

Child Safety Promotion and Injury Prevention Research Center (CSIP), Thailand

International Safe Community Support Centre
And
membership in the International Safe Community network

Column 1	Column 2
Questions to be answered by the community	Questions to be answered by the certifiers
Section A Community Overview	
<p>A.1 Briefly describe the community and its historical Development</p> <p>Safe community, Tambon (district) Talad-Kriab located in Bangpa-in District, Ayutthaya Province, is in Central Region of Thailand which is far from Bangkok approximately 50 kilometers and from Ayutthaya 15 kilometers. Its total area is about 10.705 square kilometers. There is Chao Phraya River, the main river in central part of Thailand, flowing through the east of the district. Transportation by road is the major traffic route by using the highway no. 347 and no. 3469; however, transportation by river is applicable.</p> <p>Tambon Talad-Kriab is divided into 8 communities with a total number of 795 households, and 2,902 people of which male are 1,402 and female are 1,500 (data as of September 5, 2017).</p> <p>Major occupation is industrial labor, following with agriculture and trading.</p> <p>There are 3 schools, that is, 1) Talad-Kriab child care center, 2) Wat Talad (Udomwittaya) Primary School, and 3) Udomsilwittaya Secondary School.</p> <p>There are 2 temples (wat), that is, Wat Talad-Kriab and Wat Khwang(Rang). Regarding public health care service, there are two which is Tambon Talad-Kriab Health Promotion Hospital and a private clinic.</p> <p>People in community have a pride in their heritage culture and tradition like</p> <p>1) Khon (Thai bullet wearing mask) which is already included in secondary</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>

<p>education curriculum, and</p> <p>2) Community blessing ceremony after harvesting season. This ceremony takes place in every April in Tambon Talad Kriab.</p>	
<p>A.2 Describe the strategy, ambitions, objectives and work in the community in regard to safety. It must be a higher level of safety than average for a community in the country or region.</p> <p>Safety promotion in community has been carried out under the concept of Safe Community Programme and community involvement basis.</p> <p>Strategy of community safety work focuses on risk and all injury surveillance based on age-group; then making risk analysis and assessment for further doing community environment modifications. This will help to reduce community risks and injuries; with hopefully to be 'zero injury' and 'sustainable safety' in Tambon Talad Kriab.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>A.3 How are the mayor (or similar function of the community) and the executive committee involved? Who is chairing the cross-sector group?</p> <p>Mr. Wichai Waithi, the Mayor of Tambon Talad Kriab as being the local leader plays the significant role in mobilizing safe community policy with attentive effort to transform Talad Kriab into safe community, bring well-being to the community members, and make the community powerful. He aims to have community able to control risk environment, manage risk behavior of members, participate in safe community works with safety networking associates and 20 safety working teams in order to exchange work experiences and brainstorming possible solutions. Committee for safety work in Sub-district level has been set up to be the core leader in mobilizing safety interventions continually and emphasized the collaborations with networking.</p> <p>Process of safe community works included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build up common understanding and gain public agreement for safe community works, 2. Set up committee for safe community, 3. Call meeting for public opinion, 4. Create safety working plan. 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p>Is the mayor involved?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Is the executive committee involved?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Who is chairing the crosssectional group?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

A.4 Describe the injury risk-panorama in the community.

Majority of population in Tambon Talad Kriab is teenagers and working adults. Their working life-style is related to road traffic; therefore, they are likely to be endangered from road injury as being driver, passenger, or even pedestrian.

The local administration and community leader has realized this problem. They have made a 'traffic risk survey' to find out the roots of problem which led to environment modification and risk behavior monitoring.

Below are injury statistic found in Tambon Talad Kriab.

1) Child Injury (pre-school age group). Data from Child Care Development Centre of Tambon Talad Kriab, Bang Pa-in, Ayutthaya.

B.E.2554 - 2 children

B.E.2555 - 2 children

B.E.2556 - 2 children

B.E.2557 - 3 children

B.E.2558 - 2 children

B.E.2559 - 1 child

All child injury resulted from playing. It found zero road injury.

2) Child Injury (school age group). Data from Wat Talad (Udomwittaya) school, Bang Pa-in, Ayutthaya.

B.E.2556 - 25 students

B.E.2557 - 25 students

B.E.2558 - 22 students

B.E.2559 - 12 students

All child injury resulted from playing. It found zero road injury.

3) All kinds of Injury (teenager and adult age group). Data from Tambon Talad-Kriab Health Promotion Hospital.

Road injury

B.E.2554: total 11 road injuries

- 5 cases of bicycling-related-injury

- 3 cases of car-related-injury

- 3 cases related other vehicles

Is the risk-panorama sufficiently described?

yes

no If no! What is missing:

B.E.2555: total 14 road injuries

- 7 cases of bicycling-related-injury
- 4 cases of car-related-injury
- 3 cases related other vehicles

B.E.2556: total 24 road injuries

- 12 cases of bicycling-related-injury
- 6 cases of car-related-injury
- 6 cases related other vehicles

B.E.2557: total 19 road injuries

- 10 cases of bicycling-related-injury
- 5 cases of car-related-injury
- 4 cases related other vehicles

B.E.2558: total 14 road injuries

- 7 cases of bicycling-related-injury
- 3 cases of car-related-injury
- 3 cases related other vehicles

B.E.2559: total 17 road injuries

- 9 cases of bicycling-related-injury
- 5 cases of car-related-injury
- 3 cases related other vehicles

Other injuries

B.E.2554: total 24 injuries

- 7 injured cases from falling
- 9 injured cases from animal-bite
- 8 injured cases from knife or sharp materials

B.E.2555: total 22 injuries

- 5 injured cases from falling
- 7 injured cases from animal-bite
- 10 injured cases from knife or sharp materials

B.E.2556: total 30 injuries

- 7 injured cases from falling
- 13 injured cases from animal-bite
- 10 injured cases from knife or sharp materials

B.E.2557: total 30 injuries

- 8 injured cases from falling
- 9 injured cases from animal-bite

- 13 injured cases from knife or sharp materials

B.E.2558: total 22 injuries

- 7 injured cases from falling

- 10 injured cases from animal-bite

- 5 injured cases from knife or sharp materials

B.E.2559: total 30 injuries

- 10 injured cases from falling

- 13 injured cases from animal-bite

- 7 injured cases from knife or sharp materials

Section B Structure of the community

B.1 Describe the demographic structure of the community

There are 2,902 people; male 1,402 persons, female 1,500 persons, and total 795 households (data as of September 5 B.E. 2560)

Separated by age group as following:

1. Pre-school age group (0-5 year) 78 boys, 96 girls, total 174 children.
2. School age group (6-12 year) 125 boys, 127 girls, total 252 children.
3. Teenage group (13-24 year) 218 men, 203 women, total 421 persons.
4. Adult/Working people group (25-59 year) 752 men, 790 women, total 1,542 persons.
5. Elderly group (60 year up) 233 men, 280 women, total 513 persons.

Based on demographic structure, it found adult/working people the majority group. With their working life-style related to transportation, they are likely to be exposed to road injury.

Tambon Talad Kriab has realized all kind of safety in all age group. Safety projects covering all areas have been conducted. For example:

- Wearing helmet to school.
- Family psychology & Sexual education
- Reduction rate of Pregnancy in school.
- Anti-drug in teenagers.
- Health promotion & mental development for elderly.
- Behavior change in chronic disease group.
- etc.

Is the demographic structure and the different risks sufficient described?

yes

no If no! What is missing:

B.2 Describe the SC/IP at present and the plans for the future.

Safety Promotion plan for safe community for 5 years during B.E. 2559-2563 has included the safety interventions and injury prevention as followings:

- 1) Safety in road and engineering infrastructure, in total 26 projects,
- 2) Safety in health, public health, and food, in total 18 projects,
- 3) Disaster prevention and mitigation, civil peace, safety in life and property, in total 22 projects,
- 4) Environment safety, toxic and pollution free, for 9 projects in total,
- 5) Safety management for 6 projects.

Are the descriptions sufficient?

yes

no If no! What is missing:

<p>B.3 Describe the support for sustained injury prevention of the local politicians in the community and which parts of the program have been undertaken and/or supported by the regional government?</p> <p>Tambon Talad Kriab Municipality has allocated its budget for safe community program and also, has been funded from safety networking associates both public and private sectors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thai Health Promotion Foundation - Child Safety Promotion and Injury Prevention Research Center (CSIP) - Ayutthaya Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office - Road Injury Prevention in Ayutthaya - Road Accident Victims Protection Co.,Ltd. - AP HONDA Co.,Ltd. - ASIA Road Injury Prevention Foundation <p>All these projects have been conducted continually covering all age groups and all areas.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>B.4 Describe the strategic program concerning the safety promotion and injury prevention work, which has been formulated!</p> <p>Safety promotion and injury prevention works that have been formulated are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 'Behavior Risk Surveillance' – This information will support risk evaluation for all kinds of injury. 2. 'Sustainable Health Promotion in terms of physical health, mental health and better environment' – Better environment setting resulted from the participation of community members, living under the sufficient economy system, maintaining its own cultural heritage and community unique. Better environment also leads to better physical and mental health. 3. 'Safety in school'. This includes environment safety and safe behavior of students in child care center and schools; as well as educating family and community members. 4. 'PR all kinds of safety interventions by community members to 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>

<p>community' – This will increase their awareness and realize the importance of safe community works. This will enhance safety networking associates and help create a prototyped safe community.</p>	
<p>B.5 Who is responsible for the management of the SP/IP program and where are they based in the local political and administrative organization?</p> <p>Total management of Safe Community is the responsibility of Educational Section of Tambon Talad Kriab Municipality, assigned to Ms. Yoawapa Dithyam, the Deputy Mayor of Tambon Talad Kriab Municipality and Acting Director of Educational Section. The Mayor has been supported by Tambon Talad Kriab officials, municipality officials, and other 20 safety networkings groups as followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safe Kids Thailand - - Tambon Talad Kriab 2. Youth Council - - Tambon Talad Kriab 3. Civil Defense Volunteer 4. Emergency Medical Service (EMS) 5. One Tambon One Search and Rescue Team (OTOS) 6. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Officials 7. Community Committee 8. Village Health Volunteer 9. Elderly Care Volunteer 10. Self Development and Defense Volunteer 11. Family Development Group 12. Community Elderly Group 13. Community Women Group 14. Drinking Water Group 15. Village Fund 16. Anti-drug Fund Moo 8 (Queen Initiations) 17. Young Traffic Volunteers (primary students) 18. Social Development and Human Security Volunteer 19. Road Safety in School (Secondary schools) 20. Community Collaborating Center of Tambon Talad Kriab 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>B.6 Which is the lead unit for the SP/IP program?</p> <p>Dr. Suthathip Aimpramsilp, the Padiatrician of Ramathibodi hospital, and Assoc</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>

<p>Dr. Adisak Phalitpolkarpim, the Director of Child Safety Promotion and Injury Prevention Research Center (CSIP), Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi hospital.</p>	
<p>B.7 Is the Safe Communities initiative a sustained program or a project?</p> <p>It is a sustained program which have mobilized continuously and also is a part of municipality policy.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>B.8 Are the objectives decided by the local politicians covering the whole community? Which are they?</p> <p>The objectives are decided by the local politicians covering 8 villages and the whole community.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>B.9 Who have adopted these objectives?</p> <p>All community members in Tambon Talad Kriab and neighboring communities.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>B.10 How are the Safe Community objectives evaluated and to whom are the results reported?</p> <p>The evaluations have been done by project attendance and working team. The results have been reported to the Mayor of Tambon Talad Kriab and Safe Community Working Team for monitoring, improvement and further development.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>B.11 Are economic incentives in order to increase safety used?</p> <p>If yes, how are they used?</p> <p>Economic incentives to increase safety do not enable a sustainable safety program but the community real needs and their awareness in safety significance can lead to a sustainable safety program.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>B.12 Are there local regulations for improved safety? If so, describe them</p> <p>There are local regulations for improved safety. The obvious regulation was found in Tambon Talad Kriab child care center. Both parents and children need to wear helmet every time traveling by motorbike, and riding on motorbike tracks, etc.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>

<p>Section C Indicator 1</p> <p>An infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community</p>	
<p>1.1 Describe the cross-sector group responsible for managing, coordinating, and planning of the SP/IP program.</p> <p>Safe community working team for Tambon Talad Kriab is divided into:</p> <p>Team 1: responsible for risk analysis and priority setting</p> <p>Team 2: responsible for setting specific safety teams corresponding to the risk priority and safety innovative interventions covering all kinds of risk, injury, natural disaster, social crime, and consumer protection.</p> <p>Team 3: responsible for conducting safety innovative interventions and injury preventions which can respond to emergency and natural disaster.</p> <p>Team 4: responsible for promoting and supporting all kinds of information including community culture, sports, and local knowledge. Carrying out activities to develop children ethics and skills.</p> <p>All teams will work cooperately with safety networking associates in Tambon Talad Kriab; starting from planning, operating, monitoring, assessing, and developing for more efficiency and effectiveness.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>1.2 Describe how the local government and the health sector are collaborating in the SC/IP work.</p> <p>Tambon Talad Kriab Municipality have raised the public health work to be 'Public Health & Environment' sector in B.E. 2552 in order to mobilize public health works, injury and disease prevention, environment improvements, and safety works. All these kinds of work have been funded by Public Health Insurance Fund in charge by the municipality. All works including patient transfer and information sharing have been conducted in collaboration with Tambon Talad-Kriab Health Promotion Hospital and Bang Pa-in Hospital.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>

<p>1.3 How are NGOs: Red Cross, retirement organizations, sports organizations, parent and school organizations involved in the SC/IP work?</p> <p>Public and private NGOs involve in safe community work by the support of knowledge, educational materials, safety innovative interventions setting relevant to the concept of such organizations.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>1.4 Are there any systems for ordinary citizens to inform about risk environments and risk situations they have found in the community?</p> <p>In Tambon Talad Kriab, there is wireless information transmission covering 16 areas about 10.705 square meter.</p> <p>Public communication means to inform about risk environments and risk situations also can be found in variety such as direct call to officials, social media, facebook, municipality website, talk with community leader. Once informed, working teams will call for meeting to find out solutions.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>1.5 Describe how the work is organized in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The work is organized in a sustainable manner on the basis of community participation and needs under the assistance of municipality. Annual safe community plan is determined while village safety plan is determined for every 3 years.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>Section D Indicator 2</p> <p>Long-term, sustainable programs covering both genders and all ages, environments, and situations</p>	
<p>2.1 Describe the sustainable work in regard to SC/IP in following areas and how the different sectors including specific NGOs are involved in the work.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safe traffic 2. Safe homes and leisure times 3. Safe children 4. Safe elderly 5. Safe work 6. Violence prevention 7. Suicide prevention 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>

8. Disaster preparedness and response

9. Safe public places

10. Safe hospitals

11. Safe sports

12. Safe water

13. Safe schools

1. 'Safe Traffic' aims to have people and road users be safe and to reduce the loss of life and property. Project works included Bicycling tracks, road improvement damaged by flooding, traffic checkpoints during high seasons, road and risk environment modification.
2. 'Improving emergency response' aims to raise the effectiveness of first-aid and natural disaster preparedness. Project works included One Tambon One Search and Rescue Team (OTOS), prompt first-aid at site, fire drills in child care center, chemical exposure prevention, etc.
3. 'Safe health' projects such as
 - Free chemical vegetable planting in child care center,
 - Healthy teeth children with fluoride,
 - Children check-up,
 - Basic disease screening,
 - Cervical cancer and Breast cancer screening,
 - Safe food,
 - Elderly care,
 - Elderly health promotion,
 - Dengue fever prevention,
 - Health promotion,
 - Risk behavior change for chronic disease group.
4. 'Social hazard and crime prevention' projects such as
 - Sexual education,
 - Family psychology,
 - Anti-drug in teenagers,
 - Learning development for students,
 - Student mentoring system for better learning,
 - Evening study,
 - Summer camp,
 - Dhamma for students,
 - Strong mental power for students,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children leadership, - Think good; Do good, - Children Inspiration Build-up, - Violence free in family, - No violence toward female, - Reduce rate of pregnancy in school. <p>5. 'Child safety' works such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New young generation, anti-drug, - Strong mental power for students, - Children leadership, - Think good; Do good, - Violence free in family, - No violence toward female, - Reduce rate of pregnancy in school. - Summer Camp, - Learning from local wisdom, etc. <p>6. 'Safety in Disaster' works such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One Tambon One Search and Rescue Team (OTOS), - Prompt first-aid at site, - Fire drills in child care center, - Chemical exposure prevention, - Civil defense volunteers, - Water trucks for firing mitigation, - Mental rehabilitation for disaster victims, - Disaster preparedness, etc. 	
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<p>2.2 Describe the work with genders, all ages and all environments and situations. Describe all activities like falls prevention and how the work is done.</p> <p>Safety works are separated by age group as followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. children group 2. teenage group 3. working people group 4. elderly group <p>In each age group, risk survey was done and safety plans in each group were also divided by gender, environment and situations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - road safety campaign by promoting children and parents wearing helmet when traveling on motorbike, 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - road safety campaign by having more traffic signals, traffic lines, etc. 	
<p>Section E Indicator 3</p> <p>Programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that promote safety for vulnerable groups</p>	
<p>3.1 Identify all high risk groups and describe what is being done to increase their safety. Groups at risk are often:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indigenous people 2. Low-income groups 3. Minority groups within the community, including workplaces 4. Those at risk for intentional injuries, including victims of crime and self-harm 5. Abused women, men and children 6. People with mental illness, developmental delays or other disabilities 7. People participating in unsafe sports and recreation settings 8. Homeless 9. People at risk for injuries from natural disasters 10. People living or working near high- risk environments (for example, a particular road or intersection, a water hazard etc. 11. People at risk due to religion, ethnicity or sexual preferences <p>It found group at highest risk in Tambon Talad Kriab was elderly group. Sample elderly injury included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - falling in toilet because most of toilet in community was characterized as cesspool toilet, having slippery tiles setting, no ventiducts, no handrails; all these can easily lead to injury. - Tambon Talad Kriab, with elderly welfare funding, modified the toilets for elderly such as fixing stairs in house, adding handrails in toilets, changing cesspool to water closet, and adding ventiducts. 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>3.2 Give examples of high risk environments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe how risk environments in the community are identified 2. Describe prioritized groups and/or environments 3. Are there specific programs for their safety in the community 4. Describe the timetable of the work 5. Are these groups involved in the prevention aspect of these programs? 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk in community mostly came from carelessness. 2. Risk environment was prioritized by gender, age, individual, place, and situation. 3. There are specific programs for their safety in community such as Injury Reduction Campaign. 4. Timetable of safe community work was according to the 5 following Safety Specific Schemes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Safety in road and engineering infrastructure, in total 26 projects; works included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk modifications for damaged roads, infrastructure, electricity poles, water pipes, and residence. 2) Safety in health, public health, and food, in total 18 projects; works included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proactive health care service, - Free chemical vegetable planting for self-consuming. 3) Disaster prevention and mitigation, civil peace, safety in life and property, in total 22 projects; works included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-drug campaign, - Preparedness & Mitigation plan review in risky areas, - Safety in life and property campaign. 4) Environment safety, toxic and pollution free, for 9 projects in total; works included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free chemical in farming, - Waste bank campaign, - Free chemical vegetable planting for self-consuming. 5) Safety management for 6 projects; works included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and improve safety management system to be more effective. 	
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Section F Indicator 4
Programs that are based on the available evidence

<p>4.1 Describe the evidence-based strategies/programs that have been implemented for different age- groups and environments.</p> <p>The injury database was from relevant public agencies and from Tambon Talad</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
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Kriab self collection. For example injury database from Tambon Talad-Kriab Health Promotion Hospital, Wat Talad (Udomwittaya) school, Udomsil Wittaya school, Tambon Talad Kriab Child Development Center. Database showed that most injuries happened to children were falling, striking by motorbike, cutting by galvanized iron or glass. With this information, Tambon Talad Kriab could do further environment modification such as playground modification changed from concrete ground to sand playground, and having more warning signage, etc.

4.2 Has any contacts been established with ASCSCs , WHO CCCSP, other scientific institutions, or knowledgeable organizations about the development and/or implementation of evidence-based strategies? Which ones? What has been the extent of their counsel?

Notice! WHO links to evidence- based interventions are found at the end of form B!

Tambon Talad Kriab have not directly coordinated with ASCSCs, WHO and CCCSP. However, the municipality have collaborated with various safety agencies related safe community promotion as followings:

- 'Child Safety' works via Child Safety Promotion and Injury Prevention Research Center (CSIP), Ramathibodi hospital,
- 'Road Safety' & 'Crime Prevention' works via Bang Pa-in Police Station, Ayudthaya,
- 'Helmet Campaign' & 'Road Injury Data' from Road Accident Victims Protection Co.,Ltd.
- 'Safe Drive on Road & in Community' by SCG Skill Development Co.,Ltd.
- 'Nutrition Education' & 'NCDs group Surveillance' by Tambon Talad-Kriab Health Promotion Hospital, Bang Pa-in Hospital and Ayutthaya Hospital.
- Ayutthaya Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office in charge of 'Elderly's Life Quality', 'Poverty Group Assistance', 'Vocational Training & Support for Female, Children, and Elderly.

Are the descriptions sufficient?

- yes
- no If no! What is missing:

Section G Indicator 5
 Programs that document the frequency and causes of injuries

5.1 What local data is used to determine the injury prevention strategies?

For example, registering injuries can be done at hospitals, health centers, dentists, schools, care of the elderly organizations and the local police.

Household surveys can also be used for collection of data about injuries and risk environments and risk situations.

Which methods are used in the community?

The following data were used for injury prevention.

- Basic needs for Thai Society according minimum standard,
- Fundamental data of municipality about daily life,
- Fundamental data regarding health and hygiene from Tambon Talad-Kriab Health Promotion Hospital and public health volunteers,
- Data about community development, such as poor-condition of life of elderly, disabled persons, bed ridden patients, and totally dependent persons.
- Data from schools and child development center to survey existing safety.

Are the descriptions sufficient?

- yes
- no If no! What is missing:

5.2 Describe how data are presented in order to promote safety and prevent injuries in the community.

Data are presented by gender and by age.

Data showed teenagers were at high risk on road injury. Data from Tambon Talad-Kriab Health Promotion Hospital showed the road injury was related to riding motorbike.

Data also showed child injury mostly found in both at home and in school while elderly injury mostly found in home; and both age injury resulted from slippery and falling indoor.

Are the descriptions sufficient?

- yes
- no If no! What is missing:

5.3 Describe how the community documents and uses knowledge about causes of injuries, groups at risk and risky environments. How does the community document progress over time?

Data from Tambon Talad-Kriab Health Promotion Hospital showed injury cause came from recklessness. Based on injury type and group, it found

- falling injury in elderly group,
- road injury related riding in children and teenage group,

Are the descriptions sufficient?

- yes
- no If no! What is missing:

<p>According to injury type and group data, this helped to find out injury causes and injury prevention for group at high risk. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - falling in elderly. Data analysis helped to find high risk area which was toilet; injury time which was when they stayed alone; elderly injury group in particular the poor ones, etc. - falling preventions under elderly welfare funding such as adding handrails in toilets, changing cesspool to water closet, and adding ventiducts. 	
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Section H Indicator 6
 Evaluation measures to assess their programs, processes and the effects of change

<p>6.1 How does your community analyze results from the injury data to track trends and results from the programs? What is working well and has given you good results. What are the plans to continue? What needs to be changed?</p> <p>Data of injury treatment from Tambon Talad-Kriab Health Promotion Hospital was used and analysed. It found most injuries were falling, animal bite, road injury related motorbiking. Mostly were not serious which could be treated by first aid. This reflected that injury in community mostly were preventable injury basis. If people take more attention with less recklessness, injury will be reduced.</p> <p>Therefore, Tambon Talad Kriab plan to reduce home injury by PR, creating awareness, and educating about home injury in particular the home alone elderly group. This included how to pay attention and make themselves away from injury.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
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<p>6.2 Describe how the results from the program evaluations are Used.</p> <p>The results from the program evaluations were used for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reviewing the program, - making analysis program's problems and constraints, - improving program appropriate to situations, - achieving the program's objectives effectively. 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
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<p>6.3 Describe the changes in pattern of injuries, attitudes, behavior and knowledge of the risks for injuries as a result of the programs.</p> <p>The obvious changes in attitudes and behavior found in children, and Tambon Talad Kriab people. They change their behavior and perform more carefully. They are more aware about injury prevention, such as wearing helmet both rider and passenger, weaing helmet when riding to work, to school, or even in community, paying more carefulness in riding a motorbike in particular at intersection, bending road, narrow road, in the area at high risk. Later on, it found less road injuries.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>Section I Indicator 7</p> <p>Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks</p>	
<p>7.1 Describe how the community has joined in and collaborates in national and international safe community networks.</p> <p>Tambon Talad Kriab has joined in and collaborated in safe community local and national networks such as being member of Board of Community Empowerment. In collaboration, Tambon Talad Kriab has exchanged their works and experiences in community development with other communities. Apart from that, Tambon Talad Kriab has also participated in meetings with international safe community networks.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>7.2 Will the designation ceremony coincide with any international conference, seminar or other forms of international or national exchange?</p> <p>The designation ceremony is planned to coincide with international or national conference in order to exchange and disseminate the community works and achievements.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>7.3 Which already designated Safe Communities will be invited for the designation ceremony?</p> <p>Tesaban Tambon Talad Kriab joined in these 2 designated safe communities which will be invited as well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tesaban Tambon Wang Sai Phun, Nan Province in February B.E. 2552. 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tesaban Muang Nan, Nan Province in June B.E.2559. 	
<p>7.4 Which international conferences and national Safe Community conferences has the municipality participated in?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 22nd International Conference on Safe Community, 22-25 November in Thailand - The 20th International Conference on Safe Community, 6-9 September 2011 in Sweden - The 19th International Conference on Safe Community, 22-28 March 2010 in South Korea 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>
<p>7.5 In which Regional Network for Safe Communities is the community a member or planning to seek membership? (Asian, European, Pan-Pacific, African or Latin-American Regional Network for Safe Communities)</p> <p>Tesaban Tambon Talad Kriab as being a member of Safe Community network is also membership of National Network for safe road and child safety.</p> <p>It aims to influence and be model of safe community for other neighboring communities.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no If no! What is missing:</p>