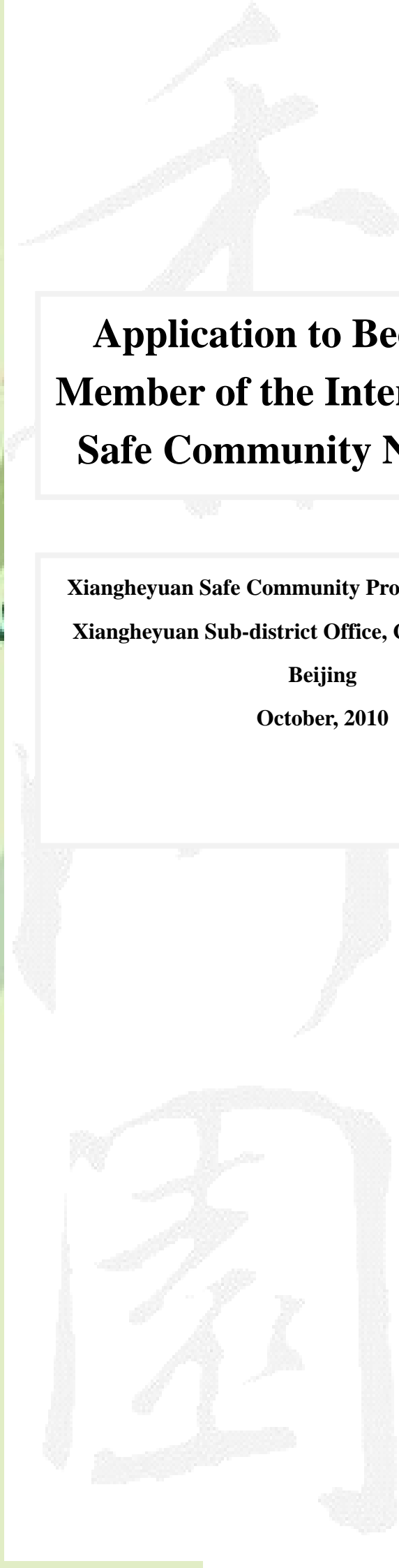




**Application to Become a  
Member of the International  
Safe Community Network**

**Xiangheyuan Safe Community Promotion Committee  
Xiangheyuan Sub-district Office, Chaoyang District,  
Beijing  
October, 2010**

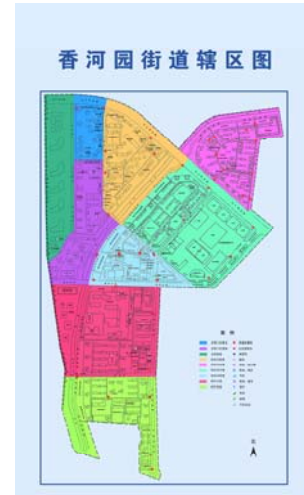




## Chapter One Introduction to Community

### 1. Community Profile

Xiangheyuan community covers an area of 2.5km<sup>2</sup>, consisting of eight natural communities, i.e., Xibahe Dongli, Xibahe Xili, Xibahe Zhongli, Xibahe Nanli, Liufang Beili, Liufang Nanli, Guangximen Beili and Guangximen Nanli. Within the community, there are 35 central and ministerial units such as China International Exhibition Center and China Meitan General Hospital; 35 municipal-owned enterprises such as Beijing District Heating Group, China Friendship Publishing Company and Beijing



Yuanfang Hotel; 34 district-owned enterprises such as Chaoyang Commercial Building and Yanfeng Mall; 86 Sino-foreign equity joint venture enterprises, Sino-foreign cooperative joint venture enterprises and private-owned enterprises; 29 community enterprises; 3 representative offices of foreign countries and 1 representative office of other provinces.



There are 15 educational and training institutions, including 6 kindergartens, 3 primary schools and 2 middle schools; and 4 educational research and training institutions. In addition, there are one 3A hospital (Beijing Meitan General Hospital), 2 community health service centers and 3 community health service stations.

The residential areas in the community are mainly constructed in the 1970s and 80s, and the residents are from 23 different peoples, such as Han, Mongolian, Hui and Tibetan.

### 2. Population Distribution and Composition

In 2006, there were 50255 permanent residents in Xiangheyuan community, including 26095 males and 24160 females. 11056 residents were over 60-year-old, accounting for 22% of the total number.



**Table 1 Population Composition of Xiangheyuan Community**

Sex	0-14	15-24	25-59	Above 60	Total
Male	1688	1960	16938	5509	26095
Female	1374	2700	14539	5547	24160
Total	3062	4660	31477	11056	50255

### **3. Construction Background**

Creating a safe and livable living environment for the community residents has always been the working principle of Xiangheyuan community, and the community is exploring a more reasonable and effective community management model.

Through visiting the typical safe communities from home and abroad and learning their building experiences and outcomes, Xiangheyuan community realized that safe community building is actually a process of contributing to the benefits of community residents, and can actually check the happenings of residential injuries effectively. Therefore, the community decided to combine it with the community's safety management, initiated the program of safe community building in September 2005, and brought forward the concept of "co-building a safe community and enjoying a safe and healthy life together".

### **4. Process of Construction**

In Sept. 2005, carried out the initiation of safe community building, and issued the *Work Plan for Building an International Safe Community of Xiangheyuan Community*, symbolizing the beginning of the safe community building.

In Nov. 2005, set up the organization of safe community building, and defined the working responsibilities.

In Jan. 2006, conducted community diagnosis, identified the intervention fields and safety promotion cases.

2006-2007, all safety teams dealt with safety promotion cases continuously.

In Feb. 2008, Xiangheyuan community convened the Safe Community Work Promotion and Training Conference of Xiangheyuan Community.

In May 2009, took part in the training for safe community building standards and methods



held in Chengdu.

In Oct. 2009, after years of construction and safety promotion, Xiangheyuan sub-district office was awarded with the title of National Safe Community.

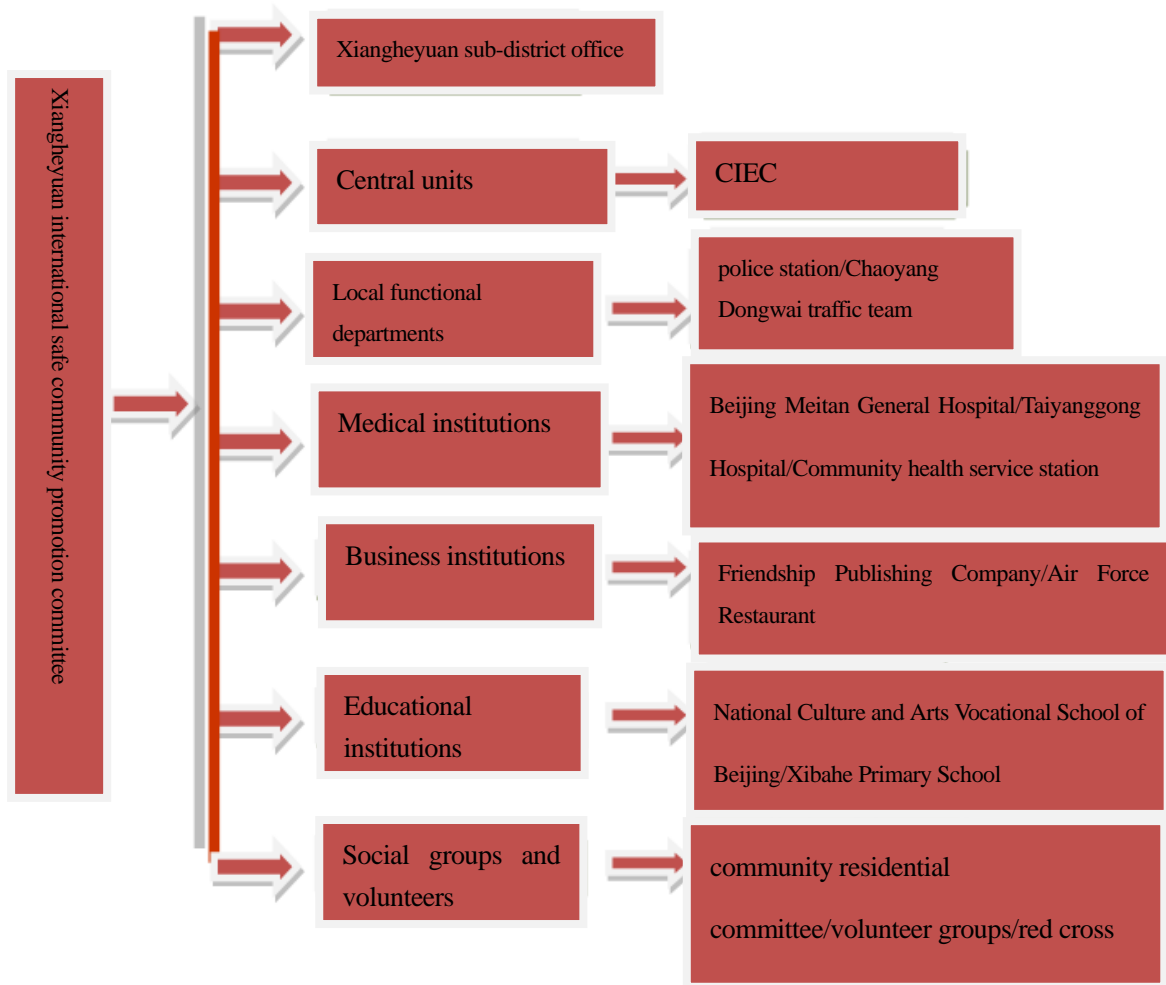
In Nov. 2009, based upon previous achievements, the community conducted injury intervention programs to the residents, adjusted the organization members and safety promotion cases, and prepared for the on-site designation of international safe community.

## **Chapter Two Preparations and Standards for Building An International Safe Community**

### **1. Indicator 1: An infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community**

In order to ensure the smooth functioning of the preparation for building an international safe community, Xiangheyuan community, complying with the requirements and standards of building an international safe community, set up a safe community promotion committee consisting of the community and authority units, educational and medical institutions, and social organizations, which is in total charge of the building of a safe community. An executive office is subordinate to the promotion committee, which is responsible for the organization and coordination of the construction events and daily routines. The executive office consists of a safety promotion group, a publicity and education group, and an evaluation and examination group. Of which, the safety promotion group is divided into 3 teams, i.e., safety and stability project team, key population intervention project team and key location intervention project team, which are in turn composed of 8 safety promotion teams working on traffic safety, fire control, public security, safety of the disabled, safety of the elderly, safety of school children, household safety and production safety, and of 3 working teams on danger source management, injury monitoring, and project and evaluation.

#### **1. Composition of Promotion Committee**



## 2. Organization of Safe Community Construction



### 3. Members of Safe Community Construction Organization

#### (1) Leading Group of the Promotion Committee

According to the standards for construction of international safe community, Xiangheyuan community pooled together the community resources and constituted a promotion committee widely participated by the authority units, educational and medical institutes, and social organizations, which took full charge of the construction of Xiangheyuan safe community.

Director: Ge Qiang                      Secretary of Working Committee of Xiangheyuan Community

Kong Lei                                  Director of Xiangheyuan Sub-district Office

Deputy Director:

Wang Chunqing      Deputy Secretary of Working Committee of Xiangheyuan Community

Wu Yongming              Secretary of Disciplinary Committee of Xiangheyuan Community



Work Report of International Safe Community of Xiangheyuan Community

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Gu Yu	Deputy Director of Xiangheyuan Community
Hong Zhongqing	Deputy Director of Xiangheyuan Community
Lou Yang	Deputy Director of Xiangheyuan Community
Li Ze	Deputy Director of Xiangheyuan Community
Qu Guangbo	Director of Armed Forces Department of Xiangheyuan Community
Yang Jie	Chief of Xiangheyuan Police Station
Cai Zigang	Chief of Traffic Police of Chaoyang Dongwai
Wang Mingxiao	Director of Beijing Meitan General Hospital
Zhang Najun	Director of Taiyanggong Hospital
Zhao Long	Police of Publicity Division of Chaoyang Traffic Police Detachment

Members:

Yang Yiguo	Director of Comprehensive Management Office of Xiangheyuan Community
Xu Guanghui	Director of Community Construction Office of Xiangheyuan Community
Wu Yanqi	Director of Administrative Office of Xiangheyuan Community
Fu Jintao	Chief of Urban Construction Section of Xiangheyuan Community
Wu Baoliang	Deputy Executive Chief of Urban Management Team of Xiangheyuan Community
Wang Zhiyu	Chief of Labor Section of Xiangheyuan Community
Li Yun	Chief of Civil Affairs Section of Xiangheyuan Community
Jia Hui	Director of Family Planning Office of Xiangheyuan Community
Liu Yanhua	Chief of Culture and Education Section of Xiangheyuan Community
Pu Xueshu	President of Disabled Person's Federation of Xiangheyuan Community
He Yong	Deputy Chief of Discipline Inspection Section of Xiangheyuan Community



Community

Chen Yi                      Director of Organization Office of Xiangheyuan Community  
Ye Ruling                    Volunteer of Xibahe Xili Community

Member Units:

Comprehensive Management Office of Xiangheyuan Community  
Community Construction Office of Xiangheyuan Community  
Working Committee Office of Xiangheyuan Community  
Administration Office of Xiangheyuan Community  
Organization Office of Xiangheyuan Community  
Urban Construction Management Section of Xiangheyuan Community  
Urban Management and Inspection Team of Xiangheyuan Community  
Family Planning Office of Xiangheyuan Community  
Labor Section of Xiangheyuan Community  
Culture and Education Section of Xiangheyuan Community  
Discipline and Inspection Section of Xiangheyuan Community  
Organization and Publicity Section of Xiangheyuan Community  
Civil Affairs Section of Xiangheyuan Community  
Judicial Administrative Station of Xiangheyuan Community  
Fire Squadron of Zuojiazhuang  
Beijing Meitan General Hospital  
Taiyanggong Hospital  
8 Community Resident's Committees

**(2) Members of Safe Community Construction and Executive Office**

Xiangheyuan safe community promotion committee has a subordinate construction and executive office, which is located at the social security comprehensive management office, and is responsible for the organization and coordination of safe community construction work and daily routines.

Director:

Lou Yang (concurrent post)      Deputy Director of Xiangheyuan Community



- Li Ze (concurrent post) Deputy Director of Xiangheyuan Community
- Deputy Director:
- Yang Yiguo (standing) Director of Comprehensive Management Office of Xiangheyuan Community
- Xu Guanghui Director of Community Construction Office of Xiangheyuan Community
- He Yong Deputy Chief of Discipline Inspection Section of Xiangheyuan Community
- Yong Ping Chief of Organization and Publicity Section of Xiangheyuan Community
- Wang Dejin Director of Working Committee Office of Xiangheyuan Community
- Shui Wei Deputy Director of Comprehensive Management Office of Xiangheyuan Community

**(3) Members of the Safety Promotion Group for Creating a Safe Community**

Grouping		Office in Charge	Team Members	
<b>Safety promotion group</b>	Traffic safety team	Safety committee	Comprehensive Management Office, Traffic Detachment of Chaoyang Dongwai, residential committee, etc.	
	<b>Safety and stability team</b>	Fire control team	Comprehensive management office	Fire squadron, fire control departments of enterprises and public institutions, property management companies of the residential committees, etc.
		Public security team	Comprehensive management office	Police stations, judicial section, conflict resolution centers, department of armed forces, 610 office, residential committees, etc
		Disabled person's safety team	Disabled person's federation	community health service station, community rehabilitation station, Red Cross, residential committees, etc.
	<b>Key population intervention team</b>	The elderly safety team	Civil affairs office	office of the elderly, community service center, Taiyanggong health service center, health stations, residential committees, etc.
		School children safety team	Culture and education section	culture and education section, all middle and primary schools, kindergartens, community construction office, etc.



<b>Evaluation and examination team</b>	<b>Key location intervention team</b>	Household safety team	Comprehensive management office	Beijing Meitan General Hospital, Taiyanggong health service center, health stations, Women's Federation, family planning office, residential committees, etc.
		Production safety team	Safety production monitoring section	Labor section, Comprehensive Management Office, migrant workers management office, family planning office, urban construction section, community medical health departments, residential committees, etc.
	<b>Safety education group</b>		Publicity department	Publicity department
	<b>Danger source management team</b>		Community office, comprehensive management office	Residential committees, community volunteers
	<b>Injury Surveillance in team</b>		Culture and education section	community health service station, community rehabilitation station, residential committees, district health bureau
	<b>Program evaluation team</b>		Comprehensive management office	Persons in charge of all teams

#### 4. Responsibilities of the Safe Community Construction Organization

##### (1) Responsibilities of the Safe Community Promotion Committee

☆ Formulating the overall objective and plans for safe community construction, and defining working priorities and intervention projects;

☆ Formulating the regulations for the construction of Xiangheyuan safe community;

☆ Organizing meetings of the safe community promotion committee, pushing forward the implementation of safe community plans;

☆ Coordinating all available resources and assets in and out of the community;

☆ Coordinating and guiding all work teams to carry out annual working plans effectively;

☆ Dealing with the problems encountered in safe community construction, ensuring the



smooth functioning of all teams;

- ☆ Checking the implementation of all safety plans and conducting performance evaluation;
- ☆ Completing the contents of safe community construction all the time;
- ☆ Taking part in similar activities organized by domestic and foreign safe communities.

## **(2) Responsibilities of the Safe Community Construction Executive Office**

- ☆ Responsible for the organization and implementation of all safety projects;
- ☆ Responsible for coordinating, checking and monitoring the implementation of all safety projects;
- ☆ Responsible for contacting and coordinating with all units of the community and without the community;
- ☆ Responsible for the daily management routines of safe community construction, including management of progresses and related documents.
- ☆ Dealing with other works entrusted by the promotion committee;
- ☆ Dealing with the works of the project and evaluation team;
- ☆ Responsible for press release and communicating with COSHA and WHO.

## **(3) Basic Responsibilities of all Work Groups**

- ☆ Carrying out safety promotion projects continuously, and monitoring the work of the project teams;
- ☆ Organizing project team conferences regularly to summarize and evaluate actual effects and to make improvement;
- ☆ Cooperation and exchange between project teams, and promoting the smooth operation of projects;
- ☆ Collecting the work records and related data of all project teams, and filing the materials according to the file management regulations of the safety community;
- ☆ Participating the meetings of the safe community promotion committee, and report the progress of the project teams;
- ☆ Formulating the injury prevention plans for the promotion projects and project operation regulations;
- ☆ Other works that is beneficial to the safe community construction.



#### **(4) Responsibilities of Program Teams of Work Groups**

##### **☆Safety and Stability Project Team**

It consists of the traffic safety team, fire safety team and security control team.

###### **A. Team Composition:**

Traffic safety team: safety committee, comprehensive management office, traffic detachment of Chaoyang Dongwai, and residential committees.

Fire safety team: comprehensive management office, fire squadron of Zuojiashuang, fire departments of enterprises and public institutions, property management companies.

Security control team: comprehensive management office, police stations, judicial administrative stations, conflict resolution centers, residential committees, and internal security offices of enterprises and public institutions.

###### **B. Responsibilities:**

Organizing the project teams to conduct security control, fire safety and traffic safety promotional activities, and making records;

Collecting, compiling and reporting the information on accidents and injuries and the safety appeals of the residents regularly;

Organizing project team exchange meetings regularly, to summarize working experiences and define further working objects and plans.

Formulating and adjusting the working plans according to the analytical results of the evaluation and examination team, to ensure a continual improvement of the safety work.

##### **☆Key Intervention Program Team**

It consists of the elderly safety team, children safety team, the disabled safety team and household safety team.

###### **A. Composition:**

The elderly safety team: civil affairs section, community construction section, the disabled person's federation and the community service center.

School children safety team: culture and education section, community construction section, all primary and middle schools, kindergartens, and occupational training institutions.



Disabled person's safety team: disabled person's federation, community health service station, community rehabilitation station and Red Cross.

Household safety team: Beijing Meitan General Hospital, Taiyanggong Hospital, Women's Federation, family planning office, civil affairs section, community construction section, residential committees, and volunteers.

Production safety team: labor section, comprehensive management office, migrant workers management office, family planning committee, urban construction section, community medical health department and residential committees.

B. Responsibilities:

Organizing the project teams to conduct safety intervention on the elderly, the disabled, children and household, and making records;

Utilizing the resources of project teams, conducting safety promotion and training activities;

Organizing project team exchange meetings regularly, to summarize working experiences and define further working objects and plans.

Formulating and adjusting the working plans according to the analytical results of the evaluation and examination team, to ensure a continual improvement of the safety work.

☆**Safety Education Team**

A. Composition:

It consists of the publicity department, community construction section and all residential committees.

B. Responsibilities:

Organizing all project teams to conduct safety promotional activities and filing the records;

Participating exchange activities at home and abroad, and creating an atmosphere of safety culture;

Assisting the safe community construction office in media releases.

☆**Evaluation and Examination Team**

It consists of the danger source management team, injury monitoring team and the investigation and evaluation team.



A. Composition:

Danger source management team: community construction office, comprehensive management office, residential committees, volunteers, and enterprises and public institutions;

Injury monitoring team: district health bureau, culture and education section, community health service station, community rehabilitation station, and enterprises and public institutions;

Investigation and evaluation team: comprehensive management office, and persons in-charge of all teams

B. Responsibilities:

Establishing a complete safety evaluation system, and conducting a detailed evaluation of all safety works in the community;

Conducting statistical analysis of the accident and injury cases reported by all monitoring stations, and compiling an injury monitoring report;

Conducting a comprehensive evaluation to the community safety according to the safety work implementation and results of injury monitoring;

Submitting comprehensive evaluation and examination results regularly and proposing amendment plans.

## 5. Meeting of the Safe Community Buliding Organization

### (1) General Meeting of the Promotion Committee

☆ The meeting is attended by the community committee, community functional departments, medical institutions, enterprises and public institutions, volunteer groups and resident representatives.

☆ The meeting is convened and chaired by the promotion committee.

☆ The meeting is convened at least once a year, usually at the beginning or end of the year. If necessary, the time can be changed.

☆ The important decisions of the committee should be documented in meeting minutes.

☆ Major agendas:





The purpose of meeting is to promote safe community awareness and safety culture, enhance regional safety level, and enhance communication and exchange between relevant departments.

Summarizing and analyzing the matters of overall importance, formulating community safety strategy and marking big decisions.

Discussing and reviewing the middle and long-term plan of the safe community promotion project.

Analyzing the new conditions, problems and important issues in safety community construction, putting forward counter measures and suggestions, or handing over the issues to relevant departments.

Reviewing the annual work of the promotion committee, and defining the major works of the year.

Defining other important issues relating to the construction of safe community, and other important problems need to be decided by the promotion committee.

## **(2) Meeting of the Group Leaders of the Promotion Committee**

☆The meeting is convened twice a year.

☆Its main agenda is to discuss and formulate the methods for the construction and improvement of Xiangheyuan safe community, and the implementation plans for key projects; discuss and decide the tasks of the year, scheduling of important activities, and division of



responsibilities for all member units. The detailed topics of the meeting will be proposed by the executive office of the safe community construction.

☆The meeting will be chaired by the director of the leading group of promotion committee or by the deputy director entrusted by the director, and will be attend by the members of the leading group and working group leaders.

☆Submitting discussion topics, and handing out the leading group proceedings or meeting minutes to all functional departments or member units for further implementation.

☆Check the work of the safe community project teams regularly or from time to time, circulate a notice of commendation for the good departments and units and punish those backward



ones.

**(3) Meeting of Working Teams**

☆ The meeting is convened monthly, with the purpose of arranging construction activities and dealing with daily routines.



☆ Collect monthly reports on safe community construction, and report to the leading group twice a year.

☆Coordinating and dealing with the problems in safe community construction on time, and exchanging and summarizing work experiences.

☆Arranging a joint check quarterly, putting forward detailed opinions and time limit for corrections of existing problems, and monitoring its timely correction.

☆The meeting will be chaired by the director of the safe community construction office or the entrusted deputy director, and will be attended by the team leaders and representatives of member units.

☆ Conducting at least a community diagnosis survey every two years (including questionnaires), summarizing the residents’ safety appeals; formulating implementation projects based upon sufficient investigation and improve the operability of all safety projects; realizing an actual, all-round and timely openness.

**2. Indicators 2: Long-term, sustainable programs covering both genders and all ages, environments, and situations.**

In combination with the diagnosis results and identification of danger sources, Xiangheyuan community organizes various safety promotion programs, mainly on eight categories of household safety, school children safety, safety of the elderly, safety of the disabled, traffic safety, fire control safety, community security and production safety, covering 10 key promotion projects.

**Table 2 Key Safety Projects of Xiangheyuan Community**

Category	Program	Age and Population Group
Safety of the elderly	“Careless Silver Hair” old-age security program	The elderly (above 60)
Safety of school	Safety education project of the	Children (below 6)



Work Report of International Safe Community of Xiangheyuan Community

children	Central Kindergarten	
Safety of the disabled	Warm Home for the disabled	The disabled
	Non-barrier facility renovation project for the disabled	
Household safety	Safe and healthy community construction program	Permanent residents
Fire control safety	Household fire-fighting safety promotion program	Permanent residents
	Fire hazard control project for key community units	Workers in the community
Traffic safety	Traffic safety program	Permanent residents
Social security safety	Community security control promotion program	Permanent residents
Production safety	Production safety management program	Workers of the production and management units

### 1. Safety of the Elderly

(1) **Target population:** the elderly above 60 in the community.

(2) **Target environment:** the community and households.

(3) **Participating units:** civil affairs section, community building section, disabled person's federation, community service centers, Beijing Cuncao Jinhui Psychological Service Center for the Elderly, Qingsong Day-care Room, Taiyanggong health service center.

(4) **Safety Conditions:**

There are 11056 elderly citizens above 60-year-old in Xiangheyuan community, 22% of the total residents; of which, 1467 are above 80-year-old, 1988 are empty-nest elderly citizens, which makes Xiangheyuan a typical aging community. According to the survey conducted in 2006, about 18.4% elderly citizens suffered tumbles in the previous year, 79.6% families did not install hand rails in their bathrooms or toilets, 62.5% families did not apply anti-slippery treatment to their floors, 44.9% elderly citizens did not have regular body checks in hospitals, 18.0% elderly residents did not take part in the recreational and sports activities organized by the community, and 16.7% elderly citizens felt lonely.

The results revealed 3 major problems:



First, the hardware facilities for the household safety and protection of the elderly are not sufficient;

Secondly, the elderly need to pay more attention to their health.

Thirdly, the psychological problems of the elderly cannot be overlooked.

#### **(5) Work Plan**

- Complete the construction of household safety facilities and sports facilities.
- Establish a psychological consulting room for the elderly.
- Establish a Home for the Silver-hair Elderly, carry out various recreational and cultural activities, and enrich their spiritual life.

#### **(6) Major Projects**

“Careless Silver Hair” old-age security project

#### **(7) Promotion Measures**

Aimed at the solving the potential safety hazards in household, mental and physical health faced by the elderly, and according to the practical conditions and the requirements of the elderly, the community formulated and implemented “Careless Silver Hair” old-age security project, which covers all aspects of safety issues from household safety, medical insurance and living support.

#### **I: Constructing a safety service system for the elderly, themed at fall prevention**

According to the statistics in 2006, the proportion of falling/tumbling makes up the biggest part of the accident injuries for the elderly. Therefore, we will center on fall prevention and conduct all kinds of safety service activities for the elderly.

First, establishing the community accident injury **surveillance** data base; creating a step-by-step reporting system from the elderly family, to the group leader of the building, to the community work station and finally to the community health service station; realizing dynamic monitoring of the elderly, and knowing their living conditions.

Second, issuing Notice Cards to the family of the elderly above 60-year-old, telling them to avoid falling and about the injuries they might encounter in their household and in the community.

Third, issuing Contact Cards to all the elderly above 80. When the elderly fall down and are in need of first-aids, the relief workers can know the basic information about the card holder in



real time.

Fourth, establishing a day-care room in all 8 natural communities, providing a space for the elderly to rest in day time, so as to avoid household injuries. And the volunteers will offer door-to-door service, providing all-round services for the elderly such as living care, medical health, recreation and psychological counseling.

Five, creating a 10-minute service circle, so that the elderly can enjoy voluntary support, cultural activities, health care and convenient living conditions within 10 minutes.

Six, renovating the community gymnasium, and the sports venues of all 8 residential communities are treated with anti-slippery measures and covered with safety protection cushions. Meanwhile, all 198 buildings of the community are paved with ramps.

Seven, installing hand rails and anti-slippery cushions in the bathrooms of the elderly families in phases, changing squatting pans into pedestal pans, and requesting the elderly to buy chairs specially made for them.

Eight, centering on the volunteer group of Ye Ruling, telling the elderly how to do exercise and avoid accidental injuries, so that the elderly can know better of the safety issues from a peer's eye, which can improve the educational results and reduce accidental injuries.



## **II: Creating a community health network, providing support for the health and safety of the elderly.**

The community establishes a community health service network consisting of 4 hospitals, 3 health service stations and 1 center, prepares medical health documents for the elderly, try to provide a medical service with the combination of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation, so that the elderly in the community can obtain timely and effective services within 500m, which basically meets the medical requirements of the elderly and solves the difficulty of



going to hospitals.

The community formulates the mental and physical health educational plan for the elderly, conducts all kinds of health educational activities, publicizes disease prevention knowledge to the elderly, and solves their psychological confusions, which gives the elderly a healthy life both mentally and physically.

The community had set up a health hotline. In 2006, in order to meet the growing requirements of the elderly for health, the community set up a hotline. Over the past 5 years, it offers physical and psychological help to nearly a thousand senior citizens.

The community organized health educational activities. In 2006, the community invited the professors from the University of Political Science and Law to give a lecture on mental health, and invited the senior research fellows of CAS to give a lecture on health.



In 2007, the community conducted the activity of introducing medias on health into the community, organized sports and health-care lectures. The Red Cross organized an extensive series of lecture on “welcoming Olympics with a health body”, and invited doctors to introduce the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases of the elderly.

In 2008, the community carried out psychological counseling and health lectures regularly, including providing free medical counseling services to the residents, and invited psychological consultants to give free psychological guidance to the elderly.

In 2009, the community conducted safety education training on relief, fire-prevention, anti-burglary and gas poisoning prevention, and organized health lectures, so as to improve the disaster prevention and self-help awareness of the elderly.

### **III: Inviting public service organizations and experts, building a forum for providing mental safety service to the elderly.**

Focusing on the mental problems of the elderly, especially the empty-nest elderly has always been an





important aspect in providing service and safety for the elderly. The community brings in the concept of serving the old from the perspective of psychology, utilizes the professional psychological counseling resources of Beijing Cuncao Chunhui psychological service center, provides all-year-round on-line psychological counseling to the elderly for years, establishes Wanxia Xinyuan psychological counseling room for the elderly and a psychological school. The experts from Cuncao Chunhui psychological service center come to the community to conduct face-to-face psychological intervention, education and guidance (See the next chapter for further details).

#### **IV: Coordinating the volunteer teams, and providing various supports to the elderly.**

The community makes use of the advantage of volunteers and set up the Careless Silver Hair volunteer team, focuses on the activities for the empty-nest elderly, and has signed volunteer service agreements with the volunteer teams from Beijing Meitan General Hospital, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing Youth Politics College, Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine and its attached middle school, Beijing No. 80 Middle School, National Culture and Arts Vocational School of Beijing, and Xinyuanli Professional High School. The volunteers make pairs with the elderly and provide volunteer services with the combination of regular and irregular services, door-to-door interviews and phone contacts, and accompanying and special services. Till now, various volunteer teams have made pairs with over 500 elderly residents, and their service change the empty nest into a warm nest.



#### **(8) Intervention Effects**

Till Jun. 2010, altogether 706 elderly residents had applied for old-age safety service, of which, 33% are between 60-79, 54% between 80-89, and 13% are over 90-year-old. The



satisfaction rate for the household service to the aged has been improved, and the statistics show that the rate is over 99%.

**Table 3 Injuries to the Elderly Between 2006-2009**

Year	Injury Distribution (compared to the total injured)	Injury Rate(compared to the total number of the elderly)
2006	Fall (34.9%), traffic injury (18.78%), scald/burn (18.17%)	7.0%
2007	Fall (39.78%), traffic injury (34.9%), scald/burn (13.1%)	3.8%
2008	Fall (43.3%), traffic injury (25.6%), scald/burn (14.17%)	3.2%
2009	Fall (16.02%), traffic injury (14.2%), scald/burn (16.88%)	1.4%

Over the past 3 years, Xiangheyuan sub-district office has been combining the regional medical resources, organizing all kinds of family first-aid and mutual-help trainings, and the family training rate has been increasing all the time. Compared to 2006, the popularization rate increased by 28.9% in 2008, the accident injury rate dropped by 5.6%, fall injury rate dropped by 18.8%.

## 2. Children Safety

(1) **Target population:** Kindergarten children.

(2) **Target environment:** kindergartens

(3) **Participating units:** culture and education section, community construction office, kindergartens, traffic detachment of Dongwai, fire brigade of Zuojiazhuang, Taiyanggong health service center.

(4) **Safety conditions:**

There are altogether 6 kindergartens in Xiangheyuan community. Investigations show that the potential traffic safety hazards constitute a big threat to the children. *Beijing Injury Investigation Report: Accidental Injuries of Children* show that accidental injuries are the main reason for



children deaths and injuries in Beijing. The main death causes are traffic accidents and drowning, while the main non-fatal injuries are fall, animal bite and traffic accidents. In 2005, there were 24 accidental injuries happening in the Central Kindergarten, including 19 bump injuries, of which, 6 happened in group playing, 8 are caused by the ground, and 5 are caused by the playing facilities and toys. Therefore, Xiangheyuan community made experiments with the central kindergarten, took targeted intervention measures against traffic accidents, falls and bumps, and gradually introduced the experiences to all middle and primary schools and kindergartens in the community.

### (5) Work Plan

- Enhance the construction of hardware and software facilities in kindergartens.
- Enhance the staff's safety awareness, standardize the safety management of kindergartens.
- Promote safety education on small children, and reduce accidental injuries.

### (6) Main Programs

Safety education program of the Central Kindergarten

### (7) Promotion Measures

#### I: Basic safety management of kindergarten

Since 2006, the central kindergarten has promulgated 21 safety management systems, including class safety system, play toys management system, big toys management system, and medicine management system, gradually established the children accidental injury prevention system and the emergency plan, including the long-term plan on fire control, disease prevention, accidental injury treatment, natural disaster and violent crime; and the short-term plan such as thematic activities and programs. In addition, it also established a three-level response system.

#### II: Intervention measures for bump injuries

First, the kindergarten conducted safety education themed at bump injury prevention, carried out role plays for different classes, such as “what should I do when my little friends fall down?”; “queue up when playing with the sliding board”, and “do not fight in the bathroom” etc. The children will play the role of small animals. It not only introduces basic knowledge on fall prevention, but also cultivates an awareness of caring for others in the mind of the children.





Second, the kindergarten carried out the activity of finding out accidental injuries and drawing safety signs for the middle and top classes. The children are allowed to find out the dangerous places and safety hazards, and draw safety signs by themselves and pasted them on corresponding places, so that they can pay more attention on safety.

Third, the kindergarten buys safe toys and facilities for the children, and never purchases articles with poor quality. In addition, small tips are pasted on outdoor and indoor playing grounds and toys, so that the children can pay attention on their safety.



Fourth, the kindergarten conducts regular checks to all of its infrastructures, and renovates the facilities prone to cause accidental injuries. It needs to give maintenance to all fire-fighting facilities once a year; apparent signs should be placed on secure channels, which should be kept clear.

Fifth, slip-and-galley tiles should be paved on the bathrooms and toilets of the kindergarten, and hand rails should be installed on children toilets to prevent accidents from happening. The active place should be paved with artificial turfs, and protective guards should be installed in the tree pits.



**Table 4 Installation and Renovation of the Hardware Facilities in the Kindergarten**

Installation or Renovation	No.
Installation of the safety monitoring system	12
Regional security call wireless system	10
Skid-proof artificial turf	1200m <sup>2</sup>
Ground safety renovation (including installing protective guards in tree pits and hand rails in toilets)	44
Safety signs at each floor	160
Skid-proof cushions	19
Skid-proof renovation of the bathrooms	44
Uplifting door knobs	19
Main gate access control system	2

Source: the Central Kindergarten

### III: Intervention measures themed at traffic and fire control

First, enhancing the safety awareness of the teaching and administrative staff

◆ Organizing the teaching and administrative staff to learn the documents, such as *Regulations on Prevention and Treatment of Accidental Injuries for the Primary and Secondary Students of Beijing City*.



◆ Organizing the teaching and administrative staff to attend the lectures and examinations on emergent treatment of accidental injuries each year, and organizing the teachers to receive training on fire control and fire drills, so that the commanding institutions could function smoothly in case of accidents.

Second, traffic safety education for the children

◆ The teachers should guide the children to know various safety signs, introduce traffic



safety knowledge to them and make safety signs with them, such as signs of No Parking, zebra lines and traffic lights. The teachers should also put questions to the children, enhance their awareness of traffic safety and traffic rules, so as to enhance their ability to protect themselves.

◆ Focusing on the experiences, abilities and interests of the children, the kindergarten combines the traffic safety education with the children's daily life, and educates the children in every possible way, and cultivates their awareness to comply with relevant rules and regulations. For example, telling them how to cross the road with the help of pictures and songs, and utilizing the teaching tools such as pictures on traffic safety to tell them the right way to do things.

◆ The parents should give guidance to their children. The kindergarten requests that when parents take their kids out, they should introduce traffic safety knowledge to the kids, and teach them to recognize different traffic signs. The children's safety awareness, on the other hand, also regularizes the parent's behaviors to some extent, for example, using overpasses in crossing roads and pedestrian crossings, fastening the safe belts in driving.



### Third, fire safety education for the children

◆ The kindergarten organizes fire control and evacuation exercises. Each year, the kindergarten invites the instructors from the fire-fighting departments to introduce fire control knowledge and training to the children, so that

they know how to sound alarms in case of fire. And the teachers and students also take part in fire evacuation exercises.





◆ The kindergarten formulates a safety education plan, combines it with the teaching contents, and provides over 3 classes of fire control education to the primary classes, middle classes and top classes.

Top class: With the cooperation of parents, the kindergarten conducts fire control activities, so that the children can find out the fire sources and know their usage and dangers. In addition, the kindergarten also requests the parents to take their children to the science and technology museum, to further enhance their fire control awareness, and to know how to give an alarm and escape.



Middle class: The kindergarten conducts a thematic educational activity with the name of Smart Kids, which educates the children to keep away from the fire by watching CDs and small exercises, cultivates their braveness and self-protection abilities.

Small class: The kindergarten conducts a thematic educational activity entitled Burnt Chickens, so that the children can learn to dial 119 in case of fire.

◆The kindergarten collects lots of article pictures, asks the children to make pictures on safety and show the pictures in the corridor, so that they can know their body, and learn to stay away from the danger sources.



### (8) Intervention Effect



**Table 5 Accidental Injuries of the Central Kindergarten in 2006-2009**

Year	Categories of Accidents(Times)							Total
	bump	gash	scald	bite	crush	scratch	others	
2006	11	2	/	1	/	1	/	15
2007	8	4	/	1	1	/	/	14
2008	7	2	1	/	1	1	/	12
2009	4	2	/	/	/	/	2	8

Source: the Central Kindergarten

In 2006-2009, there has been no major accident in the central kindergarten. There were 2 scratch accidents in 2008, one of which was caused by toys; another took place in playing with the sliding board. The kindergarten also record the scald accident happened in children’s families, and helps the parents to take care of the children, meanwhile noticing other parents to pay attention to household safety of the children.

The table reveals that there are fewer and fewer accidents in the kindergarten. However, bumping injuries still constitute the main cause for accidental injuries. Therefore, the community will pay more attention on this aspect.

### 3. Safety for the Disabled

(1) **Target population:** all the disabled in the community

(2) **Target environment:** the community and households

(3) **Participating units:** the disabled person’s federation, community health service station, community rehabilitation station, the Red Cross

(4) **Safety Conditions**

There are altogether 611 disabled persons in Xiangheyuan community, of which, 329 have physical disabilities, accounting for 54% of the total number, 69 have visual disabilities, 23 hearing disabilities, 8 speech disabilities, 93 mental disabilities, 63 intelligence disabilities, and 26 multiple disabilities. 210 have rehabilitation requirements, accounting for 34.4% of the total number.



Xiangheyuan community is not a new community. Therefore, there are few barrier-free facilities in its households and public places. After renovation, 83 of the 196 buildings in the community were equipped with barrier-free facilities by 2005, only about 42% of the total number, and it is still very inconvenient for the disabled to go out. During the process of creating an international safe community, the disabled is a high-risk vulnerable group. Therefore, centering on the aspects of injury prevention, rehabilitation, employment and constructing barrier-free facilities, the project team for the disabled conducted comprehensive intervention to the disabled in accordance with the practical conditions.

#### **(5) Work Plan**

- Complete the rehabilitation system for the disabled and meet their requirements.
- Complete relevant infrastructures and provide a convenient environment for the disabled.
- Conduct professional trainings for the disabled, enrich their spiritual life, and increase their interests in taking part in social activities.

#### **(6) Major Projects**

Cozy Home program for the disabled.

Renovation to barrier-free facilities for the disabled.

#### **(7) Safety Promotion Measures**

##### **① Cozy Home Program**

##### **I: Creating a community rehabilitation service base**

- ◆ Creating a community rehabilitation service base based upon the Cozy Home project.



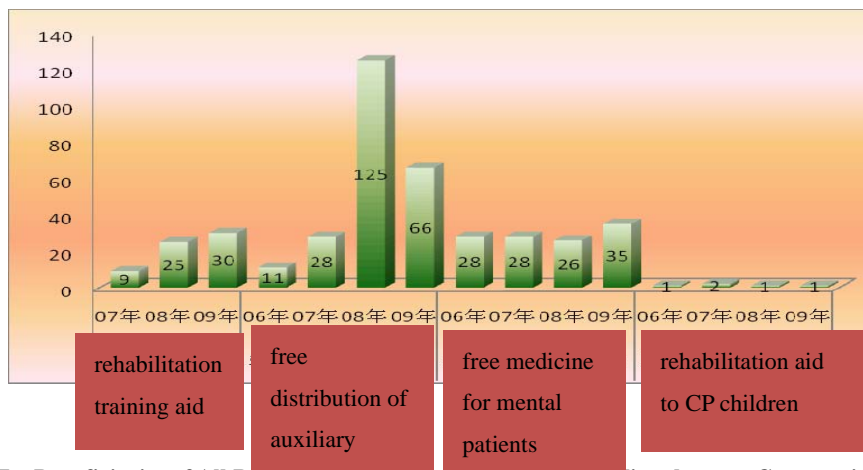
The community establishes Cozy Homes in 8 residential communities, which include rehabilitation station for the disabled, professional rehabilitation work station, legal advisory room, psychological counseling room, and hotline room. In addition the public service facilities in the community share their resources with the cozy homes, and all the training rooms, recreational rooms and libraries offer service to all the disabled in the community.

- ◆ The rehabilitation station is also a service station for providing assistant aids to the disabled, which offers services in renting, publicizing and demonstrating assistant aids, and releases rehabilitation products for the disabled regularly. Over the past 4 years, the disabled



person's federation of the community has distributed free assistant aids for 230 disabled residents, and the distributional rate is almost 100%.

**Table 6 Beneficiaries of All Rehabilitation Assistance Projects in Xiangheyuan Community**



**Table 7 Beneficiaries of All Rehabilitation Assistance Projects in Xiangheyuan Community Since 2006**

No.	Rehabilitation Project	Beneficiary (person-time)
1	Rehabilitation assistance to the needy disabled	64
2	Free distribution of assistive devices	230
3	Free medication for the needy mental patients	117
4	Rehabilitation grants to the needy CP children	5

**II: Coordinating with the regional medical resources and offering medical rehabilitation services to the disabled.**

The community establishes the rehabilitation requirement and service documents for the disabled, and provides referral and follow-up service to the disabled according to their different requirements in rehabilitation therapy, rehabilitation training, psychological support and assistive devices. The professional rehabilitation instructor in the health service station offers rehabilitation training and guidance, sets up training plans and teaches training methods to the



disabled in the process of rehabilitation training, and evaluates the training effects. In addition, it offers psychological support and help the disabled to recover their confidence through analysis, encouragement and guidance, make them face the reality, and encourage the friends of the disabled to understand and support their rehabilitation trainings.

### III: Conducting various rehabilitation promotional activities

The community designs a series of influential activities such as rehabilitation competition and interesting rehabilitation, which enriched their spiritual life.

Within two years of its establishment, the safety team for the disabled compiled the *Evaluation Report of the Rehabilitation Service for the Disabled of Xiangheyuan Community* (See Annex 1).



Table 8 Activities for the Disabled Organized by the Community

Year	Contents
2006	The community conducted rehabilitation safety promotional activities in National Day for Helping the Disabled, Ear-care Day and the International Day of the Deaf, produced 6 banners, 12 color flags, and pasted over 30 promotional leaflets in all residential communities.
2007	The community positively created an atmosphere for caring for and helping the disabled by making use of the Day for Helping the Disabled, Ear-care Day, Day of the Blind and Day of the Deaf; encouraged the disabled to be strong, self-supportive, and respect and love themselves through door-to-door visits and symposiums; and encouraged the relatives and friends of the disabled to be supportive.
2008	In the National Day for Helping the Disabled, the community conducted a psychological counseling meeting for over 30 mentally disabled residents, and introduced the necessity of merging into the society.
2009	The disabled person's federation of the community organized a rehabilitation competition for the disabled in the multi-functional hall of its office building, which introduced the importance and effects of community rehabilitation.



## ②Renovation of Barrier-free Facilities

### I: Creating a safe, convenient and livable barrier-free environment.

◆Since 2006, aimed at solving the problem of lacking in barrier-free facilities in public places and households that affects the living and outdoor safety of the disabled, the community carried out construction of barrier-free facilities.

◆The community changed squatting pans into pedestal pans, installed hand rails and bathing chairs for the old disabled, the families with several disabled residents and the seriously disabled, and installed guard rails and sealed the porches for the needy, mentally disabled and intelligence-disabled residents.



### II: Construction of outdoor barrier-free facilities

In 2006-2008, the community conducted barrier-free facility renovation to 24 newly-built middle-high and high residential buildings, so that all newly-built public buildings are installed with barrier-free facilities. In addition, the community also conducted barrier-free renovation to 89 middle-high and high residential buildings (old buildings).



During the Olympics, in order to ensure the disabled athletes, audience and visitors could use the barrier-free facilities; the community built barrier-free ramps within 100m of the Royal Hotel and in 16 small shops around.

## (8) Intervention Effects

### A. Intervention Effects of the Barrier-free Facilities Renovation

Table 9 Renovation of Barrier-free Facilities



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Renovation Projects	2006	2007	2008	2009	First half of 2010
Bath chair	4	5	6	22	8
Lifting rod	0	2	3	19	5
Pedestal pan for squatting pan	0	1	4	12	4
Hand rails in toilets	4	1	1	8	9
Guard rails at home	0	0	5	0	0
Skid-proof treatment of the floor	0	0	0	12	0

**B. The average rehabilitation rate of the physically disabled of Xiangheyuan community is 93%. However, since 2007, the number is over 98%.**

**Table 10 Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled Between 2006-2009**

Year	People in need of rehabilitation	People actually rehabilitated	Rehabilitation rate
2006	210	158	75%
2007	221	218	99%
2008	221	217	98%
2009	274	273	99%

All the blind due to cataract disease have undergone operations, all low-vision patients get low-vision aids, all mentally disabled children acquire rehabilitation trainings, and all the disabled missing limbs get artificial limbs

**Table 11 Rehabilitation Services of Xiangheyuan Community Since 2006**

No.	Rehabilitation Case	People in Need	People Rehabilitated	Rehabilitation Rate
1	Cataract operation	5	5	100%



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2	Low vision aids	2	1	50%
3	Community rehabilitation for the mentally disabled between 0-16	8	8	100%
4	Institutional rehabilitation for the mentally disabled between 0-16	4	4	100%
5	Community rehabilitation for the physically disabled	274	1576	17.3%
6	Institutional rehabilitation for the physically disabled	32	51	62.7%
7	The disabled in need of artificial limbs	2	2	100%

#### 4. Home Safety

(1) **Target population:** community residents

(2) **Target environment:** households

(3) **Participating units:** Beijing Meitan General Hospital, Taiyanggong Hospital, women's federation, family planning office, and the volunteers

(4) **Safety Conditions**

Xiangheyuan community was built in the 1970s and 80s. On the one hand, there are many old residential areas in the community, the facilities are not sufficient and the living environments need to be improved. On the other hand, the population is very dense, and there are many high buildings (196 residential buildings, including 102 high buildings), so the fire safety problem cannot be overlooked. According to the statistics in 2005, there were 23 fire accidents in the community, including 10 kitchen fire accidents. The fires can be generally ascribed to the weak awareness of electricity and gas safety of the residents, accumulation of combustibles and lack of fire-fighting devices.

Meanwhile, according to the community diagnosis in 2006, in the aspect of household safety training, the residents' requirement for disease and first-aid training is the most important one.



Table 12 Survey on Household Safety Training

Household safety training needed	No. of Person	Proportion
Gas poisoning	346	17.5%
Electric shock	349	17.9%
Fire escape and burn treatment	467	23.6%
Common diseases and first-aid	786	39.8%
Others	27	1.3%

### (5) Work Plan

● According to the requirements of the residents, population density and the environment, the community plans and completes the community service network step by step.

● With the guidance of the Red Cross and Taiyanggong Hospital, the community conducts household disease prevention and health awareness activities.

● The community conducts inspection of potential household fire hazards with the assistance of fire safety project team, and offers household fire safety education continuously (which will be highlighted in the section of fire safety).

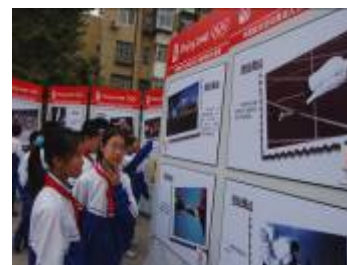
### (6) Major Program

Safe and healthy community program

### (7) Safety Promotion Measures

#### I: Introducing psychological health into the community.

The community co-hosted the opening ceremony with Beijing Science Association and Beijing Association of Mental Health. In the first stage, the community carried out various mental health educational activities through board exhibition and handing out pamphlets, to increase the residents' awareness of mental health. In the second stage, the community offered psychological service to different age groups, and conducted health survey and investigation. In the third stage, the community enhanced the cultivation of mental health workers in the community.





**Table 13 Main Activities of Introducing Mental Health into the Community Between 2006 and 2009**

Time	Topic	Contents
March 8	International Women’s Day	Women’s mental health
May 22	National Day for Helping the Disabled	Mental health of the disabled
October 9	Double Ninth Festival	Mental health of the elderly
October 10	World Mental Health Day	Mental and physical health
November 25	International Day For the elimination of Violence against Women	Family harmony
December 5	International Volunteer Day	Training for the volunteers of psychological counseling

**II: Combining the medical resources in the community and conducting household**

**first-aid training**

Utilizing the resources of the community’s Red Cross, Beijing Meitan General Hospital and Taiyanggong Hospital, the community conducted all kinds of family first-aid and mutual-aid trainings for the residents. In 2006 and 2009, the community utilizing the opportunity of World Red-Cross Day and World First-Aid Day, and centering on the topic of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first-aid and emergency first-aid, conducted first-aid and mutual-aid trainings in the community, benefiting altogether 2000 youths, residents and community functionaries.



**III: Encouraging the elderly and the handicapped to buy safety products.**



The community encourages the elderly to buy automatic cut-off gas burner, automatic cut-off protective valve, automatic cut-off protection equipment and domestic fire-fighting devices.

**(8) Intervention Effects**

**Table 14 Home injuries First-aid and Mutual-aid Training in 2006-2009**

Year	Participating households	Permanent residential households	Coverage rate
2006	8960	14835	60.4%
2007	12517	15725	79.6%
2008	15033	16835	89.3%
2009	17254	18754	92.1%

Xiangheyuan community combined the regional medial resources, and conducted all kinds of family first-aid and mutual-aid trainings for the residents. The training rate is increasing all the time, increasing by 31.7% from 2006 to 2009.

**5. Fire Safety**

**(1) Target population:** residents and workers of key fire-fighting target units

**(2) Target environment:** residential buildings and key fire-fighting target units

**(3) Participating units:** comprehensive management office, community construction office, fire squadron, the fire control departments of enterprises and public institutes, and the property management companies.

**(4) Safety Conditions**

**Table 15 Fire Accidents in the Community in 2005**

Fire Category	Casualty	No.
Fire at kitchens	0	10
Green belts	0	4
Restaurant kitchens	0	5
Small shops	0	3
Underground spaces	0	1



Total	23
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Source: fire squadron

According to the statistics of regional fire squadron in 2005, there were altogether 23 fire accidents in 2005, of which, 10 are family fire accidents, accounting for 43.4%, 17% are restaurant kitchen fires and 22% are green belt fires. The fires can mainly be generally ascribed to the weak awareness of electricity and gas safety of the residents, accumulation of combustibles and lack of fire-fighting devices in the building and at homes.

There are 56 key fire control target units in Xiangheyuan community, including 39 densely-populated areas, 12 schools and hospitals, 4 office buildings and 1 enterprises, of which, the area of 13 restaurants and 14 entertainment places exceeds 500m<sup>2</sup>. During routine inspection, it is found that these places are generally lacking in fire-fighting facilities and the workers do not have sufficient fire control awareness. In addition, these areas locate in and around the residential areas, and there will be serious problems in case of accidents.

Therefore, Xiangheyuan community will put the vulnerable aspects in the fire control of the households and key units as its work priority.

#### **(5) Work Plans**

- Inspecting and maintaining the fire control facilities, inspecting and rectify potential fire hazards.
- Conducting household fire safety promotional activities, and implementing the plan of equipping the families with fire-fighting products.
- Conducting fire-fighting drills and fire safety promotional activities, increasing the fire safety awareness of the residents, and increasing their fire-fighting skills.

#### **(6) Major Programs**

Household fire safety promotional program

Potential fire hazards control program for key community units

#### **(7) Safety Promotion Measures**

##### **① Household fire safety promotional project**

**I: Complete the hardware facilities, expand the fire patrol team, and ensure household**



**fire safety.**

The community established its volunteer fire team in 2006, with each residential community having a volunteer fire team consisting of 10 people. In 2007, the community had its special fire patrol team and expanded the team in 2008. The fire patrol team conducts patrolling in the community regularly, finds out potential hazards and reports them to higher authorities. According to the feedback of the patrol team, the community made up 25 missing fire-fighting devices in 2006, added 15 additional fire control cabinets in 2007, and completely renovated the underground space in 2008.

**II: Implementing the plan of household fire control products.**

In order to reduce the accident injuries caused by oil pan fires, electric appliance fires and self combustion, and enhance the residents' response to household fires, the community encouraged the residents to put fire extinguishers and fire escape ropes at their homes. In addition, the community made experiments with two residential communities, and released fire-fighting powders and things like that. In 2008-2009, the community released fire-fighting powders to 5 residential communities and 2098 households.



**III: Clearing away combustibles and potential household fire hazards.**

The community set up a combustible cleaning team, and organized the residents to clear away the combustibles. During the clearing-away, the community introduced the importance of this movement by ways of banners and posters, and guided other residents to taking part into the movement. Meanwhile, the community cooperated with community residents, volunteers, property management companies and afforestation departments, and cleared the combustibles. In addition, the community conducted special activities such as clearing dead corners and heaping articles in the corridors, and utilized the important days of the cleaning day and community day to improve the environment.

**Table 16 Household Fire Control Activities in Xiangheyuan Community**

Year	Contents	Effects
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2006	clearing away the fire passages, corridors, areas around the building, timbers and other combustibles in open platforms	Producing 64 banners and 32 poster, clearing away 8000kg of combustibles
2007	check the potential safety hazards in and around the residential buildings and green belts	clearing away 5000kg of combustibles
2008	clearing the entire community, and conducting door-to-door interview to encourage the residents to clear away combustibles at home and in the platforms	clearing away 5000kg of combustibles
2009	clearing away the combustibles. Each residential community organized volunteers to clear away the combustibles.	clearing away 1500kg of combustibles

**IV: Conducting various fire control safety promotional activities**

◆Fire safety promotional activities

With the purpose of introducing common senses on gas and electricity usage, increasing their fire control awareness and reducing fire accidents, Xiangheyuan community organized various promotional activities in each residential community by way of releasing pamphlets and organizing lectures on fire control.

**Table 17 Household Fire Control Promotional Activities in Xiangheyuan Community**

Year	Topics	Contents and Effects
2006	Introducing fire control knowledge into the community	Released 10000 copies of pamphlets on domestic fire control, organized 9 lectures, with over 3000 participants.
2007	Organized an activity themed at “mothers, families and safety-introducing fire control knowledge into the households”, invited Zuojiazhuang fire squadron and the	Demonstrating how to use different fire-fighting devices to extinguish fires, and guide the residents to practice with it.



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	fire-fighting equipment manufacturers to introduce typical household fire accidents, for example, categories, causes, prevention and fire-fighting methods.	Releasing pamphlets on household fire control and other promotional materials such as <i>A Letter to the Citizens</i> .
2008	Conducting fire control safety promotional activities themed at Olympic security.	Released 8000 copies of <i>A Letter to the Citizens</i> , reminded the residents to take fire control measures and improve their fire safety awareness. The community produced 24 banners and 16 posters.
2009	Introducing the newly-released <i>Fire Protection Law</i> and common fire-fighting knowledge	The community produced 8 posters and 8 banners, and handed out over 2000 pamphlets.

◆ Organizing fire-fighting drills and trainings and improving the resident's fire-fighting skills.



In conducting fire safety promotions, completing community hardware facilities, increasing the residents' fire safety awareness and creating a good fire control atmosphere, the community also organized the residents' to conduct fire drills, to improve their skills in fire-fighting and escape.

**Table 18 Fire Control Drills in Xiangheyuan Community**

Year	Work Progress
2006	Conducted fire control publicities in social units, residential communities, crowded places and underground spaces, and offered fire safety trainings to the government functionaries.
2007	Organized the social units and residents to conduct fire drills for 9 times.



2008	<p>①Cooperated with the fire squadron to conduct escape drills in 5 residential communities for 5 times, including mock fire evacuation drills and on-site fire-fighting drills, with the participation of over 900 residents; ②Organized 10 times of emergency evacuation drills and 12 trainings on fire-fighting knowledge and skills.</p>
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**② Fire Hazard Control Program for Community Key Units**

**I: Conducting intensive inspection and creating a record of potential fire hazards.**

The community prepared documents for key units, dividing into 6 categories such as high-risk fire accident areas and densely-populated areas, and conducted regular intensive inspection based upon the principle of focusing on important ones and attending the ordinary ones. The inspection contents include the fire safety layout, fire-fighting devices and emergency escapes.

**Table 19 Key Fire Control Places in Xiangheyuan Community**

Public places	Qisheng Road, Zuoxi Street and North Liufang Street
Key units	Xibahe Post Office, No.18 bus station, Zuojiazhuang heat supply factory
High risk places	Construction sites, tall buildings, underground space, schools, and the units producing, storing, selling or using combustibles and explosives.
Densely-populated places	Restaurants, hotels, retailers, catering enterprises, operating enterprises of sports and entertainment, labor-intensive enterprises.
Places for the disadvantaged groups	Nursery schools, kindergartens, hospitals and homes for the elderly
Places with insufficient fire control measures	Small businesses, residential areas, and living areas of migrant workers.

**Table 20 Fire Safety Inspection in 2006-2009**

Year	Activities	Outcomes
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2006	intensive inspection of fire hazards (5 times)	Updated the records for 35 key fire control units, conducted training to 40 staff working in the central control rooms of key units.
2007	intensive safety inspection (9 times)	Eliminated over 120 fire safety hazards, issued over 80 notices for rectification.
2008	intensive safety inspection (5 times)	Rectified over 80 safety hazards.
2009	intensive fire safety inspection	The community organized over 180 persons to conduct inspection to 496 units and discovered 56 safety hazards.

**II. The community takes corresponding hazard control measures to deal with the problems discovered in fire safety hazard inspection.**

◆ The community supervised local social units to complete their fire control management systems, including signing letters of responsibility for fire control, formulating fire precautionary emergency plans and emergency evacuation plans, and establishing fire control records.

◆ The community established fire safety promotional teams to enhance fire safety education, set up exhibition booths in downtown areas and communities to release promotional materials, and organized the social units to conduct fire-fighting drills.

**(8) Intervention Effects**

There have been no major fire injuries in the last four years in Xiangheyuan community. However, the ordinary fire accidents increased a little in 2009. Therefore, domestic fire accidents remain to be the key intervention object.

**Table 21 Intervention Effects of Fire Safety Projects in Xiangheyuan Community**

Year	Fire Accidents						Death	Compared to 2006
	Domestic fires	Restaurant kitchens	Small shops	Underground space	Green belts	Total		
2006	8	4	3	1	4	20	0	/
2007	5	2	2	/	5	14	0	↓ 30%



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2008	1	2	/	/	3	6	0	↓ 70%
2009	8	3	/	/	2	13	0	↓ 35%

## 6. Traffic Safety

(1) **Target population:** all age groups, mainly drivers, children and the elderly

(2) **Target environment:** roads

(3) **Participating units:** safety committee, comprehensive treatment office, traffic detachment of Chaoyang Dongwai

(4) **Safety Conditions:**

There are 1 municipal road and 8 district roads in the community, altogether 38 roads in 8 residential communities. With population and car growth, it is inevitable to have traffic jams and disorders. According to the questionnaire survey in 2006, the satisfaction rates of the residents to traffic safety are as following:

Table 22 Survey of Residents' Satisfaction Rate with Traffic Safety in 2006

Satisfaction Rate with the Traffic Safety of the Community	Persons	Proportion
Very satisfied	338	17.1%
Satisfied	1170	59.2%
Neutral	396	20.1%
Not Satisfied	62	3.1%
Very Dissatisfied	9	0.4%

Almost half of the residents feel satisfied with the traffic safety of the community. The major causes for dissatisfaction are:

① Some residential areas have little or no parking areas, resulting in occupying fire passages by cars.

② Insufficient traffic safety education and lack of traffic safety knowledge, leading to weak safety awareness in car-driving.

(5) **Work Plan**



- Completing the traffic control system and enhancing the traffic control teams.
- Enhancing the construction of traffic hardware facilities and improving the traffic environment according to practical conditions.
- Monitoring the traffic safety of key areas and vehicles.
- Organizing traffic safety educational activities and increasing the coverage rate of traffic safety promotion.

#### **(6) Major Programs**

Traffic safety promotion program

#### **(7) Safety Promotion Measures**

##### **I: Completing the traffic safety management system**

◆ Implementation of the traffic safety responsibility system. The community convened traffic safety work meetings each year and put the traffic safety responsibility system into effect. Over the past 3 years, the community has signed letter of responsibility for traffic safety with 186 units, and the rate is 100%.

◆ Enhancing construction of the traffic control team. The community organized a traffic safety volunteer team consisting of 374 members, including 241 traffic monitors who were responsible for checking the vehicles in the main gates of social units and the community; and 133 traffic regulators who were responsible for maintaining the traffic order in major cross-roads.

◆ Establishment of the information exchange platform. The community compiled the *Traffic Safety Magazine* in 2006, which briefed the residents and units of the traffic conditions timely. Meanwhile, the community encouraged all units to publish articles and exchange experiences.

##### **II: Conducting effective control over traffic hazards in the community**

◆ The community enhanced construction of traffic hardware facilities, conducted rectification and renovation to old roads, road signs and traffic signs. In 2006-2008, the community altogether collected 1.04 million yuan, paved 34796 m<sup>2</sup> roads, installed 184 U-shaped steel, plotted 306 parking lots and built





203 new ones.

◆The community improved the traffic environment and conducted traffic safety monitoring to key places and cars. Xiangheyuan community cooperated with Chaoyang traffic detachment and Dongwai traffic squadron, improved local traffic conditions, organized on-the-spot meeting for sealing off the vehicles in breach of traffic rules, punished the vehicles in breach of traffic rules, and issued notices for rectification within a time limit. In addition, the community focused on China International Exhibition Center, and took measures to punish the unauthorized motorcycle taxis and taxis.

### III: Organizing traffic safety education activities

#### ◆Introducing traffic safety into the community

In 2006-2009, the community formulated traffic safety education plans each year, introduced *Law on Road Traffic Safety* to different age groups, and publicized traffic safety knowledge to the residents through lectures, publicity tours, and knowledge competitions.

**Table 23 Traffic Safety Promotional Activities in Xiangheyuan Community**

Year	Activities
2006	①For the residents: set up a traffic safety team, organized a week-long traffic safety promotion activity in each of the 8 residential communities, producing 10 blackboards, 8 exhibition boards, 5 posters and 11 banners.
	②For the drivers: organized 2 traffic safety lectures, with over 300 audience.
	③For the elderly: organized 180 people to visit the traffic safety exhibition of Beijing.
	④For the children: released school bags printed with “traffic safety” to the children of the disabled families, and reminded the children to pay attention on traffic safety.
2007	Set up 12 propaganda stations in the crowded areas such as the squares of 8 residential communities, West Sanyuan Bridge, Baqiao Golden Square and Letterman Square, introduced traffic safety to the students, the elderly and floating population by releasing pamphlets (over 1000 copies) and CDs.



Work Report of International Safe Community of Xiangheyuan Community

2008	Organized 8 residential communities to publicize traffic safety laws and regulations themed at traffic safety during Olympics, invited the traffic police from Chaoyang traffic detachment to conduct traffic safety trainings.
2009	Released over 3000 copies of pamphlets in 8 residential communities.

◆Conducting promotional activities on drunk driving.

Aimed at solving the problems of accidents caused by drunk driving, the community conducted traffic safety education to the drivers in the community with the cooperation of local social units.



11 restaurants in the community pasted traffic safety tips in their operating areas, advised the drivers not to drive while drunk and to take their social abilities, and handed out dining cards printed with traffic safety tips to the drivers having meals in their places.



The community cooperated with Beijing Meitan General Hospital and carried out promotional activities centering on drunk driving and fatigue driving, introduced the risks of drunk and fatigue driving to the drivers, and offered on-the-spot free consultation and sleep test to the drivers, to avoid fatigue driving.

◆ The community cooperated with social media resources and expanded the influence of traffic safety promotional activities.

Xiangheyuan community’s work on drunk driving prevention had a positive role in traffic accident prevention. *Beijing Evening News*, *Beijing Times*, *Chaoyang News*, *Legal Evening Post*, *Chaoyang Cable TV* and *Beijing Traffic Management News* reported the traffic safety promotional activities in Xiangheyuan community, and organized topic symposiums to publicize its



experiences.

**(8) Intervention Effects**

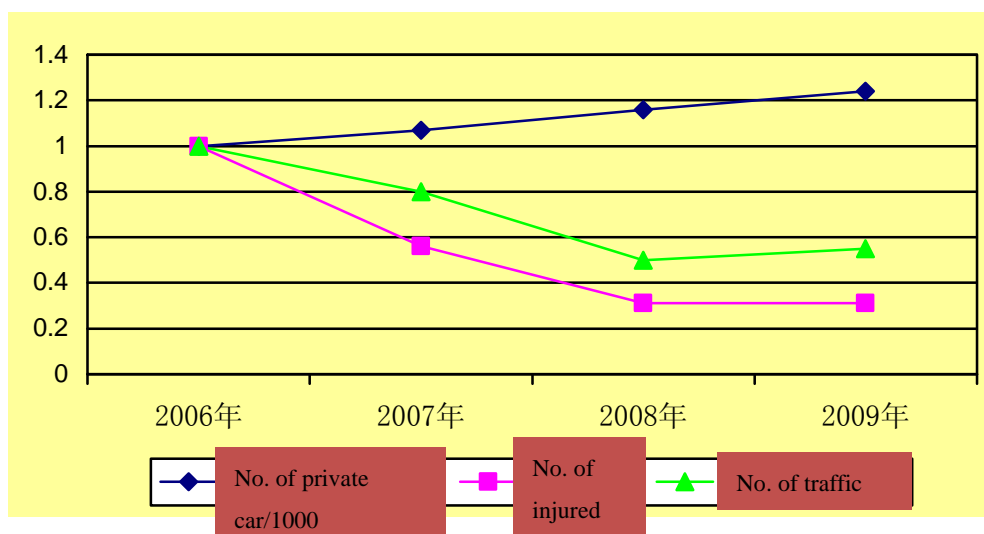
**Table 24 Traffic Safety Training to Private Car Owners in 2006-2009 (one car, one driver)**

Year	No. of Private Cars	No. of Training	Participants	Coverage Rate
2006	1021	3	459	45%
2007	1094	5	831	76%
2008	1180	6	1097	93%
2009	1270	10	1210	95%

**Table 25 Statistics of Traffic Accidents in 2006-2009**

Year	Ordinary Accidents	Major Accidents	Casualty
2006	20	0	16 injured, no death
2007	16	0	9 injured, no death
2008	10	0	5 injured, no death
2009	11	0	5 injured, no death

**Table 26 Comparison between the Growth Rate of Private Cars and Rate of Traffic Accidents in 2006-2009**



As is evident, there are more and more private cars in Xiangheyuan community, but fewer



and fewer traffic accidents. Compared to 2006, the traffic accident rate dropped by 45% in 2009. Therefore, the road traffic safety project has achieved some effect, the traffic environment has been improved greatly, but it still needs further improvement.

## 7. Community Public Security

(1) **Target Population:** all residents

(2) **Target environment:** the community

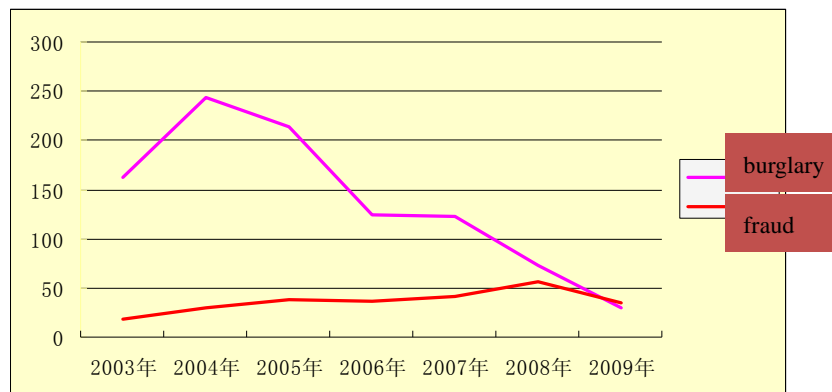
(3) **Participating units:** comprehensive treatment office, police station, judicial administrative station, conflict resolution center and armed forces department

(4) **Safety Condition:**

Xiangheyuan community covers a small area with dense population. The growth rate of floating population is very fast, and the social activities are relatively concentrated.

The previous criminal records show that the crime cases mainly consist of burglary and fraud. Since 2003, there have been more fraud cases than burglary cases. It is estimated that the complete hardware facilities thwart the criminals, so they turn to commit crimes against people's psychological weaknesses. Therefore, we should continue the enhancement of hardware facilities, while at the same time take efforts to enable the residents to see through the criminal's tricks and avoid being deceived.

Table 27 Burglaries and Frauds in 2006-2009



### (5) Work Plan

- Ensure safety through technology and promote its standardization.
- Enhance hardware facilities construction with the opportunity of Olympics, and complete



the security monitoring network.

● Conduct education on outdoor burglary, robbery and fraud, enhance the residents' safety awareness.

**(6) Major Program**

Social security program

**(7) Safety Promotion Measures**

**I: Ensure safety through technology**

◆ Mobilized the residents and property management companies to donate money to install the access control systems. By 2008, the rate of installation was 100%. All the residential communities are totally closed, and vehicle exit and entrance is strictly controlled.

**Table 28 Ensure Safety Through Technology**

Year	Intercom Installation (households)	Closed Residential Community	Coverage Rate
2006	14835	2	36%
2007	15725	5	100% for Guangbei, 80% for other 7 communities
2008	16835	8	100%

◆ Fully utilized the functions of the urban management control center, conducted round-the-clock monitoring to all major roads and key sections, provided information for urban management authorities, and assisted the police in criminal cases by providing data information. The monitoring devices and ACSs reduced the happening of controllable cases.

**II: Establishment of public security control network**

In the social security control system, safeguarding the Olympics is a long-term and consistent process. Therefore, Xiangheyuan community established the regional 3-dimensional control system in 2006, and established the public security support system of Xiangheyuan community.





◆ Conducting detailed investigation and making proper records

In order to grasp the safety conditions of Xiangheyuan community, the community conducted detailed investigation to relevant records, detailed staff to ascertain the situations in relevant units, established 5 categories and 70 sub-categories of detailed and clear safety records for all people, events, places and materials in the region.

◆ Establishing a 3-dimensional control system covering human control, material control and technology control

As to human control, the community combined the professional resources of police and inspection teams with the civilian teams of parking controllers, bus controllers, cleaners, guards of social units and underground space



controllers, and realized a 3-dimensional control covering all sites and all aspects. In addition, the community recruited over 1700 social security patrol volunteers, who conducted patrol in the community and blocks.

As to material control and technological control, the community utilized the existing regional monitoring platform and the technology control infrastructures of all residential communities, and realized round-the-clock monitoring of the entire community.

◆ Enhancing emergency drills and treatment measures

The community organized drills on air defense and anti-explosive, public security, collective appeal to higher authorities and safety production. In addition, the community established an emergency team, completed all kinds of response plans, enhanced its treatment abilities, and ensured that the emergencies can be dealt with in the very first time.

**III: Organized public security promotional activities**

◆ Warning and prevention measures. According to practical conditions, the community warned the residents and pasted warning notices in eye-catching places and residential buildings,



proposed prevention measures for the residents to ensure their life and property safety.

◆The community pasted posters such as “building a safe Xiangheyuan community together” and “taking social security prevention measures for you and your family” extensively in the community, and pasted leaflets on anti-theft and anti-deception.

**(8) Intervention Effect**

There were 132 crime cases in Xiangheyuan community in 2009, reducing by 39.1% compared to 218 cases in 2008. 20 cases were controllable cases, reducing by 44.4% compared to 36 cases in 2008. And the total number of crime cases in Xiangheyuan community has been declining year by year.

**Table 29 Crime Cases in Xiangheyuan Community in 2006-2009**

Year	Crime Cases	Compared to previous year	Controllable cases	Compared to previous year
2006	396	—	62	—
2007	330	↓ 16.7%	52	↓ 16.1%
2008	218	↓ 33.9%	36	↓ 30.8%
2009	132	↓ 39.4%	20	↓ 44.4%

**8. Work Safety**

**(1)Target Population:** workers of the business and production units in the community

**(2)Target Environment:** business and production units in the community

**(3)Participating Units:** labor section, comprehensive treatment office, safety production inspection section, floating population management office, community residential committee, family planning office and urban construction section

**(4)Safety Conditions**

Xiangheyuan community’s work safety is very stable, and of the 800 social units, there has been no death accident during production. However, most production and business units are small in scale and have high turnover rate. In addition, their do not have enough production safety awareness. The “Six-Small” units have most potential hazards, such as incompleteness of safety



production mechanisms and insufficient implementation; lack of concrete and applicable safety production systems; insufficient safety trainings leading to weak safety production awareness of the employees; and standardized management system for the electrical devices is not fully implemented and there are many operations against rules.

#### **(5) Work Plan**

- Danger source investigation and rectification for the “Six-Small” units in the community.
- Safety production promotion with the opportunity of the safety production month each year.

#### **(6) Major Program**

Safety management program of the business and production units in the community

#### **(7) Safety Promotion Measures**

##### **I: Collective inspection**

With the guidance of Chaoyang District Safety Production Supervision Management Bureau, Xiangheyuan community coordinated with the local industrial and commercial administrative bureau, police stations, urban management teams, fire-fighting section, district environmental protection bureau, and conducted collective rectification to 3 types of production and business units in the community, i.e., on-the-spot photo and paper printing, on-the-spot processing of construction materials, and the unauthorized businesses selling dangerous chemicals. During the process, the community altogether sent out over 30 people and 10 cars, and conducted collective inspection to over 20 units.

##### **II: Rectification activities**

◆ The community organized safe production mobilization meetings for “Six-Small” units each year and conducted the activities of Safe Production Month, inspecting and treating potential safe production hazards within 100 days, 100-day safe production monitoring and prohibiting businesses going against safe production rules and regulations. The community laid great emphasis on implementation, promotion, personnel arrangement, risk inspection, monitoring and rectification.

- ◆ The community enhanced promotion, enhanced the residents’ awareness of taking



preventive measures, and enhanced their sense of responsibility for safe production. The community conducted various promotional activities, conducted safety training for over 2000 staff, conducted safe production promotion activities themed at “treating risks and preventing accidents”, hanged 30 color flags, 21 banners, 12 blackboards and over 30 posters, produced 15 exhibition boards, printed and released 17 categories and over 1500 copies of safety data leaflets, and handed out over 2000 copies of questionnaires, which has achieved a good effect and increased the residents’ safety and protection awareness.

◆The community made a thorough investigation to local business and operating units to know their safe production conditions, let governmental functionaries take responsibility for the safe production of the units in their jurisdictions, organized safe production promotion meetings regularly, analyzed and dealt with the difficulties in risk treatment, which ensured there is no major safety hazard and accident in the community.

◆ The community completed the safe production records of over 400 units, formulated the work priorities of each stage, combined self-inspection with one-by-one investigation, investigation with rectification, daily inspection with joint inspection, competent departments with residential communities, finding out problems with solving problems, and rectification with punishment. The community released over 1300 sheets of self-inspection, inspected over 2000 business units, detailed over 800 staff, and covered all areas and aspects.

◆The community compiled the response plan for the regional social units, especially over 200 business and operating units, conducted safe production emergency drills, and enhanced their response ability.

### **III: Inspecting and rectifying the danger sources in key working places in Work Safety Month**

◆During the Work Safety Month in 2007, the community enhanced its inspection to 19 key business and operating units, discovered 13 safety risks. During the self-inspection of local business and operating units, 50 risks were found out. The community altogether invested 14600 yuan, and prevented the happening of safe production accidents effectively.

◆During the Work Safety Month in 2008, the community issued a notice on safe production self-inspection and emergency response drills to crowded places (shopping malls, markets and



non-star hotels). The community also conducted 30 safety inspections and discovered 90 safety hazards, all of which have been rectified till now.

◆In the Work Safety Month of 2009, the community cooperated with the industrial and commercial departments, police stations, traffic detachments, urban management departments and fire-fighting departments in organizing 2 large-scale night inspection to over 30 units. About 50 staff and 10 cars took part and 16 risks were discovered, all of which have been rectified till now.

#### **IV: Formulating emergency response plans and enhancing the response ability to public safety incidents**

In order to enhance the emergency response and relief ability, effectively allocate relief materials, and minimize accident losses and environmental pollution, Xiangheyuan community prepared a natural disaster emergency relief plan on storage of relief materials, and an emergency relief plan on public safety accidents. These plans were people-oriented, could carry out relief with the maximum speed and efficiency, minimize casualties and property losses, and maintain the safety and stability of the community

#### **(8) Intervention Effect**

The intervention effect is obvious in the past 3 years. According to the statistics on safe production accidents, the ordinary accidents in 2009 dropped by 80% compared to 2007.

**Table 30 Statistics of Work Safety Accidents in 2007-2009**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Slight injury</b>	<b>Serious injury</b>	<b>Fatal accidents</b>	<b>Major fatal accidents</b>
2007	10	2	0	0
2008	6	1	0	0
2009	2	0	0	0

Source: labor section of Xiangheyuan Community

**3. Indicators 3: Programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that promote safety for vulnerable groups;**



**Table 31 Major Programs of Xiangheyuan Community**

Program	Age and population group
Ye Ruling medical service station	The disadvantaged
Prohibiting drunk driving and fatigue driving	Drivers
Caring for empty-nest elderly	Empty-nest elderly
Red Ribbon AIDS prevention	The adolescent
School sports injury prevention	
Floating population management and service	Social security
Psychological counseling for the elderly	The elderly
Day-care room for the elderly	
Traffic evacuation of CIEC	High-risk environment
Safe production management of the heat supply factory	High-risk environment

## **1. Ye Ruling Medical Service Station**

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

Ye Ruling was the former director of People's Hospital of TAR, an expert enjoying the special allowance of the state council, and was awarded the outstanding person of national health system in 1999. In Oct. 2000, he retired and returned to Beijing he had left 31 years ago, and is now a resident of Xibahe Xili residential community of Xiangheyuan community, Chaoyang district. As a retired doctor, he became a medical volunteer of the community, and set up the Ye Ruling medical service station in 2006 with the assistance of the safe community construction



team. Now, the station has 15 volunteers, has organized over 300 lectures to different population groups, and conducted free treatment to the elderly. The station promotes the development of the community volunteer teams, and has been awarded the honorary titles of Star Community Volunteer Group of Beijing, Top 10 Volunteer Groups of Beijing and Star Red-Cross Volunteer.

## (2) Work Contents

### I: Introducing medical knowledge to the residents

When the station was established, the medical system in the community was not complete, and it was difficult for the residents to see doctors. Therefore, the station published its phone number and provided medical counseling and door-to-door medical service to the residents. The station volunteers often conducted



interviews to the empty-nest families to see the patients and measure blood pressures for the elderly. Meanwhile, the station volunteers conducted psychological counseling to the empty-nest elderly and encouraged them to take part in social activities. The station has become a health doctor team for the residents.

In addition, the station organized medical courses for the elderly in the community, gave over 40 lectures on prevention of AD, and produced 2 presentations on health of the elderly, which focused on aging, high pressure, stroke, CHD, myocardial infarction, diabetes and bone and joint diseases. The lectures are easy to understand and not used to sell health products, which are welcomed by the residents and the elderly.

### II: Conducting training to junior first-aid volunteers

Ye Ruling is the chief trainer on first-aid knowledge to Red Cross volunteers. He took his station members to the residential areas, higher education institutions, construction sites, enterprises and public institutions to give free lectures, and made 24 presentations for different population groups. Since 2006, the station has offered 282 free lectures to 28 units, benefiting over 4000 people, and trained over 1000 junior first-aid volunteers.





### III: Promoting the volunteer medical service in the community

In order to facilitate the residents, the station contacted with the Red Cross of Chaoyang district and inducted a community medical service vehicle which is named as Love Room by the residents. In every Friday afternoon, Ye Ruling and his workers conduct free medical treatment in it. Under his guidance, more and more residents become medical volunteers.

#### (3) Intervention Effect

Table 32 Training of Ye Ruling Work Station

Year	Training (times)	Beneficiaries
2007	41	4100
2008	45	5200
2009	67	9000

## 2. Prohibiting Drunk Driving and Fatigue Driving

### (1) Background Introduction

Aimed at solving the problems of drunk driving and fatigue driving during spring festival, the traffic safety committee of Xiangheyuan community cooperated with Beijing Meitan General Hospital and conducted the project of prohibiting drunk driving and fatigue driving. The purpose is to publicize the importance of driving safety to the residents and staff of the social units, avoid drunk driving and fatigue driving, ensure traffic safety at high-risk periods and reduce traffic accidents.

### (2) Works

#### I: Formulating project plan and ensuring its implementation

Phase 1: publicity and mobilization. The community organized 12 lectures, introducing to the drivers why drunk driving and fatigue driving is prone to traffic accidents from the perspective of medical science, and to enhance the drivers' awareness of self-discipline. In addition, the community produced Stop Drinking Cards for 500 drivers, to keep them from drinking in times of need.



Phase 2: Questionnaires. The safety committee of Xiangheyuan community handed out 8000 copies of questionnaires on lethargy to the drivers to find out its causes, and to conducted corresponding treatment.

Phase 3: Free test for local drivers. Beijing Meitan General Hospital provided free counseling and test for the drivers, helped them to know their conditions and offered treatment, so as to prevent fatigue driving from happening.

## **II: Conducting a series of safe driving activities**

The community organized mobilization meeting for important holidays and festivals each year, and conducted a series of promotional activities themed at prohibiting drunk driving and fatigue driving.

The community has organized 18 mobilization meetings. After the meeting, it will organize promotional activities, inviting the neurologists from Meitan General Hospital to introduce the risks of drunk and fatigue driving to the attending drivers, and handing out over 30000 copies of promotional materials. The coverage rate is 95%.

### **(3) Intervention Effect**

Since its initiation, the project has offered consultation to over 3000 drivers, and offered free test to over 800 drivers. And the results of the questionnaires show that 52% drivers have changed their driving habits.

## **3. Caring for the Empty-nest Elderly**

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

There are altogether 1988 empty-nest elderly in Xiangheyuan community, accounting for 17.98% of the elderly. Apart from accidental injuries, the biggest problem faced by them is loneliness and resulting psychological diseases. The survey shows that, 48% of the elderly wish to have mental counseling.

### **(2) Promotion Measures**

#### **I: Establishing a service network for the empty-nest elderly**

- ◆ Establishing an information databank for the empty-nest elderly



The community conducted investigation to the empty-nest elderly in the community to learn their needs and their economic and health conditions, prepared records form all kinds of empty-nest support projects, and formulated detailed support measures, so as to provide a better service to the empty-nest elderly.

◆ Installing emergency door-bells or emergency calling devices

In 2006-2008, the community installed emergency door-bells for 609 households of single elderly and empty-nest elderly, altogether benefiting 1278 elderly residents.

◆ Visiting the empty-nest elderly

The community organized the volunteers and community workers to provide living care, psychological counseling, emergency aid, health support, recreational activities and legal help to the empty-nest elderly in the community. For example, visiting them once a week, providing a recreational service to them half a month, organizing a family meal for the empty-nest elderly every month, taking them out each quarter, celebrating their birthdays and conducting physical checks once a year.

**II: Organizing the social resources to provide service to the elderly**

◆ The community issued contact cards and police contact cards to the empty-nest elderly, and assisted the elderly in preventing fire accidents, theft and gas poisoning.

◆ The volunteers talk with the elderly and do their housework at weekends and holidays, giving them daily cares and services. At the same time, the community encourages the younger elderly help the older ones, healthier ones help the weak ones, thereby enhancing their communication, turning the empty-nest into a warm-nest.

**(3) Intervention Effect**

Xiangheyuan community gradually enhanced its door-to-door support to the empty-nest elderly, and all empty-nest elderly are integrated into the system in 2009. The purpose is to deal with all kinds of problems encountered by them in daily life, and provide a better life for them.

**Table 34 Support of Empty-nest Elderly in Xiangheyuan Community**

Year	Empty-nest elderly	Door-to-door support (person-time)	Coverage rate
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2007	2100	2001	72.4%
2008	1802	2634	89.7%
2009	1988	3507	100%

#### **4. Red Ribbon AIDS Prevention Peer Education Project**

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

The National Culture and Arts Vocational School of Beijing was established in 1980. It is a provincial (municipality) level key vocational school, and 11.64% of its students are minority students of Hui, Man, Mongolian, Korean, Tujia, Buyi and Li nationality. Considering that many minority students knew little of AIDS and the 30%-40% growth rate of AIDS, the school explored the ways to conduct AIDS prevention and intervention effectively in the students, and implemented the Red Ribbon AIDS prevention peer education project. The school was awarded the title of Foreign Exchange Base for the Adolescent of Beijing and Outstanding Unit in Vocational Education of Beijing. In 2007, it became the Safety Education Base for the Adolescent of Xiangheyuan Community.

##### **(2) Promotion Measures**

###### **I: Conducting a series of educational activities such as Peer Education Program**

In 2008, the community took part in the AIDS prevention program in school co-organized by China and the UN, and the AIDS prevention peer education training meeting of Beijing. In 2009, it took part in the 1+1 AIDS prevention volunteer program of Beijing.

###### **II: Teaching AIDS prevention knowledge to the students by way of theme activities**

In 2007, the community organized “healthy Olympics for the youth”, which encouraged the youth to know AIDS, and to be a healthy and responsible generation. In 2008, the students from the National Culture and Arts Vocational School drafted and published the proposal for “Flying Red Ribbon-Fulfilling Commitments and Control AIDS”, defined the responsibilities for the youth in AIDS prevention. In the 22<sup>nd</sup> World AIDS Day in 2009, the school conducted a promotional activity themed at controlling AIDS and fulfilling commitments, to create a safe and healthy



school environment.



◆ The National Culture and Arts Vocational School organized theme class meetings each year, such as “Caring for Life and Keeping away from AIDS”, “Loving and Life Sharing”, “AIDS Prevention for Everybody” and “Red Ribbon for You and Me”.

◆ Trainings. The schools organized students to take part in trainings, and over 80% students are given AIDS prevention trainings. Meanwhile, they recruited AIDS volunteers from the students. Now, there are 357 volunteers. After training, about 98% students have a correct understanding of AIDS, compared to 35% before training.

◆ After becoming the safety education base for the adolescents of Xiangheyuan community, the schools organized promotional activities in the communities, schools and construction sites in holidays and festivals. They designed and performed over 10 programs, produced 21 exhibition boards, and handed out over 4000 copies of promotional materials.

**(3) Intervention Effect**

The National Culture and Arts Vocational School conducted over 100 trainings to over 1000 students, and 5 times of schoolyard publicity in World AIDS Day, which benefitted lots of people. In order to ensure the quality of the promotional activities, the school handed out questionnaires to learn the changes before and after the activities and serve as a reference material. Following is the results of the sampling analysis conducted to 150 students of the 1<sup>st</sup> grade of senior high:

**Table 35 Effects of AIDS Prevention Publicity of the National Culture and Arts Vocational School**

	Knowledge of contraceptive	Knowledge of AIDS	Knowledge of physical	Know all	Know nothing
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	methods		transmission		hygiene					
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
People	15	120	6	96	56	145	10	84	0	0
Proportion	10%	80%	4%	64%	37%	97%	6%	56%	/	/

## 5. Sports Injury Prevention Program

### (1) Background Analysis

In recent years, accidental injuries due to sports activities often occur to the students. Therefore, control and prevention of school sports injuries and the damages has become a key problem. According to the statistics of the medical room of the National Culture and Arts Vocational School in 2005, there were 79 sports injuries, accounting for 64.8% of the total injuries.

### (2) Analysis of Injury Causes

#### ◆ Students

First, the students do not have enough preparation before exercise, use too much force, are physically tired or wear improper clothes. Second, do not check and use the sports facilities in the right way, incorrect movements and disobey the teacher's instructions. Third, being inattentive, hurting others or being hurt by others unintentionally.

#### ◆ Sports facilities

First, uneven grass ground leading to sprains and falls. Second, sprains due to insufficient space around the horizontal bar or sand pit, or hard sand pits. Third, too hard sports ground (cement, marble) leading to bruises or fractures. Fourth, unrepaired horizontal bars, parallel bars, climbing ropes or climbing rods leading to falls.

### (3) Promotion Measures

There are many causes for sports injuries, and we have taken the following measures:

#### 1: Establishing good teaching order and paying attention to pre-class preparation

- ◆ Both teachers and students should wear sports uniforms and shoes.
- ◆ The PE teachers should educate the students on disciplines and game rules repetitively.
- ◆ Enhance the students' self-protection and mutual-protection awareness.



◆ The PE teachers should allocate proper amount of exercises to the students with special body conditions.

**II: Sports injury prevention in track and field classes**

◆ Running: even ground, no obstacles and garbage, firm railings. Changing the cement track into plastic track.

◆ Jumping: even and skid-proof track and jumping point, loosen the sand and make even the sponge bag, ensure landing safety. Fix the high jump stand, and second jumper begins to run after the first one leaves the sponge bag.

◆ Throwing: do not throw at each other or against the sun, take correct ways to take back the articles, and forbid to walk in the throwing ground.

**III: Sports injury prevention in ball classes**

◆ Take sufficient exercises before playing balls, and increase the strength of relevant muscles.

◆ Transform the basketball and football court into plastic court to prevent bruises, slippery injuries and bump injuries.

**(3) Intervention Effect**

In 2006, the school took a series of sports injury intervention measures and achieved good effect. Till the first half of 2010, all categories of injuries of the National Culture and Arts Vocational School have been declining.

**Table 36 Sports Injuries of the National Culture and Arts Vocational School in 2006-2010**

Category Year	Fracture	Muscle strain	Ligament rupture	Joint dislocation	Wound	Total
2006	2	13	11	15	32	73
2007	1	11	8	18	20	58
2008	2	11	8	13	11	45
2009	1	6	5	9	13	34
First half of 2010	0	3	2	3	7	15



## **6. Caring for the Mentally Disabled Program**

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

There are 93 mentally disabled in Xiangheyuan community, of which, 12% need hospital treatment or effective monitoring. However, 60% of the seriously mentally disabled cannot afford the cost for treatment, rehabilitation and guardianship. In everyday life, it often happens that mental patients cause troubles or endanger the social security due to lack of guardianship. Therefore, Xiangheyuan community took a series of rehabilitation treatment activities for the mentally disabled.

### **(2) Promotion Measures**

#### **I: Establishing the mental rehabilitation work team of Xiangheyuan community**

In 2008, Xiangheyuan community cooperated with Taiyanggong Hospital, Xiangheyuan police station and social security bureau in establishing a cross-sectional monitoring team for promotion of mental illness knowledge, treatment and guardianship. Its purpose is to reduce recurrence of mental diseases, and to encourage the patients with stable mental conditions to take part in social recreational activities, rehabilitation trainings and skill trainings.

#### **II: Preparing records for the mentally disabled and conducting risk evaluation**

In March 2008, the community conducted risk evaluation to the key mental patients and high-risk mental patients in the community, prepared detailed and updated records for all of them. In addition, the community conducted door-to-door special mental guidance to the disabled to promotion mental disease prevention and rehabilitation.

#### **III: Opportune visits to the mentally disabled**

The community disabled person's federation conducted 4 opportune visits to the mentally disabled annually, and at least 6 visits to the seriously mentally disabled. During the process, the doctors for mental disease prevention and the rehabilitation coordinators conducted treatment guidance to them and urged them to take medicine in time. The relatives of the mentally disabled feared that taking medicine could lead to addiction or mental retardedness. Therefore, the doctors and rehabilitation coordinators conducted knowledge promotion to them. In addition, the doctors conducted evaluation of rehabilitation effect and mental state for all the mentally disabled in the



end of each year, and brought forward their opinions for the rehabilitation of the next year.

**(3) Intervention Effect**

Through taking all kinds of medical rehabilitation measures, the number of mental patients has been declining gradually. The patients in 2009 dropped by 37.6% compared to 2006. The community also took proper measures to provide guardianship for the patients and achieved good effect. Since 2007, the guardianship rate of the mental patients has been over 90%

**Table 37 Guardianship Rate for the Mental Patients of Xiangheyuan Community**

Year	No. of Mental Patients	Guardianship Rate
2006	149	62.8%
2007	97	90.7%
2008	94	95.4%
2009	93	100%

**7. Floating Population Management and Service Program**

**(1)Background Analysis**

The floating population is a major force in social construction. According to the survey conducted to the floating population in the community in 2006, 80% of them are between 16-35-year-old, 70% of them do not have senior high school education, and 75% of them live in rent houses or basements.

83% of the floating populations in Xiangheyuan community are single workers; the other 17% come to Beijing with their families. Most of them are rural surplus labors, and the reasons for coming to Beijing are insufficient land for them, underdeveloped economy and low income. And they come to Beijing to become factory workers, construction and decoration workers and service workers.

According to the records of criminal offenses in 2003-2006 provided by the community police station, the proportion of crimes committed by the floating population has been increasing all the time, amounting to over 85% of the total number, and from 241 persons (2003) to 279 persons (2006).

According to the features of the crimes, the floating population is both the primary subjects



of crime and the primary victims. And the rent houses where they live are the major criminal scenes. Therefore, enhancing floating people management and service is a key aspect in effectively controlling the happening of various criminal cases.

## **(2) Promotion Measures**

### **I: Establishing a management network**

Xiangheyuan community initiated the floating population management project, issued over 2000 copies of *A Letter of the Floating People in Xiangheyuan Community*, completed the survey, preparation and data analysis of 600 questionnaires, and established the home for the floating population and the legal service station for the floating population.

### **II: Enhancing promotional education**

The community conducted a series of lectures aimed at the floating population, over 20 on-the-spot legal publicity themed at traffic, safe production, fire prevention and public security, and handed out over 100 pamphlets and books for the migrant workers in the construction sites. In addition, the community also organized lectures on health and legal rights, large-scale recreational shows and mass cultural activities, and organized symposiums on the problems of the floating population.



### **III: Providing service to the floating population**

The community prepared records of the work preferences of the floating population, organized 3 special recruitment fairs for the floating population, contacted with potential employers to offer posts, established 3 legal service teams for the floating population to introduce legal service to the community, construction sites and social units. In addition, the community conducted physical check-ups to the women of child-bearing age and contacted with nearby school authorities to accept the children of the migrant workers.



#### **IV: Establishing the floating population administrator team and the rent house administrator team**

Xiangheyuan community provided 3-5 administrators for every 1000 floating population, and enhanced the registration and management for the rent houses. By contacting with the community floating population administrators, assistant administrators and card registration staff of the police station, the community had a comprehensive appreciation of the activities of the floating population, and conducted management by deferent categories of local residents, migrant workers and foreigners. Now, Xiangheyuan community has 8 floating population work stations, and prepared records for over 15000 floating population in the community.

In addition, the floating population management of Xiangheyuan community had its particular features, for example, the school-style management model for the large-scale enterprises and public institutions, the card-style for the management of rent houses, the barrack-style for the collective management construction sites, and the relief-style for the population with no identity cards, no jobs and no residence.

#### **V: Conducting routine inspection of the rent houses and the floating population**

By way of routine inspection, special inspection led by relevant authorities and mutual inspection conducted by the assistant administrators to rent houses and the floating population, Xiangheyuan community succeeded in eliminating and reducing safety risks, and protected the legal rights of the floating population.

In 2007, the community formulated the Plan for *Combining the Floating Population Management with Prevention of Controllable Cases in Xiangheyuan Community*, enhanced the construction of the floating population administrator team and rent house administrator team, issued temporary residence cards for 90% of the floating population and enhanced the registration and inspection of the rent houses.

#### **(3) Intervention Effect**

In the past four years, the community offered legal assistance to 22 cases related to the floating population, conducted physical check-ups to 620 women of child-bearing age, and organized 5 special recruitment fairs. Over 90% floating population are employed, 425 children are enrolled in schools, and the enrollment rate is 100%. The trend of more floating population



crimes is effectively controlled. According to the situation in 2006-2009, although the crimes committed by the floating population still took a major part, the crime rate has declined.

**Table 38 Crimes Committed by the Floating Population in 2006-2009**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Criminals from the Floating Population</b>	<b>Proportion of all Criminals</b>
2006	279	86.3%
2007	265	82.4%
2008	209	64.7%
2009	151	57.2%

## **8. Psychological Counseling Room for the Elderly**

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

The most prominent psychological problem for the elderly is their feeling of loneliness, especially for the empty-nest elderly.

### **(2) Promotion Measures**

#### **I: Establishment of the Psychological Counseling Room for the Elderly**

In 2008, Xiangheyuan community and the public welfare organization “Cuncao Chunhui” psychological service center for the elderly co-established “Wanxia Xinyuan” psychological counseling room for the elderly and the “Xinxin Huawu” volunteer service team, which provided regular mental and physical health guidance and counseling to the elderly, and dealt with their psychological barriers.

#### **II: Wanxia Xinyuan psychological counseling room offering services**

Psychological intervention, psychological education and case-by-case guidance. The experts of the counseling room conducted face-to-face psychological intervention and training to the elderly of the community, changed their unhealthy living styles, and cultivated their interests in life and emotional control abilities. They also dealt with all kinds of problems encountered by the



elderly by way of case-by-case guidance, alleviated their unhealthy emotions, got rid of the feeling of loneliness and had a healthy mental and physical state.

Meanwhile, providing psychological support to the families of the elderly is also the responsibility of the counseling room, which created a healthy and harmonious living environment for the elderly, and facilitated the development of psychological education and service.

### **III: Psychological health**

The community organized regular psychological counseling activities and lectures on health, invited the experts of the General Hospital of Beijing Military Region to offer free medical consultation and treatment, invited the psychological counseling experts from Cuncao Chunhui to offer psychological guidance to the elderly, and helped them to deal with their psychological problems.

### **IV: Psychological intervention interest-oriented classes**

The interest classes were selected out by the elderly in the community, which in turn provided training to the social support system for the elderly. Till now, the community has organized over 110 trainings to over 1000 elderly citizens, mainly including computer classes, children-nurturing classes, calligraphy classes and opera classes. After training, suppression felt by the empty-nest elderly was effectively alleviated, and they can face the reality with more positive morale. In addition, the interest classes changed their unhealthy living styles and improved their living quality.

#### **(3) Intervention Effect**

Since the establishment of the psychological counseling room, it has dealt with 48 individual cases and conducted 6 series (each series consisting of 10 classes) of special psychological trainings for three consecutive months. It offered 418 counseling to over 1100 people, conducted 35 trainings for over 700 people, and 47 lectures form over 1500 people.

## **9. Day-care Room Program for the Elderly**

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

There are altogether 11056 elderly residents above 60-year-old in Xiangheyuan community, accounting for 22% of the total population, of which, 1487 are elderly above 80-year-old, and



1988 are empty-nest elderly. Till now, altogether 706 elderly have applied for elderly home care services. Due to lack of universal management and service, most of the services need to be done by the community. In order to facilitate the daily life of the elderly, it is imperative to establish a day-care room for the elderly.

## **(2) Promotion Measures**

### **I: Pine Tree day-care room for the elderly**

Xiangheyuan community signed a cooperation agreement with Pine Tree Senior Cares (Beijing) Co., Ltd., which realized the total coverage of day-care by way of special service and mutual-service. The day-care room is equipped with beds, dining room, recreational room and rehabilitation room, which provides day-care, meals, health assistance and mental counseling to the elderly.

#### **II: Activities conducted by the day-care room**

##### **◆ Medial health service**

The day-care room provided medial counseling, health lecturing and rehabilitation services to the elderly, for example, free medical consultation offered by Ye Ruling in every Friday; massage and auricular needling offered by the students of the University of Traditional Chinese Medicine; free blood pressure measuring offered by the doctors of the community health service center.

##### **◆ Classes for the elderly**

The day-care room invited the volunteer teachers consisting of specialists and experts of all fields to conduct counseling and training to the elderly, and the topics covering laws, health-preserving, medial health, interpersonal communication and family education.

##### **◆ Enriching the spiritual life of the elderly**

Fuli reading room provided a place for the elderly to read books, and the movie theater for the elderly enriched their spiritual life. In addition, the community also organized regular recreational activities such as calligraphy and painting competitions, song and dance trainings and poker and chess games.

## **(3) Intervention Effect**

Xiangheyuan organized the day-care room, which provided good support for the daily lives



of the elderly in the community, especially for the empty-nest elderly and senior elderly. Since its establishment, altogether 826 elderly have benefitted from its services.

## **10. Traffic Evacuation Program for China International Exhibition Center**

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

CIEC holds lots of exhibitions all year around. In recent years, with the fast growth of private cars, many roads around the CIEC become very jammed, especially during major events, which makes the traffic environment of Xiangheyuan community a very risky one. Therefore, it is essential to take measures to plan the evacuation routes for the vehicles to and from the CIEC and to alleviate the traffic pressure in the road sections near the CIEC.

### **(2) Promotion Measures**

#### **I: Meetings**

Before exhibitions, the community will organize a traffic dispersion coordination meeting attended by relevant departments such as the traffic management departments, social security companies, organizing units and authorities of the exhibition center, with the purpose of sharing information, defining responsibilities, enhancing cooperation and coordination. The traffic outside of the CIEC is under the charge of the traffic detachment, and the organizing unit and CIEC should provide necessary cooperation, while CIEC will be responsible for the traffic dispersion inside its area, with the traffic detachment giving professional guidance.

#### **II: Evacuation Routes for the Vehicles**

The dispersion routes around the CIEC (clock-wise): (1) west Sanyuan bridge-west Jingan street-north Liufang street-south Xibahe road-south Qisheng road-central Xibahe road-3<sup>rd</sup> gate of CIEC-CIEC; (2) west Sanyuan bridge-west Jingan street-south Qisheng road-Chaobai crossroad-central Xibahe road-3<sup>rd</sup> gate of CIEC-CIEC.



### III: Deployment of the evacuation staff of traffic detachment

Based on the principle of holding the organizing unit responsible for the traffic evacuation, the organizing unit should send out staff to cooperate with the police of the traffic detachment, including 2 in west Sanyuan bridge, 2 in the crossroad of Jingan Building, 2 in the crossroad of Yanfeng Mall, 2 in the crossroad of Meitan General Hospital, 2 in the crossroad of Chongqing Hotel, 2 in the crossroad of Chaobai road, 2 in the crossroad of central Xibahe street and 3<sup>rd</sup> ring road, and 4 in the 3<sup>rd</sup> gate of CIEC. The staff number should be decided according to the scale of exhibitions and amount of vehicles.

### IV: Cooperating with the traffic detachment in evacuation period

The evacuation staff should be deployed at 22:00PM in the night before the exhibition, and the command vehicles should line by the roadside. The transport vehicles are allowed to travel in the morning of the exhibition (4:00AM-7:00AM), so as to avoid the private cars going to working places. Similarly, the evacuation staff should be deployed at 22:00PM in the night before closure of the exhibition, and let go the transport vehicles according to the plan. Generally, first let the small cars hauling away the small exhibition items, and then release the big transport vehicles. Car releasing should be controlled according to the degree of saturation and traveling order, to ensure that the transport vehicles are released in an orderly way and to avoid traffic jams.

#### (3) Intervention Effect

From 2006 to Aug. 2010, CIEC altogether held about 500 large-scale exhibitions. Altogether 4600 person-times of evacuation staff are sent out to alleviate the traffic congestions around the CIEC.



## 11. Work Safety Management Program of the Heat Supply Factory

### (1) Background Analysis

The heat supply factory belongs to the Heat Source Company of Beijing District Heating Group, which is mainly responsible for supplying heat to the embassies, hotels and residential buildings in east Beijing. Now, the factory has 12 hot-water boilers, 2 steam boilers and 2x3000kw back pressure generators. Its total heating capacity is 400mw, maximum heating area is 6 million m<sup>2</sup>, and with a fixed asset of 200 million yuan.

The heat supply factory was put into production in Oct. 1985, and was the biggest domestic collective-heating boiler factory in 1980s. It is the biggest danger source in Xiangheyuan community, but has never had major dangerous accident, and was awarded the title of safe boiler house by Beijing municipality. In 1997-1998, all of its boilers were transformed from consuming coals to consuming gas, which increased their effectiveness and reduced pollution.

### (2) Promotion Measures

#### **I: Strict and standardized safe production management system**

Based on the Environmental management systems-Specification with guidance for use (GB/T 24001-2004), the heat supply factory enacted and implemented the Quality Environment Occupational Health and Safety Management Manual in Oct. 28<sup>th</sup>, 2005. And in order to ensure the implementation of the comprehensive management system documents. The heat supply factory has a strict regulation for the management of documents. The referenced standardized documents are:

GB/T 19001—2008	Quality management systems--Requirements.
GB/T 24001—2004	Environmental management systems-Specification with guidance for use
GB/T 28001—2001	Occupational health and safety management system--Specifications
GB/T 1.1—2009	Directives for Standardization
State No.: [2000]23	Regulation on Handling of Official Documents in Administrative Departments of Government
Beijing No.: [2004]14	Tentative Regulations on Electronic Records Filing and Management of Beijing Municipality



Q/BDHG • SC/R Y—2010D/0 Quality Environment Occupational Health and Safety Management Manual

In addition, the factory also formulated over 36 safety management systems, including the environmental factors identification and evaluation management procedure; danger source identification, risk evaluation and control planning procedure; equipment and repair management procedure; traffic safety management procedure; fire safety management procedure; occupational health management procedure; safety production management procedure; emergency readiness and response management procedure; accident handling and investigation management procedure; data analysis management procedure; rectification and prevention measures management procedure. These procedures play a great role in the management of quality, environment and occupational health and safety.

**Occupational Health Management Procedure (example)**

**1. Scope**

The procedure is formulated for the purpose of conducting monitoring and controlling the harmful factors to the occupation, effectively preventing occupational diseases and ensuring the physical health of the employees.

The procedure is applicable to the staff exposed to the harmful elements in production of the heat source company.

**2. Normative References**

The following standards contain provisions, which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments (exclude correction) to or revisions of any of these publications shall not apply to this Standard. All parties are subject to agreements based on this Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

GB/T 28001—2001	Occupational health and safety management system--Specifications
Jan. 1 <sup>st</sup> , 1995	Labor Law of the People's Republic of China
May 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2002	Law of the Peoples Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases



Mar. 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2002	Regulation on the Management of Hazardous Chemicals
Sept. 1 <sup>st</sup> , 1988	Regulations Concerning the Labor Protection of Female Staff and Workers
Apr. 23 <sup>rd</sup> , 1996	Provisions on the Supervision and Administration of Labor Protection Articles
Jul. 12 <sup>th</sup> , 1999	Management Measures for Safety Training and Examination of Special Equipment Operators
Q/BDHG • SC/RV-2010D/0	Quality Environment Occupational Health and Safety Management Manual

### **3. Terms**

#### **Occupational Disease**

The diseases contracted by the staff of the heat source company when exposed to the harmful elements such as dusts, radioactive articles and other poisonous or harmful articles at work.

### **4 Rights and Responsibilities**

#### **4.1 Safety Section**

4.1.1 The procedure is under the centralized management of the security section, which will be responsible for arranging the occupational health and safety work and prevention of occupational diseases in the heat source company.

4.1.2 It is responsible for examining and approving the annual and quarterly safety protection plan for safety protection articles. The heat source companies should purchase safety protection products in strict compliance with the approved plan.

#### **4.2 Employment Section**

It is responsible for learning and implementing relevant policies and requirements for occupational health and diseases formulated by the central government and higher competent authorities; knowing the distribution of persons working in dangerous trades and posts of the heat source factories; allocating the manpower resources so that the workers incapable of operating the dangerous trades are transferred; and strictly implementing the personal protection management system.

#### **4.3 Trade Union**



It is responsible for monitoring the occupational health and safety and prevention of occupational diseases.

#### **4.4 Relevant Sections and Heat Source Companies**

They are responsible for strictly implementing the Law of the Peoples Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases, and lead the employees in providing sufficient personal protection at work sites.

#### **4.5 Administrative Section**

4.5.1 Responsible for conducting route physical check-ups to the employees and preparing health records for them.

4.5.1 Responsible for monitoring the route physical check-ups of the employees in all heat source factories.

4.5.2 Responsible for monitoring the health state of the workers undertaking hazardous operations, and preparing relevant records.

### **5. Procedures**

#### **5.1 Management scope of the occupational health trades (trade working in harmful environment)**

5.1.1 Boiler operator (including water quality inspection)

5.1.2 Electrician and welder

5.1.3 Heat station operator

#### **5.2 Management of the trade working in harmful environment**

5.2.1 Each year, the security sections of the heat source factories design a list of trade workers working in harmful environment, and submit the lists to the security section of the branch company by Nov. 30<sup>th</sup>, who will compile the lists and prepare a list for the branch company, and submit the list to the security department of the District Heating Group by Dec. 12<sup>th</sup>.

5.2.2 When there are more workers working in harmful environment, the branch company or the heat source factories should fill them into the application form. After getting approval from the manager of the security department, these workers are under the management scope of the list for the workers working in harmful environment.



5.2.3 Meanwhile, the security section submits the list to the employment section. After verification, the list will be sent back to the security section, which will send it to the administrative section.

5.2.4 The administrative section will prepare records for the workers working in harmful environment according to the summary table of the workers working in harmful environment of the heat source company.

5.2.5 Security section should approve the release of personal labor protection articles according to the regulations, and the heat source factories should equip labor protection articles according to the requirements.

5.2.6 Workers working in environment should wear proper protection articles during work.

5.2.7 The employees entering into other harmful and poisonous places should wear labor protection articles.

5.2.8 The trade union, production departments and other departments should conduct education and training on occupational diseases, so as to enhance the employee's self-protection awareness of occupational diseases.

### **5.3 Physical examination to the workers in harmful environment**

5.3.1 Physical examination to the workers in harmful environment should be conducted by the authorized medical institutions approved by the city-level health administrative departments and above. When the heat source factories find that the employees have contracted, or suspected to have contracted occupational diseases, they should report to the security section, which will in turn report to the group's security department.

5.3.2 The employees who have been confirmed with occupational diseases should be conducted with regular examinations and treatment according to relevant national policies. Those who are not suitable for their original posts should be transferred away and be properly rehabilitated.

5.3.3 The security departments should be responsible for inspecting the occupational health and safety work during production, and correcting and checking up the behaviors against the regulations and systems on occupational health and safety.

## **6. Related/Support Documents**

6.1 Q/BDHG • CX/R Y—23—2010 Noise Control Management Procedure

6.2 Q/BDHG • CX/R Y—24—2010 Hazardous Chemical Management Procedure



- 6.3 Q/BDHG • CX/RX—26—2010 Safe Production Management Procedure
- 6.4 Q/BDHG • CX/RX—30—2010 Emergency Preparedness and Response Management Procedure
- 6.5 Q/BDHG • CX/RX—27—2010 Occupational Health Management Procedure
- 6.6 Q/BDHG • CX/RX—33—2010 Environmental Safety Performance Measurement and Standard Evaluation Management Procedure

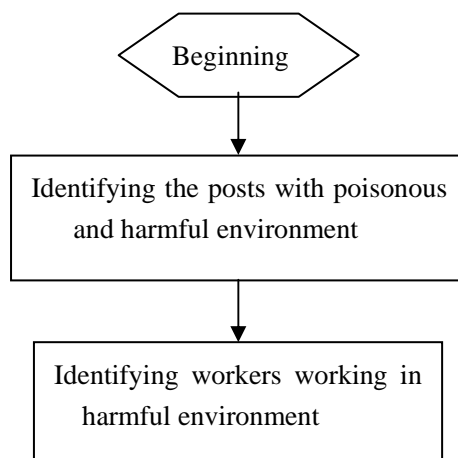
**7. Annex**

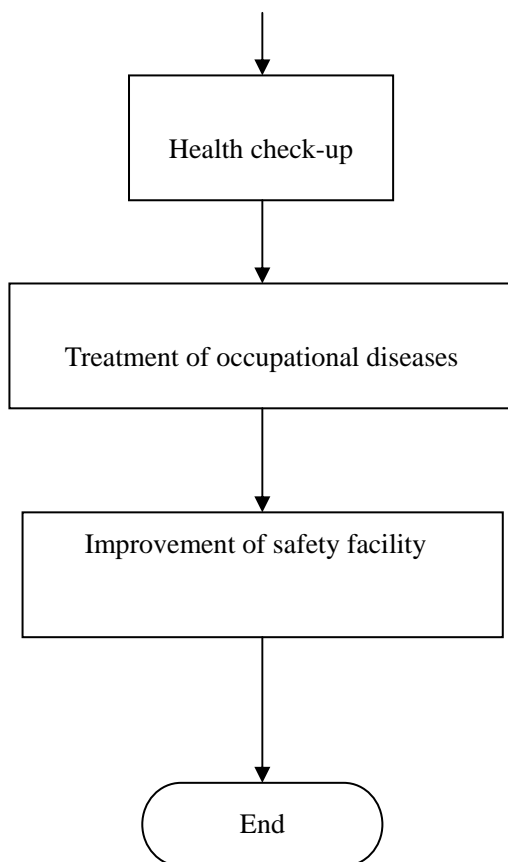
Work Flow Chart

**8. Records**

Serial	Code	Title	Holding Unit	Holding Period (Year)
1	JL/BDHG • CX—39—01	Application Form for Workers in Harmful Environment	Security section	3
2	JL/BDHG • CX—39—02	Summary Sheet of Workers in Harmful Environment	Employment section, security section	3
3	JL/BDHG • CX—39—03	List for the Workers Failing Physical Examination	Administrative section, security section	3
4	JL/BDHG • CX—39—04	Application Form for Workers in Harmful Environment with Occupational Diseases	Security section	3
5	JL/BDHG • CX—01—10	Amendment Records	Enterprise management office	3

**Work Flow Chart:**





**Forms (omit):**

Application Form for Workers in Harmful Environment

Summary Sheet of Workers in Harmful Environment

List for the Workers Failing Physical Examination

Application Form for Workers in Harmful Environment with Occupational Diseases

Amendment Records

**II: Conducting all kinds of exercises and ensuring safe production**

The heat supply factory carries 5 exercises of different types each year with the participation of all of its employees. After each exercise, it will produce a safe management evaluation report to ensure sustained safe production.

**Table 39 Safety Exercises of the Heat Supply Factory in 2006-2009**

Year	No. of Exercises	Contents
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Work Report of International Safe Community of Xiangheyuan Community

2007	5	Flood exercise, safeguard emergency response exercise, acid leak emergency relief exercise, public security prevention exercise, high-temperature and high-pressure accident exercise
2008	6	Disastrous earthquake emergency relief exercise, flood exercise, fire exercise, acid leak emergency relief exercise, public security prevention exercise
2009	8	Water supply emergency exercise, energy storage tank emergency exercise, natural gas leakage emergency relief exercise, fire exercise, high-temperature and high-pressure accident exercise, acid leak emergency relief exercise, safeguard emergency response exercise and natural gas leakage emergency relief exercise for Zuojiazhuang Heat Supply Factory

**Evaluation Report for the Public Security Prevention Exercise of the Heat Supply Factory**

(example)

Time: May 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2009	Place: Heat Supply Factory of Zuojiazhuang
Evaluation purpose: Deal with the public security cases in the factory	
Reviewers: Wang Yongshun, Qu Baozhong, Guo Tianliang	
Review Summary: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess the nature of the accident rightly.</li> <li>2. The public security staff and safeguards gather in rapidly.</li> <li>3. Sealing off key positions and locations.</li> <li>4. Muster the safeguards to enhance security in the factory.</li> <li>5. Contain the offenders and prevent them from taking irrational activities.</li> <li>6. Isolate the offenders.</li> </ol>	



**Conclusion:**

In order to protect the internal safety of Zuojiashuang heat supply factory, prevent social security and criminal cases from happening, and ensure production and administration order, it conducted a public security emergency exercise in May 21<sup>st</sup>, 2009.

The public security staff and safeguards gather in rapidly on receiving orders, who will be under the collective control of the emergency headquarters, and seal off key areas according to the requirement of emergency plan. The safeguards enhance security in the factory, contain and isolate the offenders. After disposal, the factory leaders handle the offenders properly.

There arise no new risks in the exercise. The emergency plan is applicable in all stages, and there is no need to amend.

**Responsible Sections:**

Security Team of Zuojiashuang Heat Supply Factory

Factory Safeguard Team

Prepared by:

Reviewed by:

Approved by:

Date:

**(3) Intervention Effect**

The heat supply factory has a strict and standardized safety production system, and there has been no major accident since its establishment 27 years ago. In creating the safe community, Xiangheyuan community puts the heat supply factory as a safe production demonstration unit, and promotes its experiences in the community. In recent years, the safe production accidents in the business and production enterprises of Xiangheyuan community gradually reduce.

**4. Indicator 4: Programs that document the frequency and causes of injuries**

Xiaohangyuan community (sub-district office) cooperated with the medical institutions and functional departments in the community, and established the accident and injury surveillance system, which provides basic information for the formulation of safe community promotion projects and intervention measures, and for the effect evaluation.

**1. Object of Injury Registration**

The main objects of injury registration include all resident population (including the staff in the social units and floating population) in 8 residential areas of Xiangheyuan community.

**2. Channel for Providing Injury Information**

(1)Medical institutions: major monitoring points are Taiyanggong Hospital, community health service center and community health service station



(2)Functional departments: Zuojiashuang fire squadron, Xiangheyuan traffic committee, Xiangheyuan police station

(3) Surveillance of injuries to special population groups

- The elderly: conducted one-to-one household interview to the elderly above 60 by way of handing out questionnaires on injury monitoring.
- Children and youth: injury registration book in the medical rooms of the schools and kindergartens.

### 3. Contents and Methods of Injury Registration

#### (1) Contents of Injury Registration

- Contents of injury registration in medical institutions: contents in the national injury monitoring report card promulgated by the Department of General Administration of the Ministry of Health
- Contents of accident injury registration: monitoring the safety accidents that can cause serious injuries to human body and life or serious damage to properties in the community, including fires, traffic accidents, safe production accidents and social security accidents. The contents of accident monitoring registration should include the time, place, causes and damages.

#### (2) Methods of Injury Registration

- Methods of injury registration in medical institutions: based primarily on the monitoring channels of the medical institutions, and with the complement of Taiyangong Hospital, community health service center and community health service station, the community established the community accident injury report system, collected the injury information from all monitoring points regularly, prepared monitoring analysis reports and submit them to the safe community leading team.
- Methods of accident injury registration:

Table 40 Accident Injury Registration Channels in Xiangheyuan Community

Types of Accident Monitoring	Monitoring Authorities
---------------------------------	------------------------



Work Report of International Safe Community of Xiangheyuan Community

Fire accident monitoring	Comprehensive Treatment Office
Traffic accident monitoring	Safety Committee
Safe production accident monitoring	Labor Section and the Safe Production Monitoring and Administration Bureau of Chaoyang District
Social security accident monitoring	Xiangheyuan Police Station is responsible for registering the information of crime cases, such as theft, robbery and violence crimes.

The accident monitoring information involving personal injury will serve as the complimentary information to the hospital injury monitoring, while the information that does not involve personal injury will also be recorded for further reference. The registered information should include the information of the basic situations, results, responsible party, victim and the reporter.

● Methods of injury registration for special population groups: according to the health information documented by the community, selects a certain number of the elderly randomly, requests them to fill in the forms and then takes the forms back. The analytical results will service as the basis for formulation and implementation of the projects for the elderly.

#### 4. Work Process Surveillance

a. After completing the annual injury survey in the community, each team should submit the statistics to the evaluation and examination work team.

b. The evaluation and examination work team will review the survey results and then record them into the annual injury surveillance system of the community.

c. According to the danger source identification and risk evaluation and other survey results, the evaluation and examination work team will conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the work results of all work teams in each stage, and submit the analytical results and the evaluation report to the safe community promotion committee of Xiangheyuan community, while at the same time distribute them to all safety program teams.



d. Based upon the comprehensive analytical results, the safe community promotion committee will convene a work team conference, to define intervention fields, formulate further improvement plans, and make adjustment and deployment for the work of all program teams.

e. Under the overall deployment of the promotion committee, all program teams will adjust their detailed work plans according to relevant **surveillance** results, and make further improvement.

## **5. Indicator 5: Evaluation measures to assess their programs, processes and the effects of change**

During the process of evaluation and examination, Xiangheyuan community carried out tracking and evaluation of the implementation process and effects of the promotion projects by the following methods, which effectively reduced and checked the happening of all kinds of accidents and injuries.

### **1. Community Diagnosis**

The community conducted regular community diagnosis covering all aspects of safety projects to all of its residential communities, to learn the safety requirements of different stages and population groups.

Xiangheyuan community conducted the community diagnosis in Jan.-Mar. of 2006 and Sept.-Dec. of 2008.

The first diagnosis was to learn the safety conditions of the community and the safety appeals of the residents, and the results would serve as reference materials for creating the intervention measures of safe community construction. .

The second diagnosis was conducted after 2 years, with the purpose of learning the effects of safe community creation and changing of the residents' safety appeals for the past 3 years, and provide basis for implementation of the continual improvement plan.

### **2. Mid-term Evaluation**

The evaluation and examination team will conduct a mid-term evaluation every half year by methods of community-organized inspections and joint inspections of all teams, to evaluate and



review the project contents and their implementation.

Evaluation and examination contents:

- a. Formulation of various safety management systems.
- b. Implementation of all kinds of safety management measures.
- c. Risk control of key places, key areas, key units and key facilities.
- d. Safety and health awareness and behaviors of the community residents and staffs.
- e. Existing safety risks and other problems.

### **3. Annual Accident Analysis Report**

The social security, fire safety, traffic and production accidents of each year will be analyzed and compiled into an annual accident analysis report. And the accident information of each year will be compared with that of other years in respect of the basic information, injury causes, injury degree, death rate and cure rate, etc, which will be further compiled into an annual injury monitoring report.

See Annex 2 Evaluation Report of the Safety Performance of Xiangheyuan Community for further details.

## **6. Indicator 6: Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks**

Since its beginning of safe community building, Xiangheyuan community has actively taken part into the exchange activities organized by the local and international safe community networks. Through enhancing mutual exchange and discussion with the members of local safe community establishment networks, visiting the successful cases of safe community building at home and abroad, taking part into the safe community training symposiums organized each year, the community has known better of the meanings of safe community building to the prevention of injury accidents, and shared their work experiences of safety promotion and injury prevention with other network members.

Meanwhile, the community enhanced its theoretical awareness, invited experts and scholars on safe community to offer guidance in the community, learned from the experiences of them, and had a better understanding and appreciation. Meanwhile, it applied the successful experiences to



the construction work, and ensured the effective and smooth functioning of various construction works in the community.

International exchange activities:

- In Sept. 2009, took part in the international safe community conference held in Colombia.
- In Oct. 2009, took part in the international safe community conference of Asia held in Beijing.

Domestic learning and exchanges:

● In Aug. 2008, took part in the national safe community construction conference held in Qingdao.

● In Nov. 2008, took part in the safe community training class held in Jiujiang city, Jiangxi.

● In May 2009, took part in the training class on standards and methods of safe community construction held in Chengdu.

● In Oct. 2009, took part in the international safe community construction conference of Asia held in Beijing, and was awarded the title of National Safe Community.



### Chapter 3 Publicity and Publications

In order to enable the community residents to know the update of the construction, enhance their safety awareness, encourage them to take part into the construction of safe community, and create a good safety environment, the community fully combines all available resources and conducts publicity in the community and the whole society.

#### 1. Utilizing social media resources and promoting the safe community building of Xiangheyuan community

Xiangheyuan community actively strives for the support of all medias to release relevant information on safe community. It cooperated with China National Radio, Beijing Chaoyang News, Safe Community Network and China Wenming Network, to publicize the concept of safe community and to make it more acceptable to common people.

Meanwhile, Beijing Evening New, Beijing Times, Chaoyang News, Legal Evening News, Chaoyang Cable TV and Beijing Traffic Management Brief published the traffic safety progress of Xiangheyuan community in its construction of safe community. In 2009, the community published 74 articles in various medias, including 24 articles in central medias and 50 articles in city medias.



#### 2. Community Paper *Enjoying Fragrance*

In Jul. 2009, the Xiangheyuan community paper of *Enjoying Fragrance* was launched formally, which is a paper for publishing all kinds of community information comprehensively and rapidly, and is a bridge for connecting the residents with the government. A column on spiritual civilization is opened in the paper to report relevant information on the implementation of safe community construction and related projects.



**Information of the Persons-in-charge of Safe Community Construction of Xiangheyuan Community**

**Community:** Xiangheyuan Community of Chaoyang District, Beijing City

Country: PRC

Project Initiation Time: Sept. 2005

**Contacts:**

Name: Shui Wei

Unit: Xiangheyuan Community of Chaoyang District, Beijing City

Address: 26#506 of Xibahe Nanli, Xiangheyuan Community of Chaoyang District, Beijing

City

Post Code: 100028

Fax: 64675736

Phone: 64605439

**Staff:**

No.: 86 persons

**Persons-in-charge:**

Ge Qiang Secretary of Xiangheyuan Community

Shui Wei Deputy Chief of the Comprehensive Treatment Office of Xiangheyuan

Community

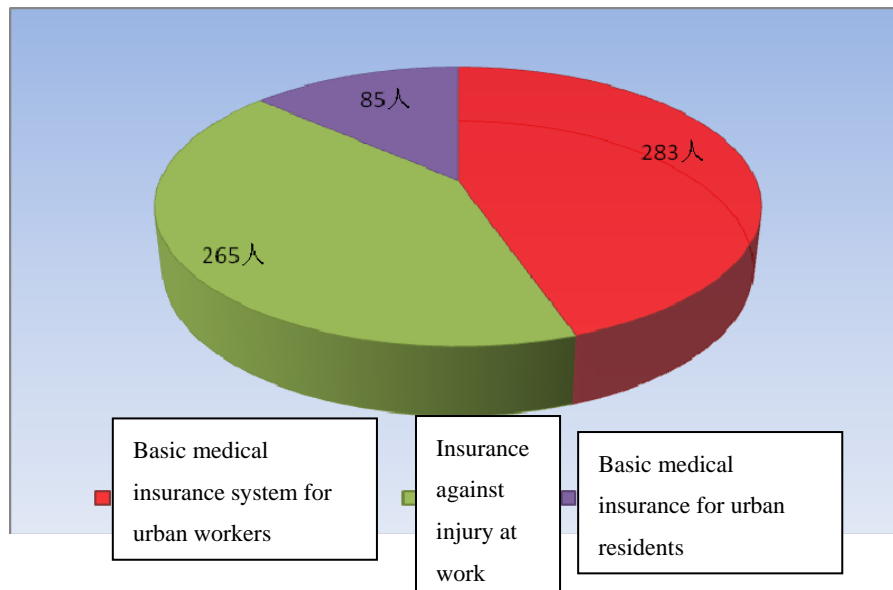


## Evaluation Report of the Disabled Rehabilitation Service of Xiangheyuan Community

The disabled rehabilitation is an important part of the safe community building of Xiangheyuan community. Since March 2010, the work team for the disabled of Xiangheyuan community has conducted special evaluation to the programs for the safety of the disabled. The details are as following:

Now, there are 588 disabled residents with relevant verifying documents, of which, 376 are at their working age, 368 join various basic medical insurances such as the basic medical insurances for urban workers, work injury insurances and urban residents basic medical insurances, accounting for 97.9% of the total number.

**Table 1 Statistical Diagram of the Disabled Persons of Xiangheyuan Community Having Basic Medical Insurances**



### 2. All kinds of rehabilitation service are put into effect and the disabled service system

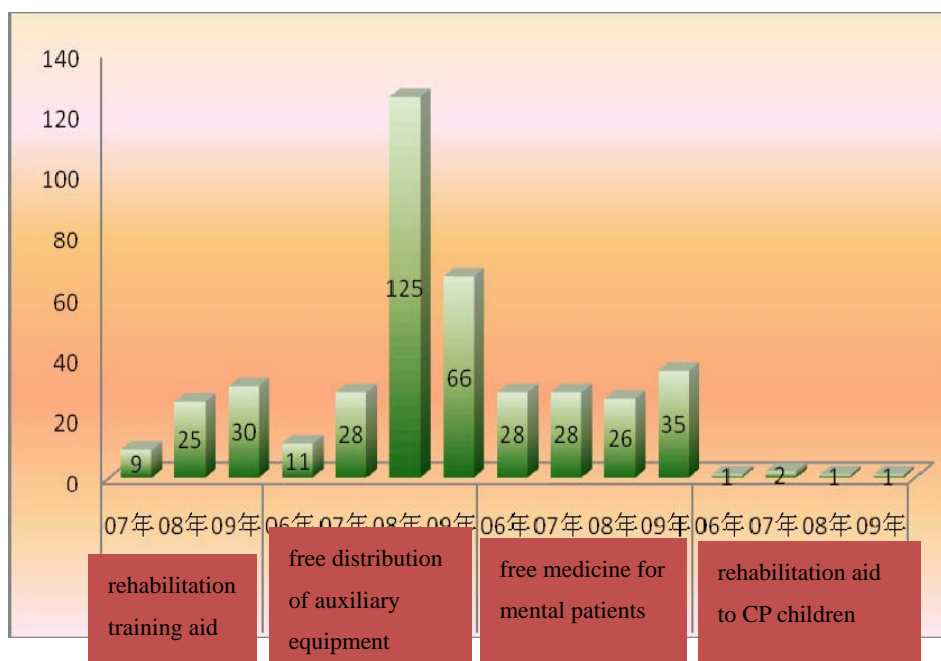


**develops steadily.**

Xiangheyuan community thoroughly implements all kinds of medical service preferential policies aimed at the disabled of Chaoyang District, issued rehabilitation training cards of RMB 500 to the disabled residents, handed out all kinds of assistant devices free of charge, refund the medical charges to the mental patients and provide subsidies for the CP children in rehabilitation institutions, benefiting 416 person-times in total. Of which, 231 disabled persons in the community need assistant devices and the detection rate is 393%. Over 4 years, the disabled person's federation of the community releases free assistant devices for 230 disabled residents, and the releasing rate is nearly 100%.

**Table 2 Statistics of Rehabilitation Service of Xiangheyuan Community since 2006**

No.	Rehabilitation Service	Beneficiary (person-time)
1	Rehabilitation training and help to the needy disabled	64
2	Free release of assistant devices to the disabled	230
3	Free medication to the needy mental patients	117
4	Rehabilitation grant to the needy CP children	5



**Chart 2 Annual Statistics of the Beneficiaries of Rehabilitation Assistance Projects of Xiangheyuan Community**

Rehabilitation is a key link in the construction of the disabled service system, and implementing relevant rehabilitation assistance policies directly relates to the interests of the disabled residents. Therefore, Xiangheyuan community, utilizing the opportunity of the basic information investigation in 2008 and change of 2-generation disabled person certificate in 2009, carried out repetitive investigation to the requirements for rehabilitation of the disabled residents, and grasped the dynamic information. In addition, it made full use of the community’s assistant devices service station for the disabled, and introduced relevant knowledge to the residents, so that they can get a better understanding of the most suitable assistant devices. In Jul. 2009, CCTV interviewed Li Defang of our community with hearing disabilities, learned the changes he had experienced after getting free aids from the community. Then, Beijing Municipal Disabled Person’s Federation in its official website introduced the case with the title of “Free assistant devices, providing more love for the disabled”.

**3. Solid rehabilitation foundation, abundant resources and good effects**



Till Oct. 2009, all 8 residential communities of Xiangheyuan community had established their rehabilitation stations with qualified and authorized rehabilitation assistants, who got 30 hours of rehabilitation training each year. The details are as following:

**Table 3 Rehabilitation Stations of Xiangheyuan Community**

No.	Name	Address	Telephone	Rehabilitation Assistant	Time of Establishment
1	Xibahe Dongli	Community residential committee	64618859	Wang Xiaoqin	2009.10
2	Xibahe Zhongli	In front of 2 <sup>nd</sup> building of Zhongli	64676023	Li Quanli	2007.2
3	Xibahe Nanli	Community residential committee	64651708	Zhao Yue	2008.10
4	Xibahe Xili	4 <sup>th</sup> floor of Xibahe Xili	64296921	Wang Xinmin	2007.2
5	Liufang Beili	Wenxin Jiayun	64680342	Feng Jianguo	2006.12
6	Liufang Nanli	Community residential committee	64607112	Bao Hong	2007.2
7	North of Guangximen Beili	No.6 of Guangximen Beili	64297646	Li Bin	2007.2
8	South of Guangximen Beili	Community residential committee	64203345	Liang Dongxin	2007.2



All rehabilitation stations of Xiangheyuan community complied strictly with the *Community Document Management Guide for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled of Chaoyang District* and the



**Picture 3 Picture of BTV's Special Focus Program, Sept. 27<sup>th</sup>, 2009**

*Community Document Management Guide for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled with Mental Disabilities of Chaoyang District*, created all kinds of documents for the all the disabled, primarily the Rehabilitation Service Document for the Disabled. In addition, with the support of Chaoyang District Disabled Person's Federation and Chaoyang District Encephalopathy Rehabilitation Hospital, the community provided free special community rehabilitation in Liufang Beili rehabilitation center for the patients with cerebrovascular diseases and brain trauma sequela. Since Aug. 2009, altogether 5 residents have recovered to some extent, and BTV reported it in its Special Focus Program in Sept. 27<sup>th</sup>, 2009.

Referral is an extension service of the community rehabilitation, which provides more professional and pointed service to the disabled residents. In this respect, the disabled persons' federation of Xiangheyuan community, on the one hand, pays much attention on the collective learning and information exchange, enabling the rehabilitation assistants knowing well of the rehabilitation resources of the community; on the other hand, it continuously enhances the



working staff's service awareness, improving the effectiveness of rehabilitation referral. Since 2006, Xiangheyuan community has written referral forms for 134 disabled residents, of which, 129 have rehabilitated quiet well, amounting to 96%.

#### 4. Special rehabilitation benefits various groups of disabled residents in various degrees.

The rehabilitation requirements and effects of different categories of disabilities and of different age groups often vary. Therefore, the community puts priority on the cataract sight rehabilitating and children rehabilitation and provides preferential policies, which is not only in compliance with the rules of science, but can also maximize the social benefits of rehabilitation.

Since 2006, there are altogether 11 children between 0-16-year-old are mentally or physically disabled. In this respect, the community disabled person's federation, from the perspective of medical and professional rehabilitation, provides free rehabilitation information and devices for the guardians of the physically disabled children, and gives the mentally disabled children a chance to contact with the society and live independently through professional rehabilitation trainings.

**Table 4 Rehabilitation Services of Xiangheyuan Community Since 2006**

No.	Rehabilitation Case	People in Need	People Rehabilitated
1	Cataract operation	5	5
2	Low vision aids	2	1
3	Community rehabilitation for the mentally disabled between 0-16	8	8
4	Institutional rehabilitation for the mentally disabled between 0-16	4	4
5	Community rehabilitation for the physically disabled	274	1576
6	Institutional rehabilitation for the physically disabled	32	51



7	The disabled in need of artificial limbs	2	2
8	Mental patients in need of guardians	164	164
9	Mental patients with a record of trouble-making	0	0

**Table 5 Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled Between 2006-2009**

Year	People in need of Rehabilitation	People actually rehabilitated	Rehabilitation rate
2006	210	158	75%
2007	221	218	99%
2008	221	217	98%
2009	274	273	99%

As is revealed in Table 4, all the blind due to cataract disease have undergone operations, all low-vision patients get low-vision aids, all mentally disabled children acquire rehabilitation trainings, all the disabled missing limbs get artificial limbs, and all mental patients are arranged with guardians. And as is revealed in Table 5, the average rehabilitation rate of the physically disabled of Xiangheyuan community is 93%. However, since 2007, the number is over 98%.

**5. Rehabilitation promotional activities are widely attended and the rehabilitation awareness is widely accepted.**

Rehabilitation promotional activities can not only get response from the disabled, but also constitute an important arena for publicizing the cause for the disabled and creating a good social environment. The disabled person's federation of Xiangheyuan community always pays attention on rehabilitation promotions, has cultivated its special features, and has acquired good promotional effects. In respect to the contents, the community dares to take initiatives, organizes such activities as rehabilitation exhibitions, competitions and experiencing journeys, which not



only bring a smear of fun to the rehabilitation process, but also increases its influence. In propagating and publicity, the community finds primary support from the *Spring Rain* edited by Chaoyang District Disabled Person's Federation and the *Enjoying Fragrance* edited by the community, and also strives for the support of municipal medias such as BTV, *Beijing Daily*, *Beijing Youth Daily* and *Beijing Times*, giving a sustained developmental momentum to the rehabilitation of the disabled in the community. According to statistics, during the Paralympics 2008, over 50 medias conducted interview to the disabled residents of our community. In 2009, over 6 municipal media companies including BTV and *Beijing Daily*, reported the rehabilitation progress of our community. While in the first 2 months of 2010, the municipal medias such as *Beijing Times*, have reported our community's work on the disabled twice. These reports render



Picture 5 The Medias such as *Beijing Daily* Reporting the Rehabilitation Exhibition, Eye-care Day and Rehabilitation Competition of Xiangheyuan Community in 2009

the community rehabilitation activities gradually recognized and appreciated by the residents. According to the statistics in Jun. 2006, over 96% of the disabled and their friends or relatives are satisfied with the rehabilitation work of our community.



## **International Safe Community Building of Xiangheyuan Community**

### **Community Safety Performance Evaluation Report**

In order to grasp the features and changing trends of the injuries of Xiangheyuan community, evaluate the performance of all safety promotion program teams in promoting the building of safe community objectively, and provide data support for the improvement in next phases, the evaluation and examination team of Xiangheyuan safe community promotion committee prepares the evaluation report. The evaluation report is compiled in reference to the analytical report of the door-to-door interviews in 2006-2009, the analytical results of injuries provided by the functional departments, and the analytical results of injury inspection provide by the community health service center.

#### **1. Evaluation Methods**

Xiangheyuan community conducts periodical evaluation to the work of safe community building by ways of community diagnosis, middle-term program evaluation, danger source management and accident & injury analysis; adjusts and completes the work plans according to the analytical results; formulates prevention and correction methods; and eliminates, reduces and controls the risks of various accidents and injuries.

##### **(1) Community Diagnosis**

Xiangheyuan community conducts 2 rounds of community diagnosis covering all safety programs to all 8 residential communities, so as to learn the safety requirements of different population groups at different times.

##### **(2) Middle-term Evaluation**

During the process of creating a safe community, the evaluation and examination team conducts middle-term evaluation every half year, and conducts evaluation and review to the contents of programs and their implementation by way of self-inspection, community inspection or joint inspection of all program teams.



### **(3) Danger Source Management**

According to the identified danger sources by all program teams, the community continuously tracks the effect of the renovation plans and measures for potential hazardous areas, and prepares quarterly and yearly tracking records for the renovation effects.

### **(4) Annual Accident and Injury Analysis**

a. The community summarizes the public security analytical report, fire control analytical report, traffic analytical report, accident and injury monitoring analysis and accident statistical forms of each year, and prepares the annual accident analysis report.

b. According to the injury data (accidental injury data, injury categories of different years, distribution of injury categories in different age groups, injury causes, death rate and cure rate) of each year, the community compares the injuries of each year, and prepares the annual injury monitoring report.

## **2. Information Source**

In order to grasp the distribution features and changes of local accidents and injuries, Xiangheyuan community cooperates with local medical institutions and functional departments in establishing the Xiangheyuan community accident and **injury surveillance** system, which provides information sources for the formulation of safe community promotion programs and intervention methods, and for the effect evaluation.

There are mainly 3 channels for the injury monitoring of Xiangheyuan community:

(1) Government functional department: the main monitoring points are Zuojiashuang fire squadron, Xiangheyuan transportation committee, and Xiangheyuan police station, which are mainly responsible for collecting the data about fire, traffic and public security accidents of each year.

(2) Injury monitoring of medical institutions: the main **surveillance** points are Taiyanggong Hospital, community health service center and community health service station, which are mainly responsible for collecting the data about resident injuries of each year.

(3) Questionnaires: the community organizes the migrant population administrators to conduct investigation to the injuries happened to the residents. The contents include household



injury and community injury. The household injury investigation consists of fall, burn, cut, bump, bite, food poisoning, drug allergy and theft, while community injury investigation consists of loss of property, burglary and robbery.

Other injury information collecting channels: collecting injury information about the children and adolescents from the kindergartens and middle and primary schools each year.

### 3. Target of Evaluation

(1) Evaluation of safety plans and programs, to see if the plans are reasonable and in compliance with the practical conditions of the community, if injuries can be prevented and reduced.

(2) Evaluation of the effects of major safety programs, to see if the set objectives are met, and if accident and injury rates are controlled effectively.

(3) Evaluation of the injury information collected from various channels, such as the changes of traffic, public security and fire control accidents, and the data, categories and reasons for accidental injuries.

### 4. Evaluation of Safety Plans and Programs

#### (1) Construction of Home Safety Infrastructure for the Elderly

It is mainly about conducting skid-proof treatment to the floors of the elderly families (over 80), and installing hand rails in the toilets. The infrastructure renovation has been put into practice since 2006, and the fall injuries of the elderly have been declining since then.

Year	Elderly Households	Renovated Households	Coverage Rate	Rate of Fall Injuries Happened to the Elderly (above 80)	Compared to 2006
2006	1091	89	8.15%	7.7%	—
2007	1127	142	11.44%	6.0%	↓1.7%
2008	1204	213	17.69%	5.3%	↓2.4%
2009	1371	294	21.44%	4.9%	↓2.6%

#### (2) School Children Safety Promotion Program



Xiangheyuan community conducts children safety educational activities in 6 kindergartens of the community. Between 2006 and 2009, the community carried out a series of activities centering on safe environment construction and children safety education, and all children got safety educations. According to the injury patterns in the past 4 years, effects of the safety are obvious. However, bump injuries still constitute the major source of kindergarten injuries. Therefore, we will focus on bump injury prevention in next phase.

Year	Categories of Accidental Injuries (times)							Total
	Bump	Gash	Scald	Bite	Crush	Scratch	Others	
2006	37	9	3	7	4	4	2	66
2007	32	6	1	4	1	1	3	48
2008	28	2	1	3	2	2	/	38
2009	21	2	/	/	1	/	2	26

### (3) Safety Promotion Program for the Disabled

Rehabilitation of the disabled is the key aspect of relevant work teams. Over the past 4 years, Xiangheyuan gradually completed the rehabilitation system for the disabled, distributed free assistive devices and offered free rehabilitation treatment to the disabled. In 2009, the distribution rate of assistive devices is almost 100%, all rehabilitation assistance rates reach 100%. The residents are more and more satisfied.

**Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled in 2006-2009**

Year	People in need of rehabilitation	People actually rehabilitated	Rehabilitation rate	Satisfaction rate
2006	210	158	75%	65%
2007	221	218	99%	78%
2008	221	217	98%	89%
2009	274	273	99%	95%

### (4) Home Safety Promotion Program

According to the community diagnosis in 2006, what the residents need most is family first-aid and mutual aid. For the past 3 years, Xiangheyuan community has been combining the regional medical resources, organizing all kinds of family first-aid and mutual aid trainings. In



2006, the coverage rate of family first-aid and mutual aid training was 6.04%. In 2009, the coverage rate of first-aid training reached 82.1%.

#### Coverage of Home Injuries First-Aid and Mutual-Aid Training in 2006-2009

Year	Participating Households	Permanent Households	Coverage Rate
2006	8960	14835	60.4%
2007	12517	15725	79.6%
2008	15033	16835	89.3%
2009	17254	18754	92.1%

Through training, more residents are acquainted with first-aid knowledge. And the death tolls caused by sudden outburst of diseases reduce from 48.4% in 2006 to 14.9% in 2009.

Year	Rate of Sudden Diseases	Death Rate	Compared to 2006
2006	3.2%	48.4%	-
2007	3.1%	45.1%	↓3.3%
2008	2.6%	34.7%	↓10.4%
2009	2.4%	14.9%	↓33.5%

#### (5) Fire Control Safety Promotion Program

The construction team completed the hardware facilities for fire control in the past 4 years, publicized household fire-fighting products, and promoted fire control coverage rate. There have been no major fire injuries in the past 4 years, and the number of accidents has been declining all the time. In 2009, there were more household fire accidents. Therefore, household fire accidents remain the key intervention object in next phase.

Year	Equipping rate of fire control facilities	Coverage rate of fire-fighting powder	Coverage rate of fire promotion	Fire accidents
2006	61%	/	65%	20
2007	73%	/	78%	14



2008	86%	10%	85%	6
2009	91%	12.5%	89%	13

**(6) Traffic Safety Promotion Program**

As is reviewed by the following table, more residents have been getting traffic safety trainings since 2006. In 2009, the training rate was 95%. With the gradual increase of the training rate, there are fewer traffic accidents in the community.

Year	Private car owners	Training (time)	Participants	Coverage rate	Accidents
2006	1021	3	459	45%	20, 16 injured, no death
2007	1094	5	831	76%	16, 9 injured, no death
2008	1180	6	1097	93%	10, 5 injured, no death
2009	1270	10	1210	95%	11, 5 injured, no death

**(7) Public Security Promotion Program**

Since 2006, Xiangheyuan community has invested heavily on new technologies and on promoting safety education to the residents. As a result, the community security improves remarkably, and there are fewer public security cases.

Year	ACS and gated community coverage rate	Safety education rate	Public security cases
2006	36%	58%	321
2007	Guangbei community 100%, other 7 communities 80%	75%	301
2008	100%	82%	203
2009	/	90%	146

**5. Implementation Result Evaluation of Major Safety Programs**



### (1) Empty Nest Program

The program mainly includes installing free emergency bells for the elderly above 70, and providing household support for all empty nest elderly. With more money pouring in, the household support rate has been increasing, and there are more volunteers. The household support rate in 2009 is 100%. In the next phase, the construction team will get more money and install more emergency devices.

Year	Empty-nest elderly	Households with emergency bells	Coverage rate	Household support (households)	Coverage rate
2007	2100	30	1.42%	2001	72.4%
2008	1802	57	3.16%	2634	89.7%
2009	1988	85	4.27%	3507	100%

### (2) Red Ribbon-Peer Education Program

AIDS prevention is a major intervention program for Beijing National Vocational High School, which provides good safety education for the adolescent high-school students. In the next phase, the construction team will learn useful experiences and introduce the experiences to other high schools. The following table is about 150 students' knowledge of AIDS before and after the peer education project.

	Knowledge of contraceptive methods		Knowledge of AIDS transmission		Knowledge of physical hygiene		Know completely		Total ignorance	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Person	15	135	44	106	14	136	10	140	0	0
proportion	10%	90%	29.3%	70.7%	9.3%	90.6%	6.7%	93.3%	/	/

### (3) Care for the Mentally Disabled Program

Xiangheyuan community offers all kinds of medical rehabilitation services to the mentally disabled, and achieves good results in guarding the mental patients. Since 2007, the guardianship rate has been over 90%, and the figure is 100% in 2009.

Year	Number of mentally disabled	Guardianship rate
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2006	149	62.8%
2007	97	90.7%
2008	94	95.4%
2009	93	100%

**(4) Floating Population Management and Service**

Xiangheyuan community takes effective measures such as enhancing safety education and focusing on the education problem of the floating population’s children to care for the floating population. In 2006-2209, although the crimes committed by the floating population still take up a major part, the crime rate has been declining all the time. For a long time in the future, management of floating population is still a major intervention aspect.

**Safety Education to the Floating Population in 2006-2009**

Year	No. of Floating Population	Safety Educations	Participants	Coverage Rate
2006	19535 人	3	8832	45.21%
2007	21874 人	5	13216	60.42%
2008	24282 人	8	18335	75.51%
2009	27064 人	10	20695	76.47%

**Public Security Cases Committed by the Floating Population in 2006-2009**

Year	Cases Committed by the Floating Population	Total No. of Public Security Cases	Proportion
2006	279	321	86.91%
2007	227	301	75.41%
2008	146	203	71.92%
2009	103	146	70.54%

**(5) Social Security Injuries**

Year	Burglary	House robbery	Vehicle theft	Street robbery	Street snatch
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2006	30	2	8	21	1
2007	29	1	9	12	1
2008	25	1	5	5	0
2009	17	0	2	1	0

## 6. Result Evaluation of Major Injury Information Collection Channels

### (1) Evaluation of Door-to-Door Survey Report

From 2006 to 2009, altogether 4 resident injury surveys were conducted by way of proportional sampling. The residential buildings are sampling groups. Altogether 8000 questionnaires were handed out, and the retrieved qualified questionnaires were 7814, 7560, 7719 and 7648 respectively.

A. Comparison between 2006 and 2009.

✧ Comparison of injury rates between 2006 and 2009.

Year	Questionnaires	Retrieved Questionnaires	Injured Numbers	Injury Rate	Compared to 2006
2006	8000	7814	1274	16.3%	/
2009	8000	7648	704	9.2%	↓7.1%

According to the questionnaire survey in 2006, altogether 1274 were injured during the year, accounting for 16.3% of the total number, while 704 were injured in 2009, accounting for 9.2%. In 2009, the injury rate dropped by 7.1% compared to 2006.

✧ Comparison of injury categories between 2006 and 2009.

Compared to 2006, the fall/tumble injury rate dropped by 2.9% in 2009. However, fall/tumble and scald injuries are still major injury categories.



Attachment 2 Performance Evaluation Report of Xiangheyuan Community

Year	Traffic injury	Fall/tumble	Inorganic mechanical injury	Organic mechanical injury	Drowning	Natural damage	Poisoning	suffocation	scalding	Poisonous animals and plants	Others
2006	17.4%	31.6%	2.1%	2%	/	6.6%	4.1%	/	21.9%	4.0%	10.3%
2009	16.1%	28.7%	2.7%	0.8%	0.4%	5.4%	3.8%	0.4%	25.7%	3.8%	12.3%
Comparison between 2006 and 2009	-1.3%	-2.9%	+0.6%	-1.2%	+0.4%	-1.2%	-0.3%	+0.4%	+3.8%	-0.2%	+2%

◇ Comparison of places where injuries occur between 2006 and 2009.

Place		At home	public residential places	Schools and public places	Sports venues	Roads or residential communities	Trade or service places	Industrial or construction places	others
Traffic injury	2006	16.9%	12.2%	1.3%	1.9%	65.7%	2%	/	/
	2009	17.2%	20.7%	3.4%	1.7%	53.4%	3.4%	/	/
	comparison between 2006 and 2009	-0.1%	+8.5%	-2.1%	-0.2%	-12.3%	-1.4%	/	/
Fall/tumble	2006	57.6%	15.3%	/	6.7%	16.3%	/	3.6%	/
	2009	43.8%	16.4%	6.8%	5.5%	17.8%	2.7%	2.7%	4.1%
	comparison between 2006 and 2009	-13.8%	+1.1%	/	+1.2%	-1.5%	/	-0.9%	/
Blunt/acute injury	2006	89.1%	4.6%	/	/	4.4%	/	1.9%	/
	2009	77.8%	11.1%	/	/	11.1%	/	/	/
	comparison between 2006 and 2009	-11.3%	+6.5%	/	/	+6.7%	/	/	/



Attachment 2 Performance Evaluation Report of Xiangheyuan Community

Burn/scald	2006	96.8%	/	/	/	/	3.2%	/	
	2009	95.3%	/	/	/	/	4.7%	/	/
	comparison between 2006 and 2009	—					+		
Animal bite	2006	58.7%	41.3%	/	/	/	/	/	/
	2009	45.5%	45.5%	4.5%	/	4.5%	/	/	/
	comparison between 2006 and 2009	—	+	+		+			
		13.2%	4.2%	4.5%	/	4.5%	/	/	/

◇ Comparison of injury rates of the elderly between 2006 and 2009.

Year	Surveyed numbers of the elderly	Injured numbers	Proportion	Compared to 2006
2006	1674	460	36.1%	/
2009	1512	240	21.7%	↓14.4%

◇ Comparison of injury rates of children (below 14) between 2006 and 2009.

Year	Injured children	Proportion	Compared to 2006
2006	11	3.4%	/
2009	8	0.7%	↓2.7%

B. Comparative Evaluation of the Survey in 2006 and 2009

According to the comparison of the injury survey conducted to the residents in 2006 and 2009, it is obvious that the annual injury rate and the injury rate of the elderly and children reduces to some extent, which shows that the safety intervention measures taken by Xiangheyuan community have achieved good results since the establishment of safe community.

Traffic injuries and scalds/burns are still major injury categories, while roads and residential communities are the primary places where traffic injuries occur; scald/burn, blunt/acute injury and animal bite mainly take place at homes; and all poisoning cases take place at home. Next, we will focus on the household safety and traffic safety, take all measures to increase the promotion, and



enhance the residents' household safety and traffic safety awareness.

## (2) Evaluation of Injury Analytical Results Provided by Special Functional Departments and the Results

### ① Traffic safety

According to the traffic accident statistics from 2006 to 2009, there was no major traffic accident in these years, and the rate of ordinary accidents dropped by 45% in these years.

Comparison of Traffic Accident Rates between 2006 and 2009

Year	Ordinary traffic accidents	Major traffic accidents	Injured	Compared to 2006
2006	20	0	16 injured, no death	/
2009	11	0	5 injured	↓45%

### ② Social security

According to the social security statistics from 2006 to 2009, there were 146 crimes in 2009, dropped by 54.5% compared to 2006 (321 crime cases), and the social security is properly guaranteed.

According to the analysis, fraud cases have been increasing for 3 consecutive years, but were controlled in 2009, while robbery, theft and vehicle-smash theft cases drop substantially. The reason is that the hardware facilities in the community are complete, and there is no chance for the criminals, so they turn into the psychological weaknesses of the residents.

Comparison of Crime Cases in Xiangheyuan Community between 2006 and 2009

Year	Total	Ordinary theft	Burglary	House robbery	Robbery	Snatch	Car theft	Car-smash theft	Personal injury	Fraud	Rape	Intentional killing	Black mail	Forging seals	kidnap	others
2006	321	124	36	2	42	13	9	37	18	36	1	0	3	0	0	0
2009	146	38	24	0	10	0	10	11	8	34	2	1	1	5	0	2

It is evident that the social security promotion program has achieved great effect, the crime



cases in the residential communities and at street have declined greatly, of which, the crime cases at street dropped by 75.4% in 2009 compared to 2006.

There were 29 internal cases in 2009, increasing by 31.8% compared to 2006, of which, 25 are bank fraud cases, accounting for 86.2% of the total number. Meanwhile, there have been more fraud cases in Xiangheyuan community, mainly in the form of online lottery, shopping online and suspects pretending to be someone else. Therefore, the social security should focus on enhancing safety education on the residents, enhance their protection awareness and leave them no chance.

**Comparison of Social Security Cases between 2006 and 2009**

Year	Total	Community	At street	Internal unit	Special industries
2009	146	84	30	29	3
2008	203	126	31	38	8
2007	301	175	85	33	8
2006	321	171	122	22	6

③ Fire safety

There has no major fire case in Xiangheyuan community in the past 5 years. The fire accidents in 2009 dropped by 35% compared to that in 2006. Household fire accidents did not reduce, but the fire accidents in restaurants' kitchens, small shops, underground spaces and green belts reduce. The total number of fire accidents has been declining from 2006 to 2008, but there is a rebound in 2009, which is mainly caused by the increased number of family fire accidents. Therefore, in the next step, the key intervention object of fire safety is family fire accidents.

**Comparison of Fire Accidents between 2006 and 2009**

Year	Fire Accidents						Death	Accident rate (compared to 2006)
	At home	Restaurant kitchens	Small shops	Underground space	Green belts	Total		
2006	8	4	3	1	4	20	0	/
2007	5	3	2	/	5	14	0	↓30%
2008	1	2	/	/	3	6	0	↓70%



2009	8	3	/	/	2	13	0	↓35%
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### (3) Analysis of Injury Surveillance Results Provided by Hospitals (Health Service Stations)

The injury surveillance records in the community hospitals reveal that, compared to 2006, the injury rate dropped by 2.2% in 2009, which shows that the intervention methods have a good effect.

#### ① Comparison of injury rates between 2006 and 2009

Compared to 2006, the injury rate dropped by 4.9% in 2009.

Year	Monitoring Period	Injured	Total Population	Annual Injury Rate (%)	Rate of Decline (compared to 2006)
2006	Jan.-Dec.	2916	50255	5.8%	/
2009	Jan.-Dec.	773	86880	0.89%	↓4.9%

#### ② Comparison of injury categories between 2006 and 2009

The injury surveillance records show that of all injuries in 2006, fall/tumble (25.45%), non-motorized car accidents (15.79%), and motor car accidents (13.42%) were major injury categories. And the female suffered a little more injuries than the male. The male had more car accidents and blunt injuries, while the female had more non-motorized car accidents and falls/tumbles. Of all the injuries in 2009, fall/tumble (20.70%), blunt injuries (16.82%) and non-motorized car accidents (14.36%) were major injury categories. Fall/tumble and non-motorized car accidents remain the major injury categories in both 2006 and 2009, but the proportion in 2009 dropped a little compared to that in 2006.

**Comparison of Injury Categories between 2006 and 2009**

Injury Category No. of Person	Car accidents	Non-motorized car accidents	Fall/tumble	Blunt injury	Knife/cute injury	Scald/burn	Poisoning	Animal bite	Others	Total
	2006	391	460	742	328	273	361	67	82	212



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Proportion to the injured	13.42 %	15.79%	25.45%	11.2 4%	9.36%	12.37%	2.31%	2.81 %	7.25 %	100.0 0%
Proportion to the total population	0.60%	0.70%	1.13%	0.50 %	0.41%	0.55%	0.10%	0.12 %	0.32 %	5.8%
2009	89	111	160	130	82	79	47	40	35	773
Proportion to the injured	11.51 %	14.36%	20.70%	16.8 2%	10.61%	10.22%	6.08%	5.17 %	4.53 %	100%
Proportion to the total population	0.10%	0.12%	0.18%	0.14 %	0.09%	0.09%	0.05%	0.04 %	0.04 %	0.89%
Comparison between 2006 and 2009	↓ 77.23 %	↓ 75.86%	↓ 78.43%	↓ 60.3 6%	↓ 69.96%	↓ 78.11%	↓ 29.85 %	↓ 51.21 %	↓ 83.4 9%	↓ 84.7%

③ Comparison of injuries happened to different age groups between 2006 and 2009

Comparison of injury categories happened to children between 0-14

**Comparison of injury categories happened to children between 0-14 in 2006 and 2009**

Injury Category No. of Person	Car accidents	Non-motorized car accidents	Fall/tumble	Blunt injury	Knife/acute injury	Scald/burn	Poisoning	Animal bite	Others	Total
2006	23	77	96	15	64	27	21	29	13	365
Proportion to the injured	0.79 %	2.64%	3.29%	0.5 2%	2.20%	0.92%	0.72%	0.99 %	0.45 %	12.5 2%
2009	5	19	24	4	16	15	9	16	3	111
Proportion to the injured	0.65 %	2.46%	3.10%	0.52 %	2.07%	1.94%	1.16%	2.07 %	0.39 %	14.3 6%

**Comparison of injury rates for children between 0-14 in 2006 and 2009**

Injured	Proportion to the injured	Total population of children between 0-14	Proportion to the total population of the age group	Compared to 2006
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2006	365	12.52%	3062	11.9%	/
2009	111	14.36%	4678	2.37%	↓ 9.53%

Comparison of injury categories happened to the youth between 15-24

**Comparison of injury categories happened to the youth between 15-24 in 2006 and 2009**

Injury Category No. of Person	Car accidents	Non-motorized car accidents	Fall/tumble	Blunt injury	Knife/cute injury	Scald/burn	Poisoning	Animal bite	Others	Total
2006	21	49	47	23	5	3	2	4	3	157
Proportion to the injured	0.72%	1.68%	1.61%	0.79%	0.17%	0.10%	0.07%	0.14%	0.10%	5.38%
2009	21	32	43	47	13	9	6	4	6	181
Proportion to the injured	2.72%	4.14%	5.56%	6.08%	1.68%	1.16%	0.78%	0.52%	0.78%	23.42%

**Comparison of injury rates for the youth between 15-24 in 2006 and 2009**

	Injured	Proportion to the injured	Total population of the youth between 15-24	Proportion to the total population of the age group	Compared to 2006
2006	157	5.38%	4660	3.36%	/
2009	181	23.42%	13407	1.35%	↓2.01%

Comparison of injury categories happened to adults between 25-64

**Comparison of injury categories happened to adults between 25-64 in 2006 and 2009**

Injury Category No. of Person	Car accidents	Non-motorized car accidents	Fall/tumble	Blunt injury	Knife/cute injury	Scald/burn	Poisoning	Animal bite	Others	Total
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2006	269	197	245	178	73	123	31	27	106	1249
<b>Proportion to the injured</b>	<b>9.22%</b>	<b>6.76%</b>	<b>8.40%</b>	<b>6.10%</b>	<b>2.50%</b>	<b>4.22%</b>	<b>1.06%</b>	<b>0.93%</b>	<b>3.64%</b>	<b>42.84%</b>
2009	43	47	56	34	19	16	14	7	14	250
<b>Proportion to the injured</b>	<b>5.56%</b>	<b>6.08%</b>	<b>7.24%</b>	<b>4.40%</b>	<b>2.46%</b>	<b>2.07%</b>	<b>1.81%</b>	<b>0.91%</b>	<b>1.81%</b>	<b>32.34%</b>

**Comparison of injury rates for the adults between 25-64 in 2006 and 2009**

	Injured	Proportion to the injured	Total population of the adults between 25-64	Proportion to the total population of the age group	Compared to 2006
2006	1249	42.84%	35166	3.5%	/
2009	250	32.34%	52896	0.47%	↓ 3.03%

Comparison of injury categories happened to the elderly above 65

**Comparison of injury categories happened to the elderly above 65 in 2006 and 2009**

Injury Category No. of Person	Car accidents	Non-motorized car accidents	Fall/tumble	Blunt injury	Knife/cute injury	Scald/burn	Poisoning	Animal bite	Others	Total
2006	78	137	354	112	131	208	13	22	90	1145
<b>Proportion to the injured</b>	<b>2.67%</b>	<b>4.70%</b>	<b>12.14%</b>	<b>3.84%</b>	<b>4.49%</b>	<b>7.13%</b>	<b>0.45%</b>	<b>0.75%</b>	<b>3.09%</b>	<b>39.27%</b>
2009	20	13	37	45	34	39	18	13	12	231
<b>Proportion to the injured</b>	<b>2.59%</b>	<b>1.68%</b>	<b>4.79%</b>	<b>5.82%</b>	<b>4.40%</b>	<b>5.05%</b>	<b>2.33%</b>	<b>1.68%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>29.88%</b>

**Comparison of injury rates for the elderly over 65 in 2006 and 2009**

	Injured	Proportion to the injured	Total population of the	Proportion to the total population	Compared to 2006
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		<b>elderly over 65</b>		<b>of the age group</b>	
2006	1145	39.27%	7367	15.5%	/
2009	231	29.88%	15899	1.45%	↓ 14.05%

④ Comparison of places where injury occur for different age groups in 2006 and 2009

Comparison of places where injury occur for the children between 0-14

<b>Injury Category</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Proportion to the injured</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Proportion to the injured</b>
<b>No. of Person</b>				
At home	27	0.93%	6	0.78%
Public living places	64	2.19%	13	1.68%
Schools and public places	110	3.77%	34	4.40%
Trade and service places	23	0.79%	20	2.59%
Sports venues	27	0.93%	9	1.16%
Roads/residential communities	101	3.46%	26	3.36%
Others	13	0.45%	3	0.39%
Total	365		111	

Comparison of places where injury occur for the youth between 15-24

<b>Injury Category</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Proportion to the injured</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Proportion to the injured</b>
<b>No. of Person</b>				
At home	7	0.24%	31	4.01%
Public living places	13	0.45%	23	2.98%
Schools and public places	31	1.06%	57	7.37%
Trade and service places	9	0.31%	21	2.72%
Sports venues	39	1.34%	24	3.10%
Roads/residential	47	1.61%	19	2.46%



communities

Others	11	0.38%	6	0.78%
Total	157		181	

Comparison of places where injury occur for the adult between 25-64

Injury Category No. of Person	2006		2009	
	No. of Person	Proportion to the injured	No. of Person	Proportion to the injured
At home	57	1.95%	28	3.62%
Public living places	107	3.67%	24	3.10%
Schools and public places	275	9.43%	36	4.66%
Trade and service places	351	12.04%	54	6.99%
Sports venues	68	2.33%	25	3.23%
Roads/residential communities	368	12.62%	69	8.93%
Others	23	0.79%	14	1.81%
Total	1249		250	

Comparison of places where injury occur for the elderly above 65

Injury Category No. of Person	2006		2009	
	No. of Person	Proportion to the injured	No. of Person	Proportion to the injured
At home	321	11.01%	62	8.02%
Public living places	287	9.84%	81	10.48%
Schools and public places	81	2.78%	17	2.20%
Trade and service places	44	1.51%	30	3.88%
Sports venues	131	4.49%	2	0.26%
Roads/residential communities	158	5.42%	31	4.01%
Others	123	4.22%	8	1.03%



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Total	1145	231
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