Isle of Man Government

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Isle of Man Social Attitudes Survey 2019

Economic Affairs

Cabinet Office

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Contents

Background

The purpose of public opinion survey is to collect sample information regarding social and political attitudes surrounding issues of public and national interest. Social attitudes research provides valuable feedback to government for performance evaluation, policy development, and future planning.

The Isle of Man Social Attitudes Survey (2016-19) is an IOM Government initiative to establish an annual survey that performs the general work of capturing public opinion, and further is specifically attached to the assessment of several national indicators outlined in the Isle of Man Programme for Government *Our Island: A Special Place to Work and Live.*

The current program of research builds directly upon past research in the same vein. In 1991, and a second time in 2002, the IOM Government administered the Quality of Life Surveys, which were studies of social attitudes and public opinions regarding life in the Isle of Man. These studies provide valuable historical and baseline information, and numerous measures from these earlier studies were retained and revived in the current ongoing series of the Social Attitudes Survey.

Methodology

The 2019 questionnaire (hereafter **SA19**) was developed in consultation across multiple Government departments and Ministers in the Cabinet Office, and with close reference to baseline data on key measures collected in previous surveys in the series. In addition, similar instruments widely used elsewhere in the UK were closely consulted, and every effort was made to collect data which could be meaningfully benchmarked to other recent regional surveys.

The Social Attitudes Survey was promoted from early May 2019 by the Economic Affairs Division and the Cabinet Office, with the cooperation and support of local media. The survey was made available to the public in a multi-mode format, both online through a public link as well as through distribution of paper copies in public areas:

- 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
- Douglas Strand IOM Post Office

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

Response, Sampling and Weights

The structure of the sample was determined according to population data derived from the 2016 national census. Census data was used to estimate the distribution of the IOM population by age, sex, and geography as follows:

Table 1: *Proportionate distribution of IOM population, Census 2016*

Area	Percent
Douglas	32%
East	20%
South	17%
North	16%
West	14%

Age	Male	Female
18-34	11.2%	11.4%
35-44	7.6%	8.0%
45-54	9.9%	9.8%
55-64	8.2%	8.3%
65+	12.0%	13.6%

On the basis of the census distribution, a quota sample was constructed. Quota sampling is a non-probability stratified sampling technique: proportionate stratification by age and geography reduces variance and ensures that the sample is representative of population structure on these characteristics, but respondent self-selection within the cells of the frame necessarily introduces an element of statistical bias. As a consequence, the results presented in this report cannot necessarily be assumed to be a representation of all Isle of Man individuals.

The final sample collected by Economic Affairs was 562 respondents aged 18 to 82. This final sample met all pre-set quota counts in the sampling frame, and oversampling of individual quotas was balanced by post-hoc sample weighting, in order to redistribute the total sample in conformity with estimated population parameters.

Table 2: *Sample weights by age and sex, Social Attitudes Survey 2019*

Age Group	Males	Females
18/29	1.71	1.50
30-39	1.19	0.81
40-49	0.97	0.73
50-59	0.71	0.77
60-69	0.81	1.01
70+	1.57	1.64

In effect, this is the same as counting one 70+ female as 1.64 70+ females, as that sub-group was proportionately under-represented. Others, such as males aged 40-49, were proportionately over-represented in the total sample, and so responses were weighted at less than one.

In additional to males and females, the 2019 Social Attitudes Survey also included a third gender category for "Other". This measure for gender was previously field tested in the Isle of Man 2015 Youth Survey and the 2017 Social Attitudes Survey, and the formulation of the question drew upon published research as well as consultation with a local panel of experts. The expansion of gender categories in Social Attitudes survey is consistent with the IOM Government's commitment to an inclusive and caring society. The proportion of respondents who described their gender identity as "Other" was low, and to protect the anonymity of all respondents, no analyses with the potential to identify any individuals will be made public or otherwise circulated. Since there currently exists no other population estimate for non-binary gender self-identification in the Isle of Man, this sub-sample of respondents was not weighted.

In some instances, analyses presented here rely upon low sample size, usually due to a relatively small number of respondents indicating a particular response. However, appropriate statistical significance testing has been applied to all bivariate and multivariate analyses where required. When any detail presented in this report is described as 'significant', this refers to statistical significance determined by testing. Many measures carry over from earlier surveys in this series, and these repeat measures are presented with significance testing in Appendix.

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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You and your household

Overview

Gender

51% of respondents are females.

Age

Mean age of respondents is 50.

Place of birth

88% of respondents said they were born either in England or Isle of Man.

Sexuality

Majority of respondents are heterosexuals with bisexuals, gay/lesbian and other making up 9%.

Marital status

About 68% of respondents are either married or cohabiting with a partner.

Education

Respondents were asked about their qualifications, whether or not they have Level 1 (1+ O Levels/GCSEs or NVQ Level 1 or equivalent), Level 2 (5+ O Levels/GSCEs or NVQ Level 2 or equivalent), Level 3 (1+ A Levels or NVQ Level 3 or equivalent) or Level 4 (NVQ Levels 4-5, First or Higher Degree or equivalent). The proportion of respondents who have either Level 3 or Level 4 degree or equivalent increased in 2019 compared to 2018.

Qualifications

63% of respondents indicate having professional or other qualifications.

Health condition

Respondents indicating that they have a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more increased compared to 2018.

Health in general

Respondents were asked about their general health and the proportion of respondents who said their general health has been 'good' increased by 4% compared to 2018.

Town

Most of the respondents who responded to the 2019 Social Attitudes were residents of Douglas.

Introduction

This section deals with the general demographics of the Isle of Man including town, age, gender of respondents. Where possible, a comparison has been made with Census 2016.

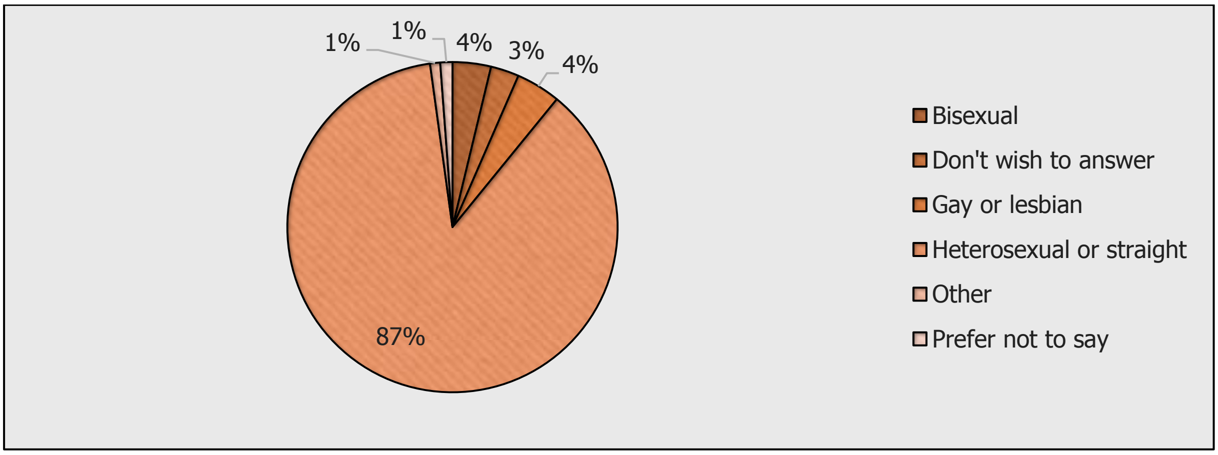
Gender

51% of respondents are females and 49% are males.

Sexual orientation

Majority of respondents are heterosexuals with bisexuals, gay/lesbian and 'other' making up only 9%.

Figure 1 - Sexual Orientation



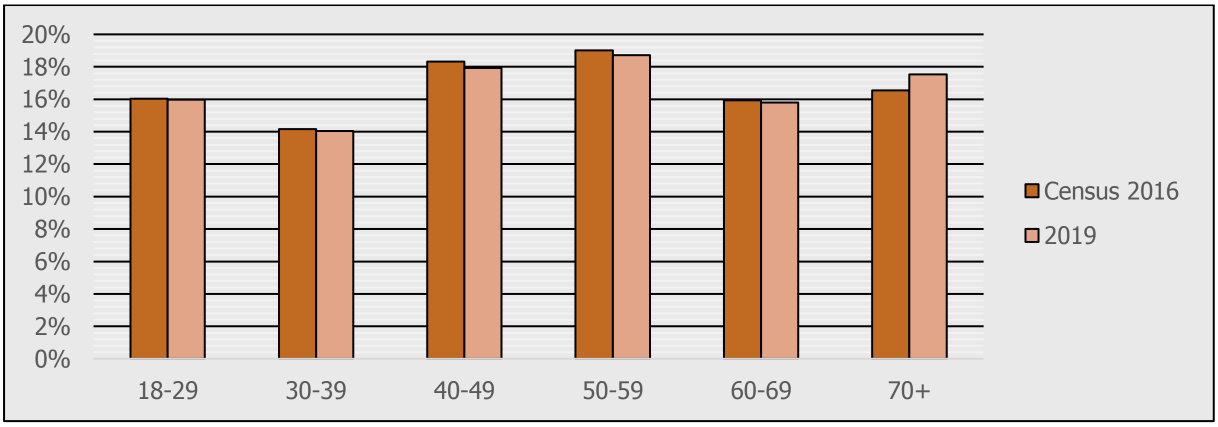
Age

Mean age of respondents is 50.

A separate variable has been created called the age-band which classifies individuals into six categories depending on their age.

Most of the respondents lie in the age-band 50-59. The distribution of ages in our sample closely resembles the one in Census 2016.

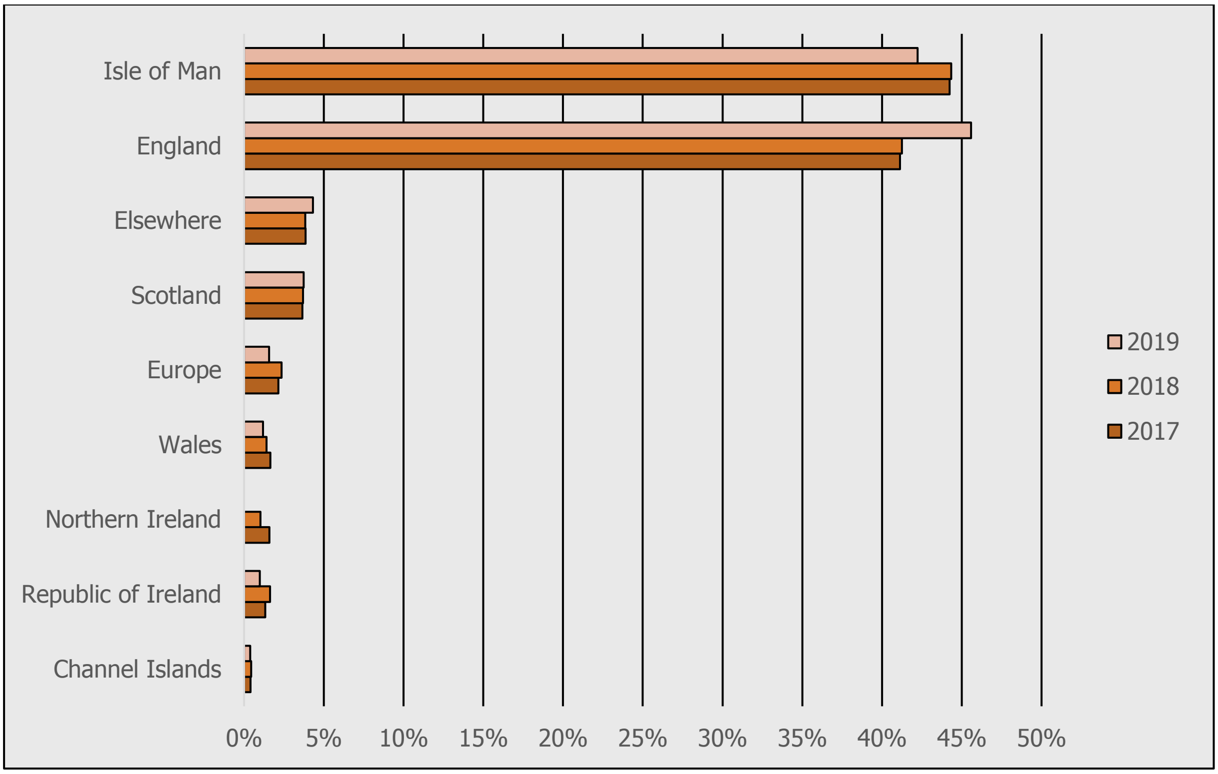
Figure 2 - Age bands



Place of birth

88% of respondents were born either in England or Isle of Man.

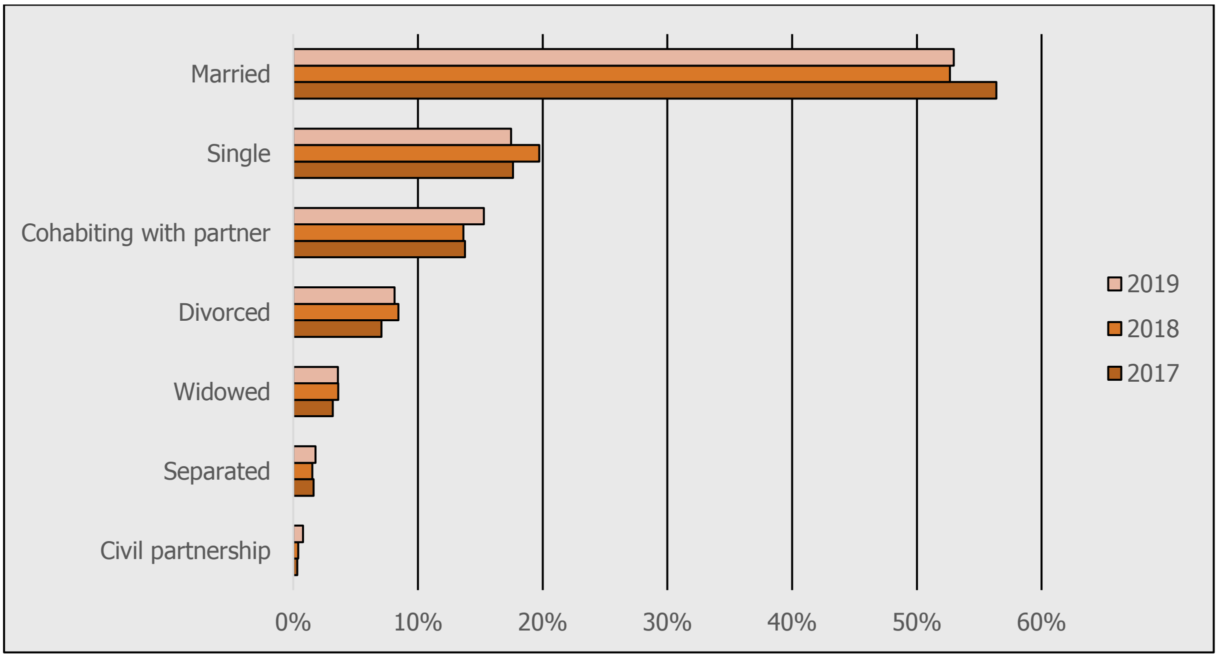
Figure 3 - Place of birth



Marital status

About 68% of respondents are either married or cohabiting with a partner.

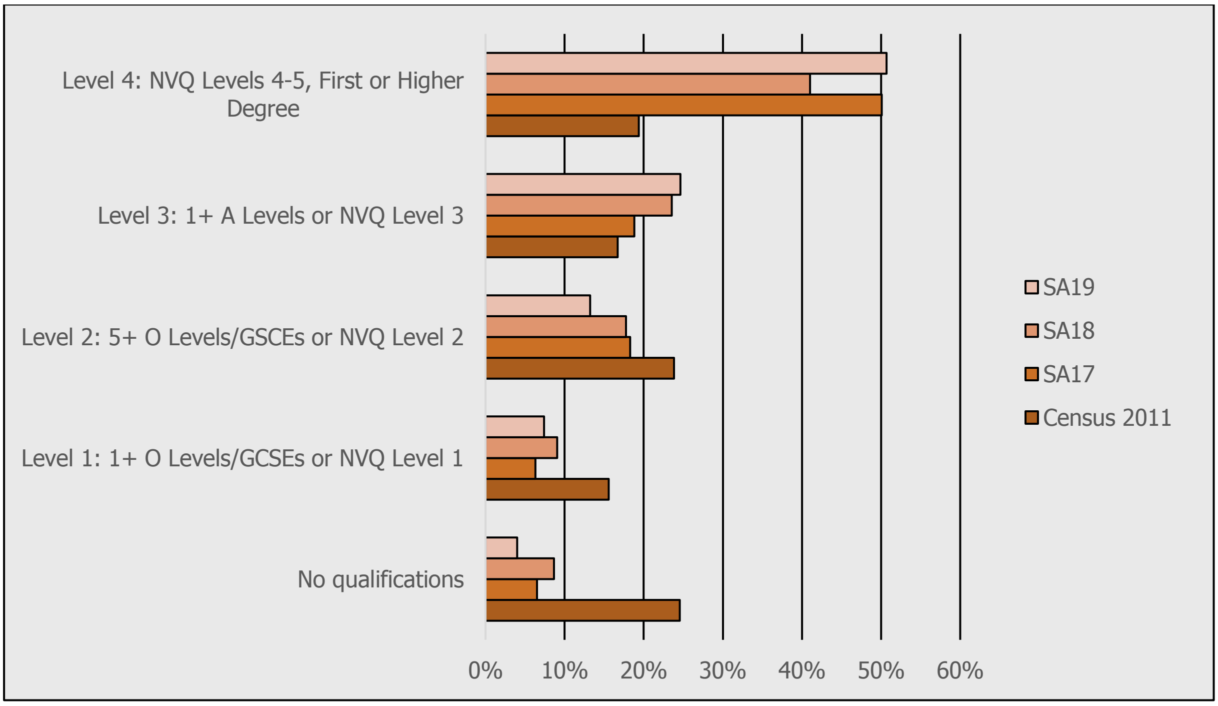
Figure 4 - Marital status



Education

The proportion of respondents who have either Level 3 (1+ A Levels or NVQ Level 3 or Equivalent) or Level 4 (NVQ Levels 4-5, First or Higher Degree or equivalent) increased in 2019 compared to 2018.

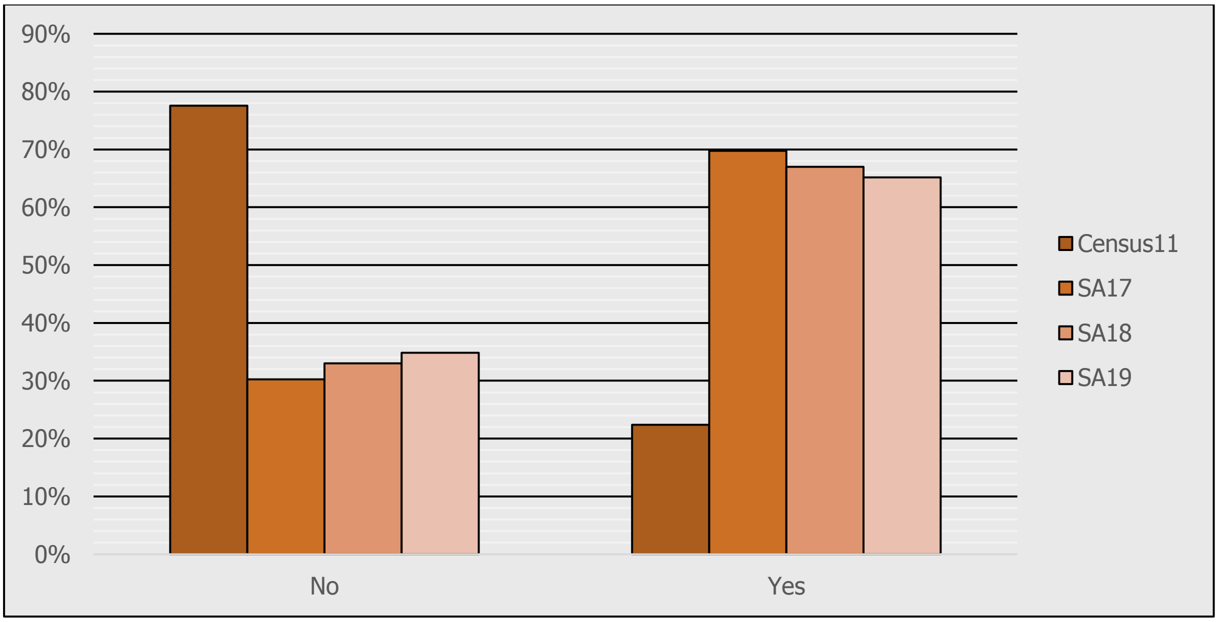
Figure 5 - Education



Qualifications

A slightly lesser proportion of individuals indicate having 'Professional or other qualifications' in 2019.

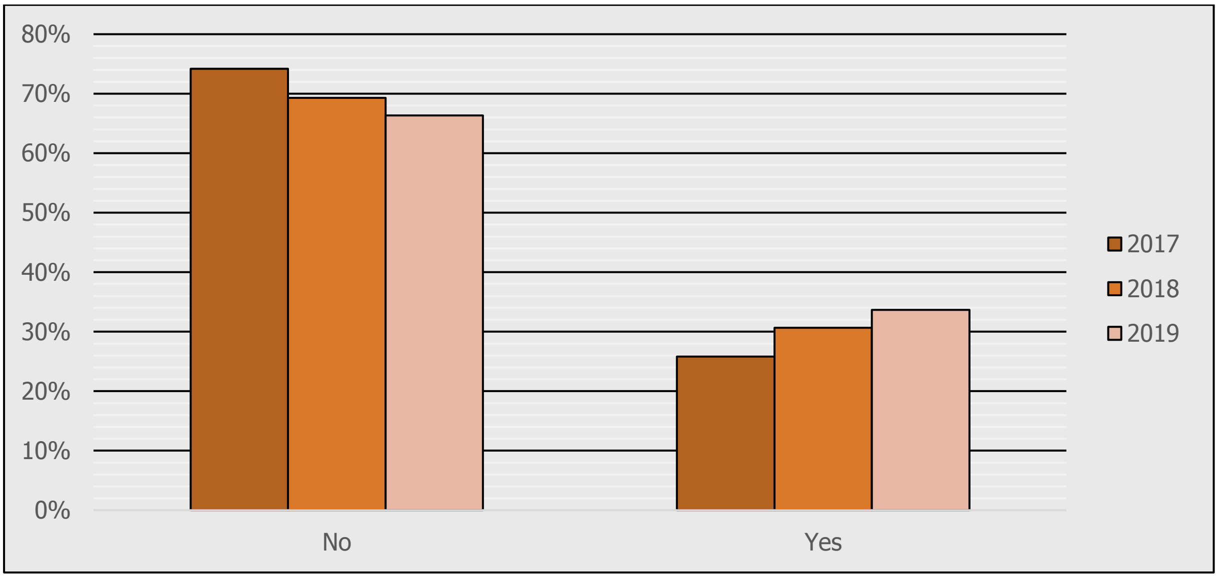
Figure 6 - Qualifications



Health condition

Respondents responding 'Yes' to whether or not they have a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more increased compared to 2018.

Figure 7 - Health condition



Health in general

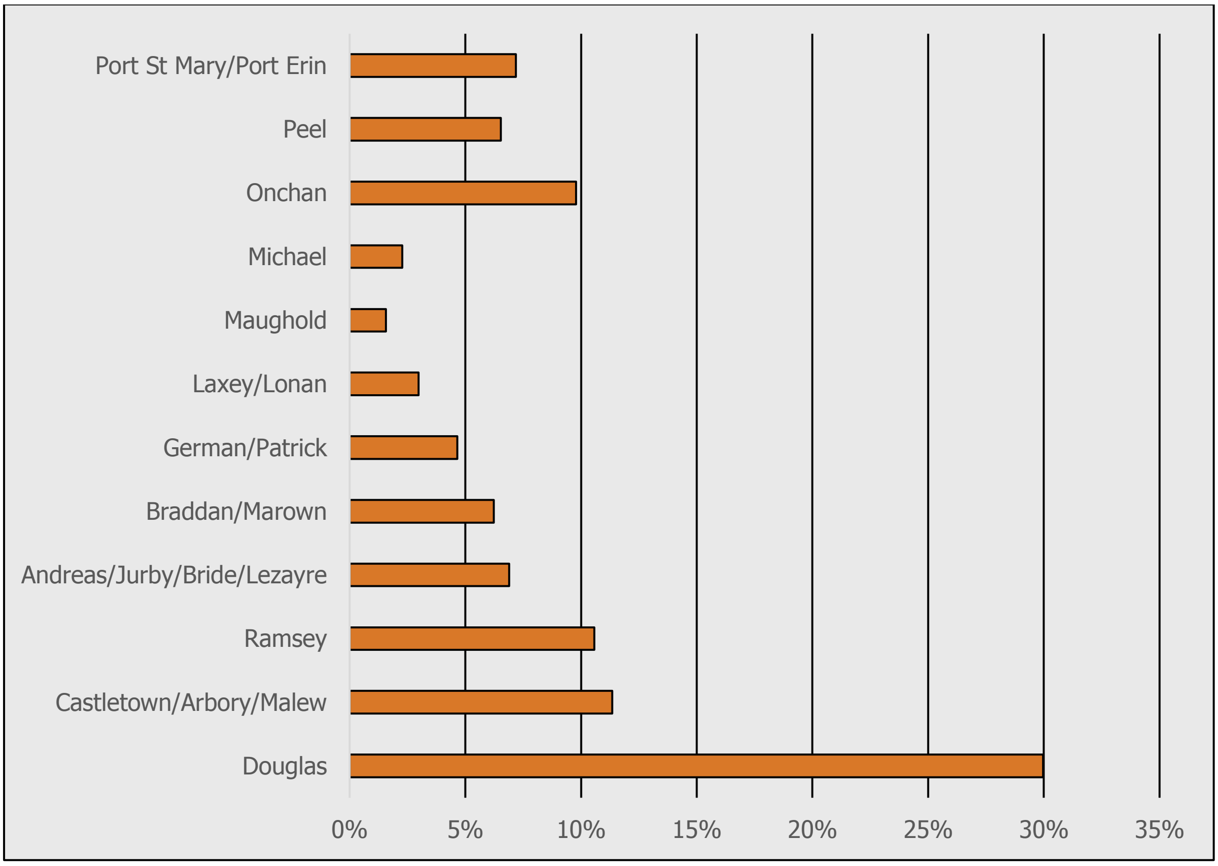
Respondents were asked about their general health and the proportion of respondents who said their general health has been 'good' increased by 4% compared to 2018.

Figure 8 - Health in general

Town

Based on the first four characters of postcode, each respondent's town was identified. Most of the respondents who responded to the 2019 Social Attitudes were residents in Douglas.

Figure 9 - Town of residence



Employment and Income

Overview

Job security

People on the Isle of Man feel confident about job security with (75%) feeling confident that their employment is secure for the next twelve months. Confidence in job security is correlated to an individual's income, employment status and age.

More hours at current pay

There has been an increased desire among Part-time and Self-employed workers for more hours of work. Preference for more hours also changes with the income bracket one falls under, with the greatest preference shown by individuals between £20,000-£30,000 income bracket.

Extra hours

The majority of full-time employed persons seeking more hours would accept 4 or less additional hours per week.

Barrier to more hours

Lack of opportunity for more hours remains among the biggest barrier to extra hours followed by cost of childcare.

Patterns of employment

Number of individuals working full-time and part-time in SA19 decreased compared to the number in SA18.

Income distribution

Most people are in the income bracket £20,000-£30,000.

Zero hours contract

A slightly higher proportion of individuals are being employed on zero-hours contract.

Engagement in Pension schemes

Most people on the Island belong to an employer provided pension scheme, a relatively lower proportion belongs to a private pension scheme.

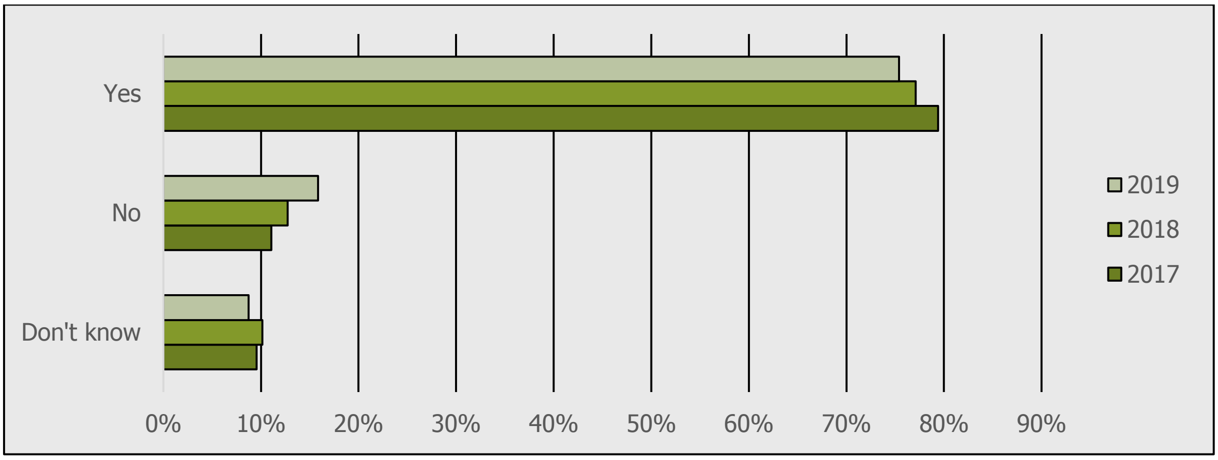
Introduction

This section explores the attitudes towards Employment and Income on the Isle of Man.

Job security

People on the Isle of Man feel confident about job security with (75%) feeling confident that their employment is secure for the next twelve months. However, confidence in job security has fallen slightly compared to last year.

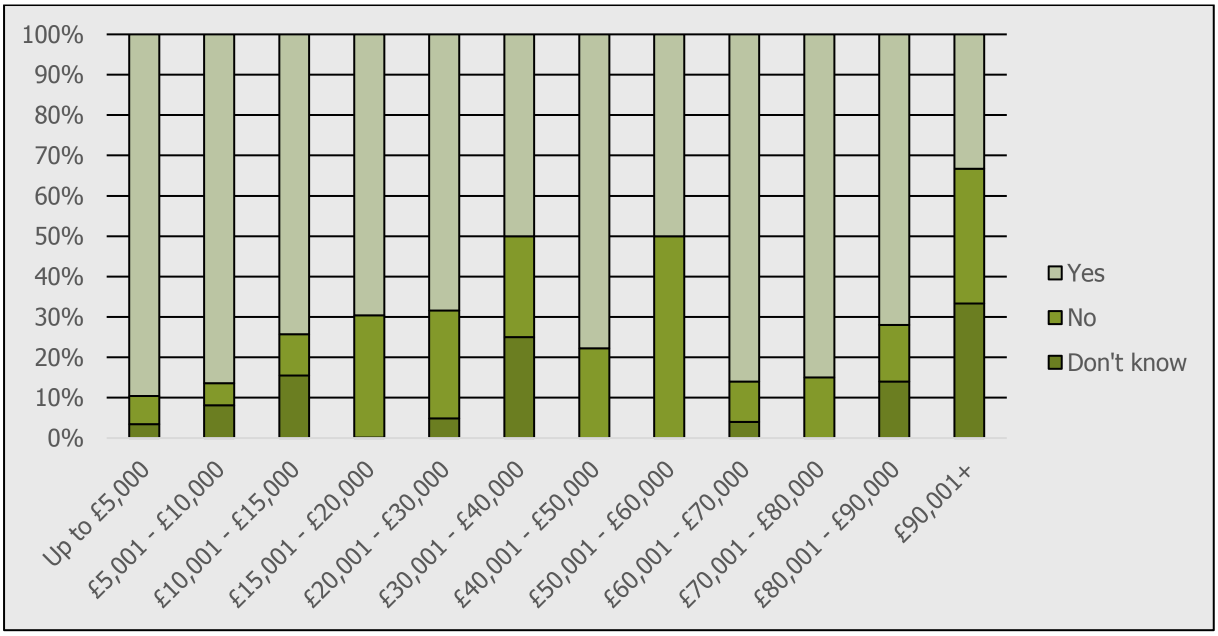
Figure 10 - Job security



By income:

Job security and income have a statistically significant correlation between them. In general, job security in the low-income groups is the highest and declines steadily until £30,000-£40,000 income bracket and then increases before it falls for the ones in the highest income bracket.

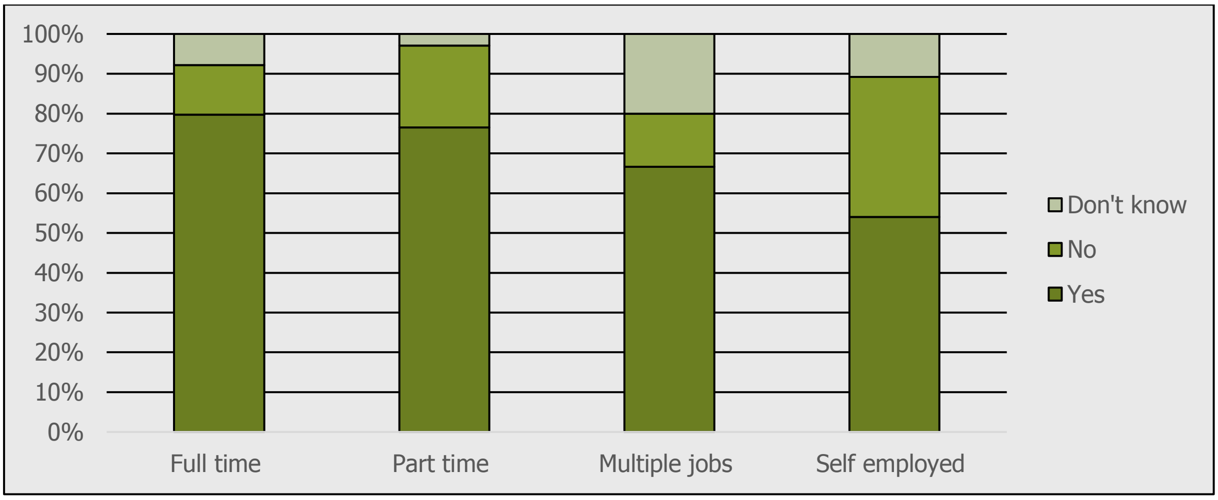
Figure 11 - Job security by income bracket



By employment status:
There is a statistically significant association between job security and employment status.

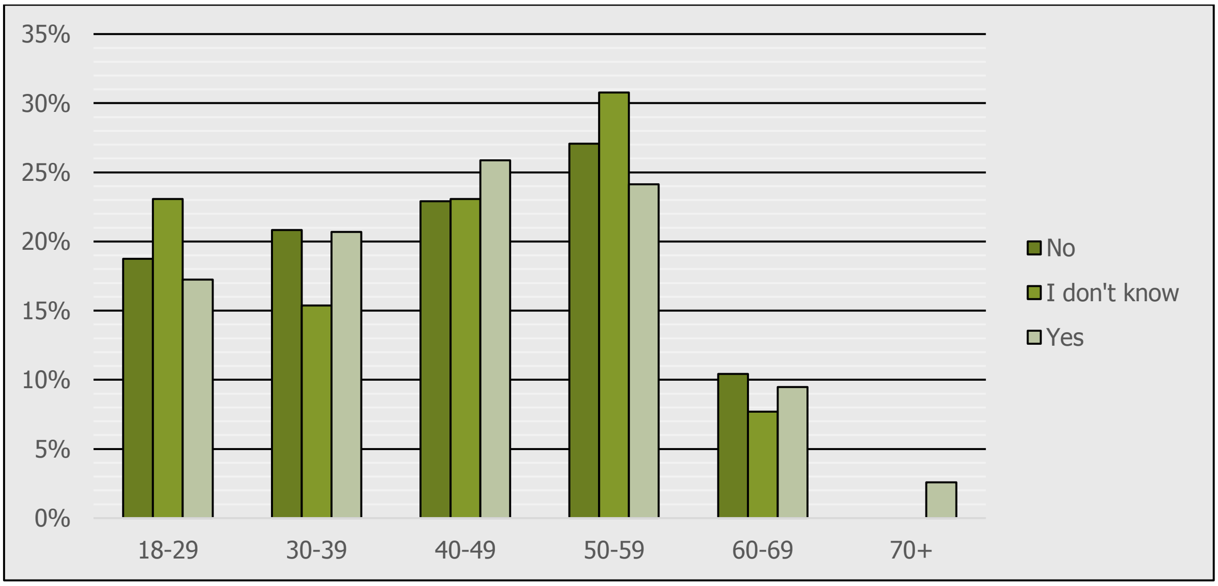
Almost 80% of Full-time workers show confidence in job security closely followed by Part-time where 77% feel their jobs are secure. The proportion of self-employed who feel secure about their jobs is 54%.

Figure 12 - Job security by employment status



By age:
There is a statistically significant positive correlation between age and job security. Job security changes by age. 40-49 year olds feel most secure about their jobs, closely followed by 50-59 and 30-39 age group.

Figure 13 - Job security by age bands

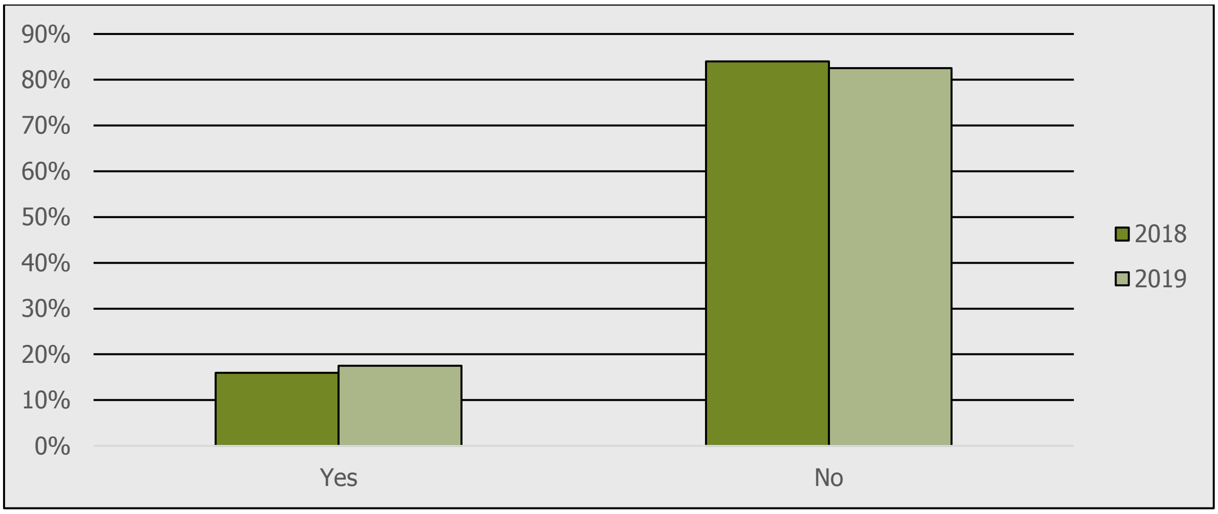


More hours

People wanting more hours is an indication of underemployment. Respondents were asked if they would work more hours if given the opportunity.

There was a slight increase in the total proportion of individuals who showed interest in working more hours with the percentage increasing from 16% in 2018 to 18% in 2019.

Figure 14 - Willingness for more hours of work



The preference for more hours is not significantly correlated to the income bracket.

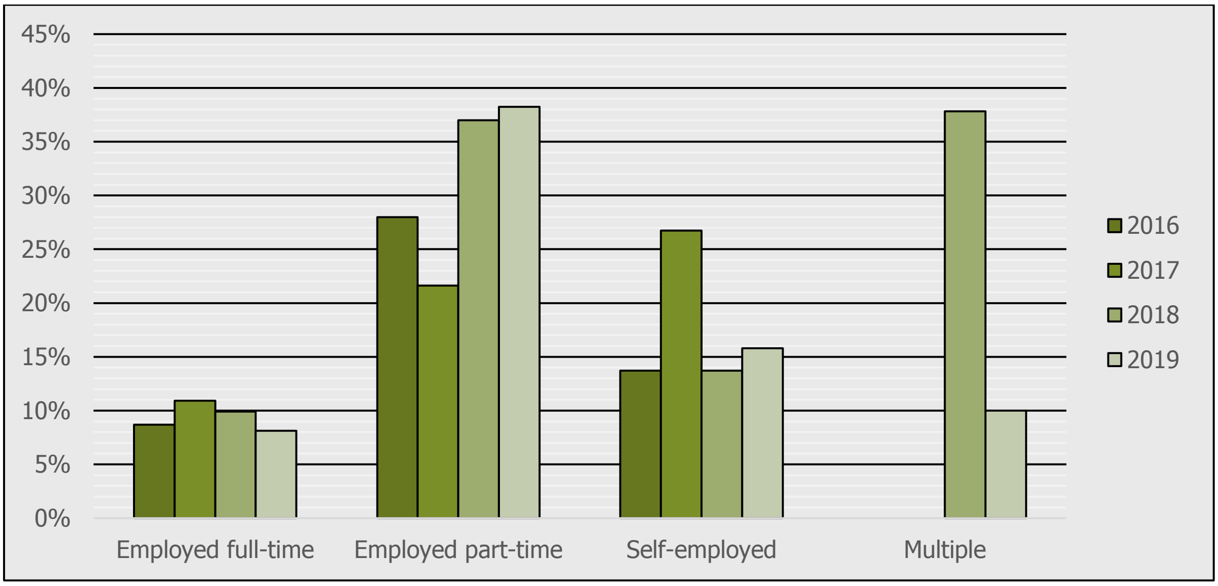
By employment status:

Preference for more hours is correlated to the employment status of an individual.

There has been an increased desire among Part-time and Self-employed workers for more hours of work.

Figure 15 - Willingness for more hours of work by employment status

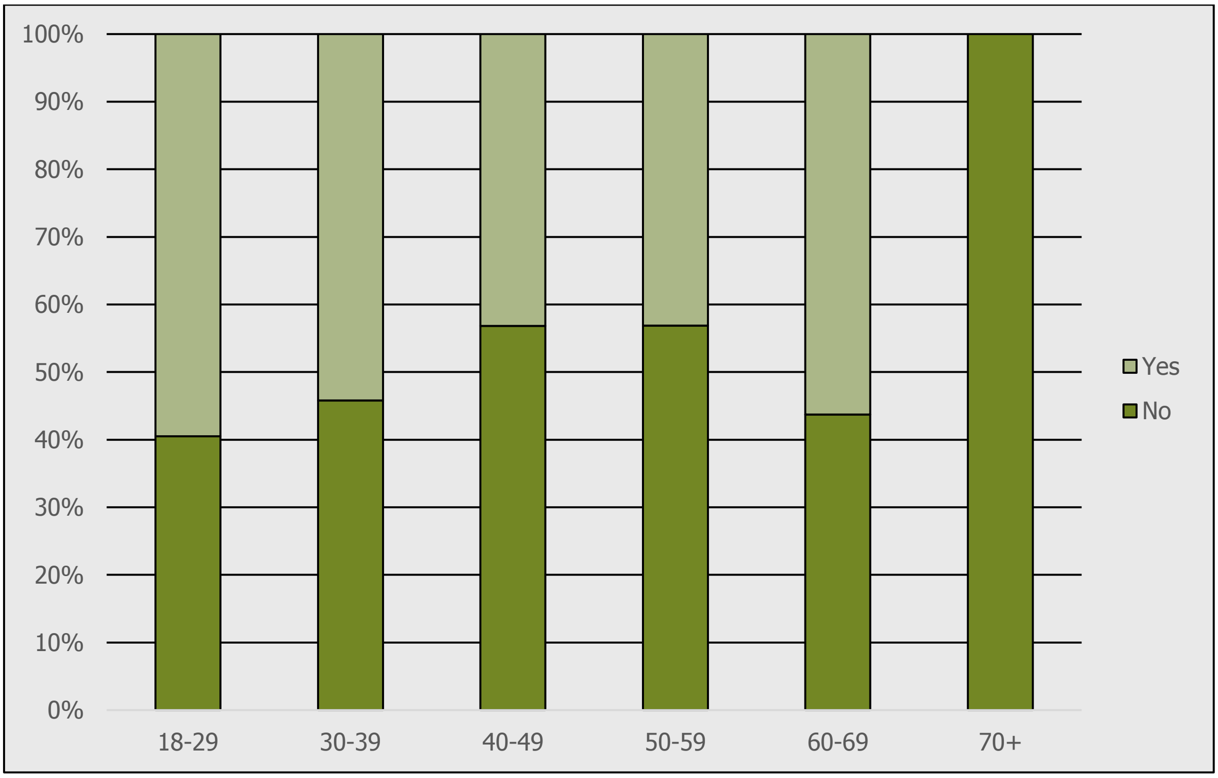
Figure 16 - Willingness for more of work by employment status (over the years)



By age:

Desire for more hours is significantly associated with age. Younger people are willing to work more hours than older people.

Figure 17 - Willingness for more hours of work by age band



Extra Hours

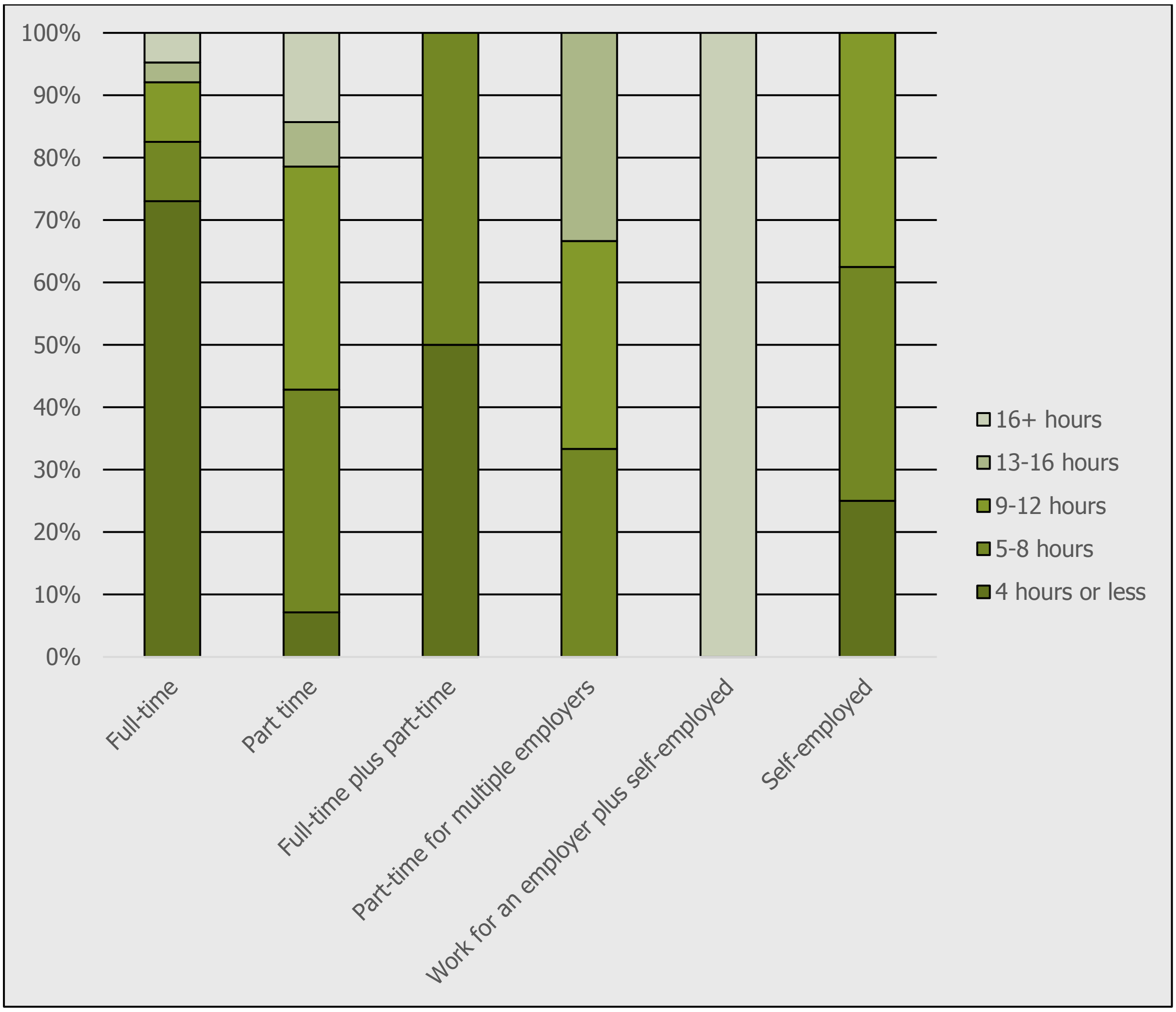
Respondents were asked how many extra hours they would be willing to work if given the opportunity. The mean number of extra hours per week preferred by individuals has decreased from 10.6 hours in SA18 to 5.43 in SA19.

By employment status:

Willingness to work extra hours is correlated with the employment status of an individual.

The majority of Full-time employed persons seeking more hours would accept 4 or less additional hours per week. Most Part-time employees indicate a desire for 5-12 more hours of work.

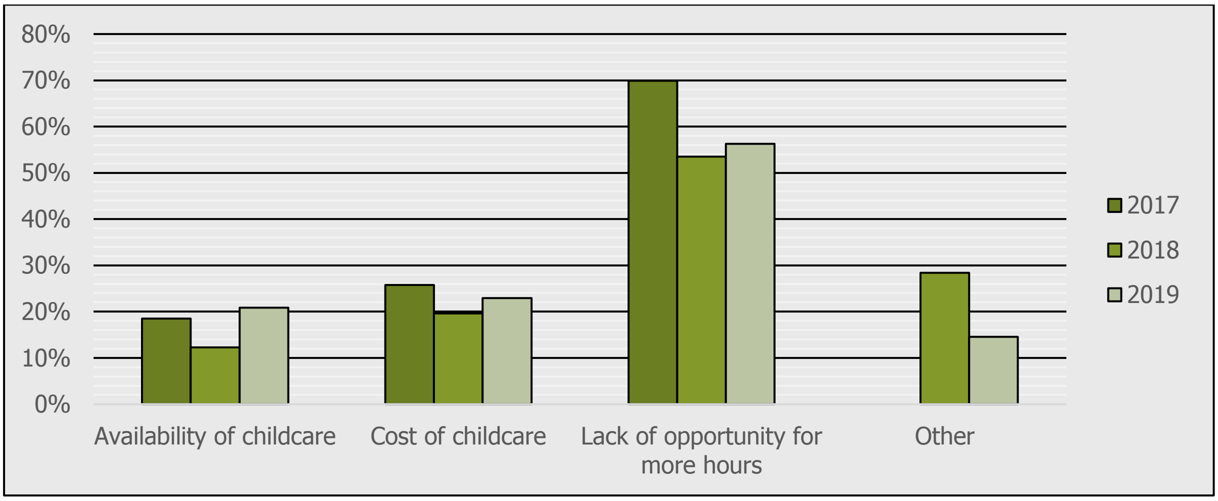
Figure 18 - How many extra hours of work by employment status



Barriers to extra work

Lack of opportunity for more hours is the most commonly faced barrier for respondents, followed by cost of childcare and availability of childcare.

Figure 19 - Barriers to extra work

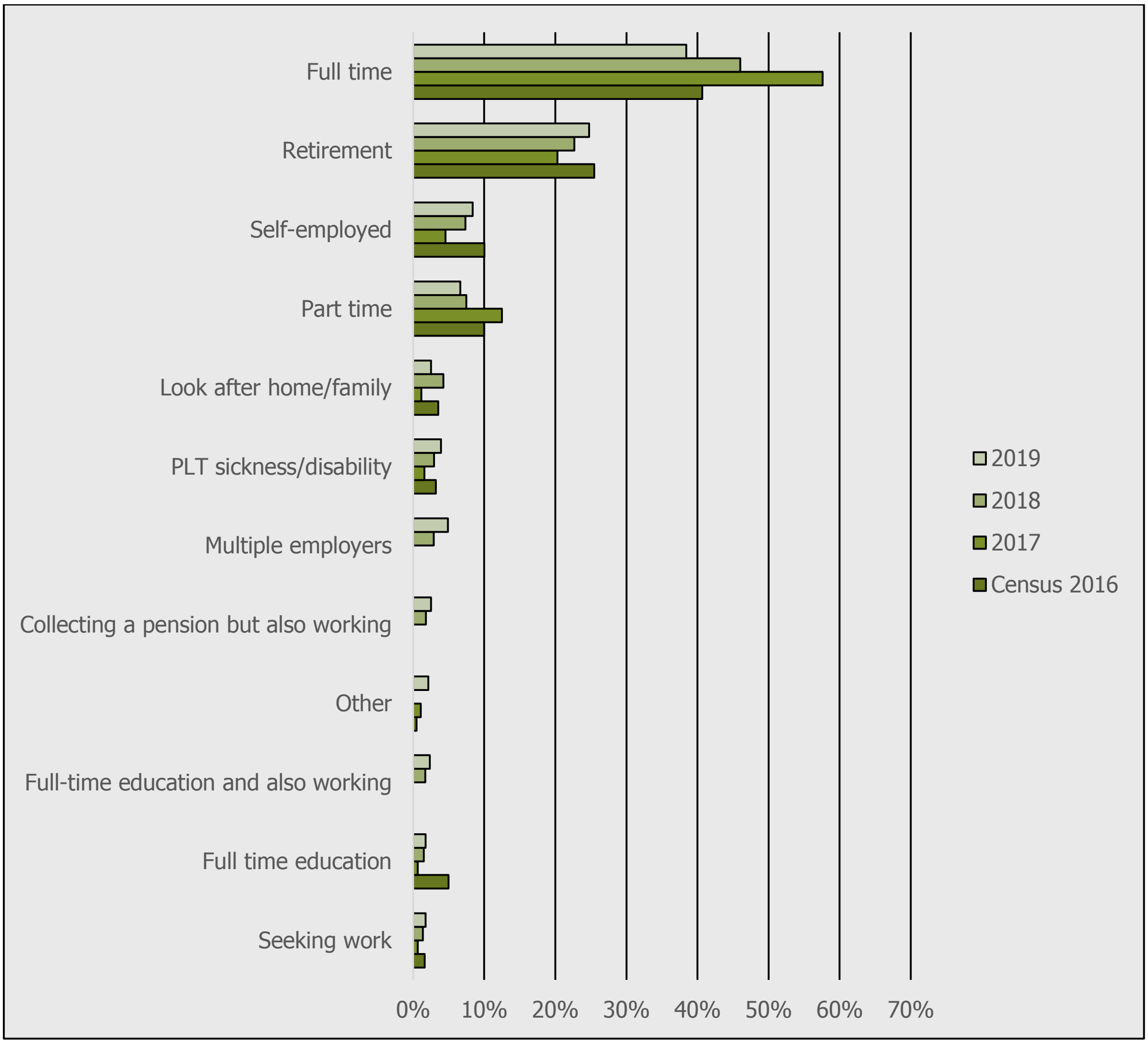


Patterns of employment

SA19 asked people about their employment status to get an overview of general employment pattern on the island.

In terms of their employment status, the sample of SA19 respondents closely resembles the Island population according to the last census benchmark. SA19 also investigated more unorthodox employment arrangements, such as working for multiple employers (4.9%), and combinations of education/employment (2.3%) and retirement/employment (2.5%). Number of individuals working full-time and part-time workers in SA19 decreased compared to the number in SA18.

Figure 20 - Patterns of employment

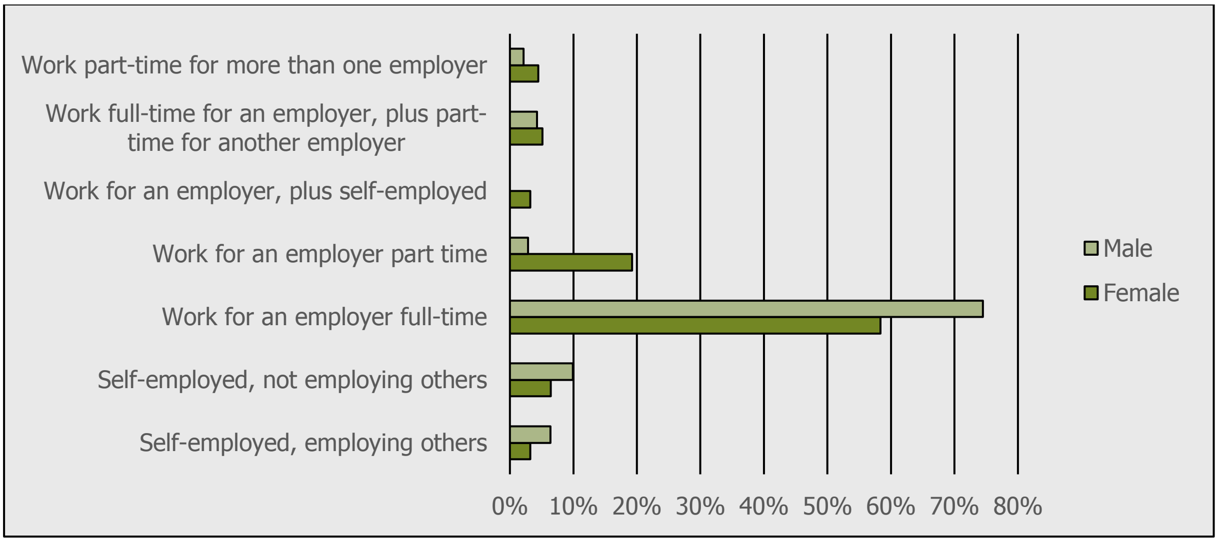


By gender:

SA19 finds a statistically significant gendered pattern of employment.

While most males are employed full-time or are self-employed, the highest proportion of females are in part-time employment as well as combinations of employment.

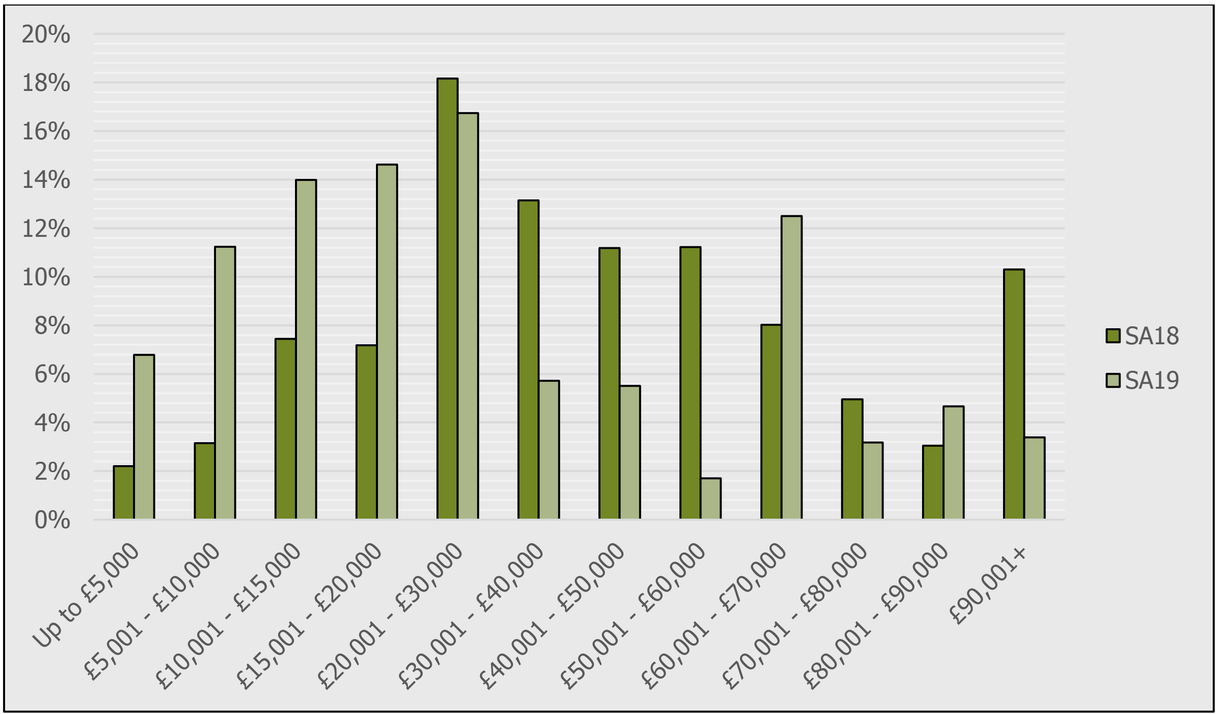
Figure 21 - Patterns of employment by gender



Income distribution

Respondents were asked about their income levels. 63% of the respondents lie under £30,000. This is in contrast to 2018 where most of the individuals (54%) fell between income bracket £20,000-£60,000.

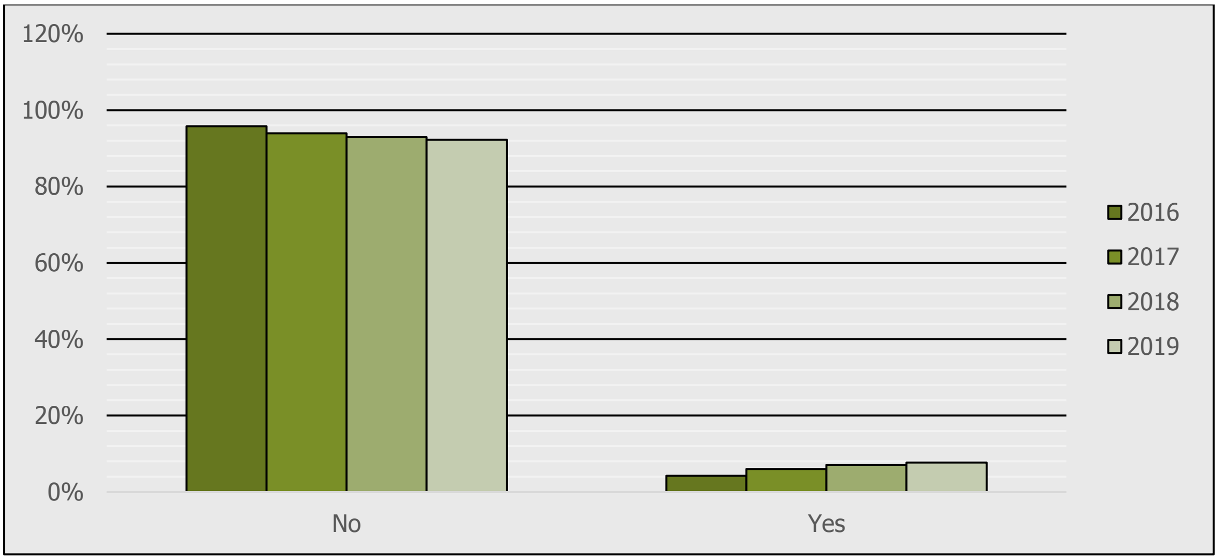
Figure 22 - Income distribution



Zero hours

A slightly higher proportion of employed persons indicate that they are employed on a zero-hours contract in 2019. As was found for Social Attitudes 2017, the general rising trend has now remained consistent over three years.

Figure 23 - Zero hours contract

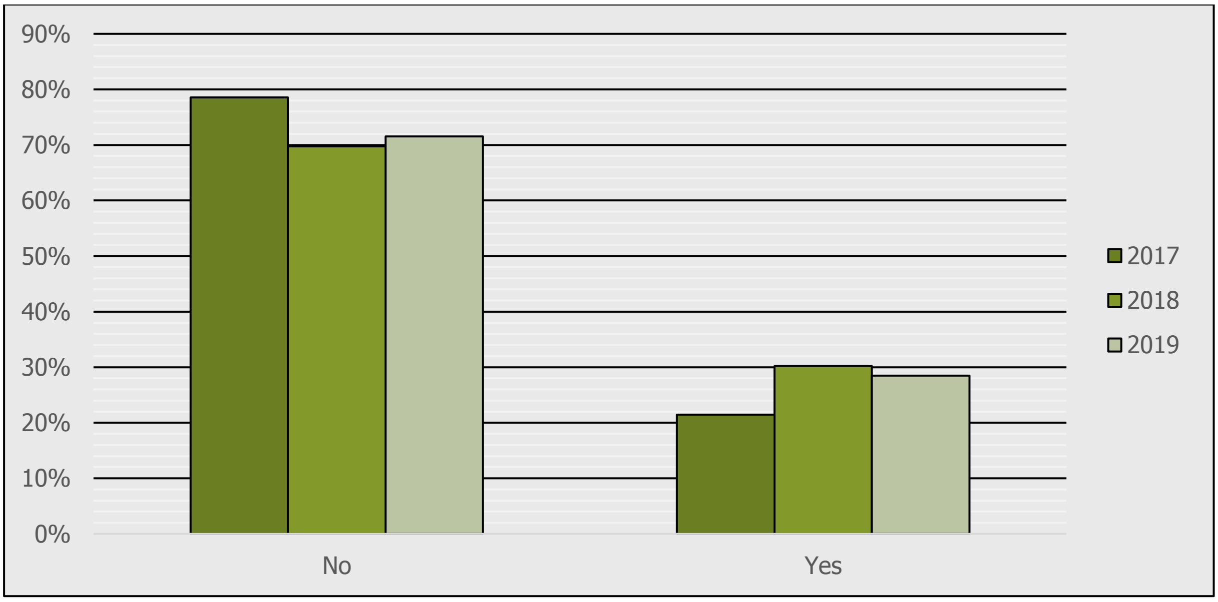


Pension schemes

Individuals were asked whether they participate in private and employer provided pension schemes.

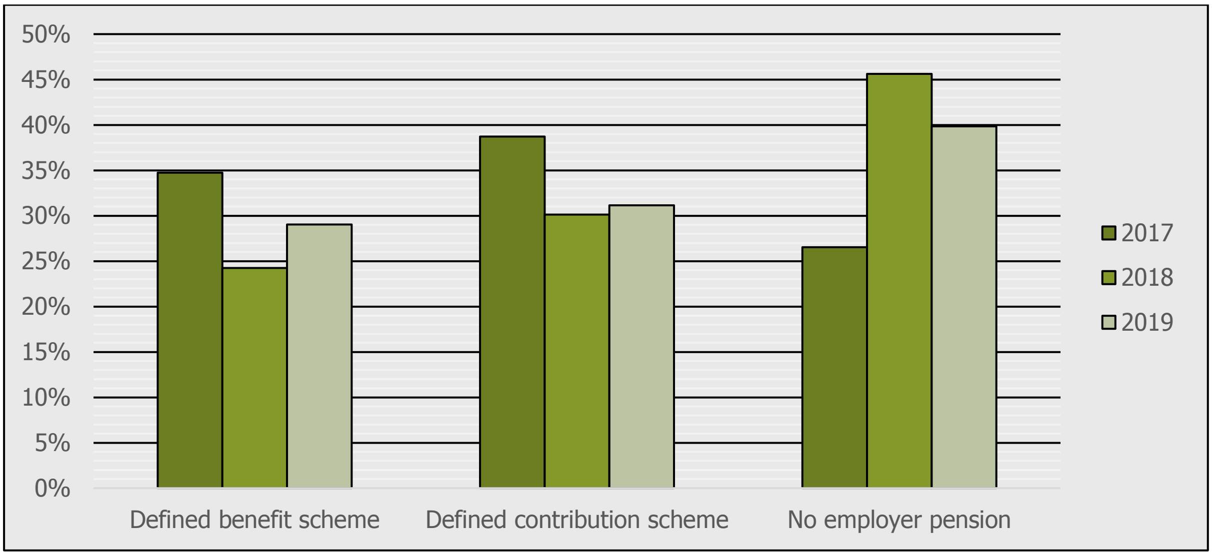
Around 29% of respondents indicated that they belong to a private pension scheme compared to 30% in 2018.

Figure 24 - Private pension scheme



An almost equal proportion (30% and 31%) of respondents belong to defined benefit and defined contribution schemes.

Figure 25 - Employer provided pension scheme



Housing

Respondents to SA19 tend to over-represent three- and four-person households on the Island and significantly under-represent sole occupancies, according to the Census 2016 benchmark.

Overview

Type of property

Number of respondents living in a detached house has increased compared to SA18.

Size of household

Size of household stayed almost the same as that in SA18.

Number of bedrooms

The proportion of people who live in a four-bed house has increased compared to 2018.

Number of children

When asked whether or not individuals had children resident in their households on the Island aged 0-3, 4-13 and 14-18, most respondents (73%, 67% and 70% respectively) did not respond to the question.

Tenure

The SA19 sample aligns closely with the Island's housing tenure pattern; while those who own their houses outright are still slightly over-represented and those who rent public housing are under-represented, the sample is representative overall.

Introduction

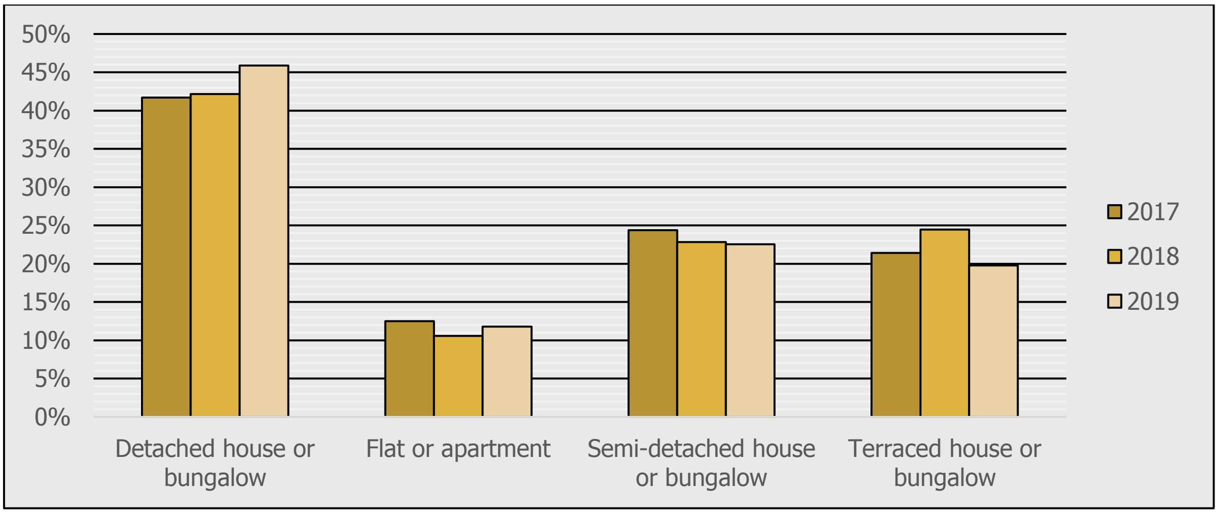
This section deals with questions on Housing that asks respondents about the size of their households and the type of properties they live in.

Type of household

Respondents to SA19 tend to over-represent three- and four-person households on the Island and significantly under-represent sole occupancies, according to the Census 2016 benchmark.

The percentage of respondents who live in a detached house or bungalow has been increasing since 2017 while those in a flat, semi-detached house or terraced house fell in SA19 compared to SA18.

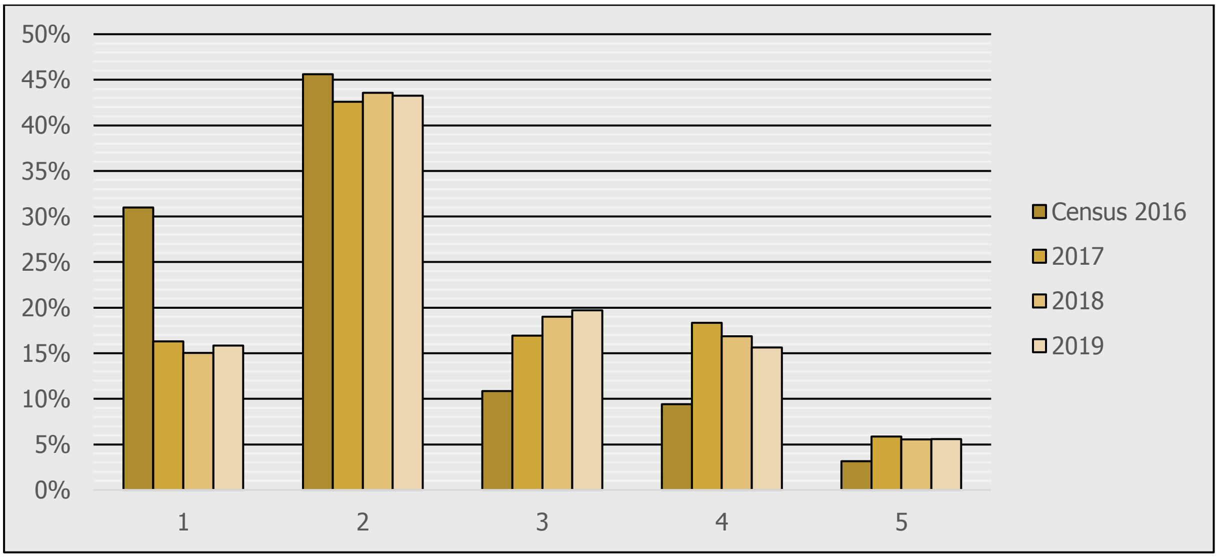
Figure 26 - Type of household



Size of Household

Size of household stayed almost the same as that in SA18.

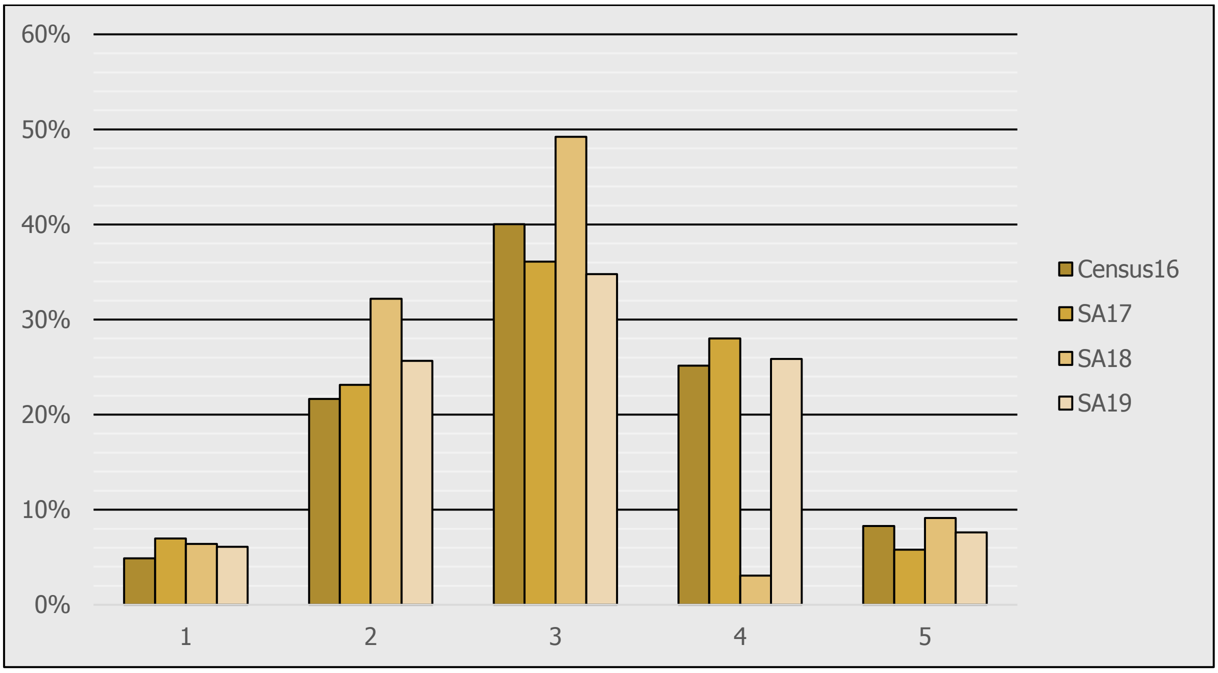
Figure 27 - Size of household



Number of bedrooms

The proportion of people who live in a four-bed house has increased compared to 2018.

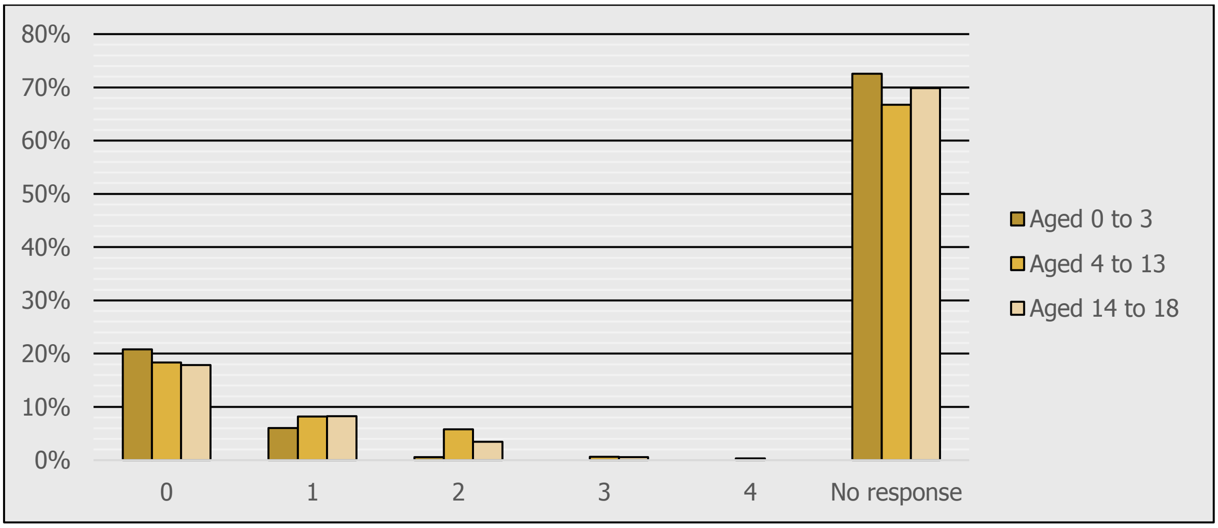
Figure 28 - Number of bedrooms



Number of children

When asked whether or not individuals had children resident in their households on the Island aged 0-3, 4-13 and 14-18, most respondents did not respond to the question with 21%, 18% and 18% indicating they do not have any 0-3, 4-13 and 14-18 aged children in household respectively.

Figure 29 - Number of children resident in your household on the Island

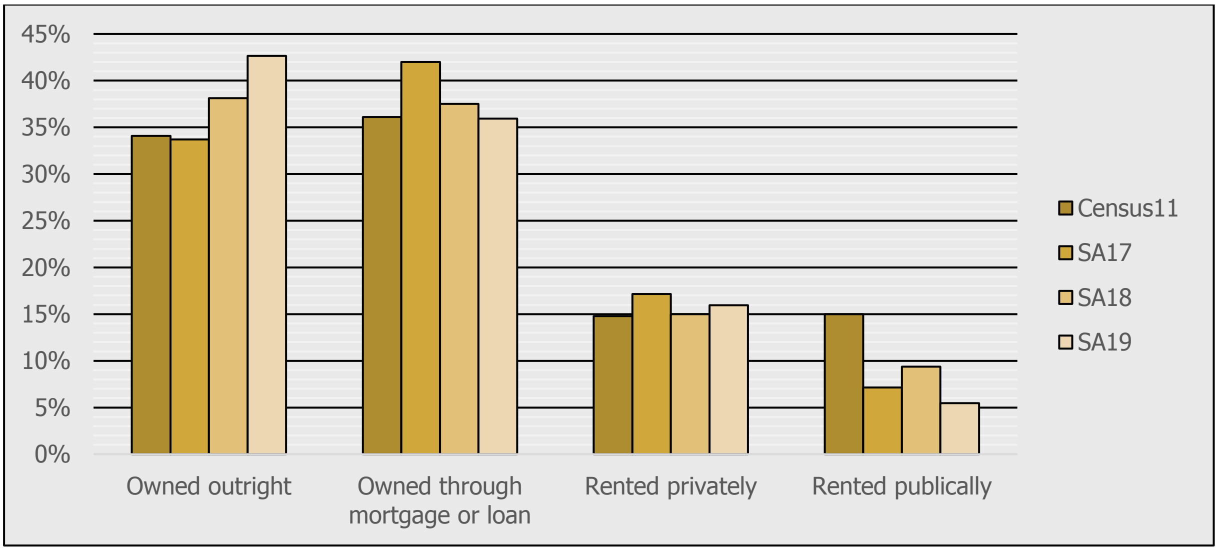


Housing tenure

The SA19 sample aligns closely with the Island's housing tenure pattern; while those who own their houses outright are still slightly over-represented and those who rent public housing are under-represented, the sample is representative overall.

The proportion of those who owned a property outright increased compared to 2018.

Figure 30 - Tenure



Social Trust and Cohesion

This section deals with questions on Social Trust and Cohesion to understand better how the feelings of trust towards other people, closeness to town, integration within the society and patterns of care work have changed on the Island.

Overview

Social trust

61% of SA19 respondents indicate the opinion that 'Most people can be trusted'. The decline in social trust viewed last year has recovered.

Closeness to one's town

Feelings of closeness to one's town have largely maintained the levels that were found one year ago in SA18.

Closeness to the Island

Since SA18, there has been a slight decline in the proportion of respondents who indicate feeling "close" to the Island.

Social contact

Almost nine out of ten respondents (86%) indicate that they have friends or relatives they can count upon when in need.

Voluntary work

A higher proportion of respondents (37%) of SA19 compared to SA18 (29%) indicate that they had undertaken voluntary work in the previous month, breaking a three-year trend of gradual decline in this area.

Care work

The incidence of unpaid care work on the Island has fallen after having increased in 2018 (18% in 2018 and 14% in 2019).

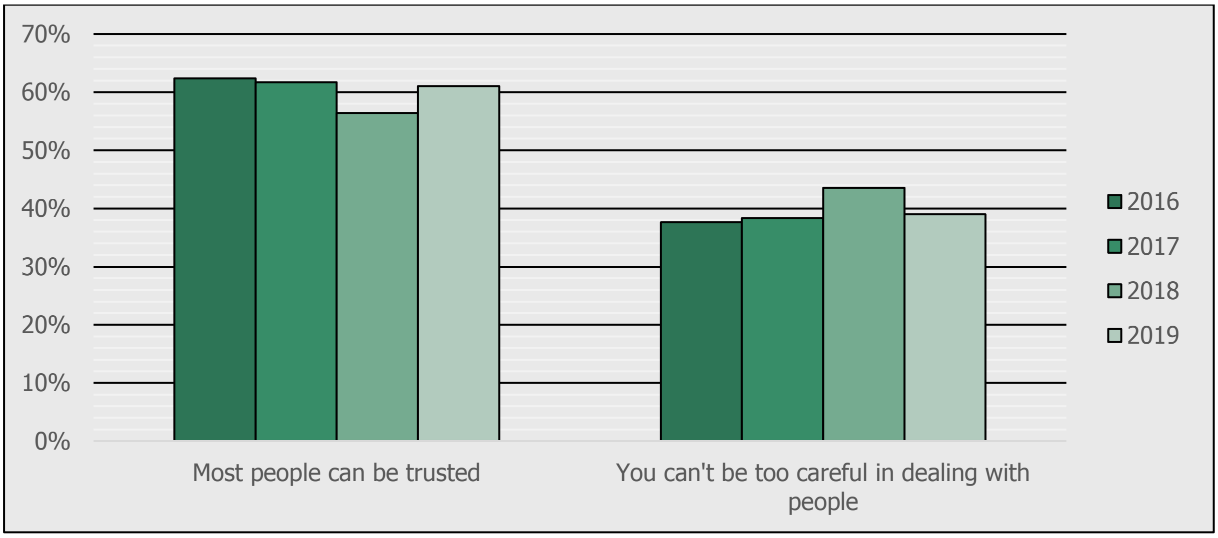
Introduction

Social trust is a dimension of social capital that correlates to lower crime, better civic engagement, more successful social support networks and higher levels of perceived personal security and well-being.

General Social Trust

61% of SA19 respondents indicate the opinion that 'Most people can be trusted'. The decline in social trust viewed last year has recovered.

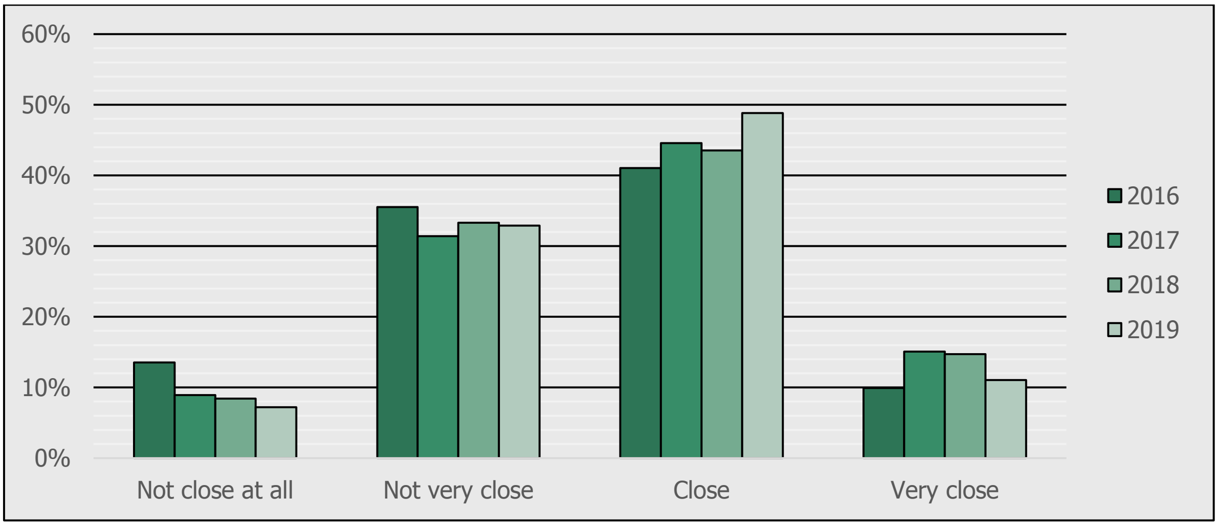
Figure 31 - General social trust



Closeness to town

Feelings of closeness to one's town have largely maintained the levels that were found one year ago in SA18. 60% of respondents indicate that they feel "close" or "very close" to their home town.

Figure 32 - Closeness to town

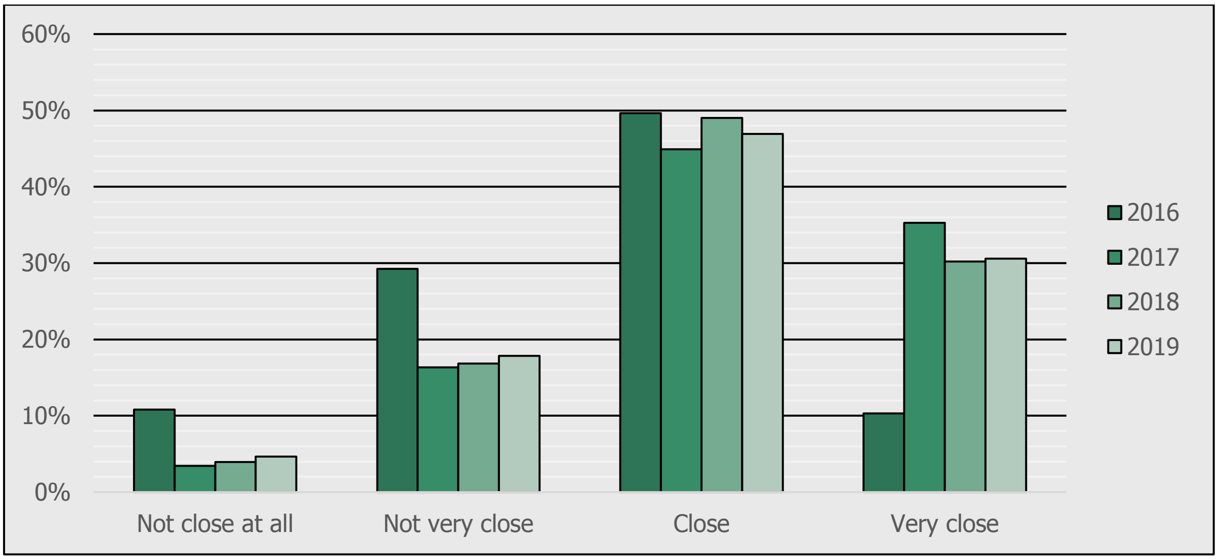


Closeness to town is not significantly correlated to the town of residence.

Closeness to the Island

Since SA18, there has been a slight decline in the proportion of respondents who indicate feeling "close" to the Island; and the proportion of those who indicate feeling 'Very close' to the Island increased slightly. The total combined proportion of those who indicate that they feel "close or very close" (78%) has not shifted significantly over the past year, and remains high in comparison to SA18 (79%).

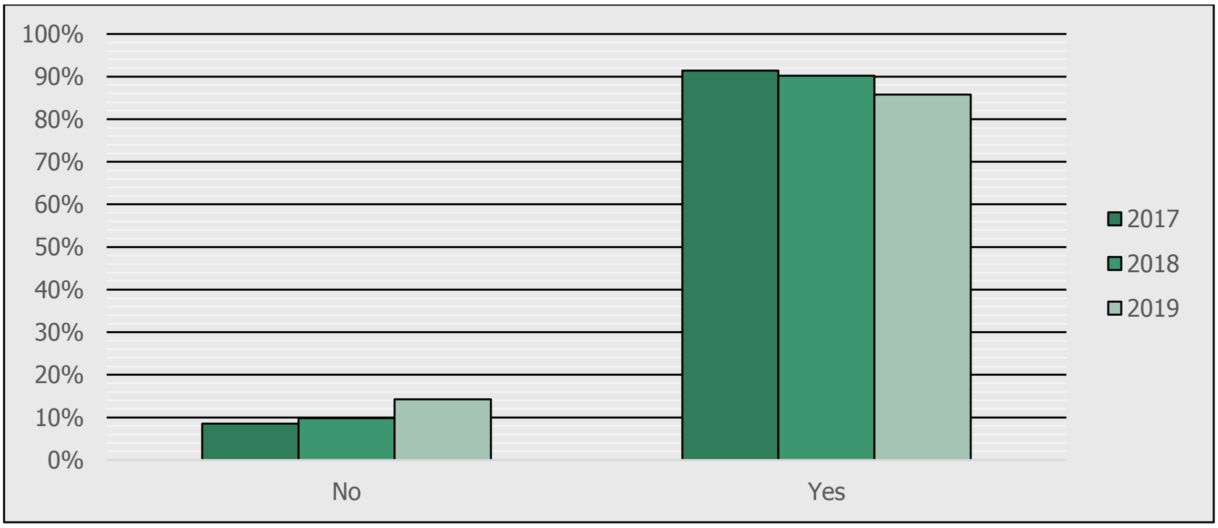
Figure 33 - Closeness to town



Social contact

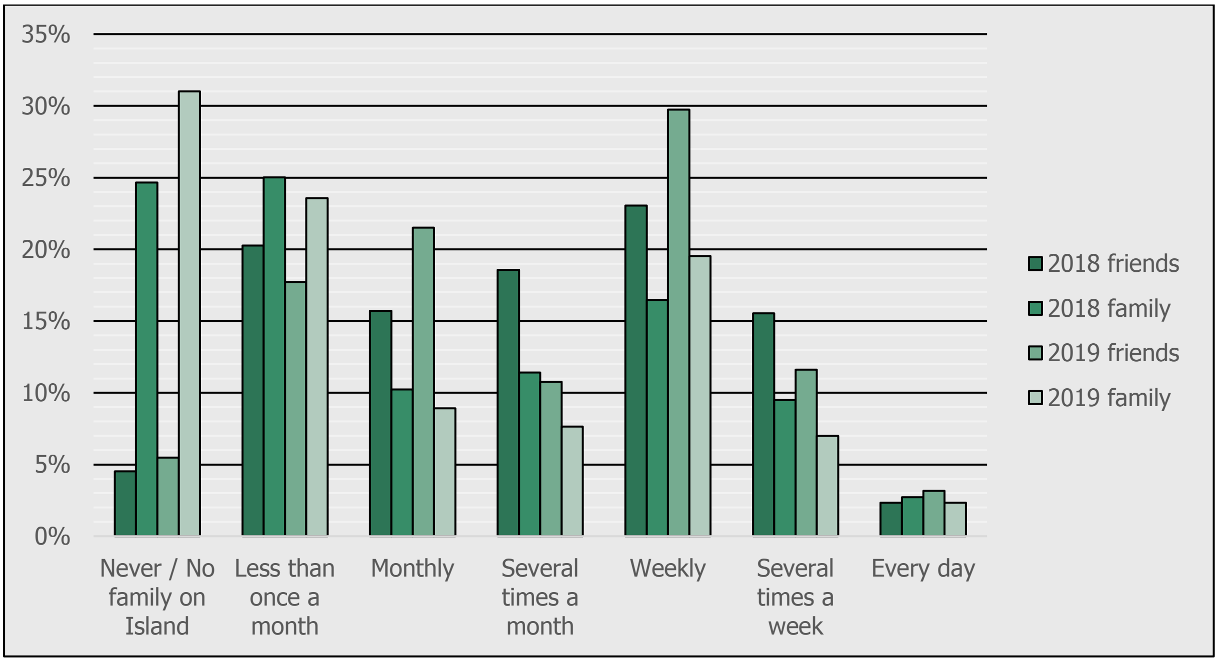
Almost nine out of ten respondents (86%) indicate that they have friends or relatives they can count upon when in need.

Figure 34 - Social contact



SA19 asked respondents how frequently they meet with friends versus how frequently they meet with family. One in three respondents have no family on the Island, and a slightly lesser proportion meet with family members less than once per month. Frequency of social contact among friends is significantly higher; 30% of respondents meet with friends at least weekly, as compared to 20% who meet family with the same frequency.

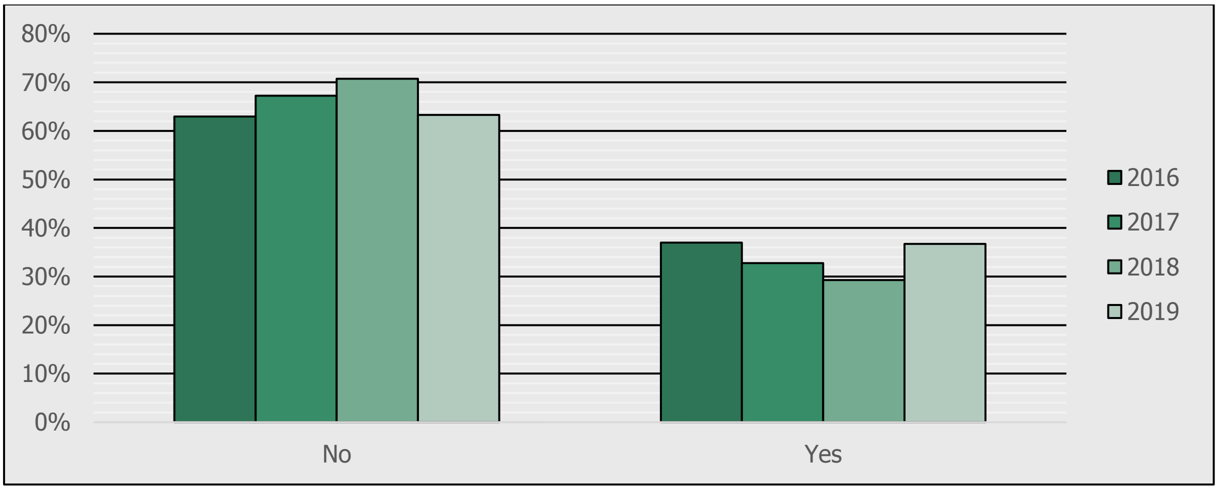
Figure 35 - Social contact with friends and family



Voluntary work

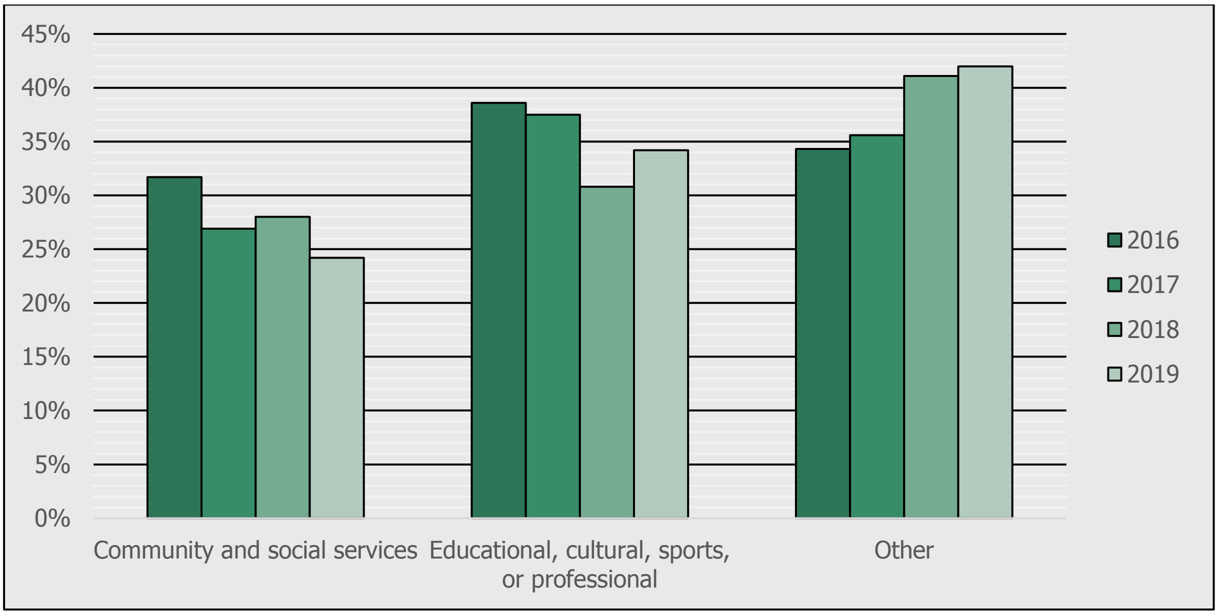
A higher proportion of respondents (37%) of SA19 indicate that they had undertaken voluntary work in the previous month, breaking a three-year trend of gradual decline in this area.

Figure 36 - Voluntary work



SA19 respondents who do undertake volunteer work are more likely to engage in unspecified “other” areas of volunteerism (42%) than in either community (24%) or educational/cultural/sports (34%) volunteerism. This signals the possibility that volunteer work on the Island is developing into new areas which could be more closely examined in future iterations of the survey.

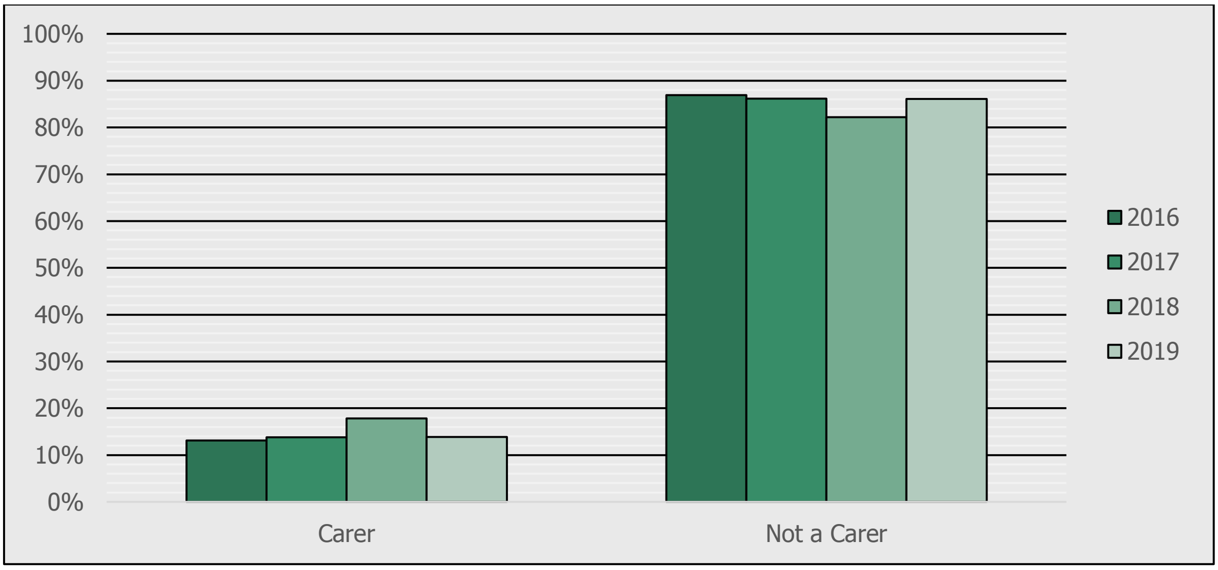
Figure 37 - Unpaid voluntary work



Care work

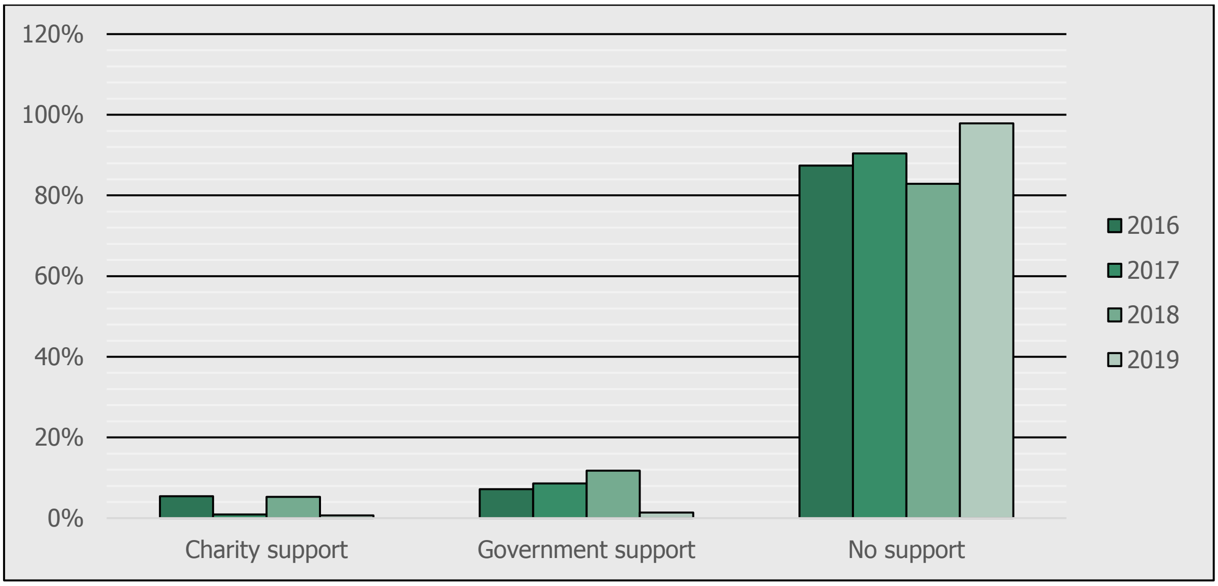
The incidence of unpaid care work on the Island has fallen after having increased in 2018 (18% in 2018, or nearly one in five and 14% in 2019).

Figure 38 - Care work



The great majority of carers indicate that they do not receive any form of external support for care work. However, SA19 finds that the proportion of carers in receipt of support (charity or government) has fallen by 15%, from 17% in 2018 to 2% in 2019 however this decrease can be attributed to a smaller sample size for SA19 which is likely to bias our results.The share of direct government support for carers is falling at a relatively higher rate than support from charitable organizations.

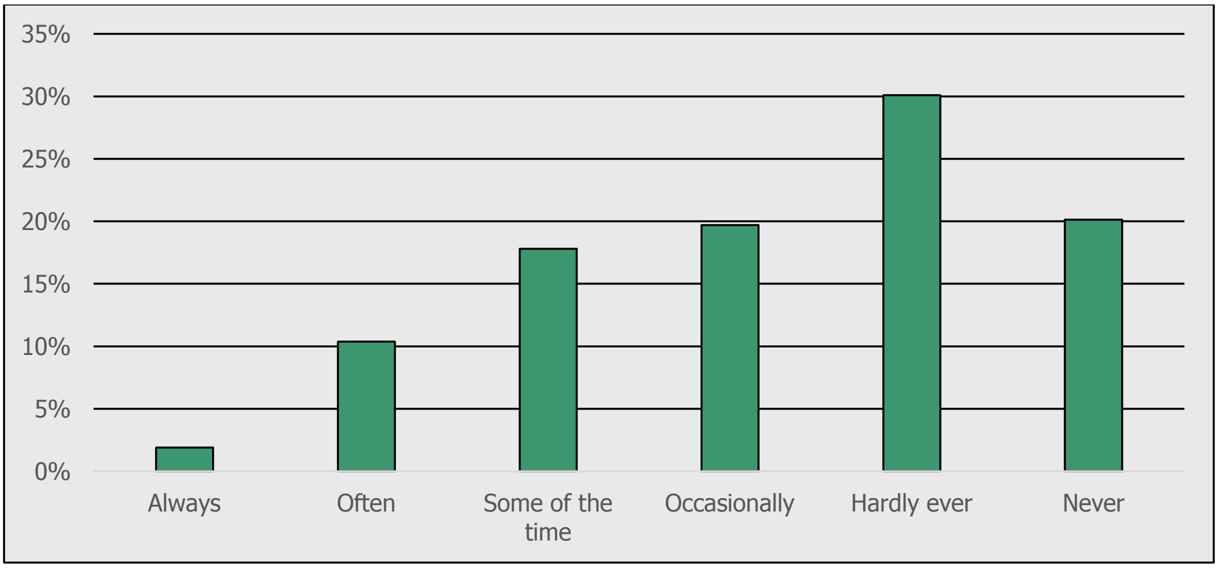
Figure 39 - Support for care work



Loneliness

SA19 asked individuals about how often do they feel lonely. Half of the total respondents indicate that they never/hardly ever feel lonely and the rest of the 50% indicate that they do feel lonely.

Figure 40 - Loneliness



Domestic abuse awareness

SA19 added an extra section on domestic abuse to raise its awareness in the community. "Domestic abuse" includes any incident or pattern or incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can include, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, or emotional.

Support is available from Victim Support who are an independent Charity on the Isle of Man that helps people affected by domestic abuse. Its services are confidential, free and available to everyone. You can either call anonymously on their Victim Supportline at (01624 679950) or you can contact them directly regardless of when the abuse happened. If you decide to go to the police, their volunteers can accompany you to the police station and can help you apply for compensation. More details can be found at their website http://www.victimsupport.im/.

Overview

Known any abusee

About three-fifth of the respondents indicate that they do not know anyone who has been abused.

Ongoing abuse

Slightly less than half of the respondents express that the most recent abusive behaviour they found out about was still ongoing at the time.

Action against abuser

When asked about whether or not respondents took any action against the abuser when they found out about the abuse, most of the respondents (20%) indicated having offered support to the victim rather than reporting against the abuser.

Reason for no action

The most mentioned reason for not taking any step against the abuser is 'There was nothing I could have done'.

Personally been abused

Slightly less than one-fifth of the respondents indicate having personally been abused by someone at some point in their life since the age of 16.

Abuse period

Only about 4% of respondents indicate that the abuse took place within the past 12 months.

Acceptability to abuse

Most respondents believe that it is not acceptable to hit someone in response to nagging, cheating, or flirting with someone.

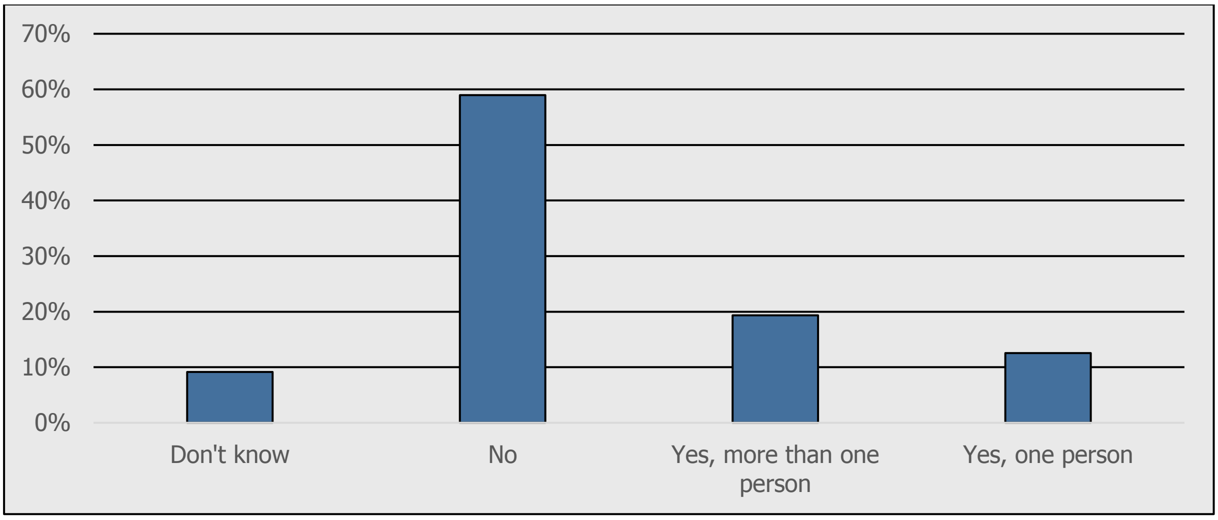
Introduction

This section deals with questions on domestic abuse on the Isle of Man.

Known any abusee

More than half of the respondents indicate that they do not know of anyone over the age of 16 who has been abused with 32% indicating that they do know someone who has been abused.

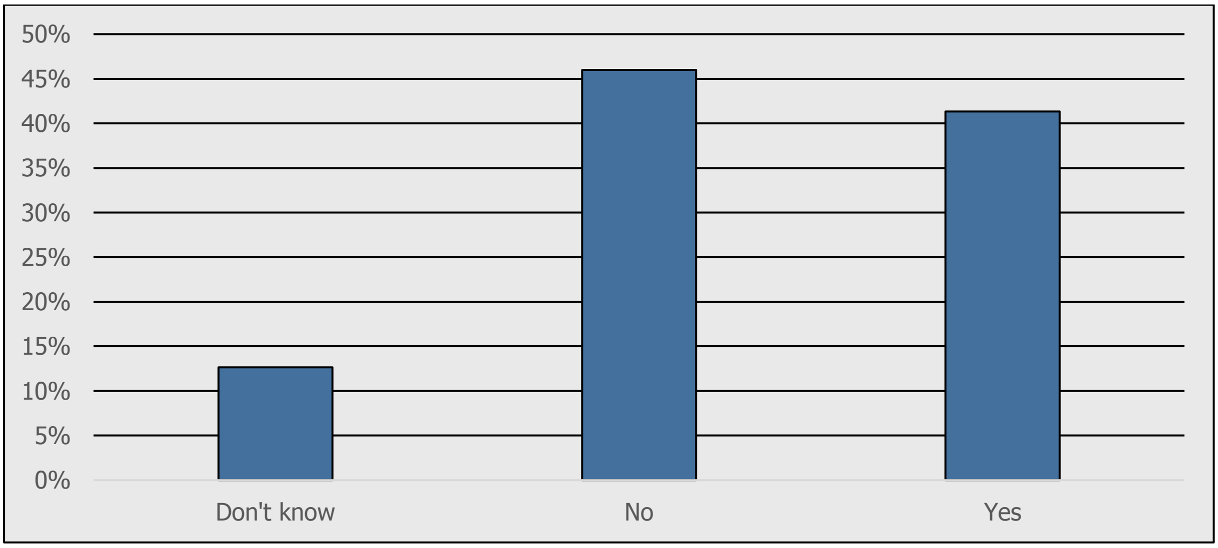
Figure 41 - Know someone who has been abused



Ongoing abuse

Slightly less than half of the respondents express that the abuse was still ongoing at the time when they found out about it.

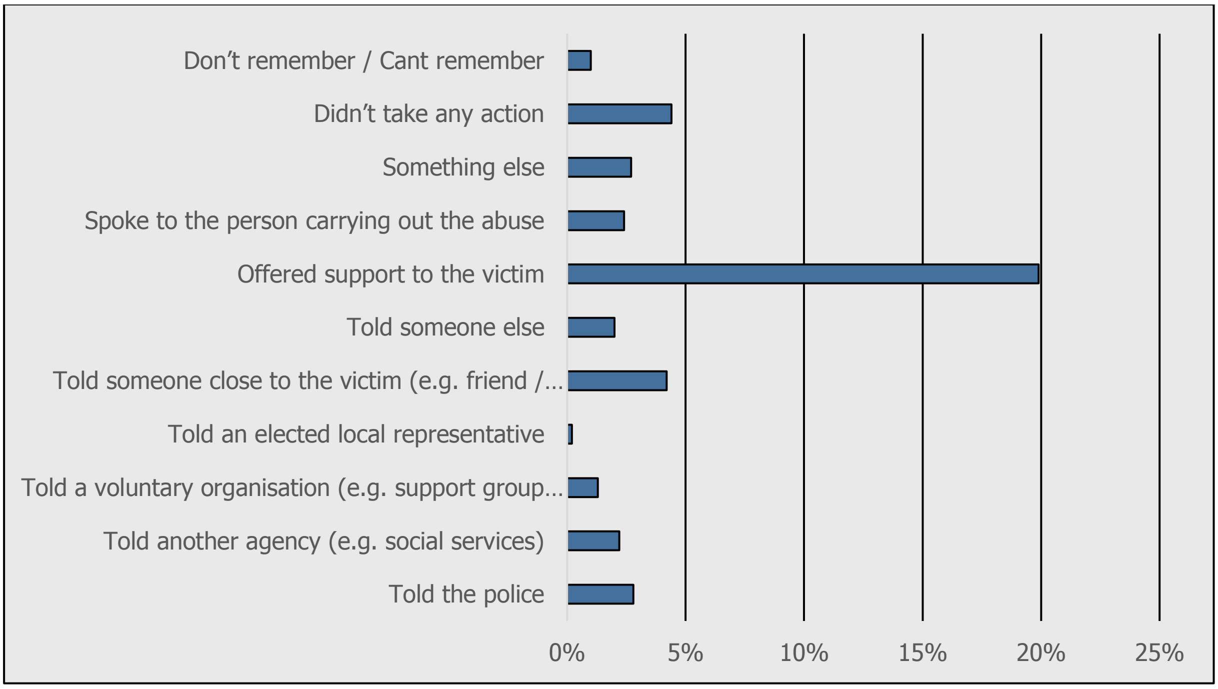
Figure 42 - Was the abuse ongoing at the time you found out about it?



Action against abuser

Most of the respondents indicate having offered support to the victim with 4% indicating that they did not take any action and an equal proportion indicating that they told someone close to the victim about the abuse.

Figure 43 - Did you take any action against the abuser?

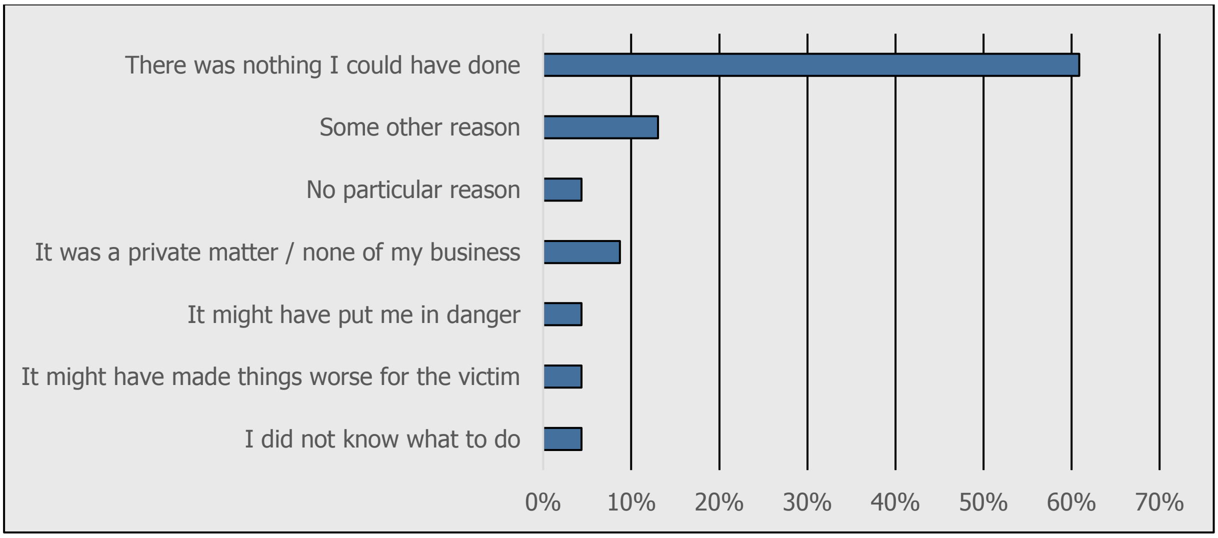


Note: Respondents were asked to select all options that apply so the sum can be more than 100%

Reason for no action

The most mentioned reason for not taking any step against the abuser is 'There was nothing I could have done'.

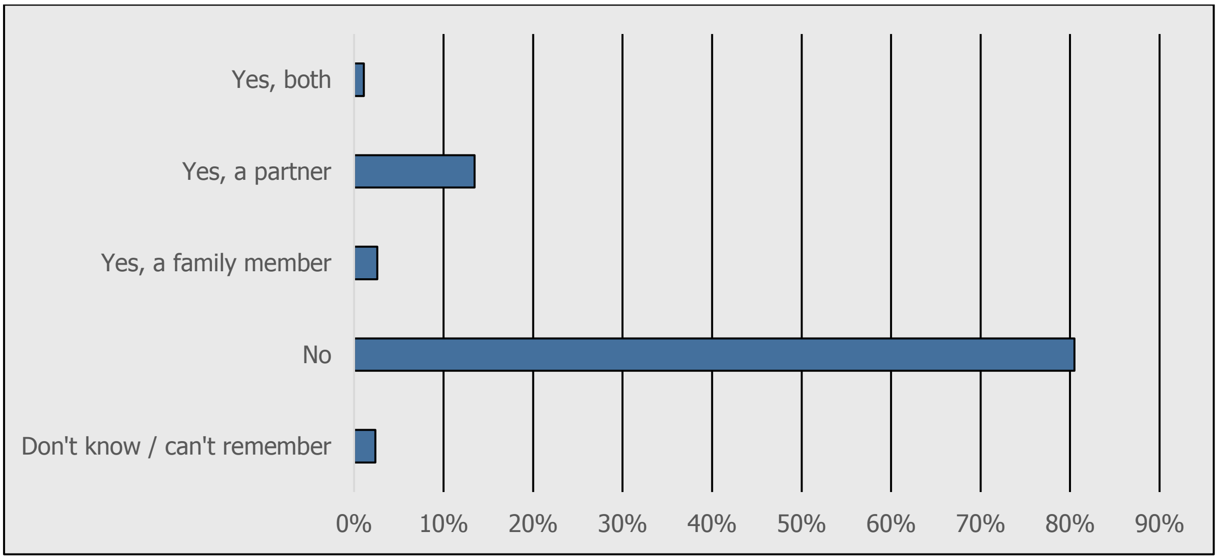
Figure 44 - Reason for no action



Personally been abused

Slightly less than one-fifth of the respondents indicate having personally been abused by someone at some point in their life since the age of 16.

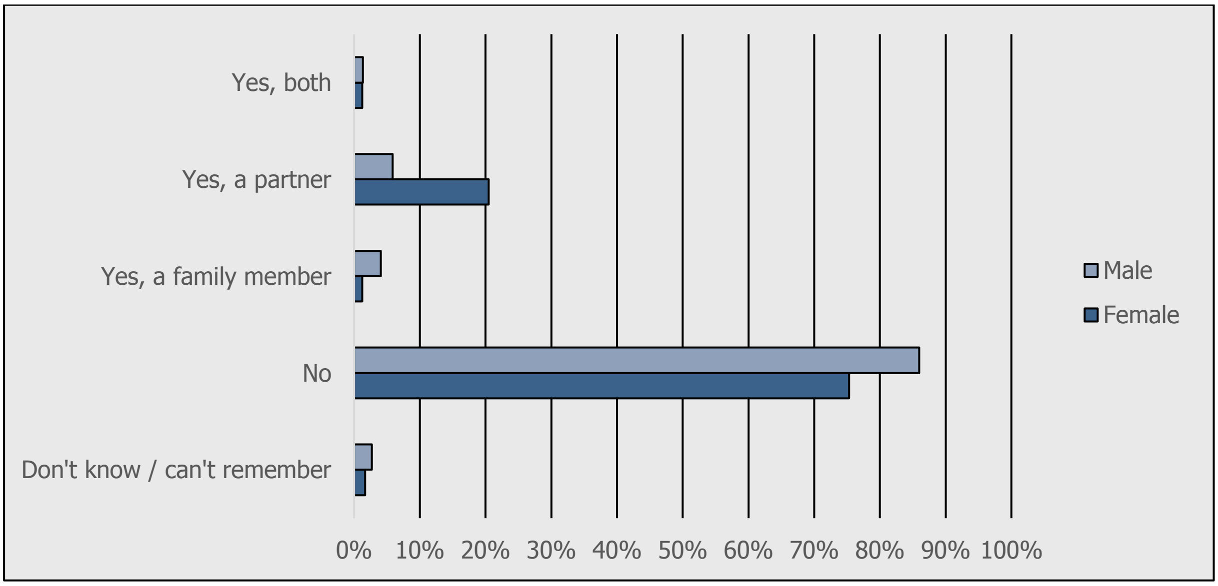
Figure 45 - Have you ever personally been abused?



By gender:

Gender significantly affects whether or not someone has been personally abused. About 21% of females responded that they have been personally abused by a partner at some time over the age of 16.

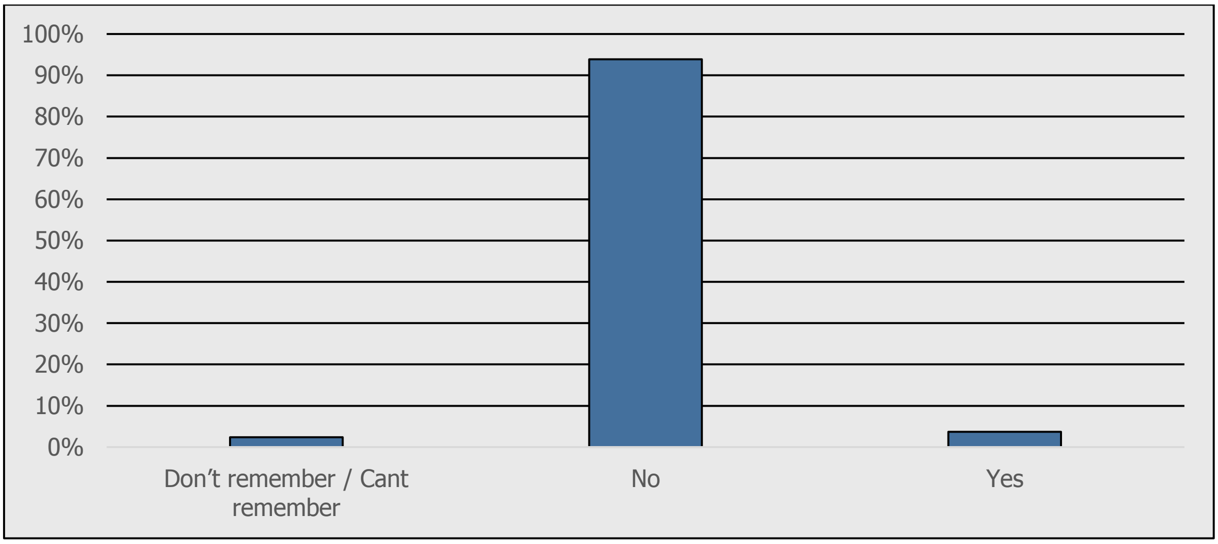
Figure 46 - Personally been abused by gender



Abuse period

Around 4% of respondents indicate that the abuse took place within the past 12 months.

Figure 47 - Did the abuse take place within past 12 months?

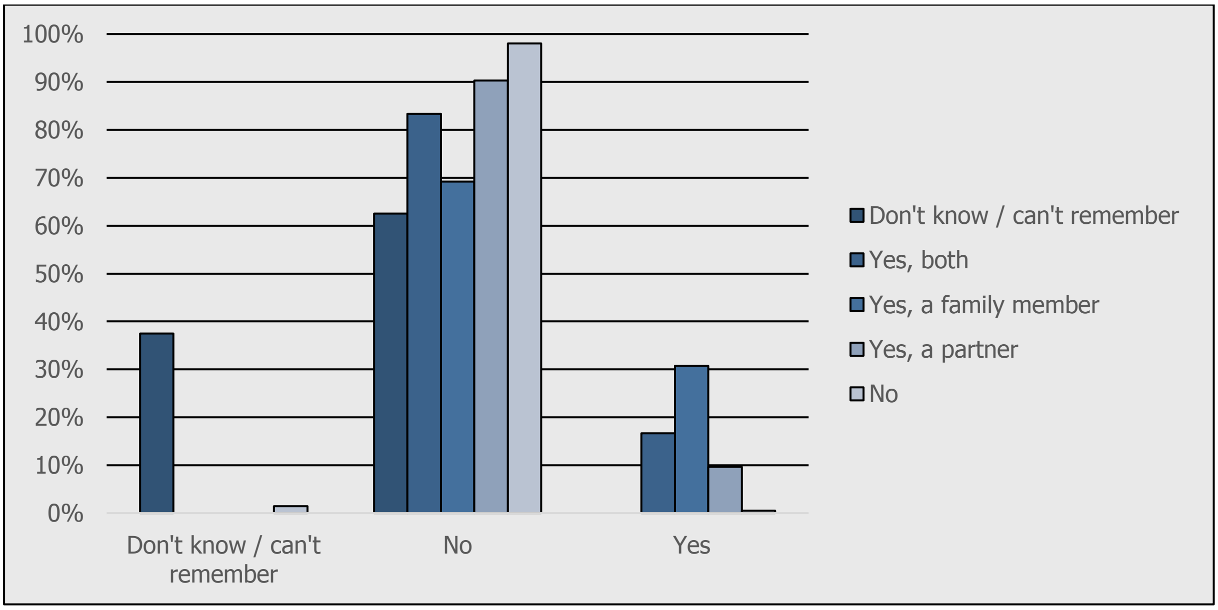


Personally been abused by abuse period

Whether or not a person has abused someone is significantly correlated to whether or not that abuse took place within past 12 months.

Among those who said they have personally abused a partner, only 10% indicated that the abuse took place within the past 12 months, with 31% of those who said they have abused a family member and 17% of those who said they have abused both.

Figure 48 - Personally been abused within past 12 months?



Acceptability to abuse

Over 90% of respondents believe that it is not acceptable to hit someone in response to nagging, cheating, or flirting.

Figure 49 - Acceptability to hitting in response to nagging

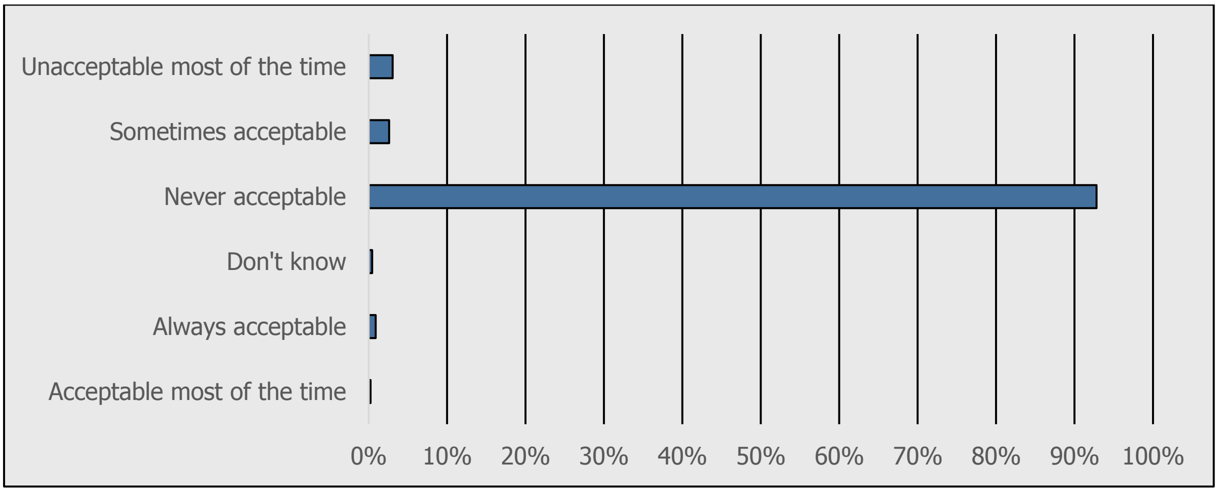


Figure 50 - Acceptability to hitting in response to cheating

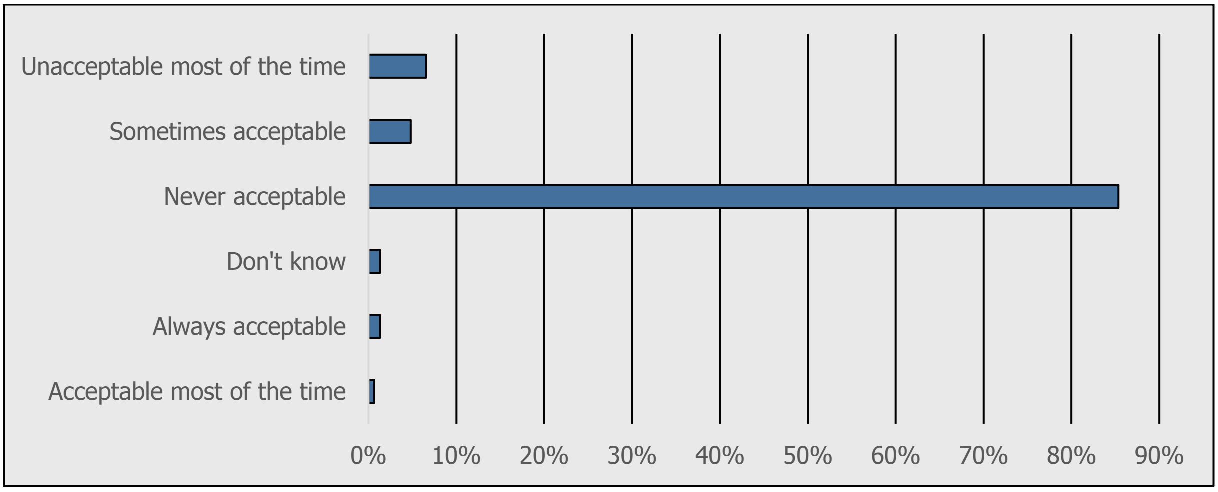
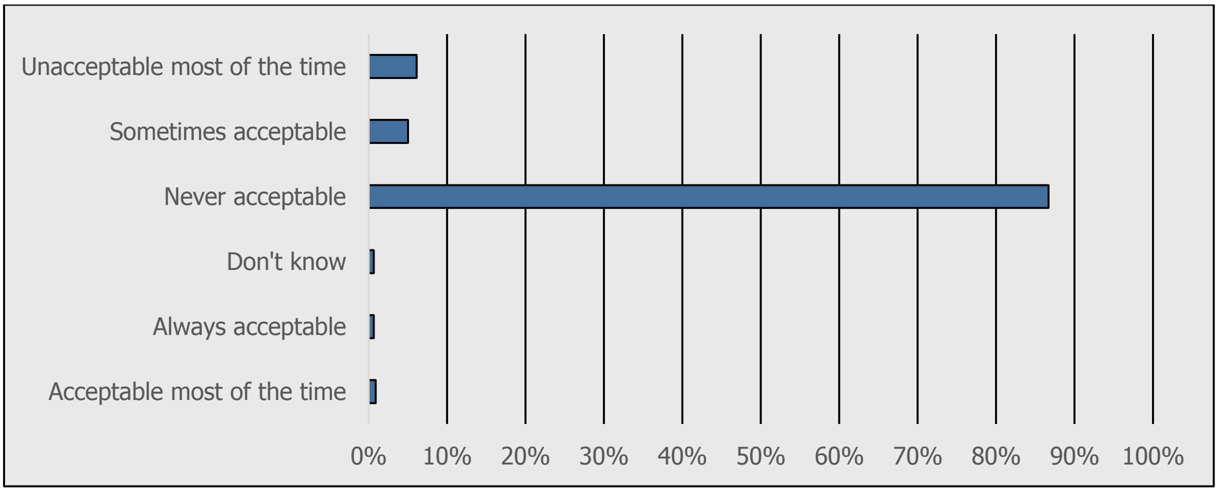


Figure 51 - Acceptability to hitting in response to flirting



Safety, crime and justice

Overview

Safe neighbourhood

The proportion of respondents who feel fairly safe in their neighbourhood increased slightly (2%) compared to last year.

Safe home

The proportion of respondents who feel very safe in their homes increased slightly compared to last year.

Crime levels

The proportion of respondents who believe crime level has increased fell compared to 2018.

Noisy neighbours

Opinions about noisy neighbours have not changed a lot compared to last year.

Teenagers

Teenagers hanging around in streets is no longer as big a problem as it was last year.

Police info

A slightly lesser proportion of respondents seem to have seen or heard information about what the police are doing to tackle crime in their local area.

Police visibility

Police visibility has not changed a lot compared to last year.

Restorative justice

A slightly higher proportion of respondents believe that most offenders should be released early.

Serious crime

Opinions on the incidence of the most serious crimes other than fraud and drug smuggling have declined.

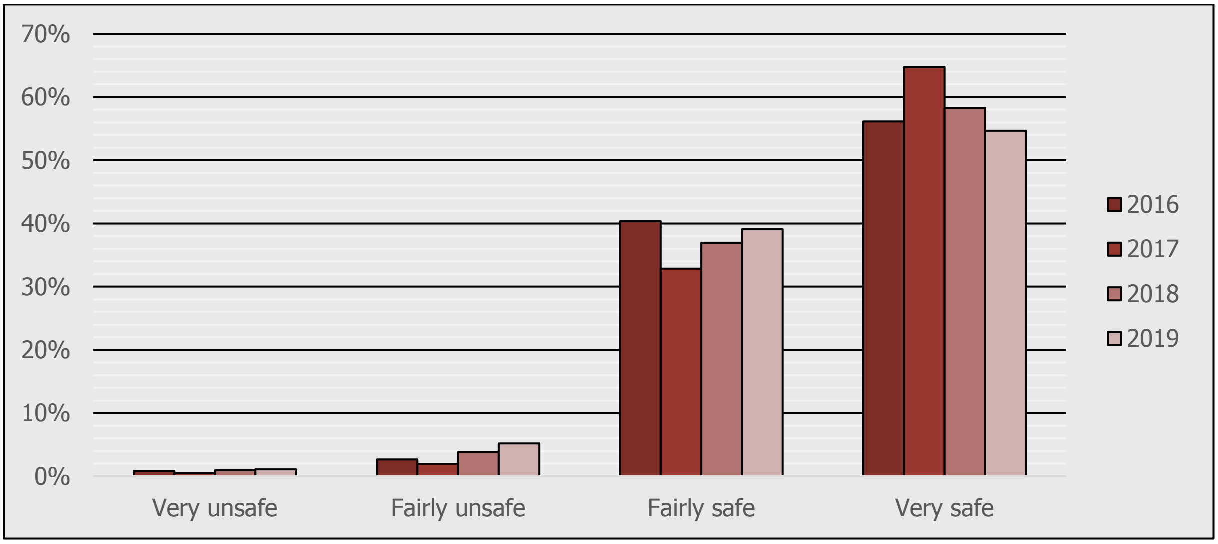
Introduction

This section deals with attitudes towards safety, crime and justice on the Isle of Man.

Safe neighbourhood

The proportion of respondents who feel 'fairly safe' in their neighbourhood increased slightly compared to last year.

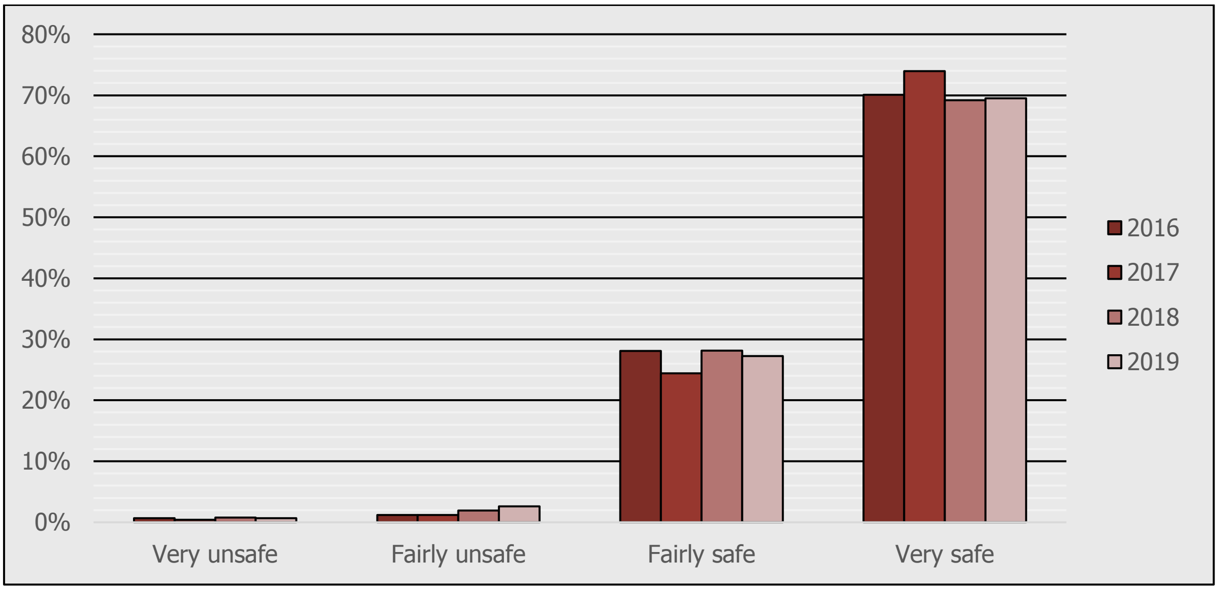
Figure 52 - Safe neighbourhood



Safe home

The proportion of respondents who feel very safe in their homes has stayed the same compared to last year.

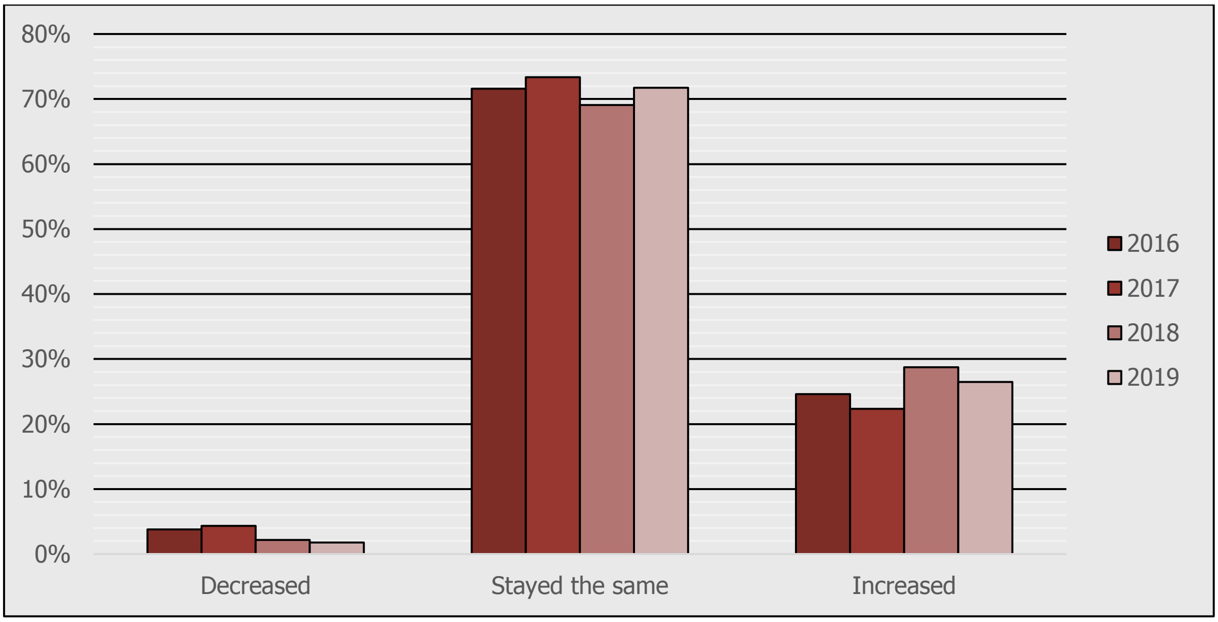
Figure 53 - Safe home



Crime level

The proportion of respondents who believe the crime level has increased fell compared to last year.

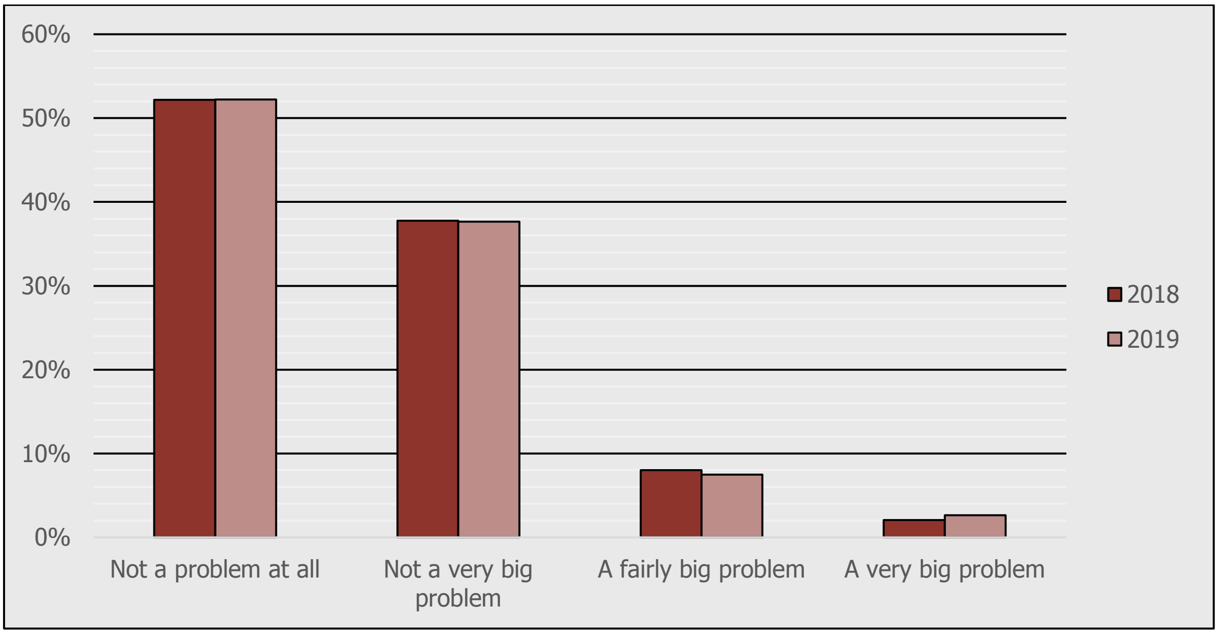
Figure 54 - Crime level



Noisy neighbours

Opinions about noisy neighbours have not changed a lot compared to last year.

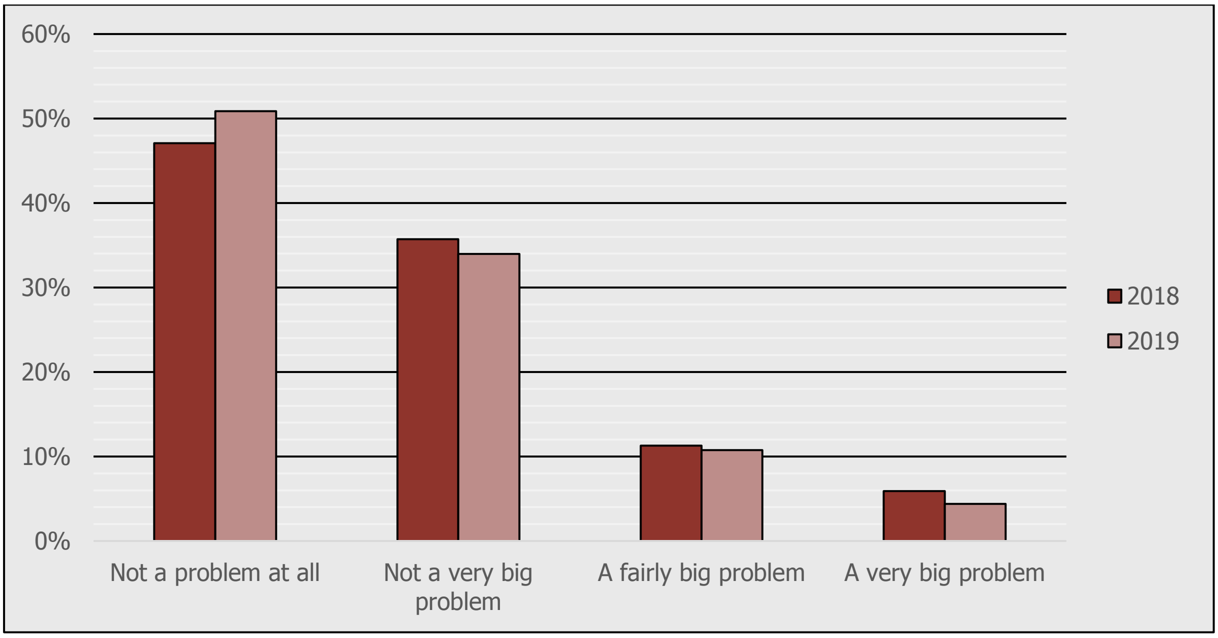
Figure 55 - Noisy neighbours



Teenagers

Teenagers hanging around on streets is being seen as less of a problem then it was last year.

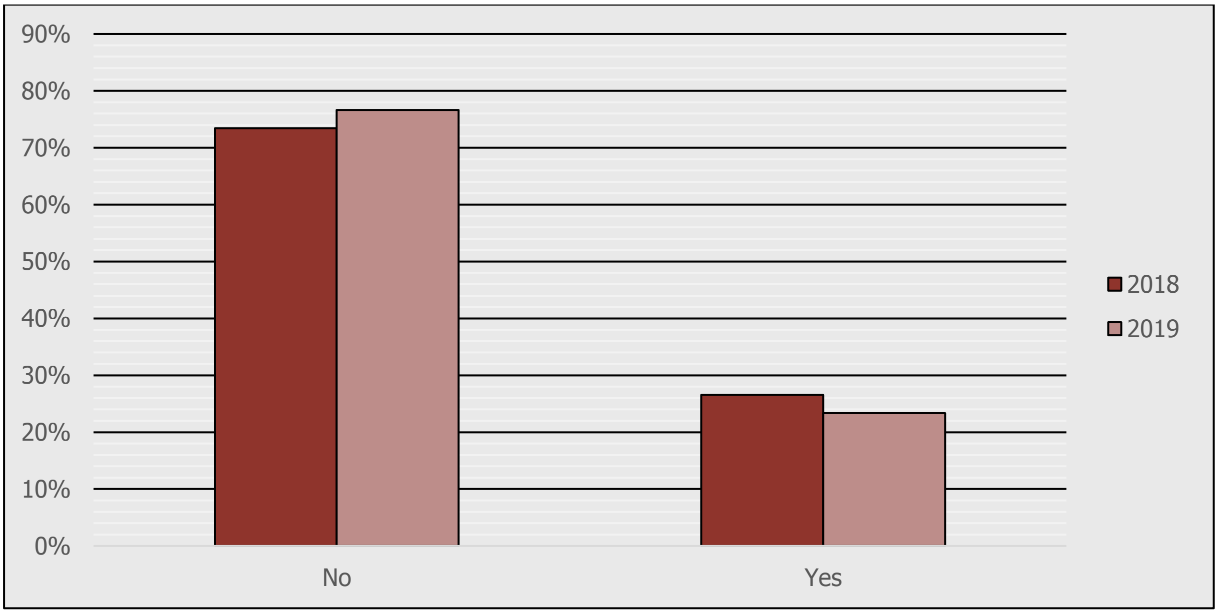
Figure 56 - Teenagers hanging around



Police info

A slightly lesser proportion of respondents have seen or heard information about what the police are doing to tackle crime in their local area.

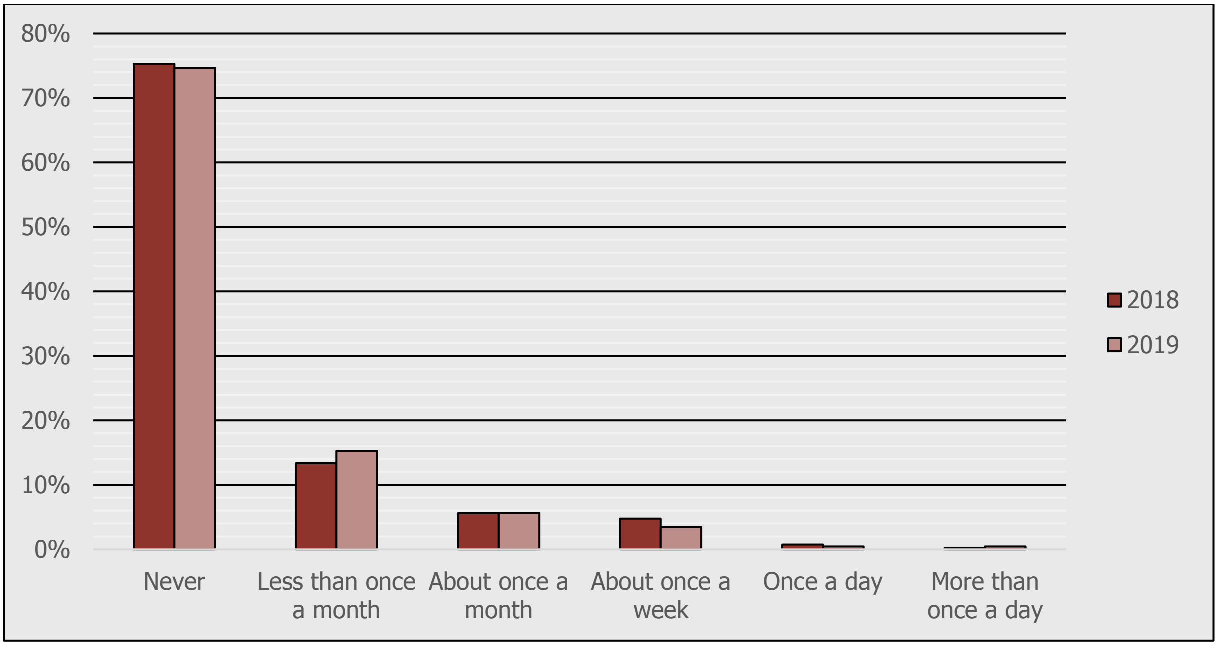
Figure 57 - Police information



Police visibility

Opinions on how often do respondents see officers on foot patrol in their local areas have not changed a lot compared to last year. 75% of respondents indicate that they have 'Never' seen officers on foot patrol in their local areas.

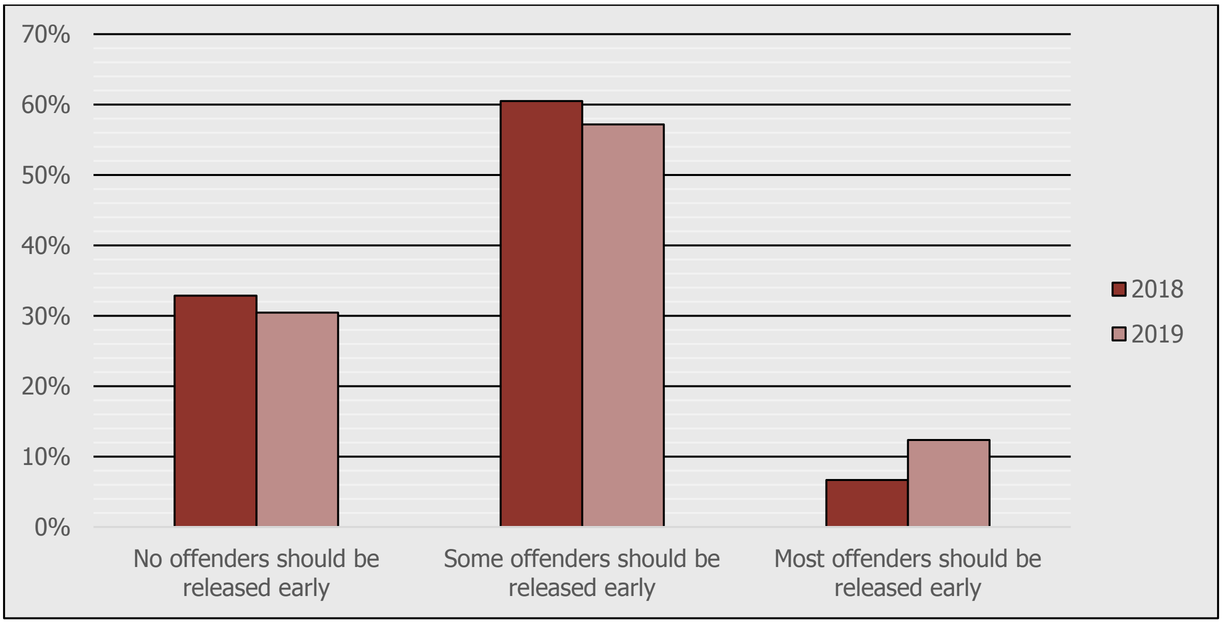
Figure 58 - Police visibility



Restorative justice

A slightly higher proportion of respondents believe that most offenders should be released early.

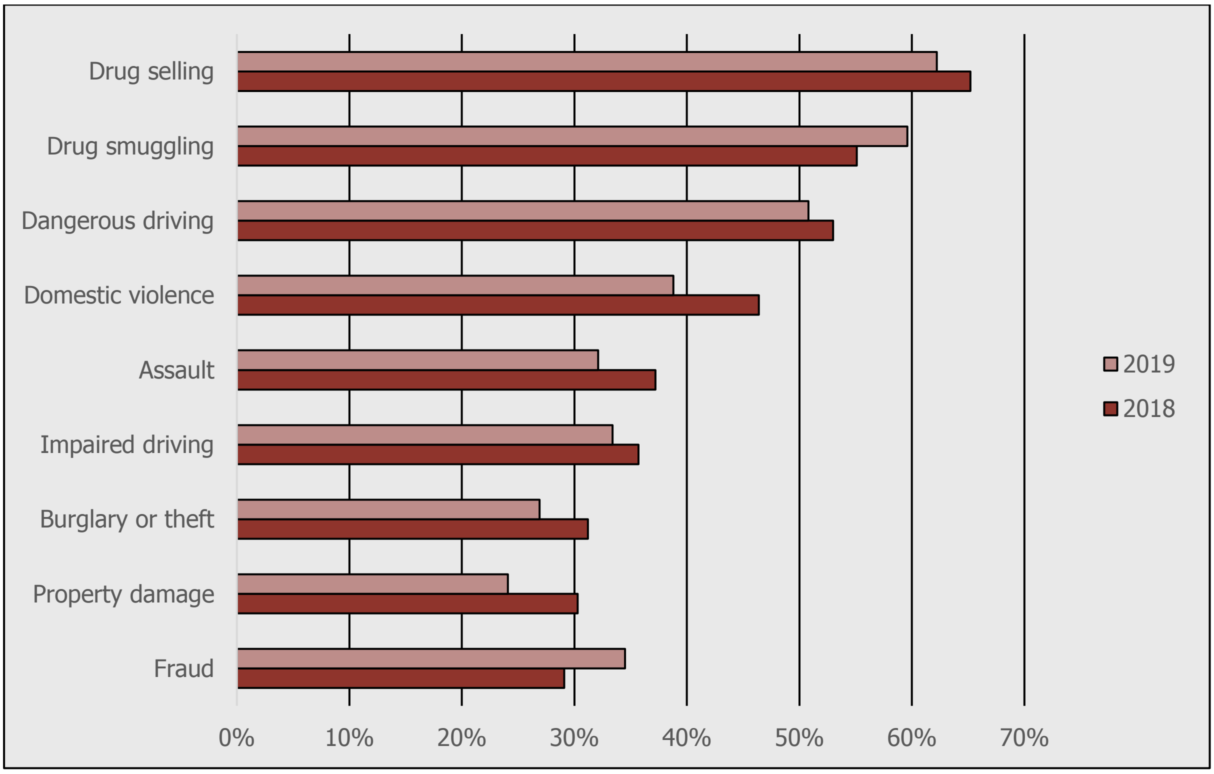
Figure 59 - Restorative justice



Serious crime

Opinions on the most serious crimes on the Island other than fraud and drug smuggling have declined.

Figure 60 - Serious crime



Recreation and Leisure

Last year, Culture Vannin and the Arts Council conducted the Cultural Engagement Survey, which superseded much of the work of the Recreation and Leisure section of the Social Attitudes Survey. This section has been reduced accordingly to avoid duplication.

Overview

Arts and culture

Manx National Heritage sites are visited most frequently by SA19 respondents, followed by galleries and museums.

Natural environments

SA19 shows a general increase from the previous year in the frequency of self-reported use of natural environments.

Activities

SA19 shows the proportion of individuals who walk or cycle is higher than last year.

Off-Island visitors

More than half of the respondents (57%) had off-Island visitors (friends or family).

Expenditure on entertaining

Most respondents spent £100-£250 on their visitors.

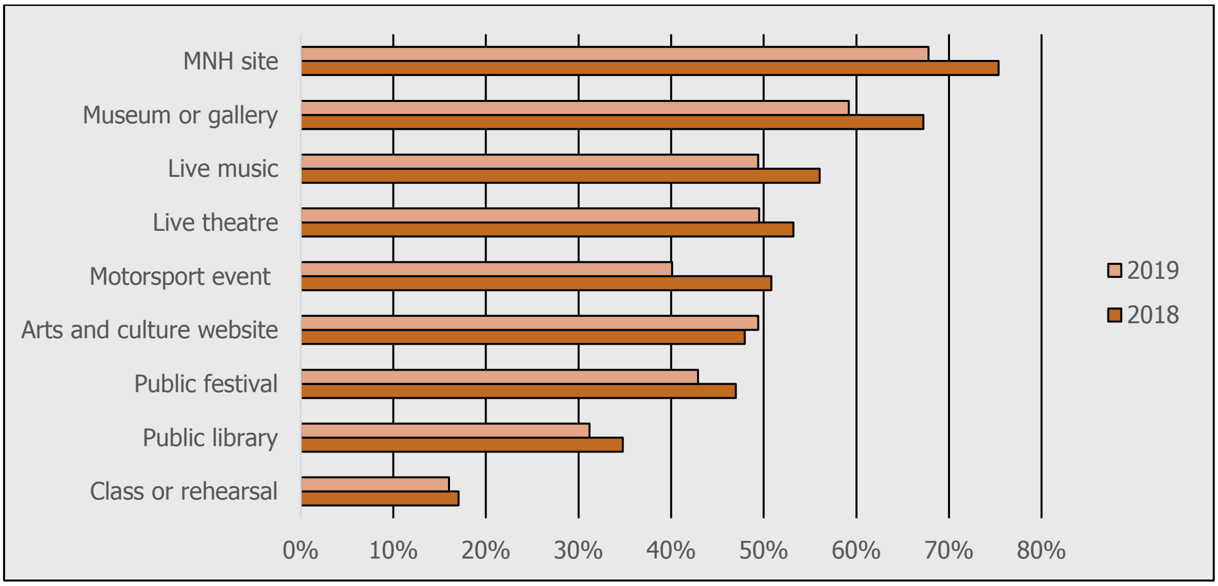
Introduction

This section deals with questions relating to Recreation and culture on the Isle of Man.

Arts and Culture

Manx National Heritage sites are visited most frequently by SA19 respondents, followed by a museum or gallery (most of the latter administered by MNH). People who attend motorsport events at least once decreased (40.1%) this year compared to last year (51%), and other public festivals are attended at a similar rate (43%).

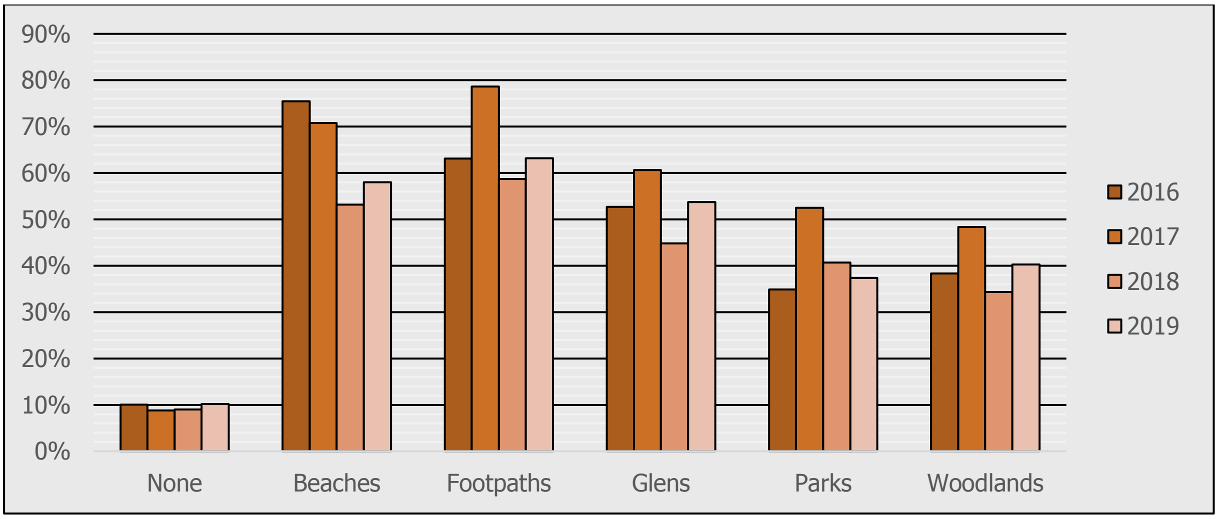
Figure 61 - Arts and culture



Natural environments

SA19 shows a general increase from the previous year in the frequency of self-reported use of natural environments, although the proportion of respondents who use parks at least monthly has decreased (37%) compared to SA18 (41%).

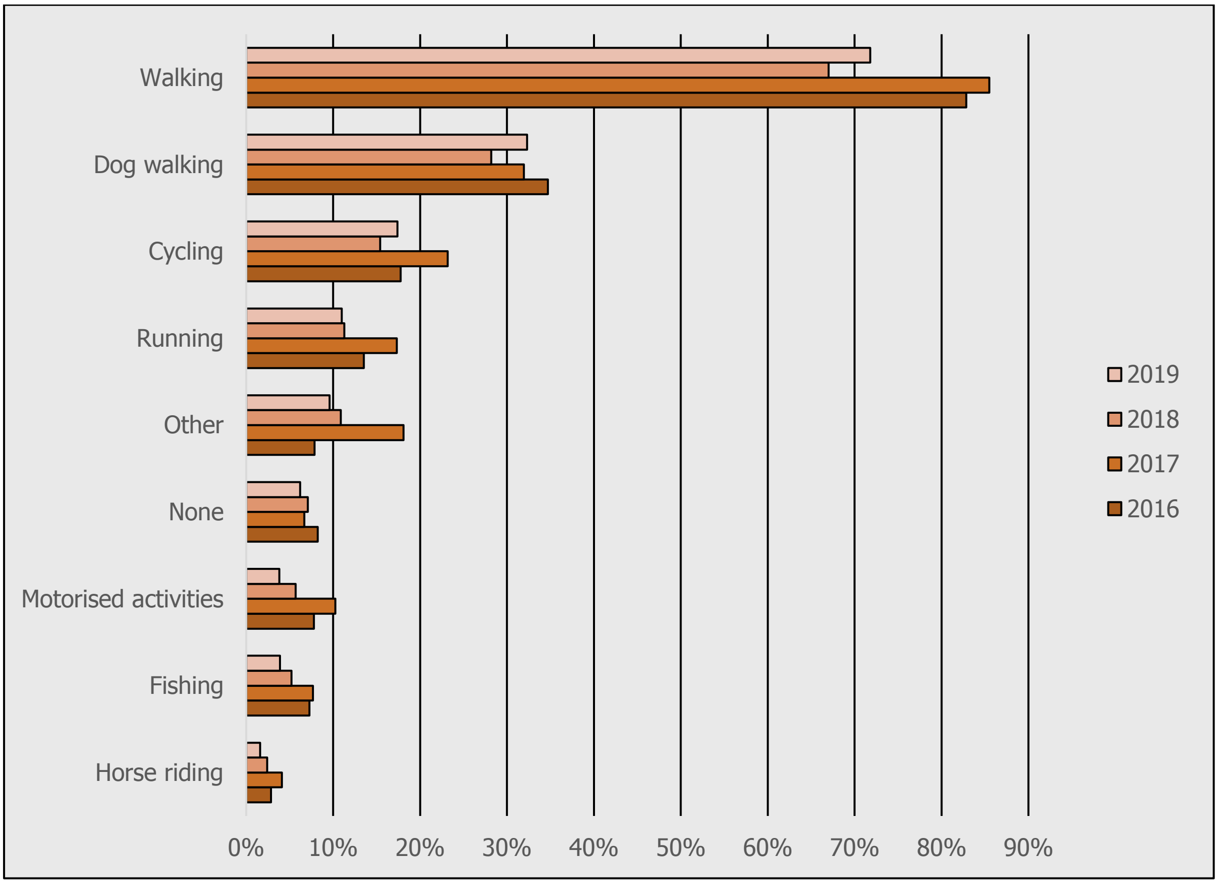
Figure 62 - Use of natural environments



Activities

SA19 shows the proportion of individuals who walk or cycle is higher than last year.

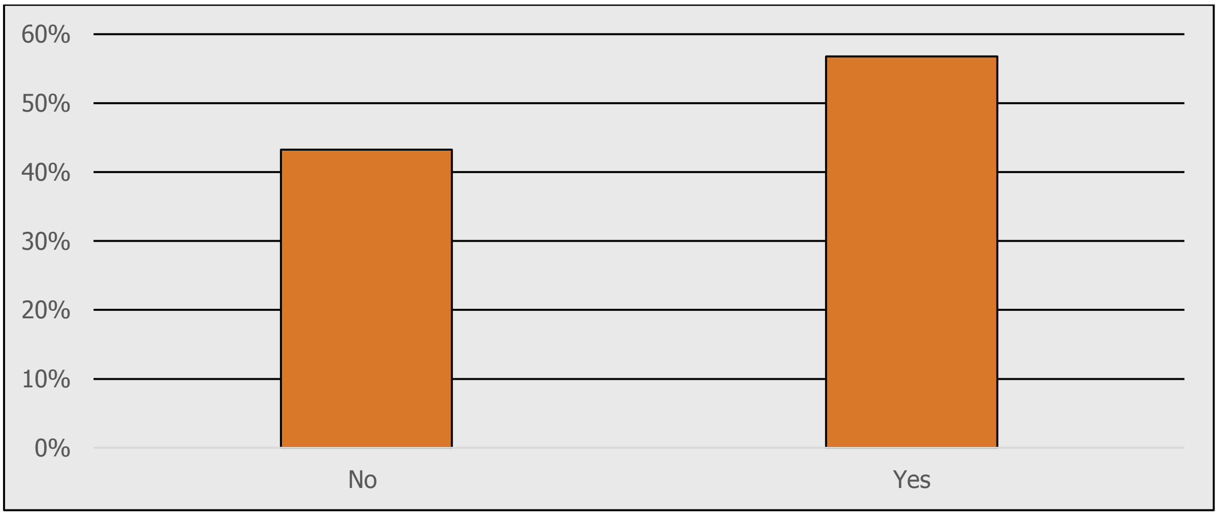
Figure 63 - Activities



Off-Island visitors

When asked if respondents have had any off-Island friends or family visit, and stay with them, more than half of the respondents indicated having off-Island visitors.

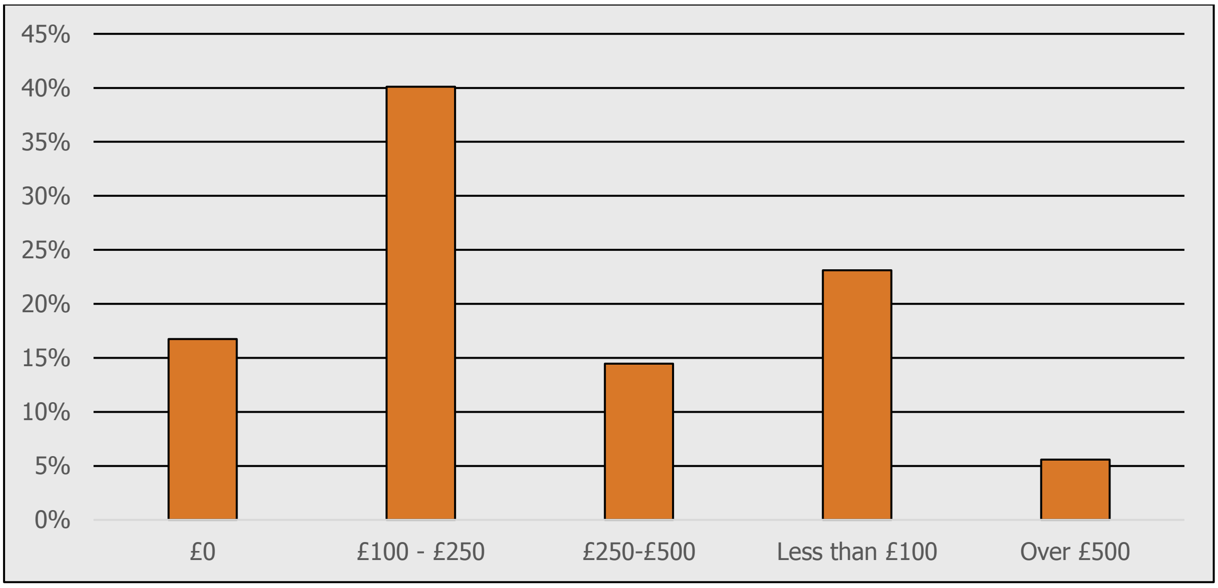
Figure 64 - Off Island visitors



Expenditure on entertaining

Most respondents spent £100-£250 on entertaining their visitors (including meals out, attractions etc.) during their stay.

Figure 65 - Expenditure on visitors



Renewable energy

SA19 added a new section on renewable energy to understand the general attitudes of public towards renewable forms of energy and recycling.

Overview

Green tariff

Most of the individuals agree that a green tariff should be offered to all domestic and commercial users.

Supported option

Slightly less than half of the respondents have an inclination towards making green tariff compulsory.

Additional cost

Most of the respondents show a support for no additional cost to an average domestic customer for one year.

Use of surplus

About 23% of respondents believe that the additional cost should be used to invest in renewable energy technologies.

Administration

More than two-thirds of the respondents (71%) support a small increase in unit charge (1p/unit), with the revenue used for small environmentally friendly schemes.

Green technology

Most respondents support installing solar panels for renewable energy generation.

Centralisation

About half of the respondents believe that renewable generation should be centralised with an almost equal proportion believe it should be decentralised.

Recycling

Around 16% of respondents indicate that they do not recycle at all.

Barrier to recycling

No home collection service is the biggest barrier to recycling.

Introduction

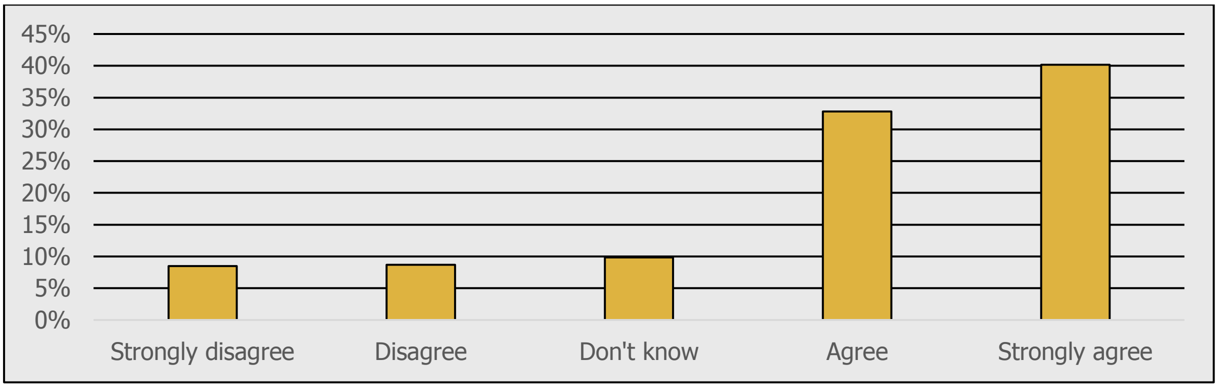
This section deals with questions on renewable energy and the options supported by Manx residents to promote green technology on the Island.

Green tariff

The Isle of Man Government is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate climate change. Manx Utilities currently offers a 'green tariff' for industrial customers, allowing them to voluntarily purchase electricity that has been generated from renewable sources at a slightly higher cost (1p/unit). However, the same opportunity is not currently available for domestic or small commercial customers.

Most of the individuals strongly agree that a green tariff should be offered to all domestic and commercial users.

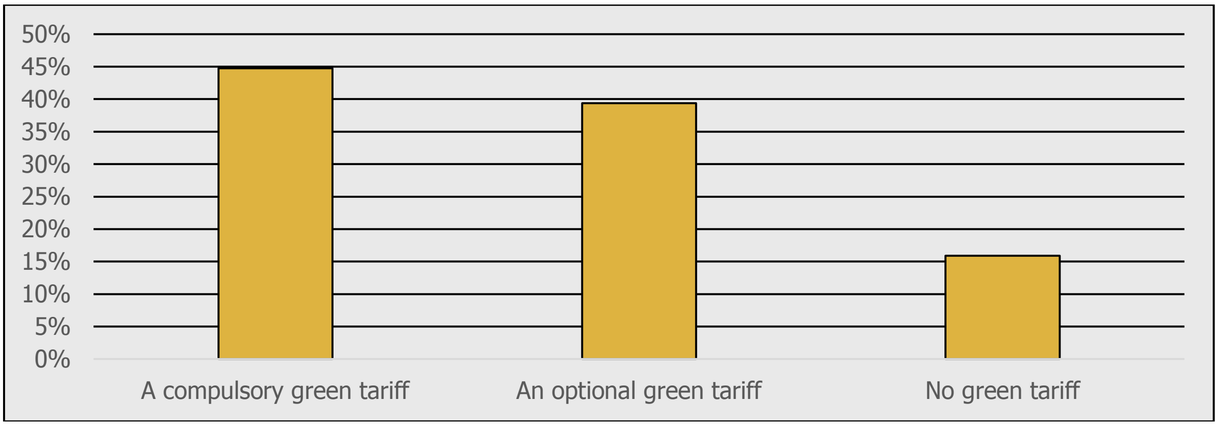
Figure 66 - Green tariff options



Supported option

A green tariff can either be voluntary, which would be more expensive for each consumer who opts in, or it can be compulsory for the entire Island, which would be less expensive for each consumer since the overall cost would be distributed more widely. Slightly less than half of the respondents have an inclination towards making green tariff compulsory.

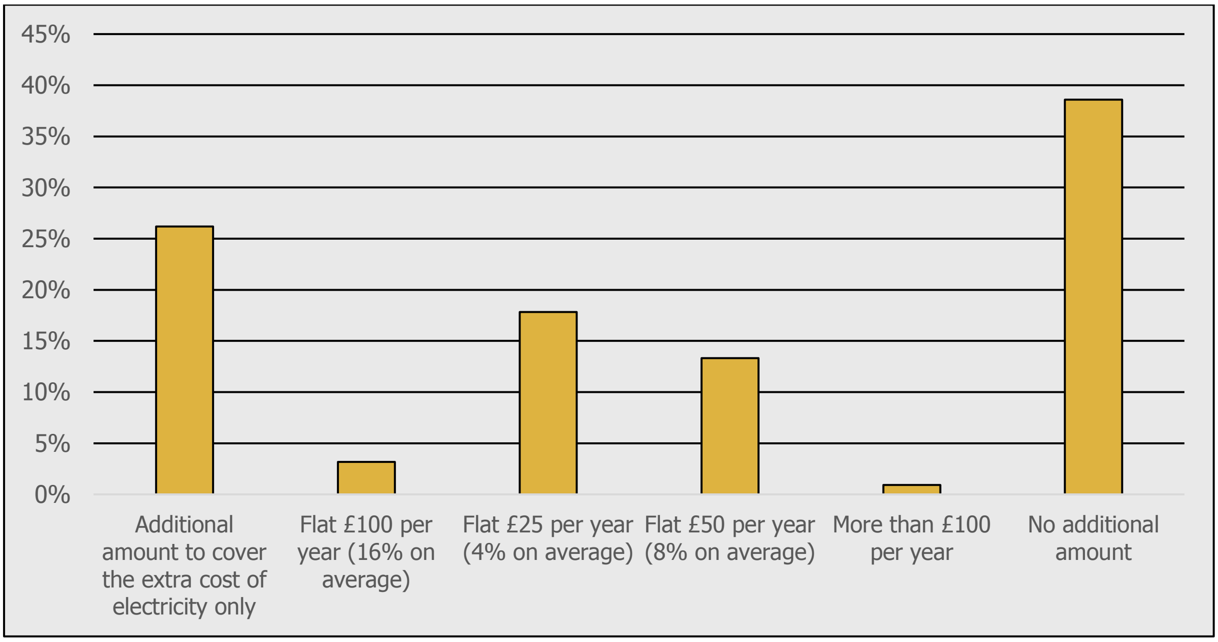
Figure 67 - Supported option



Additional cost

Most of the respondents show a support for no additional cost for an average domestic customer for one year.

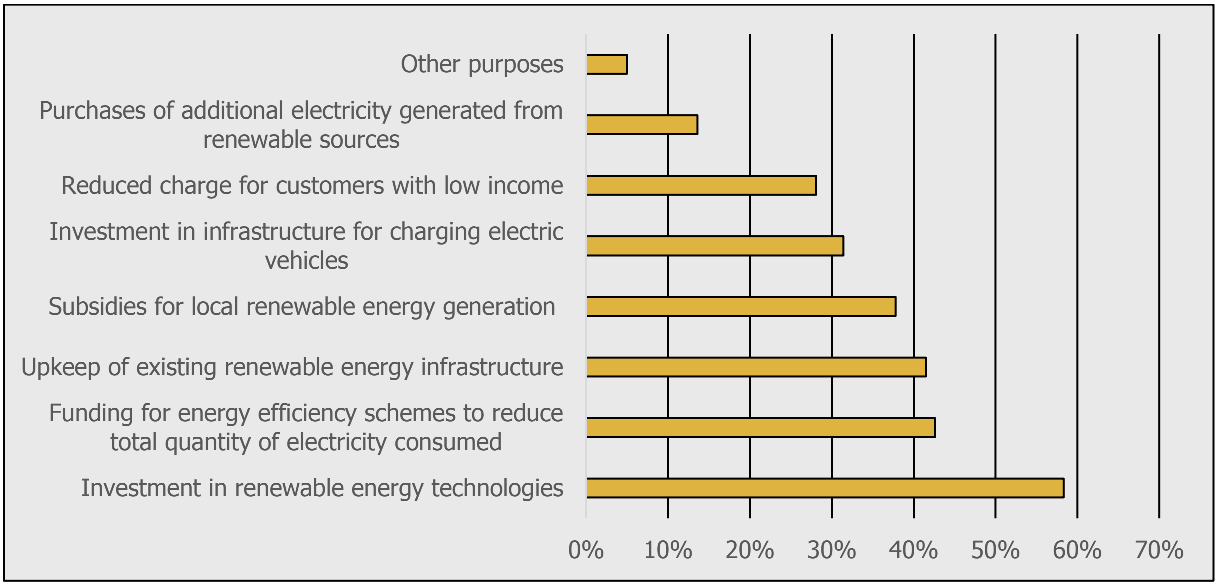
Figure 68 - Additional costs



Use of surplus

'Green tariffs' also provide additional funding that can be used for environmentally friendly schemes. About 58% of respondents believe that the additional cost should be used to invest in renewable energy technologies.

Figure 69 - Extra funding

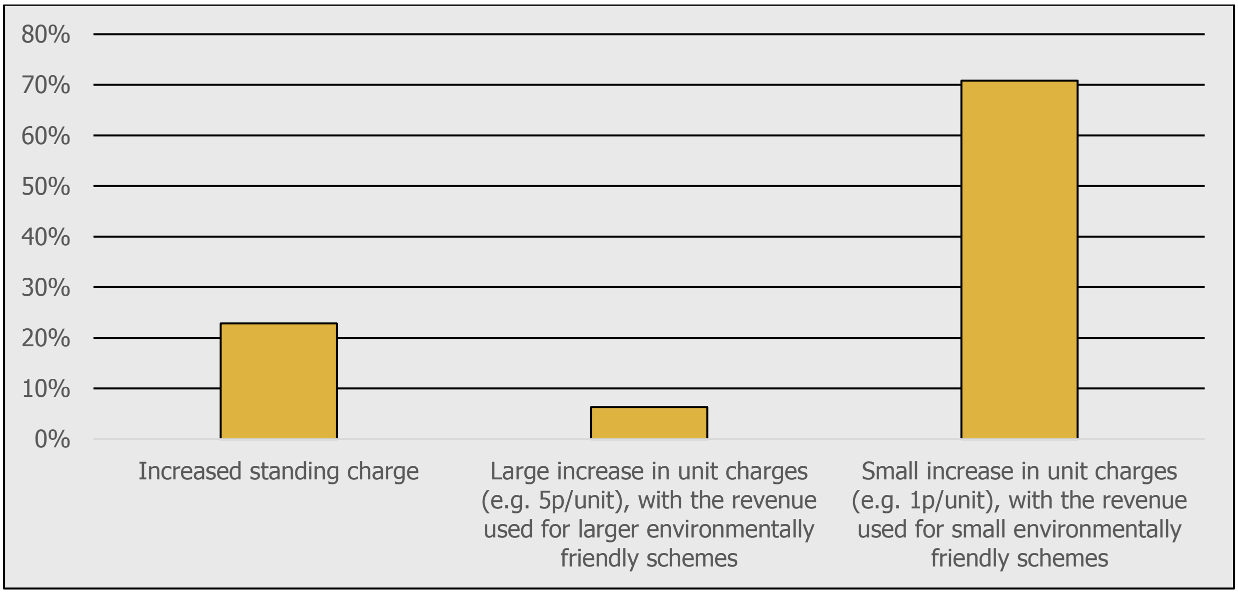


Note: Respondents were asked to select all options that apply so the sum can be more than 100%

Administration

More than two-thirds of the respondents (71%) support a small increase in unit charge (1p/unit), with the revenue used for small environmentally friendly schemes.

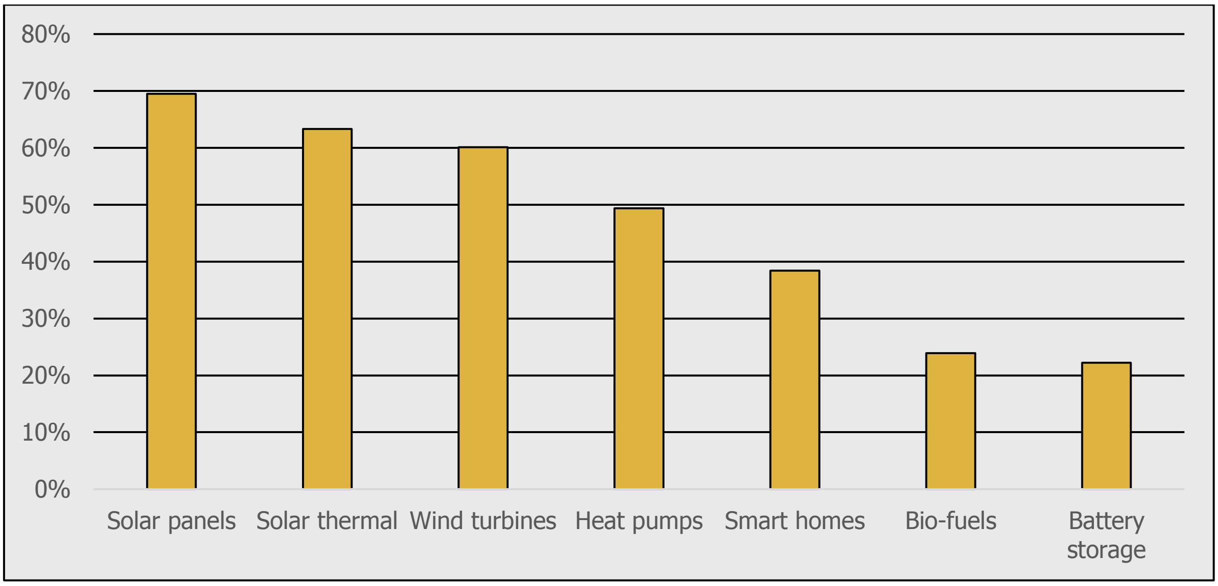
Figure 70 - Administration costs



Green technology

Most respondents support installing solar panels for renewable energy generation.

Figure 71 - Green technology



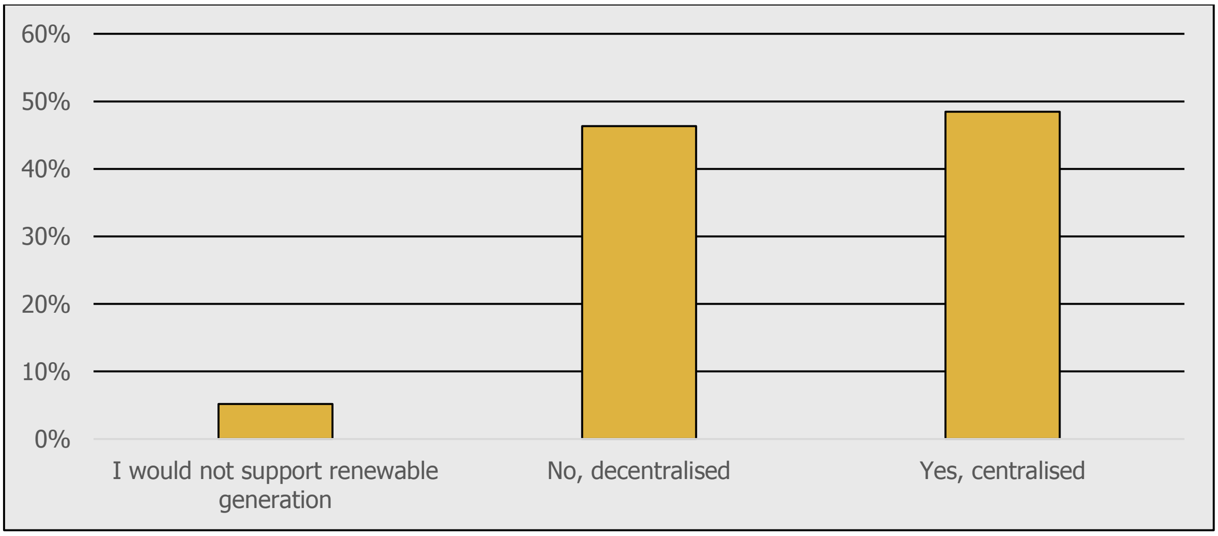
Note: Respondents were asked to select all options that apply so the sum can be more than 100%

Centralisation

Currently, most of the Isle of Man's electricity is centrally generated through Manx Utilities. Centralised generation allows lower costs per unit of electricity, but requires larger scale investment to build the necessary infrastructure. For example, solar panels could either be installed on a small number of sites (centralised), or instead could be located on individual customers' properties (decentralised).

About half of the respondents believe that renewable generation should be centralised with an almost equal proportion who believe it should be decentralised.

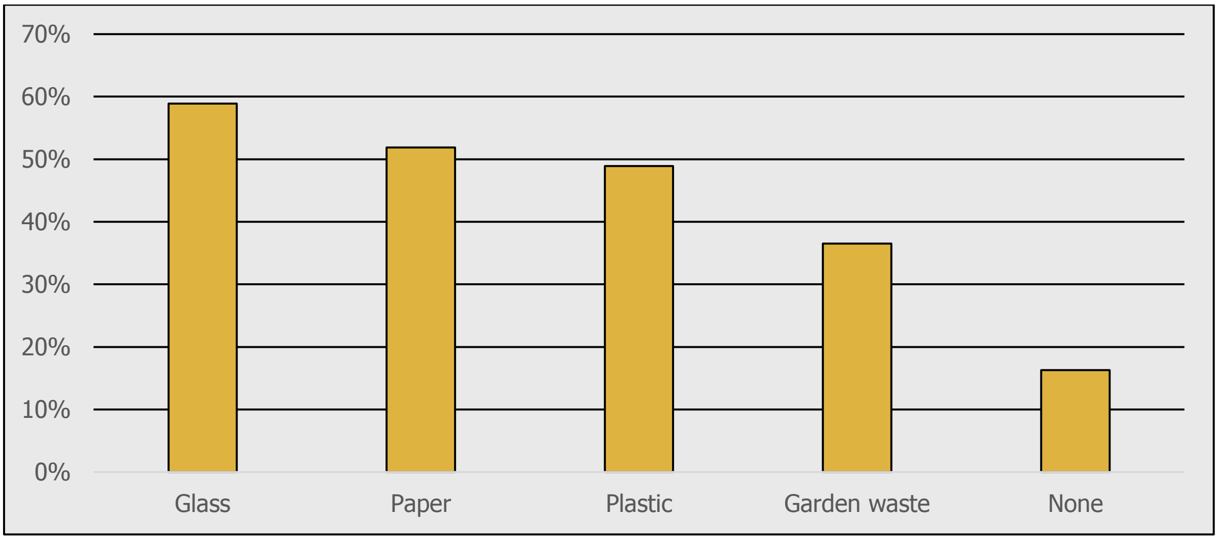
Figure 72 - Centralised energy



Recycling

Around 16% of respondents indicate that they do not recycle at all, with more than half of the respondents indicating that they recycle paper or glass.

Figure 73 - Recycling

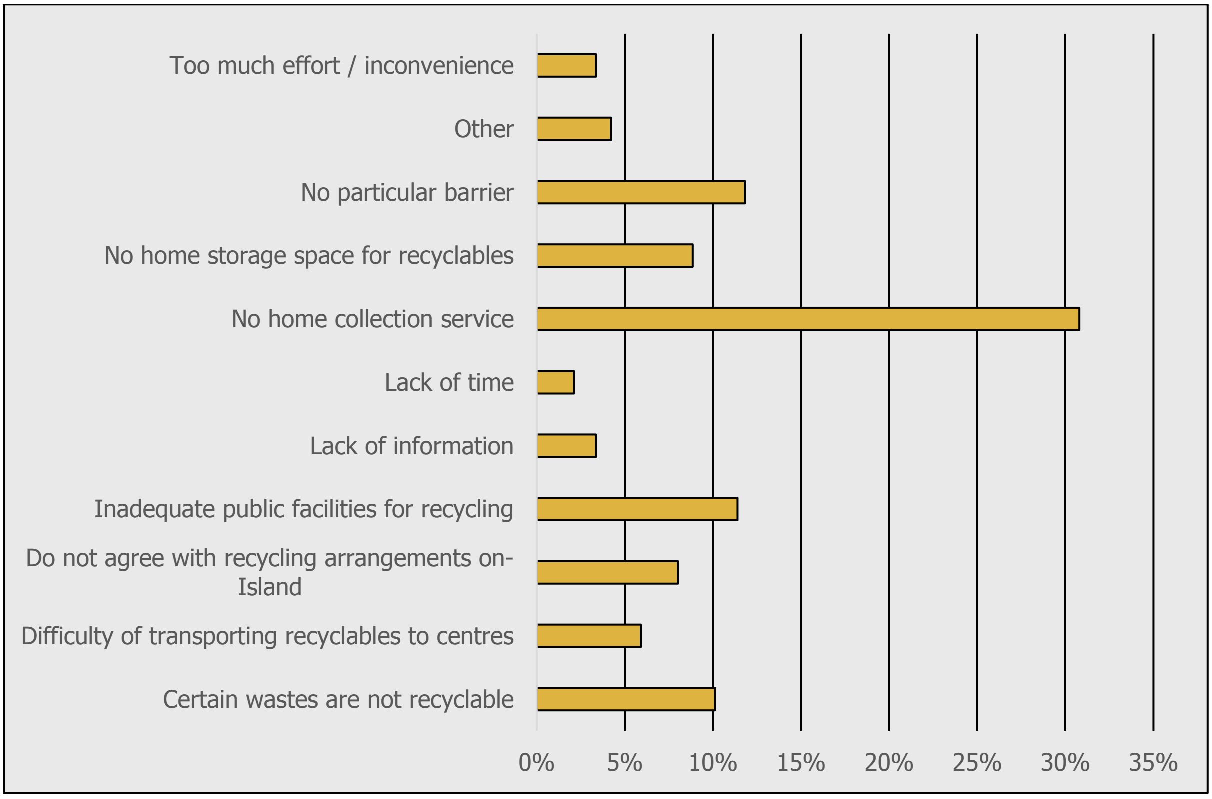


Note: Respondents were asked to select all options that apply so the sum can be more than 10

Barrier to recycling

No home collection service seems to the biggest barrier to recycling.

Figure 74 - Barriers to recycling



Civic engagement

SA19 respondents were asked a series of questions probing the strength and character of civic engagement, and attitudes to government policy. The majority of these questions were also asked in SA16, and all of them appeared in SA17 and SA18.

Overview

Local influence

Self-reported perception of personal influence declined slightly in SA18 but has recovered in SA19.

Local awareness

61% of respondents report signing a petition in the past twelve months. The proportion of respondents who responded to a government consultation has been consistently increasing since 2016. The proportion of people who knew their MHK's name and their local authority commissioner names has also increased which indicates an increase in local awareness.

Civic engagement

The least frequent activity remains attending a meeting of a political party (8%), which may be an artefact of the relative absence of traditional political parties on the Isle of Man.

Clear policy

After a modest gain from 2016 to 2017, the proportion of respondents who feel that the current Isle of Man Government has clear policies has consistently been dropping.

Policy effect

In comparison with 2017, a slightly lower proportion of respondents indicate that government policy has no impact upon them with a slight increase in those who believe it has a positive impact.

Consumer regulation

When asked about whether or not the current Isle of Man Government regulates effectively to protect consumers, an almost equal proportion of respondents as last year (14%) were unable to offer an opinion.

Source of news

The biggest source of news for most of the respondents were newspapers and radio.

Introduction

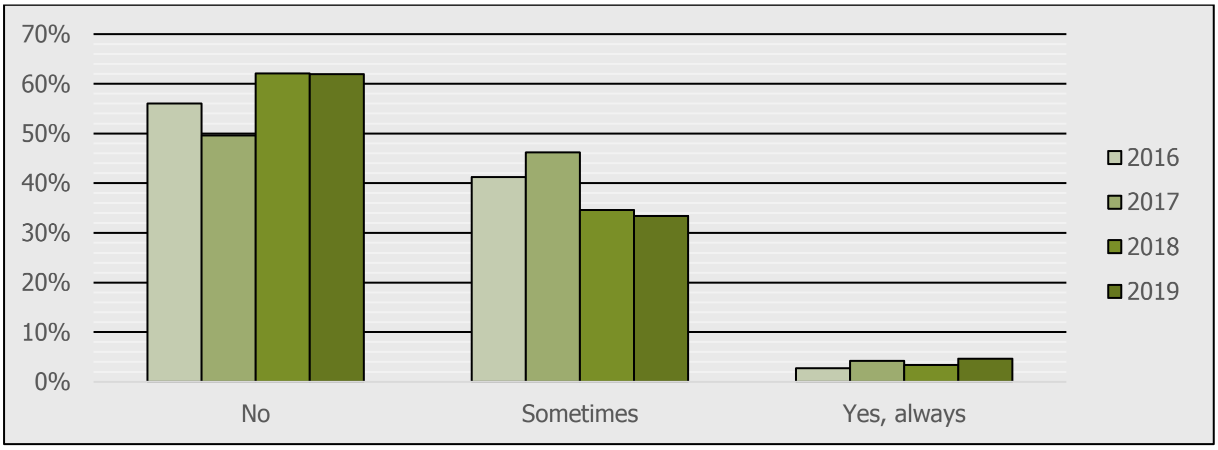
This section deals with civic engagement on the Isle of Man.

Local influence

Respondents were asked to respond to the statement "I feel that I am able to influence decisions affecting my local area."

Self-reported perception of personal influence declined significantly in SA18 but recovered in SA19. 62% of respondents indicate that they feel they have no local influence, 33% feel they can influence local decisions "sometimes". The small minority of respondents who feel they always have local influence has not significantly changed. Local influence is not correlated to age group (Table 69a – Appendix).

Figure 75 - Local influence

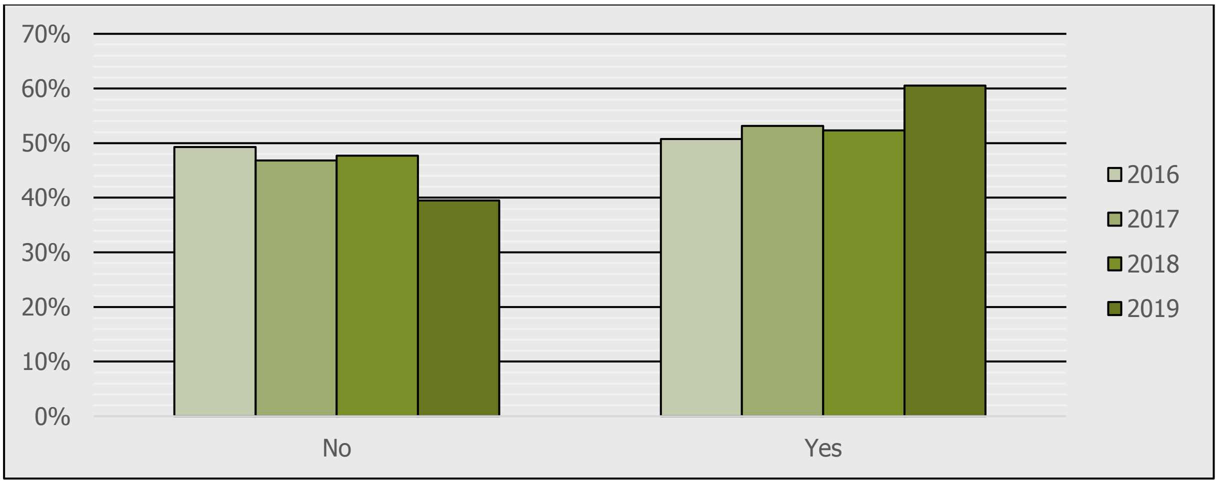


Local awareness

Petition

61% of respondents report signing a petition in the past twelve months, with a significant change since the Social Attitudes series began collecting this measure.

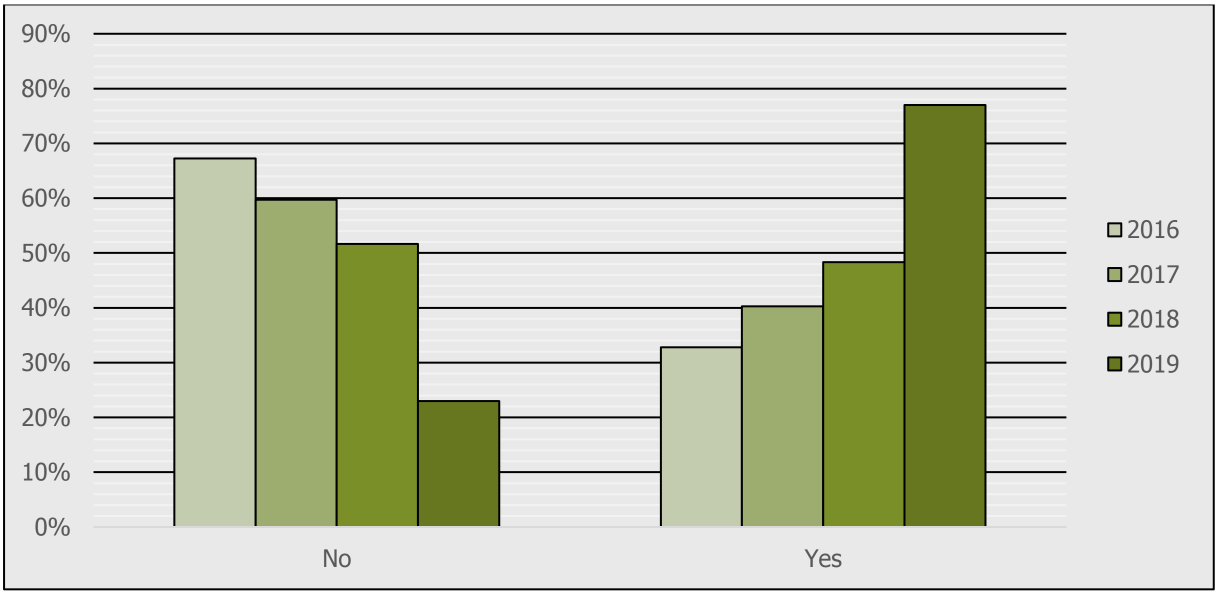
Figure 76 - Petition



Consultation

The proportion of respondents who have responded to a government consultation in the past year has steadily increased since 2016, rising from 33% in SA16 and 48% in SA18 to 77% in 2019.

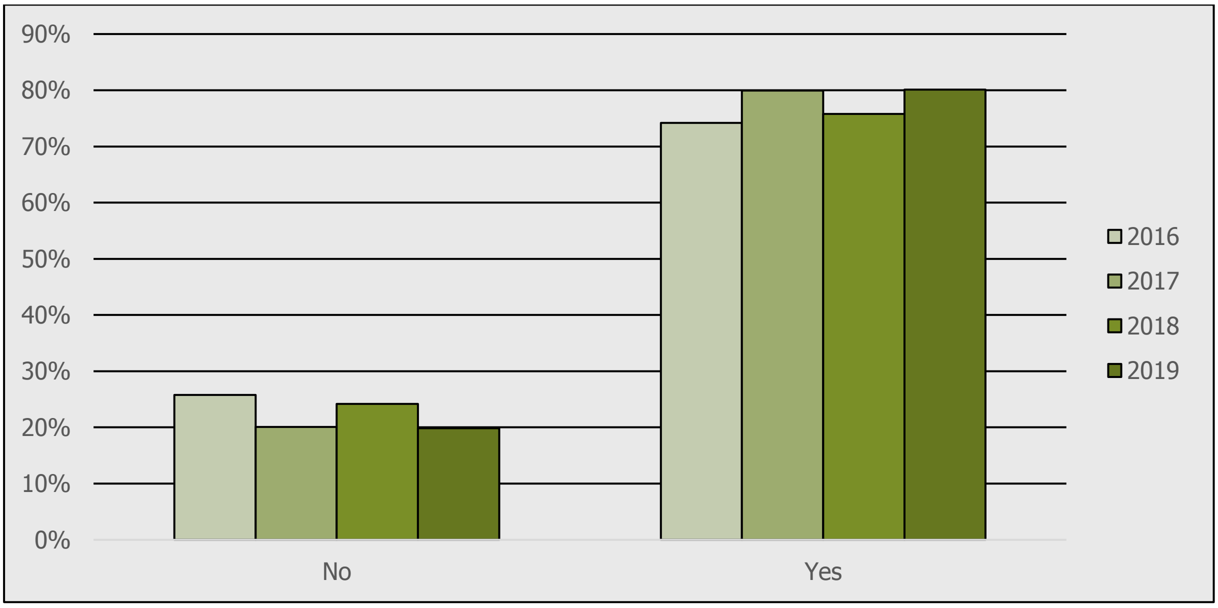
Figure 77 - Responding to a consultation



MHK name

Respondents were asked if they know the names of their constituency MHKs and their local authority members or commissioners. The proportion of people who responded 'Yes' to the question increased from 76% last year to 80% and the number of 'No' responses decreased from 24% in SA18 to 20% in SA19 indicating greater awareness among people about their constituency MHKs.

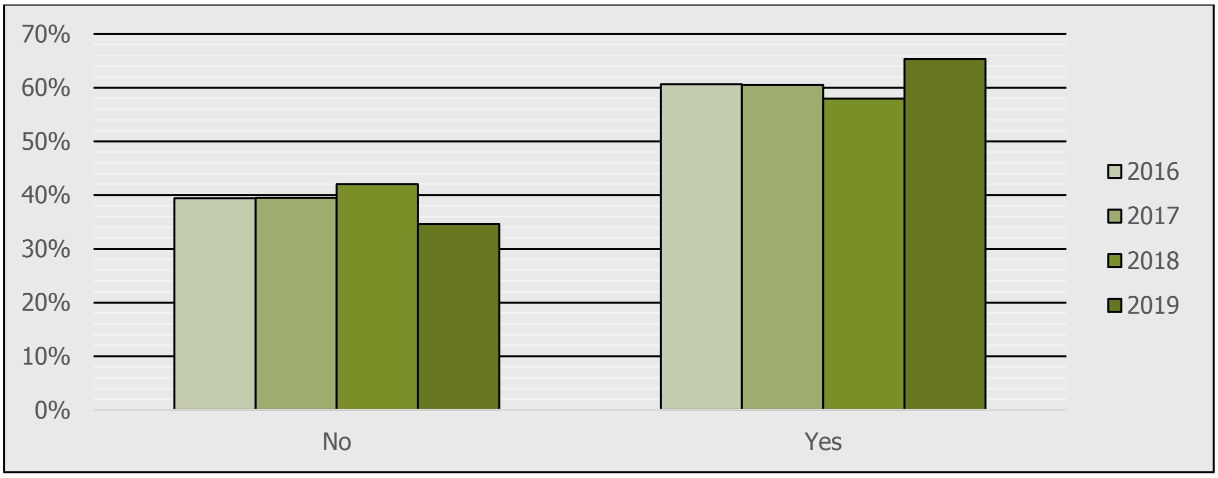
Figure 78 - MHK name



Commissioner name

The proportion of people who responded 'Yes' to the question increased from 58% last year to 65% and the number of 'No' responses decreased from 42% in SA18 to 35% in SA19 indicating greater awareness among people about their local authority or commissioners.

Figure 79 - Commissioner name

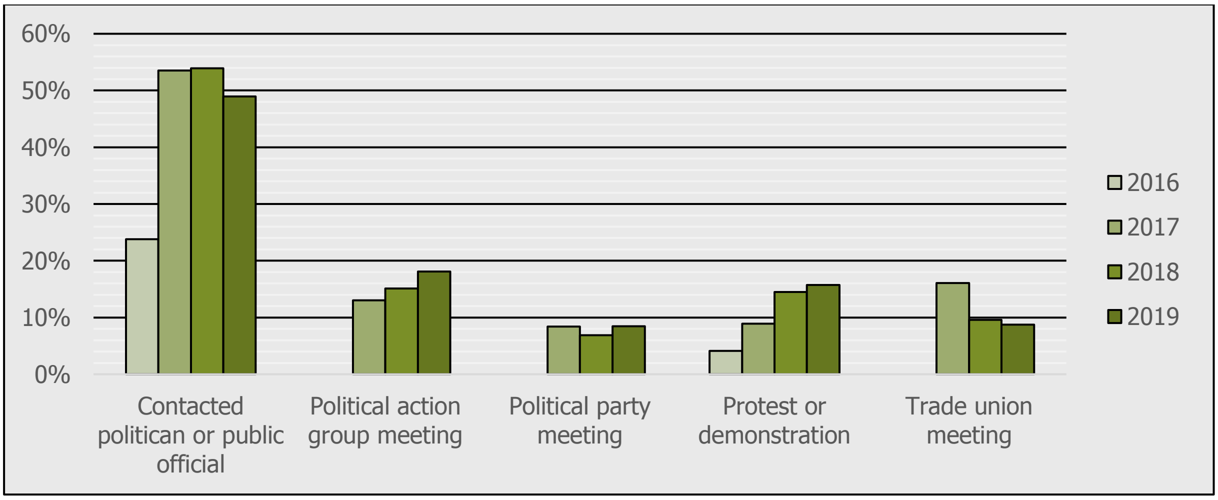


Civic engagement

Collective or active civic engagement activities include attending a meeting of a trade union, a meeting of a political party, a meeting of a political action group, attending a protest or demonstration, and contacting a politician or public official. In the 2016 survey, these five action categories were compressed into three items, such that the data is only loosely comparable with subsequent surveys in the series.

The least frequent activity remains attending a meeting of a political party (8%), which may be an artefact of the relative absence of traditional political parties on the Isle of Man. Conversely, attendance at political protests or demonstrations has increased by a factor of four since 2016, from 4% to 16% of civic activity.

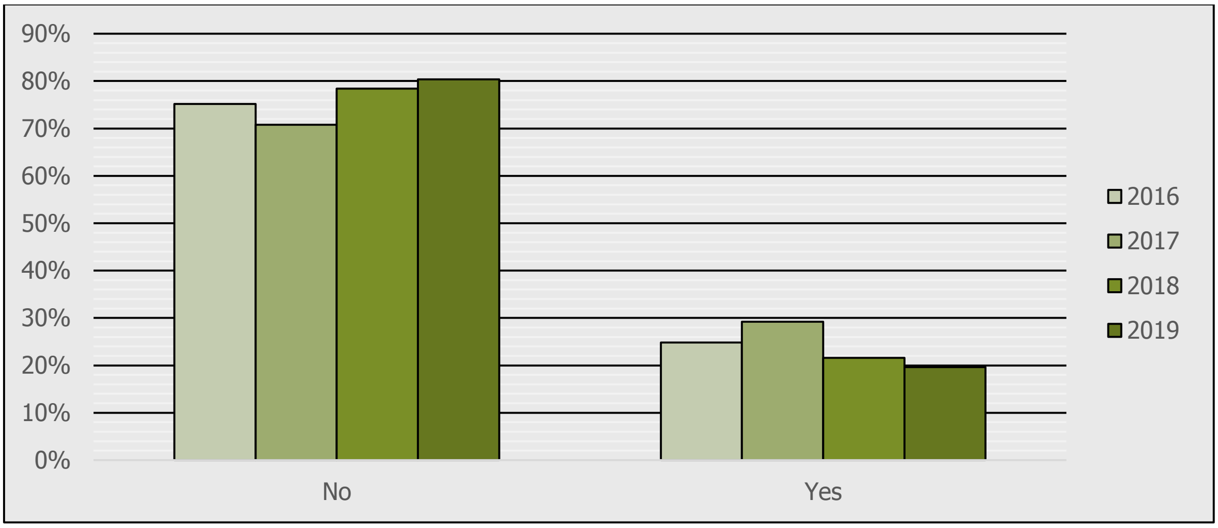
Figure 80 - Civic engagement



Clear policies

After a modest gain from 2016 to 2017, the proportion of respondents who feel that the current Isle of Man Government has clear policies has consistently been dropping from 29% in SA17 to 20% in SA19.

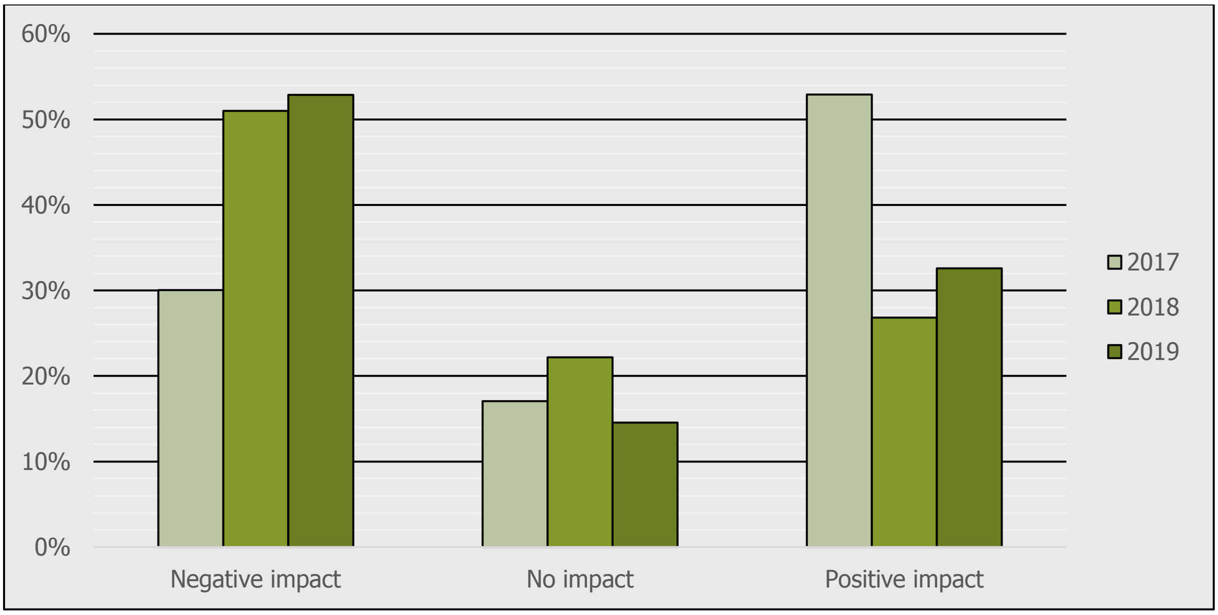
Figure 81 - Clear policies



Policy impact

SA17 introduced a follow-up to the above: respondents were asked if the policies of the current Isle of Man Government have a direct impact on their lives, and those who responded “Yes” were then asked if that impact was positive or negative. In comparison with 2017, a slightly lower proportion of respondents indicate that government policy has no impact upon them (15% in 2019).

Figure 82 - Policy impact

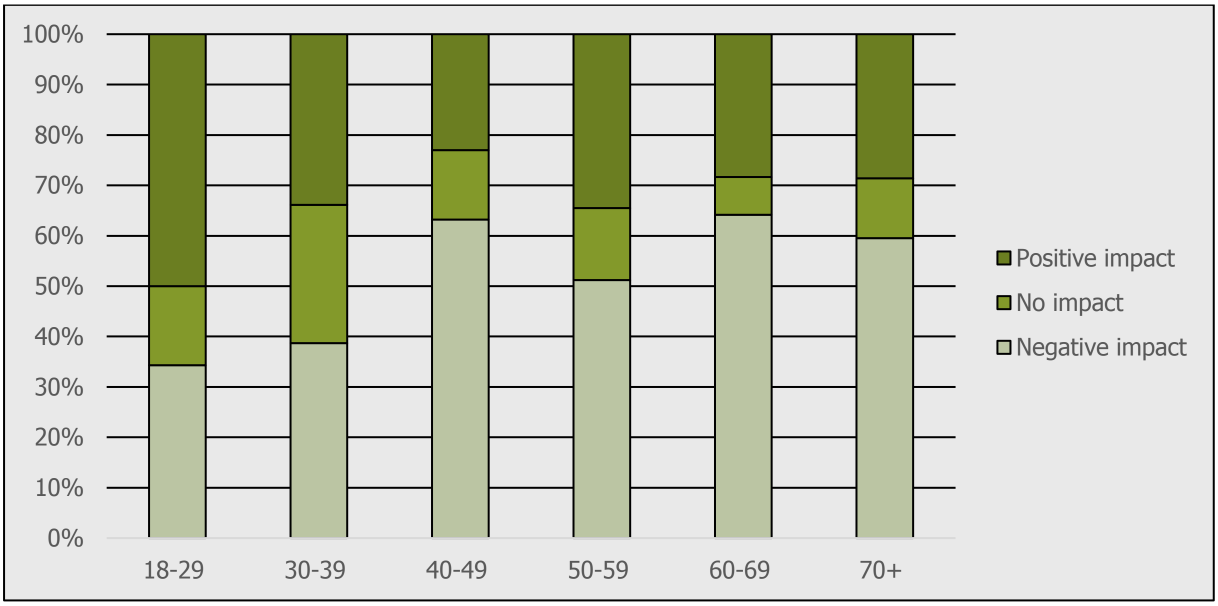


By age:

Opinion about policy impact is correlated to age.

The perception of government policy's impact is strongly correlated to age. The highest proportion of youngest repsondents (18-39) feel themselves best served by current government policy. Respondents aged 40 to 70+ regard government policies as having a negative impact, than any other age. This indicates a reversal of trend compared to 2018 where most young adults considered government policies to have a negative impact.

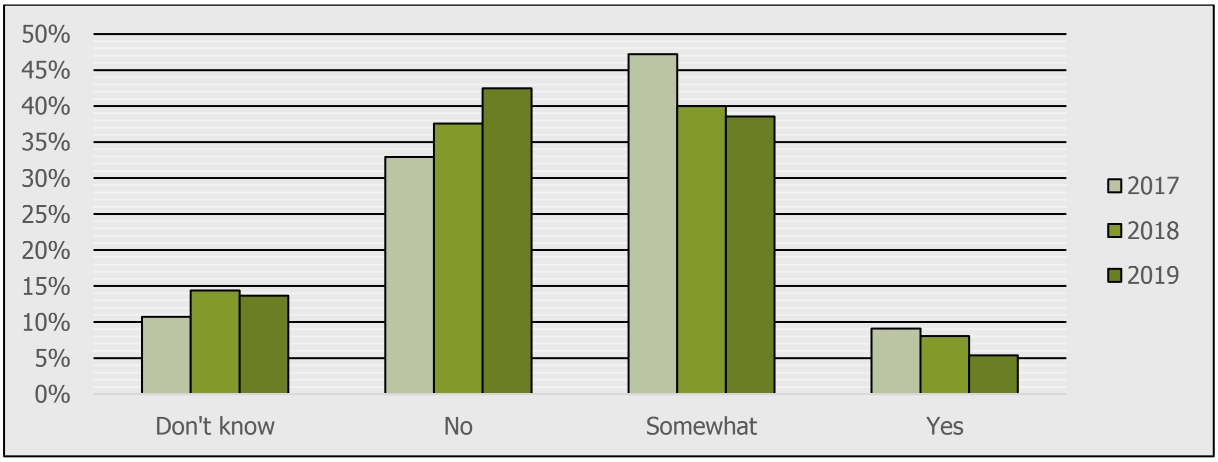
Figure 83 - Policy impact by age



Consumer regulation

When asked "Do you believe that the current Isle of Man Government regulates effectively to protect consumers?",14% of SA19 respondents were unable to offer an opinion, and 42% feel that consumer protection regulation is not effective; this proportion represents a slight increase in public opinion compared to one year ago.

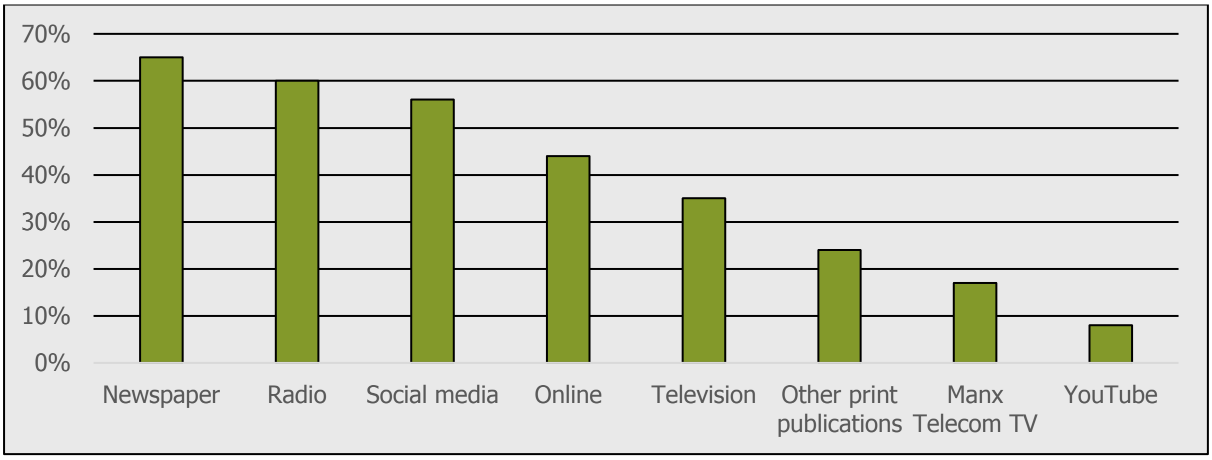
Figure 84 - Consumer regulation



Source of news

The biggest source of news for most of the respondents were newspapers and radio closely followed by social media. 56% of those indicating that their main source of news are newspapers were aged 50+.
44% of respondents indicated that their main source of news is internet including IsleofMan.com, Manx.net, Gef the Mongoose and 56% of these respondents are aged 50+. 53% of those who said internet is their main source of news were the ones who indicated that they have access to internet at home.

Figure 85 - Source of news



Note: Respondents were asked to select all options that apply so the sum can be more than 100%

Satisfaction with Public services

The Social Attitudes Survey series regularly asks the Isle of Man public to indicate their level of satisfaction with multiple areas of public service. Health, Education, Public Transport, Police Services, and Social Care have all been queried since 2016; in 2017, 2018, Local Authorities and Utilities were added to the index. In 2018, further amendments were made: the Emergency Services category was subdivided into Fire and Rescue and Ambulance Services, while Postal Services and Planning Services were added for the first time.

Overview

Satisfaction with Public services

Emergency Services including Fire and Rescue and Ambulance Services are most highly regarded by Island residents in 2019 slightly more than IOM Postal services. Satisfaction with Planning services has decreased the most compared to last year.

Confidence in Public services

The two emergency service areas (Fire and Rescue services, and Ambulance services) and the IOM Postal service rank the highest in terms of confidence in public services.

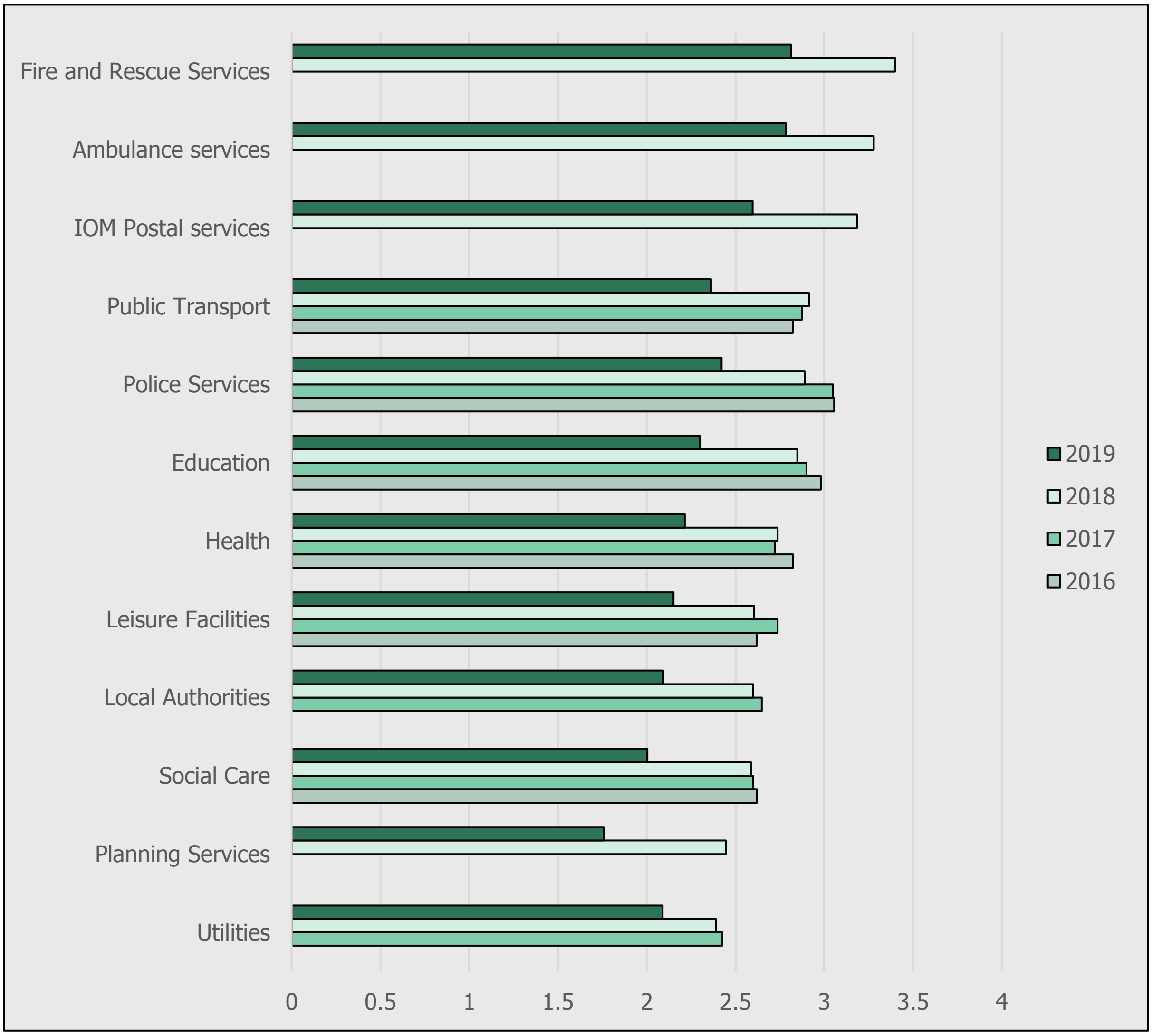
Introduction

Satisfaction with Public services

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they were 'Very dissatisfied', 'Dissatisfied', 'Satisfied', or 'Very satisfied' with each area of public service. These responses were assigned numeric scores, with the lowest at 1 ('Very dissatisfied') and the highest at 4 ('Very satisfied'). Scores out of 4 were then averaged across all respondents to derive a mean satisfaction score for each area of public service.

Fire and Rescue and Ambulance Services are most highly regarded by Island residents in 2019 slightly more than IOM Postal services. Satisfaction with Planning services has decreased the most compared to last year and fell from 2.45 in 2018 to 1.76 in 2019.

Figure 86 - Satisfaction with public services

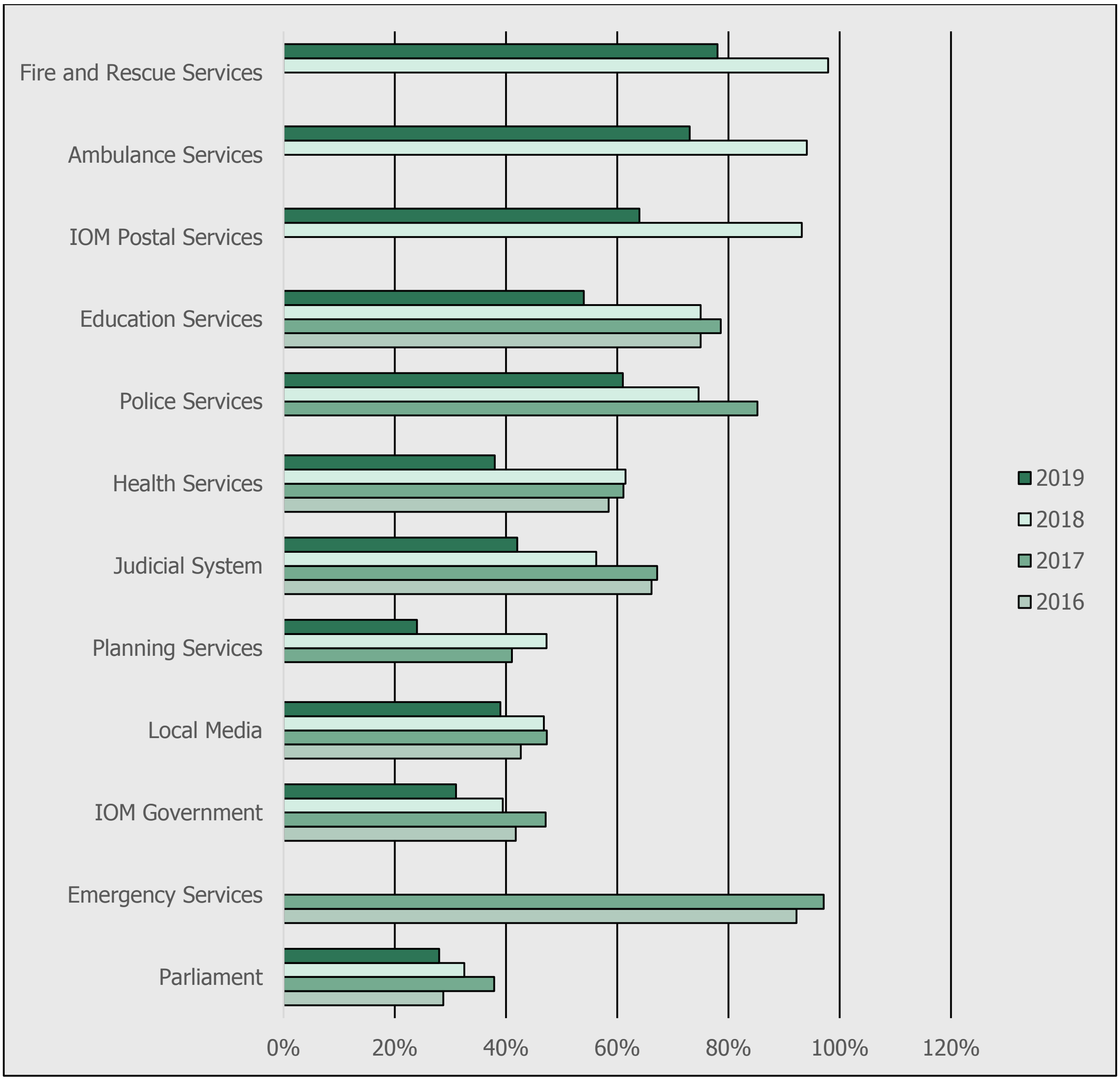


Confidence in Public services

The Social Attitudes series also regularly measures institutional trust. Respondents are asked if they feel confidence in a list of public institutions: the IOM Government, Parliament, Judicial Systems and Courts, Local Media, Health Service, Education Service, Planning Services, Emergency Services, and Police Services. Planning Services and Police Services were introduced in 2017, and SA18 additionally included Fire and Rescue, Ambulance, and Postal Services as new items which continued to be a part of SA19.

The two emergency service areas (Fire and Rescue services, and Ambulance services) and the IOM Postal service rank the highest in terms of confidence in public services.

Figure 87 - Confidence in public services



Emergency services were split into Ambulance services and Fire and Rescue services in 2018 and IOM Postal services were only added to the questionnaire in SA18.

Financial Outlook

Overview

Finances today

A slightly higher proportion of respondents indicate that their total household financial situation has held steady over the past 12 months, and the proportion of respondents who feel that their finances have improved has stayed constant.

Finances future

A relatively lower proportion of respondents in SA19 anticipate stability for next year's household finances than was found by SA18.

Financial coping

On average, respondents find it no more or less easy to cope financially than they indicated a year ago.

Affordability index

A larger proportion of respondents indicate that they struggle to afford a TV followed by those who struggle to afford meat/protein.

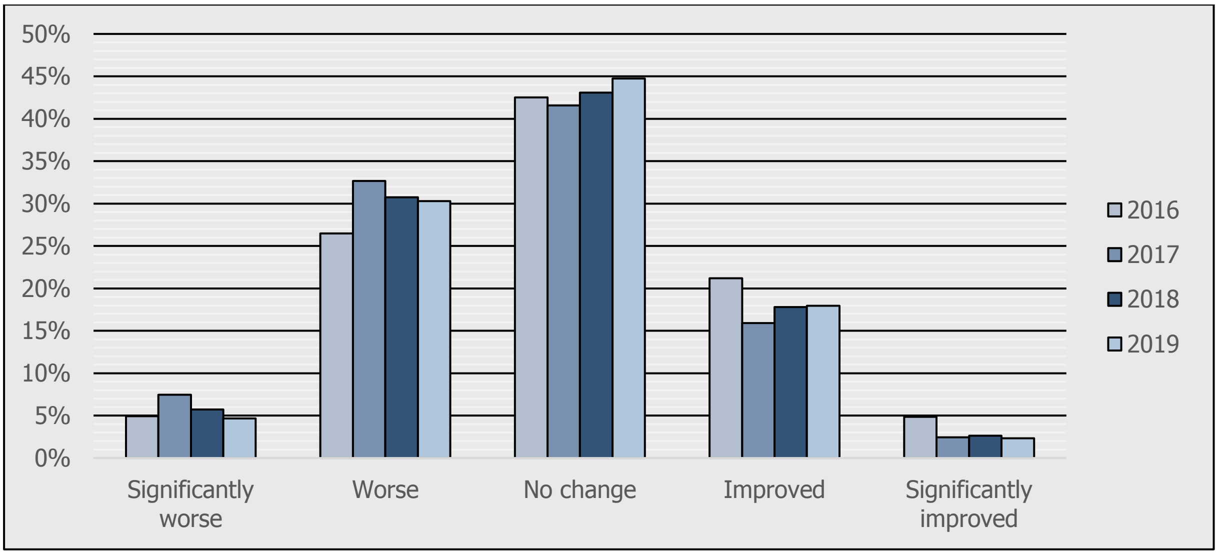
Introduction

This section deals with the financial outlook of people on the Isle of Man.

Finances today

In general, household financial progress on the Island is slightly higher in comparison to one year ago. A slightly higher proportion of respondents (45%) indicate that their total household financial situation has held steady over the past 12 months, and the proportion of respondents who feel that their finances have improved has stayed constant (18%). However, this indicator remains lower overall than the baseline measure taken in 2016.

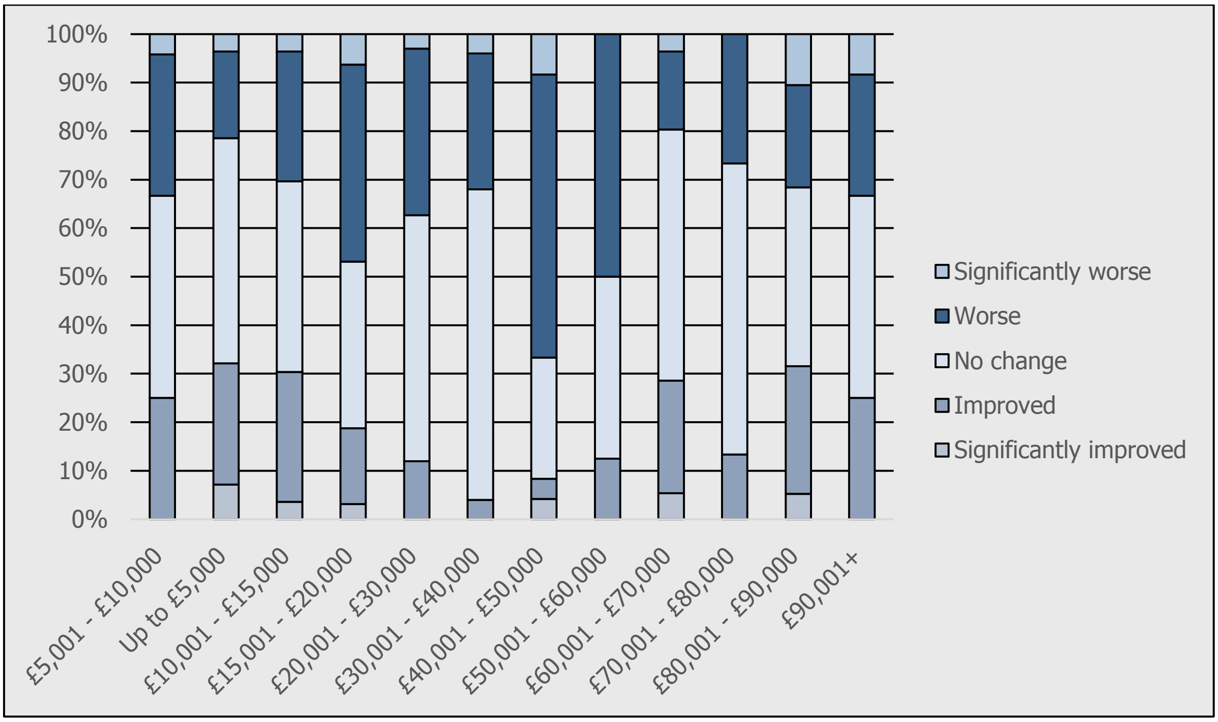
Figure 88 - Finances today



By income:

Level of income significantly affects an individual's response to whether or not their finances today have improved. With the increase in income, the proportion of respondents who believe their finances have improved decreases, with the lowest proportion being at £30,000-£40,000, and then increases again in the highest income groups.

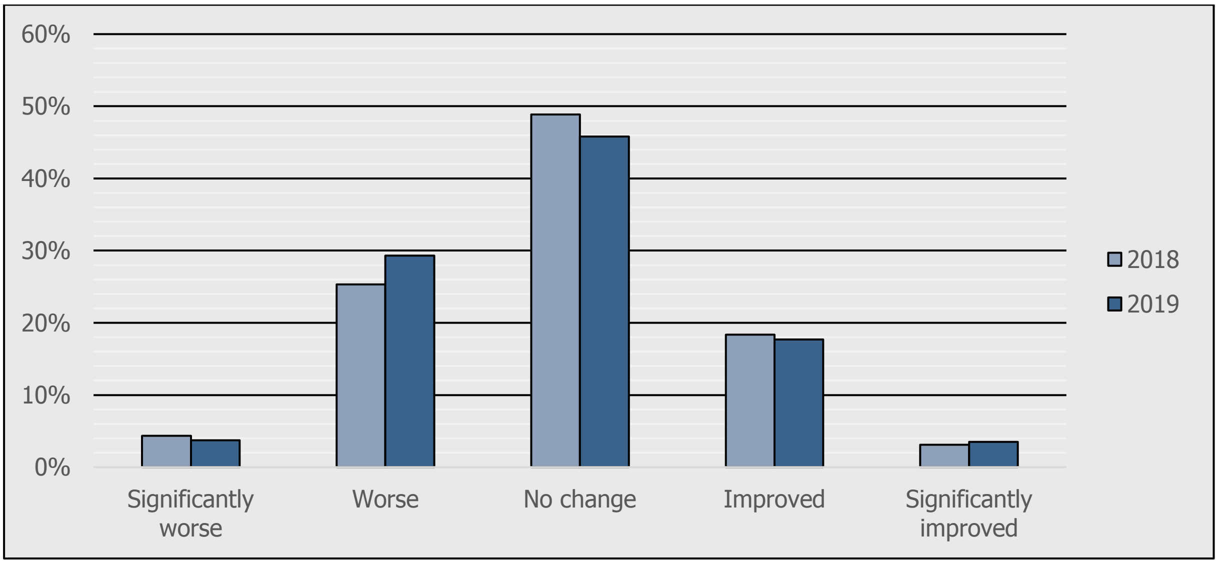
Figure 89- Finances today by income



Finances future

A relatively lower proportion of respondents in SA19 anticipate stability for next year's household finances than was found by SA18 (46% vs 49%, respectively).

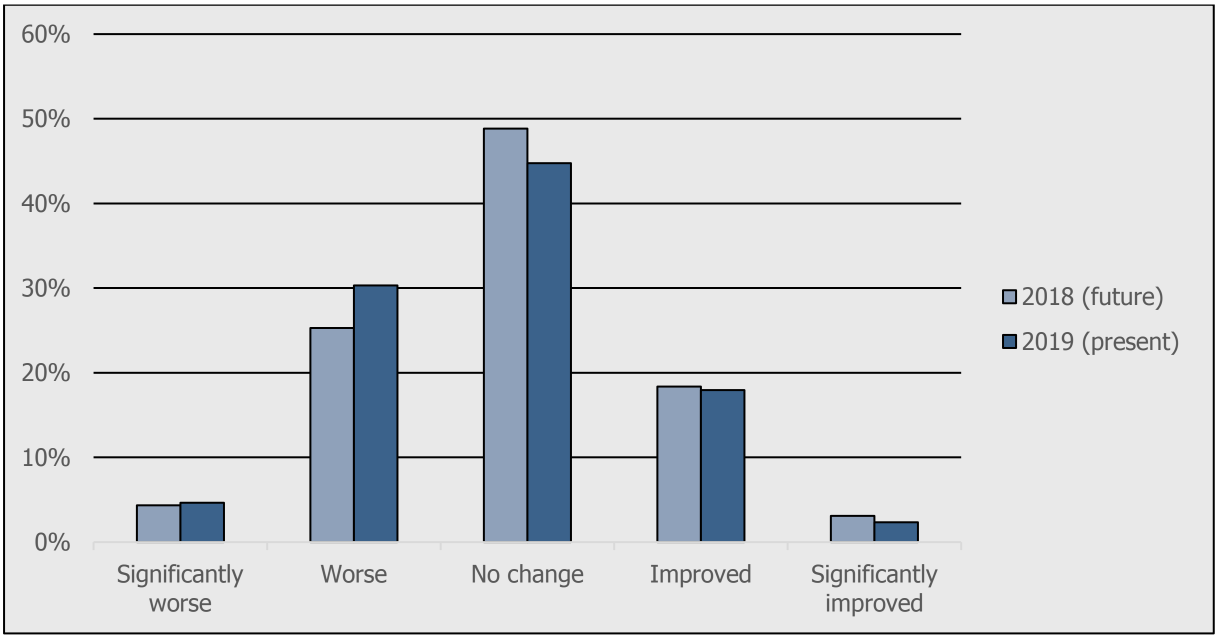
Figure 90 - Finances future



Optimism

SA18 respondents were slightly, though not significantly, more optimistic about the immediate future, in comparison to what the SA19 respondents give about the recent past. In other words, one year ago respondents expected slightly more improvement to the household finances than current respondents actually report took place over the past 12 months.

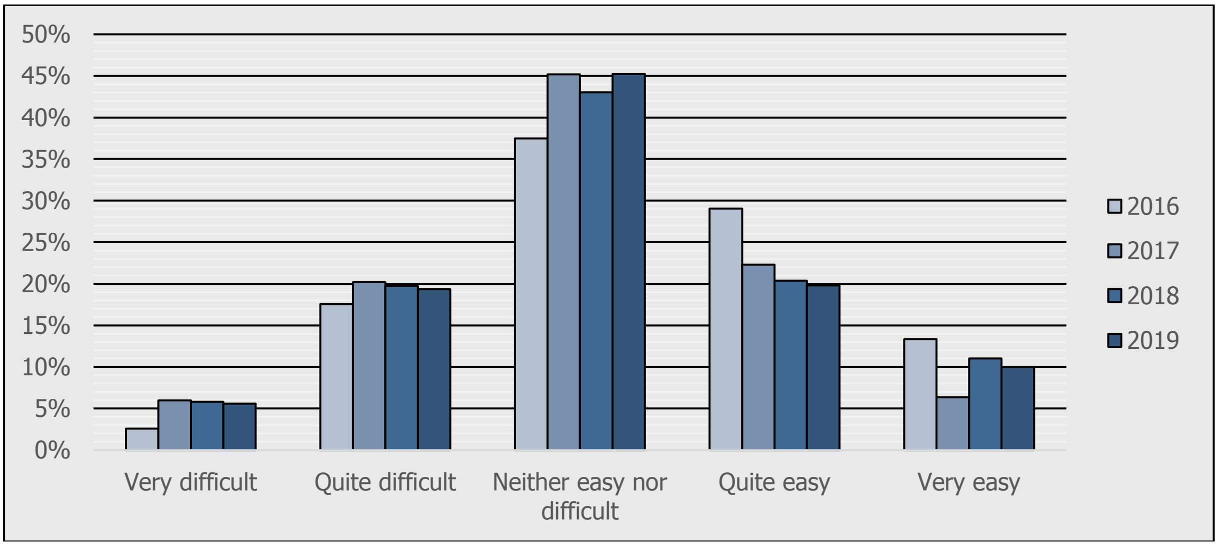
Figure 91 - Financial optimism



Financial coping

On average, respondents find it no more or less easy to cope financially than they indicated a year ago; though there have been slight proportionate increases among those who say it is "neither easy nor difficult" (45%) while all other proportions for 'Quite difficult', and 'Very easy' have fallen slightly.

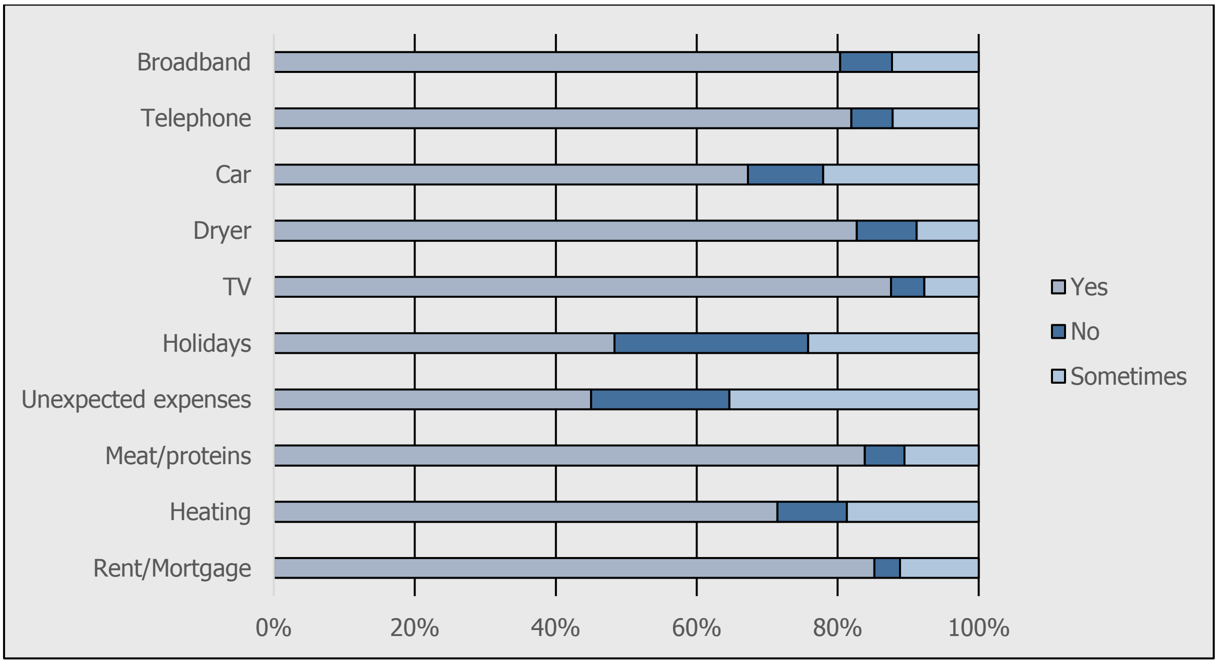
Figure 92 - Financial coping



Affordability index

For the past three years, the Social Attitudes series has consistently shown that the greatest challenges to household finances arise from facing unexpected expenses and paying for holidays. This does not hold for 2019 suggesting that a majority of households are indeed maintaining substantial liquid savings.

Figure 93 - Difficulty affording household expenses



Social and Political issues

Respondents were asked a series of questions exploring a wide range of social and political issues of current interest on the Island. Numerous items have been queried throughout the survey series, though some were introduced in 2017.

Overview

Impact of Brexit on the economy

Just under one third of respondents (29%) do not know what the impact of Brexit will be on the economy, and nearly 38% feel that the Island's economy will be worse off, and approximately one in twelve (8%) feel the economy will be better off.

Impact of Brexit on immigration

Public attitude regarding Brexit's possible impact on immigration has also not altered greatly over the past year. Just like the previous question, respondents are opinionated about the impact of Brexit on Immigration compared to last year and the proportion of those who responded, "do not know" decreased.

Population

Attitudes to population change have also not shifted over the past year. The greatest proportion of respondents, and very nearly the majority (48%), feel that the Island's population should remain at its current level.

Life satisfaction

The average life-satisfaction score on the Island for 2019 is 6.27/10 compared to 6.20 in 2018.

Internet access

Most respondents have access to internet either at home, work or on phone with only 1% indicating that they do not have access to internet at all.

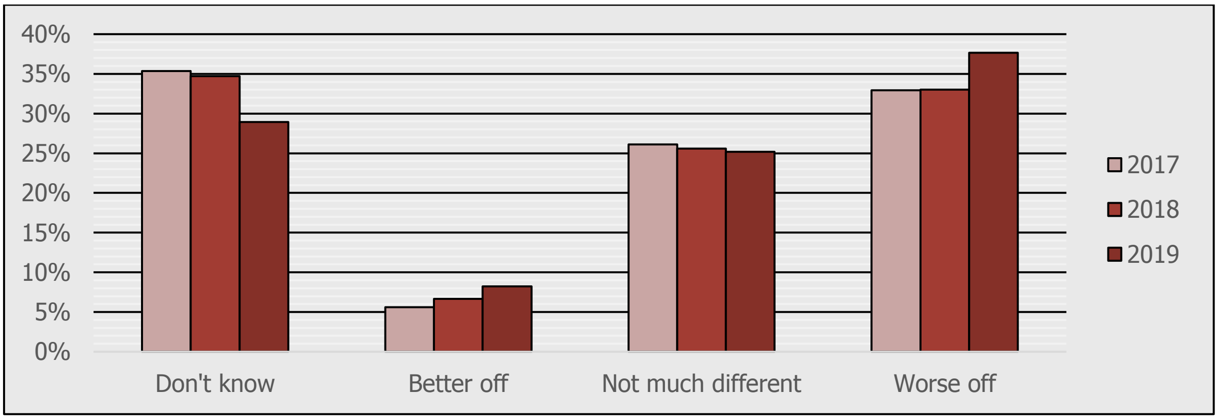
Introduction

This sections deals with attitudes towards social and political issues on the Isle of Man.

Impact of Brexit on the economy

A slightly higher proportion of respondents (38%) in 2019 indicate that the economy will be worse off after Brexit compared to 33% in 2018. Just under one third of respondents (29%) do not know what the impact of Brexit will be compared to 35% in 2018. This shows people are more opinionated about the impact of Brexit on the economy compared to 2018. Approximately one in twelve (8%) feel the economy will be better off.

Figure 94 - Brexit impact on economy

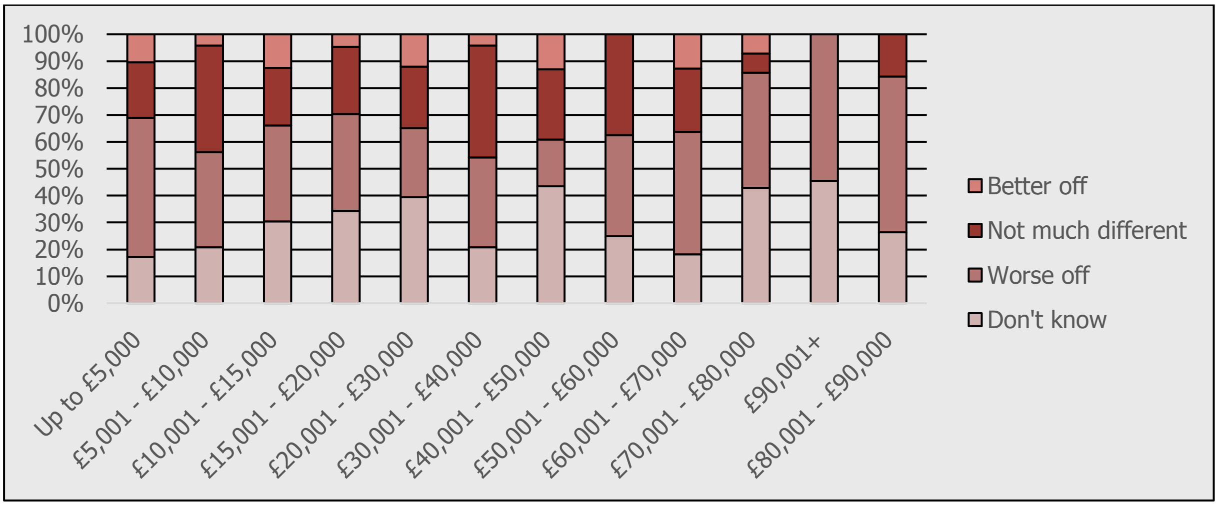


By income:

Attitudes towards the impact of Brexit on the economy vary significantly depending on the income group.

Most respondents in the low and high-income groups indicate negative impact of Brexit on our economy.

Figure 95 - Brexit impact on economy by income bracket

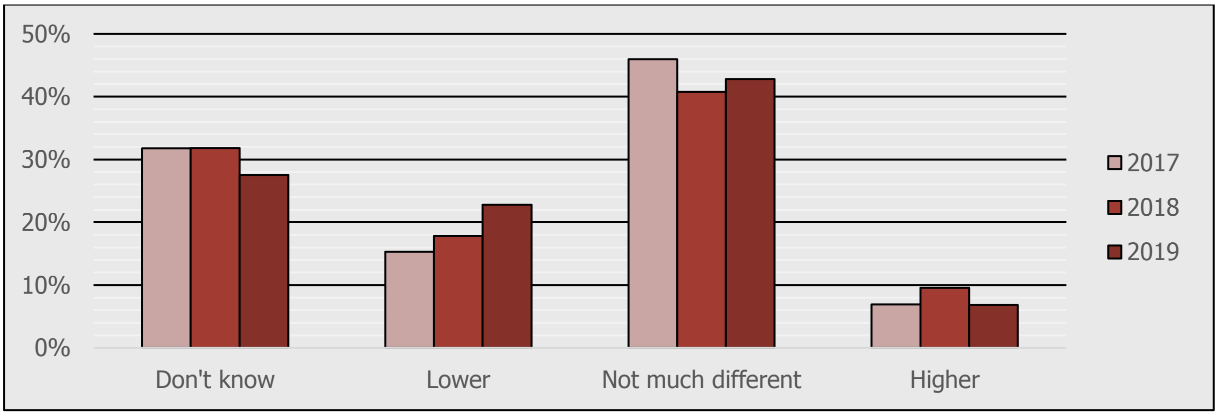


Attitudes towards Brexit economy vary significantly depending on the age.

Impact of Brexit on immigration

Similarly, public attitudes regarding Brexit's possible impact on immigration have also not altered greatly over the past year. Just like the previous question, respondents are opinionated about the impact of Brexit on Immigration compared to last year and the proportion of those who responded "do not know" decreased. Slightly less than one third of respondents (28%) said they "do not know" what impact Brexit will have; of the remainder, the majority (43% of total) feel that Brexit will not influence immigration into the Island. Those who believe that immigration rates will be higher has decreased and those who feel that immigration will be lower has increased (7% and 23%, respectively).

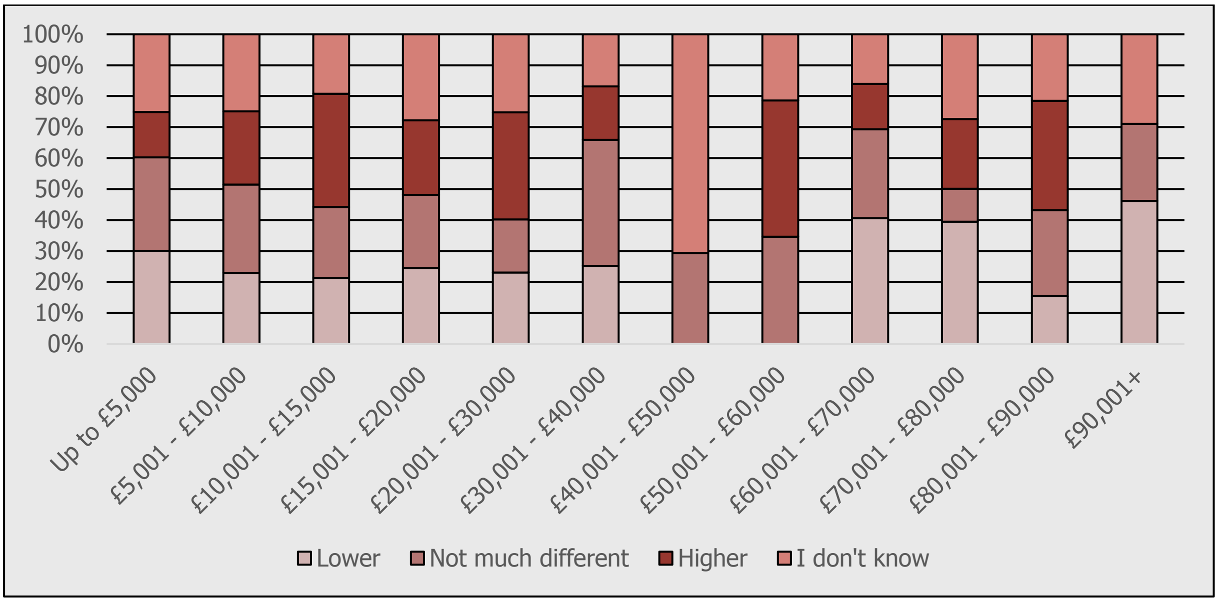
Figure 96 - Immigration after Brexit



By income:

Public attitudes regarding Brexit's possible impact on immigration vary across different income brackets. As income increases, more respondents tend to believe immigration will be higher up until £20,000-£30,000.

Figure 97 - Immigration after Brexit by income bracket

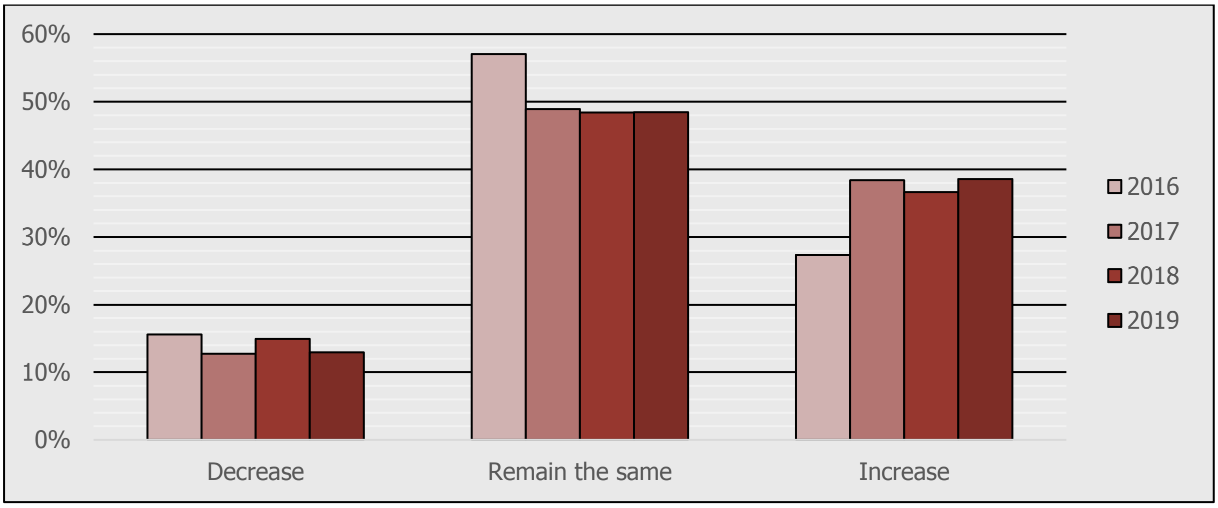


Brexit immigration and age are not correlated.

Population

Attitudes to population change have also not shifted over the past year. The greatest proportion of respondents, and very nearly the majority (48%), feel that the Island's population should remain at its current level. Slightly less than last year (13%) feel the population should decrease, and slightly more than one third (39%) feel it should increase.

Figure 98 - Population

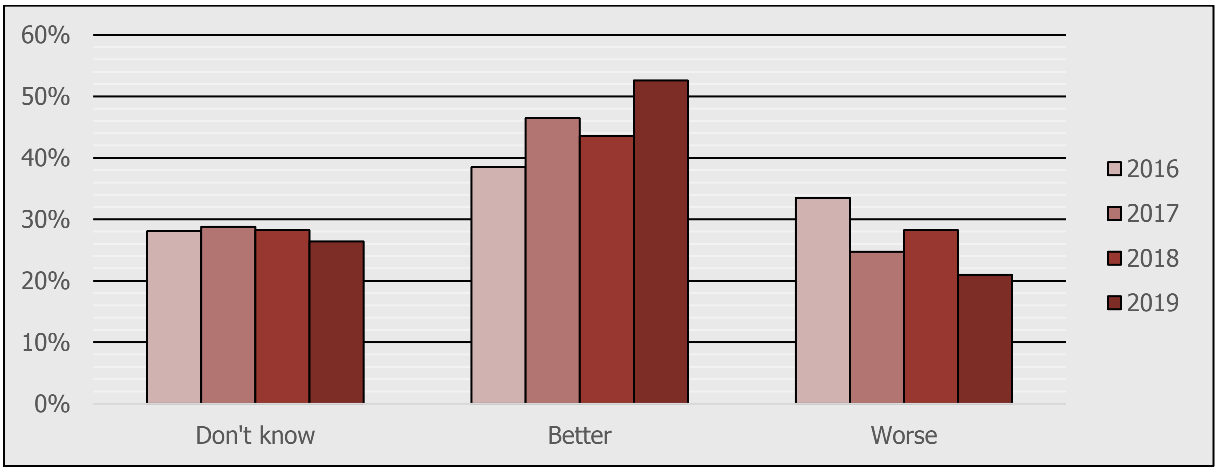


Opinions on population and age of respondents are not correlated.

Quality of life

Since 2018, there has been a small increase (9%) in the proportion of respondents who feel that immigration improves the quality of life on the Island, and a corresponding decrease (7%) in the proportion who feel that immigration's impact upon quality of life is negative (declining from nearly a third in 2018 to a fourth in 2019).

Figure 99 - Quality of life

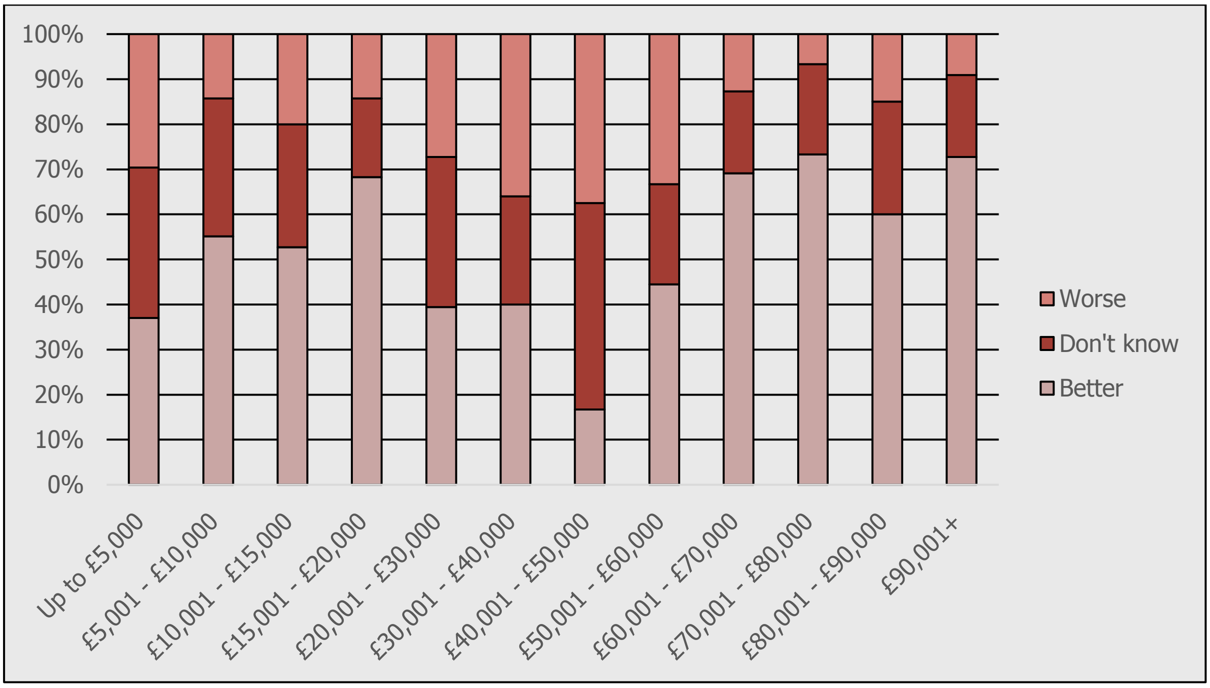


By income:

Attitudes vary depending on income group.

Most of the respondents in all income groups other than £40,000-£50,000 believe that immigration in the Isle of Man improves the quality of life.

Figure 100 - Quality of life by income bracket



Equality index

Individuals in SA19 were asked a series of questions on different dimensions of social equality.

For all social dimensions other than 'Wealth' the proportion of respondents who indicate an increase in equality is slightly higher as compared to last year.

Figure 101 - Gender inequality

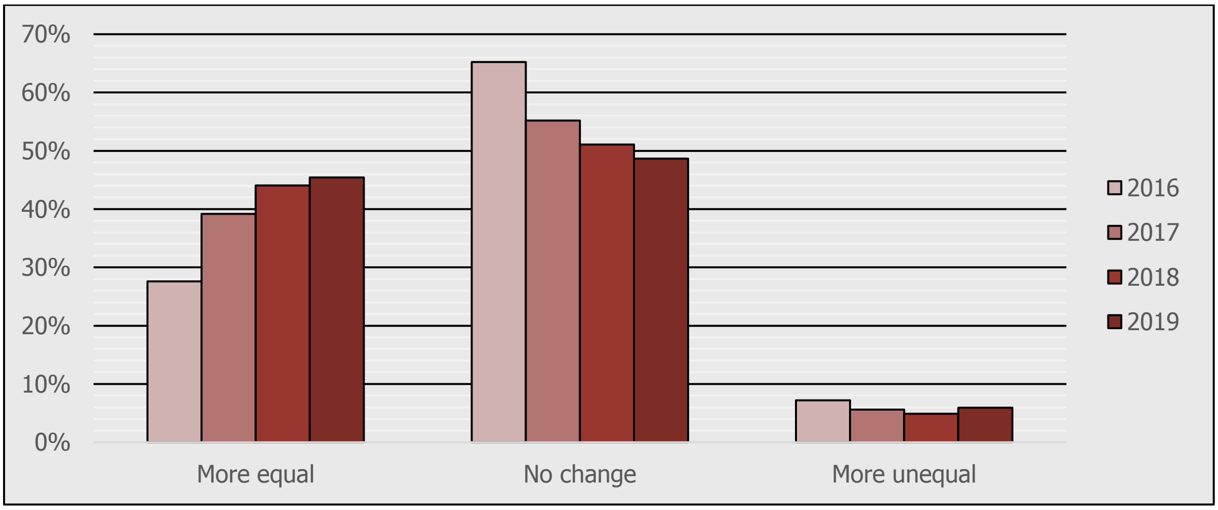


Figure 102 - Disability inequality

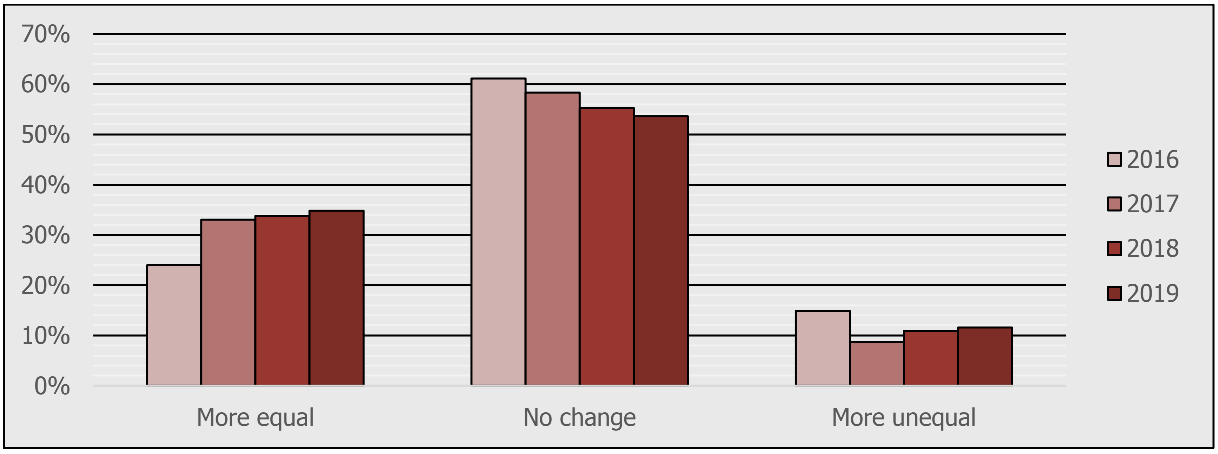


Figure 103 - Age inequality

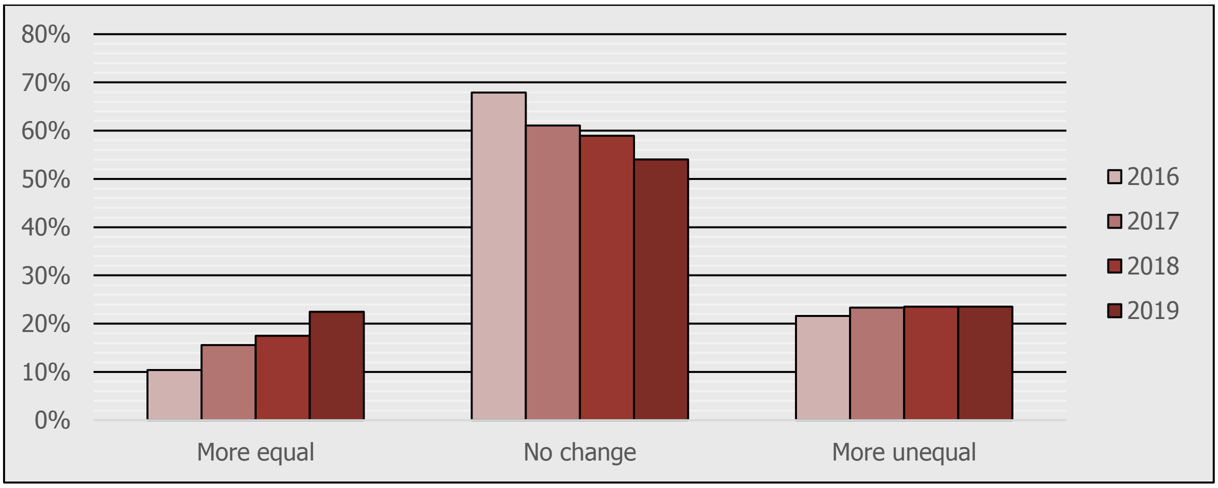


Figure 104 - Sexual orientation inequality

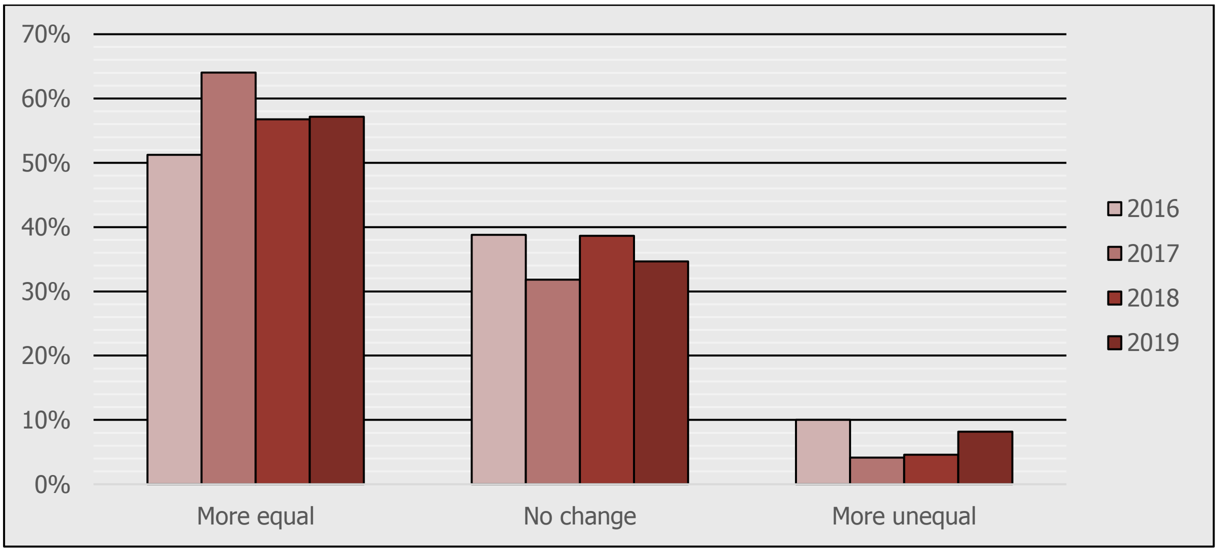


Figure 105 - Wealth inequality

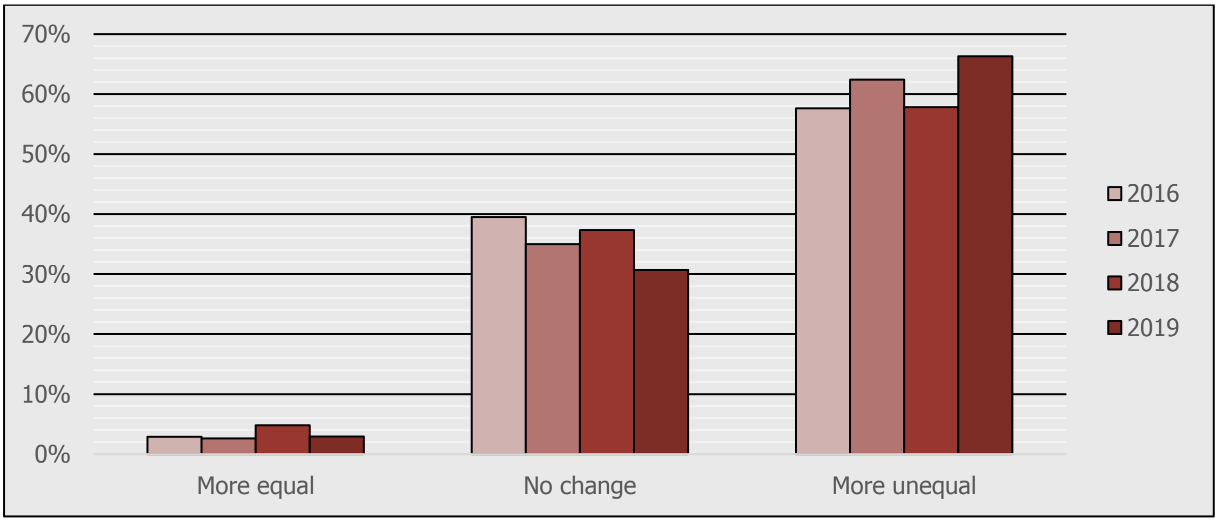
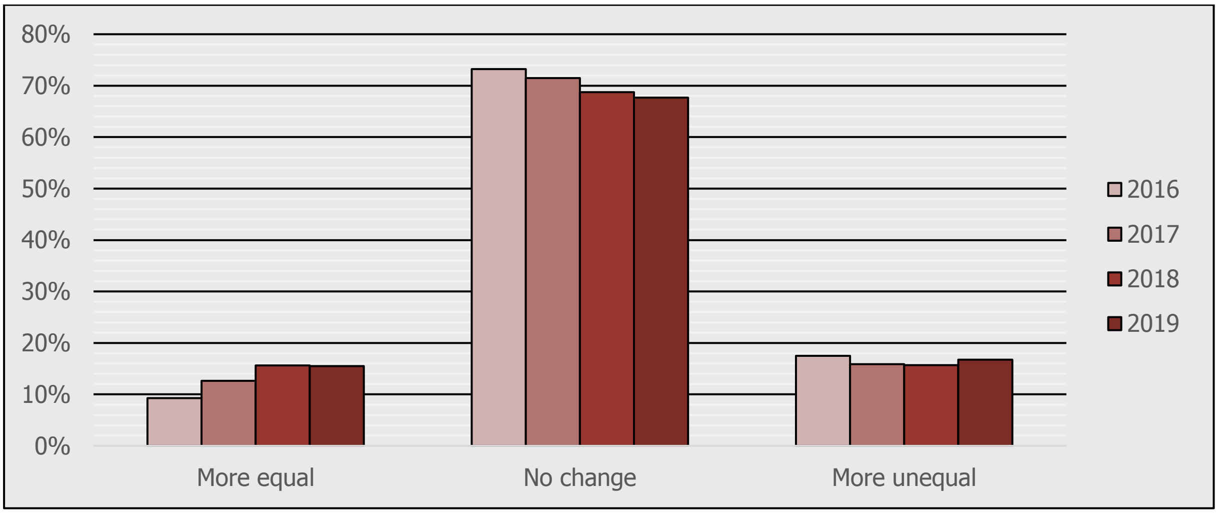


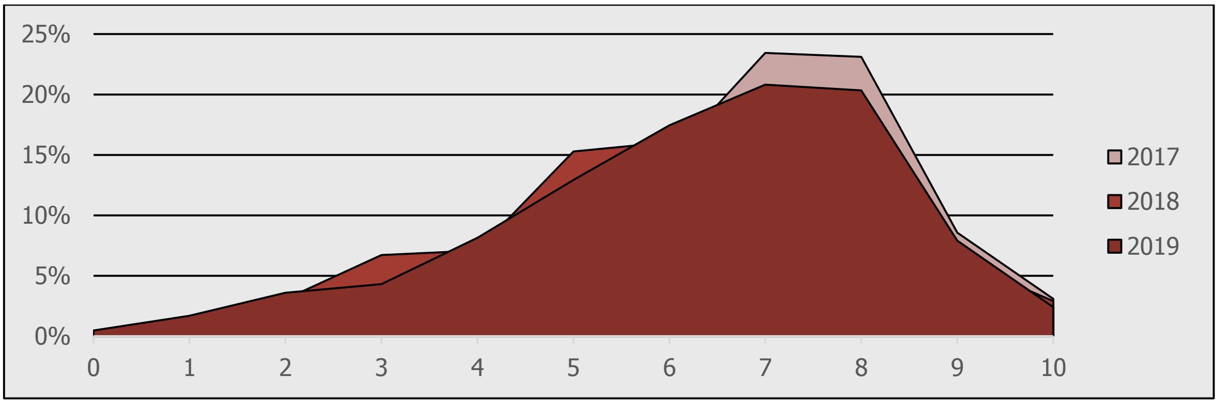
Figure 106 - Religion inequality



Life satisfaction

In 2017, the Social Attitudes survey series introduced a question borrowed from the World Happiness Study, asking respondents to place themselves on a scale of zero to ten, where zero represented the worst possible life for them and ten represented the best possible life. The average score on the Island for 2019 is 6.27/10, slightly lower than the UK average score of 7.05 (2019).

Figure 107 - Life satisfaction

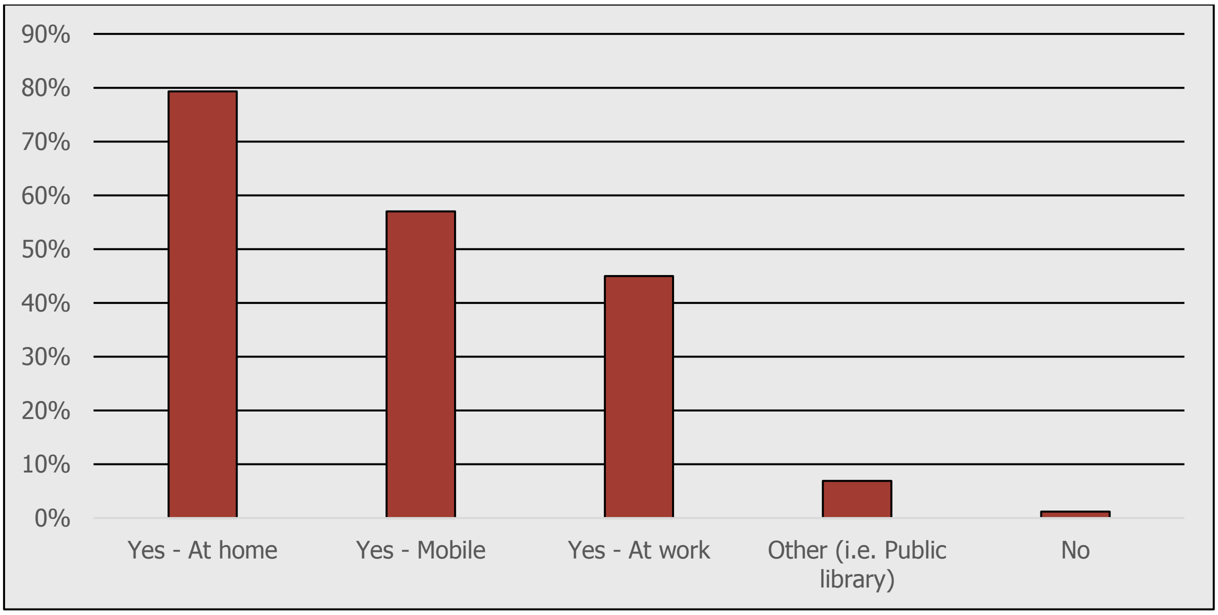


Internet access

SA19 added a new question that asked people about whether or not they have access to the internet.

About 1% of respondents indicated they do not have access to internet at all while 79% have access to internet at home followed by access to internet on mobile phone for about 57% of respondents.

Figure 108 - Access to internet



Note: Respondents were asked to select all options that apply so the sum can be more than 100%

Transport and travel

Overview

Safety perception

Safety perception for cycling, walking and riding a car have all improved compared to last year.

Local speeding

A slightly lesser proportion of respondents indicate that local speeding is 'Not a problem at all' or 'A very big problem', which indicates moderation in views towards the issue of local speeding.

Local road enforcement

Attitudes towards local road enforcement has worsened slightly compared to last year.

Bicycles

Almost 30% and 63% of respondents indicate that they do not have any adult bicycles and children bicycles at home respectively.

Modes of transport

Private car remains the most widely used mode of transport.

Barriers to active transport

Distance continues to the biggest barrier to active transport but has decreased compared to last year.

Quality conditions

The proportion of respondents who said that the road quality and quality of pavement is good has increased slightly this year.

Transport links

Respondents who are 'Satisfied' and 'Very satisfied' with the air and sea links have increased compared to last year.

Satisfaction with the Island

Satisfaction with the Island as a place to live seems to have improved slightly compared to last year.

Recommend as a place to live

The proportion of respondents who indicate that they are likely to recommend the Island as a place to live has decreased slightly.

Recommend as a place to visit

The proportion of respondents who indicate that they are likely to recommend the Island as a place to visit has stayed almost the same.

Place of work

More than half of the respondents work in Douglas.

Introduction

This section deals with the opinions of public on Transport and travel on the Isle of Man.

Safety perceptions

The Social Attitudes series routinely asks Island residents about transport patterns, infrastructure quality and safety.

While respondents generally feel safe on the roads while travelling on foot (3.44/4) or by car (3.39/4), feelings of safety towards cycling have improved significantly (3.06/4) compared to last year (1.96/4) while that of riding a motorcycle have stayed almost constant.

Figure 109 - Car safety

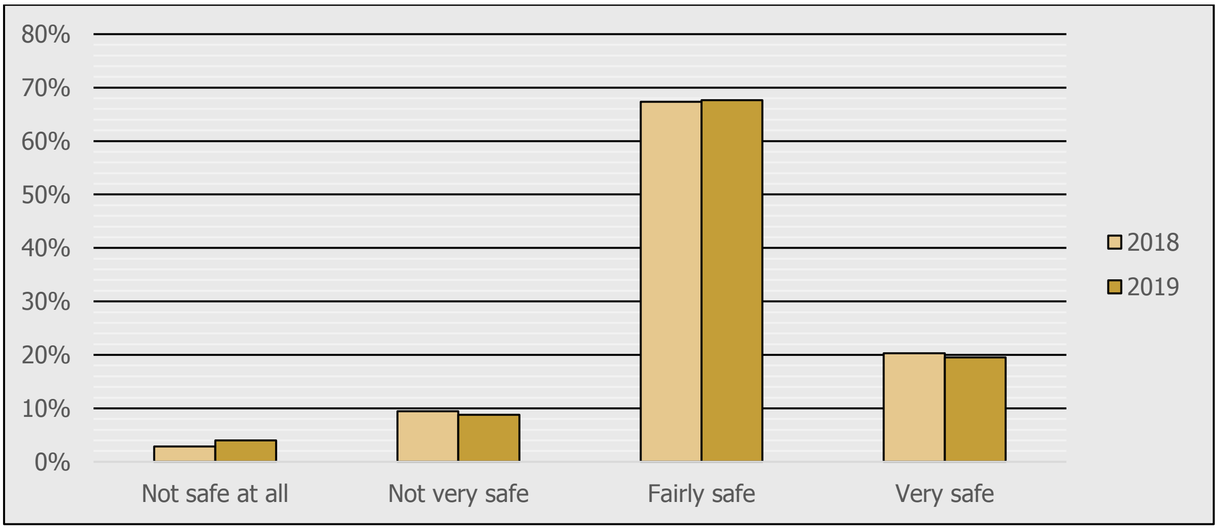


Figure 110 - Motorcycle safety

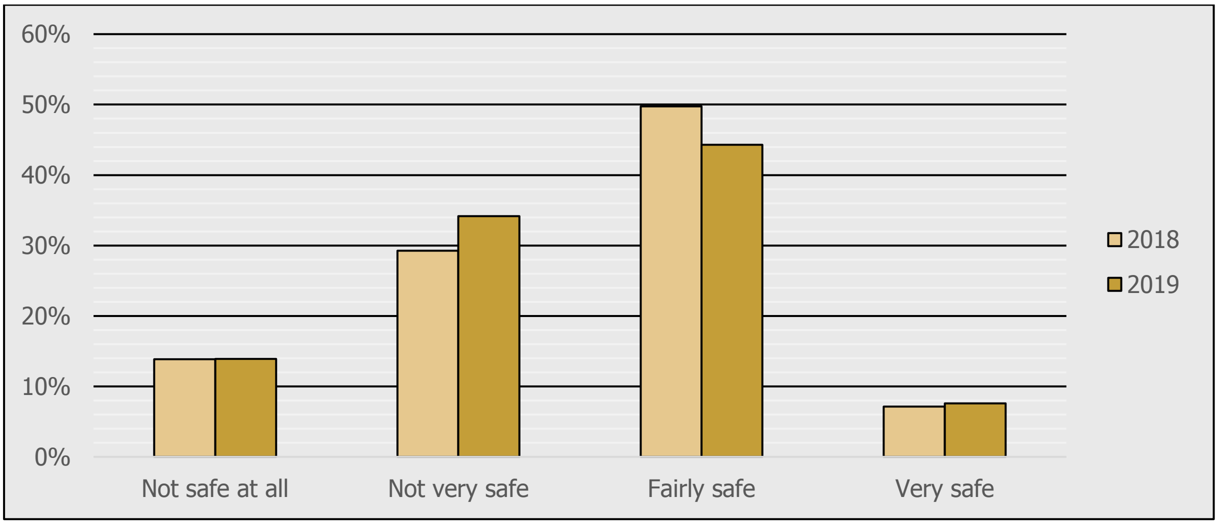


Figure 111 - Bicycle safety

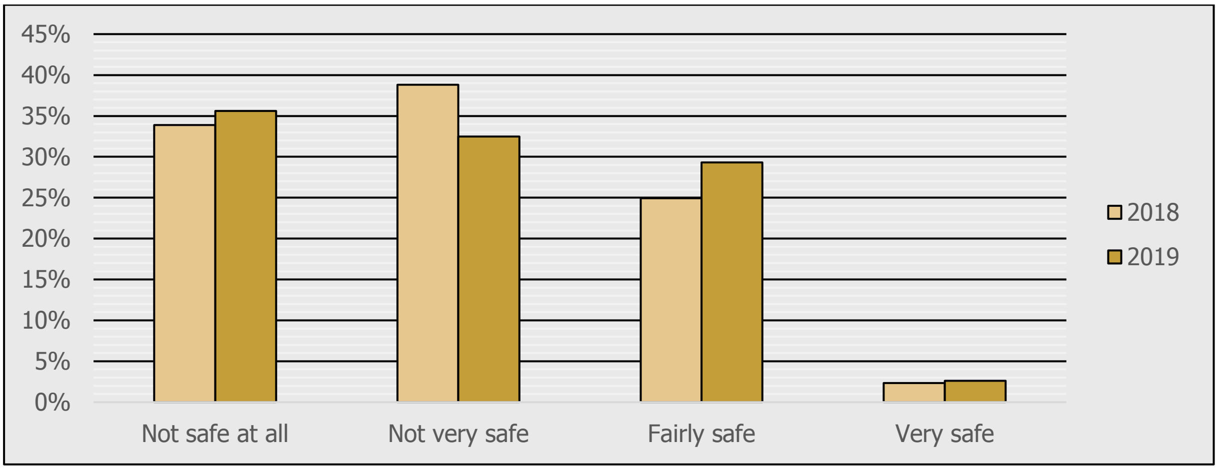


Figure 112 - Walking safety

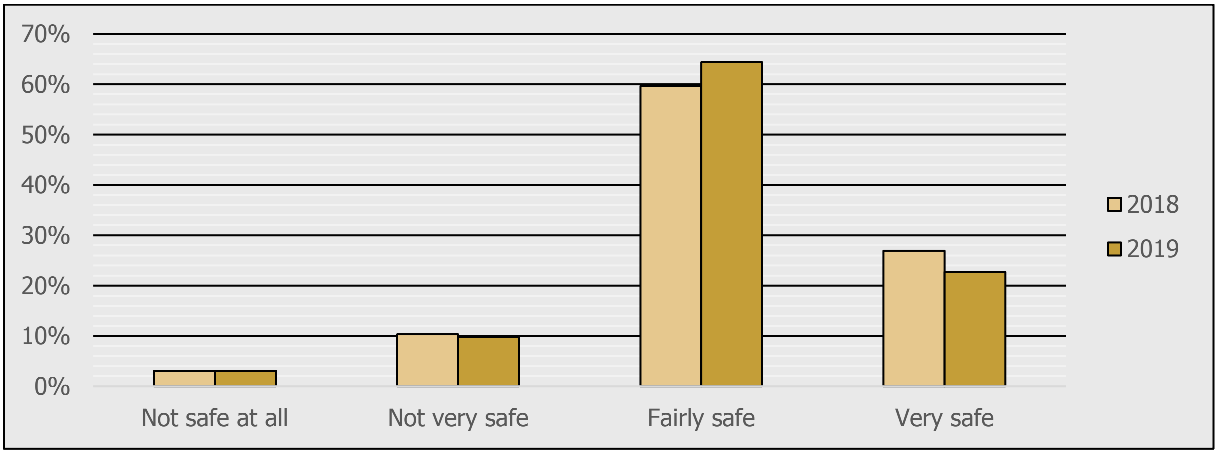
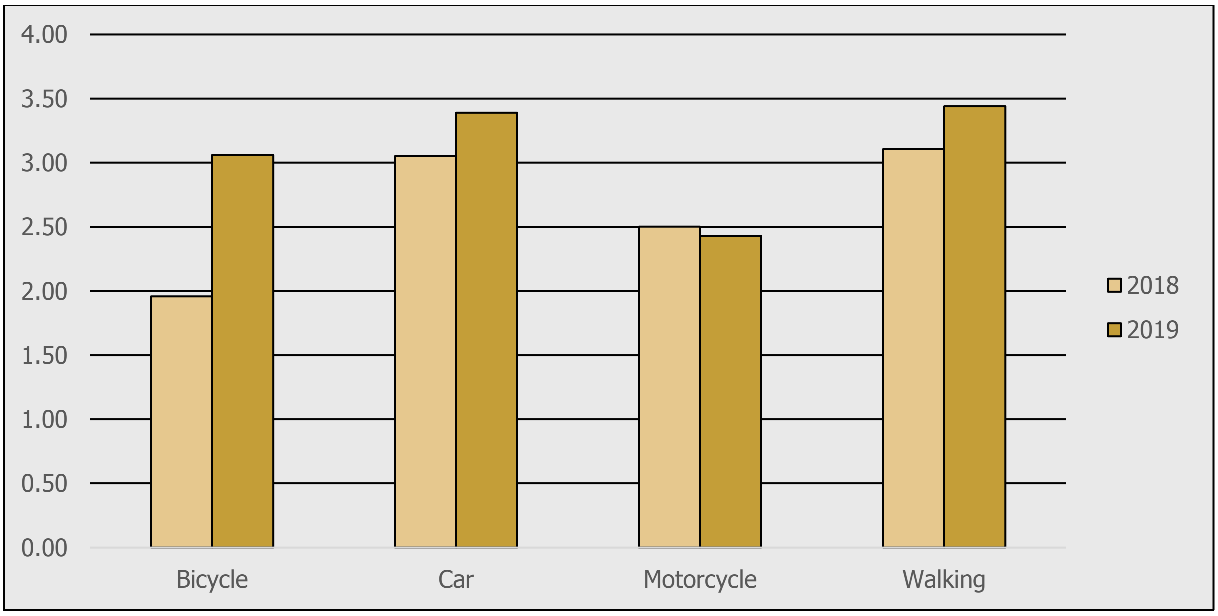


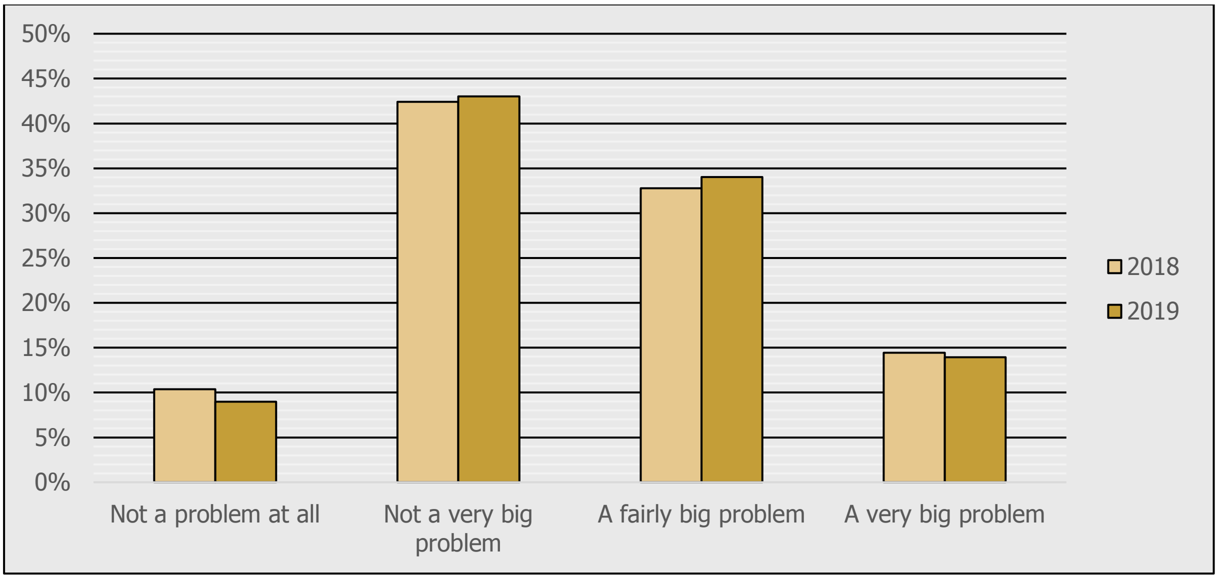
Figure 113 - Safety perceptions (mean)



Local speeding

A slightly lesser proportion of respondents indicate that local speeding is 'Not a problem at all' or 'A very big problem', which indicates moderation in views towards issue of local speeding.

Figure 114 - Local speeding

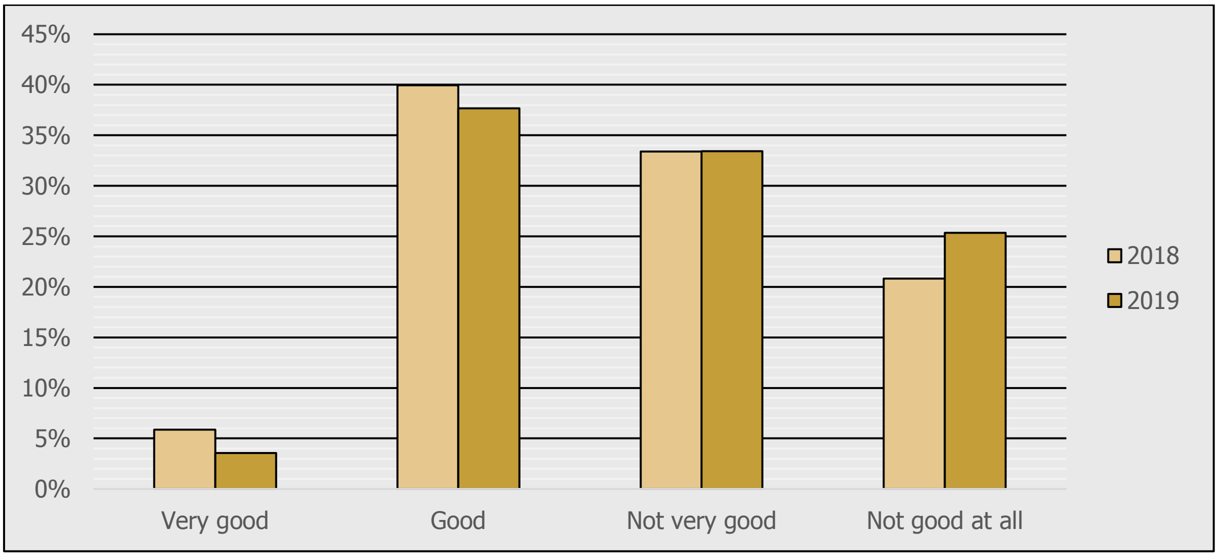


No statistical significant relation was found between local speeding and town of residence.

Local road enforcement

Attitudes towards local road enforcement have worsened slightly compared to last year.

Figure 115 - Local road enforcement



Local road enforcement is not correlated with town.

Bicycles

Proportion of respondents who do not own adult bicycles fell. 98% of household who do not have any child aged 0-3 indicated that they do not have any children bicycles and 48% and 45% of those with no 4-13 aged and 14-18 aged children respectively responded that they do not have any children bicycles at home.

Figure 116 - Children bicycles

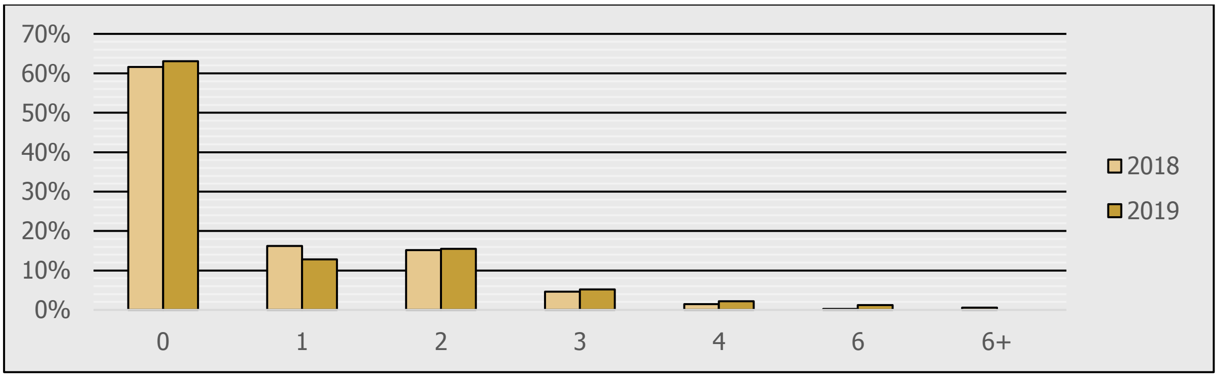
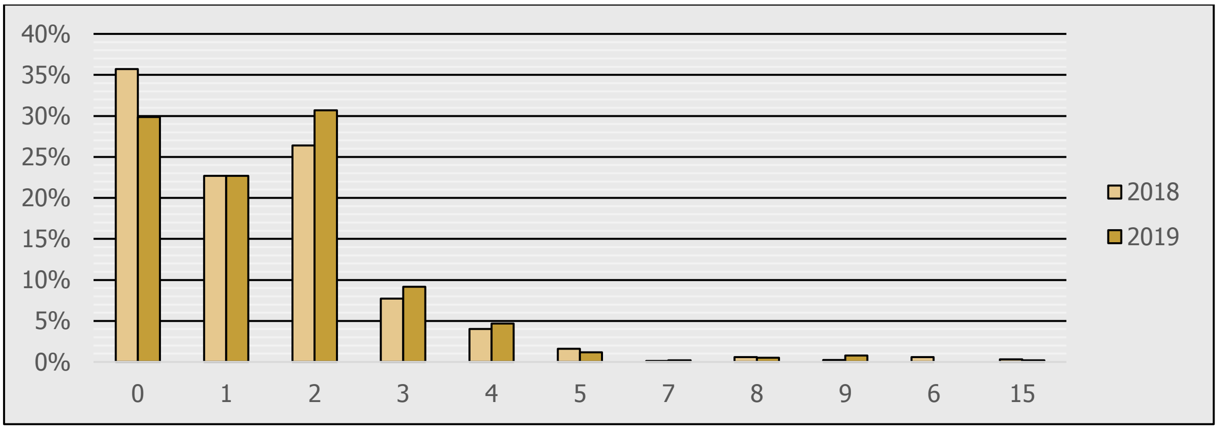


Figure 117 - Adult bicycles



Modes of transport

Private car remains the most widely used mode of transport.

Figure 118 - Private car

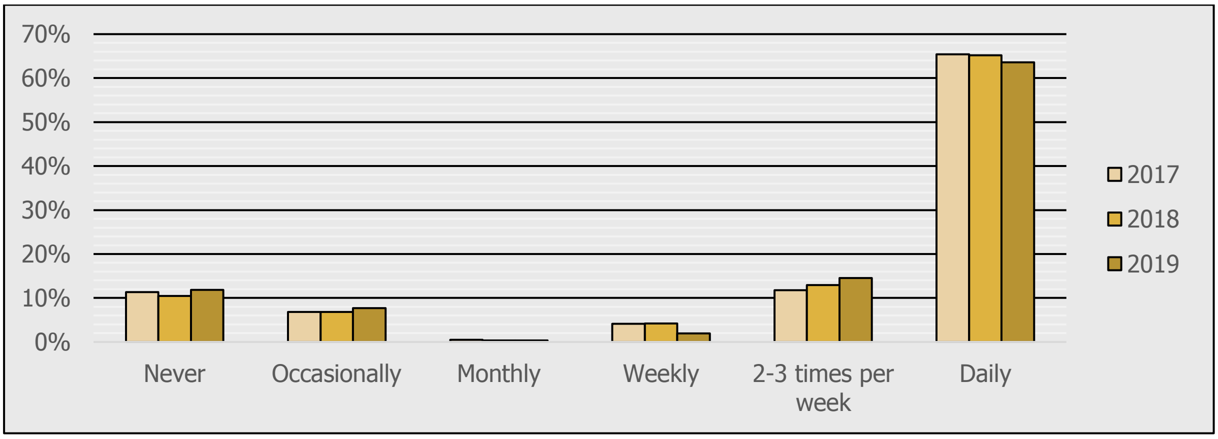


Figure 119 - Shared car

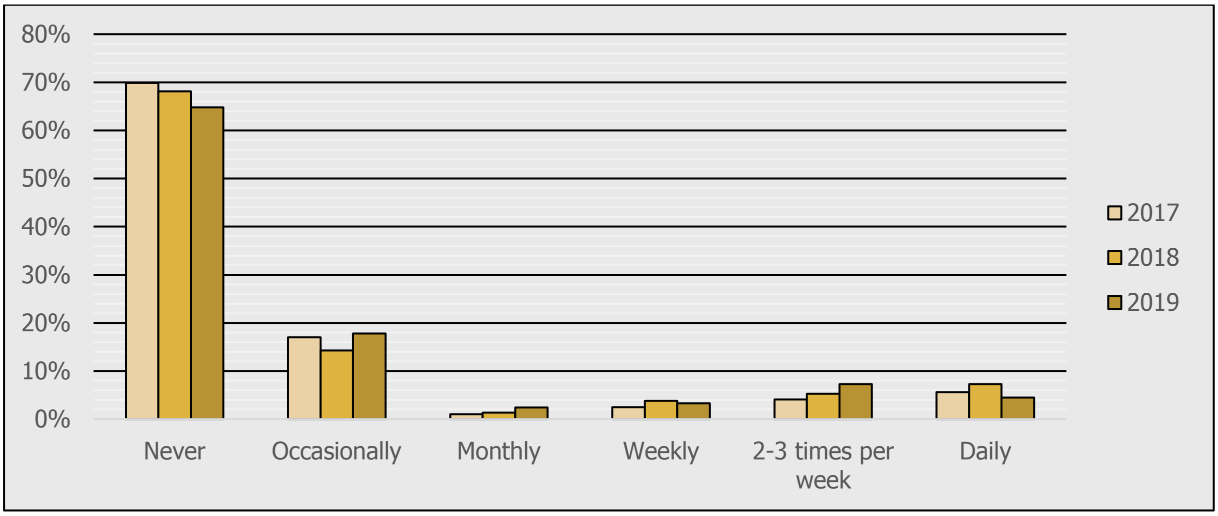


Figure 120 - Bus

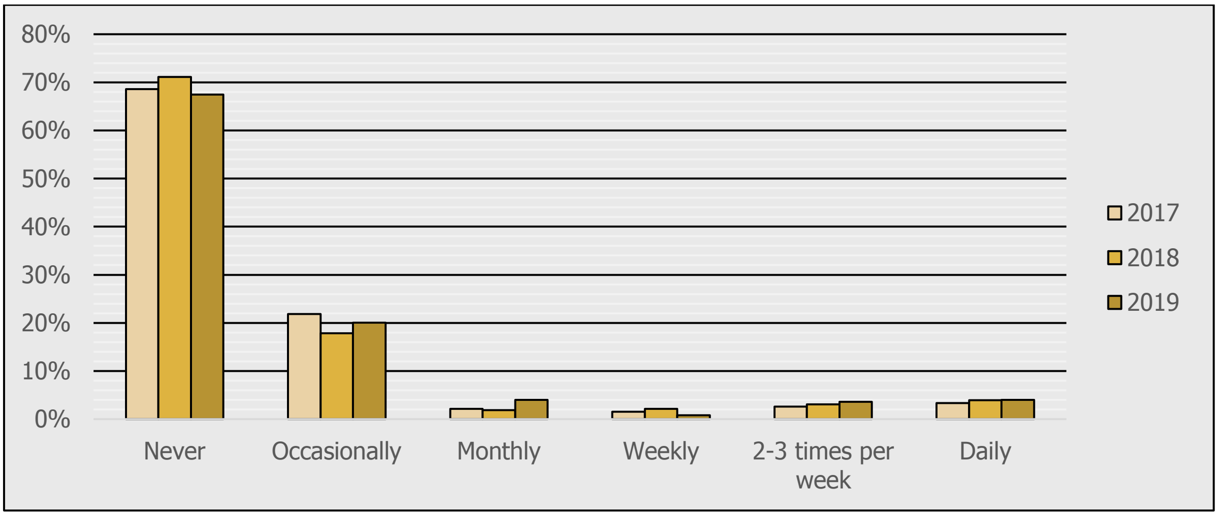


Figure 121 - Bicycle

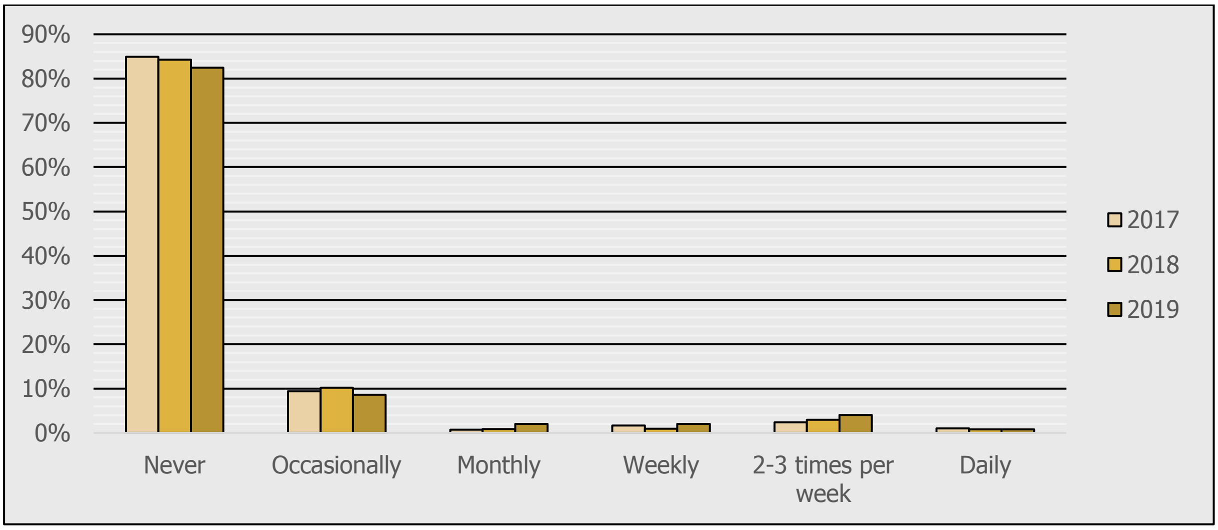


Figure 122 - Motorcycle

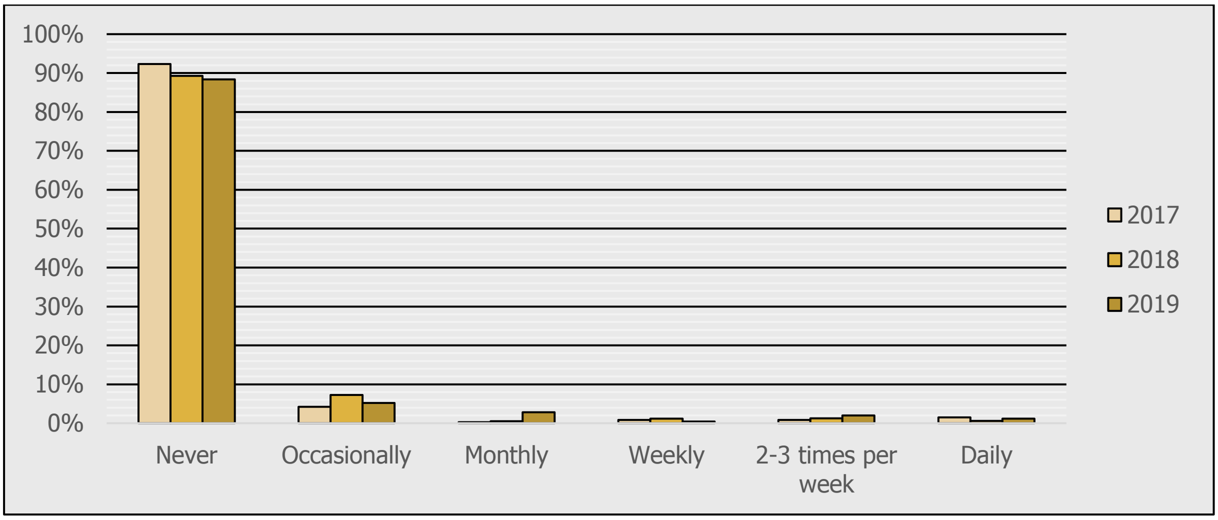


Figure 123 - Other

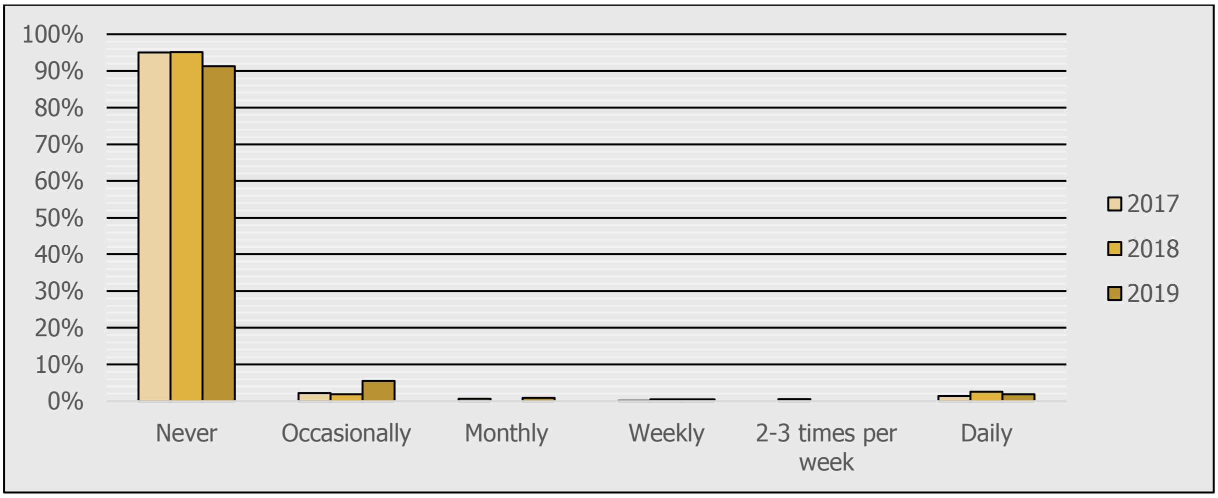
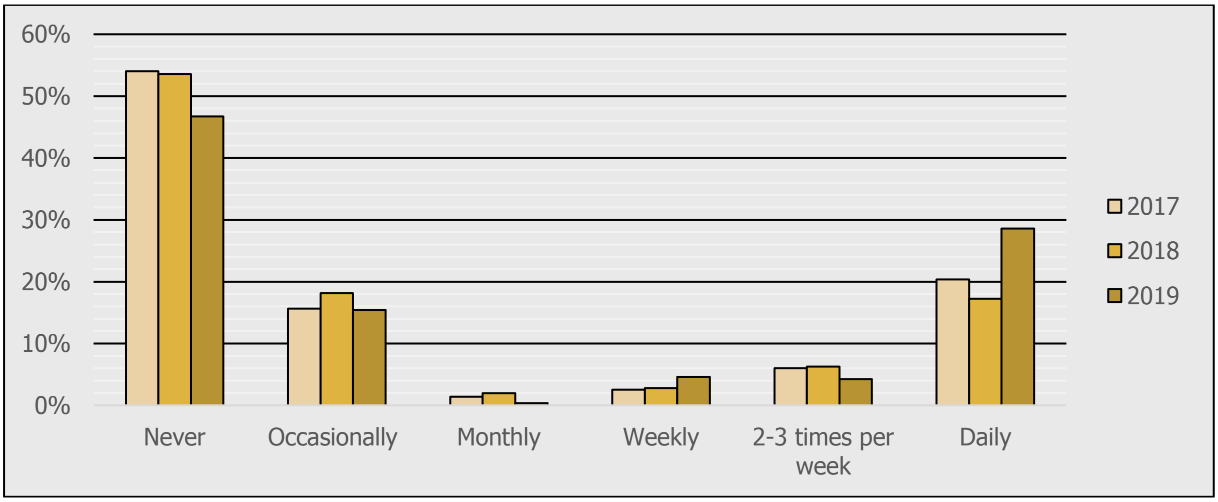


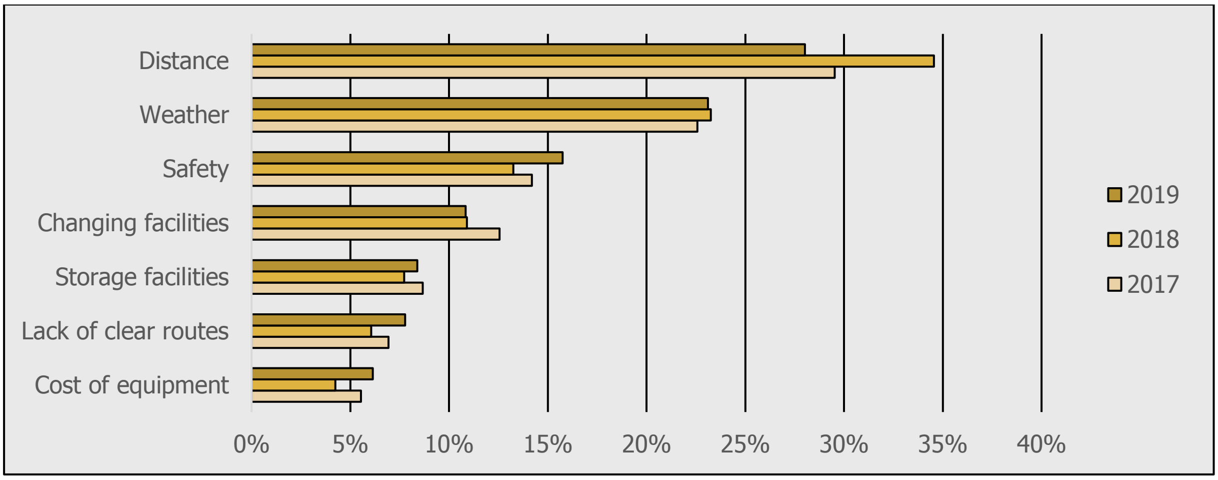
Figure 124 - Walking



Barriers to active transport

Distance continues to the biggest barrier to active transport.

Figure 125 - Barriers to active transport



Quality conditions

The proportion of respondents who said that the road quality and quality of pavements has improved has increased slightly this year.

Figure 126 - Road quality

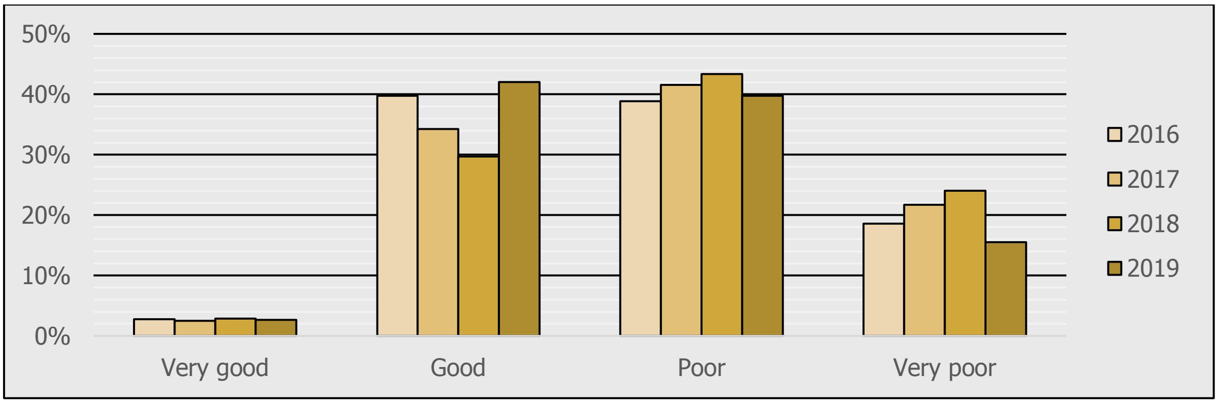


Figure 127 - Safety

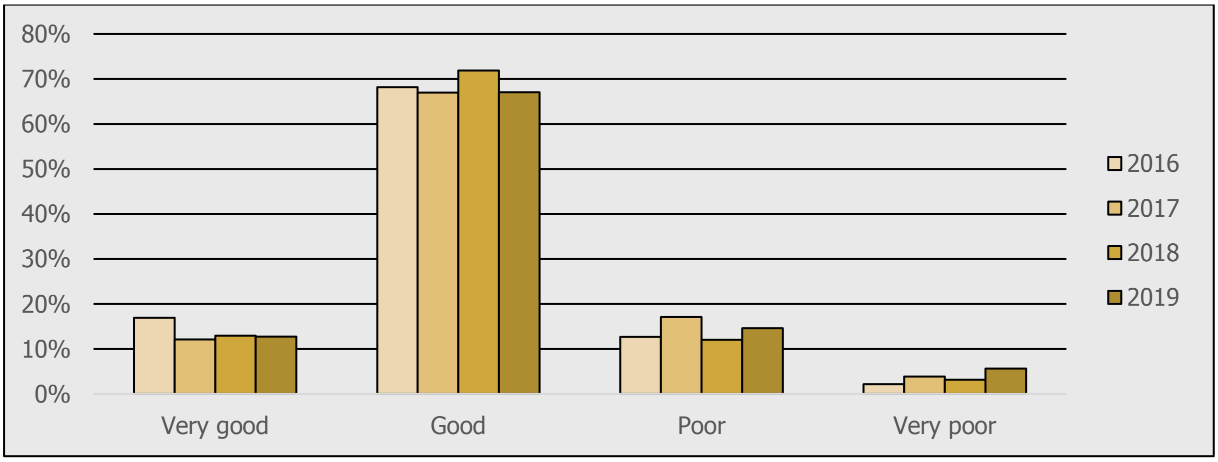
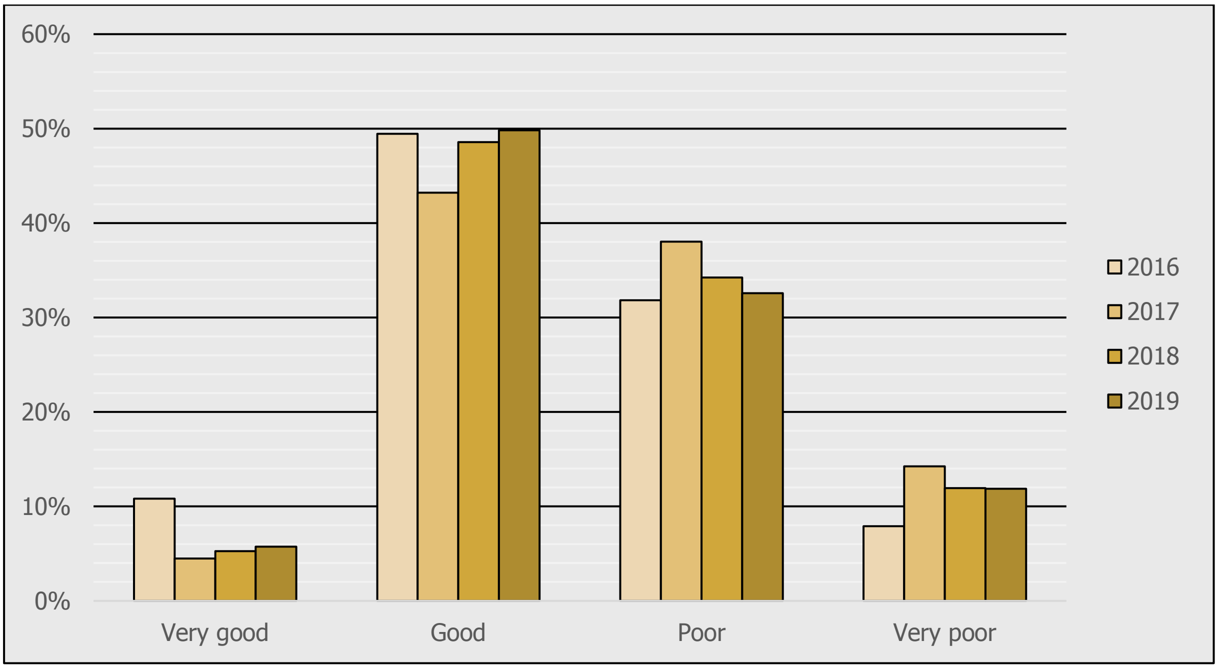


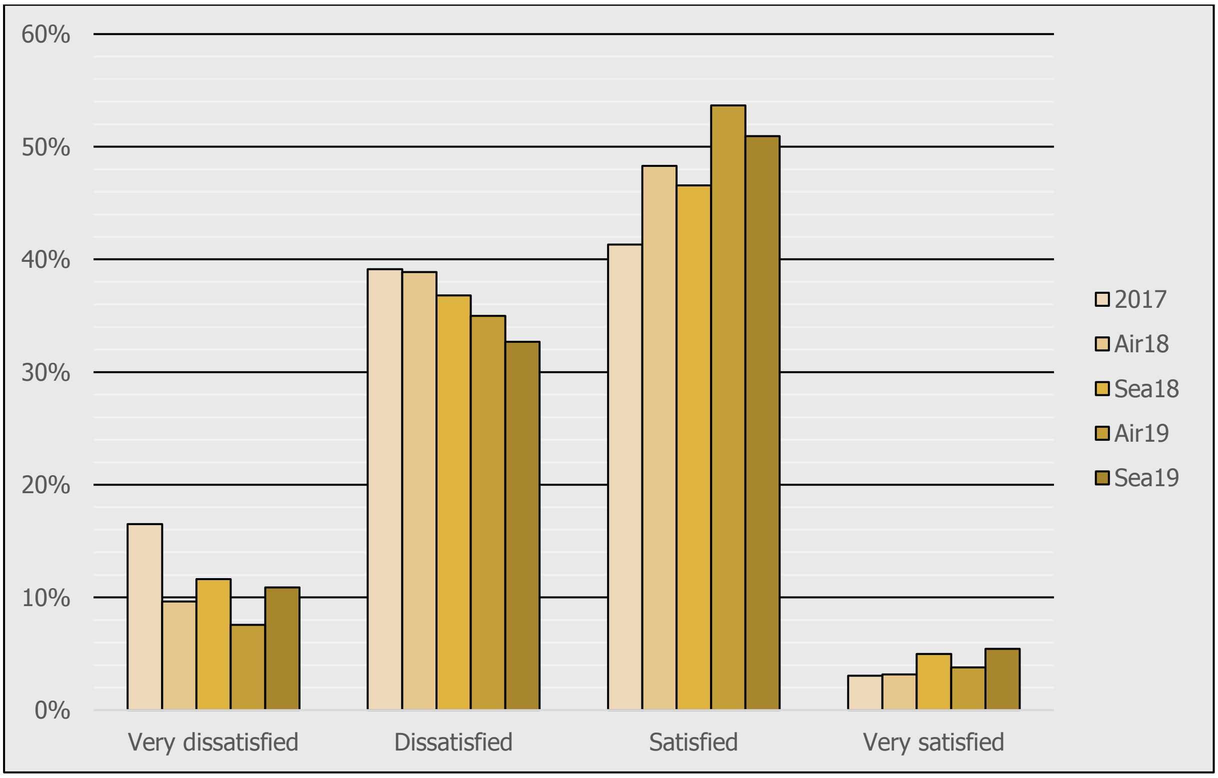
Figure 128 - Quality of pavements



Transport links

Respondents who are 'Satisfied' and 'Very satisfied' with the air and sea links seems to have increased compared to last year.

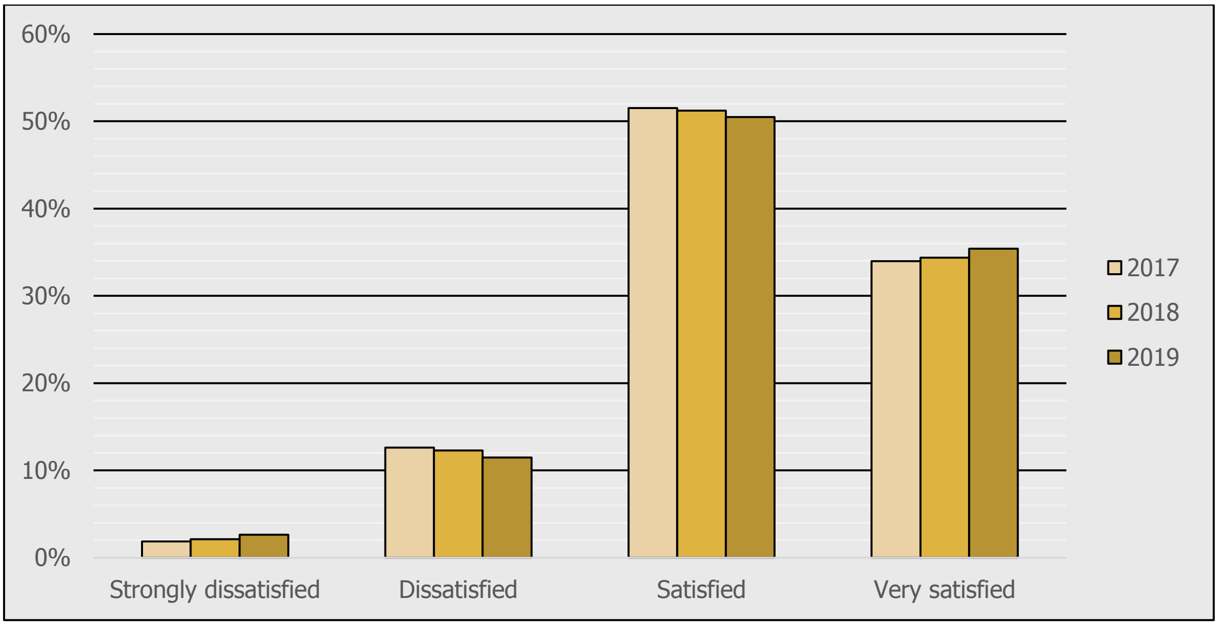
Figure 129 - Transport links



Satisfaction with the Island

Satisfaction with the Island as a place to live has improved slightly compared to last year.

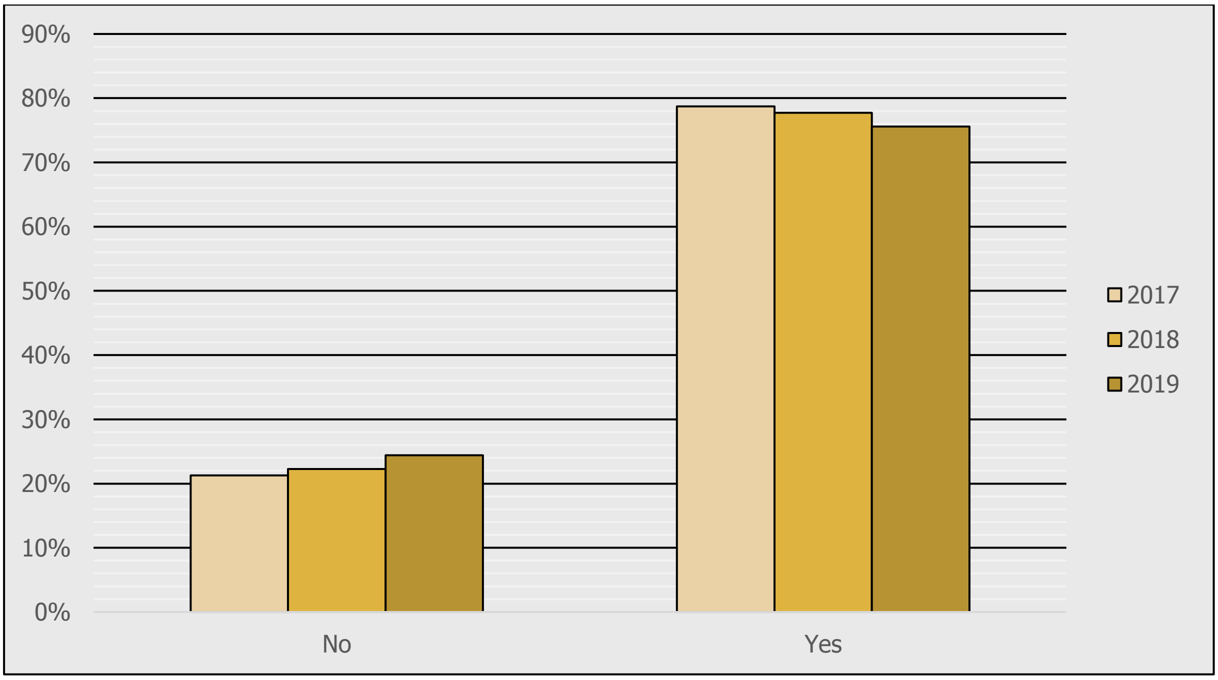
Figure 130 - Satisfaction with the Island



Recommend as a place to live

The proportion of respondents who indicate that they are likely to recommend the Island as a place to live has decreased slightly.

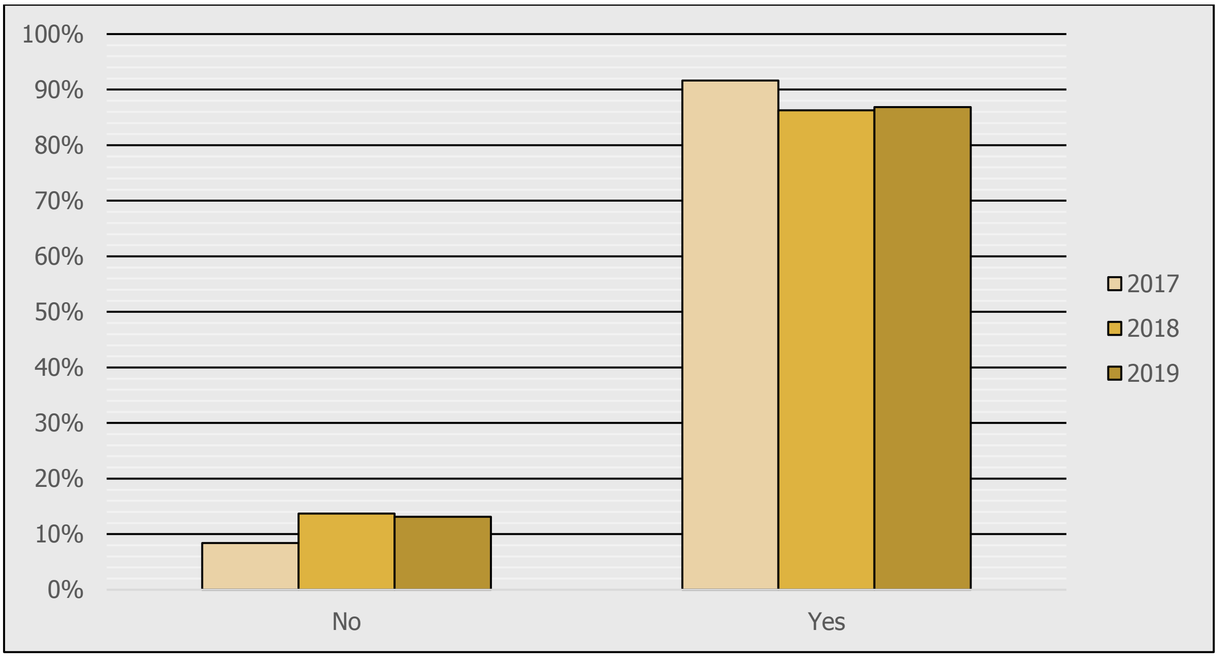
Figure 131 - Recommend to live



Recommend as a place to visit

The proportion of respondents who indicate that they are likely to recommend the Island as a place to visit has increased slightly.

Figure 132 - Recommend to visit



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