

**The Municipality of Tynset hereby repeats its application for recognition and for status as a “Safe Community” in the World Health Organisation’s (WHO) network of Safe Communities
- first presented 14th February 2004 -**

Tynset, December 2006

**Borgar Valle
Mayor**

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Foreword

This is a shortened application from Tynset Municipality to become a member of the WHO's network of Safe Communities, based on our application dated 14th February 2004 and updating the various accident precautions after that date. Furthermore, the documentation for our first application and also this application is based on a 12-year plan for accident prevention 2003-2015 passed by the Council of Tynset Municipality 20th May 2003. The documentation describes the Municipality's accident and injury prevention work and initiatives over a Project Period (1999-2003) and a Plan Period (2003-2015).

Tynset, November 2006.

Cross-Sectoral Working Group

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1. TYNSET MUNICIPALITY

1.1. Population and Geography

Tynset is a Norwegian inland municipality in Nord-Østerdal in the far north of Hedmark County. The populated area extends from 400 to 700 metres above sea level. A good deal of the area lies above tree level (here approx. 900 metres above sea level). The climate consists of long cold winters where the temperature can sink to 40 degrees C below freezing in extreme situations, no month of the year can be guaranteed free of frost. There is little precipitation.

The population is approx. 5500, and density is 2.9 persons per km². 42% of the population live in densely populated areas. The administrative centre of Tynset municipality contains about half of the population, while the other half is scattered in remote villages and a few smaller hamlets. The population is expected to increase only slowly the nearest years. The population in the central area is expected to increase at the expense of the more remote areas.

Riksvei 3 (National Highway 3) traverses the community. It is a through road with heavy traffic and a major route for goods sent by road between Oslo and Trondheim.

1.2. Production and employment patterns

Tynset municipality covers an area of 1870 km², most of it mountainous country, forest and lakes. 55 km² comprise arable land while cultivated areas comprise about 60,000 dek..

Employment 2002:

Governmental and private services	1225	43 %
Retail sale	629	22 %
Agriculture and forestry	332	12 %
Industry	222	8 %
Building and construction	186	7 %
Transport	145	5 %
Banking and financial services	50	2 %
Water provision (inc. hydro-el.)	30	1 %

It has been suggested that the service and retail areas will grow at the expense of primary production. Tynset has a relatively low level of unemployment.

2. BACKGROUND FOR THE APPLICATION

2.1. Criteria for Safe Communities

2.1.1. The Original Four Main Criteria and Twelve Criteria of Quality

Originally the WHO established four main criteria and twelve criteria of quality for their accident preventive working model Safe Communities. Tynset Municipality systemized its accident preventive activities during the first three years of the Project Period using those criteria.

2.1.2. The Six Indicators of Safe Communities

In 2002 WHO produced the *Six Indicators of a Safe Community*, which comprise a revised and shortened version of the twelve criteria of quality. Starting in 2003 the local authority has followed the Six Indicators of a Safe Community in its future work. A description of how Tynset is working to satisfy the six indicators in order to make Tynset a safe community is to be found in Section 5, where the indicators function as the subheadings within the Plan of Action.

Safe Communities have:

- 1) *An infrastructure based on partnership and collaboration, governed by a cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community.*
- 2) *Long term, sustainable programmes covering both genders and all ages, environments and situations.*
- 3) *Programmes that target high-risk groups and environments, and programmes that promote safety for vulnerable groups.*
- 4) *Programmes that document the frequency and causes of injuries.*
- 5) *Evaluation measures to assess programmes, processes and the effects of changes.*
- 6) *Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities network.*

2.2. Tynset as a "Safe Community"

There is good reason to believe that "most people" think Tynset is a safe place to live in. But we know that accidents have happened and will happen again, even in Tynset, and they will happen to people of all ages and in many different places and situations. But each individual accident is one too many. Efforts to prevent accidents must therefore be developed and carried on parallel with a development in the registration of accidents. Making use of the Safe Communities Project, there can be a continual process of developing and implementing local accident-preventive routines. One of the challenges we face is to eliminate, or at least reduce, "unnecessary" hazards.

A separate registration of accidents for Tynset Municipality has only just begun and, because of the community's comparatively small population, it will be some time before registration can be used with any statistical certainty as a basis for future activities.

2.3. Preventive healthcare

Preventive healthcare has been declared to be a priority area within Norwegian health policy. Stortinget (The National Parliament) has acknowledged this to be a matter of priority numerous times. An important aspect of preventive healthcare is to instigate accident-preventive measures and routines and this functions best through the individual municipality and in the local community. WHO's "Ottawa Charter", which Norway has ratified, and Tynset will follow up, defines five methods:

- developing a policy beneficial to health in all sectors
- developing beneficial physical surroundings / environments
- strengthening the social network
- increasing the individual's own ability to take care of his / her own health
- reorientating the health service from curative to preventive activity

These methods will necessarily include details concerning both generalized healthcare and accident prevention.

2.4. Crucial accident-preventive laws and regulations

The local authority is bound to follow a number of laws and regulations. Many of them have an injury- and accident-preventive function. The most important and direct preventive laws and regulations are:

- Health Services in Municipalities Legislation
- Planning and Construction Legislation (PBL)
- Pollution Legislation
- Fire and Explosion Hazards Legislations
- Electrical Installations and Equipment Legislations
- Road Traffic Legislation
- Civil Defence Legislation
- Workplace Legislation
- Regulation for Internal Control, concerning control in workplaces (HMS-regulation)
- Regulation concerning environmental health protection in schools etc. (MHV-regulation)
- Chapter 9a in the Education Legislation
- Police Regulation in Tynset Municipality

3. GOALS

3.1. National goals

One of the headings describing the goals in Stortingsmelding (Parliamentary Report) nr 16 (2002-2003), Prescription for a more healthy Norway (The Health Report) is: "The Health Service must work more for prevention and repair." Work to prevent accidents is declared to be an area of commitment as regards health protection.

Special national goals for the environment of growing children and young people are detailed in RPR (National guidelines to support the interests of children and young people during planning). An important national goal is to "assure a growth-environment which protects children and young people from physical and mental injuries, and which has both physical, social and cultural qualities which are always compatible with existing knowledge of the needs of children and young people."

3.2. Goals for Tynset Municipality

3.2.1. Primary goals

- 1) *Tynset must become a still safer community to live in.*
- 2) *Accident prevention must become a natural part of the development and priorities used at all levels of Tynset society.*
- 3) *The number of accidents among the population of Tynset must be reduced.*
- 4) *The indicators of a Safe Community have to be achieved through accident prevention.*

3.2.2. Subsidiary goals

- 1) Registration of accidents in Tynset is to be developed into a useful basis for future planning of accident prevention.
- 2) Accident prevention in Tynset is to be complete and cross-sectoral with the cooperation of the whole of Tynset society (local politicians, local administration / functionaries, private businesses, voluntary organisations and individual citizens).
- 3) Accident-preventive routines are to be practised and become permanent in as many areas as possible in Tynset society.

4. INDICATORS OF A SAFE COMMUNITY AS AN ACTION PLAN

This plan consists of programmes recommended according to the WHO's 6 indicators, passed by the Municipal Council as a 12 year long-term plan, to be revised every 4th year.

4.1. An accident-preventive infrastructure

Indicator 1

Safe Communities have an infrastructure based on partnership and collaboration, governed by a cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community.

At the start of the project (late 1998) an administrative **Working Group** was appointed representing a cross-section of departments run by the government and the municipality. At the same time the political decision was made that a "Growth-Committee", (responsible for conditions for children and young people growing up in Tynset) consisting of 5 politicians, should be the political steering group. After the local election in the autumn of 1999, *The Municipal Cabinet has become the political steering group*. This will be the permanent steering model in the years to come.

The Cabinet has, in a meeting with the Working Group on 5th October 2000, confirmed that accident prevention in Tynset is to be given high priority. The Executive Officer and the Administrative Leaders of the local authority have also in their turn ensured that accident-prevention has to be focused on and remains a high priority. Finally that was confirmed by the Municipal Council 20th May 2003.

The Working Group consisted at first of 6 members (4 employees of the local authority and 2 from external governmental departments). Later the Working Group was reduced to 5 members, and afterwards to 4 (3 local authority employees and Tynset's Police Chief). The Working Group has been responsible for coordinating, evaluating and developing accident prevention in the community with the help of the Safe Communities concept.

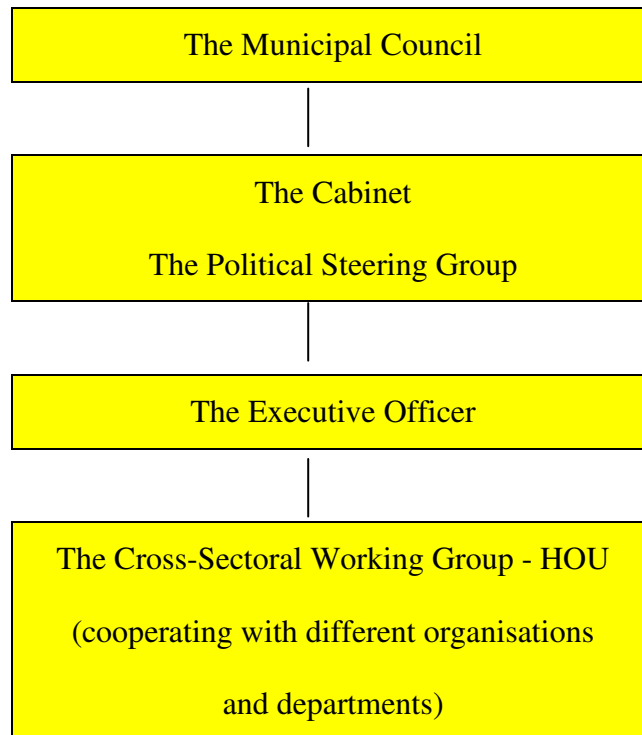
In the Plan Period from May 2003 the Working Group is amalgamated with the compulsory Health Information Committee (in Norwegian shortened HOU) which has a mandate to spread health information to all Tynset's inhabitants, and also responsible for promoting safety in the local community. **Today HOU as a Cross-Sectoral Working Group consist of**

- The leading Health Visitor – representing the municipal administration (leader)
- The Municipal Medical Officer
- Tynset's Chief of Police – representing the government
- A socialist – representing the municipal administration

- A politician – representing the Municipal Council
- Two youths – representing the Municipal Youth Assembly
- Two represents from voluntary organizations for health care and accident prevention
- The Municipal Spokesman for Children and Youth (group secretary)

It will be an important task for HOU to contribute to Safe Communities becoming a permanent concept for the annual planning and implementation of accident prevention through the improvement of existing routines and the initiation of new activities. Accident-preventive calculations must be made within all relevant service areas in Tynset during planning and implementation of new activities. Through the local authority's Inter Net homepage, www.tynset.kommune.no, and its monthly distributed information folder, *Infoblad*, clubs, voluntary societies, businesses and the individual inhabitant will be informed and persuaded to contribute to making the whole of Tynset a safe community.

Organisation map during the Plan Period from May 2003



4.2. Long-term balanced programmes

Indicator 2

Safe Communities have long term, sustainable programmes covering both genders and all ages, environments and situations.

Experience in Norway and internationally suggests that work with the Safe Communities concept must be organised through a broad cooperation between governmental institutions, private businesses, voluntary organisations and individuals who are interested in accident prevention. Activities and projects must be given priority based on a long-term perspective.

The Cross-Sectoral Working Group decided therefore to make a long term accident-prevention plan validated by the highest level of the municipal authority's planning and decision making. The plan was ratified by The Municipal Council 20th May 2003 and is linked to this application. The plan applies to all the community's inhabitants. The working group has chosen to call the initial work on this plan *the Project Period*. After 20th May 2003 the plan describes *a long-term Plan Period of 12 years*. The whole plan are supposed to function actively to motivate for accident prevention in Tynset. The plan itself will run and be evaluated in four year periods, and at the end of 12 years our goal is to completely revise the plan.

4.3. Activities directed towards vulnerable groups

Indicator 3

Safe Communities have programmes that target high-risk groups and environments, and programmes that promote safety for vulnerable groups.

4.3.1. Accidents among the elderly

During the project period three employees from the home-based care department and two from the Nursing Home have been appointed to an accident-preventive committee. Actions:

- Single day courses arranged for employees involved in care of the elderly, in institutions and at home, concerning prevention of accidents with most emphasis on falls and fire hazards.
- The Pensioners' Associations distributes buckets of sand every autumn to all elderly inhabitants, in order to prevent accidental falls in icy and slippery conditions.
- The Pensioners' Associations organizes various physical activities for the elderly to prevent osteoporosis and fall accidents.
- Tynset's Fire Prevention Department cooperates with the Pensioners' Association on a four year fire prevention project. (*See under, point 4.3.5*).

For follow-up activities during the Plan Period, see 4.7.

4.3.2. Accidents among children and young people

National statistics show that accidents involving children happen most often in the home, but they also happen in schools and kindergardens. Tynset's Health Service is working to prevent accidents, both in the homes, schools and kindergardens.

Concerning accidents in schools and nursery schools :

During the Project Period for Safe Communities four employees from schools and nursery schools and two parents have been appointed to an accident prevention committee. The committee found that the regulations for environmental health protection for nursery schools and schools (*MHV*) fulfill the aspects of accident prevention so long as they are completely adhered to on all points, and especially with reference to §14. The MHV regulations have so far been "the Workplace Environmental Law " for children and young people at kindergardens and schools. However, since 1st. April 2003 the Law Concerning Education has been augmented with a new chapter 9a " Pupils' Environment at School". This will become the new environmental workplace legislation for pupils.

Different accident prevention for children and young people:

- The Health Service, including the Health Service in schools, works continually for the prevention of accidents and injuries which can harm children and young people. In accident prevention a balance must be kept between the need for physical activity on the one hand, and protection from injury on the other.
- Accident prevention must take place on several levels at the same time. This can be carried out on one level through individual interviews with parents and meetings with groups of parents, and on another through acting as the local authority's expert on health questions.
- The Health Service has produced brochures and checklists for use during home visits and interviews regarding the various age groups.
- The Health Service's office should be an example in the use of safety equipment for children.
- The work of the School Health Service in accident prevention has hitherto been motivated by the need to develop the pupils' practical understanding of safety.
- The Health Service, including the School Health Service, must play its part in taking responsibility for tasks connected with local accident prevention in the community.
- The Municipal Medical Officer and the Health Service ensure that the MHV regulations for schools and nursery schools are kept.
- The local authority's spokesperson for children visits primary schools, middle schools and nursery schools yearly with the direct purpose of promoting accident prevention. The spokesperson's impression is that the MHV regulations are being kept and that both the schools and the nursery schools are working systematically to prevent accidents.
- Some voluntary leisure-organisations work systematically to promote a positive attitude to accident prevention.
- A meeting, with accident preventive attitudes as a theme, should be arranged every other year for all these voluntary organisations with accident-risk activities.
- A motorsport club, a rifle club and a aerosport club followed a special accident-preventive programme during the year 2004.
- A consultant has been engaged by Tynset Municipality to coordinate different activities to prevent abuse of intoxicating substances, violence and aggressive situations among young people, and in cooperation with the police office this coordinator organises night-raven groups among the parents on those nights which are expected to be troublesome, such as when there are public dances.
- About preventing traffic accidents, see point 4.3.4.

For follow-up activities during the Plan Period, see 4.7

4.3.3. Agricultural accidents

Agriculture represents an area with many, often serious, accidents mostly in working situations, but also in leisure time because the farmyard and the buildings are a play area for children and young people. Starting an agricultural accident-prevention committee has been considered during the project period, but instead the following organisations have cooperated as regards accident prevention: The Agricultural Department of the local authority, Tynset Farm Labour Group, the regional Business Health Service (BHT) and the domestic Agricultural Health Service. The Business Health Service has cooperated closely with the Agricultural Health Service.

Accident preventive activities:

- A accident prevention course has been held in Tynset in 2002 for farmers, forest owners and others working in agriculture.

- Agriculture organizations together with The Agriculture Department have developed an "Agricultural Quality Control Systems" (in Norwegian KSL). KSL is a tool to systematize both management, health, environment and safety. KSL will probably be the tool used to reduce the frequency and seriousness of agricultural accidents. The system is controlled by authorised KSL-inspectors. Members of the Agricultural Health Service also receive advice concerning matters of health, environment and safety precautions on their properties.
- Using a grant to the project for 2002 from the Health and Social Services Directorate, Tynset Municipality, together with BHT, has presented 7 farmers with a year's free membership of the Agricultural Health Service. These are to be followed up by the organisation's local area representative (for Nord-Østerdal and Røros regions). The purpose of these free memberships is to create a ripple effect by demonstrating that giving priority to health, environment and safety is profitable also economically in the long run.

For further follow-up activities during the Plan Period, see 4.7.

4.3.4. Prevention of traffic accidents

After Tynset's first application to get the status as a Safe Community (2004), we had a site visit by two advisers from WHO (2005), and the most negative conclusion was that too many traffic accidents happened in our community. In Tynset Municipality there are 116 km of highways, and 97 km of secondary roads and other roads of lower standard. Highway 3 (Rv 3) goes longitudinally through the municipality for 70 km and is the main route for heavy goods transport between the north and south regions of Norway. The fact that this road was not built for this kind of traffic is a major reason why this road have a high accident frequency, see point 4.4.3. below. The authorities of the highways, and not Tynset Municipality, rules that problem. But our municipality has done, and can do, something. The most important is presented below.

The Traffic Safety Committee and Traffic Safety Plan:

The Traffic Safety Committee, which is directly responsible to the Municipal Council, has existed since 1992, chosen every fourth year by the Council. The committee's main function is to initiate traffic safety goals and intermediate aims, and coordinate the traffic safety work. Its most important tool is following up and updating the Traffic Safety Plan, first passed by the Council in 1992. The plan has to be inspected and adjusted every year, and revised and then ratified by the Council every fourth year.

This year the plan has been all over revised, and passed by the Council in November. Schools, kindergardens, voluntary organizations, and all the inhabitants have been invited to participate and come up with their opinions, suggestions and demands during the planwork. The revised plan has got the following goal and intermediate aims:

Main goal:

All the inhabitants of the municipality should feel safe in traffic

Intermediate aims:

- *Children and youth must have a safe way to school and leisure time activities*
- *The elderly and disabled must be able to move safely in traffic*
- *The inhabitants must be made counscious of their responsibility as road-users*

Four types of action areas covered by the plan:

1. *Building new footpaths and cycle tracks*
2. *Physical actions*
3. *Traffic control*
4. *Actions toward road-users*

Planning a national traffic safety conference within the frame of Safe Communities:

In order to warn our national authority about dangerous roads, and to motivate all the local inhabitants to act safely in the traffic, Tynset Municipality during the last months has been planning to put traffic safety on the agenda by help of a national traffic safety conference in March 2007, and to be arranged in cooperation with the Safe Community and neighbour municipality, Alvdal. Our two municipalities have a similar problem with the former mentioned Highway 3 (RV3). The seminar is being planned with the help of the traffic safety organization Trygg Trafikk (Safe Traffic), Among the organisations to be invited are: WHO Collaborating Centre, the national authority for Safe Communities, the national authority for traffic safety, all the Norwegian municipalities, and especially those participating the Safe Communities network, and at last but not least the ordinary inhabitants of Tynset.

The fire brigades in rescue work:

The Fire Brigade is legally responsible for being on the alert for all types of accidents, including traffic accidents. The fire brigades of Tynset and of Alvdal have cooperated in procuring the best equipment for the different situations of traffic accidents, especially a heated tent which can be very important in the case of winter accidents. Tynset and Alvdal are noted for being in an area with extremely low winter temperatures.

Safe home for a fifty-kroner note:

The authority of Tynset Municipality cooperates with Hedmark County, the road authorities, The Police Chief of Tynset and the taxi drivers in Tynset to offer and organize for the youth safe transport home for a fifty-kroner note on nights after certain appointed dances and so on.

For further follow up activities during the Plan Period, see 4.7.

4.3.5. Prevention of accidental fires

Tynset has, in cooperation with the neighbouring municipalities, established a professional fire service, with fire brigades and a fire prevention section.

The Fire Service and the Fire Chief:

Annually The Fire Chief has to do the following:

- Follow up any deficiency DBE should point out.
- Present to the council at the beginning of each working year a plan for fire prevention and fire rescue, together with comments and a list of priorities concerning fire inspection, motivation, information etc
- Follow up and carry out all decisions made by his own department and the authorities.

Fire Prevention Department:

Together with the neighbour municipalities Tynset have made an agreement to set up a Fire Prevention Department. The Department primarily assists the fire chiefs with fire inspection of

especially inflammable objects. The Fire Prevention Department also works with information and education concerning fire prevention in nursery schools, schools and voluntary organisations. The department cooperates with each district's chimney sweeping service.

Fire prevention priorities:

- Risk-based control of hoses, see below
- Cooperation with the farmers and their organisations
- Organising fire-prevention education in nursery schools
- Organising fire-prevention education in schools
- Information to local inhabitants via service office and web pages
- Continual training of fire protection leaders
- Continual meeting with members of the building trade if necessary

Risk-based control and advice in private housing:

This includes carrying out an inspection of housing where there are resident pensioners, privately rented bedsitters or flats, those rented from the local authority, or a company controlled by the local authority. The project has the following goals:

1. Functional smoke alarms and extinguishers in every apartment.
2. Increased knowledge of fire prevention among the tenants.
3. A reduction in fires of 50% related to the above mentioned kinds of housing.

Implementation of control and advice in private housing:

The cooperating organisations are the local authority's of health and social services departments, property management, pensioner organisations, and insurance companies. The chimney sweeping service is making a survey on the basis of material collected by the cooperating organisations. The fire and sweep services are responsible for control and advice. In conclusion there will be a report and an evaluation with annual reviews of the work carried out. All buildings in Tynset have now been examined and registered in this way.

Fire-prevention week in schools:

The Fire Chief is of the opinion that there will be most support for, and effect from, cooperation with schools. Schoolchildren will be able to take home with them both information and positive attitudes and this can have a good effect on their parents and other adults.

For further follow up activities during the Plan Period, see 4.7.

4.3.6. Prevention of alcoholic and drug abuse, violent accidents and suicide

The Municipality Council passed a revised action plan in 2005 for the municipal work against alcohol and drug abuse, a programme for 2005-2008. The action plan serving the Tynset Municipality is presented in the following table:

Municipal departments and actions	Domestic institutions and actions
Doctor in charge of treatment	The Hospital Inland (incl.Tynset Hospital)
Public Health Centre	District Mental Health Centre, and a consultant for alcohol and drug abuse prevention
Company Health Service	Tynset Hospital
Mental Health Nurse	Childrens and Youths Mental Health Polyclinic
“Rusgruppa”. Group for the prevention of	Family Protection Office

alcohol abuse, drug abuse and violence	
The Social Department: - Welfare Officers and Social Workers - AKAN (The working life committee against alcoholism and drug abuse) - Coordinated local actions (SLT, see below) - “Home for a fifty-kroner note” (see above)	Sertified care and treatment centres at The Health Region East
Voluntary work by organizations: - AA-group (anonymous alcoholics) - ALANON-group (group for the relatives) - Several voluntary organizations preventing alcoholic abuse, drug abuse and violence	

Coordinated local aktions (in norwegian SLT): Using domestic and municipal financing Tynset Municipality has engaged a social worker to coordinate the different actions to prevent violence, suicide, alcoholic and drug abuse. This coordinator is secretary for the above mentioned “Rusgruppa”. An important task for “Rusgruppa” has been, together with the schools and the Police Chief, to organize **night ravens** among parents who patrol the streets, especially to calm down quarrelling and prevent violence at evenings when streets and meeting places are expected to be crowded with young people. Now the Police Chief is the organizer. See below.

Other local actions are:

Organized by the Municipal Culture Department

- Rambu Youth Club
- Bridge Building Project – a mental health project
- Dancing courses for children and youth
- Municipal Youth Contact
- “The Culture Schoolbag” – various sorts of cultural education for schildren and youth

Organiced by the schools:

- Several projects against violence, alchohol and drug abuse
- Anti mobbing projects
- Child welfare officer engaged by the schools
- Project weeks in cooperation with the Police Chief.
- Service and information in the upper secondary school about mental health

The Police Chief of Tynset:

- Cooperates closely with the schools
- Some projects in cooperation with the schools and the parents, for instance the night ravens
- Cooperation with the upper secondary school, the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency and the School Medical Service related to the students celebrations of finishing the school.
- Participates in several committees preventing violence, alcohol and drug abuse, among them the municipal Health Information Committee, the Control Committee for the Sale and Serving of Alcohol and the Traffic Safety Committee.

Other official preventive organisations and actions:

- Children and Youth Team
- Forum Nord-Østerdal to prevent intoxicant and alcohol abuse

4.4. Registration and documentation of accidents

Indicator 4

Safe Communities have programmes that document the frequency and causes of injuries.

4.4.1. Registration of accidents involving personal injury in Tynset

Registration of accidents involving personal injury and resulting medical treatment

- started at the local authority's Medical Centre in 1997, but has so far not been quite adequate
- this year, 2006, the registration has been continually at the Municipal Medical Centre, but still some of the registrations are not exact enough
- will be coordinated with corresponding registration at Tynset Hospital when the hospital has come further on with this type of registration than is the case at the present time
- is now possible to get annually from the police and highway authorities relating traffic injuries, see point 4.4.3. below

Until now our municipality have to use accident registration results from other municipalities, and especially our neighbour municipality, Os, who has a very good accident registration at the Municipal Medical Centre.

4.4.2. Specially about traffic accident registration

Number of police registered persons injured by accidents in Tynset Municipality 1996 – 2005

Year	Rv. 3	Rv.30	County roads	Municipal and rural rd	Private roads	Sum
1996	9	3	3	3	1	19
1997	12	1	0	0	2	15
1998	14	5	2	0	0	21
1999	15	6	1	1	0	23
2000	8	5	2	2	0	17
2001	10	5	3	2	0	20
2002	6	5	3	4	0	18
2003	10	1	1	1	0	13
2004	10	4	4	1	0	19
2005	11	4	2	0	0	17
Total sum	105	39	21	14	3	182
Average pro year	10,5	3,9	2,1	1,4	0,3	18,2

You can see that the of total sum of injured per year are quite stable throughout these years. However, you have to modify this statistic to take account of the traffic frequency. On Highway 3 (Rv 3) for instans, traffic frequency has increased between 10 and 15 % during this period. The last years it has been more intensive traffic supervision of the traffic police on Highway 3, especially speed control.

For further follow up activities during the Plan Period, see 4.7.

4.5. Development of systems and indicators for evaluation

Indicator 5

Safe Communities have evaluation measures to assess their programmes, processes and the effects of changes.

4.5.1. Evaluation according to accident preventive regulations

The 12 year long-term accident preventive plan for Tynset Municipality, passed by the Council, May 2003 has to be revised and evaluated every fourth year. The municipal traffic safety plan, revised 2006 and passed by the Municipal Council (November -06), will be evaluated every year and revised every fourth year. The traffic accident statistic for our community will be evaluated every year. Annual evaluation of accident registration at the Municipal Medical Office will be started when the registration is good enough.

Tynset Municipality has introduced Balanced Scorecard as a monitoring system for the different municipal departments. Evaluation is an important part of that system.

In Tynset Municipality we try to put all the safety work into systems. Very important tools to use for safety work and yearly evaluation is:

- 1) HMS-regulations, to be followed in the local authority and all firms with more than one employee.
- 2) MHV-regulations in nursery schools and schools.
- 3) KSL-regulations in agriculture and forestry.

4.5.2. Meaning of acronyms

HMS-regulations:

In the regulations on systematic health, environmental and safety measures for workplaces lies implicit the fact among others that the leaders of the relevant organisation must *evaluate* results.

MHV-regulations:

The regulations concerning environmental healthcare in nursery schools and schools will, if properly applied, give children and young people a mentally and physically good and safe social environment. *Like the HMS regulations, the MHV regulations crave frequent routine evaluation.* In Tynset it is the senior Healthcare Nurse who is responsible for the practical follow up while the local authority's Head of Administration has the formal responsibility.

KSL-regulations:

The individual agricultural organisations have developed their own quality control system, KSL, including health, environment and safety. However, KSL is still in its initial stages. KSL in agriculture will be followed up frequently by authorised KSL inspectors. As the KSL becomes more familiar it will be a goal, both for the agricultural authorities and the agricultural organisations, that the seriousness and frequency of agricultural accidents should decline at the same time as measures and routines become properly evaluated.

For further follow up activities during the Plan Period, see 5.7.

4.6. The community's participation in the Safe Community network

Indicator 6

Safe Communities have ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities network.

The State Institute for Public Health (Folkehelsa), which up until 2002 was the Secretariat for Safe Communities in Norway, has been a good advisor for those municipalities which have worked to develop "Safe Communities", including Tynset Municipality. Added to that the Municipality of Tynset has received a great deal of help from the neighbouring municipalities, Os and Alvdal, which have both achieved the status of "Safe Communities." Tynset is prepared to give help in its turn to other municipalities when it is asked.

So far Tynset has been representing at the following arrangements related to the Safe Community work:

- 4 national seminars on accident prevention run by the Institute for Public Health, later Department of Preventive Health and Social Services
- 4 annual conferences by the accident preventive organization "Skadeforebyggende Forum"
- The appointment of Os Municipality as a member of the Safe Community network and the conference relating to that.
- The appointment of Alvdal Municipality as a member of the Safe Community network and the conference relating to that
- The appointment of Klepp Municipality as a member of the Safe Community network and the conference relating to that
- The appointment of Vågå Municipality as a member of the Safe Community network and the conference relating to that
- The 14th International Conference on Safe Communities
- Several conferences arranged by Hedmark County and the County Governor of Hedmark relating health, where the concept Safe Community was presented as a part of the health preventive work

In March 2007 the communities Alvdal and Tynset are going to run a national traffic safety conference in the frame of Safe Community.

4.7. Follow up developments in progress based on the six indicators

DEVELOPMENTS	WHAT TIME	RESPONSIBILITY
Indicator 1: <i>Safe Communities have an infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community</i>	12-yr. plan, passed by Council 20.5.03	Municipal Council
The Health Information Committee (HOU) responsible as a permanent cross-sector Working Group	Passed 20.05.03	Municipal Council
Safe Communities as a permanent collective concept for annual planning and implementation of accident-prevention in the municipality	From 20.05.03	Working Group (HOU) and all service sectors

DEVELOPMENTS	WHAT TIME	RESPONSIBILITY
Information given to groups, organisation, businesses and inhabitants about the work of Safe Communities and encouragement to contribute to achieving its goals	Frequently from 20.05.03	Editor(s) of municipal info. to all the inhabitants in the municipality
Indicator 2: <i>Safe Communities have long term, sustainable programmes covering both genders and all ages, environments and situations.</i>	12yr. plan, passed 20.05.03	Municipal Council
Check accident-preventive activities and routines which the municipality, firms and others must adhere to by law and regulation	Continually	All the leaders, safety representatives, all employees
Good life-long accident-preventive attitudes and routines - to start at the Municipal Health Station - to be continued in nursery kindergardens and schools - to be continued through voluntary organisations - in the workplace - finally in institutions, and through Home Care for the elderly and disables	Continually Continually Continually Continually Continually Continually	All inhabitants The Health Care Nurse and the parents Executives of sectors Organisations committee Employers, Safety Reps., employees Service Sector Executives
Indicator 3: <i>Safe Communities have programmes that target high-risk groups and environments, and programmes that promote safety for vulnerable groups.</i>	12 yr. plan, passed 20.05.03	Municipal Council
Prevention of accidents among the elderly at home - fire, falls etc., inc. distribution of sand to the elderly, to use during the winter. <i>Regarding fires, see below</i>	Continually	Home Care Service, Fire Prevention Sector, HOU
Primary and Nursery Schools to follow up MHV regulations and the new Chap.9a of the Education Law to be introduced wherever they are not covered by MHV.	Continually Immediately	Executives of Sectors. The Municipal Child Spokesperson
To reduce accidents to children and young people (inc. violence) in the home and leisure (<i>concerning traffic and fire, see below</i>)	Continually	Health Station, Police, HOU, voluntary org., owners of sport facilities.
Campaign for safety in agriculture, both at work and leisure time	Continually	HOU, motivate the farmers to follow the agricultural HMS regl.
Traffic Safety Activities	Continually	Highway Authorities and Police on all levels.
Following up the Traffic Safety Plan for Tynset	Annually	Traffic Safety Comm.
Grants to cover adequate fire protection and fire prevention	Continually	Cooperating Municipal Councils
Follow up fire preventive programmes	Continually	Fire Prevention Sector
Indicator 4: <i>Safe Communities have programmes that document the frequency and causes of injuries.</i>	12 yr. plan of 20.05.03	Municipal Council
Registration of accidents at The Municipal Medical Centre, The Municipal Dental Service, the primary schools, The Highway Office in Hamar, and Tynset Hospital	Continually	Executive of the relevant service sector.
Indicator 5: <i>Safe Communities have evaluation measures to assess their programmes, processes and the effects of changes.</i>	12 yr. plan Passed 20.05.03	Municipal Council

DEVELOPMENTS	WHAT TIME	RESPONSIBILITY
In addition to evaluation of the accident registration, it will be evaluated through Balanced Scorecard by the municipal administration, and further on by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HMS in all organisations with more than one employee - MHV in Nursery Schools and Schools - KSL in agriculture 	Annually Annually Annually Annually	Executives of the relevant service sectors, firms, farms and so on.
Indicator 6: <i>Safe Communities have ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities network.</i>	12 yr. plan passed 20.05.03	Municipal Council
Tynset Municipality have the ambition to be an active participant to the Safe Community network	Annually	Workong Group (HOU)

5. Sources

Department of Health and Sosial Security in coop. with 8 Depts, Norway.:
Action plan 1997-2002 for the prevention of accidents in the home, school and in the leisure time activities.

Report from The Public Health, Norway, October 1998:
Personal injuries in municipalities and counties.

The Public Health, Norway, editions 1999-2001:
Au! Magazine for prevention of injuries in the home, school and the leisure time activities.

Norwegian Safety Forum, 1998-2002:
Reports from the annual conferences.

Os Municipality, Norway, 1999:
Application to become a "Safe Community" in the World Health Organisation (WHO) network of "Safe Communities"

Vågå Municipality, Norway, 2003:
Application to become a member of the World Health Organization's "The Safe Community Network"

Fredrikstad municipality, Norway, 2002:
The Municipality of Fredrikstad hereby submits its application for recognition and status as a "Safe Community" in the World Health Organisation' (WHO) network of "Safe Communities"

6. Links

<http://www.tynset.kommune.no>

Prosjekter og planer/

Application from Tynset Municipality for status as a Safe Community

[The Municipality of Tynset as a Safe Community – a 12 year accident prevention plan passed by the Municipal Council of Tynset 20.05.03.](#)

[Tynset kommune som Trygt Lokalsamfunn – the norwegian edition of the above mentioned accident prevention plan.](#)

[Trafikksikkerhetsplan for Tynset kommune – a traffic safety plan for Tynset Municipality.](#)

7. Former dispatched appendix

The Municipality of Tynset as a Safe Community – a 12 year accident prevention plan passed by the Municipal Council of Tynset 20.05.03.

The decision of 27.01.04 by the Municipal Council of Tynset to present its application for recognition and status as a “Safe Community” in the World Health Organisation’s network of “Safe Communities”