



# HIGHLAND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP PROFILE

## LOCHABER

### POPULATION

Figure 1: Population pyramid 2015

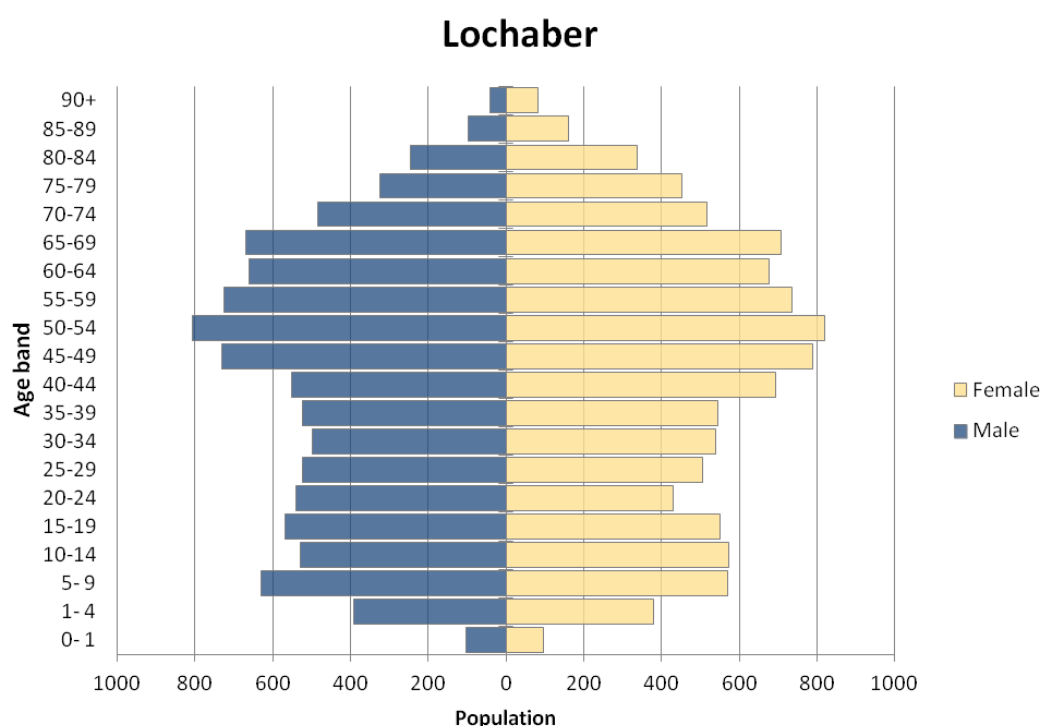


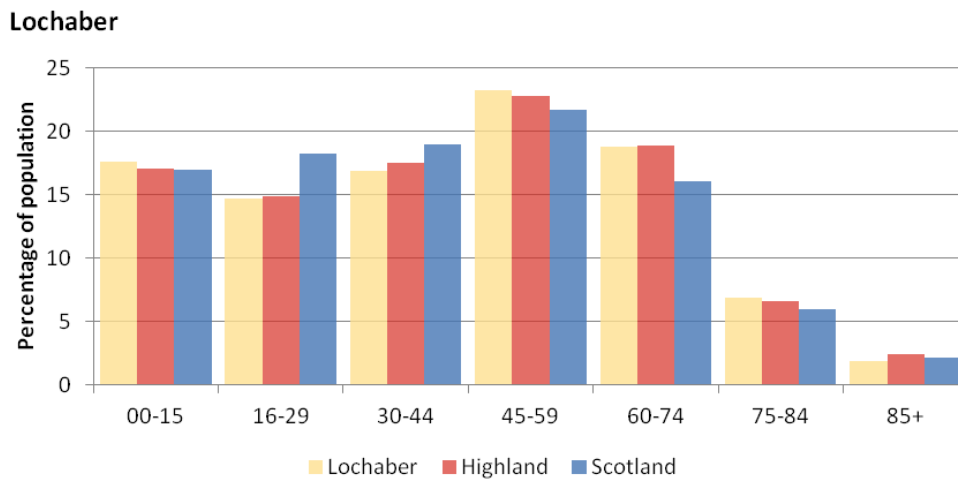
Figure 2: Population by age group 2015

Age group	Lochaber		
	Male	Female	Persons
00-15	1,752	1,736	3,488
16-29	1,533	1,369	2,902
30-44	1,572	1,774	3,346
45-59	2,263	2,342	4,605
60-74	1,814	1,899	3,713
75-84	569	790	1,359
85+	139	242	381
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,642</b>	<b>10,152</b>	<b>19,794</b>

Data source: National Records of Scotland 2015 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE). Best fit of data zone to Highland Community Partnership



**Figure 3: Percentage of population by age group**



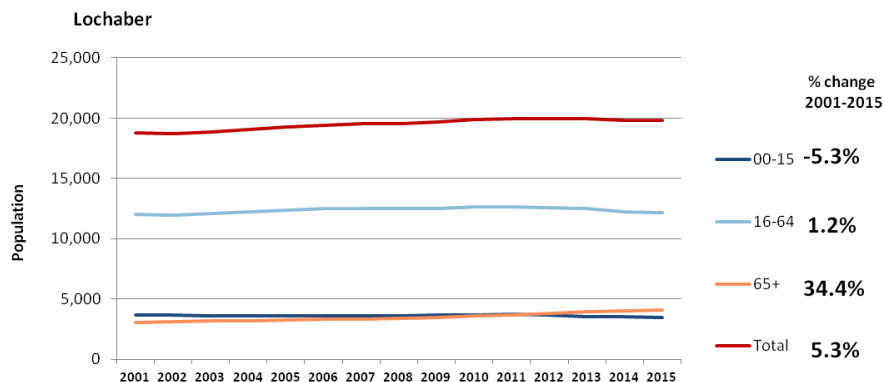
**Figure 4: Percentage of population by age group**

Age group	Lochaber			Highland	Scotland
	Male	Female	Persons	Persons	
00-15	18.2	17.1	17.6	17.1	17.0
16-29	15.9	13.5	14.7	14.8	18.2
30-44	16.3	17.5	16.9	17.5	18.9
45-59	23.5	23.1	23.3	22.7	21.7
60-74	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.8	16.0
75-84	5.9	7.8	6.9	6.6	6.0
85+	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,642</b>	<b>10,152</b>	<b>19,794</b>	<b>234,110</b>	<b>5,373,000</b>

Data source: National Records of Scotland 2015 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE). Best fit of data zone to Highland Community Partnership

## POPULATION CHANGE OVER TIME

**Figure 5: Population over time**



Data source: National Records of Scotland Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE). Best fit of data zones 2001 and 2011 to Highland Community Partnership area

## OLDER AGE RATIO

Figure 6: Older age ratio 2015



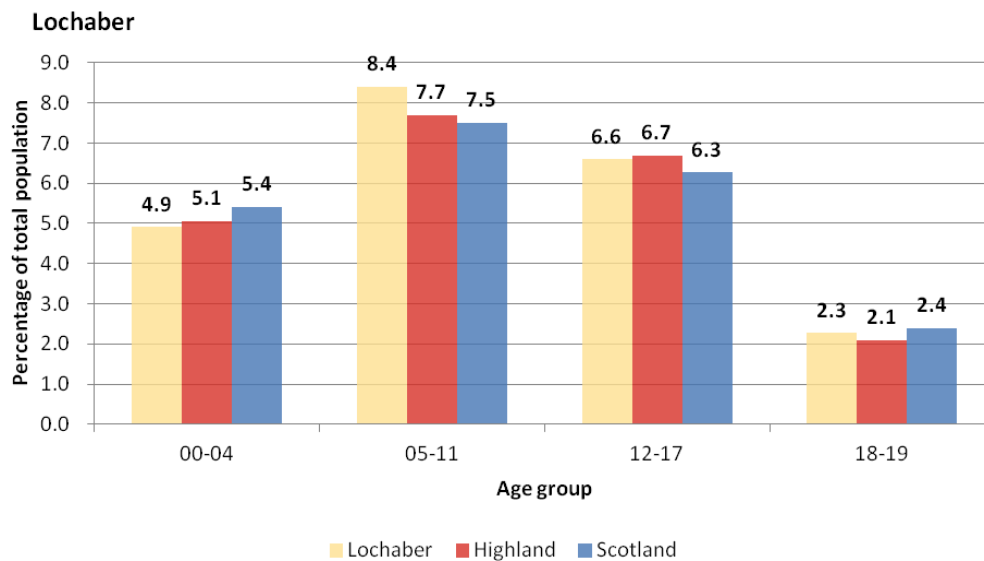
Figure 7: Older age ratio 2015

	Lochaber	Highland	Scotland
Older age ratio (65+)	0.3	0.3	0.3
People of working age (16-64 years) for every person 65 years and older	3.0	3.0	3.5

Data source: National Records of Scotland 2015 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE). Best fit of data zone to Highland Community Partnership

## CHILD POPULATION

Figure 8: Child age groups as a percentage of the total population



Data source: National Records of Scotland 2015 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE). Best fit of data zone to Highland Community Partnership

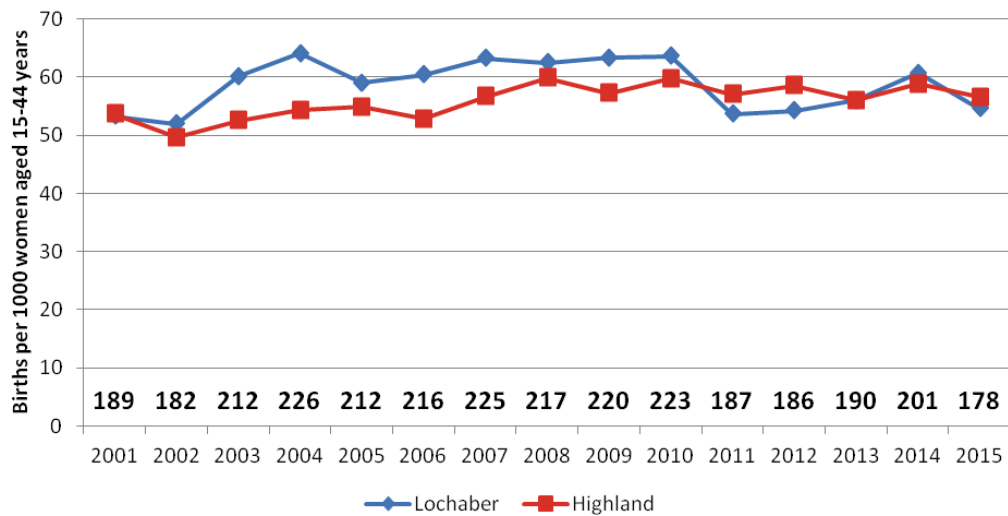
**Figure 9: Child population**

Child population summary (2015)	Lochaber		
	Male	Female	Total
Age in years			
0	102	96	198
1	100	100	200
2	103	83	186
3	87	97	184
4	103	100	203
05-11	858	805	1,663
12-17	623	682	1,305
18-19	244	205	449
Age 00-17	1,976	1,963	3,939

Data source: National Records of Scotland 2015 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE). Best fit of data zone to Highland Community Partnership

## BIRTH TRENDS

**Figure 10: Number of births and fertility rate per women aged 15-44 years**

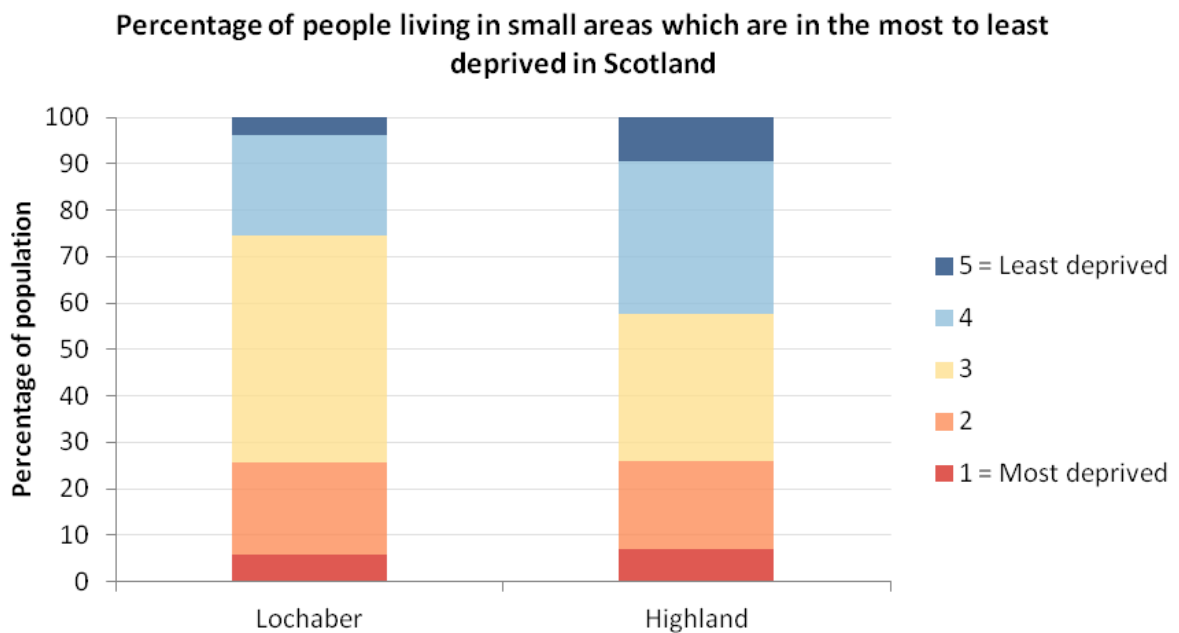


Number of births annually shown above the x-axis

Data source: NRS vital event recording and NRS Small Area Population Estimates (SAPEs). Based upon best fit between data zones 2001 and 2011 and Community Partnership areas

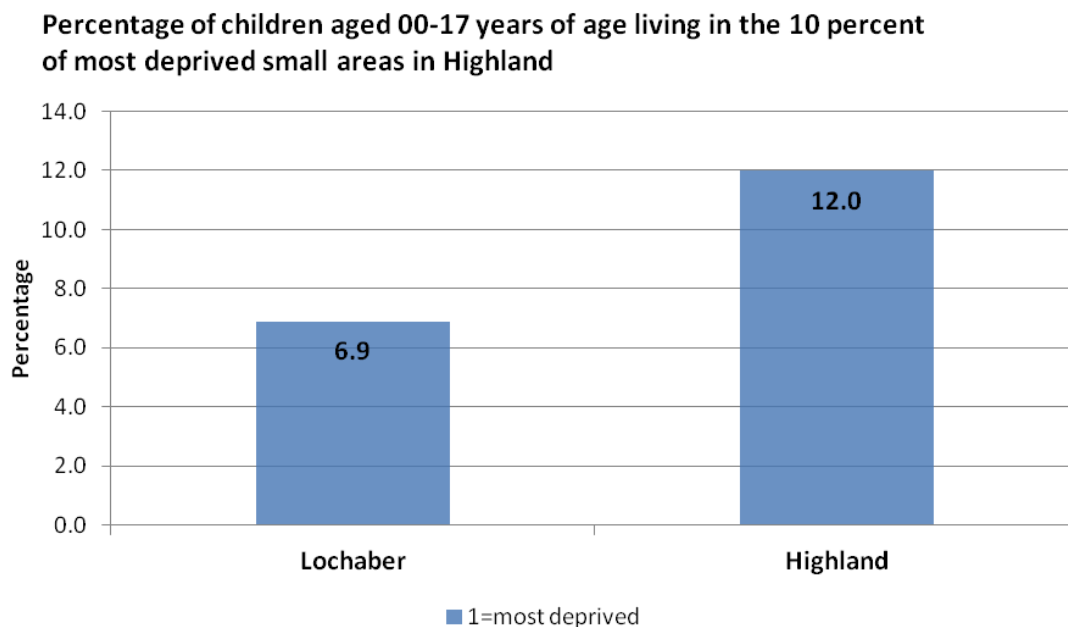
## DEPRIVATION

Figure 11: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016



Data source: National Records of Scotland 2015 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2016) Best fit of data zone (2011) to Highland Community Partnership

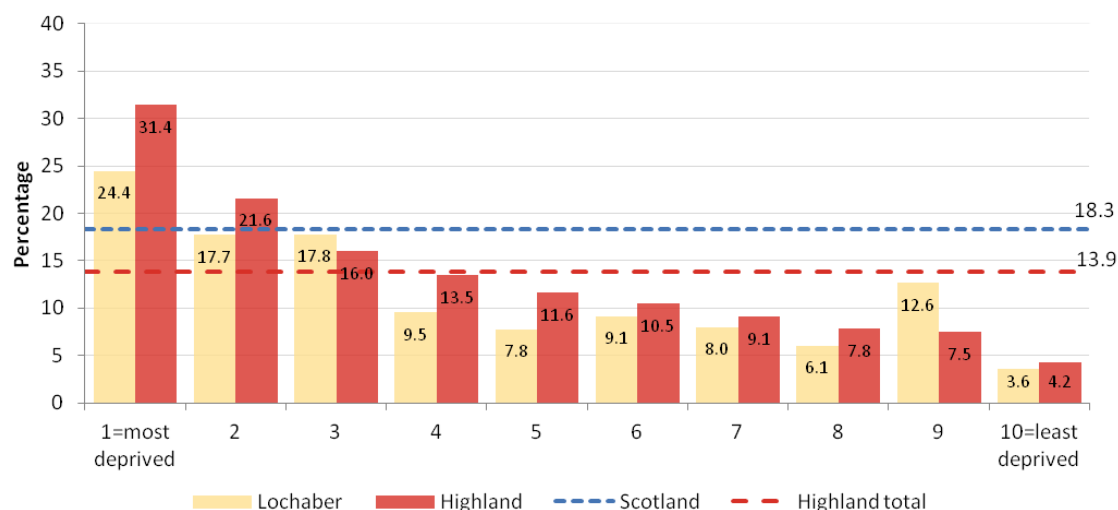
Figure 12: Children living in the most deprived areas in Highland



Data source: National Records of Scotland 2015 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2016) Best fit of data zone (2011) to Highland Community Partnership

## DEPENDENT CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY

**Figure 13: Estimated number and percentage of children under 20 years of age living in poverty defined by tax credit receipt and stratified by decile of deprivation within Highland**



Children living in poverty - total number of dependent children aged under 20 years of age in families receiving Child Tax Credits (<60 % median income) or Income. Data source: HMRC. Deciles of deprivation based upon SIMD 2016 within Highland Council distribution

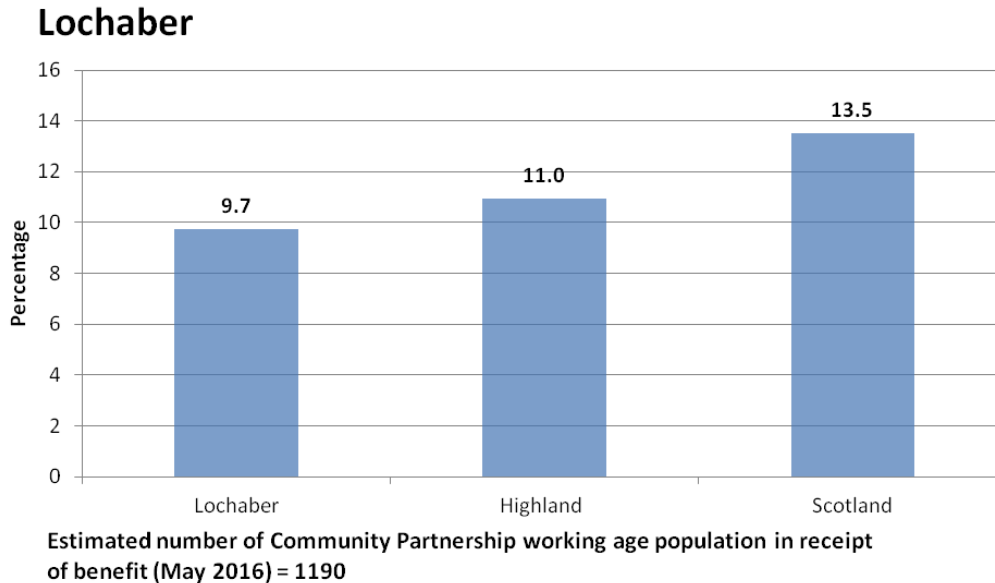
**Figure 14: Number and percentage of children under 20 years of age living in poverty defined by tax credit receipt and stratified by decile of deprivation within Highland**

	Estimated number and percentage of dependent children under 20 years of age in poverty by decile of deprivation in Lochaber Community Partnership				Percentage of all children in Lochaber in poverty
	Number of children	Percentage	lo 95% CI	up 95% CI	
1=most deprived	77	24.4	19.3	30.6	15.8
2	39	17.7	12.6	24.2	8.0
3	174	17.8	15.2	20.6	35.8
4	30	9.5	6.4	13.6	6.2
5	66	7.8	6.0	9.9	13.6
6	43	9.1	6.6	12.3	8.8
7	8	8.0	3.5	15.8	1.6
8	20	6.1	3.7	9.4	4.1
9	24	12.6	8.1	18.8	4.9
10=least deprived	5	3.6	1.2	8.3	1.0
total	486	12.4	11.3	13.6	100

Children living in poverty - total number of dependent children aged under 20 years of age in families receiving Child Tax Credits (<60 % median income) or Income. Data source: HMRC. Deciles of deprivation based upon SIMD 2016 within Highland Council distribution

## ADULT POPULATION IN RECEIPT OF OUT OF WORK BENEFITS

Figure 15: Percentage of the population in receipt of out of work benefits



Data source: DWP Small area statistics (Snapshot May 2016) – Working age population claiming out of work benefits includes claimants of key out of work benefits, not only jobseekers allowance (JSA). Each claimant is counted once. Population denominator NRS SAPE 2014

### Intermediate Geographies

A number of the following graphics present data for Intermediate Geographies. The Intermediate Geography is part of the hierarchy of Scottish statistical geography and is used to disseminate statistics that are not suitable for release at the data zone level (~ 700 people)

Intermediate geographies were defined by aggregating data zone areas.

There are 54 intermediate geographies (2001) in Highland with an average population of ~4,300 people (NRS SAPE 2014).

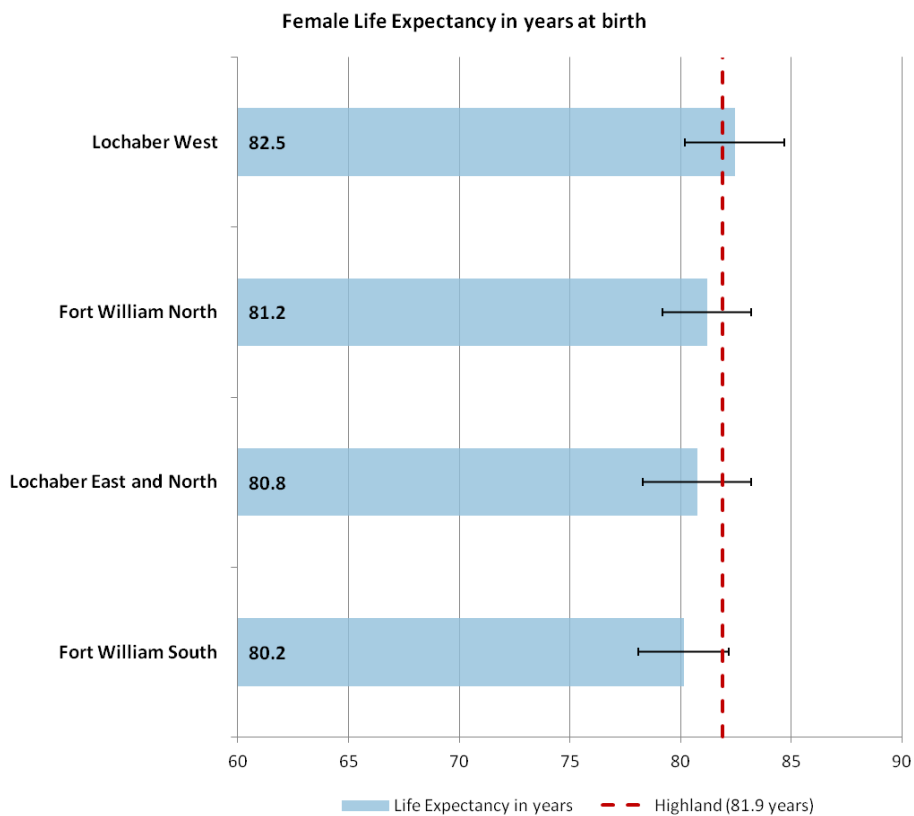
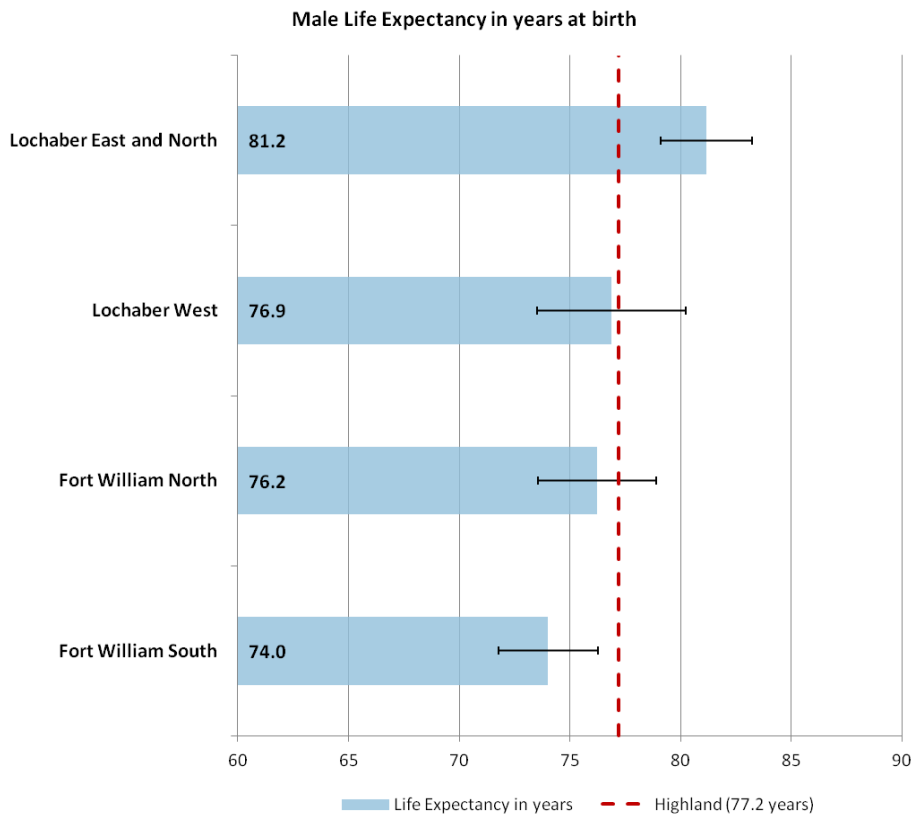
A Community Partnership can build a common understanding of local issues by exploring data for these areas. Data are reported in this document for the Intermediate geographies best aligned with the Community Partnership boundary.

### Confidence intervals

Some of the following charts show confidence intervals to describe the range of uncertainty around a point estimate of a quantity and the wider the confidence interval the greater the range of uncertainty. Following standard practice in public health statistics a 95% confidence interval is shown. The 95th confidence interval can be used to compare an area against other areas or the overall value for Highland or Scotland. An area can be considered to be significantly different if the range of the confidence intervals does not overlap those of the reference area.

# LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Figure 16: Inequalities in male and female life expectancy by Intermediate Geography (2009-2013)



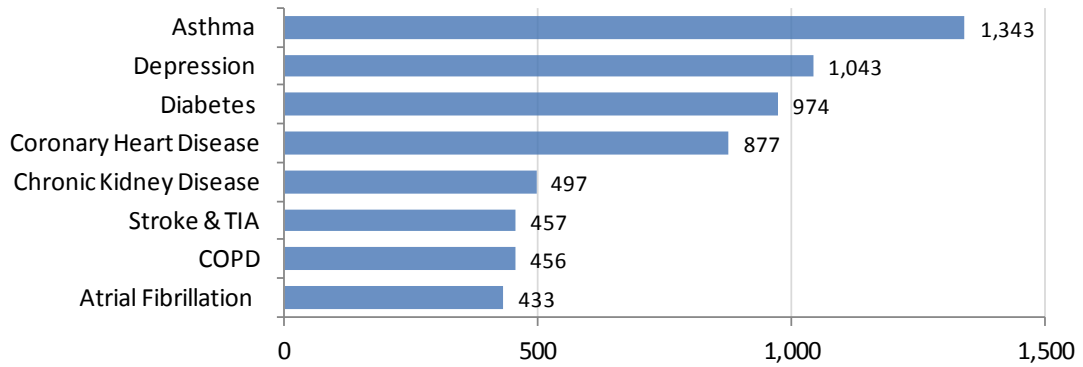
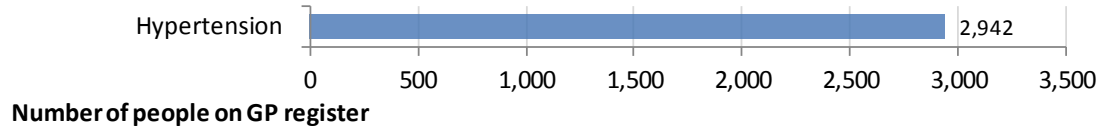
Data source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles Data for the five year period 2009-2013.



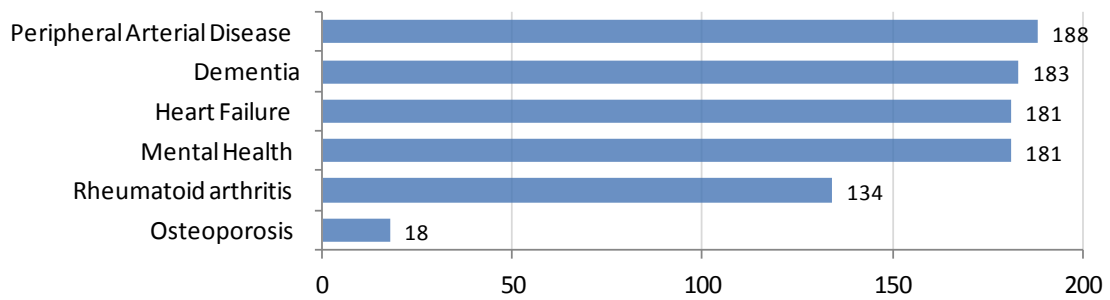
# NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH HEALTH CONDITIONS

Figure 17: Number of people with chronic disease

## Lochaber



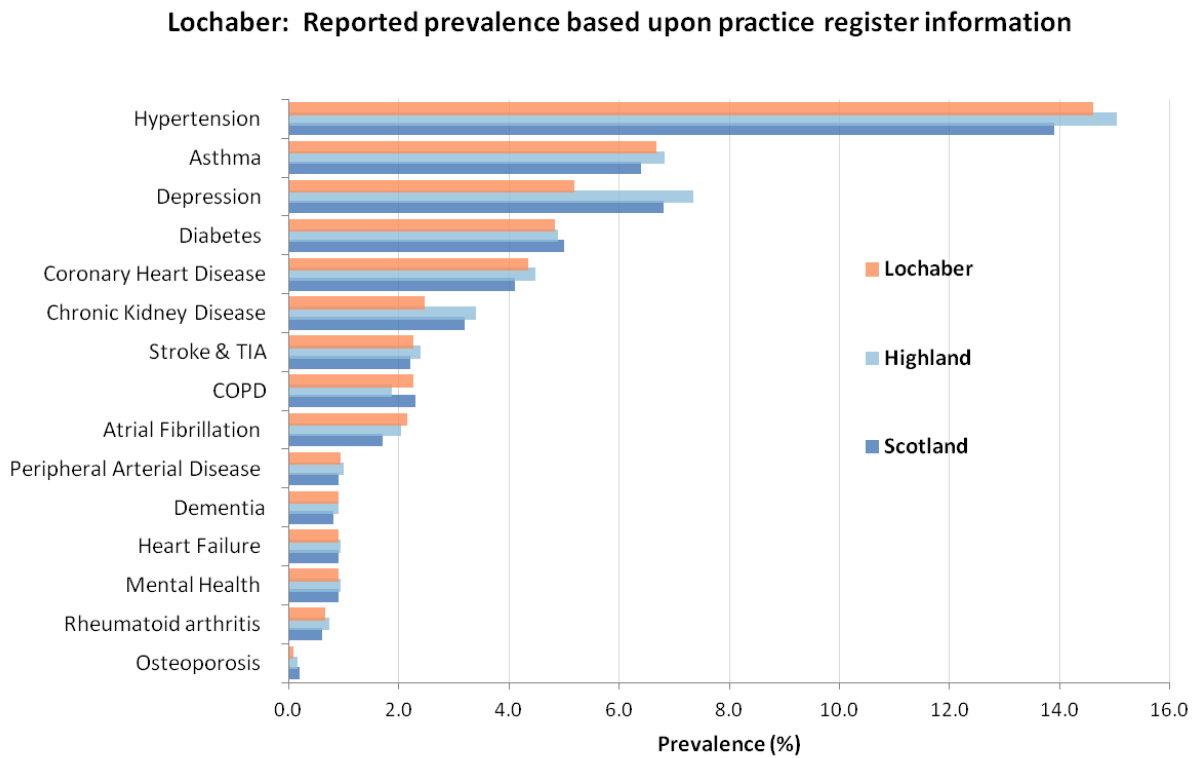
## Number of people on GP register



## Number of people on GP register

Data source: General Practice Quality & Outcomes Framework (QOF) for April 2015 - March 2016 – based upon reported practice prevalence within the Community Partnership

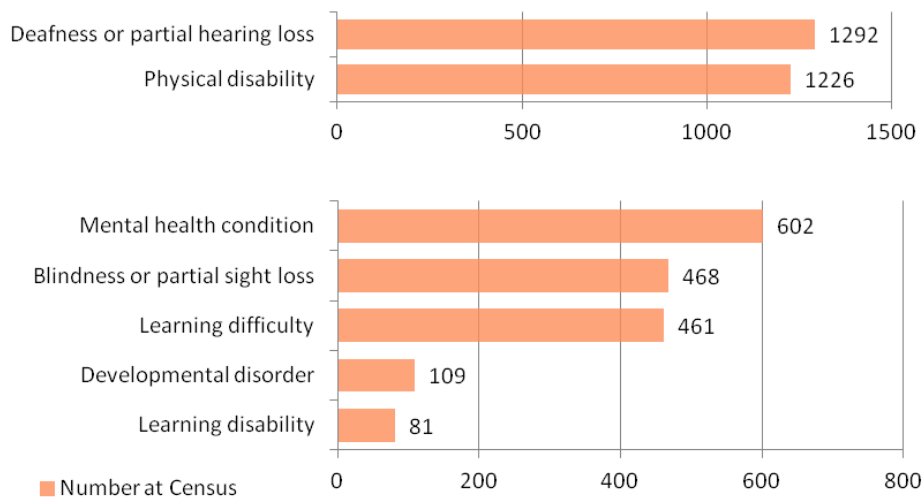
**Figure 18: Prevalence of chronic diseases (%)**



Data source: General Practice Quality & Outcomes Framework (QOF) for April 2015 - March 2016 – based upon reported practice prevalence within the Community Partnership

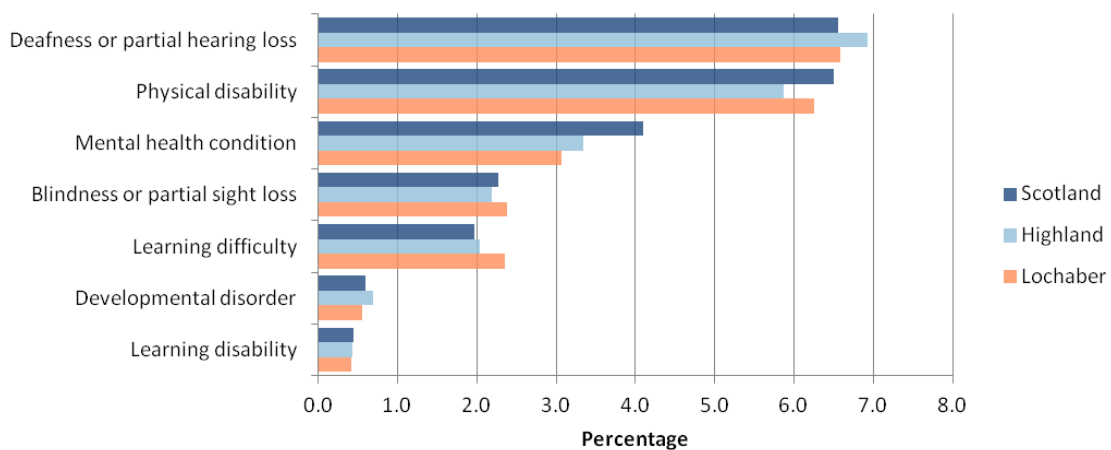
**Figure 19: Number of people with self-reported long term conditions at Census**

**Lochaber**



Data source: Census 2011 – Nature of long term conditions. Created from Census Table CT0033f

**Figure 20: Percentage of the population with self-reported long-term conditions**

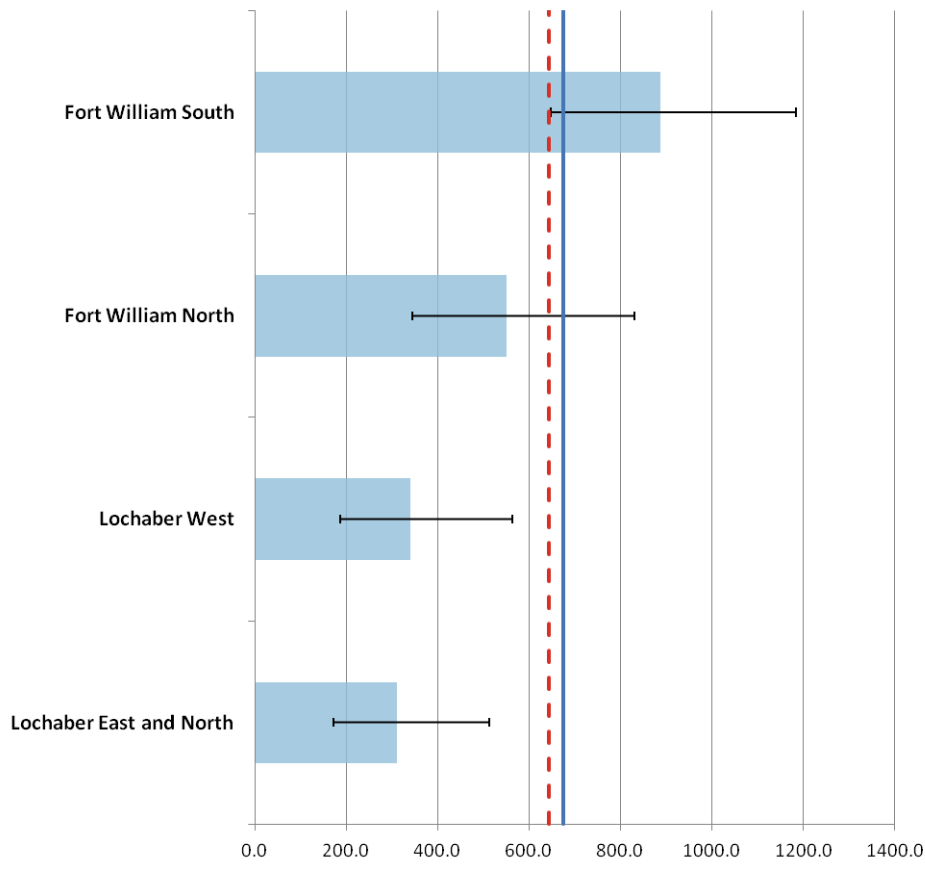


Data source: Census 2011 – Nature of long term conditions. Created from Census Table CT0033f

**HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS RELATED TO ALCOHOL**

**Figure 21: Patients with an alcohol related hospital stay by Intermediate Geography 2014-15**

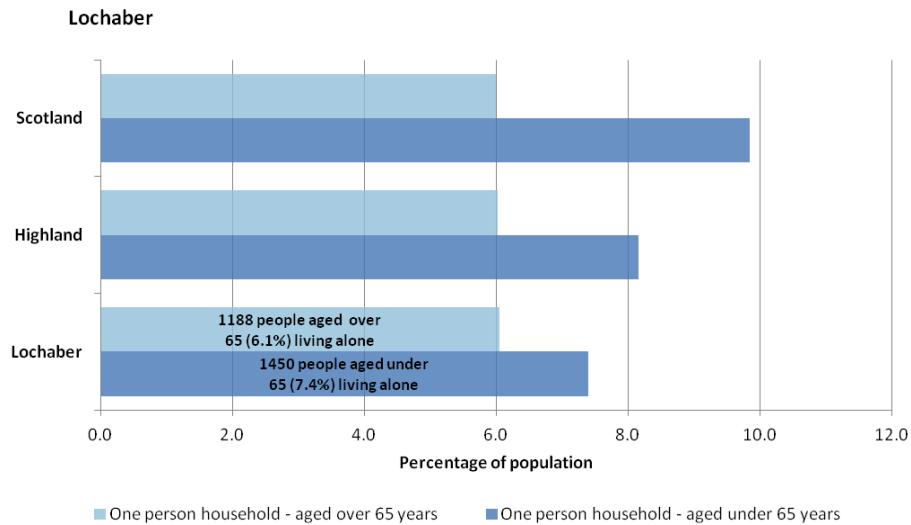
Lochaber 2014-15: Alcohol-related hospital stays - Age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population



Data source: ScotPHO Community and Wellbeing Profiles. General and acute inpatient and day case stays with a diagnosis of alcohol misuse in any diagnostic position.

## PEOPLE LIVING ALONE

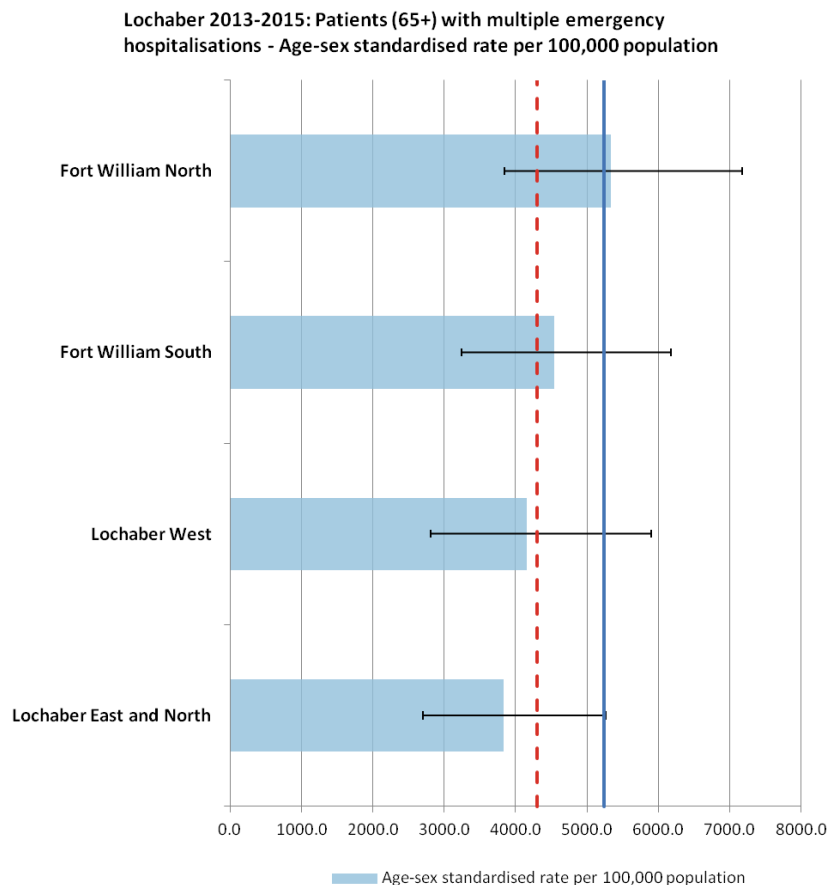
Figure 22: People living in single households



Data source: Census 2011 (LC1109SC)

## EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

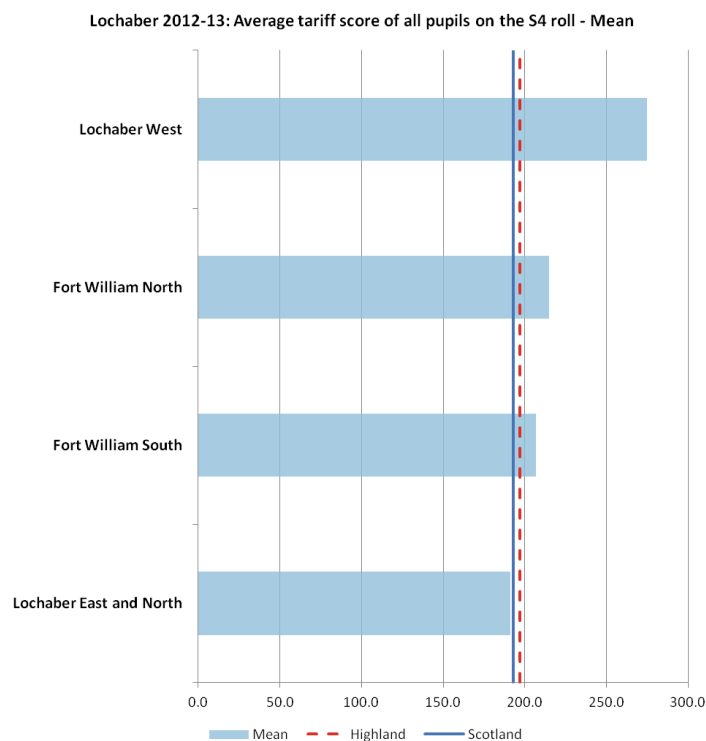
Figure 23: Patient 65+ with multiple emergency hospital admissions by Intermediate Geography



Data source: ScotPHO Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles. Patients with two or more emergency hospital admissions.

## PUPIL ATTAINMENT IN NATIONAL EXAMS: CHILDREN ON THE S4 ROLL

Figure 24: Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll by Intermediate Geography

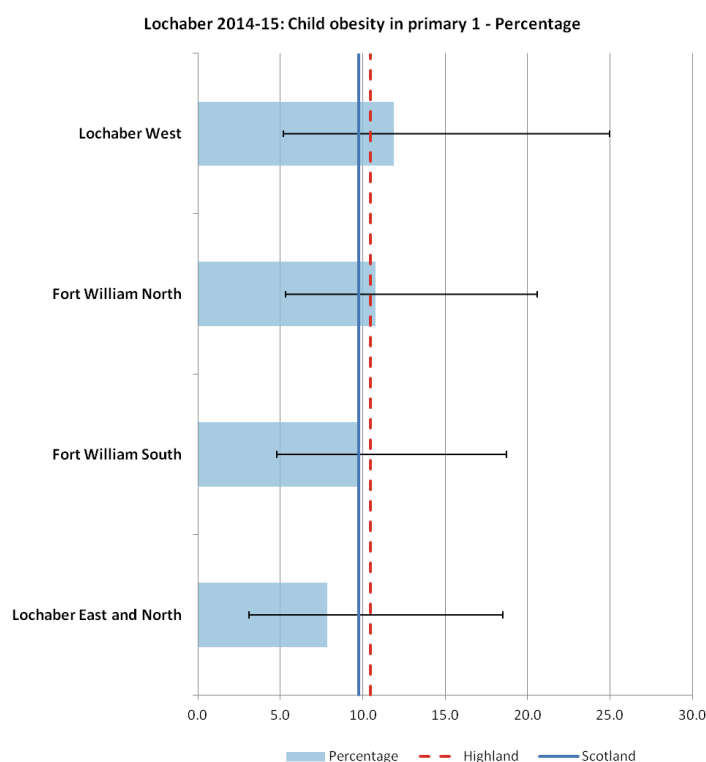


Data source:

ScotPHO Community and Wellbeing Profiles. Average tariff score of all pupils enrolled in S4 of publicly funded schools. Higher scores indicate a greater level of pupil attainment.

## CHILD OBESITY

Figure 25: Child obesity in primary one in 2014-15 by Intermediate Geography



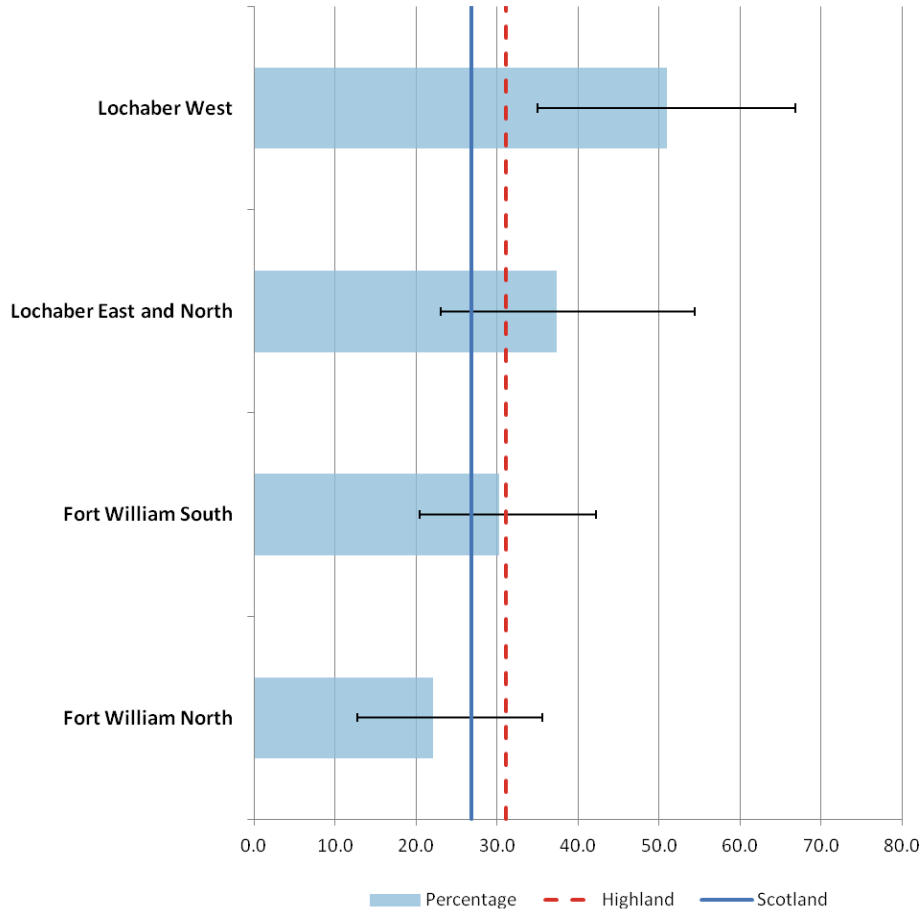
Data source:

ScotPHO Community and Wellbeing Profiles. Children whose BMI is within the top 5% of the 1990 UK reference range for their age and sex

# BREASTFEEDING UPTAKE

Figure 26: Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks by Intermediate Geography

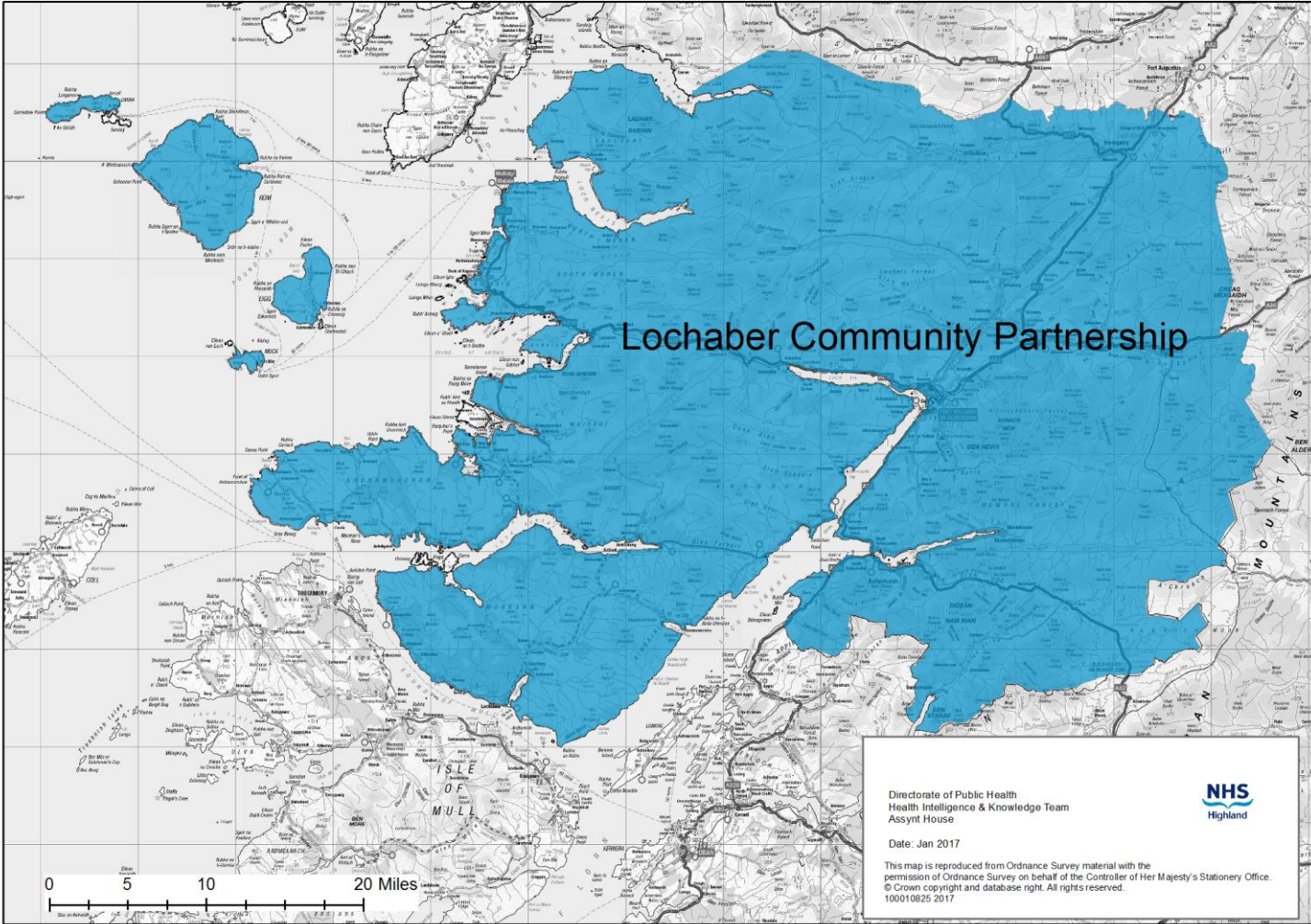
Lochaber 2012-13-2014-15: Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks - Percentage



Data source: ScotPHO Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles. Babies reported by the parent as exclusively breastfed at 6-8 week review. 3-year period from the CHSP-S

An interactive map showing the Community Partnership Boundaries is available [online](#)

(Requires a modern Internet Browser – Internet Explorer 9+, Firefox, Google Chrome)



## COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP LOCALITIES

In August 2016 the Highland Community Partnership agreed on a number of communities within the nine Partnerships to be the focus for specific actions to reduce inequalities. Each of the Community Partnerships needs to develop plans for these areas to support implementation of the Community Empowerment Act in Highland. The areas were primarily selected using the Socio-Economic Performance (SEP 2015) Index developed by the Hutton Institute.

The SEP combines twenty indicators that reflect the performance of small areas (data zones) across four themes (Wealthier/Fairer, Healthier, Safer/Stronger and Smarter). The underlying data comes from three sources: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics, Census 2011 and from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2016). Lower scores on the SEP indicate poorer performing areas.

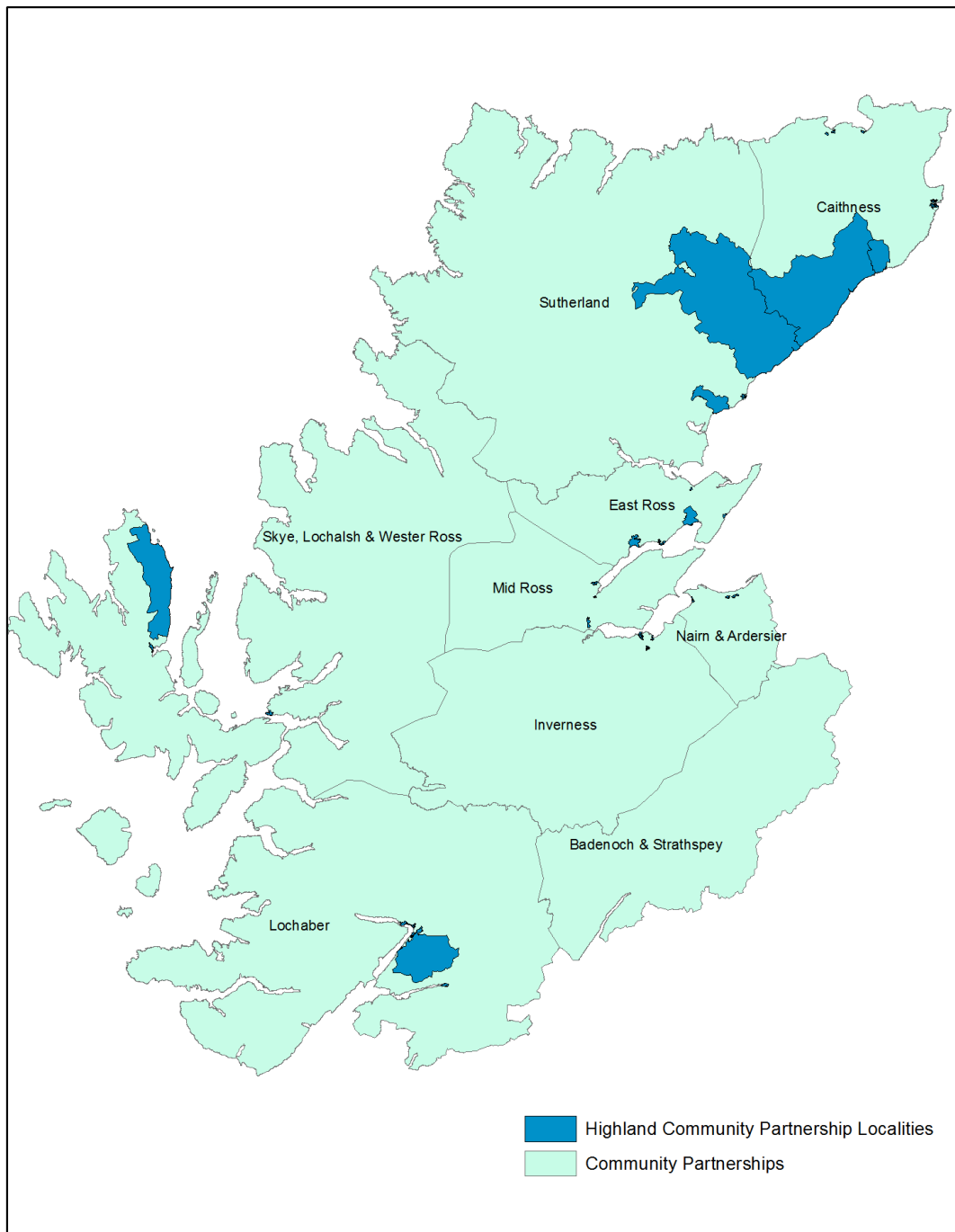
The map below provides an overview of the data zone areas identified in Highland. The areas identified within this Community Partnership are shown in the table below.

Community Partnership	Zone code	Data zone name
Lochaber	S01003722	Kinlochleven
Lochaber	S01003736	Caol North East
Lochaber	S01003731	Fort William Central
Lochaber	S01003737	Corpach West
Lochaber	S01003730	Fort William North
Lochaber	S01003733	Caol South East
Lochaber	S01003724	Glen Nevis
Lochaber	S01003734	Caol West

A tool to visualise the data zone rankings of the SEP indicators is available on the Health Intelligence area of the NHS Highland intranet.

There is a supporting [online map](#) to identify the data zones.  
(Requires a modern Internet Browser – Internet Explorer 9+, Firefox, Google Chrome)





## Highland Community Partnership: Locality areas

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Directorate of Public Health  
 Health Intelligence & Knowledge Team  
 Assynt House

Date: Jan 2017



The short form profiles were commissioned by the NHS Highland Director of Public Health and the Head of Health Improvement in December 2016 to support Public Health Health Improvement colleagues working directly with the nine Community Partnerships in Highland.

The profiles were developed by the Public Health Intelligence and Epidemiology Team of the NHS Highland Directorate of Public Health.

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Contact:

Health Intelligence Team  
Directorate of Public Health  
NHS Highland  
Assynt House  
Beechwood Park  
Inverness  
IV2 3HG  
Ian.douglas@nhs.net  
Telephone: 01463 704939