Isle of Man Government

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

June 2014

A clearer view of need in our communities

Foreword by Chris Robertshaw MHK, Chair of the Social Policy and Children's Committee of the Council of Ministers

The production of the first Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is an important step towards a comprehensive understanding of social need in communities throughout the Island.

The initiative has brought together officers from various Departments who have collated information from across Government and the third sector to identify areas of deprivation. This is relative deprivation in terms of income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment.

The exercise of conducting the first JSNA has highlighted some significant gaps in the available data and other issues that require further work. The map of social issues will be developed and clarified as that work progresses.

With a growing economy and relatively low unemployment, the Isle of Man is fortunate compared with many other places. However, like other countries we face a colossal challenge, an exponential increase in demand for services that is set to overwhelm our finite public resources.

One of the ways that we can respond to that challenge is by working collectively across Government and the third sector to establish an accurate, objective picture of patterns of need to guide the planning of priority services for the future.

The JSNA process will help in the identification and protection of the vulnerable, and ensure that resources are used fairly and effectively by being targeted to where they can do the most good.

I would like to thank all those involved in the production of the first JSNA report and I look forward to a continuation of this valuable work in the future.

Executive Summary of Findings from the Isle of Man Government Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2014

- Over the next 20 years the number of older persons in the Isle of Man is projected to increase by 75%, compared to a 2% increase in those of working age and a 7% rise in the number of children. This indicates a 'seismic shift' in the population profile (p7-8).
- There is no evidence to support claims that the Island is a net importer of children with disabilities (p8).
- The most deprived areas in terms of income are within parts of Douglas, Ramsey and Castletown. In Douglas and Ramsey this is in areas where there is the most local authority housing stock. The least income deprived area is Kirk Michael (p12).
- The top three areas for employment deprivation are within Douglas, followed by Ramsey (p17).
- The assessment has identified 'hotspots' for rates of emergency admission to hospital and of mood and anxiety disorders. It also indicates disease rates which are high compared to English averages (p20).
- The attainment of children on entry to school is as high, or higher, than in the previous four years, across all but one strand of the observed criteria (p32).
- House ownership is out of reach for a significant number of people (p41).
- Areas in the west are the furthest away from a GP surgery, though they have relatively good access to other services. The areas with the least access to services are Maughold, Bride, Patrick and Santon (p41).
- The highest crime rate is in downtown Douglas close to the promenade (p45).
- The last survey conducted found that around 28% of private sector housing failed to meet the decent home standard. Nearly five per cent of households do not have central heating (p47).
- There are significant gaps in the available data, for example in respect of adult skills (p32) and numbers of homeless (p42). There is currently no collated data on cause and age of death (p25).

Membership

Cath Hayhow (Adult Social Care) (Chair)

Julie Bennion (Mental Health Services)

Mike Devereau (Department of Home Affairs)

Rebecca Dooley (Adult Social Care)

Jean Ellis (Cabinet Office)

Dr Parameswaran Kishore (Public Health)

Gary McManus (Children Services Partnership)

Madeleine Sayle (Public Health)

Adam Smith (Cabinet Office)

Carl Hawker (Treasury)

Paul Bryan (Department of Home Affairs)

Contents

About the Isle of Man

The Island is a Crown Dependency which, through its ancient parliament, Tynwald, enjoys a high degree of domestic legislative and political autonomy. Dating back to Viking origins over one thousand years ago, Tynwald is the oldest legislature in the world in continuous existence.

The Isle of Man also has its own currency, the Manx Pound, which is in parity with pound sterling, which is supported by the Isle of Man Bank.

The island, at 221 square miles, is home to 84,497 people and occupies a central position in the Irish Sea and the British Isles, sitting between England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The island is split into 24 districts, being 16 parishes, 4 towns and 4 villages, which all have individual local government boards, or commissioners.

The Isle of Man is home to a number of world famous events including the Isle of Man TT and also has the largest number of Dark Sky Discovery sites in the whole of the British Isles.

The island has a varied economy, ranging from agriculture and retail to an internationally recognised space industry ranking the island as the fifth most likely place to next reach the moon. The island economy has experienced 29 years of continuous economic growth, with a growth in GDP of 2% for 2011/12 and achieving a rate of unemployment below 3% since 1996.

Background

A comprehensive need assessment is a key element and prerequisite for effective strategic planning. A Joint Strategic Need Assessment is the basis from which Government and its partners may decide on priorities and actions that will help improve outcomes and make the best use of available resources.

The Manx JSNA Process

A multi-agency work group has been established to progress the need assessment, with representatives across Government. Contribution to the JSNA has also been accepted as a key work stream by the Third Sector Forum.

The multi-agency group have agreed to base the collection of data on a nationally recognised framework – the English Indices of Deprivation 2010. It was felt that it would be helpful to use the same indicators of deprivation as those used in the UK because:

- They are accepted as indicators of deprivation when considered in collective form
- They provide some (albeit limited) opportunities for benchmarking ourselves against our neighbours
- They provide an outline structure for our work.

The full details of the document can be found at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010

The model of multiple deprivation is based on the idea of separate dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. The area itself can be characterised as deprived, relative to other areas, in a particular dimension of deprivation on the basis of the proportion of people in the area experiencing the type of deprivation in question. In other words, the experience of the people in an area gives the area its deprivation characteristics.

In some cases due to the size and population of the Island it has not been possible to publish more detailed data as this may have led to individuals being identified.

Demographics and Projections

The actual annual level of migration can fluctuate considerably. The assumed level of net migration of 500 persons per annum is an estimate designed to predict the level of migration over a number of years.

Population Projections (Net Migration 500 pa)

Age Group	2011	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
0-15	15,038	15,210	15,728	16,027	16,073	16,043
Working Age	54,473	54,754	55,388	55,802	55,676	55,648
Older Persons	14,986	16,999	18,943	21,142	23,861	26,141
Total	**84,497**	**86,963**	**90,059**	**92,971**	**95,610**	**97,833**
Dependency Ratio	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3

Note: Dependency Ratio is the ratio of number of persons of working age to the number under sixteen plus persons aged 65 and over.

The projections above indicate that by 2035, the total population of the Isle of Man will have grown by 16%. Over the same period, the number of older persons will have increased by 75% with the number of working age persons only increasing by 2% and the number of children by 7%. These projections indicate a seismic shift in profile of the Island's population and are illustrated in the figures below.

Older Persons in the Isle of Man - Actual and Projected
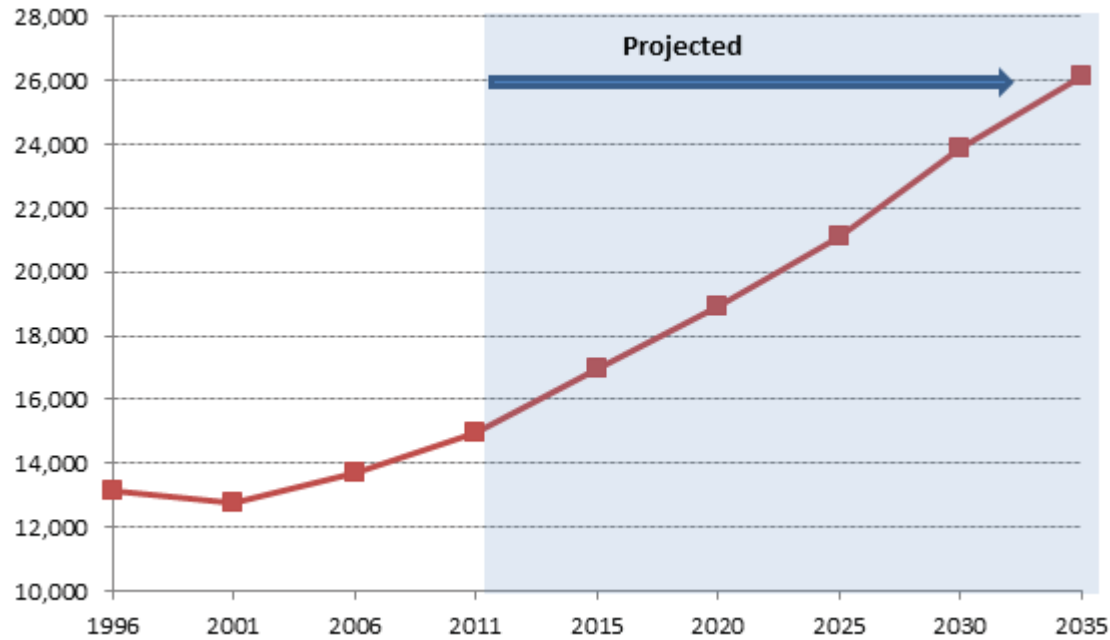
Children with Disabilities

There is no evidence to support claims that the island is a net importer of children with disabilities (anecdotes of families moving to the island to gain access to perceived better services). Children with disabilities or special educational needs who are known to services all originate on the island, with no children currently accessing services having originated in other jurisdictions.
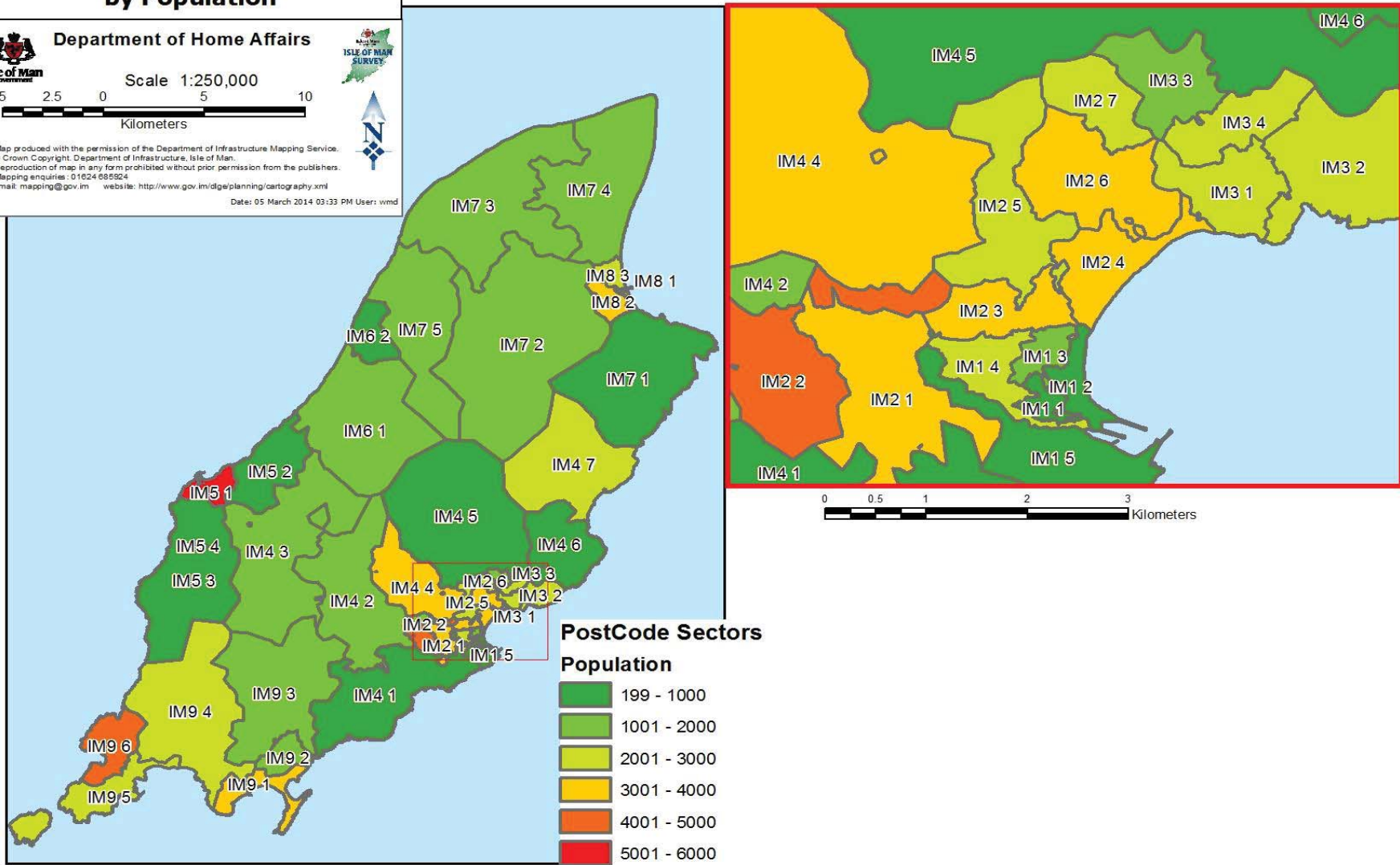
Postcode Sectors by Population

Department of Home Affairs

Scale 1:250,000

ISLE OF MAN SURVEY

5 2.5 0 5 10
Kilometers

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Date: 05 March 2014 03:33 PM User: wmd

PostCode Sectors
Population

	199 - 1000
	1001 - 2000
	2001 - 3000
	3001 - 4000
	4001 - 5000
	5001 - 6000

0 0.5 1 2 3
Kilometers

Postcode Census District Conversions

Post Code	Census District/Parish
IM1	Douglas
IM2	Douglas
IM3	Onchan
IM4 1	Santon
IM4 2	Marown
IM4 3	German
IM4 4	Braddan
IM4 5	Braddan
IM4 6	Lonan & Laxey
IM4 7	Lonan & Laxey
IM5 1	Peel
IM5 2	German
IM5 3	Patrick
IM6	Michael
IM7 1	Maughold
IM7 2	Lezayre
IM7 3	Jurby, Andreas, Bride
IM7 4	Jurby, Andreas, Bride
IM7 5	Ballaugh
IM8	Ramsey
IM9 1	Castletown
IM9 2	Castletown
IM9 3	Malew
IM9 4	Arbory
IM9 5	Rushen, Port Erin, Port St Mary
IM9 6	Rushen, Port Erin, Port St Mary

Key to Colour Code

Orange	Text in this format is a finding summary

Red	Text in this format is a gap in data/knowledge

Green	Text in this format is an identified priority for Joint Commissioning

Income Deprivation Domain

This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area that live in income deprived families.

Summary

The most deprived areas in income terms are post code areas within some parts of Douglas, Ramsey and Castletown, and broken down further, in areas where there is the most local authority housing stock (for Douglas and Ramsey).

The least income deprived area of the island, IM6 2 (Kirk Michael) has a deprivation score that is 79% less income deprived than the next area, with only 1% of the population in that area being classified as income deprived. Whilst the largest concentrations of population are experiencing high levels of income deprivation, other post code areas with large populations are also some of the least income deprived areas, and it is noticeable that some of the most income deprived areas are next, or close, to some of the least deprived areas of the island.
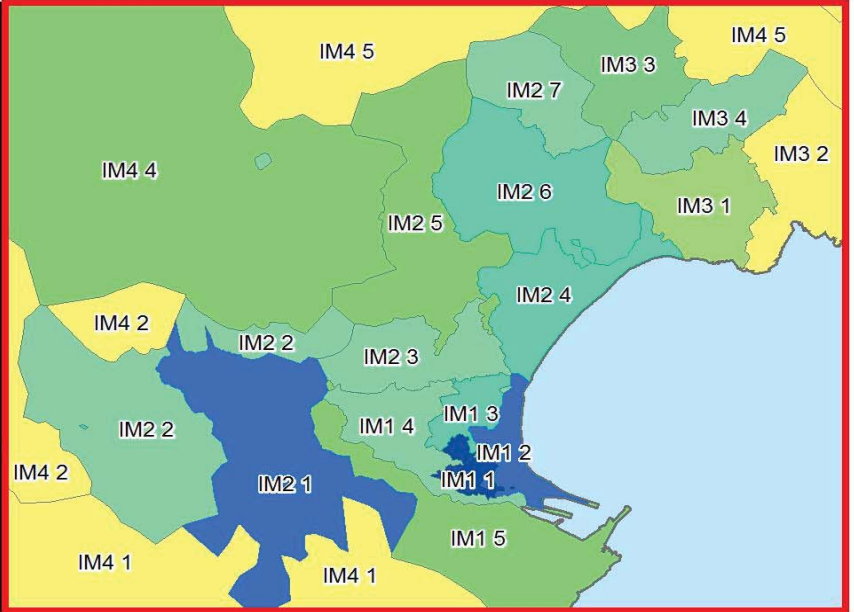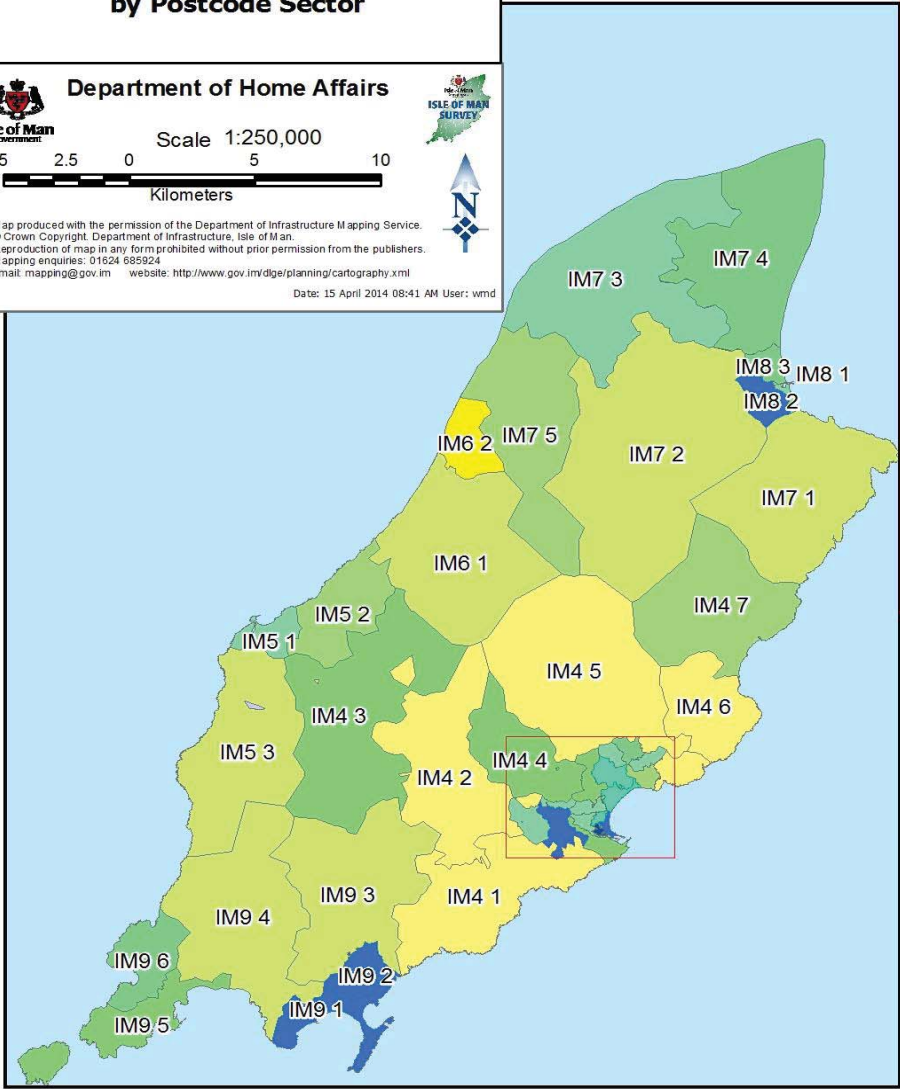
Income Deprivation by Postcode Sector

Department of Home Affairs

Scale 1:250,000

5   2.5   0   5   10
Kilometers

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Douglas / Onchan Area   1:50,000

Income Deprivation

Most Deprived

Least Deprived

The indicators

A combined count of income deprived individuals is calculated by summing the following three indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in Employed Person's Allowance families or households

Additional Supporting Information

No additional information has been used in the construction of the income domain in order to maintain consistency with other deprivation indices, there are however other sources of information that could be added into future indices which could be considered as income deprivation indicators. These other sources are as follows:

- Claimants of Emergency budgeting loans (see map)
- Claimants of Food bank and Salvation Army food hampers
- Lottery grant applications (see map)

There were 99 Food bank parcels issued between December 2013 and March 2014.

We are grateful to third sector organisations for the data they have provided in this section. However, the format of this data is variable and includes some element of duplication. It has been included as far as possible.

2012-2013 Lottery Grant payments per 10k population and number of grants

Department of Home Affairs
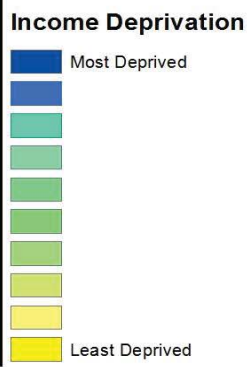
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Kilometers

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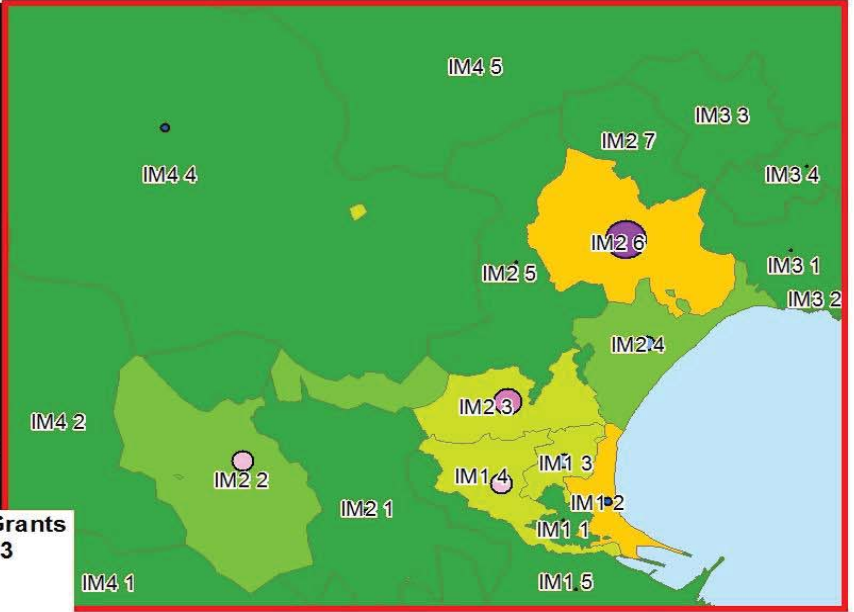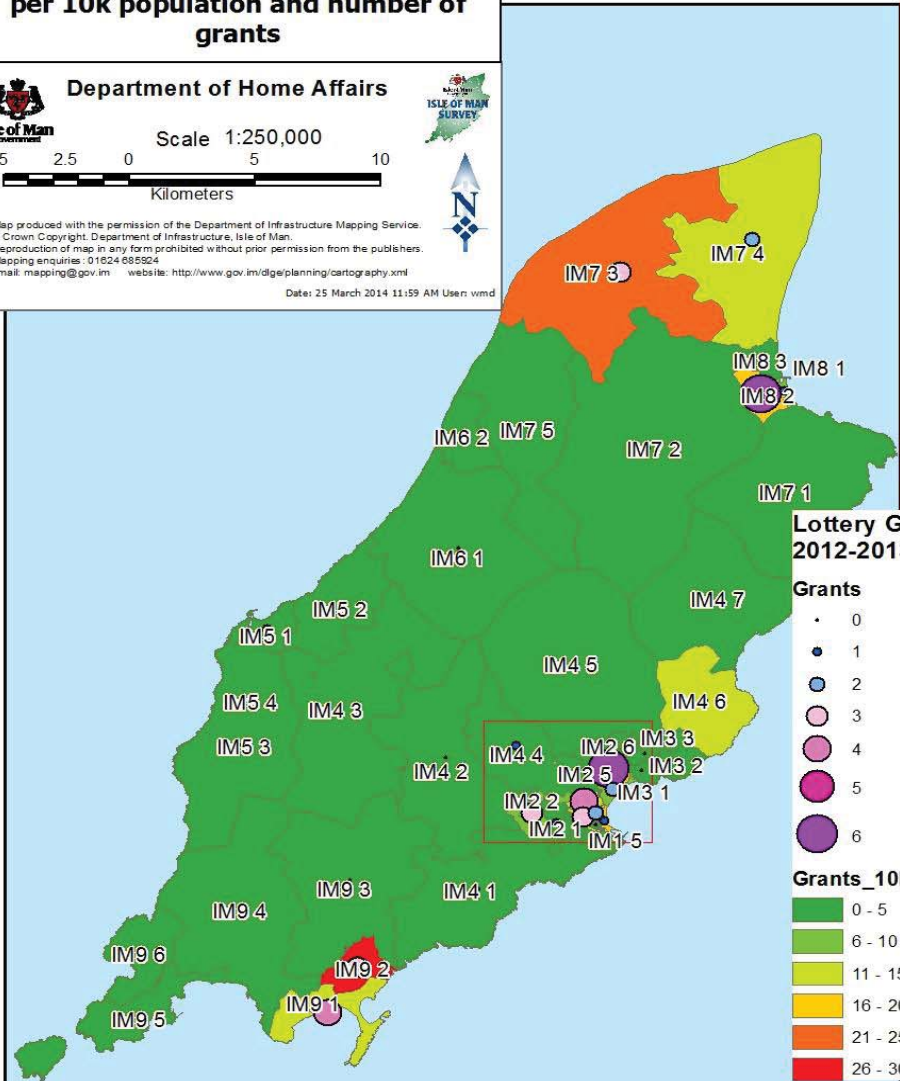
Lottery Grants 2012-2013

Grants

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Grants_10kpop

- 0 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 15
- 16 - 20
- 21 - 25
- 26 - 30

Douglas / Onchan Area

Value of emergency grants and loans between 2011 and 2013 by Postcode Sector per head of population

Department of Home Affairs
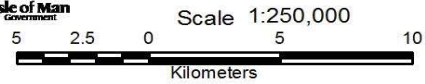
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5 2.5 0 5 10
Kilometers

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Douglas / Onchan Area

PostCode Sectors
Grants2011to2013 / Population

- £1.34 - £13.58
- £13.59 - £25.81
- £25.82 - £38.04
- £38.05 - £50.28
- £50.29 - £62.51
- £62.52 - £74.74
- £74.75 - £86.98
- £86.99 - £99.21
- £99.22 - £111.44
- £111.45 - £123.68

Employment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. The employment deprived are defined as those who would like to work but are unable to do so through unemployment, sickness or disability.

Summary

The top three areas for Employment Deprivation are areas within Douglas followed by Ramsey.

Further work would be needed to examine why these areas are more deprived in employment terms compared to all others. This work would need to examine why people are claiming the benefits included as indicators within this domain, as claimants of Incapacity Benefit may have a wide range of reasons for doing so, some of which are more easily solved than others.

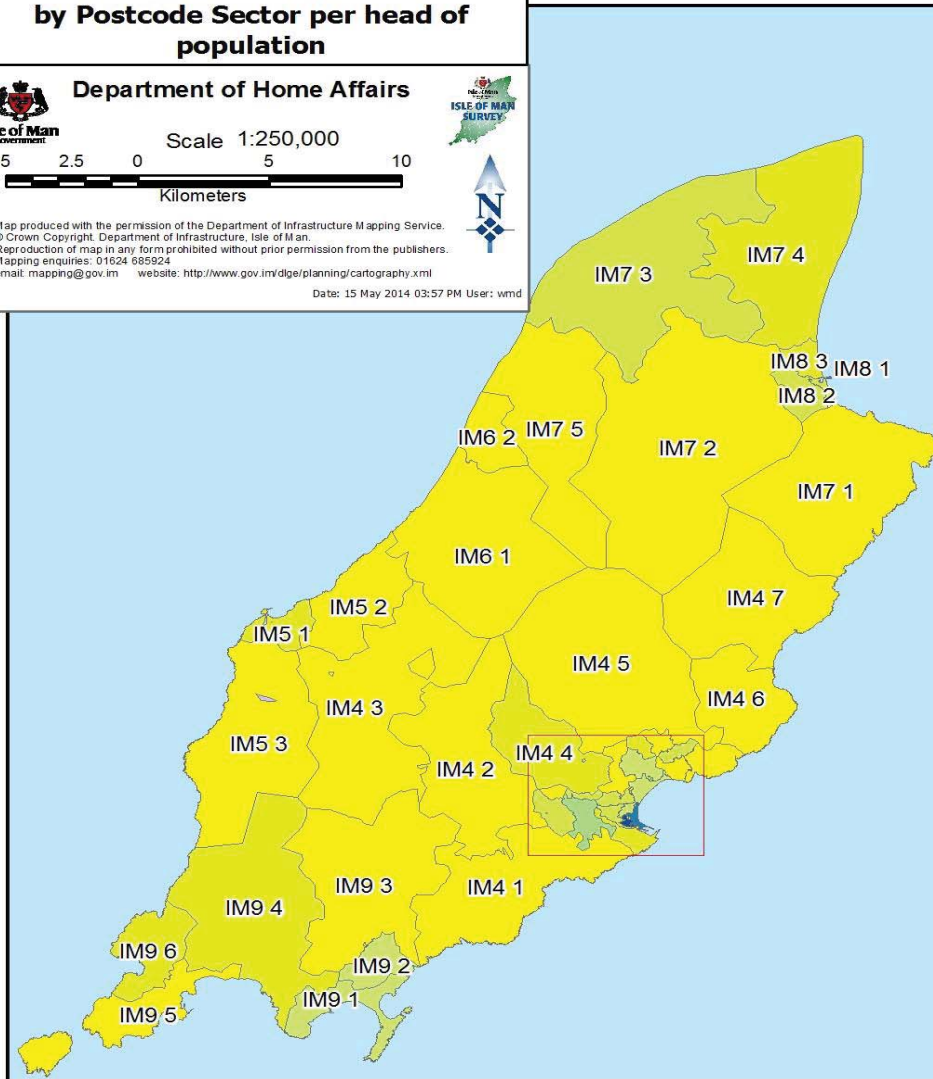Employment Deprivation by Postcode Sector

Department of Home Affairs

Scale 1:250,000

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Date: 15 April 2014 08:41 AM User: wmd

Douglas / Onchan Area   1:50,000

Employment Deprivation

Most Deprived

Least Deprived

The indicators
A combined count of employment deprived individuals is calculated by summing the following indicators:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit aged 18-59/64
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance aged 18-59/64

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Health deprivation and disability is included as one of the seven domains because ill health is an important aspect of deprivation that limits an individual's ability to participate fully in society. Because it is generally accepted that the risk of ill health and death becomes greater as a person ages, and that this increase is not seen as socially unjust, this domain aims to capture unexpected deaths or levels of ill health by using age and sex standardised data. This means that the expected levels of health within small areas, given their age and sex composition, are compared rather than the absolute levels of health.

Summary

Acute Morbidity (rate of emergency admission to Hospital): Data shows 'hotspots' in areas of the island that contain Residential and Nursing Homes, which is to be expected. The detail is shown in the map below but in summary the three high admission areas are: Ballasalla, Ramsey and Douglas North.

From the Primary Care Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) prevalence's, the highest rates compared to English averages are found to be in Asthma, Atrial Fibrillation, Cancer, Chronic Heart Disease, Hypertension, Hyperthyroidism and Stroke

Mood and anxiety disorders (rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders): Data shows 'hotspots' in areas of the Island, these are Castletown, Douglas and Peel for anxiety related disorders and Douglas, Port Erin and Peel for depression.

From the emergency admissions for mental health services and the psychiatric inpatient bed occupancy data, there is an issue in relation to capacity for acute inpatient beds. Also the data indicates highest rates of emergency admission are: Ramsey, Douglas and Peel.

Rate of Emergency Hospital Admissions per head of population by Postcode Sector

Department of Home Affairs

Scale 1:250,000
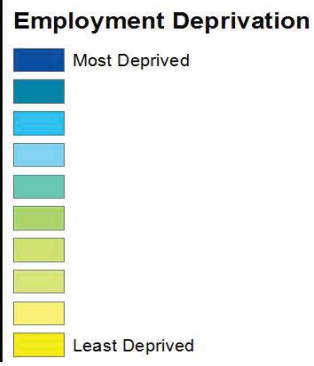
Kilometers

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Douglas / Onchan Area

Emergency Hospital Admissions

TotalRate / none

Highest Rate

Lowest rate
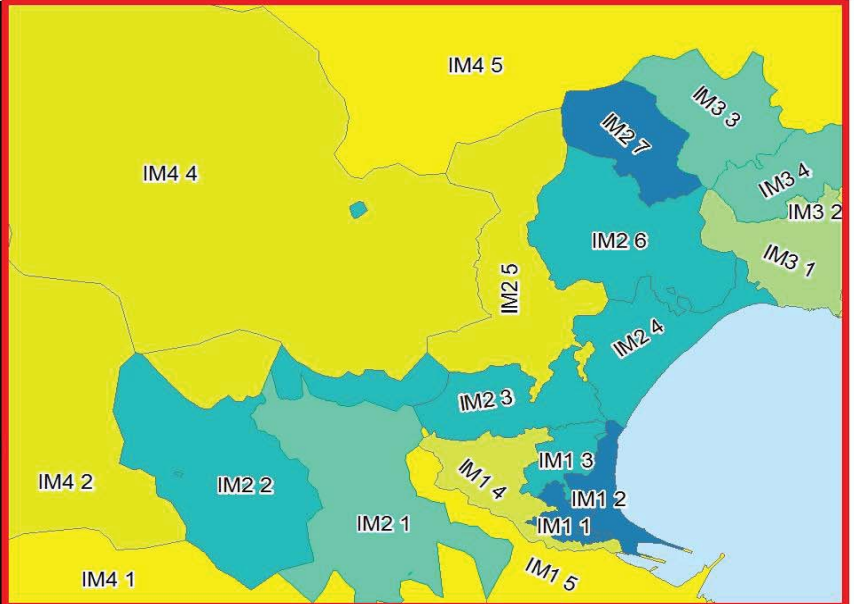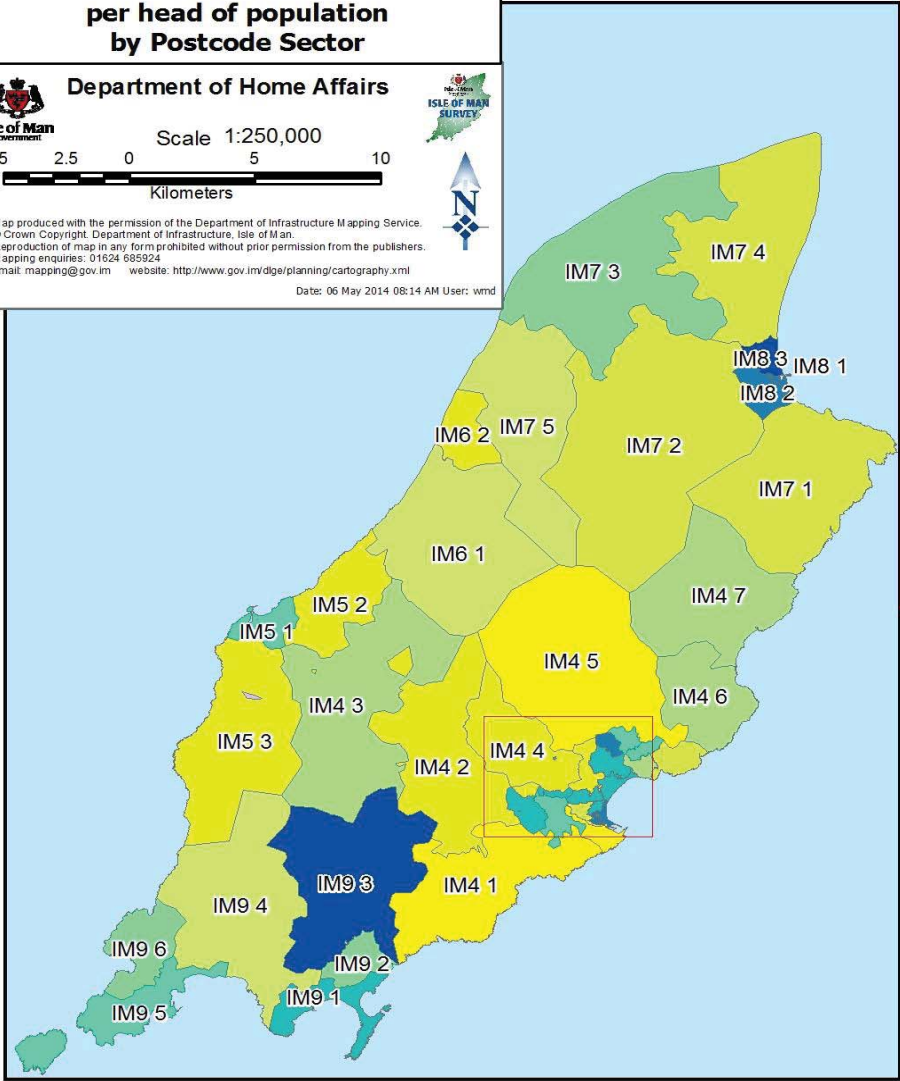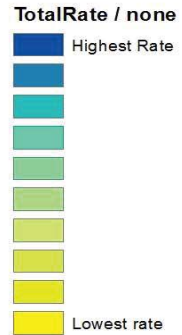
Emergency admission to Mental Health Acute Inpatient Unit (MHAIU) By Postcode Sector

Diagnosis of Depression By Postcode Sector

Department of Health & Social Care
Scale 1:250,000

Diagnosis of anxiety by postcode sector

Patients Referred
0
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 15
16 - 20
21 - 25
26 - 30
31 - 35
36 - 40
41 - 45
46 - 50

Douglas / Onchan Area

Diagnosis of Anxiety By Postcode Sector
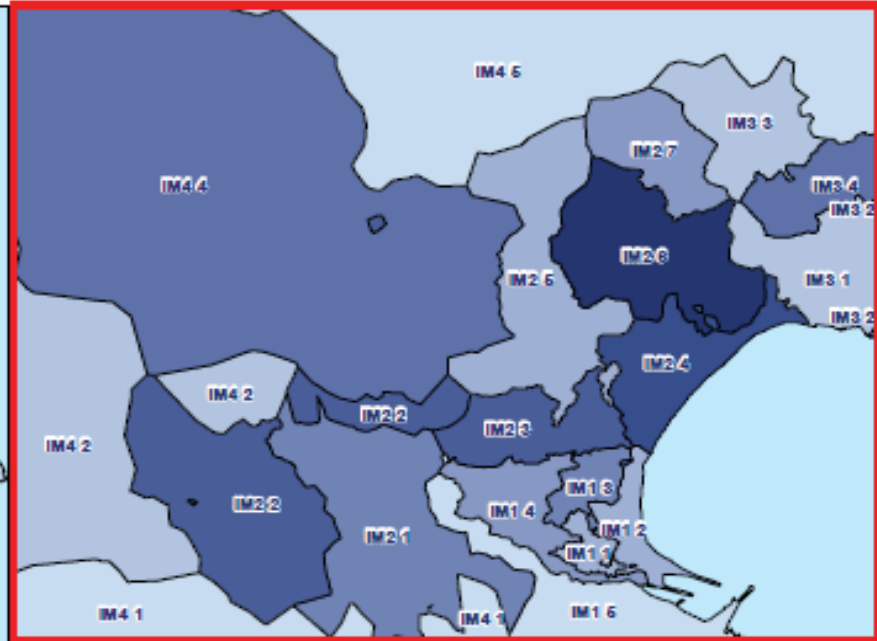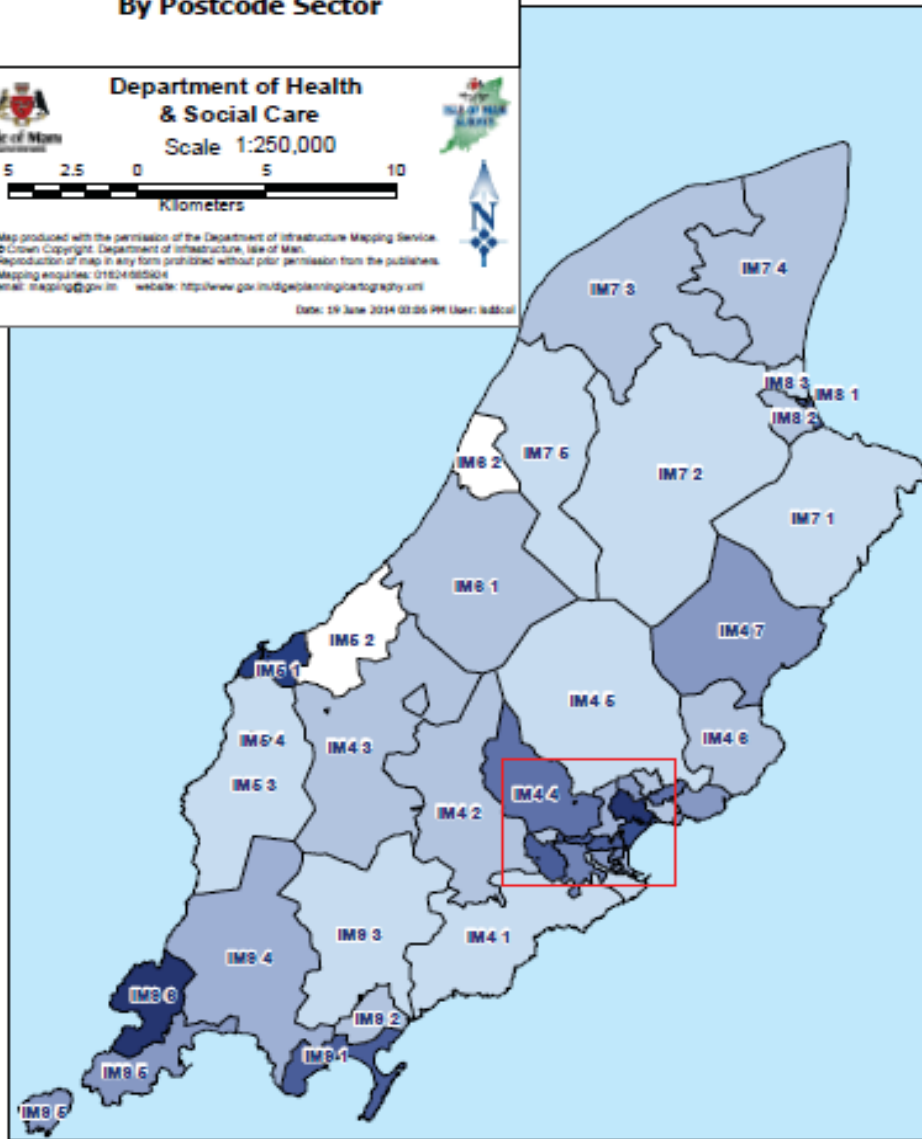
Douglas / Onchan Area

Diagnosis of anxiety by postcode sector

Patients Referred
- 0
- 1 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 15
- 16 - 20
- 21 - 25
- 26 - 30
- 31 - 35
- 36 - 40
- 41 - 45
- 46 - 50
- 51 - 55
- 56 - 60

Priority Areas for Joint Commissioning

Areas of high individual spend on bespoke packages
Preventative spend – e.g. children and older people
Long term conditions – good examples in both physical and mental health areas

There is no current collated data on cause of death, nor age at death. Therefore we are unable to specify causes of death, life expectancy and years of potential life lost. We understand that collation of this data is now in hand and will be available for the next JSNA.

It was hoped that the introduction of the electronic patient record system, RiO, would enable the Mental Health Service (MHS) to generate 'intelligent' information; both qualitative and quantitative, to allow an accurate and up- to- date understanding of need and operational performance. Whilst there has been marked improvement concerning data on service activity and throughput; generating data regarding diagnoses and clinical outcomes remains problematic. The Service is working to address this challenge in order to complement its existing performance management framework and ultimately to establish an agreed core dataset.

The indicators

- Years of Potential Life Lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death. (not currently available for IoM)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio. (not currently available for IoM)
- Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital.
- Mood and anxiety disorders: The rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.

Prevalence Data on Chronic Disease by GP Practice from Primary Care Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF)

Prevalence of specific diseases and conditions is a measure of the burden of a disease in a population at a particular point in time (and is different to incidence, which is a measure of the number of newly diagnosed cases within a particular time period). Currently this data is only available at practice level but can be applied to known practice populations to give comparable indicators.

It should be highlighted that some of the QOF indicators show a co-relation with deprivation but based on this one cannot conclude that a person with the condition is deprived, since the association is ecological.

Prevalence rates are per 100 patients registered to the practice.

Practice Id	Asthma	Atrial Fibrillation	Cancer	Chronic Kidney Disease	COPD	Coronary Heart Disease	Dementia	Diabetes	Epilepsy	Hyper-tension	Hyper-thyroidism	Learning Difficulty	Mental Health	Obesity	Stroke
Castletown	7.8	1.81	2.1	2.42	1.84	3.68	0.29	5.09	0.53	16.39	3.99	0.16	0.6	9.66	2
Peel	6.24	1.91	2.59	2.18	1.6	3.82	0.38	4.28	0.47	12.77	3.42	0.22	0.74	9.26	2.03
Ramsey	6.49	2.15	2.59	4.56	2.44	4.52	0.79	4.8	0.57	16.48	4.48	0.26	0.63	6.5	2.01
Southern	7.89	2.22	2.41	2.81	1.35	4.24	0.74	4.42	0.59	16.13	3.86	0.32	0.48	8.59	1.94
Kensington	5.42	1.94	2.92	1.96	1.69	4.1	0.37	3.33	0.73	15.47	3.5	0.42	0.63	5.97	1.92
Promenade	5.37	1.19	1.56	2.48	1.17	2.41	0.22	3.35	0.61	13.78	2.62	0.22	0.56	7.85	1.48
Palatine	5.47	1.9	1.81	1.9	1.41	3.54	0.34	4.28	0.67	14.45	3.29	0.37	0.62	7.85	1.91
Hailwood	6.97	1.22	1.85	1.14	1.23	3.31	0.41	4.13	0.57	13.15	4.1	0.43	0.65	6.81	1.48
Ballasalla	7.83	1.71	1.96	2.08	1.23	4.11	0.39	4.98	0.48	16.39	4.54	0.23	0.39	8.04	1.64

Laxey	7.5	2	2.34	1.94	1.19	3.54	0.23	3.84	0.62	16.93	3.5	0.18	0.58	4.66	1.88
Snaefell	6.11	1.18	2.2	1.07	1.07	2.86	0.61	3.76	0.58	12.59	2.79	0.37	0.68	5.65	1.58
Finch Hill	4.36	0.9	1.16	0.74	0.45	1.32	0.13	2.27	0.56	6.85	1.8	0.21	1.06	4.6	0.74
Jurby*	3.7	0	0	0	3.7	7.41	0	7.41	18.52	3.7	0	0	7.41	7.41	3.7
Prevalence	6.4	1.78	2.26	2.33	1.53	3.67	0.45	4.11	0.6	14.67	3.62	0.3	0.63	7.02	1.8
Eng. Prev	5.97	1.46	1.88	3.32	1.8	3.36	0.57	4.97	0.62	13.82	3.18	0.38	0.89	9.1	1.67

*Prison only

Childhood immunisation rates by GP Practice

Each blue line represents the percentage rate of immunisations for a practice. The **orange** line is the average for the island and the **green** line is the average for the North West of England. Therefore practices to the right of the green/orange lines are performing better than average, those to the left are worse.

It should be noted that Finch Hill have a demographic which includes transient and ethnic minority population so will account for differences in their uptake rates

5-in-1 Uptake

Men C Uptake
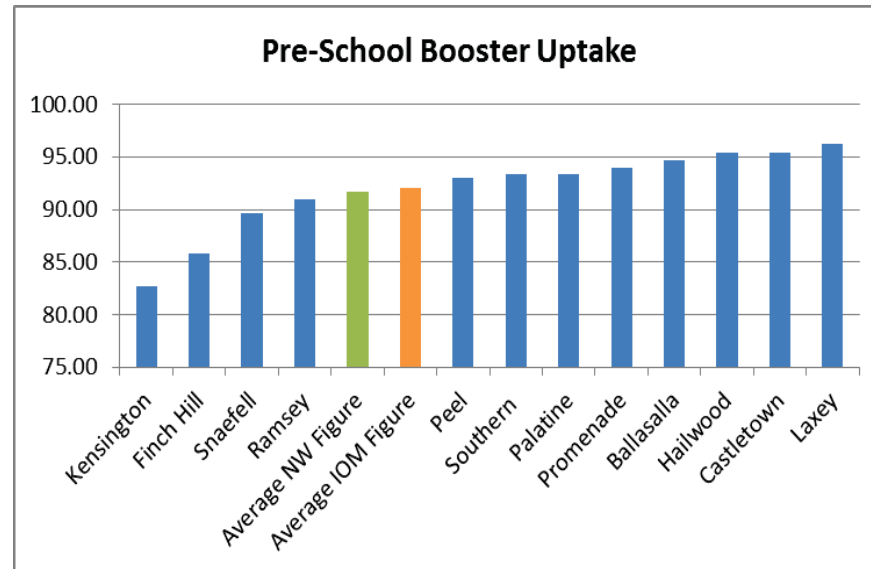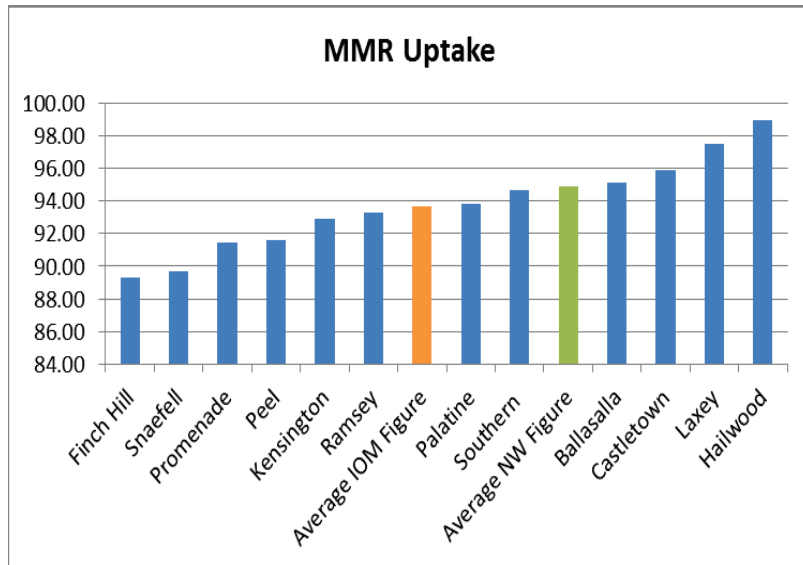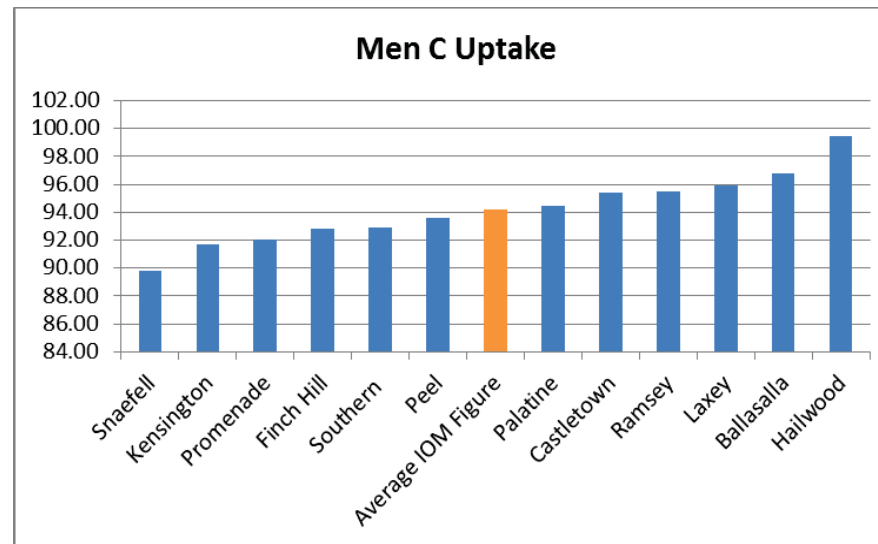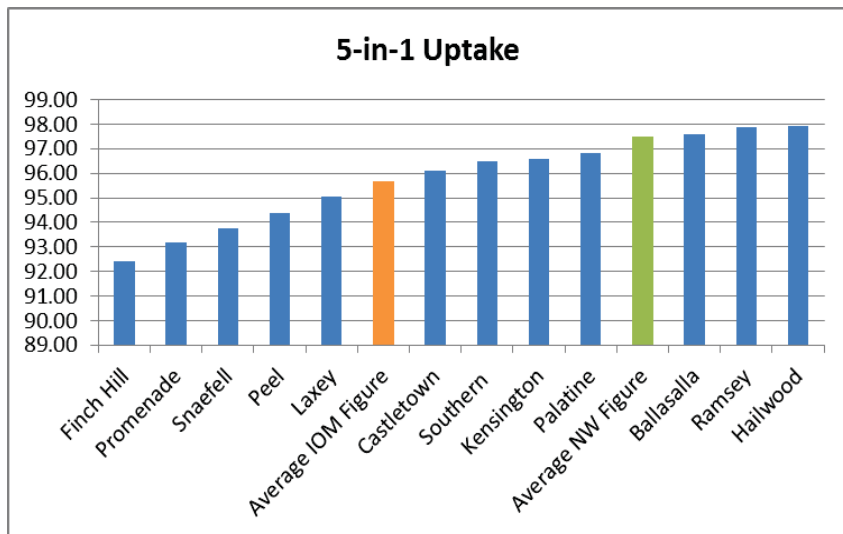
We are grateful to Dr Iain Kewley, Chief Clinical Information Officer, for the data he has provided in this section.

Additional Supporting Information – see Appendix III

Additional Supporting information for Acute Health includes:

Birth Weights of babies born in 2012 and 2013 by postcode area

Ages of Mothers who have given birth during 2012 and 2013 by postcode area – highlighting teenage mothers. This does not though give conception rates which is the usual indicator used by the UK

Total LAC and CPP by Postcode Sector

Department of Home Affairs

Scale 1:250,000

5   2.5   0   5   10
Kilometers

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email: mapping@gov.im   website: http://www.gov.im/dlge/planning/cartography.xml

Date: 05 June 2014 03:43 PM User: wmd

Douglas / Onchan Area

0   0.5   1   2   3
Kilometers

PostCode Sectors
LACandCPP

	0 - 2
	3 - 4
	5 - 6
	7 - 8
	9 - 11
	12 - 13
	14 - 15
	16 - 17
	18 - 19
	20 - 21
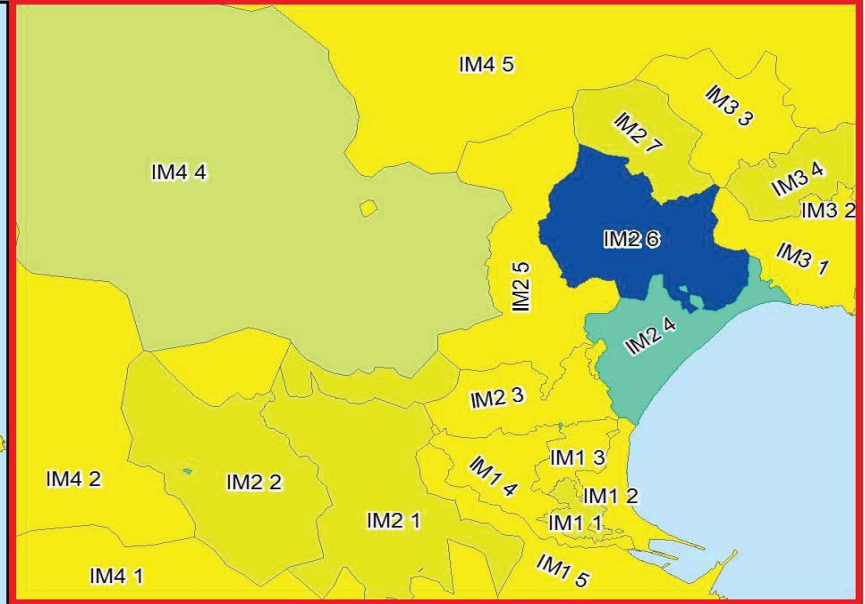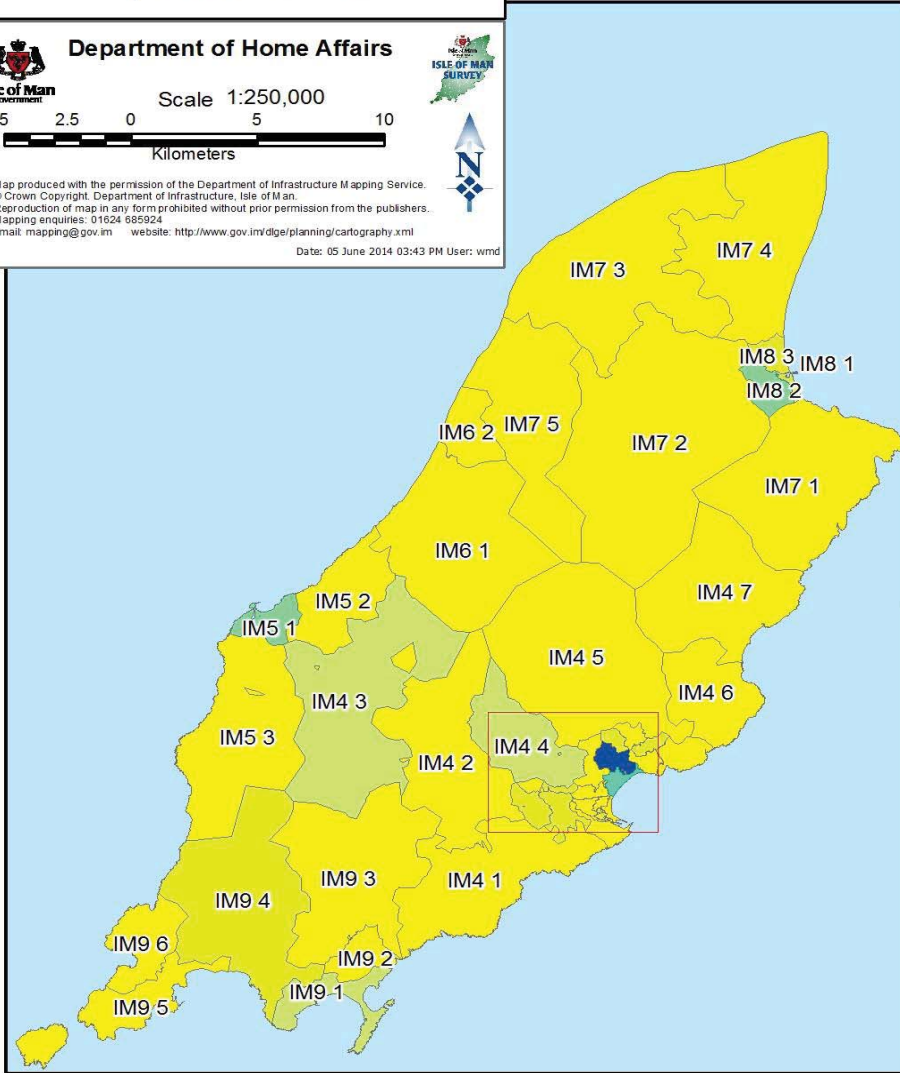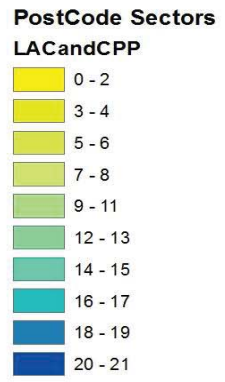
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training in an area. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population ('stock').

Summary
Early years data clearly demonstrates that across all but one strand of the observed criteria the attainment on entry to school was as high, or higher, than in the previous 4 years.

The 2011 Census identified 257 16-19 year olds who were unemployed seeking work.

Priority Areas for Joint Commissioning

Prevention and Early Intervention (cross cutting theme)
Readiness for School
High and increasing Special Educational, Additional and Complex Needs (including English as an additional language)
Barriers to young people's engagement and equity of provision
Poor Health impacting on Learning

Data regarding skills in adult population is not available. In the UK data on adult skills is obtained via the census. This is not the case on the Isle of Man. DEC rely on information from employers in order to plan services.

Most data within this domain is not collated geographically at this time, and therefore does not fit easily into a mapping system, and to a large extent is descriptive rather than analytical.

Proxy indicators are all-Island and are not comparable with UK data. This should be a priority for the next JSNA

NEETs as percentage of 16-24 population by Postcode Sector

Department of Home Affairs

Isle of Man Government

ISLE OF MAN SURVEY

Scale 1:250,000

5   2.5   0   5   10
Kilometers

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Date: 08 May 2014 12:43 PM User: wmd

IM7 3
IM7 4
IM8 3   IM8 1
IM8 2
IM6 2   IM7 5
IM7 2
IM6 1
IM7 1
IM4 7
IM5 2
IM5 1
IM4 5
IM4 3
IM4 6
IM5 3
IM4 2   IM4 4
IM9 3   IM4 1
IM9 4
IM9 6   IM9 2
IM9 5   IM9 1

IM4 5
IM2 7   IM3 3
IM4 4   IM2 6   IM3 4
IM3 2
IM3 1
IM2 5   IM2 4
IM2 3
IM1 3
IM4 2   IM2 2   IM1 4   IM1 2
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IM4 1   IM1 5
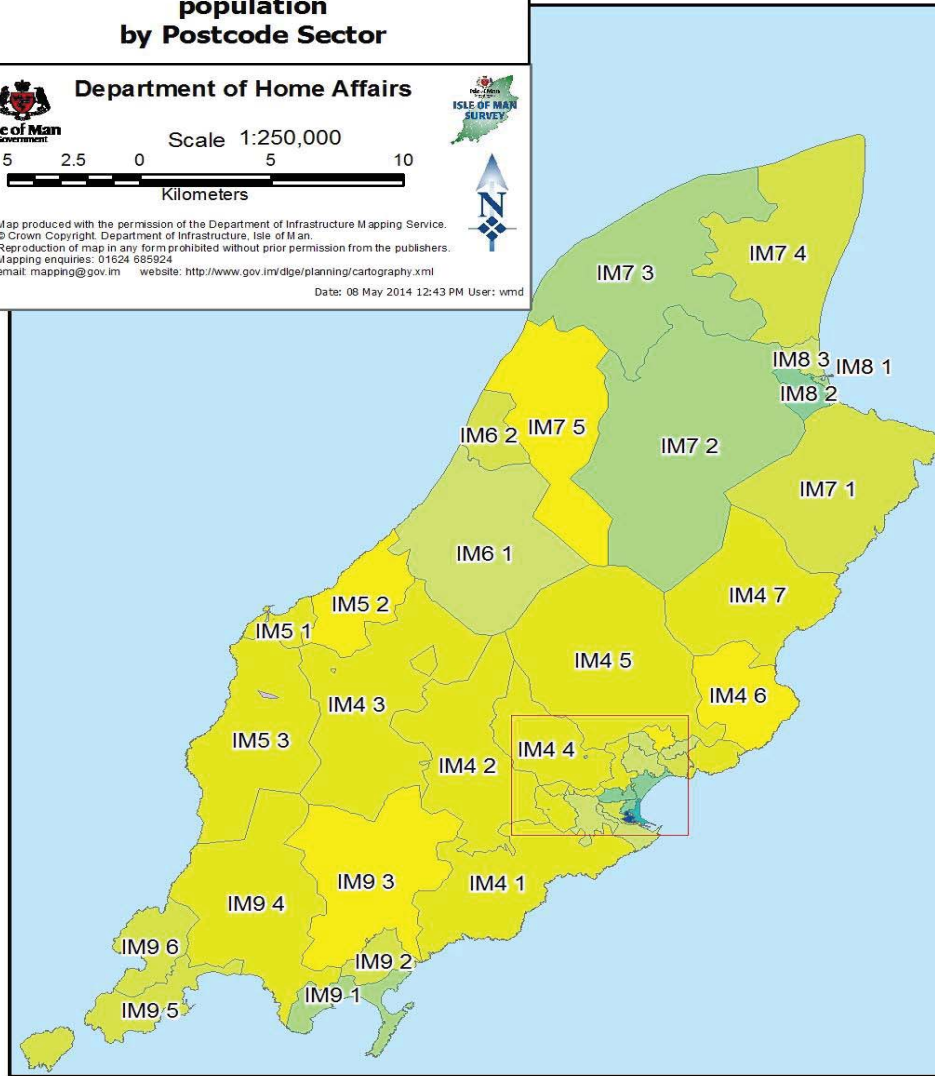
0   0.5   1   2   3
Kilometers

Douglas / Onchan Area

NEETs

PostCode Sectors

Count / NEETpop

- 0% - 1.3%
- 1.4% - 2.7%
- 2.8% - 4%
- 4.1% - 5.3%
- 5.4% - 6.7%
- 6.8% - 8%
- 8.1% - 9.3%
- 9.4% - 10.7%
- 10.8% - 12%
- 12.1% - 13.3%

The indicators
Sub-domain: Children and Young People
- *Key Stage 2 attainment*: The average points score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 2 exams.
- *Key Stage 3 attainment*: The average points score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 3 exams.
- *Key Stage 4 attainment*: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams.
- *Secondary school absence*: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school.
- *Staying on in education post 16*: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16.
- *Entry to higher education*: The proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.

Sub-domain: Skills
- *Adult skills*: The proportion of working age adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications.

The first three indicators are not relevant on the Isle of Man. The last three indicators are detailed in tabular form below. The following proxy indicators have been used instead (see tables and graphs on following pages):
- *Early Years Foundation Stage Profile*
- *Key Stage 1 Teacher Assessment Average Point Score*
- *Key Stage 2 Teacher Assessment Average Point Score, English, maths and science*
- *Key Stage 3 Teacher Assessment Average Points Score, English, maths and science*
- *Key Stage 4 GCSE or equivalent – Achieving 5 or more A* - Cs; Achieving 5 or more A*-Cs including English and maths; Average Points Score per student*

The sub domain relating to Adult Qualifications is a major gap as no meaningful data could be sourced which could describe the available 'stock' as outlined in the IMD descriptors above, although a number of skills shortages were identified.

Most data within this domain is not collated geographically at this time, and therefore does not fit easily into a mapping system, and to a large extent is descriptive rather than analytical.

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile: Age 0-5 years
Since 2009 the DEC has collected baseline assessment data for new reception children during the first half of the autumn term. This is based on observational assessments made by teachers against an established set of criteria which have remained unchanged over that 5 year period. The data for 2013 shows that the percentage of pupils attaining the baseline of 2 scale points on entry to school for each of the 6 strands from the

Early Years Foundation Stage are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Personal, Social & Emotional Development (PSED)	63	67	66	74	79
Communication, Language and Literacy (CLLD)	27	25	23	27	32
Problem Solving, Reasoning & Numeracy (PSRN)	36	37	38	39	48
Knowledge & Understanding of the World (KUW)	57	60	58	67	61
Physical Development (PD)	71	74	77	83	83
Creative Development (CD)	67	65	62	75	77

% Children attaining 2+ SPs on entry

This data clearly demonstrates that across all but one strand the attainment on entry was as high, or higher, than in the previous 4 years. Attainment in Knowledge & Understanding of the World was 5% below 2012 but higher than in any of the preceding years. The DEC is undertaking further analysis of the data collected to try and fully understand what has contributed to this overall improvement. However, early indications would suggest that it is likely to be as a result of significantly more children accessing pre-school provision than was previously the case.

Key Stage 1 Teacher Assessments: Age 5 to 7 years
KS1 Teacher Assessments Average Point Score 2009-2013
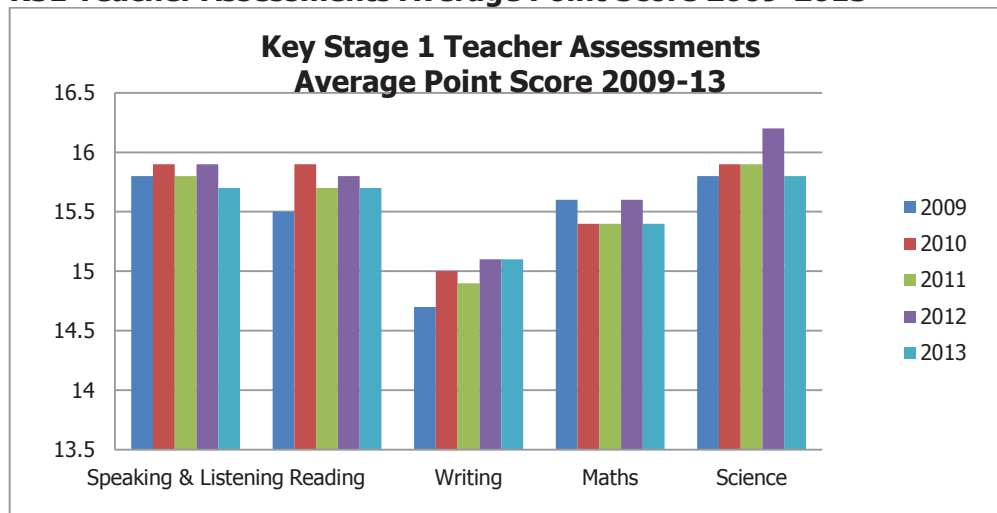
Key Stage 2 Teacher Assessments: Age 7 to 11 years
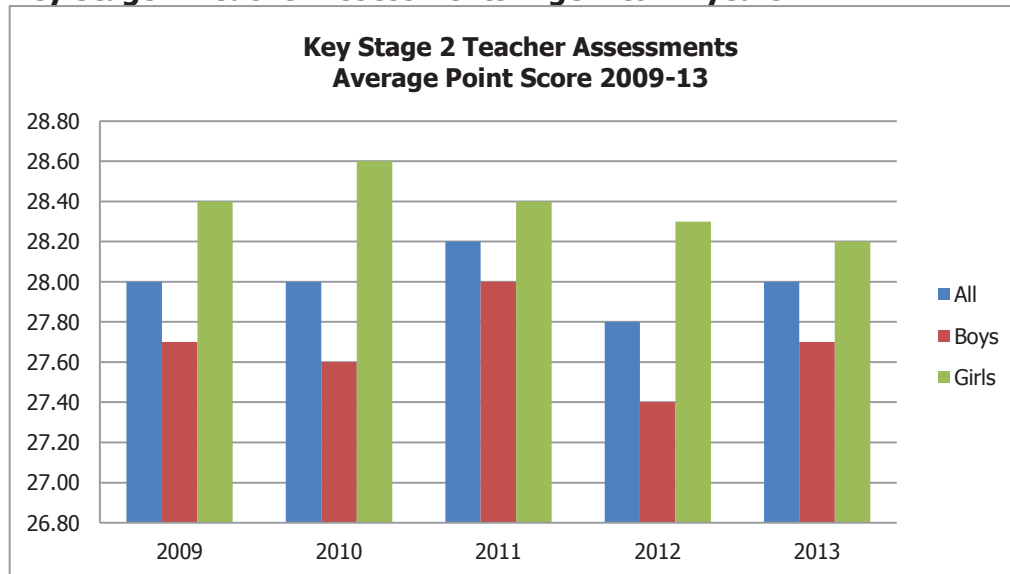
Key Stage 3 Teacher Assessments: Age 11-14 years

Key Stage 3 Teacher Assessments
English 2009-13

Key Stage 3 Teacher Assessments
Maths 2009-13

Key Stage 3 Teacher Assessments Science 2009-13
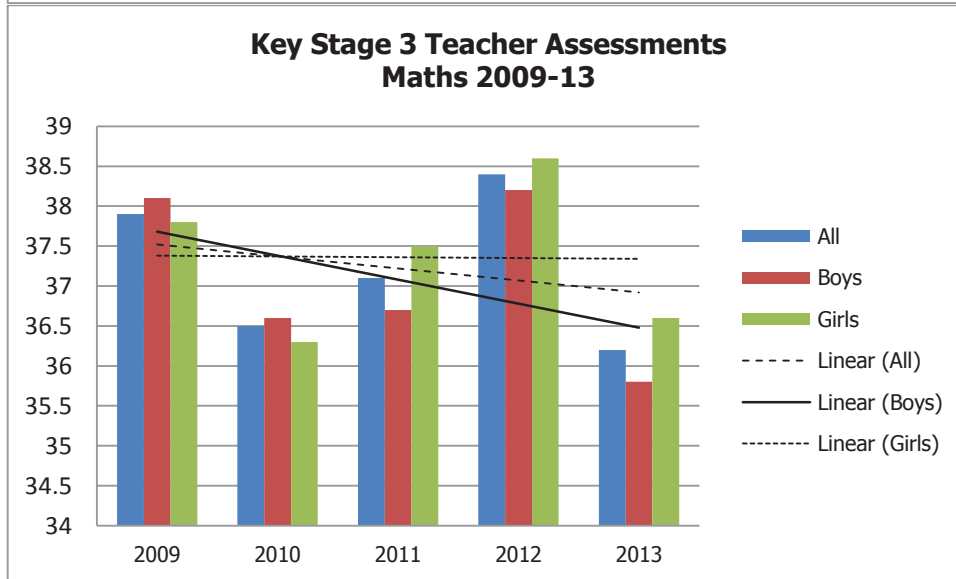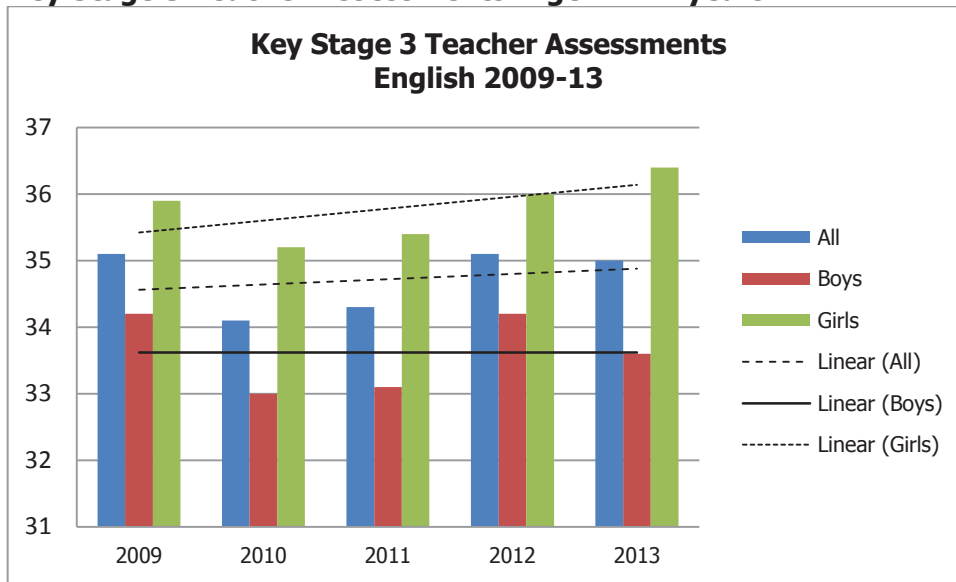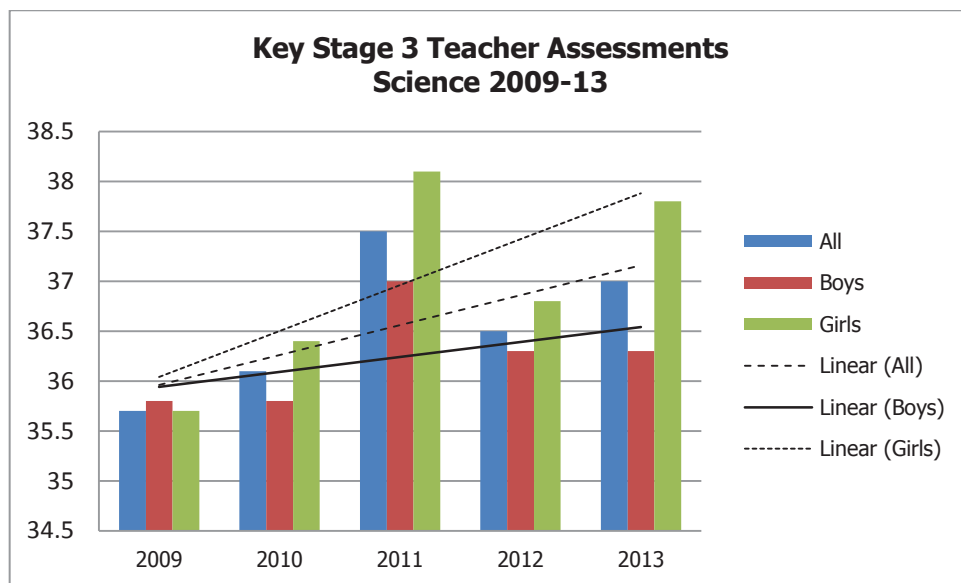
Key Stage 4 GCSE or equivalent: Age 14 to 16 years

The 2013 results include examination entries for over 850 Year 11 students. The total number of full GCSE (or equivalent) entries was in excess of 7,900. About 8% of these entries were in qualifications other than GCSEs, including BTEC First Diplomas or Certificates. A further 615 entries were for short course GCSEs (worth 0.5 of a full GCSE). This pattern of entry is quite different from that in Local Authorities in England and Wales where the proportion of entries in qualifications other than GCSEs is considerably higher. Nearly every student was entered for GCSEs in Maths and English and the vast majority of students also had at least one entry in Science.

Achievement of 5 or more A*- C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and maths has risen from 45.2% in 2007 to 51.7% in 2010, 49.3% in 2011, 48.1% in 2012 (issues re exam results in UK may have affected this) and 50.8% in 2013.

% Achieving 5+ Grades A*-C 2009-2013

% Achieving 5+ Grades A*-C inc English & Maths

Average No. of GCSE Points per student

Pupil Absence

Primary School - Average Year % Absence Authorised and Unauthorised 2011-Feb 2014

- Average Year Authorised Absence %
- Average Year Unauthorised Absence %
- Linear (Average Year Authorised Absence %)

Secondary School - Average Year % Absence Authorised and Unauthorised 2011-Feb 2014

- Average Year Authorised Absence %
- Average Year Unauthorised Absence %
- Linear (Average Year Authorised Absence %)

Staying on in Education Post 16

Year 11 Students 2011-2012 All Schools

- Employment: 5%
- 6th Form: 52%
- IOM College: 31%
- Unemployed: 4%
- Unknown: 6%
- Other: 2%
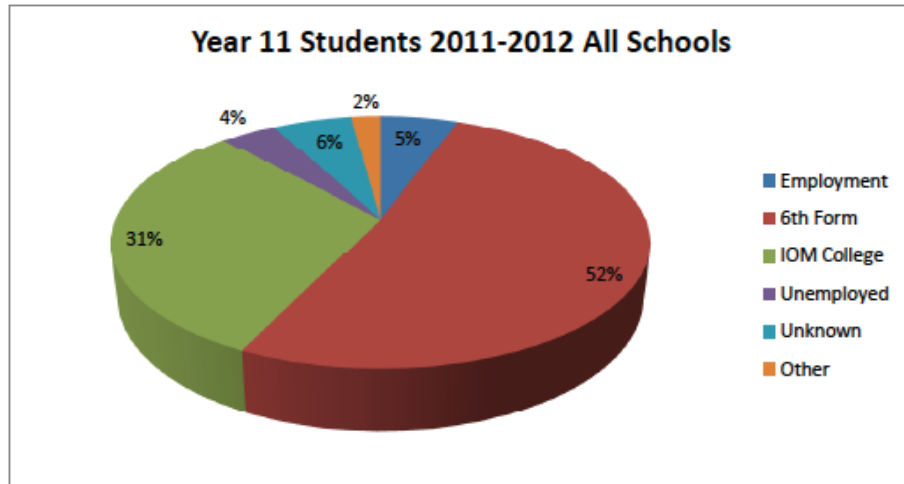
As part of the planning and review process, the Children's Services Partnership have undertaken a range of outcome focussed children and young people's needs assessment activity which can support and supplement the scope of this Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. See technical appendix

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Barriers to housing and services is included as one of the seven domains because accessibility of suitable housing and local amenities are significant determinants of quality of life. People who cannot afford to enter owner occupation, live in overcrowded homes or are classed as homeless are deprived of the safety and stability of a home that is appropriate to their household's needs. Individuals who have to travel long distances to key local services are also disadvantaged.

Summary
The Isle of Man median salary in 2013 was approximately £26,200, while median house price was £220,000. Based on a mortgage lending rate of 3.75 times salary, an individual on median salary would be able to obtain a mortgage of £98,250, which equates to 44.6 per cent of the median house price. If a comparison is done with median figures for the UK those on median salaries would be able to obtain a mortgage of 50.6 percent of median house price in the UK as a whole and 50 per cent of median house price in the North West. This means that for a significant number of people house ownership is out of reach unless they are buying with another person or have a significant deposit.

Although we are currently unable to assess Manx households against the UK occupancy rating it is anticipated that household overcrowding would be significantly more than the indicated 1.8% if the same room requirement as the UK rating were to be used.

It is notable that areas in the West of the island have the furthest distances to travel to visit a GP surgery, while they have relatively good access to other services. The areas with the least access to services were Maughold, Bride, Patrick and Santon.

Priority for Joint Commissioning

With regard to investment in new housing, it is proposed that future investment in new affordable housing should be largely confined to 'alternative tenures'.

There is a case for simplifying the definition of overcrowding so that an EHO assessment is not needed and accepting that housing can be physically unsuitable or unacceptable without being unfit for habitation.

Within this domain five key areas were identified where additional information and or further analysis is required. These are: housing overcrowding, homelessness, housing affordability, geographical barriers to services.

We currently are not able to identify how many homeless people are on the island, where they originate from and what their last known address was.

In calculating household overcrowding on the island every room apart from the bathroom and kitchen are considered to be available as bedrooms. Children are not counted until they are year old and only count as half a person until they are 10 years old. In the UK the standard used to measure overcrowding is called the 'occupancy rating' which relates to the actual number of rooms in a dwelling in relation to the number of rooms required by the household, taking account of their ages and relationships. The room requirement states that every household needs a minimum of two common rooms, excluding bathrooms, with bedroom requirements that reflect the composition of the household. The occupancy rating of a dwelling is expressed as a positive or negative figure, reflecting the number of rooms in a dwelling that exceed the household's requirements, or by which the home falls short of its occupants' needs.

Unfortunately it was not possible to break down the data collected in respect of the wider barriers to services and housing below an all Island level and therefore there is no indication of local differences across the island.

Distance to Key Services by Census Area

Department of Home Affairs

Scale 1:250,000

5   2.5   0   5   10
Kilometers

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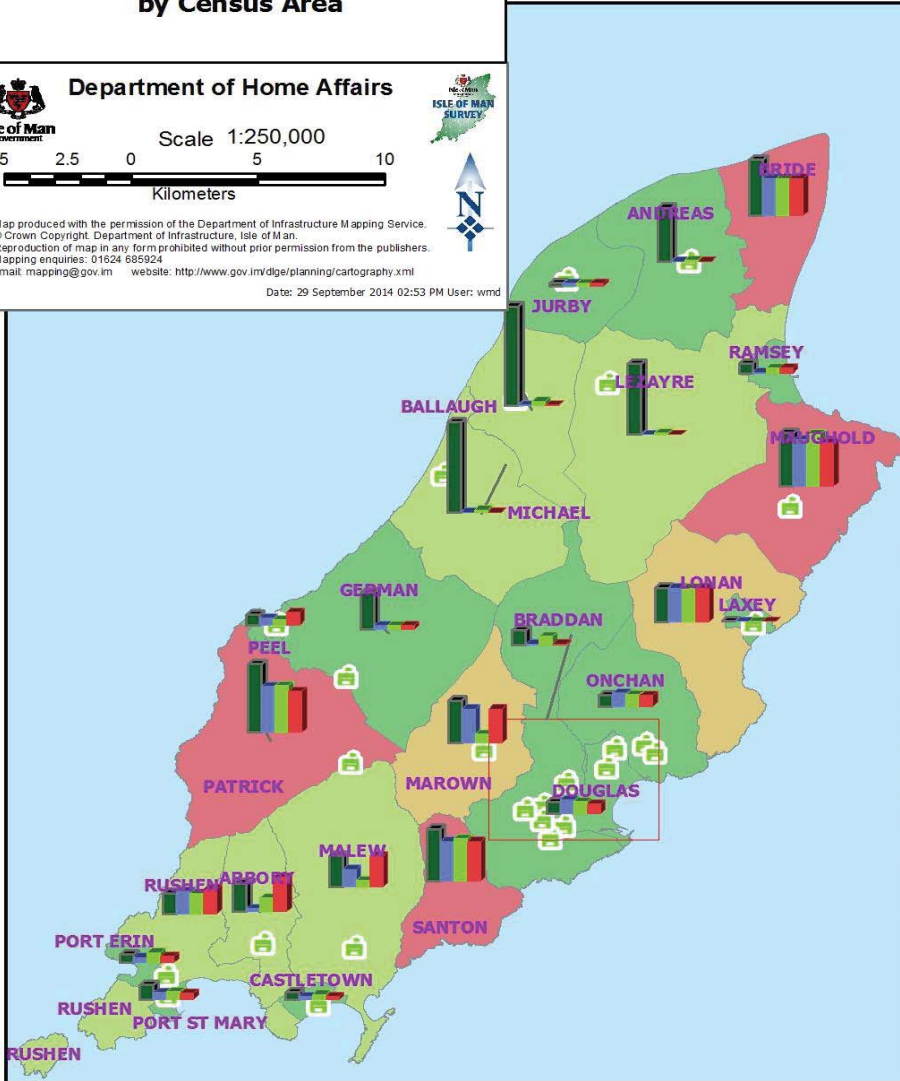
Distances to Services

Schools
Type
- Primary School

Census Districts 2011
Mean_Distance_to_services
- up to a mile
- up to 2 miles
- up to 3 miles
- up to 4 miles

3.6

- GP_Distance
- Food_Shop_Distance
- Primary_School_Distance
- Post_Office_Distance

Douglas / Onchan Area

0.5   1   2   3
Kilometers

The indicators
Sub-domain: Wider Barriers

- *Household overcrowding*: The proportion of all households in an area which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs.
- *Homelessness*: The rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation. This data is not currently available for the Isle of Man.
- *Housing affordability*: The difficulty of access to owner-occupation, expressed as a proportion of households aged under 35 whose income means that they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation.

Sub-domain: Geographical Barriers

- *Road distance to a GP surgery*: A measure of the mean distance to the closest GP surgery for people living in the area.
- *Road distance to a food shop*: A measure of the mean distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the area.
- *Road distance to a primary school*: A measure of the mean distance to the closest primary school for people living in the area.
- *Road distance to a Post Office*: A measure of the mean distance to the closest post office or sub post office for people living in the area.

Additional Supporting Information
The third sector forum provided the following on homelessness:

463 individuals; 20 overnight stays; 4,200 meals; provision of clothing and showering facilities 2; 600 drop in visits.

We are grateful to third sector organisations for the data they have provided in this section. However, the format of this data is variable and includes some element of duplication. It has been included as far as possible.

Crime Domain

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The purpose of this domain is to measure the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types – violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage – representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

Summary
The crime data was sourced from Police data reviewing crimes recorded between January 2011 and December 2013. What was apparent from the mapping was that the highest crime rates were in areas that may give a misleading impression, as the rate presupposes a proportional link between resident population and amount of crime which is not justifiable in business districts. The highest rate (by a large margin) is in IM1 2 which has a low resident population but high transient population, as it is covers the central shopping and entertainment area, with many licensed premises, as well as offices and shops.

Nevertheless for the populations living in these areas, even if they are not the principal victims of the crimes in their areas, they are living in an environment where crime is more common.

Geographically the highest crime rates are in lower Douglas (closer to the Promenade), Ramsey and to a slightly lesser extent the rest of Douglas, Peel and Castletown.

The indicators
- *Violence*: The rate of violence (14 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk population.
- *Burglary*: The rate of burglary (3 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk **properties**.
- *Theft:* The rate of theft (14 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk population.
- *Criminal damage*: The rate of criminal damage (5 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk population.

[*Note: Burglary rate is by properties not population*]

JSNA Crime per head of population
2011-2013
by Postcode Sector and Domain Score

Department of Home Affairs

Scale 1:250,000

5   2.5   0   5   10
Kilometers

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Date: 08 May 2014 01:50 PM User: wmd

Deciles of JSNA Crime

Most Crime

Least Crime
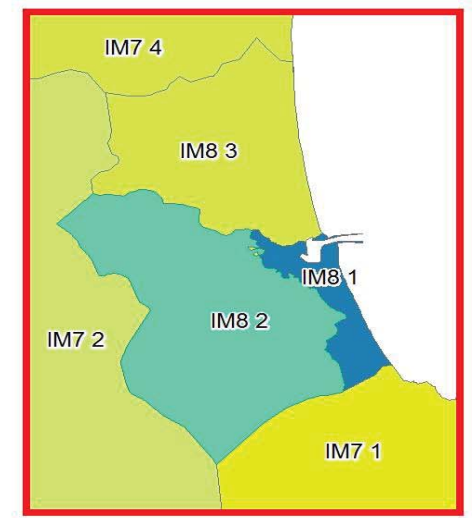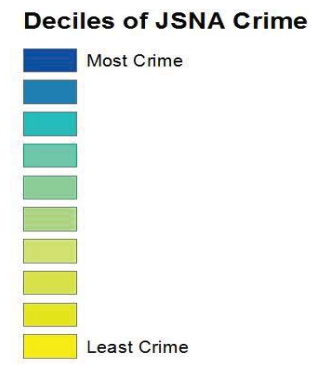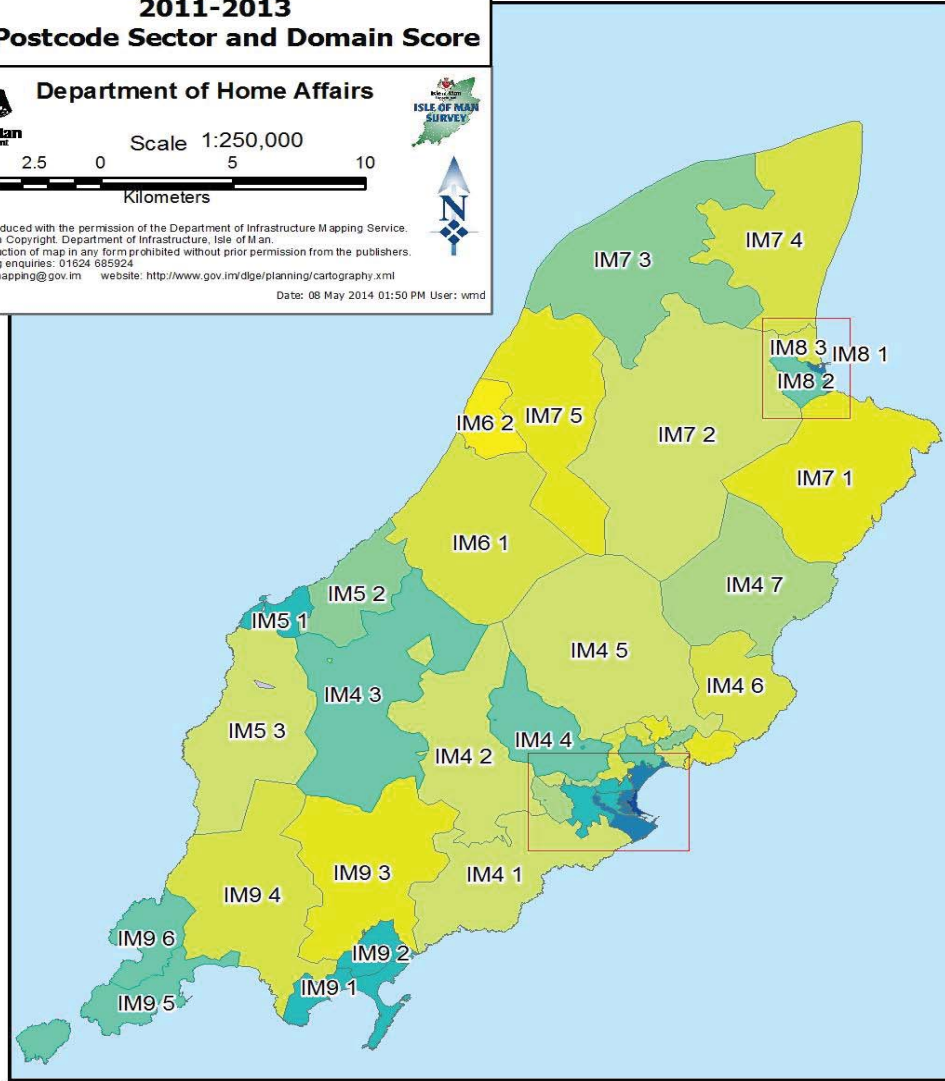
Ramsey Area above, Douglas / Onchan below

0   0.5   1   2   3
Kilometers   1:50,000
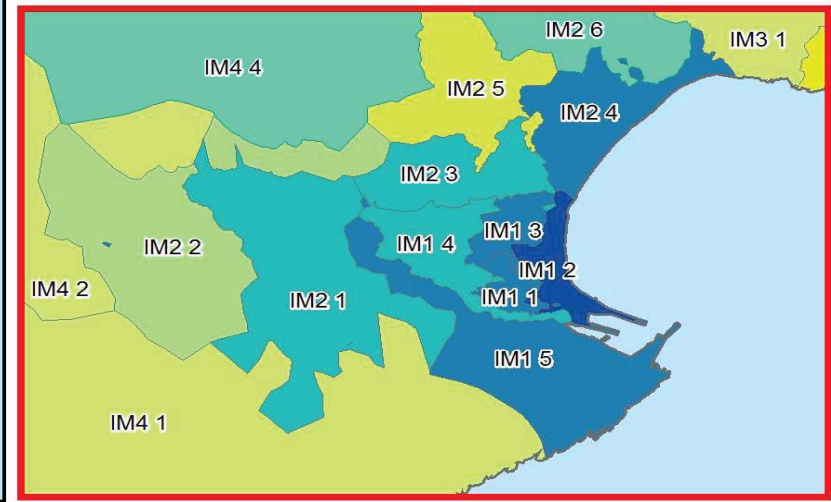
Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures the quality of individuals' immediate surroundings both within and outside the home. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.

Summary
The data in this domain shows that in 2008 the rate of non-decency in private sector homes on the Isle of Man was approximately 28%. In 2009 Shelter UK estimated that 30% of homes in the UK failed to meet the decent homes standard.

In addition, the data indicates that overall 4.77 per cent of households on the Island do not have central heating. There is further analysis needed to determine if these homes have appropriate and adequate heating.

As air quality in the Isle of Man is generally very good and under UK guidelines there would not have been any requirement to set up an Air Quality Management Zone.

The UK indicator of housing in poor condition is the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the decent homes standard.

The Isle of Man information available is from the Private Sector Housing Condition Survey 2008 and so only covers private sector housing. The decent homes standard used is the same as that used in the English index.

This information was from a limited survey of homes taken in 2005, a further survey of all tenures is required to update this information.

The indicators

Four indicators are combined to calculate this domain:

Sub-domain: The indoors living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition
- Houses without central heating.

Sub-domain: The outdoors living environment

- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents.

'Unfit' dwellings are those which do not meet the Fitness Standard which covers serious disrepair and fundamental lack of basic facilities or amenities.

'Decent Homes' are those which meet the Fitness Standard and also meet certain tests of reasonableness in terms of decency of accommodation which are set at a higher level than basic fitness. A property can therefore be fit for occupation but not 'Decent'. These are UK measures which were used in the Island's House Condition Survey in 2007/8. In the UK a considerable number of homes, whilst fundamentally fit for occupation, do not meet the Decent Homes standard.

Housing Unfitness Rate by Area %

Housing Condition 2008

- 10%
- 4%
- 86%

Legend:
- Satisfactory
- Poor Repair
- Unfit

Households with Central Heating by Census Area [2011]
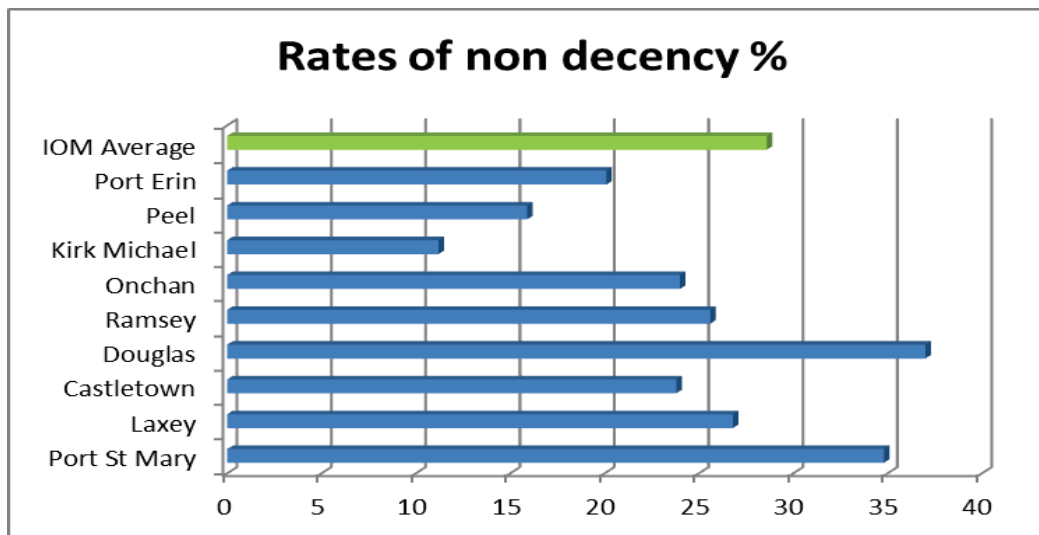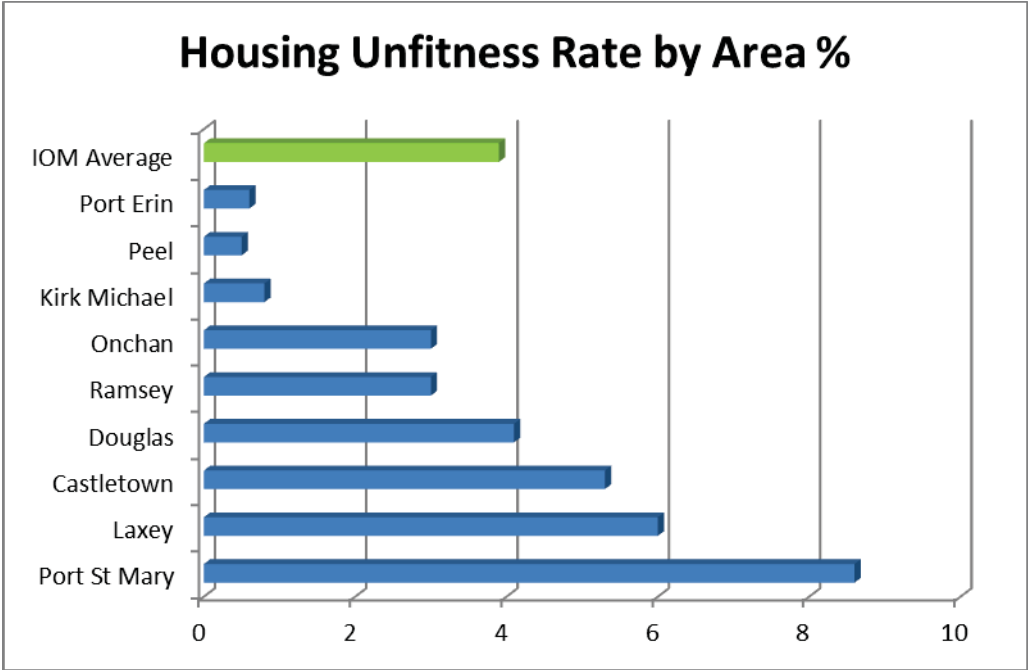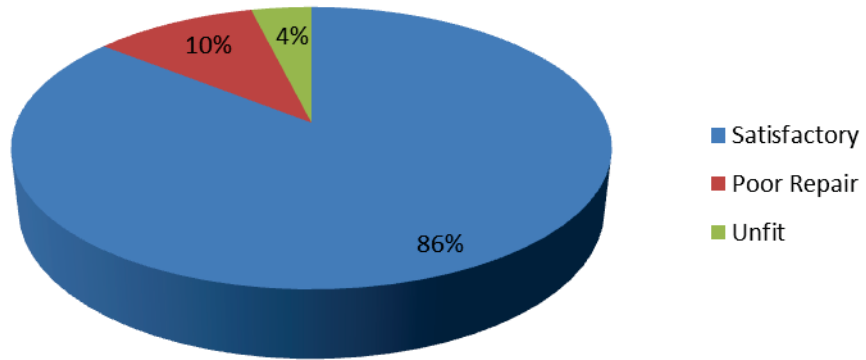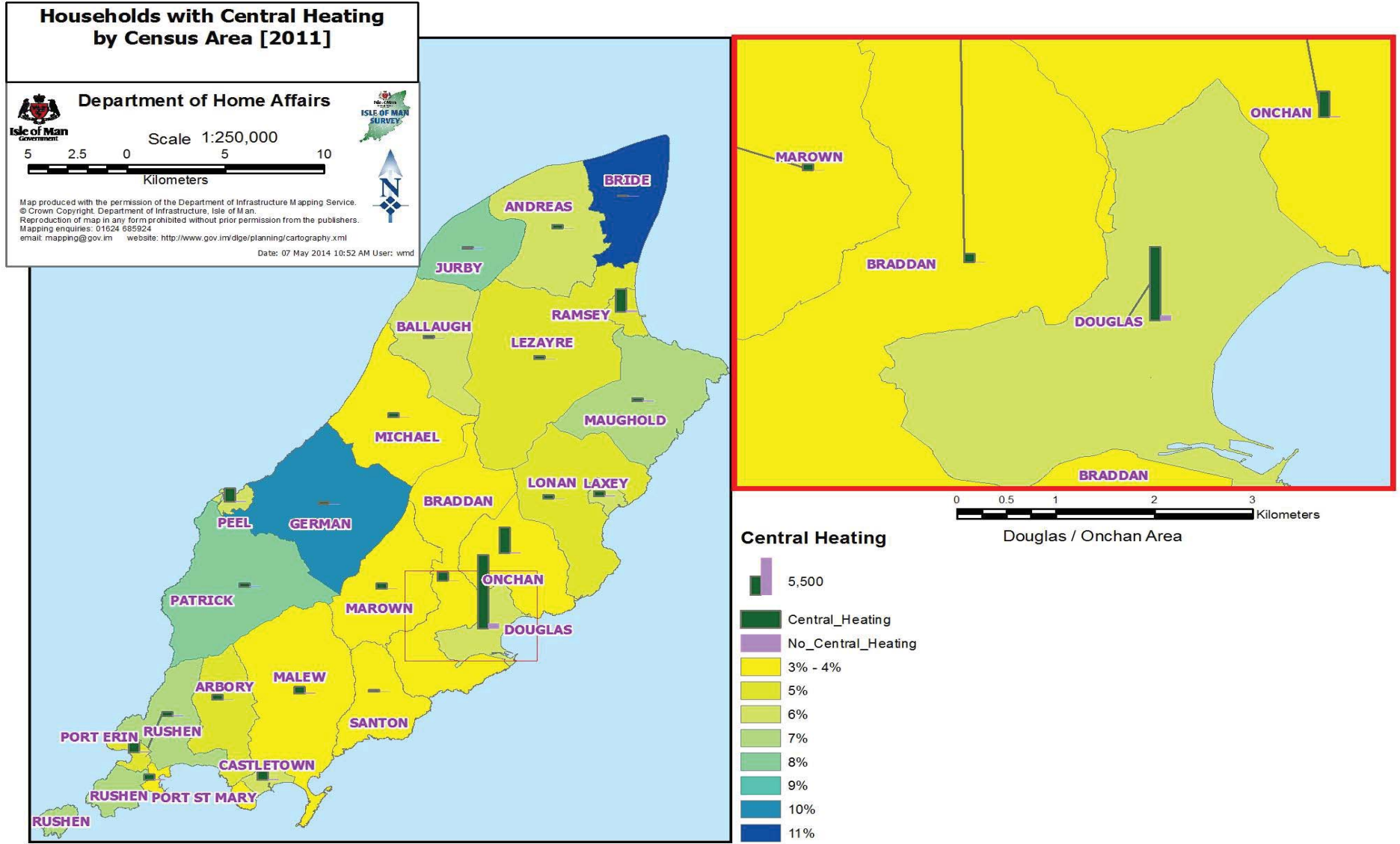
Sub-domain: The outdoors living environment

There are two indicators in this sub-domain and the results of our research are as follows:

- Air quality
  The UK indicator is a modelled estimate of the concentration of the four pollutants nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. The Isle of Man Air Quality Survey 2008 reports Carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide concentrations are all below their objectives.

  The 24-hour mean PM10 (particulate matter) concentrations have been measured over the 50μg/m3 objective on five occasions at Quarterbridge and one occasion at Richmond Hill. The number of exceedences as set by the Air Quality Strategy is 35 permitted exceedences a year. Therefore, the 4-hour mean Air Quality Objective for the year for PM10 has been achieved at both the Quarterbridge and Richmond Hill stations. The annual mean for PM10 has not exceeded the objective concentration of 40μg/m3 at either Quarterbridge (21.2μg/m3) or Richmond Hill (14.1μg/m3). The daily exceedence of the running 8-hour mean ozone objective at Richmond Hill has been exceeded in 2008, but Quarterbridge remains below the objective. There are no exceedences of the objective concentration of 50ppb at Quarterbridge and fifty exceedences at Richmond Hill in 2008. The allowed number of exceedences for ozone is 10 per year. The exceedence at Richmond Hill is comparable to the exceedences measured at several monitoring stations in the UK and is considered to be due to the rural nature of Richmond Hill. In conclusion, the monitoring stations only recorded one exceedence of the air quality objectives in 2008 and this occurred for O3 at Richmond Hill. The NO2 diffusion tubes recorded concentrations of NO2 lower than the annual mean Air Quality Objective of 40μg/m3 at all locations on and around Lord Street, other than at IM2 and LS9, both of which are located on Lord Street.

  There was no further monitoring undertaken after this as it was concluded as air quality in the Isle of Man is generally very good and under UK guidelines there would not have been any requirement to set up an Air Quality Management Zone.

- Road Traffic Accidents

  This does not equate to the measure used in the UK, which is based only on accidents relating to pedestrians. It was considered appropriate to count the number of collisions of all levels of seriousness over the past four years in each postcode sector. This is still being worked on to prepare a meaningful summary.

MANX JSNA APPENDIX 1-7 TECHNICAL SUPPORT DATA BY DOMAIN

APPENDIX 1 – Technical Information Income Deprivation

Definition
The definition of income deprivation adopted here includes both families that are out-of-work and families that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests). Following Townsend's model of deprivation, material deprivation (i.e. lack of socially perceived necessities, such as an adequate diet or consumer durables) is an important dimension of multiple deprivation. However, no robust measures of material deprivation are currently available at small area level. As material deprivation flows from a lack of sufficient income to afford the material items, there is a conceptual justification for including a measure of low income as a dimension of multiple deprivation in its own right.

The indicators
A combined count of income deprived individuals calculated by summing the following three indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in Employed Person's Allowance families or households

The income domain within the Isle of Man Index of Multiple Deprivation is made up of three separate indicators, in comparison to five indicators used within the United Kingdom index. This difference is caused by differences in the benefits system (the Isle of Man does not have a 'Pension Credit (Guarantee) benefit, nor does it have a significant number of asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence support, both of which form part of the income domain in the United Kingdom index). The third indicator in relation to the Employed Person's Allowance has been added as an Isle of Man specific indicator as it is a means tested benefit which is related to a person, family or couple having a low income which is under a prescribed amount and is therefore appropriate for inclusion within the income domain.

The combined count of adults and children in receipt of these benefits is summed for each post code area to form the numerator of an income deprivation rate. This is then divided by the population of that post code area (taken from the Isle of Man Census 2011) to create the income deprivation rate for that area, which is then comparable with other post code areas.

Indicator Detail

The data for the three indicators was obtained from Isle of Man Governments Benefits Payment System (BPS).

Adults and children in Income Support families or households

Income support benefit on the Isle of Man is defined as follows:

'Income Support is an income-related benefit for certain categories of people who are not working or who work for less than 16 hours per week and do not have enough money to live on. Income Support is designed primarily to ensure, that people aged 16 or over (and their families) have enough money to meet their basic living costs when their own income fails to do so.'[1]

Income support is a means tested benefit with the threshold for receiving the benefit being set out as an individual's income being below that of the amount stated in law that is deemed to be an amount upon which a person can live.

Adults in Jobseeker's Allowance families or households

Jobseekers Allowance on the Isle of Man is defined as follows:
'Jobseeker's Allowance is a benefit for people who are unemployed, or working on average, less than 16 hours per week and who are available for and actively seeking employment.'[2]

Jobseeker's Allowance is means tested in respect of being available and actively looking for employment, however there is no monetary element to the means testing.

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[1] Obtained from http://www.gov.im/categories/benefits-and-financial-support/social-security-benefits/income-support/
[2] Obtained from: http://www.gov.im/categories/benefits-and-financial-support/social-security-benefits/jobseeker's-allowance/

Adults and children in Employed Person's Allowance families or households

The Employed Person's Allowance is defined as follows:

'Employed Person's Allowance is a benefit available to families who are treated as being in remunerative work, for a certain number of qualifying hours per week, dependant on their circumstances, and have a low income, that is an income which is below the prescribed amount.

Alternatively, Employed Person's Allowance is available to single persons, or members of a couple who:
- have an illness or disability that puts them at a disadvantage in getting a job;
- are starting to work, or are already working, for at least 16 hours per week; or
- are receiving certain incapacity or disability benefits, or have been at a certain point in the past.'[3]

Employed Person's allowance is therefore a means tested benefit, either by being a low income family, or by having an illness or disability.

Data coverage and source

As the data for all three of the benefits used has been obtained from the BPS, the data provides near 100% coverage, as all those in receipt of the benefits used within this domain are processed through this system, therefore no sampling error can exist within the domain.

The data provided by the BPS was extracted from the system down to a level of detail which allowed the information to be matched against the 2011 census data without any adjustments being made to information and therefore the integrity of the data has not been compromised by any assumptions made to allocate the data.

In preparing the income domain, two limitations have arisen when constructing the income deprivation rates. The two limitations are as follows:

- With regard to some of the data for particular benefits, there was data that did not match up to a post code with a population per the 2011 census, or data that had an incomplete postcode which did not allow it to be mapped. This limitation only impacted upon a small number of the benefits data, amounting to 2.76% of the total number of benefit claims across all three indicators.

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[3] Obtained from: http://www.gov.im/categories/benefits-and-financial-support/social-security-benefits/employed-person's-allowance/

- A second limitation that arose from preparing the Isle of Man Index of Multiple Deprivation with a similar methodology to that of the United Kingdom index is that in relation to the Jobseeker's Allowance indicator, the United Kingdom index refers to the number of adults and children in households in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, however the Benefits Payments System does not record the size of the family or the number of children of the person claiming the benefit, as for the purposes of making the payments this type of information is unnecessary and not required, therefore rather than any assumptions being made in relation to the potential size of the household, the data has been included as received from the system.

It is noteworthy that the most deprived post code area, being IM1 1 has a deprivation score that is 63% higher than that of the second most deprived area, with a gradual decrease in deprivation rates for each post code thereafter, suggesting that there may be some specific issues within that post code area that are not present in others causing it to be more severely deprived with 37%of the population in that area being classified as income deprived, however this would require further investigation into the demographics of the area in comparison to others which could reveal these issues.

The least income deprived area of the island, IM6 2 (Kirk Michael) has a deprivation score that is 79% less income deprived than the next area, with only 1% of the population in that area being classified as income deprived. Whilst the largest concentrations of population are experiencing high levels of income deprivation, other post code areas with large populations are also some of the least income deprived areas, and it is noticeable that some of the most income deprived areas are next, or close, to some of the least deprived areas of the island. This can be seen on Appendix I where IM2 1 (the fifth most income deprived) adjoins with IM4 2 (the third least income deprived area).

The largest driver of the three indicators is the Income Support benefit, and therefore it may be worthwhile to investigate the cause of why people have to claim this benefit in the first instance and addressing the underlying causes of the need to claim should result in reducing the level of income deprivation in many areas.

Income Deprivation Data: Post Code area score and ranking

Post Code Area	Area Score	Area Ranking (Where 1 indicates 'most deprived')
IM1 1	0.374	1

IM1 2	0.230	2
IM8 2	0.200	3
IM9 2	0.196	4
IM2 1	0.189	5
IM9 1	0.184	6
IM2 6	0.165	7
IM1 3	0.155	8
IM2 4	0.152	9
IM2 2	0.133	10
IM8 1	0.129	11
IM2 3	0.129	12
IM3 4	0.128	13
IM5 1	0.120	14
IM2 7	0.120	15
IM7 3	0.118	16
IM1 4	0.117	17
IM9 6	0.102	18
IM7 4	0.090	19
IM8 3	0.090	20
IM3 3	0.090	21
IM4 3	0.077	22
IM1 5	0.076	23
IM2 5	0.072	24
IM9 5	0.071	25
IM4 4	0.071	26
IM4 7	0.066	27
IM7 5	0.065	28
IM3 1	0.063	29
IM5 2	0.055	30
IM9 4	0.053	31

IM7 1	0.046	32
IM9 3	0.046	33
IM7 2	0.043	34
IM5 3	0.043	35
IM6 1	0.040	36
IM4 1	0.037	37
IM4 5	0.033	38
IM3 2	0.031	39
IM4 2	0.030	40
IM4 6	0.025	41
IM6 2	0.014	42

APPENDIX 2 – Technical Information Employment Deprivation

Definition
Worklessness is regarded as a deprivation in its own right, and not simply a driver for low income. Attachment to the labour market confers a number of social and psychological advantages, and it is therefore important to measure the deprivation experienced by individuals who are detached from the labour market.

The indicators
A combined count of employment deprived individuals is calculated by summing the following indicators:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit aged 18-59/64
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance aged 18-59/64

The employment domain of the Isle of Man Index of Multiple Deprivation is constructed from three indicators. This is in comparison to the seven indicators used within the United Kingdom index. These differences have arisen as the United Kingdom index considers 'participants of the New Deal' as three separate indicators (those for 18 to 24, 25 plus and Lone parents aged 18 and over) which the Isle of Man does not have, and are therefore not applicable. The forth indicator used by the United Kingdom is the Employment and Support Allowance which is also not present on the Isle of Man as an available benefit.

The combined count of adults and children in receipt of these benefits is summed for each post code area to form the numerator of an employment deprivation rate. This is then divided by the population of that post code area (taken from the Isle of Man Census 2011) to create the employment deprivation rate for that area, which is then comparable with other post code areas.

Indicator Detail

The data for the three indicators was obtained from Isle of Man Governments Benefits Payment System (BPS).

Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance

Jobseekers Allowance on the Isle of Man is defined as follows:

'Jobseeker's Allowance is a benefit for people who are unemployed, or working on average, less than 16 hours per week and who are available for and actively seeking employment.'[4]

Jobseeker's Allowance is means tested in respect of being available and actively looking for employment, however there is no monetary element to the means testing.

Claimants of Incapacity Benefit

Incapacity Benefit on the Isle of Man is defined as follows:

'Incapacity Benefit is a contributory benefit which gives financial assistance to people who become sick and are unable to work.'[5]

There are three levels of incapacity benefit within the island, depending on the length of incapacity; however the index is only concerned with the count of those on incapacity benefit rather than the level of payment. Incapacity benefit is means tested in regards to it requiring an individual to be incapacitated for longer than three days, and no consideration of income is made aside from pension income.

Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance

Severe Disablement Allowance is a historic benefit which applied to those who had not paid sufficient National Insurance contributions to qualify for Incapacity Benefit after being incapacitated for a period of more than 28 weeks, however this National Insurance contribution requirement was abolished in April 2001, however there are still individuals in receipt of this benefit as long as the individual was receiving this benefit prior to April 2009 and continues to remain incapacitated or until they reach pension age.

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[4]Obtained from: http://www.gov.im/categories/benefits-and-financial-support/social-security-benefits/jobseeker's-allowance/
[5] Obtained from: http://www.gov.im/categories/benefits-and-financial-support/social-security-benefits/incapacity-benefit/

Data coverage and source

As the data for all three of the benefits used has been obtained from the BPS, the data provides near 100% coverage, as all those in receipt of the benefits used within this domain are processed through this system, therefore no sampling error can exist within the domain.

The data provided by the BPS was extracted from the system down to a level of detail which allowed the information to be matched against the 2011 census data without any adjustments being made to information and therefore the integrity of the data has not been compromised by any assumptions made to allocate the data.

Additional Supporting Information

No additional information has been used in the construction of the income domain in order to maintain consistency with other deprivation indices, and there is not considered to be any additional information that would be readily available to be included within the index.

In preparing the employment domain, a limitation arose when constructing the employment deprivation rates. The limitation is as follows:

- Some of the data for particular benefits, there was data that did not match up to a post code with a population per the 2011 census, or data that had an incomplete postcode which did not allow it to be mapped. This limitation only impacted upon a small number of the benefits data, amounting to 2.76% of the total number of benefit claims across all three indicators.

Analysis

As mentioned at the beginning of this domain, worklessness is not only just an indicator of low income, but has its own negative impacts upon individuals and societies, and this can be seen in the results as whilst some of the most employment deprived areas are also the most income deprived areas, there are a number of employment deprived areas which are not at the same level of deprivation in both domains.

As the data used by the indicators is a snap shot at the point in time, further work would need to be carried out to determine whether the impact has been caused by factors such as frictional unemployment, where individuals are in between jobs and are likely to become employed within a short period of time, or whether it is caused by high levels of long term unemployment which will require intervention in order to resolve.

The same situation is possible with Incapacity Benefit, as in order to claim, an individual need only be suffering with an incapacity for greater than 3 days in order to claim the benefit, and the index does not differentiate between the differing rates of Incapacity Benefit that exist, and those claiming the benefit due to short term incapacity may already have returned back to the workplace and are no longer claiming the benefit and no remedial action is required to address these individuals, however those who are on medium or long term Incapacity Benefit will be those who need targeting the most with any action taken to address deprivation caused by this benefit, and there may be claimants where their incapacity precludes them for working at all.

Employment domain: Post Code area score and ranking

Post code Area	Area Score	Area Ranking (Where 1 indicates 'most deprived')
IM1 1	0.111	1
IM1 2	0.098	2
IM1 3	0.057	3
IM2 4	0.057	4
IM8 2	0.055	5
IM3 4	0.043	6
IM2 3	0.040	7
IM8 1	0.040	8
IM9 1	0.039	9
IM2 2	0.039	10
IM2 6	0.038	11
IM2 1	0.036	12
IM1 4	0.035	13
IM5 2	0.035	14
IM1 5	0.033	15
IM7 3	0.031	16
IM9 2	0.031	17
IM7 4	0.030	18

IM8 3	0.030	19
IM5 1	0.029	20
IM9 6	0.025	21
IM7 2	0.024	22
IM4 7	0.023	23
IM3 1	0.023	24
IM7 1	0.023	25
IM6 1	0.023	26
IM4 4	0.022	27
IM4 1	0.022	28
IM3 3	0.022	29
IM9 5	0.021	30
IM7 5	0.020	31
IM6 2	0.020	32
IM4 5	0.020	33
IM9 4	0.020	34
IM2 7	0.019	35
IM3 2	0.018	36
IM4 6	0.018	37
IM2 5	0.018	38
IM4 3	0.018	39
IM9 3	0.018	40
IM4 2	0.008	41
IM5 3	0.005	42

APPENDIX 3 – Technical Information Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

The indicators
- Years of Potential Life Lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death. (not currently available for IoM)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio. (not currently available for IoM)
- Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital.
- Mood and anxiety disorders: The rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.

Acute Health Supporting Information

Birth Weights of Babies born: initial data doesn't show any significant areas for concern (all very low weight babies were premature for example). For the future it should be investigated whether those babies falling into the 2-3000g (4lb 6oz – 6lb 9oz) were full-term and if so which area of the island they reside in – this may indicate issues with mother's deprivation causing low birth weight babies.

Teenage Mothers: According to the UK Birth Summary Tables (Office of National Statistics http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-314475) for 2012 there were 19.9 live births per 1000 mothers aged under 20. In the Isle of Man we had 18.1 births per 1000 population which for 2013 dropped to 14.1 births per 1000. The distribution of these across the census districts is as follows:

District	No of Births
Castletown	5
Douglas	18
Jurby, Andreas, Bride	1
Michael	1
Onchan	1
Peel	4
Ramsey	2
Rushen, Port Erin, Port St Mary	3
Total	**35**

Number of Births to Teenage Mothers (15-19 yrs old)
Jan - Dec 2013

Legend:
- Castletown
- Douglas
- Jurby, Andreas, Bride
- Michael
- Onchan
- Peel
- Ramsey
- Rushen, Port Erin, Port St Mary
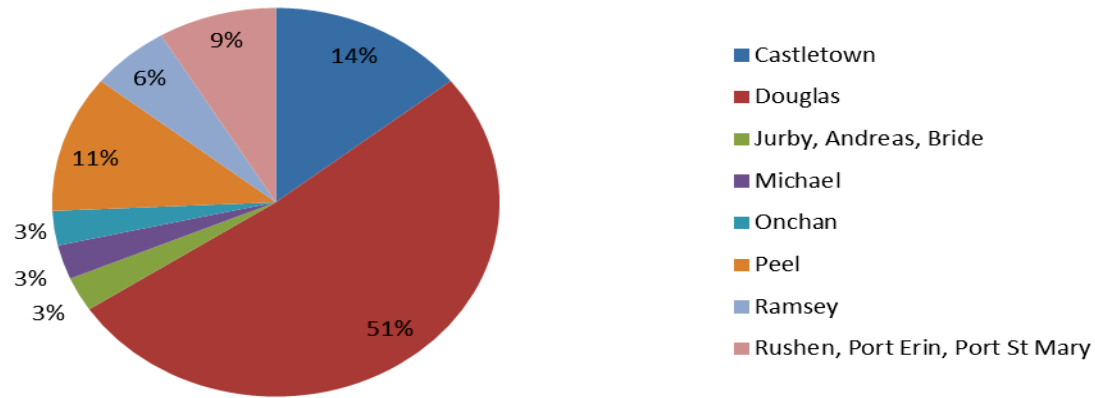
Patients referred to Mental Health Service between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2013 with **Anxiety** recorded as either an ICD-10 code or a Clinical Impression.

BL8 2	**
IM1	**76**
IM1 2	10
IM1 3	25
IM1 4	28
IM2	**255**
IM2 1	35
IM2 2	30
IM2 3	41
IM2 4	42
IM2 5	19
IM2 6	59
IM2 7	27
IM3 1	18
IM3 2	15
IM3 3	13
IM3 4	24
IM4	**96**
IM4 1	10
IM4 3	16
IM4 4	31
IM4 7	21
IM5	**58**
IM5 1	51
IM6	**8**
IM7	**34**

IM7 3	13
IM8 1	13
IM8 2	37
IM8 3	12
IM9	**167**
IM9 1	59
IM9 2	16
IM9 4	15
IM9 5	21
IM9 6	47
No fixed abode	7

Note: The total for each 3 digit post code may not total the sum of the 4 digit post codes presented in the table above. Where data for 4 digit post codes may have made it possible for individuals to have been identified, these areas have been excluded from being shown separately but have been included at the 3 digit post code level.

Broken down into Age

Under 18	102
Between 18-64	673
65+	59
Total	834

Patients referred to MHS between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2013 with **Depression** as either an ICD-10 code or a Clinical Impression.

IM1	69
IM1 1	11
IM1 2	14
IM1 3	23
IM1 4	19
IM2	**210**
IM2 1	23
IM2 2	33
IM2 3	34
IM2 4	38
IM2 5	13
IM2 6	49
IM2 7	20
IM3	**58**
IM3 2	17
IM3 4	26
IM4	**72**
IM4 4	26
IM4 7	19
IM5	**48**
IM5 1	43
IM6	**8**
IM6 1	8
IM7	**31**
IM8	**43**
IM8 1	17

IM8 2	10
IM8 3	16
IM9	**127**
IM9 1	35
IM9 2	10
IM9 4	15
IM9 5	17
IM9 6	46
No fixed abode	**
Total	670

Note: The total for each 3 digit post code may not total the sum of the 4 digit post codes presented in the table above. Where data for 4 digit post codes may have made it possible for individuals to have been identified, these areas have been excluded from being shown separately but have been included at the 3 digit post code level.

Broken down into Age

Under 18	90
Between 18-64	476
65+	104
Total	670

Currently, we do not have sufficient confidence in the accuracy and validity of the systems/processes in place to adequately monitor local trends or make predictions regarding possible trends or changes in relation to prevalence, need /demand of mental disorders. However, we can make adequate predictions extrapolated from UK data. In addition, dialogue with clinicians largely correlates with the findings of the UK data. Therefore we can expect the prevalence and projected increase in mental disorders identified below to be mirrored in the Isle of Man.

Additional Supporting Information

Projected increase in the prevalence of people with specific disorders in England from 2007 to 2026.

Disorder	% Change People
Anxiety disorders	+12.3%
Bipolar disorder/ related conditions	+7.9%
Child / adolescent disorders	+13.1%
Depression	+16.9%
Dementia	+62.1%
Eating disorders	+4.3%
Personality disorder	+6.9%
Schizophrenic disorders	+16.2%
Total	**+14.2%** (this is the overall projected total increase in **all** mental disorders)

(Adapted from 'Paying the Price-The cost of mental health care in England to 2026')

Number of people with specific disorders ranked from highest to lowest 2007 in England

Disorder	Number of people per million 2007
Personality disorder	2.47
Anxiety disorders	2.28
Depression	1.24
Bipolar disorder/ related conditions	1.14
Child / adolescent disorders	0.61
Dementia	0.58
Schizophrenic disorders	0.21
Eating disorders	0.117
Total	**8.65**

(Adapted from 'Paying the Price-The cost of mental health care in England to 2026')

Predicted number of people with specific disorders ranked from highest to lowest 2026 in England

Disorder	Number of people per million 2026
Personality disorder	2.64
Anxiety disorders	2.56
Depression	1.45
Bipolar disorder/ related conditions	1.23
Dementia	0.94
Child / adolescent disorders	0.69

Schizophrenic disorders	0.244
Eating disorders	0.122

(Adapted from 'Paying the Price-The cost of mental health care in England to 2026')

Referrals the Mental Health Service:
The rate of adults and children referred to the Mental Health Service

Movement in Referrals/admissions between 2012 and 2014	
Service	**Movement**
Acute Inpatient	⬆ 16%
Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service	⬆ 5.1%
Community Mental Health Team	⬆ 4.5%
Crisis Response and Home Treatment Team	⬆ 13.5%
Drug and Alcohol Team	⬇ 7.4%
Older Persons Mental Health Service	⬇ 2.1%

Psychological Therapies Service	⬆	10%
Rehabilitation and Recovery	⬇	40.5%

Note:
- Decrease in referrals to DAT for this period is due to more robust eligibility criteria and shared referral system with Tier 2 providers ensuring that more people are seen by the most appropriate service provider.
- Decrease in referrals to OPMHS needs to be seen in conjunction with an increase in training provided for community providers in meeting the needs for Older people with mental health problems and at 8% increase in caseloads in the same period for the OPMHS (80% of caseload are people with dementia)
- Decrease in referrals to the Rehabilitation and Recovery are reflected ,mainly due to the closure of the respite bed but also needs to be seen in conjunction with an increase in caseload by 13% for the same period and in an increase in support provided in the community.

Generic MHS caseload sizes:
The rate of adults and children open to the Mental Health Service

Caseloads / Occupancy				
Service	**2011/2012**	**2012/2013**	**2013/2014**	**Movement**
Acute Inpatient	Adult – 105%	101%	110%	⬆ 9%
	O/P – 115%	133%	117%	⬇ 12%
	Average 110%	117%	113%	⬇ 2.5%
CAMHS	467	459	510	⬆ 11%
CMHT	389	399	411	⬆ 3%

CRHTT	138	117	121	↑ **3%**
DAT	305	325	305	↓ **6%**
OPMHS	613	647	699	↑ **8%**
PTS	149	180	201	↑ **11%**
Rehab	96%	97%	110%	↑ **13%**

Note:
- Admissions to the Rehab Service have decreased 40% when compared to the previous year and 31% when compared to 2011/2012. This reduction is explained by the withdrawal of the hospital based respite service combined with the increasing complexity of patients receiving treatment at Geddyn Reesht and the associated need to remain an inpatient for longer periods. As with acute admissions, discharges from the Rehab inpatient service appear to have been influenced by the recent Article 2 inquest ruling.

At the end of March 2014 the MHS had **2960** open cases on RiO, compared to **2823** at the end of the third quarter and **2741** at year end for 2012/2013. This figure is a Service high since reporting began 3 years ago and equates to a caseload increase of **7.9%** in 12 months.

The caseload figure represents **3.5%** of the Island's population and it could be argued that this reflects the structure of Island's health care provision and particular gaps at Tier 1 and Tier 2.

Acute psychiatric inpatient admissions:
Yearly averages with monthly averages in brackets

Service	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Acute	203 (16.9)	212 (17.6)	246 (20.7)
Rehabilitation and Recovery	101 (8.4)	116 (9.6)	69 (5.7)

Emergency Admissions (as defined as emergency on RiO) to Mental Health Service Acute Inpatient Unit (excluding Rehabilitation and Recovery)
Total admissions = 313 over the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2013

BH1 4	**
BL8 2	**
CH63	**
CV37	**
IM1	**30**
IM1 3	10
IM2	**63**
IM2 2	14
IM2 3	12
IM2 4	18
IM2 6	10
IM3	**14**
IM4	**19**
IM5	**21**
IM5 1	18

IM7	**15**
IM8	**37**
IM8 2	19
IM8 3	12
IM9	**27**
KT16	**
NFA	**
SA70	**
SP4 6	**
No fixed abode	**

Note: The total for each 3 digit post code may not total the sum of the 4 digit post codes presented in the table above. Where data for 4 digit post codes may have made it possible for individuals to have been identified, these areas have been excluded from being shown separately but have been included at the 3 digit post code level.

Number of patients admitted on more than one occasion = 48

Broken down into Age (bear in mind that the admission number is different to number of individual patients as listed below)

Under 18	1
Between 18-64	182
65+	56

Bed Occupancy- yearly comparisons

Service	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Grainagh Court Adult	105%	101%	110%
Grainagh Court Older People	115%	133%	117%
Rehabilitation and Recovery	96%	97%	110%
Overall average	105%	110%	112%

Poor mental health is the largest cause of disability in the UK. It's also closely connected with other problems, including poor physical health and problems in other areas like relationships, education and work prospects. If we want to improve these aspects of people's lives, we'll need to make improvements to mental health and wellbeing.

Mental illness or mental health problems are defined as "collectively all diagnosable mental disorders" or "health conditions that are characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, or behaviour (or some combination thereof) associated with distress and/or impaired functioning."[1]

There are many reasons why people develop mental health issues/illness. There is a need to focus on the social determinants of health and increase understanding on how factors like social position, occupation, income, housing, education and employment influence people's mental health, including their chances of recovery. Mental health inequalities, the impact of adverse events (violence, abuse, racism and other forms of discrimination) and the relationship between mental health and physical health are also important factors. Poor mental health and wellbeing contribute to poorer outcomes in many areas of life, often reinforcing inequalities, because those who are most disadvantaged are most likely to

Broken down into Age (bear in mind that the admission number is different to number of individual patients as listed below)

Under 18	1
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There are many reasons why people develop mental health issues/illness. There is a need to focus on the social determinants of health and increase understanding on how factors like social position, occupation, income, housing, education and employment influence people's mental health, including their chances of recovery. Mental health inequalities, the impact of adverse events (violence, abuse, racism and other forms of discrimination) and the relationship between mental health and physical health are also important factors. Poor mental health and wellbeing contribute to poorer outcomes in many areas of life, often reinforcing inequalities, because those who are most disadvantaged are most likely to

experience both mental illness and poorer mental wellbeing. So, mental health is both a consequence and a cause of inequalities.

[1] [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General.* Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health, 1999]

Areas of high individual spend on bespoke packages

Gender Identity Disorder referrals

2010	2011	2012	2013
1	3	3	3

Whilst the ongoing costs in terms of Mental Health Service interventions are relatively low, the costs associated with any surgical intervention may not be.

Autistic spectrum disorders identified on RiO Isle of Man April 2011- March 2013

Diagnosis	Number
Childhood autism	162
Asperger's syndrome	142
Atypical autism	138
Pervasive development disorders (other)	51

Age	Number
Under 18	**165**
18-64	**325**
65 +	**3**

Autistic Spectrum Conditions with concurrent mental health disorder
Open to Mental Health Service December 2013

	Male 107	Female 20
Age range from	5 – 60 years	9 – 70 years
Age 16 and under	65	13 cases
17 and over	42	7 cases
Average age	15.6	20.2

(Source: Mental Health Service December 2013)

Mental Health Service: UK placements
September 2012 to September 2013

Total number of patients in UK facilities	18
Drug & Alcohol	9
Secure Psychiatric	5
Eating Disorder	4
Nursing Home	0
Challenging Behaviour/Continued Care	0

Current UK Placements as of 15/01/2014

Total number of patients in UK facilities	17
Drug & Alcohol	7
Secure Psychiatric	5
Eating Disorder	3
Nursing Home	1
Challenging Behaviour/Continued Care	1

Total number of patients in UK facilities	18	Average Weekly cost
Drug & Alcohol	9	£450.00
Secure Psychiatric	5	£3,500.00

Eating Disorder	4	£4,000.00
Nursing Home	0	
Challenging Behaviour/Continued Care	0	

Preventative spend

Mental Health diagnosis of children and young people: An age, sex and geographical standardised rate of mental health diagnosis of individuals open to the Mental Health Service on RiO (2013)

F1: Psychoactive Substances Use (drug / alcohol misuse) 1%

F9: Behavioural Disorders (childhood onset) e.g. Hyperkinetic Disorders, Touretts, Conduct Disorder 25%

F3: Mood Disorders (depression, mania, bi-polar disorder) 20%

F8: Psychological Development Disorders (childhood onset) including Autism / Asperger's Syndrome 13%

F4: Anxiety, Phobia's. OCD, Stress, Adjustment, Panic, PTSD, Conversion Reaction 26%

F7: Learning Disability (all types) 5%

F5: Behavioural Problems- Eating Disorders, Sleep Disorders, Sexual Dysfunction 10%

9.6% of children and young people aged between 5-16 years in the UK have a mental disorder (Finding of the ONS Child and Adolescent Mental Health Survey 2004).

Since 2011 there has been an increase of 11% in the caseload of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service.

 50% of lifetime cases of diagnosable mental illness begin by the age of 14.[1] These have significant implications, in terms of the need for preventative action and spend.

[1] [Kim- Cohen, J et al (2003) Prior juvenile diagnoses in adults with mental disorder and Kessler, R. C. et al (2005) Lifetime prevalence and age of onset distributions of DSM-1V disorders in the national comorbidity survey replication. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 62, 593-602]

Dementia

RiO data for case episodes of dementia 2013

Diagnosis	Number	Age-Range
Alzheimer's Disease	1056	52-100
Vascular Dementia	298	35-96
Secondary Dementia	85	53-91
Unspecified Dementia	9	70-80

 (Source: Forman Report 2014)

With an ever increasing aged population comes an equivalent rise in the number of people living with dementia and the impacts are far reaching for individuals and all elements of society. In England there are currently 670,000 people living with dementia, costing the economy £23bn per year. In the IOM it is estimated there are over 1110, people living with dementia, with an estimated cost of £111,344 to the local economy.

The prevention of dementia should be given high priority. Modifiable risk factors with recent empirical support include
- Education
- Mental activity in later life
- Reduction in cardiovascular risk

Additional likely modifiable risk factors include
- Physical activity
- Smoking
- Obesity
- Depression

Compulsory detentions under the Mental Health Act 1998:

Compulsory detentions under a Section of the Mental Health Act (Section 2, Section 3, Section 4 and in addition) between April 2011 and March 2013

People subjected to Sections of the Mental Health Act (Section 132, Section 2, Section 3 and Section 4) April 2011- March 2013

Post code	Section 132	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4
IM1	**8**	**5**	**6**	**1**
IM2	**24**	**11**	**7**	**2**
IM2 4	11			
IM3	**11**	**3**	**1**	**0**
IM3 1	10			

IM4	**10**	**3**	**2**	**0**
IM5	**7**	**1**	**1**	**0**
IM6	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
IM7	**9**	**4**	**3**	**0**
IM8	**7**	**14**	**7**	**2**
IM9	**13**	**4**	**6**	**1**
NFA	2	1		
UK	1			
TOTAL	**92**	**47**	**33**	**6**

Section 132	Number of individuals
Total	**92**
Under 18	7
18-24	21
25-34	21
35-44	13
45-54	16
55-64	9
65 +	5

Section 3	Number of individuals
Total	**33**
Under 18	0
18-24	2
25-34	11
35-44	3
45-54	3
55-64	2
65 +	12

Section 2	
Total	48
Under 18	1
18-24	5
25-34	9
35-44	4
45-54	6
55-64	5
65 +	18

Section 4	
Total	6
Under 18	0
18-24	2
25-34	2
35-44	0
45-54	1
55-64	0
65 +	1

Section	Females	Males
132	28	64
2	25	23
3	19	14
4	1	5

Suicide statistics

The information below is collated by the Mental Health Service.

There are a number of people who die by suicide who are not known or treated by the Mental Health Service. The data relating to them is less reliable as there is no direct process of information relating to their deaths being forwarded to the Mental Health Service or other Public Body for collation and analysis (although the Coroner's office does let the MHS know of any suicide verdicts which in turn is included in the MHS data analysis).

Whilst attempts have been made to include details of people not known to the Mental Health service, where such information has been accessible, the data needs to be approached from the understanding that there is a likelihood of some error due to omissions.

The data only includes recorded suicide verdicts (it does not include open and adjourned cases)

Suicides April 2011- March 2013

Total suicides	22
Gender	
Male	20
Female	2
Age	
Under 18	0
18-24	1
25-34	4
35-44	7
45-54	6
55-65	2
65+	2
Method	
Asphyxia due to hanging	13
Asphyxia due to drowning	3
Asphyxia due to carbon monoxide poisoning	2
Other	4
Not open to Mental Health Service	14
Open to Mental Health Service	8

APPENDIX 4 – Technical Information Education and Skills Deprivation Domain

The indicators

Sub-domain: Children and Young People

- *Key Stage 2 attainment*: The average points score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 2 exams.
- *Key Stage 3 attainment*: The average points score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 3 exams.
- *Key Stage 4 attainment*: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams.
- *Secondary school absence*: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school.
- *Staying on in education post 16*: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16.
- *Entry to higher education*: *The* proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.

Sub-domain: Skills

- *Adult skills*: The proportion of working age adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications.

Context

Number of schools and pupils:

	Schools	Pupils
Primary	32	6,262
Secondary	5	4,513

There is also the Isle of Man College of Further and Higher Education.

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile: Age 0-5 years

Since 2009 the DEC has collected baseline assessment data for new reception children during the first half of the autumn term. This is based on observational assessments made by teachers against an established set of criteria which have remained unchanged over that 5 year period. The data for 2013 shows that the percentage of pupils attaining the baseline of 2 scale points on entry to school for each of the 6 strands from the Early Years Foundation Stage are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Personal, Social & Emotional Development (PSED)	63	67	66	74	79
Communication, Language and Literacy (CLLD)	27	25	23	27	32
Problem Solving, Reasoning & Numeracy (PSRN)	36	37	38	39	48
Knowledge & Understanding of the World (KUW)	57	60	58	67	61
Physical Development (PD)	71	74	77	83	83
Creative Development (CD)	67	65	62	75	77

% Children attaining 2+ SPs on entry

This data clearly demonstrates that across all but one strand the attainment on entry was as high, or higher, than in the previous 4 years. Attainment in Knowledge & Understanding of the World was 5% below 2012 but higher than in any of the preceding years. The DEC is undertaking further analysis of the data collected to try and fully understand what has contributed to this overall improvement. However, early indications would suggest that it is likely to be as a result of significantly more children accessing pre-school provision than was previously the case.

Post 16 Education
Key Stage 5 – A Levels: Age 16-18 years

The 2013 A level results include entries for 340 Year 13 students. This reflects the high staying-on rate in the Island's sixth forms. The total number of full A Level (or equivalent) entries in 2013 was 1,150. A further 230 entries were for AS Levels (worth 0.5 of an A Level). The number of students entered for A levels in each school is statistically small (from around 50 up to 100 depending on the size of the school) and results inevitably vary depending on the strength of the year group.

Average UCAS points per student
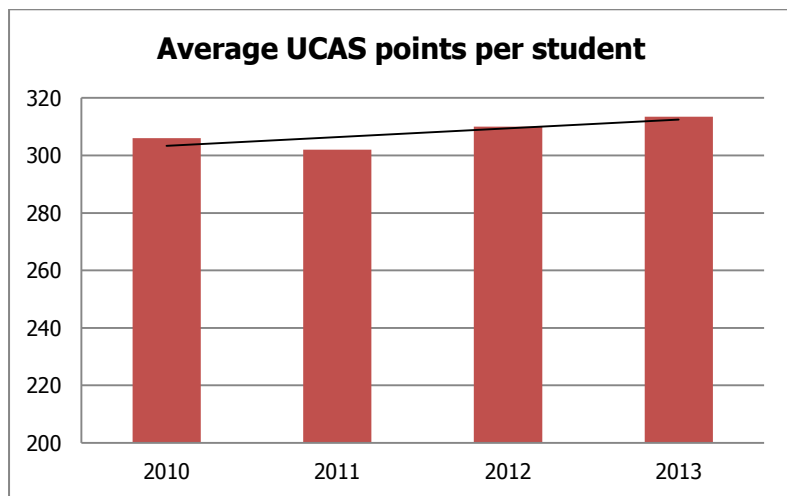
UCAS A level points explained

Grade A* = 140 points
Grade A = 120 points
Grade B = 100 points
Grade C = 80 points
Grade D = 60 points
Grade E = 40 points

Including all full Level 3 awards

AS levels count as half A level points

The A* was introduced in 2010

QCA A level points explained

Grade A* = 300 points
Grade A = 270 points
Grade B = 240 points
Grade C = 210 points
Grade D = 180 points
Grade E = 150 points

Including all full Level 3 awards

AS levels count as half A level points

The A* was introduced in 2010

Average QCA points per student
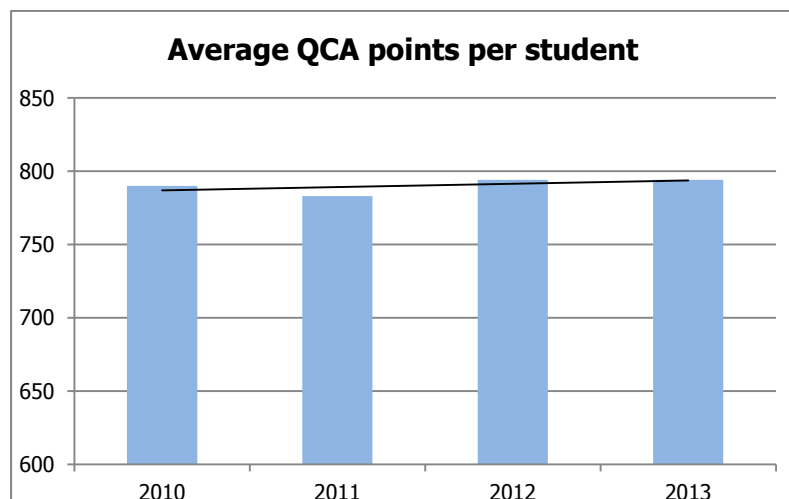
Higher Education: Age 18 +
Number of First Year Undergraduate students

Degree Level	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Off Island	324	393	406	399	354
On Island	37	32	35	23	40
	361	**425**	**441**	**422**	**394**

Non Degree Level	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Off Island	31	37	27	24	26
On Island	110	122	132	122	143
	141	**159**	**159**	**146**	**169**

All Courses	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Off Island	355	430	433	423	380
On Island	147	154	167	145	183
	502	**584**	**600**	**568**	**563**

First Year Undergraduates Degree Level Courses

First Year Undergraduates Non Degree Level Courses
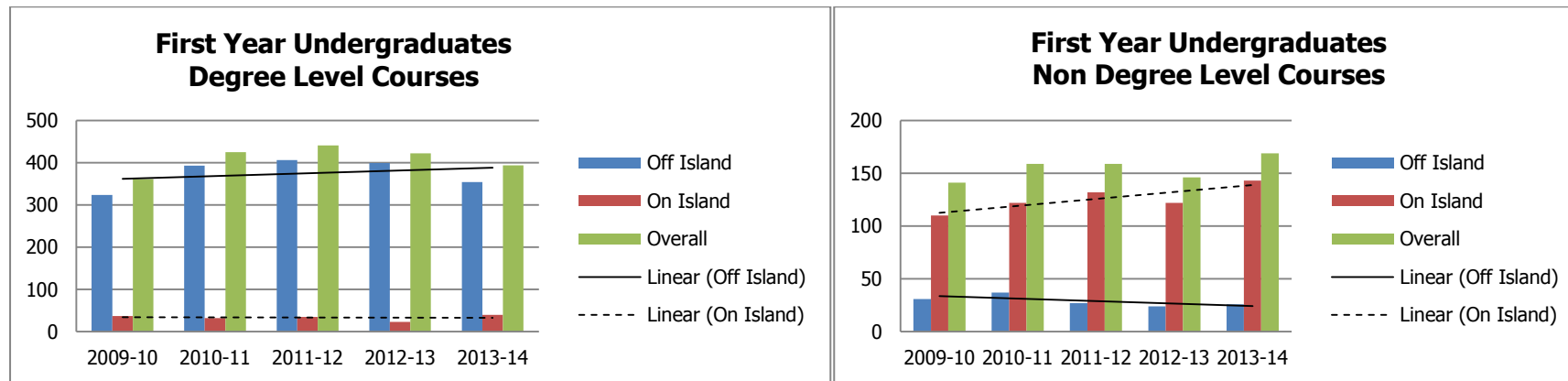
Not in Education Employment or Training

The 2011 Census identified the following breakdown for 16-19 year olds who were not in work:
- 1,490 were at school or full time education
- 36 were looking after home or family
- 20 were unable to work due to long term sickness
- 13 were unable to work due to long term disability
- 257 were unemployed, seeking work

The Department of Economic Development (DED) has taken the lead on the strategy for young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs). The November 2012 Tynwald report regarding proposals to assist NEETs states, 'As at 11th October 2010, there were 345 NEETs claiming Job Seekers' Allowance which represented 45% of the total unemployed. Of these, 227 (65%) had been out of work for less than 2 months, indicating the often transitory nature of unemployment for many in the group.'

APPENDIX 5 – Technical Information Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The indicators
Sub-domain: Wider Barriers

- *Household overcrowding*: The proportion of all households in an area which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs.
- *Homelessness*: The rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation.
- *Housing affordability*: The difficulty of access to owner-occupation, expressed as a proportion of households aged under 35 whose income means that they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation.

Household overcrowding
The Housing Condition Survey undertaken in 2008 reports that 1.8% of households are considered to be overcrowded.

Homelessness
We have no directly comparable data with the UK deprivation indicator. The data that we do possess on homelessness is severely limited and is only available as an Island wide figure. The limited data available from the third sector reports in 2013 that there were 463 individuals, requiring 20 overnight stays, and 4,200 meals, provision of clothing and showering facilities.

Housing affordability
The indicator seeks to assess the difficulty of access to owner-occupation, expressed as a proportion of households aged under 35 whose income means that they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation. There is limited data held in order to calculate this accurately although DSC Housing Division have provided some data indicating just under 46% of people in this age group would be unable to afford to buy a home.

Age group	Percentage unable to afford own home
16 to 19	14.7%
20 to 24	13.2%
25 to 29	10.9%
30 to 34	7.1%
Overall	45.9%

Sub-domain: Geographical Barriers

- *Road distance to a GP surgery*: A measure of the mean distance to the closest GP surgery for people living in the area.
- *Road distance to a food shop*: A measure of the mean distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the area.
- *Road distance to a primary school*: A measure of the mean distance to the closest primary school for people living in the area.
- *Road distance to a Post Office*: A measure of the mean distance to the closest post office or sub post office for people living in the area.

Parish	Address Used	Distance to GP	Distance to Food Shop	Distance to Primary School	Distance to Post Office	Mean Distance to services
Bride	Bride tea rooms Bride Village	Ramsey Group 4.1	Andreas Stores 2.73	Andreas 2.73	Andreas 2.73	3.07
Andreas	Andreas Stores Andreas	Ramsey Group 3.9	0	0.1	0	1
Ramsey	Bircham Avenue	Ramsey 0.68	Ramsey Shoprite 0.05	Ramsey 0.4	Ramsey 0.4	0.38
Jurby	Snaefell View	Jurby Medical 0.2	Jurby Stores 0.2	Jurby 0.2	Jurby 0.2	0.71
Ballaugh	The Raven	Ramsey 7.2	One Stop Shop 0.02	Ballaugh 0.3	Ballaugh 0.02	1.89
Michael	Country Cookers Kirk Michael	Peel 6.6	Quayles 0.02	Michael 0.2	Kirk Michael 0.02	1.71
Lezayre	Sulby Glen Hotel	Ramsey Group 5.15	Raymonds 0	Sulby 0.1	As shop 0	1.29
Maughold	Maughold Village	Ramsey Group 3.9	Ramsey Shoprite 3.4	Ramsey 3.8	Ramsey 3.16	3.57
Lonan	Laxey Road Baldrine	Laxey 2.5	Laxey 2.5	Laxey 2.5	Laxey 2.5	2.5

Laxey	New Road Laxey	Laxey 0	Laxey 0	Laxey 0.01	Laxey 0	0.00
Onchan	Buttermere Drive	Village Walk Onchan 0.8	Shoprite Onchan 0.99	Onchan 0.86	Onchan 0.8	0.86
Douglas	Ballabrooie Way Douglas	Kensington 0.8	Shoprite Douglas 1.0	Manor Park 0.9	Windsor Road 0.7	0.85
Braddan	Main Road Union Mills	Palatine 1.1	Union Mills Spar 0.1	Braddan 0.68	Union Mills 0.1	0.50
Marown	Crosby Hotel, Main Road Crosby	Palatine 3.1	Union Mills Spar 2.5	Marown 0.68	Union Mills 2.5	2.20
German	Tynwald Close, St Johns	Peel 2.7	St Johns 0.34	St Johns 0.34	St Johns 0.34	0.93
Peel	Ballaquane Road	Peel 0.74	Peel Shoprite Derby Road 0.49	Peel Clothworkers 0.4	Peel 0.93	0.64
Patrick	Waterfall Hotel Glen Maye	Peel 4.98	Peel Shoprite Derby Road 3.35	Peel Clothworkers 3.4	Peel 2.98	3.68
Malew	Friary Park Ballabeg	Ballasalla Group Practice 2.29	Colby Spar 1.3	Arbory 0.49	Ballasalla 2.29	1.59
Arbory	Glen Road, Colby	Southern Group 2.05	Colby Spar 0.24	Arbory 0.99	Port St Mary 2.5	1.45
Castletown	Malew Street	Castletown 0.52	Castletown Co-op 0.22	Castletown Vic Road 0.37	Castletown Co-op 0.22	0.33
Rushen	Surby Road, Surby	Southern Group 1.5	Shoprite Port Erin 1.67	Rushen Primary 1.5	Port Erin 1.8	1.62
Port Erin	Erin Way	Southern Group 0.62	Co-op Port Erin 0.4	Rushen Primary 0.75	Port Erin 0.49	0.57

Port St Mary	Queen's Road	Southern Group 1.05	Co-op PSM 0.52	Scoill Phurt le Moirrey 0.58	Port St Mary 0.46	0.65
Santon	Ballanoa Meadow	Ballasalla 3.80	Anagh Coar 2.9	Anagh Coar 3.1	Anagh Coar 2.9	3.18

Additional Information

To give a picture of overall housing availability figures collated indicated the average lower quartile house price in 2012 was £194,000 as compared to an average annual earnings of £31,933.

The Tolson Report in 2013 provides considerable information about the island's public sector housing. The waiting list for general needs public rented housing on Island is around 1200 people which has not changed for many years. The Tolson report also commented that there was evidence that owner occupied housing had become less affordable, which is consistent with the findings of the JSNA. Ironically the report also concludes that around half of the people on the rented housing waiting list are not in urgent or immediate need of housing.

The tenure of people on the waiting list was also reviewed and found that half the people on the list had been there more than two years and 30% had been on the list for four years.

Most households on the Isle of Man (66%) are owner occupiers. Public sector tenants account for 16.4% of households and the remaining 17% of households are mainly renting from private landlords.

Over the period 2001 to 2011 the proportion of households who are owner occupiers has **fallen** (from 68%) as has the proportion of public sector renters (from 18%). Private renting has grown from 13% of households to about 17%, an increase of 37% (1,600) in the number of private renters.

One clue to this growth in private renting may be found in the data on house owners. As noted, the share of owners in the population of households has fallen: the absolute number of owner households has risen by 10% over that period (about 2,000 households). However, the growth in home ownership is almost entirely accounted for on the Isle of Man by growth in the number of households who own their homes without a mortgage: these are established older households or people with means who have moved to the Island. The number of households buying with a mortgage has risen by only 500 in a period in which the number of households has risen by 4,000.

We can reasonably assume that newer or younger owners are to be found among those buying with a mortgage. This data suggests that the owner occupier market is becoming harder to access and that more 'would be' owners are to be found in private renting. This may be a consequence of the financial crisis which began in 2008

Analysis

Household overcrowding

In helping to compile this information the Housing Division of the Department of Health and Social Care observed that the primary housing legislation on the Island is from 1955 and the overcrowding provisions are somewhat outdated. It is quite difficult to be statutorily overcrowded as every room apart from the bathroom and kitchen are considered to be available as bedrooms. Children are not counted until they are 1 year old and only count as half a person until they are 10 years old. This is also the age whereby it would not be considered appropriate for children of the opposite sex to share a room.

The definition of overcrowding used therefore differs to that used in the English Index of Multiple Deprivation. There the standard used to measure overcrowding is called the 'occupancy rating' which relates to the actual number of rooms in a dwelling in relation to the number of rooms required by the household, taking account of their ages and relationships. The room requirement states that every household needs a minimum of two common rooms, excluding bathrooms, with bedroom requirements that reflect the composition of the household. The occupancy rating of a dwelling is expressed as a positive or negative figure, reflecting the number of rooms in a dwelling that exceed the household's requirements, or by which the home falls short of its occupants' needs.

Although we are currently unable to assess Manx households against this rating it is anticipated that household overcrowding would be significantly more than the indicated 1.8% if the same room requirement as the English index were to be used.

Homelessness:

Homelessness is still an area where there is very little comprehensive or reliable information, although it is generally acknowledged that it is an issue of concern and that there is a need for services to support people, as demonstrated by the third sector figures for support provided. The topic has been identified as an area where there is a gap in information and an area for future attention.

Housing affordability:

It is acknowledged that the data Government currently hold in relation to income by age groups is limited. However, the available data indicates that just under 46% of people aged 16 – 34 would struggle to purchase on the open market without Government assistance – this obviously varies according to age group with approximately 93% of people in the highest age group 30 – 34 being able to access housing.

This makes some broad assumptions; it assumes that a mortgage of 3.75 times income is available. There are also limitations in the income data as it relates to individual incomes rather than household incomes so access to housing suitable for a single person is considered e.g. properties at £98k plus (apartments).

Housing Priority

The data contained within the Tolson Report on Housing Need is our most up to date data. The Housing Division of the DHSC identify their top priorities as:

At least 500 households on the Isle of Man (about 1% of households) are in housing need. That level of need is relatively stable with the additions to need over a year broadly matched by lettings and other 'outflows'. It is also evident that need is dynamic with around 15% of the people on the waiting list leaving it each year.
The analysis also indicated that levels of unmet need would creep up; rising by about 200 over the next decade if the balance between supply and new need could not be improved. These figures suggest that the supply of affordable housing for general requires to be increased by up to 700 over the next decade.

With regard to investment in new housing, it is proposed that future investment in new affordable housing should be largely confined to 'alternative tenures'. The study of affordable housing options recommends the replacement of the existing HPAS with a shared equity scheme.

Changing Priorities
So far as allocation is concerned we consider that, both on grounds of demand management and in order to focus resources on need, the waiting list pointing system should be altered to:
☐ Reduce or eliminate the points for Manx born;

☐ Eliminate or at least cap waiting points;

☐ Eliminate points for couples;

☐ Remove the cap on points for unfit housing, overcrowding and health/welfare issues.

In addition, there is a case for simplifying the definition of overcrowding so that an EHO assessment is not needed and accepting that housing can be physically unsuitable or unacceptable without being unfit for habitation.

Finally, the creation of a single Waiting List and the abolition of points for local residency would allow a more efficient and equitable allocation process, which offers flexibility to meet needs.

APPENDIX 6 – Technical Information Crime Domain

Crime domain: Table of Offence types

JSNA Type	IOM Crime type	Local Code	Offence Description
Violence	Assault	010101	Murder
	Assault	010102	Attempt Murder
	Assault	010201	Manslaughter
	Assault	010301	Infanticide
	Assault	010501	Wounding With Intent
	Assault	010502	Administering Poisonous Substance
	Assault	020010	Threats To Kill
	Assault	020101	Unlawful And Malicious Wounding
	Assault	020102	Grievous Bodily Harm With Intent
	Assault	020201	Grievous Bodily Harm
	Assault	020203	Harassment Of Person
	Public Order Act	020205	Sec1 Affray - Uses Violence Or Threatens Violence
	Public Order Act	020206	Sec2 Fear Or Provocation Of Violence
	Public Order Act	020207	Sec3 Harassment, Alarm Or Distress
	Assault	020301	Actual Bodily Harm
	Assault	020403	Common Assault/Domestic Violence
	Assault	020501	Common Assault
	Robbery	030102	Robbery
Burglary	Burglary Dwelling	040101	Aggravated Burglary (Dwelling)
	Burglary OTD	040102	Aggravated Burglary (Other)
	Burglary Dwelling	040103	Burglary With Intent
	Burglary Dwelling	040104	Burglary & Attempt GBH / Rape / Theft Etc.
	Burglary Dwelling	040201	Burglary (Dwelling)
	Burglary OTD	040202	Burglary (Other)
Theft	Theft	050101	Theft (Unclassified)

	Theft	050102	Theft (From Person)
	Theft	050103	Theft (From Employer)
	Theft	050104	Theft (From Dwelling)
	Theft	050105	Theft (From Hotel)
	Theft	050106	Theft (From Shop)
	Theft of/from MV	050107	Theft (From Motor Vehicle)
	Theft	050110	Theft (From Boat)
	Theft	050112	Theft Of Mobile Phone
	Theft	050201	Theft Of Pedal Cycle
	Theft of/from MV	050202	Theft Of Motor Vehicle
	Taking Conveyance	050301	Taking Conveyance - Motor Vehicle
	Theft of/from MV	050305	Tampering With Or Getting Onto Motor Vehicle
	Taking Conveyance	050307	Drive Vehicle Taken Without Owner's Consent
	Theft	050401	Abstraction Of Electricity
	Theft	050501	Handling Stolen Goods
	Theft	050701	Blackmail
Criminal Damage	Damage Other	070101	Arson
	Damage Other	070102	Arson With Intent To Endanger Life
	Damage Other	070103	Arson With Intent To Damage/Destroy Property
	Damage Other	070201	Criminal Damage
	Damage Other	070203	Criminal Damage W/I Damage/Destroy Property
	Miscellaneous	070301	Threat To Commit Criminal Damage To Property
	Damage to MV	070502	Criminal Damage To Motor Vehicle

Additional Supporting Information

The crime data was sourced for last three calendar years, to reduce problem of small numbers in some postcode sectors. The data was mapped and counts made for each category of crime in each postcode sector. These were converted to rates as described above in 7.1, and then combined using the English factor analysis weights (which roughly divides each of the four rates by four – giving a slightly larger weight to violence, and lower one to burglary) and sum these to create an overall domain score.

Post code Area	Area Score
IM1 2	358.6
IM1 5	83.1
IM1 1	75.0
IM8 1	47.9
IM1 3	41.5
IM2 4	40.9
IM9 1	29.3
IM5 1	23.7
IM1 4	22.6
IM2 3	22.1
IM9 2	21.5
IM2 1	19.9
IM9 6	17.8
IM2 6	16.0
IM8 2	15.9
IM4 4	14.8
IM9 5	14.4
IM4 3	13.8
IM7 3	12.0
IM3 4	11.5
IM5 2	11.5

IM4 7	10.9
IM2 2	10.7
IM4 2	9.8
IM4 1	9.6
IM3 1	9.2
IM7 2	9.2
IM4 5	8.9
IM5 3	8.3
IM2 7	7.9
IM2 5	7.7
IM9 4	7.7
IM8 3	7.2
IM6 1	6.7
IM4 6	6.3
IM7 4	6.0
IM7 1	5.3
IM9 3	5.2
IM3 3	5.0
IM7 5	4.8
IM3 2	2.8
IM6 2	1.0

APPENDIX 7 - Technical Information Living Environment Domain

The indicators
Four indicators are combined to calculate this domain:

Sub-domain: The indoors living environment
- Social and private housing in poor condition
- Houses without central heating.

Sub-domain: The outdoors living environment
- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents.

Area of Residence	Total Number of Households	Main form of Heating is not Central Heating
Towns		
Douglas	11,702	707
Ramsey	3,530	149
Peel	2,168	122
Castletown	1,353	71
Villages		
Port Erin	1,631	74
Port St Mary	860	33
Laxey	716	37
Onchan	3,993	123
Parishes		
Andreas	595	32
Arbory	758	31
Ballaugh	438	23
Braddan	1,350	40
Bride	168	19
German	433	44
Jurby	264	19
Lezayre	510	25
Lonan	621	26
Malew	977	37
Marown	885	29
Maughold	403	28
Michael	682	27
Patrick	604	48
Rushen	675	42
Santon	283	10
Total	**35,599**	**1,796**

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