

Community Profile

Dyke Forres ASG/LMG



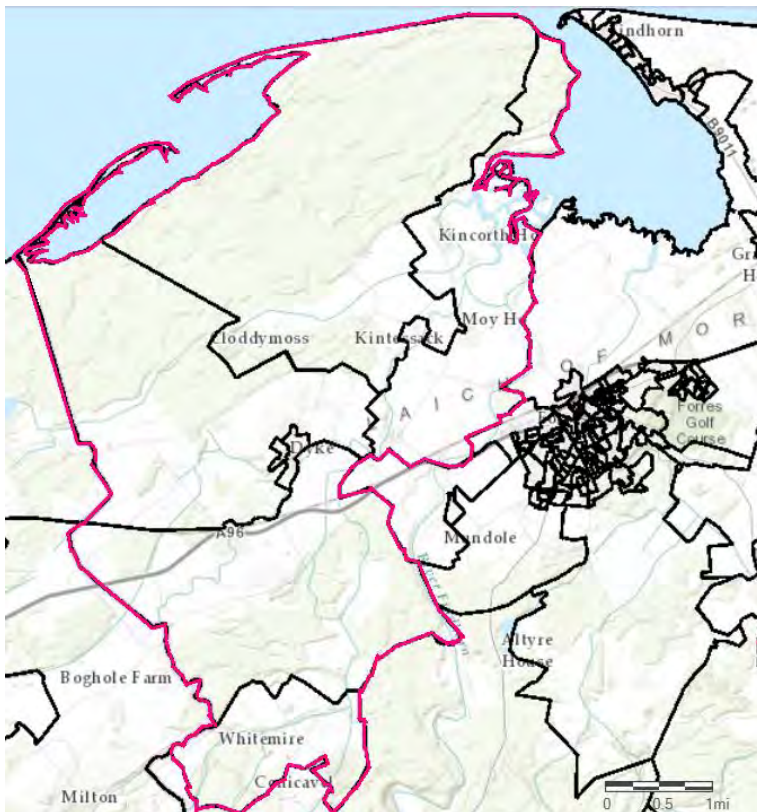
**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**



Dyke, Moray

Area profile

Dyke (Scottish Gaelic: Dìg) is a small village situated in the north of Scotland on the Moray coast, approximately 4 miles west of Dyke. The origin of the name of the parish of Dyke is supposed to be the Gaelic word dìg, signifying a water drain or ditch. Dyke is situated close to Brodie Castle, Culbin Forest and the River Findhorn. It is also near to Macbeth's Hillock, thought to be the setting of Macbeth's meeting with the witches in Shakespeare's play.



There are two church buildings in Dyke, the still functional Church of Scotland built in 1781, and the old East Church, which was an old Presbyterian church built in 1856 on land given to the town by the Brodie family, still major landowners in the region. This old church was closed in the mid 20th century and used as a potato barn for many decades, a fate common to many old churches in the region. Today the village contains a popular primary school and the catchment area for the school is the basis for this profile.

Table of Contents

1	Population Structure	4
1.1	Age profile.....	4
1.2	Marital Status.....	6
2	Identity	7
2.1	Ethnicity.....	7
2.2	Country of Birth.....	8
2.3	Religion.....	9
2.4	Length of residency for residents born overseas.....	9
2.5	Language.....	10
3	Housing	11
3.1	Tenure and House Type.....	12
3.2	Transport.....	13
4	Economy and Labour	14
4.1	Economic Activity.....	14
4.2	Industry.....	15
4.3	Occupation.....	16
4.4	Unemployment.....	17
4.5	Transport.....	18
5	Education	19
5.1	Attainment.....	21
5.1.1	S4 Attainment.....	21
5.1.2	S5 Attainment.....	21
5.2	Leaver Destination.....	22
6	Health and Social care	24
6.1	Health.....	24
6.1.1	Maternity.....	26
6.2	Social Care.....	27
6.3	Hospital Emergency Admissions.....	28
7	Antisocial Behaviour	29
8	Access to Services	30
8.1	Drive time to (2012 data).....	30
8.2	Public transport to (2012 data).....	30
9	Summary	32

Table 1 Age structure of Dyke	4
Table 2 Over–Sixties in 2001 and 2011.....	5
Table 3 16-29 year old in 2001 and 2011	5
Table 4 Marital Status	6
Table 5 Ethnicity	7
Table 6 Country of birth	8
Table 7 Religion	9
Table 8 Length of residence in the UK	9
Table 9 Household Composition	11
Table 10 Tenure and House Type	12
Table 11 Cars per household	13
Table 12 Economic Activity	14
Table 13 Employment by Industry	15
Table 14 Occupation	16
Table 15 Travel to Work	18
Table 16 Education Facts	19
Table 17 Travel to study	19
Table 18 Highest qualification	20
Table 19 S4 Attainment	21
Table 20 S5 Education Attainment	21
Table 21 Leaver Destination	22
Table 22 Self-assessed Health	24
Table 23 Disability	24
Table 24 Long Term health Conditions	25
Table 25 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice	25
Table 26 Teenage Pregnancies	26
Table 27 Provision of Unpaid Care	27
Table 28 Emergency Admissions	28
Table 29 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1000 population	29
Table 30 Crime rates	29
Table 31 Drive time (minutes)	30
Table 32 Public Transport time to (Minutes).....	30
Table 33 SIMD 2012 Quintile ranks of the single datazone which covers the Dyke area	32
Figure 1 Population profile of Dyke and Moray at 2001 and 2011	4
Figure 2 Number of people employed in each of the groupings at 2001 and 2011	17

1 Population Structure

1.1 Age profile

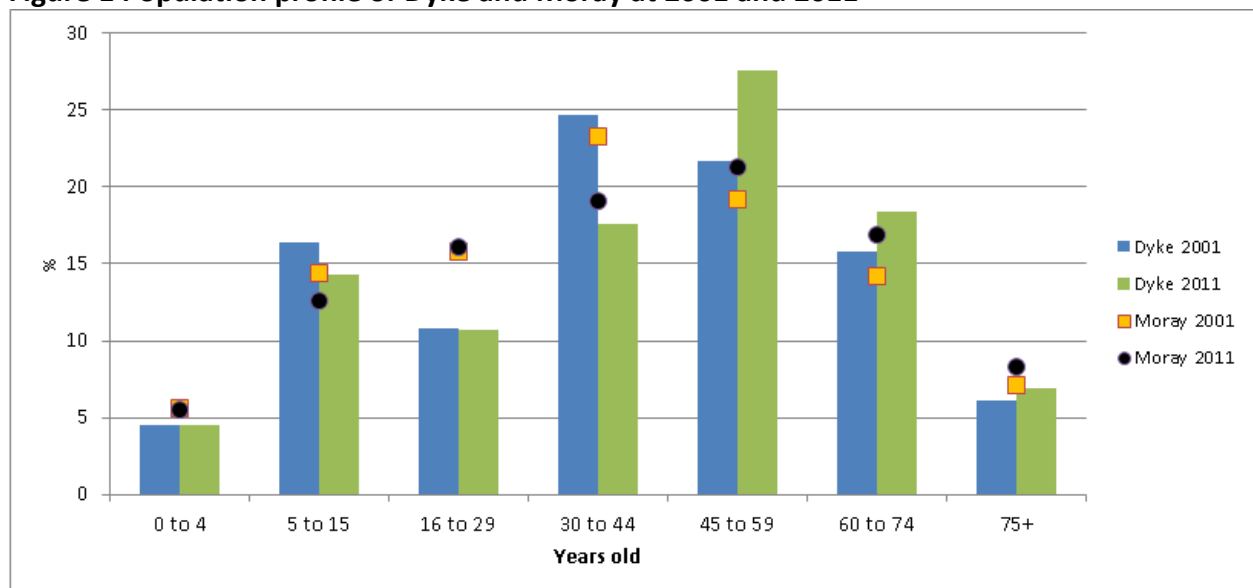
- Dyke had a population of 881 in 2011¹, which is an increase from 798 people who lived in the area in 2001. This represents an increase of 10.4% from 2001 to 2011, which is significantly higher than Moray (7.3%) and Scotland (4.6%).
- The age profile of Dyke shows the median age for males was 47 and females was 46 which is 7 & 4 years respectively higher than the national averages.

Table 1 Age structure of Dyke²

Age	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
% 0 to 4 years old	4.5	5.6	5.5
% 5 to 15 years old	14.3	12.6	11.8
% 16 to 29 years old	10.7	16.1	18.5
% 30 to 44 years old	17.6	19.1	20.0
% 45 to 59 years old	27.6	21.3	21.1
% 60 to 74 years old	18.4	16.9	15.5
% 75 years old and over	6.9	8.4	7.7

- Table 1 above shows that, in 2011, the population structure of Dyke had proportionally more older people (and a lower proportion of young people) than Moray and Scotland, 52.9% were 45 and over, which was higher than Moray (46.6%) and Scotland (44.3%).

Figure 1 Population profile of Dyke and Moray at 2001 and 2011



¹ 2011 census

² 2011 census

- Both locally and nationally the proportion of the population aged over 60s has increased between the 2001 and 2011 census. Dyke has seen a 3.4% increase in over 60's, slightly below a Moray increase of 3.8%. At the 2011 census just over a quarter (25.3%) of the Dyke and Moray population were over 60, 2.1% higher than the national average (Table 2). Dyke has a slightly lower proportion of the its population over the age of 75 (1.5%) when compared to Moray.

Table 2 Over–Sixties in 2001 and 2011

Age	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
% over sixty 2001	21.9	21.5	21.1
% over sixty 2011	25.3	25.3	23.2

- Table 1 also shows a large difference between the percentages of 16-29 year olds in the 2011 Dyke population compared to Moray and Scotland, with Dyke being significantly lower. This can also be seen in there being no significant change in the proportion of this age group in 2001 and 2011 in Dyke (table 3 below), compared to an increase within this age group in both Moray and Scotland.
- There were relatively more school age children in Dyke than the rest of Moray in both the 2001 and 2011 censuses but a lower level of younger pre-school children.

Table 3 16-29 year old in 2001 and 2011

Age	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
% 16-29 years old 2001	10.8	15.8	17.5
% 16-29 years old 2011	10.7	16.1	18.5

- The trends of the two censuses indicate that the population of Moray is getting older while the percentage of young people staying in the area after leaving school is slightly improving. The reason for the increasing over-sixty demographic is thought to be that people are living longer. In Dyke, the increase in the percentage of older people is slightly lower (0.4% lower) than for Moray but with Dyke having a higher proportion of 45-59 year olds (27.6%) than Moray (21.3%) this has the potential to increase Dyke's proportion of over 60s in the near future.

- The Scottish Government have predicted large rises in spending on health and social care for the elderly (rising from £4.5 billion in 2011/12 to £8 billion in 2031³) due to the higher percentage rise in the numbers of over 60s in comparison to those in younger age brackets. Hence, potential increases in the older population in Dyke could proportionately increase spending.

1.2 Marital Status

Table 4 Marital Status ⁴

Marital status	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 16 and over	715	76,251	4,379,072
% Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	21.4	28.8	35.4
% Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	57.3	51.8	45.4
% Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	3.5	3.1	3.2
% Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	11.2	8.5	8.2
% Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	6.6	7.9	7.8

- A significantly higher proportion of residents in Dyke are married or in a civil partnership compared with the rest of Moray and Scotland. This reflects the younger demographic of the over 60s combined with a lower proportion of 16-29 year olds.
- Dyke (with 21.4%) has a significantly lower rate of “Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)” compared to Moray (28.8%) and Scotland (35.4%) again reflecting the lower proportion of 16-29 year olds.
- Dyke also has a lower rate of widowed/surviving partner individuals and has a higher incidence of people who are divorced or from legally dissolved relationships, or separated again perhaps having a high proportion in the 30-44 and 45-59 age groups would perhaps explain this.

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

⁴ 2011 census

2 Identity

2.1 Ethnicity

Table 5 Ethnicity⁵

Ethnicity	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All people	881	93,295	5,295,403
% White - Scottish	60.3	77.7	84.0
% White - Other British	34.5	18.0	7.9
% White - Irish	1.3	0.5	1.0
% White - Polish	0.0	1.1	1.2
% White - Other	2.4	1.7	2.0
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.9	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.6	0.5	1.3
Percentage of households where not all persons are in same ethnic group category	22.3	14.5	10.6

- Dyke has a lower proportion of white Scottish residents compared with Moray.
- Over one third of residents in Dyke are white Other British, which is significantly higher than Moray as a whole and over four times the national percentage. This much higher rate will partly be attributable to the close proximity of the military bases at Kinloss and Lossiemouth, and the Findhorn Foundation. Over 12% employed people in Dyke work in public administration or defence (see section 4.1) which is close to the value for Moray and over 5% higher than the national figure. In a comparison with Findhorn and Forres which have the same percentage (12%) and Keith where only 3.3% worked in this field it shows the influence of the MOD bases on their surrounding areas.
- The cumulative Non Scottish White numbers equate to 38.2% of the Dyke population. This figure is significantly higher than Moray (21.3%) and over three times that of Scotland (12.1%) and added to the proportion of Scottish White residents makes Dyke a predominantly white population. Within this there is a larger proportion of “White - Irish” in the Dyke area (1.3%) than in most other areas of Moray (Kinloss and Findhorn being exceptions), or than in Moray (0.5%) as a whole.
- There is also a slightly larger proportion of “Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British” in the Dyke area (0.9%) than in most other areas of Moray (Elgin being one exception) or than in Moray (0.6%) as a whole.

⁵ 2011 census

- Compared to nearby Forres and Alves who both have a small but noticeable proportion (approx. 1%) of Polish people, Dyke has practically none.
- There are a higher percentage of households where residents are not from the same ethnic group compared with both Moray and Scotland; this is likely to be due to the number of households being made up of Scottish and Other British members, but with a rate of 22.3% of households, the level in Dyke is not as high as in Duffus (30.1%), Kinloss (29.8%), or Findhorn (22.9%).

2.2 Country of Birth

Table 6 Country of birth ⁶

Country of birth	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All people	881	93,295	5,295,403
% Scotland	58.0	75.4	83.3
% England	33.6	17.8	8.7
% Wales	0.8	0.9	0.3
% Northern Ireland	1.2	0.7	0.7
% Republic of Ireland	0.6	0.2	0.4
% Other EU countries (inc UK part not specified)	1.8	2.9	2.6
% Other countries	4.0	2.1	4.0

- In total, Dyke has 93.6% British born residents compared to 94.8% in Moray and 93% in Scotland.
- Within this high proportion of British born residents, there was a higher proportion of English born residents and a balancing lower proportion of Scottish born residents compared with the rest of Moray. For similar reasons to those given in 2.1 the distribution of English born residents within Moray is greatly influenced by the high numbers of English born personnel at, and the location of, the two MOD bases. An additional factor influencing these numbers may be the close proximity of the Findhorn Foundation (see Findhorn and Kinloss Profiles - where there is also a high proportion of English born residents (31.7% and 34.6% respectively)).

⁶ 2011 census

2.3 Religion

Table 7 Religion ⁷

Religion	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All people	881	93,295	5,295,403
% Church of Scotland	28.0	34.0	32.4
% Roman Catholic	5.2	6.6	15.9
% Other Christian	15.4	9.4	5.5
% Muslim	0.1	0.3	1.4
% Other religions	1.6	0.9	1.1
% No religion	42.6	41.2	36.7
% Not stated	7.0	7.7	7.0

- Dyke (28%) has a lower proportion of people stating their religious beliefs are that of the Church of Scotland compared with both Moray (34%) and Scotland (32.4%).
- There are a lower proportion of Roman Catholics in Dyke compared with Moray; and the rate in Dyke was less than third of that of Scotland as a whole.
- Dyke differs from Moray in having a higher rate of those stating their religious beliefs as “Other Christian”. This category is represented by 15.4% of the resident population compared with 9.4% for Moray and 5.5% for Scotland. This value may be influenced by the percentage of English (influenced by the military bases) in the Dyke population and also the Findhorn Foundation, where many different spiritual principles are followed and where the rate of “Other Religions” is higher than in the rest of Moray.

2.4 Length of residency for residents born overseas

Table 8 Length of residence in the UK ⁸

Length of residence in UK	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
<i>All people</i>	881	93,295	5,295,403
All people born outside the UK	56 (6.4%)	4,883 (5.2%)	369,284 (7.0%)
% Resident in UK for less than 2 years	5.4	14.3	22.1
% Resident in UK for 2 years or more but less than 5 years	23.2	20.2	21.7
% Resident in UK for 5 years or more but less than 10 years	10.7	16.5	18.8
% Resident in UK for 10 years or more	60.7	49.0	37.4

⁷ 2011 census

⁸ 2011 census

-
- 6.4% of residents in Dyke were born outside the United Kingdom which is higher than the Moray average (5.2%) but less than the national figures (7.0%).
 - A greater proportion of Dyke residents born outside the UK (60.7%) have been “resident in the UK for 10 years or more” compared to 49% in Moray and 37.4% in Scotland. Thus, there are lower rates in those “resident in the UK” in each of the other three categories compared to Moray and Scotland. This gives the impression of a more settled population but given the nature of the MOD bases and the Findhorn Foundation, they were not necessarily resident in Dyke for this period of 10 years, but resident in the UK.
 - Only 5.4% of Dyke residents born outside the United Kingdom have lived in the United Kingdom for less than two years compared to 14.3% in Moray and 22.1% in Scotland.

2.5 Language

- Of the 858 residents of Dyke aged 3 and over, 99.7% speak English well or very well which is higher than Moray (98.5%) or national figures (98.6%), this is despite having a higher proportion of people born in other countries when compared with Moray. 28% are able to speak Scots⁹ which is lower than the national rate and significantly lower than the Moray average (45.3%), which perhaps reflects the higher proportion of English born residents in Dyke. Likewise the proportion of Gaelic speakers in Dyke (0.6%) was also fractionally lower compared to Moray (0.7%).

⁹ Scots is the collective name for Scottish dialects

3 Housing

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

Table 9 Household Composition ¹⁰

Household Composition	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	377	40,062	2,372,777
% One person household - Aged 65 or over	10.9	13.7	13.1
% One person household - Aged under 65	18.0	16.4	21.6
% One family only: Lone parent: With dependent children	4.0	5.7	7.2
% One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	1.8	3.5	3.9
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With dependent children	18.8	15.9	13.6
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No dependent children	25.2	21.7	18.4
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: With dependent children	3.2	4	3.7
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: No dependent children	5.0	5.5	5.5
% Other households: All full-time students	0.0	0.0	0.9
% Other households: All aged 65 and over	8.5	9.7	7.8
% Other households: Other	4.5	3.9	4.4

- There are 377 households in Dyke with an average of 2.3 residents per household which is marginally higher than the 2.2 residents per household in Scotland but matches the Moray average.
- There is a higher proportion of “One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No dependent children” in Dyke (25.2%) than in Moray (21.7%) or Nationally (18.4%) and also a higher proportion “One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With dependent children” in Dyke (18.8%) than in Moray (15.9%) or Nationally (13.6%) which given the age profile and the marital status data (see sections 1.1 and 1.2 above) is not surprising.
- Over-65 households in Dyke account for 19.4% of all households compared with 23.4% for Moray and 20.9% for Scotland.
- One-person households in Dyke account for 28.9% of all households, which is lower than Moray (30.1%) or Scotland (34.7%).

¹⁰ 2011 census

3.1 Tenure and House Type

Table 10 Tenure and House Type¹¹

Tenure	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	377	40,062	2,372,777
% Owned	61.3	65.9	62.0
% Rented from Council	3.2	14.1	13.2
% Other social rented	2.9	5.2	11.1
% Private rented	27.1	12.6	12.4
% Living rent free	5.6	2.1	1.3
% House or bungalow	97.9	87.0	63.4
% Detached	67.4	37.2	21.9
% Semi - detached	26.5	31.4	22.8
% Terraced house (including end-terrace)	4.0	18.4	18.6
% Flat or maisonette or apartment	1.8	12.6	36.4
% Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.3	0.4	0.2

- 61.3% of all properties in Dyke are owned by the occupants, this value is fairly similar to the values for Scotland (62%), but lower than Moray (65.9%).
- 27.1% of housing in the Dyke area is private rented which is more than twice the proportion compared to Moray (12.6%) and Scotland (12.4%) but still lower than Logie (42.5%) or Kinloss (33.8%). In Dyke only a small proportion is rented from the Council (3.2%) compared to Moray (14.1%).
- Moray has significantly less flats, maisonettes, or apartments (12.6%) than the rest of Scotland (36.4%) and Dyke with 1.8% has an even smaller proportion of this type.
- Dyke, with 97.9%, has a larger proportion of houses and bungalows than Moray at 87.0%, but both are much higher than the national average (63.4%).
- Over two thirds (67.4%) of the Dyke properties were detached, which proportionally is three times higher than the national average (21.9%) and 1.8 times higher than the Moray average (37.2%). As detached properties generally attract greater value given the higher proportion of this type of property in Dyke, it is no surprise that the average house prices in Dyke¹² (£173,167) are higher than in Moray (£151,101). These have risen (by 2.64%) in the past 12 months compared to a fall in prices in Moray¹³ (-0.59%).

¹¹ 2011 census

¹² <http://www.zoopla.co.uk/market/forres/?q=Dyke> (values quoted at 18/03/2016)

¹³ <http://www.zoopla.co.uk/market/moray/?q=moray> (values quoted at 18/03/2016)

- 5.6% of Dyke households live rent free, well above both Moray (2.3%) and national (1.3%)
- In the past year a lower percentage of housing stock, 6 properties (2.6% of owned properties), have been sold in Dyke¹⁴ in comparison to 1,419 (5.37%) in Moray¹⁵.

3.2 Transport

Table 11 Cars per household¹⁶

Car or van availability	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	377	40,062	2,372,777
% No car or van	8.2	19.9	30.5
% 1 car or van	43.5	46.9	42.2
% 2 cars or vans	35.5	25.5	21.6
% 3 or more cars or vans	12.7	7.7	5.6

- As the above table shows, Dyke has a higher proportion of households (12.7%) with 3 or more cars compared to Scotland or Moray with 5.6% and 7.7% respectively. Dyke also has a higher proportion of 2 vehicles per household.
- In Dyke there is a smaller proportion (8.2%) of households with no vehicle compared to the Moray (19.9%) and national (30.5%) averages.
- Given the distance to services (Dyke being deemed a deprived area in relation to access to services according to SIMD, see section 8) and that according to the Moray Community Planning Partnership Transport Guide¹⁷ there is only one public transport service available in Dyke, namely the Dial M for Forres, and the location of the major employers, then there is perhaps a greater need for cars in general hence a higher number of car and multiple car households.

¹⁴ <http://www.zoopla.co.uk/market/forres/?q=Dyke> (values quoted at 18/03/2016)

¹⁵ <http://www.zoopla.co.uk/market/moray/?q=moray> (values quoted at 18/03/2016)

¹⁶ 2011 census

¹⁷ <http://www.moray.gov.uk/downloads/file96659.pdf>

4 Economy and Labour

4.1 Economic Activity

Table 12 Economic Activity¹⁸

Economic Activity	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74	654	68,410	3,970,530
% Economically active	68.2	71.5	69.0
% Employees - part-time	14.5	15.7	13.3
% Employees - full-time	33.8	41.4	39.6
% Self-employed	12.1	8.4	7.5
% Unemployed	5.2	3.9	4.8
% Full-time student - employed	2.1	1.7	2.9
% Full-time student - unemployed	0.5	0.4	0.8
% Economically inactive	31.8	28.5	31.0
% Retired	17.1	16.3	14.9
% Student	4.0	3.4	5.5
% Looking after home or family	4.9	3.9	3.6
% Long-term sick or disabled	3.5	3.2	5.1
% Other	2.3	1.5	1.9

- Dyke has a similar level of economically active adults compared with Scotland and Moray.
- The cumulative values of all Economically Active people in employment, as employees (full or part-time), in Dyke (48.3%) show that there was a lower proportion of people being employed than in Moray (57.1%) or Scotland (52.9%). Balancing this was a higher rate of self-employed (12.1%) in Dyke compared to Moray (8.4%) and Scotland (7.5%).
- Since the 2001 census the percentage of people in Dyke economically active in full time employment has reduced from 42.3% to 33.8% in 2011, while in the same period the economically active in part-time increased from 12% to 14.5% and there was an increase in those self-employed (from 11% to 12.1%).
- The lower percentage of people being employed from Dyke is countered by the higher proportion that are retired (17.1% compared to 16.3% in Moray and 14.9% in Scotland), and the slightly higher level of unemployment (5.2% compared to 3.9% in Moray and 4.8% in Scotland), but this is still lower than its nearest neighbours Kinloss (6.6%) and Forres (5.4%).

¹⁸ 2011 census

- The rate of long-term sick and disabled people in Dyke (3.5%) is lower than the Scottish rate (5.1%) but fractionally higher than Moray (3.2%). Also the percentage looking after home and family in Dyke (4.9%) is 1% higher than Moray and 1.3% higher than Scotland.
- The percentage classing themselves as “other” is higher in Dyke (2.3%) than in majority of other areas.

4.2 Industry

Table 13 Employment by Industry ¹⁹

Industry	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 in employment	409	45,983	2,516,895
% A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.8	3.2	1.7
% B. Mining and quarrying	0.7	2.9	1.4
% C. Manufacturing	5.1	12.1	8.0
% D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.5	0.3	0.8
% E. Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.6	0.8
% F. Construction	6.4	9.1	8.0
% G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.0	14.8	15.0
% H. Transport and storage	3.7	4.2	5.0
% I. Accommodation and food service activities	4.7	6.0	6.3
% J. Information and communication	2.2	1.1	2.7
% K. Financial and insurance activities	1.5	1.2	4.5
% L. Real estate activities	3.2	1.1	1.2
% M. Professional scientific and technical activities	7.3	3.5	5.2
% N. Administrative and support service activities	5.4	3.2	4.3
% O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12.0	11.9	7.0
% P. Education	11.0	7.9	8.4
% Q. Human health and social work activities	11.0	12.7	15.0
% R, S, T, U. Other	5.1	4.1	4.9

- The main Industries for employment for the residents of Dyke are within: “Public administration and defence”, “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles”; “Human health and social work activities” and “Education”, with the percentages employed in these areas 12% for the former, and 11% for each of the others.
- 8.8% of the Dyke working population are employed in ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’, significantly above both Moray (3.2%) and nationally (1.7%).

¹⁹ 2011 census

- Conversely, the proportion of those employed in “Manufacturing” in Dyke (5.1%) was 7% lower than Moray (12.1%). This is not surprising as the Moray figure includes some major manufacturing bases e.g. Dufftown (29.7%), Aberlour (35%), and Rothes (31%) which have no equivalent in Dyke.
- Moray has a notably higher proportion of the population employed in ‘Public administration and defence’ (11.9%), when compared to the national figure of 7%. Likewise compared to Scotland the difference was more than 5% higher in Dyke (12%), Forres (12.2%) and Findhorn (12.5%) in this industry sector, which is not surprising given the close proximity to the Kinloss and Lossiemouth bases. Kinloss and Lossiemouth being even closer have higher percentages still (38.9% and 30.7% respectively).

4.3 Occupation

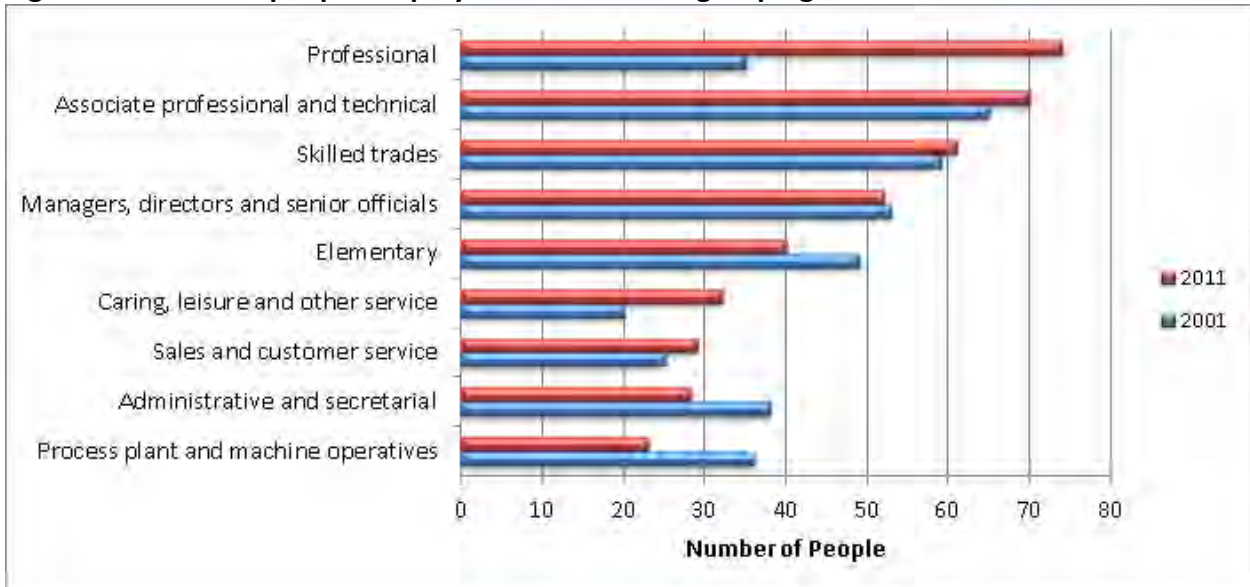
Table 14 Occupation ²⁰

Occupation	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74 in employment	409	45,983	2,516,895
% Managers, directors and senior officials	12.7	7.6	8.4
% Professional occupations	18.1	11.4	16.8
% Associate professional and technical occupations	17.1	14.7	12.6
% Administrative and secretarial occupations	6.9	8.4	11.4
% Skilled trades occupations	14.9	16.6	12.5
% Caring, leisure and other service occupations	7.8	10.0	9.7
% Sales and customer service occupations	7.1	8.1	9.3
% Process, plant and machine operatives	5.6	10.4	7.7
% Elementary occupations	9.8	12.8	11.6

- The top three highest income occupation groupings (see first three in table 14 above) accounted for 47.9% of the employed working population of Dyke which is higher than Moray (33.7%) or Scotland (37.8%) and is also higher than Lossiemouth (43.6%) though not as high as Findhorn or Kinloss (both over 56%).

²⁰ 2011 census

Figure 2 Number of people employed in each of the groupings at 2001 and 2011²¹



- Overall, “Professional occupations” accounted for the highest proportion of those employed from Dyke (18.1%) compared to 11.4% for Moray and 16.8% for Scotland.
- The other main area of difference was a lower proportion of “Process, plant and machine operatives” in Dyke, again reflecting a lower level of manufacturing in Dyke (5.6%) compared to Moray (10.4%).
- Compared to other areas in Moray, Dyke had a relatively high proportion of “Managers, directors and senior officials” with 12.7% compared to Moray (7.6%) or Scotland (8.4%).

4.4 Unemployment

- In the 2011 census of all persons in Dyke aged 16-74, 5.2% (34 people) were unemployed compared to 4.8% of people nationally, 3.9% in Moray and 6.6% in Kinloss. In Dyke, this equates to a rise of 2.1% from the 2001 census figure of 3.1% (18 people).
- In Dyke, of those who were unemployed 23.5% were aged 16 to 24 which was lower than both the national (30.2%) and Moray (34.7%) figures. Also in Dyke, of those who were unemployed, 23.5% were aged 50 to 74 which was higher than both the national (18.4%) and Moray (19.9%) figures.

²¹ 2011 census

- Of those listed as unemployed in Dyke 8.8% have “Never Worked” which is slightly lower than Moray (9.1%) and is significantly lower than the national level of 13.9% or Portgordon (15.2%). Also Dyke seems to have a lower proportion of long term unemployed (last worked before 2005) compared to national levels and a resultant higher proportion who last worked in 2010 to 2011 (i.e. in the last 12 months before the census).

4.5 Transport

- Dyke has a higher level of residents travelling to work by car (68.6%), compared to both Moray (63.7%) and Scotland (62.4%). However the proportion of those using a bus is less than a seventh of the rate seen nationally.
- A lower percentage of Dyke residents use a bus, walk to work or use “other” modes of transport but a larger proportion (19.3%) do work from home in comparison with Moray (12.1%) and Scotland (10.8%).

Table 15 Travel to Work ²²

Travel to work	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (excluding full-time students)	395	44,816	2,400,925
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	68.6	63.7	62.4
% Train	2.0	2.2	3.7
% Bus	1.3	3.4	10.0
% On foot	5.6	12.2	9.9
% Other	3.3	6.3	3.1
% Works mainly at or from home	19.3	12.1	10.8

- The working from home rate increased by 7.7%, up from 11.6% to 19.3% between 2001 and 2011.

²² 2011 census

5 Education

Table 16 Education Facts ²³

Interesting facts	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
Percentage 16 to 17 year olds in education	N/A ²⁴	76.6	79.8
Percentage of households where no person aged 16 to 64 has a highest level of qualification of Level 2 or above, or no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student	N/A ²⁵	49.0	47.2

The above information is not available at this level for Primary School area profiles due to the small numbers involved potentially compromising confidentiality.

Table 17 Travel to study ²⁶

Travel to study	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 4 and over studying	171	15,771	996,282
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	18.1	23.2	22.3
% Train	2.9	1	2.9
% Bus	52.6	20.3	21.5
% On foot	15.8	41.5	39.1
% Other	0.6	2.0	1.7
% Studies mainly at or from home	10.0	12.0	12.4

- In Dyke a significantly higher proportion (52.6%) of pupils/students travelled to school by bus compared to the rest of Scotland (21.5%) and Moray (20.3%), this is likely to be a school bus for primary and secondary school pupils as Dyke, due to the catchment for each of the local schools (Dyke Primary and Forres Academy), being more rural and therefore more spread in its geography. There was also the same proportion of Dyke (2.9%) pupils travelling to study by Train as in Scotland which is a higher rate than in Moray (1%) but actually only involves 5 students.

²³ 2011 census

²⁴ Not available due to the need to maintain confidentiality due to the small number of residents involved.

²⁵ Not available due to the need to maintain confidentiality due to the small number of residents involved.

²⁶ 2011 census

- As a consequence of the above there were lower proportions travelling by foot, other methods (0.6%), or by car (18.1%) which despite being lower than Moray (23.2%) is still the second most common method of travel to study from Dyke. In the case of those travelling by foot (15.8%), this is significantly lower than Moray (41.5%) or Scotland (39.1%).

Table 18 Highest qualification ²⁷

Highest qualification ²⁸	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 and over	715	76,251	4,379,072
% With no qualifications	20.7	26.7	26.8
% Highest qualification attained - Level 1	20.6	26.3	23.1
% Highest qualification attained - Level 2	14.1	14.4	14.3
% Highest qualification attained - Level 3	11.9	9.9	9.7
% Highest qualification attained - Level 4 and above	32.7	22.7	26.1

- The proportion of persons aged 16 and over without any qualifications in Dyke (20.7%) is notably lower than Moray (26.7%) and National (26.8%) proportions.
- Dyke (32.7%) has a significantly higher proportion having attained a qualification at level 4 or above compared to Moray (22.7%) and Scotland (26.1%), although a lower rate than Findhorn (48.1%).
- Dyke (11.9%) also has a higher proportion of those attaining Level 3 (HNC equivalent or above) than in Moray (9.9%) or Scotland (9.7%), and therefore a balancing lower proportion achieving only Level 1 but a similar proportion achieving Level 2 than Moray or National.
- Overall 44.6% of Dyke's population aged 16 and over have qualifications of Level 3, above both Moray (32.6%) and Scotland (35.8%), although below the neighbouring area of Findhorn (58.2%).

²⁷ Census 2011 <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/highest-level-qualification>

²⁸ The following table shows what the levels used in the census mean.

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

5.1 Attainment

5.1.1 S4 Attainment

Table 19 S4 Attainment ²⁹

Name	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
Total S4 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13	127	5,499	280,909
S4: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	61	2,161	103,795
Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	48.0%	39.3%	36.9%
Average S4 Tariff (approx)	193	198	185

- The average S4 Tariff score for Dyke, which takes into account the number of awards achieved by each pupil and their grades, was similar to Moray's and higher than Scotland's over the 5 years between 2008/09 and 2012/13.
- The percentage of S4 pupils from Dyke (48% or 61 pupils) who attained five or more level-5 awards (Standard Grade Credit or Intermediate 2 level) is significantly higher than the Moray (39.3%) and national rate (36.9%).

5.1.2 S5 Attainment

Table 20 S5 Education Attainment ³⁰

Name	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
Total Students for S5	115	4,380	235,893
S5: No pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	72	1,996	101,481
S5: Percentage of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	62.6%	45.6%	43.0%
S5: No pupils with 3 awards at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	41	1,399	74,789
S5: Percentage of pupils with 3 awards at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	35.7%	31.9%	31.7%
S5: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	14	595	34667
S5: Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	12.2%	13.6%	14.7%
5 year Tariff average (approx)	357	365	347

- Because each year there is a low number of S5 pupils sitting exams the data provided uses a 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13 to gain a larger sample size to explore how attainment in Dyke compares with the rest of Moray and Scotland.

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

³⁰ Data for the 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13, Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

- Across the first two attainment areas, Dyke performs significantly better than Moray and Scotland with larger percentages achieving one or three awards at “level 6 or above”. Although Dyke has a slightly lower rate compared to Moray or Scotland in achieving five awards at “level 6 or above”.
- Compared to other areas for attaining 1, or 3 awards at level 6 or above, Dyke with 62.6% and 35.7% for 1 award and 3 awards respectively is lower than Findhorn or Alves but higher than Keith or Dufftown.
- Fourteen out of 115 S5 pupils from Dyke over the 5 years achieved five or more level 6 (Higher Grade) awards so with a proportion of 12.2% for Dyke it still compares favourably with Portgordon (8.3%) but less so when compared to Findhorn (32%) or Alves (26.7%).
- The S5 tariff scores in Dyke are above Scotland but slightly below Moray, on average.

5.2 Leaver Destination

Table 21 Leaver Destination ³¹

Name	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
Total leavers	131	5,237	265,363
Higher Education	36.6%	33.3%	36.0%
Further Education	18.3%	27.2%	27.1%
Training	1.5%	1.5%	5.7%
Employment	35.1%	28.7%	19.7%
Total Positive	91.6%	90.7%	88.4%
Unemployment and seeking employment or training	6.9%	7.4%	9.6%
Unemployed not seeking employment or training	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%
Total Negative Destination	8.4%	9.1%	10.9%
Unknown	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%

- Dyke has a slightly higher proportion of pupils entering Higher Education (36.6%) than the rest of Moray (33.3%) and Scotland (36%). This compares well against Findhorn (33.3%).
- The proportion of pupils entering employment from Dyke (35.1%) is higher than the national (19.7%) and Moray (28.7%) levels.

³¹ Data for the 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13, Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

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- Whilst Dyke shows lower than national and Moray averages for those entering Further Education, Dyke (91.6%) has a higher proportion choosing a positive destination.
 - Many of the other areas in Moray do not have any training, in Dyke this is not the case with 1.5% of leavers accounted for in this destination.

6 Health and Social care

6.1 Health

Table 22 Self-assessed Health ³²

	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All people	881	93,295	5,295,403
% Very good	61.6	53.7	52.5
% Good	23.6	31.3	29.7
% Fair	10.9	11.1	12.2
% Bad	2.7	2.9	4.3
% Very bad	1.1	0.9	1.3

- As detailed in the table above Dyke shows much similarity with both Moray and Scotland as a whole.
- Over 85.2% of Dyke residents describe themselves as being of either “Very good” or “Good” health compared to 85% in Moray and 82.2% in Scotland.
- Dyke has a lower average proportion of residents aged over 75 than either local or national. This may be reflected in the lower proportion of Dyke residents describing themselves as being in bad or very bad health (3.9%) compared to the national rate (5.6%).

Table 23 Disability ³³

Long-term health problem or disability	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All people	881	93,295	5,295,403
% Limited a lot	8.6	7.6	9.6
% Limited a little	9.4	10.2	10.1
% Not limited	81.9	82.3	80.4

- To the contrary, 18% (159 people) of Dyke residents stated they were limited (a little or a lot) by a disability or long term health issue, fractionally higher than the Moray figure but lower than the national percentage.

³² 2011 census

³³ 2011 census

Table 24 Long Term health Conditions ³⁴

Long-term health condition	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All people	881	93,295	5,295,403
% With no condition	68.4	70.9	70.1
% With one or more long-term health conditions	31.6	29.1	29.9
% With deafness or partial hearing loss	7.9	7.0	6.6
% With blindness or partial sight loss	2.2	2.5	2.4
% With learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)	0.6	0.5	0.5
% With learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)	2.5	2.0	2.0
% With developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Asperger's Syndrome)	0.9	0.6	0.6
% With physical disability	6.9	5.8	6.7
% With mental health condition	3.7	3.2	4.4
% With other condition	18.8	18.2	18.7

- There are no major differences within the fields above in relation to either Local or National figures.
- Slightly more 31.6% (29.1% Moray) of Dyke residents have one or more long term health conditions.
- The most prevalent in the table above is deafness or partial hearing loss (7.9%), followed by physical disability (6.9%) and mental health condition (3.7%).

Table 25 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice ³⁵

Health Condition Prevalence Rates (per 100 patients)	Forres (incl Dyke)	Moray	Scotland
"Smoking" (conditions assessed for smoking)	24.3	25.5	24.7
Hypertension	13.7	14.8	13.9
Obesity	10.7	10.5	8.1
Depression	7.4	3.6	5.5
Diabetes	5.3	5.5	4.8

- The table above shows the 5 most common health conditions recorded at the Forres Health & Care Centre, which is served by two GP Practices, Forres Health Centre, and Varis Medical Practice. The data collection is from March 2013 to April 2014 through the NHS Quality & Outcomes framework. The two practices serve a large area that covers Forres and surrounding areas including Dyke with a total GP patient roll of 15,638 (January 2013). For comparison, the Moray and Scotland rates have been included.

³⁴ 2011 census

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

- The top three health conditions reported through GP Practices are the same for Dyke, Forres, Moray and nationally. The Forres Health & Care Centre shows a lower incidence relating to smoking condition and hypertension compared to Moray.
- The rates of depression at the Forres Health & Care Centre are the highest in Moray and are more than double the rate for Moray and over a third higher than the national rate. While the rates for mental health in Forres are not the highest in Moray, they are among the highest and above the Moray and national averages.
- Diabetes rates in Forres are slightly lower than the Moray rate but remain higher than the national rates, while the obesity rates in Forres (10.74 pre 100) are slightly higher than the Moray (10.53) rate and significantly higher (over 33% higher) than the national (8.01).
- Of the 24 health conditions recorded at GP Practices through the NHS Quality & Outcomes Framework, Forres Health & Care Centre had 12 conditions where the raw prevalence rates per 100 patients were above the national rate, these were: Obesity; Depression; Diabetes; Cardiovascular Disease (2.63); Heart Failure (0.94); Hypothyroidism (5.35); Mental Health (0.91); Chronic Kidney Disease (4.44); Cancer (2.20); Atrial Fibrillation (1.96); Peripheral Arterial Disease (1.09); and Rheumatoid Arthritis (0.68).

6.1.1 Maternity

Table 26 Teenage Pregnancies ³⁶

Name	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	49.0

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

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

- Data for Dyke teenage pregnancies is not freely available. However in the six years between 2006 and 2011 there were 2 recorded births to a first time mother³⁷ where the mother was a under the age of twenty and living in Dyke.
- Smoking during pregnancy: There were 9 incidents of women from Dyke recorded as being smokers (at the time of booking) in the six years from 2008-13. According to the intermediate geography statistics the percentage of pregnant women who smoke at booking is 21.2% for Moray and 20% for Scotland (2013). For the “Rafford, Dallas, Dyke to Dava” area the percentage was 16.4%. “Buckie West and Mains of Buckie” had the highest rate in Moray at 36.4% while “Rural Keith & Strathisla” and “Forres Central East and seaward” had the lowest rates of any intermediate areas in Moray with both at 7.4%.

6.2 Social Care

Table 27 Provision of Unpaid Care ³⁸

Provision of unpaid care	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
All people	881	93,295	5,295,403
% Not providing care	90.6	91.6	90.7
% Providing 1 to 19 hours of care a week	6.0	4.8	5.2
% Providing 20 to 34 hours of care a week	0.7	0.7	0.9
% Providing 35 to 49 hours of care a week	0.7	0.6	0.8
% Providing 50 or more hours of care a week	2.0	2.2	2.5

- 83 (9.4%) of Dyke residents provide care to either a friend or family member.
- Nearly 64% of those who carry out unpaid care in Dyke provide 1 to 19 hours of care a week.
- 18 (2%) of residents in Dyke provide over 50 hours of care per week, which is slightly lower than the Moray or national rates.

³⁷ <http://www.sns.gov.uk/>

³⁸ 2011 census

6.3 Hospital Emergency Admissions

Table 28 Emergency Admissions ³⁹

	Dyke	Moray	Scotland
Emergency admissions - both sexes - all ages - rate/100,000 : 2012	4,996	7,476	10,194
Emergency admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate/100,000 : 2012	9,071	16,945	25,493

- The rate of Emergency Admissions (for all ages) in Dyke is relatively low and is significantly lower than the national average. For all ages, residents of Dyke are over 50% less likely to be admitted to hospital as an emergency than Scotland as a whole.
- The Dyke residents who are 65 and over, are over 60% less likely to be admitted to hospital as an emergency than nationally.
- Comparing Dyke residents of all ages with those aged 65 and over, the rates for those over 65 are 1.8 times higher than the overall Dyke population.
- In general emergency admissions are higher in areas nearer a hospital and less so in rural and more remote areas. This is reflected in the rates in Dyke and Logie, compared to Forres and Moray, but the Moray rates are some of the lowest nationally.

³⁹ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

7 Antisocial Behaviour

Table 29 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1000 population ⁴⁰

Type of Complaint	Dyke	Moray
Noise	1.1	12.2
Rowdy Behaviour	-	4.0
Neighbour Dispute	5.1	3.9
Graffiti	-	0.3
Vandalism	1.7	8.1
Litter	-	1.7
Fly Tipping	-	3.5
Dog Fouling	-	1.3

- Dyke had a lower rate of incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour compared to Moray (7.9 compared to 34.9 per 1000 per year) and across the majority of complaint types, Dyke was notably lower than the Moray averages with the exception of Neighbour Disputes.
- In 2012, the ranking of two Dyke datazones were quintile 4 to 5 for crime in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)⁴¹ rankings reflecting the lower crime rate.

Table 30 Crime rates ⁴²

Year	Number of Crimes per 1,000 residents per year	
	Dyke	Moray
2012/13	21.6	95.7
2013/14	49.9	101.1

- As shown in the above table, Dykes' crime rates for both years were lower than Moray as a whole though the rates in 2013/14 went up in both Dyke and Moray. The main categories showing a rise were "Offences relating to Motor Vehicles", "Miscellaneous (Minor Assault, Breach of the Peace, Threatening Behaviour)" and "Crimes of Dishonesty".

⁴⁰ Average number of complaints per year over the two years 2012/13 and 2013/14 – from police records

⁴¹ The SIMD is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying those places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It incorporates several different aspects of deprivation, combining them into a single index. It divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called datazones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each datazone, from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived).

⁴² From police records of reported crimes

8 Access to Services

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation rates 6,506 Datazones across Scotland and gives a scoring of between 1 and 5 (1 being the most deprived, 5 being the least deprived) to seven key domains (Income, Housing, Health, Employment, Education/Skills & Training, Crime and Access to services). In the “Access to Services” area the two Dyke datazones rank as 1 (most deprived) despite the drive times and public transport times listed below.

8.1 Drive time to (2012 data)

Table 31 Drive time (minutes) ⁴³

Name (Datazone)	GP	Post Office	Petrol Station	Primary School	Secondary School	Shopping Facilities
Blinkbonny, Dyke, Mains Of Moy, Cloddy Moss and Kintessack	8.9	7.7	7.5	7.6	9.5	8.8
Dallas, Logie and Beachans	15.9	15.5	12.1	10.3	17.2	16.1
Moray	5.0	3.8	4.9	4.4	6.4	7.1
Virtual Comparator	5.4	4.2	5.7	5.2	7.9	7.4

- The above table provides estimated journey times by car to essential services for those residing in different datazones in the Dyke area, ranked from the most deprived at the top to the least deprived at the bottom. Both areas have a higher drive time to the services than Moray and/or the virtual comparator.

8.2 Public transport to (2012 data)

Table 32 Public Transport time to (Minutes) ⁴⁴

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Shopping Facilities
Blinkbonny, Dyke, Mains Of Moy, Cloddy Moss and Kintessack	32.9	28.9	30.6
Dallas, Logie and Beachans	98.2	96.4	97.7
Moray	17.8	13.9	21.4
Virtual Comparator	16.1	13.0	19.5

⁴³ The SIMD divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called datazones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each datazone. In quintiles, the rankings are 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

⁴⁴ The SIMD divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called datazones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each datazone. In quintiles, the rankings are 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

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- The above table provides estimated journey times by public transport to essential services for those residing in Dyke. All are above the Moray and virtual comparator average.

9 Summary

Table 33 SIMD 2012 Quintile ranks of the single datazone which covers the Dyke area ⁴⁵

Name	Income	Housing	Health	Employment	Education/ Skills/ Training	Crime	Access to Services	Overall
Dallas, Logie and Beachans	4	3	5	3	4	5	1	3
Blinkbonny, Dyke, Mains Of Moy, Cloddymoss and Kintessack	4	4	5	4	4	4	1	4

Although Dyke as a whole may resemble Moray in some aspects there are a few differences between areas within Dyke (shown in table 33 above in the variance of SIMD quintiles) and also between Dyke and Moray some of which are listed below...

1. 52.9% of the Dyke population are above the age of 45, which is higher than Moray (46.6%) and Scotland (44.3%).
2. In the 10 years between 2001 & 2011, Dyke has seen an overall population rise of 3.4% with lower proportions of 16-29 year olds and over 75s and higher proportions of 5-15 years, 45-59 and 60-74 years. This has a notable effect on Dyke having a higher proportion of married, divorced and separated couples and lower proportions of widowed/surviving partner and “Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)”.
3. With higher proportions of 5-15 and 45-59 year olds currently present in Dyke the potential for changing requirements over the next 10 years is more pronounced than in many other areas though the pattern of having a higher proportion of 45-59 year olds is also seen in Logie, Alves, and Burghead.
4. 34.5% of Dyke residents are of “White – Other British” descent, which is higher than Moray (18%) and differs dramatically from Scotland (7.9%). Looking at the country of birth (33.6% England), along with the cumulative percentages of other white groups (Irish & Other) shows the effect that the defence bases and the Findhorn Foundation have on the diversity of ethnicity and origin in the Dyke area.

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

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5. Dyke, with a total of 44%, has a higher percentage of married/same-sex civil partnership couples both with and without children compared to Moray (37.6%) or Scotland (32%) which given the age profile and the marital status data is not surprising.
 6. In Dyke the proportion of houses and bungalows (97.9%) is much higher than Moray (87%) or national (63.4%). There is also a relatively high rate of detached properties (67.4%) in Dyke and these are commanding a higher average selling price.
 7. Dyke has a lower proportion of households with no vehicle than the rest of Moray as a whole and a significantly higher proportion of households with 2 or more vehicles.
 8. Compared to Moray, there is a higher proportion of Dyke residents who are retired (17.1%), unemployed (5.2%), or self-employed (12.1%), and a lower proportion of full time (33.8%) compared to Moray (41.4%). Of those unemployed a higher percentage are aged 50 and over compared to Moray and nationally.
 9. "Public administration and defence" is the industry category which accounts for the largest proportion (12%) of Dyke residents in employment, though this is not surprising with the proximity to the MOD bases. Dyke also has a relatively high proportion of people working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" compared to Moray and nationally.
 10. "Professional occupations" accounted for the highest proportion of those employed from Dyke (18.1%) compared to 11.4% for Moray and 16.8% for Scotland. The top three highest income occupation groupings (see first three in table 14 above) accounted for 47.9% of the employed working population of Dyke which is significantly higher than Moray (33.7%) or Scotland (37.8%).
 11. Of those travelling to work or school, a higher proportion of Dyke residents work from home or travel to work by car compared to Moray while higher proportions take a bus or train to study than Moray as a whole.
 12. Dyke has a significantly higher proportion educated to HND or degree level and beyond, compared with Moray or Scotland.
 13. In relation to attainment, the average tariff score suggests that S4 attainment in Dyke is similar to Moray and higher than Scotland, while the proportion attaining 5 awards at SCQF level 5 or above is higher in Dyke than Moray and nationally.

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14. S5 attainment is well above the Moray and national average for those achieving 1 or 3+ highers, while the level achieving 5 or more is slightly lower than Moray and national. Forres ASG S5 attainment is well above Moray and national in achieving 1, 3 or 5+ highers.
 15. Dyke has a slightly higher proportion of pupils entering Higher Education (36.6%) than the rest of Moray (33.3%). Dyke has also a higher proportion of pupils entering employment than many areas of Moray and with 91.6%, has a higher proportion choosing a positive destination compared to Scotland (88.4%) or Moray (90.7%).
 16. Over 85.2% of Dyke residents describe themselves as being of either "Very good" or "Good" health compared to 85% in Moray and 82.2% in Scotland. This is despite 18% stating they were limited by a long-term health problem or disability. The prevalence of 12 conditions out of 24 (measured by the QOF) in the Forres (including Dyke) area were higher than national.
 17. While the rates for mental health in Forres/Dyke are not the highest in Moray, they are among the highest while the rate of depression is the highest and both are above the Moray and national averages. Obesity is another condition where rates are higher in Forres/Dyke.
 18. The rates of Emergency hospital admissions from Dyke are significantly lower than Moray or the national figures.
 19. Dyke's rate of antisocial behaviour was less than a quarter of the Moray rate (7.9 incidents compared to 34.9 per 1,000 population per year). While the rate of crime in Dyke was increasing it was still half the rate compared to Moray (50 compared to 101 incidents per 1,000 population 2013/14).

Performance Management Officer

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**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**