

Application report to become a member of the  
International Network of Safe Community  
(Form A)

Songpa City, Korea

Column 1	Column 2
<b>Section A Community Overview</b>	
<p><b>A.1 Briefly describe a community and its historical development</b></p> <p>Songpa District entered into full-fledged efforts to build a safe community in partnership with WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion in 2005 when it was selected as a pilot safe community of Seoul. A basic survey on injury data sources of Songpa District and a survey on the injury status of the community were conducted, and the strategy for prevention of injuries and promotion of safety was developed and implemented based on the survey results. In 2006, the Ordinance for Operation of Safe Community Programs of Songpa District was enacted and the Safe Community Committee for development of the collaborative governance of the local community was organized. In 2007, the infant injury data system was developed and various safety promotion and injury prevention programs were operated. In 2008, Songpa District was accredited as the 141st safe community in the world, the 3rd safe community in Korea and the 1st safe community in Seoul.</p> <p>Songpa District has continuously operated the safety promotion and injury prevention programs since it was accredited as a safe community in 2008, and implemented various safety policies by setting up the target to lower the death rate from injuries through the long-term safe community strategy. The high-risk group was infants aged between 0 and 6 at point of the 1st accreditation in 2008, and the high-risk groups included children aged between 0 and 12 and elderly aged 65 or older at point of the 2nd accreditation in 2012. Injury deaths of these two groups are considered as issues of the District in 2017 when the District prepares for the 3rd accreditation, and the rate of having depression, which is a cause of suicide, and the rate of experiencing DUI, which is an injury mechanism, of Songpa District are higher than those of Seoul Metropolitan City, requiring a special focus. Songpa District operated the safe community program consisting of 153 programs for 11 areas at point of the 1st accreditation, 189 programs for 11 areas at point of the 2nd accreditation and 312 programs for 11 areas including safe children, safe elderly, safe traffic, safe homes, safe work, violence prevention, suicide prevention, disaster preparedness and response, safe public places, safe sports and safe schools; and improved and expanded the program through project operation and competency assessments.</p> <p>(See P.21 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No....,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>Three objectives selected for the slogan of “Safe for 365 days” include 1) reduction of injury incidence, 2) reduction of injury risks and 3) creation of the social condition supporting safety promotion, and five initiatives include 1) building of the safety net and the foundation for cooperation in the community, 2) operation of the evidence-based program, 3) sustained safety promotion of high-risk and vulnerable groups, 4) utilization of the program evaluation results and 5) sharing of safe community information and cooperation by networking with domestic and foreign safe communities.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No....,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

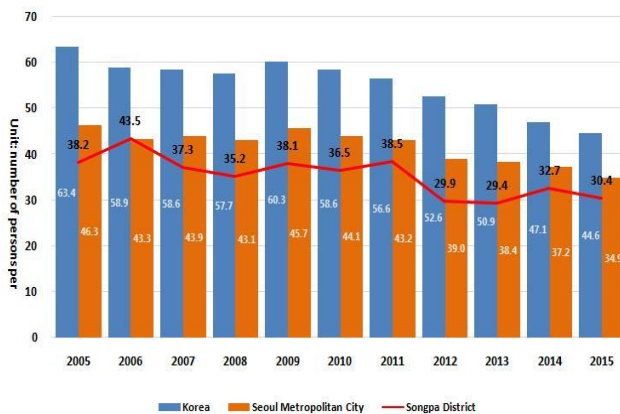
<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Safe all the times Safe for 365 days</b>					
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Reduction of injury incidence</b>		<b>Reduction of injury risks</b>		<b>Creation of the social conditions for safety promotion</b>	
<b>5 Initiatives</b>	<b>Development of community safety net and the foundation for cooperation</b>	<b>Well-rounded program operations</b>	<b>Sustained program operations (for the high-risk groups and the general public)</b>	<b>Utilization of the program evaluation results</b>	<b>Participation in and cooperation for domestic and international Safe Community Networks</b>	
<b>Detailed Initiatives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organization of Safe Community Operation Team</li> <li>- Enactment of Ordinances and organization of Safe Community Committee</li> <li>- Encouragement of participation of the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of the injury data collection system</li> <li>- Publication of injury yearbooks</li> <li>- Utilization of injury indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development and operation of programs by age and lifestyle</li> <li>- Development of the programs for intensive high-risk groups and environment management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluation</li> <li>- Utilization of evaluation results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in annual International Safe Community Conferences</li> <li>- Participation in annual Asian Safe Community Conferences</li> <li>- Active participation in domestic and international Safe Community Networks</li> </ul>	
<b>Method of Operation</b>	<b>Set an example as a WHO Safe Community for safety promotion and injury prevention of residents</b>					
(See P.23 of the Report for details.)						
<p><b>A.3 How are the mayor (or similar function of the community) and the executive committee involved?</b>  <b>Who is chairing the cross-sector group?</b></p> <p>Songpa District organized the Songpa District Safe Community Committee and the Songpa District Safe Community Working-Level Committees consisting of heads of local governments, members of each division and related organizations and experts in November 2006. Heads of local governments, as chairs of the Committees, deliberate, supervise and coordinate key policies for safety management; and support activities of the Committees.</p>						<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? Is the mayor involved?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Is the executive committee involved?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Who is chairing the cross-sectional group? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>.....</p>

Committee	Number of Members	Members
Songpa District Safe Management Committee	19 members including Mayor (Chairman)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mayor, Deputy Mayor and members of Security Affairs Division</li> <li>Heads of related organizations and groups</li> </ul>
Songpa District Safe Community Committee	16 members including Deputy Mayor (Chairman)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy Mayor, managers of each division and council members</li> <li>Heads of related organizations and groups</li> <li>Injury prevention and safety experts</li> </ul>
Songpa District Safe Community Working-Level Committees	48 members including Director of Public Health Center (Chairman), 3 Divisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Division 1: Director of Public Health Center and managers of each division</li> <li>Division 2: Heads of related organizations and groups; and Injury prevention and safety experts</li> <li>Division 3: Representatives of community organizations</li> </ul>

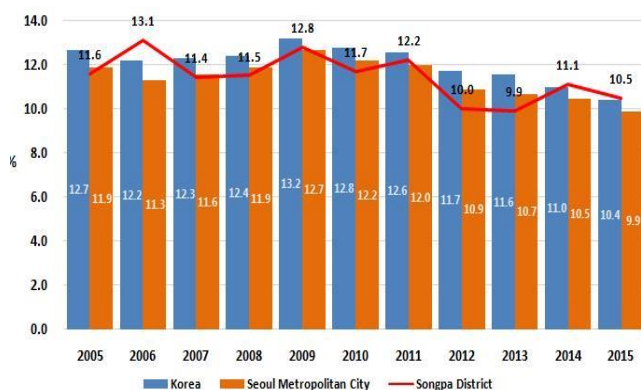
(See P.30 of the Report for details.)

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

Comparing injury deaths of Songpa District, Seoul Metropolitan City and Korea for the past 10 years, injury deaths per 100,000 of Songpa District showed fluctuations from 2005 to 2015 but were less than those of Seoul and Korea. In particular, injury deaths of Seoul decreased by 8.4 from 43.3 in 2006 to 34.9 in 2015, while those of Songpa District decreased by 13.1 from 43.5 to 30.4 during the same period.



The percentage of injury deaths in total deaths of Songpa District was lower than that of Seoul Metropolitan City and Korea in 2005, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2013. It has shown a decline with some fluctuations since 2006.



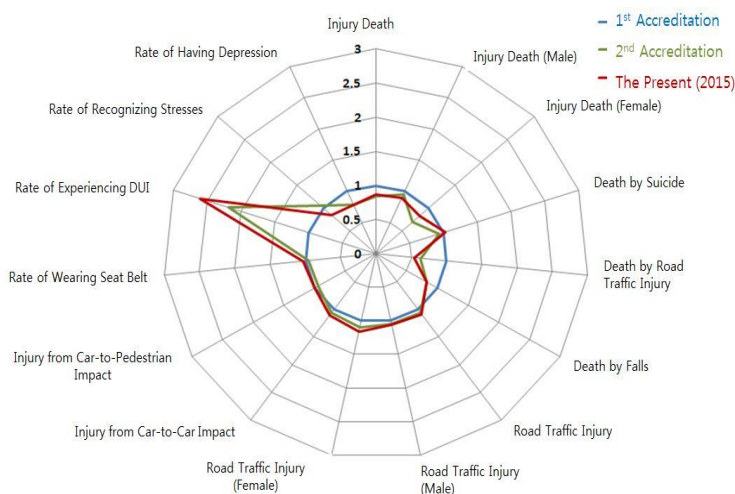
Is the risk-panorama sufficiently described?

Yes

No...

If no!! What is missing:

Comparing causes of death at point of the 1st accreditation, the 2nd accreditation and the present, those who died from injury, road traffic injury and falls and those who had depression decreased, while road traffic injury of female residents and the rate of experiencing DUI significantly increased.



(See P.32 of the Report for details.)

## Section B Structure of the community

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

The population and the number of households of Songpa District were 667,000 and 257,000 in 2015. Female citizens and male citizens accounted for 51% and 49% of the population of Songpa District, respectively, from 2008 (the year of 1st designation) to 2015. Foreigners have accounted for 1% of the population of the District for the same period. The percentage of disabled has decreased to 2.9%.

The population of Songpa District is represented by the spindle-shaped graph. The group aged between 30 and 39 accounted for 17.36%, which is the largest share. The percentages of the group aged below 10 and the group aged between 10 and 19 are decreasing due to the low birth rate continued, while the percentages of elderly are increasing.



(See P.39 of the Report for details.)

Is the demographic structure and the different risks sufficient described?

✓ Yes

✗ No...

If no!! What is missing:

<p><b>B.2 Describe the SC/IP at present and the plans for the future.</b></p> <p>Songpa District selected safety as the top priority when it set up “Vision 2020”, the mid- to long-term development plan. Core strategies of the District included 1. Continued operation of the Safe Community Program which was globally recognized, 2. Creation of the city guaranteeing safety of children, and 3. Creation of the injury-free safe community.</p> <p>(See P.42 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,          If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p><b>B.3 Describe the support for sustained injury prevention of the local politicians in the community and which parts of the program have been undertaken and/or supported by the regional government?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Overview of political support for Safe Community Songpa</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Selected the Safe Community Songpa as a key program of administration of Songpa District</li> <li>b. Allocated budgets for operation of the safety promotion and injury prevention programs</li> <li>c. Made policies for the safety promotion and injury prevention programs</li> <li>d. Enacted the Ordinance for operation of the safety promotion and injury prevention programs</li> <li>e. Organized administrative organizations including the official team dedicated to operation of the programs</li> <li>f. Reinforced administrative management of the safety promotion and injury prevention programs</li> <li>g. Established the safety management standards by safety promotion program</li> </ol> </li> <li>• <b>Overview of support for Safe Community Songpa</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Detailed planning of the safety promotion and injury prevention programs</li> <li>b. Development of the local health statistics data generation system on injury</li> <li>c. Provision of indicators and basis related to Safe Community Songpa</li> <li>d. Development, implementation and evaluation of the safety promotion and injury prevention programs</li> <li>e. Monitoring of implementation of Safe Community Songpa and provision of improvement plans</li> <li>f. Improvement of high-risk and vulnerable groups’ access to safe promotion programs</li> <li>g. Provision and coordination of guidelines for the safety promotion and injury prevention programs</li> <li>h. Drawing of the public consensus on the safety promotion and injury prevention programs</li> <li>i. Improvement of education and conditions, reinforcement of regulations and improvement of laws for the safety promotion and injury prevention programs</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>(See P.44 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,          If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p><b>B.4 Describe strategic program concerning the safety promotion and injury prevention work, which has been formulated.</b></p> <p>The official strategic system for operation of the safety promotion and injury prevention programs of Songpa District is based on “Vision 2020,” the mid- to long-term development plan of Songpa District. The Safety Committees set up the plans and policies of the Safety Community Program, and Songpa-gu Office, related organizations and NGOs cooperate to plan and operate related programs, based on the policies and the plans prepared by the Safety Committees. For well-grounded implementation of programs, technical support, including expert organizations’ analysis on injury data and advices on policy directions through analysis on programs, is being provided and reported to the Safety Committees. The results of technical support are considered when developing future programs to further improve implementation of the programs.</p> <p>(See P.44 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,          If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p><b>B.5 Who is responsible for the management of the SP/IP program and where are they based in the local political and administrative organization?</b></p> <p>The person who is responsible for management of the injury prevention and safety management programs is Mayor of Songpa District. The Mayor, as a person responsible for all administrative affairs of Songpa District, cooperates with Songpa District Council and supports management of the safety promotion and injury prevention programs.</p> <p>The safety promotion and injury prevention programs of Songpa District are primarily managed by two organizations including seven teams. First, the Safe Community Team of the Public Health Center is operating the Safe Community Program, which was designed to prevent injury and promote safety of members of the community. Second, the Security Affairs Division is managing safety by improving living infrastructure and environment and improving disaster preparedness and response.</p> <p>(See P.48 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,  If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p><b>B.6 Which is the lead unit for the SP/IP program?</b></p> <p>Songpa Public Health Office operates the Safe Community Songpa Program. The Public Health Office consists of four divisions, including Public Health &amp; Sanitation Division, Health Improvement Division, Medical and Pharmaceutical Division and Health Center Branch. Songpa Public Health Office primarily operates the safety promotion and injury prevention programs, while Security Affairs Division established in 2014 operates disaster response and infrastructure safety management programs.</p> <p>(See P.50 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,  If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p><b>B.7 Is the Safe Communities initiative a sustained program or a project?</b></p> <p>Songpa District selected “continued operation of the Safe Community Program which was globally recognized” as the core safety-related strategy of “Vision 2020”, the mid-to long-term development plan.</p> <p>(See P.51 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,  If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p><b>B.8 Are the objectives decided by the local politicians covering the whole community? Which are the?</b></p> <p>The Mission of Songpa District is “Happiness of locals,” and the vision of the District is “safety all the time,” “the high quality of life for everyone,” and “happiness of everyone.” To achieve the goal of promoting safety, Songpa District selected “continued operation of the Safe Community Program which was globally recognized” as a key strategy and continuously operated the Program to build “a community safe for 365 days.”</p> <p>(See P.52 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,  If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p><b>B.9 Who have adopted these objectives?</b></p> <p>Songpa District Mayor and residents</p> <p>(See P.53 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,  If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p><b>B.10 How are the Safe Community objectives evaluated and to whom are the results reported?</b></p> <p>Songpa District evaluates the safety promotion and injury prevention programs operated by Public Health Center, District Office and related organizations on an annual basis.</p> <p>The process of operation of the programs and results of the program operations are evaluated by each organization operated the programs, and the progress under the targets and contributions of the programs to the Safe Community are evaluated by expert organizations (Center for Community Safety Promotion) through surveys and data research.</p> <p>Evaluation of the Safe Community Songpa consists of three parts: the evaluation on operating results and benefits based on the detailed evaluation criteria; the evaluation on program operation (formative, process and outcome evaluations) by program managers based on the indicators provided by WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion; and the evaluation on competencies of individuals, organizations and the environments operating the safety promotion programs.</p> <p>The scope of the evaluation included 312 programs for 11 areas, based on the safety promotion programs by age and area operated in Songpa District from January 2008 to April 2017.</p> <p>The results of the evaluations are reported to heads of related divisions, and finally reported to the Safe Community Committee upon review of the Working-Level Committees. The results are utilized for development of effective improvement measures including improvement of the Safe Community Songpa Program operations and the strategy to reinforce competencies.</p> <p>The results of the subsidy program operations are released at the website of Songpa-gu Office to disclose the grades and the results of the program evaluation to residents, in an effort to share the status and the future direction of program operations with residents.</p> <p>(See P.44 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,  If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p><b>B.11 Are economic incentives in order to increase safety used? If yes, how are they used?</b></p> <p>Songpa District allocates huge budgets to operate the safety promotion and injury prevention programs. Programs are divided into the programs directly operated by Songpa-gu Office or Public Health Center and the programs operated by residents or organizations with incentives. After the 1st accreditation in 2008, directly operated programs were prioritized to win incentives through external organizations' evaluation on administration of Songpa District and use the incentives to operate the safety promotion programs. When the District prepared for the 2nd accreditation in 2012, programs operated by residents and organizations with the budgets of the District increased to encourage residents to directly participate in the safety promotion programs. The average annual budget allocated to the programs from 2012 to 2016 is KRW 2.336 billion.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,  If no!! What is missing:</p>



<Table 2.> Yearly Incentives

(Unit: KRW 1 million)

Year	Area	Amount
2009	10 areas including Green Playgrounds	952
2010	15 areas including integrated evaluation on health programs of local government	1,246
2011	13 areas including improvement of bicycle traffic facilities	843
2012	14 areas including support for Songpa Insurance for Families with Three or More Children	2,093
2013	14 areas including Pilot School for Zero Violence	2,503
2014	14 areas including support for villages with excellent living environment	2,343
2015	13 areas including support for operation of a WHO International Safe School	2,387
2016	11 areas including support for hosting of Children Safety EXPO	2,355

(See P.59 of the Report for details.)

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

Songpa District, in order to develop the institutional ground for operation of safety promotion programs, enacted 12 ordinances for 9 areas, including the Ordinance for Operation of Safe Community Songpa Program, when it was accredited as a Safe Community for the first time in 2008. The number of ordinances increased to 30 for 11 areas (18 new ordinances enacted) at point of 2nd accreditation in 2012, and to 51 for 12 areas (21 new ordinances enacted) when the District prepared for 3rd accreditation in 2017.

(See P.61 of the Report for details.)

Are the descriptions sufficient?  
 Yes  
 No...,  
 If no!! What is missing:

**Section C Indicator 1**

**C.1 Describe the cross-sector group responsible for managing, coordinating, and planning of the SP/IP program.**

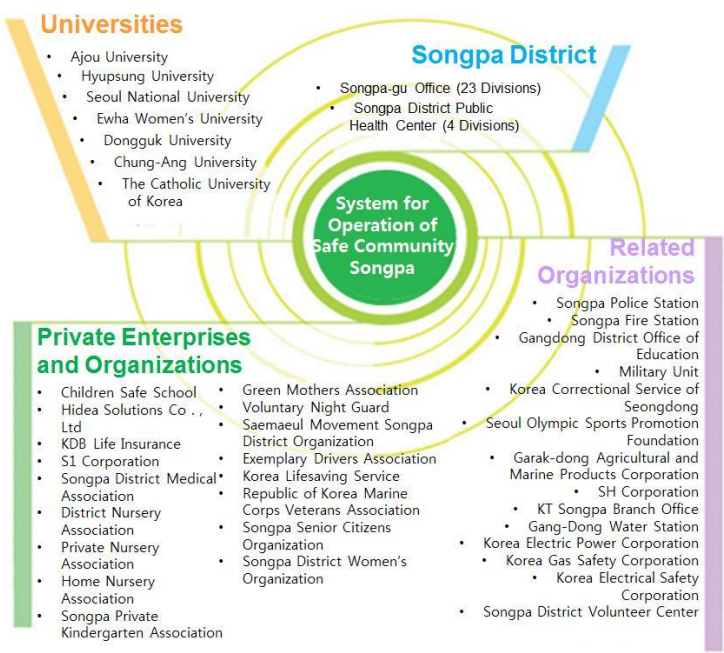
Songpa District operates the Songpa District Safe Community Committee and the Songpa District Working-Level Committees for cooperation of stakeholders in charge of management, coordination and planning of safety promotion and injury prevention programs. The Safe Community Committee consists of 16 members including Deputy Mayor of the District who serves as Chairman, heads of local governments, members of each division and related organizations and experts, while the Working-Level Committees consist of 48 members from 3 divisions including Director of the Public Health Center who serves as Chairman.

The Safe Community Committee sets up the plan and the direction for implementation of the Safe Community Songpa Program; coordinates role and program allocation among organizations; and provides advices and coordinates affairs related to cooperation and support of organizations. The Working-Level Committees discuss working-level issues of the programs approved by the Safe Community Committee; and operate programs.

(See P.65 of the Report for details.)

Are the descriptions sufficient?  
 Yes  
 No...,  
 If no!! What is missing:

<p><b>C.2 Describe how the local government and the health sector are collaborating in the SP/IP work.</b></p> <p>Songpa-gu Office cooperates with healthcare-related organizations through MOUs to efficiently implement safety promotion and injury prevention programs, serves as a coordinator in policymaking and operation of the programs based on the analysis on injury monitoring conducted by Center for Community Safety Promotion. Private healthcare organizations monitor and report injury in the local community and cooperate for implementation of safety promotion programs.</p> <p>(See P.67 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,          If no!! What is missing:</p>
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<p><b>C.3 How are NGOs Red Cross, retirement organizations, sports organizations, parent and school organizations involved in the SC/IP work?</b></p> <p>Songpa District has partnered with 43 organizations at point of the 2nd accreditation in 2012 for operation of the safety promotion and injury prevention programs, and Songpa-gu Office and Public Health Center of the District have played central roles. As of 2017, the network for establishment of a Safe Community was expanded to include 53 healthcare organizations, schools, NGOs, local organizations and private enterprises from various sectors. Participation of NGOs is essential for the resident-led safety promotion programs of a local community.</p>  <p><b>Universities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ajou University</li> <li>• Hyupsung University</li> <li>• Seoul National University</li> <li>• Ewha Women's University</li> <li>• Dongguk University</li> <li>• Chung-Ang University</li> <li>• The Catholic University of Korea</li> </ul> <p><b>Songpa District</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Songpa-gu Office (23 Divisions)</li> <li>• Songpa District Public Health Center (4 Divisions)</li> </ul> <p><b>Private Enterprises and Organizations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children Safe School</li> <li>• Hidea Solutions Co., Ltd</li> <li>• KDB Life Insurance</li> <li>• S1 Corporation</li> <li>• Songpa District Medical Association</li> <li>• District Nursery Association</li> <li>• Private Nursery Association</li> <li>• Home Nursery Association</li> <li>• Songpa Private Kindergarten Association</li> <li>• Green Mothers Association</li> <li>• Voluntary Night Guard</li> <li>• Saemaoul Movement Songpa District Organization</li> <li>• Exemplary Drivers Association</li> <li>• Korea Lifesaving Service</li> <li>• Republic of Korea Marine Corps Veterans Association</li> <li>• Songpa Senior Citizens Organization</li> <li>• Songpa District Women's Organization</li> </ul> <p><b>Related Organizations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Songpa Police Station</li> <li>• Songpa Fire Station</li> <li>• Gangdong District Office of Education</li> <li>• Military Unit</li> <li>• Korea Correctional Service of Seongdong</li> <li>• Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation</li> <li>• Garak-dong Agricultural and Marine Products Corporation</li> <li>• SH Corporation</li> <li>• KT Songpa Branch Office</li> <li>• Gang-Dong Water Station</li> <li>• Korea Electric Power Corporation</li> <li>• Korea Gas Safety Corporation</li> <li>• Korea Electrical Safety Corporation</li> <li>• Songpa District Volunteer Center</li> </ul> <p><b>Figure 5. Diagram of Cooperation Network for Safe Community Songpa</b></p> <p>(See P.70 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,          If no!! What is missing:</p>
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<p><b>C.4 Are there any systems for ordinary citizens to inform about risk environments and risk situations they have found in the community?</b></p> <p>Songpa District established Disaster Safety Measure Headquarters in cooperation with related organizations of the District; and developed and distributed the manual on safety management, reinforcing management of and response to risk factors and dangerous situations of the District.</p> <p>Songpa District discloses the injury status, distributes safety-related information through PR</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,          If no!! What is missing:</p>
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media frequently visited by residents, and provides education and training to provide injury prevention information.

- Injury : Injury Yearbooks, Web-based injury surveillance system
- Natural disaster : Automatic disaster alert system, Disaster alerts app “Safety Didimdol”, Heat wave, earthquake, yellow dust, ozone and particulate matter notice
- Traffic : Real-time information for traffic conditions
- Vulnerable facilities : Information on safety inspection of facilities subject to special management, Food poisoning indicator SMS, Safety management service for elderly living alone
- Sports and leisure : Broadcasts on safety at water parks
- Health : Website of Songpa District Office, Website of Songpa District Public Health Center, Website of Smart Doctor, Mobile app of Smart Doctor

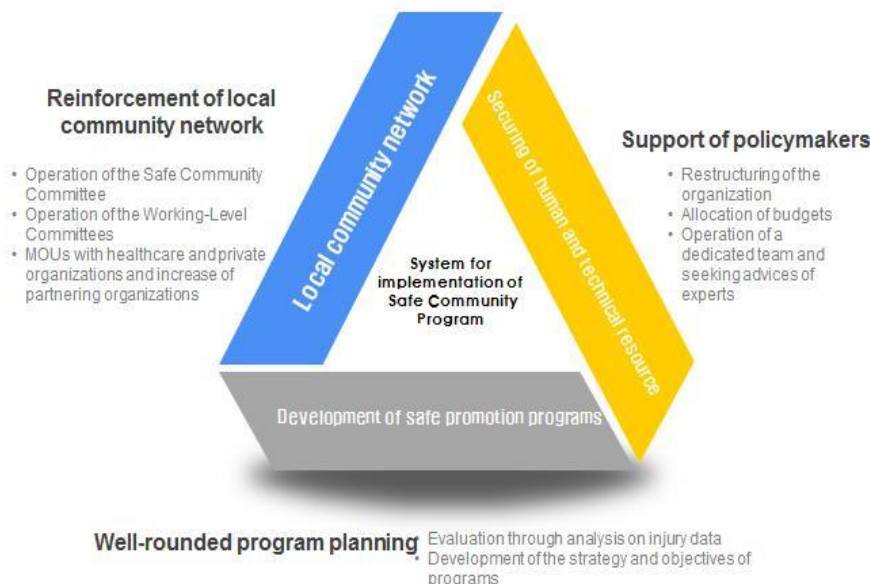
(See P.73 of the Report for details.)

**C.5 Describe how the work is organized in a sustainable manner.**

Several factors are needed for the continued execution of the safe community program: First, a local community assessment should be carried out by analyzing injury materials. Program strategies and goals should be set to formulate safety promotion and injury prevention program plans. Second, secure financial support that is needed for program execution, such as a budget set aside for the program, as well as personnel and technological support. Third, build the organic cooperation system by continuously operating Safe Community Committees and building the local community network.

Songpa District will formulate a mid- to long-term plan by year and expand the program to include a greater number of areas in the following program year. The District will strengthen previously conducted programs to steadily increase target groups and the number of programs. To implement the above plan, the District will enter into MOUs with healthcare organizations and private organizations to organize the Safe Community Committee and Working-Level Communities; and expand and reinforce the cooperation system.

Are the descriptions sufficient?  
 Yes  
 No...,  
 If no!! What is missing:



## Section D Indicator 2

### D.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.

1. Safe traffic 2. Safe homes and leisure times 3. Safe children 4. Safe elderly
5. Safe work 6. Violence prevention 7. Suicide Prevention
8. Disaster preparedness and response 9. Safe public places 10. Safe hospitals
11. Safe sports 12. Safe water 13. Safe schools

The safety promotion and injury prevention programs of Songpa District consist of 11 areas including safe child, safe elderly, safe traffic, safe homes and leisure times, safe work, violence prevention, suicide prevention, disaster preparedness and response, safe public places, safe sports and safe schools. The District operated 100 programs at point of the 1st accreditation, 189 programs at point of the 2nd accreditation and currently 312 programs.

<Table 3.> Representative Operating programs and Participating Organizations by Field

Field	The Number of programs	Representative Participating Organizations
Traffic safety	8	Sonpa-gu Office, Functional organizations, Korea Child Safe Foundation, Songpa Nursery School Association, Songpa Police Station
Home and leisure safety	9	Sonpa-gu Office, Pharmaceutical Association, Asan Medical Center, Songpa Police Station, KDB Life Insurance
Child safety	6	Sonpa-gu Office, Songpa Police Station, Nursery Schools, Korea Child Safe Foundation, Songpa District Medical Doctor Association, Local center for children, Songpa-gu Facilities Management Corporation
School safety	9	Sonpa-gu Office, Songpa Police Station, Gangdong Songpa District Office of Education Support, Songpa Nursery School Association, Schools, Songpa Youth Gender Center
Senior safety	9	Sonpa-gu Office, Songpa Fire Station, , Songpa Police Station, Senior welfare centers, Songpa Rehabilitation Center, Daycare center
Work safety	5	Sonpa-gu Office, Korea Occupational Safety & Health Agency, The Seoul Transportation Center, Lotte World
Violence safety	9	Sonpa-gu Office, Songpa Youth Gender Center, Korea Women Taekwondo Federation, Songpa Youth Counseling Support Center, Songpa Community Mental Health Center, medical organizations specialized in alcohol, Gangdong Songpa District Office of Education Support, Songpa Youth Counseling Support Center
Suicide prevention	8	Sonpa-gu Office, Songpa Police Station, Songpa Community Mental Health Center, Asan Medical Center, Marts, Songpa Fire Station
Disaster prevention and response	9	Sonpa-gu Office, Songpa Fire Station, , Songpa Police Station, military units, Non-Government Organizations, KT, Gangdong Water Supply Office, Korea Electricity Safety Corporation
Sports and Leisure safety	5	Sonpa-gu Office, Songpa Fire Station, , Songpa Police Station, senior patrol
Public safety	7	Sonpa-gu Office, Songpa Police Station, senior patrol, Voluntary neighborhood watch consisting of residents, Korea Sports Promotion Foundation, Lotte World

Are the descriptions sufficient?

√ Yes

⊗ No...

If no!! What is missing:

**D.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.**

Songpa District operates 312 programs consisting of 11 areas with all genders, age groups, environment, and situations.

<Table 4.> The number of operating programs by field and target

Field \ Target	0~5yr	6~11yr	12~18yr	19~64yr	65 or above	All age groups
Road traffic injury prevention	14	17	6	6	7	19
Falls prevention	0	0	0	0	8	0
Crime and Violence prevention	5	19	23	4	3	24
Drowning prevention	1	1	0	0	0	2
Suicide prevention	0	2	4	1	1	6
Disaster prevention and response	6	6	2	4	2	53
2 or more	27	32	5	9	8	27
Others	12	13	6	7	7	19

<Table 5.> The number of operating programs by strategy and environment

Environment \ Strategy	Education	Improvement of Environment	Reinforcement of Regulations
Home	10	5	6
Road	16	23	3
Work places	2	0	7
School	24	14	9
Public places	4	12	5
High-risk environment	3	18	1
Community	55	62	17
conventional market	1	5	1

(See P.99 of the Report for details.)

## Section E Indicator 3

### E.1 Identify all high risk groups and describe what is being done to increase their safety.

**Groups at risk are often:**

1. Indigenous people
2. Low-income groups
3. Minority groups within the community, including workplaces
4. Those at risk for intentional injuries, including victims of crime and self-harm
5. Abused women, men and children

Are the descriptions sufficient?

Yes

No...

If no!! What is missing:

Are the descriptions sufficient?

Yes

No...

If no!! What is missing:

6. People with mental illness, developmental delays or other disabilities
7. People participating in unsafe sports & recreation
8. Homeless
9. People at risk for injuries from natural disasters
10. People living or working near high-risk environments (for example, a particular road or intersection, a water hazard etc.)
11. People at risk due to religion, ethnicity or sexual preferences

The number of safety promotion and injury prevention programs categorized for each high risk group increased from 58 for 10 areas in 2012 to 105 in 2017.

<Table 6> Classification of Safe Community Program for High-Risk Groups by Age, Environment and Strategy

High-Risk Environment	Strategy	Target Ages				
		0~5yr	6~11yr	12~18yr	19~64yr	65 or higher
Low-income groups	Education		Health management program for poorly fed children (~2014)			Donghaeng, the event of senior associations(~2014)
	Improvement of Environment	*Dentist program for children	Meal support for poorly fed children	*Subsidization of mental healthcare expenses for low-income young adults		Side dish delivery service for low-income elderly living alone/ *home nursing service for elderly
Minority groups within the community, including workplaces	Education	Visiting safety education for stores in Garak Market				
	Improvement of Environment	Improvement of safety facilities of a conventional market/ fire drill for a conventional market/ health management program for merchants of a conventional market/ safety inspection on public buildings/ safety management of energy (gas, oil and electricity) facilities/ Safety management of facilities requiring special management				
	Reinforcement of Regulation	*Project to improve the environment for safe foods at Garak Market				
Those at risk for intentional injuries, including victims of crime and self-harm	Education	* ADHD examination and suicide prevention education for children and young adults			Mental health program for adults	Mental health programs for elderly / Program for prevention of depression at senior citizens centers
	Improvement of Environment	Suicide and depression prevention program / education program for families of the mentally disabled / mental health seminars / operation of the mental health community Campaign for suicide prevention / development of the social support system for suicide prevention/ improvement of high-risk environments of suicide (Hope Shop Program)/*companion service for high-risk groups / local survey for development of suicide prevention program / operation of Songpa-gu Center for Dementia / fostering of gatekeepers for suicide prevention				

Abused women, men and children	Education		Operation of local center for children	*Operation of the academy for education of self-protection skills	Education of instructors of daycare centers for prevention of child abuse	
		Education for prevention of sexual violence for children				
	Academy for violence-zero for women/ *joint monitoring on child abuse and education for parties who have obligations to report/ education for prevention of sexual violence					
People with mental illness, developmental delays or other disabilities	Improvement of Environment	Safe women street development program/ violence-zero safe community for women/ operation of shelter for women / safe home delivery service for women / safe commuting service for women/ operation of Healthy Family Support Centers/ *improvement of environments for safe commuting of women/ *women-friendly community/ *installation of CCTVs at parks and installation of emergency bells at ladies' rooms/ *subsidization of medical expenses for victims of domestic and sexual violence				
	Education	Education for prevention of acquired disability/ fire safety education for the disabled				
	Promotion	Hosting of Songpa Festival for the Disabled				
People participating in unsafe sports and recreation settings	Improvement of Environment	Rehabilitation voucher program for disabled children				
	Reinforcement of Regulation	*Environmental standards for obstacle-free public buildings				
	Improvement of Environment	Installations of convenience facilities for the disabled and support of aids / operation of soccer field for blind citizens / U-safe call system/ operation of safety zones for the disabled / *operation of the certification system for obstacle-free environments/ *free healthcare program for high-risk groups for talent donation/ *free car inspection and repair service for the disabled				
Homeless	Education		Bicycle driving certification examination for children/ indoor bicycle classes for children			
	Improvement of Environment	Improvement of safety of bicycle roads				
People at risk for injuries from natural disasters	Improvement of Environment	Patrol for identification of the homeless and vagabond/ operation of House of Hasang Paul				
	Improvement of Environment	Development of quick disaster rescue system/ expansion of rainwater pump stations/ snow-removing measures in winter				
People living or working near high-risk environments	Education	Fire safety education for high-risk groups				
	Improvement of Environment	Development of safe school roads/ Walking School Bus Program/ traffic safety program in school zones/ Green Mothers Traffic Volunteer Team				
	Safety management of unlicensed buildings in Geoyeo 2 District/ installations of facilities for prevention of counter flow of sewage/ development of flood prevention measures for frequently affected areas/ installation and operation of CCTVs at high-risk spots/ fire safety management of high-risk area/ installation and distribution of basic fire safety facilities for low-income classes (~2016) / *installation of smart streetlights for safety					
People at risk due to religion, ethnicity or sexual preferences	Education	Safety classes for infants (Mom)/ fire safety education for children from multicultural families	*Learning support for young adults who have difficulties at schools	Health university for marriage immigrants/ fire safety education for marriage immigrants		
	Operation of Multicultural Family Support Center					
	Improvement of Environment	Free medical service for foreigners / U-safe call system				

(See P.101 of the Report for details.)

<p><b>E.2 Give examples of high risk environments.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe how risk environments in the community are identified.</li> <li>2. Describe prioritized groups and/or environments.</li> <li>3. Are there specific programs for their safety in the community?</li> <li>4. Describe the timetable of the work.</li> <li>5. Are these groups involved in the prevention aspect of these programs?</li> </ol> <p>According to the comprehensive analysis on injury deaths and injury incidence of Songpa District, high-risk age groups included infants (0~5yr), which showed a higher injury death rate than that of Korea in 2015; and elderly (65 or higher), which took the largest share of injury deaths of Songpa District. Injury death rate of adults, which was the high-risk group at point of the 2nd accreditation in 2012, has decreased since 2012, so the group was excluded from high-risk groups. High-risk injury mechanisms included suicide, road traffic accidents and falls, and the major injury mechanism reported to 119 EMS was falls.</p> <p>According to the analysis on high-risk environment, road traffic accidents occurred most in Jamsil-dong and Garak-dong, and homes and public places were spaces with the largest number of injury cases.</p> <p>Programs for high-risk environment focused on home, children's parks and residential areas are operated for infants and elderly. Suicide prevention and road traffic accident injury prevention programs are also operated as safety programs by injury mechanism.</p> <p>(See P.104 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No...,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
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## Section F Indicator 4

<p><b>F.1 Explain the evidence-based strategies/programs that have been implemented for different age groups and environment.</b></p> <p>The safety promotion programs for injury prevention include the below evidence-based programs, which were developed by referring to the strategies for injury prevention of children of the evidence-based interventions WHO provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>infants and children</b> : development and distribution of the safety manual for children, Rental and distribution of car seats for children, Songpa Insurance for Families with Three or More Children, infant injury surveillance system, Safety Doctor System, certification of an International Safe School</li> <li>- <b>elderly</b> : inspection of environment with injury risks, improvement of facilities of senior citizens centers, Operation of Silver Zone, Traffic safety education for elderly, ICT-based 24-hour care for elderly living alone, suicide prevention programs</li> <li>- <b>suicide prevention</b> : professional counseling for the high-risk group, and education on prevention of depression, self-injury, and suicide, Control means of suicide by promoting the ignition coal shop as the shop of hopes, Identify suicide risk factors and develop counseling models by conducting in-depth interviews of senior suicide attempters and their families</li> <li>- <b>road traffic injury prevention</b> : Visits are made to senior drivers aged 65 or more to educate them on traffic safety, operate Traffic Safety Park, Education for safe drinking, Install traffic safety and road facilities in child protection zones, Supply car seats for children, Establishment of a deliberation committee for child protection vehicle certification, Enactment (enforcement) of an ordinance on ensuring safety for bicycle use and making it mandatory to wear a helmet</li> </ul>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No...,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
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<p>- <b>fall prevention</b> : . Offer a fall prevention program that involves teaching seniors how to walk property, exercise to strengthen their muscular strength, and how to do rhythmical dancing, Strengthen senior welfare facility inspections to prevent safety accidents, Rent out protection equipment that prevent falls, such as four-legged walking sticks, walkers, and wheelchairs, Provide safety supplies, such as stickers that prevent people from slipping, to prevent falls at daycare facilities, Operate a Child Safety Education Center to educate children on fall prevention</p> <p>- <b>safe schools</b> : Provide counseling for students in crisis situations in schools and special education for assailants involved in school violence and their parents, Provide CPR and first-aids education for students of all levels of schools, Produce child safety maps that cover areas surrounding schools for focused, Seniors in the local community guide students, Establish a school safety network that is participated in by the local community, schools, and the education office</p> <p>- <b>violence prevention</b> : Family issue counseling, Sexual violence prevention education, prevention campaign, A neighborhood watch that consists of residents patrols areas where violence takes places frequently at nighttime, A hot line for providing counseling for crisis situations</p> <p>- <b>Disaster preparedness and response</b> : education on fire prevention, disaster response and preparedness, Designate the day of safety inspection, Provide young adults with fire drills in smoke after safety education, and provide the manual on evacuation, Provide all age groups with theoretical and practical education on CPR and first aids using AED, Provide actual disaster response drills including terror attacks at subways, fire and natural disasters</p> <p>(See P.163 of the Report for details.)</p>	
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<p><b>F.2 Has any contacts been established with ASCSCs, WHO CCCSP, other scientific institutions, or knowledgeable organizations about the development and/or implementation of evidence-based strategies? Which ones? What has been the extent of their counsel?</b></p> <p>For development and execution of evidence-based safe community program strategies, Songpa District signed an agreement with Ajou University’s Center for Community Safety Promotion in 2006 and has been cooperating with the center since then. Songpa District is also receiving advice and cooperation from other several universities and research institutes.</p> <p>(See P.184 of the Report for details.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,  If no!! What is missing:</p>
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**Section G Indicator 5**

<p><b>G.2 What local data is used to determine the injury prevention strategies? For example, registering injuries can be done at hospitals, health centers, dentists, schools, care of the elderly organizations and the local police. Household surveys can also be used for collection of data about injuries and risk environments and risk situations. Which methods are used in the community?</b></p> <p>As a pilot project of the ‘Songpa District safe community’ program, SongpaDistrict analyzed the status of injury occurrence in 2005. Songpa District thus built a theoretical basis for the establishment of injury prevention and safety promotion policies.</p> <p>More notably, the web-based injury surveillance system (WISS) was built in 2012, allowing systematic and continued collection, analysis, and evaluation of various, detailed materials on injuries. This led to identification of injury incidence and distribution and strengthening of the structure of coming with reliable injury indexes.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No...,  If no!! What is missing:</p>
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	People's awareness of safety and their conduct	Surveys on health in the local community	Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Local safety index	Local safety index	Ministry of Public Safety and Security									√	√
Materials secured through local surveys	High-risk environments	Survey on safety environments of homes	Songpa District Public Health Center	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		Survey on environments of senior citizens centers		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		Survey on environments of daycare centers		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		Survey on environments of children's parks		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

(See P.187 of the Report for details.)

**G.2 Describe how data are presented in order to promote safety and prevent injuries in the community.**

Songpa District Safety Statistics utilizes various statistical data on injury and safety of Songpa District including administrative data and data on high-risk environments, safety awareness and safety behaviors to generate data on injury incidence and injury factors and to provide results of monitoring.

Songpa District Safety Statistics, which began as Injury Yearbook of Songpa District in 2010, was renamed in 2017. As of 2017, yearbooks for five years have been published. The results of the analysis are uploaded to the website of Songpa-gu Office and the website of Public Health Center so that all residents can understand the significance of injury and safety. The District also hosts briefings about the analysis results.

(See P.194 of the Report for details.)

Are the descriptions sufficient?  
 √ Yes  
 ☒ No...,  
 If no!! What is missing:

**G.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?**

Songpa District’s high risk groups are infants, children and elderly aged 65 or higher, who indicate a high injury death rate. Homes, daycare facilities and senior citizens centers are high-risk environments in that these are places where the high risk groups spend most of their time. Songpa District established a high-risk group injury surveillance system for infants, children and seniors. It assesses high-risk environments on an annual basis to collect injury materials on high-risk groups and high-risk environments.

Materials on the causes of injuries, high-risk groups and high-risk environments are recorded and analyzed using a web-based injury record system. The analyzed materials and indexes are used for the development and evaluation of the safety promotion and injury prevention program and for the establishment of relevant policies. They are also used to issue the ‘Songpa District Local Safety Statistics,’ which is provided to relevant organizations and local residents.

(See P.195 of the Report for details.)

Are the descriptions sufficient?  
 Yes  
 No...,  
 If no!! What is missing:

**Section H Indicator 6**

**H.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?**

Songpa District sends injury data collected through the injury surveillance system to an expert organization in every October for monitoring of the injury trend and results of the Safe Community Program of the District. The organization analyzes the data and prepares Songpa District Safety Statistics (Injury Yearbook of Songpa District).

Songpa District Safety Statistics meet the requirements for an International Safe Community, such as “a program to identify frequency and causes of injury” and “evaluation of program effects.” Indicators calculated may be used as a basis for “securing of long-term and sustainable programs for all age groups, all environments and all situations,” and “securing of programs for safety promotion of high-risk groups and high-risk environments.”

The results are reported to Mayor of the District, and shared with partnering organizations if necessary through the Safe Community Committee and the Working-Level Committee. Each organization utilizes the data to analyze the effects and problems of the programs, prepare improvement plans and correct and improve the programs.

The data is also available for local residents at the website of Songpa-gu Office so that residents can participate in developing and evaluating policy by referring to the data.

Are the descriptions sufficient?  
 Yes  
 No...,  
 If no!! What is missing:

<Table 8> Best Cases of Injury Data Analysis

Program	Program details	Program effects		Targets
		Short-term effects	Long-term effects	

Operation of the International Safe School (daycare center)	Improve environments and promote safety of daycare centers	Indicators	Before program execution	After program execution	Number of injury cases reported at daycare centers: 83.3% in 2015 → 67.9% in 2016 (decreased by 15.4%p)	Infants and children
		Rate of helmet use when riding a kickboard (%)	30	94		
		Safety level of daycare centers (points/100)	84.0	86.9		
		Rate of improvement of environments of daycare centers (number of centers and %)	83(88.3)	90(95.7)		
Health management for shelters of seniors	Physical education for fall prevention	Average physical improvement related to flexibility			Trend of injury deaths by falls of elderly (number of persons per 100,000): 27.2 in 2008 → 12.3 in 2015 (decreased by 14.9)	Elderly
		Indicators	Before program execution	After program execution		
		Balance (seconds) <sup>1</sup>	7.2	9.5		
		Walking ability (seconds) <sup>2</sup>	10.3	8.7		
		Leg strength (seconds) <sup>3</sup>	15.1	12.7		
		Flexibility (cm) <sup>4</sup>	7.4	10.4		
Improvement of facilities of senior citizens centers	Improve facilities of senior citizens centers to prevent slipping	Rate of installation of safety grabs at bathrooms/ toilets: 21.7% in 2008 → 31.1% in 2015				
ICT-based 24-hour care for elderly living alone	Develop the injury surveillance system	Change of the fall efficacy after adoption of the system: 7.8±5.2 before adoption of the system → 4.7±4.2 after adoption of the system				

<sup>1</sup>Balance: how long a person can stand with a single leg (Higher scores indicate better performances.)

<sup>2</sup>Walking ability: how fast a person can walk the distance of 2.4m and return (Lower scores indicates poorer performances.)

<sup>3</sup>Leg strength: How fast a person can stand up five times on a chair(Lower scores indicates poorer performances.)

<sup>4</sup>Flexibility: How far a person can bend his or her upper body while sitting on a chair(Higher scores indicate better performances.)

In the past, the injury classification system of CDC in the US was applied to analyze injury death data, leading to discrepancies with national statistics. To remove this gap, the injury classification system that Statistics Korea uses to analyze causes of deaths was applied in 2016, leading to discrepancies with previous data. For continuity of analysis, the indicators used will be maintained, while reliability and continuity of data will be improved.

As expert organizations analyze injury data of Songpa District and prepare reports on the data, each partnering organization is not able to analyze detailed data if necessary. To meet these needs, Songpa District will develop a system enabling each organization to analyze necessary injury data.

(See P.204 of the Report for details.)

**H.2 Describe how the results from the program evaluations are used.**

Results of the program evaluation are used to determine the injury rate when establishing safe community program goals and to choose the target of the program. They are reflected in the following year's safe community program execution plan. It is used as data for managing the program, such as for choosing focused programs and for program continuity, expansion, integration, and reduction. Finally, data on strengths, weaknesses, and improvements needed is used as important reference data for future program execution.

(See P.209 of the Report for details.)

Are the descriptions sufficient?  
 Yes  
 No...,  
 If no!! What is missing:

**H.3 Describe the changes in pattern of injuries, attitudes, behavior and knowledge of the risks for injuries as a result of the programs.**

As for key indicators of injury incidence and injury risks of Songpa District, the indicators related to injury deaths and injury risks showed improvement after operating programs, compared to 2008 when the District was first accredited as a Safe Community.

To evaluate the target Vs. progress of the program, the formula that Healthy People5 of the US used to evaluate and estimate yearly effect indicators was used. When estimating the 2018 indicators based on the trend of key indicators from 2008 to 2015, there are 8 indicators expected to have poorer results than 2008 in the Safe Community Songpa Program as follows.

Indicators related to deaths are infant and child injury deaths and suicide deaths, and indicators related to injury are road traffic accidents and the rate of intoxication experience. Injury risks included the rate of annual DUI experience. It is expected that the District will not be able to achieve targets for indicators such as infant and child injury deaths, road traffic injury of male residents and the rate of annual DUI experience.

(See P.210 of the Report for details.)

Are the descriptions sufficient?  
 Yes  
 No...,  
 If no!! What is missing:

<Table 9> Reduction Targets and Trend of Injury Incidence and Injury Risks

Areas	Target indicators for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> accreditation	2018 estimates					Target Vs. progress estimation <sup>9</sup>	
		2008 base data	2015 data	2018 targets <sup>6</sup>	2018 estimates <sup>7</sup>	Percentage Change <sup>8</sup>	Achieved	Not achieved

<sup>5</sup>The national public health and health promotion plan of the US

<sup>6</sup>The 5-year average change from 2010 to 2015 was applied to each target (basis: injury death targets of the 4<sup>th</sup> Comprehensive National Health Promotion Plan)

<sup>7</sup>2018 estimates calculated using functions of the linear regression model (Forecast)

<sup>8</sup>Formula used: (2018 estimates-base data) / base data

<sup>9</sup>Formula of Healthy People: (2018 estimates – base data) / (2018 estimates – base data) ⇒ It is expected to achieve the final target (80% or higher) based on 2018 estimates ※ Indicators with higher targets than base data were recorded as “achieved” when the value (2018 targets / 2018 estimates) is 100% or higher and “not achieved” when the value (2018 targets / 2018 estimates) is below 100%.

Injury incidence	Deaths	Key	Injury deaths	35.2	30.4	27.9	27.0	-23%	●	
			Injury deaths (male)	45.3	40.8	37.2	37.3	-17.6%	●	
			Injury deaths (female)	25.7	21.3	20.8	16.8	-34.4%	●	
		High-risk	<b>Injury deaths of infants and child</b>	3.0	11.7	1.4	<b>4.4</b>	45.7%		●
			Injury deaths of elderly aged 65 or higher	135.9	138.6	106.5	110.1	-19.0%	●	
		3 mechanisms	<b>Suicide</b>	17.5	17.9	17.5	<b>18.5</b>	5.9%	●	
			Road traffic injury	6.4	3.5	2.8	2.5	-61.6%	●	
			Falls	2.9	2.4	2.4	0.5	-83.9%	●	
		Injury	<b>Road traffic injury incidence</b>	23.5	25.7	23.5	<b>26.1</b>	11.0%	●	
	<b>Road traffic injury (male)</b>		31.1	32.9	30.4	<b>33.4</b>	7.3%		●	
	<b>Road traffic injury (female)</b>		16.1	18.7	16.7	<b>19.4</b>	20.4%	●		
	<b>Rate of intoxication experience</b>		2.9	9.1	6.6	<b>10</b>	246.4%	●		
	Reduction of injury risks	<b>Rate of seat belt use of drivers</b>	89.5	91.8	91.9	<b>88.0</b>	-1.7%	●		
		Rate of seat belt use of passengers next to drivers	73.4	78.1	75.7	81.9	11.6%	●		
<b>Rate of annual DUI experience</b>		4.3	11.2	4.8	<b>14.1</b>	228.4%		●		
Rate of experience of depression		11.0	8.6	6.4	8.8	-19.7%	●			
Rate of awareness of stresses		33.5	28.2	27.2	27.0	-19.4%	●			

## Section I Indicator 7

### I.1 Describe how the community has joined in and collaborates in national and international safe community networks.

Songpa District, while being accredited and re-accredited as a Safe Community, visited several cities to learn about other cities' safety promotion and injury prevention programs. It also took part in domestic and overseas conferences and workshops to share information on its safe community program such as by giving presentations on its experience.

Are the descriptions sufficient?

√ Yes

☐ No...

If no!! What is missing:

<Table 10>Status of Participation in the National and International Safe Community Networks

Date	Details
2008. 10. 18	Participation in the 17 <sup>th</sup> International Safe Community Conference (in New Zealand) - Keynote presentation: Songpa District's child personal safety program - Keynote presentation: Enjoy riding bicycles with safety
2008. 10. 28	Participation in ceremony for certification of Suwon Jeongja Elementary School as an international safe school and relevant symposium (Suwon City)
2008. 12. 15	Participation in an annual safe community conference in Korea and a working-level workshop (Chungju City)
2009. 4. 20	Participation in ceremony for certification of Wonju as a safe community and relevant symposium
2009. 10. 17	Participation in the 5 <sup>th</sup> Asian Safe Community Conference (in Beijing, China) - Keynote presentation: Child safety education program - Installation of a PR booth
2009. 10. 27	Participation in ceremony for certification of Cheonan as a safe community and relevant symposium
2009. 11. 10	Participation in an annual safe community conference in Korea and a working-level workshop (Suwon City)
2010. 3. 23	Participation in the 19 <sup>th</sup> International Safe Community Conference (Suwon City) - (Keynote presentation) Development and supply of an integrated safety education material for promotion of child safety - Installation of a PR booth (Child protection vehicle certification system; visits made to children to provide safety lessons; Safety Doctor System)
2010. 5. 27	Participation in an annual safe community conference in Korea and a working-level workshop (Ajou University)
2010. 6. 22	Participation in ceremony for certification of Seongsan Elementary School as an international safe school and relevant symposium (Mapo-gu)
2010. 9. 20	10 <sup>th</sup> World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion (in London) - (Poster presentation) Infant and child injury surveillance system, Safety Doctor System
2010. 10. 20	Participation in an annual safe community conference in Korea and a working-level workshop (Jeju Island)
2010. 11. 8	Participation in International Safe Community Conference in Taiwan
2011. 5. 19	Participation in an annual safe community conference in Korea and a working-level workshop (Ajou University)
2011. 9. 6	Participation in the 20 <sup>th</sup> International Safe Community Conference (in Falun, Sweden) - Keynote presentation: Infant and child injury surveillance system - Poster presentation: Safety Doctor System
2011. 9. 28	Attendance in 『Safety 2012 World Conference』 -related 'Webinar' (New Zealand)
2011. 10. 27	Participation in an annual safe community conference in Korea and a working-level workshop (Wonju City)



2012. 6. 1	Participation in the 9 <sup>th</sup> Korea Safe Community Network Working-level Workshop (Jeju Island)	
2012. 10. 17	Participation in ceremony for accreditation of Jeju City as a Safe Community and relevant symposium (Jeju Island)	
2012. 11. 27	Participation in the 6 <sup>th</sup> Asian Safe Community Conference (Tokyo, Japan) - Poster presentation: Songpa infant and child injury surveillance system	
2013. 11. 7	Participation in the 12 <sup>th</sup> Korea Safe Community Network Working-level Workshop (Busan City)	
2013. 11. 25	Participation in ceremony for certification of Gwacheon as a Safe Community (School) and relevant symposium (Gwacheon City)	
2014. 5. 12	Participation in the 13 <sup>th</sup> Korea Safe Community Network Working-level Workshop (Busan City)	
2014. 5. 12	Participation in the 7 <sup>th</sup> Asian Safe Community Conference (Busan City) ▪ (Sectoral) presentation: Achievements and success factors of Safe Community Songpa Program	
2014. 9. 26	Participation in ceremony for re-certification of Suwon Jeongja Elementary School as an international safe school and relevant symposium (Suwon City)	
2015. 4. 30	Participation in the 15 <sup>th</sup> Korea Safe Community Network Working-level Workshop (Ajou University Medical Center)	
2015. 9. 17	Participation in the 16 <sup>th</sup> Korea Safe Community Network Working-level Workshop (Jeju Island)	
2016. 4. 28	Participation in ceremony for certification of Gwangju City as a Safe Community relevant symposium and meetings (Gwangju City)	
2016. 11. 22	The 1 <sup>st</sup> Korea-Japan Symposium on an International Safe School (Suwon City)	
(See P.239 of the Report for details.)		
<b>I.2 Will the designation ceremony coincide with any international conference, seminar or other forms of international or national exchange?</b>  Songpa District is planning to hold the ceremony for the 3rd certification as a safe community in around September 2017. An international safe community symposium will also be held to share achievements of injury prevention and safety promotion programs of Songpa District with stakeholders from other Korean and foreign safe communities certified, and seek advice from experts from Korea and abroad on the achievements and future direction of development of the safety promotion program.		Are the descriptions sufficient? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No..., If no!! What is missing:
<b>I.3 Which already designated Safe Communities will be invited for the designation ceremony?</b>  Songpa District is planning to invite safe community officials from Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Gwangju Metropolitan City, Busan Metropolitan City, Changwon City, Gangbuk District of Seoul, Gwacheon City and Samcheok City, which have been certified as safe communities, as well as Suncheon City, Gumi City, Asan City and Sejong Special Self-Governing City, which are planning to move forward with receiving certification. An invitation letter will also be sent to the head of the WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion, heads of certifying centers, field survey teams, and overseas safe communities.		Are the descriptions sufficient? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No..., If no!! What is missing:

<p><b>I.4 Which international conferences and national Safe Community conferences has the municipality participated in?</b></p> <p>Please refer to the answer given for Question I.1.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No...,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p><b>I.5 In which Regional Network for Safe Communities is the community a member or planning to seek membership?</b></p> <p>Songpa District is a part of the Asian safe community network (Center for Community Safety Promotion of Ajou University).</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No...,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>