

# **Application to Become a Member of International Safe Community Network**

Panjiayuan Community, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China

September, 2010

# Catalogue

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## Fisrt Part: Introduction to Panjiayuan Community

### 1.1 Environment and characteristics

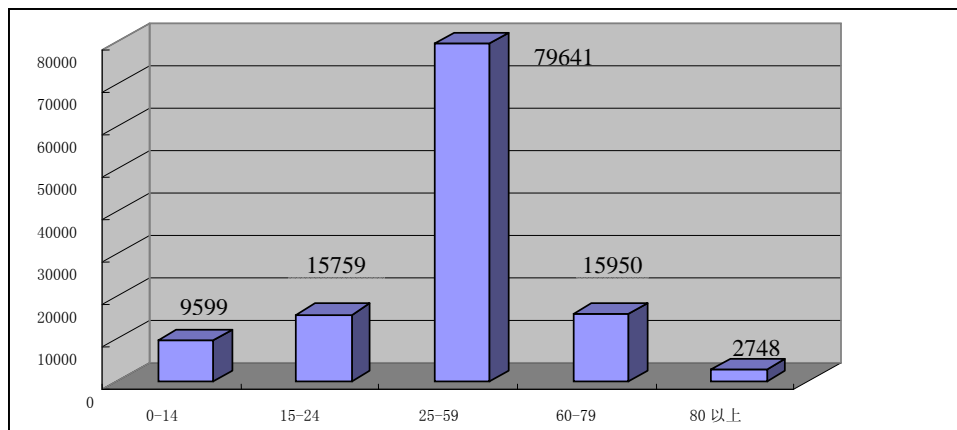
Panjiayuan community is located in the southeast part of Chaoyang District with an area of 4.3 km<sup>2</sup>. The community has 12 residents' committees, 6 primary and middle schools, 5 kindergartens, 6 hospitals and 8 medical health service stations, as well as 3 antique markets and 1 second-hand goods market, wellknown throughout the country by its antiques and historical relics.

**Map of Panjiayuan Community, Chaoyang District, Beijing**



### 1.2 Population statistics analysis

The community has a population of 123,697 including resident population of 83,886 and floating population of 39,811. In terms of age structure, persons of 14 or below are 9,599, persons of age between 15 and 24 are 15,759, persons of age between 25-59 are 79,641, persons of age between 60-79 are 15,950 while persons above 80 are 2,748.



## Population Composition of the Community

### 1.3 Classification of units in the area

**Table 1: Classification of Units in the community**

Small business sites			806
Hospitals			14
Gas filling station	petrol station	3	4
	Gas station	1	
School	Middle school	2	11
	Elimentary school	4	
	Kingdergarten	5	
Entertainment place	Internet Cafe	12	53
	Bath center	10	
	Ballroom	10	
	Chess-and-card club	21	
Workplace	Retail and wholesale buisness	1914	2661
	Advertisement and consult company	645	
	Building site	1	
	Social unit	9	
	Property management station	92	
Catering service business			101
Public place	Mall and market	18	62
	Hotel	44	
Total			3712

### 1.4 Process of International Safe Community construction

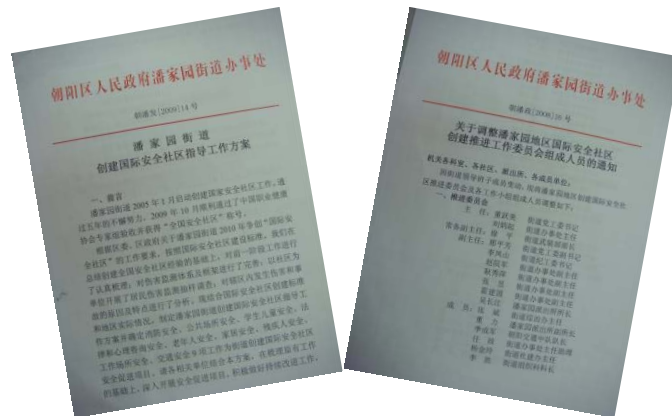
#### 1.4.1 Background

Before the start of safe community building, Panjiayuan community had carried out many programs and activities related with injury prevention, including workplace safety and public place safety management. Since the launch of national safe community construction in Jan. 2005, with concept of cross-sectional cooperation, the community probed into program management mode, combined SC building with civilized Chaoyang construction, further improved community safety to provide residents with a safe and comfortable environment.



According to the requirement of Chaoyang Safe Community Construction Promotion

Committee, Panjiayuan community started International Safe Community construction in Jan. 2007.



Documents of Launch of Safe Community Construction

### 1.4.2 Process of International Safe Community construction

In Jan. 2001, safe community construction conference was held, Panjiayuan International Safe Community Construction Plan was issued and the International Safe Community construction was launched.



In Mar. 2007, the International Safe Community Construction Promotion Committee and work groups were established.

In Jun. 2007, injury surveillance was started to ensure the emphases of injury prevention and priorities of promotion programs.

After years of safe community construction, in Jun, 2009, Panjiayuan passed the on-site appraisal of the expert group from the State Administration of Work Safety and the China Occupational Safety and Health Association and became a National Safe Community in Oct. 2009.

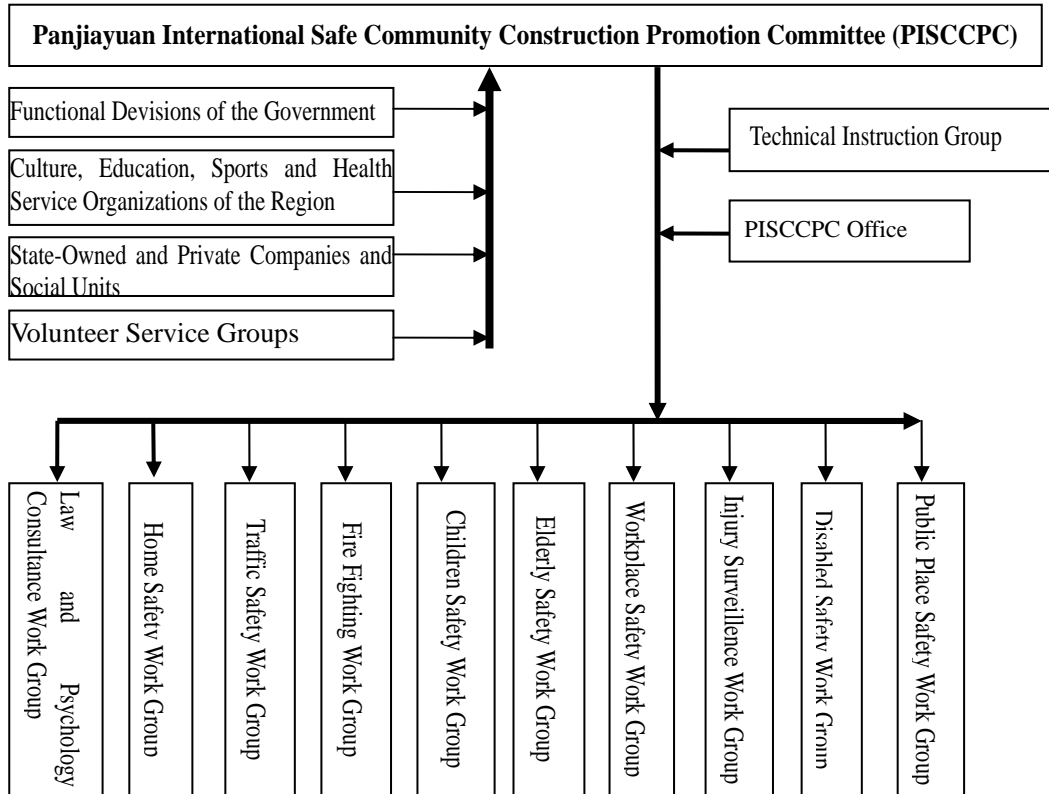
In Sep. 2009, based on National Safe Community construction, Panjiayuan held the Regional Safe Community Conference to arrange on-site appraisal of International Safe Community construction in 2010, adjusted and improved structures and promotion programs.



## Second Part: Conformity to the International Community Construction Standards

### 2.1 The infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in the community

According to standards and requirements of safe community construction, 10 work groups were set up to ensure smooth development.



### 1. Cross-sectional Leadership

Cross-sectional leading group was established to coordinate divisions and units on SC building, and supervise SC promotion programs. The Working Committee Secretary and the Community Office Director are group leaders, and group members are from divisions of health, education, police, business administration, traffic and firefighting. The leading group meeting is held twice every year to work out and improve goals and plans of SC building by analysis of high risk factors, environment and groups. PISCCPC meeting is held every three month to discuss important matters of SC building.



### 2. Cross-sectional Coordination

SC Construction Office is led by the leading group with the deputy director of the community as the head. 5 office members are from comprehensive management office, safety supervision office, city management team of the region with head of comprehensive management as the coordinator. Other 4 members are responsible for organizing, managing, coordinating and overall planning safety promotion programs, and inviting experts and professional technicians to guide and evaluate safety promotion programs. 10 work groups under the leadership of the construction office are responsible for implementation of the concrete work. The construction office meeting is held every month to



inform the implementation and discuss how to improve the work.

### 3. Cross-sectional Implementation

By integrating social units, associations, residents' committees and volunteers in the region, 10 work groups of home safety, disabled safety, children safety, traffic safety, public place safety, workplace safety, firefighting, injury surveillance were established. Work groups draft program plans, evaluation and summary, hold joint meetings every month to study and implement promotion programs.

### 4. Technical Instruction Group (Expert Group)

The technical instruction group composed of experts in fields of public health, injury prevention, gas safety, work safety and son on, technically guided, inspected and evaluated safety promotion and provided necessary trainings.



## 2.2 Long-term, sustainable programs covering both genders and all ages, environments, and situations

### 2.2.1 Home injury prevention programs

#### 2.2.1.1 Backgroup

The community has 47,904 households. The injury surveillance report shows that many injuries occurred in resident areas. Bad environments, no sufficient public facilities, and people lack of necessary safety knowledge are the main causes of accidents, while the elderly and children are easily to be hurt. Accordingly, the aim of home safety programs is to prevent and reduce home injuries. Besides, strenthening trainings of emergency measures to cope with accidents and first aid trainings are effective ways to decrease the degrees of injuries.

**Table 2 Awareness rate of main home injuries and safety knowledge of the commuunity (2007-2009)**

Year	Anwers of the fire brigade	Injuries of gas leakage accident	Burglary	Family violence	Awareness rate of home safety%
2007	86	11	139	12	80
2008	72	6	65	10	85
2009	28	2	32	4	92

According to data provided by the firefighting division, fire brigades were called out 86 times in 2007, in which there were 62 fire alarms of kitchens, smoking and rubbish, accounting for 72% of the total. There were 11 gas leakage accidents and 2 people were poisoned. The main causes of fires were residents' awarelessness of fire fighting, flammable goods in the residential area and people forgetting to close gas when they went out. Data from police station showed, there were 139 burglaries in 2007, and the main causes of burglaries were simple facilities in prevention and residents' lack of safety awareness.

### 2.2.1.2 Intervention Plan

——To set up the work group to ensure smooth development.

——To strengthen on replacing old gas water heaters, daily dynamic safety intervention and set up teams of gas safety coordinators.

——To strengthen burglary prevention by various measures in aspect of people, techniques and goods.

——To organize retired residents majored in law and public health to set up law and health consultation groups, carry out trainings of psychological health, home violence prevention, home first aid and establish disease and injury prevention consult stations, and so on.

——To include home safety building in community daily management and carry out home safety trainings.

### 2.2.1.3 Intervention Programs

#### (1) Burglary prevention plan at neighbourhoods

##### a) Background

With development of the society, community security prevention has been increasingly severe. There were 139 burglaries in 2007 and 65 in 2008. Lack of security facilities was the main cause of burglaries. Accordingly, the community focused on home safety prevention to reduce injuries and damages. Main problems of burglary prevention were:



◆Bad structures of the houses, and many houses directly facing streets without any burglary prevention measures.

◆That residents were lack of security prevention awareness and didn't close the doors and windows in time.

◆That large floating population made house renting and management measures difficult.

##### b) Intervention Programs

###### Structures and work teams

◆To implement safety responsibilities against theft at doors of homes, buildings and gates of residential areas, ensure obligations of relevant divisions and carry out internet supervision.

◆To set up patrol teams by integrating security resources and have established 813 members of 17 teams protecting buildings, 575 security guards of 14 teams, 124 comprehensive coordinators of one team and 8,600 security volunteers by now.

◆To set up bicycle patrol team at night. Since burglaries are likely to occur at night, the community bought 30 bicycles and established a patrol team made up of 2 policemen and 28 security guards, which are classified into 12 patrol groups with advantages of flexibility and extensive coverage. From 0-5 o'clock every day, the patrol team intensifies patrols on narrow streets, alleyways and lanes.

◆To establish security patrol rooms. Security patrol rooms were set up in all neighbourhoods of the community, combining with police rooms and security patrol stations in every neighbourhood to form a comprehensive prevention network.

###### Technical measures

◆To set up entrance guard system. The community began to install, reconstruct and maintain entrance guard



systems in 2007 and has installed entrance guard systems and door ultrared rays devices for 1,000 households, maintained 2,362 facilities and set up more than 500 iron fences as well as wire netting of 10,000 meters against burglaries.

- ◆To reconstruct bicycle sheds. 146 bicycle sheds were reconstructed and iron fences against theft were installed.

- ◆To set up technical prevention surveillance systems in neighbourhoods. The community focused on building technical prevention surveillance systems in some old neighbourhoods likely to have burglaries, which connected with the surveillance systems of the whole community. By now, the technical prevention coverage of the old neighbourhoods has reached 100%.

### **Propaganda activities**

Various propaganda activities on comprehensive management, drug prevention, work safety, and the like were carried out to spread safety prevention knowledge to the residents, which has improved the security awareness of the people. By now, 30,000 residents has benefited from more than 100 propaganda activities on the subject of burglary prevention.



### **c) Effect**

Burglaries have decreased year by year due to the building of facilities in residential areas and education to residents on safety. There were 139 burglaries in 2007, 65 in 2008 and 32 in 2009. Social order is under control. Safety consciousness and degree of satisfaction of residents are gradually advanced. After installation of electric security doors, the security situation improved evidently. Questionnaire survey of 4,600 households in December 2009 showed that security satisfaction rate of the residents reached 97%.

## **(2) Plan of gas safety at home**

### **a) Background**

Due to many old houses in the community, people's lack of safety awareness and latent dangers in gas use, gas safety is essential in home safety. There are 53,513 gas users in the community, among which 8,757 are coal gas users. In 2007, 11 accidents of gas leakage were occurred, among which 9 were caused by improper installation of water heaters, 2 were by gas leakage, and 2 people were lightly poisoned.

By analysis of accidents, we found:

- ◆Main causes were improper installation of water heaters and gas leakage.
- ◆Many accidents were occurred in floating population and the aged.
- ◆People lacked awareness and knowledge of gas safety.

The cross-sectional organization consists of residents' committees, volunteers, gas companies, functional divisions of the government, gas coordinators, and medical stations. By cross-sectional cooperation, management framework of the community, companies and residential areas were set up, systems of target management and coordination were established, and a comprehensive gas safety prevention system were formed.

### **b) Intervention programs**

#### **Gas safety inspection and improvement**

- ◆To implement special fund to support



professional gas security check. The community provided security check to 53,513 gas users with over 200,000 RMB and found that 6,691 gas users had hidden troubles accounting for 12.5 % of the total.

◆To set up a professional gas security check team. The community accomplished trainings of gas safety knowledge and security checks to 46 team members and bought facilities to carry out routine security checks.

◆To improve gas water heaters by replacing direct exhaust gas water heaters with forced feed ones and among 53,513 gas users, 53,313 finished installations of forced feed gas water heaters, while other 200 were also in the plan.

◆To hold activities on correct use of liquefied gas bottles in the small restaurants, carry out gas security checks in renting houses and supervise and promote places with potential dangers to be reconstructed in time so as to improve gas safety technically.

#### **Trainings on gas safety**

◆To provide residents' committee cadres, volunteers and gas safety management coordinators with gas safety trainings, hold lectures on fire fighting, gas poisoning to members in civil air defense and small businesses such as small restaurants, small beauty salons, small hotels, and so on. Nearly 30,000 people have benefited from more than 30 lectures since 2007.

◆To launch gas safety propaganda activities on campus by donating gas safety brochures and curriculum schedules, organizing students to watch films on gas using and general energy conservation knowledge, and also informing parents of relevant knowledge through students.

◆To print more than 30,000 gas safety warm notices, and send to the residents free of charge to remind them of gas safety.

◆To launch gas safety propaganda activities targeting various groups. For example, the community held lectures for the aged gas users to enhance their awareness of self-protection; the gas safety management coordinators sent propaganda pamphlets for households with family members all at work; for children, the community combined regular gas safety trainings with school education to improve their gas safety consciousness. Besides, the community also organized propaganda activities for floating population.

◆To carry out emergency drills against gas accidents to improve residents' abilities of handling emergency. Every residents' committee has at least one

volunteer first-aid. First aid treatment in need will be given immediately.



#### **Dynamic intervention in gas safety**

◆To new users, free security checks are taken in time by the gas company to ensure the installations are in accordance with relevant safety regulations. If the hidden troubles are found, gas users need to do rectification within a definite time.

◆To new users installing gas facilities within one year, free gas security checks for the second time will be provided by the gas company for those in need to ensure gas safety.

◆To old users, free gas security checks will be provided by the gas company once in two years to find out service conditions of gas facilities and if the hidden troubles are found, gas users need to do rectification within a definite time.

◆To special groups such as the aged living by themselves and the disabled, free gas security

checks will be provided by the gas company once in a years focusing on service conditions of gas facilities.

- ◆ Security checks of gas water heaters in renting houses and fire prevention facilities in the basements are taken every year, especially that the function of gas facilities must be clear in the renting contract.

- ◆ Gas leakage alarm systems and safe cooking utensils are popularized.

**c) Effect**

Residents’ consciousness of gas safety is improved by various propaganda activities and gas leakage accidents have effectively decreased by gas security checks.

Gas leakage accidents sharply dropped from 11 in 2007 to 2 in 2009.

**Table 3 Gas Leakage Accidents in Panjiayuan**

Year	2007	2008	2009
Accident number	11	6	2

From 2007 to 2009, gas security checks were taken in over 4,700 households and the rectification rate increased from 70% in 2007 to 83% in 2008 and to 90% in 2009.

**(3) Plan of psychological health and legal consultation**

**a) Background**

Family surveys indicated that residents had requirement in psychological health, family violence prevention, law consultation and so on. Accordingly, the community carried out programs of psychological health and law consultation to meet the requirements of the residents.



**b) Intervention programs**

**Psychological health consultation**

- ◆ To open Harmonious Family Consultation Rooms to the residents in 12 neighbourhoods. Consultation services and lectures are provided regularly.

- ◆ To hold different subjects of psychological health salons in neighbours targeting main psychological problems in residents. Over 40 psychological health salons have been held and more than 800 display boards have been made by now.

**Legal consultation and propaganda**

- ◆ To set up a legal consultation group made up of 20 retired judges and law service rooms in 12 neighbourhoods to provide volunteer services in the community.

- ◆ To integrate social resources and invite experts from city and district courts, local legal service stations, law offices and law volunteers to be involved in solving legal problems of the residents.

- ◆ To provide legal advice free of charge for the residents at legal consultation rooms and law service stations in the neighbourhoods. There were altogether 3,782 consulting cases from 2007 to 2009, among which 1,472 were related with succession, 1,298 were



about marriage, and 1,312 were about conflicts between neighbours. The community carried out 169 volunteer service activities, which benefited 31,700 residents.

#### **(4) Environment safety Plan in residential areas**

##### **a) Background**

Panjiayuan has many old residential areas without enough fundamental facilities, which has affected daily lives and transportation of the local residents. Furthermore, old and shabby environmental facilities may cause injuries. Since 2005, the community has coordinated property companies and social units to reconstruct the environment.

##### **b) Intervention programs**



◆To reconstruct the old residential areas. In order to decrease potential dangers caused by old and shabby facilities, since 2007, the community has reconstructed 7 old residential areas with a landscaping area of 46,102 m<sup>2</sup>, and painted 280 residential buildings.

◆To reconstruct streets and alleyways. 5 roads were renewed to asphalt roads, in which one road was added rain drainage pipe according to the requirement of residents.

22,800 km<sup>2</sup> roads were repaired in the residential areas.

◆In order to gradually facilitate people's lives, the community added more service facilities in residential areas. Since 2007, the community has added 104 parking spaces, more than 1800 facilities such as benches, fitness equipments, clothespoles, and newspaper showwindows, which has effectively improved the environment, facilitated residents' lives, and reduced potential environmental dangers as well.

◆To renovate plaques and logos. Some old plaques and logos for years may cause falling accidents or injuries due to improper positions. According to relevant documents of Beijing Municipality and Chaoyang District, the community integrated resources to renovate plaques and logos. More than 2,000 businesses of 10,038 m<sup>2</sup> were involved and 702 plaques were renewed, accounting for 98% of all that need to be renovated.

##### **c) Effect**

According to the environment reconstruction plan, parking in residential areas is in order. Roads and sidewalks facilitate residents going out safely.

#### **(5) Plan of home safety training**

##### **a) Background**

The community improved residents' awareness of safety and decreased accidents and injuries by carrying out trainings on falling prevention, psychological consultancy, propaganda of home electric safety, home first-aid, treatment and prevention of common diseases, as well as treatment and prevention of diseases of the old people.

##### **b) Intervention programs**

◆To intensify propaganda and trainings. Since 2007, 16 large propaganda activities have been held at the Community Culture Square and the Songyuli Park, 7 displays for accidents at the Community Service Center, 23 safety trainings at the Community Civilized Hall and 41 lectures on home safety at the



Community Service Center by experts from government functional divisions of police, firefighting, hospital, health and so on. 59 safety propaganda columns have been set up at 26 residential areas of 12 neighbourhoods. Safety common senses have been spreaded to every family by various publicity methods.

◆To send out safety notices. According to the characteristics of four seasons, the community organized community workers to send to the residents 56,700 notices on firefighting, home safety, burglary prevention, electric safety, gas leakage prevention, burns and scald prevention and falling protection, and more than 38,000 safety notices to small and medium enterprises.

◆To send out anti-slippery mats for motor vehicles. 1,000 anti-slippery mats for motor vehicles are sent to the drivers in the community every year. There are slogans such as “safety driving” printed on the mats.

◆To carry out Red Cross first-aid trainings. Totally 2,520 people participated in first-aid trainings, including residents, students, safety guards in property companies and so on. Other trainings on electric safety, gas safety, emergency escaping were also held in the community.

**c) Effect**

Since the the launch of safe community building, the work group have carried out 32 trainings on workplace safety, sports safety, traffic safety, social security, safety of children and the elderly and public place safety, and the like. 12,000 propaganda products on safe community have been sent out this year.

Accordingly, safety consciousness rate of residents increased from 80% in 2007 to 92% in 2009.

**Table 4 analysis of questionares for safe community building**

Year	No. of questionares sent out	No. of questionares with feedback	Safety consiousness	Participating rate	Satisfactory rate
Oct. 2007	500	500	80%	60%	68%
Aug. 2008	1,000	1,000	85%	72%	78%
May. 2009	2,200	2,200	92%	91%	89%

**2.2.2 Injury prevention programs for the aged**

**2.2.2.1 Background**

There are 18,035 people above 60, accouting for 14.2% of the total population in Panjiayuan community, among whom 2,943 are living alone. 2007 Injury Surveillance Report showed that among 259 injuries of the old people in Huaweixili neighbourhood, 156 were caused by falling, in which 111 happened at home. 50 injuries were from striking by objects, in which 35 occurred at home. So home was the main place where injuries happened. Therefore, the work group focused on carrying out promotion programs on falling prevention, home safety and daily care for the old people.



**2.2.2.2 Intervention plan**

—To establish the work group for safety promotion for the elderly.

—To carry out various safety promotion programs focusing on improving safety consciousness and environment for the old people.

—To improve daily care for the aged by way of establishing daily care houses and providing patrol services.



### 2.2.2.3 Intervention programs

#### (1) Plan to improve safety consciousness of the aged

◆To hold health and injury prevention lectures. Panjiayuan Community Health Service Center regularly analyzes injuries of the aged and carries out special lectures on falling prevention, gas safety and sunstroke

prevention, and so on. 31, 528 old people have participated in the lectures up to now.

◆To send out safety information brochures. The community has sent to the residents 3,000 accidents prevention brochures and 3,000 psychological health handbooks for the aged and 10,000 community safety promotion pamphlets.

◆To carry out first-aid trainings, relevant lectures. Since 2007, 35 first-aid trainings targeting the aged have been launched and more than 10,000 people were benefited.

#### (2) Plan to improve safety environment for the aged

◆To install handrails and slopes. The community installed 202 handrails for the aged who submitted the requirement, especially for the elderly living alone or above 80 years old, and improved more than 200 gates of the residential buildings by adding slopes to facilitate the old people going out safely.



◆To launch management and safety inspections on corridors of residential buildings and combine with property companies to solve problems together.

◆To repair roads. The community repaired roads and pavements to prevent the aged from falling and additionally installed 210 road lamps in 3 neighbourhoods.

◆To improve home environment safety by changing old electric wires and appliances at rooms of the elderly, providing the aged living alone with extinguishers, anti-slippery mats and gas leakage alarming systems and installing handrails at the elevators of residential buildings.



◆To inspect potential dangers of home appliances for the old people living alone and contact property companies to solve problems found. Since 2007, 1,711 households have been inspected and among which 15 had hidden troubles on electric safety and all of the problems were solved with the help of the property companies.

#### (3) Plan to improve the health of the aged by exercises

◆To encourage the aged to actively take part in sports activities to improve health and decrease injuries.

◆To carry out Taichi Sword exercises by setting up Taichi Sword teams and inviting coaches to teach the elderly Taichi Sword. By the end of 2009, over 2000 old people have participated in the exercise activities.

◆To hold interesting sports meetings. Various interesting sports meetings for the aged are held at residents' committees every year. Up to now, 38 sports meetings with participants of 6,900 have been held.

#### **(4) Plan to improve daily care for the aged**

◆To establish health files. Since 2007, more than 14,000 health files have been established for residents above 65 years old by the Community Health Service Center

◆To carry out programs focusing on daily care, household services, medical services and psychological consultancy for the elderly. The beneficiaries increased from 935 in 2007 to 1,185 in 2008 and to 2,365 in the first half year of 2009.

◆To build daily care houses to provide services for the aged living alone or above 80 or with other difficulties in life and decrease falling and scald injuries. There are also facilities as the rest room, the reading room, the dining hall, the rehabilitation room, the fitness room, the multi-functional room, the toilets, the shower room, the playground and so on to supply an entertainment environment to the elderly.

◆To set up health service stations at residents' committees. Medical staff members offer services at homes of the aged regularly focusing on health care, medical treatment and psychological consultancy.

◆To take care of the old people who can not live by themselves, help with medical health, shower and going out. These volunteer services covered 2,943 households with a coverage rate of 100%. In the winter of 2009, there were 200 volunteer services on shopping, more than 100 on medical and health, nearly 600 on water safety, electricity safety and gas safety inspections and over 400 on daily activities such as taking shower, house cleaning, cooking, medical health, going out and emergency.



◆To install emergency alarming systems. Since 2007, the community has installed emergency alarming systems in 367 households with the old people living alone according to their requirements.

◆To provide preferential service cards on home appliances repair, clocks repair, shower facilities repair, haircut and the like so that the aged can receive services and help at home to avoid injuries caused by going out. 3,600 preferential service cards have been sent to the aged with low income and who have difficulty getting out.

#### **(5) Plan to provide patrol services for the aged**

◆To establish a patrol team of 12 volunteers to inspect home services for the aged regularly



and solve problems found immediately.

◆ From 2007 to 2009, 103 old people in 12 neighbourhoods received patrol services.

◆ Among 146 requirements presented by the aged, 132 were solved (89 were solved by patrol volunteers on site, 43 by relevant divisions or people). The requirements were mainly on psychological consultancy with a number of 83, household services of 18 and medical health of 15. 8 old people with diseases were treated immediately.



#### 2.2.2.4 Effect

By developing programs above mentioned, injury rate of the aged was dropped from 2007 to 2009 by 39.58%.

**Table 5 2007 – 2009 Injuries of the Aged in Panjiayuan Community**

Year	Period of time	No. of elderly injured	Proportion of injuries in the year
2007	Jan.-Dec.	259	8.24%
2008	Jan. -Dec.	285	9.84%
2009	Jan. -Dec.	166	6.25%

### 2.2.3 Fire prevention programs

#### 2.2.3.1 Background

In the community, there are 59 social units, including 17 shopping malls and markets, 20 hotels and restaurants, 10 entertainment places, 4 hospitals, 4 gas stations and 4 high office buildings, in which more attention on firefighting should be paid. Since firefighting foundations are not quite strong in many old buildings and crowded places such as shopping malls as well as hotels are close to one another, fires are rather frequent in the area.



2007 statistics from the Firefighting Division showed that fire brigades were called out 86 times, in which there were 62 fire alarms on cooking, smoking and rubbish, accounting for 72% of the total. There were 11 gas leakage accidents and 2 people were poisoned. The main causes of fires were residents' unawareness of fire fighting, flammable goods in the residential area and people forgetting to close gas when they went out.

Therefore, the community focused on home fires prevention, improving fire-fighting equipments, offering firefighting trainings and enhancing residents' abilities in emergency escaping as well as saving oneself and each other.

#### 2.2.3.2 Intervention plan

- To set up the work group and firefighting network.
- To improve regulations and strengthen safety inspection.
- To add more firefighting equipments and facilities.

——To carry out firefighting trainings and drills to enhance residents' abilities in emergency escaping as well as saving oneself and each other.

——To focus on taking care of the aged living alone

### **2.2.3.3 Intervention programs**

#### **(1) To set up firefighting network and implement cross-sectional cooperation**

◆To set up cross-sectional network made up of Firefighting Work Group, property companies and 8 other functional divisions of the community.

◆To establish firefighting stations in 12 neighbourhoods with volunteer teams to form fire control networks, 197 volunteers were registered to participate in firefighting propaganda and fire control.

#### **(2) To improve regulations and strengthen safety inspection.**

◆To improve firefighting regulations on safety inspection, propaganda and feedback.

◆Since 2007, more than 2,600 safety inspections have been carried out and 1,200 hidden troubles were found, 1,110 renovation notices were sent to the units and 33 social units were punished. 98% of the units finished renovation. Special safety inspections were also launched at homes of the aged living by themselves.



#### **(3) To add more firefighting equipments and facilities.**

◆Firefighting equipments in residents' committees are examined every year and more facilities have been added according to the requirement. Since 2007, 120 million RMB has been invested to buy firefighting equipments and facilities such as water pipes for 12 neighbourhoods.

◆Auto-alarming systems and surveillance systems are installed in the neighbourhoods and at the main entrances and exits of each neighbourhood, there are firefighting distribution maps. The coverage rate is 100%.

#### **(4) Plan of Firefighting Propaganda and Trainings**

##### **a) Firefighting trainings for residents**

◆To establish firefighting propaganda column. More than 200 propaganda columns with firefighting knowledge and typical cases have been set up to remind residents of fire control.

◆To send out firefighting pamphlets. Over 15,000 firefighting pamphlets have been sent to residents. Trainings and lectures on home fire control have been offered to teach residents how to correctly use electricity and gas.



◆To set up firefighting hotline. In 2008, firefighting hotline was set up and more than 900 questions on fire control submitted by social units and residents have been answered.

◆To carry out propaganda activities such as lectures, drills and competitions on firefighting knowledge on holidays with participants of 36,000.

◆To launch firefighting trainings and drills combining with Huawei Firefighting Brigades. Since



2007, 155 trainings and 58 drills on fire prevention have been carried out with participants of more than 26,000.

**b) Firefighting trainings for enterprise employees**

- ◆ 900 directors in local enterprises and institutions as well as firefighting coordinators participated in the trainings.

- ◆ 600 dangerous material storekeepers and warehouse keepers participated in the trainings.

- ◆ 1,800 employees at enterprises participated in firefighting trainings. Small business owners were given firefighting lectures on fire prevention.

**( 5 ) Special management about fire control**

- ◆ To set up firefighting files for all the social units in the community since 2007 and has information of buildings, firefighting equipments, electricity safety and gas and oil safety of social units under control.



- ◆ Special management was carried out targeting units such as small hotels, small restaurants, small shower centers, small barbershops, shopping malls and markets. Since 2007, over 60 special management activities have been conducted with 2,272 participants, 420 hidden troubles were found and all have been renovated. The renovation rate is 100%.

- ◆ To clean flammable materials regularly. By inspecting crowded places and surroundings, 21 potential dangers and flammable materials of 12 tons were removed.

**2.2.3.4 Effect**

By developing programs and special management above mentioned, answers of the fire brigades reduced from 86 in 2007 with 2 injuries to 72 in 2008 and to 28 in 2009.

**Table 6 2007-2009 Analysis of Answers of the Fire Brigades in Panjiayuan Community**

Year	Answers of the fire brigades	Classification			Damage ( RMB )
		Residents	Social units	Others	
2007	86	62	16	8	3,9000
2008	72	42	18	12	6,380
2009	28	14	12	2	11,800
Jan.-Apr., 2010	8	4	2	2	2,140

1 ) By propaganda and giving lectures, residents' awareness rate of firefighting programs in safe community building is above 90%.

2 ) Participation rate of the residents in firefighting trainings and propaganda activities is above 65%.

3 ) By regular inspections and immediate repair, 90% of the firefighting equipments and facilities are in good conditions.

**2.2.4 Traffic safety promotion programs**

**2.2.4.1 Background**

There are prosperous businesses, crowded tourists, 34 bus stations and 18 main crosses in the community. By years of renovation, traffic conditions have improved. However, some hidden troubles still existed. In terms of 2007 Accidents and Injury Surveillance Statistics, there were totally 187 traffic injuries with great damages of property. The main causes of the accidents were vehicles not giving way in line with traffic regulations and people violating traffic signals.

**Table 7 2007 Analysis of illegal acts of traffic accidents in Panjiayuan Community**

<b>Illegal acts of traffic accidents</b>	<b>No. of cases</b>	<b>Proportion ( % )</b>
Not giving way in line with traffic regulations	219	54.00
Violating traffic signals	135	33.25
Illegally forcing its way in other's lane	15	3.69
Illegally backing cars	11	2.71
Making an improper U-turn	8	1.97
Driving without license	8	1.97
Driving the wrong way	6	1.48
Drunk driving	4	0.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### **2.2.4.2 Intervention plan**

- To set up the work group.
- To improve roads and traffic safety facilities.
- To carry out security ratings among transportation enterprises.
- To launch special management targeting drunk driving, violating traffic signals and so on.
- To develop traffic safety trainings.
- To focus on places where traffic accidents are frequent.



#### **2.2.4.3 Intervention Programs**

- (1) To improve roads and traffic safety facilities.
- ◆To build the road safety monitoring system.

6.13 million RMB was invested to build the road safety monitoring system from 2007 to 2009. 46 surveillance stations, 34 probes and 2 movable surveillance cars were provided at key areas.



- ◆To set up the Command Center and the Monitoring Center in the Sub-District Office and the Police Station respectively and provide live surveillance 24 hours a day.

- ◆To set additional traffic facilities: 16,342-meter traffic line on the roads, 15 signal lights and 116 traffic signs, including 48 signs giving directions, 14 warning signs, 38 prohibition signs and 6 normal signs.

- (2) To carry out security ratings in transportation enterprises

According to relevant regulations, security ratings were carried out in transportation enterprises and the results would be announced to the public. There are A, B, C, and D grades from high to low. All 22 transportation enterprises participated in the security ratings and 14 won A grades and 8 B.

**(3) To launch special management**

◆To launch special management on drunk drinking, violating traffic signals, illegal transportation and the like. In 128 activities of cracking down drunk driving, 120 drunk drivers were seized.

◆To prohibit private vehicles illegally carrying passengers for money by strengthening traffic administration.

◆ Special management was carried out once or twice a month with joint actions of 12 times with relevant functional divisions of the government involved to reduce illegal acts.

**(4) To develop trainings on traffic safety.**

◆To carry out traffic safety trainings, lectures in residential areas, social units, building sites, schools and families and hold 68 propaganda activities with participants of 40,000.



◆ To hold "Traffic Safety Propaganda Day" once a month.

◆Policemen organized residents, teachers, students and employees to promote traffic safety directly.

◆To carry out propaganda at the flourishing and crowded interactions and roads.

**2.2.4.4 Effect**

**Table 8 Traffic accidents in Panjiayuan Community**

Year	No.of cases	Death toll	Injuries
2007	188	0	12
2008	136	0	10
2009	98	0	16
Jan.-Apr. 2010	32	0	8
Total	453	0	46

By years of development of programs, traffic safety consciousness of the residents has improved, the knowing rate of traffic regulations is above 90%, and numbers of traffic signs, road marks and other traffic facilities are increasing. According to the statistics, traffic accidents reduced from 2007 to 2009. The right answer rate of the knowledge about traffic accidents emergency number was increased from 94% to 97.9%. Violation rate of driving and pedestrians decreased from 4.7% and 6.1% to 3.3% and 4.2% respectively.



## 2.2.5 School safety promotion programs

### 2.2.5.1 Background

According to data analysis, students are easily to be injured when they are playing during the break, on the way going to school or coming back home, in PE classes or sports meetings. There are 5 kindergartens with 1,522 children, 4 primary schools with 2,294 students and 2 middle schools with 2,007 students.

**Table 9 2007-2009 School Injuries Analysis**

Relevant conditions Period of time	2007		2009	
	No. of injuries	percentage ( % )	No. of injuries	percentage ( % )
In class( including P.E.class )	16	16.5	6	11.7
Break	30	31	18	35.3
Extracurricular activities	18	18.6	12	23.5
On the way going to school or coming back home	18	18.6	9	17.6
After school	15	15.4	6	11.7

Data comes from Safety Performance Evaluation Report

### 2.2.5.2 Intervention Plan

- To set up the work group and improve regulations.
- To reconstruct environment on campus and the surroundings.
- To strengthen exchanges between schools and the community.
- To carry out various safety education and trainings.
- To focus on young first-aid program and strengthen the students' ability in dealing with injuries.
- To focus on safety skating program and to reduce injuries.
- To enhance emergency drills to improve students' ability to save oneself and each other.

### 2.2.5.3 Promotion Programs

#### ( 1 ) Cross-sectional organization and regulations

◆ Safety and health school promotion committees, with involved headmasters, relevant teachers, parents, students and policemen were set up in every school in the community. Safety meetings are regularly held



targeting hidden troubles on school safety and problems are solved as soon as possible.

- ◆To make regulations on routine meetings, injury reports, injury records and evaluation and emergency preplans.

### **(2) School environment reconstruction plan**

- ◆To reconstruct playgrounds by covering the sharp angles of buildings with round and soft materials and put protecting covers on basketball stands.



- ◆To reconstruct classrooms by covering the angles of blackboards with plastic and round materials to avoid injuries and repairing old desks and chairs and covering the angles.

- ◆To put on obvious signs on the stairs and corridors to give directions.

- ◆To assign 1 policeman and 1 city management team member to be in charge of improving school

surroundings.

- ◆To set up surveillance systems and install infrared alarming systems to have live monitoring of the schools.

### **(3) Programs involved by families and the community**

- ◆Chuiyangliu School and the community together held safety competitions on identification of home dangers and hidden troubles in school.

- ◆The community and schools exchanged safety information by way of school website.

- ◆The community and schools carried out activities on safe walking to enhance safe consciousness of the students.

- ◆Since 2008, by swiping cards, students' information on going into and out of schools can be sent to the cellphones of the parents.

- ◆On the base of Community Safety and Health Promotion Center, comprehensive trainings were carried out to teach students safety and health knowledge as well as 119 fire alarm, 120 first aid emergency alarm and 110 police.



### **(4) Various safety education plans**

- ◆To hold "Traffic Safety in My Heart" Speech Competition and "The Shaking Earth" lectures, invite university graduates to give speeches on traffic safety and water drinking safety, visit sewage treatment plants, and carry out emergency escaping and outward bound activities.

- ◆To launch activities among students on looking for hidden troubles, recognizing various safety signs, drawing safety signs by themselves and spreading safety knowledge to friends, parents and neighbours.

- ◆To carry out safety education and activities such as safety sports meetings, contests of making safety signs, safety lectures provided by traffic policemen, school violation prevention, and psychological consultancy.

- ◆To hold class meetings, trainings, lectures and role play games on safe culture to motivate

students and combine classroom education with practice outside class.

#### **(6) Emergency drills plan**

◆ To provide firefighting lectures, trainings and drills. Schools invited firefighting soldiers to give lectures, trainings and drills on fire prevention, utility of extinguishers and emergency escaping.

◆ To offer first aid trainings and drills to teachers and students on emergency bandage, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and emergency escaping.

◆ To set up health and epidemic prevention network. When an emergency incident on health and epidemic prevention occurs, students should be sent to school clinic immediately, and teachers and parents will be informed at the same time.

#### **2.2.5.4 Effect**

Statistics from school injury surveillance station showed, there were 51 injuries on campus in in 2009, down 47.4% from the same period of last year.

By looking for hidden troubles, safety education, trainings and drills, the safety consciousness and self-protection ability of students and teachers have been improved, and a community-school-family framework for safety management are taken shape. Residents' knowledge rate of safety is 100%.

### **2.2.6 Safety promotion programs for the disabled**

#### **2.2.6.1 Background**

There are 1,437 households with 1,586 disabled persons in the community, in which 788 persons are physically handicapped, 162 visually handicapped, 139 hearing handicapped, 277 mentally handicapped, 196 intellectually handicapped and 24 Multi-handicapped. The disabled are vulnerable and high-risk groups, and easy to be injured.

Accordingly, the work group focused on promoting rehabilitation, home safety and going out of the handicapped.



#### **2.2.6.2. Intervention plan**

- To set up the work group.
- To hold lectures on health and safety.
- To reconstruct environment of houses, residential areas and public places.
- To establish volunteer teams to improve daily care of the disabled.
- To carry out surveys on requirements of rehabilitation and provide specific services.
- To focus on the program of Free Wings net chains to help the disabled with employment.

#### **2.2.6.3 Intervention programs**

##### **(1) Plan of barrier free facilities**

##### **1) Reconstruction of barrier free facilities at home**



◆ To invest 4.2 million RMB in reconstructing barrier free facilities in residential areas where the handicapped are living and 43 residential areas have

been reconstructed up to now. The reconstruction rate is 100%.

◆To install 229 barrier free facilities in the houses of 95 households with handicapped persons according to their own requirements.

## 2) Reconstruction of barrier free facilities at public places

◆To set up 27 signs indicating positions of the barrier free facilities, reconstruct 163 slopes, add 130 handrails, reconstruct 30 toilets, set up 9 parking spaces for the handicapped, establish 2 lift platforms especially for the disabled and build more than 1,000-meter roads for visually handicapped people.

### (2) Physical examination

◆To arrange physical examinations for people with severe disability every year. 293 disabled people attended the medical examinations in 2007, 202 in 2008 in which 23 had body checks at home, and 250 in the first half year of 2009.

### (3) Improvement of daily care

◆To establish a volunteer team of 22 members to provide services on rehabilitation, safety training, requirement survey and the like for the handicapped.

◆To send out wheelchairs, crutches, abdominal belts and toilet bowls to 48 disabled people in 2007, 40 in 2008 and 51 in 2009.

◆To carry out annual check of vehicles used by the disabled to ensure safety going out. 108 vehicles were checked in 2007, 110 in 2008, and 104 in 2009.

### (4) Rehabilitation

◆To carry out requirement surveys among the disabled. In 2007, 1,586 disabled people were surveyed, in which 1,222 had requirements of rehabilitation and relevant files were set up for them. The survey rate is 100%.



◆To build Sweet Home for the disabled in Songyuxili neighbourhood to hold various activities and provide trainings on safety, life skills and entertainment as well as psychological consultancy. 696 disabled persons participated in the rehabilitation exercises and 516 took part in activities on psychological consultancy.

◆To set up the Rehabilitation Station with full-time rehabilitation instructors in each residential area where the disabled are living.

◆To provide rehabilitation services targeting characteristics of the disabled. In view of physical handicapped people, rehabilitation of motor function and daily exercises are provided. For mental handicapped people, psychological consultances are provided. For hearing handicapped people, hearing aids are provided to enhance life quality of them.

◆To send out service cards with information of rehabilitation facilities, service programs and service stations of the residential areas to every family with disabled people.

◆To set up service hotline for the disabled in 2008 and more than 300 questions have been answered. The service satisfaction rate is 100%.

#### 2.2.6.4 Effect

Coverage rate of the rehabilitation services increased from 2007 to 2009 as the following “Table 10” showed:

**Table 10 2007-2009 Rehabilitation Services in Panjiayuan Community**

Year	Total number of the disabled	Number of the disabled received rehabilitation services	Coverage rate of the rehabilitation services
2007	1,586	1,300	82%
2008	1,591	1,368	86%
2009	1,602	1,522	95%

#### 2.2.7 Workplace safety promotion programs

##### 2.2.7.1 Background

There are 3,712 social units, 4 gas stations, 5 crowded places and 11 methane tanks. 3 accidents regarding work safety occurred with 1 death in 2007. The main cause of the accidents was breach of operation regulations. Hidden troubles were found in daily inspections on work safety.



##### 2.2.7.2 Intervention plan

- To set up work group.
- To strengthen daily supervision.
- To carry out special management on safety.
- To tighten work safety promotion and education.
- To build work safety propaganda atmosphere.

##### 2.2.7.3 Intervention programs

###### (1) Daily supervision programs

◆To set up Work Safety Supervision Office in Sep. 2009 with 5 full-time surveillance officers to be responsible for inspecting work safety in the community.

◆To launch safety supervision at all units in the community by setting up key enterprises database to ensure smooth communication and fast processing and establishing work safety list. 3,712 social units and small businesses, 491 residential and commercial buildings, 393 civil air defence shelter were registered.

◆The community signed work safety responsibility pledges with the social units every year and 3,600 responsibility pledges have been signed up to now.

◆To motivate the public in supervision by setting up a part-time team of 18 members and a team of 60 volunteers to provide dynamic information of the community, assist in propaganda of laws and regulations of work safety and report illegal acts of enterprises.

###### (2) Safety inspection programs

◆To pay great attention to inspect building sites, underground space, crowded places and small businesses. 4,259 enterprises were inspected, 718 rectification suggestions were put forward, 700 rectification notices were sent out and the rectification



rate is 98.7%.

◆To pay great attention to inspect liquefied petroleum gas safety in restaurants, dining halls of the building sites and so on and order units with potential dangers to rectify as soon as possible.

**(3) To carry out safety trainings in the social units and help with establishing emergency preplans and drills**

◆To launch safety trainings targeting managers, directors and new employees with participants of more than 5,000 and hold 6 safety knowledge contests. By random inspection to over 1,500 new employees, the pass rate was 100%.

◆To set up demonstration center of Book Tower building site, provide over 150-hour safety trainings for new workers and carry out work safety inspections every week.

◆To help social units establish emergency preplans and drills, including emergency preplans of firefighting, explosion-proof, robbery prevention, and so on. The units received on-site instructions and over 3,712 small businesses have finished work safety systems and emergency preplans up to now. More than 30 emergency drills have been carried out since 2007.

**(4) To tighten work safety promotion and education**

◆To promote work safety during Work Safety Month. During the period of Work Safety Month in 2009, speech competition named Work Safety with Me was held, nearly 1,500 employees watched the warning film named Escape from Seas of Flames. Residents' representatives and 2100 people including staff in 17 units using elevators watched Safety Promotion and Warning Film of Special Equipments. 12 property companies received warning films free of charge.

◆To establish mobile movie teams and present more than 80 films. Over 40,000 people watched the films.



**(5) Evaluation program of safety building sites**

To carry out evaluation of safety building sites in 2007, work out evaluation indicators from aspect of structures, organizing and management, safety trainings, and so on. More than 30 evaluations have been launched up to now.

**2.2.7.4 Effect**

According to the statistics, 3 accidents related with work safety occurred with 1 death in 2007, 2 accidents with no injuries and casualties in 2008. Accident rate decreased. No work safety accidents have happened up to now.

**2.2.8 Public place safety promotion program (Second-hand Goods Market)**

**2.2.8.1 Background**

As a collection market with the most varieties and the largest distributing centre of folk handicrafts in the country, Panjiayuan Second-hand Goods Market is the most crowded market in Beijing with ancient and old articles on sale. Therefore, safety promotion programs need to be carried out to avoid accidents of trampling, fire, robbery and the like.

**2.2.8.2 Intervention plan**

- To set up work group.
- To improve work safety systems.



——To reconstruct equipments and facilities for safety.

——To perfect trinitarian safety management system.

——To strengthen safety trainings.

### **2.2.8.3 Invention programs**

#### **(1) Structures and systems**

Security structures were established in 2007 and nearly 20 security management systems were enacted and improved such as Trinitarian Safety Management System, Work Safety Management system, Work Safety Routine Meeting System, Work Safety Positions and Responsibilities, Crowded Places Security Preplan, Safety Agreement of Renting Market Houses and Emergency Preplan for Security Management in Activities.

#### **(2) Reconstruction of equipments and facilities for safety.**

◆To provide more than 630 extinguishers, 39 ground fire hydrants, 7 underground fire hydrants, 110 smoke sensors and explosion-proof blankets. The coverage rate of entrance guard alarm systems were above 95%.

◆To improve signs of exit, emergency evacuation, no smoking and so on.

◆To renew surveillance system, firefighting central control, long-distance infrared, bilingual broadcast system of fire prevention and LED display monitor control room. The market also provided with mirrors by which the bottom of cars can be seen clearly, and portable inspecting instruments to guard against explosions and emergency accidents.

#### **(3) Safety inspections**

◆To inspect electric circuits and electric wires, dining halls, power supply rooms, stores and office areas and maintain and check fire hydrants and extinguishers twice a year.

◆Every Staff member is allocated to inspect a specific area and reports to the security department every one hour.

◆At 16:00 every day, information is reported to the security department by staff members in charge of each department, office and area. After the market is

closed, full inspections will be carried out. More than 50 merchants coordinate in safety promotion.

◆After the market is closed, the electricity will be cut off, which is a long-term measure to make merchants form a good habit of fire prevention and electric safety.

#### **(4) Trinitarian safety management system.**

To implement trinitarian safety management system, that is, the three of management officer, security personnel and cleaner, form an organic whole in safety inspection to create a safety management network.

#### **(5) Trainings on safety**

To sign “Work Safe Responsibilities” with merchants, carry out trainings on fire prevention, theft prevention, and emergency evacuation every half year and organize the whole staff to carry on a large-scale



drill activity every year.

#### **(6) Safety management at the period that accidents are frequent**

◆To set up the emergency preplan targeting a much more crowded market on holidays, decide management officers responsible for each area and at the time when emergency incidents occur, management officers and security personnel will evacuate people in order.

◆To install counters at each entrance and exit counting stream of people, when overcrowded, management officers and security personnel will do their best in evacuation and control.

◆To display notices and propaganda films by broadcasting and large LED screen.

◆To strengthen patrol, remind merchants of theft prevention and combine the police station to crack down theft and robbery.

#### **2.2.8.4 Effect**

Since the invention programs were carried on, no injuries have occurred in the market. Theft cases reduced from 9 in 2007 to 3 in 2008 and no theft cases have happened since 2009.

### **2.2.9 Programs on enhancing emergency capability**

#### **2.2.9.1 Background**

Prominent problems in dealing with public emergencies are as follows:

◆there are many vulnerable groups. Residents are lack of safety consciousness and weak in dealing with emergencies.

◆There are difficulties in administration with a complex distribution of crowded places, gas stations, many merchants, numerous high buildings and large number of population.



◆Various social contradictions and emergencies are frequent because of new type of social relations in the community.

#### **2.2.9. Plan**

To enhance the emergency capability of the community by setting up plans, improving emergency management system, mechanism and emergency resources safeguard system and providing residents with emergency trainings.

——To establish three-level emergency management structures and organization.

——To tighten emergency preplan system.

——To carry out emergency drills and trainings.

——To strengthen emergency resources safeguard system and team building.

#### **2.2.9.3 Building emergency system**

##### **(1) Structures and organizations**

◆To set up the three-level emergency system with the community, residents' committees and enterprises involved. Emergency management groups were set up in each level. The emergency management group of the community was responsible for coordination and daily work of emergency management.

◆To set up emergency command center to integrate organization, resources and information.

##### **(2) Emergency preplans**



◆The emergency preplans of the community

37 preplans were worked out such as the firefighting preplan, the public emergency preplan, the building site accidents preplan, the public facility accidents preplan and so on.

◆The emergency preplans of social units. 3,712 social units and merchants finished emergency preplans.

**(3) Emergency trainings and drills**

◆Emergency drills. To carry out a public emergency practice in the community, propaganda activities and emergency drills in crowded places and schools every year.

◆To provide trainings on handling public and home emergencies for residents based on Safety and Health Promotion Center. More than 200 trainings have been carried out with 90,000 participants since 2007.

◆To improve Red Cross contact person network under the guide of the Red Cross Association of Chaoyang Disdtrict, carry out trinitarian trainings on primary first aid, home nursing and health care and home safety and health with 706 participants. 7 volunteers were selected to take part in trainings provided by Beijing Municipal Red Cross Association.

**2.2.9.4 Building capability of emergency safeguard**

◆To set up 28 emergency teams by integrating resources, in which 33 members are in the office emergency team, 26 in city management emergency team, 45 in security patrol team, 45 in safety team, 126 in voluntary firefighting team and 8,000 in volunteer team.

◆Emergency facilities: 7 medical units including Panjiayuan hospitals are local first-aid units. 4 supermarkets including Jingkelong, Yanghuatang, Huapu and Fabao were storage places. 15 vehicles in the community, the police station and 4 other social units were emergency cars.



◆To ensure smooth emergency communication by setting up Emergency Command Center, emergency office and surveillance platform, purchasing 12 wireless intercoms and 20 electric bicycles, establishing 24-hour on duty system in the key units. The communication is made mainly by cellphones and fixed telephones with other ways of Fax, wireless intercoms, and transfer by people.

◆To establish medical first-aid network made up of 9 medical units in the community to share first-aid resources. In case of emergency, first-aiders in the network will arrive in 5 to 8 minutes.

**2.2.9.5 Effect**

By active propaganda and trainings, crisis awareness and responsibility consciousness of the public have been improved, residents' abilities of avoiding disasters and emergency escaping have been enhanced and capabilities of preventing and handling emergencies of the community have been strengthened. Residents' knowing rate of public emergencies reached 83%. 35 emergencies were solved effectively.

## 2.3 Programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that promote safety for vulnerable groups

### 2.3.1 “Movable smog-simulating house for firefighting escape experience”

#### (1) Background

Residents' lack of necessary escape skills is an important factor for fire accidents. Accordingly, the community combined with Huawei Firefighting Squadron to set up movable smog-simulating house for firefighting escape experience as a three-dimensional pattern for fire prevention trainings.

#### (2) Principle and the characteristics of the program

“Movable smog-simulating house for firefighting escape experience” is a comprehensive equipment for people to experience fire escape, including smoke production, room arrangement, acoustic effect and signs to guide the escape, all simulating the real scene of fire.



◆The safety and movability of the house itself: The gasification time of every hundred square meter is about 10 minutes. It may stand erect automatically in a short time and reach the highest aerosol intensity. The main body, that is, the gasification structure is safe and sound. There are no hard spots and blind spots outside and inside the house. Walls and corners are aeroseally flexible, which can reduce injuries in a maximum to human bodies in darkness.

◆The preserved area of the house is small, while the net space is big. The volume of original state of the house is 0.6 cubic meter for every hundred square meter and is suitable for the mobile teaching because of convenient transportation. The product weights 700 kilograms and four to six people may finish all the work.

◆The operation is succinct. Two to three high-pressured air pumps may complete gasification in a short time. The exhaust work can be finished by two high-pressured extraction pumps with no need to safeguard by people. The electric equipments are operated by the main control desk and people can operate it independently through short-term trainings.



◆In the house, there are the smoke machine producing thick smoke, lamps lighting all the time when the house is working, the flash source, the emergency lights, indicating lamps at the exits as well as sound effect equipments. There are fire alarm system switches in part of the houses according to different need. Regarding the demonstration of home fire, simple furnitures may be provided in the house to simulate real home environment. All equipments are safe and easy to

operate.

◆To create the fire scene through people's vision, hearing, feeling as well as psychological factors. Kinds of environmental conditions can be set up before.

◆The designed finishing time of escape for the group is 3.5 minutes. Different escaping time can be set according to different groups in order to rescue the persons that have not escaped in the

scheduled time.

◆Different simulation scene will be provided in view of different groups such as groups with hypertension, heart disease, phobophobia, physical handicap, mental handicap and the like, to improve their abilities in fire escape.

### (3) Effect

Since promotion of the program, 11 experience activities have been carried out in the community with over 4,000 participants. 3 more were held in other neighbour communities with more than 1,000 participants. 2 meetings were held with participants of volunteer representatives and persons in-charge from 57 social units, 6 schools, 21 property companies and 12 residents' committees.

In June, 2009, through random sampling, 200 people who experienced this program and 200 who didn't were selected to participate in a survey of knowing rate of fire prevention. The result was that the firefighting knowing rate of the 200 people with the experience was higher by 8% than those without the experience.

## 2.3.2 Children skating safety promotion program

### (1) Background

Sports injury is accounting for a great proportion in the injuries of elementary and middle school students and is increasing year by year.



Nanmofangzhongxin Elementary School started skating courses in 2007. Within half a year, there were 10 falling injuries in skating classes, among which 4 were for unqualified sports equipments, 3 for students not familiar with sports regulations. The injury rate was rather high.

### (2) Intervention programs

#### ◆Inspection of sports equipments

To set up security check table of sports equipments and inspect suppliers, shoes wheels, equipment maintenance to ensure that students use safe and qualified products. Before each class, the teacher will inspect students one by one and register on record.

#### ◆Safe skating courses

To work out "Safe Skating Handbook", involve sports injuries and safe skating trainings in school safety courses, teach students measures to inspect and maintain sports equipments and invite parents to help students with sports equipments maintenance.

#### ◆Playground improvement

To lay down non-toxic and harmless plastic lawn, allocate special area on the playground for skating classes, not conflict with other classes, ensure safety of students on the playground and cover the edges of flower beds with bushes.

#### ◆Warm-up and inspection at any time

To teach students how to avoid or reduce



injuries in case of falling down, inspect skating shoes at any time and stop skating when abnormal situation occurs.

### (3) Effect

Since the programs were carried out, skating injuries have reduced year by year from 10 in 2007 to 3 in 2008 and no injuries have happened since 2009. Students' knowing rate of skating injuries increased from 82% in 2007 to 100% in 2009.

## 2.3.3 “Free wings”net chains program

Part of the disabled have psychological problems, lack communication with the outside world and are not strong in taking care of oneself in daily life. So “free wings”net chains program was carried out in September 2009 to help the handicapped start an undertaking independently.

(1) “Free wings”net chains propagandizes the goal in launching the program and provides trainings on operation.

(2) To open “free wings” forum

The forum has columns on government policies giving special care to the disabled, commodities promotion, undertaking information, shop owners' information and self-demonstration, which has provided a communication platform for “free wings” shop owners and the local disabled persons.



(3) Management measures

After trainings, the handicapped can sign contracts with enterprises which provide goods, coordinate logistics and make guarantee after sales. The “free wings” shop owners can sale goods through personal website established in C to C web. At present, 79 disabled persons or their family members has joined in “free wings”net chains.

## 2.3.4 Young first aider program

No intention injuries are high in elementary schools. Most of the no intention injuries are light. Accordingly, young first aider program was carried out to teach students first-aid knowledge.



(1) Young first aider trainings

The health teachers provide first aid trainings.in health care class every week on making wrap, hematischesis, bone fracture, sprain, heart and lungs recovery, taking refuge from danger, heat-stroke as well as handling the small wound and slight illness.

(2) Young First-aider Handbooks

To send out Young First-aider Handbooks to every student in schools that carried out the program.

(3) First-aid kits

To provide first-aid cases in schools and emergency cases with cotton wool, gauze, tampon,flashlight and chlortetracycline ointment in every classroom.

(4) First aider certificate

To carry out first aider evaluation among students



above grade three, work out evaluation indicators and invite parents and health specialists to do evaluation together with schools. More than 200 students have achieved the certificates.

### **2.3.5 Intervention program in places with frequent traffic accidents**

There are 12 main roads, 18 crosses, 34 bus stations and over a hundred residential roads and intersections where streets and roads connect. By years of renovation, traffic conditions have improved. However, some hidden troubles still exists.

( 1 ) To improve traffic management measures on street intersections

To install guard rails in Panjiayuan road, Wusheng Road and so on, set up traffic lights at 8 intersections, mark all the main roads with zebra lines, middle lines and no parking lines, establish traffic signs at the gates of all the residential areas as well as parking space, and set up warning signs of traffic safety around the schools and kindergartens.

( 2 ) To invest more in management

◆To ensure no long-time traffic jam by investing more on traffic police forces, fast handling of emergencies and strengthening traffic management according to characteristics of traffic peak.

◆To set up traffic safety management team made up of 42 traffic safety coordinators, security personnel of property companies and volunteers to correct unsafe traffic behaviours of people at intersections, bus stations, and gates of schools and the like.

◆To strengthen traffic police force to guide and control the crowded flow of people and avoid traffic accidents during long holidays like the Spring Festival and the National Day, or at the time when significant activities are held.

(3) To carry out staggered rush hour measures at three example intersections to regulate traffic behaviors of vehicles and pedestrians and reduce hidden dangers.

### **2.3.6 Programs concerning for the floating population**

#### **( 1 ) Background**

Panjiayuan Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences Tumour hospital is the national authoritative hospital for treatment of tumor diseases. Every day numerous patients and their family members come to the hospital. The hotels around the hospital are not enough. Therefore, many residents rent their own houses as hotels without licences. These “black hotels” developed from over 30 at the beginning of 2007 to more than 160 in 2009 with messy and dirty environmental sanitation, chaotic management and many hidden dangers of safety.

#### **( 2 ) Intervention plan**

By feasibility and demand investigation of establishing the Trust Center, the community developed the trust center program to provide good living conditions for persons in other cities seeking medical help in the Tumour Hospital and reduce injuries by illegal hotels.

——To set up work group.

——To establish inexpensive house chains around the Tumour Hospital.

——To establish the Trust Center.

——To provide kinds of safe services, including trainings on safe medication and service hot line, etc.

#### **( 3 ) Intervention programs**

( 1 ) To rent 420 houses of residents depending on



the trust center and realize centralized management.

(2) To set up the trust center management platform, relevant regulations and documents to regulate house renting, daily management and procedures of checking in and out to provide simple and safe services.

(3) To carry out inspections on firefighting, sanitation safety, environment safety and so on. More than 40 safety inspections were carried out and 320 hidden troubles were found and all have been rectified.

(4) Safe medication trainings. Services of the trust center are mainly for the family members and patients who are to have surgeries and chemotherapies after first diagnoses at the Tumour Hospital. Therefore, safe medication is one of the main requirements of the group. Safe medication trainings are conducted every a half month in the trust center. More than 70 lectures have been carried out with over 2,000 participants.

(5) Consulting hot line was set up in 2008 with the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences Tumour hospital to provide information on safe medication, emergency medical treatment services and experts' information of the hospital and so on. 600 inquiries have been answered up to now.

### 3. Effect

The Trust Center accommodated 7,000 people in 2007, 8,600 in 2008 and 11,000 in 2009. Clients' satisfactory rate of living environment increased from 38% in 2007 to 82% in 2009.

#### **2.3.7 Activities caring for elderly people living alone in firefighting safety**

There are 5,886 households with people above 60, among which 2,943 households with old persons living alone, accounting for 50% of the total. Activities of fire prevention have been carried out targeting the old people living by themselves.



(1) To organize firefighting volunteers to take care of 683 old people above 60 and 630 above 80 who are living alone. Volunteers inspect hidden dangers in the old people's houses once a month and solve problems found in time.

(2) To propandize knowledge of firefighting, home first aid, gas leakage, emergency escape and alarming system at home of the elderly.

#### **2.4 Programs that document the frequency and causes of injuries**

In order to acquire characteristics and tendency of injuries occurred, the community set up injury surveillance stations at every health service station and two hospitals and injury surveillance sites at residents' committees, kindergartens, schools, traffic police, firefighting devisions and work safety supervision devisions.

##### **2.4.1 Community hospital surveillance**

◆ To set up injury surveillance sites at 6 health service stations.

◆ Professionally trained doctors or nurses fill in the "Panjiayuan Hospital Injury Monitor Report Card" to record injuries. The first treatment is registered and the subsequent visit

information is to record under the identical injury case, with the aim of counting time not to make repeated metering.

## 2.4.2 Injury surveillance of functional departments

### 1. Traffic injury surveillance

Jinshong Traffic police record traffic injuries and fill in "Traffic Injury Registration Form" if personal injuries occur. The content of the form includes: the basic information of the accident (time, spot, casualties, accident situation, cause, weather, road sign situation, lighting condition and immediate property loss), basic information of the injured (name, gender, age, contact method, ID card number, total medical cost), and other information of the injured (household register, inhabited area, means of transportation, condition on street, liability for the accident, injury degree, part of body injured, cause of death and so on).

### 2. Fire injury surveillance

The Huawei Fire Prevention Squadron is responsible for fire injury record. The content of the record includes: time of the accident, place, name of the unit or the householder, casualties, number of the injured, immediate property loss, number of households on fire, cause, basic situation of the persons dead.



### 3. Surveillance of violence and social security injuries

Panjiayuan Police Station is in charge of record of injuries caused by violence and theft and the like.

### 4. Accident and injury surveillance of work safety

Staff members in Work Safety Supervision Branch of the community fill in "Work Safety Accidents Registration Form" and record information of occupational injuries including type of the accidents, casualties, people taking direct liabilities and brief status of the accident.

### 5. Surveillance sites in kindergartens and schools

Kindergartens and schools record children's injuries and fill in "Children's Injury Surveillance Card". The content of the card includes: basic information of children, injury type, part of body injured, injury place, injury degree, medical expenses.



### 2.4.3 Home survey of residents' injuries

The investigators are organized and trained by the community. Injury surveys have been carried out in different phases by visiting the residents and gave questionnaires to them. At present, 3 surveys have been carried out taking the household as the unit. Information of residents' injuries can be acquired according to the questionnaires.

## 2.4.4 Causes of death and classification

The causes of death were classified in the community from 2007 to 2009 into circulatory

system, malignant tumor, respiratory system, poison and infectious disease and so on. Intervention programs are made by analyzing the cause of death.

### 2.4.5 Procedures of injury surveillance

◆ Surveillance sites submit information to the accident and injury surveillance work group once a month to guide future intervention plans and measures.

◆ Surveillance sites are responsible for collecting daily data, filling in injury surveillance card, accident statistical table, and putting forward analysis report to the Community Health Service Center every quarter. The functional divisions of the government fill in the accident examination table and the residents' committees fill in the residents survey form.

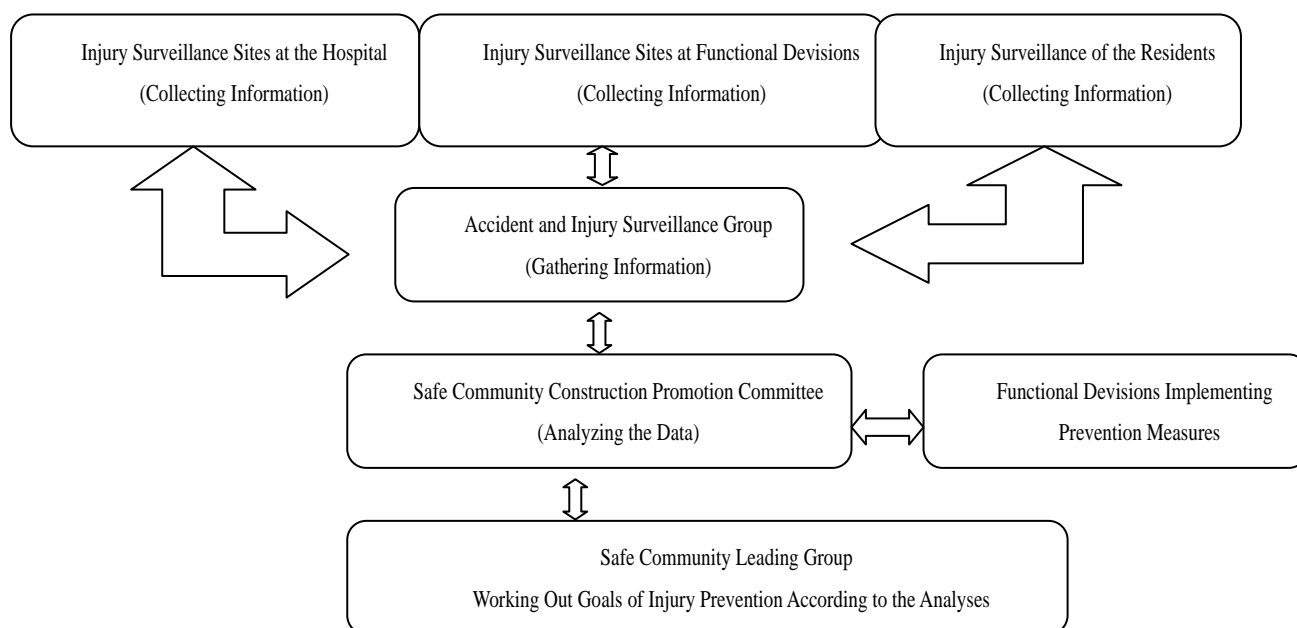


◆ The injury information is submitted from the Community Health Service Station to the Community Health Service Center and to the Chaoyang Hospital for Women and Children. Chaoyang Hospital for Women and Children analyzes the information in aspects of the probability, the injury category and the gender, the injury category and the age, the injury place and the result.

◆ Chaoyang Hospital for Women and Children gives the analysis report to the Accident and Injury Surveillance Group and then the group forwards the report to Panjiayuan Safe Community Construction Promotion Committee (PISCCPC).

◆ PISCCPC presented the analysis reports to the safe community leading group and to the work groups. The leading group integrates resources and works out the goal of injury intervention. The work groups establish injury intervention measures and continuing plan according to relevant statistics and analyses.

Work flow chart:



## 2.5 Evaluation measures to assess programs, processes and the effects of change

### 2.5.1 Evaluation targets

- ◆ To evaluate safety plans and programs

PISCCPC will evaluate safety plans and programs on whether the goals are reasonable, whether they are feasible in technology, whether they conform to the laws and regulations, whether they can obtain the desired effect, whether they can reduce the risks, whether they can initiate new risks and so on.

- ◆ To evaluate the implementation and effect of safety promotion programs in aspects of goals, process and effect to know whether the programs are effective.

- ◆ To evaluate the overall safety promotion effect by analyzing series of data such as household surveys, accident and injury data provided by functional divisions of the government, 2007-2009 classification of causes of death in the community and injury surveillance reports.

### 2.5.2 Evaluation measures

- ◆ To evaluate inspections of hidden dangers and renovation from 2007 to 2009.

- ◆ To analyze and evaluate three KAP sampling sample surveys of residents from 2007 to 2009.

- ◆ To analyze and evaluate accident and injury data provided by functional divisions of the government on firefighting, traffic and police, as well as schools.

- ◆ To analyze and evaluate 2007-2009 classification of causes of death in the community provided by Chaoyang District Disease Prevention and Control Center.

- ◆ To analyze and evaluate three household surveys in the community from 2007 to 2009.

## 2.6 Participating in activities of regional and international safe community networks

We have participated in 18 trainings and seminars on safety community building and will actively participate in relevant regional and international activities. Next year we will participate in International Safe Community Conference and the Sixth Asian Safe Community Conference. We will submit news report on safe community building to the Asian Safe Community Network regularly and learn advanced experience from peer units.

**Table 11 Part of International Safe Community Network Activities Participated**

Time	Place	Activities
Oct. 2006	Guilin, Guangxi Province	Trainings on safe community building by COSHA
Oct. 2007	Beijing	Exchange meeting with Maizidian International Safe Community
Dec. 2007	Jiujiang, Jiangxi Province	Trainings on safe community building by COSHA
Mar. 2008	Beijing	Seminars on safe community building by COSHA
May. 2008	Xi'an, Shanxi Province	Trainings on safe community building by COSHA
Nov. 2008	Qingdao, Shandong Province	Work Conference on National Safe Community Building
Jun. 2009	Beijing	National Safe Community Site visit by COSHA
Oct. 2009	Beijing	Won the title of National Safe Community in the Work Conference on National Safe Community Building
Oct. 2009	Beijing	The Fifth Asian Safe Community Conference

### **Third Part: Continuing Improvement and Prospect**

June 10, 2009, COSHA expert group made a site visit to evaluate Panjiayuan safe community building. The community improved the work in time according to the suggestions and advice provided by the experts and held the exchange meeting among schools and enterprises to spread good methods and experience of the example units.

The community will exert an overall evaluation with methods of surveys of residents' injuries and KAP surveys on knowledge, attitude and behaviour of people targeted by intervention programs, deepen intervention programs, adjust goals and plans and develop work as follows:

1. To improve the injury surveillance system, carry out KAP surveys targeting safe Children and safe elderly and deepen programs available.

2. To extend safety promotion programs to all schools, roads, residential areas, workplaces, public places and the like.

◆ Home safety promotion programs for children and the aged. To strengthen prevention of burning, scald and cut injuries, carry out lectures on home safety such as electricity safety, gas safety and fire prevention, hold Red Cross first aid trainings and improve service system for the disabled.

◆ To strengthen public place safety promotion programs by spreading experience of the Second Hand Goods Market, developing propaganda and trainings on safety such as holding activities caring for the vulnerable group at large commercial service places and distributing Safety Knowledge Handbooks to the aged, children and the handicapped.

◆ To tighten school safety promotion programs by further promoting the activity of Children Working Safety Day as well as roads and environment management to decrease accidents and injuries of students during the time when they are going to school or coming back home.

◆ To carry out safety service programs targeting the floating population, including improving the Trust Center program and other programs.

◆ Safety promotion programs targeting people released from prisons.

### **Fourth Part: Relevant Information**

#### **4.1 Publications and Promotional Products**

##### ◆ Handbooks

1. Living Handbook in Panjiayuan Community
2. Common Sense Collection of Home Safety
3. 40 Questions on Home Fire Prevention
4. Panjiayuan Safe Community Building Work Record
5. Away from Rabies and Cherishing Life

##### ◆ Foldouts

1. Prevention of Falling of the Aged
2. Ten Big Persons with Social Morality in Panjiayuan Community
3. Health and Happiness
4. Escape from High Buildings

##### ◆ CDs

1. Harmonious Family----Social Construction Work Record of Panjiayuan Sub-District Office

◆ Magzines

1. Panjiayuan News, semimonthly
2. Harmonious Panjiayuan, semimonthly

**4.2 About the community**

**4.2.1 Name of the community:**

Panjiayuan Sub-District Office of Chaoyang District People's Government of Beijing Municipality

- ◆ Country: The People's Republic of China
- ◆ Launch: Jan. 1, 2007
- ◆ Website: <http://pjyjd.bjchy.gov.cn>

**4.2.2 Main persons in-charge**



◆ Dong Yuemei Director of Panjiayuan International Safe Community Construction Promotion Committee



◆ Liu Bingqi Director of Panjiayuan International Safe Community Construction Promotion Committee



◆ Xu Ping Deputy Director of Panjiayuan International Safe Community Construction Promotion Committee and Head of Panjiayuan International Safe Community Construction Promotion Committee Office

#### **4.2.3 Contact**

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- ◆ Fax: 010-87381828
- ◆ E-mail: [www.pjyzzb@sina.com](mailto:www.pjyzzb@sina.com)

#### **4.2.4 Staff**

There are 4 full-time workers and 72 part-time workers in PISCCPC.

## Appendix 1

# Panjiayuan International Safe Community Performance Evaluation Report

PISCCPC evaluated intervention programs according to household surveys from 2007 to 2009, accident and injury data provided by functional divisions of the government on firefighting, traffic and police, classification of causes of death and medical injury surveillance analysis.

### 1. Evaluation measures and sources of data

- ◆ To evaluate inspections of hidden dangers and renovation from 2007 to 2009.
- ◆ To analyze and evaluate three KAP sampling sample surveys of residents from 2007 to 2009.
- ◆ To analyze and evaluate accident and injury data provided by functional divisions of the government on firefighting, traffic and police, as well as schools.
- ◆ To analyze and evaluate 2007-2009 classification of causes of death in the community provided by Chaoyang District Disease Prevention and Control Center.
- ◆ To analyze and evaluate three household surveys in the community from 2007 to 2009.

### 2. Evaluation targets

- ◆ To evaluate safety plans and programs
- PISCCPC will evaluate safety plans and programs on whether the goals are reasonable, whether they are feasible in technology, whether they conform to the laws and regulations, whether they can obtain the desired effect, whether they can reduce the risks, whether they can initiate new risks and so on.
- ◆ To evaluate the implementation and effect of safety promotion programs in aspects of goals, process and effect to know whether the programs are effective.
  - ◆ To evaluate the overall safety promotion effect by analyzing series of data such as household surveys, accident and injury data provided by functional divisions of the government, 2007-2009 classification of causes of death in the community and injury surveillance reports.

### 3. To evaluate safety plans and programs

#### 3.1 Home safety programs

**Feasibility evaluation:** 5 promotion programs have been carried out according to the characteristics of injuries occurred in residential areas and the requirements of the residents. Burglaries can be reduced in residential areas by maintaining the security doors, reconstructing bicycle sheds and various propaganda activities. Psychological and law consultancy activities have been carried out according to residents' requirements and residents' consciousness can be improved so as to reduce violence and illegal acts. Injuries caused by broken facilities can be decreased and residential environment can be improved by reconstructing old residential areas, improving public facilities and renovating plaques and logos. Gas leakage accidents can be reduced by replacing old gas water heaters with new ones, setting up the gas safety management coordinator team and dynamic intervention in gas safety. Residents' abilities of handling emergency and safety consciousness can be improved by participating in trainings on home safety.

#### 3.2 Elderly safety programs/ Activities caring for the old people living alone in firefighting safety

**Feasibility evaluation:** Safety consciousness of the aged can be improved to avoid accidents and injuries by wide safety trainings. Injuries of the aged caused by falling down, fire, electricity and gas can drop by doing exercises to improve health and reconstructing home environment. Warm and friendly living environment can be provided for the elderly by setting up health files and daily care houses for them as well as offering services, which can effectively cut down injuries caused by hypochondria and suicide.

### **3.3 Fire prevention programs/ Movable smog-simulating house for firefighting escape experience**

**Feasibility evaluation:** Firefighting accidents can be sharply cut down by setting up fire prevention network and management systems, improving firefighting facilities and equipments and strengthening safety inspections. Residents' fire prevention knowledge can be improved and abilities in self-salvage can be strengthened by participating in firefighting trainings, drills and propaganda activities as well as experiencing real fire scene in the movable smog-simulating house.. Hidden dangers can be removed by carrying out special management on fire prevention.

### **3.4 Traffic safety promotion program / Intervention programs at places where traffic accidents are frequent**

**Feasibility evaluation:** Improving roads and traffic safety facilities can provide a good traffic environment for the residents. Security ratings among transportation enterprises can supervise the enterprises to perform better. Special management targeting drunk driving, violating traffic signals and so on can reduce illegal traffic acts. Injuries can be reduced effectively by carrying out safety intervention programs at places where traffic accidents are frequent.

### **3.5 School safety promotion program / Young first-aid program / Children skating safety promotion program**

**Feasibility evaluation:** Injuries of children on campus can be reduced by school environment reconstruction. Safety atmosphere can be set up by carrying out programs involved by families and the community. Injuries of Children outside school can be decreased by activities on safe walking. Students' safe consciousness and ability in saving oneself and each other can be enhanced through various safety education, trainings and drills. Students' knowing of injuries can be enhanced by first aid trainings and drills on emergency bandage, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and emergency escaping. Sports injuries can be cut down by developing children skating safety promotion program.

### **3.6 Safety promotion program for the disabled /“Free wings”net chains program**

**Feasibility evaluation:** Safety knowledge can be spread through health and safety lectures. Life of the disabled can be facilitated and injuries can be reduced by reconstructing environment of houses, residential areas and public places, distributing service cards, establishing service hotline and carrying out safety inspections. Abilities of the disabled can be strengthened by establishing rehabilitation stations and improving relevant services. The program of “Free Wings” net chains can help the disabled with employment, provide a communication platform with outside world and improve their economic conditions to avoid injuries caused by poverty.

### **3.7 Workplace safety promotion program**

**Feasibility evaluation:** Emergency capability of the social units can be enhanced to prevent injuries by safety trainings, emergency preplans and drills. Hidden troubles can be removed and major accidents can be reduced by safety inspections, special management activities and evaluation program of safety building sites. People of all walks of life are participating in safe

community building through the Work Safety Month and the mobile movie team.

### **3.8 Public place safety promotion program / Safety management program of Second-hand Goods Market**

**Feasibility evaluation:** Injuries can be reduced by improving the safety management system, strengthening safety trainings to the staff and the merchants and reconstructing safety facilities in the market. The capability of control and handling emergency can be enhanced by establishing safety management coordinator team as well as emergency team and carrying out emergency drills.

### **3.9 Programs on enhancing emergency capability**

**Feasibility evaluation:** The capability of control and handling emergency can be enhanced by setting up three-level emergency management structure, adding emergency facilities and equipments, building medical health first-aid network and tightening trainings and drills on emergency to cut down injuries and damages.

### **3.10 Programs concerning for the floating population / Trust Center program**

**Feasibility evaluation:** To set up the trust center management platform and carry out safety inspections, safe medication trainings, lectures and consulting hot line to provide good living conditions for persons in other cities seeking medical help in the Tumour Hospital, improve their safety consciousness and reduce injuries caused by illegal hotels.

## **4. Evaluation of implementing the main safety promotion programs and the effect**

### **4.1 Evaluation of home safety promotion programs**

#### **◆ Evaluation of the implementing process**

- ① The community began to install, reconstruct and maintain entrance guard systems in 2007 and has installed entrance guard systems and door ultrared rays devices for 1,000 households, maintained 2,362 facilities and set up more than 500 iron fences as well as wire netting of 10,000 meters against burglaries. 146 bicycle sheds have been reconstructed and iron fences against theft have been installed. By now, the coverage rate of infrared probes and alarming systems has reached 100%.
- ② To focus on building technical prevention surveillance systems connecting with the surveillance systems of the whole community. in some old neighbourhoods likely to have burglaries. The technical prevention coverage of the old neighbourhoods has reached 100%.
- ③ To improve gas water heaters by replacing direct exhaust gas water heaters with forced feed ones and among 53,513 gas users, 53,313 have finished installations of forced feed gas water heaters; carry out more than 10 gas safety inspections and remove 6,691 hidden dangers with a rectification rate of 100%.
- ④ To set up psychological and law consultancy rooms to provide consultancy services free of charge for 3,782 residents. 169 volunteer service activities have been held with participants of 31,700 residents up to now.



- ⑤ Since 2007, the community has increased green area of 46,102 m<sup>2</sup>, painted 280 residential buildings, repaired 22,800 km<sup>2</sup> roads and over 600-meter enclosing walls in the residential areas, added 104 parking spaces, more than 1800 facilities such as benches, fitness equipments, clothespoles, and newspaper showwindows and integrated resources to renovate

plagues and logos. More than 2,000 businesses of 10,038 m<sup>2</sup> have been involved and 702 plagues have been renewed, accounting for 98% of all that need to be renovated.

- ⑥ To carry out 132 trainings with participants of 30,000 including 100% of targeting groups.

◆ **Evaluation of the effect:**

According to data provided by the surveillance sites, home injuries gradually dropped from 2007 to 2009. Fire brigades were called out 86 times in 2007 and down to 28 in 2009, among which gas leakage accidents dropped from 11 in 2007 to 2 in 2009. Burglaries dropped from 139 in 2007 to 32 in 2009. Family violence cases dropped from 12 in 2007 to 4 in 2009. Residents' knowing rate of home safety went up from 80% in 2007 to 92% in 2009.

#### **4.2 Evaluation of safety promotion programs for the aged**

◆ **Evaluation of the implementing process**

- ① The community has installed 202 handrails for the aged living alone or above 80, and reconstructed more than 200 gates of the residential buildings by adding slopes to facilitate the old people going out safely. Safety inspections have been carried out in 1,711 households with the elderly living alone and among which 15 had hidden troubles on electric safety and all of the problems have been solved.
- ② Since 2007, the community has installed emergency alarming systems in 367 households with the old people living alone according to their requirements.
- ③ To carry out Taichi Sword exercises by setting up Taichi Sword teams and inviting coaches to teach the elderly Taichi Sword. By the end of 2009, over 2,000 old people have participated in the exercise activities. Various interesting sports meetings for the aged are held at residents' committees every year. Up to now, 38 sports meetings with participants of 6,900 have been held.
- ④ Since 2007, the community has sent to the residents 3,000 accidents prevention brochures and 3,000 psychological health handbooks for the aged and 10,000 community safety promotion pamphlets. 35 first-aid trainings targeting the aged have been launched and with participants of more than 10,000 people.
- ⑤ Since 2007, more than 14,000 health files have been established for residents above 65 by the Community Health Service Center.
- ⑥ To carry out programs focusing on daily care, household services, medical services and psychological consultancy for the elderly. The beneficiaries increased from 935 in 2007 to 1,185 in 2008 and to 2,365 in the first half year of 2009. To send 3,600 preferential service cards to the aged with low income and who have difficulty getting out.
- ⑦ From 2007 to 2009, 103 old people in 12 neighbourhoods received patrol services. Among 146 requirements presented by the aged, 132 were solved (89 were solved by patrol volunteers on site, 43 by relevant divisions or people).
- ⑧ To take care of the old people who can not live by themselves, help with medical health, shower and going out. These volunteer services covered 2,943 households with a coverage rate of 100%. In the winter of 2009, there were 200 volunteer services on shopping, more than 100 on medical and health, nearly 600 on water safety, electricity safety and gas safety inspections and over 400 on daily activities such as taking shower, house cleaning, cooking, medical health, going out and emergency.

◆ **Evaluation of the effect**

According to the statistics, by developing programs above mentioned, injury rate of the aged dropped from 2007 to 2009 by 39.58%. The satisfaction rate of the program went up from 78% in 2007 to 97% in 2009.

#### **4.3 Evaluation of fire prevention programs**

◆ **Evaluation of the implementing process**

- ① Since 2007, more than 2,600 safety inspections have been carried out and 1,200 hidden troubles were found, 1,110 renovation notices were sent to the units, and 33 social units

were punished. 98% of the units finished renovation.

- ② Since 2007, 120 million RMB has been invested to buy firefighting equipments and facilities for 12 neighbourhoods. Auto-alarms systems and surveillance systems are installed in the neighbourhoods and at the main entrances and exits of each neighbourhood, there are firefighting distribution maps. The coverage rate is 100%.
- ③ More than 200 propaganda columns with firefighting knowledge and typical cases have been set up to remind residents of fire control. Over 15,000 firefighting pamphlets have been sent to residents. More than 60 trainings and lectures on home fire control have been offered to teach residents how to correctly use electricity and gas. 1,800 employees at enterprises have participated in firefighting trainings.
- ④ To carry out propaganda activities such as lectures, drills and competitions on firefighting knowledge on holidays with participants of 36,000.
- ⑤ In 2008, firefighting hotline was set up and more than 900 questions on fire control submitted by social units and residents have been answered.
- ⑥ Since 2007, over 60 special management activities have been conducted with 2,272 participants, 420 hidden troubles were found and all have been renovated. The renovation rate is 100%. By inspecting crowded places and surroundings, 21 potential dangers and flammable materials of 12 tons have been removed.
- ⑦ Since promotion of "Movable smog-simulating house for firefighting escape experience", 11 experience activities have been carried out in the community with over 4,000 participants.

◆ **Evaluation of the effect**

By developing programs and special management, answers of the fire brigades reduced gradually from 86 in 2007 with 2 injuries to 72 in 2008 with 1 injury and to 28 in 2009 with 1 injury.

By propaganda and giving lectures, residents' awareness rate of firefighting programs in safe community building is above 90%. Participation rate of the residents in firefighting trainings and propaganda activities is above 65%. By regular inspections and immediate repair, 90% of the firefighting equipments and facilities are in good conditions.

#### **4.4 Evaluation of Traffic Safety promotion programs**

◆ **Evaluation of the implementing process**

- ① 6.13 million RMB was invested to build the road safety monitoring system from 2007 to 2009. 46 surveillance stations, 34 probes and 2 movable surveillance cars were provided at key areas.
- ② 16,342-meter traffic line on the roads, 15 signal lights and 116 traffic signs, including 48 signs giving directions, 14 warning signs, 38 prohibition signs and 6 normal signs have been added since 2007.
- ③ To carry out security ratings in transportation enterprises at a coverage rate of 100%.
- ④ To launch special management on drunk drinking, violating traffic signals, illegal transportation and the like. In 128 activities of cracking down drunk driving, 120 drunk drivers were seized.
- ⑤ To carry out traffic safety trainings, lectures in residential areas, social units, building sites, schools and families and hold 68 propaganda activities with participants of 40,000.

◆ **Evaluation of the effect**

According to the statistics, by years of development of programs, traffic safety consciousness of the residents has been improved, the knowing rate of traffic regulations is above 90%. Traffic accidents reduced from 188 in 2007 to 98 in 2009. The right answer rate of the knowledge about traffic accidents emergency number was increased from 94% to 97.9%. Violation rate of driving and pedestrians decreased from 4.7% and 6.1% to 3.3%



and 4.2% respectively

#### **4.5 Evaluation of school safety promotion programs**

##### **◆ Evaluation of the implementing process**

- ① To reconstruct environment inside and outside all the schools of the community from 2007 to 2009.
- ② In 2007, injury surveillance sites were set up in all the schools of the community to analyze and report injuries at schools.
- ③ To work out “Safe Skating Handbook”, involve sports injuries and safe skating trainings in school safety courses, carry out safety education and trainings every month.
- ④ 1,200 students participated in 40 first aider trainings. More than 200 students achieved the first aider certificates

##### **◆ Evaluation of the effect**

Statistics from school injury surveillance station showed, there were 51 injuries in 2009, down 47.4% from the same period of last year.

By looking for hidden troubles, safety education, trainings and drills, the safety consciousness and self-protection ability of students and parents have been improved, and a community-school-family framework for safety management are taken shape. Students’ knowledge rate of safety is 100%, up by 12% over the year of 2007. Parents’ knowledge rate of safety is 92%, up by 8% over 2007.

#### **4.6 Evaluation of safety promotion program for the disabled**

##### **◆ Evaluation of the implementing process**

- ① To invest 4.2 million RMB in reconstructing barrier free facilities in residential areas where the handicapped are living and 43 residential areas have been reconstructed up to now. The reconstruction rate is 100%. To install 229 barrier free facilities in the houses of 95 households with handicapped persons according to their own requirements.
- ② To set up 27 signs indicating positions of the barrier free facilities, reconstruct 163 slopes, add 130 handrails, reconstruct 30 toilets, set up 9 parking spaces for the handicapped, establish 2 lift platforms especially for the disabled and build more than 1,000-meter roads for visually handicapped people.
- ③ To carry out requirement surveys among the disabled. In 2007, 1,586 disabled people were surveyed, in which 1,222 had requirements of rehabilitation and relevant files were set up for them. The survey rate is 100%.
- ④ To build Sweet Home for the disabled. 696 disabled persons participated in the rehabilitation exercises and 516 took part in activities on psychological consultancy to realize coverage rate of 100% of the targeting groups.
- ⑤ To set up service hotline for the disabled in 2008 and more than 300 questions have been answered. The service satisfaction rate is 100%.
- ⑥ To carry out over 60 safety trainings with a coverage rate of 100% of the targeting groups.
- ⑦ 9 disabled persons or their family members participated in “free wings” net chains and gained profit of 30,000 RMB.

##### **◆ Evaluation of the effect**

According to statistics, coverage rate of the rehabilitation services increased from 82% in 2007 to 95% in 2009.

2009 safety knowing rate survey showed, the knowing rate of the service hotline is 95%, up to 10% over 2008. 91% of the people are willing to look for help from service hotline, up to 6% over 2008.

#### **4.7 Workplace safety promotion programs**

##### **◆ Evaluation of the implementing process**

- ① 3,712 social units and small businesses, 491 residential and commercial buildings, 393

civil air defence shelter were registered. 3,600 responsibility pledges have been signed between the community and the social units up to now with a coverage rate of 100%.

- ② To pay great attention to inspect building sites, underground space, crowded places and small businesses. 4,259 enterprises were inspected, 718 rectification suggestions were put forward, 700 rectification notices were sent out and the rectification rate is 98.7%.
- ③ To launch safety trainings targeting managers, directors and new employees with participants of more than 5,000 and hold 6 safety knowledge contests. By random inspection to over 1,500 new employees, the pass rate was 100%.
- ④ To help social units establish emergency preplans and drills, and over 3,712 small businesses finished work safety systems and emergency preplans up to now. More than 30 emergency drills have been carried out since 2007.
- ⑤ To establish mobile movie teams and present more than 80 films. Over 40,000 people watched the films.
- ⑥ To carry out evaluation of safety building sites in 2007. More than 30 evaluations have been launched up to now with a coverage rate of 100%.

◆ **Evaluation of the effect**

According to the statistics, 3 accidents related with work safety occurred with 1 death in 2007, 2 accidents with no injuries and casualties in 2008, accident rate decreased. No work safety accidents have happened up to now

2009 Staff's safety knowledge rate survey showed, knowing rate of telephone numbers for public supervision on work safety increased from 82% in 2007 to 100% in 2009. Satisfaction rate of 2009 is 94%, up to 13% over the same period of last year.

#### **4.8 Public place safety promotion program/ Second-hand Goods Market**

◆ **Evaluation of the implementing process**

- ① To provide more than 630 extinguishers, 39 ground fire hydrants, 7 underground fire hydrants, 110 smoke sensors and explosion-proof blankets. The coverage rate of entrance guard alarm systems were above 95%. To improve signs of exit, emergency evacuation, no smoking and so on.
- ② The community signed work safety responsibility pledges of more than 1300 with the merchants, carried out 14 trainings on fire prevention, theft prevention, emergency evacuation and so on and distributed 1,440 propaganda materials.
- ③ To set up safety management coordinator team of 50 members. The coordinators have found 41 potential dangers since 2007 and all problems were handled in time.

◆ **Evaluation of the effect**

Since the invention programs were carried out, no injuries occurred in the market. Theft cases reduced from 9 in 2007 to 3 in 2008 and no theft cases have happened since 2009.

According to 2009 merchants' safety knowledge rate survey, 95% of the merchants agreed that their safety consciousness increased by safety inspections, 98% of the merchants thought that the management and supervision of the market is severe, 96% of the merchants were satisfied with the environment of the market, up to 13%, 6% and 17% over the same period of 2007 respectively.

#### **4.9 Evaluation of Programs on enhancing emergency capability**

◆ **Evaluation of the implementing process**

- ① To set up 28 emergency teams with 8,000 full-time and part-time rescuers.
- ② 37 preplans on various emergencies were worked out. All the 3,712 social units and merchants finished emergency preplans.
- ③ To provide trainings on handling public and home emergencies for residents based on Safety and Health Promotion Center. More than 200 trainings have been carried out with 90,000 participants since 2007.

◆ **Evaluation of the effect**

All 36 emergencies have been handled in time since the program was carried out.

2009 residents' safety knowledge rate survey showed that residents' knowing rate of public emergencies reached 83%, up to 18% over 2007. Knowing rate of 119 fire alarm, 120 first aid emergency alarm and 110 police was 100%. 92% of the residents agreed that their safety consciousness and emergency abilities improved through intervention programs, 73% of the residents thought they had some knowledge of first aid and 96% of the residents strengthened trainings on avoiding disasters and emergency escaping, up to 8%, 7%, 14% and 18% over 2007 respectively.

#### 4.10 Evaluation of programs concerning for the floating population/ program of the Trust Center

##### ◆ Evaluation of the implementing process

- ① To rent 420 houses of residents depending on the trust center and realize centralized management. To set up the trust center management platform, relevant regulations and documents to regulate house renting, daily management and procedures of checking in and out to provide simple and safe services.
- ② More than 40 safety inspections were carried out and 320 hidden troubles were found and all have been rectified.
- ③ Safe medication trainings were conducted every a half month in the trust center. More than 70 lectures were carried out with over 2,000 participants, covering 78% of the targeting groups. Over 4,000 propaganda materials were distributed.
- ④ Consulting hot line was set up in 2008 with the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences Tumour hospital and 600 inquiries have been answered up to now, in which 140 on safe medication, over 80 on emergency medical treatment services and 220 on experts' information of the hospital and other inquiries of more than 160.

##### ◆ Evaluation of the effect

The trust center accommodated 7,000 people in 2007, 8,600 in 2008 and 11,000 in 2009. Clients' satisfactory rate of living environment increased from 38% in 2007 to 82% in 2009.

#### 5. Evaluation of data collecting channels of the functional devisions

◆ **Data from Huawei Firefighting Squadron showed:** There were 86, 72 and 48 fires in Panjiayuan community from 2007 to 2009 with an economic loss of 39,000 RMB, 6380 RMB and 11800RMB respectively. Compared 2008 and 2009 with 2007, fires reduced by 15.63% and 37.50% respectively. ( see Table 1 )

**Table 1 2007-2009 Analysis of Answers of the Fire Brigades in Panjiayuan Community**

Year	Answers of the fire brigades	Damage ( RMB )	Death toll	Injuries	Classification		
					Residents	Residents	Residents
2007	86	39000	0	2	62	16	8
2008	72	6380	0	1	42	18	12
2009	48	11800	0	0	34	12	2
Change rate		-44.18%					

Data from: Huawei Firefighting Squadron

**Conclusion:** the number of fire accidents and damages gradually decreased from 2007 to 2009. The main causes of fires lied in residents' utility of fire, electricity and gas leakage. In the future, intervention programs on fire prevention in the residential areas should be enhanced.

◆ **Data from the Traffic Police Station showed:** There were 188, 136 and 98 traffic accidents in Panjiayuan community from 2007 to 2009 with the number of injuries of 13, 10 and 16 and an

economic loss of 21,100, 19,600 and 23,000 respectively. ( see Table 2 )

**Table 2 2007-2009 Traffic Accidents in Panjiayuan Community**

Item	No.of accidents	Injuries	Damage ( 10,000RMB )
2007	188	13	21.1
2008	136	10	19.6
2009	98	16	23.0
Change rate	-47.87%	+23.08%	+0.95%

Data from: Traffic Police Station

**Conclusion:** the number of traffic accidents gradually decreased but economic loss and injuries slightly increased from 2007 to 2009. The main causes lied in drunk driving. Next step, inspections on drunk driving should be strengthened.

◆ **Data from the Work Safety Supervision Devison of the Sub-district Office showed:** ( see Table 3 )

**Table 3 2007 ~ 2009 Work Safety Accidents in Panjiayuan Community**

Year	No. of Work Safety Accidents	Injuries	Death toll
2007	3	0	1
2008	2	0	0
2009	0	0	0

Data from: Work Safety Supervision Devison of the Sub-district Office

**Conclusion:** since 2007, the work safety situation has been stable. Injuries happened in high risk environment reduced. Work safety promotion programs should be continually carried out.

◆ **Data from the Police Station showed:** ( see Table 4 )

**Table 4 2006 ~ 2008 Burglaries in Panjiayuan Community**

Item	2007	2008	2009	Change rate
No.	139	65	32	-76.98%

Data from: Police Station

**Conclusion:** Burglaries and injuries gradually decreased from 2007 to 2009. Residents' sense of security increased.

## 6. Evaluation of overall effect of safe community building

◆ Rectification:

4,259 safety inspections were carried out to all social units, workplaces and public places in the community, 718 hidden troubles were found and 700 rectification notices were distributed from 2007 to 2009. ( see Table 5 )

**Table 5 Statistics of Safety Inspections**

Item	2007	2008	2009
No. of units inspected	1233	1868	1408
No. of hidden troubles	204	312	202
Rectification rate	97.4%	100%	100%
Rectification notices distributed	196	302	202

Data from: Work Safety Supervision Devison of the Sub-district Office

Compared 2009 with 2007, number of units inspected increased by 14.1% but number of hidden troubles decreased by 0.1%. All the hidden dangers were rectified in time with a rectification rate of 98.7%. By random sampling, the evaluation group inspected some rectification sites that all met the safety requirement.

◆ Meetings at the end of the year:

All members in PISCCPC have meetings at the end of every year to summarize the work according to the plan set up at the beginning of the year. In the meeting of 2009, firefighting promotion programs, school safety promotion programs, and promotion programs for the disabled were assessed as excellent programs.

◆ Analysis of death and redefction of longevity

Table 6 showed, in 2007 and 2009, death caused by injuries ranked fifth, but component ratio reduced from 6.98% in 2007 to 4.8% in 2009.

**Table 6 2007 ~ 2009 Causes of Death in Panjiayuan Community(1/100,000)**

Ranking	2007			Ranking	2008			Ranking	2009		
	Causes of death	No.	Component ratio ( % )		Causes of death	No.	Component ratio ( % )		Causes of death	No.	Component ratio ( % )
1	Therioma	267	23.04%	1	Therioma	290	24.21%	1	Therioma	290	30.24%
2	Stroke	292	25.19%	2	Stroke	271	22.62%	2	Heart disease	239	24.92%
3	Heart disease	269	23.21%	3	Heart disease	262	21.87%	3	Stroke	207	21.58%
4	Respiratory disease	114	9.84%	4	Respirator y disease	178	14.86%	4	Respirator y disease	93	9.70%
5	Injuries and poisoning	81	6.98%	5	Injuries and poisoning	74	6.18%	5	Injuries and poisoning	46	4.80%
6	Infection	41	3.55%	6	Digestive system disease	37	3.09%	6	Digestive system disease	29	3.02%
7	Digestive system disease	27	2.33%	7	Endocrine system disease	32	2.67%	7	Endocrine system disease	15	1.56%
8	Endocrine system disease	24	2.07%	8	Urinary system disease	18	1.50%	8	Urinary system disease	14	1.46%
8	Urinary system disease	22	1.90%	9	Infection	18	1.50%	9	Infection	13	1.36%
10	Suicide	10	0.86%	10	Suicide	8	0.67%	10	Immune system disease	6	0.63%

11	Immune system disease	9	0.78%	11	Immune system disease	7	0.58%	11	Suicide	3	0.52%
12	Blood disease	3	0.26%	12	Blood disease	3	0.25%	12	Blood disease	2	0.21%
Total	—	1159	100.00%	Total	—	1198	100.00%	Total	—	959	100.00%

Data from: Chaoyang District CDC

◆ Change of knowing rate, participating rate and satisfaction rate :

Three random sampling surveys were carried out by PISCCPC and 12,000 questionnaires were distributed with 9,900 effective feedbacks. The overall effect of safe community building was evaluated by analyzing the knowing rate, the participating rate and the satisfaction rate of residents. According to the statistics, the residents were motivated and most of them could prevent and reduce injuries initiatively.

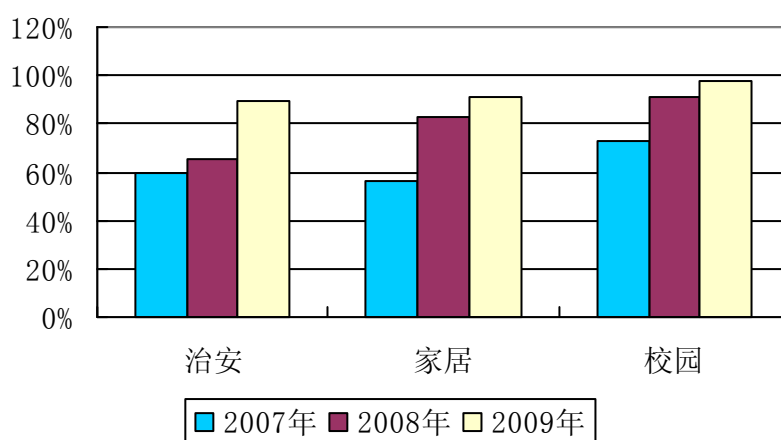


Chart 1 Safetisfaction Rate Survey of Community Safety Environment

治安: Security      家居: Home      校园: School

Data from: KAP survey of residents

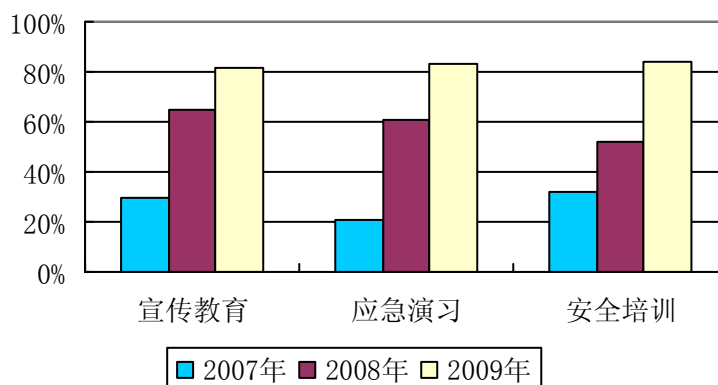


Chart 2: Participating Rate Survey of Safety Promotion Programs

宣传教育: Propaganda      应急演练: Emergency drills      安全培训: Safety trainings

Data from: KAP survey of residents

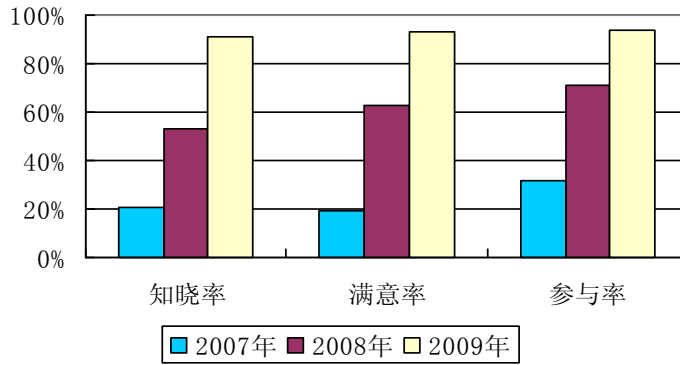


Chart 3: KAP Survey of Community Safety

知晓率: Knowing Rate 满意率: Satisfaction Rate 参与率: Participating Rate

Data from: KAP survey of residents

According to the statistics, the residents were motivated and most of them could prevent and reduce injuries initiatively.

◆ Overall change of injuries:

Injury data were provided by Panjiayuan medical organizations and injury surveillance center. Injuries dropped from 2007 to 2009 and the injury rate reduced gradually from 2.54% to 2.31% and to 2.09%. Compared 2009 with 2007, injury relative rate dropped by 17.72%. (See Table 7 and Chart 4)

Table 7 2007 – 2009 Injury Probability

Year	Injuries	Injury probability %
2007	3142	2.54%
2008	2897	2.31%
2009	2654	2.09%
Compared 2009 with 2007	-488	-17.72%

Data from: Injury Surveillance Report

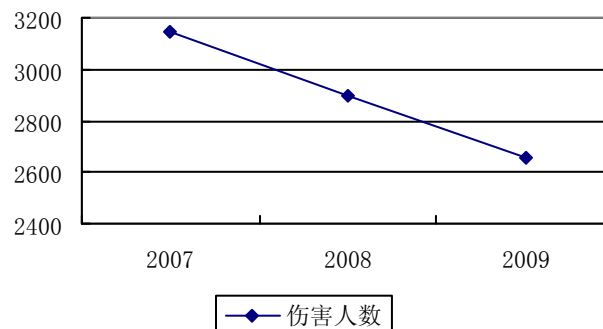


Chart 4 2007-2009 Change of Injuries

伤害人数: Injuries

Data from: Injury Surveillance Report

The results of injury surveillance reflected the residents' overall change of injuries. By carrying out safety promotion programs, injuries dropped from 2007 to 2009 and promotion programs have achieved very good results.

## Appendix 2

### Structure lists and Responsibilities of Panjiayuan International Safe Community Construction

According to indicators of International Safe Community Construction, Panjiayuan International Safe Community Construction Promotion Committee was set up with members of branches of the sub-district office, social units, the police station, functional divisions of the government:

#### 1. International Safe Community Construction Promotion Committee

Director:	Dong Yuemei	Secretary of the Sub-district Work Committee
	Liu Bingqi	Director of the Sub-district Office
Standing Deputy Director:	Xu Ping	Head of People's Armed Forces Division of the Sub-district Office
Deputy Director:	Yang Hongfu	Vice Secretary of the Sub-district Work Committee
	Li Fengshan	Secretary of Discipline Inspecting Commission of the Sub-district Office
	Zhao Yuanjun	Deputy Director of the Sub-district Office
	Geng Xiuping	Deputy Director of the Sub-district Office
	Huang Yongcheng	Deputy Director of the Sub-district Office
	Huo Jianguo	Deputy Director of the Sub-district Office
	Wu Changjiang	Director of Panjiayuan Police Station
Members:	Ji Chengjun	Head of Chaoyang Traffic Police Station
	Yuan Shuo	Head of Shuangjing Industrial and Commercial Bureau
	Huang Peng	Head of Huawei Firefighting Squadron
	Li Hong	Director of Health Service Center of the Community
	Ren Zheng	Assistant Director of the Sub-district Office
	Li Sheng	Head of Organization Division of the Sub-district Office
	Ni Xiaohong	Head of Work Committee Office of the Sub-district Office
	Xu Haixia	Head of Culture and Education Division of the Sub-district Office
	Luo Hong	Head of Mass Association Office of the Sub-district Office
	Zhang Bin	Head of Supervision Division of the Sub-district Office
	Zhang Weihong	Head of Executive Office of the Sub-district Office
	Cheng Ruiming	Deputy Director of Comprehensive Management Division of the Sub-district Office
	Jia Zengsheng	Head of Civil Administration Division of the Sub-district Office
	Xi Jie	Head of Law Division of the Sub-district Office
	Jin Yutian	Head of Financial Division of the Sub-district Office
	Zhang Ruixiang	Head of Labour Division of the Sub-district Office
	Xu Kaipeng	Director-general of the Disabled Association of the Sub-district Office
	Ma Junhua	Head of Birth Control Office of the Sub-district Office
	Li Qingchuan	Head of Work Safety Supervision Division of the Sub-district Office
	Yue Dong	Head of City Management Division of the Sub-district Office
	Zhao Xuejun	Deputy Team Leader of Branch City Management Team of the Sub-district Office
	Dong Li	Deputy Director of Panjiayuan Police Station
	Zhang Ping	Party Secretary of Songyuli Residential Area

Liu Zhibin Party Secretary of Songyudongli Residential Area  
Li Yan Director of Huaweibeili Residents' Committee  
Dong Bisha Party Secretary of Panjiayuan Tumour Hospital  
Li Guifang Manager of Panjiayuan Second-hand Market  
Chen Xiuzhen Headmaster of Chuiyangliu Middle School  
Zhong Yali Headmaster of Jinsong No.3 Primary School  
Huang Yan Headmaster of Nanmofangzhongxin Primary School  
Wang Bingxin Manager of Songyudongli Branch of Beiyu Property Company  
Zhang Qingzeng Former Party Secretary of the Party School of Mechanical Bureau  
Zhao Jinsheng Manager of Beijing Ancient Antiques Market  
Wang Liru Head of Jingcheng Kingdergartens  
Wang Limin Director of Panjiayuan Hospital  
Li Yajing Head of Chaoyang District Health Supervision Station  
Luo Fengji Director of Chaoyang District Disease Prevention and Control Center  
Chen Kaihong Head of Chaoyang District Medical Emergency Rescue Center

## **2. Work Groups**

### **(1) Program Designing Work Group:**

Group leader: Xue Ruifeng

Members: Du Jinping Li Xiuwen

Main responsibilities: implement safe community building, coordinate and supervise other work groups, contact and coordinate other units and fulfill daily work and other temporary work assigned by PISCCPC.

### **(2) Propaganda Work Group**

Group leader: Yang Hongfu

Members: Xu Haixia Wang Taicheng Wang Bin

Main responsibilities: work out implementation regulations and safety training materials, carry out safety trainings and propaganda activities at residential areas, schools, building sites and other workplaces, propagandize concept of safety, health and culture and provide information services of safe community building.

### **(3) Evaluation and Supervision Work Group**

Group leader: Li Fengshan

Members: Zhang Bin Zhang Ping Zhang Qingzeng

Main responsibilities: work out evaluation regulations, evaluate process and effect of promotion programs by each work group, and provide continuing improvement suggestions to PISCCPC.

### **(4) Fire Prevention Work Group**

Group leader: Xu Ping

Members: Li Qingchuan Huang Li Wang Kai

Main responsibilities: work out fire prevention plans and implementation regulations, implement fire prevention programs in safe community building.

### **(5) Home Safety Work Group**

Group leader: Huang Yongcheng

Members: Jia Zengsheng Liu Zhibin Wang Bingxin

Main responsibilities: work out implementation regulations of home safety, spread home

safety knowledge including family violence prevention and first aid, carry out psychological consultancy, and implement home safety promotion programs as well as promotion programs for the aged and the disabled.

(6) Law and Psychological Consultance Work Group

Group leader: Huo Jianguo

Members: Xi Jie Li Hong Yang Tingchun

Main responsibilities: work out plans and implementation regulations of law and psychological consultancy, carry out law and psychological consultancy and implement promotion programs on law and psychological consultancy.

(7) Public Place Safety Work Group

Group leader: Xu Ping

Members: Cheng Ruiming Liu Dongsheng Lu Lijun

Main responsibilities: work out plans and implementation regulations of public place safety and implement promotion programs on public place safety.

(8) Disabled Safety Work Group

Group leader: Huang Yongcheng

Members: Xu Kaipeng Jia Jingzhao Li Wen

Main responsibilities: work out safety promotion plans and implementation regulations for the disabled and implement promotion programs for the handicapped.

(9) Traffic Safety Work Group

Group leader: Xu Ping

Members: Cheng Ruiming Zhou Deshun Ma Fengmin

Main responsibilities: work out plans and implementation regulations of traffic safety and implement promotion programs on traffic safety.

(10) Children's Safety Work Group

Group leader: Geng Xiuping

Members: Xu Haixia Zhong Yali Huang Yan Yan Senshan  
Liang Jinhu Wang Liru

Main responsibilities: carry out safety trainings and education and implement school safety promotion programs.

(11) Elderly Safety Work Group

Group leader: Huang Yongcheng

Members: Jia Zengsheng Ma Fengying Wang Jiwen

Main responsibilities: work out plans and implementation regulations of the elderly safety and implement safety promotion programs for the aged.

(12) Workplace Safety Work Group

Group leader: Xu Ping

Members: Li Qingchuan Wang Kai Zhang Jinkai

Main responsibilities: work out plans and implementation regulations of workplace safety and implement promotion programs on workplace safety.