

Community Profile

Lhanbryde

Milne's ASG/LMG



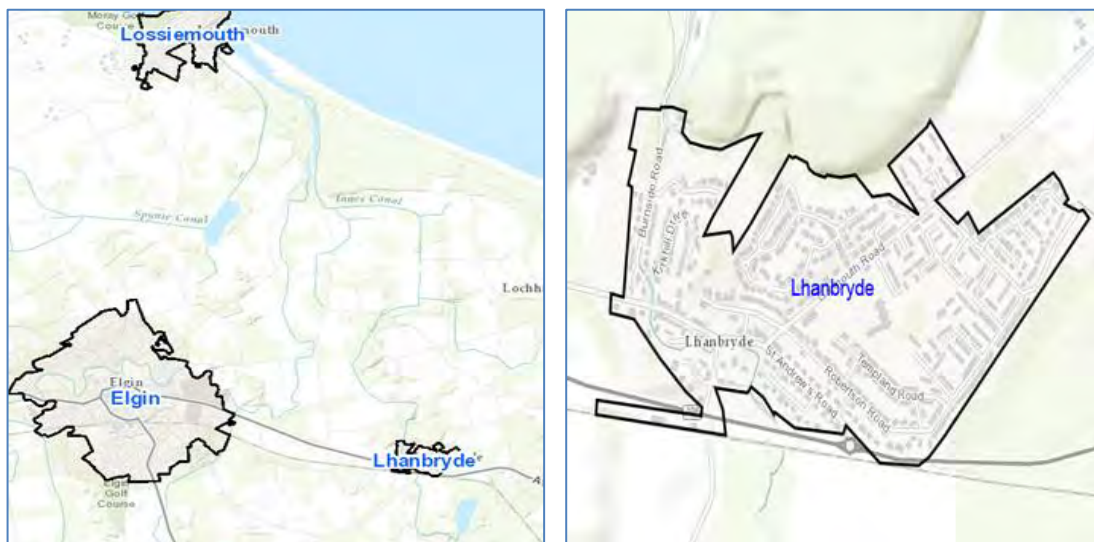
**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**



Lhanbryde, Moray

Area profile

Lhanbryde is a village that lies four miles east of Elgin. Previously bisected by the A96, it was bypassed in the early 1990s and now lies to the north of the trunk road. The origin of the name “Lhanbryde” is thought to be Pictish, meaning the “Church Place of St Bride”. Why the name has emerged in modern time in its very Welsh form is unclear. Lhanbryde’s proximity to Elgin and the good rail links (station closed in the 1960s) led to the village’s steady growth as a dormitory for Moray’s main town. The village is in the Fochabers Lhanbryde Ward for local government, the Moray constituency for the Scottish Parliament, and the Moray constituency for the UK Parliament.



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1 Population Structure

1.1 Age profile

Lhanbryde had a population of 2,026 in 2011¹, which is an increase from 1,845 people who lived in the village in 2001. The age profile of Lhanbryde shows the median age for females is 1 year higher than that of Scotland at 42, while the median age of 40 for males is the same as that of Scotland. 2.2% of the total Moray population reside in Lhanbryde.

Table 1 Age structure of Lhanbryde²

Age	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
% 0 to 4 years old	6.4	5.6	5.5
% 5 to 15 years old	10.8	12.6	11.8
% 16 to 29 years old	17.6	16.1	18.5
% 30 to 44 years old	20.2	19.1	20.0
% 45 to 59 years old	21.3	21.3	21.1
% 60 to 74 years old	16.1	16.9	15.5
% 75 years old and over	7.6	8.4	7.7

Table 1 above shows that, in 2011, the population of Lhanbryde had a slightly younger profile than Moray, with a higher proportion of the population aged between 16 and 44, and a lower percentage aged 60 and over. The reverse is true when compared to Scotland where the Lhanbryde population is marginally older on average.

While Lhanbryde has a lower proportion of the population aged over 60 than Moray, when compared to 2001 population figures (table 2) Lhanbryde has experienced a greater rise in the proportion of residents aged over 60 with a 5.8% increase, compared to a 4.8% increase in Moray and 2.1% nationally.

Table 2 Over-sixties in 2001 and 2011

Over-sixties	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
% over sixty 2001	17.9	21.5	21.1
% over sixty 2011	23.7	25.3	23.2

¹ 2011 census

² 2011 census

The population of Lhanbryde is growing older at a faster rate than Moray and Scotland, with a greater reduction in the proportion of the local population aged under 16 and a relative increase in the percentage of Lhanbryde population aged 45 and over. Tables 3 and 4 below show the marked changes in the Lhanbryde age profile between the younger (0-15 years) and older (45 and over) aged population since 2001, and compared against the change in Moray and nationally.

Table 3 0-15 years old in 2001 and 2011

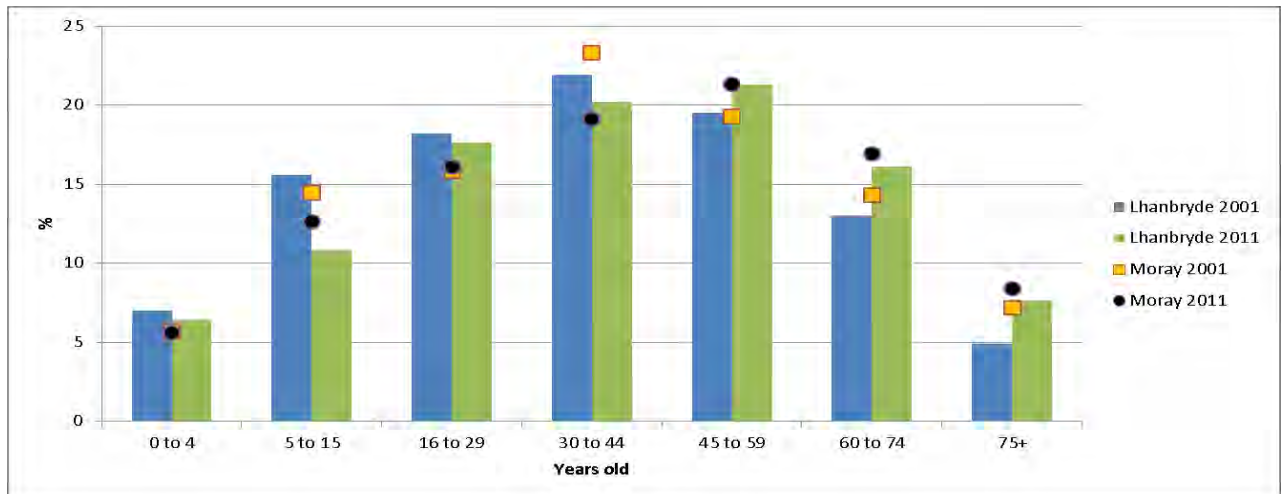
16-29 years old	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
% 0-15 years old 2001	22.6	20.1	19.2
% 0-15 years old 2011	17.2	18.2	17.3

Table 4 45 years and over in 2001 and 2011

30-44 years old	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
% 45 years and over 2001	37.4	40.7	40.4
% 45 years and over 2011	45.0	46.6	44.3

Figure 1 illustrates the cumulative effects of people living longer, and reducing numbers of younger people staying in Lhanbryde. A comparison between 2011 and 2001 shows a significantly changing demographic with the increasingly ageing population in both Lhanbryde and Moray.

Figure 1 Age of Lhanbryde 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. Spending on elderly care for Lhanbryde residents may increase quicker if the proportion of the older population continues to increase at a greater rate than Moray as between 2001 and 2011.

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

1.2 Marital Status

Table 5 Marital Status⁴

Marital status	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 16 and over	1,678	76,251	4,379,072
% Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	31.4	28.8	35.4
% Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	48.0	51.8	45.4
% Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	4.0	3.1	3.2
% Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	9.8	8.5	8.2
% Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	6.8	7.9	7.8

Lhanbryde (48%) has a higher proportion of residents married or in a civil partnership compared to the national rate (45.4%), although lower than the Moray rate (51.8%). Lhanbryde has the second highest rate in Moray for the percentage of adults who have never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership, with 31.4% which compares to Lossiemouth at 35.5% (Lossiemouth rate will likely be a reflection of the nearby base where a lot of personnel are young adults who are not married). The Lhanbryde singleton rate is also 4% below the national percentage.

Lhanbryde has a high percentage of separated and divorced/dissolved relationships (13.8%) when compared to Moray (11.6%) and nationally (11.4%). There is a lower proportion of surviving partners from a marriage or civil partnership this may be attributed to the slightly younger demographic profile of Lhanbryde.

⁴ 2011 census

2 Identity

2.1 Ethnicity

Table 6 Ethnicity⁵

Ethnicity	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All people	2,026	93,295	5,295,403
% White - Scottish	81.2	77.7	84.0
% White - Other British	16.0	18.0	7.9
% White - Irish	0.3	0.5	1.0
% White - Polish	1.1	1.1	1.2
% White - Other	1.1	1.7	2.0
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.1	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.1	0.5	1.3
Percentage of households where not all persons are in same ethnic group category	13.9	14.5	10.6

Lhanbryde has a higher proportion of “White - Scottish” residents compared with the rest of Moray, but are lower than the national rate.

In line with the overall Moray profile Lhanbryde has over twice the proportion of “White – Other British” residents when compared to the national average, although it is still slightly 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. Lhanbryde has 9.6% of working aged residents employed in the public administration or defence sector (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 which may partly account for the high proportion of “White – Other British” residing in Lhanbryde which is 8 miles from RAF Lossiemouth.

In common with Moray, Lhanbryde has a far lower proportion of “Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British” and “ Other ethnic groups” (0.2%) living in Lhanbryde compared to nationally (4%).

⁵ 2011 census

There are over 3% more households where not all persons are in the same ethnic group compared to the rest of Scotland. As with Moray the higher percentage of mixed ethnic households will largely be due to the proportion of “Other British” who live in the area due to working at the RAF bases in Moray.

2.2 Country of Birth

Table 7 Country of birth⁶

Country of birth	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All people	2,026	93,295	5,295,403
% Scotland	78.4	75.4	83.3
% England	16.2	17.8	8.7
% Wales	0.9	0.9	0.3
% Northern Ireland	0.4	0.7	0.7
% Republic of Ireland	0.1	0.2	0.4
% Other EU countries (inc UK part not specified)	2.7	2.9	2.6
% Other countries	1.2	2.1	4

In Lhanbryde a higher proportion of residents were born in Scotland compared to Moray, although it is 5% below the national figure. As like Moray, and which has previously been noted in the profile, there are a significantly higher percentage of Lhanbryde residents born in other parts of the UK (particularly England). A large number of these residents will have been posted to the area to serve at Moray’s RAF and Army bases.

Lhanbryde has a similar proportion of residents born in other EU countries when compared to Moray and nationally. However, Lhanbryde has a much smaller proportion of residents born out with Britain and the EU when compared to the Scottish profile.

⁶ 2011 census

2.3 Religion

Table 8 Religion⁷

Religion	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All people	2,026	93,295	5,295,403
% Church of Scotland	33.9	34.0	32.4
% Roman Catholic	5.9	6.6	15.9
% Other Christian	6.2	9.4	5.5
% Muslim	0.0	0.3	1.4
% Other religions	0.8	0.9	1.1
% No religion	46.2	41.2	36.7
% Not stated	6.9	7.7	7

Lhanbryde has a noticeably higher proportion of people stating that they have no religious belief, the second highest proportion compared to other areas in Moray (Kinloss 47.3%) and almost 10% higher than the Scotland average. Lhanbryde has a similar proportion of residents with a religious belief of the Church of Scotland compared with both Moray and Scotland, while those stating “Other Christian” beliefs was lower than Moray.

There are a slightly lower proportion of Roman Catholics in the village compared with Moray; however the rate is 10% below that of Scotland as a whole.

No-one in Lhanbryde stated that they were Muslim.

2.4 Length of Residency for Residents Born Overseas

Table 9 Length of residence in the UK⁸

Length of residence in UK	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All people born outside the UK	81	4,883	369,284
% Resident in UK for less than 2 years	3.7	14.3	22.1
% Resident in UK for 2 years or more but less than 5 years	18.5	20.2	21.7
% Resident in UK for 5 years or more but less than 10 years	19.8	16.5	18.8
% Resident in UK for 10 years or more	58.0	49.0	37.4

⁷ 2011 census

⁸ 2011 census

-
- 4% of residents in Lhanbryde were born outside of the United Kingdom, compared with 5.2% in Moray and 7% nationally.
 - Nearly 78% of Lhanbryde residents born outside of the UK have been in the UK for over 5 years with 58% having lived in the UK for over 10 years.

Lhanbryde has one of the lowest proportions of residents that were born overseas who have lived in the UK for less than 2 years, compared with other Moray towns and large villages. Of those Lhanbryde residents born overseas over three quarters have lived in the UK for a minimum of 5 years, well above the national and Moray rates.

2.5 Language

98.8% of the residents aged 3 and over speak English well or very well which is marginally higher than the national level.

The village has a high proportion of people who are able to speak Scots⁹ with 45.5% compared to 30.1% nationally, and which is slightly above the Moray figure (45.3%). As with the national and Moray profile only 0.2% of the Lhanbryde population do not speak any English at all. 4.1% of Lhanbryde residents use a language other than English at home, below the Moray average (6.2%).

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 10 Household Composition¹⁰

Household Composition	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	914	40,062	2,372,777
% One person household - Aged 65 or over	12.5	13.7	13.1
% One person household - Aged under 65	18.1	16.4	21.6
% One family only: Lone parent: With dependent children	5.8	5.7	7.2
% One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	3.9	3.5	3.9
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With dependent children	12.6	15.9	13.6
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No dependent children	21.8	21.7	18.4
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: With dependent children	5.6	4.0	3.7
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: No dependent children	6.9	5.5	5.5
% Other households: All full-time students	0.0	0.0	0.9
% Other households: All aged 65 and over	9.1	9.7	7.8
% Other households: Other	3.8	3.9	4.4

There are 914 households in Lhanbryde with an average of 2.22 residents per household, which is similar to the national figure of 2.23 and slightly below the Moray average 2.32.

There is a lower proportion of one-person-over-65 households in Lhanbryde (12.5%) compared with that of Moray (13.7%) and Scotland (13.1%). Lhanbryde (18.1%) has a greater proportion of one-person-under-65 households; above Moray (16.4%) although below the Scotland (21.6%) figure.

¹⁰ 2011 census

12.5% of Lhanbryde households are cohabiting couples, well above the Moray (9.5%) and Scotland (9.2%) averages. The greater number of cohabiting couples may partly reflect the higher percentage of separated and divorced/dissolved partnerships (Table 5, p.6).

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

Lhanbryde (12.6%) has fewer married or same sex civil partnership couples with dependent children than both Moray (15.9%) and Scotland (13.6%). The reverse is true where married or same sex civil partnership couples have no dependent children, with Lhanbryde (21.8%) higher than both Moray (21.7%) and Scotland (18.4%).

Over-65 households in Lhanbryde account for 21.6% of all households compared with 23.4% for Moray and 20.9% for Scotland, however, as mentioned in section 1.1, this is likely to rise if the over 60 population continues to increase as seen in Lhanbryde since 2001.

In Lhanbryde there is a lower proportion of households with dependent children (24.0%) compared with both Moray (25.6%) and Scotland (24.5%).

3.1 Tenure and House Type

Table 11 Tenure and House Type¹¹

Tenure	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	914	40,062	2,372,777
% Owned	60.7	65.9	62
% Rented from Council	29.3	14.1	13.2
% Other social rented	1.2	5.2	11.1
% Private rented	8.1	12.6	12.4
% Living rent free	0.7	2.1	1.3
% House or bungalow	83.8	87.0	63.4
% Detached	27.8	37.2	21.9
% Semi - detached	31.8	31.4	22.8
% Terraced house (including end-terrace)	24.2	18.4	18.6
% Flat or maisonette or apartment	16.2	12.6	36.4
% Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.0	0.4	0.2

¹¹ 2011 census

Just over 60% of homes in Lhanbryde are owned by their occupant, which is well below Moray (65.9%) and less than the national average of 62%. There are a total of 277 Council Houses in Lhanbryde equating to 29.3% of housing in the village; the highest rate for any town or large village in Moray (Rothes second highest with 26.1%) and substantially higher compared with Moray (14.1%) and nationally (13.2%).

The significant proportion of council housing in Lhanbryde is reflected in a much smaller proportion of housing that is available through “other social rented” (1.2%) and “private rented” (8.1%); this compares with Moray (5.2% & 12.6%) and nationally (11.1% & 12.4%) respectively.

Like Moray, Lhanbryde has significantly fewer flats and considerably more houses and bungalows compared with the national position.

Lhanbryde has a higher proportion of semi-detached and terraced homes than the rest of Moray and Scotland, and correspondingly fewer detached properties.

3.2 Transport

Table 12 Cars per household¹²

Car or van availability	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	914	40,062	2,372,777
% No car or van	21.3	19.9	30.5
% 1 car or van	47.2	46.9	42.2
% 2 cars or vans	25.3	25.5	21.6
% 3 or more cars or vans	6.2	7.7	5.6

While Lhanbryde (21.3%) has a higher percentage of households with no car or van when compared to Moray (19.9%), it is well below that of Scotland at 30.5%. Lhanbryde has a relatively high level of car or van ownership per household, largely in line with the Moray average and above the national rates.

¹² 2011 census

While Lhanbryde is ranked in the lowest SIMD quintile for access to services (public transport journey time to GP surgery, Retail, Post Office), there is a regular bus service with the hourly A96 stagecoach service between Inverness and Aberdeen routed through the village which enables residents to reach essential services in around 20 minutes. Lhanbryde also has access to the Dial M for Moray on demand bus service covering the Elgin area¹³.

¹³ Moray's accessible door to door bus service (<http://www.moray.gov.uk/downloads/file60652.pdf>)

4 Economy and Labour

Table 13 Economic Activity¹⁴

Economic activity	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74	1,525	68,410	3,970,530
% Economically active	72.5	71.5	69.0
% Employees - part-time	16.3	15.7	13.3
% Employees - full-time	42.9	41.4	39.6
% Self-employed	5.8	8.4	7.5
% Unemployed	4.7	3.9	4.8
% Full-time student - employed	2.0	1.7	2.9
% Full-time student - unemployed	0.8	0.4	0.8
% Economically inactive	27.5	28.5	31
% Retired	14.6	16.3	14.9
% Student	3.1	3.4	5.5
% Looking after home or family	4.6	3.9	3.6
% Long-term sick or disabled	4.0	3.2	5.1
% Other	1.2	1.5	1.9

Lhanbryde has 1% more economically active adults compared with Moray and 3.5% more than Scotland. Lhanbryde has a higher proportion of part-time (16.3%) and full-time (42.9%) workers in the village compared to both Moray and nationally; while the proportion self-employed is lower. Unemployment in Lhanbryde (4.7%) is very similar to that nationally (4.8%)

The percentage of working age looking after home and family is higher in Lhanbryde (4.6%) than nationally (3.6%), while the rate of long term sick and disabled people in Lhanbryde (4%) is lower than the rate for Scotland (5.1%). The proportion of students in the village (3.1%) is 2.4% below the national rate, although it is only slightly below Moray (3.4%).

Since the 2001 census the percentage in Lhanbryde labelled as economically inactive reduced from 31.9% to 27.5% in 2011.

The composition of the workforce has changed since the 2001 census. In 2011 2% more Lhanbryde residents were working part-time and full-time, while unemployment had reduced by 1% compared with 2001.

¹⁴ 2011 census

4.1 Industry

Table 14 Employment by Industry¹⁵

Industry	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 in employment	1,022	45,983	2,516,895
% A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.2	3.2	1.7
% B. Mining and quarrying	1.7	2.9	1.4
% C. Manufacturing	12.6	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	1.0	0.6	0.8
% F. Construction	10.8	9.1	8
% G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20.1	14.8	15
% H. Transport and storage	3.8	4.2	5
% I. Accommodation and food service activities	5.5	6	6.3
% J. Information and communication	0.6	1.1	2.7
% K. Financial and insurance activities	1.3	1.2	4.5
% L. Real estate activities	0.3	1.1	1.2
% M. Professional scientific and technical activities	2.5	3.5	5.2
% N. Administrative and support service activities	3.3	3.2	4.3
% O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9.6	11.9	7
% P. Education	7.6	7.9	8.4
% Q. Human health and social work activities	12.6	12.7	15
% R, S, T, U. Other	4.1	4.1	4.9

The majority of workers in Lhanbryde are employed in “wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (20.1%), “manufacturing” (12.6%), “human health and social work activities” (12.6%) and “construction” (10.8%). While there are a number of small businesses in the Lhanbryde and surrounding area, including Threaplands Garden Centre and Landscaping, Playbarn & Barn Bistro and Lhanbryde Autostation; the majority of Lhanbryde residents are likely to be employed with businesses based in Elgin which is the largest town in Moray and is only 5 miles from Lhanbryde.

Over a fifth of Lhanbryde residents are employed in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (20.1%), above both Moray (14.8%) and Scotland (15%).

¹⁵ 2011 census

Lhanbryde also has a higher rate of residents employed in the manufacturing and construction industries than both Moray (12.1% & 9.1%) and Scotland (both 8%). As noted above the majority of these jobs will be linked to Elgin which has the largest volume of retail outlets in Moray as well as major manufacturing and construction companies based in the town, such as Walkers Shortbread, Robertson Group and Springfield Properties.

Employment in human health and social work activities (12.6%) is consistent with the proportion employed in this sector across Moray (12.7%).

While Lhanbryde (9.6%) has slightly fewer people working in public administration and defence than Moray (11.9%), it is still well above the national figure (7%). A number of RAF based personnel are likely to live in Lhanbryde due to the close proximity to the base, which is reflected in the higher rate for the Lhanbryde area.

Far fewer people work in professional scientific and technical activities (2.5%) and financial and insurance services (1.3%).

4.2 Occupation

A key economic challenge in Lhanbryde is that there are far fewer professionals in the village compared with Moray and Scotland. This might be attributed to people either moving out of Lhanbryde to take up professional positions since there is fewer such career opportunities within Lhanbryde or professionals are not choosing to live in this area.

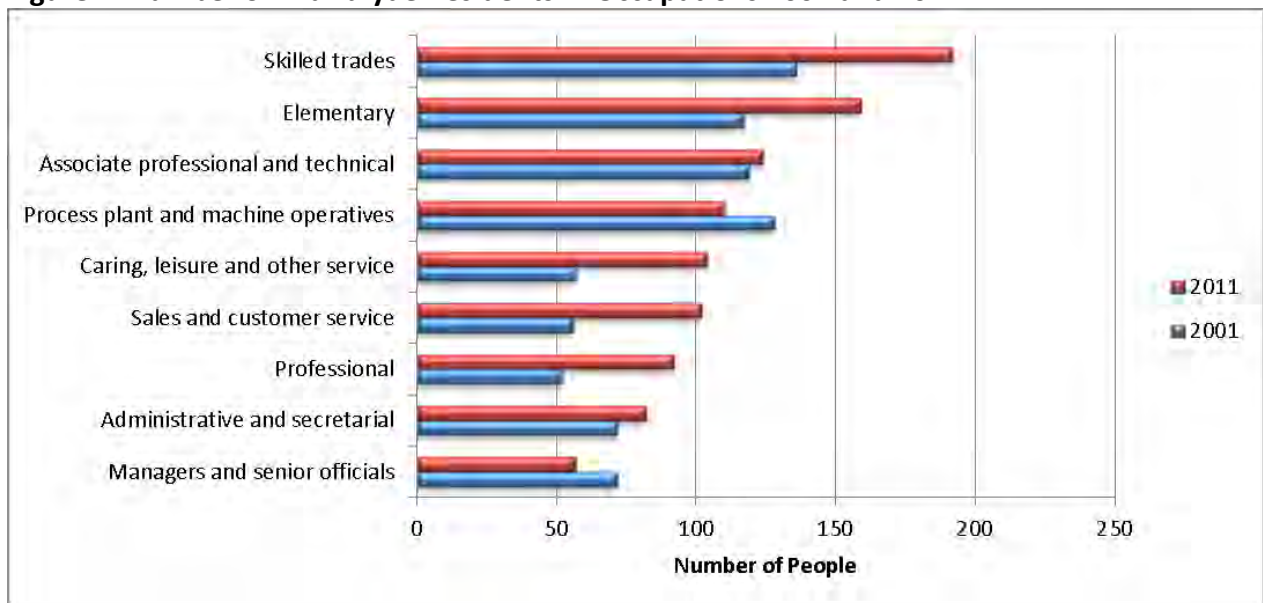
Table 15 Occupation¹⁶

Occupation	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74 in employment	1,022	45,983	2,516,895
% Managers, directors and senior officials	5.6	7.6	8.4
% Professional occupations	9.0	11.4	16.8
% Associate professional and technical occupations	12.1	14.7	12.6
% Administrative and secretarial occupations	8.0	8.4	11.4
% Skilled trades occupations	18.8	16.6	12.5
% Caring, leisure and other service occupations	10.2	10	9.7
% Sales and customer service occupations	10.0	8.1	9.3
% Process, plant and machine operatives	10.8	10.4	7.7
% Elementary occupations	15.6	12.8	11.6

¹⁶ 2011 census

Lhanbryde has a higher proportion of skilled trade occupations than the rest of Moray and much more than Scotland (1.5 times the Scottish figure). Lhanbryde also has a greater proportion of the working age population employed in sales and customer service occupations; process, plant and machine operation; and elementary occupations, with a combined rate of 36.4% against a national average of 28.6%. Lhanbryde has the second highest percentage in Moray for those working in sales, plant and machine operation at 10%, slightly behind Forres with 10.6%.

Figure 2 Number of Lhanbryde Residents in Occupations 2001 and 2011



4.3 Unemployment

In the 2011 census 4.7% (71 people) of Lhanbryde residents were unemployed compared to 4.8% of people nationally.

The majority of unemployed residents in Lhanbryde were aged between 16 and 50 (85.9%). Within this 42.3% are aged 16 to 24 years old, well above the Moray (34.7%) and Scotland (30.2%) averages. For the over-50s the unemployment rate is 4.3% lower than the national level and 5.8% lower than the rate for Moray.

Over 60% 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. A number of residents have never worked at all (14.1%), the second highest reported in Moray (Portgordon 15.2%).

4.4 Transport

Lhanbryde has a far higher level of people travelling by car to work compared with the rest of Scotland. The proportion of people using bus services is much higher than for Moray; however the rate for travelling by foot, other means and mainly working from home are lower.

Table 16 Travel to Work¹⁷

Travel to work	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (excluding full-time students)	1,022	44,816	2,400,925
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	73.7	63.7	62.4
% Train	2.0	2.2	3.7
% Bus	9.3	3.4	10
% On foot	3.5	12.2	9.9
% Other	3.8	6.3	3.1
% Works mainly at or from home	7.7	12.1	10.8

- While the percentage of people travelling to work by car has fallen slightly since 2001 in Lhanbryde, the level of use remains well above the Moray figure (63.7%) and is 11.3% above the Scotland average (62.4%).
- Travelling to work by bus is over 2.5 times more popular for Lhanbryde (9.3%) than for Moray (3.4%), and Lhanbryde has the highest rate when compared to any other town or village in Moray. The level of bus travel for work is more in line with the Scotland average (10%). The route of the main stagecoach bus service between Aberdeen and Inverness cuts through the village, enabling residents to reach places of work which are on the A96 service route such as Elgin.
- The level of travelling to work by foot is very low in Lhanbryde (3.2%), well below the Moray (12.2%) and Scotland (9.9%) figures. This is not overly surprising due to the lack of job opportunities available within Lhanbryde and the immediate surrounding area. The recent completion of the cycle/foot path linking Lhanbryde and Elgin may see an increase in more active travel to work such as walking and cycling.
- Working from home more than doubled between 2001 and 2011, rising from 3.7% to 7.7%, but is still well below the rate for Moray (12.1%) and is the second lowest compared to other towns and villages in Moray.

¹⁷ 2011 census

5 Education

Table 17 Education Facts¹⁸

Interesting facts	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
Percentage 16 to 17 year olds in education	65.5	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	53.0	49.0	47.2

The percentage of 16-17 year olds residing in Lhanbryde in full time education is over 10% below the rate for Moray (76.6%) and 14.3% lower than the rate for Scotland. In comparison to other villages in the Milne's High catchment area, Lhanbryde is above Mosstodloch (57.6%) which has the lowest average in Moray, but below that of Fochabers (73.6%).

When compared to Moray and Scotland, Lhanbryde (53%) has a higher proportion of households where no person holds a national level qualification above level 2 (SCE Higher or equivalent) or no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student. The rate is similar to neighbouring Mosstodloch (52.5%) and Fochabers (51.1%).

Table 18 Travel to study¹⁹

Travel to study	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 4 and over studying	313	15,771	996,282
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	13.4	23.2	22.3
% Train	0.6	1.0	2.9
% Bus	37.7	20.3	21.5
% On foot	32.3	41.5	39.1
% Other	1.3	2.0	1.7
% Studies mainly at or from home	14.7	12.0	12.4

¹⁸ 2011 census

¹⁹ 2011 census

In Lhanbryde over a third of pupils/students use the bus to get to their place of study, almost twice as high as Moray (20.3%) and Scotland (21.5%). The main reason for the high rate is that Lhanbryde does not have a secondary school so secondary aged pupils will be entitled to free bus travel to and from their zoned school (Milne's High) as it is over 2 miles away from Lhanbryde. Students at Moray College UHI will have to travel to Elgin to attend classes which can be reached through the public bus service.

Walking/other travel and home-study percentages have changed significantly between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. Lhanbryde has seen a drop of 13% in those walking to school/college (33.6%), well below Moray (43.5%) and Scotland (40.8%). Home-study has increased by 9.2% to 14.7%; higher than the national (12.4%) and Moray (12.0%) rates which have risen by 6% in the same period.

Table 19 Highest qualification²⁰

Highest qualification	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 and over	1,678	76,251	4,379,072
% With no qualifications	27.8	26.7	26.8
% Highest qualification attained - Level 1	29.9	26.3	23.1
% Highest qualification attained - Level 2	13.2	14.4	14.3
% Highest qualification attained - Level 3	10.0	9.9	9.7
% Highest qualification attained - Level 4	19.1	22.7	26.1

Lhanbryde has a higher proportion of residents with either no formal qualifications or a level 1 standard qualification; 7.8% above the national rate. However, when compared to 2001 data the percentage of people with no formal qualification has reduced by 6.6% from 34.4%. The relatively high level of people with no or low level qualifications will partly be accounted for by the older population in the village as well as having a higher proportion in elementary occupations, and process, plant and machine operatives (p17, Table 15) who may not require higher level national qualifications if any.

²⁰ Census 2011 <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/highest-level-qualification>

The proportion of Lhanbryde residents with a level 4 qualification (university degree level or above) is 7% below the national rate; however the percentage of working age Lhanbryde residents with a level 4 qualification has increased by 3.6% since 2001. A similar increase (3.3%) was also recorded for level 3 qualifications where Lhanbryde (10%) is now marginally higher than both Moray (9.9%) and Scotland (9.7%).

5.1 Attainment

5.1.1 S4 Attainment

Table 20 S4 Attainment²¹

(Disclaimer:- The data presented here is based on a Data Zone²² area or areas which does/do not correspond exactly with the area described but does/do provide an useful approximation)

S4 Attainment	Lhanbryde ²³	Moray	Scotland
Total S4 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13	131	5,499	280,909
S4: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	31	2,161	103,795
Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	23.7%	39.3%	36.9%
Average S4 Tariff	173	198	185

The data presented is taken from the 2 datazones that comprise the Lhanbryde 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 Lhanbryde, Moray and Scotland.

The average S4 tariff score is lower for Lhanbryde 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. The S4 tariff score for Lhanbryde is actually the second lowest compared to other towns and villages in Moray (Kinloss 152 points), and is 25 points lower than the Moray average.

The proportion of Lhanbryde pupils who attained 5 or more level 5 awards (Standard Grade Credit or Intermediate 2 level) is the lowest in Moray at 23.7%, well below the Moray (39.3%) and national (36.9%) rates.

²¹ Source – www.gov.scot

²² The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households.

²³ Comprising 2 datazones: “Lhanbryde East” and “Lhanbryde West”

5.1.2 S5 Attainment

Table 21 S5 Education Attainment²⁴

(Disclaimer:- The data presented here is based on a Data Zone²⁵ area which does not correspond exactly with the area described but does provide an useful approximation)

S5 Attainment	Lhanbryde ²⁶	Moray	Scotland
Total Students for S5 from 2008/9 to 2012/13	74	4,380	235,893
S5: No pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	42	1,996	101,481
S5: Percentage of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	56.8%	45.6%	43.0%
S5: No pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	15	1,399	74,789
S5: Percentage of pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	20.3%	31.9%	31.7%
S5: No pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	6	595	34667
S5: Percentage of pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	8.1%	13.6%	14.7%
5 year Tariff average	334	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 achieving one level 6 award (Higher Grade) is far higher in Lhanbryde than Moray (11.2% higher) and Scotland (13.8% higher). However, the proportion of pupils achieving 3 or more awards at level 6 (Higher Grade) falls sharply with Lhanbryde over 11% lower than the rest of Moray and Scotland. Part of the explanation may be a higher proportion of Lhanbryde residents in this age group leave school to find employment or take up places on College courses compared with the national rates (Section 5.2, Table 22).

Six Lhanbryde pupils in the 5 years from 2008/09 to 2012/13 achieved 5 or more level 6 (Higher Grade) awards. It should be noted the difficulties of interpreting small statistical samples, where an apparently minor change can significantly alter the percentage achievements.

²⁴ Source – Statistics.gov. etc.

²⁵ The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households.

²⁶ Comprising 2 datazones: “Lhanbryde East” and “Lhanbryde West”

The S5 tariff scores in Lhanbryde (334) are well below that of Moray (365) and 13 points below the Scotland average.

5.2 Leaver Destination

Table 22 Leaver Destination²⁷

(Disclaimer:- The data presented here is based on a Data Zone²⁸ area which does not correspond exactly with the area described but does provide an useful approximation)

Leaver Destination	Lhanbryde ²⁹	Moray	Scotland
Total leavers	134	5,237	265,363
Higher Education	20.9%	33.3%	36.0%
Further Education	38.8%	27.2%	27.1%
Training ³⁰	2.2%	1.5%	5.7%
Employment	26.1%	28.7%	19.7%
Total Positive	88.1%	90.7%	88.4%
Unemployment and seeking employment or training	11.9%	7.4%	9.6%
Unemployed not seeking employment or training	0.0%	1.7%	1.3%
Total Negative Destination	11.9%	9.1%	10.9%
Unknown	0%	0.2%	0.6%

Compared to Moray and Scotland, Lhanbryde has a far larger proportion of pupils leaving school and commencing further education, but fewer entering higher education.

As like Moray, Lhanbryde has a higher percentage of leavers entering employment when compared to the national average, with just over a quarter of leavers (26.1%) going straight into a job compared to Moray (28.7%) and Scotland (19.7%).

Overall, Lhanbryde has a 2.6% lower rate of pupils entering what is classed as a positive destination upon leaving school compared to Moray, and is marginally below the national average.

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

²⁸ The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households.

²⁹ Comprising 2 datazones: “Lhanbryde East” and “Lhanbryde West”

³⁰ 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.

While Lhanbryde has had no leavers classed as “unemployed **not** seeking employment or training”, there are a higher percentage of leavers who have been unable to find employment who have been seeking when compared to Moray and Scotland rates. There is an apparent lack of job opportunities available locally in Lhanbryde meaning young people will need to travel for employment which may be an additional barrier in attaining employment.

6 Health and Social care

6.1 Health

Table 23 Self-assessed Health³¹

Self-assessed Health	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All people	2,206	93,295	5,295,403
% Very good	50.9	53.7	52.5
% Good	32.6	31.3	29.7
% Fair	11.8	11.1	12.2
% Bad	3.5	2.9	4.3
% Very bad	1.1	0.9	1.3

95.3% of Lhanbryde 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 2.7% in residents reporting positive health.

Lhanbryde has a lower proportion of people rating their health as very good compared to the rest of Moray and Scotland, although this is countered by a higher proportion of Lhanbryde residents assessing themselves as in good health. The village has a slightly lower proportion of people rating their health as bad or very bad compared to Scotland.

Table 24 Disability³²

Long-term health problem or disability	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All people	2,026	93,295	5,295,403
% Limited a lot	8.0	7.6	9.6
% Limited a little	9.9	10.2	10.1
% Not limited	82.1	82.3	80.4

³¹ 2011 census

³² 2011 census

17.9% (363 people) of Lhanbryde residents are limited “a little” or “a lot” by a disability or long term health issue, which is comparable with the Moray rate and slightly lower than the rate for Scotland. The proportion of Lhanbryde residents without a limiting long-term illness is relatively unchanged from the 2001 census.

The average age of people living in Lhanbryde with a limiting long-term illness is 59.8 compared with 60.8 for Moray and 59.2 in Scotland³³. Lhanbryde has one of the highest rates in Moray for the percentage of economically inactive people (aged 16 to 74) who are long-term sick or disabled at 14.5%; well above the Moray rate (11.4%) although still below the Scotland figure (16.6%).

Table 25 Long Term health Conditions³⁴

Long-term health condition	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All people	2,026	93,295	5,295,403
% With no condition	69.1	70.9	70.1
% With one or more long-term health conditions	30.9	29.1	29.9
% With deafness or partial hearing loss	7.0	7.0	6.6
% With blindness or partial sight loss	3.2	2.5	2.4
% With learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)	0.2	0.5	0.5
% With learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)	2.9	2.0	2.0
% With developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Asperger's Syndrome)	0.5	0.6	0.6
% With physical disability	5.9	5.8	6.7
% With mental health condition	2.5	3.2	4.4
% With other condition	19.7	18.2	18.7

Just under 31% of Lhanbryde residents have one or more long term health conditions, a marginally higher rate than both Moray and nationally.

³³ 2011 census

³⁴ 2011 census

The most common condition is deafness or partial hearing loss (7.0%), followed by physical disability (5.9%), blindness / partial sight loss (3.2%), and learning difficulty (2.9%).

Deafness or partial hearing loss rates are the same as for Moray and slightly above that for Scotland. Physical disability rates are marginally higher than for Moray and lower than Scotland, while Lhanbryde has a slightly higher rate of learning difficulty conditions than both Moray and Scotland. Lhanbryde has relatively low rates of mental health and learning disability conditions.

Table 26 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice³⁵

Health Condition Prevalence Rates (per 100 patients)	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
1. "Smoking" (conditions assessed for smoking)	32.3	25.5	24.7
2. Hypertension	20.6	14.8	13.9
3. Obesity	14.1	10.5	8.1
4. Asthma	7.7	5.9	6.1
5. Hypothyroidism	6.8	5.4	3.8
6. Diabetes	6.8	5.5	4.8
7. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)	5.2	4.3	4.3
8. Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)	3.4	2.6	2.5
9. Cancer	3.1	2.6	2.5
10. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	2.8	1.7	2.2

The table above shows the 10 most common health conditions recorded at the Fochabers Medical Practice during March 2013 to April 2014 through the NHS Quality & Outcomes Framework data collection. As Lhanbryde does not have a dedicated practice in the village, data has been taken from the nearby Fochabers Medical Practice which includes residents of Lhanbryde and the surrounding area, with a GP patient roll of 4,047 (January 2013). For comparison the Moray and Scotland rates have been included:

- The top three health conditions reported through GP Practices are the same for Fochabers, Moray and nationally (smoking conditions, hypertension and obesity)

³⁵https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Publications/2014-09-30/QOF_Scot_201314_Practice_prevalencev2.xls

- Data from the Fochabers practice shows markedly higher rates (per 100 patients) for the top three conditions when compared to Scotland – Smoking conditions (+7.6), Hypertension (+6.7) and Obesity (+6).
- The Fochabers practice actually has a higher rate than nationally and against Moray for each of the top ten health conditions as listed in the table above.
- Fochabers practice patients have lower rates of kidney disease, depression, learning disabilities, osteoporosis and palliative care than both Moray and Scotland.

Of the 24 health conditions recorded at GP Practices through the NHS Quality & Outcomes Framework the Fochabers Medical Practice prevalence rate was higher than the national average for 17 of the conditions. In summary as with the national picture Smoking conditions, Hypertension and Obesity are the top three most common health conditions at the Fochabers practice, however the rates are markedly higher at Fochabers when compared to the national average.

6.1.1 Maternity

Table 27 Teenage Pregnancies³⁶

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 Lhanbryde teenage pregnancies is not freely available. However in the five years between 2006 and 2011 there were 10 hospital births where the mother was a teenager living in Lhanbryde; an annual average of 2.

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 Lhanbryde the percentage is much higher at around 32%, which may also be reflected in the high rate for smoking conditions as reported in Table 26 above.

³⁶ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

6.2 Social Care

Table 28 Provision of Unpaid Care³⁷

Provision of Unpaid Care	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
All people	2,026	93,295	5,295,403
% Not providing care	91.0	91.6	90.7
% Providing 1 to 19 hours of care a week	5.0	4.8	5.2
% Providing 20 to 34 hours of care a week	0.6	0.7	0.9
% Providing 35 to 49 hours of care a week	0.5	0.6	0.8
% Providing 50 or more hours of care a week	2.8	2.2	2.5

180 (8.9%) of Lhanbryde 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.

Lhanbryde (2.8%) has a slightly greater proportion of carers providing over 50 hours of care per week, compared to Moray (2.2%) and Scotland (2.5%). However, given the small sample size care is required when comparing percentages with Moray and Scotland.

6.3 Hospital Emergency Admissions

Table 29 Emergency Admissions³⁸

Emergency Admissions	Lhanbryde	Moray	Scotland
Emergency admissions - both sexes - all ages - rate/100,000 : 2012	9,825	7,476	10,194
Emergency admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate/100,000 : 2012	23,073	16,945	25,493

Emergency Admissions in Lhanbryde are much higher than the rest of Moray and only marginally below the national average. The probability of emergency admission to hospital for over 65s from Lhanbryde is almost 1.5 times higher than the Moray rate.

³⁷ Census 2011

³⁸ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

7 Antisocial Behaviour

Table 30 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1,000 population³⁹

Type of Complaint	Lhanbryde	Moray
Noise	11.4	12.2
Rowdy Behaviour	2.7	4.0
Neighbour Dispute	0.5	3.9
Graffiti	0.2	0.3
Vandalism	8.6	8.1
Litter	-	1.7
Fly Tipping	0.5	3.5
Dog Fouling	2.2	1.3

There are two datazones associated with Lhanbryde in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) ⁴⁰. In 2012 both datazones were ranked in the second quintile for SIMD crime, indicating a relatively high level of crime compared with the majority of locations in Scotland. The table above indicates that Lhanbryde has a higher rate of reported vandalism and dog fouling compared to the Moray average.

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 population ⁴¹.

³⁹ Average number of complaints per year over the two years 2012/13 and 2013/14 – from police records

⁴⁰ 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 datazones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each datazone, from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived).

⁴¹ www.gov.scot - Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2014-15, Table 11

Table 31 Crime rates⁴²

Year	Number of Crimes per 1,000 residents per year	
	Lhanbryde	Moray
2012/13	52.8	67.5
2013/14	55.3	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 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 Lhanbryde has a lower crime rate per 1,000 people compared to Moray as a whole, however there was an increase in the crime rates for Lhanbryde between 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Out of the 7 crime groups within which different crimes are categorised, Lhanbryde has a lower rate per 1,000 population in 5 of the groups compared to overall Moray figures. Lhanbryde (8.4 per 1,000 pop'n) has marginally higher rates of Fire-Raising/Malicious Mischief crimes than Moray (7.9); the area also has a higher rate of what is categorised as miscellaneous crimes (including minor assault, breach of the peace, threatening behaviour) at 22.2 (equivalent to 45 offences) which is again slightly above the Moray rate of 20.8. The rate of 'Crimes of Dishonesty' double in 2013/14 compared to the previous year to 10.9 per 1,000 population, however this was still 50% below the Moray rate (16.4).

⁴² Area Command Moray Police Scotland Crime Statistics (April 2013 to March 2014)

8 Access to Service

8.1 Drive time to Essential Services (2012 data):

Table 32 Drive time to essential services

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Petrol Station	Primary School	Secondary School	Shopping Facilities
Lhanbryde West	7.5	1.7	6.0	2.4	10.3	7.4
Lhanbryde East	8.4	2.6	6.9	2.4	10.6	8.3

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

8.2 Public Transport to Essential Services (2012 data):

Table 33 Public transport time to essential services

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Shopping Facilities
Lhanbryde West	19.5	4.6	17.7
Lhanbryde East	23.7	9.9	20.0

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

From the above two tables it can be seen that there is no great difficulty in accessing most services by car. As expected travel times by public transport do take longer, although all essential services are within 30 minutes of Lhanbryde, with the village being on the main stagecoach route between Inverness and Aberdeen which links Lhanbryde to neighbouring towns such as Elgin where a wide range of services are available.

9 Summary

Table 34 SIMD 2012 Quintile ranks of the 5 datazones which cover the Lhanbryde area⁴³

(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
Lhanbryde West	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	3
Lhanbryde East	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	2

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 Lhanbryde has multiple deprivation issues affecting both datazones covering the Lhanbryde area; both datazones experiencing deprivation issues with crime and access to services (ranked in quintiles 1 or 2), while Lhanbryde East has further deprivation within income, employment and education/skills/training domains.
2. The population of Lhanbryde is growing, with the current age profile similar to that of Scotland. However, since the 2001 census there has been a sharper decline in the proportion of 0-15 year olds and a larger increase in the proportion over 45 years old when compared to Moray and Scotland – a continuing trend would impact on the type of services required in the Lhanbryde area such as increased demand for older people related services.
3. Lhanbryde has a lower rate of households where all residents are aged over 65 years old (21.6%), below the Moray average of 23.4%.
4. Lhanbryde has a higher percentage of separated and divorced/dissolved relationships when compare to Moray and Scotland rates.
5. 60.7% of homes in Lhanbryde are owner occupied which is less than the proportion for Moray and Scotland. 29.3% of homes are rented council houses which is the highest in Moray and over double the Moray and Scotland rates. Subsequently there is a significantly lower proportion of other social rented accommodation available as well as less private rented housing stock.

⁴³ 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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6. Lhanbryde has a noticeably higher proportion of people stating that they have no religious belief, the second highest proportion compared to other areas in Moray (Kinloss 47.3%) and almost 10% higher than the Scotland average.
 7. Higher rate of economically active working age adults, including greater proportion in full and part time jobs compared to Moray and Scotland. Many of the jobs are low-skill jobs and relatively few residents are employed in managerial or professional occupations.
 8. Lhanbryde unemployment rate is in line with Scotland, but above the Moray average. A high percentage of those unemployed were aged between 16-24 (42.3%), well above the Moray and national rates.
 9. Compared to Moray and nationally, Lhanbryde has a low percentage of students continuing on in education at 16 or 17 years old, while there is also a higher proportion of households where no working age person has a qualification at level 2 or above.
 10. Higher rate of car usage in travelling to work; with little work available in the Lhanbryde area the majority of the workforce will need to travel to neighbouring towns, most likely Elgin, to work. Bus transport usage is three times higher than Moray, largely due to the regular bus service linking Inverness and Aberdeen.
 11. The attainment of Lhanbryde pupils, particularly at S4 is markedly lower than the Moray and national averages, with the average tariff scores the second lowest in Moray. The level attaining 1 or more Higher in S5 is encouraging and is above both Moray and Scotland averages, however the proportion achieving 3 or 5 Highers is well below the Moray and Scotland rates. The lower attainment results are reflected in the proportion of school leavers continuing their education, with significantly more going onto Further Education (38.8%) compared to Higher Education (20.9%) – this contrasts with Moray and Scotland where on average 10% less go onto FE and around 15% more go onto HE compared to Lhanbryde school leavers.
 12. As like Moray, over a quarter of Lhanbryde school leavers go straight into employment compared with a national average of around a fifth. This again tends to reinforce the relatively low level of academic qualifications of many households.
 13. Higher rate of those in education study from home (14.7%) compared to Moray (12%) and nationally (12.4%).

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14. The health condition prevalence rates from the Fochabers GP Practice which covers Lhanbryde are generally high across the majority of conditions when compared to Moray and Scotland. Rates are particularly high for smoking, hypertension and obesity conditions. Smoking rates are also above national rates for pregnant women at booking stage, where the rate of 32% is markedly higher than Moray and Scotland at 20%.
 15. Emergency hospital admission rates in Lhanbryde are notably higher than the rest of Moray, although slightly below the national level. Over 65-year-olds are two and half times more likely to have an emergency admission as younger people.
 16. Antisocial Behaviour rates are slightly higher than Moray for vandalism and dog fouling; the overall crime rate per 1,000 residents remains below the Moray average although there was an increase in 2013/14 figures – rates in fire-raising/malicious mischief and miscellaneous crimes (including minor assault, breach of the peace, threatening behaviour) are above the Moray rates while crimes of dishonesty doubled compared to the previous year.

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**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**