

Community Planning Partnership

Theme Strategic Assessment Key Issues and Risk Analyses

1 SAFER & STRONGER – May 2010

1.1 Public Protection

- 1) It is recommended that Public Protection feature in the SOA given:
 1. The responsibility for managing RSOs and violent offenders.
 2. The recency of the introduction of adult protection legislation and related measures.
 3. The forthcoming child protection inspection.

1.2 Violence

- 2) Ensure implementation of the Moray Alcohol and Drug Partnership Strategy is progressed to help address the involvement of alcohol in violent crime and domestic abuse.

1.3 Road Safety

- 3) Ensure implementation of the North East Scotland Road Casualty Reduction Strategy is progressed in order to address the high proportions of casualties that are aged 16-25yrs, that are male and that occur on rural roads.
- 4) It is recommended that Road Safety feature in the SOA to help maintain focus and resources on the achievement of further casualty reductions in accordance with the new Scottish 2020 Casualty Reduction Targets.

1.4 Fire Safety

- 5) The Community Planning Partnership investigates ways of gaining access to the harder-to-reach and vulnerable groups in the community to enable Home Fire Safety Visits to be carried out. Initial steps should include the identification of channels that exist through other agencies/services, which should be utilised where possible. All information should be shared with partners to enable use across the Community Planning Partnership.
- 6) Given the high proportion of wilful secondary fires and its link to youth, further diversionary schemes should be targeted and delivered on a partnership basis as has been successfully done in the past during 2004.
- 7) Given the slight upward trend in the involvement of substance misuse in fires, the current economic climate potentially meaning people are staying in more rather than going out and the relatively low awareness of the “Alcohol – fuel for fire” and “No smoke without fire” safety messages, consider an increased effort in conveying these messages.

1.5 Home Safety

- 8) The causal factor is recorded for A&E admissions, as well as the injury type.
- 9) A full results analysis to be carried out on the Speyside Project to determine the effectiveness of the initiatives and activities implemented before rolling out across Moray. The projected rise in the pensionable aged population confers a priority on tackling falls in Moray.

1.6 Antisocial Behaviour

- 10) Identify trends and repeat incidents of noise to aid future interventions and minimise disruption to quality of life.
- 11) A full results analysis is carried out after e.g. 6 months, of the “Green Dog Walkers” and “Adopt a Street” initiatives to determine their effectiveness.

1.7 Housing, Homelessness and Fuel Poverty

- 12) Given the abolition of the Homelessness Priority Need test by 2012, the provision of affordable housing should feature in the SOA.
- 13) Given the Scottish Government’s target of eradicating fuel poverty as far as is reasonably practicable by 2016, the fuel poverty risk factors identified in the Scottish House Condition Survey and the types of housing and household in Moray, addressing fuel poverty, particularly in relation to the owner-occupier and private rented sectors, should feature in the SOA.

1.8 Social Inclusion

- 14) Addressing the high unemployment rate in 16-19yr olds should feature in the SOA.
- 15) A full results analysis is carried out on Fairer Scotland Fund projects in Moray to establish their effectiveness and potential continuation from mainstream funding.
- 16) The Equalities Forum to include members from local, Moray-based where possible, equalities groups and equality representatives from partner agencies. It should provide the link between Moray-based equalities groups and Community Planning Partnership. The Chair of the Equalities Forum should sit on the Community Engagement Group to provide an equalities perspective on Community Engagement issues and ensure appropriate consultation with equalities groups.

1.9 Community Engagement

- 17) Full results analysis to be carried out on pilot projects to determine their success and effectiveness.
- 18) A directory/register of community groups and forums to be available to all partners, perhaps through yourmoray website.
- 19) Partner coordination in relation to community engagement and some form of measurement of the changes/impact of Community Engagement activities to be introduced.

1.10 Risk Analysis

TOPIC	ISSUE	LIKELIHOOD SCORE	IMPACT SCORE	OVERALL RISK SCORE (Impact x Likelihood)
Public Protection	1) Insufficient capacity for affective management of Registered Sex Offenders and Violent Offenders residing in Moray.	3	3*	
	2) Failure to protect Vulnerable Adults	3	3	
Violence	3) Frequency of alcohol as a factor in violent crime, particularly among younger people and males.	4	3	
	4) Frequency of alcohol as a factor in domestic abuse.	4	3	
Road Safety	5) Continuing large majority of fatalities on Moray's roads are male and a significant proportion is aged 16-25yrs.	5	4	
	6) Higher than average casualty rate on rural roads and the effect this will have on achievement of casualty reduction targets 2020.	5	4	
Fire Safety	7) Lack of accessibility to hard to reach groups in Moray, especially the most vulnerable.	3	3	
	8) High occurrence of wilful secondary fires	3	3	
	9) Increasing trend of substance misuse as a factor in fires.	3	3	
Home Safety	10) High number of head injuries among under 5s – cause not recorded.	3	3	
	11) High numbers of falls among over 50s.	4	3	
Antisocial Behaviour	12) Disruption to quality of life due to noise	5	2	
Housing & Homelessness	13) Lack of affordable housing, especially one bedroom properties, to meet target of abolition of homelessness priority need test by 2012	4	3	
	14) There is an increase in fuel poverty in Moray.	4	3	
Social Inclusion	15) High unemployment among 16-19yrs olds (around 5x the working age unemployment rate).	5	4	
Community Engagement	16) Failure to engage constructively with Moray communities	2	2	
	17) No evidence of changes/impact of Community Engagement	4	3	

2 SMARTER – October 2010

2.1 Pregnancy and Birth

1) Teenage Pregnancies

- a. Although rate per 1000 is lower than the national rate, number of teenage pregnancies is increasing more rapidly than nationally.
- b. Number of live births to teenage mothers shows an increasing trend.
- c. Link with Better Health, Better Care action plan, Early Years Framework.

2) Pre-term Births

- a. Rate as % of all live births has consistently been higher in Moray than in Grampian and nationally. Considerable reduction in 2009 and 2010 but no Grampian or national figures yet available for 2010 so although 2010 Moray figure similar to 2009 Grampian & national figures, may not be the case in 2010.
- b. Research indicates a link between pre-term births and Additional Support Needs.
- c. Link with Equally Well report and Early Years Framework

2.2 Pre-School and School Years

3) Pre-School Occupancy

- a. Occupancy of pre-school education centres has fallen over last 3yrs despite a rise in number of children eligible.
- b. 22% rise in number of pre-school education places available.

4) Primary School Occupancy

- a. Rising proportion of primary schools with occupancy below 81% and 61%.
- b. Under 16 population projected to reduce
- c. Further reduction possible due to threat to RAF bases.
- d. Balance needed with statutory class size maxima, particularly in P1, and lower levels agreed between Scottish Government and COSLA.

5) Additional Support Needs

- a. Percentage of children with ASN has risen in pre-school, primary and secondary school settings.
- b. Proportion of children with ASN that have a Coordinated Support Plan (CSP) is higher than nationally.
- c. Link with Early Years Framework, Skills for Scotland Strategy, GIRFEC, Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act 2004 and 2009

6) Attainment in S5 and S6

- a. Lower than comparator authority and national averages.
- b. Strong links between educational attainment and parental skill/qualification levels.
 - i. Higher rate of lower level qualifications in Moray's working age population than nationally.
 - ii. Lower rate of higher level qualifications in Moray's working age population than nationally.

- iii. Higher than national average employment in elementary and other low-skilled occupations.
- c. Link with Curriculum for Excellence, 16+ Learning Choices, Skills for Scotland Strategy.

7) Oral Health

- a. Moray failed to meet 2008 targets for NHS Dentist registration in all 4 age groups (0-2yrs, 3-5yrs, 6-12yrs, 13-17yrs).
- b. In 2010, still not met 2008 targets despite considerable increase in NHS Dental provision in Moray.

2.3 Post-School Years

8) High out-migration of young people

- a. Leaving to attend Higher Education (HE) institutions outwith Moray due to minimal provision locally.
- b. Failure to return post-graduation due to lack of graduate level jobs and career progression opportunities.
- c. Majority of young people remaining in Moray will tend to have lower, non-degree level qualifications.

9) Low participation in Further Education

- a. Moray ranked 29th in Scotland for headcount participation in Further Education (FE).
- b. Link with Skills for Scotland Strategy.

2.4 Other Issues

10) Looked After Children Attainment

- a. Attainment is considerably lower than overall attainment.
- b. Link with Early Years Framework, Curriculum for Excellence, Children (Scotland) Act 1995, Looked After Children and Young People: We Can and Must Do Better.

11) Child Protection

- a. Follow-up HMIE inspection in June 2009 noted improvements and new measures but further work needed.
- b. Second follow-up inspection due in late 2011/early 2012.

2.5 Risk Analysis

TOPIC	ISSUE	LIKELIHOOD SCORE	IMPACT SCORE	OVERALL RISK SCORE (Impact x Likelihood)
Pregnancy & Birth	18) Rising Teenage Pregnancies	4	3	
	19) Higher than average rate of Pre-Term Births	4	3	
Pre-School & School Years	20) Falling Pre-School Occupancy	3	2	
	21) Falling Primary School Occupancy	5	2	
	22) Rising Additional Support Needs	3	2	
	23) Lower than comparator and national Attainment at S5 & S6	3	2	
	24) Oral Health – Child registrations with NHS Dentists	4	3	
Post-School Years	25) High Out-Migration of Young People	5	4	
	26) Low participation in Further Education	3	2	
Other Issues	27) Looked After Children Attainment	4	3	
	28) Child Protection	4	2	

3 GREENER – March 2011

3.1 Moray's Environment

3.1.1 Natural Environment

- Apparent low uptake of some Rural Development funding streams
 - Food processing, Marketing and Co-operation Grant Scheme: Moray, 4 projects, £650,000; Aberdeenshire, 17 projects, £3.5 million.
 - Forestry Commission Challenge Funds: Moray, 2 applications, 1 successful since withdrawn; Aberdeen City & Aberdeenshire made good use of funds for variety of projects.
 - Rural Development Contracts: Rural Priorities – Moray's uptake approx 20% of Grampian. By area Moray accounts for about 26%, by population about 16%.

3.2 People and the Environment

3.2.1 Public Opinion

- Reduction in concern for and understanding of Climate Change
 - % concerned about Climate Change (nationally) reduced from 82% in 2006 to 67% in 2009.
 - Understanding of Climate Change (nationally) reduced – % that know little or nothing risen from 31% to 46%; % know fair amount or a lot fallen from 69% to 50%.

3.2.2 Ecotourism

- Moray's potential as a tourist destination is not being maximised
 - Dolphin-watching – Tourist providers in Moray receive 14.2% of dolphin tourist expenditure, compared with 61.3% in Highland.
- Green Tourism Business Scheme membership lower per capita than other areas.
 - Moray – number of businesses per 10,000 population is 2.2%.
 - Highland – number of businesses per 10,000 population is 7.2%.

3.3 Transportation

3.3.1 Sustainable Transport

- Development of bio-ethanol from whisky residue for greener fuel for heavy vehicles.
 - Project being developed through the Biofuels Business Programme
 - Being the heart of Scottish Whisky country, the development provides Moray with a great opportunity to capitalize on a potential new environmentally-friendly product.
 - From table 14 on p.86, the average percentage HGV traffic volume on the ten roads listed is about 11%.

3.3.2 Active Travel

- A high proportion of short journeys to work are by car.
 - 68% of all journeys to work in Elgin are less than 2km and 75% are less than 5km.
 - More than 1/3 of all car trips are for journeys of less than 3km.

- Implementation of Moray Core Paths Plan following approval by committee.
 - Council Budget savings are likely to have a major impact on the progress of carrying out works on the paths to link up the network and upgrade and maintain them.
 - The safety and usability of the Core Paths Network is therefore likely to be compromised by budget savings.

3.4 Waste

- Waste Disposal Reduction Targets in accordance with the Zero Waste Plan
 - 50% recycling/composting by 2013 (SG target)
 - 50% recycling/composting by 2015 (EU target)
 - 60% recycling/composting by 2020 (SG target)
 - 70% recycling/composting by weight and carbon metric by 2025 (SG target)
 - Potential financial penalties for non-achievement – still awaiting confirmation
 - Landfill Tax, currently £48 per tonne, to rise by £8 per year.

3.5 Climate Change

3.5.1 Carbon Management and Energy Efficiency

- Carbon Reduction Commitment requirements
 - Requires the purchase of allowances based on tonnes of CO₂ emitted, price per tonne CO₂ still to be confirmed (intent prior to Spending Review in Oct 2010 was a fixed price of £12 per tonne).
 - Scheme is a legal requirement with significant financial penalties for non-compliance.
- Uptake of funding, support and advice available to individuals, communities and businesses regarding carbon emission reduction.
- Increased energy consumption in industrial and commercial sector
 - Per capita CO₂ emission estimates for industrial & commercial sector
 - 50% higher than nationally (5.7kt compared with 3.8kt)
 - Risen by 0.3kt 2005 to 2008.
 - Energy consumption in industrial & commercial sector risen by 6% from 2005 to 2008, compared with a 6.7% reduction nationally.
 - Energy consumption in domestic sector fallen by 1.5% compared with 5.4% nationally.
- Lower energy efficiency in private sector dwellings
 - 63% of dwellings in Moray rated poor (0-2) or moderate (3-6) on National Home Energy Rating scale, compare with 48% nationally.
 - 52% of private sector dwellings in Moray rated 0-5 compared with 27% of public sector dwellings. National equivalents are 37% and 18% respectively.

3.5.2 Renewable Energy

- Opportunities related to Offshore Wind developments
 - Moray Offshore Renewables development – 260 turbines
 - Beatrice Offshore Wind Farm Ltd – 184 turbines
 - Expansion of Buckie Harbour to enable support and servicing of offshore energy sector
- Exploration of potential for biomass heating systems

- Renewable Heat Incentive means biomass heating results in income, repaying capital cost of boiler system in about 2yrs.

3.5.3 Flood Alleviation

- Maintain momentum for the Forres (Findhorn & Pilmuir) FAS due to funding uncertainties
 - £6 million spent to date on Forres (Findhorn & Pilmuir) FAS
 - Government grant funding uncertain at this time, under review.

3.6 Risk Analysis

TOPIC	ISSUE	LIKELIHOOD SCORE	IMPACT SCORE	OVERALL RISK SCORE (Impact x Likelihood)
Moray's Environment	29) Community Planning Partnership has no Sustainable Construction Policy	2	2	
People & the Environment	30) Reduction in concern for and understanding of Climate Change in general public	3	3	
	31) Moray's potential as a tourist destination not being maximised	3	2	
Transportation	32) High proportion of short journeys to work are by car	4	4	
	33) Delays to progression of Moray Core Paths Plan	4	3	
Waste	34) Non-achievement of Waste Reduction targets in accordance with Zero Waste Plan	2	2	
Climate Change	35) Carbon Reduction Commitment requirements	3	4	
	36) Low uptake of funding, support and advice available to individuals, communities and businesses in relation to carbon emission reduction	2	2	
	37) Increased energy consumption of industrial and commercial sector	3	2	
	38) Low uptake of energy efficiency measures in private sector dwellings	4	4	
	39) Not optimising opportunities re: renewable energies, in particular Offshore Wind developments and associated industries	2	3	
	40) Funding uncertainties regarding Flood Alleviation Schemes, particularly Forres (Findhorn & Pilmuir) FAS	3	5	
	41) Procurement practices do not meet sustainable environmental objectives.	2	2	

4 HEALTHIER – July 2011

4.1 Immunisation

- 1) MMR2 uptake
 - a. Moray below 95% NHS Grampian target level though higher than Grampian and national averages
 - b. One factor is entry into immunisation programme of non-UK national children
- 2) HPV Vaccine complete course uptake
 - a. Under 90% WHO recommended uptake rate, lower than Grampian & national averages, biggest drop in uptake from 2008/09 to 2009/10
- 3) Seasonal Flu Vaccine uptake in At-risk under 65s
 - a. Below target uptake

4.2 Healthy Weight

- 4) Increasing overweight/obesity
 - a. Limited stats but likely if in line with Grampian and Scotland

4.3 Oral Health

- 5) Dentists
 - a. Despite increases, still lower than national rate of GDS dentists per 100,000 population
- 6) Children
 - a. Below target registrations, particularly 0-2yr olds
 - b. Below target for P7s with no sign of tooth decay, from NDIP Basic Inspection findings
- 7) Adults
 - a. Very low registration rates – below target for 65-74yr olds and 75yrs+
 - b. Rising rate per 100,000 population of oral cancer, males and females
- 8) Older People
 - a. Considerable projected rise in required domiciliary dental visits

4.4 Sexual Health

- 9) Sexually Transmitted Infections
 - a. Rising number and rate of Chlamydia, particularly in females under 25yrs
 - b. Worsening knowledge of HIV in school pupils
- 10) Sexual Activity
 - a. Higher proportion of older male pupils had sex than Grampian
 - b. Higher proportion of younger female pupils had sex than Grampian
 - c. Reduction in % pupils using contraception regularly

11) Teenage Pregnancy

- a. Increasing rate for 15-17yr olds
- b. Increasing abortion rate for women aged under 20yrs

4.5 Substance Misuse

12) Smoking

- a. Higher rate at 1st antenatal booking than Grampian and Scotland. Sharp rise 2008 to 2009
- b. Higher rate of lung cancer in 35-69yr old females than in Grampian and Scotland

13) Alcohol

- a. Slightly higher consumption in 13 & 15yr olds than Grampian
- b. Sharp rise on alcohol-related deaths in females 2007 to 2009, now higher than Grampian and Scotland

14) Drugs

- a. Increase in clients waiting more than 3 weeks from date care plan agreed to treatment start
- b. Increasing trend in rate of general acute inpatient discharges with diagnosis of drug misuse
- c. Rising number of drug-related deaths
- d. Of individuals who reported injecting in previous month, smaller proportion tested for blood-borne viruses than nationally

4.6 Mental Health

15) Antidepressant use

- a. Rate increased and by considerably more than Grampian and Scotland

16) Suicide

- a. Higher rate in Moray than Grampian and Scotland
- b. Higher for males than females but fallen recent years in males, risen in females

4.7 Unscheduled Care

17) A&E attendances

- a. Higher rate than Grampian
- b. Attendances at Minor Injury Units had fallen overall. (Aberdeenshire A&E attendance rate very low due to high attendance at MIUs).

18) Unintentional Injury

- a. Falls main cause of emergency admission for unintentional injury in under 15s, 65-74yr olds and 75yrs+.
- b. 40% of deaths due to unintentional injury are due to falls, Nearly 90% of those are 75yrs+.

4.8 Long-term Conditions

19) Prevalence

- a. Diabetes increasing, higher than Grampian and Scotland
- b. Hypertension rising, higher than Grampian and Scotland

4.9 Care for the Elderly

20) Services

- a. Capacity to meet growth in demand due to increasing older population
- b. Capacity to allow continued progression of shifting the balance of care programme
- c. Integrated working to improve patient pathways, increase efficiencies

21) Workforce issues

- a. Training needs to meet changing requirements of service provision
- b. Increase in workforce size to enable continued progression of shifting the balance of care programme

22) Dementia Services

- a. Provision of specialist dementia day opportunities
- b. Respite options and availability for carers of dementia patients (and all carers)