

JEWELERS' SECURITY ALLIANCE

2022 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 - 2022, p. 17

Appendix C: GRAPH OF INFLATION ADJUSTED LOSSES - 2002-2022, p. 18

Appendix D: GRAPH OF OFF-PREMISES CRIMES - 1998-2022, p. 19

Appendix E: 2022 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 2022 the total dollar losses from crimes against U.S. jewelry firms reported to JSA was \$129.4 million, an 84.6% increase from \$70.1 million in 2021.
2. In 2022 the total number of crimes committed against U.S. jewelry firms was 2,211, which is the highest number of crimes JSA has ever recorded. The number of crimes in 2022 represented an increase of 31.1% from 2021, when 1,687 crimes were reported to JSA.
3. Distraction thefts increased from 91 events in 2021 to 195 events in 2022. Burglaries increased from 311 in 2021 to 484 in 2022. Smash and grab robberies increased from 85 in 2021 to 169 in 2022.
4. The number of off-premises crimes reported to JSA increased from 34 in 2021 to 65 in 2022. Crimes committed at trade shows increased from 2 reports in 2021, to 20 reports in 2022. The average jewelry trade show loss in 2022 was \$243,000.
5. The dollar losses from crimes against U.S. jewelry firms reported to JSA for the 21-year period 2002 to 2022 totaled \$2.5 billion on an inflation adjusted basis.

*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.

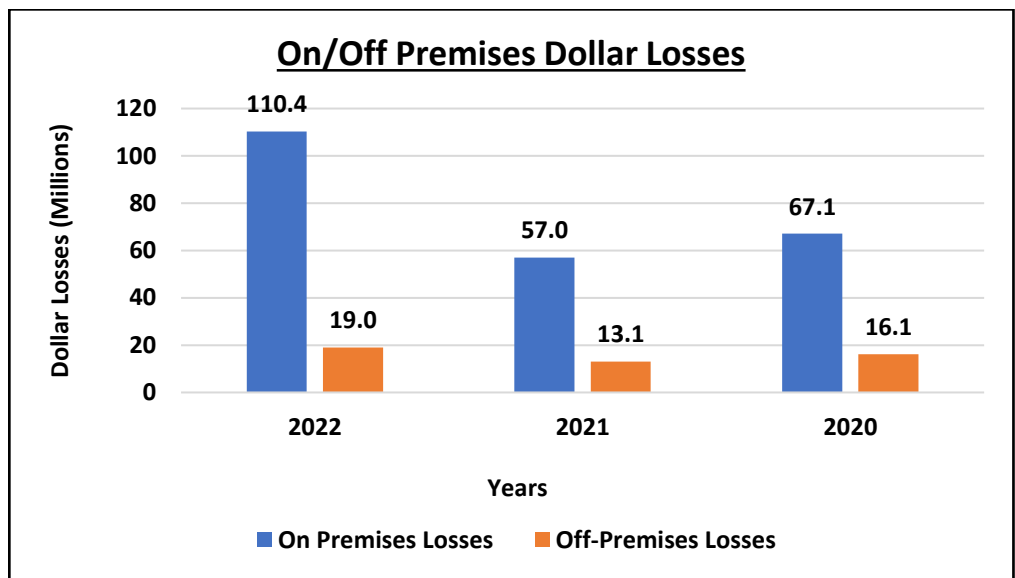
Theft - Taking of property without force or fear. Includes crimes such as check and credit card fraud, distraction crimes, diamond switches, sneak thefts and shipping losses that present evidence of criminal activity. The term “shoplifting” is too vague and not used to describe events in this report.

Off-Premises – Criminal attacks occurring away from the victim’s business base of operations.

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

1. DOLLAR LOSSES

CATEGORY	2022 Dollars	2021 Dollars	2020 Dollars
ON-PREMISES	\$110.4 mil	\$57.0 mil	\$67.1 mil
OFF-PREMISES	\$19.0 mil	\$13.1 mil	\$16.1 mil
Total:	\$129.4 mil	\$70.1 mil	\$83.2 mil



2. EVENTS

CATEGORY	2022 Events	2021 Events	2020 Events
ON-PREMISES	2146	1653	1684
OFF-PREMISES	65	34	34
Total:	2211	1687	1718

From 2021 to 2022, dollar losses **increased by 84.6%**, and the total number of criminal events **increased by 31.1%**.

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 - \$110.4 MILLION

Available data regarding all **on-premises** crime categories indicates a 93.7% increase in dollar losses, and a 29.8% increase in criminal events in 2022 compared to 2021. In 2022 the JSA generated 2,146 on-premises crime reports from multiple reporting sources compared to 1,653 reports in 2021.

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

CATEGORY	2022	2021	2020
Robbery	\$46.5	\$12.8	\$17.5
Theft	\$21.2	\$11.1	\$9.6
Burglary	\$42.7	\$33.1	\$40.0
Total:	\$110.4	\$57.0	\$67.1

B. Incident Percentage Breakdown/On-Premises Crimes

CATEGORY	2022	2021	2020
Theft	65.3%	69.8%	50.1%
Burglary	22.6%	18.8%	37.6%
Robbery	12.1%	11.4%	12.3%

2. ROBBERY – 36 STATES

A. Number of Robbery Events

The number of robberies in 2022 increased by 37.6% from 2021. There were 260 robberies reported to JSA in 2022 compared to 189 in 2021. The number of Smash & Grab robberies increased from 85 in 2021 to 169 in 2022, which is a 98.8% increase. JSA has seen a 200.0% increase in the use of a gun during the commission of a Smash & Grab, 11 in 2021 compared to 33 in 2022. In 2022 there were 76 arrests of suspects in Smash & Grab cases compared to 46 arrests in 2021.

B. Robbery Dollar Losses

Robbery dollar losses increased by 263.3% in 2022 compared to 2021. Losses for 2022 were \$46.5 million compared to \$12.8 million for 2021.

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

2022		2021	
California	27.3%	California	21.2%
New York	10.8%	Texas	12.7%
Florida	6.5%	North Carolina	6.3%
Texas	5.8%	New York	5.8%

Note: Chart reflects the percentage of total number of on-premises robberies and indicates that 50.4% of jewelry industry on-premises robberies were committed in just four states. On-Premises robberies occurred in 36 states, and in Washington, D.C.

D. Most Active Month/Robbery

Most Active: May - 38 (14.6% of all robbery events)

Least Active: February and September - 14 (5.4% of all robbery events)

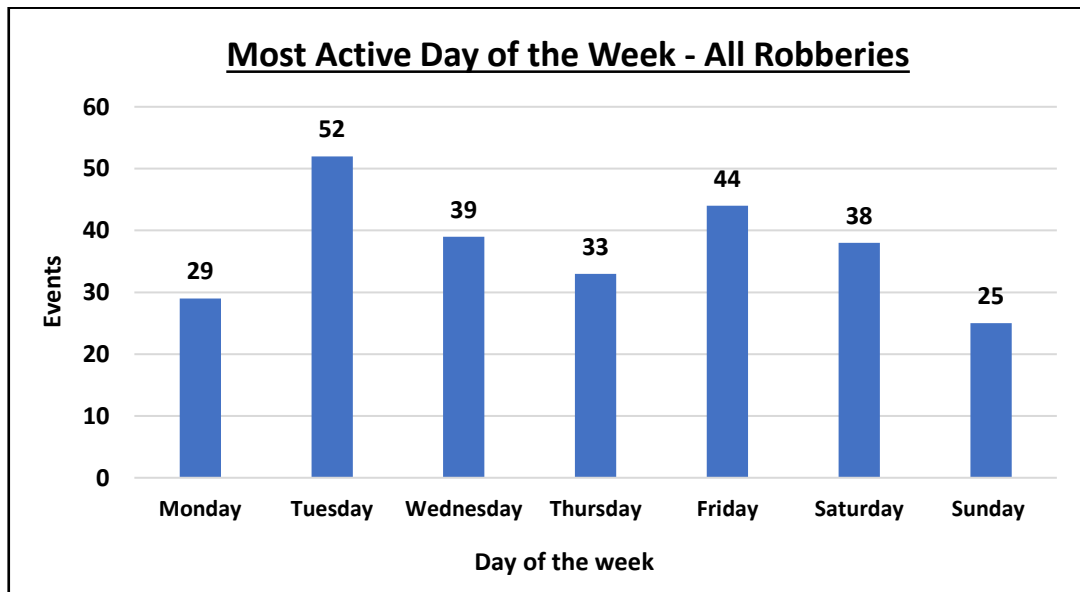
Average Robberies per month: 21.7

E. Most Active Time of Day/All Robberies

In 2022 the greatest number of robberies occurred between 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. with 25. The second most active time was between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. with 23. 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 was the most active day during 2022. Sunday was the least likely day for a robbery to occur.



G. Percentage of Robbery Events with a Gun/Violence

Robbery events with violence:

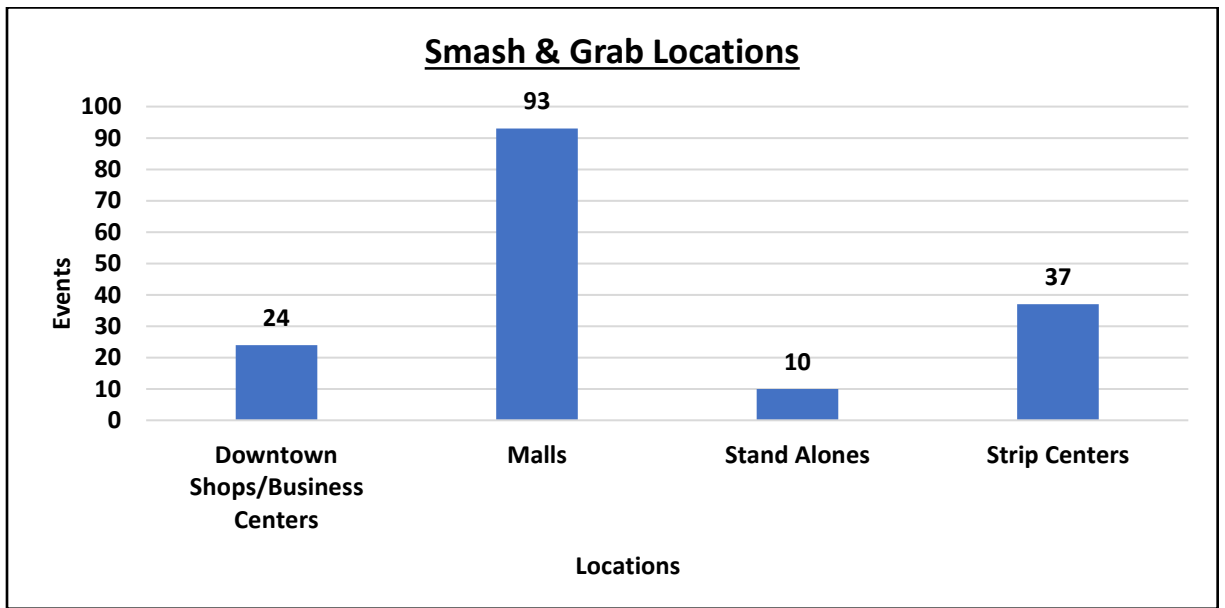
2022	2021	2020
18.8%	18.5%	21.7%

Robbery events with a gun:

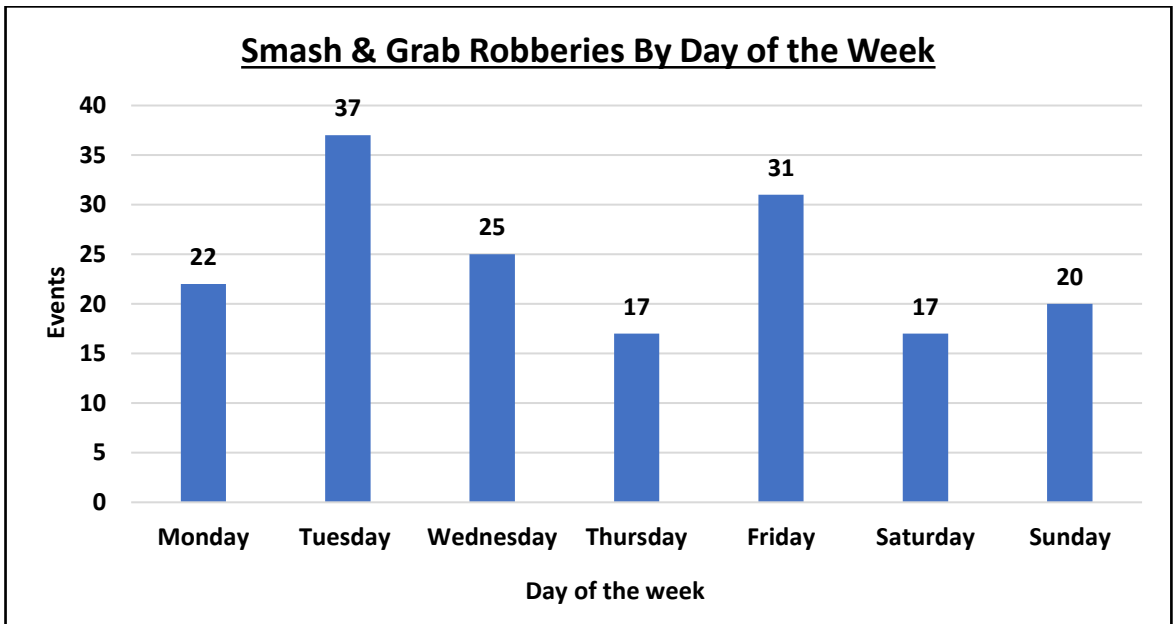
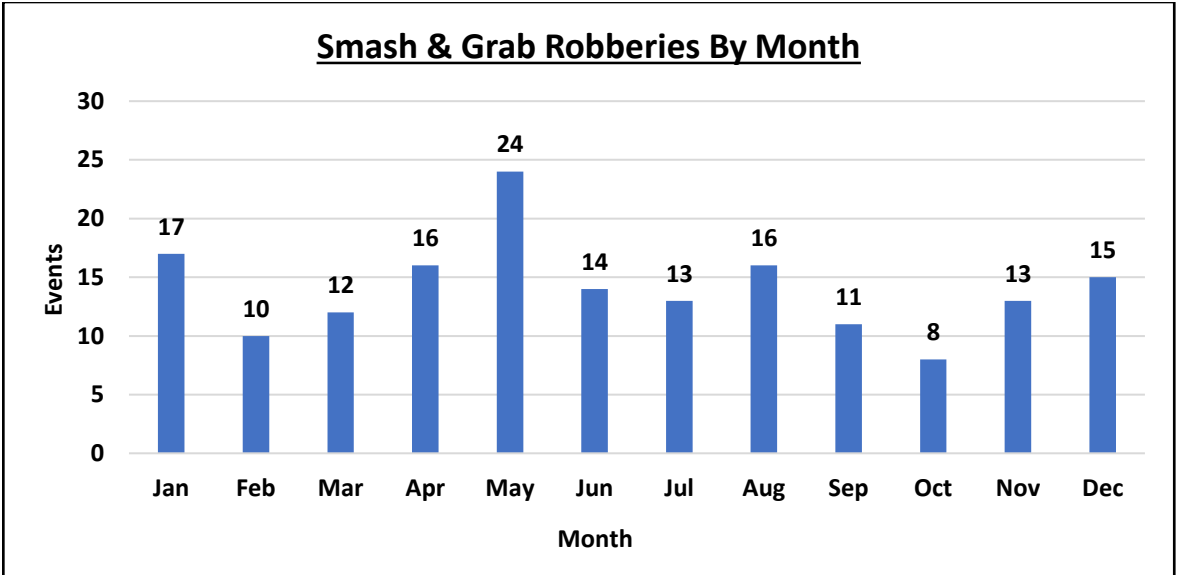
2022	2021	2020
26.9%	30.7%	32.4%

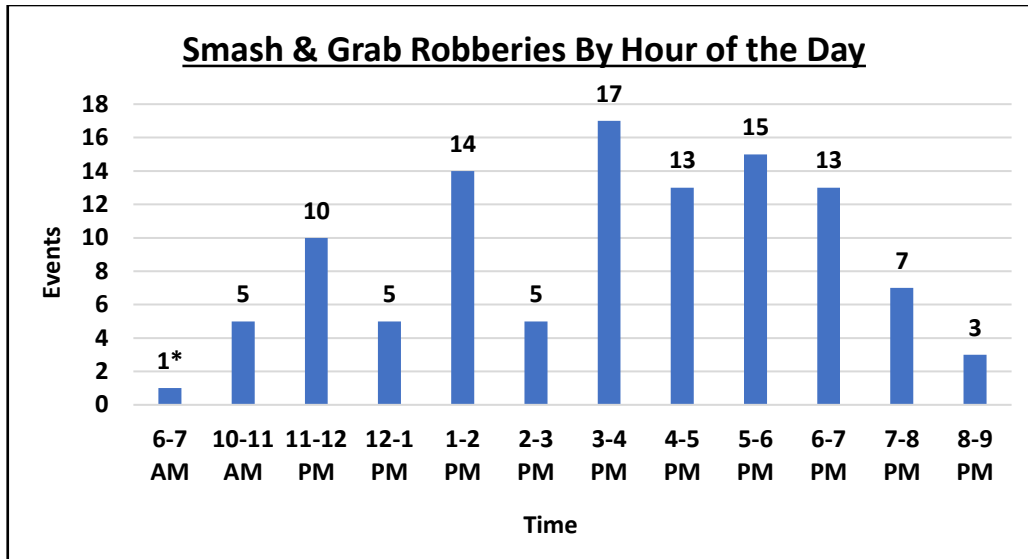
In 2022 there was a decrease in the percentage of robberies in which robbers displayed a gun, and an increase in violence during robberies compared to 2021.

H. Smash & Grab Robberies



*Based on 164 cases in which the exact Smash & Grab location was reported to JSA. In 2022 jewelry stores in malls experienced the most Smash & Grabs.





Based on 108 cases in which the exact time of the Smash & Grab was reported to JSA.

*A department store was open at the time of a Smash & Grab at 6:30 a.m. JSA did not receive reports of Smash & Grab robberies occurring between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m.

3. HOMICIDE

A. Homicide Victim Categories

VICTIM CATEGORY	2022	2021	2020
Retail Jeweler	1	1	2
Customer	0	0	0
Traveling Salesperson	0	0	0
Police Officer	0	0	0
Good Samaritan / Bystander	0	0	0
Guard	1	0	1
Total:	2	1	3

In 2022, three robbers were killed during and following the commission of a robbery, while in 2021, no robbers were killed during the commission of a robbery.

B. Near-Fatal Violent Incidents

INCIDENTS	2022	2021	2020
Someone shot (not fatal)	5	1	7
Shots fired, no one hit	11	8	6

The frequency of incidents of shots fired in jewelry robberies when no one was hit was 11 separate incidents in 2022, which was 3 more than the amount in 2021.

4. BURGLARY LOSSES - \$42.7 million - 43 States

A. Dollar losses and events significantly increased.

Losses were \$33.1 million in 2021 compared to \$42.7 million in 2022, which is a 29.0% increase in dollar losses. Burglaries have increased from 311 in 2021 to 484 in 2022, a 55.6% increase.

B. Safe Attacks. The frequency of safe attacks increased from 17 in 2021 to 28 in 2022 which was a 64.7% increase. Safe attacks occurred in 12 states in 2022 and represented 5.8% of the total number of burglaries against the jewelry industry. In 2022 California and Florida were the most active states for safe attacks, with 7 and 5 respectively. In 2021, the average loss for a burglary that involved a safe attack was \$693k. In 2022, the average loss for a burglary that involved a safe attack was \$156K. In 2021 there were 6 safe attack burglaries in which the loss amount was at least \$1 million. In 2022 there was only 1 safe attack burglary reported to JSA in which the loss amount exceeded \$1 million.

C. Three-Minute Burglaries (B3M) \$5.7 Million Losses – 30 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 19.4% of the total number of burglaries experienced by the jewelry industry. Out of 484 burglaries reported in 2022, 94 were B3M compared to 79 in 2021, an increase of 19.0%. The average B3M in 2022 resulted in a loss of approximately \$51K in jewelry, compared to \$43K in 2021. 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	15	Jan	14	Jul	8
Tue	12	Feb	7	Aug	6
Wed	15	Mar	7	Sep	11
Thu	14	Apr	2	Oct	7
Fri	10	May	4	Nov	9
Sat	11	Jun	8	Dec	11
Sun	17				

Burglary (Not B3M)

- Frequency by day and month -

DAY		MONTH			
Mon	60	Jan	39	Jul	31
Tue	53	Feb	26	Aug	36
Wed	51	Mar	24	Sep	37
Thu	49	Apr	25	Oct	30
Fri	46	May	33	Nov	42
Sat	66	Jun	32	Dec	35
Sun	65				

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	2022	2021	2020
Front Door	14.5%	22.8%	20.5%
Window	9.1%	16.1%	17.5%
Wall	3.3%	4.5%	4.4%
Mall/kiosk	43.8%*	26.0%	8.2%
Roof	2.7%	7.1%	2.5%
Veh. Smash	1.9%	2.3%	1.6%
Hid until closing	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%
Security Gate	3.3%	5.1%	3.0%
No entry/power cut	4.8%	1.0%	1.1%
Other/unreported	16.2%	14.8%	40.4%*

* In 2022 JSA documented a significant uptick in kiosk burglaries in malls. In 2020 there were 193 civil unrest burglaries where the exact entry point was unspecified, however, subjects typically gained entry through jewelry stores' front entrances.

F. Burglaries in Malls

In 2022 265 burglaries took place in malls. 212 out of the 265 mall burglaries were from mall kiosks.

G. Rooftop Burglaries: Entry through a roof.

JSA received reports of 13 rooftop burglaries from 9 states in 2022, compared to 22 rooftop burglaries from 14 states in 2021. In 2022 Tennessee and Florida were the most active states for rooftop burglaries, with 3 each. 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 2022 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	2022	2021	2020
California	17.1%	10.9%	12.9%
Florida	9.5%	4.2%	6.0%
New York	8.7%	4.2%	8.8%
Texas	5.8%	11.9%	5.7%
Washington	5.5%	9.3%	Unlisted
Pennsylvania	5.0%	Unlisted	Unlisted

5. THEFT: \$21.2 MILLION IN LOSSES (1402 CRIMES) IN 2022 vs. \$11.1 MILLION IN LOSSES (1153 CRIMES) IN 2021.

A. Frequent Theft Methods

CATEGORY	EVENTS	AVERAGE LOSS
Grab & Run	984	\$11,188
Distraction	195	\$22,781
Sneak Theft	103	\$30,501
Credit Card & Payment Fraud	*	\$29,658
Switches	29	\$11,978

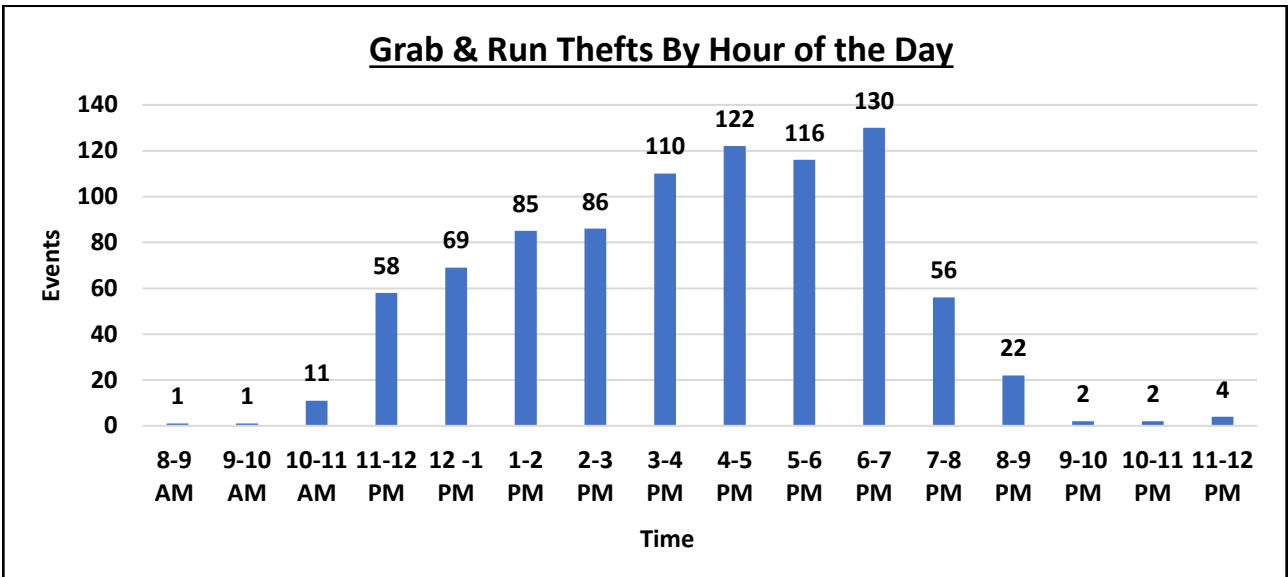
* Because they are often not reported nor covered by insurance, JSA does not receive comprehensive reporting of credit card fraud for statistically valid inclusion in this crime report. In most instances with credit card fraud, when jewelers follow proper protocol, credit card companies absorb the loss. Since the EMV compliance law was implemented in 2015 requiring chip technology to be utilized by retailers, JSA has seen a reduction in reports of credit card fraud and merchant liability.

Grab & Run losses reported in 42 states.

In 2022, there were 984 Grab & Run crimes recorded by the JSA, compared to 842 in 2021, a 16.9% increase. 70.3% of all thefts reported to the JSA in 2022 were Grab & Run events. A Grab & Run can result in a significant dollar loss, and one Grab & Run in Colorado resulted in a loss of \$725,000 in jewelry merchandise.

B. Theft - Grab & Run

-Frequency by hour of the day –



*Based on 875 cases reported to JSA in 2022 in which the exact time of the loss was reported.

C. Theft - Grab & Run

Frequency by day and month

DAYS		MONTH			
Mon	145	Jan	85	Jul	98
Tue	159	Feb	72	Aug	115
Wed	171	Mar	59	Sep	55
Thu	147	Apr	70	Oct	79
Fri	122	May	92	Nov	87
Sat	119	Jun	116	Dec	56
Sun	121				

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 - \$19.0 MILLION – 13 States

Dollar losses increased by 45.0% during 2022 and the number of criminal events increased by 91.2%. This report compared 65 cases from 2022 to 34 cases reported to JSA in 2021. Off-Premises crimes were reported during all calendar months for 2022. April was the most prevalent month for off-premises crimes, with 10 cases. In 2022, a total of 21 crimes involved a traveling salesperson which was 32.3% of all off-premises crimes in 2022.

A. Off-Premises Dollar Losses by Crime Category

CRIME CATEGORY	2022	2021	2020
Robbery	\$7.9 million	\$11.9 million	\$11.3 million
Theft	\$10.5 million	\$1.2 million	\$2.8 million
Burglary	\$600K	\$0	\$2.0 million
Total	\$19.0 million	\$13.1 million	\$16.1 million

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

CATEGORY	2022	2021	2020
Robbery	32.3%	73.5%	67.6%
Theft	61.5%	26.5%	3.0%
Burglary	6.2%	0%	29.4%

2. OFF-PREMISES ROBBERIES

A. Violence

There were 21 off-premises robberies reported to JSA in 2022, which is a 16.0% decrease from 2021. In 10.8% of all off-premises crimes (7 out of 65) reported to JSA in 2022, a victim was physically assaulted. A gun was displayed in 5 robberies and a knife or sharp object was displayed in 10 incidents.

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

In 2022 the JSA received 20 reports of trade show losses, which represented 30.8% of all off-premises crimes reported to JSA in 2022. In 2021 JSA received just two reports of trade show losses. In 2022 there was a 900.0% increase in the number of trade show losses reported to JSA compared to 2021. The average loss from a trade show loss in 2022 was \$243k.

3. OFF-PREMISES THEFT - \$10.5 MILLION IN LOSSES

There were 40 off-premises thefts reported to the JSA in 2022. The exact theft methods reported included 13 sneak thefts, 6 grab and runs, 5 cases in which two or more subjects engaged in distraction techniques, and 4 cases where jewelers’ bags of jewelry were switched with another bag. 18 out of the 40 thefts occurred at trade shows. 9 out of the 40 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

2022	2021	2020
\$10.5 million	\$1.2 million	\$2.8 million

4. MOST FREQUENT CRIME SCENES

CRIME SCENE	2022	2021	2020
Show Related	30.8%	5.9%	0%
Highway/Street	15.4%	38.2%	20.6%
Parking lots	13.8%	14.7%	20.6%
Hotel/Motel	7.7%	2.9%	5.9%
Residence	3.1%	11.8%	17.6%
Gas Station	3.1%	0%	2.9%
Flea Market	1.5%	2.9%	2.9%
Bank	0%	0%	5.9%
Unspecified/Unreported	24.6%	23.6%	23.6%

In 2022, trade shows were the most common crime scene for off-premises attacks, with 20 incidents.

5. STATES WITH OFF-PREMISES LOSSES – (2022 – 13 states):
 AZ, CA, FL, GA, IL, MA, NH, NV, NY, OH, OK, TX, and VA

A. Most Active States for Off-Premises Losses

STATES	2022		STATES	2021
1. California	18.5%		1. California	29.4%
2. Florida	18.5%		2. Florida	17.6%
3. New York	16.9%		3. New York	11.8%
4. Nevada	13.8%		4. New Jersey	5.9%
Total	67.7%		Total	64.7%

Percentages shown reflect the percentage of the total number of off-premises losses. The information provided in this chart demonstrates that 67.7% of all off-premises losses occurred in just four states during 2022.

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 2022 JSA received just 65 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 2002 - 2022
STATED IN 2022 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS**

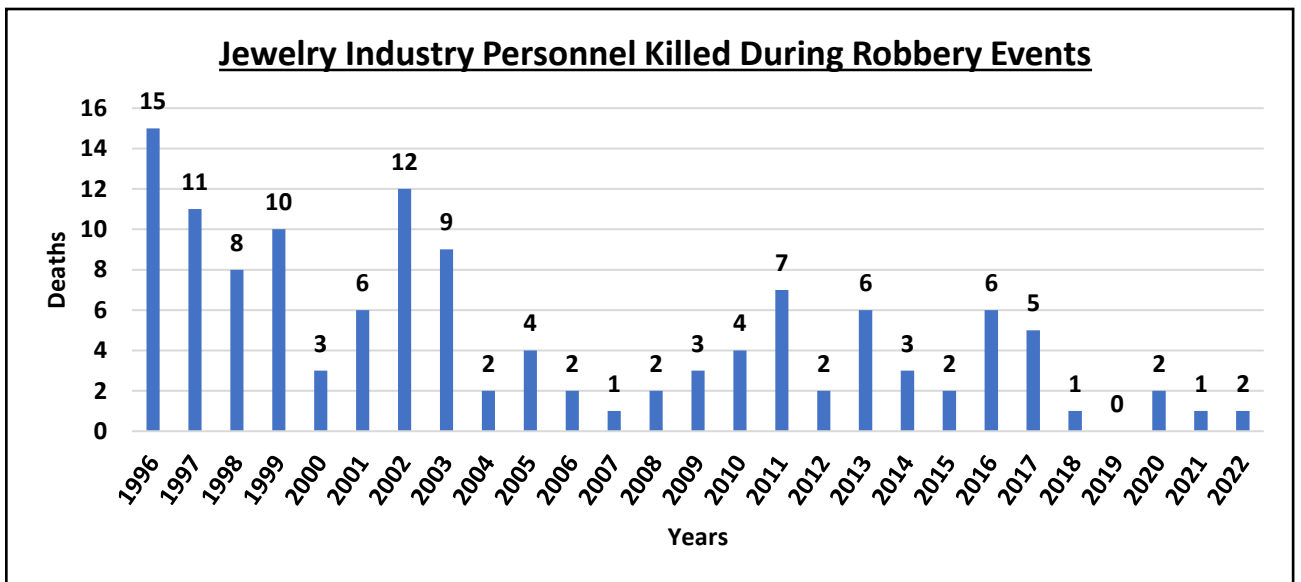
YEAR		LOSSES STATED IN 2022 DOLLARS
2002		\$204.86 million
2003		\$211.11 million
2004		\$167.24 million
2005		\$166.25 million
2006		\$152.80 million
2007		\$136.34 million
2008		\$139.96 million
2009		\$132.62 million
2010		\$107.86 million
2011		\$110.47 million
2012		\$76.35 million
2013		\$83.50 million
2014		\$96.12 million
2015		\$85.52 million
2016		\$88.24 million
2017		\$86.04 million
2018		\$62.20 million
2019		\$115.62 million
2020		\$94.08 million
2021		\$75.71 million
2022		\$129.40 million
Total		\$2,522,290,000

Appendix B

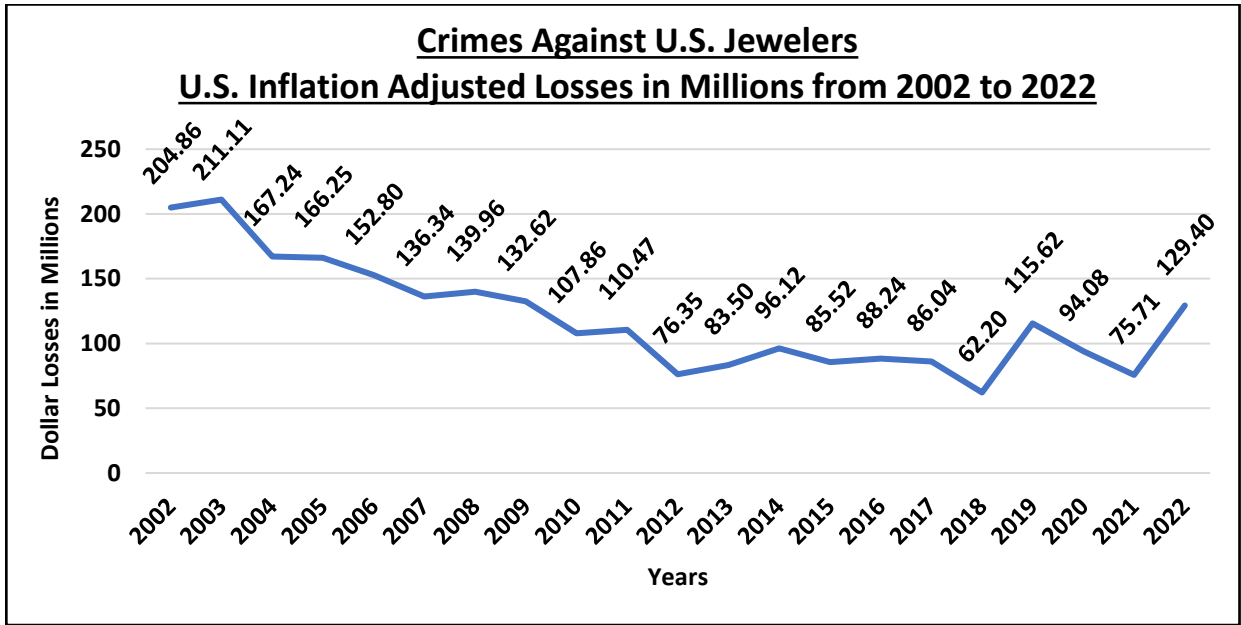
JEWELRY INDUSTRY PERSONNEL KILLED DURING ROBBERY EVENTS, 1996-2022.

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

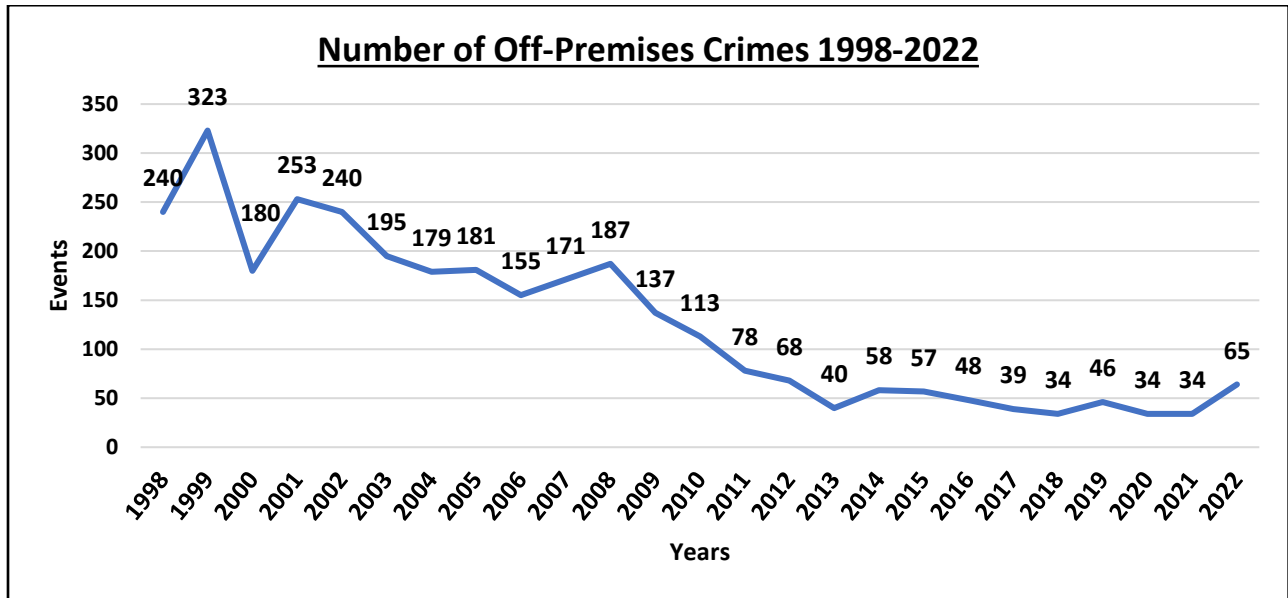
Year	Deaths
2010	4
2011	7
2012	2
2013	6
2014	3
2015	2
2016	6
2017	5
2018	1
2019	0
2020	2
2021	1
2022	2
Total	129



Appendix C



Appendix D



Appendix E

COMBINED ON/OFF-PREMISES 2022 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	19	13	0	48	305	51	33	2	8	205	80	4
Arrests	9	4	0	12	67	3	4	0	1	24	7	0
State	IA	ID	IL	IN	KS	KY	LA	MA	MD	ME	MI	MN
Crimes	3	1	64	29	19	25	17	33	33	4	45	24
Arrests	1	1	11	3	0	6	1	1	0	0	6	1
State	MO	MS	MT	NC	ND	NE	NH	NJ	NM	NV	NY	OH
Crimes	30	17	4	93	0	3	9	63	44	44	170	55
Arrests	2	3	0	13	0	1	0	3	3	5	40	3
State	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA
Crimes	25	28	45	6	50	3	46	199	7	6	62	101
Arrests	0	1	5	0	8	0	11	30	0	0	6	8
State	WI	WV	WY									
Crimes	18	4	0									
Arrests	1	0	0									
Total 2022 Crimes: 2,211* (Crimes in 2021 - 1,687)												

*Chart is based on 2,197 crimes reported to JSA in which the exact state of loss was provided. California, the state with the most crimes in 2022, 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. In 2022 JSA received reports of 305 suspects who were arrested for crimes against the jewelry industry.

Appendix F
Site of 2,146 On-Premises Crimes in 2022

Location	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Total
Mall	128	265	1,047	1,440
Strip Center	55	99	112	266
Downtown/ Center City	35	48	84	167
Stand Alone	19	36	110	165
Unspecified/Unreported	23	36	49	108
Total	260	484	1,402	2,146

Appendix G

JSA Sources of Case Information

JSA Membership (over 20,000 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.