

# Burglary, Theft, Robbery

Burglary, theft, and robbery all involve the loss of valuable items: **BURGLARY**, a property crime, is a theft from an unoccupied dwelling or structure. **LARCENY THEFT** (or simply, "theft") occurs when someone unlawfully takes property, by stealth and without force. **ROBBERY** is considered a violent crime—regardless of the use of force or presence of a weapon—and occurs when the victim is present during a theft or attempted theft.<sup>A</sup> Since 2005, the overall **property crime rate** (household burglaries, motor vehicle thefts, and thefts) has declined **26%**.<sup>E</sup> Total losses to victims from property crimes, while hard to pinpoint, amount to billions of dollars every year.<sup>C</sup>

**NOTES:** \*Property crimes also include arson, for which data is erratic. Data for 2014 unless otherwise indicated. Hover for data hyperlinks to source material.

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR  
**Victims of Crime**

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME  
**OVC**  
JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS  
JUSTICE FOR ALL

## Property Crime

**7,578,653** reported property crimes\*<sup>C</sup>

vs

**1,107,564** reported violent crimes



- > **70.6%** larceny-thefts
- > **20.8%** burglaries
- > **8.5%** motor vehicle thefts

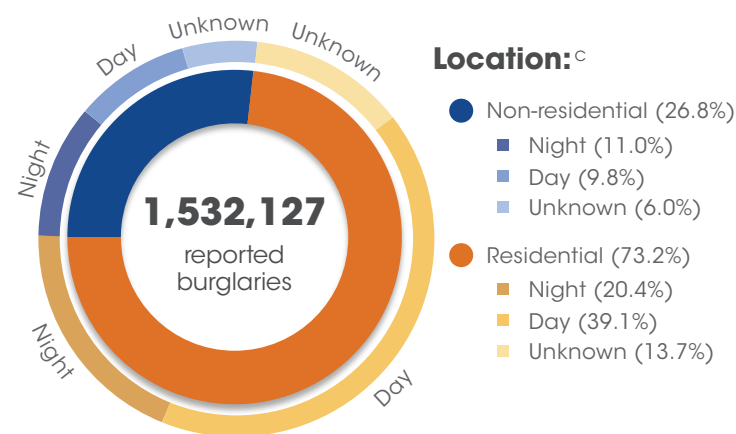
- > Property crime losses total an estimated **\$14.3 billion**<sup>C</sup>
- > Property crime rate **declined by 5.0%** from 2013-2014, to 2,596.1/100,000 people: it declined by **11.9%** from 2010-2014<sup>C</sup>

Only **37%** of property crimes are reported to police:<sup>E</sup>



- > **83.3%** of motor vehicle thefts
- > **60%** of burglaries
- > **29%** of larceny-thefts

## Burglary



- > Burglary rate **declined by 11.1%** from 2013-2014, to 534.5 incidents/100,000 people<sup>C</sup>

**893,999** burglaries were by **forcible entry** or **314.9/100,000** people

vs

**540,614** burglaries were by **unlawful entry** or **190.4/100,000** people<sup>C</sup>

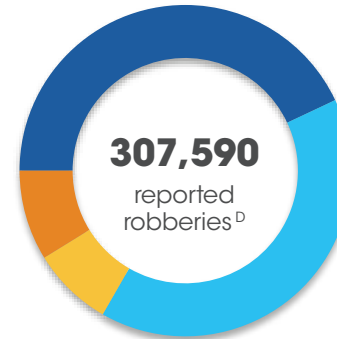
## Theft



### Type of Theft:<sup>c</sup>

- From motor vehicles (22.9%)
- Shoplifting (21.5%)
- From buildings (12.3%)
- Motor-vehicle accessories (7.0%)
- Bicycles (3.6%)
- Pocket-picking, purse-snatching (0.9%)
- Other (31.7%)

## Robbery

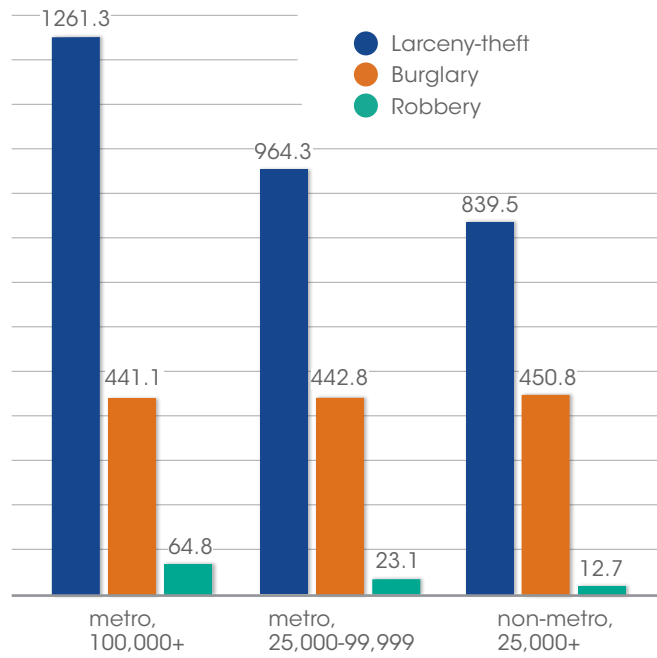


### Weapon:<sup>c</sup>

- Strong-arm tactics (41.0%)
- Firearms (38.4%)
- Knives or similar (7.5%)
- Other weapons (8.4%)

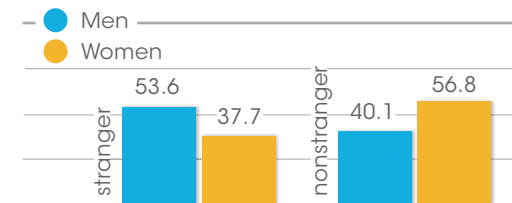
**Strong-arm** tactics refer to the use of body parts (hands, arms, feet, fists, teeth) as weapons<sup>d</sup>

> Larceny-theft rate **declined by 3.4%** from 2013-2014, to 1,812.0 incidents/100,000 people<sup>c</sup>



Crime rates by **county population**/100,000 people<sup>c</sup>

> Robbery rate **declined by 6.3%** from 2013-2014, to 104.1/100,000 people<sup>c</sup>



Percentage of robberies by **victim sex** and **relationship to offender**, where known<sup>b</sup>

### SOURCES

- A** Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Property Crime*, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=32>
- B** ---*Number of Robberies by Sex and Victim-Offender Relationship, 2014*, NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>
- C** Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2014*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2015), <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014>
- D** ---*Summary Reporting System User Manual*, <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/nibrs/summary-reporting-system-srs-user-manual>
- E** Jennifer L. Truman and Lynn Langton, *Criminal Victimization, 2014*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2015), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv14.pdf>