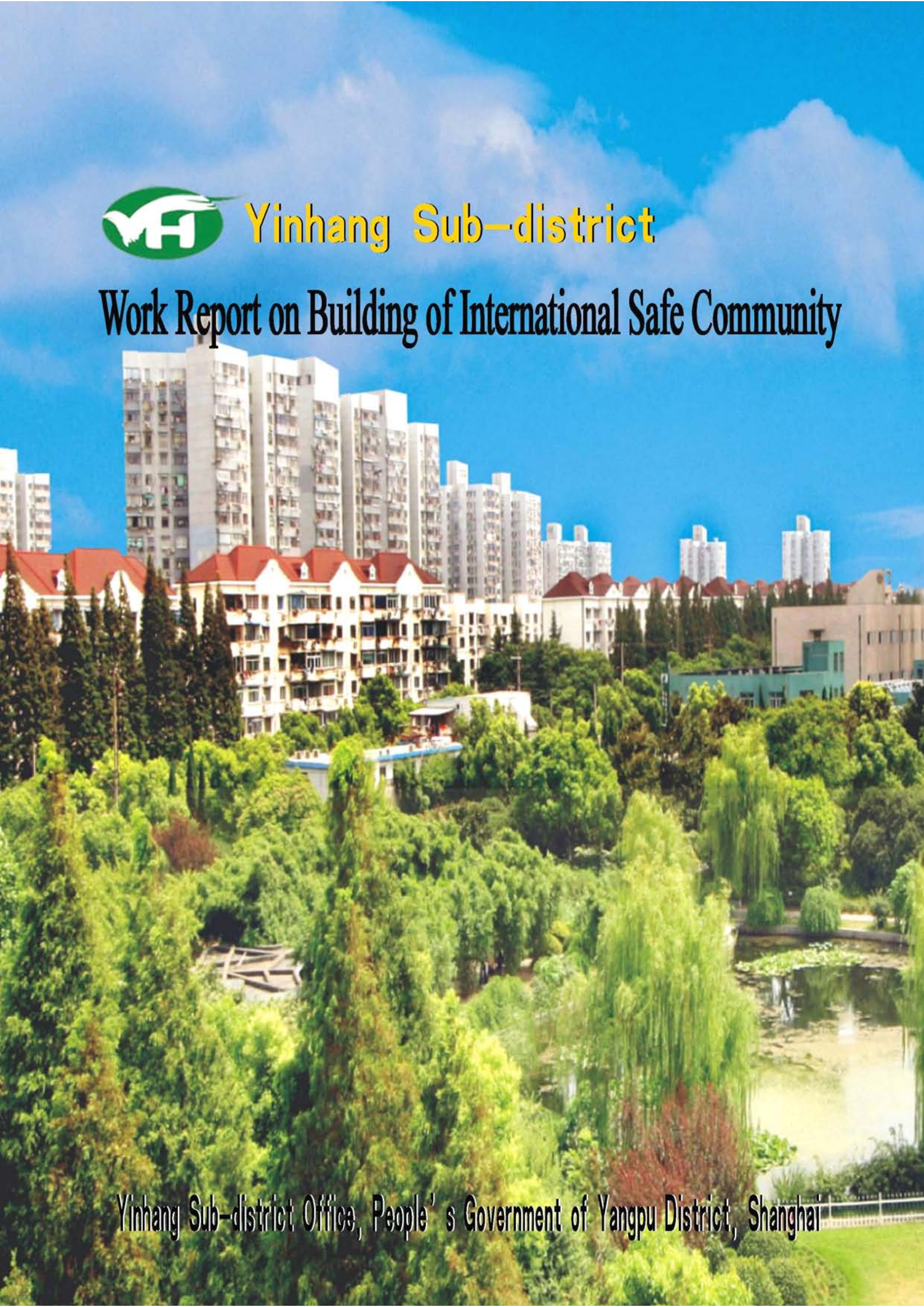
Yinhang Sub-district
Work Report on Building of International Safe Community
Yinhang Sub-district Office, People's Government of Yangpu District, Shanghai

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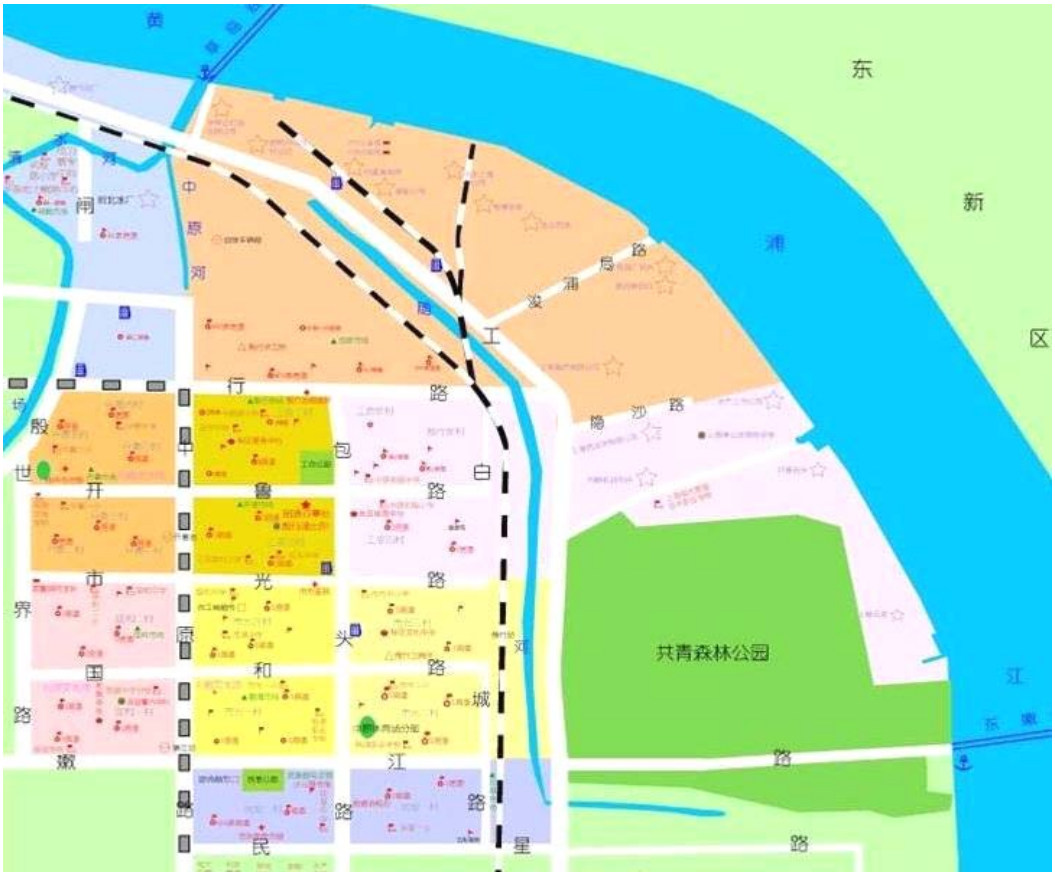
Chapter 1: Introduction of Yinhang Sub-district

1.1 Overview

Yinhang Sub-district is located in the northeast of Yangpu District in the central urban area of Shanghai. Covering an area of 7.98 km^2, it is divided into 9 neighborhood blocks with 49 residential committees. It is a super-big community featuring large land area and population as well as many enterprises and public institutions.

Plan of Yinhang Sub-district



Yinhang Sub-district has a large number of well-equipped public service facilities, public activity places and various cultural and educational institutions, including 15 kindergartens, 18 middle/elementary schools, 2 (Grade II) hospitals, 1 community health service center, 9 health service stations, 58 residential body-building centers and other community service institutions. Small-sized enterprises dominate among the over 2,000 production and business units, with 198 key safety supervision units involving hazard chemicals, specific type

equipment, construction sites, and dense-population places, etc.

In recent years, Yinhang Sub-district is successively awarded with the honors of "national advanced collective unit in comprehensive social security control", "advanced unit of building spiritual civilization", "national advanced unit of mass sports", "national home for the disabled", and "Shanghai safe community", etc. In 2010, it was named "national safe community".

1.2 Population

By the end of 2010, permanent population of Yinhang Community was 143,679 (56,527 households), among which 3,362 are the handicapped and 1,416 minority people mainly of Hui, Korea and Uigur. The living area is mainly the residential quarters in the community. Its economic activities involve enterprises' production and technical work as well as some individual operating activities.

Statistics of distribution of permanent population from 2008 to 2010

Age / Year	Below 18	18-35	35-60	Over 60	Male	Female	Total
2008	10,935	32,997	67,321	34,169	74,191	71,231	145,422
2009	10,404	32,248	64,864	36,550	73,223	70,843	144,066
2010	10,223	31,603	63,989	37,864	72,849	70,830	143,679

Source: Yinhang Police Stations, Zhongyuan Road Police Station

1.3 Background

In Dec. 2008, under the direction of Shanghai and Yangpu District safe community promotion authorities, Yinhang Sub-district, by taking into account the characteristics of its large population of the community, and the heavy tasks on the people's livelihood and safety, determined to conform to the six criteria of international safe community, and launched the safe community campaign with the main principle of "health and safety for every one" to ask every resident to participate in the campaign.

1.4 Highlights

2008

It was in Oct. that Yinhang Sub-district started its safe community campaign. It studied the conceptions and basic principles of WHO regarding safe community, learnt the experience from New Jiangwan Town Sub-district (the network member of safe communities), publicized the conception of "everyone has the right to health and safety" to government institutions, enterprises, medical and health service institutions, and volunteer organizations in the community, and invited them to jointly participate in safety promotion.

2009

It established Yinhang Sub-district Safe Community Building Work Committee, and made a three-year action plan of safe community building subject to the characteristics and actual situations of the community. It carried out publicity activities and community resident injury baseline survey covering the whole community, established safety accident and injury monitoring mechanism covering the community. Its priority work was carrying out eight injury intervention projects aiming at staff under high risk and high risk environment as well as improvement of the safety level concerning the group under risks.

2010

It carried out inspection, examination and evaluation of safe community campaign with participation of related experts, chiefs of professional authorities and volunteer representatives, and executed the survey activity of satisfaction degree for building a safe community. It pushed forward the sustainable interference and improvement to projects which had been executed, and determined six new safety interference and safety promotion projects. It passed the evaluation of "Shanghai Safe Community" and "National Safe Community", and participated in the national safe community building work conference. It continually pushed forward the international safe community campaign.

2011

It continued to push forward the international safe community

campaign, executed sum-up and evaluation work of the safe community campaign in 2010. It applied for joining in safe community international network.

1.5 General goal

It compiled the three-year plan and goal of safe community campaign, executed the work as per six criteria of international safe community, and made the lasting management system to be proceeded in the long term. Through the campaign, it built a set of accident and injury monitoring mechanisms covering the whole community, perfected the community safety volunteer team in terms of production, transportation, firefighting and public security, etc., and pushed forward a series of safety promotion work and projects of trans-border cooperation, and strived to continually lower the rate of injury accident in the community.

safe community Schedule

Stage	Preparation stage								Execution stage						Self check stage			Sustainable improvement stage																				
Time / Item	2008			2009											2010												2011											
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Preparation work for building safe community	★	★	★																																		
leaders and skeleton personnel training				★	★	★	★	★	★											★	★	★									★	★	★				
Establish safe community building work committee and office					★	★																															
Make work plan					★	★	★									★												★										
Launching ceremony for safe community building						★																															
Advertising of safe community conception					★	★	★	★	★																													
Diagnosis of community										★	★	★																										
Identification and evaluation of hazard source											★	★	★																								
Plan the intervention project and proposal												★	★	★																							
Project organization and execution												★	★	★	★																						
Inspection and correction																★	★	★																				
Analysis data and evaluation																		★	★	★	★	★															
Sustainable boosting of project																			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Establish long acting management organization in the community																						★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★

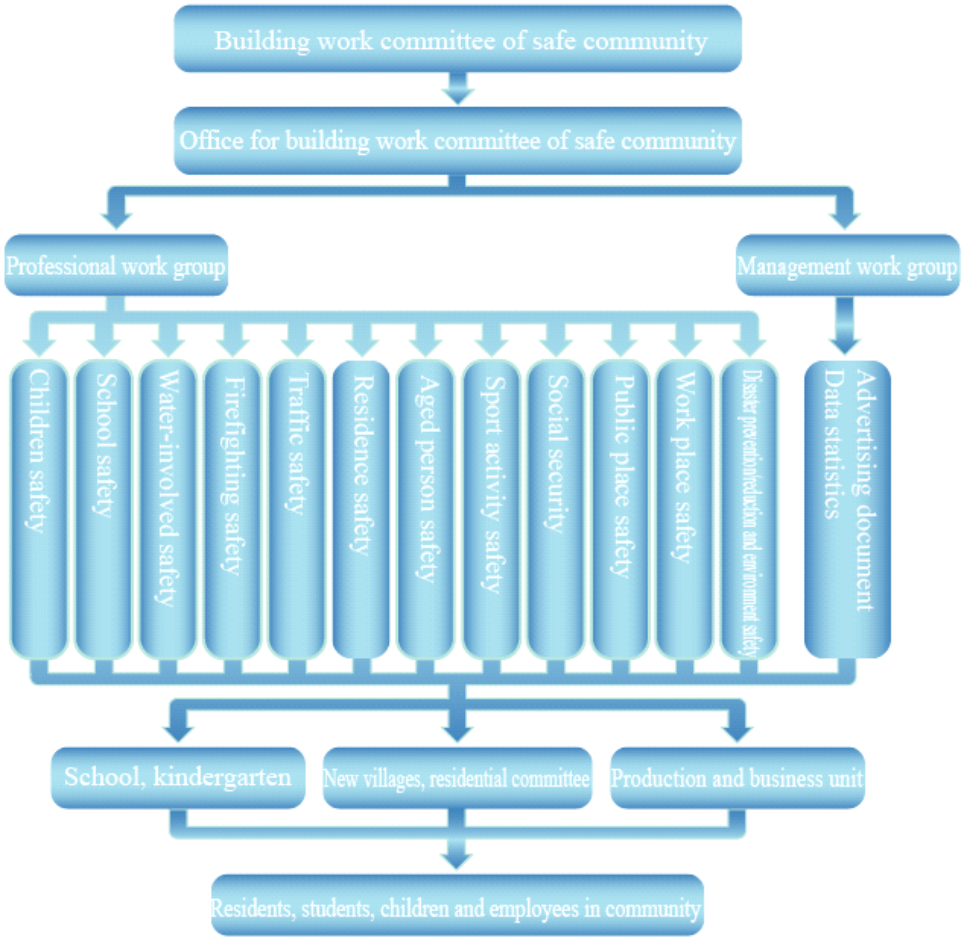
Chapter 2: Six criteria of international safe community

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

2.1.1 Safe community building work committee

It established a safe community building promotion organization, i.e., safe community building work committee. This committee is led by main leaders of the Sub-district Office, with division leaders in charge of their respective division, and participation of community safety production, hygiene, public security (firefighting, traffic policeman, public security), civil administrations, schools, and government institutions, main enterprise/public institution representatives, 9 neighborhood blocks, and social organization representatives, etc. Under this committee is the safe community building work committee office, which consists of one management work group and twelve professional work groups.

Organization network chart of safe community building work committee



The "Yinhang Sub-district Safe Community Periodic Discussion System" was formulated. The Safe Community Building Work Committee normally holds meetings quarterly. So far, seven plenary sessions have been held. In the form of discussions and conferences, report and communication by the committee and relevant work groups and project groups were listened to and major issues concerning safe community building and promotion discussed. The personnel of the Safe Community Building Work Committee attended the meetings, to which cadres from each work group, project group, residential committee and volunteers were invited. Officials from municipal and district safe committees and safe community promotion organizations were occasionally invited to attend the meetings and make directions.

2.1.2 Work responsibility

◆Responsibility of the safe community building work committee

It combines with actual situation of the community to compile the goal and plan of safe community building, and continually pushes forward safe community building work; it integrates and coordinates the resource and force inside and outside the community, and carries out trans-border cooperation; it resolves the problem met in the building process of safe community; it organizes and participates in various communication activities of safe community at home and abroad.

◆Responsibility of safe community building work office

It is mainly responsible for planning and coordinating the execution of safe community campaign and establishing the system of periodic report to the building work committee. It establishes the accident and injury monitoring system together with the community health service center, organizes the injury survey, and analyzes the category and frequency, etc., of injury. Experts are organized to evaluate the cause of various injuries and the hazard factors, and interference measures are planned. It positively participates in safe community activities both at home and abroad. It organizes and coordinates the review and examination of safe community campaign, and prepares for accreditation of safe community.

◆Responsibility of management work group

It compiles the annual safe community publicity and training plan; it compiles the safety management regulations and rules, organizes the survey, examination and evaluation of safety and health performance, and carries out information exchange and management of archives.

◆Responsibility of each professional work group

Work group	Composition	Responsibility
Safety work group for the aged	Social security division, association for the aged, community health service center, social organization service center, Shanghai University of Sport, Leqi social work service, homes for the aged, etc. of the sub-district.	Carry out safety promotion work for the aged, reinforce the body health of the aged, and lower the injury accident rate of the aged in the community.

Safety work group for residence	Sub-district social security division, public service division, general regulation office, community health service center, social organization service center and rescue center, etc.	Carry out residence safety promotion work, teach general knowledge and rescue knowledge of residence security, execute psychological consultation and intervention of family and neighbor disputes, prevent family violence, care for health and safety of the aged, the handicapped, women and children in the community.
Safety work group for schools	Social development division, minor protection office, community health service center, community sports club, No. 6 Brigade of traffic police, and all middle/elementary schools, etc., in the community.	Carry out school safety promotion work, ensure the safety of sports activity of students, and the safety for going to school and going home, and care for psychological health of the students.
Safety work group for sport activity	Social development division, community sports club, Zhongyuan gymnasium, Yizhao Weide body building center, etc., of the sub-district.	Push forward the safety work at various sports activity places, facilities and exercisers.
Work group for social security	Comprehensive Control Office, Yinhang Police Stations, Zhongyuan Road Police Station, No. 9 Brigade of Urban Management , railway public security Yangpu police station, etc.	Prevent and reduce house break-ins, and intentional injury cases, etc., and handle anti-terrorism work.
Safety work group of work places	Sub-district safety supervision division, general regulation office, Yangpu firefighting brigade, and key safety supervision unit, etc.	Publicize, supervise, inspect and instruct the safety production and occupational health and safety work, and promote the safe execution of production and business activities.
Safety work group for traffic/transport	No. 6 Brigade of traffic police, Zhonghai Warehousing Co. Ltd., Bus Yiqi No.6 and No.7 Branch Company, Yangpu Station of Beijiao Station of railway, Shidong Hospital, and all middle/elementary schools within the community.	Carry out traffic/transport safety publicity and promotion work, improve traffic safety, and lower traffic/transport accident rate.
Safety work group for water-involved area	Municipal Management Division, Gongqing Forest Park, Zhongyan swimming pool, Minxing Park, etc.	Take and reinforce the drowning prevention measures at the water-involved areas of community to ensure no

		occurrence of drowning events.
Safety work group for children	Sub-district social development division, women's federation, plpulation and family planning office, community health service center, and all kindergartens, etc.	Promote the safety work of children, care for the health and safety of children in the community.
Safety work group for firefighting	Comprehensive Control Office, public service division, safety supervision division, Yangpu Firefighting Brigade, Guohe Firefighting Brigade, Zhongyuan Road Police Station, Yinhang Police Stations, etc.	Carry out firefighting safety promotion work, and strive to ensure no occurrence of large fires casualties.
Safety work group for public place	Sub-district safety supervision division, Yangpu Firefighting Brigade, Zhongyuan Store of Auchan, Zhongyao Gymnasium, Gongqing Forest Park, Minxing Park, Gongnong Park, and all fresh markets, etc.	Reinforce the safety supervision and management of public places and population-dense areas, and ensure no occurrence of large casualties.
Safety work group for disaster prevention/ reduction and environment	Municipal Management Division Yinhang real estate management office, No. 6 Brigade of traffic police, Guohe Firefighting Brigade, Yinhang Police Stations, Zhongyuan Road police station, No. 9 Brigade of Urban Management, Yinhang environmental hygiene work team, and all real estate management companies, etc.	Establish and improve various disaster prevention/reduction emergency mechanisms and networks, and improve the community's capability of fighting natural disaster, etc.

2.1.3 Publicizing building conception with wide mobilization for participation

◆It distributed 65,000 safe community brochures and 74,000 safety campaign aprons covering the all households in the community.

◆It distributed "A letter to Residents in Yinhang Sub-district" to all households in the

community, covering over 138,000 person-time (about 90% of the number of permanent residents in the community), which vividly publicized the conception of building safe community, safety knowledge and precaution skills.

◆The community safety promotion volunteers team, the safety production promotion team, the mass prevention and treatment public security promotion team, the firefighting safety promotion team, and the traffic/transport safety campaign team, made up of about 3,800 residents, building leaders, and residential committee leaders interested in community affairs, jointly push forward the safety promotion work in all fields and for all groups of Yinhang Community.

◆An exhibition room of "safe and new homestead" was set up in the community's cultural activity center.

◆Knowledge on safety and health was displayed comprehensively at publicity windows along the Science Popularization Street of Shiguang Road.

◆Briefing of safe community building work is compiled and distributed monthly, and the articles are published on "Yangpu Times· Yinhang Column" to publicize the safe community building work and safety knowledge.

◆Each professional work group periodically provides various safety and health knowledge brochures to residential committees, which are displayed on the bulletin boards and blackboards along main passages of each residential quarter.

◆Safe community building conception and safety general knowledge are publicized on the electronic display screens and bulletin boards of public places with dense population.

◆The safe community publicizing work is spread over the sub-districts, residential quarters, and schoolyards. 49 residential

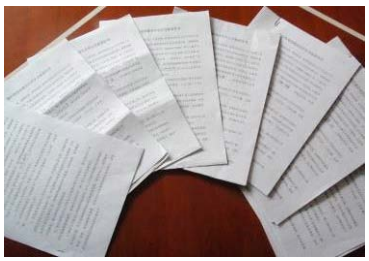
committees in the community carried out 100-day rolling picture campaign of safe community, covering over 97,000 person-time (about 67% of the number of permanent residents of community), helping the residents of the community further understand the conception and goals of safe community building, raise their accident prevention awareness and improve their precaution skills.

◆Legal education month for minors is carried out annually at 18 middle/elementary schools.

School in the community made the course CDs for evaluation and competition.

◆The community safety and health publicity lecturers, which is made up of experts from traffic police, firefighting, public health, medical treatment, education and safety fields, has carried out dozens of safety and health lectures to groups of different education levels in the community, so as to widely publicize the concept of safe community and safety prevention/protection knowledge, and introduce the progress of the building work of safe community.

Safety and health education for anti-falling and anti-sliding of senior residents

Traffic/transport safety education in kindergarten

◆The sub-district has entered into agreement for jointly building up safe community with 49 residential committees and 100 community units.

◆The sub-district entered into agreement for jointly building up safe community and jointly building up body-building base with Martial Art Academy of Shanghai University of Sport.

2.1.4 Volunteers Trainning

Relevant knowledge and ability trainings were offered to community safety promotion volunteer teams (including safe production promotion team, public security promotion team, firefighting safety promotion team and traffic safety publicizing team) by each departments in the community according to their work focuses. People who are interested in taking care of the aged in the community were recruited to the voluntary service base at the community service center for the aged. Human resources archives of the voluntary workers were in place, so that social workers could formulate and plan voluntary worker service plans according to their characteristics, direct trainings, and supervise and evaluate their services. Professional trainings for the voluntary workers include job training, care training, firefighting training and first-aid training.

Training Project	Trainee	Person times
Firefighting Knowledge Training	Firefighting Volunteers	100
Safety and Injury Investigation Training	Injury Monitoring Volunteers	378
Red-Cross First-aid Training	Red-cross volunteers	466
Volunteer Safety Skills Improvement Training	Caring assistants	68
Communications of volunteers on Safety of the Aged	Caring assistants	320
Medical Knowledge Training	Caring assistants	232
Safety Training for Domestic Care-givers	Care-givers	62
Manners Training for Domestic Care-givers Inspecting Domestic Safety	Emergency Volunteers of The Aged Association	60
Lectures on Summer Heat Safety	Care-givers, Caring personnel	65
“Three Tips” on Domestic Safety Inspection	Emergency Volunteers of The Aged Association	50
How to Implement Measures In case of Safety Hazards of the Along-living Aged	Emergency Volunteers of The Aged Association	48
How to Teach Summer Safety Tips to The Aged	Emergency Volunteers of The Aged Association	52
Training on Power Safety in Summer	Emergency Volunteers of The Aged Association	45
Education on Safety at Public Places	Emergency Volunteers of The Aged Association	48

Firefighting Knowledge Training	Emergency Volunteers of The Aged Association	52
Training on Gas Safety in Winter	Emergency Volunteers of The Aged Association	60
Fire Drills	Social Workers, Volunteers of The Aged Association	100
Emergency Kit Usage Training	Full-time caring personnel and caring assistants	61
How to Use Sphygmomanometer	Full-time caring personnel and caring assistants	61

2.2 Long-term, sustainable injury prevention programmes covering both genders and all ages, environments, and situations.

2.2.1 The goal and plan for injury prevention work of each professional work group

In light of baseline survey and survey of hazard sources in the community, characteristics of community, and safety issues reported by the residents, each professional work group formulate the goal and plan for safety promotion work.

Work group	Main work plan and goal
Safety work group for the aged	Establish service center of the aged, reinforce the safety health publicity and training of the aged, improve their health, carry out safety promotion project of fall/slide prevention of the aged, and greatly lower the injury accident rate of the aged in the community.
Safety work group for residence	Carry out residential safety education, mediate family and neighborhood disputes, improve medical service to special groups such as the aged and the handicapped, and ensure no occurrence of major residential safety accidents such as electric shocks and fuel gas poisoning, and large casualties caused by family and neighborhood disputes.
Safety work group for school	Carry out school safety education training, push forward psychological health and safety of students, safety of schoolyard sport activity and safety in the neighborhood,, improve student's mental health, and ensure no occurrence of major casualties in schools under its jurisdiction.
Safety work group for sport activities	Reinforce the safety monitoring of body building activity in the community, push forward the body building injury prevention project, and ensure no major casualties caused by body building activity.

Work group for social security	Carry out house breaks-in prevention project, complete the "three year action plan" of prevention facilities building, and ensure 100% coverage of security doors, so as to ensure the decrease of the rate of house break-in cases.
Safety work group for work places	Establish the safety production monitoring network, reinforce the education training and supervision/inspection for safety production, push forward the production safety supervision project and occupational health and safety promotion plan at hazard and chemical units, and ensure no occurrence of production accidents.
Safety work group for traffic/transport	Carry out traffic safety publicity, perfect traffic signs, push forward the safety promotion project of bicyclers in the community, and injury prevention projects at railway junctions, improve traffic efficiency and safety, and strive to lower the traffic accident rate year by year.
Safety work group for water-involved areas	Urge water-involved activity areas to put forward safety regulations, take effective safety intervention measures, and strive to no occurrence of drowning accidents.
Safety work group for children	Carry out children safety publicity and training, improve the safety measures and management regulations of kindergartens, push forward the ultraviolet radiation prevention project for kindergarten kids and the early stage education activity and injury prevention project of babies, and strive to no occurrence of major casualties of children in the community.
Safety work group for firefighting	Carry out firefighting safety publicity and training and volunteer plan, continually conduct elimination and rectification of firefighting hazards, and strive to ensure no occurrence of large casualties of fires.
Safety work group for public places	Reinforce the safety management of the public places such as large supermarkets and dense-population areas, promote the injury prevention project of Sunshine Homestead, and ensure no occurrence of major casualties.
Safety work group for disaster prevention/reduction and environment	Establish the disaster prevention/reduction emergency response network, perfect various contingent plans, carry out drilling of contingent plans, and ensure no occurrence of casualties caused by environmental safety issues.

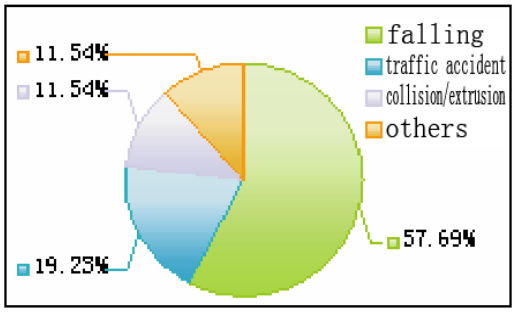
2.2.2 Safety plan for the aged

There are currently 37,800 aged persons (over age 60) in Yinhang Community, accounting for 26.35% of the total population, among which 7,120 are over 80, 1,970 are living alone and 7,155 are from elderly families, respectively accounting for 18.8%, 5.2% and 18.9% of the aged

population. The community takes on the characteristics of aging population, advanced age and hollow-nest families. According to baseline survey data of resident injury of Yinhang Community in 2009, seniors over age 65 have the highest injury rate. According to injury monitoring data of 2009, the proportion of injury of aged over 65 is the highest, standing at 42.22%. (In the early stage of the establishment of resident injury hospital medical service system, the system was not perfect and could not generally reflect the situation of accidents and injuries. When the aged safety plan was launched, it mainly relied on the injury baseline survey result of community residents executed in the first half year of 2009; in the next year we shall carry out injury sampling survey once again).

2009 baseline survey of Yinhang Community for injury rate of residents of different age groups (%)

Age group	Number of respondents	Accidents	Rate %
0—14	155	5	3.23
15—44	1937	76	3.92
45—64	3309	185	5.59
65 and above	1177	78	6.63
Total	6578	344	5.23



According to analysis of the aged (over 65) injury data of community collected in above mentioned baseline survey, it can be seen that the top 3 injury category is in sequence fall-off/drop injury, traffic injury, collision and extrusion injury, among which the proportion of fall off/drop injury is highest, i.e., 57.69%. The top 3 places for drop accidents are in turn: home, street pavement, and public facilities. The top 3 activity executed in case of falling is in turn: doing housework, transportation, and sports exercising.

Thus, in September 2009, led by the sub-district social security senior citizens office, the community health service center, the community senior citizens service center (sub-district home nursing service center, senior citizens association, and Pudong Leqi social work

service agency), the sub-district social organization guidance and service center, Martial Arts College of Shanghai University of Sport, cadres of residential quarters and representatives of institutions for the aged joined hands to set up the safety work group for the aged to promote safety plan for the senior citizens, with the participation of cadres of residents' committees, community caring staff for the aged, safety guards and community volunteers.

2.2.2.1 Service center for the aged

◆Service center for the aged was established in October 2008 to organize and carry out services such as residential nursing, meal assistance, and daily care, etc, and coordinate with the community health service center and social workers, etc. to provide professional service.

◆The respecting and caring for the aged operation team mechanism. 12 full duty caring persons provide daily care for alone-living aged with specific difficulty of living; 49 assistant caring persons combine with 1686 along-living aged to carry out door-visit mechanism. The residential committee cadres and building leaders carry out daily caring for 2,223 aged persons (over age 70) of elderly families.

Service personnel	Service object	Service form	Services
12 full-time caring persons	284 alone-living aged persons of specific difficulties of living	One to one caring	See the aged for at least half hour for every two days; telephone-call the aged at least once for the other day, and it is mainly of spiritual soothing.
Leqi Social Worker Service Center and 49 caring assistants (volunteer workers)	Other 1,686 alone-living aged persons	Door-visit	Knock at the door of the aged, call the aged. Every day the aged shall be contacted at least once, so as to confirm their health and safety
Cadres of residential committees and building leaders	2,223 households of elderly families (over 70)	Periodical greeting	Regular care for the aged in diversified forms.

65 housework persons	3,004 aged people with related demand in the community	Residential nursing	Ten assistances: meal assistance, bathing assistance, cleaning assistance, medical assistance, transport assistance, emergency assistance, entertainment assistance, safety assistance, study assistance, chat assistance.

Note: Leqi Social Worker Service Center is a social organization engaged in pushing forward the development of social welfare works of the aged, through service purchased by the government. It provides professional social worker service to nursing homes and communities, assists the aged service center to recruit, train and supervise the volunteer workers.

◆ Mechanism of volunteer service team

Category of volunteer	**Source of volunteer**	**Services**
Volunteers of the aged person committee of the sub-district	Residents from the community	Provide emergency aid, safety inspection and law-assistance services for the along-living aged person and elderly families with related demand.
Medical service volunteers	Health service center of the community	Provide medical service, medicine delivery, hospital examination, health guidance, and psychological consultation, etc., for 150 aged with inconvenience.
	Changhai Hospital	The doctor team gives lectures to improve service skill of volunteer service team.
College student volunteers	Shanghai University of Sport	Provide professional massage to eliminate muscle fatigue of the aged, promote run of vital energy and blood and lubricate joint.

Student volunteers from middle/elementary schools	18 middle/ elementary schools of the community	The aged work committee of sub-district cooperates with minor protection office to organize middle/elementary school students to provide door-visit services to the along-lived aged and elderly families during summer and winter holiday, such as cleaning, accompanying, chatting, and newspaper reading, etc.
Army volunteers	Army resided in the sub-district	Carry out the action of "The setting sun shines upon the army emblem" to provide residence safety service to the aged.

2.2.2.2 Safety health publicizing and training project of aged

◆Organize various interest activities for the aged such as reading group, flower group, boxing and gymnastic exercise team, etc, to combine safety publicity with entertainment and sports.

◆The community health service center monthly holds safety and health lectures for the aged. From 2009 to 2010 totally 69 forums had been held.

◆Establish training network. The community school and 9 branch schools are set as training bases to deliver courses such as safety of the aged, psychological health and nursing training, etc. From 2009 to 2010 totally 23,000 aged persons participated in the training.

2.2.2.3 Safety promotion project preventing the aged from falling and slipping

◆24,000-meter handrail is installed for the corridors in residential buildings, and 439 family bath room assisting handles are installed for the persons with inconvenience such as the aged, etc.

◆ Repair and recover 2,421 bumpy roads in the community and 687 bumpy roads in the residential quarters. The aged are cautioned by

the property management and residential committees of water-logging, bumpy, and muddy roads.

◆Activity rooms, daily service center and comprehensive meal-assistance service stops for the aged are all equipped with fire extinguishers and anti-slide pads.

◆Anti-slide and warming shoes were distributed to all aged persons (over age 80). Anti-slide pads were distributed to 1,034 aged persons living alone, covering 99% of the aged population over 80.Anti-slide pads were also furnished in each community standard activity room, service center and comprehensive food service site and other facilities for the aged.

◆Rescue callers were installed in 1,284 households of the aged, 71 of which were installed in 2010.

◆Safety intervention to prevent the aged from falling and sliding (at senior care institutions) was established.

2.2.2.4 Body building project for the middle-aged and the aged

◆Martial Art College of Shanghai Sport University firstly provided scientific body building guide at No.2 quarters of Minxing No.1 Residential Quarter, teaching new Tai Chi exercises to 60 middle/aged persons of the quarters, adopting the scientific instrument to carry out physical tracking of body building personnel twice each year, and proposing the scientific body building method for gradual promotion.

◆Body building exercise classes and exercise points are set up at 9 neighborhood blocks with instruction of personnel designated by Martial Art College. In the whole community, 125 middle aged and aged cultural and physical exercise teams have been established with participation of over 3,000 persons.

◆Promote Chinese traditional medication

exercise. 9 muscle-bone strengthening exercise representative teams are set up and over 1500 middle aged and aged persons have learnt the exercise to strengthen their bones and prevent themselves from falling.

◆It periodically carries out safety inspection of body building facilities at 58 body building centers in residential quarters, and 230 sports instruction and management persons help the middle aged and aged persons to carry out safe body building.

2.2.2.5 "Safe travel of aged"

◆Family address, main disease, contact person, contact telephone is written on the social insurance card for transportation distributed to 18,400 aged (over age 70) people, so that they can have a safe transport without causing being worried by their family members.

2.2.2.6 Injury prevention project for the aged in public places

◆Public security personnel and traffic policemen shall maintain the order on site in case of large scale promotions at supermarkets to ensure no occurrence of injury of the aged.

◆Safety signs and facilities for firefighting and anti-sliding are set up at supermarkets, fresh markets and culture centers.

◆The community service center for the aged and community health service center, equipped with firefighting facilities, periodically carry out firefighting drills.

◆Publicity and actual scene simulation for disaster emergency response, community safety, science popularization is set up at Gongnong Park and Minxing Park.

2.2.2.7 Project effects

According to resident injury monitoring system of community health service center, in 2010 the proportion of injury of aged (over 65) dropped 9.98% from 2009, and the annual injury rate dropped 0.01%. After executing the intervention measures, the rate of injury accident of the aged decreased to some extent; nevertheless, it also shall be observed and intervened.

Comparison on injury rate of the aged (over 65) between 2009 and 2010

Year	Monitoring scope	Number of people injured	Proportion of injury in whole year %	Total population number of the aged	Annual injury probability %
2009	Whole year	133	42.22	35967	0.37
2010	Whole year	138	32.24	37853	0.36

In addition, the tracking test made by Martial Arts College of Shanghai University of Sport on the middle aged/aged after 6months' Tai Chi Exercise shows that, 66.5% of them improve their balance function, and 56.7% of them have improved their balance capability.

◆Continuous Intervention

(1) Continuously reinforce safety publicizing and training of the aged, with prevention of injuries to the aged when doing house work. Continue to hold various lectures on preventing the aged from injuries.

(2) Continue to carry out safe community building and excising base building jointly with Martial Arts College of Shanghai University of Sport, to involve more senior citizens who would like to exercise by publicizing scientific exercise for the aged.

(3) Continue to invest in eliminating hazardous environment, and to improve, maintain and rebuild infrastructure for safety of the aged.

(4) Continue to implement caring for the aged. Reinforce efforts of promoting fidelity, of voluntary service to the aged and improve a four-tiered caring network of the aged association, residential committees, volunteers and family.

(5) Establish long-acting mechanism and evaluation system of falling and slipping prevention at the aged houses. Reinforce professional

training system to improve slipping prevention awareness among workers at the aged houses.

2.2.3 Safety plan of school

With 8,912 middle and elementary school students in the community, safety of minors is very important. According to injury survey of students of these 18 middle/elementary schools, and the questionnaire survey of safe community answered by middle/elementary school masters, there are mainly 3 hazards of school safety: (1) Under the pressure of study work, entering higher schools, employment and emotional issues, etc., it is usually hard for student to resolve the problems with respect to parent-child relationship, student-teacher relationship, schoolmate relationship, youth period, and social negative impact, etc., and it shall easily incur psychological troubles and even psychological diseases, and then incur suicide and self-injury, etc.; (2)During sports activities, it shall incur injury accidents. According to data statistics of community health service center on student injury accidents of 18 middle/elementary schools and one university of jurisdiction area in 2008, injuries caused sport activity accounted for 42.62% of total injuries; (3) Hazards when students are on their way to school/ home. 50% of the valid questionnaires answered by masters of middle/elementary schools show such concerned. (4) adolescents are relatively weak in resistance against drugs and commitment of crimes. A total of 19 17-25-year-old juvenile delinquents were handled by public security authorities for drug-related conducts within the jurisdiction of Yinhang, among which eight were put under compulsory treatment and eleven under community treatment. According to data provided by Yinhang and Zhongyuan Road police stations, although there were no illegal organizations at Yinhang, some 17-25-year-old juveniles gathered to commit crimes, such as burglary, robbery, belligerent acts and intentional injury.

2.2.3.1 Safety and legal education training project of students

2.2.3.1.1 The community and schools join hands to conduct safety and legal education for the students.

◆Carry out a series of activities on the subject of student safety, during world health day and firefighting day, etc., and in the early stage of winter/summer vacation, carry out various publicizing and education activities on subjects of food safety, firefighting safety, transport safety, residence safety, etc..

◆Carry out legal system safety publicizing month activities in the form of class meetings and courseware on legal education. 8,466 students (accounting for 95% of total students of jurisdiction area) from 18 middle/elementary schools participated in safety knowledge PPT making competition and blackboard newspaper comparison and evaluation activity on the subjects of law, firefighting, and transport, etc.,

◆"New and Safe Home" exhibition is set up in the science popularization experience hall of community culture activity center, which is open to students.

◆The parents' safety education instruction. Parent meeting is held periodically to reinforce the communication between teachers and student's parents regarding safety education.

2.2.3.1.2 "Green Apple" Anti-drug Plan

◆Conduct "Anti-drug in campus" activity, develop student volunteer team, organize anti-drug publicity activities through groups, brochures and "Say No to Drug" signatures, etc.

◆Enhance the youngsters' anti-drug knowledge and ability through playing of anti-drug films, posters and banners in the high schools. In 2009 and 2010, totally 12 activities are carried out and 600 people times of young students receive the education.

◆Work with Shanghai Anti-Drug Education Exhibition to arrange anti-drug publicity vehicle into the community and organize small-size drug exhibition and various experience activities.

2.2.3.1.3 Protecting the youth from joining in criminal organizations' projects

◆Enhance the "three in one" (school, family and community) mechanism, exert the united power of all parties to prevent the youngsters

from joining criminal organizations and prevent the occurrence of youngster criminal cases.

◆Enhance the safety control action in the campus area, exert the power of community safety volunteers and parents to build a safe "protection network" for the schools.

◆Visit the idleness juveniles in the community and care for such special groups as stay-at-home children, children of migrant workers, children of people serving a sentence or receiving education, pre-controlled students and students under investigation before prosecution, enhance legal education and prevent the rate of crimes committed by youngsters.

◆Establish information linking mechanism to understand the situation of youngsters in the community and the latest data of youngster crime, dropping-out and unemployment through practical survey and professional service, improve classified information management for the red, blue and green (the colors indicate the degree of criminal acts) objects and conduct the youngsters work accordingly.

2.2.3.2 Psychological health promotion project of students

2.2.3.2.1 Organizational structure

A students' psychological health and safety promotion project, made up of the Sub-district Social Developing Division, Siyuan Middle School and Kailu No.2 Elementary School and in the charge of Zhongyuan High School, was established in September 2009.

2.2.3.2.2 Project Background

Though enjoying abundant material life, the junior and middle school students have various problems in psychological endurance nowadays. A popular saying "Do not lose at the starting line" has pushed the children to the road of competition when they are still young. They are facing various pressures in their growing process:

Pressure from the society: The society has increasing requirements on the children born after 1990 and they bear the pressure of rising and declining of the state and the society. Meanwhile, the employment situation that is no more optimistic due to objective reasons has pushed many high school students to make plans for their

Parent-children relationship: There is an increasing conflict between children born after 1990 and their parents. Many children do not like to communicate with their parents and think that the generation gap between parents and children are beyond repair. The parents try to satisfy their children's material expectations but fail to communicate enough with them on a spiritual level. The common topics between the children and their parents are less and less and in the end they could not find one common point, which makes the family conflict more intense.

Pressure from study: Due to the expectations from the society and the parents, the high school students born after 1990 have received the outlook on life and value that "good life comes from good study'. Therefore, the competition in schools is more and more intense. The students pass the screening of high school entrance examination and have a common goal of entering universities. They are undoubtedly bearing a huge academic pressure.

Teacher-student relationship: The teacher's teaching and student's learning are two sides of a coin. Students nowadays have outstanding characteristics. They have their own thinking about how to study and more suggestions and requirements on teacher's teaching. Besides study, the teacher-student conflict also lies in the fact that some students do not listen to the teacher's inculcation and do things their own way, resulting in awkward relationship between teachers and students.

Relationship among students: Children born after 1990 are mostly born in the public houses or commercial houses that are built of bricks. There has been a lack of games with playing partners and most students are self centered, making it difficult for their handling of interpersonal relationships. Everyone thinks himself or herself is right and no one is willing to compromise. Meanwhile, they are lacking communication skills, thus resulting in a disharmony in the relationship. Besides, such other problems as single parent family, unemployed parents, parents' education method and social environment will also cause psychological worries or psychological disease to the students, sometimes giving rise to injury accidents.

Therefore, a pilot psychological health promotion project of student

is carried out in Zhongyuan High School, Siyuan Middle School and Kailu No.2 Elementary School. And in order to improve the quality of students' life, a series of psychological health promotion measures are further generalized to ensure that there is no major injury accident which is caused by psychological health problems happen to students.

2.2.3.2.3 Psychological health promotion project piloted in Zhongyuan High School

◆Psychological evaluation. The psychological evaluation room is used to make psychological evaluations of students and to manage students' psychological files.

◆Psychological education. The psychological reading room is used to increase student's psychological knowledge; psychological education course is periodically taught at the psychological activity room.

◆Psychological consultation: The psychological consulting room helps the students to solve psychological problems.

◆Psychological brochures. The "Innermost Thoughts and Feelings" tabloid is periodically compiled with abundant contents and in diversified forms to provide students with methods and approaches for improving psychological health.

◆Psychological consultation and psychological knowledge training to teachers. Psychological trainings to the teachers in charge of classes are made 2-3 times each semester. And psychological training is made once each semester to all teachers.

2.2.3.2.4 Psychological health promotion project piloted in Siyuan Middle School

◆Psychological consultation. Each week the psychological consulting room is open to students and teachers.

◆Innermost thoughts and feelings mailbox. Each day the mailbox

must be opened once to solve psychological problems and concerns for students in time.

◆Psychological education. In light of psychological characteristics of students of different grades, the psychological teaching subject is set up to carry out multi-layered and multi-formed psychological health education courses.

Students are holding charity sales to improve their healthy psychology.

Students are teaching the My Warm Home psychological health course by themselves.

◆Psychological files: The accumulation and sorting of files are well made so as to standardize the psychological health education archive.

◆Psychological health knowledge publicity: Psychological health knowledge is spread through the monthly broadcast programme named "Space for Heart and Soul" and "Psychological Activity Week", which is held every semester.

◆Psychological health knowledge training to parents. The parent committee is set up at school, and the parents' forum and the parents' psychological knowledge speeches held. On the parents' day, the inspections are organized, and the home-school contact cards are distributed.

◆Psychological health knowledge training to teachers. The teachers in charge of classes are psychological educated once a month to improve teachers' self-accommodation of emotion.

2.2.3.2.5 Psychological health promotion project piloted in Kailu No.2 Elementary School

◆Carry out student psychological health questionnaire survey.

◆Set up "Happy Cabin" to understand the psychological situation of students.

◆Compile the teaching proposal which is based on and aimed for respecting and understanding the students.

◆Carry out psychological health education activity in combination with the school and families.

◆After the execution of this project and through result survey of students of different ages, it is generally deemed that the project does work (over 90%). According to feedback from the community health service center for monitoring of accidents and injuries, there is no injury accidents caused by psychological problems at schools in the community since the year of 2009.

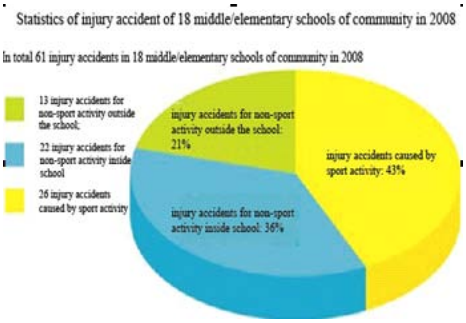
2.2.3.2.6 Generalize the experience and method of student psychological health education, and enhance the communication and cooperation so as to make joint improvements

In addition to fully carryout students' mental health promotion work at Zhongyuan Middle School, the project team summarized experiences to pilot at junior high and elementary schools and then covered 18 schools at the community, leading the work to a new level, so as to ensure students' mental health and safety and avoid accidents and injuries in school.

The project group set up open classes of student psychological education courses in Zhongyuan High School for teachers teaching psychological classes from 18 middle/elementary schools in the community. Communication activities of student psychological health education are carries out , and schools are encouraged to make various student psychological teaching and psychological health intervention methods. For example, Zhongyuan Road Elementary School focused on correcting students' bad behaviors, the "examination-anxiety-relieve" psychological course is set up in Minxing Middle School prior to examinations, and a three-tiered psychological risk intervention network of "school, class, and individual student" is established in Shiguang School.

2.2.3.3 Safety promotion project for sport activity of schoolyard

According to injury data of 18 middle/elementary schools in 2008, related safety promotion measures are compiled after general analysis, so as to lower the number of students' injury accident during sport activities.



◆Hold the sport activity safety discussions meeting for the students of schools within the community, and compile school's sport activity safety regulation.

◆Invite the school which has a good execution of safety work on students' sport activity to share experience through communication with others.

◆Each school respectively compiles the safety and related action plan, and safety precaution facilities and warning signs are set up at the sport activity place and passages with dense flow of students.

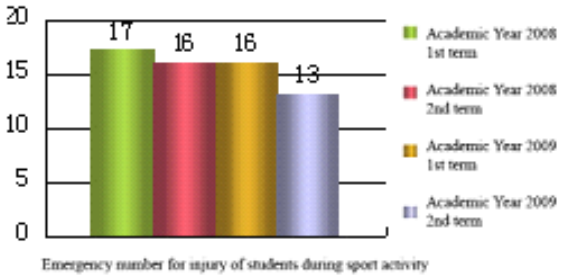
Injury prevention of school's sport activity facilities

Warning signs against slippery at passages at schools

◆Prior to sport activity, the students must be informed by safety instruction of sport activity; during sport activity there should be a sport teacher for direction at site; after sport activity, safety hazards found shall be timely summarized, analyzed and improved.

◆Safety monitoring device shall be installed at the sport activity place of capable schools to timely monitor and track students' safety.

After execution of project, data analysis of students' sport activity injury in 2008-2010 shows that the number of sports injury of students in recent three



Emergency number for injury of students during sport activity

semesters was dropping stably.

2.2.3.4 Safety promotion project for students on the way to school/home

◆A long-term mechanism with the cooperation of the police and traffic management assistants is established by the community to maintain the safety of students on their way to school/home.

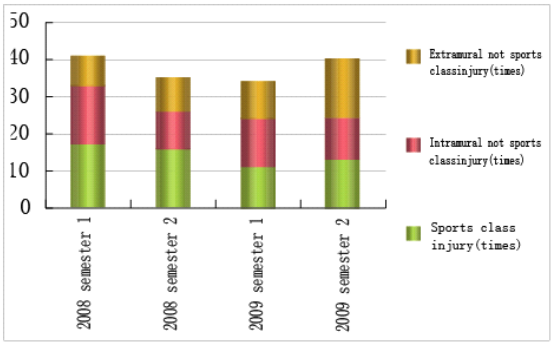
◆Education training on students' safe walking and safe bike-riding is carried out.

◆Blockage at the gate of middle/elementary school is evacuated to improve traffic order and ensure the safety of students and pedestrians.

◆Safety intervention work at the gate of Shiguang No.1 Elementary School and its neighborhood is prioritized.

2.2.3.5 Project effects

Through execution of these projects, analysis of statistics of injury of middle/elementary students from 2009 to 2010 made by community healthy service center shows that:



From 2009 to 2010 the injury of students of the community was generally improved. In 2010 there were 74 injury cases of students with a drop of 2.63% from 76 cases of 2009. Sports injury remarkably decreased, dropping 27.27 percentage from 2009; among the non-sports injury, those happened on campus dropped 7.69 percentage from 2009. Nevertheless, non-sports injury happened off campus in 2010 increased 52.94 percentage. In the future, schools shall aim at the safety education and safety prevention for students off campus to realize sustainable improvement of safety plans.

According to statistics of drug-related juveniles from 2009 to 2010, there were 23 drug-related juveniles, among which 5 were put under compulsory treatment, 17 under community treatment and one

successfully got rid of drug addiction in 2009; while there are 22 drug-related juveniles, among which 4 were put under compulsory treatment, 15 under community treatment and two successfully got rid of drug addiction in 2010.

The community will continue interference to prevent and reduce the phenomenon and number of youngsters taking drugs.

For gang crime, 18 people are sued and 21 people are taken in administrative attachment in 2009 and 2010. The community will continue to conduct classified information management, timely understand the situation of relevant personnel and conduct anti-crime work accordingly.

2.2.4 Safety plan of residence

There was a large population influx to Yinhang Community due to its geological location at the margin of Yangpu industry-intensive zone, welfare housing project in the 1980s and relocation projects in the 1990s. With business difficulties and layoffs at mineral factories in Yangpu, there are a large number of the aged, people in need, families with low income, family and neighborhood disputes, and inadequacy of subsistence allowance and medical insurance, leading to mental sub-health and diseases. According to injury monitoring and analysis report of Yinhang Community in 2008, injuries mostly happened at home, accounting for 46.92%. To address this issue, the sub-district launch domestic safety plan to building a safe and livable community.

2.2.4.1 Residence safety publicizing and training

◆From March in 2009 Community safety manuals involving 10 aspects such as fire disaster prevention, coal gas leakage prevention, sliding and slipping prevention, anti electric shocks and emergency rescue knowledge are distributed to 65,000 residents , and the instruction of safe gas utilization are 100% distributed to residents.

◆Safety promotion work volunteers and building leaders do their job to publicize power and gas safety, and reinforce their awareness.

◆The fuel gas assistants visit 40 households each day, and periodically check the safety of fuel gas pipes and kitchen ranges for residents so as to repair in time.

◆1,160 coal gas energy saving and windproof safety covers are distributed to residents.

2.2.4.2 Intervention to domestic and neighborhood disputes

◆Establish the three-grade mediation network including sub-district, residents' committees and building groups

◆, have mediating persons play their roles, and resolve family and neighborhood disputes in the stage of budding. In 2010, 741 dispute cases were mediated with a successful rate of 98%, and 474 mediation agreements were made with a performance rate of 100%.

◆Set up psychological intervention work station such as "Juanzi psychological hotline". Wu Meijuan, the key volunteer of community plays the role of psychological guiding, and communicates with community residents via telephone and telephone booking. In 2010, "Juanzi psychological hotline" totally accepted 98 calls to serve the psychology of residents in need of help, and timely eliminate various psychological doubts and troubles.

◆Establish Wu Minsheng's Psychological Studio, Chen Caiying Psychological Studio, and "Uncle Studio" to solve residents' concerns and release their metal pressure through a variety of channels.

◆The community health service center center sets up a psychological consultation office of psychological outpatient service to provide professional medical aid to the residents whose mental problem has impacted their normal life.

◆Establish woman and children legal assistance work station to provide legal service to them.

◆Each quarter the sub-district women's federation holds the study and analysis meeting for promoting the work of fighting family violence,

together with Yinhang and Zhongyuan Road police station. New measures are taken in light of new situation to resolve family disputes.

2.2.4.3 Medical treatment and health service

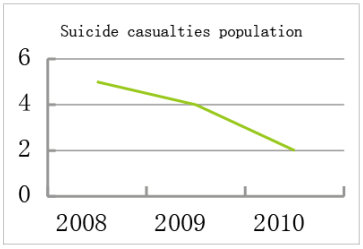
◆The community health service center carries out health archiving and medical treatment service. It established 129,700 copies of health archives accounting for 90% of the permanent population, the archive establishment rate for the aged over 60 reaching 99.08%. It sends medicine for the aged and provides door visit medical treatment service for the handicapped. Since 2009, it totally sends medicine for the aged by 149,650 person times, and carries out door visit service for handicapped by 18,000 person times.

◆It invites doctors to teach nursing courses to family members of the handicapped and mental patients.

◆It distributed 591 pieces of safety articles to the handicapped, benefiting 509 handicapped people. It provided free physical examination to 405 handicapped people.

2.2.4.4 Effect of project

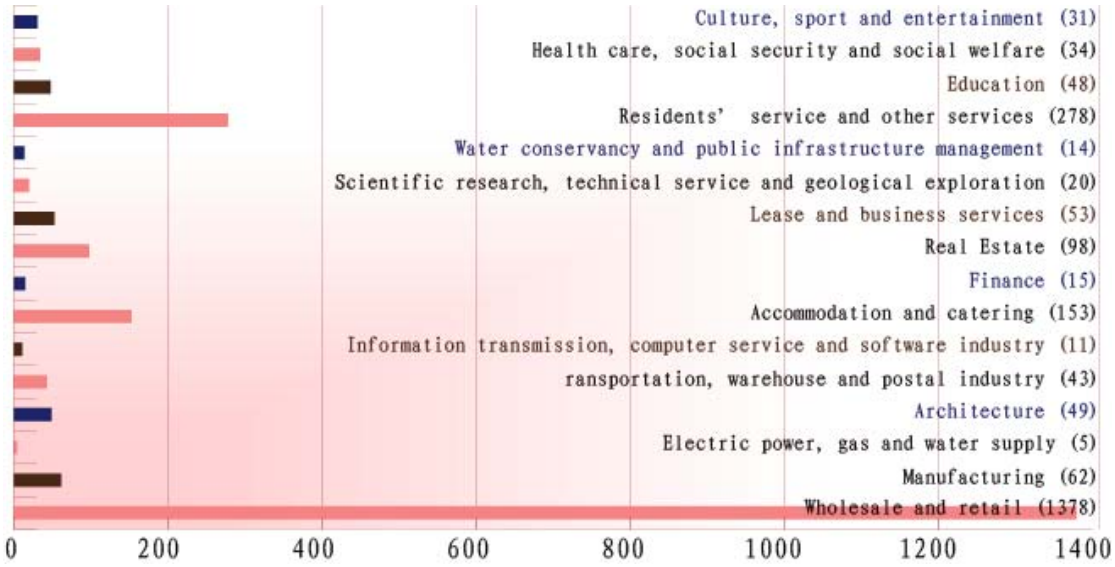
Through execution of this project, data provided by community health service center shows that from 2008 to 2010 the suicide accidents decreased year by year. The successful rate for civil dispute mediation is 98.9%, and the performance rate of mediation agreement is 100%.



2.2.5 Safety plan for work places

Yinhang Sub-district is located in the concentration area of industrial enterprises in Yangpu District, within its jurisdiction area there are 2,292 production and business units, among which are mainly small-sized enterprises, including 198 key safety monitoring units engaging in

hazardous chemicals, special equipments, construction sites and crowded places, 31 hazard chemical key supervision units, and 31 production units with occupational hazard factors. The safety of production and business units in the community directly involves the safety of the community and its residents.



2.2.5.1 Establish work safety monitoring network

◆Yangpu District work safety No.12 supervision group is composed by state owned enterprises along Jungong Road, and the production place work group meeting is held monthly.

◆Establish sub-district hazard chemical management network, and hold member meeting every half year to research, direct, promote and summarize the work place safety promotion work, and discuss the long acting safety management methods.

2.2.5.2 Safety education training project of production and business places

◆Since 2009, 35 persons in charge of production and business units (safety officers), and 63 specific category equipment management and operation persons have been organized to participate in training (retraining).

◆From 2009 to 2010, safety knowledge training has been offered to 2,325 migrant workers,

12 freshmen of hazard chemical key supervision units, and over 1,800 migrant construction workers, etc.

◆Organize the employees of senior nursing homes to participate in nursing safety skill training.

◆831 employees of service industry were educated by safety training, accounting for over 80% of total employees of service industry in jurisdiction area.

◆Safety rescue and firefighting training is carried out according to the characteristics of enterprise units.

◆ Safety training is carried out at construction sites to improve the safety awareness of the construction personnel.

2.2.5.3 Safety supervision combining daily inspection and surprise inspection

◆In 2010, the community safety supervision personnel (8,807 person-time) carried out safety inspection for enterprises (4,972 unit-time), during which 988 hazards were found, 649 rectification and improvement notifications were sent out. After rechecking the rectification, the improvement rate was 100%.

◆In 2010, 2,463 person-time was organized to carry out surprise inspections, during which 334 hidden troubles were found, 236 supervision and inspection written opinions were sent out. After rechecking, 334 safety hazards were rectified and improved, and the rectification and the improvement rate was 100%.

◆In 2010, 487 “Nine Categories of Small Scale” enterprises were inspected, 230 safety hazards were found, and 177 supervision and inspection written opinions were sent out. After recheck, 230 safety hazards were rectified and improved, and the rectification and improvement rate was 100%.

2.2.5.4 Supervision project for safety production of hazard chemical units

◆In 2009, 31 hazard chemical key supervision units were managed by “one enterprise and one archive”, and entered into hazard chemicals management commitment.

◆Hazard chemical safety knowledge and hazard chemical prevention skill training were carried out.

◆Door visit safety supervision and inspection was carried out every month.

◆According to different situations of hazard chemical key supervision units, the anti-terrorism and firefighting response plan were made. Since 2009, 200 outdoor exercises have been carried out, such as anti-terrorism, firefighting, explosion prevention, and pollution prevention, etc., realizing the expected effect.

2.2.5.5 Occupational health and safety promotion plan

◆Safety prevention/protection self-education for employees was carried out, and 31 enterprises with occupational hazard were organized to carry out occupational health and safety training.

◆The safety supervision personnel periodically monitor the production environment of related enterprises, and check the safety regulations and the usage of personal protection equipments. Enterprises shall be timely notified of any problems found for rectification and improvement.

◆Various safety prevention/protection skill exercises were carried out at the work places of units with occupational hazard.

2.2.5.6 Effect of the project

Through execution of this project, at the work place, the conceptions as “everybody concerns about safety, cares for life, reduces injury, and everybody shall be responsible for control of hidden trouble” have become the common understanding of related personnel. According to data feedback provided by Yangpu Safety Supervision Bureau and

sub-district safety supervision division regarding work injury accident of enterprise/public institution of jurisdiction area of Yinhang, from 2008 to 2010, there was no emergence of work injury safety accident in the production and business units throughout the community.

2.2.6 Traffic safety plan

In 2007, Yinhang Community saw a total of 1,652 traffic accidents, causing 298 cases of injury and 7 cases of death. The traffic police analyzed its main cause as below: (1) Some residents and students have poor self-protection awareness. (2) The traffic actions of some residents and students are fairly blind. (3) The bicyclers violate traffic regulations with lacking of traffic safety awareness. (4) The pedestrians and motor vehicles move in disorder on the road, which lead to hidden safety trouble.

In addition， according to preliminary conclusion of resident injury survey report in the community in 2009, traffic injury ranked top three in the resident injury of Yinhang Community. The injury caused by bicycle, electric-bike and by walk accounted for 34.54%, 24.45% and 21.82% respectively. Thus, we introduced the safety enhancement project for riders in 2010. (For details, please refer to 2.3.3.)

2.2.6.1 The project for publicizing traffic safety over communities, schools and enterprises

◆Joint meeting system was established in 2008 to reinforce cross-sectional cooperation, and promote total coverage of traffic safety publicizing. The key is to enhance the bicycling safety education.

◆Training lectures were carried out. Since 2009, 48 traffic safety publicizing courses have been taught in the community school to more than 7,000 teachers and students. 59 publicizing campaigns were held in the community to educate more than 1,080 residents. 18 lectures held in units to educate more than 400 drivers. The accident slides have been played for 10 times.

◆Paper media publicizing. Since 2009, 148 safety posters have been pasted, and 43 traffic safety bulletin boards set up.

2.2.6.2 The project for improving passage efficiency and safety

◆Reinforce the rectification of motor vehicles which break the regulations and laws. 21,582 motor vehicles, 263 cases of driving under influence, 45 cases of drunk-driving and 12,195 cases of disorder parking of motor vehicles were punished in 2010.

◆ The traffic safety promotion project in front of the school gate and its surroundings is initiated to ensure that no accident of student traffic injury happens in front of the school gate.

2.2.6.3 The project for improving various traffic signs throughout the community

◆Improve the traffic lights. 30 groups of the traffic lights have been installed along Baicheng Road and 20 along Jungong Road since 2009.

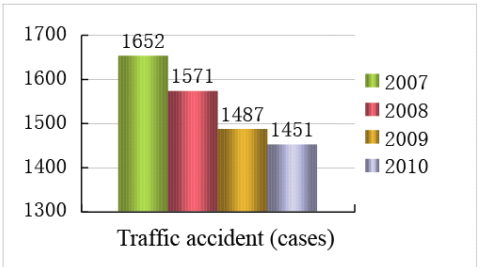
◆Improve traffic signs. Five traffic signs have been added along Baicheng Road since 2009.

◆Add the zebra-crossing at the main traffic arteries. There were many vehicles and pedestrians crossing the roads at the main junctions of residential quarters along Yinhang Road, without zebra crossing, resulting in a lot of traffic accidents. Therefore, zebra crossings and traffic signs have been added accordingly.

◆Repair the sidewalks. Up to 12,9000 m^2 sidewalks where people easily fell down were repaired via the mutual cooperation of municipal authorities.

2.2.6.4 Project effects

Through execution of this project, the passage efficiency in this area is improved, and the safe, smooth and orderly traffic order is created. The statistics of traffic safety from 2007 to 2010 provided by Yangpu Traffic Police Brigade 6 indicated that there were 1,451 traffic accidents in 2010, with a decrease of 2.42 percentage from 1,487 in 2009. 217 injury cases of personnel caused by traffic accident, a decrease of 1.81 percentage from 221 in 2009, and the numbers of the death were the same.



2.2.7 Firefighting safety plan

According to statistics, in 2009 there were 26 fires with one person dead in Yinhang Community. Allowing the change of statistical criteria, it still increased compared to 2008. Fire accidents caused by electrical appliances and inadvertent fire utilization accounted for 76% of all fires. The main causes are as below:

◆Residential buildings are fairly old, where the fire facilities are out of date and the electrical wire is aging. The fuel gas is used improperly. Residents have weak firefighting safety awareness and poor self-help ability.

◆There are many “Nine Categories Small Scale Enterprises”, whose managers are weak in fireproof awareness. Huddling of things is serious, and self-help knowledge and skills are inadequate.

2.2.7.1 Residence firefighting safety publicizing education training and volunteer plan

◆Hold firefighting safety lecture. The firefighting policemen carried out firefighting safety forums and various firefighting publicizing for the residents.

◆Publicizing activities are carried out periodically. The residence firefighting safety publicizing activities are carried out in each neighborhood block throughout the community at the 3rd weekend of each month. 119 safety publicizing activities are initiated every year.

Residential committees carried out firefighting safety blackboard evaluation

119 firefighting publicizing activity

◆Improve residence firefighting safety prevention regulation. Combining the characteristics of community and firefighting cases, the experts of firefighting safety work group provided firefighting safety training to security guards, firefighting volunteers, students of middle/elementary school in the community.

◆Establish a firefighting volunteer team of 302 persons to patrol the residential quarters where the firefighting safety hazards may easily occur.

2.2.7.2 Rectification and improvement project for the firefighting safety hazards of corridor of residential building

◆Carry out firefighting rectification and improvement for highrises and hypogea in November 2010. The community organized more than 50 volunteers to periodically clean out the sundries deserted in the firefighting access of key buildings with safety hazards.

◆Continually push forward the rectification and improvement for community. Firefighting harzards were eliminated by elying on the firefighting safety specific action of “building up life channel, creating safe building”.

◆Organize the community residents to carry out firefighting evacuation training and drills.

2.2.7.3 "Nine Categories Small Scale Enterprises" Safety promotion project

◆Set up firefighting publicizing show windows and distribute brochures. The firefighting publicizing activities are positively carried out at the places of "Nine Categories Small Scale Enterprises", and more than 600 safety manuals have been distributed since 2008.

◆Invest and rectify hazards. Safety hazards, such as huddling flammable materials and using fire and power against regulations, have been supervised and inspected, 200 of which have been rectified and improved.

◆Organize and carry out training of firefighting knowledge and skills. The training of firefighting safety knowledge and extinguishing skills has been carried out for related personnel at "Nine Categories Small Scale Enterprises".

◆Create the atmosphere of "fire wall" firefighting safety. "Nine Categories Small Scale Enterprises" with serious fire hazards or breaches of firefighting regulations and rules were exposed. The laws and rules are explained with related cases to warn with the bloody accidents.

2.2.7.4 Fireproof safety action for the kitchen of elderly families

◆Distribute timing alarms. In 2010, to prevent fires caused by the firing of oil bath and short circuit of electrical wire in elderly families, more than 5,000 timing alarms have been distributed to specifically.

◆Periodically carry out assistance action to the aged. Since 2010 community firefighting assistants and volunteers have checked the gas appliances for alone-living aged for 5,344 person-time, the electrical appliances and electrical wires for 4,318 person-time, and provided fireproof and disaster prevention knowledge for 3,536 person-time.

2.2.7.5 Project effects

According to fire data from 2008 to 2010 provided by Guohe Firefighting Brigade and Yinhang Sub-district Firefighting Committee, fire disasters still rose in 2010, so the evaluation and sustainable intervention shall be reinforced. In 2010 there was no casualty. In 2009 one person died in fire.

The classification of fire disaster shows that the inadvertent utilization of electrical appliances and fire is the main cause of fire disaster in the community. The firefighting safety intervention project addressing fires caused by inadvertent utilization of electrical appliances and fire was carried out in 2010, making the proportion of fire disaster caused by electrical appliances and by inadvertent utilization drop respectively to 22.22% and 41.67% in 2010 from 26.92% and 50% in 2009. Nevertheless, special attention should be paid to fires caused by residents' bad behaviors (smoking, setting off fireworks and crackers).

2.2.8 Safety plan for children

There are totally 3,036 preschoolers in Yinhang Sub-district, with 1,792 of them entering 15 kindergartens located at Yinhang area. According to the monitoring result of the injury in the community in 2009, the community saw a total of 4 cases of injury of pre-school children. In addition, given the cases of criminals entering the kindergartens to harm the children in the society, the gate area of kindergarten has been regarded as the high risk area concerning to children's safety. Furthermore, the safety management and facilities of some kindergartens are not perfect. The sub-district children's safety work group launches the safety plan for the children to ensure the safety of the kindergarten and other places.

2.2.8.1 Children safety publicizing and education project

◆Check the fulfillment of evacuation drill plan in each kindergarten annually.

◆Carry out safety and health education activities for children living in scattered groups via a centralized mode. Four safety and health education are offered to these children at the designated kindergartens annually. Parent-child activity with participation of over 600 children living in scattered groups was carried out to help the parents to develop scientific parenting conception.

◆Carry out children safety education training. Since 2009, experts from fire-fighting and traffic department have been invited to teach related safety knowledge and guide the evacuation drill training at the kindergartens for over 10 times. Over 1,100 copies of safety brochures were distributed to the parents, and more than 3,000 person-time parents were educated on children safety knowledge.

2.2.8.2 The project for improving safety management regulations and teaching plans for children at kindergartens

◆Improve safety management regulations. Each kindergarten establishes strict safety management regulations including facilities and equipments management regulation, children pick-up regulation, health inspection regulation, outside activity safety management regulation, etc.

◆Improve the emergency response plan. Improve food poisoning prevention/protection plan, infectious disease prevention plan, noontime snooze accident prevention plan, fire prevention plan at each kindergarten.

◆Clarify safety management responsibilities. The safety responsibility agreement is signed by the division and classes of kindergarten.

◆Compile teaching plan. Compile various safety teaching plans, such as Safety Education: Sharp Objects Shall Hurt People, What to Do in Case of Firs? and Play on Sliding Boards Safely For kids of different grade.

◆Make children safety activity teaching plans according to different age ranges. In light of their teaching features, each kindergarten makes various children safety activity teaching plans in the form of picture-reading, simulation and games, etc.

2.2.8.3 Safety promotion project for children activity facilities at kindergartens

◆ Children safety promotion work team was established in April 2009 to organize the kindergarten to carry out checks on children safety hazards, and self-inspection and rectification to safety facilities for children. Kindergarten children facilities safety promotion project was launched in January 2010.

◆Add safety prevention facilities. Anti-clamping device on the door and safety prevention/protection bars are installed at all kindergartens.

Safety protection/prevention bar

Anti-clamping device of door

◆Standardize vehicle parking at the gate of kindergarten. Related residential committees and real estate units of residential quarters jointly promote vehicle parking work outside kindergartens, and define prohibition area for vehicle parking to ensure safety of children entering and leaving kindergartens.

◆Carry out kindergarten protection activity. A kindergarten protection team made up of social workers, community volunteers and parents was established in April 2010 to ensure the safety of children entering and leaving kindergartens.

2.2.8.4 Project effects

Through execution of this project, the execution rate of safety rectification and improvement measures of kindergarten is approaching 80%. According to the feedback of accident and injury monitoring by community health service center, there was no major children injury accident in the community in 2010. However, the number of children's cases of injury at home increased. Therefore, in the next stage, while paying attention to the safety of the kindergartens and other places, the priority should be given to preventing children from injury at home so as to reduce the number of cases of this kind.

2.2.9 Community disaster prevention and emergency response plan

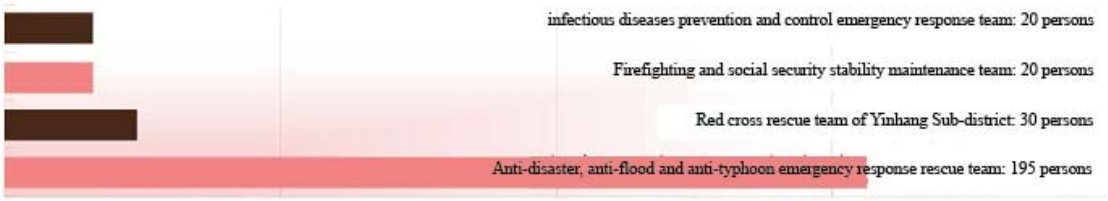
2.2.9.1 A series of public emergency response plans are made

Summary of some emergency response plans of community

S/N	Emergency response plan
1	General emergency response plan for public emergencies of Yinhang Sub-district
2	Anti-flood plan of Yinhang Sub-district
3	Dust pollution control plan of Yinhang Sub-district
4	Special weather emergency response plan of Yinhang Sub-district
5	Emergency treatment plan of Shanghai Gongqing Forest Park
6	Emergency rescue plan for elevator accident of Yinhang Community
7	Emergency response plan for fuel gas accident of Yinhang Community
8	Emergency response plan for disease and vectors of Yinhang Sub-district
9	Emergency response plan for emergencies of Residential Committees, Yinhang Community
10	Emergency response plan for holiday/festival safety production accidents of Yinhang Sub-district
11	Emergency response plan for safety production accident of Yinhang Sub-district
12	Emergency response plan for accidents of 28 hazard chemical units in Yinhang Sub-district

2.2.9.2 Establish emergency response rescue team for various emergencies

◆Various professional emergency response and rescue team in the sub-district.



◆All of the 49 residential committees have part-time emergency response rescue teams.

◆Emergency response and rescue teams with 563 persons was established by key supervision units of the community.

2.2.9.3 The community and each production and business unit periodically carry out various safety emergency response drills.

Time	Place	Emergency response drill	Picture
Jun. 2009	Zhabei Fuel Gas Power Plant	Anti-terrorism and fire-fighting drill	
Jul. 2009	Xingyuanjiayuan Community	Rescue drill of elevator failure	
Jul. 2009	Dongjiang Oil/gas station	Fire-fighting drill	

Jul. 2009	SSS Co. Ltd.	Fire and chemicals warehouse chemical accidents drill	
Aug. 2009	Fanjiang Hotel	Fire-fighting drill	
Sep. 2009	Five dimensional space originality park	Fire-fighting sports meet	
Sep. 2009	Gongqing Forest Park	Large scale amusement facilities emergency response drill	
Mar. 2010	Yangpu oil tank	Fire- fighting drill	
Apr. 2010	Orient international marine product center	Fire-fighting drill	
Nov. 2010	Zhabei Water Plant	Fire-fighting drill	

Nov. 2010	Community residents	Fire-fighting drill	

2.3 Programmes that target high-risk groups and environments, and programmes that promote safety for vulnerable groups.

2.3.1 According to specific issues of accidents and injuries of community, analyze the high-risk groups, environments and vulnerable groups, and put forward accident and injury prevention and control plan and goal

Special groups and environmental safety issue of community	Safety promotion project	Safety promotion goal and plan
The advanced aged in the community	Safety promotion project for the aged (senior nursing homes)	Carry out various safety promotion work for the aged, so that the injury accident rate of the aged in the community can be lowered to below the average rate of injury accidents in the community
Bicyclers of community	Safety promotion project for bicyclers	Reinforce the safety education for bike and electric bike riders, and strive to lower the annual rate of traffic accidents by no less than 4% (within 3 years).
Migrants along railways	Safety promotion project at railway junctions	Carry out safety intervention measures, and prevent accidents caused by jaywalking across railways.
Classroom environment of kindergartens	Ultraviolet radiation prevention project for kindergarten kids	Fulfill the kindergarten safety measures and install the protection cover of ultraviolet lights, and ensure no major children accidents.
House break-ins	Anti house break-ins project	Reinforce the public security fundamental protection/prevention capability, so as to lower house break-ins cases by no less than 5%.

The disabled	Safety promotion project for the handicapped at the sunshine homes	Improve the safety guarantee level of the handicapped, and reduce the occurrence of injury accidents.
Babies in the community	Injury prevention project for children early stage education activity	Create a safe and healthy early stage education environment for babies, and ensure there is no baby injury accident during early stage education activities.
People working in enterprise with and occupational hazards	Safety promotion project for occupational health at production and business places	Reinforce the safety inspection for operation and work places violating regulations, to ensure there is no main occupational health and safety accident at each production and business units.
Body-building groups	Injury prevention project of sports and exercise	Carry out sport body building safety measures to ensure that there is no body building injury accident.
Safety environment at school gates and its neighborhood	Safety promotion project for school gates and its neighborhood	Create a safe walk environment for each school to ensure there is no main injury accident in front of school gates.

2.3.2 Safety intervention project for falling/slipping of the aged at nursing homes

2.3.2.1 Project background

According to statistics provided by the aged nursing association, the falling accident rate of the aged in nursing homes is about 3 times of that of the middle/aged in communities. Questionnaires done by 12 nursing institutions of Yinhang Community shows that, the main causes for falling/slipping of the aged are: (1) Physiological issues, including disease, dysfunction and medication, etc.; (2) Environmental issues, including uneven or slippery ground, ground with water, slippery treads, insufficient lighting, inconvenient staircases and guardrails, inadequately equipped bath rooms, etc.Thus, we launched the falling/slipping safety intervention project for the aged in nursing institutions in October 2009.

2.3.2.2 Strengthen publicizing and education training

◆Social workers, volunteers and doctors from health service center held safety and health knowledge lectures for the aged at nursing homes.

◆Meetings of persons in charge of nursing homes were held and experts invited to provide them profession education to reinforce publicizing, unify thoughts and improve awareness.

◆Employees of nursing homes in the community were trained on safety nursing skill for the aged, only those who were qualified were allowed for work.

2.3.2.3 Strengthen health of the aged

◆Set up and improve outdoor exercise regulations, requiring professional nursing workers shall lead the aged to participate in outdoor exercise at fixed time each day, so as to reinforce their leg function, and reinforce their body capability against falling and slipping.

◆Workers are deisignated to strictly supervise their nutrition and food safety. .

2.3.2.4 Improve the hardware facilities of nursing homes

Investment in the safety of nursing homes were increased. The expenditure on facilities amounted to RMB3.27 million, and the detailed measures are:

Name of nursing homes	**Safety investment (RMB)**
Hongxing Nursing Home	1.70 million
Xuyanghong Nursing Home	62,000
Changheng Nursing Home	0.65 million
Minxing No. 2 Nursing Home	0.1105 million
Minxing No. 3 Nursing Home	71,500
Minxing No. 4 Nursing Home	32,700
Zhongyuan Nursing Home	71,500
Huakang Nursing Home	32,700
Cixin Nursing Home	85,000
Shiguang Nursing Home	110,00
Yinhang Sub-district Nursing Home	0.20 million
Zhongyuan Xinjiangwan Nursing Home	0.25 million
Total	**3.2769 million**

◆Provide the aged with walk aid tools such as wheel chair and walk aid, etc., to help the aged with inconvenience.

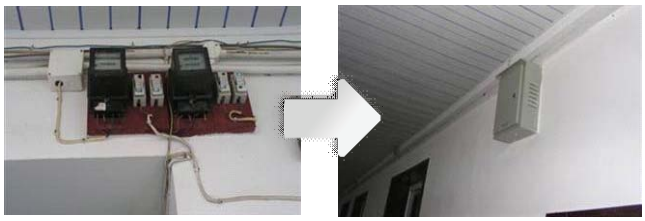
◆Double handrails are installed at the passages to help the aged to walk.

◆Equip startup beds and warning lamps on the head of beds to remind the aged and work personnel to be careful.

◆Improve anti-slip material of the floor and add chairs in bath room and toilet.

◆Beautify environment in the yard, add chairs, body-building facilities and greening landscape in the leisure places so that the aged can reinforce their body, increase their mental health and enhance their body condition.

◆All aging circuits at nursing homes were replaced and electric leakage protection devices installed to lower the electrical shock accident rate.



◆Replace all floor boards in the room to avoid falling/slipping caused by uneven floor.

◆Reduce beds and increase public area in the room to avoid congestion, and clean out all exits to ensure timely evacuation in case of emergencies.

◆Set warning marks at all exits, entrances and corners to improve their prevention awareness.

◆Install TV monitoring equipment protect their safety in all ways.

2.3.2.5 Reinforce the safety inspection and patrolling

◆The safety supervision personnel periodically check passages in nursing homes, activity places and activity facilities.

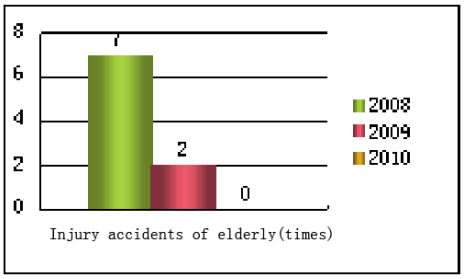
◆Each nursing home establishes safety patrolling regulation.

2.3.2.6 Safety evaluation

The social organization service center and sub-district association of the aged organize annual safety evaluation of nursing homes.

2.3.2.7 Project effects

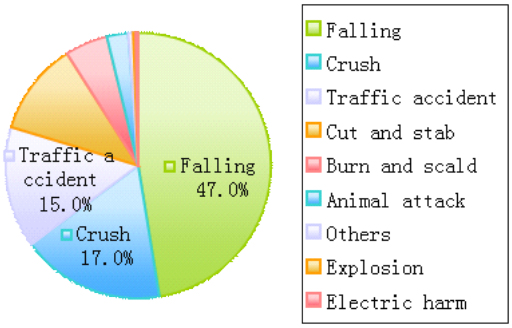
Through the implementation of a series of safety measures at nursing homes, the predicted goal is realized; the number of injury accidents is apparently reduced. According to statistics provided by social organization service center on three years' injury accidents of the aged at 12 nursing homes, in 2009 there were 2 accidents, a year-on-year of 71.4 percentage from 7 in 2008, and in 2010 there was no injury accident.



2.3.3 Safety promotion project for bicycler

2.3.3.1 Project background

In September 2009 according to the evaluation of baseline survey made by Yangpu District disease control center, the top 3 injuries in Yinhang Community are in turn falling/dropping, collision/extrusion injury and traffic injury. Traffic injuries mostly incurred when riding bikes or motor bikes, with poor roads as the main cause. Thus, we continued to propel the traffic safety plan in Yinhang Community and launched the safety enhancement project for riders in 2010.



2.3.3.2 Intervention measures

◆Make the publicizing and education plan of traffic safety for students of middle/elementary school migrant riders.

◆Traffic police Brigade 6 adopts various methods to strengthen the traffic safety education

for bicyclers. It cooperates with residential committees to teach the safe riding knowledge to the middle/elementary school students over 12 years old during winter/summer holidays.

◆Provide walk safety education to the children (below 12 years old) of migrant workers, and riding against regulations is forbidden through the cooperation of school, parents and community.

◆Hold experience activity of traffic safety for students. Students in the community are organized to carry out the activity of "little traffic policeman" and "small hands hold big hands".

◆Traffic assistants and volunteers are organized to distribute traffic safety manuals to riders by on the road.

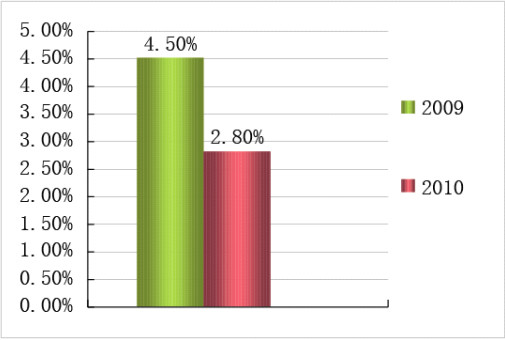
◆The police force is sent to key point junctions such as Zhongyuan/Guohe, Zhongyuan/Nenjiang, Shijie/Nenjiang, etc., to reinforce the non-motor vehicle management.

◆Reinforce the patrolling force during the morning/evening rush hours. The traffic management assistants cooperate with policemen to instruct non-vehicles and pedestrians.

◆Reinforce the rectification/improvement efforts of non-vehicles and pedestrians violating regulations. In 2010, totally 2,704 cases of pedestrians and 17,268 cases of non-vehicles violating regualtions were handled.

2.3.3.3 Project effects

Through the execution of this project, the non-motor vehicles and pedestrians can basically run their own ways instead of rushing red lights and jaywalking. In 2010 there were totally 12 injury accidents of bike-riding, accounting for 2.8% of total injury accidents whit a slight drop from 4.5% in 2009.



2.3.4 Injury intervention project for personnel at railway junction

2.3.4.1 Project background

◆Huyang branch railway is a freight railway across the community, which is parallel to Baicheng Road and is connected to Yangpu Station. In 1994, in order to ensure the travel safety of residents along the railway, the railway authority laid fencing at the west side of the tracks, to preventing residents from making holes on the fencing for the convenience of passing, which is the biggest hazard to the normal operation of this railway section and incurs casualties. Thus, we launched the injury prevention project at the railway crossings at the beginning of 2009.

◆There are many students and migrant workers along the railway. With weak safety awareness, they often pass through the holes on the fencing.

◆The residents along the railway are often troubled by the whistle of trains at nights warning pedestrians against crossing over the track, and wrote many complaint letters to related departments.

The broken railway fencing

Some residents crossed over the railway through the hole on the fencing

Casualties hit by train at Yinhang in recent years

Accident time	Victim	Sex	Remark
Jun. 20, 2007, 17:17	Wang Meijuan	Female	Migrant, died on the spot
Dec. 20, 2007, 17:55	Xu Hongtao	Male	Shanghainese safeguard of Shanghai, died on the spot
Jun. 20, 2008, 22:05	Unidentified	Male	About age 30, died on the spot
Aug. 28, 2008, 23:10	Unidentified	Male	Abut age 30, died on the spot

From 2007 to 2008, there were four accidents caused by jaywalking. It's shown in the table above that migrants blindly crossed over the

railway at night, incurring injury accidents (accounting for 75% of total accidents).

2.3.4.2 Project measures

◆Reinforce the railway safety education. According to railway safety law, residents, students and migrants along the railway in the community are notified of and received legal education. The railway safety publicizing month activity is hold up to 18,000 person-time of residents along the railway. Through blackboards, banners, residential quarters broadcasting, and posters, railway safety publicizing activity are carried out in 8 residential committees and community units along the railway.

◆ Block and reinforce the fencing of railway. The general regulation office of the sub-district cooperated with Shanghai Beijiao Station, railway police station, and Yinhang Police Stations to block and reinforce the damaged fencing of railway in the Baicheng Road section within their jurisdiction and carry out sustained management. Within one week of intervention measures, 12 social protection personnel were arranged to carry out 24-hour guarding to the fencing, and damages to the railway fencing were inspected and punished in accordance with laws.

◆Joint rectification and improvement to the surroundings of railway. The barber shops, foot massages and recycling stations without license along the railway were particularly rectified and treated. Totally 400m^2 law-breach building was dismantled, 17 persons without legal ID were found and dispelled to reduce injury accidents caused by jaywalking migrants.

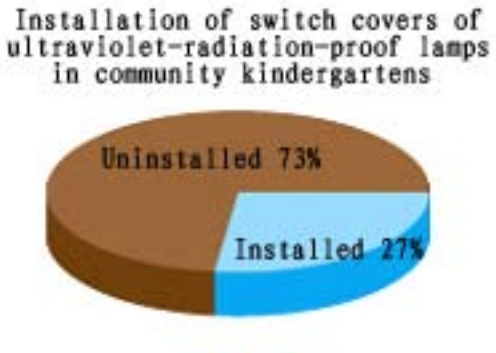
2.3.4.3Project effects

After executing the intervention project, according to statistics data provided by Beijiao Station of Yangpu Railway of Shanghai Railway Bureau, from 2009 till now there is no damage to railway fencing, nor

injury accident caused by jaywalking cross the railway.

2.3.5 Ultraviolet radiation prevention project of kindergarten kids

2.3.5.1 Project background



The continuing radiation of ultraviolet lights will harm kids' skin and eyes, which is one of the hazard sources at kindergarten. In 2009 , safety inspections to the classrooms of kindergartens, the safety facilities of children activity places and the surrounding public activity places in the community show that there were 11 out of 15 kindergartens without installing protective cover of power switch of the ultraviolet lamps in the classrooms. It was also found that some switches were installed too low, and there were other switches placed confusingly close to light switches. To prevent radiation injuries to kids, children safety work group launched the kindergarten facilities safety promotion project and the prevention project against ultraviolet radiation for kindergarten kids in January 2010.

2.3.5.2 Project measures

◆Communications. Generalize the advanced experience of the children's safety facilities from Zhongyuan Kindergarten.

◆Education. Educate kindergartens in the community on ultraviolet safety by using actual radiation injury cases to help them realize the importance and necessity of setting up prevention project against ultraviolet radiation for kindergarten kids.

◆Financial support. The sub-district putted in RMB20,000 to support the refitting of safety facilities of kindergartens in the community.

◆Check the installation situation. The installation situation of each kindergarten is checked, and the refitting and improvements are required

to be made within time limitation.

2.3.5.3 Project effects

After the execution of this project, ultraviolet switch protective covers are installed in all the 15 kindergartens at present, and the overall level of injury prevention of children in the kindergarten in the community is greatly improved. According to accident and injury monitoring feedbacks from the community health service center, there is no children injury accident at kindergartens caused by ultraviolet radiation these year.

2.3.6 The project for preventing house break-ins

2.3.6.1Project background

There are many floating population in Yinhang Community, and most residential quarters were built in the early of 1990s. The houses are fairly old, and the supported protection facilities out of date, which are the main causes of high occurrence rate of house break-ins cases. According to statistics provided by Yinhang and Zhongyuan Road Police Station, there were 134 burglary cases in 2007, most of which were happened at night on the easily accessible first and second floors. To address this issue, "Three-year Precaution Facilities Building Plan at Residential Quarters" was launched in 2008 to guard against burglaries.

2.3.6.2 Project measures

◆Carry out house break-ins prevention education. Community policemen were invited to provide anti-fraud and anti-theft training for the aged.

◆The publicizing activities of social security prevention are carried out at the 2nd weekend of each month. 75 social security publicizing activities have been organized since 2009, more than 320 publicizing banners hung.

◆Prevention and control by the masses. The residential committee

cadres and volunteers patrol in the residential quarters everyday, carrying out anti-theft publicizing via broadcasting.

◆Carry out "three-year infrastructure development plan for preventing house break-ins in residential quarters of Yinhang Sub-district". From 2008 to 2010, 20,208m barbed fencing, 1,252 pieces of anti-climbing facilities on downpipes, 1,052 anti-theft steel gratings, 2,126 electrically-controlled burglarproof doors have been installed. The coverage rate of electrically-controlled burglarproof doors has reached 100% in the whole community, effectively preventing house break-ins.

◆More than 50 anti-theft devices on bike and electrical bike parking stops have been installed along the road of the community, and 66 cameras have been installed in the sub-district, to prevent non-motor vehicles from being stolen.

2.3.6.3 Project effects

Through execution of this project, data of house break-in cases in the community provided by Yinhang Police Stations and Zhongyuan Road Police Station shows that there were 54 house break-in cases in 2010, a decreased of 53 percentage from 117 cases in 2009. Besides, after the easy-to-break-in first and second floors were equipped with the prevention facilities, the occurrence of house break-in cases in the community have been effectively reduced.

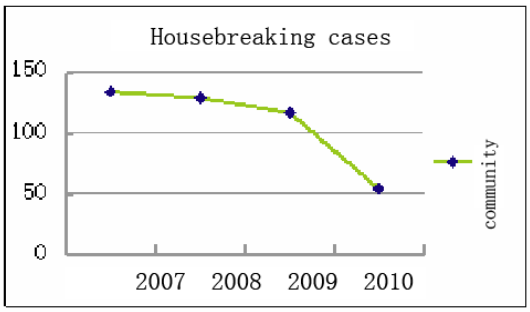


Table of house break-in cases in Yinhang Community

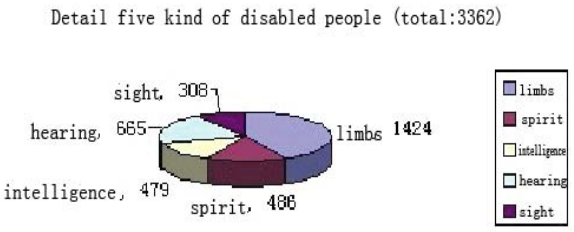
Yinhang and Zhongyuan Road Police stations	2007	2008	2009	2010
House break-in cases in the community	134 cases	129 cases	117 cases	54 cases

Statistics of public security cases of death in Yinhang Community

Yinhang and Zhongyuan Road Police stations	2008	2009	2010
Number of death	10	6	0

2.3.7 Sunshine Home safety promotion project of the handicapped

2.3.7.1 Project background



There are 3,362 handicapped people holding certificates in Yinhang Community. In 2005, supported by the government, the first Sunshine Home in Shanghai for the handicapped aged 16-35 was established by Yinhang Sub-district Association of the Handicapped. It consists of four main functions, i.e. education training, Special Olympic Games activity, rehabilitation exercise and simple labor work. In addition to doing safety guarantee work well at Sunshine Home, it is extremely important to realize the safety promotion covering various kinds of handicapped people in the community, considering their vulnerability and psychological and physiological characteristics. In the charge of the sub-district disabled people's association, the Sunshine Home project for enhancing the safety of the disabled was set up in 2010. Sunshine Home, social security division, residential quarters, community health service center, social organization service center, Yinhang and Zhongyuan Road police stations jointly set up the safety work group to promote the safety enhancement work for the disabled.

2.3.7.2 Safety guarantee plan and goal

The safety promotion work of the handicapped is executed through

Sunshine Home to improve their social capability, abilities to take care of themselves and do simple labor work, reinforce their safety self-protection/prevention awareness, reduce various injury accidents, and improve their safety and health level.

2.3.7.3 Subsistence Allowances

The government provides basic subsistence allowances via the sub-district association of the handicapped to handicapped people who are not enjoying social security or are from underprivileged families.

Situation of the handicapped	Number	Type of Allowance
Heavily handicapped and unemployed	384	Government allowance
Minimum subsistence allowance	250	Government allowance
Employed	692	Self-sufficiency
Retired	1733	Social security
At school	50	Family-supported
Unemployed	253	Family-supported
Total	**3362**	——

Data : by Dec. 31, 2010

2.3.7.4 Handicapped assistance action

◆Rehabilitation support

Provide free physical examinations to 405 persons in 2010.

Over 30 free cataract surgery were offered to the visually impaired in 2010.

◆Free distribution of articles and appliances

Recipient	Articles and appliances Distributed	Quantity distributed	Person-time of beneficiary
Physically	Crutch, wheel chair, special car for the handicapped , bathing chair, etc.	812	746
Hearing	Flash door bell, hearing aid, and vibration alarm clock, etc.	86	86
Visually	Crutch for blind, electronic watch, blind teaching appliances, etc.	317	317

Data: by Dec. 31, 2010

◆Safety precaution

Accessibility facilities for the pysically handicapped were installed in 382 households.

The stairway is installed with double handrails and the floor is paved by anti-slip facilities;

Warning marks are placed at the activity places, passages, and collision-and-falling-prone places;

Periodically check and keep records of the doors, windows, circuits and lightings at Sunshine Home

2.3.7.5 Extension of sunshine brand

◆Sunshine workshop. Simulate the work place environment, provide labor skill training for the mentally handicapped, cultivate employment concept, and undertake the simple labor work of soap processing. Shanghai DOUBLE COIN HOLDINGS LTD established Double Coin Fund to provide certain labor subsidy for the mentally handicapped participating in labor work.

◆Sunshine House: Provide a platform for the handicapped to show their skills. The specific Olympic Game activity sets up a sports platform for them to demonstrate their sports capability.

◆Sunshine Heart Park. Carry out psychological consultation to those with mental disorders and strengthen the monitoring.

◆Sunshine occupational rehabilitation aid base. Through occupational training and instruction, develop their potentials, improve their skills, improve their quality, and create condition for employment.

2.3.7.6 Project effects

After execution of this project, in 2010 all handicapped people in the community received subsistence allowances. Eight handicapped were formally employed by Papa-Johns Pizza and Babela Restaurant, two by Metro Line 8, and four participated in work practice training at a silk flower plant. The safety identification capability of the handicapped was improved. Feedback of related institutions such as sub-district handicapped association shows that from 2009 to 2010 there was no injury accident of the handicapped.

2.3.8 Injury prevention project for early stage education activity

of babies

2.3.8.1 Project background

There are more than 1,400 0-3-year-old babies living across Yinhang Community. Early stage education is an important work concerning the quality improvement of the population. It is necessary to carry out children injury prevention project during early stage education to avoid any baby injury accidents. Thus, we launched the injury prevention project for early stage education activity of babies at the beginning of 2009.

2.3.8.2 Project measures

◆Hold early stage education joint meeting, detail each link of parent-child activity, and arrange and implement related safety prevention measures.

◆Organize investigation work. Each year the information of the babies living in the residential quarters is checked twice, and the registration work of 0-1-year-old babies is done.

◆Carefully select early stage teaching places. 7 kindergartens with perfect safety facilities and safety management measures were selected by the sub-district plpulation and family planning office from the kindergartens of community as the early stage education direction stations in the community.

◆Establish early stage education activity safety regulation. Establish systems such as “work responsibility for early stage education and direction activity for 0-3-year-old babies”, to ensure the smooth execution of safety work for early stage education for them.

◆ Preparation before kids entering kindergartens.

◆Ensure safety of babies at swimming pools.

◆Publicize the “don’t let your kid out of sight” campaign. Distribute safety brochures to parents regarding anti-cheating and

anti-kidnapping.

◆Carry out the scientific child nursing door visit direction. Invite professors of pediatrics department from Changhai Hospital and experts from Women and Children Health Care Center of Yangpu District to carry out at-home direction for scientific nursing to parents of 0-1-year-old kids.

2.3.8.3 Project effects

The execution of the project ensures the implementation of safety measures of early stage education activity. Feedback from accident and injury monitoring of community health service center, there is no safety accident of children during early stage education activity after 2009.

2.3.9 Occupational health promotion project for the personnel in production and business places

2.3.9.1Project background

In Yinhang Sub-district, there are 31 units declaring occupational hazard, and 1,050 employees engaged in various toxic and poisonous work, 114 of which are female and 73 migrant workers. Work posts involving occupational hazards include: electrical welding smoke and dust (57 persons), high temperature and noise (459 persons), dust (237 persons), xylene organic solvent (100 persons), gasoline and diesel (139 persons), ammonia gas (chlorine) (59 persons), and ionizing radiation (4 persons). Based on the occupational health hazards factors in the community and the workplace safety plan finalized in 2009, the occupational health enhancing project was conducted in 2010.

2.3.9.2Plan and goal

The occupational health and education training is offered to employees of production units with occupational hazards. The occupational hazard prevention measures are supervised and inspected to ensure no occupational injury accidents happen to them.

2.3.9.3 Publicize Zhabei Power Plant's Successful Experience

◆**Formulate regulations, strengthen management.** They

established a steering team against occupational diseases, which was led by the factory director, along with its sub-groups led by factory vice directors. On this basis, they further developed a factory-level management system against occupational diseases involving all its functional departments and foundational units.

Referring to related national laws and regulations, industrial requirements and practical demands of production, they established and amended their own occupational hygiene and health regulations, which included more than 10 regulations and systems such as Agenda and Implementation Plans for Prevention and Cure against Occupational Diseases, Regulations for Occupational Hygiene and Health Articles' Provision and Use, Reward and Punishment System for Management of Prevention and Cure against Occupational Diseases.

◆**Expenditure support, pre-control management.** For the installation and renewal of health protective facilities, personal protective articles, monitoring equipments, health examination fees, employment injury insurance, education/trainings, as well as the expenditure of being supervised and judged on occupational safety and health conditions, all the relevant expenses were fully supported by the enterprise.

◆**Ameliorate working conditions, build a better working environment.** In high-temperature and noisy areas, they set up electronic screens that would show the actual statistics of temperature and noise levels, giving timely warnings for workers to get protected. In the areas of facilities involving SF6 gas, they installed voice warning devices. When there were people passing, the device would give out voice reminders; when there should be SF6 gas leak, the device would give out voice warnings. On different height levels of the boiler (tens of meters high), they installed real-time temperature indicator, facility status image monitor and fixed word signs etc. respectively according to different temperature and danger levels. Furthermore, in the ammonia dissolving area, using the reformed technology, they set up a remote monitor and anti-emergency system that would enable instant warning and timely

The monitoring staff are conducting ionizing radiation test

reactions once there should be an ammonia leak, which would effectively stop damage from expansion. Besides the hardware, every year, specialized persons would monitor and survey the working environment thoroughly, to ensure that the working place is safe. The natural environment of the power plant was also greatly improved. The factory's greening planning was fully implemented, leading to a 10,000 square meters green area of more than 50 kinds of trees, bushes, flowers, potted landscape and grass lawns, which was nearly 1/8 of the factory's total area.

◆**Strengthen publicity and education on related laws, organize relevant tranings.** Zhabei Power Plant values the publicity and trainings on laws and regulations about occupational diseases, as this is very important to teach its employees the knowledge and skills of preventing occupational diseases, to regulate operation behaviors, and to tell them how to properly use and maintain personal protective articles. Meanwhile, they have organized various trainings on chemical damage rescue, electric shock (heatstroke, trauma) first aid, and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation skills, which also included examinations and practical contests, to continuously strengthen their employees' protective abilities and emergency handling abilities.

liquid ammonia leakage drill

◆**Establish the occupational damage "notification" process.** In the pre-work trainings, the enterprise tells its employees the possible damage factors in work, if the employee is okay with these, then they can sign labor contracts, and the employee under working environments with danger risks will enjoy better policies on work trainings, salary & welfare, and work protections etc.

◆**Keep "health records".** The factory's health center would collect, analyze and track the annual health examination results of all employees (including the retired), then inform those employees, as well as their families, whose health status is no longer suitable for high-temperature or other special working conditions, bring them to the caring list, and suggest their departments of a position change, in case any accident

happens.

◆**Set up protective facilities and provide personal protective articles according to law.** The factory health center and safety monitoring department would track and monitor the facilities in time; the sourcing department would select among vendors and procure those facilities and articles that conform to national quality regulations, at the same time dispose those protective resources that exceed time limit or get antiquated. Relative functional departments would strengthen daily check and examination, so as to regulate the use of personal protective articles in a systematic way.

◆**Strengthen the pre-work "three-level safety education".** The enterprise orders that workers of any type (regular employee, on dispatch, or contractor worker etc.) should receive safety education, training and examination.

◆**Strengthen the standard execution of "Work Permit" and "Operation Permit".** The "Work Permit" and "Operation Permit" procedures of the power industry are the most fundamental, most important and most effective way to prevent workers from being harmed. Enterprises should strictly abide by the Power Plant Safety Regulations of the State Power Grid, always execute the "Work Permit" and "Operation Permit" procedures, treat work without permits as grave violation of rules and regulations, give them serious punishments and make strict correction.

◆**Focus on danger points, analyze and make pre-control.** The enterprise organized its employees to conduct a detailed analysis and examination of the danger points and danger sources. As a result, they summarized the patterns of the typical danger points and its pre-control measures. Through finding risk-generating danger points in advance, the enterprise can reduce damage to minimum or even no damage at all.

2.3.9.4 Push Community Production/Business Entities' Occupational Health and Safety Promotion Work

2.3.9.4.1 Publicize advanced experience

◆Production Safety Promotion Team examined all the production/business entities on their occupational dangers and identified 31 entities that had occupational dangers, such as welding fume, casting dust, CO2, CO, dust, high-temperature, noise, xylol, benzene, ammonia etc. The number of the workers working in these endangered environments is 1050.

◆We publicized the national example enterprise of occupational hygiene-Zhabei Power Plant's leading experience on occupational health and safety promotion. For this purpose, we held a communication meeting on Zhabei Power Plant's anti-danger experience and measures.

◆Hold regular online meetings on community occupational health and safety promotion, to publicize good experiences and practices of occupational damage prevention, and communicate between different entities their own developments on this work, discuss on common problems concerning occupational damage for solutions, find solutions for rebuilding protective facilities and provide a supporting environment for worker's health and safety.

2.3.9.4.2 Carry out occupational health education training for employees

◆The Sub-district invited Mr. Wu Zhenwei, Director of Occupational Health Supervision and Management Department of Shanghai Safety Supervision Bureau to carry out occupational health forum to 31 enterprises with occupational hazards.

◆Distribute related documents of occupational health to the enterprises for them to learn national laws and regulations related to occupational health. .

2.3.9.4.3 Make occupational health safety supervision management regulation

◆Establish one enterprise versus one archive for the enterprises with occupational hazard factors in the work places. The safety supervision staff will conduct the inspection on a monthly basis.

◆Establish notification regulation for work post involving occupational hazard factors, and launch the notification system for staff newly employed on or transferred to the posts with occupational hazard factors.

◆The enterprise establishes management and supervision division for occupational health and safety. Establish the staff's personal occupational health check recording to make records and archives of their health examination before and after taking their posts, and make a summary on the materials after analyzing and tracking the health check results on an annual basis.

◆The enterprise establishes occupational health management regulation. Establish occupational health management system in enterprises to ensure legal basis and regulations for occupational health safety to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the employees.

2.3.9.4.4 Implement the prevention measures for occupational hygiene, health and safety of employees

◆With the pioneers of Shanghai Diesel Oil Factory, Yinhang Washing and Pumping Station and Jungong Road Branch of Shanghai Urban Construction Materials Corporation, a total of 31 enterprises with occupational hazards are required to formulate policies of occupational health safety as well as occupational health management system and to implement relevant safety prevention measures. The enterprises are also urged to renovate and improve the old facilities which have the impact on occupational health safety to gradually deepen the occupational health safety enhancement work.

◆Employees are totally isolated from the production places with serious occupational hazards.

◆ There are striking safety warning signs throughout the work place with occupational hazards.

◆Distribute related labor protection articles to employees according to national labor protection regulations regarding occupational health .

◆ Carry out various safety prevention and protection drills at the work place.

Poisoning rescue drill

2.3.9.7 Project effects

By implementing the project, and through program progressing and experience exchanging, the Jungong Road Branch of Shanghai Urban Construction Material Corporation has started the environmental cleaning, energy conservation and environmental protection reform for their existing concrete making equipments to totally eliminate the adverse influence on human health from cement powder and dust. Yinhang washing and filling station has formulated more strict operation procedure for washing and filling workers. Shanghai Diesel Engine Company notifies the workers about positions presenting occupational hazards while signing the contract and only allow the workers onto the posts after proper training. As relevant measures were in place, according to the work injury accidents data submitted by the enterprises and public institutions in Yinhang Community and provided by Yangpu district safety supervision bureau and the sub-district safety supervision bureau, there has been no case of major occupational health safety accident in the community's production and operation sites since 2009.

2.3.10 Sport body building injury prevention project

2.3.10.1 Project background

In Yinhang Community, there is Zhongyuan Stadium, Weider Tera body building center, in addition to 58 residential body building centers covering the whole community, which are the main places for body building of residents. However, there have been some accidents, such as senior citizens fell down from the parallel bar, fell down due to unfit shoes, and fainted

while exercising due to high blood pressure. Thus it is very critical to prevent accidents from happening during body building. Thus, we started the injury prevention project for sports activities and body-building in 2009.

2.3.10.2 Goal and plan

Reinforce the safety monitoring for the body building of the community; check and find out the safety hazards of hardware facilities of each sport stadium and 58 body-building centers; reinforce body building direction management, improve sport safety service level, improve safety prevention awareness, and ensure that there is no major injury accident of body building exercisers.

2.3.10.3 Build up sport safety management system

◆The sport club of community is responsible for building up sport safety network of the community, and formulating related sport safety regulation.

◆Establish the social sport direction management team of 230 persons wearing emergency assistant ID cards, to help the residents with safe body building.

◆The personnel participating in sport exercise and the management personnel of sport are offered with related safety publicizing and training.

2.3.10.4 Set up notification board of safe body building

◆The community sets safe body building notification boards at all 58 body building centers.

◆Body-building facilities are indicated with the name of facilities, effect of body building, and applicable persons.

◆Warning signs are put in special body building places, such as swimming pools.

2.3.10.5 Implement safety management measures

◆At the body building places as Zhongyuan Stadium, and Weider Tera body building center, etc., are equipped with anti-collision facilities,

safety monitoring, and emergency lighting, etc.

◆Zhongyuan Swimming Pool hires full time lifeguard holding related work certificate.

◆Replace body building facilities that easily incur accidents, such as parallel bars, with safe ones.

◆The community safety volunteers and sport direction managers often patrol and inspect body building facilities to report any damage found for repair.

◆The community carries out "life-oriented sport", and executes safe body building mutual help and mutual assistance activity among exercisers, so that they can remind each other.

2.3.10.6 Project effects

Through execution of this project, the safety measures of sport place are reinforced. Feedback of accident and injury monitoring of the community health service center, shows that there is no major injury accident for body building exercisers since 2009.

2.3.11 Safety promotion project for school gate and its neighborhood

2.3.11.1 Project background

The phenomenon, such as illegal stalls and cyber cafes without license, is always one of the safety hazards in front of school gate and the surrounding area. According to schoolyard safety questionnaire answered by masters of middle/elementary schools within the community, 35% of them are unsatisfied with safety environment in the neighborhood of schools. The most outstanding issue is the safety of Shiguang No.1 Elementary School and its neighborhood. Thus, we combined the schools' safety enhancement work with the traffic safety and public security enhancement work to formulate the intervention plan and conduct relevant safety enhancement work by focusing on the safety of the school

gates and the surroundings since 2009.

2.3.11.2 Intervention measures

◆Organize the students to carry out legal safety campaigns during winter/summer vacations.

◆Reinforce the traffic management of roads in the community, add police force at the school gate and increase patrolling frequency.

◆The civil service division and Qinhai Agricultural Trade Market are responsible for establishing safety intervention work group, which is made up of Shiguang No.1 Elementary School, Traffic Police No.6 Brigade, Shiguang No.1 residential quarter real estate management company, to carry out intervention work in front of gate of Shiguang No.1 Elementary School and its neighborhood

◆Strengthen the hardware management in front of the gate of Shiguang No.1 Elementary School, and set vehicle entrance/exit bars at residential quarters, so as to control the disorderly parking of vehicles via hardware facilities.

◆The urban management, real estate and traffic police adopt the method of combining education and rectification to jointly reinforce the integrated rectification and improvement in front of school gate and its neighborhood.

◆The Sub-district organizes the joint rectification and improvement on cyber cafés and other places in the neighborhood of schools to eliminate safety hazards. 18 cyber cafes, 3 electronic game centers were surprise checked, and rectification and improvement, taking over 12 slot machines.

◆Install safety monitoring device in front of school gate, to monitor and track dynamic safety status.

◆Establish the long-acting traffic safety work mechanism in which the police and traffic management assistants jointly maintain the traffic

order for students on their way to school or home.

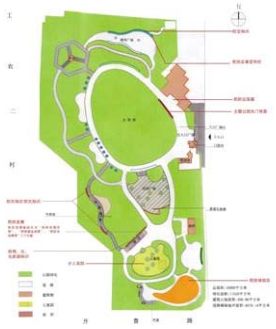
2.3.11.3 Project effects

A satisfaction survey answered by 30 teachers and 30 students from Shiguang No.1 Elementary School concerning the situation before and after safety intervention to school gate and its neighborhood, shows that their satisfaction degree is apparently increased after safety promotion intervention work,. According to feedback comment of joint meeting of school masters, satisfaction rose to over 90% from below 30% before intervention measures.

Survey content	Satisfaction before rectification	Satisfaction after rectification
The safety situation for teachers/students going in and out of school gate	18%	98%
Whether the environment in the school's neighborhood is satisfying	18%	92%
Parking	8%	92%
Stalls	4%	96%
Personal management	32%	97%

2.3.12 Project of park safety

2.3.12.1 Project background



In Yinhang Community, there are two free parks, i.e., Gongnong Park and Minxing Park which are managed by the greening management office of Yangpu District. Each day about 4,000 tourists enter the parks, 80% of which are the middle aged/aged. They participate in various cultural and physical activities all day long, making it the activity place with fairly concentration of the middle aged/aged, who often carry babies with them. The free parks are good resources and places for publicizing safe community idea. Thus, we introduced the safe park project in 2011.

Yinhang Sub-district reached agreement with Yangpu Greening Management Office and park management department to jointly build and manage park safety. Through cooperation, the building and management work of safety park of community was executed, at the main access road and safety drawing board with slogans are exhibited at body-building places in the park. Furthermore, the internal safety facilities of park were improved and rebuilt, so that the tourists entering park can perceive the safety atmosphere via viewing, walking, body building and exercise, helping the residents to improve their safety and health awareness and knowledge.

2.3.12.2 Detailed measures

◆Electronic display screens are installed in the main paths in the park to publicize the concept of safe community and safety prevention/protection knowledge.

◆Easy-reading safety prevention reminding words or warning are put up at both sides of the main paths in the park.

◆Set up safety publicizing bulletin boards and reminding boards at the body building places. Displayed in Gongnong Park are environmental protection, natural disasters, civil defense education, public safety, social security precaution, firefighting, traffic safety, student safety, children safety, power utilization safety. Publicized in Minxing Park are environmental protection, life secret exploration, health and medical care, safety of body building, house decoration and personal safety, family flower planting and personal safety, scientific diet, food safety, family medicine and health preservation, residential aids.

◆At the open area of the park and children activity area, the simulated traffic marking lines and simulated signal lamps that can be turned over are set up for traffic safety education for children.

◆The internal facilities of park are rebuilt for safety. The protruded facilities, such as lawn guardrails, road corners and publicizing board shall be of round angles.

◆The park management personnel patrol the park every day to check facilities in the park, reporting damages timely for repaired to avoid the injury accidents of tourists.

2.3.13 Scientific body-building project for the middle aged/aged

2.3.13.1 Project background

As their age increases, both the body function and cardiovascular function of the middle aged/aged decreased, especially serious among those who seldom exercise. To help the middle aged/aged understand the benefits of body building in improving body nature and function, master scientific body building methods, reduce and prevent injury during body building, and positively participate in various body building activities, the community and Martial Arts College of Shanghai University of Sport since October 2009 to jointly carry out scientific body building project, and reinforce the combination of scientific research of sports and body building of citizen, and promote the social application of scientific research achievement of sports.

2.3.13.2 Teaching Tai Chi

The residents (age 55-65) who did not participate in sport activities and were liable to incur diseases such as osteoporosis and cardiovascular disease, etc., were organized to exercise Tai Chi.

◆Prior to teaching, the trainees attended physiological, biological, chemical, and psychological tests. After half year’ s exercise, they were tested again to compare to results.

◆The teaching started from breath application, breath regulation, to Tai Chi 24

Form, and Tai Chi 42 Form.

◆During teaching process, if the trainee felt uncomfortable, he was timely directed and his action corrected, so as to avoid the injury caused by wrong actions.

◆During teaching process the health of the trainees was continually tracked. Through energy metabolism test, the energy metabolism changes of individual heart and lung was reflected.

2.3.13.3 Project effects

Through the execution of this project, to the result of body nature tracking test, shows that 58.8% trainees improved balance function, and 60.1% of them improved body micro-control capability, 67% of them improved blood vessel elasticity, and cardiovascular function. The community cooperated with Martial Arts College of Shanghai University of Sport to jointly build up a body building base. The teachers and students from the Martial Arts College work as instructors at body building breathing exercise station, and hold various health and safety lectures in the community, reinforcing the combination of sports scientific research and body building of residents, and promoting the social application of sports scientific research achievements.

2.3.14 Promotion project for passing safety of Kailu No.6 Residential Quarter

2.3.14.1 Project background

The Yinhang road section of Kailu No.6 Residential Quarter is the necessary way for residents of Kailu No.6 Residential Quarter reaching Chengda Vegetable Market, and for students of Zha'er residential committee residential quarters going to school (Kailu kindergarten, Kailu

No.2 Elementary School, and Zhongyuan Middle School). During rush hours, the vehicle/passenger flow on Yinhang Road is very heavy and is liable to incur traffic accidents. Thus the safety issue for residents' walking through Yinhang Road has attracted attention of Kailu No.6 Residential Quarter residential committee. In addition, the safe channel enhancement project of Kailu No.6 Residential Quarter was launched in October 2009.

2.3.14.2 Intervention measures

◆Kailu No.6 Residential Quarter residential committee took various publicizing and education measures to improve the passing safety awareness of residents living in the residential quarters.

◆Traffic Police Brigade 6 set up zebra crossing, slowdown signs on Yinhang Road to standardize walking routes, and remind drivers to slow down.

◆The community volunteers were organized to accompany the aged and children to cross the road during rush hours.

◆Reinforce the patrol strength at this road section. The traffic assistants cooperate with the traffic police to direct non-motor vehicles and pedestrians.

2.3.14.3 Project effects

Through the execution of this project, non-motor vehicles and pedestrians pass through the proper way in order. Data provided by Traffic Police Brigade 6 shows that in 2010 there was no traffic accident happened on this Yinhang Road section.

2.4 Programmes that record the frequency and causes of injuries

2.4.1 Accident and injury monitoring system

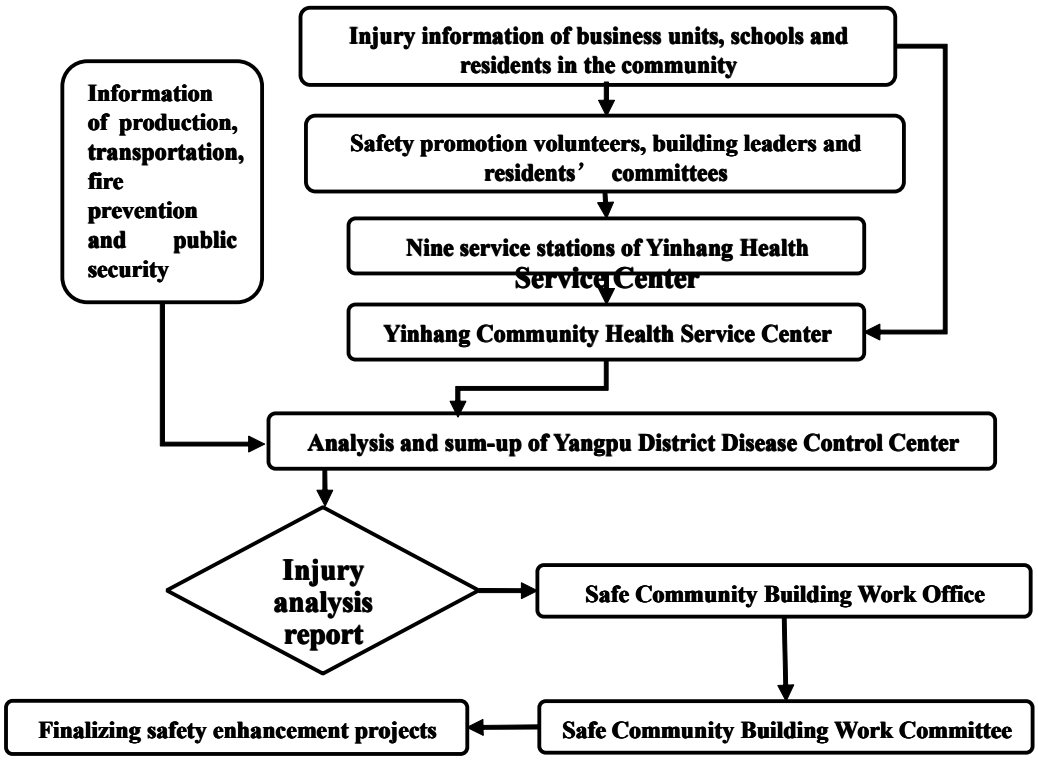
◆The Sub-district Community Health Service Center undertakes the monitoring work for resident accidents and injuries in the community, and periodically report to Sub-district Building Office and Yangpu District Disease Control Center (CDC).

◆In addition to injury information monitoring record at the clinic of community health service center, accident and injury monitoring stops of each residential committee, school, and enterprise also collects injury information. Resided doctors from community health service center in health service stations of 9 neighborhood blocks upload the injury information, and the community health service center monthly summarizes the information to designated database.

◆The function departments of safety production, firefighting, social security, and traffic management in the community at least provide professional monitoring data every half a year, and the data shall be submitted by Sub-district Building Office to Yangpu District Disease Control Center for analysis.

◆Yangpu District Disease Control Center shall carry out community accident and injury sorting analysis and feed back each year.

◆Community accident and injury monitoring network and work flow.



2.4.2 Sampling survey regulation

It cooperates with Yangpu District Disease Control Center to carry out sampling survey about the community resident injury situations every

three years. In 2009, the first baseline survey work to injury of community residents was done.

◆Survey object

It adopts the random group sampling method. Certain quantity of families are sampled at random as sampling units, and then all members in the families are surveyed.

◆Survey method

According to a survey form, the trained disease control personnel enter the household to query the injury situation of objects in the recent year, and fill in the form accordingly.

◆Survey content

Individual basic information, family situation, injury type, injury time, injury place, injury part, transfer/return, treatment cost, nursing by other person, etc

◆Incorporation standard of injury (in case of one of following)

① the injured person is diagnosed and treated in medical treatment unit, and determined as a certain injury. ② the injured person is emergently treated or nursed by his/her family member, teacher, colleague, or companion; ③the injured person has to ask for a leave due to injury (from work, or school) for over half a day; ④ the injured person die of the injury.

◆Computation of sample quantity

According to sample quantity computation formula $n=\frac{u_{\alpha}^{2}\pi(1-\pi)}{\delta^{2}}$, $\delta=\mathrm{p}-\pi$, it is assumed that the rate is 0.04, while α is set as 0.05, allowance error as 0.005, the sample case number as 6,144 persons. Considering of reducing sample error and ensuring sufficient sample quantity, the actually respondent number is about 6,500 persons from 3,010 households.

◆Statistics analysis

According to the regulation of the municipal disease control center, the SPSS13.0 (SPSS，Statistical Product and Service Solutions) software is used to set up database and execute statistical analysis.

2.4.3 Special survey system

In light of key groups, places and safety concerns in safe community building, various discussions, small surveys, and inspections are carried out, to learn and analyze the injury situation, and propose safety intervention measures (projects).

2.4.3.1 Special survey on safety at middle/elementary schools

◆Survey object

Heads of middle/elementary schools within the jurisdiction area

◆Survey method

The masters of middle/elementary schools are organized to answer questionnaire on students' safety at school.

◆Survey content

Comment and suggestion for building safe community and safety campus; satisfaction degree to safety environment in the neighborhood of school; the safety issues to be resolved with assistance of the sub-district; implementation of safety work at school and its safety education activity for students; the number of injury accidents, persons types, causes and rectification/improvement since September 2008.

2.4.3.2 Special survey on safety of kindergarten

◆Survey object

Safety teachers and masters of kindergartens

◆ Survey method

Organize discussions on safety prevention work at kindergarten.

◆ Survey content

Safety work currently, characteristics, and the aspects to be improved regarding children safety management, safety education, and safe facilities, the number of injury accidents, persons, causes from 2008 to 2009, the understanding, suggestion and requirement for building of safe community and the necessity for carrying out safety promotion intervention project for kindergarten kids.

2.4.3.3 Special survey on safety of production and business places

◆Survey object

65 production business units and 79 non-production business units

◆Survey method

Sampling survey of the injury situation of personnel of production and business place

◆Survey content

The injured persons' household register, occupation, injury place, main injury part, injury nature, main injury causes

2.4.3.4 Special survey on body building of residents

◆Survey object

Community sport club members and body-building volunteers

◆Survey method

Hold discussions on residents' safety at body-building places in the community.

◆Survey content

Survey form for body-building situation of residents participating in Tai Chi Activity in Yinhang Sub-district: basic individual information, start/end time of exercise, chronic disease/osteoporosis history, injury or not before/after exercising, injury time, place, caused of injury, injured part, injury nature, injury degree, diagnosis.

2.4.3.5 Special survey on accident death in the community

◆Survey object

Any accident that cases death in the community

◆Survey method

Collect and sum up the materials from such functional departments as community safety production, firefighting, public security and traffic management divisions.

◆Survey content

Investigating the causes of death

Cause of death	2008 (Number of cases)	2009 (Number of cases)	2010 (Number of cases)
Traffic accident	7	2	2
Public security	10	6	0
Fire disaster	0	1	0
Suicide	5	4	2
Railway accident	2	0	0
Workplace	0	0	0
Total	20	13	4

2.5 Evaluation measures to assess programmes, processes and effects of changes.

2.5.1 Determine the general goal of community safety promotion and injury prevention project

According to the conclusion of baseline survey and hazard source survey of the community, we carry out safe community conception education; set the general goal of community safety promotion ; strive to realize the three-year action goal of lowering the rate of injury accidentsby 5%; integrate resources, continually and generally push forward the safety promotion plan and key injury prevention project with wide coverage and multi-orientation, positively carry out projet intervention to groups featuring by “two high and one weak”; improve safety awareness of residents; enhance prevention/protection capability of residents; improve safety action of residents, and strive to constantly reduce the injury occurrence rate in the community. In 2011, the sub-district formulated another “Three-Year Action Plan of Safe Community Building of Yinhang Sub-district” （2011-2013）(Appendix 1), with an aim to constantly promote the in-depth and long-term development of safe community building.

2.5.2 Make and execute safety performance evaluation system

Make Safety Performance Evaluation System for Yinhang Sub-district Safe Community, and carry out evaluation and review of building work plan, goal, project, measures, and effect in multi-aspects.

◆Periodically hold safe community building work committee meeting, and report the progress of building work of safe community, have it discussed and evaluated by committee and all circles from community, and directed by the experts from municipal and district safe community promotion authorities.

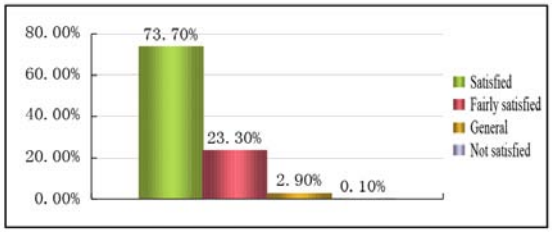
◆The specific groups and specific units involved in safety promotion project sample surveyed or interviewed, to learn the project effects and measures.

◆Invite experts from national, municipal and district safe community, and professionals from district Disease Control Center to evaluate and instruct the general work of building safe community and the safety promotion project by carrying out annual evaluation and review.

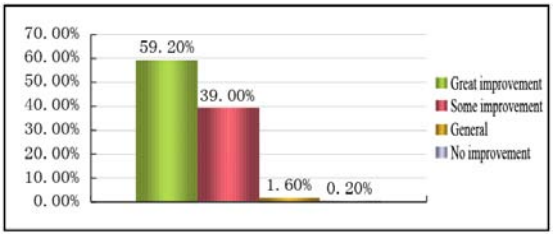
◆Carry out satisfaction survey on general safety situation of the community and effects of safety promotion projects.

◆In 2010, the building office carried out satisfaction survey on building safe community among 980 households.

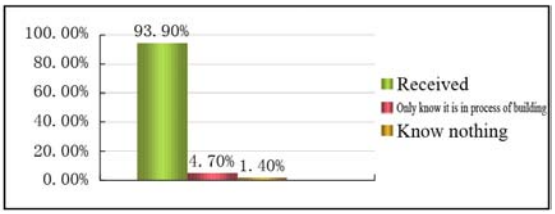
1. Are you satisfied with the current safety situation in Yinhang Community?



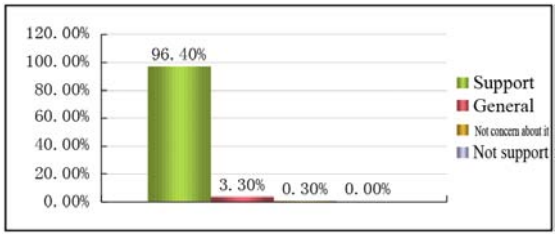
2. Is the insecurity improved to some extent compared to the situation before building safe community?



3. Have you received the community safety manual? Do you know that Yinhang Community is now building a safe community?



4.Do you support the work of building safe community?



2.5.3 Combine with accident and injury monitoring system to analyze and evaluate the project and activity

◆Periodically summarize the accident and injury records, timely analyze the outstanding issue during safety promotion project execution,

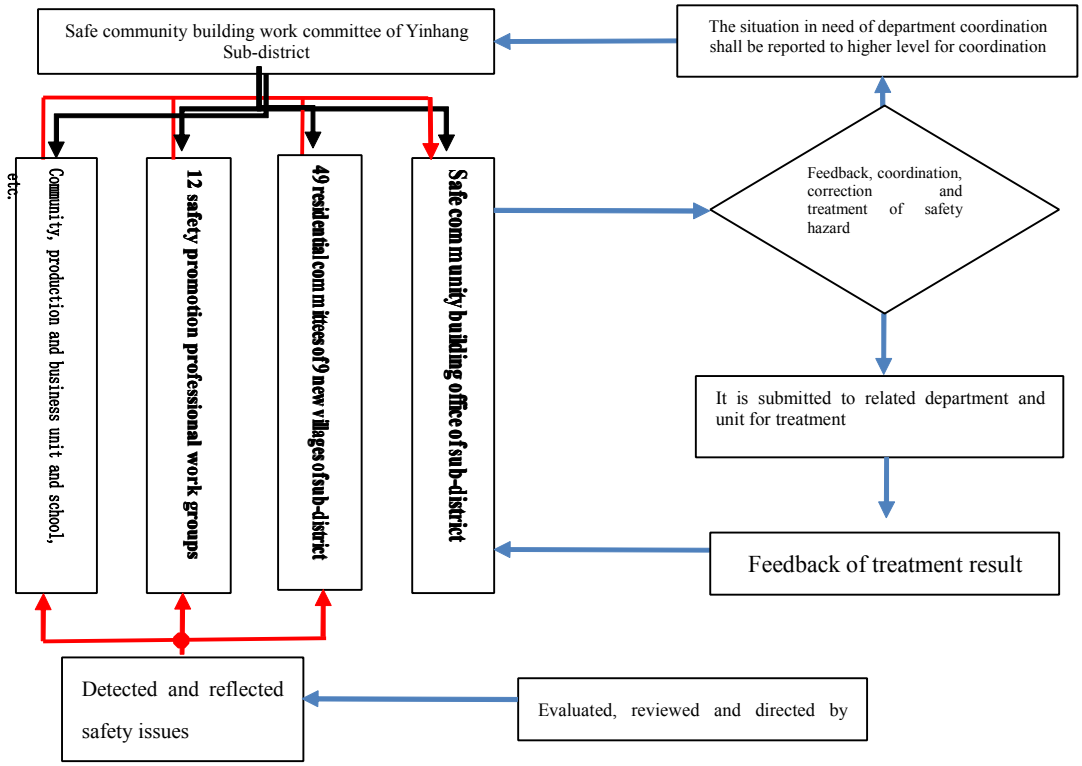
adjust intervention mesures to ensure the effect of intervention.

◆According to the analysis and feedback of Yangpu District Disease Control Center(CDC) on accidents and injuries of community, annual evaluation or acceptance of safety promotion plan and project of each work group is carried out.

2.5.4 Establish rectification and correction feedback mechanism for safety issue of the community

The safety issues found and reflected during the promotion process of safety promotion project, shall be submitted by units in the community to the building office, and be uniformly coordinated by the building office or the building work committee, so as to take effective rectification and correction measures, before new feedback correction flow is formed.

Issue feedback, rectification and correction flow chart



◆It was found by the safety work group for the aged that there were some frauds done to senior citizens living alone in the community by pretending to be caring persons. The group immediately cooperated with police station to make and execute the anti-fraud safety training plan to the aged.

◆It was reflected by some residents that due to lacking of lighting, it was hard to open the security door at night, which was inconvenient and unsafe. The building office, together with social security and residence safety work gorup immediately rectified this issue, and installed sense light together with capable residential committee and real estate mangement company.

◆It was found that some migrants privately set up shed and filled liquified gas tank during executing safety internvention to injury accident of railway-involved personnel. The Comprehensive Control Office, public services division and Yinhang Police Stations jointly enforced laws, dismantled the illegal buildings and set up sepration fencing.

2.5.5 List of evaluation partners

Injury evaluation institution	Yangpu District disease control center, community health service center
Body function evaluation institution for the aged	Martial Art College of Shanghai University of Sport
Partner for information supply	Traffic Police No. 6 Brigade Zhongyuan Road police station, Yinhang Police Stations, Railway public security Yangpu police station, sub-district safety supervision division

2.6 Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks.

2.6.1 Participate in local and Shanghai safe community communication activities

Detailed communication and study on building work of Yinhang Sub-district Safe Community

S/N	Content	Location	Time
1	Visited New Jiangwan Town sub-district to learn related experience of safe community building work	New Jiangwan Town Sub-district of Yangpu	Nov. 2008
2	Visited Huamu Town to learn related experience of safe community building work	Huamu Town of Pudong	Apr. 2009
3	National safe community training course (taught by Ouyang Mei)	Shanghai science auditorium	May 2009
4	Phase1 training course of building national safe community, visited youth park sub-district, the national safe community advanced unit.	Jinan, Shandong	Jun. 2009

5	Communication with Japanese safety expert regarding safe community work	Siping Sub-district of Yangpu	Jul. 2009
6	Yangpu District safety supervision bureau invited the experts of Shanghai safe community to teach the course.	Yangpu District safety supervision bureau	Aug. 2009
7	Safe community building work training course of Shanghai	Huamu Town of Pudong	Sep. 2009
8	Participated in 5th Asian Safe Community Meeting	Beijing	Oct. 2009
9	Visited Wujiaochang Sub-district to learn related experience of safe community building work	Wujiaochang Sub-district of Yangpu	Jan. 2010
10	Phase 2 training course for national safe community building	Zhangjiajie, Hunan	May, 2010
11	Visited Jinqiao Town to learn related experience of safe community building work	Jinqiao Town of Pudong	Jul. 2010
12	National safe community training course (taught by Ouyang Mei)	Shanghai	Jul. 2010
13	Visited Lijia Sub-district of Dalian City to learn related experience of safe community building work	Dalian	Oct. 2010
14	National safe community work meeting	Chongqing	Nov. 2010

2.6.2 Communication with domestic and international safe community network

The briefing of safe community building work is sent to China Safe Community websites and Cafe Community websites of Shanghai Safety Supervision Bureau every month, by which the progress of building Yinhang Sub-district Safe Community is publicized, and the communication activity done accordingly.

The building work is done as per six criteria of international safe community, and Yinhang Sub-district combines with its actual situation to positively push forward multiple safety promotion projects, and it carries out safety prevention project to key areas, highly-vulnerable groups, high

risk environment and weak groups, and implements the improvement measures to safety hazard detected and surveyed. A series of safety management regulations are formed, and the safety level of community is generally improved. We shall continue to push forward three-year action plan on the safe community, and improve the interaction and participation of safety publicizing and education through community safety promotion center. We shall continually improve the existing safety promotion project, greatly push forward the formed typical demonstration projects, and carry out new safety intervention projects with pertinence, and strive to build a greener, safer and more harmonious Yinhang.

It is sincerely hoped that Yinhang Sub-district can join in safe community international network. By communicating and interacting with other international safe communities, the safe community work of our sub-district shall be continually boosted; by sharing our work experiences, more communities shall be motivated to join in the building work of safe community.

Chapter 3: Related information

3.1 Safe community brochures and publications

Community brochures and publications	Distributed quantity	Object for distribution
Community safety precaution manual	65000 manuals	Covering the residential households of the community
Safe community publicizing apron	74000 pieces	Covering the residential households of the community
Publicizing picture of show window of safe community	50 sets	49 residential committees in the community
Circulated publicizing board of safe community	10 pieces	Circulated publicizing in residential committees
Letter to Yinhang Residents	65,000 letters	Covering the residential households of the community
Briefing of Yinhang safe community building work (monthly)	130 copies	Members in the committee, 49 residential committees
Notification to anti-theft and anti-cheat in community	70,000 copies	Covering residential buildings of whole community
Legal and firefighting education CD for students in the community	12 CD	School in the community
Student traffic arts and calligraphy selection picture album	150 copies	18 middle/elementary schools in the community
Civilization makes traffic safer	30 copies	Traffic/transport units in the community
Citizen traffic safety brochures	50 copies	49 residential committees in the community
Summary of safety management and control of hazard chemicals	82 copies	Key supervised hazard chemical unit in the community
Safety colors and safety signs	50 copies	49 residential committees in the community
Safety prevention/protection and occupational hazard album	3,000	Production and business units in the community
Cartoon safety display album.	50 copies	49 residential committees in the community
New safety orient firefighting publication	500 copies	49 residential committees in the community

3.2 Persons in charge of safe community

◆Director of Building Work Committee of Yinhang Sub-district Safe Community: Wang Biao

◆Deputy Director of Building Work Committee of Yinhang Sub-district Safe Community, Director of Safe Community Building Work Office: Yu Xiang

3.3 Number of full time/part time work for safe community

◆There are 51 persons in the Building Work Committee of Yinhang Sub-district Safe Community, subordinate to which is the Building Work Office of 6 persons (full time: 3 persons).

◆74 part-times in 12 safety promotion work groups

3.4 Contact

◆Contact: Ju Jianqiu

◆Address: 781# Baotou Road, Yangpu District, Shanghai, P.R.C.

◆TEL: 86-21-55491678

◆FAX: 86-21-65321855

◆E-mail: yhaqsq@126.com

◆Website: www.yhaqsq.com

3.5 Appendixes

◆Appendix 1: Three-Year Action Plan of Safe Community Building of Yinhang Sub-district

◆Appendix 2: (2008-2010) Yinhang Sub-district Safety Performance Assessment Report

◆Appendix 3： Questionnaire of Resident Injury of Yinhang Sub-district of Yangpu District (2011-2013)

◆Appendix 4: Survey and Analysis Result of Epidemiology of Resident Injury of Yinhang Sub-district in 2009 (provied by Yangpu Disease Control Center)

◆Appendix 5： Adjusted Name List of Yinhang Sub-district Safe Community Building Work Committee

◆Appendix 6： Highlights of Safe Community Building Work of Yinhang Sub-district, Yangpu District

Appendix 1: Three-Year Action Plan of Safe Community Building of Yinhang Sub-district (2011 – 2013)

From 2011 to 2013, we will follow the six criteria in building international safe community and continue to carry out the work of safe community building. We will implement the "five one" measures in safe community building, complete a set of building plans, systems and methods, build a community safety promotion center including a safety theme park, improve a community accident and injury supervision network, enhance the working level of a volunteer team, continue to promote a series of safety promotion projects covering various high-risk groups, high-risk environments and disadvantaged groups. While continuing to promote and implement the injury prevention plan and improving the safety level of high-risk groups, high-risk environments and disadvantaged groups, we will actively involve in the international safe community network and participate in the communication activities of international safe community network.

1. Complete a set of building plans, systems and methods

1.1 To complete the short-term, medium-term and long-term targets and plans for the safe community building work of Yinhang Sub-district. On the basis of summing up the safe community building during the last three years (2008 – 2010), we will work out the second three-year working plan (2011 – 2013) for safe community building and promote the building of a safe community.

1.2 After joining the international safe community network, we will reorganize, revise and complete the existing safe community management rules and systems to ensure that they meet the new characteristics of the building of safe community of Yinhang Sub-district. We will better adjust the resources and forces both inside and outside the community, further expand crossover cooperation and continue to promote the safe community building.

1.3 The various safety promotion working groups of the Sub-district will formulate safe community publicity and safety training plans every year, including special training plans for the community volunteers and

residents (such as injury prevention training, fraud recognition training, training on fire control and emergency handling, etc.).

1.4 We will evaluate and summarize the safety interference projects done by the various safety promotion working groups of the Sub-district every year and gradually complete a set of management methods for promotion of the projects including performance investigation, assessment and evaluation and continuous improvement. In 2012, we will conduct a second round of residents' injury sampling survey.

1.5 We will cooperate with Information Commission of Yangpu District to build "Safe Community Website of Yinhang Sub-district" and will have the Chinese version up and running in 2011. When the website is mature in operation, we will start both Chinese and English versions from 2012 and set up resident communication and participation platform on the website. Through the website, the residents in Yinhang Sub-district will have a complete and timely understanding of the safe community building of Yinhang Sub-district, the residents' participation enthusiasm will be enhanced and the members of international safe community network will have a timely understanding of the safe community building situation for mutual communication and improvement.

2. Build a community safety promotion center including "one hall and two parks"

2.1 The safe community promotion center consists of Gongnong Park (safety experience park), Minxing Park (safety science park) and a community safety experience hall. The two parks take the exhibition mode of education board with safety board and alarming phrases and interaction between simulated traffic marking and rolling simulated signal lamps.

2.2 On the basis of a popularization of the theme of the community safety, the Gongnong Park takes the tourist passage at the external round of the grand grassland as the outdoor exhibition area of the safety experience center and mainly exhibits such information as environmental protection, natural disaster, civil defense education, public security, security precaution, fire safety, traffic safety, students safety, children safety and power safety, etc.

2.3 On the basis of a popularization of the theme of the science and health, the Minxing Park takes the tourist passage at the 400-meter long Health Road as the outdoor exhibition area of the safety experience center and mainly exhibits such information as earth homeland, life exploration, health building, safe physical building, house decoration and human safety, flower raising and human safety, scientific diet, rational diet, food safety, family health care and domestic rescue, etc.

2.4 The safety experience center will mainly allow visiting and interaction and provides hearing, visual and touching feelings for the visitors through images, words, objects and simulated scenes with such scientific means as sound, electricity and light, etc. so that the visiting residents can truly feel the importance of safety and master the relevant safety knowledge and protection skills.

2.5 By 2011, we are going to complete the safe park project with the Greening Administration of Yangpu District. In the future, certain supplement or adjustment will be done to the scope of community safety popularization every year according to the focus of community safety work. The community safety experience center will be built by 2012 and open to public by 2013.

3. Improve a community accident and injury supervision network

3.1 We will further exert the function of 49 injury supervision points and injury supervision in the health service center for community and improve the collection method and system of injury supervision.

3.2 We will gradually set up safety and accident injury supervision points at the key production and operation units and “nine small” key units within the district, enhance the accident and injury supervision mechanism and improve the level of the safety supervision system of the entire community.

3.3 We will speed up the expansion of coverage of the supervision facilities in the community network so that all injury accidents happening in the main places in the community will be recorded timely, completely and accurately to analyze the cause of various injuries in an objective manner and improve the reliability of safety measures. We will formulate

promotion plans every year and strive to eliminate the safety supervision blind spot within three years.

4. Enhance the working level of a volunteer team

4.1 We will formulate training plans every year and provide training on safety knowledge and relevant safety skills for the community safety promotion volunteer team consisting of over 3,000 people through various means. The volunteer teams include those consisting of the safety managers from the production operation units, volunteers consisting of cadres from the Sub-district, the residents committee and residents for mass safety promotion, volunteers for fire control and caring for the elderly. Through training, we will ensure that the volunteers will have certain skills to handle relevant problems under emergency or dangerous circumstances so as to minimize the possibility and degree of accident and injury to the objects being served.

4.2 In 2011, we will focus on the training for the elderly-caring volunteers on handling of emergent safety and injury accident happening to the elderly and training for public safety volunteers on recognizing and handling dangerous places and objects.

5. Continue to promote a series of safety promotion projects covering various high-risk groups, high-risk environments and disadvantaged groups

Through the implementation of a series of safety plans and programs, we will extend the coverage of safety protection to the weakest link of community safety and the most disadvantaged people to further enhance and improve the safety factor of the "two-high and one disadvantaged" groups, enhance the overall safety level of the community and fully realize the community building results of participation by everyone and safety and health for everyone.

5.1 Continue to promote the elderly safety plan. We will continue to carry out the scientific physical building program for the middle-aged and the elderly people, anti-slippery safety promotion program for the elderly and injury prevention program for the elderly in public places. In 2011, we will complete the anti-slippery exercise (first and second sets), conduct effect research and try to popularize this exercise in the entire

community by 2012.

5.2 Continue to promote the children safety plan. We will improve the safety promotion program for facilities for kindergarten children in the community and enhance safety and health education and promotion work for scattered inhabiting children. We will launch children domestic safety program by 2012.

5.3 Continue to promote the work place safety plan, production safety supervision program at dangerous and chemical units and occupational health promotion program for workers in production operation places.

5.4 Continue to promote the fire safety plan. In 2011, we will set up fire safety promotion program for “nine small” places and domestic fire safety promotion program.

5.5 The Sixth Traffic Police Squadron will join hands with various middle schools in the community to conduct “Student Safe Riding Record Card” program. In 2011, Shiguang Middle School and Baotou Middle School will experiment such program and it will be gradually popularized in other middle schools by 2012 when experiences are accumulated.

5.6 On the basis of the second round of residents’ injury sampling survey in 2012, we will further conduct community injury diagnosis and analysis to understand the trend of accident and injury occurrence and change on high-risk groups, high-risk environments and disadvantaged groups so as to adjust and correct the safety interference measures and programs.

Safe Community Building Work Committee of Yinhang Sub-district,
Yangpu District, Shanghai
January 2011

Appendix 2:(2008 - 2010) Yinhang Sub-district Safety Performance Assessment Report

This report includes the following four parts: the Sub-district Project Assessment Report (2008-2010); the Yinhang Sub-district Accident Analysis Report (2008-2010); the Yinhang Sub-district Injury Monitoring Analysis Report (2010); and the Yinhang Sub-district Community Safety Satisfaction Survey Analysis (2010).

Assessment Targets

◆Yinhang Sub-district's Safety Promotion Project Assessment

Assessing the effectiveness of project implementation by aiming at the projects that the community was undertaking and had completed and by learning about the funds for the projects and about the launching and performance of the projects

◆Overall Safety Promotion Effect Assessment

Analyzing and assessing the overall safety promotion effect by synthetically using such materials and information as accident and injury data, injury monitoring reports and the like provided by the Yangpu District Center for Disease Control, Yangpu District Safety Supervision Bureau, Yinhang Community Health Service Center, Martial Arts College of Shanghai University of Sport, Guohe Fire Fighting Brigade Squadron, Sub-district's Fire Prevention Committee, Yangpu District's No. 6 Traffic Police Squadron, Yinhang Local Police Station, Zhongyuan Road Local Police Station, Sub-district's Safety Supervision Section, etc.

Assessment Method

◆Carrying out analysis and assessment in accordance with accident and injury data provided by the Yangpu District Center for Disease Control, Yangpu District Safety Supervision Bureau, Yinhang Community Health Service Center, Martial Arts College of Shanghai University of Sport, Guohe Fire Fighting Brigade Squadron, Sub-district's Fire Prevention Committee, Yangpu District's No. 6 Traffic Police Squadron, Yinhang Local Police Station, Zhongyuan Road Local Police Station, Sub-district's Safety Supervision Section, etc

◆Carrying out assessment in accordance with the injury monitoring

results

◆Carrying out assessment on the project implementation effect in accordance with the scientific appraisal of specialized departments

◆Carrying out assessment on the safe community's overall effect in accordance with satisfaction surveys

I. Yinhang Sub-district Project Assessment Report (2008-2010)

1. Elderly People's Safety

1.1 Project Implementation Process Assessment

(1) Long-effect Management Mechanism: The community's elderly people service center undertook the services for promoting the community's elderly people's safety and health.

(2) "Team Caring for the Elderly" Operation Mechanism: 12 full-time care-givers implemented the pairing care system toward 284 solitary old persons with special difficulty in life, 49 assistant care-givers (volunteers) implemented the home-visit system toward other 1,686 solitary old persons, the neighborhood committee's cadres and building group leaders implemented the periodical greeting system toward 2,223 families of all old persons over the age of 70, and 65 housekeepers offered the-elderly-support-at-home service to 3,004 elderly people.

(3) Mechanism of the Government Buying Services: The government provides funds of more than 110,000 RMB every year to buy the professional service from the Pudong Leqi Social Work Service Center, a social organization, and to recruit, train and manage volunteers.

(4) Running a Daytime Old People Care Center: The center served old people for more than 15,000 person-times, was interviewed and reported for more than 10 times by media, and had the honor of winning an advanced unit of the district- level daytime old people care centers.

(5) General practitioners of the health service center of the community launched a series of services of giving medical treatment, medicines and physical examination to the community's 44 no-family and solitary elderly persons at home. In 2010, they offered house calls for 1,188 person-times, provided individualized health guidance for 150 old persons having difficulty in getting about, and every one to two weeks,

gave physical examination and psychological counseling at home.

(6) Setting up a Training Network: We took the community's schools and 9 branch schools as a training base and offered such courses as elderly people's safety, psychological health, elderly people's nursing training, etc. From 2009 to 2010, 23,000-odd elderly people participated in the courses.

(7) We installed handrails with a total length of 24,000 meters in corridors of residential buildings, installed 439 sets of bathroom handrails at the homes of persons having difficulty in getting about, such as elderly people, etc.

(8) We repaired 2,421 meters of rugged roads in the community and 687 meters of rugged roads in the residential quarters.

(9) We granted slip-resistant cold-proof shoes to all the old persons over the age of 80 in the community, with the homes of 1,034 solitary old persons among them being given slip-mats, with the action covering 99% of the elderly people over the age of 80 in the community.

(10) We installed "Ankangtong" help-seeking beepers for a total of 1,284 old persons' homes, and in 2010, we installed such devices for 71 such homes.

(11) Martial Arts College cooperated with the community to organize 60 middle-aged and elderly people for exercising a newly-established coached set pattern of taijiquan so as to promote the research of body-building by scientific methods.

(12) In 9 residential quarters, we set up throughout-the-year body-building qigong classes and exercise centers, with the guidance of persons dispatched by the Martial Arts College. The whole community has established 125 recreation and sports exercise teams of middle-aged and elderly people, with the number of participants being more than 3,000.

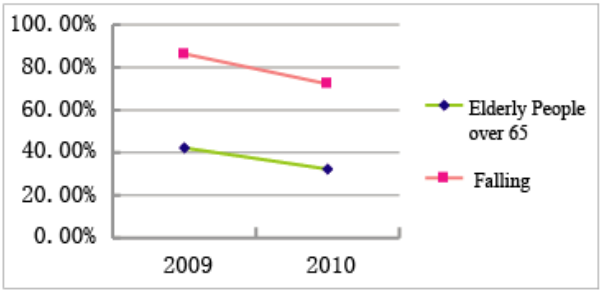
(13) We established 9 representative teams for the "muscle-bone strengthening exercise". More than 1,500 middle-aged and elderly people learnt the "muscle-bone strengthening exercise" so as to strengthen the skeleton and prevent falling and injury.

(14) We regularly did a good job of the safety inspection of the

fitness facilities of 58 neighborhood fitness centers, and 230 community sports guidance administrators helped middle-aged and elderly people with safe body-building.

(15) We launched the "Silver-Hair Safety Activity". On the special-purpose social security cards for taking buses granted to 18,400 elderly persons over the age of 70, we clearly wrote their home addresses, main diseases, persons to contact, telephone numbers and the like so as to make the elderly persons go out safely and let their relatives rest assured.

1.2. Intervention Effect



In accordance with the materials collected by the community's Health Service Center's monitoring sites for residents' injury, for seeing doctors and for accidents and injury, in 2010, the number of the occurrence of over-65-year-old elderly people's injury in the total number of injured people dropped by 9.98 percentage compared with 2009, and the annual injury incidence dropped by 0.01 percentage. Since implementing the intervening measures, elderly people's injury accident incidence has been reduced to some extent but still needs continuous observation or making investigations through sampling.

Comparison of the Incidences of Over-65-Year-Old Elderly People's Injury in the Injury Cases from 2009 to 2010

Year	Monitored Range	Number of Injured People	Proportion in Whole- Year Injury %	Old Population	Annual Injury Probability %
2009	Whole Year	133	42.22	35,967	0.37
2010	Whole Year	138	32.24	37,853	0.36

In addition, the results from the tracking and testing by Kunfu College of Shanghai University of Sport aiming at the middle-aged and elderly people who had taken scientific exercise of taijiquan for 6 months showed that the balancing function of 66.5% of the middle-aged and elderly people had risen and the balancing capacity of 56.7% of them had improved.

2. School Safety

2.1. Project Implementation Process Assessment

(1) For 4 times every year, the schools launched various kinds of themes publicity and education and knowledge competitions such as the Legal System Publicity Months, food safety, fire control safety, traffic safety, home safety, etc, with the number of participating students in the community being 8,466.

(2) In the Science Popularization Hall of the community's Cultural Activity Center opening to students, we specially set up an exhibition area, the Safe New Home.

(3) Every term, the community's Minors' Protection Office organized the schools for aiming at the safety problem of students encountering injury in sport activities and for holding thematic seminars and school safety exchange activities, with the schools formulating various students' safety systems.

(4) The schools were equipped with safety protection devices and safety warning signs on their sports playgrounds and at the schools' passageways with intensive student streams.

(5) The schools installed safety monitoring devices on their sports playgrounds and at the main passageways and crossings inside the schools so as to learn about and grasp the students' safety trends at any time.

(6) We set up a long-effect working mechanism in which police, assistant traffic administrators and community safety volunteers jointly safeguard the students' traffic safety every day during the periods of going to and from school.

(7) We launched the psychological health safety education for the different-age- bracket students in the middle and primary schools, with the Zhongyuan Middle School, Siyuan Middle School and Kailu No. 2 Primary School as the demonstration sites for the psychological health education.

(8) Every month, the schools offered students' psychological health education courses, launched such activities as psychological tests, psychological consultation, psychological assessment, psychological

education, psychological counseling and the like, and set up psychological files.

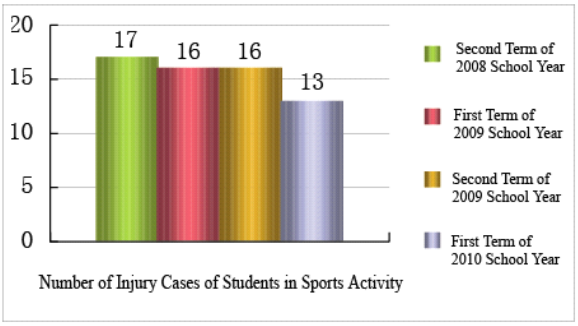
(9) The teachers' psychological health knowledge training used the psychological consultation from class tutors once every month to help the teachers form the ability of mood self-regulation.

(10) Every term, we launched one psychological health education activity in which the schools and families combined together, and by aiming at the students of different age brackets, launched psychological health knowledge training toward their parents.

(11) The Zhongyuan Middle School offered open lessons on students' psychology education to the psychology teachers of the community's 18 middle and primary schools so as to popularize students' psychological health education experience and methods and promote exchange, cooperation and common improvement.

2.2. Intervention Effect

After implementing the intervening measures, according to the data analysis of the students' injury in sport activities from school year 2008 to school year 2010, the students' injury incidence kept dropping steadily in the most recent three terms. An investigation into the effect of the psychological health education toward nearly 100 students of different age brackets, more than 90% thought that the education was helpful.



3. Home Safety

3.1. Project Implementation Process Assessment

(1) We granted the Community Safety Manual to 65,000 residents, with the contents of the manual involving 10 respects such as fire prevention, coal gas leakage prevention, slip prevention, electric shock prevention, first aid knowledge, etc, and we granted the Letter to Residents on Using Coal Gas Safely, with a granting rate of 100%.

(2) Assistant gas administrators visited 40 households of residents every day to regularly check the safety status of the gas pipelines and gas cooking stoves in their homes.

(3) We popularized to the residents a kind of energy-saving and windproof safety guard for coal gas, with a total of 1,160 such devices.

(4) We set up a three-level mediation network involving the sub-district, neighborhood committees and building groups. In 2010, we mediated 741 disputes, with the success rate of 98%, and made 474 written mediation agreements, with the fulfillment rate of 100%.

(5) We established a psychological intervention workroom and opened the "Juanzi Psychological Hotline" so as to give psychological counseling to persons threatening to commit suicide or having a suicide inclination.

(6) We set up a legal aid work station for women and children, which dealt with 2-3 disputes every day, offered legal services to women and children, and ensured their legitimate rights and interests.

(7) The community's Health Service Center launched health filing and medical service, setting up 129,700 health files, which involved 90% of the permanent resident population, with the filing rate for elderly people over the age of 60 being 99.08%.

(8) Since 2009, the center have made up prescriptions and sent medicines to elderly people for 149,600 person-times and made house calls to disabled persons for 18,000 person-times.

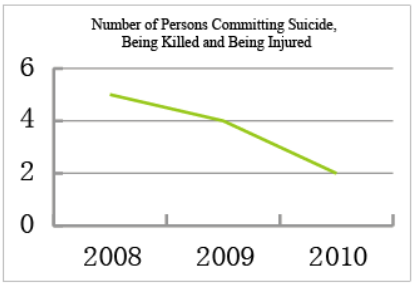
(9) The center granted 591 safety articles to disabled persons, benefiting 509 disabled persons, and gave free physical examination to 405 disabled persons.

(10) We implemented a Safety Plan for Elderly People and launched an Fall-Proof Safety Promotion Project for Elderly People and a Body-Building Project for Middle-Aged and Elderly People so as to improve the elderly people's safety at home.

3.2. Intervention Effect

Through the implementation of the project, according to the data that the Health Service Center of the community offered, the health filing rate of the community's elderly people was close to 100%; from 2008 to 2010,

the accidents involving suicide, injuries and deaths dropped year by year, with 5 cases in 2008, 4 cases in 2009 and 2 cases in 2010; the success rate of the civil dispute mediation was up to 98.9%, and the fulfillment rate of the mediation agreements was 100%. However, with respect to the injury occurrence places reflected by the Residents' Injury Monitoring System of the Health Service Center of the community, homes and public facilities for residence accounted for more than 70%, which still needs to be paid enough attention.



4. Workplace Safety

4.1. Project Implementation Process Assessment

(1) The state-owned enterprises along the line of Jungong Road formed No. 12 Big Supervision Group for the Safety in Production of Yangpu District, which held working group meetings for production places per month.

(2) Since 2009, we have organized 35 main directors (safety supervisors) of 35 production and business units and 63 special equipment administrators and operators to participate in training and retraining.

(3) Since 2009, we have carried out safety knowledge training to 2,325 peasant-workers, 12 new-comers to the key monitored units with hazardous chemicals and more than 1,800 migrant construction workers.

(4) We have carried out safety knowledge trainning to 831 service employees, accounting for more than 80% of the total of the service employees in the area under our jurisdiction.

(5) We organized 31 enterprise units with occupational hazards to launch the training for occupational health and safety.

(6) In 2010, the community's safety supervisors were dispatched for 8,807 person-times to carry on the safety inspection on ordinary days to enterprises for 4,972 unit-time so that they discovered 988 hidden dangers and sent out 649 notice letters for rectification and improvement. A reexamination found that all the rectification and improvement had

been done, with the rectifying and improving rate of 100%.

(7) In 2010, we organized 2,463 person-times to make surprise inspection so that we discovered 334 potential safety hazards and sent out 236 written opinions for supervision and inspection. A reexamination found that the 334 potential safety hazards had been removed, with the rectifying and improving rate of 100%.

(8) In 2010, in 487 small-scale enterprises, we discovered 230 potential safety hazards and sent out 177 written opinions for supervision and inspection. A reexamination found that they had removed the 230 potential safety hazards, with the rectifying and improving rate of 100%.

(9) We implemented the management of "One File for One Enterprise" toward 31 key monitored units with hazardous chemicals, with all the units signing letters of commitment for the management of hazardous chemicals.

(10) Since 2009, we have launched for about 200 times various (outdoor) drills for fighting terrorism, fire control, preventing explosions, preventing pollution, etc, and have obtained the anticipated results.

4.2. Intervention Effect

Through the implementation of the project, in the workplaces, such ideas as "Everybody should pay close attention to safety, care about life and reduce injury, and if there is a hidden danger, everybody shall be in charge", etc, have become the relevant personnel’s consensus. The industrial accident report data from the enterprises and public institutions in Yinhang District provided by the Yangpu District Safety Supervision Bureau showed that from 2008 to 2010, the production and business units in Yinhang Sub-districthad no industrial fatal accident.

5. Traffic Safety

5.1. Project Implementation Process Assessment

(1) Launching Training Lectures: Since 2009, we have offered traffic safety publicity courses for 48 times in the community’s schools, with the number of the teachers and students who have received the education being more than 7,000, carried out publicity for 59 times in the community, with the number of the residents who have received the

education being more than 1,080, carried out publicity for 18 times in some units, with the number of the drivers who have received the education being more than 400, and played accident slides for 10 times.

(2) Paper Media Publicity. Since 2009, we have put up 148 safety publicity posters and installed 43 traffic bulletin boards.

(3) We devoted more efforts to punish motor vehicle drivers who had broken rules and regulations. In 2010, we punished motor vehicle drivers for a total of 21,582 cases, with 263 cases of driving under the influence of alcohol, 45 cases of drunken driving and 12,195 cases of dealing with motor vehicles parked illegally.

(4) The No. 6 Traffic Police Squadron launched traffic safety maintenance work by the community's main roads and at its school gates and their surroundings during the periods of time of going to and from school every day so as to guarantee that there were no students' traffic injury accidents at the school gates.

(5) Perfecting Traffic Lights: Since 2009, we have increased 30 groups of traffic lights along Baicheng Road and 20 groups along Jungong Road.

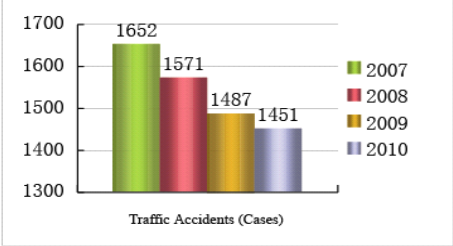
(6) Perfecting Traffic Signs: Since 2009, we have increased 5 sets of traffic safety warning signs along Baicheng Road.

(7) In 2010, we increased 15 sets of pedestrian crossings and traffic safety warning signs at the neighborhood's roads whose main junctions had many vehicles and pedestrians crossing roads so as to ensure the pedestrians' safety.

(8) Rebuilding Sidewalks. Such departments as municipal administration and the like cooperated to rebuild the sidewalks apt to cause persons to fall, with the area of rebuilding being up to 12,900 square meters.

5.2. Intervention Effect

The implementation of this project has helped raise this area's road passage efficiency and build safe, unblocked and well-organized traffic order. According to the statistic data for traffic safety from



2007 to 2010 provided by the No. 6 Traffic Police Squadron of Yangpu District, 1,451 traffic accidents occurred in the community in 2010, which dropped by 2.42 percentage compared with 1,487 cases in 2009. In 2010, there were 217 cases of personal injury caused by traffic accidents, a drop by 1.81 percentage compared with 221 cases in the previous year, but the death toll because of traffic accidents was the same as that in 2009.

6. Fire Control Safety

6.1. Project Implementation Process Assessment

(1) In 2010, fire-fighting police provided residents with fire control safety lectures for 45 times, and launched various kinds of fire control publicity.

(2) We held household fire control safety publicity activities and developed the activity of the "119" Safety Publicity Day in every new residential quarter of the community at the third two-day weekend each month.

(3) The community set up fire control publicity show windows, granted publicity materials, positively launched the fire control publicity activity for small-scale business places, and granted more than 600 safety manuals.

(4) We set up a 302-person team of fire control volunteers, who went on a tour of inspection to the neighborhood's places apt to cause potential fire hazards.

(5) We launched a special renovation action for the fire control of high-rise and underground buildings. The community organized a more-than-50-volunteer team to leave for the key buildings with potential safety hazards and regularly clear up the objects discarded by residents in the fire passages.

(6) In 2010, we organized the community's residents for fire control escape training and drills for 23 times.

(7) Identifying and Removing Hidden Danger: We jointly supervised and inspected part of business units in accordance with the law for their potential safety hazards such as flammables piled up anywhere, the

utilization of fire or electricity against regulations, etc, so that 200 hidden dangers were removed.

(8) We granted more than 5,000 timing alarms to such special groups as all- old-person families and the like so as to remind the elderly persons to prevent fire.

(9) Since 2010, the community's assistant fire control administrators and volunteers have checked the solitary old persons' coal gas cooking utensils for 5,344 person-times, checked electric equipment and electric wire for 4,318 person-times, and given home-visiting guidance on the knowledge of fire and disaster prevention for 3,536 person-times.

6.2. Intervention Effect

According to the data of the community's outbreaks of fire from 2008 to 2010 provided by the Guohe Fire Brigade Squadron and Yinhang Sub-district Fire Prevention Committee and even considering the reason that the statistic requirements changed partly, 36 cases of fire occurred in 2010, an obvious rise compared with 26 cases in 2009 and 10 cases in 2008. There was no casualty in 2010, one person died because of fire in 2009, and there was no casualty in 2008.

From the classification of fire disasters, it is found that the careless use of electric apparatuses or fire is a main cause of the community's fire hazards. In 2010, by aiming at the fire hazards caused by careless use of electric apparatuses or fire, we launched a fire control safety intervention project, making the proportion of the fire hazards caused by the careless use of electric apparatuses in the total number of fire hazards drop from 26.92% in 2009 to 22.22% in 2010 and the proportion of the fire hazards caused by the careless use of fire in the total number of fire hazards drop from 50% in 2009 to 41.67% in 2010.

7. Children's Safety

7.1. Project Implementation Process Assessment

(1) We concentrated on launching safety and health education activities for children living scattered. Aiming at the children living scattered in the community, the designated kindergartens carried on children's safety and health education for 4 times every year.

(2) Since 2009, we have invited experts in fire control and traffic to come to the kindergartens so as to teach relevant safety knowledge and give training and coaching for flee-for-life drills for more than ten times, granted more than 1,100 safety publicity materials to children's parents, and launched children's safety knowledge training for more than 3,000 person-times.

(3) Each kindergarten set up a strict safety management system, including a system for facility and equipment management, a system for infants' pickup and delivery, a health examination system, an outdoor activity safety management system, etc.

(4) Each kindergarten combined its own teaching characteristics and adopted such forms as looking at pictures, imitation, playing games and the like to work out various teaching plans for children's safe activities.

(5) Each kindergarten made and implemented a plan for flee-for-life drills.

(6) Every term, we organized the kindergartens to launch the work of identifying potential safety hazards in children's activities and develop self-check, rectification and improvement to children's safety facilities.

(7) The sub-district provided funds of more than RMB 20,000 yuan to support the transformation of the children's safety facilities of the community's kindergartens, and each kindergarten was additionally equipped with such safety protection facilities as devices preventing doors from clamping hands, safety protection corners, etc.

(8) 15 kindergartens additionally installed ultraviolet-switch protective covers so as to prevent the kindergartens' children from radiation injury.

(9) Since April 2010, we have set up a kindergarten protection team consisting of social workers, community volunteers and students' parents so as to guarantee children's safety on entering and leaving their kindergartens every day.

7.2. Intervention Effect

Through the development of this project, the implementation rate of the safety rectification and improvement measures for the kindergartens was close to 80%. The feedback from the accident and injury monitoring

of the Health Service Center of the community showed that no great child-involving injury accident had happened in the community.

8. Rest Homes' Elderly People's Fall-Proof Safety Intervention Project

8.1. Project Implementation Process Assessment

(1) We organized the community's rest homes' nurses to launch elderly people's nursing work safety skill training, making them qualified by 100% for the training before going on duty.

(2) We set up and perfected a system for elderly people's outdoor exercise and physical exercise, which stipulates that professional nurses at a fixed time every day lead elderly people to participate in outdoor exercise so as to strengthen their leg functions and increase their bodily ability to prevent falling.

(3) We increased inputs for the rest homes' safety, with the expenses for transforming facilities totaling 3,370,000 yuan.

(4) We provided wheelchairs, walking aids and the like for elderly people so as to help those having difficulty in getting about.

(5) In order to make it convenient for elderly people to walk, we installed double-handrails on the elderly people's activity passageways.

(6) We provided starting beds and installed warning lights on the bedsides so as to remind the elderly people and staff members to take care.

(7) We improved the slip-resistance materials of the floors of bathrooms and toilets and additionally provided chairs.

(8) In order to reduce the incidence of electric-shock accidents, the rest homes replaced all aging circuits and installed electric leakage protectors in each room.

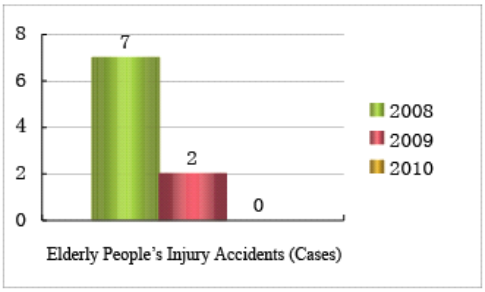
(9) The rest homes replaced all the flooring in the rooms so as to prevent unevenness from causing the emergence of slip and fall accidents.

(10) We installed TV monitoring equipment in the rest homes to protect the safety of elderly people in an all-round way.

(11) Safety supervisors regularly launched safety inspection to the

rest homes' passageways and elderly people's playgrounds and activity apparatuses.

8.2. Intervention Effect



The implementation of a series of safety measures in the rest homes helped reach the anticipated targets of the project and make injury accidents reduced obviously. According to elderly people's injury accident statistics of 12 rest homes provided by the Service Center for Social Organizations, there were 7 such accidents in 2008, and 2 in 2009, a drop by 71.4 percentage compared with the same period of the previous year, and there was no injury accident in 2010.

9. Railway Crossing Person Injury Intervention Project

9.1. Project Implementation Process Assessment

(1) We utilized such forms as blackboard newspapers, publicity banners, neighborhood broadcast, putting up picture posters and the like to in turn develop the railway safety publicity activity to 8 neighborhood committees and community units along the line of the railway, with the activity covering the residents along the line of the railway for 18,000 person-times.

(2) The sub-district's Comprehensive Administration Office joined hands with Shanghai North Suburb Station, the local police stations for the railway and the Yinhang Local Police Station for trans-boundary cooperation to seal and reinforce the damaged railway enclosure on the section of Baicheng Road in the area under jurisdiction.

(3) In one week after implementing the intervening measures, we arranged for 12 social security team members for being on duty in succession in 24 hours to protect the enclosure, manage it continuously and guard against the behavior of damaging the railway enclosure and deal with the behavior in accordance with the law.

(4) We carried on special renovation to the barber shops without licenses, foot bath centers, salvage stations and the like along the line of

the railway, dismantled 400 square meters of buildings against regulations, and expelled 17 unemployed migrant people, reducing the injury accidents caused by strangers crossing the railway.

9.2. Intervention Effect

After implementing the intervention project, according to the statistics provided by the Yangpu Railway North Suburb Station of the Shanghai Railway Bureau, since 2009, there has been neither behavior of damaging the railway enclosure nor injury accidents caused by crossing the railway arbitrarily.

Accident Time	Name of the Dead	Sex	Relevant Situation
17:17 on Jun 20, 2007	Wang Meijuan	Female	A non-local. She died on the spot.
17: 55 on Dec 20, 2007	Xu Hongtao	Male	A Shanghainese and a security guard. He died on the spot.
22; 05 on Jun 20, 2008	Anonymous Person	Male	He was about 30 years old and died on the spot.
23:10 on Aug 28, 2008	Anonymous person	Male	He was about 30 years old and died on the spot.
From 2009 to 2010	No casualties		

10. Burglary-Proof Project

10.1. Project Implementation Process Assessment

(1) Before the festivals or holidays of each year, we launch theft-proof publicity education and invite community police to train elderly people for guarding against deception and theft.

(2) We launch the community's concentrated public security publicity activity at the second two-day weekend of each month. Since 2009, we have organized public security publicity activity for a total of 75 times and put up more than 320 banners.

(3) Construction of Mass Prevention and Mass Treatment: Every day in the neighborhood, cadres of the neighborhood committee and volunteers launched public security patrol and utilized the neighborhood broadcast to carry on theft-proof publicity.

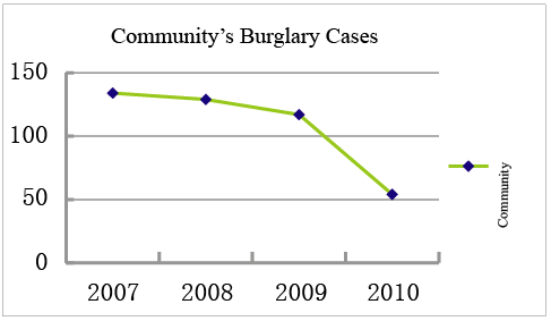
(4) We implemented the Three-Year Action Plan for the Construction of Yinhang Sub-district’s Residential Quarters’ Basic Containment

Facilities. From 2008 to 2010, the sub-district successively invested more than 2,700,000 yuan to install enclosure barbs for 20,208 meters; 1,252 anti-climb devices on downpipes, 1,052 theft-proof iron bars, and 2,161 electric-control burglary-resisting doors, with the coverage rate of electric-control burglary-resisting doors in the whole community being up to 100%, which effectively prevented burglars from entering the residential buildings.

(5) Along the community's roads, we installed more than 50 sets of theft-proof devices for the parking lots of bicycles and electric motor cars.

(6) We installed 66 street monitoring cameras so as to prevent non-motor vehicle theft cases from emerging.

10.2. Intervention Effect



Through the development of this project, according to the community's burglary case data from 2007 to 2010 provided by the Yinhang Local Police Station and Zhongyuan Road Local Police Station, there were 54 such cases in 2010, a drop by 53 percentage compared with 117 cases in the same period of 2009, effectively controlling and reducing the community's burglary cases.

Statistical Table of Yinhang Community's Burglary Cases

Yinhang and Zhongyuan Road Local Police Stations	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of Community's Burglary Cases	134	129	117	54

11. Safety Promotion Project for School Gates and Their Surroundings

11.1. Project Implementation Process Assessment

(1) During the period of a summer or winter vacation, we organized students to launch legal system safety publicity education activities.

(2) The traffic police department strengthened the traffic administration of the roads in the community, reinforced police strength

at the gates of the schools, and increased the frequency of going on patrol.

(3) With the responsibility from the Municipal Administration Department and Qinhai Market of Farm Produce, the Shiguang No. 1 Primary School, No. 6 Traffic Police Squadron and Shiguang Yicun Property Management Company jointly formed a working group for the safety intervention at the gates of the primary school and their surroundings so as to emphatically improve the students' travel safety at the gates of the primary school.

(4) At the neighborhood's passageways, we set up railings for controlling vehicles passing in and out, and from hardware facilities, controlled vehicles being stopped and parked arbitrarily at the school gates.

(5) The sub-district organized a joint renovation to the Internet cafes and the like around the schools, dispelling the potential safety hazards, and checked and renovated by surprise for 5 times to 18 Internet cafes and 3 video game machine centers, taking over altogether 12 slot machines.

(6) We installed safety monitoring devices at the school gates so as to learn about and grasp the safety trends at any time.

(7) We set up a long-effect working mechanism in which police and assistant administrators jointly safeguard the traffic safety during the time when students are going to and from school.

11.2. Intervention Effect

Through the development of this project, the safety status at the school gates has gained great improvement. According to the statistics of the satisfaction survey to the Shiguang No. 1 Primary School's 30 teachers and 30 students before and after the safety intervention at the school gates and their surroundings, the school teachers' and students' degree of satisfaction to the safety promotion intervention work at the gates of the Shiguang No. 1 Primary School had a remarkable rise. The feedback assessment opinion from the school headmasters' joint conference showed that the satisfaction rate rose to more than 90% from below 30% before taking the intervening measures.

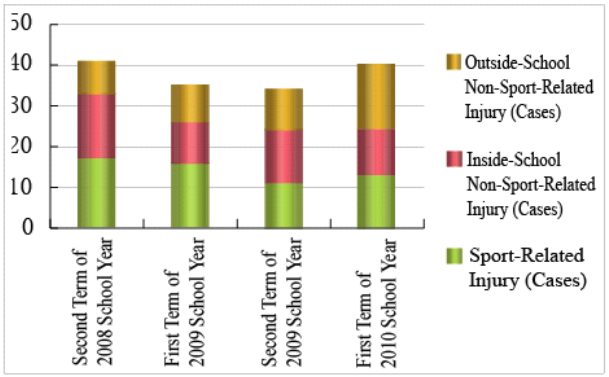
Investigation Content	Satisfaction Rate before Rectifying and Improving	Satisfaction Rate after Rectifying and Improving
Safe status while teachers and students pass in and out from school gates	18%	98%
Is the surrounding environment of the school satisfying?	18%	92%
Parking phenomenon	8%	92%
Phenomenon of setting up stalls	4%	96%
Personnel management	32%	97%

II. 2008- 2010 Yinhang Sub-district Accident Analysis Report

1. 2008-2010 Yinhang Sub-district School Students' Safety Accident Analysis

2008-2010 Statistics of the Community's Middle and Primary School Students' Injury

Period for Statistics	Sport-Related Injury (Number of Cases)	Non-Sport-Related Injury (Number of Cases)		Total
		Inside School	Outside School	
First term of 2008 (Sep 2008- Jan 2009)	9	6	5	20
Second term of 2008 (Feb 2009- Aug 2009)	17	16	8	41
First term of 2009 (Sep 2009- Jan 2010)	16	10	9	35
Second term of 2009 (Feb 2010- Aug 2010)	11	13	10	34
First term of 2010 (Sep 2010-Jan 2011)	13	11	16	40



From 2008 to 2010, the overall situation of the community's students' injury control was improved to some extent. From February 2010 to January 2011, 74 cases of injury occurred, a drop by 2.63 percentage compared with 76 cases from February 2009 to January 2011. Among them, the sport-related injury control improved remarkably, with a drop by 27.27 percentage compared with the same period of the previous year, the number of the non-sport-related injury cases in the schools dropped by 7.69 percentage compared with the same period of the previous year, but the number of the non-sport-related injury cases outside the schools rose by 52.94 percentage compared with the same period of the previous year. From now on, the continuous improvement of the school safety plan should emphatically center on the safety education and precaution for the

students outside their schools.

2. 2008- 2010 Yinhang Sub-district Fire Accident Analysis

2008-2010 Yinhang Sub-district Fire Accident Statistics

Fire Hazard Cause	2008	Proportion %	2009	Proportion %	2010	Proportion %
Fireworks and firecrackers	1	10.0	0	0.0	3	8.33
Smoking	0	0.0	1	3.85	4	11.11
Electrical appliance	7	70.0	7	26.92	8	22.22
Kindling material left over	0	0.0	1	3.85	0	0.0
Ageing of electric wire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Electric welding	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Playing with fire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improper operation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Using the fire carelessly	2	20.0	13	50.0	15	41.67
Setting fire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not clear	0	0.0	4	15.38	6	16.67
Total	10	100.0	26	100.0	36	100.0

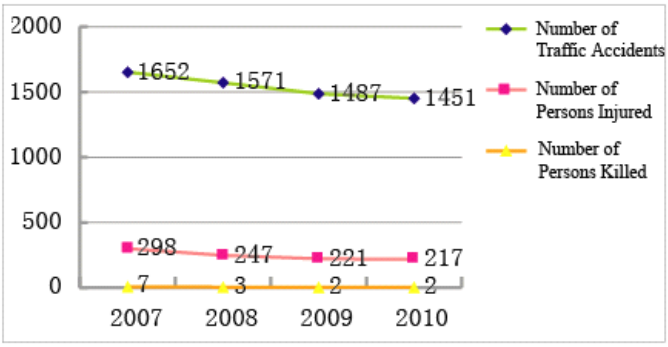
From 2008 to 2010, the community's fire hazards had a tendency to increase. Improper use of electric appliances and careless use of fire were still a main cause of the community's fire hazards, and fire accidents caused by smoking, fireworks and firecrackers also increased to some extent.

3. 2007- 2010 Yinhang Sub-district Traffic Accident Analysis

2007-2010 Yinhang Sub-district Traffic Accident Statistics

Time	Number of Traffic Accidents	Proportion %	Number of People Injured	Proportion %	Death Toll	Proportion %
2007	1652	26.81	298	30.32	7	50.0
2008	1571	25.50	247	25.13	3	21.42
2009	1487	24.14	221	22.48	2	14.29
2010	1451	23.55	217	22.07	2	14.29
Total	6161	100.0	983	100.0	14	100.0

According to the traffic safety statistic data from 2007 to 2010 provided by the No. 6 Traffic Police Squadron of Yangpu District, 1,451 traffic accidents occurred in the community in 2010, a drop by 12.17 percentage compare with 1,653 such cases in 2007, 217 persons' injury cases caused by traffic accidents occurred in 2010, a drop by 27.18 percentage compare with 298 such cases in 2007, and 2 cases of death caused by traffic accidents in 2010, a drop by 71.43 percentage compared with 7 cases in 2007.



4. 2008-2010 Yinhang Sub-district's Public Security Situation Analysis

Statistic Comparison of Yinhang Sub-district' s Public Security Situation from 2008 to 2010

Year	Number of Cases	Time of Committing Crimes			Tactics of Committing Crimes					Area of Committing Crimes		
		Daytime	Night	Not quite clear	Unlocking	Opening Doors	Climbing	Breaking Windows	Others	1st Floor	2nd Floor	Other Floors
2008	**129**	47	72	10	22	21	20	57	9	46	48	35
2009	**117**	31	32	54	7	3	35	25	47	58	30	29
2010	**54**	16	28	10	1	2	5	13	33	22	17	15

The public security information from 2008 to 2010 provided by the Yinhang Local Police Station and Zhongyuan Local Police Station

showed that from 2008 to 2010, there were respectively 129, 117 and 54 public security incidents, a drop by 58.13 percentage in the three years, and the burglary cases by means of breaking locks, climbing or breaking windows had a decline of different proportions. The statistical analysis into the Yinhang Community's public security situations showed that the time of committing crimes was mostly at night, with this kind of cases accounting for 44% of the total. The daytime crimes accounted for 31.33%. The tactics of committing crimes were breaking windows, accounting for 31.67%, with 29.66% in other means, climbing, accounting for 20%, unlocking, accounting for 10%, and opening doors, accounting for 8.67%. The areas of committing crimes were mostly on the 1st floor, accounting for 42%. Crimes on the 2nd floor accounted for 31.67% while those on other floors 21.33%. It is necessary to strengthen inspection over the neighborhood's public security at night and remind residents of taking theft-proof safety measures for their corridors and windows. Specially, efforts should be made to reinforce theft-proof measures for the doors and windows of the residential buildings on the ground floor.

5. 2008-2010 Yinhang Sub-district's Safety-Supervision-and-Management Statistical Analysis

2008 - 2010 Statistical Table for the Safety Supervision and Management of Yinhang Sub-district

	2008	2009	2010	Total
Number of Units Checked	2135	2677	4972	9784
Person-Times of Dispatching for Checking	4222	4935	8807	17964
Number of Potential Safety Hazards	424	709	998	2131
Written Opinion for Rectification and Improvement	312	778	649	1739
Rectifying and Improving Rate of Hidden Danger	100%	100%	100%	100%

From 2009 to 2010, the sub-district's department for safety supervision and management organized routine tours of inspection over more than 2,000 production and business units or places in the

community, strengthening inspection to the key units and carrying out irregular check to small-scale business places. Over the past two years, there were neither great safety accidents nor personal injury accidents.

6. 2008-2010 Yinhang Sub-district's Death Statistics in Accidents

Cause	2008	2009	2010
Traffic accidents	7	2	2
Public Security	10	6	0
Fire accidents	0	1	0
Suicide	5	4	2
Railway accident	2	0	0
Workplace	0	0	0
Total	20	13	4

III. 2010 Yinhang Sub-district Injury Monitoring Analysis Report

The statistic monitoring data comes from the Yinhang Community Health Service Center's system for injury monitoring and reporting, and the patients counted were those who had gone to the Yinhang Community Health Service Center to see doctors for the first time because of injury and those injured residents reported by the monitoring group of every neighborhood committee. The information was put in order and verified before being gathered and analyzed. In 2010, there were 428 persons involved in injury cases, without death or disabling cases. Among them, 185 are males and 243 females.

1. Disease Case Registration Content Analysis Results

1.1. Injury Patients' Age Distribution

Among the 428 persons in the injury cases collected, their average age was 54.32 years old, 53.17 years old for the males, and 55.47 years old for the females.

Sex	Average Age (Years Old)	Number of Persons
Male	53.17	185
Female	55.47	243
Total	54.32	428

1.2. Injury Patients' Occupational Distribution

In the injury cases, the majorities were retired elderly people, accounting for 63.55% of the total number of the injury patients; professional and technical personnel accounted for 11.92%; clerks and relevant personnel accounted for 7.24%; commercial service personnel and school students accounted for 5. 84%.

Profession	Number of people	Proportion %
Preschool children	12	2.80
Students	25	5.84
Job-waiting	5	1.17
Retired personnel	272	63.55
Professional and technical personnel	51	11.92
Clerks and relevant personnel	31	7.24
Commercial service personnel	25	5.84
Production, transport and equipment operators	7	1.64
Total	428	100

1.3. Injury Patients' Injury Occurrence Place Distribution

The injury occurrence places were homes (58.88%), public facilities for residence (14.25%) and schools and other organizations and public management areas (9.58%), which conformed to the distribution of the professions of the patients of the injury cases.

Places	Number of Persons	Proportion %
Homes	252	58.88
Public facilities for residence	61	14.25
Schools, other organizations and public management areas	41	9.58
Sports and exercise areas	13	3.04
Streets and highways	26	6.07
Trade and service areas	17	3.97
Industrial and building areas	17	3.97
Other		0.23
Total	428	100

1.4. Activities When Injury Patients Suffered Injury

Among the activities causing injury, housework ranked the first, or 44.86% of the total number of the injury patients, and the entertainment activity ranked the second, accounting for 22.66%.

Activity	Number of Persons	Proportion %
Sport activity	30	7.01
Entertainment activity	97	22.66

Housework	192	44.86
Work	56	13.08
Daily living activity	28	6.54
Driving or taking means of transportation	24	5.61
Others	1	0.23
Total	428	100

1.5. Injury Patients' Injury Occurrence Cause Distribution

In the injury occurrence causes, 72.20% involved falling. The causes involving mechanical action of objects or utensils accounted for 17.76% while the causes involving traffic accidents of motor vehicles accounted for 3.04%.

Injury Causes	Number of Persons	Proportion %
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	13	3.04
Non-motor vehicle traffic accident	12	2.80
Other transportation accidents (Shipping/Aviation)	1	0.23
Falling	309	72.20
Mechanical action of objects and utensils	76	17.76
Hot materials	16	3.74
Animal and mechanical stimulation	1	0.23
Total	428	100

1.6. Injury Patients' Injured Parts Distribution

The top three injured parts were lower limbs, shoulders and upper limbs, fingers and toes, accounting for 39.72%, 18.22% and 15.19%, respectively .

Injured Parts	Number of Persons	Proportion %
Head and face	27	6.31
Chest	60	14.02
Waist, belly, lower back, pelvis	28	6.54
Shoulders and upper limbs	78	18.22
Lower limbs	170	39.72
Fingers and toes	65	15.19
Total	428	100

1.7. Injury Patients' Injury Properties

In the injury cases, more than 61.68% of the injuries were superficial injuries, dislocation, sprain and pull injuries. About 32.24% caused more serious open injury and fracture.

Injury Properties	Number of Persons	Proportion %
Superficial injury (for instance, abrasion, bruise,	142	33.18

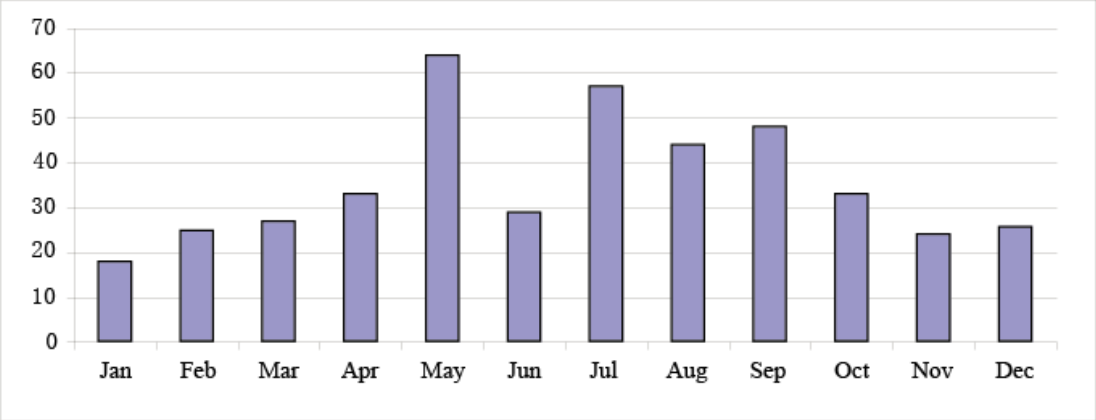
non-poisonous insect bites, etc.)		
Dislocation, sprain and pull injury	122	28.50
Muscle and tendon damage	3	0.70
Internal organ damage (for instance, shaking, puncture, rupture)	1	0.23
Open injury (for instance, animal bites, cut, tear, stab, etc.)	80	18.69
Fracture	58	13.55
Crush injury	6	1.40
Burn and scald	16	3.74
Total	428	100

1.8. Injury Extent

All the injury cases monitored in 2010 were slight injury cases. There were no cases that need hospitalized or severely injured.

1.9. Monthly Injury Occurrence

Through monitoring, it is found that the injury cases occurred mainly in May, July and September.



Change of the Number of Persons Injured Each Month in Yinhang Community in 2010

1.10. Age Brackets VS Injury Occurrence Places

In the injury cases, middle-aged and elderly people prevailed, accounting for 74.1%. For injury places, homes and public facilities for residence dominated, accounting for 73.1%.

Age bracket		Injury Occurrence Places								Total
		Homes	Public facilities for residence	Schools, other organizations and public management areas	Sports and exercise areas	Streets and highways	Trade and service areas	Industrial and building areas	Other	
Children group	0-14 years old	26	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	31
Young group	15-44 years old	53	11	6	2	4	1	3	0	80
Middle-aged group	45-64 years old	98	25	16	9	12	9	9	1	179
Old group	Over 65	75	22	18	2	10	6	5	0	138
Total		252	61	41	13	26	17	17	1	428

1.11. Age Brackets VS Injured Parts

For the children and youth, the injured parts were mainly the lower limbs, followed by the shoulders and upper limbs; for the middle-aged and the aged, the injured parts were mainly the lower limbs, followed by the fingers and toes.

Age bracket		Injured Parts						
		Head and face	Chest	Waist, belly, lower back and pelvis	Shoulders and upper limbs	Lower limbs	Fingers and toes	Total
Children group	0-14 years old	0	3	2	12	13	1	31
Young group	15-44 years old	5	9	9	21	28	8	80
Middle-aged group	45-64 years old	10	32	6	26	71	34	179
Old group	Over 65	12	16	11	19	58	22	138
Total		27	60	28	78	170	65	428

1.12. Age Bracket VS Injury Properties

Most injuries of the children group were dislocation, sprain and pull injury, accounting for 61.3%; most injuries of the young group were superficial injury, accounting for 36.2%; most injuries of the middle-aged group were superficial injury, accounting for 32.4%; most injuries of the old group were superficial injury, accounting for 34.8%.

Age Bracket		Injury Properties								Total
		Superficial damage	Dislocation, sprain and pull injury	Muscle and tendon damage	Internal organ damage	Open injury	Fracture	Crush injury	Burn and scald	
Children group	0-14 years old	7	19	1	1	2		1	0	31
Young group	15-44 years old	29	26	0	0	15	7	0	3	80

Middle aged group	**45-64 years old**	58	46	2	0	31	30	3	9	179
Old group	**Over 65**	48	31	0	0	32	21	2	4	138
Total		142	122	3	1	80	58	6	16	428

2. Conclusion

The results of the monitoring data in 2010 showed that the first three causes of the community’ s injury were falling, mechanical action of objects and utensils, and motor vehicle traffic accidents. The injured group’ s average age was 54.32. In the injury cases, middle-aged and old people dominated, and the female cases outnumbered the male cases. For the properties of injury of each age bracket, superficial injury, dislocation, sprain and pull injury prevailed. In terms of the injured parts, lower limbs prevailed. The most places where injury occurred were homes and public facilities for residence. The injuries with serious consequences occurred in motor vehicle traffic accidents.

The monitoring results in 2009 showed that the first three causes of the Yinhang Community’ s injury were falling, mechanical action of objects and utensils, and motor vehicle traffic accidents. This situation was the same as that in 2010. In 2009, the injured people's average age was 55, with females predominating. This outcome is close to that in 2010. Other injury occurrence proportions (such as injury properties, parts and occurrence places) kept consistent in the two years.

3. Suggestions and Measures

3.1. Perfecting Injury Monitoring Network

The number of the cases collected by the Health Service Center of the community and every neighborhood committee is limited, and part of severe injuries caused by serious accidents fail to be reflected in this data analysis, so it is still necessary to strengthen the collection of the monitoring data of cases from second and third-class hospitals in order to improve the data sources, better complete the statistics and management of the community’ s injury data, and make more scientific analysis based on the results.

3.2. Strengthening the Community's Residents ’ Health Education

For the monitored injury cases in the community, middle-aged and

elderly people’ s injury prevailed, and the second major causes of the injury were mechanical action of objects and utensils, and motor vehicle traffic accidents. At present, the aging degree of Shanghai’s population is aggravated day by day. Yinhang Community is a community where a lot of elderly people live. In the injury prevention and control work from now on, it is essential to strengthen health education and publicity of injury prevention-and-control knowledge, improve elderly people’s sense of self-protection, launch elderly people’s body building for an improved physical quality, and especially their accident prevention consciousness in outdoor recreation and while using tools.

3.3. Improving Home Environment

According to the data analysis, homes and public facilities for residence were the main injury occurrence places, so we should further strengthen the removal of the dangerous sources in the neighborhood’ s public facilities and in the elderly people’ s home environment, improve the environment, and strengthen environmental prevention and support while launching health education.

4. Improving Continuously and Perfecting Project Intervention

We will continue paying close attention to the key people groups, strengthen safety education, assess and summarize in time the projects that have already been launched, in a bid to make the next work program better, improve continuously and reduce every age group’ s injury occurrence rate effectively.

IV. 2010 Yinhang Sub-district Community Safety Satisfaction Survey Analysis

In 2010, the Safe Community Establishing Office organized the community’ s 49 neighborhood committees and 980 households to carry on a safe community satisfaction survey.

Yinhang Sub-district's Community Safety Satisfaction Survey

Summary

Question	1. For the current situation of the Yinhang Community's (Sub-district) safety, you feel				2. By comparing the period before establishing a safe community, do you think that the safety at present has been improved?				3. Has your family received the Community Safety Manual, and do you know that Yinhang Community (Sub-district) is establishing a safe community?			4.To the establishment of a safe community, you say:			
Option	Satisfied	Relatively satisfied	So so	Unsatisfied	Greatly improved	Improved	So so	Not improved	Yes	Only know that it is being established	I do not know	Support	So so	It doesn't matter	Do not support
Number of questionnaires	722	229	28	1	580	382	16	2	920	46	14	945	32	3	0
Percentage	73.7%	23.3%	2.9%	0.1%	59.2%	39 %	1.6%	0.2%	93.9%	4.7%	1.4%	96.4%	3.3%	0.3%	0

According to the statistics of the investigation results, the awareness rate of the safe community was up to 93.9%, the rate of supporting the establishment of the safe community was up to 96.4%, and the satisfaction rate accounted for 73.7% of the investigated people. The investigation statistics indicate that from 2008 to 2010, after the safe community establishment was started, the sub-district' s all sides carried out trans-boundary cooperation, an atmosphere in which everyone participated was taking shape. The community residents' awareness rate and supporting extent for a safe community was comparatively high. On the whole, they were comparatively satisfied with the current situation of the community' s safety.

Appendix 3:Questionnaire of Resident Injury of Yinhang Sub-district of Yangpu District

Dear Residents,

Injury, which threatens men’ s health, has become an important public health issue. We’ d like to know some information about your injury in the recent year, in a bid to understand the situation and causes for injury of the residents in our district, do a good job in injury prevention, reduce the injury occurrence rate for lessening the social and economic losses, and facilitate the building of the national safe community. We will be very grateful if you can answer our questions as your answers are very critical for us to make prevention and control measures. Thank you!

A: Address: Building/room_____Village/residential committee_____Sub-district/Town_____ Tel_____

B: Household register ①Shanghai ②Non-Shanghai

I. Basic information

Householder(N1)	**Respondent(N2)**	**Respondent(N3)**
1．Sex ①Male ②Female	1．Sex ①Male ②Female	1．Sex ①Male ②Female
2． Relation with householder ①Householder ②Couple ③Children ④Parent ⑤Brother/sister ⑥grandmother/grandfather ⑦Others( )	2． Relation with householder ①Householder ②Couple ③Children ④Parent ⑤Brother/sister ⑥grandmother/grandfather ⑦Others( )	2． Relation with householder ①Householder ②Couple ③Children ④Parent ⑤Brother/sister ⑥grandmother/grandfather ⑦Others( )
3．Birth date:____Month_ Year	3．Birth date:_____Month_ Year	3．Birth date:_____Month_ Year
4． Education level ① illiteracy or half illiteracy ②Elementary school ③Middle school ④Senior high school ⑤Associate's degree ⑥Bachelor’ s degree or above	4． Education level ① illiteracy or half illiteracy ②Elementary school ③Middle school ④Senior high school ⑤Associate's degree ⑥Bachelor’ s degree or above	4． Education level ① illiteracy or half illiteracy ②Elementary school ③Middle school ④Senior high school ⑤Associate's degree ⑥Bachelor’ s degree or above
5． Marriage situation ①Unmarried ②Married ③Divorced ④ Bereft of spouse	5． Marriage situation ①Unmarried ②Married ③Divorced ④ Bereft of spouse	5． Marriage situation ①Unmarried ②Married ③Divorced ④ Bereft of spouse

6．Blood type ①A ②B ③AB④O ⑤Unknown	6．Blood type ①A ②B ③AB④O ⑤Unknown	6．Blood type ①A ②B ③AB④O ⑤Unknown
7．Occupation ①Cadre of public institution ②Professional technical personnel ③Office clerk ④Business service person ⑤Agriculture, pasture, fishery personnel ⑥Operator of production and transport equipment ⑦Soldier ⑧Student ⑨Family affair ⑩Unemployed ⑾Retired ⑿Private business owner ⒀Others( )	7．Occupation ①Cadre of public institution ②Professional technical personnel ③Office clerk ④Business service person ⑤Agriculture, pasture, fishery personnel ⑥Operator of production and transport equipment ⑦Soldier ⑧Student ⑨Family affair ⑩Unemployed ⑾Retired ⑿Private business owner ⒀Others( )	7．Occupation ①Cadre of public institution ②Professional technical personnel ③Office clerk ④Business service person ⑤Agriculture, pasture, fishery personnel ⑥Operator of production and transport equipment ⑦Soldier ⑧Student ⑨Family affair ⑩Unemployed ⑾Retired ⑿Private business owner ⒀Others( )
8． Medical insurance form ①Medical treatment insurance ②Cooperated medical treatment ③Self-charged medical treatment ④Business insurance ⑤Schoolyard insurance ⑥Over two options ⑦Others( )	8． Medical insurance form ①Medical treatment insurance ②Cooperated medical treatment ③Self-charged medical treatment ④Business insurance ⑤Schoolyard insurance ⑥Over two options ⑦Others( )	8． Medical insurance form ①Medical treatment insurance ②Cooperated medical treatment ③Self-charged medical treatment ④Business insurance ⑤Schoolyard insurance ⑥Over two options ⑦Others( )
9． Your drinking habit ①Never ②Seldom ③At least two times per week ④Per day	9． Your drinking habit ①Never ②Seldom ③At least two times per week ④Per day	9． Your drinking habit ①Never ②Seldom ③At least two times per week ④Per day
10． Smoking in the recent year? ①Yes ②No	10． Smoking in the recent year? ①Yes ②No	10． Smoking in the recent year? ①Yes ②No
11． Your average sleeping time per day ①Often sleepless ②<7h ③7～8h ④>8h	11． Your average sleeping time per day ①Often sleepless ②<7h ③7～8h ④>8h	11． Your average sleeping time per day ①Often sleepless ②<7h ③7～8h ④>8h

12．Average monthly income of whole family members (RMB)①<500 ②501～1000 ③1001～2000 ④2001～3000 ⑤3001～4000 ⑥>5000

Respondent(N2)	Respondent(N2)	Respondent(N2)
1．Sex ①Male ②Female 2． Relation with householder ①Householder ②Couple ③Children ④Parent ⑤Brother/sister ⑥grandmother/grandfather ⑦Others( ) 3．Age Birth date: Month Year 4． Education level ① illiteracy or half illiteracy ②Elementary school ③Middle school ④Senior high school ⑤Associate's degree ⑥Bachelor’s degree or above 5． Marriage situation ①Unmarried ②Married ③Divorced ④ Bereft of spouse 6．Blood type ①A ②B ③AB④O ⑤Unknown 7．Occupation ①Cadre of public institution ②Professional technical personnel ③Office clerk ④Business service person ⑤Agriculture, pasture, fishery personnel ⑥Operator of production and transport equipment ⑦Soldier ⑧Student ⑨Family affair ⑩Unemployed ⑪Retired ⑫Private business owner ⑬Others( ) 8． Medical insurance form ①Medical treatment insurance ②Cooperated medical treatment ③Self-charged medical treatment ④Business insurance ⑤Schoolyard insurance ⑥Over two options ⑦Others( ) 9． Your drinking habit ①Never ②Seldom ③At least two times per week ④Per day 10． Smoking in the recent year? ①Yes ②No 11． Your average sleeping time per day ①Often sleepless ②<7h ③7～8h ④>8h	1．Sex ①Male ②Female 2． Relation with householder ①Householder ②Couple ③Children ④Parent ⑤Brother/sister ⑥grandmother/grandfather ⑦Others( ) 3．Age Birth date: Month Year 4． Education level ① illiteracy or half illiteracy ②Elementary school ③Middle school ④Senior high school ⑤Associate's degree ⑥Bachelor’s degree or above 5． Marriage situation ①Unmarried ②Married ③Divorced ④ Bereft of spouse 6．Blood type ①A ②B ③AB④O ⑤Unknown 7．Occupation ①Cadre of public institution ②Professional technical personnel ③Office clerk ④Business service person ⑤Agriculture, pasture, fishery personnel ⑥Operator of production and transport equipment ⑦Soldier ⑧Student ⑨Family affair ⑩Unemployed ⑪Retired ⑫Private business owner ⑬Others( ) 8． Medical insurance form ①Medical treatment insurance ②Cooperated medical treatment ③Self-charged medical treatment ④Business insurance ⑤Schoolyard insurance ⑥Over two options ⑦Others( ) 9． Your drinking habit ①Never ②Seldom ③At least two times per week ④Per day 10． Smoking in the recent year? ①Yes ②No 11． Your average sleeping time per day ①Often sleepless ②<7h ③7～8h ④>8h	1．Sex ①Male ②Female 2． Relation with householder ①Householder ②Couple ③Children ④Parent ⑤Brother/sister ⑥grandmother/grandfather ⑦Others( ) 3．Age Birth date: Month Year 4． Education level ① illiteracy or half illiteracy ②Elementary school ③Middle school ④Senior high school ⑤Associate's degree ⑥Bachelor’s degree or above 5． Marriage situation ①Unmarried ②Married ③Divorced ④ Bereft of spouse 6．Blood type ①A ②B ③AB④O ⑤Unknown 7．Occupation ①Cadre of public institution ②Professional technical personnel ③Office clerk ④Business service person ⑤Agriculture, pasture, fishery personnel ⑥Operator of production and transport equipment ⑦Soldier ⑧Student ⑨Family affair ⑩Unemployed ⑪Retired ⑫Private business owner ⑬Others( ) 8． Medical insurance form ①Medical treatment insurance ②Cooperated medical treatment ③Self-charged medical treatment ④Business insurance ⑤Schoolyard insurance ⑥Over two options ⑦Others( ) 9． Your drinking habit ①Never ②Seldom ③At least two times per week ④Per day 10． Smoking in the recent year? ①Yes ②No 11． Your average sleeping time per day ①Often sleepless ②<7h ③7～8h ④>8h

II. Injury information

1. In the recent year, did your family member suffer from various injuries due to the following causes, and receive emergency treatment by himself/herself or by others, or was sent to the medical treatment institution (clinic) for diagnosis/treatment or have at least half-day rest? ①Yes ②No

1.1 If yes, please fill in the S/N in the following form. Each person shall fill in three options at most. If no, this questionnaire is finished.

	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
①Traffic accident (motor vehicle, electrical vehicle accident, etc.; bike and three-wheeler accident, etc.) ②Fall off/drop ③Collision/extrusion ④Sprain ⑤Cut/stab injury ⑥Injury by animal ⑦Drowning ⑧Suffocation ⑨Electric shock injury ⑩Burning/ scald ⑪Explosion injury ⑫ Poisoning ⑬Medical treatment complication ⑭Others( )	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

2. Treatment after injury

	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
① Emergence treatment by oneself/by others ②No treatment, only over half- day rest ③outpatient service /clinic treatment ④hospitalization ⑤Others	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

3. Whether the injury is intentional

	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
①Not intentional ②Self mutilation /suicide ③Intentional (violence and attack, etc.) ④Unknown	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

4. Injury date

Fill in the date of injury (e.g., 200808)	Householder(N1)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)
	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3

5. Injury time

①Morning ②A.M. ③P.M. ④Night ⑤after mid night	Householder(N1)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)
	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3

6. Injury place

①Home ②Public facilities of residence area ③School ④Public management area ⑤Sports activity area ⑥Street and road ⑦Trade and service area ⑧Industry and construction area ⑨Farmland ⑩Others( ) ⑾Unknown	Householder(N1)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)
	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3

7. Activity causing the injury

①Sport activity ②Entertainment activity ③Work ④Housework ⑤Study ⑥Rest/having meal ⑦Bathing/toilet ⑧Riding traffic tool ⑨Others ( )	Householder(N1)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)
	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3

8. Injury part

①Head ②Face ③Neck ④Upper limb ⑤Lower limb ⑥Body ⑦Finger/toe ⑧multiple parts	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

9. Nature of injury

①Fracture ②Slight injury (abrasion, contusion, etc.) ③Open injury (animal bite, cut wound, scab wound, tearing wound, etc.) ④Disjoint/strain ⑤Extrusion injury ⑥Nerve/spinal cord injury ⑦Organ system injury ⑧Burning/scald ⑨Suffocation ⑩Toxic reaction ⑪Caustic trauma ⑫Foreign object effect ⑬multi-nature ⑭Others( )	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

10. Situation after curing

①Recovered ② Partly disabled (in strenuous exercise) ③Disabled (in normal activity) ④Lose the basic living function ⑤death	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

11. The climate when having injury

①Snow ②Rainy ③Foggy ④Cloudy ⑤Fine	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

12. What are the environment conditions when having injury?

①The ground is uneven with ditch and/or pit ②The road is narrow and congested ③hidden trouble of the sewer well cover ④sharp ground slope ⑤Smooth ground ⑥Many discarded articles ⑦Others( ) ⑧No above-mentioned factors

Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

13. The cost for medical treatment (RMB)

Fill in detailed number. If no, fill in 0.

Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

14. The number of days in hospital due to injury

Fill in detailed number. If no, fill in 0.

Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

15. The number of days for rest (including in hospital)

Fill in detailed number. If no, fill in 0.

Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

16. The number of days for nursing by other person

Fill in detailed number. If no, fill in 0.

Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

III. Supplementary information of injury

If you had "①traffic accident", please answers Q1-Q3, if you had "②fall down/drop", please answers Q4-Q13.

1. The traffic mode when you have the injury

	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
①Walking ②Bike-riding ③Electric bike riding ④Riding of manual/motor assisted vehicle ⑤Riding of tricycle, wooden handcart/disabled vehicle ⑥Riding of motorcycle ⑦Riding of bus ⑧Riding of other motor vehicles⑨ Riding of train ⑩Riding of ship ⑾Others( )	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

2. Do you wear safety belt or helmet when having the injury?

	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
①Wear safety belt ②Wear the helmet ③Without wearing safety belt or helmet	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

3. The main cause for injury

	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
①The regulation-breach of driving motor vehicle ②The regulation-breach of riding non-motor vehicle (bike, tricycle, etc.) ③Regulation-breach of walking ④Failure of vehicle ⑤Poor road condition (too slippy/steep/bending/dim road lamp, obstacle object, etc.) ⑥Bad weather (strong wind, rain, snow, fog, etc.) ⑦Others ( )	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

4. The cause of your falling down

①Trip over ②Slip ③Being pushed ④False step/seat ⑤Fatigue of leg ⑥Dizzy ⑦Collision ⑧Pain ⑨Inertia ⑩Excessive activity ⑪Weak leg ⑫Dim light ⑬Stepping onto turned-over object ( ) ⑭Others( )	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

5. Your falling down times in the recent year

	Householder(N1)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)
①1				
②2				
③3 or above				

6. What's your feeling after falling down? (Multi-option allowed)

①No feeling ②Low emotion ③Fear of falling down again ④Anxious ⑤Bad temper ⑥ Self-abasement ⑦Others ( )	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

7. What is the impact of your injury on your family (Multi-option allowed)

①No impact ②Not harmonious ③Impacting the atmosphere of the family ④Need caring of other members, which makes them very tired ⑤Short-term reduction of family income ⑥Long-term reduction of family income ⑦Others ( )	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

8． Whether you have the following chronic diseases? (Multi-option allowed)

	Householder(N1)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)
①high blood pressure ②heart disease ③diabetes ④cerebrovascular disease ⑤chronic bronchitis ⑥asthma ⑦hyperosteogeny ⑧prolapse of lumbar intervertebral disc ⑨arthritis ⑩varicose vein and other blood vessel disease ⑾low blood pressure ⑿hemorrhoids ⒀prostatic hyperplasia ⒁anemia ⒂senile dementia ⒃cataract ⒄Parkinson disease ⒅rheumatic disease ⒆Others( ) ⒇ no above-mentioned diseases				

9． Within 12 hours prior to falling down, have you had the following drugs? (Multi-option allowed)

	Householder(N1)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)			Respondent(N)		
①hypolipidemic drug ②anti-arrhythmic, anti-anginal drug ③pain killer, anti-arthritis drug ④antihypertensive ⑤Drug for blood vessel of brain ⑥diabetes drug ⑦antidepressant, antianxiety drugs⑧sleeping draught ⑨Drug for curing hyperosteogeny⑩Others( )⑾ not having any drug	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

10． How is your visual acuity in the recent year, for example, recognizing an acquaintance (including by wearing glasses)?

	Householder(N1)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)	Respondent(N)
①within 4m ②within 1-3m ③within 1m				

11． Do you have a good hearing when talking to other persons (including by using hearing aid under normal function)?

①Yes Householder(N1) Respondent(N) Respondent(N) Respondent(N)
②Yes when the speaker says a little louder.
③Yes only when the speaker speaks very loud. ④No.

12． What are your regular sport activities and body building categories in the recent year? (Multi-option allowed)

①Walking Householder(N1) Respondent(N) Respondent(N) Respondent(N)
②Running
③Riding bike
④Swimming
⑤Qigong
⑥Tai Chi
⑦conditioning exercise
⑧Dancing
⑨Ball game
⑩Others( )
⑾ No activities

13． Your sport activity times per week in the recent year

①No participation Householder(N1) Respondent(N) Respondent(N) Respondent(N)
②Occasional
③1～3 times
④4～6 times
⑤on a daily basis

End of questionnaire; thank you for your cooperation.

Surveyed by_____ Reviewed by_____Survey date_____Day____ Month____Year

Appendix 4:Survey and Analysis Result of Epidemiology of Resident Injury of Yinhang Sub-district in 2009

Analyzing the injury characteristics and evaluating the diseases caused by the injury in an all-round and scientific way are the basis to make the injury prevention and take intervention measures. Besides, they are the effective means to evaluate the safe community campaign and effective measures to prevent and intervene with injury. At the beginning of 2009, Yinhang Sub-district launched the safe community campaign. With an aim to learn about the sub-district's injury situation prior to intervention, Yinhang Sub-district injury monitoring group, together with Yinhang community health service center, carried out in the first half of 2009 an epidemiology survey on the injury situation of the community residents under the direction of the district disease control center. It objectively described the injury situation and its characteristics in Yinhang Sub-district, which provided scientific reference for better carrying out the safe community campaign. As it is a retrospective survey, the report might have some inaccurate information.

1 Object and method

1.1 Object

The random group sampling method is used, with the family as the sampling unit. Certain families are sampled at random, with all members of the sampled families surveyed.

1.2 Method

1.2.1 Survey method

According to content of the survey form, the disease control personnel after unified training visit the households to inquire the injury information of the investigated objects in the recent year, and ask them to fill in the survey.

1.2.2 Survey content

The content includes individual information, family information, injury type, time, place, injury part, development, treatment and recovery cost, nursing, etc.

1.2.3 Standard of injury

One of following situations shall be deemed as the standard for this injury survey: ① the injured person is diagnosed and treated in medical treatment unit, with certain damage. ②The injured person is of emergency treatment or nursed by family member, teacher, colleague, or companion; ③ asking for leave due to injury (off work, off study, rest) by over half day; ④ death due to injury.

1.3 Survey quantity

According to the formula of $n=\frac{u_{\alpha}^{2}\pi(1-\pi)}{\delta^{2}}$, $\delta=\mathrm{p}-\pi$, assuming that the occurrence rate is 0.04, α is set as 0.05, allowance error is set as 0.005, the sampling number is estimated to be 6,144. To reduce the sampling error and ensure sufficient quantity, the actually respondent number is 6,597.

1.4 Statistic analysis

According to the regulation of the municipal disease control center, the SPSS13.0 (SPSS，Statistical Product and Service Solutions) software is used to set up database and execute statistical analysis.

2 Result

2.1 Basic situation

A total of 6,597 persons are surveyed and 6,578 effective questionnaires, or 99.56%, are received, with 3,304 male respondents and 3,275 female respondents, accounting for 50.2% and 49.8%, respectively. Among the respondents, the youngest is one month old while the oldest is 102 years old, with the average age of 49.08 and the standard deviation of 17.948.

2.2 Injury information

Among the 6,578 respondents, 344 persons once had the injury, with the injury occurrence person-times of 355. The occurrence rate is 5.2% and 5.4% by person number and person-time, respectively. There is one death case, with the death rate of 0.29%. Two respondents are disabled in the injury, with the disabling rate of 0.87%.

2.3 Gender distribution

The number of injured males is 174, with the occurrence rate of

5.27%, while the number of injured females is 170, with the rate of 5.19%. The injury rate of males is higher than that of females, as shown in Fig. 1.

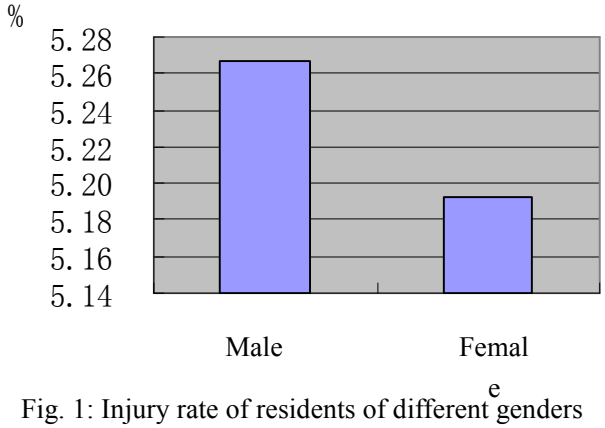


Fig. 1: Injury rate of residents of different genders

2.4 Occupation distribution

Among the 344 injury cases, the proportion of retired persons is the highest, i.e., 47.09%, followed by the unemployed (11.05%) and clerks (10.46%).

Occupation	Number of injured persons		Number of persons without injury		Total	
	Number	Proportion %	Number	Proportion %	Number	Proportion %
Cadre of public institution	10	2.91	154	2.47	164	2.49
Professional technical personnel	21	6.10	512	8.21	533	8.10
Office clerk	36	10.47	570	9.14	606	9.21
Business service person	10	2.91	382	6.13	392	5.96
Agriculture, pasture, fishery personnel	1	0.29	9	0.14	10	0.15
Operator of production and transport equipment	11	3.20	366	5.87	377	5.73
Soldier	0	0.00	6	0.10	6	0.09
Student	12	3.49	473	7.59	485	7.37
Family affair	3	0.87	74	1.19	77	1.17
Unemployed	38	11.05	533	8.55	571	8.68
Retired	162	47.09	2，473	39.67	2，635	40.06
Private business owner	7	2.03	88	1.41	95	1.44
Others	33	9.59	594	9.53	627	9.53
Total	344	100	6，234	100	6，578	100

2.5 Age distribution

The respondents are divided into four groups as 0-14, 15-44, 45-64, 65 and above. The injury occurrence rate rises with the increase of age. This difference is of distinct significance ($\chi 2 > 3.84 P < 0.05$), as showed in table 1. After further analysis, it can be seen that, as to the age group of 0-14, the highest proportion of injury is collision and extrusion (80%), followed by burning/scald (20%); as to the age group of 15-44, the highest proportion of injury is fall-down/drop (30.26), followed by collision and extrusion (25.00%), and traffic accident, cut/stab, burning/scald (respectively accounting for 11.84%); as to the age group of 45-64, the highest proportion of injury is fall-down/drop (51.35%), followed by collision and extrusion (15.14%) and traffic accident (14.59%); as to the age group of 65 and above, the highest proportion of injury is fall-down/drop (57.69%), followed by traffic accident (19.23%) and collision and extrusion (11.54%).

Table 1 Occurrence rate of injury of residents of Yinhang Community of different age groups in 2009 (%)

Age group	Respondent number	Occurrence number	Occurrence rate %
0~14	155	5	3.23
15~44	1,937	76	3.92
45~64	3,309	185	5.59
65~ and above	1,177	78	6.63
Total	6,578	344	5.23

2.6 Time distribution

According to the injury occurrence time in 2009, the highest and second highest rates are in March and May, which are respectively 0.64% and 0.58%; the lowest and second lowest rates are in November and October, which are respectively 0.20% and 0.29%. The monthly injury occurrence rate is shown in Fig. 2.

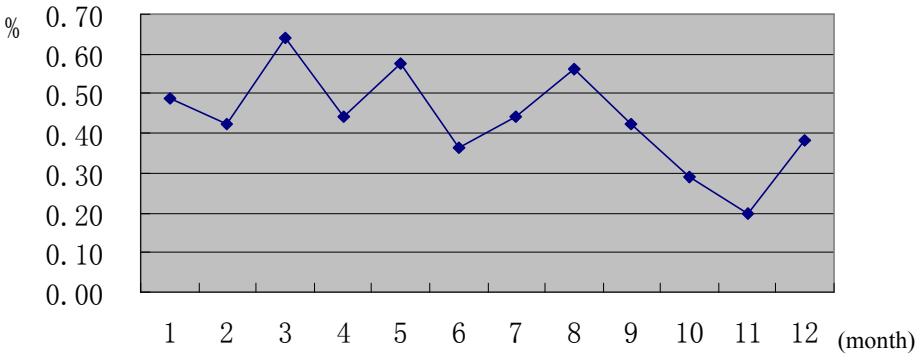


Fig. 2: Monthly distribution of resident injury of Yinhang Community in 2009

According to the daily time distribution, the occurrence rate is highest in the morning (2.13%), followed by that in the afternoon (1.43%), at night (1.12%), in early morning (0.52%), and at mid night (0.03%).

2.7 Place distribution

The top 5 places with occurrence of injury are home (2.28%), street and road (1.38%), public facilities of residence (0.36%), public management area (0.30%), and sport activity area (0.24%).

2.8 Cause of injury

The top 5 injury causes are fall-down/drop, collision/extrusion, traffic injury, cut/stab, and burn/scald. Among these causes, the proportion of fall-down/drop of females is higher than that of males, while the proportion of traffic injury and collision/extrusion of males is higher than that of females, as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Occurrence rate of residents of Yinhang Community due to various causes (%)

	Total		Male		Female	
Injury cause	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
Fall down/drop	163	2.48	71	2.15	92	2.81
Collision/extrusion	60	0.91	35	1.06	25	0.76
Traffic accident	51	0.78	31	0.94	20	0.61
Cut/stab	39	0.59	20	0.61	19	0.58
Burn/scald	18	0.27	10	0.30	8	0.24
Animal bite	9	0.14	4	0.12	5	0.15
Electric shock	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.03
Explosion	1	0.02	1	0.03	0	0.00
Others	2	0.03	2	0.06	0	0.00
Total	344	5.23	174	5.27	170	5.19

2.9 Relation with education level

The education level of the respondents is divided into three levels as elementary school and below, middle school and technical secondary school, college and above. The injury occurrence rate is 5.44% for the persons with the education level of elementary school and below, 5.53% for the persons with the education level of middle school and technical secondary school, and 4.18% for those with bachelor's degree or above, as shown in Fig. 3.

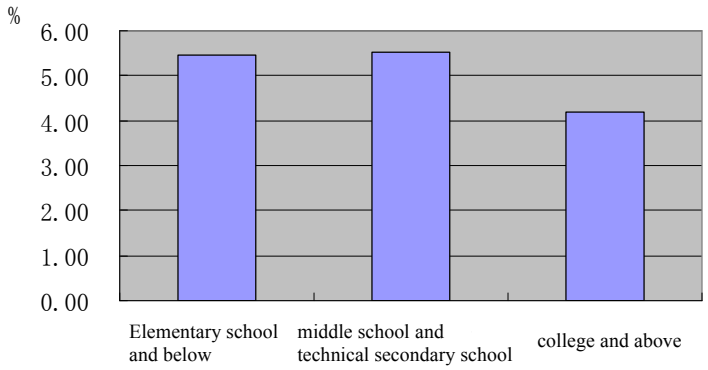


Fig. 3: Injury occurrence rate of residents of Yinhang with different education levels in 2009

2.10 Activities when having injury

The activities when having injury are doing family affair (34.59%), work (14.24%), riding traffic tool (9.59%), entertainment activity (8.43%) and sport activity (8.43%).

2.11 Injury part

Lower limb (34.88%), upper limb (26.45%), finger/toe (19.19%), body (6.98%), and head (4.65%).

2.12 Nature of injury

The top 5 are slight injury (44.48%), fracture (16.86%), disjoint/ strain (15.99%), open injury (8.72%) and burn/scald injury (5.81%).

2.13 Situation after curing

Recovery (76.45%), disabled in strenuous exercise (15.70%), disabled in normal activity (6.69%), losing function (0.87%), death (0.29%).

2.14 Social and economic loss

The direct economic loss caused by injury is RMB604,307, or RMB1,756.71 per capita; the total number of in-hospital days is 1,102, or 4.6 days per capita, with the longest hospitalization of 145 days; The total

number of rest days is 29,413, or 27.9 days per capita; The total number of days of nursing by others is 17,941 days, or 3.2 days per capita.

2.15 Characteristics of top 5 injuries

Fall-down/drop It mainly occurred at home (42.94%), and also happened in the street and on the road (22.70%), as well as in operating public facilities of residence (10.43%). The main activities when having the injury is doing family affair (34.97%), sport activity (11.66%) and work (9.20%). The top 3 causes for fall-down/drop are slip (39.08%), trip-over (24.14%), and false step/seat (8.04%).

Collision injury The top 3 places for the injury are home (43.33%), street and road (18.33%), trade and service area (13.33%). The main activities when having the injury are doing family affair (20.00%), entertainment activity (20.00%), work (13.33%), and sport activity (13.33%).

Traffic injury The traffic modes when having the injury are riding bike (34.54%), riding electric bike (24.45%), walk (21.82%), riding bus (7.27%), riding manual/motor assisted vehicle (5.45%), riding motorcycle (3.64%). The main causes for the injury are slide, steep and bending road (30.36%), regulation breach of motor vehicle driving (28.57%), regulation breach of non-motor vehicle driving (26.78%), bad weather (7.14%), vehicle failure (3.57%), regulation breach of walking (1.78%), and other causes (1.78%).

Cut/stab injury The occurrence places are home (84.62%), industrial building area (7.69%), and public management area (2.56%). The main activities when having the injury are doing family affair (84.62%) and work (15.38%).

Burn/scald injury It mainly occurred at home (83.33%), in trade service area (5.56%), and industrial building area (5.56%). The main activities when having the injury are doing family affair (83.33%), work (11.11%), and entertainment activity (5.56%).

3 Preliminary conclusion

The injured residents in the community are mainly the aged persons. The top 3 injury causes are fall-down/drop, collision/extrusion, and traffic injury. In the spring and summer, the number of injury is fairly great. The

causes of fall-down are home floor, street and road surface, and public facilities. The traffic injury mainly occurred when riding bike/electric bike, while the main cause of the traffic injury is that the road surface is in poor condition.

4 Main intervention measures

4.1 Carry out health education and fall-down prevention skills training for the aged; equip the houses with anti-slide padding and handles; repair the road surface.

4.2 Publicize traffic rules and regulations, correct irregular behaviors, cultivate good traffic habit, especially for those riding bikes and electric bikes.

Disease Prevention and Control Center of Yangpu District

October 2009

Appendix 5:Adjusted Name List of Yinhang Sub-district Safe Community Building Work Committee

Director:	Wang Biao	Deputy Secretary of Party Working Committee and Director of Office of Yinhang Community (Sub-district)
Vice Directors:	Pan Qiaomin	Deputy Secretary of Party Working Committee of Yinhang Community (Sub-district)
	Hu Xuying	Deputy Secretary of Party Working Committee and Vice Director of Office of Yinhang Community (Sub-district)
	Yu Xiang	Vice Director of Yinhang Sub-district Office
	Hu Jianxin	Vice Director of Yinhang Sub-district Office
	Chen Min	Vice Director of Yinhang Sub-district Office
	Huang Xiujuan	Vice Director of Yinhang Sub-district Office
	Gong Lianxiang	Deputy Secretary of Comprehensive Office of Party Committee of Yinhang Community
	Chen Zhi	Deputy Inspector of Yinhang Sub-district Office
Members:	Shen Xiaoyan	Chief of Finance and Audit Division of Yinhang Sub-district
	Gao Yunxiang	Director of Comprehensive Control Office of Yinhang Sub-district
	Wang Anqing	Chief of Municipal Management Division of Yinhang Sub-district
	He Jinghua	Head of Social Security Division of Yinhang Sub-district
	Bao Chengzhang	Chief of Labor Management Division of Yinhang Sub-district
	Zhang Peizhen	Chief of Social Development Division of Yinhang Sub-district
	Wang Huxia	Director of Women's Association of Yinhang Sub-district
	Zheng Jianming	Vice Chairman of General Labor Union of Yinhang Community (Sub-district)
	Ju Jianqiu	Vice Chief of Safety Supervision Division of Yinhang Sub-district
	Zhang Fengming	Head of Yinhang Administration of Industry and Commerce
	Zhang Jianzhong	Head of Yinhang Police Stations
	Xiao Hua	Head of Zhongyuan Road Police Station
	Wu Lindong	Head of No. 6 Brigade of traffic police
	Chen Yunshuo	Head of Shanghai Shidong Hospital
	Li Rong	Director of Health Service Center of Yinhang Community
	Li Chenglian	Director of Yinhang Office of Yangpu District Real Estate Management Bureau
	Dai Rongsheng	Head of No. 9 Brigade of Urban Management

Qiu Jinfeng	Head of Cultural Center of Yangpu District
Duan Aiguo	Director of Social Organization Direction Service Center of Yinhang Sub-district
Zhu Yingying	Deputy Head of Shanghai Urban Management Occupational Technology School
Zhou Ping	Head of Shanghai Lansheng Fudan Middle School
Chen Caiying	Party Branch Secretary of Shanghai Zhongyuan Middle School
Wu Zhaohua	Head of Shanghai Guohe Middle School
Qian Wenjing	Head of Zhongyuan Road Elementary School, Yangpu District, Shanghai
Qin Ronghua	Head of Zhongyuan Kindergarten, Yangpu District, Shanghai
Shi Yimeng	Deputy Secretary of Party Committee of Shanghai Diesel Engine Co., Ltd.
Ze Siqiang	Director of Safety Supervision Division of Shanghai Zhabei Power Plant
Zhou Miaode	Vice President of Shanghai Orient International Marine Product Center Market Operation and Management Co., Ltd
Ke Dehong	Vice General Manager of Shanghai San'aisi Reagent Co., Ltd.
Pan Jiawen	Manger of Security Division of Zhongyuan Store of Shanghai Auchan Supermarket
Gao Jinfeng	Security Head of Shanghai Gongqing Forestry Park
Shen Cun	Party Branch Secretary of Shanghai Zhongyuan Stadium
Liu Changping	Head of Guohe Firefighting Brigade
Wu Meijuan	Head of Residential Quarters Division
Shen Gang	Secretary of Party Committee of Kailu Residential Quarter
Fan Zhiming	Secretary of Party Committee of Gongnong Residential Quarter
Zhou Huixing	Secretary of Party Committee of Yinhang Residential Quarter (South Section)
Ye Rongfang	Secretary of Party Committee of Minxing Residential Quarter
Yang Songjie	Secretary of Party Committee of Guohe Residential Quarter
Wang Wei	Secretary of Party Committee of Zhayin Residential Quarter
Gu Yi	Secretary of Party Committee of Yinhang Residential Quarter (North Section)
Zhu Jianhua	Secretary of Party Committee of Shiguang Residential Quarter (East Section)

	Huang Huidi	Secretary of Party Committee of Shiguang Residential Quarter (West Section)

Staff of the Committee's General Office:

Director:	Yu Xiang	Vice Director of Yinhang Sub-district Office
Vice Directors:	Gao Yunxiang	Director of Comprehensive Control Office of Yinhang Sub-district
	Ju Jianqiu	Vice Chief of Safety Supervision Division of Yinhang Sub-district
Members:	Liu Min	Employee of Safe Community Building Office of Yinhang Sub-district
	Shan Gang	Officer of No. 6 Brigade of traffic police
	Gui Ping	Chief of Comprehensive Prevention and Control Division of Yinhang Community Health Service Center
	Yao Juying	Employee of Health Service Center of Yinhang Community
	Duan Aiguo	Director of Social Organization Direction Service Center of Yinhang Sub-district
	Huang Haitao	Employee of Yinhang Sub-district Social Development Division
	Wu Meijuan	Head of Residential Quarters Division
	Huang Xunyi	Employee of Social Security Division of Yinhang Sub-district
	Sun Zhengping	Employee of Safe Community Building of Yinhang Sub-district
	Zhou Yanlin	Employee of Safe Community Building of Yinhang Sub-district
	Zhu Lijun	Employee of Safe Community Building of Yinhang Sub-district

Yinhang Sub-district Office

July 28, 2010

Appendix 6: Highlights of Safe Community Building Work of Yinhang Sub-district, Yangpu District

Date	Activity content
Oct. 2008	Holding the preparation work meeting for building safe community
Oct. 2008	Establishing leadership group to launch the safe community campaign
Nov. 2008	Visiting New Jiangwan Town Sub-district to learn the experience of building safe community
Mar. 2009	Establishing the work committee of Yinhang Sub-district Safe Community Campaign
Mar. 2009	Holding the 1st plenary meeting of the work committee of Yinhang Sub-district Safe Community Campaign
Jun. 2009	Participating in the training course of building national safe community in Ji'nan, Shandong Province
Jun. to Aug. 2009	Cooperating with Yangpu District Disease Control Center to carry out injury baseline survey for community residents
Sep. 2009	Distributing safe community publicity manuals and aprons to over 60,000 households
Sep. 2009	Setting up accident and injury monitoring sites in the residents' committees
Oct. 2009	Participating in the 5th Asian Safe Community Meeting held in Beijing
Oct. 2009	Carrying out 100-day safe community publicity activity in the community
Jan. 2010	Delivering anti-slide heat-preservation shoes and anti-slide mats to the aged over 80
Jan. 2010	Holding the promotion meeting for jointly building safe community of Yinhang Sub-district
Feb. 2010	Carrying out inspection, examination and evaluation for building safe community
Mar. 2010	Making a survey on the satisfaction degree for building safe community
Jun. 2010	Yinhang Sub-district was named as "Shanghai Safe Community".
Jul. 2010	Participating in the special training course for building national safe community in Shanghai
Aug. 2010	Entering into body building scientific research cooperation project with Martial Art Academy of Shanghai Sport University
Aug. to Oct. 2010	Carrying out safety intervention for the aged and the all-old-person families
Oct. 2010	Holding the meeting for building international safe community
Nov. 2010	Yinhang Sub-district was named as "national safe community"..
Jan. 2011	Holding the promotion meeting for building international safe community of Yinhang Sub-district
Feb. 2011	Ms. Ouyang Mei, Director of Safe Community Building Office of China Occupational Safety and Health Association, visited the community and directed the work of building international safe community.