

Loneliness and Isolation

Overview



- What do we mean by loneliness and isolation?
- What can cause people to become socially isolated?
- The effects of loneliness and isolation on mental health
- How can we address loneliness and isolation?
- Resources and supports
- Looking after yourself

Loneliness and Isolation: Same or different?



- Loneliness and isolation are often used interchangeably
- Social isolation is determined by the number of social relationships and contacts across groups and communities
- Loneliness is based on an individual's perception of the number and /or quality of social connections
- Lack of a useful role in society can also cause feelings of loneliness



 It is possible for an individual to be socially isolated without feeling lonely, likewise is it possible for an individual to feel lonely without being socially isolated



Statistics



- 1 in 10 people in Scotland have reported often feeling lonely
- 100,000 older people in Scotland feel lonely all or most of the time.
- Lacking social connections is as damaging to health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day
- Around 11% of children aged 10-15 years old, 16% of 12 year olds and 13% of 18 year olds are often lonely



What can cause people to become socially isolated?

- Getting older
- Health
- Death of a loved one/relative
- Moving to a new country
- Bullying
- Social Media
- Income

- Fear
- Social anxiety
- Disability
- Moving house
- Domestic Abuse
- Family relationships
- Access to transport



- Depression
- Dementia
- Anxiety
- Self-harm
- Physically inactive
- Increase alcohol
- Self-medicate
- Coronary heart disease

- Obesity
- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- Stroke
- Frequent use of public services due to lack of support networks



How can we address loneliness and social isolation?

- Enable individuals to maintain existing relationships
- Create new connections
- Access to mental health resources and supports





Things I can do

.....by myselfwith others

People I can talk to......