

## Form A -- Datong

Column 1
<b>Questions to be answered by the Community</b>
<b>Section A</b>
<p>A.1 Briefly describe the community and its historical development</p> <p>Datong is situated in western Taipei alongside Tansuie River and is the smallest Taipei administrative district. There are 14 commercial areas and 3 night markets which attract crowds during weekends. As Datong is developed early, the houses are old, lanes are small and population density is high; therefore, the safety issue is highly concerned by local residents.</p> <p>Learning from the great performance of Neihu Safe Community, Datong Safe Community Promotion Committee was initiated in 2008 and Datong Safety and Health Promotion Association was established in 2010.</p> <p>Datong Safe Community was designated in 2010 and became the 220th international safe community; it holds community and local residents' safety as the first priority. We have made the community a safer place for our local residents but we also keep finding more safety issues to be work on along the way. We have been following and will continually follow the indicators of ISC to deepen and broaden safety promotion programs in the community and to share our experience nationally and internationally.</p> <p>Please refer to III.1 in the attachment (P.12)</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>According to injury surveillance data and major social incidents, major safety issues are discussed by working group meetings (Home Safety, School Safety, Traffic Safety, Riverside Safety, Shopping Area Safety and Intentional Injury Prevention).</p> <p>The association pursues a higher standard than the country or other communities in order to reach its ambition – to reduce injuries in the district. The strategies and objectives for the 6 major safety issues are as follows:</p> <p><b><u>Home Safety</u></b></p> <p><b>Strategy:</b> <b>Environment Improvement:</b> works eg. “Home Safety Inspection</p>

and Improvement Project” & “Safety Promotion Project of Neighboring Parks”

**Education Improvement:** works eg. Fall Prevention Training & Promotion Project for the Elderly

**Objective:** to enhance residents’ knowledge, attitude and behavior on home safety.

### Traffic Safety

**Strategy:**

**Environment Improvement & Enforcement Reinforcement:** works eg. “Accident-prone Roads Improvement Project”

**Education Improvement:** works eg. “Traffic Safety Advocacy Project” & “Reduce “Not Competent Elderly Drivers” & Traffic Safety Educational Advocacy Project for The Elderly”

**Objective:** to enhance residents’ knowledge on traffic safety and reduce traffic accidents

### School Safety

**Strategy:**

**Environment Improvement:** works eg. “Safe Campus Project” & “School Traffic Safety Improvement Project”

**Education Improvement:** works eg. “Safety Education Project for Students”

**Objective:**

to reduce injuries involving students in campuses and commute routes

to enhance students’ knowledge on safety and ability of protecting themselves

### Riverside Safety:

**Strategy:**

**Environment Improvement:** works eg. “Riverside Patrol and Environment Safety Improvement Project”

**Education Improvement:** works eg. “Bicycle and Riverside Safety Promotion Projection”

**Objective:**

to improve riverside environment safety

to enhance riverside safety knowledge

### Commercial Area Safety:

**Strategy:**

**Enforcement Reinforcement:** works eg. “Pedestrian-Vehicle Sepa-

ration, Vehicle-Free Sidewalk Project”

**Education Improvement:** works eg. “Fire Drill and Prevention Project” & “AED Installation and Training Project”

**Environment Improvement:** works eg. “Burning Prevention Project for Ningxia Night Market” & “AED Installation and Training Project”

**Objective:** to provide a safe environment for shopping and reduce injuries in commercial area

**Intentional Injury Prevention:**

**Strategy:**

**Education Improvement:** works eg. “Neighborhood Love — Domestic Violence Prevention Project” & “Suicide Prevention Project”

**Environment Improvement:** works eg. “Neighborhood Watch—Community Safety Patrol”

**Objective:** to raise residents’ awareness and attention of suicide and DV

A.3 How are the mayor (or similar function of the community) and the executive committee involved? Who is chairing the cross-sector group?

Mr. Shun-lung Lin was elected as the new chairperson in 2014 and is in charge of the planning and operation of “Datong Safety and Health Promotion Association”. The association was established in 2010 in the hope to integrate public and private resources to work on safe community program. The association is a registered NGO; it is a cross-sector organization, including public administration units, police department, fire department, schools and academic institutes, boroughs and neighborhood, NGOs, medical units and enterprises.

The Mayor of the District is in charge of coordinating public sectors in order to facilitating safety promotion programs and to carry out safety promotion works which need governmental authority to complete.

Please refer to III.2.(4) in the attachment (P.14-16)

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

**1. Injury Death:**

**(1) Unintentional**

1- In 2009, the injury mortality per 100,000 people in Datong District was higher than the figure of Taipei City; and the figure was

close in 2010 to 2012; in 2013, the figure was greatly lower than Taipei City.

- 2- Analyzing the cause of injury death, traffic accident was the top one cause, followed by falling; the main victims were people over 65 years old.

## **(2) Intentional**

- 1- There was only one homicide case in 2010 and 2011 respectively
- 2- The suicide mortality in Datong District fluctuated but greatly reduced in 2013. The victims of suicides were mostly male, committed by hanging and gas poisoning while female mostly by jumping from high places. Looking at the age distribution, the main age group of the victims fell at 45-64 years old.

## **2. Non-death Injury:**

### **(1) Unintentional**

- 1- Traffic accidents accounted for most of the unintentional injury cases in Datong from 2009 to 2014, followed by falling and injury caused by cut, strike or caught between.
- 2- Analyzed by age distribution, falling is the most common injury for children below 14 years old and elderly over 65 years old while traffic accident is the most common for others aged in between.

### **(2) Intentional**

- 1- The reported suicide *attempts* in the district rose from 2009, and slightly decreased after 2012; the victims were mostly young adults and more female than male.
- 2- The domestic violence cases in Datong from 2010 to 2014 were mostly between partners and the victims were mainly female.
- 3- Victims of the intentional injury accidents, including homicide, suicide and domestic violence, which lead to emergency medical treatment in Datong District from 2009 to 2014 were mostly male.

Please refer to II in the attachment (P.4-11)

## **Section B**

### **Structure of the community**

#### **B.1 Describe the demographic structure of the community**

According to demographic statistics from 2009 to 2014 provided by Taipei City Datong District Office: there were a total number of 49,850 households in 2014 with 130,973 populations; the male to female ratio was 1:1.04. With the growing population, the majority of the population was 25-44 years old (31.6%); the population of 0-4 years old had been growing yearly (5.6%) while the percentage of 65

years old elders or above (14.5%) had surpassed the percentage of Taipei City.

On the other hand, the percentage of the population of the special groups in the district (the elderly living alone, new immigrants, middle/ low-income families and the physically or mentally challenged) had also surpassed Taipei City; therefore, these special groups are one of the priorities to the association while planning safety promotion programs.

Please refer to I.5 in the attachment (P.2-3)

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

Collecting injury surveillance data, utilizing social resources and enlarging the involvement of the community as a whole in order to promote community safety issues are the key goals of the future planning of the promotion association.

The SC/IP programs at present are presented in detail in the attachment.

Please refer to III.3 & III.4 in the attachment (P.17-103)

B.3 Describe the political support for the sustained injury prevention in the community and which parts of the program have been undertaken and/or supported by the regional government?

The promotion association is supported and involved by government offices in regards to safety promotion program planning and implementation. Cross-sector collaboration includes district office, police department, fire department, schools, borough offices, local associations, medical units and corporates. Those partners participate in promotion meetings quarterly and provide supports to implement the projects.

Please refer to III.2.(4) in the attachment (P.14-16)

B.4 Describe the strategic program concerning the safety promotion and injury prevention work, which has been formulated!

The promotion association promotes safety by conducting versatile promotions and integrating local residents and cross-sector resources from public and private sectors and NGOs. According to injury surveillance data analysis, community features and the need of community, promotion programs are divided into six aspects: (Home Safety, School Safety, Traffic Safety, Riverside Safety, Commercial Area Safety, and Intentional Injury Prevention. All promotion programs are conducted in the community locally and presented in performance reviews of quarterly meetings for strategic planning and revising and adjusting with the guidance of invited experts.

Please refer to III.3 & III.4 in the attachment (P.17-103)

B.5 Who is responsible for the management of the SP/IP program and

where are they based in the political and administrative organization?

The cross-sector organization, Datong Safety and Health Promotion Association, is in charge of the program; the promotion association has been registered as a NGO.

Local political and administrative organizations are involved in the association. There are 8 councilors in the Advisory Group and 3 representatives of governments in the Board. Local public administration units, police department, fire department, health units and borough offices are also the partners of the association to collaboratively work on community safety programs.

B.6 Which is the lead unit for the SP/IP program?

Datong Safety and Health Promotion Association is a cross-sector organization responsible for Datong Safe Community Program.

B.7 Is the Safe Communities initiative a sustained program or a project?

Datong Safe Community Program is a sustained program led by Datong Safety and Health Promotion Association.

The association keeps evaluating its organization structure and conducts organization reconstruction in order to maintain the sustainability. After the first designation, Marketing Team and Volunteer Team are newly added to the association to enhance the promotion of safety projects. Further, influential people and experts are invited to be advisory team member for enriching resources.

In terms of funding and manpower, the funding of the association mainly comes from membership fee and donation. The association also applies for governmental subsidies. Its manpower is from local public and private units while volunteers are continuously recruited.

B.8 Are the objectives decided by the local politicians covering the whole community? Which are they?

Governmental Implementations of Taipei City Government from 2010 to 2015 regarding SC/IP include:

1. Set up surveillance system to detect and smite crime rate.
2. Enhance traffic flow control and alleviation.
3. Enhance the tech level of law enforcement and improve traffic related facilities.
4. Promote fire alarm implementations for residential areas
5. Conduct compound disaster prevention and rescue drills in large scales.
6. Set up city rescue and suicide prevention networks system.
7. Promote and enforce the implementations of AED in public places.

Above-stated governmental policies are not all-encompassing to the

need of the community; therefore, the promotion association will continue planning safety promotion programs based on the need of community and injury surveillance data.

B.9 Who have adopted these objectives?

Safety policies of the government are to be carried out mainly by public sectors like police department, fire department, Department of Health, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Civil Affairs and other related offices. Datong Safety and Health Promotion Association, however, plays the role of making up for the lack of SC/IP policies.

B.10 How are the safe community objectives evaluated and to whom are the results reported?

All safety promotion projects implemented in the district are evaluated based on injury surveillance data or advices from experts for reference to carry on original projects or to amend for improvement. Cross-sector members and partners, including governmental units, private units and NGOs, are invited to attend regular evaluation meetings. The evaluation results are published in the annual performance presentation and reported to TCSPC as well. The association also reports the evaluation to government for receiving subsidies.

(1) Internal Evaluation

Working Group: One meeting in every 2 months

Internal Assessment Committee: One meeting in every 2-3 months

Board: Quarterly meeting

Assembly: Annually meeting

(2) External Evaluation

Experts from Taiwanese Community Safety Promotion Center, Taipei Health Department and other organizations are invited to Datong District for regular evaluation and guidance.

B.11 Are economic incentives in order to increase safety used? If yes, how are they used?

The promotion association provides financial encouragement by collaborating resources of public and private sectors. For example, after home environment safety inspections, visited households will be referred to the Taipei City Department of Social Welfare to apply subsidy for home environment renovations if necessary.

Please refer to III.4.A in the attachment (P.97-100)

B.12 Are there local regulations for improved safety? If so, describe them.

There is no local law in the district; however, policies and internal regulations for improved safety are implemented in the community. For example, with regard to school safety, vehicles are not allowed to enter alleys near school or school visitors are required to mortgage their ID at the entrance. In terms of commercial area safety, smokers are not allowed to enter Ningxia Night Market for burning prevention (Ningxia Night Market is the first smoke-free night market in Taiwan).

Please refer to III.3.(3).A & B in the attachment (P.47-57)

## Section C

### Indicator 1

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

1.1 Describe the cross-sector group responsible for managing, coordinating, and planning of the SP/IP program.

The promotion association is a cross-sector organization. The organizational structure consists of the board of directors and supervisors, secretariat (including the volunteer team and injury surveillance group) and working groups (divided into Home Safety, School Safety, Traffic Safety, Riverside Safety, Commercial Area Safety, and Intentional Injury Prevention); in order to enhance the promotion of the program, “Marketing Group” and “Advisory Group” were added to the structure since last designation.

Public Sector provides data analysis and assistance while private sector and cross-sectorial members plan and conduct.

Please refer to III.1.(1) & (4) in the attachment (P.13-16)

1.2 Describe how the local government and the health sector are collaborating in the SC/IP work.

1. Human resource and administrative resources are provided by the district office, police department, fire department, Department of Social Welfare and Department of Transportation.
2. Health Center is in charge of supporting events and providing budgets for the designation; they're also responsible for injury surveillance data collection and analysis.
3. Hospitals provide injury surveillance data and report high-risk cases.

\*suicide prevention program\*



Datong Health Center cooperates in:

1. Designing suicide prevention training and pressure relieving course for different target groups in the community, schools and workplace (such as interpersonal course, essential oil aromatherapy, pet therapy, collective art therapy) and provide referral service.
2. Conducting depression screening for the elderly over 65 years old and transfer those in need to psychological unit.
3. Providing community supporting network to household with suicidal victims, arrange regular follow-up visit and provide referral resource

Taipei City Hospital Zhongxing Branch provides psychological consultation and reports high-risk cases

1.3 How are NGOs: Red Cross, retirement organizations, sports organizations, parent and school organizations involved in the SC/IP work?

There're many NGOs take parts in Datong Safe Community program. Some of them become a member of Datong Safety and Health Promotion Association as an individual or as a group, to lead a team or to be a team member; some collaborate with the association in safety promotion programs in providing budget, manpower or being in charge of a part of the program. More importantly, some NGOs can provide experts to help us with plans and implementation of various safety promotion projects.

Please refer to III.3&4 in the attachment (P.15, 18, 31, 42, 58, 69, &84)

1.4 Are there any systems for ordinary citizens to inform about risk environments and risk situations they have found in the community?

Local residents are provided with several means to report safety issues, they're hotline, mail, internet, email, ~~government local newspaper~~ and neighborhood offices; reported issues will be taken care of and report back to the reporting citizen.

There is an online reporting system for residents to submit safety issues to government.

\*governmental local newspaper\*

This is a translation mistake. (*reporting* and *newspaper* share the same character in Chinese)

1.5 Describe how the work is organized in a sustainable manner.

Datong Safety and Health Promotion Association is the lead unit of SC program. It is a registered NGO and a cross-sector organization. By conducting on-going safety issue promotions and incorporating local government policies or planning of developments, the promo-

tion association is able to provide a sustainable planning of the promotion program by obtaining budgets from government offices or cooperating with other related offices as well as proceeding evaluation, planning, execution, review and improvements within the association.

## Section D Indicator 2

Long-term, sustainable programs covering genders and all ages, environments, and situations;

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.

Are some of these areas overseen by from other organizations and/or agencies than from the community?  
How is the community involved?

Datong Safety and Health Promotion Association is the lead unit of SC program. It is a registered NGO; it is a cross-sector organization, including public administration units, police department, fire department, schools and academic institutes, boroughs and neighborhood, NGOs, medical units and enterprises.

Public units carry out safety promotion works which need governmental authority to complete.

The association acts as the planner, coordinator, promotion entity, executive member, supporter, provoking force and supervisor of the program. After the designation in 2010, new promotion programs are added to the program according to injury surveillance data, community features and the needs of local residents. There are also promotion-programs terminated in 2010, for example, the project for MRT construction site and nearby area was terminated when the construction was completed, or the Home Safety Promotion Project is combined to Home and Fire Safety Educational Advocacy Project. The 6 major safety promotion programs and promoting units for the year of 2007-2014 are listed below:

### 1. Home Safety (Safe home)

(1) Promoting Unit: Fire department Datong Brigade, Female Volunteer Fire Safety Promotion Brigade of fire department, Datong social Welfare and Service Center for the Elderly, National Normal University, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science and Datong Health Center.

(2) Promotion Program:

- A. Home and Fire Safety Educational Advocacy (2007)
- B. Fall-prevention training and promotion for the elderly (2007)
- C. Safety Promotion of Neighborhood Park s (2014)

### 2. Traffic Safety (Safe Traffic)

(1) Promoting Unit: Taipei City Police Department, Police Department Datong Precinct, Transportation Information Center, Datong Community College and Datong Health Center.

(2) Promotion Program:

A. Traffic Safety Advocacy (2009)

B. Accident-Prone Roads Improvement (2012)

C. Reduce “Not Competent Elderly Drivers” & Traffic Safety Educational Advocacy for The Elderly (2013)

3. School Safety (Safe schools; Disaster preparedness and response)

(1) Promoting Unit: Minguan Community Development Association, elementary schools in the district, Datong Health Center

(2) Promotion Program:

A. Safe Campus (2009)

B. School Traffic Safety Improvement (2009)

C. Safety Education for Students (2011)

4. Riverside Safety (Safe leisure times; Safe public places; Safe sports; Safe water)

(1) Promoting Unit: New-lin-jian-community Development Associations, 8 neighborhood offices, Taipei City Public Works Department Hydraulic Engineering Office, Taipei City Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Bicycle-rental companies in Dadaocheng Wharf, BLUE ROAD co., Panasonic Homes and Living co. and Institute of Transportation.

(2) Promotion Program:

A. Riverside Patrol and Environment Safety (2009)

B. Bicycle and Riverside Safety Promotion Riverside (2009)

5. Commercial Area Safety (Safe leisure times; Safe public places; Disaster preparedness and response; Safe Work)

(1) Promoting Unit: Hapius co., Taipei Business District & Industrial Confederation, Dihua Marketplace Development Association, Taipei Main Station - Rear Marketplace Development Association, Datong Health Center, Formosa Chang co., neighborhood offices, Ningxia Marketplace Development Association, Ningxia Night Market Association, Chaoyang Clothing Material Marketplace Development Association, and Yuanshan Marketplace Development Association

(2) Promotion Program:

A. Fire Drill and Prevention (2007)

B. Pedestrian-Vehicle Separation, Vehicle-Free Sidewalk (2007)

C. AED Installation and Training (2013)

D. Burning Prevention for Ningxia Night Market (2014)

6. Intentional Injury Prevention (Violence prevention & Suicide Prevention; Safe Work)

(1) Promoting Unit: I-link Community Services Association (Taiwan), Datong District Office, Police Department Datong Precinct, Volunteer Section of Taipei City Hospital Zhongxin Branch, Datong Social Welfare and Service Center for the Elderly, World Vision and Datong Health Center.

(2) Promotion Program:

A. “Neighborhood Love” Domestic Violence Prevention (2010)

B. “Neighborhood Watch” Community Safety Patrol (2010)

C. Suicide Prevention (2015)

**\*Safe Elderly and Safe Children\***

The SP/IP programs target residents of all ages and genders.

**\*Safe Hospital\***

The only hospital in Datong, Taipei City Hospital Zhongxing Branch, is managed by Taipei City Government.

Please refer to III.3 in the attachment (P.17-95)

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.

The association decides the priorities of each promotion programs based on the need of community; these programs encompass all genders, age groups, environments and situations. Each program must go through evaluations of the status quo of the community, collect and analyze injury surveillance data before a plan; goal, organizational structure and job distribution was designed and carried out accordingly. On regular basis, meetings are held to adjust and improve existing promotion programs to a higher standard of execution efficiency and eventually to reach the goal of establishing an on-going and sustainable program.

## Section E

### Indicator 3

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

3.1 Identify all high risk groups and describe what is being done to increase their safety. Groups at risk are often:

1. Project: Home Safety Inspection and Improvement for High-risk Groups

2. Definition: The elderly who live alone; low-income, aboriginal and new immigrant families ~~families~~ with 0-6 years old children

3. Background: The percentage of solitary elderly, low-income families and new residents of Datong District are higher than average of Taipei; according to a research, elderly people with more health problems and multiple medications need, without spouse and living alone are prone to falling accident (Yi-ru Chen, 2007). According to another survey conducted by Ministry of Health and Welfare, the location where most fall accidents involving 0-6 years old children take place is home.

4. Implementation Period: 2010-present

5. implementations:

(1) Recruit and train home environment safety volunteer inspectors.

(2) Conduct home safety inspection to high-risk groups in the community, provide advice to unqualified items and assist to improve.

(3) Refer low income families or disabled elderly to apply for home renovation subsidy

6. Current results:

(1) Recruited 104 volunteers; the number of people accepting home

safety inspection service was increasing year by year from 2010 to 2014; 798 elderly citizens living alone were visited and 435 high-risk households with children aged 0-6 years old were visited.

(2) 17 cases of elderly citizens without accessibility equipment were referred for renovation subsidies.

Please refer to III.4.A in the attachment (P.97-100)

### 3.2 Give examples of high risk environments

1. Project: Riverside Safety at Night
2. Definition: Places with insufficient light at night
3. Background: A survey conducted in 2010 to tourists on bicycles in Dadaocheng shows that 16% of respondents like to do activities by the riverside at night, and the number of female is more than male. Another survey in 2012 conducted by Taipei City Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics about the satisfactory of the riverside parks shows that among 1,340 interviewers, the highest complaint was about insufficient light at night (21%).
4. Implementation Period: 2010-present

Please refer to III.4.B in the attachment (P.101-103)

## Section F

### Indicator 4

Programs that are based on the available evidence;

#### 4.1 Describe the evidence-based strategies/programs that have been implemented for different age- groups and environments.

Safety promotion programs in the district are conducted, reviewed and evaluated based on evidences like government statistics, emergency room injury registration data, surveys, studies and so on. All SC/IP programs of Datong community are evidence-based.

Please refer to III.5 in the attachment (P.104-107)

Safety Projects		Injury Surveillance Data / Survey /Study
Home Safety	Home & Fire Safety Educational Advocacy	Annual Report of Mortality in Taipei City from Taipei City Department of Health (2009-2013)
		Emergency Room Datong-occurring Injury Registration Data from TIPSPA (2009-2014)
		Home Safety Inspection Report from Taipei City Department of Health (2009-2014)
		Fire Accidents Record from Taipei City Fire Department (2009-2014)

		Causes of Fire Accidents in Datong from Taipei City Fire Department (2009-2014)	
	Fall Prevention Training & Promotion for the Elderly	Vital Statistics from Ministry of Health and Welfare (2009-2013)	
		Emergency Room Datong-occurring Injury Registration Data from TIPSPA (2009-2014)	
		Study on Elderly Falling Prevention Strategy (Chen, 2007)	
		Fast gait speed and self-perceived balance as valid predictors and discriminators of independent community walking at 6 months post-stroke--a preliminary study. (Marques, 2015)	
		Functional Fitness Assessment before and after Falling Prevention Training (2013)	
		Survey on Falling Experience before and after Falling Prevention Training (2013)	
		<b>WHO Global Report on Falls Prevention in Older Age (2007)</b>	
		Satisfactory Survey of Silver-haired Love Sport” brochures (2013)	
		Satisfactory Survey of Falling Prevention Training (2013)	
		Safety Promotion of Neighboring Parks	Safety Inspection on Neighboring Park in Taipei from Taipei City Department Civil Affairs (2014)
	Park Users Survey (2014)		
	Park Patrol & Improvement Record from Datong District Office (2011-2014)		
	Home Safety Inspection and Improvement for High-risk Groups		Statistics of Special Demographic Groups in Taipei from Taipei City Government (2014)
		Falling Risk Factors and Prevention for the Elderly (Mao-Rong Lin & Yi-Wei Wang, 2004)	
		Emergency Room Datong-occurring Injury Registration Data from TIPSPA (2009-2014)	
		Home Safety Inspection Report from Taipei City Department of Health (2009-2014)	
	Traffic Safety Advocacy	Traffic Safety	Annual Report of Mortality in Taipei City from Taipei City Department of Health (2009-2013)
			Emergency Room Datong-occurring Injury Registration Data from TIPSPA (2009-2014)
			Traffic Injury Data from Taipei City Police Department (2009-2014)

		Road repairing record from Datong District Office (2011-2014)
	Accident Prone Roads Improvement	Top 10 Accident Prone Intersections in Taipei from Taipei City Police Department (2012-2014)
		The Type of Trouble-causing Vehicle of Datong District from Taipei City Police Department (2009-2014)
		Enforcement record of Datong District from Datong Police Precinct (2010-2014)
	Reduce “Not Competent Elderly Drivers”& Traffic Advocacy for the Elderly	Age and Vehicles Analysis of Troublemakers for Traffic Accident in Taipei from Taipei City Police Department (2019-2014)
		Annual Report of Mortality in Taipei City from Taipei City Department of Health (2009-2013)
		Emergency Room Datong-occurring Injury Registration Data from TIPSPA (2009-2014)
		Are you elderly driver (Yeh-Liang Hsu, 2002)
Practical Survey on Elderly Crossing Road Survey (2014)		
School Safety	Safe Campus	Illness and Injury Record from 9 Elementary Schools in Datong (2009-2014)
		Emergency Room Datong-occurring Injury Registration Data from TIPSPA (2009-2014)
	School Traffic Safety Improvement	Illness and Injury Record from 9 Elementary Schools in Datong (2009-2014)
		Emergency Room Datong-occurring Injury Registration Data from TIPSPA (2009-2014)
Safety Educational for Children	Illness and Injury Record from 9 Elementary Schools in Datong (2009-2014)	
Riverside Safety	Riverside Patrol and Improvement	No. 484 Weekly Civil Affairs Report from Taipei City Government (2009)
		Search records on Travel Taipei Website from Taipei City Department of Information and Tourism (2013)
		Bike Safety Survey (2010 & 2014)
	Bicycle and Riverside Safety Promotion	Bike Safety Survey (2010 & 2014)
	Riverside Safety at Night	Bike Safety Survey (2010 & 2014)
		Satisfactory Survey of the Riverside Parks



		from Taipei City Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (2012)
Commercial Area Safety	Fire Drill and Prevention	Taipei City Fire Passage and Difficult Fire-fighting Area Inspection from Taipei City Fire Department (2013)
		Firefighting Passage Block Reporting Record of Datong from Taipei City Fire Department Datong Brigade (2010-2014)
	AED Installation and Training	AED First Aid Information Network from Ministry of Health (2013)
		“Public Places where should be Installed with Automated External Defibrillator” Regulation Required by Ministry of Health (2013)
	Burning Prevention for Ningxia Night Market	“Survey on the Consumption and Intention of Foreign Tourists” from Taiwan Tourism Bureau (2012)
Top 10 Night Markets Online Campaign from Business Weekly(2015)		
Intentional Injury Prevention	Domestic Violence Prevention Project	Domestic Violence Report from Taipei City Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (2010-2014)
		Domestic Violence Cases Record of Datong from Datong Police Precinct (2009-2014)
		Survey on Knowledge of Domestic Violence Prevention (2015)
	Community Safety Patrol Project	Public Order Survey of Datong (2010)
		Taipei City Police Administration Annual Statistics from Taipei City Police Department (2010-2014)
		Taipei City Query System of Police Administration Annual Statistics from Taipei City Police Department (2010-2014)
	Suicide Prevention Project	Vital Statistics from Ministry of Health and Welfare (2009-2013)
		Suicide Report from Taipei City Suicide Prevention Center (2009-2014)
		<b>WHO Preventing suicide: A global imperative (2014)</b>
		Taiwan Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics Magazine (2008)
4.2 Has any contacts been established with the ISCSC (International Safe Community Support Centres ), WHO CCCSP (WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion at the Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden), other scientific institutions, or knowledgeable organizations about the development and/or imple-		

mentation 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!

The association has been receiving guidance from TCSPC and other research units since 2007. The association also takes statistics provided by TCSPC and Taipei City Department of Health and studies as the basis of safety promotion program development, implementation and strategic planning; for example, the Depression Scale Survey and Analysis with National Normal University.

## 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?

The injury data of the district are requested with official letters from the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taipei City Department, Police Department, Fire Department, schools, Domestic Violence Prevention Center, Taipei City Hospital Zhongxin Branch and Datong Health Center. The association also conducts surveys and household onsite inspections. After the designation in 2010, Department of Civil Service, Public Works Department and National Normal University joined as source providers.

Please refer to III.6 in the attachment (P.108-125)

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

Formal meetings are held regularly after injury surveillance data are collected and analyzed on the purpose of planning future safety promotion programs and conducting evaluation of existing programs.

Meeting frequency:

Working Group: One meeting in every 2 months

Internal Assessment Committee: One meeting in every 2-3 months

Board: Quarterly meeting

Assembly: Annually meeting

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?

Injury surveillance data are categorized and archived by injury surveillance group on a regular basis; the group is also responsible for analyzing the frequency and cause of injury. These data and analyses are references to evaluation for carrying on the implementations of current projects or adjusting for improvement.

From 2009 to 2014, most non-death injury cases were unintentional (90%). The percentage of intentional injury has been rising since 2010 on a yearly basis and the percentage of domestic violence had also grown 5 times bigger in 2013 in comparison to 2010. According to the vital statistics from Taipei City, the percentage of high-risk groups (the elderly who is over 65 years old and living alone, new immigrants, low-income households, and the mentally challenged) in Datong is higher than Taipei City; those vulnerable group is our priority intervention group when we implement our safety projects.

## Section H Indicator 6

Evaluation measures to assess their programs, processes and the effects of change;

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?

Evaluation is separated into:

### 1. Internal Evaluation

- (1) Group meeting in every 2 months
- (2) The meeting of the board of directors and supervisors in every quarter

### 2. External Evaluation

- (1) Invite experts of TCSPC, Taipei City Department of to evaluate to provide guidance along the promotion program on regular basis

With injury surveillance data analysis, community surveys, work logs and onsite inspections and advisory guidance provided by experts and scholars, the association is able to evaluate the performance of existing programs and design future planning.

Parts of the program have shown effective results and will be conducted as a permanent on-going program; for example:

1. Home: the number of death in fall involving 65 years old or above elderly has been decreasing yearly.
2. Traffic: The number of traffic accidents caused by heavy trucks has been dropping.
3. Riverside: Surveyed people feel bike lane is safe.
4. Shopping Area: There has been zero causality in fire accidents and the number of cases in which a fire exit was blocked has also shown a decrease.

(Above-mentioned programs are continually conducted.)

But there are some programs needing change:

1. Intentional Injury Prevention needs to enlarging community care networks as reported DV cases are showing a climbing trend.
2. Commercial Area needs to promote Burning Prevention Project since increasing tourists make night market a more crowded environment.

6.2 Describe how the results from the program evaluations are used

Should there is any deviation spotted in the execution of programs, adjustments are to be done. On the other hand, if evaluation shows effective results, performance will be shared and presented via versatile marketing channels to enhance its influence; for example, presentation through website media, press conference, press releases, magazines or inviting local residents to performance review, association activities or seminars to include community residents in safety promotion and injury prevention work.

6.3 Describe the changes in pattern of injuries, attitudes, behavior and knowledge of the risks for injuries as a result of the programs.

After the implementation of safety promotion programs, local residents' behaviors, knowledge and attitude as well as community environments volunteers are improved. Injury figures are showing decreasing trend as well. Besides, the involvement of community volunteers is enhanced. The following are some examples:

1. Home Safety:

According to a household inspection result of 100 families with 65 years old or above elderly in 2014, there was an average number 7.28 items per household needed improvements and 82 households (91.1%) had performed improvements with an average number of 2.60 items improved per household.

2. Traffic Safety

After the implementation of "Traffic Safety Reporter Workshop", it is noticed that there are more and more cases reported by residents

3. School Safety

Except the designated international safe school Shuanlian Elementary School, other 8 schools have all observed an increase of the average number of injury cases per student per school year.

4. Riverside Safety

According to the survey conducted in 2010 and 2014, the percentage of injury experience caused by hazards had decreased from 20% to 13%.

5. Commercial Area Safety

The number of cases in which a fire exit was blocked has been dropping yearly.

6. Intentional Injury Prevention

The suicide mortality per 100 thousand people in the district had been dropping noticeably to 8.5 in 2013; it's relatively lower than Taipei City.

<p><b>Section I</b>  <b>Indicator 7</b>  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>Since the launch of safety community development program, the association has been taking part in community activities to present the performance results of the program and share the experience with the community; the association is also partaking in international safe community network activities to share and learn from other members.</p> <p>Please refer to III.8 in the attachment (P.127-129)</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 re-designation ceremony of Datong Safe Community will be held in December 2015 along with other 4 safe communities in Taipei City.</p>
<p>7.3 Which already designated Safe Communities will be invited for the designation ceremony?</p>	<p>The re-designation ceremony of Datong District will invite designated ISCs and communities that are working on or interested in ISC program in Taiwan as well as in Japan.</p>
<p>7.4 Which international conferences and national Safe Community conferences has the municipality participated in?</p>	<p>International Safe Community Conference: attended 2 conferences, presented 3 posters – for example, the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian Conference on International Safe Communities in 2014</p> <p>National Safe Community Conference: attended 10 conferences, presented 2 posters – for example, Taipei City Conference on Safe Community and Healthy City in 2012</p> <p>Please refer to III.8. (1) &amp; (2) in the attachment (P.127)</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>Datong Safe Community is already the member of Asia Safe Community Network.</p>