



Larceny-theft

Definition

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines larceny-theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force, violence, or fraud. Attempted larcenies are included in offense totals. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.

Overview

- In 2023, there were an estimated 4,512,064 larceny-thefts nationwide. The number of larceny-thefts decreased 4.4 percent when compared with the 2022 estimate. The number decreased 12.6 percent when compared with the 2019 estimate, and it declined 22.7 percent when compared with the 2014 estimate. (See Table 1.)
- The rate of estimated larceny-thefts in 2023 was 1,347.2 per 100,000 inhabitants. From 2022 to 2023, the rate of estimated larceny-thefts declined 4.9 percent, and from 2014 to 2023, the rate decreased 26.4 percent. (See Tables 1 and 1A.)
- Larceny-thefts accounted for an estimated 70.3 percent of property crimes in 2023. (Based on Table 1.)
- Thefts from motor vehicles accounted for 22.4 percent of all larceny-thefts in 2023. (See Table 23.)

Expanded data

Expanded offense data are the details of the various offenses that the UCR Program collects beyond the count of how many crimes law enforcement agencies report. These details may include the type of weapon used in a crime, type or value of items stolen, and so forth. In addition, expanded data include trends (for example, 2-year comparisons) and rates per 100,000 inhabitants.

Expanded information regarding larceny-theft is available in the following tables:

Trends (2-year): Tables 12, 13, and 14

Rates (per 100,000 inhabitants): Tables 16, 17, and 18

Offense Analysis: Table 23

Larceny-theft Table, “Larceny-theft, Percent Distribution by Region, 2023”