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| Report To: | Safe, Sustainable Communities Committee | Date: | 26th October 2010 |
| Report By: | Corporate Director Education and Communities | Report No. | S&IC 61/01/DH |
| Contact Officer: | Drew Hall | Contact No: | EXT 4272 |
| Subject: | Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2010-14 | | |

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform and seek the endorsement by the Committee of the 3rd Inverclyde Community Safety Strategic Assessment.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 From 2008 the Community Safety Partnership has produced 2 Strategic Assessments of Community Safety issues in Inverclyde. These were intelligence led assessments which made several recommendations for community safety in Inverclyde.

- 2.2 At the March meeting of the Committee the following community safety Strategic Purpose was endorsed :

[Min Ref
09/03/10
Para 173]

To have a Safer and Healthier Inverclyde

To help achieve this Purpose the following Strategic Aims were also endorsed:

- 1. To reduce Youth Disorder (under 19 years) by 31 March 2014**
- 2. To reduce repeat incidences of Domestic Abuse by 31 March 2014**
- 3. To reduce Public Place Violence by 31 March 2014**
- 4. To improve Fire Safety by 31 March 2014**
- 5. To improve the environmental wellbeing of Inverclyde neighbourhoods by 31 March 2014**

- 2.3 The Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2010-14 now reflects these priorities and was approved by Senior Officers of the Community Safety Partnership at their strategy meeting in August .

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Committee:
- As the lead community safety partner endorse the attached document as a working document for Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Strategic Assessments replaced the annual progress report to the Scottish Government and now include a community safety audit in a bid to move to a more intelligence led business planning approach. Assessments are reviewed annually allowing the Community Safety Partnership to be more aware of its local priorities and alter its focus as problems in an area change.
- 4.2 The aim of the document is to establish an accurate picture of current and emerging trends in the Inverclyde area and make comparisons with national figures and previous statistical trends. The assessment covers aspects of performance and identifies the needs and tactical capabilities of members of the Community Safety Partnership. It is utilised to assist decision making and to help ensure that the Community Safety Partnership makes the best use of resources when targeting identified issues.

5.0 DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE

- 5.1 Lead Officers from partner organisations for each strategic aim have been designated. These officers are generally linked to existing multi agency tasking groups with the exception of Aim 5. A new tasking group will be set up to respond to this Aim.
- 5.2 The lead officers are currently addressing the problem using a “Problem Solving Approach”. This will result in the setting of measurable targets and development of action plans to achieve the strategic aims.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Finance:

Costs will be contained within existing service provision

6.2 Personnel:

None

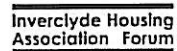
6.3 Legal:

None

7.0 CONSULTATION

- 7.1 The Strategic Assessment has been agreed by the Community Safety Senior Officer Strategic Group.

Inverclyde
council
www.inverclyde.gov.uk



Inverclyde Community Safety

Strategic Assessment

August 2010

Safer Communities

40 West Stewart Street, Greenock, Inverclyde, PA15 1YA
Tel +44 (0)475 714200 Fax +44 (0)475 714235

Foreword by Community Safety Partnership Chair

On behalf of the Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership I am pleased to deliver Inverclyde's third intelligence led Strategic Assessment for the period 2010-2014. This strategic assessment will form a platform to support the strategic decision making in terms of setting priorities and allocating resources which will achieve the strategic purpose

“To have a Safer and Healthier Inverclyde by 2014”

In October 2009, the Senior Officers and the Co-ordinating group held a workshop in partnership with Sixth Sense Training to conduct risk assessments and rank the agreed priorities on the basis of impact and probability.

The Partnership will focus on the following Strategic Aims until 31 March 2014;

- Youth disorder
- Violence against Women (and children)
- Public Place Violence
- Fire Safety
- Environmental Wellbeing within Inverclyde

Attached to this document is the supplementary Strategic Purpose and Strategic Aims which will outline the activities and the progress of each strategic priority.

I commend this document to all Community Safety stakeholders within Inverclyde and hope it will provide an approach which leads to a safer and healthier Inverclyde.

Albert Henderson

*Corporate Director (Education and Communities) Inverclyde Council
Chair of Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership Senior Officers Group*

Inverclyde Strategic Assessment Summary

This is the third Strategic Assessment (SA) that Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership (ICSP) has produced. The focus of previous SAs was to implement actions that would help to reduce crime and anti social behaviour, whilst improving the safety and well being of the residents of Inverclyde.

This focus has continued into this SA and this document recognises the challenges and achievements of the past few years as crime statistics continue to fall and the residents of Inverclyde are relatively happily satisfied with the communities in which they reside. (Citizens Panel 2008, 2009) This SA also provides emerging trend analysis and highlights areas where there may be future concerns that the Partnership should be aware.

Using the data analysis from the previous SA, the co-ordination group at the end of 2009 successfully agreed their priorities for a 4 year period (2010-2014) and this has been endorsed by the Inverclyde Alliance and the Inverclyde Council Safe and Sustainable Communities Committee. The Strategic Aims are now specific, measurable and realistic, hopefully they will be achieved in the given timeframe.

The most notable assessments from the document include the fact that reported domestic abuse incidents to the Police in the Inverclyde area are decreasing whilst the national statistics for the same incidents at the same period are increasing. The affects that domestic abuse and violence have on children is also recognised in this assessment.

As Environmental Wellbeing is a crucial factor that contributes to how people feel about the communities in which they live, the Partnership will for the first time use LEAM's to measure the improvement in the environment in relation to litter and vandalism. This measure will be used in conjunction with further community consultation and engagement with community councils.

Violence, weapon carrying, aggressive behaviour, alcohol and promoting positive citizenship in young people are high priorities for the Community Safety Partnership and this Assessment provides local statistical information on these issues and the agreed strategic aims and problem solving process templates provide an indication on how these issues will be tackled by the Partnership. The culture of violence and aggressive behaviour and how services tackle it, is currently the focus of a Scottish Government test site in Inverclyde in the temporary creation of the Joint Action Group (JAG).

Further supplementary documents will be produced each year to 2014 providing reports of the success and challenges to the partnership in achieving a safer and healthier Inverclyde.

Background

In October 2009 the Inverclyde Community Safety Coordinating Group in partnership with Sixth Sense Training identified 5 broad strategic aims which will be the focus of the Community Safety Partnership from 1st April 2010 until the 31st March 2014.

Local Aims

The Strategic Assessment provides an analysis of five strategic aims impacting on community safety within Inverclyde with all five being prioritised as a 'high'.

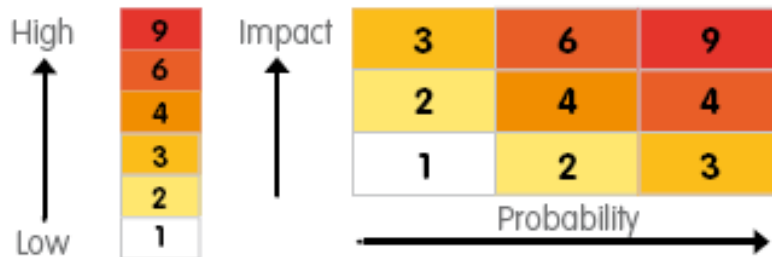
Recommendations

The Community Safety Partnership has allocated each strategic aim to a Lead Officer within the Community Safety Partnership. From this document 13 problem solving process' have been identified. Each Lead Officer is expected to feedback progress on a regular basis to the Community Safety Partnership.

Risk Assessment Methodology

In October 2009, members of the Community Safety Coordinating Group evaluated all community safety issues using a variation of the 3P-LEM Risk matrix to help determine priority within the Partnership.

Risk Matrix



National Policy Framework and Policy Context

The Single Outcome Agreement¹ (SOA) is a two year agreement (2009-11) between the partners that make up Inverclyde Alliance and the Scottish Government. The SOA identifies the priorities and issues which affect the lives of Inverclyde people, and sets outcomes which, when achieved, will improve the quality of life and wellbeing of the people who live in Inverclyde.

Community Safety Partnerships have direct links to:

National Outcome 9- We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger;

National Outcome 11- We have strong, resilient communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.

Locally the Community Safety Partnership is directly linked to Single Outcome Agreement Outcome Delivery Group 2 which deals with Social Regeneration. This group's focus is that communities are more able to identify, articulate, and take action on their needs and aspirations, but are also able to take responsibility for their communities and, accessing the opportunities available to them, bring about an improvement in the quality of community life in Inverclyde.

As well as being directly linked to the National Outcomes noted, the ODG also has links to;

National Outcome 7 - We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society.

National Outcome 15 - Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.

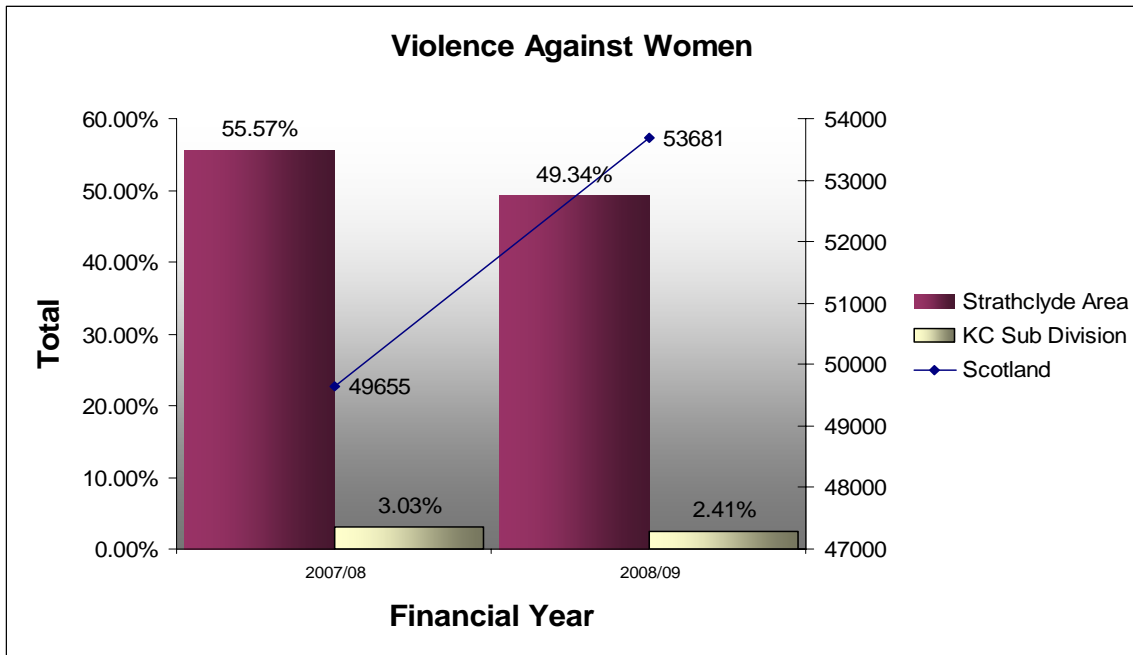
Violence against Women (and Children)

Current Picture

According to the Scottish Government² the term ‘Violence Against Women’ is defined as actions which harm or cause suffering or indignity to women and children, where those carrying out the actions are mainly men and where women and children are predominately the victims. The different forms of violence against women can affect all women regardless of their age, race, class, disability, religion or sexuality and its effects can be severe and long-lasting. The different forms of violence against women- including emotional, psychological, sexual and physical abuse, coercion and constraints- are interlinked. They have their roots in gender inequality and are therefore understood as gender-based violence³.

It should also be noted that Violence against Women can have a significant impact on children and young people. There is significant evidence of links between domestic abuse and emotional, physical and sexual abuse of children.

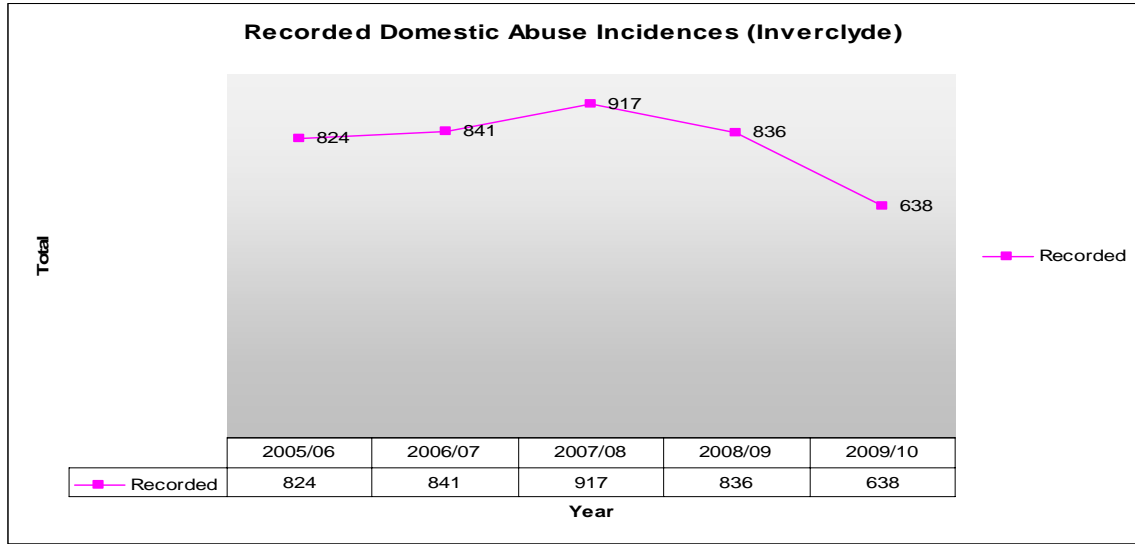
It has been reported to the police that there were 53,681 incidents of domestic abuse recorded in Scotland in the financial year of 2008/09⁴, compared to the 49,655 incidents recorded in the financial year of 2007/08. In the Strathclyde Police area there were a total of 26,488 incidents of domestic abuse recorded in the financial year of 2008/09, compared to 27,593 in the previous financial year. Within the KC Sub Division of Inverclyde there were 638 recorded incidents during 2008/09 compared to 836 in the previous year.



The above chart firstly highlights the growth in domestic abuse incidences throughout Scotland in 2008-09 (8% increase compared to the 2007-08). Strathclyde Police amounted to 56% of the Scotland total (27593) in 2007-08 which reduced to 49% of Scotland's total (26488) in 2008-09. In 2007-08

Inverclyde (KC Sub Division) accounted for 3% of the Strathclyde total (836) which decreased to 2% of the Strathclyde total in the following year (638), this reduction equates to a 24% drop in the number of incidents reported.

Within Inverclyde Strathclyde Police have recorded the following domestic abuse incidents from 2005/06:

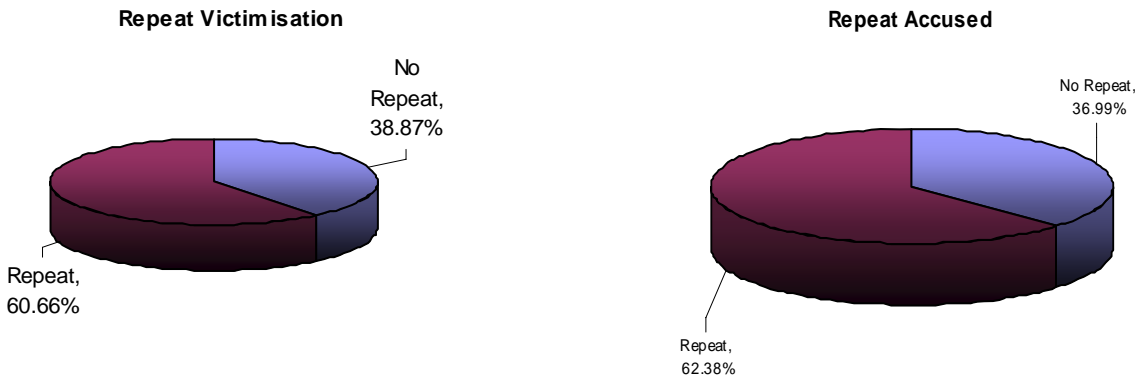


The chart above highlights the downward trend in Recorded Domestic Abuse incidents within Inverclyde.

Calls to Inverclyde Women’s Aid during the same time have been recorded as:

| | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Inverclyde Women's Aid | | | | |
| Daycentre Support | 390 | 393 | 480 | 382 |
| Telephone Advice | 198 | 230 | 142 | 242 |
| Outreach | 107 | 118 | 168 | 210 |
| Total Contacts | 695 | 741 | 790 | 834 |

From the 638 recorded incidents by Strathclyde Police in 2009 the following figures were recorded in regards to the number of repeat victimisations and number of repeat accused:

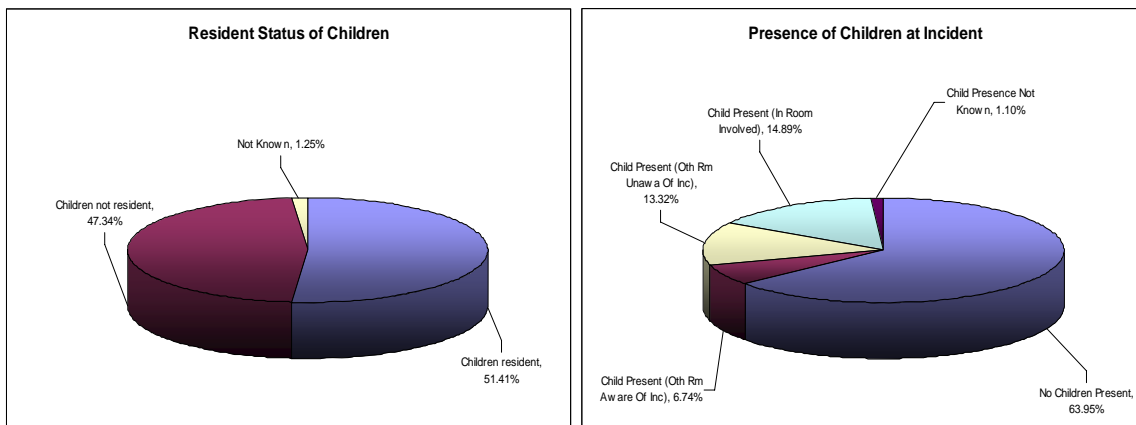


This indicates that in 60% of recorded incidences of Domestic Violence the victim has been a victim at least on two or more occasions and 62% of cases are repeat accused. 34% of repeat accused have been accused 3 or more times.

According to the Scottish Government, police forces can only identify a repeat victim if s/he has been entered onto their database. The longer the database has been in existence, the more likely that a repeat victim will be recognised as such. Police forces have maintained their databases over different periods of times and the proportion of identified repeat victims varies accordingly.

Child Protection

As stated previously violence against women has a significant impact on children and young people. Of the 638 recorded incidents in 2009 the following incidents had children present at the time. It should be noted that there may be more than one child present at an incident and in a different room, therefore the number of incidents recorded with children present may be greater than the total number of incidents:



Emerging Trends

Analysis reveals a significant decrease in police recorded domestic abuse incidents in Inverclyde in 2009/10 at a greater rate than Strathclyde Police and against an increase of domestic abuse figures across Scotland. In Inverclyde, an average of 811(2005/06 – 2009/10) incidents of domestic abuse were recorded, this still sits significantly more than the 638 recorded incidents from 2009/10.

Whilst it cannot be directly compared, during 2009/10 Inverclyde Women’s Aid recorded a combined increase of 45% in referrals to the telephone advice and outreach service offered by Inverclyde Women’s Aid, and 5.5% increase to all services offered by Inverclyde Women’s Aid.

In terms of the number of repeat victimisations and repeat accused, whilst there has been a small decrease for both repeats, these still sit above the projected target for the Inverclyde Single Outcome Agreement. Due to recording procedures it has not been

possible to accurately reflect if the decrease of recorded domestic incidents in Inverclyde has been as a result of a decrease in first time offenders or repeat offenders.

Future Issues

It is recommended by the Community Safety Partnership that the Violence Against Women MAP with support of the Lead Officer focus on:

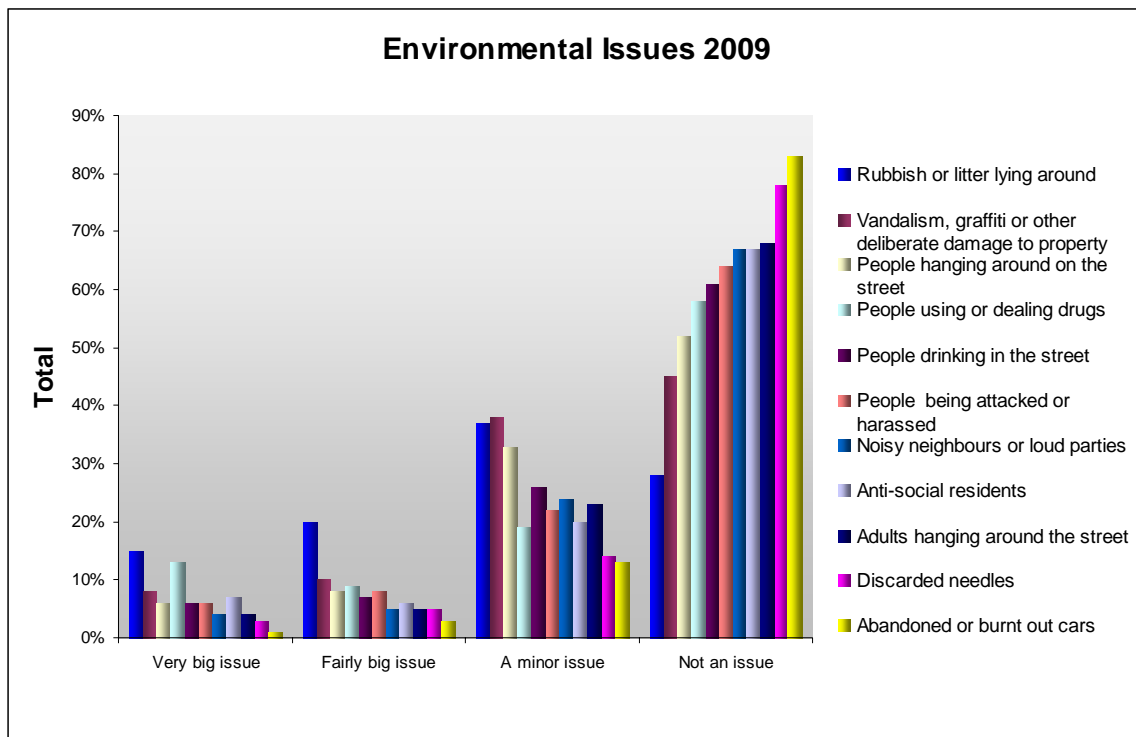
- Increasing the number of reports from repeat victims of domestic abuse
- Reducing the likelihood of perpetrators of domestic abuse becoming repeat offenders.

Improve the environmental wellbeing of our communities

Background

The cleanliness of our streets and public spaces is seen by many as a matter of concern for the various communities in Inverclyde. Whilst most members of the public in Inverclyde are satisfied with their neighbourhood, there are several studies which highlight that environmental issues such as littering and fly tipping, graffiti and dog fouling are real areas of concern for communities in Inverclyde.

Inverclyde Council has commissioned various public surveys. The Citizens Panel in 2007, 2008 and 2009 and Priority Research in 2008 have all highlighted fly tipping and littering, dog fouling and graffiti as areas of concern. In the most recent survey (Citizens Panel Winter 2009) respondents were asked to look at a variety of issues and to state how much of an issue these are in their neighbourhood. The most common issue was rubbish or litter lying around with vandalism and graffiti as another issue.



The graph above is using information from the Citizen Panel Winter 2009 Survey, this indicates that the people of Inverclyde have a very big or fairly big issue of Rubbish/Litter lying about (35%) followed by people possessing or dealing drugs (22%) and vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage to property (18%). The least concern is of Abandoned Vehicles.

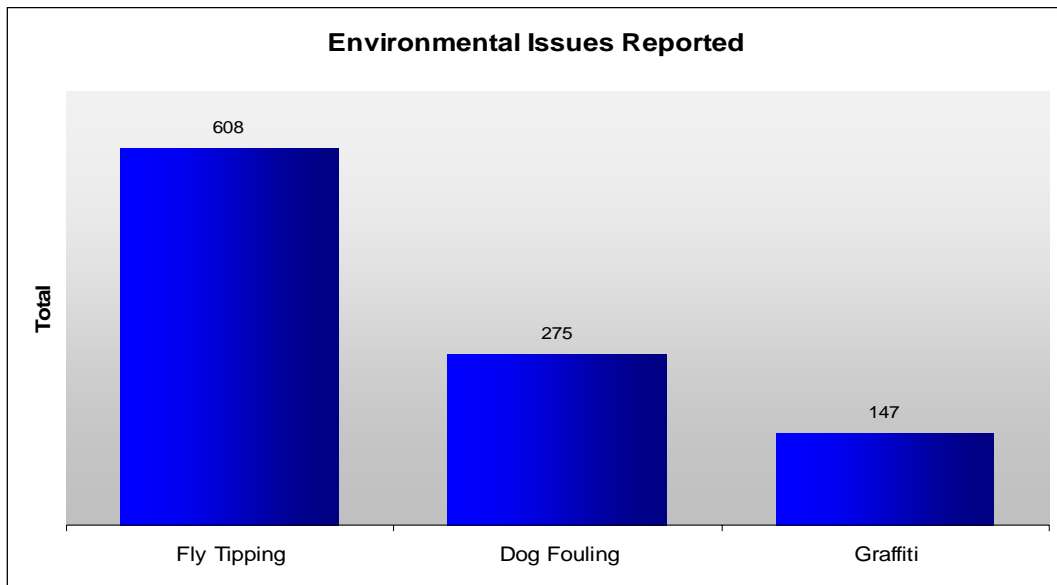
Strathclyde Police consultation data from the 6 Council Wards areas was collated during 2009. On all occasions vandalism and graffiti appeared in the top three complaints identified as local priorities.

When the Partnership were identifying the high priorities in October 2009, adopting the risk assessment matrix to issues such as graffiti, fly tipping, littering and dog fouling identified them as medium priorities. However analysis from community surveys and by looking at these issues in a wider context rather than individual 'offences', highlighted that improving the environmental wellbeing of our communities should be seen as a 'high priority'.

The standard of cleanliness also has repercussions for environmental health, and the wellbeing of communities in general. Furthermore, the importance of the Public Reassurance Policing cannot go unnoticed. Based on recent academic research, the 'Signal Crimes Perspective' (based on an idea that some criminal and disorderly incidents function as warning signals to people about the distribution of risks to their security in everyday life) identified that the way people perceive risk, worry and fear crime was shaped by various factors not just relating to the volume of crime. Signal Crimes and offences have been shown to have a disproportionate impact on individuals and change the way people behave. These offences have been commonly given as vandalism and graffiti.

Fly Tipping and Littering

In 2009/10 a total of 608 reports of fly tipping, 275 reports of dog fouling and 147 reports of graffiti were reported to Inverclyde Council (1030 total). These figures were taken from the Inverclyde Council CAPS system and were found to be the highest issues regarding environmental problems, which may also include Littering and Road Sweeping. These were also extracted from any Anti Social Behaviour calls, Environmental Services Calls and Environmental Enforcement Calls.



Analysis highlights that the area of Port Glasgow encompassing Robert Street and surrounding is extremely problematic due to regular fly tipping in and around the tenemental properties. This area receives additional patrols from Strathclyde Fire & Rescue and Inverclyde Council Safer & Inclusive Communities

Environmental Clean Up Squad in order to limit further issues of fly-tipping in the area

Emerging Trends

All Scottish local authorities now participate in a standard scheme for monitoring the cleanliness of streets and other public spaces. Known as the 'Local Environmental Audit and Management System' (LEAMS), this is now reported annually to Audit Scotland as a statutory performance indicator. It is anticipated that the Lead Officer will carry out LEAMS survey in two geographically defined areas in addition to the number of complaints raised with Inverclyde Council in relation to graffiti and dog fouling.

The target national cleanliness index set by Keep Scotland Beautiful for an 'acceptable standard' is 67 though it is anticipated that the chosen areas will not achieve this score.

However, LEAMS only focuses on litter and does not consider adverse environmental factors such as, dog fouling, graffiti, vandalism, fly-posting, overgrown areas and domestic bins out at the wrong time, it is anticipated that, as the LEAMS surveys are carried out, other priorities may be identified.

Future Issues

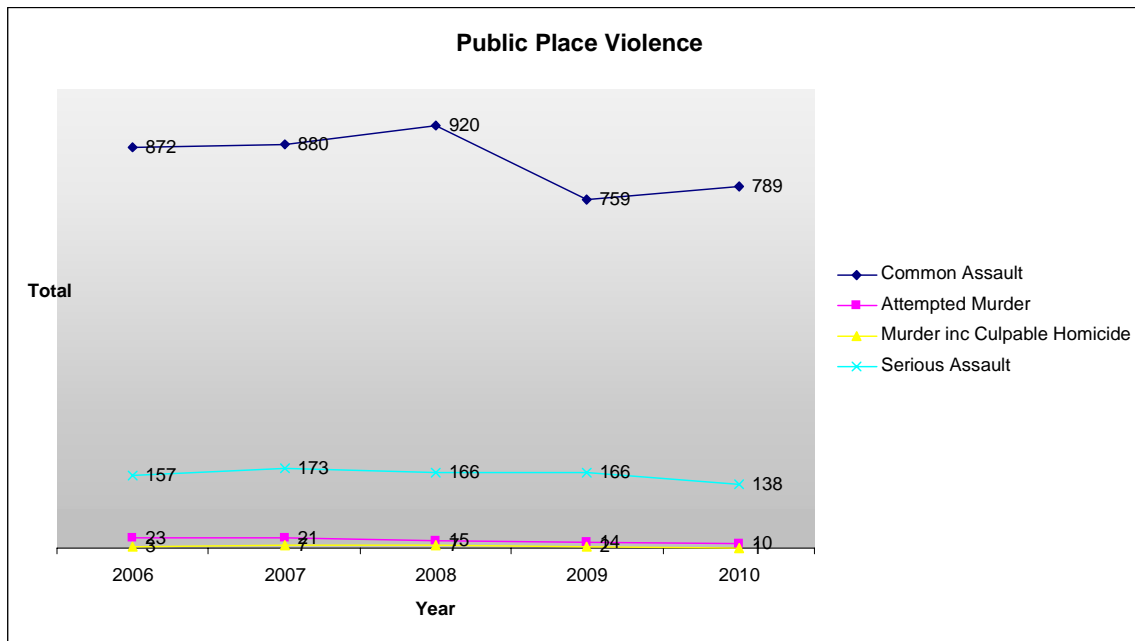
It is recommended by the Community Safety Partnership that the Lead Officer of the Environmental Wellbeing Priority focuses on:

- Establishing an Environmental Tasking and Coordinating Group.
- Identifies geographical areas of concern within the Inverclyde area to improve the Environmental Wellbeing.

Public Place Violence

Background

Whilst Police figures highlight a decrease in violent incidents across Inverclyde, there is evidence to suggest that these crimes are underreported. The chart below highlight some of the violent crimes within Inverclyde:



Alcohol misuse and problematic drinking is a significant problem within Inverclyde with far higher than average hospital admissions for alcohol misuse when compared to other areas. Strathclyde Police previously reported that 85% of people arrested for disorder related offences are under the influence of alcohol, and in about 80% of violent crime, alcohol has been a contributing factor, whether consumed by the victim, perpetrator or both.

Weapon Carrying is also seen as a problematic issue in Inverclyde. Whilst there has been a reduction in weapon carrying in 2009/10 compared to previous years, there is anecdotal evidence to suggest that members of the community still find it acceptable to carry weapons. The Scottish Government 'No Knives, Better Lives' Campaign has initiated a positive message about young people not carrying weapons.

Night Time Economy

Inverclyde Licensing Board and Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership supports a strategy aimed at making Inverclyde a safe place to live and visit. In Inverclyde there are approximately 157 premises which fall under the category of bars, pubs, clubs and fast food outlets and while such premises are scattered throughout the authority area, there are a proportion of premises clustered within the three town centres.

Whilst the vast majority of patrons consume alcohol safely in moderation and most alcohol use does not lead to violent incidents, nevertheless the availability and its misuse by a small minority can cause concern especially where crime and disorder is involved.

It is anticipated that the Violence Reduction Unit Problem Profile can identify areas with high availability of alcohol and high incidences of violence.

Emerging Trends

Whilst there has been a general decrease in violent crime in Inverclyde, there is a real need that all partners continue to work effectively and efficiently seeking new ways to ensure that violent crime does not increase.

Currently the work of the Inverclyde Joint Action Group is focusing on affecting the culture of violence in Inverclyde. Whilst the JAG are still to make a final report it is anticipated they will recommend the introduction of any programmes that can better inform the Community Safety Partnership.

It is anticipated that the Problem Profile from the Violence Reduction Unit and the report of the Joint Action Group will better inform the Community Safety Partnership about violence in Inverclyde.

Future Issues

It is recommended by the Community Safety Partnership that the Lead Officer responsible for reducing public place violence focuses on the following:

- Reducing the incidences involving weapons and knives within a predetermined area of Inverclyde based on the data from the VRU Problem Profile,
- Reducing the number of alcohol related incidents in public places,
- Reducing the incidence of public place violence in the Greenock Town Centre during the 'night time economy' period.

Youth Disorder

Background

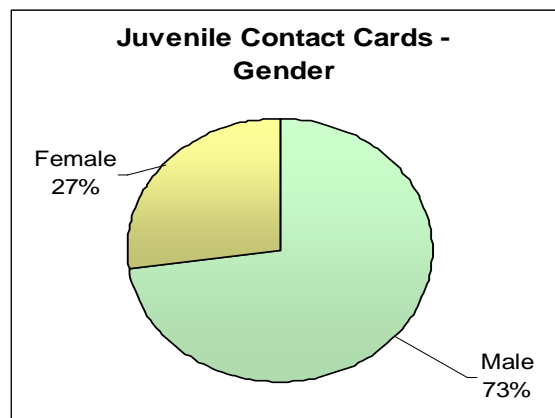
In March 2010 the annual Scottish Attitudes Survey was published by the National Centre for Social Research⁵. This report presented findings on public perceptions of antisocial behaviour and attitudes to young people. Whilst three questions were asked in relation to this, question three was “*What are people’s views about young people and their role in committing antisocial behaviour?*”

Adults tend to display concern for and about young people’. For instance, 57% disagreed that ‘the behaviour of young people is no worse than in the past’ and that 67% agreed that ‘most young people in the area are responsible and well-behaved’. The recent Scottish Government framework for preventing antisocial behaviour in Scotland, *Promoting Positive Outcomes* has as one of its key themes a focus on prevention. This focus on prevention is underpinned by education, prevention and early intervention rather than simply enforcement. However, despite multi-agency engagement through a number of agencies, a number of young people are still involved in antisocial behaviour.

Young People and risk taking appear to be a common theme throughout a number of the strategic priorities. Whether it is in regard to consumption of alcohol, being part of a troublesome youth group, or being involved in fire raising understanding young people’s attitudes towards risk appears to be a discussion point for the Community Safety Partnership.

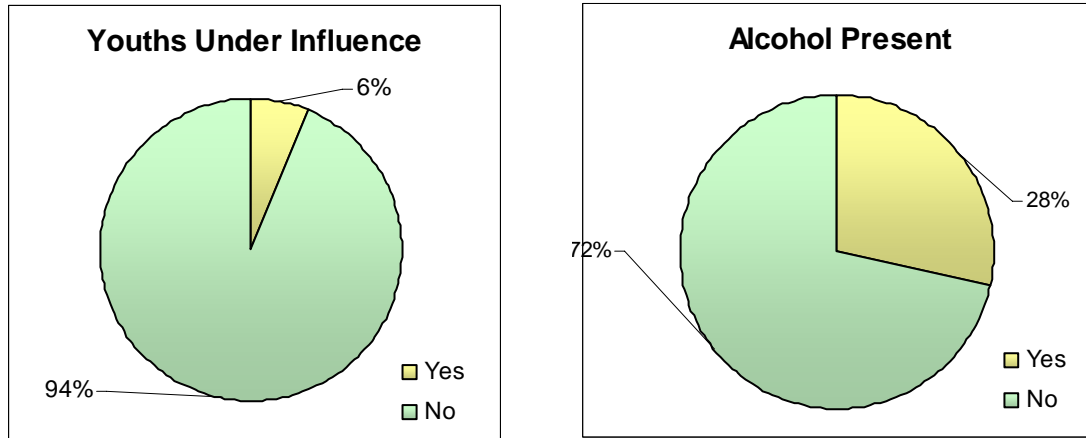
However the Community Safety Partnership has raised concern about young people and risks associated with using the internet. Understanding how young people negotiate online risk is a concern for the Community Safety Partnership. Inverclyde Community Learning and Development have expressed their concern for young people regarding their attitudes towards the use of the internet as well as their attitudes to privacy and safety.

Strathclyde Police have reported for the previous year a total of 561 Juvenile Contact Cards⁶. Of these, 408 were issued to males, 153 issued to females.



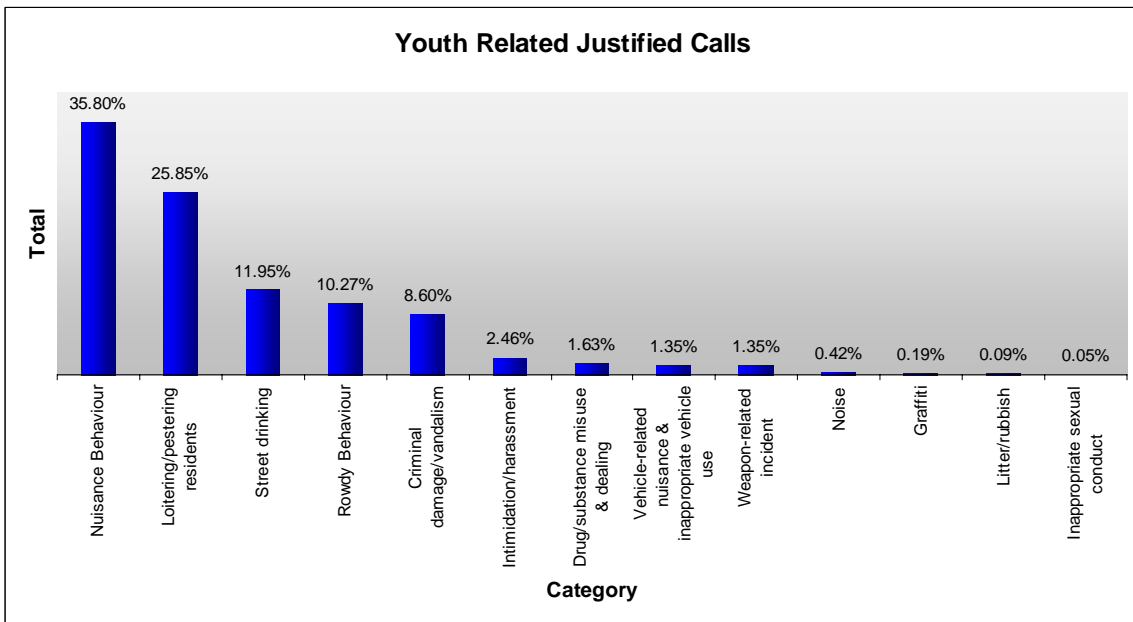
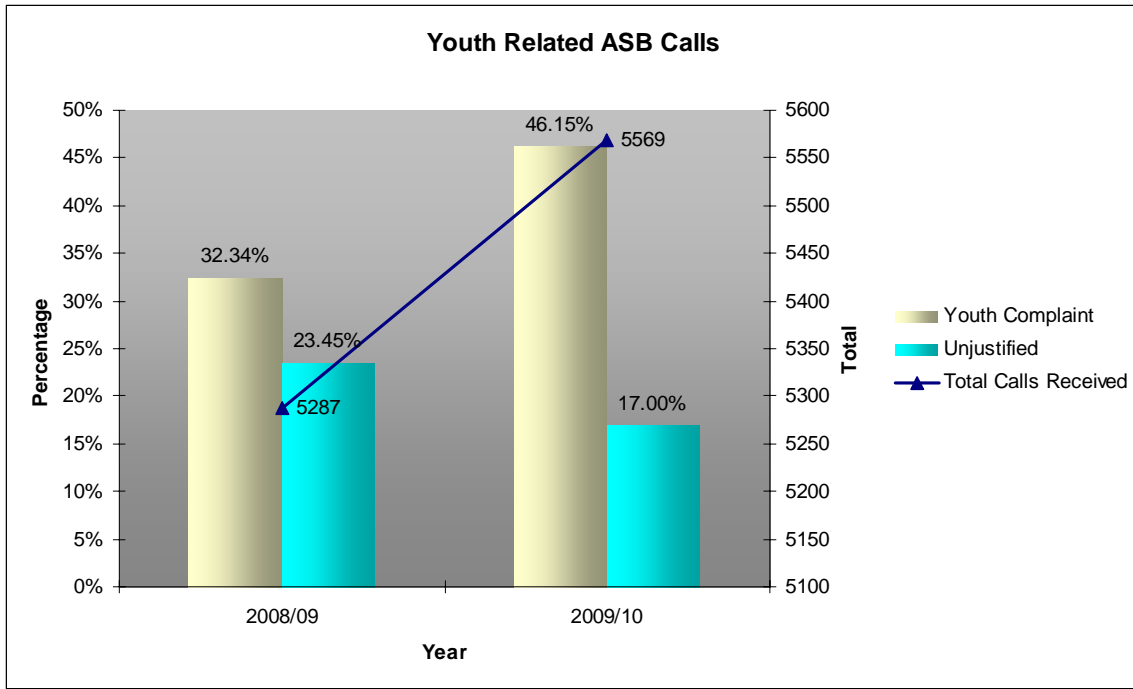
Of all the JCCs issued during the year, 34 young people were found to be under the influence of alcohol whilst 159 were found to be in situations where alcohol

was present. Compared to the previous two years, there has been a year on year decrease, in regards to JCCs issued to young people being under the influence of alcohol and situations where alcohol was present. By comparison Inverclyde Council Community Warden Service recorded 257 incidents of young people being under the influence of alcohol and situation where alcohol was present.



The charts above highlight the Juvenile Contact Cards issued for the year and those where either someone was under the influence of Alcohol (6%) or those where Alcohol was present (28%).

Inverclyde Council Community Warden Service recorded a total of 5569 antisocial behaviour calls to service between 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2010. Of the total calls, 2570 mentioned "Youths" within the complaint details; i.e. Youths Causing Annoyance, Youths Street Drinking etc. Of the 2570 complaints made to the council 2133 were marked as a justified complaint/allegation. In the previous year a total of 5287 complaints were recorded by the Community Warden Service, of which 1710 were recorded as youths causing annoyance, 401 were marked as no trace or unjustified complaint.



The first chart shows the number of calls received to the service and the percentage of those calls that were youth related and the percentage of the youth related calls that were marked as no trace or unjustified. The total of calls received has increased by 5%. The percentage of youth related calls have increased; however, the percentage of those calls that were unjustified has decreased. The second chart shows the percentage of justified youth related antisocial behaviour calls

Emerging Trends

Whilst an increase in calls to the Warden Service in 2009/10 can be attributed to the introduction of the CAPS Uniform System which can better record any incidents carried out by a young person compared to the previous system, 2010/11 will offer a fairer comparison. Therefore there is no trend analysis available. However it is anticipated that the Lead Officer will look to reduce the number of unjustified calls to the Community Warden Service as well as a reduction in youth related antisocial behaviour.

Future Issues

It is recommended by the Community Safety Partnership that the Lead Officer responsible for reducing youth disorder focuses on the following:

- Reduce the incidences of antisocial behaviour of troublesome youth groups
- Reduce the consumption of alcohol in young people
- Increase the awareness of bullying and related issues

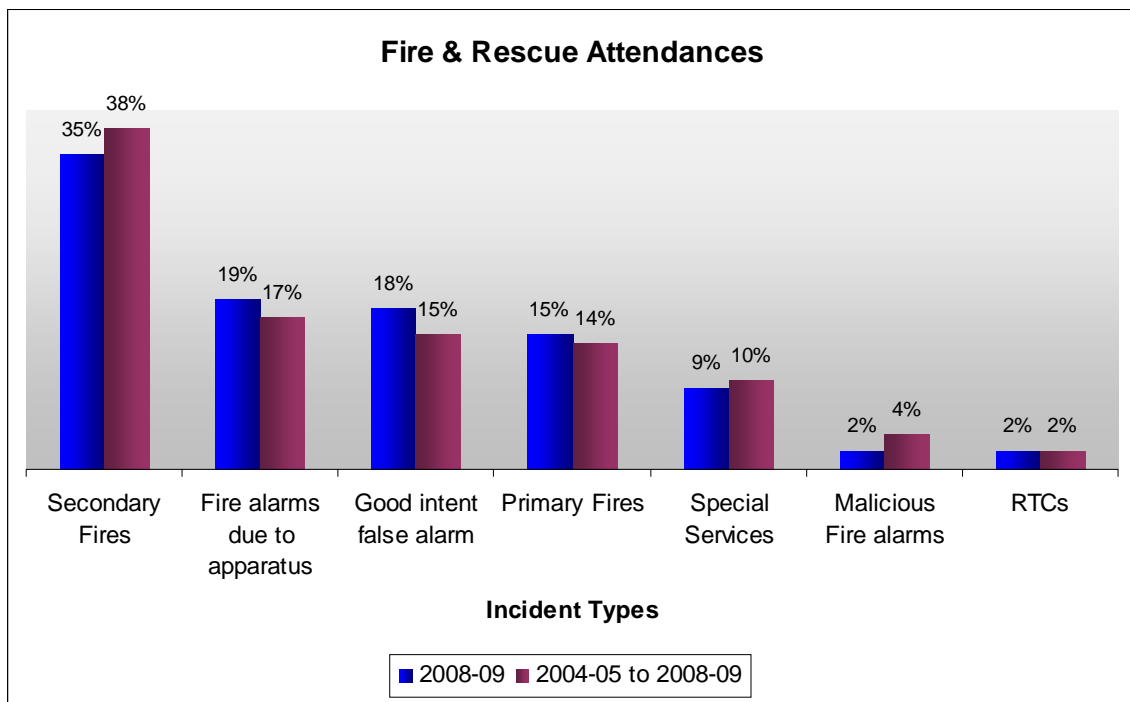
Fire Safety

Background

Fire is a constant threat to public safety, it causes death and injury damages and destroys property and can have severe social, economic and environmental consequences. Across Inverclyde the prevalence of both accidental and deliberate fire is concentrated within those areas of highest deprivation. Rates of fire, fire vandalism and consequential social, economic, health and environmental costs remain high within Inverclyde.

The vast majority of secondary fires involve refuse in bins, wheelie bins or rubbish on open ground. Almost all bin and refuse fires are deliberate and therefore preventable.

The following graph highlights the distribution of Strathclyde Fire and Rescue incidents during 2008/09 and compared with 2004/05 to 2008/09:



Fire Related Anti Social Behaviour

Fire related antisocial behaviour includes deliberate fire setting; hoax/malicious fire calls; deliberate activation of fire warning systems; fire hydrant damage and vandalism together with attacks on fire and rescue personnel.

Inverclyde had recorded 938 fire related antisocial behaviour incidents in 2008/09, predominantly involving youth fire raising. Over 70% of all deliberate fires in Inverclyde involve rubbish or refuse bins and containers or fly tipped combustible materials.

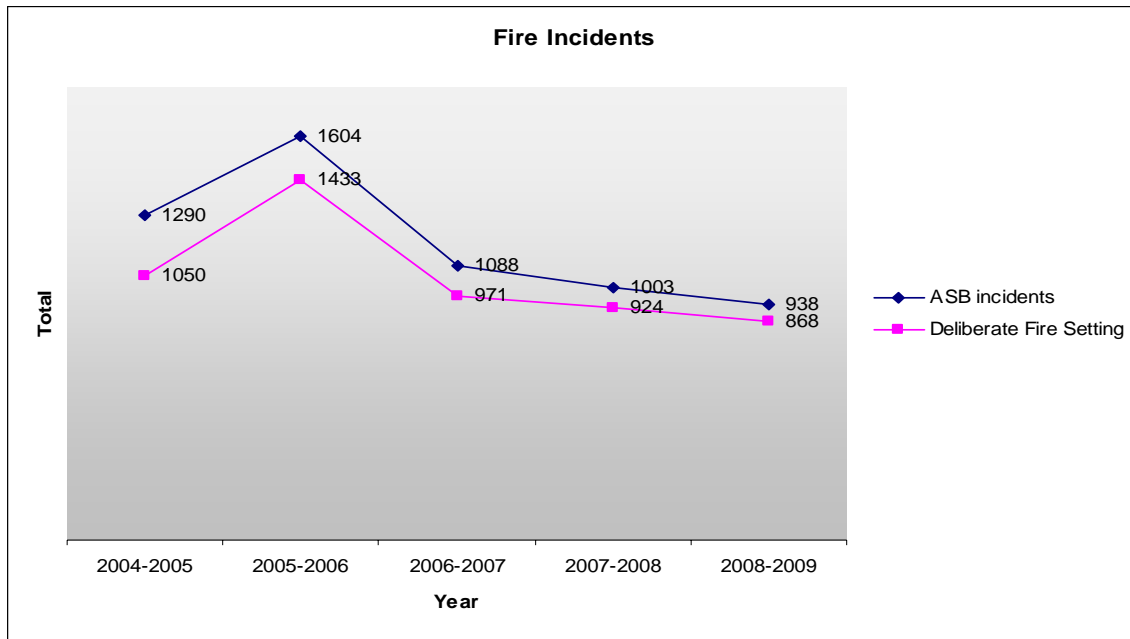
Other common targets for fire setting include unoccupied dwellings, derelict buildings, dry grass or heathland and abandoned or stolen vehicles. The number of fires involving unoccupied or surplus building is expected to rise due to adverse economic circumstances and the number of secondary fires generally increases during warm dry summers.

Deliberate fire setting

Whilst the number of deliberate fires has decreased over recent years, the levels of opportunistic fire setting mainly carried out by children and young people still account for a disproportionately high percentage of operational fire demand.

Emerging Trends

Secondary fire raising and the associated behaviour continues to be a serious concern. In Inverclyde 938 fire related antisocial behaviour incidents and 868 deliberate fire setting were recorded, predominantly involving youth fire setting. Furthermore despite improved prevention, diversion and education and a reduction in deliberate fire setting this figure remains disproportionately high in comparison to operational fire demand. Given a decreasing trend over previous years it is anticipated that there will be a reduction in both antisocial behaviour fire related incidents and deliberate fire setting but these still remain disproportionately high in comparison to other areas within Strathclyde.



Future Issues

It is recommended by the Community Safety Partnership that the Lead Officer responsible for increasing fire safety focuses on the following:

- Reduce the incidences of secondary fire raising
- Reduce the incidences of fire raising in tenemental properties

| Strategic Aim | S Aim / Ref No |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <p>To reduce Youth Disorder (under 19years) by 2% each year by 31 March 2014.</p> <p>Baseline equals 2133 This baseline is based on the number justified complaints regarding young people causing antisocial behaviour reported to Inverclyde Council Community Warden Service</p> | <p>SA 1 / ICSP /2009</p> |
| <p>To reduce Violence against Women by 31 March 2014.</p> <p>Baseline 1 equals 63.4% Baseline 2 equals 63.4% In line with the Inverclyde Single Outcome Agreement, baseline 1 is the percentage of offenders in domestic abuse incidents who are repeat offenders. A progress target of 60% is set for 2010/11.</p> <p>In line with the Inverclyde Single Outcome Agreement, baseline 2 is the percentage of victims in domestic abuse incidents who are repeat victims. A progress target of 60% is set for 2010/11.</p> | <p>SA 2 / ICSP /2009</p> |
| <p>To reduce Public Place Violence by 2% each year by 31 March 2014</p> <p>Baseline equals 938 This baseline is based on the accumulative number of murder (includes culpable homicide), attempted murder, serious assault and common assault crimes/offences within the KC sub-division in 2009/10.</p> | <p>SA 3 / ICSP /2009</p> |
| <p>To increase Fire Safety by 31 March2014</p> | <p>SA 4 / ICSP /2009</p> |
| <p>To improve the environmental well being in Inverclyde by 31 March 2014</p> <p>An overall reduction of 20% of environmental issues reported (fly tipping, dog fouling and graffiti) to Inverclyde Council in an identified area. Baseline to be confirmed when areas chosen</p> <p>Projection 2 equals 67</p> <p>An increase in the cleanliness index to an 'acceptable' LEAMS standard of 67 in an identified area.</p> | <p>SA 5 / ICSP /2009</p> |

| Problem Solving Process (PSP) | PSP / Ref No |
|---|---------------------------|
| Reduce the number of troublesome youth groups/Community Disorder | PSP 1 / ICSP/ 2010 |
| Reduce the number of underage Consumption of Alcohol | PSP 2 / ICSP/ 2010 |
| Improve/monitor recording of Bullying and Cyberbullying of children and young people living in Inverclyde. | PSP 3 / ICSP/ 2010 |
| Increase the number of reports from repeat victims of domestic abuse. | PSP 4 / ICSP/ 2010 |
| Reduce the likelihood of perpetrators of domestic abuse becoming repeat offenders | PSP 5 / ICSP/ 2010 |
| Reducing public place violence in the Greenock town centre at night. | PSP 6 / ICSP/ 2010 |
| Reducing alcohol related public place violence | PSP 7 / ICSP/ 2010 |
| Reducing incidences of knife crime in the Ward 6 area of Inverclyde. | PSP 8 / ICSP/ 2010 |
| Reduce Domestic House Fires by 10% with a particular focus on fires in tenement and other flatted property. | PSP 9/ICSP/2010 |
| Reduce Secondary fires in particular/defined areas Wards 1&2 by 3% year on year. | PSP 10/ICSP/2010 |
| Improve the Street Cleanliness Index of two areas and reduce the number of incidents of other Adverse environmental Impacts. Using the baseline LEAMS survey | PSP 11/ICSP/2010 |

References

¹ Inverclyde Alliance (2009) '*Inverclyde Alliance Single Outcome Agreement 2009-2011*' from <http://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/GetAsset.aspx?id=fAA4ADIAMwA4AHwAfABUAHIAdQBIAHwAfAAwAHwAO>

² Scottish Government (2009) '*Safer Lives: Changes Lives- A Shared Approach to Tackling Violence Against Women in Scotland*, The Scottish Government: Edinburgh.

³ ibid

⁴ Scottish Government (2009) '*Domestic abuse recorded by the Police in Scotland, 2008/09*' The Scottish Government:Edinburgh

⁵ Scottish Centre for Social Research (2010) '*Full report of findings from the Scottish Social Attitudes Survey module exploring attitudes towards antisocial behaviour in Scotland*' from <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/306258/0096148.pdf>

⁶ Juvenile Contact Cards are issued to young people under the age of 16 used to record instances where the relevant circumstances do not justify or allow for the submission of a formal report. Such instances may relate to apparently minor incidents involving nuisance or antisocial behaviour or an allegation being made regarding an offence where there is insufficient evidence to substantiate a charge or no complaint is made. It should also be noted that a young person may be referred to more than once in the same year regarding different situations. These totals count every JCC issued not the number of young people issued with a JCC.