

Community Profile

Cullen

Buckie ASG/LMG



**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**

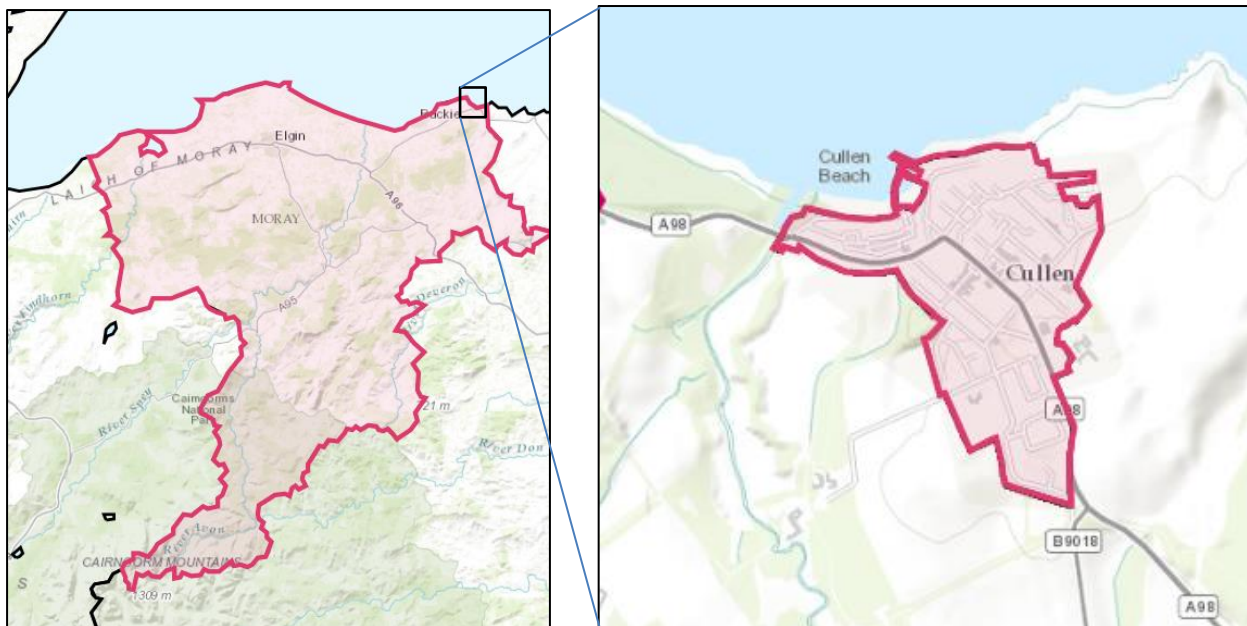




Cullen

Area profile

Cullen has a long history. A contemporary document mentions that the then king of Scotland, King Indulf, was killed in the Battle of the Bards near Cullen in 962 AD. Cullen has been a fishing village for at least 500 years. The present harbour was completed in 1834 and is now mostly used by pleasure craft. The village today is dominated by the viaduct cutting through it. The viaduct carried rail traffic between 1886 and 1968 but is now part of a footpath and cycle network going to Portknockie and on along the coast. Cullen is famous for Cullen Skink (soup made from smoked haddock, milk, potato and onion)



Corporate Policy Unit
The Moray Council
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1 Population Structure

1.1 Age profile

- Cullen had a population of 1,475 in 2011¹, which is an increase of 11% from 1,327 people who lived in the village in 2001. The population increase in Cullen is significantly higher than the increase over the same period for Moray (7.3%) and Scotland (4.6%).
- The age profile of Cullen shows the median age² for males was 44 and for females was 51 which is four and nine years respectively higher than the national averages. The median ages for both male and female were also 44 and 51 respectively at the 2001 census.

The much higher median age for females can be explained by two factors:-

- I. An older demographic in Cullen. Cullen has 13.1% more over-45s (all sexes) than Moray. Women on average live longer than men, and Cullen has more women who are over 45 than men.
- II. There are fewer (10.7% less) females under 45 than males in Cullen. The under 45 populations are relatively small (365 males 326 females) and the difference in size can be explained by chance variation.

Table 1 Age structure of Cullen³

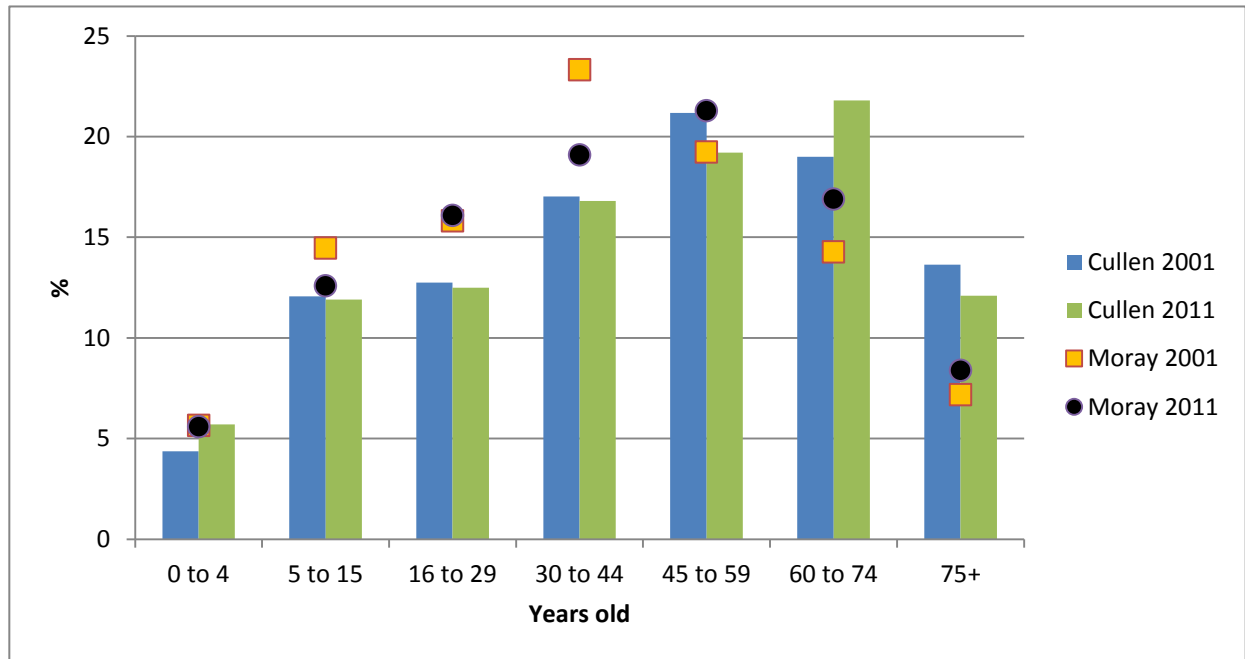
Age	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
% 0 to 4 years old	5.7	5.6	5.5
% 5 to 15 years old	11.9	12.6	11.8
% 16 to 29 years old	12.5	16.1	18.5
% 30 to 44 years old	16.8	19.1	20.0
% 45 to 59 years old	19.2	21.3	21.1
% 60 to 74 years old	21.8	16.9	15.5
% 75 years old and over	12.1	8.4	7.7

¹ 2011 census

² The median age is the age in the middle of the sorted ages. Roughly, there are an equal number of people above and below the median age.

³ 2011 census

Figure 1: Population profile of Cullen and Moray at the 2001 and 2011 censuses



- Table 1 above shows that, in 2011, the population structure of Cullen had proportionally more older-people (and a lower proportion of young people) than Moray and Scotland, 53.1% are 45 and over, which is much higher than Moray (46.6%) and Scotland (44.3%).
- Both locally and nationally the over 60s population showed an increase between the two census dates. As mentioned above the Cullen population as a whole increased 11% and the older population increased the most. Table 2 below shows that the percentage of 2011 population who were over 60 had increased (1.3%) from 2001; and also that, in 2011 Cullen had a larger proportion of its population over sixty (8.6% more) than Moray and (10.7%) more than Scotland.

Table 2 Over-Sixties in 2001 and 2011

Age	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
% over sixty 2001	32.6	21.5	21.1
% over sixty 2011	33.9	25.3	23.2

- Although the over-60s shows an increase, the proportion of over-75s fell slightly (the actual numbers remained about the same with 181 in 2001 and 179 in 2011). This may mean that some over-75s are moving out of the area to more sheltered accommodation.

- Table 1 also shows a large difference between the percentages of 16-29 year olds in the 2011 Cullen population compared to Moray and Scotland, with Cullen being significantly lower. Between 2001 and 2011 in Cullen the proportion of 16-29 year-olds remained fairly constant (table 3 below) compared to an increase within this age group in both Moray and Scotland.

Table 3 16-29 year old in 2001 and 2011

Age	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
% 16-29 years old 2001	12.7	15.8	17.5
% 16-29 years old 2011	12.5	16.1	18.5

- The trends of the two censuses indicate that the population of Moray is getting older while the percentage of young people staying in the area after leaving school is slightly improving, although it remains about the same in Cullen. The reason for the increasing over-sixty demographic is thought to be that people are living longer and that there are people moving to Cullen to retire. In Cullen, the increase in the percentage of older people is higher than for Moray and the relative population percentage continues to climb at a higher rate.
- The Scottish Government have predicted large rises in spending on health and social care for the elderly (rising from £4.5 billion in 2011/12 to £8 billion in 2031⁴) due to the higher percentage rise in the numbers of over 60s in comparison to those in younger age brackets. Hence, for a relatively older population in Cullen, spending is expected to increase proportionately.

⁴ http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2014/nr_140206_reshaping_care.pdf

1.2 Marital Status

Table 4 Marital Status⁵

Marital status	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 16 and over	1,216	76,251	4,379,072
% Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	25.2	28.8	35.4
% Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	53	51.8	45.4
% Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2.6	3.1	3.2
% Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	9	8.5	8.2
% Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	10.3	7.9	7.8

- A higher proportion of residents in Cullen are married or in a civil partnership compared with the rest of Moray much higher than Scotland.
- There are relatively more widows, widowers, or surviving partners in Cullen than for Moray or Scotland (2.4% and 2.5% more respectively). This is possibly due to the relatively older population in Cullen.

⁵ 2011 census

2 Identity

2.1 Ethnicity

Table 5 Ethnicity⁶

Ethnicity	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,475	93,295	5,295,403
% White - Scottish	83.3	77.7	84.0
% White - Other British	13.9	18.0	7.9
% White - Irish	0.3	0.5	1.0
% White - Polish	0.1	1.1	1.2
% White - Other	1.5	1.7	2.0
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.2	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.8	0.5	1.3
Percentage of households where not all persons are in same ethnic group category	12.1	14.5	10.6

- Cullen has a higher proportion of white Scottish residents compared with the rest of Moray.
- Around 14% of residents in Cullen are white Other British, which is 6% higher than the National figure but 4% lower than Moray as a whole. Moray's much higher rate than the national figure is thought to be partly attributable to the current Army Barracks at Kinloss and the RAF base at Lossiemouth. However under 4% of employed people in Cullen work in public administration or Defence (see section 4.2) which is 8% and 3% respectively lower than Moray and Scotland. Hence the presence of the military bases is not thought to be the major reason for the relatively high percentage of "Other British". As mentioned in section 1.1 above Cullen has a much higher proportion of people aged 60 or over than Moray.
- Cullen is predominately white. Around 1% of the population are non-white.

⁶ 2011 census

2.2 Country of Birth

Table 6 Country of birth ⁷

Country of birth	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,475	93,295	5,295,403
% Scotland	82	75.4	83.3
% England	13.8	17.8	8.7
% Wales	0.4	0.9	0.3
% Northern Ireland	0.3	0.7	0.7
% Republic of Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.4
% Other EU countries (inc UK part not specified)	1.4	2.9	2.6
% Other countries	1.9	2.1	4

- In total, Cullen has 96.5% British born residents compared to 94.8% in Moray and 93% in Scotland.
- The proportion of the Cullen population who are English (13.8%) is much higher than the Scottish figure (8.7%) but lower than the Moray figure (17.8%).
- Inward migration to Cullen from outside the British Isles is less than for Moray and much less than for Scotland.

⁷ 2011 census

2.3 Religion

Table 7 Religion⁸

Religion	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,475	93,295	5,295,403
% Church of Scotland	40.5	34.0	32.4
% Roman Catholic	3.7	6.6	15.9
% Other Christian	12.8	9.4	5.5
% Muslim	-	0.3	1.4
% Other religions	0.6	0.9	1.1
% No religion	35.5	41.2	36.7
% Not stated	6.8	7.7	7.0

- Cullen has a higher proportion of people who stated that they have a religious belief at the 2011 census than Moray or Scotland (57.6% in Cullen against 51.2% and 56.3% in Moray and Scotland respectively).
- Moray has a low proportion of Roman Catholics compared with Scotland⁹ and there are even fewer proportionally in Cullen.
- Cullen has a higher rate than Moray and more than twice the Scottish rate of those stating their religious beliefs as “Other Christian”. A high proportion of English-born residents in relation to Scotland may explain at least part of this.

⁸ 2011 census

⁹ Most of the Roman Catholics in Scotland stay in the west of Scotland and in particular Glasgow and the western isles.

2.4 Length of residency for residents born overseas

Table 8 Length of residence in the UK ¹⁰

Length of residence in UK	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
<i>All people</i>	1,475	93,295	5,295,403
All people born outside the UK	52 (3.5%)	4,883 (5.2%)	369,284 (7.0%)
% Resident in UK for less than 2 years	5.8	14.3	22.1
% Resident in UK for 2 years or more but less than 5 years	5.8	20.2	21.7
% Resident in UK for 5 years or more but less than 10 years	30.8	16.5	18.8
% Resident in UK for 10 years or more	57.7	49.0	37.4

- 3.5% of residents in Cullen were born outside the United Kingdom which is less than Moray and Scotland (5.2% and 7.0% respectively).
- Only 6 of the 52 residents, in 2011, who were born outside of the UK have been in the country for less than five years. And 30 of the 52 had been resident in the UK for more than ten years.

2.5 Language

- Of the 1,425 residents of Cullen aged 3 and over, 99.0% speak English well or very well, which is similar to, but slightly above, the national and Moray figures.
- 58.5 % of the Cullen population in 2011 were able to speak Scots¹¹ which nearly twice the national rate (30.1%) and much higher than the Moray figure (45.3%). Along that part of the Moray coast the town of Buckie and villages of Findochty, Portknockie, and Cullen all have high proportions of Scots speakers. A high proportion of Scots speakers indicate that there are many families who have lived in the area over several generations.

¹⁰ 2011 census

¹¹ Scots is the collective name for Scottish dialects

3 Housing

Household composition is important information to determine local services provided by the Council, its partners and the third sector.

Table 9 Household Composition ¹²

Household Composition	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	661	40,062	2,372,777
% One person household - Aged 65 or over	19.5	13.7	13.1
% One person household - Aged under 65	14.1	16.4	21.6
% One family only: Lone parent: With dependent children	5.3	5.7	7.2
% One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	3	3.5	3.9
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With dependent children	11	15.9	13.6
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No dependent children	22.4	21.7	18.4
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: With dependent children	5.1	4	3.7
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: No dependent children	3.9	5.5	5.5
% Other households: All full-time students	-	0	0.9
% Other households: All aged 65 and over	12.3	9.7	7.8
% Other households: Other	3.3	3.9	4.4

- One in five households in 2011 in Cullen was an over-65-one-person household which was amongst the highest proportion in Moray and much higher than the Moray and national rate where less than one in seven was an over-65-one-person household.
- Cullen also had a much higher proportion of households with more than one member and where all the members are over 65 (12.3% for Cullen against 9.7% for Moray and 7.8% for Scotland).
- In 2011 there were a significantly lower proportion of households with dependent children in Cullen (21.4%) than for Moray (25.6%). The proportion in Cullen was also less than the national figure (21.4% versus 24.5%). The proportion of households with dependent children was also low in neighbouring Portknockie but is nearer the national figure in Findochty and Buckie.
- Hence Cullen has comparatively many more older-households and fewer households with dependent children.

¹² 2011 census

3.1 Tenure and House Type

Table 10 Tenure and House Type¹³

Tenure	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	661	40,062	2,372,777
% Owned	71.9	65.9	62.0
% Rented from Council	16	14.1	13.2
% Other social rented	2.9	5.2	11.1
% Private rented	7.9	12.6	12.4
% Living rent free	1.4	2.1	1.3
% House or bungalow	93.8	87.0	63.4
% Detached	41.6	37.2	21.9
% Semi - detached	41	31.4	22.8
% Terraced house (including end-terrace)	11.2	18.4	18.6
% Flat or maisonette or apartment	6.2	12.6	36.4
% Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	-	0.4	0.2

- 72% of households own their own home in Cullen against 66% in Moray and 62% nationally.
- The private rented sector is significantly smaller in Cullen than either Moray or Scotland.
- The social rent sector (the Council plus other social landlords) in Cullen is about the same size as that of Moray at 19% of all tenures.
- 82% of houses are detached or semidetached in Cullen which is much more than Moray (69%).
- Only 6% of houses are flats in Cullen which is less than half the Moray figure and a sixth of the national figure.
- Cullen has less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the proportion of terraced houses of Moray and Scotland (11% versus 18%).
- Cullen is similar to the other nearby centres of population along the coast – Portknockie, Findochty, and Buckie. They all have high house-ownership, very few private rents, and predominately detached or semi-detached houses.

¹³ 2011 census

3.2 Transport

Table 11 Cars per household ¹⁴

Car or van availability	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	661	40,062	2,372,777
% No car or van	20.7	19.9	30.5
% 1 car or van	49	46.9	42.2
% 2 cars or vans	23	25.5	21.6
% 3 or more cars or vans	7.3	7.7	5.6

- Car ownership per household in Cullen is similar to Moray. There are slightly more households with no car at all and slightly more households with a single vehicle compared to Moray
- Car ownership for Moray and Cullen households is around 80% while nationally it is around 70%.
- Between the 2001 and 2011 the proportion of households in Cullen without a vehicle fell considerably from 29% to 21%. There was a general decrease nearly everywhere In Moray but the change in Cullen was one of the biggest in Moray.

¹⁴ 2011 census

4 Economy and Labour

4.1 Economic Activity

Table 12 Economic Activity¹⁵

Economic Activity	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74	1,037	68,410	3,970,530
% Economically active	65.3	71.5	69.0
% Employees - part-time	13.8	15.7	13.3
% Employees - full-time	32.4	41.4	39.6
% Self-employed	13.9	8.4	7.5
% Unemployed	3.6	3.9	4.8
% Full-time student - employed	1.4	1.7	2.9
% Full-time student - unemployed	0.3	0.4	0.8
% Economically inactive	34.7	28.5	31.0
% Retired	23	16.3	14.9
% Student	2.4	3.4	5.5
% Looking after home or family	5.2	3.9	3.6
% Long-term sick or disabled	2.5	3.2	5.1
% Other	1.5	1.5	1.9

- Compared to Moray and Scotland, Cullen has a high proportion of its population who are economically inactive with over a third inactive. The proportion inactive at the 2001 census was 40% which reduced to 34.7% at the 2011 census.
- The retired population in Cullen, which makes up part of the economically inactive population, is also a comparatively high proportion of the whole population at 23.0% against 16.3% and 14.9% for Moray and Scotland respectively. The neighbouring villages of Portknockie and Findochty also have high proportions comparatively of retired residents. The coastal villages are places which people are choosing to spend their retirement.
- The relative proportion of self-employed people in Cullen is a high with 13.9% compared to 8.4% and 7.5% for Moray and Scotland respectively. Also, there is a relatively high proportion of skilled trade's people in Cullen (see table 14 below).

¹⁵ 2011 census

4.2 Industry

Table 13 Employment by Industry ¹⁶

Industry	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 in employment	637	45,983	2,516,895
% A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.9	3.2	1.7
% B. Mining and quarrying	5.8	2.9	1.4
% C. Manufacturing	8.9	12.1	8
% D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.5	0.3	0.8
% E. Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.6	0.8
% F. Construction	11.6	9.1	8
% G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15.1	14.8	15
% H. Transport and storage	4.6	4.2	5
% I. Accommodation and food service activities	10.2	6	6.3
% J. Information and communication	0.8	1.1	2.7
% K. Financial and insurance activities	0.8	1.2	4.5
% L. Real estate activities	0.9	1.1	1.2
% M. Professional scientific and technical activities	3.5	3.5	5.2
% N. Administrative and support service activities	3.3	3.2	4.3
% O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.8	11.9	7
% P. Education	8.2	7.9	8.4
% Q. Human health and social work activities	12.2	12.7	15
% R, S, T, U. Other	5.5	4.1	4.9

- The main Industries for employment for the residents of Cullen are within: “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (15.1%), “Human health and social work activities” (12.2%) “Construction (11.6%)” and “Accommodation and food services”(10.2%).,

The percentages employed in Cullen within these areas are similar to the rest of Moray with the exception of “Accommodation and food services” where Cullen is 4% higher than Moray and 3% higher than the neighbouring villages. Cullen has three restaurants, four hotels within the village with another just outside, and a fish and chip shop. Hence there is employment in the food and accommodation industry which is heavily dependent on tourism.

¹⁶ 2011 census

- As for other fishing ports along the coast, fishing no longer forms a big part of the economy of Cullen¹⁷. At the 2001 census the fishing industry jobs in Cullen was only 2.9% of the total jobs (agriculture and forestry accounted for another 2.9%). At the 2011 census the total percentage for agriculture, forestry, and fishing was 3.9% (a reduction of 1.7% from 2001). Hence Cullen has a very small number of residents working in the fishing industry.

4.3 Occupation

Table 14 Occupation¹⁸

Occupation	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74 in employment	637	45,983	2,516,895
% Managers, directors and senior officials	9.9	7.6	8.4
% Professional occupations	12.4	11.4	16.8
% Associate professional and technical occupations	8.6	14.7	12.6
% Administrative and secretarial occupations	9.1	8.4	11.4
% Skilled trades occupations	20.9	16.6	12.5
% Caring, leisure and other service occupations	11.5	10	9.7
% Sales and customer service occupations	6.9	8.1	9.3
% Process, plant and machine operatives	10.5	10.4	7.7
% Elementary occupations	10.2	12.8	11.6

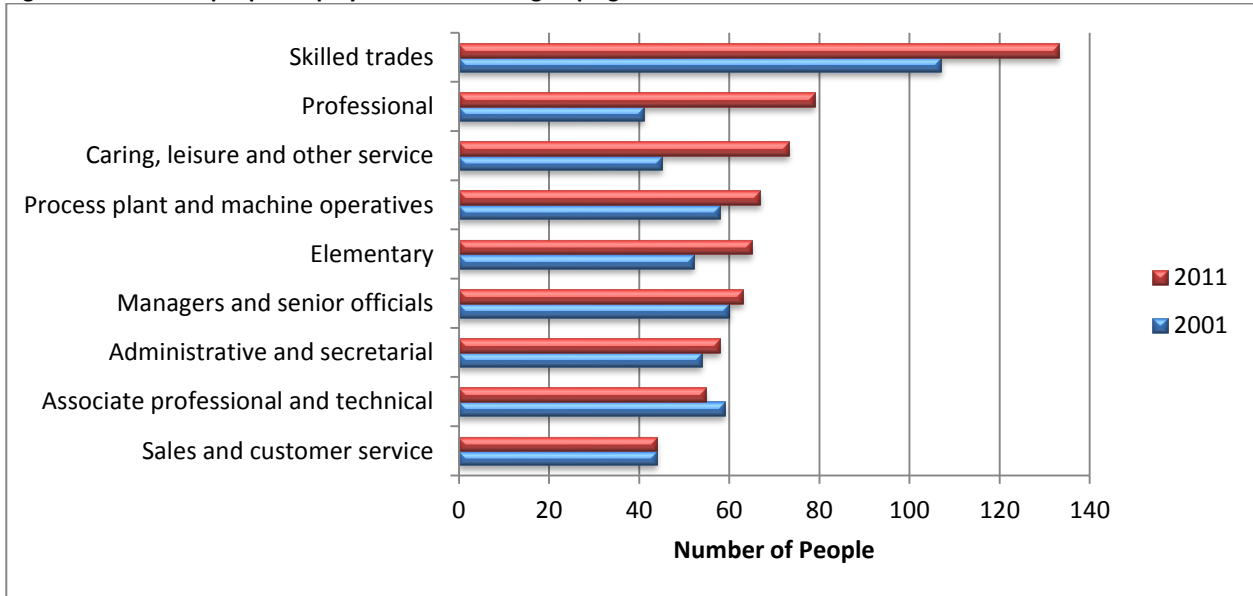
- One in five employed in Cullen work in a skilled trade.
- Caring and Leisure is the next highest proportion (11.5%) of occupations. The number of people in these occupations increased by 62%¹⁹ between the 2001 and 2011 censuses going from 45 in 2001 to 73 in 2011 (as shown in figure 2 below).
- There are proportionally more in professional occupations in Cullen (12.4%) than for Moray (11.4%) but both Cullen and Moray are well behind the national proportion of 16.8% in professional occupations. From figure 2 below the number and of those in professional occupations increased markedly between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. The proportion of those in professional occupations also increased. However the proportional increase for Cullen was just slightly larger than the increase for Moray.

¹⁷ Between 1970 and 2010 the number of full time fisherman in the Scottish fleet halved from around 8,000 to around 4,000. <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2011/09/09155012/5>

¹⁸ 2011 census

¹⁹ The percentage increase from the 2001 number of jobs (62%) and not the difference between the proportions of the total number of jobs (8.7% in 2001 and 11.5% in 2011 giving a proportional difference of 2.8%)

Figure 2: Number of people employed in each of the groupings at the 2001 and 2011 censuses.



4.4 Unemployment

- In the 2011 census of all persons in Cullen aged 16-74, 3.6% (37 people) were unemployed compared to 4.8% of people nationally. Cullen has similar levels of unemployment as Moray (3.6% versus 3.9%). In Cullen there was proportional increase of those unemployed of 1.3% from the 2001 census figure of 2.3% (21 people).
- 21 of the 32 people unemployed at the 2011 census had worked in the previous 12 months. Therefore many of the unemployed may be seasonal workers.
- Hence in comparison to Scotland the unemployment rate in Cullen is lower and in comparison to Moray it is about the same.

4.5 Transport

Table 15 Travel to Work ²⁰

Travel to work	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (excluding full-time students)	623	44,816	2,400,925
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	58.3	63.7	62.4
% Train	2.1	2.2	3.7
% Bus	3.2	3.4	10
% On foot	14	12.2	9.9
% Other	7.9	6.3	3.1
% Works mainly at or from home	14.6	12.1	10.8

- Cullen has a significantly lower proportion of people travelling to work by car. There are businesses within the village including shops, restaurants, banks and hotels. Also there is the primary school, doctor's surgery, and a library. These work places can be accessed on foot by residents which may explain the high proportion travelling to work on foot (14% versus 12.2 % for Moray and 9.9% for Scotland).
- Cullen also has a fairly high proportion of people who work from home (14.6% against 12.1 % for Moray and 10.8% for Scotland). In 2001 about 10% worked mainly from home in Cullen. Along with Moray as a whole the proportion increased at the 2011 census with Cullen maintaining the proportional difference with Moray.
- Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, the proportion using active travel (train, bus, walk and other) remained about the same but the proportion using the car dropped by a similar percentage to the increase in working from home (about 5%). However this apparent connection may be totally fortuitous.

²⁰ 2011 census

5 Education

Table 16 Education Facts ²¹

Interesting facts	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
Percentage 16 to 17 year olds in education	74.1	76.6	79.8
Percentage of households where no person aged 16 to 64 has a highest level of qualification of Level 2 or above, or no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student	52.6	49	47.2

- There is a slightly lower proportion of 16 to 17 year olds in education in Cullen than Moray (74.1% versus 76.6%). And Moray has a markedly lower proportion than Scotland (a proportional difference of 3.2%). In table 21 below it can be seen that Cullen and Moray have about 1½ times the Scottish figure (30% versus 20%) of school leavers who go straight into employment. As pupils can leave when they are 16 the numbers going straight into employment may explain why there are fewer 16-17 year-olds in education in Cullen and Moray.
- There are more households in Cullen without qualifications at level 2 or above (Higher grade or equivalent) than for Moray. Cullen is similar, in this respect, to the neighbouring coastal town of Buckie and villages of Portknockie and Findochty.

²¹ 2011 census

Table 17 Travel to study ²²

Travel to study	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 4 and over studying	232	15,771	996,282
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	11.6	23.2	22.3
% Train	0.4	1	2.9
% Bus	39.2	20.3	21.5
% On foot	39.7	41.5	39.1
% Other	-	2	1.7
% Studies mainly at or from home	9.1	12	12.4

- The primary school is within the village and the secondary school for the vast majority²³ of secondary pupils is at Buckie which is seven miles away. Therefore all the 40% travelling on foot will be primary pupils. Cullen has a similar proportion to Moray and Scotland for travel to study by foot.
- As the secondary school is seven miles away nearly all the pupils require motorised transport. 40% of all pupils take the bus and 12% travel by car. The vast majority of those travelling by bus will be secondary pupils going to the secondary school in Buckie and college students going to the college in Elgin.
- There were 9.1% (21 students) who mainly studied from home in Cullen at the 2011 census. This was less than the Moray and Scotland proportion of 12%, but it is not thought to be significant because the small numbers involved, 21 for Cullen, are more susceptible to random variation than are the larger data sets of Moray and Scotland.

²² 2011 census

²³ A small proportion of secondary pupils may choose to attend Keith Grammar which is 13 miles away.

Table 18 Highest qualification ²⁴

Highest qualification ²⁵	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 and over	1216	76,251	4,379,072
% With no qualifications	28.3	26.7	26.8
% Highest qualification attained - Level 1	27.9	26.3	23.1
% Highest qualification attained - Level 2	11.8	14.4	14.3
% Highest qualification attained - Level 3	9	9.9	9.7
% Highest qualification attained - Level 4 and above	23	22.7	26.1

- Cullen has a slightly higher proportion of its population with no qualifications compared to Moray and Scotland (28.3% against 26.7% and 26.8% respectively). As mentioned in table 16 above Cullen has a relatively older population than Moray and older people are more likely not to have qualifications. This may explain why slightly more of Cullen's population have no qualifications relative to Moray.
- Table 21 below shows that there are slightly more of school leavers in Cullen, relative to Moray, who go straight into employment. As pupils may leave school at 16, usually after sitting Standard Grades, this may explain why Cullen has a slightly lower proportion of its population which have Highers as their highest qualification relative to Moray (11.8% versus 14.4%).
- 23% of the population of Cullen have degrees which is similar to Moray. Cullen and Moray are behind Scotland by 3% for the proportion with degrees.
- Overall the highest qualifications statistics in Cullen are broadly similar to Moray's statistics and both Moray and Cullen have relatively fewer people with degrees than Scotland.

²⁴ Census 2011 <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/highest-level-qualification>

²⁵ The following table shows what the levels used in the census mean.

Level 1	Standard Grade (equivalent or above)	Level 2	Higher (equivalent or above)
Level 3	HNC (equivalent or above)	Level 4	Degree (equivalent or above)

5.1 Attainment

5.1.1 S4 Attainment

Table 19 S4 Attainment ²⁶

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Name	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
Total S4 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13	98	5,499	280,909
S4: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	37	2,161	103,795
Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	37.8%	39.3%	36.9%
Average S4 Tariff	193	198	185

- The percentage of S4 pupils from Cullen who attained five or more level-5 awards (Standard Grade Credit or Intermediate 2 level) is higher than the national rate but lower than the Moray rate.
- The average S4 Tariff score for Cullen, which takes into account the number of awards achieved by each pupil and their grades, over the 5 years between 2008/09 and 2012/13, suggests that S4 attainment in Cullen is slightly worse than Moray and slightly better than the rest of Scotland.

²⁶ Data for the 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13, Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

5.1.2 S5 Attainment

Table 20 S5 Education Attainment²⁷

Name	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
Total Students for S5	75	4,380	235,893
S5: No pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	44	2,521	128,253
S5: Percentage of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	58.7%	57.6%	54.4%
S5: No pupils with 3 awards at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	32	1,399	74,789
S5: Percentage of pupils with 3 awards at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	42.7%	31.9%	31.7%
S5: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	10	595	34667
S5: Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	13.3%	13.6%	14.7%
5 year Tariff average	373	365	347

- Because each year there is a low number of S5 pupils sitting exams the data provided uses a 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13 to gain a larger sample size to explore how attainment in Cullen compares with the rest of Moray and Scotland.
- For attaining one SCQF level 6 qualification, secondary 5 pupils in Cullen and Moray perform better than Scotland. (58.7% and 57.6% respectively versus 54.4%)
- For attaining three SCQF level 6, secondary 5 pupils in Cullen do significantly better than Moray or Scotland. (42.7% versus 31.9% and 31.7% respectively)
- For attaining five SCQF level 6, secondary 5 pupils in Cullen and Moray do slightly worse than Scotland. (13.3% and 13.6% respectively versus 14.7%)
- The tariff scores²⁸ in Cullen are 8 points (2%) above those of Moray and 26 points (7%) higher than Scotland.

²⁷ Data for the 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13, Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

²⁸ Tariff scores take into account the number of awards gained and the grades for each pupil

5.2 Leaver Destination

Table 21 Leaver Destination ²⁹

Name	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
Total leavers	83	5,237	265,363
Higher Education	31.3%	33.3%	36.0%
Further Education	27.7%	27.2%	27.1%
Training	1.2%	1.5%	5.7%
Employment	30.1%	28.7%	19.7%
Total Positive	90.4%	90.7%	88.4%
Unemployment and seeking employment or training	7.2%	7.4%	9.6%
Unemployed not seeking employment or training	2.4%	1.7%	1.3%
Total Negative Destination	9.6%	9.1%	10.9%
Unknown	0%	0.2%	0.6%

- Cullen and Moray have similar profiles for leaver destinations. Slightly less go to Higher Education (university), slightly more go straight into employment, and there is a slightly higher proportion of those who become unemployed and don't seek employment or training.
- Both Cullen and Moray have fewer leavers relatively than Scotland who go on to university from school.
- Cullen and Moray have relatively many more school leavers who go into employment (30.1% and 28.7% respectively versus 19.7%).
- There are relatively more leavers with positive destinations for Cullen and Moray than Scotland (90.4% and 90.7% respectively versus 88.4%). However one in ten school leavers become unemployed in Cullen and Moray.

²⁹ Data for the 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13, Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

6 Health and Social care

6.1 Health

Table 22 Self-assessed Health ³⁰

	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All people	1475	93,295	5,295,403
% Very good	48.5	53.7	52.5
% Good	35.1	31.3	29.7
% Fair	13.2	11.1	12.2
% Bad	2.5	2.9	4.3
% Very bad	0.7	0.9	1.3

- There are relatively fewer people in Cullen who described their health as very good at the 2011 census compared to Moray and Scotland (48.5% versus 53.7% and 52.5% respectively). As shown in section 1.1 above Cullen has an older age-profile than Moray and Scotland. This may explain why there are fewer who say that they are in the very best of health.
- When the proportion reporting that their Health is good or very good is considered Cullen (83.6%) is slightly worse than Moray (85.0%) and better than Scotland (82.2%).
- Cullen has fewer people, relatively, reporting bad or very bad health than the nearby population centres of Portknockie, Findochty, and Buckie as well as Moray and Scotland.

Table 23 Disability ³¹

Long-term health problem or disability	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All people	1475	93,295	5,295,403
% Limited a lot	9.8	7.6	9.6
% Limited a little	11.7	10.2	10.1
% Not limited	78.6	82.3	80.4

- 21.5% (317 people) of Cullen residents stated they were limited a little or a lot by a disability or long term health issue, lower than the Moray and national figures.

³⁰ 2011 census

³¹ 2011 census

Table 24 Long Term health Conditions ³²

Long-term health condition	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,475	93,295	5,295,403
% With no condition	66.8	70.9	70.1
% With one or more long-term health conditions	33.2	29.1	29.9
% With deafness or partial hearing loss	8.9	7	6.6
% With blindness or partial sight loss	3.7	2.5	2.4
% With learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)	0.5	0.5	0.5
% With learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)	1.8	2	2
% With developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Asperger's Syndrome)	0.5	0.6	0.6
% With physical disability	7.4	5.8	6.7
% With mental health condition	3.4	3.2	4.4
% With other condition	20.1	18.2	18.7

- As previously stated in section 1.1 above Cullen has an older age-profile than Moray and Scotland and the probability of having long-term health conditions increases with age. In Cullen there are about 4% more residents with long-term health conditions compared to Moray and Scotland (66.8% versus 70.9% and 70.1% respectively).
- Conditions affecting hearing and sight were self-reported as being more prevalent in Cullen compared to Moray and Scotland at the 2011 census.

³² 2011 census

Table 25 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice³³

Health Condition Prevalence Rates (per 100 patients)	Seafield & Cullen Medical Group ³⁴	Moray	Scotland
“Smoking” (conditions assessed for smoking)	26.80	25.52	24.74
Hypertension	14.70	14.84	13.94
Obesity	9.26	10.53	8.05
Hypothyroidism	6.63	5.38	3.80
Asthma	6.55	5.94	6.10

- There is only one GP Practice in Cullen and it is part of the Seafield and Cullen Medical Group which has another practice in Buckie. There were 5,205 people on the Group list in 2013 and, as Cullen’s population is 1,475, the majority of the statistics are for people in Buckie. As it is not possible to disentangle the Cullen patients from the others from the published statistics a comparison of the prevalence of conditions for Cullen against Moray and Scotland is not possible.
- Even though it is not possible to compare Cullen on its own, the combined data, which includes Cullen patients, does not show a vast difference from the prevalence of conditions across Moray

6.1.1 Maternity

Table 26 Teenage Pregnancies³⁵

Teenage Pregnancies (Rate per 1000 women)	Moray	Scotland
Teenage pregnancies aged under 16 ³⁶ : 2012-2014	3.0	4.9
Teenage pregnancies aged under 18 ³⁷ : 2012-2014	21.2	24.9
Teenage pregnancies aged under 20 ³⁸ 2014	32.9	34.1

- There are relatively fewer teenage pregnancies in Moray than for the rest of Scotland. There is a decreasing trend for teenage pregnancies in Moray.

³³https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Publications/2014-09-30/QOF_Scot_201314_Practice_prevalencev2.xls

³⁴ These figures are for the Seafield and Cullen Medical Group which has two practices in Cullen and Buckie

³⁵ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

³⁶ Rate calculated using 3yr aggregate data, 2012-14, 13-15 age group

³⁷ Rate calculated using 3yr aggregate data, 2012-14, 15-17 age group

³⁸ Rate calculated using 1Yr data, 15-19 age group

- Data for Cullen teenage pregnancies is not freely available. However in the six years between 2006 and 2011 there were 3 recorded births to a first time mother³⁹ where the mother was a under the age of twenty and living in Cullen. This small number of births does not suggest a high rate of teenage pregnancies.
- Smoking during pregnancy: There were 14 incidents of women from Cullen recorded as being smokers (at the time of booking) in the six years from 2008-13. The percentage of pregnant women who smoke at booking was 20% for Cullen, 21.2% for Moray and 20% for Scotland (2013).

6.2 Social Care

Table 27 Provision of Unpaid Care ⁴⁰

Provision of unpaid care	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,475	93,295	5,295,403
% Not providing care	90.3	91.6	90.7
% Providing 1 to 19 hours of care a week	5.9	4.8	5.2
% Providing 20 to 34 hours of care a week	0.7	0.7	0.9
% Providing 35 to 49 hours of care a week	0.7	0.6	0.8
% Providing 50 or more hours of care a week	2.4	2.2	2.5

- 143 (9.7%) of Cullen residents provide care to either a friend or family member which is slightly more than Moray and Scotland.
- Nearly 61% of those who carry out unpaid care in Cullen provide 1 to 19 hours of care a week. This area showed an increase from the 2001 census when 69 residents provided 1 to 19 hours of care against 87 people at the 2011 census. This is a 26% increase and much greater than the 11% increase in the general population between the census dates.
- 35 (2.4%) of residents in Cullen provide over 50 hours of care per week, which is relatively higher number than Moray.

³⁹ <http://www.sns.gov.uk/>

⁴⁰ 2011 census

6.3 Hospital Emergency Admissions

Table 28 Emergency Admissions ⁴¹

	Cullen	Moray	Scotland
Emergency admissions - both sexes - all ages - rate/100,000 : 2012	6,988	7,476	10,194
Emergency admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate/100,000 : 2012	15,948	16,945	25,493

- Cullen had a lower emergency hospital admissions rate than Moray and a much lower rate than Scotland in 2012. However, a comparison between various small areas in Moray with populations around that of Cullen shows large variability for admissions rates. This is because of the small numbers involved. For instance another four emergency admissions for over 65s from Cullen in 2012 would make the rate in Cullen the same as for Moray.
- Therefore it is not possible to say anything too specific about these relatively small populations.

⁴¹ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

7 Antisocial Behaviour

Table 29 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1000 population ⁴²

Type of Complaint	Cullen	Moray
Noise	4.1	12.2
Rowdy Behaviour	1.4	4.0
Neighbour Dispute	-	3.9
Graffiti	0.3	0.3
Vandalism	8.1	8.1
Litter	-	1.7
Fly Tipping	-	3.5
Dog Fouling	1.4	1.3

- Over the two years 2012/13 and 2013/14 Cullen had no antisocial behaviour complaints for neighbour disputes, litter, or fly tipping.
- There were 12 and 4 complaints respectively for noise and rowdy behaviour over the two years which represents a rate much below the Moray rate for both types.
- Cullen had similar rate of complaints for graffiti, vandalism and dog fouling as for Moray.

Table 30 Crime rates ⁴³

Year	Number of Crimes per 1,000 residents per year	
	Cullen	Moray
2012/13	49.5	67.5
2013/14	34.6	69.4

- From the above table, Cullen's crime rates for both years were much lower than Moray as a whole. In 2012/13 Cullen's rate was half of Moray's rate and in 2013/14 the rate was a third of Moray's rate.
- In 2012, the ranking of the three Cullen datazones were all quintile 3 for crime in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)⁴⁴ rankings. Hence Cullen is in the middle quintile for crime in Scotland showing that there is not any particular issue with crime in Cullen.

⁴² Average number of complaints per year over the two years 2012/13 and 2013/14 – from police records

⁴³ From police records of reported crimes

⁴⁴ The SIMD is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying those places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It incorporates several different aspects of deprivation, combining them into a single index. It divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each data zone, from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived).

8 Access to Services

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation rates 6,506 data zones across Scotland and gives a scoring of between 1 and 5 (1 being the most deprived, 5 being the least deprived) to seven key domains (Income, Housing, Health, Employment, Education/Skills & Training, Crime and Access to services). In the “Access to Services” domain for Cullen’s three data zones there is one in the most deprived quintile (quintile 1) (Berryhillock and Deskford) and two in the second least deprived quintile (quintile 4) (Cullen Waterfront and Cullen South). The Berryhillock and Deskford data zone is ten times the geographic area of the other two combined and, because most of it is rural, access scores are low.

8.1 Drive time to (2012 data)

Table 31 Drive time (minutes) ⁴⁵

Name (Datazone)	GP	Post Office	Petrol Station	Primary School	Secondary School	Shopping Facilities
Cullen Waterfront	2.15	2.44	8.55	3.15	11.47	2.11
Cullen South	2.26	2.54	8.23	1.64	12.02	2.31
Berryhillock, Deskford...	4.66	5.05	9.9	5.17	13.5	5.12
Moray	5.0	3.8	4.9	4.4	6.4	7.1

- The above table provides estimated journey times by car to essential services for those residing in different data zones in Cullen.
- The drive time for a petrol station and secondary school are about twice the Moray figure for all three data zones.
- Apart from the petrol station and secondary school drive times all the datazones compare well with the Moray averages for the other services shown in table 31.

⁴⁵ The SIMD divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each data zone. In quintiles, the rankings are 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

8.2 Public transport to (2012 data)

Table 32 Public Transport time to (Minutes)

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Shopping Facilities
Cullen Waterfront	5.35	5.02	4.78
Cullen South	5.53	4.75	4.25
Berryhillock, Deskford...	17.81	17.75	18.37
Moray	17.8	13.9	21.4

- The above table provides estimated journey times by public transport to essential services for those residing in Cullen. All are below the Moray with the exception of the Berryhillock and Deskford data zone where the post office was the only essential service which was a good deal worse than for Moray. All three of these essential services are available within the village of Cullen.
- The figures in table 32 give only the travel time and say nothing about the frequency of public transport. The Berryhillock and Deskford area has only one scheduled service on school days which is the school bus. Other public transport requires to be booked (at least a day in advance) through the Dial-M service run by the council.

9 Summary

Table 33 SIMD 2012 Quintile ranks of the three data zones which cover the Cullen area⁴⁶

Name	Income	Housing	Health	Employment	Education/ Skills/ Training	Crime	Access to Services	Overall
Cullen Waterfront	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4
Cullen South	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	4
Berryhillock, Deskford...	3	4	4	4	4	3	1	3

- The seven Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) domains are scored for each of the three data zones making up Cullen in table 33 above. The table shows that the scores are nearly all in quintile 3 and quintile 4, which are the average and second least deprived quintile respectively. There is housing in Cullen South which scores in the least deprived quintile in Scotland and there is some access deprivation in the data zone which takes in the rural area outside Cullen toward Berryhillock. Taken together the SIMD scoring paints a picture of very little deprivation and would place Cullen overall above average and in the second least deprived quintile in Scotland (quintile 4).
- In the 10 years between 2001 & 2011, Cullen has seen an overall population rise of 11%. The biggest increase was with people between 60 and 74 which saw a 28% increase with 70 more people. Cullen already had an older demographic profile than Moray in 2001 and even though Moray’s population also increased in the period between 2001 and 2011 Cullen slightly increased the proportional difference with Moray.
- 53.1% of the Cullen population are above the age of 45, which is much higher than Moray (46.6%) and Scotland (44.3%). There are 23% more females than males in the Cullen-over-45 population (432 versus 352) which can be explained by women living longer and random fluctuations.
- The proportion of residents with “Other British” ethnicity was 14% in Cullen at the 2011 census. This is lower than Moray (18%) but much higher than the Scottish proportion (8%).

⁴⁶ The SIMD divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each data zone. In quintiles, the rankings are 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

-
- Cullen has comparatively many more older-households and fewer households with dependent children in comparison to Moray. One in five households in Cullen at the 2011 census was a 65-and-over one-person household which was amongst the highest proportion in Moray.
 - Cullen's housing is similar to the other nearby centres of population along the coast – Portknockie, Findochty, and Buckie. They all have high house-ownership, very few private rents, and predominately detached or semi-detached houses.
 - Unemployment in Cullen is slightly below the Moray average which, in turn, is well below the Scottish average (3.9% versus 4.8%). 13.9% of 16-74 year olds are self-employed which is much higher than Moray (8.4%) and Scotland (7.5%).
 - In Cullen there is a relatively high proportion of the working population who are self-employed compared to Moray or Scotland (13.8% against 8.4% and 7.5% respectively).
 - The main Industries for employment are within: "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" (15.1%), "Human health and social work activities" (12.2%) "Construction" (11.6%) and "Accommodation and food services" (10.2%).
 - The high proportion working in "Accommodation and Food Services" shows that tourism is very important to Cullen.
 - One in five employed in Cullen work in a skilled trade which is higher than Moray (17%) and much higher than Scotland (12%).
 - Cullen has a relatively high proportion of the working population who walk to work compared to Moray and Scotland (14.0% against 12.2% and 9.9% respectively).
 - The attainment in secondary school year four for Cullen pupils in achieving 5 awards at SCQF level 5 (standard grade) compares well against Scotland but is slightly below the Moray average.
 - The attainment in secondary five for Cullen pupils compares well against Scotland and Moray for up to 3 awards at SCQF level 6 (higher) and for tariff scores. However Cullen compares slightly less well in achieving 5 awards at level 6.
 - There are relatively more leavers with positive destinations for Cullen and Moray than Scotland (90.4% and 90.7% respectively versus 88.4%). However one in ten school leavers become unemployed in Cullen and Moray.

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- Cullen has fewer people, relatively, who reported bad or very bad health, at the 2011 census, than the nearby population centres of Portknockie, Findochty, and Buckie,- and compared against the larger areas of Moray and Scotland.
 - Apart from the petrol station and secondary school drive times to essential services compare well with the average times for the rest of Moray.

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**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**