

Community Profile

Botriphnie & Newmill

Keith ASG/LMG



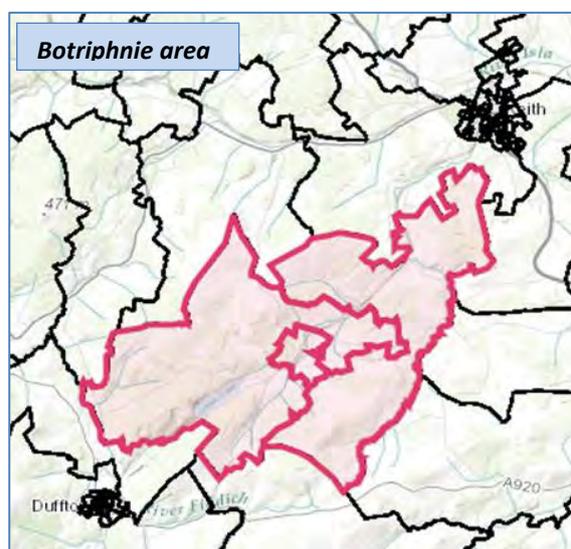
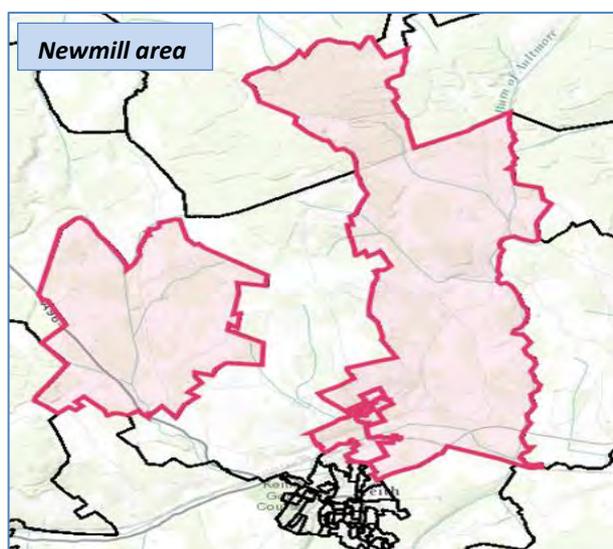
**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**



Botriphnie & Newmill, Moray

Area profile

The Botriphnie/Nemwill area for the purpose of this area profile consists of eight geographical Output areas (presented in the maps below). Newmill is a small hamlet approximately 1 mile north of Keith. Dating from the early 18th century, the settlement was built to home the workers from the nearby meal mill built by Bishop Crystall, on the banks of the river Isla. Botriphnie is the parish area name which includes the small village of Drummuir and the immediate surrounding area. The village itself lies between Dufftown (5 miles South), Keith (5 miles North) and Huntly (9 miles East). The largest landmark is Drummuir Castle, built in the 1840's and owned by the Gordon-Duff family, it is leased by global drinks company Diageo as an exclusive corporate venue. The Drummuir railway station was revived in 2000's as part of the heritage railway line between Keith and Dufftown, better known as "The Whisky Line".



Corporate Policy Unit
The Moray Council
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1 Population Structure

1.1 Age profile

The villages of Botriphnie and Newmill have a combined population of 1,061 in 2011¹, which is an increase from 1,024 people who lived in the villages in 2001. The age profile of Botriphnie/Newmill shows the median age for females is 2 years higher than that of Scotland at 44, while the median age of 44 for males is 4 years higher than that of Scotland. 1.1% of the total Moray population reside in Botriphnie/Newmill.

Table 1 Age structure of Botriphnie & Newmill²

Age	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
% 0 to 4 years old	4.8	5.6	5.5
% 5 to 15 years old	13.6	12.6	11.8
% 16 to 29 years old	13.7	16.1	18.5
% 30 to 44 years old	18.6	19.1	20.0
% 45 to 59 years old	25.9	21.3	21.1
% 60 to 74 years old	18.1	16.9	15.5
% 75 years old and over	5.3	8.4	7.7

Table 1 above shows that, in 2011, the population of Botriphnie/Newmill had a relatively older profile than Moray and Scotland, with a noticeably higher proportion of the population aged between 45 and 74, albeit the proportion aged 75 years and older is lower than Moray and nationally. As like Moray and Scotland, Botriphnie/Newmill has experienced a rise in the proportion of the population aged over 60 since the 2001 census, increasing by 3.2% compared to 3.8% in Moray and 2.1% nationally (table 2).

Table 2 Over-sixties in 2001 and 2011

Over-sixties	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
% over sixty 2001	20.2	21.5	21.1
% over sixty 2011	23.4	25.3	23.2

¹ 2011 census

² 2011 census

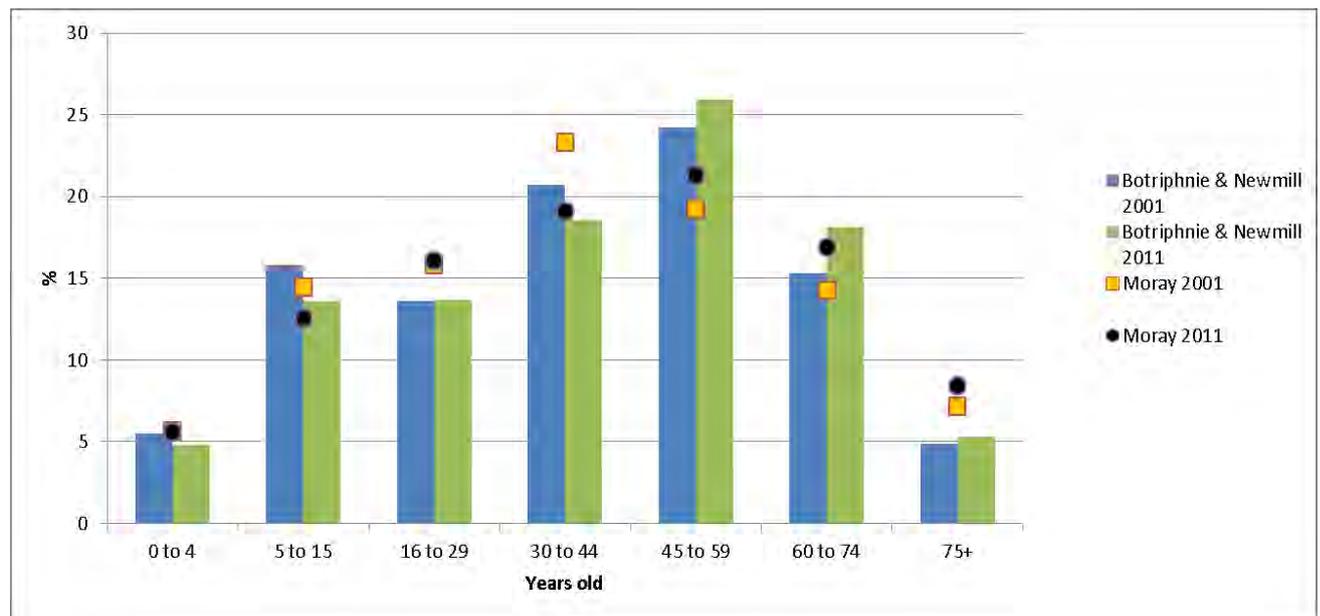
The population of Botriphnie/Newmill is growing older at a faster rate than Scotland, with a greater increase in the proportion of people aged over 45 compared to the number recorded in the 2001 census. Moreover, the proportion of 0-15 year olds has seen a bigger reduction than compared to Moray and Scotland since 2001 as shown in table 3 below.

Table 3 16-29 years old in 2001 and 2011

0-15 years old	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
% 0-15 years old 2001	21.3	20.1	19.2
% 0-15 years old 2011	18.4	18.2	17.3

Figure 1 illustrates the cumulative effects of people living longer, and reducing numbers of younger people staying in Botriphnie/Newmill. A comparison between 2011 and 2001 shows a significantly different demographic with a 4.9% increase in the proportion of residents aged over 45.

Figure 1 Age of Botriphnie & Newmill Population in 2001 and 2011



The Scottish Government has 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 2031³) unless there are changes to the health of the population and to the methods of service delivery. Hence for a relatively older population in Botriphnie/Newmill spending is expected to increase proportionately.

³ http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2014/nr_140206_resaping_care.pdf

1.2 Marital Status

Table 4 Marital Status⁴

Marital status	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 16 and over	806	76,251	4,379,072
% Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	29.1	28.8	35.4
% Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	54.0	51.8	45.4
% Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2.2	3.1	3.2
% Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	8.6	8.5	8.2
% Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	6.1	7.9	7.8

Botriphnie/Newmill (54%) has a higher proportion of residents married or in a civil partnership compared to both Moray (51.8%) and nationally (45.4%). Botriphnie/Newmill has a marginally higher percentage of single adults compared to Moray, although this is over 6% below the national rate (35.4%). The two villages have a slightly lower proportion of the adult population that are either separated or divorced/legally dissolved (10.8%) when compared to Moray (11.6%) and nationally (11.4%). Botriphnie/Newmill has a lower percentage of residents who are widowed or surviving partners from same-sex civil partnerships, this may partly be explained by the lower proportion of the population aged 75 and over.

⁴ 2011 census

2 Identity

2.1 Ethnicity

Table 5 Ethnicity⁵

Ethnicity	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,061	93,295	5,295,403
% White - Scottish	80.4	77.7	84.0
% White - Other British	17.6	18	7.9
% White - Irish	0.0	0.5	1
% White - Polish	0.0	1.1	1.2
% White - Other	1.2	1.7	2
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.3	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.5	0.5	1.3
Percentage of households where not all persons are in same ethnic group category	11.2	14.5	10.6

Botriphnie/Newmill has a higher proportion of “White - Scottish” residents compared with the rest of Moray, but is lower than the national rate.

In line with the overall Moray profile Botriphnie/Newmill has over twice the proportion of “White – Other British” residents when compared to the national average, although it is marginally below the Moray average. The high percentage of “Other British” residents in Moray is largely due to significant numbers of personnel with this ethnicity at the military bases in Moray. However, only 6.4% of employed people in Botriphnie/Newmill work in public administration or defence (see section 4.1, Table 14) compared with 12.6% for the rest of Moray. Personnel posted to the military bases in Moray tend to be accommodated on the bases, or to live in towns and villages close to their place of work. While some personnel may stay in Bortiphnie or Newmill, it is likely to be too far away for many families to consider commuting (21 miles from RAF Lossiemouth and 27 miles from Kinloss Barracks).

In common with Moray, Botriphnie/Newmill has a far lower proportion of “Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British” and “ Other ethnic groups” (0.8%) living in the area compared to nationally (4%).

⁵ 2011 census

There are 3% less households where not all persons are in the same ethnic group compared against Moray (14.5%) as a whole. The rate of households where all persons are not in the same ethnic group category is more in line with the national average (10.6%)

2.2 Country of Birth

Table 6 Country of birth⁶

Country of birth	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,061	93,295	5,295,403
% Scotland	79.4	75.4	83.3
% England	17.9	17.8	8.7
% Wales	0.3	0.9	0.3
% Northern Ireland	0.1	0.7	0.7
% Republic of Ireland	0.1	0.2	0.4
% Other EU countries (inc UK part not specified)	1.1	2.9	2.6
% Other countries	1.1	2.1	4

In Botriphnie/Newmill a higher proportion of residents were born in Scotland compared to Moray, although it is 4% below the national figure. As like Moray, nearly a fifth of residents were born in England, significantly higher than nationally, and as already noted in the profile may reflect the influence of the RAF and Army personnel in Moray.

Newmill/Botriphnie (2.3%) have far fewer residents who were born outwith the United Kingdom compared with the rest of Moray (5.2%) and nationally (7%). Botriphnie/Newmill (79.4%) has a relatively high proportion of residents born in Scotland compared to other Moray towns or large villages, although it is well below the local area's largest town of Keith where the rate is 89.3% (highest in Moray).

⁶ 2011 census

2.3 Religion

Table 7 Religion⁷

Religion	Botrphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,061	93,295	5,295,403
% Church of Scotland	41.0	34.0	32.4
% Roman Catholic	3.9	6.6	15.9
% Other Christian	4.7	9.4	5.5
% Muslim	0.6	0.3	1.4
% Other religions	0.3	0.9	1.1
% No religion	42.0	41.2	36.7
% Not stated	7.4	7.7	7.0

Botrphnie/Newmill has a notably higher proportion of people stating their religious beliefs are that of the Church of Scotland compared with both Moray and Scotland; this is counterbalanced by the lower proportion of those that are Roman Catholic or identify themselves as “Other Christian”. As like Moray, Botrphnie/Newmill have a higher proportion of residents stating that they have no religious belief (42%), well above Scotland (36.7%).

2.4 Length of Residency for Residents Born Overseas

Table 8 Length of residence in the UK⁸

Length of residence in UK	Botrphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All people born outside the UK	25	4,883	369,284
% Resident in UK for less than 2 years	16.0	14.3	22.1
% Resident in UK for 2 years or more but less than 5 years	8.0	20.2	21.7
% Resident in UK for 5 years or more but less than 10 years	8.0	16.5	18.8
% Resident in UK for 10 years or more	68.0	49.0	37.4

⁷ 2011 census

⁸ 2011 census

-
- 2.3% (25 people) of residents in Botriphnie/Newmill were born outside of the United Kingdom, compared with 5.2% in Moray and 7% nationally.
 - Over three quarters of Botriphnie/Newmill residents born outside of the UK have been in the UK for over 5 years with 68% having lived in the UK for over 10 years.

Botriphnie/Newmill has one of the lowest proportions in Moray of residents who were born overseas, and of those who live in the area the majority have been living in the UK for ten years or more.

2.5 Language

98.4% of the residents aged 3 and over speak English well or very well which is similar to the Moray and national levels.

Notably, the villages have a high proportion of people who are able to speak Scots⁹ with 60.4% compared to 30.1% nationally, and 45.3% for Moray. The Census does not ask about the Doric dialect of Scots, which is commonly spoken in the North East of Scotland. Doric is by far the main dialect spoken in the local area, with the neighbouring town of Keith declared the first winner of the Scots Toun prize, an award established in 2014 to recognise communities which support and encourage the use of the Scots language.

In contrast the proportion of Botriphnie/Newmill residents who speak Gaelic is only 0.1%, the lowest rate in Moray and well below Scotland average (1.1%).

⁹ 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 Composition¹⁰

Household Composition	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	428	40,062	2,372,777
% One person household - Aged 65 or over	12.6	13.7	13.1
% One person household - Aged under 65	13.6	16.4	21.6
% One family only: Lone parent: With dependent children	4.0	5.7	7.2
% One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	3.3	3.5	3.9
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With dependent children	16.4	15.9	13.6
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No dependent children	27.6	21.7	18.4
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: With dependent children	6.1	4.0	3.7
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: No dependent children	5.1	5.5	5.5
% Other households: All full-time students	0.0	0.0	0.9
% Other households: All aged 65 and over	8.2	9.7	7.8
% Other households: Other	3.3	3.9	4.4

There are 428 households in Botriphnie/Newmill with an average of 2.48 residents per household, which is higher than both national (2.23) and Moray (2.32).

There is a lower proportion of one-person only households in Botriphnie/Newmill (26.2%), compared with that of Moray (30.1%) and Scotland (34.7%). Botriphnie/Newmill also has a lower percentage of lone parent households, almost 2% and 4% below Moray and Scotland rates respectively.

¹⁰ 2011 census

Botriphnie/Newmill (44%) has a significantly higher proportion of households where couples are either married or in a same-sex civil partnership, well above Moray (37.6%) and Scotland (32%). Botriphnie/Newmill (11.2%) also has a higher percentage of cohabiting couple households compared to Moray (9.5%) and Scotland (9.2%).

Over-65 households in Botriphnie/Newmill account for 20.8% of all households against 23.4% for Moray and 20.9% for Scotland. The lower rate of over-65 households reflects the smaller proportion of residents aged 75 and over as recorded in the 2011 census. Botriphnie/Newmill currently have a larger percentage of the population aged between 60 and 74 (18.1%), compared to Moray and Scotland, which is likely to reflect in an increase in the rate of over-65 households by the next census in 2021.

In Botriphnie/Newmill and Moray there are a lower proportion of lone parents living with dependent children compared with Scotland.

There are more single-family households with dependent children in Botriphnie/Newmill (26.5%) compared with either Moray (25.6%) or Scotland (24.5%), potentially increasing the impact on children's and young people's services compared with other parts of Moray.

3.1 Tenure and House Type

Table 10 Tenure and House Type¹¹

Tenure	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	428	40,062	2,372,777
% Owned	72.7	65.9	62.0
% Rented from Council	8.4	14.1	13.2
% Other social rented	0.2	5.2	11.1
% Private rented	15.6	12.6	12.4
% Living rent free	3.0	2.1	1.3
% House or bungalow	99.1	87.0	63.4
% Detached	57.3	37.2	21.9
% Semi - detached	32.2	31.4	22.8
% Terraced house (including end-terrace)	9.6	18.4	18.6
% Flat or maisonette or apartment	0.5	12.6	36.4
% Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.5	0.4	0.2

¹¹ 2011 census

Almost three quarters (72.7%) of homes in Botriphnie/Newmill are owned by their occupant, well above Moray (65.9%) and national (62%) rates. There are a total of 36 Council Houses in Botriphnie/Newmill equating to 8.4% of housing in the villages; a notably lower proportion compared with Moray (14.1%) and nationally (13.2%). There is only one “other social rented” house in Botriphnie/Newmill which equates to 0.2% of all houses, significantly below Moray (5.1%) and national (11.1%) rates.

The private rented sector is relatively high in Botriphnie/Newmill (15.6%) compared to Moray (12.6%) or Scotland (12.4%).

Like other small villages in Moray such as Craigellachie and Knockando, Botriphnie/Newmill have far fewer flats and considerably more houses and bungalows compared with the national position.

3.2 Transport

Table 11 Cars per household¹²

Car or van availability	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	428	40,062	2,372,777
% No car or van	8.2	19.9	30.5
% 1 car or van	40.6	46.9	42.2
% 2 cars or vans	30.8	25.5	21.6
% 3 or more cars or vans	20.3	7.7	5.6

Botriphnie/Newmill have a considerably higher rate of car/van ownership compared with Moray and Scotland, with over 90% of households owning at least one car or van compared to around 80% in Moray and 70% nationally. There is a much higher percentage of households with 3 or more cars/vans, with over a fifth of Botriphnie/Newmill households owning 3 or more compared to only 7.7% in Moray and 5.6% nationally. The high rate of households with 3 or more cars/vans is in line with other rural villages in Moray such as Knockando (20.3%), Glenlivet (19.3%) and Rothiemay (16.6%).

¹² 2011 census

The lack of regular bus service to the villages will necessitate the need for personal transport, although village residents do have access to the Dial M for Moray on demand bus service covering the Keith area¹³. There are a number of reasons for the high rate of vehicle ownership, two of which are (1) the higher rate of residents per household; and (2) the high rate of Botriphie/Newmill workforce who are self-employed (14.5%) (p.15, table 12) which will require the majority of them to own both a works van(s) and a family car(s).

¹³ Moray Transport Guide (<http://www.moray.gov.uk/downloads/file96659.pdf>)

4 Economy and Labour

Table 12 Economic Activity¹⁴

Economic activity	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74	810	68,410	3,970,530
% Economically active	73.0	71.5	69
% Employees - part-time	16.6	15.7	13.3
% Employees - full-time	38.1	41.4	39.6
% Self-employed	14.5	8.4	7.5
% Unemployed	2.0	3.9	4.8
% Full-time student - employed	1.5	1.7	2.9
% Full-time student - unemployed	0.4	0.4	0.8
% Economically inactive	27.0	28.5	31
% Retired	15.1	16.3	14.9
% Student	2.6	3.4	5.5
% Looking after home or family	4.3	3.9	3.6
% Long-term sick or disabled	3.2	3.2	5.1
% Other	1.9	1.5	1.9

Botriphnie/Newmill has slightly more economically active adults compared with neighbouring Keith and Moray, and 4% above that for Scotland. The overall higher rate is mainly due to the high percentage of self-employed workers (14.5%), well above Keith (7.5%), Moray (8.4%) and the national average (7.5%). The high self-employed rate coincides with the fact almost a fifth of those employed work at or from home which is well above the Moray and national averages (Table 16, p19). Like Keith there is a high percentage in part-time employment, above both Moray and Scotland.

Unemployment is lower at 2%, compared to Keith (3.4%), Moray (3.9%) and Scotland (4.8%).

Of those who are economically inactive Botriphnie/Newmill has a lower rate of students (2.6%) and residents long-term sick or disabled (3.2%) compared with Moray and Scotland, although they have a slightly higher rate of residents looking after home or family (4.3%).

Since the 2001 census the percentage in Botriphnie/Newmill labelled as economically inactive reduced from 34.5% to 27% in 2011. With subsequent increases in the level in full-time employment (+5.6%) and part-time employment (+3.9%).

¹⁴ 2011 census

4.1 Industry

Table 13 Employment by Industry¹⁵

Industry	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 in employment	572	45,983	2,516,895
% A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.1	3.2	1.7
% B. Mining and quarrying	0.9	2.9	1.4
% C. Manufacturing	17.1	12.1	8
% D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.3	0.8
% E. Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.6	0.8
% F. Construction	11.7	9.1	8
% G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.3	14.8	15
% H. Transport and storage	5.8	4.2	5
% I. Accommodation and food service activities	3.8	6	6.3
% J. Information and communication	0.5	1.1	2.7
% K. Financial and insurance activities	1.7	1.2	4.5
% L. Real estate activities	1.1	1.1	1.2
% M. Professional scientific and technical activities	3.3	3.5	5.2
% N. Administrative and support service activities	2.6	3.2	4.3
% O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.5	11.9	7
% P. Education	7.5	7.9	8.4
% Q. Human health and social work activities	10.3	12.7	15
% R, S, T, U. Other	4.0	4.1	4.9

The majority of workers in Botriphnie/Newmill are employed in “manufacturing” (17.1%), “wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (14.3%), “construction” (11.7%), “human health and social work activities” (10.3%) and “agriculture, forestry and fishing” (10.1%). The two villages have close links to manufacturing with a number of whisky distilleries located in neighbouring Keith and Dufftown, as well as smaller local manufacturing businesses such as fabricators LH Stainless in Botriphnie. Employment in the manufacturing industry at 17.1% is similar to Keith (17.7%), although well below Dufftown (29.7%), and is 5% higher compared to Moray and almost double that of Scotland. Over a tenth of those employed worked in “agriculture, forestry and fishing”, significantly above Keith (1.9%), Moray (3.2%) and Scotland (1.7%) rates, although similar to other rural areas of Moray such as Rothiemay (14.3%), Glenlivet (12.1%) and Tomintoul (11.8%). The

¹⁵ 2011 census

high employment rates will be linked to the strong farming community in the rural area and agricultural/wild gaming and fishing work through such estates as Drummuir Estate.

A high proportion of Botriphnie/Newmill residents work in construction (11.7%), this is similar to Keith which has the highest rate in Moray at 13.2%. A number of those in construction will work for large firms such as Robertsons and Springfield based in Elgin, but there are also several smaller firms based in the local area which will account for a large number of those employed in the industry.

As with Moray and Scotland rates, there is a large proportion of the workforce employed in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; for Botriphnie/Newmill residents the majority of these jobs will likely be in neighbouring Keith as there are few retail premises located in either Botriphnie or Newmill.

Fewer people work in public administration and defence (4.5%), well below the Moray rate of 11.9% which suggests very few Moray based RAF personnel live in the area.

4.2 Occupation

As with Keith, Botriphnie/Newmill have a low proportion of the workforce in management/professional type occupations. Just under 24% of the workforce are employed in management/professional positions, well below that of Moray (33.7%) and Scotland (37.8%).

Table 14 Occupation¹⁶

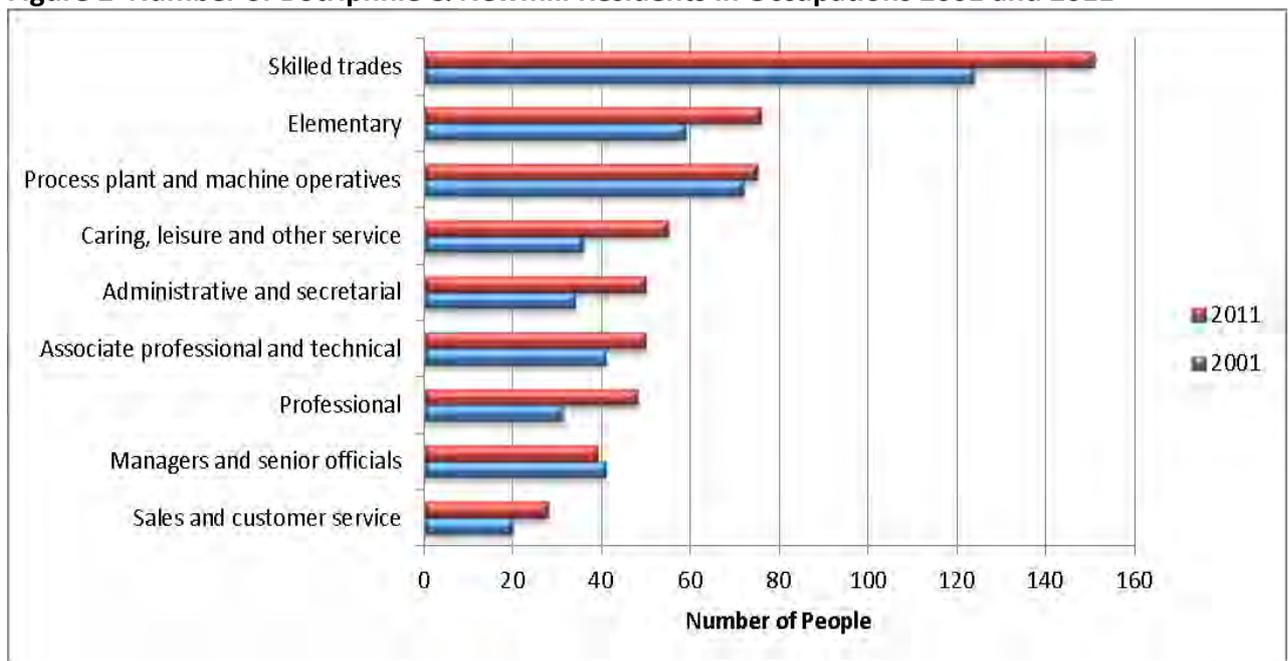
Occupation	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74 in employment	572	45,983	2,516,895
% Managers, directors and senior officials	6.8	7.6	8.4
% Professional occupations	8.4	11.4	16.8
% Associate professional and technical occupations	8.7	14.7	12.6
% Administrative and secretarial occupations	8.7	8.4	11.4
% Skilled trades occupations	26.4	16.6	12.5
% Caring, leisure and other service occupations	9.6	10	9.7
% Sales and customer service occupations	4.9	8.1	9.3
% Process, plant and machine operatives	13.1	10.4	7.7
% Elementary occupations	13.3	12.8	11.6

¹⁶ 2011 census

By far the largest occupation type for Botriphnie/Newmill are skilled trades with 26.4% of the workforce employed in this area; the highest rate compared to other areas in Moray and 6% above Keith, 10% above Moray as a whole and over twice that of Scotland (12.6%).

Like Keith (28.9%), Botriphnie/Newmill (26.4%) has a higher proportion of residents working in lower skilled jobs such as process, plant and machine operatives or in elementary occupations when compared to Moray (23.2%) and Scotland (19.3%).

Figure 2 Number of Botriphnie & Newmill Residents in Occupations 2001 and 2011



4.3 Unemployment

In the 2011 census 2% (16 people) of Botriphnie/Newmill residents were unemployed compared to 4.8% of people nationally.

The majority of unemployed residents in Botriphnie/Newmill were aged between 16 and 50 (81.2%). Within this only 12.5% are aged 16 to 24 years old, well below the Moray (34.7%) and Scotland (30.2%) averages. For the over-50s the unemployment rate is similar to the national level, and 1.1% lower than the rate for Moray.

75% of those unemployed had worked in the last 12 months which suggests that there is seasonal work available at, for instance, manufacturers who have seasonal variations, or agriculture. All those declared as unemployed had previously worked.

4.4 Transport

Botriphnie/Newmill has a high level of residents travelling to work by car compared with Moray and Scotland. In contrast there are far fewer people travelling to work by either train, bus or foot, with rates well below both Moray and Scotland.

Table 15 Travel to Work¹⁷

Travel to work	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (excluding full-time students)	560	44,816	2,400,925
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	71.6	63.7	62.4
% Train	1.6	2.2	3.7
% Bus	2.1	3.4	10.0
% On foot	2.5	12.2	9.9
% Other	3.0	6.3	3.1
% Works mainly at or from home	19.1	12.1	10.8

- The percentage of Botriphnie/Newmill people travelling to work by car has increased since 2001, with levels now well above the Moray average (63.7%) and 9.2% above the rest of Scotland (62.4%).
- The rate of those working at or from home has also increased from the previous census to include almost a fifth of all Botriphnie/Newmill residents who are in employment; this is 7% above Moray (12.1%) and nearly double the Scotland figure (10.8%).
- With no daily bus service for the Botriphnie/Newmill area it is unsurprising that this is not used as a main means of transport to work, with only 2.1% using the bus which is a fifth of the national rate (10%).
- Like other small rural areas travelling by foot to work is not common, with only 2.5% of Botriphnie/Newmill residents actively walking to work which is the lowest rate in Moray. Combined with a high car ownership rate the low number travelling by foot is not overly surprising, and this would also indicate that the majority of employment opportunities lie outwith the villages and immediate surrounding areas.

¹⁷ 2011 census

5 Education

Table 16 Education Facts¹⁸

Interesting facts	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
Percentage 16 to 17 year olds in education	N/A ¹⁹	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	N/A ²⁰	49.0	47.2

- The Botriphnie/Newmill area statistics from the census are an aggregation of output area data. An output area is the smallest area for the census. To maintain confidentiality information for the above table is not available at output area level and therefore the data for the Botriphnie/Newmill area is unavailable. Areas in Moray which can be described by the Locality census output do have this data.

Table 17 Travel to study²¹

Travel to study	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 4 and over studying	182	15,771	996,282
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	22.5	23.2	22.3
% Train	0.5	1.0	2.9
% Bus	47.3	20.3	21.5
% On foot	19.2	41.5	39.1
% Other	0.5	2.0	1.7
% Studies mainly at or from home	9.9	12.0	12.4

- In Botriphnie/Newmill almost half (47.3%) of pupils/students use the bus to get to their place of study, over twice the level of Moray (20.3%) and Scotland (21.5%). A number of pupils will be entitled to free school transport as they live more than two miles from their zoned school, hence the large percentage travelling by bus. For that reason also there is a lower rate of pupils walking to school, with the rate half that of Moray (41.5%) and Scotland (39.1%).

¹⁸ 2011 census

¹⁹ Not available. To maintain confidentiality due to the small numbers involved.

²⁰ Not available. To maintain confidentiality due to the small numbers involved.

²¹ 2011 census

Table 18 Highest qualification²²

Highest qualification	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 and over	866	76,251	4,379,072
% With no qualifications	32.7	26.7	26.8
% Highest qualification attained - Level 1	26.0	26.3	23.1
% Highest qualification attained - Level 2	13.5	14.4	14.3
% Highest qualification attained - Level 3	8.1	9.9	9.7
% Highest qualification attained - Level 4	19.7	22.7	26.1

Botriphnie/Newmill (32.7%) has a higher proportion of residents with no formal qualifications compared to both Moray (26.7%) and nationally (26.8%), although 4.5% below the rate for Keith (37.2%). Since the 2001 census there has been a 10% reduction in the proportion of residents with no formal qualification. The relatively high level of people with no or low level qualifications is reflected in the high proportion of residents employed in elementary occupations, and as process, plant and machine operatives (p17, Table 15) who may not require higher level national qualifications if any.

At each qualification level (1 to 4) the percentage of Botriphnie/Newmill residents attaining that level of qualification is lower than the Moray average, while against Scotland Botriphnie/Newmill is only above the national average at Level 1. However, compared to Keith the qualification rates for Botriphnie/Newmill are slightly higher for Level 2 and 3, and noticeably higher at level 4.

When compared to the 2001 census figures there has been an marked increase in the proportion of Botriphnie/Newmill adults with a Level 2 or above qualification, which is very likely reflected in the subsequent increase over the same period in the numbers employed in higher skilled occupations such as skilled trades, professional, and associated professional and technical positions (p.18, Figure 2).

²² Census 2011 <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/highest-level-qualification>

5.1 Attainment

5.1.1 S4 Attainment

Table 19 S4 Attainment²³

S4 Attainment	Botriphnie & Newmill ²⁴	Moray	Scotland
Total S4 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13	119	5,499	280,909
S4: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	49	2,161	103,795
Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	41.2%	39.3%	36.9%
Average S4 Tariff	230	198	185

The data presented is taken from the 3 datazones that comprise the Botriphnie/Newmill area. They cover a 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13 to gain a larger sample size to provide a more reliable comparison of attainment between Botriphnie/Newmill, Moray and Scotland.

The average S4 tariff score is higher for Botriphnie/Newmill than Moray and Scotland over the 5 years between 2008/09 and 2012/13. The tariff score is a points system used to report achievement for entry to higher education that allows different qualifications and results to be compared. S4 attainment is better in Botriphnie/Newmill (230) than Moray as a whole (198), and nationally (185), although slightly behind that of Keith (263).

The proportion of Botriphnie/Newmill (41.2%) pupils who attained 5 or more level 5 awards (Standard Grade Credit or Intermediate 2 level) is also higher than Moray (39.3%) and Scotland (36.9%), but again below that of Keith (44.4%).

²³ Source – www.gov.scot

²⁴ Comprising 3 datazones: “Glen of Newmill, Aultmore, Oldliquish and Clochan”, “Newmill, Burn of Aultmore and Garralburn” and “Milltown od Auchindoun, Hugh of Glass, Towiemore, Drummuir and Midtown of Buckromb”

5.1.2 S5 Attainment

Table 20 S5 Education Attainment²⁵

S5 Attainment	Botriphnie & Newmill ²⁶	Moray	Scotland
Total Students for S5 from 2008/9 to 2012/13	94	4,380	235,893
S5: No pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	57	1,996	101,481
S5: Percentage of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	60.6%	45.6%	43.0%
S5: No pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	33	1,399	74,789
S5: Percentage of pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	35.1%	31.9%	31.7%
S5: No pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	13	595	34667
S5: Percentage of pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	13.8%	13.6%	14.7%
5 year Tariff average	403	365	347

Because of the low numbers of S5 pupils sitting exams each year a 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13 has been used to gain a larger sample size (same convention as before).

The proportion of S5 pupils from Botriphnie/Nemwill achieving one level 6 award (Higher Grade) is notably than both Moray (+15%) and Scotland (+17.6%), as well as being above that of neighbouring Keith (+9.3%). The same is also true for the proportion of pupils achieving 3 or more awards at level 6, with Botriphnie/Nemwill over 3% above that of Moray and Scotland, and 7% above the Keith rate.

The level of pupils achieving 5 or more awards at level 6 is more in line with the Moray and slightly below the national rate, although Botriphnie/Newmill S5 students continue to outperform their Keith peers (+1.7%). with 13.8% (13 pupils) achieving 5 or more at level 6 compared to 13.6% for Moray and 14.7% nationally. Overall S5 tariff scores in Botriphnie/Newmill (403) is above that for Keith (394) and well above Moray (365) and Scotland (347).

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

²⁶ Comprising 3 datazones: “Glen of Newmill, Aultmore, Oldliquish and Clochan”, “Newmill, Burn of Aultmore and Garralburn” & “Milltown Auchindoun, Hugh of Glass, Towiemore, Drummuir and Midtown of Buckrumb”

5.2 Leaver Destination

Table 21 Leaver Destination²⁷

Leaver Destination	Botriphnie & Newmill ²⁸	Moray	Scotland
Total leavers	118	5,237	265,363
Higher Education	30.5%	33.3%	36.0%
Further Education	22.9%	27.2%	27.1%
Training ²⁹	3.4%	1.5%	5.7%
Employment	35.6%	28.7%	19.7%
Total Positive	92.4%	90.7%	88.4%
Unemployment and seeking employment or training	5.9%	7.4%	9.6%
Unemployed not seeking employment or training	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%
Total Negative Destination	7.6%	9.1%	10.9%
Unknown	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%

On leaving school the largest proportion of students from Botriphnie/Newmill move into employment with 35.6%, markedly higher than Moray (28.7%) and Scotland (19.7%) but similar to Keith (37.5%). The high numbers going into employment and the relatively low unemployment rate for the area (p15, Table 13) suggests there are job opportunities available, however it is likely that a large proportion of these will be low skilled/low paid jobs. Although, anecdotal evidence does suggest that a number of the jobs, which young people obtain, have formal training, including modern apprenticeships and SVQs.

The proportion of leavers going onto Higher (30.5%) or Further (22.9%) Education is again similar to Keith (29.2% & 22.7%), however these are well below that for Moray (33.3% & 27.2%) and Scotland (36% & 27.1%) respectively.

Overall, Botriphnie/Newmill has a 1.7% higher rate of pupils entering what is classed as a positive destination upon leaving school compared to Moray, and 4% higher than the national average.

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

²⁸ Comprising 3 datazones: “Glen of Newmill, Aultmore, Oldliquish and Clochan”, “Newmill, Burn of Aultmore and Garralburn” & “Milltown Auchindoun, Hugh of Glass, Towiemore, Drummuir and Midtown of Buckrumb”

²⁹ The “Training” destination shown in the table above refers to destinations where there is no employer or no formal education establishment (For example a government training scheme). As these opportunities occur less frequently away from the large centres of population the uptake throughout Moray is small.

6 Health and Social care

6.1 Health

Table 22 Self-assessed Health³⁰

Self-assessed Health	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,061	93,295	5,295,403
% Very good	55.2	53.7	52.5
% Good	29.2	31.3	29.7
% Fair	11.6	11.1	12.2
% Bad	2.7	2.9	4.3
% Very bad	1.2	0.9	1.3

96% of Botriphnie/Newmill residents consider themselves to be in positive health (“Fair”, “Good” or “Very Good”), which is similar to the proportion for Moray (96.1%) and slightly higher than the rate for Scotland (94.4%).

Although different assessment criteria were used in the 2001 census (“Good”, “Fairly Good” and “Not Good”) in 2011 there was an improvement of 3.3% in residents reporting positive health.

Botriphnie/Newmill has a higher proportion of people rating their health as very good compared to the rest of Moray and Scotland, although the numbers assessing themselves in general good health is slightly below that of Moray and Scotland. The village has a slightly lower proportion of people rating their health as bad or very bad compared to Scotland.

Table 23 Disability³¹

Long-term health problem or disability	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,061	93,295	5,295,403
% Limited a lot	6.5	7.6	9.6
% Limited a little	9.1	10.2	10.1
% Not limited	84.4	82.3	80.4

³⁰ 2011 census

³¹ 2011 census

15.6% (166 people) of Botriphnie/Nemwill residents are limited “a little” or “a lot” by a disability or long term health issue, which is below both the rate for Moray and Scotland and which may reflect that there is a lower proportion of over 75’s living in the area. The proportion of Botriphnie/Newmill residents without a limiting long-term illness has increased slightly from the 2001 census.

Table 24 Long Term Health Conditions³²

Long-term health condition	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,061	93,295	5,295,403
% With no condition	72.4	70.9	70.1
% With one or more long-term health conditions	27.6	29.1	29.9
% With deafness or partial hearing loss	5.9	7.0	6.6
% With blindness or partial sight loss	2.8	2.5	2.4
% With learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)	0.2	0.5	0.5
% With learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)	2.3	2.0	2.0
% With developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Asperger's Syndrome)	0.1	0.6	0.6
% With physical disability	5.1	5.8	6.7
% With mental health condition	2.4	3.2	4.4
% With other condition	16.6	18.2	18.7

Just over a quarter of Botriphnie/Newmill residents have one or more long term health conditions, above rates for both Moray and nationally.

The most common condition is deafness or partial hearing loss (5.9%), followed by physical disability (5.1%), blindness / partial sight loss (2.8%), and mental health condition (2.4%).

Deafness or partial hearing loss rates are slightly lower in Botriphnie/Newmill than for Moray and Scotland. Blindness or partial sight loss rates and learning difficulty (e.g. dyslexia) rates are marginally higher than for Scotland and Moray, while Botriphnie/Newmill has relatively low rates for learning disability, physical disability and mental health conditions.

³² 2011 census

Table 25 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice³³

Health Condition Prevalence Rates (per 100 patients)	Keith	Moray	Scotland
1. "Smoking" (conditions assessed for smoking)	26.00	25.52	24.74
2. Hypertension	15.55	14.84	13.94
3. Obesity	12.10	10.53	8.05
4. Asthma	6.15	5.94	6.10
5. Hypothyroidism	5.11	5.38	3.80
6. Diabetes	5.07	5.49	4.79
7. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)	4.79	4.32	4.26
8. Depression	4.09	4.24	5.81
9. Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)	2.88	2.59	2.48
10. Stroke & Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA)	2.62	2.22	2.16

The table above shows the 10 most common health conditions recorded at the Keith Medical Group during March 2013 to April 2014 through the NHS Quality & Outcomes framework data collection. As Newmill and Botriphnie do not have a dedicated practice in the respective villages data has been taken from the neighbouring Keith practice which encompasses the villages' and surrounding area, with a GP patient roll of 7,332 (January 2013). For comparison the Moray and Scotland rates have been included:

- The top four health conditions reported through GP Practices are the same for Keith, Moray and nationally. The Keith GP Practice has a higher incidence relating to smoking conditions, hypertension and obesity compared to Moray and Scotland.
- Obesity and Hypothyroidism rates are higher for Keith GP Practice patients than both Moray and national rates, with Obesity rates 50% higher than the national rate (8.05).
- Diabetes and Coronary Heart Disease rates (CHD) are comparable with the national rate, despite the higher proportion of older residents linked to the GP Practice area.
- As with Moray the rate of Depression are relative low for the Keith Practice compared to national figures.

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

Of the 24 health conditions recorded at GP Practices through the NHS Quality & Outcomes Framework the Keith GP Practice had prevalence rates for 11 conditions that were above the national rate. In summary as with the national picture Smoking conditions, Hypertension and Obesity are the top three most common health conditions at the Keith practice, however the rates are higher for all three conditions when compared to the national average.

6.1.1 Maternity

Table 26 Teenage Pregnancies³⁴

Teenage Pregnancies	Moray	Scotland
Teenage pregnancies aged under 16, rate per 1000 women aged 13_15. : 2009-2011	5.6	6.6
Teenage pregnancies aged under 18, rate per 1000 women aged 15_17. : 2009-2011	27.5	34.4
Teenage pregnancies aged under 20, rate per 1000 women aged 15_19. : 2009-2011	42.7	49

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

Data for Bottriphnie/Newmill teenage pregnancies is not freely available. However in the five years between 2006 and 2011 there has only been 2 hospital births where the mother was a teenager living in the Bottriphnie/Newmill area.

The percentage of pregnant women who smoke at booking is about the same for Moray and Scotland at around 20% in 2013 and trending downwards. For Bottriphnie/Nemwill the percentage is much lower at around 14%.

(Disclaimer:- The data presented here is based on a Data Zone³⁵ area which does not correspond exactly with the area described but does provide an useful approximation)

³⁴ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

³⁵ The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households.

6.2 Social Care

Table 27 Provision of Unpaid Care³⁶

Provision of Unpaid Care	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,061	93,295	5,295,403
% Not providing care	91.0	91.6	90.7
% Providing 1 to 19 hours of care a week	4.9	4.8	5.2
% Providing 20 to 34 hours of care a week	0.8	0.7	0.9
% Providing 35 to 49 hours of care a week	0.8	0.6	0.8
% Providing 50 or more hours of care a week	2.4	2.2	2.5

95 (9%) of Botriphnie/Newmill residents provide care to either a friend or family member. Just over half of those who carry out unpaid care in Lhanbryde provide 1 to 19 hours of care a week, a similar picture to Moray and nationally.

Botriphnie/Newmill (2.4%) has a marginally higher proportion of carers providing over 50 hours of care per week when compared to Moray (2.2%). However, given the small sample size care is required when comparing percentages with Moray and Scotland.

6.3 Hospital Emergency Admissions

Table 28 Emergency Admissions³⁷

Emergency Admissions	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray	Scotland
Emergency admissions - both sexes - all ages - rate/100,000 : 2012	5,556	7,476	10,194
Emergency admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate/100,000 : 2012	11,446	16,945	25,493

Emergency Admissions in Botriphnie/Newmill are lower than that for Keith and Moray, and around half the rate compared to the national averages. The probability of emergency admission to hospital for over 65s is over double that for all ages, a similar picture to the Moray and national ratios.

³⁶ Census 2011

³⁷ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

7 Antisocial Behaviour

Table 29 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1,000 population³⁸

Type of Complaint	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray
Noise	5.7	12.2
Rowdy Behaviour	-	4.0
Neighbour Dispute	-	3.9
Graffiti	-	0.3
Vandalism	2.4	8.1
Litter	-	1.7
Fly Tipping	-	3.5
Dog Fouling	-	1.3

There are three datazones associated with Botriphnie/Nemwill area in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). In 2012 the datazones were ranked in the fourth or fifth quintile for SIMD crime, indicating a low level of crime compared with the majority of locations in Scotland.

Note that Moray had the 10th lowest reported crime and offence rate for Scottish local authorities in 2014-15 at 789 reported crimes and offences per 10,000 population; well below the overall rate for Scotland of 1,189 per 10,000 population³⁹.

Table 30 Crime rates⁴⁰

Year	Number of Crimes per 1,000 residents per year	
	Botriphnie & Newmill	Moray
2012/13	24.5	67.5
2013/14	35.8	69.4

(Disclaimer:- The majority of Group 7 offences (e.g. speeding, mobile phones or seat belts) are dealt with by way of a conditional offer offer of a fixed penalty. In most cases, it is not possible to attribute the fixed penalty to a multi-member ward (MMW) – therefore Group 7 offences will be under reported to MMW level or below)

From the above table, it can be seen that Botriphnie/Newmill has a much lower crime rate per 1,000 people compared to Moray as a whole, albeit there was an increase in overall crime rate in 2013/14 in the Botriphnie/Newmill area.

³⁸ Average number of complaints per year over the two years 2012/13 and 2013/14 – from police records

³⁹ www.gov.scot - Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2014-15, Table 11

⁴⁰ Area Command Moray Police Scotland Crime Statistics (April 2013 to March 2014)

The rate per thousand residents for the majority crimes in each of the 7 crime groups were lower in Botriphnie/Newmill compared to Moray in 2013/14. In 2013/14 there was a threefold increase in 'Crimes of Dishonesty' compared to the previous year, with the rate increasing to 13.2 per 1,000 population (equivalent to 14 offences), which was still below the Moray average of 16.4. The second largest type of offence recorded was relating to motor vehicles where 10 crimes were recorded (9.4 per 1,000 population), this compares to 1,544 reported in Moray at a rate of 16.5 per 1,000 population.

8 Access to Service

8.1 Drive time to Essential Services (2012 data):

Table 31 Drive time to essential services

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Petrol Station	Primary School	Secondary School	Shopping Facilities
Milltown of Auchindoun, Hugh of Glass, Towiemore, Drummuir and Midtown of Buckrumb	8.4	8.6	9.3	7.4	12.8	14.5
Newmill, Burn of Aultmore and Garralburn	5.8	5.7	6.1	1.7	5.4	5.1
Glen of Newmill, Aultmore, Oldquish and Clochan	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.4	6.9	10.6

The above table provides estimated journey times (minutes) by car to essential services for those residing in Botriphnie/Newmill, and the surrounding area.

8.2 Public Transport to Essential Services (2012 data):

Table 32 Public transport time to essential services

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Shopping Facilities
Milltown of Auchindoun, Hugh of Glass, Towiemore, Drummuir and Midtown of Buckrumb	26.3	26.8	50.7
Newmill, Burn of Aultmore and Garralburn	21.9	21.9	21.9
Glen of Newmill, Aultmore, Oldquish and Clochan	34.1	33.5	41.6

The above table provides estimated journey times (minutes) by public transport to essential services for those residing in Botriphnie/Newmill, and the surrounding area.

From the above two tables it can be seen that the majority of services can be accessed in reasonable time by car. However those dependent on public transport will need to wait considerably longer to access services, with journey times for all essential services over 20 minutes. The average journey times for residents within the Glen of Newmill, Aultmore, Oldquish and Clochan datazone are at least 30 minutes; while the average travel time to access shopping facilities for residents in the Botriophnie datazone area (Milltown of Auchindoun etc.) is over 50 minutes. Public transport journey times are approximately 3 to 5 times longer than making the same journey by car.

9 Summary

Table 33 SIMD 2012 Quintile ranks of the 5 datazones which cover the Botriphnie and Newmill area⁴¹

(Disclaimer:- The data presented in this table is based on a DataZone area which does not correspond exactly with the area described but does provide an useful approximation)

Name	Income	Housing	Health	Employment	Education/Skills/Training	Crime	Access to Services	Overall
Milltown of Auchindoun, Hugh of Glass, Towiemore, Drummur and Midtown of Buckrumb	4	3	5	4	4	4	1	3
Newmill, Burn of Aultmore and Garralburn	4	2	4	4	3	5	1	4
Glen of Newmill, Aultmore, Oldquish and Clochan	4	3	5	4	4	5	1	4

1. From the above table showing the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile rankings for the various domains of deprivation it can be seen that the three datazones covering Botriphnie/Newmill are in the most deprived quintile (ranked 1) for access to services - unsurprising given the rural location. Overall, however, Botriphnie/Newmill score well, with two thirds of the domains in the upper two quintiles (ranked 4 or 5).
2. The population of Botriphnie/Newmill has increased marginally since 2001; the average age is above the national figure, with a larger proportion of the population aged between 45 to 74 in comparison to Moray and Scotland.
3. Higher proportion of households where couples are married or registered in a same-sex partnership. Lower rate of over 65 only households, although this will likely change over the next 10 years with the currently high proportion aged between 60 and 74 years.
4. Very high proportion of owner occupied properties at 72.7%, over 10% above national average; however there is limited council housing stock and almost no 'other social rents' available - private-lets make up the second highest tenure type at 15.8% which is above both Moray and Scotland.

⁴¹ The SIMD divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called datazones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each datazone. In quintiles, the rankings are 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

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5. The villages have a high proportion of people who are able to speak Scots⁴² with 60.4% compared to 30.1% nationally, and 45.3% for Moray.
 6. Considerably higher rate of car/van ownership compared with Moray and Scotland, with over 90% of households owning at least one car or van compared to around 80% in Moray and 70% nationally. Almost a fifth of households own 3 or more cars/vans compared to only 7.7% in Moray and 5.6% nationally. The high rate of households with 3 or more cars/vans is in line with other rural villages in Moray such as Knockando (20.3%), Glenlivet (19.3%) and Rothiemay (16.6%) which have limited access to public transport.
 7. High proportion of working age residents economically active, increasing by 7.5% since 2001; notably high self-employed rate (14.5%) which is almost twice the Keith and Scotland rates – this coincides with the fact almost a fifth of those employed work at or from home which is again well above the Keith, Moray and national rates.
 8. Employment in the manufacturing industry is similar to Keith but is 5% higher compared to Moray and almost double that of the national average; a significant number of the jobs will be linked to the whisky industry. Construction industry employees around 12% of workers; while Agriculture, fishing and forestry sector also important to the local area with over 10% of jobs in the sector, five times the national average and over 3 times the Moray average. The Botriphnie/Newmill area has a strong farming community which is reflected in the employment figures.
 9. There is low unemployment. Over a quarter of jobs are classed as skilled trades occupations which generally involve a substantial period of work based training; a quarter of jobs are regarded as low-skilled / low-paid, while a much lower rate of residents are employed in professional or associated professional occupations – although the numbers employed in these occupations have increased since the 2001 census.
 10. Botriphnie/Newmill have the lowest proportion of residents walking to work with a high proportion choosing to travel to work by car. Limited public transport services connecting the villages to towns and places of work necessitate the need for personal transport.

⁴² Scots is the collective name for Scottish dialects

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11. The attainment of Botriphnie/Newmill pupils is largely better than the Moray and national averages at both S4 and S5 stage. However, the proportion continuing their education at college or studying at university is lower than their peers across Moray and Scotland.
 12. Proportionally almost twice as many school leavers are opting for employment compared to the national average. This tends to reinforce the relatively low level of academic qualifications of many households when compared to Moray and nationally; although the level of households with Level 2-4 qualifications has increased since the 2001 census. Anecdotal evidence suggests a number of school leavers go into training or apprenticeships with local firms which is reflected in the high percentage of skilled trade occupations.
 13. The top four health condition prevalence rates, as recorded by the Keith Medical Practice, were for smoking, hypertension, obesity and asthma – all of which were above Moray and Scotland rates. Obesity rates are 1.5 times above the Scotland average.
 14. A higher proportion of residents have no long-term health condition when compared to Moray and Scotland rates, while the majority of residents assess their health as good or very good.
 15. Emergency hospital admissions in Botriphnie/Newmill are lower than the rest of Moray and are well below the national level for all ages and for over 65-year-olds only.

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**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**