



Community Profile

Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove & Pinefield



**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**

Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield Area of Elgin, Moray

Area profile

The intermediate zone area is shown below. From Pinefield in the east the southern border of the area is the railway skirting Ashgrove and on up to the bridge which carries the New Elgin Road over the railway. At this bridge the border turns north along Moss Street and onwards until Lossie Green where it turns eastward along the Lossie river for half a mile and then around South Lesmurdie and back to Pinefield.

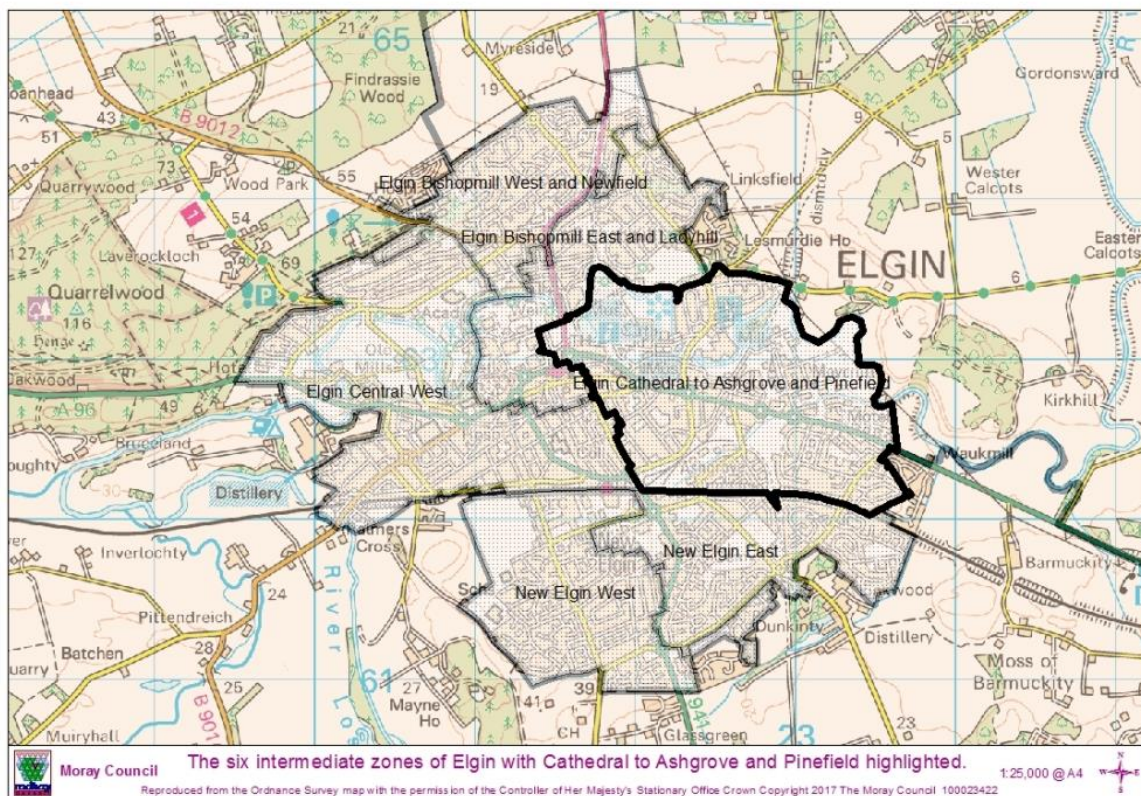


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1 Population Structure

1.1 Age profile

The Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield Intermediate Zone¹, for brevity henceforth known as the Cathedral Area, had a population of 4,333 in 2011² which was almost exactly the same population as at the 2001 Census (4,347 people). The age profile of Elgin shows that the median age, in 2011, for females was 37 and 35 for males. The median ages for each sex in the Cathedral Area are 6 years lower than for Moray and within Elgin's six intermediate zones the Cathedral Area is lower than average for median ages. Elgin overall has more young people proportionally than the rest of Moray and in the Cathedral Area there is an even higher proportion of young people than the Elgin average.

Table 1 Age structure of Cathedral Area³

Age	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
% 0 to 4 years old	8.7	6.9	5.6	5.5
% 5 to 15 years old	11.2	12.6	12.6	11.8
% 16 to 29 years old	20.9	17.6	16.1	18.5
% 30 to 44 years old	20.1	21.6	19.1	20.0
% 45 to 59 years old	15.7	18.8	21.3	21.1
% 60 to 74 years old	15.1	14.5	16.9	15.5
% 75 years old and over	8.4	8.0	8.4	7.7
% Under 30 years old	40.8	37.1	34.3	35.8
% 16 to 44 years old	41	39.2	35.2	38.5

- Table 1 above shows that:-
 - In 2011, the population structure the Cathedral Area had relatively more young people (under 30) than Elgin, Moray or Scotland.

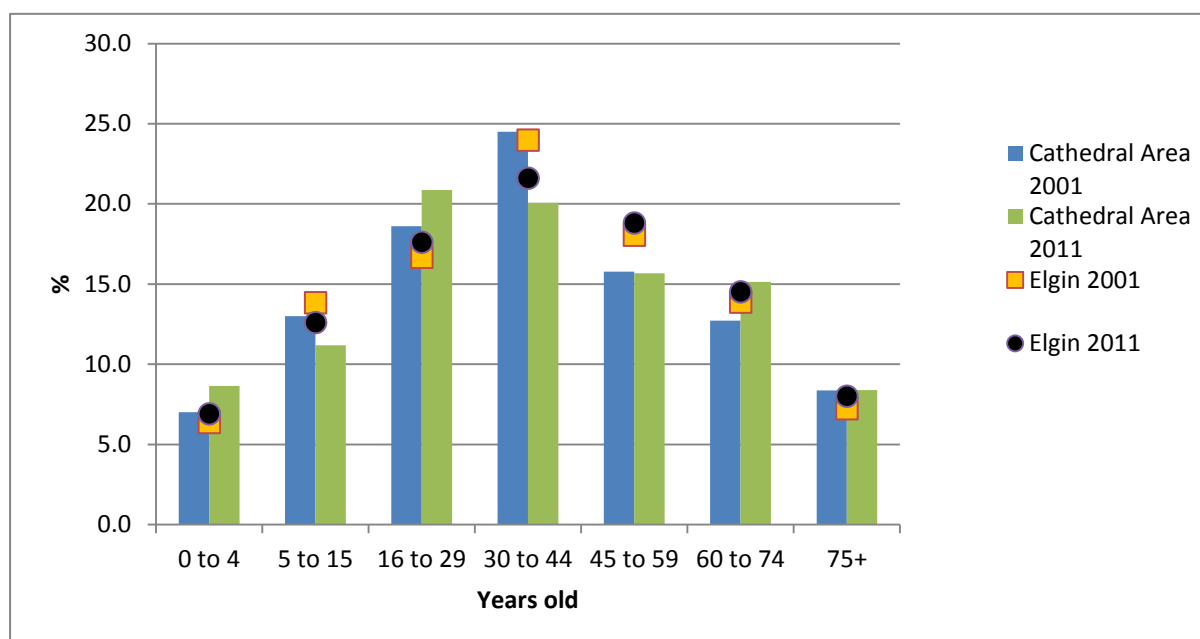
¹ Intermediate Zones are constructs of the Census. They are built from postcode areas. Their geography is between the local authority scale and the smallest geography. This allows as much detail as possible while being able to use some data which cannot be released at smaller scale geographies because of their sensitivity.

² 2011 census

³ 2011 census

- The people most likely to have young children (16-to-44-year-olds) are similarly more numerous proportionally in the Cathedral Area than Elgin or Moray. This may explain the Cathedral Area's relatively high proportion of 0-to-4-year-olds.
- there are proportionally many fewer people in the age group 45 to 59 in the Cathedral Area than in Elgin, Moray or Scotland

Figure 1: Population profile of the Cathedral Area and Elgin at the 2001 and 2011 censuses



- The comparison between Elgin and the Cathedral Area at the censuses of 2001 and 2011 in the above graph shows that:-
 - There are proportionally more young people in the Cathedral Area compared to Moray with the exception of 5-to-15-year-olds.
 - The proportion of 45-to-59-year-olds is much lower than the Elgin figure. The Cathedral Area had a very high proportion of 30-to-44-year-olds in 2001 (nearly ¼ of the population in 2001) but ten years later in 2011 there was virtually no change in the 45-to-59-year-old level from 2001. This suggests there is a lot of movement within the population with more young adults moving into the area and more of the older adults below sixty, i.e. 45-to-59-year-olds, moving out.

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- There were proportionally slightly more 60-to-74-year-olds in the Cathedral Area than in Elgin in 2011 (15.1% against 14.5%). This population increased by 2.4 percentage points between 2001 and 2011, in the Cathedral Area, overtaking the proportion in this age group in Elgin, which also increased but only by 0.6 percentage points.
 - The percentage of 75-year-olds-and-over in 2011 was slightly greater for the Cathedral Area than for Elgin. From 2001 the percentage of 75-year-olds-and-over increased slightly in Elgin but remained the same for the Cathedral Area.
 - The Cathedral Area had proportionally less 5-to-15-year-olds in 2001 than Elgin. The proportional difference increased between 2001 and 2011 with the 5-to-15-year-olds population in the Cathedral Area being 11.2% against 12.6% for Elgin in 2011.

1.2 Marital Status

Table 2 Marital Status ⁴

Marital status	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 16 and over	3,473	18,626	76,251	4,379,072
% Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	36.0	31.0	28.8	35.4
% Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	40.2	49.0	51.8	45.4
% Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	4.4	3.3	3.1	3.2
% Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	10.6	9.0	8.5	8.2
% Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	8.8	7.8	7.9	7.8

- In the Cathedral Area, at the 2011 census, there were proportionally far fewer people who were married compared to Elgin as a whole, Moray, or Scotland with 40.2% married against 49%, 51.8% and 45.4% respectively. In the ten years since the 2001 census the proportion of the population who were married dropped 9.6% ⁵ from 49.8% to 40.2%, while the proportion of the population who were separated or divorced increased 3.3% from 11.7% to 15%.
- In 2001 28% of the population were single compared to 2011 when 36% were single.
- In 2011 the percentage of widowed people or surviving partners from a same-sex civil partnership was a percentage point higher in the Cathedral Area (8.8%) compared to Elgin as a whole (7.8%), Moray (7.9%), or Scotland (7.8%). This population was 1.7% higher ten years before at the 2001 census at 10.5%.
- Hence in 2011 compared to 2001 there were 9.6% fewer married people, 3.3% more separated people, 8% more single people and 1.7% fewer widowed people or surviving partners from a same-sex civil partnership . This again, as in section 1.1 above, suggests that there is a net inward migration of single people, who would tend to be younger adults, into the population and a net outward migration of married people who would tend to be older.

⁴ 2011 census

⁵ As the size of the populations in 2011 and 2001 are almost the same, as mentioned in section 1.1 above, it is possible to compare proportions of these populations directly.

2 Identity

2.1 Ethnicity

Table 3 Ethnicity ⁶

Ethnicity	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	4,333	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% White - Scottish	76.7	79.4	77.7	84
% White - Other British	14.8	14.0	18	7.9
% White - Irish	0.3	0.4	0.5	1
% White - Polish	4.7	3.0	1.1	1.2
% White - Other	2.3	1.5	1.7	2
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.9	1.1	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.3
% White – Polish or Other	7.0	4.5	2.8	3.2

- The Cathedral Area had 2.7% fewer white Scottish people than Elgin as a whole in 2011.
- In 2011, 7% of the population in the Cathedral Area were Polish or ‘Other’ white ethnicity compared to Elgin (4.5%), Moray (2.8%), or Scotland (3.2%). Therefore there is a large population of white ethnicity (301 people) who are not from the United Kingdom. Elgin has the highest proportion of Polish people of any built-up area in Moray and the Cathedral Area has more Polish people than any other of the six intermediate zones which make up Elgin.

⁶ 2011 census

2.2 Country of Birth

Table 4 Country of birth ⁷

Country of birth	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	4,333	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% Scotland	74.9	77.5	75.4	83.3
% England	14.4	13.6	17.8	8.7
% Wales	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.3
% Northern Ireland	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
% Republic of Ireland	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
% Other EU countries (inc UK part not specified)	6.9	4.7	2.9	2.6
% Other countries	2.3	2.2	2.1	4

- At the 2011 census, 74.9% of the Cathedral Area population was born in Scotland which is similar the Moray figure of 75.4% but fewer than Elgin as a whole (77.5%) or Scotland (83.3%).
- The Cathedral Area has significantly more residents who were born in other EU countries than Moray (6.9% versus 2.9%). The proportion of the Cathedral Area population born outside the UK doubled in the ten years between the 2001 and 2011 censuses from 4.5% to 9.4% and European born residents more than tripled from 1.9% to 6.9%.

⁷ 2011 census

2.3 Religion

Table 5 Religion ⁸

Religion	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	4,333	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% Church of Scotland	27.6	31.7	34.0	32.4
% Roman Catholic	10.4	8.1	6.6	15.9
% Other Christian	8.1	7.4	9.4	5.5
% Muslim	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.4
% Other religions	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1
% No religion	45.5	44.8	41.2	36.7
% Not stated	7.3	6.9	7.7	7.0

- At the 2011 census, the Cathedral Area had a similar proportion of people stating that they have no religious beliefs to Elgin as a whole, and much more than Moray or Scotland (45.5% against 44.8%, 41.2% and 36.7% respectively).
- Moray has a low proportion of Roman Catholics compared to Scotland (6.6% against 15.9%). The Cathedral Area has the highest proportion of Roman Catholics in any area of Moray with 10.4% but this is still a far lower proportion than Scotland. The relatively high numbers of Catholics may be due in part to relatively more people born in other parts of the EU.

⁸ 2011 census

2.4 Length of residency for residents born overseas

Table 6 Length of residence in the UK ⁹

Length of residence in UK	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people born outside the UK	407	1,658	4,883	369,284
% Resident in UK for less than 2 years	14.5	15.7	14	22
% Resident in UK for 2 years or more but less than 5 years	32.4	27.9	20	22
% Resident in UK for 5 years or more but less than 10 years	21.1	19.8	17	19
% Resident in UK for 10 years or more	31.9	36.7	49	37

- 9.4% of residents in the Cathedral Area were born outside of the United Kingdom, which is much higher than Elgin as a whole (7.2%), or Moray (5.2%), or Scotland (7.0%).
- Less than a third of Cathedral Area residents born outside the UK had been in the country for ten years or more at the 2011 census. This proportion is nearly a half (49%) for Moray.
- Along with the area to the south (New Elgin East) the Cathedral Area has the highest proportion of residents born outside the UK who had been here between two and five years. This proportion is around a third (32.4%)
- There is also a fairly high proportion of residents born outside the UK in the Cathedral Area who had been in the UK for less than two years (14.5% against 14% for Moray) but other areas of Elgin have a higher proportion. The proportion for Elgin overall is 1.2% higher at 15.7% against 14.5% for the Cathedral Area.

⁹ 2011 census

2.5 Language

- The Cathedral Area has the lowest proportion of the population aged 3 and over in Moray who are able to speak English well with 96.6% against 98.5% for Moray. The proportion for Cathedral Area is less than for the five other intermediate zones which make up Elgin by between 0.7% and 1.7%.
- A language other than English is used at home by 9.8% of the people over three years old in the Cathedral Area. This is the highest of the areas of Elgin. For Elgin overall only 6.2% overall speak a language other than English at home.
- 40.9% of the Cathedral Area residents, who are over three years old, are able to speak Scots¹⁰ compared to 45.3% for Moray and 30.1% nationally. 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. This suggests that the residents which have family links to the area over several generations are in a minority.

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 7 Household Composition ¹¹

Household Composition	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	1,940	10,045	40,062	2,372,777
% One person household - Aged 65 or over	13.0	12.9	13.7	13.1
% One person household - Aged under 65	21.9	17.7	16.4	21.6
% One family only: Lone parent: With dependent children	9.1	6.6	5.7	7.2
% One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.9
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With dependent children	13.2	16.7	15.9	13.6
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No dependent children	13.4	18.4	21.7	18.4
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: With dependent children	5.5	4.6	4	3.7
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: No dependent children	7.6	6.5	5.5	5.5
% Other households: All full-time students	0.0	0.0	0	0.9
% Other households: All aged 65 and over	7.1	8.3	9.7	7.8
% Other households: Other	5.3	4.7	3.9	4.4
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With or without dependent children	26.6	35.1	37.6	32.0

- There are 1,940 households in the Cathedral Area with an average of 2.2 residents per household. The average in the Cathedral Area is slightly lower than the Moray figure of 2.3 residents per household but the same as the Scotland figure.

¹¹ 2011 census

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- The Cathedral Area has a relatively large proportion of the population who live in a communal establishment compared to Elgin as a whole and Moray (3.0% against 1.1% and 2.2% respectively). Three of the four Elgin Care homes are within the Cathedral Area. The care homes are Anderson's, Abbeyside Nursing Home, and Abbeyvale Nursing Home which together have space for 134 residents or 3% of the Cathedral Area population
 - As mentioned above in section 1.2 the proportion of married people in the population of Cathedral Area is lower than Scotland and much lower than Moray. There are relatively more households in the Cathedral Area with single people or cohabiting people and relatively fewer with people who are married or in a same-sex civil partnership.
 - The Cathedral Area has a very high proportion (21.9%) of people under 65 who live alone compared to Elgin (17.7%) and Moray (16.4%) and slightly above Scotland (21.6%).
 - Lone parent households with dependent children are a high proportion of households in the Cathedral Area (9.1%) compared to Elgin, Moray or Scotland (6.6%, 5.7% and 7.2% respectively).
 - The proportion of married or same-sex civil partnership households in the Cathedral Area (26.6%) is much lower than Elgin, Moray, or Scotland (35.1%, 37.6% and 32.0% respectively)

3.1 Tenure and House Type

Table 8 Tenure and House Type¹²

Tenure	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	1,940	10,045	40,062	2,372,777
% Owned	44.5	60.4	65.9	62
% Rented from Council	24.5	16.5	14.1	13.2
% Other social rented	10.8	7.5	5.2	11.1
% Private rented	19.4	14.5	12.6	12.4
% Living rent free	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.3
House Type				
% House or bungalow	59.9	76.9	87	63.4
% Detached	10.2	24.0	37.2	21.9
% Semi - detached	21.0	32.1	31.4	22.8
% Terraced house (including end-terrace)	28.8	20.9	18.4	18.6
% Flat or maisonette or apartment	40.1	22.7	12.6	36.4

- At the 2011 census in the Cathedral Area, 44.5% of the houses were owned which was much lower than any other part of Elgin where the average ownership was 60.4%. Compared to the rest of Moray, house ownership in the Cathedral Area was the lowest of any of the twenty four intermediate zones which together make up Moray.
- There were very few households (14 or 0.7% of households) which are rent-free in the Cathedral Area.
- Rented accommodation accounted for 53.7% of all households in the Cathedral Area at the 2011 census
 - Nearly a quarter of households (24.5%) were rented from the council. This was much higher proportion than Elgin (16.5%), Moray (14.1%) or Scotland (13.2%). In the ten years since the 2001 census the proportion of council rents in the Cathedral Area dropped around three percentage points. This was much less than other parts of Elgin as Elgin as a whole dropped five percentage points.
 - Other social rents were a higher proportion of total households than in other parts of Elgin (10.8% in the Cathedral Area against 7.5% for Elgin).

¹² 2011 census

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- In the ten years between the 2001 and 2011 census the private-rent proportion of total houses across Elgin increased by three percentage points from 11.5% to 14.5%. In the Cathedral Area the private-rent proportion of total houses was already comparatively high, compared to Elgin, in 2001 at 15.6% and increased by 3.8 percentage points to 19.4% at the 2011 census.
 - There are relatively many more flats in the Cathedral Area than elsewhere in Elgin. Two out of five houses (40%) are flats in the Cathedral Area. The average for Elgin was 22.7% for flats at the 2011 census. This proportion was, in turn, much higher than the proportion of flats in Moray (12.6%).
 - In the Cathedral Area three out of five houses are house or bungalow types (60%) which is much lower than the Elgin average (77%). Nearly half of the house or bungalow types in the Cathedral Area are terraced. The Cathedral Area has the second highest proportion of terraced housing (second to Bishopmill East and Ladyhill) of any of the six intermediate zones in Elgin.
 - For all six intermediate zones in Elgin, the Cathedral Area has by far the lowest proportion of detached and semi-detached houses (with 10.2% and 21.0% respectively for the Cathedral Area against 24.0% and 32.1% respectively for Elgin).

3.2 Transport¹³

Table 9 Cars per household

Car or van availability	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	1,940	10,045	40,062	2,372,777
% No car or van	33.4	24.6	19.9	30.5
% 1 car or van	48.7	49.3	46.9	42.2
% 2 cars or vans	15.4	21.3	25.5	21.6
% 3 or more cars or vans	2.6	4.8	7.7	5.6

- Compared to Elgin at 24.6%, the Cathedral Area has a high proportion (33.4%) of households with no access to a vehicle. The Cathedral Area has the highest proportion of households without access to a vehicle of any of the six intermediate zones of Elgin.
- Of all six intermediate zones of Elgin, the Cathedral Area has the lowest proportion of households with two cars (15.4% against 21.3% for Elgin) or three or more cars (2.6% against 4.8% for Elgin).

¹³ 2011 census

4 Economy and Labour

Table 10 Economic Activity ¹⁴

Economic activity	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74	3,109	16,781	68,410	3,970,530
% Economically active	70.1	72.8	71.5	69
% Employees - part-time	15.5	16.4	15.7	13.3
% Employees - full-time	42.2	44.5	41.4	39.6
% Self-employed	4.7	5.6	8.4	7.5
% Unemployed	5.9	4.0	3.9	4.8
% Full-time student - employed	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.9
% Full-time student - unemployed	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8
% Economically inactive	29.9	27.2	28.5	31
% Retired	15.1	14.4	16.3	14.9
% Student	3.1	3.4	3.4	5.5
% Looking after home or family	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.6
% Long-term sick or disabled	5.1	3.9	3.2	5.1
% Other	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.9

- At the 2011 census, in the Cathedral Area 70.1% of all people between 16 and 74 were economically active (29.9% economically inactive) compared to Elgin where 72.8% were economically active (27.2% economically inactive).
- Of all the six intermediate zones in Elgin in 2011 the Cathedral Area had the highest proportion of unemployed with 5.9% against 4.0% in Elgin. Unemployment was unchanged at 4.0% for Elgin at the 2001 and 2011 censuses. However in the Cathedral Area the proportion of unemployed was the same as the Elgin average in 2001 (4.0%) but rose 1.9 percentage points by the time of the 2011 census.
- The biggest difference between the Cathedral Area and Elgin for the economically inactive profile in 2001 was the proportion of long term sick or disabled. This proportion in the Cathedral Area (5.1% against 3.9% for Elgin) was the highest for any of the six intermediate zones in Elgin. Between the 2001 to the 2011 census the proportion of long term sick or disabled in the Cathedral Area fell 1.1 percentage points but the fall was bigger (1.3 percentage points) for Elgin as a whole.

¹⁴ 2011 census

4.1 Industry

Table 11 Employment by Industry ¹⁵

Industry	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 in employment	1,988	11,477	45,983	2,516,895
% A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.5	0.9	3.2	1.7
% B. Mining and quarrying	1.7	2.2	2.9	1.4
% C. Manufacturing	14.5	11.8	12.1	8
% D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8
% E. Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
% F. Construction	7.9	9.7	9.1	8
% G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16.9	17.6	14.8	15
% H. Transport and storage	4.0	3.7	4.2	5
% I. Accommodation and food service activities	7.7	6.4	6	6.3
% J. Information and communication	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.7
% K. Financial and insurance activities	0.7	1.4	1.2	4.5
% L. Real estate activities	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2
% M. Professional scientific and technical activities	2.0	3.1	3.5	5.2
% N. Administrative and support service activities	3.9	3.1	3.2	4.3
% O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13.5	12.6	11.9	7
% P. Education	5.6	7.0	7.9	8.4
% Q. Human health and social work activities	13.5	13.7	12.7	15
% R, S, T, U. Other	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.9

- Similarly to other parts of Elgin the most common industry in the Cathedral Area at the 2011 census was “wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 16.9%.
- The Cathedral Area has the most manufacturing jobs (14.5%) of any of the Elgin areas and 2.7 percentage points more than the proportion in Elgin as a whole.

¹⁵ 2011 census

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- The Cathedral Area holds the main offices for the biggest employer in Moray, the Moray Council, and therefore it is unsurprising that the proportion of 16-to-74-year-olds in employment who were working in public administration or defence or social security was comparatively high compared to Elgin (13.5% against 12.6%) at the 2011 census. In 2001 this proportion was much higher in the Cathedral Area at 20.1%. The reason for this change is unclear but may be partly because of the large inward and outward migration compared to other parts of Elgin as mentioned above in section 1.1.
 - At the 2011 census, jobs in the Human Health and Social Work industry were the third equal most common in the Cathedral Area (13.5%) and the proportion was similar to Elgin as a whole (13.7%).
 - Compared to Elgin in the Cathedral Area there were relatively fewer working in the professional scientific and technical industry (2.0% against 3.1%) and fewer working in Education (5.6% against 7.0%).

4.2 Occupation

Table 12 Occupation ¹⁶

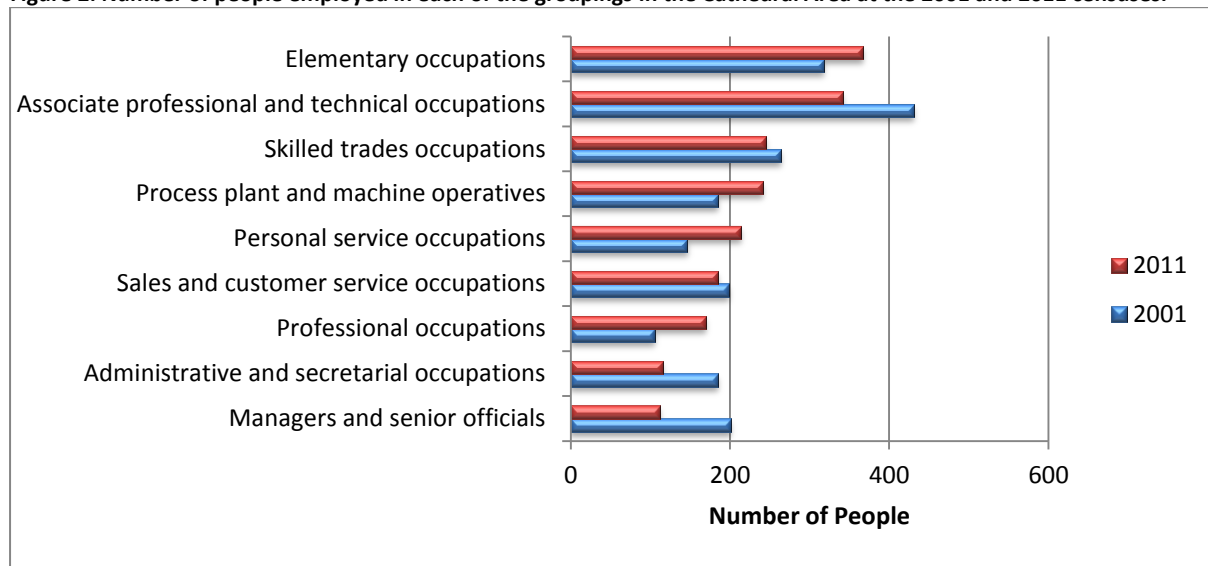
Occupation	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74 in employment	1,988	11,477	45,983	2,516,895
% Managers, directors and senior officials	5.6	7.4	7.6	8.4
% Professional occupations	8.5	11.0	11.4	16.8
% Associate professional and technical occupations	17.2	14.9	14.7	12.6
% Administrative and secretarial occupations	5.8	8.7	8.4	11.4
% Skilled trades occupations	12.3	14.4	16.6	12.5
% Caring, leisure and other service occupations	10.7	9.8	10	9.7
% Sales and customer service occupations	9.3	9.7	8.1	9.3
% Process, plant and machine operatives	12.1	10.3	10.4	7.7
% Elementary occupations	18.5	13.8	12.8	11.6

- In the Cathedral Area the highest proportion of occupations was elementary occupations (18.5%) at the 2011 census. The Cathedral Area had the highest proportion of the working-age population with elementary occupations of any of the 24 intermediate zones which make up Moray (including the six intermediate zones in Elgin).
- In the Cathedral Area there were relatively more than Elgin working in associate professional occupations (17.2% against 14.9%), process plant and machine operative occupations (12.1% against 10.3%), and caring/leisure occupations (10.7% against 9.8%).
- In the Cathedral Area there were relatively fewer than Elgin working in skilled trade occupations (12.3% against 14.4%), professional occupations (8.5% against 11.0%), and managers and senior officials (5.6% against 7.4%).

¹⁶ 2011 census

- The graph below shows that in the Cathedral Area the number in elementary occupations, process plant occupations, personal service occupations, and professional occupations increased between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. At the same time there was a decrease in associate professional, skilled trade, sales, administrative, and managerial occupations.

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



4.3 Unemployment

- At the 2011 census 5.9% (182 people) of the Cathedral Area residents between 16 and 74 years old were unemployed compared to 4.0% in Elgin as a whole.
- In the Cathedral Area there are relatively fewer of those unemployed who between 16 and 24 years old (20% against 36% for Elgin). However because unemployment is higher in the Cathedral Area than Elgin the proportion of unemployed young people out of the total working age population is greater than for Elgin (1.70% versus 1.45%).

4.4 Transport

Table 13 Travel to Work ¹⁷

Travel to work	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (excluding full-time students)	1,941	11,152	44,816	2,400,925
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	58.0	62.0	63.7	62.4
% Train	2.6	2.8	2.2	3.7
% Bus	3.8	2.9	3.4	10
% On foot	21.6	17.8	12.2	9.9
% Other	4.6	5.8	6.3	3.1
% Works mainly at or from home	9.5	8.6	12.1	10.8

- The Cathedral Area has lower levels (58%) of people travelling by car to work compared with the Elgin (62%).
- Of the six intermediate zones in Elgin the Cathedral Area has the second highest proportion, behind Elgin Central, of people who walk to work (21.6%). This proportion is higher than Elgin (17.8%) and much higher than Moray (12.2%). For people who live and work in Elgin the distance between home and workplace will rarely be more than two kilometres and therefore this may explain the high proportion of walkers.

¹⁷ 2011 census

5 Education

Table 14 Education Facts ¹⁸

Interesting facts	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Percentage 16 to 17 year olds in education	66.3	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

- The Cathedral Area has the lowest proportion (66.3%) of 16-17 year-olds in education of any of the six intermediate zones in Elgin. This proportion is much lower than Elgin (75.4%), Moray (76.6%), or Scotland (79.8%).
- Elgin has a 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% is higher than the Scottish figure of 47%.

¹⁸ 2011 census. Data describes 16 and 17 year-olds in all secondary schools and in college or university. Also the qualification data refers to all households in Elgin.

Table 15 Travel to study¹⁹

Travel to study	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 4 and over studying	646	3,885	15,771	996,282
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	35.1	25.7	23.2	22.3
% Train	0.9	1.0	1	2.9
% Bus	10.4	8.1	20.3	21.5
% On foot	41.8	52.4	41.5	39.1
% Other	2.3	2.9	2	1.7
% Studies mainly at or from home	9.4	9.9	12.0	12.4

- Within the Cathedral Area there are two primary schools St Sylvesters and East End Primary. The secondary school is Elgin Academy which is outside the Cathedral Area. The distance from the centre of the Cathedral Area to Elgin Academy is around 1.5 Km.
- At the 2011 census in the Cathedral Area a higher proportion (35.1%) of pupils/students travelled to study by car than Elgin (25.7%). This proportion increased between the 2001 and 2011 censuses from 32.5% to 35.1% and is by far the highest proportion of any part of Elgin. The reason for this is probably that the secondary schools are in the east of Elgin and the Cathedral Area is the intermediate zone which is furthest from the secondary schools.
- Compared to Elgin where 52.4% of pupils walk to school, in the Cathedral Area only 41.8% walk to school.
- Bus travel accounted for 10.4% of all travel to study in 2011 for the Cathedral Area. Along with New Elgin East at 10.9% there is much more bus travel than any other area of Elgin where an average of 8.1% took the bus.

¹⁹ 2011 census

Table 16 Highest qualification ²⁰

Highest qualification ²¹	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 and over	3,473	18,626	76,251	4,379,072
% With no qualifications	29.9	26.6	26.7	26.8
% Highest qualification attained - Level 1	29.8	27.3	26.3	23.1
% Highest qualification attained - Level 2	13.9	14.6	14.4	14.3
% Highest qualification attained - Level 3	9.1	10.6	9.9	9.7
% Highest qualification attained - Level 4 and above	17.2	20.9	22.7	26.1

- At the 2011 census, thirty percent of the 16-and-over population in the Cathedral Area had no qualifications at all. Together with the Bishopmill East and Ladyhill Area, where the proportion was also thirty percent, the Cathedral Area had the highest proportion without qualifications of any area in Elgin. The proportion for Elgin as a whole was 26.6%. The 2011 proportions are respectively 2.8 and 4.9 percent points lower for the Cathedral Area and Elgin than the proportions at the 2001 census. The decrease in the numbers without qualifications was less in the Cathedral Area than elsewhere in Elgin over the ten years between the censuses.
- In 2011, the proportion with qualifications at level 2 and above was lower in the Cathedral Area than the Elgin average.
- Almost 60% of the population have level 1 or less qualification in the Cathedral Area compared to 53.9% for Elgin, 53 % for Moray and 49.9% in Scotland.

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

²¹ The following table shows what the levels used in the census mean.

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

5.1 Attainment

5.1.1 S4 Attainment

Table 17 S4 Attainment ²²

Name	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Total S4 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13 ²³	208	1586	5,499	280,909
S4: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	64	641	2,161	103,795
Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	30.8%	40.4%	39.3%	36.9%
Average S4 Tariff	176	191	198	185

- Over the five years between 2008/9 and 2012/13 for S4 pupils, 30.8% from the Cathedral Area attained five awards at SCQF level 5 and above. This performance is significantly worse than Elgin (40.4%), Moray (39.3%) and Scotland (36.9%).
- During the same period the average tariff score achieved was 176 in the Cathedral Area which is significantly below Elgin (176), Moray (198) and Scotland (185).
- Out of the six intermediate zones covering Elgin, the Cathedral Area had the lowest percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above, and the lowest S4 tariff score.

²² Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

²³ 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.

5.1.2 S5 Attainment

Table 18 S5 Education Attainment²⁴

	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Total Students for S5	161	1270	4,380	235,893
S5: No pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	68	701	2,521	128,253
S5: Percentage of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	42.2%	55.2%	57.6%	54.4%
S5: No pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	31	369	1,399	74,789
S5: Percentage of pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	19.3%	29.1%	31.9%	31.7%
S5: No pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	16	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	312	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 in the Cathedral Area (42.2%) was significantly lower than Elgin (55.2%), Moray (57.6%) or Scotland (54.4%).
- The proportion of pupils achieving three awards at SCQF level 6 in the Cathedral Area (19.3%) was, again, significantly lower than Elgin (29.1%), Moray (31.9%) or Scotland (31.7%).
- The proportion of pupils achieving five awards at SCQF level 6 in the Cathedral Area (9.9%) was also lower than Elgin (11.9%), and significantly lower than Moray (13.6%) or Scotland (14.7%).
- The tariff score, for the five year period between 2008/9 and 2012/13, attained by S5 pupils in the Cathedral Area was 312 which was much lower than Elgin (354), Moray (365) or Scotland (347).

²⁴ 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.

- Out of the six intermediate zones covering Elgin, the Cathedral Area had the lowest score for all of the above measurements with the exception of the percentage with five awards at SCQF level 6 and above. For the percentage with five awards at SCQF level 6 and above, the Cathedral Area was third lowest out of six and well below the Elgin figure.

5.2 Leaver Destination

Table 19 Leaver Destination²⁵

	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
Total leavers	206	1498	5,237	265,363
Higher Education	18.4%	31.6%	33.3%	36.0%
Further Education	37.9%	29.6%	27.2%	27.1%
Training ²⁶	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	5.7%
Employment	30.1%	28.6%	28.7%	19.7%
Total Positive	87.9%	90.8%	90.7%	88.4%
Unemployment and seeking employment or training	9.2%	7.0%	7.4%	9.6%
Unemployed not seeking employment or training	2.43%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%
Total Negative Destination	11.6%	9.0%	9.1%	10.9%
Unknown	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%

- School leavers' destination data from the Cathedral Area in the five years between 2008/9 and 2012/13, shows that lower proportion went to positive destinations (87.9%) than Elgin (90.8 %), Moray (90.7%) or Scotland (88.4%). Out of the six intermediate zones covering Elgin, the Cathedral Area had the lowest proportion going to positive destinations.

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

²⁶ 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.

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- Relatively fewer going to positive destinations means that more went to negative destinations. The proportion in the Cathedral Area who became unemployed-seeking-employment-or-training (9.2%) was the highest of all six areas of Elgin and higher than Elgin (7.01%) and Moray (7.4%) but lower than Scotland (9.6%). However the Cathedral Area is lower than Scotland for total negative destinations, which includes those who became unemployed-and-not-seeking-employment-or-training (11.6% against 10.9%).
 - Relatively far fewer went to higher education (university) from the Cathedral Area (18.4%) than Elgin (31.6%), Moray (33.3%), or Scotland (36.0%). Out of the six areas in Elgin, the Cathedral Area had by far the lowest proportion going to higher education.
 - The Cathedral Area had relatively far more going to further education (college) (37.9%) than Elgin (29.6%), Moray (27.2%) or Scotland (27.1%). And, also, the Cathedral Area had relatively far more going to further education (college) than any other of the six intermediate zones covering Elgin.
 - Elgin and Moray had about ten percentage points more than Scotland of school leavers going into employment (28.6% and 28.7% against 19.7% respectively) and the Cathedral Area has a still higher proportion (30.1%).

6 Health and Social care

6.1 Health

Table 20 Self-assessed Health ²⁷

	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	4,333	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% Very good	49.3	54.2	53.7	52.5
% Good	33.0	30.5	31.3	29.7
% Fair	12.9	11.2	11.1	12.2
% Bad	3.7	3.2	2.9	4.3
% Very bad	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3
% good or very good	82.3	84.7	85	82.2
% bad or very bad	4.8	4.1	3.8	5.6

- From the above table of self-assessed health the proportion of the population of the Cathedral Area who rated themselves with good or very good health was 2.4 percentage points lower than Elgin as a whole. And the proportion who rated themselves with bad or very bad health was 0.7 percentage points higher than Elgin as a whole.
- Less than half (49.3%) in the Cathedral Area considered they had very good health compared to 54.2% for Elgin and the Cathedral Area had the lowest proportion of all six intermediate zones in Elgin

Table 21 Disability ²⁸

Long-term health problem or disability	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	4,333	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% Limited a lot	9.6	7.4	7.6	9.6
% Limited a little	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.1
% Not limited	80.1	82.7	82.3	80.4

²⁷ 2011 census

²⁸ 2011 census

- The Cathedral Area has the highest proportion (9.6%) with a disability that limits them a lot compared to the other areas in Elgin where the average is 7.4%. In Section 4 (Economic Activity above on page 19) the table shows that the Cathedral Area has more 16-74 year-olds who are long term sick or disabled than any other intermediate zone areas of Elgin. Also the age profile in section 1.1 above shows that the Cathedral Area has a relatively young population. Hence it is likely that the Cathedral Area has a high proportion of younger people who are disabled compared to Elgin or Moray.
- The proportion in the Cathedral Area who consider that they are not limited by a disability (80.1%) is 2.6 percentage points lower than for Elgin as a whole. Hence one in five in the Cathedral Area consider that they are, at least, limited a little by a disability.

Table 22 Long Term health Conditions ²⁹

Long-term health condition	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	4,333	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% With no condition	70.0	71.5	70.9	70.1
% With one or more long-term health conditions	30.0	28.5	29.1	29.9
% With deafness or partial hearing loss	6.8	6.4	7	6.6
% With blindness or partial sight loss	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
% With learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
% With learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)	2.1	1.9	2	2
% With developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Asperger's Syndrome)	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
% With physical disability	7.4	6.0	5.8	6.7
% With mental health condition	5.2	3.8	3.2	4.4
% With other condition	17.9	17.9	18.2	18.7

- The proportion of people in the population of Elgin with no long-term health condition is lower the Cathedral Area (70.0%) than Elgin as a whole (71.5%).

²⁹ 2011 census

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- The prevalence of all the conditions shown in the table above was greater for the Cathedral Area compared to Elgin at the 2011 census. In particular mental health and physical disability conditions were much higher with 5.2% and 7.4% respectively for the Cathedral Area against 3.8% and 6.0% for Elgin.

Table 23 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice³⁰

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

Table 25 above 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 to March 2016 through the NHS Quality & Outcomes framework data collection. The figures for Elgin in table 25 are an average of these three practices taking into consideration the number of patients within each practice. Data collected in previous years recorded rates for smoking related conditions and obesity, which featured within the top five recorded conditions. Details of these two conditions were not collected within the latest data recorded (2015-16). In March 2016 there were a total of 32,967 patients registered within the three practices. For comparison the Moray and Scotland rates have been included.

- The top two conditions for Elgin, Moray and Scotland were Hypertension and Asthma. The prevalence rate in Elgin is identical to the overall Scotland rate (13.9%), Moray overall however has a slightly higher rate (14.9%).
- Moray in general has a higher Diabetes prevalence rate (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 have seen small increases in the rates of diabetes (0.2%), levels in Elgin however have remained at the same level.

³⁰Elgin 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>

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- Rates of depression have increased significantly between 2013/14 and 2015/16 within Elgin, Moray and Scotland. Levels in Elgin have increased at a faster rate showing a 2.9% increase over the period, in comparison, both Moray (1.6%) and Scotland (1.0%) saw smaller increases. Although rates in Moray are lower than Scotland if this trend continues in the near future rates in Moray will exceed those of Scotland.
 - 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 24 Teenage Pregnancies ³¹

	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 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 14 births to first-time-mothers where the mother was under twenty and living in the Cathedral Area. 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%. The Cathedral Area has a much higher rate of 14.9% which is 1½ times the Moray rate.
- 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%).
- Rates of smoking at booking in the Cathedral Area are not available for 2014-16, however last recorded data at this level from 2011-13 indicates that in the Cathedral Area 28.7% of pregnant women smoked at booking which was by far the highest of any area in Elgin. At that time (2011-13) 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 the Cathedral Area. In the Cathedral Area between 2008-10 and 2011-13 the proportion only decreased by ½ of a percentage point against around 1½ percentage points for Moray and Scotland.

³¹ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

6.2 Social Care

Table 25 Provision of Unpaid Care ³²

Provision of unpaid care	Elgin Cathedral to Ashgrove and Pinefield	Elgin	Moray	Scotland
All people	4,333	23,128	93,295	5,295,403
% Not providing care	93.1	92.2	91.6	90.7
% Providing 1 to 19 hours of care a week	3.7	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	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8
% Providing 50 or more hours of care a week	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5

- 299 (6.9%) of the Cathedral Area residents provide care to either a friend or family member. This proportion is lower than for Elgin as a whole (7.8%).

³² 2011 census

6.3 Health and Wellbeing

Table 26 ScotPHO indicators³³ for the Intermediate Zones covering Elgin

highest  lowest 

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

³³ Source: Public 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")

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- From table 27 above the Cathedral Area has the lowest life expectancy for any area of Elgin. In the Cathedral Area life expectancy is 73.6 years for males (2.8 years below the Moray average) and 78.6 years for females (3.1 years below the Moray average).
 - The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th rows of the table above show indicators (Early deaths from Coronary Heart Disease, Hospitalisations through Coronary Heart Disease, Emergency Hospitalisations, and Emergency Hospitalisations for the over-65s respectively) which give results out of 100,000 population. Because the intermediate zones, shown in the table, have populations of around 4,000 people, any fluctuations in the data are amplified because the populations are small compared to the denominator of the measurement (i.e. 100,000). The measurements of all four of these indicators show the Cathedral Area to be around the average for Moray when the susceptibility of the data for fluctuation is considered.
 - In the Cathedral Area the percentage of adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/ employment and support allowance (7.9%) is second highest of any of the six Elgin Areas (below New Elgin East at 8.3%), and nearly twice the Moray average of 4.1%.
 - The Cathedral Area has the highest proportion of any area in Elgin for people claiming out-of-work benefits (13.5% against 7.6% for Moray) and for children living in poverty (16.4% against 9.5% for Moray)
 - The Cathedral Area has relatively more primary 1 pupils assessed with teeth at low risk of decay than the Moray average (76.9% against 73.8% for Moray). And for primary 7 pupils there are relatively fewer assessed with teeth at low risk of decay than the Moray average (50.0% against 53.2% for Moray). The proportion for the Cathedral Area primary 1 pupils with low risk of tooth decay is the lowest of any of the six areas in Elgin. The proportion of primary 7 pupils, in the Cathedral Area, with low risk of tooth decay is about average compared to other areas in Elgin.

7 Antisocial Behaviour

Table 27 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1000 population ³⁴

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 the Cathedral Area is not available for antisocial behaviour.
- Elgin has relatively more noise, neighbour disputes, vandalism and dog fouling antisocial behaviour incidents than the rest of Moray. And there is much 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 build-up area.
- In 2012 the 29 data zones which make up the Elgin area had an average ranking in the third quintile which places Elgin with an average crime rate for Scotland.

Table 28 Crime Rates ³⁵

Year	Elgin	Moray
2012/13	104.8	95.7
2013/14	109.3	101.1

- Data for crime in the Cathedral Area is not available.
- From the above table, the Elgin crime rate is similar to Moray as a whole.

³⁴ Average number of complaints per year over the two years 2012/13 and 2013/14 – from police records

³⁵ From police records of reported crimes

8 Access to Service

8.1 Drive time to (2012 data)

Table 29 Drive Time³⁶

Name	GP	Post Office	Petrol Station	Primary School	Secondary School	Shopping Facilities
Cathedral to Ashgrove & Pinefield	3.29	3.35	2.26	2.84	6.59	2.56

- There are six data zones³⁷ which together make up the Cathedral 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 essential services are within a five minute drive away except for the secondary school which has a 5½ minute drive time.

8.2 Public transport to (2012 data)

Table 30 Public Transport time to³⁸

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Shopping Facilities
Cathedral to Ashgrove & Pinefield	10.3	10.3	9.3

- The above table provides estimated journey times (minutes) by public transport to essential services for those residing in the Cathedral Area. Again averages of all six data zones' travel times are used.
- By public transport essential services are on average all less than 15 minutes away.

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

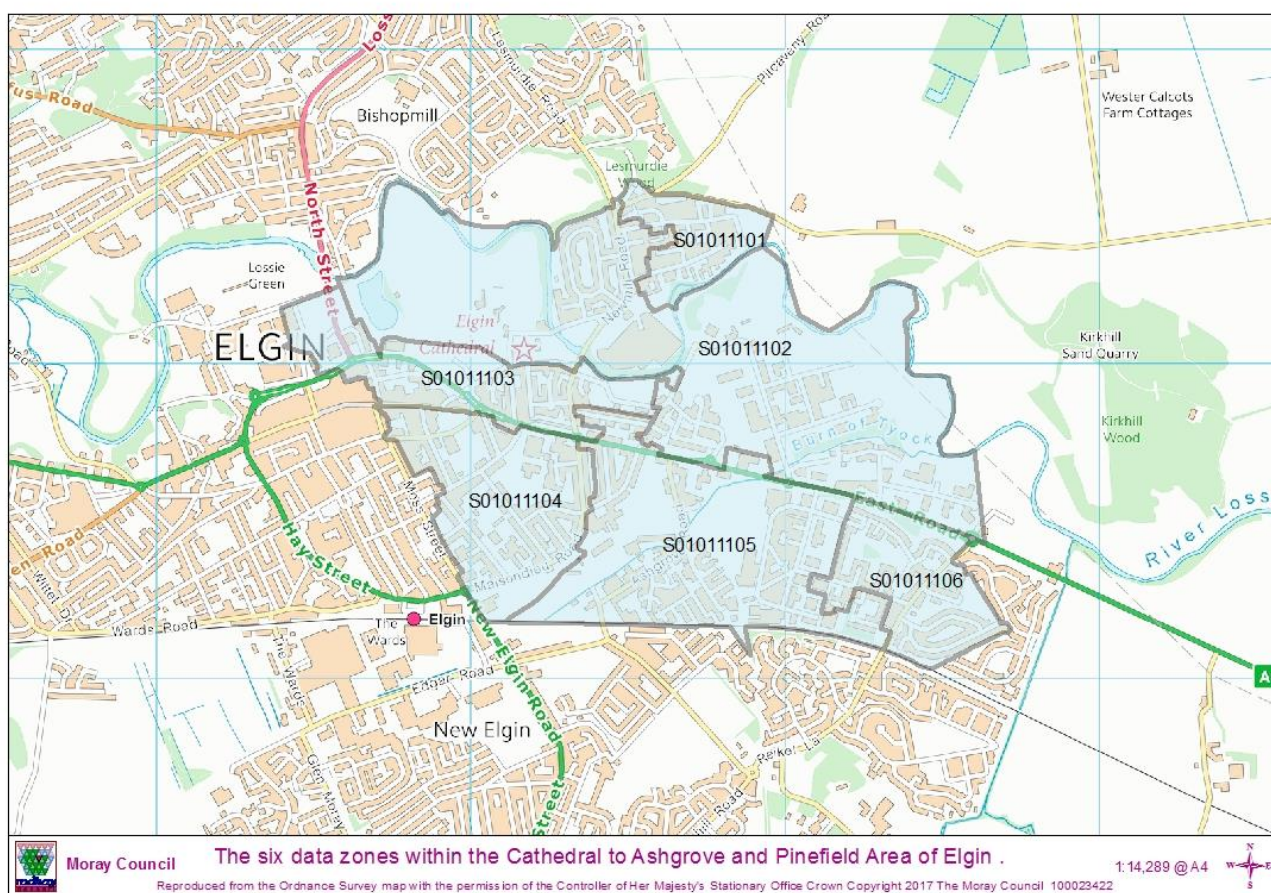
³⁷ The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016 (SIMD16) divides Scotland into 6,976 small areas, called data zones, each containing approximately 760 people. The Index provides a relative ranking for each data zone. In quintiles, the rankings range from 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived)

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

9 Summary

Table 31 SIMD 2016 quintile ranking³⁹ for the six data zones within the Cathedral Area

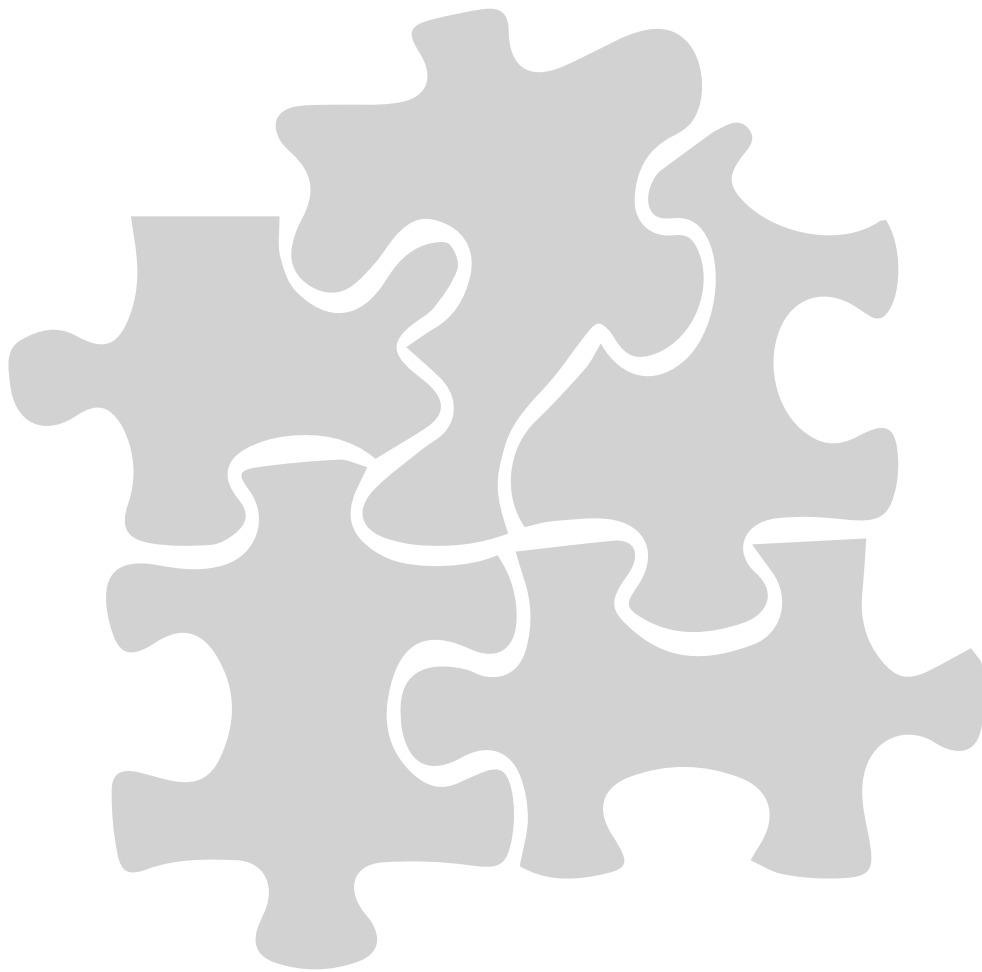
Data Zone	Income	Housing	Health	Employment	Education / Skills/ Training	Crime	Access to Services	Overall
S01011101	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	2
S01011102	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
S01011103	2	2	2	2	3	1	4	2
S01011104	3	4	2	2	4	3	4	3
S01011105	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3
S01011106	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	3



³⁹ The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016 (SIMD16) divides Scotland into 6,976 small areas, called data zones, each containing approximately 760 people. The Index provides a relative ranking for each data zone. In quintiles, the rankings range from 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived). Each of the six Intermediate zones covering the Elgin area contains between four and six data zones. In order to provide an approximate SIMD16 ranking for each Intermediate zone the data zone values have been averaged.

-
1. The proportion of young adults (between 16 and 44 years old) is higher in the Cathedral Area than the average for Elgin which, in turn, is higher than for Moray. The median ages, in the Cathedral Area, of both males and females (35 and 37 respectively) are each three years lower than the Elgin average.
 2. A comparison of the population profiles between the 2001 and 2011 censuses in the Cathedral Area shows that:
 - The total number in the population of remained unchanged.
 - There is some evidence of net inward migration of young adults (16 to 29 years old) and net outward migration of people in their forties and fifties.
 3. The Cathedral Area has the lowest proportion of married people of any of the six intermediate zones which cover Elgin.
 4. The Cathedral Area has the lowest proportion of “white Scottish” people of any area in Elgin. It has the highest proportion, of any of Moray’s 24 intermediate zones, of people born in other parts of Europe.
 5. There are significantly more flats than houses or bungalows in the Cathedral Area than Elgin (40.1% against 22.7% respectively). And a much higher proportion of households are rented (social and private rents) in the Cathedral Area (54.8%) than for Elgin (38.5%).
 6. The Cathedral Area has the highest proportion of households without access to a vehicle of any of the six intermediate zones of Elgin.
 7. Relatively more of the working age population is economically inactive in the Cathedral Area than Elgin (29.9% against 27.2% respectively). And the unemployment rate is significantly higher than Elgin (5.9% versus 4.0%).
 8. Compared to Elgin, the Cathedral Area has relatively many more in elementary occupations (18.5% against 13.8%), while having many fewer in managerial occupations (5.6% against 7.4%) and professional occupations (8.5% against 11.0%).
 9. More than half (52%) of Elgin’s school children walk to school and 18% of workers walk to work. In the Cathedral Area there are relatively much fewer pupils who walk to school (41%) but there are relatively more workers who walk to work (21.6%).
 10. The Cathedral Area has proportionally more than Elgin of people over 16 who have no qualifications (29.9% against 26.6%) and proportionally fewer who have degrees or equivalent (17.2% against 20.9%).

-
11. Attainment for S4 and S5 pupils from the Cathedral Area is significantly worse than other intermediate areas of Elgin, and for Elgin, Moray and Scotland.
 12. Relatively far fewer of school leavers from the Cathedral Area go on to university and a higher proportion go into negative destinations (unemployment) than the other areas of Elgin, and for Elgin, Moray and Scotland.
 13. At the 2011 census self-assessed health in the Cathedral Area showed that relatively fewer people thought their health was good or very good than in Elgin (82.3% against 84.7%). More thought that they were limited by a disability (9.6% in the Cathedral Area against 7.4% in Elgin) and the data suggests that there are more young people with a disability or long-term health condition than Elgin or Moray. Also they self-reported that there were relatively fewer without long-term health conditions in the Cathedral Area (70.0%) than in Elgin (71.5%).
 14. The birth rate to first-time-mothers-under-20 is 14.9% of all births in the Cathedral Area. This rate is 1½ times the Moray rate.
 15. The rate of pregnant women who smoke at booking is much higher in the Cathedral Area than Elgin. In the three years 2011-13 28.7% smoked against 22% for Elgin. The rate of smoking at booking is trending downwards in Elgin, Moray and Scotland. In the three years 2011-13 the rate fell 1½ percentage points in Moray while in the Cathedral Area the decrease was only ½ of a percentage point.
 16. Life expectancy in the Cathedral Area is about three years below the Moray average for both males and females. The Cathedral Area has the lowest life expectancy for any part of Elgin.
 17. Taking all these 16 points above together the residents of the Cathedral area are more likely than elsewhere in Elgin to be one or more of the following- single, young, uneducated, unemployed, foreign, poor, and disabled. It is also more likely that they are dependent on benefits or low wages with more child poverty and early deaths.



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