

Application to Become a Member of the International Safe Community Network

Wujiaochang Town Community, Yangpu District, Shanghai

June 12, 2013

Part A: Community Overview

A1. Profile and History of Wujiaochang Town

Wujiaochang Town is located in the Northeast corner of Yangpu District, Shanghai. It covers an area of 9.52 square kilometers. The predecessor of Wujiaochang Town is “Wujiaochang Township”. In October 1991, the township was abolished by the local government, and a new Wujiaochang Town was established. Currently, Wujiaochang Town is a super-large community covering large areas, with huge population and several enterprises and public institutions. There are 43 neighborhood committees and about 180,000 resident population in the community.

Wujiaochang Town has abundant public service resources and complete service infrastructure. There are several public service agencies, public activity centers, cultural and education institutions in the community, including the community affairs reception and service center, community cultural activity center, community health service center, community comprehensive governance center, community service center for party members, service center for senior citizens, stadium of Shanghai University of Sport, “Sunshine Home” for the handicapped, and 79 fitness centers (parks).

There are 9 primary and secondary schools, 8 kindergartens, 7 colleges and universities, and 17 garrisons stationed in town. There are 2 third-grade & Class-A hospitals in the community: Changhai Hospital and Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgical Hospital. There are 6 health service stations in the community. All of them were established by Wujiaochang Town Community Health Service Center, providing public health and medical services to residents. Shanghai University of Sport, Shanghai Finance College, Higher Vocational and Technical College of Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai Scientific Management School, Zhongyuan Campus of Shanghai TV University, and several other schools are located in Wujiaochang Town.

Wujiaochang Town was awarded the following honoary titles on state, municipal and district level: The National Hygienic Town, The National Safe Community, The National Pioneer Community on Constructing “Safe Households”, The National Advanced Unit of Fitness, The Civilized Community of Shanghai, The Model Sub-district (Town) of Shanghai on Preferential Treatment for Families of Servicemen and Martyrs, and The Advanced Unit of National Defense Education in Shanghai.

A2. The strategy, ambitions, objectives and work in the community in regard to safety.

Advocate a “Safe and Harmonious” concept for the community, popularize scientific knowledge for safety and health, enhance the residents’ enthusiasm, safety awareness and their ability to prevent disasters, reduce the incidence of accidents and

<p>injuries in the community, create a healthy, safe, civilized and orderly community environment, and build a safe, healthy community for residents in Wujiaochang Town.</p> <p>The following objectives should be achieved on accident and injury control:</p> <p>Reduce the incidence rate of traffic accident and the number of injured year by year;</p> <p>Keep the incidence rate of fire disaster below 10 every year, and prevent severe fire disaster from happening;</p> <p>No injury accidents and casualties in enterprises;</p> <p>Reduce the incidence rate of personal injury year by year;</p> <p>Resident's satisfaction rate on community safety should be above 85%;</p>	
<p>A3. The Local Government Responsible for Safe Community Construction</p> <p>In June 2010, the Leadership Group for Constructing Safe Community was established in Wujiaochang Town. This is a safe community promotion network led by high-ranking officials of the town government, which consists of several government departments, e.g. safe manufacturing, hygiene, public security (fire safety, traffic police, social security), civil affairs, education, representatives from key enterprises, public institutions, party committees and social organizations in the community. Several subsidiary offices were established to achieve cross-boundary cooperation between different government departments. 2 special working groups for injury surveillance and media publicity and 13 working groups for safety promotion were established to implement safe community programs in the community.</p>	
<p>A4. The risk-panorama in the community</p> <p>In general, the safety conditions in Wujiaochang Town are satisfactory and controllable, but the following threats to safety still exist in the community:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a trend of aging of population in the community. More and more senior citizens are living alone. They would be easily tumbling on the floor and get injured, and there is a high incidence rate of injury; 2. Residents' awareness to gas safety is low. Threats to home safety exist in many households, because residents use out-of-date gas facilities, or do not know how to use gas facilities with appropriate methods; 3. Many residents in high-rises always pile up useless articles in corridors and block up the fire exits. Some residents throw garbage out of the window and pollute the environment; 4. There are many subway stations and bus stops in Wujiaochang Town. The pedestrian flow is high in public areas, such as parks, hospitals and supermarkets. Residents' awareness to traffic safety is low. Some drivers break traffic rules. Some 	

people ride on non-motor vehicles in traffic lanes for motor vehicles. Some people jaywalk on the roads;

5. The environment surrounding schools is not good. Some peddlers set up stands on the streets at random. Some people park cars in wrong places. Students would be exposed to safety threats when they take a rest or participate in sports activities during the break between classes;

6. The incidence rate of personal injury is high in the community. Many injuries were caused by disputes between residents and their neighbors;

7. Children in kindergartens are incapable of protecting themselves in dangerous situation. Children would be injured on the hard floors on playground, or get hurt on the sharp corners of desks and chairs, or due to the inappropriate arrangement of toys;

8. There are many public sports grounds and fitness sites in the community. Residents would be injured due to poor maintenance of sports facilities or inappropriate exercising methods;

9. There is a small lake in Huangxing Park and Xihu Garden of Changhai Xincun respectively. These lakes may pose threats to the safety of residents;

Part B: Structure of Wujiaochang Town

B1. Composition of Population

By the end of December 2012, the population of Wujiaochang Town is 180,238 in total, including 27,764 senior citizens, 107,132 household-registered population, 73,106 migrant population and 41,142 households. There are 3,534 primary and secondary school students in Wujiaochang Town, including 1,833 junior and senior high school students, 1,701 primary school students and 1,689 children in kindergartens. According to investigation, there are 18,618 migrant workers in Wujiaochang Town, accounting for 10.4% of the local population.

Statistical Table of Resident Population in 2013

	Below 3 years old	4-17 years old	18-35 years old	36-59 years old	Above 60 years old	Handicapped	Migrant Population	Total
Male	1,487	4,606	12,683	20,978	13,527	1,080	14,542	53,281

Female	1,412	4,414	12,801	20,987	14,237	777	9,693	53,851
Total	2,899	9,020	25,484	41,965	27,764	1,857	24,235	107,132

Source: Statistics Bureau of Yangpu District

B2. Describe the SC/IP at present and the plans for the future

Wujiaochang Town began to implement its safe community construction program in June 2010. The Wujiaochang Town government established a Safe Community Construction Leadership Group, a Safe Community Construction Office, 13 working groups and 2 professional working groups, and made an “Implementation Opinions of Wujiaochang Town on Safe Community Construction”.

Since June 2010, Wujiaochang Town has made 18 safety promotion programs under 13 categories, including traffic safety, home safety, children’s safety, safety of the elderly, safety in workplaces, security of society, safety in public areas, safety in schools, safety in sports activities, fire safety, disaster prevention and reduction, food safety and water safety.

Wujiaochang Town was awarded a “Safe Community in Shanghai” in August 2011 and a “National Safe Community” in October 2012.

B3. 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?

The government of Wujiaochang Town has organized various functional departments, enterprises, public institutions and social organizations in the community to participate in safe community construction, and provides necessary manpower, financial and material support to these departments. The government of Wujiaochang Town has provided offices, office appliances and 7 full-time (part-time) staffs to the Safe Community Construction Office. The government has also allocated special funds for safe community construction and safety promotion reward budgets to encourage units and individuals with outstanding performance during the process of safe community construction. Since June 2010, the Wujiaochang Town government and other units in the community have allocated funds of 17,305,516 yuan.

B4. The strategic program concerning the safety promotion and injury prevention work, that has been formulated!

1. The Safe Community Construction Leadership Group of Wujiaochang Town has made an “Overall Plan for Safe Community Construction in Wujiaochang Town” to improve its working mechanism and injury surveillance network, strengthen the efforts of publicity and training, carry out baseline investigation on community injury, make continual

assessment and improvement, promote safety promotion, and reduce the incidence of injury on residents year by year.
 2. The Safety Monitoring Bureau of Yangpu District has listed safe community construction as a key aspect of the “12th Five-Year Plan” for safe manufacturing of Yangpu District.

B5. Who is responsible for the management of the SP/IP program and where are they based in the local political and administrative organization?

Wujiaochang Town has established a Safe Community Construction Office to organize, promote, coordinate and assess the works of safety promotion, make plans to carry out safety promotion programs in the community, invite experts of functional departments to assess and give instructions on safety promotion programs, and organize diversified information exchange and publicity activities.

B6. Which is the lead unit for the SP/IP program?

<i>Safety Promotion/Injury Prevention Program</i>	<i>Government Department</i>
Traffic Safety	The No. 5 Traffic Police Squad of Yangpu District
Home Safety	The Community Service and Social Security Office of Wujiaochang Town
Children’s Safety	The Women’s Federation of Wujiaochang Town
the Elderly Safety	The Senior Citizens Association of Wujiaochang Town
Workplaces Safety	Wujiaochang Group Co., Ltd
Security of Society	The Judicial Office of Wujiaochang Town
Public place Safety	The Security of Society and Comprehensive Governance Office of Wujiaochang Town
Sports Safety	The Social Undertaking Development Office of Wujiaochang Town

<p>Disaster Prevention & Reduction</p> <p>Food Safety</p> <p>School Safety</p> <p>Water Safety</p> <p>Fire Safety</p>	<p>The Municipal Administration and Environment Protection Office of Wujiaochang Town</p> <p>The Food Safety Office of Wujiaochang Town</p> <p>The Social Undertaking Development Office of Wujiaochang Town</p> <p>The Municipal Administration and Environment Protection Office of Wujiaochang Town</p> <p>The Fire Brigade of Yangpu District, The Security of Society and Comprehensive Governance Office of Wujiaochang Town</p>	
<p>B7. Is the Safe Communities initiative a sustained program or a project?</p> <p>The Safe Community Construction Leadership Group of Wujiaochang Town is responsible for the coordination and arrangement of safe community construction. A meeting would be held once every six months to hear the reports of safety promotion working groups, make arrangement on safety promotion, and make an “Overall Plan for Safe Community Construction in Wujiaochang Town” and a “Long-term Plan for Safe Community Construction in Wujiaochang Town”.</p> <p>7 full-time (or part-time) staffs in the Safe Community Construction Office of Wujiaochang Town would be responsible for affairs of safe community construction. A meeting would be held once every two weeks to report the progress of safe community construction and discuss the promotion plan for constructing safe community.</p> <p>An annual working plan should be made by all safety promotion working groups. All working groups should submit a quarterly report on the progress of safety promotion program to the safe community leadership group, and make a summary on their works at the end of each year.</p> <p>Safe community construction should be an annual working objective of Wujiaochang Town government in 2010~2013. The progress of safe community construction should be a topic in the report of the People’s Congress. The Safe Community Construction Office of Wujiaochang Town has made the systems for reporting information, safe community coordination and feedback, and would stimulate all working groups to implement safe community construction programs. A performance assessment would be made on all working groups on a yearly basis to ensure the cross-boundary cooperation and continual promotion of programs.</p>		

B8. Are the objectives decided by the local politicians covering the whole community? Which are they?

Category of Safety Promotion

Coverage

Traffic Safety	Main roads in the community and residential quarters with primary and secondary schools, kindergartens
Home Safety	Residents in 43 residential quarters in the community
Children’s Safety	8 kindergartens in the community
the Elderly Safety	Senior citizens aged above 60 years old
Workplaces Safety	220 manufacturing enterprises in the community
Society Security	43 residential quarters in the community
Public place Safety in	Supermarkets, parks and subway stations in the community
Sports Safety	79 fitness sites and parks in the community
Disaster Prevention & Reduction	All residents in the community
Food Safety	Sector of food manufacturing, sales and circulation
School Safety	9 primary and secondary schools in the community
Water Safety	Huangxing Park, Xihu Garden of Changhai Neighborhood Committee
Fire Safety	All high-rises in the community

B9. Who have adopted these objectives?

Objectives	Adoption and Implementation
Traffic Safety	The No. 5 Traffic Police Squad of Yangpu District has implemented a program to improve traffic facilities on key roads in Wujiaochang Town, and a program to promote traffic safety in primary and secondary schools, e.g. the Experimental Middle School of Fudan University.
Children’s Safety	The Women’s Federation of Wujiaochang Town has implemented programs to promote safety in kindergartens and organized “Educational Programs on Children’s Safety” in kindergartens, e.g.

	Xiangyin Kindergarten.	
the Elderly Safety	The Senior Citizens Association of Wujiaochang Town has implemented safety promotion programs in 43 neighborhood committees to prevent the elderly from tumbling on the floor, and a safety promotion program to teach the elderly to do shadow boxing to prevent arthritis.	
Workplaces Safety	Wujiaochang Group Co., Ltd has implemented safety promotion programs in its subsidiaries to reduce the damage of occupational diseases on employees.	
Society Security	The Judicial Office of Wujiaochang Town has implemented a safety promotion program to reduce personal injury accidents of residents due to disputes with neighbors.	
Public palce Safety	The Comprehensive Governance Office has implemented public safety promotion programs in venues with high pedestrian flow, such as hypermarkets, hospitals and subway stations in Wujiaochang Town.	
Sports Safety	The Social Undertaking Development Office has implemented safety promotion programs in 79 fitness sites and parks in 43 neighborhood committees.	
Disaster Prevention & Reduction	The Municipal Administration Office has implemented safety promotion programs on disaster prevention and reduction in the community.	
Food Safety	The Food Safety Office has implemented food safety promotion programs at all food counters in hypermarkets.	
School Safety	The Social Undertaking Development Office has implemented safety promotion programs in 9 primary and secondary schools in Wujiaochang Town, and a mental health intervention program for students without permanent residence in Branch of Changbai Ercun Primary School.	
Water Safety	The Municipal Administration Office has implemented water safety promotion programs in Huangxing Park, Xihu Garden in Changhai Xincun, and swimming pools in Wujiaochang Town.	
Fire Safety	The Fire Brigade of Yangpu District and the Security of Society and Comprehensive Governance Office of Wujiaochang Town have implemented fire safety promotion programs in high-rises in the community.	
Home Safety	The Social Security Office and Security Supervision Office have implemented home gas safety promotion programs in 43 neighborhood committees.	

B10. How the Safe Community objectives are evaluated and to whom are the results reported?

Methods of Evaluated:

1. Working groups of safe community construction would make annual reports to summarize and assess the progress and performance of safety promotion programs.
2. The Safe Community Construction Office and relevant working groups would hold symposium or give questionnaire survey on specific people involving in safety promotion programs.
3. The Safe Community Construction Leadership Group would hold an annual meeting to assess safety promotion programs. Experts on municipal and district level would be invited to give instructions on constructing safe community.
4. Make improvement on the injury surveillance network and monitor the incidence of injury of residents. A data analysis would be made by the Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District and the Community Health Service Center of Wujiaochang Town. An injury surveillance report would be made for the planning and results evaluation of intervention programs.
5. Volunteers would regularly give satisfaction surveys on residents in the community.

Methods of Report and Feedback:

The Safe Community Construction Office would make a quarterly report on the progress of safety promotion programs to the Safe Community Construction Leadership Group of Wujiaochang Town.

B11. Are economic incentives in order to increase safety used? If yes, how are they used?

Funds Input of the Local Government on Safe Community

Type of Safety	Program	Amount (yuan)
Workplaces Safety	Purchase safety equipment and facilities	56,000
	Hardware facilities for preventing occupational diseases	182,800

	Publicity campaigns and training sessions for preventing occupational diseases	18,553		
Traffic Safety	Road extension and reconstruction projects in residential quarters	250,800		
	Reconstruction projects for steps and corridor handrails in residential buildings	154,000		
	Traffic facility construction projects in residential quarters	48,834		
Fire Safety	Install emergency exit symbols and emergency lights in high-rises	85,000		
	Reconstruction projects for fire safety facilities in bicycle sheds	203,400		
	Purchase fire extinguishing equipment for the community	52,010		
	Publicity campaigns and fire safety drills	47,590		
Society Security	Public order maintenance with the cooperation of three parties	402,000		
	Construction of electronic-controlled burglar-proof doors in residential buildings	408,000		
	Construction of “Ruihua” Studio	33,700		
Home Safety	Install gas leakage alarms for residents	205,000		
	Publicity campaigns on gas safety	15,000		
	Change new gas hoses and clips for residents	15,000		
	Funds for gas safety administrators	40,000		
Public place Safety	Install hardware facilities in public areas to prevent people from tumbling on the ground	480,000		
	Install surveillance cameras and mobile data monitors in shuttle buses of	220,000		

	supermarkets			
	Make warning signs and publicity slogans	35,000		
the Elderly Safety	Life service center	300,000		
	Provide services to the elderly	180,000		
	Distribute anti-slippery mats to the elderly	20,000		
School Safety	Reconstruction projects for hardware facilities in schools	230,800		
	Lay anti-slippery mats on the floors in schools	41,143		
	Install protective devices on outdoor sports facilities	20,000		
Disaster Prevention and Reduction	Reconstruction projects for outdoor facilities	330,000		
	Publicity campaign and training	30,500		
Sports Safety	Maintenance of sports equipment	620,990		
	Make safety sign boards	67,000		
	Training on safety of sports equipment	80,000		
Children's Safety	Reconstruction projects for hardware facilities in kindergartens	680,296		
	Purchase new protective devices	500,000		
	Install safety sign boards	40,800		
Water Safety	Install new chain guardrails	401,600		
	Purchase patrol boats and emergency rescue equipment	662,400		
	Install warning sign boards	98,400		

Media Publicity	Publicity pamphlets of safe community	25,000
	Publicity boards of safe community in residential buildings	26,000
	Publicity boards for neighborhood committees	15,000
	Publicity posters and pictures of safe community	32,500
Injury surveillance	Expansion of injury surveillance sites	12,000
	Training for staffs	10,000
Safety in “Residential Quarters of Migrant Workers”	Road reconstruction projects	300,000
	Cleaning of rivers	100,000
	Make improvement on environmental sanitation facilities	100,000
The Safe Community Construction Office	Funds for daily works	535,400
Total		8,412,516

Funds Input of Units and Organizations on Constructing Safe Community

Units	Program	Amount (yuan)
2nd Military Medical University	Psychological consultation center	1,280,000
Shanghai University of Sports	Academic research on shadow-boxing to prevent arthritis of the elderly	2,350,000
Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital	Prevent patients from tumbling on the floor	1,860,000
Changhai Hospital	Reconstruction project of Xihu Garden	700,000
Wujiaochang Town Police Station	Real-time monitoring system on the streets	1,175,000

	Community Health Service Center	Add monitoring system and warning signs	70,000		
	Huangxing Park	Install warning signs and guardrails	436,000		
	Jialong Property Management	Reconstruct road facilities in residential quarters	50,000		
	RT-MART	Reconstruct safety facilities	350,000		
	Branch of Changbai Ercun Primary School	Safety intervention on migrant workers' children	81,000		
	Experimental Secondary School of Fudan University	Reconstruct road facilities in schools	200,000		
	Yangpu Primary School	Reconstruct hardware facilities in schools	111,000		
	Primary School of Hui Ethnicity	Purchase new technology defending equipment	230,000		
	Total		8,893,000		
<p>B12. Are there local regulations for improved safety? If so, describe them.</p> <p>The following regulations and administration measures of community safety have been made by Wujiaochang Town: “Emergency Plan of Wujiaochang Town to Deal with Emergency Public Events”, “Emergency Plan of Wujiaochang Town to Deal with Safety Manufacturing Accidents”, “Emergency Plan of Wujiaochang Town to Deal with Typhoon and Flood”, “Emergency Plan of Wujiaochang Town to Deal with Natural Disasters”, “Emergency Plan of Wujiaochang Town on Safety Incidence in Units Dealing with Dangerous Chemicals”, “Emergency Plan of Wujiaochang Town to Deal with Gas Accidents”, “Proposal of Wujiaochang Town to Control Dust Pollution”, “Emergency Plan of Wujiaochang Town to Deal with Emergency Public Health Events” and “Network Administration Measures of Wujiaochang Town on Comprehensive Urban Management”.</p>					
<p>Part C Indicator 1 An infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sector group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community</p>					
<p>1.1 1.1 The cross-sector group responsible for managing, coordinating, and planning of the SP/IP program</p> <p>1.1.1 Organization</p> <p>The Safe Community Construction Leadership Group of Wujiaochang Town consists of representatives from departments of public security, traffic, fire control, education, hygiene, municipal affairs, schools, government subsidiaries, key enterprises and public institutions, 7 party committees of community and social organizations, with a Safe Community Construction</p>					<p>1.2</p>

Office and 15 professional working groups affiliated to it.

Composition of the Safe Community Construction Committee

Composition of Leadership Group	Members
The People’s Government of Wujiaochang Town	The Safety Supervision Office, Publicity Office, Municipal Affairs Office, Comprehensive Governance Office, Judicial Office, Social Security Office, Social Development Office, and Women’s Federation of Wujiaochang Town, etc.
Regional Functional Departments	The Safety Supervision Bureau, Quality Supervision Bureau, Education Bureau, Civil Affairs Bureau of Yangpu District, and the subsidiaries of functional government departments, e.g. the Police Station of Wujiaochang Town, the No.11 Urban Management Squad, the No.5 Traffic Police Squad, etc.
Medical Establishments	The Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District, the Community Health Service Center of Wujiaochang Town, etc.
Educational Institutions	Tongji High School, Experimental High School of Fudan University, Anshan Experimental High School, No.2 Junior High School of Tongji University, Yangpu Primary School, Branch of Changbai Ercun Primary School, Shanghai World Foreign Language Primary School, Xiangyin Primary School, Yanji Kindergarten, Xiangyin Kindergarten, etc.
Social Enterprises	Wujiaochang Group Co., Ltd, Wujiaochang Real-estate Development Co., Ltd, Xiangyin Industry and Trade Co., Ltd, etc.
Social Groups	The Patriotic Sanitation Committee, Senior Citizens Association, Food Safety Office of Wujiaochang Town, the Healthcare Association of Yangpu District, the Psychological Consultant Association of Hongkou District
Social Organizations	The Disabled Federation of Yangpu District, the Disabled Federation of

Wujiaochang Town, the Sports Club of Wujiaochang Town, Shanghai “I Love My Home” Social Welfare Service Center, Sunshine Community Service and Administration Center of Yangpu District, Orthopedics and Traumatology Hospital of Shanghai University of Sports

Composition of 13 Working Groups of Safety Programs

Working Group	Members
Traffic Safety	The No.5 Traffic Police Squad of Yangpu District, the Social Development Office, Publicity Office, Community Health Service Center, neighborhood committees and schools in Wujiaochang Town
Children’s Safety	Women’s Federation, Social Development Office, Community Health Service Center, neighborhood committees in Wujiaochang Town
the Elderly Safety	The Social Security Office, Senior Citizens Association, Orthopedics and Traumatology Hospital of Shanghai University of Sports, nursing homes, community health service center and neighborhood committees in Wujiaochang Town
Workplaces Safety	The Fire Brigade, Safety Supervision Bureau, Quality Supervision Bureau of Yangpu District, the Safety Supervision Office of Wujiaochang Town, Wujiaochang Group Co., Ltd, and key enterprises in Wujiaochang Town
Society Security	The Judicial Office, police stations, Comprehensive Governance Office, Municipal Affairs Office of Wujiaochang Town, Office of Yangpu Housing Administration in Wujiaochang Town, and neighborhood committees in Wujiaochang Town
Publicplace Safety	The Fire Brigade, Quality Supervision Bureau of Yangpu District, Comprehensive Governance Office, police stations in Wujiaochang Town, RT-MART, B&Q Supermarket, Suning Appliance
Sports Safety	Social Development Office, Community Sports Club, neighborhood committees and fitness sites in Wujiaochang Town

Disaster Prevention and Reduction	The Municipal Affairs Office, Housing Administration Office, property management companies and neighborhood committees in Wujiaochang Town		
Food Safety	The No.2 Food & Drug Administration Office of Yangpu District, Changhai Industrial & Commercial Administration, Municipal Affairs Office, Quality Supervision Office, hypermarkets, restaurants, neighborhood committees in Wujiaochang Town, Xiangying Industry & Trade Co., Ltd		
School Safety	Social Development Office, Juveniles Protection Office, Youth League Committee, police stations, Community Health Service Center, primary and secondary schools in Wujiaochang Town		
Water Safety	Municipal Affairs and Water Affairs Management Bureau of Yangpu District, Municipal Affairs Office of Wujiaochang Town, Patriotic Sanitation Committee, Huangxing Park, 4 neighborhood committees in residential quarters nearby rivers, Changhai Neighborhood Committee, Shanghai Pucheng Greenery Management Co., Ltd		
Fire Safety	Fire Brigade of Yangpu District, Comprehensive Governance Office, police stations, property management companies, neighborhood committees in Wujiaochang Town		
Home Safety	Social Security Office, Safety Supervision Office, Housing Administration Office, Office of Shanghai North Gas Company in Yangpu District, Fire Brigade of Yangpu District, police stations, property management companies, neighborhood committees in Wujiaochang Town		

1.1.2 Responsibilities

1. Responsibilities of the Safe Community Construction Committee:

Make an overall plan on safe community construction, and provide necessary manpower, financial and material support to safe community construction. Invite functional departments, enterprises, public institutions and social organizations to participate in safe community construction. Establish working groups for promoting safety programs according to the high-risk factors of injury in the community, and dispatch person-in-charge for these groups. Hold leadership meetings regularly to study key issues, and give performance evaluation on intervention measures.

<p>2. Responsibilities of the Safe Community Construction Office:</p> <p>Organize and coordinate the implementation of safe community construction. Make an injury surveillance system by cooperating with the community health service center and professional working groups, and collect injury data through diversified channels. Analyze the type and frequency of injury incidents and report regularly to the leadership group. Organize fundamental investigations on the current situation of injury incidents in the community. Make assessment on the causes and dangerous factors of injury with professional working groups based on the report of injury in the community, and make intervention programs. Make assessment on the effectiveness of intervention programs by cooperating with the expert team. Regularly organize campaigns to make people understand the progress of safe community construction in Wujiaochang Town. Participate in various exchange activities of safe community at home and abroad. Responsible for collection and management of files;</p> <p>3. Responsibilities of the Expert Team:</p> <p>Discuss and analyze the current situation and future trends of community safety, make working plans of safe community construction, give instructions on implementing safety promotion programs, and make continuous improvement proposals. Assess whether it is feasible and effective to implement intervention measures on safety promotion programs, and determine which programs or plans should be modified or implemented in the future. Actively participate in exchange activities in the community, and organize training on the concepts and methods of safe community construction.</p> <p>4. Responsibilities of the Media Publicity Group:</p> <p>Organize publicity campaigns and internal exchange campaigns on safe community construction through various means, and organize activities to popularize safety knowledge among residents.</p> <p>5. Responsibilities of the Injury surveillance Group:</p> <p>Collect, summarize, arrange and analyze data, and make strategies and suggestions on injury prevention and control.</p> <p>6. Responsibilities of Working Groups of Safety Promotion Programs:</p> <p>Make injury prevention plans for specific fields, identify sources of danger, analyze the causes of injury, devise and implement specific intervention measures, manage and promote safety programs.</p>	
<p>1.2 Cooperation and Participation of the Local Government and Health Sector in the SC/IP work</p>	

The government of Wujiaochang Town has established a Safe Community Construction Leadership Group, a Safe Community Construction Office and several working groups, and made relevant documents and provided policy and financial supports to them. The No.5 Traffic Police Squad of Yangpu District has cooperated with the Community Health Service Center, neighborhood committees, primary and secondary schools in the community to carry out traffic safety promotion programs. The Fire Brigade of Yangpu District has cooperated with neighborhood committees and property owners committees in Wujiaochang Town to carry out fire safety promotion programs. The government and the Community Health Service Center of Wujiaochang Town jointly monitored the injury incidents of residents under the guidance of experts from the Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District. The Community Health Service Center is responsible for monitoring injury information. The Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District has given instructions to the Safe Community Construction Office to carry out baseline investigations and monitor daily injury incidents. Changhai Hospital, Orthopedics and Traumatology Hospital of Shanghai University of Sports, Community Health Service Center and Wujiaochang Town government have jointly implemented a safety promotion program to prevent the elderly from tumbling on the floor and get injured.

1.3 NGO involvement in the SC/IP work

The government of Wujiaochang Town purchased service from Shanghai “I Love My Home” Public Welfare Service Center, Home-based Caring Center and Daily Caring Center for the Elderly of Wujiaochang Town and implemented safety promotion programs and safety precaution education to the elderly in the community. By the end of May 2013, the community has provided service to more than 75,000 residents, organized 200-odd activities and 30-odd safety interactive activities. Implement the safety promotion program of “psychological health of children” by cooperating with the “Psychological Consultants Association of Hongkou District”. Currently, this program has been implemented in the Branch of Changbai Ercun Primary School. Launch “Sunflower”, a program to help intellectually challenged children to get along with their families by cooperating with Sunshine Community Service Management Center of Yangpu District, and provide caring service to 60-odd families of intellectually challenged and disabled children. The Red Cross Society of Wujiaochang Town would invite residents to attend lectures on first-aid knowledge every year and organize first-aid drills for residents.

<p>1.4 Systems for ordinary citizens to inform about risk environments and risk situations found in the community.</p> <p>A 24 hour on-duty system has been established in the Safe Community Construction Office and key enterprises and public institutions. A public safety hotline has been established in the Comprehensive Governance Center to receive phone calls from residents on dangerous environment and situation.</p>	
<p>1.5 How the work is organized in a sustainable manner</p> <p>All program working groups should make working plans at the beginning of each year and summaries at the end of each year, and make reports to the Safe Community Construction Leadership Group. The Safe Community Construction Office should establish and implement a system of coordination and feedback. If they were faced with new situations and new problems, they should make report to the Safe Community Construction Leadership Group as soon as possible. Systems of conference, documents collection, safety management, information report, publicity and education and performance assessment have been made to stimulate working groups to fulfill their responsibilities and implement programs.</p> <p>The government of Wujiaochang Town has formed a long-term partnership with Shanghai University of Sports and Second Military Medical University to organize safety campaigns and volunteers activities and implement measures of intervention on injury incidents.</p>	
<p>Part D Indicator 2 Long-term, sustainable programs covering genders and all ages, environments, and situations</p>	
<p>2 The sustainable work in regard to SC/IP in following areas and how the different sectors including specific NGOs are involved in the work</p> <p>2.1 Traffic Safety</p> <p>2.1.1 Safety Promotion Program to Prevent Traffic Accidents and Injury on Residents</p> <p>Background: According to the results of a baseline survey on residents' injury in 2010, traffic accident is the second main cause of</p>	

residents' injury, with an incidence rate of 1.58%. Statistics of the district traffic police showed that 1,433 and 1,287 traffic accidents occurred in Wujiaochang Town in 2009 and 2010 respectively. Most accidents occurred in newly-built residential quarters and important lines of traffic. After analyzing the causes of these traffic accidents, the district traffic police considered that the following problems existed in Wujiaochang Town:

(1) The road facilities in residential quarters are deficient. There are too many curves on the roads. Traffic flow and pedestrian flow will rapidly increase on the rush hour every day.

(2) Residents' awareness of traffic safety is low. Some people jay-walk on the streets, ride motor vehicles on non-vehicle traffic lanes and park cars in wrong places.

(3) Improvement should be made on some traffic facilities. There were no separation devices on certain roads. Lighting condition on these roads was poor. Consequently, drivers were unable to see the roads clearly.

Objectives

Make improvement on facilities in residential quarters and important lines of traffic by installing new traffic facilities, drawing traffic lines, putting up warning signs and organizing campaigns on traffic safety. Build separate traffic lanes for pedestrians and vehicles and enhance the efficiency traffic flow. Stimulate residents to observe traffic laws, enhance their awareness of traffic safety, and reduce the number of traffic accidents and injuries. By the end of 2013, the amount of traffic accidents in Wujiaochang Town decreased by 15% comparing with the figure in 2010.

Measures of Intervention

1. Publicity and Education

Organize publicity campaigns on traffic safety and traffic law to residents, students, enterprises, families and farmers in the community. Encourage residents to observe traffic laws and prevent traffic accidents by analyzing specific cases of traffic accidents for them. Since 2010, 120-odd publicity campaigns have been organized and 4,000 pamphlets on traffic safety have been distributed to 20,000 residents.

2. Safety Intervention on Roads in Residential Quarters

Build slowing-down belts at the crossroads in residential quarters to limit the speed of vehicles and ensure the safety of pedestrians. Install reflectors at the dead angles of driver's sights on the curves to ensure the safety of pedestrians. Make

planning on the routes of vehicles and make them entering and going out of residential quarters in an orderly manner. Put up “No Parking” signs and speed limit signs on important lines of traffic in residential quarters. Encourage unidirectional parking in residential quarters. Enhance the utilization rate and safe driving ratio of roads. Make comprehensive renovation on the traffic facilities in residential quarters. Eliminate hidden threats to traffic safety by expanding vehicle lanes and making renovation on uneven roads.

3. Measures of Intervention in Important Lines of Traffic and Public Venues

a. The Civilization Office of Wujiaochang Town has organized a volunteer group consists of 30-odd civil servants, neighborhood committee cadres and community volunteers to maintain orders at school gates and important lines of traffic on rush hours by cooperating with traffic police officers, public security guards and traffic administrators. This measure has achieved satisfactory results.

b. Invite traffic police officers to give lectures on traffic safety to teachers and students. Organize students to see film on traffic safety knowledge. Organize blackboard exhibitions in schools to make students familiar with traffic signs. Build a traffic safety education area in schools by cooperating with schools and traffic police. Organize students to accept an examination on the knowledge of traffic lights, road signs and traffic signs, and how to ride bicycles safely on roads with various traffic barriers, and enhance their awareness to traffic safety. Install more speed limit belts, warning signs, traffic lights and zebra crossings on the roads near schools. Police officers of the No.5 Traffic Police Squad of Yangpu District and safety administrators of schools will patrol on the roads in front of school gates to maintain orders and guarantee the safety of students.

c. After analyzing the causes of traffic accidents on Yingkou Road, the working group made an on-site survey on traffic facilities on Yingkou Road, made adjustment on inappropriate road signs and put up a 50 kilometers speed limit sign on the road. In 2011, an 800-meter’s long separation rail was installed on the southern part of Yingkou Road. In 2012, a 400-meter’s long separation rail was installed in the northern part of Yingkou Road to prevent people from jay-walking. Install more lighting facilities on the road. According to the feedback of drivers, they could see the road more clearly than before.

d. Launch law enforcement campaigns on illegal behaviors, including illegal parking, jay-walking, traffic law violation of large trucks and vehicles driving in wrong lanes, to reduce the incidence rate of traffic accidents. Dispatch more traffic administrators to maintain orders on bus stops, subway stations and gate of parks, and remind pedestrians of observing traffic laws.

e. Organize joint law enforcement campaigns in high-risk areas, including Jiamusi Road, agricultural products market of

Shagang Road, subway stations, areas surrounding large supermarkets and East Guoshun Road. Improve and strengthen measures of traffic control and urban management. Add 22 parking lots for vehicles and 85 parking lots for non-vehicles in the community.

Results and Continual Improvement

The traffic conditions on the roads have been better than before. More and more citizens began to observe traffic laws. The number of roads with traffic jam and the number of traffic accidents is decreasing. The following measure will be taken in the future:

1. Enhance the driving skills of drivers in enterprises and public institutions, ensure the safety performance of vehicles, and invite traffic police officers to give training on drivers based on the features of traffic accidents every year.
2. Establish a long-term mechanism and make improvement on specific measures. Encourage other residential quarters in the community to learn from the successful experiences of Jialong residential quarter. Implement the intervention measures of Jialong residential quarter in all residential quarters with more than 500 vehicles being parked at night. Guide the residents to enter and go out of the residential quarters on determined routes. Give training to security guards of property management companies and enhance their skills of safety management in residential quarters.
3. Strengthen the efforts of publicity campaign, make more people know about the safe community construction programs, and enhance their level of civilization, awareness to traffic safety and self-protection.
4. Reduce the number of traffic accidents and eliminate hidden dangers to traffic safety by strengthening daily administration and making punishment on illegal behaviors, such as jay-walking, violating traffic laws, overload of trucks and noise from large trucks.
5. Strengthen the cross-boundary cooperation between the traffic safety working group and schools. Establish a regular system of traffic safety education. Extend the scope of traffic safety education to families and the community via school websites and parent's meeting, encourage residents to observe traffic law and enhance the students' ability of self-protection.

2.2 Home Safety

2.2.1 Gas Safety Program for Households

Background

Statistics of home injury survey and Shanghai North Gas Company showed that there are 50,818 gas users in Wujiaochang Town, including 48,546 households using natural gas and 2,272 households using gas. In 2009, 5 gas poisoning

accidents occurred in the community. These accidents were caused by the following reasons: 1) Residents' awareness to gas safety was low. 2) Safety threats due to inappropriate use of gas appliance and out-of-date gas appliance. 3) Some residents connect gas appliance illegally or with wrong methods. 4) Safety threats caused by disputes of family members and psychological problems; For the above reasons, the working group has made an intervention program to reduce the number of accidental injuries on residents due to inappropriate use of gas.

Objectives

Give annual inspections on gas pipes and gas appliances for residents. Install new rubber gas pipes free-of-charge for families of the elderly and poverty-stricken families in 2010 and 2011. Install gas alarm devices for the elderly living alone in 2012. Enhance the residents' awareness to gas safety by organizing publicity campaigns. Make great efforts to reduce the number of gas incidents in the community.

Measures of Intervention

1. Make improvement on working mechanism

Make improvement on the community's regular meeting system for gas safety. This meeting would be organized by the Safety Supervision Office of Wujiaochang Town, with the attendance of representatives of Shanghai North Gas Company, the Fire Brigade of Wujiaochang Town, neighborhood committees, property management companies and gas safety administrators, who would acquire knowledge on gas safety, analyze the current situation of gas safety in the community and make measures of rectification.

2. Strengthen the efforts of education

The Safe Community Construction Office has distributed more than 20,000 pamphlets on gas safety to residents and made a new column on the town newspaper to popularize gas safety knowledge. The neighborhood committees have made blackboards, posters and publicity columns to raise the residents' awareness to gas safety. Staffs of Shanghai North Gas Company were invited to residential quarters to give lectures on gas safety.

3. Organize a team of gas safety administrators

Strengthen the efforts of administration and examination on gas safety administrators. Make further modification on "Working Rules for Gas Safety Administrators" and "Working Objectives for Gas Safety Administrators" and enhance the safety administrators' professional skills and sense of responsibility.

4. Gas safety inspection

The working group has given safety inspections to 40,000-odd households, installed new rubber hoses for 1,200 households and new gas water heater valves for 80 households to eliminate the dangers to gas safety.

5. Install gas alarm device free-of-charge for all elderly people living alone

Install gas alarm device free-of-charge for all elderly people living alone or living in poverty. Gas safety administrators, neighborhood committee cadres and volunteers would regularly visit the elderly and teach them how to use gas alarm device and deal with gas leakage.

6. Pay attention to the safety of the elderly living alone

Give comprehensive assistance to the elderly living alone. Volunteers would visit the elderly with weak health every day, and give safety inspections on their kitchens. All the elderly people living alone have received this assistance service.

Results and Continual Improvement

According to the results of satisfaction survey on residents in 2012, more than 90% of residents were satisfied with the gas safety program. No gas (poisoning) incident occurred in the community from July 2010 to May 2013. The following measures will be taken in the future:

1. Organize gas safety publicity campaigns in the community from January to March, a period in which gas (poisoning) incidents will easily occur in the households. Help residents to raise their awareness of gas safety by means of on-site consultation service, demonstration and case analysis.
2. Extend the scope of gas safety inspection from the elderly living alone, families living on subsistence allowance to the disabled people and families of retired cadres. Gas safety inspections will be made in all families with special needs.
3. Cooperate with industrial, commercial administration and quality supervision authorities to ban the business of illegal gas appliance.
4. The government of Wujiaochang Town will make an annual investment around 100,000 yuan to install new gas pipes or gas alarm devices free-of-charge for poverty-stricken families.

2.2.2 Other Home Safety Programs for Residents

Program	Health promotion program for residents
Objective	Residents in the community

Contents	Launch the “Healthcare Service Project” for families	Intervention on chronic, non-infectious diseases		
Specific Measures	Implement a family doctor system. The Community Health Service Center of Wujiaochang Town has given 320 lectures on healthcare knowledge to residents and organized 20 large publicity campaigns in the community. In 2012-2013, Wujiaochang Town has made an investment of 70,000 yuan to provide free physical examination to 3,200 people aged above 65 years old.	Give free blood pressure test to 45,680 residents and health consultation service to 3,250 residents. Focus on the prevention of cardiovascular disease, diabetes and cancer. Give 12 training sessions on medical knowledge and skills to 600 residents. Improve residents’ health by encouraging them to reduce the consumption of fat, salt and cigarette, control body weight and do more exercises.		
Duration	Since 2010	Since 2010		
Partner	The Community Health Service Center of Wujiaochang Town	The Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District, Health Education Association of Yangpu District, Neighborhood Committee of Wujiaochang Town, The Community Health Service Center of Wujiaochang Town		
Effectiveness	A healthy life pattern based on the community health service center and 6 community health service stations has been established.	122 self health management groups have been established, with 3,570 members in total.		

2.3 Children’s Safety

2.3.1 Safety Promotion Program for Children in Kindergartens

Background:

There are 8 kindergartens in the community, with 1,689 children in total. In 2010, two injury incidents occurred to

children in kindergartens and treatment was given to these children by sewing up their wounds. In some kindergartens, the floors are very hard. There are sharp corners on tables and chairs. The layout of objects is inappropriate, posing threats to children's safety.

Objectives:

Organize training sessions on children's safety. Strengthen the efforts of safety precaution and management in kindergartens. Make improvement on protective devices for children and eliminate all hidden dangers to children's safety. Implement safety measures to ensure that no child would be injured in kindergartens.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Make complete system

Make a "Safety Management System" in all kindergartens and specify the details of safety on playgrounds, sports facilities, children's behaviors, food safety and traffic safety.

2. Make emergency program

Make an "Emergency Program on Unexpected Events in Kindergartens". The principal of kindergarten should be the person-in-charge of children's safety. Establish a working group to deal with unexpected events and regularize the procedures of dealing with emergencies. Organize emergency drills regularly in kindergartens to enhance the children's awareness of safety and capability to deal with emergencies.

3. Strengthen the efforts of education

Help children and their parents to raise the awareness of safety. Provide safety training to teachers, nurses and administrators in kindergartens. Help children to understand the danger of electricity, fire and electronic appliances by giving them interesting pictures, cartoons and safety symbols. Organize children to participate in various theme activities, such as "Little Safety Administrators" and "How to Protect Ourselves from Danger" to raise their awareness of safety.

4. Make inspection and rectification on sources of danger

All kindergartens should make inspections on recreation rooms, dormitories and canteens and eliminate all hidden dangers to children's safety.

a. Seal off all indoor sockets with adhesive tapes if no one needs to use them. Put plug sockets on higher places where children could not reach them.

b. Install handrails on staircases according to the height of children.

c. Lay anti-slip mats on the playground and plastic mats on fitness sites to prevent children from falling down on the ground and get injured.

d. Wrap sharp angles on desks and chairs with soft pads. Install collision-prevention angles in sharp angles in corridors. Install anti-slip devices on all staircases.

e. Lay anti-slip mats on slippery floors in rainy days.

f. Reinforce and heighten the window frames in corridors from 1.1 meters to above 1.9 meters.

g. Security guards would patrol in the kindergartens for 24 hours, particularly at night. Video cameras were installed in all important positions to monitor the safety conditions for all day.

5. Strict management

When sending children to kindergartens, teachers should hand over their duties to their colleagues appropriately. Keep records on all dangers to safety. If any child was absent from school, the teachers should contact with the parents on time. Prevent the spreading of infectious diseases in kindergartens.

6. Food safety

Allocate specific personnel to manage food and food materials in kindergartens. Raw food should be cooked separately. Do not mix raw food with cooked food. Lock up all drinking water barrels. Keep the rooms clean, without parasites, rats and cockroaches. Prevent children from suffering any infectious disease.

7. Safety training and education

11 lectures have been given to 98 teachers in the past two years. Provide safety training to children with interesting teaching methods and raise the children's awareness of safety.

8. Pay attention to the behaviors of staffs

Pay attention to the behaviors of children's parents, people in the community and teachers in kindergartens. Make report in time if anyone was detected with mental disorder, instable emotion and contradictive emotion to society.

9. Safety in surrounding areas of kindergartens

No one is allowed to park cars and put up stalls at the gate of kindergartens. Create a safe and harmonious environment for children.

Results and Continual Improvement:

Teachers have raised their awareness of safety. Children have known how to protect themselves from danger. The incidence rate of injury has effectively been controlled. Before this safety program was implemented, 2 unexpected injury accidents occurred in the community, and since then, no similar accidents occurred in kindergartens. The following measures will be taken in the future:

1. Make further improvement on emergency programs and organize more emergency drills.

2. Strengthen the efforts of education. Raise the safety awareness of parents and children by organizing parents' meeting, interactive communications and making safety bulletin boards in kindergartens.

3. Further strengthen the maintenance on material and technical protective devices. Make more inspections on these devices and purchase new devices if necessary. Repair damaged anti-slip mats and collision-prevention angles or purchase new one.

2.4 the Elderly Safety

2.4.1 Safety Promotion Program to Prevent the Elderly from Slipping and Falling down

Background:

By the end of December 2012, there are 27,764 people aged above 60 years old in Wujiaochang Town (25.9% of the total population with permanent residence). 4,339 people are aged above 80 years old. (15.6% of the total population of the elderly.) 1,336 people are living alone (4.8%). 2,130 people are from families without children to take care of them (7.7%). 2,050 people aged above 60 are receiving home-based caring service (7.4%). Statistics on personal injury showed that people aged above 60 are more likely to get injured accidentally. Elderly people living alone (64%) are particularly likely to fall down on the ground and get injured. Falling down on the ground is the main cause of the injury of the elderly. According to a questionnaire survey on the elderly, most people got injured because they fell down on slippery ground or in corridors piling up with unnecessary objects. Some people got injured because no handrails were installed at the gate of residential buildings or the roads in residential quarters were uneven. Many people do not have the habit of doing exercises. They suffer from osteoarthritis and do not have strength in their limbs. Some people got injured because they suffer from cataract and their sights are decreasing.

Objectives:

Strengthen the efforts of education to encourage the general public to take care of the elderly. More campaigns should be organized to prevent people from being injured when doing housework. Organize physical examination and lectures of exercising skills for the elderly. Teach them how to prevent osteoarthritis by practicing shadow-boxing. Build complete safety infrastructure for the elderly. Make renovation on facilities that will easily result in injury incidents. Take care of the elderly living alone, encourage volunteers to help these people and provide them with home-based care service. Implement specific measures of intervention on the elderly according to their needs. Control and reduce the incidence rate of injury

resulted from falling down or slipping on the ground.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Construct a network of caring and make improvement on the existing mechanism of caring

Give full play to the roles of social organizations. Make specific programs to manage the elderly living alone or living in poverty. The government would purchase service from social organizations, such as the Senior Citizens Association in the community. Make improvement on the existing mechanism of caring. Encourage volunteers to help the elderly living alone or living in poverty. The government will invest 200,000 yuan annually in organizing recreational and sports activities for the elderly. The elderly people were also encouraged to help each other. Organize “1+X” activities for the elderly.

2. Strengthen the efforts of publicity and training, and raise the awareness to safety of the elderly

Distribute pamphlets and calendars to the elderly. Invite the elderly to attend lectures on safety precaution and psychological health. So far, 30 lectures have been organized for the elderly. Invite elderly people living alone to see films on safety precaution and injury prevention. So far, nearly 3,000 people have seen these films.

3. Make improvement on living conditions and eliminate hidden dangers to safety

a. Distribute anti-slip mats and walking sticks to the elderly

The safety promotion program group allocated 15,000 yuan to distribute anti-slip mats and walking stick to households with elderly people aged above 70 years old and elderly people living alone. Volunteers of neighborhood committees would teach the elderly how to use anti-slip mats correctly and prevent them from being injured due to inappropriate use of anti-slip mats.

b. Install handrails on staircases

Install handrails on staircases in residential buildings. Allocate 300,000 yuan to install handrails on the steps at the burglary-proof gates in 925 old residential quarters. Make renovation on 9 households with the elderly living alone or living in poverty.

c. Remove all unnecessary objects in corridors

The neighborhood committees, staffs of property management company and volunteers persuaded residents not to pile up objects in corridors and urged them to remove these objects away.

d. Put up warning signs

Put up warning signs in fitness sites. Recruit instructors to teach the elderly how to use sports facilities correctly.

e. Make renovation on uneven roads

The Municipal Affairs Office has made renovation on uneven roads in the community, including Hengren Road, Guodong

Road and Guojing Road, with a total length of nearly 1,000 meters. Renovation projects were also made in 25 old residential quarters, covering a total area of 901,000 square meters.

f. Investment on Hardware Facilities

Make an investment over 1 million yuan to renovate 10 standard recreation rooms in the community. So far, 39 recreation rooms have been built for the elderly. Build 5 health service stations in 5 communities, such as Minjing Community and Lanxin Community. Ensure that all senior citizens in the community could enjoy healthcare and recreational facilities with good environment and high efficiency.

Install emergency call device for more than 200 elderly people in the community. If anyone accidentally fell on the ground and got injured, he could be sent to hospital in time.

4. Give physical examination to the elderly and enhance their balance capability

Give 2 ophthalmological examinations to the elderly in each year. So far, 6,000 people have accepted ophthalmological examinations. Give cataract surgery free-of-charge to the elderly living in poverty. So far, 6 people have accepted free cataract surgery. Give physical examination to nearly 10,000 elderly people. Purchase accident insurance for public sports venues, accidental injury insurance to elderly people living alone and comprehensive community insurance, ensuring the safety of poverty-stricken elderly people and vulnerable groups.

5. Provide training to the elderly and improve their health

Invite the elderly to attend lectures on preventing osteoporosis and cardiovascular disease. Give training on first-aid skills to the elderly. Invite them to participate in Chinese chess contest, Ping Pong contest, and fitness ball contest, stick exercising and shadow-boxing contests. Encourage them to participate in recreational and sports activities and do exercises with scientific methods.

Results and Continual Improvement:

The number of injury incidents on the elderly, particularly the elderly living alone, decreased significantly. Fewer people fell on the ground and got injured. In 2012, a satisfaction survey was made on 200 elderly people living alone and 199 effective questionnaires were collected. 99% of respondents were satisfied with this safety program. 100% of respondents were satisfied with the handrails being installed on steps and staircases in residential buildings. The following measures will be taken in the future:

1. Make adjustment on intervention measures based on the problems being revealed in the test system and suggestions from the elderly. Give letters of notice to families of elderly people, and raise their awareness to filial piety and safety

precaution.

2. Extend the coverage of intervention measures on elderly who are prone to fall down on the ground and get injured. Distribute anti-slip mats and walking sticks to the elderly living alone.

3. Give lectures on preventing injury of the elderly, organize publicity campaigns to raise the elderly peoples' awareness of self-protection and reduce the incidence rate of injury.

4. Volunteers would make more efforts to serve the elderly. Encourage everyone in the community to take care of the elderly. Advocate the traditional virtue of China of showing respect to the elderly.

5. Make more investment to extend the coverage of home-based care to the elderly. Extend the scope of home-based care service. Make improvement on the procedures of meal delivery and healthcare services. Provide more efficient and convenient home-based care service to the elderly.

6. Cooperate with property management companies, neighborhood committees and the Senior Citizens Association to make inspections on the elderly peoples' houses and eliminate hidden dangers to safety. Make renovation on uneven and cracked roads. Demand residents to remove objects that blocked up the corridors in residential buildings.

2.4.2 Other Safety Promotion Programs for Senior Citizens

Program	Health Promotion Program		Daily Care Program	
Objective	People aged above 60		People aged above 60	
Contents	Make health records for the elderly	Organize health education campaign for the elderly	Build canteens and provide meal delivery service to the elderly	Make improvement on the daily care plan for the elderly
Specific Measures	Add 6 health service stations in the community to enable the elderly to see the doctor more conveniently. Make health records for all	Neighborhood committees would give health lectures to the elderly on the knowledge of acupuncture points, food safety, psychological balance, and encourage them to take scientific diet and do	Build 1 comprehensive canteen and 5 simple canteens for the elderly and provide meals and meal delivery service to them.	Build a 400-square-meter daily care center for the elderly, with staffs providing daily care, meal and recreation services to the

	people aged above 60 years old.	exercises, and give up bad habits of smoking and drinking alcohol.		elderly.		
Duration	Since 2006	Since 2008	Since 2007	Since 2009		
Partner	The Community Health Service Center	Neighborhood Committees, The Community Health Service Center	Home-based Care Service Center for the Elderly	Daily Care Center for the Elderly, Home-based Care Service Center for the Elderly		
Effectiveness	Health records have been made on all people aged above 60 years old.	Healthcare lecture would be given to the elderly once a week. More than 500 people have attended the lecture.	3,200 meals would be delivered to the elderly in each month. In general, the elderly are satisfied with the service.	36 people have received service in the daily care center. More than 99% of the elderly are satisfied with the service.		

2.5 Workplace Safety

Background:

By the end of 2012, there are 220 manufacturing enterprises in Wujiaochang Town, including 39 enterprises with elements of occupational hazards. Many of them are automobile trading and repairing stores, including 6 “4S” stores and 16 automobile repairing stores. Several elements of occupational hazards existed in these enterprises, such as the hazards of benzene in the painting workshop, the noise in the sheet metal processing plant, smog that threatens the health of welders, and dust in the grinding process. For this reason, workplaces with elements of occupational hazards are key subjects of our measures of intervention.

Objectives:

Make and implement safety promotion programs in workplaces. Organize publicity campaigns on manufacturing safety. Strengthen the efforts of occupational disease control. Purchase more facilities and take specific measures to prevent

occupational diseases. Enhance the workers' awareness of self-protection. Eliminate the damage of occupational disease on workers as far as possible.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Strengthen the efforts of publicity and education in workplaces with occupational hazards. All enterprises should sign a "Letter of Commitment on Occupational Health Management" that specifies the obligations of enterprises and protects the rights of workers. Give lectures on special equipment maintenance, fire safety drills and basic knowledge on preventing occupational diseases. Distribute notice cards to 6 "4S" stores and 22 automobile repairing factories and gasoline stations, and ask these enterprises to put up the notice cards in places that will be easily noticed by people.

2. Eliminate occupational hazards by renovating on existing machinery. Keep workshops in 4S stores and automobile repairing factories well-ventilated and reduce the emission of toxic substances. All workers should wear gas masks, dust prevention masks and goggles to reduce the risks of occupational hazards. Install more emergency eye-washing water taps in some enterprise. Replace dry grinding technique with wet grinding technique to reduce dust pollution. Build a new closed grinding workshop in an Acura 4S store and two semi-closed grinding workshops in a Lexus 4S store.

3. All workers should accept physical examinations before taking their posts and leaving their posts. Invite qualified occupational disease technology and service agency to give an annual inspection and produce assessment report, and submit this report to authorities.

4. Make emergency rescue programs in enterprises with occupational hazards and dangers of acute occupational poisoning. Install alarm device, first-aid device and washing device in workshops. Keep emergency exits open.

5. Strictly control the working time for workers involving in hazardous processes. Organize workers to accept physical examination once every half year. Anyone with symptoms of occupational disease will be transformed to other positions. Give necessary treatment to these patients. Establish complete health records for all workers.

Results and Continual Improvement

A satisfaction survey showed that from June 2010 to December 2012, 96% of workers were satisfied with the intervention measures on occupational disease. More people have acquired knowledge on occupational disease prevention. At the beginning, only 72% of workers know how to prevent occupational disease. Currently, more than 98% of workers know how to prevent occupational disease. All enterprises have taken appropriate measures to prevent occupational disease. The following measures will be taken in the future:

1. Give training to workers on a regular basis to raise their awareness to occupational hazards, help them grasp the knowledge of occupational disease prevention, and establish a long-term mechanism for preventing occupational disease.

2. Establish a dynamic mechanism to identify the hazards of occupational disease and take appropriate measures to prevent occupational disease. Make annual plans and proposals for enterprises on preventing occupational disease. Make solid occupational health management system for enterprises and complete health supervision records for workers. Establish solid supervision and assessment system for elements of occupational disease in workplaces. Make appropriate emergency rescue proposal for occupational hazards and accidents.

3. Make more efforts to prevent occupational disease. Improve the environment in workshops and give protective devices to workers. Reduce the damage of occupational diseases on workers to the minimum.

2.6 Public place Safety

Background:

There are 135 public venues in Wujiaochang Town, including 13 Internet cafes, 14 KTV and game centers, 58 hotels, 2 large supermarkets, 2 large shopping malls, 1 park and 45 other public venues. Safety conditions in these places are complicated. Statistics showed that from July 2009 to June 2010, 12 injury incidents occurred in these venues. 4 incidents occurred in RT-Mart on Huangxing Road. All of these incidents were caused by inappropriate management on shuttle buses and trolleys of the supermarket. According to interviews with residents, some incidents were caused by broken-down elevators in the supermarket. For this reason, we made an intervention program to reduce safety accidents in public venues with high pedestrian flow.

Objectives:

Strengthen the efforts of publicity, enhance the residents' awareness to safety precaution and emergency evacuation capability, strictly control the incidence of personal injury, and ensure that no severe injury incidents occur in public venues.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Make adjustment on the staffs of the working group. Ask safety supervisors of important public venues, such as Suning Appliance and B&Q building materials supermarket, to join the working group. The working group signed 98 pieces of "Agreement on Constructing Safe Community for Wujiaochang Town" with 72.6% of public venues in the community and helped the general public more familiar with safe community construction. Apart from making a proposal to deal with emergencies in public venues, a volunteer group with 100-odd members has been established to supervise on Internet cafes, hotels and places of entertainment, and a system has been made to summarize the results of inspection.

2. Organize a meeting on safe community construction for person-in-charge of public venues and make appropriate

measures of intervention. Organize a meeting for safety supervisors in enterprises, specify their responsibilities and determine the objectives of intervention.

3. Organize large publicity campaigns on preventing burglary and personal injury in important public venues. 1,500 questionnaire surveys on safety, 4,800 publicity materials, 50 publicity posters and 3,600 environment-friendly bags were distributed to residents.

4. Give self-inspection and sampling inspection on all public venues in the community. Most passengers on the 19 shuttle buses of RT-Mart are middle-aged and elderly people. When they have finished shopping, they often put the trolleys near the bus stop, posing threats to the safety of other customers. To ensure the safety of customers, apart from specifying the responsibility of bus drivers and ensuring the safety in shuttle buses, the Loss Prevention Department of RT-Mart has dispatched staffs to check the safety conditions in the shuttle buses, maintain orders in shuttle buses, and help the elderly to get on and get off the buses. Staffs should be available to give safe instructions to customers at the bus stop when buses are leaving from or arriving at the supermarket. Install monitoring cameras and mobile data monitoring devices in all shuttle buses of the supermarket. All empty trolleys near the bus stop should be moved to other places by staffs.

We helped the supermarket to find out problems near escalators, elevators, goods transportation passages, toilets, aquatic products and meat counters that would pose threats to customers' safety and suggested the supermarket to eliminate these dangers. For example, we suggested the supermarket to lay anti-slip mats on the floor of toilets, put up warning signs on both sides of escalators, and clearly divide the parking lot for vehicles and non-vehicles. We made 25 suggestions to the supermarket and all of them were accepted by the supermarket. Measures of rectification have been made by the supermarket on hidden dangers to safety.

Results and Continual Improvement:

According to the results of questionnaire survey, in 2009, 4 personal injury incidents caused by shuttle buses of supermarkets occurred in the community. By the end of 2012, only one incident occurred in the community. In the first half of 2013, no incident occurred in the community. The following measures will be taken in the future:

1. Make more efforts to inspect and eliminate hidden dangers to safety. Encourage everyone to participate in this program and make continual intervention on safety. Make specific measures of rectification and keep records on it.
2. Make further analysis and continual improvement on key intervention programs.

2.7 Hospital Safety

Safety Promotion Program to Prevent Inpatients From Tumbling on the Floor

Background:

Most inpatients of the Community Health Service Center of Wujiaochang Town are senior citizens. They have difficulties to take care of themselves. Their memory is decreasing. Many people suffer from osteoporosis and will easily tumble on the floor and get injured.

Objectives:

Make and implement a system to assess dangerous elements of inpatients. Make more efforts on safety management and safety precaution. Raise the doctors and nurses' awareness towards safety and prevent the inpatients from tumbling on the floor.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Make an assessment on inpatients according to the "Form to Assess Dangerous Elements of Patients' Tumbling on the Floor". Patients with scores above (or equal to) 10 will be included in a key nursing and monitoring system. Warning signs of "Be Aware of Tumbling" will be attached to their beds, and more attention will be paid to these patients.

2. Keep the floor in washrooms, corridors and toilets clean and dry. Place a triangular yellow warning sign on places where patients will easily tumble on the floor. Install handrails on both sides of corridors in the wards.

3. For patients in poor health and lie in bed for a long time, they should have someone to take care of them when they get up and walk around in the wards. Otherwise, they might be sweating abnormally due to sudden changes in posture and fall down on the floor. No patient is allowed to wear slippers in the corridor. Install guard rails on beds of patients who have lost consciousness or suffer from epilepsy, dementia and mental disorder. Strengthen the efforts of patrolling in the wards. Nurses should make an inspection in the wards once every hour at night. If someone got injured after tumbling on the floor or falling off the bed, the nurse should immediately inform the doctors of such situation and deal with it as an emergency case.

Results and Continual Improvement:

The safety precaution system in the Community Health Service Center has been improved than before. In 2010, only one patient tumbled on the floor, but was not hurt. Since 2011, no patient tumbled or slipped on the floor and got injured.

In the future, we will make more investment on hardware facilities, further improve the key nursing and monitoring system, give more training to doctors and nurses, and raise the patients' awareness towards safety.

2.8 Water Safety

Background:

There are two tributaries of Huangpu River in Wujiaochang Town: Zouma River and Qiujiang River, with the total length of 2,464 and 3,195 meters respectively. The flood control channel for these rivers is 6 meters wide. The total length of flood control wall is 11,000 meters. There are two lakes in Huangxing Park and Xihu Garden of Changhai Xincun. There are four swimming pools (stadiums) in the community, covering a total area of 1,920 square meters.

Since its opening free-of-charge to the public in March 2012, the number of visitors increased rapidly in Huangxing Park, exceeding 650,000 people in each month. Most visitors in Xihu Garden of Changhai Xincun are senior citizens and children. They will easily be exposed to danger and get drowned in the river.

Objectives:

Ensure that no serious water safety accident would happen in the community. Ensure the safety of residents, establish a rescue team and ensure that protective devices should be available in more than 95% places nearby rivers.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Volunteers would organize safety publicity campaigns and make safety inspections in parks and swimming pools.
2. Organize volunteers to patrol nearby the river dikes in Qiujiang Neighborhood Committee, Hongdong Neighborhood Committee, Meilin Neighborhood Committee, Jiamusi No.315 Lane Neighborhood Committee and Changhai Neighborhood Committee and prevent residents from drowning in the rivers.
3. Organize a professional safety team with the District Water Affairs Office to patrol along the rivers and make regular inspection on basement lids.
4. Strengthen safety management in swimming pools. Place clear warning signs nearby the swimming pools, such as “Swimming Pool for Children”, “Swimming Pool for Adults”, “Deep Water Area” and “Shallow Water Area”. All lifeguards should have accepted training on first-aid skills and got certificates.
5. Distribute 500 pamphlets and 1,500 publicity materials to residents and tourists in Xihu Garden of Changhai Xincun and Huangxing Park to raise their awareness to water safety. Coordinate with the Hospital Affairs Office of Changhai Hospital and the security supervisor of Huangxing Park to put up warning signs and install guardrails in dangerous places. Add two water safety warning signs in Xihu Garden, install a 265-meter-long chain guardrail along the river, purchase more rescue equipment, hang posters to publicize water safety and organize volunteers to patrol in the park. Add 18 warning signs by the lake in Huangxing Park and lay anti-slip slabs on certain dikes. Security guards would patrol on the lake on lifeboats. Put up

protective net in the deepest sections of the lake to prevent tourists from entering these places. Recruit 8 safety administrators to patrol in isolated areas nearby the lake. Purchase more telescopes, lifebelts and lifelines to ensure the safety of tourists.

Results and Continual Improvement:

One person accidentally drowned in a river in Qiujiang residential quarter on May 2011, but so far, no drowning accident has occurred in the community. The following measures would be taken to strengthen water safety in the future:

1. Strengthen the efforts of intervention measures. Eliminate hidden dangers to safety with effective measures.
2. Make a working mechanism on water safety management, enhance the level of intervention and management, and achieve all the objectives of water safety in the community.
3. Make more efforts to enhance the drinking water safety for residents. Make regular maintenance on water safety facilities and ensure that all facilities function normally.

2.9 School Safety

Background:

There are 5 primary schools, 4 secondary schools and 3,534 full-time students in Wujiaochang Town. Statistics showed that 8 students were accidentally injured in 2009 and 1 student was injured in 2010 in 9 primary and secondary schools in the community. All of these accidents occurred when students were taking a break between classes. According to the results of questionnaire surveys on students and school principals on campus safety, 38% of students and teachers were not satisfied with the safety environment in the surrounding areas of schools, because illegal street peddlers often set up stalls near schools. Some people park their cars at the school gate without permission. Safety problems were particularly serious at the gate of the Experimental School of Fudan University.

Objectives:

Create a safe environment for students, particularly students in Experimental School of Fudan University. Ensure that no traffic accidents happen nearby schools. Make regular inspections on sports facilities in schools, give safety instructions to students on sports activities, and eliminate all hidden dangers to students' safety.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Provide safety education training to students. Organize diversified publicity and education activities on various media. Invite experts to give lectures to students and enhance their awareness towards Internet safety, traffic safety, fire safety, food safety, and their self-protection capability to guard against fallacy and drugs. Organize 5,000 students in the

community to participate in “Legal Knowledge Publicity Month” and publicity campaigns on traffic safety. Safe community contests on legal knowledge, fire safety and traffic safety, and blackboard contests were organized for students. Since 2010, the No.5 Traffic Police Squad of Yangpu District has given more than 70 traffic safety lectures to 3,200 students. To enhance the teachers’ capability to give safety instructions, lecturers from Shanghai University of Sports have given safety lectures to sports teachers in 9 primary and secondary schools in the community. Give safety instruction and protection to students during sports activities. Make summaries after the sports activities were over. If someone was injured during sports activities, the schools should find out reasons and take actions to eliminate hidden threats to students’ safety.

2. Organize safety practice activities for students. Various activities were organized in schools, such as “I am a Traffic Police Officer”, “Let me Conduct the Traffic” and “Cherish Our Life, Safety First”. Organize Safety Education Day (Week), picture exhibition on safety education, and organize students to watch safety education videos. Organize students to attend fire evacuation drills, emergency evacuation drills and first-aid drills.

3. Create a safe environment for students during the break between classes and sports activities.

a. The community would assist schools to find out threats to students’ safety during sports activities. Put up warning signs near playgrounds and sports venues. Install protective devices on outdoor sports facilities to prevent students from getting hurt.

b. Make renovation on hardware facilities in schools to prevent students from getting hurt during the break between classes.

4. Implement safety intervention programs to improve the environment nearby schools. Implement measures combining education and rectification together by cooperating with the traffic police, urban management, comprehensive governance and municipal affairs department. Take comprehensive measures to improve the environment nearby schools and persuade street peddlers not to put up stalls near schools. Put up more warning signs at the school gates. Parents and teachers would organize a volunteer group to maintain order at the school gates. Form a “three in one” management mechanism that combines the community, schools and families together.

Results and Continual Improvement:

A satisfaction survey on safety education, safety management and safety precaution for students was made on December 2012. The results showed that 96.3% of students were very satisfied or satisfied with this program; 3.53% of students were relatively satisfied with this program; 0.71% of students were not satisfied with this program. The following measures would be taken in the future:

1. Further strengthen the construction for working mechanism on school safety, make improvement on the emergency

<p>management mechanism and the proposal to deal with emergency.</p> <p>2. Further implement the system of job responsibility for school safety and stability, information report system, safety inspection system and objective management system.</p> <p>3. Strengthen the cross-boundary cooperation with the traffic police, police station and schools. Encourage other schools to learn from the experiences of the Experimental School of Fudan University on promoting safety intervention program. Make improvement on safety intervention measures on the environment in schools and surrounding schools.</p>	
<p>Part E Indicator3 Programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that promote safety for vulnerable groups</p>	
<p>3.1 SP/IP Program designed for high risk groups</p> <p>3.1.1 “We Are Family”: Program to Take Care of Children of Migrant Workers</p> <p>Background</p> <p>More than 80% of students in the Branch of Changbai Ercun Primary School do not have permanent residence of Shanghai. They cannot adapt to the new campus life in Shanghai and have low awareness to protect themselves. These children’s’ parents are migrant workers, who are always busy at work and do not have time to educate their children. Many parents like to educate their children by means of physical punishment and domestic violence. Consequently, many children refuse to speak with their parents even if they have psychological problems. Many children have sense of inferiority and can not get along well with their classmates.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>Integrate social resources and resources in schools, give psychological consultation service to students without permanent residence of Shanghai, and ensure that no one was injured due to psychological problems.</p> <p>Measures of Intervention</p> <p>1. A psychological health working group was established in the school by cooperating with Psychological Consultant Association of Hongkou District. This working group was led by the school principal and would regularly organize students to participate in psychological health education activities.</p> <p>2. The school has established a psychological consultation room. Professional consultants would give psychological consultation service to students at noon from Monday to Thursday. The school has also made a letter box to receive letters</p>	

from students and help them to solve psychological problems.

3. A psychological intervention program, “How to be a good mom”, has been launched since March 2011 to help parents grasp appropriate education methods and have more communication with their children.

4. Provide lectures on psychological health to students according to their ages and educational background, help them to grasp psychological knowledge gradually and nurture healthy mental status for them.

5. Invite professional psychologists to give lectures to teachers, help them to find out their own psychological problems, and enhance their capability to solve psychological problems for students.

6. Encourage students to make speeches on the topic of “My Best Gift to My Mom”, invite parents to attend symposium, help parents to communicate with their children and improve their relationship with their children.

Results

According to a questionnaire survey on students in the Branch of Changbai Ercun Primary School, more than 90% of students said that the psychological health intervention program was useful to them. Since 2010, no student was injured due to psychological problems.

3.1.2 Program to Promote Safety and Harmony in Neighborhood

Background:

According to the results of survey, most cases of personal injury in Wujiaochang Town were caused by disputes with neighbors. These disputes have negative impacts on residents’ sense of safety and satisfaction to the community.

Objectives:

Make measures of intervention and make continual improvement on them, eliminate hidden dangers that would intrigue peoples’ disputes with their neighbors and reduce the number of personal injury cases in the community.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Make regular inspections on peoples’ disputes with their neighbors by cooperating with lawyers, judges, Ruihua Studio and volunteers.

2. Ask party members and person-in-charge in residential buildings to find out the roots of disputes as soon as possible. Give psychological consultation service to residents who have disputes with their neighbors, try to make them calm down, and solve disputes through mediation.

3. Establish a “Ruihua Studio” and invite Li Ruihua, a lawyer, to give free legal consultation service to residents,

particularly the vulnerable groups, and help them solve disputes with their neighbors.

Results and Continual Improvement:

The number of personal injury case caused by disputes with neighbors was decreasing significantly. In 2011, 200 personal injury cases occurred in the community, 37.6% lower than 321 in 2010. In 2012, 97 cases occurred in the community, 51.5% lower than the figure in the previous year. In the future, we will extend the scope of safety precaution publicity from the community to surrounding areas and public venues nearby.

3.1.3 Psychological Intervention Program for Families who Have Lost Their Only Child

Background:

There are 71 families in Wujiaochang Town who have lost their only child. The death of their children made them suffer so much and severely disturbed their daily life.

Objectives:

Make scientific research to fully understand the psychological health and needs of these parents, establish a systematic psychological assistance pattern to help them make self-adjustment and self-rescue, and establish a promotable psychological assistance pattern for families who have lost their only child.

Measures of Intervention:

1. A “Psychological Service Center” was established by the Family Planning Commission of Wujiaochang Town and Department of Psychological and Mental Health, Second Military Medical University for carrying out cross-boundary cooperation programs.
2. Make an investigation on the psychological health status and needs of 71 families who have lost their only child and make records for each family.
3. Organize a theme activity for families in each quarter, give psychological consultation service and treatment to parents to heal their psychological trauma and reestablish orders of life.
4. Organize a “New Journey, New Home” activity. Visit 5 households in each month. Volunteers from the neighborhood committee would visit families who have lost their only child twice a month and help them to solve problems.
5. Provide training to social workers and volunteers. The contents of training include: the features of psychological response of families who have lost their only child, methods to diagnose post traumatic psychological disorder and psychological intervention skills.

Results and Continual Improvement:

The emotional status of parents is stable. They are willing to communicate with others and participate in collective activities.

On the next stage, more specific measures of intervention will be made on families who have lost their only child, and more activities will be organized to enhance the mental and physical health of these families.

3.1.4 The “Sunshine Home” Safety Promotion Program for the Disabled

Background:

There are 1,948 residents with disability certificates in Wujiaochang Town. In 2005, under the support of government, the Federation of the Disabled in Wujiaochang Town has established a “Sunshine Home” to give assistance to intellectually challenged people aged between 16 to 35 years old. The “Sunshine Home” has four functions: education and training, special Olympics activities, rehabilitation and simple labor. In 2012, a safety promotion program was made for the disabled in “Sunshine Home” according to their vulnerable and special physical and psychological features. The Federation of the Disabled in Wujiaochang Town is responsible for this program. The “Sunshine Home”, the Social Security Office, the Community Health Service Center, the Social Organization Service Center, the Police Station of Wujiaochang Town and representatives from the Federation of the Disabled in Wujiaochang Town participated in this program.

Objectives:

Build a safe environment for the disabled in the “Sunshine Home” and Wujiaochang Town, enhance their abilities of self-care, social communication and doing simple labor, strengthen their awareness towards safety, and reduce the incidence rate of injury of the disabled.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Social Security: The government will provide minimum living standard guarantee via the Federation of the Disabled to those disabled people without social security and families living in poor economic conditions.

Status of the Disabled	Number	Type of Social Security
Severely disabled and Unemployed	151	Government Guaranteed
Living on Subsistence Allowance	55	Government Guaranteed

Employed	411	Self-insurance
Retired	1196	Social Security
Students	16	Self-insurance
Unemployed	119	Self-insurance
Total	1,948	—

2. Actions to Help the Disabled

(1) Rehabilitation and Other Assistances

In 2012, free physical examination was given to 438 disabled people.

In 2012, 8 disabled people accepted cataract operation free of charge.

In 2012, 118 disabled people had vehicle examination and had their license plates changed.

Distributed devices free-or-charge

Type	Objects being Distributed	Number of Distribution	Number of People being Assisted
Physical	Sticks, wheelchairs, vehicles for the disabled, showering stools in bathrooms, etc.	170	136
Hearing	Shining door bells, hearing aids, vibration alarm clocks, etc.	15	15
Visual	Sticks, electronic watches, teaching appliances for the blind, etc.	57	57

Statistics: By December 31, 2012

(2) Safety Precaution

Barrier-free facilities have been installed in 122 households with disabled people;

Install handrails on staircases and lay anti-slip devices on the floor;

Put up warning signs in recreation rooms, corridors and places where people will easily fall down on the floor;

Regularly check the doors, windows and lighting facilities in the “Sunshine Home” and keep records for all

inspections;

3. Extension of “Sunshine” Brand

(1) “Sunshine Home”: Provide a stage for the disabled to show their talents, encourage them to participate in special Olympics activities and show their capabilities of sports.

(2) “Sunshine Consultation Room”: Give psychological consultation service to the intellectual challenged people and strengthen supervision on them.

(3) “Sunshine Employment and Rehabilitation Assistance Base”: Provide professional training and instructions to the disabled, explore their potentials, enhance their professional skills and create conditions for their reemployment.

Results and Continual Improvement:

All disabled people in the community have received all-round basic guarantee to living. 4 disabled people found jobs in 2012. No injury incidents occurred to the disabled in 2012.

The social organizations will provide more psychological consultation service to disabled people and their families, and help parents with disabled children to raise their children with scientific methods.

3.1.5 “Hand-in-Hand with the Sunset”: Program to Take Care of the Elderly Living Alone

Background:

Wujiaochang Town is a typical community of aging population. The number of the elderly is increasing year by year. There are 24,756 people aged above 60 years old by December 2012 (24% of all population), including 1,366 elderly people living alone.

Objectives:

Form a volunteer team to help the elderly living alone with professional means of service.

Measures of Intervention:

1. In 2010, entrusted and financially assisted by the government, the Association of the Elderly initiated a program to take care of the elderly living alone. Volunteers would give a phone call to the elderly once a day or once every two days to understand their health conditions and their needs, and make them understand the contents of services and activities in the community.

2. The home-based care center will provide one-step care services to the elderly, including 10 items, such as deliver meals to the elderly, help the elderly to take bath, clean houses for the elderly, chat with the elderly, and send them to hospital in case they were ill. By December 1, 2012, the center has provided services to 2,057 households, received more than 7,000 phone calls and solved more than 75% of problems for the elderly.

Results and Continual Improvement:

Results of sampling survey showed that 98% of the elderly were satisfied with this program.

A new program will be made to assist the elderly on the next stage and improvement will be made on the “10+X” service pattern for the elderly. Launch a trial program of medical care for the elderly and provide professional medical care to the elderly aged above 80 years old.

3.1.6 Safety Intervention Program to Teach the Elderly to do New-type Shadow-Boxing and Prevent Them from Suffering from Sports Injury and Osteoarthritis

Background:

Results of sampling survey showed that many elderly people in the community fell down on the floor and got injured due to osteoarthritis. The working group for the safety of the elderly and the working group of sports safety cooperated with medical experts at Orthopedics and Traumatology Hospital of Shanghai University of Sports and made a safety intervention program. This program aims to teach the elderly to practice new-type shadow-boxing and prevent them from suffering osteoarthritis and get injured due to falling down on the ground.

Objectives:

Teach the elderly in the community to do new-type shadow-boxing, prevent them from suffering from osteoarthritis, and prevent them from falling down on the floor as much as possible.

Measures of Intervention:

The working groups and medical experts recruited 60 osteoarthritis patients in the community, divided them into 2 groups, and made a comparison research on them. One subject group would attend a lecture on health and sports knowledge once a week. The other group would accept sports training from coaches from Shanghai University of Sports for an hour, twice a week. Data would be collected from all training sessions. Later, the two groups would exchange their contents of training and accept a test. Medical experts would make a comparison between the data of two subject groups and assess the role of new-type shadow-boxing on preventing osteoarthritis for the elderly.

Results and Continual Improvement:

Test results showed that by practicing new-type shadow-boxing for one year, the elderly people have enhanced their balance capability, and shadow-boxing will effectively reduce the damage of osteoarthritis on the elderly.
On the next stage, we will teach more people to do new-type shadow-boxing.

3.2 SP/IP Program designed for high risk environment

3.2.1 Safety Promotion Program in Nursing Home

Background:

The nursing home of Wujiaochang Town was built in 1996. Currently, there are 138 senior citizens aged between 69~101 years old in the nursing home. The average age of them is 82.5. 20 people need comprehensive care and 68 people need top-grade care.

Objectives:

Establish an effective safety mechanism, make improvement on protective facilities in the nursing home, provide safety management and service to the elderly, and prevent the elderly from suffering from personal injuries.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Establish a daily shift and night shift system in the nursing home and make a security account, listing all key fire safety venues and 60 items on indoor safety of the elderly.
2. Wrap all sharp corners in the room with soft pads. Build barrier-free accesses in the main building, courtyard and square. Install handrails on both sides of staircases and corridors. Lay anti-slip materials on the floor. Put up anti-slip signs on the wall. Lay anti-slip mats and showering stools on the floor in bathrooms. Install emergency call devices in toilets.
3. A monthly campaign would be organized to popularize the knowledge of preventing the elderly from falling down on the floor. Symposium would be organized to help the elderly prevent osteoporosis, hypertension, heart attack and arthritis, and acquire healthcare knowledge and balance skills. Since June 2010, the working group has invited medical experts and community workers to hold 24 lectures for the elderly, covering various topics, including health of the elderly, cardiovascular health and sports activities, and “10 tips to prevent the elderly from falling down on the floor”.
4. Organize nurses to attend training sessions on nursing skills, fire safety, evacuation drill and safety precaution drills. All nurses should attend training sessions and understand how to prevent the elderly from falling on the floor.

Results:

So far, no unforeseen personal injury incidents occurred to the elderly in the nursing home of Wujiaochang Town.

3.2.2 Fire Safety Promotion Program in High-rises

Background:

36 fire disasters occurred in Wujiaochang Town in 2009 and 2010. 23 fire disasters occurred in households, and 15 occurred in high-rises. Research findings showed that residents' awareness towards fire safety was low. They do not know how to deal with unforeseen fire disasters. In many high-rises, residents pile up things in corridors and block up fire channels.

Objectives:

Make inspections on residential buildings to see whether hidden danger exists to threaten the safety of residents. Ask residents to clear up all things in corridor and keep fire channels open. Install emergency lamps and evacuation signs in residential buildings. Organize fire safety publicity campaigns in residential quarters, such as fire drills, evacuation drills to enhance residents' awareness towards fire safety and their capability to deal with emergencies. Reduce the number of fire disaster, casualties and economic loss. Ensure that no severe fire disaster would occur in the community.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Fire safety leadership groups have been established in enterprises, public institutions and neighborhood committees. The neighborhood committees have established a fire safety team consists of 40 volunteers. The property management companies have established a fire safety team consists of 43 volunteers.

2. The fire brigade, police station, housing administration, safety supervision office, comprehensive governance office and municipal affairs office of Wujiaochang Town would regularly make inspections on fire channels, fire-fighting facilities in residential buildings, rental houses and venues with high pedestrian flow, find out all hidden dangers to safety and order the house owners to rectify these dangers. The working group would also organize special campaigns to eliminate dangers to fire safety in high-rises based on changes in season and the current situation of fire safety in these buildings.

3. The police officers in Wujiaochang Town Police Station and community police officers will jointly responsible for the public security and fire safety in 1,944 houses with narrow spaces in the community. A monthly inspection would be made on the fire safety of these houses. At least two all-round inspections would be made in each house. The community would sign a "Letter of Commitment on Fire Safety" and a "Letter of Commitment on Public Security" with person-in-charge of these venues.

4. Comprehensive measures of intervention have been made to open up the evacuation fire channels in high-rises. On the one hand, the working group has organized several meetings for neighborhood committees, property owners' committees, property management companies and person-in-charge of residential buildings, and help them to know the contents and

requirements of safe community construction, and the necessity of opening up the evacuation fire channels. On the other hand, the working group asked the neighborhood committees, property management companies, fire safety volunteers, person-in-charge of residential buildings and residents to clear up the corridors of buildings, particularly in Jialong residential quarter, and 368 objects in corridors were moved away. The working group has also installed emergency lamps and evacuation signs in high-rises in Huansha Wucun and Jialong residential quarter.

5. Strengthen the efforts of publicity and training

a. Under the theme of “Open the life channel and create safe buildings”, the 43 neighborhood committees hang up 84 slogans, made 126 blackboards and put up 142 posters on fire safety in residential quarters. More and more residents have enhanced their awareness towards community safety. Meanwhile, volunteers distributed pamphlets on fire safety to residents and taught them how to prevent fire disasters at home. In the past two years, 3,000-odd publicity materials have been distributed to residents, including “Fire Safety News” and “Knowledge on Fire Evacuation”, and 158 blackboards on “Fire Safety Conventioin for Residents” and “Knowledge of Fire Prevention and Evacuation” have been made and installed in residential quarters. Fire-fighters and police officers were invited to give lectures on fire safety, fire extinguishing and evacuation to residents.

b. Fire evacuation drills would be organized in 43 neighborhood committees every year. By participating in fire evacuation drills, 8,250 residents have enhanced their capability to rapidly respond to emergencies and fire disasters. Fire-fighters, police officers and community safety administrators were invited to teach residents fire-fighting skills and how to use fire-extinguisher.

c. The community would organize fire safety lectures, fire extinguishing drills, art performances and fire safety knowledge contests on “119 Fire Safety Day”, “Disaster Prevention and Reduction Day” and “Safe Manufacturing Month” every year. A large-scale fire drill was held in Jialong residential quarter. Fire-fighters gave an on-site demonstration on how fire engines extinguish fire, and taught residents how to use fire-extinguisher and how to extinguish fire with wet carpet.

Results and Continual Improvement:

Number of fire disasters in households of Wujiaochang Town was low since 2010, without casualties. The number of fire disaster in high-rises also decreased.

The following measures of continual intervention would be made in the future:

1. Make improvement on the mobilization mechanism of fire safety volunteers.
2. Fire drills would be organized in high-rises regularly to enhance the fire-extinguishing and evacuation skills of

residents.

3. Establish a long-term mechanism for eliminating fire disasters. Inspections would be made regularly in high-rises to check the safety of fire extinguishers and fire channels, keep corridors open and clear, and ensure that all fire-extinguishers function normally.

4. The following things should be available in 43 neighborhood committees in the community: a fire prevention convention, a fire evacuation and escape proposal, a fire safety volunteer group, a volunteer fire brigade, a classroom for fire safety, an information column for fire safety, a fire extinguisher site, and a Fire Safety Day.

3.2.3 Safety Promotion Program to Prevent Injury due to Falling Objects from High-rises

Background:

There are 111 residential quarters in Wujiaochang Town, and 55% of residential quarters have high-rises. From 2009 to June 2010, 10 unforeseen accidents occurred in the community, and 3 occurred in Zhongxiang neighborhood committee, which were caused by falling objects from high-rises. Although no one was dead in these accidents, they still brought certain economic loss to the community. For this reason, a safety promotion program was made to prevent injury due to falling objects from high-rises.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Distribute pamphlets to residents and put up posters in residential buildings. Security guards would patrol in residential quarters during the typhoon and flood season, and remind residents with loudspeakers to take flower pots back to their houses and prevent any object from falling from the balcony.

2. Hold symposium for residents, listen to their suggestions, and enhance the effectiveness of intervention.

3. Staffs of the township housing administration office and property management companies would regularly check air conditioner brackets, rain canopies and flower pot racks for residents in high-rises. Broken brackets, canopies and racks would be repaired or dismantled by neighborhood committees or property management companies in time, in case the residents have such requirements.

4. Inspect and reinforce the shop fronts and billboards on the streets.

Results:

By the end of May 2013, no one was injured by falling objects from high-rises. 340 questionnaires were distributed to residents and 330 effective questionnaires were collected. The results of survey showed that 95.8% of residents were satisfied

with the effectiveness of this program.

3.2.4 Program to Prevent Injury in Sports Activities

Background:

There are 3 public sports venues, 77 fitness parks (sites), 703 sets of sports equipment, 9 profit-making gyms and 9 sports venues of primary and secondary schools opened to the public in Wujiaochang Town. In the past two years, most injury incidents during sports activities were caused by inappropriate maintenance of sports facilities and residents' unscientific methods of doing exercises.

Objectives:

Ensure that all sports facilities in fitness sites are intact and without damage, and prevent residents from suffering injuries when they do exercises.

Measures of Intervention:

1. Under the theme of creating "Civilized Community" and "Safe Community" in Shanghai, publicity campaigns would be organized through various means, including town newspaper, blackboard newspaper, slogan, show-window display, display board and conferences, to make the residents aware of the importance of doing exercises with scientific methods. Residents would be invited to participate in sports activities, such as games in "Long-tang", gymnastic ball and Kung Fu fan, on "The National Fitness Day" and "Fitness Festival (Month)". Encourage all residents to participate in sports activities and create good atmosphere of sports in the community.

2. Provide training to 37 safety administrators and 63 volunteers in the 77 fitness sites. 43 information columns have been established and 2,000-odd pamphlets have been distributed to residents to teach them of doing exercises with scientific methods. Experts were invited to give lectures and consulting services to residents on doing exercises with scientific methods.

3. A monthly inspection would be made on sports facilities in the 77 fitness sites in the community. So far, 13 hidden dangers to safety were found out and eliminated. Maintenance has been made on 50 sports facilities, and 55 new facilities have been installed.

Results and Continual Improvement:

Since the launch of this program, no one was injured in sports activities in the community. The results of satisfaction survey on residents are as follows:

Results of Satisfaction Survey on Sports Facilities in December 2012

Percentage Contents	Very Satisfied		Satisfied		Relatively Satisfied		Unsatisfied		Very Unsatisfied	
	Vote	Percentage	Vote	Percentage	Vote	Percentage	Vote	Percentage	Vote	Percentage
Equipment Maintenance	77	38.5%	104	52%	19	9.5%	0	0	0	0
Correct Using	76	38%	117	58.5%	7	3.5%	0	0	0	0
Scientific Exercising	69	34.5%	107	53.5%	24	12%	0	0	0	0
Safety Measures	70	35%	103	51.5%	27	13.5%	0	0	0	0
General Comment	90.4% of residents were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the safety of sports facilities; 9.6% of residents were “relatively satisfied” with the safety of sports facilities;									

Part F Indicator 4 Programs that are based on the available evidence

4.1 “Evidence-based” Programs in Principle 2 and Principle 3

4.1.1 Prevention of Osteoarthritis by Introducing New-type Shadow-boxing to the Elderly

According to the results of sampling survey, many senior citizens suffer from osteoarthritis and tend to get injured after falling down on the floor. Apart from preventing the elderly from falling down and get injured, the safety promotion group has cooperated with experts of Orthopedics and Traumatology Hospital of Shanghai University to teach the elderly to do new-type shadow-boxing and prevent them suffering from osteoporosis and osteoarthritis due to decreasing balance capability and inherent functions of body. Currently, the new-type shadow-boxing has become a popular sports activity among the elderly in the community.

4.1.2 Intervention on Occupational Hazards

There are 6 “4S” stores and 16 automobile repair enterprises in Wujiaochang Town. In these enterprises, benzene in painting workshops, noise during the sheet metal process, smog in the welding workshops and dust during the grinding process would be harmful to the health of workers. The working group for safety in workplaces organized occupational health checks for workers, and ensure that all workers have accepted health checks before, during the working process and after leaving their

posts. The working group also strictly restricted the time of working for workers involving in high-risk occupations and made health records for them, and renovated machines in factories to reduce the risks of occupational disease.

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

1. Cooperate with the Orthopedics and Traumatology Hospital of Shanghai University of Sports to carry out a screening examination of osteoarthritis and health intervention program on the elderly.

In September 2011, the government of Wujiaochang Town and the Orthopedics and Traumatology Hospital of Shanghai University of Sports jointly made a health intervention program for the elderly to check whether they suffered from osteoarthritis, taught them how to prevent osteoarthritis by doing shadow-boxing, prevented them from tumbling on the floor and get injured.

2. The Orthopedics and Traumatology Hospital of Shanghai University of Sports made a long-term scientific research and found out that to people aged above 50 years old, their muscle strength would decrease by 12% to 14% every ten years, and their muscle quality would decrease by 6% every ten years. Consequently, their balance capability of body would be impaired and resulted in osteoporosis and degenerative changes in soft tissues (osteoarthritis). As people grow older, they would easily tumble on the floor and break their bones and soft tissues. The older a person is, the more dangers of injury he is exposed to. As the aging of population in China, more and more people suffer from osteoarthritis and their health was severely damaged. Doing appropriate sports exercises (practicing shadow boxing) is an effective measure to prevent the elderly from tumbling on the floor and get injured.

3. Actual Application

Since September 2011, an intervention program lasts for one year and six months has been made on 139 women aged between 60 to 80 years old in the community. This program was jointly designed by the government of Wujiaochang Town and the Orthopedics and Traumatology Hospital of Shanghai University of Sports. Some evidences have proved that by practicing shadow-boxing, people would add strength to their quadriceps, enhance the strength of ligament and tendon around the knee joint, and thus enhance their balance capability and reduce the risks of tumbling on the ground.

<p>Part G Indicator 5 Programs that document the frequency and causes of injuries</p>	
<p>5.1 Local data is used to determine the injury prevention strategies</p> <p>Currently, data of accidents and injuries were collected from the following methods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish injury surveillance sites in the surgical department and injury department of the Community Health Service Center, and make registrations on patients' files, and fill in injury reports on accident injuries. 2. The Community Health Service Center would establish 6 health service stations, fill in injury report cards and send them to the department of disease prevention and healthcare. 3. Injury surveillance sites would be established in 43 neighborhood committees. The person-in-charge in each residential building would collect data on residents' injury. The Security Directors of neighborhood committees would fill in injury report cards and send them to the injury surveillance group. 4. Establish injury surveillance sites in clinics of primary and secondary schools, collect data on students' injury in schools, fill in injury report cards and send them to the injury surveillance group. 5. Establish monitoring sites in key manufacturing enterprises and property management companies to collect data on work-related injuries. 6. The Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District would analyze the data given by the injury surveillance group and send it back to the Safe Community Construction Leadership Group of Wujiaochang Town. 7. Data on accidents and injury would be given by functional departments, e.g. the No. 5 Traffic Police Squad, Fire Brigade, Security Supervision Bureau, Quality Supervision Bureau of Yangpu District, and Police Station of Wujiaochang Town. 	
<p>5.2 How data are presented in order to promote safety and prevent injuries in the community.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The neighborhood committees would report the data on accidents and injury to residents once every six months. 2) The Safe Community Construction Leadership Group, Safe Community Construction Office and safe community working groups would report data on accidents and injury regularly on the report meetings. 3) The police station in the community would give information on public security once a month to government departments and residents. 4) Residents could acquire data on accidents and injury on newspapers, e.g. "Wujiaochang Town" and "Gazette on Safety Community Construction". 	

5) Information on safe community construction is available on the website of government.	
<p>5.3 The community documents and uses knowledge about causes of injuries, groups at risk and risky environments.</p> <p>All injury surveillance sites would fill in injury record tables, which would be kept for at least 5 years in the safe community construction dossier. An annual summary would be made on the residents’ injury data and the accidents data submitted by functional departments, and the data would be sent to the Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District for further analysis. The data being supplied by the Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District is the foundation for the leadership group to assess the performance of safety promotion groups and make improvement on safety promotion programs in the next year. The working groups would make plans for the next year based on the analysis findings of the Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District.</p>	
<p>Part H Indicator 6 Evaluation measures to assess their programs, processes and the effects of change</p>	
<p>6.1 How does your community analyze results from the injury data to track trends and results from the programs?</p> <p>Wujiaochang Town has made a “System to Assess Safety Performance of Safe Community”. Multi-dimensional assessments would be made on the planning, objectives, procedures, measures and effectiveness of safety promotion programs. The specific methods include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A conference would be held once every six months to report the progress of safe community construction to the Safe Community Construction Leadership Group and other departments, who would assess the effectiveness of safety promotion programs in the community. Officials and experts from safe community construction departments on municipal and district-level would be invited to give instructions. 2. Make sampling surveys and organize symposiums on specific groups (e.g. the elderly, students), specific venues and workplaces to understand the progress and effectiveness of safety promotion programs. 3. Invite experts on municipal and district level and safety management professionals from the Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District to make annual assessment on safety promotion programs. 4. Make analysis, comparison and assessment on the monitoring data of accidents and injuries. 5. Make satisfaction surveys on the effectiveness of safety promotion programs. 	
<p>6.2 The results from the program evaluations are used</p>	

The Safe Community Construction Leadership Group of Wujiaochang Town would make a continual improvement plan for the next year based on the results of annual assessment. Adjustment would be made on programs already being implemented, and new programs would be made at the same time.

1. According to the results of CDC data analysis and program assessment, the Safe Community Construction Office has accepted the suggestions of experts, made continual improvement on safety promotion programs for the elderly, in schools and workplaces, strengthen cooperation with social organizations, and made intervention on the cognitive level of specific groups of residents.
2. In September 2011, according to the report of the Senior Citizens Association, the elderly suffering from osteoarthritis will more easily slip or tumble on the floor and get injured. For this reason, the working group made a new program to prevent the elderly from suffering from osteoarthritis by practicing shadow boxing. Experts from the Orthopedics and Traumatology Hospital of Shanghai University of Sports were invited to teach the elderly the new techniques of shadow boxing. So far, this approach has been widespread in the entire community and has achieved satisfactory results.
3. According to the results of interview with principals of primary and secondary schools, more than 80% students in the Branch of Chanbai Ercun Primary School do not have permanent residence of Shanghai. They are unable to adapt to the new campus life in Shanghai. They do not know how to protect themselves from dangers, and would easily be exposed to injury incidents. For this reason, the school made a program to show concern for children of migrant workers. Under the instructions of Yangpu District Education Bureau and experts from Psychological Consultant Association of Hongkou District, several psychological intervention programs for migrant workers' families, such as "A Hut of Psychological Health" and "How to be a Good Mom", were implemented in schools and achieved satisfactory results.

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

6.3.1 Injury surveillance Data and Assessment on Injuries and Accidents by Functional Departments

(1)The Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District made an analysis on injury surveillance data in Wujiaochang Town from January 2010 to December 2010:

People of different age groups suffered from different types of injury. Among people aged between 20 to 29 years old,

most were injured by traffic accidents, tumbling, falling and sprain. Among people aged between 30 to 39 years old, most were injured by sprain, traffic accidents, tumbling, falling, burn and scald. Among people aged between 40 to 49 years old, most were injured by traffic accidents, sprain, tumbling and falling. Among people aged between 50 to 59 years old, most were injured by tumbling and falling, sprain and traffic accidents. Among people aged between 60 to 69 years old, most were injured by tumbling and falling, traffic accidents and sprain. Among people aged between 70 to 79 years old, most were injured by tumbling and falling, traffic accidents and sprain. Among people aged above 80 years old, most were injured by tumbling and falling, sprain and traffic accidents. See Table 1 for more details.

Table 1: Causes of Injury (of Residents of Different Age Groups) in Wujiaochang Town in 2010

Age Group	Cause of Injury										
	Traffic Accident	Tumbling & Falling	Collision & Squeezing	Sprain	Stab Wound	Animal Injury	Burn & Scald	Poison	Complications	Others	Total
0~4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
5~9	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
10~14	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
15~19	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	7
20~29	8	8	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	24
30~39	6	4	3	9	3	0	4	0	0	0	29
40~49	18	11	5	14	9	0	10	2	0	0	69
50~59	36	53	16	38	28	4	13	0	0	2	190
60~69	27	48	8	21	20	2	9	0	1	4	140
70~79	9	38	3	9	5	1	1	0	0	1	67
Above 80	3	30	2	8	0	0	2	0	0	1	46
Total	108	197	43	108	69	9	42	2	1	8	587

Most people were injured by tumbling and falling (2.29%), traffic accident (1.25%), sprain (1.25%), stab wound (0.80%), collision and squeezing (0.45%). Most men were injured by tumbling and falling (1.59%), traffic accident (1.12%), sprain (1.02%), stab wound (0.59%), collision and squeezing wound (0.45%). Most women were injured by tumbling and falling (2.94%), sprain (1.47%), traffic accident (1.38%), stab wound (1.00%), burn and scald (0.66%). Comparing with women, men would more easily be injured due to collision. For other injuries, they are not hurt as much as women.

(2)The Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District made an analysis on injury surveillance data in Wujiaochang Town from January 2011 to December 2011:

People of different age groups suffered from different types of injury. Among people aged between 20 to 29 years old, most were injured by traffic accidents, tumbling, falling and sprain. Among people aged between 30 to 39 years old, most were injured by sprain, traffic accidents, tumbling and falling. Among people aged between 40 to 49 years old, most were injured by traffic accidents, sprain, tumbling and falling. Among people aged between 50 to 59 years old, most were injured by tumbling and falling, traffic accidents and sprain. Among people aged between 60 to 69 years old, most were injured by tumbling and falling, traffic accidents and sprain. Among people aged between 70 to 79 years old, most were injured by tumbling and falling, sprain and traffic accidents. Among people aged above 80 years old, most were injured by tumbling and falling, sprain and traffic accidents. See Table 2 for more details.

Table 2: Causes of Injury (of Residents of Different Age Groups) in Wujiaochang Town in 2011

Age Group	Cause of Injury										Total
	Traffic Accident	Tumbling & Falling	Collision & Squeezing	Sprain	Stab Wound	Animal Injury	Burn & Scald	Poison	Complications	Others	
0~4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
5~9	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
10~14	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7

15~19	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	7
20~29	8	8	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	24
30~39	6	4	3	9	3	0	4	0	0	0	29
40~49	18	11	5	14	9	0	10	2	0	0	69
50~59	35	45	14	32	28	4	10	0	0	2	170
60~69	26	43	8	19	17	2	6	0	1	3	125
70~79	7	37	3	7	5	1	1	0	0	1	62
Above 80	2	28	2	8	0	0	2	0	0	1	43
Total	103	180	42	98	66	10	35	2	1	7	544

Most people were injured by tumbling and falling (3.30%), traffic accident (1.89%), sprain (1.80%), stab wound (1.21%), collision and squeezing (0.77%).

(3)The Disease Control and Prevention Center of Yangpu District made an analysis on injury surveillance data in Wujiaochang Town from January 2012 to December 2012:

People of different age groups suffered from different types of injury. Among people aged between 20 to 29 years old, most were injured by traffic accidents, tumbling, falling and sprain. Among people aged between 30 to 39 years old, most were injured by sprain, traffic accidents, burn and scald. Among people aged between 40 to 49 years old, most were injured by traffic accidents, sprain, tumbling and falling. Among people aged between 50 to 59 years old, most were injured by tumbling and falling, sprain and traffic accidents. Among people aged between 60 to 69 years old, most were injured by tumbling and falling, traffic accidents and sprain. Among people aged between 70 to 79 years old, most were injured by tumbling and falling, sprain and traffic accidents. Among people aged above 80 years old, most were injured by tumbling and falling, sprain and traffic accidents. See Table 3 for more details.

Table 3: Causes of Injury (of Residents of Different Age Groups) in Wujiaochang Town in 2012

Age Group	Cause of Injury										Total
	Traffic Accident	Tumbling & Falling	Collision & Squeezing	Sprain	Stab Wound	Animal Injury	Burn & Scald	Poison	Complications	Others	
0~4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5~9	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
10~14	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
15~19	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
20~29	7	7	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	22
30~39	5	3	3	6	3	0	4	0	0	0	23
40~49	17	10	5	13	9	0	8	1	0	0	63
50~59	30	47	16	38	25	2	11	0	0	0	169
60~69	24	40	7	18	16	2	8	0	1	4	120
70~79	8	36	3	9	5	1	1	0	0	1	64
Above 80	3	30	2	7	0	0	2	0	0	1	45
Total	95	116	40	100	61	6	35	1	1	6	521

Most people were injured by tumbling and falling (2.22%), sprain (1.91%), traffic accident (1.82%), stab wound (1.17%), collision and squeezing (0.76%).

2. Assessment of Accidents and Injuries by the Functional Departments

(1) Traffic accident: According to the statistics by traffic police, number of traffic accidents in Wujiaochang Town was decreasing from 2010 to 2012. 1,287 traffic accidents were reported in 2010; 5 people died; 1,140 traffic accidents were reported in 2011; 4 people died; 988 traffic accidents were reported in 2012; 3 people died.

(2) Fire safety: According to the statistics by Fire Brigade of Yangpu District, 17 fire disasters occurred in Wujiaochang

<p>Town in 2010, 11 in 2011 and 6 in 2012. No one was injured or dead in fire disasters.</p> <p>(3) Public security: According to the statistics by the police, in 2010, 85 cases of injury due to disputes with neighbors were reported to the police. In 2011, 58 cases were reported to the police, and 9 were reported in 2012. The number of cases was decreasing year by year.</p> <p>6.3.2 Changes in “Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior” of Residents</p> <p>In July 2012, the Safe Community Construction Office organized a sampling survey on residents from 1,000 households in 43 neighborhood committees for their satisfaction to community safety. The results showed that 96.5% residents understand the meaning of safe community, 96% residents support safe community construction, and 81.2% residents are satisfied with the effectiveness of safe community construction.</p> <p>6.3.3 Other Assessment Results</p> <p>See the results of programs being described in Principle 2 and Principle 3.</p>	
<p>Part I Indicator 7 Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks.</p>	
<p>7.1 Describe how the community has joined in and collaborates in national and international safe community networks.</p> <p>Wujiaochang Town was named as a National Safe Community by China Occupational Safety and Health Association (COSHA, International Safe Community Support Center) in October 2012.</p>	
<p>7.2 Will the designation ceremony coincide with any international conference, seminar or other forms of international or national exchange?</p> <p>According to the arrangement by COSHA.</p>	
<p>7.3 Which designated communities will be invited to the designation ceremony?</p> <p>According to the arrangement by China Occupational Safety and Health Association (International Safe Community Support Center).</p>	
<p>7.4 Which international or domestic safe community conference that Wujiaochang Town has participated in?</p>	

Training Sessions on Safe Community Construction at Home and Abroad that Wujiaochang Town participated in

Date	Venue	Contents
July 2010	Wujiaochang Sub-district, Yanji Sub-district, Kongjiang Sub-district in Yangpu District, Shanghai	Acquire Experiences of Safe Community Construction
November 2010	Chongqing	Participate in the National Safe Community Construction Conference
April 2011	Kongjiang Sub-district in Yangpu District, Shanghai	Acquire Experiences of Constructing International Safe Community
April 2011	Yinhang Sub-district in Yangpu District, Shanghai	Acquire Experiences of Constructing International Safe Community
May 2011	Haikou, Hainan Province	Participate in the Training Session on the Standards and Methods for Constructing Safe Community
November 2011	Beijing	Participate in the National Safe Community Construction Conference
June 2012	Huamu Sub-district in Pudong New Area, Shanghai	Acquire Experiences of Constructing International Safe Community
June 2012	Siping Sub-district, Wujiaochang Sub-district in Yangpu District, Shanghai	See the Test and Verification for International Safe Community
June 2012	Hangzhou	Participate in the Training Session on the Standards and Methods for Constructing Safe Community
August 2012	Shanghai Textile Cadre's School	Participate in the National Training Session of Safe Community Construction
October 2012	Xi'an	Participate in the National Safe Community Construction Conference

7.5 Whether the community planned to join any regional safe community network (regional safe community network of Asia, Europe, Pan Pacific, Africa or Latin America)?

Wujiaochang Town will join Asia regional safe community network if it becomes a member of international safe community network.