

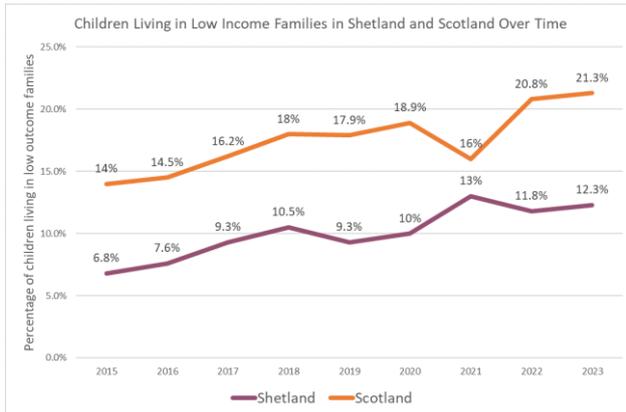
Shetland Partnership: Socio-Economic Outcomes Data

Shared Vision: Shetland is a place where everyone is able to thrive; living well in strong, resilient communities; and where people and communities are able to help, plan and deliver solutions to future challenges

Shared Priorities

 People participate and influence decisions on services and use of resources	 Individuals and families thrive and reach their full potential
 Shetland is an attractive place to live, study and invest	 All households can afford to have a good standard of living

Key Points

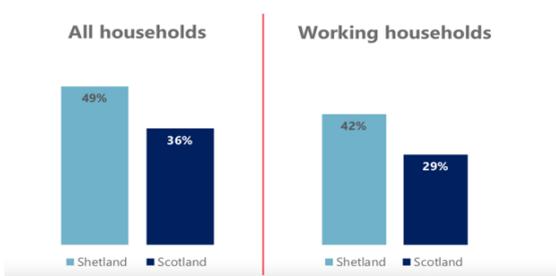


1. Average incomes in Shetland are high; by standard measures, relatively few people in Shetland are in poverty but, rates of child poverty are increasing, with 1 in 6 children in poverty in 2022/23.

2. There are additional costs of living in Shetland compared to an urban UK budget (between 20-65%):

- Cost of food and everyday goods: especially in areas remote from Lerwick
- Cost of travel: especially to work, and where ferry trips are needed
- Cost of home energy: compounded effect of climate, fuel type, home energy efficiency and fuel tariffs.

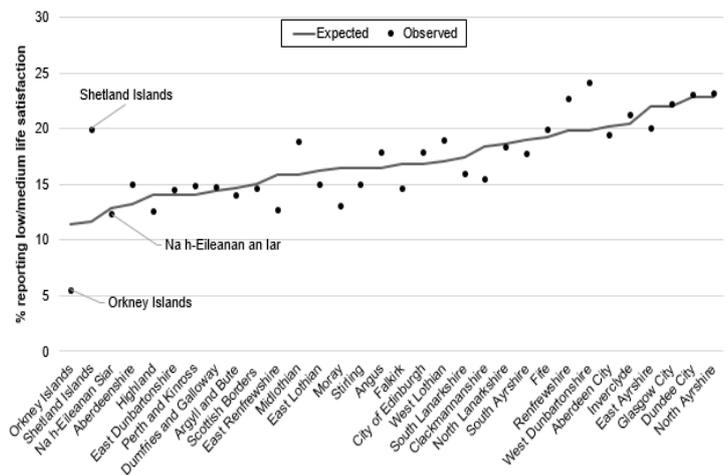
Households living below the MIS benchmark



3. Almost half of people in Shetland live in households with an income less than the Minimum Income Standard (MIS) benchmark. In working households, 42% of people in Shetland lived below the benchmark, compared to 29% across Scotland.

4. Low/medium life satisfaction is, in general, greater in places with high unemployment; but Shetland bucks the trend. Its unemployment rate is the second lowest, but it has the eighth-worst life satisfaction of 32 Scottish local authorities.

This pattern is repeated with higher anxiety levels, the risk of dying at a given age, and alcohol-related hospital episodes all higher than expected.

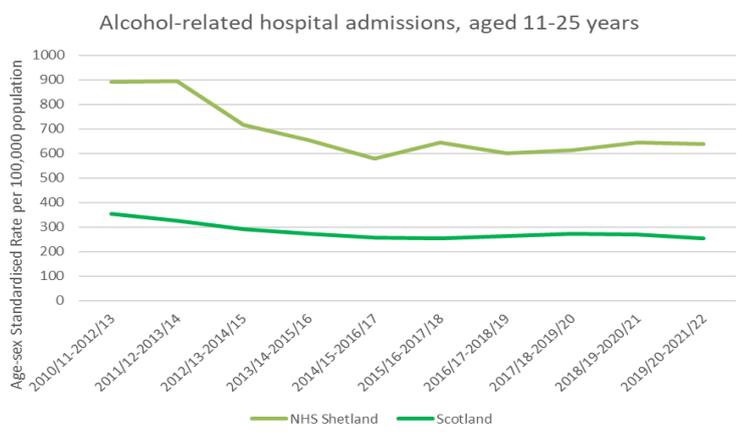


Unemployment rate: lowest to highest



5.

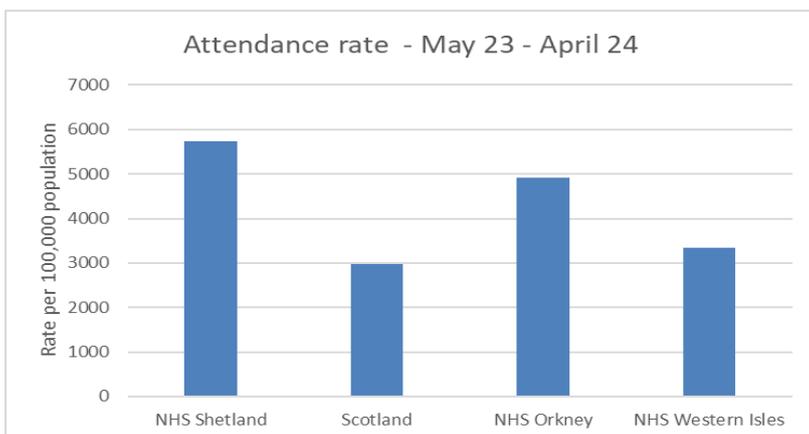
Shetland has a significantly worse rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions for 11-25 year olds, and has had a higher rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions compared to Scotland. Shetland has a high prevalence of alcohol availability compared to Scotland with more than double the number of licenses per head of the population.



6.

Early child development is strongly associated with long-term health, educational and wider social outcomes. Data on child health reviews, should be treated with care due to recording, however, Shetland is showing a downward trend in the proportion of children meeting developmental milestones compared to Scotland's other local authorities; in other words Shetland has declined from 2nd in Scotland to 24th.

On average the percentage of P1, P4 and P7 pupils achieving expected CfE (Curriculum for Excellence) level in Literacy and Numeracy in Shetland has been lower than 25th out of 32 Local Authorities across Shetland for a number of years. Meanwhile, the percentage of pupils attaining 5+ Awards at Level 5 has consistently been in the top 5.



7.

Shetland has an above average number of multiple attendees at A&E. Multiple attendances, where the same person attends A&E more than once in a year, are more common for people living in more deprived areas.

8.

Meanwhile, demand for services increases. For example:

- 37% of pupils in Shetland have Additional Support Needs (ASN). This is in line with the national average which has increased markedly since 2010.
- As the population ages, the number of people with dementia is steadily increasing as the risk of development increases with age.

