

2017 Commercial Victimisation Survey

Manufacturing sector

Key findings:

- Crimes against the Manufacturing sector showed a non-statistically significant fall between the 2012 and 2017 CVS. The number of incidents experienced by this sector showed a non-significant fall from 164,000 in 2012 to 117,000 in 2017. There were nonsignificant falls in the number of incidents of all main crime types with the exception of assaults and threats which showed a nonsignificant rise.
- The proportion of Manufacturing premises experiencing crime in 2017 has remained stable compared with 2012. According to the 2017 CVS, 28% of Manufacturing premises experienced at least one incident of crime, similar to 2012 (30%).
- Theft remains the most common crime type experienced by this sector. In 2017, theft accounted for 26% of all crimes, although this is a smaller proportion compared with 2012 (34%).
- There were 38,000 incidents of online crime against this sector, a non-statistically significant fall compared with 78,000 incidents in 2012.
- A small proportion of this sector experienced at least one type of online crime in 2017 (14%), similar to 2012 (12%).
- In line with other sectors, computer viruses were the most commonly experienced online crime, accounting for 61% of all incidents of online crime against this sector.

Proportion of Manufacturing premises that experienced crime in the last 12 months, by crime type, with 95% confidence intervals, 2012 and 2017 CVS



Crime type	Number of crimes (000s)	crimes per 1.000		premises that	
All burglary (inc. attempts)	21	211 👢	9	9* 👢	2 👚
Vandalism	22	214 👢	6	6* 👢	3 🛊
All vehicle-related theft	6	63 👢	4	4 👢	-
All robbery (inc. attempts)	2	15 👢	1	1 🛊	-
Assaults and threats	9	93 👚	3	3 ♣	-
All theft	30	296 👢	8	8 👢	4 🖡
All fraud	26	257 👢	9	9* 👚	3 ♣
ALL CVS CRIME	117	1,148 👢	28	28 👢	4 🖡

Estimates are based on CVS responses from 990 premises.

Table notes: An upward arrow (\uparrow) indicates an increase compared with 2012, a downward arrow (\downarrow) indicates a decrease compared with 2012. Statistically significant changes are denoted with an asterisk (*). A hyphen (-) indicates that a figure is not shown because its unweighted base is fewer than 50 respondents.