

Community Profile

Glenlivet & Inveravon

Speyside ASG/LMG



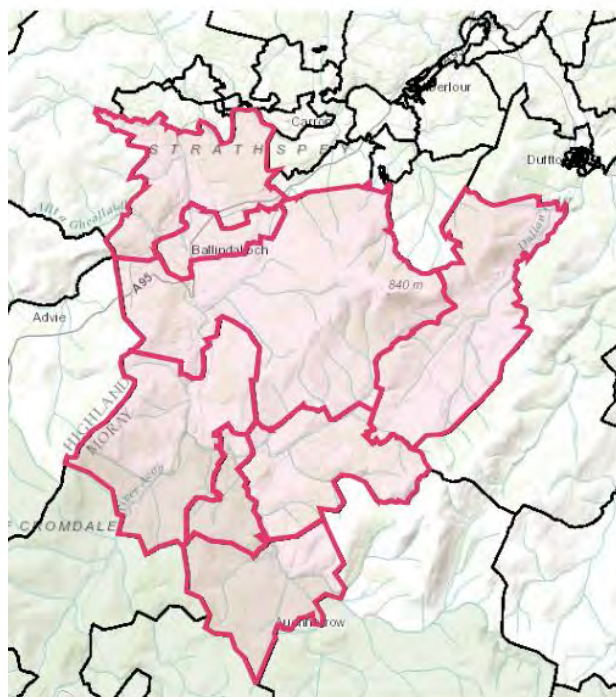
**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**



Glenlivet and Inveravon, Moray

Area profile

The Glenlivet/Inveravon area for the purpose of this area profile consists of eight geographical Output areas (output areas are the smallest areas by population used in the census). With a small population of 957 residents it covers a relatively large, sparsely populated, geographical area. The population resides in either Isolated Dwellings or Hamlets. The area covers 182 square kilometres (8% of Moray) from just south of Aberlour in the north to the borders of the Cairngorms National Park in the south. In the valleys of the rivers Spey, Avon, Livet, and Dullan Water there are large areas of farm land. Between the valleys there are extensive areas of moorland and high hills including Ben Rinnes (841m) which is the highest point in Moray. There are six distilleries including two which are open to visitors, the Glenfarclas and Glenlivet distilleries.



Corporate Policy Unit
The Moray Council
June 2016

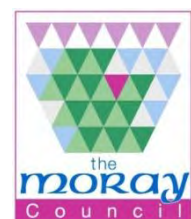


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1 Population Structure

1.1 Age profile

- The Glenlivet/Inveravon¹ area had a population of 957 in 2011² which is an increase of 25% from 764 people who lived in the area in 2001. This increase in population is much greater than the Moray and National which have shown increases in population by 7.3% and 4.6% respectively.

Table 1 Age structure³

	Glenlivet/Inveravon ⁴	Moray	Scotland
Population	957	93,295	5,295,403
% 0 to 4 years old	4.7	5.6	5.5
% 5 to 15 years old	11.8	12.6	11.8
% 16 to 29 years old	12.0	16.1	18.5
% 30 to 44 years old	17.2	19.1	20.0
% 45 to 59 years old	27.5	21.3	21.1
% 60 to 74 years old	21.7	16.9	15.5
% 75 years old and over	5.0	8.4	7.7
% 45 to 74 years old	49.2	38.2	36.6

- Table 1 above shows that, in 2011, the population structure of Glenlivet/Inveravon had proportionally more people between 45 and 74 years old than Moray and Scotland. 49.2% are 45 to 74 years old, which is significantly higher than Moray (38.2%) and Scotland (36.6%).

¹ (*Inveravon is pronounced /invera:n/ in the International Phonetic Alphabet - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English)*

² 2011 census

³ 2011 census

⁴ Glenlivet/Inveravon area consists of eight output areas

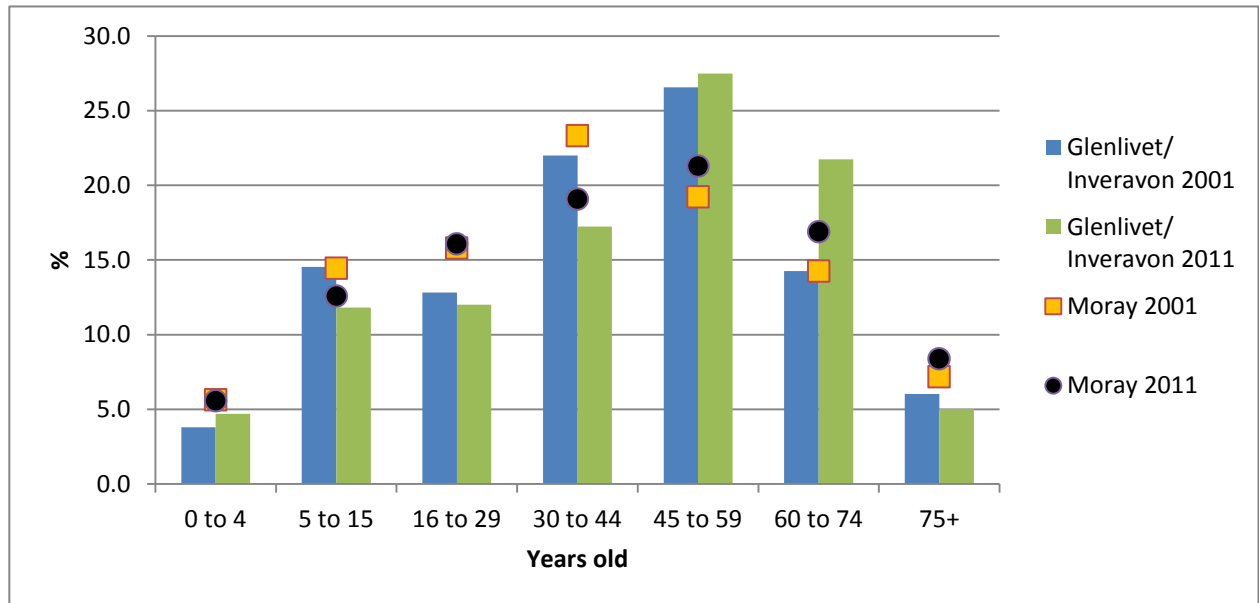
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- There is a lower proportion of the population in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area who are 75 years or above. 5.0% are 75 or over against 8.4% and 7.7% for Moray and Scotland respectively. Perhaps the remoteness makes it difficult for this age group to remain in the area. The drive time to a GP or the shops is over 15 minutes on average against 5 and 7 minutes respectively for Moray as a whole. . Compared to Grange with two data zones at 15.9 min. and 12.7 min. drive and 5.5% over 75; Tomintoul 10.3 min drive and 7.1% over 75; Knockando 12.4 min drive and 6.9% over 75; Glenlivet/Inveravon has one of the longest drive times and the fewest over 75:- 15 mins drive and 5.0% over 75
 - Because there are relatively more older-people there are less younger-people. Table 1 above shows that, in each of the four age groups shown which are under 45 years, the percentage is less for Glenlivet/Inveravon than for Moray as a whole.
 - The Glenlivet/Inveravon area proportion of 16-29 year old residents was 12.0 % in 2011 compared to Moray (16.1%) and Scotland (18.5%).

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. This profile change is against the background of a very large (25%) increase⁵ of the population.

⁵ As mentioned above in section 1.1.

Figure 1: Population profile of Glenlivet/Inveravon and Moray at the 2001 and 2011 censuses



- Between the two censuses there have been reductions in numbers in Glenlivet/Inveravon, Moray and Scotland within the 5-15 age bracket , however the reduction in Glenlivet/Inveravon has been larger (2.7%) in comparison to both Moray (1.9%) and Scotland (1.9%). The percentage within the preceding age bracket (16-29 years old) also decreased by 0.8%.
- There has been a significant reduction in the 30-44 year old group in relation to the whole population. The percentage in this group reduced by 5% between the two censuses. However the numbers of people in this group remained virtually unchanged (168 in 2001 and 165 in 2011) but as the size of the whole population increased (by 25%) the proportion decreased.
- In 2001 the proportion of the population of Glenlivet/Inveravon in the 45-59 year age group was high compared to Moray (26.6% versus 19.3% respectively) and in 2011 the Glenlivet/Inveravon 45-59 year age group increased to 27.5% of the population with a similar relative increase in Moray.
- The Glenlivet/Inveravon 60-74 year age group in 2001 was relatively similar in size to the 60-74 year age group in Moray at 14% of the population. For Glenlivet/Inveravon, the number of people in this group nearly doubled between the censuses (109 in 2001; 208 in 2011) so that in 2011 the 60-74 year age group was 21.7% while for Moray, there was a much smaller increase rising from 14.0% to 15.5%.

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- The trends of the two censuses indicate that the population of Glenlivet/Inveravon is getting older. The reason for increasing over-sixty demographic is thought to be as a result of people living longer. In Glenlivet/Inveravon 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 2031⁶) 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 Glenlivet/Inveravon, spending is expected to increase proportionately.

⁶ http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2014/nr_140206_resaping_care.pdf

1.3 Marital Status

Table 2 Marital Status ⁷

Marital status	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 16 and over	799	76,251	4,379,072
% Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	21.6	28.8	35.4
% Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	62.6	51.8	45.4
% Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2.6	3.1	3.2
% Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	7.9	8.5	8.2
% Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	5.3	7.9	7.8

- In 2011 Glenlivet/Inveravon was among the areas/localities in Moray with the highest percentage of people (62.6%) who are married or in a same sex civil partnership. The percentage in Glenlivet/Inveravon was 10.8% greater than the Moray (51.8%) and 17.2% greater than Scotland (45.4%).

⁷ 2011 census

2 Identity

2.1 Ethnicity

Table 3 Ethnicity⁸

Ethnicity	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All people	957	93,295	5,295,403
% White - Scottish	64.5	77.7	84
% White - Other British	33.3	18	7.9
% White - Irish	0.3	0.5	1.0
% White - Polish	0.0	1.1	1.2
% White - Other	1.1	1.7	2.0
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.3	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.5	0.5	1.3
Percentage of households where not all persons are in same ethnic group category	16.8	14.5	10.6

- In 2011 the population of the Glenlivet/Inveravon area were 99% white.
- Glenlivet/Inveravon has a significantly lower proportion of Scottish residents (64.5%) compared with the rest of Moray (77.7%) than Scotland (84.0%), 13.2% and 19.5% lower respectively.
- A third of residents in Glenlivet/Inveravon are “Other British” which is nearly twice that Moray as a whole and four times higher than the national figure. The area has slightly more retired people than Moray as a whole (17.7% for Glenlivet/Inveravon⁹ against 14.9% for Moray in 2011). People moving to the area to retire may account for some of the high percentage of “Other British”. There is no correlation with increased “Other British” population and jobs in Defence as there is for other areas of Moray near to Kinloss Army base and Lossiemouth RAF base. Also, between 2001 and 2011, there have been no occupation types and industries which have seen big changes in the proportion involved, with the exception of agriculture where the proportion fell by a third.

⁸ 2011 census

⁹ Glenlivet/Inveravon has much less retired people than nearby Aberlour (22.8% retired) and Dufftown (20.2% retired).

2.2 Country of Birth

Table 4 Country of birth ¹⁰

Country of birth	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All people	957	93,295	5,295,403
% Scotland	62.1	75.4	83.3
% England	33.3	17.8	8.7
% Wales	0.6	0.9	0.3
% Northern Ireland	0.4	0.7	0.7
% Republic of Ireland	0.4	0.2	0.4
% Other EU countries (incl. UK part not specified)	1.4	2.9	2.6
% Other countries	1.8	2.1	4.0

- In Glenlivet/Inveravon there are a much higher proportion of English born residents compared with the rest of Moray. The percentage of Glenlivet/Inveravon residents born in England rose from 26.8% in 2001 to 33.3% in 2011. Inward migration from other parts of Britain to Glenlivet/Inveravon, as stated in 2.1 above, appears to be by people of various trades and occupations with some retirees.
- The percentage of Scottish people living in Glenlivet/Inveravon is significantly lower than both Moray and Scotland. This is predominantly due to the high English numbers, as the remainder of the population is only 4.6% of the population.

¹⁰ 2011 census

2.3 Religion

Table 5 Religion ¹¹

Religion	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All people	957	93,295	5,295,403
% Church of Scotland	31.6	34.0	32.4
% Roman Catholic	7.2	6.6	15.9
% Other Christian	9.7	9.4	5.5
% Muslim	0.3	0.3	1.4
% Other religions	1.0	0.9	1.1
% No religion	40.5	41.2	36.7
% Not stated	9.7	7.7	7.0

- The Glenlivet/Inveravon area's profile of stated religions is broadly similar to Moray and different to Scotland with half as many Catholics.
- Almost 10% (2% higher than for Moray) did not state their religion at the 2011 census.

¹¹ 2011 census

2.4 Length of residency for residents born overseas

Table 6 Length of residence in the UK¹²

Length of residence in UK	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
<i>All people</i>	957	93,295	5,295,403
All people born outside the UK	34 (3.5%)	4,883 (5.2%)	369,284 (7.0%)
% Resident in UK for less than 2 years	5.9	14.3	22.1
% Resident in UK for 2 years or more but less than 5 years	5.9	20.2	21.7
% Resident in UK for 5 years or more but less than 10 years	17.6	16.5	18.8
% Resident in UK for 10 years or more	70.6	49.0	37.4

- 34 (3.5%) residents in Glenlivet/Inveravon were born outside of the UK which is 1.7% lower than Moray (5.2%) and half of the national rate of 7.0%.
- Only 10 residents have lived in the UK for less than ten years.

2.5 Language

- Of the 932 residents of Glenlivet/Inveravon above the age of three in 2011, 98.6% speak English well or very well which is slightly higher than Moray (98.5%) and the same as the national figures (98.6%). 97% of the area's population was born in the UK.
- 37.7% are able to speak Scots¹³. This is higher than the National figure (30.1%) but much lower than the Moray figure (45.3%). A lower proportion than the Moray average may be due to the higher than average numbers of "Other-British" residents within the area.

¹² 2011 census

¹³ Scots is the collective name for Scottish dialects

3 Housing

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

Table 7 Household Composition ¹⁴

Household Composition	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	404	40,062	2,372,777
% One person household - Aged 65 or over	9.7	13.7	13.1
% One person household - Aged under 65	14.8	16.4	21.6
% One family only: Lone parent: With dependent children	4.4	5.7	7.2
% One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	2.2	3.5	3.9
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With dependent children	18.1	15.9	13.6
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No dependent children	32.4	21.7	18.4
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: With dependent children	1.5	4	3.7
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: No dependent children	4.2	5.5	5.5
% Other households: All full-time students	0.0	0	0.9
% Other households: All aged 65 and over	9.1	9.7	7.8
% Other households: Other	3.5	3.9	4.4

- There are 404 households in Glenlivet/Inveravon with an average of 2.37 residents per household which is higher than the 2.23 residents per household in Scotland and slightly higher than 2.33 residents per household in Moray. Between the 2001 and 2011 the number of households increased by 86 and the average number of residents per household dropped slightly from 2.40 in 2001 to 2.37 in 2011.
- There is a lower proportion of one person over 65 households in Glenlivet/Inveravon (9.7%) compared with that of Moray (13.7%) and Scotland (13.1%). This is a slight increase on the 2001 census where single-over-65 households were 7.9% of the total. Single-under-65 households in the area are 14.8% of the total and much closer to the Moray average of 16.4%.

¹⁴ 2011 census

-
- The proportion of married or civil partnership households with no dependent children in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area in 2011 at 32.4% was significantly higher than the rest of Moray (21.7%) or Scotland (18.4%). From section 1.2 above the Glenlivet/Inveravon area has much higher proportions of residents in the 45-59 and 60-74 age groups than Moray and the high percentage of married or civil partnership households without dependent children may show that these are, on average, older households.

3.1 Tenure and House Type

Table 8 Tenure and House Type¹⁵

Tenure	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	404	40,062	2,372,777
% Owned	67.6	65.9	62.0
% Rented from Council	4.2	14.1	13.2
% Other social rented	0.7	5.2	11.1
% Private rented	16.4	12.6	12.4
% Living rent free	11.1	2.1	1.3
% total social housing	4.9	19.3	24.3
% House or bungalow	97.5	87.0	63.4
% Detached	74.7	37.2	21.9
% Semi - detached	20.3	31.4	22.8
% Terraced house (including end-terrace)	2.5	18.4	18.6
% Flat or maisonette or apartment	0.7	12.6	36.4
% Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	1.7	0.4	0.2

- The Glenlivet/Inveravon area has a very low percentage of social housing (4.9%) in comparison to Moray (19.3%) and Scotland (24.3%).
- The private-rent sector is proportionally larger in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area at 16.4% against around 12.5% for Moray and Scotland. Also rent-free housing at 11.1% is about five times the Moray figure of 2.1%. With no major housing developments and many private estates and farms, the high number of private-rented and rent-free properties may be due to these properties being on estates or farm land. In 2001 the rent-free housing in the area was much higher at 18.2% of the total.
- The Glenlivet/Inveravon area has a significantly higher proportion (97.5%) of houses and bungalows than Moray (87.0%) and Scotland (63.3%). There were only three flats and ten terraced houses in 2011.
- Almost three quarters (74.7%) of the properties in Glenlivet/Inveravon are detached properties, which is more than three times the national average.

¹⁵ 2011 census

3.2 Transport

Table 9 Cars per household ¹⁶

Car or van availability	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	404	40,062	2,372,777
% No car or van	6.9	19.9	30.5
% 1 car or van	38.9	46.9	42.2
% 2 cars or vans	34.9	25.5	21.6
% 3 or more cars or vans	19.3	7.7	5.6

- As the above table shows, only 6.9% (28 households) do not own or have access to a car/van, one of the lowest rates in Moray. This is significantly less than Moray (19.9%) and Scotland (30.5%). There is some public transport ¹⁷in the area provided by the council but, because of the remoteness of the area, access to services would be very difficult without a vehicle.
- Over half (55.2%) of households have more than one car, which is significantly higher than Moray (33.2%) and Scotland (27.2%).

¹⁶ 2011 census

¹⁷ The Council Dial-M Dial-A-Bus service is available. Travellers need to book a day in advance. Also the Dial-M service provides a scheduled service between Elgin and Marypark.

4 Economy and Labour

4.1 Economic Activity

Table 10 Economic Activity¹⁸

Economic activity	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74	751	68,410	3,970,530
% Economically active	70.0	71.5	69.0
% Employees - part-time	10.6	15.7	13.3
% Employees - full-time	35.7	41.4	39.6
% Self-employed	19.3	8.4	7.5
% Unemployed	2.5	3.9	4.8
% Full-time student - employed	1.6	1.7	2.9
% Full-time student - unemployed	0.3	0.4	0.8
% Economically inactive	30.0	28.5	31.0
% Retired	17.7	16.3	14.9
% Student	2.4	3.4	5.5
% Looking after home or family	4.7	3.9	3.6
% Long-term sick or disabled	2.9	3.2	5.1
% Other	2.3	1.5	1.9

- The Glenlivet/Inveravon area has a slightly lower proportion of people who are economically active (70.0%) in comparison to Moray (71.5%) but a slightly higher proportion in comparison with Scotland (69.0%).
- Glenlivet/Inveravon has a high proportion of people that are self-employed (19.3%), which is more than twice the Moray figure (8.4%). 31.8% of residents in employment work from home (see table 13 below) which is more than 2½ times the Moray average. Also 12.1% are employed within the agricultural, forestry and fishing industries (see table 11 below), which is nearly four times the Moray average (3.2%). Home-workers and agricultural, forestry and fishing workers are more likely to be self-employed and this may account for the relatively high proportion of self-employed Glenlivet/Inveravon residents.
- There are a higher proportion of retired people in Glenlivet/Inveravon (17.7%) compared with Moray (16.3%) and Scotland (14.9%).

¹⁸ 2011 census

- Between the two censuses (2001 & 2011) there were no significant changes in the proportion of residents who are economically active (69.9% in 2001 & 70.0% in 2011). However, while the total proportion remained the same between 2001 and 2011, the profile of economically inactive residents did change. There was a 53% increase on the 2001 proportion of retirees (11.6% in 2001 increased to 17.7% in 2011) while there was a reduction for all other groups of economically inactive residents, in the table above, including a 43% reduction in the long-term sick or disabled proportion in 2001 (5.2% in 2001 decreased to 2.9% in 2011)

4.2 Industry

Table 11 Employment by Industry ¹⁹

Industry	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 in employment	505	45,983	2,516,895
% A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.1	3.2	1.7
% B. Mining and quarrying	1.4	2.9	1.4
% C. Manufacturing	20.0	12.1	8.0
% D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.0	0.3	0.8
% E. Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.6	0.8
% F. Construction	9.3	9.1	8.0
% G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.1	14.8	15.0
% H. Transport and storage	4.4	4.2	5.0
% I. Accommodation and food service activities	7.3	6.0	6.3
% J. Information and communication	0.2	1.1	2.7
% K. Financial and insurance activities	1.4	1.2	4.5
% L. Real estate activities	4.2	1.1	1.2
% M. Professional scientific and technical activities	3.2	3.5	5.2
% N. Administrative and support service activities	3.7	3.2	4.3
% O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.1	11.9	7.0
% P. Education	6.3	7.9	8.4
% Q. Human health and social work activities	7.3	12.7	15.0
% R, S, T, U. Other	4.0	4.1	4.9

¹⁹ 2011 census

- The main Industries for employment for the residents of Glenlivet/Inveravon area are within areas of; manufacturing (20.0%) (Manufacturing here is probably distillery work within or just outside the area and food manufacture with Walkers in nearby Aberlour); Agriculture, forestry and fishing (12.1%); Construction (9.3%); and Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (8.1%). These four occupational groups account for 49.5% of all people aged between 16 and 74 in employment.
- The proportion of those employed in Agricultural, forestry and fishing is significantly higher in Glenlivet/Inveravon (12.1%) than both Moray (3.2%) and Scotland (1.7%), this would reflect the large farming area which is covered by the Glenlivet/Inveravon area boundary.
- The proportion of Glenlivet/Inveravon residents employed within the Human health and social work activities sector (7.3%) is significantly less than the Moray rate (12.7%). This sector is centred in the towns of Moray and there are no villages or towns in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area and only one general practice in the hamlet of Marypark.

4.3 Occupation

Table 12 Occupation²⁰

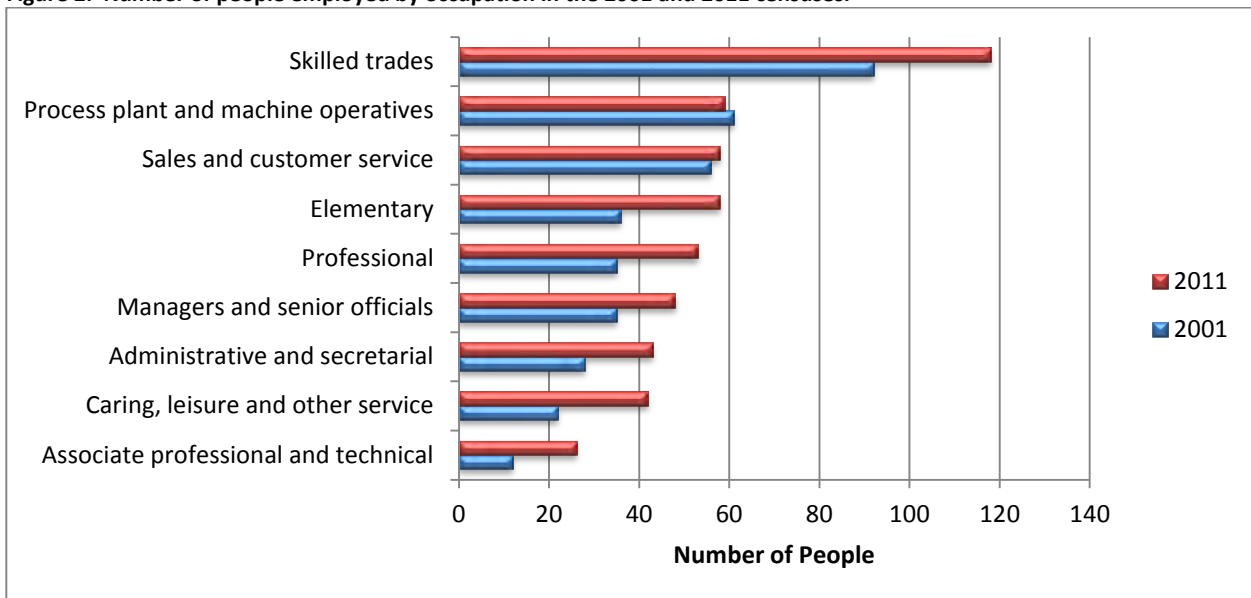
Occupation	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74 in employment	505	45,983	2,516,895
% Managers, directors and senior officials	11.5	7.6	8.4
% Professional occupations	8.5	11.4	16.8
% Associate professional and technical occupations	10.5	14.7	12.6
% Administrative and secretarial occupations	9.5	8.4	11.4
% Skilled trades occupations	23.4	16.6	12.5
% Caring, leisure and other service occupations	8.3	10	9.7
% Sales and customer service occupations	5.2	8.1	9.3
% Process, plant and machine operatives	11.5	10.4	7.7
% Elementary occupations	11.7	12.8	11.6

- 67.2% (505 out of 751) of Glenlivet/Inveravon residents aged 16-74 were in employment in 2011 which was exactly the same proportion as for Moray.

²⁰ 2011 census

- Similar to Moray the highest proportion of people are employed in the “Skilled trades Occupation” category, accounting for 23.4% of those in employment. The proportion is the highest in Speyside, 6.8% higher than Moray, and almost double that of Scotland.
- In comparison to Moray and Scotland, Glenlivet/Inveravon has a higher percentage of workers employed as “Managers, directors and senior officials”. At 11.5% against the Moray average of 7.6 % Glenlivet/Inveravon has the highest proportion in Speyside and is one of the highest in Moray.

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



- The graph above shows that the increase in the total number of people employed between the censuses of 2001 and 2011 is shown as an increase in all the types of occupations with the exception of process, plant and machine operatives and sales and customer service occupations which both have around the same number of people in 2001 as 2011.

4.4 Unemployment

- In the 2011 census 2.5% of Glenlivet/Inveravon residents (19 people) were unemployed, compared to 4.8% of people nationally. The same number was unemployed in 2001 but as the working age population was smaller the proportion was higher at 3.3%.
- In total there were 19 people unemployed at the 2011 census. The number of under-25s who were unemployed was eight and the number of over-50s was six.
- Nine of the people unemployed in 2011 (47%) had worked in the previous 12 months.

4.5 Transport

Table 13 Travel to Work ²¹

Travel to work	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (excluding full-time students)	493	44,816	2,400,925
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	57.8	63.7	62.4
% Train	0.8	2.2	3.7
% Bus	2.6	3.4	10
% On foot	5.3	12.2	9.9
% Other	1.6	6.3	3.1
% Works mainly at or from home	31.8	12.1	10.8

- Like the area to the south around Tomintoul, the Glenlivet/Inveravon area has a high proportion of the people in employment working from home. The Glenlivet/Inveravon area has the highest proportion in Speyside at 31.8% (29.6% for the area to the south around Tomintoul). The rest of Speyside have percentages of those working from home in the mid to low teens and similar to the Moray average of 12.1%.
- There are proportionally less people travelling to work because of the high proportion of home workers.
- When all of those in employment except home workers are considered (therefore just those who travel to work) the proportion travelling by car for Moray and Scotland is around 70% while in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area it is much higher at 85%²². This again reflects the remoteness of the area with, on average, relatively long distances to work places. The other side of the coin is that there are proportionally fewer people, in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area, travelling to work by active travel (public transport, walking, and cycling).
- In the Glenlivet/Inveravon area between the 2001 and 2011 censuses the proportion working from home increased by 56% on the 2001 figure (20.4% in 2001 increased to 31.8% in 2011). At the same time the proportion travelling to work other than by car halved (21.5% in 2001 decreased to 10.3% in 2011).

²¹ 2011 census

²² These percentages are different from the above table because the figures in the table also include home workers.

5 Education

Table 14 Education Facts ²³

Interesting facts	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	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	47.2

- The Glenlivet/Inveravon area statistics from the census are an aggregation of output area data. An output area is the smallest area for the census. To maintain confidentiality information for the above table is not available at output area level and therefore the data for the Glenlivet/Inveravon area is unavailable. Areas in Moray which can be described by the Locality census output do have this data.

Table 15 Travel to study ²⁶

Travel to study	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 4 and over studying	149	15,771	996,282
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	18.8	23.2	22.3
% Train	0.7	1.0	2.9
% Bus	52.3	20.3	21.5
% On foot	13.4	41.5	39.1
% Other	2.0	2.0	1.7
% Studies mainly at or from home	12.7	12.0	12.4

- There are two primary schools within the Glenlivet/Inveravon area, Inveravon Primary at Marypark to the west and Glenlivet primary to the south of the area. Also just outside the area to the north and north east there are Aberlour Primary and Mortlach Primary in Dufftown. The secondary school for the area and the rest of Speyside is Speyside High in Aberlour.
- The majority of pupils (52.3%) 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. There are buses for all the primaries and for the secondary school.

²³ 2011 census

²⁴ Not available. To maintain confidentiality due to the small numbers involved.

²⁵ Not available. To maintain confidentiality due to the small numbers involved.

²⁶ 2011 census

- Pupils are only entitled to a free bus if they stay more than 2 miles from the closest school. This may explain the 13.4% of pupils who walk to school which although it is only a third of the Moray figure (41.5%) it is more than 2½ times the percentage who walk to work (5.3%)²⁷.

Table 16 Highest qualification²⁸

Highest qualification ²⁹	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 and over	799	76,251	4,379,072
% With no qualifications	26.7	26.7	26.8
% Highest qualification attained - Level 1	24.4	26.3	23.1
% Highest qualification attained - Level 2	13.6	14.4	14.3
% Highest qualification attained - Level 3	9.1	9.9	9.7
% Highest qualification attained - Level 4 and above	26.2	22.7	26.1

- The Glenlivet/Inveravon area has similar proportion people with no qualifications to both Moray and Scotland.
- The Glenlivet/Inveravon area has proportionally more people with degrees (level 4 qualification) than Moray (26.2% against 22.7%) but just slightly above the national figure of 26.1%.

²⁷ Table 13

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

²⁹ 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 Attainment³⁰

Table 17 S4 Attainment³¹

(Disclaimer: - The data presented here is based on a Data Zone³² area or areas which does/do not correspond exactly with the area described but does/do provide an useful approximation)

Name	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
Total S4 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13	41	5,499	280,909
No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	20	2,161	103,795
Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	48.8%	39.3%	36.9%
Average S4 Tariff	212	198	185

- The average S4 Tariff score for the Glenlivet/Inveravon area, which takes into account the number of awards achieved by each pupil and their grades, is 14 points and 27 points higher than Moray and Scotland respectively over the 5 years between 2008/09 and 2012/13.
- Similarly, the proportion of pupils who attained 5 or more level 5 awards (Standard Grade Credit or Intermediate 2 level) at 48.8% is 9.5% and 11.9% higher than Moray and Scotland respectively over the 5 years between 2008/09 and 2012/13.
- The figures show that S4 attainment of the pupils measured was above the average for Moray and Scotland. Drawing conclusions from this is problematic because of the small numbers involved.

³⁰ Please note the attainment results for both S4 and S5 are for very small data sets, on average of eight and five pupils respectively per year over five years. Because small data sets are more susceptible to random fluctuations than larger sets, the comparison between the Glenlivet/Inveravon area and the much larger data sets for Moray and Scotland may lead to unreliable conclusions.

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

³² The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households.

5.1.2 S5 Attainment

Table 18 S5 Education Attainment ³³

(Disclaimer: - The data presented here is based on a Data Zone³⁴ area which does not correspond exactly with the area described but does provide an useful approximation)

	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
Total of S5 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13	27	4,380	235,893
No pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above	15	2,521	128,253
Percentage of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above	55.6%	57.6%	54.4%
No pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above	11	1,399	74,789
Percentage of pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above	40.7%	31.9%	31.7%
No pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above	2	595	34667
Percentage of pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above	7.4%	13.6%	14.7%
5 year Tariff average	395	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 Glenlivet/Inveravon compares with the rest of Moray and Scotland.
- 55.6% of pupils in Glenlivet/Inveravon achieved 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above which is below Moray (57.6%) and above Scotland (54.4%).
- Overall S5 attainment as indicated by the Tariff score shows that the measured pupils over five years in Glenlivet/Inveravon performed better than both Moray and Scotland and by a similar margin to the S4 attainment. Drawing conclusions from this is problematic because of the small numbers involved.

³³ Data for the 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13, Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

³⁴ The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households.

5.2 Leaver Destination

Table 19 Leaver Destination³⁵

(Disclaimer: - The data presented here is based on a Data Zone³⁶ area which does not correspond exactly with the area described but does provide an useful approximation)

	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
Total leavers	33	5,237	265,363
Higher Education	33.3%	33.3%	36.0%
Further Education	21.2%	27.2%	27.1%
Training ³⁷	0.0%	1.5%	5.7%
Employment	42.4%	28.7%	19.7%
Total Positive	97.0%	90.7%	88.4%
Unemployment and seeking employment or training	3.0%	7.4%	9.6%
Unemployed not seeking employment or training	0.0%	1.7%	1.3%
Total Negative Destination	3.0%	9.1%	10.9%
Unknown	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%

- The proportion of pupils entering employment, straight from school, from the Glenlivet/Inveravon area (42.4%) is twice that of Scotland (19.7%) and well above the figure for Moray (28.7%). Glenlivet/Inveravon has amongst the highest proportion entering employment of all the areas/localities in Moray.
- The high proportion of school leavers who go straight into employment and the relatively low unemployment rate (see section 4.4) 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
- The proportion of Glenlivet/Inveravon area leavers going to Higher Education (33.3%) is the same proportion as Moray but below that of Scotland (36.0%).

³⁵Data for the 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13, Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

³⁶ The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households.

³⁷ The “Training” destination shown in the table above refers to destinations where there is no employer or no formal education establishment (For example a government training scheme). As these opportunities occur less frequently away from the large centres of population the uptake in Moray is small.

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- At 97% the Glenlivet/Inveravon area has amongst the highest proportion of leavers going to positive destinations of all the areas/localities in Moray. The proportion for Moray and Scotland is 90.7% and 88.4% respectively.

6 Health and Social care

6.1 Health

Table 20 Self-assessed Health ³⁸

	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All people	957	93,295	5,295,403
% Very good	54.5	53.7	52.5
% Good	29.6	31.3	29.7
% Fair	11.8	11.1	12.2
% Bad	3.0	2.9	4.3
% Very bad	1.0	0.9	1.3

- At the 2011 census the Glenlivet/Inveravon residents described their health overall similarly to Moray as a whole and a bit better than Scotland.
- The proportion of Glenlivet/Inveravon area residents describing their health as very good (54.5%) is slightly higher than for Moray (53.7%) and higher again than for Scotland (52.5%).

Table 21 Disability ³⁹

Long-term health problem or disability	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All people	957	93,295	5,295,403
% Limited a lot	7.2	7.6	9.6
% Limited a little	10.4	10.2	10.1
% Not limited	82.4	82.3	80.4

- At the 2011 census the proportion Glenlivet/Inveravon area residents who were limited a lot (7.2%) was just slightly better than for Moray (7.6%) and much better than for Scotland (9.6%).
- The table below repeats some information from section one Table 1 on age structure. It shows that there are relatively more people over 59 in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area than for Moray and Scotland but proportionally fewer people over 74. As there is a correlation between age and disability the slightly better results in Glenlivet/Inveravon in comparison to Moray may be due to relatively fewer of the very oldest residents.

³⁸ 2011 census

³⁹ 2011 census

Table 22 Over 59 and Over 74 proportions

Age (at 2011 census)	Glenlivet/Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
% Over 74	5.0	8.4	7.7
% Over 59	26.7	25.3	23.2

Table 23 Long Term health Conditions ⁴⁰

Long-term health condition	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All people	957	93,295	5,295,403
% With no condition	74.2	70.9	70.1
% With one or more long-term health conditions	25.8	29.1	29.9
% With deafness or partial hearing loss	5.2	7	6.6
% With blindness or partial sight loss	1.7	2.5	2.4
% With learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)	0.7	0.5	0.5
% With learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)	1.7	2.0	2.0
% With developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Asperger's Syndrome)	1.1	0.6	0.6
% With physical disability	5.5	5.8	6.7
% With mental health condition	2.3	3.2	4.4
% With other condition	16.9	18.2	18.7

- Overall there are proportionally many fewer residents in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area with a long-term health condition (25.8%) in comparison to both Moray (29.1%) and Scotland (29.9%).
- The Glenlivet/Inveravon area and the Tomintoul area to the south are the healthiest areas of Speyside according to the self-reported long term health conditions from the 2011 census.
- Table 23 above shows that the occurrence of autism in the population in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area is nearly double that of Moray and Scotland (1.1% against 0.6%). However there are small numbers involved with 10 cases of reported autism in Glenlivet/Inveravon. These small numbers are more susceptible to random fluctuations than for larger numbers in the data sets of Moray and Scotland.
- As mentioned in section 6.1 and table 22 above there are proportionally fewer residents over 74 in Glenlivet/Inveravon in comparison to Moray and Scotland and this may be part of the reason for fewer people with long-term health conditions in the area.

⁴⁰ 2011 census

Table 24 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice⁴¹

Health Condition Prevalence Rates (per 100 patients)	Glenlivet/ Inveravon ⁴²	Moray	Scotland
1. "Smoking" (conditions assessed for smoking)	21.76	25.52	24.74
2. Obesity	17.85	10.53	8.05
3. Hypertension	10.46	14.84	13.94
4. Asthma	7.11	5.94	6.10
5. Hypothyroidism	5.44	5.38	3.80

- While the Glenlivet/Inveravon area has proportionally fewer conditions assessed for smoking (21.8% of patients) against Moray (25.5%) and nationally (24.7%), these conditions are still the most prevalent.
- The second most prevalent condition in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area is obesity with about 18 out of every 100 patients obese. The prevalence of obesity in the area is 1½ times that of the Moray rate and twice the National rate. Obesity is ranked third most prevalent in Moray and Scotland.
- The condition ranked second most prevalent for Moray and Scotland is hypertension. The rate of hypertension is ranked third most prevalent in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area and the rate is significantly less than for Moray or Scotland
- Asthma and Hypothyroidism are more prevalent in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area than either Moray or Scotland.
- The table below shows other conditions where the Glenlivet/Inveravon area is much better than the Moray or National prevalence

Health Condition Prevalence Rates (per 100 patients)	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
Cardiovascular Disease	1.8	2.6	2.5
Coronary Heart Disease	2.3	4.3	4.3
Depression	1.8	4.2	5.8

- There is higher prevalence of obesity, asthma, and hypothyroidism but the Glenlivet/Inveravon area does much better than Moray and Scotland for heart conditions, high blood pressure, smoking and depression.

⁴¹https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Publications/2014-09-30/QOF_Scot_201314_Practice_prevalencev2.xls

⁴² The figures in the table above for Glenlivet/Inveravon come from the Glenlivet Medical Practice in Ballindalloch which had 751 patients on their list in 2013. As there were 957 residents in the area in 2011, the Glenlivet Medical Practice figures, although the only practice within the area, do not describe all residents. However 75% or so of residents is considered an excellent sample giving reliable results.

6.2 Maternity

Table 25 Teenage Pregnancies⁴³

	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 Glenlivet/Inveravon teenage pregnancies is not freely available. However in the five years between 2006 and 2011 there only one recorded birth to a first time mother⁴⁴ where the mother was under the age of twenty and living in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area.
- Smoking during pregnancy: There were four recorded incidents from Glenlivet/Inveravon of any women reporting as being smokers at the time of booking in the five years from 2006-11. Therefore, on average, less than one reported as a smoker each year. Based on the population figures in section 1.1 there are on average nine children born each year in the area.

(Disclaimer: - The data presented here for smoking during pregnancy is based on a Data Zone⁴⁵ area which does not correspond exactly with the area described but does provide an useful approximation)

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

⁴⁴ <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

⁴⁵ The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households.

6.3 Social Care

Table 26 Provision of Unpaid Care ⁴⁶

Provision of unpaid care	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
All people	957	93,295	5,295,403
% Not providing care	90.6	91.6	90.7
% Providing 1 to 19 hours of care a week	4.8	4.8	5.2
% Providing 20 to 34 hours of care a week	0.5	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	3.3	2.2	2.5

- 90 (9.4%) of Glenlivet/Inveravon residents provide care to either a friend or family member, lower than both Moray and Scotland.
- 46 of those who carry out unpaid care in Glenlivet/Inveravon provide 1 to 19 hours of care a week.
- 32 residents in Glenlivet/Inveravon provide over 50 hours of care per week, which is proportionally more than Moray and Scotland.

⁴⁶ Census 2011

6.4 Hospital Emergency Admissions

Table 27 Emergency Admissions ⁴⁷

	Glenlivet/ Inveravon	Moray	Scotland
Emergency admissions - both sexes - all ages - rate/100,000 : 2012	4,907	7,476	10,194
Emergency admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate/100,000 : 2012	7,831	16,945	25,493

- For emergency hospital admissions for people of all ages, there are proportionally 1½ times and twice the admissions for Moray and Scotland respectively than for Glenlivet/Inveravon.
- For emergency hospital admissions for people aged 65 and over, there are proportionally twice and three times the admissions for Moray and Scotland respectively than for Glenlivet/Inveravon.
- In section 6.1 above the health of the Glenlivet/Inveravon residents is described as generally better than for Moray and Scotland. They self-reported better health at the 2011 census and there is less heart conditions reported from the GP surgery in 2013-14. Better health is again indicated by fewer emergency admissions for all ages.

⁴⁷ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics – <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

7 Antisocial Behaviour

Table 28 Antisocial Behaviour Complaints⁴⁸ rates Combined (2012/13 & 2013/14)

Type of Complaint	Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1,000 residents per year	
	Glenlivet/Inveravon	Moray
Noise	1.6	12.2
Rowdy Behaviour	0.5	4.0
Neighbour Dispute	0.0	3.9
Graffiti	0.0	0.3
Vandalism	0.5	8.1
Litter	0.0	1.7
Fly Tipping	0.0	3.5
Dog Fouling	0.0	1.3

- There were very few antisocial behaviour complaints in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area for the years 2012/13 and 2013/14 (similar to the Tomintoul area to the south).
- In 2012/13 there was one complaint about vandalism.
- In 2013/14 there were three complaints about noise and one about rowdy behaviour

⁴⁸ From the Moray Council Community Safety Unit

Table 29 Crime rates ⁴⁹ Combined (2012/13 & 2013/14)

Year	Number of Crimes per 1,000 residents per year	
	Glenlivet/Inveravon	Moray
2012/13	18.8	67.5
2013/14	43.9	69.4

(Disclaimer: - The majority of Group 7 offences (e.g. speeding, mobile phones or seat belts) are dealt with by way of a conditional offer of fixed penalty- a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN). In most cases, it is not possible to attribute the FPN to a Multi-Member Ward (MMW). Therefore Group 7 offences will be under reported at MMW level or below)

- There were no crimes in group 1 and 2 (violence and indecency) in either year in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area and the crime rate overall is much lower than for Moray.
- The large difference in crime rate in the two years (2012/13 and 2013/14) for the Glenlivet/Inveravon area is probably due to small numbers being susceptible to random variations.
- The number of crimes recorded in each crime group over the two years 2012/13 and 2013/14 is given in the table below.

Group ID	Crime Group	Number
1	Crimes of Violence	0
2	Crimes of Indecency	0
3	Crimes of Dishonesty	22
4	Fire-raising/Malicious Mischief	3
5	Other Crimes (Knives, Supply/Possession of Drugs)	3
6	Miscellaneous (Minor Assault, Breach of the Peace, Threatening Behaviour)	15
7	Offences relating to Motor Vehicles	17

⁴⁹ 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 Glenlivet/Inveravon is placed in the most deprived 20%.

8.1 Drive time to (2012 data)

Table 30 Drive time (minutes)⁵⁰

Name	GP	Post Office	Petrol Station	Primary School	Secondary School	Shopping Facilities
Glenlivet/Inveravon	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

- The above table provides estimated journey times by car to essential services for Glenlivet/Inveravon residents and the average for Moray. Only one of these six essential services is located within the area is the primary school which therefore has the lowest drive time.
- Drive time to most essential services is around three times the Moray average. Access to a petrol station and the primary school is a little easier.
- .

⁵⁰ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics – <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

8.2 Public transport to (2012 data)

Table 31 Public Transport time to (Minutes) ⁵¹

Name	GP	Post Office	Shopping Facilities
Glenlivet/Inveravon	98.2	96.4	97.7
Moray	17.8	13.9	21.4

- There is some public transport scheduled services available to those living near the A95 of B9008 roads in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area which run once or twice a day. A request service is also available, Moray Council's Dial-A-Bus service which requires at least one day's notice.
- The above table provides estimated journey times by public transport to essential services for those residing in Glenlivet/Inveravon. 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.

⁵¹ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics – <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

9 Summary

Table 32 SIMD 2012 Quintile ranks of the single data zone which approximates the Glenlivet/Inveravon area⁵²

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

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

1. The table above shows that the area is classed in the 2nd least deprived SIMD quintile (quintile 4). Apart from the Access to Services SIMD domain the Glenlivet/Inveravon area is in the least deprived or second least deprived quintiles for all the SIMD domains.
2. Between the two census periods of 2001 & 2011 the population of the Glenlivet/Inveravon area increased by 25% from 764 to 957. At the same time the population of Moray and Scotland had much smaller increases, 7.3% and 4.6% respectively.
3. Nearly half the population (49%) of Glenlivet/Inveravon are aged between 45 and 74 which is much higher than for Moray (38%). But there is a much lower proportion aged 75 and over in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area (5% against 8% for Moray), which may be due to the remoteness and difficulties of access to services. Older people moving out of the area may mean increasing costs to service providers for, for example, re-housing or care home assistance as the already comparatively old population ages.
4. The demographic trend between the censuses of 2001 and 2011 is for the population to become older. There was a slight increase in the proportion of the very youngest children (0-4 years) but decreases in the groups 5-15, 16-29, and 30-44 year olds.
5. The area does has a slightly higher proportion of retired people than Moray (17.7% versus 16.3%) and the proportion of retirees increased from 11.6% to 17.7% between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. The increase in the proportion of retirees may, in part, be due to people moving to the area to retire and, in part, may be due to people living longer.

⁵² The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each data zone. In quintiles, the rankings are 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

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6. A third of residents in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area are “Other British” which is nearly twice that Moray as a whole and four times higher than the national figure. The percentage of Glenlivet/Inveravon residents born in England rose from 27% in 2001 to 33% in 2011. As the population increased by 25% between the 2001 and 2011 censuses there was no particular increase in any occupation group, although most increased with the population, and therefore it seems that people with a variety of work skills are moving to the area.
 7. There were 404 households in the Glenlivet/Inveravon area at the 2011 census which is an increase of 86 from 2001. Proportionally there are fewer over-65-single households than Moray, which is probably due to the remoteness of the area.
 8. The Glenlivet/Inveravon area has a very low percentage of social housing (4.9%) in comparison to Moray (19.3%) and Scotland (24.3%). Nearly all the house types are houses or bungalows with three quarters of them detached.
 9. The proportion of rent-free housing in Glenlivet/Inveravon was 11.5% at the 2011 census which is five times the Moray average of 2.1%. At the previous census in 2001 18.2% were living rent free. The drop in percentage is thought to be due to the distilleries reducing the accommodation made available to employees.
 10. Over half (55.2%) of households have more than one car, which is significantly higher than Moray (33.2%) and Scotland (27.2%). Drive times to essential services are around three times the Moray average and using what public transport there is requires planning. Without access to a vehicle access to services is very difficult in at least the areas away from the main roads. All parts of the area are in the lowest quintile for access in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD).
 11. In comparison to Moray and Scotland, Glenlivet/Inveravon has a higher percentage of workers employed as “Managers, directors and senior officials”. At 11.5% against the Moray average of 7.6 % Glenlivet/Inveravon has the highest proportion in Speyside and is one of the highest in Moray.
 12. The area has the highest proportion of people in skilled trades in Speyside, 7% higher than for Moray and almost double the national figure. People work in a variety of industries. A fifth of those employed work in manufacturing, which will mean the distilleries and Walkers (food manufacturer) in nearby Aberlour. Another eighth of those employed work in farming, forestry and fishing.

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13. A third of those in employment work from home which is 2½ times that for Moray.
 14. There is low unemployment in the area and the proportion of school leavers going into positive destinations is amongst the highest in Moray. 42% of school leavers go straight into employment which is significantly higher than the Moray figure of 29%
 15. The attainment levels in Secondary School year four and five are at least as good as the Moray average.
 16. The health of the population is comparatively good. They self-reported good health at the 2011 census. The prevalence of smoking related conditions and heart conditions is very low compared to Moray. There are proportionally fewer emergency admissions to hospital for people of all ages. There is however a high prevalence of obesity.
 17. The area has a high rate of social provision by unpaid carers. The percentage of unpaid carers providing more than 50 hours a week is 1½ times the Moray average (3.3% of the population against 2.2% for Moray as a whole).
 18. Crime and antisocial behaviour are comparatively rare.

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**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**