



Isle of Man
Government

Reiltys Ellan Vannin

Isle of Man in Numbers

2017

Economic Affairs

Cabinet Office

April 2017

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Introduction

The Isle of Man in Numbers 2017 presents a comprehensive range of economic and social data relating to the Isle of Man.

The following tables and charts contain the most recent data available and cover areas of public interest, including finance and commerce, transport and communications, population and employment.

The information contained in this publication is provided in broadly two ways. In part it is generated by Economic Affairs itself, through exercises such as the Census, the Passenger Survey and the Earnings Survey. All other information is provided by a wide range of contributors within other Departments, Boards and Offices of Government.

Data tables are available on the Isle of Man Government website at:

<https://www.gov.im/about-the-government/offices/cabinet-office/economic-affairs-division/>

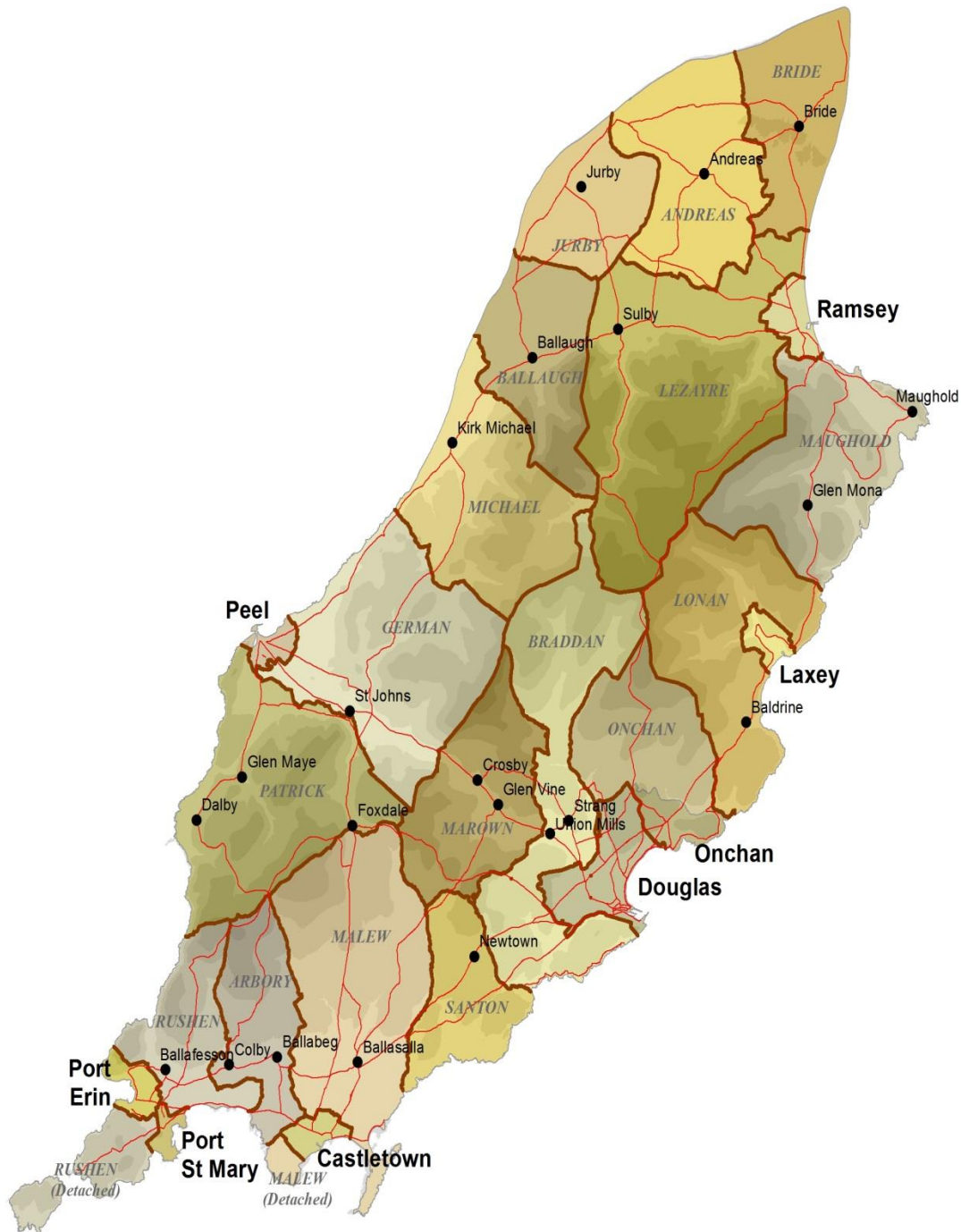
Additional information may be obtained from:

Economic Affairs,
Cabinet Office,
Government Office,
Bucks Road,
Douglas,
Isle of Man,
IM1 3PN

Telephone: 01624 685743

Website: www.gov.im

E-mail: economics@gov.im



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, the Isle of Man Tynwald is the oldest continuously operating legislature in the world.

The Island, at 221 square miles, is home to 83,314 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 comprised of 16 parishes, 4 towns and 4 villages, which all have individual local government boards, or commissioners.

Table 1 The Isle of Man Government

Tynwald	Tynwald Court
	House of Keys
	Legislative Council
Departments	Cabinet Office
	Economic Development
	Education and Children
	Environment, Food and Agriculture
	Health and Social Care
	Home Affairs
	Infrastructure
	Treasury
Statutory Boards	Communications Commission
	Financial Services Authority
	Gambling Supervision Commission
	Isle of Man Office of Fair Trading
	Isle of Man Post Office
	Manx Utilities Authority
	Public Sector Pensions Authority
Offices	Attorney General's Chambers
	General Registry
	Office of the Data Protection Supervisor

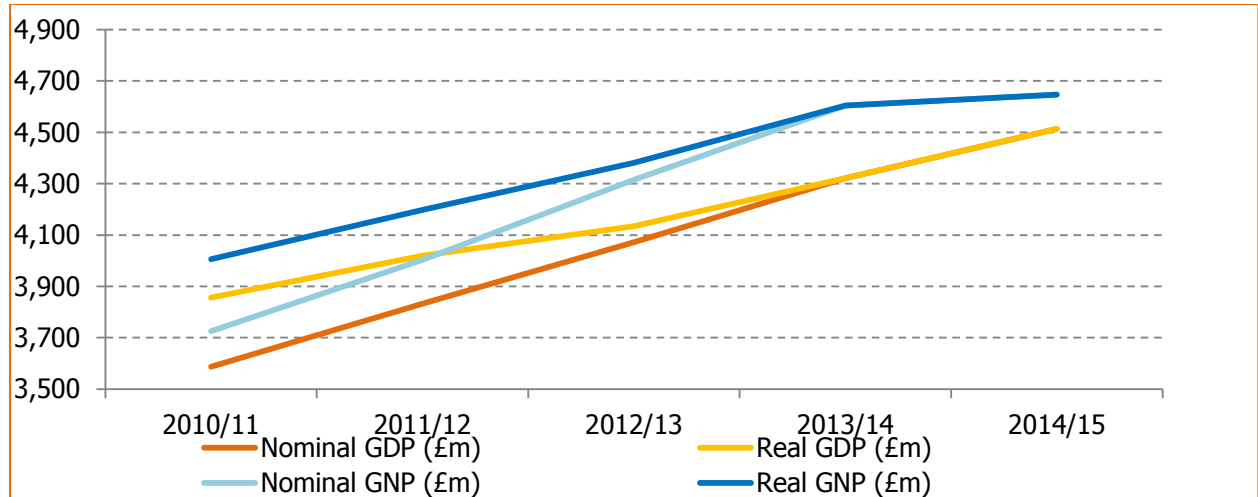
Table 2 Key Data

Key economic indicators	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2014/15)	£4.51bn
Consumer Price Index (CPI) (December 2016)	-1.0%
Retail Price Index (RPI) (December 2016)	6.4%
Total number in employment (December 2016)	35,348
Registered unemployment rate (December 2016)	1.3%
Average weekly earnings (June 2016)	£685
Median weekly earnings (June 2016)	£537
Key social indicators	
Population (April 2016)	83,314
Average property price (December 2016)	£271,192
Recorded criminal offences (2016)	2,185
International aid (March 2016)	£2,126,412
Number of births (2016)	758
Number of deaths (2016)	852
Key environmental indicators	
Electricity consumption (2016, GWH sold)	364.4
Total treated water (2016, Million litres)	10,528
Greenhouse gas emissions (Thousands of tonnes, 2014)	793.41

Our Economy

National Income

Figure 1 Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product



Source: Cabinet Office

Table 3 Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income (ESA 10 Methodology)

Year	Nominal GDP (£m)	Real GDP (£m)	GDP Change (%)	Nominal GNP (£m)	Real GNP (£m)	GNP Change (%)
2010/11	3,587	3,786		3,726	3,932	
2011/12	3,833	3,947	4.27%	4,003	4,122	4.83%
2012/13	4,072	4,116	4.27%	4,315	4,361	5.80%
2013/14	4,321	4,298	4.43%	4,605	4,581	5.03%
2014/15	4,514	4,514	5.02%	4,647	4,647	1.45%

Source: Cabinet Office

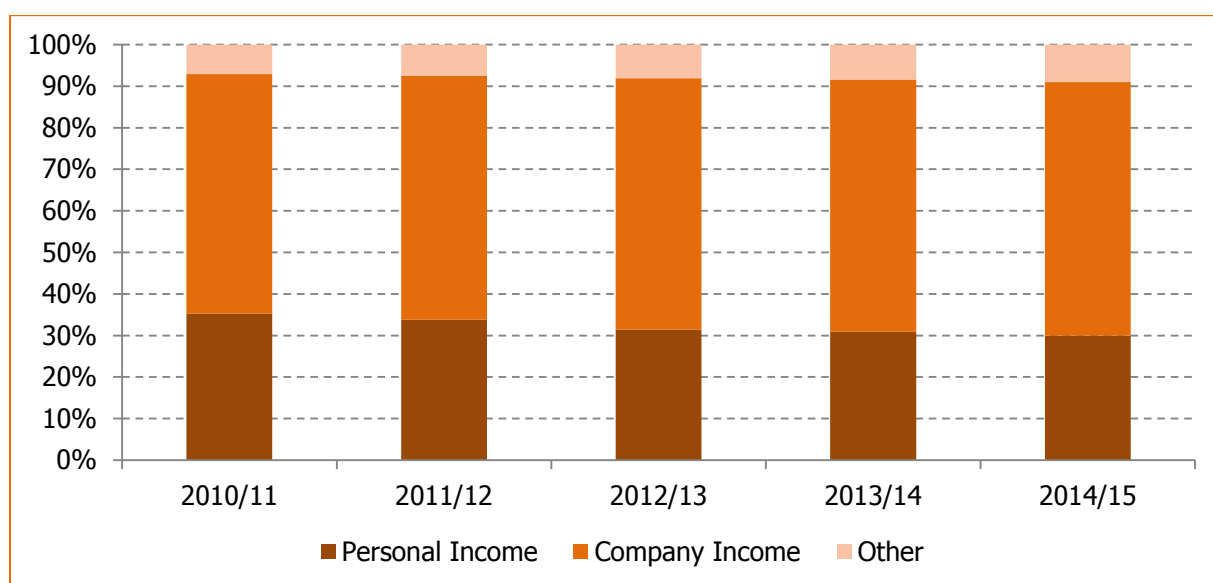
The Isle of Man prepares its National Income accounts using the income method for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP). This measure is therefore the sum of the Island's income (employed and self-employed income, company profits, rental income and profits from Government corporations). This measure is seen as one of the principal measures of economic performance for the Isle of Man.

Gross National Product is GDP plus income coming to, and leaving the Isle of Man through residents, non-residents and businesses.

Real GDP and GNP take into account the effects of inflation and the data has been presented in monetary values equivalent to March 2015, using the Consumer Price Index.

The GDP and GNP figures above are calculated using ESA10 methodology and therefore the percentage changes for 2011/12 and 2012/13 may not correspond to those published previously under ESA95 methodology.

Figure 2 Contribution to GDP



Source: Cabinet Office

Table 4 Nominal Contribution to GDP (£ million)

Year	Personal Income	Company Income	Other	GDP
2010/11	1,266	2,067	255	3,587
2011/12	1,296	2,251	286	3,833
2012/13	1,279	2,462	331	4,072
2013/14	1,334	2,622	364	4,321
2014/15	1,360	2,770	384	4,514

Source: Cabinet Office

Table 5 Real Contribution to GDP (£ million)

Year	Personal Income	Company Income	Other	GDP
2010/11	1,336	2,181	269	3,786
2011/12	1,335	2,318	295	3,947
2012/13	1,293	2,488	334	4,116
2013/14	1,327	2,609	362	4,298
2014/15	1,360	2,770	384	4,514

Source: Cabinet Office

Real GDP contribution takes into account the effects of inflation and the data has been presented in monetary values equivalent to March 2015.

Labour Market

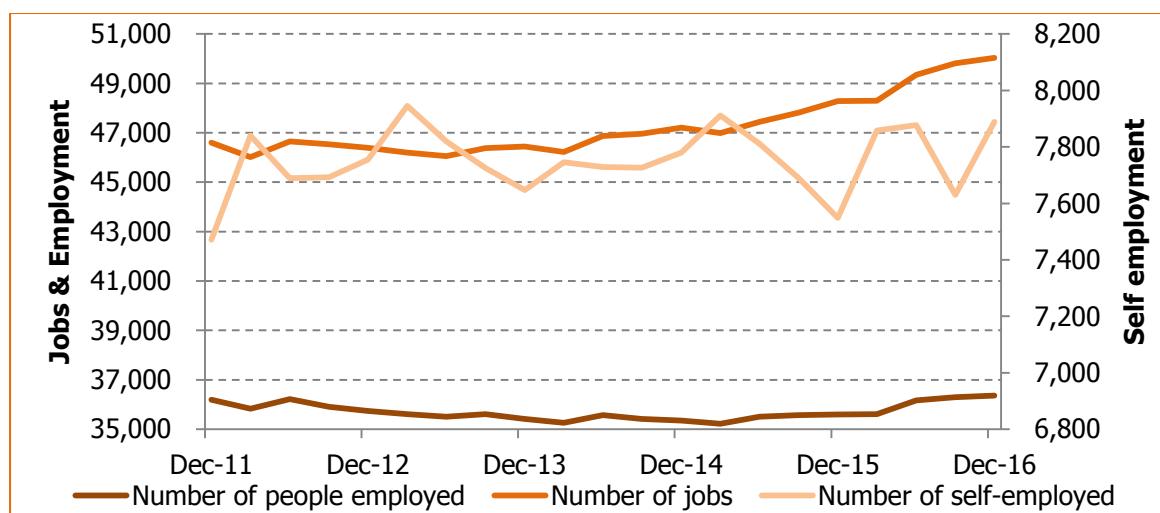
Figure 3 Economically Active Population, by Sex, by Employment Status, 2016



Source: Cabinet Office

The economically active population is defined as those who are currently employed, self-employed or actively seeking work. According to the 2016 Census, the total economically active population in 2016 was 42,777.

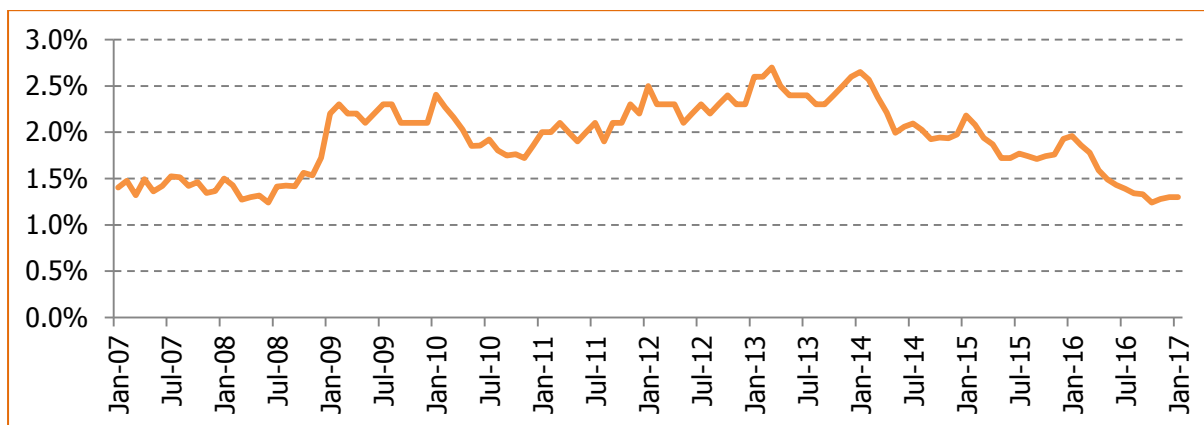
Figure 4 Working Population and Jobs



Source: Cabinet Office

As at December 2016, the number of people in employment stood at 35,348 in 50,038 jobs. There were also 7,889 people who were self-employed. A person can be classified as both in employment and self-employed and so the total will be higher than the total of the economically active population. The number of self-employed should be read against the right hand axis.

Figure 5 Unemployment

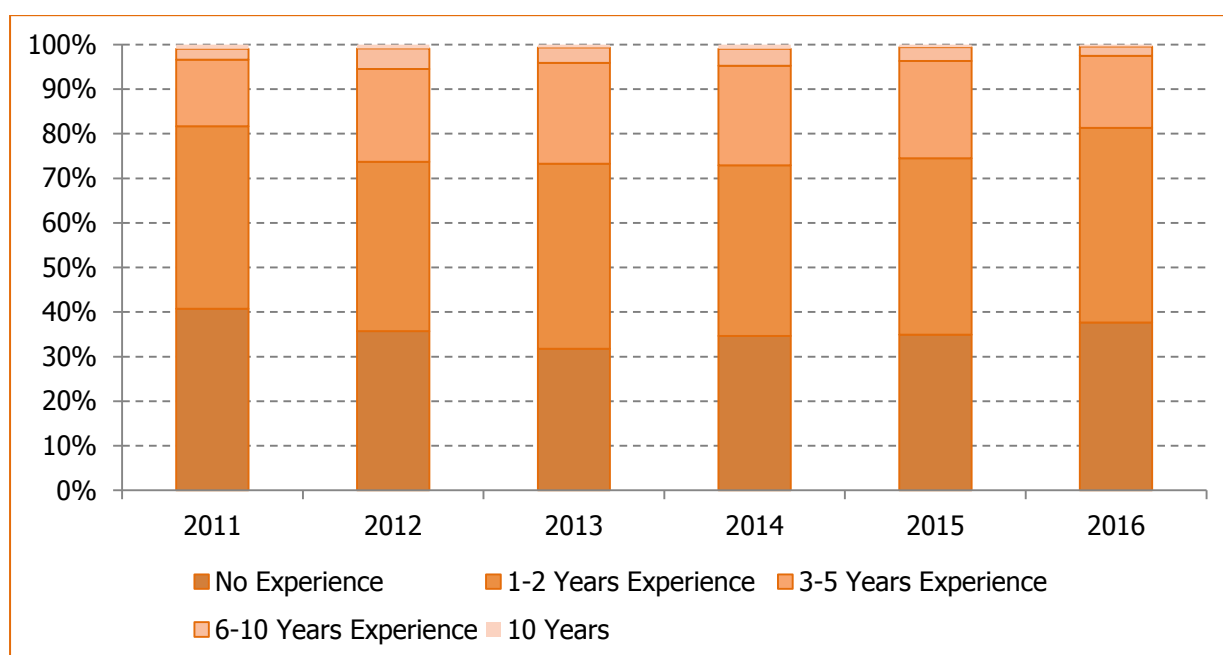


Source: Cabinet Office

Unemployment as at December 2016 stood at 1.3% of the economically active population, or 579 people, of which 398 were men and 181 were women.

The Isle of Man rate of unemployment is calculated on a claimant count basis. Some other jurisdictions use various different methods, including the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment, which includes those people who may be actively seeking work, but not registered as such. The Isle of Man produced an ILO unemployment rate after the 2016 census. This estimated the rate of unemployment to be 2.7%, compared with the claimant count basis of 1.6%.

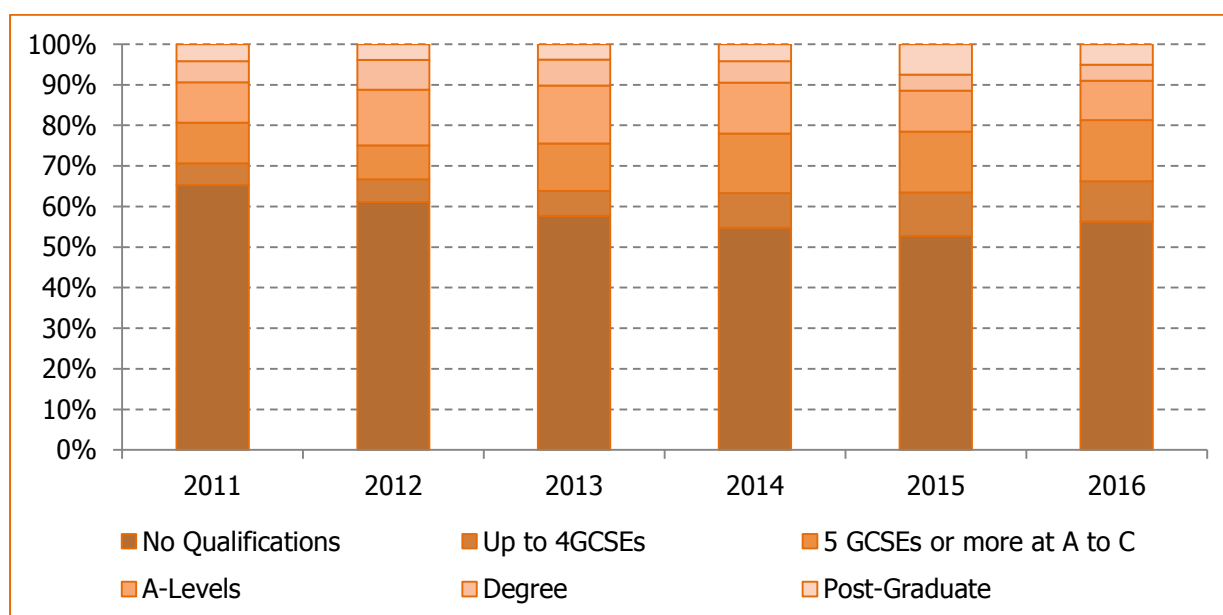
Figure 6 Job Vacancies by Required Experience



Source: Department of Economic Development

In 2016 there were 9,493 jobs advertised through the Jobcentre. 3,575 required no experience, 4,146 required 1-2 years of experience, 1,533 required 3-5 years of experience, 200 required 6-10 years of experience and 39 required at least 10 years of experience.

Figure 7 Job Vacancies by Required Qualifications



Source: Department of Economic Development

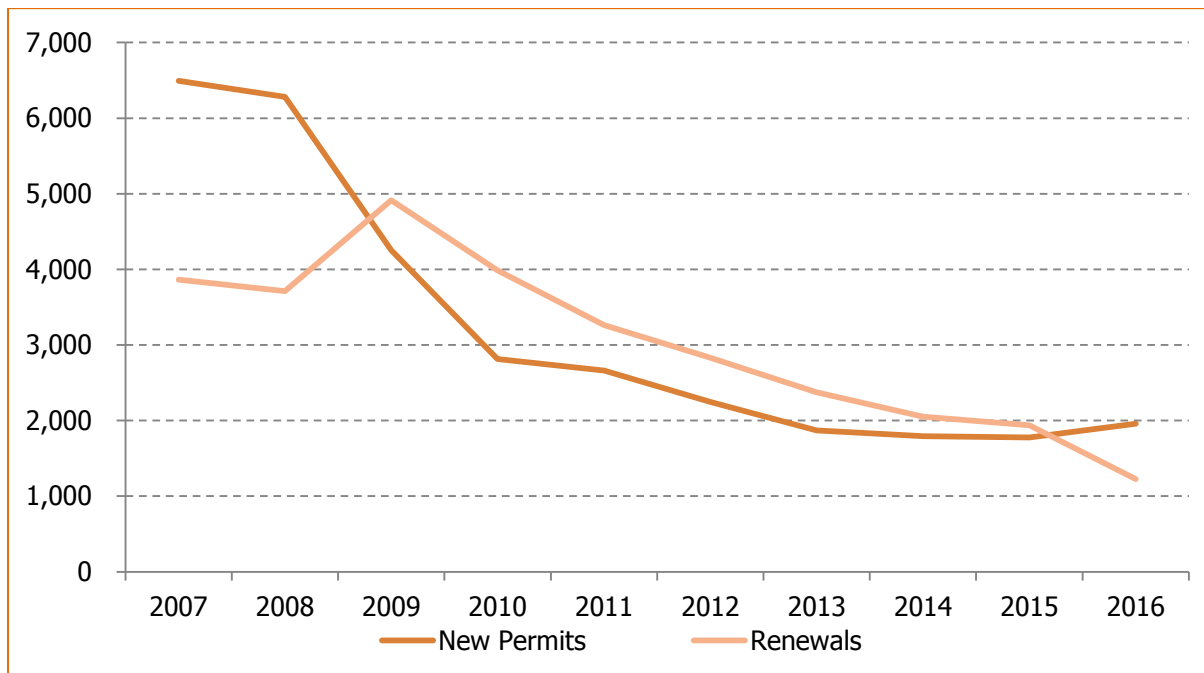
In 2016 of the 9,493 jobs advertised through the Jobcentre, 5,344 required no qualifications, 939 required up to 4 GCSEs at grade A to C or equivalent, 1,436 required 5 GCSEs at grade A to C or equivalent, 923 required A-Levels or equivalent, 375 required a degree or equivalent and 476 required a postgraduate qualification.

Table 6 Employment by Sector 1951 to 2016

Industrial Sector	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,542	1,911	1,433	1,412	1,240	938	543	642	850	810
Manufacturing	694	435	3,111	3,467	3,348	3,562	3,185	2,248	2,295	1,915
Construction	3,073	1,664	2,755	2,921	3,404	3,372	2,512	3,374	3,352	3,536
Gas, electricity and water	616	465	504	496	513	462	515	603	878	492
Transport and communication	2,180	1,875	2,122	2,624	2,437	2,693	3,331	3,809	3,037	2,442
Wholesale distribution		672	845	867	851	781	728	905	821	429
Retail distribution	3,315	2,411	2,696	2,687	2,993	2,911	3,644	3,645	3,683	3,253
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	357	370	760	1,515	4,353	5,941	8,959	9,395	9,444	10,057
Professional, educational, medical and scientific services	1,576	1,702	2,690	3,737	5,438	6,081	7,296	8,060	8,917	9,427
Tourist accommodation	-	-	1,451	987	856	765	743	362	679	629
Other catering and entertainment	4,605	4,344	678	996	1,403	1,156	2,116	1,897	2,129	1,735
Miscellaneous services	-	-	1,954	2,530	2,849	2,768	2,373	3,075	3,382	3,884
Public administration	1,870	1,250	1,134	1,625	2,144	2,147	3,105	2,898	3,058	3,027
Not stated or inadequately described		146							609	
Total	20,828	17,245	22,133	25,864	31,829	33,577	39,050	40,913	43,134	41,636

Source: Cabinet Office

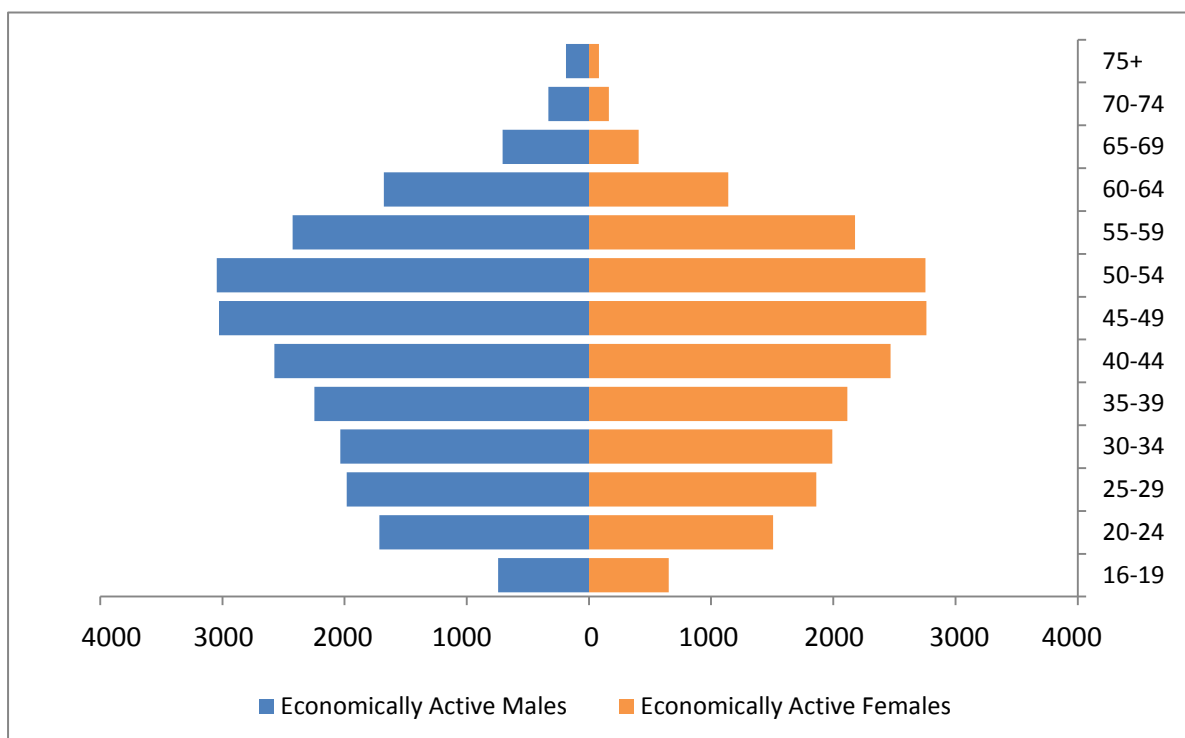
Figure 8 Work Permits Issued



Source: Department of Economic Development

During 2016 there were 1,958 new permits issued, with 1,227 renewals also occurring during the year.

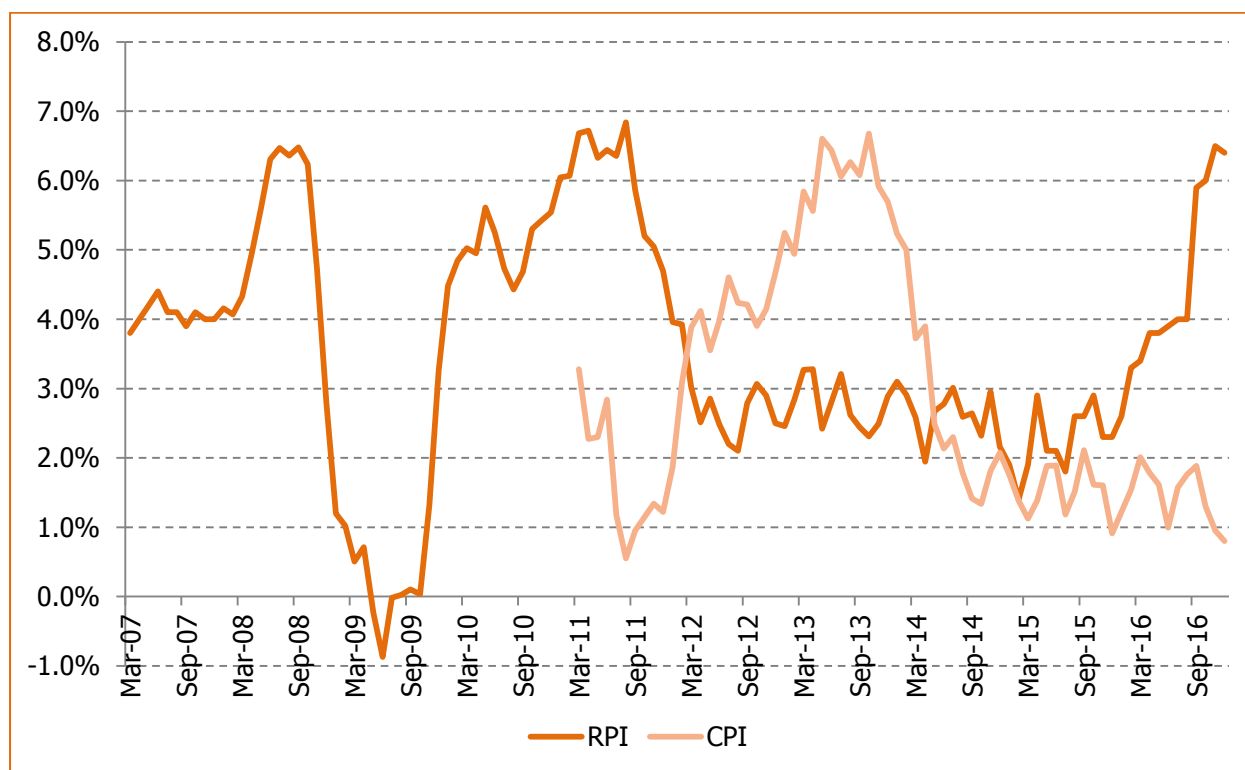
Figure 9 Age Distribution of Working Population, 2016



Source: Cabinet Office

Inflation

Figure 10 Annual Rate of Inflation



Source: Cabinet Office

Table 7 RPI and CPI Reflation Factors (December 2016)

Year	RPI	CPI
2005	1.474	
2006	1.429	
2007	1.374	
2008	1.337	1.163
2009	1.295	1.128
2010	1.227	1.075
2011	1.172	1.024
2012	1.144	1.010
2013	1.112	0.996
2014	1.088	0.994
2015	1.064	1.010
2016	1.000	1.000

Source: Cabinet Office

The reflation factors shown in Table 6 can be used to convert a price or monetary value into real, or today's money, by multiplying by the appropriate reflationary factor. For example using the CPI as the main inflationary measure, £100 in 2010 is the equivalent to £107.50 in 2016 ($£100 \times 1.065$). This means that to buy the same amount of goods and services in 2010, you would need £106.50 in 2016. The Isle of Man only began producing the CPI in 2008.

Table 8 RPI and CPI - Annual Rate of Inflation (%)

RPI	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2005	5.9	5.3	5.3	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.3
2006	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.7	3.1
2007	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0
2008	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	4.7	2.8
2009	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.7	-0.2	-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	3.3
2010	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.5
2011	6.0	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.8	5.9	5.2	5.0	4.7
2012	4.0	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.5
2013	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.9
2014	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.2
2015	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.3
2016	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.4

CPI	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2009	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.9	3.1
2010	3.9	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.7	5.2	4.9
2011	5.8	5.6	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.7	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.0
2012	3.7	3.9	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.4
2013	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.5
2014	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.2
2015	-0.2	-1.0	-0.5	0.1	-1.0	-1.2	-1.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-1.2	-1.6
2016	-1.2	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0

Source: Cabinet Office

Table 9 RPI and CPI Indices

RPI	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2005	117.7	117.7	118.1	118.9	118.8	119.3	119.6	119.8	120.2	120.9	121.3	121.4
2006	121.6	121.5	121.7	122.3	122.7	122.8	123.0	123.4	124.1	124.1	124.6	125.2
2007	125.7	126.1	126.3	127.2	127.8	128.1	128.0	128.4	128.9	129.1	129.6	130.2
2008	130.9	131.2	131.7	133.5	134.9	136.2	136.3	136.6	137.1	137.2	135.7	133.8
2009	132.5	132.5	132.4	134.4	134.6	135.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.2	137.5	138.2
2010	138.4	138.9	139.0	141.1	142.2	142.1	142.7	142.7	143.7	144.5	145.0	145.8
2011	146.8	147.4	148.3	150.6	151.1	151.3	151.8	152.4	152.1	152.0	152.3	152.7
2012	152.6	153.1	152.8	154.4	155.5	155.0	155.1	155.6	156.3	156.7	156.7	156.4
2013	156.4	157.5	157.8	159.4	159.2	159.4	160.1	159.7	160.2	160.3	160.6	160.9
2014	161.2	162.1	161.9	162.5	163.5	163.8	164.9	163.8	164.4	164.0	165.4	164.4
2015	164.3	164.3	165.0	167.2	166.9	167.2	167.8	168.2	168.6	168.8	169.1	168.2

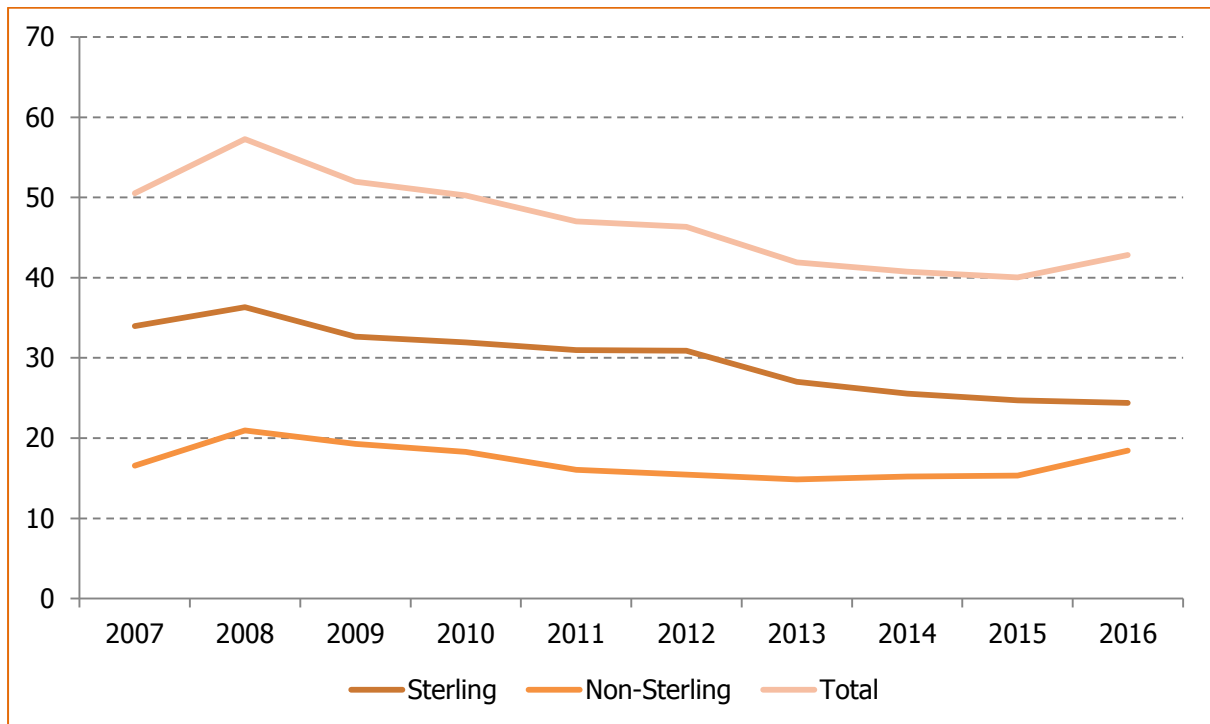
CPI	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2008	100.0	101.2	101.7	102.2	104.0	104.9	104.8	104.7	104.9	105.0	104.3	103.7
2009	103.3	103.5	104.0	105.1	105.2	105.5	105.8	105.9	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.9
2010	107.3	107.7	107.7	109.3	110.0	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.7	111.2	111.8	112.2
2011	113.6	113.7	114.8	116.3	116.7	116.8	116.9	117.4	117.3	117.6	117.7	117.8
2012	117.8	118.2	117.7	118.8	119.4	118.9	118.6	119.0	119.4	120.0	119.8	119.5
2013	119.0	119.8	119.9	120.9	120.7	120.6	121.0	120.7	121.2	121.1	121.0	121.2
2014	121.3	121.9	121.8	122.1	122.6	122.7	123.3	122.3	122.4	121.9	122.3	121.4
2015	121.2	120.7	121.2	122.3	121.3	121.2	121.4	121.3	121.4	120.9	120.9	119.5

Source: Cabinet Office

Note: January 2000 = 100 for RPI.

Company Activity

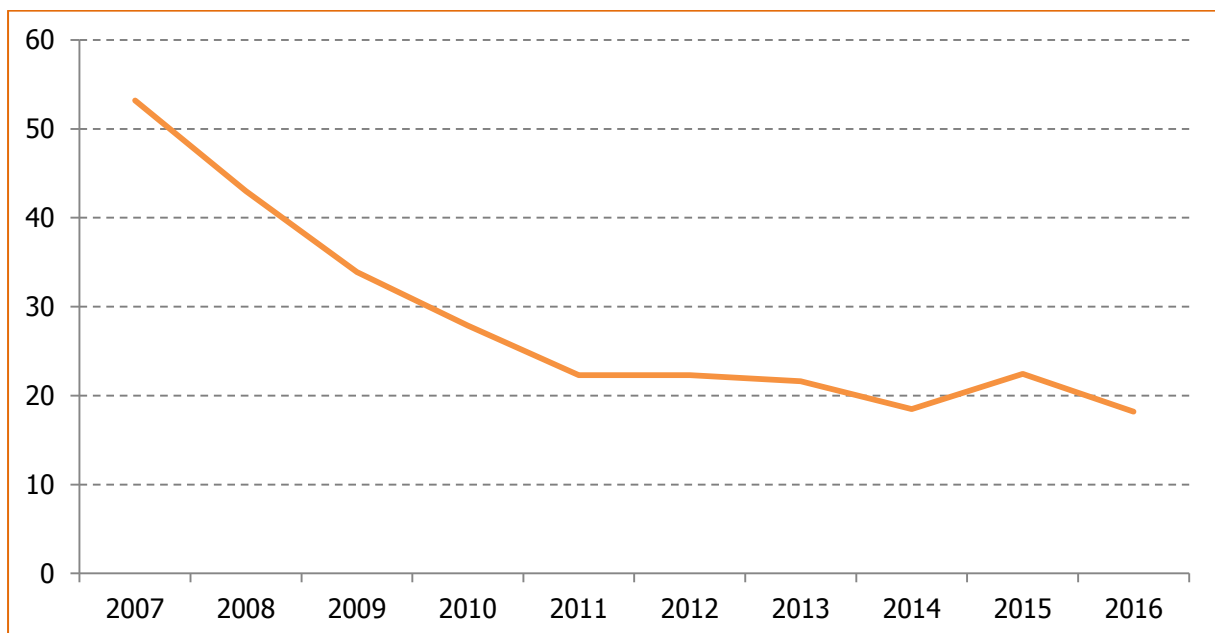
Figure 11 Bank Deposit Base (£ bn)



Source: Financial Services Authority

As of December 2016, sterling bank deposits stood at £24.38bn, non-sterling at £18.46bn, with total deposits standing at £42.84bn.

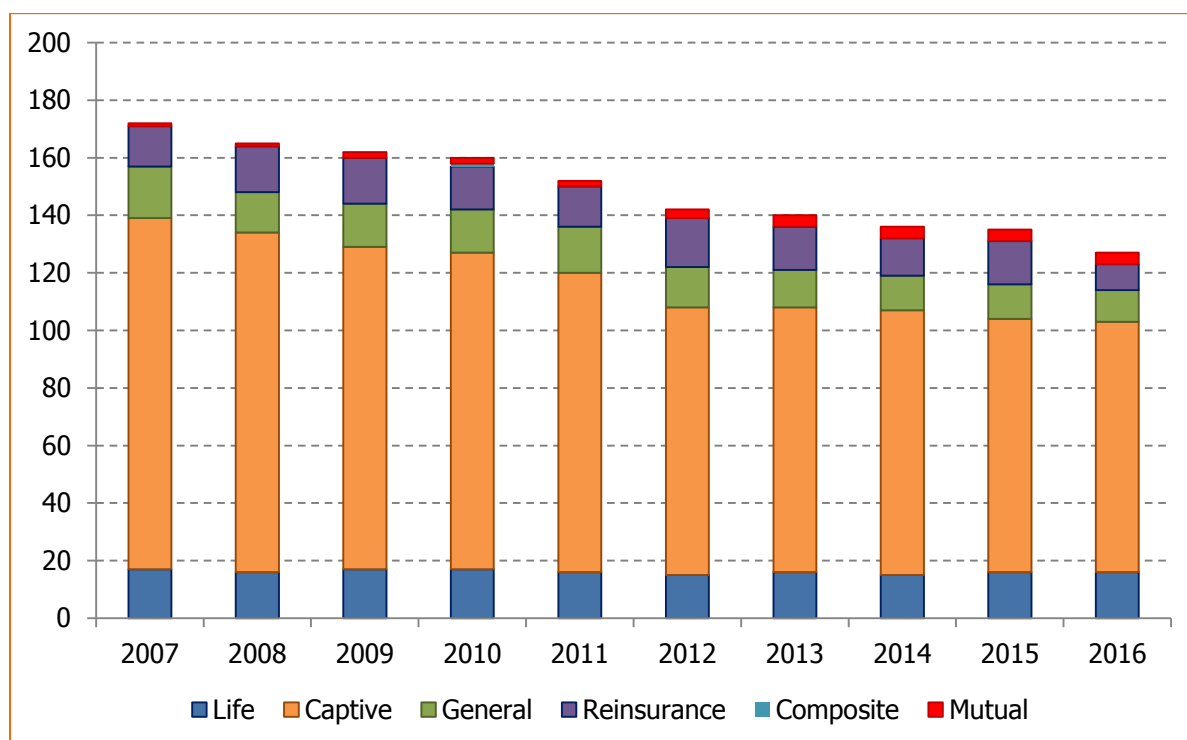
Figure 12 Funds under Management (US\$ bn)



Source: Financial Services Authority

As of December 2016, Funds under Management amounted to US\$ 18.2bn.

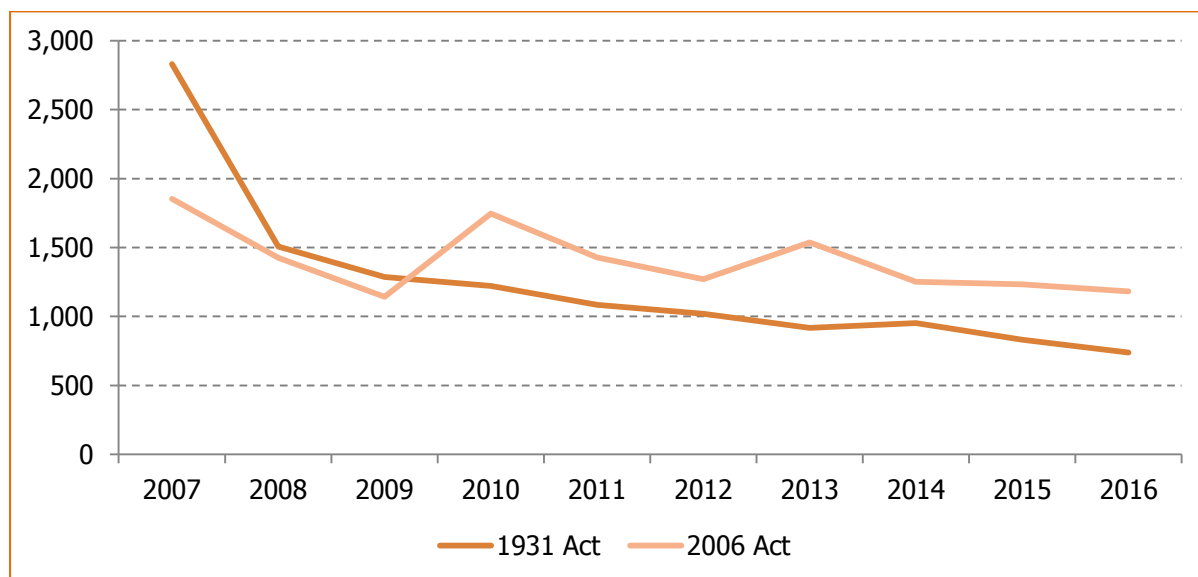
Figure 13 Authorised Insurers, by type



Source: Financial Services Authority

As at December 2016, the total number of authorised insurers on the Isle of Man was 127, with 87 of these licences relating to Captive Insurers.

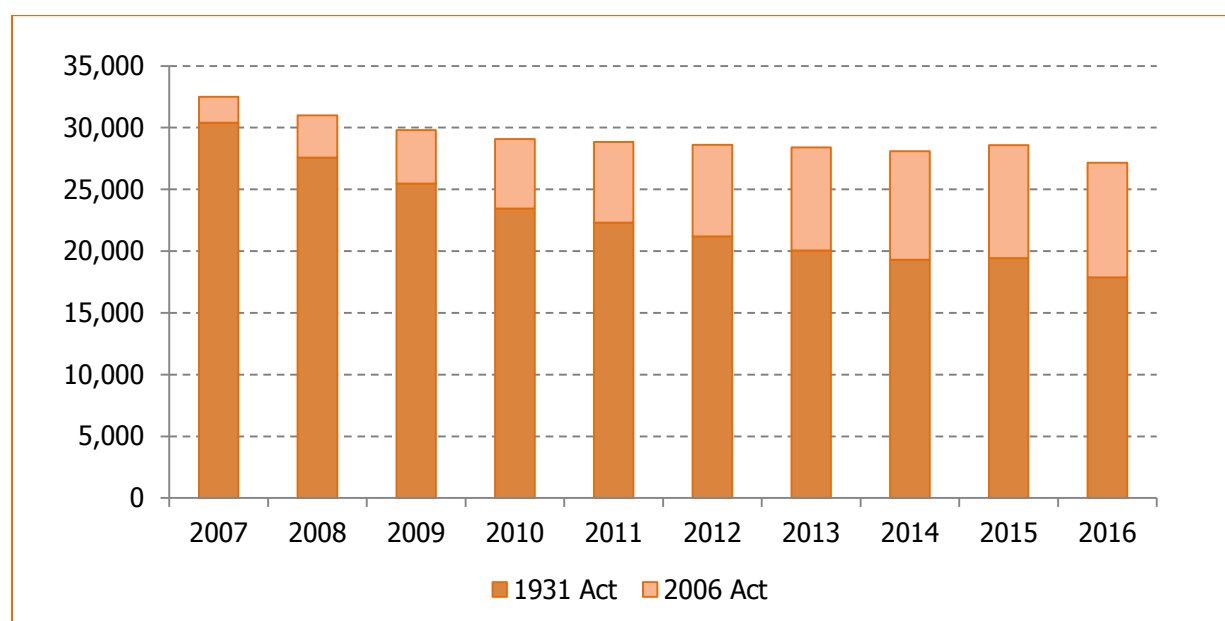
Figure 14 New Company Registrations



Source: Department of Economic Development

During 2016, 737 new companies were registered under the 1931 Act, along with 1,181 companies under the 2006 Act.

Figure 15 Total number of Companies Registered on the Isle of Man

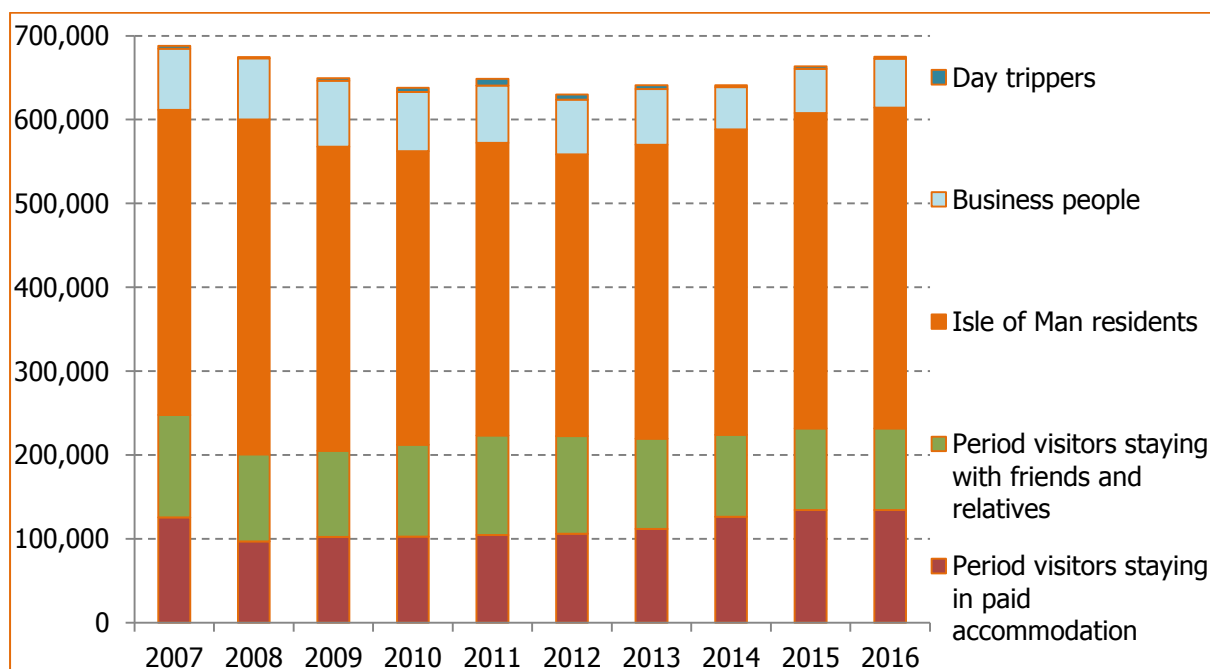


Source: Department of Economic Development

At the end of 2016, there were 17,878 companies registered under the 1931 Act and 9,290 companies registered under the 2006 Act on the Isle of Man.

Passenger Movements and Tourism

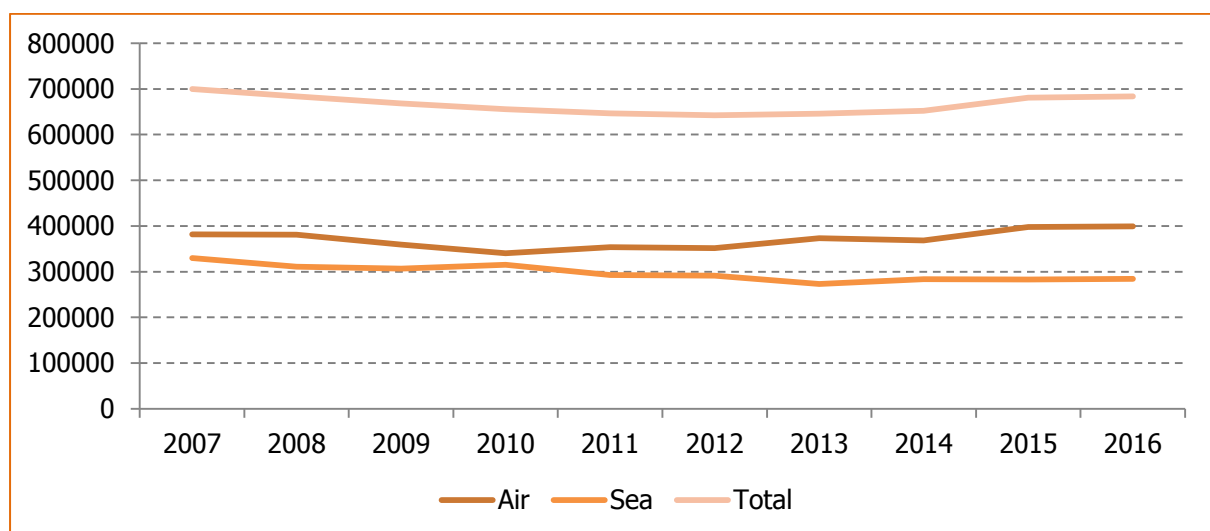
Figure 16 Scheduled Passenger Departures by Category



Source: Cabinet Office

During 2016, there were 675,048 passenger departures from the Isle of Man. Isle of Man residents made up 382,717 of these passengers, with 134,674 passengers staying in paid accommodation on the Island, 97,048 staying with friends or family, 58,157 business visitors and 2,452 day trippers. The figures above exclude cruises around the Island and may not match those published elsewhere for this reason.

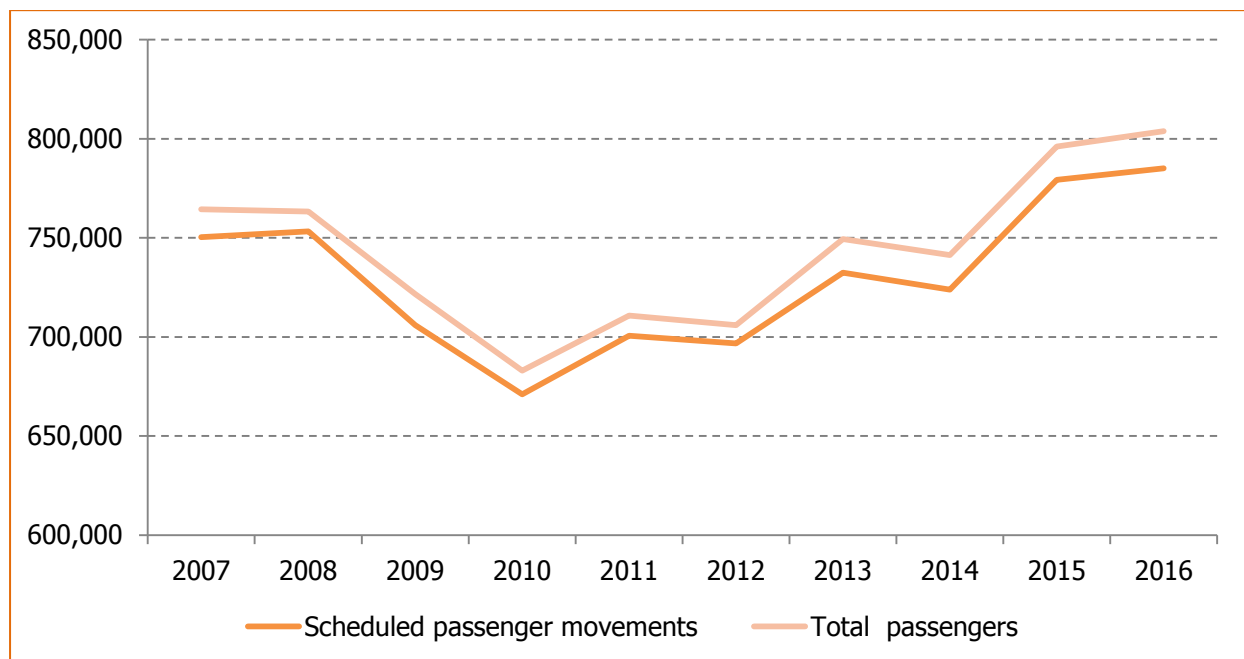
Figure 17 Passenger Arrivals by Mode of Travel



Source: Cabinet Office

During 2016 total arrivals to the Isle of Man were 683,738 with 399,369 arrivals by air and 284,369 arrivals by sea. The figures above exclude cruises around the Island and may not match those published elsewhere for this reason.

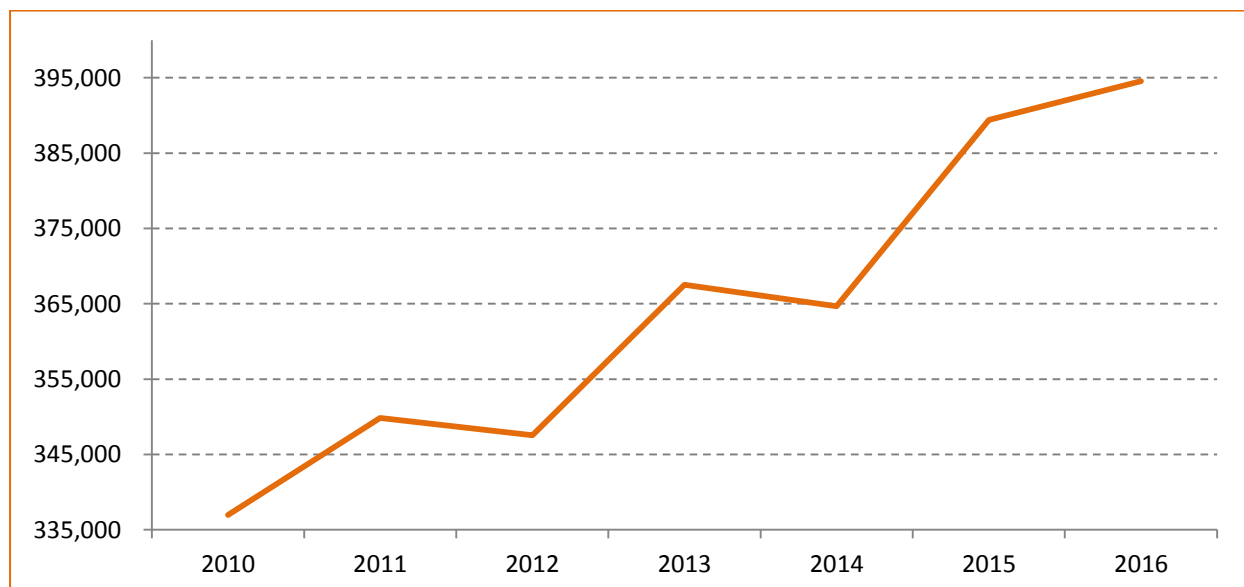
Figure 18 Passenger Traffic by air



Source: Cabinet Office

Passenger movements are the combination of both those arriving at and departing from the airport. During 2016, 785,052 passengers passed through the airport on scheduled flights, with a total of 803,785 passengers doing so during the year. Non-scheduled passenger traffic includes chartered or private flights and any military flights.

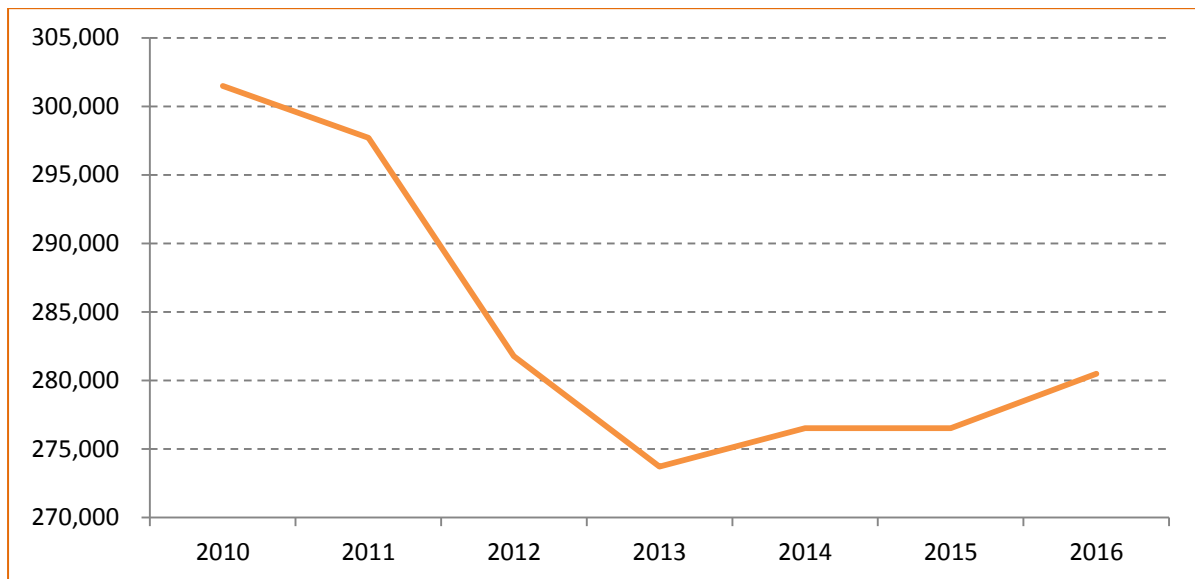
Figure 19 Passenger Departures by Air



Source: Cabinet Office

During 2016, there were 394,554 departures by air from the Island.

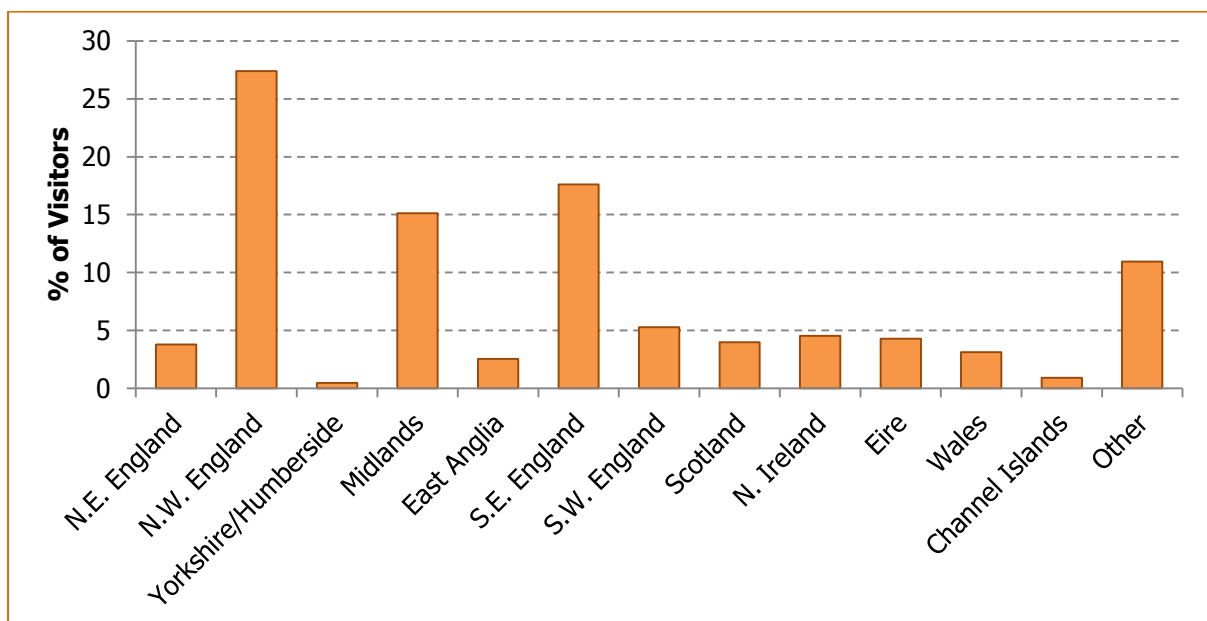
Figure 20 Passenger Traffic by sea



Source: Cabinet Office

During 2016, there were 280,498 departures by sea from the Island.

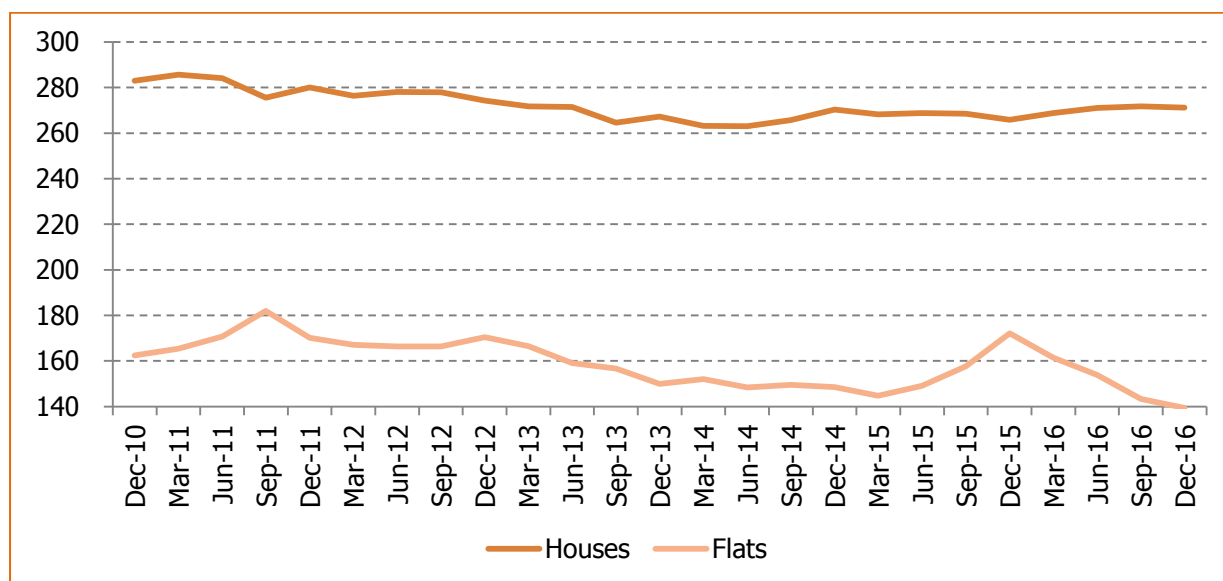
Figure 21 Area of Residence of Visitors Staying in Paid Accommodation, 2016



Source: Cabinet Office

Housing Market

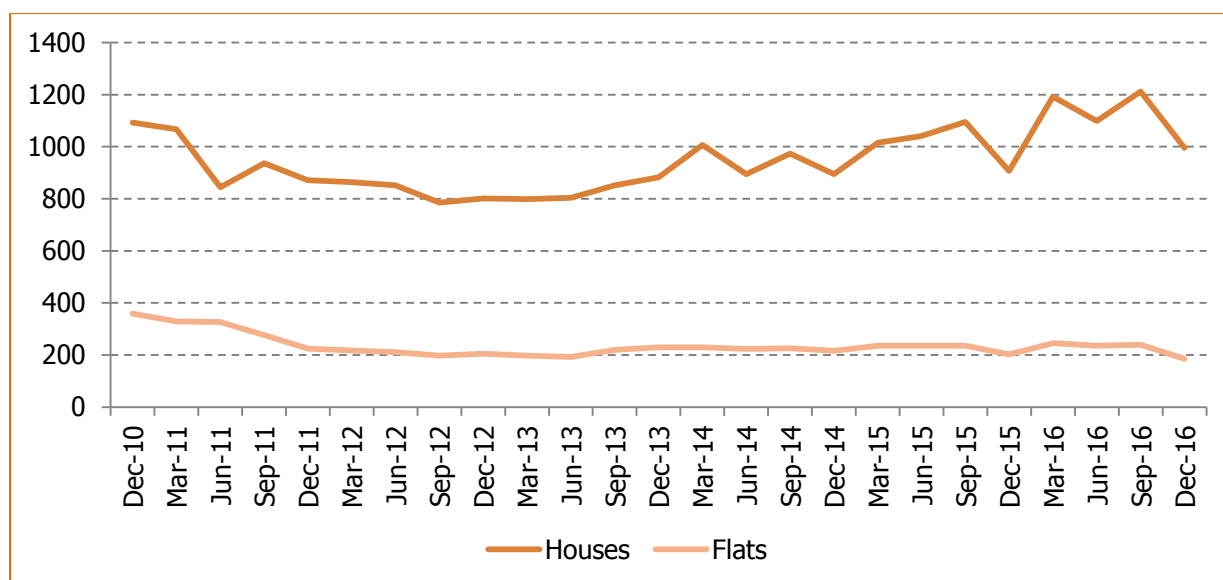
Figure 22 Average Property Price (£000)



Source: Cabinet Office

For the 12 months to December 2016, the average house price in the Isle of Man stood at £271,192 and the average flat price was £139,430. The data is calculated on the basis of a 12 month rolling average to the end of each quarter. Data relating to 2016 is provisional and may be subject to change.

Figure 23 Number of Property Transactions

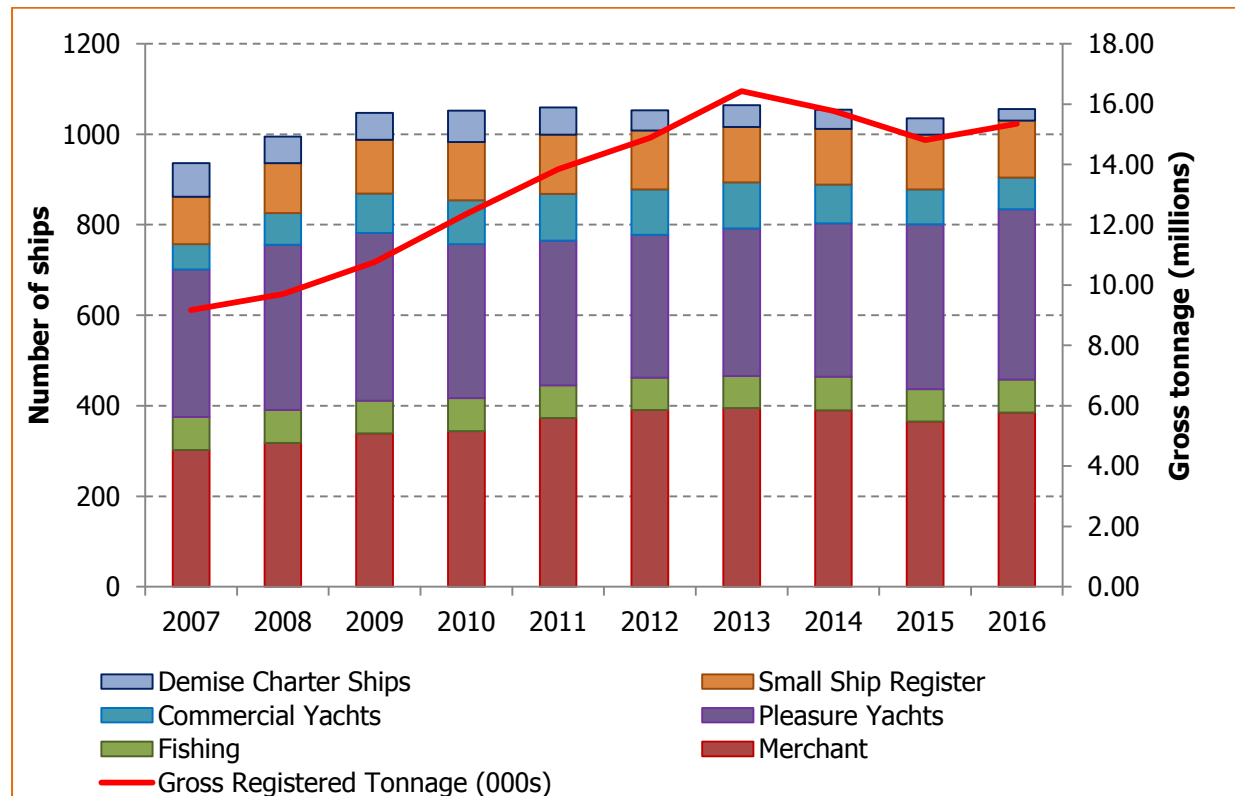


Source: Cabinet Office

For the 12 months to December 2016, 996 house transactions were lodged with the Land Registry, and 185 flat transactions. The data is calculated on the basis of a 12 month rolling average to the end of each quarter. Data relating to 2016 is provisional and may be subject to change.

Shipping Registries

Figure 24 Ship Registry

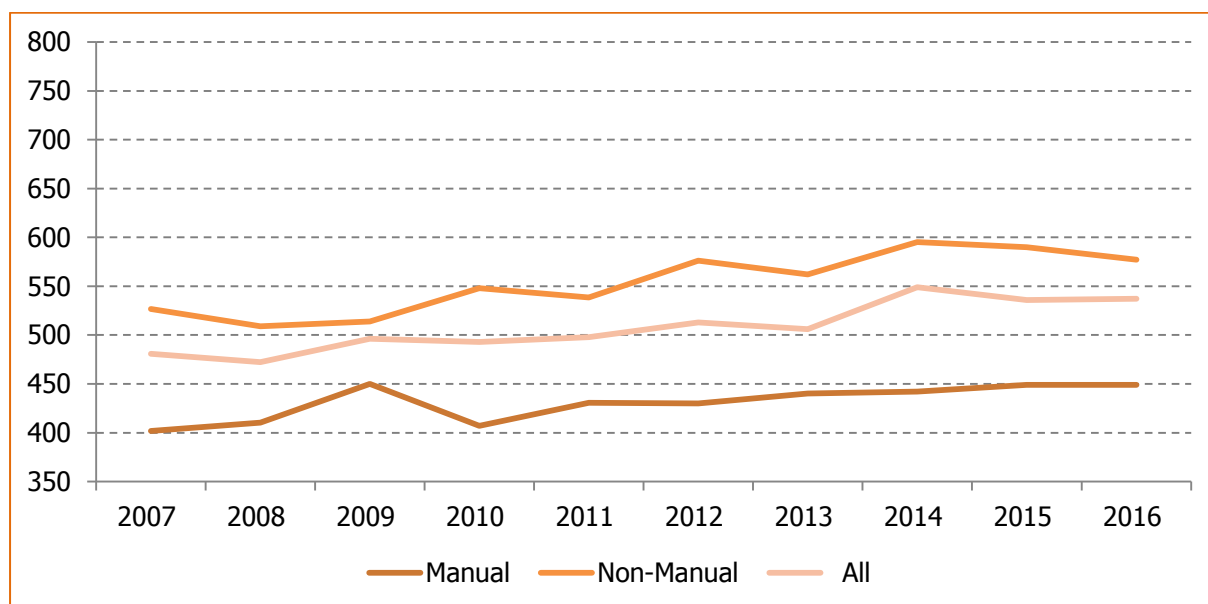


Source: Department of Economic Development

As at 31 December 2016, there were 385 merchant ships, 73 fishing vessels, 376 pleasure yachts, 70 commercial yachts and 26 demise charter ships registered in the Isle of Man. The Small Ship Register also had 126 ships registered at the end of the year. The gross tonnage for all ships registered amounted to 15,350,000 tonnes.

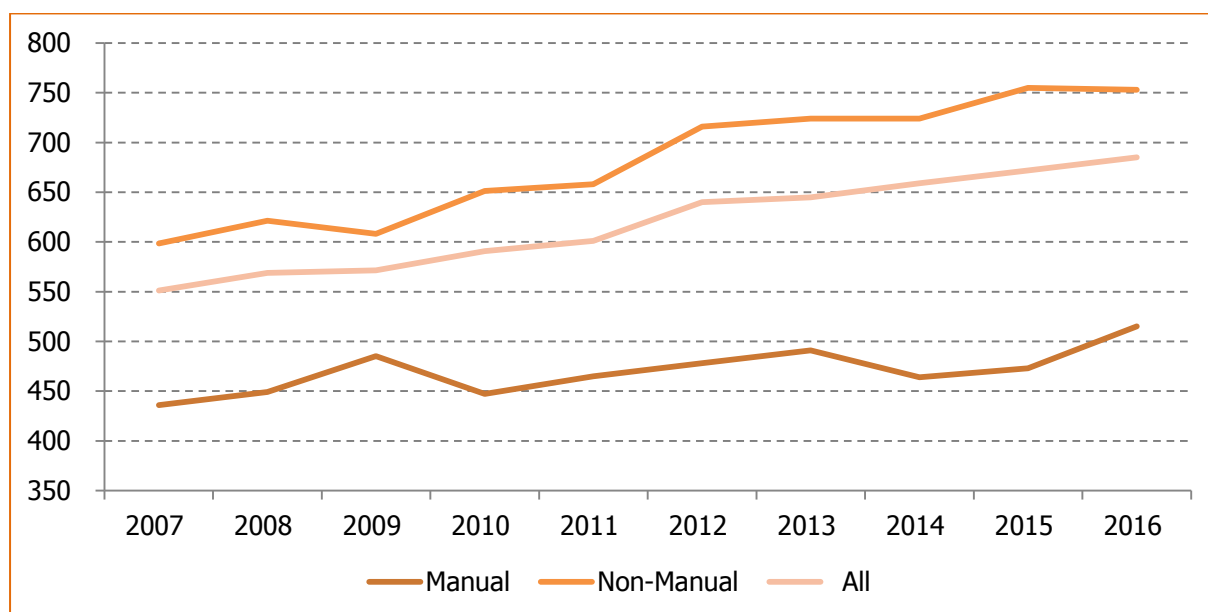
Earnings

Figure 25 Median Weekly Earnings (£)



Source: Cabinet Office

Figure 26 Average Weekly Earnings (£)

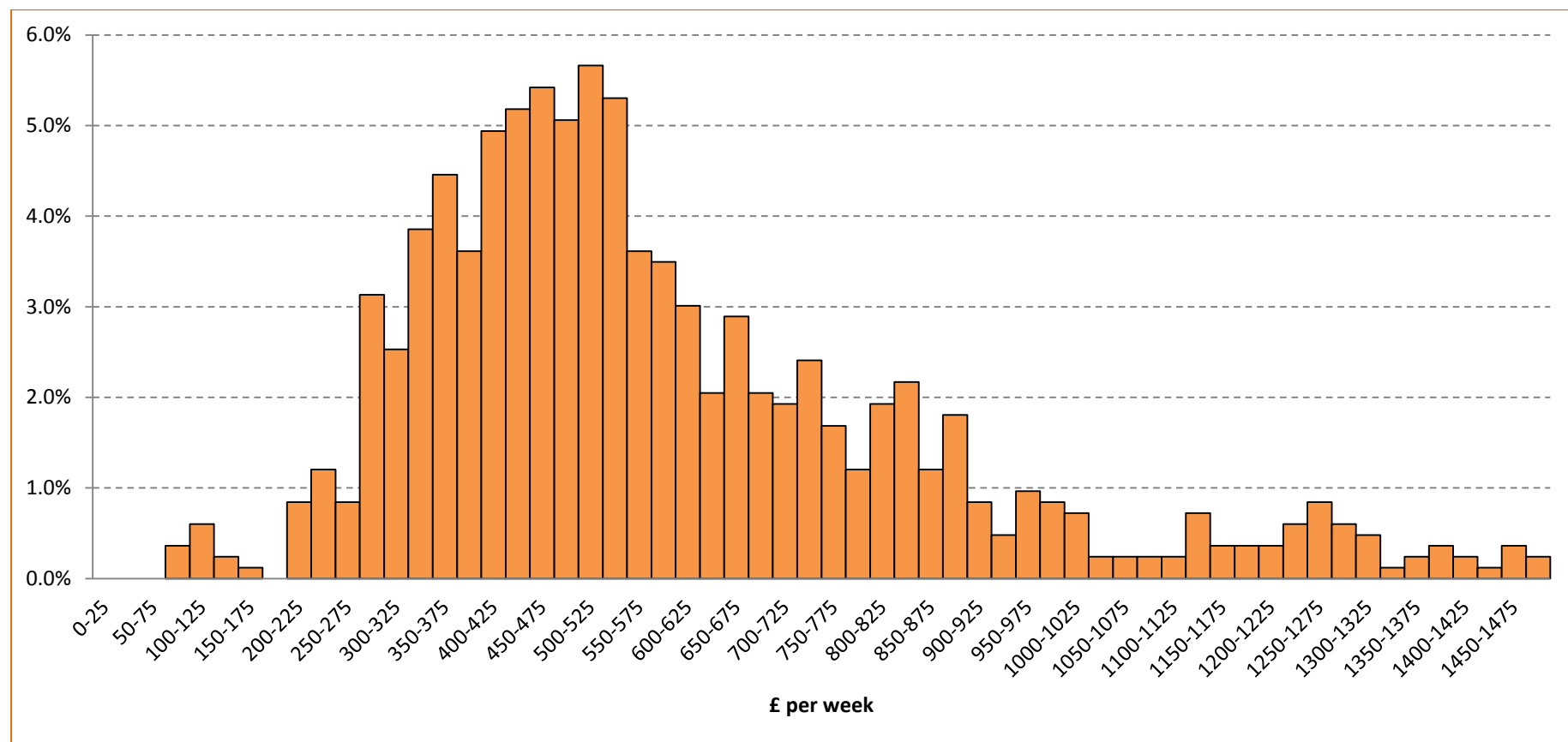


Source: Cabinet Office

The earnings survey pay period relates to June. Both the median and average weekly earnings figures only include full time employees, on adult rates, whose earnings were not affected by absence. The median weekly earnings is the level of earnings such that half the sample has earnings greater, and the other half lower. A full time employee is classified as anyone working 30+ hours a week, with the exception of teachers.

The median weekly earnings for 2016 were £537, and the average weekly earnings were £685.

Figure 27 Distribution of Weekly Earnings 2016



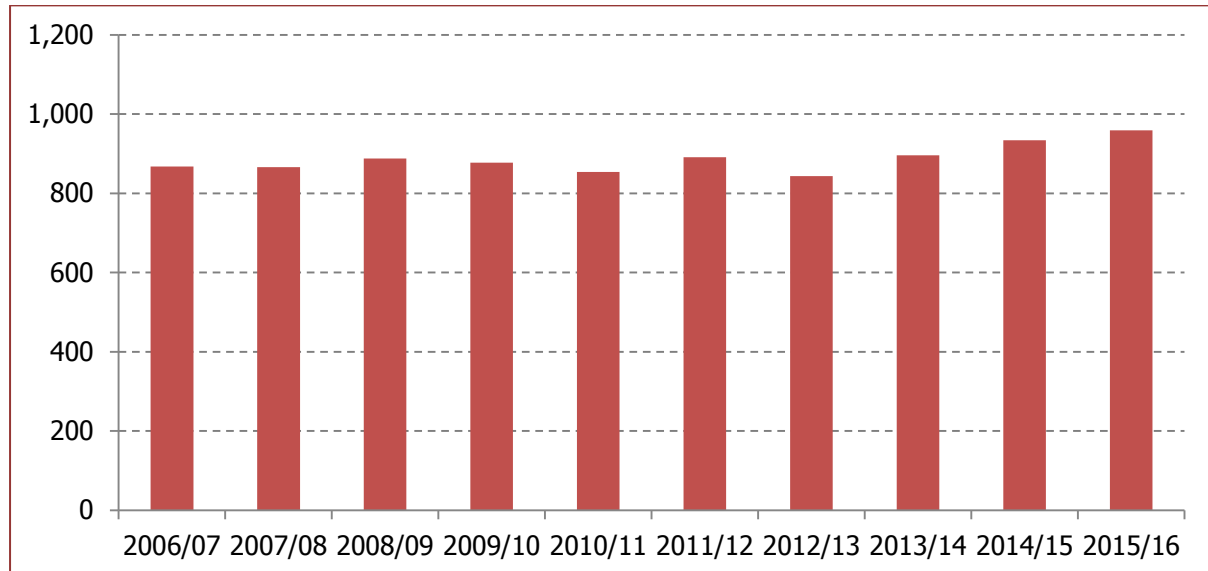
Source: Cabinet Office

Note: The data relates to those classified as full time employees, on adult rates, whose pay during the survey period was not affected by absence.

Income and Expenditure

Government Revenue and Expenditure

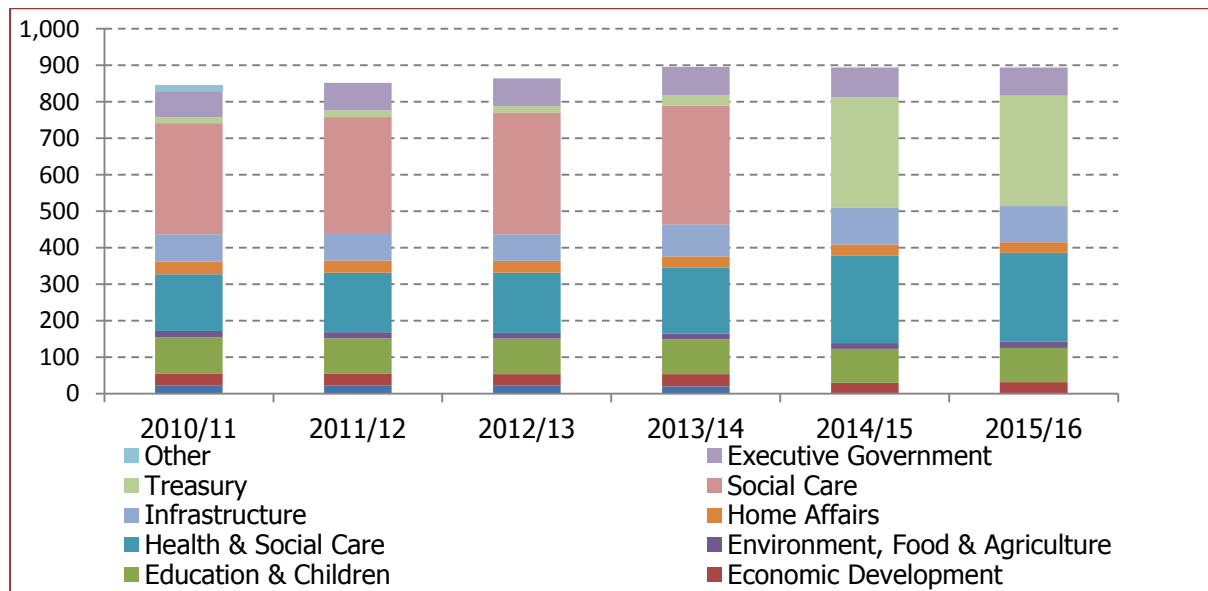
Figure 28 Government Income (£m)



Source: Treasury

For the year to 31 March 2016, Government income totalled £959m, compared with £934m the previous year.

Figure 29 Government Expenditure (£m)



Source: Treasury

During the year to 31 March 2016, Isle of Man Government Gross Expenditure was £937 million. During 2014/15 Social Care spending moved into Treasury.

Table 10 Treasury Receipts (£000)

Source	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Customs & Excise	369,187	438,494	429,889	408,470	372,922	350,001	366,350	296,000	312,000	319,700	355,005
Resident Income Tax	149,192	155,727	151,610	174,865	174,703	168,993	167,010	180,809	193,199	196,671	193,242
Non-resident Income Tax	11,403	6,345	7,783	9,622	11,766	4,690	3,963	5,170	2,917	6,374	6,280
Interest on Investments	5,135	3,637	7,097	3,606	7,900	11,078	12,591	12,087	10,051	7,129	7,207
General Receipts	1,317	1,570	1,468	1,273	1,297	2,036	2,237	1,826	1,213	2,472	1,419
Total Receipts	536,234	605,773	598,318	597,836	568,588	536,798	552,151	495,892	519,380	532,346	563,153
Total Receipts (at constant prices)	752,155	822,992	782,595	735,146	698,465	629,924	612,056	534,770	546,744	545,946	563,153

Source: Treasury

Note: The Isle of Man RPI as at September 2016 has been used to calculate constant prices.

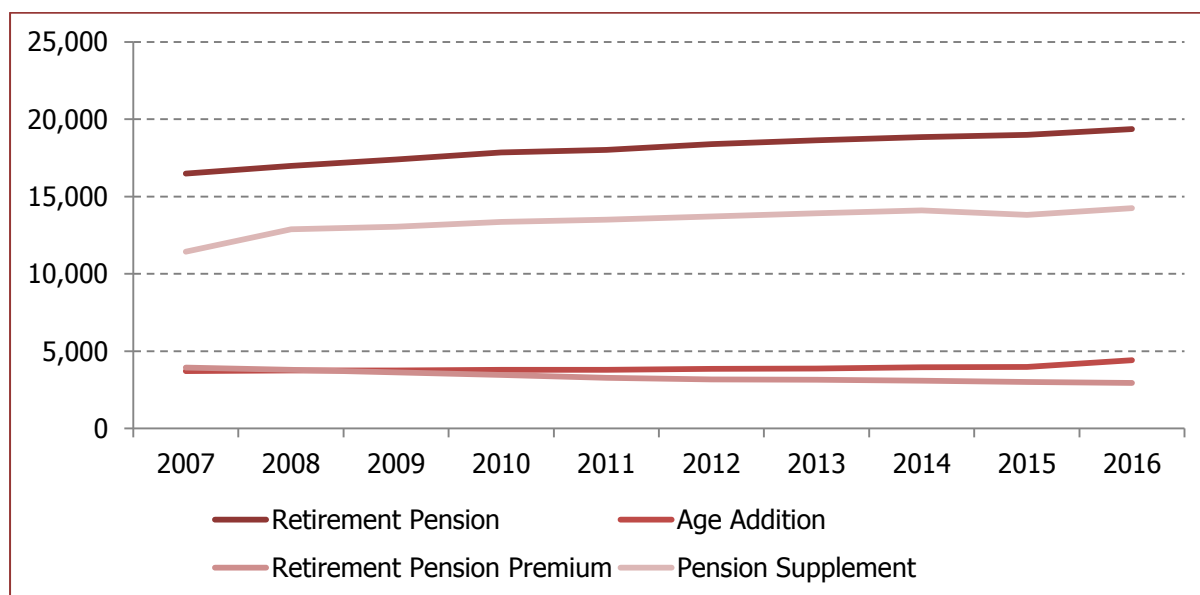
Table 11 Value of Manx Currency in Circulation (£000)

Year	Face Value of Notes and Coins in Circulation (£000)
2007/08	58,417
2008/09	69,278
2009/10	67,523
2010/11	66,091
2011/12	70,900
2012/13	72,663
2013/14	72,275
2014/15	74,571
2015/16	77,937

Source: Treasury

Pensions and Benefits

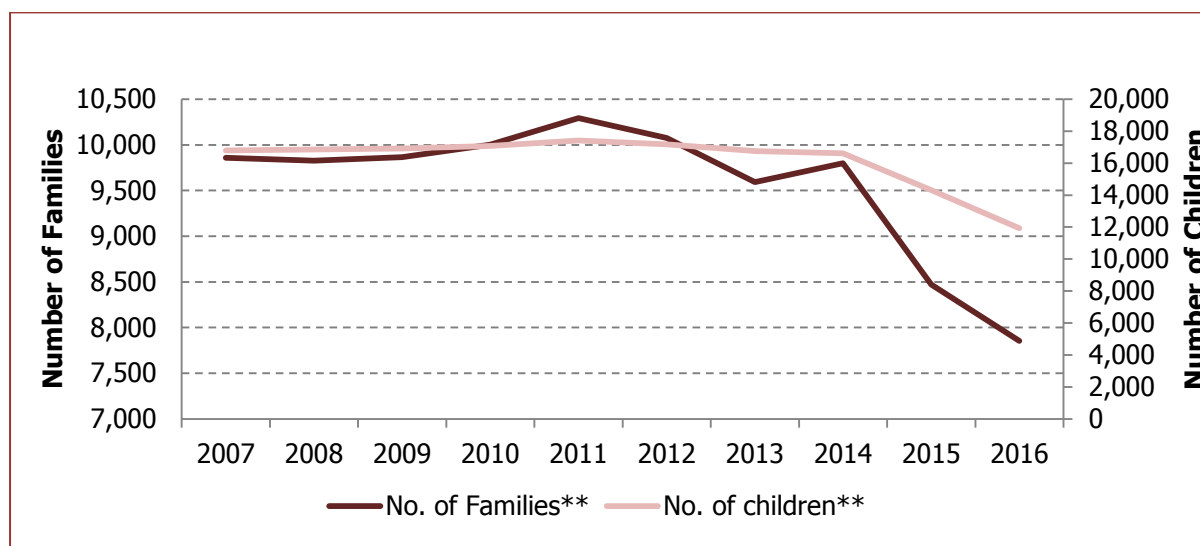
Figure 30 Pension and Other Retirement Related Benefits



Source: Treasury

As of 31 March 2016, there were 19,361 people claiming the Retirement Pension, with 14,243 in receipt of the Pension Supplement. Those in receipt of the Retirement Pension Premium numbered 2,936 and 4,411 for the Age Addition benefit.

Figure 31 Child Benefit

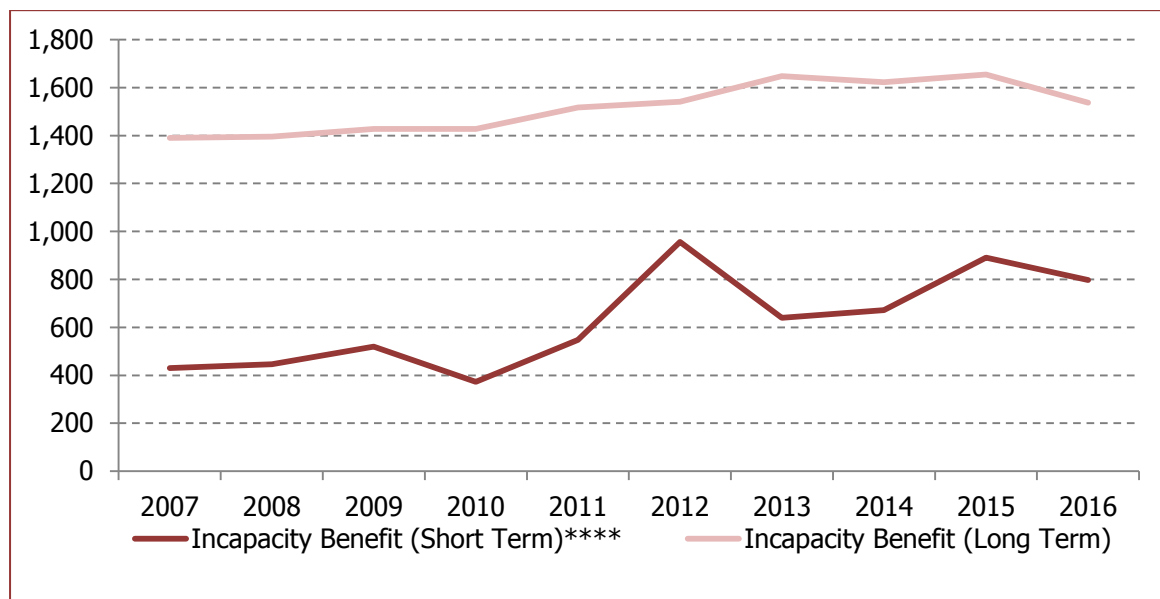


Source: Treasury

** Entitlement became income tested from April 2014

As of 31 March 2016, there were 7,853 families in receipt of Child Benefit, relating to 11,920 children.

Figure 32 Incapacity Benefit Recipients

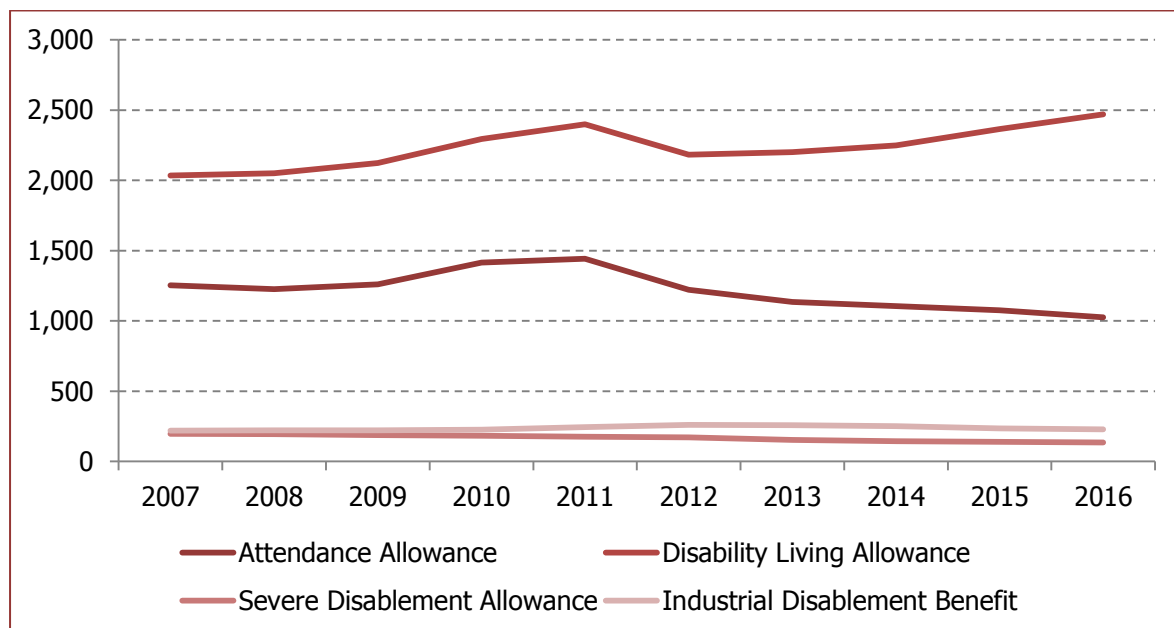


Source: Treasury

**** Erratic caseload, therefore annual averages figures shown above

As of 31 March 2016, there were 797 people claiming short term Incapacity Benefit, along with 1,537 claiming long term Incapacity Benefit.

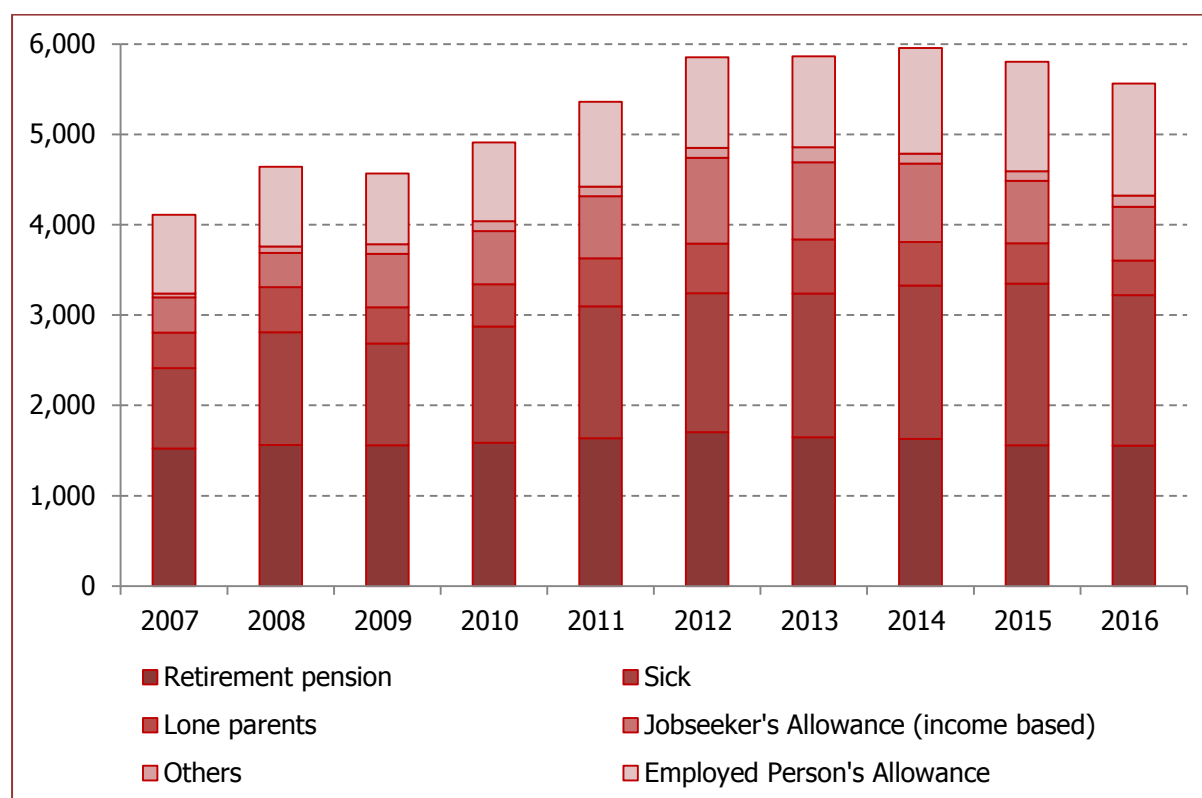
Figure 33 Attendance and Disability Living Allowances



Source: Treasury

As of 31 March 2016, 2,470 people were claiming Disability Living Allowance, 1,026 claiming the Attendance Allowance, 228 claiming Industrial Disablement Allowance and 136 claiming for Severe Disablement Allowance.

Figure 34 Recipients of Employed Person's Allowance and Income Support, by type



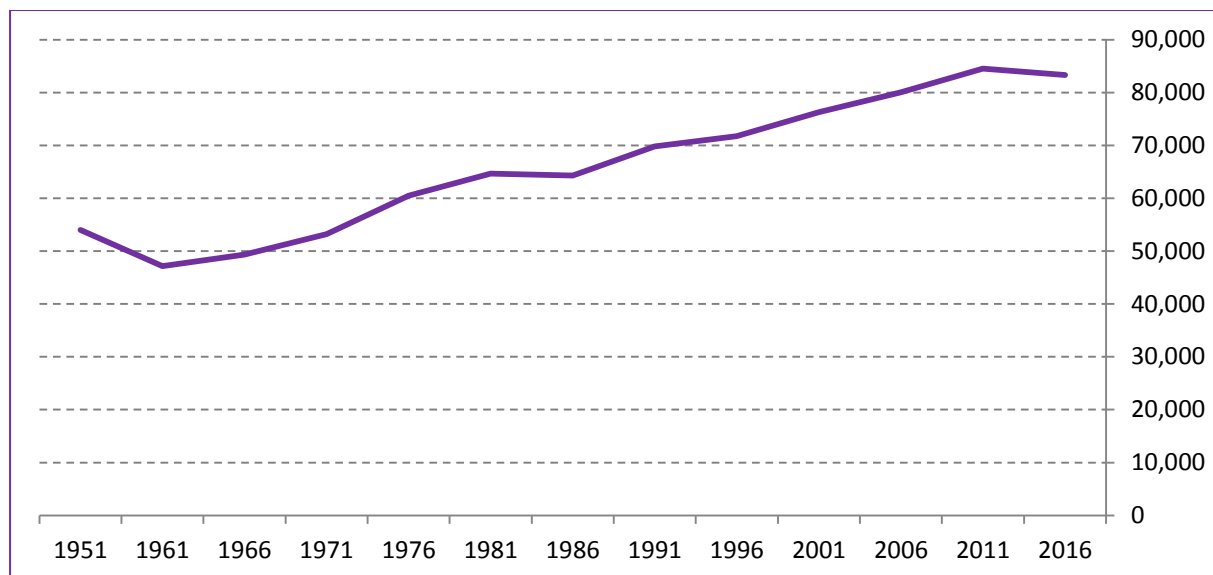
Source: Department of Health and Social Care

As of 31 March 2016, 1,243 people were claiming Employed Person's Allowance, 1,556 people in receipt of the Retirement Pension were claiming Income Support, along with 1,665 registered as sick, 596 people registered as looking for work and 381 lone parents or widows under pension age were claiming Income Support.

Our Society

Population

Figure 35 Isle of Man Resident Population



Source: Cabinet Office

Table 12 Isle of Man Population

Date of Census	Resident Population	Visitors to the Island	Census Population
1951 - April 8/9	54,024	1,229	55,253
1961 - April 23/34	47,166	967	48,133
1966 - April 24/25	49,312	1,111	50,423
1971 - April 25/26	53,228	1,353	54,581
1976 - April 4/5	60,496	1,227	61,723
1981 - April 5/6	64,679	1,422	66,101
1986 - April 6/7	64,282	1,778	66,060
1991 - April 14/15	69,788	1,479	71,267
1996 - April 14/15	71,714	2,966	74,680
2001 - April 29/30	76,315	1,951	78,266
2006 - April 23/24	80,058	1,894	81,952
2011 - March 27/28	84,497	1,219	85,716
2016 - April 24/25	83,314	1,285	84,599

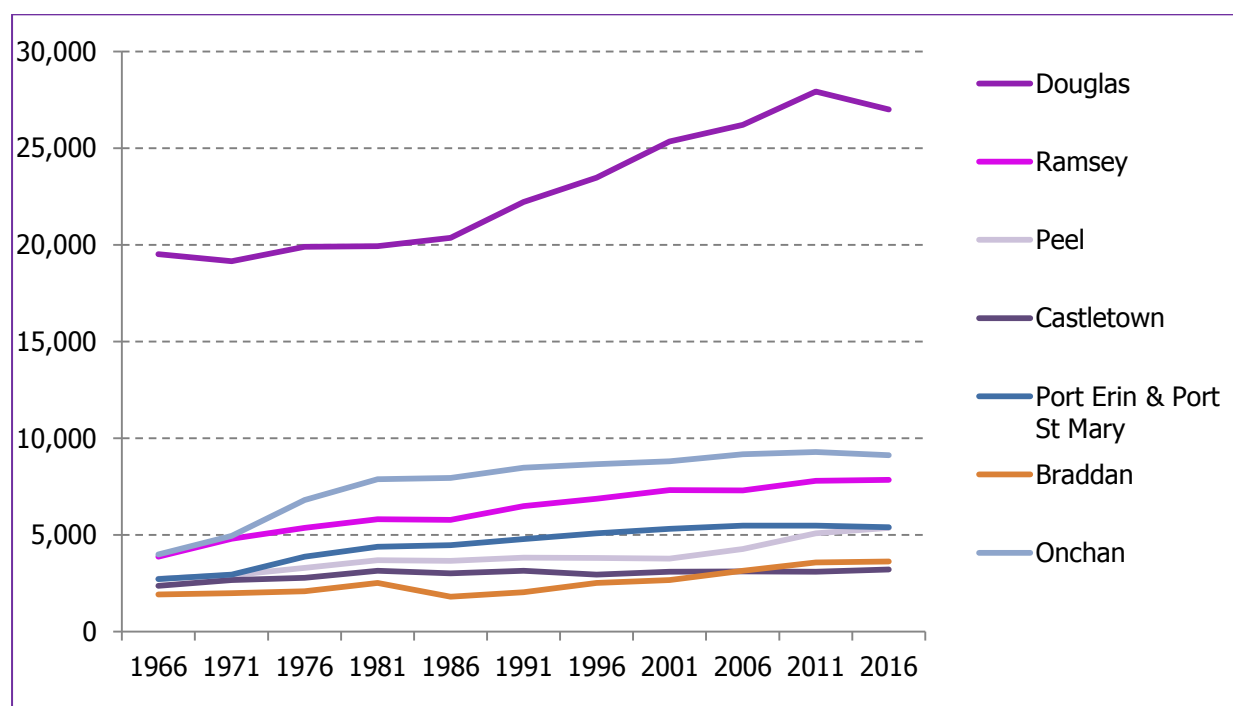
Source: Cabinet Office

Table 13 Resident Population by Country of Birth, 2016

Country of Birth	Total	As a percentage of total resident population
Isle of Man	41,481	49.8
England	28,214	33.9
Wales	878	1.1
Scotland	2,473	3.0
N.Ireland	1,660	2.0
Channel Islands	169	0.2
Republic of Ireland	1,526	1.8
Other Europe (EU)	2,539	3.0
Other Europe (Non EU)	226	0.3
Middle East	105	0.1
Asia	1,669	2.0
Africa	1,302	1.6
North America	381	0.5
Central America	32	0.0
South America	112	0.1
Caribbean	247	0.3
Australasia	287	0.3
Other/Unidentified	13	0.0
Total Resident Population	83,314	100.0

Source: Cabinet Office

Figure 36 Population in Key Towns, 2016



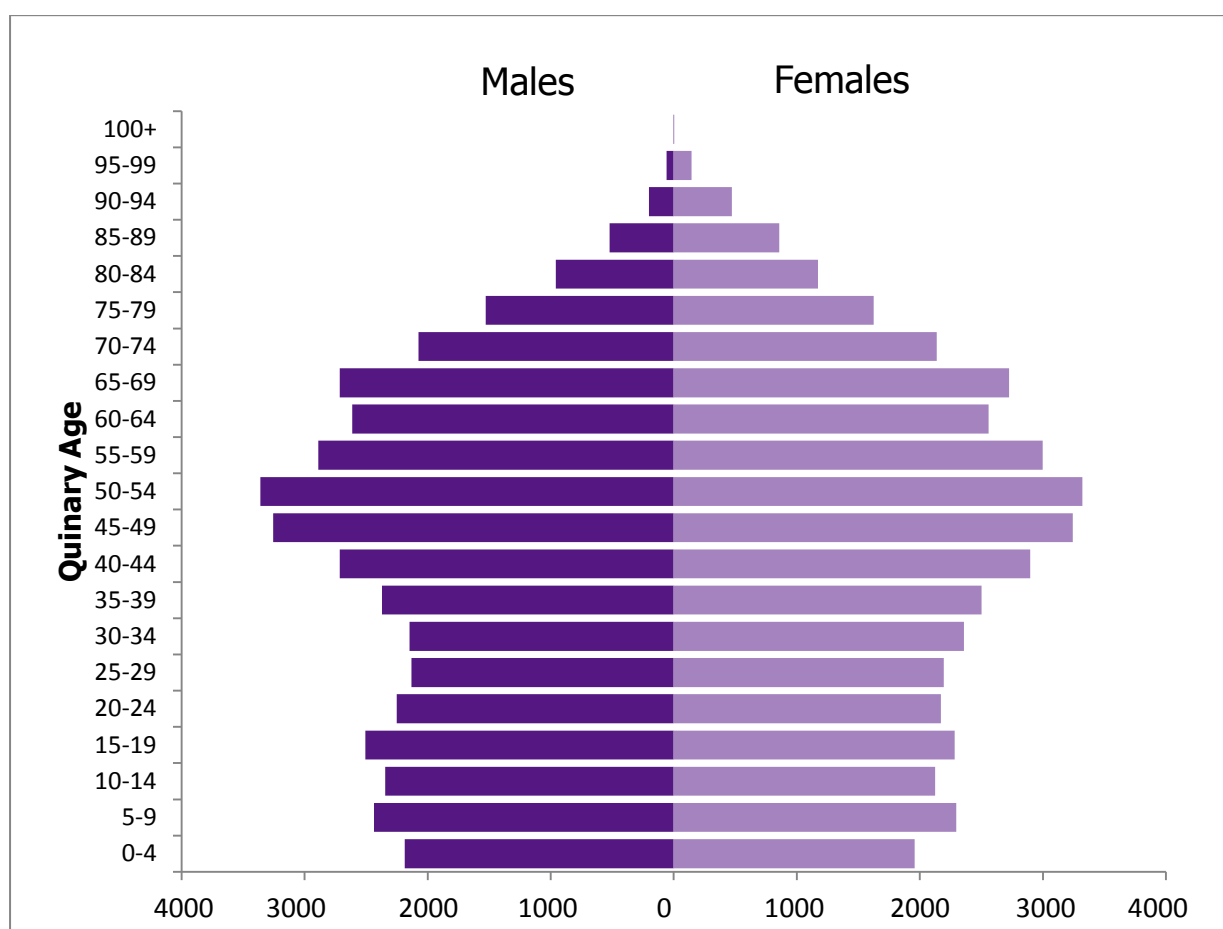
Source: Cabinet Office

Table 14 Population by Town, Village and Parish

Location	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Towns:									
Douglas	19,897	19,944	20,368	22,214	23,487	25,347	26,218	27,938	26,997
Ramsey	5,372	5,818	5,778	6,496	6,874	7,322	7,309	7,821	7,845
Peel	3,295	3,688	3,660	3,829	3,819	3,785	4,280	5,093	5,374
Castletown	2,788	3,141	3,019	3,152	2,958	3,100	3,109	3,097	3,216
Village Districts:									
Port Erin	2,356	2,812	2,868	3,024	3,218	3,369	3,575	3,530	3,484
Port St. Mary	1,525	1,572	1,610	1,762	1,874	1,941	1,913	1,953	1,916
Laxey	1,242	1,257	1,279	1,367	1,433	1,725	1,768	1,705	1,676
Onchan	6,809	7,879	7,949	8,483	8,656	8,803	9,172	9,273	9,128
Parish Districts:									
Andreas	949	1,113	1,115	1,156	1,144	1,152	1,381	1,426	1,397
Arbory	1,414	1,651	1,610	1,661	1,622	1,714	1,723	1,747	1,847
Ballaugh	655	681	745	802	812	868	1,042	1,042	1,032
Braddan	2,095	2,520	1,804	2,046	2,527	2,665	3,151	3,586	3,621
Bride	428	413	378	418	405	408	418	401	382
German	866	1,029	1,051	1,025	1,038	1,010	995	1,024	966
Jurby	640	616	582	682	624	677	659	797	776
Lezayre	1,339	1,468	1,362	1,503	1,047	1,134	1,237	1,282	1,276
Lonan	1,129	1,126	1,139	1,232	1,292	1,393	1,563	1,533	1,579
Malew	2,116	2,080	2,054	2,216	2,140	2,262	2,304	2,385	2,167
Marown	1,230	1,290	1,281	1,553	1,564	1,879	2,086	2,311	2,246
Maughold	763	759	755	828	858	941	950	977	985
Michael	839	977	1,044	1,244	1,261	1,431	1,640	1,729	1,591
Patrick	1,078	1,077	1,044	1,192	1,198	1,305	1,294	1,527	1,576
Rushen	1,274	1,341	1,360	1,446	1,441	1,504	1,591	1,629	1,537
Santon	397	427	427	457	422	580	680	691	700
Total	60,496	64,679	64,282	69,788	71,714	76,315	80,058	84,497	83,314

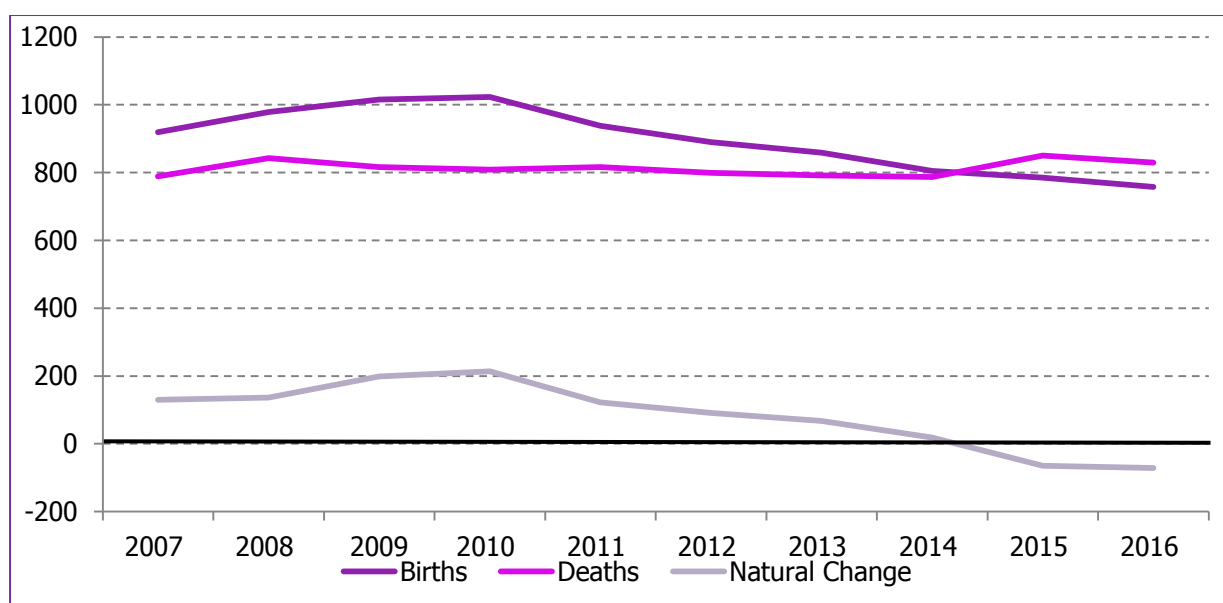
Source: Cabinet Office

Figure 37 Population Distribution by Quinary Age Group, 2016



Source: Cabinet Office

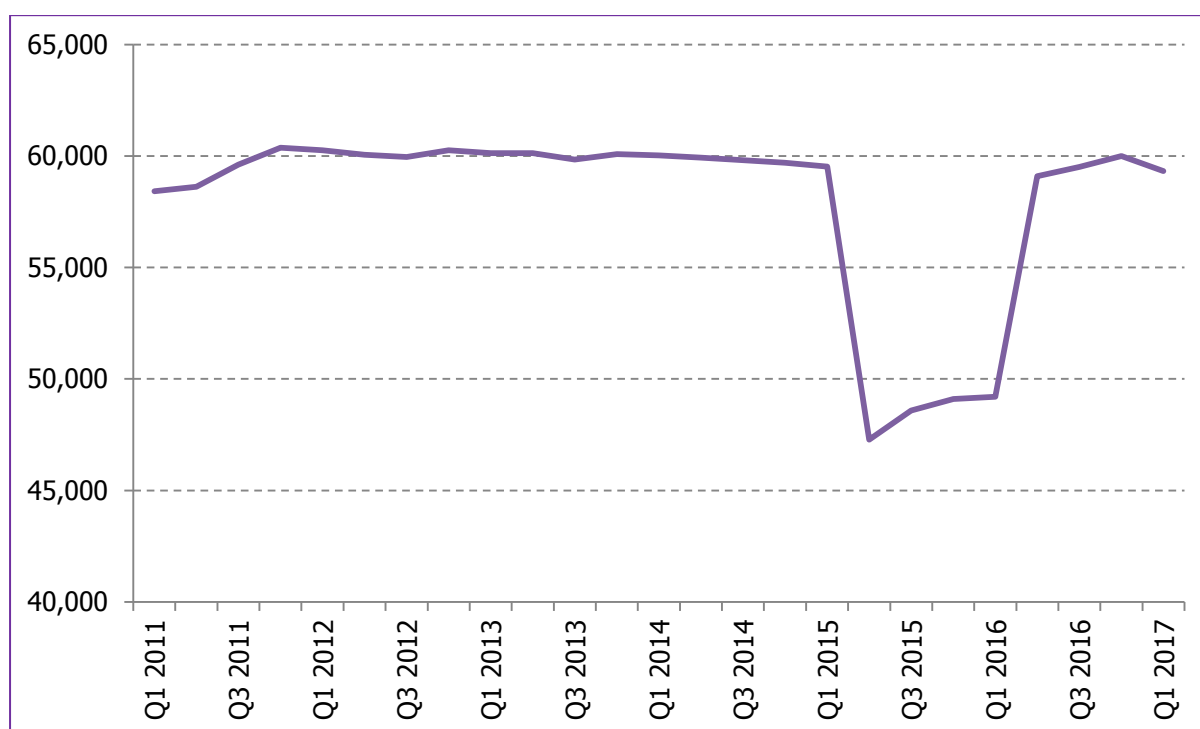
Figure 38 Isle of Man Births and Deaths



Source: Cabinet Office

During 2016, there were 758 births and 852 deaths, resulting in a natural change of -94 for the year.

Figure 39 Registered Electors



Source: Cabinet Office

As of 1st January 2017, there were 59,329 registered electors on the Isle of Man.

Table 15 Occupied Housing Stock by Size, 2016

Bedrooms	Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Terraced House	Purpose-built Flat	Flat in Converted House	Other	Total
1	198	150	186	1,646	770	170	3,120
2	2,107	1,676	2,437	2,517	717	165	9,619
3	5,250	4,404	3,097	258	121	56	13,186
4	4,665	1,123	1,120	23	13	21	6,965
5	1,355	231	493	5	4	10	2,098
6+	389	83	297	2	2	2	775
Total	13,964	7,667	7,630	4,451	1,627	424	35,763

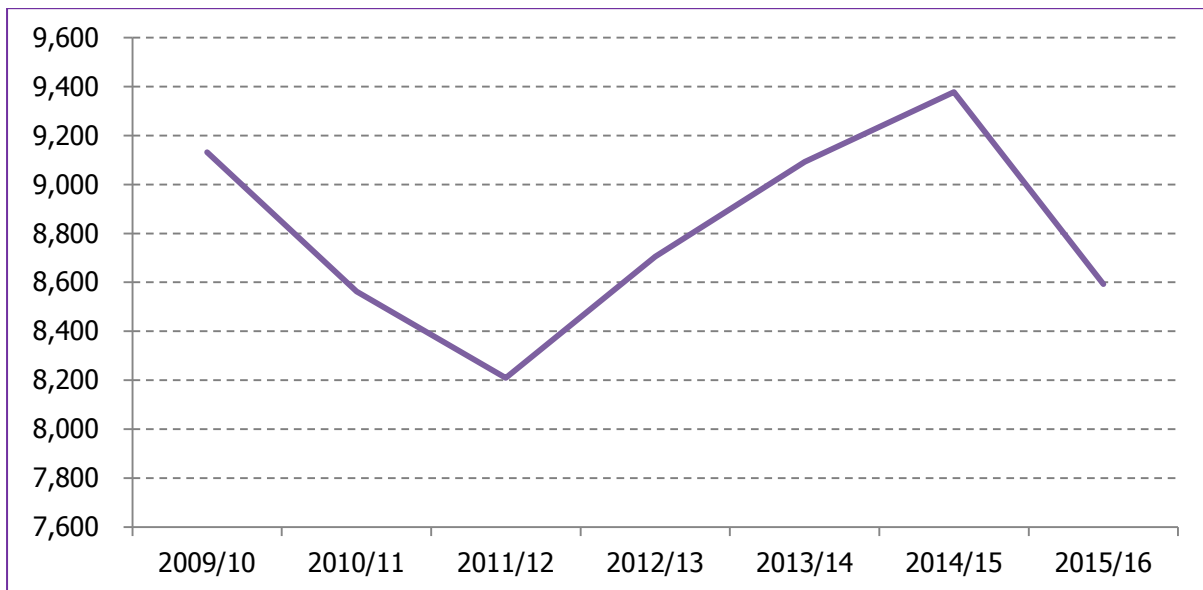
Source: Cabinet Office

Table 16 Number of Households by Area of Residence, 1991-2016

Area	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Towns:						
Douglas	8,447	9,512	10,332	10,835	11,697	11,592
Ramsey	2,740	3,054	3,281	3,253	3,526	3,598
Peel	1,462	1,529	1,522	1,807	2,169	2,295
Castletown	1,237	1,225	1,284	1,291	1,350	1,434
Village Districts:						
Port Erin	1,240	1,369	1,478	1,577	1,631	1,611
Port St. Mary	710	788	803	848	864	881
Laxey	584	614	715	726	717	715
Onchan	3,349	3,532	3,680	3,882	4,000	3,974
Parish Districts						
Andreas	455	482	481	575	596	595
Arbory	684	685	730	737	758	805
Ballaugh	346	362	387	439	438	442
Braddan	687	896	1,000	1,227	1,349	1,346
Bride	170	165	170	176	168	181
German	398	417	407	406	433	417
Jurby	234	229	243	241	263	273
Lezayre	622	439	471	500	510	510
Lonan	502	532	556	627	621	644
Malew	852	863	914	936	978	959
Marown	600	630	744	811	883	863
Maughold	349	361	383	393	404	406
Michael	454	470	556	670	682	659
Patrick	444	458	516	506	604	611
Rushen	588	599	630	651	675	651
Santon	162	166	238	276	283	301
Total	27,316	29,377	31,521	33,390	35,599	35,763

Source: Cabinet Office

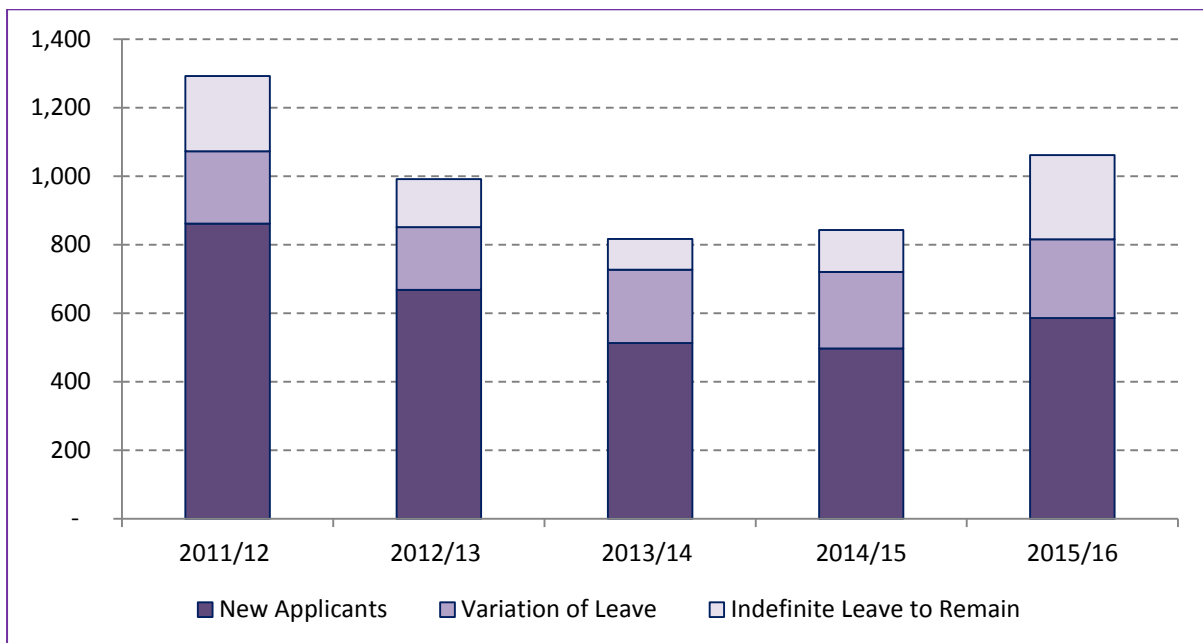
Figure 40 Number of Passports Issued



Source: Cabinet Office

During 2016 there were 8,593 passports issued.

Figure 41 Immigration Applications Received



Source: Cabinet Office

During the year to 31 March 2016 there were 1,062 immigration applications received, of which 586 of these were new applicants, 229 Variation of Leave applications and 246 Indefinite Leave to Remain applications.

Table 17 Naturalisation and Registration applications

Year	Applications received	Applications declined
2009/10	175	1
2010/11	248	2
2011/12	242	5
2012/13	233	7
2013/14	215	3
2014/15	85	2
2015/16	108	3

Source: Cabinet Office

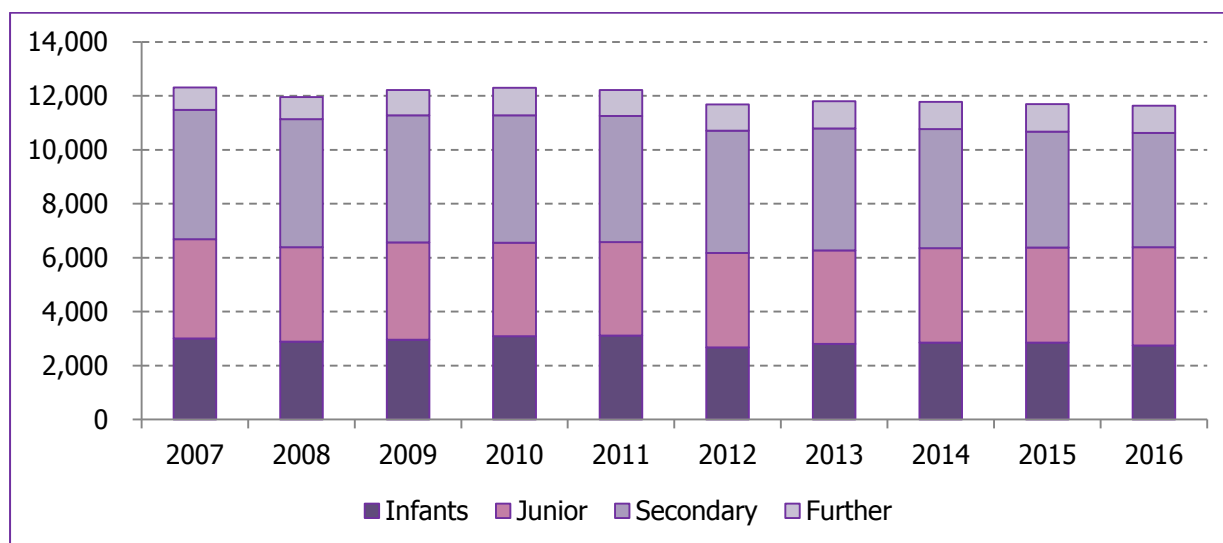
British citizenship is one of the six different forms of British nationality. Some of these were defined in the British Nationality Act 1981, which came into force on 1 January 1983. The forms of nationality are:

- British citizenship;
- British overseas citizenship;
- British overseas territories citizenship;
- British national (overseas);
- British protected person; and
- British subject.

British nationality is complicated and is defined in law. Whether a person has a claim to British nationality can be determined by applying the definitions and requirements of the British Nationality Act 1981 and related legislation to the facts of their date and place of birth and descent.

Education

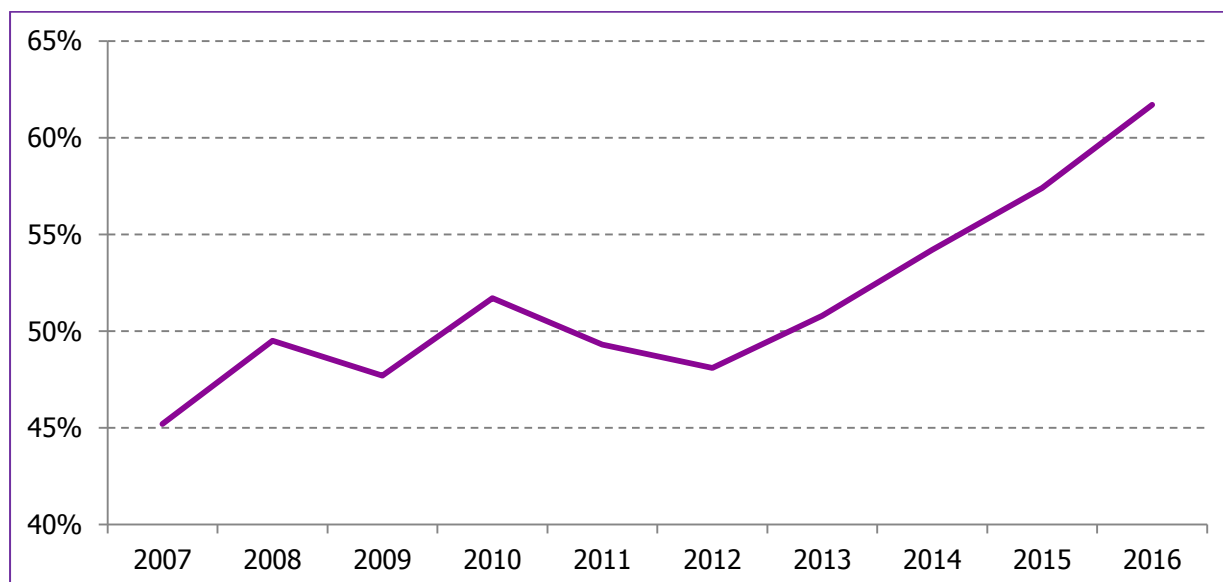
Figure 42 School Age Population



Source: Department of Education and Children

The total school population for the Isle of Man in 2016 was 11,636, of which 2,743 were infants, 3,647 were Junior school age, 4,239 of Secondary school age and 1,007 in Further Education. Details relate to the beginning of the Autumn Term.

Figure 43 Percentage of students gaining A* to C grades at GCSE (including English and Maths)



Source: Department of Education and Children, Isle of Man

The Isle of Man pass rate for 2016 for those achieving 5 A* to C grade GCSEs, including English and Maths was 62%.

Figure 44 Number of Support Grants Provided to Students, by course



Source: Department of Education and Children

In 2016/17, there were 1,259 people in receipt of grants relating to courses for a degree or Higher National Diploma (HND), 147 for those on courses for awards other than a degree or HND, 54 for courses leading to a teaching certificate and 28 for part time distance learning.

Health and Medicine

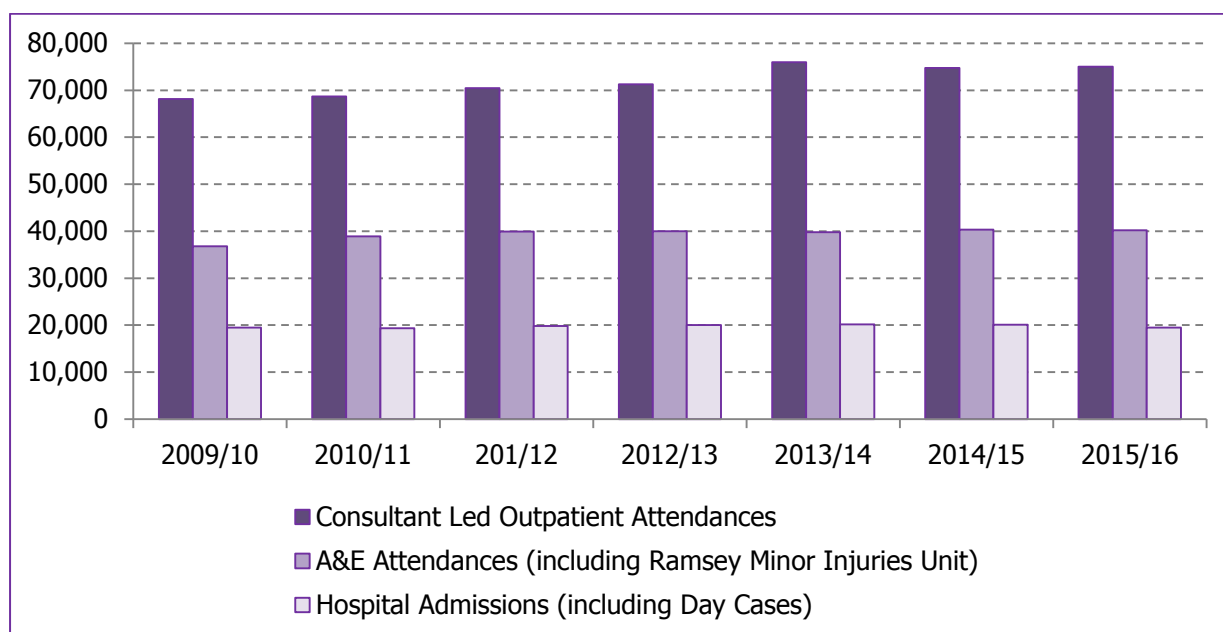
Table 18 General Practitioners and Patients

Year	Number of General Practitioners	Number of patients on lists	Average number of patients per practitioner	Number of patients over 65
2007	45.8	83,987	1,836	13,944
2008	46.3	84,689	1,831	14,251
2009	47.3	85,826	1,962	14,498
2010	46.3	86,476	1,870	14,835
2011	47.0	86,925	1,851	14,946
2012	45.0	87,048	1,936	15,484
2013	45.8	87,195	1,903	16,244
2014	45.4	87,140	1,921	16,692
2015	46.5	87,026	1,871	17,132
2016	46.5	86,962	1,870	17,486

Source: Department of Health and Social Care

The number of General Practitioners refers to full time equivalents and all figures are recorded at 31 March.

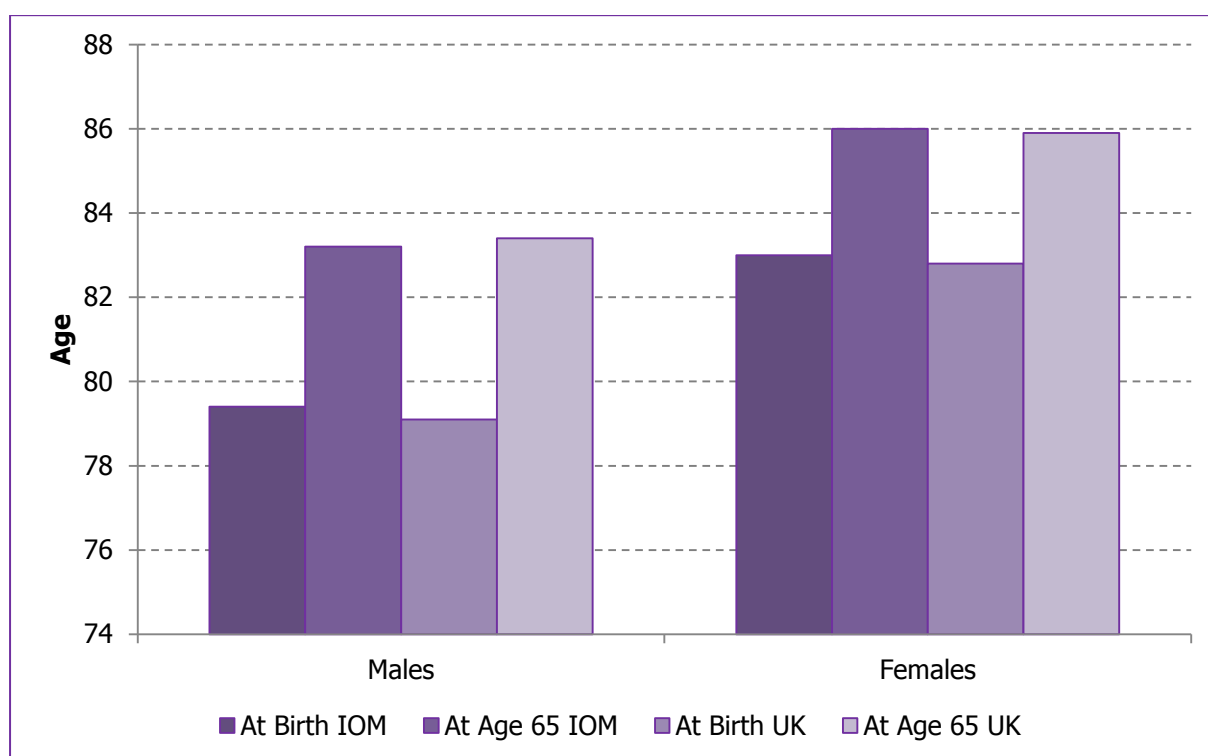
Figure 45 Noble's and Ramsey Cottage Hospital Activity (excluding Private Patients)



Source: Department of Health and Social Care

During the year to 31 March 2016, there were 75,022 consultant led outpatient attendances, 40,203 accident and emergency attendances and 19,492 hospital admissions.

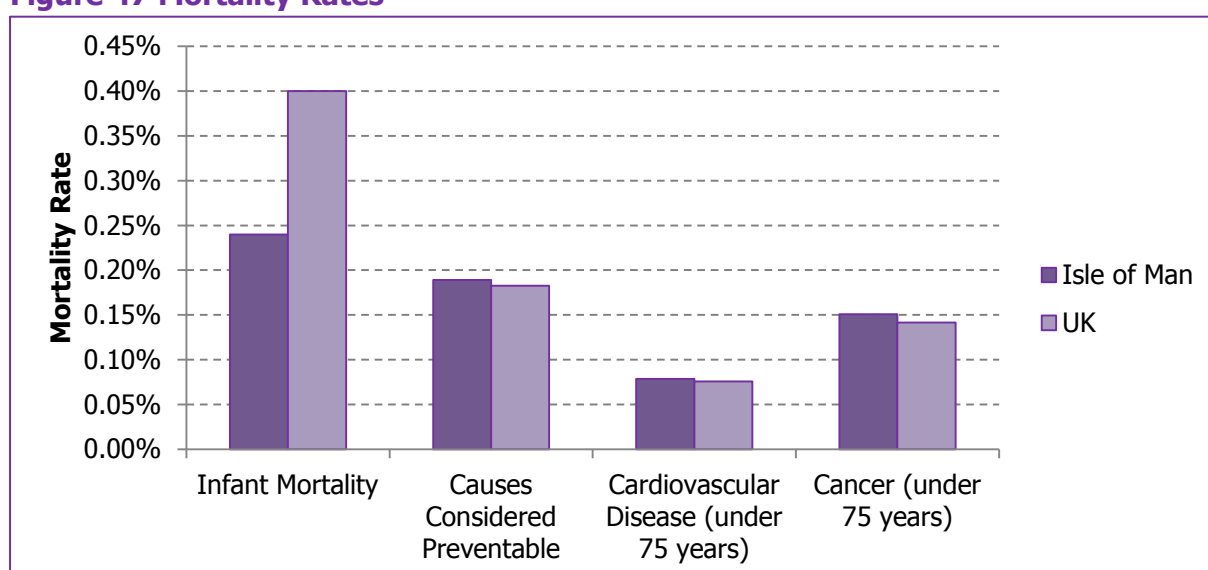
Figure 46 Life Expectancy



Source: Department of Health and Social Care, Public Health Directorate

Life expectancy has been calculated based on a 3 year period covering 2012-2014. Life expectancy for males is expected to be 79.4 years at birth and 83.2 years at age 65 in the Isle of Man, or 79.1 years at birth and 83.4 years at age 65 in the UK. This compares to 83 years at birth and 86 years at age 65 in the Isle of Man, or 82.8 years at birth and 85.9 years at age 65 in the UK for females. The Department of Health and Social Care are currently undertaking an intensive study of life expectancy and mortality on the Isle of Man.

Figure 47 Mortality Rates

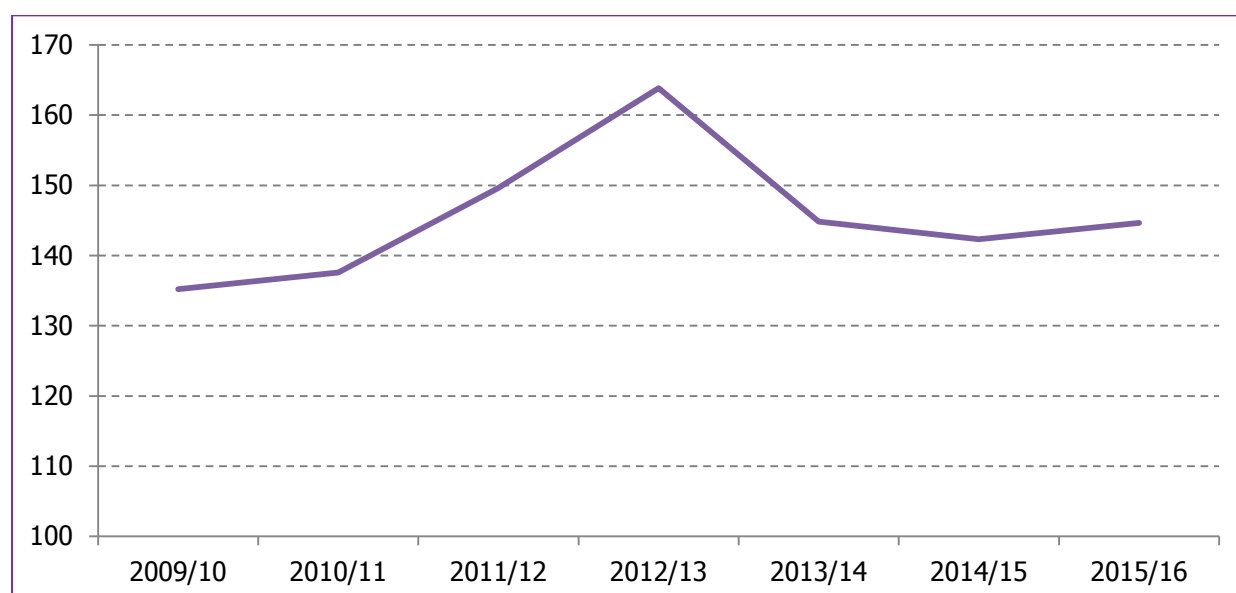


Source: Department of Health and Social Care, Public Health Directorate

Over the period 2012-2014, infant mortality, which is a general health indicator of the entire population, was 2.4 per 1,000 live births or 0.24%, whereas it was 4.0 per 1,000 live births or 0.4% in England. Note that UK infant mortality data relates to 2011-2013. Mortality from causes considered preventable are those that, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

Over the period there were 189.2 per 100,000 population or 0.19% in the Isle of Man and 182.7 per 100,000 population or 0.18% in England. Cardiovascular mortality rates were 78.8 per 100,000 population, or 0.08% in the Isle of Man and 75.7 per 100,000 population or 0.08% in England. Mortality rates for all cancers were 150.8 per 100,000 population, or 0.15% in the Isle of Man and 141.5 per 100,000 population or 0.14% in England.

Figure 48 Employment in Hospital Medical Services (Full time Equivalent)



Source: Department of Health and Social Care

In 2015/16, employment in hospital medical services was equivalent to 145 full time employees.

Table 19 Employment in Professional Medical Services

Year	General Practitioners	Dentists*	Opticians	District Nurses	Health Visitors	Podiatrists	Speech Therapists	Pharmacies
2005	48	41	9	54	35	8	7	24
2006	48	44	10	54	38	8	8	24
2007	50	39	10	53	42	8	7	24
2008	50	37	13	53	42	6	8	24
2009	51	44	13	55	35	8	7	24
2010	51	40	13	55	21	8	9	24
2011	50	39	13	57	19	8	8	23
2012	50	37	13	56	19	8	8	23
2013	52	36	24	56	16	9	8	23
2014	52	34	24	56	17	9	8	23
2015	53	32	28	59	19	10	8	23
2016	53	35	**	54	16	9.3	12	23

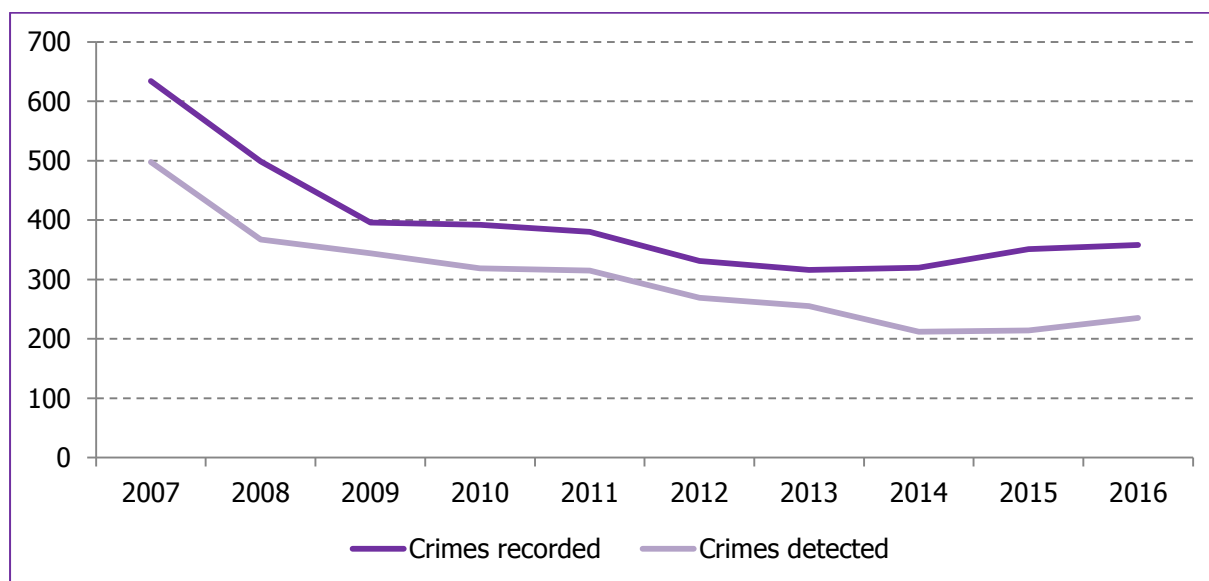
Source: Department of Health and Social Care

* The presentation of the data relating to dentists has been changed for 2017 due to the discovery of a classification issue in previous years. Due to the way in which many dentists may carry out both NHS and private dental practice, splitting individual dentists between NHS and private may lead to a misrepresentation.

** Data for 2016 was not made available at time of publication.

Keeping People Safe

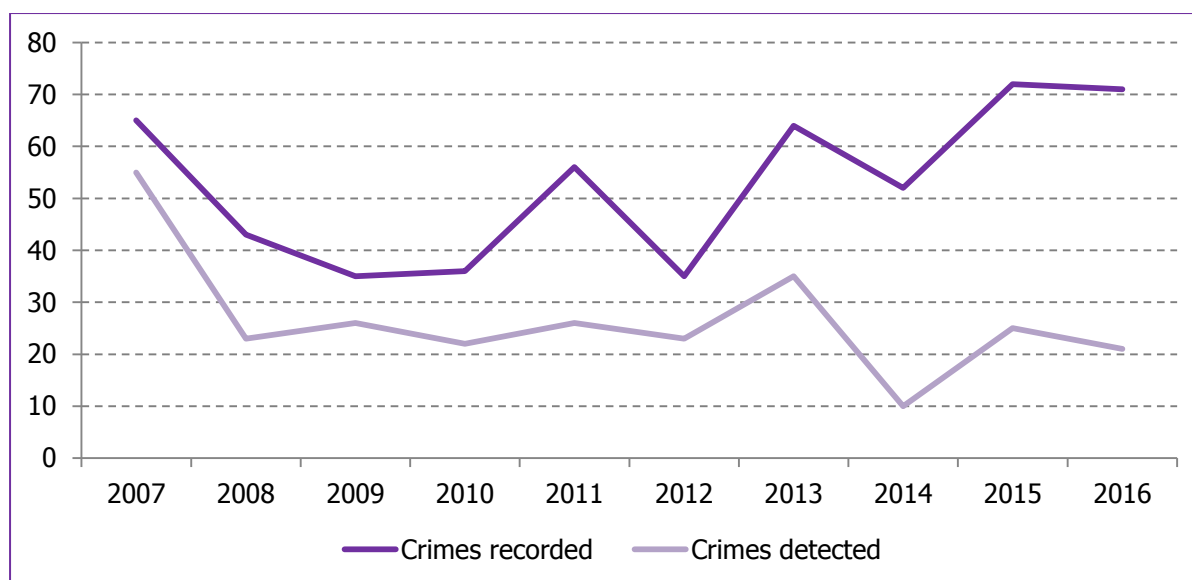
Figure 49 Offences against the Person



Source: Department of Home Affairs

During 2016, there were 358 crimes recorded as Offences against the Person, with 235 of these being detected. Crimes detected are defined as a recorded crime where one or more persons have been identified and linked to the crime as subjects. Whilst this often results in them being charged, it does not necessarily mean they are convicted.

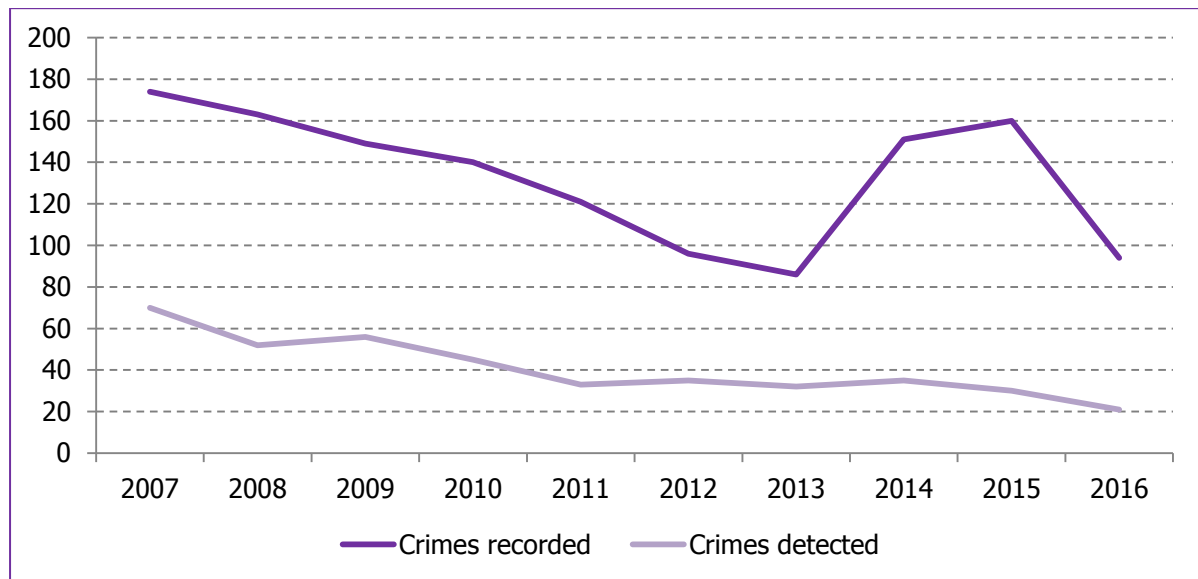
Figure 50 Sexual Offences



Source: Department of Home Affairs

During 2016, there were 71 crimes recorded as Sexual Offences, with 21 of these being detected.

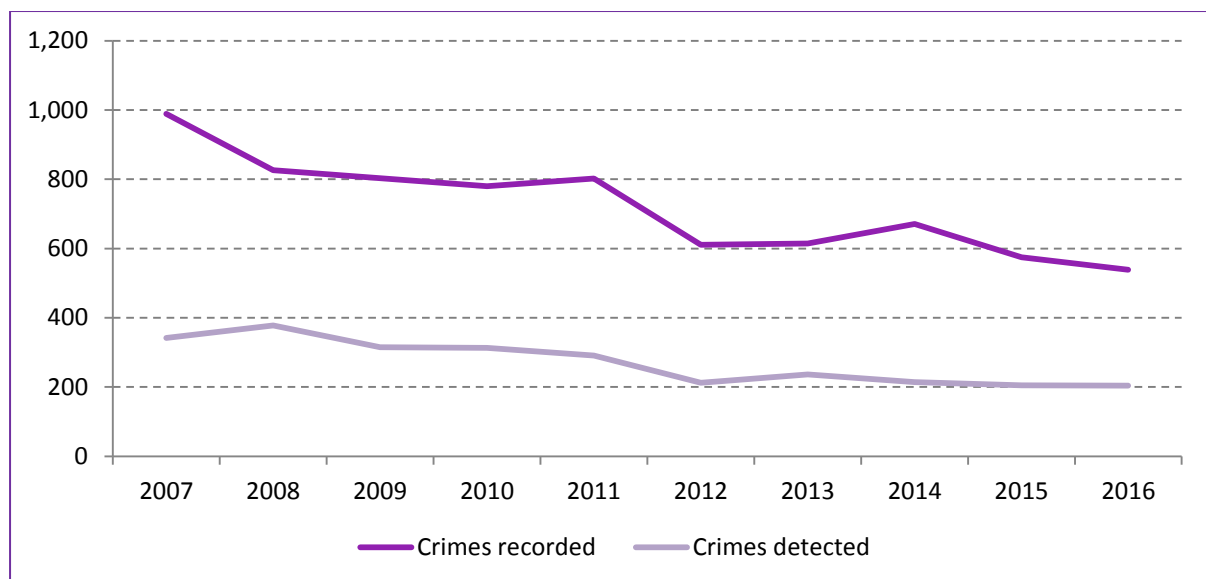
Figure 51 Burglary Offences



Source: Department of Home Affairs

During 2016, there were 94 crimes recorded as Burglary Offences, with 21 of these being detected.

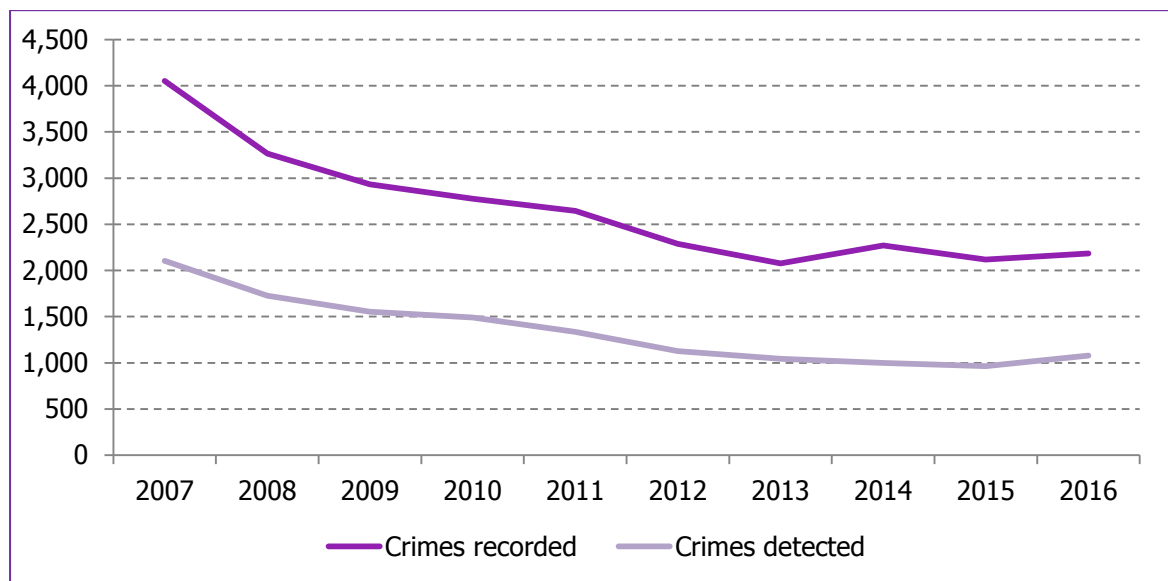
Figure 52 Theft Offences



Source: Department of Home Affairs

During 2016, there were 539 crimes recorded as Theft Offences, with 204 of these being detected.

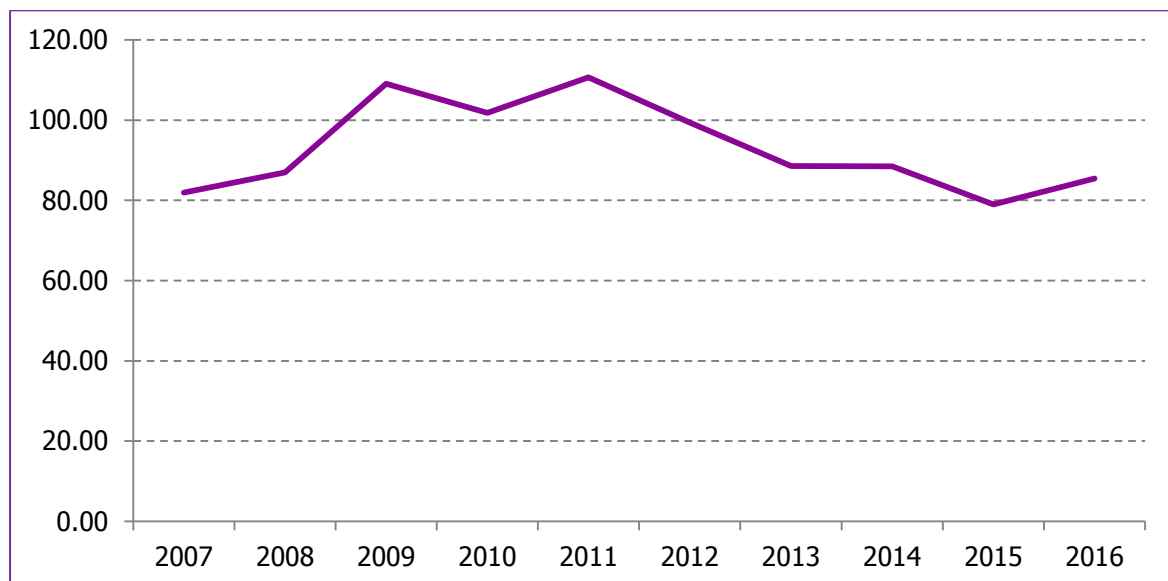
Figure 53 Total Offences



Source: Department of Home Affairs

During 2016, there were 2,185 crimes recorded, with 1,079 of these being detected.

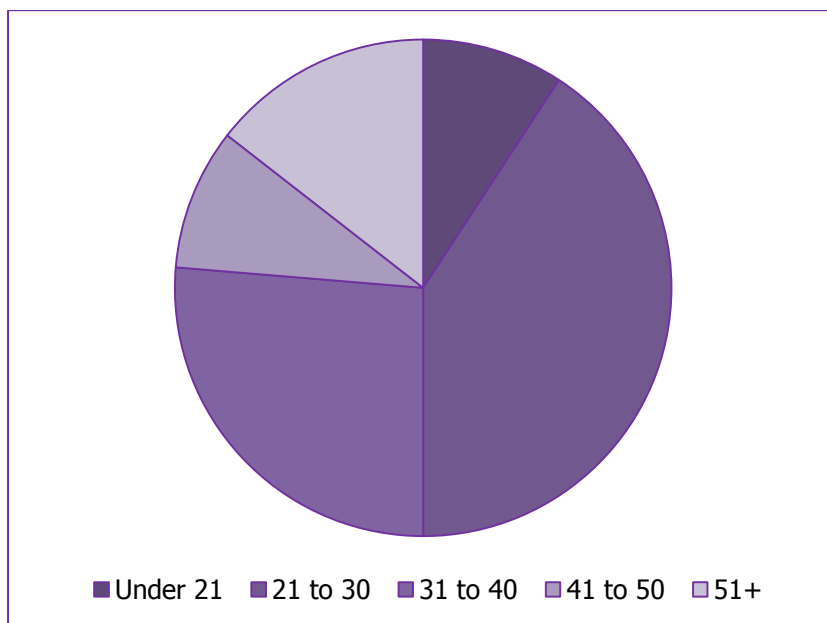
Figure 54 Average Prison Population



Source: Department of Home Affairs

In August 2008, the new prison in Jurby became operational, with a maximum capacity of 138 places, replacing the existing prison facility in Douglas which had a maximum capacity of 92. The average prison population for 2016 was 85.

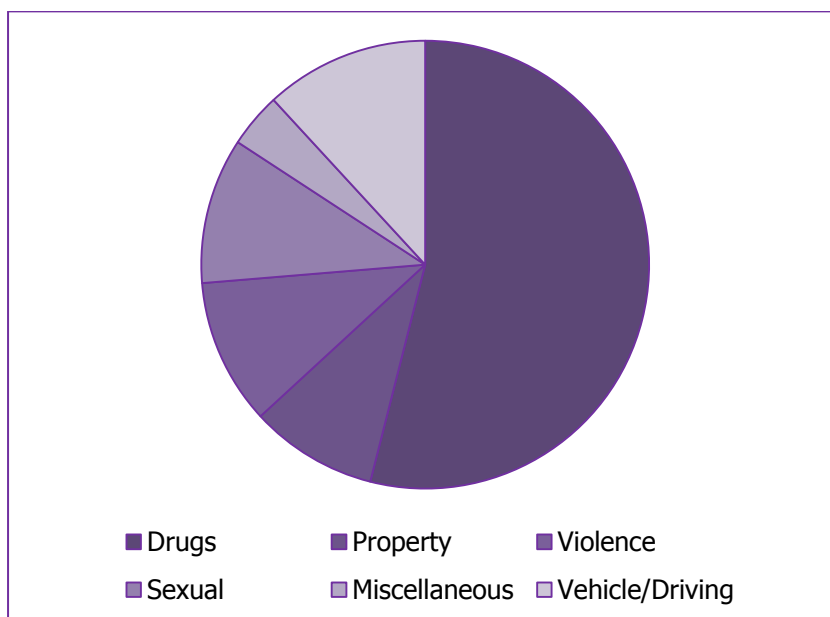
Figure 55 December 2016 Prison Population by Age



Source: Department of Home Affairs

In December 2016, there were 11 prisoners under the age of 21, 26 aged 21 to 30, 22 aged 31 to 40, 12 aged 41 to 50 and 7 aged 51 and above.

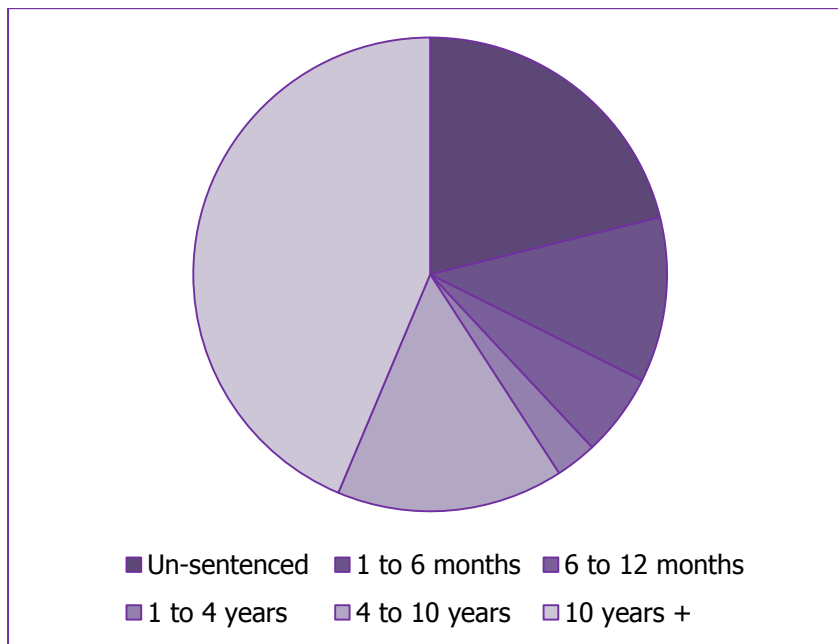
Figure 56 December 2016 Prison Population by Offence



Source: Department of Home Affairs

In December 2016, the largest offence category within the Isle of Man prison was drugs offences.

Figure 57 December 2016 Prison Population by Length of Sentence



Source: Department of Home Affairs

In December 2016 there were 42 people serving sentences of 4 years and above.

Table 20 Volume of Drugs Seized, by Type

Drug	Unit	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Heroin	Grams	289	889	289	141	380	157	744	280	431
Cocaine	Grams	1,265	2,904	1,411	1,684	606	519	2,854	18	446
Crack Cocaine	Grams	11	-	-	-	-	9	7		
LSD	Grams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Amphetamine	Grams	189	611	13	7	-	-	737	1	6
Ecstasy	unit	7,616	501	1,019	1	23	1,821	1,013	765	79
Cannabis Resin	Grams	6,358	10,470	7,583	6,357	7,475	78,339	27,021	22,749	27,411
Cannabis Bush	Grams	436	298	2,317	619	6,018	6,962	1,696	3,446	17,497
Cannabis Plant	plant	-	-	40	290	125	144	81	58	50
Other	Grams	-	-	426	78	559	61	1	-	21

Source: Isle of Man Constabulary

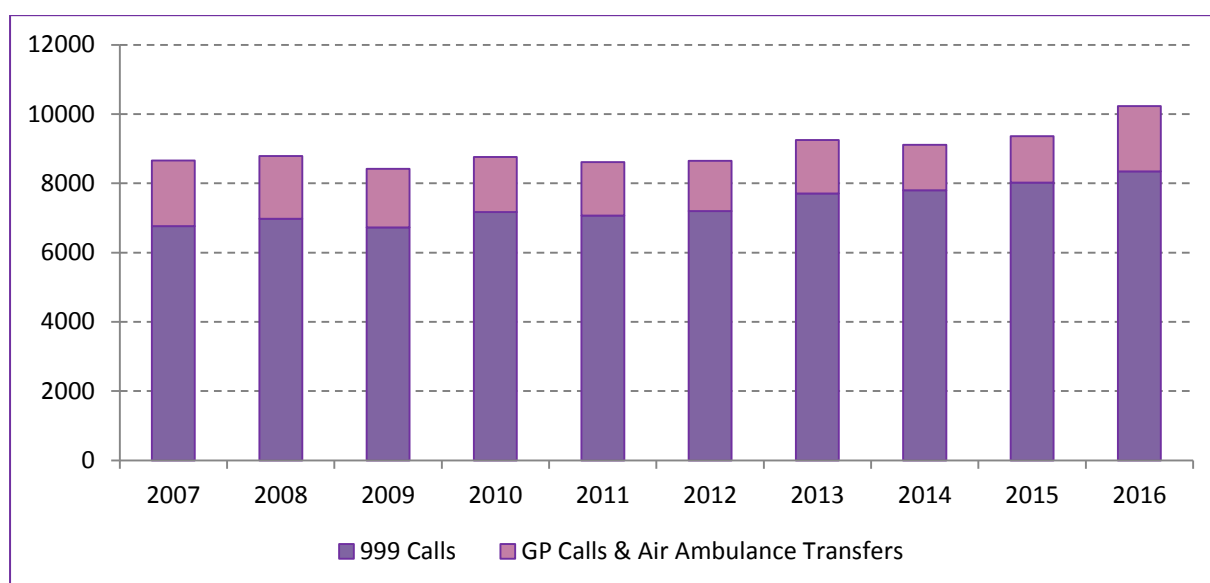
Note: The following drugs included within Other: Mephadrone, MDPV, PZP, Methyl Cathinone and BZP

Table 21 Value of Drugs Seized, by Type (£)

Drug	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Heroin	28,854	89,929	28,866	14,144	37,995	15,647	74,394	28,016	43,136
Cocaine	101,211	232,349	112,838	101,038	36,386	31,115	171,234	1,093	26,756
Crack Cocaine	803	-	-	-	-	222	185	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Amphetamine	1,887	6,108	130	70	-	-	16,375	5	62
Ecstasy	45,696	3,006	5,059	5	115	9,103	5,108	3,825	393
Cannabis Resin	17,941	29,524	21,383	33,627	39,542	414,415	142,939	120,341	145,004
Cannabis Bush	1,691	8,916	89,882	3,276	31,834	36,826	8,970	18,230	92,559
Cannabis Plant	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	-	-	8,515	1,559	11,181	1,224	21	-	418
Total	198,083	369,832	266,673	153,719	157,053	508,552	419,226	171,515	308,332

Source: Isle of Man Constabulary

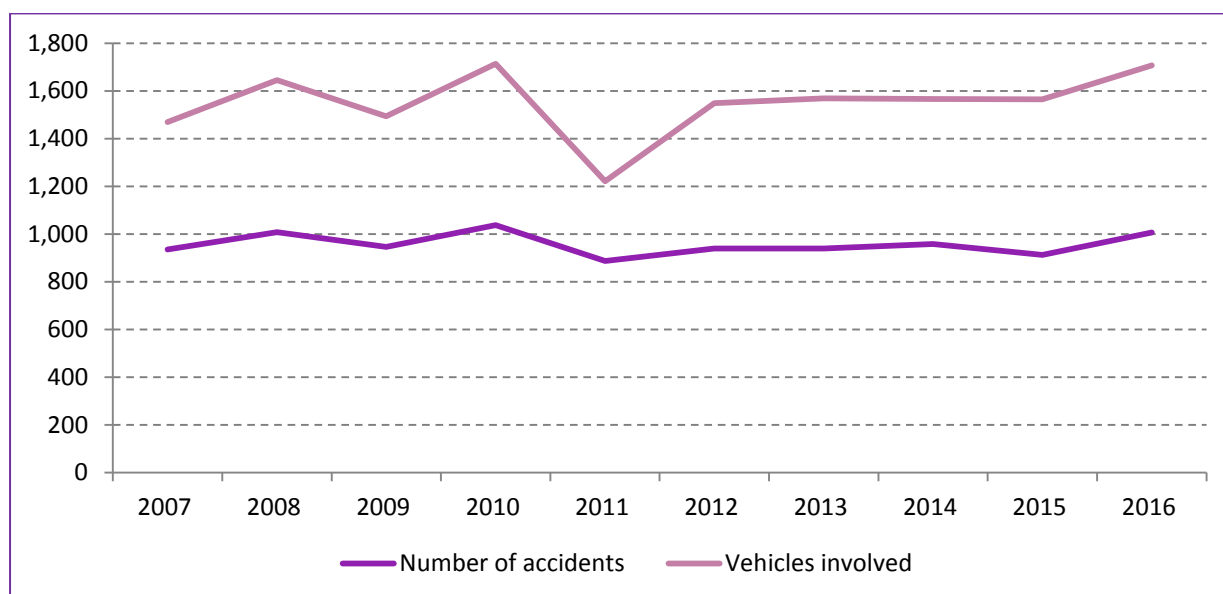
Figure 58 Ambulance Emergency calls



Source: Department of Health and Social Care

During 2016, there were 8,347 emergency calls made to 999, and 1,882 GP calls and Air Ambulance Transfers.

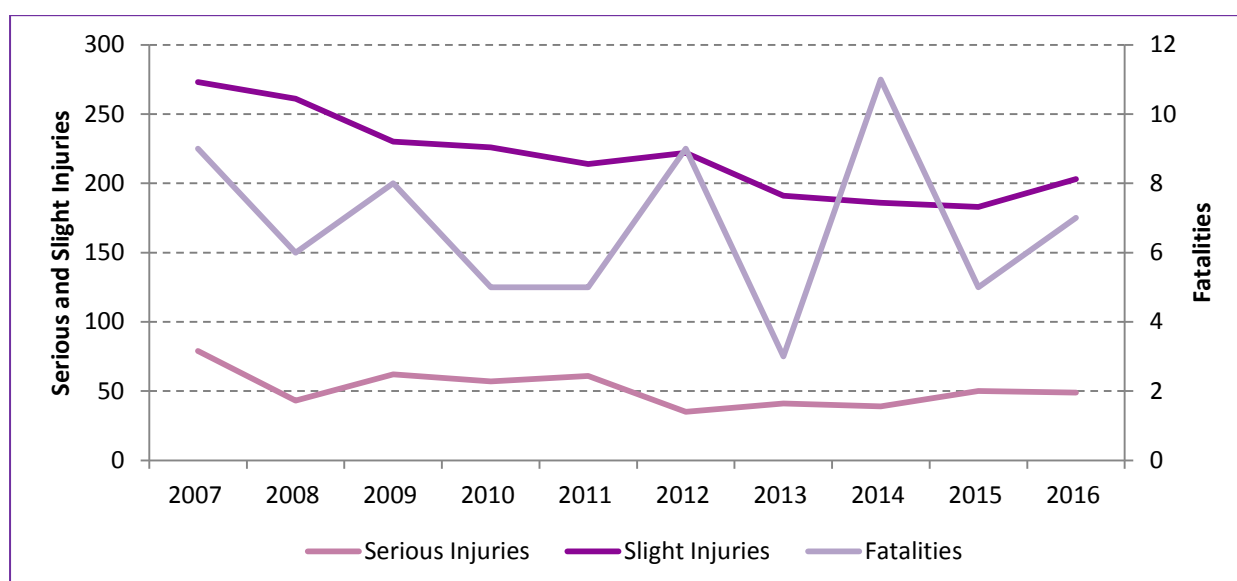
Figure 59 Number of Road Accidents and Vehicles Involved



Source: Department of Home Affairs

During 2016, there were 1,007 road accidents on the Isle of Man, involving 1,707 vehicles.

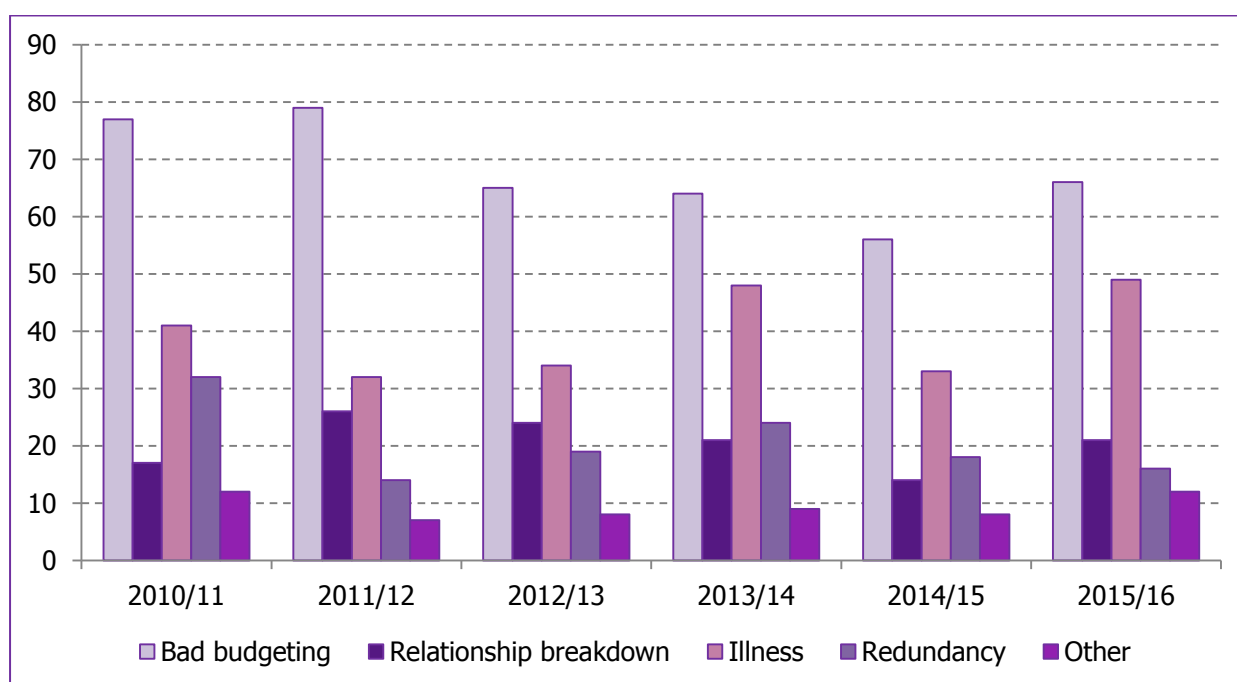
Figure 60 Injuries Sustained in Vehicle Accidents by Type



Source: Department of Home Affairs

During 2016, there were 49 serious injuries, 203 slight injuries, and 7 fatalities resulting from collisions on the Isle of Man.

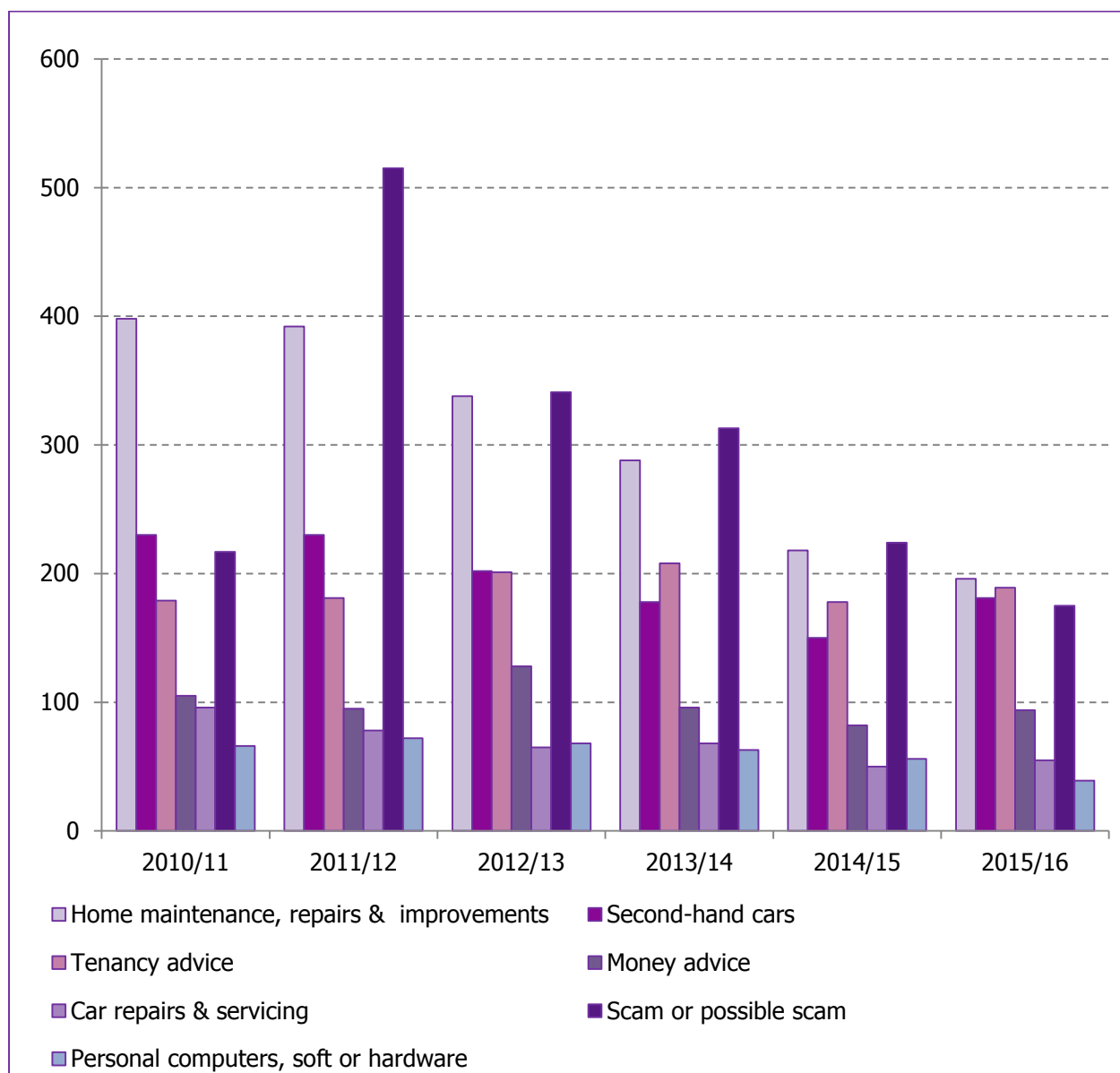
Figure 61 Debt Triggers for Clients of the Office of Fair Trading's Debt Counselling Service



Source: Office of Fair Trading

In 2015/16, 66 debt cases were triggered by bad budgeting, 21 by relationship breakdown, 49 by illness, 16 by redundancy and 12 by "other", which includes bereavement, gambling debts, self-employed business debts and student debts.

Figure 62 Consumer Concerns Recorded by the OFT - Subject Matters Consistently in the Top 10



Source: Office of Fair Trading

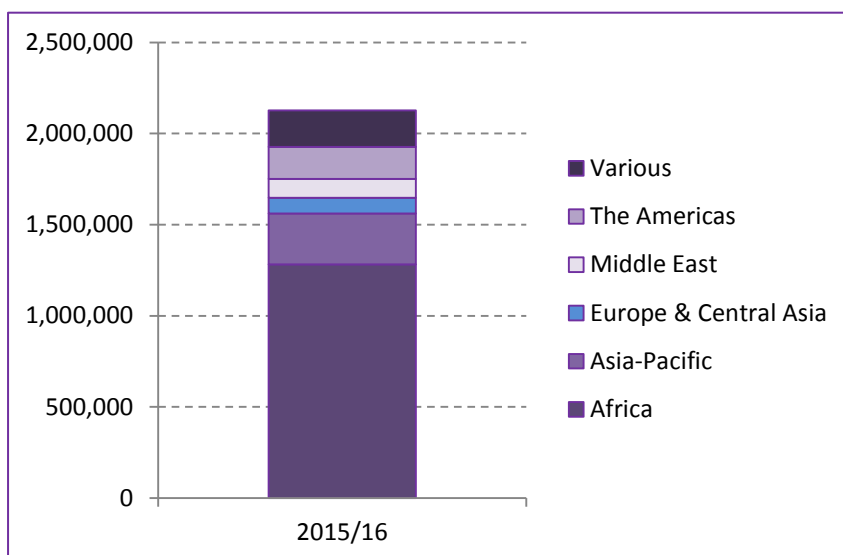
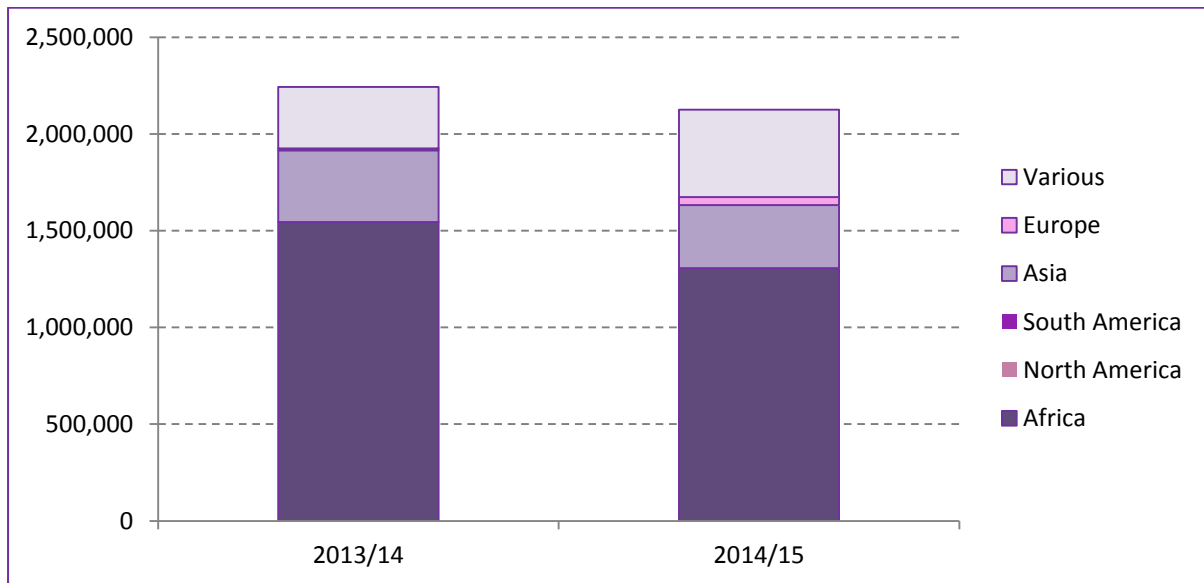
In 2015/16 there were 196 complaints relating to home maintenance, repairs and improvements, 181 relating to second hand cars, 189 relating to tenancy advice, 94 relating to money advice, 55 relating to car repairs and servicing, 175 scams or possible scams and 39 regarding personal computers, soft or hardware.

In 2010/11 "Scam or possible scam" was interpreted more narrowly than in subsequent years, and so some concerns about scams or possible scams may have been recorded under other subject matters during that year.

"Money advice" does not include advice provided to clients of the OFT's debt counselling service.

International Aid

Figure 63 International Aid, by country (£)



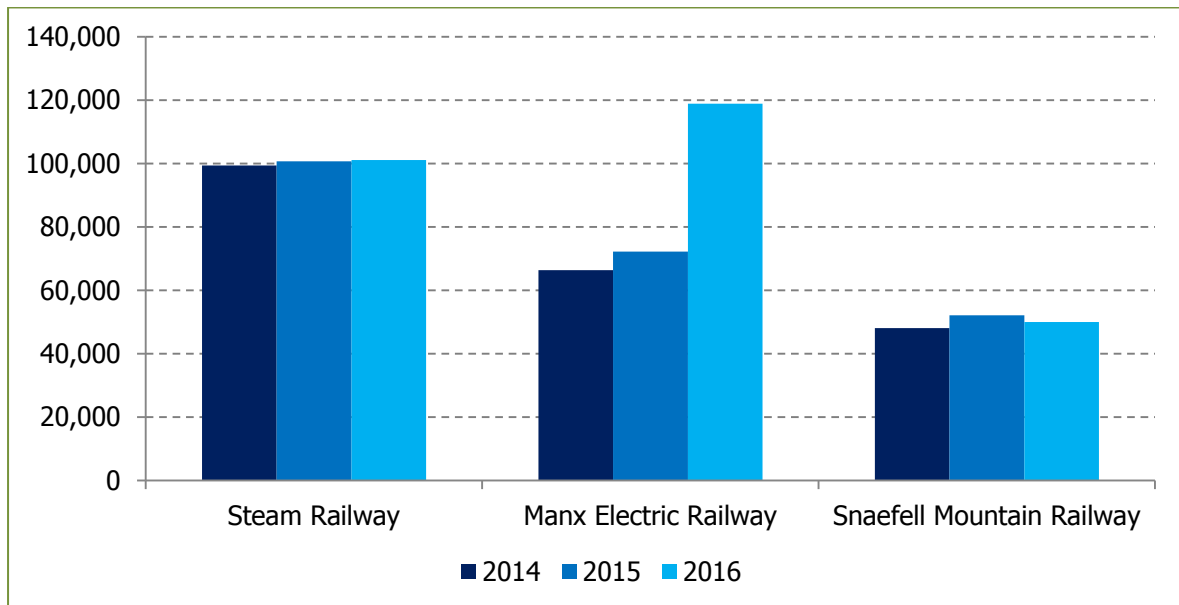
Source: Cabinet Office

The annual budget for the International Development Committee is £2.4m. However, the actual amount expended during a financial year may fluctuate due to payments being staggered or delayed. Therefore, the above information reflects expenditure that was committed during each financial year.

Further, in 2015/16 the Isle of Man International Development Fund adopted the UN recognized regions classification scheme, resulting in a slight change to the reporting of the budget for international aid allocations.

Culture and Tourism

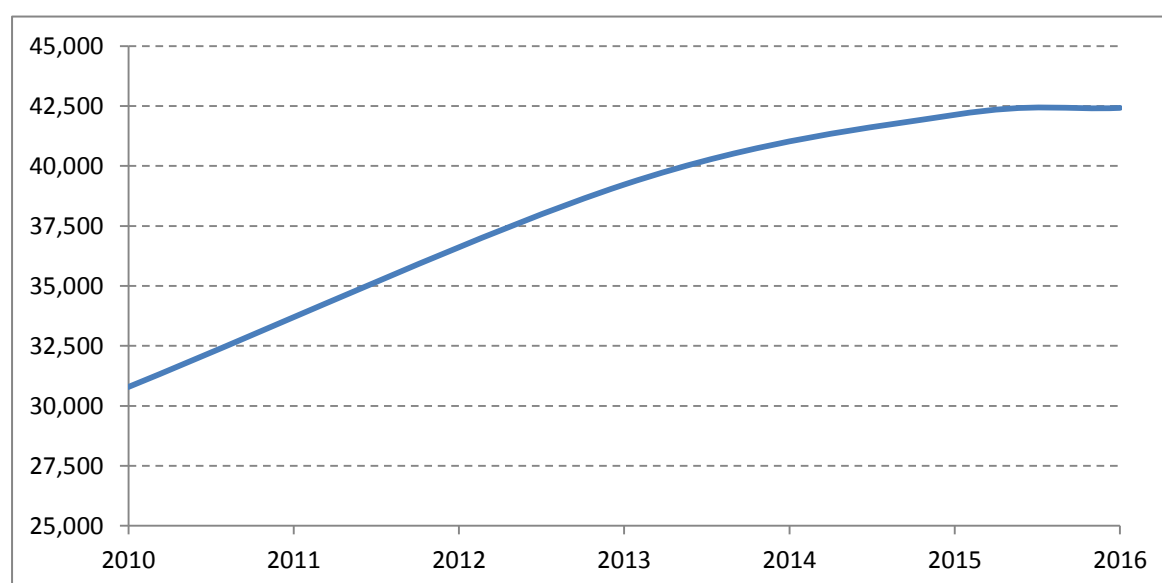
Figure 90 Passenger Numbers for Railway Services



Source: Department of Infrastructure

During 2016 the Steam Railway carried 101,082 passengers, the Manx Electric Railway carried 118,869 passengers and the Snaefell Mountain Railway carried 49,925 passengers. The Snaefell services include the evening dining services to the Summit Restaurant, but the Steam Railway and Manx Electric Railway figures do not include passengers carried on Dining Car services, special events and private charters. Passengers travelling between intermediate stops (e.g. Colby to Castletown) have not been included.

Figure 91 Annual Number of TT Tourist Visitors



Source: Cabinet Office (2010-2013), Department of Economic Development (2015-present)

In 2016, the estimated number of visitors to the island for the TT race was 42,420, of which an estimated 74% had visited the island for the TT in at least one previous year. The TT Visitors' Survey was conducted in 2010 and 2013 by the Cabinet Office, and has been conducted annually since 2015 by the Department of Economic Development. Figure 91 shows a trend line including extrapolated estimates for 2011, 2012, and 2014.

Environment and Infrastructure

Climate

Table 22 Meteorological Data 2016

Month	Average Daily Maximum Temperature (°C)	Total Sunshine (hours)	Total Rainfall (mm)	Highest Daily Rainfall (mm)	Highest Recorded Temperature (°C)	Lowest Recorded Temperature (°C)	Number of days of rain	Average Wind Speed (knots)
January	9.2	36.2	154.1	15.9	12.3	-0.4	30	16.2
February	8.1	92.6	75.7	12.9	11.8	-2.0	20	15.6
March	9.4	141.7	44.1	8.2	12.6	0.9	13	11.3
April	10.6	201.3	70.4	17.9	15.4	0.5	15	11.9
May	15.6	241.1	30.9	5.3	22.0	4.1	13	11.7
June	17.9	205.3	49.3	12.8	22.1	7.8	10	8.2
July	17.7	174.0	61.2	13.1	26.0	8.5	16	9.7
August	18.1	179.4	79.9	12.2	20.0	8.9	14	10.7
September	17.2	122.2	68.6	13.6	24.5	8.8	18	11.9
October	14.2	124.3	44.1	19.8	16.7	5.1	10	12.7
November	9.8	96.7	69.7	18.1	14.5	-1.1	17	11.7
December	10.5	28.9	50.3	10.3	13.0	2.0	17	13.9
Annual	13.2	1,643.7	798.3	19.8	26.0	-2.0	193	12.1

Source: Department of Infrastructure

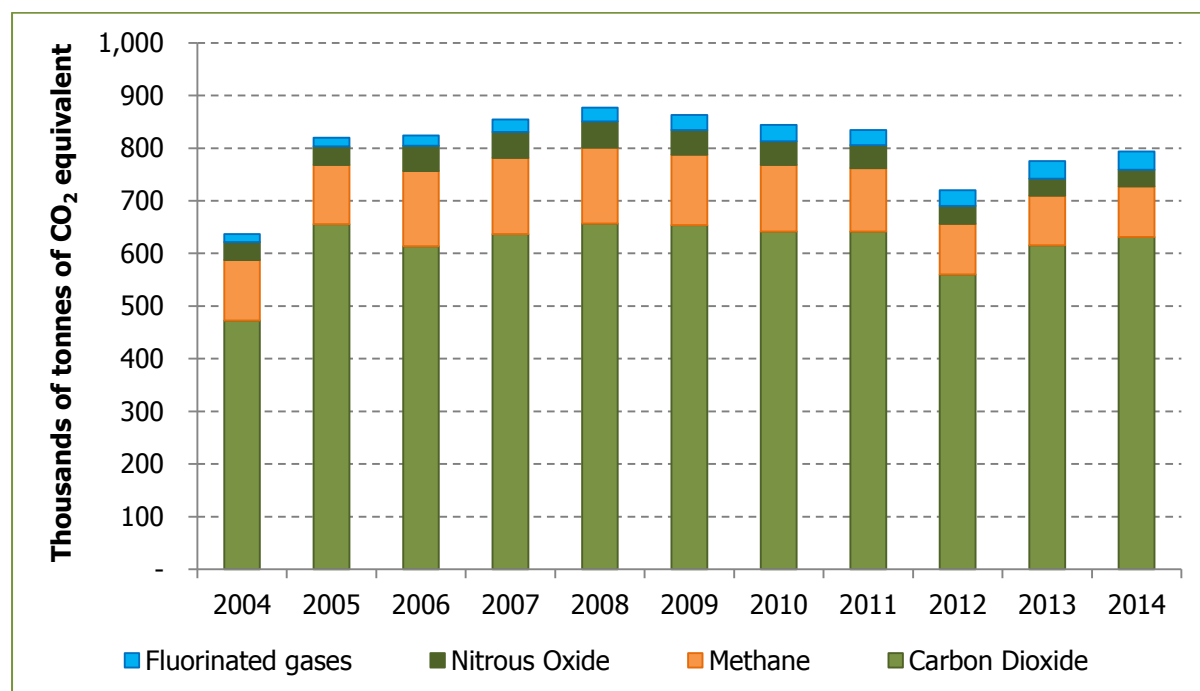
Table 23 Meteorological Data 1987-2016 30 year average (extremes 1947 to 2016)

Month	Average Daily Maximum Temperature (°C)	Average Sunshine (hours)	Average Rainfall (mm)	Highest Recorded Daily Rainfall (mm)	Highest Recorded Temperature (°C)	Lowest Recorded Temperature (°C)	Average Days of Rain	Average Wind Speed (knots)
January	8.2	54.4	83.2	40.5	13.5	-7.8	18.1	15.7
February	7.9	78.5	57.1	34.5	12.8	-7.4	15.3	14.8
March	9.2	115.0	66.0	69.6	17.2	-6.7	17.3	13.2
April	11.1	169.8	55.2	38.5	20.1	-3.4	14.2	11.1
May	14.1	225.4	50.5	28.8	23.7	-1.4	13.7	10.5
June	16.3	200.5	58.5	48.7	26.8	1.4	13.5	9.7
July	18.1	195.9	56.6	68.9	28.9	3.9	13.2	9.5
August	18.1	185.6	65.3	48.1	27.8	4.8	14.3	9.8
September	16.3	138.1	74.9	48.0	26.5	0.6	14.8	11.2
October	13.6	103.6	102.1	75.1	20.3	-1.9	18.3	13.6
November	10.8	64.6	102.9	42.0	16.2	-4.5	19.4	14.2
December	8.8	46.7	91.8	51.9	14.2	-9.1	18.2	14.8
Annual	12.7	1,578.1	864.1	75.1	28.9	-9.1	190.3	12.3

Source: Department of Infrastructure

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Figure 64 Greenhouse Gas Emissions, by Type

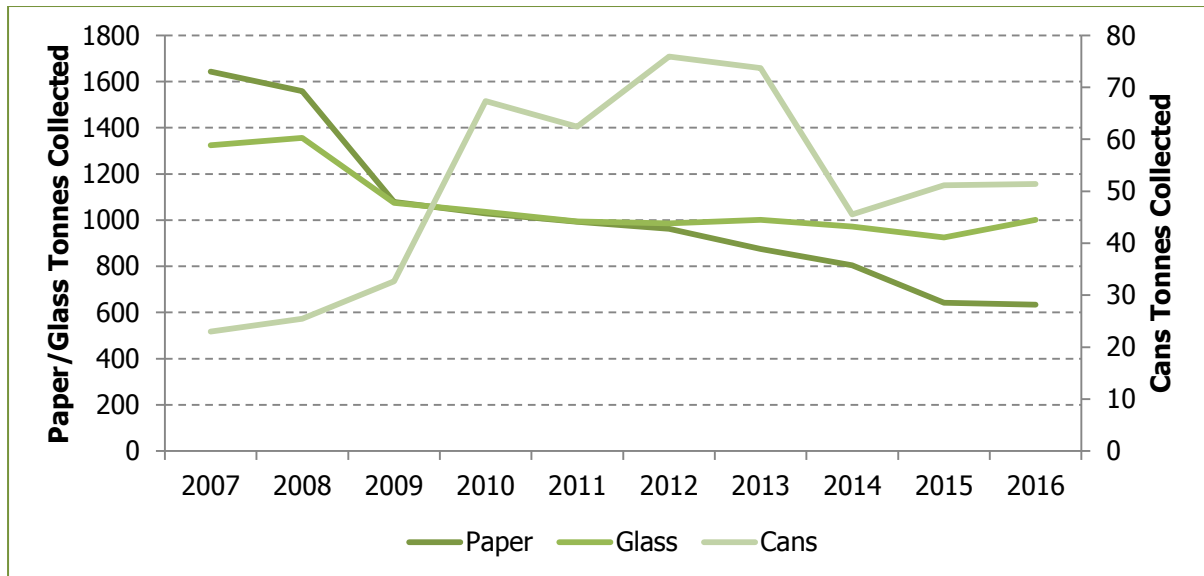


Source: Data compiled and prepared by Aether Limited, and provided by Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture.

The most recent data available relating to emissions on the Isle of Man relates to 2014. In March 2013, the Isle of Man adopted a target to reduce CO₂ emissions by 80% by 2050, which is in line with targets in the United Kingdom. In 2014, the Isle of Man produced 632 kilotonnes of CO₂, 96 kilotonnes of methane, 32 kilotonnes of nitrous oxide and 34 kilotonnes of fluorinated gases (hydrofluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride).

Waste and Recycling

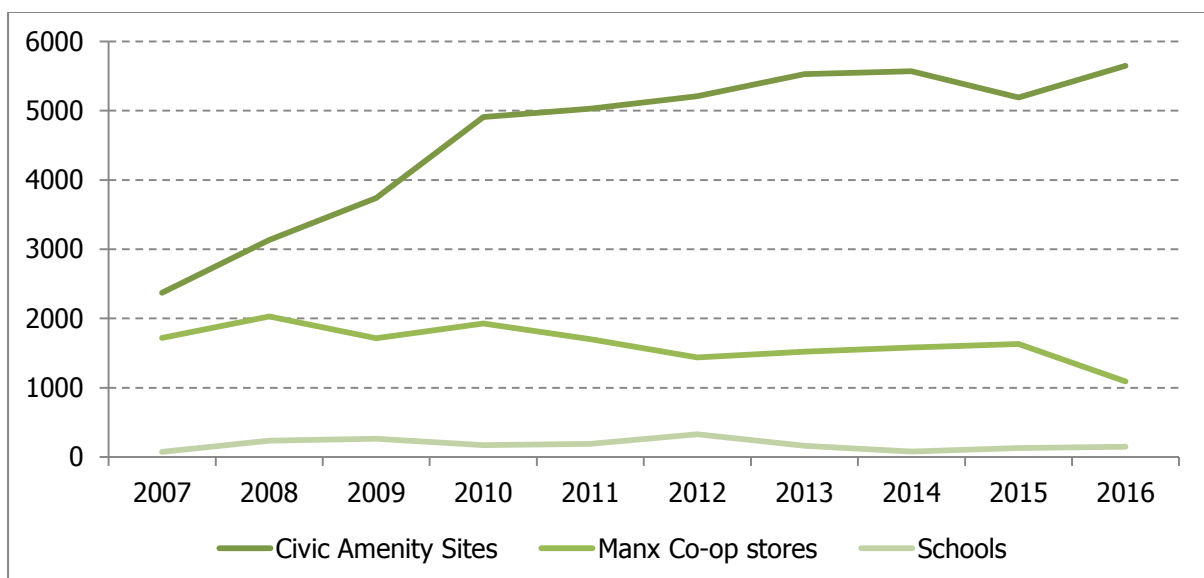
Figure 65 Tonnes of Materials Recycled Collected at Bring Banks



Source: Department of Infrastructure

During 2016, 633 tonnes of paper, 1,002 tonnes of glass and 51 tonnes of cans were recycled after being collected at bring banks.

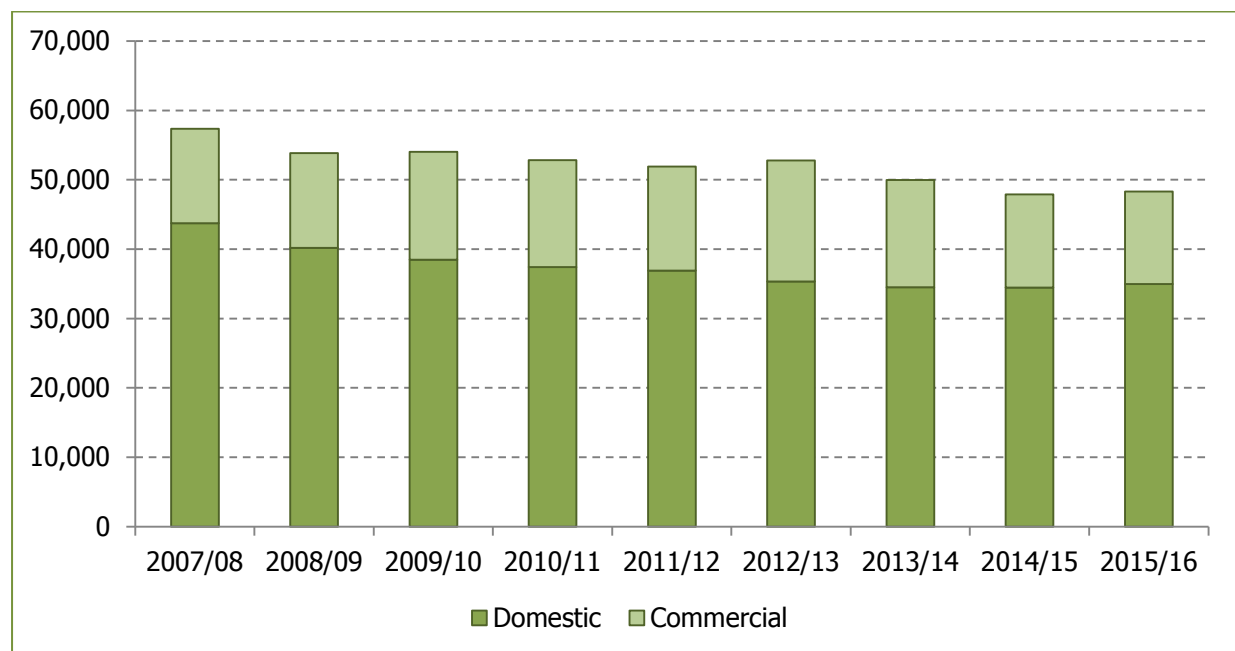
Figure 66 Kilograms of Dry Cell (Household) Batteries Recycled by Collection Source



Source: Department of Infrastructure

In 2016 a total of 6,890kg of batteries were recycled, of which 5,650kg were collected at local amenity sites, 1,090 at local Co-operative stores and 150 through schools.

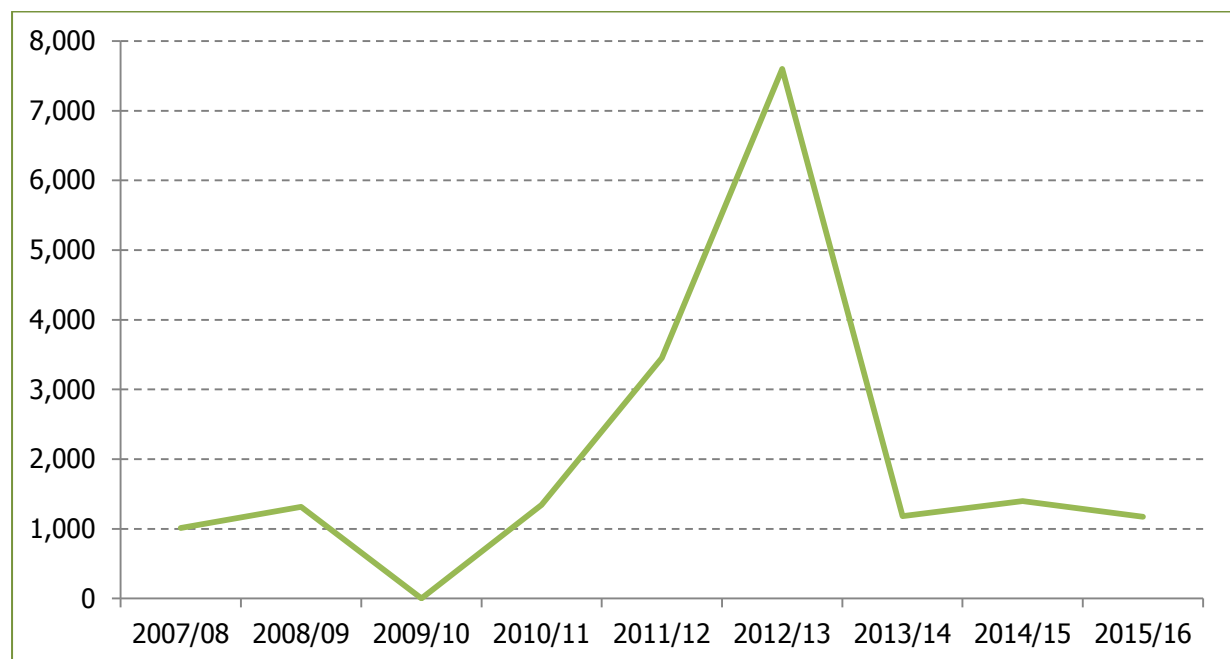
Figure 67 Tonnes of Waste Processed at the Energy From Waste Plant



Source: Department of Infrastructure

During 2015/16 there were 34,977 tonnes of domestic waste and 13,344 tonnes of commercial waste processed at the Energy From Waste Plant.

Figure 68 Tonnes of Waste Processed at the Wrights Pit North

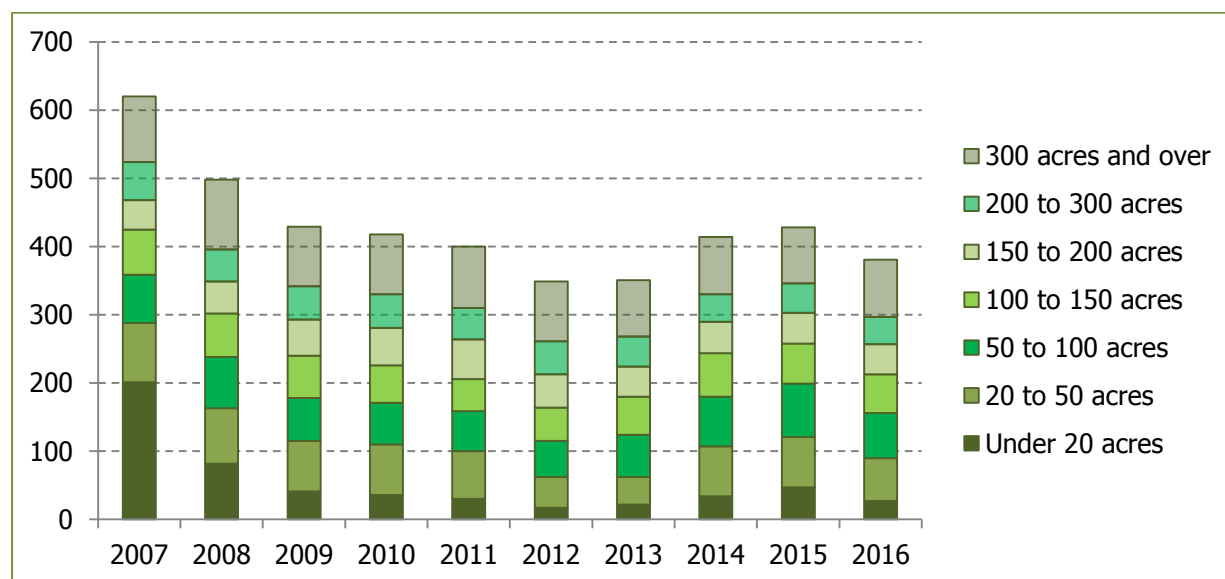


Source: Department of Infrastructure

In 2015/16, 1,174 tonnes of waste were processed at the Wrights Pit North. In 2009/10 there was no waste processed due to expiry of the waste licence. The large increases between 2011 and 2013 were caused by asbestos removal at Janets Corner.

Agriculture

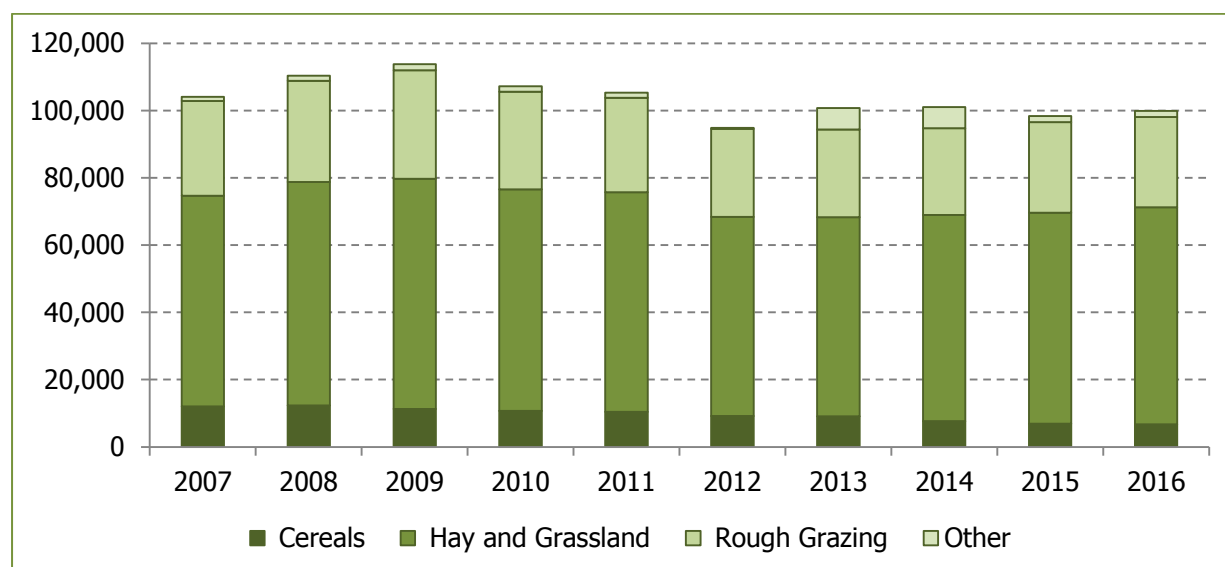
Figure 69 Agricultural Land Holdings, by Size (acres)



Source: Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture

As at 31 December 2016, there were 381 farms, of which 82 of these were over 300 acres in size, 43 between 200 and 300 acres, 45 between 150 and 200 acres, 59 between 100 and 150 acres, 78 between 50 and 100 acres, 74 between 20 and 50 acres and 47 farms under 20 acres in size. In 2012 only applicants to the Countryside Care Scheme were sent forms and the statistics are compiled from their claim data.

Figure 70 Agricultural Land Use (acres)

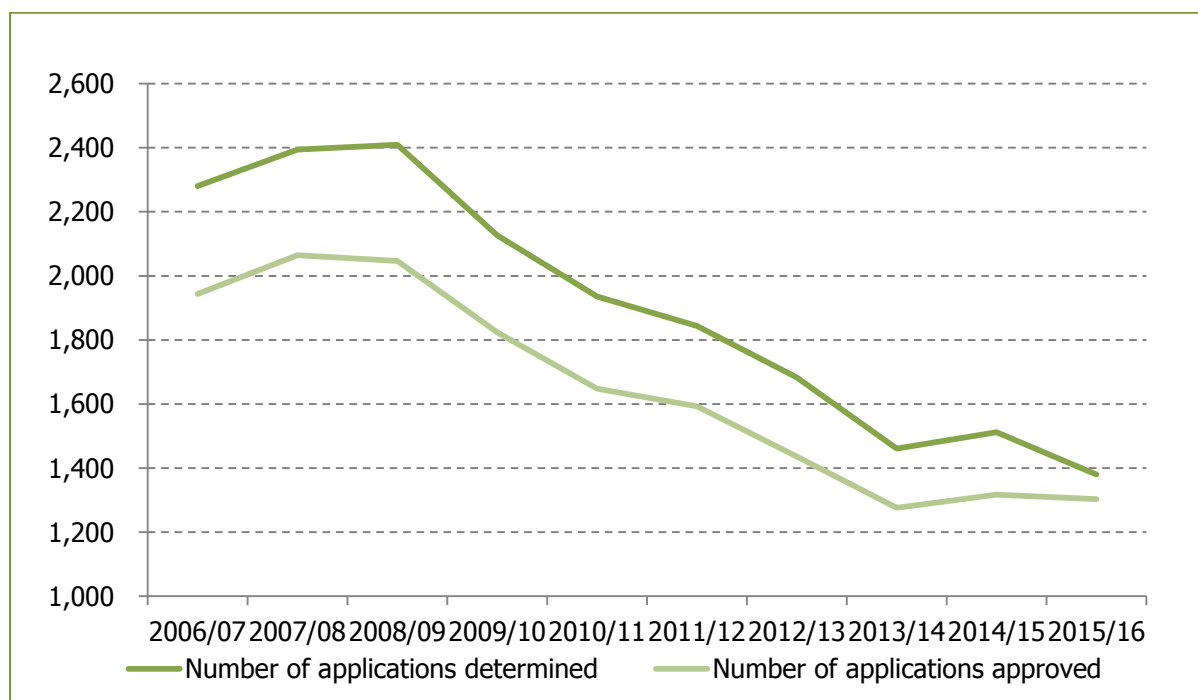


Source: Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture

As of 31 December 2016, 6,679 acres were used to grow cereals, 64,579 acres for hay and grassland, 26,831 acres for rough grazing and 1,828 acres used for other activities, including the growing of protein crops, potatoes and trees.

Planning and Construction

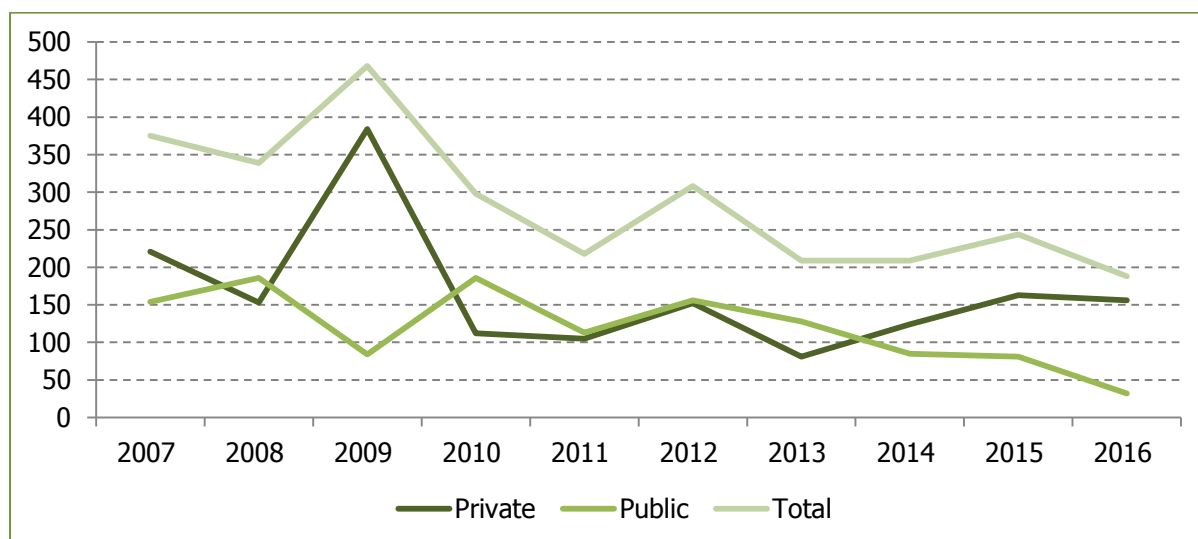
Figure 71 Planning Applications Determined and Approved



Source: Department of Infrastructure

As of March 2016, there had been 1,380 planning applications determined, of which 1,303 applications were approved.

Figure 72 Dwellings Completed



Source: Department of Infrastructure

Note: Private housing includes all new housing excluding affordable housing, and public housing includes first time buyer and public rented housing.

During 2016, 156 private dwellings were completed, along with 32 public dwellings. 2016 private dwelling figures are provisional and therefore may be subject to change.

Table 24 Town and Village Centre Regeneration Scheme

Area	Committed Funding by Area (£)	Actual Spend by Area (£)	No. of applications by Area
Castletown	1,511,019	367,587	15
Douglas	5,241,459	4,386,142	65
Island Wide	43,723	43,722	3
Laxey	1,290,304	487,109	15
Peel	1,609,978	119,470	26
Ramsey	3,683,270	2,817,011	63
South West	1,368,967	109,302	23
Total	14,748,720	8,330,347	210

Source: Cabinet Office

The financial information in Table 24 is for projects that have had commitments for funding or have received funding up to 27 February 2017. Applications by Area excludes applications which have expired.

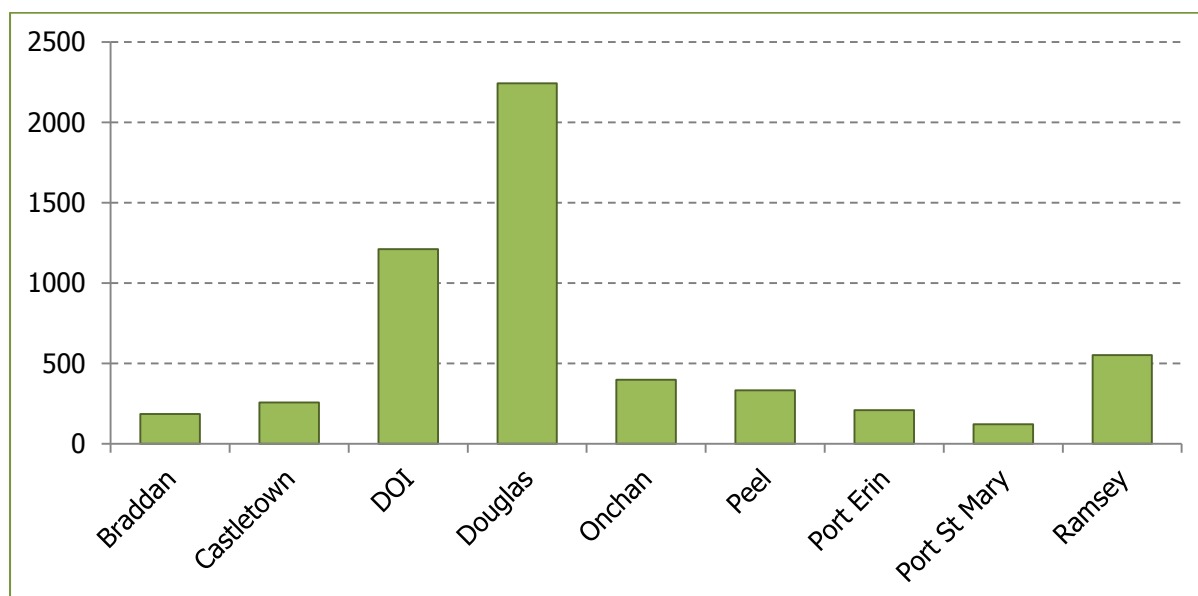
Table 25 Occupational Injuries, by Type

Type of injury	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Cases of fatal injury	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
Serious injuries	11	21	18	22	33	122	95	100	44	76
Over 3 day injuries	163	159	141	133	278	82	112	146	120	91
Dangerous occurrences	12	18	19	64	24	13	29	12	27	20
Disease	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
1-3 day injuries	-	-	-	-	17	29	17	15	-	-

Source: Department of Environment, Forestry and Agriculture

Housing

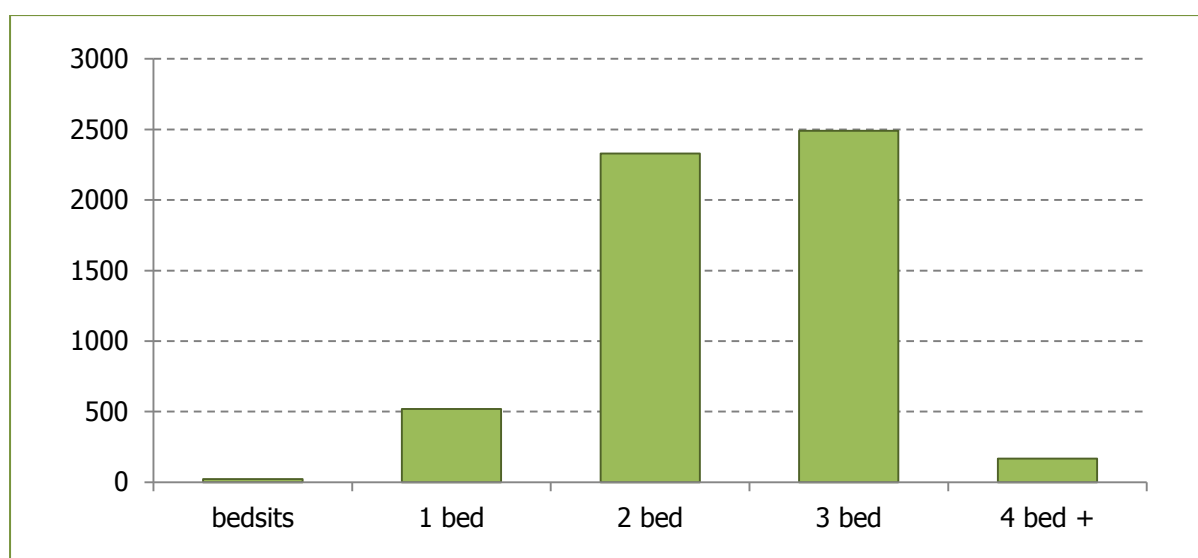
Figure 73 2016 Local Authority Housing Stock by Location



Source: Department of Infrastructure

In 2016, Local Authority housing stock consisted of 185 properties in Braddan, 258 in Castletown, 2,244 in Douglas, 400 in Onchan, 334 in Peel, 209 in Port Erin, 122 in Port St Mary and 553 in Ramsey, alongside 1,212 Department of Infrastructure owned properties. Malew and Rushen have 8 and 4 houses respectively, but have not been included in the chart above due to the small numbers involved.

Figure 74 2016 Local Authority Housing Stock by Property Type



Source: Department of Infrastructure

In 2016, Local Authority housing stock consisted of 23 bedsits, 518 one bedroom properties, 2,330 two bedroom properties, 2,490 three bedroom properties and 168 properties with four or more bedrooms.

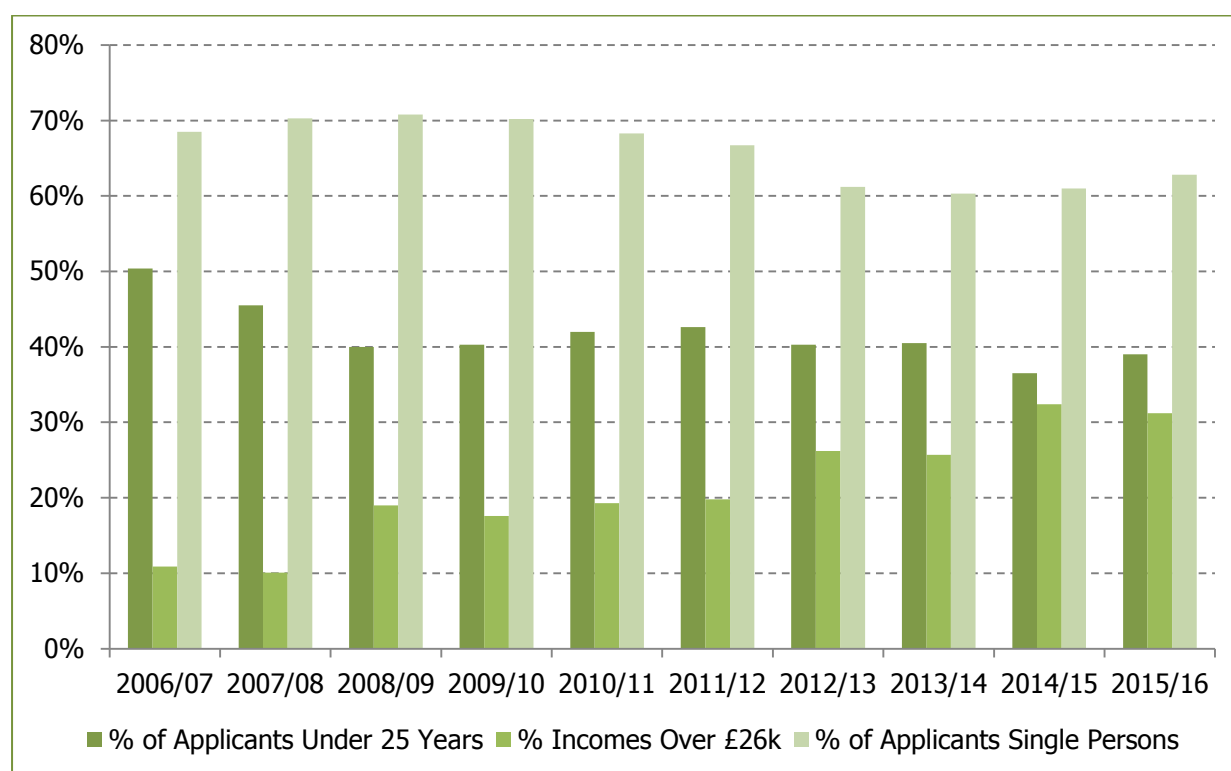
Table 26 House Purchase Assistance Statistics

Year	First Time Buyer Transactions	Open Market Transactions	Total Assistance Paid (£)	Average Assistance (£)
1999/00	0	32	451,950	14,123
2000/01	0	69	922,190	13,365
2001/02	29	82	1,579,775	14,232
2002/03	44	32	1,696,996	22,329
2003/04	70	13	3,239,625	39,032
2004/05	44	46	2,319,346	25,771
2005/06	101	123	5,815,321	25,961
2006/07	20	78	2,167,881	22,121
2007/08	108	57	5,792,870	35,108
2008/09	78	19	3,247,457	33,479
2009/10	30	26	1,605,279	28,666
2010/11	86	12	3,297,679	33,650
2011/12	41	12	1,291,771	24,373
2012/13	38	14	1,235,569	24,059
2013/14	72	14	2,075,955	23,983
2014/15	9	14	625,617	27,201
2015/16	24	25	1,543,393	31,498

Source: Department of Infrastructure

The numbers of "approved" properties fluctuate year on year as the programme for completion is determined by the developers who deliver these properties to the Department's special and technical standards, under section 13 of the Town and County Planning Act 1999. Demand for these properties also fluctuates depending on the locations available. Over 80% of those currently on the First Time Buyer Register want Douglas and the East as their area of choice for purchase.

Figure 75 House Purchase Assistance Applicant Demographics

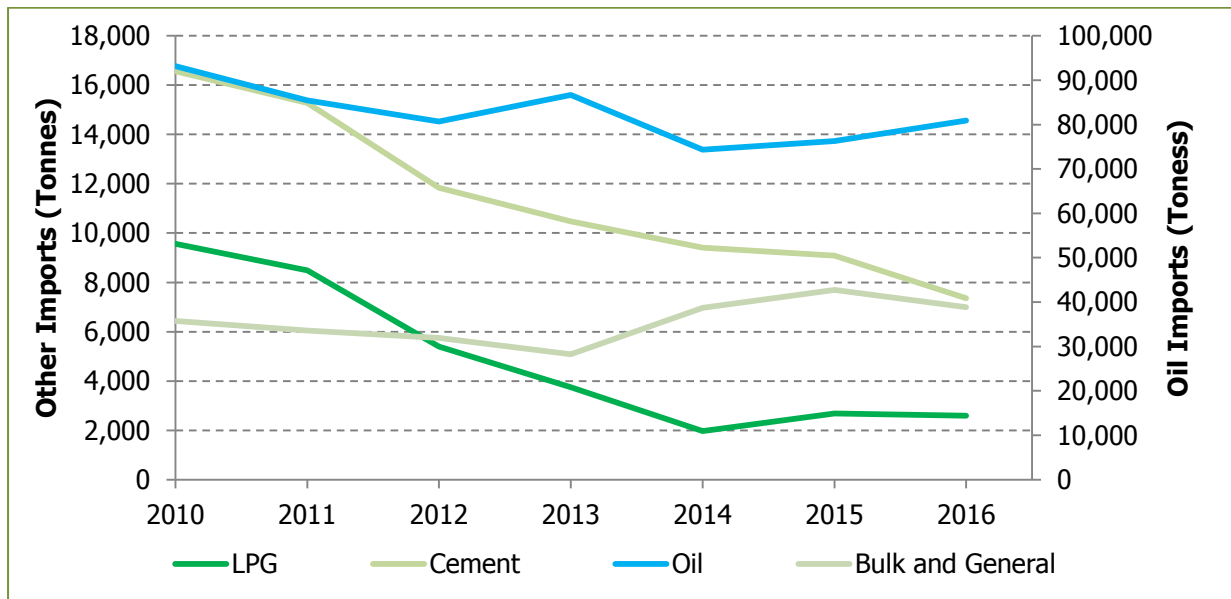


Source: Department of Infrastructure

During the financial year 2015/16, 39% of applicants for house purchase assistance were under 25 years of age. 31% earned more than £26,000 per annum and 63% were single applicants.

Freight

Figure 76 Freight imports

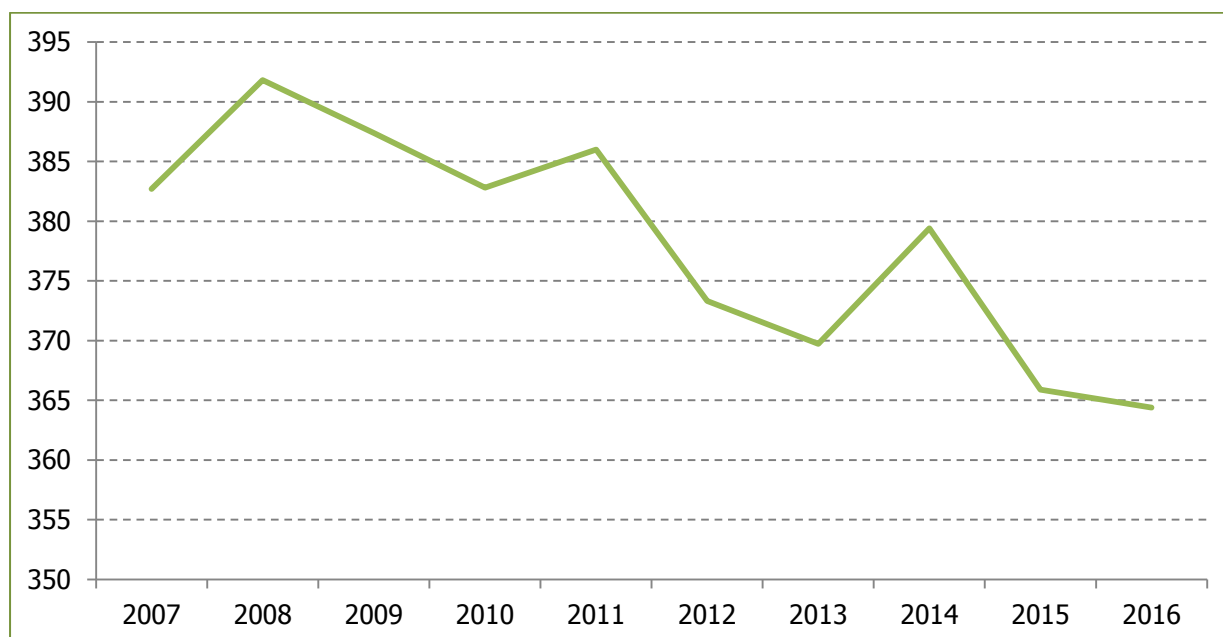


Source: Department of Infrastructure

During 2016 there were 80,943 tonnes of oil, 2,598 tonnes of LPG, 7,359 tonnes of cement, and 38,833 tonnes of bulk and general imports.

Energy Production

Figure 77 Electricity: Units sold (GWH)

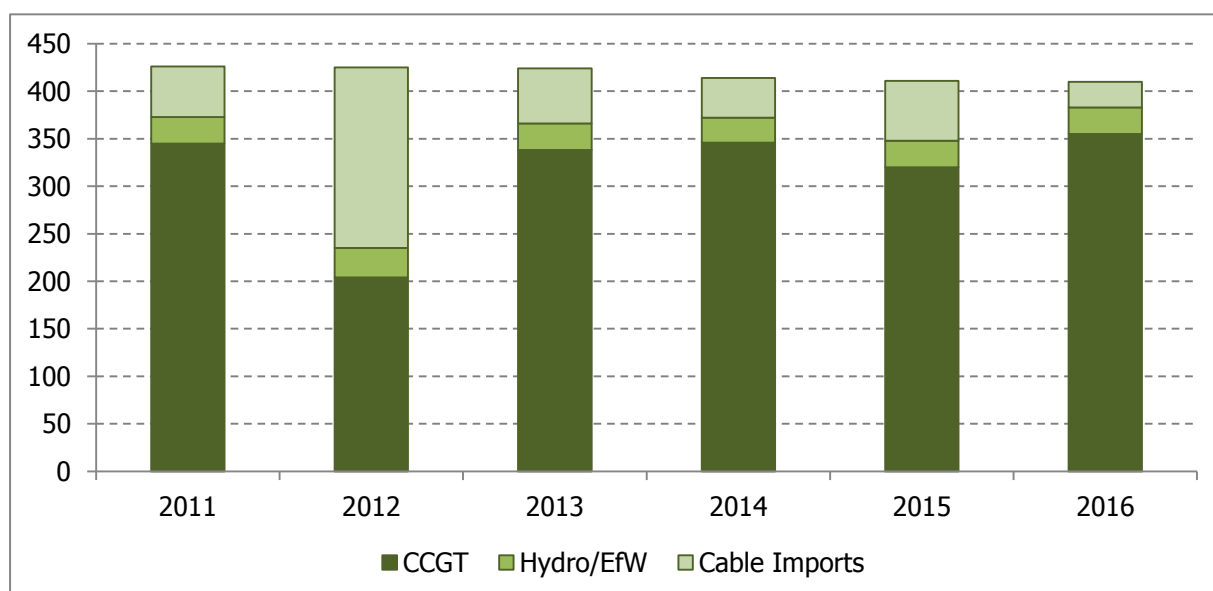


Source: Manx Utilities Authority

Note: 1GWH = 1 million kilowatt hours

During 2016, 364.4 Gigawatt hours were sold on the Isle of Man to residential, commercial and industrial customers.

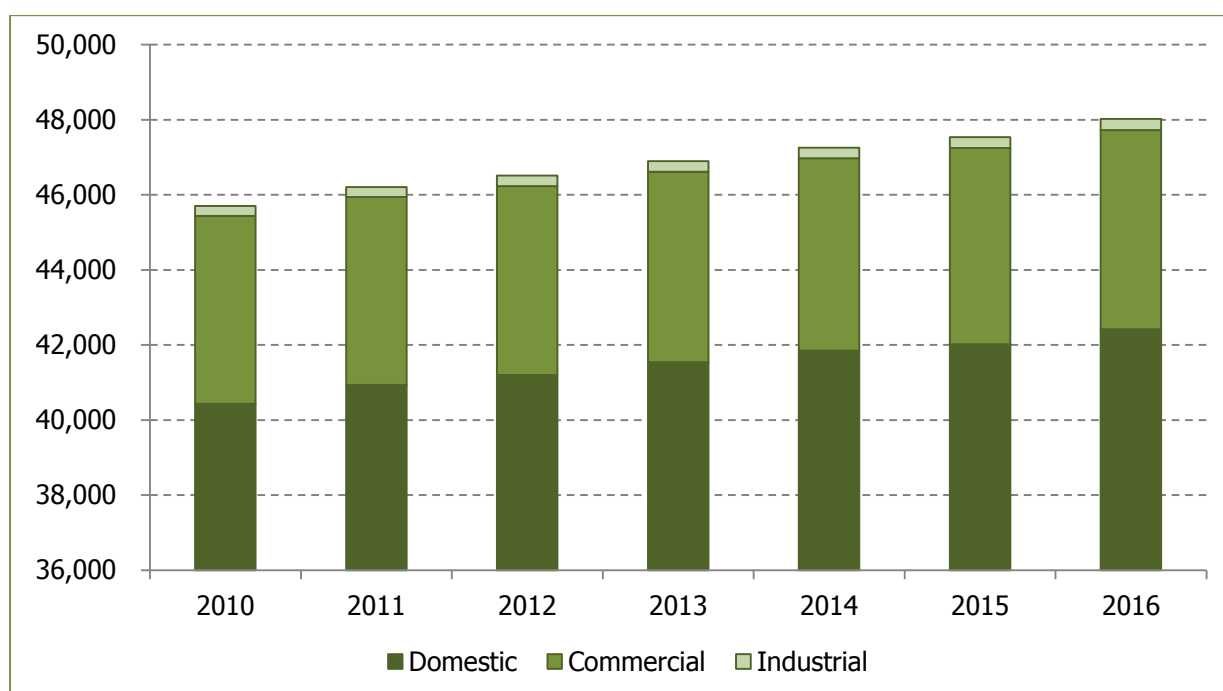
Figure 78 Electricity Generation Mix (GWH)



Source: Manx Utilities Authority

To December 2016, 87% of electricity produced on the Isle of Man was produced by the Combined Cycle Gas Turbine facility at Pulrose, Douglas. Imported electricity made up 14% of the generation mix, with renewable sources such as Hydro power making up 7%.

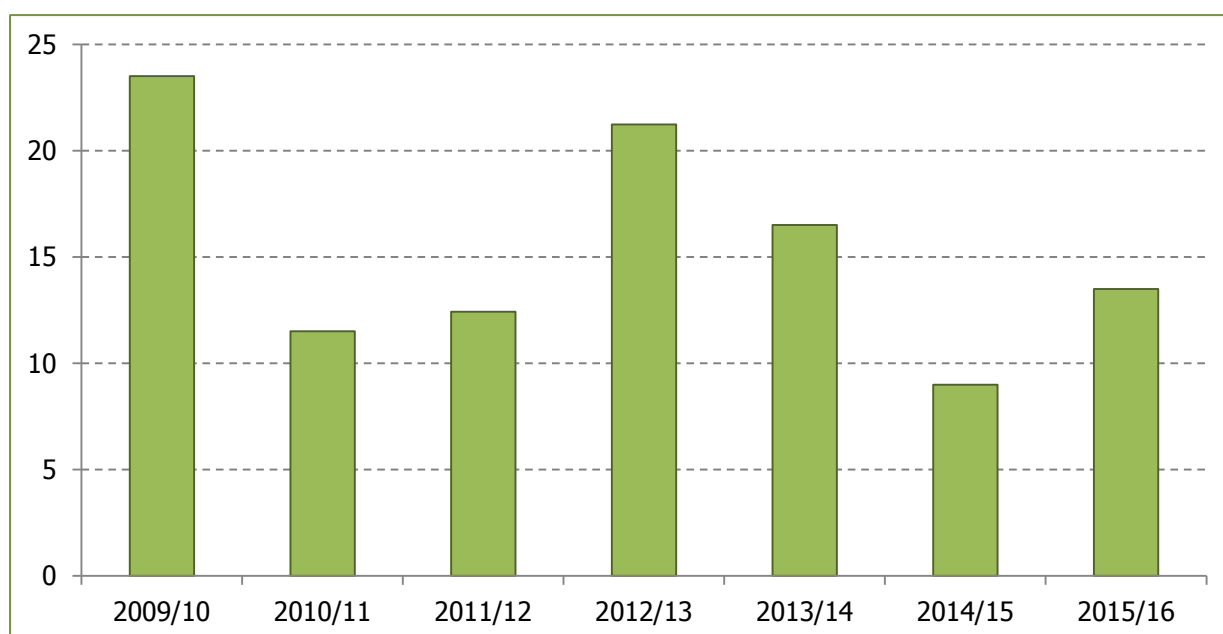
Figure 79 Number of Electricity Customers, by Type



Source: Manx Utilities Authority

In 2016, the Manx Utilities Authority had 42,419 domestic customers, 5,303 commercial customers and 303 industrial customers.

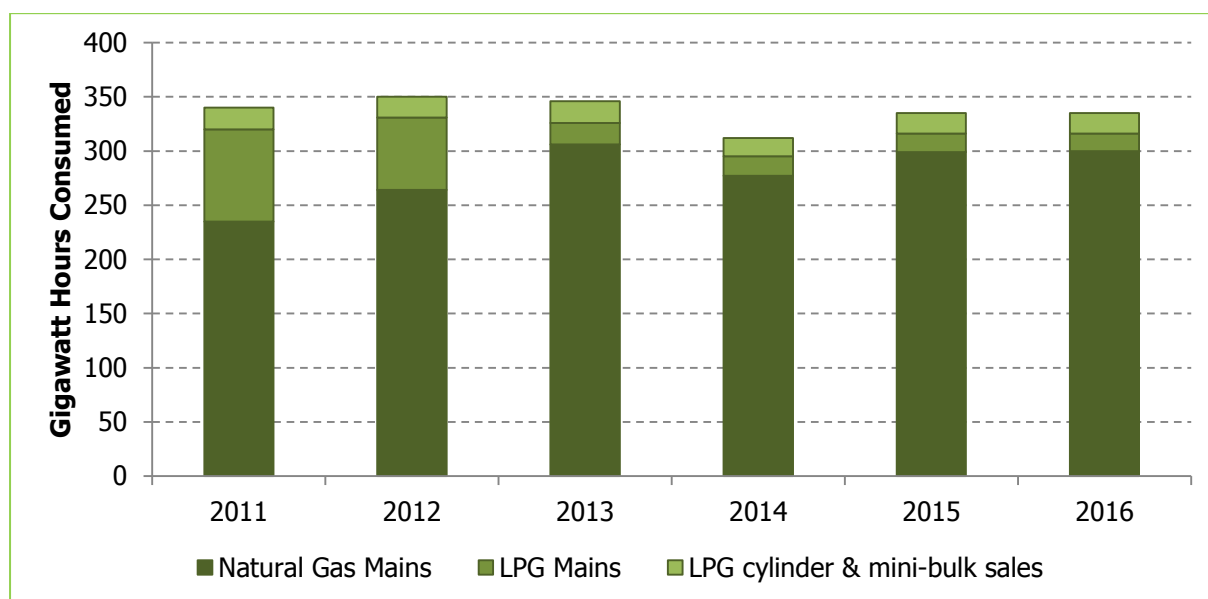
Figure 80 Number of Electricity Customer Minutes Lost



Source: Manx Utilities Authority

In 2015/16 the Manx Utilities Authority lost 13.5 customer minutes due to faults and damages. Pre-arranged outages are not included in the figures above.

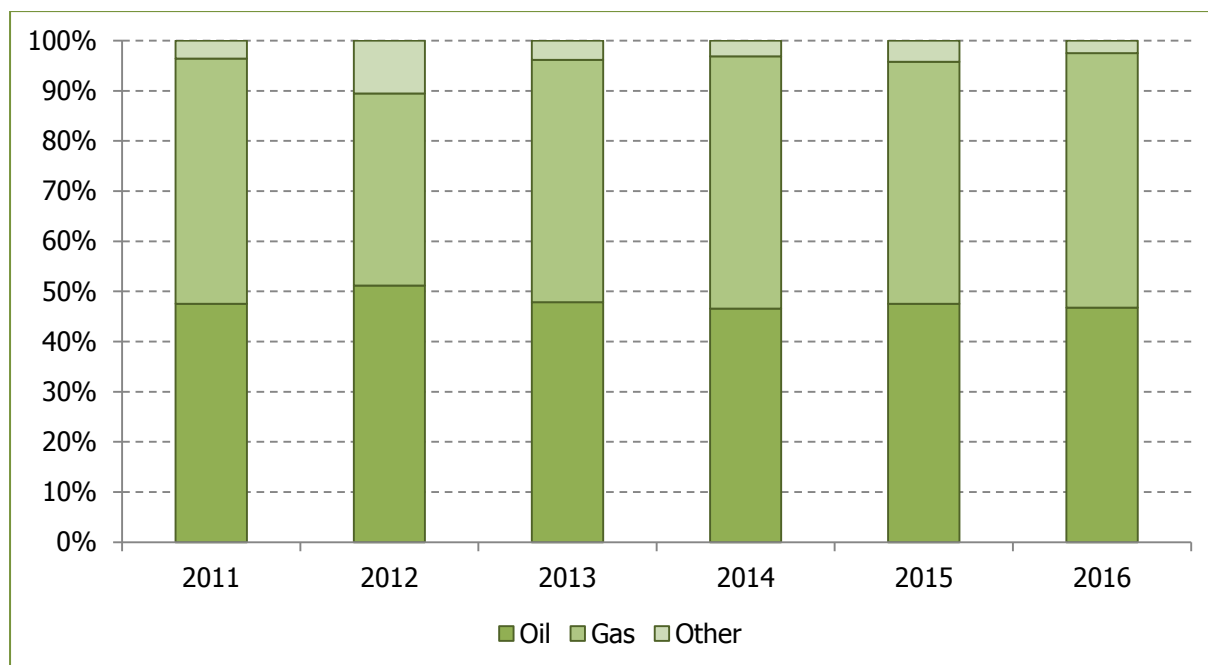
Figure 81 Gas Consumption, by Type



Source: Office of Fair Trading

During 2016, 300 Gigawatt hours of gas consumed was natural gas, 16 Gigawatt hours was LPG Mains gas and 19 Gigawatt hours was LPG cylinder and mini bulk sales. 2012 data is affected by conversion of some mains sectors from LPG to natural gas.

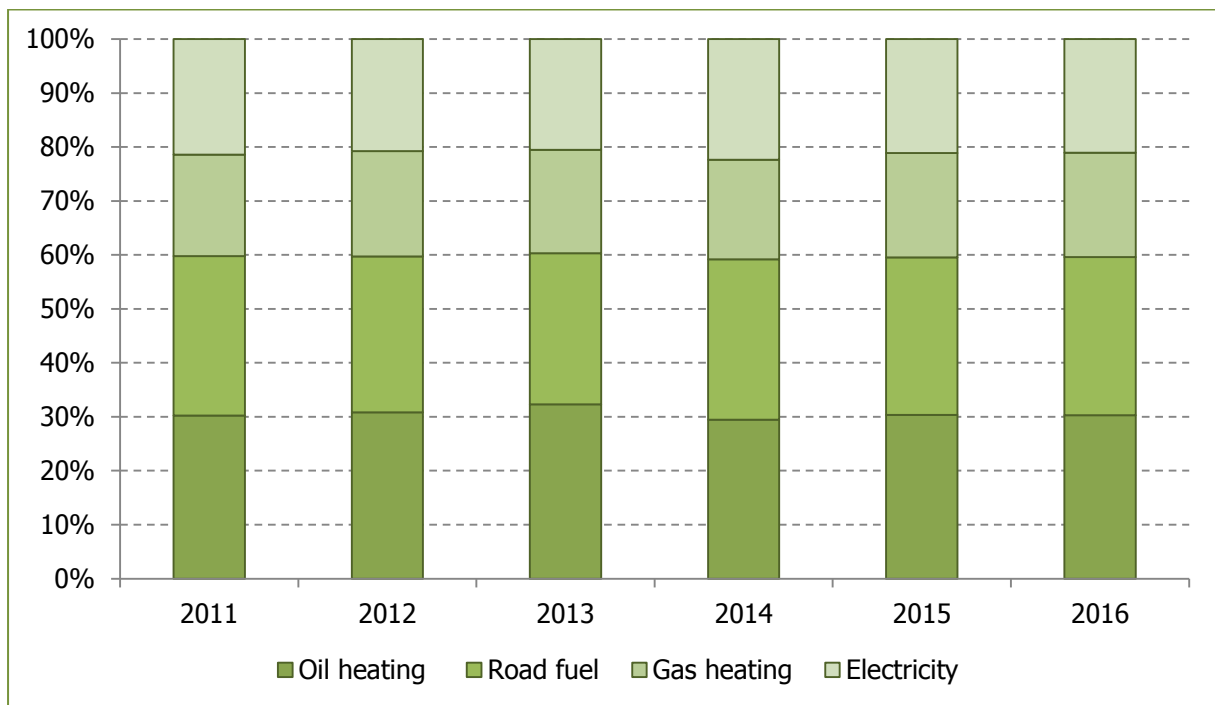
Figure 82 Fuel Types Imported into the Island



Source: Department of Economic Development

In 2016, 1,031 Gigawatt hours of oil, 1,119 Gigawatt hours of gas and 55 Gigawatt hours of other fuels were imported into the Isle of Man.

Figure 83 Fuel Types Consumed on Island

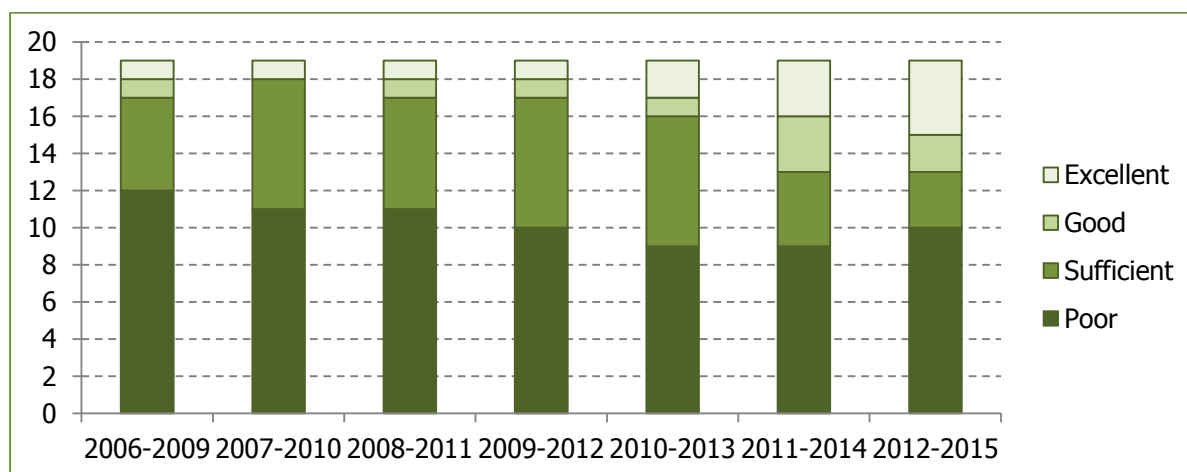


Source: Department of Economic Development

In 2016 there was 524 Gigawatt hours of oil, 507 Gigawatt hours of road fuel, 335 Gigawatt hours of gas and 364 Gigawatt hours of electricity consumed on the Island.

Water

Figure 84 Bathing Water Quality at Island Beaches



Source: Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture

Note: Assessed against European Parliament Directive 2006/7/EC

Under the assessment period of 2012 to 2015, 10 beaches on the Isle of Man were deemed to have poor bathing water quality under the European Parliament directive, with 3 being deemed as sufficient, 2 as good and 4 as excellent.

Table 27 Water Treatment and Water Mains

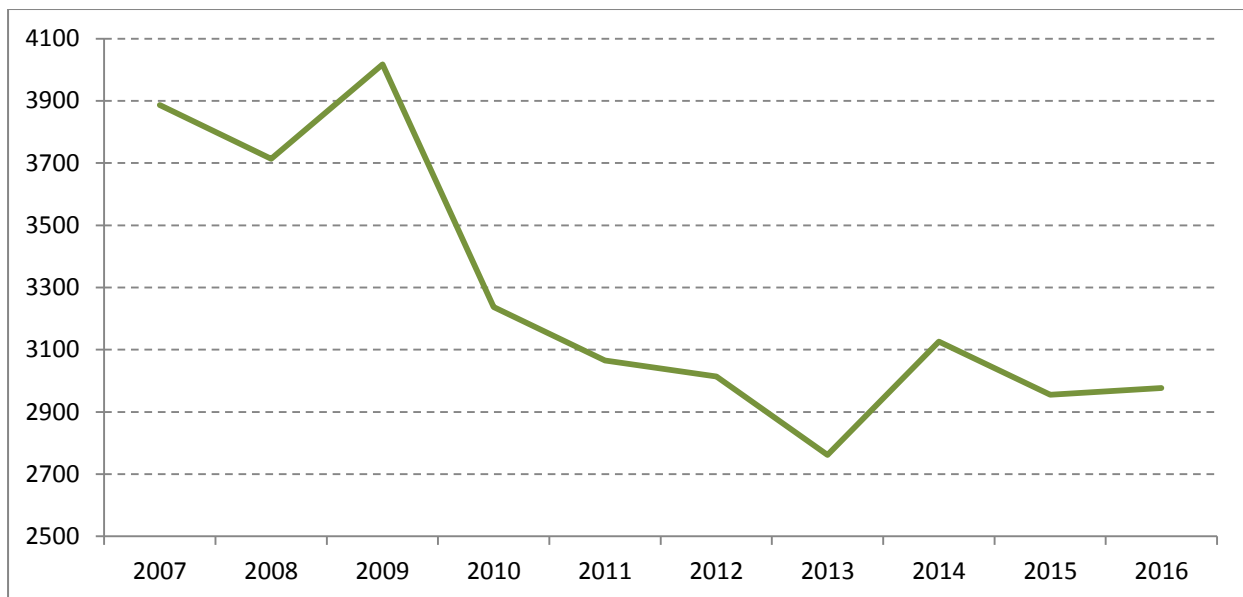
Year	Treated Water (Daily average ML/d)	Treated Water (Total ML/y)	Length of Water Mains (km)
2010	29	10,508	1,644.49
2011	30	10,943	1,685.22
2012	28	10,173	1,691.49
2013	29	10,590	1,714.99
2014	29	10,653	1,734.35
2015	28	10,270	1,767.00
2016	29	10,528	1,803.37

Source: Manx Utilities Authority

Note: ML/d refers to Million Litres per day and ML/y refers to Million Litres per year.

Transport

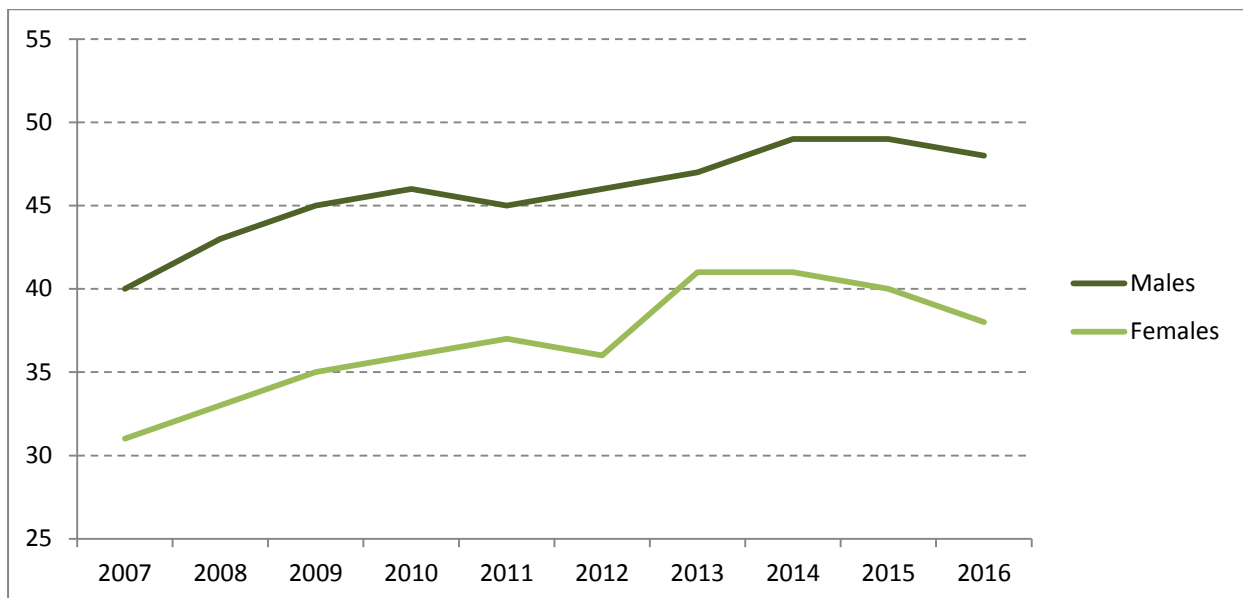
Figure 85 Numbers of Driving Tests Taken



Source: Department of Infrastructure

During 2016 there were 2,977 driving tests taken in the Isle of Man. This includes car, motorcycle and HGV and other driving tests.

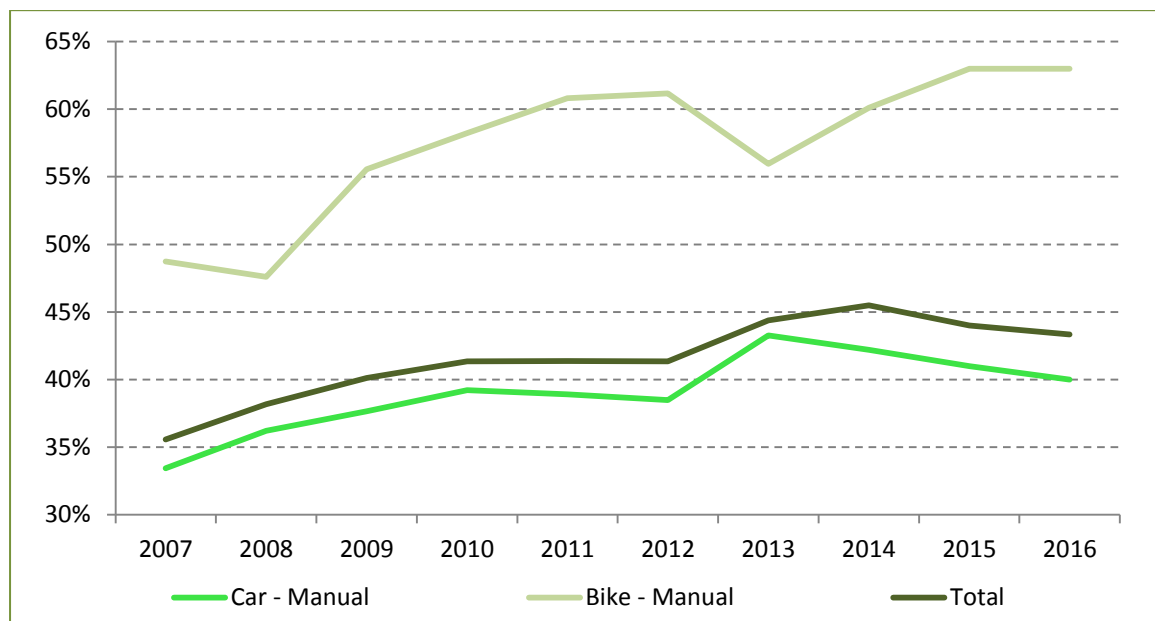
Figure 86 Driving Test Pass Rates by Gender (%)



Source: Department of Infrastructure

In 2016 the average pass rate for males was 48%, whereas the average pass rate for females was 38%, for all vehicles.

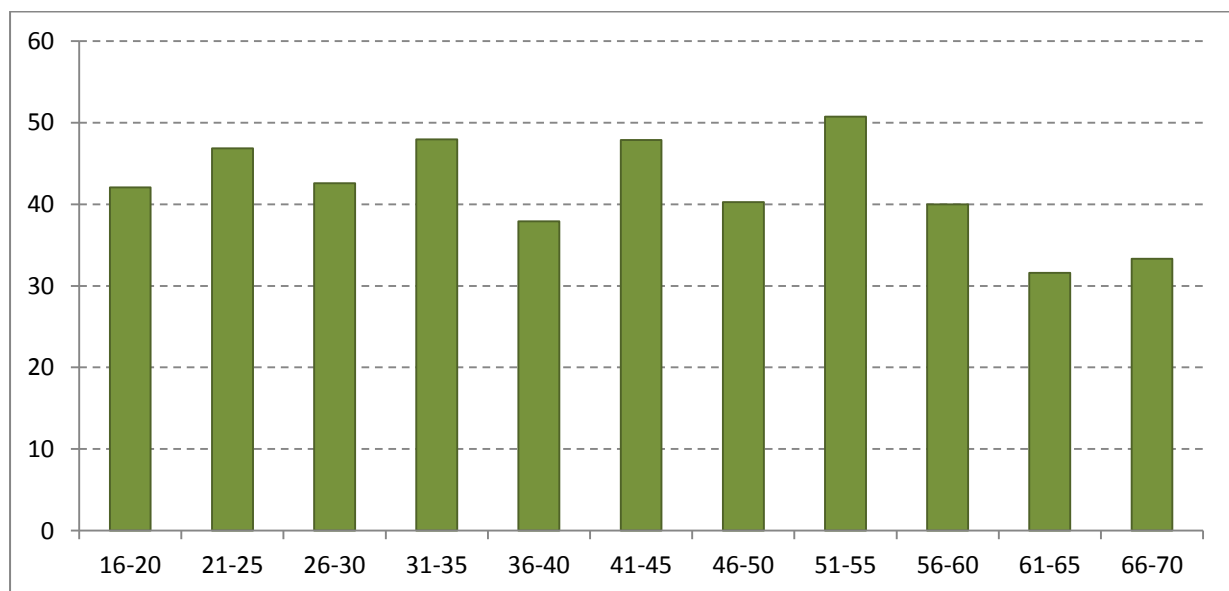
Figure 87 Driving Test pass rates by Vehicle



Source: Department of Infrastructure

During 2015/16, 40% of tests undertaken in manual cars passed, 63% of manual bikes and in total 43% of all tests were passed. Total includes all types of tests undertaken such as cars, bikes, HGVs and other vehicles.

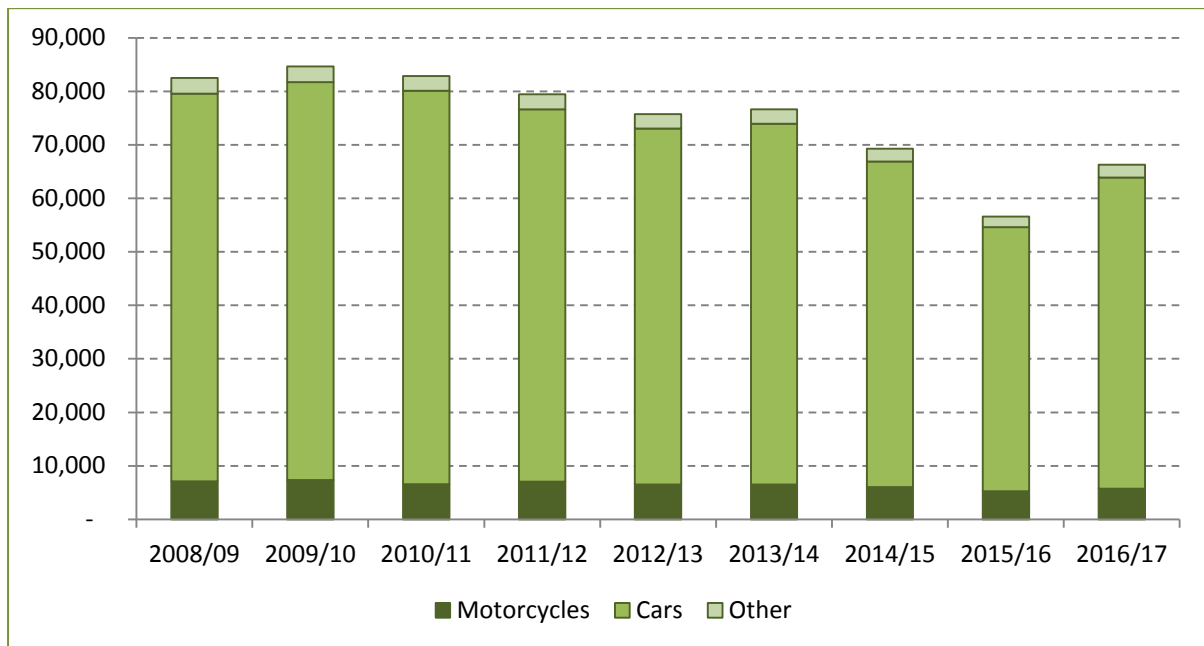
Figure 88 Driving Test Pass Rates by Age Bracket (%)



Source: Department of Infrastructure

In 2016 the highest average pass rate % was for the 51-55 year old age bracket, at 51%. The lowest pass rate was 32% for the 61-65 age bracket.

Figure 89 Vehicle Registration



Source: Department of Infrastructure

During the 2016/17 financial year, 58,148 cars were registered, 5,760 motorcycles and 2,365 other types of vehicle were registered. The other category includes Goods, Articulated Goods, Buses/Minibuses and agricultural or plant vehicles.

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Isle of Man Government
Government Office
Bucks Road, Douglas
Isle of Man, IM1 3PN

Telephone: (+44) 01624 685752

Email: **economics@gov.im**

www.gov.im/