

**Re-designation Application of Joining
International Safety Community Network**

**Balizhuang Sub-district
Chaoyang District, Beijing**

May 1, 2014

Section A Overview of the community	
<p>A.1. Briefly describe the community and its historical development</p> <p>Balizhuang is named for its close distance to Bali, Chaoyangmen during the reign of Emperor Yongzheng in the Qing Dynasty. Before the foundation of the new China, Balizhuang Sub-district was a remote rural area. After 1950s, along with the construction and operation of Beijing No. 1 Cotton Mill, Beijing No. 2 Cotton Mill and Beijing No. 3 Cotton Mill, Balizhuang Sub-district was gradually becoming the Textile City of Beijing, experiencing a glorious history. Since 1990s, the industrial restructuring in Beijing and the emigration of Cotton Mills drove Balizhuang Sub-district into the phase of concentrated development. After nearly 20 years of construction, Balizhuang Sub-district is now transforming gradually from an old industrial area into a new business and residential area.</p> <p>Balizhuang Sub-district is situated in the central part of Chaoyang District, Beijing and has an area of 3.98 km². The current Balizhuang Sub-district shows her five functional orientations. Firstly, it is a construction and development area for transformation. Old enterprises represented by Beijing No. 1 Ginnery Factory, Beijing No. 2 Ginnery Factory and Beijing No. 3 Ginnery Factory has moved out and most of old factories have been demolished or transformed into business buildings, new residential buildings or cultural industrial clusters. About half of the region has been in or is entering development and construction phase, thus it can be said that Balizhuang Sub-district is transforming into a modern business and residential area. Secondly, it is a central business extension area. Balizhuang Sub-district is located in the CBD functional zone of Beijing and contains 4,576 production and operation enterprises which involve nearly 200,000 practitioners. There are also 9 large business buildings and 4 large-scale shopping malls. The GNP of Balizhuang Sub-district reached more than 8 billion Yuan in 2012. With the regional development and transformation as well as the extension of CBD in east, Balizhuang Sub-district is going to play a more and more important role in the CBD of Beijing. Thirdly, it is a cultural industry intensive area. In this region, there are many culture creative industry parks</p>	

<p>such as Laijin and Shangba, attracting over 200 enterprises and more than 100,00 practitioners. Laijin Culture Creative Industry Park has become an example in its development and utilization of industrial sites in Beijing. Balizhuang Sub-district has also become an important section of CBD – Dingfuzhuang International Media Corridor. Fourthly, it is an area with high concentration of population. The total population is over 123,000, with a density of population of 30,900 persons/km². There are 56 old and new residential communities and 493 residential buildings. The old communities are mainly distributed in the north of Chaoyang Road while the new communities are mainly distributed in the south of Chaoyang Road. In addition, residents in the south of Chaoyang Road are different from those in the north of Chaoyang Road in their financial situation, population structure, living conditions and other aspects. Fifthly, it serves as a communication hub. There are a total of 73 bus lines, 4 bus terminuses, 2 subway stations and 5 large intersections. The daily average traffic flow reaches over 200,000 vehicles and the population flow reaches 500,000 persons, making it an important communication hub in the east of Beijing.</p>	
<p>A.2 Describe the strategy, ambitions, objectives and work in the community in regard to safety.</p> <p>Through governmental promotion, department cooperation, community domination and participation by all people to integrate community resources, we are trying to communicate about and share our experience in accident prevention, pay more attention to the vulnerable group and the special group, perfect and improve our long-term mechanism for program management, capital investment, learning and sharing and program assessment, reduce accidents and promote community safety, so as to form a safe, comfortable, livable community with a secured living conditions.</p>	
<p>A.3 How are the mayor (or similar function of the community) and the executive committee involved? Who is chairing the cross-sector group?</p> <p>As an agency assigned by the government, Balizhuang Sub-district takes responsible for the construction of safety community and institutional frameworks and resource integration. With the technological support of health authorities and other departments, most of the</p>	

programs have been implemented through local governments, with the safety community promotion commission lead by heads of the government.

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

Balizhuang Sub-district is a combination of residential area and business area, thus it has the properties of the both. Its accident risks are identified as follows:

1. traffic injuries resulting from the close distant from the traffic hub, the numerous traffic arteries, imperfect safety facilities and residents' poor safety awareness;
2. home accidents resulting from heating by coal stove in winter, potential dangers related to household electricity or resident's poor safety awareness;
3. injuries to the old resulting from physical causes or insufficient care;
4. injuries to children that are not developed well physically or mentally, or with poor safety awareness or with insufficient skills;
5. inconvenient transportation for the disabled resulting from hidden dangers with facilities or psychological factors, or the incomplete coverage of rehabilitation service;
6. social contradictions and disputes and public security cases resulting from historical issues and social problems;
7. risks caused by migrant workers (floating population) due to their different languages, cultures, living habits, customs and environmental factors.

Section B Structure of the community

B.1 Describe the demographic structure of the community.

Balizhuang Sub-district has a total population of 123,000, among which 90,000 are permanent residents and 33,000 are floating population. Its population composition shows some characters. Firstly, it has a great scale of old people which accounts for 29% of the permanent residents

and 21% of the total population respectively. Secondly, it has a large floating population which accounts for 26.8% of the total population. Thirdly, the disabled population is large and accounts for 1.8% of the total population.

Permanent Residents' Age and Sex Distribution Table (combining data from the Family Planning Office and the Police Station of Balizhuang Sub-district)

Sexal/Age	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-60	60-79	Older than 80	Total
Male	1,745	1,992	1,825	6,352	5,423	14,340	9,222	2,978	43,877
Female	1,674	1,819	2,806	6,513	5,572	13,751	10,925	2,951	46,011
Total	3,419	3,811	4,631	12,865	10,995	28,091	20,147	5,929	89,888
Proportion in the Total Population	8.04%		5.15%	57.80%			29.01 %		100%

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

Balizhuang Sub-district started its safety community construction in 2009. Started from the requirements of accident and injury prevention and following the concept of trans-departmental cooperation, Balizhuang Sub-district has established its safety community construction commission which is led by the Secretary of the Working Committee and the Head of the General Office of Balizhuang Sub-district and consists of the safety supervision bureau, the firefighting crew, the police station, the community health service center and other related departments of Chaoyang District and the safety supervision, the urban construction office, the culture and education office, the civil affairs office, the federation of the disabled, the family planning office, the comprehensive treatment office and other related offices of Balizhuang Sub-district. By doing this, we have enhanced the enforcement of laws and regulations and carried out 11 programs and activities related to accident and injury prevention respecting to the safety of traffic, workplace and the aged. By mobilizing the masses, inspire the enthusiasm of all departments, integrating the

<p>shared community resources, establishing and improving the data transmission and monitoring pattern and building safe community network, we have formed initially an accident and injury prevention pattern with continuously improved safety environment, enhanced safety concept, extended safety services, widening participation of residents and increased community harmony.</p>	
<p>B.3 Describe the support for sustained injury prevention of the local politicians in the community and which parts of the program have been undertaken and/or supported by the regional government?</p> <p>The Social Construction Office of Chaoyang District provides corresponding information, guidance and expert resources to the Safety Community Construction Commission. Besides, it also formulates policies to supervise the safety community construction of its subordinate sub-districts. Many functional departments have guided and supported the safety community construction, such as the Safety Production Supervision Administration, the Health Bureau, the Education Bureau and the Traffic Agency of Chaoyang District. By making full use of the resource and management advantages, Balizhuang Sub-district appoints full-time workers, provides office facilities, incorporates the special fund into its annual budget, coordinates resources within the jurisdiction and guides social organizations to take part in safety community construction during its work. By incorporating accident and injury prevention into performance assessment, the manpower, financial resources and materials resources are ensured.</p>	
<p>B.4 Describe the strategic program concerning the safety promotion and injury prevention work, which has been formulated.</p> <p>Based on the creation pattern of “resource integration, cross-sector cooperation and multi-lateral cooperation”, we have formulated Balizhuang Sub-district Safety Community Construction Promotion Scheme. By combining with the regional sub-district of Sub-district, we have released and implemented many safety-related planning schemes, including the Overall Community Safety Scheme (including emergency plans for hazardous chemicals, traffic safety and food safety);</p>	

<p>We have prepared 11 safety programs, annual program plan, annual safety production plan, annual transportation plan, annual firefighting plan, annual public security plan and other plans, so as to make clear the tasks and objectives of the current year.</p> <p>Establish community-centered treatment strategy.</p> <p>Advocate, plan and implement evidential injury prevention programs so as to improve our task performance;</p> <p>Establish government-organization coordinated work pattern so as to provide technological support for the planning and implementation of accident prevention programs and program assessment.</p>	
<p>B.5-6 Who is responsible for the management of the SP/IP program and where are they based in the local political and administrative organization? Which is the lead unit for the SP/IP program?</p> <p>As a grassroots governmental organization, Balizhuang Sub-district Office is responsible for the safety community construction within the jurisdiction and has established cross-boundary safety community construction commission to coordinate the construction work.</p>	
<p>B.7 Is the Safe Communities initiative a sustained project or a program?</p> <p>Relying on the Security Supervision Division, the Safety Community Construction Promotion Office is responsible for the daily management and coordination. This office has 1 director, 2 deputy directors and 2 full-time workers to be in charge of program management and the daily work of the office. Various departments have participated in program implementation, including the General Management Office, the Community Construction Office and so on.</p>	
<p>B.8 Are the objectives decided by the local politicians covering the whole community? Which are they?</p> <p>by combining community diagnosis and accident and injury risk identification and assessment and based on the analysis of accident monitoring system and resident questionnaire, we have established 11 safety promotion programs involving public security, transportation, home safety, the vulnerable group and so on. The coverage of relatively large programs are:</p>	

	Traffic Safety Promotion Plan	Culture and Safety Guidance Plan	Along Arteries (Chaoyang Road) within the jurisdiction
		Roadside Parking Regulation Plan	All sites within the jurisdiction
	Workplace Safety Promotion Plan	Standardization Construction Plan	All production and operation units within the jurisdiction
		Decoration and Construction Safety Plan	All decoration and construction units within the jurisdiction
		Safety Education Training Plan	All production and operation units within the jurisdiction
	Fire Prevention and Safety Promotion Plan	Fireworks and Crackers Safety Plan	16 types of fireworks and crackers forbidden zones
	Home Safety Promotion Plan	Food Safety and Health Plan	Yuanyang Community
		Dangerous Building Reinforcement and Reconstruction Plan	Building constructed before 1980 (including)
	Disaster Prevention and Reduction Promotion Plan	Seismic Safety Demonstration Community Plan	Huamao Community
	Children and Adolescent Safety Promotion Plan	Children Health and Safety Plan	Children between 0 and 5
		Campus Facility Safety Plan	Children and Adolescent between 0 and 15
	Safety Promotion Plan for the Aged	Safety Plan for Empty-nesters	Empty-nesters older than 80
Psychological Intervention Plan for families that lost their only	Psychological Intervention Plan for families that lost their only	Families that lost their only child within the jurisdiction	

	child	child		
	Floating Population Safety Promotion Plan	Care and Service Plan	Non-residents of this city	
		Safety Education Plan	Migrant workers of construction sites	
	Safety Promotion Plan for the Disabled	Rehabilitation Plan for the Disabled	The disabled with certain rehabilitation ability	
	Security Administration and Safety Promotion Plan	Demonstration Safe Community Plan	communities in the north of Chaoyang Road	
Gas Poisoning Prevention Plan		All households getting heating with coal stoves		

B.9 Who have adopted these objectives?

Based on the baseline survey and by combining with the real situation, all working groups are required to put forward with feasible objectives. By giving considerations to the objectives put forward by all groups, the safety community promotion office will put forward with overall objectives and plans after review. The safety community construction objectives can be proposed based on the safety community construction plans and the safety community construction implementation suggestions of Balizhuang Sub-district. The director of the safety community promotion commission of Balizhuang Sub-district (Liu Haitao) is responsible for the adoption of program implementation and objectives.

B.10 How are the Safe Community objectives evaluated and to whom are the results reported?

- (1) The Safety Community Construction Promotion Office carries out overall and internal review over the safety community construction work on an annual basis and reports to the Safety Community Promotion Commission, so as to formulate plans for the next phase.
- (2) 1 safety community construction leading group joint conference shall be convened in each quarter to report the progress of safety community construction work and let members of the leading groups and all sectors of the society evaluate the safety community construction

<p>work.</p> <p>(3) Carry out sampling survey over or informal discussion with special groups or units involved in the safety promotion programs for the aged, children and schools, so as to master the measures and effects of the programs.</p> <p>(4) China Occupational Safety and Health Association is invited annually to evaluate integrally the safety community construction work and the safety promotion programs in accordance with the Basic Requirements on Safety Community Construction and the International Safety Community Rules, so as to put forward with guiding opinions.</p>	
<p>B.11 Are economic incentives in order to increase safety used? If yes, how are they used?</p> <p>In order to encourage units and enterprises within the jurisdiction to take safety measures actively, Balizhuang Sub-district has taken various safety incentives. For example, subsidies will be granted to enterprises that complete its safety production standardization construction. Home safety products are encouraged.</p>	
<p>B.12 Are there local regulations for improved safety? If so, describe them.</p> <p>This includes two aspects: safety community working system and administrative regulations and rules on safety formulated by all fields.</p> <p>The safety community working system includes safety community management system, safety community regular meeting system, community negotiation system, program fund utilization system, performance assessment system, volunteer organization and management system, conference system, data monitoring, transmission and storage system, publicity and training system and so on.</p> <p>Administrative regulations and rules on safety include: Residential Community Emergency Rescue and Evacuation Scheme, Public Security Maintaining Equipments Management System, Children Outdoor Activities Safety Regulations, Kindergarten Safety and Accidents Management Scheme, Emergency Workers Evacuation Scheme and so on.</p>	
<p>Section C Indicator 1 (An infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sector group that</p>	

is responsible for safety promotion in their community)

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

1.1 Balizhuang Sub-district has established Safety Community Construction Commission, the General Office, Safety Program Group, Technological Guidance Group and Expert Group. The director of the Safety Community Construction Commission is held by the Secretary of the Working Committee of Balizhuang Sub-district Liu Haitao and the Director of the Safety Community Construction Office Zhang Fulai. It has also established a trans-department organization consisting of multiple departments such as medical and health organizations, units within the jurisdiction and non-governmental organizations.

1.2 Responsibilities of safety community constructors

(1) Construction Commission: responsible for coordinating all departments and units uniformly to carry out the safety community construction of Balizhuang Sub-district and establishing department cooperation mechanism.

(2) Office: responsible for organizing, managing, planning and coordinating safety promotion programs, organizing experts and professional technicians to guide and evaluate safety promotion programs, and handling routine work (such as information communication and communication) related to International Safety Community Promotion Center.

(3) Program Group: There are 12 program groups: traffic safety working group, workplace safety working group, disaster prevention working group, fire safety working group, children and adolescent safety working group, working group for the safety of the aged, working group for the safety of the disabled, working group for the safety of floating population, home safety working group, working group of psychological intervention for families losing their only child, building public security working group, supervision and assessment working group. These program groups are mainly led by such departments as the Safety Supervision Division, the Comprehensive Treatment Office, the Family Planning Office, the Community Construction Office, the Culture and Education Division, the Floating Population Management Office, the

Federation of the Disabled, the Civil Affairs Division and the Supervision Division of Balizhuang Sub-district. The main responsibility of these program groups is to organize the specific implementation of safety programs, preparing corresponding program plans, carry out self-assessment and summarization. The program groups (responsible departments) will also convene regular joint meetings to research and examine the program progress and implement safety programs.

(4) Technological Guidance Group: A technological guidance group consisting of the community health service center and experts in related field has been established, to provide technological guidance for the safety of transportation, the aged, children, floating population and families losing their only child and home safety involved in the safety community construction work, and to carry out business training, guidance, examination and internal assessment over safety programs.

(5) Panel: Experts from China Occupational Safety and Health Association and the Disease Prevention and Control Center are invited to form a panel to guide the safety community construction work and carry out external assessment.

Members of Balizhuang Sub-district Safety Community Promotion Commission

Balizhuang Sub-district Office	Functional offices and community neighborhood committees of the sub-district
Related authorities and units	Education Committee, Construction Committee, Safety Supervision Bureau and Firefighting Detachments of Chaoyang District
Local functional departments	Balizhuang Police Station, Balizhuang Firefighting Detachment, Shuangqiao Traffic Force, Hujialou Traffic Force, Gaobeidian Administration Office for Industry and Commerce and so on.
Medical Institutions	2 community health service centers, 5 medical service stations, Beijing Chaoyang District No. 3 Hospital
Educational Institutions	10 kindergartens (e.g. Huijia Kids and Ailier Kindergarten), BISU Junior High School and 10 schools (Beijing Dongfang Peixin School)
Social organizations and voluntary	China Welfare Institute, Beijing Chaoyang Disabled Person’s Federation, Senior Citizen’s

groups	Committee of Chaoyang District, Ligaofeng Floating Population Volunteer Group, Community Public Security Volunteer Group etc.	
Local units and organizations	Shin Kong Place, Ziguangyuan, Nationality Defense Safety Education Base, Community Service Center, Senior Citizen Center etc.	
<p>1.2 Describe how the local government and the health sector are collaborating in the SC/IP work.</p> <p>Balizhuang Sub-district Office takes full responsible for the safety community construction work and is required to cooperate with the community health service centers of the members of the Safety Community Construction Commission.</p> <p>Looking from administrative angle, Balizhuang Sub-district plays a dominant part in the safety community construction work and is in charge of planning the safety community construction work. Panels and experts groups from health authorities take charge of providing technological support for the implementation of programs. And community health service centers are used to promote safety, monitor injuries, preside over and carry out assessment, make timely feedback, collect and analyze injury data, implement intervening measures based on different program groups, provide medical publicity and treatment to different groups and put forward with suggestions from medical standpoint.</p>		
<p>1.3 How are NGOs Red Cross, retirement organizations, sports organizations, parent and school organizations involved in the SC/IP work?</p> <p>Different social organizations have been attracted to the safety community construction work, including Chunyu Volunteer League, Xiyang Association for the Aged, Shijiemei, Ligaofeng Floating Population Volunteer Group etc. These organizations have effectively inspired residents' enthusiasm and attracted more residents to the safety community construction work, consequently improving residents' sense of involvement. By cooperating with community health service centers, Balizhuang Nursery for the Aged, China Charity Fund and other social organizations and giving considerations to work requirements, Balizhuang Sub-district has launched a series of safety promotion programs for the vulnerable groups such as the aged and the disabled.</p>		

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

With the full-time on-duty hotlines such as 96105 for governmental services and 96156 for household services, residents' safety requirements, accidents, hidden dangers can be accepted and recorded.

Grid management has been realized, thus residents can report problems to supervisors through the grid. In addition, we have also established a lot of risk and hidden danger communication channels, such as suggestion boxes and irregular questionnaire for residents and issuing safety community souvenirs in communities.

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

1. Led by governmental functional departments. As most of the members of the Safety Community Construction Leading Group which is led by the key leaders of Balizhuang Sub-district are governmental agencies, they can arrange the safety community construction work by keeping a close eye on their daily work and responsibilities. By incorporating the safety community construction into the annual goals of all departments and Balizhuang Sub-district and launching year-end assessment, the working enthusiasm of each department involved and Balizhuang Sub-district can be ensured;

2. Ensuring regular meeting system. Chaoyang District People's Government will summon members of each program group to convene safety community construction promotion meeting once a year and joint conference once a quarter, to summarize and arrange the implementation of programs and intervening measures, report the interim results of intervening measures, analyze problems arising in the process of program implementation and propose work arrangements for the next phase. In the 25th day of each month, the Safety Community Creation Office of Chaoyang District will summon leaders or staff of its members to have regular meetings and collect and give feedback on the implementation of program and residents' opinions.

<p>3. Updating social units and persons timely. Each sub-district will convene a safety community construction promotion conference in each year. Upon changes in social units or their responsible persons, updates shall be made immediately to ensure that related authorities can carry out work on a timely basis.</p>	
<p>Section D Indicator 2 (Long-term sustainable programs covering genders and all ages, environments, and situations)</p>	
<p>D.1 Traffic Safety Plan</p> <p>Background:</p> <p>Balizhuang Sub-district is located in the Central Business District and has a well-developed traffic network. There are a total of 73 bus lines, 4 bus stations, 2 subway stations and 5 large intersections. The average daily traffic flow is 200,000 and the visitors flow rate is 500,000 person-times. Among these intersections, the intersection between Dawang Road (in the northeastern corner) and Chaoyang Road and the one between Hongmiao Road (in the east side) and Chaoyang Road are with the highest risk. In 2008, the number of traffic accidents reached 676, causing 101 times of injuries, 0 death and 105 injured. These accidents mainly happened during the traffic peak between 7:00 and 9:00 and between 17:00 and 19:00. The main reasons include the increasing traffic flow, violations of traffic regulations by motor vehicles and passengers, unlicensed motorcycles, randomly parked vehicles, poor supporting transportation facilities in old communities and residents' weak safety awareness.</p> <p>Objective and Plan:</p> <p>Based on the analysis of traffic accident data, we have mastered the frequency, type and characters of accidents happening in intersections with high risk, enhanced safety education and publicity, organized civilized travel activities, optimized traffic facilities, improved our supervision pattern of enterprise vehicles, fought against illegal parking and operation and reduced community traffic accidents.</p> <p>Measures and Implementation:</p>	

1. Traffic volunteers are organized to provide guidance in railway stations and intersections. Non-profit organizations are united to carry out “No Red Light Running” activities and assist traffic detachments in maintaining traffic order, guide passengers and non-motor vehicles to follow traffic regulations. Residents are educated with knowledge of civilized travel. Vehicles are parked in good order through guidance. The intersection of Chaoyang Road and Hongmiao Road as well as the Intersection of Chaoyang Road and Qingnian Road has been built into a pilot intersection with zero red light running record.

2. Traffic safety education campaign is held in communities. Community publicity is an important part of urban traffic safety publicity. Based on the characters of residents’ traffic behaviors, targeted publicity and education activities have been conducted. A total of 25 traffic safety bulletins are set up and 52 traffic safety publicity boards are produced. Traffic safety publicity activities are carried out from time to time. Latest traffic accidents and traffic safety common knowledge are published on the local New Balizhuang Periodical, to remind residents of traffic regulations. Traffic Safety Publicity Day is also identified. Traffic safety brochures are distributed in places with high visitor flow, such as residential areas and shopping malls. In the past five years, a total of 13,000 publicity brochures have been distributed, covering 120,000 person-times of residents.

3. A series of Traffic Safety for Schools activities have been organized for children and adolescents, to help primary and secondary school students cultivate the habit of complying with traffic regulations voluntarily. Traffic safety legal publicity is incorporated into the social activities and legal education of primary and secondary school students. Based on students’ age and psychological characters, targeted traffic accident cases are selected and displayed on the showcases and publicity boards of schools. By giving lectures to students of senior grades and organizing young children to play games, the concepts of “red for stop and green for go”, “take the zebra crossing when crossing roads”, “follow the instructions of traffic police and traffic coordinators” and “fasten the seat belts when in car” are conveyed. A total of 3,200 person-times of middle school students have received traffic safety education.

4. Traffic safety supervision is enhanced for social units. Traffic safety management responsibility agreements are signed with key units within the jurisdiction. By displaying pictures of traffic accidents and playing discs, strong visual impact is created to enhance employees' safety awareness. Units that break laws on a serious scale or exceed the quarter standard of violations are investigated and time-related rectification notices are issued. In the past five years, a total of 475 pieces/ times time-related rectification notices have been released and a total of 232 enterprises have been forbidden to drive motor vehicles.

5. Optimizing intersection traffic management measures. The traffic detachments have improved the traffic signs and marks within the jurisdiction based the regional requirements and the real situation. A special lane has been established in the risk intersections in the section of Chaoyang Road. Based on the different traffic flows in morning peak and evening peak and by controlling indicator lights, the driving direction of main traffic lanes can be controlled and the number of lanes can be changed, so as to improve the efficiency in intersections. More traffic polices have been deployed at the morning peak and evening peak and more traffic coordinators have been added for key intersections to assist the traffic polices in helping passengers and non-motor vehicles travel safely.

6. In order to solve the problem of illegal roadside parking and effectively alleviate traffic congestion, roadside parking lots in communities have been registered. A total of 5 roadside parking lots have been established in communities. Standard stop marks have been made. All of these have alleviated the traffic congestion. By cooperating with Balizhuang city inspectors, the over 400 locks installed in Ganluyuan Community, Hecheng Community, Hongbeiyi Community and Balizhuangdongli Community by residents without permission have been demolished.

7. The first parking place information platform Checaowang (<http://www.nestca.com/>) in the state was put into operation on April 1, 2011. This is a network platform facing all communities and used to publish parking place information. Taking “staggering your time to park and sharing parking place” as its core concept, this website incorporates all data on parking places of Beijing into its Carpark for Rent module and

integrates the functions of map search and landmark search. Thus it will be more convenient to search parking places. It can be said that this is a brand-new community parking place information platform.

8. Developing special programs. As such assembly occupancies as Shin Kong Place, the Joy City and Ito Yokado and lots of subway stations and bus lines are situated within the jurisdiction, Balizhuang Sub-district has always been a colony of illegal vehicles. By cooperating with city inspectors, traffic detachments and police stations and other departments, we have conducted special campaigns targeted at drunk driving and unlicensed motor vehicles. Since then, a total of 12 campaigns for drunk driving have been carried out, with 23 person-times of drunk driving seized. Besides, a total of 24 special campaigns (e.g. Spring Wind Campaign and Pulse Campaign) have been launched, with more than 80 unlicensed motor vehicles detained. More than 60 operators are detained.

Results and Assessment:

The following Traffic Safety Data of 2009 to 2013 is compiled based on the analysis results of professional accident data provided by the Traffic Administration and indicated with the number of traffic safety guiders in key risk intersections, the number of participants of traffic safety publicity and education campaigns and the number of violations against traffic regulations by passengers. This table shows that the non-compliance rate of passengers fell by 75% and the number of traffic accidents reduced by 18%.

Traffic Safety Data of 2009 to 2013

Item \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of traffic safety guiders (person)	80	80	100	110	120
Number of participants of traffic safety publicity and education campaigns (person-times)	17,000	19,000	21,000	25,000	30,000
Number of violations against traffic regulations by passengers	6,300	5,500	3,500	2,500	1,600

(times)					
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Traffic Safety Data of 2009 to 2013

Item \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Insertion of non-motor vehicles into motorway	76	86	75	73	64	374
Reverse driving of non-motor vehicles	248	153	105	94	76	523
Oblique cut-in and jaywalk	106	92	90	85	74	447
Non-motor vehicle cut-in	104	100	94	89	81	423
Motor vehicle accidents	112	81	85	76	69	447
Total	646	512	449	417	364	2,235

D.2 Workplace safety promotion plan

Background:

Balizhuang Sub-district contains 4,576 production and operation enterprises which involve nearly 200,000 practitioners. There are also 9 large business buildings, 4 large-scale shopping malls, 3 industrial enterprises, 5 construction sites, 39 hotels and restaurants, 2 enterprises producing hazardous chemicals and 5 enterprises with occupational health harm. Old enterprises represented by Beijing No. 1 Ginnery Factory, Beijing No. 2 Ginnery Factory and Beijing No. 3 Ginnery Factory has moved out and most of old factories have been demolished or transformed into business buildings, new residential buildings or cultural industrial clusters. About half of the region has been in or is entering development and construction phase. The daily safety production examination shows that chaotic production management and bad safety production system are common in some units. These phenomenons may cause relatively more potential safety hazards in the process of production and operation. Shin Kong Place belongs to Balizhuang Sub-district and now is the largest independent department store of Beijing. Its sales volume can reach over 10 billion yuan, thus it is the workplace of the biggest concerns within the jurisdiction.

Objectives and Plan:

Formulate workplace safety promotion plans and implementation schemes and form working groups, so as to increase the overage of safety intervention. By enhancing daily supervision of safety production, carrying out safety knowledge publicity and training and special rectification campaign, the prevention measures are improved, so as to drive key units within the jurisdiction (e.g. industrial enterprises and assembly occupancies) to fulfill their responsibilities in safety production and regulate their safety management, strengthen employees' safety awareness and skills and reduce production accidents.

measures and implementation:

1. Establishing safety production management network. A safety production supervision and management system “led uniformly by the sub-district, supervised by related authorities according to laws, managed by enterprises, participated by the masses and supported extensively by the society” has been established. The main task is to organize the institutional and team construction and to establish a cross-boundary workplace safety promotion and management organization. 3 full-time workers have been appointed to supervise the safety production and take responsible for the supervision of safety production.

2. Establish safety standardization system for production and operation enterprises. The standardization construction has been advanced for enterprises within the jurisdiction since 2013. Through publicity and training activities held in the early stage and by cooperating with safety management intermediary agencies, the standardization construction has been completed. Enterprises above designated scale have started their construction successively. By now, a total of 147 enterprises have met the national level 3 safety management standardization.

3. Pay more efforts in law enforcement and examination of safety production. Further efforts are paid to screen hidden dangers of safety production. Law enforcement and examination activities have been conducted irregularly. Since 2009, over 2,000 production and operation enterprises have been examined in each year, with over 4,000 hidden dangers spotted. Special campaigns are carried out to screen potential safety hazards in underground space and limited space, examine color plate buildings and hazardous chemicals. Illegal production and operation

activities are cracked down. Special campaigns are carried out in dining places to ensure gas safety.

4. Extend the safety production education and training scope of production and operation enterprises. Since 2009, by inviting experts to give lectures and site instructions, hanging posters and distributing brochures, more than 30,000 practitioners from different regions have received safety production education and training. The Safety Production Month activity is also conducted. During this period, Balizhuang Sub-district worked with the General Trade Union of Balizhuang Sub-district to hold “Ankang Cup” Knowledge Contest, organize and mobilize employees to watch the publicity video named “Ensuring Safe Development by Giving First Priority to Prevention” and organize units within the jurisdiction to take part in the “Safety With Me” Lecture Selection and other activities.

5. Impose safety supervision over programs under construction, so as to ensure the construction safety. Conduct safety examination over personnel related to industrial prevention, temporary electricity utilization firefighting, special equipments and special operation. Regulate the management of civilized and green construction and labor forces. More efforts are paid to administrative work during key holidays and periods. During the Spring Festival, fireworks and crackers are forbidden around construction sites. All programs under construction are inspected at nights to check whether there are persons on duty. At least 5 safety rehearsals related to flood, firefighting and object falling should be carried out in each year in each construction site. Employees’ emergency abilities and self-rescue abilities have been improved. In the recent five years, a total of 114 programs have been completed, covering 3,240,000m² of construction area and over 7,000 workers.

6. Supervise emergency plans and rehearsals. By organizing over 500 enterprises to take part in safety production emergency management meetings and inviting safety management experts to evaluate enterprises’ emergency plans, the enterprises within the jurisdiction are urged to pay more attentions to the preparation of emergency plans. By now, 417 enterprises have prepared their emergency plans and 97 enterprises have passed the emergency plan assessment by experts. At the same time, the industrial enterprises, hazardous chemical enterprises, large shopping malls and other assembly occupancies within the jurisdiction are organized to launch emergency plan-based rehearsal. In the past five years, a

total of 320 emergency rehearsals have been launched.

7. Rectify boards and signs in workplaces. Unqualified boards and signs are easy to fall down due to become aging and thus cause falling accidents. At the same time, these may also affect light collection and drivers' view. By trans-department cooperation and according to *Beijing Regulations on Boards and Signs Setting and Management* and the *Guiding Opinions on Boards and Signs Setting of Chaoyang District*, Balizhuang Sub-district has rectified especially unreasonable boards and signs set along Chaoyang Road, covering over 1,000 roadside stores. A total of 3,865m² are cleared and another 5,913m² are re-installed. The rectification rate reaches 98%.

8. Strengthen management of gas safety. In 2014, alarms have been installed from 220 gas users, including dining places, schools and kindergartens. Dining places that have installed alarms will be examined twice a year and should put up posters in their kitchens to remind people of safety. The coverage of alarms is 98%.

Results and Assessment:

Since 2009, the number of industrial accidents happening in the 114 large construction sites was 2, causing 2 deaths. After the registration system was implemented for decoration programs in March 2013, a total of 212 small decoration programs have been registered and zero industrial accident caused by small decoration program happened. All workers of typical workplaces have been trained with emergency evacuation knowledge. The capacity for safety management of all production and operation enterprises within the jurisdiction has been strengthened. Their management level, working system and emergency plans have also been improved. Employees follow safety regulations better and potential safety hazards become less.

D.3 Disaster prevention and mitigation plans

Background:

After the big earthquakes in Wenchuan and Yushu ect, regional safety promotion commission convened a symposium. After analyzing the official data and reports, Balizhuang Sub-district realizes that it is necessary to strengthen the residents' knowledge about disaster prevention and self and mutual rescue abilities. Therefore, they conducted a door-to-door survey on disaster and injury prevention over 1000 residents in this area. The results show that 73% of residents lack necessary knowledge and skills on earthquakes, collapse, fire and flood prevention. Their emergency and escape capacity are weak .So it is required to strengthen local residents' awareness of disaster prevention and to popularize knowledge of disaster prevention.

objectives and plan:

Through publicity and education activities, residents' ability to prevent earthquake and mitigate disasters can be cultivated. Enhance residents' skills to respond to natural disasters, recruit volunteers, develop regional emergency rescue teams and establish regional relief supplies repository, so as to response to major incidents and improve logistics ability.

measures and implementation:

1. Set up emergency system. Balizhuang Sub-district has established integrated information platform - Emergency Command Center. Through establishing trans-departmental cooperation system and a comprehensive emergency management system at different level, the organic integration of organization, resources and information can be realized. The General Offices of Balizhuang Sub-district, the neighborhood committees and enterprises within the jurisdiction have been identified as the three levels of the emergency system. Each level has established an emergency management team to take responsible for the emergency management of the unit. The General Offices of Balizhuang Sub-district is set up in the Administrative Office of Balizhuang Sub-district to handle the specific coordination and daily management of emergency accidents within their respective jurisdictions.

2. Catty out education and publicity activities by relying on earthquake prevention and disaster reduction base. The facilities and service

contents of the Base mainly include the disaster prevention and mitigation command center, electrified audiovisual education training center of disaster prevention, the disaster emergency prevention and mitigation detachment, the disaster prevention and mitigation emergency supplies library, the public security common sense exhibition rooms (with all kinds of fire fighting apparatus , self and mutual rescue equipments, door security facilities and alarms for various natural disasters) and the home security common sense exhibition rooms (with food safety cases). In the past five years, a total of 50,000 persons have received publicity and education activities.

3. Develop district emergency rescue teams. To make response to the inconvenient and poor regional militia reserve emergency teams, property management enterprises, large shopping centers and other social organizations are united t set up emergency rescue teams. After accepting emergency trainings, they will carry out regular rehearsals in underground spaces, assembly occupancies and other areas prone to dangers. Urban emergency forces have been established to eliminate lag of emergency rescue.

4. Build emergency relief supplies repository. Over 500,000 yuan have been invested to build the top-level Emergency Relief Supplies Repository of Chaoyang District, covering an area of more than 400m². Nearly 3,000 pieces of emergency searching devices falling into more than 40 categories have been stored in this repository, such as emergency power supply, emergency shelter, emergency lighting and disassembling tools. Emergency apparatus and materials are added for on-site working crew to arrange emergency relief equipments and materials. All management and guarantee systems have been established and perfected. The emergency supplies have also been secured basically.

5. Establish seismic safety demonstration communities. From point to area, build Huamao Community into a seismic safety demonstration community. By integrating and setting up four community emergency shelters and taking parking lots as the nearest shelter, install evacuation roadmap and 9 earthquake knowledge bulletins in prominent positions in communities; 20 residential buildings and 2 bungalow yards within the jurisdiction have been equipped with "emergency strategies for home safety " propagandist charts made from energy saving materials. Over 500

emergency items are stored and a 30-person earthquake emergency rescue volunteer troop is established. Generally, a scientific, reasonable, coordinated and orderly earthquake emergency system has been established.

6. Carry out flood prevention and disaster reduction activities. After the torrential rains in Beijing in 21, July, 2012, the way of only focusing on foundation pit of construction sites and other key parts so as to prevent floods in the past has been changed. Efforts in flood control in the rainy season within the whole jurisdiction are also strengthened. The 6 cottage areas, 1 basement and 4 low-lying areas prone to hydrops have been recorded for classified management. Formulate evacuation plans, emergency rescue plans for key regions and medical and living security plans in flood reasons. In key flood periods, the municipal meteorological bureau shall be responsible for releasing disastrous weather forecast and shall identify them with four colors: blue, yellow, orange and red. Close attention shall be paid to rainfall regime, so as to identify rainstorms and flood. The Flood Command Center established by the Disaster Prevention and Reduction Program shall release dynamic information on emergency response.

Results and Assessment:

Through disaster prevention and safety promotion measures in the past five years, the community residents, employees, students and managers and users of underground spaces have improved their awareness of disaster prevention and mastered scientific knowledge on disaster response. Besides, their emergency capacities have also been strengthened. Consequently, the damage area affected by floods within the jurisdiction is reducing year by year. Since 2009, the number of publicists has increased from 8,700 in 2009 to 10,500 in 2013, with a 17% increase. The number of visitors has reached over 50,000. The knowledge of disaster prevention and reduction as well as self and mutual rescue has been widely popularized.

D.4 Fire Prevention Plan

There are 1,650 six-small-shops (small restaurants, small barbers, small bath shops, small shops, small entertainment places and small internet bars) and 52 key firefighting units. As six-small-shops are small-scaled and the fire-prevention quality of their practitioners is low, the actual situation is far from the established fire prevention requirements, resulting in unwieldy fire risks, such as unreasonable architectural layout, narrow fire separation distance, blocked evacuation exits and insufficient emergency exits. In addition, there are also a lot of buildings created in 1980s within the jurisdiction. The fire infrastructure is poor. Markets, shopping malls, hotels, restaurants and other assembly occupancies are gathered here. Accidents resulting from improper operation or management faults are relatively more. Therefore, it is an area with high fire risk.

Implementation Plan and Objectives:

Establish regional cross-boundary firefighting organization. Formulate fire prevention plans and implementation schemes. Perfect examination. Carry out safety promotion programs. Add various fire-extinction and fire-prevention equipments and supporting facilities. Establish joint fire warning mechanism. Enhance fire safety training and emergency rehearsal for all people. Improve residents' self-rescue and mutual rescue ability. Regulate fire accident emergency response system. Establish efficient and practical emergency rescue system.

Implementation

1. Establish a cross-boundary organizational network for fire safety promotion programs. Led by the Fire Safety Working Group, the institutional framework of the fire safety commission of Balizhuang Sub-district has been adjusted and enriched. 15 fire coordinators have been deployed to assist in safety examination and other fire prevention work and advance the "Six Ones" construction in communities.

2. Screen and rectify potential safety hazards. The 1,605 "Six-small-shops", the 52 key firefighting units and various potential fire hazards have been classified and recorded. It is required to know and master the real situation well. Fire Safety Inspection Teams have been set up to examine fully units within the jurisdiction. Special attentions are paid to the fire prevention of the "Six-small-shops". On the average, a total of 15,000 enterprises are examined in each year.

3. Control fireworks and crackers. On the New Year's Eve and during the Spring Festival, the Powu Festival (namely the fifth day of the first month) and the Lantern Festivals, fireworks and crackers are set off for the most. For this reason, Balizhuang Sub-district will implement Level 1 prevention and control, so as to take strict precautions against fire disasters. Specially-assigned persons have been deployed to safeguard the 16 types of forbidden zones, so as to take strict precautions against fire disasters. During the Spring Festival in 2010 and in 2012, 3 fire disasters are incurred by fireworks and crackers respectively. However, this number reduced to 1 in 2013.

4. Put more efforts in the clearance of combustibles. Since 2012, large-scale combustible clearance has been started in old residential buildings, especially in terraces and stairs where residents keep their debris, with the purpose of eliminating potential fire risks. A total of 200 promotional banners are hung at intersection and assembly occupancies of communities. Fire prevention posters have also been put up. Since 2012, Balizhuang Sub-district has cleared a total of over 40 tons of burnable refuse.

5. Carry out fire safety publicity, education and training activities on a regular basis. By hanging promotional banners, putting up posters, displaying electronic screen and setting up propaganda stations, indicative publicities are conducted to improve enterprises' safety awareness. Safety production knowledge education activities are organized for the responsible persons of enterprises, the responsible persons of fire prevention and employees to strengthen their safety awareness. Balizhuang Sub-district has also carried out all kinds of potential fire risks examinations to eliminate potential fire hazards. In the recent five years, a total of 46,000 pieces of letters have been produced and sent to residents, over 2,000 pieces of brochures on *the Fire Prevention Law of the People's Republic of China* and *the Fire Prevention Regulations of Beijing* have been distributed to social units and community residents, and over 20,000 pieces of Fire Protection Equipment Operation Manuals and Basic Fire Prevention Common Senses have been released.

6. Promote gradually the construction of Fire Prevention Grid. Taking each community as a unit and dividing it into several fire control and management grids, Balizhuang-district implements dynamic management to all units, public places and residential building in the grids, so as to

build a full-coverage fire control network. Regular fire safety examinations and fire prevention education and publicity activities are conducted. Relying on community service centers and the neighbor committees, residents are organized regularly to participate in fire prevention education activities and fire escape rehearsals. By giving full play of grassroots forces of public security, Balizhuang Sub-district promotes the integration of fire prevention and fire protection and advocates the pattern of “Uniting Fire Protection and Fire Prevention as one”. Key fire prevention units are managed in the mode of census register management.

7. Develop actively the construction of “Four Abilities” in production and operation enterprises. Enterprises within the jurisdiction determine examining personnel, contents, location and frequency according to the established fire inspection systems. Fire prevention facilities and equipments are examined to ensure they are in good order and valid. Employees are trained to master signs of fire safety, evacuation exit, emergency exit, evacuation procedures and escape skills. Based on the fire risk, targeted fire-fighting plans and emergency evacuation plans are formulated. By doing these, the construction of “Four Abilities” may be achieved.

Results and Assessment

In the past 5 years, through the intervention measures of the fire safety program, community residents’ awareness of the fire prevention plan for safety community creation has increased to over 90% and their degree of participation in fire safety knowledge learning, training, and the 119 Fire Prevent Day activity has reached over 65%. Through examining and maintaining related facilities on a regular basis, the serviceability rate of fire-fighting equipments and devices reached 90%. According to the statistics of Hongmiao Fire Prevention Detachment, the numbers of fire accidents in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 30, 28 (causing 3 deaths), 42, 24 and 22 respectively, showing a declining trend in the recent two years. This has direct relationship with the fact that Balizhuang Sub-district has put more efforts in clearing combustibles since 2012.

D.5 Home safety promotion plan

Background:

The Balizhuang Community has 59,523 households and thus it is a rather concentrated community. In March 2009, we take the way of sampling survey of 125 households in each community to investigate the damage situation. A total of 1,875 questionnaires were distributed and 1,795 were collected back, with a recovery rate of 95.7%. The statistical result showed the types and locations of injuries: the total number of injuries was 997. Viewed from accident location, home injuries took the highest proportion, accounting for 49.6% of the total, injuries in communities accounted for 5.7%; injuries caused by falling or collision was 353, accounting for 35.4% of the total; blunt sharp injury was 188, accounting for 18.9% of the total; injuries from burning were 144, accounting for 14.4% of the total; and injury caused by animal bites was 34, accounting for 3.4% of the total. So safeguarding home safety and reducing the occurrence of home injuries are the core work of home injury prevention programs. In addition, improving methods of emergency injury treatment and strengthening family first aid training are effective means to reduce the level of injury.

Objectives and Plan:

Home safety plan is made up based on the living environment, so as to improve residents' safety consciousness. Strengthen targeted publicity, guidance and advocacy on home safety of community residents. By organizing all kinds of activities, improve residents' safety awareness of electricity, gas, fire control and fraud prevention. Guide residents to acquire home security facilities to reduce injuries caused by falling and slipping. By cooperating with the property management companies, strengthen the maintenance of and service for roads, pools, highlands and sports equipments in residential communities to promote the safety index of communities.

Measures and Implement:

1. Formulate home safety plan. With the real situation register of Balizhuang Sub-district as a platform, the "one household visited in one day" system is set up. Each member of the volunteer team is provided with one register to help their visits, investigation of requirements,

registration of injuries and identification of safety requirements.

2. We have carried out various kinds of safety education and training activities, including convening meetings (instead of organizing trainings), inviting experts to give lectures and holding symposia etc. we have also set up safety knowledge tablets and banners which will be updated periodically by communities, so as to provide residents with safety knowledge education. Improve residents' enthusiasm of participating in safety activities, thus we could widely popularize the knowledge of safety. Combining with the Second Branch of Beijing Gas Group, "Gas safety for communities" lectures are held in old communities. We organize residents to learn the methods of identifying sources of danger related to stoves, helping residents understand and eliminate home dangers. Since 2009, we have organized more than 300 health and electricity safety seminars, carried out over 30 times of fire protection, disaster reduction and first-aid drills, with more than 40,000 people educated. A total of 1,200 community harmony promoters are organized to publicize safety knowledge for community residents, and more than 100,000 pieces of safety prevention leaflets falling to over 20 types are distributed in communities, such as *the Home Safety Knowledge* and *the Emergency Escape Knowledge*.

3. Setting up home safety volunteer service teams and carrying out home safety trainings. Following the example of the national labor model Gao-feng Li, Hui-lan Liang's public welfare services, we organized home safety volunteer service activities. Volunteers are also organized to carry out the activities of public service in communities, introduce the use of safety emergency devices specifically, such as the multi-functional hammer, anti-collision protect horn, emergency lifting gear crutch, multi-purpose small tools and so on, and improve residents' consciousness of home safety. We guide the community residents to install and use the leakage protector, and advocate families with children to purchase furniture with rounded corners or angle protection cover, family standby fire emergency package, first aid and emergency medicine for the old. In the past five years, community residents have abandoned the Hot Fast, the damaged electrical outlets and other household electrical appliances with serious hidden safety danger, totaling 1,200 pieces. Community residents have purchased more than 8,000 safety protection

facilities, such as home fire extinguisher, kettle with boiled water buzzer and secure sockets.

4. Pet raising safety. In the past five years, more than 2,200 pets were provided with rabies vaccine. Combining with the property management companies, the urban management and the police station, we have held an activity themed at environment protection and civilized pet raising. The Civilized Pet Raising Convention and the Common Sense on Dog Bites Emergency Response are distributed to community residents to advocate civilized pet raising. The 1,527 pigeons of 68 farmers were done sterilized for the purpose of epidemic prevention.

5. Experts are invited to popularize health knowledge. Focusing on disease prevention, medical first aid knowledge and family medicine safety, we carried out free physical examination to screen various factors of disease. Starting from public service channels, we guide residents to pay attention to home safety. In 2011, we conducted free "stroke" intervention among the high-risk population. By now, a total of 16,000 residents have been covered.

6. Drawing lessons from the advanced idea of family doctor, we carry out residents' health management on the basis of voluntariness. The management team is consisted of general practitioners, prevention and healthcare workers and community nurses. Balizhuang Community Health Service Center has signed family doctor service agreements with 23,782 households (37951 people) in communities. The contents include providing initiative consulting services and classification guidance services based on residents' health status and needs, providing health management services to children, pregnant and lying-in women, the elderly, patients with chronic diseases and mental disabilities and providing residents with health skill instruction, door to door service, referral and appointment service and traditional Chinese medicine healthcare.

7. Carrying out emergency rescue knowledge training. By cooperating with the Red Cross, at least one emergency rescue knowledge training for not less than 100 people shall be organized for community residents and enterprise employees in each year. More than 600 primary responders were trained. A emergency safety knowledge training shall be held for the primary and middle school students in winter vacation every year to improve their safety awareness and safety knowledge.

8. Facilitating the construction of "Health Corner". In late October 2013, Yuanyangtiandi Community set up a Safety Health Promotion Corner equipped with 4 sets of self-service equipments, a automatic blood pressure monitor, a medical ultrasound machine, a medical report printer, a body fat testing machine, a slide rule of body mass index and display boards to popularize common sense of blood pressure and body fat.

9. Creating clear, standard, service-oriented, safe, healthy and literate communities and making great efforts to provide community services, so as to integrate safety resources effectively, meet home safety requirements within 15 minutes' distances from communities and improve the community safety service ability. Establish and improve the community patrol volunteers system. We should play the role of the community legal service room and deploy 1 to 2 full-time mediators to resolve contradictions through lawyers, industrial associations and other social forces and industrial organizations. By combining with Balizhuang Police Station and taking advantage of the dissemination activities such as "Introducing Law to Communities" and "Legal Lecture " and so on, we set up a public security and civil disputes joint mediation room to spot, manage and dispose all kinds of domestic contradictions earlier.

10. Food Safety Corners are established in qualified communities to check food operators surrounding communities and have a rapid detection of community residents' favorite vegetables, fruits, rice, flour, grain and oil by conducting rapid inspection of their daily work. The local food quality will be supervised. We train community volunteer testers to give residents instructions to self-inspect food safety and provide self-services.

11. Transforming facilities with hidden dangers. We have examined power supply lines and gas lines to eliminate potential domestic safety hazards. The two old pit toilets have been renovated and paved with new floor tiles and metopes, with closed dam-board equipped. In 2014, we did seismic strengthening to the Building 2 of Shilipu Community and Building 6, 7, 8 and 11 of Ganluyuan Community that are built before 1980 (including), to solve security issues, such as low-standard temporary buildings, backward facilities and incomplete supporting equipments.

Results and evaluation:

Since the launch of the safety community activities of Balizhuang Sub-district, related working groups have carried out more than 300 education and training activities in combination with the practical situation of the community in the form of classroom training and rehearsals. The contents involve workplace safety, traffic safety, public security, children safety, senior citizen safety and other intervention programs. Through program intervention, it makes more people understand the importance of safety precaution, improves the residents' safety concept and self-protection consciousness, regulates the residents' behavior, eliminates the unsafe factors, increases residents' food safety knowledge and improves residents' eating habits. According to the result of the sampling survey of 1800 residents in 2014, the total number of home injuries was 766, falling by 23%; the proportions of home injuries and community injuries were 38% and 4.3% respectively, falling 11.6% and 1.4% compared with the last year; and the occurrence of home injuries is declining year by year. Residents' participation in home safety publicity activities is increasing year by year and their safety awareness increased from 56% in 2009 to 84% in 2013. In addition, they begin to help and care about each other. The residents' self-protection awareness has been strengthened to prevent all kinds of injuries and accidents and improve their safety quality.

D.6 Juvenile Safety Promotion Plan**Background:**

School campus is the main venue of study, living and activities for students, and is also subjected to accidents. In this district, there are 2 middles schools, 2 combined middle and primary schools, 2 primary schools, and 10 kindergartens, with about 8000 students in total. According to the analysis made by Balizhuang Juvenile Safety Working Group based on relevant statistics provided by the Chaoyang Commission of Education, Subdistrict Education, Science and Culture and Balizhuang district Health Service Center, in 2008, there was 139 cases of campus injuries, mainly resulted by food safety, hard injuries and campus soft violence (being isolated) , and there were internet injuries for juvenile such

as on-line chatting, unconstrained and excessive video game playing, etc.

Objective and Plan:

Efforts have been made to intervene in the three hazardous sources of the campus activities and venues which would easily cause injuries for children, and internet access, to improve the safety campus environment, get rid of potential risks, improve students' safety awareness, reduce the injuries occurrence rate for the juvenile, and to build safe campus from three aspects of campus safe environment building, students safe education and safe mechanism grantee of functional departments.

Implementation:

1. Improving Campus Safety Facilities. Reinforcing and adopting protective measures for large entertainment facilities in kindergartens, carpeting or soft plastic cementing the outdoor ground or corridor, installing hand jamming prevention devices in the doors and windows of classrooms, soft packaging the facilities below 1.2 meters high in kindergartens, regulating the school desk specifications, installing emergency rescuing lights and facilities.

2. Conducting Safety Education. Cooperating with the national defense safety education bases within the district to host safety education activity once every semester in every school, including safety education on fire, transport, household, etc. Conducting courses on phycological health, puberty health, transport safety and public health. Carrying out emergent fire fighting and earthquake drillings during class breaks or class time in every semester, adding safety education courses targeted specifically at how juvenile can deal with emergencies such as earthquake and fire, and improving their self protection awareness such as never going with strangers, the indication of traffic lights, and never playing fire or electricity, in the form of games and pictures, etc.

3. Focusing on the Juvenile Safety Education off Campus. During every summer and winter vacations, every community has organized juvenile volunteers to join in the activity themed on “little traffic post, civilized Beijinger”, organized activities of safe school, safe kindergarten,

safe community and safe family, promote the concepts of health, happiness, peace and felicity, and conducted activities of harm free, safe summer, happy life and safety summer activities for children, etc.

4. Following the Health Status of Children. Doing physical examinations for the children, tracking their health status, and monitor relevant injury statistics. Kindergartens organize 10-minute setting-up exercises for the kids under the guidance of all the teachers and doctors, so as to improve the physical status and balancing ability of the children.

5. Preventing Campus Violence. Teachers of every class carry out safety education for their students, improving the legal and self protection awareness of both teachers and students, students are to be sent to or picked up from school with a proof certificate, timely reporting or alarming upon discovering suspicious persons or outlaws infringing on the campus, organizing parents protection teams to guard the school gate at the time when the children are sent to or picked up from school.

6. Making full use of school, family and community to carry out wide and in-depth internet safety education for the juvenile, and attaching great importance to the role of families in internet civilization and safety education.

Result and Evaluation:

Through the renovation and soft packing of the safety facilities, the injury risks for accidental hard injuries of students have been getting rid of, and the district has been free from major accidents in five years, the cases of accident injuries has been declined from 135 in 2009 to 49 in 2013, reducing by 63.7%, and all these are light injuries. Through campus safety risks debugging, the district has carried out 108 times of centralized treatment of surrounding environment, 43 times of illegal business cleaning, and cracking down on 76 person times of illegal migrant vendors. Through safety education and drillings, the rate of campus safety and relevant safety knowledge commanding by students has reached 100%, the safety awareness of self protection capability of both students and teachers have improved, and the safety management pattern of

community-school-family has also shaped.

D.7 Senior People Safety Promotion Plan

Background:

People aged over 60 account for 21% of the total population of the district, and 29% of the permanent resident population. As the aging trend is increasingly severe, the high disease rate of old people calls for increasing need for old people attendance, as there are many kernel families and a large number of old people are living without the accompany of their children, the traditional family function of old age care featuring children supporting and protecting their elderly is increasingly weakened. This phenomenon, plus traditional mentality and old people's demand for the environment and phycological care makes home-based care for the aged the primary choice of the elderly. The old communities occupy a large share of Balizhuang, and old people without the accompany of their children account for 16% of the total population of the aged within the district. In 2008, 1230 cases of the accidents occurred to the aged, making the aged the high risk population.

Objective and Plan

Through improving the home living and transport environment for the aged, creating convenient and safe environment facility and improving the service system for the old people; through conducting safety knowledge popularization for the elderly, on-site emergent rescue training, common diseases prevention and treatment, safety electricity and gas use training for the elderly, reducing the injuries of the aged; creating the phycological consultation platform for the elderly, building up the volunteer service team for the elderly, and through intervening in the phycological health of the old people, preventing the phycological diseases of them.

Measures and Implementation

1. Improving public facilities and family facilities. In public places such as old communities, parks, vegetable markets and areas where old

people frequent, renovating the open air steps into slip free slopes, providing slip prevention pads in washrooms, and installing handrails for old people that are with difficulty of movement. Smoothing the pitted road surfaces, installing road lamps and various warning signs, benchmarks and other safety facilities, so as to debug the potential risks and greatly improve the safety environment for the aged. Installing toile handrails for free for 1000 families of old people aged over 80 with moving difficulties. Providing over 800 sets of electronic service devices for part of the people aged over 60.

2. Building medicare network, giving full play to the advantage of community hospital, creating health profile for people aged over 65 or other old people who are in need of such kind of service, conducting physical examination for people aged over 60, organizing volunteers for medical services, hosting old people common disease prevention and treatment lectures and providing free services such as blood pressure measurement, and providing convenient services for old people who are living alone or without the attendance of their children, or of senior ages.

3. Granting old age perks Granting old age perks per month for people aged over 80, setting up five companies providing safe meals for old people. Providing trainings on food health, sanitation and food safety to the restaurant staff , focusing on the different needs of old people, and formulating nutrient dining plans for people in different age groups and with different health status.

4. Setting up Balizhuang Senior People Association, conducting physical and cultural activities for the old people by senior organizations, such as senior people photography club, framing society, hosting regular large scale lectures and exchanging activities, so as to improve the life quality of the aged. Under the cooperation with the community, law firms, Chaoyang legal affairs assistance center, hosting law lectures, and providing legal consultation and legal rights maintenance services for the old people in terms of child support, property inheritance, and neighbour disputes, etc.

5. Under the cooperation of the Aiwang Sangyu Nursing Home, creating professional old age care service of day time attendance to old people living alone at home, and the dinning services for the aged, thus realizing the integration, resource sharing and coordinated development of

institution, community and home based old age care, and meeting the old age care demand of citizens in the community.

Results and Evaluation

According to the professional data for the past five years, the injuries suffered by old people was reduced from 1182 in 2009 to 780 in 2013, declining by 34% on a year-on-year basis. Injuries caused by incomplete service system were reduced by 39.6%, by lack of safety facilities were reduced by 73.9%, by physical factors were reduced by 24.8%, by external factors were reduced by 15.4%. Through safety promotion programs, injuries suffered by old people have registered an obviously declining trend.

2009-2013 Old People Injuries Statistics

Year \ Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Incomplete Service System	318	232	207	202	192
Lacking of Safety Facilities	165	141	118	62	43
Physical Factors	486	491	312	452	365
Other External Factors	213	293	296	260	180
Total	1182	1157	933	976	780

D.8 Migrants Care Plan

Background:

With the accelerated pace of urbanization and economic development, a large number of migrants has been attracted to this district, and the population registers a rapid growth. While the heavy inflow of migrants plays a positive role in promoting the local economic development and social services development, it also poses new challenges to the social stability, and various management works. According to the relevant data in 2008, the migrants are generally of low education level, since 70% of them are of junior middle school education and lower. Most of them do low-level jobs, and the construction workers are of weak safety awareness and self protection awareness; in 2008, the accident injury rate for migrant construction workers was high, mostly were bone fractures, collisions, etc.

Objective and Plan

Setting up the migrants management system, conducting migrants service work, improving the satisfaction rate of migrants for the local service, creating harmonious living environment, carrying out safety education for constructors, installing safety facilities, enhancing the safety awareness and self protection awareness of construction units, reducing the safety accidents of workers on the work sites, establishing volunteer service platform, and through participating various volunteer services of the safety community, improving the quality of migrants, and enhancing their feeling of integration with the locality.

Measures and Implementation

1. Setting up 14 migrants service stops based on community, providing one-stop service and on-site service for appointment, registration, photo-taking, permit granting for migrants and employers needing temporary residential permits, and conducting centralized inspection on rented houses that fail to be reported. Organizing experts evaluation group made up of comprehensive treatment office, migrants management office, police station and relevant safety professionals to assess the risks, and forecasting the issues that might occur during migrants management and their influence on public interest and public acceptance.

2. Setting up risk debudding team which will conduct door-to-door visit on a daily basis to inspect on the potential risks of migrants that need

to be focused on and rented houses, promoting the safety methods of gas use, electric facilities use and coal furnace heating. During the five years, an average 35000 copies of patrol records have been made each year, and more than 2000 safety risks have been excluded.

3. Starting from community optimization, shifting the focus from management to service, and offering systematic services to migrants. Oriented towards meeting migrants' need of accommodation, providing multiple services of legal rights maintenance, assistance to people with special difficulties, accessing to schools for their children, medical care, etc.

4. Starting from safety education, conducting safety education for workers of construction units. During these five years, a total of 7000 constructors have joined in three grades of safety education, and over 48 hours' safety trainings have been provided to each person per year; supplying them with necessary safety products.

5. Building up the migrants volunteer team, following the example of national worker model Li Gaofeng, creating the local benchmark of Li Gaofeng Volunteer Service Team which has grown from 500 members at the initial stage to over 1200 members in 2013. During these five years, the volunteer service team has changed the mono services, and added 50 plus services, such as environment cleaning up, free blood donating, old people support and care, and public activities, in this way, it has enhanced the sense of social responsibility and local integration.

6. Starting from resolving the disputes between migrants and permanent residents, conducting the treatment work of group renting houses. Since 2013, Balizhuang has resolved the issues of chaotic places, potential risks of fire disasters, residents' complaints, etc, defused the disputes between migrants and permanent residents, thus initiating the advanced practices in Beijing, and setting up a role model for migrants service

Results and Evaluation

Based on the monitored data of the coverage rate and contents of safety education, the satisfaction rate of migrants, and the population that voluntarily participated in public activities, and according to the analysis and evaluation of injury statistics, in these five years, the percentage of people accepting safety education has registered overall growth, and all the migrant constructors have been under the coverage of safety

education; questionnaire result shows that the satisfaction rate of migrants towards district service has improved by a large margin of 66%, the number of volunteers for district service has increased by 240%, and the number of voluntary service program has increased by 5 times.

2009-2013 Migrants Safety Promotion Statistics

Item \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Satisfaction Rate	23%	44%	78%	85%	89%
Safety Education Coverage Rate	85%	98%	100%	100%	100%
Safety Education Contents	12	22	25	25	25
Voluntary Population	500	650	700	900	1200

Section E Indicator 3 (Programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that promote safety for vulnerable groups)

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

E.1.1 Mental Health Plan for Family Losing their Only Child

Background:

Most family members that lost their only child were born in the 1950s or 1960s, who are the first batch of people that follow the family planning policy in the 1980s, and lost their only child in their middle ages. Without the fertility ability and support from their children, plus the

closure of social functions, these old people are living with difficulties--risks in care, attendance and diseases. However, there are still many problems in China's social insurance policies for this kind of family. There are 98 families that lost their only child in Balizhuang. In 2009, Balizhuang initiated this program, which was designed to, through attention and care for these families, encourage the society to full fill their spiritual life, ensure their mental health and offer them with phycological comfort.

Plan and Implementation

1. Conducting the activity themed on Warmth in Balizhuang--Fertility Care. Door-to-door visiting families that lost their only child, adhering to the principle of dispelling worries through service, offering warmth to the family, focusing on the difficulties and needs of these families, paying attention to the two major issues of old age care and diseases from the aspects of daily life to medical health, and actively providing services to them.

2. Creating independent activity venues for families that lost their only child. Cooperating with Community Youth Workers Association, public organizations of families that lost their only child and many other units, creating special venues for these families to enjoy care, attendance, knowledge, health and happiness, and hosting health lectures, mental lectures and hobby trainings of various categories.

3. Cooperating with volunteer groups to organize volunteer activities. Offering care and comfort according to different situations of families that lost their only child, such as hosting group birthday parties, hobby training classes, and regular house cleaning and other house works for these families. Promoting the interaction between such families, and creating a harmonious ambiance with mutual care. Organizing soldiers of Hongmiao firefighters from resident military groups to deliver care and love to these parents. Retired female workers from Hongbei community has set up a service team, and under the assistance of the subdistrict and the community, to offer regular help of house cleaning, cooking and house work for old people that have lost their only child and with weak self supporting ability.

4. Providing medical service for families that have lost their only child. Cooperating with the community sanitation center and lecturers,

incorporating these families into the scope of home-based medical treatment, providing home-based medical service, mental health service and health lectures, so that they could enjoy warm and targeted medical services.

Results and Evaluation

According to the mental health evaluation based on questionnaires of families that lost their only child consistently carried out each year from 2009 to 2013, in 2013, people with suicide tendency has reduced by 18% to merely 7%, families under the influence of depression have declined by 34%, and families feeling to have getting out of the shadow have increased by 46%. It can be seen that the five years’ implementation of the program has effectively prevented the consistent worsening of their mental health, suicide, lack of social communication and connection, and what’s more, through various intervening measures, help such families to regain their enthusiasm for life, and dispel their depression and pain through proper ways.

2009-2013 Mental Status Survey on Families Lost Their Only Child

Year Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Suicide Tendency	75%	70.34%	53.32%	50%	48.92%
Suicide Behavior	25%	14.81%	13.33%	8.82%	6.66%
Constant Anxiety and Horror	90%	85.18%	73.33%	67.64%	53.33%
Constant Depression and Dismay	85%	77.78%	66.67%	61.76%	51.11%

Unwilling to Attend Social Activities	80%	70.37%	66.67%	52.94%	33.33%
Feeling to have Been Extricated from the Shadow	25%	40.75%	53.33%	61.76%	71.11%

E.1.2 Safety Promotion Plan for the Disabled

Background:

There are 2262 handicapped people in this district, of which 1133 are with disabled limbs, 220 with eye sight impairment, 139 with hearing impairment, 406 with mental disease, 221 are mentally handicapped, and 131 with multiple handicap. In 2008, according to the travel service method survey based on door-to-door visit to 958 people with disabled limbs conducted by the disabled persons federation and Chaoyang 3rd Hospital, 485 people do not go out, accounting for 51% of the total respondents, 341 people go out under the help of their families, accounting for 35%; phycological diagnosis shows that people with ordinary mental health status account for 75.3% of the total respondents, and 17.5% are with health mentality. This shows that firstly, people with disabled limbs take up the large share of the disabled in this district, and attention and recuperation service are needed for this group, secondly, people with disabled limbs have difficulty in traveling, and efforts shall be redoubled to help their travel, thirdly, the mental health issues are gradually emerging for these people, and timely intervention measures are needed.

Intervention Measures and Plan

Conducting limbs recuperation for the disabled, aiming to reach 100% of the recuperation rate for people with disabled limbs; renovating barrier free facilities, enhancing the installation of safety handrails, slope for the disabled and other public facilities inside the residential quarters,

improving the renovation rate of infrastructure for the disabled, offering them with more convenient transport, and improving their mental health through professional invention.

Program Implementation:

1. Improving the barrier free facilities for the disabled. Renovating the roads, safety slopes, installing convenient facilities for the transport of the disabled, cooperating with corporations specialized in managing dense population to add barrier free facilities and safety signs in public areas, building 4 slopes at the entrance of residential buildings where handicapped people frequent, continuing the activities of barrier free home renovation, installing 199 handrails in 53 residential buildings in old communities, with a coverage rate of 71%, conducting 13 family barrier free renovation programs for 114 households of people with disabled limbs, including slopes at the entrance, handrails in the washroom, replacing sitting toilet with squatting toilet, flexible showers, etc., installing flash door bell for 90 households of people with hearing impairment, with a coverage rate of 70%, and gradually enlarging the scope of families that receive barrier free facilities renovation.

2. Creating fair, equal and accessible social environment. Building community care network, cooperating with the volunteer team to provide household services including house cleaning, cooking for the disabled people on a one-to-one basis, and offering timely support to address other safety issues, enhancing the training and promotion of care and support for the disabled.

3. Conducting assistance activities. Based on the needs of the disabled, organizing various cultural and physical activities, recuperation consultation, questionnaire, funny sport, tour, handicraft demonstration, film watching, book reading, essay soliciting, knowledge test, etc; doing a lot of promotion work in the form of bulletin boards, banners and promotion materials on the occasions of Sight Day, Ear Care Day, Barrie Free Promotion Day, Day of Disabled Persons, offering training, education and guidance in various aspects to the disabled from family life to social life.

4. Conducting large scale health consultation, free diagnosis and lectures, teaching recuperation knowledge to the disabled and their families

twice per month by doctors from the recuperation department of traditional Chinese medical science from the community, handing out free recuperation medical treatment cards, and improving the self protection awareness and recuperation capability of the disabled.

5. Building a warm homeland for the disabled. Guiding and promoting the disabled and their families to attend self and mutual help activities, providing recuperation facilities including disabled vehicle, wheeler, physical exercises facilities, libraries, vocational recuperation station, recuperation training room, day-time care room, phycological consultation room, conference training room and computer room. Conducting various kinds of targeted vocational recuperation labor, leisure skills training, cultural and sports activities, so as to improve the mental and physical health of the disabled and their families to the largest extent.

6. Giving full play to the role of employment assistance and service agent. Based on te employment ability and willingness of the disabled, promoting the employment for the disabled, and organizing leisure skills training, such as computer operation, sign language, handicraft and cooking, which have attracted an increasing number of the disabled. In the past five years, 105 disabled persons with labor ability have found jobs.

Results and Evaluation:

Conducting barrier free facilities renovation for all public units of the district, with a coverage rate of 100%. The service coverage rate for the disabled with recuperation needs have been on constant growth, and reached 100% in 2013. During the five years, after the recuperation training of the community sanitation service center, 27 disabled persons have shown improving health status, and regained their independent movement abilities; in 2013, the number of disabled persons that need family support while traveling has reduced from 341 to 185, declining by 42.8%, and the number of disabled persons that do not travel has dropped from 485 to 178, the number of disabled persons that can travel independently has increased from 32 to 365.

E.1.3 Care for the Empty nest aged people--Old People Hot Line Service

Old People Hot Line service has been provided to ensure the safety of the old people who live without the companion of their children. Based on the 96156 call system of the community service center, efforts have been made to apply for services for this group of old people. To prevent from overcrowding of the hot line, the people's hot line of the community center, the service hot line 96156 of Beijing municipal community and the service hot lines of all service providers have been incorporated into the old people hot line system, and the emergency call-bell service has also been provided for free to more than 120 old people aged over 80 with sever diseases and live without the companion of their children. A service team that grantee the safety of this kind of old people has been set up under the leadership of community old people's association, with the community hospital as the main body, and participated by community police, guards and volunteers. Based on records of the old people hot line, visiting these old people, meeting their reasonable demands in a timely manner, helping them to see doctors, attending their lives, offering them with emergency assistance, health care, and legal support, etc. The community volunteer service team has formed a one-to-one assistance pattern to care for the mental health of the old people. The 36 years old Liang Huilan, who is reputed as the National Star for Old People Care, has been in her spare time of that past16 years serving the old people that are without families, disabled, or without the companion of their children. During these 16 years, she has looked after about 20 plus old persons, and has built a family-like feeling with them.

E.2 Safety Promotion and Injury Promotion Program Targeted at High Risk Environment

E.2.1 Safety Plan for Old Communities

Background:

Of the 14 communities in the district, 50% are old ones, mainly centralized in the northern side of Chaoyang Road, mostly are previously employees' dormitories of state owned enterprises, occupied mainly by old people and tenets. As these communities have been developed early, the infrastructure there is aged, and supporting facilities are insufficient. As the traffic there is quite busy, it can not apply closure management,

and some communities, even with safety post at the entrance, can still not prevent the entrance of strangers. Although almost every household in these communities have installed safety nets on the doors and windows, most of them are getting rusty and aged, and are not effective as a result. In 2009, there was 118 cases of preventable safety accidents within the district, and 79% took place in old communities. The reasons for relatively higher rate of safety accidents in these old communities are that: no closure management, ineffective property management, heavy population and weak self protection awareness.

Objective and Plan:

Intensifying safety promotion work for the residents, improving the safety awareness of dwellers in old communities, integrating the prevention from three aspects of people, objects and technologies, promoting the entrance guard system, building key safety communities, reducing the cases of preventable safety accidents, intensifying the management of special groups, and elevating the overall safety level of old communities.

Measure and Implementation:

1. Intensifying Safety Network from the Aspect of People. Arranging 60 plus people to take patrols over the old communities, with safety posts as the basis, taking patrols at separate times, and dissolving risks at the first time. With the cooperation of 2522 volunteers, conducting overall, all-time Injury Prevention for all places of the district.

2. Intensifying Safety Network from the Aspect of Objects. In respect of the status of lack of property management, weak technological prevention facilities of the old communities, installing entrance guard system in all old communities, changing the previous all closure door system into entrance guard with light gathering frame, thus getting rid of the potential risks of dim aisles, poor ventilation and inconvenient transport, the installing rate reaching 100%. To resolve the issue of artificial damage to the safety door system, applying the double guarantee technology by combing Safety door system with monitor system, which means installing monitor cameras at the entrance of the building, and 3

smart entrance guard monitor system terminals at the sub-district urban management direction center, Balizhuang police station, community police affairs station(mainly including back stage disposal system, 2+2 TV wall and other information technology based monitoring facility), and ensuring 24 hours inspection by appointed working staff. Upon the occurrence of damage to the entrance guard system, such as forceful plugging, kicking, or power cutting off, both the on site system and monitoring terminal would give alarms, automatically take photos and save them as evidences. Meanwhile, the 24 hours entrance guard system maintenance and repair station can also offer repair at the first time.

3.Intensifying Safety Network from the Aspect of Technology. To maximize the monitoring effect of the old communities, efforts have been made to make a breakthrough of the traditional way of monitor camera installation at conventional places, through on site surveys and analysis of the entrance of communities, the layout of residential blocks, places with high rates of accident occurrence, ensuring the key points for camera installation, and supplying different kinds of cameras according to different positions and perspectives. Based on the local comprehensivize direction center, improving the construction of software and hardware, and ensuring all the key areas are being monitored.

4. Building a comprehensivize center, community working stop and working group for stability maintenance, shaping four-grade management network, conducting network-based management, realizing overall coordination, integration and smooth direction. Making alarm reporting on a monthly basis, and reporting on the existing issues for key communities, key places with high accidents frequencies, and the work of safety maintenance.

5. Promoting the construction of standard communities, Beiyi community in Beili, Hongmiao has been constructed in 2011, Glass dormitory communities in Beili Hongmiao has been constructed in 2012, and Ganlu Homeland community has been built in 2013. Adopting high technologies to reduce the accidents in key communities.

6. Carrying out safety promotion from time to time in old communities, posting warnings in conspicuous places of the communities, such as the bulletin boards and entrance of the buildings, organizing polices to lecture on security and burglary prevention knowledges, encouraging them

to install safety door and window, organizing safety activists to report on the safety work, printing and handing out safety promotion materials.

7. Based on the actual status of accidents of the previous year, and taking into consideration of the frequent property infringement cases, organizing centralized work of cracking downs; coordinating the efforts made by relevant governmental member units of Balizhuang urban management team, Gaobeidian industry and commerce department and public security bureau to redouble the efforts of the safety work and conduct at least once per month of cleaning activities in chaotic places such as the key rent houses, small and middle sized hotels, illegal businesses, Six-Small-Shops (small restaurants, small barbers, small bath shops, small shops, small entertainment places, small internet bars), wastes recycling center that are with heavy flow of migrants and high rates of safety accidents.

Results and Evaluation:

According to the analysis based on the professional data provided by the public security system, in the past five years, the entrance guard system coverage rate for old communities has reached 100%, citizens’ safety awareness has been improved, and in 2013, the preventable accident rate was reduced to zero in Ganlu Homeland community thanks to the efforts of standard community construction.

2010-2013 Safety Monitored Statistics of Hongbei Community

Year \ Item	2010	2011	2012	2013
Preventable Accidents Cases	13	19	5	7
Residents’ Safety Awareness	69%	71%	78%	81%
Safety Door Coverage Rate	85%	100%	100%	100%

2010-2013 Safety Monitored Statistics of Ganlu Homeland Community

Year \ Item	2010	2011	2012	2013
Preventable Accidents Cases	10	7	5	0
Residents' Safety Awareness	63%	74%	79%	86%
Entrance Guard Coverage Rate	84%	87%	100%	100%

E.2.2 Home Safety Plan--Coal Gas Positioning Prevention

1. Conducting coal gas positioning prevention education, making and handing out promotion materials such as Guidance on Coal Gas Prevention to thousands households living in Balizhuang, and more than 20000 person times have been covered under this promotion in the past five years. Installing 260 wind scoops to households with coal gas heating, replacing 45 crook chimneys, installing carbon monoxide alarms for 1236 households With gas heating, and encouraging citizens to change the methods of heating. During the five years, 624 households have replaced safety heating methods such as electricity heating with coal gas heating (97 households with electricity heating, 19 with natural gals heating, 320 without heating, 188 removed households). 2. Changing direct discharging style of gas water heater. Investigating on 1370 households with direct discharging style of gas water heater, and getting rid of 99% of its risks. 3. Dynamic intervention in gas security. Conducting one free in-house security inspection every two years by cooperating with Chaoyang 2nd branch companies of Beijing Gas Group; conducting one security inspections for special groups (old people living alone, and the disabled) , with a focus on the gas security; overall inspection on the gas water heater of people living in rented houses. Community guards shall prevent the entrance of vendors of license-less gas wars, and posting education materials in the community to remind the old people not to be cheated by people claiming to conduct in-house gas

inspection. The residential committee would notify residents of the gas inspection organized by the community. Reminding in especial that when signing the house renting agreement, the owners shall clearly state on the security status of the gas facilities so as to ensure that they could be properly used by tenants.

E.2.3 Work Place Safety Plan--Safety Management of Large Areas with Heavy Population

With a business area of 11000 m², Hualian Xinguang Store (Beijing) Co., Ltd., also known as Xinguang Tiandi, is a large and high-level shopping mall with shopping, f&b and brands. As the typical place in this community, the safety promotion program group take the ensuring of customers' life and property security as the starting point, and carry out daily security management work by strictly abiding by the policy of "prevention first, safety first".

1. Intensifying the construction of safety facilities. Installing warning signs in dangerous areas of elevator, glass and stairs, explosion proof carpet, explosion proof fences and helmets, installing more than 3000 fire-fighting equipments, over 7300 smoke sensing and temperature sensing detectors, over 500 manual alarms, and also 35% smart alarms which accounts for 35% of all the alarms. Regular maintenance and repair of these safety facilities and emergency rescue facilities.
2. Building key prevention and control teams, emergency disposal teams, carrying out prevention drillings under the direction of professionals to improve the emergent evacuation capability and ensure orderly evacuation upon emergent occasions.
3. Building teams to crack down on pocketing. Cooperation with Balizhuang police station and arranging polices professionalized in anti-pocketing to teach relevant knowledges. Through learning how to identify tracking and catching thieves, members of the anti-pocketing team carry out effective cracking down on pocking.
4. Through daily safety inspection, getting rid of 2000 risks in fire-fighting, electricity, food, etc.
5. Training the work staff. Cultivating the safety awareness featuring "safety first, it is everyone's responsibility. Carrying out 24 hours training for the new employees, and offering double training for all employees (sales person and cleaners know about fire-fighting). Up till now, 100% of the employees have been under the training.

E.2.4 Fire Disaster Prevention Plan--Fire-Fighting Rebuilding Program of Old Buildings

In areas where the old buildings concentrate in Dongli and Xili of Balizhuang, there are common scenes which seem to affect public security such as piling inside the corridors, blocking of emergency escape corridors with iron doors. Built in 1994 to the north of No.38, Balizhuang Dongli, the twin-dormitory buildings of Balizhuang Dongli is known for its poor living conditions, heavy population, and common-seen color-coated steel houses over windows, aging and overloading of wires within the corridor, piling of combustible objects and other objects inside the corridor, narrow emergent evacuation corridor, oil stains over walls of public kitchens, and power cords, sever aging of power cords and gas pipes. In 2013, upon on-site inspection of the sever blocking of fire-fighting corridors and the oil steins of the public kitchens of the twin-dormitories, renovating plans have been made upon discussion to allocate about 1 million RMB in the initial period, and adopt a series of measures. 1. Installing iron cupboards at the top of the corridors for storage, cleaning off the piled objects in the fire-fighting corridors, and the combustible things in emergent evacuation corridors. 2. Re-deploying all the cords inside the building, debugging and clean off all the irregular power lines and aged switches, adding power leaking protectors to ensure the power safety inside the buildings. 3. Thoroughly cleaning all the oil steins in the kitchens, renovating the aged natural gas pipes inside the buildings, and removing all the oil steins in the public kitchens, applying new titles on all the walls, cleaning oof the combustible objects and fire risks. 4. Conducting safety education to residents in the buildings, posting Letter to Residents and fire-fighting knowledge materials, carrying out frequent fire-fighting inspections and regular water testing to fire-fighting hydrants inside the building.

Section F Indicator 4 (Programs that are based on the available evidence)

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

Traffic Safety: Based on Global Road Traffic Injuries Prevention Report, WTO Report: Drink-Driving Intervention, Road Traffic Accidents

Prevention Guidance (Wang Qinghua, Hunan Map Press, 2005).

Safety for the elderly: Intervention Guidance on Falling of the Elderly (Ministry of Health, 2011), etc.

Fire-fighting Safety: Fire Prevention Codes in Architectural Design (GB50016-2011) , Fire Prevention Codes in Architectural Design of High Rise Residential Buildings (GB50045-2011), Fire Disaster Automatic Alarm System Building and Check upon Delivery Codes (GB50166-2011), Fire Disaster Risk and Insurance (Sun Jinhua, Zhu Guanquan, Liuxiaoyong; Science Technology Press, 2008), On-site Fire-Fighting Safety Technologies Codes for Construction Programs (GB50720-2011).

According to the paper entitled Survey on the Relationship Between Cultural and Physical Activities published in Chinese Journal of Gerontology, both the mental and physical status of retired people attending cultural and physical activities have been obviously improved, and the article concludes that the attending cultural and physical activities are good for the mental and physical health of the old people, therefore, intervention measures are needed to be adopted.

4.2 Has any contacts been established with the ISCSC (International Safe Community Support Centers), WHO CCCSP (WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion at the Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden), other scientific institutions, or knowledgeable organizations about the development and/or implementation of evidence-based strategies? Which ones? What has been the extent of their counsel?

1. China Occupational Safety and Health Association (International Safety Community Support Center) offers technological support to the building of safety community, including involved programs and evaluation; provides timely accidents and injury guidance that is applicable both in China and abroad, and conducting program planning.

2. Through government purchasing service and other forms, conducting cooperation with professional organizations in collecting reliable evidences and providing professional technological support.

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

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

1. Building the accidents and injury recording system, conducting recording and statistics work of accidents and injuries by medical organizations and relevant functional departments, offering timely data submitting to work groups for regular collation and analysis, and making targeted intervention measures.

2. Through functional departments, medical agencies, and education agencies, recording status of accidents and injuries in the district.

3. Governmental functional departments: professional data recording by district safety inspection administration, district public security branch, and data collection via special channels of the district.

4. Recording citizens' injury data and students' accident injury data by The 3rd Chaoyang Hospital, community sanitation service center, every middle and primary schools and kindergartens. Recording or collating the accidents and injuries status of business units, shops, property companies, institutional organizations, f&b industries by responsive subdistrict departments, and submitting these data to injury inspection work group on a quarterly basis for collation and analysis.

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

After data collection by the accidents and injuries inspection group, through internet publicizing, work conference, emails and message platforms, publicizing the monitor results to the promotion commission, every work group and the community. Meanwhile, through alarm reporting, themed safety lectures, community bulletin boards, notifying residents of the information.

Through internet, newsletters, and emails, reporting the injury data on a monthly basis by the promotion commission to relevant units and organizations of other circles; the work group, while taking into consideration of the injury status and the characteristics of the community, via the community bulletin boards and various safety activities, to publicize the accidents and injury status of traffic, public security and fire-fighting to

<p>the community.</p> <p>On annual meeting of the promotion commission, publicizing the injury data for the work group to timely adjust and evaluate the intervention measures so as to ensure the promotion is more accurately oriented.</p>	
<p>5.3 Describe how the community documents and uses knowledge about causes of injuries, groups at risk and risky environments. How does the community document progress over time?</p> <p>The accidents and injury data are mainly original paper record and e-copy in the information system, the injury record cards and relevant records of accidents and records are permanently preserved by the community sanitation service center as profiles; the e-record shall be copied through various means to ensure its intactness.</p> <p>As to accidents of deaths, sever injuries, fire disasters, etc, making independent reports with the contents covering: numbers of accident cases, extent of the injury, direct economic loss, injured parts, reasons, time and place of the accidents and injuries, comparison, changes and demographic differences with previous years, and publicizing these data to the public and relevant units; meanwhile, based on the internal evaluation conducted by professional technological guidance group, submitting proposal report to safety promotion programs and activities on a yearly basis and making timely adjustment of the program promotion plan.</p>	
<p>Section 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? What is working well and has given you good results. What are the plans to continue? What needs to be changed?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work group evaluation: as to safety programs that have already been carried out, making self-assessment to the development and implementation according to the respective objects and duties of each work group. 2. Organizing safety community promotion commission meeting, reporting the work on safety commission construction, inviting the 	

commission and all circles of the community to evaluate on the safety community construction work, and discussing on the work of the next stage.

3. Conducting surveys on or conversations with special groups and units that are involved in the safety promotion program, and learning the measures and effect of the program.

4. Providing evaluation technological support for safety community and injury prevention experts.

5. Injury data analysis: conducting analysis on the various accidents and injuries collected from all injury monitor units as the important references for program evaluation and overall construction evaluation.

6. Residents' injury investigation: confirming sample amounts in accordance with 5% of the permeant population by injury monitor group per year, conducting residents injury questionnaire, and sample surveys on residents' accident injuries in the previous year via face-to face interviews.

7. Examination upon the end of the year: conducting performance examination on the accomplished safety promotion programs and intervention measures of every departments by the comprehensive safety disposal office at the end of every year. The examination results are taken into annual comprehensive performance scores of the respective departments.

6.2 Describe how the results from the program evaluations are used.

The program evaluation results are applied to test the accomplishment of the safety work plan, via evaluation of every programs, discovering flaws and deviations in the safety promotion plan in order to improve the plan for the next year, planning new safety promotion programs, adjusting the promotion measures with failed results. For instance, in promotion the construction, we focus on the old communities, and formulation intervention policies of massive installation of safety doors. In 2001, the monitor results of preventable cases shows that the reason for failing to receive anticipated results mainly lies in the complete closure entrance guard system which causes dim-light, poor ventilation and inconvenient passage. Some residents also make orceful dragging, kicking, power break and other behaviors that cause damage to the entrance guard system. Through joint evaluation of the program group and expert group, efforts have been made to make timely adjustment of the

implementation orientation, and with the building of a peaceful community as the target, applying high technologies, intensifying the prevention in aspects of people, objects and technologies, and eventually realizing the safety promotion of the buildings. In the future construction work, our community would gradually enlarge the coverage of safety promotion program to all the district.

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

1. Conducting annual monitors on the accident injuries data of 10 kindergartens, 8 schools within the district, and making the number of accident injury cases and severe injury cases as the reference of the evaluation. According to Children’s accident injuries status table from 2009 to 2013, during the five years from 2009 to 2013, the number of accident injuries for children has been declined by 63.7%.

2. Handing out residents’ satisfaction survey sheets to residents every year to know about the satisfaction extent of residents in aspects of family life, public security and traffic as well as the improving status of family security awareness. The commission also divide the region into 14 zones, and classify the people into 4 groups according to different age brackets (6-12, 12-18, 18-60, 60 and above) and occupations (salary employees, managing staff, freelancer, retirees and people without jobs), and conducting sampled investigations by handing out 4000 copies of questionnaires, of which 3574 are valid, thus obtaining the final feedback.

Residents’ Safety Awareness and Satisfaction Investigation

Year \ Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Household Safety Satisfaction Rate	75.15%	91.28%	90.01%	91.03%	91.65%

Public Security Satisfaction Rate	77.48%	87%	89%	90.00%	89.23%
Traffic Security Satisfaction Rate	76.53%	86.37%	89.14%	88.12%	92.41%
Family Security Awareness	56.12%	66.28%	69.74%	75.27%	84.43%

According to the questionnaire on residents' safety awareness and satisfaction rate, in 2009, the overall satisfaction rate was relatively lower and family security awareness was weaker. With the in-depth construction of safety community, the questionnaires of the subsequent four years shows rising trend of the satisfaction rate and family awareness, the safety promotion effect is dramatic. Besides, according to the rescue statistics of Hongmiao fire-fighting branch team, in 2009, there were 40 cases of family rescues including gas leaking, emergent dangers, while in 2011, this number was dropped to 36, and further to 28 in 2013. This declining trend reflects the improvement of residents' safety awareness.

Section I Indicator 7 (Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks)

7.1 Describe how the community has joined in and collaborates in national and international safe community networks.

In 2008, joined ng National Safety Community Network; On October 19th, 2009, joined International Safety Community Network

7.2 Will the designation ceremony coincide with any international conference, seminar or other forms of international or national exchange?

Arranged by China Occupational Safety and Health Association (International Safety Community Support Center)

7.3 Which already designated Safe Communities will be invited for the designation ceremony?

<p>Arranged by China Occupational Safety and Health Association (International Safety Community Support Center)</p>	
<p>7.4 Which international conferences and national Safe Community conferences has the municipality participated in?</p> <p>In February 2009, inviting Zhao Linxiang, expert from China Occupational Safety and Health Association to offer guidance to the safety community construction.</p> <p>In June 2010, inviting Dr. Chen Wentao, expert from China Occupational Safety and Health Association to offer guidance to the safety community construction.</p> <p>In April 2011, conducting exchanges in safety community construction in airport subdistrict.</p> <p>In June 2011, conducting exchanges in safety community construction in Panjiayuan.</p> <p>In March 2012, participating in the international safety community lecture hosted by China Occupational Safety and Health Association in Zaoying Beili Community, Maizidian Subdistrict, Chaoyang District.</p> <p>In March 2013, attending exchanging activities in international safety community promotion in Shuangjing Subdistrict, Jinsong Subdistrict and Tuanjiehu Subdistrict.</p>	
<p>7.5 In which Regional Network for Safe Communities is the community a member or planning to seek membership? (Asian, European, Pan-Pacific, African or Latin-American Regional Network for Safe Communities)</p> <p>This community will join the Asian safety community network upon becoming member of the international safety community network.</p>	