Isle of Man Social Attitudes Survey 2016

Economic Affairs
Cabinet Office

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Overview

Background
The 2016 Social Attitudes Survey builds on the Quality of Life Surveys from 2002 and 1991 and seeks to understand public attitudes on a wide range of issues, as well as collecting information on activities and public health, amongst other things. It is intended to be of use to Government and the public in assessing performance and planning future services.

Methodology
An independent company named Island Global Research (IGR) were commissioned to conduct the Isle of Man Social Attitudes Survey in 2016. Our thanks go to them for organising and summarising the information provided.

The questions were determined in consultation with Government Departments and Ministers in the Cabinet Office. Where possible, questions were phrased to enable exact comparisons with other jurisdictions (see the “Benchmarking and Sources” section on page 5).

The survey was available online and on paper and was promoted by IGR and the Government throughout April 2016. In an attempt to ensure the non-digitally active population were not excluded from the survey, additional paper copies of the survey were printed and available for collection and completion from the following locations:

- Isle of Man Government Offices, Douglas
- Douglas library
- Peel library
- Ramsey library
- Castletown Civic Centre
- The Job Centre
- Markwell House Social Security Office
- Age Concern Isle of Man

Economic Affairs would like to thank the above for their support in ensuring the survey reached as many people as possible.

Responses and Sample Size
Island Global Research was required to achieve 500 responses representative of age and geographical area on the Isle of Man in a quota survey. The total number of responses received was 2122. This report was only able to be produced due to the high response rate of the Isle of Man residents. Thanks are due to all who took the time to respond to the survey. The survey was completed by persons aged 15 to 91.
Despite the large number of responses, some analyses rely on a low sample size, usually due to a low number of individuals indicating a particular response. In these cases, it is highlighted that the analysis relies on a low sample size. This means that the results should be interpreted with caution and may not necessarily be a true representation, as the results may be skewed towards responses of a small number of individuals whose beliefs or responses do not match the majority of that group.

The results listed in this report are representative of individuals responding to the survey and whilst reweighting has occurred to remove bias towards certain sub-groups, the results cannot necessarily be assumed to be a representation of all Isle of Man individuals.

As with all surveys, there is a risk of statistical uncertainty, particularly when it comes to small differences between sub-groups. For this reason, this report focuses on significant findings, which we have determined to be any differences greater than ten percentage points.

**Weightings**

The required responses from various demographic groups were determined by drawing on the 2011 Census data. The required responses in order to match the population demographics were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-34</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To account for under and over representation of some sub-groups according to the level of responses received, responses have been weighted in the following way:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-34</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>1.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In effect, this is the same as saying a female aged over 65’s response would count for 1.88, as that sub-group was under represented. Others, such as males aged 45-54 were over represented and so responses were weighted at less than one.
Benchmarking and Sources
Where information regarding other jurisdictions is available, a comparison is sometimes made to help bring some context to the results. When referring to other jurisdictions the following sources of information have been used:

**Jersey:** Jersey Annual Social Surveys
(http://www.gov.je/Government/JerseyWorld/StatisticsUnit/PeopleCommunities/Pages/Socialstatistics.aspx)

**United Kingdom:** British Social Attitudes Survey 2015 overview

British Social Attitudes Surveys (http://bsa.natcen.ac.uk/)

Under and Over Employment in the UK

**Global:** GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

World Health Organisation mental health wellbeing scores:

Definitions
Throughout the report, various definitions have been used, which are explained below.

**Isle of Man Regions:**

- East: Onchan, Braddan, Santon, Laxey, Lonan
- South: Malew, Castletown, Arbory, Rushen, Port Erin, Port St Mary
- North: Ramsey, Bride, Andreas, Ballaugh, Lezayre, Jurby, Maughold
- West: Peel, German, Patrick, Michael, Marown

**Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Quartiles:**

The JSNA was completed in 2014 and the full report can be viewed at: https://www.gov.im/media/1345872/iom-government-joint-strategic-needs-assessment-2014.pdf
The report identified which areas in the Island were the most and least deprived, with a ranking of income deprivation by 4 digit postcode (see pages 57 to 59). Those in quartile 1 are defined as being the most deprived and those in quartile 4 are the least.

**Quartile 1:** IM1 1, IM1 2, IM8 2, IM9 2, IM2 1, IM9 1, IM2 6, IM1 3, IM2 4, IM2 2

**Quartile 2:** IM8 1, IM2 3, IM3 4, IM5 1, IM2 7, IM7 3, IM1 4, IM9 6, IM7 4, IM8 3, IM3 3

**Quartile 3:** IM4 3, IM1 5, IM2 5, IM9 5, IM4 4, IM4 7, IM7 5, IM3 1, IM5 2, IM9 4

**Quartile 4:** IM7 1, IM9 3, IM7 2, IM5 3, IM6 1, IM4 1, IM4 5, IM3 2, IM4 2, IM4 6, IM6 2

**Further Information**

Additional information and analysis can be provided upon request. In order to request any further information please contact Economic Affairs using the contact details provided below:

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**About Us**

**Residency**
Of the respondents to the survey, 42% were born in the Isle of Man, 49% in the UK and the remaining 9% from the Channel Islands, Republic of Ireland, Europe and elsewhere in the world. This is similar to the 2011 Census where 45% of those aged 15 or over were born on the Isle of Man.

*Figure 1: “Where were you born?”*

![Birth Place Bar Chart](image)

**Marital Status**
51% of respondents to the survey were married, whilst 21% were single, 14% cohabited with a partner, and 8% were divorced. In the 2011 Census 37% of the population aged 15 or over were single (defined for the Census as not married) and 45% married (or remarried). A similar number in the Census were divorced or separated. The survey did not reach as many widowed persons as the Census population. Around 7% of the population (15 or over) were widowed in the 2011 Census but only 4% of the survey sample.

As the Social Attitudes Survey separately identified cohabiting couples, we can infer from this that around 40% of single people as identified in the 2011 Census were likely to have been cohabiting with a partner.

The marital status of Isle of Man residents is not dissimilar from that seen in Jersey as determined within the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2015.
Table 1: “What is your marital status?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Isle of Man</th>
<th>Jersey (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohabiting with Partner</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: “What is your marital status?”

The highest proportions of single persons are within the 15-34 age group, at 49%. This age group also has the highest proportion of individuals cohabiting with a partner.

Figure 3: “What is your marital status? By age group”
**Households**

42% of respondents to the survey lived in a detached house or bungalow, whereas 14% lived in a flat or apartment. These responses were consistent with number of properties identified in the 2011 Census.

**Figure 4:** “What type of property do you live in?”

![Bar graph showing property types by age group.]

When comparing property type between age bands of individuals, the 45-54 age group had the lowest proportion of individuals living in flats or apartments, at 8%. On the other hand, 22% of 15-34 year olds lived in flats and apartments.

**Figure 5:** “What type of property do you live in?” By age band

![Bar graph showing property types by age group.]

40% of respondents owned their home through a mortgage or loan, 34% owned it outright, 17% rented privately and 9% rented from the Government or Local Authority. When
comparing tenure between age bands, there is a clear trend that younger persons are more likely to rent, either privately or through the Government or Local Authority.

Figure 6: “In what capacity do you and your household occupy your accommodation?” By age group
Employment

72% of individuals stated that they were in employment. Of those that were employed, the majority, 76% were employed full time, whereas 16% were employed part time and the remainder were self-employed.

Figure 7: “When considering your main job are you employed full time, employed part time or self-employed?”

Zero Hours Contracts

Only 3.5% of respondents to the survey indicated that they were working to a zero hours contract. 69% of respondents indicated that they were either very or fairly satisfied with their zero hours contract, with the remaining 31% being not very or not at all satisfied. Note that this analysis relies on a low sample size.

Figure 8: “How satisfied are you being on a zero hours contract?”
In order to determine how zero hours contract affect people’s day-to-day lives, a question was asked to determine what problems zero hours contract workers experience. The graph below shows the results as a proportion of those who indicated that a scenario was applicable to them, as not all workers on zero hours contracts would require childcare for example. **Note that this analysis relies on a low sample size.**

Figure 9: “As a result of working on a zero-hours contract, are any of the following a problem for you?”

![Bar chart showing various issues for zero hours contract workers.](chart1.png)

Figure 10: “Which, if any, of the following benefits do you gain from being on a zero hours contract?”

![Bar chart showing various benefits for zero hours contract workers.](chart2.png)

However, 69% of people on zero hours contracts said that the flexibility in hours suited their circumstances. 20% indicated that they gained no benefits. Note that respondents were able to select more than one option and so results will not sum to 100. **Note that this analysis relies on a low sample size.**
**Underemployment**

Individuals were asked the question of whether they would chose to work more hours at their current rate of pay, if given the opportunity. 11% of all respondents stated that they would, compared with 14% of individuals in Jersey in the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2015 and 10% of UK workers in a report by the UK Office for National Statistics in 2014. 28% of part time workers responding to the survey indicated that they would prefer to work more hours, compared with 9% of full time workers and 14% of self-employed. There were no significant differences between the likelihood of being underemployed and which JSNA quartile the individual belonged to.

Figure 11: “If given the opportunity would you prefer to work more hours at your current rate of pay?” By Employment status

For all workers indicating that they would prefer to work more hours, the average (mean) number of additional hours that individuals wished to work was 12. In Jersey, the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2015 determined the average was 13 and the 2014 UK report determined the average underemployment was 11 hours. 33% of individuals would like to work between 9 and 12 extra hours per week, followed by 28% preferring to work between 5 and 8 additional hours.
Figure 12: “How many extra hours per week would you prefer to work at your current rate of pay?”

Full time workers were most likely to wish to work only a small number of extra hours. 25% of part time workers and 29% of self-employed workers however, would have liked to work 16 or more additional hours per week.

Figure 13: “How many extra hours per week would you prefer to work at your current rate of pay?” By employment status

Of those who would have liked to have worked more hours, men were more likely to wish to work a greater number of hours, whilst women were more likely to wish to work fewer hours.
Figure 14: “How many extra hours per week would you prefer to work at your current rate of pay?” By gender

There were some differences between the number of hours an individual was underemployed by and the JSNA quartile they belonged to. In particular, of those who wished to work 16 hours or more extra, almost half, 46% were within the JSNA quartile 1 (with quartile 1 being the most income deprived and 4 being the least).

Figure 15: “How many extra hours per week would you prefer to work at your current rate of pay?” By JSNA Quartile
**Multiple Jobs**

A question was asked to determine whether respondents were working multiple jobs. 28% of part time workers indicated that they did work more than one job, compared with 15% of full time workers. There was no significant difference between males and females.

Figure 16: “Do you undertake any additional work or employment to your main job?” By employment status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full Time Employment</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Time Employment</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Employed</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location of Employment**

The majority of individuals residing in each of the regions stated that Douglas was their place of employment, with 47% of those living in the north, 76% of those in the east, 63% in the west and 52% in the south stating Douglas as their place of work.

Figure 17: Employment region by residence region
Table 2: Employment region by residence region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence Region</th>
<th>Douglas Employment</th>
<th>North Employment</th>
<th>East Employment</th>
<th>South Employment</th>
<th>West Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Residence</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Residence</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Residence</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Residence</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Residence</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 18: Employment region by residence region

Travel to Work

When asked about how they travel to work, the majority of individuals that were employed (60%) indicated that they drove to work on their own. 14% walked, whilst 13% car shared.

Figure 19: “How do you travel to work?”
Those who resided in Douglas were least likely to travel to work by car, at 62% of respondents, but there were no other significant differences between other regions, which varied between 75% and 82% of individuals. The only other significant difference was the increased tendency for those living in Douglas to walk into work, at 28% of individuals, whereas other regions had between 5% and 9% of individuals walking to work.

Figure 20: “How do you travel to work?” By region

Analysis of the responses by JSNA quartile (where 1 is the most deprived and 4 is the least) showed that those in quartile 1 were most likely to walk to work. It also had the lowest proportions of individuals travelling to work alone by car. The graph below shows how the likelihood of travelling by car (be that alone or car sharing) increases as income deprivation (as defined by the JSNA quartile) reduces.

Figure 21: “How do you travel to work?” By JSNA quartile
Further Development
There is a clear trend that younger persons are more likely to attend courses, seminars or have received private lessons.

Figure 22: “Did you attend any courses, seminars, conferences or receive private lessons or instructions within or outside the regular education system within the last 4 weeks?” By age group

Pensions
55% of respondents belonged to an employer provided pension scheme, whilst 45% did not. Of these, 28% belonged to defined benefit schemes and 27% to defined contribution schemes.

Figure 23: “Do you belong to an employer provided pension scheme?”
13% of individuals stated that they also had made private pension arrangements. Of those who paid in, the average (mean) monthly payment amount was £256.

Figure 24: “Please state how much you pay into a private pension each month”

Respondents were asked whether they intended to remain in the Island once they had reached retirement age, with 70% confirming that they did. The age group with greatest proportion intending to stay was the over 65s, with 96%. The age group which was most undecided was the 15-34 group, as 43% were unsure of their intentions.

Figure 25: “Do you intend to remain resident on the Isle of Man when you reach the state retirement age?” By age group
Single persons had the least likelihood of intending to stay in the Island after reaching retirement age, with 49% intending to stay. They were also the group most likely to be undecided, at 42%. Individuals who had been widowed were most likely to remain in the Island, at 95%.

Figure 26: “Do you intend to remain resident on the Isle of Man when you reach the state retirement age?” By marital status
Travel

Off-Island Travel
When asked what the most important factor is when travelling off-island, over half of respondents, 52%, indicated that cost was the most important. This was followed by practicality at 23% and destination at 17%. The 2014 Jersey Annual Social Survey asked a similar question, but respondents were asked to rank how important various factors were. When booking a flight out of Jersey airport 80% listed price as being very important and a further 18% as fairly important. In terms of travelling by ferry however, 65% of Jersey residents listed price as very important and 26% as fairly important.

Figure 27: “What is the most important factor when choosing how to travel off-island?”

Respondents were asked to consider whether any off-island destination was particularly hard to reach. 37% replied that no locations were hard to reach, whilst 23% believed it was difficult to reach Scotland, 19% to reach the Channel Islands and 16% to reach Wales.

Note that as respondents could chose more than one location, the percentages below do not sum to 100.

Figure 28: “Is there a destination in the British Isles that you feel is particularly difficult to get to from the Isle of Man?”
Home and Community Life

Caring for Others
13% of individuals responding to the survey considered themselves to be a carer, in the sense that they provided unpaid help or support to a family member, friend, partner or neighbour who has a physical or mental disability, or mental health condition, or who is vulnerable, or who has a drug or alcohol related problem.

Of these, 87% accessed no support or assistance from the Government or any other charity or organisation.

Figure 29: “Do you consider yourself to be a carer?” By “Do you access any support?”

Of those who indicated that they did not consider themselves to be a carer, 28% still indicated that they were involved in supporting elderly or disabled relatives at some point, whether that be every day or less often than weekly.

Figure 30: “How often are you involved in supporting elderly or disabled relatives?”
The age group with the highest proportion of individuals considering themselves to be carers was the 55-64 group, at 19%. The lowest was those aged 15-34 at 8%.

Figure 31: “Do you consider yourself to be a carer?” By age group

62% of individuals stated that they never looked after other people’s children or grandchildren or that the question was not applicable to them, whilst 16% did so at least weekly and 22% did so less often than weekly.

Figure 32: “How often are you involved in looking after other people’s children or grandchildren?”
There were some differences between the frequency of looking after other people’s children by age band. The over 65s were most likely to look after other people’s children, with 27% doing so less than once a week and 34% doing so weekly or more often.

Figure 33: “How often are you involved in looking after other people’s children or grandchildren?” By age group

Internet Use
On average, 98% of the respondents to this survey indicated that they had access to the internet at home. There were no significant variances between age bands.

Of those that indicated they did not have access to the internet, 30% were single, 11% were divorced and 23% were widowed. **Note that this analysis relies on a low sample size.**

Figure 34: “Do you have access to the internet at home?” (Response No) By “What is your marital status?”
Of those indicating that they had no internet access at home, the majority, 46%, were single person households. **Note that this analysis relies on a low sample size.**

**Figure 35:** “Do you have access to the internet at home?” (Response No) By “How many people are in your household?”

Respondents were asked what type of home internet they had. 61% indicated that they had broadband, 36% had a high speed connection, 39% had mobile internet and less than 1% had dial up. Note that respondents were able to select more than one option, so the sum of responses will not equal 100.

**Figure 36:** “What type of internet access do you have at home?”
96% of individuals stated that on average they had used the internet every day, or almost every day in the last 3 months. There were no significant differences between age groups.

In terms of social media usage (for example, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc.), 86% of 15-34 year olds indicated that they used social media every day, compared with 64% of 55-64 year olds. 14% of over 65s responded that they had never used social media.

Figure 37: “How often on average do you use social media” By age group

There were no significant differences between age groups using a computer or laptop to access the internet. However, 93% of 15-34 year olds indicated that they accessed the internet via a mobile phone, compared with 76% of 55-64 year olds and 61% of over 65s. Similarly, there are fairly stark differences between internet access through games consoles or internet televisions between the younger and older age groups. Note that respondents were able to select more than one option, so the sum of responses will not equal 100.

Figure 38: “What internet enabled devices do you use, at least once a week?”
In terms of services used to watch television shows, the results showed that younger age groups were less likely to watch Freeview and satellite services, whereas they were most likely to use streaming services.

Figure 39: “How do you primarily watch TV shows and other media?” By age band
Involvement in Community and Politics

Island Safety and Crime
98% of respondents to the Social Attitudes Survey stated that they felt very or fairly safe at home, with no significant differences between age groups.

Figure 40: “Do you feel safe at home?”

Regionally, there are marginal differences, with Douglas being the region with the lowest proportion of respondents indicating that they felt very safe, at 62%. The south was the highest, at 76%.

Figure 41: “Do you feel safe at home?” By region
The results show that people feel less safe in their neighbourhood at night, than in their homes. 56% of people stated that they felt very safe in their neighbourhood, compared with 70% feeling very safe at home. Overall, however, 96% still feel either very or fairly safe in their neighbourhood. Again, there are no significant differences between age groups.

**Figure 42: “Do you feel safe in your neighbourhood at night?”**

There are slight differences between regions however, with the lowest proportion of residents indicating that they felt very safe in their neighbourhood at night in the Douglas area, at 44%. This is compared with the south, where again, the highest proportion of people feel very safe, at 68%.

**Figure 43: “Do you feel safe in your neighbourhood at night?” By region**
72% of individuals believe that crime in their neighbourhood has stayed the same over the last 2 years, whilst 25% believe it has increased and 4% that it has decreased. (Note that the figures do not sum to 100 due to rounding).

The Douglas area had the highest proportion of residents indicating that they believed crime had increased over the last 2 years. There were no significant differences between regions for those that believed crime had decreased.

Figure 44: “Over the last two years, do you believe the level of crime in your neighbourhood has increased, decreased or stayed the same?” By region

Safety of Roads and Pavements
74% of individuals believed that their children had a safe route from home to school, 19% believed the route was unsafe and 7% were unsure. There were no significant differences in responses according to region.

Figure 45: “If you have school age children, do you feel they have a safe route from home to school?”
Those travelling to work by road (for example, by car or motorbike) rated the quality of the roads below the level that those who walked to work rated the quality of pavements. 58% of people using the roads to travel to work rated the road quality as poor or very poor, whilst 40% of those walking to work thought the pavement quality was poor or very poor. 90% of those walking to work rated the safety of their journey as good or very good, compared with 85% of those travelling by road.

Figure 46: “When travelling to or from work, how do you rate the following?”

Road quality varied according to where the individual resided and worked. The graph below highlights the proportion of individuals living in each region who indicated that road quality was poor or very poor, according to their region of work. **Note that some of these results rely on a very low sample size.**

Figure 47: “When travelling to or from work, how do you rate the road quality?” (Response poor or very poor) By region
**Voluntary Work**

37% of respondents indicated that they had undertaken some form of voluntary work in the last year and there were no significant differences of the likelihood of volunteering when comparing the JSNA quartiles. This compares to the 2013 Jersey Annual Social Survey, which identified that 39% of Jersey residents had volunteered in the 12 months leading up to the survey.

There were some differences between age groups, with the lowest proportion of respondents indicating that they had not undertaken any volunteer work coming from the 15-34 age group. Conversely, it was the 65+ age group who had the highest proportions engaging in volunteering.

Figure 48: Have you undertaken any voluntary work in the last year?” By age group

59% of individuals that indicated they did do some form of charity work engaged in community and social services volunteering, such as helping the elderly, young people, the disabled, or others in need. This compared with 71% involved in educational, cultural, sports, professional associations or social movements or charities. Finally, 66% engaged in other forms of volunteering.
Figure 49: “How often did you do unpaid voluntary work through the following organisations in the last 12 months?”

The 2013 Jersey Annual Social Survey found that 35% of those volunteering in Jersey did so at least weekly, 22% did so monthly, 28% twice a year and 15% once a year.

**Community Involvement**

The results showing the numbers of individuals who had signed a petition in the last 12 months were balanced, with 51% stating that they had signed a petition and 49% that they had not. There were no significant differences between age bands or gender. This compares with 18% of individuals responding to the 2013 Jersey Annual Social Survey having signed a petition over the preceding 12 months. This also compares to 67% of UK respondents to its social attitude survey in 2014 having signed a petition in the last 12 months or more distant past. Note that the slight difference in the question asked may have increased the UK response rate.

33% of individuals had responded to a Government consultation in a personal capacity in the last 12 months. This is higher than the 2013 Jersey Annual Social Survey response, in which 8% of individuals had done so. Whilst there were no significant differences between the proportions of males and females, there were some differences between age groups. The group with the lowest response rate was the 15-34 age group, at 77% having not responded to a Government consultation. The groups with the highest response rates were the 45-54 and 55-64 age groups, with 43% and 42% having responded, respectively.
70% of individuals intend to vote in the upcoming House of Keys election, in September 2016, 12% do not intend to vote and 18% are unsure.

There is a clear trend that younger persons are unsure as to whether to vote or have no intention to. The highest responses are likely to come from the 55-64 and 65+ age groups as more than 82% within each group intends to vote.
74% of individuals stated they knew the name of one of their constituency Members of the House of Keys.

There were fairly stark differences between age bands, with only 56% of aged 15-34 year olds knowing the name of their local MHK, compared with 89% of over 65s. There were no significant gender differences.

Figure 52: “Do you know the name of any of your constituency Members of the House of Keys (MHK)?” By age group

When asked about whether they knew the name of a local authority or commissioner member, results were quite different, with only 61% stating that they did.

The same trend of younger people being less aware of their local representatives is still apparent, though 17% of over 65s also were unaware of the name of at least one of their local authority or commissioner members. Again, there were no significant gender differences.

Figure 53: “Do you know the name of at least one of your local authority/commissioners members?” By age group
Within the last 12 months, 24% of individuals noted that they had contacted a politician or public official (other than routine contact arising from use of public services). This compares to 26% of those in the UK having contacted a politician or civil servant at some point in their lives.

**Equality**

There was a large disparity between how individuals felt the Isle of Man had changed in terms of various equality issues within the past 5 years. The greatest perceived increase in equality was in terms of sexual orientation, with 44% of people believing equality had improved, which may be a consequence of the recent Same Sex Marriage Bill. 50% of people thought that wealth equality had become more unequal, however.

Figure 54: “Within the past 5 years, do you believe that the Isle of Man has become more or less equal on the following issues?”

There was a clear trend that those believing wealth equality had become more unequal over the past 5 years found it more difficult to cope financially, with 71% of those who found it very difficult and 62% of those finding it quite difficult to cope financially indicating that wealth equality had become worse.
Figure 55: “Within the past 5 years, do you believe that the Isle of Man has become more or less equal on wealth equality?” By “As a household, how difficult do you find it to cope financially?”

A similar trend is apparent when considering how the respondent indicated their household financial situation had changed over the last 12 months. 63% of those who had a worse financial situation today and 74% of those who had a significantly worse financial situation believed wealth equality had become more unequal.

Figure 56: “Within the past 5 years, do you believe that the Isle of Man has become more or less equal on wealth equality?” By “Looking back 12 months, how would you describe your household’s financial situation today?”
When considering perceived gender equality, proportionally more men believed that gender equality had become more equal over the past 5 years, at 30%, compared to only 18% of females. There were no statistically significant variances between the other responses.

Figure 57: “Within the past 5 years, do you believe that the Isle of Man has become more or less equal on gender equality?” By gender

Proportionally, more carers believed that disability equality had become more unequal over the past 5 years, at 22%, compared with 11% of non-carers.

Figure 58: “Within the past 5 years, do you believe that the Isle of Man has become more or less equal on disability equality?” By “Do you consider yourself to be a carer?”
A similar trend is apparent when considering disability equality views by those who do or do not have a long term disability or illness. 9% of those without a long term illness or disability believed disability equality had come more unequal, compared to 24% of those with.

Figure 59: “Within the past 5 years, do you believe that the Isle of Man has become more or less equal on disability equality?” By “Do you have a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or is expected to last 12 months or more?”

Public Services
Respondents to the survey were asked about whether they had confidence in various public services. The results were extremely mixed. Confidence in the Parliamentary system is the lowest, at only 30% of people having confidence in it. This is followed by Government at 43%, the media at 44%, the health service at 61%, the judicial system at 68%, the education system at 78% and finally, the emergency services at 96%. Confidence in Parliament and Government was low across all age bands, with no significant differences recorded.

The Jersey Annual Social Survey 2013 asked a similar question, but allowed respondents to state that they did not know, which may mean the results are not directly comparable with the Isle of Man results. However, 25% of respondents to the Jersey survey stated they had confidence in its Government, 50% had confidence in the judicial systems and 41% had confidence in the media.
There were no significant differences between confidence in the public services according to JSNA quartile, excepting confidence in the Judicial system. Those in JSNA quartile 1 were less confidence in the Isle of Man Judicial system than the other 3 quartiles.
Those who considered themselves to be a carer had less confidence in the Health Services. 50% of carers were not confident in the service, compared with 40% of non-carers.

Figure 62: “Do you have confidence in the health service?” By “Do you consider yourself to be a carer?”

The public service with the greatest level of satisfied or very satisfied individuals was the police, at 65%. It also had the lowest dissatisfaction level at 11%. The service with the lowest satisfaction level was the social services, at 31%. However, it also had the highest rate of ambivalent responses, which could be a factor of these individuals having never used the services. The service with the greatest dissatisfaction was the leisure services, with 26% of individuals being unhappy with the current quality of offering, but 43% being satisfied or very satisfied.

Figure 63: “How satisfied are you with the quality of the following public services?”
The level of satisfaction in the education service varied according to whether there were children in the household or not. 67% of those with at least one child in the household were satisfied or very satisfied with the education service, compared to 52% of those without.

Figure 64: “How satisfied are you with the quality of the education service?” By “How many children under the age of 18 are there in your household who are resident in the Isle of Man?”

The majority of respondents believed that the Isle of Man Government did not have clear objectives. 75% of people thought its objectives were not clear.

Figure 65: “Do you believe the current Government has clear policies and objectives?”
Local Media
The most popular media outlets for Island residents are local radio, free local newspapers and local internet news, with 71%, 67% and 73% of individuals using these provisions at least weekly. The sources generating the least traffic appear to be local magazines and the Tynwald website, both attracting 10% or less of the population. Note that respondents were able to select more than one option, so the sum of responses will not equal 100.

Figure 66: “Which of the following sources of information do you use at least weekly?”

Generalised Trust
Overall, 62% of respondents believed that most people are trustworthy. The survey results showed that younger persons tended to be more cautious and less trusting of other people than the older generations. Only 53% of 15-34 year olds believed that most people can be trusted, compared with 72% of the over 65s. There were no significant differences between males and females.

Levels of trust in the Isle of Man were considerably higher than those found in the United Kingdom and this was true of both younger and older age groups. A survey by NatCen Social Research found that 48% of those living in the UK were distrustful of others.

This same question was asked in the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2013. Isle of Man levels of trust were higher for all age groups when compared with Jersey. The overall rate of trustworthiness in Jersey was 55% of individuals.

Table 3: “Which of the following statements most closely reflects your views? Most people can be trusted or you can’t be too careful in dealing with people” By age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Most People Can be Trusted - Isle of Man</th>
<th>Most People Can be Trusted - Jersey (2013)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 - 34</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There were also some differences between the views of people according to their marital status. Widowed individuals were most likely to be of a trusting nature, at 85%, though this is probably a result of more widowed persons tending to be in the older age categories. This was followed by those who were married, at 68%. The views of single, cohabiting, separated, and divorced individuals were not significantly different, all hovering between 52% and 56% of the individuals in those categories believing that most people can be trusted.
There were fairly stark differences to how close people felt to their town or village, depending on which region they resided in. Douglas residents felt the least close to their town or village, with only 28% feeling close or very close. The East had 46% of residents feeling close or very close. There were no significant differences between the North, East and South, with between 62% and 68% of their residents indicating that they felt close or very close to their town or village.

Figure 69: “How close, as a community, do you feel to your town or village?” By region

A 2013 GESIS global study identified how close UK residents felt to their county. The results are shown below and compared with how close Isle of Man residents feel to the Island, with 82% of those in Scotland feeling close or very close to their County, compared with 74% in Wales and 58% in the Isle of Man.

Figure 70: “How close do you feel to your County / Island?”
Levels of feelings of closeness to an individual’s town, city or village are also lower in the Island. 49% of respondents in the Isle of Man feel close or very close to their town or village, compared with 73% in the north of England and 80% in London.

Figure 71: “How close do you feel to your town, village or city?”

Sociability

93% of individuals stated that they have friends or relatives that they can count on whenever they are needed. There were no significant differences between the responses of individuals according to age group. The 2015 Jersey Annual Social Survey had similar results, as 97% responded that they had friends or relatives they could rely on, though 11% were based outside of Jersey.

The most common frequency for social meetings with friends, relatives or colleagues was several times a week, with 33% of respondents indicating that this is how often they socialise. 2% stated that they never met socially, whist 19% meet several times a month.

Figure 72: “How often do you socially meet with friends, relatives or colleagues?”
All age groups were most likely to meet several times a week, though the age group who had the highest proportion of respondents meeting several times a week were the over 65s, at 45%.

Figure 73: “How often do you socially meet with friends, relatives or colleagues?” By age group

Manx Identity
According to the survey responses, the most important aspects to being truly Manx are to respect the Isle of Man’s political institutions and laws and to feel Manx, with 76% of individuals believing that this was very or fairly important for both. Next, having lived in the Isle of Man for most of one’s life or to have been born in the Isle of Man each had 68% of respondents believing it was very or fairly important. The 2014 edition of the British Social Attitudes survey found that around 75% of people thought being born in Britain was important to being truly British. 56% and 54% of people believed that having a Manx passport and having Manx ancestry was very or fairly important. Finally, only 17% of respondents believed it was important to have the ability to speak the Manx language.

The table below shows the comparatives of responses to the Isle of Man and British Social Attitudes Survey (2014 edition).

Table 4: “How important do you think each of the following statements is to being truly Manx/British?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Isle of Man</th>
<th>Britain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born in IOM / Britain</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lived in IOM / Britain Most of Life</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak Manx / English</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respect Politics and Laws</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feel Manx / British</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manx / British Ancestry</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 74: “How important do you think each of the following statements is to being truly Manx?”

84% of Manx born residents believe that it is very or fairly important to have been born in the Isle of Man in order to be truly Manx. Note that the Channel Islands has not been included in the graph below due to the very low number of responses from individuals born there.

Figure 75: “How important do you think to have been born in the Isle of Man is to being truly Manx?” By country of birth
Leisure and the Environment

Public Leisure Facilities

25% of individuals had not attended any Villa Marina or Gaiety events over the last 12 months. Of those who had attended at least one event, the average (mean) number of attendances was 3.

Figure 76: How many events have you attended at the Villa Marina or Gaiety in the last 12 months (excluding the cinema) unanswered?"

25% of individuals had also not attended any Manx National Heritage (MNH) sites in the last 12 months. Of those who had attended at least one MNH site, the average (mean) number of visits was also 3.

Figure 77: “How many times have you visited a Manx National Heritage site in the last 12 months?”
50% of respondents had not used a public sector sporting facility in the last 12 months. Of those that had used the facilities at least once, the average (mean) number of visits was 6. This suggests that whilst fewer people may use the facilities, they visit more times on average than the Villa, Gaiety and MNH sites.

Figure 78: “How many times have you used a public sector sporting facility (NSC, regional pools or sporting pitches) in the last 12 months?”

Use of Natural Environments
The most commonly used natural environments in the Island are the beaches and shores, with 76% of people using these at least monthly. Only 10% of individuals use no natural environments each month. Note that respondents were able to select more than one option, so the sum of responses will not equal 100.

Figure 79: “Which of the following natural environments do you use at least monthly?”
The most popular activities undertaken in the natural environments stated above are walking, at 83% and dog walking, at 35%.

Figure 80: “What activities do you undertake in any of the environments selected above?”

34% of respondents thought that the Island’s bathing waters were safe to swim in, whilst 41% believed that they were not safe for swimming. The remainder were unsure. Of those that do use the beaches, 37% believed they were safe to swim in, compared with 24% of those that did not use them.

Figure 81: “Do you believe that the Island’s bathing waters are safe to swim in?” By use of beaches
54% of respondents believe that climate change will impact upon their quality of life, 28% believe that it will not, whilst 18% are unsure.

Figure 82: “Do you believe that climate change will impact upon your quality of life?”

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### Population and Immigration

The majority of survey respondents, 57%, believed that the population should remain the same. 27% believed that it should increase, whilst 16% thought that the population should decrease. There were no significant differences between age bands.

Figure 83: “Do you believe the Island’s population should increase, decrease or remain the same?”
There were slight differences in responses when analysed by JSNA quartile. 61% of those in quartile 2 believed the population should remain the same, compared with 50% of quartile 4. There were no other significant differences.

Figure 84: “Do you believe the Island’s population should increase, decrease or remain the same?” by JSNA quartile

The region with the highest proportions responding that the population should decrease was the West, at 20%. It also had the lowest proportion of individuals believing the population should increase, at 21%.

Figure 85: “Do you believe the Island’s population should increase, decrease or remain the same?” by region
The results regarding how individuals felt immigration affected quality of life in the Island were fairly mixed. 39% thought that immigration improved quality of life, 34% thought that it made it worse, whilst 28% did not know. There were no significant differences when assessed by JSNA quartile or region.

Figure 86: “Do you believe that immigration to the Island makes the quality of life here better or worse?”

The age group with the highest proportion believing that immigration to the Island improved quality of life was the 15-34 age group, at 43%. The group most likely to think that immigration made quality of life worse was the over 65 group, at 42%.

Figure 87: “Do you believe that immigration to the Island makes the quality of life here better or worse?” By age group
Health and Wellbeing

General Wellbeing
77% of people regarded their general health as being good or very good, whilst 5% indicated it was poor or very poor. There appear to be no significant differences between gender and age groups. This compares with 88% of people responding to the 2014 Jersey Annual Social Survey indicating that their general health was good, very good or excellent.

Figure 88: “How is your health in general?”

Overall, 3% of respondents indicated that they ate no fruit or vegetables, whilst 68% ate between 1 and 4 portions and 29% ate 5 or more each day. The 15-34 age group had the largest proportion of individuals eating between 1 and 4 portions, at 72%, whilst the over 65s had the largest proportion eating 5 portions or more, at 37%.

Figure 89: “How many portions of fruit and vegetables do you eat per day?” By age group
Smoking
38% of respondents indicated that they had never smoked. 11% smoke daily, whilst 21% used to smoke daily but no longer smoke. There were no significant differences between the smoking habits of males and females, or between those with and without children in the household.

There are no significant differences between responses of Isle of Man and Jersey residents in regards to smoking habits, excepting the Isle of Man having fewer individuals having never smoked. However, this may be due to differences in response options, as Jersey did not have an option for having used E-Cigarettes or having tried smoking once or twice.

Table 5: “Which of the following describes you?” (Smoking habits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smoking Habit</th>
<th>Isle of Man</th>
<th>Jersey (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never Smoked</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tried Smoking Once or Twice</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used to Smoke Occasionally But Not at all Now</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used to Smoke Daily But Not at all Now</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke Occasionally</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke Daily</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use E-Cigarettes</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 90: “Which of the following describes you?” (Smoking habits)

55% of those aged under 18 stated that they had never smoked. 25% had tried smoking once or twice and 9% smoke daily. Note that this analysis relies on a low sample size.
Those who smoked daily found it most difficult to cope financially, with 36% of daily smokers indicating they found it difficult or very difficult to cope, compared with 17% of those who had never smoked.

Alcohol Consumption - UK Standards

In January 2016 the UK Government issued new guidelines which state that an adult should not drink more than 14 units of alcohol per week. The limit is now the same for both men and women. Drinking 14 units or less per week is considered as low risk. There is no “safe”
amount of alcohol to consume, as it all comes with some risk. Consuming more than the 14 units increases the risk of long term health impacts.

Overall, 30% of individuals consumed more than 14 alcohol units per week and were therefore considered to face increased risk. Males were more likely to drink greater volumes, with 37% of males being considered at increased risk, compared to 23% of females.

Figure 93: “Please indicate the number of alcoholic drinks you have consumed in the last week” By gender (UK standard)

Under the UK standard, the group most likely to be at increased risk were the 55-64 year old males, at 43%. The group least likely were the 15-34 year old females, at 20%.

Figure 94: “Please indicate the number of alcoholic drinks you have consumed in the last week” By gender and age group (UK standard)
There were some differences between alcohol consumption when comparing employment status, with 32% of those employed full time and 32% of self-employed persons being considered a high risk alcohol consumer, compared with 22% of part time workers.

Figure 95: “Please indicate the number of alcoholic drinks you have consumed in the last week” By employment status (UK standard)

Alcohol Consumption - Isle of Man Standards

The Isle of Man guidelines have not yet updated to reflect the UK’s new standard. This means that in the Island, the guidance is still set at 21 units per week for men and 14 units for women.

When adopting this standard, 23% of individuals are considered to be increased risk. The group most likely to be classified as at increased risk were also the 55-64 year old males, at 31%. The group least likely to be at increased risk were the aged 15-34 females, at 20%.

Figure 96: “Please indicate the number of alcoholic drinks you have consumed in the last week” By gender (Isle of Man standard)
Of those who consumed alcohol, the average (mean) consumption was 17 units per week, whilst the median was 12. The average (mean) consumption by men was 20 units and the median was 14. The average (mean) consumption by women was lower, at 14 units and a median of 10.

The drinks which were drank in highest average (mean) volumes were low percentage beers and ciders, spirits and liquors and standard wine, at 5 drinks each. The mean is the simple average (the total number of drinks consumed divided by the number of people drinking that drink). The median is the central number and the mode is the most commonly occurring number.

Figure 97: “Please indicate the number of alcoholic drinks you have consumed in the last week”

Drug Use

95% of respondents indicated that they had not used any illegal drugs in the past year, whilst 5% had. The age group with the largest proportion of illegal drug use was the 15-34 group, with 13% admitting to having used illegal drugs in the past 12 months. Note that this analysis relies on a low sample size.

Figure 98: “Have you used any illegal drugs in the last year?”
**Body Mass Index**

The Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated by dividing a person's weight in kg by their height in metres, and by their height again.

The following classifications have been used to determine the BMI score:

- **Underweight**: < 18.5
- **Normal Range**: 18.5 – 24.9
- **Overweight**: 25.0 – 29.9
- **Obese**: 30.0 – 34.9
- **Very Obese**: 35.0 – 39.9
- **Morbidly Obese**: 40+

There are some differences between the BMI of Isle of Man and Jersey residents, according to the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2015, mainly that the Isle of Man has fewer individuals within a normal range and more within the obese category.

**Table 6: Body Mass Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Isle of Man</th>
<th>Jersey (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Range</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Obese</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morbidly Obese</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 99: Body Mass Index**
Younger persons were more likely to have a normal range BMI and less likely to be overweight than older age groups.

Figure 100: Body Mass Index by age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Underweight</th>
<th>Normal Range</th>
<th>Overweight</th>
<th>Obese</th>
<th>Very Obese</th>
<th>Morbidly Obese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 - 34</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical Activity

35% of respondents indicated that they engage in moderate intensity sports, fitness or recreational activities less than once a week, whilst 15% did so once a week, 27% 2 to 3 times a week, 12% every other day and the remainder every day.

Figure 101: “In a typical week, on how many days do you do moderate intensity sports, fitness or recreational activities?”
Dentistry
83% of people were registered with a dentist, whilst the other 17% were not.

Of those who did not attend regular dentist check-ups, 28% did not do so due to waiting lists, 34% due to cost, 27% for another reason, 23% because of need and 10% found it difficult to access the dentist. A common theme for those stating there was another reason was due to a phobia or dislike of the dentist.

Figure 102: “Do you attend regular dentist check-ups?” By “If not, why not?”

Mental Health
The survey asked respondents to rate how they felt about 5 statements regarding their mental well-being. The questions were asked in order to determine the Island’s mental wellbeing score, according to the World Health Organisation’s (Five) Wellbeing Index, which is a widely used measure to assess mental health wellbeing. The statements were as follows:

- I have felt cheerful and in good spirits
- I have felt calm and relaxed
- I have felt active and vigorous
- I wake up fresh and rested
- My daily life has been filled with things that interest me
Respondents could answer with the following choices. The score attributable to each answer is in brackets.

- All the time (5)
- Most of the time (4)
- More than half the time (3)
- Less than half the time (2)
- Some of the time (1)
- At no time (0)

The sum of each of the scores gave a total out of 25. This was multiplied by 4 so that the answer was a proportion of 100. According to the World Health Organisation, the final scores could be indicative of the following:

- 28 or below indicates likely depression
- Between 50 and 28 indicates a low mood, though not necessarily depression

The results for the Isle of Man based on these survey results, show that 2% of the population’s respondents indicated that depression was likely, whilst a further 31% were likely to suffer from a low mood. The average (mean) index of all respondents was 61.3. This is above the UK’s score of 58.6, based on the European Life Survey 2012.

Whilst there were no significant differences between age groups for those most likely to be depressed, there were differences between those suffering a low mood. The group with the lowest proportion of respondents likely to be of a low mood were the 15-34 age group, at 23%. The over 65s were more likely to be of a low mood, with 44%. There were no significant differences between males and females.

Figure 103: “Please indicate how you feel about the following statements” By age group
There were also no significant differences between groups likely to be depressed according to this measure, conferring to their marital status. There were differences between groups likely to be suffering a low mood however. The most likely were those who had been widowed, whilst those least likely were single or cohabiting with a partner.

Figure 104: “Please indicate how you feel about the following statements” By marital status

Long Term Illness or Disability
26% of respondents to the survey indicated that they had a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or is expected to last 12 months or more. This compares with 20% of individuals within Jersey Annual Social Survey 2015 reporting having long-standing illness, disability or infirmity that had lasted or was expected to last at least 12 months.
Money Issues

Ability to Cope Financially

Of the respondents to the survey, 42% found they were very or quite easily able to cope financially. 38% were ambivalent and 20% found it either quite or very difficult to cope.

There were no significant differences between the ability to cope financially for those with or without children or by J SNA quartile. There were also no significant differences between those with only one job and those with several.

Figure 105: “As a household how difficult do you find it to cope financially?”

Those who indicated that they had a long term illness tended to find it more difficult to cope financially. 28% of those with a long term illness or disability found it quite or very difficult to cope, compared to 18% of those without.

Figure 106: “As a household how difficult do you find it to cope financially?” By “Do you have a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or is expected to last 12 months or more?”
In the whole, 24% of individuals struggled to afford to go away on holiday, with a further 24% finding it sometimes difficult. Unexpected expenses were the items causing significant concern also, with 20% having difficulty paying them and 28% sometimes having difficulty. There were no significant differences between people’s ability to afford meat or protein, a television, a washing machine or a telephone, with between 85% and 88% of people having no difficulty paying for these items.

There were no significant differences between age bands for those having difficulty keeping their home adequately warm.

Figure 107: “Does your family have difficulties paying for the following due to a shortage of money?”

Individuals living in rented accommodation tended to have greater difficulty paying the rent, mortgage or utility bills due to money shortages. 15% of those in privately rented accommodation stated they did have difficulty and a further 16% sometimes did. 10% of those renting from the Government or a local authority struggled with rent and bills and 22% occasionally did so.
Figure 108: “Does your family have difficulties paying for the rent, mortgage or utility bills due to a shortage of money?” By tenure

Those within the lowest JSNA quartile (i.e. highest deprivation) were most likely to face difficulty paying unexpected expenses. Quartile 1 was also least likely to indicate that they do not face problems paying unexpected expenses, at 46%, compared with 58% of quartile 4.

Figure 109: “Does your family have difficulties paying for unexpected expenses?” By JSNA quartile
Those in JSNA quartile 1 also had the most difficulty affording holidays, with 31% indicating that this was a problem, compared with 19% of quartile 4.

Figure 110: “Does your family have difficulties paying for holidays” By JSNA quartile

Those in JSNA quartile 1 were also most likely to indicate that they had difficulty paying for a car, at 18%.

Figure 111: “Does your family have difficulties paying for a car” By JSNA quartile
26% of individuals believed that their household situation had improved or significantly improved over the last 12 months. A further 43% had seen no change, whilst 31% had seen their financial situation worsen or significantly worsen. There were no significant differences according to JSNA quartiles.

Figure 112: “Looking back 12 months, how would you describe your household's financial situation today?”

When looking at the change in household finances by the age group of the participant, it is clear that younger persons were tending to see more improvement in their situation. 40% of 15-34 year olds, 29% of 35-44 year olds, 26% of 45-54 year olds, 16% of 55-64 year olds and 13% of over 65s had seen improvements or significant improvements in their household finances. The majority of over 65s, 56% had seen no change, whereas the age group with the highest proportions suffering worse or significantly worse finances was the 55-64 age group, at 40%.

Figure 113: “Looking back 12 months, how would you describe your household's financial situation today?” By age group
The individuals who responded that they were cohabiting with a partner reported the highest levels of improved or significantly improved financial situations, at 34%. The group with the greatest worsening in financial situation were those who stated that they were separated, at 40%. Finally, the group most likely to have seen no change were those who were widowed, at 54%.

Figure 114: “Looking back 12 months, how would you describe your household’s financial situation today?” By marital status