
Report To: Education and Communities Committee **Date:** 7 May 2013

Report By: John Arthur, Head of Safer & Inclusive Communities **Report** EDUCOM/48/13/DH

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Subject: Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2013-2017

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform the Committee of the review of the Inverclyde Community Safety Strategic Assessment and seek their endorsement of this document.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 Since 2008 the Community Safety Partnership has produced 4 Strategic Assessments of Community Safety issues in Inverclyde. These were intelligence led assessments which made several recommendations for community safety in Inverclyde.
- 2.2 While many of the issues and priorities are similar to the previous reports the 2013-17 Strategic Assessment has used improved analysis, reported by the Community Analyst located within the police office. The Community Analyst now has access to both police, and Safer Communities data and has analysed both sets of information to produce a report which not only highlights the priority themes but also the specific locations, an analysis of who is likely to be causing the issues and when. This report should help to allocate resources and services into communities most affected by crime, disorder and danger. Appendix
- 2.3 In order to prioritise the data within the report, key senior officers from the Partnership convened, discussed the content and agreed to work together to impact the issues around: Alcohol and Drugs, Anti Social Behaviour, Violence, Violence against Women and Children Safety in and around Communities.
- 2.4 Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership will present this updated report to the next Outcome Delivery Group as a final document.

3.0 RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Committee:

Endorse the attached document as an evidence based and outcome focused approach to the delivery of services.

John Arthur
Head of Safer & Inclusive Communities

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Strategic Assessments replaced the annual progress report to the Scottish Government and now include data analysis of community safety issues 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, through the multi agency tasking groups.
- 4.2 Previously Strategic Assessment linked the local and national outcomes and provided evidence based approach to the Community Safety outcomes; however, either the lack of relevant data or the lack of willingness to share the data from partners prevented the previous Strategic Assessments from being able to inform future budgets and from assessing the impact of achieving agreed outcomes.
- 4.3 The aim of this document is to establish an accurate picture of current and emerging trends in the Inverclyde area and make comparisons to 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 KEY FINDINGS

- 5.1 The Strategic Assessment provides an analysis of five strategic aims requiring action which are impacting on community safety within Inverclyde with four being prioritised as a 'high'. A summary of the Key Findings is:
 - The proportion of 13 year olds who have ever had an alcoholic drink has reduced.
 - The majority of areas in Inverclyde have shown a marked decrease in hospital discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse.
 - Reported antisocial behaviour complaints to Inverclyde Council have shown an overall reduction with significant reduction in nuisance behaviour, loitering and criminal damage/vandalism.
 - Total crimes of violence have seen a significant reduction.
 - Secondary Fires have reduced significantly.

6.0 DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE

- 6.1 The establishment of a Partnership Analysis room and the relocation of the Community Analyst in the Police Office in Greenock to use current data from both Police and Safer Communities.
- 6.2 The establishment of a multi agency daily tasking group to highlight real time issues and task services and agency to action them. This provides additional support to the fortnightly Anti Social Behaviour Multi Agency Tasking And Co-ordination Group (MATAC) which will allocate tasks and report results. This group will be proactively discussing and implementing actions using statistics to determine and forecast where resources should be allocated.
- 6.3 There have also been a reviewed and updated Anti Social Behaviour Strategy and Action Plan which recognise amendments to the MATAC and data analysing.

7.0 IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Finance:

Costs will be contained within existing service provision

7.2 Personnel:

None

7.3 Legal:

None

7.4 Equalities:

When delivering services to our customers, full cognisance is taken of equality and diversity processes and procedures.

8.0 CONSULTATION

- 8.1 The Strategic Assessment has been agreed by the Community Safety Co-ordinating Group, the Outcome Delivery Group 2 and the organisations who work within the Community Engagement and Capacity Building Network of Inverclyde Alliance.

INVERCLYDE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC
ASSESSMENT REVIEW DOCUMENT
- Inverclyde Safer Together

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Strategic Assessment has been produced based on data and information from the services that make up the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) in Inverclyde.

The priorities were agreed after both qualitative and quantitative information from the partners had been analysed and risk assessed.

From 2012 the (CSP) high priorities identified are:

- Alcohol and Drugs
- Antisocial Behaviour
- Violence Against Women and Children
- Violence

The medium priorities identified are:

- Safety in and around the community including Unintentional Injuries, Primary Fires and Road Safety

The main points of interest that have arisen from the analysis includes:

- The proportion of 13 year olds who have ever had an alcoholic drink has reduced
- The majority of areas in Inverclyde have shown a marked decrease in hospital discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse
- Reported antisocial behaviour complaints to Inverclyde Council has shown an overall reduction with significant reduction in nuisance behaviour, loitering and criminal damage/vandalism
- Total number of crimes of violence has seen a reduction
- Total number of Secondary Fires has reduced

INTRODUCTION

Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has produced a joint Strategic Assessment for a number of years; this document is an updated review of the three-year plan (2012-2015). The vision for the partnership is to keep 'Inverclyde Safer Together' by challenging attitudes and changing cultures around the high priorities;

- Alcohol and Drugs
- Antisocial Behaviour
- Violence
- Violence Against Women And Children

The medium priorities are;

- Safety in and around Communities

The CSP Strategic Assessment (SA) will be used to; enhance partnership working, provide information led delivery of services, provide outcome-focused priorities, address cross cutting themes through early intervention, prevention and community engagement.

Single Outcome Agreement Priorities 2012-17

The Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) 2012-17 'Inverclyde Together'ⁱ between the Community Planning Partnership (Inverclyde Alliance) and the Scottish Government sets out the priorities which will focus the delivery of better outcomes to the people of Inverclyde through a 'Nurturing Inverclyde' approach. The Alliance vision for Inverclyde is:

'Getting it right for every Child, Citizen and Community'

The Inverclyde Alliance aims to create a confident, inclusive Inverclyde with safe and sustainable, healthy, nurtured communities, and a thriving, prosperous economy, with active citizens who are resilient, respected and responsible and able to make a positive contribution to the area.

Appendix - Inverclyde CSP Strategic Assessment- Annual Review 2013

In 2012, the Scottish Government issued new guidance for Community Planning Partners (CPP) with a number of key priorities. The most relevant one for the CSP is to make improvements to have ‘Safer and stronger communities, and reducing offending’. The outcomes and aims of this strategic assessment have links to both local and national outcomes of which the most relevant are:

National Outcome (Main Responsibility)	Local Outcome (Main Responsibility)
NO9- We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger	LO2- Communities are stronger, responsible and more able to identify, articulate and take action on their needs and aspirations to bring about an improvement in the quality of community life
NO5- Our Children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed	LO5- A positive culture change will have taken place in Inverclyde in attitudes to alcohol, resulting in fewer associated health problems, social problems and reduced crimes rates
NO6- We live longer, healthier lives	LO6- A nurturing Inverclyde gives all our children and young people the best possible start in life
NO8- We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk	LO8- Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people’s needs.
NO11- We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others	
NO15- Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people’s needs	

Table 1: National Outcomes and Local Outcomes

Issues such as the consumption of alcohol has an impact on both the national and local outcomes, and all partners agree that significantly changing the culture of alcohol will have a huge influence on all the community safety concerns in Inverclyde and Scotland.

When appropriate the Strategic Assessment will link¹ to other local and national strategic documents which will explain in detail the work that is being undertaken to tackle the issues.

Whole System Approach (incorporating Early and Effective Intervention)

Multi agency processes such as Whole Systems Approachⁱⁱ and Early and Effective Interventionⁱⁱⁱ cut across all priority themes as an intervention method to prevent further offending behaviour. This involves planning, assessing and decision making processes around young people who offend, in order that they receive the right help at the right time.

The Whole Systems Approach (WSA) was developed by the Scottish Government to work with young people involved in offending. WSA aims to employ methods to ensure that those young people under the age of 18 who need formal measures (such as compulsory supervision or prosecution) are taken through this process. It aims to agree the most effective way to meet the needs of the young person. This will support an appropriate, proportionate, and timely response for them, their families, and their communities.

Early Effective Intervention (EEI) in Inverclyde commenced in July 2011 following actions set out in “Preventing Offending - A Framework for Action (2008)”. This succeeded Inverclyde's Juvenile Intervention Group (JIG), a multi agency early intervention response to young people coming to the

¹ These links are presented at the end of the document in the form of a hyperlink relating to a specific document or appropriate web site in relation to the issue. Inclusion of these links does not imply any endorsement of the contents of these sites. Nor does it imply that the views they express are the views of Inverclyde Council.

Appendix - Inverclyde CSP Strategic Assessment- Annual Review 2013

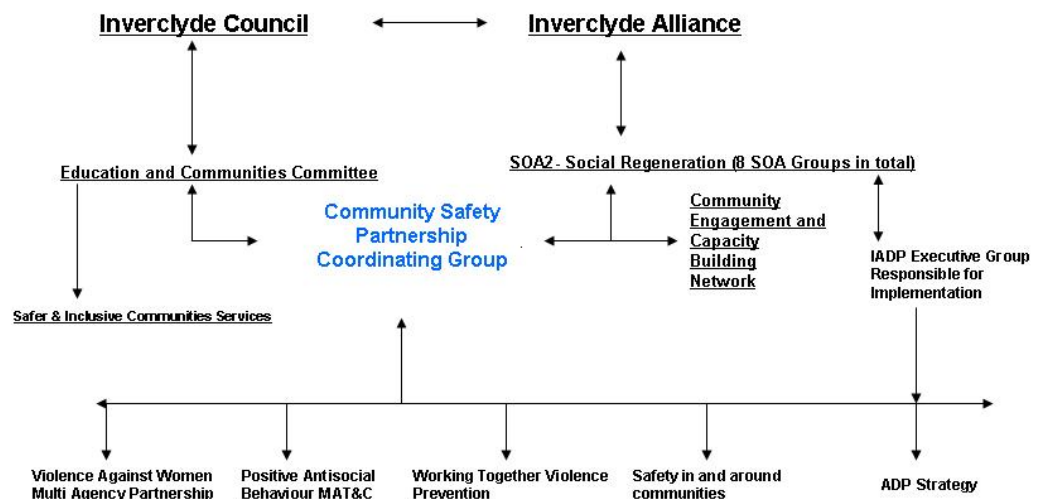
attention of the Police (not charged with an offence) or Safer Communities staff. The local EEI Group is Chaired by a representative from CHCP (Social Work), and membership consists of representation from CHCP (Health), Community Learning and Development (CLD), Education, Young Person's Alcohol Service and Safer Communities.

Governance Structure

The CSP has recently completed a self evaluation to determine the future direction, membership and training needs of its members.

The coordinating group is made up of representatives from Inverclyde Council (Safer & Inclusive Communities, Education, Culture and Corporate Policy, Environmental & Commercial Services), Inverclyde CHCP (Criminal Justice and Children & Families, Planning, Health Improvement and Commissioning and Mental Health & Addictions) Strathclyde Fire & Rescue, Strathclyde Police, and four of the larger Housing Associations. This group is governed by the SOA- Outcome Delivery Group 2.

Organisation chart



ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

INTRODUCTION

Inverclyde continues to face considerable challenges in addressing the damage alcohol and drug misuse do to the lives of individuals, families and our communities. It is only through effective partnership working across public, private and voluntary sectors with our local community that we will be able to tackle the problems created by alcohol and drug misuse in Inverclyde. Inverclyde Alcohol and Drug Partnership (ADP) has a strategic role in co-ordinating efforts to tackle this problem locally and works to reduce the harmful effects of substance misuse in order to achieve better outcomes for individuals, families and the wider community. The ADP supports local implementation of the national drug and alcohol strategies “The Road to Recovery”^{iv} (2008) and “Changing Scotland’s Relationship with Alcohol”^v (2009). The ADP strategy^{vi} and outcome framework provides a comprehensive and evidence based alcohol and drug strategy.

CURRENT PICTURE

Alcohol

The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey^{vii} 2010 (SALSUS) reports a positive shift in the behaviour of young people with respect to alcohol consumption. Between 2006 and 2010:

- The proportion of pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink fell from 53% of 13 year olds to 37% and from 84% of 15 year olds to 74%.
- The proportion of 13 year olds in Inverclyde who have ever had a proper alcoholic drink is lower than the national average (37% of 13 year olds in Inverclyde compared with 44% of 13 year olds nationally) This is a similar picture with 15 year olds in Inverclyde.
- Alcohol Related Emergency Admissions for age 16 plus (rate per population) is showing a decline when compared to the previous years.
- Alcohol Related Deaths for those aged 19 years and above is showing a steady decline and is below the 9 year average figure.
- Amongst 15 year olds, the proportion who reported purchasing alcohol from off-licenses has decreased from 28% to 17%.

Appendix - Inverclyde CSP Strategic Assessment- Annual Review 2013

- Drink/Drug Driving offences have fallen from 134 in 2007/08 to 113 2011/12.

In 2011/12, the Healthier Inverclyde Team provided approximately 150 awareness sessions in Primary and Secondary schools to approximately 3000 young people. At the same time the SALSUS results for Inverclyde has reflected a positive change in young people's choices about alcohol consumption.

NHS general acute inpatient and day case discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis has decreased overall between 2007/08 and 2011/12 (provisionally). The areas in Inverclyde which had the highest numbers of general acute inpatient and day case discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis have shown a significant reduction since 2007/08.

Alcohol related death has fallen from 38 in 2010 to 31 in 2011; this is in line with the Scotland wide figure that has also fallen over the same period.

Drugs

Inverclyde has shown a decrease in drug related offences from 1352 per 100,000 population in 2006/07 to 992 population in 2010/11. However, in relation to reported drink/drug offences, 2011/12 saw a slight increase following a 2-year decline.

In 2011, there was a reported 20 drug related deaths in Inverclyde, an increase on the previous year. Based on the 5-year average figure drug related deaths in Inverclyde is still high in comparison to other Local Authorities. Heroin and Methadone are the main causes of death followed by Amphetamines, Alcohol and Benzodiazepine. Methadone as a cause of death has increased from the previous year. The Scottish figure for Drug Related death rates by age group has indicated a rise in the number of older drug users. It is implied this would also be the same in Inverclyde.

Overall the number of hospital discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse has increased from 193 to 207 (provisional figure 2011/12) since 2010/11. However, in the majority of the geographical areas, there has been a marked decrease of people being discharged with a diagnosis of drug misuse. (SMR01)

Persistent Offenders Project (POP)

The Persistent Offenders Project is a crime reduction initiative, which employs a partnership approach to identify and focus on the most persistent offenders within the Inverclyde area whose crimes are committed in order to sustain their dependency on drugs or are related to alcohol misuse. Considerable progress has been made in reducing offending among those involved with the project. There will be further analysis of this information over the course of the year.

	Drug	Violence	Acquisitive Crime	Anti-social	RTA	Weapon Related	Other	Total Offences
Total Offending Pre POP	107	78	314	151	42	40	140	872
Offending Past 12 months	41	23	49	55	17	10	36	231
Offending Post POP	4	4	6	2	4	0	9	29

Table 2: Persistent Offenders Offences

Drugs, Alcohol, and Fires

Strathclyde Fire and Rescue statistics for April to December 2012 highlight the number of domestic house fires is relative to the same period in 2011. However, they also reported that the number of domestic house fires where alcohol/drugs is suspected to be a contributory factor has increased from 13.2% in 2011/12 to 18.1% of all dwelling fires (April-December 2012).

Further analysis undertaken has established that there are two areas in Inverclyde where there is a higher prevalence of alcohol/drugs related house fire, and these two areas show higher than average hospital discharges from alcohol/drug diagnosis.

Primary Dwelling Fires (Suspected to be under the influence of alcohol/drugs)	2009/10- actual figure and %	2010/11- actual figure and %	2011/12- actual figure and %
No	85 (59%)	90 (69%)	81 (75%)
Unknown	40 (28%)	20 (15%)	12 (11%)
Yes	19 (13%)	21 (16%)	15 (13%)
Total	144	131	108

Table 3: Primary Dwelling Fires and Alcohol

PARTNERSHIP ACTION

The Inverclyde ADP has developed a comprehensive strategy with close links to the CSP. All services and agencies are committed to reduce hazardous or at risk drinking by children and young people. There is a continued commitment to awareness raising, education programmes, police referral schemes and implementation of a range of diversionary activities. An extensive range of partnership services and actions can be found within the ADP Delivery Plan, which includes;

Police Alcohol Referral Scheme

A Police Alcohol Referral Scheme was piloted in Inverclyde and provided referrals to alcohol services for those who come into police custody where alcohol misuse has been a significant factor in their offending. Arrangements are in place for those in custody at Greenock police station to have access to alcohol services within a newly established "Safe Cell".

Persistent Offenders Project (POP)

The POP initiative delivers multi agency intervention which aims to reduce the cycle of offending. This is achieved by sharing intelligence across agencies and promoting pro-active intervention by a joint, co-located team of police and addiction workers from the Integrated Alcohol and Drug Teams. There is several experienced and qualified staff dedicated to the POP team from the addictions field. The project is linked with Social Work Criminal Justice Services, HMP Greenock and the Procurator Fiscal Service supporting diversion from/alternative to prosecution.

Appendix - Inverclyde CSP Strategic Assessment- Annual Review 2013

This initiative specifically targets persistent offenders who continually commit acquisitive crimes or acts of a violent or antisocial nature where there is a clear link between these crimes and drug or alcohol use.

Healthier Inverclyde Team

The CHCP have a Healthier Inverclyde Team (HIT) which includes the Young Persons Alcohol Team (YPAT), Drink Safe Inverclyde, Alcohol Arrest Referral Project and the Persistent Offender Partnership. HIT have an alcohol arrest referral worker, who can take referrals from the Police where people have been arrested whilst under the influence of alcohol. YPAT delivers an alcohol curriculum within every primary school and secondary school as well as a young person's counsellor. The Drink Safe Team provides alcohol awareness, education and training to local groups.

Early and Effective Interventions Group

See explanation in introduction.

Licensing Arrangements

The Child Protection Committee (CPC) and ADP support local licensing arrangements in Inverclyde as a mechanism for influencing the supply and responsible sale and consumption of alcohol, which supports harm reduction and prevention strategies across the authority.

Fire and Rescue Joint Referral Project

The project was established in response to the need to address issues around alcohol and drug use, as a significant contributory factor to high levels of fire related harm in Scotland including fire related casualties. The project supports joint referral processes between Inverclyde integrated alcohol services, Inverclyde integrated drug service, local housing providers and local Fire and Rescue Services. The project supports the delivery of: pathways for access to support in response to identified risk, the identification of fire related risk associated with alcohol and drug misuse.

FUTURE AND EMERGING TRENDS

Alcohol etc. (Scotland) Act 2010

In May 2012, the Scottish Parliament passed legislation for a minimum unit price for alcohol. However, legal challenges by alcohol bodies were made to the Court of Session and currently awaiting an outcome.

AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT

- **Continue to improve and change the culture around alcohol and drugs through improved communication and engagement with local communities.**
- **Strengthen strategic and operational links to the Alcohol and Drugs partnership to challenge and change the culture in Inverclyde around drugs and alcohol use.**
- **Work with partners to continue to deliver early intervention education to all school age children linking with the Health and Wellbeing Outcomes.**
- **Work with the Licensing Board and Forum to influence the availability of alcohol to the community.**
- **Provide targeted youth facilities at the weekend including sporting activities and town centre activities providing information on alcohol awareness.**
- **Link with national campaigns where and when appropriate.**
- **Further analysis into the areas with the highest drug/alcohol issues should be investigated to identify the causes and services directed towards these areas.**

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

INTRODUCTION

The term ‘antisocial behaviour’ (ASB) refers to a wide range of behaviours ranging from behaviour that can cause annoyance to criminal behaviour. Reductions in ASB through diversionary activities and intensive family support can improve the life chances of those at risk by encouraging them to make more constructive use of their time and addressing the underlying causes of disruptive behaviour. The framework for preventing ASB in Scotland is underpinned by “Promoting Positive Outcomes”^{viii}.

CURRENT PICTURE

Between 2009/10 and 2011/12 analysis of reported incidents of ASB to Inverclyde Council highlights an overall reduction. There have been significant reductions in nuisance behaviour (from 1151 complaints in 2009/10 to 711 in 2011/12), loitering/pestering (from 721 complaints in 2009/10 to 415 in 2011/12), and criminal damage/vandalism (from 588 complaints in 2009/10 to 322 in 2011/12).

The table below highlights Strathclyde Police antisocial behaviour related incidents, who also report reductions.

INCIDENT	FINANCIAL YEAR				
	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Consumption of Alcohol	1126	1044	931	934	807
Drunk and Incapable	182	124	122	121	98
Minor Assault	920	759	789	880	873
Vandalism	2050	1714	1510	1414	1351
Breach of the Peace	1585	1379	1183	1002	883
Threatening and Abusive Behaviour	-	-	-	279	354
BoP and Threatening and Abusive Behaviour - Total	1585	1379	1183	1281	1237
Fire Raising	110	113	90	111	94

Table 4: Strathclyde Police ASB Offences

Source: Strathclyde Police Statistical Bulletin March 2012 Table 3.1

In 2010 Police recording systems changed to separate Breach of the Peace (BOP) and Threatening and Abusive Behaviour Offences, this shows that whilst the number of BOP is decreasing the number of Threatening

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Behaviour is increasing, which was expected, however, combining the two together, and comparing it to previous year indicates a decreasing trend lower than the five year average. The current figures are again showing a reduction for the first 3 quarters of the year 2012.

Analysis for the period April to December 2012 indicates that Drunk and Incapable offences have increased by 16% against the same period in 2011; however, the "Consumption of Alcohol in a Public Place" (Inverclyde Byelaw) has remained the same.

"The Inverclyde Citizens' Panel - Autumn 2011" survey highlighted that 58% of respondents answered that ASB is not an issue in their neighbourhood, 32% said that they had noticed no reduction in ASB and 10% of respondents said that they have noticed a reduction in ASB in their neighbourhood in the last 12 months. Respondents living in the Worst 15% of Datazones were more likely to have noticed a reduction in ASB, 14% stating this, compared to 8% of respondents in the rest of Inverclyde.

PARTNERSHIP ACTION

Partnership Hub

In June 2012, a Partnership Hub was created between Inverclyde Council and Strathclyde Police, located within Greenock Police Office, to analyse information between local authority incidents and police crime for the area. A daily briefing between the two agencies allows information to be shared in respects of complaints made to both agencies from the previous day. At the same time, changes have been made to the current Multi Agency Tasking and Coordinating arrangements for Inverclyde in order to align the process with the Police National Intelligence Model. In October 2012, funding was approved by the Scottish Government Community Safety Unit to evaluate the partnership hub with findings due autumn 2013.

Joint Community Wardens/Police Patrols

Community Wardens and Strathclyde Police Officers regularly patrol the local communities where there are the highest incidences of anti social behaviour.

The joint patrols are directed using analysis of local police and local authority data. This may have had a contribution towards an improvement in people feeling safer in their communities.

Whole System Approach/ Early and Effective Intervention Group

See explanation in introduction.

FUTURE AND EMERGING TRENDS

Whilst both Inverclyde Council and Strathclyde Police have reported an overall reduction in antisocial behaviour, and more than half of the respondents in the Citizens Panel stated that Anti Social Behaviour has reduced in their community, the majority of local residents continue to highlight it as a high priority in a number of public consultation documents.

In the “Inverclyde Citizens’ Panel - Autumn 2011 Survey”, respondents frequently count rubbish or litter lying around as a very or fairly big issue followed by drug dealing and vandalism and graffiti. Similar responses were provided to the Strathclyde Police ‘Public Consultation Survey’ across the six-multi member wards.

AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT

- **An Inverclyde Antisocial Behaviour Strategy and action plan will be implemented taking cognisance of the Scottish Government strategy ‘Promoting Positive Outcomes: Working Together to Prevent Antisocial Behaviour in Scotland’**
- **Improve community engagement and capacity building on Anti Social Behaviour issues, explore how local communities can raise issues and discuss what assets are within the local community to resolve these issues.**
- **Provide intensive family support, early diversion and intervention to vulnerable groups, families and communities to improve life chances, resilient communities and reduce offending rates.**

VIOLENCE

INTRODUCTION

Serious and violent crime includes a number of different types of offences; murder, attempted murder, serious assault and robbery and assault with intent to rob.

Incident	Financial Year					Change from previous year
	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	
Murder and Attempted Murder	22	16	11	23	17	Variable (-26%)
Robbery	46	42	34	32	32	Reduced Overall
Serious Assault	166	165	138	139	98	Reduced (-29%)
Total Crimes of Violence	299	266	207	222	173	Reduced (-22%)

Table 5: Strathclyde Police Violent Crimes
Source Statistical Bulletin March 2012 Table 3.1

CURRENT PICTURE

Serious and Violent Crimes have reduced by 42% from 2007/08. In the first 3 quarters of 2012, (April to December) serious violent crime continues on a downward trend. Although Robberies has remained the same for the full financial year, the year April to December 2012 has shown a reduction from 23 to 16 crimes of robbery compared to the same period in 2011.

Analysis from 2009/10 to 2011/12 highlighted that the profile of victims and perpetrators of serious and violent crimes follow a similar pattern;

- They are mainly male
- Aged 16 to 22, this age group accounts for 26% of all victims
- The largest proportion is aged 18; the youngest reported offenders were aged 12 and 13.
- Serious assaults are more prominent than attempted murder
- Fourteen per cent of victims of serious violent crimes are repeat victims.
- Knives and “other weapons” (which tend to include sharp instruments) accounted for 37% of the weapons used followed by physical/body contact.

The average percentage of female offenders for the last three financial years is 13.6% but this is currently showing an increase based on April to December 2012 figures.

From April 1st 2012 until 31st December 2012 a total of 3191 stop searches were conducted by Police for the purposes of weapon carrying, this resulted in 87 'positive' searches.

PARTNERSHIP ACTION

Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership has always advocated early intervention and prevention methods should be implemented to change and challenge attitudes to serious violent crime. The CSP fully supports and coordinates the national "No Knives, Better Lives Campaign" (NKBL) and has done since 2009. The CSP assisted in coordinating a month long "Keeping Inverclyde Safer Together" Campaign during February 2013.

FUTURE AND EMERGING TRENDS

Victim and Offender Profiling – Predominately young males' age 18 years, although there are increasing numbers of female offenders.

In November 2012, the Cabinet Secretary for Justice announced that the Scottish Government will increase the maximum penalties for knife possession from four years to five years imprisonment.

AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT

- **Identify families who are known to commit serious violent crime in identified locations and target a multi agency response and intervention towards supporting these families.**
- **Identify the assets within communities where most violence occurs and engage with them to explore the assets within the communities and what support that they can provide.**

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

INTRODUCTION

According to the Scottish Government the term 'Violence Against Women' (VAW) 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 women and children are predominately the victims. Whilst VAW encompasses a range of gender violence and inequalities all of which are important to the CSP, the highest issues for the Inverclyde area are women affected by

- Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, within the general community or in institutions.
- Sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in the public sphere; and commercial sexual exploitation.

CURRENT PICTURE

In Scotland Domestic Abuse incidents are showing an increasing trend and statistics indicate a 7% increase compared to the previous year. Inverclyde is following the same trend with an increase in reported incidents from 775 to 950 incidents in 2011/12. Agencies have inferred that this may be an indication of a cultural change and that services are engaging with vulnerable people who now have the confidence to report domestic abuse incidents, which they previously did not.

The percentage of female victims remains high at 76% 2011/12 from 79% 2010/11; however, the percentage of male victims is showing an increase from 20% to 24%.

In 2011/12 Inverclyde CHCP (Criminal Justice & Children & Families) supported 108 children and young people as a result of experiences including domestic abuse and sexual abuse. Children referred to the Children's Reporter on non-offence (Care and Protection) grounds have increased from 496 to 518 in 2011/12. Conversely, the number of children referred to the Children's Reporter on offence grounds reduced during the same period.

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	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Children referred – non-offence - Inverclyde	527	554	451	496	518
Children referred – non-offence rate per 1,000 population - Inverclyde	37	39	32	36	38
Children referred – non-offence rate per 1,000 population – Scotland	44	43	39	37	31

Table 6: Children's Referrals Inverclyde

(Source www.SCRA.gov.uk Online Dashboard)

PARTNERSHIP ACTION

Strategic

In 2013 a local Violence Against Women Strategy^{ix} was approved by Inverclyde Council.

Family Support

Inverclyde Women's Aid was successful in obtaining Big Lottery Funding to deliver a Children Experiencing Domestic Abuse Recovery (CEDAR) project in Inverclyde. The 3-year funding commenced in April 2012 and will benefit children and young people from Inverclyde who have behavioural, emotional, and social difficulties because of experiencing Domestic Abuse.

In October 2012, the Scottish Government and Strathclyde Police agreed a funding package to roll out the ASSIST (Advocacy, Support, Safety, Information, Services, Together) Service, a specialist domestic abuse advocacy service that provides advocacy and support to victims of domestic abuse across the Strathclyde Policing Authority.

Gender Based Violence

Inverclyde Council in partnership with the Violence Reduction Unit are currently piloting the Mentors in Violence Prevention (Bystander Approach) within two Secondary Schools in Inverclyde.

There is work commencing to train male dominated workforces on the White Ribbon Campaign and the issues of gender based violence.

Engagement and Capacity Building

Inverclyde VAW MAP is committed to developing participation work in the authority area through partnership working with other local organisations. The development of participation work will ensure that local services and potential service needs are monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis and that people living within the area have their views heard.

FUTURE AND EMERGING TRENDS

Analysis has highlighted that there has been an increase in the number of reported Domestic Abuse incidents made to the Police, using third party reporting systems. Changes in technology will make reporting of domestic abuse easier but may also have an impact on other areas of controlling and abusive behaviour in relationships.

AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT

- **To continue to support the VAW MAP in achieving their aims as set out in the VAW Strategy**
- **Monitor the statistics around the increase in males affected by domestic abuse**
- **To improve linkages between the CSP and Inverclyde Child Protection Committee**

SAFETY IN AND AROUND COMMUNITIES

INTRODUCTION

This section focuses on issues of safety through unintentional injuries, protection from harm for vulnerable people and improving services to be efficient and responsive to the needs of local communities.

CURRENT PICTURE

Fires

Primary fires generally involve property and include buildings, caravans, motor vehicles, plant, and machinery. Secondary fires are often minor and include the burning of rubbish, grass and derelict properties.

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Trend
Primary Fires	303	280	223	Reduced
Percentage Deliberate Primary Fires	49.5%	52.1%	54.3%	Increased
Dwelling fires rate per 100K population - Inverclyde	179.5	165.5	136.3	Reduced
Dwelling fires rate per 100K population – Scotland	126.3	120.6	117	Reduced

Table 7: Primary Fires Inverclyde

Source: Strathclyde Fire and Rescue

Primary fires and Primary Dwelling fires throughout Inverclyde have declined over the last three financial years; this is in line with the Scottish statistics. The number of Dwelling Fires in Inverclyde has also reduced over the past three years. As noted in the Alcohol and Drugs section, while there has been a reduction in the number of Primary Dwelling Fires the number of fires where alcohol or drugs have been a contributory factor has however, increased. The most recent figures for Secondary Fires shows a reduction compared to a spike during 2010/11.

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
Number of Secondary Fires	624	900	647	Reduced from previous year
Percentage of deliberate Secondary Fires	88.1%	98.3%	98.1%	Remained similar to last year

Table 8: Secondary Fires Inverclyde

Unintentional Injuries

The term "unintentional injury" is preferred to "accidents" as the latter implies events are inevitable and unavoidable whereas a high proportion of these incidents are now regarded as being preventable.

The table below highlights that Unintentional Injuries in Inverclyde is showing a steady increase over the past 10 years. The majority of these incidences are for falls and this most prevalent in the 65+ age group.

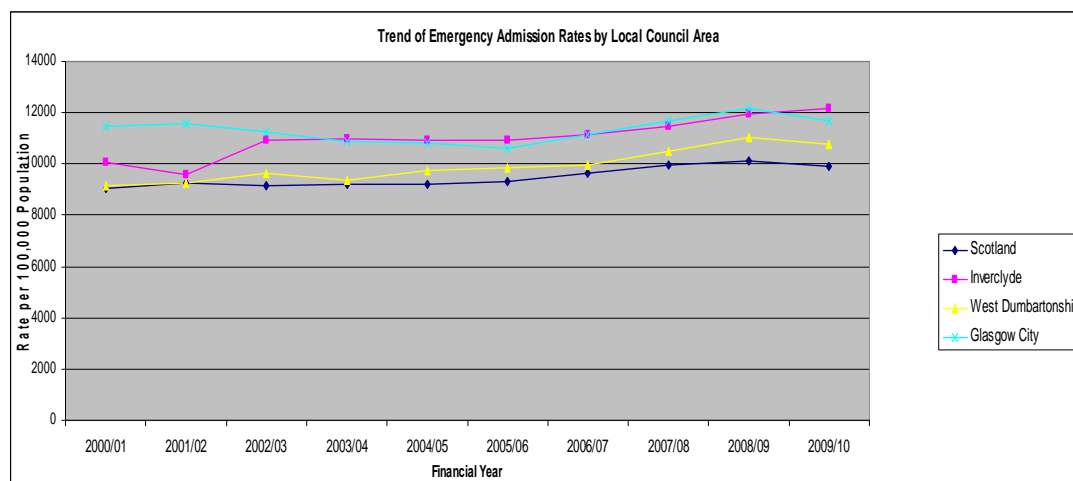


Table 9: Emergency Admissions Rates by Local Council Area

Road Safety

In 2010 the Scottish Government introduced their “Go Safe on Scotland's Roads it's everyone's Responsibility: Scotland's Road Safety Framework”.

Target	2015 Milestone % reduction	2020 target % reduction
People killed	30%	40%
People seriously injured	43%	55%
Children (aged <16) killed	35%	50%
Children (aged <16) seriously injured	50%	65%

Table 10: National Targets

The Road Safety of the West of Scotland forum produced tables and graphs during November 2012 and these highlighted that Inverclyde Council is on target to achieve the Scottish Governments milestones by 2015 for “all serious casualties” and “child serious casualties”. The following table provides the data to show that Inverclyde is also on target to meet the milestones for fatal casualties and child fatal and serious casualties.

Appendix - Inverclyde CSP Strategic Assessment- Annual Review 2013

	Baseline (Average:2004- 2008)	2015 Milestone	2020 Target	2012 (Year to Date)
All people killed	1.6	1.1	1.0	-
Children (aged < 16) killed	-	-	-	-
Children (aged <16) seriously injured	5.0	2.5	1.8	2

Table 11: Inverclyde road traffic collision; fatal casualties and child serious casualties (2012)

Road Safety West of Scotland 2012

The table below indicates that the number of Road Traffic Collisions within the Inverclyde area have been declining in the last 3 years. The statistics for April to November 2012 indicate a 26% reduction compared to the previous year (352 - 2011 to 259 - 2012).

Inverclyde	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Fatal Accidents	2	1	1
Serious Accidents	21	25	21
Slight Accidents	128	143	124
Non Injury Accidents	439	370	391
Total Accidents	590	539	537

Table 12: Inverclyde Accidents

Hate Crimes

Inverclyde does not have a large ethnic diversity and does not have a great deal of Racist Incidents, the increase that is noted below may be attributed to more effective legislation enforced for recording of racial incidents and therefore an increase can be expected. In addition, sectarian crimes have reduced over the last 5 years from a reported 98 to 20 reported incidents.

	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Total Racially Aggravated Crime	48	29	17	21	34
Racist Incidents	52	38	20	27	39
Percentage Racist incidents involving repeat victim	19	16	10	10	16
Homophobic / Transphobic Incidents	6	5	-	2	3

Table 13: Strathclyde Police Hate Crimes Recorded

Source Diversity Bulletin March 2012 Table 2.21

Bogus Crime

The numbers of Bogus Crimes reported have fallen from 17 reported incidents to 11 reported incidents 2011/12.

Housebreaking and Acquisitive Crime

Crimes of Dishonesty had increased by 7.8% between 2010/11 and 2011/12 however, figures from the first six month of 2012 indicate a 19.7% reduction compared to the same period the previous year. Therefore, crimes of dishonesty are fluctuating with little or no apparent trend. Housebreaking crimes during 2011/12 were the highest they have been since 2007/08 this could be attributed to the changes in economic climate, although motor vehicle crime has reduced over the past few years since 2008.

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	5 year average
Housebreakings inc Attempt	503	462	446	466	531	481.6
Motor Vehicle Crime	516	433	419	305	360	406.6
Total Crimes of Dishonesty	2265	2074	2014	2116	2281	2150

Table 14: Strathclyde Police Acquisitive Crimes

Counter Terrorism

In 2011, the Government delivered a major review of the Prevent strand of its counter terrorist CONTEST strategy. The Government's new Prevent Strategy was launched on 7 June 2011.

PARTNERSHIP ACTION

Inverclyde Addiction Services and Fire & Rescue have formed a partnership to target high-risk groups with drug and alcohol issues, who are potentially vulnerable to fire hazards.

Inverclyde Council has a proactive team who continually work towards achieving the Scottish Government road safety targets through early intervention and prevention with specialised learning tools that are linked to the Curriculum for Excellence.

FUTURE AND EMERGING TRENDS

Inconsistent recording of unintentional injuries occurring within and outwith the home has been an issue for Inverclyde CSP and has resulted in numerous information gaps.

The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Bill was introduced to the Scottish Parliament in January 2012 with the formation of a single Fire Service for Scotland.

The Inverclyde Local Housing Strategy 2011-2016 states that 'Inverclyde residents can enjoy their neighbourhoods' highlights that housing agencies will provide Fire and Rescue with comprehensive and regular updates on planned demolitions and construction work, enabling them to plan their service around the increased fire risks associated with empty sites and buildings.

AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Establish links to obtain current data in relation to unintentional injuries
- Strathclyde Fire and Rescue and housing association landlords to arrange home fire safety visits.

1 APPENDIX 1: DELIVERY PLAN

National Outcome	Local SOA Outcomes	Priority Theme	Key Actions	Lead Agency	Timescale (Start Date)
NO6: We live longer, healthier lives	SOA4: The health of local people is improved, combating health inequality and promoting healthy lifestyles. SOA5: A positive culture change will have taken place in Inverclyde in attitudes to alcohol, resulting in fewer associated health problems, social problems and reduced crime rates.	Alcohol and Drugs	Continue to support the ADP Delivery Plan and support it development.	Inverclyde ADP Community Safety Coordinating Group	March 2013
			Support the ADP in delivering “Inverclyde ADP Framework Outcome 5” that “Communities and individuals are safe from alcohol and drug related offending and anti-social behaviour: reducing alcohol and drug-related offending, re-offending and anti-social behaviour, including violence, acquisitive crime, drug-dealing and driving while intoxicated, will make a positive contribution in ensuring safer, stronger, happier and more resilient communities.”	Inverclyde ADP Community Safety Coordinating Group	March 2013
			Work with partners to continue to deliver early intervention education to all school age children linking with the Health and Wellbeing Outcomes.	Inverclyde ADP Community Safety Coordinating Group	March 2013
			Work with the Licensing Board and Forum to influence the availability of alcohol to the community.	Inverclyde ADP Community Safety Coordinating Group	March 2013
			Identify through improved communication and engagement with local communities the benefits and assets within their own communities, which could improve and change the culture around alcohol and drugs.	Inverclyde ADP Community Safety Coordinating Group	March 2013
			Provide targeted youth facilities at the weekend including sporting activities and town centre activities providing information on alcohol awareness.	Inverclyde ADP Community Safety Coordinating Group	March 2013

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National Outcome	Local SOA Outcomes	Priority Theme	Key Actions	Lead Agency	Timescale (Start Date)
			Link with national campaigns where and when appropriate	Community Safety Coordinating Group	March 2013
NO9: We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger	SOA2: Communities are stronger, responsible and more able to identify, articulate and take action on their needs and aspirations to bring about an improvement in the quality of community life.	Antisocial Behaviour	Develop an Inverclyde Antisocial Behaviour Strategy in conjunction with Inverclyde Council, Strathclyde Police, Strathclyde Fire & Rescue and local Registered Social Landlords	Inverclyde Council & Strathclyde Police	March 2013
			Improve community engagement on Anti Social Behaviour issues, explore how local communities can raise issues and discuss what assets are within the local community to resolve these issues.	Inverclyde Council Safer & Inclusive Communities	March 2013
			Produce an outcome based action plan for antisocial behaviour activities linked to a multi agency tasking group	Inverclyde Council & Strathclyde Police	March 2013
			Evaluate the work of the Community Safety Partnership Room within Greenock Police Office	External Partner	March 2013
			Develop a working practice in respect of the Early and Effective Interventions Group	Inverclyde CHCP	March 2013
			Continue to provide intensive family support, early diversion and intervention to vulnerable groups, families and communities to improve life chances and reduce criminal behaviour.	Inverclyde Council Safer & Inclusive Communities	March 2013
			Violence	The promotion of the No Knives, Better Lives Campaign in Inverclyde continues to promote a targeted approach in respect of awareness raising of weapon carrying, educational inputs and a general youth diversionary message.	Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership
		Identify families who are known to commit violent crime in identified locations and target a multi agency response and intervention towards supporting these families.	TBC	March 2013	
		Identify the assets within communities where most violence occurs and engage with them to explore the assets within the communities and what support that they	SOA2	March 2013	

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National Outcome	Local SOA Outcomes	Priority Theme	Key Actions	Lead Agency	Timescale (Start Date)
			can provide.		
		Violence Against Women and Children	Develop an Inverclyde Violence Against Women Strategy	Inverclyde Multi Agency Partnership	COMPLETED
			Continue to implement, monitor and review the Mentors in Violence Prevention	Inverclyde Council Education and Communities	On-going
		Safety in and around Communities	Establish links to obtain current data in relation to unintentional injuries	Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership	March 2013
			Strathclyde Fire and Rescue and Housing Associations to arrange home fire safety visits	Strathclyde Fire & Rescue	March 2013
		Partnership Accountability	Complete and agree actions from the Community Safety Partnership Self-Assessment Toolkit	Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership	April 2013

REFERENCES

- ⁱ Inverclyde Alliance Single Outcome Agreement 2012 - 17
- ⁱⁱ Scottish Government- Whole Systems Approach
- ⁱⁱⁱ Scottish Government- Early and Effective Intervention
- ^{iv} The Road to Recovery: A New Approach to Tackling Scotland's Drug Problem (Scottish Government:2008)
- ^v Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol: A Framework for Action (Scottish Government:2009)
- ^{vi} Inverclyde Alcohol and Drug Partnership Strategic Plan 2010 - 2013
- ^{vii} The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) - Inverclyde Local Reports 2010
- ^{viii} Promoting Positive Outcomes: Working Together to Prevent Antisocial Behaviour in Scotland (Scottish Government:2009)
- ^{ix} Inverclyde Violence Against Women Multi Agency Strategy 2012-17 (Inverclyde MAP)