

JEWELERS SECURITY ALLIANCE

2023 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT



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CONTENTS:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, p. 2

PART ONE: COMBINED ON/OFF-PREMISES CRIME, p. 3

PART TWO: ON-PREMISES CRIME, p. 3

PART THREE: OFF-PREMISES CRIME, p. 13

Appendix A: DOLLAR LOSSES-INFLATION ADJUSTED – 21-YEAR CHART, p. 16

Appendix B: HOMICIDE CHART-JEWELERS KILLED - 1996 - 2023, p. 17

Appendix C: GRAPH OF INFLATION ADJUSTED LOSSES - 2003-2023, p. 18

Appendix D: GRAPH OF OFF-PREMISES CRIMES - 1998-2023, p. 19

Appendix E: 2023 CRIMES BY STATE, p. 20

Appendix F: SITE OF ON-PREMISES CRIMES, p. 21

Appendix G: JSA SOURCES OF CASE INFORMATION, p. 22

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. In 2023 the total dollar losses from crimes against U.S. jewelry firms reported to JSA was \$133.2 million, a 2.9% increase from \$129.4 million in 2022.
2. In 2023 the total number of crimes committed against U.S. jewelry firms was 1,621, a decrease from 2,211 in 2022, which was the highest number of crimes JSA has ever recorded. The number of crimes in 2023 represented a 26.7% decrease from crimes reported to JSA in 2022.
3. The crime category that experienced the greatest reduction in 2023 was Grab and Run thefts. The number of Grab and Run thefts declined from 984 in 2022 to 663 in 2023. The reduction in the use of face masks, which had become more prevalent as a result of Covid, has made it more difficult for criminals to disguise themselves with masks.
4. While the number of crimes requiring minimal skills by criminals and resulting in relatively small losses declined in 2023, the increase in dollar losses can be attributed to highly professional criminals and organized gangs carrying out high-dollar crimes resulting in large losses.
5. The number of off-premises crimes reported to JSA increased from 65 in 2022 to 100 in 2023. Dollar losses from off-premises crimes reported to JSA in 2023 was \$40.4 million, which represented an increase of 112.6% from \$19.0 million in losses reported in 2022.

*JSA classifies crimes into four categories: robberies, burglaries, thefts, and off-premises.

***JSA Crime Definitions:**

Robbery – Taking of property from a person by use of force or fear.

Burglary – Entering premises after closing with intent to commit a crime. Includes hiding in a jewelry location taking product, and breaking out after closing.

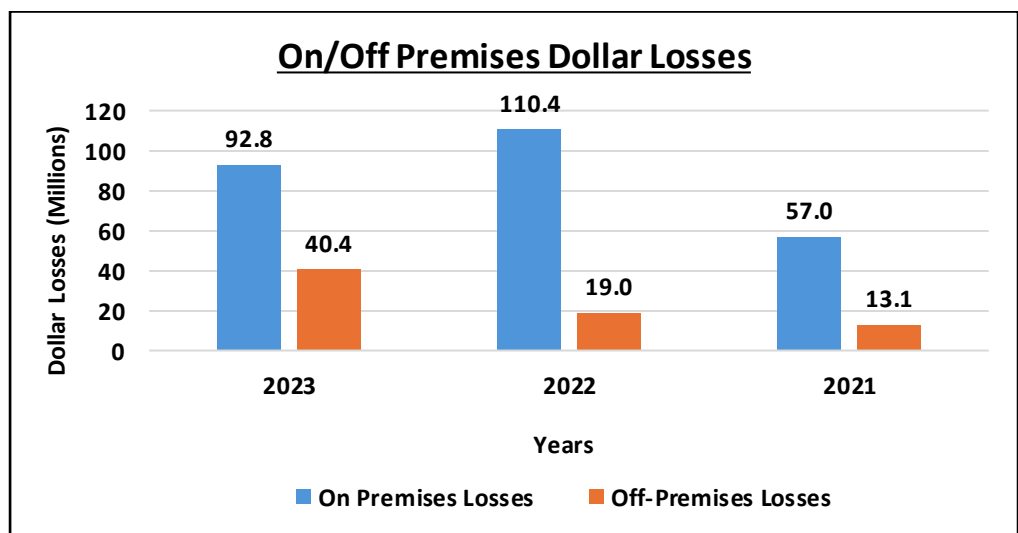
Theft - Taking of property without force or fear. Includes crimes such as check and credit card fraud, distraction crimes, diamond switches, sneak thefts and shipping losses that present evidence of criminal activity. The term “shoplifting” is too vague and not used to describe events in this report.

Off-Premises – Criminal attacks occurring away from the victim’s business base of operations, such as while traveling or surrounding trade shows.

Part One: COMBINED ON/OFF-PREMISES LOSSES/EVENTS

1. DOLLAR LOSSES

CATEGORY	2023 Dollars	2022 Dollars	2021 Dollars
ON-PREMISES	\$92.8 mil	\$110.4 mil	\$57.0 mil
OFF-PREMISES	\$40.4 mil	\$19.0 mil	\$13.1 mil
Total:	\$133.2 mil	\$129.4 mil	\$70.1 mil



2. EVENTS

CATEGORY	2023 Events	2022 Events	2021 Events
ON-PREMISES	1521	2146	1653
OFF-PREMISES	100	65	34
Total:	1621	2211	1687

From 2022 to 2023, dollar losses **increased by 2.9%**, and the total number of criminal events **decreased by 26.7%**.

Part Two: ON-PREMISES CRIME

This section provides statistical data regarding criminal activity that targets jewelry locations as opposed to couriers, traveling salespersons, or retailers away from their stores. For example, this section includes a robbery, burglary or theft committed at a retail jewelry store, at the plant of a jewelry manufacturer or the office of a wholesaler.

1. TOTAL DOLLAR LOSSES - \$92.8 MILLION

Available data regarding all **on-premises** crime categories indicates a 15.9% decrease in dollar losses, and a 29.1% decrease in criminal events in 2023 compared to 2022. In 2023 the JSA generated 1,521 on-premises crime reports from multiple reporting sources compared to 2,146 reports in 2022.

A. Dollar Losses/On-Premises Crime (in millions)

CATEGORY	2023	2022	2021
Robbery	\$40.8	\$46.5	\$12.8
Theft	\$13.2	\$21.2	\$11.1
Burglary	\$38.8	\$42.7	\$33.1
Total:	\$92.8	\$110.4	\$57.0

B. Incident Percentage Breakdown/On-Premises Crimes

CATEGORY	2023	2022	2021
Theft	57.9%	65.3%	69.8%
Burglary	25.9%	22.6%	18.8%
Robbery	16.2%	12.1 %	11.4%

2. ROBBERY – 35 STATES

A. Number of Robbery Events

The number of robberies in 2023 decreased by 5.0% from 2022. There were 247 robberies reported to JSA in 2023 compared to 260 in 2022. The number of Smash & Grab robberies decreased from 169 in 2022 to 146 in 2023, which is a 13.6% decrease. JSA has seen a 27.3% decrease in the use of a gun during the commission of a Smash & Grab, 33 in 2022 compared to 24 in 2023. In 2023 there were 101 arrests of suspects in Smash & Grab cases compared to 76 arrests in 2022.

B. Robbery Dollar Losses

Robbery dollar losses decreased by 12.3% in 2023 compared to 2022. Losses for 2023 were \$40.8 million compared to \$46.5 million for 2022.

C. Most Active State/Robbery – by percentage of total robberies

2023		2022	
California	36.4%	California	27.3%
New York	13.0%	New York	10.8%
Texas	8.5%	Florida	6.5%
North Carolina	5.7%	Texas	5.8%

Note: Chart reflects the percentage of total number of on-premises robberies and indicates that 63.6% of jewelry industry on-premises robberies were committed in just four states. On-Premises robberies occurred in 35 states.

D. Most Active Month/Robbery

Most Active: July and December - 26 each (21.0% of all robbery events)

Least Active: April - 13 (5.2% of all robbery events)

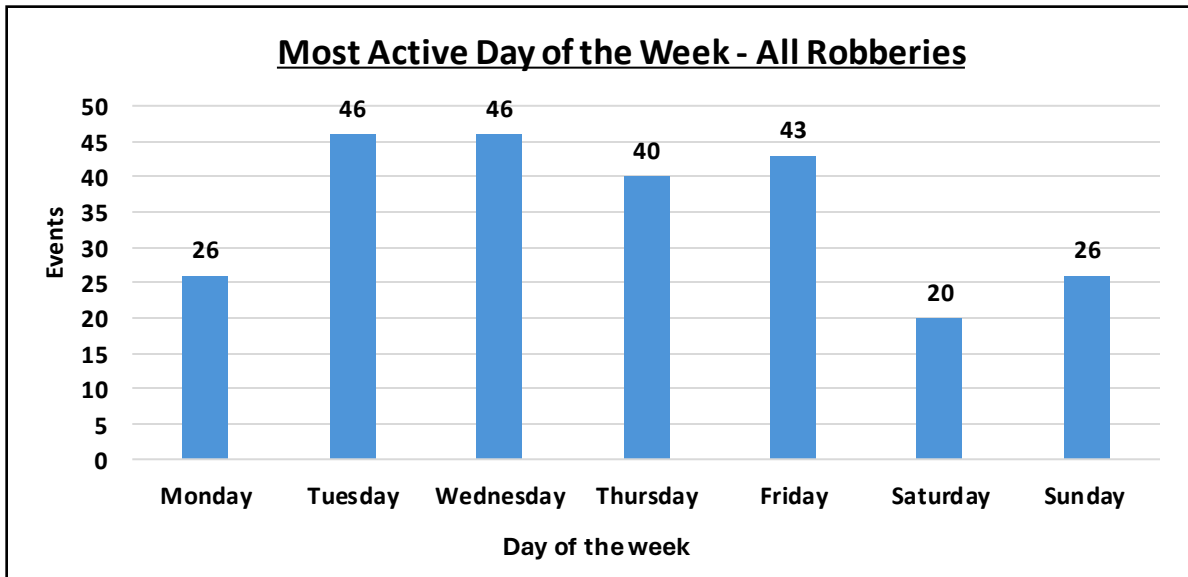
Average Robberies per month: 20.7

E. Most Active Time of Day/All Robberies

In 2023 the greatest number of robberies occurred between 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. with 19. The second most active time was tied between 1:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. with 15 each. There was no 60-minute period during a normal workday when robberies did not occur.

F. Most Active Days of Week/Robbery

As reported in previous years, robbery events occurred with similar frequency on weekdays and with less frequency on weekends. Tuesday and Wednesday were the most active days during 2023. Saturday was the least likely day for a robbery to occur.



G. Percentage of Robbery Events with a Gun/Violence

Robbery events with violence:

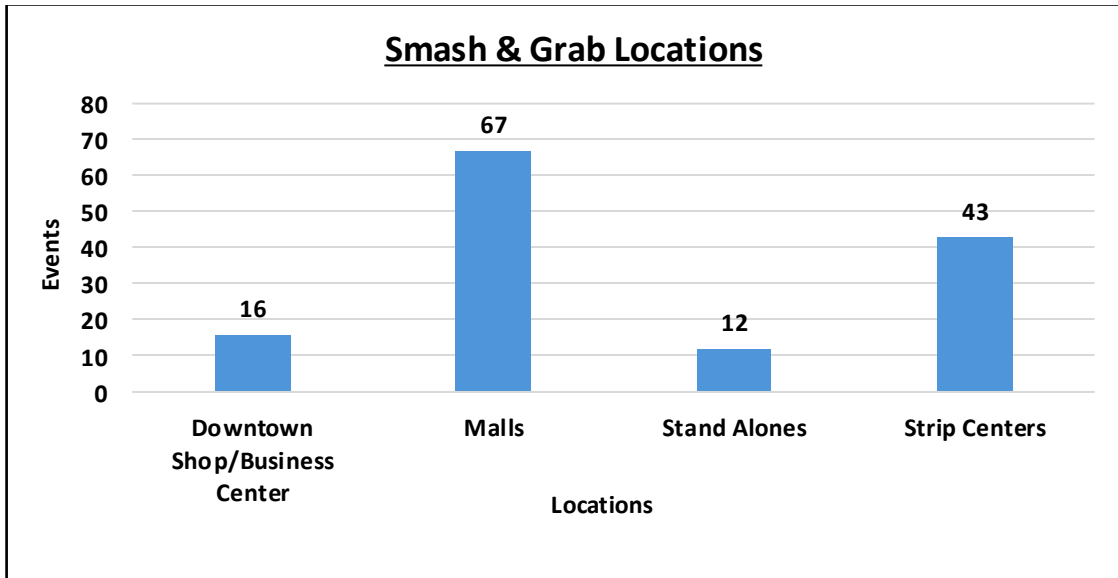
2023	2022	2021
24.3%	18.8%	18.5%

Robbery events with a gun:

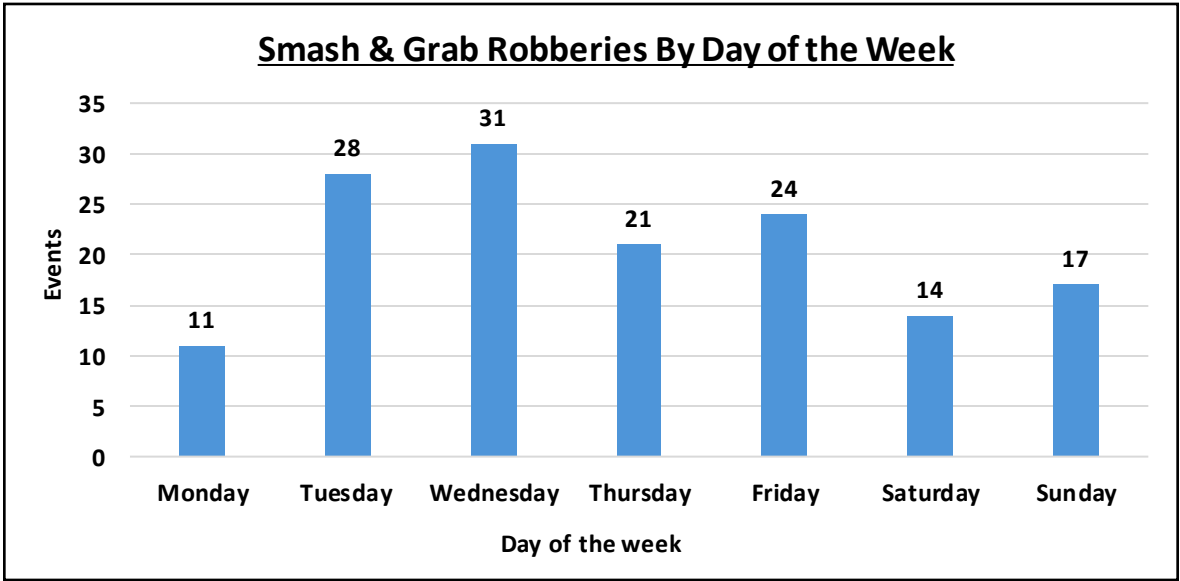
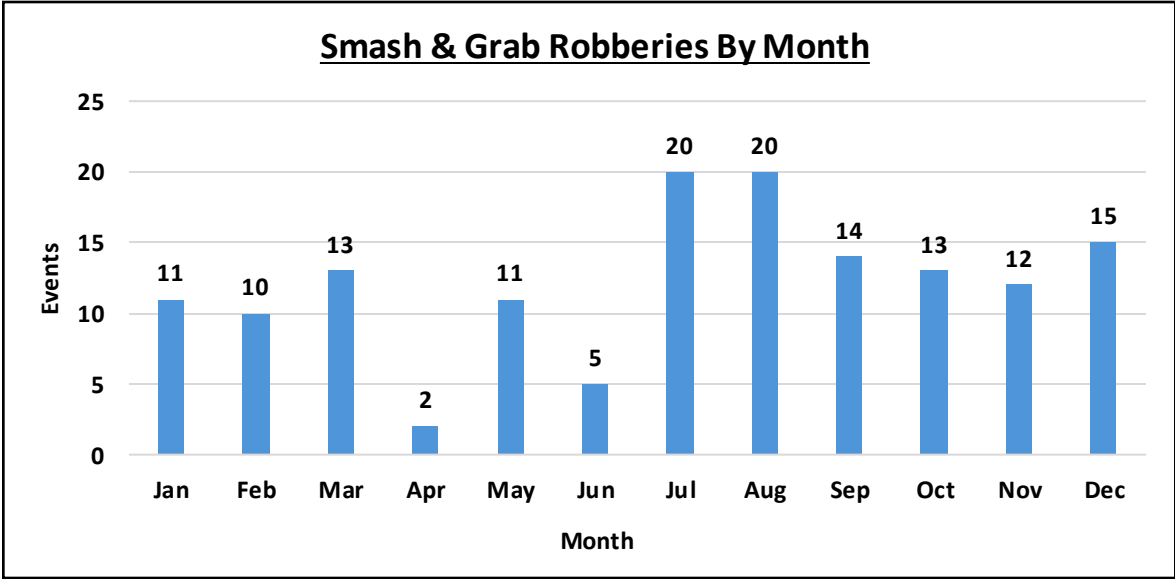
2023	2022	2021
32.8%	26.9%	30.7%

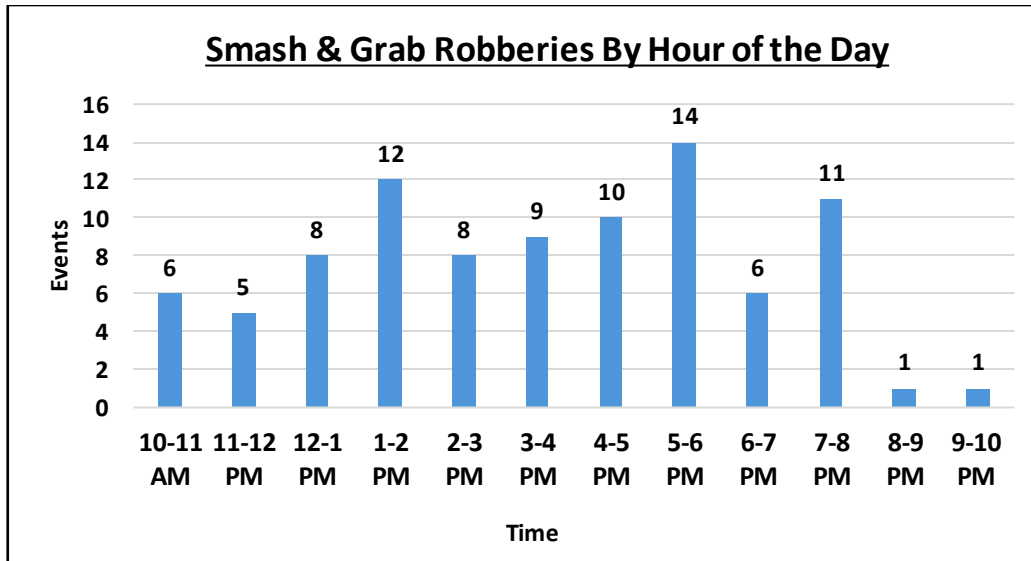
In 2023 there was an increase in the percentage of robberies in which robbers displayed a gun, and an increase in violence during robberies compared to 2022.

H. Smash & Grab Robberies



*Based on 138 cases in which the exact Smash & Grab location was reported to JSA. In 2023 jewelry stores in malls experienced the most Smash & Grabs.





Based on 91 cases in which the exact time of the Smash & Grab was reported to JSA. JSA did not receive reports of Smash & Grab robberies occurring between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m.

3. HOMICIDE

A. Homicide Victim Categories

VICTIM CATEGORY	2023	2022	2021
Retail Jeweler	1	1	1
Customer	0	0	0
Traveling Salesperson	0	0	0
Police Officer	0	0	0
Good Samaritan / Bystander	0	0	0
Guard	0	1	0
Total:	1	2	1

In 2023 two suspects were killed during the commission of a crime, while in 2022, three suspects were killed during the commission of a crime.

B. Near-Fatal Violent Incidents

INCIDENTS	2023	2022	2021
Someone shot (not fatal)	7	5	1
Shots fired, no one hit	23	11	8

The frequency of incidents of shots fired in jewelry crimes when no one was hit was 23 separate incidents in 2023, which was 12 more than the amount in 2022.

4. BURGLARY LOSSES - \$38.8 million - 43 States

A. Dollar losses and events decreased.

Losses were \$42.7 million in 2022 compared to \$38.8 million in 2023, which is a 9.1% decrease in dollar losses. Burglaries have decreased from 484 in 2022 to 393 in 2023, an 18.8% decrease.

B. Safe Attacks.

The frequency of safe attacks increased from 28 in 2022 to 34 in 2023 which was a 21.4% increase. Safe attacks occurred in 16 states in 2023 and represented 8.7% of the total number of burglaries against the jewelry industry. In 2023 Florida and New Jersey were the most active states for safe attacks, with 6 and 5 respectively. In 2023 the average loss for a burglary that involved a safe attack was \$303K. In 2022 there was 1 safe attack burglary reported to JSA in which the loss amount exceeded \$1 million. In 2023 JSA received reports of 4 safe attack burglaries in which the loss amount was at least \$1 million.

C. Three-Minute Burglaries (B3M) \$7.5 Million Losses – 28 States

These occurrences are identified as “Three Minute Burglaries” because that is the approximate time required to complete this crime. They are usually committed in the middle of the night by smashing a glass front door or window of a retail establishment, and then smashing display cases and stealing out-of-safe merchandise.

The B3M category represents approximately 23.7% of the total number of burglaries experienced by the jewelry industry. Out of 393 burglaries reported in 2023, 93 were B3M compared to 94 in 2022. The average B3M in 2023 resulted in a loss of approximately \$67K in jewelry, compared to \$51K in 2022. In addition, B3Ms cause property damage, business interruption and possible negative customer reaction.

D. (B3M) Three-Minute Burglary

- Frequency by day and month -

DAY		MONTH			
Mon	18	Jan	9	Jul	5
Tue	15	Feb	12	Aug	10
Wed	20	Mar	8	Sep	8
Thu	12	Apr	9	Oct	4
Fri	12	May	7	Nov	2
Sat	6	Jun	12	Dec	7
Sun	10				

Burglary (Not B3M)

- Frequency by day and month -

DAY		MONTH			
Mon	53	Jan	40	Jul	19
Tue	35	Feb	38	Aug	28
Wed	36	Mar	25	Sep	16
Thu	46	Apr	27	Oct	23
Fri	44	May	17	Nov	16
Sat	41	Jun	29	Dec	22
Sun	45				

E. Most Frequent Points of Entry/All Burglaries

During high-tech burglaries that involve a safe or vault attack, entry is often gained by cutting a hole in the roof or an adjacent unprotected wall or ceiling after an alarm and/or electrical system has been compromised in some manner.

ENTRY POINT	2023	2022	2021
Front Door	15.5%	14.5%	22.8%
Window	11.7%	9.1%	16.1%
Wall	5.1%	3.3%	4.5%
Mall/kiosk	25.2%	43.8%	26.0%
Roof	7.4%	2.7%	7.1%
Veh. Smash	4.3%	1.9%	2.3%
Hid until closing	0%	0.4%	0.3%
Security Gate	4.1%	3.3%	5.1%
Back Door	4.6%	Unlisted	Unlisted
No entry/power cut	1.5%	4.8%	1.0%
Other/unreported	20.6%	16.2%	14.8%

F. Burglaries in Malls

In 2023, 143 burglaries took place in malls. 99 out of the 143 mall burglaries were from mall kiosks. While in 2022, 265 burglaries took place in malls. 212 out of 265 mall burglaries were from mall kiosks.

G. Rooftop Burglaries: Entry through a roof.

JSA received reports of 29 rooftop burglaries from 14 states in 2023, compared to 13 rooftop burglaries from 9 states in 2022. In 2023, Florida and California were the most active states for rooftop burglaries, with 9 and 4 respectively. Several of these burglaries resulted in large losses. Alarm systems, often without line security, were compromised. In other cases when alarm signals were sent, responding police units, unable to detect any obvious evidence of a break-in during a cursory exterior inspection, and unable to conduct an internal search, left the scene while the burglars were possibly inside, on the roof or nearby. In 2023 law enforcement authorities and JSA tracked Chilean and Colombian gangs that conspired to commit these professional burglaries. These gangs have utilized technology such as cell phone Wi-Fi jammers.

H. Most Active States/ All Burglaries

STATE	2023	2022	2021
New Jersey	16.1%	Unlisted	Unlisted
California	14.0%	17.1%	10.9%
New York	7.4%	8.7%	4.2%
Texas	6.1%	5.8%	11.9%
Florida	5.6%	9.5%	4.2%
Pennsylvania	4.1%	5.0%	Unlisted

Note: Chart reflects the percentage of total number of on-premises burglaries and indicates that 53.3% of jewelry industry on-premises burglaries in 2023 were committed in just six states.

5. THEFT: \$13.2 MILLION IN LOSSES (881 CRIMES) IN 2023 vs. \$21.2 MILLION IN LOSSES (1402 CRIMES) IN 2022.

A. Frequent Theft Methods

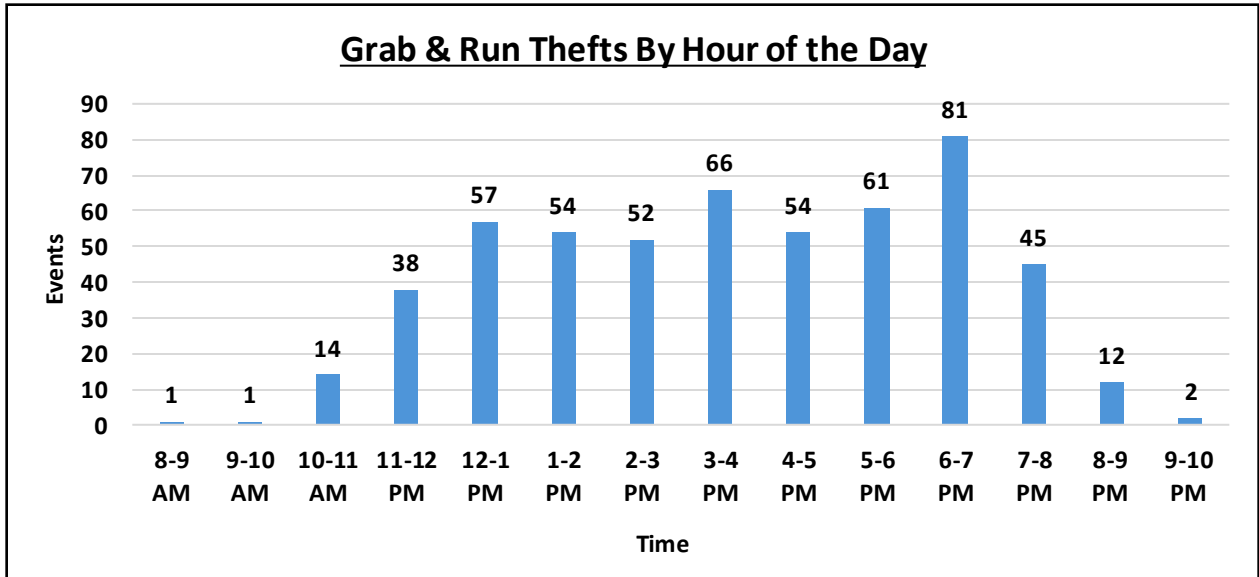
CATEGORY	EVENTS	AVERAGE LOSS
Grab & Run	633	\$10,389
Distraction	105	\$31,754
Sneak Theft	73	\$17,057
Switches	18	\$27,664

Grab & Run losses reported in 45 states.

In 2023 there were 633 Grab & Run crimes recorded by the JSA, compared to 984 in 2022, a 35.7% decrease. 71.9% of all thefts reported to the JSA in 2023 were Grab & Run events. A Grab & Run can result in a significant dollar loss, and one Grab & Run in New York resulted in a loss of \$350,000 in jewelry merchandise.

B. Theft - Grab & Run

-Frequency by hour of the day –



*Based on 538 cases reported to JSA in 2023 in which the exact time of the loss was reported.

C. Theft - Grab & Run

Frequency by day and month

DAYS		MONTH			
Mon	105	Jan	67	Jul	65
Tue	98	Feb	45	Aug	61
Wed	77	Mar	57	Sep	44
Thu	99	Apr	56	Oct	27
Fri	95	May	52	Nov	49
Sat	88	Jun	41	Dec	69
Sun	71				

Part Three: OFF-PREMISES CRIME

This section provides statistical data regarding criminal attacks occurring away from the victim's business base of operations. For example, attacks against traveling jewelry salespersons, trunk and remount show operators, couriers, firms exhibiting at jewelry shows, retailers attacked away from their place of business, including at home, and other industry members traveling with jewelry.

1. OFF-PREMISES DOLLAR LOSSES - \$40.4 MILLION – 17 States

Dollar losses increased by 112.6% during 2023 and the number of criminal events increased by 53.9%. This report compared 100 cases from 2023 to 65 cases reported to JSA in 2022. Off-Premises crimes were reported during all calendar months for 2023. June was the most prevalent month for off-premises crimes, with 25 cases. In 2023 a total of 30 crimes involved a traveling salesperson which was 30.0% of all off-premises crimes in 2023.

A. Off-Premises Dollar Losses by Crime Category

CRIME CATEGORY	2023	2022	2021
Robbery	\$18.9 million	\$7.9 million	\$11.9 million
Theft	\$14.3 million	\$10.5 million	\$1.2 million
Burglary	\$7.2 million	\$600K	\$0
Total	\$40.4 million	\$19.0 million	\$13.1 million

B. Percentage of Total Off-Premises Events by Crime Category

CATEGORY	2023	2022	2021
Robbery	38.0%	32.3%	73.5%
Theft	54.0%	61.5%	26.5%
Burglary	8.0%	6.2%	0%

2. OFF-PREMISES ROBBERIES

A. Violence

There were 38 off-premises robberies reported to JSA in 2023, which is an 81.0% increase from 2022. In 11.0% of all off-premises crimes (11 out of 100) reported to JSA in 2023, a victim was physically assaulted. A gun was displayed in 7 robberies and a knife or sharp object was displayed in 6 incidents. A victim was stabbed or cut in 3 robberies.

B. Trade Show Crimes (Robberies, Burglaries, and Thefts)

In 2023 the JSA received 41 reports of trade show-related losses, which represented 41.0% of all off-premises crimes reported to JSA in 2023. In 2022 JSA received just 20 reports of trade show losses. In 2023 there was a 105.0% increase in the number of trade show-related losses reported to JSA compared to 2022. The average loss from a trade show-related loss in 2023 was \$245k. JSA has taken a more active role in working closely with trade show organizers to ensure proper security and safety concerns are addressed. JSA also shares intelligence with law enforcement regarding the professional criminals who target trade shows.

3. OFF-PREMISES THEFT - \$14.3 MILLION IN LOSSES

There were 54 off-premises thefts reported to the JSA in 2023. The exact theft methods reported included 15 distraction crimes where jewelry industry personnel had their vehicles' tire slashed or punctured, 10 sneak thefts, 3 grab and runs, and a bag switch. 13 out of 54 thefts were from unattended vehicles. Unless special insurance riders have been purchased, this type of loss is not generally covered by insurance.

A. Off-Premises Theft Dollar Losses

2023	2022	2021
\$14.3 million	\$10.5 million	\$1.2 million

4. MOST FREQUENT CRIME SCENES

CRIME SCENE	2023	2022	2021
Show Related	41.0%	30.8%	5.9%
Highway/Street	18.0%	15.4%	38.2%
Parking lots	7.0%	13.8%	14.7%
Hotel/Motel	7.0%	7.7%	2.9%
Residence	4.0%	3.1%	11.8%
Gas Station	1.0%	3.1%	0%
Flea Market	0%	1.5%	2.9%
Bank	0%	0%	0%
Unspecified/Unreported	22.0%	24.6%	23.6%

In 2023, 41 out of 100 off-premises crimes were show related.

5. STATES WITH OFF-PREMISES LOSSES – (2023 – 17 states):
 CA, CO, FL, IL, IN, LA, MA, MN, MO, NV, NJ, NY, PA, RI, TN, TX, and VA

A. Most Active States for Off-Premises Losses

STATES	2023		STATES	2022
1. Nevada	25.0%		1. California	18.5%
2. California	24.0%		2. Florida	18.5%
3. New York	13.0%		3. New York	16.9%
4. Florida	8.0%		4. Nevada	13.8%
Total	70.0%		Total	67.7%

Percentages shown reflect the percentage of the total number of off-premises losses. The information provided in this chart demonstrates that 70.0% of all off-premises losses occurred in just four states during 2023.

In 1999 the U.S. diamond, jewelry and watch industry experienced 323 off-premises losses, overwhelmingly of traveling jewelry salespersons and trunk show personnel. Since then, there has been a steady decline in this category of crime. In 2023 JSA received 100 reports of such crimes. Important contributing factors regarding this reduction are the dedicated interest by law enforcement, particularly the FBI in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies; the greatly reduced number of traveling jewelry salespeople on the road due to the changing methods of jewelry distribution and sales; and greater education and information sharing regarding suspects and criminal gangs by jewelry firms and police.

Appendix A

U.S. JEWELRY INDUSTRY CRIME LOSSES 2003 – 2023 STATED IN 2023 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS

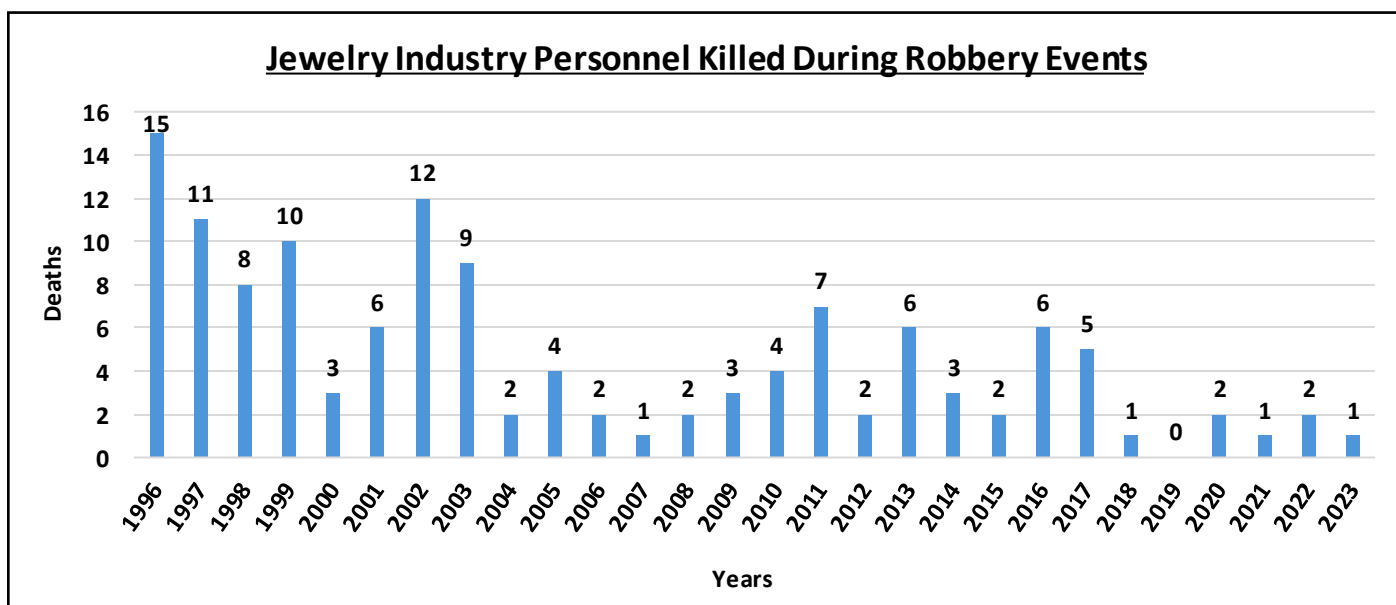
YEAR	LOSSES STATED IN 2023 DOLLARS
2003	\$219.80 million
2004	\$174.12 million
2005	\$173.09 million
2006	\$159.09 million
2007	\$141.95 million
2008	\$145.72 million
2009	\$138.08 million
2010	\$112.30 million
2011	\$115.02 million
2012	\$79.49 million
2013	\$86.94 million
2014	\$100.08 million
2015	\$89.04 million
2016	\$91.87 million
2017	\$89.58 million
2018	\$64.76 million
2019	\$120.38 million
2020	\$97.95 million
2021	\$78.83 million
2022	\$134.73 million
2023	\$133.20 million
Total	\$2,546,020,000.00

Appendix B

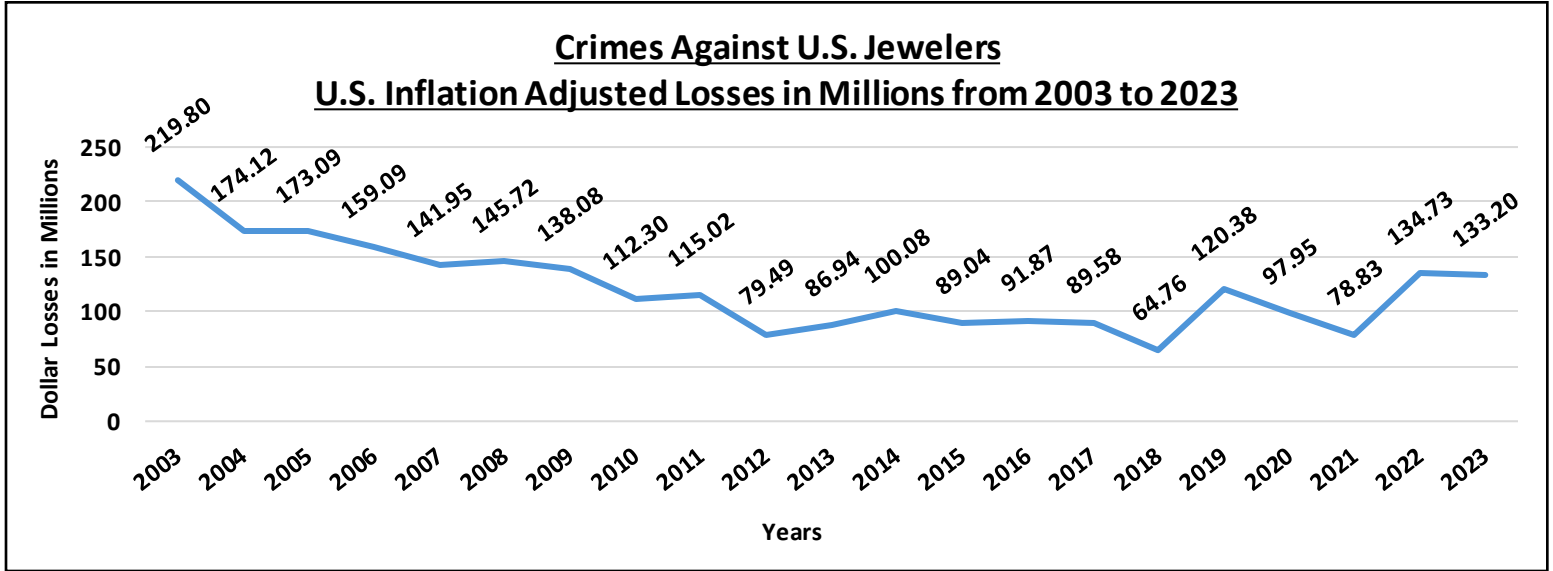
JEWELRY INDUSTRY PERSONNEL KILLED DURING ROBBERY EVENTS, 1996-2023.

Year	Deaths
1996	15
1997	11
1998	8
1999	10
2000	3
2001	6
2002	12
2003	9
2004	2
2005	4
2006	2
2007	1
2008	2
2009	3

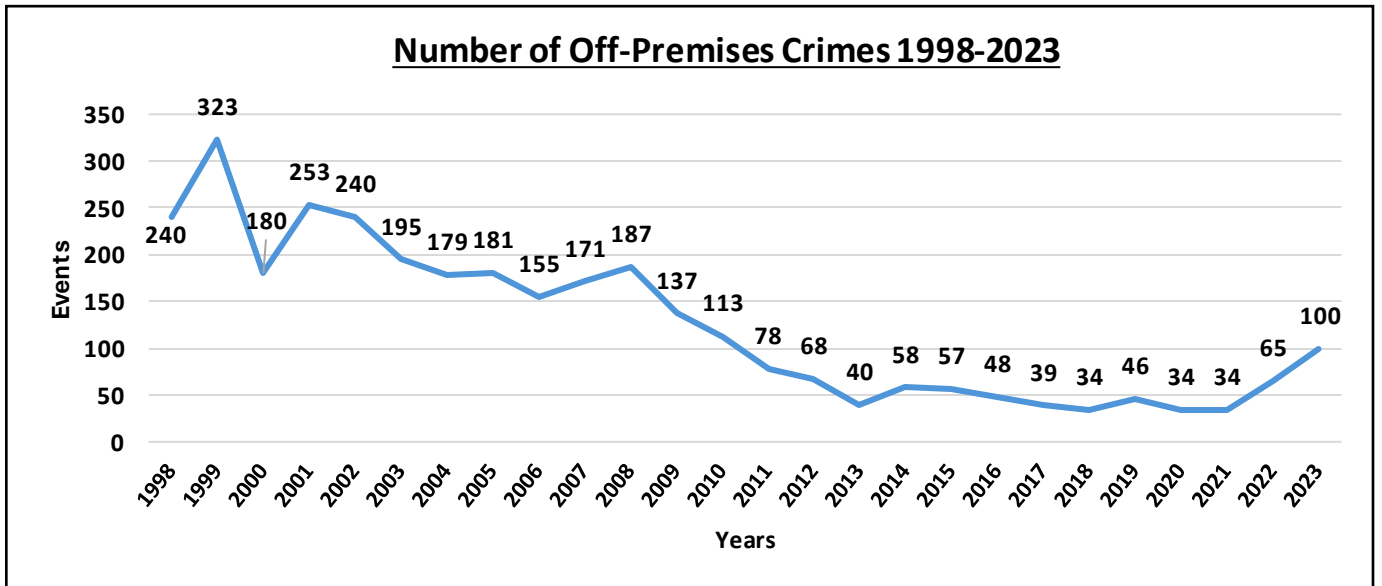
Year	Deaths
2010	4
2011	7
2012	2
2013	6
2014	3
2015	2
2016	6
2017	5
2018	1
2019	0
2020	2
2021	1
2022	2
2023	1
Total	130



Appendix C



Appendix D



Appendix E

COMBINED ON/OFF-PREMISES 2023 CRIMES BY STATE

All crime categories, robbery, burglary and theft, on-premises, and off-premises, were included in the preparation of this chart.

State	AL	AR	AK	AZ	CA	CO	CT	DC	DE	FL	GA	HI
Crimes	11	13	5	50	303	37	25	1	4	107	59	6
Arrests	7	0	0	3	53	6	11	0	0	17	18	0
State	IA	ID	IL	IN	KS	KY	LA	MA	MD	ME	MI	MN
Crimes	3	1	39	26	20	8	11	31	33	3	27	12
Arrests	0	0	6	7	1	0	0	3	3	0	10	0
State	MO	MS	MT	NC	ND	NE	NH	NJ	NM	NV	NY	OH
Crimes	11	7	1	51	1	8	6	93	16	57	127	29
Arrests	2	2	0	7	2	0	9	11	4	7	67	1
State	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA
Crimes	20	11	48	2	30	1	33	120	11	2	33	41
Arrests	0	1	2	0	6	0	5	22	0	1	8	1
State	WI	WV	WY									
Crimes	17	3	0									
Arrests	2	0	0									
Total 2023 Crimes: 1,621* (Crimes in 2022 – 2,211)												

*Chart is based on 1,614 crimes reported to JSA in which the exact state of loss was provided. California, the state with the most crimes in 2023, also has the most jewelry locations, and has traditionally led the U.S. in jewelry crime. Although the District of Columbia is not a state, it is listed in this chart for convenience. For 2022 and 2023 JSA received reports of 305 suspects who were arrested for crimes against the jewelry industry.

Appendix F
Site of 1,521 On-Premises Crimes in 2023

Location	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Total
Mall	95	143	662	900
Strip Center	65	119	75	259
Downtown/ Center City	43	43	54	140
Stand Alone	19	37	27	83
Unspecified/Unreported	25	51	63	139
Total	247	393	881	1,521

Appendix G

JSA Sources of Case Information

JSA Membership (over 19,000 retail, wholesale, and manufacturing jewelry locations.)

Local jeweler crime prevention networks.

JSA U.S. law enforcement information sharing network.

JSA International law enforcement sharing network.

Jewelry retail chains information sharing network.

Non-member crime victims.

Associate trades: alarms, safes, private security, etc.

Insurance companies, insurance brokers and adjusters.

Media, trade publications, social media, and online sources.

JSA Limitations on Case Information

The statistics provided in this report are based solely on case specific information reported to or obtained by the JSA. Only information that in the opinion of the JSA is credible and can be verified in some way as to its accuracy is used in the compilation of these statistics. Extremely large, outlier and/or suspect dollar amounts may not be included in some calculations to prevent skewing. The loss values reported should be considered conservative and may be greater than indicated. JSA seeks to use loss values at cost, not retail value, and no values from past years are adjusted for inflation unless specified.

It is not possible for the JSA to obtain information on every jewelry industry crime which occurs in the United States for several reasons, not limited to the fact that many go unreported, even to the police. It is not possible for JSA to obtain a broad and statistically valid sample of such crimes as internal theft, shipping losses, cyber-enabled crime, and credit card fraud. Since most insurance companies do not cover unattended losses in vehicles, those types of incidents are not always reported to JSA by jewelers. However, the JSA database is the largest, most complete, and accurate in existence. It is the opinion of the JSA staff that information pertaining to additional criminal events would not have a significant effect on the dollars, percentages or trends of the crimes contained in this report.