

2025 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

1. In 2025, the total dollar losses from crimes against U.S. jewelry firms reported to JSA was \$144.7 million, a 1.5% increase from \$142.5 million in 2024.
2. In 2025, the total number of crimes committed against U.S. jewelry firms was 1,233, a decrease from 1,420 in 2024. The number of crimes in 2025 represented a 13.2% decrease from the number of crimes reported to JSA in 2024.
3. In 2025, JSA recorded 2 homicides of jewelers compared to 4 homicides of jewelers in 2024. The two jewelers killed in 2025 were Faustino Alamo Dominguez, 63, and his son, Luis Angel Alamo, 25, who owned a jewelry store in Chicago, IL, and were shot and killed outside of their store. An arrest was made in connection with their murders.
4. On-premises burglaries were the crime category that experienced the greatest dollar losses in 2025, which is a continuing trend observed since 2024. While the number of burglaries declined from 305 in 2024 to 262 in 2025, dollar losses from burglaries in 2025 remained even with 2024, due to the severity of losses from highly mobile, transnational South American Theft Groups (SATGs) engaged in sophisticated burglaries that resulted in the theft of significant amounts of jewelry. Meanwhile, the incidents of burglaries with less sophistication and planning declined.

Sophisticated burglaries require greater planning, preparation, and expertise. JSA defines these as burglaries in which entry can be gained via the roof or a common wall. They also include safe or vault attacks, subjects engaging in organized ruses such as wearing construction vests and using construction-grade tools, incidents of power cuts or tampering, and the use of technology such as Wi-Fi jammers.

- While the number of on-premises robbery events in 2025 remained nearly the same as the number reported in 2024, the incidence of violence in robberies against jewelry industry personnel increased. In 2024, 16.9% of robberies involved violence against jewelers. In 2025, 27.1% of robberies involved violence against jewelers.

In 2025, JSA observed an increase in incidents of vehicles being driven into stores during and shortly after normal business hours while the stores were occupied. In 2024, JSA received no reports of such incidents; in 2025, JSA received reports of 13 vehicle-smashing incidents while the stores were occupied.

In 2025, JSA recorded an increase in smash-and-grab incidents involving pepper spray: 14 incidents, up from 3 in 2024. In 2025, the percentage of robberies in which robbers displayed guns increased. In 2024, a gun was displayed in 19.6% of robberies, compared to 23.9% in 2025.

- The number of off-premises crimes reported to JSA decreased from 47 in 2024 to 39 in 2025. However, in 2025, JSA observed an increase in burglaries at the residences of jewelry industry personnel while they were away from home. JSA received reports of 3 residential burglaries from jewelers’ homes in 2024, compared to 7 in 2025. In all, crimes occurring at jewelers' residences, including burglaries and robberies, increased from 4 in 2024 to 11 in 2025.

States With the Most Jewelry Stores Nationwide as of April 2026

California	10,723
New York	9,407
Florida	5,738
Texas	4,577
Illinois	2,505

Source: Jewelers Board of Trade

Note: To contextualize JSA’s state-level crime data, the chart above identifies the five states with the highest number of jewelry businesses nationwide.

***JSA classifies crimes into four categories: Robberies, Burglaries, Thefts, and Off-premises, which can include Robberies, Burglaries, and Thefts.**

***JSA Crime Definitions:**

Robbery – Taking of property from a person or business by use of force, fear, or armed with a weapon. Includes crimes such as a smash & grabs where hammers or other types of objects are used to smash the display cases.

Burglary – Knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully in a building with the intent to commit a crime therein. Includes safe attacks, 3-minute burglaries, and front window smashes while the store is closed.

Theft - Taking of property without force or fear. Includes crimes such as grab and runs, fraudulent purchases, distraction crimes, diamond switches, and sneak thefts.

Off-Premises – Criminal attacks occurring away from the victim’s business base of operations, such as while traveling, attending trade shows, or crimes at a jeweler's residence, motivated by their occupation.

Advice for Mitigating Robberies, Burglaries, Thefts, and Off-Premises Crimes:

Robberies:

- a) Never resist during a robbery and never chase after the robbers. Criminals who target jewelers are known to carry weapons and will use physical force if necessary, which can lead to bodily harm or loss of life.
- b) Hiring uniformed armed security guards, or retired or off-duty uniformed police officers in your store can be a deterrent to robbers.
- c) Showcases with burglary-resistant, laminated glass on the front and sides, and special frames, can withstand many blows with a hammer and can prevent or reduce large losses. JSA has not seen robbers take retaliatory action when laminated glass is used.
- d) Jewelers should consider steel bollards or flowerpots as a line of defense against vehicle-smashing robberies and burglaries.

Burglaries:

- a) Examination of only the ground floor doors and windows is not sufficient. The roof, sidewalls, and all possible points of entry must be examined, including through neighboring premises. Rooftop burglars have come through the roof in mall locations as well as in other types of locations, and many jewelry stores have been entered by breaking through sidewalls after gaining entry to an adjacent store from the roof of that adjacent store. Consider utilizing vibration sensors on common walls. Also consider installing a steel plate or wire mesh in a common wall, if it adheres to local fire codes.
- b) Do not position a safe on an outside wall or a wall of a neighboring office or store that would allow burglars to break through a wall and penetrate the safe without even entering the jeweler's premises.
- c) Don't leave merchandise out at night in showcases. Leaving inexpensive merchandise in showcases encourages break-ins. Even if not all the merchandise fits in a safe, try to lock it away and out of sight.
- d) Burglars use cell phone/Wi-Fi jammers to jam cellular signals, compromising the store's cellular backup system. These devices emit "noise," meaning static, that floods the store's cellular telephone network making it impossible for the store's alarm system to communicate with the alarm monitoring center. Consider having your alarm company install cell phone Wi-Fi jamming detection technology.

- e) Invest in Artificial Intelligence (AI) cameras that can identify suspicious individuals in the proximity of your store off hours. Some alarm providers also offer voice-down notifications.

Thefts:

- a) JSA has consistently seen that transnational theft groups often display large amounts of cash as a tactic. Another warning sign is when customers begin handling, boxing, or bagging jewelry themselves after completing a purchase.
- b) These groups also like to commit thefts by using a confusing gift-wrapping process. The sales associate must always perform the wrapping and be the last one to verify that the proper merchandise is in the package.
- c) To help mitigate the losses incurred from grab and run thefts is to show one item at a time and when possible, ask for identification when showing high-value jewelry.

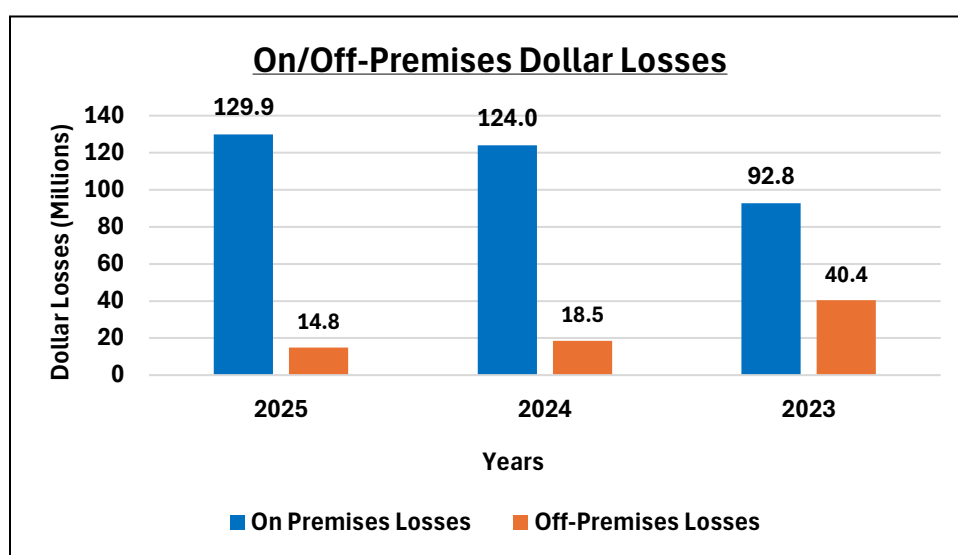
Off-Premises Crimes:

- a) Never resist during a crime.
- b) Make sure your insurance policy covers the value of the items you are traveling with. Never leave your bags unattended. Most insurance policies do not cover unattended jewelry in a vehicle.
- c) Prepare a detailed inventory list of all jewelry that is taken on the road and never carry original diamond grading certificates while traveling with jewelry. In the event of a loss, this will expedite the insurance claim.
- d) When leaving sales calls, a function, or any jewelry premise, jewelers must be alert for anyone following them. Whether the jeweler is in a car or on foot, it is wise to take evasive driving action, which can alert you if you're being followed by others.
- e) South American Theft Group (SATG) crews have placed GPS tracking devices on jewelers' vehicles and surveillance cameras at jewelers' homes. Jewelers need to stay vigilant both on the road and at home.
- f) Traveling salesmen should consider investing in GPS trackers that can be placed in jewelry bags. JSA has seen arrests and recoveries by law enforcement when jewelers have used GPS tracking technology.

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

1. DOLLAR LOSSES

CATEGORY	2025 Dollars	2024 Dollars	2023 Dollars
ON-PREMISES	\$129.9 mil	\$124.0 mil	\$92.8 mil
OFF-PREMISES	\$14.8 mil	\$18.5 mil	\$40.4 mil
Total:	\$144.7 mil	\$142.5 mil	\$133.2 mil



2. EVENTS

CATEGORY	2025 Events	2024 Events	2023 Events
ON-PREMISES	1194	1373	1521
OFF-PREMISES	39	47	100
Total:	1233	1420	1621

From 2024 to 2025, dollar losses **increased by 1.5%**, and the total number of criminal events **decreased by 13.2%**.

Part Two: ON-PREMISES CRIME

This section provides statistical data on criminal activity targeting jewelry locations rather than couriers, traveling salespersons, or retailers away from their stores. For example, this section includes a robbery, burglary, or theft committed at brick-and-mortar retail jewelry stores, manufacturers, wholesalers' offices, or refineries.

1. TOTAL DOLLAR LOSSES - \$129.9 MILLION

Available data regarding all **on-premises** crime categories indicates a 4.8% increase in dollar losses and a 13.0% decrease in criminal events in 2025 compared to 2024. In 2025, the JSA generated 1,194 on-premises crime reports from multiple reporting sources compared to 1,373 reports in 2024.

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

CATEGORY	2025	2024	2023
Robbery	\$38.8	\$30.9	\$40.8
Theft	\$10.4	\$12.4	\$13.2
Burglary	\$80.7*	\$80.7	\$38.8
Total:	\$129.9	\$124.0	\$92.8

*\$80.7 million is the same loss value for burglaries in 2024 and 2025.

B. Incident Percentage Breakdown/On-Premises Crimes

CATEGORY	2025	2024	2023
Theft	59.8%	61.8%	57.9%
Burglary	21.9%	22.2%	25.9%
Robbery	18.3%	16.0%	16.2%

2. ROBBERY – 32 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A. Number of Robbery Events

The number of robberies in 2025 decreased by 0.5% from 2024. There were 218 robberies reported to JSA in 2025 compared to 219 in 2024. The number of Smash & Grab robberies in 2025 remained the same as in 2024, at 137. In 2025, 13 Smash & Grabs involved vehicles being driven into stores, compared to none reported to JSA in 2024. The use of a gun during the commission of a Smash & Grab in 2025 remained the same as in 2024, with 10 incidents. In 2025, JSA recorded an increase in Smash & Grab incidents involving pepper spray: 14 incidents, up from 3 in 2024. In 2025, there were 91 arrests of suspects in Smash & Grab cases, compared with 33 in 2024.

B. Robbery Dollar Losses

Robbery dollar losses increased by 25.6% in 2025 compared to 2024. Losses for 2025 were \$38.8 million compared to \$30.9 million for 2024.

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

2025		2024	
California	28.9%	California	17.4%
Texas	20.2%	Texas	12.8%
Washington State	5.0%	Illinois	7.3%
Illinois	4.6%	Connecticut	5.9%
New York	4.6%	New York	Unlisted

Note: As of April 2026, California has 10,723 jewelry retailers while Texas has 4,577.

Most Active State/Robbery

The chart shows the percentages of on-premises robberies by state and indicates that 63.3% of jewelry industry on-premises robberies were committed in just five states. The remaining on-premises robberies occurred in 27 states and the District of Columbia.

D. Most Active Month/Robbery

Most Active: January, June, and July – 23 each (31.7% of all robbery events)

Least Active: November - 12 (5.5% of all robbery events)

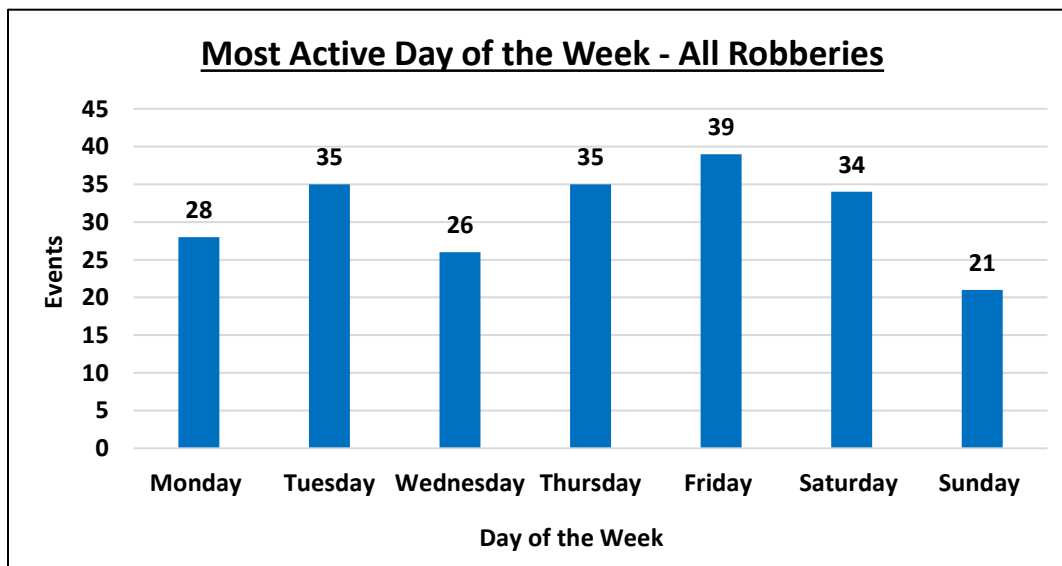
Average Robberies per month: 18.2

E. Most Active Time of Day/All Robberies

In 2025, the greatest number of robberies throughout all time zones occurred between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m., totaling 23. The second most active time was between 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m., totaling 20. There was no 60-minute period during a normal workday when robberies did not occur.

F. Most Active Days of the Week/Robbery

In 2025, robberies occurred most frequently on Fridays, totaling 39. Tuesday and Thursday tied for the second-most active days for robberies, with 35 each. Sunday was the least likely day for a robbery to occur.



G. Percentage of Robbery Events with Violence/Gun

Robbery events with violence:

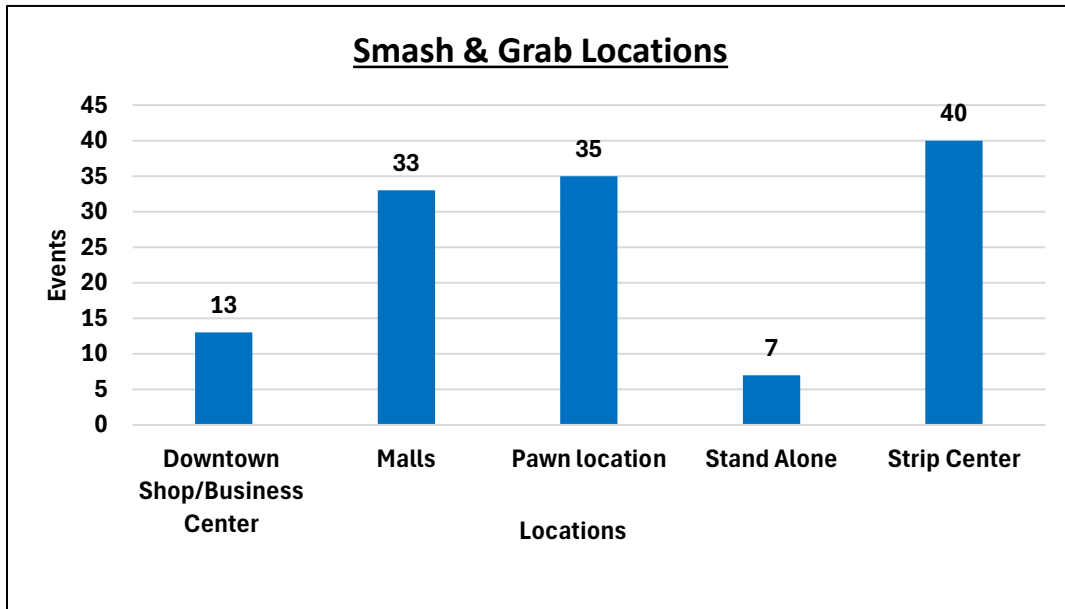
2025	2024	2023
27.1%	16.9%	24.3%

Robbery events with a gun:

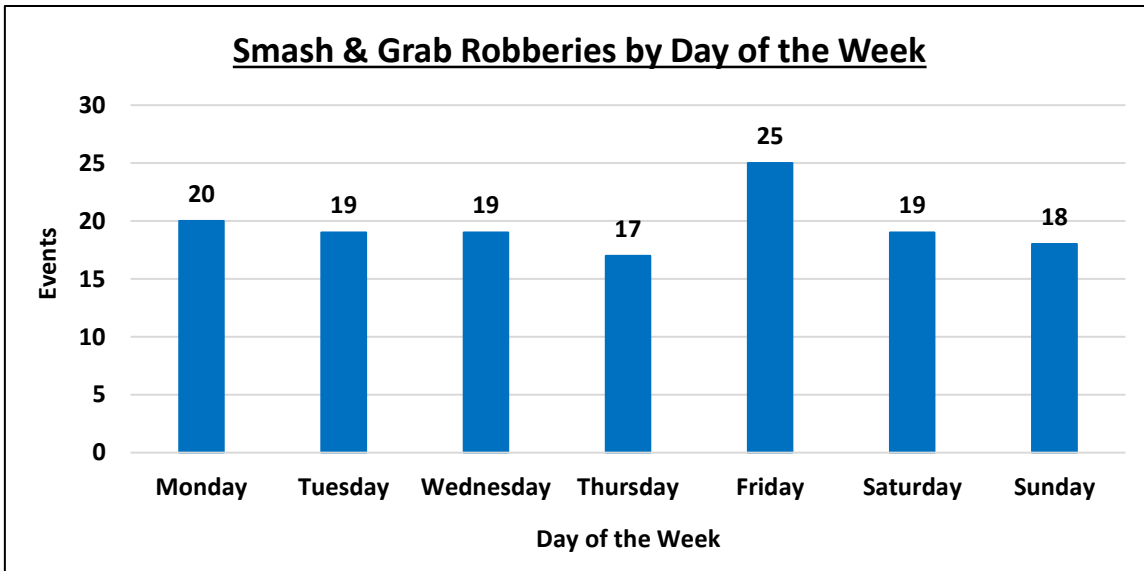
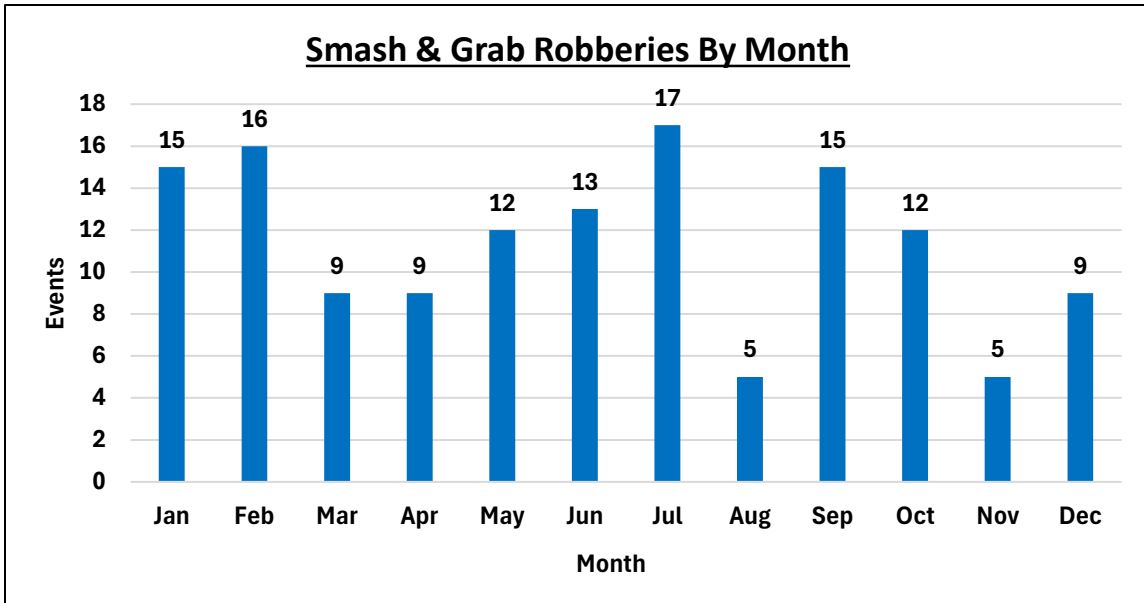
2025	2024	2023
23.9%	19.6%	32.8%

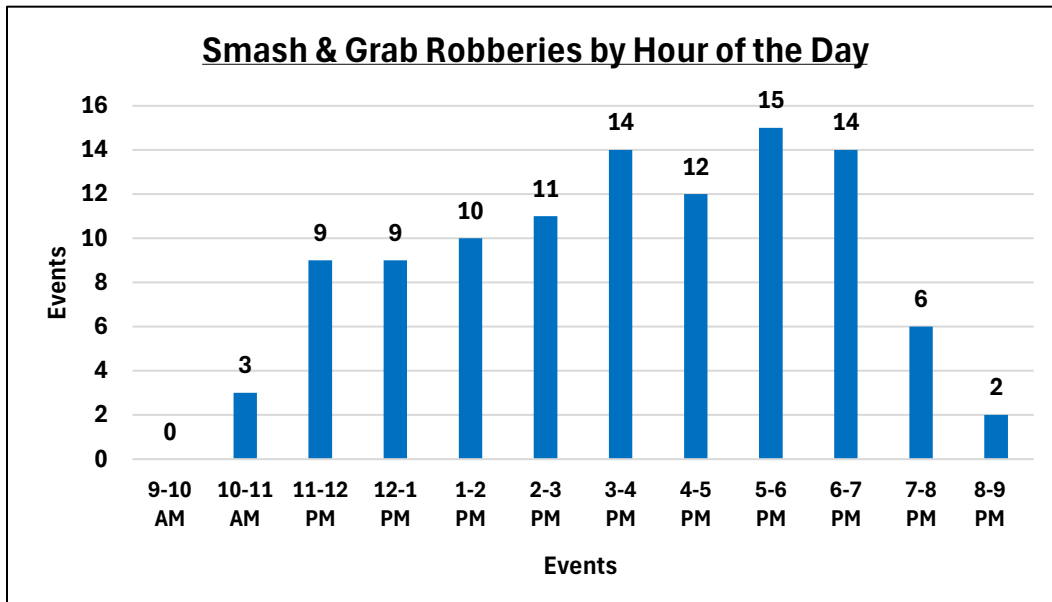
In 2025, the percentage of robberies in which robbers displayed a gun increased, and violence during robberies increased compared to 2024.

H. Smash & Grab Robberies



Based on 128 cases in which the exact Smash & Grab location was reported to JSA. In 2025, jewelry stores in strip centers experienced the most Smash & Grabs.





Based on 105 cases in which the exact time of the Smash & Grab was reported to JSA.

3. HOMICIDE

A. Homicide Victim Categories

VICTIM CATEGORY	2025	2024	2023
Retail Jeweler	2	4	1
Customer	0	0	0
Traveling Salesperson	0	0	0
Police Officer	0	0	0
Good Samaritan / Bystander	0	0	0
Guard	0	0	0
Total:	2	4	1

In 2025, 3 criminals were killed during the commission of a crime, while in 2024, JSA did not receive reports of a suspect being killed during the commission of a crime.

B. Near-Fatal Violent Incidents

INCIDENTS	2025	2024	2023
Someone shot (not fatal)	7	2	7
Shots fired, no one hit	8	8	23

The number of incidents of shots fired in jewelry crimes when no one was hit was 8 in 2025, the same as in 2024.

4. BURGLARY LOSSES - \$80.7 million - 37 States

A. Dollar Losses Remained Even

While the frequency of burglaries decreased from 305 in 2024 to 262 in 2025, a 14.1% decrease, dollar losses remained the same at \$80.7 million. The inverse relationship can partly be attributed to a significant increase in the severity of losses from sophisticated, well-planned burglaries committed by professional burglary crews targeting high-end stores with high-end stock. In 2024, JSA received reports of 8 burglaries resulting in losses of at least \$1 million, compared to 2025, when JSA received reports of 20 burglaries resulting in losses of at least \$1 million. JSA has also observed a decrease in burglaries requiring less sophistication, knowledge, and planning.

B. Safe and Vault Attacks

The frequency of safe and vault attacks increased from 31 in 2024 to 37 in 2025. JSA received reports of 3 vault attacks in 2025, compared to 2 in 2024. Safe attacks occurred in 11 states in 2025 and accounted for 13.0% of all burglaries targeting the jewelry industry. In 2025, California and Florida were the most active states for safe attacks, with 13 in California and 5 in Florida. In 2025, the average loss from a burglary involving a safe attack was \$1.1 million. In 2024, there were 5 safe-attack burglaries reported to JSA in which the loss exceeded \$1 million. In 2025, JSA received reports of 13 safe or vault attack burglaries in which the loss amount was at least \$1 million.

C. Three-Minute Burglaries (B3M) \$3.0 Million Losses – 24 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 21.4% of the total number of burglaries experienced by the jewelry industry. Out of 262 burglaries reported in 2025, 56 were B3M compared to 66 in 2024. The average B3M in 2025 resulted in a loss of approximately \$42K in jewelry, compared to \$50K in 2024. In addition, B3Ms cause property damage, business interruption, and possible negative customer reaction.

D. B3M and Non-B3M Frequency Comparison

(B3M) Three Minute Burglary

- Frequency by day and month -

DAY		MONTH			
Mon	9	Jan	3	Jul	7
Tue	8	Feb	3	Aug	7
Wed	4	Mar	5	Sep	7
Thu	8	Apr	8	Oct	3
Fri	8	May	2	Nov	2
Sat	9	Jun	2	Dec	7
Sun	10				

Burglary (Not B3M)

- Frequency by day and month -

DAY		MONTH			
Mon	41	Jan	13	Jul	24
Tue	24	Feb	13	Aug	13
Wed	23	Mar	14	Sep	17
Thu	26	Apr	17	Oct	17
Fri	23	May	20	Nov	11
Sat	35	Jun	25	Dec	22
Sun	34				

E. Most Frequent Points of Entry/All Burglaries

During high-tech burglaries involving a safe or vault attack, entry is often gained by cutting a hole in the roof or an adjacent unprotected wall or ceiling after the alarm and/or electrical system has been compromised. Subjects will also go through an adjacent bathroom, which would lead to the jewelry store's bathroom. Bathrooms are not secured by cameras.

ENTRY POINT	2025	2024	2023
Front Door	6.9%	13.4%	15.5%
Window	13.0%	11.5%	11.7%
Wall	19.1%	17.4%	5.1%
Mall/kiosk	15.3%	16.4%	25.2%
Roof	9.5%	4.9%	7.4%
Veh. Smash	4.2%	2.3%	4.3%
Hid until closing	0.8%	0.1%	0%
Security Gate	6.5%	3.6%	4.1%
Back Door	3.4%	5.2%	4.6%
No entry/power cut	0.8%	0.3%	1.5%
Other/unreported	20.5%	24.9%	20.6%

F. Burglaries in Malls

In 2025, 76 burglaries took place in malls. 40 out of the 76 mall burglaries were from mall kiosks. In 2024, 114 burglaries took place in malls. 50 of 114 mall burglaries occurred at mall kiosks.

G. Rooftop Burglaries: Entry through a roof.

JSA received reports of 25 rooftop burglaries across 11 states in 2025, compared with 15 across 8 states in 2024. In 2025, California remained the most active state for rooftop burglaries, with 5. Florida, Georgia, Illinois, and New York each had 3 rooftop burglaries. 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.

JSA has seen that jewelers have not responded properly to communication errors, power failures, or there was a communication failure between the alarm company and the jeweler. In 2025, law enforcement authorities and JSA tracked Chilean and Colombian South American Theft Group (SATG) gangs that conspired to commit these professional burglaries. These gangs have utilized technology such as cell phone Wi-Fi jammers, which blocks the cellular backup signal from being sent to the alarm company, surveillance cameras situated outside of jewelers' residences, and GPS trackers placed on jewelers' cars.

H. Most Active States/All Burglaries

STATE	2025	2024	2023
California	24.0%	15.4%	14.0%
Texas	8.8%	7.9%	6.1%
Connecticut	6.9%	Unlisted	Unlisted
Florida	6.1%	5.6%	5.6%
New York	4.6%	8.2%	7.4%
North Carolina	4.2%	Unlisted	Unlisted
Colorado	4.2%	Unlisted	Unlisted

Note: The chart shows the percentage of on-premises burglaries in the jewelry industry and indicates that, in 2025, 58.8% of such burglaries occurred in just seven states.

5. THEFT: \$10.4 MILLION IN LOSSES (714 CRIMES) IN 2025 vs. \$12.4 MILLION IN LOSSES (849 CRIMES) IN 2024.

A. Frequent Theft Methods

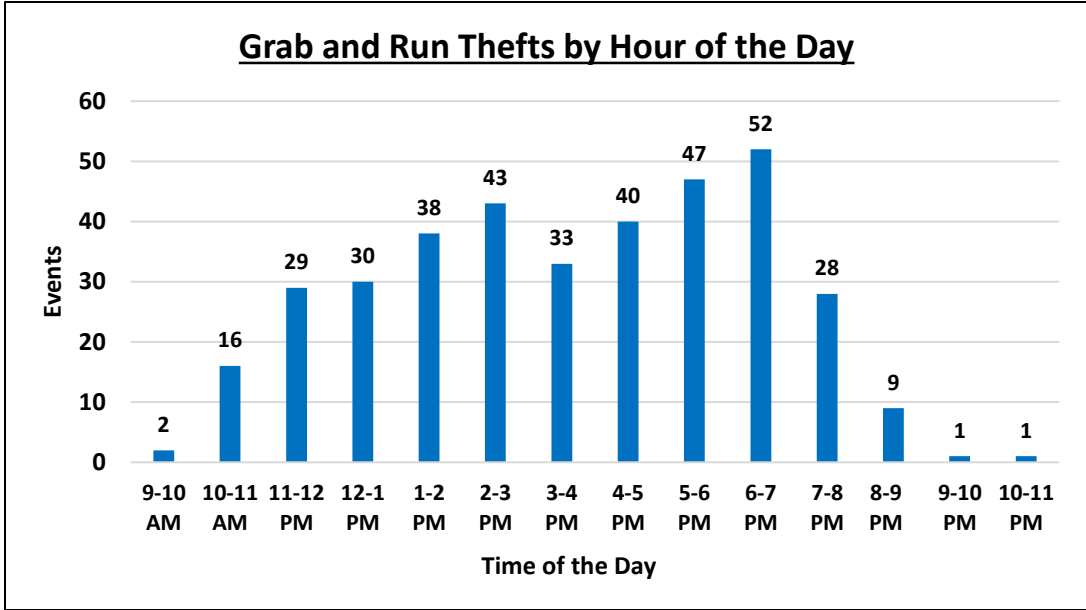
CATEGORY	EVENTS	AVERAGE LOSS
Grab & Run	425	\$11,063
Distraction	151	\$21,448
Sneak Theft	100	\$11,679
Switches	10	\$3,904

JSA has been tracking transnational Romani crimes against the jewelry industry. These crimes usually consist of distraction-style thefts and sneak thefts. Out of the 251 combined distraction and sneak thefts reported to JSA in 2025, 121 involved transnational Romani subjects, which reflects 48.2% of sneak and distraction thefts. By comparison, in 2024, JSA received 92 reports of distraction and sneak thefts committed by these transnational Romani groups, which represented 37.9% of these reported crimes.

In 2025, there were 425 Grab & Run crimes recorded by JSA, compared to 553 in 2024, a 23.2% decrease. 59.5% of all thefts reported to JSA in 2025 were Grab & Run events. A Grab & Run can result in a significant financial loss, and one in Ohio resulted in a \$276,400 loss of jewelry merchandise. Grab & Run losses were reported in 42 states and the District of Columbia.

B. Theft - Grab & Run

Frequency by hour of the day



Based on 369 cases reported to JSA in 2025 in which the exact time of the loss was reported. JSA did receive a report of a grab and run that occurred before the beginning of standard work hours. The theft was excluded from the graph because its time of occurrence was an outlier.

C. Theft - Grab & Run

Frequency by day and month

DAYS		MONTH			
Mon	70	Jan	40	Jul	44
Tue	63	Feb	35	Aug	34
Wed	68	Mar	37	Sep	32
Thu	63	Apr	33	Oct	27
Fri	53	May	30	Nov	31
Sat	60	Jun	56	Dec	26
Sun	48				

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 - \$14.8 MILLION – 10 States

Dollar losses decreased by 20.0% in 2025 compared to 2024. The number of criminal events also decreased by 17.0%. This report compared 39 cases from 2025 to 47 cases reported to JSA in 2024. Off-Premises crimes were reported during 11 calendar months for 2025. JSA did not receive a report of an off-premises crime in December. June was the most prevalent month for off-premises crimes, with 7 cases. In 2025, a total of 7 crimes involved exhibitors, compared with 21 crimes in which exhibitors were targeted in 2024.

A. Off-Premises Dollar Losses by Crime Category

CRIME CATEGORY	2025	2024	2023
Robbery	\$4.3 million	\$9.1 million	\$18.9 million
Theft	\$5.6 million	\$9.2 million	\$14.3 million
Burglary	\$4.9 million	\$215K	\$7.2 million
Total	\$14.8 million	\$18.5 million	\$40.4 million

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

CATEGORY	2025	2024	2023
Robbery	33.3%	46.8%	38.0%
Theft	48.7%	46.8%	54.0%
Burglary	18.0%	6.4%	8.0%

2. OFF-PREMISES ROBBERIES

A. Violence

There were 13 off-premises robberies reported to JSA in 2025, which is a 40.9% decrease from 2024. In 2025, a victim was physically assaulted in just 2 out of 39 off-premises crimes. In one incident, a jeweler was pushed to the ground, and in another robbery, a jeweler was pinned to the ground and hit with a stun gun. Guns were displayed in at least 4 robberies. A knife or sharp object was displayed in at least 4 incidents, which was consistent with 2024. In 2025, JSA received one report of a jeweler who was the victim of a home-invasion robbery.

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

In 2025, the JSA received 6 reports of trade show-related losses, down from 21 in 2024, representing a 71.4% decline in such crime. For perspective, in 2023, JSA received 41 reports of trade show-related losses. The average loss from a trade show-related loss in 2025 was \$403K. 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 attends major trade shows and shares intelligence with law enforcement at the local, state, and federal levels to brief them on the professional criminals who target these events. JSA also issues trade show recommendations for exhibitors and attendees to ensure they are informed about common threats and actionable security best practices.

3. OFF-PREMISES THEFT - \$5.6 MILLION IN LOSSES

There were 19 off-premises thefts reported to the JSA in 2025. Some of the specific theft methods or circumstances reported to JSA included a sneak theft at a restaurant, a pickpocketing incident on the street, a theft from an unattended messenger bag, a theft from the backseat of a taxi, a theft from a jeweler's unlocked vehicle, and a flat-tire distraction theft. Additionally, in 2025, 8 out of 39 off-premises crimes were thefts from unattended vehicles. Most insurance companies do not cover unattended property left in a vehicle.

A. Off-Premises Theft Dollar Losses

2025	2024	2023
\$5.6 million	\$9.2 million	\$14.3 million

4. OFF-PREMISES BURGLARY - \$4.9 MILLION IN LOSSES

A. In 2025, JSA received 7 reports of burglaries at the residences of jewelry industry personnel compared to 3 such reports in 2024.

5. MOST FREQUENT CRIME SCENES

CRIME SCENE	2025	2024	2023
Show- Related*	15.4%	44.7%	41.0%
Highway/Street	15.4%	17.0%	18.0%
Parking lots	10.3%	4.3%	7.0%
Hotel/Motel	5.1%	2.1%	7.0%
Residence	28.2%	8.5%	4.0%
Gas Station	0%	2.1%	1.0%
Flea Market	2.6%	0%	0%
Bank	0%	0%	0%
Restaurant	2.6%	Unlisted	Unlisted
Unspecified/Unreported	20.4%	21.3%	22.0%

*In 2025, 6 out of 39 off-premises crimes were show-related.

*Show-related crime scenes mean the victims were targeted at a trade show, en route to a trade show, or following their attendance at a trade show. The 6 victims in this category are exhibitors. A 7th exhibitor was targeted in connection with an event that was a cultural gathering rather than a trade show.

The victims in the crime scenes listed below the “Show-Related” row in the chart on page 14 are not exhibitors. These victims include retail jewelers, traveling salespeople, couriers, and other personnel who are carrying commercial jewelry or are targeted for their involvement in the jewelry industry.

6. STATES WITH OFF-PREMISES LOSSES – (2025 – 10 states):

CA, FL, IL, MA, WV, NJ, NY, SC, TX, WA

A. Most Active States for Off-Premises Losses

STATES	2025		STATES	2024
1. California	25.6%		1. California	23.4%
2. New York	20.5%		2. Nevada	14.9%
3. Nevada	15.4%		3. New York	10.6%
4. Florida	7.7%		4. Texas	8.5%
5. Texas	7.7%		5. New Jersey	8.5%
Total	76.9%		Total	65.9%

Percentages shown reflect the percentage of the total number of off-premises losses. The information provided in this chart demonstrates that 76.9% of all off-premises losses occurred in just 5 states during 2025.

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 2025, JSA received 39 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 with federal and state task forces in major cities; 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

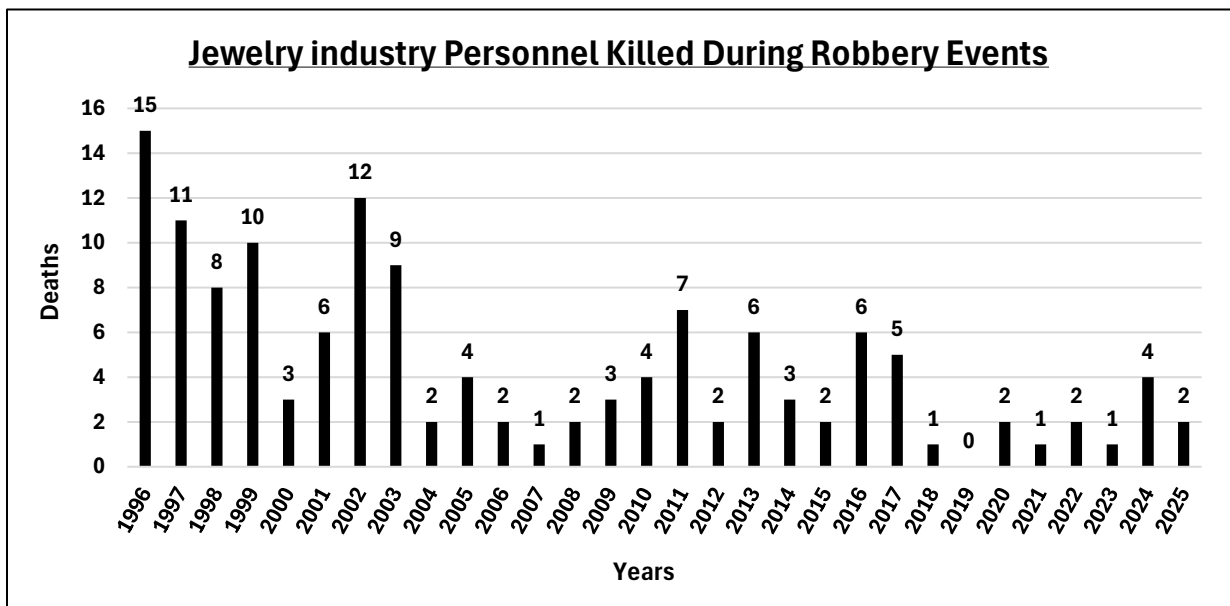
U.S. JEWELRY INDUSTRY CRIME LOSSES 2003 – 2025 STATED IN 2025 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS

YEAR	LOSSES STATED IN 2025 DOLLARS
2003	\$231.60 million
2004	\$183.47 million
2005	\$182.38 million
2006	\$167.62 million
2007	\$149.57 million
2008	\$153.53 million
2009	\$145.48 million
2010	\$118.33 million
2011	\$121.19 million
2012	\$83.76 million
2013	\$91.60 million
2014	\$105.45 million
2015	\$93.82 million
2016	\$96.80 million
2017	\$94.39 million
2018	\$68.23 million
2019	\$126.84 million
2020	\$103.20 million
2021	\$83.06 million
2022	\$141.96 million
2023	\$140.34 million
2024	\$145.93 million
2025	\$144.70 million
Total	\$2,973,250,000

Appendix B

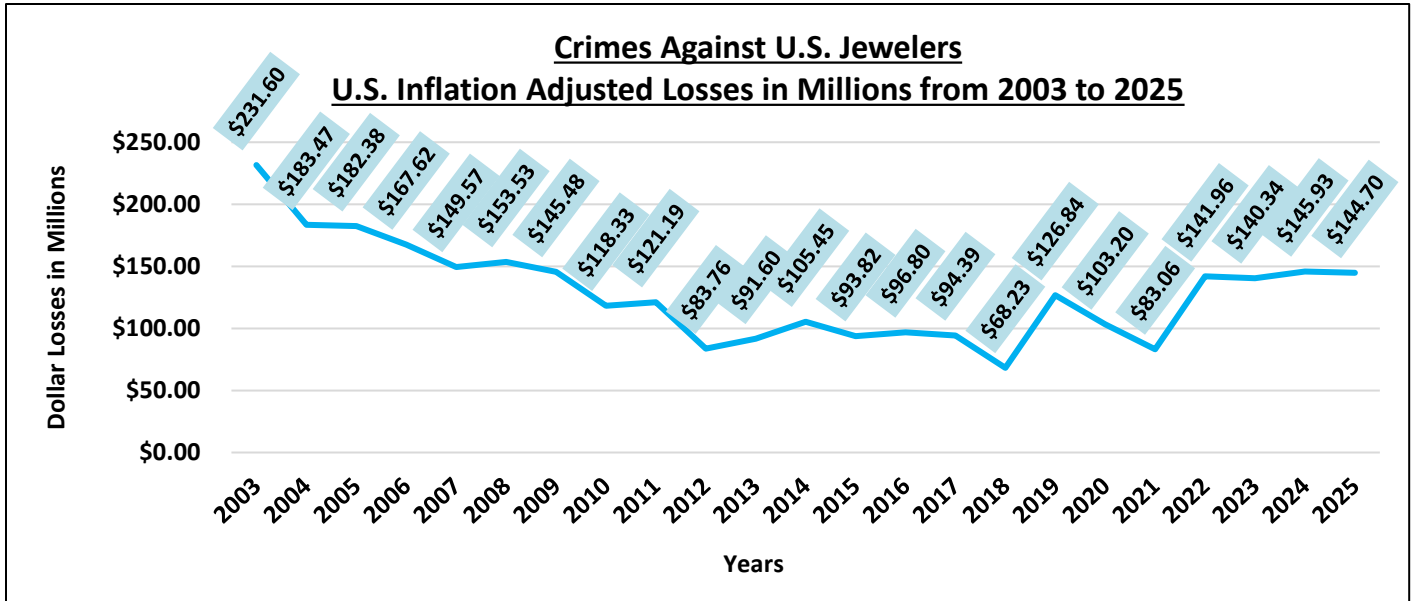
JEWELRY INDUSTRY PERSONNEL KILLED DURING ROBBERY EVENTS, 1996-2025.

Year	Deaths	Year	Deaths
1996	15	2011	7
1997	11	2012	2
1998	8	2013	6
1999	10	2014	3
2000	3	2015	2
2001	6	2016	6
2002	12	2017	5
2003	9	2018	1
2004	2	2019	0
2005	4	2020	2
2006	2	2021	1
2007	1	2022	2
2008	2	2023	1
2009	3	2024	4
2010	4	2025	2
Total	136		

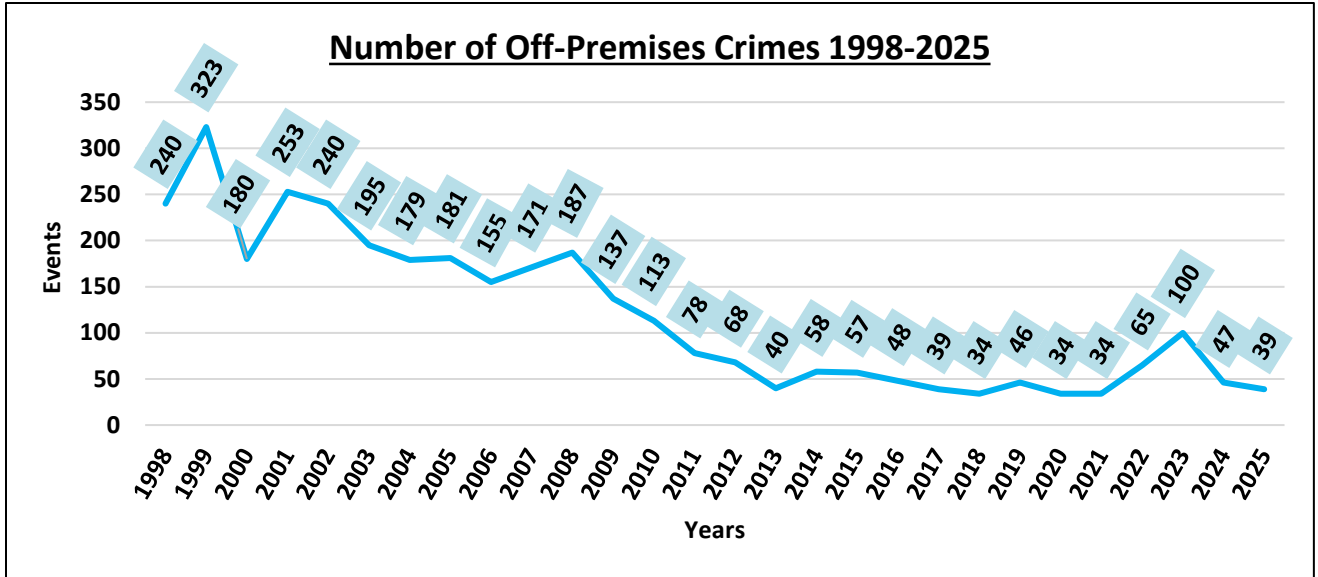


Note: In the last 30 years, 136 jewelers have been killed.

Appendix C



Appendix D



Appendix E

COMBINED ON/OFF-PREMISES 2025 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	7	3	7	43	250	35	29	5	6	72	35	5
Arrests	4	4	3	16	135	8	7	1	0	18	3	1
State	IA	ID	IL	IN	KS	KY	LA	MA	MD	ME	MI	MN
Crimes	4	1	36	11	10	5	7	15	22	0	21	6
Arrests	0	0	15	3	2	0	0	7	2	0	1	3
State	MO	MS	MT	NC	ND	NE	NH	NJ	NM	NV	NY	OH
Crimes	8	3	2	45	1	2	5	24	18	33	69	31
Arrests	0	2	0	11	0	0	3	12	0	9	12	7
State	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA
Crimes	4	17	29	1	29	2	29	144	9	0	32	47
Arrests	0	0	5	0	4	0	14	22	4	0	4	10
State	WI	WV	WY									
Crimes	4	1	1									
Arrests	2	0	0									
Total 2025 Crimes:1,233* (Crimes in 2024 – 1,420)												

* The Chart is based on 1,225 crimes reported to JSA in which the exact state of loss was provided to JSA. California, the state with the most crimes in 2024, 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 2025, JSA received reports of 354 suspects who were arrested for crimes against the jewelry industry.

Appendix F
Site of 1,194 On-Premises Crimes in 2025

Location	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Total
Mall	51	76	342	469
Strip Center	58	91	162	311
Downtown/ Center City	24	33	54	111
Stand Alone	9	20	43	72
Pawn Shop	60	7	55	122
Unspecified/Unreported/ Other	16	35	58	109
Total	218	262	714	1194

Appendix G

JSA Sources of Case Information

JSA Membership (over 19,500 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, and private security.

Insurance companies, insurance brokers and adjusters.

Media, trade publications, trade associations, 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 JSA. Only information that has been deemed to be credible and verifiable by JSA 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.

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 law enforcement. It is not feasible for JSA to obtain a broad and statistically valid sample of additional crimes such 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.