



Business Crime Monitor 2004-2005 (MCB)

TNS Nipo, adapted by F. Willemsen (WODC)

Object

The Business Crime Monitor (*Monitor Criminaliteit Bedrijfsleven*, MCB) aims to establish crime rates affecting Dutch businesses, and to provide an insight into the measures businesses take to reduce crime. For this purpose almost 40,000 businesses in the building, commercial trade, catering, transport and business services industries are interviewed by telephone every year.

Results

The key data are set out in the table below.

	Construction	Retail	Catering	Transport	Business
% affected by crime in general	28 (-7%)	49	45 (-4%)	39 (-9%)	26 (-13%)
Burglary					
% affected by crime	13	13	15	18	9
estimate total number	18.000 (-14%)	32.000 (-24%)	10.000 (-17%)	15.000	27.000 (-21%)
Theft					
% affected by crime	11	30	16	12	5
estimate total number	22.000 (-19%)	1.600.000	45.000	16.000 (-40%)	21.000 (-25%)
Destruction					
% affected by crime	10	20	24	16	11
estimate total number	18.000 (-25%)	88.000	37.000	19.000	38.000 (-19%)
Violent crimes					
% affected by crime	2	6	9	5 (daling)	3 (daling)
Other crime					
% affected by crime	3	5	5	5	6
estimate total number	14.000	200.000	42.000	49.000	340.000

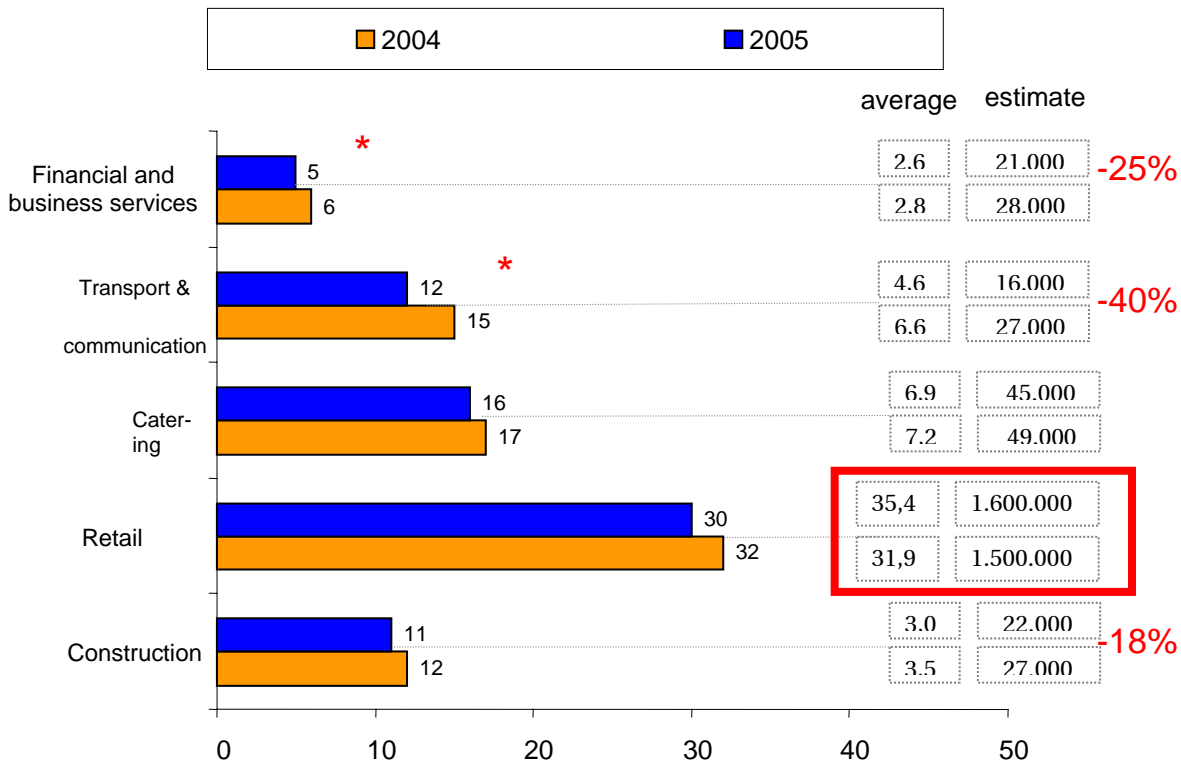
Example: 28 percent of all business units in the building industry fell victim to one or more forms of crime. General victimization decreased by 7% in 2005 compared with 2004. 13 percent of all business units in the building industry experienced a case of burglary in 2005. The estimate of the total number of burglaries is 18,000, down 14 percent compared with 2004.

Conclusions

- Business crime in the Netherlands has remained the same or has fallen compared with 2004. None of the sectors or offences investigated reported a significant increase. The key data are presented in the table above. Grey cells represent a significant drop compared with 2004.
- Damage estimated for 2005 total 619 million euros. In 2004 the estimate was 686 million euros.

Figure 1 Theft per sector in 2004 and 2005 in percentages, average number of thefts per unit affected and overall estimates

THEFT MCB 2004-2005



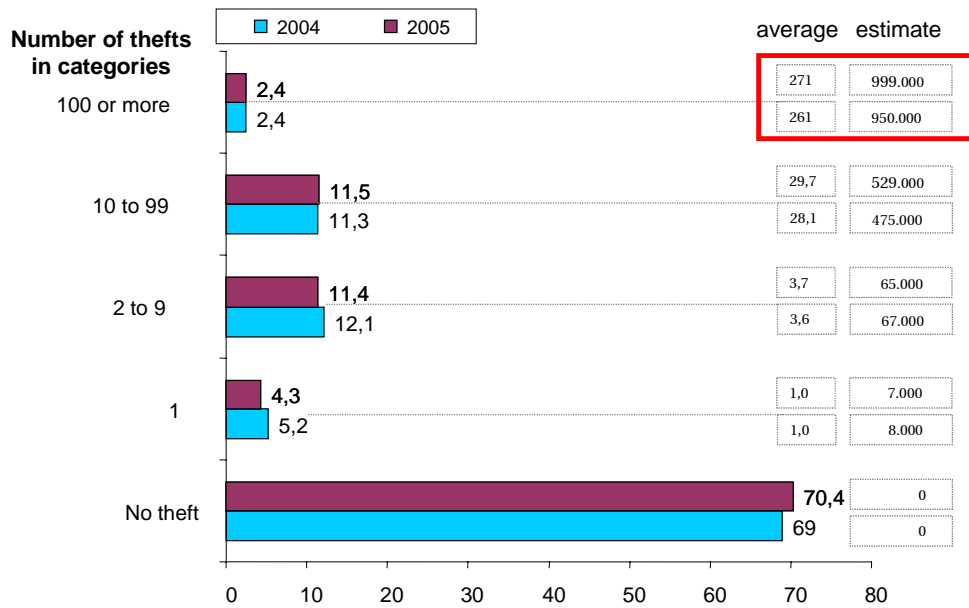
Example: 12% of all construction companies were confronted with a case of burglary in 2004. The average number of thefts was 3.5 per company affected, bringing the total number of thefts in the construction industry to 27,000. In 2005 this was 22,000, a drop of 18% compared with 2004.

Conclusions

- The number of thefts in the business services industry, the transport sector and the construction industry has fallen significantly.
- In the retail industry and the catering industry no significant differences were found in 2005 compared with 2004. Most thefts by far take place in the retail industry. Theft in the retail industry is not distributed evenly across the industry (see next sheet).

Figure 2 Theft retail industry in 2004 and 2005 as to category, average number of thefts per category and total estimates

THEFT IN RETAIL 2004-2005



Example: 70.4% of all 155,000 retail stores was not affected by theft in 2005. More than 2% (2.4) of all units was affected more than 100 times, resulting in 999,000 thefts per year.

Conclusions

- Two thirds (66%) of all thefts in the retail industry were committed in a limited number of shops (+/- 3,700).
- Within the retail industry the following sub-industries fall victim far more frequently.
 - department stores;
 - chemists;
 - DIY stores;
 - perfumeries bookstores;
 - supermarkets;
 - tobacconists;
 - stationers’;
 - fashion stores;
 - petrol stations;
 - shoe shops.

This series comprises overviews of studies carried out by or for the WODC Research and Documentation Centre. Inclusion in the series does not mean that the sheet’s contents reflect the viewpoint of the Minister of Justice.

All WODC reports may be downloaded free of charge from www.wodc.nl.