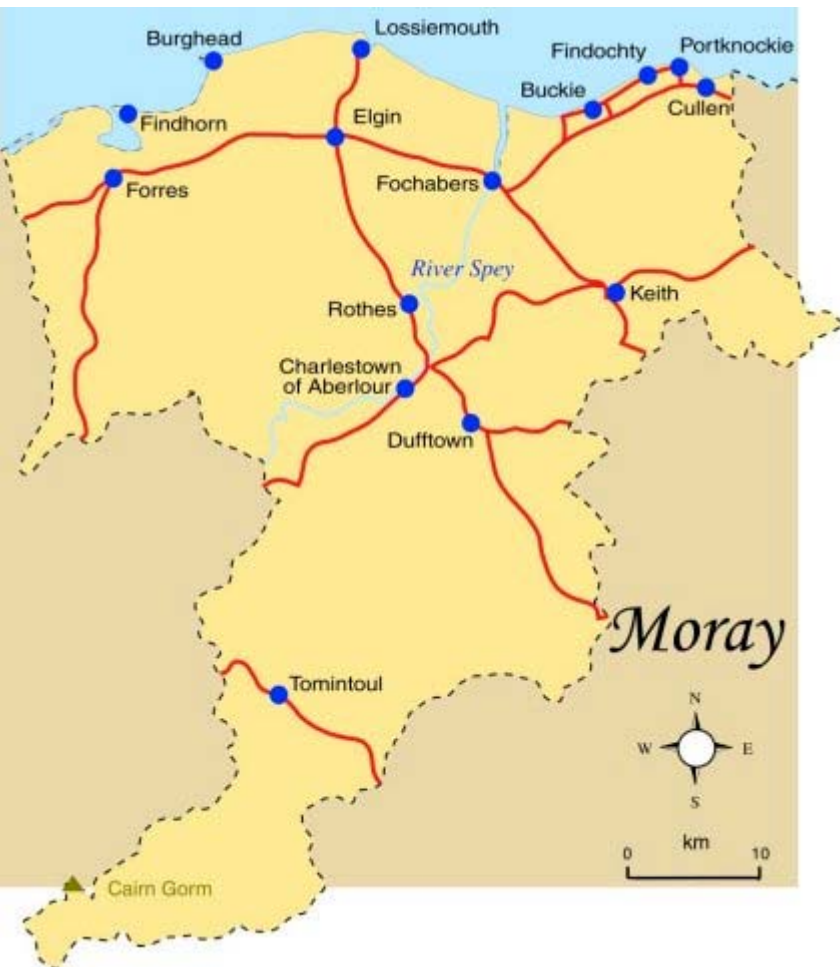


MORAY COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP



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STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

2007/08

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Introduction

This is the first 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 Community Safety Profile of Moray

Moray is the 8th 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 25th out of 32 with a population of just 86750 [1]. The area is mostly rural comprising 70% open countryside and a further 25% woodland [2]. The average population density is low at just 39 people per square kilometre [1]. However, approximately 57% 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. By comparison, Aberdeenshire has 8 data zones in the 20% most deprived and Angus has 9, representing 2.7% and 6.3% of their data zones respectively. 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. This compares with 42.5% of data zones in Aberdeenshire and 26.1% in Angus [5].

Prosperity

The average gross weekly wage in Moray is the lowest in Scotland, at £377.30. The comparator authorities of Angus and Aberdeenshire are ranked 11th and 7th in Scotland respectively (the highest wage ranking 1st), with average gross weekly wages of £447.50 and £473.10 [6]. The SIMD states that 9.3% of Moray is income deprived, compared with 11.5% in Angus and 7.4% in Aberdeenshire [5]. There are no compelling differences between the 3 authorities in terms of the division of those in employment by occupation or industry [6].

The working age population accounts for approximately 61% of the total population of Moray and around 82% of the working-age population are economically active. This represents around 50% of the total population. 78% of the working-age population are in employment, 9% of whom are self-employed. Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of employee jobs are in the service industry, a further 15% are in manufacturing and 7% are in construction. 9% of employee jobs are tourism-related but this includes jobs that are also part of the services industry [6].

Of the working-age population that is economically inactive, almost 75% report not wanting a job. In May 2007, 1,130 or 17% of key benefit claimants were claiming job seekers allowance as their main benefit. However, the most common main benefit is incapacity benefit, claimed by 3,500 or 53% of key benefit claimants [6].

There are no compelling differences between Moray, Angus and Aberdeenshire in relation to economic activity or inactivity. However, although the SIMD identifies no data zones in Moray that are in the 15% most employment deprived, 4.9% of Angus' and 2% of Aberdeenshire's data zones are in the 15% most employment deprived [5].

Health

Moray's general health is very similar to Angus and Aberdeenshire, with 93% of the population reporting good or fairly good health and just 7% reporting not good health, compared with 92% and 8% respectively for Angus and 93% and 7% for Aberdeenshire [7]. The percentage of the population that has a limiting long-term illness is also very similar to both Angus and Aberdeenshire, representing around 1/6 of the total population in all 3 authorities [7].

The relationship between health and tenure indicates that 88% of occupants of social rented accommodation report good or fairly good health compared with 94% of occupants of owned or privately rented/rent free accommodation. 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 of each tenure type having a long-term illness. The picture is very similar in both Aberdeenshire and Angus [7].

The standardised death rate in Moray is slightly higher at 10.5 per 1,000 population than in Angus and Aberdeenshire, both of whose death rates are 9.4 per 1,000 population [8]. The main cause of death in Moray, in both genders, is diseases of the circulatory system, which accounted for approximately 1/3 of all deaths in 2006. The next most common cause of death is cancer, which accounted for around ¼ of all deaths in 2006. Angus and Aberdeenshire show a similar split [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. This compares with 1.7% of data zones in Aberdeenshire and 1.4% in Angus [5].

Mid-2006 population estimates suggest that 19% of the population of Moray is aged under 16yrs, 61% is of working age and 20% is of pensionable age. This translates as 16052 under 16s, 52952 of working age and 17746 of pensionable age [1]. 2006-based population projections, 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 14607 under 16s, 53482 of working age and 19521 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 22%. These proportions are similar in both Angus and Aberdeenshire, with no compelling differences. In all 3 authorities, around 63% of the pensionable age group is female.

Education

In Moray in 2006 there were 7133 primary school pupils and 5890 secondary school pupils, an overall drop of around 2% since 2003 (comprising a 4% drop in primary pupils & a 2% rise in secondary pupils). The number of pupils from ethnic minority groups has increased from 171 in 2004 to 197 in 2006. Aberdeenshire has seen a similar reduction in pupil numbers but Angus has seen virtually no change. Both Aberdeenshire and Angus have seen similar percentage increases in numbers of ethnic minority pupils [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. This compares with 5 data zones in Aberdeenshire, 1.7% of their total, and 8 in Angus, representing 5.6% of their total [5].

In primary schools, absence figures for 2004/05 to 2006/07 are very consistent, accounting for around 4.5% of half days, of which an average of 14% is

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unauthorised. In 2004/05, truancy accounted for 43% of unauthorised absence; this fell to 17% in 2006/07. Putting these figures in perspective, truancy accounted for 7% of total absence in 2004/05, falling to 2% in 2006/07. These figures are comparable with both Angus and Aberdeenshire except that the reduction that has been seen in Moray's truancy rate is not replicated in Angus [11].

In secondary schools, the absence rate has risen slightly, from 7.6% of half days in 2004/05 to 9.2% in 2006/07. Of this, the proportion of unauthorised absence has increased from 22% to 29%, although this fell from 32% in 2005/06. In 2004/05, truancy accounted for 59% of unauthorised absence, falling to 38% in 2005/06 and then rising to 44% in 2006/07. Despite this fluctuation, truancy has consistently accounted for around 13% of total absence in each of the last 3 years. Moray's total and unauthorised absence rates are comparable to both Angus and Aberdeenshire. However, in both of these authorities truancy accounts for a higher proportion of unauthorised absence than in Moray, at around 72%. In Aberdeenshire truancy accounts for about the same proportion of total absence as in Moray but in Angus, it accounts for around twice the proportion of total absence [11].

Between 2003/04 and 2005/06, the rate of exclusions in Moray's primary schools has remained fairly constant at 12 per 1000 pupils. This is similar to Angus but slightly higher than Aberdeenshire, although this difference reduced over the period. In Moray's secondary schools, the rate has increased slightly from 59 per 1000 pupils in 2003/04 to 67 per 1000 in 2005/06, although this is lower than in 2004/05. In 2005/06, Moray's rate was similar to both Angus and Aberdeenshire following a fall in Angus and a rise in Aberdeenshire. The vast majority of exclusions were temporary, with only around 6 pupils being removed from the register in each of the last 3 years, which represents about 1% of total exclusions. This is higher than Angus, which has had no pupils removed from the register and better than Aberdeenshire where pupils removed from the register represent approximately 2% of total exclusions [12].

Of 1072 school leavers in Moray in 2006/07, 85% went on to further/higher education, training or employment, 12% were unemployed but seeking employment and the remainder were either unemployed and not seeking employment or their destination was unknown. Numbers in all categories have remained fairly consistent for the last 3 years. Both Aberdeenshire and Angus have slightly higher proportions going into further/higher education, training or employment, at around 90% each, although the split is slightly different to Moray, with more going into further education and less into employment. Slightly less than in Moray were unemployed but seeking employment or training, while about the same proportion as Moray was unemployed and not seeking employment or training [13].

Housing

The total number of dwellings in Moray in 2006 was 40,728, a rise of 3% since 2003. There have been similar rises in Aberdeenshire and Angus. The ratio of dwellings to total population is the same in all 3 areas at 1:2 [10]. In Moray, approximately 63% of the population live in owner-occupied accommodation, which is slightly lower than both Aberdeenshire and Angus at 74% and 68% respectively. In contrast, Moray has the highest percentage of people both renting from the Council and renting privately at 17% and 11% respectively. Moray has a similar proportion of the population living in lone parent families as both Aberdeenshire and Angus, at 8%, and a similar proportion of people living alone, at 12%. Nearly half of those living alone in all 3 authorities are aged 65 and over [7].

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Despite a 100% rise in the mean house sale price in Moray, from £58,584 in 2001 to £117,417 in 2006, the number of house sales rose by 17%, from 1,899 to 2,215. The mean house sale prices in Aberdeenshire and Angus also rose, by 88% and 93% respectively, while house sales rose by 23% and 26% respectively. The median house sale price in Moray nearly doubled, from £47,000 in 2001 to £93,000 in 2006 and similar increases were seen in both Aberdeenshire and Angus. The median price being lower than the mean price is reflective of the large proportion of band A-C dwellings in Moray, approximately 70%. In Angus, approximately 65% of dwellings are band A-C but in Aberdeenshire, the proportion is much lower at approximately 45%. Correspondingly, the proportion of dwellings in bands F-H is small in Moray and Angus, at approximately 5% and 7% respectively, while in Aberdeenshire, the proportion is higher at nearly 20%. Between 2003 and 2006 in all 3 authorities, 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 and this is the same for both Angus and Aberdeenshire. However, 4 of Moray's data zones are within the 20% most housing deprived in Scotland, 2 in Elgin, 1 in Forres and 1 in Lossiemouth, whereas neither Angus nor Aberdeenshire have any data zones within the 20% most housing deprived [5].

Recorded crime in Moray

In Moray in 2006/07 the total number of crimes recorded increased by 4% from 2005/06 compared with a 7% decrease in Aberdeenshire and a 3% rise in Angus. In Scotland the number of crimes recorded in 2006/07 increased by less than 0.5% from 2005/06. The rate of crimes in Moray in 2006/07 was higher at 680 per 10,000 population than in both Aberdeenshire and Angus, at 446 and 558 per 10,000 population respectively. However, Moray was better than Scotland in this regard, where the rate was 819 per 10,000 population. The total number of crimes recorded in each of the last 10 years shows a slightly increasing trend in Moray, as it does in Aberdeenshire. In contrast, Angus shows a slightly reducing trend, as does Scotland as a whole [14].

The percentage of crimes cleared up in Moray fell by 2% to 41% in 2006/07, compared with a 7% rise to 42% in Aberdeenshire and a 1% rise to 61% in Angus. The percentage of crimes cleared up for Scotland as a whole also rose, by 1% to 47%. The trend in Moray over the last 10 years is virtually level compared with a slightly reducing trend in Aberdeenshire and a slightly increasing trend in Angus and 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. This is worse than both Aberdeenshire and Angus, who have 4% and 7.7% respectively of their data zones within the 20% most crime deprived [5].

Overall for 2006/07, Moray was ranked 18th 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 12th was for the crime category crimes of dishonesty, while their lowest ranking was for non-sexual crimes of violence for which they ranked 27th out of 32. Compared with Aberdeenshire, Moray's ranking was equal or worse in all crime categories and compared with Angus, Moray's ranking was better in 2 categories, equal in 1 and worse in 2. In all crime categories, Moray's ranking was better than or equal to Scotland's.

Key Community Safety Themes

1) Safety

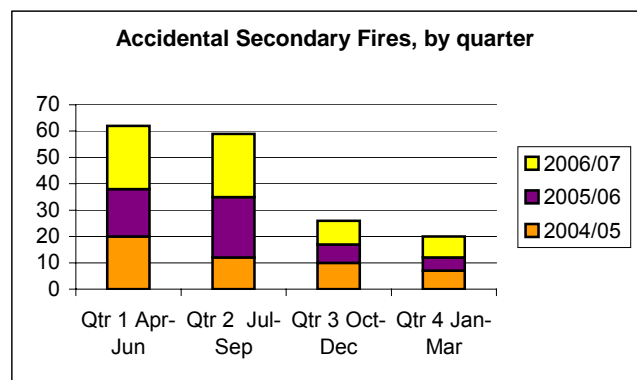
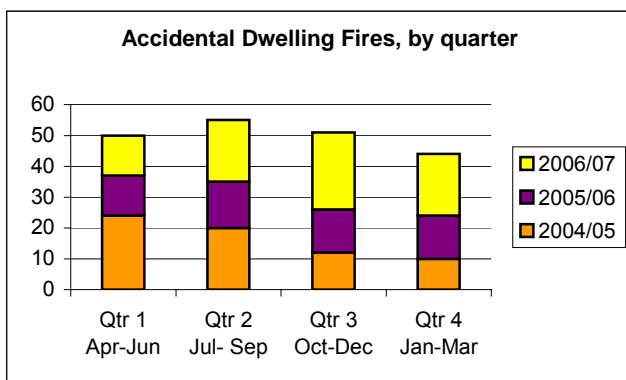
This theme covers 4 main areas of safety: fire, home, road and water.

a) Fire Safety [15]

The total number of fires recorded by Grampian Fire and Rescue Services (GFRS) for Moray between 2004/05 and 2006/07 shows an overall downward trend. Total fires includes: deliberate primary and secondary fires and accidental dwelling and secondary fires. The first and second quarters of each fiscal year consistently experience the highest total numbers of fires, while quarter 4 experiences the least. By far the most prolific category of fire is deliberate secondary fires, accounting for on average 58% of total fires.

The total number of deliberate fires also shows a reducing trend over the same period, despite a 30% increase in 2005/06, reflecting a reducing trend in both deliberate primary and deliberate secondary fires. There is no one quarter that consistently experiences the highest number of deliberate fires, although quarter 4 consistently has the least. However, combining the 3 years' data for each quarter, indicates that there are more deliberate fires in the first and second quarters of the fiscal year. There is a tendency for the occurrence of deliberate primary fires to be highest in quarter 2, while deliberate secondary fires tend to be highest in quarter 1. Each year deliberate secondary fires represent approximately 84% of all deliberate fires.

Between 2004/05 and 2006/07, the number of accidental fires displays a marginally increasing trend, reflecting a slightly increasing trend in accidental dwelling fires and a marginally reducing trend in accidental secondary fires. The 1st and 2nd quarters have consistently experienced higher numbers of accidental fires, predominantly due to a much greater occurrence of accidental secondary fires at that time of year. There is less variation between quarters in the number of accidental dwelling fires. 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.

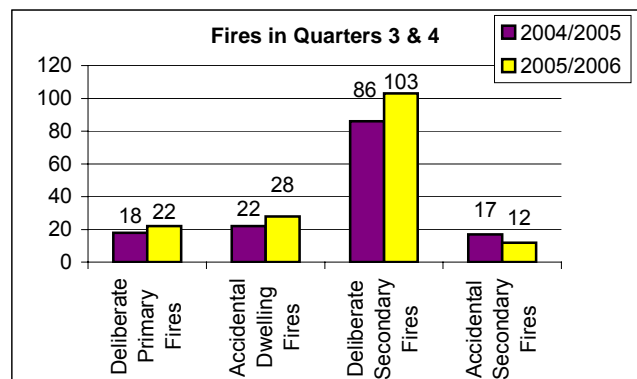
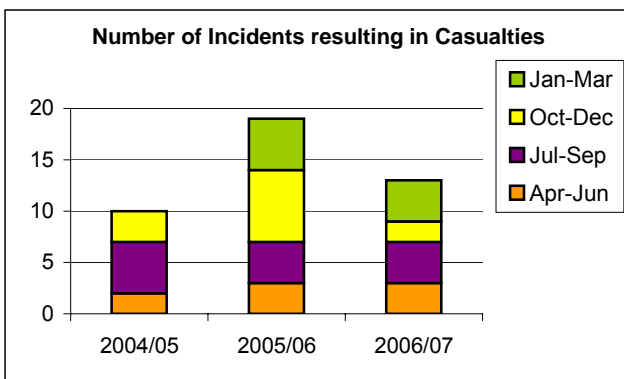


Despite the slightly increasing trend in accidental dwelling fires, the total number of dwelling fires has marginally reduced over the last 3 years. This is due to a fall in the occurrence of non-accidental dwelling fires, from 17 in 2004/05 to 4 in 2006/07 (2005/06 suffered 29).

The number of incidents resulting in casualties is low but has increased slightly over the last 3 years. In 2004/05, 10 incidents resulted in casualties, rising to 13 in 2006/07, a drop of 6 from the previous year. However, the number of fatal and non-fatal casualties was the same in 2006/07 as in 2004/05 at 13, although 2005/06 saw a sharp upswing to 21. No quarter consistently has the most incidents or casualties, although totalling the three years figures for each quarter indicates that the 2nd and 3rd quarters have a higher occurrence. The average number of fatal and non-fatal casualties per incident is slightly higher in quarter 2 at 1.23 than in any other quarter, while the quarter 4 has the lowest average.

2004/05 – 2006/07	Qtr 1 Apr-Jun	Qtr 2 Jul-Sep	Qtr 3 Oct-Dec	Qtr 4 Jan-Mar
Casualties	9	16	13	9
Incidents resulting in casualties	8	13	12	9
Average casualties per incident	1.13	1.23	1.08	1

In 2005/06, the number of incidents resulting in casualties was nearly twice that in 2004/05, reflecting a large increase in the number of incidents in quarters 3 and 4. Looking at figures for deliberate primary fires, all secondary fires and dwelling fires suggests that this increase may come from deliberate secondary fires, which showed the greatest number increase over this period, of 17.



The number of home fire safety visits increased dramatically in the 3rd quarter of 2006/07, from 52 in the previous quarter to 229, and has remained at 190+ per quarter since. The increase was a result of concerted efforts to roll out the initiative across all fire stations in Moray.

The number of wilful fires reported to Grampian Police shows a reducing trend over the last 2½ years, with Lossiemouth Inspector Area showing the steepest downward trend, while Buckie Inspector area has a slightly increasing trend. Elgin Inspector area experiences the highest proportion of wilful fires, at around 44%, while Forres/Speyside Inspector area had the smallest proportion in 2005/06 and 2006/07, at around 13%. However, Lossiemouth has improved from experiencing the second largest proportion of wilful fires, at 26% in 2005/06, to having the smallest proportion, at 11% for the year to date 2007/08. There is a fairly even spread throughout the year, with no one quarter consistently having the most occurrences [16].

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The times when there are most fires coincide with school holidays, at Easter (Qtr 1) and summer (Qtr 2).

During the first half of 2005/06, there were above average temperatures and hours of sunshine, along with the 3rd driest July since 1914 [17]. This correlates with increases in the numbers of deliberate and accidental secondary fires, particularly in quarter 2, and a decrease in the number of accidental dwelling fires.

The first 2 quarters of 2007/08 were generally duller and wetter than normal [17] with lower numbers of deliberate secondary fires in quarter 1 and fewer deliberate primary, deliberate secondary and accidental secondary fires in quarter 2 than in the corresponding period in the previous 3 years.

Summary & Emerging Trends

- Deliberate Primary fires tend to be greatest in Qtr 2
- Deliberate Secondary fires tend to be greatest 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
- A high number of Home Fire Safety visits has been maintained each quarter following a big push in quarter 3 2006/07
- Wilful fires are fairly evenly spread throughout the year
- Tendency for higher numbers of fires to coincide with school holidays at Easter and in the summer
- Weather affects numbers of fires
- All categories of fire discussed show a reducing trend, with the exception of accidental dwelling fires, which show a marginally increasing trend.

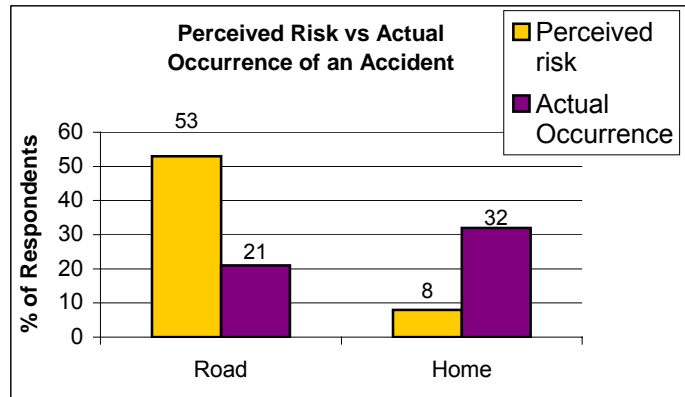
Future Considerations

- 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 [18].

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 226 in Scotland in 2003. 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 [19].

There is a misconception regarding home accidents in terms of where they happen and where people feel most at risk. In 2004, 32% of accidents happened in the home/garden, compared with 21% as a road user. However, 53% of respondents indicated that they felt most at risk of an accident as a road user. 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 [20].



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. According to the 2002 Home Accident Surveillance System (HASS), the actual main cause of accidental injury in the home to this age group is falls, which account for approximately half of all accidents. Only 5% of accidents relate to burns and scalds. This misconception is more common among women than men [20].

In older people, the perceived main cause of accidental injury in the home is falls, selected by 85% of respondents in 2004, which is fairly accurate. The 2002 HASS indicates that approximately 70% of accidental injuries are the result of falls [20].

There is very little data available regarding home accidents, particularly at local authority level. However, data relating to certain categories of calls made to the Scottish Ambulance Service can provide an indication of the prevalence of home accidents.

There are 5 categories of call that are most relevant to home accidents, which are:

- Burns(scalds)/Explosions
- Carbon Monoxide/Inhalation/Hazchem
- Choking
- Drowning(including near drowning)/Diving/Scuba Accident
- Falls

The total number of calls received in these 5 categories each month for the last 3 fiscal years, 2004/05 to 2006/07 is illustrated in the bar chart below (Figure 1) and shows a relatively increasing trend over the period.

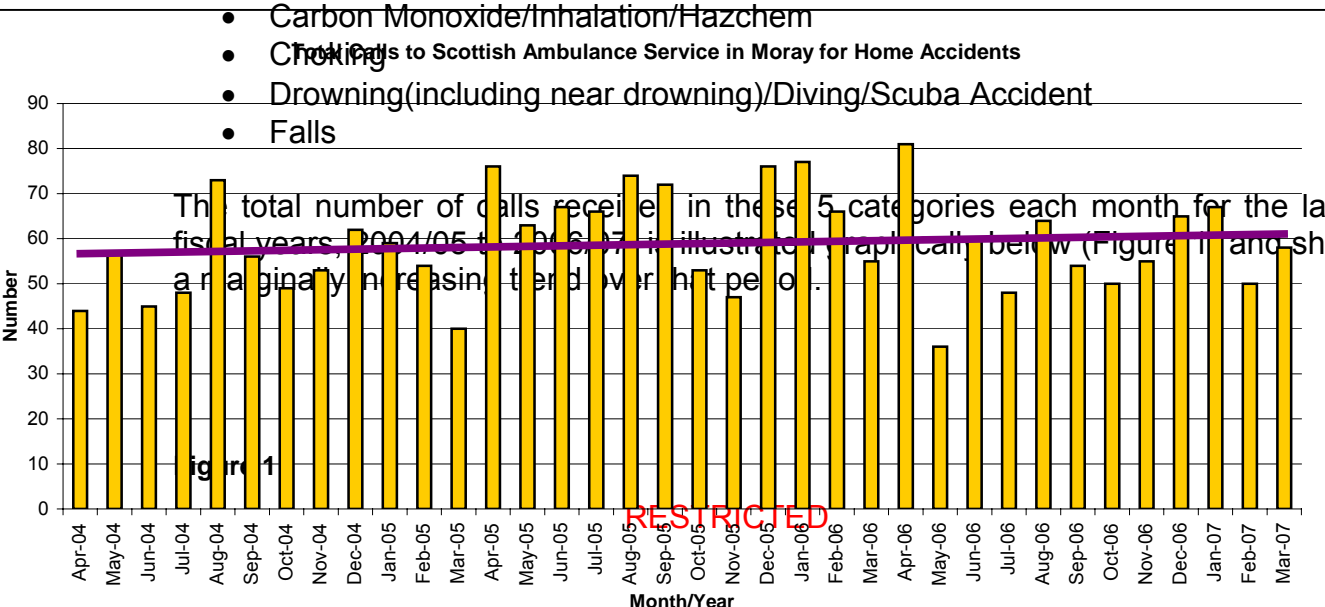
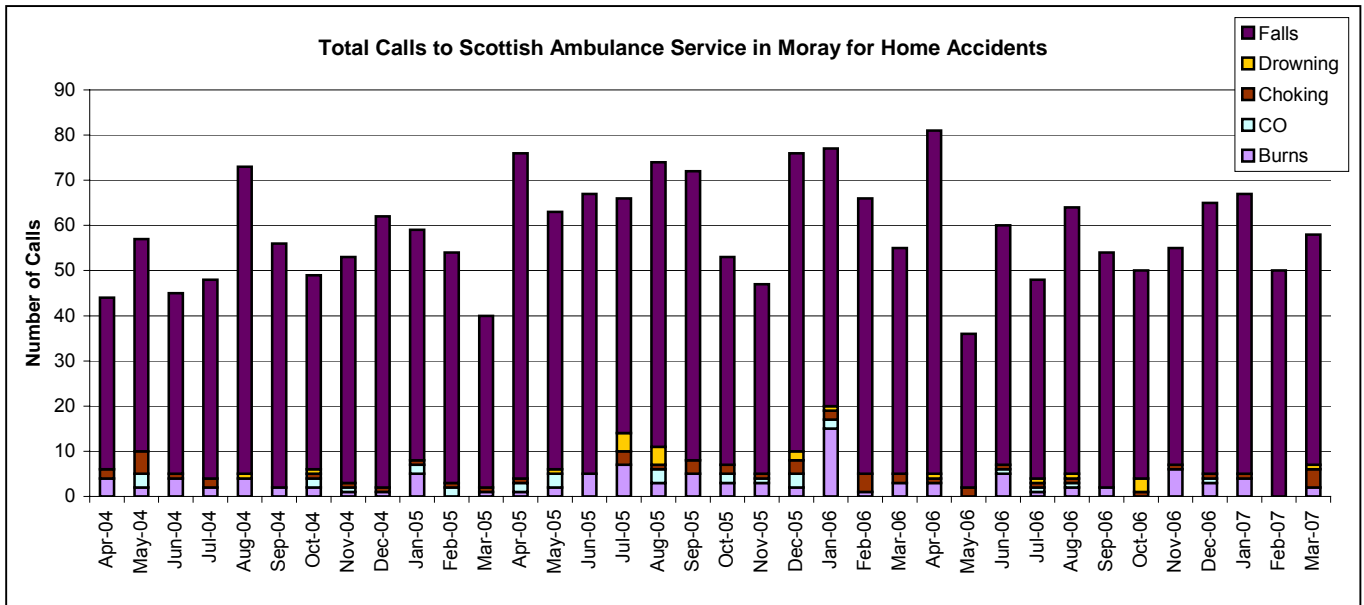
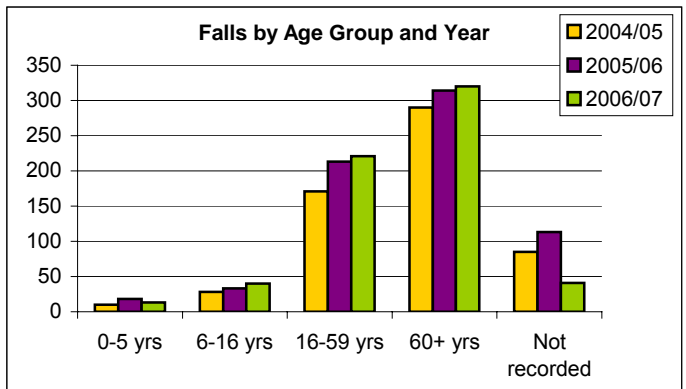


Figure 2 illustrates the contribution made by each category of accident and clearly indicates the large majority represented by fall-related calls. On average, approximately 90% of calls related to falls.

Figure 2



Over the last 3 fiscal years, the number of fall-related calls shows a marginally increasing trend, reflecting a rise in both male and female falls, although the trend for females is slightly steeper. An analysis of the age of those who have fallen shows that the number of falls increases with age, those aged 60+ yrs representing approximately 50% of all fall-related calls [21].



The Grampian Falls Management project carried out in 2006 stated that 30% of the population aged 65 and over fall each year, increasing to 50% for those aged 85 and above. 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.

In children under 15, the number of emergency hospital admissions due to home accidents nearly halved between 2001 and 2005, from 114 to 60. The rate per 1000 population has fallen from 6.9, higher than the Scottish average, to 3.8, in line with Scotland. According to ROSPA, in 2006/07, home accidents led to 32 emergency hospital admissions of under 5s and 161 aged 65yrs and over [39].

Summary & Emerging Trends

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- A discrepancy exists between where accidents happen and where people feel most at risk.
 - 1/3 of accidents happen in the home/garden, 1/5 as a road user.
 - 1/12 of people feel most at risk of an accident in the home/garden, >1/2 feel most at risk as a road user.
- 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.
 - Approximately 50% of all accidental injuries to the under 5s in the home are due to a fall and 5% are due to burns/scalds.
 - >50% believe burns/scalds to be the main cause, 35% believe it to be falls.
- In older people, approximately 70% of accidental injuries are due to falls.
- Home accident calls¹ to the Scottish Ambulance Service show a marginally increasing trend.
- Fall-related calls accounted for around 90% of such calls to the Scottish Ambulance Service and also show a marginally increasing trend
- Number of falls increases with age; 50% of fall-related calls were from those aged 60+ yrs.
- 30% of those aged 65+ yrs fall every year.
 - Around 5100 over 65s will fall in 2011, based on 2006-based population projections
- 90% hip fractures due to a fall. Cost to NHS Grampian in 2004/05 was about £5.9million.
- Home accident related emergency hospital admissions of children under 15yrs show a reducing trend.

Future Considerations

- An ageing population will mean more home accidents, particularly falls.

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 [22]. 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 2002-2006 average with the baseline 1994-1998 average:

- the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents has reduced by 25%, from 69 to 52.

¹ Includes only calls in the 5 categories listed on p.12

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- the number of children killed or seriously injured has reduced by 22%, from 9 to 7
- 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.

Collisions

Between 2004 and 2006, there was an average of approximately 550 collisions a year. Analysis of the data indicates that on average, around 1% of collisions were fatal, 6% caused serious injury, 24% resulted in slight injury and the remainder were damage only². There has been a yearly average of 880 driver/riders involved in collisions over this period, $\frac{2}{3}$ of whom were male and of them, the largest proportion, 15%, 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 31-40yrs. The highest numbers of collisions tend to occur between 2pm and 6pm, on Fridays and Saturdays, although there are no compelling differences. There is no month that consistently experiences more collisions than any other. 46% of collisions occur on A roads compared with 19% on B roads and 35% on unclassified roads, most of which were damage only collisions. The majority of collisions, around 70%, occurred during daylight hours, and 55% occurred when the road surface was dry, compared with 38% when it was wet [23].

Casualties

Over the same period, there was an average of approximately 235 casualties per year. Analysis indicates that the vast majority of casualties, around 80%, 185 per year, suffered only slight injury, while around 17% were seriously injured and 3% died as a result of their injuries. The majority, 64% were drivers or riders, 23% were passengers and 13% were pedestrians. The highest number of casualties occurred between 2pm and 6pm, on a Saturday but as with collisions, there are no compelling differences and there is no one month that consistently suffers more casualties than any other. In each of these 3 years, the highest proportion of casualties are aged 16-20, representing around 17% of the total number of casualties. The number of casualties tends to reduce with age. Over the 3 year period, there was a total of 23 fatalities, all but 2 of whom were 40yrs or under and approximately 74% of whom were male. Males account for a similar proportion of seriously injured casualties, while the proportion of those who were slightly injured that were male is lower at approximately 55% [23].

Respondents to a Moray Citizens' Panel survey indicated that improvements to the standard and condition of existing roads was by far the highest priority road safety measure they would like to see in Moray, with 83% selecting this option. More restricted speed areas, such as "20's plenty" zones, and pedestrian areas were also considered important, selected by 60% and 52% of respondents respectively [24].

Drink-Driving

Over the last 3 years, there have been 85 drink-driving collisions, most of which were damage only (see previous footnote). However, there were 3 fatal collisions,

² 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.

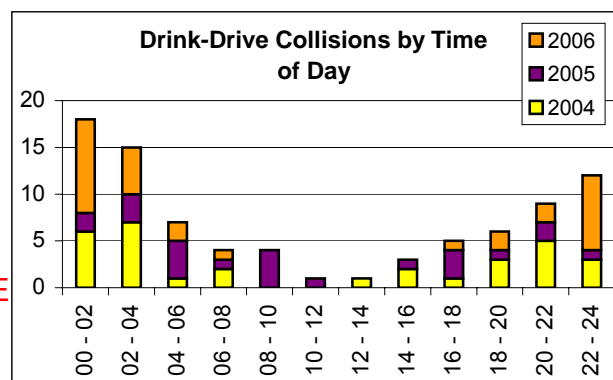
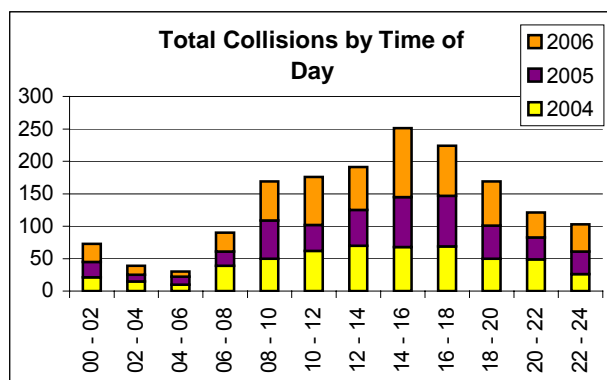
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representing 4% of the total, which resulted in 3 fatalities, 8% of the total. A further 6 collisions, 7%, caused serious injury to 13 casualties, a ratio of more than 2 casualties per collision. 17 collisions resulted in slight injury to 22 casualties. 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 ¾ of drink-drivers are male and around 22% are aged 21-25yrs, the most common age group for both genders. Close to ½ of drink-drivers are aged 30 or under, which was the same for both males and females [23].

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.

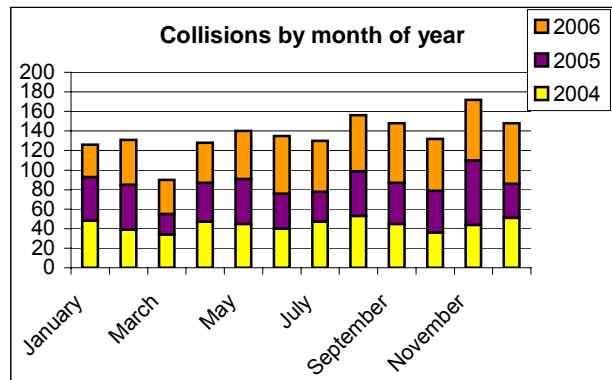
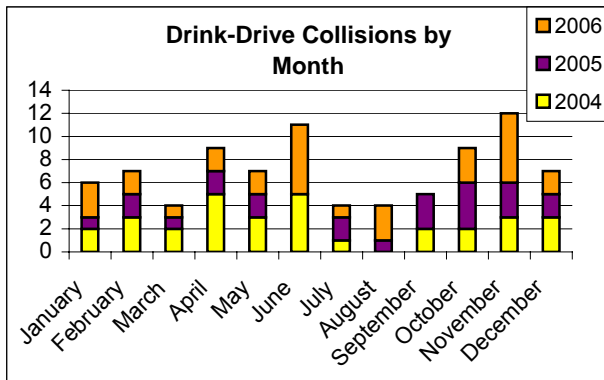
	Drink-Drive data	All Collisions/Casualties
% Fatal Collisions	4%	1%
% Casualties killed	8%	3%
% Casualties seriously injured	34%	20%
% Casualties slightly injured	58%	80%
Time of day of most collisions	Midnight to 4am (39%)	2pm – 6pm (29%)
Time of day of least collisions	10am to 2pm (2%)	2am to 6pm (4%)
Day(s) with most collisions	Saturday & Sunday (57%)	Fridays & Saturdays (33%)
% male drivers	73%	64%
Age Group with largest proportion of drivers	21 – 25yrs	16 – 20yrs
% Drivers 30yrs and under	50%	38%

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



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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 2006³ [23].

The Moray Citizens Panel Survey 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 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 [24].

Summary & Emerging Trends

- 2010 road casualty reduction target progress, assuming a linear reduction:
 - KSI (killed or seriously injured) reduction on target
 - Child KSI reduction below target by 8%, which equates to 1 child
 - Slight Casualty rate above target by 22%
- 7% of collisions result in death or serious injury
- 2/3 drivers/riders are male
- 38% drivers/riders are aged 30yrs or under
- 20% of casualties are killed or seriously injured
- 2/3 were drivers/riders
- >90% fatalities are under 40yrs
- 74% KSI casualties are male
- Most common time is 2pm and 6pm
- Most common day is Friday & Saturday
- 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

³ 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.

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- Drink-driving reduced by 11% between 2004 & 2006
- Drink-drive limit generally believed to be lower than it is
- > ½ want limit reduced to zero
- ⅓ 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

Future Considerations

- A seatbelt campaign is taking place in April 2008

d) Water Safety

There are many organisations who collect data on water-related incidents. However, the processes used are inconsistent and the data is often incomplete, providing a muddled picture. A gap analysis carried out in 2006 by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency evaluated the content and quality of the data collected by each organisation, producing an overall score for each organisations database. The top 5 organisations were contacted, requesting data for water-related incidents in Moray. The Association of Inland Navigation Authorities, British Waterways and the Marine & Coastguard Agency had no relevant data. The RNLI and Marine Accident Investigation Branch (MAIB) both provided data relating to Moray [25].

The RNLI provided data from 2 of their databases, the Inland Related Emergencies (INREM) database and the Sea Related Emergencies (SEAREM) database.

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The INREM database indicates that in the last 3 fiscal years, there have been a total of 13 inland waterways incidents in Moray. Of 11 individuals involved, 2 lives were lost, one at a river in Forres, the other in Lossiemouth. 4 incidents reported no lives lost and no survivors. The remaining 9 individuals survived. Most incidents occurred at rivers and involved either stranded or missing persons. The majority were near to either Elgin or Forres.

The SEAREM database reports that the number of incidents attended by RNLI lifeboats off the Moray coast has increased slightly over the last 3 fiscal years, from 27 in 04/05 to 33 in 06/07. The majority of launches were from Buckie, accounting for around 85% of all launches. Approximately 60% of call-outs were to vessels with an engine, the main cause being machinery failure. Approximately 1/5 of call-outs cited "maybe in trouble" as the cause of service, all but one of which were false alarms. On average there were 7 false alarms per year, representing nearly 1/4 of all call-outs. 40% to 50% of incidents were within 5 nautical miles. Services provided by lifeboats stationed elsewhere than Buckie all related to incidents at a distance of >12 nautical miles.

In 2004/05 there were 21 people landed or brought in by the RNLI off the Moray coast and 8 craft saved or brought in. In 2005/06 there were 21 people landed or brought in and 9 craft saved or brought in. 2006/07 saw an increase in both figures, with 27 people landed or brought in and 16 craft saved or brought in.

The MAIB provided details of incidents involving vessels registered in Buckie. Excluding incidents included in the RNLI data, there were 9 incidents recorded in 2005, involving 4 casualties but no fatalities, 10 in 2006, involving 2 casualties, 1 of which was a fatality, and 12 in 2007, involving 3 casualties but no fatalities.

Summary & Emerging Trends

- 13 inland waterways incidents over 3 years, resulting in 2 fatalities
- Most inland waterway incidents in Moray occur at rivers
- Approximately 30 incidents per year attended by lifeboats off the Moray coast, around 1/4 of which are false alarms
- More than half the call-outs involved a vessel with an engine, mainly experiencing machinery failure
- Around half were within 5 nautical miles
- There has been a total of 31 incidents reported to the MAIB over the last 3 years, involving 9 casualties including 1 fatality.

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

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- 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 2006/07, there were 101 non-sexual crimes of violence recorded in Moray, which is 8%, 9 crimes, lower than in 2005/06 and 7%, 6 crimes, lower than in 2004/05. Non-sexual crimes of violence represent around 2% of total crime and less than 1% of all crimes and offences. The detection rate for this crime group is approximately 77%, although the rate varies according to the type of crime within the category. In 2006/07, the clear up rate for serious assault was 85%, for robbery it was 40%⁴ and for other crimes, which includes threats and extortion and cruel & unnatural treatment of children, the clear up rate was 77%. Over the last 10 years, the number of non-sexual crimes of violence shows a decreasing trend, reflecting a reduction in the number of other crimes, while the numbers of serious assaults and robberies have remained steady. The clear up rates for the crime group and the individual crime types show a slightly reducing 10-year trend [14].

Crimes of indecency represent about the same proportion of crimes and offences as non-sexual crimes of violence. In 2006/07 there were 113 crimes of indecency, a drop of 43%, 86 crimes, from 2005/06 and 16%, 21 crimes, from 2004/05. The detection rate for crimes of indecency is 67% and as with non-sexual crimes of violence, the rate varies according to the type of crime within the category. In 2006/07, the clear up rate for rape and attempted rape was 88%, for indecent assault it was 30%, for lewd and indecent behaviour it was 65% and for other crimes of indecency, which includes offences connected with prostitution, it was 92%. Over the last 10 years, the number of crimes of indecency shows a slightly increasing trend, reflecting a rising trend in all crime types within this group. The clear up rates for the crime group and the individual crime types show a slightly reducing 10-year trend [14].

Far more common are minor assaults representing approximately 21% of offences or 11% of all crimes and offences. In 2006/07 there were 1394 minor assaults, 14% higher than in 2005/06 and 21% higher than in 2004/05. The detection rate for minor assaults is around 75%. Over the last 10 years, the number of minor assaults shows an increasing trend, while the clear up rate shows a reducing trend. However, since the introduction of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS) in April 2004⁵, the clear up rate has increased from 72% to 75% [14].

Knife Crime

The number of crimes of handling an offensive weapon in Moray is the same in 2006/07 as in 2004/05, at 104, but showed an increase in 2005/06 to 110. This represents approximately 1% of all crimes and offences in Moray. The detection rate for handling an offensive weapon is high, at about 89% for the last 3 fiscal years, but slightly lower than before the introduction of the SCRS [14]. The majority of these crimes are for possession of an offensive weapon and the remainder are for an offensive weapon with a blade or point in a public place. However, although possession of an offensive weapon still represents the majority of handling crimes, the split is shifting, with a larger proportion of handling crimes being for an offensive weapon with a blade or point in a public place [26].

⁴ A proportion of reported robberies are false complaints so this figure should be viewed with caution.

⁵ "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

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 [27].

Racially Aggravated Crime

The number of racially aggravated crimes within Moray is low but shows a slight increase over the last 3 years, from 31 offences in 2004/05 to 44 in 2006/07. Virtually all offences are racially aggravated conduct with just 3 racially aggravated harassment offences over this period [14].

Public Place Violence

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 2006/07 there were 1394 minor assaults, 14% higher than in 2005/06 and 21% higher than in 2004/05. The detection rate for minor assaults is around 75%. Over the last 10 years, the number of minor assaults shows an increasing trend, while the clear up rate shows a reducing trend. However, since the introduction of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS) in April 2004, the clear up rate has increased from 72% to 75% [14].

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 [27].

A Christmas initiative aimed at combating alcohol-fuelled violence in Elgin town centre 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 either period and just 1 offence of drinking in a public place in 2006.

Domestic Abuse

The number of incidents of domestic abuse has risen steadily over the last 8 years, from 479 in 1999/00 to 655 in 2006/07, a 37% increase. The rate of incidents per 100,000 population has risen from 562 to 723 over the same period, an increase of 29% [28]. Around 59% of incidents are repeat incidents, 318 in 2004/05 rising to 385 in 2006/07. Although the vast majority of victims are female, accounting for around 90%, the proportion of male victims has increased slightly over the last 3 years, from 8% in 2004/05 to 10% in 2006/07 or 47 victims in 2004/05 rising to 66 in 2006/07. Conversely, the vast majority of perpetrators, around 90%, are male, but the proportion on female perpetrators has risen from 7%, or 39, in 2004/05 to 10%, or 63, in 2006/07 [29].

The British Crime Survey indicates that in 2006/07 39% of perpetrators were under the influence of alcohol at time of offence and 15% were under the influence of drugs [30].

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.

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.

Summary & Emerging Trends

- Non-sexual crimes of violence represent approximately 1% of all crimes and offences (101 crimes in 2006/07)
- Reducing 10-year trend in the number of non-sexual crimes of violence, although only other crime category contributes to this
- Overall clear up rate approximately 77%, but higher for sexual assault and lower for robbery
- Slightly reducing 10-year trend in clear up rates
- Robbery stats can be deceptive so require caution
- Crimes of indecency represent approximately 1% of all crimes and offences (113 crimes in 2006/07)
- Slightly increasing 10-year trend in the number of crimes of indecency, reflecting trend in all crime types in this group
- Overall clear up rate approximately 67%, but higher for rape & attempted rape and other crimes and lower for indecent assault
- Slightly reducing 10-year trend in clear up rates
- Minor assaults represent approximately 11% of all crimes and offences (1394 offences in 2006/07)
- Increasing 10-year trend in the number of minor assaults
- Clear up rate around 75%
- Reducing 10-year trend in clear up rates but since introduction of SCRS in 2004, clear up rate has increased from 72% to 75%
- Number of crimes of handling an offensive weapon is fairly steady over the last 3 years
- 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 increased slightly over last 3 years
- Slight reducing trend in the number of street knife incidents

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- Christmas campaign was successful in reducing alcohol-fuelled violence
- 37% rise in number of recorded incidents of domestic abuse between 1999/00 and 2006/07, from 479 to 655
- Increasing trend in the number of incidents of domestic abuse
- About 59% of incidents are repeat victims
- Majority of victims are female but proportion of male victims increased by about 2% from 47 to 66 over the last 3 years
- Majority of perpetrators 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, 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. 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.

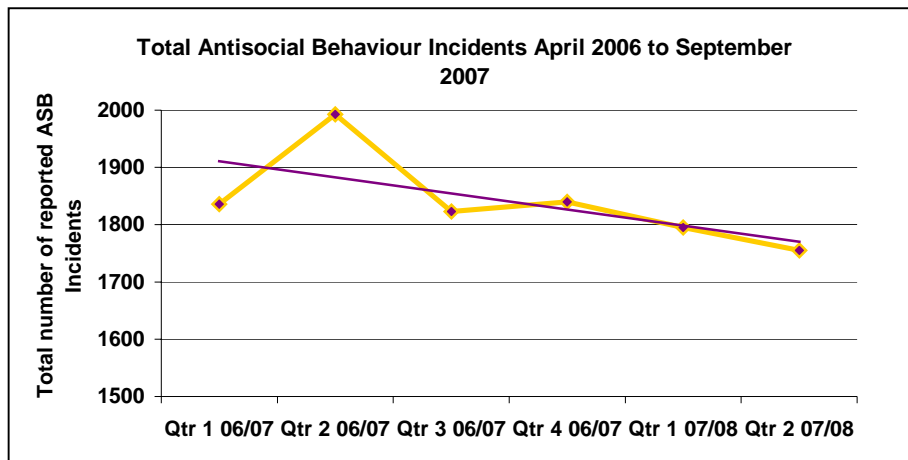


Figure 3

There is an overall downward trend in the total number of incidents of antisocial behaviour within Moray, with a reduction of 4.4% in the actual number of incidents recorded over the last 18 months (from 1836 in quarter 1 06/07 to 1755 in quarter 2 07/08).

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. However, all display a slight downward trend over the last 18 months. 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. Figure 4 illustrates the quarterly level of each type of antisocial behaviour over the 18 month period [16].

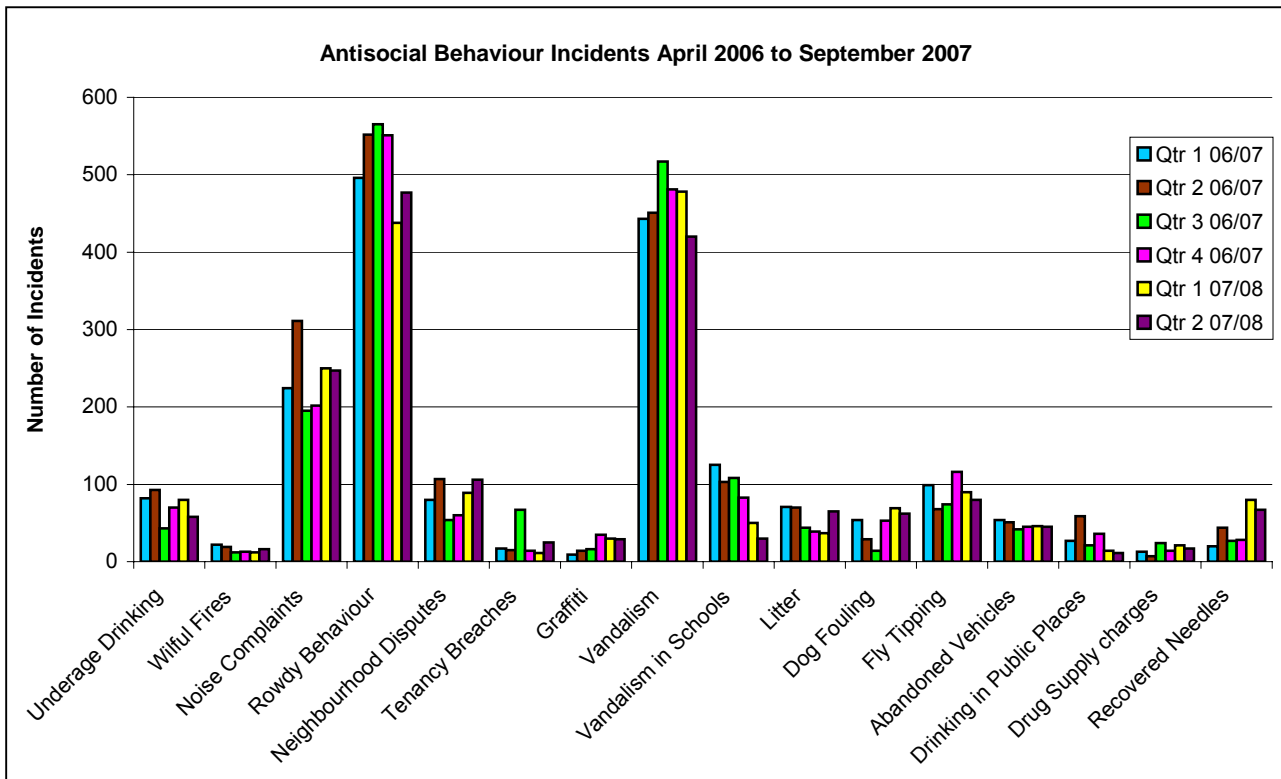


Figure 4

Rowdy Behaviour

Rowdy behaviour as reported by Grampian Police, includes offences of drunk & incapable, breach of the peace and urinating. Approximately 92% of rowdy behaviour offences are breach of the peace, the remainder generally being split fairly evenly between drunk & incapable and urinating [16]. Over the last 10 years, the number of incidents of breach of the peace (BoP) shows a slightly increasing trend, while the number of drunk and incapable (drunkenness) offences shows a reducing 10-year trend [14]. The overall trend in the number of incidents of rowdy behaviour is downward [16]

The Community Safety Survey in 2007 indicated that 42% of respondents thought there was never any rowdy behaviour in their neighbourhood, while 37% thought that rowdy behaviour happened at least once a month. These proportions are similar to 2005. However, the Citizens Panel Survey in 2006 indicated that just 30% of respondents thought there was never any rowdy behaviour in their neighbourhood and 43% thought that rowdy behaviour happened at least once a month. Despite these perceptions, the percentage who had never personally experienced rowdy behaviour in the 12 months prior to the surveys, increased from 53% in 2005 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 2005 to 13% in 2007.

Vandalism

In 2006/07 there were 2033 group 4 crimes (fire-raising, vandalism etc), 1955 of which were vandalism, malicious damage and malicious mischief. This is the first annual reduction in this crime category since 2002 and is in contrast to Scotland as a whole, which saw an increase in fire-raising, vandalism etc in 2006/07 [14].

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Despite these apparently high figures, approximately 50% of respondents to the 2007 Community Safety Survey indicated that they did not think vandalism was common in their area and over 70% had never personally experienced any vandalism in the previous 12 months. These numbers are a little higher than the previous Community Safety Survey in 2005. The Citizens panel Survey showed slightly different figures, with over 60% indicating that vandalism was not common in their area but only 40% responding that they had never personally experienced vandalism.

Noise Complaints

Approximately 26% of complaints received by the Antisocial Behaviour Team during 2006/07 related to noise, although these represent only about 9% of all noise complaints within Moray, the majority being received by Grampian Police. However, despite increased knowledge of reporting methods and a reducing tolerance for noise in Moray, there is still a reducing trend over the last 18 months.

Almost half of respondents to the 2007 Community Safety Survey indicated that there were never any noisy neighbour incidents or loud parties in their neighbourhood and nearly 60% had not experienced noisy neighbours or loud parties in the last 12 months.

Graffiti

During 2006/2007, incidents of graffiti reported to the Antisocial Behaviour Team increased steadily to a peak of 35 in quarter 4. Since then the number has begun to fall but there is still a steep upward trend in the data. The Community Safety Partnership undertook to remove all graffiti free of charge, irrespective of who owned the property and it is believed that this policy is the main cause of the rise in reported incidents of graffiti.

Neighbourhood Disputes

The number of neighbourhood disputes being reported throughout Moray has increased steadily over the last year following a sharp drop in quarter 3 of 06/07, and there is a slight upward trend in the data over the last 18 months. 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. 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. On average 45% identified these issues as common in their neighbourhood and 41% as experiencing them on a daily basis.

Over the last 18 months, incidents of dog fouling and fly tipping both show an upward trend, although this is marginal for fly tipping, while litter displays a slight downward trend.

Combating Antisocial Behaviour

In order to combat Antisocial Behaviour in Moray, a variety of measures and initiatives have been introduced, 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. Measures and interventions that have been undertaken in Moray include Community Wardens, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, a Community Mediation Service, diversionary activities such as Street & Midnight Football, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, Outfit Moray and Global Rock Challenge, information/education schemes such as a Mobile Information Bus, which provides information on alcohol and drugs, Safe Drive – Stay Alive and pass plus funding, and the use of portable CCTV cameras and bullet cameras. There is also a 24 hour free-phone Antisocial Behaviour Helpline 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. The Partnership has also 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.

Community Wardens

There are 5 full-time and 3 part-time Community Wardens in Moray, who are funded in full by the Partnership 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. The table below shows the activity of Moray's Community Wardens during 06/07.

Type of ASB Incident	Qtr 1 06/07	Qtr 2 06/07	Qtr 3 06/07	Qtr 4 06/07	Total
Litter	23	43	17	19	102
Dog Fouling	32	6	5	38	81
Fly Tipping	19	3	11	21	54
ASB incidents	110	176	175	150	611
Joint Patrols	16	25	69	30	140
Total	200	253	277	258	988

They are building strong relationships with local secondary schools, which is in turn strengthening relationships between the school community and the community at large. They also play an important role in public reassurance, with over 50% of respondents of the 2007 Community Safety Survey stating that they felt safer since the introduction of Community Wardens. However, nearly 70% indicated that the Community Wardens were not visible enough within their community, suggesting that more wardens are needed to improve this assessment.

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. Since the first ABC was negotiated on 12th July 2005, there have been a total of 106 referrals,

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47 of which resulted in the negotiation of an ABC (11 are still pending). Of these 47, 30 have been successful, 10 unsuccessful and 7 are still live. Of the 10 unsuccessful ABCs, 6 were breached, one was transferred to an alternative measure and 3 failed for other reasons. This is a 75% success rate (based on successful completions as percentage of all those completed).

Community Mediation

There have been a total of 68 referrals to SACRO Mediation Service over the last 2½ years. 17 have been successfully resolved through either full or shuttle mediation, in 21 cases one or both parties have been offered advice, guidance and assistance, 3 cases are ongoing, 11 are awaiting feedback and 16 were not progressed for a variety of reasons.

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 [37].

Summary & Emerging Trends

- Downward trend in overall level of ASB
- Most prevalent behaviours: Rowdy Behaviour, Vandalism, Noise Complaints
- All three show reducing trend over last 18 months
- Graffiti shows steep upward trend though reduction last quarter
- Neighbourhood Disputes show slight upward trend
- Dog Fouling, Litter and Fly Tipping issues most Community Safety Survey respondents want to see addressed
- Dog Fouling shows upward trend
- Fly Tipping shows upward trend, though marginal
- Litter shows reducing trend
- Community Wardens central to Moray's early intervention strategy towards antisocial behaviour; ⅔ 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
- ABCs have 70% success rate
- Mediation has 25% success rate
- Only 16 ASBOs granted since 2000.
- 100% of applications for an ASBO led to an ASBO being granted

Future Considerations

- Review currently being carried out by the Scottish Government into the Antisocial Behaviour legislation and its effectiveness

Recommendations

- Continue with Community Wardens to deliver early intervention initiatives and provide public reassurance
- Increase role of CWs in provision of intelligence

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- Existing use of CCTV and mobile CCTV to aid crime prevention and enforcement to continue
- Review policy requiring issuing of a warning for litter and dog fouling prior to levy of a fixed penalty fine
- 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 Surveys of 2005 and 2007 and the Citizens Panel Survey of 2006 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.

Supply and Possession

Supply offences have increased by 52.5% over the last 3 years, from 40 in 2004/05 to 61 in 2006/07 [26]. From April 07 to Nov 07 there were 5 more supply charges than for the same period last year [38]. The number of charges recorded for each of the last 6 quarters fluctuate somewhat but the overall trend is increasing [16].

Intelligence 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 [38].

Between 2004/05 and 2006/07, the number of possession charges decreased from 367 to 284 [14]. However, the number of charges for possession of drugs from April 07 to Nov 07 is 31% higher than for the same period last year, 238 compared with 181 in 06/07 [38].

Users - general

The number of new clients reported to the Scottish Drug Misuse database for Moray has increased steadily, from 56 in 2002/03 to 115 in 2006/07. For the year ended March 2007, approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of the 115 new clients were male, almost half of whom were aged between 20 & 29 years. Unfortunately, no age breakdown is provided for new female clients due to the low numbers (<40) [40].

96 new clients reported illicit drug use, their most commonly used illicit drug being heroin, with 77% of individuals reporting using it. Their next most commonly used drug was diazepam, closely followed by cannabis, reported as being used by 35% and 30% respectively of new illicit drug users in 2006/07. Figures for Scotland indicate that heroin use has reduced over recent years in all age groups, although 2006/07 figures suggest it may be levelling off. Use of diazepam has been fairly steady but displays an increase in all age groups but one (35-39yrs) in 2006/07, while cannabis use, which was increasing across all ages, shows an average 6% reduction in 2006/07. The highest level of heroin use is in 25 to 29 year olds, with 75% of new clients in this age group reporting using it in 2006/07. Diazepam is most commonly used by 20-24yr olds, 37% of whom reported using it, while cannabis is the most commonly used illicit drug of under 15 year olds, with 81% of new clients reporting using it in 2006/07 [40].

In Moray, 41% of new clients in 2006/07 reported first using illicit drugs when under 15 years old and a further 46% 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 34% of new clients identifying 15 to 19 years as the age when their drug use first became problematic. A further 45% indicated the age of onset of problem drug use as between 20 and 29 [40].

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%). 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 [41].

Drug-related deaths

In 2006 there were 5 drug related deaths in Moray, all of which involved heroin/morphine. 1 also involved diazepam, another also involved temazepam and 4 also involved alcohol [40]. To the end of November 2007, there were 5 drug-related deaths. Opiates continue to feature in the vast majority of drug-related deaths and there is an increased trend of drug and alcohol intoxication being the cause of death [38].

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption and excessive drinking are increasing in Scotland. Alcohol-related hospital admissions and deaths continue to rise for both men and women and there has been a 54% increase in reported drinking by 15 year olds and a 100% rise in drinking by 13 year olds since 1990. There is justifiable concern about alcohol-fuelled violence and other forms of alcohol-related antisocial behaviour [42].

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 [43].

Alcohol Consumption - Adults

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

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

The number of instances of drinking in public places shows a steeply reducing trend over the last 18 months, with just 11 incidents in quarter 2 07/08 compared with 59 in the corresponding quarter 06/07, a reduction of 81% [16].

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 [41].

The number of reports of underage drinking in Moray shows a reducing trend over the last 18 months, with a reduction of 38% in quarter 2 07/08 compared with quarter 2 06/07 [16].

During the first 3 quarters of 2007/08, there have been 28 Operations Avon carried out across Moray to tackle underage drinking. A total of 1583 youths were spoken to, 127 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 77 occasions, the total being alcohol found secreted and that confiscated from youths. A total of 87 letters were sent to parents regarding their children's involvement in underage drinking in one of the previously mentioned categories [16].

Alcohol-related deaths

The number of alcohol-related deaths has increased over recent years, with approximately 75% being male. In 2004, there were 27 deaths registered in Moray where alcohol was a known underlying or contributing cause of death. 20 of these were males (74%) [44]. Out of over 400 local authority areas in the UK, Moray was ranked 14th for alcohol-related deaths in males between 1998 and 2004 [45]. 36% of alcohol-related deaths were aged 65+ years and 6% were under 45 years. This compares with 27% aged 65+ years and 15% under 45 years in Scotland and Grampian.

Alcohol & Health

Excessive alcohol consumption can result in a wide range of health problems, some short-term, such as acute intoxication and poisoning, and some longer term, such as liver and brain damage [44]. In Moray, the number of alcohol-related hospital

discharges increased by 82% between 1999/00 and 2004/05, compared with a 21% increase in Scotland as a whole. The majority of discharges, around 75%, are males. Of the 619 discharges in 2004/05, 159 (26%) were for alcohol dependence, 146 (24%) were for harmful use, 124 (20%) were for acute intoxication and 60 (10%) were for alcoholic liver disease. These figures are similar to those for Scotland as a whole with the exception of alcohol dependence, which only accounted for 11% of discharges in Scotland [44].

There is a relationship between the rate of alcohol related discharges and deprivation in Moray; the rate for the 1st quintile (20% least deprived) was 55 per 10,000, whereas for the 4th quintile the rate was 160 per 10,000 [44].

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 [30].

A problem profile into alcohol-related street violence and disorder in Moray Division identifies that in December 2006, of 280 offences of serious assault, petty assault and breach of the peace, 242 were committed by 190 persons who were under the influence of alcohol at the time. This compares with 277 of 282 offences committed by 192 persons under the influence of alcohol in December 2005 [27]. In quarter 1 2007/08, 41% of young people (24yrs & under) reported or warned in Moray Division, were recorded as having taken drugs, been drunk or had been drinking at the time of offending. In quarter 2, this figure was 49% [16].

In the first 6 months of 2007 statistics for domestic abuse in Moray indicate that 69.5% of offenders and 56.4% of victims were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the incident [46].

Drug & Alcohol Services

There is a range of services provided in Moray to help tackle drug and alcohol misuse at every stage, from prevention, through early intervention and treatment to continuation support. The majority of services are for both drugs and alcohol although Moray New Futures – Progress to Work offers drugs only services and Moray Council on Addiction offers assistance with any addiction [47].

There are only 2 organisations offering a treatment service to young people, compared with 4 organisations for adults. However there are 15 organisations that can provide prevention services for young people, compared with 8 adult prevention services [47].

There are 8 needle exchanges operating in Moray, one of which opened in October 2007, and in 2006/07 there were 29910 needles distributed, 850 of which were combined syringes & needles, and there were 5693 needles returned [48].

Summary & Emerging Trends

Drugs

- Majority of Community Safety Survey respondents don't think drug misuse or dealing is a problem in their neighbourhood.
- Supply offences increased over last 3 years
- 18 month increasing trend in supply charges
- Ready supply of heroin and cocaine in Moray
- Possession charges decreased between 2004/05 and 2006/07 but higher YTD than same period last year
- Number of new clients reported to Scottish Drug Misuse Database is increasing
- Majority of new clients are male in mid to late 20s
- New female clients early to late 20s
- Most commonly used drug among new clients is heroin, followed by cannabis
- Over recent years heroin use reducing while cannabis use increasing
- Heroin most common drug used by new clients in their 20s
- Cannabis most common drug used by under 15s
- 52% report first use of illicit drugs when under 15yrs, 42% when aged 15-19yrs
- Drug use becomes problematic within 6yrs: 43% 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
- Increasing trend for drug & alcohol intoxication being cause of death

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 shows steeply reducing trend
- 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 1/4 of 13s and >1/2 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

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- Underage drinking reports show reducing trend over last 18 months
- Alcohol-related deaths increasing, mostly male, >1/3 aged 65+yrs
- Alcohol-related hospital discharges increased nearly 4x as much as Scotland
- Majority are males
- 1/4 are for alcohol dependence, more than 2x level of discharges for alcohol dependence in Scotland as a whole
- Rate of alcohol-related discharges higher in deprived areas of Moray
- Large proportion of serious assaults, petty assaults and breach of the peace offences are committed by someone under the influence of alcohol
- Approx 1/2 young offenders (24yrs & under) were under influence of alcohol at the time of offending
- > 2/3 offenders and > 1/2 victims in domestic abuse incidents were under the influence of alcohol
- Good range of services across Moray but only 2 organisations offering treatment services to young people

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

Over the last 3 fiscal years the number of young offenders under 16 years old is virtually unchanged from 587 in 2004/05 to 599 in 2006/07. The number of incidents attended by police that involved offenders under 16 yrs has increased slightly, from 792 in 2004/05 to 881 in 2006/07. The total number of charges made against under 16s is virtually unchanged, from 1638 in 2004/05 to 1669 in 2006/07 [33].

The proportion of female offenders has increased over the 3-year period, from 21% (126) in 2004/05 to 27% (162) in 2006/07 [33].

The number of offenders of each age has remained fairly constant over the last 3 years, with numbers increasing steadily with age. In both 2004/05 and 2006/07 the largest increase in the number of offenders occurs from 11yrs to 12 yrs and in 2005/06 from 12yrs to 13yrs; in each year the number nearly doubled [33].

The four most common types of detected charges are breach of the peace, petty assault, vandalism and crimes of dishonesty [33].

Persistent Offenders

The number of persistent young offenders, that is young offenders with at least 5 referrals to the Children's Reporter in a 6-month period, has remained virtually constant at 38 and 37 respectively for 2005/06 and 2006/07, and in the first 6 months of 2007/08, 15 young people have been identified as persistent offenders. The majority of these are new persistent offenders and most are located in Elgin, Speyside and Buckie areas. 17 of the 37 persistent offenders in 2006/07 were also persistent offenders in 2005/06 and 6 of the 15 persistent offenders in the first 6 months of 2007/08 were also persistent offenders in 2006/07 [34].

The 4 most prevalent types of offence are again breach of the peace, petty assault, crimes of dishonesty and vandalism. Due to a change in recording, the number of detected charges for these offences has reduced considerably over this period, from 813 in 2005/06 to 511 in 2006/07, a fall of 37%. In the first half of 2007/08, the number of detected charges is 93, 64% less than half 2006/07's figure [34].

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 [35].

The numbers of referrals in each of 2004, 2005 and 2006 are 37, 38 and 29 respectively and in each year approximately 85% were male. In 2004 there were 2 young males who had 2 referrals, in 2005, 1 male and 1 female each had 2 referrals and in 2006, 1 female had 2 referrals. In total, 91 young people had 104 referrals over the 3-year period. Of these 91, 65 have just 1 referral, 19 have had 2 referrals, 6 have been referred on 3 occasions and 1 has been referred 4 times [36].

The majority of young people have reduced offending after completing their programme: 57% in 2004, 81% in 2005 and 86% in 2006. Of the 91 young people

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referred over the 3-year period, 45 have not re-offended⁶, 24 have reduced offending, 7 have remained the same and 15 have increased their offending [36].

80% of those whose offending has increased have had more than 1 referral compared with 20% of those whose offending has reduced [36].

Early Intervention

The principal direct early intervention utilised when dealing with young people within Moray is Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs). They have proved popular and effective, with the majority of negotiated contracts being successful. The first ABC issued to a young person (16yrs & under) was on 21st November 2005 and was the first of 6 ABCs negotiated in 2005/06 from 13 referrals, all males. Of these 6, 3 were successful.

In 2006/07 there were 44 referrals for young people aged 16 and under, 21 of which resulted in the negotiation of an ABC, 20 of whom were males. Of the 21 negotiated ABCs, 17 were successful.

In 2007/08 to date there have been 27 referrals, 5 females and 22 males. 8 have so far been negotiated, 4 of which are completed, 3 successfully. One referee has not agreed to an ABC. There are 11 outstanding referrals awaiting negotiation of an ABC.

Diversionsary/Preventative Activities

There are various initiatives in use in Moray such as Street & Midnight Football, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, Outfit Moray and Global Rock Challenge, information/education schemes such as a Mobile Information Bus, which provides information on alcohol and drugs, Safe Drive – Stay Alive and Pass Plus funding. More details of each scheme are provided in Appendix 2.

Summary & Emerging Trends

- Number of offenders increased marginally (2%)
- Incidents attended by police increased slightly (11%)
- Charges against young people increased marginally (2%)
- Proportion of female offenders increased slightly (6%)
- Age spread of young offenders fairly consistent
- Largest increase in number of offenders, from 11yrs to 12yrs or 12yrs to 13yrs
- 4 most Common crimes: Breach of the Peace, Petty Assault, Vandalism and Crimes of Dishonesty
- Persistent offender numbers virtually unchanged
- 4 most common crimes: as above
- Detected charges decreased substantially, due to change in recording
- Number of referrals to Moray Youth Justice similar each of last 3 calendar years
- % reduced offending after intervention is increasing
- Most whose offending increased after intervention have >1 referral
- ABCs have 74% success rate (based on number of ABCs completed successfully as % of all those completed)

⁶ Initially, offences after only tracked for 18 months and figures only received about young people who have consented for the police to pass the information on to MYJ.

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 diversionary/preventative activities to identify their effectiveness
- Continue with ABCs as a major early intervention measure

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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.

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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 - Diversionsary/Preventative Activities

Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme: - There are currently 49 young people taking part in this scheme, 15 boys and 34 girls. All are working towards their bronze award with the exception of 3 of whom 1 is working towards their silver and 2 towards their gold.

Global Rock Challenge: - “The Rock Challenge® communicates health and social education messages in a positive and supportive environment”.

A school team decides on a theme and they then create the choreography for a five to eight-minute dance-drama performance, select and record the medley of music for their soundtrack, and design and make their sets and costumes. The challenge is to be the best that they can without the use of nicotine, alcohol or other drugs, and there are penalties for anyone who fails that challenge on any event day and for their team too.

In Moray, 2 schools have taken part in Global Rock Challenge:

Keith Grammar School has participated every year from 2004 and is also taking part in the 2008 competition. They have been successful at regional level every year except 2004, gaining 3rd place in 2005, 2nd in 2006 and 2nd in 2007. In 2007 they also performed at the Northern Open Final but were unplaced.

Keith Grammar School, Keith, Morayshire

"Send in the Clowns"

Life is a circus where we all play our part. We juggle our time, walk a tightrope through our days and sometimes have to carry the weight of the world on our shoulders. No matter how hard life gets, the help you need is always there if you look hard enough. Depression CAN be conquered.



Lossiemouth High School has taken part since 2005 but has been unplaced at regional level.

Lossiemouth High School, Lossiemouth, Morayshire

"Peter Pan Syndrome"

Ever not wanted to grow up? Then you will know what Peter Pan feels. Torn between being a boy and becoming a man. Peter must choose before time runs out. Tinkerbell, his shadow and his true love, will help him out. But watch out, Peter - there is trouble about. Only Peter can decide his fate. What decision will he make?



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Midnight Football: - Provides the opportunity for young people aged 12-16 years to participate in football. So far 509 young people have participated in a variety of locations.

Mobile Information Bus (MIB): - The MIB provides awareness information for young people on alcohol and drugs. In 2006/07 the MIB received 2532 visitors and in the first half of 2007/08, there have been 1665 visitors.

Outfit Moray: - 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.

Pass Plus funding: - To date 307 young people have chosen to proceed to pass plus following passing their standard driving test. The effectiveness of the Pass Plus training in reducing novice driver casualties is unsure. A report by the UK Government in 2007 suggests that “emerging evidence from the Association of British Insurers shows that Pass Plus drivers have only a marginally lower collision rate than drivers who do not participate in the scheme. Preliminary research commissioned by the Department and published in 2006 found that, after controlling for variables in background and psychological characteristics, there was “little or no difference between Pass Plus takers and non-takers in terms of their accident rates or their driving behaviour” [32].

Safe Drive – Stay Alive: - This initiative provides a hard-hitting road safety message for S5 pupils. It has been running for 3 years and is organised by Aberdeenshire CSP. In 2005 the event was offered to Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City Secondary Schools and for the last 2 years, Moray Secondary Schools have also participated. In excess of 10,000 young people aged 16-17 have viewed this presentation.

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.