

# Community Profile

## Tomintoul

### Speyside ASG/LMG



**Moray  
Community Planning  
Partnership**





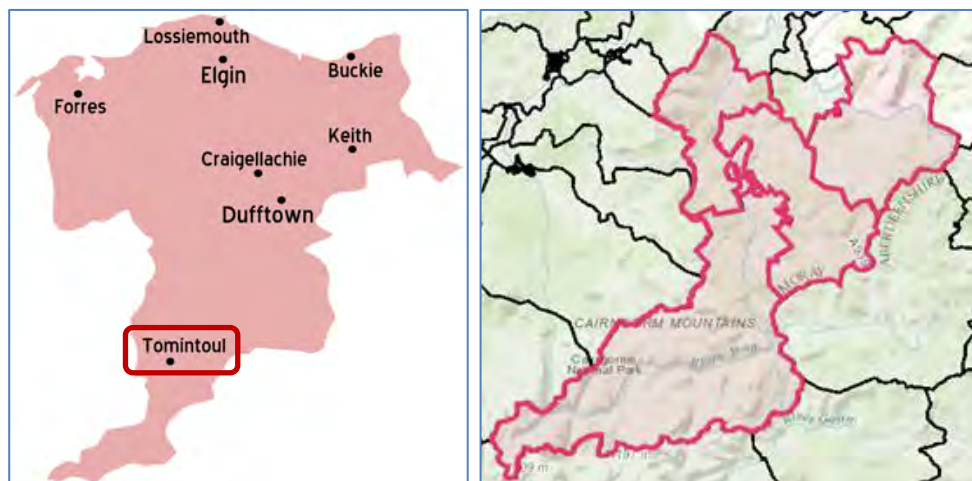
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# Tomintoul, Moray

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## ***Area profile***

*Situated at 1,164 feet above sea level Tomintoul is the highest village in the Highlands and lies some 37 miles south of Elgin, with a population of 716 (Census 2011). Located centrally in the Cairngorms National Park Tomintoul is a great example of an 18th century Scottish Highland planned village having a central square and many Georgian and Victorian buildings. The surrounding area is predominantly given over to farming, in particular sheep and beef cattle, but the area is better known for its whisky distilling activities. The Lecht ski-area is close by.*



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# 1 Population Structure

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## 1.1 Age profile

Tomintoul had a population of 716 in 2011<sup>1</sup>, which was an increase from the 578 people who lived in the village in 2001 (growth of 24%). The population of Tomintoul grew at a faster rate during the period 2001 to 2011 than both Moray (7%) and Scotland (5%). The age profile of Tomintoul shows the median age for females is 1 year higher than that of Scotland at 43, while the median age of 43 for males is 3 years higher than that of Scotland. Less than 1% of the total Moray population resides in Tomintoul (0.8%).

**Table 1 Age structure of Tomintoul<sup>2</sup>**

Age	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
% 0 to 4 years old	5.6	5.6	5.5
% 5 to 15 years old	15.9	12.6	11.8
% 16 to 29 years old	13.7	16.1	18.5
% 30 to 44 years old	17.6	19.1	20.0
% 45 to 59 years old	19.3	21.3	21.1
% 60 to 74 years old	20.8	16.9	15.5
% 75 years old and over	7.1	8.4	7.7

Table 1 above shows that, in 2011, the population of Tomintoul had a different age structure from both Moray and Scotland. There was a greater proportion of school-aged children (3% more 5-15 year olds compared to Moray, and 4% more than Scotland), and a greater proportion of 60-74 year olds (4% higher than Moray and over 5% higher than Scotland).

However, Tomintoul has fewer residents aged between 16 and 59 compared to Moray and Scotland. Residents in this age group account for just half the Tomintoul 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 Tomintoul had relatively 2.6% more over-sixties than Moray (4.7% more than Scotland), although the proportion of over-75s residing in Tomintoul reduced by 1% compared to the 2001 census.

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<sup>1</sup> 2011 census

<sup>2</sup> 2011 census

**Table 2 Over-sixties in 2001 and 2011**

Over-sixties	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
% over sixty 2001	26.8	21.5	21.1
% over sixty 2011	27.9	25.3	23.2

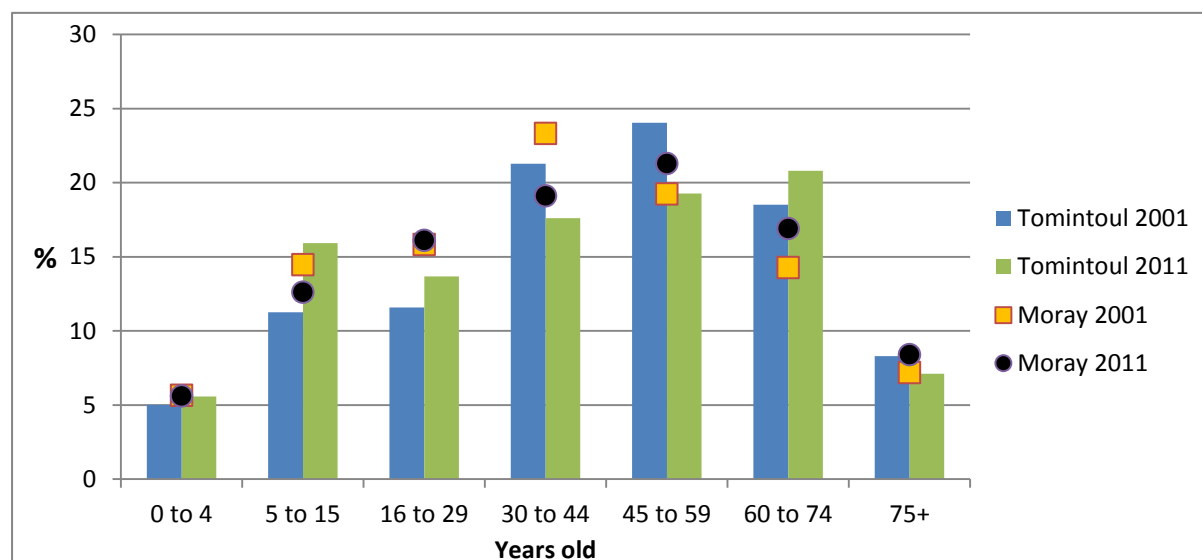
The population of Tomintoul is growing older, but at a slower rate than Scotland, and much slower rate compared to Moray.

**Table 3 16-59 years old in 2001 and 2011**

16-59 years old	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
% 16-59 years old 2001	56.9	58.4	59.7
% 16-59 years old 2011	50.5	56.5	59.6

The trends of the two censuses indicate that the population of Moray is getting older while the percentage of young people staying in the area after leaving school has remained stable at around 16%. In many rural settlements this latter trend is not being followed with more school-leavers choosing to move elsewhere. However, the situation in Tomintoul is slightly more complex. The proportion of 16 – 29 year olds remains low compared to Moray and Scotland, despite a 2.5% increase from the 2001 census. The proportion of residents in the 30 – 59 age-group reduced significantly from 45% in 2001 to 37% in 2011.

**Figure 1 Age of Tomintoul Population in 2001 and 2011**



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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 2031<sup>3</sup>) unless there are changes to the health of the population and to the methods of service delivery. Hence for a relatively older population in Tomintoul spending is expected to increase proportionately, even with the reducing numbers of residents aged 75 years and over.

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2014/nr\\_140206\\_resaping\\_care.pdf](http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2014/nr_140206_resaping_care.pdf)



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## 1.2 Marital Status

**Table 4 Marital Status<sup>4</sup>**

Marital status	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 16 and over	562	76,251	4,379,072
% Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	27.2	28.8	35.4
% Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	52.7	51.8	45.4
% Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	3.5	3.1	3.2
% Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	9.8	8.5	8.2
% Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	6.8	7.9	7.8

Moray and Tomintoul have a lower proportion of single residents compared to the national rates. The proportion of residents in Tomintoul married or in a civil partnership is 7.3% higher than the proportion for the rest of Scotland and 1% higher than the proportion for Moray. Separations and divorces are close to the national rates.

There are 1% fewer surviving partners from a marriage or civil partnership compared to Moray and the national average, which may be linked to the smaller proportion of people over the age of 75 living in Tomintoul.

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<sup>4</sup> 2011 census

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## 2 Identity

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### 2.1 Ethnicity

**Table 5 Ethnicity<sup>5</sup>**

Ethnicity	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All people	716	93,295	5,295,403
% White - Scottish	68.2	77.7	84
% White - Other British	28.1	18	7.9
% White - Irish	0.4	0.5	1
% White - Polish	0.3	1.1	1.2
% White - Other	2.5	1.7	2
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.0	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.6	0.5	1.3
Percentage of households where not all persons are in same ethnic group category	16.5	14.5	10.6

Tomintoul has a predominantly “white – Scottish” population. However, the proportion of “white – other British” residents is 10% higher compared with the rest of Moray and over 20% higher than the proportion living throughout Scotland. Tomintoul has the 8<sup>th</sup> highest rate of this particular ethnicity of any town or large village in Moray, and is second only to Glenlivet/Inveravon for settlements not in easy commuting distance of the military camps.

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. Tomintoul is, therefore, unlikely to be chosen by many military families as a place to live due to the commuting distances involved (41 miles from RAF Lossiemouth and 38 miles from Kinloss Barracks). However, a significant number of visitors to the Cairngorm National Park come from the rest of the UK (37% in 2014/15)<sup>6</sup> and 43% of all visitors have visited the area on more than one occasion. There is anecdotal evidence of new residents having been attracted by the numerous outdoor pursuits which can be enjoyed in the area.

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<sup>5</sup> 2011 census

<sup>6</sup> Cairngorms Business Barometer 2014/15 – Summary Report

Tomintoul has no-one who classified themselves as Asian and very few “other ethnic groups”, which is considerably lower than in Scotland as a whole.

There are 6% more households where not all persons are in the same ethnic group compared to the rest of Scotland. Given the relatively large proportion of “white - other British” in the village this may indicate that Scottish-born residents are living with partners originally from another part of Britain.

## 2.2 Country of Birth

**Table 6 Country of birth<sup>7</sup>**

Country of birth	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All people	716	93,295	5,295,403
% Scotland	65.5	75.4	83.3
% England	29.2	17.8	8.7
% Wales	1.1	0.9	0.3
% Northern Ireland	0.3	0.7	0.7
% Republic of Ireland	0.1	0.2	0.4
% Other EU countries (inc UK part not specified)	1.5	2.9	2.6
% Other countries	2.2	2.1	4

More people from outside Scotland have been attracted to take up residence in Tomintoul (34.5%) compared to Moray overall (24.6%) and Scotland (16.7%). While Tomintoul has more Scottish-born residents than towns near to military bases such as Kinloss (51.3%) and Findhorn (48.2%) it has a much smaller proportion compared to towns such as Keith (89.3%) and Buckie (88.7%). Residents born in England comprise the largest proportion of the Tomintoul population who were not born in Scotland; almost 85% of non-Scots in Tomintoul were originally from England. There is anecdotal evidence that the outdoor activities available in the area attract people to take up residence.

The proportion of the few residents from other UK countries, the EU or the rest of the world is broadly similar to both Moray and Scotland.

<sup>7</sup> 2011 census

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## 2.3 Religion

**Table 7 Religion<sup>8</sup>**

Religion	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All people	716	93,295	5,295,403
% Church of Scotland	32.7	34	32.4
% Roman Catholic	12.4	6.6	15.9
% Other Christian	7.4	9.4	5.5
% Muslim	0.0	0.3	1.4
% Other religions	1.1	0.9	1.1
% No religion	35.6	41.2	36.7
% Not stated	10.8	7.7	7

Tomintoul has a similar proportion of people stating their religious beliefs are that of the Church of Scotland compared to both Moray and Scotland. However, Tomintoul has by far the largest proportion of Roman Catholic residents of any town or village in Moray at 12.4%, double the rate for Moray. This may in part be due to the number of residents who are from England, but may also be due to the historical Roman Catholic tradition of the area<sup>9</sup>. Due to its remote location, with its lack of roads and bridges connecting Tomintoul to neighbouring areas, the Reformation of 1560 had little impact and the area retained its Roman Catholic faith. Today the Roman Catholic Diocese of Aberdeen operates Saint Michael's, a residential centre located in the centre of Tomintoul.

Those stating they had no religion are fewer than in Moray, but similar to Scotland, while no-one in Tomintoul stated that they were Muslim.

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<sup>8</sup> 2011 census

<sup>9</sup> Undiscovered Scotland

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## 2.4 Length of Residency for Residents Born Overseas

**Table 8 Length of residence in the UK<sup>10</sup>**

Length of residence in UK	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All people born outside the UK	28	4,883	369,284
% Resident in UK for less than 2 years	0	14.3	22.1
% Resident in UK for 2 years or more but less than 5 years	28.6	20.2	21.7
% Resident in UK for 5 years or more but less than 10 years	10.7	16.5	18.8
% Resident in UK for 10 years or more	60.7	49	37.4

- The 28 residents of Tomintoul born outside of the United Kingdom represent 3.9% of the community, compared with 5.2% in Moray and 7% nationally.
- 71.4% of Tomintoul residents born outside of the UK have been in the UK for over 5 years with the majority (60.7%) having lived in the UK for over 10 years.

Compared with other Moray settlements Tomintoul has one of the higher proportions of residents born overseas who have lived in the UK for ten years or more. Tomintoul is significantly higher than the figures recorded for Scotland (37.4%) and for Moray (49%) for long-stay residents born outside of the UK. However, the figures for Tomintoul 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 Scots<sup>11</sup> with 41.1% compared to 30.1% nationally, and 45.3% for Moray.

The proportion of Tomintoul residents who speak Gaelic is 1.8%, higher than for Moray as a whole (0.7%), and higher than the Scottish average (1.1%). The number of Gaelic speakers in Tomintoul has doubled from 6 in 2001 to 12 in 2011, reflecting the trend across Moray. However, the data is too limited to make an accurate prediction of future trends.

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<sup>10</sup> 2011 census

<sup>11</sup> Scots is the collective name for Scottish dialects

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### 3 Housing

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

**Table 9 Household Composition<sup>12</sup>**

Household Composition	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	327	40,062	2,372,777
% One person household - Aged 65 or over	14.7	13.7	13.1
% One person household - Aged under 65	16.8	16.4	21.6
% One family only: Lone parent: With dependent children	9.2	5.7	7.2
% One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	3.4	3.5	3.9
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With dependent children	14.7	15.9	13.6
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No dependent children	19.0	21.7	18.4
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: With dependent children	5.5	4	3.7
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: No dependent children	5.2	5.5	5.5
% Other households: All full-time students	0.0	0	0.9
% Other households: All aged 65 and over	9.8	9.7	7.8
% Other households: Other	1.8	3.9	4.4

There are 327 households in Tomintoul with an average of 2.19 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 Tomintoul (14.7%) 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. However, there are relatively fewer residents over the age of 75 years old (see Table 1), which may reduce the risk to some degree.

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<sup>12</sup> 2011 census

Over-65 households in Tomintoul account for 24.5% of all households against 23.4% for Moray and 20.9% for Scotland. This is slightly lower than the 2001 census when “pensioner households” accounted for 28.4 % of the households in Tomintoul, suggesting the pressure on social care services is likely to remain at current levels.

In Tomintoul there are a higher proportion of lone parents living with dependent children (9.2%) (30 people in total) compared with Moray (5.7%) and Scotland (7.2%). 99.4% of people in Tomintoul live in a household with the remaining 0.6% living in a communal establishment<sup>13</sup>; 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 10 Tenure and House Type<sup>14</sup>**

Tenure	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	327	40,062	2,372,777
% Owned	53.8	65.9	62
% Rented from Council	9.2	14.1	13.2
% Other social rented	8.3	5.2	11.1
% Private rented	20.8	12.6	12.4
% Living rent free	7.9	2.1	1.3
% House or bungalow	94.2	87	63.4
% Detached	55.7	37.2	21.9
% Semi - detached	23.8	31.4	22.8
% Terraced house (including end-terrace)	14.7	18.4	18.6
% Flat or maisonette or apartment	5.8	12.6	36.4
% Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0	0.4	0.2

Approximately a half of homes in Tomintoul (53.8%) are owned by their occupant, which is below the national average of 62%, and almost half the rate of home owners living in Duffus (91.7%), the highest rate in Moray. Only Logie (48.9%) and Kinloss (52.7%) have lower rates of home ownership. There are a total of 30 Council Houses in Tomintoul equating to 9.2% of housing in the village; a lower proportion compared with Moray (14.1%) and nationally (13.2%).

<sup>13</sup> Managed residential accommodation (e.g. a care home)

<sup>14</sup> 2011 census

The proportion of rented council properties in Tomintoul is similar to Botriphnie/Newmill (8.4%), Garmouth (9.1%) and Burghead (10.2%), and significantly higher than Logie, which at 0.7% has the lowest rate in Moray. To put the figures into context the localities with the largest proportion of homes rented from the Moray Council have more than double the rate for Tomintoul: Lhanbryde (29.3%), Rothes (26.1%) and Keith (21.4%). However, Tomintoul has the second highest rate of social rented property not supplied by the Moray Council (8.3%), similar to the rate in Fochabers (8.9%), and above the Moray rate of 5.2%, which is half the national rate (11.1%). Knockando, by comparison, which is similarly remote and with a similar number of households, has no social rented accommodation supplied by other sources.

Conversely, the private rented sector in Tomintoul (20.8%) is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest in Moray, well above the Moray overall rate (12.6%) and national rate (12.4%). Logie has the highest rate of private rentals in Moray (42.5%), followed by Kinloss (33.8%) and Dyke (27.1%). Findhorn (22.5%) and Alves (23.5%) have similar proportions of private rented accommodation.

In common with Moray, Tomintoul has significantly fewer flats and considerably more houses and bungalows compared with the national position.

Over half the properties in Tomintoul are detached (55.7%); more than double the national figure (21.9%) and well above the proportion for Moray (37.2%). There are a similar proportion of semi-detached properties, and slightly fewer terraced homes.

## 3.2 Transport

**Table 11 Cars per household<sup>15</sup>**

Car or van availability	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	327	40,062	2,372,777
% No car or van	15.3	19.9	30.5
% 1 car or van	42.8	46.9	42.2
% 2 cars or vans	31.8	25.5	21.6
% 3 or more cars or vans	10.1	7.7	5.6

<sup>15</sup> 2011 census



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Tomintoul and Moray have a high rate of car/van ownership compared with Scotland, with only 15.3% of Tomintoul households not owning at least one car or van compared with 30.5% nationally. The number owning 3 or more cars or vans is double the national rate.

Tomintoul has a limited bus service connecting the village to nearby towns, and providing transport for local school children. The bus journey to Elgin takes 1 hour 35 minutes, including changing bus at Dufftown, while the travel time by bus to Aviemore is 1 hour 6 minutes, again requiring a change of bus en route. In addition, residents can access the Dial M for Moray on demand bus service covering Speyside<sup>16</sup>.

The nearest railway stations are at Aviemore (27 miles), Keith (30 miles) and Elgin (36 miles). The lack of public transport and poor access to services may account for the above national average number of car/van owners.

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<sup>16</sup> Moray's accessible door to door bus service (<http://www.moray.gov.uk/downloads/file60652.pdf>)

## 4 Economy and Labour

**Table 12 Economic Activity<sup>17</sup>**

Economic activity	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74	511	68,410	3,970,530
% Economically active	73.8	71.5	69
% Employees - part-time	15.5	15.7	13.3
% Employees - full-time	31.1	41.4	39.6
% Self-employed	18.8	8.4	7.5
% Unemployed	7.1	3.9	4.8
% Full-time student - employed	1.0	1.7	2.9
% Full-time student - unemployed	0.4	0.4	0.8
% Economically inactive	26.2	28.5	31
% Retired	17.0	16.3	14.9
% Student	2.7	3.4	5.5
% Looking after home or family	3.5	3.9	3.6
% Long-term sick or disabled	1.8	3.2	5.1
% Other	1.2	1.5	1.9

Tomintoul has 2% more economically active adults compared with Moray and almost 5% more than Scotland. There are a higher proportion of part time workers (15.5%) in the village compared to the national average (13.3%). The proportion of full-time employees is 8.5% lower than the national figure and 10% lower than in Moray. The most significant difference in employment in Tomintoul is the proportion of self-employed at 18.8% which is more than double the average for Scotland (7.5%), and is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest in Moray behind Logie (20.3%), Findhorn (19.8%) and the nearby locality of Glenlivet/Inveravon (19.3%). In comparison there are far fewer self-employed in Elgin (5.6%), Kinloss (5.1%) and Duffus (4.8%).

Unemployment in Tomintoul (7.1%) is the highest in Moray, well above national rate (4.8%), and almost twice the rate for Moray (3.9%). Comparable rates are found in Kinloss (6.6%), Duffus (5.6%), Forres (5.4%), Portgordon (5.4%) and Dyke (5.2%). The lowest rates of unemployment in Moray are found in Botriphnie/Newmill (2.0%), Hopeman (2.2%) and Aberlour (2.3%).

<sup>17</sup> 2011 census

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The rate of long term sick and disabled people in Tomintoul (1.8%, equivalent to just 9 residents) is much lower than the rate for Scotland (5.1%). Although there is a GP surgery in Tomintoul it has limited opening times, and support for residents with significant health problems is likely to be harder to access than in the larger towns. The nearest hospital, Stephen Cottage Hospital, is 20 miles away, or around 30 minutes by bus.

Since the 2001 census the percentage in Tomintoul labelled as economically inactive decreased from 34.7% to 26.2% in 2011. The main changes from 2001 were the percentage of retired, permanently sick/disabled, and those classed as “other”, which together reduced by 7.7%.

The composition of the workforce has changed since the 2001 census. In 2011 4% more Tomintoul residents were working part-time and 2.3% fewer were self-employed. Unemployment had increased in 2011 by 4% compared with 2001.

## 4.1 Industry

**Table 13 Employment by Industry<sup>18</sup>**

Industry	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 in employment	339	45,983	2,516,895
% A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.8	3.2	1.7
% B. Mining and quarrying	1.2	2.9	1.4
% C. Manufacturing	17.7	12.1	8
% D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.3	0.8
% E. Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	1.2	0.6	0.8
% F. Construction	4.1	9.1	8
% G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.0	14.8	15
% H. Transport and storage	5.9	4.2	5
% I. Accommodation and food service activities	8.6	6	6.3
% J. Information and communication	1.2	1.1	2.7
% K. Financial and insurance activities	0.6	1.2	4.5
% L. Real estate activities	3.8	1.1	1.2
% M. Professional scientific and technical activities	0.9	3.5	5.2
% N. Administrative and support service activities	1.8	3.2	4.3
% O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7.1	11.9	7
% P. Education	8.0	7.9	8.4
% Q. Human health and social work activities	9.1	12.7	15
% R, S, T, U. Other	9.1	4.1	4.9

One hundred Tomintoul residents (approximately one-third of the working-age population) are employed in “manufacturing” (17.7%) or “agriculture, forestry and fishing” (11.8%).

While the latter category can be accounted for by the numerous farms, the Forestry Commission and the proximity of the Glenlivet estate for example, it is less clear where the manufacturing jobs are. Some may be employed at the nearby distilleries (Tomintoul, Tamnavulin, Tormore, Glenlivet and Cragganmore, for example), some at the Forestry Commission sawmill at the Boat of Garten (18 miles by road), while others would have to travel further afield.

Aberlour has almost double the rate of residents employed in the manufacturing sector (35%), which is not surprising given the presence of the Walkers Shortbread manufacturing facility, and the Aberlour and Macallan distilleries. Craigellachie (31.6%) and Rothes (31%)

<sup>18</sup> 2011 census

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have the next highest rates of residents employed in “manufacturing”. The lowest rates for this sector are over 12% lower than in Tomintoul: Dyke (5.1%), Kinloss (5.7%) and Lossiemouth (6.3%).

A further 189 (just over half the working-age population) are employed in either “human health and social work activities” (9.1%), “other” (9.1%), “accommodation and food service activities” (8.6%), “wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (8%), “education” (8%), “public administration and defence; compulsory social security” (7.1%), or “transport and storage” (7.1%).

There are several guesthouses, hotels, restaurants, tea rooms and holiday lets in and around Tomintoul which provide employment in the “accommodation and food service activities” category, and “education” job opportunities are provided by the local primary school, and the secondary school in Aberlour, for example. The “other” category includes artistic creation and repair of computers, both of which feature in local businesses.

Employment in human health and social work activities (9.1%) is lower than the proportion employed in this sector across Moray (12.7%), which is not surprising given the limited medical facilities in and around Tomintoul.

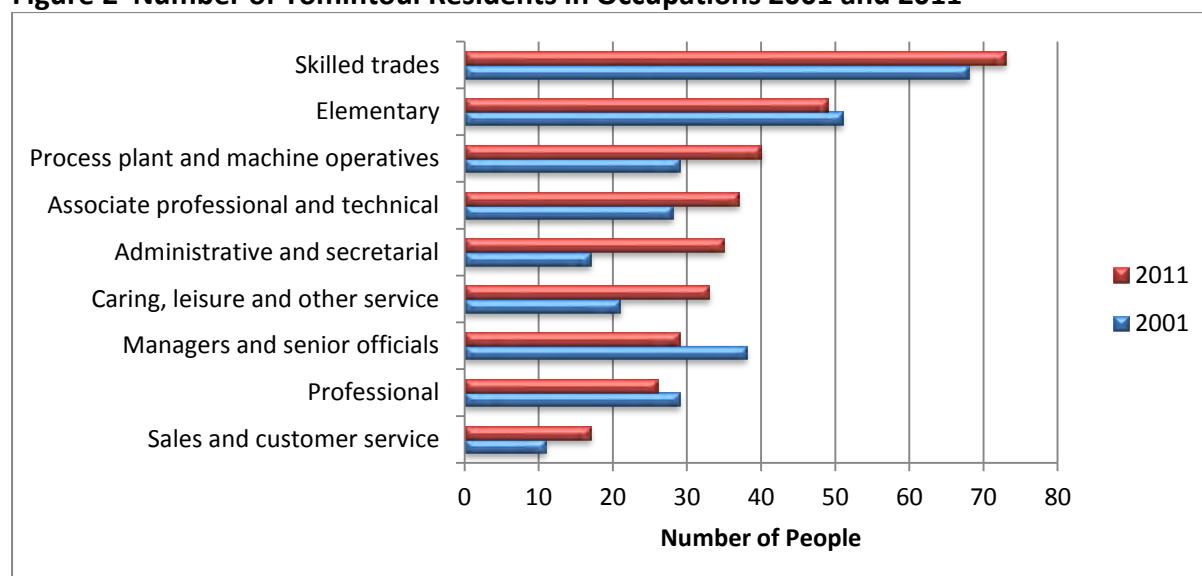
## **4.2 Occupation**

Tomintoul has a higher proportion of skilled trade occupations, elementary occupations and in process, plant and machine operation than the rest of Moray and much more than Scotland.

There are few opportunities for professionals or associate professional and technical occupations in the village compared with Moray and Scotland, although there are examples of small businesses being established including an architectural practice.

**Table 14 Occupation<sup>19</sup>**

Occupation	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74 in employment	339	45,983	2,516,895
% Managers, directors and senior officials	8.5	7.6	8.4
% Professional occupations	7.7	11.4	16.8
% Associate professional and technical occupations	10.9	14.7	12.6
% Administrative and secretarial occupations	10.3	8.4	11.4
% Skilled trades occupations	21.5	16.6	12.5
% Caring, leisure and other service occupations	9.7	10	9.7
% Sales and customer service occupations	5.0	8.1	9.3
% Process, plant and machine operatives	11.8	10.4	7.7
% Elementary occupations	14.5	12.8	11.6

**Figure 2 Number of Tomintoul Residents in Occupations 2001 and 2011**

### 4.3 Unemployment

In the 2011 census 7.1% of Tomintoul residents were unemployed (36 people) compared to 4.8% of people nationally.

The majority of unemployed residents in Tomintoul were aged between 16 and 50 (72.2%). However, the over-50s unemployment rate is 10% higher than the national level and 7.9% higher than the rate for Moray. Findochty (36.4%) has the highest rate of unemployment in this age group, while Cullen (10.8%) has the lowest (8% lower than the national rate).

<sup>19</sup> 2011 census

Rothies (28.1%) has a similar proportion of over 50s who are unemployed, as does Portgordon (27.3%), Findhorn and Duffus (both 28.6%). Keith, by comparison, has a 5% lower rate in this category (22.6%).

55.6% 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 significant proportion of Tomintoul residents work from home (29.6%), almost three times more than the national rate (10.8%) and considerably more than in Moray overall (12.1%). Fewer people travel by car to work compared with the rest of Scotland. As discussed previously (Section 3.2) the limited bus services and distance to the nearest railway stations mean that fewer people use public transport compared to Moray, and the numbers using buses or trains to go to work is approximately 30% of the rate for Scotland.

**Table 15 Travel to Work<sup>20</sup>**

Travel to work	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (excluding full-time students)	334	44,816	2,400,925
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	54.2	63.7	62.4
% Train	0.9	2.2	3.7
% Bus	3.0	3.4	10
% On foot	10.2	12.2	9.9
% Other	2.1	6.3	3.1
% Works mainly at or from home	29.6	12.1	10.8

- Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses the percentage using buses and trains increased from 2.1% to 3.9%. Car use increased from 49.3% to 54.2%, but remains 8% below the national average.
- Walking to work was not specifically mentioned in the 2001 census but “other methods”, which would have included walking, was 26% in 2001 and in 2011 “other methods” and “on foot” combined were half that figure at 12.3%.
- Working from home increased between 2001 and 2011, rising from 22.6% to 29.6%. The extra home-workers in 2011 may include some who had previously walked.

<sup>20</sup> 2011 census

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- Tomintoul has the second highest rate of home-workers 2% behind Glenlivet/Inveravon with the highest (31.8%) in Moray. Findochty has the lowest proportion of home-workers in Moray (6.3%), almost 25% lower than for Tomintoul, with Lhanbryde having a similar rate (7.7%) to Findochty.



## 5 Education

**Table 16 Education Facts<sup>21</sup>**

Interesting facts	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
Percentage 16 to 17 year olds in education <sup>22</sup>	N/A	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 <sup>23</sup>	N/A	49	47.2

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

**Table 17 Travel to study<sup>24</sup>**

Travel to study	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 4 and over studying	132	15,771	996,282
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	12.9	23.2	22.3
% Train	0	1	2.9
% Bus	49.2	20.3	21.5
% On foot	28.0	41.5	39.1
% Other	3.0	2	1.7
% Studies mainly at or from home	6.8	12	12.4

In Tomintoul the proportion of pupils/students who walk to school is lower than the rest of Scotland and Moray. Many more take the bus (49.2%), which is more than double the Moray and Scotland percentages. Although Tomintoul has a Primary School located centrally in the village, the catchment area is extensive, and for pupils living in the outlying areas transport by car or bus is required.

<sup>21</sup> 2011 census

<sup>22</sup> Not available. To maintain confidentiality due to the small numbers involved

<sup>23</sup> Not available. To maintain confidentiality due to the small numbers involved

<sup>24</sup> 2011 census

Tomintoul is within the Speyside High School Associated School Group requiring pupils of secondary school age to travel to Aberlour (22 miles by road); scheduled school buses run from Tomintoul to Aberlour, a journey lasting approximately 45 minutes. Car travel to school halved between 2001 and 2011 from 22.5% to 12.9%, while the number of pupils studying at home increased from 3.6% (4 pupils) to 6.8% (9 pupils). The proportion of pupils catching buses to school is similar to the 2001 census, while there appears to be more pupils walking or cycling to school (up 5% to 31%).

**Table 18 Highest qualification<sup>25</sup>**

Highest qualification	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 and over	562	76,251	4,379,072
% With no qualifications	26.5	26.7	26.8
% Highest qualification attained - Level 1	25.3	26.3	23.1
% Highest qualification attained - Level 2	13.4	14.4	14.3
% Highest qualification attained - Level 3	9.6	9.9	9.7
% Highest qualification attained - Level 4	25.3	22.7	26.1

The educational achievements of the residents of Tomintoul mirror the Moray and national rates. The proportion with no formal qualifications; those with level 1 and 2 qualifications (SCE Standard Grade and Higher or equivalent); and those with Level 3 (Higher National Certificate or equivalent) are close to the national and Moray rates. The proportion of Tomintoul residents with a level 4 qualification (university degree level or above) is just 1% below the national rate, and 2.6% above the Moray rate.

<sup>25</sup> Census 2011 <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/highest-level-qualification>

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## 5.1 Attainment

### 5.1.1 S4 Attainment

**Table 19 S4 Attainment<sup>26</sup>**

S4 Attainment	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
Total S4 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13	39	5,499	280,909
S4: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	13	2,161	103,795
Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	33.3%	39.3%	36.9%
Average S4 Tariff	195	198	185

The average S4 tariff score is higher for Tomintoul 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 similar in Tomintoul to Moray as a whole, and only 10 points higher than the national average.

However, the proportion of pupils who attained 5 or more level 5 awards (Standard Grade Credit or Intermediate 2 level) is 6% lower than Moray and 3.6% below the national rate.

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<sup>26</sup> Source – [www.gov.scot](http://www.gov.scot)

## 5.1.2 S5 Attainment

**Table 20 S5 Education Attainment<sup>27</sup>**

S5 Attainment	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
Total Students for S5 from 2008/9 to 2012/13	29	4,380	235,893
S5: No pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	17	2,521	128,253
S5: Percentage of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	58.6%	57.6%	54.4%
S5: No pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	4	1,399	74,789
S5: Percentage of pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	13.8%	31.9%	31.7%
S5: No pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	2	595	34667
S5: Percentage of pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	6.9%	13.6%	14.7%
5 year Tariff average	347	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 Tomintoul than in Moray (1% higher) and Scotland (4.2% higher). However, the proportion of pupils achieving 3 or more awards at level 6 (Higher Grade) in Tomintoul is less than half the proportion in the rest of Moray and Scotland.

The 2 Tomintoul pupils in the 5 years from 2008/09 to 2012/13 who achieved 5 or more level 6 (Higher Grade) awards represents 6.9% of S5 pupils, which is half the rate of 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 Tomintoul are comparable with the score nationally and 18 points higher than for Moray; slightly more than an additional Standard Grade awarded at grade 4.

<sup>27</sup> Source – [www.gov.scot](http://www.gov.scot)

## 5.2 Leaver Destination

**Table 21 Leaver Destination<sup>28</sup>**

Leaver Destination	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
Total leavers	34	5,237	265,363
Higher Education	35.3%	33.3%	36.0%
Further Education	20.6%	27.2%	27.1%
Training <sup>29</sup>	-	1.5%	5.7%
Employment	38.2%	28.7%	19.7%
Total Positive	94.1%	90.7%	88.4%
Unemployment and seeking employment or training	5.9%	7.4%	9.6%
Unemployed not seeking employment or training	-	1.7%	1.3%
Total Negative Destination	5.9%	9.1%	10.9%
Unknown	-	0.2%	0.6%

Compared to Moray and Scotland, Tomintoul has approximately 7% fewer pupils leaving school commencing further education, but 2% more entering higher education than for Moray.

Moray has a high number of pupils leaving school who go straight into employment compared to Scotland (28.7%). Tomintoul has an even higher proportion of its young people entering employment after leaving school (38.2%), almost double the national rate, and the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate of Moray towns and villages. The nearby locality of Glenlivet/Inveravon has the highest number of school-leavers taking up employment (42.4%), Findhorn has 41.7%, Knockando has 39.6% and Logie shares 4<sup>th</sup> place with Tomintoul. 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 national average.

<sup>28</sup>Data for the 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13, Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

<sup>29</sup>The “Training” destination shown in the table above refers to destinations where there is no employer or no formal education establishment (For example a government training scheme). As these opportunities occur less frequently away from the large centres of population the uptake throughout Moray is small.

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## 6 Health and Social care

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### 6.1 Health

**Table 22 Self-assessed Health<sup>30</sup>**

Self-assessed Health	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All people	716	93,295	5,295,403
% Very good	59.3	53.7	52.5
% Good	28.9	31.3	29.7
% Fair	8.8	11.1	12.2
% Bad	2.4	2.9	4.3
% Very bad	0.6	0.9	1.3

97.1% of Tomintoul residents consider themselves to be in positive health (“fair”, “good” or “very good”), which is slightly higher than the proportion for Moray (96.1%) and above the rate for Scotland (94.4%). In 2011, there was an improvement of 4% in residents reporting positive health compared to 2001.

Tomintoul has a higher proportion of people rating their health as “very good” compared to the rest of Moray and Scotland, but a slightly lower proportion assessing themselves as in “good” health. The village has a lower proportion of people rating their health as “bad” or “very bad” compared to Scotland.

**Table 23 Disability<sup>31</sup>**

Long-term health problem or disability	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All people	716	93,295	5,295,403
% Limited a lot	5.4	7.6	9.6
% Limited a little	9.9	10.2	10.1
% Not limited	84.6	82.3	80.4

15.4% (110 people) of Tomintoul residents are limited “a little” or “a lot” by a disability or long term health issue, which is much lower than the national rate for Scotland, and lower than the rate for Moray. The proportion of Tomintoul residents without a limiting long-term illness is unchanged from the 2001 census.

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<sup>30</sup> 2011 census

<sup>31</sup> 2011 census

**Table 24 Long Term health Conditions<sup>32</sup>**

Long-term health condition	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All people	716	93,295	5,295,403
% With no condition	76.1	70.9	70.1
% With one or more long-term health conditions	23.9	29.1	29.9
% With deafness or partial hearing loss	5.9	7	6.6
% With blindness or partial sight loss	2.4	2.5	2.4
% With learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)	0.1	0.5	0.5
% With learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)	2.2	2	2
% With developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Asperger's Syndrome)	0.3	0.6	0.6
% With physical disability	4.7	5.8	6.7
% With mental health condition	1.5	3.2	4.4
% With other condition	15.2	18.2	18.7

Almost 24% of Tomintoul residents have one or more long term health conditions, which is 5% lower than for Moray and 6% lower than nationally.

The most common condition is deafness or partial hearing loss (5.9%), followed by physical disability (4.7%), blindness / partial sight loss (2.4%), and learning difficulty (2.2%).

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

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<sup>32</sup> 2011 census

**Table 25 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice<sup>33</sup>**

Health Condition Prevalence Rates (per 100 patients)	Tomintoul/ Dufftown <sup>34</sup>	Moray	Scotland
1. "Smoking" (conditions assessed for smoking)	27.22	25.52	24.74
2. Hypertension	16.87	14.84	13.94
3. Obesity	9.95	10.53	8.05
4. Diabetes	5.64	5.49	4.79
5. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)	5.48	4.32	4.26
6. Asthma	5.24	5.94	6.10
7. Hypothyroidism	5.21	5.38	3.80
8. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)	2.77	3.27	3.23
9. Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)	2.37	2.59	2.48
=10. Atrial Fibrillation	2.10	1.77	1.59
=10. Stroke & Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA)	2.10	2.22	2.16

The table above shows the 10 most common health conditions recorded at the Rinnes Medical Group during March 2013 to April 2014 through the NHS Quality & Outcomes framework data collection. Discrete data for Tomintoul is not recorded separately by the Rinnes Medical Group practice, thus the data in Table 26 includes the residents of Dufftown, Tomintoul and the surrounding areas. The GP patient roll for the Rinnes Medical Group is 2,994 (January 2013). For comparison the Moray and Scotland rates have been included:

- The top two health conditions reported through GP Practices are the same for Tomintoul/Dufftown, Moray and nationally (smoking conditions and hypertension); although Tomintoul/Dufftown has higher rates for both conditions. The rate of smoking related conditions is the second highest in Moray, after Fochabers (32.30 cases per 100 people).

<sup>33</sup>[https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Publications/2014-09-30/QOF\\_Scot\\_201314\\_Practice\\_prevalencev2.xls](https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Publications/2014-09-30/QOF_Scot_201314_Practice_prevalencev2.xls)

<sup>34</sup> Rinnes Medical Group provides medical services to people living in Dufftown, Tomintoul and the surrounding area. Discrete medical data are not available for Tomintoul.



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- Obesity rates in Tomintoul/Dufftown are similar to those in the rest of Moray, but 2% higher than the national rate.
  - Coronary heart disease rates are approximately 1% higher than for Moray and Scotland.
  - Diabetes, asthma, chronic kidney disease, primary prevention of cardiovascular disease, atrial fibrillation, strokes and transient ischaemic attack rates are comparable with the national rate.
  - Hypothyroidism rates are higher in Moray and Tomintoul/Dufftown than the national rate.
  - Rates of depression are relatively low in the Rinnes Medical Group population, being approximately one-third the rate for Moray, and a quarter of the national rate.

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 18 conditions that were very close to the national level (within 1% or lower): asthma, atrial fibrillation, cancer, chronic kidney disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, primary prevention of cardiovascular disease, dementia, diabetes, epilepsy, heart failure, learning disabilities, left ventricular dysfunction, mental health, osteoporosis, peripheral arterial disease, palliative care, rheumatoid arthritis, conditions assessed for smoking and stroke & transient ischaemic attack.

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### 6.1.1 Maternity

**Table 26 Teenage Pregnancies<sup>35</sup>**

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

Teenage Pregnancies	Moray	Scotland
Teenage pregnancies aged under 16, rate per 1000 women aged 13_15. : 2009-2011	5.6	6.6
Teenage pregnancies aged under 18, rate per 1000 women aged 15_17. : 2009-2011	27.5	34.4
Teenage pregnancies aged under 20, rate per 1000 women aged 15_19. : 2009-2011	42.7	49

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

Moreover, there is a decreasing trend for teenage pregnancies in Moray. However, data for Tomintoul 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 Tomintoul the percentage is much lower at 8% (1 woman who was a smoker at the time of booking out of a total of 12 ante-natal bookings).

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<sup>35</sup> Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

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## 6.2 Social Care

**Table 27 Provision of Unpaid Care<sup>36</sup>**

Provision of Unpaid Care	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
All people	716	93,295	5,295,403
% Not providing care	93.3	91.6	90.7
% Providing 1 to 19 hours of care a week	4.3	4.8	5.2
% Providing 20 to 34 hours of care a week	0.4	0.7	0.9
% Providing 35 to 49 hours of care a week	0.1	0.6	0.8
% Providing 50 or more hours of care a week	1.8	2.2	2.5

48 (6.7%) of Tomintoul residents provide care to either a friend or family member.

Approximately two-thirds of those who carry out unpaid care in Tomintoul provide 1 to 19 hours of care a week.

13 (1.8%) residents in Tomintoul 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 Tomintoul (14.7% 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 9, Section 3).

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<sup>36</sup> Census 2011

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### 6.3 Hospital Emergency Admissions

**Table 28 Emergency Admissions<sup>37</sup>**

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

Emergency Admissions	Tomintoul	Moray	Scotland
Emergency admissions - both sexes - all ages - rate/100,000 : 2012	7,836	7,476	10,194
Emergency admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate/100,000 : 2012	20,988	16,945	25,493

Emergency hospital admissions in Tomintoul are slightly higher than the rest of Moray but well below the national average. The probability of emergency admission to hospital for over 65s is almost three times that of the overall population of Tomintoul.

Over 65s in Tomintoul are one-and-a-quarter times more likely to require an emergency admission compared to the rest of Moray, and 20% less likely compared to the whole of Scotland.

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<sup>37</sup> Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

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## 7 Antisocial Behaviour

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**Table 29 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1,000 population<sup>38</sup>**

Type of Complaint	Tomintoul	Moray
Noise	-	12.2
Rowdy Behaviour	0.7	4.0
Neighbour Dispute	-	3.9
Graffiti	-	0.3
Vandalism	0.7	8.1
Litter	-	1.7
Fly Tipping	-	3.5
Dog Fouling	-	1.3

There is one datazone associated with Tomintoul in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). In 2012 this datazone was ranked in the fourth quintile for SIMD crime, indicating a relatively lower 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 population<sup>39</sup>.

**Table 30 Crime rates<sup>40</sup>**

Year	Number of Crimes per 1,000 residents per year	
	Tomintoul	Moray
2012/13	34.9	67.5
2013/14	30.7	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.

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<sup>38</sup> Average number of complaints per year over the two years 2012/13 and 2013/14 – from police records

<sup>39</sup> [www.gov.scot](http://www.gov.scot) - Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2014-15, Table 11

<sup>40</sup> Area Command Moray Police Scotland Crime Statistics (April 2013 to March 2014)

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From the above table, it can be seen that Tomintoul has a significantly lower crime rate per 1,000 people compared to Moray as a whole, and in 2013/14 the rate in Tomintoul was less than a half of that for Moray.

In 2013/14 the largest number of reported crimes in Tomintoul were crimes of dishonesty, at 14 per thousand residents, which is slightly lower than the rate for Moray (16 crimes per thousand residents).

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## 8 Access to Service

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### 8.1 Drive time to Essential Services (2012 data):

**Table 31 Drive time to essential services**

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Petrol Station	Primary School	Secondary School	Shopping Facilities
Tomintoul	10.3	9.7	25.2	15.3	29.2	30.4

The above table provides estimated journey times (minutes) by car to essential services for those residing in Tomintoul, and the surrounding area.

### 8.2 Public Transport to Essential Services (2012 data):

**Table 32 Public transport time to essential services**

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Shopping Facilities
Tomintoul	32.1	30.3	88.5

The above table provides estimated journey times (minutes) by public transport to essential services for those residing in Tomintoul, and the surrounding area.

From the above two tables it can be seen that some services can be accessed reasonably by car, but shopping facilities, secondary school and the nearest petrol station are over 25 minutes from Tomintoul. While there are small local shops in Tomintoul and in the neighbouring towns, a wider choice of shopping facilities is available in Elgin, Aviemore or Inverness, for example. Public transport journey times are approximately 3 times longer than making the same journey by car.

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## 9 Summary

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**Table 33 SIMD 2012 Quintile ranks of the 5 datazones which cover the Tomintoul area<sup>41</sup>**

Name	Income	Housing	Health	Employment	Education/ Skills/Training	Crime	Access to Services	Overall
Tomintoul	3	3	4	4	3	4	1	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 Tomintoul is in the most deprived quintile for access to services; unsurprisingly given the rural location. Overall, however, Tomintoul scores well, with the majority of domains in the middle or second highest quintile. There is little crime or anti-social behaviour.
2. Tomintoul is a small village established 240 years ago with a history of providing a place for tourists to rest.
3. Due to its location Tomintoul is unaffected by the influences of the military camps at Lossiemouth and Kinloss. It has a unique demographic profile, with more school-children and people towards the end of their working lives, and fewer school-leavers and people younger than 60 years old.
4. The population of Tomintoul is growing and has a higher percentage of people between 5 and 15 years of age, and between 60 to 74 years old in comparison with the rest of Moray.
5. There are relatively fewer 16-59 year olds than for Moray; the proportion has dropped by 6% since the 2001 census. In particular, the proportion of residents in the 30–59 age-group reduced significantly from 45% in 2001 to 37% in 2011
6. There are fewer over-75s residing in Tomintoul than in Moray or Scotland and, unusually for Moray, the proportion of over-75s is reducing. This may in part be due to the lack of residential care facilities for elderly people in the village.

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<sup>41</sup> The SIMD divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called datazones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each datazone. In quintiles, the rankings are 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).



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7. The percentage of older people living alone reduced by 4% between 2001 and 2011, while 25% of households have only members who are over 65 years old. This proportion has also declined by 4% since the 2001 census.
  8. The majority of Tomintoul residents describe themselves as “white - Scottish”, born in Scotland and having lived in the UK for 10 years or more. However, a third of all residents in the village are originally from other countries and other parts of the UK; predominantly from England. The proportion of English-born residents is almost double the rate for Moray and more than 3-times that for Scotland.
  9. 54% of homes in Tomintoul are owner occupied which is less than both Scotland and one of the lowest percentages in Moray. 17.5% of homes are social-lets while 20.8% are private-lets, which is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage for a locality in Moray. The proportion of private-lets is well above both the Moray and national levels.
  10. Of those who profess a faith, Church of Scotland is the most popular denomination, but Roman Catholicism is more prevalent than in other parts of Moray
  11. A fifth of the economically active are self-employed, the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate in Moray, and almost a fifth are retired. However, Tomintoul has the highest rate of unemployment in Moray (almost double the Moray rate). There are a range of job opportunities for skilled and low-skilled occupations, but relatively few positions are available locally which are professional occupations.
  12. Tomintoul is one of the more isolated communities in Moray. The nearest railway stations are at Aviemore (27 miles), Keith (30 miles) and Elgin (36 miles). Tomintoul is the 62<sup>nd</sup> most deprived data zone in Scotland on the geographic access SIMD measure, placing it in the most deprived 1% of data zones in Scotland for this measure. Most households have at least one car and the relative isolation may account for the above national average number of car/van owners
  13. S4 pupils in Tomintoul match the attainment levels of their peers in Moray and in Scotland. At S5, however, the proportion with 3 or more Higher Grades is less than half the national rate.

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14. Approximately one-and-a-quarter as many school leavers in Tomintoul opt for employment compared to their peers throughout Moray, and almost twice as many as the national rate. The proportion of school leavers going on to study at university is 2% higher for Moray as a whole, and similar to the rate nationally.
  15. The prevalence of smoking, hypertension, obesity and coronary heart disease are above the national rates, and smoking related conditions are the second highest in Moray. Diabetes, asthma, chronic kidney disease, primary prevention of cardiovascular disease, atrial fibrillation, strokes and transient ischaemic attack rates are around the national rate. Rates of depression are below national rates, while the rate of hypothyroidism is more prevalent than in Moray or nationally.
  16. Emergency hospital admissions in Tomintoul are slightly higher than the rest of Moray but are below the national level. Over 65-year-olds are three times as likely to have an emergency admission as younger people.



**Performance Management Officer**

Corporate Policy Unit

The Moray Council

**Tel: 01343 543451**



**Moray  
Community Planning  
Partnership**