

Application to Become a Member of the International Safe Community Network

for International Designation as a Safe Community
by the WHO Collaborating Centre on Community
Safety Promotion

TALLINN, ESTONIA

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**Tallinn applies to become a designated Member of the
International Safe Community Network.**

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1. Description of the demographic structure and risks (risk factors) of our region.

1.1. Tallinn, the capital of the Republic of Estonia



Figure 1. Location of Tallinn on the map of Europe

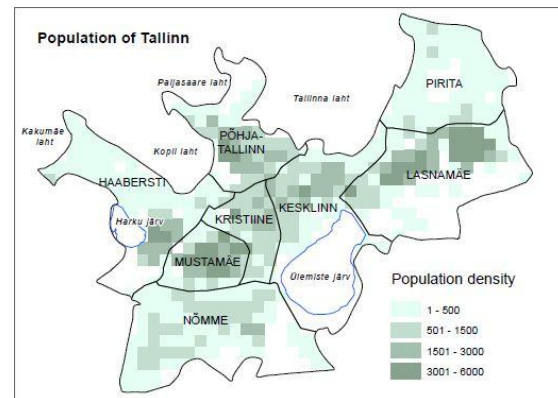


Figure 2. Population density by districts in Tallinn in 2011 [population per km²]

Tallinn is the city with the highest population in Estonia; 30% of the population of Estonia lives in Tallinn. Tallinn is divided into 8 administrative districts: Põhja-Tallinn (Northern Tallinn), Keslinn (City Centre), Pirita, Lasnamäe, Kristiine, Mustamäe, Nõmme, Haabersti (Figure 2).

- The population of Tallinn is multinational. 52% of the population are Estonians, followed by Russians (38%), Ukrainians (4%) and other nationalities.
- Natural increase in Tallinn has been positive since 2005 and was +937 in 2010. In the period of 2008–2010 more people moved to Tallinn than were deleted from the Population Register as residents of Tallinn. In 2010 the migration balance was +1984. The same tendency can be observed in 2011. Look population distribution of Tallinn by sex and age at figure 3.
- Tallinn has become one of the largest centres of passenger and cargo transportation in the Baltic Sea region. Tallinn is the largest railway junction of Estonia. Tallinn has the only Estonian airport with international significance. Operating buses and operating streetcars and trolleybuses are owned by the City of Tallinn. This is why traffic safety must be a priority in Tallinn.

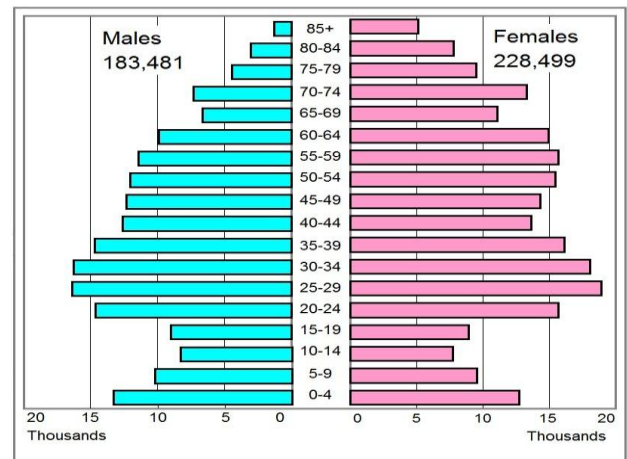


Figure 3. Population distribution of Tallinn by sex and age as of 01.01.2011

Tallinn is rich with sights and cultural heritage, the most important among them being the Old Town of Tallinn which is entered into the UNESCO World Heritage list; it is one of the best-preserved and most complete medieval towns of Europe.

General data by Statistical Yearbook of Tallinn 2012:

Population of Tallinn (annual average for 2010) – 414 062;

Share of Tallinn's population in Estonia's population – 29,9%;

Share of Estonians in Tallinn's population – 52,7%;

Population density – 2,612 people per km²;

Life expectancy at birth – 76,82 years;

Amount of greenery – 138 m² per capita;

Average size of household – 2,3 people;

Average gross monthly wage – 967 €;

Share of households where a member owns the residential premises – 82%;

Average size of residential premises – 30,3 m² per capita;

Average price per m² of residential premises (30–41 m²) – 941€;

Activity rate – 74,4%;

Employment rate – 65,5%;

Unemployment rate – 12,0%;

The percentage of people with higher education in Tallinn (The regional educational inequality of the population is in conformity with the regional characteristics of economic development, the nature of work, and the provision of educational services) – 31,5%;

Registered offences per 1,000 population – 40,8.

1.2. Overview of injuries and risks in the region

1.2.1. Incidence rate of injuries

The following figures shows the total for males, females, adults and children and for all causes of injuries (vehicle accidents, other accidents, willful self-injury, attacks, poisonings, other and unspecified). The incidence rate of injuries is continually increasing both in Estonia as a whole and in the city of Tallinn (figure 4).

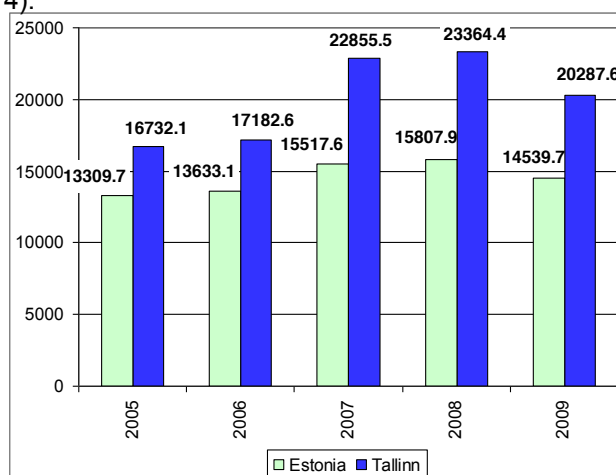


Figure 4. Incidence rate of injuries per 100,000 population

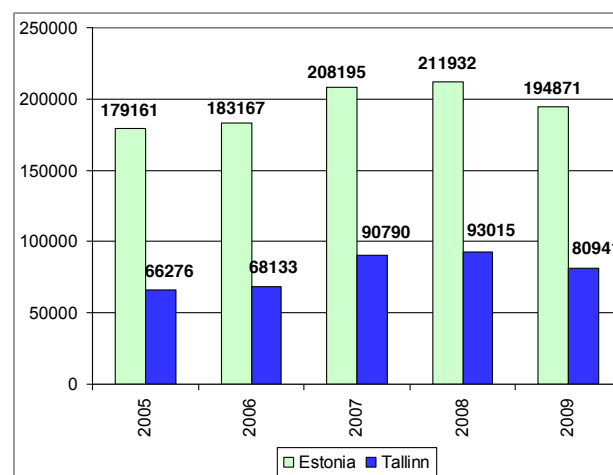


Figure 5. New cases of injuries

New cases of injury are registered on the basis of people turning to a health care institution. The figure (figure 5) shows the total for males, females, adults and children and for all causes of injuries (vehicle accidents, other accidents, willful self-injury, attacks, poisonings, other and unspecified).

1.2.2. Deaths, ratio to deaths by external causes, mortality of children

The standardized death rate per 100,000 population of Tallinn has been decreasing in years 2002–2007. The ratio of standardized rate of all deaths to standardized rate of deaths by external causes has remained almost unchanged (figure 6).

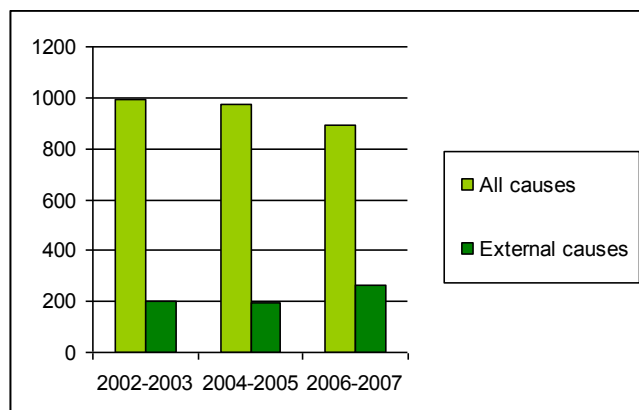


Figure 6. Standardised death rate per 100,000 population of Tallinn

The mortality of children aged below 1 year has decreased significantly in this century, for both Estonia and Tallinn. Unlike the population at working age, the mortality among children and youth aged up to 20 years is showing a stable trend of decrease, especially so among children aged up to 5 years.

Table 1. Mortality of children aged below 1 year in Estonia, 2004–2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Died before the age of 1 year	90	78	66	79	80	57
Died at the age of 1 year, per 1,000 live births	6.4	5.4	4.4	5.0	5.0	3.6

Committee to prevent infant injuries resulting from external causes was created by a decree of a Mayor no PO-1/142, 25.06.09. The Committee has developed a possible form for registering children's deaths and forwarded it to the Minister of Social Affairs along with a communication from the Deputy Mayor this January, 2012. The Ministry should initiate the legislative amendments required for the launch of the developed registration system already at the governmental level.

1.2.3. Standardized death rate by external causes (incl. suicides)

Death rate by suicides and accidental falls has increased but transport accidents, accidental poisonings by alcohol and homicides has decreased in 2010 (figure 7).

The number of suicides has decreased from 377 to 221 during 2000-2010; however Estonia still holds 6th-7th position in Europe.

There was a sharp increase in 2009 with 269 suicides, 220 among men and 49 among women. This increase was likely due to nearly threefold increase in unemployment during 2009. Rate of suicides is nearly 5 times higher among men, compared to women. Concerning age groups, there are more suicides among retired people.

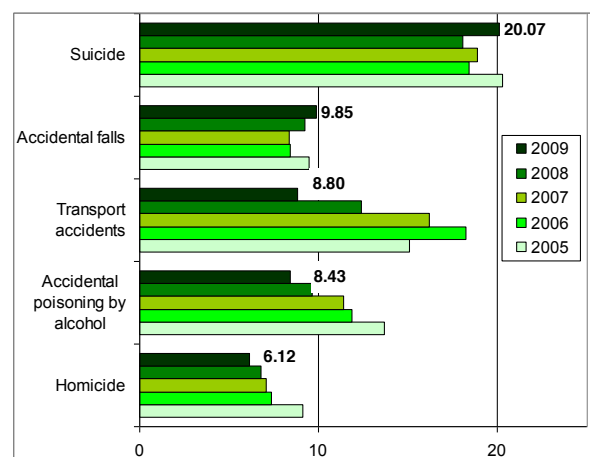


Figure 7. Standardised death rate, across causes, in Estonia

In 2010 there were less suicides, likely due to increased awareness about depression and its treatment.

At the level of the society, it is important to monitor the suicide rate and trends of various risk groups (e.g. the unemployed, retiring persons, the widowed persons, immigrants, persons suffering from long-term depression). The Public Health Development Plan for 2009–2020 sets out the need to promote people's awareness of the mental health issues among population, including focusing attention on the early identification of the signs of depression and ensuring access to quality services. At the municipal level, it is necessary to launch a partnership - based health council and work groups and to engage the socially vulnerable groups there. At the individual level, it is extremely important to care for the welfare and mental health of oneself as well as that of one's family and relatives, by seeking, if necessary, professional help and encouraging the close ones to do the same.

1.2.4. Social welfare and health care

Tallinn City Government organizes social welfare via the Social Welfare and Health Care Board and via the District Governments. In year 2009, the activities of Tallinn's health care enterprises were greatly influenced by the overall cooling of the economy – the number of clients of the medical institutions and also their turnover as a whole decreased.

Increasing unemployment entails the risk of losing valuable employment years. The health effects of unemployment are related to psychological consequences and financial problems. The death rate of people having become unemployed differs by 20–25% from the death rate of employed people in equivalent socio-economic groups.

The prevalence of mental disorders increases by nearly 50% and the prevalence of suicides increases by 15%. A 3% increase of unemployment among people of working age is related to a 4.5% increase of suicides and 2.4% of violent deaths. Also, the prevalences of alcohol and drug abuse increase.

As mortality is the highest among males of all ages, the effect of unemployment on mortality is also possible to forecast primarily regarding males. The most concerning is the possible effect of unemployment on the health of young and middle-aged males; they were the main risk group of early mortality in Estonia already before the economic decline. For example, the prevalence of suicides among males is over four times higher than that of females, regardless of the economic crisis. Also, about three times more males than females die in accidents.

Although the mortality from cardiovascular diseases is relatively on the same level for both males and females, the mortality at young age is again higher among males when considering this type of diseases. Studies of mortality and its causes among employed and unemployed people have clearly shown that unemployed people are at greater risk to die and that often the cause of death is alcohol (incl. in case of suicide). Additionally, alcohol hinders the unemployed from getting back to the labour market.

Ca 10% (mostly - officially unemployed people, unofficially employed people, homeless people) of Tallinn's population has no health insurance; they receive medical care from family physicians or the out-patient ward for people without health insurance in the East-Tallinn Central Hospital, utilising dedicated finances from the city budget. The cost of special medical care and medicines is not compensated.

1.2.5. Registered hazard areas in Tallinn

As of 01.11.2012 there are a total of 31 hazardous enterprises registered in the administrative territory of Tallinn, incl.:

- 2 enterprises liable to be affected by category A major accident (Dangerous element: mazut, tank, propane. Consequence: marine pollution, heat radiation).
- 6 enterprises liable to be affected by category B major accident (Dangerous element: tank, fertilizer bags, berth, fuel tank. Consequence: marine pollution, heat radiation, explosion, gas cloud, puddle fire).
- 23 dangerous enterprises: petrol stations (9 stations) and other enterprises (dangerous element: fertilizer bags, gas cloud)

There are enterprises which are not included in the list of enterprises handling hazardous chemicals, but are liable to very high fire hazard as determined in the course of preparing a risk analysis of emergencies:

- Transporting hazardous chemicals by railway;
- Enterprises transporting hazardous chemicals by road;

- Wholesale warehouses of construction materials;
- Construction material stores selling chemicals.

Railway and road transportation flows of hazardous substances related to production processes of dangerous enterprises are passing through densely populated parts of the city. In case of an accident involving a train carrying hazardous substances, the radius of the zone of extreme danger is considered to be 50 m and the outer border of a hazard zone is considered to be 300 m.

Tallinn's enterprises liable to be affected by major accident are located outside the densely populated city centre. Regardless of this, the railway and road transportation flows of hazardous substances related to production processes of those enterprises are passing through densely populated parts of the city. Regulation No. 125 "Limiting the traffic of vehicles carrying hazardous cargoes in the city of Tallinn" of the City Government of Tallinn from December 21, 2005 established a traffic prohibition for vehicles transporting hazardous cargoes (petrol, diesel fuel, propane, dimethyl-ether, ammonium nitrate, etc.) in the city of Tallinn on business days at 7:00–9:00 o'clock and at 17:00–19:00 o'clock. Order No. 475-k "Traffic routes of category N₂ and category N₃ motor vehicles in the city of Tallinn" of the City Government of Tallinn from March 25, 2009 established the allowed routes for motor vehicles of category N₂ and category N₃ within the administrative territory of Tallinn and also established the obligation of the Transport Department of the City Government of Tallinn to install additional means of traffic management for that purpose. There are manually activated alarm signals installed for 15 enterprises handling hazardous chemicals and for 6 fire brigades in Tallinn.

1.2.6. Unorganized gathering sites

Minors gathering sites

As of January 1, 2010 there were 96,352 children aged below 18 years living in the territory of the Northern Police Prefecture, 73.2% of them in the territory of the city of Tallinn.

The police analyses the information received from citizens about youth gathering sites and about sites where fellow citizens are being disturbed or where public order is being violated in some other way.

The graph (figure 8) shows the numbers of gathering sites of minors in Tallinn and in the Harju county that have had police attention, across years; these were also the sites where the most violations of public order by minors were identified.

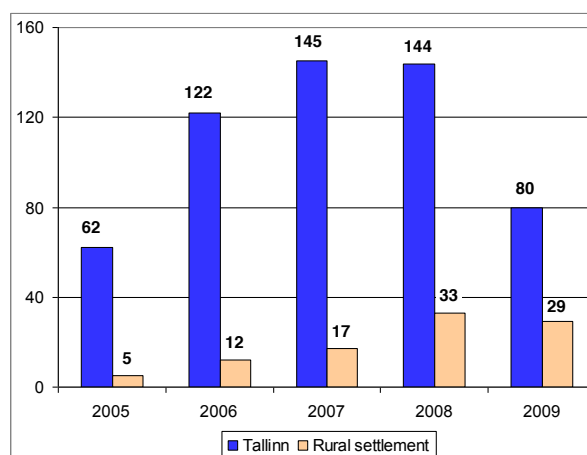


Figure 8. Minors gathering sites under police attention

The main gathering sites are:

- Kindergarten territories that are freely accessible;
- School territories or sports fields near them;
- Children's playgrounds in courtyards of apartment buildings;
- Stairwells where apartment ownerships or residents are paying little attention to cleanliness and order in the stairwell;
- Courtyards hidden from view;
- Residences and other buildings that are abandoned or have no supervision (old factories, railway stations, railway platforms, etc.);
- Parks and groves where it is possible to sit down and spend time;
- In front of retail stores or behind nearby corners, depending on the region;
- Bus stops with sparse bus traffic or no buses at evening times;
- Shopping centres, cultural centres, community centres in larger regions;
- In recent years also youth centres and skateboard ramps, vicinity thereof;
- Sports fields, health centres and vicinity thereof;

- Recreational institutions (bars) and clubs (billiard), etc.

In Tallinn, youth can gather anonymously and there are also more violations of public order committed, because it is more difficult to discover the violations and to identify the offenders. Unfortunately, all these conditions are usually well present in Tallinn and so it's possible for youth to gather in numbers.

The picture below shows the main minors gathering sites of Tallinn in years 2005–2010; these have remain unchanged during the years, with just one new site being added since autumn 2009 (Solaris). All mentioned venues are monitored by Northern Police Prefecture and Tallinn Municipal Police Department..



The main violations of public order committed by youth are consumption of alcohol, narcotic substances and tobacco products.

The graph (figure 9) shows the numbers of cases of consumption of alcohol, narcotic substances and tobacco products solved by the police as misdemeanour proceedings, in the territory of the Northern Police Prefecture across years.

While a 24% reduction of alcohol consumption can be seen from the identified cases of violations of the Alcohol Act, the level of violations of the Tobacco Act has been fluctuating in years 2005–2009. The same trend is visible regarding violations related to consumption of tobacco products.

Being intoxicated by alcohol or narcotic substances increases the risky behaviour of minors and also the probability of minors becoming victims of offences. The number of violations of consumption and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances has been decreasing constantly over the years. By now there are only 32 cases where minors have been punished. While 5–6 years ago there were cases where a young male aged 8–9 years might have been a consumer of addictive substances, now the database lists the youngest consumer of addictive substances as a girl aged 13 years and the youngest consumer of alcohol as a girl aged 12 years.

Health damages caused by minors or to minors in the course of offences, especially in relation with bodily abuse, are described below. Injuries are also caused in the course of robberies.

The graph below (figure 10) shows the numbers of minors as victims in cases of various offences in the territory of the Northern Police Prefecture (Harju county, incl. the city of Tallinn), and of those only the victims of bodily abuse. This offence is qualified in § 121 of the Penal Code. The main injuries caused to minors or by minors are:

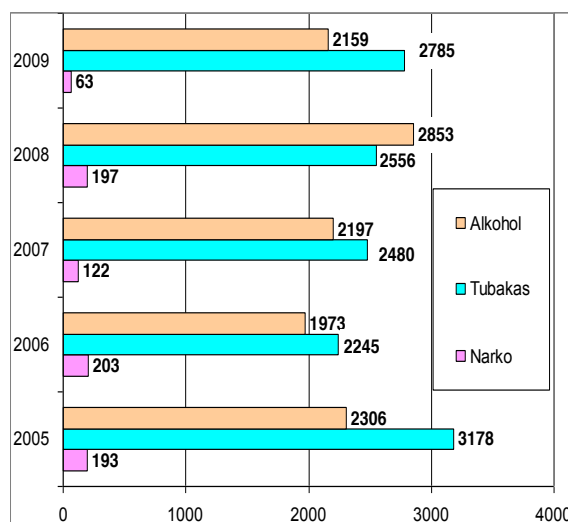


Figure 9. Cases solved by the police as misdemeanour proceedings, in the territory of the Northern Police Prefecture across years 2005–2009 (from up: alcohol, tobacco, drugs)

- Use of force, causing pain, often resulting in hematomas;
- Pulling of hair among girls;
- Injuries caused by blades and other sharp objects;
- Bone fractures (cracked and broken bones in nose, finger, arm, leg, etc.);
- Tooth damages or tooth loss;
- Concussions and other injuries caused by shoving;
- Eye injuries;
- Various injuries from traffic accidents, ranging from small scratches to severe health damages.

Decrease in cases is partially due to cuts in number of police officers during an economic crisis.

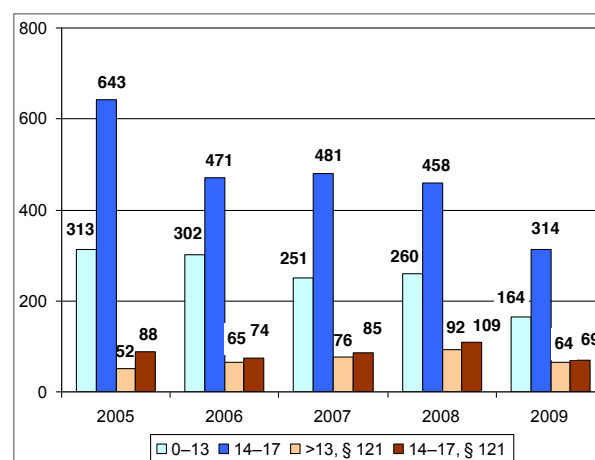


Figure 10. Minors as victims in cases of various offences in the territory of the Northern Police

In order to reduce juvenile delinquency, recreational opportunities for children and young people should be increased, the number of social centres and boarding facilities should be increased, also treatment and rehabilitation centres should be established for young people who have addiction to psychoactive substances, and the effects and consequences of the consumption of alcohol and other addictive substances should be explained.

1.2.7. Availability of alcohol; local alcohol policy

Alcohol is one of the main global risk factors in relation with both social damages and health deterioration of the population. There is still an alarmingly high level of consumption of addictive substances among the residents of Tallinn.

In Tallinn, the alcohol problems are more severe than in Estonia as a whole. The share of alcohol consumers is higher among younger population.

Alcohol is easily available. As of 1st of January 2012 there are 538 enterprises dealing with retail sale of alcohol and 1109 catering companies offering/serving alcohol in Tallinn (Register of Economic Activities, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications).

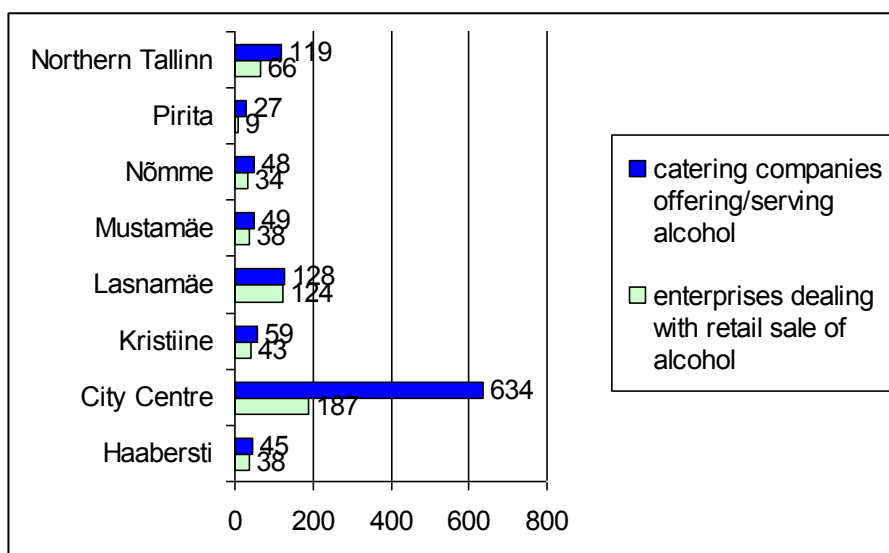


Figure 11. All kind of enterprises dealing with retail sale of alcohol and catering companies offering/serving alcohol by city districts.

The share of alcohol advertising in TV doubled in years 2003–2007; the share of alcohol advertising in printed press also doubled. When considering that 41% of the time on youth watching TV was in the time of day when alcohol advertising is allowed, it can be said that alcohol advertising reached youth in a very high extent.

Since the end of 1990s, Tallinn has had limitations on alcohol advertising; these limitations have been made more and more severe with each passing year.

In order to limit the availability of alcohol among the youth of Tallinn, the Regulation No. 30 “Limitations on retail sales of alcoholic drinks and on alcohol advertising” of the City Council of Tallinn from the date of September 18, 2008 prohibits alcohol advertising closer than 300 m to any building that houses a pre-school children’s institution, a primary school, a basic school, an upper secondary school, a vocational education institution, a hobby school or a youth camp or project camp.

Already before the amendment of the Alcohol Act (entered into force on July 14, 2008) which permits retail sales of alcohol in stores from 10:00 to 22:00, in 2007 the City of Tallinn established a limitation to retail sale of alcohol in the territory of the city, i.e. a prohibition of sale from 20:00 to 8:00 (Regulation No. 26 of the City Council of Tallinn from the date of June 21, repealed with Regulation No. 30 of the City Council of Tallinn from the date of September 18, 2008). Since September 2008, retail sale of alcohol in stores and mobile stores is prohibited from 22:00 to 10:00.

There are many associations established in Estonia for the purpose of fighting against alcohol consumption. There is an active Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) group in Tallinn since year 1990.

Two alcohol-free youth cafés started their activities in 2006 and 2007, one in City Centre and the other in Mustamäe district. Due to lack of resources, these cafés went out of business in 2009.

1.2.8. Injuries and deaths from traffic accidents

The Estonian National Traffic Safety Programme for the Years 2003–2015 points out five important spheres of traffic management measures: shaping people’s attitude in traffic, traffic education and supervision, traffic environment and traffic planning. Even though it is difficult to change people’s attitude and behaviour, but informing of people and traffic supervision help to prevent traffic accidents.

According to the Road Administration the number of people injured in traffic accidents as a total for the entire Estonia and in the population of Tallinn has been decreasing since year 2006 (figure 12).

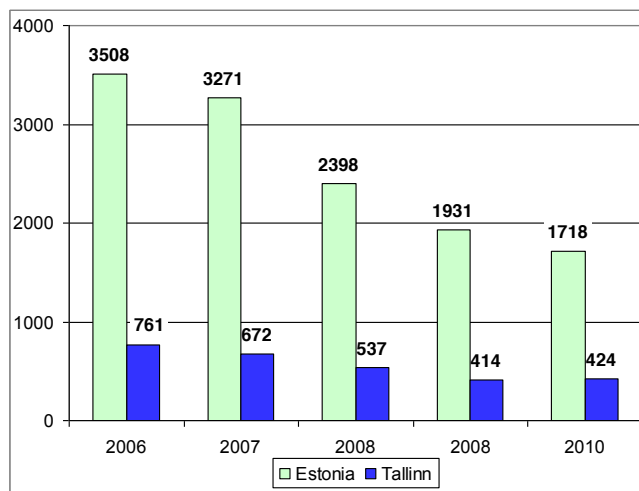


Figure 12. Number of people injured in traffic accidents

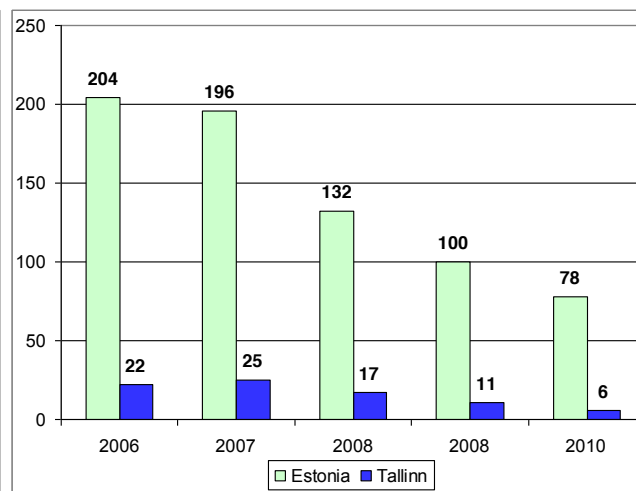


Figure 13. Number of deaths from traffic accidents

The number of deaths from traffic accidents has also continually decreased since year 2006 (figure 13).

There is some increase in drunk driving (figure 14).

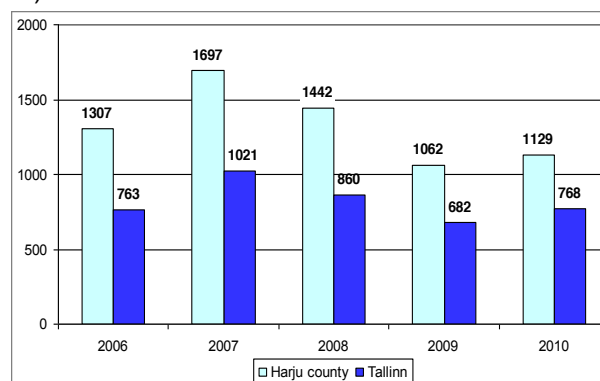


Figure 14. Drunk driving, Harju county and Tallinn

Children are involved in traffic accidents mostly as pedestrians or bicyclists. This concerns both age groups: 0-6 and 7-13 (figure 15).

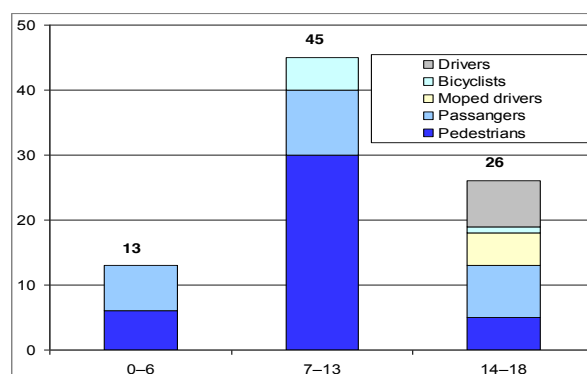


Figure 15. Children involved in traffic accidents, by age and types of traffic participation, Tallinn

1.2.9. Use of safety belt

Use of safety belt is regulated by law in Estonia. Safe behaviour in traffic (use of safety belts, reflectors, helmets, etc.) reduces the probability of injuries. In year 2008, 94% of males and 98% of females in Tallinn used the safety belt when driving a car; the figures were 94% and 97% respectively when being a passenger. These figures were on par with the Estonian averages.

1.2.10. Wearing a reflector

Wearing a reflector is regulated by law in Estonia. A fifth of males and less than a third of females in Tallinn's population wear a reflector when moving around in dark time of the day. At the same time, the share of people wearing a reflector are significantly higher for the entire Estonia: 34% of males and 50% of females did so in year 2008 (figure 16). The share of females wearing a reflector is higher than that of males, both for Tallinn and for the entire Estonia.

There was no significant change in the reflector-wearing behaviour among the population of the city in years

2006–2008, except in the age group of 16–24 years where the share of males wearing a reflector has increased from 12% to 23%, and in the age group of 45–54 years where the share of people wearing a reflector has decreased from 23% to 10%.

Since 2009, all schoolchildren going to the 1. grade in Tallinn received a reflector vest from the City of Tallinn.

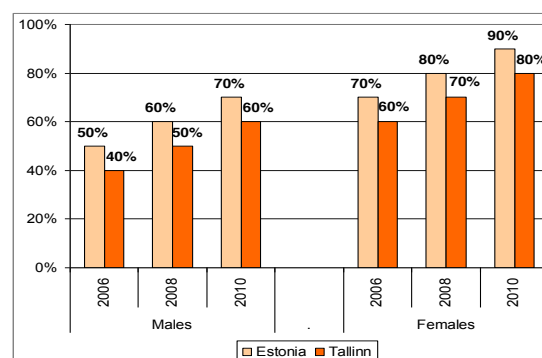


Figure 16. Wearing a reflector

1.2.11. Drowning

24 people drowned in the water bodies of the Harju county in year 2010; this means 0.46 deaths by drowning per 100,000 population. This places the region of Northern Estonia to the same level as the best results among European countries, i.e. it is practically the same result as that of Germany which is at the 4th position (0.47). But as the average result for the entire Estonia is extremely bad, the problem needs to be approached systematically in order to improve the situation. Strategic plans and action plans need to be prepared, data collection methods need to be reviewed and all collected statistical data needs to be analysed: sex, age, education, state of health, swimming abilities, type of water body, time factors, etc. It would also certainly prove beneficial to involve the third sector in solving these issues.

Number of drownings in Tallinn (compared to rest of Estonia) is rather small partly because Tallinn has just 5 public beaches, all of them having a coast guard during a summer. Training a coast guard personnel involves rescue, first aid as well as psychology. As the work is seasonal, there are personnel with various backgrounds – teachers, medical doctors, rescue workers, professional swimmers. Coast guard service is provided by company G4S.

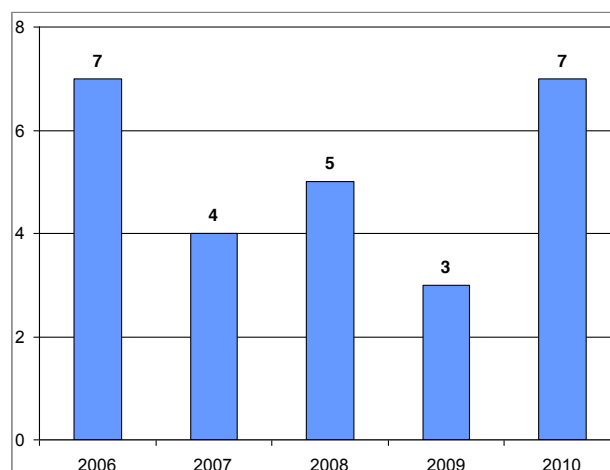


Figure 17. Number of deaths by drowning in Tallinn, 2006-2010

Table 2. Number of deaths by drowning, in Estonia and per 100,000 population, 1997–2010

	Number of deaths by drowning	Deaths by drowning per 100,000 population
1997	164	11.72
1998	97	7.00
1999	164	11.92
2000	77	5.62
2001	135	9.90
2002	91	6.70
2003	105	7.76
2004	85	6.30
2005	59	4.38
2006	72	5.40
2007	81	6.04
2008	77	5.74
2009	61	4.55
2010	97	7.23

1.2.12. Fires; deaths by fire**Summary of year 2010**

There were 8,871 emergency calls in the service region of the Rescue Centre of Northern Estonia in year 2010, of those 6,431 in Tallinn and 2,440 elsewhere in the Harju county. Calls to fires in Tallinn numbered 3,511, i.e. 55% of all emergency calls. A large share of the calls to fire consisted of false alarm signals from AFAs (automatic fire alarm systems connected to the rescue centre). In year 2010 there were 862 of those in Tallinn, i.e. 25% of all calls to fire. In the Harju county (excl Tallinn) there were 1,324 calls to fire (i.e. 54% of all emergency calls) last year, of which 338 (i.e. 26% of all calls to fire) were false alarm signals from AFAs.

The share of actual fires in all calls to fire was 1,455 in Tallinn and 604 in the Harju county; this is respectively 41% and 46% of all calls to fire. There were 448 fires in buildings and facilities in Tallinn and 271 in the Harju county, of these 106 and 55 respectively in abandoned buildings. The number of fires in abandoned facilities and buildings has decreased when compared to preceding years.

In addition to actual fires, there have been 302 cases of soot fires and cooking fires in buildings, of this 251 in Tallinn and 51 in the Harju county. Soot fires and cooking fires are accounted separately in the statistics because these cannot be considered actual building fires.

There were 30 soot fires in Tallinn and 25 soot fires in the Harju county. There were 221 cooking fires in Tallinn and 26 cooking fires in the Harju county.

The causes of building fires have remained the same across years. The most frequent cause is carelessness when handling open flame, accounting for 352 events (245 in Tallinn and 107 in the Harju county). Of those, 18 were candle flames, two of which ended tragically. The number of fires caused by candles has almost doubled when compared to year 2009. 13 fires were caused by children playing with fire. 94 fires were caused by careless smoking.

Another large category of causes for fires is electricity, accounting for a total of 172 fires (mainly due to faults in electric equipment and installations, accounting for 126 fires).

19 people of Tallinn and the Harju county died in fires last year (10 in Tallinn and 9 in the Harju county). 12 of the victims were males (incl. one boy aged 6 years) and 7 were females. A common fact regarding males was that in 8 cases they were aged 60 years in average. The females were aged 66 years in 5 cases.

The overall average age was 49 years for males and 58 years for females. 2 people died in abandoned buildings, both in Tallinn.

For 74% of the fire events ending in deaths, the main cause of fire was careless handling of a fire source (e.g. 9 times due to careless smoking and 2 times due to a candle). A smoke detector was found in only 4 cases and it was impossible to search for it in 6 cases.

55 people were injured in fires (i.e. needed hospitalisation) in the service region of the Rescue Centre of Northern Estonia, of those 37 in Tallinn and 18 in the Harju county. The numbers of people hospitalised were as follows: 28 males, 3 of them aged over 70 years; 18 females, 5 of them aged over 70 years; five schoolboys and 2 schoolgirls aged 13–17 years; a boy aged 1 year and a boy aged 3 years.

As a conclusion it can be said that the number of false alarm signals from AFAs, calls to help animals and birds, and calls to eliminate consequences of natural forces, e.g. trees fallen on roads and vehicles slid into trenches or stuck in snow increased when compared to previous years. Unfortunately there is also a trend of increase of rescue calls to traffic accidents.

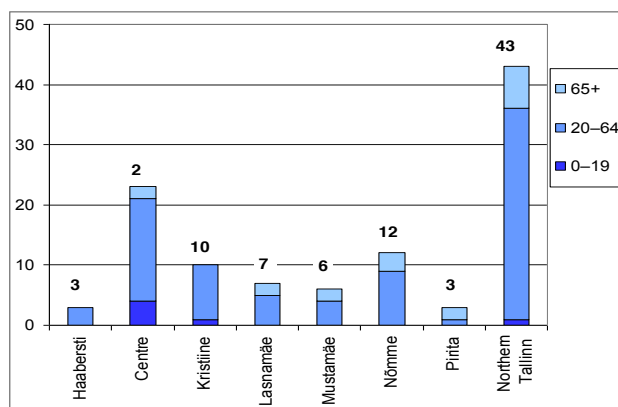


Figure 18. Numbers of deaths from fires by age groups, across districts, 2004–2010

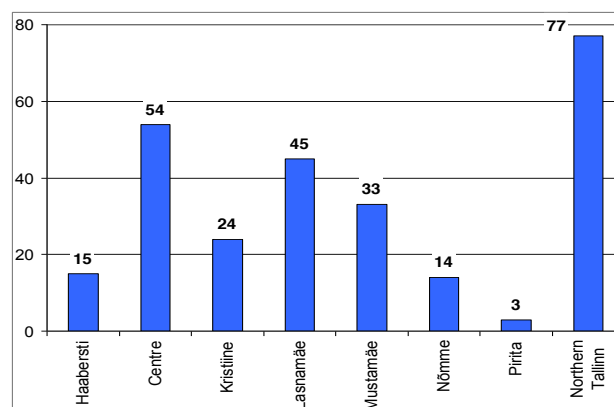


Figure 19. Numbers of injuries from fire, across districts, 2003–2010

2. Safe Community Indicators

2.1 Indicator 1. Infrastructure based on cooperation and led by an inter-sector task group responsible for promoting safety in the region.

2.1.1 Background

In the summer of 2006 the Tallinn Social Welfare and Health Care Board initiated a health policy building process for tackling inequalities in health and promoting the citizens' health. Working groups of experts were appointed to review policy options. Different interest groups from many sectors were involved. Discussions were held with all city regional authorities and different sectors. The document has been discussed in open session of the Municipal Council and with all political parties and their comments contributed to the final document. The policy building process culminated with a City Health Policy Conference in 2007. On the basis of Decision No. 357 of the City Council of Tallinn from December 14, 2006, Tallinn's public health development plan 2008–2015

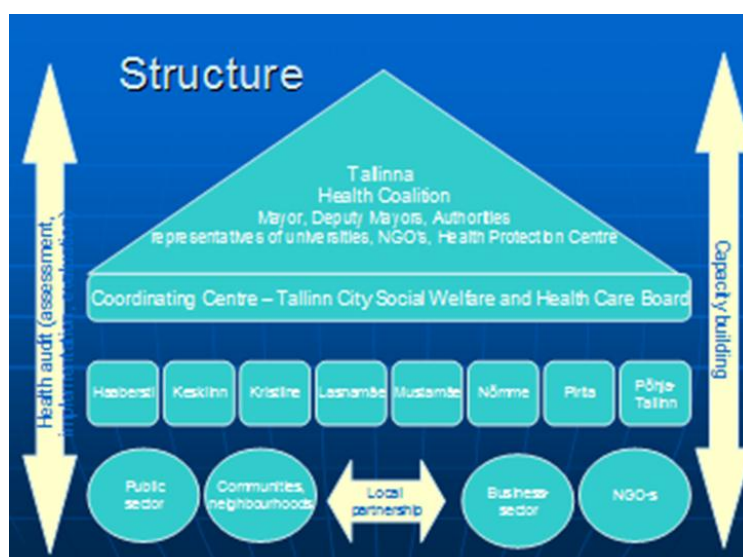
(<https://oigusaktid.tallinn.ee/?id=3001&aktid=106553>) was prepared. The development plan was adopted with Decision No. 66 of the City Council of Tallinn from April 17, 2008.

Strategic directions and desired outcomes of the development plan:

1. Ensuring a health-promoting and safe development of children – Facilitating optimum development starting from the baby age, and ensuring a secure living, playing and learning environment for children.
2. Increasing the social cohesion and security of the society – Achieving a significantly higher involvement of citizens and an increase of capabilities of inter-sector partner workgroups in determining the health needs of the city community, in solving problems and increasing opportunities, and in cultural and recreational activities;
3. Ensuring a living and working environment that facilitates the preservation and development of health – Ensuring an ongoing decrease of pollution in the transport environment and also in the school, work and living environment, and ensuring better access to greenery and recreation areas for the citizens.
4. Favouring healthy choices and lifestyles – Achieving an increase of physical activities among adults, children and youth of Tallinn, positive changes in eating habits, and a trend of decrease in consumption of both legal and illegal narcotics.

The vision of the development plan is that the population of Tallinn has good health and ability to realise themselves in the city that is cohesive, provides a social sense of security and is ecologically balanced.

It proceeded simultaneously with structural changes – in all eight city districts health promotion specialists were recruited and training of the network initiated. A high level Health Coalition was formed led by the Mayor of the city.



2.1.2 Results. Year 2012.

We can say that the created structure has been working well. The main task of the Tallinn Health Coalition is to coordinate the implementation of Tallinn's public health development plan 2008–2015. The Tallinn Health Coalition has ensured political support and monetary resources for the prevention and advancement work in the public health field, supported executing city-wide campaigns and actions and developed necessary base documents (Tallinn Health Profile, Tallinn Profile of Injuries). In order to decrease the number of injuries and pay more attention to the prevention of injuries via coordinated, systematic and purposeful activities, the Tallinn Health Coalition approved the preparations (and subsequent joining if the criteria are met) for joining the international Safe Community network.

The Tallinn Education Department and the Tallinn Social Welfare and Health Care Board created the positions of Health Promotion Specialists in 2005, primarily to execute the CVD strategy. Starting from 2006, the Tallinn Social Welfare and Health Care Board is engaged in the Estonian Health Insurance Fund's trauma project "Injury Prevention in Tallinn". The financial support of the Tallinn City Council has ensured the project's sustainability. The Safe Tallinn task group is largely compiled of the strong network of co-operation that formed when the project's activities were carried out.

Starting from January 1, 2008, there is a position of a Health Promotion Specialist in the district governments of Tallinn (Haabersti, Nõmme, Mustamäe, Northern Tallinn, Pirita, City Centre, Kristiine, Lasnamäe) in order to execute Tallinn's public health development plan. The main fields of activities of the Health Promotion Specialists in districts are as follows (substantial differences between the job descriptions in different districts are very little): Coordinating health promotion in the district, initiating health promotion activities and involving population in health promotion; making suggestions for prevention of health problems in the population, offering solutions for existing problems; finding sources of financing, incl. foreign financing for the health promotion activities planned in the district, preparing project documentation to apply for financing. The Health Promotion Specialists of Tallinn district governments form an important binding group for the trauma project "Injury Prevention in Tallinn".

In every City District, there is created multidisciplinary health council, managed by the health promotion specialist of the City District. Health Councils are created according to Safe Community workgroup model (in Tallinn it consists of municipal police, rescue, Road Administration, education facilities', family doctor centers' and hospitals' representatives as well as the leading specialists of city district governments) and their main objective is to coordinate activities based on City District.

The primary fields of activity are CVD prevention, drug and alcohol addiction prevention and injury prevention. Following the initiative, management and coordination of city district specialists and the health coalition, a number of different injury prevention programs for different target groups have launched in Tallinn city districts. It is important to note very good cooperation with Tallinn Education Department, Tallinn Transport Department, North Estonian Regional Rescue Services Centre, Northern Police Prefecture, Road Administrations Northern Region, Estonian Red Cross, NGO Neighbourhood Watch Estonia, Operation Lifesaver Estonia etc. Some examples: safety-themed info days for district residents of different age, first aid courses for kindergarten and school children, safety-themed competitive outdoor games for kindergarten children, biking courses for children up to 12 years old, traffic-themed courses for teachers and the elderly, fire-safety-themed courses for different age groups, info days for the elderly, mapping the danger areas of a region, etc.

Co-operation between Tallinn Health Coalition, City Districts, various institutions and NGOs is managed by Tallinn Social Welfare and Health Care Board. In order to get an overview of the necessary statistics, the work done and its effectiveness, defining new goals and priorities, the Tallinn Social Welfare and Health Care Board has initiated regular city-wide conferences titled "Safe Tallinn". The Tallinn Social Welfare and Health Care Board has also led the meetings of the leader group and the task group, resulting in ensuring better co-ordination of many activities on regional level, a more expedient distribution of resources and initiating the development of a joint cross-sectional strategic intervention plan. The more specific conditions of the co-operation are defined in the cross-sectional joint agreement.

A cross-sectional task group started in 2009.

1. Senior Expert, Social Welfare and Health Care Board, Tallinn City Government;
2. Senior Expert, Transport Department, Tallinn City Government;
3. Senior Expert, Education Department, Tallinn City Government;
4. Senior Expert, Municipal Engineering Department, Tallinn City Government;

5. Chief of Prevention Activities Division, North Estonian Regional Rescue Services;
6. Leading Specialist of Prevention Activities Division, North Estonian Rescue Services;
7. Head of General Department, Municipal Police Department, Tallinn City Government
8. Deputy Manager, Sports and Youth Department, Tallinn City Government;
9. Head of Prevention Service Community Policing Division, Police and Border Guard Administration, Northern Police Prefecture;
10. Head of Department, Traffic Safety Deputy, Road Administration, Northern Region;
11. Chief Specialist, Traffic Safety Deputy, Road Administration, Northern Region;
12. Secretary of Tallinn Branch, Estonian Red Cross;
13. Health Promotion Specialist, Kristiine District Administration, Tallinn City Government;
14. Health Promotion Specialist, City Center Administration, Tallinn City Government;
15. Health Promotion Specialist, Lasnamäe District Administration, Tallinn City Government;
16. Health Promotion Specialist, Haabersti District Administration, Tallinn City Government;
17. Health Promotion Specialist, Pirita District Administration, Tallinn City Government;
18. Health Promotion Specialist, Nõmme District Administration, Tallinn City Government;
19. Health Promotion Specialist, Mustamäe District Administration, Tallinn City Government;
20. Head of Youth and Cultural Sector, Northern Tallinn District Administration, Tallinn City Government.

A cross-sectional city level leader group was set up in 2010.

1. Head of Tallinn Social Welfare and Health Care Board, Tallinn City Government;
2. Head of Tallinn Municipal Engineering Department, Tallinn City Government;
3. Head of Tallinn Environment Department, Tallinn City Government;
4. Head of Tallinn Education Department, Tallinn City Government;
5. Head of Tallinn Transport Department, Tallinn City Government;
6. Head of Tallinn Municipal Police Department, Tallinn City Government;
7. Head of Tallinn Sports and Youth Department, Tallinn City Government
8. Head Doctor, Tallinn Emergency Medical Services;
9. Director, North Estonian Regional Rescue Services Centre;
10. Acting Deputy Director General, Estonian Road Administration;
11. Vice Chairman of Tallinn Branch, Estonian Red Cross;
12. Member of the Management, NGO Neighbourhood Watch Estonia;
13. Head of Tallinn Social Work Centre;
14. Manager, Labour Inspectorate, Northern Region;
15. Member of the Management, Operation Lifesaver Estonia.
16. Prefect of Northern Prefecture, Police and Border Guard Administration

The objective of the steering group which comprises the agencies and organizations as cooperation partners and which was established according to the principles of the International Safe Community model is to reduce primary morbidity of injuries due to external causes, injury mortality and disability in the City of Tallinn. In order to achieve this, the cooperation partners having overlapping obligations cooperate in the area of injury prevention and safety promotion according to the tasks and established competence of the agencies/organizations. The meetings of the managers of leading agencies/organizations take place twice a year where summaries are made of what has been carried out, the current situation and needs, and main strategic courses of action and priorities are defined. In order to achieve the reduction of primary morbidity of injuries, injury mortality and disability, the signed cooperation agreement sets out the objectives of the agreement, the parties' agreements concerning the main actions and the structural units ensuring the implementation of the agreement.

A working group consisting of the specialists of the cooperation partners specifies the planning of particular and sector-specific actions on the basis of strategic courses of action and priorities, the tactics for implementation and coordination. Regular meetings of the working group take place, various get-togethers and workshops are organized and there is continuous information exchange between the members of the working group. As the working group consists in addition to the specialists of other agencies also of the health promotion specialists of the Tallinn city districts administrations whose one task is to coordinate locally the network ensuring safe environment, this ensures as equal as possible and need-based division of different actions on the big territory of the City of Tallinn. Receiving information about the city district needs and the movement of information in every direction is guaranteed.

A Safe Tallinn Action Plan is currently being prepared. The preparation of the Safe Tallinn Action Plan is based on the main strategic courses of action and priorities of the city of Tallinn for the next few years which have been approved by the agencies and organizations as cooperation partners.

2.1.3 Main strategic courses of action and the priorities of the City of Tallinn for the next few years:

1. Mapping of necessary measures in order to reduce the number of domestic and leisure time injuries that happen to children. Organizing necessary information activities among the parents of small children in order to prevent injuries, paying special attention to the parents of the risk group and involving more city district child protection officials (56) than before in counselling activities.
2. Making the work in the field of traffic education more efficient and carrying out various projects for preparing children for safe traffic.
3. Continuation of prevention programmes and projects reducing young people's risk behaviour aimed at different target groups and age groups and planning of additional measures for reducing risk behaviour.
4. Organizing activities related to the development, construction and maintenance of the infrastructure of the city with the objective to ensure environmentally friendly, convenient and safe city space while acting on the basis of tasks assigned by the city government and other legal acts and within the scope of resources granted for the performance of tasks and involving for that purpose companies, cooperation partners and the public. Tallinn wants to become the European Green Capital in 2018.
5. Expansion of existing cycle and pedestrian tracks. Construction of/keeping in order children's playgrounds both in nursery schools and in general city space.
6. Regular analysis and evaluation of activities related to the implementation of main strategic courses of action and the priorities. If necessary, specification of new courses of action and priorities.
7. Regular monitoring of different statistical databases, conducting the analysis, preparation of necessary summaries and organising information exchange both for cooperation partners and the leaders of the city government.

2.1.4 Crisis committee

Also, a crisis committee has been established in Tallinn, with the purpose of coordinating crisis regulation activities within the administrative territory of the city – prevention of emergencies, emergency readiness, solving emergencies and alleviating the consequences of an emergency situation. The Tallinn crisis committee has 18 members and the Chair of the committee is the Mayor of Tallinn. The Tallinn crisis committee manages the elimination of long-term interruptions of vital services placed into the competence of the local government and the functioning of the tasks and competences of the local government as listed in § 6 of the Local Government Organisation Act. There are additional crisis regulation teams which are sub-units of the Tallinn crisis committee. A crisis regulation team with 39 members is a continually active team established for coordinating the information exchange, resource use and cooperation between institutions and for analysing the situation; the members, work procedures and preparation of a crisis regulation team allow it to function around the clock in an emergency situation. The crisis regulation team of Tallinn is a body ensuring the functioning of the Tallinn crisis committee upon solving an emergency. Additionally, a committee for eliminating the consequences of harsh weather conditions has been established in Tallinn; the purpose of this committee is to inform the population about harsh weather conditions, to make preparations to prevent possible consequences thereof, and if necessary then to coordinate the cooperation between institutions upon eliminating such consequences.

Pursuant to the Emergency Act, an Order of the Government of the Republic has stated 26 types of emergency situations regarding which the competent institutions of the State are preparing emergency risk analyses and emergency action plans. The solving of every specific emergency is managed by the institution of the executive branch of the state power which is stated in the relevant emergency action plan. The primary forces reacting to emergency situations and eliminating those situations and consequences thereof are the rescue brigades and police forces and the various ministries. If necessary then the Tallinn crisis committee helps the institutions solving the emergency, by organising information exchange and coordinating the solving of the emergency.

2.2 Indicator 2. Long-term sustainable programmes covering both sexes and all age groups, the surrounding environment, and various situations

2.2.1 Tallinn City Government

- **1. grade students.** In autumn 2009, 2010 and 2011 all children going to the 1. grade in the city of Tallinn received a reflector vest as a present from the City; a total of 4,000 vests were handed over (this campaign will be repeated in autumn 2011). **Social Welfare and Health Care Department**, Tallinn City Government
- **Young children.** By the Tallinn City Mayor June 25, 2009 Directive PO-1/142, based on the Tallinn Statutes § 44, Subsection 1, Article 3, a work group was set up to identify and analyze the causes of young children's deaths and develop preventive measures in Tallinn. Alongside the Deputy Mayor in charge of the domain, and workers from the social and health service, the work group includes Head of the University of Tartu's Institute of Pathological Anatomy and Forensics, Chair of the Management Board of Tallinn Children's Hospital Foundation, Chief Police Inspector and Superintendent from the North Police Prefecture's Child Protection Service, Senior Prosecutor of the North Circuit Prosecutor's Office's Department of Minors, and Project Manager from the Estonian-Swedish Mental Health and Suicidology Institute, as well as Tallinn Emergency Medical Service's Chief Doctor. The long-term aim of the work group analyzing the accidents that are caused by external factors and involve young children is, as a result of different authorities analyzing children's deaths that have been caused by external factors, to inform and empower the society to ensure the safety and protection of children, improve their health and prevent potential deaths. **Short-term aims:**
 1. Accurately registering and describing, based on a single form, the cause and circumstances of the death of every child.
 2. Better cooperation and exchange of information between relevant institutions.
 3. More competent reaction from the institutions that investigate and handle children's deaths.
 4. Developing a standardized system for the investigation of children's deaths.
 5. Identifying the need to change the legislation and work organization concerning the investigation and prevention of children's deaths.
 6. The Committee has developed a possible form for registering children's deaths and forwarded it to the Minister of Social Affairs along with a communication from the Deputy Mayor this January. The Ministry should initiate the legislative amendments required for the launch of the developed registration system already at the governmental level. **Social Welfare and Health Care Department**, Tallinn City Government
- **Parents.** In summer 2009, 2010 and 2011, the City of Tallinn distributed 5,000 wristbands for pre-school children on 5 public beaches, the wristbands stating the name of the child and the parents. This was accompanied by explanations about the necessity of such wristband and about ensuring the safety of a child on a public beach by the coast guard employees. This is planned as a continuing activity. **Social Welfare and Health Care Department**, Tallinn City Government.
- **Age 10–15 years.** Bicyclist trainings in the districts of Tallinn. **Tallinn District Governments** in cooperation with the Northern Region of Road Administration and the Northern Police Prefecture.
- **"Avoiding injuries in Tallinn".** Various events, trainings, information and learning days are organised for a wide variety of target groups and age groups (directors and teachers of kindergartens and schools, district government employees and members of health teams of districts, pre-school children and school students) within the framework of a project of the Health Insurance Fund for avoiding injuries in everyday and recreational activities. Since year 2007, the activities of that project have been organised in Tallinn by the **Social Welfare and Health Care Board**, Tallinn City Government. The actual conducting of the activities takes place in active cooperation with the district governments of Tallinn.
- **Safe playgrounds.** The development plan of public playgrounds in Tallinn does not involve sports fields, traffic villages, and playgrounds and activity grounds located on private property and in the territories of educational institutions (kindergartens and schools). As of October 1, 2008, all city districts have handed over the playgrounds located in their administrative territories into the balance of the Environment Department. Thus there is a single unified administrator of playgrounds in the city, developing the playgrounds and maintaining them technically according to its statutes. The ensuring of overall cleanliness is still the task of districts. Construction of systematically designed playgrounds has been started in recent years. Modern playgrounds are used intensively; these are colourful and provide various activities that facilitate the health and development of children and have a favourable effect. Also, such playgrounds generally conform to the harmonised safety requirements for playground

elements as established in the European Union and utilised as a standard in the Republic of Estonia, and thus also to the safety requirements for playgrounds. **Environment Department**, Tallinn City Government.

- There is an interesting and beneficial project “**Tidy courtyards**” initiated by the Municipal Engineering Department of the City Government of Tallinn; within the framework of this project, several apartment ownerships have ordered playgrounds for their land properties, in order to help establish a more favourable environment. Within this project, apartment ownerships can apply for support from the City for the following activities: establishing and repairing roads in the courtyard and sidewalks in front of the apartment ownership; establishing and improving parking facilities and trash container sheds or trash containers; solving storm water problems in the courtyard; establishing or improving a greenery area, recreational area or other open area; planting or improving trees; establishing or improving a playground or a sports field and a recreational area; installing or improving street lights, fences or perimeters; installing or tidying inventory in the courtyard. **Municipal Engineering Department**, Tallinn City Government.
- **Swimming lessons for children. Education Department, Tallinn City Government.** Obligatory swimming lessons for 3. grade students of Tallinn’s schools, duration of programme: 24 lessons.
- The total extent of central cleaning of all roads, parking facilities, separate bicycle roads, greenery located on road areas, and public transport stops owned by the City of Tallinn is 12.3 million m². The maintenance of main streets is of primary importance as a vital service, in order to ensure the functioning of intra-city public transport and other vital services. The districts organise the maintenance works of all streets owned by the City and located in the administrative territory of the district governments, all intra-block roads, sidewalks, parking facilities and greenery areas. The Municipal Engineering Department of the City Government of Tallinn organises road construction, reconstruction of roads and streets and restorative repairs of streets as a programme of major repairs. The Municipal Engineering Department of the City Government of Tallinn organises maintenance repairs of road facilities in the extent of approximately 255,000 m² per year (2% of the total area of all road facilities), in order to ensure traffic safety on roads and streets. Within the framework of maintenance repairs, curb stones with the height of 1–3 cm are installed on pedestrian crossings and safety islands, in order to ensure accessibility for wheelchairs and baby strollers. Additionally, ramps are installed for stairs and steps. As of January 1, 2011 there are 52,664 lighting fixtures installed in the territory of the city, 99% of which are new, modern lights. By the end of year 2008, all streets belonging to the city had street lighting. **Municipal Engineering Department**, Tallinn City Government
- There are 192,1 km of light traffic roads (bicycle roads) in the administrative territory of Tallinn, including 29.7 km in Haabersti, 34.3 km in City Centre, 12.6 km in Northern Tallinn, 31.3 km in Lasnamäe, 16.2 km in Mustamäe, 38.5 km in Pirita, 15.3 km in Nõmme and 14.2 km in Kristiine. A 2.5 km training road for bicycles and roller skates was established in the Lillepi Park. Light traffic roads have street lighting for the entire extent. Road conditions level 3 is required for light traffic roads, meaning that light traffic roads are maintained (cleaned from leaves, branches and common trash) three times per week. **Municipal Engineering Department**, Tallinn City Government.
- Pursuant to the Basic Schools and Upper Secondary Schools Act, a school is required to ensure mental and physical safety and health protection of a student during the student’s presence in the school. The school is also required to prepare a daily schedule conforming to the health protection regulations and norms. Tallinn’s schools implement measures to prevent mental and physical violence, cooperating with parents (guardians, caregivers), school administrators and, if necessary, the police and other institutions and experts for this purpose. The procedure for notifying about cases of endangering the mental or physical safety of students and school personnel and for solving such cases is established with the internal regulations of the school. The task group of the Education Department of the City Government of Tallinn has collected **tips and materials about main issues of crisis programmes of schools** (contacts for help, crisis aid, help for class teacher, bullying, traumatic crisis, sadness, bomb threat, fire safety and behaviour in case of fire, first aid in case of traumas, traffic topics, etc.) and has made them available on the website of the Department at <http://www.Tallinn.ee/est/haridus/Turvalisus>. **Education Department**, Tallinn City Government.
- 45 general education schools of Tallinn have joined the INTERREG IVA cross-border cooperation programme of the western Baltic Sea region (the sub-programme of Southern Finland and Estonia) which lasts from 01.09.2009 to 31.12.2012 (40 months). The aim of the project “**Active and safe school day**” is to promote healthy life and welfare of children and youth in school via active lifestyle and better living environment, involving the community. This goal is pursued with the means of the school –

activities during breaks and after school, outdoors learning, etc. The spirit of common activities is developed in children; also, cooperation within school, between schools, at the level of the city, and between the Cities of Turku and Tallinn is developed. In addition to Tallinn's schools, the project involves 45 schools from Turku (Finland). Project teams have been established in schools; these teams provide ideas and methods that the school can utilise for better organising of children's free time. Local education departments in cooperation with schools facilitate the creating of better environment. Cross-border cooperation is utilised, exchanging experience between Turku and Tallinn, and research is conducted to achieve the targets related to the project. **Education Department**, Tallinn City Government.

- **Emergency readiness.** The purpose of preparing an emergency risk analysis is to determine and evaluate the possible risks in the territory of the city and also the probabilities of those risks, in order to get an overview of what endangers the life and health of people, damages the environment or the functioning of a vital service, or causes large economic damages. The risk matrix of Tallinn for year 2010 includes 60 dangers that could bring about an emergency situation, stating also their risk classes. The following list shows the dangers of the first three priorities, able to bring about an emergency situation.

Based on 2012 data from emergency situation risk analysis in Tallinn:

Priority 1

Very high risk emergency situations are caused by hazards (6) with a high occurrence rate and extremely serious ramifications (4D):

- 1) Import from foreign countries of bacterial or viral contamination (influenza pandemic, swine influenza, avian influenza in humans, SARS)
- 2) Domestic spread of bacterial or viral contamination
- 3) Bioterrorism
- 4) Accident involving a tanker or an environmentally hazardous vessel in the Gulf of Finland
- 5) Coastal pollution resulting from marine pollution
- 6) Cyber-attack on Tallinn City Government computer network or e-services

Priority 2

Very high risk emergency situations are caused by hazards (5) with a moderate occurrence rate and extremely serious ramifications (3D):

- 7) Blackout lasting 24-72 hours
- 8) Heating stoppage lasting for more than 72 hours
- 9) Fire at a medical institution or social welfare institution
- 10) Airplane crash into Lake Ülemiste
- 11) Domestic spread of an infectious animal disease or the spread of an infectious animal disease upon importation of infected animals or animal products

Priority 3

High risk emergency situations are caused by hazards (2) with a high occurrence rate and serious ramifications (4C):

- 12) Mass migration/immigration
- 13) Consumption of poisonous, narcotic or psychotropic substances

The emergency risk analysis of Tallinn for year 2012 has been used as a basis for preparing an emergency action plan of Tallinn, describing the organisation of actions in case of an emergency, the relevant command structure, the organisation of information exchange and other significant activities related to solving emergency situations.

Upon order from the Municipal Engineering Department of the City Government of Tallinn, AS Sweco Projekt has prepared a risk analysis of the water supply of Tallinn (2008) and the action plan for prevention of possible emergencies related to the water supply of Tallinn (2009). The risk analysis of the water supply of Tallinn includes a description of the resources and conditions of water sources, a description of the water supply system of the activity regions, the risk sources and accidents affecting the water supply system, their characteristics, identification of the probability and evaluation of the consequences of accidents, risk matrices of individual components of the water supply system and the overall risk matrix, and the planning of preventive measures for protection of individual components of the water supply system. The emergency risk analysis of Tallinn for year 2012 includes the sub-clause "Summary of the risk analysis of the water supply of Tallinn", dealing with the following:

- Water supply accidents (a total of 49 different accidents), which could bring about emergency situations;
- Probability of occurring, level of severity and possible consequences of the water supply system accidents that could bring about most emergency situations (18 different accidents);
- Plans of prevention measures for individual parts of the water supply system.

The emergency action plan of Tallinn for 2012 includes a functional annex “Restoring the water supply”.
Tallinn City Government.

2.2.2 Rescue Board North Rescue Centre

The field of preventive activities is one of the main fields of activities of the Rescue Board since year 2006 when activities were started for prevention of fires. By now, preventive activities cover both water safety and fire safety, with the purpose of preventing human-threatening and environment-threatening accidents caused by carelessness and lack of knowledge.

1. The programmes of the field of preventive activities regarding rescue services, covering both sexes and intended for specific age groups:

- Children aged 6–7 years: “Nublu the dog helps” ;
- Grades 1–3: “I know about fire” – children learning at the fire station;
- Grades 4–6: “Protect yourself and help another”;
- Group activities for youth aged 7–19 years;
- Water safety training for upper secondary school students;
- Fire safety training for adults;
- Training for elderly people.

2. As accidents largely depend on the environment where people currently are, the following programmes are intended for institutions and other cooperation partners via whom we expect to reach the vulnerable target groups or whose location is for some reason more susceptible to accidents, where damages from possible accidents are higher or which are able to increase the safety of the surrounding environment:

- Trainings for apartment ownerships;
- Trainings for social workers;
- Trainings for Village Elders;
- Trainings for volunteers;
- Consultations for heads of local governments;
- Consultations for key persons of educational institutions.

In addition to training programmes, regular information days for children and adults are being conducted in the rescue field.

Fire-safe homes – smoke detector training. Every year about a hundred people die in fire accidents in Estonia. There were 164 fire deaths in year 2006; most of these people – 80% – died in their own homes. The number of fire deaths was 132 in year 2007, 89 in year 2008 and 63 in year 2009. Home has to be a safe environment for the family; this includes fire safety. Such an environment can also be created without any large investments or in-depth rescue knowledge. A smoke detector, a fire extinguisher and a fire blanket are easy-to-use primary fire-fighting means. They are also available in most all larger shopping centres.

- All age groups – **online training and preventive activities.** Study materials are available at www.ohutusope.ee, www.pepk.ee.

2.2.3 Police and Border Guard Administration, Northern Police Prefecture

- **Training for kindergarten teachers “ESCORTING A GROUP OF CHILDREN”.** The theoretical part deals with the following topics: human field of view and hearing; speed, reaction, stopping distance, impacts; signs of traffic control officer; safety and traffic control means. The practical part includes

practice of crossing a street with a group of children and following the signs of a traffic control officer, under supervision of an instructor.

- **Training for kindergarten and primary school teachers “KNOW TO HELP”.** The purpose of this training is to give the kindergarten teachers better awareness and skill of noticing children having become victims of domestic violence or sexual violence and of correct reactions to such cases.
- **Training for teachers “SMART IN INTERNET”.** Considering bullying in school, several identifiers of bullying are pointed out: malicious, repeated and entailing unequal positions of power (for example a group bullying a victim who is alone). In addition to lectures and workgroups in schools, the following training materials are available online: <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/opetajatele/>

2.2.4 Road Administration, Northern region

Conducting training activities and distributing training materials regarding traffic behaviour.

<http://www.mnt.ee/failid/Kataloog.pdf>

Targeted ongoing projects and trainings for various age groups and target groups:

- **Exhibition „Traffic education through the years“ for children in kindergarten and primary school** – overview about the history of traffic safety, with lectures;
- **“Traffic Primer” for every 1. grade student!** – as a present to all children going to the 1. grade;
- **Reflector trainings and dark doll tests for 3.–4. grade students** – proving the necessity of wearing a reflector with practical examples;
- **Pan-city bicycle competition “Cycle skills” for children aged 10–12 years** – solving traffic tests and performing precision cycling by teams, in order to promote safe bicycling (this competition has been held for 10 years);
- **Competitions for teachers** – for the purpose of involving teachers more actively in teaching traffic safety: Traffic Teaching Folder 2008 , Traffic Games Folder 2009–2010 , Our Own Traffic Book 2011;
- **Trainings for teachers and other target groups** – training for escorting a group of children, organising traffic teaching in educational institutions, integration of traffic teaching, training for driver school teachers, training for hobby teachers;
- **Children aged 10–15 years** – Bicycle trainings in various districts of Tallinn. Tallinn District Governments, Northern Region of the Road Administration, Northern Police Prefecture.

Starting from July 1, 2011, bicyclists aged up to 16 years will be required to wear a helmet in the Republic of Estonia.

2.2.5 Operation Lifesaver Estonia (OLE)

Railway safety campaigns “Let the train pass! You’re awaited home for Christmas.” in 2010, railway safety week “RED means RED” in 2010; railway safety campaign “Let the train pass!” in 2009, railway safety week “Let the train pass! – Saving lives” in 2009; railway safety campaign “Let the train pass! You’re awaited home for Christmas” in 2008, railway safety week “Railway crossing is not a game. Let the train pass!” in 2008.

Operation Lifesaver Estonia is an international non-profit organisation active in railway safety; its activities are intended for reducing the number of traffic accidents on railways and thus the number of related injuries and deaths. There is an online educational colouring book for children available at the website of OLE: <http://www.operationlifesaver.eu/?id=14257>.

2.2.6 NGO Estonian Neighbourhood Watch

Neighbourhood watch is a common activity organised by residents for the purpose of increasing the safety and welfare of the community. Participation in neighbourhood watch is voluntary; membership in neighbourhood watch does not entail any additional rights for the residents.

In Estonia, neighbourhood watch activities are organised by the non-profit organisation Estonian Neighbourhood Watch (MTÜ Eesti Naabrivalve) which was established in year 2000.

Today, more than 11,000 households all over Estonia have joined neighbourhood watch. 5,643 families in Tallinn are participating in neighbourhood watch, in the total of 170 neighbourhood watch sectors.

Surveys regarding the effect of neighbourhood watch indicate that members of neighbourhood watch have a stronger feeling of security than other residents. According to the estimates of participants of neighbourhood watch, crime levels also decrease as a result of the neighbourhood watch activities.

In short, the process of joining neighbourhood watch is as follows:

1. Residents are interested in joining neighbourhood watch; they wish to make their home region safer through their own activities;
2. The data of the people wishing to join neighbourhood watch are collected – name, address, telephone, e-mail, car data; each joiner confirms with a signature that he or she consents to share this data with other people joining neighbourhood watch;
3. A five-party cooperation agreement is signed: the neighbourhood watch sector, the Estonian Neighbourhood Watch Association, the police, the district government and the municipal police;
4. The Estonian Neighbourhood Watch Association provides the necessary amount of neighbourhood watch insignia and also information folders for every joiner;
5. The joining fee and the annual fee of neighbourhood watch are paid – 1 euro for joining and 1 euro for annual fee per household.

Everyday activities in a neighbourhood watch sector are based on the principle of “When I see, I react!”.

You can get additional information from the following website: www.naabrivalve.ee

2.2.7 G4S

The main field of activity of the international corporation **G4S** is providing security services. In addition to security services, the corporation provides an online preventive campaign at the following address: <http://www.g4s.ee/turva-abc>

This online security primer provides good security advice. The applying of this advice helps protect the people, their close ones and their property. The primer also provides information about preventing unintended false alarms.

2.2.8 Labour Inspectorate, Northern region

The goal of the Labour Inspectorate is to reduce the number of occupational accidents to the level of 500 per 100,000 employees by year 2014. In order to achieve this, the supervision procedures are systematically updated and various free-of-charge notification methods are used efficiently. The aim of the Labour Inspectorate is to increase the knowledge of employers about working-related issues. Since year 2009, the Labour Inspectorate has organized the following:

- Work environment trainings for work environment specialists (total extent of training is 120 academic hours);
- Work environment trainings for representatives of small enterprises (total extent of training is 24 academic hours);

- Optional modules of work environment specialist training, for experienced work environment specialists. The goal of this training is to provide additional knowledge and skills necessary for a specific topic of work environment (e.g.: lighting, ergonomics, etc.). The information days of the Labour Inspectorate also focus on a specific topic of work environment (e.g. PPE, risk analysis).

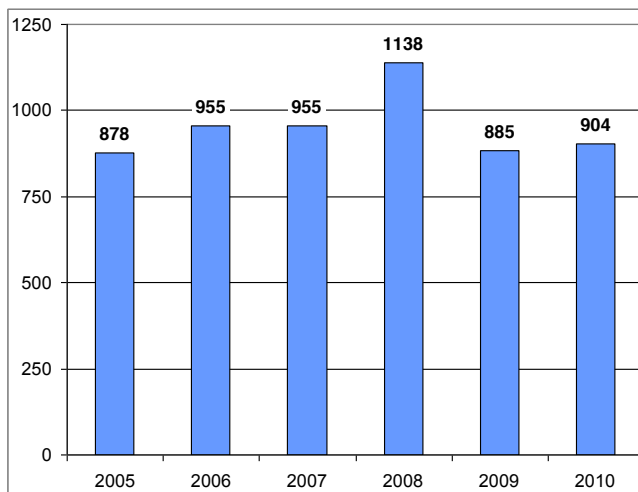


Figure 20. Occupational accidents in Tallinn

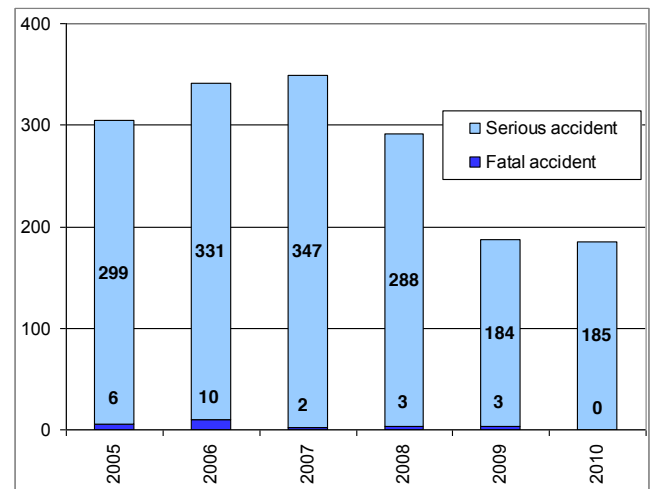


Figure 21. Occupational accidents in Tallinn with severe and fatal results

On the other hand, when considering the fact highlighted by the National Audit Office that there is no truthful statistics of occupational accidents in Estonia when compared to other Member States of the European Union and to the weighted data of occupational accidents collected by the Statistical Office based on a questionnaire survey, it must be said that there are 2.4 times less occupational accidents registered officially in Estonia than the numbers indicated in questionnaire surveys. The occupational accidents statistics prepared by the Labour Inspectorate are based on the occupational accident data officially submitted by the employers.

2.3 Indicator 3. Programmes intended for high risk groups and vulnerable groups

2.3.1 Tallinn City Government

- **“Avoiding injuries in Tallinn”**. Various events, trainings, information and learning days are organized for a wide **variety of target groups and age groups (parents of small children, elderly people)** within the framework of a project of the Health Insurance Fund for avoiding injuries in everyday and recreational activities. Since year 2007, the activities of that project have been organized in Tallinn by the **Social Welfare and Health Care Board**, Tallinn City Government. The actual conducting of the activities takes place in active cooperation with the district governments of Tallinn.
- **„Tallinn City aid package“**. The first Tallinn aid package, which the Tallinn City Council approved with resolution no. 71 dated 16 April 2009, has been productive. Almost 1,100 **jobless people** have found employment in the social jobs created in the city’s businesses and sub-units; approximately 300 jobless people have been hired by private companies with the help of the aid; about 200 new jobs have been created with the help of subsidies for the acquisition of fixed assets; and almost 1,400 jobless people have found short-term employment in public jobs. Over 800 people participate in the clubs for the unemployed. The services for the needy, including shelters, social housing and free meals, has been significantly expanded. Debt counselling, psychological counselling and counselling related to labour laws have also been expanded. Over 3,600 people have received subsistence benefits and over 5,000 household members have been compensated for the increase in water fees. The Nõmme market was given a new appearance. The Creative Incubator was opened, which has been successful in every way. The detailed planning for the Suure-Sõjamäe Industrial Park has been established. The first Tallinn aid package has helped thousands of people

to avoid the worst, to preserve social cohesion, and to hinder the continued decline of the already poor indicators for public health seen in human development reports.

On December 2, 2010 the Tallinn City Council passed a resolution entitled "Second Tallinn City aid package for city residents and entrepreneurs 2011-2012", which provides entrepreneurs and **citizens who are experiencing hardship** 53 supporting measures in six important fields: alleviating unemployment, providing benefits and social aid, counselling people who are experiencing hardship, decreasing heating costs, supporting entrepreneurship and protecting consumers. The combined impact of both short- and long-term measures have been taken into account. The short-term relief measures include the implementation of salary subsidies, the creation of social jobs in the city's structural units, social aid etc.; midterm measures include the creation of industrial parks and incubators, the implementation of business subsidies and youth programmes, etc. The focus of the aid package is the over 20,000 registered and over 40,000 actual unemployed, and especially the alleviation of the condition of the tens of thousand Tallinn residents who have been deprived of their income and their families. Some of the new courses of action in the second aid package is the establishment of a Tallinn employment office include cooperation with the organizers of the food bank, supplemental counselling and assistance for the unemployed, and the construction of the third stage of a new industrial park. Attention has been paid separately to creating job opportunities for **disabled people**. In addition, the fields of activity where social jobs are to be created will be diversified and the activities of the Student Brigade Foundation will be expanded.

- **Homeless people.** There are 12 different kind of accomodation centres with 628 places for homeless people and 3 soup kitchens in Tallinn. Service includes overnight stay for adult men and women, who do not have personal or rented accommodation, social counseling, food, shower, razors, soap, used clothes, books, newspapers, magazines, TV, internet & e-mail, phone etc.
- **Abused women and children.** Shelter service for children and mothers with children. Establishment of the possibility for children and mothers with children to use a shelter. To ensure a safe environment for mothers with children who are at risk and to women who have suffered family violence, and necessary conditions to care, raise and develop children, and the protection of their rights and interests. Mother-child shelter service is free for citizens of Tallinn. Person, whose place of residence, according to the Population Register, is not Tallinn will receive service up to seven workdays. If the service is required for a longer period the person or the person's local rural municipality or city government will pay for the service to the full extent. In children's shelter, the children without parental care or who are at risk and cannot live at home, are guaranteed with: care corresponding to age and condition; medical help and rehabilitation; the protection of their rights and interests in cooperation with the local social welfare department.

Services and programs in Tallinn are divided to the following areas:

Archive; Business, trade and advertising; City administration; City land and property management; City planning; Culture; Education; Family and population; Health; Heritage conservation; Maintenance and landscaping; Public order; Public transport and traffic; Roads and streets; Social welfare; Sports; Tourism; Utility networks; Youth work.

Detailed description:

http://www.tallinn.ee/teenused?filter_otsing_teenus_fraas=&tyhi_main_otsing=1&tyyp=teenus&laiendatud_otsing=1&filter_otsing_teenus_taht=&filter_otsing_teenus_valdkond=0&filter_otsing_teenus_otsene=1&filter_otsing_teenus_klass=1&filter_otsing_teenus_menetluseliik=0&filter_otsing_teenus_asutus=&filter_otsing_teenus_valista_fraas=#valdkond_22

2.3.2 Rescue Board North Rescue Centre

The high-risk and vulnerable target groups for preventive activities in the field of rescue are small children, elderly people, disabled people, residents of rural settlements, and adult males. The fire statistics of the Rescue Board shows the target groups where accidents are more frequent and indicates also the causes of the accidents on a case-by-case basis. In addition to that, the Rescue Board orders an annual TNS Emor survey to determine the fire safety awareness of the population. This survey gauges the knowledge, attitudes

and behaviour of the population. The topics of the trainings are chosen according to the statistics and environmental specifics.

- **Training for elderly people.** Elderly people aged 65–74 is a vulnerable target group due to their living place, state of health and lack of necessary knowledge. According to the Emor survey, one such risk factor is e.g. lower awareness about the 112 emergency telephone number. Also, it is often difficult to reach elderly people because they live in the rural area outside settlements, and they also need more specific information that takes into account their health and other factors.
- **Disabled people.** Training service takes into account the type of disability (hearing disability and deafness, blindness, movement disability, mental disability, combined disability).

In addition to trainings, the Rescue Board conducts a semi-annual media campaign intended for the high-risk target group and dealing with the hotter topics of water safety and fire safety. The input for the campaign comes from the Rescue Board statistics and from the Emor survey.

2.3.3 Police and Border Guard Administration, Northern Police Prefecture

- **Training for elderly people “BE AN EXAMPLE!”** Fire safety at home, traffic behaviour, etc. Conducted in cooperation with the Rescue Centre of Northern Estonia.

2.3.4 Tallinn Association of Estonian Red Cross

- **The soup kitchen of the Tallinn Association of Estonian Red Cross:** cooperation with the Tallinn City Government, serving an average of 130 risk group people on every business day. In year 2010, catering was provided for a total for 1,604 people in need, with 34,310 meals served. If necessary, people are being sent into TBC check. The soup kitchen cooperates with the Eastern Tallinn Central Hospital. Safety discussions are being held – reflectors are being given as presents.
- **Summer camps in the city for children with special needs and from families with coping difficulties.** 8–10 camps per year. In 2010 there were 8 camps with 211 children participating in them. Camp programmes include promotion of healthy lifestyles, conversations about hygiene, conversations about safety – in cooperation with the Northern Police Prefecture and the Rescue Centre of Northern Estonia, visits to museums, incl. the Estonian Health Care Museum, etc.
- Safety discussions in kindergartens – youth of the Tallinn Association of Estonian Red Cross. Discussions with 1,903 children in year 2010.
- Discussions in schools – preventive activities regarding HIV/AIDS. Discussions with 79 children in year 2010.
- **December 1 – World AIDS day:** 6 events in all of the city, with about 700 participants.
- **Events for the elderly (Christmas).** An event in the Kosmos Cinema – 300 participants in year 2010. Discussions about safety, a reflector as a present to each of the elderly people.
- **The Backpack campaign – in cooperation with the Tallinn City Government .** Ca. 600 participants with parents. Discussions about safety, a reflector and a brochure as a present.

2.4 Indicator 4. Statistics of injuries; analysis of causes.

Minimum required: overview of statistics; necessity of collecting; high-priority fields of intervention.

There still does not exist a common injury registry in Estonia. We use the data available, from official health care statistics where injuries are documented as diseases, although the causes of injuries could be not clearly appeared. It is to be hoped that national injury registry would fulfil that gap, but elaborating the registry is postponed again, because of economic pressure.

We can use statistics and examples from police and fire and rescue service, from hospitals, local traffic safety department etc.

„**Rescue Centre of Northern Estonia, 2005–2010, statistics**“. In year 2011, this yearbook was issued for the sixth time already. The statistics yearbook is available in digital format at the website of the Rescue Centre of Northern Estonia: www.pepk.ee, in the submenu “Rescue Centre” (“Päästkeskus”), under statistics:

[http://www.pepk.ee/public/resources/editor/File/statistikaraamat2010\(2\).pdf](http://www.pepk.ee/public/resources/editor/File/statistikaraamat2010(2).pdf)

All information and statistics about Estonian Road Administration activities is available in annual yearbooks and there are also digital formats available on organization’s homepage: <http://www.mnt.ee/index.php?id=12453>

The statistics yearbook “Tallinn in numbers” was issued for the 18th time in year 2010. The topics have remained the same as in previous years. In order to follow the principles of unification in chronology and formatting and to enable vertical and horizontal analysis, the presentation of data in every topic is similar to the yearbooks of 2007 and 2008: the figures of Tallinn for the past five years, the same figures for the entire Estonia, and additionally comparison data with the Harju county about a few topics in relation with urban sprawl. The topics and tables of the collection of statistics were selected according to the following principles:

- Preparing development plans, strategies, yearbooks and reports about Tallinn and its different fields, and preparing various analytic overviews;
- Necessity to introduce Tallinn as the capital of the Republic of Estonia;
- Preparing the relevant presentation materials for Tallinn participating in various international conferences and competitions;

Providing quick replies to over 50 information queries per year, dealing with various socio-economic fields: <http://www.tallinn.ee/est/g2677s56143>

On the basis of the Health Care Services Organisation Act and the relevant Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs, all providers of health care services are submitting health care statistics reports; among other data, the annual reports must state the primary diagnoses of injuries across sexes and age groups, and their external causes on the basis of the ICD-10 Chapters 19 and 20. The National Institute for Health Development analyses the collected data and publishes it by counties (in addition to Tallinn) and for the entire country. The Social Welfare and Health Care Board of the Tallinn City Government performs initial verification of the submitted reports before forwarding these to the National Institute for Health Development. The problem with this data is that the diagnoses of e.g. Tallinn mean not the diagnosing of residents of Tallinn but simply diagnosing people in the health care institutions of Tallinn. As injuries are usually diagnosed in hospitals and in emergency medical wards established in hospitals, this data contains many people living outside Tallinn and many traumas occurring outside Tallinn. Still, the Social Welfare and Health Care Department of the Tallinn City Government has been using this data regularly for planning the prevention of injuries. More precise information about injuries of the residents of Tallinn will be available after the digital medical file project is implemented and statistical data from that system is received. Also, a suggestion has been made to the Ministry of Social Affairs to establish a national trauma registry.

Since the beginning of year 2009, the **Social Welfare and Health Care Department** of the Tallinn City Government has organised the registration of the data of all children hospitalised with injuries in the Tallinn Children’s Hospital, on the basis of version 1.1 of the IDB, in order to get more information about injuries of children.

During 2009 there has been registered 822 cases and during 2010 – 886 cases. The highest number of cases was in age 0 and 1, with some increase again in age 12–14 (figure 22). Approximately half of all injuries took place in home. In more than half of the cases the reason for injury was fall, during first years of life there were also many burns and poisonings. In about half of cases the poisoning was caused by medicines.

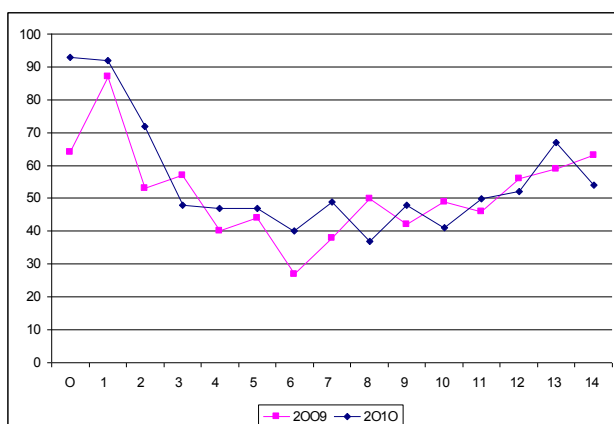


Figure 22. Number of injured children, hospitalized to Tallinn Children's Hospital

2.5 Indicator 5. Evaluation methods of processes, programmes, etc.

Since 2006, Tallinn Social Welfare and Health Care Board carries out an injury prevention project, financed by Estonian Health Insurance Fund.

The Estonian Health Insurance Fund started the sustainability assessment (assessors from outside) of project organizations (and project teams) in 2009. The assessment gave us the opportunity to analyze our team and management activities from different sides.

Below is a brief overview of the results of the assessment:

- Tallinn is different in that the project organization (PO) is closely connected with the local government's health promotion structure, which is fairly complicated due to the size of Tallinn (large population, 8 city districts, several agencies connected with the field);
- Tallinn is characterized by the fact that the trauma prevention project was launched here later than in many other counties/municipalities, which is why the performance of the PO is subject to the time of the target activities;
- What matters is that at the PO level, the structure/organization required for doing the project activities has been fully developed (Tallinn's intention to join the Safe Community network requires good performance);
- While activities to prevent injury in the City of Tallinn are being done also outside the project financed by the Estonian Health Insurance Fund, prevention would not be sufficiently systemized and comprehensive without the project. Thus, the existence of the PO is clearly justified;
- Regardless of the possible improvements in phrasing the vision, the PO has a substantive vision of where trauma prevention in Tallinn should lead and what the main goals of the PO are (the goal is to join the SC network);
- The PO is characterized by productive, developing and influential cooperation with different key partners (local public, non-profit or private organizations). By now health teams have been set up for each of Tallinn's city districts, which allows for the magnification of the effect of injury prevention in the entire region;
- We have launched activities that generate great interest among target groups and stakeholders and that are sustainable;
- Our clear strengths are policy development skills and possibilities, and broad discussion at the level of Tallinn Health Coalition. Developing public relations and informing citizens about the events we have organized are done at a good level;

- As for the financing model, dependence on financing from the Estonian Health Insurance Fund is smaller than in the case of many other trauma prevention POs, since we can use the city's budget for funding if necessary. Our skills in involving additional (financial) resources are quite good;
- As the responsible organization, Tallinn Social Welfare and Health Care Department strongly supports the operation of the PO; the team is motivated and the team members are competent. The PO has no internal conflicts, the atmosphere is good, and the members are enthusiastic.

The project effectiveness is measured by involvement of target groups and reaching the outcome indicators.

- Evaluating target groups' involvement (number of participants)
- Analyzing participants feedback from seminars
- Conducting project capacity evaluation by external evaluator
- Conducting project activities analysis and internal evaluation at Tallinn Health Coalition and Safe Tallinn Leader Group meetings

2.6 Indicator 6. Participation in country-level and international networking.

Cooperation partners of Tallinn.

- EC Eurocities – www.eurocities.org – Lobby organisation uniting large European cities for the purpose of protecting the interests of large cities vs. rural settlements in the process of shaping the policies and financing mechanisms of the EU.
- UBC Union of Baltic Cities – www.ubc.net – Cooperation network of cities in the Baltic Sea region with the purpose of developing cooperation between the cities.
- INTA International Urban Development Association – www.inta-aiun.org – Global organisation specialising in the topics of physical development of cities.
- ECAD European Cities Against Drugs – www.ecad.net – Association of cities lobbying for absolute ban on all narcotic substances vs. cities where the consumption of some narcotic substances is legalised.
- OWHC Organization of World Heritage Cities – www.owpm.org – Organisation of cities entered into the UNESCO list of world heritage.
- ECM European Cities Marketing – www.europeancitiesmarketing.com – ECT/ECTO European Tourism Cities / Federation of European Cities Tourist Offices and EFCT European Federation of Conference Towns joined in year 2007.
- POLIS European Cities and Regions Networking for New Transport Solutions – www.polis-online.org.
- Hansa (die Hanse) Movement – www.hanse.org – Association of medieval Hansa towns; includes 173 towns in 15 countries.
- UCEU The Union of the Capitals of the European Union – www.uceu.org.
- ASCE Association of Significant Cemeteries in Europe – www.significantcemeteries.net.
- LUCI Association, Association of Lighting Urban Community International – www.luciasociation.org.

Cooperation networks

- Helsinki-Tallinn Euregio – www.euregio-heltal.org – Cooperation of Helsinki and Tallinn. Regional project-based cooperation between the two capitals and their regions for the purpose of developing joint activities of interest to both parties, involving co-financing from the EU.
- Baltic Metropolises – www.baltmet.org – Cooperation network of metropolises of the Baltic Sea region for the purpose of developing cooperation in order to increase the region's competitiveness and awareness about the region on the European and global levels.

On national level, Tallinn cooperates with:

- Estonian Health Insurance Fund
- National Institute for Health Development
- Ministry of Social Affairs of Estonia
- PRAXIS Centre for Policy Studies

3. Description of the ambitions, goals and activities of our region/community on a somewhat higher level than is usual for other locations of our country or region.

Tallinn is the only municipality in Estonia, where municipal police has been created.

Tallinn Municipal Police Department was established as a part of Tallinn Fire and Rescue Department on the 16th of October 2003. The sphere of supervision was according to the [Rules for the Maintenance of Public Order](#), the Property Maintenance Rules, the Digging Rules, and the Rules for Keeping Dogs and Cats.

Next year, on the 27th of May, staff grew up to 36 persons and two departments –Registry and Proceeding Department – were established.

The year 2005 brought more changes. Municipal Police Department became a part of Tallinn Environmental Board and had some new jurisdictions. Supervision was added to responsibility according to the Waste Management Rules and the Alcohol Act. MPD officials had also the same rights to supervise over environmental violations as the officials of Environmental Board. A unit up to 2–3 officials was working in every part of town.

Starting from the 1st of January 2006 Municipal Police Department had a 24-hour patrol service to prevent and solve different misdemeanors.

Because of the big changes caused by several additional jurisdictions in 2005, the structure changes were also needed. And so, on the 14th of December 2006 Tallinn City Council approved regulation no 70 (“Regulation of Tallinn Municipal Police Department”) according to which MPD is a city’s administrative agency that must take part in securing public order, supervise over regulations accepted by Tallinn City Council, manage traffic control in case of disturbed traffic, and fulfilling internal guarding tasks on the administrative territory of Tallinn.

Registry Department, Proceeding Department and Patrol Departments were established in MPD. On the 1st of January 2007 there were 54 officials working in the Municipal Police Department.

With enlarged assignments, the personnel also increased. The beginning of the year 2008 started with 70 officials, but since MPD had a new obligation to control tickets and necessary documents in public transport from July, our personnel grew up to 145 workers.

In 2009, Taxi Control and Animal Patrol units were created. Increased personnel needed better working conditions and so, on the 16th of October 2009 new MPD main building was opened. Now, there are enough room for officials and even technical rooms for keeping and mending cars.

In autumn 2009, the newest project was started – the School Watch unit began its work. Their obligation was to ensure supervision over completing Tobacco Law.

Starting from the February 2010, the inspectors of the School Watch unit started lectures about harmfulness of tobacco and alcohol, and in addition to the children the teachers, parents were also invited to listen.

The year 2010 was the beginning of international relations. MPD became a member of the Union of the Baltic Cities’ (UBC) local safety and public order working group. The main idea of the working group was to exchange experiences and practices between several cities so that Baltic cities could become safer to their citizens. In the year 2011 the working group transformed into a UBC commission. Next year the commission’s regular meeting will be held in Tallinn.

2011 MPD has communicated actively with different administrative agencies and other civil organizations. MPD has become an important partner to our citizens in different urban space security matters. This year MPD has also taken part in several competitions in Riga (Latvia) and Vilnius (Lithuanian).

Summary. Tallinn MPD responsibilities are supervision, proceeding misdemeanors and prevention work according to following acts:

[Rules for the Maintenance of Public Order,](#)

Property Maintenance Rules,
 the Rules for Keeping Dogs and Cats,
 Waste Management Rules,
 Digging Rules,
 Public Transportation Law,
 Alcohol Act,
 Traffic Act,
 Law on Waste Management,
 Nature Conservation Law,
 Building Law,
 Tobacco Law,
 Taxi Service Rules,
 Commercial Law.

There are 164 officials working in Tallinn MPD. MPD has seven units:

- Administrative Department's tasks are staff management, legal aid, and general managing of the Department;
- Registry Department is managing with all documents (misdemeanor decisions, etc.),
- Public Transportation Control (ticket control);
- Patrol Department is a 24-hour standby to accept all calls about public order violations;
- Parking Control deals with wrong parking according to the Traffic Act;
- School Watch and Taxi Control Department - School Watch unit supervises over under-aged tobacco and alcoholic beverage usage (an article added in attachment) according to the Tobacco and Alcohol Law and Taxi Control controls taxis;
- Proceeding Department is divided between 4 districts and its main task is supervision over legislation of City Council.

4. An example of a political decision adopted by a local political power, facilitating sustainable activities towards prevention of injuries.

- The decision of the Tallinn Health Coalition to join the international Safe Community network.

Based on a resolution of the Health Coalition's meeting of 3 February 2010, the process of joining the International Network of Safe Communities was initiated along with the preparation of the documentation required for joining.

Ene Tomberg

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