

JEWELERS' SECURITY ALLIANCE

2024 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. In 2024, the total dollar losses from crimes against U.S. jewelry firms reported to JSA was \$142.5 million, a 7.0% increase from \$133.2 million in 2023.
2. In 2024, the total number of crimes committed against U.S. jewelry firms was 1,420, a decrease from 1,621 in 2023. The number of crimes in 2024 represented a 12.4% decrease from the number of crimes reported to JSA in 2023.
3. The crime category that experienced the greatest dollar losses in 2024 was on-premises burglaries. In 2024, JSA observed a significant increase in the severity of losses from sophisticated burglaries perpetrated by highly mobile South American Theft Groups (SATGs). Sophisticated burglaries involve increased planning, preparation, and knowledge. JSA defines these as burglaries where entry can be made via the rooftop or a common wall. They also include safe or vault attacks, subjects engaged in organized ruses such as wearing construction vests, the use of construction-grade tools, as well as incidents of power cuts or tampering, and the use of technology such as Wi-Fi jammers. In 2023, JSA received reports of 20 burglaries where subjects gained or attempted to gain entry into a jewelry store via its wall or common wall shared with an adjacent or vacant business. In 2024, JSA received 53 reports of wall-entry burglaries, an increase of 165.0%.
4. While the frequency of jewelry crimes reported to JSA across its categories of on-premises robberies, burglaries, thefts, and off-premises crimes declined in 2024, dollar losses increased due to a greater severity of losses from sophisticated burglary crews.
5. The number of off-premises crimes reported to JSA decreased from 100 in 2023 to 47 in 2024, a decrease of 53.0%.

*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 by use of force, fear, or armed with a weapon. Includes crimes such as a smash & grabs.

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.

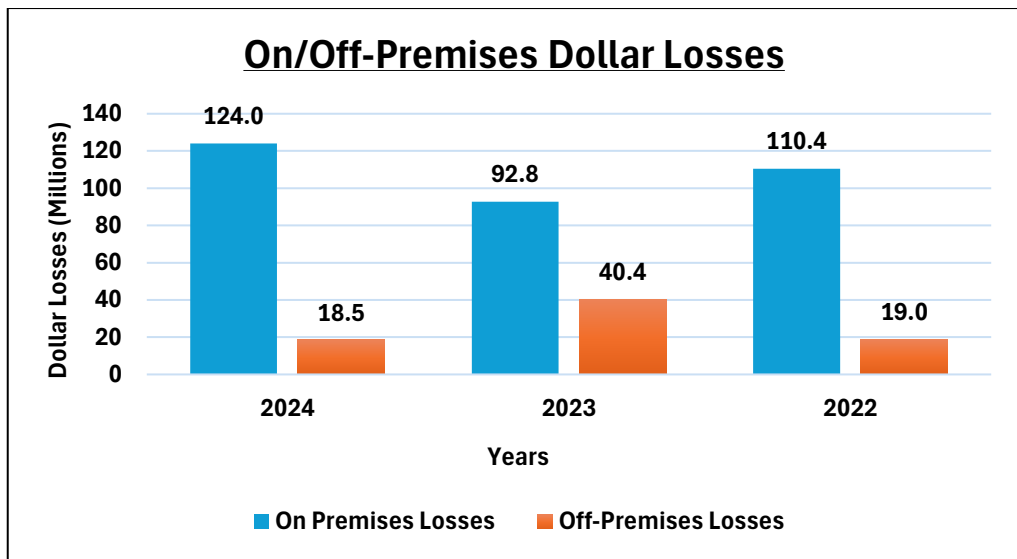
Theft - Taking of property without force or fear. Includes crimes such as grab and runs, fraudulent purchases, distraction crimes, diamond switches, and sneak thefts.

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.

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

1. DOLLAR LOSSES

CATEGORY	2024 Dollars	2023 Dollars	2022 Dollars
ON-PREMISES	\$124.0 mil	\$92.8 mil	\$110.4 mil
OFF-PREMISES	\$18.5 mil	\$40.4 mil	\$19.0 mil
Total:	\$142.5 mil	\$133.2 mil	\$129.4 mil



2. EVENTS

CATEGORY	2024 Events	2023 Events	2022 Events
ON-PREMISES	1373	1521	2146
OFF-PREMISES	47	100	65
Total:	1420	1621	2211

From 2023 to 2024, dollar losses **increased by 7.0%**, and the total number of criminal events **decreased by 12.4%**.

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 - \$124.0 MILLION

Available data regarding all **on-premises** crime categories indicates a 33.6% increase in dollar losses, and a 9.7% decrease in criminal events in 2024 compared to 2023. In 2024, the JSA generated 1,373 on-premises crime reports from multiple reporting sources compared to 1,521 reports in 2023.

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

CATEGORY	2024	2023	2022
Robbery	\$30.9	\$40.8	\$46.5
Theft	\$12.4	\$13.2	\$21.2
Burglary	\$80.7	\$38.8	\$42.7
Total:	\$124.0	\$92.8	\$110.4

B. Incident Percentage Breakdown/On-Premises Crimes

CATEGORY	2024	2023	2022
Theft	61.8%	57.9%	65.3%
Burglary	22.2%	25.9%	22.6%
Robbery	16.0%	16.2 %	12.1%

2. ROBBERY – 31 STATES

A. Number of Robbery Events

The number of robberies in 2024 decreased by 11.3% from 2023. There were 219 robberies reported to JSA in 2024 compared to 247 in 2023. The number of Smash & Grab robberies decreased from 146 in 2023 to 137 in 2024, which is a 6.2% decrease. JSA has seen a 58.3% decrease in the use of a gun during the commission of a Smash & Grab, 24 in 2023, compared to 10 in 2024. In 2024, there were 33 arrests of suspects in Smash & Grab cases compared to 101 arrests in 2023.

B. Robbery Dollar Losses

Robbery dollar losses decreased by 24.3% in 2024 compared to 2023. Losses for 2024 were \$30.9 million compared to \$40.8 million for 2023.

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

2024		2023	
California	17.4%	California	36.4%
Texas	12.8%	New York	13.0%
Illinois	7.3%	Texas	8.5%
Connecticut	5.9%	North Carolina	5.7%

Note:

C. Most Active State/Robbery

The chart reflects the percentages of the most active states for on-premises robberies and indicates 43.4% of jewelry industry on-premises robberies were committed in just four states. The remaining on-premises robberies occurred in 27 states.

D. Most Active Month/Robbery

Most Active: January – 27 (12.3% of all robbery events)

Least Active: April - 9 (4.1% of all robbery events)

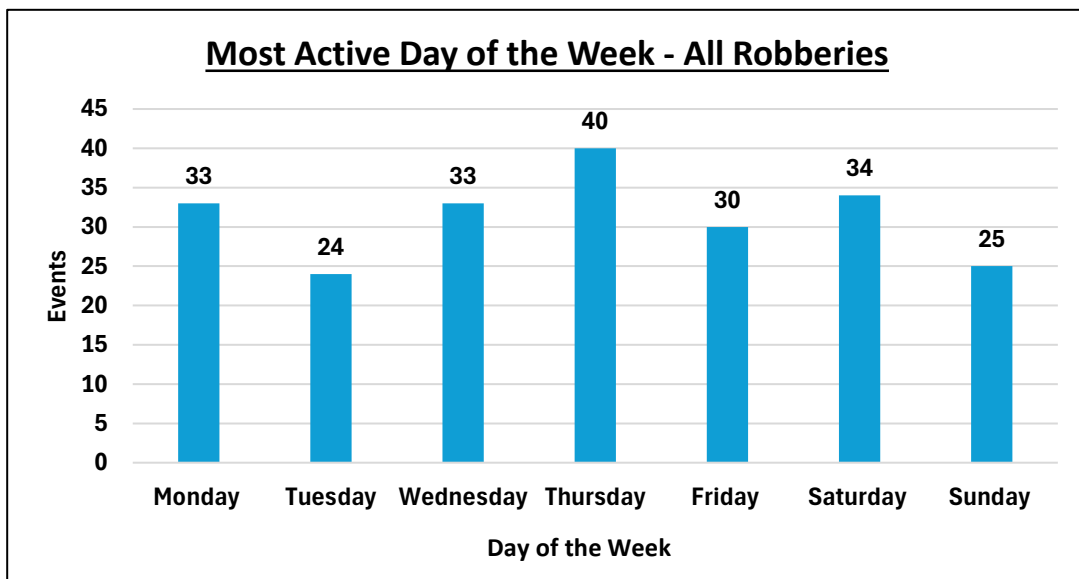
Average Robberies per month: 18.3

E. Most Active Time of Day/All Robberies

In 2024, the greatest number of robberies throughout all time zones occurred between 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., totaling 26. The second most active time was tied between 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m., totaling 21. There was no 60-minute period during a normal workday when robberies did not occur.

F. Most Active Days of the Week/Robbery

In 2024, robberies occurred most frequently on Thursdays, totaling 40. Saturday was the second most active day for robberies to occur, totaling 34. Tuesday was the least likely day for a robbery to occur.



G. Percentage of Robbery Events with a Gun/Violence

Robbery events with violence:

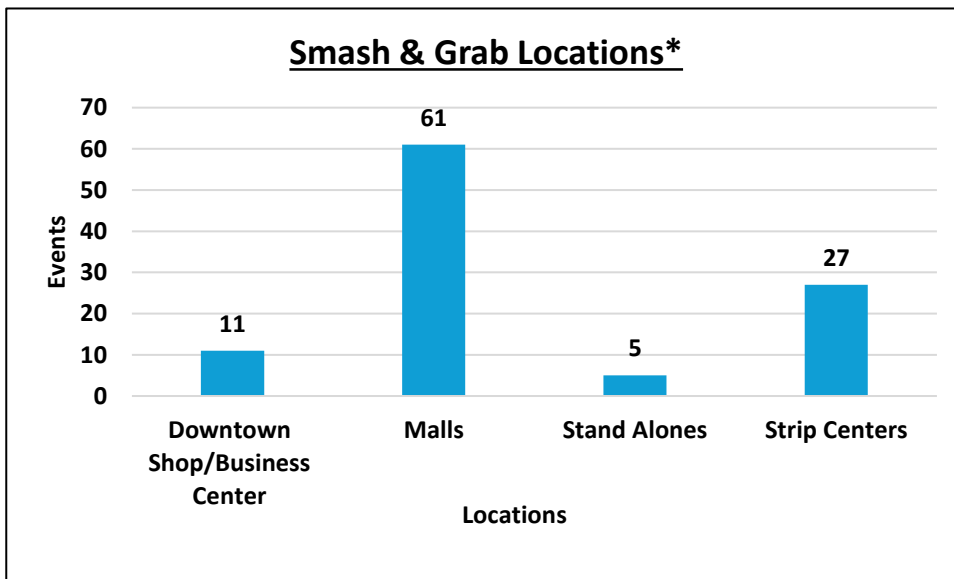
2024	2023	2022
16.9%	24.3%	18.8%

Robbery events with a gun:

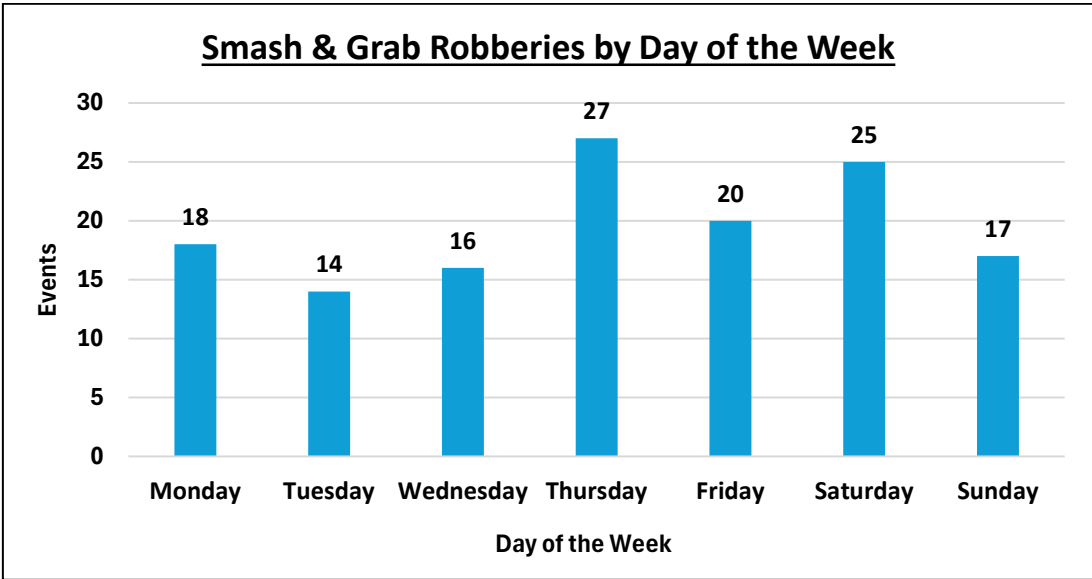
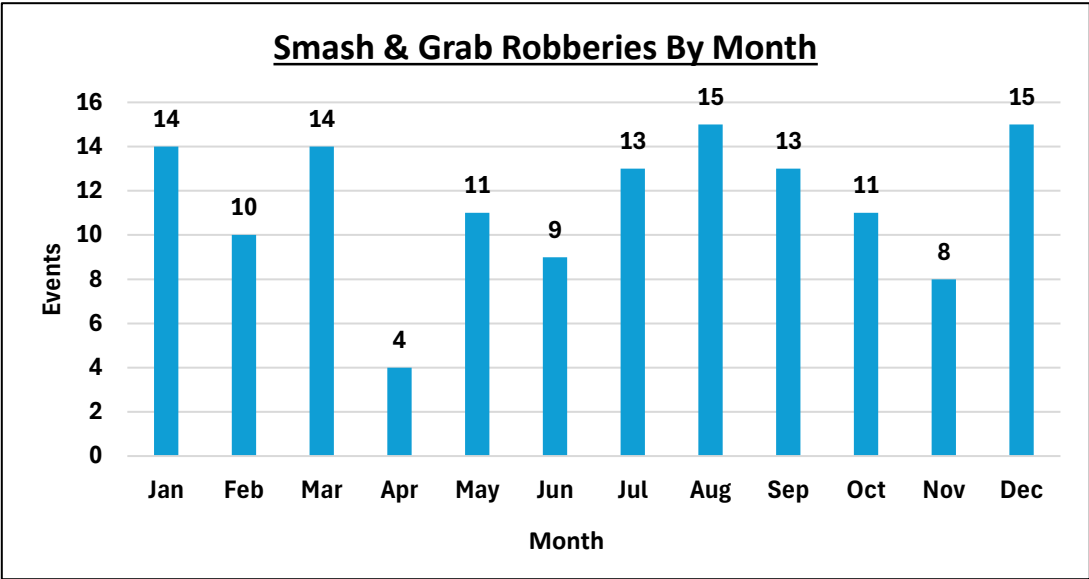
2024	2023	2022
19.6%	32.8%	26.9%

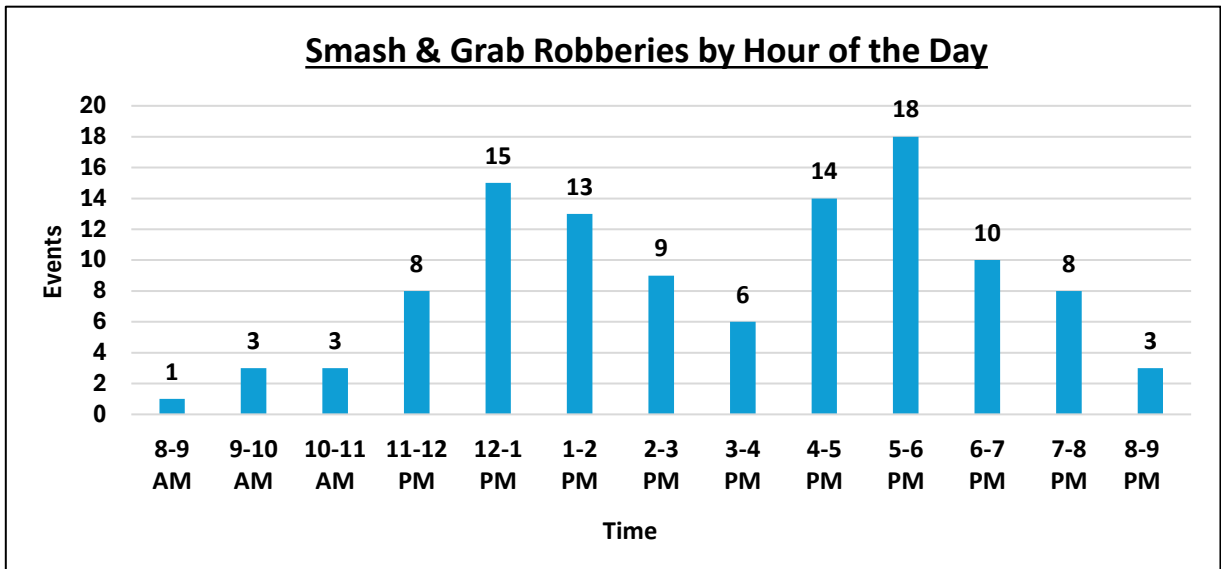
In 2024, there was a decrease in the percentage of robberies in which robbers displayed a gun, and a decrease in violence during robberies compared to 2023.

H. Smash & Grab Robberies



*Based on 104 cases in which the exact Smash & Grab location was reported to JSA. In 2024, jewelry stores in malls experienced the most Smash & Grabs.





Based on 111 cases in which the exact time of the Smash & Grab was reported to JSA.

3. HOMICIDE

A. Homicide Victim Categories

VICTIM CATEGORY	2024	2023	2022
Retail Jeweler	4	1	1
Customer	0	0	0
Traveling Salesperson	0	0	0
Police Officer	0	0	0
Good Samaritan / Bystander	0	0	0
Guard	0	0	1
Total:	4	1	2

In 2024, JSA did not receive a report of a suspect being killed during the commission of a crime, while in 2023, two suspects were killed during the commission of a crime.

B. Near-Fatal Violent Incidents

INCIDENTS	2024	2023	2022
Someone shot (not fatal)	2	7	5
Shots fired, no one hit	8	23	11

The frequency of incidents of shots fired in jewelry crimes when no one was hit was 8 separate incidents in 2024, which was 15 fewer than the number in 2023.

4. BURGLARY LOSSES - \$80.7 million - 41 States

A. Dollar losses more than doubled

Losses were \$38.8 million in 2023 compared to \$80.7 million in 2024, which is a 108.0% increase in dollar losses. While dollar losses for burglaries more than doubled, the frequency of burglaries decreased from 393 in 2023 to 305 in 2024, a decrease of 22.4%. 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. JSA has also observed a decrease in burglaries requiring less sophistication, knowledge, and planning.

B. Safe/Vault Attacks

The frequency of safe/vault attacks decreased from 34 in 2023 to 31 in 2024. JSA received reports of 2 vault attacks. Safe attacks occurred in 14 states in 2024 and represented 10.2% of the total number of burglaries against the jewelry industry. In 2024, California and Florida were the most active states for safe attacks, with 6 each. In 2024, the average loss for a burglary that involved a safe attack was \$1.6 million. In 2023, there were 4 safe attack burglaries reported to JSA in which the loss amount exceeded \$1 million. In 2024, JSA received reports of 5 safe or vault attack burglaries in which the loss amount was at least \$1 million.

C. Three-Minute Burglaries (B3M) \$4.3 Million Losses – 25 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 21.6% of the total number of burglaries experienced by the jewelry industry. Out of 305 burglaries reported in 2024, 66 were B3M compared to 93 in 2023. The average B3M in 2024 resulted in a loss of approximately \$50K in jewelry, compared to \$67K in 2023. 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	10	Jan	5	Jul	4
Tue	8	Feb	3	Aug	1
Wed	16	Mar	2	Sep	5
Thu	9	Apr	8	Oct	5
Fri	12	May	13	Nov	5
Sat	4	Jun	9	Dec	6
Sun	7				

Burglary (Not B3M)

- Frequency by day and month -

DAY		MONTH			
Mon	38	Jan	20	Jul	25
Tue	32	Feb	19	Aug	25
Wed	31	Mar	28	Sep	22
Thu	31	Apr	15	Oct	11
Fri	38	May	26	Nov	14
Sat	26	Jun	23	Dec	11
Sun	43				

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. Subjects will also go through an adjacent bathroom which would lead into the jewelry store's bathroom. Bathrooms are not secured by cameras.

ENTRY POINT	2024	2023	2022
Front Door	13.4%	15.5%	14.5%
Window	11.5%	11.7%	9.1%
Wall	17.4%	5.1%	3.3%
Mall/kiosk	16.4%	25.2%	43.8%
Roof	4.9%	7.4%	2.7%
Veh. Smash	2.3%	4.3%	1.9%
Hid until closing	0.1%	0%	0.4%
Security Gate	3.6%	4.1%	3.3%
Back Door	5.2%	4.6%	Unlisted
No entry/power cut	0.3%	1.5%	4.8%
Other/unreported	24.9%	20.6%	16.2%

F. Burglaries in Malls

In 2024, 114 burglaries took place in malls. 50 out of the 114 mall burglaries were from mall kiosks. In 2023, 143 burglaries took place in malls. 99 out of 143 mall burglaries were from mall kiosks.

G. Rooftop Burglaries: Entry through a roof.

JSA received reports of 15 rooftop burglaries from 8 states in 2024, compared to 29 rooftop burglaries from 14 states in 2023. In 2024, California and Florida remained the most active states for rooftop burglaries, with 5 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.

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 2024, 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, 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	2024	2023	2022
California	15.4%	14.0%	17.1%
New York	8.2%	7.4%	8.7%
Texas	7.9%	6.1%	5.8%
Florida	5.6%	5.6%	9.5%
Illinois	5.6%	Unlisted	Unlisted
New Jersey	4.9%	16.1%	Unlisted

Note: The chart reflects the percentage of total number of on-premises burglaries and indicates that 47.6% of jewelry industry on-premises burglaries in 2024 were committed in just six states.

5. THEFT: \$12.4 MILLION IN LOSSES (849 CRIMES) IN 2024 vs. \$13.2 MILLION IN LOSSES (881 CRIMES) IN 2023.

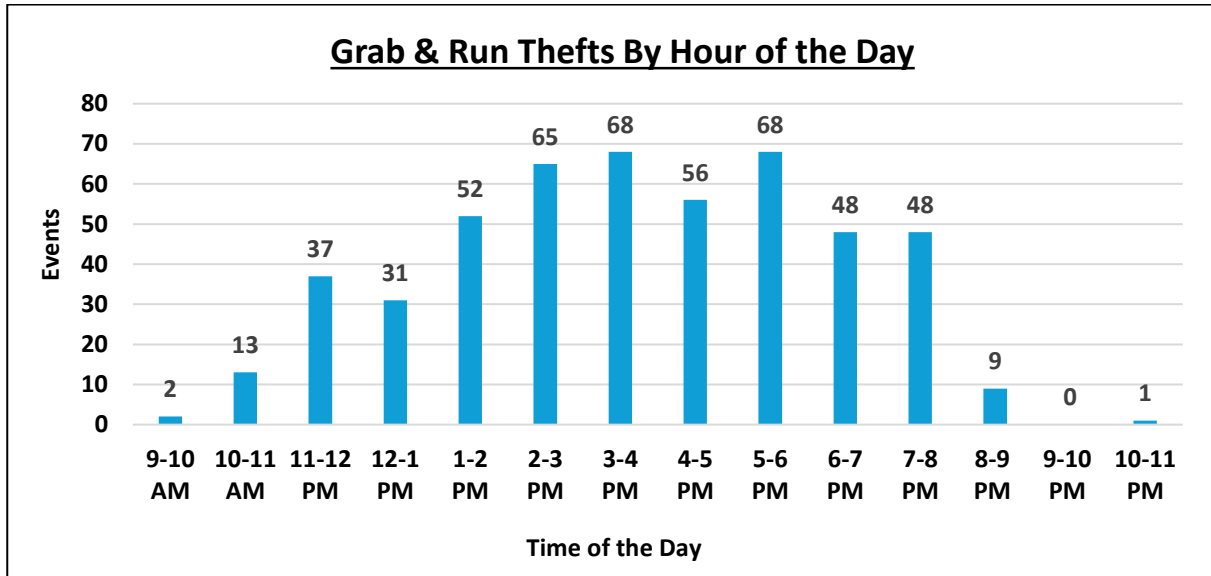
A. Frequent Theft Methods

CATEGORY	EVENTS	AVERAGE LOSS
Grab & Run	553	\$9,713
Distraction	131	\$23,137
Sneak Theft	112	\$22,112
Switches	17	\$24,607

In 2024, there were 553 Grab & Run crimes recorded by the JSA, compared to 633 in 2023, a 12.6% decrease. 65.1% of all thefts reported to the JSA in 2024 were Grab & Run events. A Grab & Run can result in a significant dollar loss, and one Grab & Run in Washington State resulted in a loss of \$200,000 in jewelry merchandise. Grab & Run losses were reported in 40 states.

B. Theft - Grab & Run

Frequency by hour of the day



*Based on 498 cases reported to JSA in 2024 in which the exact time of the loss was reported.

C. Theft - Grab & Run

Frequency by day and month

DAYS		MONTH			
Mon	88	Jan	71	Jul	51
Tue	68	Feb	54	Aug	48
Wed	93	Mar	45	Sep	35
Thu	82	Apr	54	Oct	30
Fri	83	May	51	Nov	28
Sat	73	Jun	43	Dec	43
Sun	66				

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 - \$18.5 MILLION – 14 States

Dollar losses decreased by 54.2% in 2024 compared to 2023. The number of criminal events also decreased by 53.0%. This report compared 47 cases from 2024 to 100 cases reported to JSA in 2023. Off-Premises crimes were reported during 11 calendar months for 2024. JSA did not receive a report of an off-premises crime in July. May was the most prevalent month for off-premises crimes, with 13 cases. In 2024, a total of 21 crimes involved exhibitors, which was 44.7% of all off-premises crimes in 2024.

A. Off-Premises Dollar Losses by Crime Category

CRIME CATEGORY	2024	2023	2022
Robbery	\$9.1 million	\$18.9 million	\$7.9 million
Theft	\$9.2 million	\$14.3 million	\$10.5 million
Burglary	\$215K	\$7.2 million	\$600K
Total	\$18.5 million	\$40.4 million	\$19.0 million

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

CATEGORY	2024	2023	2022
Robbery	46.8%	38.0%	32.3%
Theft	46.8%	54.0%	61.5%
Burglary	6.4%	8.0%	6.2%

2. OFF-PREMISES ROBBERIES

A. Violence

There were 22 off-premises robberies reported to JSA in 2024, which is a 42.1% decrease from 2023. In 23.4% of all off-premises crimes (11 out of 47) reported to JSA in 2024, a victim was physically assaulted. A gun was displayed in 3 robberies, and a knife or sharp object was displayed in 4 incidents. A victim was stabbed or cut in 1 robbery. In a separate robbery, a jeweler sustained a gunshot wound after being kidnapped as he was leaving his store. In another robbery, a jeweler was killed in his home as a result of a home invasion.

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

In 2024, the JSA received 21 reports of trade show-related losses, which represented 44.7% of all off-premises crimes reported to JSA in 2024. In 2023, JSA received 41 reports of trade show losses. In 2024, there was a 48.8% decrease in the number of trade show-related losses reported to JSA compared to 2023. The average loss from a trade show-related loss in 2024 was \$431K. 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 on a local, state, and federal level to brief them on the professional criminals who target trade shows.

3. OFF-PREMISES THEFT - \$9.2 MILLION IN LOSSES

There were 22 off-premises thefts reported to the JSA in 2024. Some of the specific theft methods or circumstances reported to JSA included 2 crimes where jewelers had their vehicles' tires slashed or punctured, 2 distraction thefts from exhibitors at hotels, and 5 thefts from trade show booths. An additional 2 thefts were from a jeweler's person while they carried jewelry. JSA received a report of a grab and run at a trunk show, and 7 out of 47 off-premises crimes were thefts 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

2024	2023	2022
\$9.2 million	\$14.3 million	\$10.5 million

4. MOST FREQUENT CRIME SCENES

CRIME SCENE	2024	2023	2022
Show- Related*	44.7%	41.0%	30.8%
Highway/Street	17.0%	18.0%	15.4%
Parking lots	4.3%	7.0%	13.8%
Hotel/Motel	2.1%	7.0%	7.7%
Residence	8.5%	4.0%	3.1%
Gas Station	2.1%	1.0%	3.1%
Flea Market	0%	0%	1.5%
Bank	0%	0%	0%
Unspecified/Unreported	21.3%	22.0%	24.6%

In 2024, 21 out of 47 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 21 victims in this category are exhibitors.

The victims in the crime scenes listed below the “Show-Related” row in the chart on page 14 consists of people who 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.

5. STATES WITH OFF-PREMISES LOSSES – (2024 – 14 states):
CA, CO, CT, FL, IL, IN, MI, NV, NJ, NY, NC, PA, TX, WI

A. Most Active States for Off-Premises Losses

STATES	2024		STATES	2023
1. California	23.4%		1. Nevada	25.0%
2. Nevada	14.9%		2. California	24.0%
3. New York	10.6%		3. New York	13.0%
4. Texas & New Jersey	17% Combined		4. Florida	8.0%
Total	65.9%		Total	70.0%

Percentages shown reflect the percentage of the total number of off-premises losses. The information provided in this chart demonstrates that 65.9% of all off-premises losses occurred in just five states during 2024.

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 2024, JSA received 47 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 – 2024 STATED IN 2024 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS

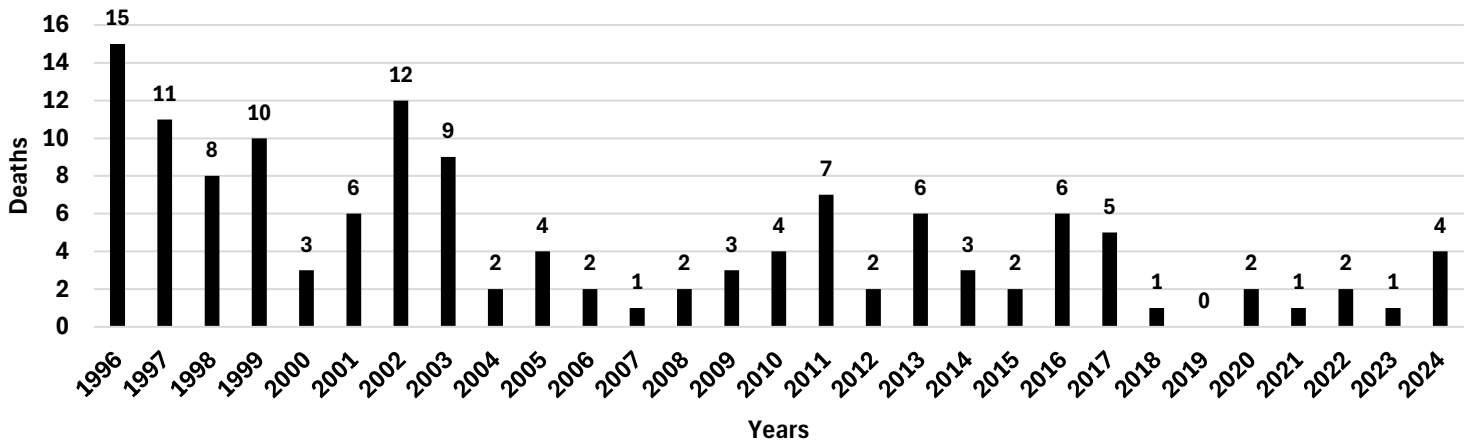
YEAR		LOSSES STATED IN 2024 DOLLARS
2003		\$226.16 million
2004		\$179.16 million
2005		\$178.10 million
2006		\$163.69 million
2007		\$146.06 million
2008		\$149.93 million
2009		\$142.07 million
2010		\$115.55 million
2011		\$118.35 million
2012		\$81.79 million
2013		\$89.45 million
2014		\$102.97 million
2015		\$91.62 million
2016		\$94.53 million
2017		\$92.17 million
2018		\$66.63 million
2019		\$123.86 million
2020		\$100.78 million
2021		\$81.11 million
2022		\$138.63 million
2023		\$137.05 million
2024		\$142.50 million
Total		\$2,762,160,000

Appendix B

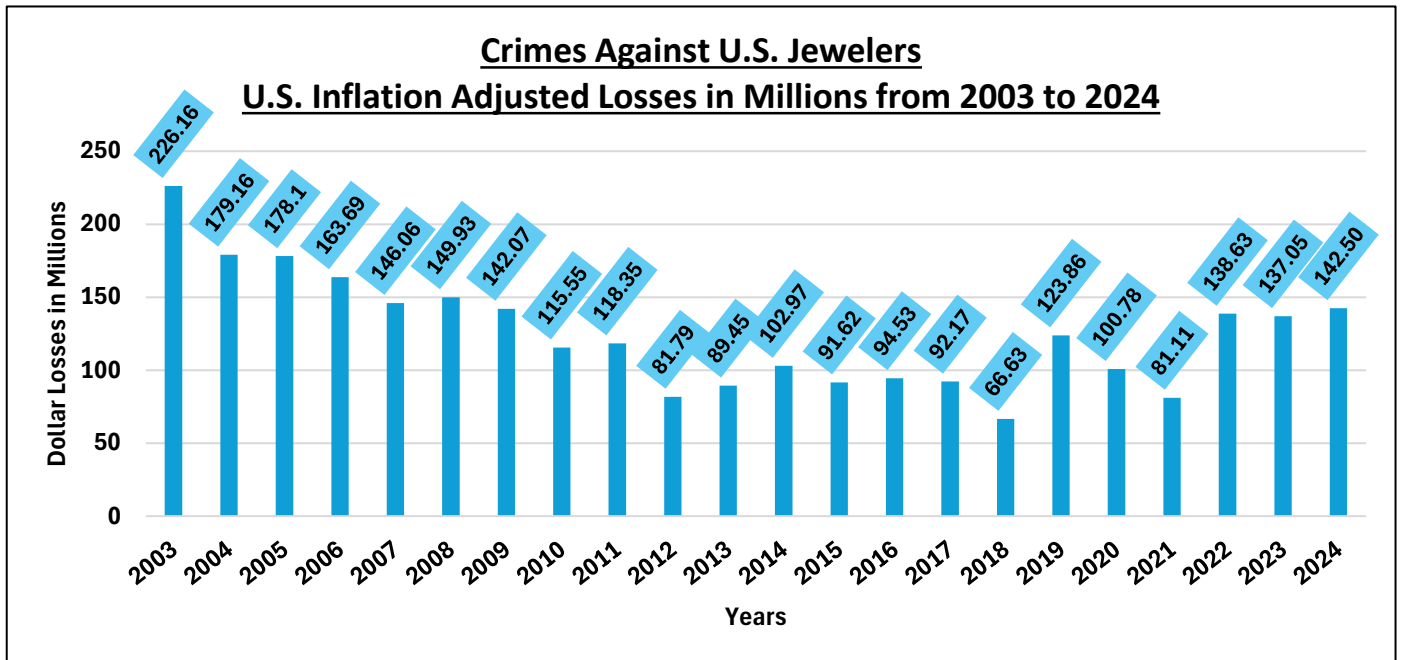
JEWELRY INDUSTRY PERSONNEL KILLED DURING ROBBERY EVENTS, 1996-2024.

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	Total	134

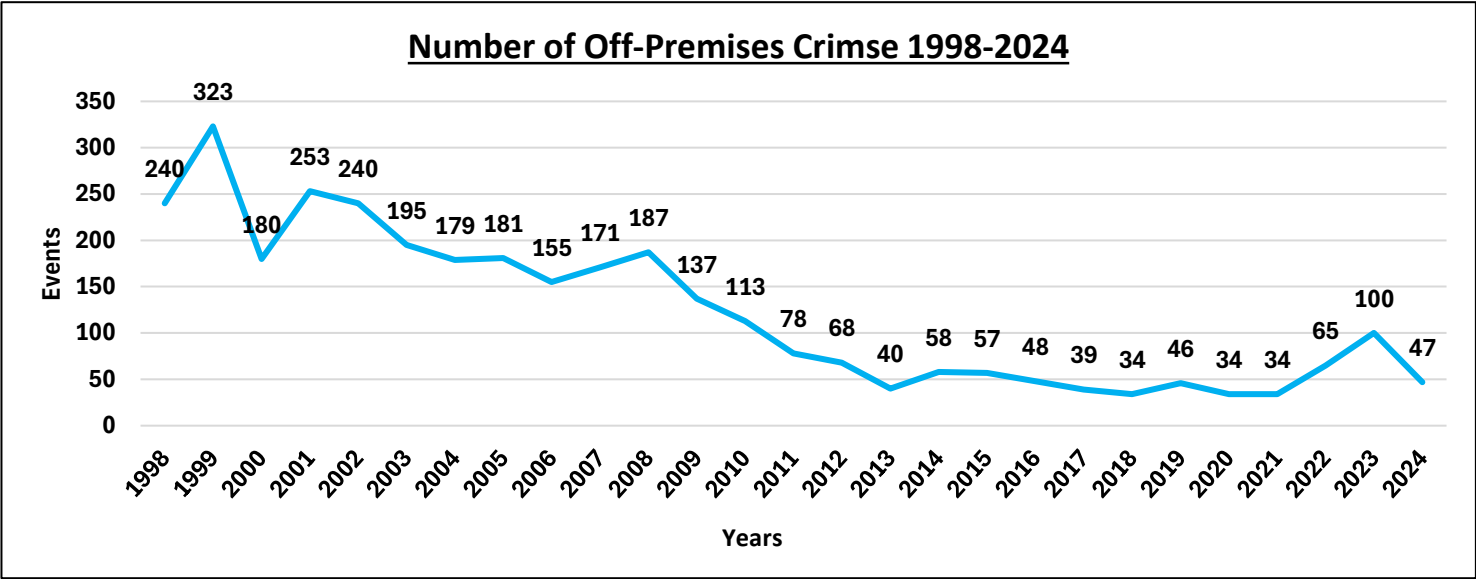
Jewelry Industry Personnel Killed During Robbery Events



Appendix C



Appendix D



Appendix E

COMBINED ON/OFF-PREMISES 2024 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	15	12	3	34	227	48	31	9	4	124	50	6
Arrests	7	2	0	4	70	18	7	0	0	27	6	0
State	IA	ID	IL	IN	KS	KY	LA	MA	MD	ME	MI	MN
Crimes	7	0	56	15	12	10	9	19	28	2	30	15
Arrests	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	6	2
State	MO	MS	MT	NC	ND	NE	NH	NJ	NM	NV	NY	OH
Crimes	9	2	4	47	0	8	3	46	8	44	97	31
Arrests	3	0	0	4	0	10	0	4	0	7	30	6
State	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA
Crimes	10	21	31	5	27	0	20	141	15	0	35	38
Arrests	1	1	8	0	7	0	5	22	0	0	2	1
State	WI	WV	WY									
Crimes	7	3	2									
Arrests	3	0	1									
Total 2024 Crimes: 1,420* (Crimes in 2023 – 1,621)												

* The Chart is based on 1,420 crimes reported to JSA in which the exact state of loss was provided. 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 2024, JSA received reports of 275 suspects who were arrested for crimes against the jewelry industry.

Appendix F
Site of 1,373 On-Premises Crimes in 2024

Location	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Total
Mall	81	114	579	774
Strip Center	51	104	72	227
Downtown/ Center City	18	38	69	125
Stand Alone	12	26	30	68
Unspecified/Unreported	57	23	99	179
Total	219	305	849	1373

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, 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 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 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.