

# Community Profile

## Logie

## Forres ASG/LMG



**Moray  
Community Planning  
Partnership**





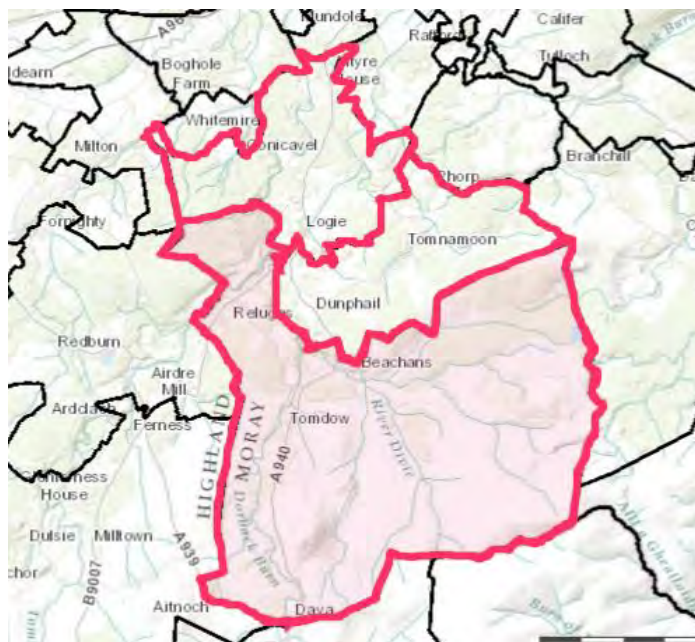
---

# Logie, Moray

---

## ***Area profile***

*The Logie area for the purpose of this area profile consists of three geographical Output<sup>1</sup> areas. With a small population of 318 residents it covers a relatively large, sparsely populated, geographical area. The population resides in either Isolated Dwellings<sup>2</sup> or Hamlets<sup>2</sup>. The area covers from approximately a mile south of Forres in the north to Dava in the south. This rural area predominantly consists of agricultural communities and boasts wide expanses of green farm land covering its vast majority. With such a small population, approximately 0.3% of Moray's overall population, small changes in numbers within individual sections of this report can result in significant percentage swings.*



Corporate Policy Unit  
The Moray Council  
September 2015



---

<sup>1</sup> Geographical area as designated within Scotland's Census 2011, <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/>

<sup>2</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Settlement\\_hierarchy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Settlement_hierarchy)

---

## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Population Structure</b> .....	<b>4</b>
1.1	Age profile.....	4
1.2	Population trends from 2001 census to the 2011 census .....	5
1.3	Marital Status .....	7
<b>2</b>	<b>Identity</b> .....	<b>8</b>
2.1	Ethnicity .....	8
2.2	Country of Birth .....	9
2.3	Religion.....	10
2.4	Length of residency for residents born overseas .....	10
2.5	Language.....	11
<b>3</b>	<b>Housing</b> .....	<b>12</b>
3.1	Tenure and House Type.....	14
3.2	Transport.....	15
<b>4</b>	<b>Economy and Labour</b> .....	<b>16</b>
4.1	Economic Activity .....	16
4.2	Industry .....	17
4.3	Occupation.....	18
4.4	Unemployment.....	19
4.5	Transport.....	19
<b>5</b>	<b>Education</b> .....	<b>21</b>
5.1	Attainment.....	23
5.1.1	S4 Attainment .....	23
5.1.2	S5 Attainment .....	23
5.2	Leaver Destination .....	24
<b>6</b>	<b>Health and Social care</b> .....	<b>26</b>
6.1	Health .....	26
6.1.1	Maternity .....	29
6.2	Social Care .....	30
6.3	Hospital Emergency Admissions .....	30
<b>7</b>	<b>Antisocial Behaviour</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Access to Services</b> .....	<b>32</b>
8.1	Drive time to (2012 data).....	32
8.2	Public transport to (2012 data).....	33
<b>9</b>	<b>Summary</b> .....	<b>34</b>

---

Table 1 Age structure .....	4
Table 2 30-44 year olds & Over–Sixties in 2001 and 2011 .....	5
Table 3 Marital Status .....	7
Table 4 Ethnicity .....	8
Table 5 Country of birth .....	9
Table 6 Religion .....	10
Table 7 Length of residence in the UK .....	10
Table 8 Household Composition .....	12
Table 9 Tenure and House Type .....	14
Table 10 Cars per household .....	15
Table 11 Economic Activity .....	16
Table 12 Employment by Industry .....	17
Table 13 Occupation .....	18
Table 14 Travel to Work .....	19
Table 15 Education Facts .....	21
Table 16 Travel to study .....	21
Table 17 Highest qualification .....	22
Table 18 S4 Attainment .....	23
Table 19 S5 Education Attainment .....	23
Table 20 Leaver Destination .....	24
Table 21 Self-assessed Health .....	26
Table 22 Disability .....	26
Table 23 Long Term health Conditions .....	27
Table 24 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice .....	28
Table 25 Teenage Pregnancies .....	29
Table 26 Provision of Unpaid Care .....	30
Table 27 Emergency Admissions .....	30
Table 28 Crime rates .....	31
Table 29 Drive time (minutes) .....	32
Table 30 Public Transport time to (Minutes) .....	33
Table 31 SIMD 2012 Quintile ranks of the single datazone which covers the Logie area ..	34

Figure 1: Population profile of Logie and Moray at the 2001 and 2011 censuses ..... 5

Figure 2: Number of people employed by occupation in the 2001 and 2011 censuses..... 19

---

# 1 Population Structure

---

## 1.1 Age profile

- The Logie area had a population of 318 in 2011<sup>3</sup> which is a decrease from 331 people who lived in the area in 2001. This represents a 4.0% decrease from 2001 to 2011 and is opposite to the overall Moray and National trend which have shown increases in population by 7.3% and 4.6% respectively.

**Table 1 Age structure** <sup>4</sup>

	Logie <sup>5</sup>	Moray	Scotland
Population	318	93,295	5,295,403
% 0 to 4 years old	4.1	5.6	5.5
% 5 to 15 years old	7.2	12.6	11.8
% 16 to 29 years old	14.8	16.1	18.5
% 30 to 44 years old	13.8	19.1	20.0
% 45 to 59 years old	25.8	21.3	21.1
% 60 to 74 years old	26.1	16.9	15.5
% 75 years old and over	8.2	8.4	7.7
% 45 years old and over	60.1	46.6	44.3

- Table 1 above shows that, in 2011, the population structure of Logie had proportionally more older people than Moray and Scotland. 60.1% are 45 and over, which is significantly higher than Moray (46.6%) and Scotland (44.3%).
- Logie area has a low proportion of school aged residents (0-15 years) at 11.3% compared to Moray (18.2%) and Scotland (17.3%)
- Logie has a similar proportion of middle aged residents (aged 30-59 years) to Moray and Scotland, however the proportion aged 30-44 years (13.8%) is much lower than Moray (19.1%) and Scotland (20%)
- Logie has a significantly higher percentage of the population aged 60-74 years (26.1%) than Moray (16.9%) and Scotland (15.5%).

---

<sup>3</sup> 2011 census

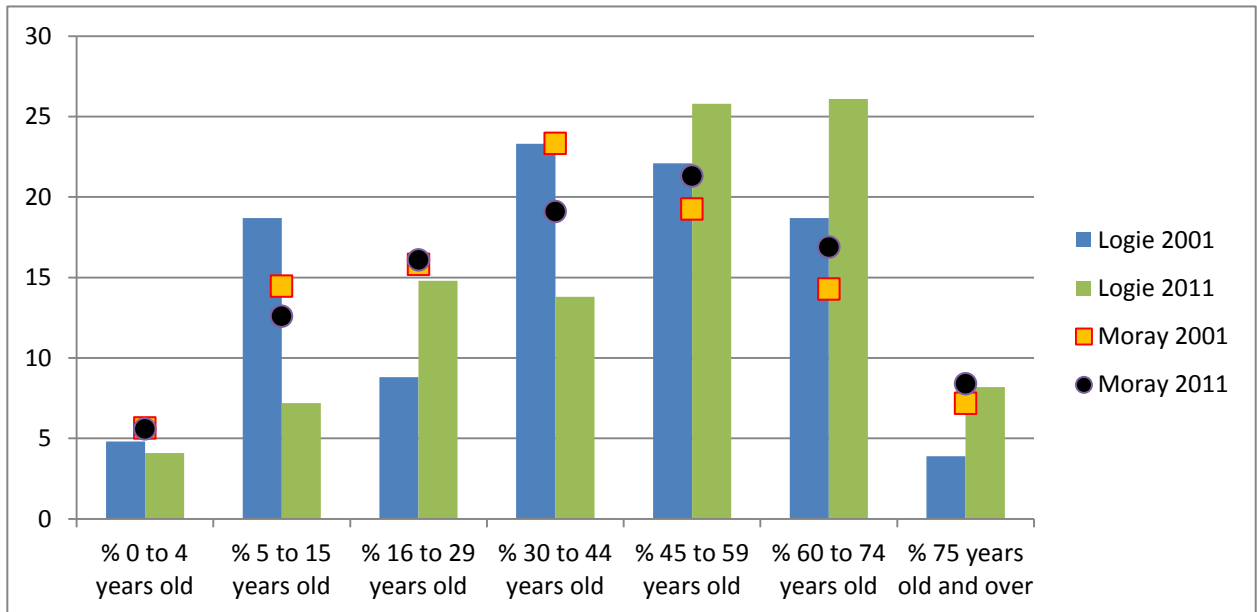
<sup>4</sup> 2011 census

<sup>5</sup> Logie area consists of three output areas

## 1.2 Population trends from 2001 census to the 2011 census

- The graph below shows that the age profile of the area has changed in the ten years between the two censuses. When the figures from the two censuses are compared the graph shows the most pronounced differences within the 5-15, 30-44 and 60-74 year old age groups.

Figure 1: Population profile of Logie and Moray at the 2001 and 2011 censuses



- Between the two censuses there have been reductions in numbers in Logie, Moray and Scotland within the 5-15 age bracket, however the reduction in Logie has been far more significant (11.5%) in comparison to both Moray (1.9%) and Scotland (1.9%). The percentage within the preceding age bracket (16-29 years old) has only increased by 6.0%. This indicates that there has been a net migration from the area between the two census dates.
- Similarly there has been a significant reduction in the 30-44 year old group. This reduction may have influenced the large percentage increase in the over 45's population during the same period.

Table 2 5-15 year olds, 30-44 year olds & Over-Sixties in 2001 and 2011

	Logie		Moray		Scotland	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
% 5-15 year olds	18.7	7.2	14.5	12.6	13.7	11.8
% 30-44 year olds	23.3	13.8	23.3	19.1	23.0	20.0
% over sixty year old	22.0	34.3	21.5	25.3	21.1	23.2

- 
- Both locally and nationally the over 60's population has shown an increase between the two census dates, the population of Logie however has shown a more marked increase (12.3%) between these two periods. In 2011 Logie had proportionally 9.0% more over-sixties than Moray (11.1% more than Scotland) as table 2 shows. This is a huge change from the previous census carried out in 2001 where the differences were negligible.
  - This 12.3% increase in the over 60's population could possibly be due to the decrease in the overall population between the two census periods.
  - The trends of the two censuses indicate that the population of Moray are getting older while the percentage of young people staying in the area after leaving school is slightly improving. The reason for increasing over-sixty demographic is thought to be as a result of people living longer. In Logie the increase in the percentage of older people is higher than for Moray and the proportional population percentage continues to climb at a higher rate.
  - 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 2031<sup>6</sup>) due to the higher percentage rise in the numbers of over 60s in comparison to those in younger age brackets. Hence for a relatively older population in Logie, spending is expected to increase proportionately.

---

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2014/nr\\_140206\\_resaping\\_care.pdf](http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2014/nr_140206_resaping_care.pdf)



---

### 1.3 Marital Status

**Table 3 Marital Status**<sup>7</sup>

<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Logie</b>	<b>Moray</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
All people aged 16 and over	282	76,251	4,379,072
% Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	29.0	28.8	35.4
% Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	57.0	51.8	45.4
% Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2.0	3.1	3.2
% Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	6.0	8.5	8.2
% Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	7.0	7.9	7.8

- A higher proportion of residents in Logie are married or in a same sex civil partnership compared with the rest of Moray and significantly higher (11.6%) when compared with Scotland. There is a significantly higher aged population in Logie than the rest of Moray and Scotland. Coupled with the fact that the percentage of people either divorced, separated or widowed are all lower than the Moray and National averages it is suggested that there are a high percentage of elderly married couples living in the area.

---

<sup>7</sup> 2011 census

---

## 2 Identity

---

### 2.1 Ethnicity

**Table 4 Ethnicity**<sup>8</sup>

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Logie</b>	<b>Moray</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
All people	318	93,295	5,295,403
% White - Scottish	64.8	77.7	84
% White - Other British	29.9	18	7.9
% White - Irish	0.6	0.5	1.0
% White - Polish	0.3	1.1	1.2
% White - Other	4.1	1.7	2.0
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.3	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.0	0.5	1.3
Percentage of households where not all persons are in same ethnic group category	12.8	14.5	10.6

- Logie has a significantly lower proportion of white Scottish residents compared with the rest of Moray (12.9%) than Scotland (19.2%).
- Nearly a 30% of residents in Logie are white British which is 12% higher than Moray as a whole and almost four times higher than the national figure. The higher percentage of people economically inactive<sup>9</sup>, the higher percentage older and retired people and the high percentage of “White – Other British” residents may be attributable to people who have retired and moved to the area. Other areas in Moray show similar trends, but by and large these areas are closer to the RAF base at Lossiemouth and Army barracks at Kinloss (RAF base at the time of 2011 census) and are influenced by service personnel from around the UK. It is recognised however that parts of the Logie area are less than 10 miles from the Army Barracks at Kinloss and therefore is conceivable that residents may commute.
- The cumulative Non Scottish White numbers equate to nearly 35% of Logie’s population. This figure is much higher than both Moray (22.3%) and Scotland (16.0%).
- While there is a high percentage of ‘other british’ in the area there is a lower percentage of mixed ethnic households.

---

<sup>8</sup> 2011 census

<sup>9</sup> Table 12

---

## 2.2 Country of Birth

Table 5 Country of birth <sup>10</sup>

Country of birth	Logie	Moray	Scotland
All people	318	93,295	5,295,403
% Scotland	60.7	75.4	83.3
% England	31.4	17.8	8.7
% Wales	0.6	0.9	0.3
% Northern Ireland	1.6	0.7	0.7
% Republic of Ireland	0.0	0.2	0.4
% Other EU countries (incl. UK part not specified)	2.8	2.9	2.6
% Other countries	2.8	2.1	4.0

- In Logie there are a much higher proportion of English born residents compared with the rest of Moray. For similar reasons to those given in 2.1 the distribution of English born residents within Logie may be due to people retiring to the area and in part may be influenced by military personnel, however as Forres is closer to the Army barracks at Kinloss and has a lower percentage of English residents, the Army Barracks is less likely to influence the large percentage of English residing in Logie.
- The percentage of Scottish people living in Logie is significantly lower than both Moray and Scotland. This is predominantly due to the high English numbers, as the remainder of the population only equates to 7.8% (25 people).

---

<sup>10</sup> 2011 census

## 2.3 Religion

**Table 6 Religion**<sup>11</sup>

Religion	Logie	Moray	Scotland
All people	318	93,295	5,295,403
% Church of Scotland	39.3	34.0	32.4
% Roman Catholic	4.4	6.6	15.9
% Other Christian	9.1	9.4	5.5
% Muslim	0.0	0.3	1.4
% Other religions	2.5	0.9	1.1
% No religion	33.3	41.2	36.7
% Not stated	11.3	7.7	7.0

- Logie has a higher proportion of people stating their religious beliefs are that of the Church of Scotland compared with both Moray and Scotland.
- A third of the residents of Logie state they have no religion. This is lower than both Moray and Scotland.
- There are a lower proportion of Roman Catholics in the area compared with Moray; however the rate is significantly lower, being less than a third, of the national percentage.

## 2.4 Length of residency for residents born overseas

**Table 7 Length of residence in the UK**<sup>12</sup>

Length of residence in UK	Logie	Moray	Scotland
<i>All people</i>	318	93,295	5,295,403
All people born outside the UK	18 (5.7%)	4,883 (5.2%)	369,284 (7.0%)
% Resident in UK for less than 2 years	16.7	14.3	22.1
% Resident in UK for 2 years or more but less than 5 years	11.1	20.2	21.7
% Resident in UK for 5 years or more but less than 10 years	0.0	16.5	18.8
% Resident in UK for 10 years or more	72.2	49.0	37.4

<sup>11</sup> 2011 census

<sup>12</sup> 2011 census

- 
- 18 (5.7%) residents in Logie were born outside of the UK which is proportionately similar to Moray and 1.3% lower than the national rate.
  - Nearly three quarters (13 residents) have been resident in the UK for 10 years or more.

## 2.5 Language

- Of the 310 residents of Logie above the age of three, 99.7% speak English well or very well which is slightly higher than Moray (98.5%) and the national figures (98.6%). This is an unsurprising fact given that nearly 95% of the area's population was born in the UK.
- 6.7% of residents are able to use another language at home.
- 33.9% are able to speak Scots<sup>13</sup>. This is closer to the National figure (30.1%) than it is to the Moray figure (45.3%). This may be due to the higher than average numbers of "Non-Scottish" residents within the area.

---

<sup>13</sup> Scots is the collective name for Scottish dialects

---

### 3 Housing

---

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

**Table 8 Household Composition** <sup>14</sup>

<b>Household Composition</b>	<b>Logie</b>	<b>Moray</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
Total number of households (with residents)	141	40,062	2,372,777
% One person household - Aged 65 or over	15.6	13.7	13.1
% One person household - Aged under 65	14.9	16.4	21.6
% One family only: Lone parent: With dependent children	2.1	5.7	7.2
% One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	3.5	3.5	3.9
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With dependent children	14.9	15.9	13.6
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No dependent children	29.1	21.7	18.4
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: With dependent children	1.4	4.0	3.7
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: No dependent children	3.5	5.5	5.5
% Other households: All full-time students	0.0	0.0	0.9
% Other households: All aged 65 and over	9.2	9.7	7.8
% Other households: Other	5.7	3.9	4.4

- There are 141 households in Logie with an average of 2.3 residents per household which is marginally higher than the 2.2 residents per household in Scotland. The number of households have risen from 126 households recorded in the 2001 census, with a population of 331 at this time, the average residents in each property was 2.6.
- There is a higher proportion of one person over 65 households in Logie (15.6%) compared with that of Moray (13.7%) and Scotland (13.1%). This is the complete opposite to the 2001 census where the Logie area only had 7.3% percent of its residents in this category in comparison to 15.1% in Moray and 14.9% in Scotland. This may in part be explained by the small (3%) increase in those residents who are widowed. Having more elderly residents living alone is likely to put more pressure on Health & Social Care services.

---

<sup>14</sup> 2011 census

- 
- Over 65 households in Logie account for nearly 25% of all households compared with 23.4% for Moray and 20.9% for Scotland. When compared to 2001 census figures Logie shows a small increase, within this age group, compared to a small decrease for Moray (23.5%, 2001) and nationally (23.5%, 2001). If this trend were to continue to rise as indicated, it is likely, with time, to put increasing pressure on services.
  - In Logie there is a noticeably higher proportion of households with no dependent children (36.1%) compared with both Moray (30.7%) and Scotland (27.8%). The higher proportion of households with no dependent children reflects the high percentage of Logie residents aged 60 and over (34.3%) compared to Moray (25.3%) and Scotland (32.2%).

### 3.1 Tenure and House Type

**Table 9 Tenure and House Type**<sup>15</sup>

Tenure	Logie	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	141	40,062	2,372,777
% Owned	48.9	65.9	62.0
% Rented from Council	0.7	14.1	13.2
% Other social rented	1.4	5.2	11.1
% Private rented	42.5	12.6	12.4
% Living rent free	6.4	2.1	1.3
% House or bungalow	99.3	87.0	63.4
% Detached	83.0	37.2	21.9
% Semi - detached	10.0	31.4	22.8
% Terraced house (including end-terrace)	6.4	18.4	18.6
% Flat or maisonette or apartment	0.7	12.6	36.4
% Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.0	0.4	0.2

- Logie has a very low percentage of owned properties (48.9%) in comparison to Moray (65.9%) and Scotland (62.0%). With no major housing developments, many private estates and farms and the comparatively low number of owned properties, the high number of private rented properties may be due to these properties being on estates or farm land. These properties may be rented out by landowners to people working on the estate. Alternatively they may be rented out to others as an income generator for the estate or farm.
- Logie has a significantly higher proportion of privately rented properties (42.5%), more than three times both the Moray (12.6%) and National (12.4%) figures. In 2009 Moray Council Housing Service<sup>16</sup> estimated that a third of private rents or living rent free, in Moray, were for tied houses or for properties owned by family or friends. There is anecdotal evidence that the number of tied houses has greatly reduced in recent times, however with more than two fifths of properties in private rent, Logie seems to buck this trend. The number of farms and estates in the area may be a reason for this high proportionate number.

<sup>15</sup> 2011 census

<sup>16</sup> [www.moray.gov.uk/downloads/file60562.doc](http://www.moray.gov.uk/downloads/file60562.doc)



- Logie has a significantly higher proportion of houses and bungalows than Moray (87.0%) and Scotland (63.3%); in fact with 99.3% of all properties in this bracket, with the exception of one flat, every other property is a house or bungalow.
- More than four fifths (83.0%) of the properties in Logie are detached properties, which proportionally is almost four times the national average. This is not surprising as there are no substantial built up areas within Logie that would be more likely to include other types of properties.
- Within the past 12 months only one semi-detached property sold for £148,000 which is below the Moray average (£162,599). The current average value of properties in the Logie<sup>17</sup> area is estimated to be £225,960.

## 3.2 Transport

**Table 10 Cars per household**<sup>18</sup>

<b>Car or van availability</b>	<b>Logie</b>	<b>Moray</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
Total number of households (with residents)	141	40,062	2,372,777
% No car or van	4.3	19.9	30.5
% 1 car or van	46.8	46.9	42.2
% 2 cars or vans	31.2	25.5	21.6
% 3 or more cars or vans	17.7	7.7	5.6

- As the above table shows, only 4.3% (6 households) do not own or have access to a car/van, one of the lowest rates out in Moray. This is significantly less than Moray (19.9%) and Scotland (30.5%). This is not an unexpected fact given the rurality of the area and the lack of public transport.
- Nearly half of households have more than one car, which again, although not surprising, is significantly higher than Moray (33.2%) and Scotland (27.2%).
- The total number of residents in the area between the ages of 16 & 74 is 256. The minimum number of cars or vans within the area is 229. As such there are virtually as many cars as there are people of the age to drive them.

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.zoopla.co.uk/market/dunphail/?q=Dunphail%2C%20Moray>

<sup>18</sup> 2011 census

---

## 4 Economy and Labour

---

### 4.1 Economic Activity

**Table 11 Economic Activity** <sup>19</sup>

<b>Economic activity</b>	<b>Logie</b>	<b>Moray</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
All persons 16 to 74	256	68,410	3,970,530
% Economically active	66.8	71.5	69.0
% Employees - part-time	12.5	15.7	13.3
% Employees - full-time	29.3	41.4	39.6
% Self-employed	20.3	8.4	7.5
% Unemployed	3.5	3.9	4.8
% Full-time student - employed	1.2	1.7	2.9
% Full-time student - unemployed	0.0	0.4	0.8
% Economically inactive	33.2	28.5	31.0
% Retired	19.2	16.3	14.9
% Student	5.1	3.4	5.5
% Looking after home or family	4.3	3.9	3.6
% Long-term sick or disabled	2.7	3.2	5.1
% Other	2.0	1.5	1.9

- Logie has a lower level of people who are economically active (66.8%) in comparison to both Moray (71.5%) and Scotland (69.0%).
- The proportional numbers of people in Logie who are in either part or full-time employment (41.8%) are lower than both Moray (57.1%) and Scotland (52.9%).
- The lower percentage of people being employed from Logie is countered by the high proportion that are self-employed, more than twice the Moray and nearly three times Scotland percentages. The rural nature of the area is likely to be a contributory factor.
- The percentage of people employed within the agricultural, forestry and fishing industries<sup>20</sup> are more than three times the Moray average and more than six times the national average. Many of these jobs are carried out on a self-employed basis which may explain why the self-employed rate is considerably higher.
- There are a higher proportion of retired people in Logie (19.2%) compared with Moray (16.3%) and Scotland (14.9%).

---

<sup>19</sup> 2011 census

<sup>20</sup> Table 13

- The rate of long term sick and disabled people in Logie is lower than both Moray and Scotland.
- Between the two census periods (2001 & 2011) there have been no significant changes in the percentages of people who are economically active. There has been a slight drop in the percentages of retired and long-term sick or disabled people within the two periods.

## 4.2 Industry

**Table 12 Employment by Industry** <sup>21</sup>

Industry	Logie	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 in employment	162	45,983	2,516,895
% A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.1	3.2	1.7
% B. Mining and quarrying	0.6	2.9	1.4
% C. Manufacturing	9.3	12.1	8.0
% D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.3	0.8
% E. Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.6	0.8
% F. Construction	10.5	9.1	8.0
% G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.2	14.8	15.0
% H. Transport and storage	3.1	4.2	5.0
% I. Accommodation and food service activities	6.2	6.0	6.3
% J. Information and communication	3.7	1.1	2.7
% K. Financial and insurance activities	1.2	1.2	4.5
% L. Real estate activities	3.7	1.1	1.2
% M. Professional scientific and technical activities	3.7	3.5	5.2
% N. Administrative and support service activities	1.2	3.2	4.3
% O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9.2	11.9	7.0
% P. Education	6.2	7.9	8.4
% Q. Human health and social work activities	11.7	12.7	15.0
% R, S, T, U. Other	4.3	4.1	4.9

- The main Industries for employment for the residents of Logie are within areas of; Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (14.2%); Human health and social work activities (11.7%); Agriculture, forestry and fishing (11.1%) and Construction (10.5%). These four occupational groups account for 47.5% of all people aged between 16 and 74 in employment.

<sup>21</sup> 2011 census

- The proportion of those employed in Agricultural, forestry and fishing is significantly higher in Logie (11.1%) than both Moray (3.2%) and Scotland (1.7%), this would reflect the large farming area which is covered by the Logie area boundary.
- The percentage of Logie residents employed within the Information and communication and technical activities sector (3.7%) is three times the Moray rate (1.1%), however this only relates to six people.

### 4.3 Occupation

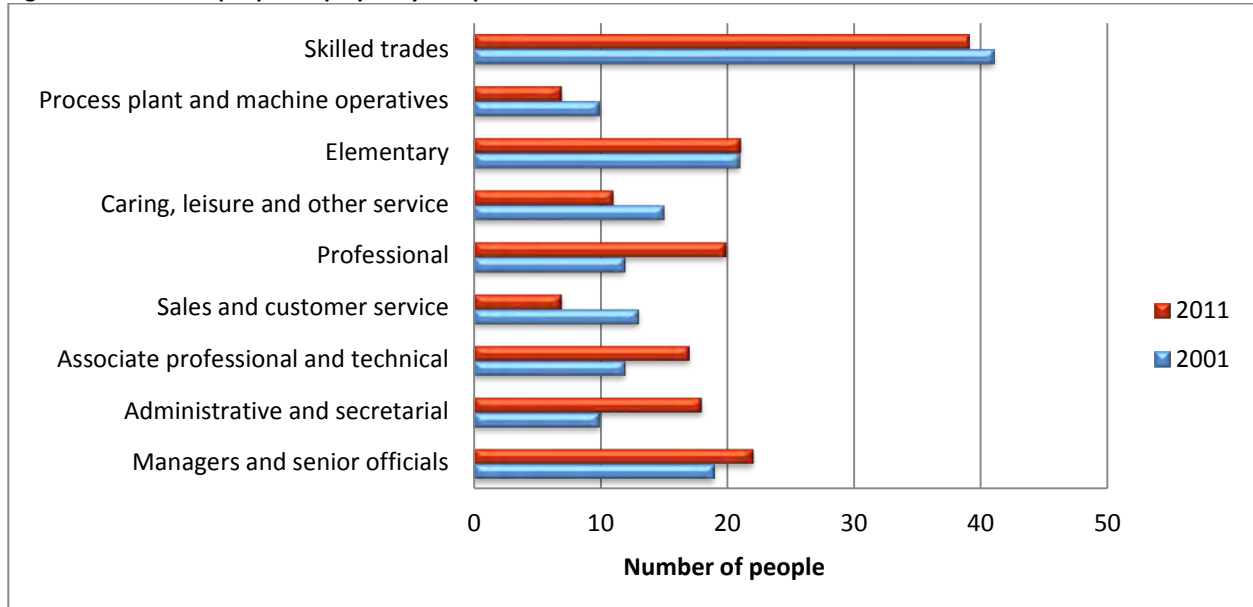
**Table 13 Occupation** <sup>22</sup>

Occupation	Logie	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74 in employment	162	45,983	2,516,895
% Managers, directors and senior officials	13.6	7.6	8.4
% Professional occupations	12.4	11.4	16.8
% Associate professional and technical occupations	10.5	14.7	12.6
% Administrative and secretarial occupations	11.1	8.4	11.4
% Skilled trades occupations	24.1	16.6	12.5
% Caring, leisure and other service occupations	6.8	10.0	9.7
% Sales and customer service occupations	4.3	8.1	9.3
% Process, plant and machine operatives	4.3	10.4	7.7
% Elementary occupations	12.9	12.8	11.6

- 63.3% of Logie residents aged 16-74 were in employment, this is lower than both Moray (67.2%) and Scotland (64.4%). This may be due to the high percentage of retired people in comparison with Moray & Scotland.
- The percentage of people aged 16-74 and employed has marginally decreased in Logie from 63.8% to 63.3% between 2001 and 2011, this compares to an increase for Moray and Scotland as a whole.
- Similar to Moray the highest proportion of people are employed in the “Skilled trades Occupation” category, accounting for 24.1% - 7.5% higher than Moray and almost double that of Scotland. The relatively high number in skilled trades may also be reflected in the high number of self-employed people in Logie.
- In comparison to Moray and Scotland, Logie has a higher percentage of workers employed as “Managers, directors and senior officials”.
- Cumulatively the percentage of people employed with the “Sales and customer service occupations” & “Process, plant and machine operatives” categories are less than half of both Moray and Scotland.

<sup>22</sup> 2011 census

Figure 2: Number of people employed by occupation in the 2001 and 2011 censuses.



#### 4.4 Unemployment

- In the 2011 census 3.5% of Logie residents (9 people) were unemployed, a rise of one person from the 2001, compared to 4.8% of people nationally.
- Because of the low numbers involved (total 9 people unemployed) it is not useful to distinguish between younger and older people and their length of unemployment in order to compare with the much larger datasets for Moray and Scotland.
- All but two of the nine people unemployed (77.8%) had worked in the previous 12 months.

#### 4.5 Transport

Table 3 Travel to Work<sup>23</sup>

Travel to work	Logie	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (excluding full-time students)	159	44,816	2,400,925
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	65.4	63.7	62.4
% Train	1.3	2.2	3.7
% Bus	3.2	3.4	10.0
% On foot	3.2	12.2	9.9
% Other	1.9	6.3	3.1
% Works mainly at or from home	25.2	12.1	10.8

<sup>23</sup> 2011 census

- 
- Logie has a slightly higher proportion of residents travelling to work by car (65.4%) than both Moray (63.7%) and Scotland (62.4%).
  - Out of the 159 people in employment only five residents (3.2%) walk to work. Due to the rurality and geography of the area, travelling to and from work on foot will be unfeasible for most.
  - Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses the percentage travelling to work in a car increased slightly by 4.6% from 60.8%.
  - The two most popular methods of travelling to and from work (by car and working from home) account for 90.6% of all working residents in Logie.
  - A quarter of residents work from home which is more than double the Moray and national averages.
  - Other modes of transport to and from places of work account for only 9.6% (15 people) of the working population.
  - The two people (1.3%) and five people (3.2%) using train and bus as methods of transport must be accessing these services from Forres, so it is likely that these seven people are using more than one mode of transport in order to travel to work.

## 5 Education

**Table 15 Education Facts** <sup>24</sup>

Interesting facts	Logie	Moray	Scotland
Percentage 16 to 17 year olds in education	N/A <sup>25</sup>	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 <sup>26</sup>	49.0	47.2

**Table 16 Travel to study** <sup>27</sup>

Travel to study	Logie	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 4 and over studying	38	15,771	996,282
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	23.7	23.2	22.3
% Train	2.6	1.0	2.9
% Bus	52.7	20.3	21.5
% On foot	13.1	41.5	39.1
% Other	2.6	2.0	1.7
% Studies mainly at or from home	5.3	12.0	12.4

- The closest primary and secondary schools for the majority of children of school age are located in Logie and Forres respectively. For those residing in the southern-most part of the area however, Grantown on Spey is closer.
- At the time of the 2011 census 24 pupils attended Logie primary school of which only 13.1% (5 pupils) walked to school. This is less than a third of the Moray average and is likely to be as result of few residential properties within walkable distance. It is unlikely that any secondary pupils walked to the school due to the distances involved.
- The vast majority of pupils (52.7%, 20 pupils) travel to school by bus. These children will travel on a free service provided by Moray Council as there is no public transport within the area.
- The proportionate numbers traveling to a place of study via car are on a comparative level to both Moray and Scotland alike.

<sup>24</sup> 2011 census

<sup>25</sup> Not available. To maintain confidentiality due to the small numbers involved.

<sup>26</sup> Not available. To maintain confidentiality due to the small numbers involved.

<sup>27</sup> 2011 census

**Table 17 Highest qualification** <sup>28</sup>

Highest qualification <sup>29</sup>	Logie	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 and over	282	76,251	4,379,072
% With no qualifications	21.6	26.7	26.8
% Highest qualification attained - Level 1	26.2	26.3	23.1
% Highest qualification attained - Level 2	13.5	14.4	14.3
% Highest qualification attained - Level 3	10.0	9.9	9.7
% Highest qualification attained - Level 4 and above	28.7	22.7	26.1

- Logie has less people with “no qualifications” than both Moray and Scotland.
- The proportional numbers of people above the age of 16 in Logie, with a highest qualification from level 1 to level 3, are on a comparative level with Moray and higher than Scotland.
- Where Logie mainly differs is within the highest educational group above where 28.7% of Logie residents in comparison to 22.7% in Moray and 26.1% in Scotland are educated to Level 4 and above.

<sup>28</sup> Census 2011 <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/highest-level-qualification>

<sup>29</sup> 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 18 S4 Attainment** <sup>30</sup>

Name	Logie	Moray	Scotland
Total S4 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13	64	5,499	280,909
S4: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	28	2,161	103,795
Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	43.8%	39.3%	36.9%
Average S4 Tariff	193	198	185

- The average S4 Tariff score for Logie which takes into account the number of awards achieved by each pupil and their grades is slightly lower than Moray but higher than Scotland over the 5 years between 2008/09 and 2012/13.
- The proportion of pupils who attained 5 or more level 5 awards (Standard Grade Credit or Intermediate 2 level) is slightly higher than both the Moray and national rates. However, the proportion achieving 5 awards at level 5 and below both Dyke (48%) and Alves (60.2%).

### 5.1.2 S5 Attainment

**Table 19 S5 Education Attainment** <sup>31</sup>

	Logie	Moray	Scotland
Total Students for S5	58	4,380	235,893
S5: No pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	38	1,996	101,481
S5: Percentage of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	65.5%	45.6%	43.0%
S5: No pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	19	1,399	74,789
S5: Percentage of pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	32.8%	31.9%	31.7%
S5: No pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	7	595	34667
S5: Percentage of pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	12.1%	13.6%	14.7%
5 year Tariff average	371	365	347

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

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

- 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 Logie compares with the rest of Moray and Scotland.
- Nearly two thirds of pupils in Logie achieve 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above in comparison to less than half of those in both Moray (45.6%) and Scotland (43.0%).
- Seven out of 58 (12.1%) S5 pupils from Logie over the 5 years achieved 5 or more level 6 (Higher Grade) awards. Proportionately this is less than both Moray (13.6%) and Scotland (14.7%).
- When compared to neighbouring areas attainment at S5 is similar to Dyke pupils, however is well below Alves where 26.7% of pupils achieve 5 or more awards at level 6.
- Overall S5 attainment as indicated by the Tariff score shows that Logie performs better than both Moray and Scotland. This is in contrast to the attainment at S4 level.

## 5.2 Leaver Destination

**Table 20 Leaver Destination** <sup>32</sup>

	Logie	Moray	Scotland
Total leavers	68	5,237	265,363
Higher Education	32.4%	33.3%	36.0%
Further Education	20.6%	27.2%	27.1%
Training <sup>33</sup>	2.9%	1.5%	5.7%
Employment	38.2%	28.7%	19.7%
Total Positive	94.1%	90.7%	88.4%
Unemployment and seeking employment or training	4.4%	7.4%	9.6%
Unemployed not seeking employment or training	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%
Total Negative Destination	5.9%	9.1%	10.9%
Unknown	3.1%	0.2%	0.6%

- Logie has a smaller proportion of pupils (53.0%) entering Higher & Further Education than both Moray (60.5%) and Scotland (63.1%), as well as Alves (71.4%) and Dyke (65.9%).

<sup>32</sup>Data for the 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13, Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

<sup>33</sup> 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.

- 
- The proportion of pupils entering employment from Logie is almost double than it is across Scotland (19.7%) and well above the Moray (28.7%) and Alves (24.1%)
  - The overall proportion of Logie school leavers entering a positive destination is higher than both Moray and Scotland, whereby only 5.9% (4) Logie school leavers initially progress to a negative destination.
  - With the high proportion of school leavers who go straight into employment and the relatively low unemployment rate (see section 4.3), it shows that there are job opportunities available locally. Anecdotal evidence suggests that many of the jobs, which young people obtain, have formal training, including modern apprenticeships and Scottish Vocational Qualifications. Also a number of young people may be going straight into agricultural employment with the large farming area covering Logie.

---

## 6 Health and Social care

---

### 6.1 Health

**Table 21 Self-assessed Health** <sup>34</sup>

	Logie	Moray	Scotland
All people	318	93,295	5,295,403
% Very good	56.0	53.7	52.5
% Good	33.3	31.3	29.7
% Fair	6.9	11.1	12.2
% Bad	2.5	2.9	4.3
% Very bad	1.3	0.9	1.3

- 89.3% of Logie residents describe themselves as being of either Very good or Good health, above both Moray (85%) and nationally (82.2%).
- Logie (6.9%) has a lower proportion assessing themselves as in 'Fair' health than Moray and Scotland, although there are 4 people (1.3%) whose assess themselves sin very bad health.

**Table 22 Disability** <sup>35</sup>

Long-term health problem or disability	Logie	Moray	Scotland
All people	318	93,295	5,295,403
% Limited a lot	5.0	7.6	9.6
% Limited a little	6.6	10.2	10.1
% Not limited	88.4	82.3	80.4

- There is a much lower percentage of Logie residents who are either "Limited a lot" or "Limited a little" by a Long term health problem or disability (11.6%, 37 people) in comparison to both Moray and Scotland. This may due to the rurality of the area whereby access to services is limited. As a result people may choose to make their home elsewhere where services to help their conditions are more freely available.

---

<sup>34</sup> 2011 census

<sup>35</sup> 2011 census

**Table 23 Long Term health Conditions** <sup>36</sup>

Long-term health condition	Logie	Moray	Scotland
All people	318	93,295	5,295,403
% With no condition	67.9	70.9	70.1
% With one or more long-term health conditions	32.1	29.1	29.9
% With deafness or partial hearing loss	10.1	7	6.6
% With blindness or partial sight loss	3.8	2.5	2.4
% With learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)	0.6	0.5	0.5
% With learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)	4.1	2.0	2.0
% With developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Asperger's Syndrome)	0.3	0.6	0.6
% With physical disability	5.0	5.8	6.7
% With mental health condition	2.5	3.2	4.4
% With other condition	17.9	18.2	18.7

- There is a slightly higher percentage of people residing in Logie with a long-term health condition (32.1%) in comparison to both Moray and Scotland.
- Logie has proportionally more residents with conditions associated with 'deafness or partial hearing loss' and 'blindness or partial sight loss'. As these degenerative conditions which are predominately associated with older age, the higher proportion of over 60 residents in Logie may explain the higher rate compared to Moray and Scotland.
- Logie also has double the proportion of residents with a learning difficulty condition compared to Moray and Scotland.

---

<sup>36</sup> 2011 census

**Table 24 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice**<sup>37</sup>

<b>Health Condition Prevalence Rates (per 100 patients)</b>	<b>Logie</b>	<b>Moray</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
1. "Smoking" (conditions assessed for smoking)	24.3	25.5	24.7
2. Hypertension	13.7	14.8	13.9
3. Obesity	10.7	10.5	8.1
4. Depression	7.4	3.6	5.5
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. The data collection is from March 2013 to April 2014 through the NHS Quality & Outcomes framework. The data for Logie is taken from the nearest Medical Centre (Forres Health & Care Centre). The two practices serve a large area that serves Forres and surrounding areas. The total GP patient roll is 15,638 (January 2013) and currently when combined serves the largest number of patients in Moray. Recognition therefore must be given that with a total population of 318 the residents of Logie make up a very small percentage of the patient roll (2%). As a result the statistics above may not bear a true reflection of the health conditions suffered by the residents of Logie. For comparison the Moray and Scotland rates have been included.

- The top three health conditions reported through GP Practices are the same for Logie, 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 rank as the highest in Moray and are more than double the average rate for Moray. In comparison to Scotland the rates are also significantly higher.
- Diabetes rates at the Forres Health & Care Centre are lower than the Moray average but remain higher than the national rates.

<sup>37</sup>[https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Publications/2014-09-30/QOF\\_Scot\\_201314\\_Practice\\_prevalencev2.xls](https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Publications/2014-09-30/QOF_Scot_201314_Practice_prevalencev2.xls)

- Of the 24 health conditions recorded at GP Practices through the NHS Quality & Outcomes Framework, 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 25 Teenage Pregnancies** <sup>38</sup>

	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. There is a decreasing trend for teenage pregnancies in Moray.
- Data for Logie teenage pregnancies is not freely available. However in the five years between 2006 and 2011 there were no recorded births to a first time mother<sup>39</sup> where the mother was under the age of twenty and living in Logie.
- Smoking during pregnancy: There are no recorded incidents from Logie of any women reporting as being smokers at the time of booking in the five years from 2006-11.

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

<sup>39</sup> <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

## 6.2 Social Care

**Table 26 Provision of Unpaid Care** <sup>40</sup>

Provision of unpaid care	Logie	Moray	Scotland
All people	318	93,295	5,295,403
% Not providing care	93.1	91.6	90.7
% Providing 1 to 19 hours of care a week	4.1	4.8	5.2
% Providing 20 to 34 hours of care a week	0.9	0.7	0.9
% Providing 35 to 49 hours of care a week	0.9	0.6	0.8
% Providing 50 or more hours of care a week	1.0	2.2	2.5

- 22 (6.9%) of Logie residents provide care to either a friend or family member, lower than both Moray and Scotland.
- Nearly 60% (13 people) of those who carry out unpaid care in Logie provide 1 to 19 hours of care a week.
- Only 1.0% (3 people) of residents in Logie provide over 50 hours of care per week, which is less than half of the Moray and nationally recorded rates.

## 6.3 Hospital Emergency Admissions

**Table 27 Emergency Admissions** <sup>41</sup>

	Logie	Moray	Scotland
Emergency admissions - both sexes - all ages - rate/100,000 : 2012	4,218	7,476	10,194
Emergency admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate/100,000 : 2012	6,557	16,945	25,493

- There are noticeable differences when comparisons are made with Logie, Moray and Scotland with regards to emergency hospital admissions. There are three quarters more Emergency admissions for all ages within Moray in comparison to Logie. When compared with Scotland there is an even bigger difference, where the Scotland rate is 142% higher than that of Logie.
- Logie also has lower emergency admission rates than both Alves and Dyke.
- The 65 years and over admissions rates are significantly lower in Logie than those of Moray and Scotland, where the rates are 2.5 times and 4 times higher respectively. The Moray ratio is over 2.5 times higher than Logie and Scotland nearly 4 times higher.

<sup>40</sup> Census 2011

<sup>41</sup> Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics – <http://www.sns.gov.uk>



---

## 7 Antisocial Behaviour

---

In the years 2012/13 and 2013/14 there were no recorded incidences of antisocial behaviour.

**Table 28 Crime rates** <sup>42</sup>

Year	Number of Crimes per 1,000 residents per year	
	Logie	Moray
2012/13	6.3	95.7
2013/14	50.3	101.1

- It appears from the table above that there has been a large spike in crimes between 2012/13 & 2013/14 in Logie. The actual number of crimes committed in these two time periods was two in 2012/13 and 16 in 2013/14. If these numbers were to be averaged out over course of a year there would be a crime committed every 183 days in 2012/13 and every 23 days in 2013/14.
- No crimes of violence or indecency were committed in either year.
- 44% (7) of offences committed in 2013/14 were in relation to crimes of dishonesty. There are a range of offences covered by crimes of dishonesty such as thefts, housebreaking, shoplifting & opening of lock fast premises to name but a few.

---

<sup>42</sup> 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 Logie is placed in the most deprived 20%.

### 8.1 Drive time to (2012 data)

Table 29 Drive time (minutes)<sup>43</sup>

Name	GP	Post Office	Petrol Station	Primary School	Secondary School	Shopping Facilities
Logie	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 Logie. Drive time to all essential services is significantly greater on average than Moray and virtual comparator (Other Scottish Local Authority area). The only one of these six essential services which is located within the geographical area is the primary school, hence why the drive time is the lowest.
- The drive times to all of these services are at least twice the Moray average, and in the case of travel to a Post Office is four times higher than the Moray average.
- Car ownership makes it possible for many residents to access services within the neighbouring communities within reasonable journey times. Owning a car is a significant household cost for many households, however due to Logie’s location, access to a vehicle may be more desirable as travelling time to essential services using public transport are higher than local and national averages (section 8).

---

<sup>43</sup> Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics – <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

---

## 8.2 Public transport to (2012 data)

**Table 30 Public Transport time to (Minutes)** <sup>44</sup>

<b>Name</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>Post Office</b>	<b>Shopping Facilities</b>
Logie	98.2	96.4	97.7
Moray	17.8	13.9	21.4
Virtual Comparator	16.1	13.0	19.5

- The above table provides estimated journey times by public transport to essential services for those residing in Logie. As there are no forms of public transport servicing the Logie area, the times stated are estimates of expected journey times. Journeys to these three services are estimated to take almost 1 hour and 40 minutes which is between four and seven times higher than the Moray averages.

---

<sup>44</sup> Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics – <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

## 9 Summary

**Table 31 SIMD 2012 Quintile ranks of the single datazone which covers the Logie area** <sup>45</sup>

Name	Income	Housing	Health	Employment	Education/Skills/ Training	Crime	Access to Services	Overall
Logie	4	4	5	5	5	5	1	4

1. Between the two census periods of 2001 & 2011 the population of the Logie area has decreased by 4% from 331 to 318. This is the reverse of both Moray & Scotland who have seen small increases.
2. 60.1% of Logie’s population are aged 45 and over with over a third being over the age of 60. This proportionately is much higher than Scotland where less than half the population is aged above 45 and approximately a quarter aged 60 and above.
3. The proportion of resident children (0-15) is significantly lower in comparison to Moray and Scotland. This may be due to the lower percentage of adults within the 16-44 age group.
4. Between the two census dates of 2001 & 2011 there has been a marked reduction of 30-44 year old people (77 down to 44) in Logie. Whilst the trend is the same in Moray and Scotland the rate of reduction in Logie is significantly higher than that of Moray and Scotland..
5. Comparatively Logie has a higher proportion of married couples or couples in same-sex partnerships (56.7%). When age demographics are considered it is likely that a high percentage of these people will be older married couples.
6. Similar to Moray, almost 95% of Logie’s population consists of either “White Scottish or British”. Logie however has a lower proportion of “White Scottish” and a higher proportion of “White British” in comparison with Moray and Scotland. When the country of birth is factored in it indicates there is only a small percentage of “White British” people born in Scotland, therefore the vast majority of “White British” people in Logie have relocated to the area, possibly, in part, as a result of the military presence in Moray.

<sup>45</sup> 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).

- 
7. The percentage of people stating they were “Church of Scotland” is higher in Logie than both Moray and Scotland.
  8. There has been a 12% increase in the number of households in Logie between the two census periods (126-141). With a decrease in population within the same timescales the average number of people/property has decreased from 2.6 to 2.3.
  9. 42.5% (60) of households are rented privately; this is nearly three and a half times higher than both Moray and Scotland. This may be due to the number of properties on estate or farm land.
  10. It is not surprising due to the rurality of the area that 83.0% of properties are detached. This is more than twice the Moray average and nearly four times higher than the national average.
  11. Census data from 2011 indicates that there is only one property rented from Moray Council and one flat within the Logie area.
  12. Logie residents are more than four times more likely to have access to a car than Moray and Scotland. The geography of the area, the lack of essential services within walking distance and the lack of public transport dictates that access to a car/van is desirable and in many circumstances essential.
  13. The unemployment rate in Logie is lower than both Moray and Scotland, however the percentage of those who are economically inactive are higher. This in part is mitigated by the higher percentage of retired people in the area.
  14. When “Full-time” & “Self-employed” categories are combined Logie and Moray are almost identical. The split however differs significantly with 20.3% self-employed in Logie in contrast to 8.4% in Moray.
  15. Those employed within the “Agricultural, forestry and fishing” and “Real estates” categories are more than three times higher than the Moray and Scotland averages.
  16. Nearly a quarter (24.1%) of Logie’s workforce are employed or work as “Skilled trade persons” which is significantly higher than Moray (16.6%) and nearly double Scotland (12.5%).
  17. With no public transport services within the area, it is not surprising that 90% of Logie’s workforce either travel to work by car or work from home.
  18. 28.7% of adults in Logie are educated to degree level and above, higher than both Moray and Scotland. Being educated to this level allows for more employment opportunities

---

and a higher earnings potential. There appears to be some correlation between education and occupation as there is a higher percentage of people employed in senior positions in comparison to both Moray and Scotland.

19. Over 94% of school leavers move onto a positive destination, of these almost third move on to higher education which is similar to Moray although below both Alves (49.6%) and Dyke (36.6%). Logie have a percentage moving into employment (38.2%) compared to Moray (28.7%), Scotland (19.7%) and Alves (24.1%).
20. Higher than both Moray and Scotland, almost 90% of Logie residents describe themselves as being in “Good” or “Very good” health. Similarly 88.4% state that they are “Not limited” with regards to a Long-term health condition or disability.
21. 32.1% (102 people) in Logie stated that they suffered from a long term health condition. Only 11.6% (37) of the total population stated that they were limited to an extent, therefore 65 people suffering from a long-term health condition or disability were able to manage their illness/condition without limitation.
22. The rate of emergency hospital admissions is significantly lower than Moray which in turn is significantly lower than Scotland. Those aged 65 and over are more than twice less likely to be admitted to hospital than the Moray average and more than four times less likely than Scotland.
23. The numbers of crime related incidents in the Logie area are very low. In the years 2012/13 & 2013/14 there were a total of 18 crimes recorded. Table 29 (page 31) appears to show a massive spike in crime from one period to the next, this is due to only two crimes recorded in 2012/13 and 16 in 2013/14. The crime rate however is less than half that of Moray. The Logie area is placed in the “least Deprived” category for crime by SIMD.
24. Logie is placed in the “Most Deprived” category for access to services. Being a rural area with no access to public transport and having no essential services within the area, it is no surprise that the travel times to access these services is significantly longer than the Moray average, in some cases more than four times longer.



**Performance Management Officer**

Corporate Policy Unit

The Moray council

**Tel: 01343 543451**



**Moray  
Community Planning  
Partnership**