

Community Profile

Portknockie

Buckie ASG/LMG



**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**

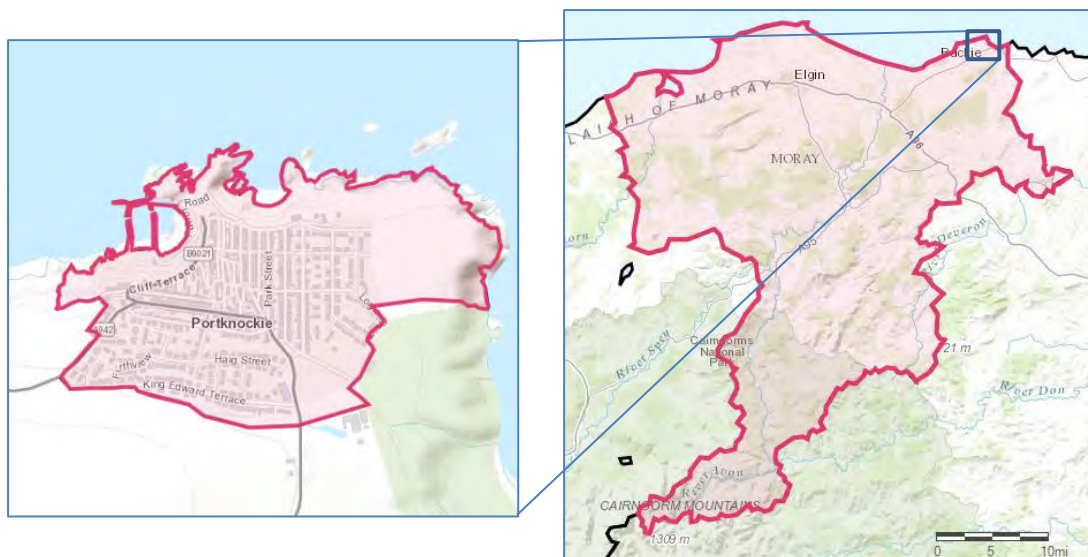


Portknockie, Moray



Area profile

Portknockie is a cliff-top village overlooking the Moray Firth. The village lies some 21 miles north-east of Elgin, with a population of 1,269 (Census 2011), and is predominantly a residential community. Its early roots go back to the Iron Age, and the area was later the site of a Pictish stronghold, with the current village dating back to 1677. Named from the Gaelic Port Chnocaidh, the hilly port, Portknockie was a significant herring fishing port during the nineteenth century. Although it remains a fishing village the fleet is very much reduced from its peak. Portknockie is well-known in Moray for the nearby Bow-fiddle rock, a dramatic, wave-cut natural arch.



© Crown copyright 2017

Corporate Policy Unit
The Moray Council
November 2016



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	12
3.1	Tenure and House Type	13
3.2	Transport	14
4	Economy and Labour	16
4.1	Industry	18
4.2	Occupation.....	20
4.3	Unemployment.....	21
4.4	Transport	21
5	Education	23
5.1	Attainment.....	25
5.1.1	S4 Attainment	25
5.1.2	S5 Attainment	26
5.2	Leaver Destination	27
6	Health and Social care	28
6.1	Health	28
6.1.1	Maternity	31
6.2	Social Care	33
6.3	Hospital Emergency Admissions	34
7	Antisocial Behaviour	35
8	Access to Service	37
8.1	Drive time to Essential Services (2012 data):	37
8.2	Public Transport to Essential Services (2012 data):	37
9	Summary	38
Table 1	Age structure of Portknockie	4
Table 2	Over-sixties in 2001 and 2011	5
Table 3	Marital Status	6
Table 4	Ethnicity	7
Table 5	Country of birth.....	8
Table 6	Religion	9
Table 7	Length of residence in the UK	10
Table 8	Household Composition	12
Table 9	Tenure and House Type.....	13
Table 10	Cars per household	14
Table 11	Economic Activity	16
Table 12	Employment by Industry	18
Table 13	Occupation	20

Table 14	Travel to Work.....	22
Table 15	Education Facts.....	23
Table 16	Travel to study.....	23
Table 17	Highest qualification	24
Table 18	S4 Attainment.....	25
Table 19	S5 Education Attainment.....	26
Table 20	Leaver Destination	27
Table 21	Self-assessed Health	28
Table 22	Disability.....	28
Table 23	Long Term health Conditions.....	29
Table 24	Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice.....	30
Table 25	Teenage Pregnancies	31
Table 26	Provision of Unpaid Care.....	33
Table 27	Emergency Admissions	34
Table 28	Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1,000 population.....	35
Table 29	Crime rates.....	35
Table 30	Drive time to essential services	37
Table 31	Public transport time to essential services	37
Table 32	SIMD 2012 quintile ranks of the datazone which covers the Portknockie area ...	38

1 Population Structure

1.1 Age profile

Portknockie had a population of 1,269 in 2011¹, which was an increase from the 1,217 people who lived in the village in 2001 (growth of 4%). The population of Portknockie grew at a lower rate during the period 2001 to 2011 than both Moray (7%) and Scotland (5%). The age profile of Portknockie shows the median age for females is 4 years higher than that of Scotland at 46, while the median age of 44 for males is also 4 years higher than that of Scotland. 1.4% of the total Moray population resides in Portknockie.

Table 1 Age structure of Portknockie²

Age	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
% 0 to 4 years old	4.6	5.6	5.5
% 5 to 15 years old	13.3	12.6	11.8
% 16 to 29 years old	14.7	16.1	18.5
% 30 to 44 years old	16.7	19.1	20.0
% 45 to 59 years old	20.6	21.3	21.1
% 60 to 74 years old	21.0	16.9	15.5
% 75 years old and over	9.1	8.4	7.7

Table 1 above shows that, in 2011, the population of Portknockie had a broadly similar age structure to both Moray and Scotland (0.7% more 5-15 year olds compared to Moray and 1.5% more than Scotland).

Portknockie has fewer residents aged between 16 and 59 compared to Moray and Scotland. Residents in this age group account for 52% of the Portknockie population, 56.5% of all Moray residents, and 59.6% of the overall population in Scotland.

Moray's percentage of older people increased between the 2001 and 2011 censuses as table 2 below shows. In 2011 Portknockie had relatively 4.8% more over-sixties than Moray (6.9% more than Scotland).

¹ 2011 census

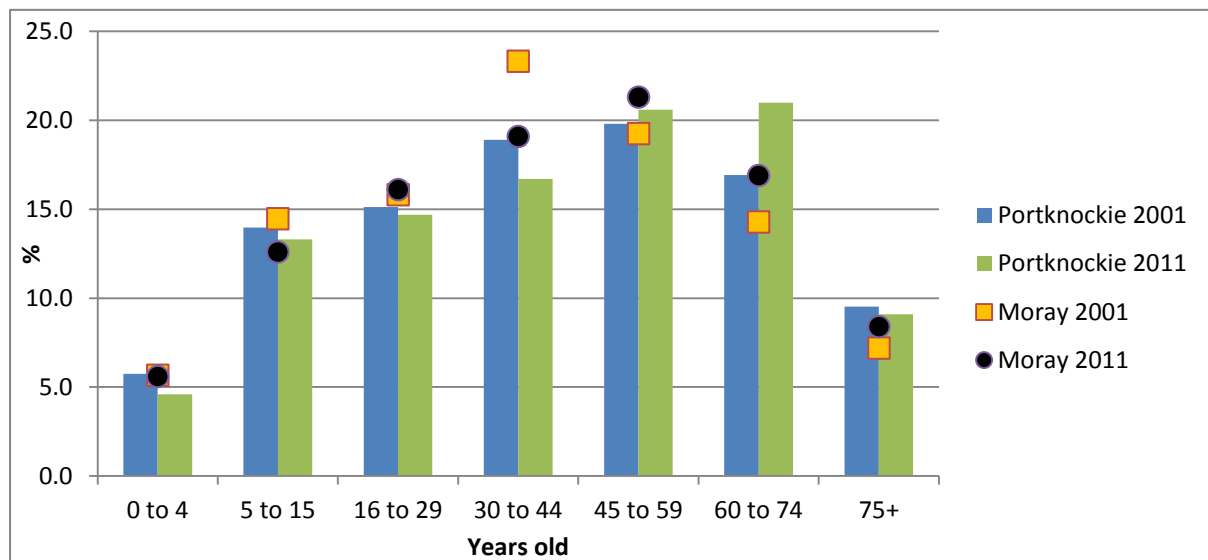
² 2011 census

Table 2 Over-sixties in 2001 and 2011

Over-sixties	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
% over sixty 2001	26.5	21.5	21.1
% over sixty 2011	30.1	25.3	23.2

The population of Portknockie is growing older at a faster rate than Scotland and a similar rate to Moray.

Figure 1 Age of Portknockie Population in 2001 and 2011



The Scottish Government has predicted large rises in spending on health and social care for the elderly (rising from £4.5 billion in 2011/12 to £8 billion in 2031³) unless there are changes to the health of the population and to the methods of service delivery. Hence for a relatively older population in Portknockie spending is expected to increase proportionately.

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

1.2 Marital Status

Table 3 Marital Status⁴

Marital status	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 16 and over	1,041	76,251	4,379,072
% Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	27.1	28.8	35.4
% Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	57.3	51.8	45.4
% Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2.4	3.1	3.2
% Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	6.2	8.5	8.2
% Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	6.9	7.9	7.8

Moray and Portknockie have a lower proportion of single residents compared to the national rate. The proportion of residents in Portknockie married or in a civil partnership is 11.9% higher than the proportion for the rest of Scotland and 5.5% higher than the proportion for Moray. Separations and divorces are below the national rates.

There are 1% fewer surviving partners from a marriage or civil partnership compared to Moray and the national average.

⁴ 2011 census

2 Identity

2.1 Ethnicity

Table 4 Ethnicity⁵

Ethnicity	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,269	93,295	5,295,403
% White - Scottish	80.6	77.7	84
% White - Other British	17.3	18	7.9
% White - Irish	0.4	0.5	1
% White - Polish	0.2	1.1	1.2
% White - Other	1.0	1.7	2
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.3	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.2	0.5	1.3
Percentage of households where not all persons are in same ethnic group category	12.2	14.5	10.6

Portknockie has a predominantly “White – Scottish” population (the 11th highest of all communities in Moray), while the proportion of “White – Other British” residents is similar to the rest of Moray and 10% higher than the proportion living throughout Scotland. The high percentage of “White - Other British” residents in Moray is largely due to significant numbers of personnel with this ethnicity at the military bases in Moray, and military personnel and their families tend to be accommodated on the bases, or to live in towns and villages close to their place of work. Portknockie is, therefore, unlikely to be chosen by many military families as a place to live due to the commuting distances involved (25 miles from RAF Lossiemouth and 32 miles from Kinloss Barracks). Portknockie is within 1 and a half hours commuting distance to Aberdeen by road which may attract some of those employed in the oil and gas industry.

Portknockie has very few residents who classified themselves as Asian or “other ethnic groups”, which is considerably lower than in Scotland as a whole.

⁵ 2011 census

2.2 Country of Birth

Table 5 Country of birth⁶

Country of birth	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,269	93,295	5,295,403
% Scotland	78.3	75.4	83.3
% England	18.5	17.8	8.7
% Wales	0.5	0.9	0.3
% Northern Ireland	0.2	0.7	0.7
% Republic of Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.4
% Other EU countries (inc UK part not specified)	1.3	2.9	2.6
% Other countries	1.1	2.1	4

A greater proportion of people from outside Scotland have been attracted to Portknockie (21.7%) compared to Scotland as a whole (16.7%), and slightly fewer compared to Moray overall (24.6%). The proportion of Scottish-born residents in Portknockie is typical for Moray (12th highest) comparable to Craigellachie (75.8%), Elgin (77.5%), Lhanbryde (78.4%) and Aberlour (79.1%). To put these figures into context Keith with 89.3% of its residents born in Scotland has the highest proportion of Scots in Moray, while Findhorn with just 48.2% of Scottish-born residents is the lowest.

Residents born in England comprise the largest proportion of the Portknockie population who were not born in Scotland; 85% of non-Scots in Portknockie were originally from England. The proportion of English-born residents (18.5%) is almost 10% higher than the national rate and the 17th highest in Moray. Kinloss has approximately twice the rate of English born residents compared to Portknockie (34.6%), while Buckie, with the lowest proportion of English-born in Moray, has less than half (7.5%). Portknockie compares with Forres (20.1%), Portgordon (19.4%), Craigellachie (18.5%) and Botriphne/Newmill (17.9%). There are half as many Portknockie residents originating from EU countries excluding England, Wales and Ireland (1.3%) compared to Moray (2.9%) and Scotland (2.6%).

⁶ 2011 census

2.3 Religion

Table 6 Religion⁷

Religion	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,269	93,295	5,295,403
% Church of Scotland	30.1	34	32.4
% Roman Catholic	5.8	6.6	15.9
% Other Christian	15.1	9.4	5.5
% Muslim	0.0	0.3	1.4
% Other religions	0.4	0.9	1.1
% No religion	41.1	41.2	36.7
% Not stated	7.6	7.7	7

Portknockie has a similar proportion of people stating their religious beliefs are that of the Church of Scotland compared to both Moray and Scotland. However, 15.1% of the residents describe themselves as “Other Christian”, compared to just 9.4% across Moray, and almost 3 times higher than the rate nationally (5.5%). The reasons for this difference are not entirely clear, although there appears to be an active “Church of Christ” in Portknockie which is neither Church of Scotland nor Roman Catholic. Those stating they had no religion are similar to the figures for Moray, and slightly higher than for Scotland, while no-one in Portknockie stated that they were Muslim.

⁷ 2011 census

2.4 Length of Residency for Residents Born Overseas

Table 7 Length of residence in the UK⁸

Length of residence in UK	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All people born outside the UK	32	4,883	369,284
% Resident in UK for less than 2 years	6.3	14.3	22.1
% Resident in UK for 2 years or more but less than 5 years	21.9	20.2	21.7
% Resident in UK for 5 years or more but less than 10 years	31.3	16.5	18.8
% Resident in UK for 10 years or more	40.6	49	37.4

- The 32 residents of Portknockie born outside of the United Kingdom represent 2.5% of the community, compared with 5.2% in Moray and 7% nationally.
- 71.9% of Portknockie residents born outside of the UK have been in the UK for over 5 years with the majority (56.5%) having lived in the UK for over 10 years.
- Compared with other Moray settlements Portknockie has a slightly lower proportion of residents born overseas who have lived in the UK for ten years or more. For example, the proportion for Duffus residents in this category is 100% (the highest in Moray); while for Aberlour it is 27.5% (the lowest in Moray). Compared to nearby communities Portknockie has more long-stay residents born overseas than Buckie (24.5%), but a lower proportion than Findochty (66.7%) and Cullen (57.7%).

Portknockie has a slightly higher proportion of long-stay residents born outside of the UK than the figures recorded for Scotland (37.4%). However, the figures for Portknockie should be treated with caution due to the small population. A small change in the number of non-UK born residents would change the percentages significantly.

2.5 Language

98.9% of the residents aged 3 and over speak English well or very well which is marginally higher than the national level. Notably, the village has a high proportion of people who are able to speak Scots⁹ with 56% compared to 30.1% nationally, and 45.3% for Moray.

⁸ 2011 census

⁹ Scots is the collective name for Scottish dialects

The proportion of Portknockie residents who speak Gaelic is identical to Moray as a whole (0.7%), and below the Scottish average (1.1%). The number of Gaelic speakers in Portknockie has increased from 7 in 2001 to 9 in 2011, reflecting the trend across Moray. However, the data is too limited to make an accurate prediction of future trends.

3 Housing

Table 8 Household Composition¹⁰

Household Composition	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	547	40,062	2,372,777
% One person household - Aged 65 or over	15.5	13.7	13.1
% One person household - Aged under 65	14.4	16.4	21.6
% One family only: Lone parent: With dependent children	4.6	5.7	7.2
% One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	2.4	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	25.2	21.7	18.4
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: With dependent children	2.7	4	3.7
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: No dependent children	3.5	5.5	5.5
% Other households: All full-time students	0	0	0.9
% Other households: All aged 65 and over	13.2	9.7	7.8
% Other households: Other	4.4	3.9	4.4

There are 547 households in Portknockie with an average of 2.32 residents per household, which is similar to the national figure of 2.23 residents per household.

There is a slightly higher proportion of one-person-over-65 households in Portknockie (15.5%) compared with that of Moray (13.7%) and Scotland (13.1%). Having more elderly residents living alone is likely to put more pressure on social care services as residents are at a higher risk of having an accident. To place Portknockie in context there are only 2.8% households in Kinloss with one person aged over 65 (the lowest rate in Moray), while Cullen, which has the highest rate in Moray has 19.5% of such households.

¹⁰ 2011 census

Over-65 households in Portknockie account for 28.7% of all households against 23.4% for Moray and 20.9% for Scotland. This is similar to the 2001 census when “pensioner households” accounted for 30.4% of the households in Portknockie, suggesting the pressure on social care services is likely to remain at current levels.

In Portknockie there is a lower proportion of lone parents living with dependent children (4.6%) (58 people in total) compared with Moray (5.7%) and Scotland (7.2%). 99.8% of people in Portknockie live in a household with the remaining 0.2% living in a communal establishment¹¹; this is considerably lower than the 2.2% of the Moray population and the national proportion of 1.9% residing in such accommodation.

3.1 Tenure and House Type

Table 9 Tenure and House Type¹²

Tenure	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	547	40,062	2,372,777
% Owned	78.1	65.9	62
% Rented from Council	13.3	14.1	13.2
% Other social rented	2.7	5.2	11.1
% Private rented	4.6	12.6	12.4
% Living rent free	1.3	2.1	1.3
% House or bungalow	98.2	87	63.4
% Detached	54.8	37.2	21.9
% Semi - detached	36.7	31.4	22.8
% Terraced house (including end-terrace)	6.6	18.4	18.6
% Flat or maisonette or apartment	1.8	12.6	36.4
% Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0	0.4	0.2

The majority of homes in Portknockie (78.1%) are owned by their occupant, well above the national average of 62%, and closer to the rate of home owners living in Duffus (91.7%), the highest rate in Moray. There are a total of 73 Council Houses in Portknockie equating to 13.3% of housing in the village; a similar proportion to Moray (14.1%) and nationally (13.2%).

¹¹ Managed residential accommodation (e.g. a care home)

¹² 2011 census

To put the figures into context the localities with the largest proportion of homes rented from the Moray Council have double the rate for Portknockie: Lhanbryde (29.3%), Rothes (26.1%) and Keith (21.4%). Portknockie has a relatively low rate of social rented property not supplied by the Moray Council (2.7%), almost half the Moray rate of 5.2%, which itself is half the national rate (11.1%).

Similarly, the private rented sector in Portknockie (4.6%) is the one of the lowest in Moray, and almost one-third of the Moray overall rate (12.6%) and the national rate (12.4%). Duffus (3.0%), Findochty (5.0%), Mosstodloch (5.1%), Portgordon (also 5.1%) and Buckie (5.7%) have similar proportions of private rented accommodation to Portknockie. By contrast Logie has the highest rate of private rentals in Moray (42.5%), followed by Kinloss (33.8%) and Dyke (27.1%).

Portknockie has significantly fewer flats and considerably more houses and bungalows compared with the national position. The proportion of flats is seven times lower than the average rate for Moray, and one-twentieth the national rate.

Over half the properties in Portknockie are detached (54.8%); more than double the national figure (21.9%) and well above the proportion for Moray (37.2%). There is a slightly higher proportion of semi-detached properties, but significantly fewer terraced homes.

3.2 Transport

Table 10 Cars per household¹³

Car or van availability	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	547	40,062	2,372,777
% No car or van	17.4	19.9	30.5
% 1 car or van	52.8	46.9	42.2
% 2 cars or vans	23.0	25.5	21.6
% 3 or more cars or vans	6.8	7.7	5.6

¹³ 2011 census

Portknockie and Moray have a high rate of car/van ownership compared with Scotland, with only 17.4% of Portknockie households not owning at least one car or van compared with 30.5% nationally. The number owning 3 or more cars or vans is slightly higher than the national rate.

Portknockie has a regular bus service connecting the village to nearby towns, and providing transport for local school children. There is an hourly service to Elgin (1 hour 6 minutes duration) and Aberdeen (travel time of 2 hours 36 minutes) each day. The Elgin bus goes via Buckie enabling students living in Portknockie to travel to Buckie High School Elgin in 21 minutes. In addition, residents can access the Dial M for Moray on demand bus service covering Buckie¹⁴. The nearest railway stations are at Keith (17 miles) and Elgin (21 miles).

¹⁴ Moray's accessible door to door bus service (<http://www.moray.gov.uk/downloads/file60652.pdf>)

4 Economy and Labour

Table 11 Economic Activity¹⁵

Economic activity	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74	926	68,410	3,970,530
% Economically active	66.4	71.5	69
% Employees - part-time	13.5	15.7	13.3
% Employees - full-time	35.1	41.4	39.6
% Self-employed	11.0	8.4	7.5
% Unemployed	4.2	3.9	4.8
% Full-time student - employed	2.5	1.7	2.9
% Full-time student - unemployed	0.1	0.4	0.8
% Economically inactive	33.6	28.5	31
% Retired	22.8	16.3	14.9
% Student	2.4	3.4	5.5
% Looking after home or family	5.0	3.9	3.6
% Long-term sick or disabled	1.9	3.2	5.1
% Other	1.5	1.5	1.9

Portknockie has 5% fewer economically active adults compared with Moray and 3% fewer than Scotland. There is a similar proportion of part time workers (13.5%) in the village compared to the national average (13.3%). The proportion of full-time employees is 4.5% lower than the national figure and 6% lower than in Moray. The most significant difference in employment in Portknockie is the proportion of self-employed at 11% which is 3.5% higher than the average for Scotland (7.5%), and 2.5% higher than Moray (8.4%). The nearby locality of Cullen has a slightly higher rate (13.9%), while neighbouring communities at Portgordon (7.2%), Findochty (7.9%) and Buckie (6.2%) have fewer self-employed.

Unemployment in Portknockie (4.2%) is slightly above the average for Moray (3.9%) and just below the national rate (4.8%). Other local communities have similar rates, Buckie (4.5%) and Cullen 3.6%), while Findochty at 2.5% has one of the lowest rates of unemployment in Moray.

¹⁵ 2011 census

The rate of long term sick and disabled people in Portknockie (1.9%, equivalent to just 18 residents) is much lower than the rate for Scotland (5.1%). The nearest hospital, Seafield Hospital, is situated in Buckie approximately 5 miles away.

Since the 2001 census the percentage in Portknockie labelled as economically inactive decreased from 39.6% to 33.6% in 2011. The main changes from 2001 were the percentage of retired which increased by 5%. The long-term sick/disabled reduced by 4% and there were 5% fewer residents looking after the home or family. The composition of the workforce has changed slightly since the 2001 census. In 2011 there were 1% more Portknockie residents working part-time and 2% more were self-employed. Unemployment in 2011 was unchanged from the rate in 2001.

4.1 Industry

Table 12 Employment by Industry¹⁶

Industry	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 in employment	575	45,983	2,516,895
% A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.5	3.2	1.7
% B. Mining and quarrying	5.0	2.9	1.4
% C. Manufacturing	9.0	12.1	8
% D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.3	0.8
% E. Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.6	0.8
% F. Construction	10.6	9.1	8
% G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15.8	14.8	15
% H. Transport and storage	6.3	4.2	5
% I. Accommodation and food service activities	7.0	6	6.3
% J. Information and communication	1.4	1.1	2.7
% K. Financial and insurance activities	1.4	1.2	4.5
% L. Real estate activities	1.6	1.1	1.2
% M. Professional scientific and technical activities	5.6	3.5	5.2
% N. Administrative and support service activities	3.7	3.2	4.3
% O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.5	11.9	7
% P. Education	5.2	7.9	8.4
% Q. Human health and social work activities	14.4	12.7	15
% R, S, T, U. Other	4.3	4.1	4.9

¹⁶ 2011 census

In common with the rest of Moray and Scotland the highest proportion of Portknockie residents are employed in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (15.8%). The second highest source of employment is human health and social work activities (14.4%). This is slightly higher than the proportion employed in this sector across Moray (12.7%), which may be due to the nearby hospital and GP practice in Buckie, and the GP practice in Cullen. Portknockie has a slightly higher proportion of residents employed in construction (10.6%) compared to Moray (9.1%), and 2% higher than Scotland (8%).

Portknockie has a relatively low rate of residents employed in the manufacturing sector (9%), closer to the lowest three communities in Moray: Dyke (5.1%), Kinloss (5.7%) and Lossiemouth (6.3%). The localities with the highest rate of employment in “manufacturing” such as Aberlour, the highest proportion in Moray (35%), Craigellachie (31.6%) and Rothes (31%) are close to the Walker’s Shortbread manufacturing facility and local distilleries. Portknockie does not have similar facilities in the immediate vicinity.

Given the distance from Portknockie to the military bases at Kinloss and Lossiemouth (31 miles and 25 miles respectively) it is unlikely that many service personnel will settle in the village, which may explain the low proportion of residents employed in public administration and defence (3.5%), particularly in comparison to the average for Moray (11.9%).

4.2 Occupation

Portknockie has a higher proportion of skilled trade occupations, process, plant and machine operatives and caring, leisure and other service operations than the rest of Moray and much more than Scotland. Conversely, there are fewer opportunities for professionals or associate professional and technical occupations in the village compared with Moray and Scotland.

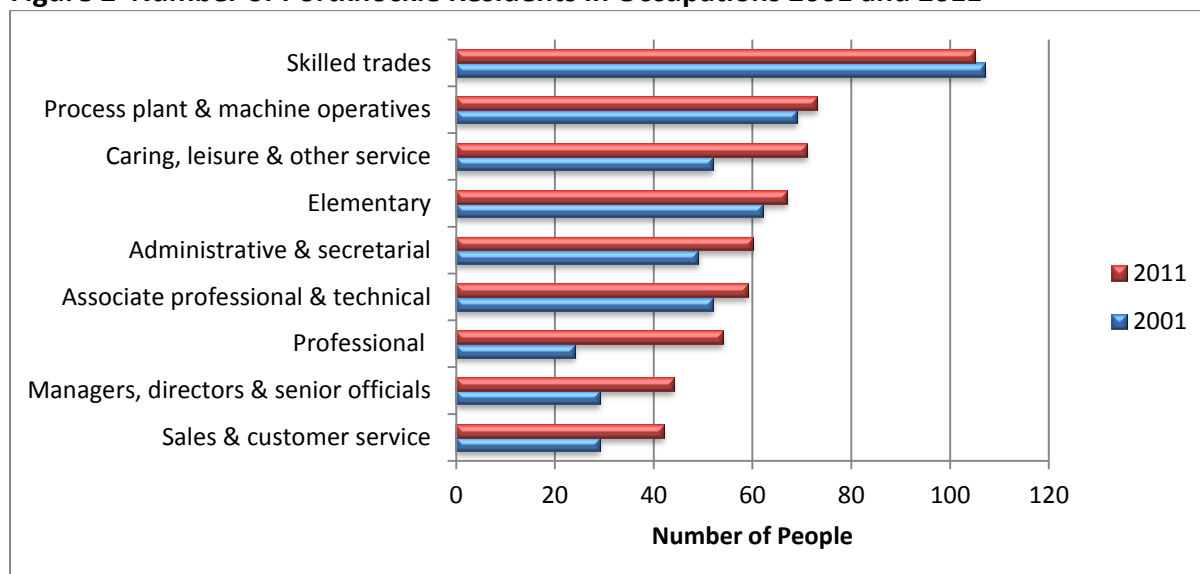
Table 13 Occupation¹⁷

Occupation	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74 in employment	575	45,983	2,516,895
% Managers, directors and senior officials	7.7	7.6	8.4
% Professional occupations	9.4	11.4	16.8
% Associate professional and technical occupations	10.3	14.7	12.6
% Administrative and secretarial occupations	10.4	8.4	11.4
% Skilled trades occupations	18.3	16.6	12.5
% Caring, leisure and other service occupations	12.3	10	9.7
% Sales and customer service occupations	7.3	8.1	9.3
% Process, plant and machine operatives	12.7	10.4	7.7
% Elementary occupations	11.7	12.8	11.6

However, Table 13 does not provide the full story. Between 2001 and 2011 the number of residents employed in professional occupations more than doubled from 24 to 54, while there were also increases in the number of managers, directors and senior officials (up by 52%), residents employed in sales and customer services (up by 45%), caring, leisure and other service occupations (up by 37%), and administrative and secretarial occupations (up by 22%) (Figure 2).

¹⁷ 2011 census

Figure 2 Number of Portknockie Residents in Occupations 2001 and 2011¹⁸



4.3 Unemployment

In the 2011 census 4.2% of Portknockie residents were unemployed (39 people) compared to 4.8% of people nationally.

The majority of unemployed residents in Portknockie were aged between 16 and 50 (87.2%), in line with the national average (81.6%) and slightly higher than the Moray average (80.1%). However, the over-50s unemployment rate (12.8%) is one of the lowest in Moray (7% lower than the average), and is 6% lower than the national level. To put this into context, the nearby village of Findochty has the highest rate of unemployment in this age group (36.4%), while Cullen (10.8%) has the lowest (8% lower than the national rate).

59% of those unemployed had worked in the last 12 months which suggests that there is seasonal work available in tourism or agriculture, for example.

4.4 Transport

A similar proportion of residents of Portknockie travel by car to work (64.3%) compared with the rest of Scotland (62.4%) and Moray (63.7%). Travelling to work by train (2.7%) is close to the Moray average (2.2%), and slightly below the national average (3.7%), which is somewhat unexpected given the distance to the nearest railway station. Commuting by bus (5.4%) is half the national rate (10%) but above the Moray rate (3.4%). The proportion walking to work in Portknockie (7.2%) is 5% lower than the rest of Moray (12.2%), and 2%

¹⁸ 2001 and 2011 Census data

lower than for Scotland (9.9%). The proportion of Portknockie residents working from home (11.6%) is close to the national rate (10.8%) and the rate for Moray (12.1%).

Table 14 Travel to Work¹⁹

Travel to work	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (excluding full-time students)	552	44,816	2,400,925
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	64.3	63.7	62.4
% Train	2.7	2.2	3.7
% Bus	5.4	3.4	10
% On foot	7.2	12.2	9.9
% Other	8.7	6.3	3.1
% Works mainly at or from home	11.6	12.1	10.8

- Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses the percentage using buses and trains decreased from 10.8% to 8.1%. Car use also decreased from 66.8% to 64.3%, but remains 2% above the national average.
- Walking to work was not specifically mentioned in the 2001 census but “other methods”, which would have included walking, was 15.4% in 2001, while in 2011 “other methods” and “on foot” combined were virtually the same at 15.9%.
- Working from home increased between 2001 and 2011, rising from 7% to 11.6%.

¹⁹ 2011 census

5 Education

Table 15 Education Facts²⁰

Interesting facts	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
Percentage 16 to 17 year olds in education ²¹	76.7	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 ²²	53.7	49	47.2

The proportion of Portknockie 16 and 17 year olds in education (76.7%) is typical for Moray (76.6%), and 3% lower than the national rate (79.8%). Within Moray, Duffus has the highest proportion of this age-group in education (92.3%), while Mosstodloch has the lowest (52.3%).

Portknockie has a relatively high proportion of residents with low-level qualification (53.7%), 6.5% above the national proportion (47.2%), and almost 5% above the rate for Moray (49%). The rate in Portknockie compares with the nearby settlements of Cullen and Findochty (both 52.6%), Portgordon (55.1%) and Buckie (59.3%). The village with the lowest proportion of residents in this category in Moray is Kinloss (26%), while the highest is Keith (60.7%).

Table 16 Travel to study²³

Travel to study	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 4 and over studying	220	15,771	996,282
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	16.8	23.2	22.3
% Train	0.9	1	2.9
% Bus	33.6	20.3	21.5
% On foot	29.1	41.5	39.1
% Other	1.4	2	1.7
% Studies mainly at or from home	18.2	12	12.4

²⁰ 2011 census

²¹ Not available. To maintain confidentiality due to the small numbers involved

²² Not available. To maintain confidentiality due to the small numbers involved

²³ 2011 census

In Portknockie the proportion of pupils/students who walk to school is lower than the rest of Scotland and Moray. Many more take the bus (33.6%), over one-and-a-half times higher than the Moray and Scotland percentages. Although Portknockie has a Primary School located centrally in the village, the catchment zone includes a number of outlying rural areas. For pupils living in these areas transport by car or bus is required.

Portknockie is within the Buckie High School Associated School Group requiring pupils of secondary school age to travel to Buckie (6 miles by road). Car travel to school almost doubled between 2001 and 2011 from 9.2% to 16.8%, while the number of pupils studying at home increased from 6.1% (14 pupils) to 18.2% (40 pupils). The proportion of pupils catching buses to school is similar to the 2001 census, while there appears to be fewer pupils walking or cycling to school (down 20% to 30.5%).

Table 17 Highest qualification²⁴

Highest qualification	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 and over	1,041	76,251	4,379,072
% With no qualifications	27.5	26.7	26.8
% Highest qualification attained - Level 1	29.4	26.3	23.1
% Highest qualification attained - Level 2	13.8	14.4	14.3
% Highest qualification attained - Level 3	9.4	9.9	9.7
% Highest qualification attained - Level 4	19.9	22.7	26.1

The educational achievements of the residents of Portknockie broadly mirror the Moray and national rates up to Level 3. The proportion with no formal qualifications (27.5%) is 1% higher than the Moray (26.7%) and national rates (26.8%). Residents with level 1 qualifications (29.4%) exceed the Moray average by 3% (26.3%) and the national average by 6% (23.1%). Those with level 2 qualifications (SCE Higher Grade, Advanced Higher or equivalent) and level 3 (HNC, HND, SVQ level 4 or equivalent) are close to the Moray and national rates. However, the proportion of residents with degrees or postgraduate qualifications (level 4) is 6% below the national rate, and 3% below the Moray rate.

²⁴ Census 2011 <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/highest-level-qualification>

5.1 Attainment

5.1.1 S4 Attainment

Table 18 S4 Attainment²⁵

S4 Attainment	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
Total S4 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13	81	5,499	280,909
S4: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	30	2,161	103,795
Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	37%	39.3%	36.9%
Average S4 Tariff	198	198	185

The average S4 tariff score is higher for Portknockie than Scotland over the 5 years between 2008/09 and 2012/13. Because of the low numbers of S4 pupils sitting exams each year a 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13 has been used to gain a larger sample size.

The tariff score is a points system used to report achievement for entry to higher education that allows different qualifications and results to be compared. S4 attainment is identical in Portknockie to Moray as a whole and 13 points higher than the national average. The proportion of pupils who attained 5 or more level 5 awards (Standard Grade Credit or Intermediate 2 level) is 2% lower than Moray and close to the national rate.

²⁵ Source – www.gov.scot

5.1.2 S5 Attainment

Table 19 S5 Education Attainment²⁶

S5 Attainment	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
Total Students for S5 from 2008/9 to 2012/13	69	4,380	235,893
S5: No pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	43	2,521	128,253
S5: Percentage of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	62.3%	57.6%	54.4%
S5: No pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	26	1,399	74,789
S5: Percentage of pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	37.7%	31.9%	31.7%
S5: No pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	12	595	34,667
S5: Percentage of pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	17.4%	13.6%	14.7%
5 year Tariff average	395	365	347

Because of the low numbers of S5 pupils sitting exams each year a 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13 has been used to gain a larger sample size (same convention as before).

The proportion of S5 pupils achieving one level 6 award (Higher Grade) is higher in Portknockie than in Moray (4.8% higher) and Scotland (8% higher). Similarly, the proportion of pupils achieving 3 or more awards at level 6 (Higher Grade) in Portknockie is 6% higher than the proportion in the rest of Moray and Scotland.

The 12 Portknockie pupils in the 5 years from 2008/09 to 2012/13 who achieved 5 or more level 6 (Higher Grade) awards represents 17.4% of S5 pupils, which is 2.5% better than their cohort nationally. However, this demonstrates the difficulties with a small sample size, where a small change in numbers will drastically change the percentages. It is not possible to draw a conclusion on trends with this limited amount of data. The S5 tariff scores in Portknockie are 14% higher than the national tariff average and 30 points higher than for Moray. In practice this means the average Portknockie student gains an additional Higher qualification at grade C compared to their peers nationally, and an additional Standard Grade qualification awarded a grade, compared to their peers in Moray.

²⁶ Source – www.gov.scot

5.2 Leaver Destination

Table 20 Leaver Destination²⁷

Leaver Destination	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
Total leavers	78	5,237	265,363
Higher Education	33.3%	33.3%	36.0%
Further Education	32.1%	27.2%	27.1%
Training ²⁸	2.6%	1.5%	5.7%
Employment	25.6%	28.7%	19.7%
Total Positive	93.6%	90.7%	88.4%
Unemployment and seeking employment or training	3.9%	7.4%	9.6%
Unemployed not seeking employment or training	2.6%	1.7%	1.3%
Total Negative Destination	6.4%	9.1%	10.9%
Unknown	0%	0.2%	0.6%

Compared to Moray and Scotland, Portknockie has 5% more pupils leaving school who commence further education. Pupils leave to take up Higher Education at the same rate as Moray and 3% less than the national rate.

Moray has a high number of pupils leaving school who go straight into employment (28.7%). Compared to Scotland (19.7%) and Portknockie has a similar proportion (25.6%), 6% above the national rate. For comparison Glenlivet/Inveravon (42.4%), Findhorn (41.7%) and Knockando (39.6%) have the highest rates in Moray, while the localities with relatively low rates of school-leavers going into work include Craigellachie (19.2%), Alves (24.1%) and Forres (24.3%), all below the Moray average. Only Craigellachie is below the national average.

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

²⁸ 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 throughout Moray is small.

6 Health and Social care

6.1 Health

Table 21 Self-assessed Health²⁹

Self-assessed Health	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,269	93,295	5,295,403
% Very good	52.5	53.7	52.5
% Good	33.5	31.3	29.7
% Fair	10.3	11.1	12.2
% Bad	3.2	2.9	4.3
% Very bad	0.6	0.9	1.3

96.3% of Portknockie residents consider themselves to be in positive health (“fair”, “good” or “very good”), which is close to the proportion for Moray (96.1%) and above the rate for Scotland (94.4%). In 2011, there was an improvement of 5% in residents reporting positive health compared to 2001.

Table 22 Disability³⁰

Long-term health problem or disability	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,269	93,295	5,295,403
% Limited a lot	8.3	7.6	9.6
% Limited a little	10.1	10.2	10.1
% Not limited	81.6	82.3	80.4

18.4% (233 people) of Portknockie residents are limited “a little” or “a lot” by a disability or long term health issue, which is slightly lower than the national rate for Scotland (19.7%), and just above the rate for Moray (17.8%). The proportion of Portknockie residents without a limiting long-term illness is 1.5% higher than in 2001.

²⁹ 2011 census

³⁰ 2011 census

Table 23 Long Term health Conditions³¹

Long-term health condition	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,269	93,295	5,295,403
% With no condition	70.8	70.9	70.1
% With one or more long-term health conditions	29.2	29.1	29.9
% With deafness or partial hearing loss	7.6	7	6.6
% With blindness or partial sight loss	2.7	2.5	2.4
% With learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)	0.1	0.5	0.5
% With learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)	1.9	2	2
% With developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Asperger's Syndrome)	0.9	0.6	0.6
% With physical disability	5.0	5.8	6.7
% With mental health condition	2.2	3.2	4.4
% With other condition	18.1	18.2	18.7

Almost 29% of Portknockie residents have one or more long term health conditions, which is the same as Moray and just under 1% lower than nationally. The most common condition is deafness or partial hearing loss (7.6%), followed by physical disability (5.0%), blindness/partial sight loss (2.7%), and learning difficulty (1.9%).

Deafness or partial hearing loss rates are slightly higher in Portknockie than for Moray and 1% higher than for Scotland. Blindness or partial sight loss rates, and the rates for learning difficulty, are similar to Scotland and Moray, while Portknockie has relatively low rates of learning disability, physical disability and mental health conditions.

³¹ 2011 census

Table 24 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice³²

Health Condition Prevalence Rates (per 100 patients)	Ardach/ Seafield & Cullen ³³	Moray	Scotland
1. "Smoking" (conditions assessed for smoking)	26.2	25.52	24.74
2. Hypertension	14.76	14.84	13.94
3. Obesity	10.28	10.53	8.05
4. Hypothyroidism	6.4	5.38	3.80
5. Asthma	5.78	5.94	6.10
6. Diabetes	5.76	5.49	4.79
7. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)	4.94	4.32	4.26
8. Depression	4.17	4.24	5.81
9. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)	3.43	3.27	3.23
10. Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)	2.85	2.59	2.48

The table above shows the 10 most common health conditions recorded at the Ardach Health Centre and the Seafield and Cullen Medical Group during March 2013 to April 2014 through the NHS Quality & Outcomes framework data collection. Ardach Health Centre is located at Buckie (6 miles from Portknockie), while the Seafield and Cullen Medical Group has surgeries in Buckie and Cullen (2 miles from Portknockie).

Discrete data for Portknockie is not recorded separately by the Ardach Health Centre and the Seafield and Cullen Medical Group practices, thus the data in Table 26 includes the residents of Buckie, Cullen, Portknockie and the surrounding areas. The GP patient roll for the practices covered by these 2 practices is 14,618 (January 2013). For comparison the Moray and Scotland rates have been included:

³²https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Publications/2014-09-30/QOF_Scot_201314_Practice_prevalencev2.xls

³³ Seafield and Cullen Medical Group provides medical services to people living in Buckie, Portknockie and the surrounding area. Ardach Health Centre provides practice cover over a coastal strip extending from Spey Bay to Cullen and incorporating the town of Buckie as well as the villages of Portgordon, Findochty, Portknockie and Cullen. Discrete medical data are not available for Portknockie.

- The top two health conditions reported through GP Practices are the same for Portknockie/Cullen/Buckie, Moray and nationally (smoking conditions and hypertension); although Portknockie/Cullen/Buckie has higher rates for smoking conditions. The rate of smoking related conditions is the fourth highest in Moray, after Fochabers (32.30 cases per 100 people), Rinnes (27.22 cases per 100 people) and Lossiemouth (Moray Coast Medical Practice with 26.62 cases per 100 people).
- Obesity rates in Portknockie/Cullen/Buckie are similar to those in the rest of Moray, but 2% higher than the national rate.
- Hypothyroidism rates are higher in Moray and Portknockie/Cullen/Buckie than the national rate (almost double the national rate).
- Rate of asthma are marginally lower than in Moray and Scotland, while there are 1% more residents with diabetes in Portknockie/Cullen/Buckie compared to Scotland.
- Coronary heart disease rates are similar to the rates for both Moray and Scotland.
- Rates of depression are similar in the Portknockie/Cullen/Buckie population to the Moray population as a whole, and 1.5% lower than the national rate.
- Chronic kidney disease, and primary prevention of cardiovascular disease are comparable with the national and Moray rates.

Of the 24 health conditions recorded at GP Practices through the NHS Quality & Outcomes Framework by the Rinnes Medical Group none was greater than 3% above the national rate. There were 20 conditions that were very close to the national level (within 1% or lower): asthma, atrial fibrillation, cancer, coronary heart disease, chronic kidney disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, primary prevention of cardiovascular disease, dementia, diabetes, epilepsy, heart failure, hypertension, learning disabilities, left ventricular dysfunction, mental health, osteoporosis, peripheral arterial disease, palliative care, rheumatoid arthritis and stroke & transient ischaemic attack.

6.1.1 Maternity

Table 25 Teenage Pregnancies³⁴

The data presented here is based on a Data Zone area or areas which do not correspond exactly with the area described but do provide a useful approximation.

³⁴ NRS registered births and stillbirths & Notifications (to the Chief Medical Officer for Scotland) of abortions performed under the Abortion Act 1967.

Teenage Pregnancies (Rate per 1000 women)	Moray	Scotland
Teenage pregnancies aged under 16 ^[1] : 2012-2014	3.0	4.9
Teenage pregnancies aged under 18 ^[2] : 2012-2014	21.2	24.9
Teenage pregnancies aged under 20 ^[3] 2014	32.9	34.1

There are relatively fewer teenage pregnancies in Moray than for the rest of Scotland.

Moreover, there is a decreasing trend for teenage pregnancies in Moray. However, data for Portknockie teenage pregnancies suggests there have been two between 2005 and 2011.

The percentage of pregnant women who smoke at booking is about the same for Moray and Scotland at around 20% in 2013 and trending downwards. For Portknockie the percentage is much higher at 32% (23 women were smokers at the time of booking out of a total of 72 ante-natal bookings).

^[1] Rate calculated using 3yr aggregate data, 2012-14, 13-15 age group

^[2] Rate calculated using 3yr aggregate data, 2012-14, 15-17 age group

^[3] Rate calculated using 1Yr data, 15-19 age group

6.2 Social Care

Table 26 Provision of Unpaid Care³⁵

Provision of Unpaid Care	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,269	93,295	5,295,403
% Not providing care	90.9	91.6	90.7
% Providing 1 to 19 hours of care a week	5.4	4.8	5.2
% Providing 20 to 34 hours of care a week	0.6	0.7	0.9
% Providing 35 to 49 hours of care a week	0.9	0.6	0.8
% Providing 50 or more hours of care a week	2.0	2.2	2.5

115 of Portknockie residents (9.1%) provide care to either a friend or family member.

Approximately 59% of those who carry out unpaid care in Portknockie provide 1 to 19 hours of care a week.

25 residents in Portknockie (2%) provide over 50 hours of care per week, which is marginally lower than in Moray as a whole, and below the national rate. However, given the small sample size care is required when comparing percentages with Moray and Scotland.

The relatively high percentage of older people who are living alone in Portknockie (15.5% of households comprise a single person over 65) may be less likely to have any of their care needs met by family and friends (Table 8, Section 3).

³⁵ Census 2011

6.3 Hospital Emergency Admissions

Table 27 Emergency Admissions³⁶

The data presented here is based on a Data Zone area or areas which do not correspond exactly with the area described but do provide a useful approximation.

Emergency Admissions	Portknockie	Moray	Scotland
Emergency admissions - both sexes - all ages - rate/100,000 : 2012	6,963	7,476	10,194
Emergency admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate/100,000 : 2012	16,068	16,945	25,493

Emergency hospital admissions in Portknockie are lower than the rest of Moray and well below the national average. The probability of emergency admission to hospital for over 65s is almost two and a quarter times that of the overall population of Portknockie; about the same as for Moray overall.

Over 65s in Portknockie are marginally less likely to require an emergency admission compared to the rest of Moray, and 37% less likely compared to the whole of Scotland.

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

7 Antisocial Behaviour

Table 28 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1,000 population³⁷

Type of Complaint	Portknockie	Moray
Noise	5.5	12.2
Rowdy Behaviour	0.8	4.0
Neighbour Dispute	3.9	3.9
Graffiti	-	0.3
Vandalism	6.3	8.1
Litter	0.8	1.7
Fly Tipping	-	3.5
Dog Fouling	2.4	1.3

There is one datazone associated with Portknockie in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). In 2012 this datazone was ranked in the third quintile for SIMD crime, indicating an average level of crime compared with the majority of locations in Scotland.

Note that Moray had the 10th lowest reported crime and offence rate for Scottish local authorities in 2014-15 at 789 reported crimes and offences per 10,000 population; well below the overall rate for Scotland of 1,189 per 10,000 population³⁸.

Table 29 Crime rates³⁹

Year	Number of Crimes per 1,000 residents per year	
	Portknockie	Moray
2012/13	33.9	67.5
2013/14	22.9	69.4

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. In most cases, it is not possible to attribute the fixed penalty notice to a Multi-member Ward. Therefore Group 7 offences will be under reported at Multi-member Ward level or below.

³⁷ Average number of complaints per year over the two years 2012/13 and 2013/14 – from police records

³⁸ www.gov.scot - Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2014-15, Table 11

³⁹ Area Command Moray Police Scotland Crime Statistics (April 2013 to March 2014)

From the above table, it can be seen that Portknockie has a significantly lower crime rate per 1,000 people compared to Moray as a whole, and in 2013/14 the rate in Portknockie was approximately one-third of Moray rate.

In 2013/14 the largest number of reported crimes in Portknockie were crimes of dishonesty, at 7.9 per thousand residents, which is half the rate for Moray (16 crimes per thousand residents). There were a similar number of Miscellaneous Offences (e.g. common assault, breach of the peace, drunkenness, urinating in a public place) accounting for 7.1 crimes per 1,000 population with fire-raising and vandalism rates at 6.3 per 1,000 residents.

8 Access to Service

8.1 Drive time to Essential Services (2012 data):

Table 30 Drive time to essential services

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Petrol Station	Primary School	Secondary School	Shopping Facilities
Portknockie	6.1	9.8	0.8	2.3	10.9	5.9

The above table provides estimated journey times (minutes) by car to essential services for those residing in Portknockie. Note that Portknockie has a post office located centrally in the village, so most able-bodied people would be able to walk to it.

8.2 Public Transport to Essential Services (2012 data):

Table 31 Public transport time to essential services

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Shopping Facilities
Portknockie	16.7	3.2	16.7

The above table provides estimated journey times (minutes) by public transport to essential services for those residing in Portknockie.

From the above two tables it can be seen that all services can be accessed reasonably by car and by public transport. While there are small local shops in Portknockie and in the neighbouring towns, a wider choice of shopping facilities is available in Buckie or Elgin, for example. Public transport journey times are approximately 3 times longer than making the same journey by car (post office excepted).

The nearest railway station is 16 miles away in Keith, a journey that takes approximately 30 minutes by car. Elgin railway station is 21 miles from Portknockie and the travelling time by car is about 35 minutes.

9 Summary

Table 32 SIMD 2012 quintile ranks of the datazone which covers the Portknockie area⁴⁰

Name	Income	Housing	Health	Employment	Education, Skills, Training	Crime	Access to Services	Overall
Portknockie	3	2	4	3	2	3	3	3

1. From the above table showing the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile rankings for the various domains of deprivation it can be seen that Portknockie has some issues with housing and education, skills and training. Overall, however, Portknockie scores well, with the majority of domains in the middle quintile or higher.
2. SIMD use the following indicators to calculate the education domain score: school pupil attendance, school pupil performance, working age people with no qualifications, 17-21 year olds enrolling into full time higher education and the number of school leavers aged 16-19 not in education, employment or training. The relatively low SIMD ranking for education in Portknockie appears to contradict the census and pupil attainment data. S4 and S5 education attainment figures for Portknockie students are both above the Scottish average. The proportion of working age people with no qualifications is close to the Scottish average, as is the number of school-leavers enrolling into full time higher education. School leavers aged 16-19 not in education, employment or training are almost half the national rate. It is not clear, therefore, what the underlying issues are that contribute to the SIMD ranking for education in Portknockie.

⁴⁰ The SIMD divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called datazones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each datazone. In quintiles, the rankings are 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

-
3. Similarly, the housing domain score is based on the number of people in households which are overcrowded and households without central heating. Again the relatively low SIMD housing domain ranking for Portknockie is not easily explained. According to the census 2011 data 4.6% of households in Portknockie have too few rooms, compared with 9% nationally. Furthermore, the average household comprises 2.3 persons in Portknockie, which is similar to the national figure (2.2 persons/ household).
 4. The population of Portknockie is growing, but at a slightly lower rate than Moray, and similar to the national rate. There is a higher proportion of people over 60 in comparison with the rest of Moray.
 5. The population of Portknockie is growing and has a high percentage of people over 60 in comparison with the rest of Moray.
 6. 29% of households have only members who are over 65 years old. With more older-people public expenditure to support Portknockie will increase.
 7. There are relatively fewer 16-29 year olds than for Moray and Scotland; the proportion has dropped slightly since the 2001 census. However, there are relatively more residents over 60 years old compared to Moray and Scotland, and the proportion has risen by 4% since the 2001 census.
 8. 78% of homes in Portknockie are owner occupied, which is significantly higher than the Moray and national averages. Social-lets are a similar proportion to Moray and Scotland, but private-lets (under 5%) are less than half the rate of both the Moray and national levels.
 9. Moray has a relatively high proportion of self-employed residents (8.4%) compared to Scotland (7.5%) and Portknockie is above the Moray average (11%). However, other communities within Moray have significantly higher rates of self-employed (Logie 20.3%, Findhorn 19.8%, Glenlivet 19.3% and Tomintoul 18.8%).
 10. Portknockie has a higher proportion of skilled tradespeople (18.3%) compared to Scotland (12.5%) and slightly higher than Moray (16.6%). Note that other areas in Moray have a higher rate of skilled trades (Botriphine 26.4%, Crossroads 25.2% and Logie 24.1%).

-
11. Although the number of residents in professional occupations has doubled since the last census (24 to 54) the proportion of professional residents in Portknockie (9.4%) remains below Moray (11.4%) and national levels (16.8%).
 12. Unemployment is marginally lower than the national rate and similar to the rate for Moray. The proportion of retired residents (22.8%) increased by 5% from the 2001 census, and is 6% higher than the rate for Moray and 8% higher than for Scotland.
 13. In the ten years since 2001 there has been a large increase in children studying at home. In the 2001 census there were 14 students in this category (6.1%), while in 2011 this number had risen to 40 (18.2%). In 2001 the rate for Moray was 5.8% and for Scotland was 6%. By 2011 both rates had risen significantly: Moray 12% and Scotland 12.4%. Portknockie has the highest proportion in Moray.
 14. S4 pupils in Portknockie achieved a similar average tariff score to their counterparts across Moray (both 198), and 13 points higher than the national average S4 tariff. However, attainment at S5 is significantly above both Moray and national levels. A greater proportion of Portknockie S5 pupils achieved awards at SCQF level 6 compared to Moray and nationally, and the S5 average tariff score (395) is 30 higher than Moray (365) and almost 50 higher than Scotland (347). However, this does not translate into more students moving into Higher Education. The rate for Portknockie students is 33.3%, the same as for Moray, and 3% less than for Scotland (36%). Although a higher proportion of Portknockie students enter Further Education (32.1%) compared to Moray (27.2%) and Scotland (27.1%).
 15. The majority of residents of Portknockie consider themselves to be in good health (96.3%), which mirrors Moray's health profile (96.1%) and is slightly better than the national rate (94.4%).
 16. Long-term health conditions for residents of Portknockie are comparable to the Moray and national rates. Smoking conditions and hypertension are the most prevalent health conditions in Portknockie, but the rates are higher than both Moray and Scotland. Hypothyroidism rates are higher than for Scotland overall, while rates of depression are relatively low.

-
17. Emergency hospital admissions in Portknockie are lower than the rest of Moray and well below the national average. Over 65s in Portknockie are marginally less likely to require an emergency admission compared to the rest of Moray, and one-third less likely compared to the whole of Scotland.
18. In summary, Portknockie has a clear sense of local identity and is a well-established community. The majority of residents are “White – Scottish”, own their house, speak English and Scots, are older than the Scottish average, work full-time or are retired and consider themselves to be in good health. They are reasonably well qualified and are mainly employed as skilled tradespeople, although there are more professionals and managers, directors & senior officials than in 2001. They own at least one car, and mainly travel by car to work. The children typically walk or catch the bus to school. The area has a very low incidence of anti-social behaviour, the overall crime rate is low, and the residents share the same health conditions as the rest of Scotland, but there is a higher proportion of maternal smokers.

Performance Management Officer

Corporate Policy Unit

Moray Council

Tel: 01343 543451



**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**