



## RECORDED CRIME AND DETECTION RATES

OFFICIAL



# 2021-22 in Figures

### CRIME TRENDS



Offence	Count	% Change
Theft and Kindred Offences	500	-13%
Offences against the Person	658	+2%
Offences against Property	509	-5%
Drugs Offences	534	-14%
Public Order Offences	219	-10%
Fraud Offences	81	-20%
Sexual Offences	98	+18%
Offences relating to Police	57	-21%
Offensive Weapons	42	-24%

### The Isle of Man is safer than anywhere in the UK

Crime severity on the Isle of Man has steadily increased over the past 3 years, yet the island remains the safest place in the British Isles, when compared to all 43 Police Force Areas of England and Wales. The Isle of Man has a crime severity rate over 40% lower than the lowest in England and Wales.



**13,618**

Calls for action

**+14%**

Increase in Road Traffic Collisions



**1,769**

People Arrested

of whom **219** were Juveniles



Over **£600,000** worth of drugs seized

**1,042** Digital examinations conducted



Over **£130,000** paid in fines



**-5%**

Decrease in Mental Health Incidents



**-7%**

Decrease in Domestic Incidents



**165** Search Warrants recorded

Gary Roberts, Chief Constable

Annual Report 2021-22  
Isle of Man Constabulary

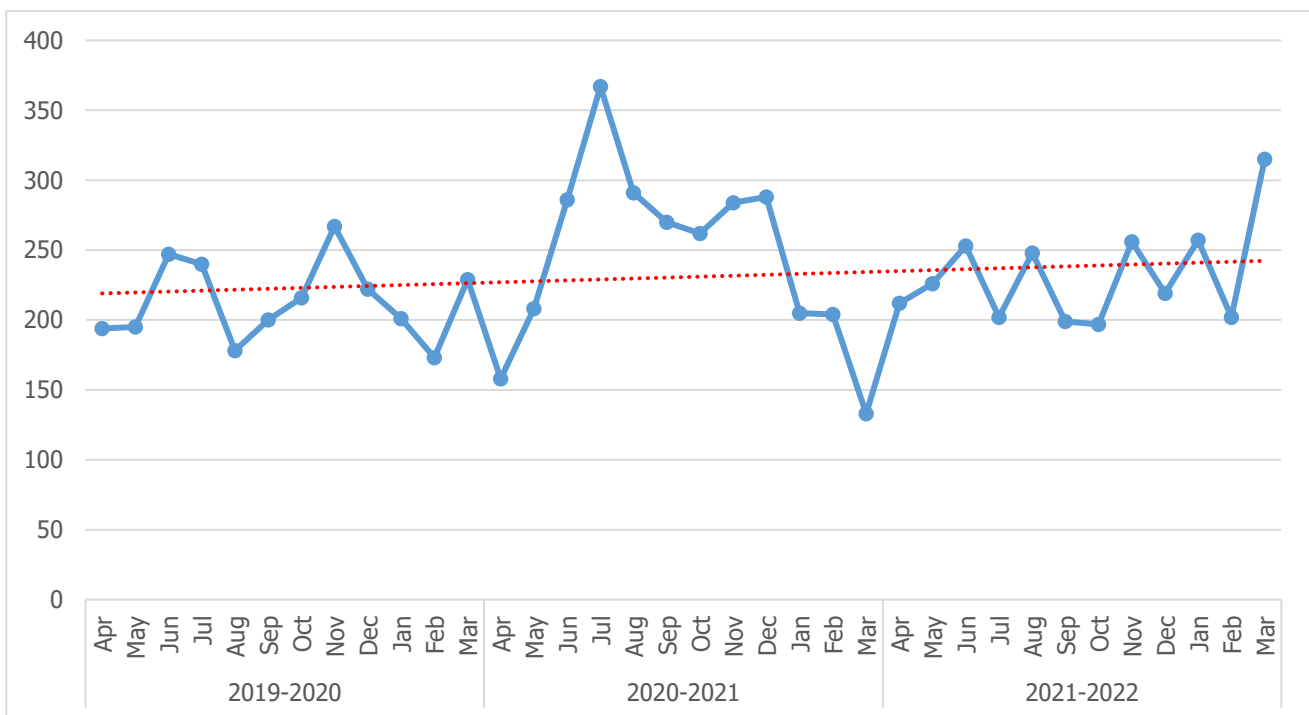
## Recorded Crime & Detection Rates

As far as possible all statistics in this report show the data available for 2021-2022, and make comparison to the data from previous years as currently recorded (not as published in previous annual reports).

A commentary on the data will follow each chart or series of charts where additional detail is warranted. Dotted trend lines have been added to some charts show whether recording of the measure is increasing or decreasing over last 36 months.

### All Island Recorded Crime

The following charts show the total number of crimes recorded each month over the past three years, and a table to show detection rate. The following pages give a breakdown for each offence type and their detection rates over the past 3 crime years. For a description of recorded crime and detection rate please see [Annex A](#).

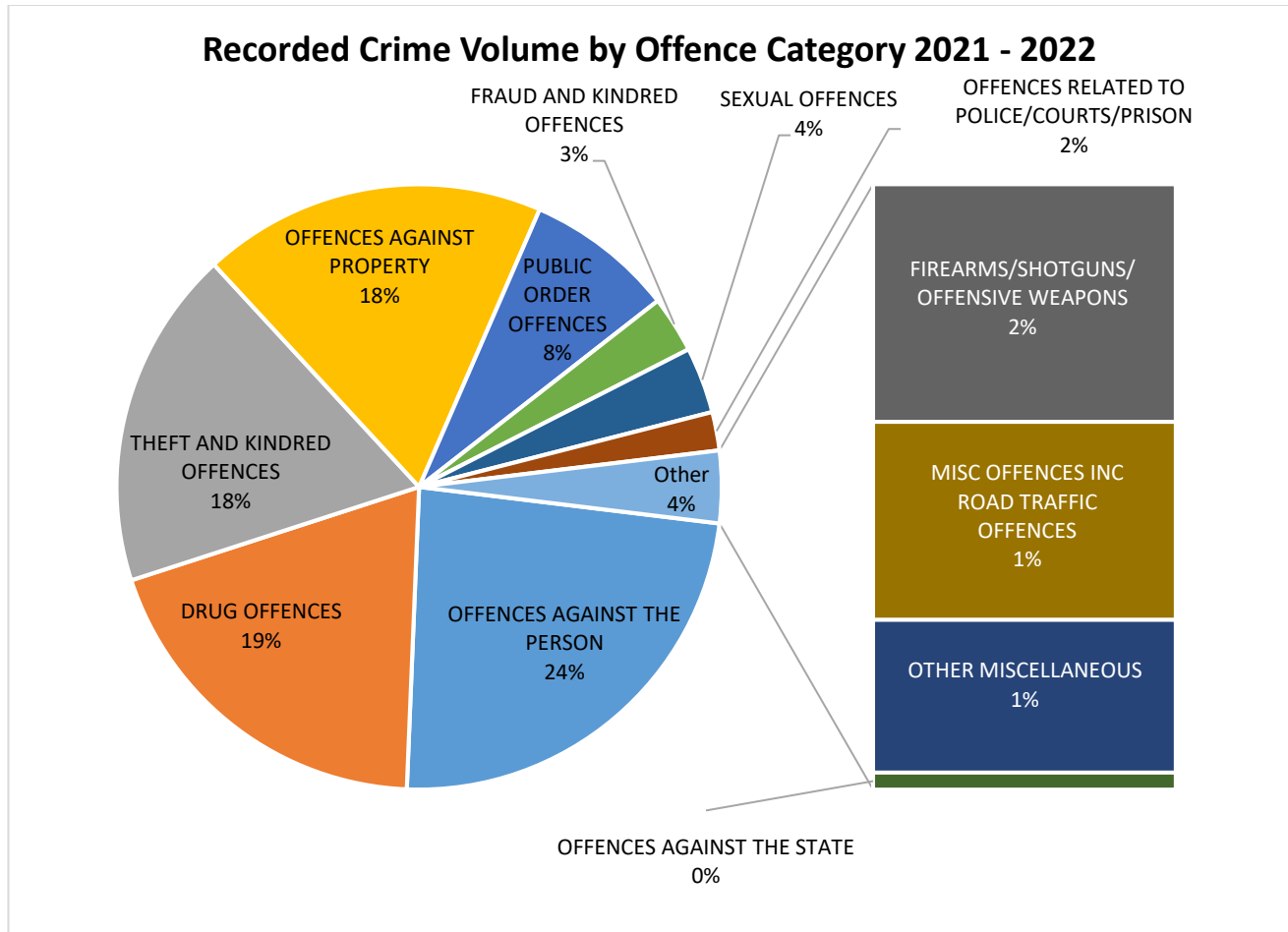


	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>2562</b>	<b>2956</b>	<b>2765</b>	<b>-6%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	2577	2867	2497	--
<b>Detected</b>	1252	1222	1154	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>+3%</b>

Recorded crime decreased by 6% when compared to 2020-21. The drop compared to last year is predominantly due to reduction in burglary investigations and Class B drug production

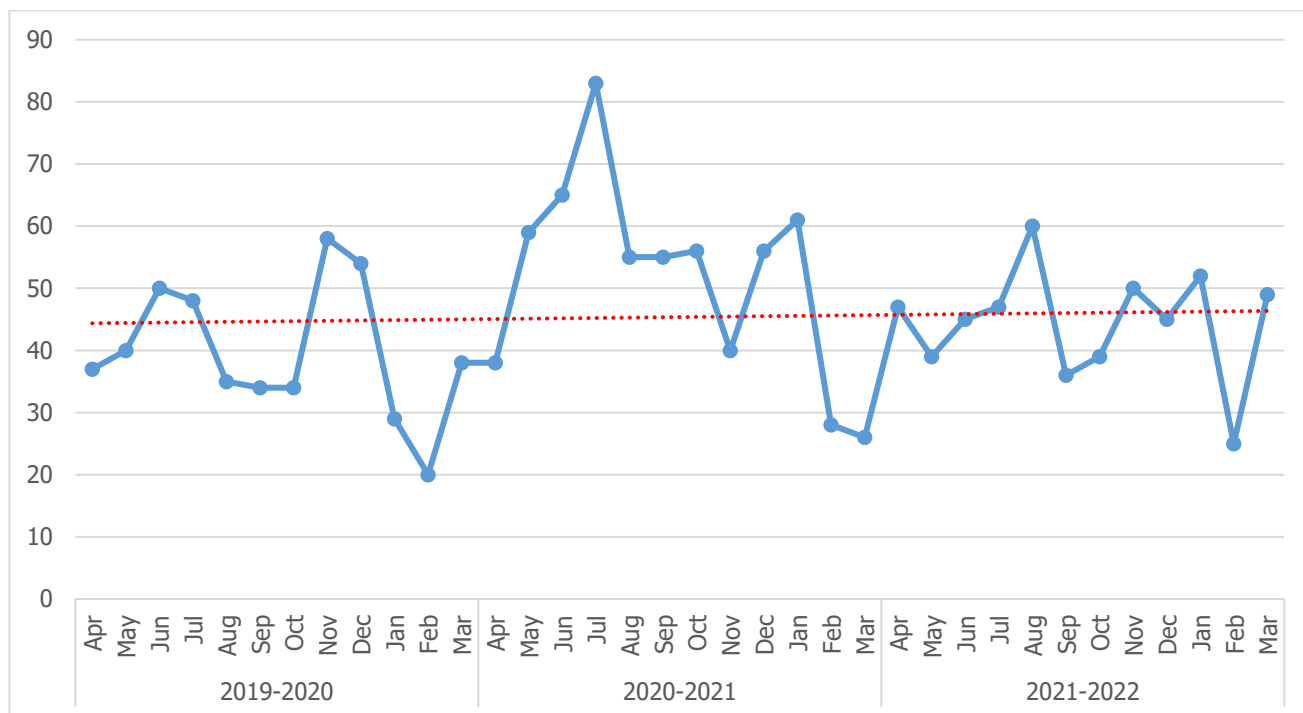
(although there was an increase in Class B possession investigations). There was an increase in the overall detection rate of 3%.

[Annex B](#) contains a detailed breakdown of all recorded crime.



The above chart shows the volume of recorded crime by offence category. Offences against the person account for largest volume of investigations, with drug offences, theft and kindred offences, and offences against property each make up nearly one fifth of the crimes recorded in 2021-22.

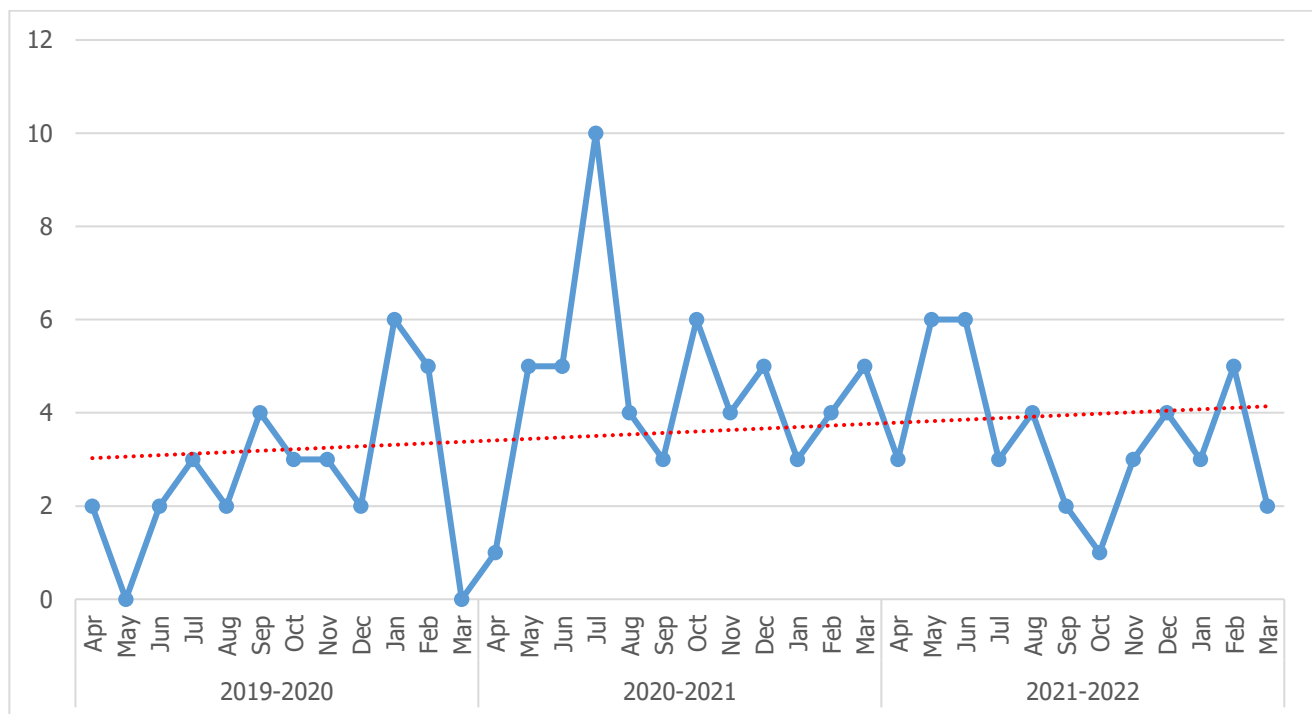
## Drug Offences



	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>-14%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	481	575	515	--
<b>Detected</b>	411	439	409	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>+3%</b>

The number of drug offences recorded decreased by 14% when compared to 2020-21. For detailed breakdown see Annex B, [table 1](#).

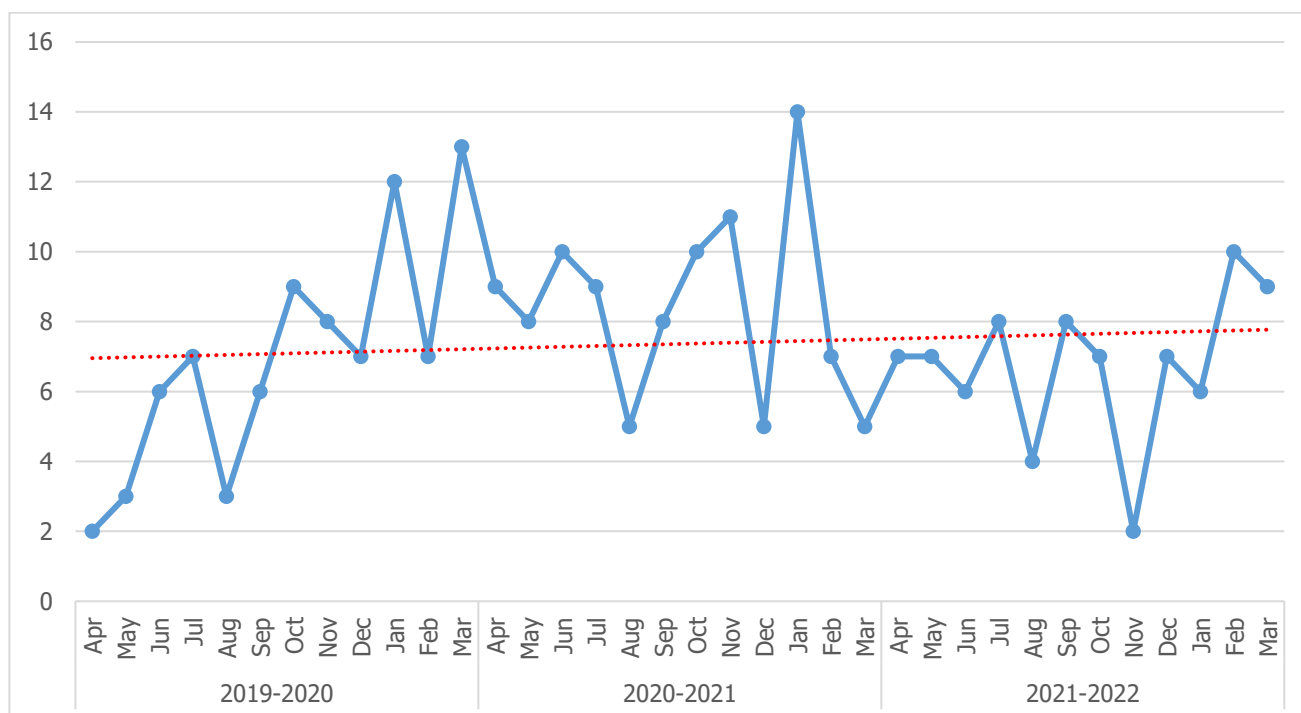
## Offensive Weapon Offences



	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-24%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	32	50	37	--
<b>Detected</b>	29	42	27	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>-11%</b>

The number of offensive weapon offences recorded decreased by 24% when compared to 2020-21. For detailed breakdown see Annex B, [table 2](#).

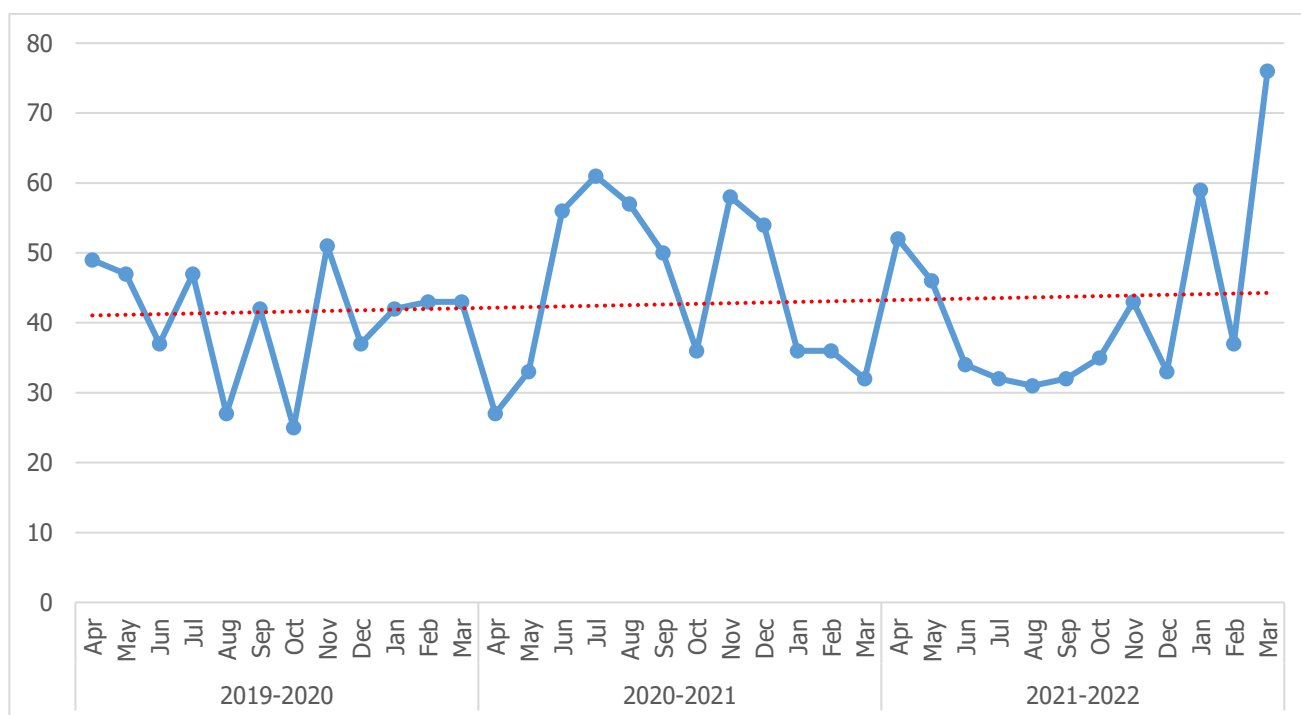
## Fraud Offences



	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-20%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	66	95	64	--
<b>Detected</b>	25	10	4	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>-5%</b>

The number of fraud offences recorded decreased by 20% when compared to 2020-21. For detailed breakdown see Annex B, [table 3](#).

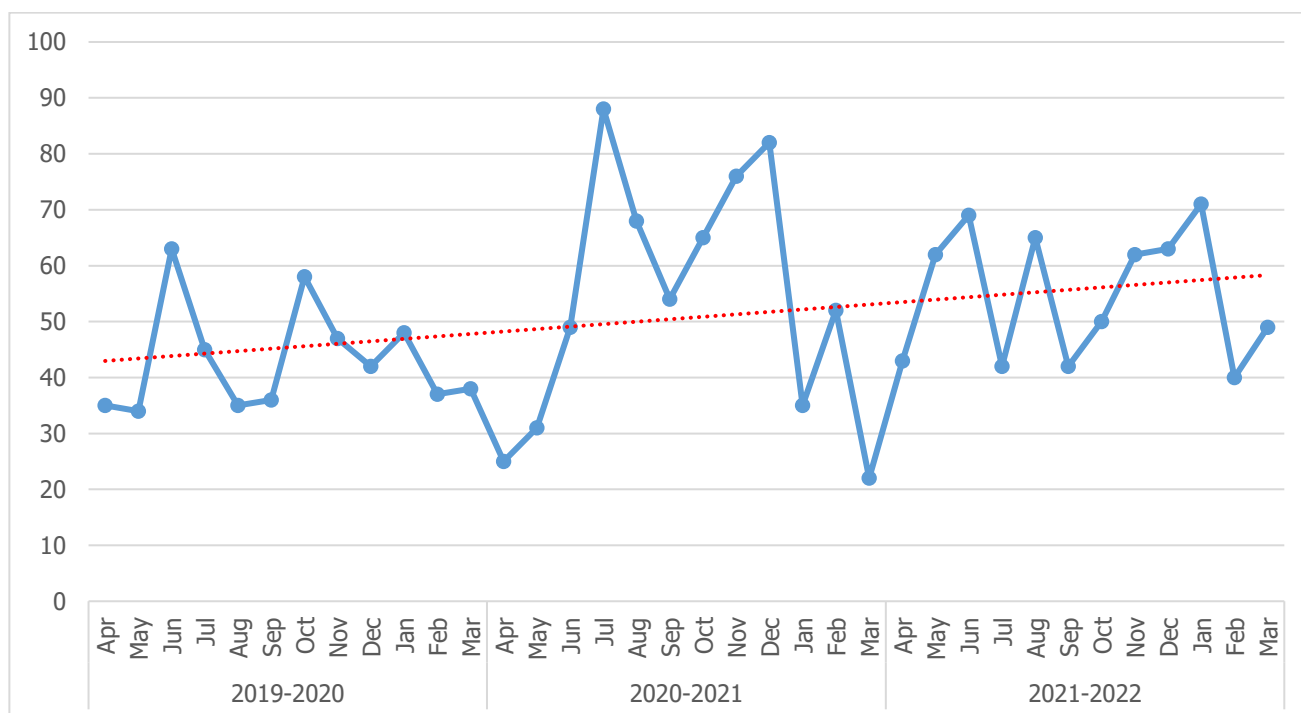
## Offences Against Property



	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	490	536	509	-5%
<b>Finalised</b>	545	519	443	--
<b>Detected</b>	143	106	128	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	26%	20%	29%	+9%

Offences against property include criminal damage and arson. The number of offences against property recorded decreased by 5% when compared to 2020-21. For detailed breakdown see Annex B [Table 5](#).

## Offences Against the Person



	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>+2%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	532	624	628	--
<b>Detected</b>	225	226	235	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>+1%</b>

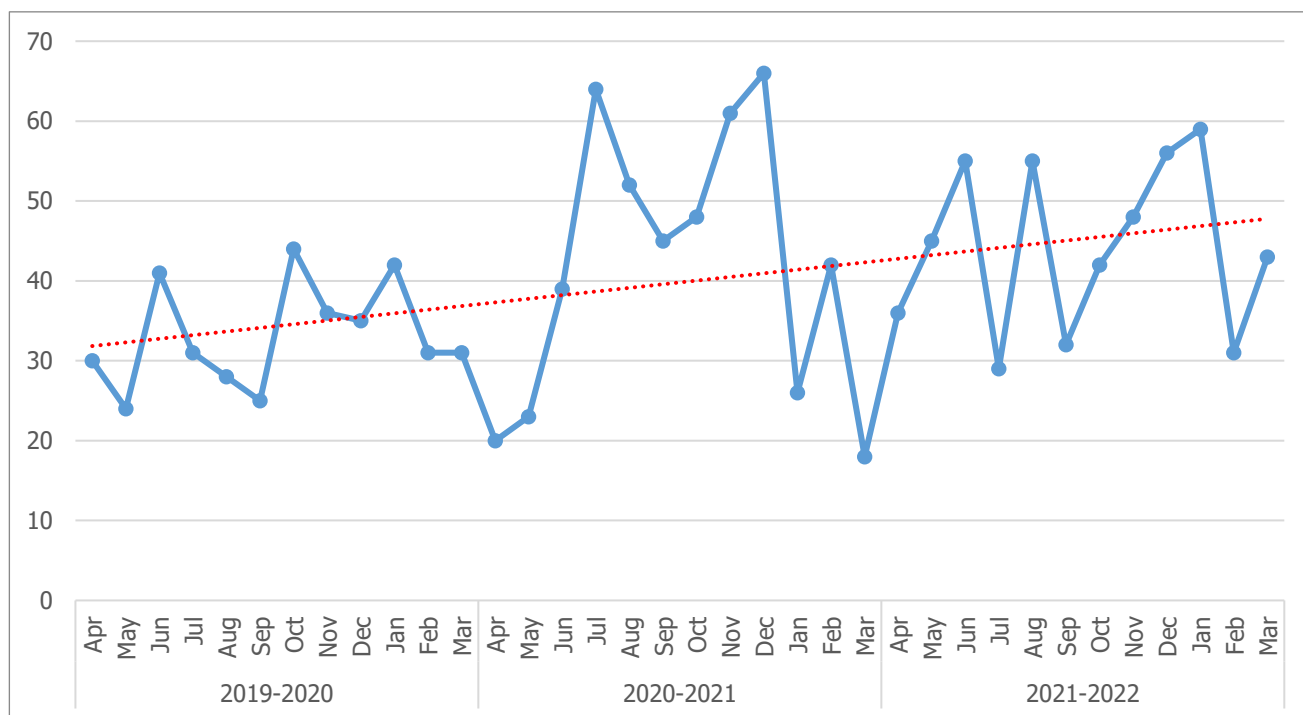
This includes all offences against the person, including serious and common assaults, as well as rarer offences such as murder and child cruelty. Common assault and serious assault have also been shown separately on the following pages.

The number of offences against the person recorded increased by 2% when compared to 2020-21.

For detailed breakdown see Annex B, [table 6](#).



## Common Assaults

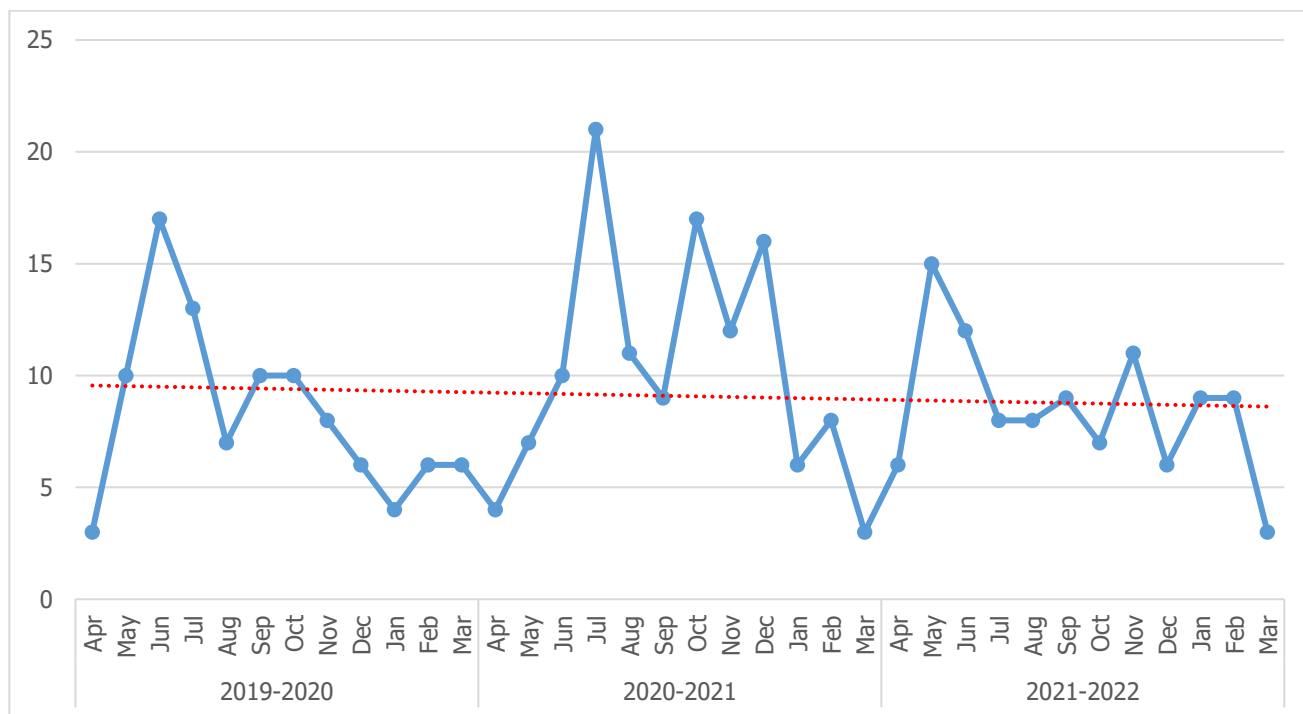


	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>+5%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	408	495	510	--
<b>Detected</b>	162	176	186	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>+0%</b>

The above chart shows common assaults only, which are grouped within offences against the person. The number of common assaults recorded increased by 5% when compared to 2020-21.

For other offences against the person see Annex B, [table 6](#).

## Serious Assaults

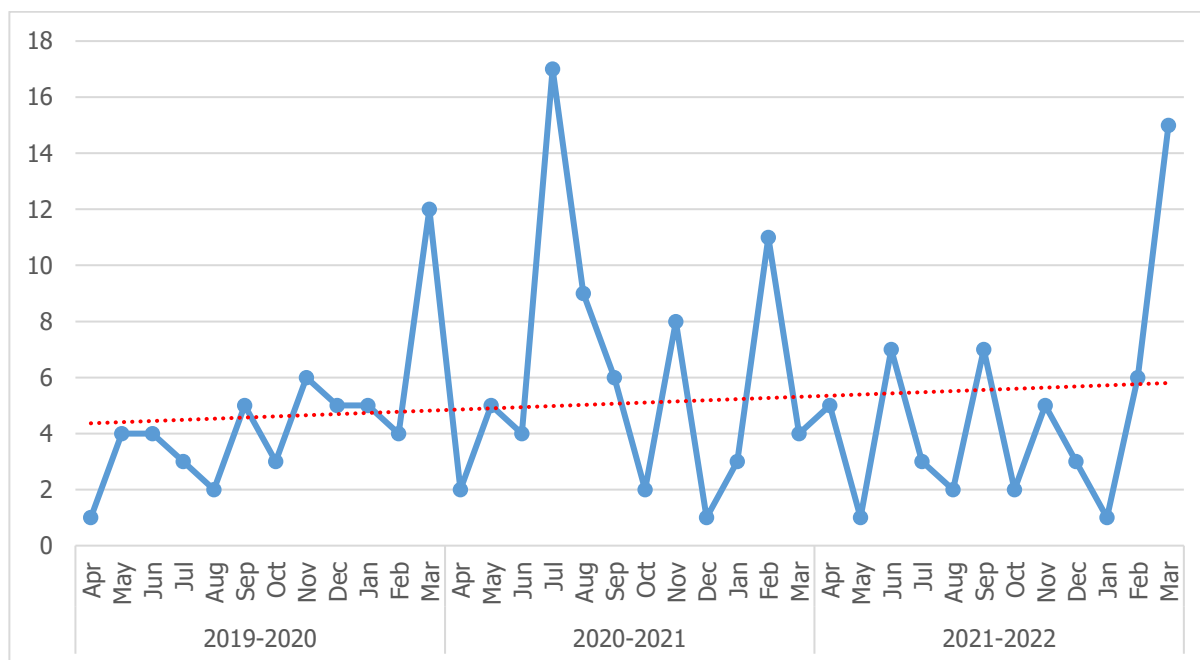


	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>-17%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	105	115	97	--
<b>Detected</b>	56	42	45	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>+9%</b>

The above chart shows serious assaults only, which are grouped within offences against the person. The number of serious assaults recorded decreased by 17% when compared to 2020-21.

For other offences against the person see Annex B, [table 6](#).

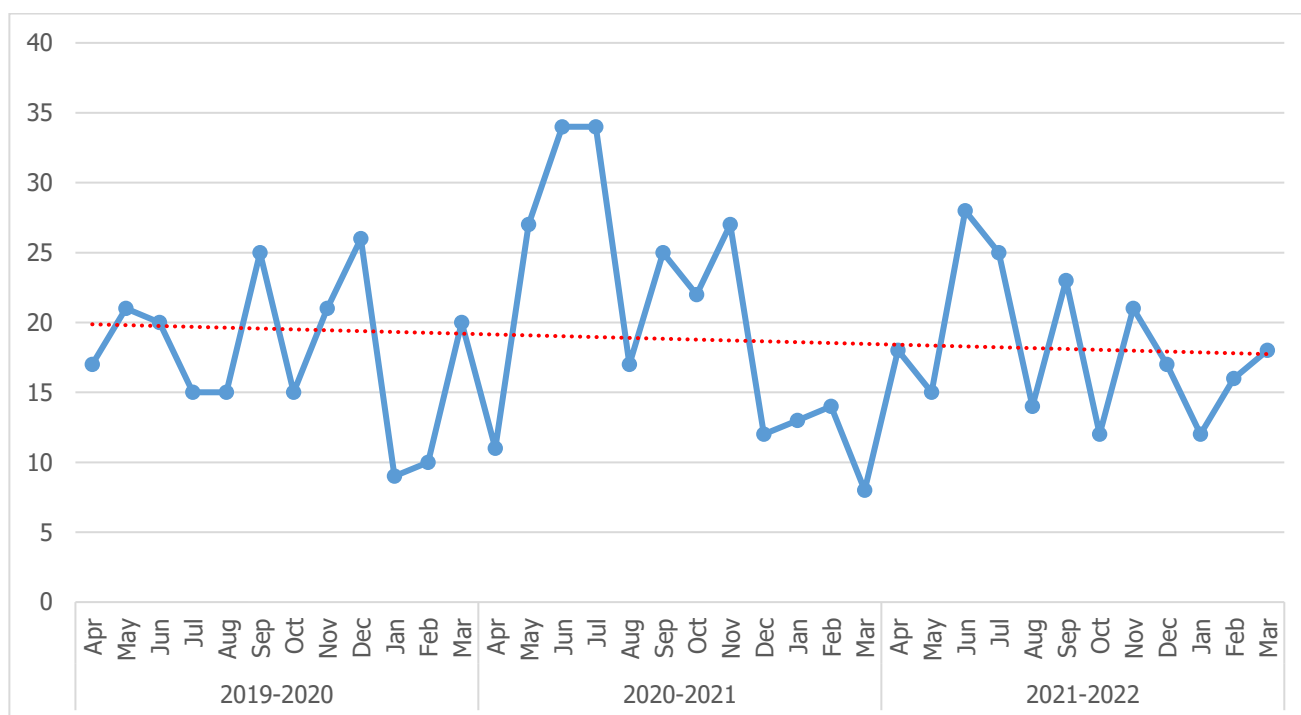
## Offences Related to Police / Courts / Prison



	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-21%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	52	70	57	--
<b>Detected</b>	45	60	47	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>-4%</b>

Includes assaults on police and perverting course of justice. The number of offences recorded decreased by 21% when compared to 2020-21. For detailed breakdown see Annex B, [table 8](#).

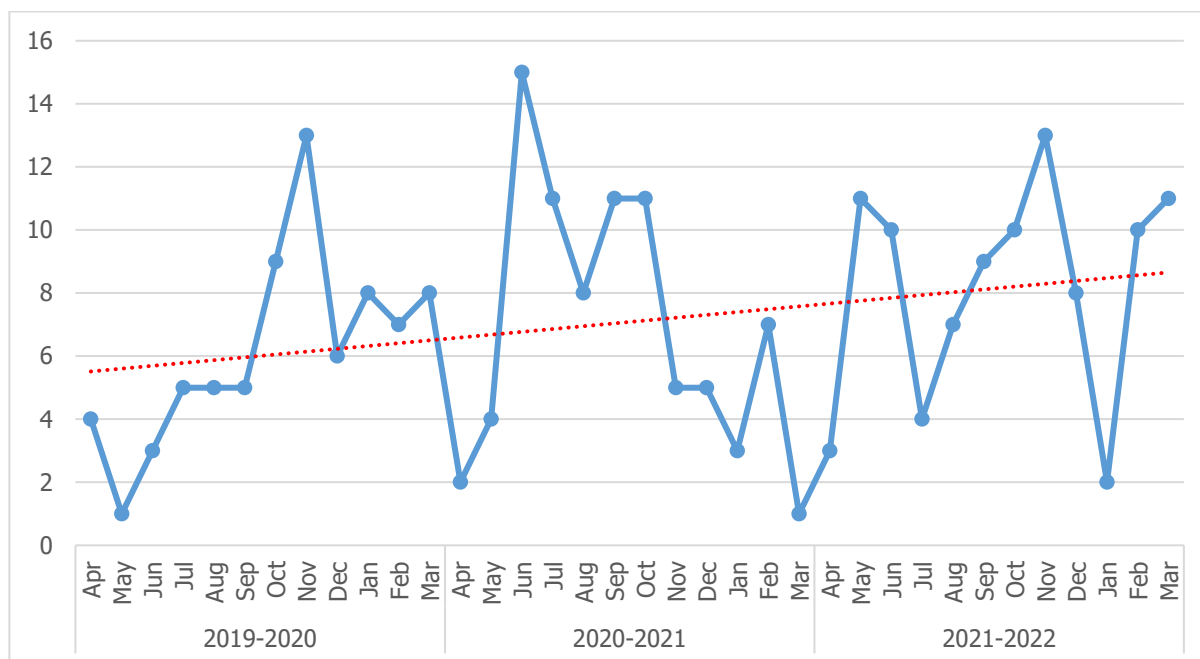
## Public Order Offences



	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>-10%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	210	240	195	--
<b>Detected</b>	133	104	89	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>+3%</b>

The number of public order offences recorded decreased by 10% when compared to 2020-21. For detailed breakdown see Annex B, [table 9](#).

## Sexual Offences

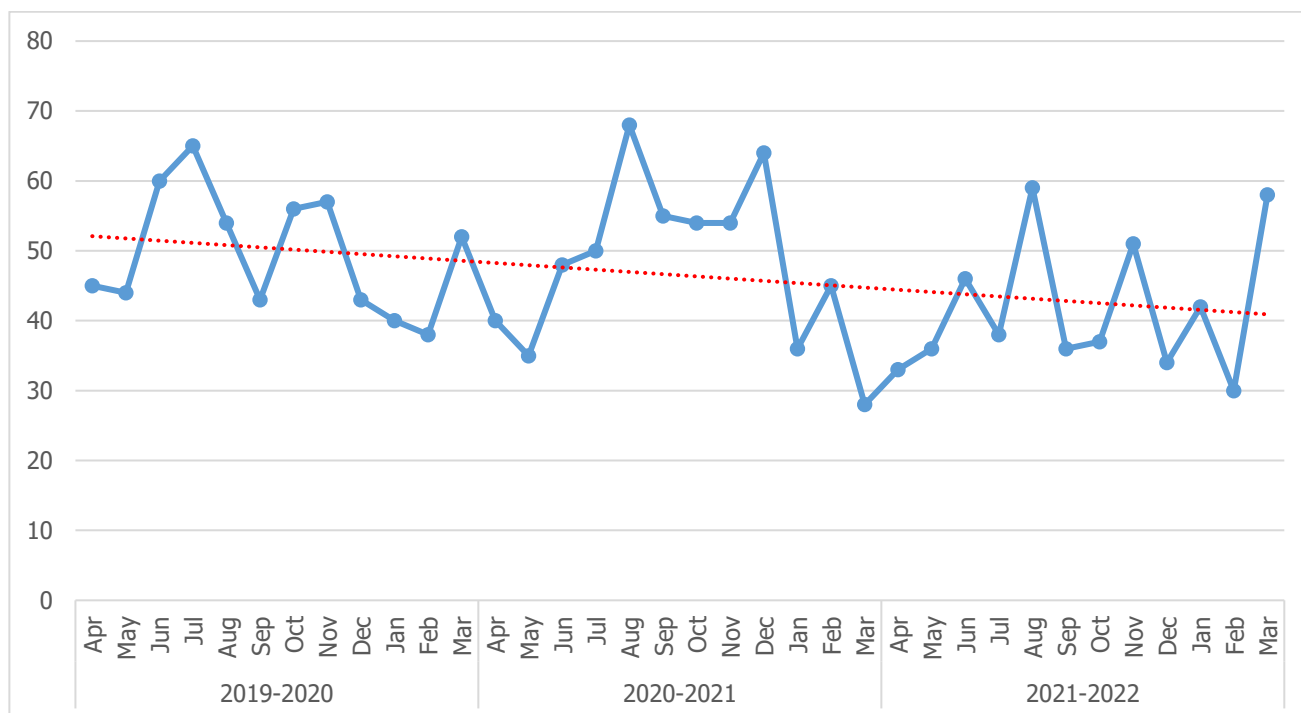


	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>+18%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	60	87	81	--
<b>Detected</b>	11	22	18	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>-3%</b>

The number of sexual offences recorded increased by 18% when compared to 2020-21.

For detailed breakdown see Annex B, [table 10](#).

## Theft & Kindred Offences



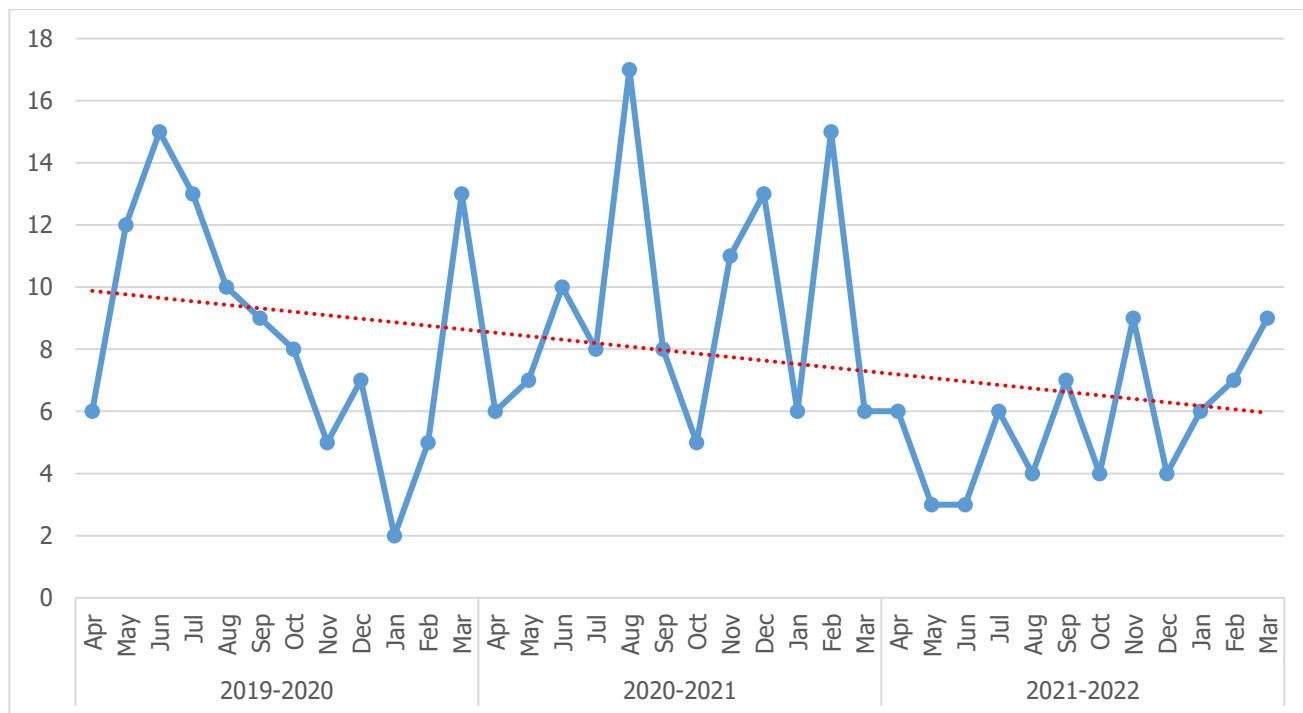
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-13%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	583	587	447	--
<b>Detected</b>	220	201	178	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>+6%</b>

Theft and kindred offences includes; thefts, burglaries, robbery and proceeds of crime. The number of burglaries and thefts have also been shown separately on the following pages.

The number of theft and kindred offences recorded has decreased by 13% when compared to 2020-21. The number of thefts and of burglaries recorded has fallen.

For detailed breakdown see Annex B, [table 11](#).

## Burglary

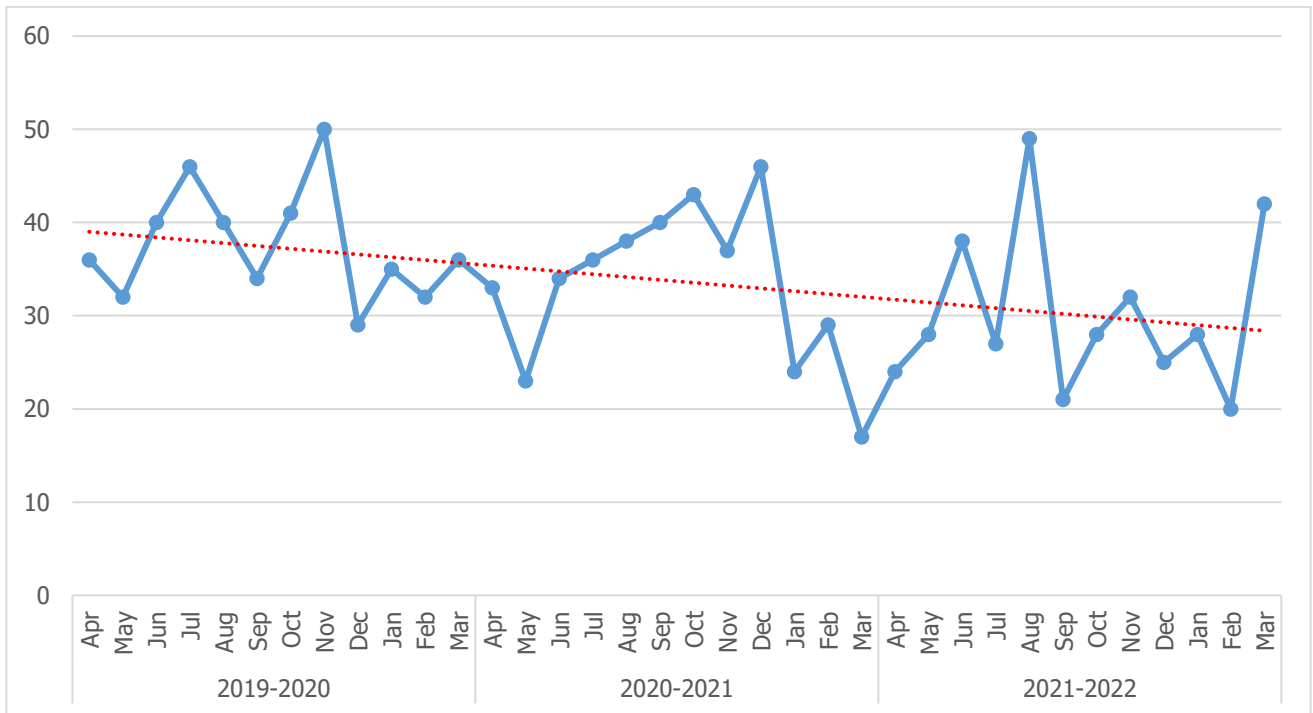


	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-39%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	108	111	65	--
<b>Detected</b>	30	31	18	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>+0%</b>

The above chart shows burglaries only, which are also grouped within theft and kindred offences. The number of burglaries recorded decreased by 39% when compared to 2020-21.

For a breakdown of other theft and kindred offences see Annex B, [table 11](#).

## Theft



	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
<b>Recorded</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>-10%</b>
<b>Finalised</b>	438	421	330	--
<b>Detected</b>	171	142	133	--
<b>Detection Rate</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>+6%</b>

The above chart shows thefts only, which are grouped within theft and kindred offences. The number of thefts recorded decreased by 10% when compared to 2020-21.

For a breakdown of other theft and kindred offences see Annex B, [table 11](#).



## Geographic Profile of Crime

The following page displays a map showing the number of recorded crimes per 1000 of population<sup>1</sup> of each ward, per year. The areas are based on the ward boundaries within Douglas, and Parish boundaries for the rest of the Island. One area, Victoria South, is disproportionately high as it is an area with several crime attractors, such as licensed premises, shops and workplaces, but a low resident population. This makes the calculation based on resident population give a misleading impression of the risk of crime. Bride is not shaded in the map, as no crimes were recorded as occurring in the parish in the whole year.

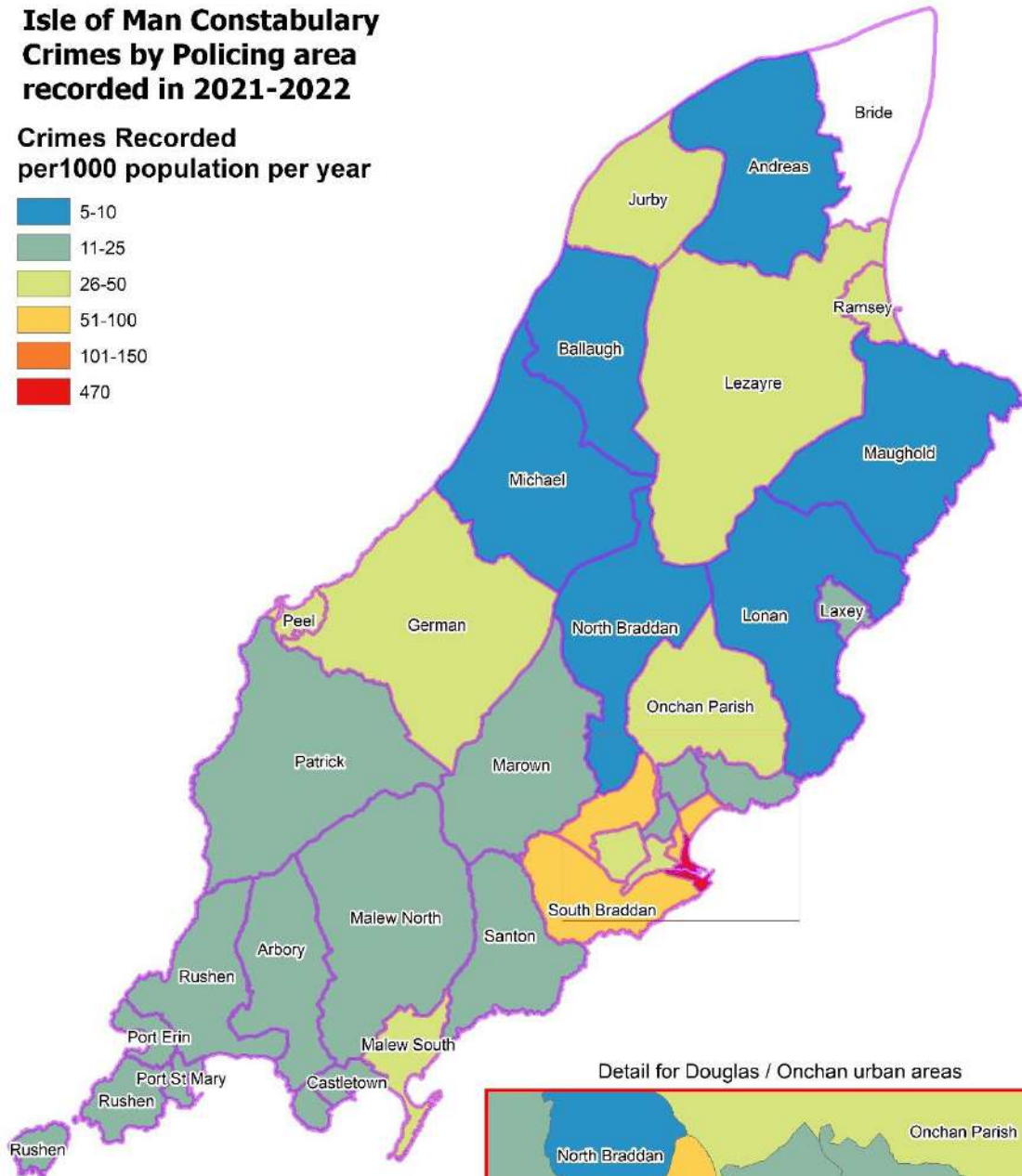
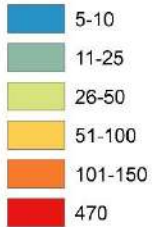
Crime Area	NPT	Count_mappable crimes	Count per 1000 population
Athol	CNPT	126	22
Central Braddan	CNPT	147	51
Derby	CNPT	214	65
Hills	CNPT	178	26
Murrays	CNPT	63	17
North Braddan	CNPT	4	8
Onchan Parish	CNPT	24	30
Onchan Village	CNPT	138	17
South Braddan	CNPT	18	70
St Georges	CNPT	142	48
Victoria North	CNPT	196	54
Victoria South	CNPT	427	470
Andreas	NNPT	9	6
Ballaugh	NNPT	6	6
Bride	NNPT	---	---
Jurby	NNPT	32	41
Laxey	NNPT	18	11
Lezayre	NNPT	36	28
Lonan	NNPT	16	10
Maughold	NNPT	10	10

<sup>1</sup> Population by Ward and Parish based on 2011 Census, as in previous years. Updated figures for 2021 Census have not yet been possible to incorporate into mapping.

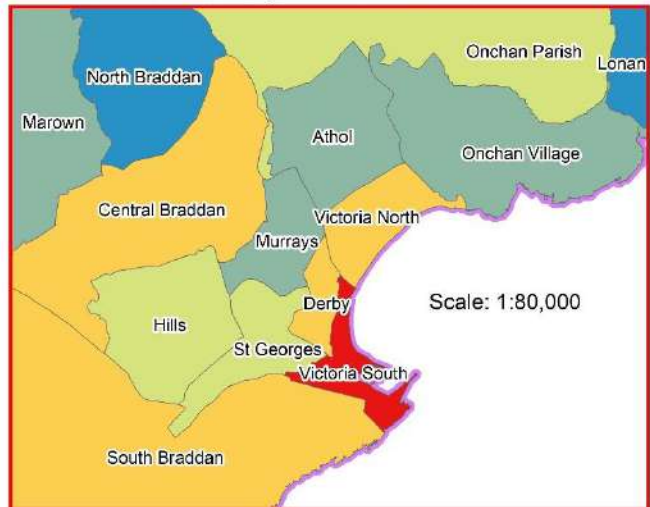
Crime Area	NPT	Count_mappable crimes	Count per 1000 population
Ramsey	NNPT	245	31
Arbory	SNPT	20	11
Castletown	SNPT	57	18
Malew North	SNPT	13	12
Malew South	SNPT	33	30
Port Erin	SNPT	82	24
Port St Mary	SNPT	29	15
Rushen	SNPT	23	15
Santon	SNPT	16	23
German	WNPT	41	42
Marown	WNPT	32	14
Michael	WNPT	16	10
Patrick	WNPT	18	11
Peel	WNPT	140	26

# Isle of Man Constabulary Crimes by Policing area recorded in 2021-2022

Crimes Recorded  
per 1000 population per year



Detail for Douglas / Onchan urban areas



**Department of Home Affairs**

Isle of Man Government

Scale 1:200,000

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 10,000 Meters

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Mapping enquiries: 01624 885624  
email: mapping@gov.im website: <http://www.gov.im/digitalplanning/cartography.xml>

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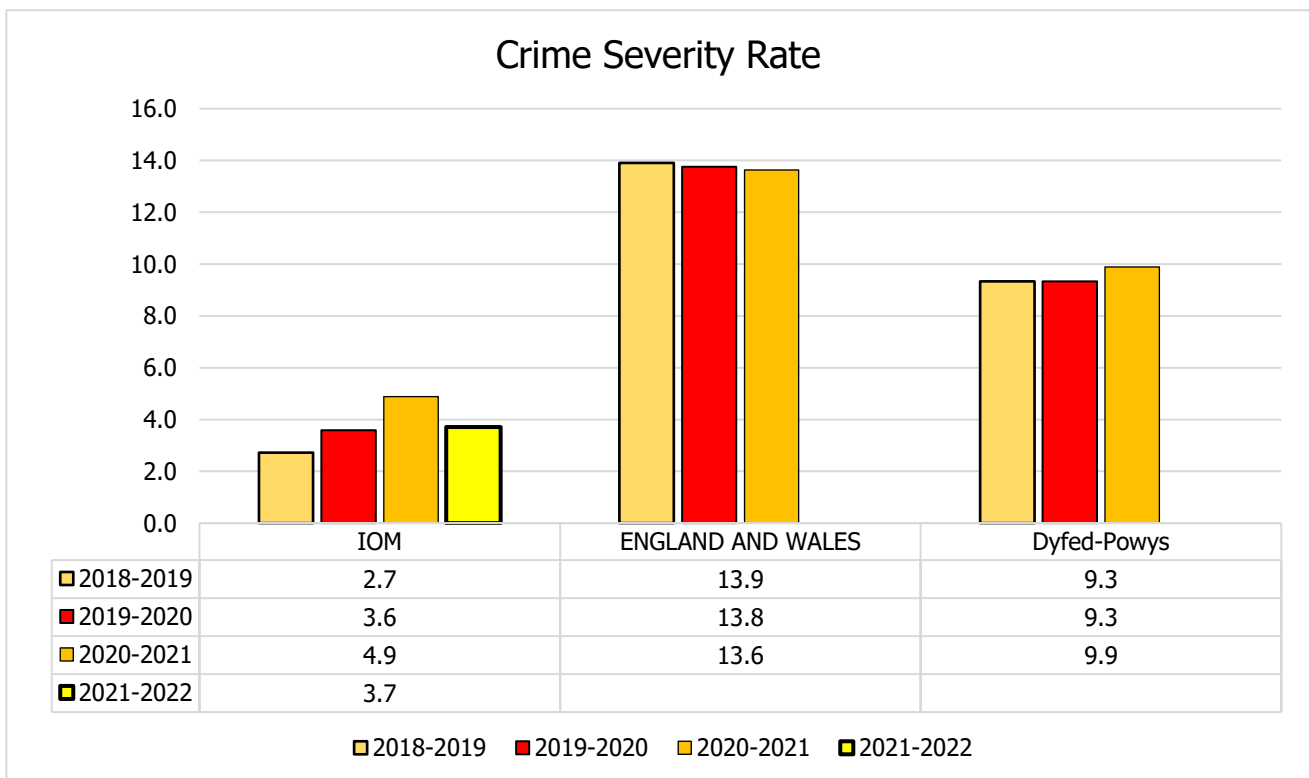
## Crime Severity

Crime levels can be assessed based not simply on numbers, but on their impact and their severity. One alternative method to assess levels of crime is by harm-weighting and this approach has been trialled in the United Kingdom since 2016 via the [Office for National Statistics Crime Severity Tool](#). The most recent data is in [Office for National Statistics Crime Severity Score \(Experimental Statistics\)](#).

This methodology has been configured, as far as is possible<sup>2</sup>, to provide a similar measurement of harm for Isle of Man crime that can be compared to police forces in England and Wales. Dyfed-Powys Constabulary has been used as a comparison.

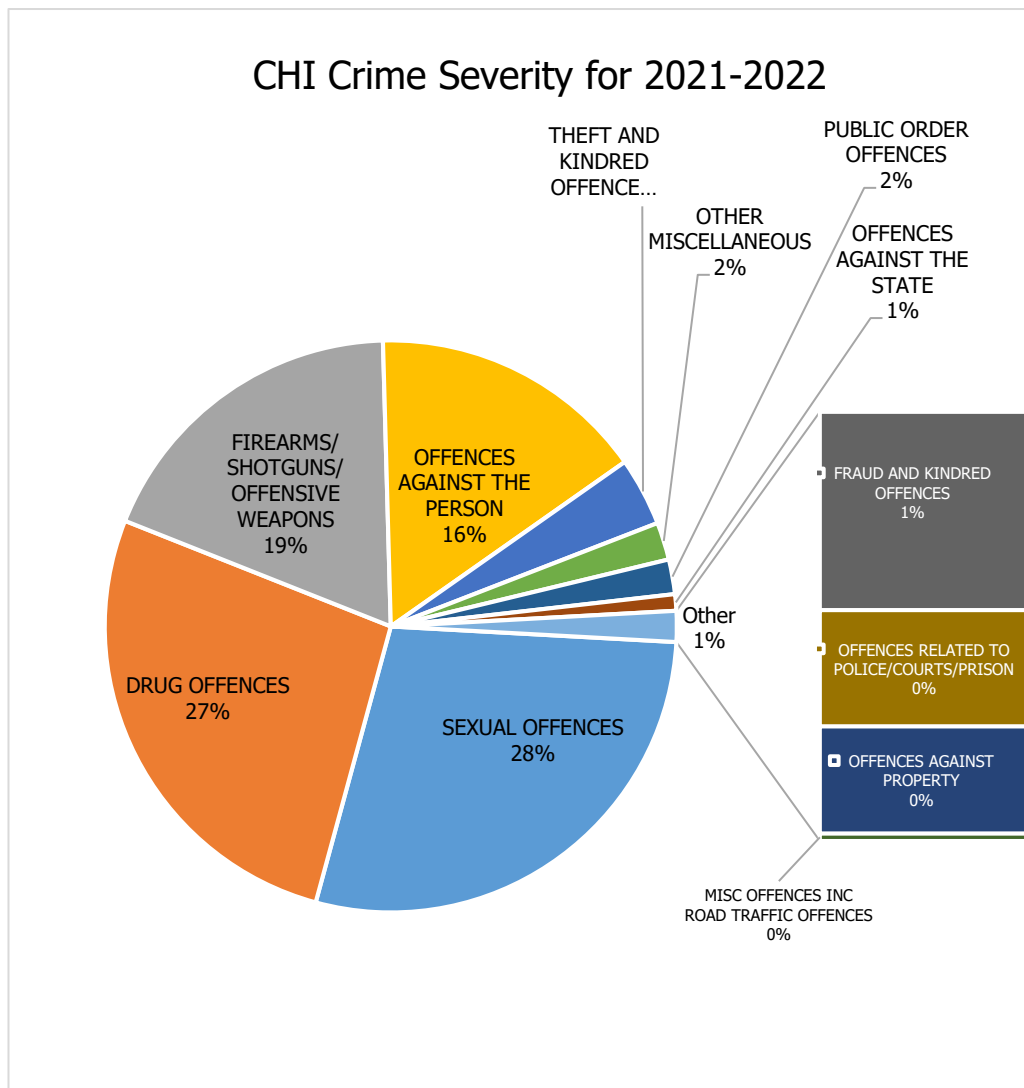
The most recent UK figures have been used; these cover the 2020-21 year. Figures for 2021-22 are yet to be published.

Although crime severity on the Isle of Man has increased in recent years, the Island remains the safest place in the British Isles by this measure, when compared to all 43 Police Force Areas of England and Wales. The Isle of Man has a crime severity rate over 40% lower than the lowest shown last year in England and Wales (which for 2020-21 was North Yorkshire at 8.2).

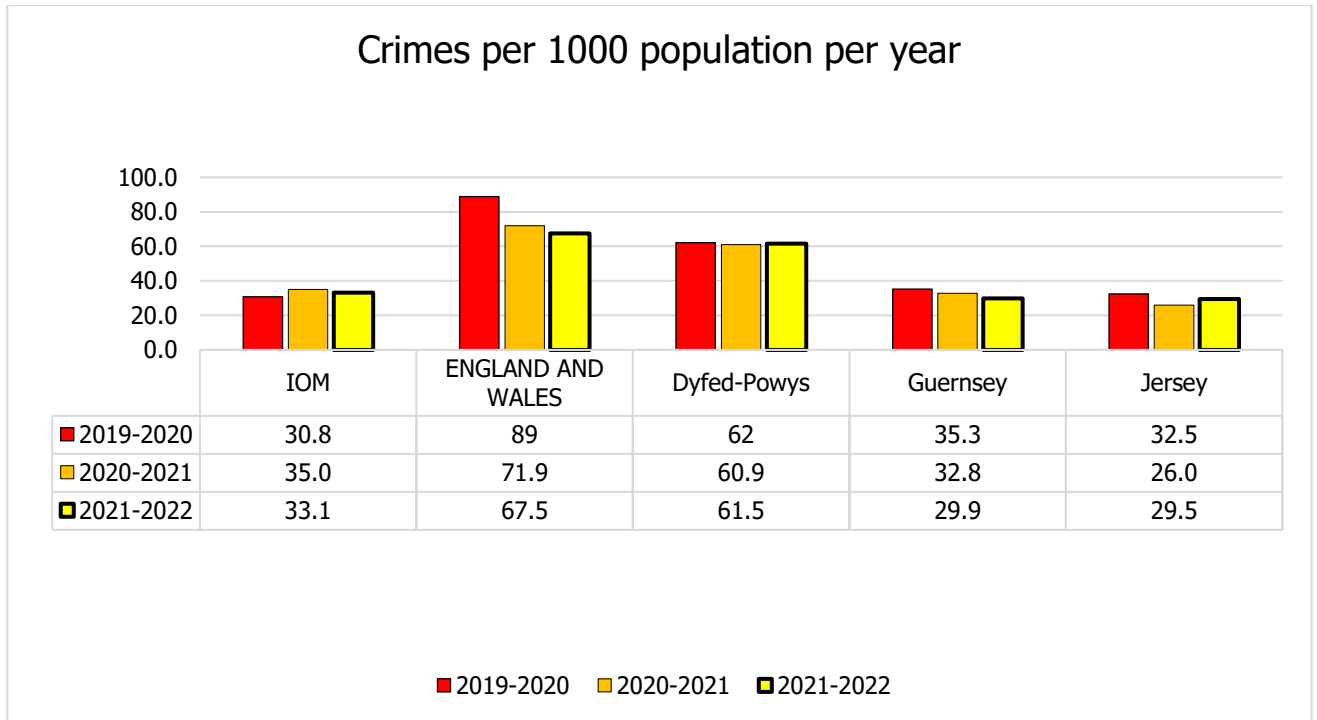


<sup>2</sup> The differences in legislation and sentencing between UK and IOM make it impossible to simply match offence descriptions to seriousness ratings, so some ratings have had to be calculated or revised from closest UK match. The scores for previous years have been recalculated in line with current severity ratings.  
Chief Constable's Annual Report 2021 -2022

Weighted by their harm, using the alternative Cambridge Harm Index (CHI), the categories of crime causing the most harm to the Island were drug offences and sexual offences, followed by offensive weapons. Offences against property make up nearly one fifth of crime by volume on the Island, yet this drops to a fiftieth in terms of the harm caused.



## Crime Comparison with other Jurisdictions



The above chart shows the number of crimes recorded per 1000 population per year. During 2021-22 the Isle of Man recorded slightly more crimes per 1000 of the population than the Channel Islands, but fewer than any UK Home Office force jurisdictions.

Population figures are based on the most recent figures available. England and Wales and Dyfed-Powys crime figures for most recent period are for Oct 2020-Sept 2021, as April-March figures are not yet published. Guernsey figures are based on 2021 calendar year.

### Non Recordable Crimes

[Annex C](#) contains a detailed breakdown of all non-recordable crimes that have been investigated from July 2019 onwards. The figures for 2019-2020 cannot be meaningfully compared to 2020-2021, as they only represent a partial year. Most of these crimes are miscellaneous road traffic offences, although the majority of road traffic offences do not require an investigation prior to prosecution. For prosecution figures see [Prosecutions](#).

## Non-Crime Investigations

The Constabulary investigate many events which are not categorised as criminal offences. The difficulty in providing statistics on these is that they can be included classifications on crime investigations, so figures of number of investigations where they are primary classification doesn't capture all relevant investigations.

Non Crime Investigations	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
Adult Protection	52	110	112	+2%
Child Protection	177	187	202	+8%
S132 Mental Health Act	0	15	110	+633%
Neighbour Dispute	0	1	1	+0%
Terrorist Financing Assessment	7	9	5	-44%
Welfare Concern	38	55	29	-47%
Harassment Via Social Media	13	12	6	-50%
Nuisance Calls And Messages	2	2	3	+50%
First Case Harassment	40	102	105	+3%

It should be noted that large changes between years (such as Section 132 Mental Health Act) are more likely to represent a change in recording of events, than a change to underlying frequency of events.

The following Non-Crime Investigation categories are not included above, and have been calculated differently as they do overlap some crime investigations.

## Road Traffic Collisions

The number of Road Traffic Collisions recorded increased by 14% when compared to 2020-21, although similar to number in 2019-20 (showing that the changes could be due to the unusually low numbers in 2020-21). The table below shows the number of incidents by their level of seriousness over the past three years.

The map on the following page shows the locations of the 2021-22 road traffic offences, and their seriousness.

	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Comparison to 2020-21
Fatal	3	3	5	67%
Serious	41	19	39	105%
Slight	128	104	126	21%
Damage Only	520	450	479	6%
Animal	19	21	32	52%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>14%</b>

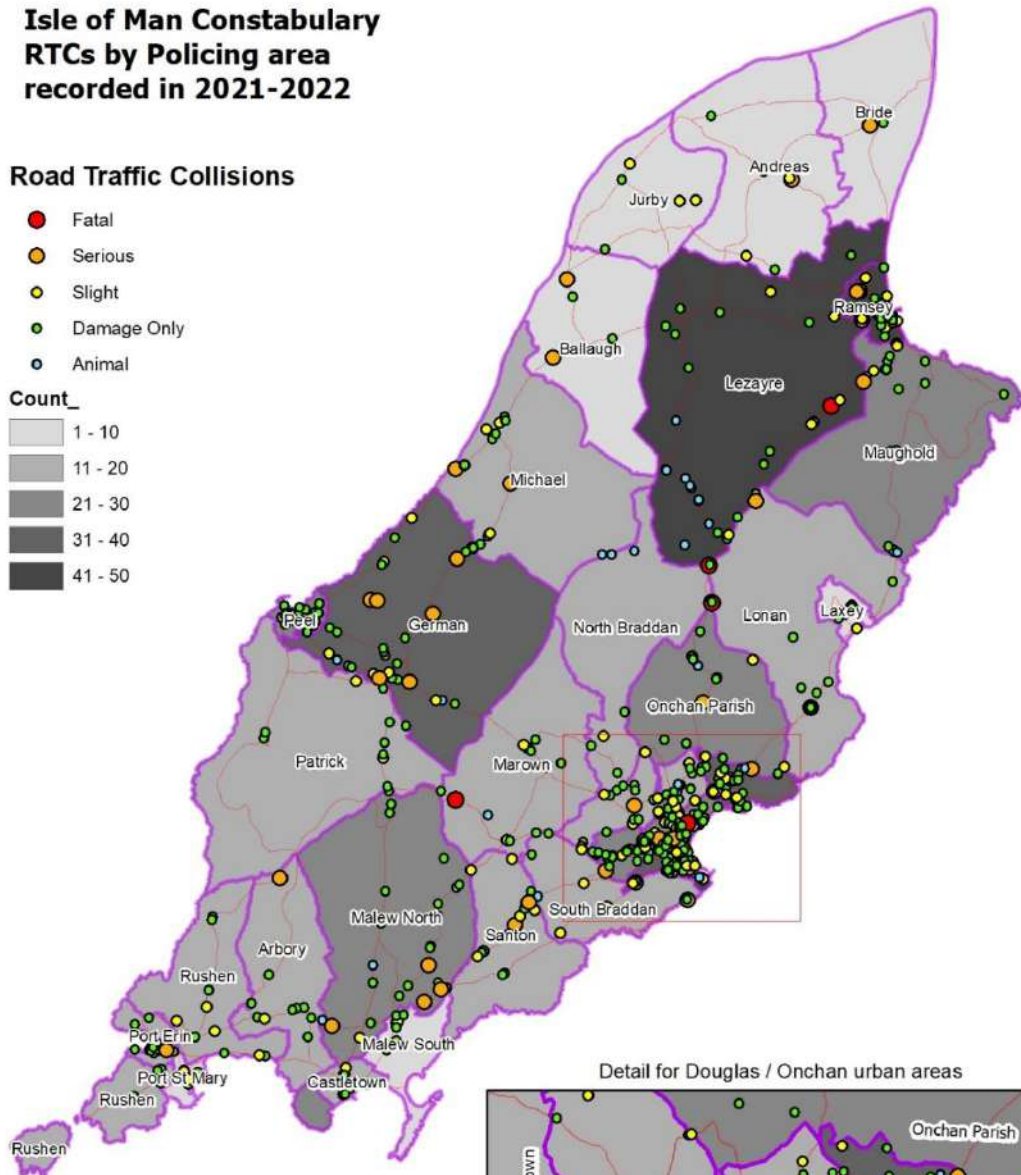
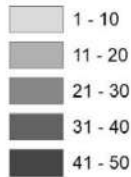


**Isle of Man Constabulary  
RTCs by Policing area  
recorded in 2021-2022**

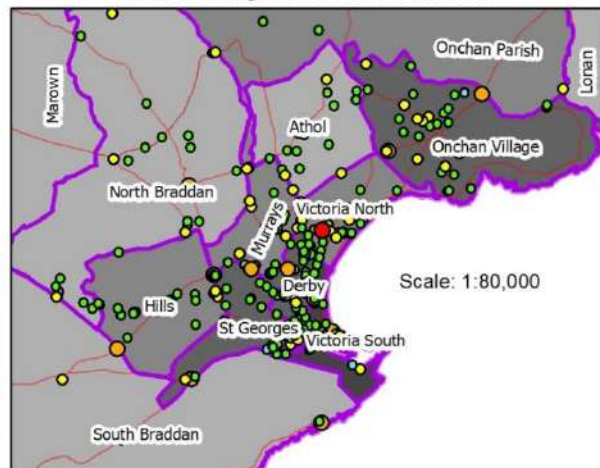
**Road Traffic Collisions**

- Fatal
- Serious
- Slight
- Damage Only
- Animal

**Count\_**



Detail for Douglas / Onchan urban areas



**Department of Home Affairs**

Isle of Man Government

Scale 1:200,000

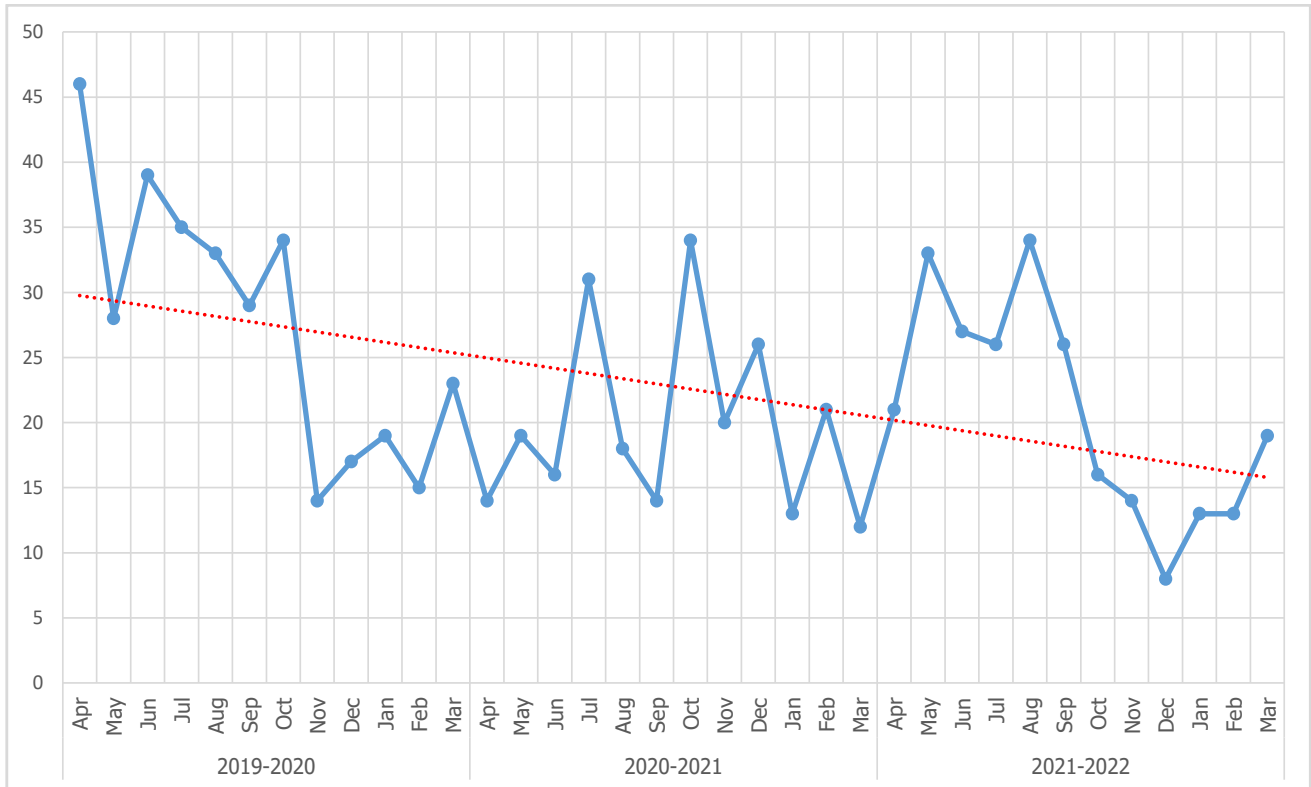
2,000 1,000 0 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 10,000 Meters

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email: mapping@gov.im website: <http://www.gov.im/digital/planning/cartography.xml>

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## Missing from Home

Missing from home incidents are recorded as non-crime investigations. In 2021-22 the number of incidents investigated by the Constabulary increased slightly compared to previous year, although lower than earlier years.



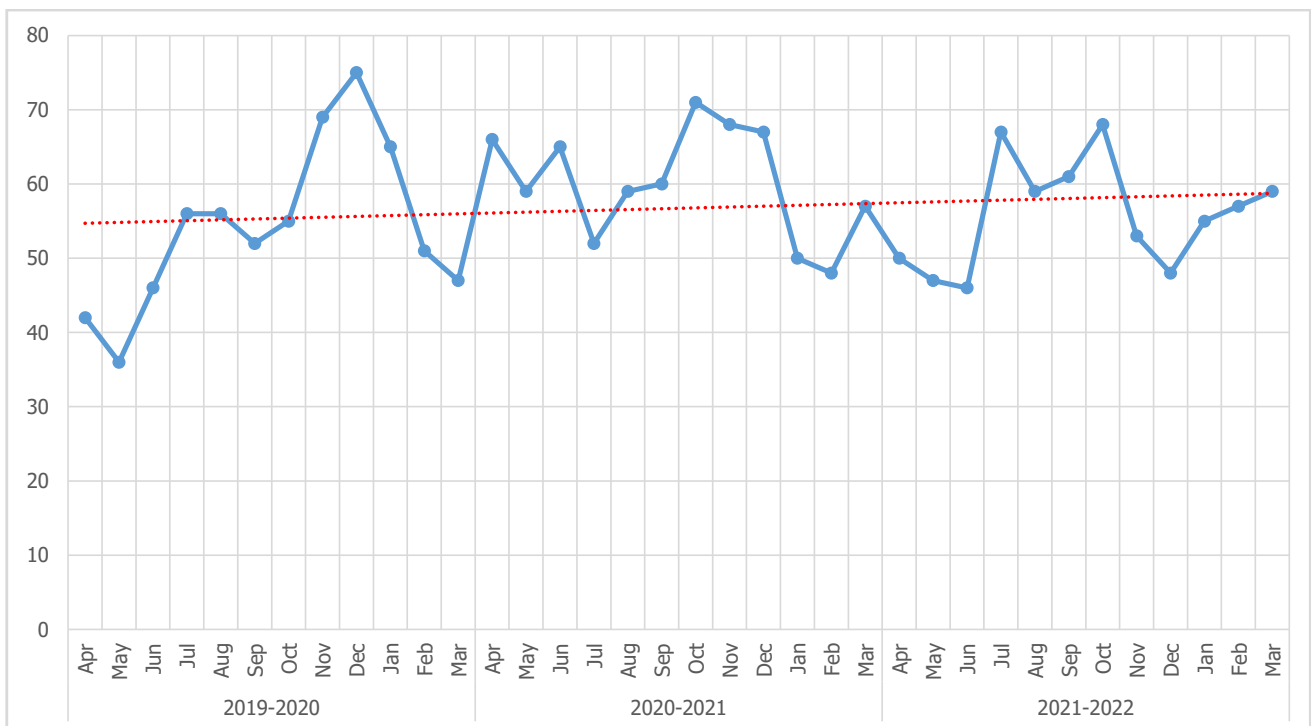
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2020-2021	Comparison to 2020-21
Juvenile (<18)	236	162	182	+12%
Adult	96	76	68	-11%
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>332</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>+5%</b>

<sup>3</sup> The totals are based on the number of persons linked to an investigation as missing persons. Some Investigations may rarely be counted twice if two individuals went missing together, or not at all if an investigation identified that no-one was missing.

## Domestic Incidents

Domestic incidents make up a proportion of investigations over several categories of recorded crime, from physical assaults through coercive behaviour to non-physical arguments, and some non-crime incidents.

Data below has been collated from two data sources. Data from June 2019 onwards accurately shows the number of domestic incidents recorded. The number of incidents pre-June 2019 has been estimated from domestic abuse forms, which detail every incident recorded between two individuals, but cannot be easily analysed.

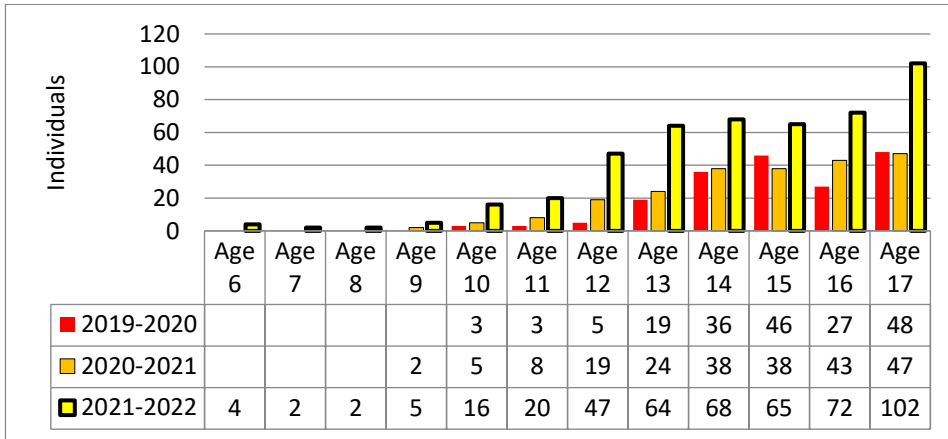


Investigations	2019-2020	2020-2021	2020-2021	Comparison to 2020-21
Total	650	722	670	-7%

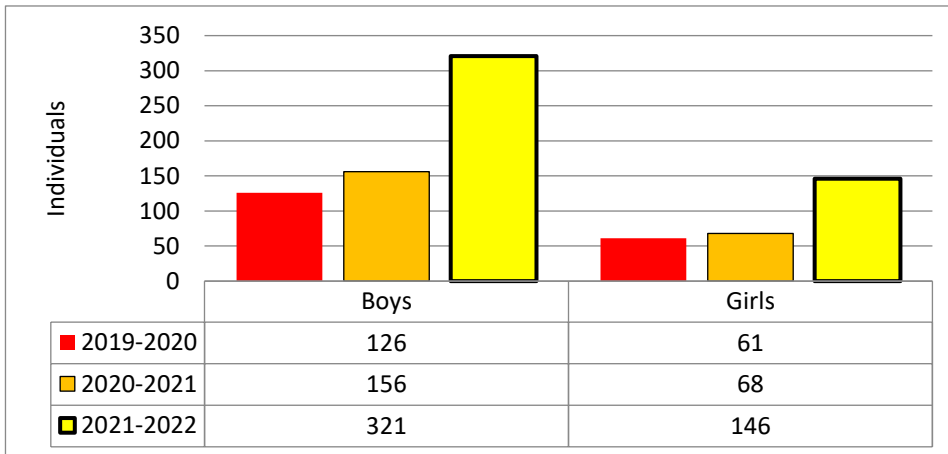
## Police Early Action Team

PEAT had dealings with more young people than ever before in 2021-2022. In 2021-2022 there were 467 individuals referred to PEAT and these 467 were responsible for 1073 offences.

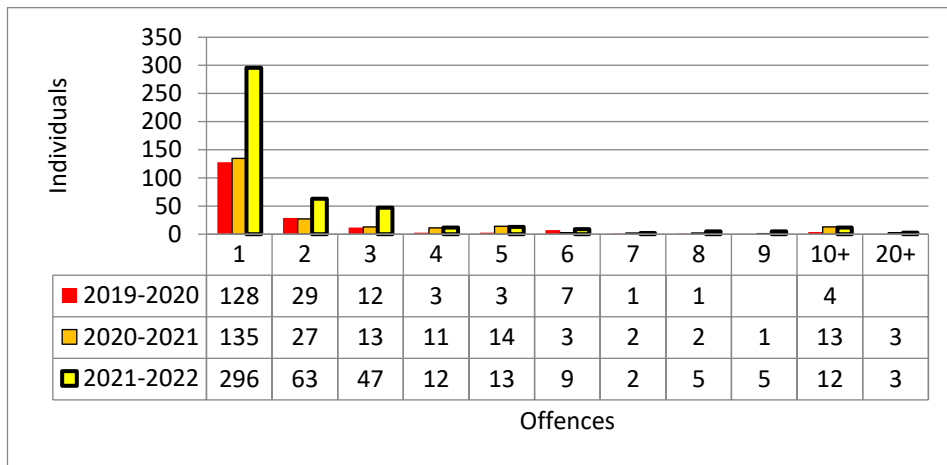
### Offenders by Age



### Offending behaviour by Sex



## Frequency of Offending

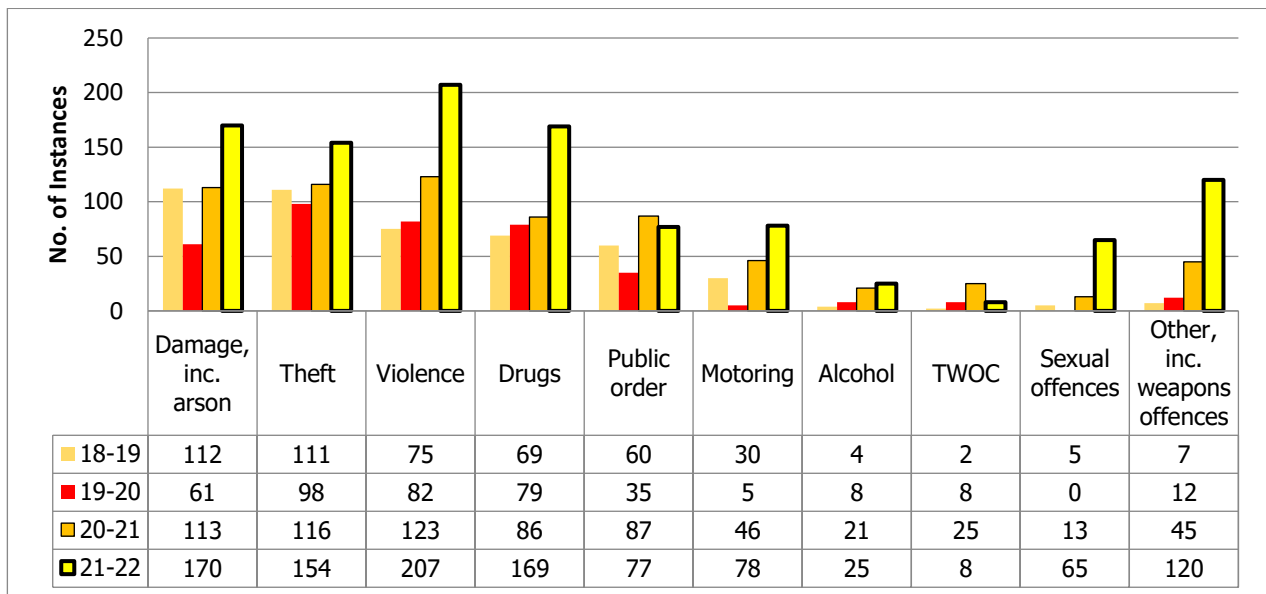


## Prolific Offenders

Amongst the juveniles there were 15 young people who committed 10 or more offences and these prolific offenders accounted for 247 offences. Of these 15 young people:

- Thirteen were male
- Ten had some form of recorded mental health issues
- Thirteen had recorded drug use
- The youngest was 12 years old, and three more were under 15.

## Offence Classifications



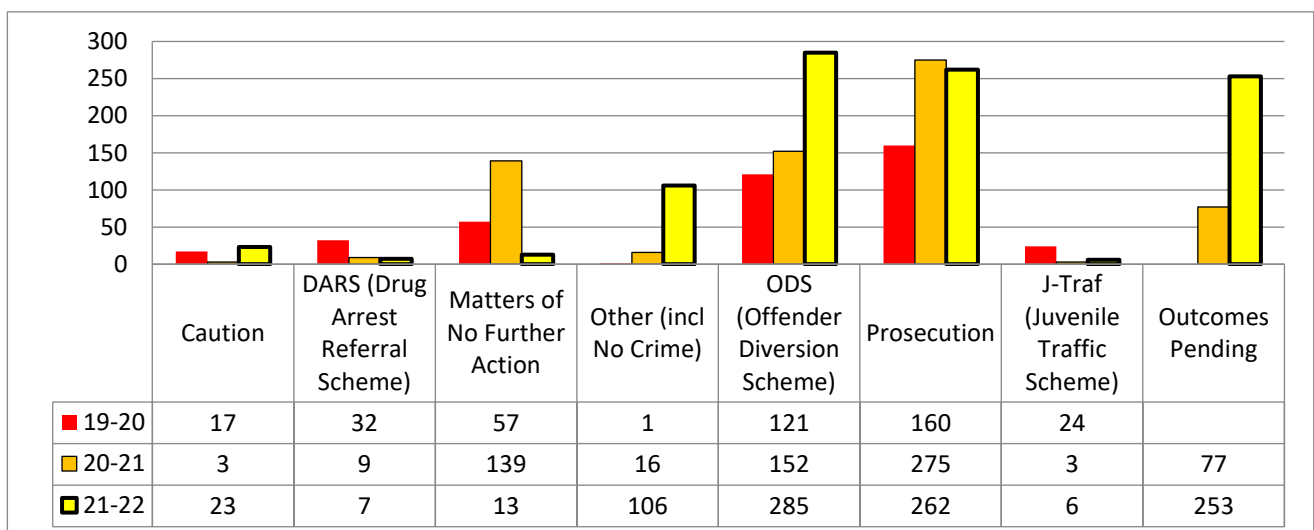
There has been an increase in offending in almost every reporting category. Over 200 children who have come to attention are in the school years 6 to 9, (ages 10 to 14). This group would appear to have been particularly affected by the lack of consistent education, and the structure and boundaries that it provides, resulting from Covid-19 disruption. The entire general feeling that has been evident in meetings with young people is that the rules, and the laws of the Island simply do not apply to them.

The increase in Other offences includes an increase in the number of breaches of bail and weapons offences (both from 13 to 23), but is predominantly affected by recording of Misuse of Telecoms (43 in 2021-22, not recorded in 2020-21).

The biggest headline increase in offences this year sits within sex offences, including matters of possession / distribution of indecent images, which account for 45% of all matters in this category.

Whilst the Island has not been immune from the Covid-19 pandemic we have been largely free from restrictive on-island legislation over the past year which means that the impact of Covid-19 in terms of young people and offending has reduced to minimal levels, with just 15 recorded matters.

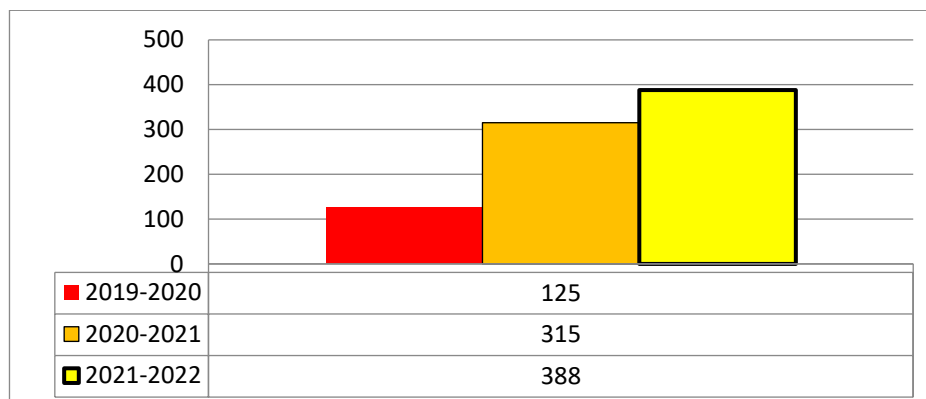
## Referral Outcomes



Figures are skewed by a minority of prolific youth offenders who account for most of the prosecutions. The nearly 20% rise in referrals has also resulted in a larger number still under investigation.

## LINK Referrals

In 2021-2022 LINK referrals have risen to 388.



LINK is consistently proving to be an excellent tool for early intervention, diverting young people from criminal behaviour. Almost 90% of individuals referred to LINK do not go on to reoffend.

Just 37 children dealt with under LINK have gone on to commit offences which have then been managed by the Police Early Action Team under the Offender Diversion Scheme stage as applicable or have been involved in matters that have exceeded the PEAT threshold and have therefore progressed to Court.

## Sudden Death

Unlike most areas in this report this data is not recorded according to the financial year, it is recorded annually by the Coroner's Office.

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Comparison to 2020
<b>Deaths reported</b>	326	338	309	350	327	-7%
<b>Post Mortems</b>	153	130	141	177	120	-32%
<b>Inquests concluded</b>	43	39 <sup>4</sup>	41	58	47	-19%
<b>Suicide conclusion</b>	?	10	6	22	11	-50%

The decreases in all categories in 2021 were not directly due to COVID-19 deaths in 2020. Deaths from COVID-19 would not be referred to the Coroner for an inquest. The large rise in inquest conclusions of suicide noted in 2020 has not been sustained<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> One inquest in 2018 was for four fatalities

<sup>5</sup> These figures relate to the year the inquest was concluded, not necessarily the year of death. 2017 suicide conclusion figures have not been sourced.