

Community Profile

Buckie (town)

Buckie ASG/LMG



**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**

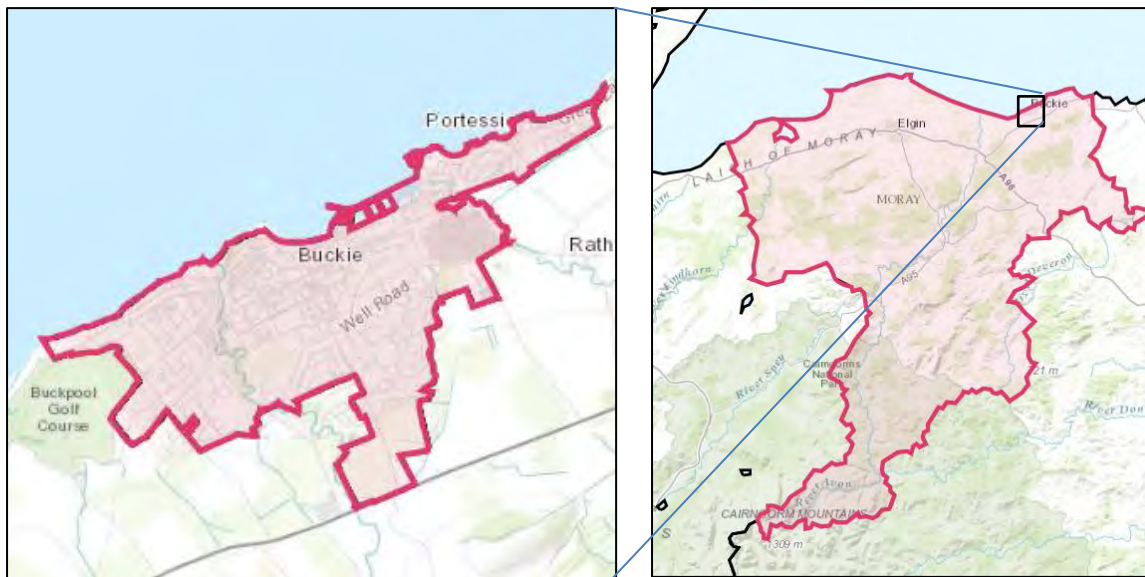




Buckie

Area profile

Buckie is the third largest town in Moray after Elgin and Forres. The present-day layout of Buckie was developed when the small fishing settlements of Buckpool, the Yardie, Gordonsburgh and Portessie came together with the development of Buckpool harbour and what is now Buckie harbour in the second half of the nineteenth century.



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Table of Contents

1	Population Structure	4
1.1	Age profile.....	4
1.2	Marital Status.....	6
2	Identity.....	7
2.1	Ethnicity	7
2.2	Country of Birth	8
2.3	Religion.....	9
2.4	Length of residency for residents born overseas	10
2.5	Language.....	10
3	Housing	11
3.1	Tenure and House Type	12
3.2	Transport	13
4	Economy and Labour	14
4.1	Industry	15
4.2	Occupation.....	16
4.3	Unemployment.....	17
4.4	Transport	18
5	Education	19
5.1	Attainment.....	22
5.1.1	S4 Attainment	22
5.1.2	S5 Attainment	23
5.2	Leaver Destination	24
6	Health and Social care	25
6.1	Health	25
6.1.1	Maternity	28
6.2	Social Care	29
6.3	Hospital Emergency Admissions.....	29
7	Antisocial Behaviour	30
8	Access to Service.....	31
8.1	Drive time to (2012 data).....	31
8.2	Public transport to (2012 data)	31
9	Summary	32

Table 1 Age structure of Buckie	4
Table 2 Marital Status	6
Table 3 Ethnicity	7
Table 4 Country of birth	8
Table 5 Religion	9
Table 6 Length of residence in the UK	10
Table 7 Household Composition	11
Table 8 Tenure and House Type	12
Table 9 Cars per household	13
Table 10 Economic Activity	14
Table 11 Employment by Industry	15
Table 12 Occupation	16
Table 13 Travel to Work	18
Table 14 Education Facts	19
Table 15 Travel to study	20
Table 16 Highest qualification	21
Table 17 S4 Attainment	22
Table 18 S5 Education Attainment	23
Table 19 Leaver Destination	24
Table 20 Self-assessed Health	25
Table 21 Disability	25
Table 22 Long Term health Conditions	26
Table 23 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice	27
Table 26 Teenage Pregnancies	28
Table 25 Provision of Unpaid Care	29
Table 26 Emergency Admissions	29
Table 27 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1000 population	30
Table 28 Crime Rates	30
Table 29 Drive Time	31
Table 30 Public Transport time to	31
Table 31 SIMD 2012 quintile ranking for the 10 data zones which cover the Buckie area ..	32

Figure 1: Population profile of Buckie and Moray at the 2001 and 2011 censuses	5
Figure 2: Number of people employed in each of the groupings at the 2001 and 2011 censuses	17

1 Population Structure

1.1 Age profile

Buckie had a population of 8,273 at the 2011 census¹ which is a 2.7% increase from 8,059 residents at the 2001 census. The population increase in Buckie was much lower than the Moray average increase of 7.3% between the two censuses. The Buckie median ages, in 2011, were 44 for females and 40 for males, which are similar to the Moray and national median ages and, like the Moray and national median ages, they show an increase of two or three years from the median ages at the 2001 census. As with Moray and Scotland the population profile of Buckie has increased proportions of older people.

Table 1 Age structure of Buckie ²

Age	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
% 0 to 4 years old	5.7	5.6	5.5
% 5 to 15 years old	11.6	12.6	11.8
% 16 to 29 years old	16.8	16.1	18.5
% 30 to 44 years old	18.7	19.1	20.0
% 45 to 59 years old	19.5	21.3	21.1
% 60 to 74 years old	16.9	16.9	15.5
% 75 years old and over	10.9	8.4	7.7

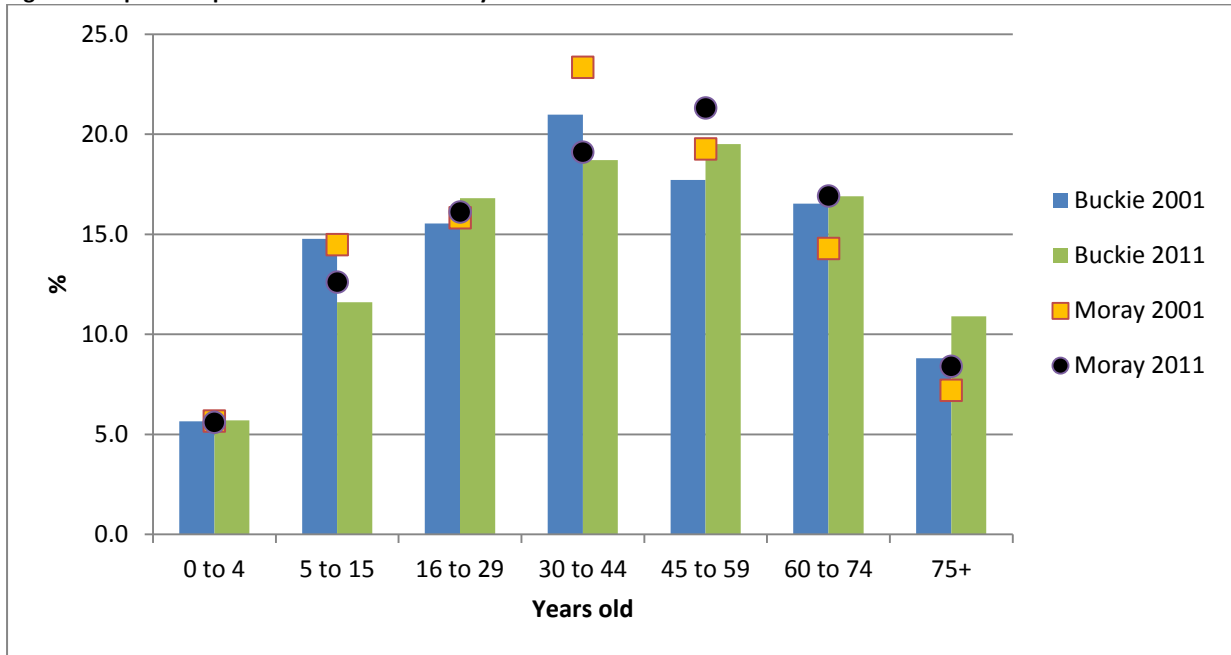
Table 1 above shows that, in 2011, the population structure of Buckie is similar to the Moray and national structures.

- The main differences are that Buckie has more over-74s (2.5% more than Moray and 3.2% more than Scotland) and a percentage or so less of 45-59-year-olds and 5-15-year-olds.
- The graph below shows that the trends of the population groups in Buckie and Moray display similar behaviour between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. 5-15s and 30-44s decreased in proportion while the over-44s increased.

¹ 2011 census

² 2011 census

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



- The change in the 5-15 population in Buckie is the largest change from 14.8% in 2001 to 11.6% in 2011. There were similar drops for Scotland and Moray (13.7% to 11.8% and 14.5% to 12.6% respectively).
- The second largest change in relative size is the increase in the 75-and-over population in Buckie. As mentioned above the age profile of Buckie is getting older. The reasons for this increase in age include that people are living longer and that Buckie has two sheltered accommodation complexes and three old peoples' homes. Also there is some evidence that, like other coastal settlements in Moray, people are choosing to retire to Buckie.

1.2 Marital Status

Table 2 Marital Status³

Marital status	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 16 and over	6,843	76,251	4,379,072
% Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	29.5	28.8	35.4
% Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	49.3	51.8	45.4
% Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2.9	3.1	3.2
% Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	8.2	8.5	8.2
% Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	10.1	7.9	7.8

- The biggest difference, in the relative sizes of the demographic groups, between Buckie and the average for Moray and Scotland for the marital status demographic is the high proportion of widows, widowers or surviving partners in Buckie. As mentioned above in section 1.1 there is a higher proportion of over-74-year-olds in Buckie and this may explain the higher proportions of widows, widowers or surviving partners.
- The proportion of the population who are married, in Buckie, is slightly less than that for Moray but higher than the Scottish proportion (49.3% versus 51.8% versus 45.4% respectively).
- The proportion of the population who are separated or divorced in Buckie is similar to the Moray and national proportions.

³ 2011 census

2 Identity

2.1 Ethnicity

Table 3 Ethnicity⁴

Ethnicity	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All people	8,273	93,295	5,295,403
% White - Scottish	90.5	77.7	84
% White - Other British	6.4	18	7.9
% White - Irish	0.4	0.5	1
% White - Polish	0.3	1.1	1.2
% White - Other	1.7	1.7	2
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.4	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.3	0.5	1.3
Percentage of households where not all persons are in same ethnic group category	6.9	14.5	10.6

- Buckie has a much higher proportion of White-Scottish residents compared with Moray with 90.5% of the population being White-Scottish. Together with Keith, where 91.2% are White-Scottish, they are the localities⁵ with the highest proportions of White-Scottish residents in Moray. The average for Moray is 78%.
- The lowest proportion of Other-British residents of all the localities⁶ in Moray is the proportion of Other-British residents in Buckie. This Other-British population in Buckie is relatively a third of the size of the Other-British population elsewhere in Moray (6.4% versus 18% respectively).
- The proportions of non-British ethnic groups are low, in Buckie, compared to Moray and Scotland.

⁴ 2011 census

⁵ "Localities" as used in the 2011 census. There are 21 built-up areas defined as localities in Moray.

⁶ "Localities" as used in the 2011 census. There are 21 built-up areas defined as localities in Moray.

2.2 Country of Birth

Table 4 Country of birth ⁷

Country of birth	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All people	8,273	93,295	5,295,403
% Scotland	88.7	75.4	83.3
% England	7.5	17.8	8.7
% Wales	0.3	0.9	0.3
% Northern Ireland	0.3	0.7	0.7
% Republic of Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.4
% Other EU countries (inc UK part not specified)	1.9	2.9	2.6
% Other countries	1.1	2.1	4

- The proportion of Buckie's population who were born in Scotland at 88.7% is the second highest of all the localities or built-up areas in Moray. Only Keith has a higher proportion (just 0.6% higher at 89.3%). In the ten years between the census in 2001 and the census in 2011 the proportion of Scottish born residents decreased by around 3% in Moray and both Buckie and Keith had similar decreases.
- The proportion of Buckie residents born in England is less than half of the proportion in Moray (7.5% versus 17.8%) and less than the national figure of 8.7%.
- Residents born in other EU countries are relatively fewer in Buckie than elsewhere in Moray (1.9% versus 2.9%). However Buckie residents from other EU countries increased from 0.7% in 2001 to 1.9% in 2011, which is an increase of 101 people from 56 in 2001 to 157 in 2011.

⁷ 2011 census

2.3 Religion

Table 5 Religion ⁸

Religion	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All people	8,273	93,295	5,295,403
% Church of Scotland	30.0	34.0	32.4
% Roman Catholic	6.5	6.6	15.9
% Other Christian	11.8	9.4	5.5
% Muslim	0.1	0.3	1.4
% Other religions	0.3	0.9	1.1
% No religion	43.2	41.2	36.7
% Not stated	8.1	7.7	7.0

- Buckie has a higher proportion of people stating that they have no religious beliefs than Moray and Scotland (2% and 6% higher respectively).
- Christians (Church of Scotland, Catholics, and Other Christians) make up similar proportions of the populations of Buckie and Moray (48.3% and 50.0% respectively). However there are relatively fewer Church of Scotland Christians in Buckie, where 62% of Christians are Church of Scotland, against the proportion of Moray's Christians who are Church of Scotland (68%). In Buckie there are churches/meeting halls for Methodists (2), Baptists, Episcopalians, Salvation Army and Brethren.

⁸ 2011 census

2.4 Length of residency for residents born overseas

Table 6 Length of residence in the UK⁹

Length of residence in UK	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All people born outside the UK	261	4,883	369,284
% Resident in UK for less than 2 years	13.8	14	22
% Resident in UK for 2 years or more but less than 5 years	24.1	20	22
% Resident in UK for 5 years or more but less than 10 years	19.5	17	19
% Resident in UK for 10 years or more	42.5	49	37

- 3.2% of Buckie residents (261 people at the 2011 census) were born outside of the United Kingdom, which is much less than Scotland 7.0% or Moray 5.2%.
- The profile of Buckie residents who were born overseas is similar to Moray profile. Both Moray and Buckie have around 14% of their born-overseas-residents in the UK for less than two years and have much higher percentages of born-overseas-residents and resident for more than 10 years (49% and 42.5% respectively) than the proportion for Scotland (37%).

2.5 Language

- 98.3% of the Buckie residents aged 3 and over speak English well or very well which is similar to Moray and Scotland who have 98.5% and 98.6% of their respective populations who speak English very well.
- 62.6% of the Buckie residents, who are over three years old, are able to speak Scots¹⁰ compared to 45.3% for Moray and 30.1% nationally. This is one of the highest percentages of Scots speakers in any of the 21 localities or built-up areas in Moray and only Findochty (65.4%) and Keith (67%) have more. The Census does not ask about the Doric dialect which is commonly spoken in the North East of Scotland but anecdotal evidence is that the Doric dialect of Scots is by far the main dialect spoken in Buckie. This suggests that a large proportion of the residents have family links to the area over several generations.

⁹ 2011 census

¹⁰ Scots is the collective name for Scottish dialects

3 Housing

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

Table 7 Household Composition ¹¹

Household Composition	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	3,697	40,062	2,372,777
% One person household - Aged 65 or over	16.6	13.7	13.1
% One person household - Aged under 65	17.7	16.4	21.6
% One family only: Lone parent: With dependent children	5.5	5.7	7.2
% One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	4.0	3.5	3.9
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With dependent children	14.1	15.9	13.6
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No dependent children	19.3	21.7	18.4
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: With dependent children	4.4	4.0	3.7
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: No dependent children	4.8	5.5	5.5
% Other households: All full-time students	0.0	0.0	0.9
% Other households: All aged 65 and over	10.2	9.7	7.8
% Other households: Other	3.4	3.9	4.4

- There are 3,697 households in Buckie with an average of 2.2 residents per household which is the same as the average for Scotland and slightly lower than the Moray average of 2.3 residents.
- From section 1.1 above, Buckie has a higher proportion of 75-and-overs than Moray and this may partly explain why Buckie has a higher proportion of 65-and-over one-person-households than either Moray or Scotland (16.6% versus 13.7% and 13.1% respectively).
- Buckie also has a slightly higher proportion of 65-and-over one-person-households (17.7% versus 16.4%) but still well below the Scottish figure (21.6%).

¹¹ 2011 census

3.1 Tenure and House Type

Table 8 Tenure and House Type¹²

Tenure	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	3,697	40,062	2,372,777
% Owned	67.0	65.9	62
% Rented from Council	21.2	14.1	13.2
% Other social rented	4.6	5.2	11.1
% Private rented	5.7	12.6	12.4
% Living rent free	1.6	2.1	1.3
% House or bungalow	86.9	87	63.4
% Detached	28.7	37.2	21.9
% Semi - detached	37.5	31.4	22.8
% Terraced house (including end-terrace)	20.7	18.4	18.6
% Flat or maisonette or apartment	13.0	12.6	36.4
% Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.0	0.4	0.2

- House ownership in Buckie is slightly higher than the Moray average (67.0% versus 65.9%).
- The proportion of council-rented households in Buckie is amongst the highest in Moray with 21.2% of households against 14.1% in Moray. Keith has a similar proportion to Buckie and only Lhanbryde (29%) and Rothes (26%) have more. Similarly to the rest of Moray where the proportion of council-rented households fell by 4.2% between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, in Buckie the proportion fell by 4.8%.
- The private rent sector in Buckie is relatively less than half the size of the Moray or national private rent sector (5.7% versus 12.6% and 12.4% respectively).
- There are relatively fewer detached houses in Buckie (28.7%) than for Moray (37.2%) but relatively more than Scotland (21.9%).
- The proportion of flats in Buckie is slightly higher than the Moray average (13.0% versus 12.6%). The bigger centres of population in Moray tend to have relatively more flats. Elgin has 22.7%, Forres 18.4%, and Lossiemouth 15.4%. Keith is an exception with only 9.7%.

¹² 2011 census

3.2 Transport¹³

Table 9 Cars per household

Car or van availability	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	3,697	40,062	2,372,777
% No car or van	27.5	19.9	30.5
% 1 car or van	49.3	46.9	42.2
% 2 cars or vans	18.7	25.5	21.6
% 3 or more cars or vans	4.5	7.7	5.6

- Compared to Moray at 19.9%, Buckie has a high proportion (27.5%) of households with no access to a vehicle. The proportion of households with no vehicles available is similar to the next biggest centres of population in Moray (Elgin 24.6%, Forres 25.3%, Lossiemouth 21.4%, and Keith 26.6%). Vehicle availability in rural Moray is much higher than in the towns.
- Compared to Scotland the proportion of households in Buckie with a vehicle available is much higher (72.5% versus 69.5%).
- In Buckie, relatively more households with vehicular access have just one vehicle compared to Moray. For households with access to a vehicle, in Buckie 68% have just one vehicle compared to 59% of Moray households.

¹³ 2011 census

4 Economy and Labour

Table 10 Economic Activity ¹⁴

Economic activity	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74	5,944	68,410	3,970,530
% Economically active	70.1	71.5	69
% Employees - part-time	18.0	15.7	13.3
% Employees - full-time	39.2	41.4	39.6
% Self-employed	6.2	8.4	7.5
% Unemployed	4.5	3.9	4.8
% Full-time student - employed	1.9	1.7	2.9
% Full-time student - unemployed	0.3	0.4	0.8
% Economically inactive	29.9	28.5	31
% Retired	16.5	16.3	14.9
% Student	2.6	3.4	5.5
% Looking after home or family	4.7	3.9	3.6
% Long-term sick or disabled	4.0	3.2	5.1
% Other	2.0	1.5	1.9

- In Buckie 18.0% of all persons between 16 and 74 are in part-time employment while for Moray the proportion is 15.7%. Within Moray only nearby Portgordon has a higher proportion of part-time employees with 19.1% of all 16-74 year-olds.
- Buckie has relatively fewer self-employed than Moray (6.2% versus 8.4%).
- There are relatively more unemployed people in Buckie (4.5%) than in Moray (3.9%).
- Buckie has a higher proportion economically inactive than Moray (29.9% versus 28.5%). There are similar proportions of retirees under 75 in Buckie and Moray (16.5% and 16.3% respectively) but Buckie has relatively more residents who are looking after the home or family (4.7% versus 3.9% for Moray) or are long-term sick or disabled (4.0% versus 3.2% for Moray). Economic inactivity reduced by 3% in Moray between the 2001 and 2011 censuses and in Buckie the reduction was much larger at 7.1% (37.0% of 16-74 year-olds were economically inactive in Buckie in 2001 and this reduced to 29.9% at the 2011 census).

¹⁴ 2011 census

4.1 Industry

Table 11 Employment by Industry¹⁵

Industry	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 in employment	3,882	45,983	2,516,895
% A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.4	3.2	1.7
% B. Mining and quarrying	9.6	2.9	1.4
% C. Manufacturing	14.0	12.1	8
% D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.4	0.3	0.8
% E. Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	0.6	0.6	0.8
% F. Construction	8.1	9.1	8
% G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15.7	14.8	15
% H. Transport and storage	6.1	4.2	5
% I. Accommodation and food service activities	7.5	6	6.3
% J. Information and communication	0.7	1.1	2.7
% K. Financial and insurance activities	1.3	1.2	4.5
% L. Real estate activities	0.8	1.1	1.2
% M. Professional scientific and technical activities	3.4	3.5	5.2
% N. Administrative and support service activities	2.8	3.2	4.3
% O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.8	11.9	7
% P. Education	6.1	7.9	8.4
% Q. Human health and social work activities	12.3	12.7	15
% R, S, T, U. Other	4.5	4.1	4.9

- The main industries in Buckie are retail/motor vehicles, manufacturing, and health/social work with 15.7%, 14.0%, and 12.3% respectively of the total people in employment. Manufacturing includes fish processing, engineering fabrication, boat building, malting, and whisky distilling.
- Buckie has the highest proportion in Moray working in the mining and quarrying industry with 9.6% of the working population. The mining and quarrying industry includes oil exploration and production.
- As recently as 1994 there were 900 people employed in the fishing industry in Buckie¹⁶ which means that about one out of every four jobs in Buckie was in the fishing industry. At the 2011 census only 2.4% (93 people) in Buckie were in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries combined.

¹⁵ 2011 census

¹⁶ <http://www.gov.scot/resource/doc/279167/0084016.pdf>

4.2 Occupation

Table 12 Occupation¹⁷

Occupation	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74 in employment	3,882	45,983	2,516,895
% Managers, directors and senior officials	5.5	7.6	8.4
% Professional occupations	7.5	11.4	16.8
% Associate professional and technical occupations	8.0	14.7	12.6
% Administrative and secretarial occupations	7.7	8.4	11.4
% Skilled trades occupations	18.7	16.6	12.5
% Caring, leisure and other service occupations	11.7	10	9.7
% Sales and customer service occupations	9.2	8.1	9.3
% Process, plant and machine operatives	16.8	10.4	7.7
% Elementary occupations	14.8	12.8	11.6

- There are significantly lower proportions of managers, professionals and associate professionals living in Buckie than Moray or Scotland. Professionals account for only 7.5% of Buckie residents in employment against 11.4% in Moray and 16.8% in Scotland. In the ten years between the 2001 and 2011 censuses the proportion of professionals increased in Moray from 7.3% to 11.4% while in Buckie professionals increased from 4.8% to 7.5%. Hence the trend is for increasing numbers of professionals in Buckie and across Moray but in Buckie the numbers remain relatively low. However, during the same period the proportion of managers and senior officials and the proportion of associate professionals in Buckie fell from 6.9% to 5.5% and from 9.9% to 8.0% respectively.
- There are more low-skill jobs in Buckie than Moray and Scotland. Elementary occupations account for 14.8% of jobs in Buckie against 12.8% and 11.6% for Moray and Scotland respectively. There are also a much higher proportion of process, plant and machine operatives in Buckie (16.8%) against Moray (10.4%) and Scotland (7.7%). Buckie has the highest proportion of process, plant and machine operatives of any of the large centres of population in Moray with Elgin (10.3%), Forres (8.3%), Lossiemouth (7.4%) and Keith (13.4%).
- Skilled trade occupations are the biggest single group in Buckie and have remained the biggest since the 2001 census.

¹⁷ 2011 census

- Caring and leisure services jobs have seen the biggest increase in Buckie between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. In 2001 they were 8.5% of jobs (278 people) and in 2011 they were 11.7% of jobs (454 people)

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



4.3 Unemployment

- In the 2011 census 4.5% (265 people) of Buckie residents were unemployed compared to 4.8% of people nationally.
- Of the unemployed population in Buckie, 43.4% were young people between 16 and 24 years old. This proportion is high compared to Moray (34.7%) and Scotland (30.2%) and has gone up since 2001 when 3.8% of Buckie residents were unemployed and 30.2% of the unemployed population were young people between 16 and 24 years. Buckie has the highest young-people-unemployment of all the built-up areas in Moray with the exception of nearby Portknockie which has almost half of its unemployed between 16 and 24 years.

4.4 Transport

Table 13 Travel to Work ¹⁸

Travel to work	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (excluding full-time students)	3,768	44,816	2,400,925
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	58.8	63.7	62.4
% Train	3.3	2.2	3.7
% Bus	3.4	3.4	10
% On foot	14.9	12.2	9.9
% Other	11.0	6.3	3.1
% Works mainly at or from home	8.7	12.1	10.8

- Buckie has the lowest proportion of people travelling to work by car for the big centres of population in Moray with 58.8% against 63.0% in Forres, 62.0% in Elgin, 60.7% in Lossiemouth, and 63.3% in Keith.
- Buckie is 12 miles and 17 miles away from the railway stations at Keith and Elgin respectively and yet the proportion travelling to work by train from Buckie (3.3%) is nearly as high as those from Keith (3.5%) and higher than Elgin (2.8%) and Forres (2.5%) (Forres is the other town in Moray with a station).
- A relatively high proportion of Buckie commuters walk with 14.9% walking versus 12.2% in Moray and 9.9% in Scotland.
- Buckie has a relatively large proportion of commuters who travel by other means than car, public transport, or walking with 11.0% against 6.3% for Moray and 3.1% for Scotland. Travelling by other means as recorded in the census means that the method of travel was not identified.
- Buckie has a lower proportion of home-workers than Moray and Scotland (8.7% versus 12.1 and 10.8% respectively).

¹⁸ 2011 census

5 Education

Table 14 Education Facts ¹⁹

Interesting facts	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
Percentage 16 to 17 year olds in education	73.5	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	59.3	49.0	47.2

- Buckie has a lower proportion (73.5%) of 16-17 year olds in full time education than Moray (76.6%) and Scotland (79.8%), indicating that pupils are leaving school early and either entering or seeking employment.
- Buckie has a much higher proportion of households (59.3%) to Moray (49.0%) and Scotland (47.2%) where no one holds a national level qualification above level 2 (SCE Higher or similar) or no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student. In Moray, only Keith with 60.7% and Rothes with 60.2% have proportionally more households with no one qualified at Level 2 or above, or has a 16-18 year-old student.

¹⁹ 2011 census

Table 15 Travel to study²⁰

Travel to study	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 4 and over studying	1,274	15,771	996,282
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	23.1	23.2	22.3
% Train	1.0	1	2.9
% Bus	6.0	20.3	21.5
% On foot	56.4	41.5	39.1
% Other	1.1	2	1.7
% Studies mainly at or from home	12.3	12	12.4

- In Buckie a similar proportion (23.1%) of pupils/students who travel to study by car to Moray (23.2%) and Scotland (22.3%). Secondary pupils at the Portessie end of the town and students travelling to Elgin are the only pupils/students with more than a mile's journey to study. The proportion taking the bus (6%) are mainly the Portessie pupils going to the secondary school and students from all parts of Buckie going to Moray College in Elgin.
- Buckie does have a high proportion of pupils/students who walk to their place of study (56.4% against 41.5% for Moray). However compared to the other six towns/villages with a secondary school in Moray it is only the two larger centres that have relatively fewer walking to study – Forres (52.1%) and Elgin (52.4%). The other four towns/villages with a secondary school have relatively more pupils/students who walk – Fochabers (57.8%), Lossiemouth (58.4%), Keith (59.5%), and Aberlour (68.6%).
- Buckie has a similar proportion (12.3%) of pupils/students who study mainly at home Moray (12.0%) and Scotland (12.4%).

²⁰ 2011 census

Table 16 Highest qualification ²¹

Highest qualification ²²	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 and over	6,843	76,251	4,379,072
% With no qualifications	34.8	26.7	26.8
% Highest qualification attained - Level 1	29.2	26.3	23.1
% Highest qualification attained - Level 2	12.7	14.4	14.3
% Highest qualification attained - Level 3	8.6	9.9	9.7
% Highest qualification attained - Level 4 and above	14.7	22.7	26.1

- More than a third (34.8%) of Buckie’s over-16 population has no qualifications. The only built-up areas with relatively more people without qualifications in Moray are Keith (37.2%), Dufftown (36.9%) and Aberlour (35.7%). The coastal villages next to Buckie have proportionally fewer people with no qualifications – Portgordon (30.7%), Findochty (30.8%), Portknockie (27.5%), and Cullen (28.3%). There is anecdotal evidence that in the past many youngsters in Buckie left school without qualifications because they could go straight into employment. At the 2011 census the proportion of school leavers from Buckie going straight into employment was below that of Moray²³ and, from 4.3 above, Buckie has relatively high youth unemployment.
- The proportion of the Buckie population with a qualification at level 4 or above (e.g. a degree) is significantly lower than Moray which, in turn, is lower than Scotland (14.7% versus 22.7% versus 26.1% respectively).

²¹ Census 2011 <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/highest-level-qualification>

²² 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)

²³ See section 5.2 below

5.1 Attainment

5.1.1 S4 Attainment

Table 17 S4 Attainment²⁴

Name	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
Total S4 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13 ²⁵	520	5,499	280,909
S4: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	155	2,161	103,795
Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	29.8%	39.3%	36.9%
Average S4 Tariff	185	198	185

- Over the five years between 2008/9 and 2012/13, 29.8% of pupils living in Buckie attained five awards at SCQF level 5 and above. This performance is significantly lower than Moray (39.3%) and Scotland (36.9%).
- During the same period the average tariff score achieved was 185 which is the same as Scotland but much lower than the Moray average of 198.

²⁴ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

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

5.1.2 S5 Attainment

Table 18 S5 Education Attainment²⁶

	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
Total Students for S5	418	4,380	235,893
S5: No pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	210	2,521	128,253
S5: Percentage of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	50.2%	57.6%	54.4%
S5: No pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	98	1,399	74,789
S5: Percentage of pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	23.4%	31.9%	31.7%
S5: No pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	27	595	34667
S5: Percentage of pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	6.5%	13.6%	14.7%
5 year Tariff average	331	365	347

- Over the five year period between 2008/9 and 2012/13 the proportion of Buckie pupils in secondary year 5 attaining at least one award at SCQF level 6 was lower than Moray (57.5%) and Scotland (54.4%).
- Pupils from Buckie also did less well compared to Moray and Scotland for three awards and five awards. 23.4% of Buckie pupils attained three awards against 31.9% for Moray and 31.7% for Scotland. 6.5% of Buckie pupils attained five awards against 13.6% for Moray and 14.7% for Scotland.
- During the same period the tariff score attained by secondary 5 pupils living in Buckie (331) was much lower than the Moray average (365) and the Scottish average (347).
- For all three measurements (% with 1, 3, and 5 awards at level 6) Buckie has room for improvement when compared to Moray.

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

5.2 Leaver Destination

Table 19 Leaver Destination ²⁷

	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
Total leavers	361	5,237	265,363
Higher Education	29.4%	33.3%	36.0%
Further Education	31.6%	27.2%	27.1%
Training ²⁸	1.7%	1.5%	5.7%
Employment	27.7%	28.7%	19.7%
Total Positive	90.3%	90.7%	88.4%
Unemployment and seeking employment or training	7.2%	7.4%	9.6%
Unemployed not seeking employment or training	2.5%	1.7%	1.3%
Total Negative Destination	9.7%	9.1%	10.9%
Unknown	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%

- School leavers' destination data from the Buckie in the five years between 2008/9 and 2012/13, shows that a similar proportion went to positive destinations (90.3%) compared to Moray (90.7%), and that the Buckie positive destination proportion is higher than the Scottish proportion (88.4%).
- Significantly fewer leavers from Buckie, in a relative sense, go into Higher Education/University (29.4%) than either Moray (33.3%) or Scotland (36.0%).
- More from Buckie go into Further Education/College (31.6%) than Moray (27.2%). And the combined proportion of leavers going to University or College is similar for Buckie (61.0%) and Moray (60.5%).
- A slightly higher proportion of leavers from Buckie (9.7%) go into negative destinations compared to Moray (9.1%) but Buckie still has a smaller proportion than Scotland (10.9%).

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

²⁸The "Training" destination shown in the table above refers to destinations where there is no employer or no formal education establishment (For example a government training scheme). As these opportunities occur less frequently away from the large centres of population the uptake in Moray is small.

6 Health and Social care

6.1 Health

Table 20 Self-assessed Health ²⁹

	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All people	8,273	93,295	5,295,403
% Very good	51.3	53.7	52.5
% Good	32.2	31.3	29.7
% Fair	12.8	11.1	12.2
% Bad	2.9	2.9	4.3
% Very bad	0.9	0.9	1.3

- Buckie has slightly smaller proportion of people than Moray (83.5% versus 85.0% respectively) rating their health as good or very good. Both these figures are higher than the national figure of 82.2%.
- Less than one percent (0.9%) of the populations of Buckie and Moray rated their health as very bad. Again these percentages are much better than the Scottish figure where 1.3% of the population rated their health as very bad.

Table 21 Disability ³⁰

Long-term health problem or disability	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All people	8,273	93,295	5,295,403
% Limited a lot	8.6	7.6	9.6
% Limited a little	10.9	10.2	10.1
% Not limited	80.5	82.3	80.4

- As shown in the above table, Buckie has a higher proportion (8.6%) of people with a disability that limits them a lot compared to Moray (7.6%).
- Buckie and Scotland have a higher proportion people in the population who consider themselves limited by a disability compared to Moray (19.5% and 19.7% respectively versus 17.7%).

²⁹ 2011 census

³⁰ 2011 census

Table 22 Long Term health Conditions ³¹

Long-term health condition	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All people	8,273	93,295	5,295,403
% With no condition	70.1	70.9	70.1
% With one or more long-term health conditions	29.9	29.1	29.9
% With deafness or partial hearing loss	7.7	7	6.6
% With blindness or partial sight loss	2.6	2.5	2.4
% With learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)	0.6	0.5	0.5
% With learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)	1.8	2.0	2.0
% With developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Asperger's Syndrome)	0.5	0.6	0.6
% With physical disability	6.5	5.8	6.7
% With mental health condition	3.0	3.2	4.4
% With other condition	19.1	18.2	18.7

- Buckie has the same proportion of the population as Scotland (70.1%) with no long-term health condition, and slightly less than Moray (70.9%).
- Compared to Moray, Buckie has proportionally more people with hearing loss (7.7% versus 7.0%) and physical disabilities (6.5% versus 5.8%) and has proportionally fewer people with learning difficulties (1.8% versus 2.0%) and with mental health conditions (3.0% versus 3.2%).

³¹ 2011 census

Table 23 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice³²

Health Condition Prevalence Rates (per 100 patients)	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
1. "Smoking" (conditions assessed for smoking)	26.20	25.52	24.74
2. Hypertension	14.76	14.84	13.94
3. Obesity	10.28	10.53	8.05
4. Hypothyroidism	6.40	5.38	3.80
5. Asthma	5.78	5.94	6.10

The table above shows the 5 most common health conditions recorded at the GP practices in Buckie during March 2013 to April 2014 through the NHS Quality & Outcomes framework data collection. The number of people registered with the practices was 14,618 in January 2013. For comparison the Moray and Scotland rates have been included.

- The top three health conditions reported through GP Practices are the same for Buckie, Moray and Scotland. For these conditions (smoking related conditions, hypertension, and obesity) the prevalence rates in Buckie are higher than the national rates. The prevalence rate of obesity is significantly higher in Moray (10.53%) and Buckie (10.28%) compared to Scotland (8.05%).
- The prevalence rate of Hypothyroidism is high for Moray (5.38%) compared to Scotland (3.80%) and higher still in Buckie (6.40%). Across Scotland the prevalence rate of hypothyroidism varies considerably with high rates in the Western Isles, Perth & Kinross, Angus and Moray.
- Asthma prevalence rates are similar for Buckie (5.78%) and Moray (5.94%) and are slightly lower than the national rate (6.10%).
- The depression prevalence rate is the fifth highest health condition prevalence rate for Scotland. The prevalence rates of depression in Moray (4.24%) and Buckie (4.17%) are low compared to Scotland (5.81%)

³²Buckie is served by two GP Practices (Ardach and Seafield). The data shown is the weighted average of both practices using the list sizes of each practice. The list size of both combined is 14,618 which is bigger than the population of Buckie (8,273). The surgeries serve the area around Buckie (including the coastal villages of Portgordon, Findochty, Portknockie and Cullen) as well as Buckie itself. The source data is from <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Quality-And-Outcomes-Framework/2013-14/Register-and-prevalence-data.asp>

6.1.1 Maternity

Table 2424 Teenage Pregnancies ³³

Teenage Pregnancies (Rate per 1000 women)	Moray	Scotland
Teenage pregnancies aged under 16 ³⁴ : 2012-2014	3.0	4.9
Teenage pregnancies aged under 18 ³⁵ : 2012-2014	21.2	24.9
Teenage pregnancies aged under 20 ³⁶ 2014	32.9	34.1

- There are relatively fewer teenage pregnancies in Moray than Scotland. Rates are reducing in Moray and across Scotland. The three year aggregate data for 2003-2005 for the under 16s indicated that there were 32 teenage pregnancies in Moray, however by 2012-2014 the number recorded had reduced to 15, more than halving the rate. Whilst the Scotland rate has also reduced over the same period it has not done so to the same extent.
- Data for Buckie teenage pregnancies is not freely available. However between 2009 and 2011 there were 28 births to first-time-mothers where the mother was under twenty and living in Buckie. Over the same period in Moray there were 190 births to first time mothers under the age of 20. The ratio of females between 15 and 19 in Buckie to those in Moray in 2011 was approximately 1 in 12 (237 of 2,803). Using this ratio the number of births to first-time-mothers under twenty in Buckie is around 77% higher (5 mothers in Buckie per year more) than the Moray average. This, in turn, suggests that Buckie teenage pregnancy rates are about 1¾ times that for Moray and above the national average
- Smoking during pregnancy: The proportion of pregnant women who smoke at booking is about the same for Moray and Scotland at around 20% in 2013 and trending downwards. For Buckie the proportion is much higher. Over three years between 2009 and 2011 the proportion in Buckie was 34.5% - 79 of 229 pregnant women said that they smoked.

³³ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

³⁴ Rate calculated using 3yr aggregate data, 2012-14, 13-15 age group

³⁵ Rate calculated using 3yr aggregate data, 2012-14, 15-17 age group

³⁶ Rate calculated using 1Yr data, 15-19 age group

6.2 Social Care

Table 25 Provision of Unpaid Care³⁷

Provision of unpaid care	Buckie	Moray	Scotland
All people	8,273	93,295	5,295,403
% Not providing care	92.5	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	0.7	0.7	0.9
% Providing 35 to 49 hours of care a week	0.6	0.6	0.8
% Providing 50 or more hours of care a week	2.2	2.2	2.5

- 620 (7.5%) of Buckie residents provide care to either a friend or family member. The proportion is similar to Keith (7.9%) and Elgin (7.8%) but less than Forres (9.0%).
- 46% or 286 of those who carry out unpaid care in Buckie provide more than 19 hours of care a week.
- 182 (2.2%) of the residents in Buckie provide over 50 hours of care per week

6.3 Hospital Emergency Admissions

Table 26 Emergency Admissions³⁸

	Buckie,	Moray	Scotland
Emergency admissions - both sexes - all ages - rate/100,000 : 2012	8,431	7,476	10,194
Emergency admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate/100,000 : 2012	17,386	16,945	25,493

- Emergency Admissions in Buckie are higher than the Moray average but are well below the national average. The probability of emergency admission to hospital for 65-and-overs is double that of the total population.

³⁷ 2011 census

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

7 Antisocial Behaviour

Table 27 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1000 population ³⁹

Type of Complaint	Buckie	Moray
Noise	11.7	12.2
Rowdy Behaviour	0.1	4.0
Neighbour Dispute	2.9	3.9
Graffiti	0.2	0.3
Vandalism	13.8	8.1
Litter	0.0	1.7
Fly Tipping	0.5	3.5
Dog Fouling	1.5	1.3

- Buckie has relatively more vandalism incidents than the Moray average (13.8 versus 8.1 incidents per 1,000 population). The nearby coastal villages have much less vandalism than Buckie (Cullen – 8.1, Portknockie -7.9, Findochty – 5.8, Portgordon – 2.7).
- Compared to Moray, in Buckie there is much less Rowdy Behaviour, Neighbour Disputes, Fly Tipping, and Litter.

Table 28 Crime Rates ⁴⁰

Number of Crimes per 1,000 residents per year		
Year	Buckie	Moray
2012/13	104.1	67.5
2013/14	81.9	69.4

- From the above table, the crime rate in Buckie shows large variability. For both years 2012/13 and 2013/14 the crime rate for Buckie was significantly higher than the crime rate for Moray.

³⁹ Average number of complaints per year over the two years 2012/13 and 2013/14 – from police records

⁴⁰ From police records of reported crimes

8 Access to Service

8.1 Drive time to (2012 data)

Table 29 Drive Time⁴¹

Name	GP	Post Office	Petrol Station	Primary School	Secondary School	Shopping Facilities
Buckie	3.58	3.68	2.41	3.16	3.66	3.22

- There are 10 data zones⁴² which together make up the Buckie area. The drive time shown is an average drive time for all the data zones weighted by the population of each.
- As can be seen from the above all essential services are within a five minute drive away.

8.2 Public transport to (2012 data)

Table 30 Public Transport time to⁴³

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Shopping Facilities
Buckie	9.10	7.72	9.73

- The above table provides estimated journey times (minutes) by public transport to essential services for those residing in Buckie. Again averages of all 10 data zones' travel times are used.
- By public transport essential services are on average about nine minutes away.

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

⁴² The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households.

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

9 Summary

Table 31 SIMD 2012 quintile ranking⁴⁴ for the 10 data zones which cover the Buckie area

Name	Income	Housing	Health	Employment	Education	Crime	Access	Overall
Mains of Buckie	4	5	3	4	4	2	4	4
Buckie Letterfourie	2	3	3	2	2	4	5	2
Buckie Buckpool	3	4	3	3	3	3	5	3
Buckie Millbank	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2
Buckie The Yardie	3	4	4	2	3	3	4	3
Buckie Central	2	4	3	3	3	1	4	2
Buckie Stripeside	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	2
Buckie Seatown	3	4	3	4	4	1	5	4
Rathven and Maltings	4	4	5	4	3	2	2	4
Gordonsburgh	3	5	4	3	3	2	3	3
Overall	3	4	3	3	3	2	4	3

1. Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses Buckie's population grew by 2.7% to 8,273. The increase in population was much less than the average increase of 7.3% for Moray. As well as increasing in size the population profile became older with proportionally more of the population over 45 years.
2. Buckie has a relatively high proportion of people aged 75 and over compared to Moray (10.9% versus 8.4%). One of the reasons for this is that Buckie has two sheltered accommodation complexes and three old peoples' homes.
3. Buckie has a much higher proportion of White-Scottish residents compared with Moray with 90.5% of the population being White-Scottish against 77.7% for Moray. Only Keith has a higher proportion of White-Scottish residents in Moray with 91.2%.
4. The proportion of council-rented households in Buckie is amongst the highest in Moray with 21.2% of households against 14.1% in Moray. Keith has a similar proportion to Buckie and only Lhanbryde (29%) and Rothes (26%) have more.

⁴⁴ The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households. An average ranking is calculated by using a population weighted average of SIMD scores of all 29 data zones. The SIMD score for each data zone is between 1 and 6,505. In quintiles, the rankings are 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived)

-
5. Buckie has a higher unemployment rate than Moray (4.5% versus 3.9%). And 43.4% of the unemployed in Buckie (at the 2011 census) were young people between 16 and 24 years old. This proportion is high compared to Moray (34.7%) and Scotland (30.2%). At the same time there are fewer 16-17 year-olds in education. Buckie has a lower proportion (73.5%) of 16-17 year olds in full time education than Moray (76.6%) and Scotland (79.8%), indicating that pupils are leaving school early and either entering or seeking employment.
 6. 14% of Buckie's working population work in manufacturing which includes fish processing, engineering fabrication, boat building, malting, and whisky distilling. Also nearly 10% (the highest proportion for any area in Moray) work in mining and quarrying which includes working in the oil industry.
 7. The fishing industry is much reduced in Buckie. In 1994 one in every four jobs was related to the fishing industry and at the 2011 census only 2.4% (1 in every 42 jobs) were in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries combined.
 8. Skilled-trade occupations account for the highest proportion of jobs in Buckie with 18.7% of the total.
 9. There are higher proportions of low skill jobs (e.g. elementary occupations and machine operatives) in Buckie compared to Moray or Scotland. For instance Buckie has the highest proportion (16.8%) of process, plant and machine operatives of any of the large centres of population in Moray with Elgin (10.3%), Forres (8.3%), Lossiemouth (7.4%) and Keith (13.4%).
 10. There are significantly lower proportions of managers, professionals and associate professionals in Buckie (21%) than Moray (33.7%) or Scotland (37.8%).
 11. For workers travelling to work or pupils/students travelling to study Buckie has relatively low proportions travelling by car compared to Moray and also, has a higher proportion of people who walk than Moray. There are, however, more than 13% of pupils who travel by car and have journeys of less than a mile.

-
12. Buckie compares less well than Moray or Scotland when considering attainment for Secondary 4 and Secondary 5 pupils over the five year period 2008/09 to 2012/13. For both SCQF level 5 (standard grade) and SCQF level 6 (higher) the percentage of pupils achieving awards is significantly lower than the Moray and Scottish averages.
 13. In Buckie there is a significantly lower proportion of the population with a degree or equivalent qualification compared to Moray and Scotland. Fewer of Buckie's school leavers are going on to university compared to Moray (29.4% against 33.3%). Buckie has a higher proportion of school leavers going on to Further Education (college) than Moray (31.6% against 27.2%).
 14. The prevalence rates of the following health conditions are similar in the Buckie and Moray populations and are higher than the Scottish population prevalence rates. The conditions are: conditions related to smoking, hypertension, obesity, and hypothyroidism.
 15. Data on teenage pregnancies is not freely available at the locality level but data on first-time mothers under 20 is available. In Buckie the data on teenage first-time mothers suggests that the teenage pregnancy rate is high (1¾ times the Moray rate and above the national rate). Also smoking during pregnancy is higher in Buckie compared to Moray and Scotland. One in three women smoked during pregnancy in Buckie compared to one in five for Moray and Scotland.
 16. The proportion of the Buckie population providing unpaid care for family and friends is slightly less than Moray and both Buckie and Moray are less than Scotland (7.5% versus 8.4% versus 9.3%).
 17. The vandalism rate is high in Buckie (13.8 incidents per 1,000 population) compared to the neighbouring coastal villages, which are at or below the Moray rate for vandalism (8.1 incidents per 1,000 population). Compared to Moray, Buckie has much less Rowdy Behaviour, Neighbour Disputes, Fly Tipping, and Litter.
 18. Crime rates in Buckie are higher than Moray crime rates.

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**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**