

SUSTAINING SHETLAND



**Fourth Annual Monitoring of Social, Economic,
Environmental and Cultural Trends**

Winter 2009

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Cover photograph by Elizabeth Laurenson

INTRODUCTION

Sustaining Shetland 2009 measures Shetland's quality of life and sustainability by providing up to date social, economic, environmental and cultural data for Shetland.

The Shetland Resolution was developed as part of the Long Range Forecast project in Shetland in late 2004. This was a first attempt at gathering the views of the Shetland public on the future of the islands for the next 20 or 30 years or so. This analysis will help public agencies in Shetland to work with business and communities towards that future.

Shetland Resolution

We shall work together for a future that's better and brighter. In particular, we aim to create a secure livelihood, look after our stunning environment and care well for our people and our culture.

We recognise that we can only succeed in any of these aims by succeeding in all of them.

In our economy,

- We want to be known for carefully crafted products and excellent service.
- We shall nurture creativity, build skills and encourage enterprise.
- We'll promote fine quality and unique origin because they're vital to our customers.
- We'll seek to create fulfilling, well-paid jobs for all, whatever their talent.
- We'll use the natural resources at our disposal responsibly and seek more control over them.
- Public sector resources will be used to stimulate a stronger private sector.

In our environment, we shall...

- Take pride in our heritage, natural or manmade, and respect it for its own sake;
- Recognise that our livelihood depends on our environment;
- Work with nature in all its diversity, not against it;
- Restore our environment where it has been damaged;
- Use the gifts of nature responsibly; and
- Play our part as responsible members of the world community.

In our community, we shall...

- Cherish and promote our traditions and our values;
- Keep Shetland's people safe and encourage them to be healthier;
- Foster confident, thriving communities across Shetland;
- Welcome visitors and new Shetlanders from wherever they may come;
- Promote justice and equality, here and overseas; and
- Expand knowledge, extend opportunities and improve access.

And...

We may be a small place, but if we're clever we can be more successful.

We may have few people, but we can welcome more.

We may be modest, but we can take pride in our achievements.

We may be remote, but we can be distinctive.

But in everything we do, we must seek excellence.

The Resolution is a statement about quality of life and sustainability to which Shetland can aspire. In order to ensure the words are used to guide policy

development in Shetland, data is collated on an annual basis in order to measure and evaluate progress towards this aspiration. This document provides baseline data, and, where possible, highlights trends. This set of information should help us observe whether things are improving or getting worse over time in certain areas and help us to compare and contrast the situation in Shetland with other places. These trends will help to inform policy and decision-making and provide Shetland with an informed picture of the effects of policy and decision on the islands.

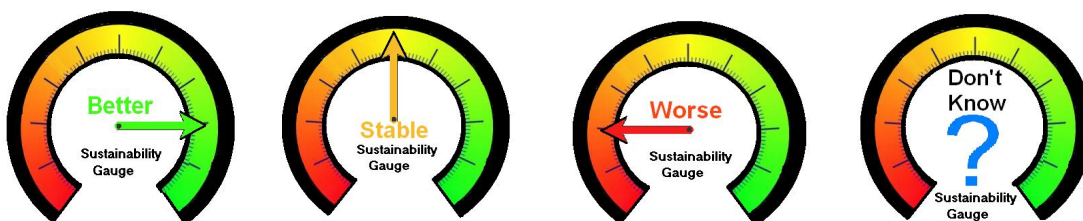
Indicators exist in ten key areas:

	Measure	Indicators
1	Population	Population Size & Structure
2	Health	Avoidable Deaths, Life Expectancy, Drug and Alcohol Use
3	Education	Opportunity, Participation, Attainment
4	Housing	Quantity, Quality, Appropriateness and Affordability
5	Transport & Communications	Access to Services, Social Facilities, Employment and ICT
6	Natural Resources	Resource Usage and Impact
7	Economy	Economic Activity, Employment & Business Performance
8	Social Welfare	Income Levels and Costs of Living
9	Community	Breadth and Depth of involvement
10	Crime	Incidents of Crime and Fear of Crime

These indicators are updated on an annual basis and the type of data available is improved, where possible, each year. Autumn 2006 was the first year in which data was collected in this format:

www.shetland.gov.uk/communityplanning

A sustainability gauge provides an indication of current sustainability in Shetland. The three categories 'Better', 'Worse' and 'Stable' correspond to the most recent information available, and provide a simple assessment on the changes seen in different indicators:



Some indicators are new and lack time series data needed to see if change has occurred, whilst some changes are difficult to interpret as 'better' or 'worse.' A 'Don't Know' gauge represents these areas.

Information covering the same ten key areas has been collected at a more local level, and communities are being involved to incorporate their views. These community profiles cover the following seven localities:

- North Isles
- Whalsay and Skerries
- North Mainland
- West Mainland
- Central
- Lerwick and Bressay
- South

And are available at <http://www.shetland.gov.uk/datashare//default.asp>

Thanks to all those involved in the development of these indicators and production of this year's report.

OVERVIEW

The Shetland Islands are the most northerly local authority area in the UK, 298 miles north of Edinburgh and 211 miles north of Aberdeen. Our closest neighbours are Orkney, the nearest part of which lies some 25 miles from Fair Isle and about 50 miles from the Shetland mainland. Shetland is only 228 miles from Torshavn in Faroe and a similar distance from Bergen in Norway. Shetland comprises more than 100 islands, 15 of which are inhabited, and the total population is around 22,000. We lie further north than Moscow and southern Greenland.

Population

- ◆ Over the last 20 years, the population of Shetland has declined by 3%. The Shetland resident population currently stands at 21,980¹.
- ◆ The trend towards centralisation of the population towards Lerwick and a 15-20 minute commute of Lerwick continues. Around 41% of the population now live in Lerwick.
- ◆ In the next 25 years, Shetland will experience a 50.7% increase in the number of islanders of pensionable age, while the working-age population will decrease by 20.7%². This is due to increasing life expectancy and older people moving to Shetland for an improved quality of life³.
- ◆ In the period 2001/02 to 2007/08 there has been a negative net migration from Shetland of 129 people⁴, but the number of National Insurance registrations has steadily increased, particularly for individuals from EU accession and EEA states. The birth rate has been consistently higher than the death rate, which is the opposite to that of mainland Scotland.

Health of Shetland Citizens

- ◆ Shetland's overall life expectancy continues to increase. Current estimates state that life expectancy at birth is 75.0 for men and 81.5 for women⁵. This is above the Scottish and EU average.
- ◆ Levels of avoidable deaths have improved in recent years. Mortality caused by coronary heart disease, road accidents, and suicides has reduced, and cerebrovascular mortality has remained stable. Cancer is the only cause of death that has continued to increase⁶.
- ◆ Drug misuse is increasing, with a rise in use of more dangerous drugs such as heroin and cocaine, while the age of starting drug use is lower. The numbers of young people presenting with self-harm is increasing.

Education

- ◆ Student rolls in both primary and secondary schools have declined. Shetland College enrolments have increased, and NAFC enrolments have remained stable.
- ◆ Attainment levels in schools are high and well above the Scottish average, with 50% of pupils going on to higher or further education and a similar number into employment and training.

- ◆ In Shetland, the percentage of S4 group achieving 5+ awards at SCQF level 4 (Standard Grade General or better) declined from 90% to 88% from 2003 to 2006 but has increased once more to 89% in 2008⁷. This remains above the 2008 Scottish average of 77%.
- ◆ An estimated 2500 working age adults in Shetland have low levels of literacy. For those without suitable skills for employment, barriers to learning include: access; lack of childcare; and cost.
- ◆ In the year 2008/09, 1,766 people took part in the SIC Adult Learning Classes (an increase of 90 on the previous year)⁸.
- ◆ The number of school leavers, leaving for a positive destination has remained relatively stable⁵⁵.

Housing

- ◆ Demand for housing of all tenures continues to increase in Shetland.
- ◆ Demand for social rented housing continues to increase despite the local Housing Association's development programme. Planning applications for private houses are also continuing at a high level and the housing market has not yet shown significant signs of the national economic downturn.
- ◆ Concerns around the availability and affordability of housing across all tenures continue.
- ◆ Homeless presentations continue to raise further raising concerns around the housing supply available to meet needs.

Transport and Communications

- ◆ Bus passenger numbers have risen steadily. Recorded passenger numbers on Shetland's inter-island ferries has seen an increase of 8.9% between 2007 and 2008. Vehicle numbers on inter-island ferries has seen a 2.7% decrease during the same period.
- ◆ Both internal and external air passenger numbers, flying to Scottish airports, have remained relatively stable in recent years.
- ◆ The cost of fares for all internal and external forms of transport has increased.
- ◆ Shetland has a high uptake of SDL and ADSL Internet connection.

Natural Resources

- ◆ Existing data available to measure the quality of the environment in Shetland, such as air and water quality, paint a good picture. However, further measures are required to ensure the situation is fully understood.
- ◆ Recycling opportunities continue to expand and diversify and new renewable energy possibilities are being explored.
- ◆ The carbon footprint for Shetland and Shetland Islands Councils is currently being established.

Economy

- ◆ The Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita of Shetland is lower than that for the UK as a whole. Fisheries output, oil and the public sector remain the three largest sectors in the economy, considerably higher than agriculture, tourism and knitwear.
- ◆ 87.5% of the working age population is currently economically active, with the public sector dominating all employment.
- ◆ The average wage per week increased by ~£60 between 2005 and 2009
- ◆ Shetland has a job density of 1.08 compared to 0.84 in Scotland. The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to working-age population.

- ◆ Despite a recent increase in unemployment rate, Shetland continues to have one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country.
- ◆ The number of new business start-ups has increased from 2007 – 2008.
- ◆ The number of cruise liner passengers has increased by 40% between 2008 and 2009, following a 12% increase in the number of cruise liners visiting Shetland.

Social Welfare

- ◆ The cost of living is higher, particularly for essential items. This makes it particularly difficult for those on low income and/or national benefits.
- ◆ The uptake of national benefits remains stable, but is felt to be lower than entitlement.
- ◆ The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 shows that 10.6% of the Shetland population (2,315 individuals) are income deprived, an increase from 8.8% in SIMD '06⁹.
- ◆ There is a lack of registered childminders throughout Shetland and there are still gaps in provision, which restricts parents' access to learning and employment opportunities.
- ◆ Fuel poverty remains high.

Community

- ◆ The total Community Council electorate in Shetland has increased from 17,168 to 17,331 between 2006 and 2008.
- ◆ Community groups and volunteering continue to flourish, with an increase in the number of grants awarded in 2008/09.
- ◆ There are signs of decreased involvement in sport and leisure activities, and use of library and learning centre facilities.
- ◆ Work continues on community inclusion, focusing on specific target groups. Enrolment in the English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) classes has increased.

Crime

- ◆ Both reported offences and registered offences have been slowly decreasing over the past few years. There were a total of 2009 criminal offences this year (08/09) a reduction of 200 from 05/06. Overall detection/clear up rate is 70% (one of the highest in the UK).
- ◆ Between 95 and 99% of people feel the area they live in is safe or very safe. The proportion of people worried about becoming a victim of crime is lower in Shetland (30%) than the Northern constabulary area as a whole (47%).

POPULATION

Over the last 20 years, the population of Shetland has declined by 3%. The Shetland resident population currently stands at 21,980¹.

The trend towards centralisation of the population towards Lerwick, and a 15-20 minute commute of Lerwick, continues. Around 41% of the population now live in Lerwick.

In the next 25 years, Shetland will experience a 50.7% increase in the number of islanders of pensionable age, while the working-age population will decrease by 20.7%². This is due to increasing life expectancy and older people moving to Shetland for an improved quality of life³.

In the period 2001/02 to 2007/08 there has been a negative net migration from Shetland of 129 people⁴, but the number of National Insurance registrations has steadily increased, particularly for individuals from EU accession and EEA states. The birth rate has been consistently higher than the death rate, which is the opposite of mainland Scotland.

What is measured ¹⁰

- The total number of people resident in Shetland
- Age Profile
- Population of areas of Shetland
- The ethnic population

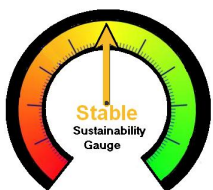
The total population of Shetland is a function of the number of births minus the number of deaths (the natural increase) and the difference between immigration and emigration (the net migration)¹¹.

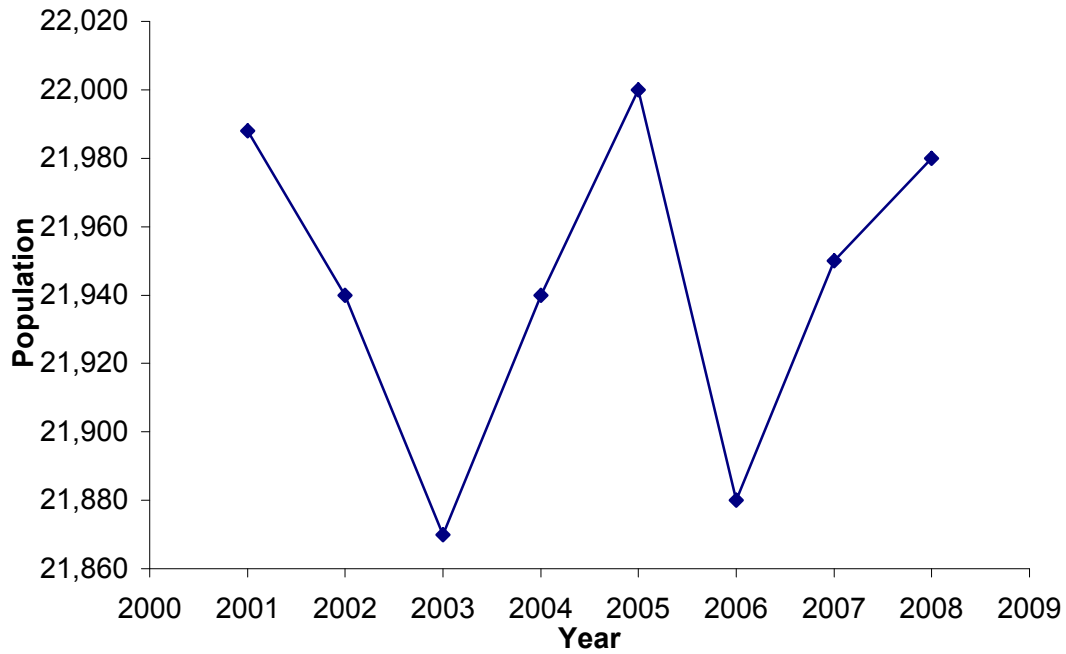
Shetland's population level (See Figure 1)

The current population of Shetland is estimated to be 21,980¹.

- ◆ Since the 1860s, when the population of Shetland peaked at around 30,000, it has been falling steadily until the 1970s when it hit the historically low level of 17,000. After 1971, there was a significant increase, and in 10 years the population of the islands rose by over a third, to 22,766¹².
- ◆ The increases in the 1860s and in the 1970s can be attributed to new economic opportunities. For example, the huge boom in herring drift-net fishing in the late 19th Century, and oil industry development from 1971.
- ◆ Over the last 20 years, the overall population of Shetland has declined by 3%¹².

Figure 1: Shetland Population Trend 2001-2008¹²



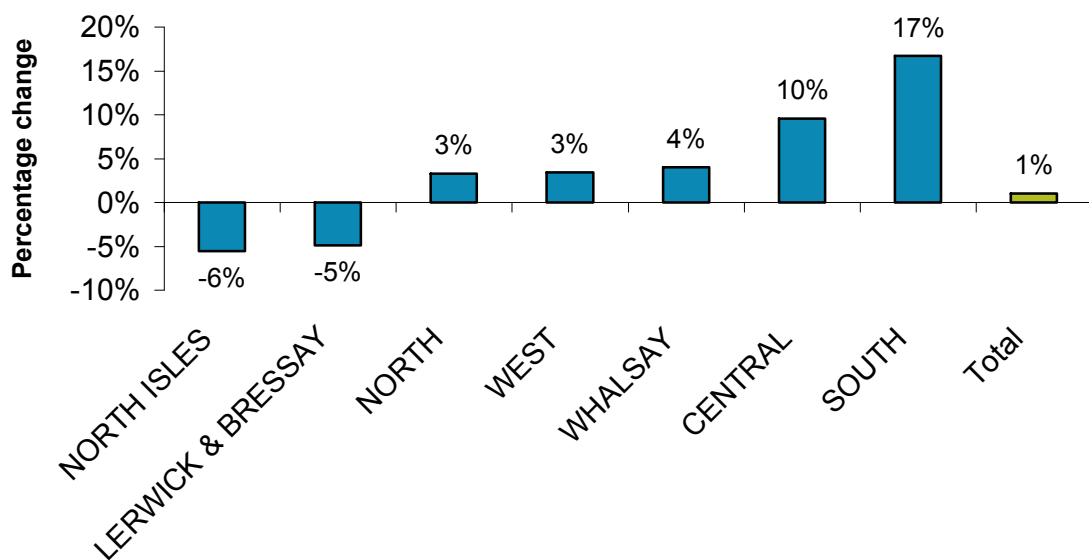


Population density of Shetland

- ◆ Shetland has a fairly constant average population density of 15 people per square kilometre. It is less densely populated than Orkney (at 20) but more dense than the Highlands at an average of 9 people per square kilometre¹³.
- ◆ Shetland's population density is substantially lower than that of Scotland as a whole at 65 people per square kilometre.
- ◆ The density of population within Shetland varies from 1,571 people per square kilometre in Scalloway¹⁴ and 1,328 in Lerwick to 5 in the North Isles, 6 in the North Mainland and 7 in the West Side¹⁵.

Shetland's Population by Area (see Figure 2)

Figure 2: Estimated Population Change 2001 to 2007 by Area¹⁶

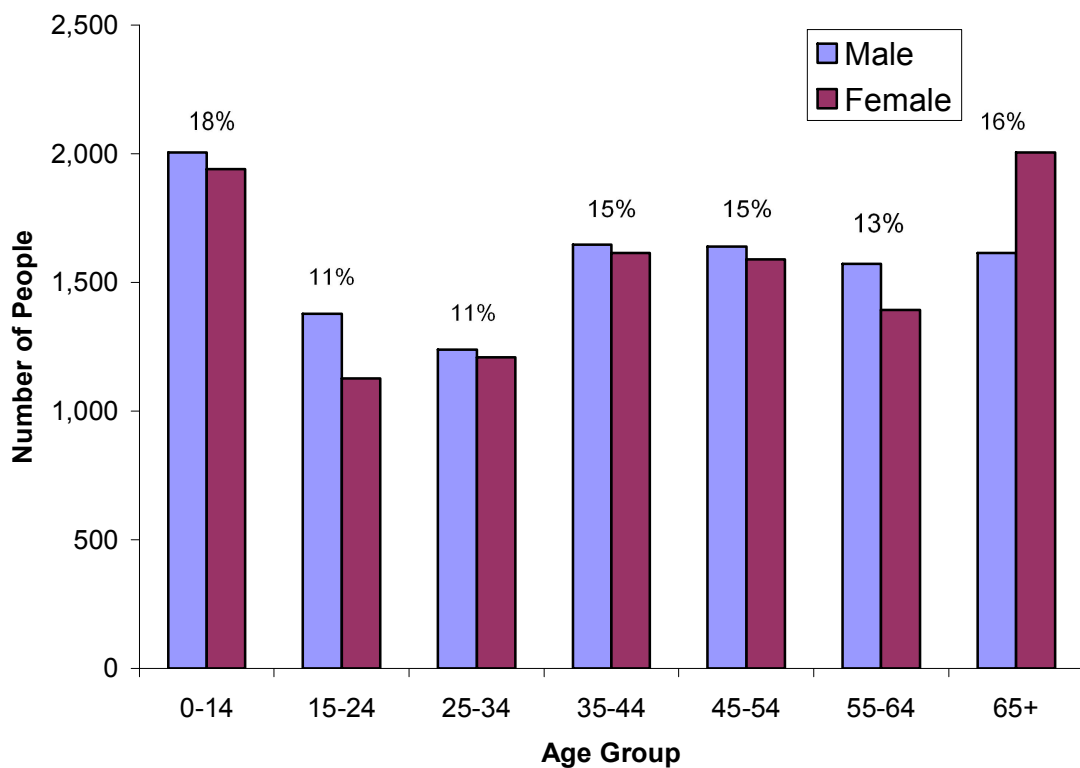


- ◆ The centralisation of the population continues, with substantial increases in population in Quarff, Gulberwick, Tingwall, Trondra and Sandwich/Cunningsburgh.
- ◆ The recent decline in population in Lerwick and Bressay is likely to be due to limited sites for new housing within the main town, which has led to major house-building focusing on the Cunningsburgh / Quarff area and in Scalloway.
- ◆ There were also moderate population increases in the North and West Mainland and on Whalsay.
- ◆ There has been a shift in overall population from outlying areas (particularly the North Isles of Yell, Unst and Fetlar) to the areas within commuting distance (15 – 20 minutes) of Lerwick.

Age Breakdown of the Shetland Population (See Figure 3)

- ◆ Since 1991 there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of older people relative to younger people within the Shetland population; a trend that is replicated across Scotland.

Figure 3: Current Shetland Population Level, by Age Group (and the percentages of total population made up by each age group)¹



Gender Breakdown of the Shetland Population (See Figure 3)

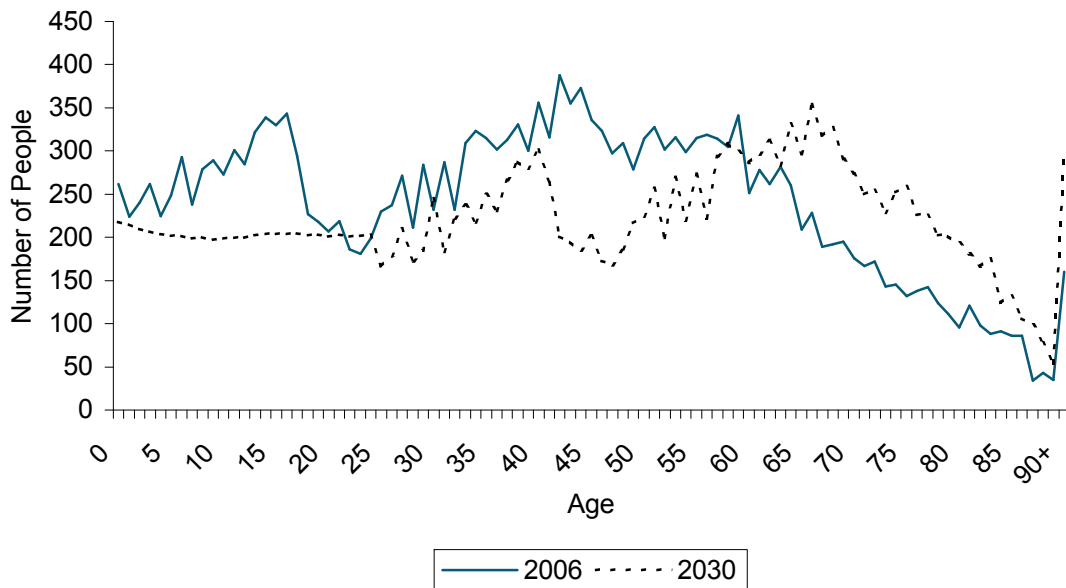
- ◆ From September 2009 there were a total of 11,099 males and 10,881 females in Shetland¹⁷. This is a shift in a fairly even ratio with 10,976 males (50.16% of the total population) and 10,904 females (49.84% of the total population) in 2007¹⁷.
- ◆ The male/female imbalance is more pronounced in Shetland than for Scotland overall¹⁷.



Future Projections (see Figure 4)

- ◆ It has been estimated that, in the next 25 years, Shetland will experience a 50.7% increase in the number of pensionable age residents, while the working-age population will decrease by 20.7%².
- ◆ As well as this shift in age profile across Shetland, there is an estimated decline in overall population to 19,783 by 2031. These projections assume both negative natural change (of -2.7%) and negative net migration (of -6.9%)².
- ◆ Birth rates are determined by the fertility rate and the number of women who are of childbearing age (15 to 44), within the population. This is forecast to fall sharply until 2020 and then to level off at around 3,400 between 2020 and 2030. This will have a direct affect on the number of births and on the natural population change¹⁷.
- ◆ The number of women of childbearing age has been the main indicator of population growth in Shetland.

Figure 4: Population Age Profile at the 2006 baseline and projected figures in 2030³



Births, Deaths and Natural Population Increase

- ◆ Shetland's birth rate is steadily higher than the death rate.
- ◆ From January - December 2008 there was a total of 278 births in Shetland and 211 deaths, and a natural population increase of 67¹⁷.
- ◆ From January - December 2007 there were a total of 244 births in Shetland and 209 deaths, and a natural population increase of 35¹⁷.
- ◆ However, population projections estimate a decline in overall population by 2031². This change in population is largely due to emigration and loss of women of childbearing age.





Immigration and Emigration

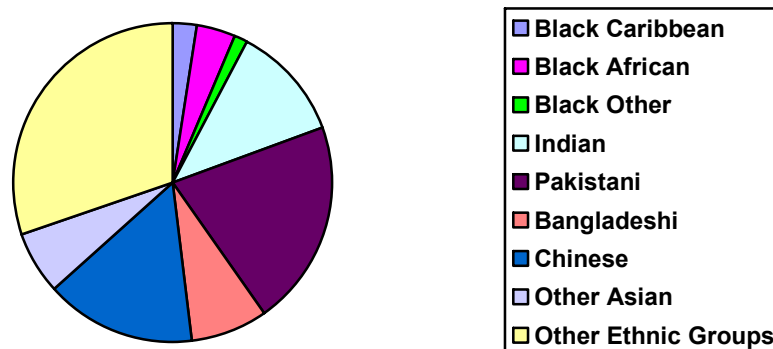
- ◆ In the period 2001/02 to 2007/08 there has been a negative net migration from Shetland of 129 people⁴. Orkney, on the other hand, had a positive net migration of 946 in the same period.
- ◆ The net loss of 10 individuals of the Shetland population in 2007/08 is worse than the net gain of 27 individuals found the year before. Emigration now exceeds immigration⁴.
- ◆ The data suggests that locals and UK citizens are moving away but incoming EU accession and EEA citizens are keeping population numbers higher than they would have been otherwise¹⁸.
- ◆ Jobcentre Plus in Shetland has kept records, since 2006, of the country of origin of individuals applying for National Insurance (NI) Numbers¹⁹:
 - Almost 75% of people applying for new NI numbers in Shetland since 2006 have been from A8 countries²⁰.
 - The greatest number has been issued to Polish (34%), or Hungarian nationals (19%), and 21.5% have been issued to people from the either the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia or Slovakia.
 - There has been a small, but consistent quantity of National Insurance numbers being issued to individuals of Bangladeshi, Chinese, Indian, Nepalese, Pakistani and Thai origin
- ◆ It is important to note that NI figures only apply to those migrant workers for whom Shetland is their first place of work in the UK. Migrant workers registered in other local authorities who subsequently move to Shetland for work will not be included in these figures.



Population Ethnicity (see Figure 5)

- ◆ Data from the 2001 census shows Shetland has a very low black and ethnic minority population, 1%. During the 10 years between 1991 and 2001 the population of Shetland decreased, but the black and ethnic minority population doubled.
- ◆ When the census 2001 figures are broken down by ethnic group, it can be seen that although low numbers are involved, Shetland has a diverse black and ethnic minority population, with all census categories represented.
- ◆ An indicator for population ethnicity can also be seen in Shetland's primary and secondary schools. In 2009, a total of 72 pupils were registered in Shetland as having a main home language other than English, an increase from 47 in 2007 and 39 in 2006²¹.

Figure 5: Shetland's Black and Ethnic Minority Population^{22, 23}



HEALTH OF SHETLAND CITIZENS (HEALTHIER)

Shetland's overall life expectancy continues to increase. Current estimates state that life expectancy at birth is 75.0 for men and 81.5 for women⁵. This is above the Scottish and EU average.

Levels of avoidable deaths have improved in recent years. Mortality caused by coronary heart disease, road accidents, and suicides has reduced, and cerebrovascular mortality has remained stable. Cancer is the only cause of death that has continued to increase⁶.

Drug misuse is increasing, with a rise in use of more dangerous drugs such as heroin and cocaine, while the age of starting drug use is lower. The numbers of young people presenting with self-harm is increasing.

What is measured?

The General Register Office for Scotland measures average life expectancy for men and women.

Rates of avoidable death are measured. Deaths considered as avoidable (from NHS Shetland) are:

- Cancer;
- Coronary heart disease;
- Stroke; and
- Suicide.

The Northern Constabulary measures deaths resulting from road accidents.

Indicators of other health issues, such as drug and alcohol misuse include registration to the clinic at SCDT (Shetland Community and Drugs Team) and hospital admissions.

Life expectancy

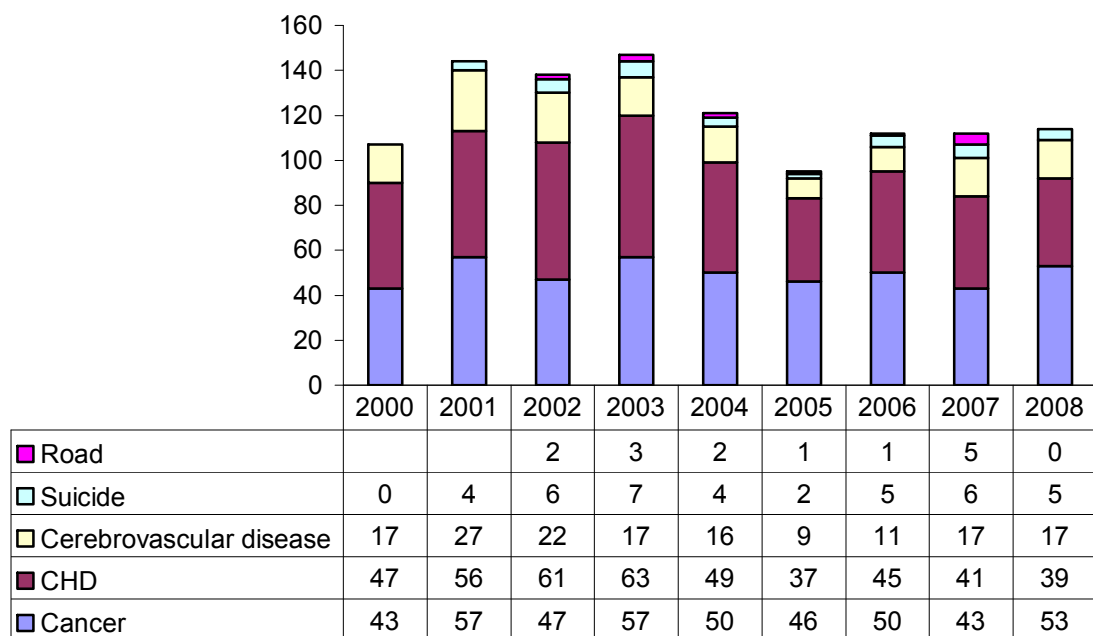
- ◆ Shetland's overall life expectancy continues to increase. Current estimates state that life expectancy at birth is 75.0 for men and 81.5 for women⁵.
- ◆ This is above the Scottish average of 79.9 for women but equals that for men at 75.0, and is above the Orkney averages of 74.9 for men and 81.5 for women.
- ◆ The overall life expectancy for all people in Shetland is 78.1 years.
- ◆ Shetland's life expectancy remains below the EU average of 78.7, but above countries such as Bulgaria (73.1) and Latvia (72.2), and just below Finland (79.0), Germany (79.3) and Iceland (81.2)²⁴.

Rates of Avoidable Deaths (see Figure 6)²⁵

- ◆ Levels of avoidable deaths have improved in recent years. Mortality caused by coronary heart disease, road accidents, and suicides has reduced, and cerebrovascular mortality has remained stable. Cancer has been the only cause of death that has continued to increase⁶.



Figure 6: Number of Avoidable Deaths per Year, in Shetland⁶



Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)

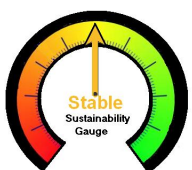
- ◆ CHD mortality rate in Shetland has been falling since 2001, and stands at 39 deaths in 2008.
- ◆ Current data has shown that deaths caused by CHD are greater in males than females²⁶.
- ◆ In 2008, CHD accounted for 18.4% of total deaths in Shetland, lower than the Scottish average of 20.4%²⁶.

Cerebrovascular Disease

- ◆ Cerebrovascular disease mortality (for both sexes and all ages) has fallen since 2001 but now remains stable at 17 deaths per year. Before 2001 the mortality rate was greater for females, but following 2001 it has been fairly equal for both sexes, until 2007 where there were more than twice as many deaths in females than males²⁷.
- ◆ Cerebrovascular disease accounted for 8.1% of total deaths in Shetland in 2008 (a rise of 2.7% from the previous year)²⁸.

Cancer

- ◆ The number of deaths caused by cancer has increased in recent years.
- ◆ It is estimated that 1 in 3 people in Scotland will develop some form of cancer during their lifetime, and that around 1 in 9 males and 1 in 7 females will develop some form of cancer before the age of 65. Having survived to age 65 without cancer, the risk of getting cancer subsequently is 1 in 3 for males and 1 in 4 for females²⁹.
- ◆ In 2008/09, cancers accounted for 25.1% of all deaths in Shetland, while in Scotland the figure was higher at 27.3%³⁰.
- ◆ The crude mortality rate (per 100,000 population) for 2008 was 270.3 for males and 211.4 for females. Both the Shetland male and female rate is below the Scottish average of 307.6 for males and 281.8 for females³¹.



Road Accidents/Casualties³²

- ◆ The number of people who have died as a result of a car accident in Shetland, has previously remained fairly stable, between one and two people per year.
- ◆ However in 2007 there was an increase to five deaths out of a total of 86 road accidents.
- ◆ In 2008 there was 23 reportable road accidents where injury occurred. Four individuals suffered serious injury and 19 suffered slight injury, but there were no fatalities.

Suicide in Shetland

- ◆ There were five reported suicides in 2009³³.
- ◆ In Shetland, the suicide rate (percent of total population) is twice as high as the Scottish average (~2% for Shetland and only ~1% for Scotland as a whole)³³.
- ◆ Suicide rates typically increase with increased deprivation, with rates in the most deprived areas of Scotland significantly higher than average³⁴.

Drug and Alcohol Misuse Illegal Drugs

- ◆ From 2005 – 2008 there was a total of 41 drug related hospital admissions, on average 13.7 admissions per year³⁵.
- ◆ There is evidence that drug use in Shetland is on the increase. The number of new drug users registering with the clinic with Shetland Community Drugs Team (SCDT) has increased from 22 in 2004/05, to 50 in 2006/07. In 2008/09 there were 49 new drug users registered with the SCDT³⁶.
- ◆ Of the 49 new registered drug users in 08/09, 41 of them regarded heroin as their main problem drug, the others used amphetamine and cannabis³⁶.
- ◆ In recent years more dangerous drugs have become more widespread. There has been an increase in the use of heroin, cocaine, crack and methamphetamine, while there has been a decrease in the use of cannabis, ecstasy and valium. During 2007, the Shetland Community Drugs Team saw a drop in the use Cannabis by a third³⁷.
- ◆ The average age clients start using is falling. The SCDT found a trend present in drug use for females; they tend to start using drugs at a younger age³⁷. However, these individuals tend to present themselves for help at a lower age.
- ◆ The average age of SCDT clients in 2008/09 was 30, up from 26 the previous year. However, the average age of newly registered clients tends to be much younger³⁷.

Alcohol

- ◆ From 2005-2008 there were 625 admissions directly related to alcohol in Shetland (an average of 208 admissions per year)³⁸.
- ◆ From 2003-2008, there have been 22 deaths directly relating to alcohol (an average of four deaths per year)³⁵.
- ◆ A recent survey of young people in Shetland found a significant increase in female non-drinkers³⁹, while the number of male non-drinkers has stayed consistent.

- ◆ The Spring 2009 'Your Voice' survey reported that around two thirds of respondents felt that alcohol consumption had increased in the past 10 years⁴⁰.

Smoking

- ◆ In 2008, 22.5% (4,923) of the Shetland population were estimated to smoke. This is below the Scottish average of 27.3%³⁵.
- ◆ The smoking rate varies between different areas of Shetland. Brae and Lerwick have the highest rate at 29%, and Whalsay the lowest at 15%.
- ◆ With the introduction of the smoking ban, the number of clients attending the drop in clinics in Lerwick has increased rapidly³⁴.
- ◆ The percentage of secondary school pupils who regularly smoke tends to drop from S1 to S4. However, there remain a much greater percentage of pupils that have never smoked³⁹.
- ◆ In 2006, at the Scottish level it was estimated that 4% of boys and 16% of girls regularly smoke⁴¹. This is a decrease amongst boys compared with 2002, but figures remain stable amongst girls.

Obesity

- ◆ 2009 data showed that 1,941 patients are currently registered as being obese with the 10 GP practices in Shetland, and raw prevalence rate (per 100 people) stands at 11.47⁴².
- ◆ This is an improvement on 2008 data, where 2,019 patients were registered as being obese in Shetland, and raw prevalence rate (per 100 people) stood at 12.31.
- ◆ NHS Shetland estimate that over half the population of Shetland are at risk from the effects of being overweight and obese⁴³.

Mental Health

- ◆ In Shetland, 1,281 people (5.9% of the population) prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis in Shetland. The current available data suggests there is 1,479 (6.8%) people who have self assessed their well being as "not good"³⁸.
- ◆ Recent research into deprivation and social exclusion found that 75% of respondents who were deprived and/or socially excluded experienced anxiety and depression. This was found to be a result of the daily pressures of making ends meet and feelings of isolation. Some living with deprivation were reaching crisis point, with serious mental health issues, suicidal thoughts and/or a dependency⁴⁴.



EDUCATION (SMARTER)

Student rolls in both primary and secondary schools have declined. Shetland College enrolments have increased, and NAFC enrolments have remained stable.

Attainment levels in schools are high and well above the Scottish average, with 50% of pupils going on to higher or further education and a similar number into employment and training.

In Shetland, the percentage of S4 group achieving 5+ awards at SCQF level 4 (Standard Grade General or better) has increased to 89% in 2008⁷. This remains above the 2008 Scottish average of 77%.

An estimated 2500 working age adults in Shetland have low levels of literacy. For those without suitable skills for employment, barriers to learning include: access; lack of childcare; and cost.

In the year 2008/09, 1,766 people took part in the SIC Adult Learning Classes (an increase of 90 on the previous year)⁴⁵.

The number of school leavers, leaving for a positive destination has remained relatively stable⁵⁵.

What is measured?

The current indicators used to measure the level of education in Shetland is,

- Opportunity (availability of different types of education);
- Participation rates;
- Attainment of school pupils;
- Estimates of the number of adults with low levels of literacy and desire to access educational opportunities (from a survey of learning of 55 respondents from across Shetland); and
- Number of people leaving for positive destinations after school.

Opportunity

Early Years

◆ The following childcare options are available in Shetland 2009⁴⁶:

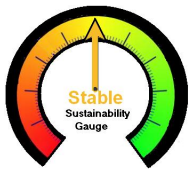
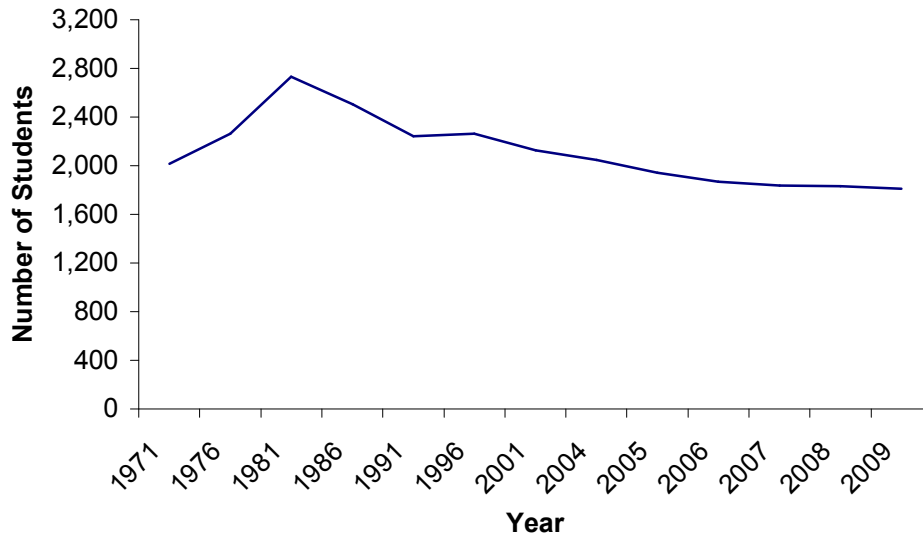
- 27 registered Childminders
- 1 Playgroup (non-commissioned), Whalsay
- 6 Day Care; Unst, Mossbank, Scalloway, Sandwick, and 2 in Lerwick (one of those is Blyde Haven which is a partner provider)
- 5 Partner Providers; Girlsta (Little Tykes), Scalloway, Burra, Lerwick Pre-School, Lerwick (Blyde Haven)
- 21 Nursery Classes
- 1 Out of Nursery Care, Peerie Foxes (private, provides day care and out of hours)
- 5 Out of School Clubs: Central Private, Ness, Mossbank, Isleburgh and Unst

Primary Rolls (see Figure 7)



- ◆ There are 32 primary schools. 3.1% have a ratio of pupils to available places of over 100%⁴⁷.
- ◆ After major population growth in the late 1970's, primarily due to the oil developments at Sullom Voe, school rolls increased.
- ◆ However, since the peak in 1981, primary school rolls have declined in most parts of Shetland; the overall primary school roll peaked at 2,730 in 1981 and has declined slowly to 1809 in 2009⁴⁸.

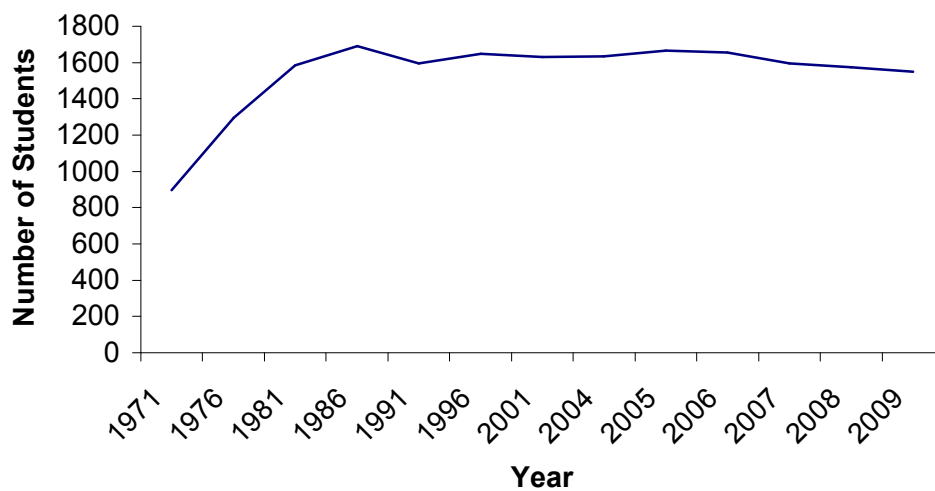
Figure 7: Total Primary School Rolls⁴⁸



Secondary Rolls (see figure 8)

- ◆ There are nine secondary schools in Shetland⁴⁷.
- ◆ The secondary school roll has remained relatively stable over the last 20 years, however for the first time in 27 years numbers have dropped below the 1981 figure. Total secondary rolls currently stands at 1550⁴⁸.

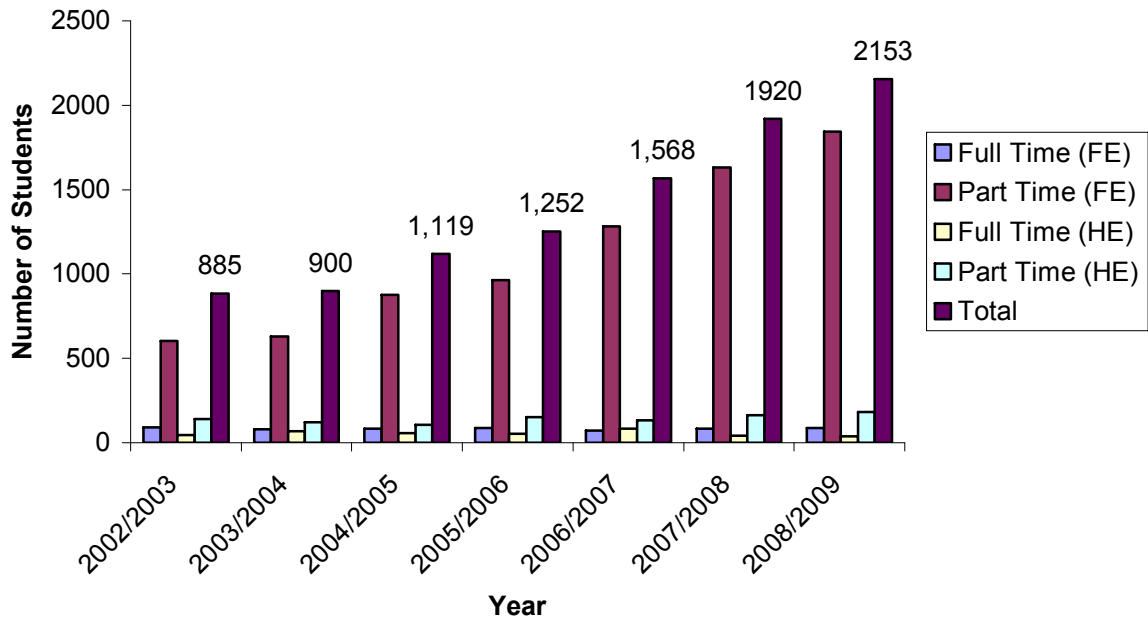
Figure 8: Total Secondary School Rolls⁴⁸



Further Education (see Figure 9 & 10)

- ◆ There are two further education colleges, Shetland College and the North Atlantic Marine Centre.
- ◆ Shetland College has seen an increase in student enrolments in recent years, particularly in part-time courses.
- ◆ However, from 2006/07 to end of June 2009 there has been a slight decrease in the number of people enrolling in the full-time higher education courses.

Figure 9: Student Enrolment at Shetland College 2002- end of June 2009⁴⁹



- ◆ The total number of students enrolling in the NAFC marine Centre has remained relatively stable over the last 10 years.
- ◆ Student enrolment, 2008/09, in Maritime Courses, Third Party courses and Marine Engineering make up 98% of the total student enrolment.

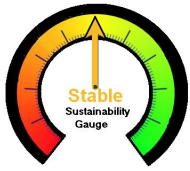
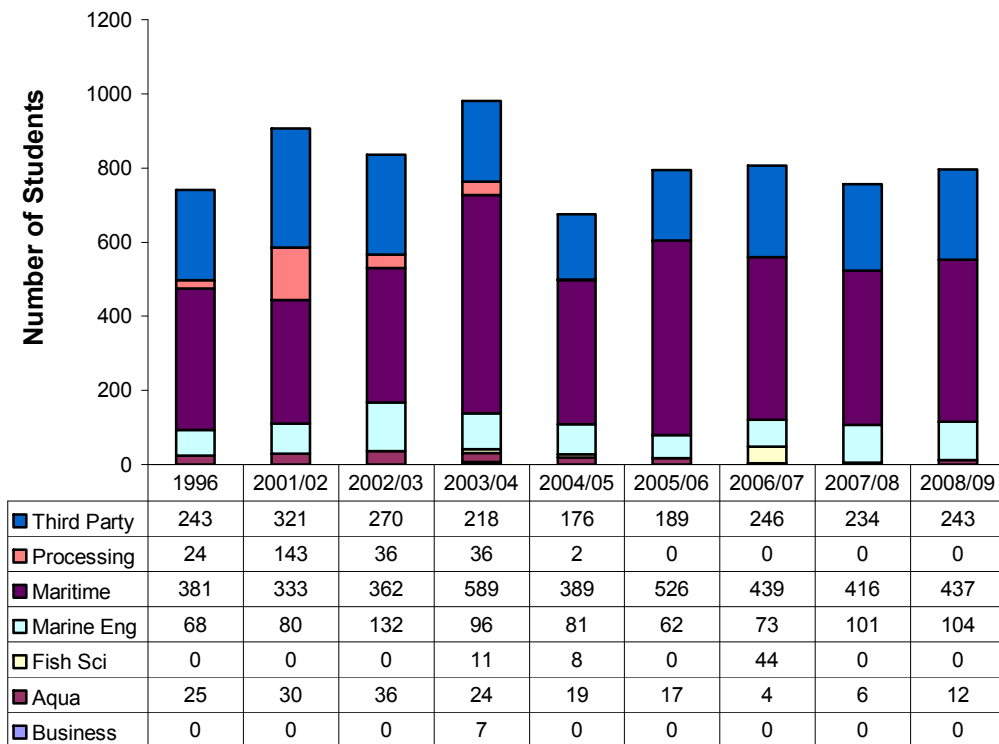


Figure 10: Students Enrolled in North Atlantic Maritime Centre, 1996 to 2009⁵⁰



Adult Opportunity

- ◆ The Adult Literacy Partnership estimates that approximately 2500 working age adults in Shetland may have low levels of literacy.
- ◆ In the year 2008/09, 1,766 people took part in the SIC Adult Learning Classes (an increase of 90 on the previous year)⁵¹. There are currently 15 volunteer literacy tutors and 75 evening class tutors⁵².
- ◆ From 2006 – 09 there has been a steady increase in the number of people enrolling in SIC Adult Learning Classes. There has also been an increase in the number of evening class tutors, but a decrease in the number of volunteer literacy tutors⁵².



Young People Attainment

- ◆ In Shetland, the percentage of S4 group achieving 5 or more awards at SCQF level 4 (Standard Grade General or better) is currently 89%⁷. This is an increase from 88% in 2006, and remains above the 2008 Scottish average of 77%.
- ◆ The number of S4 pupils achieving 5 or more awards at SCQF level 5 (Standard Grade Credit or better) currently stands at 45%. Previous figures have remained fairly consistent, between 43% and 45% for the years 2003-2008⁷. This remains above the 2008 Scottish average of 35%.
- ◆ For those attaining the minimum qualifications of English and Maths at SCQF level 3 (e.g. Standard Grade Foundation) or better was 96% in 2009, a steady increase on previous years⁷.
- ◆ Compared with 2008, the number of presentations at Higher Grade increased by 45 in 2009.

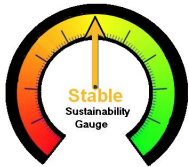
- ◆ Shetland candidates continued to perform very well with 56% of individuals achieving a Credit award at Standard Grade and 79% of candidates achieving a C or better at Higher level⁵³.
- ◆ The number of presentations at Standard Grade is down by 206 in 2009. The drop in Standard Grade results appears to be related to a drop over the last year in school rolls and the fact that a number of candidates are presented for Intermediate qualifications as an alternative to Standard Grade⁵³.

Positive Destinations⁵⁴

- ◆ The percentage of leavers entering a positive destination is 91.7%, a fall of 0.7% on last year but well above the national result of 85.7%⁵⁵. The breakdown of destinations (for Shetland) is as follows⁵⁵:

Destination	2005/06 (% of all school leavers)	2006/07 (% of all school leavers)	2007/08 (% of all school leavers)	2008/09 (% of all school leavers)
Higher Education	34	28	33	29
Further Education	11	11	17	17
Training	2	3	1	2
Employment	41	48	41	43
Other/not known	10	10	8	9

- ◆ 34 students have enrolled in the Student Bridges Programme for 2009/10⁵⁶.



HOUSING (STRONGER)

Demand for housing of all tenures continues to increase in Shetland.

Demand for social rented housing continues to increase despite the local Housing Association's development programme. Planning applications for private houses are also continuing at a high level and the housing market has not yet shown significant signs of the national economic downturn.

Concerns around the availability and affordability of housing across all tenures continue.

Homeless presentations continue to raise further raising concerns around the housing supply available to meet needs.

What is measured?

Current indicators used to measure trends within Housing are,

- Quantity of housing available in Shetland (the number of homes and type);
- Quality of housing (from both the National and Local Housing Condition Survey);
- Appropriateness of housing
- Affordability of housing (cost of private housing and local authority rents, compared to average income; the supply versus demand ratio and Shetland wide homelessness statistics).

Quantity & Ownership of Housing (see Figure 11)

- ◆ In the financial year 2006/07 142 new properties were built throughout Shetland. 34 of these were Hjalatland Housing Association builds. Of the 108 private builds, the majority were in Council bands D, E and F.
- ◆ In the financial year 2007/08 114 new properties were built throughout Shetland. 91 of which were private and 23 of which were Hjalatland/SIC.
- ◆ In the year 2008/09 169 new properties were built throughout Shetland. 110 of which were private and 59 of which were Hjalatland/SIC⁵⁷.

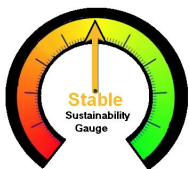
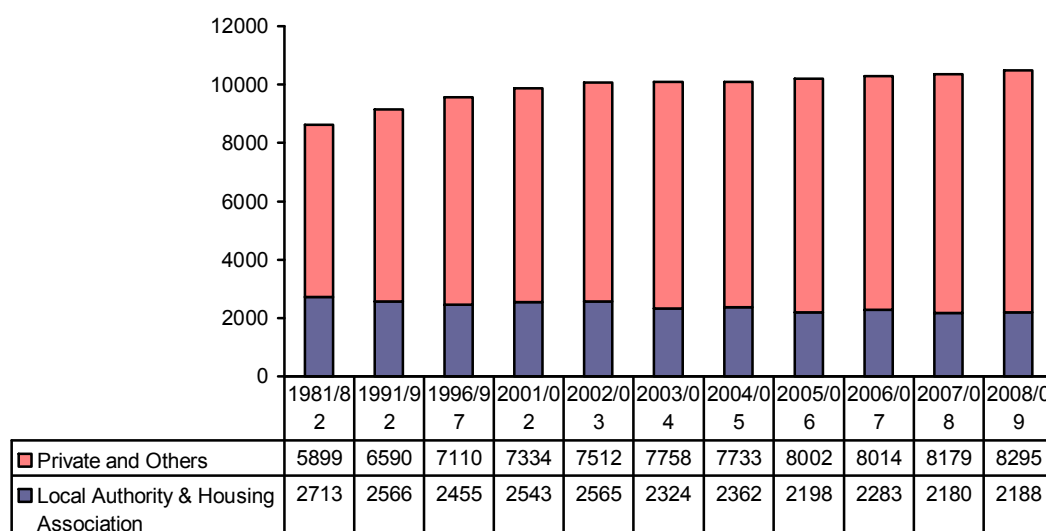


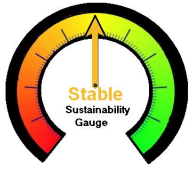
Figure 11: Ownership of Housing in Shetland, 1981-2009⁵⁷



- ◆ Demand for social rented housing remains high. The Council and Hjaltland Housing Association operate a common housing register with 1103 applicants on the waiting list in August 2009. This is an increase from 908 in 2007.
- ◆ Of the 1103 on the waiting list⁵⁸:
 - 767 are awaiting housing;
 - 264 are awaiting transfer housing; and
 - 72 are assessed as homeless.
- ◆ The Household Groups on the waiting list include the following⁵⁸:
 - Single person = 49.50%;
 - Couple = 30.64%;
 - Single parent = 17.14%; and
 - Shared household = 2.72%.
- ◆ Results from the 2001 census are used to quantify homes by type (see Table 1). The private rental market accounted for 7.27%, similar to Scotland as a whole. The social rental market was 25.83%, slightly lower than the Scottish figure. The number of properties that were owned, at 63.37%, was in line with Scotland as a whole²³.

Table 1: Homes by Type (from 2001 census)²³

Tenure	Shetland	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	9,111	2,192,246
% Owned	63.37	62.59
% Rented from council	22.88	21.57
% Other social rented	2.95	5.58
% Private rented (unfurnished)	3.67	3.1
% Private rented (furnished)	3.6	3.61
% Living rent free	3.52	3.55



Quality of Housing

- ◆ In 2005, the Scottish Executive defined that in order to meet The Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) social rented dwellings must meet the following standards by 2015:
 - Free from disrepair;
 - Energy efficient;
 - Provided with modern facilities and services; and
 - Healthy, safe and secure.

The Council and Hjalmland Housing Association (HHA) are actively planning investment in their stock to ensure compliance, continuing to work towards achieving the Scottish Housing Quality Standard by 2015⁵⁹. There is currently no equivalent standard for the private sector.

- ◆ At present there is £850,000 per annum available for private sector grants.
- ◆ The Scottish Local House Condition Survey in 2005/06 estimated that 3.7% of Shetland's private sector housing (a total of 282 homes) fell below the Best Tolerable Standard (BTS)⁶⁰.
- ◆ 75% of 'Your Voice' respondents agreed somewhat or strongly with the statement: "If I were buying a new house, I would be prepared to pay 10% more at the outset for energy-saving equipment and features⁶¹".



Appropriateness and Affordability of Housing

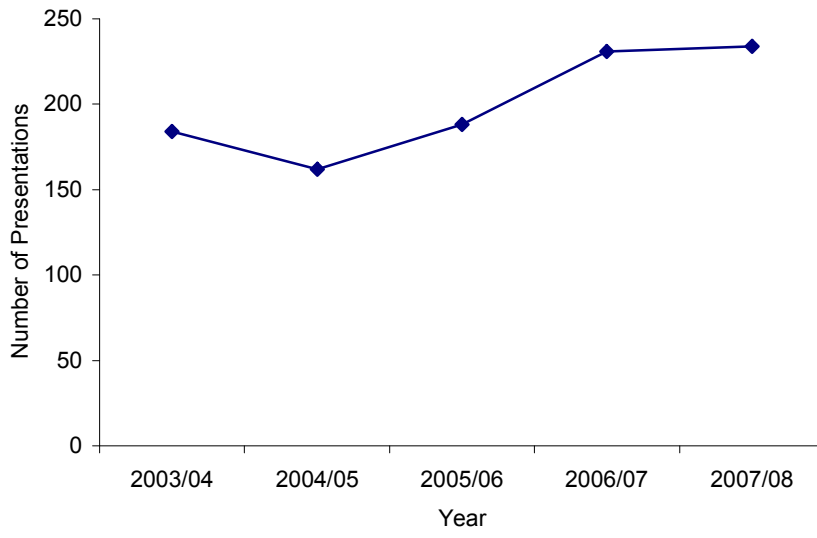
- ◆ At August 2007, it was estimated that house prices were being procured at 14% above the asking price⁶².
- ◆ During the second quarter of 2009, the average price for a house in Shetland was estimated to be £108,920; this was an increase from £103,705 in 2008⁶³, but a decline from 2007, at £118,535. The average price for a house in Scotland is £155,691⁶⁴.
- ◆ The total number of residential sales in 2008 was 355, a decrease from 375 in 2007⁶⁵.
- ◆ The average income of households in Shetland is just under £33,000⁶⁶.
- ◆ In 2008/09 average weekly rents were third highest in Scotland at £54.39 (£3.88 higher than the Scottish average). The Council has held its rent increases to inflation for the past six financial years⁶⁷.



Homelessness (see Figure 12)⁶⁸

- ◆ The number of homeless presentations continues to increase, with 262 in 2007/08.
- ◆ The Housing Service has a legal duty to comply with the Scottish Government target of ensuring that 'all unintentionally homeless households are entitled to settled accommodation by 2012'.
- ◆ 51% of all households who presented were assessed as homeless in 2007/08 (134 of 262 households)⁶⁹.
- ◆ Despite these figures, 37% of 'Your Voice' respondents did not think homelessness was an issue in Shetland⁶¹.
- ◆ The biggest group to become homeless are males above the age of 25 (24.4%), whilst 30.6% of presentations involve children.

Figure 12: Homeless Presentations⁶⁹



TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS (STRONGER)

Bus passenger numbers have risen steadily. Recorded passenger numbers on Shetland's inter-island ferries has seen an increase of 8.9% between 2007 and 2008. Vehicle numbers on inter-island ferries has seen a 2.7% decrease in the same period.

The cost of fares increased for all internal and external forms of transport.

Shetland has a high uptake of SDL and ADSL Internet connection.

What is measured

Indicators used, for local and external transport, are as follows:

- Availability and Usage
- Accessibility and Cost

Local transport includes private cars, taxis, buses, and inter-island ferry routes.


External transport includes external air and sea routes.

Broadband access can partly be used as a measure of progressive electronic communications. Other measures are under development.

[Availability, Accessibility, Usage and Cost of Internal Transport](#) (see Figure 13 & 14, and Table 2 & 3)


Table 2: Number of Vehicles Licensed (of different vehicle type) in the Shetland Islands⁷⁰

◆ The total number of vehicles licensed continues to rise with a 25.6% increase from the year 2000



	2000	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Private Cars and Light Goods	10,378	11,135	11,697	12,114	12,467	12,604	12,913
Public Transport Vehicles	81	74	75	83	90	90	94
Others (Goods, Agricultural, Motorcycles etc)	1,473	1,626	1,754	1,753	1,846	1,883	1974
Total	11,932	12,835	13,526	13,950	14,403	14,577	14,981

Table 3: Bus Services Usage (Passenger Numbers)⁷¹



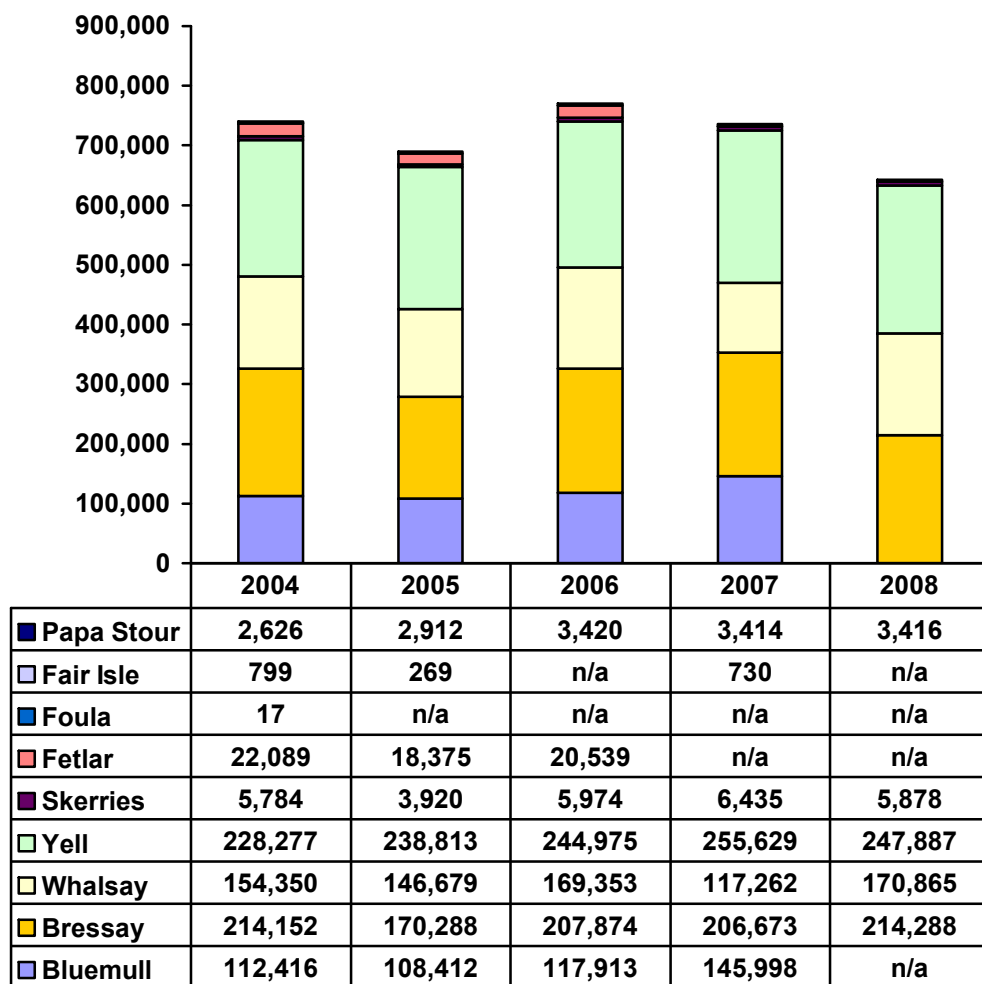
Route	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Mainland	93,797	98,770	110,804	117,294	118,091
North Mainland	71,116	70,997	68,125	68,417	63,453
Laxo/ Vidlin	7,881	6,770	7,189	7,345	6,814
West Mainland	41,982	48,612	50,121	50,355	42,576
Scalloway/ Burra	54,302	60,738	56,243	54,489	58,266

Lerwick Town Service	113,039	106,781	105,858	103,539	95,009
Yell	4,653	7,062	9,780	10,153	3,031
Unst	1,950	2,159	3,085	3,949	10,198
Total	388,720	401,889	411,205	415,541	397,438

- ◆ Bus usage continues to increase, except in the town and to the North Mainland. The largest increases in passenger numbers between 2001 and 2008 was to Burra/Scalloway, the South Mainland service and Unst.
- ◆ The cost of journeys by bus continues to increase. In 2006 a return trip between Sumburgh and Lerwick increased from £4.20 to £5.60 in 2009. A return trip between Sandness and Lerwick increased from £6.10 to £7.40 for the same period.



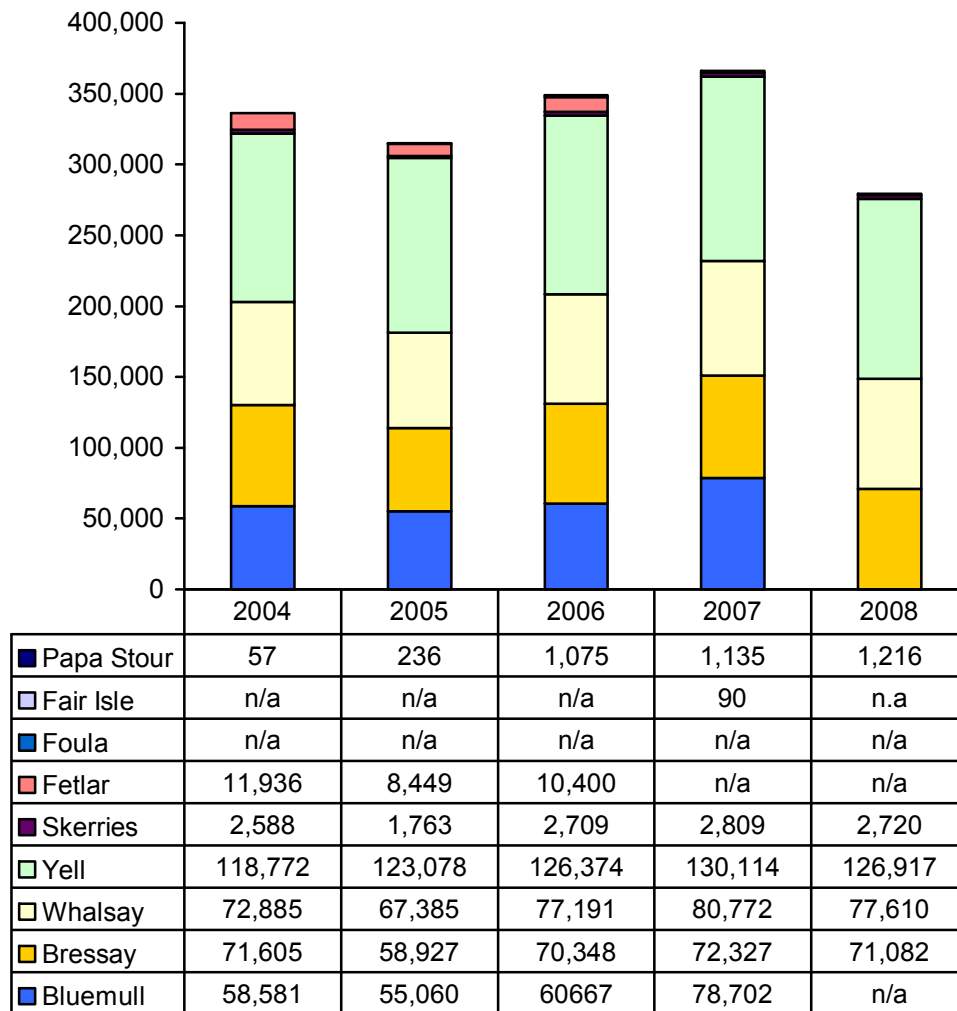
Figure 13: Inter-Island Ferry Usage: Passengers⁷²



- ◆ Discounting the Bluemull, Fetlar and Fair Isle crossings, since there is no consistent data available for these routes, the total number of passengers on the inter-island ferries has increased from 589,413 in 2007 to 642,334 in 2008 (a 8.9% increase)⁷³.
- ◆ Return fare for passengers on inter-island ferries range from 'free of charge' to £6.40⁷⁴.



Figure 14: Inter-Island Ferry Usage: Vehicles⁷²



- ◆ Discounting the Bluemull, Fetlar and Fair Isle crossings, since there is no consistent data available for these routes, the total number of passengers on the inter-island ferries has decreased from 287,157 in 2007 to 279,545 in 2008 (a 2.7% decrease).
- ◆ Return fares for vehicles range between £6.20 and £30, and return fares for commercial vehicles range between £19 and £154⁷⁴.

Availability, Usage and Cost of External Transport (see Table 4)

- ◆ At Sumburgh Airport, flights operate regularly to and from Kirkwall, Fair Isle, and Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Inverness. Connections are available to the UK and international airport network.
- ◆ From Sumburgh to Aberdeen there are:
 - four flights Monday to Friday;
 - two on Saturday; and
 - three on Sunday.
- ◆ There are two flights daily to Inverness (via Orkney) during the week, no flights on Saturday and one on Sunday.
- ◆ There are two flights each day to Edinburgh, and one flight each day to Glasgow⁷⁵.
- ◆ The Air Discount Scheme was launched on 18 May 2006 and provides a 40% reduction on airfares before tax from eligible areas (including Shetland)

to Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen or Inverness. In February 2008 it was agreed that the scheme would run for another 3-year period until 31 March 2011.

Table 4: Costs of Return Flights (economy) from Shetland to Scottish Mainland (leaving and returning on same day, and according to the length of time booked ahead)⁷⁶

Length of time booked ahead:	Sumburgh to:									
	Aberdeen		Edinburgh		Glasgow		Inverness		Kirkwall	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
1 Day	£193.20	£355.10	£284.70	£395.30	£284.70	£395.30	£223.20	£328.20	£150.20	£196.20
1 Week	£193.20	£335.10	£284.70	£375.30	£284.70	£385.30	£209.20	£308.20	£143.20	£164.20
1 Month	£103.20	£291.10	£224.70	£235.30	£239.70	£288.30	£139.20	£146.20	£105.20	£89.20
6 Months	£103.20	£239.10	£119.70	£145.30	£119.70	£130.30	£110.30	£90.20	£79.20	£89.20
8 Months	£81.20	£239.10	£149.70	£115.30	£134.70	£145.30	£166.30	£132.30	£97.20	£64.20

- ◆ Passenger numbers at Sumburgh Airport have fluctuated over the years, decreasing from ~480,000 in 1991 to a low of ~116,000 in 2005 (see table 5). This low is partly due to a decrease in the number of Helicopter passengers.
- ◆ Passenger numbers have since increased to ~145,000 in 2009. Increases in passenger numbers are likely due to enhanced scheduled flights to and from Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow and, the establishment of the Scottish Executive's Air Discount Scheme (ADS) in May 2006.
- ◆ Passenger numbers at Scatsta have increased from 15,000 in 1991 to 259,000 in 2009⁷⁷. The airport at Scatsta is operated by the oil industry.
- ◆ Between 1991 and 2008 there has been an overall decrease in the number of people employed at the airports, from 357 to 283⁷¹.



Table 5: Airport Passengers (000s)⁷⁸

Year	1991	1996	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Scatsta	15	79	247	230	229	239	255	253	242	259
Sumburgh ⁷⁹	433	401	137	139	118	116	136	147	153	145
Total	448	480	384	371	349	359	395	405	400	409
Tingwall	11	4	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	5
Unst	85	18	.25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- ◆ Ferry fares between Aberdeen and Lerwick vary by the season, ranging from £22.10 to £33.90 for adults (single passage) and £11.10 to £17.00 for children (aged 5-15). Infants travel for free.
- ◆ Islander discounts are also available.
- ◆ Cars cost between £90.10 and £121.00 (single passage). Cabins cost between £57.40 and £114.70 (single passage), although cheaper berths in shared 2- and 4-berth cabins are also available⁸⁰.

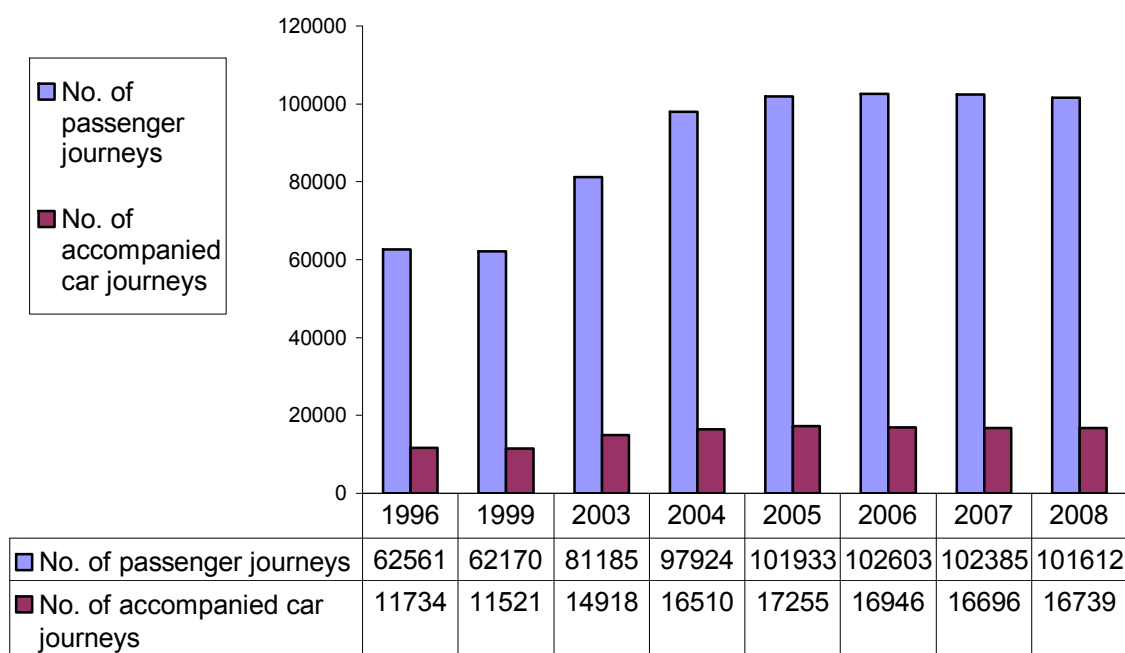
Table 6: Cost of Sea Journeys⁸⁰

Cost for a single journey for a family of 4, with cabin			Cost for 1 adult, no cabin, (single)		
August 2007	August 2008	August 2009	August 2007	August 2008	August 2009

Shetland – Aberdeen route (Northlink)	£179.50	£184.20	£191.30	£20.80	£32.70	£33.90
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- ◆ The number of accompanied car journeys and passenger journeys on the Lerwick-Aberdeen route has increased from previous years and now remains stable⁷⁷. This plateau may be due to the ferries being at capacity in the Summer months.
- ◆ Availability, usage and cost of external forms of transport have remained relatively stable in recent years.
- ◆ The main reason people choose air travel rather than the ferry is that air travel is faster, while people choose to travel by ferry because it is cheaper⁸¹.

Figure 15: P&O and Northlink Passengers and Accompanied Car Journeys⁷⁷



NATURAL RESOURCES (GREENER)

Existing data available to measure the quality of the environment in Shetland, such as air and water quality, paint a good picture. However, further measures are required to ensure the situation is fully understood.

Recycling opportunities continue to expand and diversify and new renewable energy possibilities are being explored.

The carbon footprint for Shetland and Shetland Islands Councils is currently being established.

What is measured?

The quality of the natural environment is currently measured by air and coastal water quality (fresh water results require further analysis to produce a useful indicator). The indicators of air and coastal water quality are:

- Marine and terrestrial litter,
- Recycling of waste,
- Energy consumption, and
- Biodiversity, as an important natural resource, initial indicators have been identified for its measurement, but further study is necessary.

Natural Environment

- ◆ Shetland's air quality meets all the criteria set by the national air quality standards:

Table 7: Air Quality and Pollutant Objectives Outlined in the National Air Quality Standards (NAQS)⁸²

Pollutant	Concentration	Measured as	To be achieved by
Benzene			
All Authorities	16.25 µg/m ³	Running annual mean	31 December 2003
Scotland	3.25 µg/m ³	Running annual mean	31 December 2010
1,3-butadiene			
	2.25 µg/m ³	Running annual mean	31 December 2003
Carbon monoxide (CO)			
Scotland	10 mg/m ³	Running 8 hour mean	31 December 2003
Lead	0.5 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31 December 2004
	0.25 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31 December 2008
Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)	200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 35x a year	1 hour mean	31 December 2005
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31 December 2005
Particulate (PM₁₀)	50 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 35x a year	24 hour mean	31 December 2004
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31 December 2004
Scotland	50 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 7x a year	24 hour mean	31 December 2010
	18 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31 December 2010
Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)	125 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 3x a year	25 hour mean	31 December 2004



350 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 24x a year	1 hour mean	31 December 2004
266 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 35x a year	15 minute mean	31 December 2005

- ◆ Coastal Water Quality Standards Criteria are set in bandings between A and D, with A as the highest quality and C and D representing unsatisfactory results. Most of Shetland's coastline is A⁸³.
- ◆ Shetland has 81 Site's of Specific Interest (SSSI's) making up 11.6% of land area, 3 National Nature Reserves, 1 Ramsar Site (wetland of international importance), 12 Special Protection Areas and 7 National Scenic Areas. There are also 346 listed buildings and 369 ancient monuments. The Shetland Isles are now classed as a Geopark⁸⁴.

Shetland's Consumption of Global Resources (Ecological Footprint)

- ◆ The ecological footprint is a sustainability indicator, which expresses the relationship between humans and the natural environment. The ecological footprint accounts for the use of natural resources by a region's population. It is a 'snapshot' measure and typically refers to average annual consumption.
- ◆ To indicate environmental sustainability, the ecological footprint (known as the demand) is compared with the global availability of resources (the supply). Results are usually presented on a per capita basis using a standardised unit of area - the global hectare (*gha*).
- ◆ The average amount of resources available per capita is known as an 'earthshare'. To calculate an earthshare, the total available land and sea area of the planet is divided equally among the current global population.
- ◆ It is estimated that the current earthshare is 1.9 *gha*.
- ◆ If everyone lived within their earthshare, we would achieve one Planet living with an equitable sharing of resources.
- ◆ Shetland's ecological footprint is currently 5.69 global hectares per capita. In comparison, in 2001, Scotland's residents' ecological footprint was 5.35 *gha* per capita.
- ◆ If everyone on the planet consumed as much as an average Shetland resident, an additional 1.9 Earths would be required to sustainably support global resource consumption.

Carbon Footprint

- ◆ The carbon footprint for Shetland and Shetland Islands Councils is currently being established.

Waste and Recycling Marine Litter

- ◆ The annual Voar Redd Up, supported by the Shetland Amenity Trust, has been increasing in size since it was first started in 1987. However 2007 through to 2009 showed a decrease in litter on comparison to the previous year despite of having more volunteers.

Table 8: Voar Redd Up Statistics⁸⁵:

	Organisations	Volunteers	Bags	Tonnes
1988	60	400	5000	20



1996	125	2800	10000	60
2001	151	3616	10500	60
2005	181	3674	12000	71
2006	185	3787	12000	75
2007	201	4072	12000	55.5
2009	226	4157	11500	54

- ◆ Marine litter is considered a significant problem in Shetland waters and its beaches. KIMO has calculated that every tonne of marine litter costs fishing fleets £1,300 in lost time (e.g. cleaning nets)⁸⁶. This is before adding in loss of catches, damage to gear or disposal. KIMO recently launched the 'Fishing for Litter' campaign, encouraging fishermen to land litter by-catch, thus helping clear up the North Sea.

Municipal Waste

- ◆ In May 2008 the Shetland Islands Council extended its kerbside recycling scheme to Lerwick. The scheme was originally rolled out to 4500 households in Scalloway in 2004–05. Residents outside Scalloway and Lerwick can either bring their glass and cans to local collection points or deliver them to the civic amenity site.
- ◆ There are approximately 40 recycling points in Shetland, giving a ratio of 1 per 150 households. However, these points tend to be concentrated in more densely populated areas making recycling more difficult for those living in remote areas.

Energy (see Table 9)

- ◆ The local electricity grid is supplied by Scottish Hydro-Electric (SHE) from the oil fired Gremista Power Station and from excess energy produced by gas turbines at the Sullom Voe Terminal.
- ◆ Shetland relies on oil and waste gas for 93% of its energy production and this is not sustainable in the longer term.

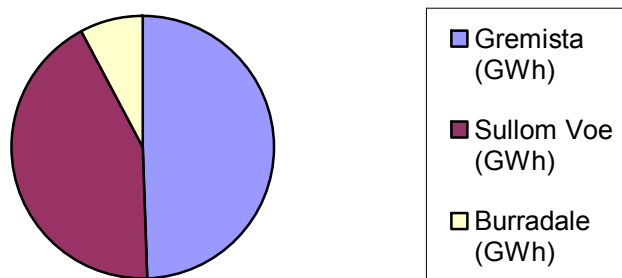
Table 9: Electricity Generation ('000s)⁷¹

	1971/72	1981/82	1991/92	2001/02	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Units Generated (GWh)	32.32	143.54	170.02	230.60	225.88	217.06	226.52
Maximum demand (mw)	11.7	36.0	41.2	45.2	47.0	48.1	48.6

- ◆ Shetland now generates seven times more electricity than in the year 1971/72 and maximum demand has increased around four fold.
- ◆ The Energy Recovery Plant in Lerwick generates hot water by burning waste for the Lerwick District Heating Scheme, which is operated by Shetland Heat Energy and Power Ltd (SHEAP).
- ◆ The Plant burns 22,000 tonnes of waste per year and generates 7MW of energy. The waste comes from Shetland, Orkney and Offshore⁸⁷.
- ◆ Waste is tipped into the waste bunker before it is fed into the furnace chute by an overhead crane/grab, at a rate of approximately 3 tonnes per hour.



Figure 16: Breakdown of Electricity Generation⁸⁸



- ◆ The estimated total CO₂ emissions for the housing stock in Shetland is an average of 14 tonnes per property per year⁶⁰.
- ◆ The 5-turbine windfarm at Burradale has a total output of 6.68MW, which can power 2000 homes and saves Shetland 6,200 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions per year⁸⁹.
- ◆ Shetland Wind Power Ltd provides domestic wind power systems to households, community centres, and small businesses across Shetland.

ECONOMY (WEALTHIER)

The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita of Shetland is lower than that of the UK as a whole. Fisheries output, oil and the public sector remain the three largest sectors in the economy, considerably higher than agriculture, tourism and knitwear.

87.5% of the working age population is currently economically active, with the public sector dominating all employment.

The average wage per week increased by ~£60 between 2005 and 2009, and remains above the Scottish average

Shetland has a job density of 1.08 compared to 0.84 in Scotland. The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to working-age population.

Despite a recent increase in unemployment rate, Shetland continues to have one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country.

The number of new business start-ups has increased from 2007 – 2008.

The number of cruise liner passengers has increased by 40% between 2008 and 2009.

What is measured?

The state of the economy in Shetland is measured by the:

- Level of economic activity in Shetland (overall GVA⁹⁰ and GDP⁹¹);
- Public and private sector spending and the value of key sectors; and
- Employment – which is currently measured in several local indicators:
 - Number of jobs
 - Average income
 - Employment rates
 - Employment by sector;
 - Percentage of population that is economically active;
 - Unemployment rates
 - Business performance (number of new business start-ups; number and scale of business failures; and business profitability).

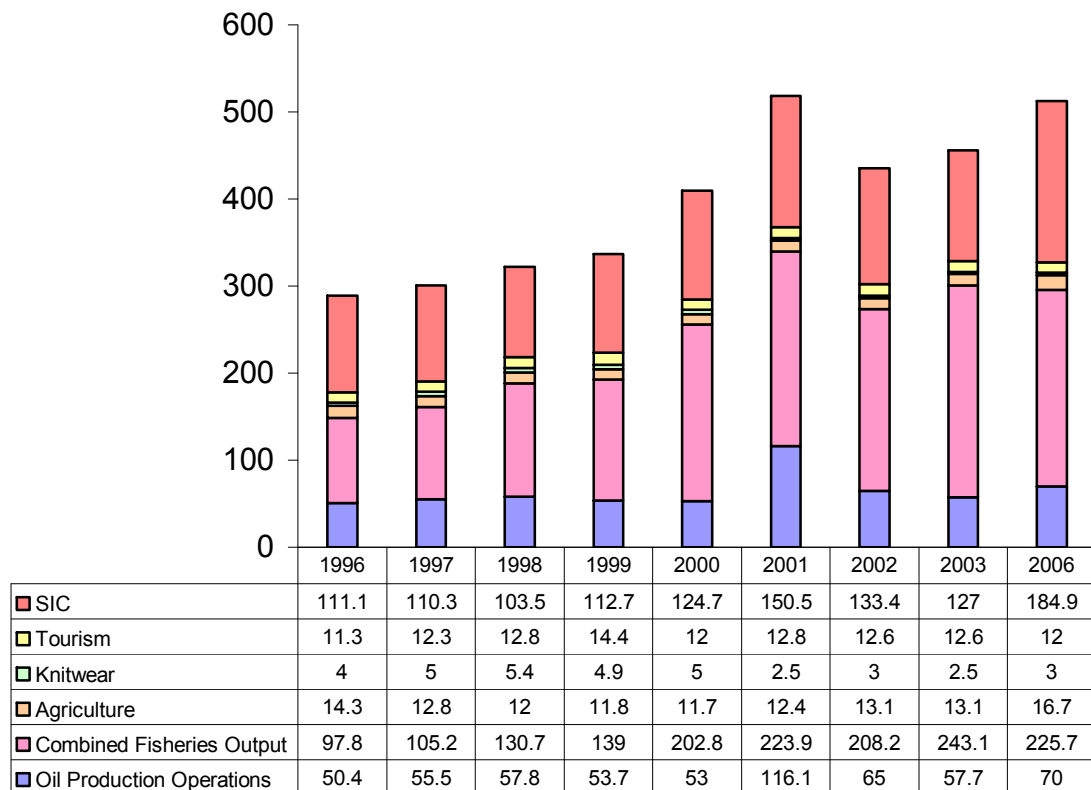
Economic Activity (see Figure 17)

- ◆ The total output of all economic sectors in Shetland in 2005 was calculated to be £705,705,000⁹². When compared to the total output of all economic sectors in Shetland in 1998 (£761,261,000), there has been a recent decrease in economic value in Shetland⁹².
- ◆ Shetland's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) was calculated to be £333,403,150. This equates to a GRDP per capita of £15,245⁹³, which is comparable to the GRDP per capita for the UK, £18,515.
- ◆ The key sectors within the Shetland economy are Combined Fisheries Output and the Shetland Islands Council⁹².



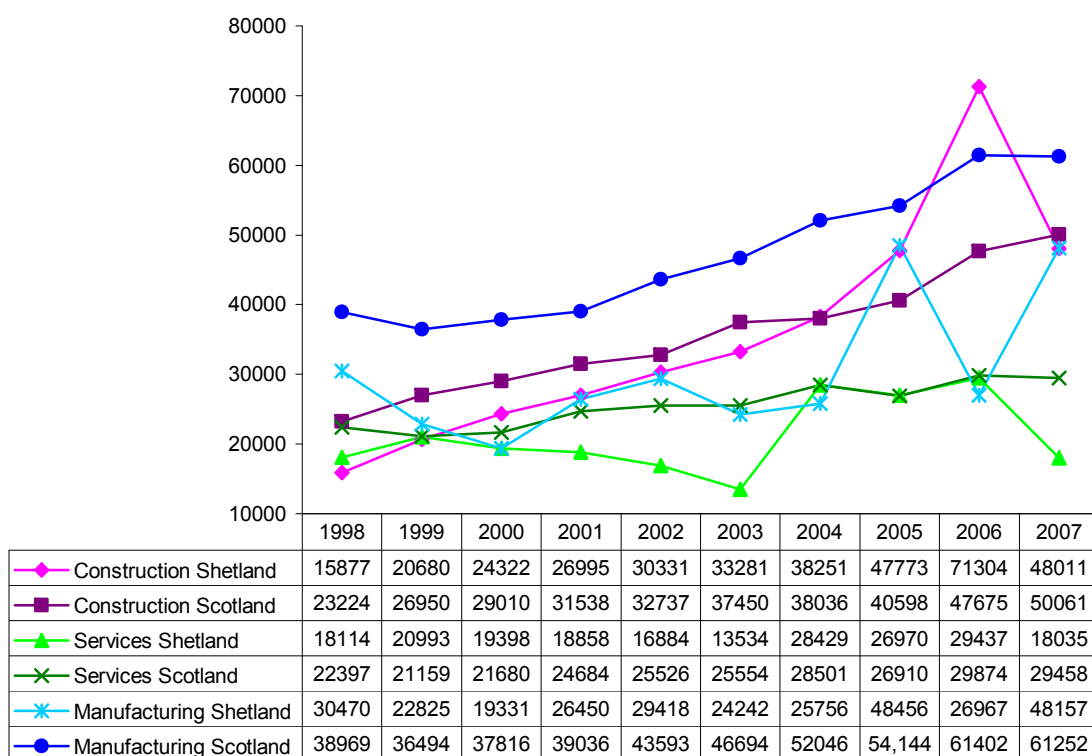
- ◆ The economic output of traditional sectors agriculture and knitwear are much lower.
- ◆ The value of tourism has been fairly stable at £13 million between 1996-2006.
- ◆ The Economic Value of the Childcare sector in Shetland estimated that it contributed £10.4 million to the Shetland economy each year⁹⁴.

Figure 17: Value of Key Sectors of the Shetland Economy (£m), 1996-2006⁹⁵



- ◆ During the period 2003-2006, Gross Value Added (GVA)⁹⁶ per head in Shetland increased, from £15,184 to £18,836. The 2006 GVA value for Shetland is similar to the Scottish average of £18,246. It is also above the average GVA for the Highlands & Islands, of £13,996⁹⁷.
- ◆ 2006 is the most recent data we have available at present.
- ◆ GVA per employee in three sectors, Construction, Manufacturing and Services is illustrated in Figure 18. Services and construction saw a decline below Scottish Average in 2007. Manufacturing saw an increase in Shetland, but still remains below the Scottish average⁹⁸.

Figure 18: GVA per Full-Time Employee for Three Sectors in Shetland⁹⁸

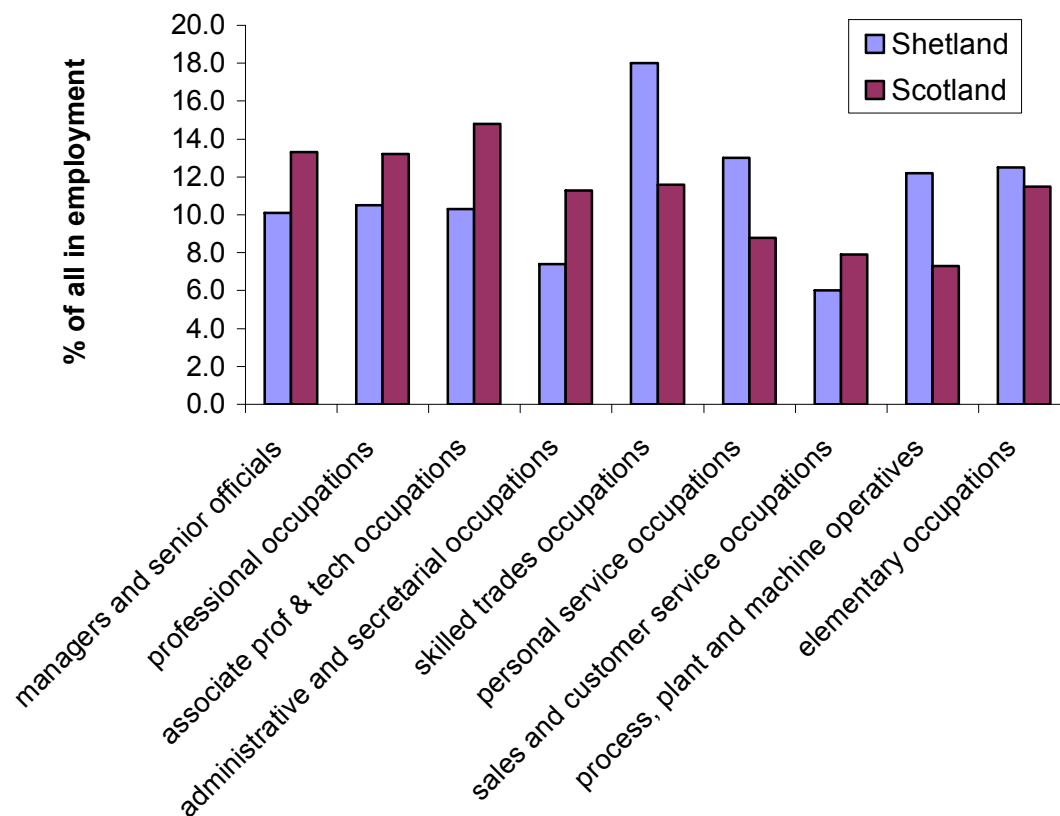


Employment

- ◆ During the financial year 2007/08, 12,600 people were recorded as economically active in Shetland (89.2%)⁹⁹, dropping to 11,600 (87.5% of the population) during the financial year 2008/09. This is still above the Scottish average of 79.7%.
- ◆ 11.2% of working age Shetland residents are self-employed. This is above the Scottish average of 7.6%⁹⁹.
- ◆ Of the 11,600 individuals who were economically active in 2008/09, 6,400 were male and were 5,300 female⁹⁹.
- ◆ In the financial year 2008/09, 85.5% of the Shetland working age population were in employment, compared to 75.4% in Scotland⁹⁹.
- ◆ The public sector dominates employment in Shetland, employing 19% of the total population¹⁰⁰.
- ◆ Shetland has a job density of 1.08 compared to 0.84 in Scotland. The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to working-age population¹⁰¹.
- ◆ Comparing employment by sector, the percentage of all employed in Shetland for the following sectors remains above the Scottish average:
 - Skilled trades occupations
 - Personal service occupations
 - Process, plant and machine operatives
 - Elementary occupations



Figure 19: Employment by Sector, For the Financial Year 2008/09 (Shetland vs. Scotland)⁹⁹



Unemployment

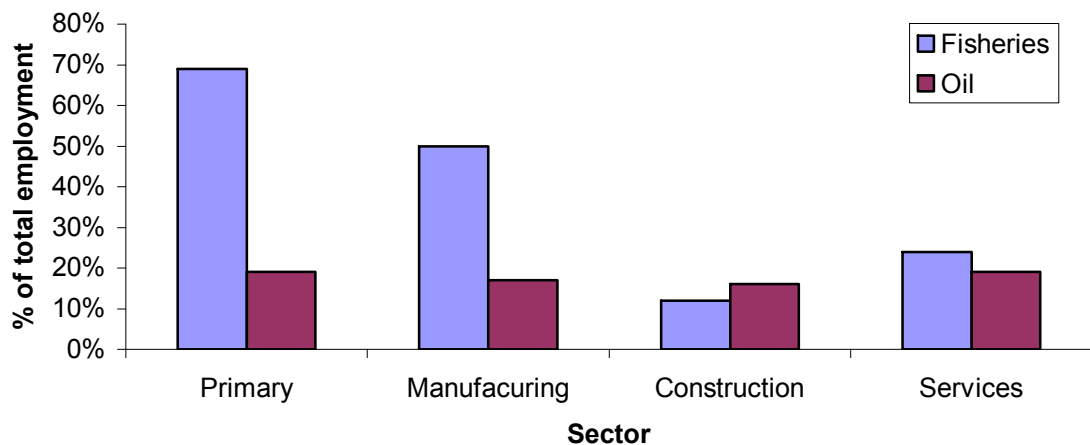
- ◆ During the past 30 years, Shetland has benefited from one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country.
- ◆ The claimant count unemployment rate in Shetland is 1.4%, an increase from 0.9% in May 2008¹⁰². The unemployment rate of Scotland as a whole stands at 4.9%.
- ◆ The rate tends to rise in winter months due to a reduction in tourism and primary industries.

Private Sector

- ◆ The 2007 Shetland Employment Survey found 5,296 full time employment (FTE) jobs in the private sector in Shetland, and 53% of these (2,807 jobs) are directly dependent on either oil or fishing industry¹⁰³.



Figure 20: Private Sector Dependency on the Fish and Oil Sectors, from 2007 Data¹⁰³



Oil¹⁰⁴

- ◆ In 2007, employment figures at Sullom Voe oil terminal were 219 full time and 1 part time employee. There were also 130 full time and 4 part time employees at SIC Ports and Harbours at Sella Ness. Estimates suggest there were 350 sub-contractors on-site in 2007.
- ◆ The 2007 employment survey found 19% of FTE jobs in the private sector are directly dependent on Shetland's Oil Industry. The highest dependency, of 24%, occurs in the primary sector; with many of these jobs directly involving operations at the Sullom Voe Oil Terminal¹⁰³. Figures also show 97 full time and 14 part time jobs in Lerwick, which are wholly or partially oil-related.
- ◆ In 2007, Sullom Voe handled 7.1% of all foreign and domestic oil & gas traffic in the UK, and 11.8% of crude oil traffic. In 2005, Sullom Voe handled 8.2% of all foreign and domestic oil & gas traffic in the UK.
- ◆ In 2008, employees at Scatsta Airport decreased to 86. Scatsta Airport dealt with 243,087 passengers and 10,696 aircraft movements. There has been a decrease in employees and airport passengers from 2007 data.

Fishing

- ◆ In 2008, 182 fishing vessels were registered and licensed and have Lerwick as the administrative port (48 > 10m, 134 < 10m). In June 2006 40 > 10m and 134 < 10m)¹⁰⁵.
- ◆ In 2008 it was recorded that a total of 473 fishermen were employed in Shetland, of which 257 were regularly employed and 216 were irregularly employed. This is a decrease from 2007, with 352 regularly employed and 174 irregularly employed¹⁰⁵.
- ◆ The 2007 Shetland Employment Survey found that 34% of private sector full time equivalent jobs are directly dependent on the fishing industry¹⁰³.
- ◆ The highest dependence, 69%, exists within the primary sector (fish catching and fish farming) followed by manufacturing at 50%.
- ◆ Processing operations, which focus on high quality fish products, employ approximately 55 people, with a further 50 people employed in the recent expansion of Lerwick Fish Traders.

Agriculture

- ◆ In 2008, the Agriculture sector in Shetland comprised of 2,114 employees, 250 full time, 1,795 part time and 69 casual and seasonal workers¹⁰⁶.
- ◆ In 2008 there were 1,876 holdings in Shetland totaling 80,841 hectares, which illustrates a reduction from 2006 (1,972 holdings totaling 80,854 hectares). This can be compared to 2,076 holdings totaling 78,235 hectares in 2000, which shows the average size of holdings has increased¹⁰⁶.

Tourism

- ◆ There were a total of 104,241 visitors to Shetland in 2006 and an estimated direct expenditure of £16.43 million¹⁰⁷.
 - 59,924 arrived by air and sea, of which 24,744 were holiday travelers and 22,099 were business travelers.
 - 44,327 arrived by liner and yacht.
- ◆ During 2005, Visit Shetland recorded 1740 bed spaces occupied by tourists to the islands, which was above the average for the past 20 years.
- ◆ Accommodating tourists accounted for 372 jobs in 2003 (a 29% decrease since 1991).

Cruise Liners¹⁰⁸

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Passengers	17,532	25,966	18,462	17,148	24,146
No. of Liners	48	43	42	41	46

- ◆ The number of cruise liners visiting Lerwick harbour has remained relatively steady over the past 5 years (between 41 and 48).
- ◆ The number of passengers increased by 40% between 2008 and 2009, following a 12% increase in the number of cruise liners visiting Shetland.

Other Industries

- ◆ Those employed and self-employed in the knitwear sector fell by 33% between 1999 and 2004, from 128 to 86, while the number of home knitters fell from 960 to 750.

Income

- ◆ The average annual income of households in Shetland is just under £33,000⁶⁶.
- ◆ Households with children have the highest average income, over £48,000.
- ◆ Households without children have an average income of just over £36,000
- ◆ Retiree households have a much lower level of average income, just over £15,000¹⁰⁹.

Table 10: Average Earnings by Residence - Gross Weekly Pay¹¹⁰

Gross Weekly Pay	2005	2006	2007	2008
Shetland £	499.30	493.60	594.30	560.70
Scotland £	479.40	498.50	512.30	537.70

- ◆ High-income averages can mask poverty and deprivation making it more difficult to identify and tackle. Those earning the current minimum wage of £5.80 (for workers over the age of 22) and working a 40-hour week, will earn

£232 a week before tax⁴⁴, which is far below the average gross weekly pay across the whole of Shetland of £560.70.

Table 11: Sources of Household Income

	Shetland ⁶⁶ 2003, %	Western Isles ¹¹¹ 2003, %	Scotland ¹¹² 2003/4, %
Wages and Salaries	68	70	65
Self Employment	14	8	8
Investments	5	1	2
Pensions	11	14	13
Social Security Benefits & other	2	7	12
Total	100	100	100

Business Performance

- ◆ There was an increase in business start-ups from 66 in 2007 to 84 in 2008.

Table 12: Business Start-ups in Shetland¹¹³

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Business Start-ups	109	85	111	66	84

- ◆ There is no complete annual data for 2009 at present. However, in the first three quarters of 2009, there were 40 new business start-ups, compared with 57 in the same period in 2008 and 37 in the same period in 2007.
- ◆ Respondents to the 2007 Employment Survey indicate that 13% of organisations have an annual turnover of less than £10,000, 34% have a turnover between £10,000 and £100,000, 39% have an annual turnover of £100,000 to £1 million and 14% had an annual turnover greater than £1 million per year¹⁰³.

Electronic Communications

- ◆ BT found Shetland and Aberdeenshire to be the first local authority areas in Britain to have more than half their homes and businesses connected to ADSL¹¹⁴. In May 2007 Shetland had 50.7% uptake¹¹⁵.
- ◆ Just under 49% of 'Your Voice, spring 2007' respondents with a computer said that they used ADSL Broadband to connect to the internet, a further 24% used another broadband connection and 20% used a standard modem⁶¹.
- ◆ Shetland Islands Council is planning a 3 year pilot project to establish the viability of using wireless technology to deliver high speed broadband to Shetland communities. The two areas that have been earmarked for the project are Vidlin and Fetlar¹¹⁶.

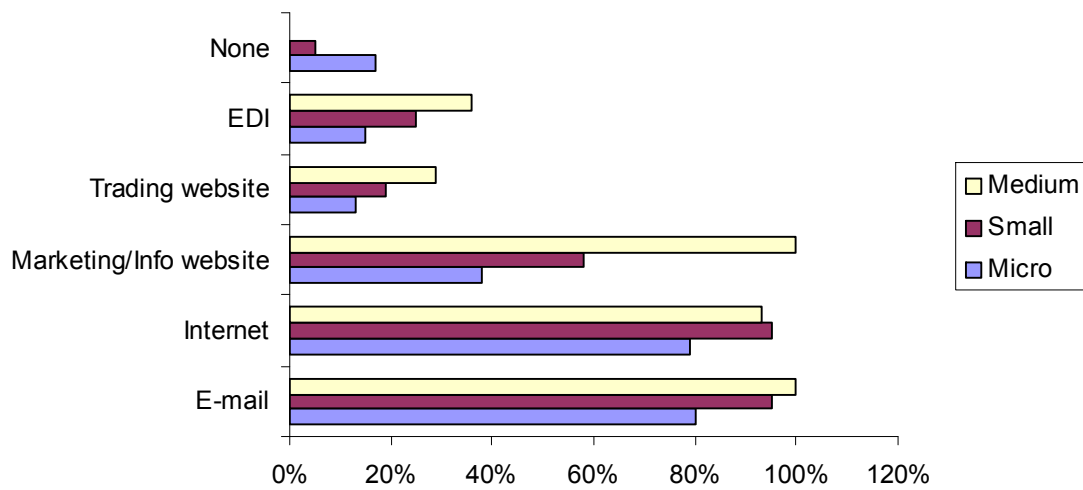
ICT in Shetland Businesses¹⁰³

- ◆ The results from the 2007 Shetland Employment Survey have shown that 83% of all organisations in Shetland have access to e-mail compared with 73% in 2003. 82% had access to the Internet in 2007 compared with 77% in 2003.
- ◆ 44% of Shetland organisations have their own marketing / information websites and 14% have their own trading website.



- ◆ 15% of businesses have none of the ICT specified in the survey (i.e EDI, trading websites, marketing/information website, Internet or e-mail).
- ◆ Larger organisations are more likely to have access to ICT (see figure 21).

Figure 21: ICT Use by Organisation Size¹⁰³



SOCIAL WELFARE

The cost of living is higher, particularly for essential items. This makes it particularly difficult for those on low income and/or national benefits.

The uptake of national benefits remains stable, but is felt to be lower than entitlement. Only 6.1% of the Shetland population are claiming key benefits.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 shows that 10.5% of the Shetland population (2,315 individuals) are income deprived, an increase from 8.8% in SIMD '06⁹.

There is a lack of registered childminders throughout Shetland and there are still gaps in provision, which restricts parents' access to learning and employment opportunities.

Fuel poverty remains high.

What is measured?

Assessment of social welfare in Shetland is measured by

- The cost of living,
- Deprivation and average benefit levels;
- The percentage of families in fuel poverty;
- The availability of childcare; and
- Pension arrangements available.

The Cost of Living

- ◆ The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009 (SIMD09) showed that 10.5% of the Shetland population (2,315 individuals) are income deprived, an increase from 8.8% in SIMD '06⁹.
- ◆ A study in 2005 found that mean expenditure for 26 categories of household expenditure in Shetland totalled £1203.77 per month (or £14,445 per annum). Of this monthly expenditure, housing cost £99.79⁹².
- ◆ The 26 categories of household expenditure include: food, drink & tobacco; heating, fuel and light; motoring costs; furniture; holidays; health etc⁹².
- ◆ The cost of living in Shetland in 2003 was 0.3% higher than the Scottish urban average¹¹⁷.
- ◆ Essential items such as food was considerably higher than the Scottish Urban Average whilst housing and motoring expenses were lower.
- ◆ The cost of essential items makes it more difficult for households on national benefits to make ends meet than in other parts of the country⁴⁴.

Benefits

- ◆ Shetland continues to have a low percentage of the working age population claiming key benefits. The total percentage of population claiming key benefits stood at 6.1% in 2009¹¹⁸. The rate of those eligible may be higher as the complicated national benefit system is a hindrance to people claiming the benefits they are entitled to⁴⁴.
- ◆ The Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under state pension age who are out of work or working less than 16 hours per week on average.



- ◆ At May 2009, there were 180 people claiming JSA. This is a 50% increase on the previous year, but a 31% decrease since 2006.

Table 13: Number of Benefits Claims (Shetland and Scotland figures)¹¹⁹

	February 2005	February 2006	February 2007	February 2008	February 2009	May 2009
Benefits claimants						
Shetland	1,420	1,450	1,380	1,270	1,330	1,330
Scotland	575,240	562,940	546,300	525,350	569,100	570,030
Jobseekers						
Shetland	250	260	210	120	190	180
Scotland	92,790	93,810	86,110	75,340	123,040	122,710
Incapacity Benefits						
Shetland	770	760	740	730	730	730
Scotland	322,730	311,960	304,070	295,530	290,680	292,500
Lone Parents						
Shetland	140	150	140	120	120	120
Scotland	68,570	65,730	63,910	59,930	58,910	57,760
Carers						
Shetland	70	80	70	80	80	80
Scotland	34,400	34,780	35,020	35,360	36,430	36,810
Other on income related benefits						
Shetland	40	40	40	40	40	40
Scotland	15,320	14,650	15,020	16,250	16,180	15,860
Disabled						
Shetland	80	90	110	120	130	130
Scotland	26,960	28,750	30,310	32,570	34,480	35,210
Bereaved						
Shetland	70	60	60	60	50	50
Scotland	14,470	13,260	11,850	10,380	9,380	9,190

Table 14: Benefits Clients: Working Age Client Group (Shetland and Scotland figures)¹¹⁹

Age Group	February 2005	February 2006	February 2007	February 2008	February 2009	May 2009
16-24						
Shetland	170	180	160	160	180	180
Scotland	73,250	72,530	69,570	66,270	82,420	81,940
25-54						
Shetland	880	880	820	730	780	780
Scotland	365,000	356,070	347,820	336,500	363,040	364,490
over 55						
Shetland	380	380	400	380	370	370
Scotland	136,970	134,310	128,870	122,550	123,620	123,580

Table 15: Job Seeker's Allowance Claimants by Age, Duration of Claim and Gender¹²⁰

Age	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

range	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Total	401	178	244	256	246	225	207	137	100	195
18-24	105	40	65	50	60	55	45	35	20	50
25-49	180	85	120	135	135	115	100	65	65	105
> 50	70	45	55	55	45	40	60	35	15	35
Up to 6 months	255	120	180	165	175	150	125	95	75	135
6-12 months	65	15	30	45	40	35	55	20	15	30
>12 months	45	35	30	35	30	40	25	20	5	25
Male	284	128	178	206	183	167	143	102	75	150
Female	117	50	66	50	63	58	64	35	25	45

- ◆ There is currently no data available on numbers of people in occupational pension schemes or those with no arrangements.
- ◆ In May 2009, 960 people in Shetland were claiming Pension Credit. Local professional opinion indicates there is a low uptake of this benefit locally.

Table 16: Pension Credit Claimants¹²¹

Age	August 04	August 05	August 06	August 07	August 08	May 09
60-69	210	215	215	230	230	235
70-79	310	295	355	300	290	275
>80	420	465	440	455	455	450
Shetland	940	975	1,010	985	975	960

Fuel Poverty

- ◆ According to the results from the Scottish House Condition Survey it is estimated that 22% of households in Shetland are fuel poor and 9% are classed as extreme fuel poor¹²². This is almost double the Scottish average of 13% fuel poor households, and 6% extreme fuel poor households¹²³.
- ◆ Shetland has the third highest fuel poverty level in Scotland and the sixth highest extreme fuel poverty level¹²³.

Childcare

- ◆ There is a lack of registered childminders throughout Shetland and there are still gaps in provision, particularly for the 0-3 year age group. Lack of childcare can be a barrier to employment opportunities for parents.
- ◆ An extract from Anderson Solutions Report presented to Development Committee on 2 October noted:

“There are challenges, which suggest the potential value [of childcare] is not being realised, and that some elements of existing provision are under threat, which would, if lost, create a knock-on negative economic impact in the wider Shetland economy. Difficulties that can be encountered by parents include:

- *Those with young children (under 2 years) can only access either childminders or private nurseries and there are limited spaces due to childminder/staff ratio restrictions*



- *It can be difficult to find a single solution for one child as it is very difficult to find full-time childcare anywhere in Shetland. This leads to fragmented childcare provision*
- It can be even more difficult to find a single solution for two or more children in Shetland which, can create significant problems for parents, particularly if each child is in more than one form of childcare.”

Children’s Welfare

- ◆ There has been a steady increase across Scotland of the number of children referred to the Child Protection Agency.
- ◆ Although there is a rise in numbers of children being referred to the Child Protection Agency, Shetland remains the area with the lowest number of children registered in Scotland.

Table 17: Number of Child protection Referrals & Registrations in Shetland¹²⁴

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
No. of Referrals	71	74	90	111
No. of Registrations	18	11	14	15

Disability

- ◆ There are 2,300 people of working age with a limiting long-term illness in Shetland – 811 of whom are economically active.
- ◆ In June 2008 the total population in Shetland with a:
 - Learning Disability = 195 (includes 72 under the age of 16).
 - Physical Disability = 755
 - Visually Impaired = 74 (however there is known to be a problem with under-reporting)
 - Hearing Impaired = 24 (again there is a significant problem with underreporting)¹²⁵.
- ◆ The number of Disability Living Allowance claimants has steadily increased since 2002, from 580, to 750 in 2006 and 890 in 2009¹²⁶.
- ◆ An estimated 11.4% of private sector households have at least one member with a long-term illness or disability (this figure includes vision and hearing disabilities).



COMMUNITY (FAIRER)

The total Community Council electorate in Shetland has increased from 17,168 to 17,331 between 2006 and 2008.

Community groups and volunteering continue to flourish, with an increase in the number of grants awarded in 2008/09.

There are signs of decreased involvement in sport and leisure activities, and use of library and learning centre facilities.

Work continues on community inclusion, focusing on specific target groups. Enrolment in the English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) classes has increased.

What is measured?

Democracy is measured through the number of people registered on the electoral role, and the number of votes cast in recent political elections in Shetland. Community involvement is measured by number of community groups and volunteering. Other elements of community are measured by attendance at sports and cultural facilities. A study into barriers to participation and opportunity provides a current assessment of community cohesion and inclusion. Social economy is measured through the number of charities registered in Shetland and the charity turnover.

Democracy/Community Influence

- ◆ The total Community Council electorate in Shetland has increased from 17,168 to 17,331 between 2006 and 2008¹²⁷.
- ◆ Turn out for the Lerwick South Local Government By-Election in February 2008 was 39% with 1,331 votes cast compared with a turnout of 55.33% in May 2007.

Community Involvement/Condition of Voluntary and Community Sector

- ◆ 36% of Your Voice respondents were working as a volunteer in their community and 46% were involved in a community group in their area¹²⁸.
- ◆ In 2005/06 the Grant's Unit within the Educational and Social Care Department of the Shetland Islands Council awarded 296 grants to community groups, rising to 354 in 2008/09.

Table 18: Grants Awarded by the Shetland Islands Council¹²⁹

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Grants Awarded	296	349	309	354

Sport and Cultural Recreation

Table 19: Swimming Pool Attendance⁴⁸

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total attendances at pools	347,752	342,827	241,726	270,370	265,700
Attendance at pools per 1,000 population	15,901	15,626	11,012	12,357	12,105

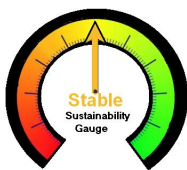


Table 20: Total Attendances for Other Indoor Sports and Leisure Facilities Excluding Pools⁴⁸

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total	374,538	420,611	323,457	327,452	323,055
Attendance per 1,000 population	17,126	19,171	14,736	14,966	14,718


- 
- Attendance at the cinema has increased in recent years. The figure for 2009 is currently incomplete but attendances in 2008 saw a 7.4% increase from 2006.

Table 21: Attendance at the Cinema¹³⁰

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (until end Oct)
Garrison Theatre Film Attendance	19,989	17,876	18,838	19,204	15,024


- 
- Library visits have increased in 2008/09 from previous years but the number of borrowers has seen a decrease from 35.1% of the resident population in 2006/07 to 34.2% in 2008/09.

Table 22: Library Borrowers⁴⁸

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Number of Library Borrowers	7,805	7,759	7,729	7,595	7,509
As a Percentage of resident population	35.7%	35.4%	35.1%	34.7%	34.2%
Number of Library visits per 1,000 population	/	/	8,024	8,045	8,398

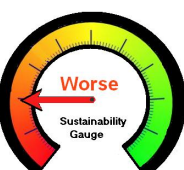

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- The number of Learning Centre and Learning Access Point users has decreased in recent years, with a decrease from 26.0% of the resident population in 2006/07 to 21.6% in 2008/09.

Table 23: Learning Centre and Learning Access Point Users⁴⁸

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
No. learning centre and learning access point users	3,178	4,640	5,720	5,158	4,734
As a percentage of the population	14.5%	21.1%	26.0%	23.6%	21.6%
Number of times learning access terminals accessed per 1,000 population	979	1,307	1,254	1,128	1,046

Community Inclusion

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- The adult learning service provides a universal programme of classes throughout Shetland, focused on specific target groups in order to promote community inclusion and encourage those who would not normally take part in learning. Key work to engage target groups include:
 - Offender Learning programmes

- Highland Lives/Changing Scenes – employability project with unemployed adults
 - Independent Living Project – tenant and communication groups
 - ESOL classes (English for Speakers of Other Languages)
 - Welcome Point for migrant workers
 - Work with young people in Bridges Project
 - Employability programmes
- ◆ During 2006/07 32 people took part in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) classes. In 2008/09 this increased to 137¹³¹.

Table 24: Number of Enrolments in Joint ESOL Programme¹³¹

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
No of enrolments in joint ESOL Programme	0	32	110	137

Social Economy

- ◆ There are over 600 community groups in Shetland.
- ◆ Shetland has the greatest number of charities (per 10,000 resident population) in Scotland (nearly three times the average for Scotland), and the greatest turnover and profitability (per 10,000 resident population)¹³².

Table 25: Number of Charities in Shetland¹³²

	2005	2007	2008
Number of Charities	200	292	291

Charity Turnover and Profitability

- ◆ The total current annual income for charities registered throughout Shetland is £54,160,407¹³².



CRIME (SAFER)

Both reported offences and registered offences have been slowly decreasing over the past few years. There were a total of 2009 criminal offences in 2008/09, a reduction of 200 from 2005/06. Overall detection/clear up rate is 70% (one of the highest in the UK).

Between 95% and 99% of people feel the area they live in is safe or very safe. The proportion of people worried about becoming a victim of crime is lower in Shetland (30%) than the Northern Constabulary area as a whole (47%).

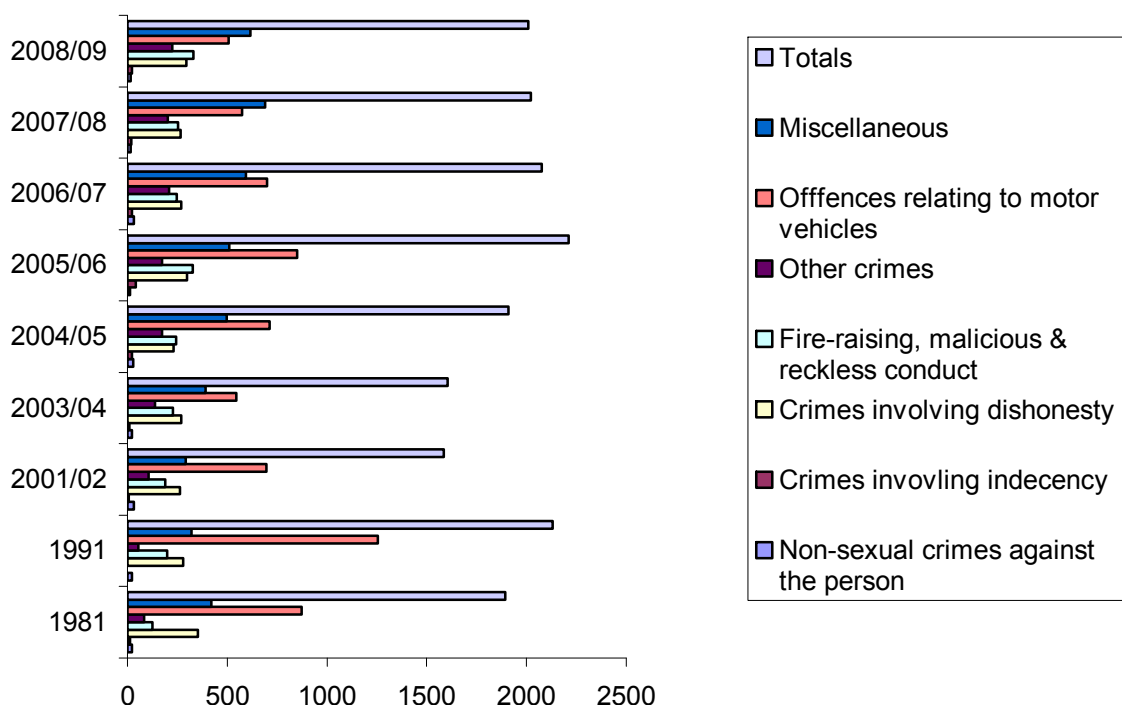
What is measured?

Indicators measured currently are:

- Crime rate figures (Northern Constabulary); and
- Fear of crime, which is measured using a survey undertaken by the Northern Constabulary on a two yearly basis.

Crime Levels

Figure 22: Total Number of Criminal Offences 1981 – 2008¹³³



- ◆ Since 2005/06 there has been a total decline in the number of criminal offences. The total number of criminal offences peaked in 2005/06. The total clear up rate for all class 1-5 crimes was 70%, which is one of the highest in the UK.

Domestic Abuse

- ◆ There were 78 reported incidences of domestic abuse during the year 2008/09, a decrease from 88 in 2007/08.



Fear of Crime

- ◆ The Northern Constabulary reported that the number of people who rated the area within 15 minutes of their home as safe or very safe rose from 96% in 2003 to 99% in 2005. This has however fallen to 90% in 2008. 10% of respondents answered that they were fearful of crime in their local community¹³⁴.
- ◆ 80% of respondents from the 2008 Spring edition of Your Voice felt that Shetland was very safe¹³⁴.
- ◆ Within the last 12 months, 10% of respondents had been 'a victim of crime', of which¹³⁴:
 - a. 43% was antisocial behaviour;
 - b. 20% was housebreaking or theft;
 - c. 17% was vandalism;
 - d. 10% physical/verbal abuse; and
 - e. 10% disorderly behaviour/intimidation.
- ◆ 29% of those who responded to the 2008 Spring Your Voice survey said they were worried about becoming a victim of crime.
- ◆ The main things (in order of importance) that people felt would make them feel safer in their local area were\
 1. Prompt response from the police;
 2. Persistent local offenders being tackled;
 3. Police working with other agencies to address problems;
 4. High visibility police patrols;
 5. Neighbourhood support workers; and
 6. CCTV in the area.

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