

Property Crime in Massachusetts

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The purpose of the *Crime Policy Brief Series* is to increase knowledge about crime in Massachusetts through improved dissemination of crime data. In partnership with the State Police Crime Reporting Unit (CRU), the Executive Office of Public Safety, Research and Policy Analysis Division hopes to provide an overview of crime in Massachusetts in order to better understand the trends, nature, and context of crime in Massachusetts.

Highlights

- In 26 years, the lowest level of property crime for Massachusetts occurred in 2005 (Figure 1).
- The volume of property crime over the last 26 years has been consistently declining in Massachusetts.
- The property crime rate decreased by 52 percent from 1980 to 2005 and by 29 percent over the 11-year period 1995 to 2005 (Figure 1).
- Individual property offenses (motor vehicle theft, burglary, and larceny) have steadily declined between 1995 and 2005 (Figures 6, 7, and 8).
- Over the last 15 years, the lowest rates for individual property offenses in the nation and in Massachusetts occurred in the last five years.
- Based on 2005 data the Massachusetts communities with the highest property crime rates (offenses per 100,000) in declining order are: Springfield, Holyoke, Provincetown, Fall River, West Springfield, Boston, Raynham, Seekonk, Avon, and Saugus.

Massachusetts Property Crime Rates: Percent Decrease 1995 to 2005

Offense	Percent Decrease
Total Property Crime	29%
Motor Vehicle Theft	49%
Burglary	29%
Larceny	22%

Data Source: Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit

Background

Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The National Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program began in 1930 when Congress authorized the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to collect crime statistics from local police departments across the nation. The goal of the UCR program is to produce reliable statistical information on the magnitude and trends of crime for use by law enforcement agencies (FBI 2004). Over the years the utilization of the program has increased and today the general public, media, legislators, criminologists, and others use the UCR data to track the rise and fall of crime levels and rates (FBI 2004).

In the 1970's, the FBI changed responsibility for data collection to state-run UCR programs (FBI 2004). Now local law enforcement agencies report data to a state-operated program that then forwards the information to the national program. In Massachusetts, the State Police CRU is the liaison between state, local, and campus police departments and the national program.

Data

Offense Classifications

There are seven main offense classifications that are used to measure the prevalence of crime in the nation. Violent crime includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. In 1979 a congressional mandate added arson to the property crime classification (FBI 2004).

Counts and Rates

Counts and rates are often used in crime reports to illustrate the amount of crime in a locality. Counts of crime are "raw" numbers of offenses and represent the volume of crime. Rates are the number of offenses divided by the population. Rates allow for the comparison of the amount of crime between localities by controlling for population. Crime rates are typically calculated as a rate per 100,000 persons in this *Crime Policy Brief Series*.

For purposes of this *Crime Policy Brief Series*, U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for the years 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 were used to calculate rates. Decennial Census counts were used for 1980, 1990, and 2000 and for the respective years in between. The Appendix provides the raw counts, rates, and population figures for Massachusetts and the nation that were used in this report.

This brief includes data voluntarily submitted by local agencies to the CRU. The CRU's estimation method was used, which only includes agencies that have submitted at least three months of data for any given year. For agencies which submitted at least three months of data but less than 12 months of data, estimates were calculated for the missing months for each crime category except murder. Estimates were calculated as follows:
(*Count of Crimes/Number of Months Data Submitted*) x 12.

The crime counts included in this policy brief are based on counts from the CRU as of September 12, 2006. The data may not reflect the exact figures published by the CRU or the FBI due to submission of late and/or adjusted data.

How much property crime is there in Massachusetts?

The volume of property crime over the last 26 years (1980 to 2005) reveals that property crime has been consistently declining (Figure 1). For Massachusetts, the highest volume of property crime was reported in 1980 (276,803) and the lowest was reported in 2005 (147,871) (Figure 1). Nationally, the highest volume of property crime was reported in 1991 (12,961,100) and the lowest was reported in 2005 (10,166,159) (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Volume of Massachusetts Property Crime 1980 to 2005

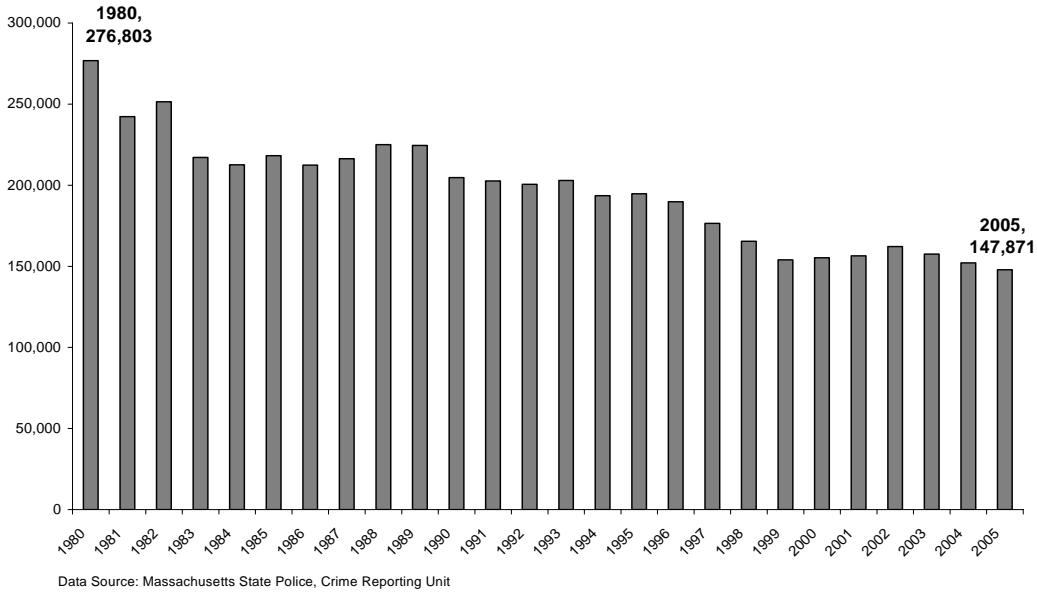
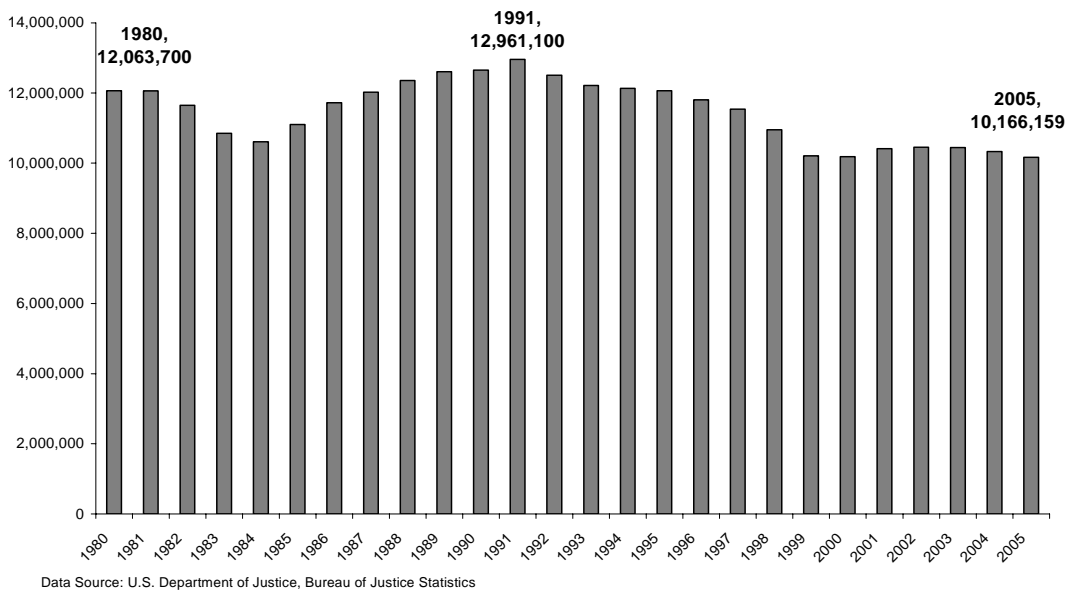
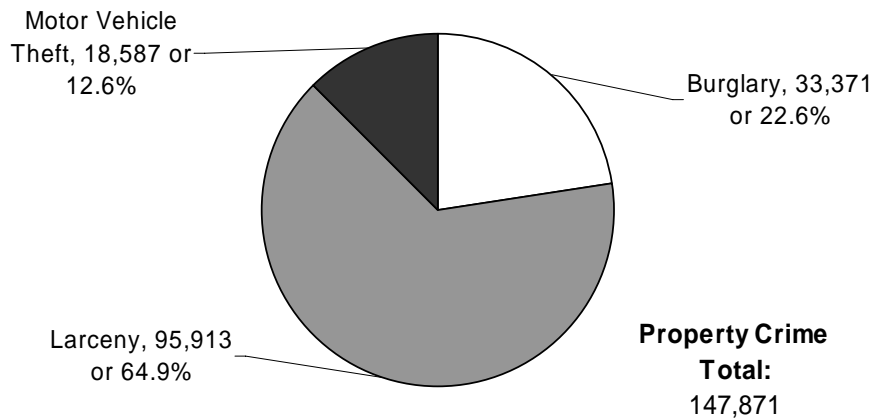


Figure 2: Volume of Property Crime in the Nation 1980 to 2005



As noted earlier, in 2005 there were 147,871 reported property crimes in the state (Figure 3). The majority of property crimes in 2005 were larceny (65 percent), followed by burglary (23 percent), and motor vehicle theft (13 percent).

Figure 3: Massachusetts Property Offenses 2005



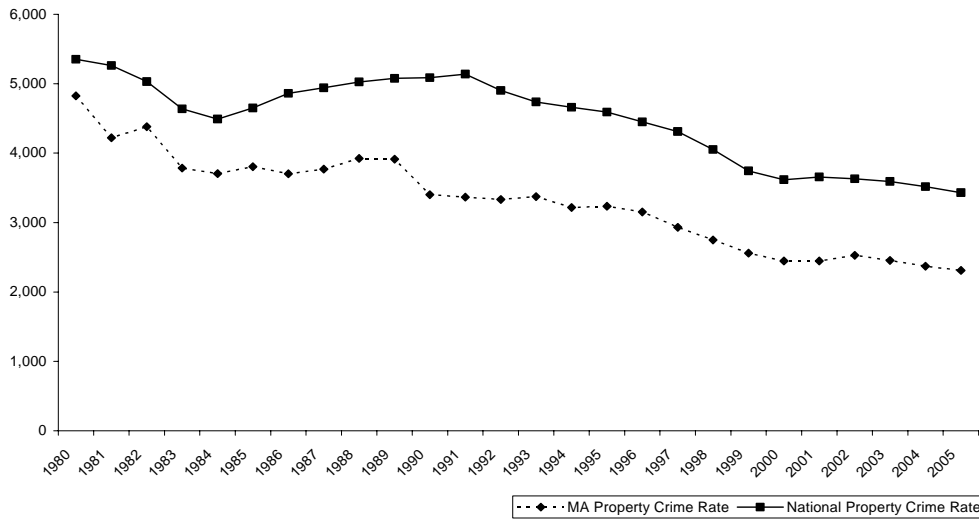
Data Source: Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit

What are the trends in property crime rates in Massachusetts?

Massachusetts generally mirrors the national property crime rate trends between 1980 and 2005 (Figure 4). Massachusetts' property crime rates have been consistently below the national rates and have been steadily declining since the early 1980's.

Nationally, the property crime rate decreased 36 percent from 1980 to 2005 (5,353 per 100,000 to 3,430 per 100,000) and the state property offense rate decreased by 52 percent from 1980 to 2005 (4,825 to 2,311)

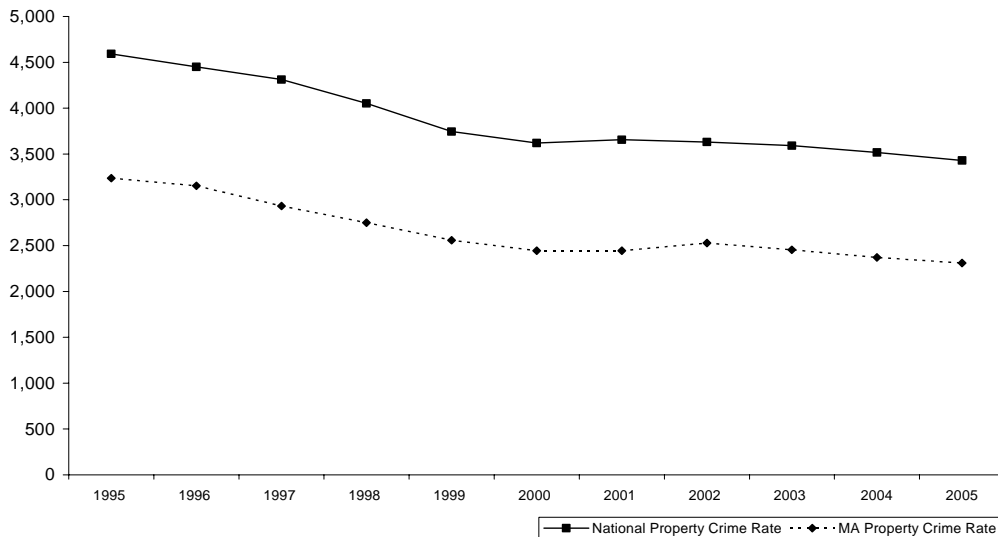
Figure 4: National and Massachusetts Property Crime Rate (per 100,000 persons) 1980 to 2005



Data Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit

Focusing on 1995 to 2005, the national property crime rate decreased 25 percent (from 4,591 to 3,430) and the state property offense rate decreased by 29 percent over the 11-year period 1995 and 2005 (from 3,236 to 2,311) (Figure 5).

Figure 5: National and Massachusetts Property Crime Rate (per 100,000 persons) 1995 to 2005

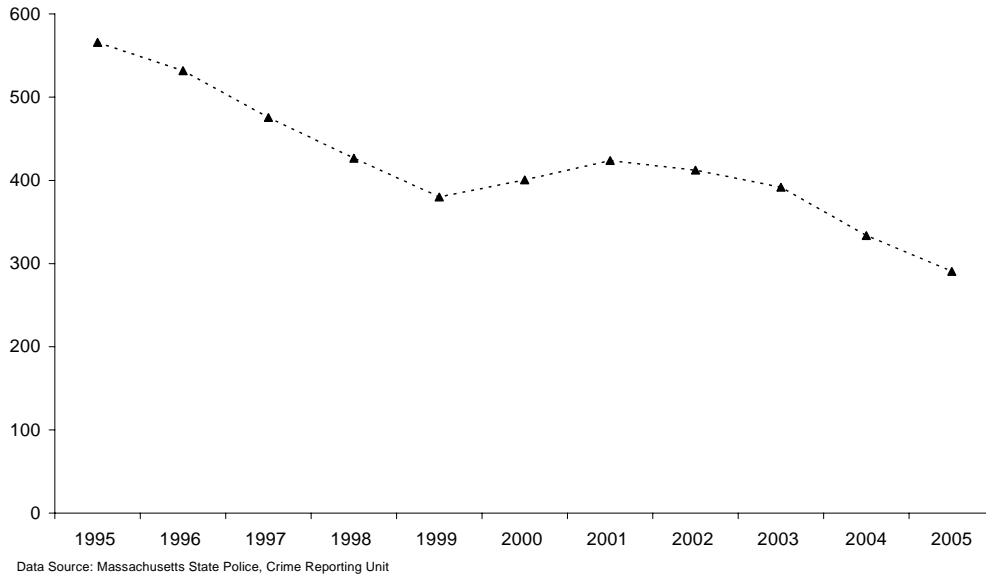


Data Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit

A closer look at the property crime rate by individual offenses for Massachusetts from 1995 to 2005 reveals that each offense has been steadily declining during this time period.

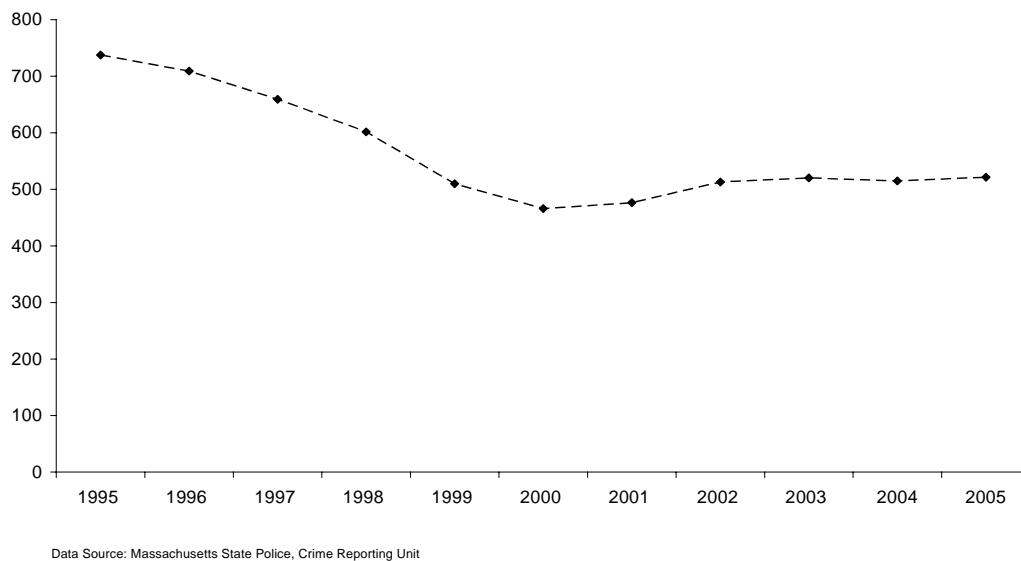
- Over the 11-year time period the motor vehicle theft rate experienced the greatest decrease in percentage terms (49 percent or 566 to 291) compared to the other individual property crime offenses.
- Between 1995 and 2005 the motor vehicle theft rate peaked in 1995 (566) and was at an 11-year low in 2005 (291) (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Massachusetts Motor Vehicle Theft Rate (per 100,000 persons) 1995 to 2005



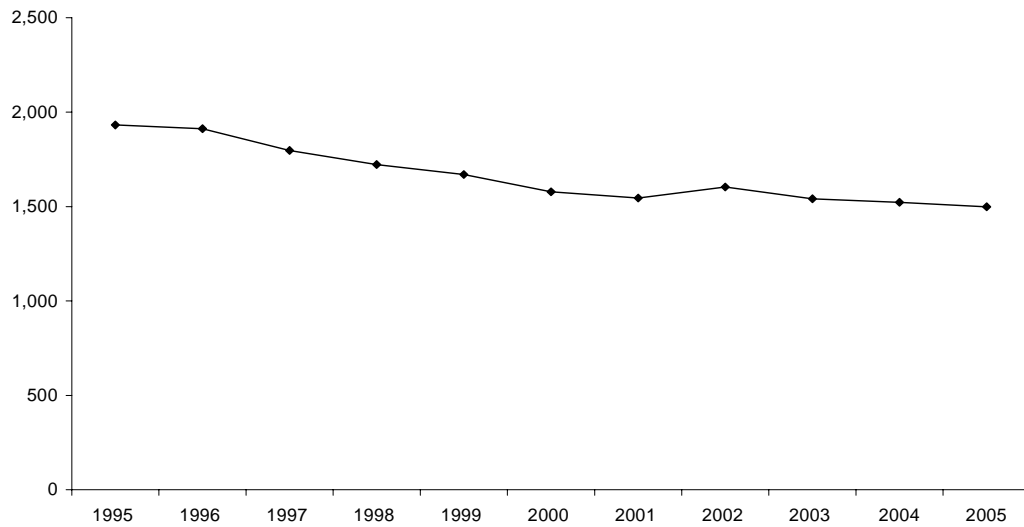
- During this same period, the burglary rate in Massachusetts declined by 29 percent (from 738 to 522) (Figure 7).
- The burglary rate was at an 11-year low in 2000 (466).
- The burglary rate peaked in 1995, declined in the late 1990's and began to level off in 2002.

Figure 7: Massachusetts Burglary Rate (per 100,000 persons) 1995 to 2005



- The larceny rate decreased in percentage terms between 1995 and 2005 (22 percent or 1,932 to 1,499) (Figure 8).
- Between 1995 and 2005 the larceny rate was highest in 1995 and experienced general decline since 1995.

Figure 8: Massachusetts Larceny Rate (per 100,000 persons) 1995 to 2005



Data Source: Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit

As the previous set of graphs shows, individual property offenses (motor vehicle theft, burglary, and larceny) in Massachusetts have steadily declined between 1995 and 2005 (Table 1). All of the lowest rates for individual property offenses occurred between 2000 and 2005.

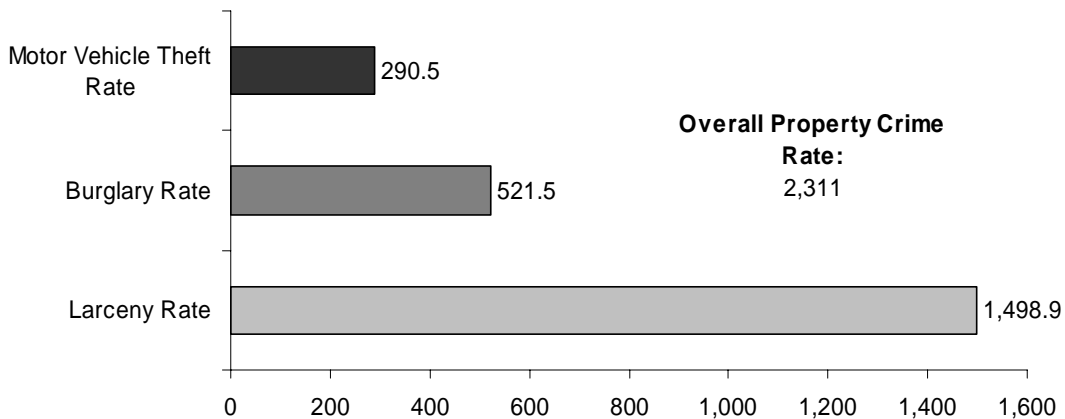
**Table 1: Massachusetts Property Crime Rates:
Percent Decrease 1995 to 2005**

Offense	Percent Decrease
Total Property Crime	29%
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Data Source: Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit

Turning from changes in rates over time for individual offenses, Figure 9 compares rates across individual offenses in a single year, 2005. In 2005 the property crime rate was 2,311 per 100,000 persons. In terms of rates of individual offenses within the property crime category, larceny had the highest rate, at 1,499. In addition, 522 burglaries and 291 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 persons were reported in 2005 (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Massachusetts Property Crime Rate (per 100,000 persons) 2005



Data Source: Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit

Where does property crime occur?

An examination the volume of property crime in 2005 at the community level illustrates the distribution of property crime across the state (Map 1). Based on property crime counts, the ten communities with the highest number of reported property crimes in declining order are: Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Fall River, Brockton, Cambridge, Lowell, New Bedford, Lynn, and Holyoke. Not surprisingly, the majority of the communities with the highest number of reported property crimes are some of the largest communities in the state (Table 2).

Map 1: Counts of Property Crime 2005¹

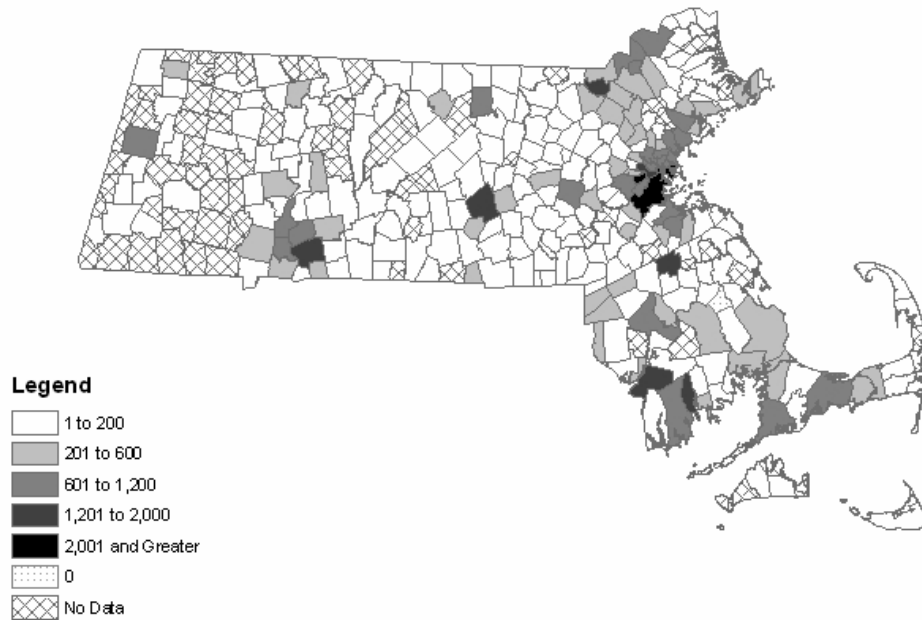


Table 2: Top Ten Communities in Massachusetts by Property Crime Count 2005

Town/City	Property Crime Count	Population	Population Ranking (out of 351 communities)
Boston	25,205	559,034	1
Springfield	9,754	151,732	3
Worcester	6,091	175,898	2
Fall River	4,349	91,802	8
Brockton	3,712	94,632	6
Cambridge	3,309	100,135	5
Lowell	3,295	103,111	4
New Bedford	3,254	93,102	7
Lynn	2,925	88,792	10
Holyoke	2,333	39,958	36

Data Source: 2005 Crime Data, Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit. Population from U.S. Census 2005 estimates.

No Data indicates that data was missing for a particular community in 2005. Data Source: 2005 Crime Data, Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit.

Examining the volume of property crime alone does not allow comparisons across communities as population is not taken into consideration. A more accurate comparison of property crime at the community level is to examine the communities with the highest property crime *rate* in 2005 (Table 3)². Accounting for population, Cambridge, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, and Worcester are no longer in the top ten for 2005 and Chelsea, Dartmouth, Revere, Saugus, and West Springfield are added to the list. Boston moves down from the community with the highest *number* of property crimes to the fifth community when ranked by property crime *rates*. Of those cities on both lists, Holyoke moves the most; from the tenth spot when ranked by volume to the second spot when ranked by rates.

Table 3: Top Ten Communities in Massachusetts by Property Crime Rate 2005

Town/City	Property Crime Rate	Population	Population Ranking (out of 351 communities)
Springfield	6,428.4	151,732	3
Holyoke	5,838.6	39,958	37
Fall River	4,737.4	91,802	8
West Springfield	4,508.9	27,989	63
Boston	4,508.7	559,034	1
Saugus	4,023.8	26,915	68
Revere	3,962.3	45,807	27
Brockton	3,922.6	94,632	6
Dartmouth	3,743.3	31,389	52
Chelsea	3,736.4	32,518	48

Data Source: 2005 Crime Data, Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit. Population from U.S. Census 2005 estimates.

² For purposes of identifying the top ten communities by property crime rates, communities were not included in the analysis if their 2005 population was less than 25,000.

Data Sources:

Bureau of Justice Statistics, *FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, Reported Crime in the United States--Total 1980 – 2004*, February 2, 2006, (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>)

Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report*, January – December 2005, June 12, 2006

Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2004*, October 17, 2005

Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, *Subcounty Population Estimates, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005*, June 20, 2006, (http://www.census.gov/popest/cities/files/SUB-EST2005_25.csv)

U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1); generated using American Factfinder, (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>), February 15, 2006

U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1); generated using American Factfinder, (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>), February 15, 2006

U.S. Census Bureau, *1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants, Massachusetts*, December 1981, (http://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/1980a_maABC-01.pdf)

Appendix

Massachusetts Property Crime, by Counts and Rates (per 100,000 persons)

Year	Population	Property Crime Count	Burglary	Larceny	Motor vehicle theft	Property Crime Rate	Burglary Rate	Larceny Rate	Motor Vehicle Theft Rate
1980	5,737,037	276,803	88,684	133,242	54,877	4,824.8	1,545.8	2,322.5	956.5
1981		242,232	75,857	117,588	48,787	4,222.2	1,322.2	2,049.6	850.4
1982		251,397	73,164	127,591	50,642	4,382.0	1,275.3	2,224.0	882.7
1983		217,103	61,388	112,258	43,457	3,784.2	1,070.0	1,956.7	757.5
1984		212,589	58,093	109,614	44,882	3,705.6	1,012.6	1,910.6	782.3
1985		218,262	58,225	114,390	45,646	3,804.4	1,014.9	1,993.9	795.6
1986		212,370	55,045	109,803	47,523	3,701.7	959.5	1,913.9	828.4
1987		216,296	55,616	112,307	48,373	3,770.2	969.4	1,957.6	843.2
1988		225,040	55,076	122,188	47,776	3,922.6	960.0	2,129.8	832.8
1989		224,501	53,377	122,436	48,688	3,913.2	930.4	2,134.1	848.7
1990	6,016,425	204,671	49,116	111,660	43,895	3,401.9	816.4	1,855.9	729.6
1991		202,582	52,161	107,100	43,321	3,367.2	867.0	1,780.1	720.1
1992		200,496	52,472	107,858	40,167	3,332.5	872.1	1,792.7	667.6
1993		202,915	50,066	111,210	41,640	3,372.7	832.1	1,848.4	692.1
1994		193,515	46,194	109,281	38,040	3,216.4	767.8	1,816.4	632.3
1995		194,661	44,379	116,237	34,044	3,235.5	737.6	1,932.0	565.9
1996		189,709	42,672	115,041	31,996	3,153.2	709.3	1,912.1	531.8
1997		176,404	39,667	108,125	28,611	2,932.0	659.3	1,797.2	475.6
1998		165,483	36,199	103,624	25,660	2,750.5	601.7	1,722.3	426.5
1999		153,984	30,683	100,442	22,859	2,559.4	510.0	1,669.5	379.9
2000	6,349,097	155,239	29,592	100,217	25,431	2,445.1	466.1	1,578.4	400.5
2001	6,395,585	156,395	30,474	98,819	27,103	2,445.4	476.5	1,545.1	423.8
2002	6,412,549	162,170	32,897	102,837	26,436	2,528.9	513.0	1,603.7	412.3
2003	6,420,289	157,537	33,404	98,988	25,145	2,453.7	520.3	1,541.8	391.6
2004	6,416,553	152,150	33,038	97,707	21,405	2,371.2	514.9	1,522.7	333.6
2005	6,398,743	147,871	33,371	95,913	18,587	2,310.9	521.5	1,498.9	290.5

Data Source: Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit. U.S. Census Bureau estimates are used in 2001 through 2005. Decennial Census counts were used in 1980, 1990, 2000, and the years in between.

National Property Crime, by Counts and Rates (per 100,000 persons)

Year	Population	Property Crime Count	Burglary	Larceny	Motor vehicle theft	Property Crime Rate	Burglary Rate	Larceny Rate	Motor Vehicle Theft Rate
1980	225,349,264	12,063,700	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700	5,353.3	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	229,146,000	12,061,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800	5,263.8	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	231,534,000	11,652,000	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400	5,032.5	1,488.8	3,084.9	458.9
1983	233,981,000	10,850,500	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900	4,637.3	1,337.7	2,869.0	430.8
1984	236,158,000	10,608,500	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200	4,492.1	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
1985	238,740,000	11,102,600	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900	4,650.5	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	241,077,000	11,722,700	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100	4,862.6	1,344.5	3,010.3	507.8
1987	243,400,000	12,024,700	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700	4,940.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.5
1988	245,807,000	12,356,900	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900	5,027.1	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9
1989	248,239,000	12,605,400	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800	5,077.9	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4
1990	248,709,873	12,655,500	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900	5,088.5	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8
1991	252,177,000	12,961,100	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700	5,139.7	1,252.0	3,228.8	658.9
1992	255,082,000	12,505,900	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800	4,902.7	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5
1993	257,908,000	12,218,800	2,834,800	7,820,900	1,563,100	4,737.7	1,099.2	3,032.4	606.1
1994	260,341,000	12,131,900	2,712,800	7,879,800	1,539,300	4,660.0	1,042.0	3,026.7	591.3
1995	262,755,000	12,063,900	2,593,800	7,997,700	1,472,400	4,591.3	987.1	3,043.8	560.4
1996	265,284,000	11,805,300	2,506,400	7,904,700	1,394,200	4,450.1	944.8	2,979.7	525.5
1997	267,637,000	11,540,300	2,461,100	7,725,500	1,353,700	4,311.9	919.6	2,886.6	505.8
1998	270,296,000	10,951,827	2,332,735	7,376,311	1,242,781	4,052.5	863.0	2,729.0	459.8
1999	272,691,000	10,208,334	2,100,739	6,955,520	1,152,075	3,743.6	770.4	2,550.7	422.5
2000	281,421,906	10,182,584	2,050,992	6,971,590	1,160,002	3,618.3	728.8	2,477.3	412.2
2001	284,796,887	10,412,395	2,109,767	7,076,171	1,226,457	3,656.1	740.8	2,484.6	430.6
2002	287,973,924	10,455,277	2,151,252	7,057,379	1,246,646	3,630.6	747.0	2,450.7	432.9
2003	290,788,976	10,442,862	2,154,834	7,026,802	1,261,226	3,591.2	741.0	2,416.5	433.7
2004	293,655,404	10,328,255	2,143,456	6,947,685	1,237,114	3,517.1	729.9	2,365.9	421.3
2005	296,410,404	10,166,159	2,154,126	6,776,807	1,235,226	3,429.8	726.7	2,286.3	416.7

Data Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>). Note: 2005 data from FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_01.html

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