



Community Profile

New Elgin East



**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**

New Elgin East, Moray

Area profile

To further explore the profile of Elgin, it has been divided into six smaller intermediate data zones. To the south of Elgin there are two zones separated from the remaining four by the railway line. Bounded by the “Burn of Linkwood” to the east, New Elgin East extends as far west as Springfield Retail Park with the vast majority located to the east of the A941 Elgin to Rothes road.

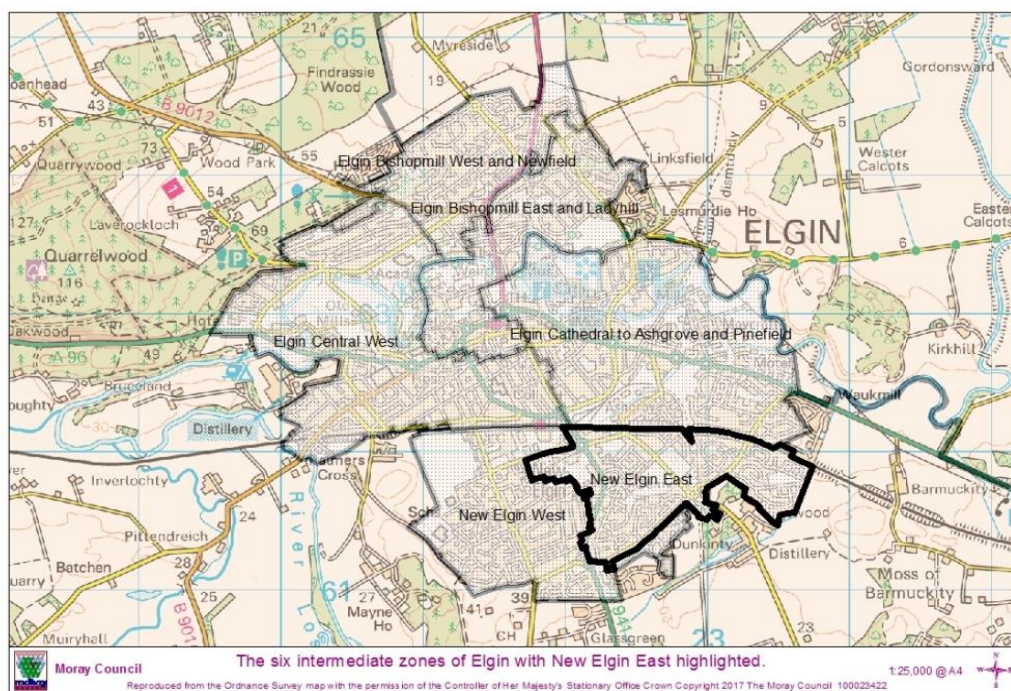


Table of Contents

1	Population Structure	4
1.1	Age profile.....	4
1.2	Marital Status	6
2	Identity.....	8
2.1	Ethnicity	8
2.2	Country of Birth	9
2.3	Religion.....	10
2.4	Length of residency for residents born overseas	10
2.5	Language.....	11
3	Housing	12
3.1	Tenure and House Type	13
3.4	↑ 0.3.....	14
3.5	Transport	15
4	Economy and Labour	16
4.1	Industry	17
4.2	Occupation.....	18
4.3	Unemployment.....	20
4.4	Transport	21
5	Education	22
5.1	Attainment.....	24
5.1.1	S4 Attainment	24
5.1.2	S5 Attainment	26
5.2	Leaver Destination	27
6	Health and Social care	28
6.1	Health	28
6.1.1	Maternity	31
6.2	Social Care	32
6.3	Health and Wellbeing	34
7	Antisocial Behaviour	37
8	Access to Service.....	39
8.1	Drive time to (2012 data).....	39
8.2	Public transport to (2012 data)	39
9	Summary	40

Table 1 Age structure of New Elgin East	4
Table 2 Over–Sixties in 2001 and 2011	5
Table 3 Marital Status	6
Table 4 Ethnicity	8
Table 5 Country of birth	9
Table 6 Religion	10
Table 7 Length of residence in the UK	10
Table 8 Household Composition	12
Table 9 Tenure and House Type	13
Table 10: Tenure comparison between New Elgin East, Elgin and the rest of Moray	14
Table 11 Cars per household	15
Table 12 Economic Activity	16
Table 13 Employment by Industry	17
Table 14 Occupation	18
Table 15 Travel to Work	21
Table 16 Education Facts	22
Table 17 Travel to study	22
Table 18 Highest qualification	23
Table 19 S4 Attainment	24
Table 20 S5 Education Attainment.....	26
Table 21 Leaver Destination	27
Table 22 Self-assessed Health	28
Table 23 Disability	28
Table 24 Long Term health Conditions	29
Table 25 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice	30
Table 26 Teenage Pregnancies	31
Table 27 Provision of Unpaid Care	32
Table 28 ScotPHO indicators for the Intermediate Zones covering Elgin	34
Table 29 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1000 population.....	37
Table 30 Crime Rates	38
Table 31 Drive Time	39
Table 32 Public Transport time to	39
Table 33 SIMD 2016 quintile ranking for the 5 data zones which cover the New Elgin East area.....	40
 Figure 1: Population profile of Elgin and Moray at the 2001 and 2011 censuses.....	6
Figure 2: Number of people employed in each of the groupings at the 2001 and 2011 censuses.....	19

1 Population Structure

1.1 Age profile

New Elgin East had a population of 3,871 in 2011¹ which is a 22.2% increase from 3,167 residents in 2001. Of the six Intermediate zones² of Elgin profiled New Elgin East shows the largest population increase over the ten year period, this is likely due to the large number of new properties erected within the area in this time. In comparison to Elgin the New Elgin East zone shows twice the growth rate and in comparison to Moray a growth rate of more than three times is shown. The age profile of New Elgin East shows that the median age, in 2011, for females was 36 and 35 for males, four and three years less than the Elgin average respectively. Overall Elgin had a relatively younger population in comparison to Moray and Scotland with average ages in half of the six zones being significantly lower than the Moray average. New Elgin East is the third largest of the six zones.

Table 1 Age structure of New Elgin East³

Age	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
% 0 to 4 years old	7.4	6.9	5.6	5.5
% 5 to 15 years old	14.1	12.6	12.6	11.8
% 16 to 29 years old	19.0	17.6	16.1	18.5
% 30 to 44 years old	23.7	21.6	19.1	20.0
% 45 to 59 years old	18.7	18.8	21.3	21.1
% 60 to 74 years old	12.4	14.5	16.9	15.5
% 75 years old and over	4.7	8.0	8.4	7.7

- Table 1 above shows that, in 2011, New Elgin East had a relatively young population with almost two thirds of residents being under the age of 45. Whilst significantly higher than Elgin (58.7%) the proportion of people in this age bracket reduced between the two census dates.

¹ 2011 census

² Intermediate Zones are constructs of the Census. They build on postcode areas. Their purpose was to produce a geography between the local authority scale and the smallest geography. Some information cannot be released at the smallest geographies because of its sensitivity.

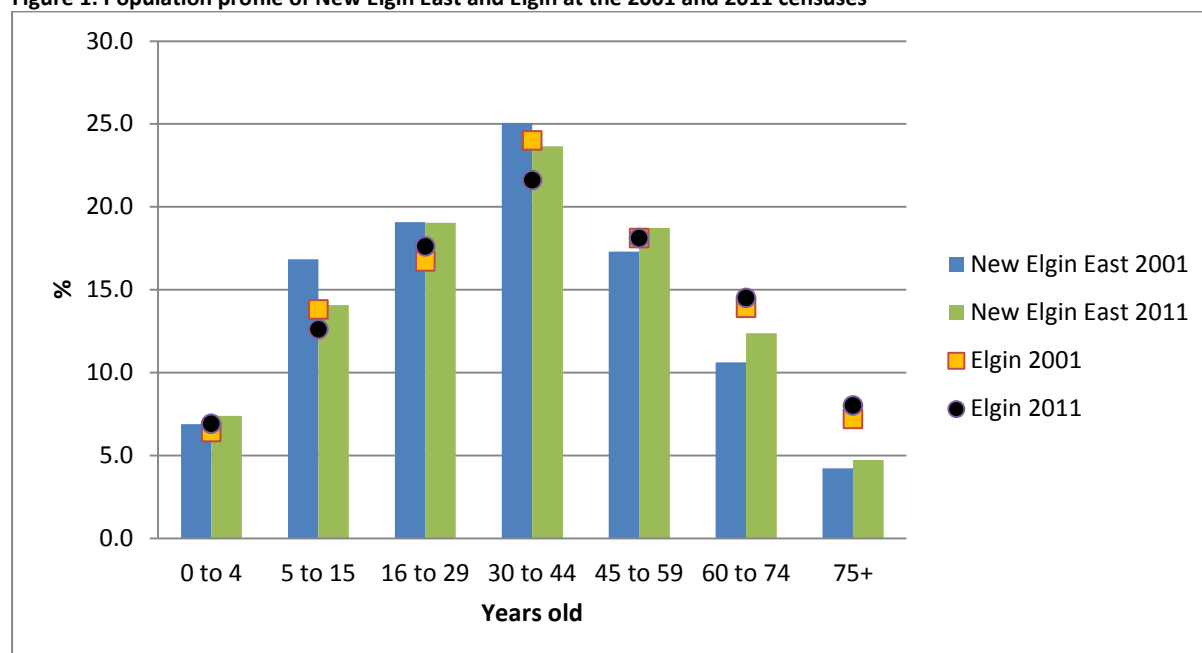
³ 2011 census

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- Table 1 also shows that the proportion of all age groups under 45 years of age show higher proportions than Elgin. More than a fifth of the population of Elgin New East in 2011 were dependent children. The higher proportion of Dependent children may be explained by the higher proportion of 16-29 and 30-44 year-olds. These two facts would appear to indicate that there was a higher proportion of young families living within the area.
 - The proportion of people above the age of 74 was significantly lower in New Elgin East (4.7%) in comparison to Elgin (8.4%) and was also lower than all of the remaining five zones within Elgin.
 - Table 2 shows that the proportion of over-60s living in Elgin New East (17.1%), this was significantly lower than all of the remaining five areas in Elgin, Moray and Scotland. Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses the proportions within this age bracket increased by 2.3% which is greater than the increases in Elgin (1.4%) and Scotland (2.1%) but not as great as the increase witnessed in the whole of Moray (3.8%).

Table 2 Over-Sixties in 2001 and 2011

	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
% over sixty 2001	14.8	21.1	21.47	21.07
% over sixty 2011	17.1	22.5	25.3	23.2

Figure 1: Population profile of New Elgin East and Elgin at the 2001 and 2011 censuses



- The graph above shows that New Elgin East generally followed the Elgin trends with the exception of the 16-29 and 45-59 year old groups.
- The biggest difference between the New Elgin East population profile in 2001 and 2011 is the large (2.7%) drop in the proportion of 5-15 year-olds. Whilst the proportion of children within this group showed a decrease, due the overall population increase the actual numbers of 5-15 year olds increased by 13.

1.2 Marital Status

Table 3 Marital Status ⁴

Marital status	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 16 and over	3,040	18,626	76,251	4,379,072
% Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	35.0	31.0	28.8	35.4
% Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	45.3	49.0	51.8	45.4
% Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2
% Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	10.8	9.0	8.5	8.2
% Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	5.6	7.8	7.9	7.8

⁴ 2011 census

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- The proportion of single people in Elgin New East (35%) closely reflected the National figures but bears no resemblance to either Elgin (31%) or Moray (28.8%). From section 1.1 above the population of New Elgin East is relatively younger than Moray as a whole and this may explain why there are more single people.
 - The data from the 2001 and 2011 censuses show that the proportion of the population who were married is decreasing in New Elgin East and for Elgin. The proportion fell 5.2% and 5% respectively for Elgin and Moray in the ten years between the censuses. The proportion of the Scottish population who were married also fell by a similar percentage (4.5%) over the same period.
 - Where New Elgin East differs most significantly from Elgin, Moray and Scotland is with regards to the number of people who were widowed or the surviving partner of a same-sex relationship. Elgin, Moray and Scotland show almost identical proportions in this area only deviating by 0.1%. New Elgin East however shows a significantly lower proportion (5.6%).
 - As shown in Section 1.1 there was a higher proportion 0-15 year olds than all but one other area of Elgin (Bishopmill West & Newfield), however there was a relatively low percentage of married couples or people living in a same sex partnerships. As a result of this combination it is likely that there were a higher proportion of couples with children who are not married and/or more single parent families.

2 Identity

2.1 Ethnicity

Table 4 Ethnicity ⁵

Ethnicity	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	3,871	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% White - Scottish	82.3	79.4	77.7	84.0
% White - Other British	10.5	14.0	18	7.9
% White - Irish	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0
% White - Polish	4.3	3.0	1.1	1.2
% White - Other	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.0
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	1.0	1.1	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.3
Percentage of households where not all persons are in same ethnic group category	N/A	13.8	14.5	10.6

- New Elgin East had a relatively higher proportion of white Scottish residents compared with the rest of Moray.
- The biggest difference between the ethnicity profile of New Elgin East and that of Elgin is the significantly higher proportion of “White – Polish” (4.3%) resident in the area. The “White – Polish” population of Moray is more concentrated within Elgin than elsewhere in Moray with approximately two thirds of “White – Polish” (694 people) living in Elgin. When Elgin is separated into the 6 zones it shows that 25% of the people from this ethnic group reside in New Elgin East. The 2001 census did not measure ethnicity but the figures for the country of birth give an indication of a growing ethnic population from outside of the UK. In 2001 only 0.7% of New Elgin East’s population were born within the rest of Europe, by 2011 this had proportionately increased more than eight times to 5.7%.

⁵ 2011 census

- The proportion of “Other British” residents in New Elgin East (10.5%) was significantly lower than the whole of Elgin (14.0%), however the proportion of “Other British” in the rest of Moray is higher still (18.0%). The high proportion of “Other British” ethnicity in Moray is largely due to high proportion of personnel with this ethnicity at the RAF and Army bases in Moray. Also, there is some evidence to support the theory that there is some inward migration of people from other parts of the UK who are choosing Moray as a place to retire to.

2.2 Country of Birth

Table 5 Country of birth ⁶

Country of birth	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	3,871	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% Scotland	80.5	77.5	75.4	83.3
% England	10.4	13.6	17.8	8.7
% Wales	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.3
% Northern Ireland	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
% Republic of Ireland	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
% Other EU countries (inc UK part not specified)	5.7	4.7	2.9	2.6
% Other countries	1.5	2.2	2.1	4.0

- The proportion of New Elgin East’s population who were born in Scotland is slightly higher than Elgin and Moray where ¾ of the population were born in Scotland. New Elgin East has proportionately less Scottish-born residents than Scotland as a whole.
- Proportionately New Elgin East had significantly more residents (5.7%) who were born in other EU countries than Elgin (4.7%) and almost double that of Moray(2.9%). As mentioned above in section 2.1 the proportion of the New Elgin East population born in other EU countries increased in the ten years between the 2001 and 2011 censuses from 0.7% to 5.7% and all residents born out with the UK increased from 2.7% in 2001 to 7.5% in 2011.

⁶ 2011 census

2.3 Religion

Table 6 Religion ⁷

Religion	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	3,871	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% Church of Scotland	29.1	31.7	34.0	32.4
% Roman Catholic	8.8	8.1	6.6	15.9
% Other Christian	6.0	7.4	9.4	5.5
% Muslim	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.4
% Other religions	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.1
% No religion	49.2	44.8	41.2	36.7
% Not stated	5.9	6.9	7.7	7.0

- Almost half of New Elgin East residents stated they had no religion at the time of the 2011 census 4% and 8% higher than Elgin and Moray respectively. Of all the six zones within Elgin, New Elgin East had the highest proportion of residents stating they have no religion.
- New Elgin East had a higher proportion of Roman Catholics in comparison to Elgin (8.1%) and Moray (6.6%). This may be due to the higher proportion of “White – Polish” residents whose main religion is Catholicism⁸. This appears to be supported by the other zone in Elgin (Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield) that had a high proportion of “White – Polish” residents (4.7%) as this zone also had a high proportion of Roman Catholics (10.4%).

2.4 Length of residency for residents born overseas

Table 7 Length of residence in the UK ⁹

Length of residence in UK	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people born outside the UK	290	1,658	4,883	369,284
% Resident in UK for less than 2 years	12.8	15.7	14.3	22.1
% Resident in UK for 2 years or more but less than 5 years	34.1	27.9	20.2	21.7
% Resident in UK for 5 years or more but less than 10 years	23.1	19.8	16.5	18.8
% Resident in UK for 10 years or more	30.0	36.7	49.0	37.4

⁷ 2011 census

⁸ 2011 census conducted by the Central Statistics Office (GUS), 92.2% of Poles identifying as Roman Catholics.

⁹ 2011 census

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- Of the 7.5% of residents in New Elgin East born outside of the United Kingdom, only 30% resided in the UK for more than 10 years, significantly less than Elgin, Moray and Scotland. The only profiled area of Moray to have a lower proportion is Aberlour (27.5%).
 - Over 57% of New Elgin East's population born outside the UK resided in the UK for between 2 and 10 years which is higher than each of the other five areas in Elgin.

2.5 Language

- 97.5% of the New Elgin East residents aged 3 and over spoke English well or very well which is among the lowest level of profiled areas. Moray and Scotland had 98.5% and 98.6% of their respective populations who speak English very well. This may be due the higher than average proportion of people born outside of the UK for whom English may not be their first language.
- 45.6% of New Elgin East residents, who are over three years old, were able to speak Scots¹⁰ compared to 42.2% for Elgin, 45.3% for Moray and 30.1% nationally. As there is a higher proportion of people born outside of the UK, and, given that there were proportionately less people able to speak English well or very well, it is surprising that there were proportionately more who can speak Scots than the Moray average. The Census does not ask about the Doric dialect which is commonly spoken in the North East of Scotland but anecdotal evidence is that the Doric dialect of Scots is by far the main dialect spoken in Elgin area. This suggests that a large proportion of the residents have family links to the area over several generations.

¹⁰ 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 8 Household Composition ¹¹

Household Composition	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	1,650	10,045	40,062	2,372,777
% One person household - Aged 65 or over	10.4	12.9	13.7	13.1
% One person household - Aged under 65	19.6	17.7	16.4	21.6
% One family only: Lone parent: With dependent children	8.4	6.6	5.7	7.2
% One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.9
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With dependent children	15.5	16.7	15.9	13.6
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No dependent children	18.5	18.4	21.7	18.4
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: With dependent children	6.4	4.6	4	3.7
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: No dependent children	7.0	6.5	5.5	5.5
% Other households: All full-time students	0.1	0.0	0	0.9
% Other households: All aged 65 and over	5.3	8.3	9.7	7.8
% Other households: Other	4.7	4.7	3.9	4.4

- There were 1650 households in New Elgin East at the time of the 2011 census with an average of 2.3 residents per household, identical to Elgin and Moray and slightly higher than the 2.2 residents per household in Scotland.
- When the housing profile for New Elgin East is compared to that of Elgin it can be seen that, in New Elgin East, there were a significantly lower proportion of over-65 households and a higher proportion of households with dependent children.
- The proportion of dependent children from New Elgin East (15.5%) living in married couple or same sex civil partnership households were lower than both the Elgin (16.7%) and Moray (15.9) averages.
- New Elgin East shows one of the highest proportions of Moray of households where dependent children live with only one parent (8.4%) and is also higher than the national average (7.2%).

¹¹ 2011 census

- The proportion of dependent children, from New Elgin East, living in cohabiting couple households (6.4%) is the highest rate in Moray and is also significantly higher than Scotland (3.7%).

3.1 Tenure and House Type

Table 9 Tenure and House Type ¹²

Tenure	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	1,650	10,045	40,062	2,372,777
% Owned	60.4	60.4	65.9	62
% Rented from Council	19.9	16.5	14.1	13.2
% Other social rented	8.6	7.5	5.2	11.1
% Private rented	10.1	14.5	12.6	12.4
% Living rent free	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.3
House Type				
% House or bungalow	74.8	76.9	87	63.4
% Detached	14.2	24.0	37.2	21.9
% Semi - detached	43.9	32.1	31.4	22.8
% Terraced house (including end-terrace)	16.7	20.9	18.4	18.6
% Flat or maisonette, apartment, Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	25.2	22.7	12.6	36.4

- At the time of the 2011 census house ownership in New Elgin East was identical to Elgin as a whole and is amongst the lowest in Moray.
- Almost a fifth of all occupied properties in New Elgin East were rented from Moray Council with slightly less rented socially or privately combined (18.7%).
- As a quarter of Moray's households are in Elgin the statistics for Moray in the table above are greatly influenced by the statistics for Elgin, a more accurate picture of differences can be seen when the Elgin data is excluded from Moray. In particular the number of owned properties in Moray increases as the statistics are not so heavily influenced by the high proportion of Moray Council rented properties. In addition the total number of rental properties decreases by 2.2%.

¹² 2011 census

Table 10: Tenure comparison between New Elgin East, Elgin and the rest of Moray

Tenure	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray (not including Elgin)
Total number of households (with residents)	1,650	10,045	30,017
% Owned	60.4	60.4	67.7
% Rented from Council	19.9	16.5	13.3
% Other social rented	8.6	7.5	4.4
% Private rented	10.1	14.5	12.0
% Living rent free	1.0	1.1	2.6

- In New Elgin East, between the 2001 and 2011 censuses the total number of households increased significantly by 29.1%% (1,278 increased to 1650) more than twice the Elgin (13.7%) and Moray (11.9%) rates of expansion. Of the 372 new houses erected during the 10 years the largest increase in property type was semi-detached houses (153 houses), although over the same period the proportionate numbers fell from 44.7% in 2001 to 43.9% in 2011.
- New Elgin East had significantly fewer detached properties (14.2%) than Elgin (24.0%), Moray (37.2% and Scotland (21.9%). Detached properties are normally the most expensive type of properties, as a result average house prices in New Elgin East are likely to be lower than most other areas of Moray.
- Semi-detached properties were the largest property grouping with 43.9% of all properties (724 of 1650 properties) being of this type. A number of large privately constructed housing estates were built in New Elgin East between the two census dates and it is likely that a large number of these properties will be semi-detached.
- Slightly more than a quarter (25.2%) of properties were flats which is almost twice the Moray average (13.0%).

3.2 Transport¹³

Table 11 Cars per household

Car or van availability	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	1,650	10,045	40,062	2,372,777
% No car or van	25.2	24.6	19.9	30.5
% 1 car or van	52.0	49.3	46.9	42.2
% 2 cars or vans	17.8	21.3	25.5	21.6
% 3 or more cars or vans	5.0	4.8	7.7	5.6

- Similar to Elgin (24.6%) New Elgin East had a high proportion (25.2%) of households with no access to a vehicle. In general larger population centres with more accessible public transport have less access to vehicles and vice versa the less urban and more rural areas have a higher access to vehicles as a necessity due to the lack and/or frequency of public transport. Compared to Scotland the proportion of households in Elgin with a vehicle available is much higher.
- More than half of all households in New Elgin East had access to one vehicle.
- Less than a quarter (22.8%) of New Elgin East households had access to more than one car which is less than the Elgin (26.1%) and significantly less than the whole of Moray (33.2%)
- Between the two census dates the proportion of households with access to at least one car or van increased by 3.5%. However due to the significant increase in the number of properties (1278 to 1650) over the period, the number of households with no access to a car or van has increased from approximately 367 to 416.

¹³ 2011 census

4 Economy and Labour

Table 12 Economic Activity ¹⁴

Economic activity	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74	2,857	16,781	68,410	3,970,530
% Economically active	75.2	72.8	71.5	69
% Employees - part-time	17.8	16.4	15.7	13.3
% Employees - full-time	45.3	44.5	41.4	39.6
% Self-employed	4.9	5.6	8.4	7.5
% Unemployed	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.8
% Full-time student - employed	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.9
% Full-time student - unemployed	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8
% Economically inactive	24.8	27.2	28.5	31
% Retired	11.3	14.4	16.3	14.9
% Student	3.6	3.4	3.4	5.5
% Looking after home or family	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6
% Long-term sick or disabled	4.4	3.9	3.2	5.1
% Other	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9

- Along with New Elgin West (75.2%) there were a higher proportion of people from New Elgin East (75.2%) who are economically active than other areas of Elgin. Levels of economic activity were also higher than Moray and Scotland.
- As previously described in section 1, New Elgin East had a younger population profile than Elgin and is therefore more likely to have fewer retirees and more economically active people. The data above shows this.
- Self-employment rates in New Elgin East were particularly low with only 4.9% (140 people) working for themselves. In comparison there were 8.4% of people in Moray and 7.5% nationally who own their own business.
- The rates of unemployment and long term sick were higher than Elgin and Moray. Unemployment in New Elgin East increased slightly from 4.3% to 4.5% between the two censuses of 2001 and 2011. Over the same period the proportion of long term sick dropped from 5.7% to 4.4%.

¹⁴ 2011 census

4.1 Industry

Table 13 Employment by Industry¹⁵

Industry	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 in employment	2,012	11,477	45,983	2,516,895
% A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.1	0.9	3.2	1.7
% B. Mining and quarrying	2.6	2.2	2.9	1.4
% C. Manufacturing	13.5	11.8	12.1	8.0
% D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8
% E. Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8
% F. Construction	12.3	9.7	9.1	8.0
% G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19.2	17.6	14.8	15.0
% H. Transport and storage	4.1	3.7	4.2	5.0
% I. Accommodation and food service activities	6.5	6.4	6.0	6.3
% J. Information and communication	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.7
% K. Financial and insurance activities	1.0	1.4	1.2	4.5
% L. Real estate activities	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.2
% M. Professional scientific and technical activities	2.3	3.1	3.5	5.2
% N. Administrative and support service activities	3.8	3.1	3.2	4.3
% O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.9	12.6	11.9	7.0
% P. Education	5.1	7.0	7.9	8.4
% Q. Human health and social work activities	12.6	13.7	12.7	15
% R, S, T, U. Other	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.9

- Moray in general had a higher proportion of the workforce employed within manual labour¹⁶ occupations (28.7%) in comparison with Scotland (20.7%). New Elgin East had an even higher proportion with 30.8% of the workforce employed in these sectors.
- With 19.2% of the working population from New Elgin East the Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector employed the most people. This is a higher proportion than Elgin as a whole (17.6%) and significantly higher than both Moray (14.8%) and Scotland (15.0%).

¹⁵ 2011 census

¹⁶ Items A, B, C, D, E & F from Table 13

- The Construction sector showed the most significant difference between New Elgin East and other geographic areas. There were proportionately 2.6%, 3.2% and 4.3% more of the workforce employed in this sector in comparison to Elgin, Moray and Scotland respectively.
- Manufacturing (13.5%) also employed proportionately more people from New Elgin East. It is likely that a large proportion of these people will be employed within the Walkers factory which is in close proximity.
- In New Elgin East there were significantly fewer people employed within the Education and Human health and social work activities (5.1% & 12.6% respectively) in comparison with Elgin, Moray and Scotland. The proportion of people employed within Education from New Elgin East was the joint lowest rate (Keith) of all the profiled areas of Moray. Although these two sectors show low rates of employment the proportions increased between the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

4.2 Occupation

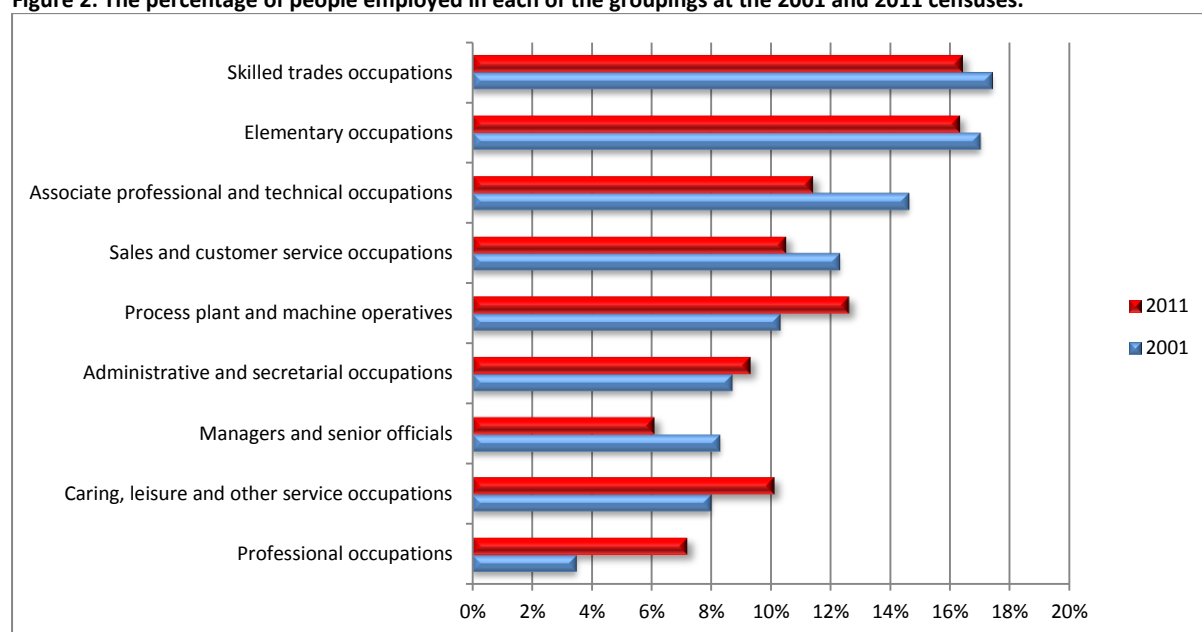
Table 14 Occupation ¹⁷

Occupation	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74 in employment	2,012	11,477	45,983	2,516,895
% Managers, directors and senior officials	6.1	7.4	7.6	8.4
% Professional occupations	7.2	11.0	11.4	16.8
% Associate professional and technical occupations	11.4	14.9	14.7	12.6
% Administrative and secretarial occupations	9.3	8.7	8.4	11.4
% Skilled trades occupations	16.4	14.4	16.6	12.5
% Caring, leisure and other service occupations	10.1	9.8	10	9.7
% Sales and customer service occupations	10.5	9.7	8.1	9.3
% Process, plant and machine operatives	12.6	10.3	10.4	7.7
% Elementary occupations	16.3	13.8	12.8	11.6

¹⁷ 2011 census

- There were significantly fewer people working within the higher skilled and/or occupations that are likely to need a degree level qualification¹⁸ (24.7%) in New Elgin East than there were in comparison to Elgin (33.3%), Moray (33.7%) and Scotland (37.8%). This is particularly evident within professional occupations where there was proportionally less than half the number of the workforce from New Elgin East (7.2%) being employed in these professions in comparison with Scotland (16.8%).
- Moray in general had proportionately more people who were employed within elementary occupations (12.8%) in comparison with Scotland (11.6%). The figures for Elgin (13.8%) and New Elgin East (16.8%) show even higher proportions. This would appear to indicate that many of Moray's skilled workforce chose to live out with Elgin itself.
- The graph below shows the changes in the proportions of people employed within the profession groupings between the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

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



- The proportion employed within professional occupations more than doubled. Overall however there was a fall in the proportions employed within the higher skilled and/or occupations that are likely to need a degree level qualification.

¹⁸ Managers, directors and senior officials, Professional occupations, Associate professional and technical occupations.

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- Also the graph above shows that there was a significant rises in the proportions of people employed in process, plant and machine operatives and those within the caring professions. These changes tend to exacerbate the already low-skill economy in Elgin.

4.3 Unemployment

- In the 2011 census 4.5% (128 people) of New Elgin East residents were unemployed slightly higher than Elgin (4.0%) but lower than the national average (4.8%).
- Of the unemployed population in New Elgin East, 41.4% were young people between 16 and 24 years old. This proportion is high compared to Elgin (36.0%), Moray (34.7%) and Scotland (30.2%).

4.4 Transport

Table 15 Travel to Work ¹⁹

Travel to work	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (excluding full-time students)	1,945	11,152	44,816	2,400,925
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	64.1	62.0	63.7	62.4
% Train	3.0	2.8	2.2	3.7
% Bus	3.4	2.9	3.4	10.0
% On foot	16.2	17.8	12.2	9.9
% Other	6.1	5.8	6.3	3.1
% Works mainly at or from home	7.2	8.6	12.1	10.8

- Given that New Elgin East is an urban area it is slightly surprising that the number of people travelling to work by car (64.1%) was higher than Elgin as a whole (62%), Moray (63.7%) and Scotland (62.4%).
- The proportion of people who walked to work from New Elgin East (16.2%) whilst significantly higher than both Moray (12.2%) and Scotland (9.9%) is lower than the Elgin average (17.8%). This may be due to many parts of the area being located further away from the town centre than other parts of Elgin.
- The 2001 census did not measure the numbers of people walking to work and just measured those not traveling by car, bus or train. A comparison of this measure between 2001 and 2011 in New Elgin East shows that about 3.4% less were not travelling by car, bus or train (i.e. walking, cycling, or other) to work in 2011 (22.3% versus 25.7% in 2001).
- The proportion of people from New Elgin East travelling by train or bus was not recorded separately in 2001, however combined figures show a small increase (1.3% approximately 50 people) in these modes of transport by 2011.
- The proportion working from home almost doubled from 3.9% in 2001 to 7.2% in 2011. During the same period in Moray working from home increased to 12.1% from 6.8%. Therefore Elgin is following the trend of increased home-working but at a much lower level than Moray as a whole.

¹⁹ 2011 census

5 Education

Table 16 Education Facts²⁰

Interesting facts	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Percentage 16 to 17 year olds in education	77.2	75.4	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	Data not available	48.8	49.0	47.2

- New Elgin East had a slightly higher proportion (77.2%) of 16-17 year olds in full time education than the rest of Elgin (75.4%), Moray (76.6%) but slightly lower than Scotland (79.8%).
- Elgin had similar proportion of households to Moray where no one holds a national level qualification above level 2 (SCE Higher or similar) or no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student. This proportion of around 49% was higher than the Scottish figure of 47%.

Table 17 Travel to study²¹

Travel to study	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 4 and over studying	723	3,885	15,771	996,282
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	26.4	25.7	23.2	22.3
% Train	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.9
% Bus	10.9	8.1	20.3	21.5
% On foot	43.8	52.4	41.5	39.1
% Other	4.8	2.9	2.0	1.7
% Studies mainly at or from home	13.0	9.9	12.0	12.4

- Similar to the other geographies in the table above the most popular mode of transport for travelling to a place of study was on foot, however New Elgin East has the second lowest proportion using this mode of transport in comparison to other five areas of Elgin.
- More than a quarter of pupils/students from New Elgin East travelled to study by car, higher than Elgin (25.7%), Moray (23.2%) or Scotland (22.3%). This proportion increased slightly between the 2001 and 2011 censuses from 24.7% to 26.4%.

²⁰ 2011 census

²¹ 2011 census

- The 2001 census did not measure the numbers of people walking to study and just measured those not traveling by car, bus or train. A comparison of this measure between 2001 and 2011 in New Elgin East shows that about 13% more were not travelling by car, bus or train (i.e. walking, cycling, or other) to their place of study in 2011 (48.6% versus 61.5% in 2001).
- Travelling to study by bus was not very popular in New Elgin East with only 10.9% of the students taking the bus, almost proportionately half of Moray (20.3%) and Scotland (21.5%). For pupils/students living in Elgin their school or college would rarely be more than two kilometres away and often bus routes and times do not suit.
- Between the two censuses the proportion of students studying mainly from home more than doubled from 6.2% in 2001 to 13.0% in 2011. Other areas of Elgin also saw increases over the same period although not on the same scale as New Elgin East. Moray and Scotland saw similar trends with amounts doubling; this may in part be as a result of changes in higher and further education where more use of methods of distance learning has been adopted.

Table 18 Highest qualification²²

Highest qualification ²³	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 and over	3,040	18,626	76,251	4,379,072
% With no qualifications	26.8	26.6	26.7	26.8
% Highest qualification attained - Level 1	31.3	27.3	26.3	23.1
% Highest qualification attained - Level 2	15.1	14.6	14.4	14.3
% Highest qualification attained - Level 3	11.5	10.6	9.9	9.7
% Highest qualification attained - Level 4 and above	15.3	20.9	22.7	26.1

- There were similar proportions of people over 16 with no qualifications (deviating by only 0.2%) within all four areas Elgin New East, Elgin, Moray, and Scotland.

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

²³ The following table shows what the levels used in the census mean.

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

- The proportions of people with no or low level qualifications (Level 1 & 2) from New Elgin East (73.2%) were significantly higher than Elgin (68.5%), Moray (67.4%) and Scotland (64.2%).
- Overall Moray (22.7%) had proportionately far fewer people educated to degree level in comparison to Scotland (26.1%). Elgin (20.9%) and New Elgin East (15.3%) have even less. The proximity of Higher Educational establishments, with none being in Moray, makes it more costly for people to attend and gain a degree level qualification.

5.1 Attainment

5.1.1 S4 Attainment

Children living in New Elgin East are within the catchment zone to attend Elgin High school. It is likely that most children will attend Elgin High; however there are a number who alternatively attend Elgin Academy. The figures in the tables in the following sections show results for pupils living in New Elgin East who may attend either school.

Table 19 S4 Attainment²⁴

	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Total S4 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13 ²⁵	350	1586	5,499	280,909
S4: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	126	641	2,161	103,795
Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	36.0%	40.4%	39.3%	36.9%
Average S4 Tariff	178	191	198	185

- Over the five years between 2008/9 and 2012/13 36.0% of pupils living in the New Elgin East area attained five awards at SCQF level 5 and above, over the same period significantly more (40.4%) of pupils living in Elgin and more pupils across Moray (39.3%) attained five awards at SCQF level 5 and above.

²⁴ Source – Statistics.gov.uk: <http://statistics.gov.uk>

²⁵ The sample is taken over five years to comply with the other monographs of other areas/localities of Moray. Nearly all of those other areas did not have sufficient numbers in a single year to make a comparison with the larger data sets of Moray and Scotland.

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- During the same period the average tariff score achieved was 178 for pupils living in New Elgin East which is significantly lower than both the Elgin (191) and Moray (198) averages.
 - Overall S4 attainment in Elgin is lower than the Moray average and attainment in New Elgin East area is the second lowest in Elgin, Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove & Pinefield being the lowest with a marginally lower tariff score (176) over the five year period.

5.1.2 S5 Attainment

Table 20 S5 Education Attainment²⁶

	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Total Students for S5	266	1270	4,380	235,893
S5: No pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	125	701	2,521	128,253
S5: Percentage of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	47.0%	55.2%	57.6%	54.4%
S5: No pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	63	369	1,399	74,789
S5: Percentage of pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	23.7%	29.1%	31.9%	31.7%
S5: No pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	17	151	595	34667
S5: Percentage of pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	9.9%	11.9%	13.6%	14.7%
5 year Tariff average	319	354	365	347

- Over the five year period between 2008/9 and 2012/13 the proportion of pupils in secondary year 5 attaining at least one award at SCQF level 6 from New Elgin East (47.0%) were significantly less than Elgin at 55.2% and the Moray average of 57.6%.
- The proportion of pupils from New Elgin East who attained five or more awards at level 6 (9.9%) is significantly lower than both Elgin (11.9%) and Moray (13.6%).
- S5 tariff score show that the overall attainment of pupils living in New Elgin East area (319) is significantly lower than the Elgin (354) and Moray averages (365).
- Although Scotland has a lower tariff score than both Elgin and Moray there are a higher proportion of pupils achieving 5 awards at SCQF level 6 and above.
- Similar to S4, pupils from New Elgin East at S5 stage have second lowest tariff score of the six profiled areas of Elgin. Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove & Pinefield has a slightly lower tariff score (312).

²⁶ The sample is taken over five years to comply with the other monographs of other areas/localities of Moray. Nearly all of those other areas did not have sufficient numbers in a single year to make a comparison with the larger data sets of Moray and Scotland.

5.2 Leaver Destination

Table 21 Leaver Destination ²⁷

	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Total leavers	314	1498	5,237	265,363
Higher Education	23.9%	31.6%	33.3%	36.0%
Further Education	28.7%	29.0%	27.2%	27.1%
Training ²⁸	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	5.7%
Employment	34.4%	28.6%	28.7%	19.7%
Total Positive	88.9%	90.8%	90.7%	88.4%
Unemployment and seeking employment or training	8.9%	7.0%	7.4%	9.6%
Unemployed not seeking employment or training	2.2%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%
Total Negative Destination	11.1%	9.0%	9.1%	10.9%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%

- The proportion of pupils progressing onto positive destinations from New Elgin East (89.9%) is similar to the national figure (88.4%) and slightly lower than the Elgin and Moray averages (90.8% & 90.7% respectively).
- There are significantly less leavers moving onto Higher education from New Elgin East (23.9%) in comparison to the other three geographies in the table. Lower school attainment is likely to be a contributory factor for the smaller proportion choosing this leaver destination.
- Those progressing into employment show the most significant differences within the four geographies in the table. The proportions in Moray choosing employment as a destination (28.7%) are significantly higher than they are nationally (17.7%), in New Elgin East the proportions are even higher with more than a third of school leavers moving on to employment.
- With a lower proportion of higher achievers from New Elgin East, as shown in section 5.1, it is unsurprising that there are proportionately less pupils entering higher education upon leaving school.

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

²⁸ 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 in Moray is small.

6 Health and Social care

6.1 Health

Table 22 Self-assessed Health ²⁹

	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	3,871	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% Very good	55.1	54.2	53.7	52.5
% Good	30.2	30.5	31.3	29.7
% Fair	10.7	11.2	11.1	12.2
% Bad	3.3	3.2	2.9	4.3
% Very bad	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.3

- New Elgin East had a slightly higher percentage (85.3%) of people who described their health as being either very good or good in comparison with both Elgin (84.7%) and Moray (85.0%). Nationally 82.2% of people described their health as being either very good or good.
- 4% (155 people) of residents from New Elgin East stated that they had either bad or very bad health which is a comparable level to both Elgin (4.1%) and Moray (3.8%) and significantly less than the national figure (5.6%).

Table 23 Disability ³⁰

Long-term health problem or disability	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	3,871	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% Limited a lot	7.0	7.4	7.6	9.6
% Limited a little	9.0	9.9	10.2	10.1
% Not limited	84.0	82.7	82.3	80.4

- As shown in Table 23 the long-term health or disability profile for New Elgin East had proportionally slightly less people with a debilitating ailment than Elgin (82.7%) and Moray (82.3%), and, significantly less than Scotland (80.4%). As described in section 1.1 the New Elgin East had a younger weighted age demographic which would likely had a bearing on the values.

²⁹ 2011 census

³⁰ 2011 census

- Approximately 270 people (7.0%) of the population from New Elgin East considered themselves to be limited a lot, Elgin (7.4%) and Moray (7.6%) had slightly more. In comparison with Scotland the population of Moray in general are less limited.

Table 24 Long Term health Conditions ³¹

Long-term health condition	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	3,871	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% With no condition	73.5	71.5	70.9	70.1
% With one or more long-term health conditions	26.5	28.5	29.1	29.9
% With deafness or partial hearing loss	4.9	6.4	7	6.6
% With blindness or partial sight loss	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4
% With learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
% With learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)	2.0	1.9	2	2
% With developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Asperger's Syndrome)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
% With physical disability	5.3	6.0	5.8	6.7
% With mental health condition	3.6	3.8	3.2	4.4
% With other condition	17.3	17.9	18.2	18.7

- Proportionately there were fewer residents from New Elgin East that had one or more long-term health condition (26.5%) in comparison with Elgin (28.5%), Moray (29.1%) and Scotland (29.9%).
- The prevalence profile of long-term health conditions was similar in the three areas of New Elgin East, Elgin, Moray and Scotland with the exceptions³² of the prevalence of deafness or partial hearing loss, blindness or partial sight loss, physical disability and mental health all of which are recorded at a lower level than Elgin, Moray and Scotland. Loss of hearing and/or loss of sight can be age related conditions; as described in section 1.1 New Elgin East had a younger age demographic which is likely to be a reason why proportions are low for these conditions.
- The most commonly recorded condition (Excludes “with other condition”) in New Elgin East was physical disability with 5.3% of the population suffering from this condition. Although it is the most commonly occurring condition in New Elgin East it was at a much lower level than all other geographical areas in table 24 (Elgin: 6.0%, Moray: 5.8% and Scotland: 6.7%).

³¹ 2011 census

³² The variations may be due to normal statistical fluctuations.

Table 25 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice ³³

Health Condition Prevalence Rates (per 100 patients)	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
1. Hypertension	13.9	14.9	13.9
2. Asthma	6.4	6.4	6.4
3. Diabetes	5.6	5.7	5.0
4. Depression	5.4	5.8	6.8
5. Coronary Heart Disease	3.9	4.2	4.1

The above table shows the 5 most common health conditions recorded at the three GP practices in Elgin (Maryhill Group practice, Elgin community surgery and Linkwood medical) between April 2015 and March 2016 through the NHS Quality & Outcomes framework data collection. The figures for Elgin are an average of these three practices taking into consideration the number of patients within each practice. Data published in previous years included rates for smoking related conditions and obesity, which featured within the top five recorded conditions however; details of these two conditions were not published 2015-16. In March 2016 there were a total of 32,967 patients registered within the three practices.

- The top condition for Elgin, Moray, and Scotland was Hypertension where the prevalence rate in Elgin was identical to that of Scotland (13.9%) however Moray had a slightly higher rate (14.9%).
- Moray in general had a higher prevalence rate for Diabetes (5.7%) in comparison with Scotland (5.0%). Elgin shows no significant difference to the overall Moray rate. Between 2013/14 and 2015/16 both Moray and Scotland saw small increases in the rates of diabetes (0.2%), however levels in Elgin remained the same.
- The rates of depression increased significantly between 2013/14 and 2015/16 within Elgin, Moray, and Scotland. Levels in Elgin increased at a faster rate showing a 2.9% increase over the period, in comparison to both Moray (1.6%) and Scotland (1.0%). If

³³Elgin is served by three GP Practices (Elgin Community, Linkwood, and Maryhill). The data shown is the weighted average of all three practices using the list sizes of each practice. The source data is from <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Quality-And-Outcomes-Framework/2015-16/Register-and-prevalence-data.asp>

this trend continues, although the rates in Moray are currently lower than in Scotland, the rates in Moray would exceed those of Scotland in the near future.

- Coronary Heart Disease prevalence significantly reduced between 2013/14 and 2015/16 in Elgin (1.6% reduction). Moray and Scotland also saw smaller drops in rates of 0.1%.

6.1.1 Maternity

Table 26 Teenage Pregnancies ³⁴

	Moray	Scotland
Teenage pregnancies aged under 16, rate per 1000 women aged 13_15. : 2012-2014	3.0	4.9
Teenage pregnancies aged under 18, rate per 1000 women aged 15_17. : 2012-2014	21.2	24.9
Teenage pregnancies aged under 20, rate per 1000 women aged 15_19. : 2014	32.9	34.1

- There were relatively fewer teenage pregnancies in Moray than for the rest of Scotland and Moray shows a decreasing trend.
- Teenage pregnancy data is not freely available for areas smaller than local authorities. However for the three year (2013/14 – 2015/16) aggregate period there were 6 births to first-time-mothers where the mother was under twenty and living in New Elgin East. During the same period there were 120 first-time-mothers who were under twenty in Moray.
- Of all the births to first-time mothers under the age of 20 in Moray over the 3 year period Elgin as a whole accounted for 27.5%.
- In Scotland over the three year period 8.41% of all births were to first-time mothers under the age of 20, in comparison Moray has a higher rate of 9.96%. New Elgin East (9.09%) had a slightly lower rate than Moray but remains higher than the national average.
- Between 2014 and 2016 the percentage of pregnant women who smoke at booking is slightly higher in Moray (18.4%) than it is in Scotland (16.8%).

³⁴ Source – Statistics.gov.uk: <http://statistics.gov.uk>

- Rates of smoking at booking in New Elgin East are not available for 2014-16, however last recorded data at this level from 2011-13 indicated that in New Elgin East 23.53% of pregnant women smoked at booking. At this time the rates in Moray and Scotland were 20.8% 19.0% respectively.
- Rates of pregnant women smoking at booking are steadily decreasing across Scotland, Moray and New Elgin East. In New Elgin East between 2008-10 and 2011-13 the proportion decreased by 18.8%.

6.2 Social Care

Table 27 Provision of Unpaid Care ³⁵

Provision of unpaid care	New Elgin East	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	3,871	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% Not providing care	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.7
% Providing 1 to 19 hours of care a week	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.2
% Providing 20 to 34 hours of care a week	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
% Providing 35 to 49 hours of care a week	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8
% Providing 50 or more hours of care a week	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.5

- At the time of the 2011 census 7.5% (290) of New Elgin East residents provide some level of care to either a friend or family member. The proportion is similar to the overall Elgin proportion (7.8%) but lower than Moray (8.4%) and significantly less than Scotland (9.3%). The lower age demographic of New Elgin East is likely to be a contributory factor with levels of care expected. Areas with higher age profiles, would have a higher care provision need. The average ages for males (35) and females (36) in New Elgin East was significantly lower (females 12 years, males 14 years) than Elgin Central West where the levels of care are significantly higher (9.0%).

³⁵ 2011 census

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- Between the two censuses (2001 & 2011) the proportion of people providing some level of care to friends or relatives in New Elgin East has increased (0.4%), over the same period Moray has witnessed a similar increase (0.5%). Scotland as a whole however has seen a small reduction in the proportion of people providing care (0.2%).
 - Overall in 2011 there were proportionately more residents of New Elgin East providing no care (92.5%) for family and friends in comparison with Elgin, Moray and Scotland. Of those who did provide a level of care there was a higher proportion, in comparison to Elgin (2.7%) and Moray (2.8%), who provided more than 35 hours of care a week (3.1%). Conversely a smaller proportion provided between 1 & 19 hours (3.8%). This suggests that at this time there were a higher proportion of people with more complex conditions requiring higher levels of care living in New Elgin East. Between the two census dates (2001 & 2011) levels of care have increased slightly, as did the proportion over 60s living in the area.

6.3 Health and Wellbeing

Table 28 ScotPHO indicators for the Intermediate Zones covering Elgin³⁶

highest		lowest	
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ScotPHO Indicator	Elgin	Moray	Scotland	ELGIN					
				Bishopmill East & Ladyhill	Bishopmill West & Newfield	Central West	Cathedral to Ashgrove & Pinefield	New Elgin East	New Elgin West
Male life expectancy (Years) [a]	Data not available for Elgin	77.4	76.6	77.7	73.7	81.4	73.6	75.9	78.4
Female life expectancy (Years) [a]		81.7	80.8	81.2	79.0	86.7	78.6	83.7	84.3
Early deaths from Coronary Heart Disease under 75 years of age/100,000 population [b]		43.4	54.2	76.8	0.0	52.5	54	67.9	111.1
Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease/100,00 population [b]		347	403	323	311	343	381	422	460
Patients with emergency hospitalisations/100,000 population [c]		5,798	7,473	7,651	5,964	5,569	7,535	8,215	6,368
Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations/100,000 population [d]		3,246	5,238	5,126	4,936	2,989	3,440	5,997	3,501
% Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/ employment and support allowance [e]		4.1	6.2	5.8	3.6	3.0	7.9	8.3	5.7
% Working age population claiming Out of Work benefits [f]		7.6	11.2	10.2	5.8	5.0	13.5	13.4	9.8
% Children Living in Poverty [g]		9.5	15.3	11.5	4.8	2.5	16.4	15.3	9.0
% Child dental health in primary 1 [h]		73.8	69.9	80.0	84.6	81.0	76.9	80.6	77.8
% Child dental health in primary 7 [i]		53.2	67.9	33.3	42.3	52	50.0	58.8	38.1

³⁶ Source: Puplic Health Information for Scotland (ScotPHO <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/>)

[a] 2011 - Three year average for health boards, local authorities and Scotland.

[b] 2013-2015 - Early Deaths from Coronary heart disease (under 75 years): 3 yr rolling average number - rate per 100,000 population.

[c] 2013-2015 - Patients discharged from hospital following and emergency admission: 3 yr rolling average number - rate per 100,000 population.

[d] 2013-2015 - Patients aged 65+ yrs with 2 or more emergency hospital admissions, discharged from hospital: 3 yr rolling average number - rate per 100,000 population.

[e] 2015 May snapshot - Number and percentage of all adults aged 16+ claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance (SDA) or employment and support allowance (ESA).

[f] 2015 May Snapshot - Number and percentage of working age population claiming "key out of work benefits".

[g] 2012 August Snapshot - Number and percentage of dependent children under the age of 20 in families in receipt of Child Tax Credits (<60% median Income) or Income Support/Jobseekers Allowance.

[h] 2015/16 - Primary 1 children receiving a % Letter C (Low Risk) from Basic Inspection ("No obvious decay experience, but child should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis")

[i] 2015/16 - Primary 7 children receiving a % Letter C (Low Risk) from Basic Inspection ("No obvious decay experience, but child should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis")

Table 28 displays data for 11 areas of health and general wellbeing. For the purpose of comparison all six areas of Elgin are shown along with data for Moray and Scotland. With the exception of life expectancy and child dental health the high values in the remaining 7 areas are regarded as being worse. Of these six areas New Elgin East has higher values than both Moray and Scotland.

- Life expectancy of females from New Elgin East (83.7) is significantly higher than both the Moray (81.7) and Scotland (80.8). Males however show the opposite trend with an age difference of 1 ½ years between New Elgin East and Moray and 0.7 years with Scotland.
- Early deaths (under 75) from Heart disease, whilst lower than two other areas of Elgin, are significantly higher than both the Moray (43.4/100,000) and National (54.2/100,000) averages. Hospitalisations due to heart disease are also significantly higher than both Moray and Scotland. Coronary heart disease is more commonly associated with the older generation; given the younger age demographic of New Elgin East it is somewhat surprising that these rates are much higher.
- Emergency hospital admissions from New Elgin East for all ages are significantly higher than Moray and above the national average. This rate appears to contradict the data with section 6.1 where proportionately more residents of New Elgin East describe themselves as being in good or very good health and less people are limited in comparison to both Elgin and Moray. Without access to more detailed information for Emergency admissions it is not possible to explain reasons for why this rate is higher.
- Over 65s with multiple emergency hospitalisations in New Elgin East (5,997/100,000 population) are the highest of the six areas of Elgin, with five of the six zones higher than the Moray average (3,246/100,000 population). Of the 24 Intermediate zones in Moray the highest three rates are all Elgin zones. The close proximity of Dr Grays hospital is likely to be a major influencing factor why rates within Elgin are higher.

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- The percentage of New Elgin East working age residents claiming “Out of Work benefits” (13.4%) (Includes incapacity, severe disablement allowances, job seekers allowance, income support and others) is significantly higher than Moray (7.6%) and higher than Scotland (11.2%). Higher proportions claiming benefits are quite often an indicator of being income deprived and higher unemployment rates.
 - The percentage of New Elgin East children living in poverty (15.3%), whilst identical to the national rate, is significantly higher than the overall Moray rate (9.5%). Similar to the point above it is likely that these children live within Income deprived families.
 - Child dental health at Primary 1 stage in New Elgin East is significantly better than both Moray and national proportions. By Primary 7 stage however child dental health across Moray had deteriorated significantly with just over half of Moray children having no obvious signs of decay in comparison to almost two thirds of children across Scotland. Of Moray’s 24 Intermediate zones only two (Mostodloch, Portgordon and Seaward & Keith and Fife Keith) showed rates better than the national average.

7 Antisocial Behaviour

Table 29 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1000 population³⁷

Type of Complaint	Elgin	Moray
Noise	17.3	12.2
Rowdy Behaviour	0.6	4.0
Neighbour Dispute	5.9	3.9
Graffiti	0.6	0.3
Vandalism	10.3	8.1
Litter	0.5	1.7
Fly Tipping	0.2	3.5
Dog Fouling	2.4	1.3

Data for Elgin is shown below as it is not available individually for the six Elgin zones.

- Elgin had relatively more noise, neighbour disputes, vandalism and dog fouling antisocial behaviour incidents than the rest of Moray. And there was less Rowdy Behaviour, Fly Tipping, and Litter.
- The relatively high rate of noise and vandalism can partly be explained by Elgin being the entertainment capital of Moray and therefore has to deal with any bad behaviour due to excesses not only from the resident population but also from visitors.
- It is unclear why there should be more neighbourhood disputes in Elgin (5.9 per 1,000 residents) than other parts of Moray (Forres 2.5, Keith 4.9).
- The relatively high rate of dog-fouling in Elgin can partly be explained by Elgin having the largest built-up area.

³⁷ Average number of complaints per year over the two years 2012/13 and 2013/14 – from police records

Table 30 Crime Rates ³⁸

Number of Crimes per 1,000 residents per year		
Year	Elgin	Moray
2012/13	104.8	67.5
2013/14	109.3	69.4

Data is not available individually for the six Elgin zones; however SIMD 2016 crime rankings are provided for smaller Datazone areas, which make up New Elgin East, within table 33 at the end of the report. Generalised observations for Elgin are shown below.

- From the above table, the Elgin crime rate was about 50% higher than the rate for Moray.
- Elgin has a police station and this tends to increase the crime rate because some crimes which occur out with Elgin may be recorded at the police station. And, as mentioned above in relation to antisocial behaviour, Elgin is the entertainment centre for Moray and over indulgence at pubs and night clubs is a factor which tends to increase the crime rate.
- In 2016 the 5 data zones which make up the New Elgin East area had an average ranking in the second quintile which places New Elgin East within the highest 40% (worst) of Scotland's 6,976 zones for crime.

³⁸ From police records of reported crimes

8 Access to Service

8.1 Drive time to (2012 data)

Table 31 Drive Time³⁹

Name	GP	Post Office	Petrol Station	Primary School	Secondary School	Shopping Facilities
New Elgin East	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.7	5.6	2.7

- There are five data zones⁴⁰ which together make up the New Elgin East area. The drive time shown is an average drive time for all the data zones weighted by the population of each.
- As can be seen from the above all services are easily accessible with five of the six essential services within a three minute drive and the local secondary school only five and half minutes' away.

8.2 Public transport to (2012 data)

Table 32 Public Transport time to⁴¹

Name	GP	Post Office	Shopping Facilities
New Elgin East	9.4	8.9	8.4

- The above table provides estimated journey times (minutes) by public transport to essential services for those residing in New Elgin East. Again averages of all five data zones' travel times are used.
- By public transport essential services are all less than ten minutes away.

³⁹ Source – Statistics.gov.uk: <http://statistics.gov.uk>

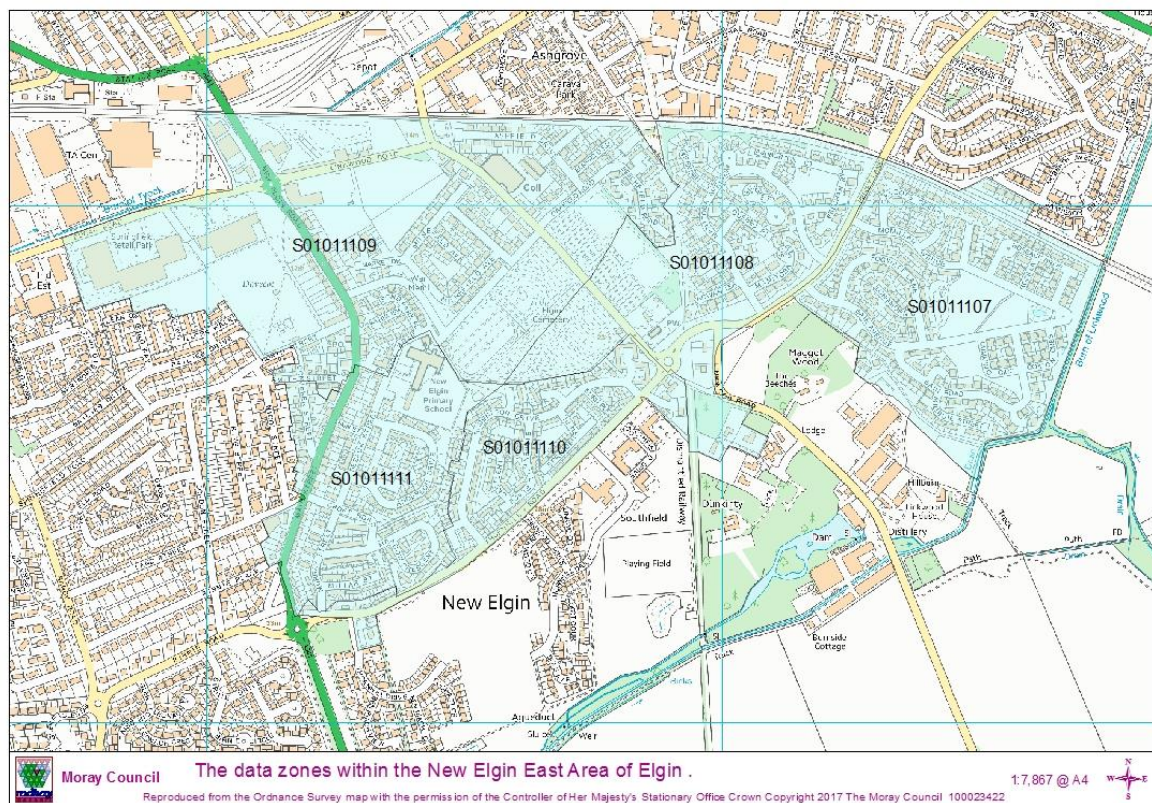
⁴⁰ The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD16) divides Scotland into 6,976 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 760 people.

⁴¹ Source – Statistics.gov.uk: <http://statistics.gov.uk>

9 Summary

Table 33 SIMD 2016 quintile ranking⁴² for the 5 data zones which cover the New Elgin East area

Name	Income	Housing	Health	Employment	Education/ Skills/Training	Crime	Access to Services	Overall
S01011107 New Elgin East - 01	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	4
S01011108 New Elgin East - 02	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
S01011109 New Elgin East - 03	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	4
S01011110 New Elgin East - 04	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	2
S01011111 New Elgin East - 05	1	2	2	1	1	1	5	1
Overall Average Ranking	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	3



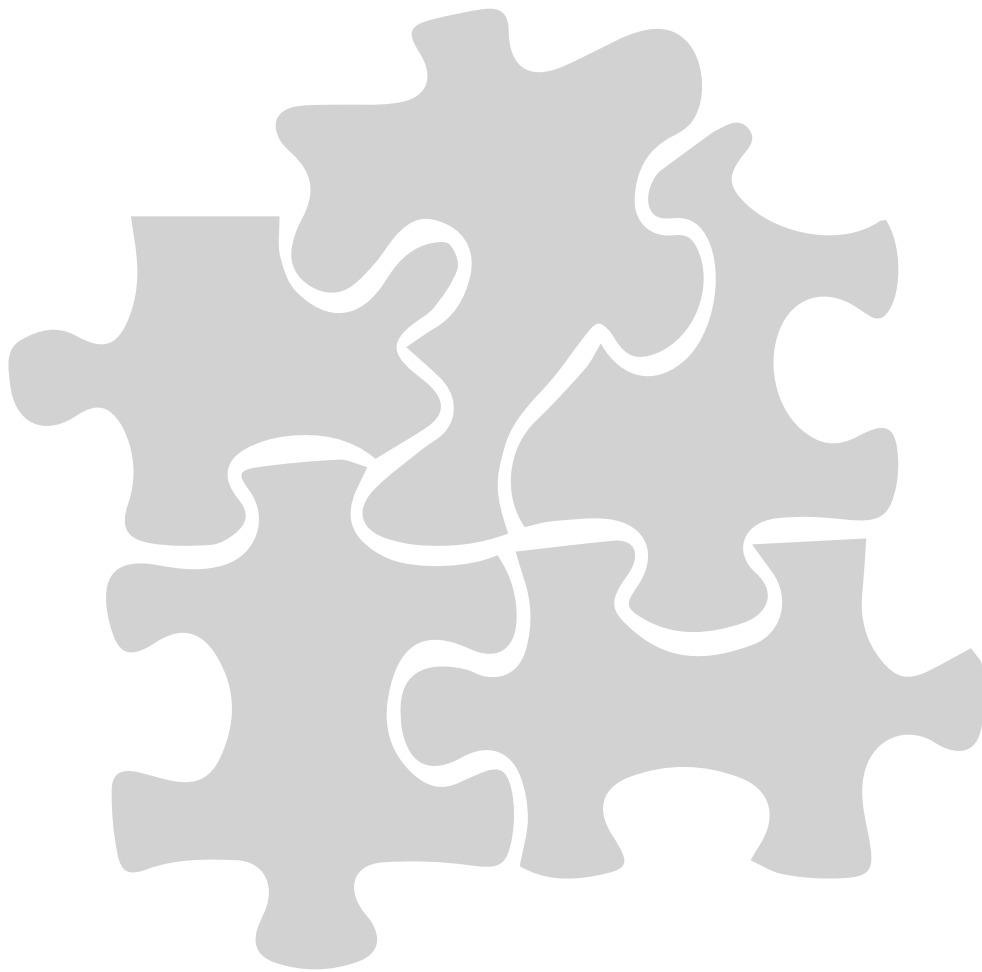
⁴² The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) divides Scotland into 6,976 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 760 people. An average ranking is calculated by using a population weighted average of SIMD scores of all 5 data zones. The SIMD score for each data zone is between 1 and 6,976. In quintiles, the rankings are 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived)

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1. Table 33 above shows that there are five Datazones that form the Intermediate zone of New Elgin East. Two of the Datazones display many similarities with each other (New Elgin East 1 & 3); the remaining three show much diversity. New Elgin East contains the most deprived datazone in Moray (New Elgin East - 05) which is in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland. The element that performs best within the New Elgin East Intermediate zone is “Access to Services” which shows that overall the zone is in the 40% least deprived areas of Scotland. As Elgin is the largest built up area in Moray, with the most services, it is not unexpected that this is the case. Two elements perform particularly badly (Education/Skills/Training & Crime); both elements are ranked in the 40% most deprived areas of Scotland.
 2. Between the two censuses of 2001 & 2011 New Elgin East saw a rapid population expansion, increasing by 22.2% over the period. In comparison to the other five areas of Elgin profiled New Elgin East’s population increased by the greatest proportion. The building of new housing estates during this time is likely to be the largest influencing factor.
 3. New Elgin East in 2011 had a young age demographic with 40.5% of its population below the age of 30 which was significantly higher than both Elgin (37.1%), Moray (34.3%) and Scotland (35.8%). Conversely the proportion of over 60s were significantly lower with only 17.1% of the population in comparison to Elgin (22.5%), Moray (25.3%) and Scotland (32.2%).
 4. New Elgin East had a high proportion of single (Never married or registered in a same-sex relationship) in comparison to Elgin (31.0%) and Moray (28.8%) and a similar proportion to Scotland (35.4%).
 5. Elgin, Moray and Scotland had a similar proportion (7.8-7.9%) of widowed or surviving partner of a same-sex relationship; New Elgin East however had a far smaller proportion (5.6%).
 6. In 2011 New Elgin East had a relatively large Polish community (4.3%) in comparison to Elgin (3.0%) and proportionately three times more than both Moray (1.1%) and Scotland (1.2%).

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7. Almost half of New Elgin residents stated they had “No religion”, more than any of the other five profiled areas of Elgin. Proportionately, Moray (41.2%) as a whole, has significantly higher number of people with no religion compared with Scotland (36.7%).
 8. There were relatively more single parents with dependent children living in New Elgin East in comparison to Elgin (6.6%), Moray (5.7%) and Scotland (7.2%).
 9. Council housing accounts for almost 20% of all properties within the New Elgin East area which is the second highest of the six Elgin Intermediate zones and one of the highest rates in Moray. Property ownership rates are the same as Elgin but lower than both Moray (65.9%) and Scotland (62%). Significantly fewer properties are rented privately (10.1%) in New Elgin East in comparison Elgin (14.5%), Moray (12.6%) and Scotland (12.4%).
 10. Proportionately twice as many people in New Elgin East lived in flat or maisonette, apartments, caravan or other mobile or temporary structures in comparison to Moray. Nationally 36.6% of people lived in this type of accommodation which is significantly more than New Elgin East (25.2%) and more than twice the Moray rate (13.0%). In addition there were three times more people living semi-detached than detached in New Elgin East, in comparison Elgin only had a third more, Moray had less and the ratio to Scotland was fairly similar.
 11. Between the 2001 & 2011 censuses the number of households in New Elgin East increased by 29.1%, more than twice the rate of Elgin (13.7%) and nearly three times the Moray rate (11.9%). The building of a number of large new housing estates on the outskirts of Elgin is likely to be responsible for the large household expansion.
 12. There were fewer households with two or more cars in New Elgin East than Elgin, Moray and Scotland. With the exception of a mortgage, for most households the next most expensive outgoing is on the purchase of a car, therefore car or multiple car ownership can in many cases be related to income. However as New Elgin East is within close proximity to most local amenities the need for a car to access these services may not be necessary.
 13. Three quarters of people from New Elgin East, between the ages of 16 and 74, were economically active with 60% of them being employed on a full-time basis.

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14. The percentage of New Elgin East working age residents claiming “Out of Work benefits” (13.4%) (Includes incapacity, severe disablement allowances, job seekers allowance, income support and others) is significantly higher than Moray (7.6%) and higher than Scotland (11.2%). Higher proportions claiming benefits are quite often an indicator of being income deprived and higher unemployment rates.
 15. Levels of child poverty across Moray in comparison to the national level (15.3) are particularly low with only one Moray intermediate zone being higher than the national average. The level in New Elgin East (15.3) is the same as the national level and is the second highest of all Moray’s 24 Intermediate zone areas, only being exceeded by Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield (16.4).
 16. Higher proportions of New Elgin East workers were employed with Manufacturing (13.5%), Construction (12.3%) and the retail trade (19.2%) in comparison to Elgin, Moray and Scotland. Almost half of employees work in lower paid occupations with those working within care, leisure and other service occupations, sales and customer service occupations, process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations all having higher proportions than Elgin, Moray and Scotland.
 17. Surprisingly, given that New Elgin East is in a built up area, proportionately more people used a car to travel to work (64.1%) in comparison with Elgin (62.0%), Moray (63.7%) and Scotland. This may indicate that many people living in New Elgin East work out with the Elgin area.
 18. Proportionately there were significantly less people qualified to degree level living in New Elgin East (15.3%) in comparison to Elgin (20.9%), Moray (22.7%) and Scotland (26.1%). This is likely why a large proportion of people work within lower paid occupations.
 19. Attainment of New Elgin East pupils at both S4 and S5 stages are worse than both Moray and Scotland with performance deteriorating from S4 to S5 stage.
 20. 89.9% of New Elgin East school leavers progressed onto a positive destinations which is slightly lower than the Moray average (90.7%) and slightly higher than Scotland (88.4%). The most popular destination for New Elgin East school leavers is employment with more than a third choosing this as their favoured destination.

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21. There were less people who described their health as being very bad and less with a limiting long-term health problem or disability from New Elgin East in comparison with Elgin, Moray and Scotland. The top five health conditions in New Elgin East are the same as Elgin and with the exception of asthma the remaining four conditions occur less frequently. Rates for depression in New Elgin East (5.4%) and Moray (5.8%) are significantly lower than the national average (6.8%).
22. The higher proportion of residents providing care in excess of 35 hours a week (3.1%) in comparison with Elgin (2.7%) and Moray (2.8%). This would suggest that at the time of the 2011 census there were a higher proportion of people with more complex health care needs living in New Elgin East.
23. Over 65s with multiple emergency hospitalisations in New Elgin East were the highest of the six profiled areas of Elgin and five of the six Elgin zones were higher than the Moray average. Of the 24 Intermediate zones in Moray the highest three rates are all Elgin zones. With relatively less older/more younger residents of the area this would suggest that the over 65 population are more acutely unwell. The close proximity of Dr Grays hospital, with easier access to treatment, is also likely to be a major influencing factor why rates within Elgin in general are higher than other areas of Moray.



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