe communities to carry out pre-school children's injury prevention and control, we must pay attention to parents' education and training, universal knowledge, to improve their cognitive level, effective in preventing injury.

2. We should step up publicity and education efforts to change the parents' perceptions and attitudes of "injuries can not be prevented" and form the faith of "Injuries can be prevented".

3. Strengthen the parents' training and guidance of child injury prevention, establish appropriate training and assessment mechanisms and improve the acceptance rate, and change their risk behaviors.

4. Strengthen efforts on parents' education and publicity of child injury prevention and take effective security measures to ensure that every parent can participate in child injury prevention work, otherwise, it is difficult to see tangible results.

5. We must consider the characteristics of parents' living and working, and explore ways of intervention being more suitable for parents, fully using existing resources, such as child care parents. At the same time, some typical cases can be applied to draw the attention to parents for the harm which may do to children, and take the appropriate measures to prevent harm.

Guideline 6 - Network Activities

9. In the past 12 months, have the members of your community participated in the following activities:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| a) International Network Conference | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) National Network Conference | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Local network Conference | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

If yes, please provide a brief overview of what activities of the Safe Community Network your community participated in, and please list your contributions within the local community to the development of the safe community.

9.1 International Network Conference

From March 23rd to March 26th , our town participated in the Nineteenth Conference of the International Safe Community which was held in Suwon City, South Korea. On March 23rd , we made a speech and communicated with each other to introduce our town's project "the automatic monitoring and alarming system of pedestrian running a red light" and the introduction was a special report at the conference, introducing the design of the innovative project which was researched and developed by ourselves to the participants and describing the effect of the system's application and use to the building of the safe community and receiving a warm response from the participants.

9.2 National Network Conference

From November 18th to November 19th , our town participated in the working conference on the building of the national safe communities, seriously learning the 2010 Report of the National Safe Community work by Chairman Baoming Zhang at the conference and also the important speech by Yuanyuan Yang, the Deputy Secretary. During the conference, we exchanged ideas and experience of setting up with participants from other safe communities and also introduced the features and highlights of our town's work, hoping to learn from each other.

9.3 Local network Conference

On June 9th , our town participated in the promotion conference of the safe communities in Shanghai. At the conference, our town was officially awarded the title of "International Safe Community" and became a member of Asian Safe Community Network. Mr Han Hubertus, the Chairman of WHO's Community Safety Promotion and Cooperation Centre and also the Australian Centre for Safe Community Accreditation awarded for our town. Mr Huasheng Deng, the Chairman of Asian Safe Community Network, awarded our town the certificate of "the member of Asian Safe Community Network ". Meanwhile, our town signed an international agreement on the Safe Community Network members and commitment around "one in five"

security community building targets, continuing to make further consolidation of the international security community building.

Notes

10. In the past 12 months, what major challenges have your community encountered and what measures have you taken to deal with?

On March 18th 2010, the expert group combined with Han Hubertus and Tess Burns, the experts from Australian Centre for Safe Community Accreditation, and Jianfen Xiao, the consultant from Hong Kong Occupational Safety and Health Council paid a visit to our town to inspect the certification of being WHO safe community. It was a test of our town's years of building work on WHO safe community. In the process of setting up WHO safe community, we focused on the indicators of constructing safe community and established organizations of cross-sectoral cooperation and coordinated the building of the safe community. We established injury surveillance system to monitor the incidence of injury and provide safety promotion projects with data support. We developed injury prevention programs to ensure the effective implementation of various safety promotion measures. The injury prevention community projects suitable for the residents were planned, focusing on high-risk personnel and high-risk environment, and injury intervention for vulnerable groups. The methods of evaluating safety promotion projects and their results were established to know the effect of the implementation of the safety interventions. We positively participated in the communication about safe communities at home and abroad. In the process of welcoming the inspection, we re-sort the work having been done, highlighting the characteristics of our town's creation and showing the results and ultimately passing the site inspection of WHO safe community.

11. In the past 12 months, what great opportunities have your community experienced and how to grasp them?

In 2010, our town passed the inspection of WHO safe community and that was a great opportunity for us. The creation of safe communities effectively reduced the incidence of injury among residents of the community. The implementation of the safety promotion projects continuously improved the performance of community safety and encouraged more residents to take the initiative to learn injury prevention

knowledge and skills that residents could enjoy a healthy and safe life. Meanwhile, the creation of safe community established a system of scientific monitoring and evaluating injury in time to understand the dynamic of injury. The system is conducive to the carrying out and implementation of various projects. In addition, in the creation, we combined the fire, traffic police, public security, disease control and other aspects of cross-border organizations, broking the government-led actions, cross-border cooperation, joint act and creating a new working mode.

12. In the end, you can also tell related content of your safe community or the safe community networks (For example, in your opinion how should safe community networks serve other members better?)

On June 27th 2007, Jinqiao Town officially launched the creation of WHO safe community. In the creation process of over three years, we participated in various training, communication and working meetings organized by the Promotion Centre of Shanghai's Safe Communities, the Promotion Centre of National Safe Communities, the Asian Safe Community Networks, and WHO Safe Community Networks and benefited a lot. In future work, we will continue to participate in the activities of the safe community networks, sharing and learning experience in building safe communities.

13. Attachment

Attachment 1: Organization list of setting up safe community in Jinqiao Town

Attachment 2: Meeting information of Jinqiao Town's International Safe Community Promotion Commission

Attachment 3: Evaluation report on community injury prevention

Attachment 4: Evaluation report on fall prevention for elderly people

Attachment 5: Evaluation report on parents KAP for children injury prevention