

**THE ISLE OF MAN AND
THE UN SDG'S –
A CASE OF MISSING
DATA**

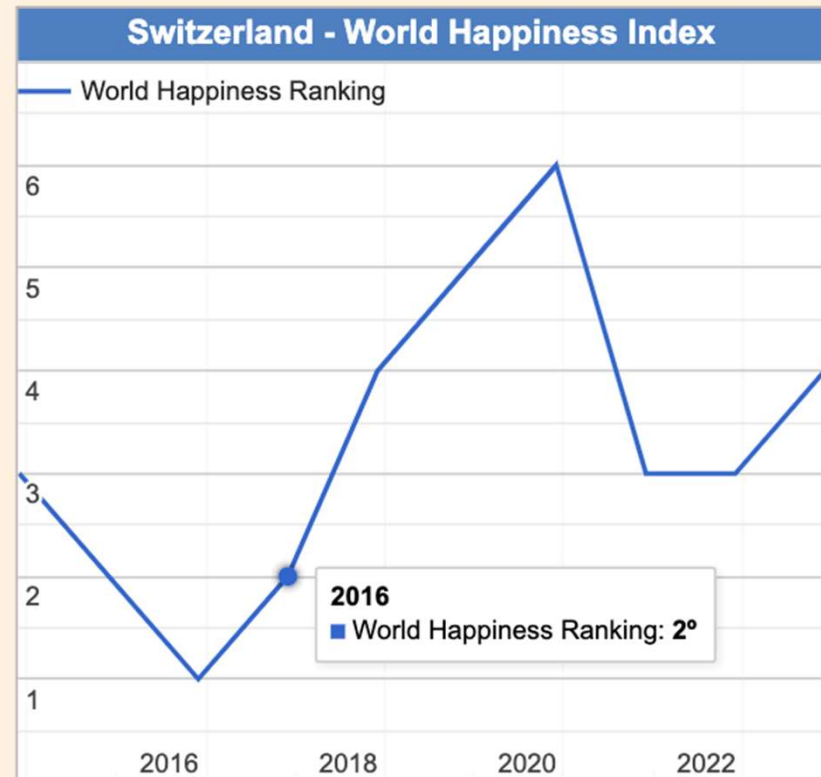
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UCM RESEARCH FESTIVAL 2023**



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


Switzerland - World Happiness Index		
Date	World Happiness Ranking	World Happiness Index
2022	4°	7.512
2021	3°	7.571
2020	3°	7.560
2019	6°	7.480
2018	5°	7.487
2017	4°	7.494
2016	2°	7.509
2015	1°	7.587
2013	3°	7.650



The last Social Attitudes Survey (2018) showed the average Manx resident has a happiness score of 6.2 out of 10 which places us at 38 in the rankings. Is this data reliable?



**End Poverty
in All its
Forms
Everywhere**



“We do not have a comprehensive dataset to enable us to understand the distribution of either health outcomes or socio-economic factors across our population. The indicators we currently have are inadequate for us to understand inequality, poverty, and deprivation on-Island, how this relates to health outcomes and how policies and interventions are impacting on these”. (Ewart, 2019:15).

DATA COLLECTION ISSUES

- “it is clear that the Isle of Man does not collect all of the information that it needs; this should be addressed.” (Select Committee on Poverty, 2019: 2)
 - Six of the eight recommendations produced by the select committee report were concerned with gathering and reporting data.
 - The recommendations were unanimously agreed by Tynwald in December 2019.
 - “It is disappointing that there has not been adequate progress in implementing recommendations from our previous report. It has prevented meaningful assessment and debate regarding the numbers of people living in poverty” (Select Committee on Poverty, 2021).
 - March 2023 Update: Data is to be collected in the next Household income and Expenditure Survey (2023/24) but this is not on the scale that was agreed in 2019 which was to collect sufficient data to adopt the Social Metric’s Commissions methodology.
- Reports and updates available to view

DATA COLLECTON RECOMMENDED IN REPORT

Relationships and support:

- Social isolation and lack of supportive social networks
- Strained family relationship (between couples, separated parents and parents and children)

Health: Mental and Physical

Labour market opportunities: poor education, family and local labour market history, current labour market.

Ability to engage:

- Low literacy/numeracy
- Poor spoken English skills
- Lack of digital skills and awareness

Addiction/ Dependance: Drug addiction/problem alcohol use

History of trauma: Child abuse/neglet, domestic violence/abuse, asylum seekers' and refugees' traumatic experiences

-

2

ZERO
HUNGER



DATA COLLECTION ISSUES

“There are a number of areas where further data is necessary and it is recommended that this information is collected and collated to provide a more comprehensive insight into the issues of cold, hunger and homelessness in the Isle of Man” (Council of Ministers, 2019: 33).

The government strategy in respect of hunger is to address the root cause of this issue, which we will do by better understanding the needs of individuals and families and their circumstances.” (Howard Quayle, Tynwald 2016).

FOODBANK

There has been a 29% increase in free school meals since 2010.

Foodbank works with 100 to 125 households a week on average, with an average of 375 food parcels being distributed each month and can exceed 5,000 parcels in a year.

Foodbank provides electric blankets and slow cookers, budgeting training.

Those in poverty on the isle of Man may have cooking facilities, a microwave or simply a kettle. They may not heat their home.

On 30th September 2023, the CEO was interviewed and said that since the cost of living crisis took hold, demand for their service has greatly increased, with a much broader demographic of people finding they need it.

3

**GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING**



DATA COLLECTION ISSUES

“Several reviews of health and social care on the Isle of Man have been undertaken over recent years, identifying deep-seated problems in the way the services were organised and delivered. They made many good recommendations, which appeared to be accepted at the time but were not fully implemented—or, in some cases, not implemented at all. It would be extremely disappointing if the same were to occur with the recommendations in this Report.”

“Data capture, validation and review should become a systematic, standard, and essential building block of the modern health system in the Isle of Man. Its continued absence should not be tolerated further”.

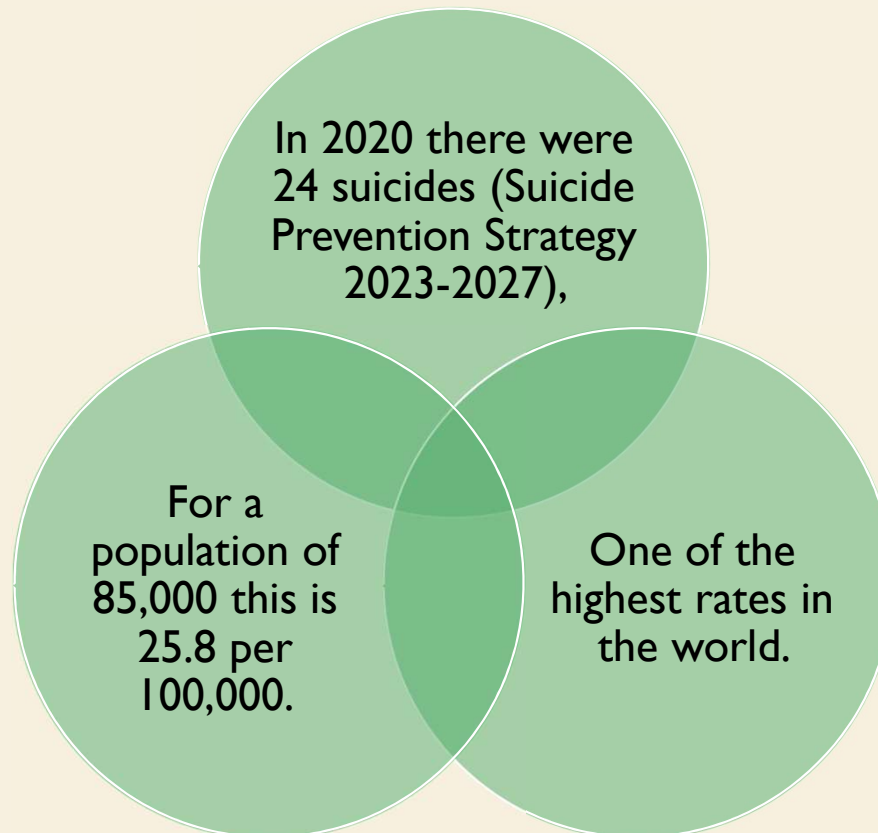
(Michaels, 2019)

“exceptionally poor-quality data from both an operational and reporting perspective” (Care Quality Commission, 2022: 24)

“the service did not collect reliable data. Staff could not always find the data they needed, in easily accessible formats. The information systems were not integrated” (Care Quality Commission, 2022: 24)

Reporting at the moment is only concerned with targets set in the Island plan (Manx Care, 2022).

MENTAL HEALTH & SUICIDE



There is a Suicide Prevention Strategy 2023-2027 now in place.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



DATA COLLECTION ISSUES

It is not possible with current data collection systems to evaluate:

International research published

Patents filed

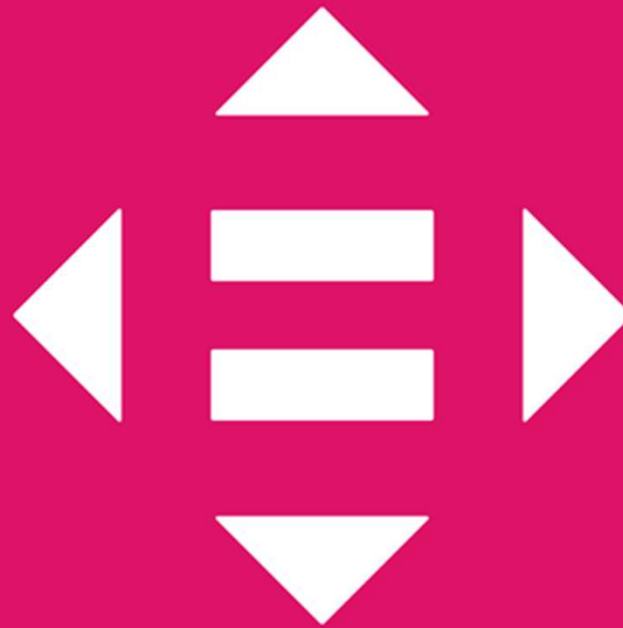
Stem graduates (incl. percentage female)

R&D expenditures by private companies on island

Logistics performance index

Gap in internet access by income

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



“At present we simply do not know what inequalities there are across our population, whether our current policies and interventions are addressing and changing these, or whether we have gaps that we are not currently addressing at all”. (Ewart, 2019: 4).

- Gini co-efficient – measure of inequality was 0.36 in 2017
- Palma ratio - ratio of the income share of the top 10% to that of the bottom 40% was 2.26 in 2017

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



- Deep rooted problems such as poverty, homelessness and hunger require solutions which go beyond the financial. This requires improved data gathering and a better understanding of our society which is most easily achieved through partnership with third sector organisations, education providers, and Manx care.
- Partnerships should also be built with other island communities who are designing for sustainability and climate change mitigation; as other small Islands are likely to face similar issues in disaster mitigation and resources. Designing systems together would substantially save on research and design costs and save duplication. Moving away from a UK-centric mindset to embrace our opportunity as a potential partner in an Island sustainability network could offer significant opportunities for the future.
- There is a lack of emphasis on the third pillar of research and monitoring for Biosphere IoM. The SDG portal currently explains what the goals are but includes no data. Partnership with data gatherers and media should be undertaken by government and all-important metrics shown on the Biosphere site. This will provide clearer focus on where the Island is falling behind and where it is excelling; enabling people, government, and business to step up to meet the shortfall.
- Sustainability education also needs to be addressed this way to ensure there is a common purpose. Partnerships between media, business, design and technology, NGO's, the third sector, and education at all levels should be encouraged, so that young people emerging into the workforce are ready to help deliver a sustainable society.

MET OR LIKELY TO BE MET BY 2030

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION

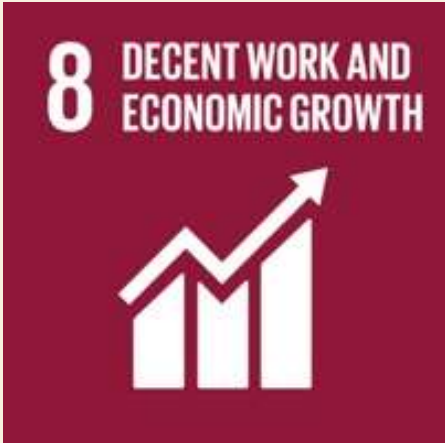


5 GENDER
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION





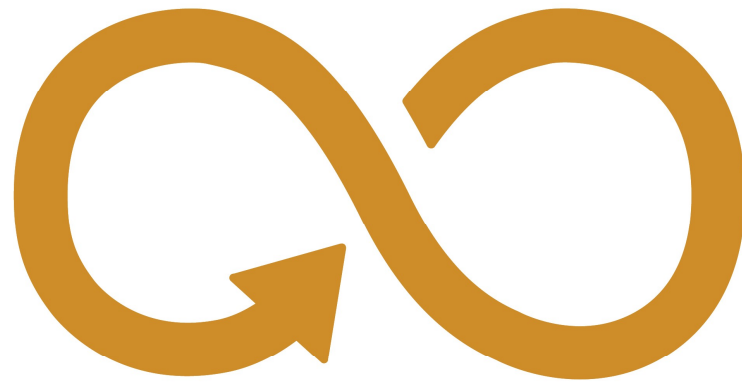
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



- There are thirteen SDG areas which are challenging or significantly challenging on the Isle of Man.
- In some areas it excels. As an entire nation UNESCO biosphere SDG's relating to the natural environment are closely monitored, meeting or exceeding global standards.
- Social goals do not receive the same level of attention and data collection is poor. It will take many years to collect sufficient data to respond to, and then meet, the substantial challenges that remain for the social goals.
- Clean energy goals have only just begun to be considered and there has been a recent commitment to, but no specific plans for, producing 20% locally generated sustainable energy within the next five years.