

Oban, Lorn and the Isles

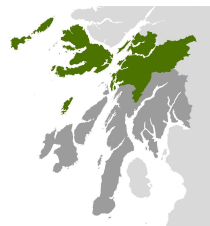
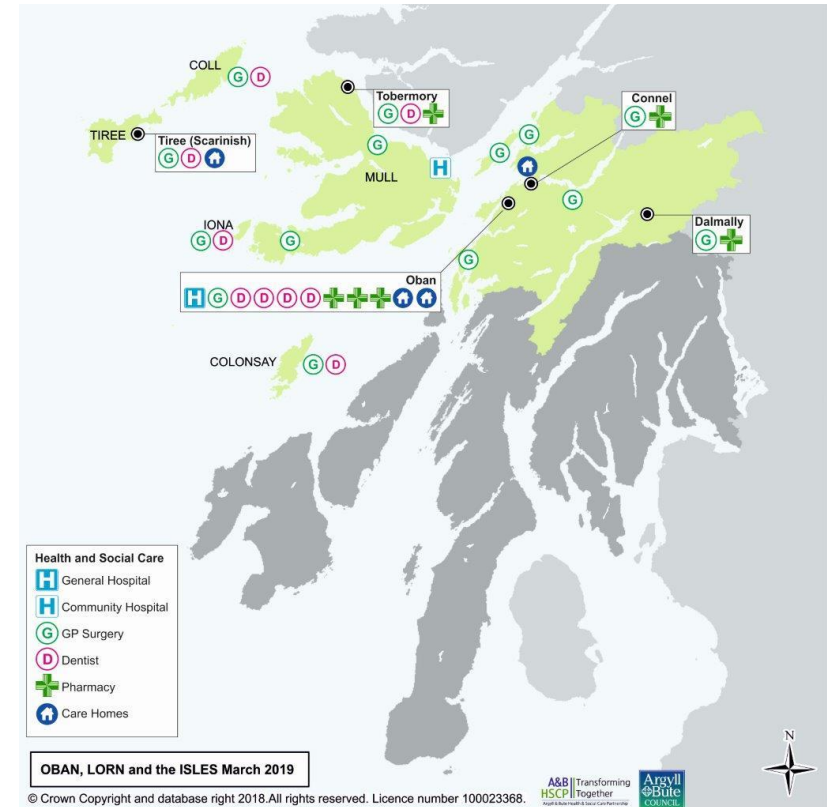


Geography
Population size
Deprivation
Long term conditions

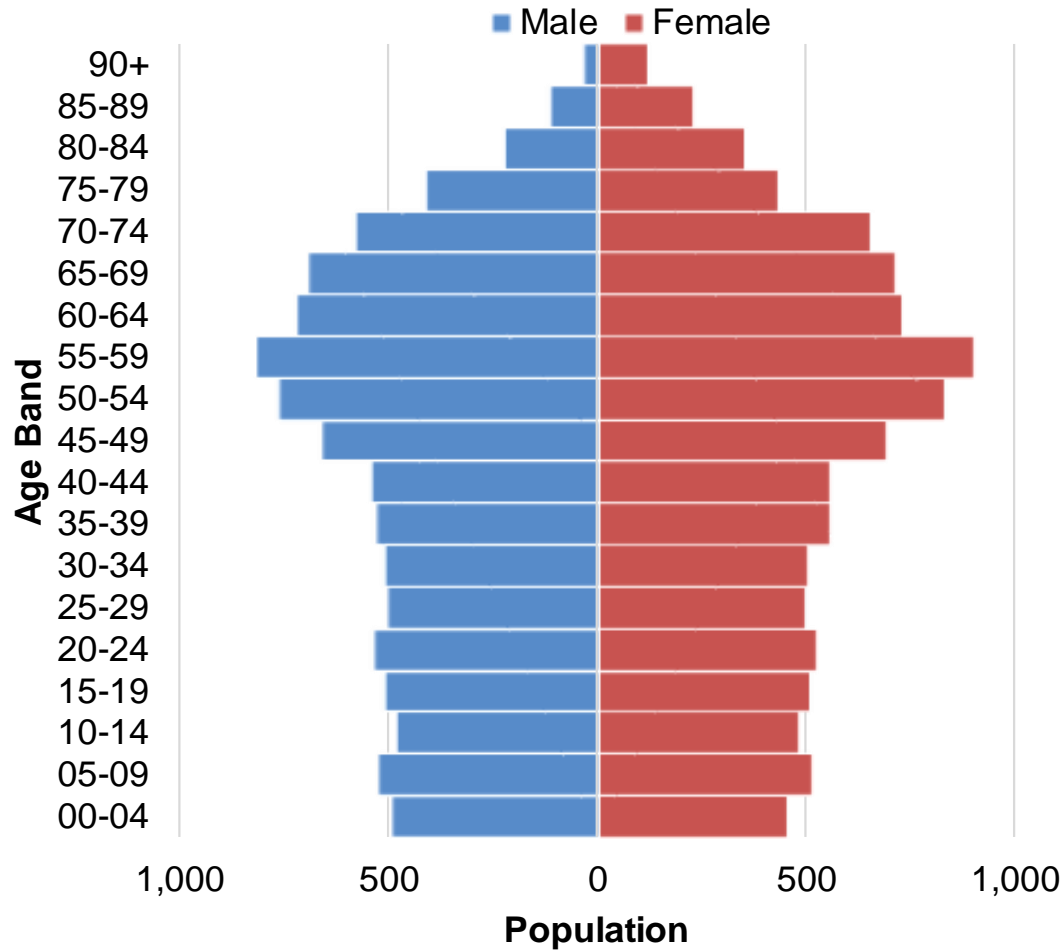
Geography

- Population size: 20,005 (23% of A&B)
- 3 settlements (2016 settlement size):
 - Oban (8,790)
 - Tobermory (1,010)
 - Dunbeg (610)
- All small areas described as 'remote' or 'very remote'
- 56% live in areas in the 20% most deprived for geographic access to services (derived from travel times)
- 8% of dwellings are second homes (compared to 1% nationally).
- 25% live on one of 16 inhabited islands (2011 census population), the largest populations are on Mull (2,800), Tiree (653), Seil (551), Coll (195), Luing (195), Lismore (192), Iona (177), Colonsay (124), Easdale (59) and Kerrera (34).
- Overall the population size was similar in 2018 to that in 2011.

Sources: Scottish Government UR 2016, SIMD 2016, NRS 2018 population and 2017 household estimates, 2016 settlement estimates and 2011 census. Based on a best fit of 2011 datzones to LPG areas.



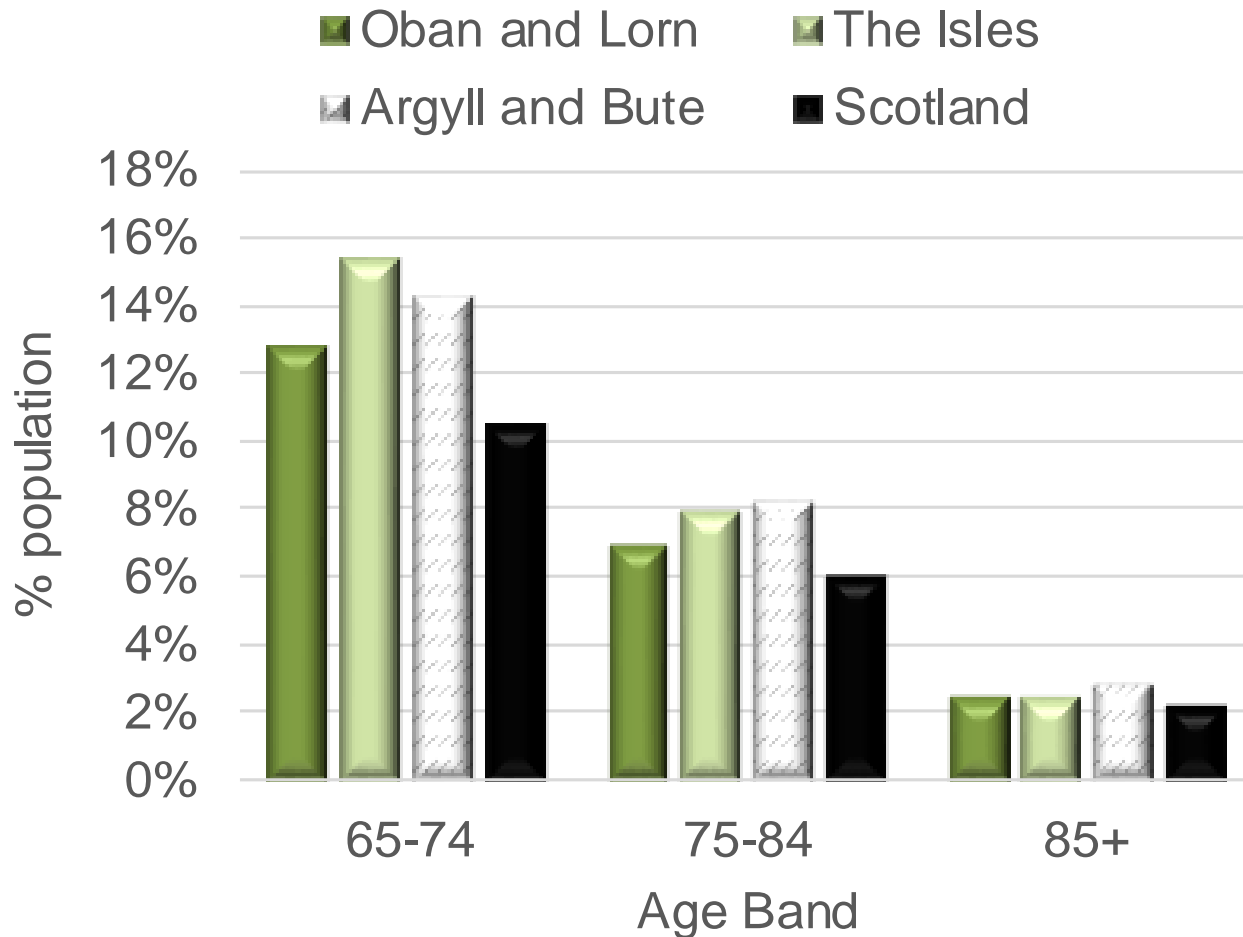
Population size by age and gender



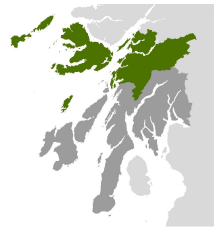
- There is a 'bulge' of adults aged from 45 onwards
- No pronounced 'pinch' of adults in their twenties and thirties compared to other parts of A&B.
- 183 age zero
- 770 age 1-4
- 1,464 aged 5-11
- 1,148 aged 12-17
- 1,491 aged 18-24
- 4,220 aged 25-44
- 6,132 aged 45-64
- 2,655 aged 65-74
- 1,435 aged 75-84
- 507 aged 85+



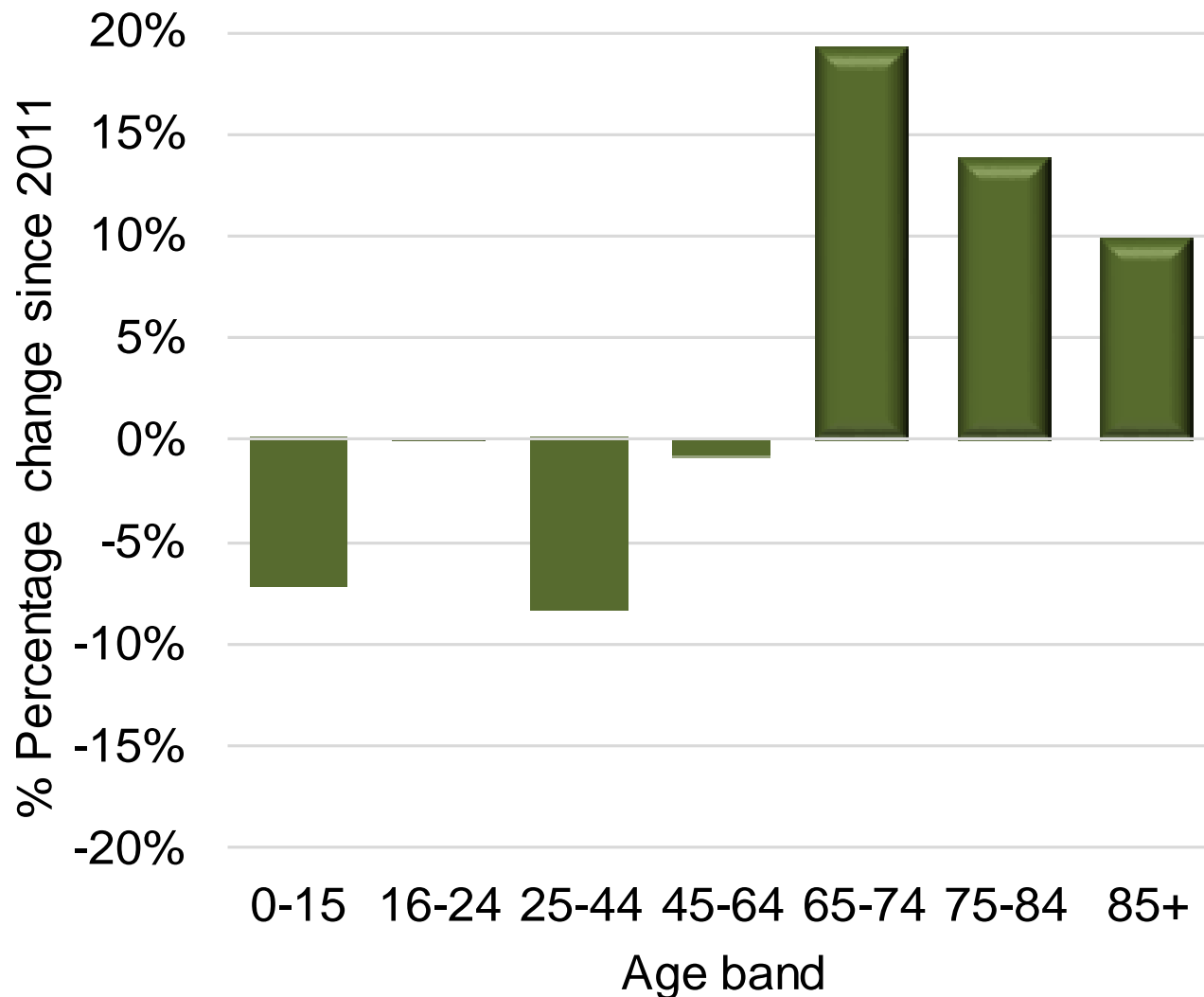
Number of older people



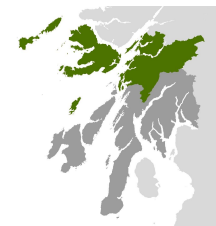
- The percentage of people aged 65 and over is higher in both Oban & Lorn and on the Isles than for Scotland.
- There is a higher proportion of those 65+ on Mull and the islands compared to Oban and Lorn.



Population change (2011-2018)



- Increases in older adults
- Decreases in those aged 0-15 and 25-44

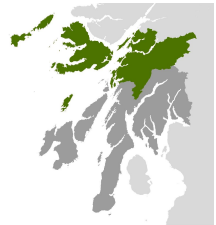


Deprivation and inequalities

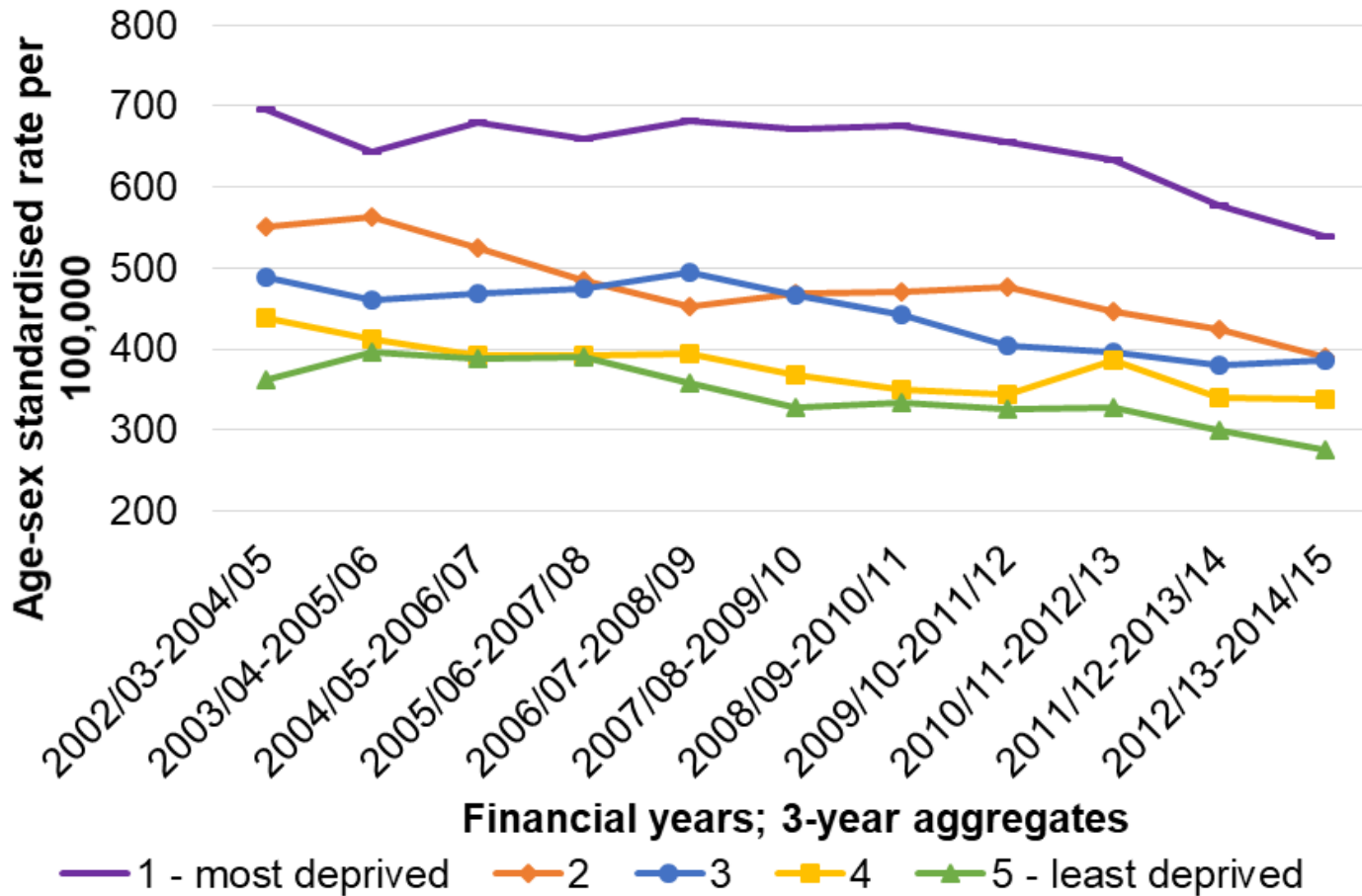
- Deprivation is associated with poorer health and wellbeing outcomes

e.g.

- Lower life expectancy
- Adverse Childhood Experiences
- An example of an inequality in health
 - Deaths in those under 75 years old (Argyll and Bute as a whole)



Deaths in those under 75 years old (Argyll and Bute as a whole)

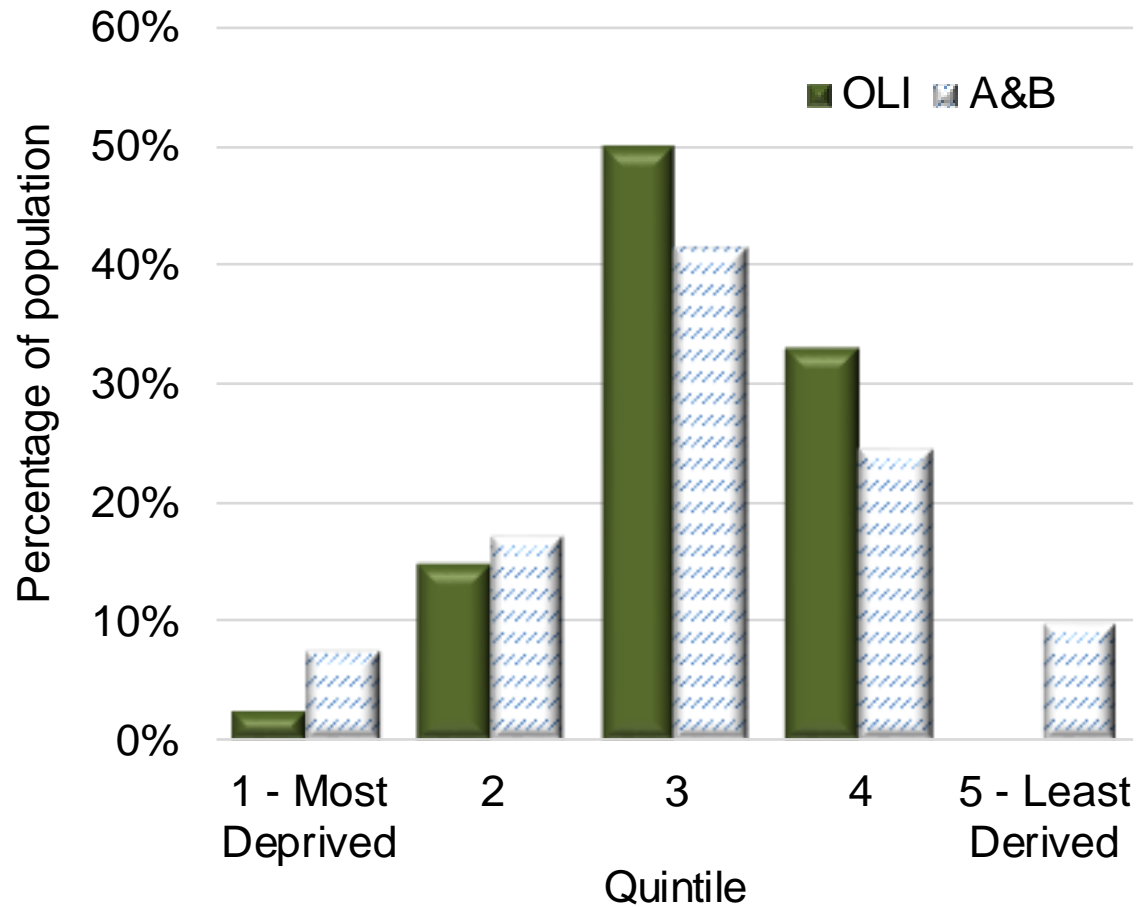


• Health inequalities may also exist due to differences in the accessibility of services to those with different characteristics e.g.:

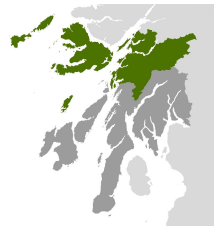
- Remote/rural
- Learning disability
- Mental health condition
- Gender
- Age



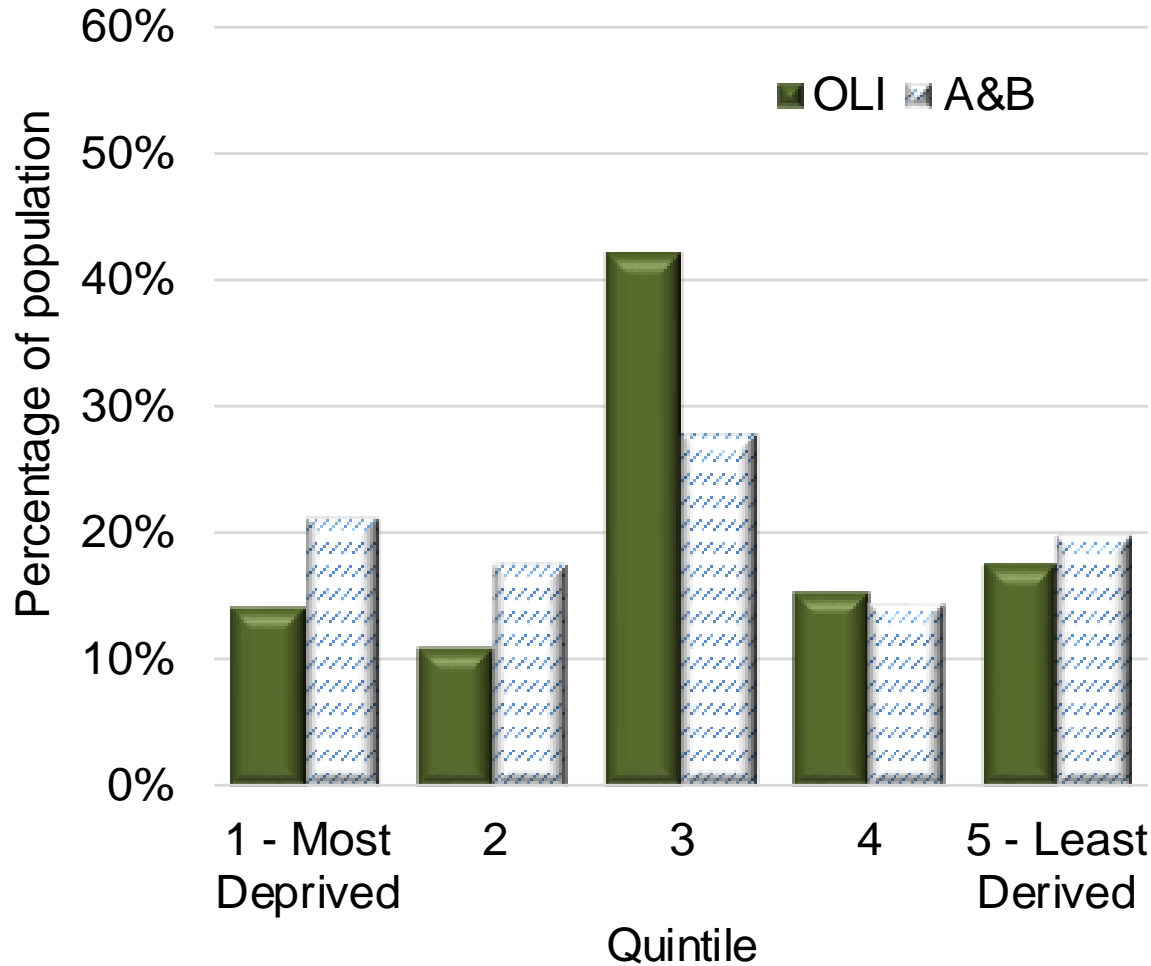
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (within Scotland)



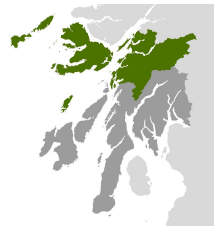
- 2.4% of the population of OLI live in one of the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland (SIMD quintile 1). This is in one area within Oban
- 8% of the population are income deprived
- The majority (91%) of those income deprived live in other areas of OLI (SIMD quintiles 2-5).
- The majority of people in OLI live in SIMD quintiles 3 and 4.
- An estimated 355 children live in low income families in OLI. This is 10% of all the children in OLI and 19% of the children in low income families in Argyll and Bute.



Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (within NHS Highland)

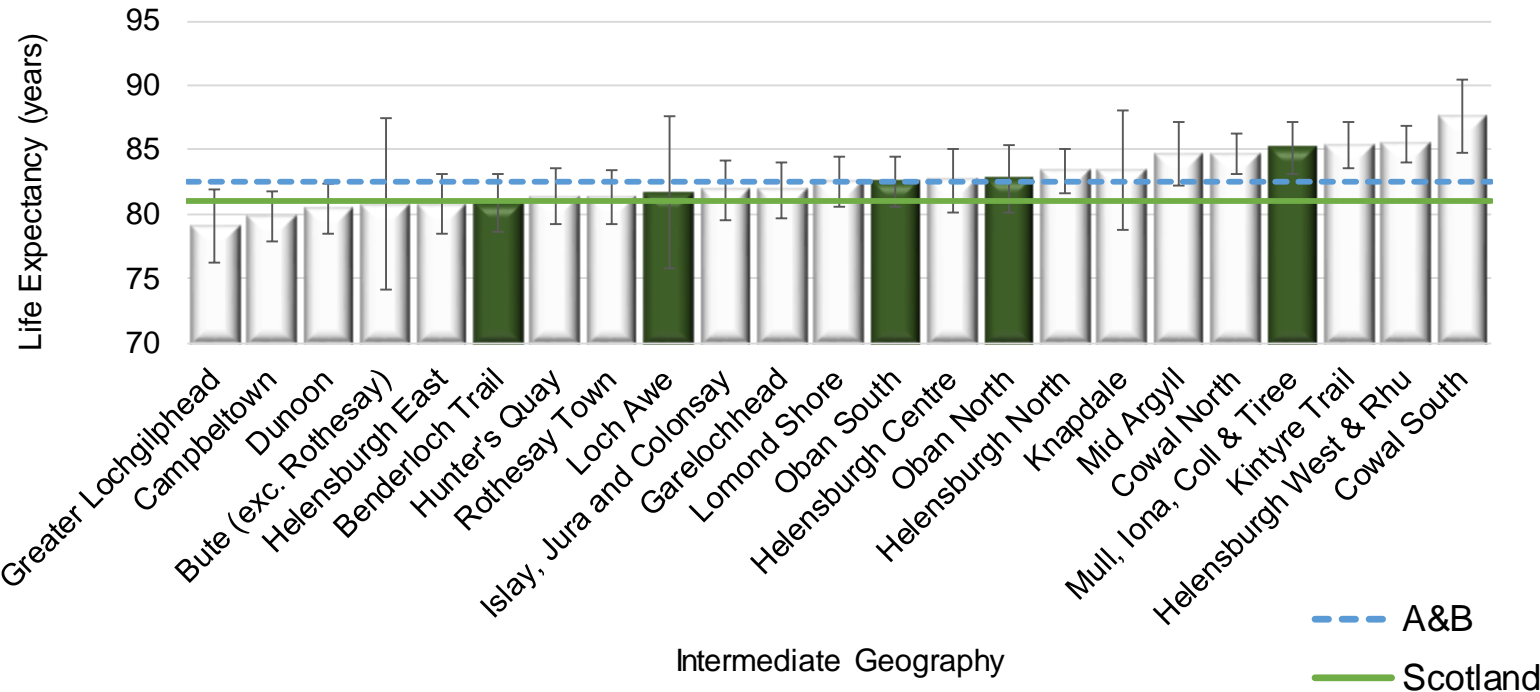


- SIMD quintiles can be recalculated to reflect the NHS Highland area (as used for Scottish Government Local Delivery Plan targets)
- 14% of the population of OLI live in one of the 20% most deprived areas of NHS Highland (SIMD quintile 1)

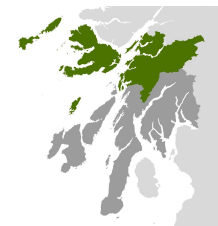


Female Life expectancy

Female Life Expectancy (2013-2017)

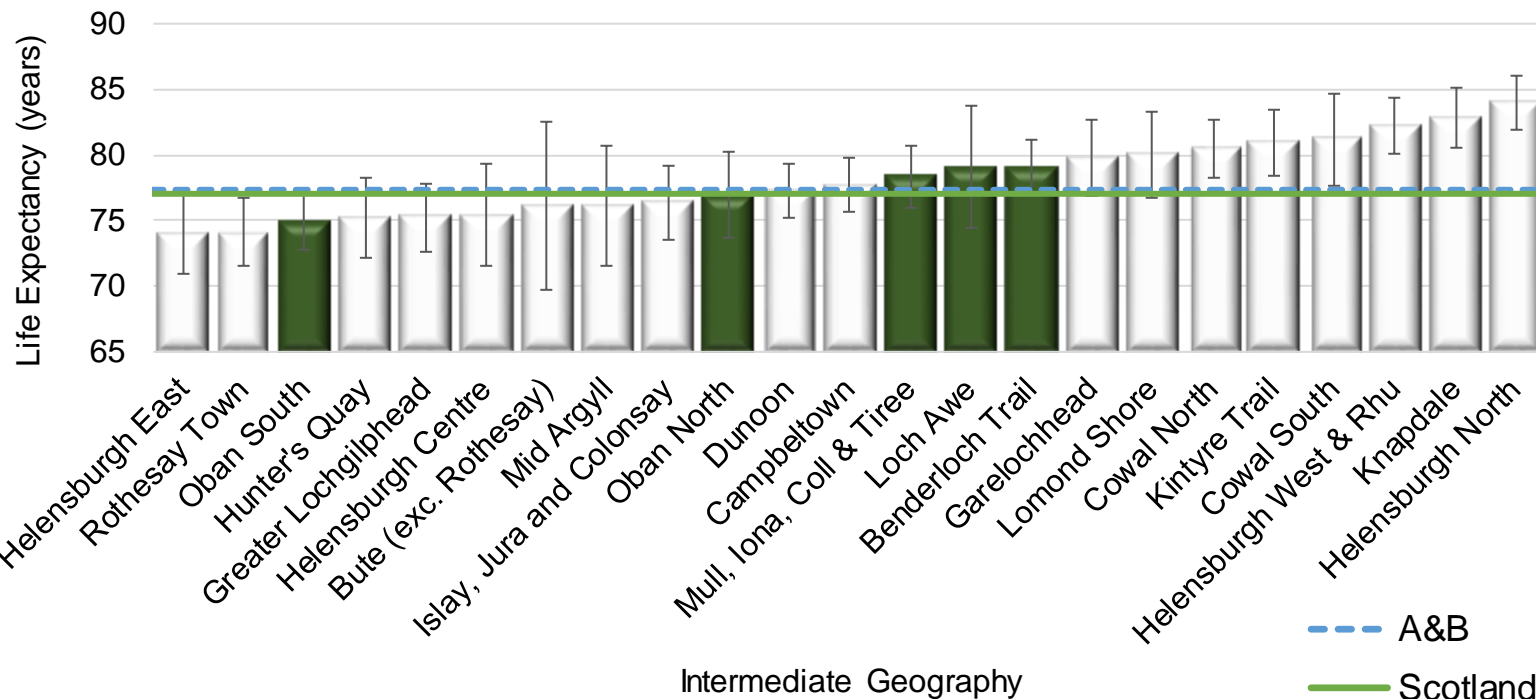


•Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree was amongst the areas with the highest female life expectancy in Argyll and Bute.

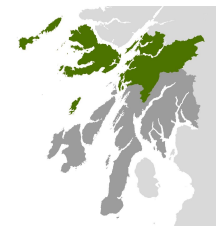


Male Life expectancy

Male Life Expectancy (2013-2017)



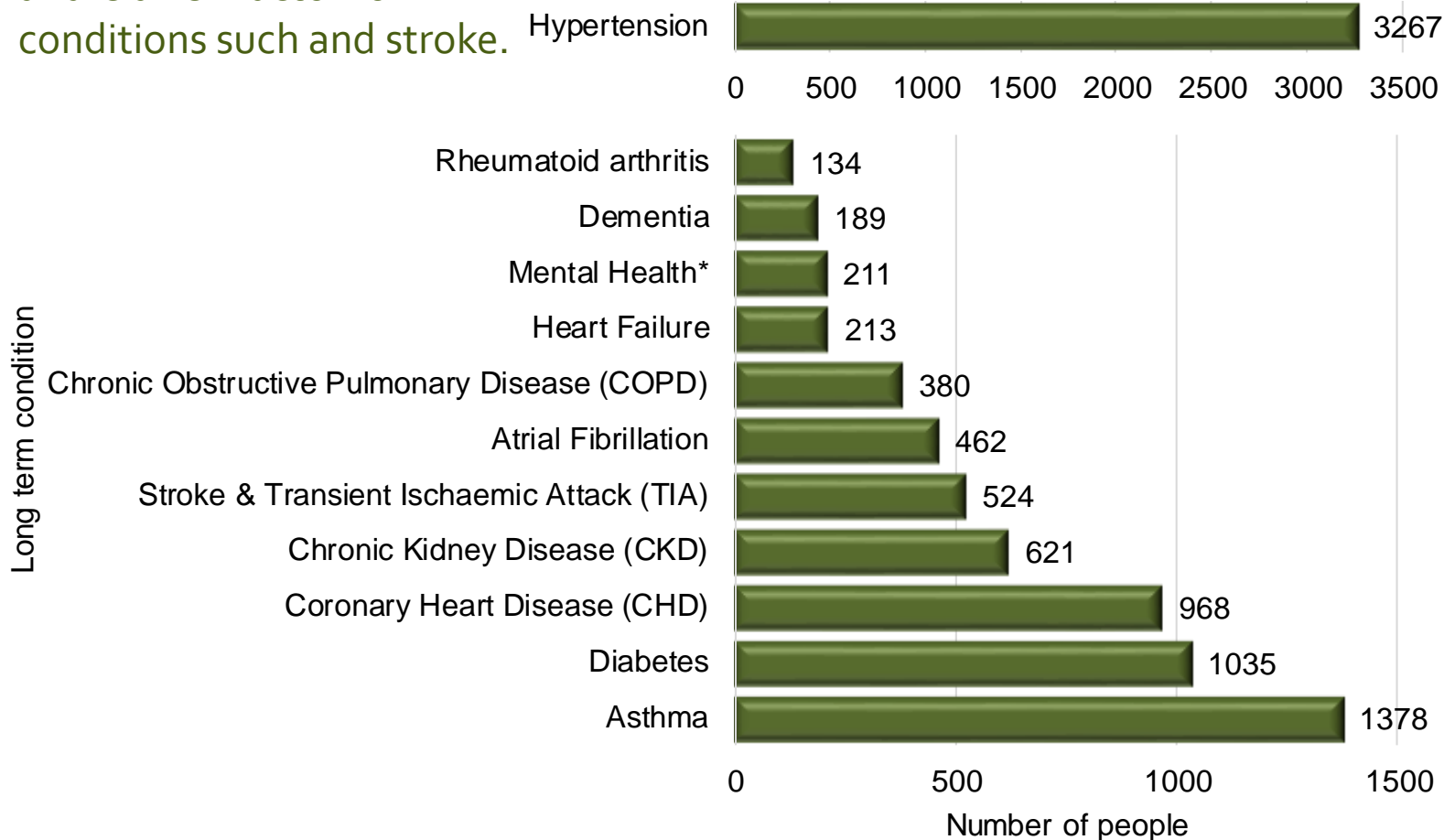
- Oban South was amongst the areas with the lowest male life expectancy in Argyll and Bute.
- Average male life expectancy is lower than female life expectancy



Number of people registered with selected long term health conditions

•Hypertension (high blood pressure) is most common and is a risk factor for conditions such as stroke.

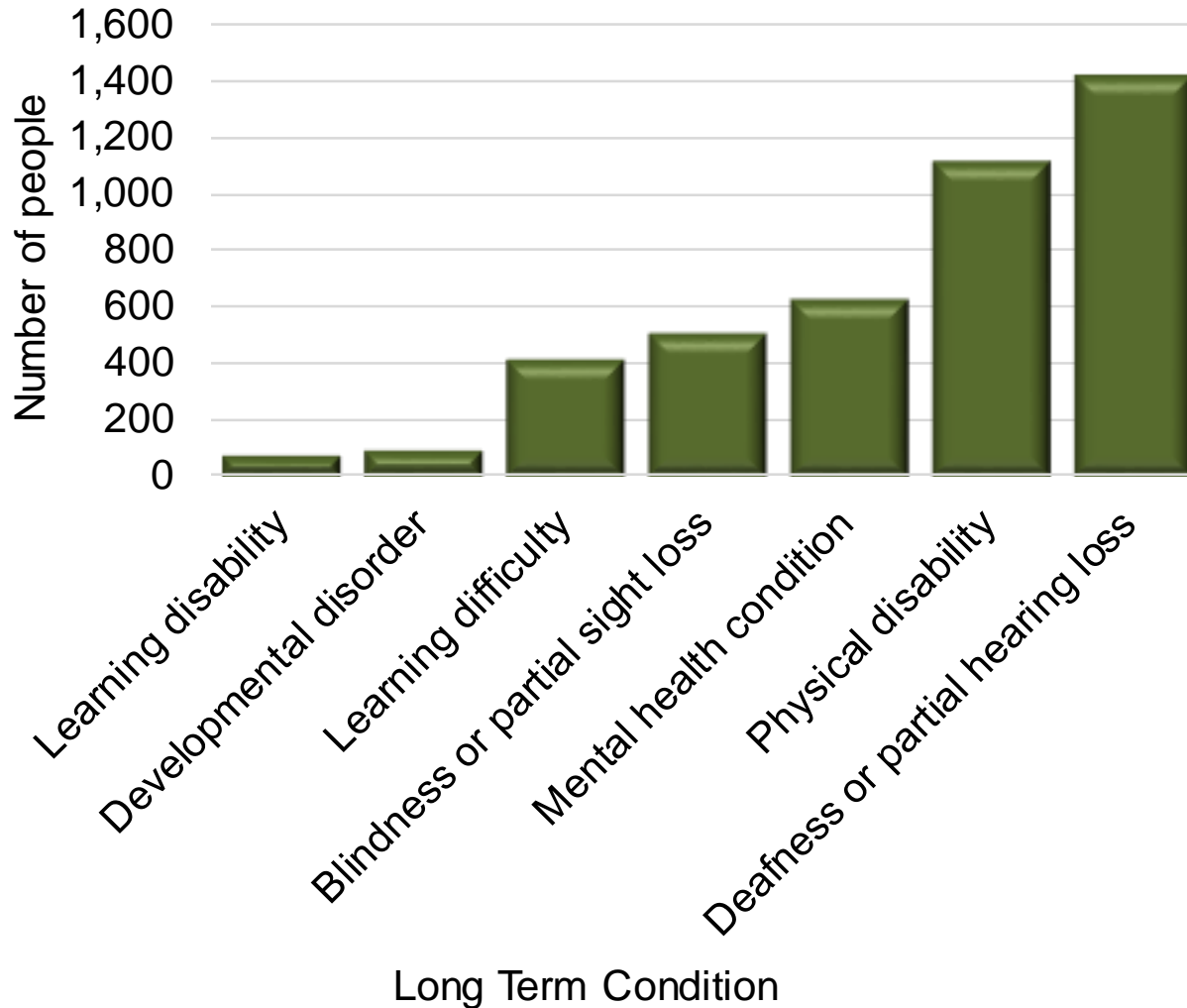
GP register 2015-16



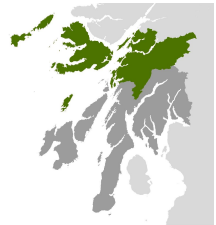
•Common conditions are likely to be those which a person may live with for a long time and these may require self-management.



Self reported long term conditions



- 29% of the population across OLI reported having one or more long-term conditions (compared to 32% for Argyll and Bute as a whole).
- 7% of the population reported deafness or partial hearing loss
- 6% reported a physical disability



Oban, Lorn and the Isles



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