

**APPLICATION TO JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL “SAFE
COMMUNITY NETWORK”**



**JING'AN DISTRICT
SHANGHAI CHINA
April 2007**

Preface

To improve the safety awareness and injury prevention capability of inhabitants and build up a modern international region characterized by stable society, safe environment and healthy population, we launched health and safety promotion project in Jing'an district in 2002.

To start, a cross-sectional committee and executive office are set up with responsibility for organizing, coordinating and guiding the project. Governmental departments and social units in the district have set up their own safety promotion organizations, formed work system, and associated with relevant agencies and volunteers to carry out injury prevention and safety promotion work. We have developed injury prevention projects covering all residents and programs targeting the elderly, children and youth, floating population and employees in entertainment vocation in light of local characteristics, and improved injury surveillance network to obtain scientific evidence for injury prevention. At present, a better working climate has been formed gradually with the support of government, policy, social units, and enthusiastic inhabitants.

Since start, the district government has spent a large amount of funds in improving community environment and installing safety protection facilities annually; Organizing varied safety education activities to enhance public safety awareness and improve behavior and living styles; Cooperating with universities, professional institutions and NGOs, and participating in the relevant conferences held in or out of China and sharing experience with partner communities to promote the regional safety promotion work. The results of middle-term evaluation show that mortality of injury in all ages is decreasing and the effect of safety settings are presenting in Jing'an.

To further improve safety promotion work in Jing'an, we apply to join the International Safe Community network to provide safer working and living environment to the residents by cooperating with International Safe Community network, and learning and sharing injury prevention and safety promotion experience with partners.



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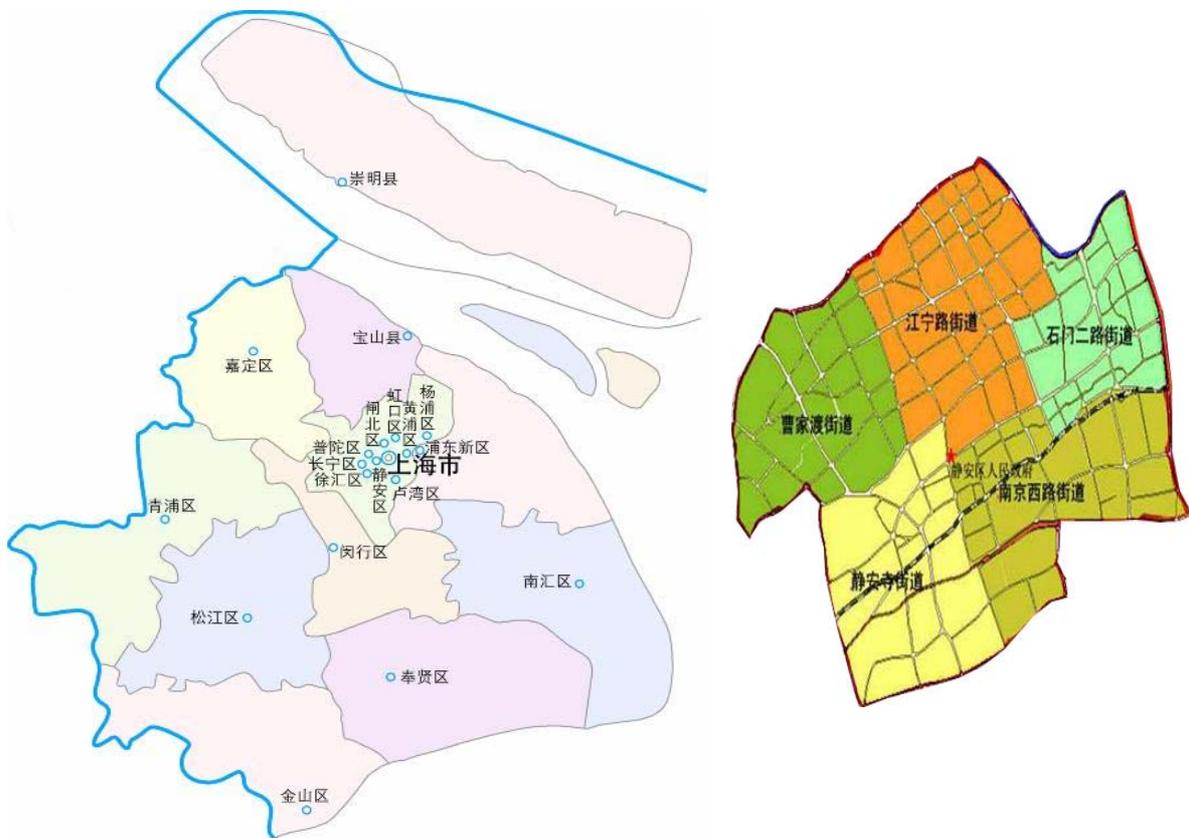
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1. Background

1.1 Introduction

Locating at the center of Shanghai, Jing'an district is named after the Jing'an Temple which has existed over 17 hundred years. It covers an area of 7.62 square kilometers with around 342,800 population and 119,900 households. In 2005, average income was 28,571 Yuan per capita in the district which was 6.5% higher than that of Shanghai. 5 community offices and 73 neighborhood committees are responsible for administrative work in their areas and organizing community activities for the residents. As a representative of modernization and internationalization of Shanghai, Jing'an district is nested with 230 business buildings, of which 80 high-grade business buildings contribute to 51.2% of the total tax revenue of the district. The economy brought by business buildings has become the dominant economy type in the district.

There are 30,513 students and 4,200 teaching and administrative staff in around 52 educational institutions in the district, including 18 middle schools, 13 primary schools, 12 kindergartens and other 9 educational units.



1.2 Population profile

There are 309,800 permanent residents and more than 33,000 floating population in Jing'an district, and population density reach 45,800 per square kilometer which equals to 21.8 times of that in Shanghai. The ratio of gender between men and women is 1:1.045. Residents in the region have relative higher education level and 19.43% of them have accepted college education or above.

With the increase of life expectancy in the region (80.66yrs in 2002 to 82.58yrs in 2006), the total population has reduced by 9.1% (Figure 1). Population structure is also changing with the decline of those under 18yrs and increase over 60yrs (Figure 2). As a result, Jing'an district now is one of districts in Shanghai with the highest extent of aging, and the proportion of households with pure senior citizens is increasing.

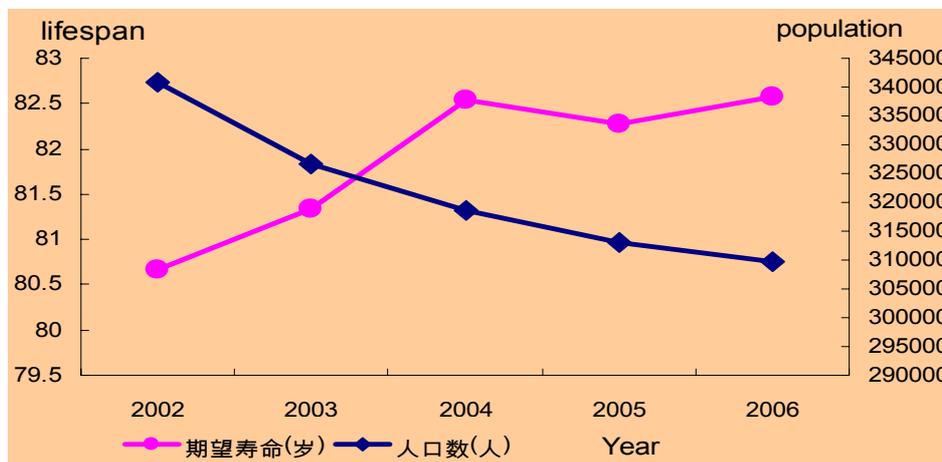


Figure 1 Number of permanent residents and life expectancy

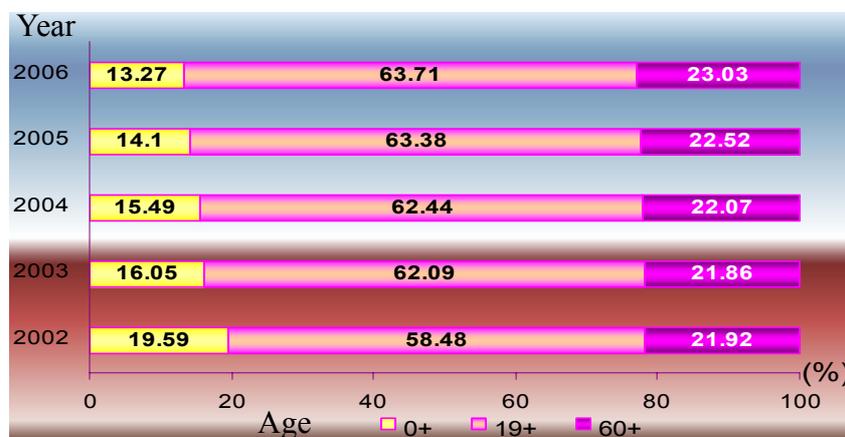


Figure 2 Population structure

1.3 Injury analysis

Injury prevention activities have been given priority since 2002 both on the district and community levels. In 2002, injury and poisoning caused 4.59% of all deaths in Jing'an, thus being the fifth largest cause of death. Mortality of injury tended to increase by age and the elderly were prone to death by injury.

Table 1 Death situation in child and youth, adults and the elderly in 2002

	0+	19+	60+	Total
Number of deaths due to injury and poisoning	2	51	79	132
Rank of injury in all death causes	2	2	6	5

Table 2 Proportional ratio (%) and mortality rate (/100,000) in all age groups due to injury and poisoning

	0-	15-	30-	40-	50-	60-	70-	80-	Total
Proportional ratio	1.52	9.09	4.55	13.64	11.36	8.33	15.15	36.36	100
Mortality rate	5.21	18.53	15.45	22.45	35.24	33.17	65.89	384.37	38.73

Analyzing the external causes of injury in 2002, accidental fall was found to be leading fatal cause of injury with the mortality rate of 12.62/100,000, followed by suicide and traffic accidents. Preventing injury in these areas would be our priority programs.

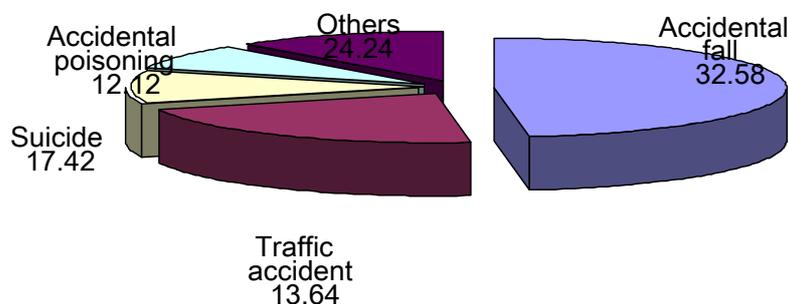


Figure 3 Proportional mortality ratio of injury (%)

Table 3 Mortality of external cause of injury in 2002 (/100,000)

External cause	0+	19+	60+	Total
Accidental fall	0.00	3.09	47.37	12.62
Suicide	0.00	6.63	10.53	6.75
Traffic accidents	0.00	5.30	7.89	5.28
Poisoning	2.60	3.98	7.89	4.69
Homicide	0.00	1.33	0.00	0.88
Drown	0.00	0.00	2.63	0.59
Fire accidents	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.29
Electricity accidents	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.29
Mechanical injury	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.29
Natural environment accidents	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.29
Others	0.00	1.77	25.00	6.75
Total	5.21	22.53	103.94	38.73

In Jing'an district, computerized surveillance system of patients was established in 2003 in all hospitals. According to surveillance data, we found there were 398 patients hospitalized by injury in 2003 and almost half of them were over 60yrs old. Fall and traffic accidents were found to be the leading causes of hospitalization which accounted for 84% of total injuries, and about 67% of patients were hospitalized over ten days. Therefore, senior citizens were vulnerable to injury than other age groups and if injured, there would have serious result.

2. Safety promotion in Jing'an district

In 2002, the district government promulgated and implemented The Outline of the Jing'an District on Building a Safe and Healthy District, which comprised 6 categories and 93 indicators. The Outline is to improve the quality of life for citizens by creating a peaceful and safe condition.

On the basis of the WHO safe community indicators, Jing'an district has made great efforts on safety promotion in the region.

- . Organized a collaborative cross-sectional committee led by the district government, which is responsible for pushing forward the work of injury prevention and control and safety promotion, and providing to citizens a safe working, living and studying environment.
- . Integrated resources to form force, and implemented programs on injury prevention and control and safety promotion targeting senior citizens, children and youth, traffic condition and living environment.
- . Improved injury surveillance network to provide scientific data for injury prevention and control program.
- . Learned and shared the experience with WHO safe communities, and strived for joining the WHO safe community network.

Jing'an safety promotion committee has worked out the Project of Injury Prevention and Control and Safety Promotion (2003-2005) in light of the WHO safe community indicators and district situation. We have initiated safety promotion work since 2003 and processed a range of activities focusing on injury prevention and control.

In 2006, our personnel visited WHO safe communities like Youth Park Community in Jinan, China, Kwai Tsing and Tai Po District, Hong Kong, China, listened to their report of safety promotion in local areas. In October 2006, professor Svanstrom and Joon Pil Cho visited our district, and provided many professional suggestions on how to improve the safety promotion work.

3. An infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in the district.

3.1 Jing'an safety promotion committee.

Directors from 39 district departments and divisions compose Jing'an safety promotion committee, directed by Deputy Director of Jing'an District government. The committee is responsible for working out general and specific policies and coordinating crucial matters.

Table 4 List of members in Jing'an Safety promotion committee

Sections	Director	Sections	Director	Sections	Director	Sections	Director
Office of District Government	Cui Zhengming	District Health Bureau	Qiao Zhongqiang	District Virescence Bureau	Huang Caidi	District Red Cross	Ding Xiaocang
District Propaganda Department	Ye Zhijian	Jing'an Branch of Shanghai FDA	Ding Xie	District Administrative Bureau of Real Estate	Chen Zhengan	District Safety Supervision Bureau	Tong Jianmin
District Development and Reform Commission	Li Yin	District Civil Affairs Bureau	Luo Min	District Environment Protection Bureau	Cai Bogang	District General Labour Union	Cheng zhongjun
District Construction and Transportation Commission	Gao Weizhong	District Finance Bureau	Chen Jiaqi	District Handicapped Union	Wu Yaoliang	District Tour Administration Bureau	Wang Jianzhong
District City Appearance Administration Commission	Li Weiping	District Culture Bureau	Shi Wenbing	Jing'an Temple Community	Wang Jiaqi	District Women Union	Zhang Yu
District Economy Commission	Ye Jianhua	Jing'an Branch of Shanghai Industry and Commerce Administrative Bureau	Lu Jian	Caojiadu Community	Lin Huikang	District General Renovation Office	Li Zengqiang
District Population and Family Planning Commission	Pu Ying	District Layout Bureau	Yu Liang	Shimen Erlu Community	Xu Jiakang	District Stat. Bureau	Li Changfeng
District Aging Office	Zhuang Peiwen	District Labor Guarantee Bureau	Yu Qiwei	Jiangning Community	Wang Guoping	District Information Commission	Zhou Qinghua
District Civilization Office	Zhang aihua	District Education Bureau	Chen Yuqin	Nanxi Community	Yang Zhijian	District Science and Technology Commission	Wu Liping
Jing'an Branch of Shanghai Public Security Bureau	Sheng Weizhong	District Physical Culture Bureau	Lin Xiaoyu	District Foreign Affair Office	Xie Hongqiao		

Under the committee, a safety promotion executive office is set up in the Bureau

of Health for liaison between local government and NGOs.



3.2 Working groups

Five working groups are formed to develop measures for safety promotion in specific areas. Members of these groups include officers in departments and volunteers from communities. Currently, we have the network groups for injury surveillance and statistics, elderly safety promotion, child and youth safety promotion, traffic safety promotion and residential safety promotion. See Table 5 for their composition and responsibilities.

Table 5 Composition and Responsibilities of Working Groups

Working Group	Department Taking the Lead	Participating Departments	Responsibilities
Injury Surveillance and Statistics	District Safety Promotion Executive Office	Office of District Government, District Health Bureau, District Statistics Bureau, etc.	Collection and analysis of injury data, community diagnosis, technical training and guidance, and assessment and evaluation
Safety of The Elderly	District Aging Commission	Communities and District Civil Affairs Bureau, etc.	Improvement of subsistence and living conditions of senior citizens, safety education for senior citizens and collection and sort-out of relevant materials
Safety of Children and Youth	District Education Bureau	Communities, District Office of Public Security Comprehensive Improvement, District Office of Guiding Ethical and Cultural Progress, and District Health Bureau, etc.	Safety improvement of campuses and their surrounding environment, safety education for children and juvenile, and collection and sort-out of relevant materials
Road Traffic Safety	Jing'an Branch of Shanghai Public Security Bureau	District Construction and Transportation Commission, District Office of Guiding Ethical and Cultural Progress, District Red Cross Commission, and communities, etc.	Administration of road facilities, motor vehicles and non-motor vehicles, traffic safety code and knowledge education for citizens and collection and sort-out of relevant materials
Residential Safety	District Construction and Transportation Commission	Communities, District Office of Public Security Comprehensive Improvement, Jing'an Branch of Shanghai Public Security Bureau, and District Red Cross, etc.	Comprehensive improvement of housing and environment, residential safety education for citizens and collection and sort-out of relevant materials

Each social unit in the district has also formed specific group to conduct safety promotion in workplace. These groups are led by the primary administrator in each unit with members from managers, technologists and persons ensuring security, etc. The groups are obliged to manage operation in workplaces strictly following 9 regulations such as Duty System of Operation Safety, Inspective System of Operation Safety, and Administrative System of Special Type Operation. The purpose of these systems is to ensure problems are discovered and dealt with before injury or accidents occur.

4. Long-term, sustainable programs covering both genders and all ages, environments, and situations

Jing'an district has a local plan that outline a clear objective of working with a long-term perspective to set up a safer district. Most of preventive programs in this plan are part of day-to-day activities undertaken by the working groups, and are revised annually.

4.1 Rapid response to public emergency

Dealing with public emergencies or other difficult situations that are more than what is considered normal risks and burdens demand immediate action. To counter this, we have drawn and implemented Response plan to Public Emergency in Jing'an District and Work Plan Responding to Emergency Situation in all fields. These plans are tools for all directors and managers so that they are better equipped to react rationally and efficiently to dangerous or critical situations.

Response plan to public emergency. The District Government has formulated the Master Plan for Rapid Response to Public Emergencies. All relevant departments, divisions and professional agencies have their own plans of rapid response to disasters, accidents in public security and traffic injury in light of their duties. Thus, an integrated system is formed to deal with critical situations.

Rapid response network. Executive office to public emergency has been set up in District Government responsible for directing and liaison with rapid response departments. Relevant departments and professional agencies have also set up the leading groups and executive offices, and organized rapid response forces equipped with professionals. This network makes the response rapidly between local government and departments, and the co-operation smoothly between departments and other agencies.

Rapid response drill. Relevant departments and professional agencies conducted drills regularly. On September 3, 2006, the district government organized a comprehensive drill of rescue from typhoon, in which over 160 emergency personnel from 15 departments worked together and fulfilled the tasks satisfactorily. The result of drill shows that the Response plan is operable and effective.

Surveillance for public emergency. On the basis of mass prevention and control,

Internet reporting has been realized on public security affairs, accidents in production, fire and traffic, and food poisoning successively, which obviously raise the reporting efficiency.

Example of prevention. The period during Spring Festival is the peak time of fire accidents because of using gas or electricity to make warm, lighting fireworks and the dry climate. To prevent the accidents in advance, every community enhances preventive measures in light to Response plan of Fire Accidents, and provides free fire extinguishers to every household in the region. In February 2006, residents used fire extinguishers to put out fire happened in an apartment, and avoided the loss of life and property.



(left) On September 3rd, fifteen departments including Jing'an Branch of Shanghai Public Security Bureau, Jing'an Health Bureau and Jing'an Environment Protection Bureau jointly carried out rapid response drilling to typhoon. About 160 professionals attended this drilling.

(right) Provided "Caring each other" primary first aid training in communities.

4.2 Safety education

Based on the Plan of Injury Prevention and Control and Safety Promotion in Jing'an District shaped by District safety promotion committee, relevant departments have formulated and implemented corresponding plans of safety education, and developed safety education activities in various forms to increasing citizens' awareness and skills of injury prevention and control.

Materials of safety knowledge. We have compiled and printed 30,000 Handbooks on Prevention of Accidents and Injury to popularize the relevant knowledge and skills; Distributed eight series of Public Health Education (100,000 volume) to every households, and sent safety education books (The Office Clan) to white-collars.

Safety Education through media. To let every resident have common knowledge of injury prevention and control, we make use of the newspaper and TV station in the district to broadcast relevant information and hold competitions on safety knowledge. The Jing'an Times publishes monographs once a month on prevention of injury. The Healthy Jing'an Website is trying to operate safety education online.

Safety education base. We also have used forms residents favorite to let them easily access to safety knowledge, such as fixed publicity columns, corridors, newspapers on the wall and electronic display screens, dynamically showing applicable knowledge. Contents published in these places are renewed regularly. Relevant exhibitions displaying residential safety and traffic safety information have attracted numerous citizens to visit and study.

Safety Activities with special themes. We also organize propaganda and education activities on particular time, like Work safety Month, May 25 Road Traffic Safety Law Publicity Day, and November 9 Fire Control Day. Through participating in these activities, residents may get useful information of relevant injury prevention and modify their behaviors.

Example of safety education—proper method of setting off fireworks. It is strictly prohibited to light fireworks indoor or closing population centralized locations and flammable and explosive places. People must set off firework following the product instructions, make sure inflaming position, and never turn any part of the body toward the tract of fireworks. When lighting up the product

sideways using cigarette or incense, people must change to the safe position. If flameout happens, don't close to watch, light again or set off other product in ten minutes. Don't set off fireworks near sewer gate and cesspool to avoid inducing explosion.



Propaganda boards in communities



Set up 29 community health service centers and provide convenient safety education and services to residents

4.3 Traffic safety

Because of small region, many residents go to work by bicycles or motorcycles and also because of bad transportation habits, traffic safety used to be a critical problem in Jing'an district. Through formulated and implemented the Implementation Plan of Building a Safe and Unblocked Region in Jing'an district and the Project of Road Traffic Safety Promotion, we have improved the road traffic administrative mechanism and facility construction, raised the administration level and citizens' traffic safety awareness, ensured expedite traffic and prevented road traffic accidents.

Facility construction of road traffic safety. We have extended and widened 13 roads/sections, installed traffic lights at 12 intersections, paved 150,000 square meters of sidewalk bricks for 40 roads, renewed traffic signs and markings, readjusted road parking spots, increased parking garages and optimized traffic capacity and traffic order.

“Cherishing life and civilized trip”. Conducted sustained road traffic comprehensive improvement campaigns, and set up 18 model intersections of traffic civilization (6 in municipal-level and 12 in district-level) and 4 model residential blocks in municipal-level. The Shimen Erlu community has been nominated as Shanghai Model Demonstration Community of Traffic Civilization for three successive years.

“Five into” in traffic safety propaganda. We have carried out more than 70 large activities in social units, schools, communities, households and buildings, displayed exhibition boards for 16,000 times, pasted 20,000 posters and distributed 166,000 copies of brochures. The rates of having traffic safety knowledge and abidance of traffic regulation in citizens have both gradually risen.

Volunteer campaign to improve traffic civilization. We have also launched a series of activities with the thesis of “Civilization Underfoot and Sending Flowers to Civilized Passerby”, in which 3,500 volunteers have assisted in maintaining traffic order on the streets group by group, distributed publicity brochures, and sent carnations to drivers and pedestrians who conscious abided by traffic regulations. Currently, number of people breaking traffic regulation has reduced greatly.

Keeping the road unblocked by effective measures. With the support of relevant departments and social units, road and traffic structures in the district tend to rationalization and traffic order in central streets are obvious improved. Man-made traffic jams are basically removed and transit capability in most roads has been improved dramatically. In 2006, we surveyed citizens about traffic safety knowledge, and found the rate has increased to 93% from 50% in 2002, and the abidance rate of traffic regulations in the inspected intersections has reached over 99%.



“Civilization Underfoot - Sending Flowers to Civilized Passerby”



Organized traffic safety activities of “Policies Jingjing An’an greet you” on Traffic Day in Jing’an park



“I have traffic safety knowledge”, traffic safety education in kindergarten

4.4 Safe environment renovation

We have carried out a lot of projects to improve residential safety in the district, which have been put into the list of the District Government Annual Good Deeds. Moreover, we implemented the Jing'an District Residential Safety Promotion Projects and their special revision plans to improve all safety facilities in old-style residential lanes and apartments, and enhanced the safety guarantee capacity for residents.

General renovation of housing and environment. We have general improved 41 old-style residential lanes, 49 old apartment buildings and 3 communities completely in the district. The renovation measures include improving the equipments covering old-fashioned buildings from rain, renewal of aging electric wires, maintenance of old elevators, removing dangerous buildings, and leveling off roads and ground in residential quarter, etc.

Project of flat roofs replaced by sloping ones. We have replaced 1.017 million square meters of flat roofs of 509 old-fashioned multi-storey apartment buildings with sloping ones to strengthen their capacity against storms, typhoons and high temperature, and prevent their water tanks from secondary contamination. 16,950 households are beneficial from this project.

Integrated improvement of public areas and kitchens of residences. Fire control and sanitation improvement have been conducted on electricity, gas, flammable odds and ends and kitchen greasy dirt in public areas and kitchens of 60876 households in 11353 apartment buildings, and water spray auto fire-extinguishing systems have been installed to ensure both sanitation and safety.

Transforming shared toilets for single use. We have made 10230 households in old-fashioned apartments have their own toilets through taking shared toilets apart, increasing toilets or renovating existed ones. These measures removed risk factors for elderly injury.

Special improvement campaigns of air-conditioning exterior equipment. Over 10,000 air-conditioning exterior equipments have been moved to safer positions or added covers to prevent fall, and drained off cooling water from air-conditioners to prevent environmental pollution. The improved air-conditioning exterior equipments are not only safer but also good looking.

In short, eliminating potential risk factors for injury by effective measures makes residents safer and pleasure. Mrs Guo living in Gaorong neighborhood committee said: before renovation, mess in public space contained the hidden risks of safety, inhabitants in the building often made dissension due to shared kitchen or toilet which great impacted the neighborhood relationship; while after renovation, it is surprised to find the appearance of old-style buildings has been quite changed and the neighborhood relationship tends to be more harmonious.



Kitchen comparison before and after renovation



(left) Shared toilet in residential house before renovation
(right) single used toilet after renovation



Residential quarter before and after renovation



Renovated air-conditioning exterior equipment

4.5 Physical activity safety

We have implemented the Outline of the Sports Development Program in Jing'an District (2003-2007) and the Community Sports Development Program (2003-2008) launched by Jing'an District Physical Culture Bureau. The purposes of these two programs are to attract everybody to participate in sports by improving government-sponsored physical spots, configuring with fitness equipments up to standard and strengthening scientific fitness guidance to enabling citizens to carry out sports and fitness activities safely.

Community fitness centers and spots. We have built up 107 community fitness centers and spots with the area of 38,000 square meters, where fitness facilities conform to quality and safety requirements, and caution boards and operation instruction boards are eye-catching. These facilities and boards are regular maintained and renewed. For many years there has been no injury accident reported.

Operational sports and fitness venues. Currently, there are 37 operational sports and fitness venues operated with sanitation license. Relevant departments have further strengthened supervision and management to make them operate under the safety requirement.

Street fitness activities. More than 4,000 citizens have composed over 230 mass fitness teams and persisted in morning exercises or regular activities. Community administrative departments have provided suitable venues equipped with voluntary sport professionals to ensure safe and orderly fitness activities for residents.

Scientific fitness guidance. The District Sports Health College and six citizen habitus testing stations hold regular sports and fitness lectures to guide citizens to proper exercise and prevent accident and injury.

Example of safety management in swimming pool. There is obvious sign distinguishing water depth in swimming pool, and established rescue system equipped with rescue personnel and lifesaving facility in the ratio of 1 to 150. The average available area is no less than 2.5 square meters per capital. Through effective operation of devices in water circulation, complementarity, filtration, sterilization and depositing to decontamination, swimming pool meets the sanitation standard requirement.



Fitness facilities in community fitness centers



Plastic cement raceway in school playground and basketball stands wrapped in foamed plastics,



Citizen habitus testing stations in communities

4.6 Food and drug safety

The result of a community safety survey shows that food sanitation and safety is the most concerned safety issue of citizens. To publicize food and safety knowledge, we conducted activities in communities combining the instruction of family medicine intake.

Popularization of food and drug safety knowledge. We have placed publicity boards in restaurants and drugstores to propagandize the knowledge of food poisoning prevention and proper drug intake. In addition, instructor groups are organized to popularize safety knowledge in communities. In 2006, these groups went to community over 97 times and distributed educational materials of more than 27,500.

Quality classification management of food sanitation. To improve the quality of food sanitation, we have introduced quality classification of food safety in food production and operation corporations, confirmed the corporations into three levels based on safety risk (level A for 5%, B for 84%, and C for 11%), and reinforced sanitation supervision on those in level B and C.

Critical control in key points of food safety. In the peak period of food consumption like legal holidays and seasons of food poisoning frequent happened, we will intensify the sanitation supervision and sample tests in restaurants and companies, eateries, supermarkets, etc. In 2006, we have fast tested 5558 samples and the rate of qualification is over 94%.

Effective supervising food safety in markets. We have carried out a series of special executive actions to resolve the hidden troubles in food safety in the following food products: Xiangxuehai Infant Nutrition Milk Powder, Duobao Fish with drug remaining and QQ Effervescence Pill for Body Fat Reduction which has drug appended illegally. Those with quality problems certainly are requested to stop sale completely or take back all sold products from consumers.

Community pharmaceutical service. Organized drugstores to open “Sunday Class” in communities teaching basic medicine intake knowledge; invited professional pharmacists to instruct safe and reasonable drug intake for residents and help them to clean up family medicine-chest and callback expired medicine.

Food safety guarantee work. In 2006, we fulfilled food safety guarantee work for some important large activities such as The Third China Business Meeting, Special Olympics World Games, and Tennis Masters Cup, in which we sent food safety supervisors for 288 times totally guaranteeing 37992 persons to have meals safely.



Food markets before renovation



after renovation



Vegetable safety testing room

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

5.1 The elderly safety

As an aging district, the elderly takes a large amount in total population. To reduce the potential risk factors of injury in the daily lives of senior citizens, a series of aged assistance services are provided.

Safety aid facilities for senior citizens. We have installed Ankanotong electronic nurses for senior citizens living alone and provided 24 hours hot-line “12320” for counseling. Moreover, we are building the district as a National Demonstration District of Barrier-Free Facility Construction, and have installed barrier-free facilities for 502 households with disabled senior citizens.

Aged care network. An information database for 74,696 senior citizens in the district has been established, and has set up special contact cards for those living alone or with difficulty. Local communities have arranged specific officers to visit them regularly, and 3,221 volunteers have formed partnership with senior citizens and provided care for life, economy and mental health.

Happy home for senior citizens. Local communities have set up nursing service centers for senior citizens and the elderly nursing homes, providing care, housekeeping and mental comfort services to 16,454 senior citizens living by themselves, and provided free nursing services for 1-2 hours each day to 970 senior citizens who are unable to take care of themselves.

Balance training for the elderly. According to injury surveillance data, accidental fall is the main cause of injury for the elderly and often leads to fatal results. Besides the environment renovation in living area, personal balance improvement is an important preventive measure. Jing’an district started balance training at the beginning of 2007. Training courses are developed by doctors in rehabilitation department in Jing’an elderly hospital, which include play gymnastics and ball pass-on games. Senior citizens in communities are invited to attend the training course once a day organized by doctors in the first month, and then they are encouraged to do the exercise in groups by self-management. Balance function of the elderly will be tested by professionals before and after training courses. Bases on test results, we find that training courses are effective in improving balance function of the elderly. Currently, four communities have carried out training programs.



Prepared meal for the elderly and helped them bath



Ankangtong electronic nurses



Balance training for the elderly

5.2 Children and youth safety

Safety risks often surround the children and youngsters, taking examples: classmates ask to try to break the traffic regulation, or go to game bar after school. Therefore, taking care of the safety of children and youth is critical. The purpose of thematic campaign “Taking care of the children’s heart to assist them to grow up safely” is to make children and youngsters build up safety awareness, cultivate safe behaviors, and initiative choose safe living mode.

Safe and civilized campus. To provide a safe study and exercise environment in the campus, all schools in the district have installed safety protection facilities, such as antiskid floor, double-deck sectional handrails, plastic cement sports grounds, basketball stands wrapped in foamed plastics, and risk warning signs.

Currently, 72% middle and primary schools have been recognized as Shanghai Municipal Safety and Civilization Model Campus.

School surrounding environment renovation. Safety of school surrounding environment is important to prevent student injury. Renovations have been conducted to solve the problems of arbitrary setup of stalls, arbitrary parking and harassment of juvenile delinquents surrounding schools. We have installed infrared alarm annunciator and video monitors devices on the school gate, and closed operational Internet bars, song and dance halls and video game player rooms around schools. Teachers and students have sense of safety now when going into and out of the schools.

Student mental health. To relieve students' mental perplexity, pressure and disorder, all schools have opened mental health classes and set up heart-to-heart talk rooms in campuses. Professional counselors or teachers help students to solve mental confusion.

Traffic safety education. Improving awareness of traffic safety in children and parents is effective for child injury prevention. Weihailu kindergarten holds series of educational activities on Traffic Day annually, including inviting traffic polices to teach relevant knowledge, playing the games of crossing streets, holds competition on injury prevention knowledge among parents.

Student Safety in Vacation. There is long vacation in summer for students, how to keep them safe is our really concerned issue. Schools and communities often organize summer camps or other activities to propaganda injury prevention knowledge and encourage students to attend physical activities.



Fire control survival training and drilling



Primary first aid on the spot - bandaging training and competition

5.3 Safety of migrant workers

Safety management in centralized residential areas. Jing'an district has a large amount of migrant workers. Most of them work in building sites and share apartment with 6-12 persons. Some apartments have changed original structure to meet more people living requirements resulting in potential safety hazards. To remove risk factors of fire accidents or possible hidden troubles, government is banning share of apartments with safety hazard, and punish illegal lease.

Occupational Safety. We have publicized and implemented the Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases and the Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on Safety in Production. All construction and renovation sites have to sign the paper of responsibility. We have also opened 256 special operation safety training classes for 13,093 special operation workers in 2005, with the rate of qualification over 98%.

Improvement of safety awareness. Building site of Plaza 66 □ is the trial site of safety promotion in Jing'an district. We have run a concentrative propaganda of safety knowledge for migrant workers in June and November 2006 respectively. From the consultation and publicized materials, we found that the safety awareness of migrant workers have increased obviously, which suggests that injury prevention education and integrated safety promotion work for migrant workers are effective.



Put emphasis on sustainable management of leased places in unused workshop



Reinforced inspection in target locations

Table 6 Elementary effect of safety promotion program in Plaza 66 □

Survey Date	People accepted Consultation (Number)	Number of Board displayed	Distributed propaganda materials (Number)
June 28	100	15	700
November 20	150	24	1800

5.4 Safety of the white-collars

Jing'an district has about 230 business buildings and over 80,000 white-collars working in the area. Providing safe working environment and remove potential risk factors of injury for these persons are the key point of safety promotion in the district.

Safe business buildings. Building property management companies, enterprises and employee representatives in business buildings have composed safety promotion committees, and responsible for organizing safety promotion activities and discovering safety hazards in the building. Currently, the buildings participating in health and safety promotion activities have increased from 5 to 52.

Building Safety Facilities. Buildings joining in safety promotion program have equipped with necessary safety facilities. China Corporation Building has overcome the weakness of closed structure and broken the wall to open windows so as to improve ventilation. The High-tech Plaza has installed magnetic induction alarming devices on doors of fire control passages to eliminate the blind spots in safety monitoring, and taken anti-slip measures in raining days.

Buildings security improvement. Governmental departments and building property management companies as well as enterprises in buildings have signed responsibility letters of building security improvement. Building property management companies and enterprises in buildings have built and improved the internal security management system and improved Response plans to emergencies, and put preventive measures of technique, material and human resource into effective. Security precautions are strict and effective.

First Aid and survival training. All the buildings can keep emergency escape passage clear and make marks eye-catching. Buildings such as the Plaza 66 have equipped first aid kit in emergency passages. On-the-spot primary first aid training, fire-extinguishing and survival drills are regularly held in buildings, enabling white-collars to grasp CPR skills and avoid injury in emergency situations.



First aid training



Member recruitment of white-collar salon

6. Programs that document the frequency and causes of injuries

Documentation and analysis of accident data are important steps in preventing injury among the population in general, the most vulnerable groups, environments and situations. Jing'an district have formed an injury surveillance network in the region since 2002, including hospitals, CDC and relevant departments. All data collected from network will be centralized and analyzed in district safety promotion executive office, then used to modify and evaluate programs. Surveillance data covers injury occurrence in working sites, living area, transportation, schools, and injury hospitalization and deaths. Special investigations have been conducted in the district to get injury related information about student traffic injury, risky behavior of adolescent and safety requirement of white-collars.

School injury surveillance. Child and youth are vulnerable injury group. Student injury register have been started in all kindergartens, primary and high schools since 2001. District CDC and Maternal and Child Care Institution are responsible for injury surveillance in these places.

a. *Injury in kindergartens.* There were 35 injury cases happened in kindergartens between 2002 and 2005 school year, no death case. Tumble and bump were the main causes of injury of children. Thus, improving indoor and outdoor environment in kindergarten and conducting balance training for children are effective measures in preventing injury.

Table 7 Child injury in kindergartens (2002-2005 school year)

Causes of injury	Number of injury cases				Total
	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Tumble	7	10	2	6	25
Bump	5	1	2	1	9
Others	1	0	0	0	1
Total	13	11	4	7	35

b. *Injury in schools.* According to investigation, most injury of students occurred in schools. We built students injury reporting system in 2001. However, it took two years to improve the system and make surveillance information completely. There were 396 injury cases between 2002 and 2005 school year, and the first three causes of injury were incautious bump, accidental fall and traffic accidents.

Table 8 Injury sites of students between 2003 and 2005 school year

Injury sites	Number of injury cases			
	03	04	05	Total
School	89	106	119	314
Home	13	9	9	31
On the road	12	7	5	24
Playground out of school	2	3	4	9
Pleasure ground	2	0	0	2
Other sites	7	4	5	16
Total	125	129	142	396

Incidence surveillance in departments. Many departments in the district have own accidents registration system, including traffic, fire and public security accidents in Jing'an Branch of Public Security Bureau; working sites accidents in District Administration Bureau of Work Safety; occupational poisoning in CDC; food poisoning in District Branch of Food and Drug Administration Bureau. Injury information from above departments are gathered in safety promotion executive office and analyzed annually.

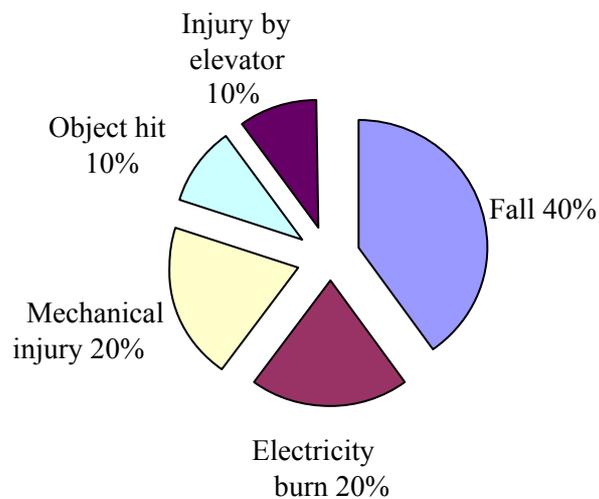
a. *Traffic injury.* From 2002 to 2006, there were 663 traffic accidents happened with 747 injured cases. Peak time of accidents was January while lowest time was July. Analyzing the cause of accidents, we found that most accidents were caused by those not abiding by the traffic regulation, and accidents caused by vehicles accounted for about 52% (in 2006), which suggested safety education had to be the priority aspect in preventing injury.

Table 9 Injury status caused by traffic accidents (2002-2006)

Year	Injury status	Number of person			
		Vehicle	Non-vehicle	Pedestrian	Total
2002	Dead	3	4	1	8
	Injured	132	56	46	234
	Total	135	60	45	242
2003	Dead	2	4	1	7
	Injured	81	42	20	143
	Total	91	46	21	150
2004	Dead	4	1	1	6
	Injured	77	17	13	107
	Total	81	18	14	113
2005	Dead	4	3	1	8
	Injured	65	23	11	99
	Total	69	26	12	107
2006	Dead	3	1	0	4
	Injured	67	40	16	124
	Total	70	41	16	128

b. *Working site injury.* Accidents in working places have been in controlled at a lower state, but death probability is high. In 2006, there were 10 accidents occurred with 6 persons dead. Fall was the dominant cause of injury in working sites.

Figure 4 Proportional ratio of accidents causes in 2006



Injury hospitalization. Hospital is an important component in injury surveillance. However, building surveillance system in all hospitals is a time-consuming process. Currently, community health service centers have started injury surveillance of out-patient, and we are trying to introduce out-patient surveillance to all hospitals in short term. Injury hospitalization information are relative complete in all hospitals. Following table 10 has described age distribution of hospitalized injury cases in Jing'an district.

Table 10 Age distribution of cases in hospitalization by injury

Age groups	Number of hospitalized cases				
	2003 year	2004 year	2005 year	2006 year	Total
0+	41	43	36	20	140
19+	175	157	182	148	662
60+	182	200	233	234	849
Total	398	400	451	402	1651

We could find from above table that the elderly took a large amount in hospitalized cases, which suggested that the elderly were vulnerable to moderate or serious injury. There was no significant difference between number of hospitalized cases in male and female. Fall was the leading cause of injury for hospitalization between 2003 and 2006, following was traffic accidents and poisoning.

Table 11 Proportional ratio of leading three cause of injury for hospitalization

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Fall	70.10%	74.75%	81.60%	81.84%
Traffic accidents	13.82%	10.50%	5.76%	10.20%
Including: vehicle caused	4.02%	3.00%	1.77%	2.24%
Non-vehicle caused	9.80%	7.50%	3.99%	7.96%
Poisoning	4.52%	1.25%	2.00%	0.75%

Death surveillance. Jing'an CDC has started death register from 1950s which covered all causes of death in the region. Through classifying death causes by ICD10 codes, we calculate the number of deaths caused by injury and poisoning. Death certificates are collected from hospitals and Public Security Bureau monthly, and analyzed in safety promotion executive office. From 2002 to 2006, there were 648 persons died of injury and poisoning which accounted for about 5% of total deaths. The average age of death was 69.68 years.

Table 12 Depiction of death of injury in Jing'an district

Years	Mortality (/100,000)	Proportional ratio of all death (%)	Average age of death
2002	38.73	4.59	64.24
2003	45.02	5.21	70.33
2004	42.07	5.2	73.24
2005	42.47	4.86	70.78
2006	32.92	3.74	69.99

Analyzing the cause of injury, we found that the leading causes of death are fall, traffic accidents, suicide and poisoning. The following table 13 describes the rank of fatal causes of injury and mortality rate respectively.

Table 13 Causes of injury between 2002 and 2006

Rank	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Cause	Mortality	Cause	Mortality	Cause	Mortality	Cause	Mortality	Cause	Mortality
1	Fall	12.62	Fall	26.03	Fall	23.23	Fall	23.31	Fall	15.82
2	Suicide	6.75	Suicide	5.82	Suicide	6.91	Traffic accidents	6.38	Traffic accidents	7.1
3	Traffic accident	5.28	Traffic accident	5.2	Traffic accident	5.34	Suicide	3.51	Suicide	3.55
4	poisoning	4.69	poisoning	3.67	poisoning	3.14	Poisoning	3.51	Poisoning	2.58

The elderly and children are prone to death of injury. Based on injury surveillance data, we found that mortality rate of injury for the elderly was higher than other age groups and fall was the leading cause of death. There were 17 persons less than 18yrs died of injury between 2002 and 2006, accidental fall and traffic accidents were the main causes.

Injury investigation of special subjects. Besides regular injury surveillance, special investigations have also been conducted in the region to record injury situations and modify our injury prevention programs. These investigations included injury in-door investigation in 2005, risky behavior survey of adolescents in 2004 and 2006.

7. Evaluation measures to assess the programs, processes and the effects of change

Safety promotion is a continual process, in which we should plan new programs constantly and make evaluation to assess effect of change regularly. In Jing'an district, we take internal and external evaluation measures to assess the program content, development, effect, environment and resources regularly. The exact evaluation methods are as follows.

7.1 Multi-level evaluation measures

- I. *Evaluation by upper administrative department and professionals.* Shanghai Health Promotion Committee with professionals from Shanghai CDC and medical universities conducted evaluations on our safety promotion programs twice a year. The evaluation contents include execution of safety promotion policy, development of safety promotion programs, and injury surveillance and prevention effects. These evaluations help us to realize advantages and disadvantages in safety promotion work and modify relevant working plans effectively.
- II. *Self-evaluation of each working group.* District safety promotion executive office organized self-evaluation of working effect twice a year, and the contents comprised negotiation work among departments, holding theme meeting of responsible program regularly, evaluating the program intervention effect, evaluation of risk distinguishing and trend of change, evaluation of the program development and adjustment, and writing program evaluation report, etc.

7.2 Program and effect evaluation

Death of injury. From 2002 to 2006, number of people died of injury decreased year by year. However, comparing the data of first four death causes between 2006 and 2002, we found that mortality of suicide and accidental poisoning have fallen 47.41% and 44.99% respectively, while that of accidental fall and traffic accidents have increased around 25% and 34%. It suggested that we should further improve the prevention programs of accidental fall and traffic accident.

For age distribution, there was a decline appeared in all age groups and decrease in those under 18 yrs and over 60yrs were relatively lower than the rest people, which demonstrated that injury prevention for the elderly and children and youth would still be priority programs.

Table 14 Age distribution of mortality of injury and poisoning (Mortality/100,000)

Age groups	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006	Comparison 2006/2002 (%)
0+	6.45	10.40	2.21	12.36	5.29	-17.98
19+	24.17	19.42	17.83	16.90	13.01	-46.15
60+	103.94	140.69	135.92	131.44	102.48	-1.41
Total	38.73	45.02	42.07	42.47	32.92	-15.00

Hospitalization of injury. Fall and traffic accidents were found to be the leading causes of hospitalization, which accounted for about 90% of total hospitalization of injury in 2006. The elderly were most vulnerable group to injury and the number of hospitalized cases tended to increase in recent years. We introduced balance training program for the elderly to see a decrease of hospitalization with the program development.

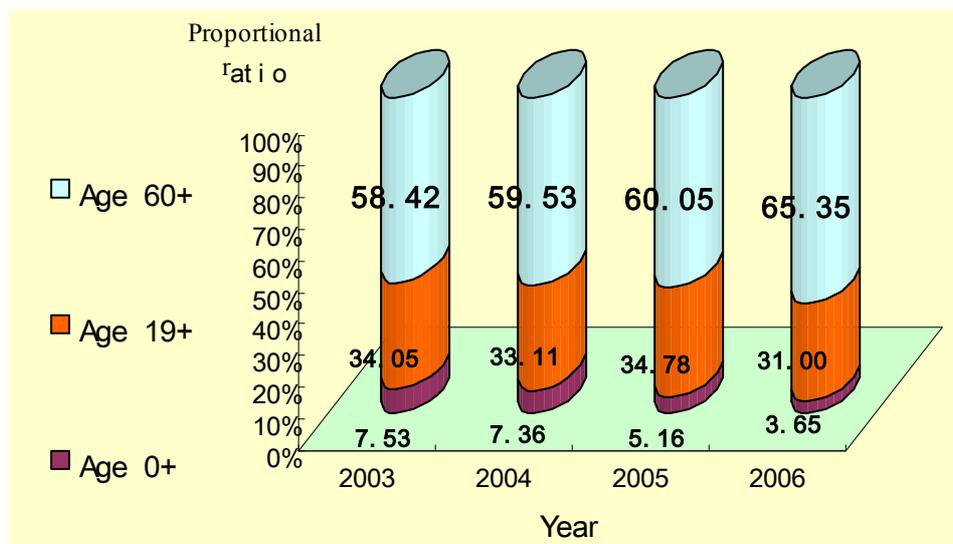
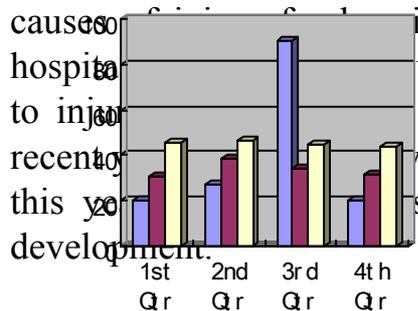


Figure 5 Age distribution of hospitalization of fall

Prevention of injury among child and youth. We have put more focus on injury prevention of child and youth in kindergartens and schools. Using internal control, kindergartens and schools have systematized the registration of accidents since 2002 and using data from the injury register to document whether there has been success in prevention measures. Accidents figure between 2002 and 2005 school years suggested a trend toward a reduced number of injuries in kindergartens.

Figure 6 Incidence rate of injury in kindergartens

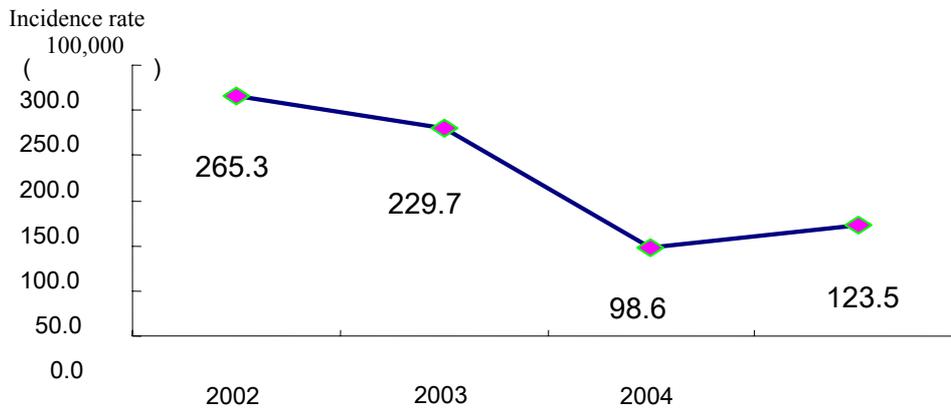
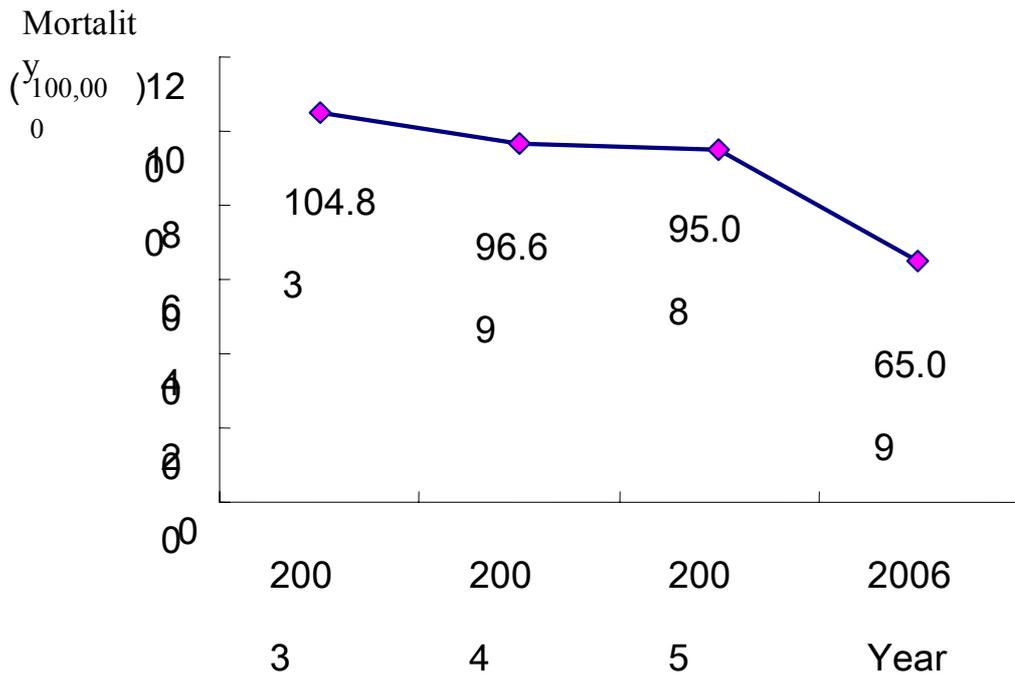


Figure in injury register of school accidents also suggested a decrease trend in student fall accidents, which could be the results of renovation of school playground campus environments. However, recent surveillance data showed that number of injuries of students tended to increase in non-physical exercise time and most of these injuries were because of incaution. Thus, we have to put more emphasis on student safety education and improve their safety awareness in any time.

Injury prevention for people more than 60yrs. Injury may cause fatal result for the elderly, and the probability of injury has the trend to increase by age. Prevention of injury for the elderly is priority program in our district. Since fall was the leading cause of injury in those over 60yrs and most of accidents happed in living areas, we have carried out programs to improve indoor and outdoor living environment and propaganda of safety knowledge to remove risk factor of fall.

Figure 7 Mortality of accidental fall for the elderly



From March 2007, we have conducted balance training program in communities and about 120 senior citizens have involved in the program. Comparing balance testing results before and after training, we found that the program could significantly improve balance function of the elderly. This program will be introduced to all communities in the district and invite more senior citizens to attend the training, and the evaluation will be further conducted to assess the effect of the program.

Prevention of injury by relevant department. District Administration Bureau of Work Safety is in charge of safety promotion in working sites. They have an injury registration system and data from these records can provide information whether the prevention program are effective. Between 2002 and 2006, number of accidents in working places was in a lower state and tended to decrease further.

Table15 Injury in working sites

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of accidents	12	15	16	9	10
Number of injuries	10	10	9	5	6
Number of deaths	2	5	7	4	4

8. Ongoing participation in national and international safe communities network

8.1 Participating in national safe community network

- In March 2006, attended the designation ceremony of Youth Park Safe Community in Jinan City, Shandong Province.
- In July 2006, visited WHO safe communities such as Kwai Tsing and Tai Po in Hongkong to learn their experience.
- In October 2006, participated in the Second International Healthy City Union Conference in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province and Jinshan, Shanghai, and International Forum of Healthy City in Jinshan, Shanghai.
- In November 2006, Jing'an district attended the Leader Meeting of Safety Promotion held by Shanghai Health Promotion Executive Office, and arranged the safe community building work in next stage.
- In November 2006, visited Youth Park safe community in Jinan City and learned their experience in building safe community.

8.2 Participating in international community network

- In June 2005, participated in 2005 Academic Meeting held by American Academy Health.
- In October 2006, professionals from WHO Safe Community Collaborating Center visited Jing'an district of safety promotion work.
- In 2007, send four newsletter and two posters to WHO safe community network.
- In 2007, preparing to attend the 4th Asia safe community network meeting held in Thailand.

9. Contact information

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11. Appendix

List of safety promotion activities

Programs	Time span	Target age groups or environments	Main measures
Prevention of infant choke	2002 ~ now	0 ~ 1year old	Open training classes targeting pregnant or lying-in women to prevent infants choke caused by sleeping with mother or with pap in mouth.
Prevent infant fall from turning over	2003 ~ now	0 ~ 3 years old	Open training classes targeting nursemaids to prevent infants fall caused by turning over or creep.
Prevent infant choke from improper swallowing	2003 ~ now	0 ~ 3years old	Organize infant parents to watch video of Preventing Infant Accidental Choke, and instruct them in prevention of infant choke caused by inhaling dangerous grains such as bean or peanut.
Competition of child injury prevention	2007	0 ~ 3years old	Organized competition on child injury prevention to let parents and professionals of community child care understand relevant knowledge.
Residential safety of children under school age	2004 ~ now	0 ~ 6year old	Organize children under school age and their parents to watch video of Children Residential Safety to prevent children from trauma, fracture, exarticulation and poisoning caused by climbing or incautious taking food.
Prevent children from chemical injury	2005	0 ~ 6years old	Developed lectures of children chemical injury prevention. These lectures guided parents to put medicine, cosmetic and laundry powder in safe places.
Dispersal children safety	2002 ~ now	0 ~ 6years old	Organize parents of infants who have not in nursery or kindergarten to watch video of keeping children safety, and distribute safety education materials.
Prevention of children getting lost	2002 ~ now	1 ~ 6years old	Children are formed partners when outdoor playing to prevent from getting lost. And increase the number of teachers and intensify position responsibility of security personnel.

Programs	Time span	Target age groups or environments	Main measures
Children escape drilling	2003 ~ now	3 ~ 6years old	Organize children in nursery and kindergarten to carry out escape drilling from fire or earthquake.
Children competition of safety knowledge	2006	3 ~ 6years old	Organized children safety knowledge competition in teachers and nursery governess and distributed safety education DVDs.
reflector tags	2002	7 ~ 15 years old	Instructed pupils in wearing yellow hat to reduce hidden traffic troubles. All first-graders in elementary schools are given reflector tags, for whom the police have a special program.
“Small hands in big hands to go along with civilization ”	2002 ~ now	7 ~ 15years old	Initiate activities on “Traffic Day” every year, including inviting traffic police to teach relevant traffic safety knowledge on the spot, conducting drilling and encouraging children to publicize the importance of civilized behaviors in traffic to their parents and passerby.
Safety education courses	2004 ~ now	7 ~ 15years old	Open safety education courses of fire control, road traffic and electricity safety.
Student safety education day	2005	7 ~ 15 years old	On student safety education day, student volunteers went to street to publicize traffic civilization. Sent professionals to inspect school bus for safety.
“Cherishing life, keeping away from drugs”	2006	7 ~ 15years old	Relevant departments carried out banning drug activities in schools.
Reinforcing material prevention in school	2001 ~ now	7 ~ 18years old	Install infrared alarm devices, alarm button, video inspection in schools and renovate bounding wall.
Renovation of school surrounding environment	2002	7 ~ 18years old	Solved the problems of arbitrary setup of stalls, arbitrary parking and harassment of juvenile delinquents.
Student mental health	2004	7 ~ 18years old	Set up heart-to-heart talk room such as “Small Warm Room” to relieve students’ mental perplexity or pressure.

Programs	Time span	Target age groups or environments	Main measures
No bagatelle in School	2005	7 ~ 18years old	Arranged professional security personnel in schools and inspected school for safety regularly.
Student injury prevention in Jing'an district——integrated injury invention mode research based on “School living skills” education	2005	7 ~ 18years old	Ran “School living skills” education program to reduce the occurrence of ill-behaviors such as material-addiction, gambling, and attempting to smoking.
Student multimedia competition on the theme of “Cherishing lives, care for safety and health”	2007	7 ~ 18years old	Collected multimedia materials in high schools in the district to build safety notion among students.
Handed out “Legal Aid Card”	2003	0 ~ 18years old	All law offices in the district promised to provide free legal services to students with legal aid demand.
Opened “12348” hot line	2005	0 ~ 18years old	Provided legal aid to protect the rights and interests of minor through telephone consultation and spot reception.
Workplace safety	2005 ~ now	19 ~ 60years old	Sign the paper of responsibility and open special operation safety training classes.
Constituted Response plan to accident and disaster	2001	19 ~ 60years old	Worked out Response plans of fire alarm, theft, robbery and the situation of person locked in elevator, and carried corresponding drillings.
Safe business building program	2004 ~ now	19 ~ 60years old	Form safety promotion committees in commercial and business buildings to promote health and safety of the white-collars, and guide them to participate in safety promotion activities of all kinds.

Programs	Time span	Target age groups or environments	Main measures
Improved building Safety Facilities	2004	19 ~ 60years old	Kept fire control passages clear, and installed electric gates and equipped building interphones. All buildings have necessary conventional safety facilities.
First Aid and survival training.	2004 ~ now	19 ~ 60years old	Hold spot primary first aid training and fire-extinguishing and survival drills regularly in communities and business buildings.
“11.9” Fire Control Day	2004 ~ now	19 ~ 60years old	Hold fire-extinguishing and survival drills in communities and business buildings on Fire Control Day, and check hidden troubles of fire control safety.
“Safe production month”	2005	19 ~ 60years old	Organized training of safe production skills in workplaces to strengthen safe production awareness.
General improvement of building security	2005	19 ~ 60years old	Building property management companies and enterprises signed responsibility letters of building security, formed or improved internal security management system and Response plans to emergencies, and put preventive measures of technique, material and human resource into effective.
Competition on work safety	2007	19 ~ 60years old	Propagandize work safety knowledge and enhance safe work notion.
Training of work safety for migrant workers	2007	19 ~ 60years old	Distribute relevant knowledge of work safety to migrant workers through measures of training and site visit.
Joint improvement of health and safety in buildings	2005 ~ now	19 ~ 60years old	Many business buildings integrate service resources and joint implement health and safety promotion activities.

Programs	Time span	Target age groups or environments	Main measures
The elderly safety aid facility	2002	Over 60 years old	Installed Ankaingtong electronic nurses, Sunshine call devices, and barrier-free facilities in aged households.
Aged care network	2002	Over 60 years old	Established information database for the elderly. Set up special contact cards for those living alone or with difficulty. Local communities arranged specific officers to visit them regularly, and volunteers formed partnership with senior citizens to provide assistance.
Install barrier-free facilities	2002 ~ now	Over 60 years old	Install barrier-free facilities like ramp, handrail, voice doorbell, flash doorbell and blind way. Inspect and remove the hidden injury risk factors in residential environment, corridor environment and residential quarter for handicapped and the elderly.
“Happy home for senior citizens”	2005	Over 60 years old	Set up nursing service centers and the elderly nursing homes for senior citizens to provide care, housekeeping and mental comfort services.
Balance training for the elderly	2007	Over 60 years old	Healing professionals, community workers and volunteers organize senior citizens to accept balance training regularly, and hear injury prevention lectures.
Perform free operations for poor senile cataract cases	2007	Over 70 years old	Perform free operations for senile cataract cases (double blind or poor eyesight) with economy difficulty.
Nursing subsidy for senile residents	2002 ~ now	Over 80 years old	Sponsored by the district government, nursing institutions arrange staff to visit senile residents aged over 80yrs who live alone or have economic difficult, and provide housekeeping and nursing services.
Delivering retirement pension to their home	2005	Over 80 years old	Relevant departments delivered retirement pension of the elderly aged over 80yrs to their home to avoid safety risks from come-and-go.

Programs	Time span	Target age groups or environments	Main measures
“Cherishing life and civilized trip”	2003	Road traffic	Conducted sustained road traffic comprehensive improvement campaigns. Volunteers persuade passerby in abiding by traffic regulations and civilized traveling.
Special regulation of motorcycles	2003	Road traffic	Fought against cases of theft and robbery using motorcycles, and regulated parking places of motorcycles.
Special regulation of bicycles	2003	Road traffic	Checked and punished bicycles without license and fought against illegal deal to reduce cases of bicycles stolen.
Traffic control campaigns of “intensifying traffic law execution, chastising traffic peccancy”	2003	Road traffic	Propaganda of safe and civilized drive, and correct and punishment of traffic peccancy.
Set up “traffic civilized intersection”	2003	Road traffic	Organized volunteers to publicize traffic civilization and advocate concepts of going along with safety and civilization.
“Five into” traffic safety propaganda	2004	Road traffic	Carried out traffic safety propaganda activities in social units, schools, communities, households and buildings.
Propaganda day of “remove traffic jam, keep road unblocked”	2004	Road traffic	Organized volunteers to assistant traffic polices in regulating traffic order, displayed exhibition boards of traffic safety, and handed out brochures of safe walk and driving.
“5.25” traffic day	2005	Road traffic	Made propaganda for Traffic Safety Law, distributed VCD of “Caring life, civilized trip” or organized residents to watch it.
“Civilization Underfoot and Sending Flowers to Civilized Traveler”	2006	Road traffic	Volunteers assisted in maintaining traffic order on the streets, and sent carnations to drivers and pedestrians who conscious abided by traffic regulations.

Programs	Time span	Target age groups or environments	Main measures
Handicapped passage	2002	Road traffic	Built handicapped passages in subway, shopping centers and parks or on the walkway to give facilities for handicapped using wheelchair.
Directional walk of blind	2006 ~ now	Road traffic	Train blind to walk on several necessary routes and be familiar with surrounding environment.
level off roads and ground in residential quarter	2002 ~ now	Residential environment	Conduct safety renovations such as leveling off roads and ground in residential quarter and building blind way.
Project of flat roofs replaced by sloping ones	2003 ~ now	Residential environment	Replace flat roofs of old-fashioned multi-storey apartment buildings with sloping ones to strengthen their capacity against storms, typhoons and high temperature, and prevent their water tanks from secondary contamination.
Remove dangerous buildings	2004 ~ now	Residential environment	Remove dangerous buildings, and standardize the construction of pigeonholes and bird shed in residence.
Special renovation of residence fire control safety in old apartments	2004 ~ now	Residential environment	Replace electric lines in public space like stairs and corridors, remove flammable sundries, install water spray auto fire-extinguishing systems and inspect the security of gas piping, kitchen appliance and switch.
Renewal of aging electric wires	2002 ~ now	Residential environment	Replace aging electric wires and gas piping.
Renovation of old elevators	2002 ~ now	Residential environment	Renovate old elevators and inspect regularly for safety.
Public space renovation of apartments	2005	Residential environment	Removed sundries in public space of old residential buildings to keep passage clear and safe.
Kitchen renovation in old apartments	2005	Residential environment	Fire control and sanitation improvements were conducted on electricity, gas, flammable odds and ends and kitchen greasy dirt.

Programs	Time span	Target age groups or environments	Main measures
Outdoor renovation	2006	Residential environment	Renewed outer wall of apartments, installed flexible clothes racks completely to prevent from accidental fall, and moved air-conditioning exterior equipments to safer positions or added covers to prevent fall.
Transforming shared toilets for single use	2006	Residential environment	Rebuilt shared toilets in old apartments for single use by taking shared toilets apart, increasing toilets or renovating existed ones.
Family violence	2002~now	Residential environment	Form family anti-violence organization, and set family anti-violence assistance centers in communities to provide legal aid services and work as safety shelter when necessary.
Safety management in operational sports and fitness venues	2002 ~ now	Sports and fitness venues	Relevant departments inspect sanitation and safety regularly. Operational sports and fitness venues must operate with required license.
Scientific fitness guidance	2002 ~ now	Sports and fitness venues	Hold regular sports and fitness lectures to guide citizens to proper improve their health and prevent accident and injury.
Water quality examination in swimming pool	2002 ~ now	Sports and fitness venues	Examine water quality indicators such as total number of bacteria and turbidity in water of swimming pool. Those under standardization must change water or stop business.
Safety in community fitness centers and spots.	2003 ~ now	Sports and fitness venues	Build up community fitness centers and spots with eye-catching caution boards and operation instruction boards. Fitness facilities are regular maintained and renewed.
Safety guidance in street fitness activities	2004 ~ now	Sports and fitness venues	Community administrative departments provide suitable venues equipped with sport professionals to ensure residents exercise safety.

Programs	Time span	Target age groups or environments	Main measures
Popularization of food and drug safety knowledge	2002 ~ now	Community food and drug safety	Place publicity boards in restaurants and drugstores and hold lectures of food and drug safety knowledge.
Food safety guarantee in holidays	2005 ~ now	Community food and drug safety	In the peak period of food consumption like legal holidays and seasons of food poisoning frequent happened, we intensify the sanitation supervision and sample tests in restaurants and companies, eateries, supermarkets, etc.
Community pharmaceutical service	2006	Community food and drug safety	Organized drugstores to open “Sunday Class” in communities teaching medicine intake knowledge; invited professional pharmacists to help residents clean up family medicine-chest and callback expired medicine.
Quality classification management of food sanitation	2006 ~ now	Community food and drug safety	Introduce quality classification of food safety in food production and operation corporations, (level A, B, and C), and reinforce sanitation supervision on those in level B and C.
food safety supervision in markets	2006 ~ now	Community food and drug safety	Carry out a series of special executive actions to resolve the hidden troubles in food safety, Those with quality problems certainly are requested to stop sale totally or take back all sold products from consumers.
Food safety guarantee work in large activities	2006 ~ now	Community food and drug safety	In 2006, fulfilled food safety guarantee work for some important large activities such as The Third China Business Meeting, Special Olympics World Games, and Tennis Masters Cup.
Sent food and drug safety knowledge into schools	2006	Community food and drug safety	Handed out food and drug safety reading books in schools and placarded walls.
“3.15” food and drug safety propaganda	2007	Community food and drug safety	Provide food and drug safety counseling and distribute propaganda materials

Programs	Time span	Target age groups or environments	Main measures
Special inspection of student collective meals in Spring 2007	2007	Community food and drug safety	Organize special actions on food safety training, self-checkup, fully inspection and follow-up re-inspection, etc, targeting school eateries, matched delivering center and student box lunch production units.
Food safety propaganda week	2007	Community food and drug safety	Distribute handbooks of Food and Drug Safety and Life and Food Safety for citizens; Held lectures of food safety and drug use.