

Outstanding Reference: 8 - Acquisitive Crime “Other Thefts”

Response from: CoLP
Response to: Police Committee, Performance and Resource Management Sub-Committee

“At both the Police Committee on the 12th April and the Police Performance Sub Committee on the 26th April Members asked for more details of what constitutes the Home Office category of ‘all other theft’. The below gives the categories for all other theft and within which is also a category of ‘other theft’ for which there is an explanation of the types of crimes that would be recorded under the other theft crime type.

Crimes Recorded 1/8/16 – 31/7/17 (This data extract is taken pre-NICHE as there are some anomalies currently with NICHE data)

ALL OTHER THEFT	Volume	%
<i>Blackmail</i>	5	0.3%
<i>Making Off Without Payment</i>	25	1.6%
<i>Other theft**</i>	1454	95%
<i>Theft by employee</i>	34	2.2%
<i>Theft from automatic machine (mainly ATMs)</i>	7	0.5%
<i>Theft from dwelling other than machine</i>	1	0.1%
<i>Theft of mail (i.e. from mailbag or in transit/post)</i>	5	0.3%
<i>Dishonest Use of Electricity</i>	0	
Total	1531	

***Other Theft - involves theft of property that is not in the physical possession of the victim. So, for example, theft from a jacket pocket would be Theft From the Person if the victim is wearing the jacket at the time, or Theft Other if the jacket is on the back of a chair. Similarly, if a bag is dipped whilst the victim is carrying it, it would count as Theft from the Person, if the bag is on the floor it would be Theft Other.*

Very Approximately:

- 36% of Theft Other occurs in licensed premises (pubs, bars, nightclubs)
- 13% offices, commercial premises, public sector premises
- 13% on the street
- 11% in coffee bars and restaurants
- 7% gyms
- 5% shops
- 3% Residential estates
- 3% building sites
- 3% hostel/hotels
- 2% hospital/medical premises
- 2% churches and religious premises
- 2% in buses/taxis

Not all thefts are flagged with location type, and so definition can be subjective.”