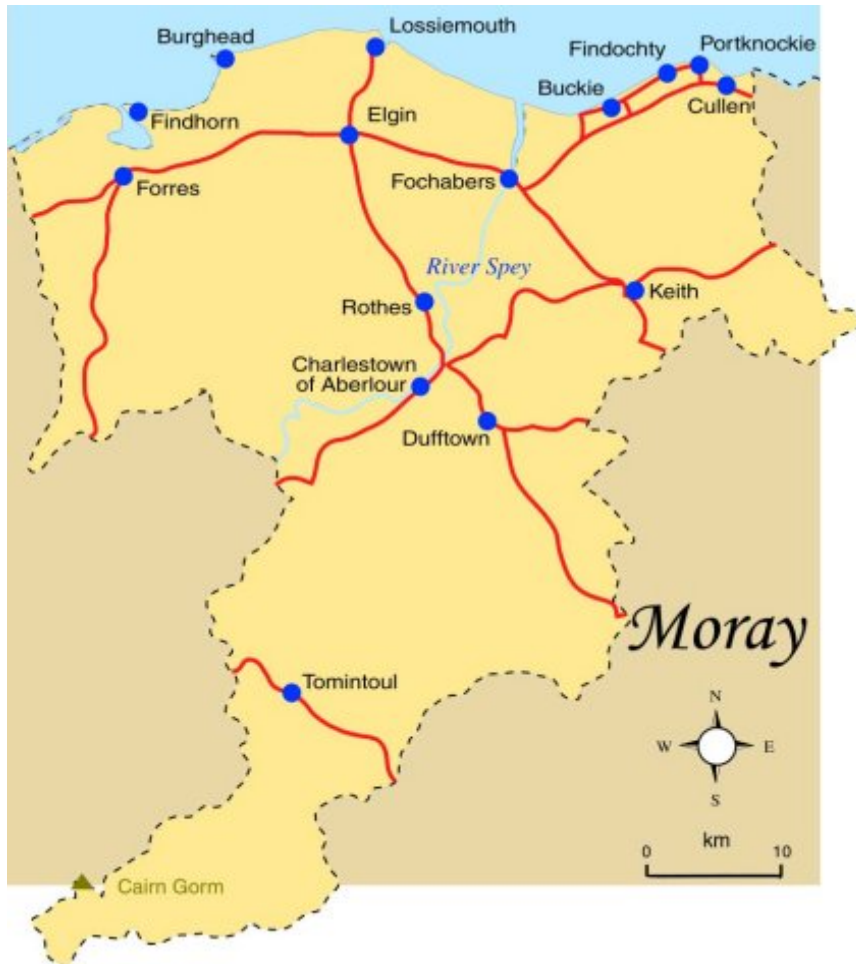


# MORAY SAFER & STRONGER



© The Gazetteer for Scotland, 1995-2007  
Used with permission from The Gazetteer for Scotland at  
<http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/scotgaz/>

## STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

### 2008/09

## Contents

Introduction	p.3
A Profile of Moray	p.4
Safer Themes	
1) Safety	
a. Fire Safety	p.9
b. Home Safety	p.11
c. Road Safety	p.15
d. Water Safety	p.19
2) Violent Crime	p.21
3) Antisocial Behaviour	p.26
4) Drug and Alcohol Misuse	p.33
5) Youth Crime	p.40
Stronger Themes	
1) Housing	p.43
2) Social Inclusion	p.46
3) Access to Services	p.52
4) Community Involvement	p.53
Appendix 1 – Definitions	p.54
Appendix 2 – Diversionary/Preventative Activities	p.56
References	p.57

## Introduction

This is the second strategic assessment undertaken by the Moray Community Safety Partnership. It will inform a wider process designed to support strategic decision-making in relation to managing risks, setting priorities and allocating resources. The aim is to help Moray's Community Safety Partnership to achieve not only its own outcomes and objectives but also those set by the Moray Council administration and the Scottish Government, ultimately making Moray a safer place to work and live.

The information and analysis contained within this report will be most effective when combined with the knowledge and local expertise that exists within the Community Safety Partnership and across partner agencies. The result will provide a firm foundation for developing the Community Safety Strategy 2008-2011.

The assessment is divided into 5 main themes in order to ensure a wide range of community safety issues are considered. The themes are:

- Safety (including fire, road, home and water safety)
- Violent crime (including knife crime, hate crime and domestic violence and public place violence)
- Antisocial behaviour
- Drug and Alcohol misuse
- Youth Crime (including early identification and intervention)

For each of the 5 themes, the current picture is described along with any emerging trends and future considerations. Recommendations are included for consideration only.

The most recent available data is used and where possible this has been sourced independently to provide an unbiased picture. For some topics, such as home safety, it was not possible to obtain ideal data, either because it is not collected or not available at Moray level. In these cases, data has been obtained from an appropriate source and analysed to provide an indication of the situation in Moray. Where available and relevant, the results of surveys have been included to exemplify the perceptions held by local residents.

## **A Profile of Moray**

Moray is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest Council area in Scotland, covering an area of 2238 square kilometres [1], from the Cairngorm Mountains in the south to the coast of the Moray Firth in the north. However, in terms of its population, it ranks 26<sup>th</sup> out of 32 with a population of just 87770 [1]. Over 27% of Moray is covered by woodland [2]. The average population density is low at just 39 people per square kilometre, compared with 66 people per square kilometre nationally [1]. However, approximately 56% of the population live in the 5 main towns of Elgin, Forres, Buckie, Lossiemouth and Keith [3], where the population density is approximately 2500 people per square kilometre [4].

Overall, Moray is one of the least deprived areas in Scotland, as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), having no data zones in the 15% most deprived in Scotland and just 2 in the 20% most deprived areas, both of which are in Elgin. This represents just 1.7% of Moray's data zones, the lowest in Scotland with the exception of the three island groups. However, the rural nature of Moray means that 27.6% of its data zones are within the 15% most access deprived in Scotland, due to the financial cost, time and inconvenience of travelling to basic services [5].

### **Prosperity**

Although categorised as one of the least deprived local authority areas in Scotland, the median gross weekly wage in Moray is the lowest in Scotland, at £388.40 compared with £461.80 nationally [6]. The SIMD states that 9.3% of Moray is income deprived, which accounts for 8,169 residents. However, the level of income deprivation in Moray varies greatly across the area, from 1.5% in Kinloss to 22.7% in one area of Buckie [5].

The working age population accounts for approximately 61% of the total population of Moray, with around 85% of the working-age population (around 54% of the total population) being economically active. Nationally, about 63% of the population are of working age, 80% of whom are economically active (about 50% of total population). In Moray, 81% of the working-age population is in employment, around 13% of whom are self-employed, compared with 76% & 10% respectively for Scotland as a whole. Almost  $\frac{3}{4}$  of employee jobs are in the service industry, a further 15% are in manufacturing and 7% are in construction. Nearly 10% of employee jobs are tourism-related but this includes jobs that are also part of the service industry. Equivalent figures for Scotland show the main differences to be in the proportions of employees in manufacturing and the service industry, which are about 6% lower and 8 higher respectively [6].

Of the working-age population that is economically inactive, approximately 73% report not wanting a job and over 60% of these are female. The picture is very similar nationally. During 2008, 3.8% (1,800) of the economically active population in Moray were unemployed, compared with 4.9% nationally. However, there were a further 2,100 people within the economically inactive (4.1% of the working age population) in Moray who wanted a job. They are not classed as unemployed because they have either not sought work in the last four weeks or are not available to start work. The equivalent figure for Scotland is 5.6% [6].

In February 2009, 10.7% of the working age population in Moray were key benefits claimants (claiming one or more key DWP benefits<sup>1</sup>), a 1.3% decrease since August 2008 compared with 15.1% in Scotland (16% in August 2008). The most common main benefit in Moray was Employment and Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefit, claimed by 3360 (59%) of key benefits claimants, while 1480 or 26% of key benefits claimants were claiming job seekers allowance. The number of claimants of both of these benefits has increased by 5% since August 2008. The split nationally was very similar to Moray [6].

In total there were 1,354 JSA claimants in August 2009, 71% of whom were male. Approximately ½ of all claimants were aged 25-49yrs and a further 34% were aged 18-24yrs, an increase of 3% since June 2009 although the overall total of claimants has reduced by almost 2% in this time (from 1379 to 1354). The majority of claimants, 76%, had been claiming for 6 months or less, a further 16% between 6 and 12 months, and 7% over 12 months [6].

The SIMD identifies no data zones in Moray that are in the 15% most employment deprived [5].

## Health

General health in Moray is reported as being slightly better than nationally with nearly 93% of Moray's population reporting good or fairly good health and just 7% reporting not good health. This compares with 90% and 10% respectively for Scotland [7]. The percentage of the population that has a limiting long-term illness is approximately 3% lower in Moray than nationally, at 17% of the population compared with 20% [7].

The relationship between health and tenure indicates that a smaller proportion of occupants of social rented accommodation report good or fairly good health than occupants of owned or privately rented/rent free accommodation, at 88% compared with 94%. This is reflected in the incidence of limiting long-term illness, which is 10% higher for occupants of social rented accommodation, at 24%, than for occupants of owned or privately rented/rent free accommodation. The spread across age groups is comparable, with 65-84yr olds representing the largest proportion having a long-term illness for each tenure type. The national picture is similar with 82% of those in social rented accommodation reporting good or fairly good health, 93% of those in owned and 89% of those in private rented/rent free. The proportion of those living in social rented accommodation with a limiting long-term illness is twice that of those living in owned accommodation. As with Moray, spread across age groups is comparable, with 65-84yr olds again representing the largest proportion of each tenure type having a limiting long-term illness [7].

The standardised death rate in Moray is slightly lower than nationally at 9.8 per 1,000 population compared with 10.7 per 1,000 population. The main cause of death in Moray in both females and males is diseases of the circulatory system, accounting for approximately ⅓ of all deaths in both genders in 2008. This was closely followed by cancers, which accounted for a further 26% of all female deaths and a further 31% of male deaths. The picture is almost identical nationally [8]. The SIMD identifies just 1 data zone, 0.9% of the total in Moray that is within the 15% most health deprived; this is in Elgin [5].

---

<sup>1</sup> Key DWP (Department of Work & Pensions) benefits include: bereavement benefit, carer's allowance, disability living allowance, incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance, income support, jobseeker's allowance, and widow's benefit.

Mid-2008 population estimates suggest that 17.5% of the population of Moray is aged under 16yrs, 60.5% is of working age and 22% is of pensionable age. This translates as 15365 under 16s, 53158 of working age and 19247 of pensionable age [1]. The age split is very similar nationally. 2006-based population projections for Moray, suggest that the under 16 population will reduce by 9% by 2011, the working age population will increase by 1% but the pensionable population will increase by 10% [9]. This would mean 2011 population numbers of 14627 under 16s, 53114 of working age and 20029 of pensionable age. These changes will mean that the proportion of the population that is of pensionable age will increase by around 2% from approximately 20% to nearly 23%. National figures are again very similar although the projected proportion of the population of pensionable age in 2011 is lower at 20%. Both in Moray and nationally, nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the pensionable age group is female.

### **Education**

In Moray in 2008 there were 6759 primary school pupils and 5735 secondary school pupils, an overall drop of around 10% since 2003 (comprising a 9% drop in primary pupils & a 1% drop in secondary pupils). The number of pupils over 16yrs has increased over the same period by 59%. The number of pupils from ethnic minority groups has increased from 171 in 2004 to 231 in 2008. There have been comparable changes nationally in primary school pupils and in pupils over 16yrs. Although there has been a fall in secondary pupils nationally, this was much greater than in Moray, at 4% [10]. There are 2 data zones in Moray, 1.7% of the total, that are within the 15% most education deprived in Scotland, both of which are in Elgin [5].

In primary schools, absence figures for 2004/05 to 2007/08 are very consistent, accounting for around 4.5% of half days, of which an average of 14% is unauthorised. These figures are slightly lower than nationally [11].

In secondary schools, the absence rate has risen slightly, from 7.6% of half days in 2004/05 to 8.1% in 2007/08. Of this, the proportion of unauthorised absence has increased from 22% to 31%. Conversely, the national absence rate has fallen slightly over the same period although Moray is still slightly lower than nationally. The proportion of unauthorised absence nationally has remained fairly constant at around 21% [11].

Further breakdown of absence figures is not possible as the Scottish Government national Statistics have amalgamated absence figures due to ongoing concerns over the quality and consistency in the recording of the reasons for absence.

Between 2003/04 and 2006/07, the rate of exclusions in Moray's primary schools was fairly constant at 12 per 1000 pupils, falling to 9 per 1000 in 2007/08. Although initially similar, the national rate has risen steadily from 11 per 1000 in 2003/04 to 15 per 1000 in 2007/08. In Moray's secondary schools, the rate has increased slightly from 59 per 1000 pupils in 2003/04 to 76 per 1000 pupils in 2007/08. Scotland's rate rose from 105 per 1000 pupils in 2003/04 to 120 per 1000 in 2006/07, falling back to 106 per 1000 in 2007/08. However, it remains much higher than in Moray. The vast majority of exclusions in both Moray and nationally are temporary. In Moray between 2003/04 and 2007/08, excluding 2006/07, about 6 pupils were removed from the register each year – approximately 1% of total exclusions. In 2006/07 just 2 pupils were removed, representing 0.4% of total exclusions. The level nationally has been around 0.5% every year since 2003/04 [12].

Of 1231 school leavers in Moray in 2007/08, 89.5% went on to positive destinations<sup>2</sup>, 9% were unemployed but seeking employment and the remainder were either unemployed and not seeking employment or their destination was unknown. The numbers going on to further education and employment have both risen by about 4% since 2005/06, while numbers in all other categories have either remained fairly consistent or fallen over the same period. Nationally, a slightly smaller proportion has gone on to a positive destination and the split within the positive destinations category was slightly different, with a higher proportion going into higher education and training, and less into employment. The proportion going into further education was about the same [13].

## **Housing**

The total number of dwellings in Moray in 2008 was 41,649, a rise of 6% since 2003, slightly higher than the rise nationally of 5% [10]. In Moray, and nationally, approximately 64% of the population live in owner-occupied accommodation. However, Moray has a smaller proportion of people living in social rented accommodation, at 20% compared with 24%, but a higher percentage renting privately, 11% compared with 6%. A smaller proportion of Moray's population lives in lone parent families – 8% compared with 13% nationally, and a slightly smaller proportion of people living alone, at 12% compared with 14%. However, the same proportion of people aged 65yrs and over lives on their own, in both Moray and Scotland as a whole, at 5.7% [7].

Between 2001 and 2007, the mean house sale price rose by 144% in Moray, from £58,584 to £142,956. The equivalent national figure is 104%. Over the same period, the number of house sales in Moray rose by 22%, from 1,899 to 2,312. The number of house sales also rose nationally, by 28%. The median house sale price in Moray more than doubled, from £47,000 in 2001 to £116,226 in 2007 and a similar, though slightly smaller, increase was seen nationally. The median price being lower than the mean price is reflective of the large proportion of band A-C dwellings in Moray, approximately 68%, slightly higher than Scotland as a whole at 62%. Correspondingly, the proportion of dwellings in bands F-H is small in Moray, at approximately 6%, half that of Scotland. Between 2003 and 2008 in both Moray and Scotland, the proportion of dwellings in bands A-C fell slightly, while the proportion of dwellings in bands F-H rose slightly [10].

There are no data zones in Moray that are within the 15% most housing deprived in Scotland. However, 4 of Moray's data zones (3.4% of the total) are within the 20% most housing deprived in Scotland, 2 in Elgin, 1 in Forres and 1 in Lossiemouth [5].

## **Recorded crime in Moray**

In Moray in 2007/08 the total number of crimes recorded reduced by 10% from 2006/07 compared with an 8% decrease in Scotland. The rate of crimes in Moray in 2007/08 was lower than nationally, at 609 per 10,000 population compared with 749 per 10,000 population. The total number of crimes recorded in each of the last 11 years shows a marginally increasing trend in Moray, compared with a reducing trend for Scotland as a whole [14].

---

<sup>2</sup> **Positive:** includes higher education, further education, training, voluntary work and employment. This is in line with the definition of positive destinations set out in Indicator 10 of the Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/30090722/18>

The percentage of crimes cleared up in Moray rose by 4% to 45% in 2007/08, compared with a 1% rise to 48% for Scotland as a whole. The trend in Moray over the last 11 years is virtually level compared with a slightly increasing trend in Scotland as a whole [14].

Within Moray there are 12 data zones in the 15% most crime deprived, representing 10.3% of data zones in Moray [5]. Of the 12, 1 is in Keith, 3 are in Forres, 5 are in Elgin and 3 are in Buckie.

Overall for 2007/08, Moray was ranked 21<sup>st</sup> out of 32 local authority areas in Scotland for total recorded crimes per 10,000 population (where 1 has the highest rate and 32 the lowest). Moray's highest ranking of 2<sup>nd</sup> was for the crime category crimes of indecency, while their lowest ranking was for non-sexual crimes of violence for which they ranked 25<sup>th</sup> out of 32. In all crime categories except crimes of indecency for which they ranked higher than Scotland, Moray's ranking was better than Scotland's.

## Key Safer Themes

### 1) Safety

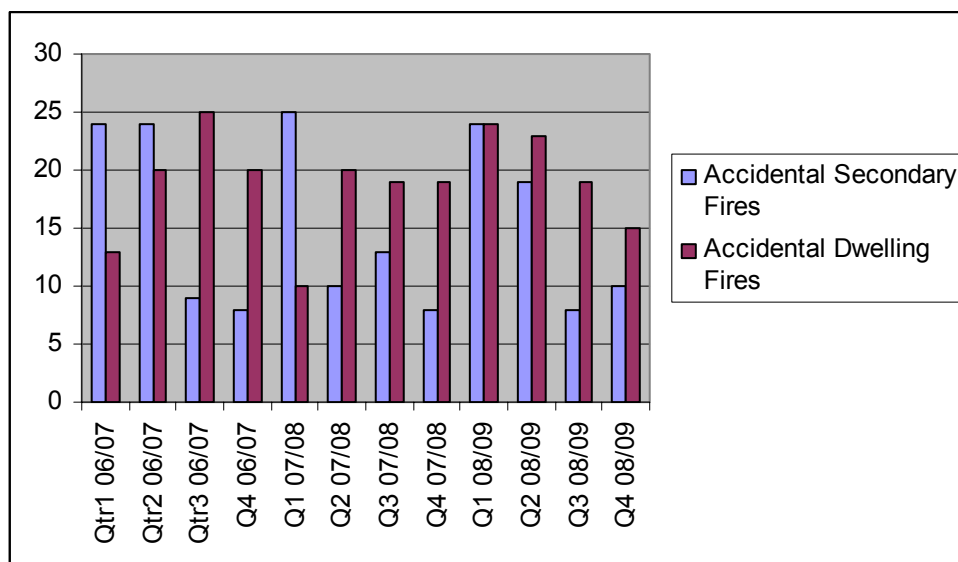
This theme covers 4 main areas of safety: fire, home, road and water.

#### a) Fire Safety

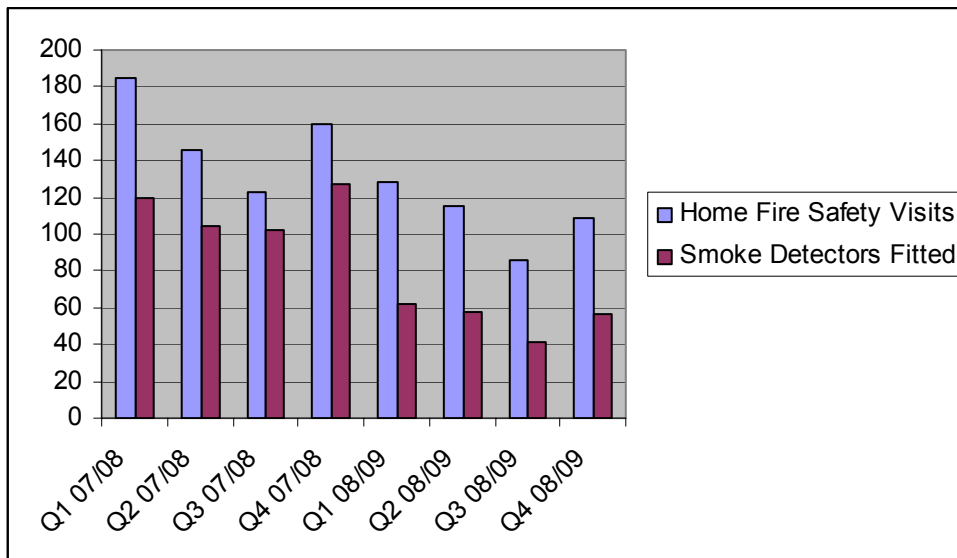
Between 2006/07 and 2008/09 there has been a consistent downward trend in the total number of fires recorded by Grampian Fire and Rescue Services (GFRS) for Moray, falling 16.5% over the three fiscal years, and 2.4% between 2007/08 and 2008/09. (Total fires includes: deliberate primary and secondary fires and accidental dwelling and accidental secondary fires.) The first quarter of each fiscal year experiences the highest total numbers of fires. By far the most prolific category of fire is deliberate secondary fires, accounting for an average of 52% of all fires across the three fiscal years. [15].

The total number of deliberate fires also shows a reducing trend (25.5%) over the same period. Quarter 1 consistently experiences the highest number of deliberate fires. Each year deliberate secondary fires represent, on average, 84.7% of all deliberate fires [15].

Between 2006/07 and 2008/09, the number of accidental dwelling fires displays an increasing trend (5.2%). This reflects a marked reduction of 11.7% between 2006/07 and 2007/08, and an increase of 19.1% between 2007/08 and 2008/09. The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quarters have consistently experienced higher numbers of accidental secondary fires, while the peak for accidental dwelling fires is spread between the quarters during this three year period. As with deliberate fires, quarter 4 consistently has the least number of accidental fires. A little over half of accidental fires are in dwellings, the remainder being secondary fires [15].



The number of incidents resulting in casualties is low but has increased slightly over the last 3 years: 13 in 2006/07, 12 in 2007/08 and 15 in 2008/09 [15].



The numbers of both Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSVs) and smoke detectors being fitted has reduced considerably between 2007/08 and 2008/09; dropping 28.7% and 51.9% respectively [15]. The larger decrease in the number of smoke detectors fitted suggests that more properties visited for a HFSV are already equipped.

A 2009 Citizens' Panel Safer Communities Survey found that people's awareness of fire safety messages relating to fireworks was significantly higher than for all other messages. As many as 80% of all respondents had seen or heard the "Fireworks – be safe not sorry" message, and only 12% were unaware of it. This compares with only about 40% of respondents being aware of the "Alcohol – fuel for fire" and "No smoke without fire" messages (43% and 42% respectively). 35% of respondents were aware of the "Fire setting – it's a crime" message. Awareness was lowest for the "Recipe for safe cooking message", with only 24% reporting awareness of it [16].

The most common source of awareness of fire safety messages was television, with 78% of respondents having seen/heard messages through this medium (78%) [16].

### Summary & Emerging Trends

- Deliberate fires are highest in Qtr 1
- Accidental Secondary fires are highest in Qtrs 1 and 2
- Accidental Dwelling fires are fairly evenly spread throughout the year
- Incidents resulting in casualties tend to be highest in Qtrs 2 and 3
- Reduction in Home Fire Safety Visits and smoke detectors fitted.
- All categories of fire discussed show a reducing trend, with the exception of accidental dwelling fires, which show a marginally increasing trend.

### Future Considerations

- The needs and risks associated with an ageing population need to be taken into consideration.
- There is an increasing risk associated with climate change, leading to more secondary fires [19].
- Budget cuts likely

## **b) Home Safety**

According to ROSPA, more accidents happen in the home than anywhere else. In the UK, there are approximately 4000 deaths a year as the result of a home accident, which translates to 224 in Scotland in 2007-08 [20]. The most vulnerable groups are the under 5s and over 65s and more women than men over 65yrs die as the result of an accident in the home [21].

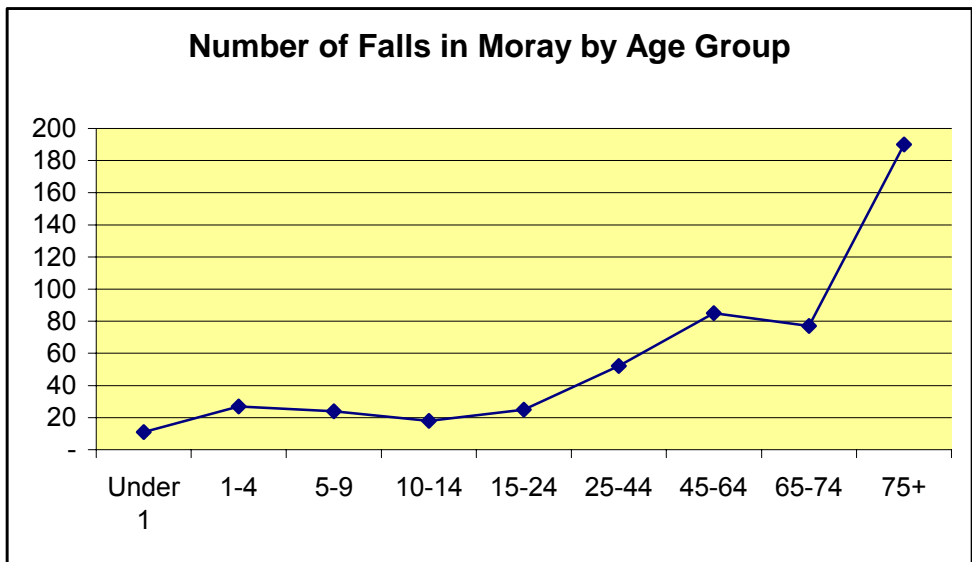
There is a misconception regarding home accidents in terms of where they happen and where people feel most at risk. Results of the 'Health Education Population Survey Accidents and Safety, 1996-2004 Report show that 53% of respondents indicated that they felt most at risk of an accident as a road user, and only 8% felt most at risk at home. Those over 65yrs felt more at risk at home than younger respondents, but still only 17% compared with 43% who felt most at risk as a road user [21]. However, statistics provided by ISD Scotland for 'emergency hospital admissions as a result of an unintentional injury' for 2007-08 show that 26.3% of all accidents occur in the home, whereas road traffic accidents account for just 6.3% of all injuries. Comparative figures for Moray show that 30.3% of all accidents occur in the home, and road traffic accidents occur for 11.5% of all injuries [22].

A further misconception surrounds the main cause of accidental injury in the home to children under 5yrs. 51% perceived the main cause to be burns and scalds. A further 35% believed the main cause to be falls. This misconception is more common among women than men [21]. In fact, statistics show that in Scotland 43.7% of all accidents in under 5's in the home are caused by falls; in Moray this rises to 78.1% of all home accidents. Burns and scalds make up just 10.3% and 9.4% of home accidents in Scotland and Moray respectively [22].

In older people, the perceived main cause of accidental injury in the home is falls, selected by 85% of respondents in 2004 [21]. This is borne out by statistics which show that in the 65 – 74 age group, 82.5% of all home accidents in Scotland are caused by falls. This figure rises to 90.7% for the 75+ age group. In Moray, these figures are 80% and 85.5% respectively [22].

The Grampian Falls Management project carried out in 2006 states that population projections for Moray suggest that by 2011 there will be approximately 17,000 residents aged 65 and over, suggesting that 5,100 (30%) older people will have a fall. The project also indicates that falls account for 14% of emergency hospital admissions in this age group and 10% of falls result in serious injury, 5% of which are fractures. 90% of hip fractures result from a fall and in 2004/05, hip fractures cost NHS Grampian £6.5million. Fall-related hip fractures therefore cost approximately £5.85million [23].

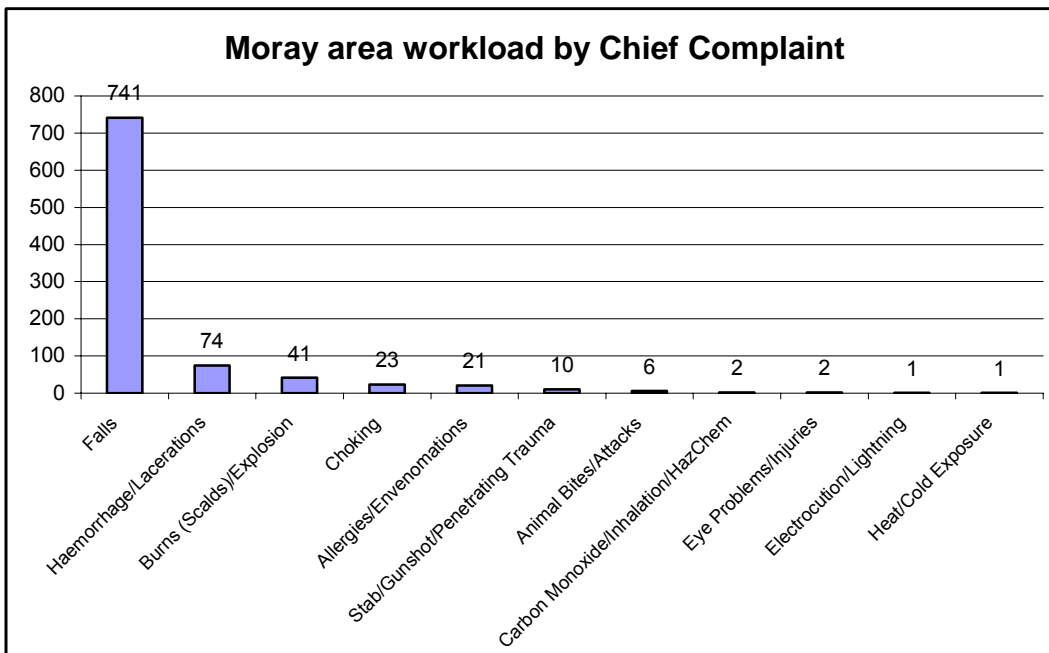
The graph below illustrates that the number of falls increases with age [22]. The reasons for this are several – impaired vision, effects of medication, reduced strength and balance, problems with feet, painful joints, malnutrition, osteoporosis, and cognitive impairment to name a few. The ability to reach out and stop a fall decreases with age, and so the type of injuries changes from wrists injuries to shoulder and hip fractures in the over 80 age group. The consequences of falling are also more significant in the elderly such as a fear of going out, becoming socially isolated and losing independence [24].



There is very little data available regarding home accidents, particularly at local authority level. However, information from the Scottish Ambulance Service can provide an indication of the prevalence of home accidents [25].

**Moray Workload by Chief Complaint Apr 08 - Aug 09**

Falls	741
Haemorrhage/Lacerations	74
Burns (Scalds)/Explosion	41
Choking	23
Allergies/Envenomations	21
Stab/Gunshot/Penetrating Trauma	10
Animal Bites/Attacks	6
Carbon Monoxide/Inhalation/HazChem	2
Eye Problems/Injuries	2
Electrocution/Lightning	1
Heat/Cold Exposure	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>922</b>



The above figure illustrates the contribution made by each category of accident and clearly indicates the large majority represented by fall-related calls. On average, approximately 80% of calls related to falls [25].

In a Moray Citizens' Panel Safer Communities Survey (2009), the most common specific type of accident were trips or falls, accounting for around a third of all accidents reported by respondents (34%). A further 8% involved burns, but as much as 61% were described as "other" types of accident [16].

#### Nature of accidents in home in past 2 years

##### Nature of accident

Trip/ fall	34%
Burn	8%
Other	61%
Base	122

##### Location of accident

Kitchen	7%
Bathroom	15%
Bedroom	34%
Stairs	14%
Other indoor	15%
Outdoor (eg garden)	19%
Base	149

#### Summary & Emerging Trends

- A discrepancy exists between where accidents happen and where people feel most at risk
- A discrepancy exists between the actual main cause of accidental injury in the home to the under 5s and what is believed to be the main cause
- In older people, OVER 80% of accidental injuries are due to falls
- Number of falls increases with age; in Moray during 2007/08, 80% of home accidents amongst the 65 – 74 age group were fall-related, this rose to 90.7% for the 75+ age group

### Future Considerations

- An ageing population will mean more home accidents, particularly falls, resulting in higher costs to the NHS.

### **c) Road Safety**

In March 2000, the UK Government, the Scottish Executive and the National Assembly for Wales announced a new national road safety strategy with casualty reduction targets for 2010, based on the annual average casualty levels for the period 1994-1998 [26]. The 2010 targets are:

- a 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.
- a 50% reduction in the number of children killed or seriously injured; and
- a 10% reduction in the slight casualty rate, expressed as the number of people slightly injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres.

In Moray, comparing the 2005-2008 average with the baseline 1994-1998 average:

- the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents has reduced by 34.4%, from 69 to 45.
- the number of children killed or seriously injured has reduced by 47.2%<sup>3</sup>, from 9 to 5
- the slight casualty rate expressed as the number of people slightly injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres has reduced by 28%, from 36 to 26. [27]

### **Collisions**

Between 2005 and 2008, there was an average of approximately 559 collisions a year. Analysis of the data indicates that on average, around 1% of collisions were fatal, 5.5% caused serious injury, 24% resulted in slight injury and the remainder were damage only<sup>3</sup>. There has been a yearly average of approximately 922 driver/riders involved in collisions over this period, approximately 60% of whom were male and of them, the largest proportion, 15.7%, were aged 16-20yrs. This equates to approximately 9% of all driver/riders involved in collisions. The most common age group for female drivers involved in collisions was 21-25yrs. The number of driver/riders in each 5yr age group reduces steadily with age, except for a very slight increase from 36-40yrs. In terms of time of day, the highest numbers of collisions tend to occur between 2pm and 6pm for three of the 4 years, with the exception of 2007 when it was between 12pm and 4pm. There are no compelling differences in terms of which day of the week collisions occur. There is no month that consistently experiences more collisions than any other, although they are concentrated around the months of October, November and December. An average of approximately 46% of collisions occurred on A roads compared with 19% on B roads and 35% on unclassified roads between 2005 and 2008. The majority of collisions, 67.6%, occurred during daylight hours, and 52% occurred when the road surface was dry, compared with 40.3% when it was wet [27].

### **Casualties**

Over the same period, there was an average of approximately 224 casualties per year. Analysis indicates that the vast majority of casualties, around 80%, 179 per year, suffered only slight injury, while around 16.7% were seriously injured and 3.5% died as a result of their injuries. The majority, 65.6% were drivers or riders, 22.6%

---

<sup>3</sup> Only about 1 in 5 damage only collisions are reported to the police so these proportions should be viewed with caution. If the number of collisions is adjusted to reflect this situation, the percentages of collisions in each category would be approximately: 0.4% fatal, 1% serious injury, 6% slight injury and 92% damage only.

were passengers and 11.5% were pedestrians. The highest number of casualties occurred between 2pm and 4pm, with the exception of 2008 when it was between 4pm and 6pm but, as with collisions, there are no compelling differences and there is no one day or month that consistently suffers more casualties than any other. In each of these 4 years, the highest proportion of casualties is aged 16-20, representing around 18.8% of the total number of casualties. The number of casualties tends to reduce with age. Over the 4 year period, there were a total of 31 fatalities, 25 of which were male. Fatalities are spread throughout the age groups. Males account about 2/3 of seriously injured casualties and, while there are also more males slightly injured than females, there is not such a marked difference (414 compared to 302 over the 4 years) [27].

The main areas of concern of respondents to the Moray Citizens' Panel Safer Communities survey were that the police should monitor roads where there is local concern (68%); more speed restricted areas locally (46%); and, the condition of roads are poorer in Moray than elsewhere (38%). Meanwhile, respondents disagreed with the following: road accidents had reduced in Moray over the past 5 years (82%); police should focus on monitoring roads with a history of accidents (33%), and that drink driving was more of a problem in Moray than elsewhere (19%) [16].

Drink-Driving

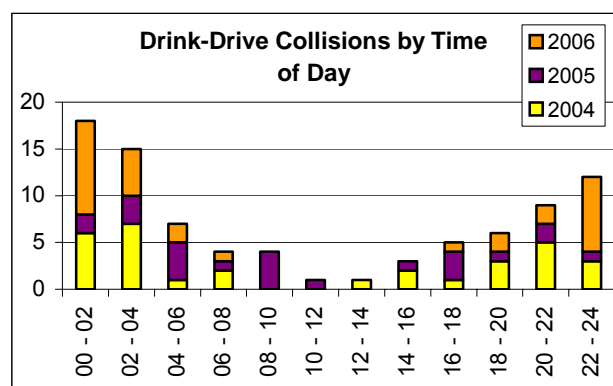
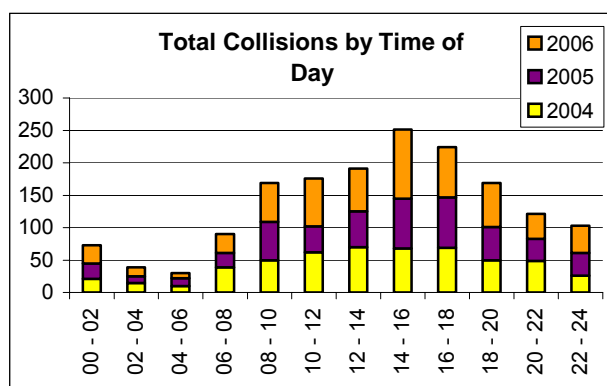
There have been 85 drink-driving collisions during the three year period from 2004 - 2006, most of which were damage only (see previous footnote). However, there were 3 fatal collisions, representing 4% of the total, which resulted in 3 fatalities, 8% of the total. A further 6 collisions, 7%, caused serious injury to 13 casualties, a ratio of more than 2 casualties per collision. 17 collisions resulted in slight injury to 22 casualties. More than half the drink-drive collisions in this 3 year period, occurred on a Saturday or Sunday, and about 39% occurred between midnight and 4am; 2 of the 3 fatal collisions occurred during these hours. Again, there is no one month that consistently experiences the most drink-drive collisions. Nearly 3/4 of drink-drivers are male and around 22% are aged 21-25yrs, the most common age group for both genders. Close to 1/2 of drink-drivers are aged 30 or under, which was the same for both males and females [28].

A comparison between the drink-drive data and the data relating to all collisions/casualties discussed previously highlights some differences, which are displayed in the table below.

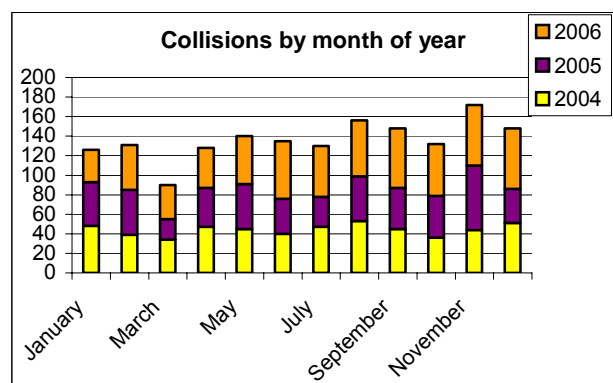
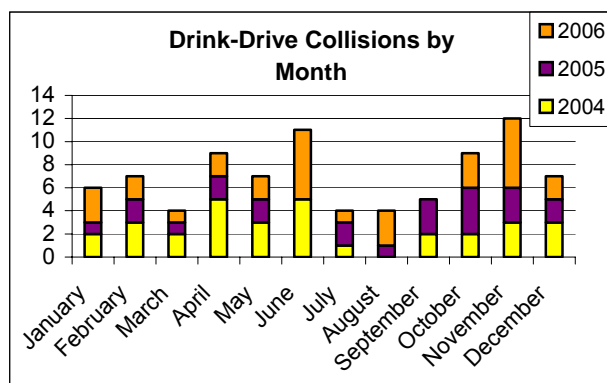
	<b>Drink-Drive data</b>	<b>All Collisions/Casualties</b>
<b>% Fatal Collisions</b>	4%	1%
<b>% Casualties killed</b>	8%	3%
<b>% Casualties seriously injured</b>	34%	20%
<b>% Casualties slightly injured</b>	58%	80%
<b>Time of day of most collisions</b>	Midnight to 4am (39%)	2pm – 6pm (29%)
<b>Time of day of least</b>	10am to 2pm (2%)	2am to 6pm (4%)

<b>collisions</b>		
<b>Day(s) with most collisions</b>	Saturday & Sunday (57%)	Fridays & Saturdays (33%)
<b>% male drivers</b>	73%	64%
<b>Age Group with largest proportion of drivers</b>	21 – 25yrs	16 – 20yrs
<b>% Drivers 30yrs and under</b>	50%	38%

The spread of drink-drive collisions by time of occurrence is almost opposite to that for all collisions, as illustrated below.



There is slightly more variation in the number of drink-drive collisions each month compared with the total number of collisions, which are spread fairly evenly throughout the year.



The number of people drink-driving has reduced by nearly 11% over the same 3 year period, from 178 in 2004 to 159 in 2006<sup>4</sup> [28].

A previous Moray Citizens Panel Travel and Transport Survey (2006) indicated that the vast majority of respondents, 79%, believed the drink-driving limit to be less than it actually is, at either 1 or 2 units of alcohol. Nobody believed it to be more than 4 units. Just over half of respondents indicated that they would like to see the limit

<sup>4</sup> These numbers include the 2 offences: a) driving a motor vehicle while unfit through drink/drugs and b) driving a motor vehicle with blood alcohol content > prescribed limit.

reduced to zero while 34% thought it should remain the same. Many more women wanted the limit reduced to zero, while men were much more likely to want it kept the same. Whilst 50% agree that the drink-drive message is put across effectively, nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  believe that it is not. The most commonly held reason for this was that sentencing in drink-driving cases was too lenient. Around 2 in 5 felt that campaigns were not strong enough or were not targeted at the right people [29].

### Summary & Emerging Trends

- 2010 road casualty reduction targets are progressing, and on target
- 6.5% of collisions result in death or serious injury
- 2/3 of seriously injured parties are male
- 80.6% of fatalities are male
- 18.8% of total casualties are in the 16 – 20 age-group
- Most common time is 2pm and 6pm in  $\frac{3}{4}$  years
- A higher proportion of drink-driving collisions than total collisions result in killed or seriously injured casualties
- $> \frac{1}{2}$  drink-drive collisions occur on Saturday & Sunday
- 39% collisions occur between midnight and 4am
- $\frac{3}{4}$  drink-drivers are male
- 50% drink-drivers are 30yrs or under
- Drink-driving reduced by 11% between 2004 & 2006
- Drink-drive limit generally believed to be lower than it is
- $> \frac{1}{2}$  want limit reduced to zero
- $\frac{1}{3}$  want it unchanged
- Drink-drive message ineffective because sentences too lenient, campaigns not strong enough or target wrong audience
- Improvements to standard & condition of existing road is highest priority road safety measure in Moray

#### **d) Water Safety**

Previously, the Department of Transport financed and developed 2 databases, the Inland Related Emergencies (INREM) database and the Sea Related Emergencies (SEAREM) database which collated information from a variety of sources with regards to water-related incidents. The RNLI subsequently took responsibility for these databases. INREM and SEAREM are currently being replaced by a new database, WADE. This is also funded by the Department of Transport, and will collate information from RNLI, RoSPA, and the Marine and Coastguard Agency [30].

WADE will not be operational until November 2009. Consequently, the figures presented here in relation to water safety on the Moray coast are specific to RNLI launches from Buckie only. However, as these account for the vast majority of launches, they provide a relatively accurate account [30].

#### **Yearly comparison of Buckie launches**

Period	Launches	Lives Saved	Lives Lost	People Landed	People Brought In
04/05	23	0	2	3	16
05/06	26	0	0	1	20
06/07	27	1	0	1	15
07/08	23	0	0	5	15
08/09	20	0	0	1	20
Total	119	1	2	11	86

Period runs from 1 April through to 31 March the following year

#### **Buckie - Types of casualty**

Casualty	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	Total
Aircraft	1	0	0	0	0	1
Commercial/MOD	1	1	1	0	0	3
Fishing Vessels	8	5	9	4	3	29
Manual Pleasure Craft	2	2	3	2	3	12
Miscellaneous	0	1	1	0	3	5
Persons Ashore	0	0	1	0	1	2
Persons in the Sea	4	5	4	5	2	20
Power Pleasure Craft	3	4	1	3	3	14
Sail Pleasure Craft	4	6	5	8	3	26
Unidentified/Distress	0	2	2	1	2	7
Grand Total	23	26	27	23	20	119

The above tables show that there has been a steady reduction in the number of RNLI launches from Buckie between 2006/07 and 2008/09, with the three years having 27, 23, and 20 launches respectively. The majority of incidents have involved fishing vessels which accounted for 34.8% of incidents in 2004/05 and 33.3 % in 2006/07, and sail pleasure crafts which accounted for 23.1% of incidents in 2005/06 and 34.8% in 2007/08. 2008/09 showed an even spread with fishing vessels, manual pleasure crafts, sail pleasure crafts and miscellaneous each accounting for 15% of incidents [30].

The most common cause of incident in the majority of years between 2004/05 and 2008/09 has been machinery failure. This accounts for between a fifth and a quarter of incidents in 3 out of 4 years, with a spike of 43.5% in 2007/08. 2005/06 was an exception in that the main cause of incident was that the vessel was thought to be in trouble, 26.9% [30].

### Summary & Emerging Trends

- Due to a change of database for collating water-related incident information, only statistics relating RNLI launches from Buckie are currently available.
- There has been an average of 24 RNLI incidents per year between 2004/05 to 2008/09.
- An average 23.2% of these incidents have been false alarms.
- The majority of vessel types involved in incidents are fishing vessels and sail pleasure crafts.
- The most common cause of incident is machinery failure.

### Recommendations

- GFRS to continue Home Fire Safety visits to try to reverse the trend in the number of accidental dwelling fires
- Possible collection and analysis of demographics of those suffering accidental dwelling fires.
- GFRS and Grampian Police to continue to work in partnership to educate primary and secondary school children on fire and road safety
- Participation in the Safe Drive - Stay Alive initiative to be continued
- Effectiveness of Pass Plus to be evaluated in respect of Moray
- Work in partnership, particularly with health agencies, to address the misconceptions that exist around accidents in the home and raise awareness of the issues and preventative measures that can be taken
- If appropriate, provide support for the construction of a national water-related incident database, to facilitate the availability of more comprehensive statistics for this safety theme

## 2) Violent Crime

In 2008/09, there were 130 non-sexual crimes of violence recorded in Moray, which is 23%, 24 crimes, more than in 2007/08 and 28.7%, and 29 crimes, higher than in 2006/07. Non-sexual crimes of violence represent 2.7% of total crime, and 1.1% of all crimes and offences. In 2008/09 the detection rate for this crime group was 88%. This rate varies according to the type of crime within the category; the clear up rate for serious assault was 93%, for robbery it was 58% and for other crimes, which include threats and extortion and cruel & unnatural treatment of children, the clear up rate was 86%. Across the period spanning 1999-2000 to 2008/09, the total number of non-sexual crimes of violence shows a decreasing trend, down 12.2%. However, the breakdown into each category again illustrates differences between types of crime; serious assault increased by 43.3%, robbery decreased by 7.7%, and other crimes also decreased, by 48.8%. Clear-up rates in terms of percentage of crimes recorded for non-sexual crimes of violence have increased by 17.3% over the period 1999-2000 to 2008/09, and this is reflected in increased clear-up rates across each of crime within this category [31].

In 2008/09 crimes of indecency represent 3.9% of total crime, and 1.6% of total crimes and offences. In 2008/09 there were 188 crimes of indecency, a decrease of 2%, 3 crimes, from 2007/08 but an increase of 66.4%, 75 crimes, from 2006/07. The detection rate for crimes of indecency in 2008/09 is 60% and as with non-sexual crimes of violence, the rate varies according to the type of crime within the category. In 2008/09, the clear up rate for rape and attempted rape was 48%, for indecent assault it was 58%, for lewd and indecent behaviour it was 63% and for other crimes of indecency, which includes offences connected with prostitution, it was 64%. During the 1999-2000 to 2008/09 period, the number of crimes of indecency shows an increasing trend, 82.5%, reflecting a rising trend in all crime types within this group: rape and attempted rape +78.6%, indecent assault +87.5%, lewd and indecent behaviour +67.3%, and other crimes +125%. Clear-up rates in terms of percentage of crimes recorded for crimes of indecency have decreased by 25.9% over the period 1999-2000 to 2008/09, and this is reflected in decreased clear-up rates across each of crime within this category [31].

Far more common are minor assaults representing approximately 19.3% of offences or 11.3% of all crimes and offences. In 2008/09 there were 1306 minor assaults, just under 1% lower than in 2007/08 and 6.3%, 88 cases, less than in 2006/07. The clear-up rate for minor assaults is around 73%. Since 1999-2000, the number of minor assaults shows an increasing trend (up 48.6%), while the clear up rate shows a reducing trend (13.1%). The introduction of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS) in April 2004<sup>5</sup> resulted in the clear up rate increasing from 72% in 2004/05 to 80% in 2007/08, but the clear up rate in 2008/09 dropped to 73% [31].

Nearly 2/5 (39%) of respondents in the most recent Citizens' Panel Safer Communities Survey (2009) indicated that they or a member of their family had been a victim of crime in the past year [16]. This is broadly similar to the level found in 2006 (37%) [29]; of this 39%, 10% had been victims of physical assault/violence [16].

---

<sup>5</sup> "The introduction of this new recording standard was expected to increase the numbers of minor crimes recorded by the police, such as minor crimes of vandalism and minor thefts and offences of petty assault and breach of the peace. However, it was expected that the SCRS would not have much impact on the figures for the more serious crimes such as serious assault, sexual assault, robbery or housebreaking". [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/10/19155942/59429#1](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/10/19155942/59429#1)

### **Knife Crime**

The number of crimes of handling an offensive weapon in Moray in 2008/09 was 72, a 13.2% reduction (11 incidents) since 2007/08, and a 30.8% reduction (32 incidents) since 2006/07. This represents 0.6% of all crimes and offences in Moray. The detection rate for handling an offensive weapon is high, with an average of 91.3% over the past 3 fiscal years [31].

The number of knife related incidents that have occurred in Moray has increased by 26% over the last 3 years, from 68 in 2004 to 86 in 2006 [32]. Street knife incidents have fluctuated over the last 4 years, from 14 incidents in 2003, 20 in 2004, 9 in 2005 and 14 again in 2006, but there is a slight downward trend [32].

### **Racially Aggravated Crime**

The number of racially aggravated crimes within Moray is low. The last 3 years show the following figures: 2006/07 had a total of 44 racially aggravated offences (including 2 cases of racially aggravated harassment, and 42 of racially aggravated conduct); 2007/08 had 38 total incidents (1 harassment, 37 conduct), and 2008/09 had a total of 46 incidents (1 harassment, 45 conduct) [31].

Figures from the Moray Citizens' Panel Safer Community survey (2009) indicate that of the 16% of respondents who indicated that they and/or a family member had been the victim of discrimination, 6% stated that the nature of the discrimination was on the basis of race or ethnicity [16].

### **Public Place**

The link between alcohol consumption and violent street crime in Moray is well established, the majority of alcohol fuelled violence crimes involving petty assault. The main population base and town chosen for a night out in Moray is Elgin. It is estimated that at the busiest times in Elgin there can be a crowd of approximately 1000 people in the High Street area.

In 2008/09 there were 1306 recorded minor assaults in Moray, showing a steady decrease from 2007/08, 1307, and 2006/07, 1394 [31]. The number of accused who were found to be under the influence of alcohol has also reduced over the same time period. In 2008/09 there were 370, compared with 425 in 2007/08, and 465 in 2006/07 [33].

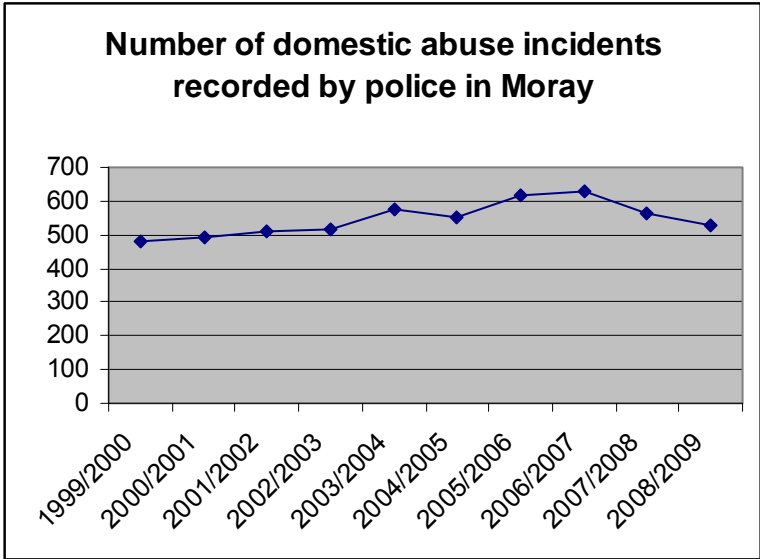
Christmas initiatives aimed at combating alcohol fuelled violence in Elgin town centre involved the employment of Taxi Marshalls in addition to extra police patrols being deployed on all Friday and Saturday nights, Christmas Eve and Hogmanay in 2007 and 2008 [34].

The 2007 initiative brought about a marked reduction in the number of incidents, with no evidence of displacement to other locations. The 6 crimes/offences of serious assault, petty assault, breach of the peace, drunk and incapable, drinking in a public place and vandalism were monitored and overall a reduction of 56% was achieved. Compared with the corresponding dates in 2006, 2007 showed a 50% reduction in petty assault, from 8 to 4, a 42% reduction in breach of the peace offences from 12 to 7, and an 83% reduction in vandalism offences, from 6 to 1. There were no serious assaults or drunk and incapable offences in both period and just 1 offence of drinking in a public place in 2006 [35].

A Moray Against Violence Summer Campaign ran for a 7 week period over the summer of 2009. It again incorporated the use of Taxi Marshalls who were in place between 1030pm and 4am every Friday and Saturday night on Elgin High Street. In addition, two posters were produced highlighting the association between excessive drinking and the likelihood of being either the perpetrator or a victim of violence. A third poster highlighted domestic abuse. These posters were distributed and displayed in premises selling alcohol as well as in Council Access Points and Post Offices [36].

**Domestic Abuse**

The number of incidents of domestic abuse has risen steadily (10.4%) over the 10 year period from 1999/00 to 2008/09. Figures peaked in 2006/07, and have subsequently dropped by 15.6% between then and 2008/09 [37, 38, 39]. 58.2% of incidents are repeat incidents; 318 in 2004/05, rising to 307 in 2008/09. Although the vast majority of victims are female, on average 88.7% over the 5 year period from 2004/05 to 2008/09, the proportion of male victims has increased slightly during the same period, from 8.2% in 2004/05 to 13.4% in 2008/09; or 47 victims in 2004/05 rising to 71 in 2008/09 [38].



The percentage of domestic abuse incidents where alcohol was involved has decreased between 2006/07 and 2008/09. This is true in cases where either the victim (-5%) or perpetrator (7%) had been drinking [38].

Findings from the 2006 Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey indicate that of those respondents who had had contact with a partner or ex-partner during the survey reference period (14 to 21 months), 113 (3%) said that a partner had verbally threatened them or used physical force against them during this time. The survey also indicated that 65 of these victims had told someone about the abuse, approximately 58% of the total. The most common confidant was a friend, relative or neighbour, with only about 15% of those who told someone, reporting it to a legal professional. Very approximate calculations suggest that only about 10% of all victims report the abuse they suffer to a legal professional [39].

The victims were more likely to perceive the abuse suffered as a crime if force was involved, 32%, than if just threats were involved, 26%. The same proportion of force and threat victims, 44%, considered the abuse to be wrong but not a crime, with a

further 15% of each believing the abuse to be “just something that happens”. Further findings indicate that the perpetrator is equally likely to be a current spouse or partner as an ex spouse or partner, and is more likely to be an unmarried partner or ex partner than a spouse. The most frequently cited effects of abuse were psychological or emotional problems [39].

Of the 39% of Moray Citizens’ Panel Safer Community survey (2009) respondents who indicated that either they or a family member had been a victim of crime in the past year, 4% stated that the nature of the incident was domestic abuse/violence [16].

### Summary & Emerging Trends

- Non-sexual crimes of violence represent 1.1% of all crimes and offences (130 crimes in 2008/09)
- Reducing 10-year trend in the number of non-sexual crimes of violence (-12.2%): while rates of serious assault increased, both robbery and ‘other’ crimes decreased
- Overall clear up rate for non-sexual crimes of violence in 2008/09 was 88%
- Crimes of indecency represent 1.6% of all crimes and offences (188 crimes in 2008/09)
- Increasing 10-year trend in the number of crimes of indecency (82.5%), reflecting trend in all crime types in this group
- Overall clear up rate for crimes of indecency was 60% in 2008/09. It was higher than this for lewd and indecent behaviour and other crimes, and lower for rape and attempted rape and indecent assault
- Increased clear-up rate of non-sexual violent crimes over a ten year period (17.3%)
- Decreased clear-up rate of crimes of indecency over a ten year period -25.9%
- Minor assaults represent 19.3% of all crimes and offences (1306 offences in 2008/09)
- Clear up rate for minor assaults is around 73% (2008/09)
- Increasing 10-year trend in the number of minor assaults (48.6%)
- Reducing 10-year trend in clear up rates for minor assaults (13.1%)
- Number of crimes of handling an offensive weapon has decreased over the last 3 years (30.8%)
- The proportion of handling offences that are for an offensive weapon with a blade or point in a public place has increased from about 10% in 2004/05 to about 29% in 2006/07
- The remainder of handling offences are for possession of an offensive weapon
- The number of knife related incidents has increased by about 26% between 2004 and 2006, from 68 to 86
- Racially aggravated crime has remained relatively stable over past 3 fiscal years
- Christmas campaign was successful in reducing alcohol-fuelled violence
- 10.4% rise in number of recorded incidents of domestic abuse between 1999/00 and 2008/09, from 479 to 529
- About 58.2% of domestic abuse incidents are repeat victims
- Majority of domestic abuse victims are female, average 88.7%, but proportion of male victims increased by about 5.2% from 47 to 71 over the last 5 years
- Majority of perpetrators of domestic abuse are male but proportion of female perpetrators increased by about 3%, from 39 to 63 over the last 3 years

- Rough calculations suggest that only about 10% of victims report the abuse they suffer to a legal professional

#### Future Considerations

- Increasing in-migration and the possible effect on racist incidents

#### Recommendations

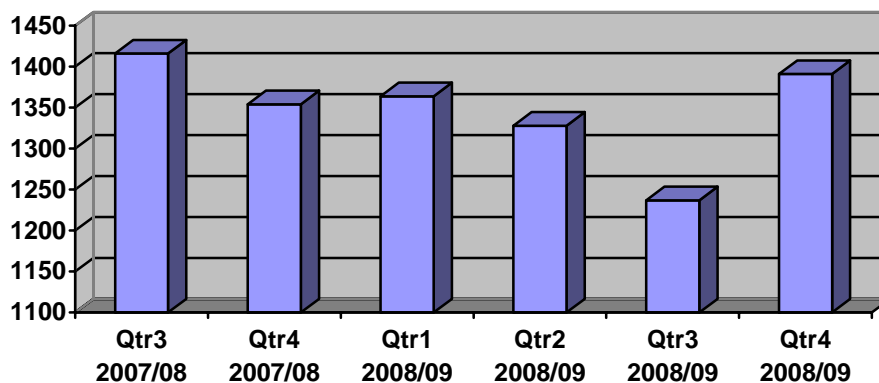
- Consider the introduction of a late night bus and taxi marshalling scheme on a regular basis
- Development and implementation of a strategy to tackle domestic violence against both women and men

### 3) Antisocial Behaviour

Under the terms of the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004 [41], the Moray Council has a statutory obligation to evaluate and investigate all incidents of antisocial behaviour reported to them, and to review all Antisocial Behaviour Orders on a six monthly basis.

The Moray Community Safety Partnership, which incorporates the Antisocial Behaviour Team, was established to undertake these duties. An Antisocial Behaviour Outcome Agreement was produced, which contained 5 main outcomes covering various categories of antisocial behaviour [42]. Each outcome was monitored on a quarterly basis using a range of performance indicators. Figure 3 shows the overall trend in the total number of incidents of antisocial behaviour recorded by the Moray Antisocial Behaviour Partnership over the past 18 months.

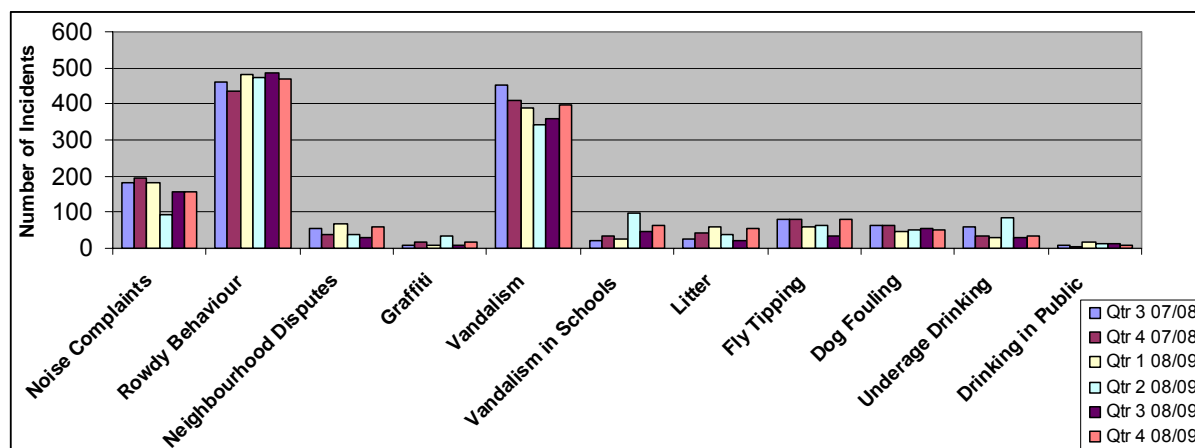
**Total Antisocial Behaviour Incidents October 2007 to March 2009**



There is an overall downward trend in the total number of incidents of antisocial behaviour within Moray, with a reduction of 1.8% in the actual number of incidents recorded over the last 18 months (from 1416 in quarter 3 2007/08 to 1391 in quarter 4 08/09). However, there was a 12.4% increase in antisocial behaviour incidents between quarters 3 and 4, 2008/09. The most substantial increases in this quarter being in the following categories: litter (166.7%), fly tipping (145.5%), neighbour disputes (96.8%), and graffiti (87.5%). Over the 18 month period from September 2007 to March 2009 the greatest reductions in antisocial behaviour have been in underage drinking (43.3%), and dog fouling (24.6%). The greatest increases in antisocial behaviour over the same period have been vandalism in schools (215%) and litter (115.4%) [43].

Consistently, the most prevalent types of antisocial behaviour are rowdy behaviour, which includes breach of the peace, drunk and incapable offences and urinating, vandalism and noise complaints. Both rowdy behaviour and vandalism are predominantly dealt with by Grampian Police, although minor incidents of both are sometimes resolved without police involvement. Other types of antisocial behaviour that will be discussed in more detail are graffiti, neighbourhood disputes, dog fouling, litter and fly tipping. The figure below illustrates the quarterly level of each type of antisocial behaviour over the 18 month period [43].

## Antisocial Behaviour incidents October 2007 to March 2009



### Rowdy Behaviour

Rowdy behaviour as reported by Grampian Police includes offences breach of the peace, drunk & incapable, and urinating. In 2008/09 88.6% of rowdy behaviour offences were breach of the peace, the remainder generally being split fairly evenly between drunk & incapable and urinating [31, 43]. During the period 1999/2000 to 2008/09 the number of incidents of breach of the peace increased by 1.6%, while the number of drunk and incapable (drunkenness) offences decreased by 24.2% [31].

The results from a series of Citizens' Panel surveys show an improving trend with regards to the perception of rowdy behaviour incidents in local neighbourhoods. In 2006 30% of respondents thought there were never any rowdy behaviour incidents in their neighbourhoods; by 2007 this had increased to 42%. Similarly, in 2006 43% of respondents thought that rowdy behaviour happened at least once a month in their neighbourhood; in 2007 this had decreased to 37% [44, 45].

Between 2006 and 2009 rowdy behaviour amongst both young people and other have been seen as less common and frequent problems, with a 7% and 4% reduction in the proportion of respondents identifying these as being a problem at least once a week [16].

The percentage of respondents who had never personally experienced rowdy behaviour in the 12 months prior to the surveys, increased from 53% in 2006 to 63% in 2007, while the percentage who had personally experienced rowdy behaviour at least once a month in the year prior to the surveys, fell from 30% in 2006 to 13% in 2007 [44, 45].

By 2009, these improving trends had seen a reversal as only 28% of respondents reported never having rowdy behaviour in their neighbourhoods, and 42% reported that rowdy behaviour happened at least once a month in their neighbourhoods [24].

### Vandalism

In 2008/09 there were 1641 group 4 crimes (fire-raising, vandalism etc), down 13% from 2007/08 (1897). Of these, 1577 of which were vandalism, malicious damage and malicious mischief; again showing a reduction of 14% from the 2007/08 figure of 1844 [31].

Despite these apparently high figures, approximately 50% of respondents to the 2007 Survey indicated that they did not think vandalism was common in their area [45]. This is down 10% from the 2006 survey [44].

Conversely, there was an improvement in the percentage of respondents reporting that they had never personally experienced vandalism; from 40% in 2006 to 70% in 2007 [44, 45].

As with Rowdy Behaviour, the perceptions of Vandalism had also changed by the 2009 survey, with 44% reporting that they had never experienced vandalism, and only 29% reporting that they felt that vandalism was happening “less often” and/or “never” [16].

### **Noise Complaints**

Approximately 11% of complaints received by the Antisocial Behaviour Team during 2008/09 related to noise. This is down from 14.6% in 2007/08 [43].

Similarly, between 2006 and 2009, there was a 1% reduction in the proportion of Citizens Panel members identifying noisy neighbours as being a problem at least once a week [16].

### **Graffiti**

There has been a steady decrease in the number of reported incidents of Graffiti throughout 2007/08 and 2008/09, with a 25% reduction over the period. Figures peaked at 33 reported incidences in quarter 2 of 2008/09 in comparison to 7 in Q1 and 8 in Q3. This was in part due to a campaign encouraging Community Wardens to report graffiti, which meant that many of those incidents reported were, in fact, old graffiti, and also partly due to an increase in graffiti incidents in many of the local parks [43].

The Community Safety Partnership has a policy to remove all graffiti free of charge, irrespective of who owns the property.

### **Neighbourhood Disputes**

There has been a 30.1% reduction in the number of neighbourhood disputes being reported throughout Moray during 2008/09 [43].

Approximately 70% of respondents to the Community Safety Surveys in 2005 and 2007 did not think neighbour disputes were common in their area and the same number had not experienced any neighbour disputes in the previous 12 months [46, 45].

Between 2006 and 2009 the percentage of Citizens' Panel respondents who identified neighbourhood disputes as being problem at least once a week dropped by 1% from 8% to 7% [16].

Complaints of this type are dealt with by the relevant housing provider of the alleged offender, with incidents in which the alleged offender is an owner/occupier being passed to the relevant Community Warden to be managed.

### **Dog Fouling, Litter and Fly Tipping**

These three issues have been consistently identified by around 32% of respondents in both the Community Safety Surveys of 2005 & 2007 and the Citizens Panel Survey

of 2006 as the types of antisocial behaviour that have the most negative impact on their quality of life and those that they would most like to see addressed [44, 45, 46].

In terms of how often these issues are perceived to occur in neighbourhoods, it is not easy to make a direct comparison between 2006 and 2009 as rubbish/litter and dog fouling were recorded as one result in 2006, and separately in 2009. However, where 64% of respondents identified these to be an issue at least once a week in 2006, by 2009 this had dropped to 59% for rubbish or litter and 60% for dog fouling [16].

The actual number of recorded incidents for 2007/08 and 2008/09 show that both dog fouling and fly tipping incidences have reduced, by 21.7% and 28.2% respectively, while the incidences of littering increased by 0.6% [43].

### **Combating Antisocial Behaviour**

In order to combat Antisocial Behaviour in Moray, a variety of measures and initiatives are ongoing, with a strong focus on prevention and early intervention. The low number of ASBOs that have been applied for in Moray is indicative of the effectiveness of this strategy [43].

Measures and interventions that have been undertaken in Moray include Community Wardens, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, a Community Mediation Service and diversionary activities such as Street & Midnight Football. Information/education schemes have included a Mobile Information Bus, Rocksafe Disco, Operations Avon, which provide information on alcohol and drugs, Safe Drive – Stay Alive, and the use of portable CCTV cameras and bullet cameras [43].

There is also a 24 hour free-phone Antisocial Behaviour reporting line and an online antisocial behaviour reporting form to enable prompt reporting of antisocial behaviour incidents. Consultation with the Aberdeen and North East Deaf Society highlighted that those with a hearing impairment were unable to utilise this number, as there is no textphone or minicom facility [43].

The Community Planning Partnership has funded a part-time Antisocial Behaviour Co-ordinator within Victim Support, to enable them to provide a dedicated service for the victims of antisocial behaviour. The Partnership has also funded a dedicated Community Analyst to research and identify antisocial behaviour in Moray [43].

### **Community Wardens**

There are 6 full-time Community Wardens in Moray who are funded in full by The Moray Council and jointly managed by the Antisocial Behaviour Co-ordinator and Grampian Police. The Community Wardens carry out a diverse range of duties within their communities that adhere to the prevention and early intervention approach. They are trained in Restorative Justice techniques and make the majority of Acceptable Behaviour Contract referrals and negotiations in Moray. They are also trained in mediation, enabling them to deliver low-level mediation in neighbourhood disputes, and are authorised to issue fixed penalty notices in respect of litter, dog fouling and fly tipping. They also attend many antisocial behaviour incidents [43].

They are building strong relationships with local secondary schools which, in turn, is strengthening relationships between the school community and the community at large.

The table shows the percentage of respondents who rate the follow up contact from Community Wardens as excellent or satisfactory [43].

2008-09			
Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
91%	62%	89%	90%
91%	62%	89%	90%

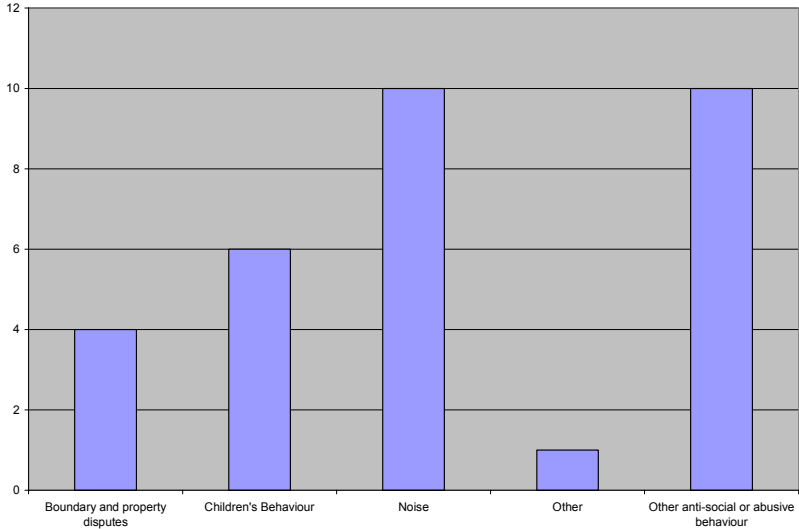
The majority of respondents in the 2009 Safer Communities Survey were aware of Community Wardens; at 79% this is +15% on the 2006 survey. Moreover there has also been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who were “fully aware” of community wardens and their role; up from 33% in 2006 to 52% in 2009 [16, 44].

**Acceptable Behaviour Contracts**

The principal direct early intervention utilised when dealing with antisocial behaviour within Moray is Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs). They have proved popular and effective, with the majority of negotiated contracts being successful. In 2008/09 there have been a total of 9 referrals for ABCs in Moray. Of these, 6 were negotiated (1 was successful and 5 are ongoing), 1 was not agreed, and 2 are pending. This is a huge decrease compared to previous figures due to a lack of awareness and willingness by agencies to use ABCs. In addition, there has been a reduction in staff resources to work on ABCs. However, these issues have been identified and addressed. A successful funding proposal was made to the Fairer Scotland Fund to receive funding for a dedicated worker to promote, co-ordinate and support the referrals of ABCs by other agencies throughout Moray. The effectiveness of the post will be measured with relevant performance targets relating to ABC referrals [43].

**Community Mediation**

There have been 31 referrals, relating to 63 households, to SACRO (Safeguarding Communities – Reducing Conflict) in 2008/09. 64% of these have been in relation to ‘noise’ and ‘other antisocial or abusive behaviour’ (each contributing 32%). This is in line with figures from 2007/08 where these two categories made up 65% of all incidents. Conflict attributed to Children’s Behaviour has increased from 14% in 2007/2008 to 19% in 2008/2009. The other dispute categories have not changed significantly in comparison to last year [47].



These referrals resulted in 28 cases, 40% of which were closed with full agreement; 40% with improvement; and, 20% closed when 1 or more parties withdrew from the case [47]. There is no longer a funding contribution made to SACRO although referrals can still be made to the service.

### **Antisocial Behaviour Orders**

There have been a total of 34 referrals to the ASB Panel, 16 of which have proceeded to applications for an ASBO. All 16 applications were successful in a full ASBO being granted; 6 of these were preceded by an interim ASBO. There are currently 13 active ASBOs in Moray. One individual has received 2 ASBOs.

Moray is one of only 7 Scottish Local Authorities to have a 100% success rate with ASBO applications [48].

**Number of Referrals to ASB Panel**

2007-08				2008-09			
Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
0	0	5	2	10	3	4	10

### Summary & Emerging Trends

- Downward trend in overall level of ASB, with an increase between Q3 and Q4 in 2008/09
- Most prevalent behaviours: Rowdy Behaviour, Vandalism, Noise Complaints
- While there has been a reduction in Vandalism and Noise Complaints over the past year, the incidence of Rowdy Behaviour has increased
- Graffiti has declined over the past year, despite an increase in reporting of incidences as a result of an awareness raising campaign for Community Wardens
- Neighbourhood Disputes are down on 2007/08
- Dog Fouling, Litter and Fly Tipping issues most Community Safety Survey respondents want to see addressed
- Dog Fouling and Fly Tipping have reduced since 2007/08, and Littering has marginally increased
- Community Wardens central to Moray's early intervention strategy towards antisocial behaviour; 2/3 workload is attending ASB incidents, refer and negotiate majority of ABCs
- Important role in public reassurance; Community Safety Survey respondents felt safer since their introduction
- Mediation has 40% success rate
- Only 16 ASBOs granted since 2000.
- 100% of applications for an ASBO led to an ASBO being granted

### Recommendations

- Continue with Community Wardens to deliver early intervention initiatives and provide public reassurance
- Increase role of CWs in provision of intelligence
- Existing use of CCTV and mobile CCTV to aid crime prevention and enforcement to continue
- Continue to promote use of ABCs as major early intervention
- Consider development and implementation of a policy to tackle vandalism

- Continuation of free graffiti removal policy
- Investigate implications of textphone/minicom service on ASB helpline

## **4) Drug and Alcohol Misuse**

### **Drugs**

The Community Safety Survey of 2005 and the Citizens Panel Surveys of 2006 and 2007 indicate that 55% to 65% of respondents think that drug misuse or dealing is not common in their neighbourhood and 70% to 80% have not personally seen incidents of drug misuse or dealing in the previous 12 months [44, 45, 46].

### **Supply and Possession**

There has been an 8% reduction in drugs crimes reported by the police in Moray from 2007/08 to 2008/09. Between 1999/00 and 2008/09 has been an increase of 53% of drugs crimes. However, after a spike of 432 crimes in 2005/06, there has been an overall downward trend [31].

Intelligence in a 2007 report suggests that there continues to be a ready supply of the Class A Drugs Heroin and Cocaine in Moray and that known addicts are committing shoplifting to fund their habit. There is also intelligence that crack cocaine is being used in the area in small amounts but as yet has not impacted on Moray as it has elsewhere [49].

The majority of drugs crimes are possession of drugs, making up 79.8%, 81% and 82% of all recorded drugs crimes in Moray in 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2008/09 respectively [31].

### **Users - general**

The number of new clients reported to the Scottish Drug Misuse database for Moray has decreased from 121 in 2006/07 to 93 in 2007/08. There has been a reversal in terms of the age-group with the highest numbers of new clients between 2006/07 and 2007/08. In 2006/07 the majority of new cases, 25, were in the 20-24 age group, followed by the 25-29 group with 23, and 20 cases in the 30-34 age group; in 2007/08 the majority of new cases, 24, were in the 30-34 group, followed by 19 in the 25-29 age group, and 18 in the 20-24 group [50].

82 of the 93 new clients reported illicit drug use, their most commonly used illicit drug being heroin, with 75.6% of individuals reporting using it, down slightly from 2006/07 where 77% reported using heroin. Their next most commonly used drug was cannabis, closely followed by diazepam, reported as being used by 40.2% and 36.6% respectively of new illicit drug users in 2007/08. This marks a change from the previous year when diazepam was the second most commonly used illicit drug after heroin, at 35%, followed by cannabis at 30% [50].

Figures for Scotland indicate that the use of these three most commonly used illicit drugs has been relatively stable between 2006/07 and 2007/08. The most noticeable changes have been fewer 20-24's using heroin, -4, and more 30-34 and 40+ individuals using it, +3 and +4 respectively; a reduction of 4 cases using diazepam in the under 15 group; and cannabis being used more frequently, +4, by the under 15s, but less frequently in the 15-19 age groups, with a reduction of 3 cases [50].

In Moray, 42% of new clients in 2007/08 reported first using illicit drugs when less than 15 years old and a further 40% were aged 15 to 19 years. For the majority of users, the onset of problem drug use is reported to have occurred within 6 years of initial use, with 33% of new clients identifying 15 to 19 years as the age when their

drug use first became problematic. A further 44% indicated the age of onset of problem drug use as between 20 and 29 [51].

### **Users – young people**

The results of the SALSUS Survey 2006, Moray Report, lend support to these figures. The most common drug offered to and used by both 13 and 15 yr olds was cannabis. 7% of 13yr olds and 30% of 15 yr olds had tried drugs, though only 4% and 12% respectively had used drugs in the last month. Of these, the average age of first use was 13 years. Approximately half of drug use in both age groups occurs outside, although 30% of 15 yr olds reported using drugs at someone else's home and 10% of 13 yr olds reported using drugs at a party. 48% of those who have used drugs reported that they were drinking alcohol the last time they used drugs. Over 80% of drugs were obtained from a friend but in the 13 yr age group, almost as many pupils (11%) obtained drugs from an immediate family member as from a stranger (12%) [52].

Although most pupils knew where to obtain information about drugs and were aware of some of the dangers, the 13 yr age group particularly displayed some gaps in their knowledge. For example, only 47% believe that injecting can lead to HIV and only 37% believe that heroin is more dangerous than cannabis. The vast majority of pupils, particularly in the 13 yr old age group, displayed a negative attitude towards drug use although 36% of 15 yr olds surveyed did NOT think that people who took drugs were stupid and 39% did NOT feel that all people who sell drugs should be punished [52].

### **Drug-related deaths**

In 2007 there were 5 drug related deaths in Moray, 3 of which involved heroin/morphine, and 2 involved methadone. 1 also involved temazepam and 3 also involved alcohol [50].

### **Alcohol**

Alcohol consumption and excessive drinking are increasing in Scotland. 'Binge' drinking (generally considered to be drinking twice the daily limit in one sitting) is becoming increasingly common. The Scottish Health Survey 2003 found that, of those who drank in the previous 7 days, 40% of men and 33% of women reported binge drinking [53].

Following a review of alcohol consumption in 1995, the Department of Health issued revised guidelines on sensible drinking, which shifted the focus from recommended weekly limits for men and women of 21 and 14 units respectively, to recommended daily limits of 3-4 units for men and 2-3 units for women. Consumption of more than double the recommended daily limits is considered binge drinking [54].

### **Alcohol Consumption**

The Scottish Health Survey, 2003 provides data on adult alcohol consumption in Grampian region but unfortunately does not specify figures at a Moray level. Figures for Grampian indicate that on the heaviest drinking day in the week prior to the survey, 39% of men had consumed 4 or more units of alcohol and 31% of women had consumed 3 or more units. 20% of men and 16% of women had drunk double the daily-recommended limit or more and would therefore be considered binge drinkers. Figures for weekly consumption indicate that men drink on average 14.5 units per week and women drink an average of 6.2 units per week. 22% of men and 15% of women responded that they drank more than the recommended weekly limit

for their gender. 5% of men drank over 50 units a week and 1% of women drank over 35 units per week [53].

The follow up to the 2003 Scottish Health Survey is a continuous survey, which began in 2008 and will run until 2011.

Although there has been a 25% increase in reported incidences of drinking in public places in Moray from 2007/08 to 2008/09, there has been a 65% reduction of incidents between 2006/07 and 2008/09 [43].

### **Alcohol Consumption – Young People**

The SALSUS Survey 2006, Moray Report, indicated that the numbers of 13 and 15 year olds that have ever had a drink has not changed significantly since 2002, at 65% and 90% respectively. The numbers that had drunk in the last week, 19% and 47%, and those who indicated that they drank at least once a week, 13% and 38%, were also not significantly different from 2002. Of those pupils who had drunk in the previous week, the most popular type of alcoholic drink with 13 year olds was alcopops, followed by beer/lager/cider and spirits/liqueurs. 15 year olds drank predominantly beer/lager/cider, followed by spirits/liqueurs and alcopops. Beer/lager/cider were most popular with boys while alcopops were most popular with girls. The most common source of alcohol for both age groups was buying from a friend or relative. In the previous 4 weeks, 57% of 15 year olds and 23% of 13 year olds had got someone else to buy alcohol for them. The most common location for 13 year olds to drink alcohol was in their own home. Outside, at a party with friends and at someone else's house were also frequently reported. 15 year olds most commonly drank outside but also frequently at a party with friends, at home or at someone else's house [50].

The number of reports of underage drinking in Moray shows a reducing trend with a 23.4% drop between 2007/08 and 2008/09 [43]. This is also reflected in a comparison of national statistics provided in the 2006 and 2008 SALSUS Survey Reports. There has been a decrease in the proportion of pupils reporting that they had a drink in the last week between 2006 and 2008: the proportion of 13 year olds has declined from 14% to 11%, and, for 15 year olds, the proportion has declined from 36% to 31% [55].

During 2008/09, there have been 23 Operations Avon carried out across Moray to tackle underage drinking. A total of 1120 youths were spoken to, 116 of whom were found to have been involved with alcohol in one of 4 categories: possessing alcohol, being under the influence of alcohol, being in the company of others in either of these 2 categories or being in the area where alcohol was secreted. Alcohol was seized on 19 occasions, the total being alcohol found secreted and that confiscated from youths. A total of 86 letters were sent to parents regarding their children's involvement in underage drinking in one of the previously mentioned categories [43].

### **Alcohol-related deaths**

The number of alcohol-related deaths in Moray has increased over the past 30 years from 7 deaths in 1979 to 26 in 2008 – almost 4 times as many. In 2008, there were 26 deaths registered in Moray where alcohol was a known underlying or contributing cause of death. Of the 32 Scottish Local Authorities, Moray ranked 15<sup>th</sup> for alcohol-related deaths in 2008 [56]. Between 2000 and 2007 males have accounted for an average of 78.3%, and women 21.7% of deaths in Moray where alcohol was found to

be the underlying cause. During the same time period, there has been a 5.3% increase in the female alcohol-related deaths [57].

### Alcohol & Health

Excessive consumption of alcohol can result in a wide range of health problems. Some may occur after drinking over a relatively short period, such as acute intoxication (drunkenness) or poisoning (toxic effect). Others develop more gradually, only becoming evident after long-term heavy drinking, such as damage to the liver and brain. Excessive consumption of alcohol is also a contributory factor in many other conditions such as certain cancers, abdominal disorders, stroke and heart disease. In addition to causing physical problems, excessive alcohol consumption can lead to mental health problems such as dependency [57].

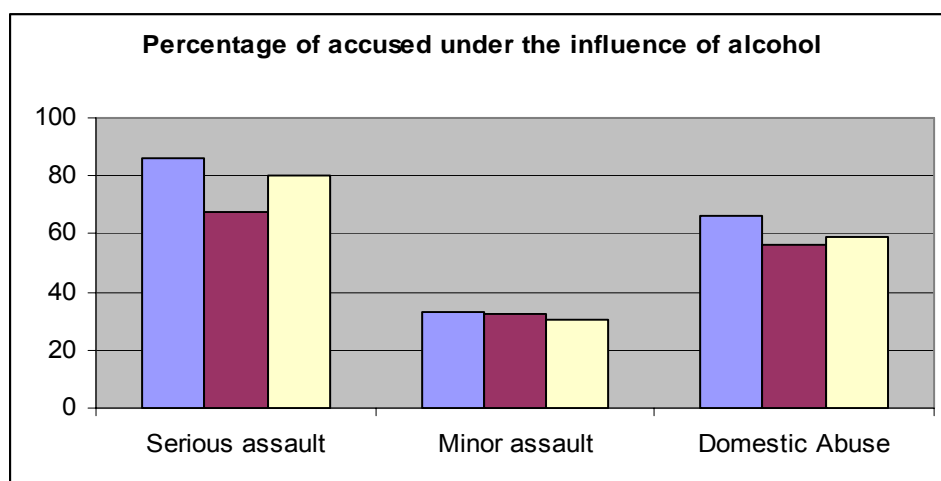
In Moray, the number general acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis has increased by 8.9% between 2003/04 and 2007/08, compared with a 19.9% increase in Scotland as a whole<sup>6</sup>. Of the 576 discharges in 2007/08, 427 (74.1 %) were mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol, 112 (19.4 %) were for alcoholic liver disease, and 68 (11.8 %) were for toxic effect of alcohol<sup>7</sup> [57].

Psychiatric inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in Moray have dropped by 37.5% between 2002/03 and 2006/07; compared with a drop of 11.7% in Scotland as a whole [57].

### Alcohol & Violence

The relationship between alcohol and violence is well known and figures from the British Crime Survey 2006/07 indicate that in 46% of violent incidents the victim believed the offender to be under the influence of alcohol. This figure has remained approximately the same for 6 consecutive years. The percentage is higher for incidents of stranger violence than those of acquaintance violence and domestic violence. Offenders under the influence of alcohol committed 59% of incidents of wounding and 46.5% of assaults with minor/no injury [58].

In Moray specifically, there is more of a clear link between alcohol and serious crime, and alcohol and domestic abuse than between alcohol and minor assaults [43].



<sup>6</sup> 2007/08 figure is provisional as of November 2008

<sup>7</sup> Figures shown for specific diagnoses include an element of double counting where a patient is recorded as having more than one alcohol-related diagnosis.

## Drug & Alcohol Services

In April 2009 the Moray Drug And Alcohol Team (MDAAT), in existence since 1996, was restructured in line with Government strategy on drug and alcohol issues to become the Moray Drug and Alcohol Partnership (MDAP). This is a partnership of all organisations involved in reducing the harm caused by alcohol and drugs to both individuals and communities across Moray, focussing on finding local solutions to local problems. There are 28 members including local authority staff, representatives from health, the police, the prison service, the local voluntary service, and many more. The Director of Community Services, The Moray Council, chairs the Partnership [59].

The 2009 MDAP Service Directory provides information on a variety of services available to help tackle drug and alcohol misuse at every stage, from prevention, through early intervention and treatment to continuation support [59].

Service Type	Young People	Adults
Prevention	14	7
Early Intervention	7	6
Treatment	2	4
Continuation Support	9	10

There are 8 needle exchanges operating in Moray, one of which opened in October 2007. There has been a 64.1% increase in the number of needles distributed across Moray during the three years from 2006/07, with each year having distributed 29,911, 37,022 and 49,080 needles respectively [60].

## Summary & Emerging Trends

### Drugs

- Majority of Community Safety Survey respondents don't think drug misuse or dealing is a problem in their neighbourhood.
- 8% decrease in drugs crimes reported between 2007/08 and 2008/09
- 53% increase in drugs crimes over the 10 year period 1999/2000 to 2008/09
- Ready supply of heroin and cocaine in Moray
- Number of new clients reported to Scottish Drug Misuse Database decreased by 23.1% (from 121 to 93) between 2006/07 and 2007/08
- Majority of new clients were in the 30 – 34 year old age group (2007/08)
- Most commonly used drug among new clients is heroin, followed by cannabis
- Heroin most common drug used by new clients in their 20s
- Cannabis most common drug used by under 15s
- 42% report first use of illicit drugs when under 15yrs, 40% when aged 15-19yrs
- Drug use becomes problematic within 6yrs: 33% aged 15-19yrs, 44% aged 20-29yrs
- Of those aged 13 & 15yrs who had used drugs, average age was 13yrs
- Most drug use in 13 & 15yr olds occurs outside
- Almost half of 13 & 15yr olds who have used drugs were drinking alcohol when last used
- 80% of drugs obtained by 13 & 15yr olds were from a friend
- 13yr olds obtained drugs from a family member as much as from a stranger

- Some alarming gaps in knowledge, particularly among 13yr olds. E.g. that injecting drugs can lead to HIV, that heroin is more dangerous than cannabis
- Majority of drug-related deaths involve heroin
- 5 drugs-related deaths in Moray in 2007
- Increasing trend for drug & alcohol intoxication being cause of death
- Increasing number of needles distributed across Moray

### Alcohol

- Alcohol consumption and excessive drinking increasing in Scotland
- Grampian data:
  - Large proportion of men & women drinking daily limit or more on heaviest drinking day
  - Approx 1/5 of men and women binge drinking (double daily limit or more)
  - Average weekly consumption in men 14.5 units
  - Average weekly consumption in women 6.2 units
  - 1/5 men and 1/7 women drink >weekly limit for gender
- Instances of drinking in public places showed reducing trend (-65%) between 2006/07 and 2008/09 but there was a 25% increase between 2007/08 and 2008/09
- Approx 1/8 of 13s and over 1/3 of 15s drink at least 1/wk
- Most popular drink of 13s is alcopops
- Most popular drink of 15s is beer/lager/cider
- Most common source is buying from friend or relative
- Of those drank in last week, nearly ¼ of 13s and >½ of 15s had got someone else to buy them alcohol in previous 4 weeks
- Most common locations for 13s & 15s are home, outside, party with friends and someone else's house
- Underage drinking reports show reducing trend, down 23.4% between 2007/08 and 2008/09
- Moray is ranked 15<sup>th</sup> out of the 32 Scottish Local Authorities for alcohol-related deaths
- Majority (78.3%) of alcohol-related deaths in Moray between 2000 and 2007 were male
- Increase of 5.3% of female alcohol-related deaths in Moray between 2000 and 2007
- In Moray between 2003/04 and 2007/08 there was a 8.9% increase in general acute inpatient discharges, compared to a 19.9% increase in Scotland
- The majority of these discharges (74.1%) are for mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol
- Large proportion of serious assaults, petty assaults and breach of the peace offences are committed by someone under the influence of alcohol
- Drug and alcohol services have been reorganised – Moray Drug and Alcohol Partnership is now the umbrella organisation

### Future Considerations

- Threat posed by crystal methamphetamine

### Recommendations

- Increase the level of drug and alcohol education initiatives to young people, particularly under 15s

- Education/information to attempt to fill the identified gaps in young people's knowledge about drugs
- Continue with Operation Avon as a means of tackling underage drinking

## 5) Youth Crime

Between 2004/05 and 2008/09 there has been a 41.9% reduction in the number of young offenders under 16 years old, from 587 to 341. The number of incidents attended by police that involved offenders under 16 yrs has also decreased, from 792 in 2004/05 to 495 in 2008/09 (-37.5%). The total number of charges made against under 16s has reduced by 45.2% from 1638 in 2004/05 to 897 in 2008/09 [61, 62].

The proportion of female offenders has increased over the 5-year period, from 20.4% (185) in 2004/05 to 23.3% (146) in 2008/09 [63].

Although the number of offenders increases steadily with age, each age group has seen a drop in numbers over the period from 2004/05 and 2008/09, with the most significant change being in the 9 and 10 year old age groups [63].

Age of offender	% change between 2004/05 and 2008/09
8	-44.4%
9	-55%
10	-51.4%
11	-46.5%
12	-43.8%
13	-33.9%
14	-41.7%
15	-34.5%
16	-17.2%
17	-12.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>-30.8%</b>

### Persistent Offenders

Although the number of persistent offenders has increased between 2004/05 and 2008/09, there has been a significant drop in numbers from a spike of 39 in 2006/07 to 25 in 2008/09. Grampian Police no longer record the type of number of charges for persistent offenders as this data is no longer used as a performance parameter [63].

	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
<b>Total persistent offenders during the year</b>	19	38	39	27	25

### Moray Youth Justice

Moray Youth Justice services range from [prevention and diversionary projects](#) for those on the periphery of offending through to intensive support and supervision for our most dangerous and disruptive young people [64].

The following table provides information on the numbers of referrals of young people to Moray Youth Justice. Males make up 78.4% of the total number of referrals. Over the period indicated, the number of offences dropped by an average 92.7% between the pre and post-referral stages [65].

Year	Amount	Male	Female	1 referral	2 referrals	3 referrals	5 referrals	Offences before referral	Offences during referral	Offences after referral
2007	31	23	8	25	4	1	1	495	108	75
2008	46	37	9	35	10	1		646	9	22
2009*	39	31	8	35	3	1		184	21	6

\*2009 figures are for the period to beginning of November 2009.

### **Early Intervention**

The principal direct early intervention utilised when dealing with young people within Moray is Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs). In 2008/09 there were 9 referrals; 3 female and 6 male. Of these 9, 1 has been successful, 1 has not been agreed, 2 are pending, and 5 are still live [43].

### **Diversionsary/Preventative Activities**

There are various initiatives in use in Moray such as Street & Midnight Football, and information/education schemes such as a Mobile Information Bus, Rocksafe Disco, and Operation Avons which provide information on alcohol and drugs. More details of each scheme are provided in Appendix 2 [43].

### Summary & Emerging Trends

- Number of under 16's offenders has decreased over 5 year period (41.9%)
- Incidents attended by police has also decreased (37.5%)
- Charges against young people decreased significantly (45.2%)
- Proportion of female offenders increased slightly (2.9%)
- Most significant decrease in youth offenders between 2004/05 and 2008/09 in age 9 and 10 age groups
- 4 most Common crimes: Breach of the Peace, Petty Assault, Vandalism and Crimes of Dishonesty
- Persistent offender numbers have increased between 2004/05 and 2008/09, although have shown a considerable decrease from 2006/07
- Type and number of persistent offender charges no longer recorded
- Number of referrals to Moray Youth Justice similar each of last 3 calendar years
- The number of offences reduced by over 90% between pre and post referral stages
- 

### Future Considerations

- Review of ASB legislation by the Scottish Government

### Recommendations

- Develop and implement a strategy to tackle the increase in young offenders at age 11-13yrs
- Evaluate existing diversionsary/preventative activities to identify their effectiveness
- Continue with ABCs as a major early intervention measure

## Key Stronger Themes

### 1) Housing

Between 2002 and 2008 the number of households in Moray increased by 7.1%, from 36,230 to 38,815. However, over the same period, the number of dwellings increased by 6.2%, from 39,123 to 41,544; 3.5% of dwellings are vacant, with a further 1.4% being second homes [66]. According to a Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics report, 62.38% of dwellings are classified in council tax bands A – C, 26.38% are banded D – E, the remaining 5.78% falling into bands F – H [67]. At the time of the 2001 Census the break down of Moray’s housing tenure was approximately as follows: 13% flats, 19% terraced, 31% semi-detached, and 36% detached [7].

The Housing Condition Survey from 2004-07 provides the following breakdown of housing tenure in Moray: 68% is owner-occupied and 5% is privately rented, making the total private sector account for 73% of the housing stock; the remaining 27% is socially rented. Moray matches Scotland as a whole in both of these figures [68].

The Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009 sets out the position in Moray at the time. It is estimated that 3,881 households in Moray are currently living in unsuitable housing (11.5% of all households). The main reason for unsuitability is major disrepair or unfitness. Households who currently rent properties are noticeably more likely to be living in unsuitable housing, as are households containing children and those with special needs. At a local level, the greatest proportion of unsuitable housing is found to the south and east of Moray as shown in the table below [69].

Area	Number of households in unsuitable housing	% of total households in the area
North/West	1424	7.8
South/East	2385	19.4
Cairngorms Park	72	12.5
<b>Moray</b>	<b>3881</b>	<b>11.5</b>

Of those in unsuitable housing, approximately 2,300 households (6.4% of all households in Moray) are in housing need. An important distinction between types of need is need that requires a move to resolve the problem and need that can be met within the current home (in-situ need). This is important because although there are significant levels of need, not all of it can be met most successfully with new housing. In-situ need accounts for the majority of need in Moray at 64% compared to 36% for need to move need. The breakdown of need by sub area shows a larger proportion of in-situ need for the Cairngorms Park area of Moray [69].

Over half of the ‘in-situ’ need (55.7%) is in Council stock. The next biggest proportion is in the owner-occupier sector (30.2%). It is concentrated amongst pensioner groups (37.7% of all in-situ need), childless couples (22.6%) and couples with two or more children (11.6%) [69].

The majority of ‘need to move’ need is found in the private rented sector (45.9%) with Council tenants the next largest group (30.3%). It is concentrated amongst all adult households (29.1%), single adult households (19.4%) and lone parents (13.6%). The

Housing Needs Survey (2002) estimated that 821 households required a move to meet their need but could not afford to enter the private market [cited in 69].

The survey also provided more detailed information about the specific types of unsuitability. The main problems with 'in-situ' need are related to the fabric of the building and the changing physical needs of the householders. The 'need to move' need appears to be more varied and relates to the lifestyle/ circumstances of households [69].

The other element of housing need is the relationship between the backlog of need, newly arising need (from within Moray and in migration) and supply. The actual shortage of affordable housing across Moray is in table below [69].

<b>Area</b>	<b>Need</b>	<b>Supply</b>	<b>Shortfall of houses per annum</b>
North/West	426	367	59
South/East	326	234	92
Cairngorms Park	13	3	10
<b>Moray</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>161</b>

It is estimated that across all tenures there will be an under supply of 219 affordable units each year until 2010. The level of affordable housing need in Moray has increased since 2001 [69]. Right to Buy legislation has resulted in the sale of over 54% of the Council's housing stock [70]. As of the end of March 2009 there was a demand for council housing of 2,230 (compared to 2,374 at end March 2007) applicants on waiting list, 398 on transfer list (456 in 2007). Less than 400 vacancies arise annually in council/housing association property [71].

In 2006/07 the Local plan showed a requirement for 4,565 new homes by 2017. (The Moray housing market requirement for 2006-10 is 1,560 over the four years whilst in 2000 to 2004 the average annual number of house completions was 392.) Land for 1,819 houses is currently available but it is planned to release further land [69].

At the end of March 2009 Council housing stock stood at 5,849, a reduction of 68 from the previous year. Of this, 30.7%, 1797 houses, failed the Scottish Housing Quality Standard, compared with 34.3%, 2031 houses, in 2007/08 [72]. The LHS 2004-2009 indicated that 27% of the housing stock in Moray fell below the Tolerable Standard (660 houses) [69].

### **Homelessness**

Moray appears to have one of the lowest homelessness application rates as a proportion of the population in Scotland. However, it is generally accepted that the number of applications does not necessarily reflect the real level of homelessness in rural areas. More fundamentally, however, the Housing Needs Survey (2002) carried out to assist the preparation of the Local Housing Strategy revealed an acute shortage of affordable rented housing in Moray [69].

## Homelessness in Moray in comparison to Scotland [73, 74]

Type of household	Scotland 2008/09	Moray 2008/09
Single person	61.4%	62.2%
Single parent	24.1%	18.8%
Couple	*	9.6%
Couple without children	6.6%	*
Couple with children	6.6%	7.4%
Other	1.3%	1.08%
Other with children	*	0.68%

\*These statistics not available.

- The proportion of one-person households (61.4%) is not significantly different to the Scottish figure (62.2%).
- The proportion of single parents (24.1%) is high compared to Scotland (18.8%)

### Homelessness in Moray [73]

- The number of homeless applicants in Moray has decreased from 986 in 2004/05 to 738 in 2008/09, after having increased to 1127 in 2005/06
- The most common reason given for homelessness application is 'being asked to leave', followed by 'dispute within household/relationship breakdown: non-violent'
- There has been a significant increase in the percentage of applications due to 'dispute within household/relationship breakdown: non-violent', from 12.1% in 2007/08 to 21.4% in 2008/09

### Key findings: Accommodation [71, 72]

- 52.19% of allocations on Council housing in 2008.09 were made to statutorily homeless households. Housing Associations housed 28 statutorily homeless households in the same period (reflecting the availability of Housing Association tenancies)
- In 2004/05 164 people were permanently re-housed, in 2005/06 132 people permanently re-housed and in 2006/07 174 people were permanently re-housed
- In 2008/09 155 homeless people were housed by The Moray Council, and a further 28 were housed by Registered Social Landlords (RSLs). This is down on 2007/08 figures where 162 homeless people were housed by The Moray Council and 93 by RSLs [72]
- Temporary accommodation is provided through a range of agencies – the Council, Housing Associations, Moray Women's Aid and the private sector
- Moray places a higher proportion of priority homeless households in Council accommodation than most authorities

### Key findings: Support

- The Council provides support through its hostels and works with Moray YouthStart and other providers to provide support services aimed primarily at young people. Voluntary support services in Moray concentrate on young people and women fleeing domestic abuse;
- Information and advice is offered through the Council and a range of agencies in the voluntary sector;
- Moray Council processes homelessness applications more quickly than most rural authorities.

## 2) Social Inclusion

(Deprivation, ethnic minorities, LGBT, disabled, hard to reach learners)

There are numerous reasons why people, individuals or neighbourhoods, experience social exclusion. Those facing the most severe exclusion tend to live in neighbourhoods experiencing deprivation and suffer geographically based inequalities over issues such as employment, income, housing, education, health, crime and access to services. However, people living in better off areas can also suffer social exclusion for reasons such as race, disability, age and religion.

### Deprivation

Overall, Moray is one of the least deprived areas in Scotland as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), having no datazones in the 15% most deprived in Scotland and just 2 in the 20% most deprived areas, both of which are in Elgin: Bishopmill East/Cathedral and New Elgin East. This represents just 1.7% of Moray's datazones, the lowest proportion in Scotland with the exception of the three island groups [5].

Excluding those areas experiencing access deprivation, there were 22 data zones in Moray that were suffering some form of deprivation in the SIMD 2006, i.e. they were ranked in the 20% most deprived for one or more domain. Without exception, these datazones are located within urban population centres of Moray, namely Elgin, Forres, Lossiemouth, Buckie and Keith. The majority of these datazones are categorised as deprived in just one domain. However, 6 appear in the 20% most deprived of 2 domains and one datazone, Bishopmill East/Cathedral, is experiencing deprivation in 3 domains: health, education and employment [5].

Employment Deprivation: - Four datazones, 2 in Forres and 2 in Elgin are ranked in the 20% most employment deprived [5]. Moray enjoys an overall high employment rate of 86%, ranking it third out of all 32 Scottish local authorities in 2008/09 [75].

In Moray in September 2009 there were 1157 people claiming Jobseekers Allowance in Moray, an increase of 264 (29.6%) from September 2008. This is 2.2% of the resident people of working age, the Scottish is 4.0%. Although this is a 0.5% increase from 2008, it compares favourably with Scotland as a whole where there was a 1.5% increase. Moray does not compare so well against Scotland as a whole in terms of long term Jobseekers Allowance claims. The percentage of JSA claimants over 1 year (September 2009) in Moray is 9.6%, up 3.3% from 6.3% in 2008; the Scottish average is up just 0.1% from 10.5% to 10.6% in 2009 [75].

Income Deprivation: - According to the SIMD 2006, 8,170 people in Moray are income deprived. This accounts for 9.3% of Moray's population. However, there is only 1 datazone in Moray that is in the 20% most income deprived in Scotland, which is located in Buckie [5].

Moray is ranked 4<sup>th</sup> lowest in terms of median gross annual pay. In 2008, the median weekly gross pay for people in Moray was 15.9% less than that for the UK, and 12.8% less than the Scottish median. The median annual gross pay was 14.9% and 12% less than the UK and Scottish annual medians respectively. However, in terms of the trend between 2006 and 2008, Moray's weekly and annual gross pay has increased by a greater percentage than both the UK and Scotland as a whole [76].

Moray is typically under-represented in the higher end occupations of managers and senior officials, and professional, and associate professional and technical occupations, which account for 35.1% of the workforce, compared with 41.5% for Scotland as a whole. In contrast, 23.7% of the Moray workforce is employed in occupations at the other end of the scale –process plant and machine operatives, and elementary occupations, 4.9% higher than for the Scottish workforce as a whole [75].

The percentage of working age key benefit claimants (incapacity, lone parents etc) has increased less in Moray than in Scotland as a whole over the past year. During the year from February 2008 Moray has seen an increase of 0.8% (to 13.1%) whereas Scotland has seen a 1.3% increase (to 17.6%) [75].

Housing Deprivation: - 4 datazones in Moray, 2 in Elgin, 1 in Forres and 1 in Lossiemouth, were ranked in the 20% most deprived in the SIMD 2006 [5]. According to a Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics report, 62.38% of dwellings are classified in council tax bands A – C, 26.38% are banded D – E, the remaining 5.78% falling into bands F – H [67].

At the time of the 2001 Census the break down of Moray's housing tenure was approximately as follows: 13% flats, 19% terraced, 31% semi-detached, and 36% detached [7]. The Housing Condition Survey from 2004-07 provides the following breakdown of housing tenure in Moray: 68% is owner-occupied and 5% is privately rented, making the total private sector account for 73% of the housing stock; the remaining 27% is socially rented. Moray matches Scotland as a whole in both of these figures. In 2008/09, 30.7% of Moray Council housing stock failed the Scottish Housing Quality Standard, continuing a decreasing trend from 34% in 2007/08 and 38% in 2006/07 [68].

Education Deprivation: - Just 2 of Moray's datazones are suffering education deprivation, both of which are in Elgin [5]. Educational achievement has remained relatively stable during the three fiscal years from 2006/07 to 2008/09. The percentage of S4 staying on until S6 has been 41%, 45% and 40% over the three year period. The number of S6 pupils achieving 3+ and 5+ SCQF Level 6 awards has also remained relatively stable, with a similar peak in 2007/08: 27%, 31% and 29% gained 3+ awards over the three years, and 18%, 19% and 17% gained 5+ awards<sup>8</sup> [77].

There has also been an improvement in school leaver destinations in the past year. In 2007/08, 51.6% of Moray school leavers went on to either further or higher education, this is up 2.6% from the previous year. 38% went directly into employment or training (up 2% on 2006/07) and 8.7% were unemployed but seeking employment or training, which is down 3.3% on the previous year. Only 1.7% of school leavers were either unemployed and not seeking employment or training, or their destination is unknown [78].

Moray compares favourably against Scotland as a whole in terms of numbers entering training or employment (Scotland: 30.3%) and those who are unemployed or whose destination is unknown (Scotland: 2.6%). However Moray lags behind Scotland in terms of those entering higher or further education (Scotland: 56.1%) [78].

---

<sup>8</sup> Attainment by the end of S6 is calculated as a percentage of the S4 group two years previously.

<b>2007/08</b>	<b>Moray</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total</b>	1, 229	58, 714	29, 633	29, 081
<b>Higher Education</b>	25.3%	31.2%	27.9%	34.6%
<b>Further Education</b>	26.3%	24.9%	21.3%	28.4%
<b>Training</b>	1.1%	4.9%	6.0%	3.7%
<b>Employment</b>	36.9%	25.4%	29.8%	20.9%
<b>Voluntary Work</b>	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
<b>Unemployed seeking</b>	8.7%	10.8%	12.7%	8.9%
<b>Unemployed NOT seeking</b>	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	2.0%
<b>Not known</b>	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%

There is a considerable difference in the percentages of male and female pupils leaving school between S4 and S6, at 69% and 54% respectively. However, in both cases, the largest drop is between S5 and S6, at 52% and 42% for males and females respectively [79].

There are marked differences between male and female destinations, with 63% of female school leavers entering either higher or further education compared to just 49.2% of males. Conversely, males are more likely to enter employment or training (35.8%) than females (24.6%) [78].

Absence rates in secondary schools in 2007/08 were 8.1% of half days, down from 9.2% the previous year [79]. The exclusion rate in secondary schools was about 40 per 1000 pupils in 2007/08, which indicates an improving trend from 42 in 2006/07 and 67 in 2005/06 [80].

Health Deprivation: - According to the SIMD 2006, just 1 area of Moray was experiencing health deprivation, which was located in Elgin [5]. According to the 2001 census, just 7% of Moray's population reported having health that was not good [7].

The 2001 census shows that 16% of people in Moray aged 16-74yrs are suffering from a long-term illness, split equally between male & female. Nearly 1/3 of this age range is economically inactive, around 15% of who are permanently sick or disabled, and nearly 3/5 of whom are male [7].

The rate of limiting long-term illness is higher among occupants of social rented accommodation, at 24%, than for occupants of owned or privately rented/rent free accommodation, at 14%. However, across all tenures, those aged 65-84yrs represent the largest proportion of those with a limiting long-term illness [7].

Crime Deprivation: - There are 18 datazones in Moray that were ranked in the 20% most deprived in terms of crime, all of which are located in towns: 7 in Elgin, 4 in each of Forres and Buckie, 2 in Lossiemouth and 1 in Keith [5].

In 2008/09, Moray's overall crime rate places them 10<sup>th</sup> out of the 32 local authorities, although they have different rankings in the 5 different crime categories. The most

prevalent crime category in Moray, accounting for about 41% of recorded crime, is crimes of dishonesty such as housebreaking, theft and shoplifting. The next most common category is fire-raising, vandalism etc (34%); other crimes make up about 18% of total crimes, while the least common crimes fall into the categories of indecency (3.9%) and non-sexual crimes of violence (2.7) [81].

Clear-up rates in Moray show different picture in that 'other crimes' have the greatest clear up rate (99%), followed by non-sexual crimes of violence (88%). Crimes of dishonesty have the second lowest clear up rate at 37%, and the fire-raising, vandalism etc category has the lowest clear up rate, 31% [31].

There is some concern that the SIMD does not accurately measure the incidence of deprivation in rural areas, due to the lower concentration of the population. The ranking of an area within the 20% most deprived relies on there being a high proportion of the population in any one datazone experiencing deprivation of some kind. In rural areas, of which a large proportion of Moray is made up, the sparse distribution of residents can mean that pockets of deprivation are missed [5].

Fuel Poverty: - Scottish House Condition Survey statistics for 2004/07 shows that Moray has a higher level of fuel poverty than Scotland, with an estimated 28% of households in fuel poverty, compared with 22% in Scotland as a whole [68].

Although fuel poverty is closely related to income - the likelihood of experiencing fuel poverty increases as household income decreases – there are several other factors that contribute to the incidence of fuel poverty. These include the age and type of dwelling, household composition, tenure, the energy efficiency of a building and the rurality of a dwelling. More likely to experience fuel poverty are households living in older and detached dwellings, older smaller and single pensioner households, those in the private sector, those with lower energy efficiency and those in rural areas.

The proportion of Moray's housing stock that is pre-1919 is approximately 10% larger than for Scotland as a whole [82] and 36% of Moray's dwellings are detached, compared with 20% of Scotland's [7]. Moray has a slightly larger proportion of older smaller and single pensioner households than Scotland, 30% compared with 28%, there is a larger proportion of private sector housing in Moray, at around 78%, compared with 73% in Scotland as a whole [7].

In terms of energy efficiency, the National Home Energy Rating (NHER) for 2003-2006 placed Moray as 23<sup>rd</sup> out of the 32 local authorities on energy efficiency in the home. The rating incorporates all the housing stock in Moray, both social and private housing. Moray has a higher level of houses in the poor energy rating category (8%) in comparison to the national average (5%). In addition, Moray performs below the national average of houses classed as having good energy efficiency with a rating of 40% compared to 44% [82].

Finally, 44.1% of Moray is categorised as rural according to the Scottish Government 8-fold Urban Rural classification, compared with just 18.2% of Scotland as a whole [83].

### **Hard to reach learners**

It is estimated that 23% of the adult population in Scotland have low levels of literacy. With an adult population in Moray at 69,940 this could possibly be as many as 15,791 [84].

Demand for adult literacy and numeracy increased by 106.1% from 99 individuals in need who have asked for support in 2007/08 to 204 in 2008/09 [85]. However, it can be seen that this is still a fraction of the 23% (15, 791) of the adult population who are estimated to be in need.

A national “Adult Literacy and Numeracy in Scotland” survey is currently being developed by the Scottish Government with the anticipated first results available in mid-2009, but it is unlikely that data will be available for all local authorities at this point [86].

In 2008/09, Moray Council supported 53 vulnerable adults into paid employment [87].

### **Inequalities**

**Race:** - The 2001 census indicated that less than 1% of the population in Moray belonged to an ethnic minority group. The most predominant ethnic minority groups were Chinese, those of a mixed background and Pakistani, accounting for 20%, 20% and 16% of the ethnic minority population respectively. In Scotland as a whole, 2% of the population belong to an ethnic minority group, by far the most predominant being Pakistani, accounting for 31% of the ethnic minorities in Scotland. Chinese and those of a mixed background accounted for 16% and 12.5% respectively, of those from an ethnic minority group [7]. The table below provides information on levels of migration at Scotland and Moray level for 2007/08 [88].

### **Migration 2007/08**

		<b>Scotland</b>		<b>Moray</b>	
		Total	Rate per 1000*	Total	Rate per 1000*
<b>IN</b>	Total	94, 165	18	3, 603	41
	Within Scotland	n/a	n/a	1, 637	19
	Rest of UK	55, 665	11	1, 540	18
	Overseas	38, 500	7	426	5
<b>OUT</b>	Total	78, 189	14	3, 253	37
	Within Scotland	n/a	n/a	1, 695	19
	Rest of UK	43, 389	8	1, 023	12
	Overseas	30, 800	6	535	6
<b>NET</b>	Total	19, 976	4	350	4
	Within Scotland	n/a	n/a	-58	-1
	Rest of UK	12, 276	2	517	6
	Overseas	7, 700	1	-109	-1

\* the rate per 1000 for total migration at Scotland level cannot be compared with Council level rate per 1000 total migration as the Council level includes within Scotland moves

**Religion:** -Non-Christian religions account for just 1% of those specifying a religion in the 2001 census. The most predominant of these are Islam and Buddhism, which account for 20% and 13.5% respectively of those practising non-Christian religions in Moray. The picture for Scotland as a whole is slightly different. Non-Christian religions account for 2% of those who specified a religion in the 2001 census, and although the most predominant non-Christian religions are the same, Islam accounts for a much larger proportion of those practising non-Christian religions, at 45%, while those practising Buddhism represent a smaller proportion, at 7% [7].

**Disability:** - According to the 2001 Census, nearly 17% of Moray’s population have a limiting long-term illness, compared with over 20% of Scotland’s population. The average age of someone with such an illness in Moray is marginally higher than Scotland, at nearly 59yrs, compared with nearly 58 for Scotland [7].

The percentage of Moray’s population that is providing at least 1hr of unpaid care per week is below that for Scotland, at about 8% compared with nearly 10%. The average age of a carer is the same as Scotland at 48yrs [7].

Of the nearly 20,000 economically inactive people in Moray, nearly 1,000, 5%, are permanently sick or disabled, compared with over 7% of Scotland’s economically inactive population of 1.3million [7].

Age: - 2008 population estimates provided by the General Register for Scotland states that the population for Moray is 87, 770, compared with Scotland as a whole at 5, 168, 500 [89]. The total population breakdown for Moray and Scotland as follows:

**2008 Population estimates [89]**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Moray</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
0 - 15	17.8%	17.7%
16 – 59/64 (ie working age)	60.6%	62.6%
60/65+ (ie pensionable age)	21.6%	19.7%

The trend over the last three years (2006 – 2008) shows a 0.9% increase in Moray’s pensionable age, when taken as a percentage of the total population. There has been a 0.3% decrease in the working age population, and a 0.6% decrease in the under 15 age group [89].

### 3) Access to Services

(Access deprivation, public transport, disabled access, active/healthy transport methods)

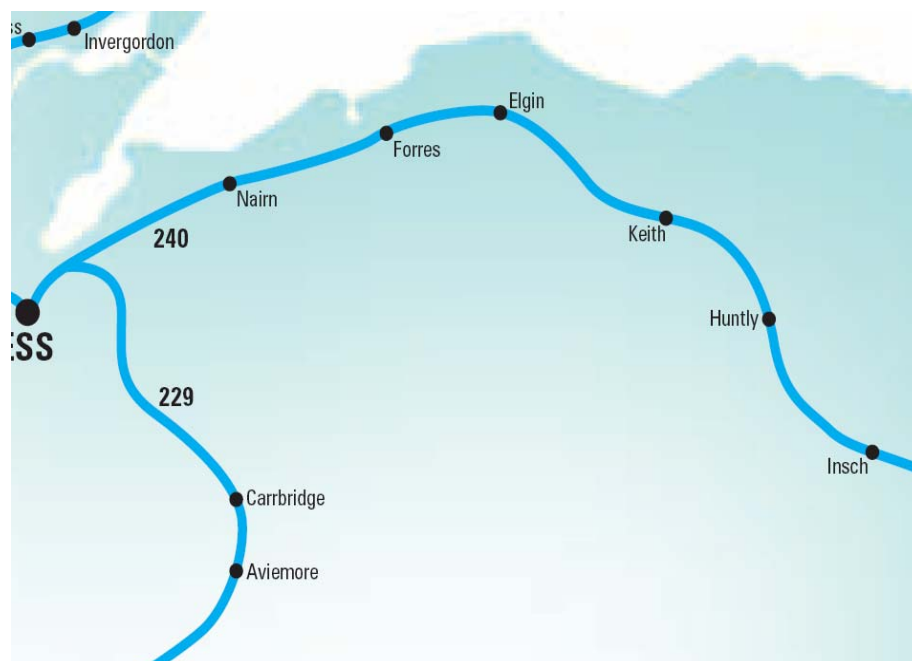
#### Access to Services

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation also highlights the inaccessibility of some areas of Moray. The SIMD records that 17% of data zones in Moray are within the 5% most access deprived areas in Scotland, 9% are in the 10%, 6% in the 15% and 4% in the 20% most access deprived areas in Scotland. It should be noted that as these sources focus on services that are found in most localities they arguably mask difficulties in accessing services such as large leisure facilities such as cinemas, retail warehouse complexes and medical services. Access to Dr Gray's Hospital in Elgin and Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, for example, are an issue for some Moray residents. A total of 37 datazones in Moray are experiencing access deprivation, 36 drive time deprivation and 49 public transport deprivation [5].

In 2008/09 82.6% of public service buildings were suitable and accessible to people with disabilities as opposed to 80% in 2006/07, and 11.1% in 2004/05 [90]. Unfortunately there are no equivalent figures for private buildings and businesses.

The use of buses and rail travel may appear low compared to the Central Belt and other more urbanised parts of Scotland. Despite the fact that Moray is a rural, peripheral area with a relatively high car ownership rate, by necessity, it is encouraging that numbers of rail and bus passengers are increasing steadily year by year.

There are just 3 railway stations in Moray, at Forres, Elgin and Keith, meaning that there is no rail network in the southern rural areas of Moray, contributing to the higher level of car ownership in Moray [91].



Extract from National Rail network schematic map, © ATOC Ltd. [Licence the National Rail Schematic map](#)

#### **4) Community Involvement**

(Adults & young people – volunteering, Community Councils, Area Forums, Tenants Forums, Youth Councils, Youth Forums)

##### **Supporting Adult Engagement**

Moray has a reputation as a supportive community with a strong sense of community and a strong voluntary sector. Moray has 8 Local Area Forums [92], 14 operating Community Councils [93], and a healthy network of village halls with an active Federation of Community halls and Associations [94]. The Community Planning Partnership (CPP) has local participation networks to bring together a wide range of local Community organisations and individuals. Moray's CPP also engages with the local community through its 1200 strong Citizens' Panel which has been used for a variety of consultations [95]. The Moray Council has recently set up a Community Support Unit whose staff provides support to local community groups to facilitate community capacity building as required under the Scottish Government's Community Empowerment Action Plan [96].

##### **Supporting Young People's Engagement**

Young people have participated in the development of the Moray Youth Strategy (2006/10) and indicated their desire to have a voice [97]. Moray established a youth participation framework with a Youth Council with a full quota of School Councils and representatives at The Scottish Youth Parliament.

Young People are actively using the "What's on Where" internet site. For the past three years, primary 7 pupils have been offered Smartcards, which allow them to receive local discounts with local businesses. There is a 98% uptake of Smartcards [98].

## **Appendix 1 – Definitions**

**Crime Domain:** - The SIMD crime domain measures the rate of recorded SIMD crime at small area level using 2004 recorded crime data and is based on five indicators of broad crime types: crimes of violence; drug offences; domestic house breaking; minor assault; and vandalism. The indicators used were chosen on the basis of relevance to impact on the local neighbourhood and availability of data. The crime domain score is a sum of the recorded crimes in each of the indicators and is referred to as 'SIMD crime' rather than total crime, as it does not include all recorded crimes.

**Current Income Domain:** - The current income domain measures the proportion of people on low incomes. There are currently no reliable figures for local income distributions so the income domain is based on means tested benefits indicators.

**Darkness:** - From half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise, i.e. 'lighting up time'.

**Education, Skills and Training Domain:** - The education domain includes indicators that measure both outcomes of education deprivation, such as lack of qualifications in children and adults, and causes of education deprivation such as absenteeism and lack of progression to further and higher education.

**Employment Domain:** - The employment domain is a measure of 'exclusion from the world of work' and identifies the proportion of the working age population who are unemployed or are not involved in the labour market due to ill health or disability.

**Fatal Injury:** - One which causes death less than 30 days after the accident.

**Geographic Access to Services Domain:** - The access domain is intended to capture the issues of financial cost, time and inconvenience of having to travel to access basic services. The domain measures aspects of access deprivation that are relevant to all people as it is important to be able to access key services in rural and urban areas.

**Health Domain:** - The health domain identifies areas with a higher than expected level of ill health or mortality given the age-sex profile of the population.

**Housing Domain:** - The SIMD housing domain is intended to focus on the inadequacy of housing and to cover the physical housing condition and suitability of housing.

**Primary Fires:** - Fires involving buildings (including mobile homes) fit for occupation (i.e. not wholly derelict) and those under construction, caravans, trailers etc., vehicles and other methods of transport (not derelict unless associated with business e.g. scrap metal), outdoor storage (including materials for recycling), plant and machinery, agricultural and forestry premises and property and other outdoor structures including post-boxes, tunnels, bridges, etc.

**Racially-aggravated conduct:** - To act in a manner, including speech, which is racially aggravated and which causes, or is intended to cause, a person alarm or distress.

**Racially-aggravated harassment:** - A racially-aggravated course of conduct, which amounts to harassment.

**Secondary Fires:** - Fires involving single derelict buildings, grassland etc., including heath, hedges, railway embankments and single trees, intentional straw or stubble burning, outdoor structures, including: lamp-posts, traffic signs and other road furniture, private outdoor furniture, playground furniture, scaffolding, signs and hoarding etc., refuse and refuse containers and derelict vehicles (a vehicle without a registered keeper).

**Serious Injury:** - One which does not cause death less than 30 days after the accident, and which is in one (or more) of the following categories:

- a) an injury for which a person is detained in hospital as an in-patient
- b) any of the following injuries (whether or not the person is detained in hospital): fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushings, severe cuts and lacerations, severe general shock requiring treatment
- c) any injury causing death 30 or more days after the accident

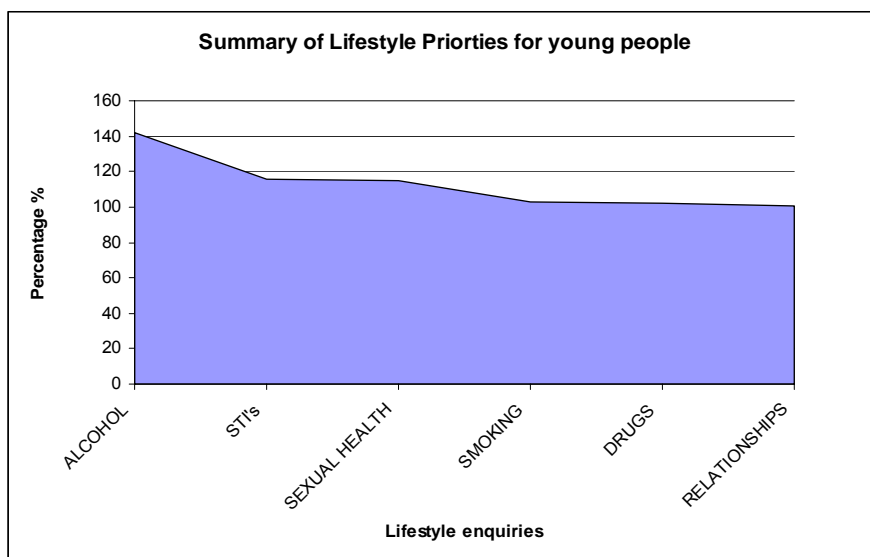
**Slight Injury:** - Any injury which is neither “fatal” or “serious”, e.g. a sprain, bruise or cut which is not judged severe, or slight shock requiring roadside attention.

## Appendix 2 - Diversionary/Preventative Activities

**Midnight Football:** - Provides the opportunity for young people aged 12-16 years to participate in football. By 2008 509 young people have participated in a variety of locations [99].

**Street Football:** - Commenced in October 2006 and since then there have been 111 sessions planned, only 19 of which were cancelled, all due to poor weather (16) or illness (3). A total of 2299 young people have taken part and only 10 sessions have attracted fewer than 10 participants. In June 2007 a Carnival of Street Football took place in Elgin, attracting more than 100 participants [99].

**Mobile Information Bus (MIB):** - The MIB provides awareness information for young people on alcohol and drugs. In 2008 there were 2820 visitors, the highest proportion of which were male clients (64.7%) [100].



Between November 2008 and January 2009 the MIB worked in conjunction with the 'Street Football' initiative to provide sessions for 10 – 17 year olds. This involved partnership working from Sports Development, Grampian Fire and Rescue, NHS, Community Wardens, Grampian Police and volunteers. A total of 465 youths participated in the scheme [100].

**Outfit Moray:** - Outfit-Moray provides opportunities for learning and development through outdoor education and adventure activities for young people in Moray with a strong focus on working with 11-25 year olds during transitional periods or where they are experiencing difficulty in their lives. Over the period 2006/07, Moray Youth Justice has referred over 20 young people to Outfit Moray. One group consisted of young people with drug and alcohol issues. Of those who continuously attended the sessions, the majority have reduced both their offending and alcohol consumption. Nearly all attendees have improved self-esteem and confidence enabling a few to return to school on a part-time basis [65].

## **References**

- 1) General Register Office for Scotland: Mid-200x Population Estimates Scotland  
[www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html)
- 2) Moray Sustainability Handbook (2005)  
<http://www.reapscotland.org.uk/reports/Handbook.pdf>
- 3) General Register Office for Scotland: Mid-200x Population Estimates for Settlements in Scotland  
[www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/settlements-and-localities/index.html](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/settlements-and-localities/index.html)
- 4) General Register Office for Scotland: Scottish Settlements Urban and Rural Areas in Scotland  
[www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/geography/scosett/tables.html](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/geography/scosett/tables.html)
- 5) Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006: General Report  
[www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/10/13142739/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/10/13142739/0)
- 6) NOMIS Labour Market Profile, Moray  
[www.nomisweb.co.uk/default.asp](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/default.asp)
- 7) Census 2001  
[www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/browser/profile.jsp](http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/browser/profile.jsp)
- 8) General Register Office for Scotland: Vital Events Reference Tables  
[www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/vital-events/index.html](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/vital-events/index.html)
- 9) General Register Office for Scotland: 200x-based Population Projections for Scottish Areas  
[www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/popproj/index.html](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/popproj/index.html)
- 10) Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics  
[www.sns.gov.uk](http://www.sns.gov.uk)
- 11) Scottish Government statistics publications: Attendance and Absence in Scottish Schools  
[www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/PubAttendanceAbsence](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/PubAttendanceAbsence)
- 12) Scottish Government statistics publications: Exclusions from Schools  
[www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/PubExclusions](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/PubExclusions)
- 13) Scottish Government Destinations of Leavers from Scottish Schools  
[www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/PubDestinationLeavers](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/PubDestinationLeavers)
- 14) Scottish Government Recorded Crime Statistics  
[www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubRecordedCrime](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubRecordedCrime)

- 15) Information on numbers of Fires in Moray provided by Denise Cheyne; Grampian Fire and Rescue Services.
- 16) Moray Citizens' Panel: Safer Communities Survey May 2009
- 17) Moray Community Safety Partnership Quarterly Report, Quarter 2, 2007/08.
- 18) [www.bbc.co.uk/weather/ukweather/year\\_review/2005\\_review.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/weather/ukweather/year_review/2005_review.shtml)
- 19) Grampian Fire and Rescue Service, Strategic Plan 2007-2010
- 20) No. of accidents 2007/08  
<http://www.rospa.com/homesafety/scotland/statistics.htm>
- 21) Health Education Population Survey Accidents and Safety, 1996-2004  
<http://www.healthscotland.com/documents/1145.aspx>
- 22) ISD Scotland  
<http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/3664.html>
- 23) Grampian Falls Management Project 2006
- 24) Falls-related information received from Anne McKenzie; Rehabilitation Co-ordinator, NHS Grampian 05/10/09
- 25) Information received from Elaine Brechin: Scottish Ambulance Service 15/09/09
- 26) "Tomorrow's Roads – Safer for Everyone"  
[www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/roadsafety/strategytargetsperformance/tomorrowsroadssafe/foreveryone](http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/roadsafety/strategytargetsperformance/tomorrowsroadssafe/foreveryone)
- 27) Road Safety information received from Elaine Penny, Engineer (Traffic); the Moray Council 22/10/09
- 28) Drink/drug information received from Roads Policing Analyst
- 29) Moray Citizens' Panel, Survey 2: Travel and Transport, May 2006  
[http://www.yourmoray.org.uk/Resources/Citizen's%20Panel/travel&transport\\_drift.pdf](http://www.yourmoray.org.uk/Resources/Citizen's%20Panel/travel&transport_drift.pdf)
- 30) Water Safety Information provided by Waveney Crookes, RNLI Inspector of Lifeboats, courtesy of RNLI Service Information Section, Poole Headquarters 30/09/09
- 31) Breakdown of Scottish Moray Crime Statistics to Moray area provided by David Jack: Scottish Government, 01/10/09
- 32) Knife Crime information from Grampian Police Crimefile
- 33) Alcohol-related crime information in Moray: information provided by Covalent, as of 23/09/09

- 34) Christmas Initiative – Safer Co-ordinating Group report to Safer and Stronger Strategic Group 19/02/09  
<http://www.moray.gov.uk/minutes/data/SS20090219/Item%205.pdf>
- 35) Alcohol-related Street Violence and Disorder, Moray Division, Grampian Police, 14/11/07
- 36) Moray Summer Against Violence Summer Campaign – Safer Co-ordinating Group report to Safer and Stronger Strategic Group 10/09/09  
<http://www.moray.gov.uk/minutes/data/SSS20090910/Item%208.pdf>
- 37) Scottish Government statistics publications: Domestic Abuse recorded by the Police in Scotland, 2007/08  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/11/21110133/4>
- 38) 2008/09 domestic abuse figure, 2007/08 and 2008/09 repeat incident and gender breakdown, and incidents involving alcohol: information provided by Covalent, as of 23/09/09
- 39) 1999/2000 domestic abuse figure, plus 2004/05 to 2006/07 repeat incident and gender information breakdown provided by Keith Munro, Grampian Police, DALO
- 40) Scottish Crime & Victimisation Survey 2006
- 41) Antisocial Behaviour etc (Scotland) Act 2004  
[http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/Scotland/acts2004/asp\\_20040008\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/Scotland/acts2004/asp_20040008_en_1)
- 42) Antisocial Behaviour Outcome Agreement 2008 – 09  
<http://www.yourmoray.org.uk/Themes/Safer&Stronger/AntisocialBehaviour/AntisocialBehaviourOutcomeAgreement.pdf>
- 43) Antisocial Behaviour information and statistics provided by the Antisocial Behaviour Team; The Moray Council, October 2009
- 44) Citizens' Panel Survey - Achieving a Safer Community 2006  
<http://www.yourmoray.org.uk/Resources/Citizen's%20Panel/Results3.pdf>
- 45) Citizens' Panel Survey – Building Stronger Communities 2007  
<http://www.yourmoray.org.uk/Resources/Citizen's%20Panel/MCPSurveyBuildingStrongerCommunitiesReport.pdf>
- 46) Antisocial Behaviour Team: Community Safety Survey 2005
- 47) SACRO (Safeguarding Communities – Reducing Conflict) Annual Report 2008/09
- 48) Use of Antisocial Behaviour Orders in Scotland; Scottish Government publication
- 49) Police and DAT Joint Working Information Sharing on Drug and Alcohol Issues report, December 2007
- 50) Drug Misuse Information Scotland 2008

- <http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/08dmss/08dmss-000.htm>
- 51) ISD Scotland (SMR25a Interim Database) – Moray specific information provided by Lucy Aitken; NHS National Services Scotland, October 2009
  - 52) SALSUS 2006: Smoking, drinking and drug use among 13 and 15 year olds in Moray.  
[www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus/Moray\\_2006.pdf](http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus/Moray_2006.pdf)
  - 53) Adult Alcohol Consumption – Scottish Health Survey 2003  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/25145024/50251>
  - 54) Department of Health (1995) Sensible Drinking: the report of an inter-departmental working group
  - 55) 2008 SALSUS Survey Findings  
<http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/5955.html>
  - 56) Alcohol related deaths – General Register Office for Scotland  
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/deaths/alcohol-related-deaths/index.html>
  - 57) Alcohol Statistics Scotland 2009  
[http://www.alcoholinformation.isdscotland.org/alcohol\\_misuse/files/alcohol\\_stats\\_bul\\_09.pdf](http://www.alcoholinformation.isdscotland.org/alcohol_misuse/files/alcohol_stats_bul_09.pdf)
  - 58) British Crime Survey 2006
  - 59) Moray Drug and Alcohol Partnership (MDAP)  
<http://www.madp.org.uk/>
  - 60) Needle exchange information provided by Fiona Stuart, NHS Grampian, 03/11/09
  - 61) Grampian Police, Criminal Justice and Support Division, Youth Justice Management Unit, Moray Offender Profile 01/04/04 to 31/03/07
  - 62) Grampian Police, Criminal Justice and Support Division, Youth Justice Management Unit: Comparative Figures on Juvenile Offenders – Moray; 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009
  - 63) Youth crime information provided by Rebecca McVeigh, Grampian Police, 03/11/09
  - 64) Moray Youth Justice Strategy 2009/10
  - 65) Moray Youth Justice figures provided Moray Youth Justice, The Moray Council, 09/11/09
  - 66) Estimates of households and dwellings  
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/household-estimates-statistics/index.html>

- 67) Council tax band information  
<http://www.sns.gov.uk/Reports/Report.aspx?ReportId=1&MetaIndicatorCode=GR-sapepeop>
- 68) Scottish House Condition Survey  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SHCS/LA0407>
- 69) Moray Local Housing Strategy 2004 - 2009  
[http://www.yourmoray.org.uk/DocumentLibrary/ThemeDocs/housing\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.yourmoray.org.uk/DocumentLibrary/ThemeDocs/housing_strategy.pdf)
- 70) 'Impact of Right to Buy Sales 2007/08 and 2008/09'; Communities Committee report, 11/08/09  
<http://www.moray.gov.uk/minutes/data/CC20090811/Item%209.pdf>
- 71) 'Allocations Policy Annual Performance Report 2008/09; Communities Committee, 11/08/09  
<http://www.moray.gov.uk/minutes/data/CC20090811/Item%2010.pdf>
- 72) Information provided by Daska Smith, Housing Information Assistant, The Moray Council, 22/10/09
- 73) Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland: 2008/09  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/03122620/8>
- 74) 'Homelessness in Moray'; Communities Committee Report, 11/08/09  
<http://www.moray.gov.uk/minutes/data/CC20090811/Item%2011.pdf>
- 75) Employment statistics  
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432140/report.aspx?pc=IV301EP>
- 76) Median annual gross pay  
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statBase/product.asp?vlnk=13101>
- 77) Examination results  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/17165819/13>
- 78) School leaver destinations  
<http://www.careers-scotland.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=17987&sID=37235>
- 79) School absence rates  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/12/18120723/0>
- 80) School exclusion rates  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/01/23135939/0>
- 81) Number of crimes recorded by the police, and percentage cleared up, by council area, 2008-09  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/28155153/13>

- 82) Scottish House Conditions Survey 2006/07  
[www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/statistics/SHCS](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/statistics/SHCS)
- 83) Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007/08  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/07/29152642/0>
- 84) Literacy levels  
[http://www.moray.gov.uk/moray\\_standard/page\\_1929.html](http://www.moray.gov.uk/moray_standard/page_1929.html)
- 85) Essential Skills Programme information provided by Althea Forbes, Adult Literacies Co-ordinator; The Moray Council, 23/10/09
- 86) Adult Literacy and Numeracy in Scotland survey  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/News/Releases/2008/12/23110723>
- 87) Vulnerable adults in employment information provided from Alan Weaver, Employment Support Service, 29/10/09
- 88) Grampian Migration Report, July 2009; General Register Office for Scotland  
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/migration/grampian-migration-report.pdf>
- 89) Population Estimates  
<http://www.keyindicators.org.uk/report.aspx?pid=2>
- 90) Public service building accessibility information provided by Estates Services, The Moray Council
- 91) Extract from National Rail network schematic map, © ATOC Ltd. [Licence the National Rail Schematic map](#)
- 92) Area Forums  
<http://www.yourmoray.org.uk/Area%20Forums/AreaForumHome.htm>
- 93) Community Councils  
[http://www.moray.gov.uk/moray\\_standard/page\\_45710.html#Your\\_Community\\_Council](http://www.moray.gov.uk/moray_standard/page_45710.html#Your_Community_Council)
- 94) Moray Federation of Community Halls and Associations  
<http://www.morayvillagehalls.org.uk>
- 95) Citizens' Panel  
<http://www.yourmoray.org.uk/Resources/CitizensPanel.htm>
- 96) Scottish Government Community Empowerment Action Plan  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/regeneration/engage/empowerment>
- 97) Moray Youth Strategy  
<http://www.yourmoray.org.uk/DocumentLibrary/ThemeDocs/YouthStrategy2006-10.pdf>

- 98) Smartcard information provided by Hilary Mott, Chief Executive's Office, the Moray Council, 06/11/09
- 99) Street and midnight football information provided Street Football Co-ordinator, The Moray Council
- 100) Mobile Information Bus information provided Jenny McLean, Young Person's Health Improvement Officer, Moray Community Health and Social Care Partnership, 09/11/09