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THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN THE UNITED STATES

PREPARED FOR:



RETAIL
INDUSTRY
LEADERS
ASSOCIATION



BY:

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THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND THEFT IN THE UNITED STATES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Retail Industry Leaders Association (RILA) is the US trade association for retailers that have earned leadership status by virtue of their sales volume, innovation, or aspiration. The Buy Safe America Coalition (BSA) represents a diverse group of responsible retailers, consumer groups, manufacturers, intellectual property advocates and law enforcement officials who support efforts at all levels of government to protect consumers and communities from the sale of counterfeit and stolen goods.

One important issue facing US retailers is the growth in the availability and sales of illicit products, both from counterfeit imports and from products stolen from legitimate retailers. These products are increasingly sold online through third-party marketplaces. RILA and BSA asked John Dunham & Associates (JDA) to examine the data around these illicit sales to determine how they impact the US economy, federal tax revenues, and criminal activity.

This is the second in a series of papers examining the issue of organized retail crime (ORC), and its effect on the United States economy. This analysis will focus on product theft from brick-and-

mortar retailers and the rise of organized theft operations that fence illegally obtained goods to consumers, increasingly online. While this paper focuses solely on those goods stolen from retail locations, there is a growing problem with consumer goods being stolen from containers and trucks as the supply chain has backed up in recent months. For the purpose of this analysis, cargo theft was not included.

According to the analysis:

- As much as \$68.9 billion worth of products were stolen from retailers in 2019. This represents about 1.5 percent of total retail sales.
- Law enforcement and retail asset protection officials have found that the availability of anonymous online marketplaces has provided an easy way to sell stolen goods, and that the growth of these marketplaces coincides with a recent surge in organized retail crime that puts both employees and customers in harm's way.¹
- Academic research has suggested that most retail theft represent crimes of opportunity. In other words, people steal when it is easy to do so. Other causes include poor economic conditions, and dissatisfaction among workers. However, professionals in the field identify the availability of anonymous on-line marketplaces as ways to easily fence goods, and prosecutorial changes as being major factors contributing to the growth in ORC.
- The growth in on-line marketplaces is highly correlated (61 percent) to the number of shoplifting events reported each year.
- In addition, those retail categories most subject to shoplifting activities are also the ones most sought after through on-line marketplaces.
- Nearly 67 percent of asset protection managers at leading retailers surveyed report a moderate to considerable increase in organized retail crime, while 80 percent believe it will only get worse in the future.²

¹ *Loss Prevention Managers Report Increase Organized Crime: Survey From March 1, 2021*, Retail Industry Leaders Association, March 1, 2021, at: <https://www.rila.org/focus-areas/asset-protection/retail-report-increase-in-organized-retail-crime>

² Op. cit. Retail Industry Leaders Assn.

- The economic impact of retail crime is profound. Retailers face increased costs for lost product, security, and labor, which lead to higher prices for consumers and ultimately, lower sales. Lower sales translate to fewer jobs throughout the economy. The result is \$125.7 billion in lost economic activity and 658,375 fewer jobs, paying almost \$39.3 billion in wages and benefits to workers.
- Retail theft is not a problem just in major metropolitan areas, it is pervasive across America. In fact, one factor that is associated with lower levels of retail theft is the density of retail locations.
- The impact of theft is felt through higher prices, and this impact is more acutely felt by low- and middle-income families.
- It is estimated that retail theft costs federal and state governments nearly \$15 billion in personal and business tax revenues, not including the lost sales taxes.

BACKGROUND

The Retail Industry Leaders Association (RILA) is the US trade association for retailers that have earned leadership status by virtue of their sales volume, innovation, or aspiration. RILA works to advance the industry through public-policy advocacy and by promoting operational excellence and innovation. Through research and thought leadership, RILA works to propel developments that foster both economic growth and sustainability. The Buy Safe America Coalition (BSA) represents a diverse group of responsible retailers, consumer groups, manufacturers, intellectual property advocates and law enforcement officials who support efforts at all levels of government to protect consumers and communities from the sale of counterfeit and stolen goods.

One important issue facing US retailers is the growth in the availability and sales of illicit products, both from counterfeit imports and from products stolen from legitimate retailers. These products are increasingly sold online through third-party marketplaces. RILA and BSA asked John Dunham & Associates (JDA) to examine the data around these illicit sales to determine how they impact the US economy, federal tax revenues, and criminal activity.

This is the second in a series of papers examining the issue of organized retail crime (ORC), and its effect on the United States economy. This analysis will focus on product theft from brick-and-mortar retailers, notably stolen consumer goods either shoplifted for personal use, or stolen as part of an organized theft operation that fences or sells the illegally obtained goods to consumers. While this paper focuses solely on those goods stolen from retail locations, there is a growing problem with consumer goods being stolen from containers and trucks as the supply chain has backed up in recent months.

OVERALL RETAIL TRADE

A growing source of illicit products sold through fences and e-commerce sites are legitimate products stolen from brick-and-mortar retail stores. Increasingly, this theft is being driven by organized retail crime syndicates, such as that discussed in the sidebar.

Retailing is a major part of the overall US economy. In 2019 (prior to many retailers being shut down because of COVID-19), American retail firms sold over \$5.45 trillion worth of products.³ Of this, about \$3.17 trillion was from the sale of either automobiles and fuel, or made from non-store retailers, meaning that about \$2.28 trillion was made at merchant retail locations.⁴

JDA analyzed data from the 2017 Census of Retail Trade and carried it forward to 2021. These data suggest that as much as \$4.70 trillion in sales were made that year, of which, \$2.22 trillion were consumer-type products that could be subject to theft.⁵

The largest of the retail categories were analyzed, with pharmaceuticals and health care products accounting for 20.5 percent of the retail sales examined in this analysis. This is followed by clothing (12.5 percent), alcohol and tobacco (9.4 percent), household goods (8.6 percent) and office equipment and computers (5.7 percent). These five categories alone represent 56.6 percent of all consumer product retail sales.⁶ (Table 1)

³ Annual Revision of Monthly Retail and Food Services: Sales and Inventories—January 1992 Through March 2020, *Estimates of Monthly Retail and Food Services Sales by Kind of Business: 2019*, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, at: www.census.gov/retail/mrts/www/benchmark/2020/html/annrev20.html. Does not include foodservice.

⁴ Ibid. Note that this is based on store type data and may include sales of products used in this analysis that are sold through auto dealers or gas stations.

⁵ *Retail Trade (NAICS Sector 44-45), Product Statistics All Sectors: Industry by Products for the U.S. and States: 2017*, 2017 Economic Census, Census of Retail Trade, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, at: www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/economic-census/naics-sector-44-45.html.

⁶ Note that products like fuel, food and automobiles are not included.

Table 1

Estimated Product Sales by Type (2019)

| Category | Amount of Sales | Percent |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Medicine | \$ 454,481,481,289 | 20.5% |
| Clothing | \$ 277,631,035,511 | 12.5% |
| Alcohol and Tobacco | \$ 209,556,781,126 | 9.4% |
| Household Goods | \$ 189,967,795,049 | 8.6% |
| Office Equipment and Computers | \$ 126,000,812,660 | 5.7% |
| Toiletries | \$ 123,684,795,528 | 5.6% |
| Accessories/Footwear | \$ 115,074,761,101 | 5.2% |
| Furniture | \$ 84,218,230,091 | 3.8% |
| Construction Supplies | \$ 70,560,256,891 | 3.2% |
| Decorating Supplies | \$ 70,363,557,342 | 3.2% |
| Pet Supplies | \$ 53,527,866,443 | 2.4% |
| Appliances | \$ 50,941,377,365 | 2.3% |
| Sporting Goods | \$ 45,057,729,024 | 2.0% |
| Home Entertainment | \$ 42,512,676,063 | 1.9% |
| Jewelry/Watches | \$ 40,348,782,996 | 1.8% |
| Publicatons | \$ 31,117,425,539 | 1.4% |
| Kitchenware | \$ 27,429,528,904 | 1.2% |
| Glasses | \$ 14,986,646,797 | 0.7% |
| Luggage | \$ 7,146,616,128 | 0.3% |
| Plants | \$ 259,971,495 | 0.0% |
| Miscellaneous | \$ 186,937,311,809 | 8.4% |
| Total | \$ 2,221,805,439,151 | 100.0% |

Note that the data presented in this analysis are from the year prior to the massive shutdown of retail establishments brought on by the COVID-19 outbreak. Data from 2020 are difficult to interpret because so many retailers were forced to close their doors, while others imposed severe entry restrictions that likely changed normal theft patterns. Following the COVID-19 outbreak, it is likely that the addition of masked shopping has undoubtedly added to the complex problem of deterring theft, and likely made it even easier for would-be assailants in more brazen attempts to steal. What the data shows is that even prior to COVID-19 organized theft was on the rise, and we know it has only gotten more sophisticated and more complicated in the past year.

RETAIL CRIME

There are many types of crimes that happen in and to retail establishments. These crimes not only cost retailers in terms of shrinkage or loss, but also lead to higher insurance costs, higher security costs, and even employee injury and death. Organized retail crime consists mainly of:

- **Shoplifting:** This occurs when individuals or groups of individuals steal goods from a retail establishment, typically by concealing a store item on one's person, in pockets, under clothes, or in a bag, and leaving the store without paying. The crime of shoplifting generally falls under the legal classification of larceny.
- **Robbery & Attempted Robbery:** Robbery is the use or threat of force in pursuit of a theft. In effect, robbery is larceny accomplished by an assault.

- **Unauthorized Intrusion & Burglary:** Burglary, also called breaking and entering, differs from a robbery in that the perpetrator illegally enters the establishment (often when it is closed) for the purpose of committing a theft.⁷

While criminal activities can be conducted by an individual or even by a group of individuals for their own personal gain, many are also conducted by large groups of individuals. This *organized retail crime* (ORC) is in effect, professionalized shoplifting, cargo theft, or other form of retail crime conducted by a criminal syndicate.

According to David Johnson, Section Chief, Criminal Investigative Division at the Federal Bureau of Investigation in testimony before Congress, *What is called Organized Retail Theft, or ORT by retail loss prevention professionals, can generally be described as professional burglars, boosters, cons, thieves, fences and resellers conspiring to steal and sell retail merchandise obtained from retail establishments by theft or deception. 'Boosters'—the front-line thieves who intend to resell stolen goods—generally coordinate with 'fences' who may sell the items outright at flea markets or convenience stores or online or repackage them for sale to higher level fences. The problem is significant for its negative economic impact, the safety issues it brings to unsuspecting consumers, and its potential link to other criminal enterprises.*⁸

Crime statistics are notoriously difficult to obtain. The most recent data compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics is from 2016. Based on this data, there were roughly 6.1 million crimes reported that year. Of these, nearly 878,850 (14.5 percent) occurred at a retail location.⁹

Looking at retail crime only, there were 370,255 shoplifting incidents reported in 2016. This accounted for 42.1 percent of the crimes committed at retail establishments, and nearly two-

Organized Retail Crime

Organized retail crime (ORC) refers to professional shoplifting or other theft occurring in retail stores. These criminals are increasingly turning to online marketplaces to quickly and discretely fence mass quantities of stolen merchandise.

Unfortunately, these criminal rings are growing more brazen and violent, putting the safety of customers and store employees in jeopardy. Organized rings are often involved in other crimes within the community, including narcotics, money laundering and human trafficking.

Organized retail crime differs from burglary and larceny (such as shoplifting) in that it is not the result of a single individual breaking the law, but rather part of an organized scheme to defraud retailers or to steal products for resale elsewhere. This is why ORC syndicates focus on high-value branded items like leather goods, OTC medications, health and beauty products, designer clothing and power tools, which are in demand from consumers — most of whom are unaware that they are purchasing stolen goods.

In addition to defrauding retailers, threatening employees, and reducing choice and increasing costs to consumers, many of these organized retail crime syndicates use their ill-gotten gains to fund other criminal activities like human and drug trafficking and even terrorist organizations.

⁷ Peterson, Camilla, *Crimes Every Retail Store Must Track to Prevent Losses*, Plan Brothers, January 22, 2001, at: <https://blog.planbrothers.io/en/9-crime-types-to-track-in-retail-to-prevent-losses>

⁸ Johnson, David, *Statement Before the House Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security*, November 5, 2009, at: <https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/news/testimony/combating-organized-retail-crime-the-role-of-federal-law-enforcement>

⁹ *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: National Incident-Based Reporting System: 2016*, US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2018, accessed via the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan at: www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/37065/datadocumentation

thirds of all retail theft crimes. Fraud of various types accounted for about 9.8 percent of theft and 6.6 percent of overall crime committed at retail establishments.

The vast majority of crimes occurring at retail were property crimes. Of the total 878,847 crimes reported in 2016, about 40,225, or 4.6 percent were violent crimes, while 50,190 (5.7 percent) were drug or prostitution related.

Table 2
Reported Retail Crime (2016)

| Type of Crime | Number | Percent of Theft | Percent of Total Crime |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Shoplifting | 370,255 | 62.5% | 42.1% |
| Theft from Vending Machine | 1,053 | 0.2% | 0.1% |
| Theft of Vehicle Parts/Accessories | 5,158 | 0.9% | 0.6% |
| Theft from Building (Larceny) | 33,318 | 5.6% | 3.8% |
| Other Larceny | 97,671 | 16.5% | 11.1% |
| Burglary | 26,813 | 4.5% | 3.1% |
| Credit Card/Check Fraud | 46,388 | 7.8% | 5.3% |
| Other Fraud | 11,637 | 2.0% | 1.3% |
| Total Retail Theft | 592,293 | 100.0% | 67.4% |
| Other Crimes at Retail Locations | 286,554 | | 32.6% |
| Total Crimes at Retailers | 878,847 | | 100.0% |

FACTORS RELATED TO RETAIL CRIME

While academic literature on the causes for the growth in retail crime is sparse, law enforcement and asset protection professionals often point to two converging developments in recent years which have fueled growth.

First, the overcrowding of jails led many states to raise felony thresholds for shoplifting, or have eliminated cash bail for non-violent crimes, effectively decriminalizing theft in some jurisdictions, thus leading to fewer arrests and fewer prosecutions.¹⁰ This shift in prosecution has led existing organized criminal enterprises, gangs, mafias, and syndicates that traditionally monetized their efforts with violent and drug-related income to shift their criminal operations to attack retail.¹¹

The second factor, unfortunately for retailers, is the ease of selling stolen goods online, which has made it quick and easy to monetize theft. The anonymous nature of marketplace platforms has made it easy for ORC operations to fence stolen products with little or no oversight.¹² Whereas a pawn shop or other physical location was often a necessary component to these operations a

¹⁰ See discussion in the pullout box on page 8.

¹¹ Matas, John, *The Evolution of Organized Retail Crime in Retail Today*, Loss Prevention Magazine, May 29, 2020, at: <https://losspreventionmedia.com/the-evolution-of-organized-retail-crime-in-retail-today/>

¹² Cain, Aine, *Shoplifting syndicates are costing retailers billions every year. Industry insiders are pointing to the ease of online reselling for helping crime rings thrive*, Business Insider, August 22, 2021, at: www.businessinsider.com/shoplifting-thieves-professional-organized-retail-crime-home-depot-2021-7

decade ago, criminals have moved online. Today, many online marketplaces make it relatively easy for criminal elements to quickly and anonymously sell a high volume of stolen product.

While data on criminal activity is limited, and is only available through 2019, it does show that the number of shoplifting incidents reported has been growing. While the data show ebbs and flows in the number of shoplifting incidents, over the period where data are available (2003-2019) shows that the number has grown by an average of 15,300 per year.¹³ (Figure 1) These data do not show the value of incidents, but anecdotal data and press stories suggest that shoplifting incidents on an almost industrial scale are now occurring. For example, just recently in Southington, Connecticut, three men walked out of a BJ's Wholesale Club with multiple TVs and sound bars, and one thief pushed a store worker who approached. In a Stop & Shop supermarket in that same city, two men and a woman loaded a shopping cart with baby diapers and paper towels and walked toward the exit, and when a manager asked if they had paid, he was shoved to the floor.¹⁴ Chicago's *Miracle Mile* shopping district has been hard hit as of late. Mere days after a six-man crew hit Salvatore Ferragamo for close to \$70,000 worth of purses, four men entered a Neiman Marcus and took off with \$25-\$30,000 worth of handbags. A security officer attempted to intervene but was pushed to the ground as the offenders fled the scene.¹⁵

No empirical research to date seems to focus on the importance of third-party on-line marketplaces as an easy and generally anonymous way to fence illegally obtained goods to consumers, and the growth in organized retail crime; however, these two trends do appear to be associated with each other.

¹³ *Crime in the United States*, various years, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, at: <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/publications>

¹⁴ Leavenworth, Jessie, *Brazen thefts at Connecticut stores coincide with rise in organized retail crime*, Hartford Courant, November 13, 2021, at: <https://www.courant.com/news/connecticut/hc-news-ct-brazen-grocery-grab-20211113-z2il6bcvjndstnp6dmyfz2w7fi-story.html>

¹⁵ *More Mag-Mile marauders steal up to \$30,000 in purses from Neiman Marcus*, Chicago Journal, November 14, 2021, at: www.chicagojournal.com/more-mag-mile-marauders-steal-up-to-30-000-in-purses-from-neiman-marcus/

Figure 1
Growth in On-line Retailing and Shoplifting



The growth in shoplifting is highly correlated with the growth in on-line shopping. According to the Census Bureau, to date in 2021, on-line shopping (non-store retail sales) accounted for about 16.1 percent of all retail sales.¹⁶ This amounts to over \$787.1 billion and is up from just 4.11 percent of retail sales in 2003. Between 2003 and 2019 (the years for which data are available), there was a strong correlation between the number of shoplifting incidents, and the growth in on-line shopping. **The correlation coefficient (0.61) suggests that 61 percent of the growth in shoplifting can be explained by the growth of on-line retailing.** Of course, correlation does not imply causation; however, the degree in which both of these trends have grown in unison does suggest that there may be a relationship.

Another way to examine how on-line marketplaces may have impacted the level of ORC is to look at what is stolen in comparison to what is sold on-line. As with crime statistics, data on on-line marketplace sales are limited; however, there are some data on how many marketplaces feature certain categories, and how many visits by potential shoppers occur each month.¹⁷

According to these data, other than *general merchandise*, the most popular categories on on-line marketplaces are fashion; arts, crafts and gifts; homewares; and electronics. The next two categories (music and books) tend to be sold in electronic form and are no longer products generally sold at major brick-and-mortar retailers.

¹⁶ *Monthly Retail Trade Survey*, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data available at: www.census.gov/econ/currentdata/dbsearch?program=MRTS&startYear=1992&endYear=2021&categories=4541&dataType=SM&geoLevel=US&adjusted=1&submit=GET+DATA&releaseScheduleId=

¹⁷ Merton, Kate, *The World's Top Online Marketplaces 2021*, Webretailer.com, undated, at: www.webretailer.com/b/online-marketplaces/#Top_product_categories_sold_by_online_marketplaces

Table 3**Products Generally Subject to Shoplifting and Those Sought After Through On-line Marketplaces**

| Category | Marketplaces | Visits/Month (Million) | Sales | Theft | Pct | Rank |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|------|
| General Merchandise | 93 | 13,500 | \$ 912,390,087,484 | \$ 32,600,003,846 | 3.57% | 1 |
| Fashion | 31 | 644 | \$ 452,244,692,405 | \$ 16,348,002,633 | 3.61% | 2 |
| Arts, Crafts, Gifts | 3 | 402.5 | N/A | N/A | | |
| Homewares | 7 | 281.2 | \$ 235,302,033,513 | \$ 8,313,002,402 | 3.53% | 3 |
| Electronics | 6 | 80.8 | \$ 206,584,642,838 | \$ 7,801,817,813 | 3.78% | 4 |
| Music | 2 | 80.3 | N/A | N/A | | |
| Books | 5 | 42.8 | \$ 29,292,502,626 | \$ 1,003,693,094 | 3.43% | 6 |
| Sports | 3 | 22.9 | \$ 26,464,433,086 | \$ 932,564,028 | 3.52% | 7 |
| Musical Instruments | 1 | 16.8 | N/A | N/A | | |
| Collectibles & Antiques | 2 | 6.4 | N/A | N/A | | |
| Toys & Baby | 2 | 6 | \$ 53,252,180,712 | \$ 1,892,391,555 | 3.55% | 5 |

Breaking down the data on theft from the model, the similarity between the products that tend to be stolen and those found for sale through on-line marketplaces match very closely. This is true when looking at both the amount of reported theft, and theft as a percentage of retail sales. It should be noted that the categories from the two sources are not classified in precisely the same manner; however, the sectors match extremely closely no matter how they are examined. General merchandise and fashion both top the categories in terms of theft, as do homewares, electronics, and sporting equipment. Interestingly, publications (like books and magazines) are also high on the list of items stolen from retailers, even though these tend to be generally sold on-line.

Again, correlation does not represent causation, but the fact is those items that tend to be stolen and shoplifted from brick-and-mortar retail establishments also to be the ones that people are looking for via on-line marketplaces.

MODEL OF RETAIL CRIME LOSSES

RILA asked JDA to examine the data around these illicit sales to determine how they impact the US economy, federal tax revenues, and criminal activity. The major input for this analysis is the level of loss at retail, by product category and store type.

With most data on retail sales across all parts of the country being proprietary, JDA approached the problem by estimating the level of losses using economic and demographic variables. In this case, an econometric model using detailed store and product level retail shrinkage data from several major consumer products retailers, and a broad range of generally available variables at the Census Tract level, was developed to predict loss levels. A detailed methodology of the model is presented in the methodology section of this document.

In this model, JDA examined about 22 specific variables that could potentially be statistically related to retail sales losses at the local (census tract) level.¹⁸ Based on the modeling, 10 of these variables showed that they were statistically related to the level of theft reported by these retailers at the census tract level. These variables are listed in Table 4.

The dependent variable in the model was the percentage of covered retail sales that were reported stolen by retail companies. While this does not reflect the overall percentage of sales, it serves as an indicator for those census tracts where the companies maintain stores. The census tracts with either no covered retail sales, and those that did not have reporting stores, were removed from the regression.

As Table 4 shows, the factors that were associated with higher levels of theft (positive coefficients) included economic, geographic and political variables. Areas with higher population density and that have experienced more wage growth had more theft. In addition, Census Tracts in the state of California were outliers, and the California dummy variable was large. Finally, as would be expected, areas with more retail sales of covered consumer products had more theft.

Factors that led to reductions in retail theft included both economic and geographic indicators. More rural areas (where the average tract size in terms of acreage was larger) tended to have less theft. However, more densely populated tracts, particularly those with more jobs per acre and higher job "density" experienced less theft. Areas with more overall retail sales (including auto dealerships, gas stations, supermarkets etc.) also had less theft, as did those with higher average incomes. Finally, tracts with more people (although not more density) had lower levels of theft.

Overall, the model suggested that about \$68.9 billion worth of consumer product shrinkage occurred in 2019, nearly 3.1 percent of the retail sales examined in the model.

Data on total losses by state are presented in Appendix 1 of this report.

¹⁸ A census tract is a geographic region defined for the purpose of taking the decennial census. It represents the smallest geographic unit for which detailed census data are available. They are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions and average about 4,000 inhabitants.

Table 4
Variables Examined in Relation to Level of Theft

| Variable | Used in Model | Coefficient | Sig. Level |
|--|---------------|-------------------|------------|
| Acerage of Tract | Yes | (0.00000360014) | 99.0% |
| California Dummy Variable | Yes | 0.46208471956 | N/A |
| Job Density | Yes | (0.00000655597) | 90.0% |
| Jobs/Acerage of Tract | Yes | (0.00530100610) | 99.0% |
| Median Income | Yes | (0.00000412198) | 99.0% |
| Perent of total Sales that are Covered Consumer Products | Yes | 2,192.98099225885 | 99.0% |
| Political Party of Attorney General (D-1) | Yes | 0.05936532824 | N/A |
| Population | Yes | (0.00008941532) | 99.0% |
| Populaton Density | Yes | 0.00008605326 | 99.0% |
| Total Retail Sales | Yes | (0.00000000106) | 99.0% |
| Wage Growth for HS Graduates | Yes | 0.29913312929 | 95.0% |
| Black Percentage of Population | No | | |
| Caucasian Percent of Population | No | | |
| Growth in Number of People in Poverty | No | | |
| Number of African Americans | No | | |
| Number of Caucasians | No | | |
| Number of Housing Units | No | | |
| Percent of Housing Units Vacant | No | | |
| Percent of Pop College Grad | No | | |
| Percent of Population Imprisoned as Juveniles | No | | |
| Total Sales of Covered Consumer Products | No | | |
| Vacant Housing Units | No | | |

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RETAIL CRIME

Based on the data developed using this econometric model, it is possible to determine the effect of retail theft, including organized retail crime, on the country's economy. By leading to higher costs, retail theft and organized retail crime increase the price of goods and services purchased by consumers. Retailers in areas with higher theft problems experience increased costs, not only in terms of lost product, but also through higher insurance costs, higher security costs, and higher labor costs, as workers would need to be compensated for the higher risk involved in their jobs.

These higher costs to consumers will not only result in lower volume sales, but will also lead to lower sales of other goods and services that are not stolen, such as housing, entertainment, and travel. These lower sales translate into fewer jobs, not necessarily at retailers, but throughout the economy, as well as lower levels of consumer utility.

Table 5

Cost of Retail Crime by Income Group (And Percent of Total Cost at or Below Income Level)

| Less than \$15,000 | \$15,000 to \$29,999 | \$30,000 to \$39,999 | \$40,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 to \$69,999 | \$70,000 to \$99,999 | \$100,000 to \$149,999 | \$150,000 to \$199,999 | \$200,000 and more | Total |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| \$ 3,237,899,342 | \$ 5,304,643,604 | \$ 4,477,945,899 | \$ 4,271,271,473 | \$ 7,371,387,865 | \$ 10,609,287,207 | \$ 13,364,946,222 | \$ 7,371,387,865 | \$ 12,882,705,894 | \$ 68,891,475,371 |
| 4.7% | 12.4% | 18.9% | 25.1% | 35.8% | 51.2% | 70.6% | 81.3% | 100.0% | |

Based on just the cost of lost sales, and the distribution of purchases by Americans by income category, the impact on consumers is substantial. Areas with high levels of retail crime will lead to higher prices for consumers as retailers attempt to make up for the cost of theft. In addition, costs incurred by larger companies with stores located throughout the country will impact consumers even in areas with little or no retail theft. While these costs impact everyone, about 25 percent would fall on families with under \$50,000 in annual income, while half of the costs would be incurred by families with under \$100,000 in income.¹⁹

Using these costs as a conservative figure (as they do not include increased operating costs such as security and insurance) it is possible to calculate the impact of retail theft not only on families, but on the entire economy of the United States.

This is done by translating the estimated amount of theft into higher retail prices and breaking this across income categories based on their share of retail spending. The resulting figures can be considered the same thing as *lost income* which can then be translated into jobs using the IMPLAN input/output model. A full description of the model is included in the methodological section to this report, but in basic terms, the model uses the production structure of the US economy to calculate how much production is generated by each employee in each sector of the economy.

Factors That Are Associated with Higher Levels of Retail Crime

While retail crime occurs throughout the country, in urban and rural areas, wealthy and deprived neighborhoods, and in nearly every type of store, there are a number of factors that seem to be related to higher crime levels.

Based on this analysis, retail crime levels are generally based on three factors. First, there is more crime where there are more sales. As John Dillinger said when asked why he robbed banks *that's where the money is*. In addition, there is more retail crime where perpetrators view it as a high-return/low-cost activity. In areas where shoplifting is not prosecuted, there is more crime, and when opportunities are present to easily fence stolen goods, retail crime goes up. Unfortunately for retailers, online marketplaces have made it easy to fence stolen goods from anywhere, as it no longer requires a physical transaction.

A third factor that was unearthed in this model is that there is significantly less crime in areas with higher retail concentrations. In effect, the clustering of retail establishments is a deterrent to crime. While this does not mean that there is no crime on high streets or in large malls, it does mean that there is less crime than would be expected. In effect, retailers benefit from each other in their efforts to reduce theft.

¹⁹ Table 1203. Income before taxes: Annual expenditure means, shares, standard errors, and coefficients of variation, Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 3rd quarter 2019 through 2nd quarter 2020, Consumer Expenditure Survey, US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, at: <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/mid-year/mean-item-share-average-standard-error/cu-income-before-taxes-2019-2020.pdf>

Table 6

Estimated 2021 Economic Impact of Retail Crime

| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| United States | -685,374 | \$ (39,296,254,859) | \$ (125,713,047,317) |

In effect, as the cost of a stolen belt, handbag, or bottle of perfume is passed through to consumers, they would not only purchase less of these products through legitimate retail channels but would likely have to purchase either a different mix of products and services, or likely less products and services, since their incomes would not necessarily increase as a result of retail theft.

The overall cost of retail theft to the economy (again based on the most conservative assumptions) would amount to \$125.7 billion dollars and would result in as many as 658,375 fewer full-time equivalent jobs in the economy. Put another way, retail theft accounts for an increase of about one-half a percentage point in the nation's unemployment rate.

These job and income losses would occur throughout the economy. A detailed table of the losses for the United States, and for each state and the District of Columbia is presented in Appendix 2.

LOST TAXES DUE TO RETAIL CRIME

In addition to leading to lost jobs, retail crime leads to a reduction in tax revenues. This not only includes sales tax revenues that are not collected when consumers purchase items through online marketplaces or other sources of fenced goods, but also due to lost revenues from other economic activities, including revenues such as income taxes, property taxes or excise taxes.

Table 7

Estimated Fiscal Losses due to Reduced Economic

| | Federal | State | Total |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Taxes | \$ (8,379,560,015) | \$ (6,615,141,823) | \$ (14,994,701,838) |

Activity

In addition, the lost jobs and wages resulting from organized retail crime lead to losses in taxes from businesses and workers. The loss of about 685,375 workers due to the costs associated with retail crime will reduce state and local tax collections from income taxes, property taxes, sales taxes, and excise taxes that these workers would have generated in the economy, but also lost profits, taxes, and license fees from businesses. The same is true for the Federal government, which would see reduced income taxes, social security taxes and excise taxes. **All told it is estimated that retail theft costs government nearly \$15.0 billion in these tax revenues alone.** (Table 7)

SOCIAL IMPACT OF RETAIL CRIME

Not only are consumers and retailers impacted by lost sales and products, so are store associates. In addition to brazenly grabbing merchandise off shelves, criminal rings are increasingly threatening or physically assaulting employees in the process. While businesses may bear the financial brunt of these crimes, its physical impact is being felt directly by retail workers who find themselves facing violent criminals in stores.²⁰

²⁰ See box. Sources: Matter, Bridgette, *Thousands of dollars in merchandise stolen from local Ulta's*, *Action News Jax*, September 22, 2020 at: www.actionnewsjax.com/community/thousands-dollars-merchandise-stolen-local-ultas/ZNIE6B3CNRBJLNDIMAZQ5KZZA4/ | Wood, Alex, *Judge ups sentence for woman in aggressive thefts*, *Journal Inquirer*, July 30, 2021, at: www.journalinquirer.com/crime_and_courts/judge-ups-sentence-for-woman-in-aggressive-thefts/article_599a8ea6-f13e-

Retail Crime Impacts Everybody

According to the Congressional Research Service (CRS), *organized retail crime exposes the United States to economic, public health, and domestic security dangers. It is a national problem, not only for retailers, but for manufacturers, consumers, taxpayers, and the states as well.*

The CRS adds that the *monetary loss extends beyond the retail industry to the taxpayers and states. Consumers pay for these losses in the form of higher prices on goods, and states lose the tax revenue that would otherwise be generated from the sale of these goods by legitimate retailers.*

In addition to the economic impact of ORC, the theft and resale of stolen consumable or health and beauty products, such as infant formula, may pose safety risks to individuals purchasing such goods from ORC fences. This is because such products may have been repackaged, relabeled, subjected to altered expiration dates, or stored improperly before being reentered into commerce.

In addition, there is strong evidence that proceeds from ORC may be used to fund terrorist activities and insurgent groups, including Hamas and Hezbollah.

See: Finklea, Kristin, *Organized Retail Crime*, Congressional Research Report Number R41118, December 11, 2012, at: <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/details?prodcode=R41118>

In a survey of asset protection managers (APMs) conducted by the Retail Industry Leaders Association earlier this year, a majority of APMs at leading retailers reported that this surge in illicit activity is getting worse. **Nearly 67 percent of surveyed APMs reported that there has been a moderate to considerable increase in organized retail crime, while 80 percent reported that ORC will only get worse in the future.**²¹

The survey also revealed an alarming spike in threats and violence against store associates. Based on the survey:

- Over 86 percent said that an organized retail criminal has verbally threatened an associate with bodily harm.
- Nearly 76 percent reported that an organized retail criminal has physically assaulted an associate (e.g. punched, kicked, etc.).
- Nearly 76 percent surveyed said that a criminal has threatened the use of a weapon against an associate.
- Over 40 percent of APMs said that an organized retail criminal has used a weapon to harm an associate.

CONCLUSION

Based on an econometric analysis of retail crime, including organized retail crime, as much as \$68.9 billion worth of products were stolen from retailers in 2019.²²

Since retail theft leads to higher prices for consumers it also impacts the overall economy. Higher prices resulting from theft cost the US economy nearly 685,375 full-time equivalent jobs, paying almost \$39.3 billion in wages and benefits to workers, as consumers react to higher costs by

Its More Than Just the Economics

News stories from across the nation paint a grim picture of organized retail crime's impact on frontline retail employees.

- In Florida, an organized retail crime ring that targeted Ulta Beauty stores and sold stolen products online would pepper spray employees.
- In Connecticut, a retail employee described an organized retail crime spree in which the thieves' viewed employees like they were "easy prey."
- In Ohio, a Home Depot loss prevention officer was attacked while attempting to stop a couple stealing over \$3,000 in merchandise.
- In Illinois, a 73-year-old security guard was badly injured in one of several robberies pulled off by an organized retail crime ring targeting high-end stores on Chicago's Magnificent Mile.
- In California, a Los Angeles pharmacy worker lost their life in an attempt to stop armed robbers.

²¹ [11eb-ba9f-67ee0f91ff69.html](https://www.cleveland.com/community/2021/09/home-depot-employee-assaulted-by-unknown-shoplifter-highland-heights-police-blotter.html) | Attina, Andy, *Shoplifter assaults Home Depot employee: Highland Heights Police Blotter*, *Cleveland.com*, September 24, 2021, at: <https://www.cleveland.com/community/2021/09/home-depot-employee-assaulted-by-unknown-shoplifter-highland-heights-police-blotter.html> | McAdams, Alexis, *Mag Mile robbery crew stole purses worth \$43K; security guard critically injured*, *Eyewitness News*, Monday, August 23, 2021, at: <https://abc7chicago.com/chicago-crime-police-mag-mile-michigan-avenue-robbery/10970330/> | Casiano, Louis, *Los Angeles Rite Aid worker killed trying to stop shoplifter: police*, *New York Post*, July 16, 2021, at: <https://nypost.com/2021/07/16/los-angeles-rite-aid-worker-killed-trying-to-stop-shoplifter-police/>
Op. cit., Retail Industry Leaders Association
²² In 2021 dollars.

shopping less. In addition, about \$15.0 billion in personal and business tax revenues alone, not to mention state and local sales taxes, would be lost.

A large part of this impact is due to organized retail crime, which involves professional shoplifting or other theft occurring in retail stores. These criminals are increasingly turning to online marketplaces to quickly and discretely fence mass quantities of stolen merchandise. Both the types and amount of goods sold via these on-line marketplaces closely match the level of shoplifting at brick-and-mortar establishments, and the kind of products stolen.

ABOUT JOHN DUNHAM & ASSOCIATES

John Dunham & Associates (JDA) is a leading economic consulting firm specializing in the economics of fast-moving issues. JDA is an expert at translating complex economic concepts into clear, easily understandable messages that can be transmitted to any audience. Our company's clients have included a wide variety of businesses and organizations, including some of the largest Fortune 500 companies in America, such as:

- Altria
- Diageo
- Feld Entertainment
- Forbes Media
- MillerCoors
- Verizon
- Wegmans Stores

John Dunham is a professional economist with over 35 years of experience. He holds a Master of Arts degree in Economics from the New School for Social Research as well as an MBA from Columbia University. He also has a professional certificate in Logistics from New York University. Mr. Dunham has worked as a manager and an analyst in both the public and private sectors. He has experience in conducting cost-benefit modeling, industry analysis, transportation analysis, economic research, and tax and fiscal analysis. As the Chief Domestic Economist for Philip Morris, he developed tax analysis programs, increased cost-center productivity, and created economic research operations. He has presented testimony on economic and technical issues in federal court and before federal and state agencies.

Prior to Phillip Morris John was an economist with the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey as well as for the City of New York.

METHODOLOGICAL APPENDIX

This analysis is based on detailed data on retail theft in 2018/2019 provided by five major interstate retail companies. The data is categorized based on individual company reporting standards and then aggregated into product codes used in the 2017 Economic Census.

Loss data from the survey were then placed in census tracts based on either the physical address or zip code of the individual reporting store. These data were then linked to overall data on retail sales at the zip code level developed from 2021 retail job data from Data-Axel, that were also allocated across census tracts.²³

The resulting database provided estimates of stolen sales by product type, overall retail sales, and retail sales matched to the product types sold in the reporting stores (covered sales) at the census tract level.

To determine the factors related to higher or lower retail theft as a percent of overall sales, an econometric model was developed based on a log-linear regression.²⁴ This model allowed for an analysis relating demographic and economic variables at the census tract level, and the retail theft data. The dependent variable was reported retail theft as a percentage of total covered sales. Independent variables included those outlined in Table 3.

The resulting regression analysis led to a predictive equation of:

$LN(PctTheft) =$

$-7.730976 - 0.0000894 * (Population/1000) + 0.05937 * DemocratAG - 0.0001 * (Retail\ Sales/1000) + 2,192.981 * (Percent\ Covered\ Retail\ Sales) - 0.00000656 * Job\ Density + 0.29913 * Ln(high\ school\ grade\ wage\ growth) + 0.0000861 * (Population/Square\ mile) + 0.4621 * California - 0.0000041 * Median\ Income - 0.0053 * Acres - 0.0000036 * (Jobs/Acre)$

The model was statistically significant to the 99 percent level, with an R^2 statistic of 0.2447 and an F-statistic of 52.35.

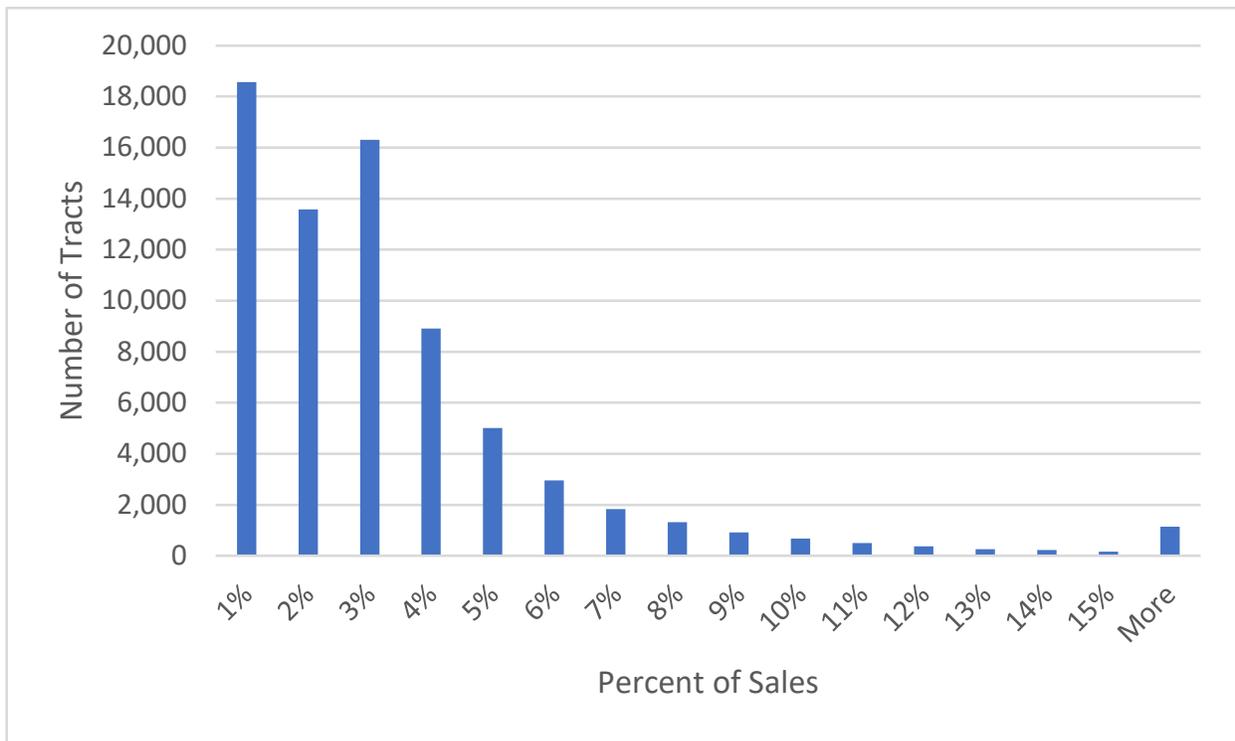
Taking the exponential of the logged dependent variable (percentage of theft) provides an estimate of the percentage of retail sales that would be stolen in a given census tract.

²³ Data Axle, formerly Infogroup, is the leading provider of business and consumer data for the top search engines and leading in-car navigation systems in North America. Data Axle gathers data from a variety of sources, by sourcing, refining, matching, appending, filtering, and delivering the best quality data. Data Axle verifies its data at the rate of almost 100,000 phone calls per day to ensure absolute accuracy.

²⁴ A log-linear model is a mathematical model that takes the form of a function whose logarithm equals a linear combination of the parameters of the model, which makes it possible to apply (possibly multivariate) linear regression.

The model only explains 25 percent of the variance and there is a great deal of noise in the data. This led to many tracts with an estimate of zero percentage of theft, and a few dozen with estimates of more than 100 percent of theft. These outliers were removed from the analysis by pulling in all estimates that were more than one standard deviation from the mean value. (Figure 2)

Figure 2
Spread of Estimated Retail Theft Percentage by Census Tract



Theft estimates were then disaggregated across product categories using the percentages of total reported sales in each census tract, and then the census tracts were rolled up into state theft estimates. (See Appendix 1).

These values were assumed to be equal to the loss that retailers had to "make up" through higher prices. The higher prices were allocated across household income groups based on the national split from the Consumer Expenditure Survey from the US Department of Labor.²⁵

These price increase estimates are used to calculate the economic impacts of retail theft on the US economy using the IMPLAN model.

²⁵ Table 1203. Income before taxes: Annual expenditure means, shares, standard errors, and coefficients of variation, Consumer Expenditure Surveys, US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020, at: <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/calendar-year/mean-item-share-average-standard-error/cu-income-before-taxes-2020.pdf>

IMPLAN Model

The analysis utilizes the IMPLAN model to calculate economic impacts.²⁶ The model adopts an accounting framework through which the relationships between different inputs and outputs across industries and sectors are computed. This model can show the impact of a given economic decision – such as a retailer opening– on a pre-defined, geographic region. It is based on the national income accounts generated by the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).²⁷

The IMPLAN model is designed to run based on the input of specific direct economic factors. It uses a detailed methodology (see IMPLAN Methodology section) to generate estimates of the other direct impacts, tax impacts and supplier and induced impacts based on these entries. In the case of this model, estimated changes in the estimated amount of retail theft allocated across income groups is a starting point for the analysis.

Once the higher costs have been established, they are entered into a model linked to the IMPLAN database. The IMPLAN data are used to generate estimates of employment direct wages and output. Wages are derived from the U.S. Department of Labor's ES-202 reports. IMPLAN uses this data to provide annual average wage and salary establishment counts, employment counts, and payrolls at the county level. Since this data only covers payroll employees, it is modified to add information on independent workers, agricultural employees, construction workers, and certain government employees. Data are then adjusted to account for counties where non-disclosure rules apply. Wage data include not only cash wages, but health and life insurance payments, retirement payments and other non-cash compensation. In short, it includes all income paid to workers by employers.

Total output is the value of production by industry in a given state. It is estimated by IMPLAN from sources similar to those used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in its RIMS II series. Where no Census or government surveys are available, IMPLAN uses models such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics' growth model to estimate the missing output.

The model also includes information on income received by the Federal, state, and local governments and produces estimates for the following taxes at the Federal level: Corporate income; payroll, personal income, estate and gift, customs duties; and fines, fees, etc. State and local tax revenues include estimates of: Corporate profits, property, sales, severance, estate and gift and personal income taxes; licenses and fees and certain payroll taxes.

²⁶ The model uses 2018 input/output accounts.

²⁷ The IMPLAN model is based on a series of national input-output accounts known as RIMS II. These data are developed and maintained by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis as a policy and economic decision analysis tool.

Input-output analysis, for which Wassily Leontief received the 1973 Nobel Prize in Economics for, is an econometric technique used to examine the relationships within an economy. It captures all monetary market transactions for consumption in a given period and for a specific geography. The IMPLAN model uses data from many different sources – as published government data series, unpublished data, sets of relationships, ratios, or as estimates. IMPLAN gathers this data, converts them into a consistent format, and estimates the missing components.

There are three different levels of data generally available in the United States: federal, state, and county. Most of the detailed data are available at the county level, but there are many issues with disclosure, especially in the case of smaller industries. IMPLAN overcomes these disclosure problems by combining a large number of datasets and estimating variables that are not found in the merged data. The data are then converted into national input-output matrices (Use, Make, By-products, Absorption, and Market Shares) as well as national tables for deflators, regional purchase coefficients, and margins.

The IMPLAN Make matrix represents the production of commodities by industry. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Benchmark I/O Study of the US Make Table forms the bases of the IMPLAN model. The Benchmark Make Table is updated to current year prices and rearranged into the IMPLAN sector format. The IMPLAN Use matrix is based on estimates of final demand, value-added by sector, and total industry and commodity output data as provided by government statistics or estimated by IMPLAN. The BEA Benchmark Use table is then bridged to the IMPLAN sectors. Once the re-sectoring is complete, the Use tables can be updated based on the other data and model calculations of interstate and international trade.

In the IMPLAN model, as with any input-output framework, all expenditures are in terms of producer prices. This allocates all expenditures to the industries that produce goods and services. As a result, all data not received in producer prices are converted using margins derived from the BEA Input-Output model. Margins represent the difference between producer and consumer prices. As such, the margins for any good add up to one.

Deflators, which account for relative price changes during different time periods, are derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Growth Model. The 224 sector BLS model is mapped to the 544 sectors of the IMPLAN model. Where data are missing, deflators from BEA's Survey of Current Businesses are used.

Finally, the Regional Purchase Coefficients (RPCs) – essential to the IMPLAN model – must be derived. IMPLAN is derived from a national model, which represents the "average" condition for a

²⁸ This section is paraphrased from IMPLAN Professional: Users Guide, Analysis Guide, Data Guide, Version 2.0, MIG, Inc., June 2000.

particular industry. Since national production functions do not necessarily represent particular regional differences, adjustments need to be made. Regional trade flows are estimated based on the Multi-Regional Input-Output Accounts, a cross-sectional database with consistent cross interstate trade flows developed in 1977. These data are updated and bridged to the 544 sector IMPLAN model.

Once the databases and matrices are created, they go through an extensive validation process. IMPLAN builds separate state and county models and evaluates them, checking to ensure that no ratios are outside of recognized bounds. The final datasets and matrices are not released until extensive testing takes place.

Appendix 1

Estimate of Sales Stolen by State (\$2021)

| State | Value of Theft | Percent of | | Percent of | | Population | Theft/cap |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Total | Total Analyzed Sales | Total | Sales Stolen | | |
| Alabama | \$ 784,891,890 | 1.14% | \$ 60,275,093,458 | 1.28% | 1.30% | 4,850,771 | \$ 161.81 |
| Alaska | \$ 48,665,901 | 0.07% | \$ 10,277,685,588 | 0.22% | 0.47% | 738,565 | \$ 65.89 |
| Arizona | \$ 1,348,384,536 | 1.96% | \$ 98,850,076,906 | 2.10% | 1.36% | 6,809,946 | \$ 198.00 |
| Arkansas | \$ 630,123,151 | 0.91% | \$ 27,970,199,873 | 0.60% | 2.25% | 2,977,944 | \$ 211.60 |
| California | \$ 13,780,414,032 | 20.00% | \$ 593,198,288,613 | 12.62% | 2.32% | 38,982,847 | \$ 353.50 |
| Colorado | \$ 642,164,867 | 0.93% | \$ 80,457,580,742 | 1.71% | 0.80% | 5,436,519 | \$ 118.12 |
| Connecticut | \$ 711,139,046 | 1.03% | \$ 53,190,725,316 | 1.13% | 1.34% | 3,594,478 | \$ 197.84 |
| District of Columbia | \$ 51,029,783 | 0.07% | \$ 5,084,023,639 | 0.11% | 1.00% | 672,391 | \$ 75.89 |
| Delaware | \$ 225,728,453 | 0.33% | \$ 15,912,205,191 | 0.34% | 1.42% | 943,732 | \$ 239.19 |
| Florida | \$ 4,512,360,700 | 6.55% | \$ 316,321,405,111 | 6.73% | 1.43% | 20,278,447 | \$ 222.52 |
| Georgia | \$ 1,651,813,867 | 2.40% | \$ 114,769,321,476 | 2.44% | 1.44% | 10,201,635 | \$ 161.92 |
| Hawaii | \$ 415,078,635 | 0.60% | \$ 21,767,507,777 | 0.46% | 1.91% | 1,421,658 | \$ 291.97 |
| Idaho | \$ 115,117,078 | 0.17% | \$ 23,948,126,275 | 0.51% | 0.48% | 1,657,375 | \$ 69.46 |
| Illinois | \$ 2,080,190,312 | 3.02% | \$ 169,534,068,036 | 3.61% | 1.23% | 12,854,526 | \$ 161.83 |
| Indiana | \$ 1,186,198,341 | 1.72% | \$ 98,668,380,342 | 2.10% | 1.20% | 6,614,418 | \$ 179.34 |
| Iowa | \$ 428,497,450 | 0.62% | \$ 46,998,165,342 | 1.00% | 0.91% | 3,118,102 | \$ 137.42 |
| Kansas | \$ 641,857,888 | 0.93% | \$ 37,742,183,986 | 0.80% | 1.70% | 2,903,820 | \$ 221.04 |
| Kentucky | \$ 727,444,260 | 1.06% | \$ 61,094,436,576 | 1.30% | 1.19% | 4,424,376 | \$ 164.42 |
| Louisiana | \$ 904,462,205 | 1.31% | \$ 50,094,684,221 | 1.07% | 1.81% | 4,663,461 | \$ 193.95 |
| Maine | \$ 315,299,580 | 0.46% | \$ 22,305,206,624 | 0.47% | 1.41% | 1,330,158 | \$ 237.04 |
| Maryland | \$ 830,727,145 | 1.21% | \$ 80,785,029,474 | 1.72% | 1.03% | 5,996,079 | \$ 138.55 |
| Massachusetts | \$ 1,255,069,019 | 1.82% | \$ 110,289,292,284 | 2.35% | 1.14% | 6,789,248 | \$ 184.86 |
| Michigan | \$ 1,866,574,413 | 2.71% | \$ 133,302,031,992 | 2.84% | 1.40% | 9,925,568 | \$ 188.06 |
| Minnesota | \$ 1,137,020,869 | 1.65% | \$ 88,632,930,982 | 1.89% | 1.28% | 5,490,726 | \$ 207.08 |
| Mississippi | \$ 484,514,826 | 0.70% | \$ 26,922,617,489 | 0.57% | 1.80% | 2,986,220 | \$ 162.25 |
| Missouri | \$ 1,347,248,590 | 1.96% | \$ 95,477,739,525 | 2.03% | 1.41% | 6,075,300 | \$ 221.76 |
| Montana | \$ 70,217,088 | 0.10% | \$ 16,285,943,858 | 0.35% | 0.43% | 1,029,862 | \$ 68.18 |
| Nebraska | \$ 228,478,325 | 0.33% | \$ 29,884,455,805 | 0.64% | 0.76% | 1,893,921 | \$ 120.64 |
| Nevada | \$ 466,283,686 | 0.68% | \$ 42,463,061,913 | 0.90% | 1.10% | 2,887,725 | \$ 161.47 |
| New Hampshire | \$ 292,318,765 | 0.42% | \$ 28,315,472,699 | 0.60% | 1.03% | 1,331,848 | \$ 219.48 |
| New Jersey | \$ 1,663,522,887 | 2.41% | \$ 147,026,511,960 | 3.13% | 1.13% | 8,960,161 | \$ 185.66 |
| New Mexico | \$ 229,381,813 | 0.33% | \$ 16,365,482,571 | 0.35% | 1.40% | 2,084,828 | \$ 110.02 |
| New York | \$ 4,073,257,635 | 5.91% | \$ 295,935,502,042 | 6.30% | 1.38% | 19,798,228 | \$ 205.74 |
| North Carolina | \$ 1,928,063,528 | 2.80% | \$ 129,579,294,263 | 2.76% | 1.49% | 10,052,564 | \$ 191.80 |
| North Dakota | \$ 130,990,434 | 0.19% | \$ 18,812,202,806 | 0.40% | 0.70% | 745,475 | \$ 175.71 |
| Ohio | \$ 2,112,726,640 | 3.07% | \$ 168,846,405,535 | 3.59% | 1.25% | 11,609,756 | \$ 181.98 |
| Oklahoma | \$ 662,283,715 | 0.96% | \$ 38,024,140,403 | 0.81% | 1.74% | 3,896,251 | \$ 169.98 |
| Oregon | \$ 551,374,725 | 0.80% | \$ 62,723,565,288 | 1.33% | 0.88% | 4,025,127 | \$ 136.98 |
| Pennsylvania | \$ 5,579,853,673 | 8.10% | \$ 231,671,800,750 | 4.93% | 2.41% | 12,790,505 | \$ 436.25 |
| Rhode Island | \$ 213,959,136 | 0.31% | \$ 12,870,382,948 | 0.27% | 1.66% | 1,056,138 | \$ 202.59 |
| South Carolina | \$ 910,490,660 | 1.32% | \$ 62,850,144,281 | 1.34% | 1.45% | 4,893,444 | \$ 186.06 |
| South Dakota | \$ 59,139,459 | 0.09% | \$ 11,402,179,326 | 0.24% | 0.52% | 855,444 | \$ 69.13 |
| Tennessee | \$ 1,740,600,916 | 2.53% | \$ 95,344,237,888 | 2.03% | 1.83% | 6,597,381 | \$ 263.83 |
| Texas | \$ 3,869,092,381 | 5.62% | \$ 405,338,862,866 | 8.62% | 0.95% | 27,419,612 | \$ 141.11 |
| Utah | \$ 474,852,796 | 0.69% | \$ 47,266,613,179 | 1.01% | 1.00% | 2,993,941 | \$ 158.60 |
| Vermont | \$ 91,666,089 | 0.13% | \$ 10,148,771,899 | 0.22% | 0.90% | 624,636 | \$ 146.75 |
| Virginia | \$ 1,348,477,150 | 1.96% | \$ 112,041,699,117 | 2.38% | 1.20% | 8,365,952 | \$ 161.19 |
| Washington | \$ 2,700,280,387 | 3.92% | \$ 162,842,615,609 | 3.46% | 1.66% | 7,169,967 | \$ 376.61 |
| West Virginia | \$ 353,647,290 | 0.51% | \$ 16,298,041,072 | 0.35% | 2.17% | 1,836,843 | \$ 192.53 |
| Wisconsin | \$ 1,008,730,023 | 1.46% | \$ 87,169,609,209 | 1.85% | 1.16% | 5,763,217 | \$ 175.03 |
| Wyoming | \$ 9,769,336 | 0.01% | \$ 6,807,118,933 | 0.14% | 0.14% | 583,200 | \$ 16.75 |
| Total | \$ 68,891,475,371 | | \$ 4,700,183,123,060 | | 1.47% | 321,004,336 | \$ 214.61 |

Appendix 2

Estimated Economic Impact of Stolen Sales by State (\$2021)

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN ALABAMA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -195 | -\$5,878,300 | -\$26,786,700 |
| Business and Personal Services | -3,521 | -\$205,900,900 | -\$390,706,700 |
| Mining | -22 | -\$1,308,800 | -\$11,400,200 |
| Construction | -75 | -\$4,353,400 | -\$15,223,900 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -868 | -\$40,287,700 | -\$302,164,800 |
| Manufacturing General | -518 | -\$33,810,700 | -\$262,549,200 |
| Retail | -1,238 | -\$40,006,000 | -\$108,850,600 |
| Transportation & Communication | -558 | -\$49,060,600 | -\$197,222,200 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,361 | -\$37,395,300 | -\$103,598,400 |
| Wholesaler | -255 | -\$22,981,400 | -\$83,016,700 |
| Government | -123 | -\$10,275,300 | -\$31,356,900 |
| Other | -220 | -\$7,933,600 | -\$14,914,000 |
| Total | -8,954 | -\$459,192,000 | -\$1,547,790,300 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$66,350,400 |
| State and Local | -\$56,678,900 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$123,029,300 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN ALASKA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -21 | -\$840,700 | -\$3,696,200 |
| Business and Personal Services | -1,786 | -\$116,349,700 | -\$213,479,200 |
| Mining | -13 | -\$2,238,400 | -\$18,109,900 |
| Construction | -39 | -\$2,538,300 | -\$8,358,600 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -66 | -\$3,342,700 | -\$26,117,400 |
| Manufacturing General | -46 | -\$2,787,300 | -\$21,221,200 |
| Retail | -424 | -\$15,860,000 | -\$41,002,300 |
| Transportation & Communication | -380 | -\$37,047,800 | -\$140,139,900 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -684 | -\$23,821,000 | -\$60,075,300 |
| Wholesaler | -174 | -\$16,762,800 | -\$57,223,800 |
| Government | -61 | -\$5,571,800 | -\$14,434,100 |
| Other | -126 | -\$5,445,300 | -\$9,479,200 |
| Total | -3,820 | -\$232,605,800 | -\$613,337,100 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Federal | -\$4,158,200 |
| State and Local | -\$2,880,400 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$7,038,600 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN ARIZONA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -181 | -\$9,102,100 | -\$20,244,100 |
| Business and Personal Services | -5,702 | -\$339,945,700 | -\$642,452,500 |
| Mining | -39 | -\$2,626,200 | -\$28,792,400 |
| Construction | -107 | -\$6,440,000 | -\$23,322,400 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -1,951 | -\$104,720,800 | -\$684,940,500 |
| Manufacturing General | -374 | -\$24,144,100 | -\$151,806,500 |
| Retail | -1,911 | -\$71,271,400 | -\$185,652,100 |
| Transportation & Communication | -940 | -\$73,596,300 | -\$297,930,800 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -2,199 | -\$67,004,100 | -\$177,046,100 |
| Wholesaler | -401 | -\$37,919,800 | -\$134,099,300 |
| Government | -177 | -\$16,424,500 | -\$52,798,200 |
| Other | -315 | -\$13,275,800 | -\$21,524,800 |
| Total | -14,297 | -\$766,470,800 | -\$2,420,609,700 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$172,191,700 |
| State and Local | -\$127,388,100 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$299,579,800 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN ARKANSAS

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -200 | -\$5,165,900 | -\$34,406,100 |
| Business and Personal Services | -3,242 | -\$188,606,500 | -\$361,586,500 |
| Mining | -21 | -\$652,300 | -\$7,608,500 |
| Construction | -66 | -\$3,754,100 | -\$13,415,700 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -589 | -\$21,425,500 | -\$205,066,900 |
| Manufacturing General | -411 | -\$23,649,200 | -\$193,784,400 |
| Retail | -1,018 | -\$32,853,400 | -\$91,253,600 |
| Transportation & Communication | -516 | -\$45,296,100 | -\$182,199,800 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,168 | -\$33,238,500 | -\$91,890,800 |
| Wholesaler | -243 | -\$22,708,100 | -\$82,888,700 |
| Government | -104 | -\$8,658,800 | -\$23,988,800 |
| Other | -213 | -\$8,342,400 | -\$14,946,900 |
| Total | -7,791 | -\$394,350,800 | -\$1,303,036,700 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$51,767,900 |
| State and Local | -\$47,032,100 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$98,800,000 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN CALIFORNIA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -1,945 | -\$113,108,500 | -\$276,321,900 |
| Business and Personal Services | -36,626 | -\$2,401,133,200 | -\$4,277,033,700 |
| Mining | -120 | -\$5,238,100 | -\$56,815,700 |
| Construction | -632 | -\$46,553,000 | -\$149,491,200 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -12,729 | -\$984,826,700 | -\$5,970,780,700 |
| Manufacturing General | -4,552 | -\$384,175,400 | -\$2,520,520,900 |
| Retail | -12,303 | -\$552,029,300 | -\$1,345,171,300 |
| Transportation & Communication | -5,553 | -\$554,406,600 | -\$1,954,870,300 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -14,268 | -\$504,408,400 | -\$1,235,182,200 |
| Wholesaler | -2,346 | -\$228,151,400 | -\$828,937,400 |
| Government | -1,203 | -\$141,581,400 | -\$341,228,200 |
| Other | -2,144 | -\$89,588,500 | -\$125,227,500 |
| Total | -94,421 | -\$6,005,200,500 | -\$19,081,581,000 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Federal | -\$1,825,014,000 |
| State and Local | -\$1,546,456,600 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$3,371,470,600 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN COLORADO

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -209 | -\$7,197,000 | -\$30,347,900 |
| Business and Personal Services | -3,424 | -\$215,670,800 | -\$394,703,400 |
| Mining | -70 | -\$11,839,700 | -\$36,134,700 |
| Construction | -70 | -\$4,603,200 | -\$15,329,000 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -1,236 | -\$67,455,400 | -\$409,744,200 |
| Manufacturing General | -369 | -\$24,123,300 | -\$177,655,200 |
| Retail | -1,047 | -\$37,726,500 | -\$98,980,800 |
| Transportation & Communication | -629 | -\$52,745,700 | -\$219,812,000 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,381 | -\$44,901,300 | -\$117,546,600 |
| Wholesaler | -276 | -\$26,791,700 | -\$91,432,900 |
| Government | -99 | -\$9,320,400 | -\$23,742,500 |
| Other | -232 | -\$9,922,100 | -\$16,089,200 |
| Total | -9,042 | -\$512,297,100 | -\$1,631,518,400 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$81,591,200 |
| State and Local | -\$58,219,500 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$139,810,700 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN CONNECTICUT

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -45 | -\$895,200 | -\$2,738,300 |
| Business and Personal Services | -3,510 | -\$233,787,300 | -\$421,706,400 |
| Mining | -5 | -\$259,800 | -\$1,642,500 |
| Construction | -66 | -\$4,718,100 | -\$14,148,900 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -972 | -\$97,483,400 | -\$418,652,900 |
| Manufacturing General | -240 | -\$27,230,400 | -\$105,561,000 |
| Retail | -1,014 | -\$42,139,200 | -\$100,148,700 |
| Transportation & Communication | -576 | -\$54,121,400 | -\$210,381,200 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,160 | -\$39,704,100 | -\$98,964,100 |
| Wholesaler | -251 | -\$25,488,200 | -\$91,620,200 |
| Government | -118 | -\$10,474,900 | -\$28,188,000 |
| Other | -272 | -\$11,078,300 | -\$20,032,100 |
| Total | -8,229 | -\$547,380,300 | -\$1,513,784,300 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$92,994,100 |
| State and Local | -\$76,042,000 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$169,036,100 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN DELAWARE

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -20 | -\$1,612,000 | -\$6,217,000 |
| Business and Personal Services | -2,299 | -\$148,985,700 | -\$272,242,300 |
| Mining | -1 | -\$79,000 | -\$301,800 |
| Construction | -46 | -\$3,002,400 | -\$10,009,800 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -276 | -\$18,736,500 | -\$142,201,500 |
| Manufacturing General | -77 | -\$5,650,100 | -\$45,536,400 |
| Retail | -636 | -\$22,954,800 | -\$57,370,500 |
| Transportation & Communication | -425 | -\$39,951,900 | -\$151,549,100 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -867 | -\$28,296,200 | -\$72,319,700 |
| Wholesaler | -194 | -\$18,595,300 | -\$64,041,100 |
| Government | -67 | -\$6,225,000 | -\$15,389,200 |
| Other | -151 | -\$7,051,400 | -\$11,813,400 |
| Total | -5,059 | -\$301,140,300 | -\$848,991,800 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$23,280,300 |
| State and Local | -\$15,832,000 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$39,112,300 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | 0 | -\$5,500 | -\$8,100 |
| Business and Personal Services | -1,788 | -\$118,219,400 | -\$214,289,700 |
| Mining | -1 | -\$2,400 | -\$172,500 |
| Construction | -38 | -\$2,457,400 | -\$8,165,700 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -108 | -\$12,419,400 | -\$45,089,400 |
| Manufacturing General | -9 | -\$550,600 | -\$2,787,300 |
| Retail | -406 | -\$15,524,900 | -\$39,770,200 |
| Transportation & Communication | -374 | -\$36,816,700 | -\$139,173,600 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -678 | -\$24,058,300 | -\$60,434,000 |
| Wholesaler | -173 | -\$16,838,700 | -\$57,026,000 |
| Government | -61 | -\$5,645,000 | -\$14,392,700 |
| Other | -130 | -\$5,901,400 | -\$9,641,600 |
| Total | -3,766 | -\$238,439,700 | -\$590,950,800 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Federal | -\$4,216,800 |
| State and Local | -\$3,610,100 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$7,826,900 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN FLORIDA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -588 | -\$18,377,200 | -\$50,513,000 |
| Business and Personal Services | -15,607 | -\$881,462,100 | -\$1,691,697,400 |
| Mining | -48 | -\$709,900 | -\$13,897,900 |
| Construction | -286 | -\$16,031,000 | -\$61,321,600 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -6,865 | -\$324,605,800 | -\$2,287,926,800 |
| Manufacturing General | -1,164 | -\$69,000,500 | -\$466,617,600 |
| Retail | -5,870 | -\$201,718,500 | -\$538,217,300 |
| Transportation & Communication | -2,309 | -\$162,617,000 | -\$721,945,600 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -5,983 | -\$165,762,900 | -\$459,960,000 |
| Wholesaler | -991 | -\$91,594,300 | -\$340,154,800 |
| Government | -398 | -\$36,208,300 | -\$105,307,900 |
| Other | -530 | -\$17,603,300 | -\$26,149,100 |
| Total | -40,639 | -\$1,985,690,800 | -\$6,763,709,000 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Federal | -\$589,327,800 |
| State and Local | -\$427,536,400 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$1,016,864,200 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN GEORGIA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -261 | -\$9,017,300 | -\$44,675,300 |
| Business and Personal Services | -6,681 | -\$377,004,900 | -\$715,355,500 |
| Mining | -14 | -\$804,900 | -\$4,342,100 |
| Construction | -110 | -\$6,547,300 | -\$23,633,300 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -2,154 | -\$121,096,700 | -\$832,188,000 |
| Manufacturing General | -1,046 | -\$73,661,400 | -\$510,963,800 |
| Retail | -2,320 | -\$78,971,300 | -\$207,398,800 |
| Transportation & Communication | -1,045 | -\$92,455,300 | -\$349,708,900 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -2,485 | -\$64,666,900 | -\$183,635,500 |
| Wholesaler | -433 | -\$40,469,800 | -\$150,324,500 |
| Government | -123 | -\$10,870,000 | -\$23,601,800 |
| Other | -326 | -\$11,123,300 | -\$18,776,800 |
| Total | -16,998 | -\$886,689,100 | -\$3,064,604,300 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$186,307,300 |
| State and Local | -\$139,820,300 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$326,127,600 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN HAWAII

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -86 | -\$1,983,300 | -\$4,014,700 |
| Business and Personal Services | -2,705 | -\$171,556,900 | -\$312,461,600 |
| Mining | -2 | -\$43,200 | -\$499,800 |
| Construction | -55 | -\$3,816,600 | -\$12,404,200 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -371 | -\$18,567,300 | -\$176,994,900 |
| Manufacturing General | -87 | -\$4,344,900 | -\$40,086,100 |
| Retail | -770 | -\$29,085,300 | -\$77,296,400 |
| Transportation & Communication | -488 | -\$44,373,700 | -\$176,109,900 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -980 | -\$34,028,200 | -\$86,852,100 |
| Wholesaler | -235 | -\$20,948,700 | -\$73,977,400 |
| Government | -87 | -\$8,036,400 | -\$20,484,900 |
| Other | -169 | -\$7,545,900 | -\$12,158,500 |
| Total | -6,035 | -\$344,330,400 | -\$993,340,500 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$41,897,900 |
| State and Local | -\$44,192,800 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$86,090,700 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN IDAHO

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -164 | -\$8,482,700 | -\$31,132,200 |
| Business and Personal Services | -1,962 | -\$123,705,100 | -\$228,869,600 |
| Mining | -6 | -\$248,600 | -\$1,507,600 |
| Construction | -43 | -\$2,676,300 | -\$9,106,200 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -234 | -\$8,838,500 | -\$70,881,700 |
| Manufacturing General | -162 | -\$12,707,800 | -\$82,317,000 |
| Retail | -510 | -\$18,783,800 | -\$48,446,800 |
| Transportation & Communication | -399 | -\$37,854,400 | -\$144,418,900 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -757 | -\$25,064,800 | -\$64,493,100 |
| Wholesaler | -186 | -\$17,675,100 | -\$60,706,100 |
| Government | -65 | -\$5,822,000 | -\$15,262,800 |
| Other | -131 | -\$5,513,600 | -\$9,647,600 |
| Total | -4,619 | -\$267,372,700 | -\$766,789,600 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$10,045,700 |
| State and Local | -\$8,209,400 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$18,255,100 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN ILLINOIS

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -252 | -\$6,371,000 | -\$44,924,000 |
| Business and Personal Services | -8,075 | -\$510,622,700 | -\$945,835,700 |
| Mining | -43 | -\$1,467,200 | -\$13,952,700 |
| Construction | -123 | -\$7,986,000 | -\$27,396,700 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -2,862 | -\$215,989,500 | -\$1,191,287,700 |
| Manufacturing General | -1,306 | -\$117,809,200 | -\$806,553,000 |
| Retail | -2,436 | -\$86,368,200 | -\$229,740,600 |
| Transportation & Communication | -1,246 | -\$99,692,100 | -\$408,266,300 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -2,759 | -\$86,923,700 | -\$231,066,100 |
| Wholesaler | -462 | -\$48,145,600 | -\$167,678,000 |
| Government | -152 | -\$15,010,900 | -\$28,569,900 |
| Other | -536 | -\$23,920,700 | -\$36,163,800 |
| Total | -20,252 | -\$1,220,306,800 | -\$4,131,434,500 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$278,337,000 |
| State and Local | -\$225,263,400 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$503,600,400 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN INDIANA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -230 | -\$5,124,900 | -\$33,668,800 |
| Business and Personal Services | -5,140 | -\$309,386,400 | -\$585,626,600 |
| Mining | -21 | -\$1,203,800 | -\$7,576,900 |
| Construction | -90 | -\$5,507,300 | -\$18,869,100 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -1,181 | -\$82,345,200 | -\$461,401,400 |
| Manufacturing General | -1,054 | -\$86,699,900 | -\$644,961,300 |
| Retail | -1,667 | -\$56,993,100 | -\$149,176,900 |
| Transportation & Communication | -710 | -\$58,073,600 | -\$236,929,600 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,853 | -\$50,083,200 | -\$142,773,700 |
| Wholesaler | -311 | -\$29,210,600 | -\$102,894,100 |
| Government | -122 | -\$10,352,400 | -\$27,268,900 |
| Other | -343 | -\$14,365,300 | -\$25,733,100 |
| Total | -12,722 | -\$709,345,700 | -\$2,436,880,400 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$123,026,500 |
| State and Local | -\$90,006,000 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$213,032,500 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN IOWA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -337 | -\$10,217,300 | -\$92,215,300 |
| Business and Personal Services | -2,741 | -\$164,467,700 | -\$307,266,700 |
| Mining | -6 | -\$152,600 | -\$1,562,400 |
| Construction | -56 | -\$3,493,400 | -\$11,726,900 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -611 | -\$34,715,200 | -\$233,507,000 |
| Manufacturing General | -462 | -\$35,138,500 | -\$297,557,900 |
| Retail | -875 | -\$28,471,900 | -\$75,856,800 |
| Transportation & Communication | -484 | -\$43,782,400 | -\$172,285,000 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,031 | -\$30,697,600 | -\$82,967,600 |
| Wholesaler | -219 | -\$20,855,600 | -\$72,718,600 |
| Government | -80 | -\$6,994,700 | -\$18,515,100 |
| Other | -200 | -\$8,381,300 | -\$15,023,600 |
| Total | -7,102 | -\$387,368,200 | -\$1,381,202,900 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$37,142,500 |
| State and Local | -\$31,019,200 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$68,161,700 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN KANSAS

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -259 | -\$8,451,500 | -\$57,116,900 |
| Business and Personal Services | -3,251 | -\$195,173,700 | -\$369,431,500 |
| Mining | -72 | -\$1,791,200 | -\$21,239,700 |
| Construction | -64 | -\$3,909,800 | -\$13,485,900 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -723 | -\$39,834,700 | -\$257,138,100 |
| Manufacturing General | -321 | -\$22,227,000 | -\$220,881,900 |
| Retail | -1,058 | -\$34,086,700 | -\$96,819,200 |
| Transportation & Communication | -539 | -\$49,925,700 | -\$190,222,000 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,201 | -\$35,253,900 | -\$95,753,200 |
| Wholesaler | -244 | -\$23,038,100 | -\$81,755,300 |
| Government | -91 | -\$7,958,900 | -\$22,243,300 |
| Other | -224 | -\$9,139,700 | -\$16,112,800 |
| Total | -8,047 | -\$430,790,900 | -\$1,442,199,800 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$59,495,600 |
| State and Local | -\$51,278,500 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$110,774,100 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN KENTUCKY

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -313 | -\$5,235,500 | -\$20,348,900 |
| Business and Personal Services | -3,647 | -\$216,454,600 | -\$410,842,000 |
| Mining | -37 | -\$1,409,100 | -\$12,696,900 |
| Construction | -71 | -\$4,216,000 | -\$14,810,700 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -776 | -\$38,869,300 | -\$279,105,800 |
| Manufacturing General | -503 | -\$36,915,200 | -\$303,675,500 |
| Retail | -1,214 | -\$38,873,700 | -\$103,948,200 |
| Transportation & Communication | -562 | -\$48,745,100 | -\$193,650,200 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,367 | -\$39,775,200 | -\$106,645,000 |
| Wholesaler | -264 | -\$24,137,300 | -\$87,673,900 |
| Government | -115 | -\$10,647,400 | -\$29,732,800 |
| Other | -242 | -\$9,973,300 | -\$17,494,400 |
| Total | -9,111 | -\$475,251,700 | -\$1,580,624,300 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$67,852,100 |
| State and Local | -\$54,038,600 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$121,890,700 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN LOUISIANA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -151 | -\$4,080,600 | -\$14,665,600 |
| Business and Personal Services | -4,095 | -\$237,937,100 | -\$462,005,300 |
| Mining | -57 | -\$3,621,200 | -\$29,498,200 |
| Construction | -80 | -\$4,998,200 | -\$16,831,300 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -918 | -\$36,942,700 | -\$323,727,400 |
| Manufacturing General | -301 | -\$25,686,400 | -\$394,243,800 |
| Retail | -1,357 | -\$44,849,300 | -\$123,373,000 |
| Transportation & Communication | -609 | -\$50,997,800 | -\$210,642,600 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,650 | -\$46,027,600 | -\$130,312,900 |
| Wholesaler | -286 | -\$26,073,500 | -\$93,197,200 |
| Government | -114 | -\$9,456,100 | -\$26,689,400 |
| Other | -242 | -\$9,716,600 | -\$18,522,400 |
| Total | -9,860 | -\$500,387,100 | -\$1,843,709,100 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$80,329,600 |
| State and Local | -\$74,408,600 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$154,738,200 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN MAINE

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -81 | -\$2,157,800 | -\$5,129,900 |
| Business and Personal Services | -2,696 | -\$164,487,400 | -\$309,668,800 |
| Mining | -2 | -\$21,500 | -\$307,000 |
| Construction | -58 | -\$3,433,200 | -\$11,607,000 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -342 | -\$16,305,200 | -\$125,942,200 |
| Manufacturing General | -128 | -\$7,899,900 | -\$54,872,900 |
| Retail | -766 | -\$26,519,400 | -\$70,881,600 |
| Transportation & Communication | -469 | -\$41,643,500 | -\$162,206,200 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -980 | -\$31,444,200 | -\$81,766,100 |
| Wholesaler | -221 | -\$20,403,500 | -\$72,506,200 |
| Government | -84 | -\$7,448,700 | -\$19,610,900 |
| Other | -162 | -\$6,660,300 | -\$11,557,300 |
| Total | -5,989 | -\$328,424,600 | -\$926,056,100 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$34,774,500 |
| State and Local | -\$31,847,700 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$66,622,200 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN MARYLAND

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -79 | -\$2,087,000 | -\$9,269,400 |
| Business and Personal Services | -3,926 | -\$246,170,800 | -\$455,458,800 |
| Mining | -7 | -\$116,800 | -\$2,219,300 |
| Construction | -75 | -\$4,845,800 | -\$16,165,200 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -1,055 | -\$86,255,900 | -\$465,912,600 |
| Manufacturing General | -271 | -\$21,661,200 | -\$138,614,000 |
| Retail | -1,152 | -\$42,356,800 | -\$108,578,200 |
| Transportation & Communication | -652 | -\$59,650,800 | -\$231,455,000 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,383 | -\$45,540,000 | -\$117,891,400 |
| Wholesaler | -276 | -\$26,621,100 | -\$91,794,400 |
| Government | -91 | -\$8,870,900 | -\$18,281,100 |
| Other | -263 | -\$12,105,300 | -\$19,249,600 |
| Total | -9,230 | -\$556,282,400 | -\$1,674,889,000 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$97,814,500 |
| State and Local | -\$85,590,100 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$183,404,600 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN MASSACHUSETTS

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -80 | -\$2,300,100 | -\$4,224,400 |
| Business and Personal Services | -5,599 | -\$386,352,000 | -\$685,127,600 |
| Mining | -6 | -\$433,100 | -\$2,022,100 |
| Construction | -90 | -\$6,665,500 | -\$19,813,100 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -1,639 | -\$161,814,000 | -\$730,484,100 |
| Manufacturing General | -539 | -\$48,145,200 | -\$252,559,600 |
| Retail | -1,558 | -\$63,528,400 | -\$146,309,700 |
| Transportation & Communication | -820 | -\$74,484,600 | -\$295,951,100 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,791 | -\$63,328,000 | -\$153,115,500 |
| Wholesaler | -359 | -\$38,340,100 | -\$124,027,300 |
| Government | -110 | -\$11,051,400 | -\$21,812,000 |
| Other | -282 | -\$12,548,100 | -\$19,704,900 |
| Total | -12,873 | -\$868,990,500 | -\$2,455,151,400 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$182,352,900 |
| State and Local | -\$113,537,400 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$295,890,300 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN MICHIGAN

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -323 | -\$3,955,500 | -\$33,278,000 |
| Business and Personal Services | -7,563 | -\$452,061,000 | -\$852,941,300 |
| Mining | -34 | -\$435,800 | -\$10,488,300 |
| Construction | -132 | -\$8,223,300 | -\$28,398,200 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -2,335 | -\$120,431,800 | -\$831,668,200 |
| Manufacturing General | -1,134 | -\$92,695,000 | -\$587,915,800 |
| Retail | -2,373 | -\$81,084,100 | -\$212,825,600 |
| Transportation & Communication | -977 | -\$81,186,500 | -\$329,372,800 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -2,581 | -\$68,551,000 | -\$189,766,600 |
| Wholesaler | -427 | -\$40,976,900 | -\$143,367,300 |
| Government | -171 | -\$13,979,800 | -\$36,396,700 |
| Other | -485 | -\$19,545,000 | -\$35,273,800 |
| Total | -18,535 | -\$983,125,700 | -\$3,291,692,600 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$223,359,300 |
| State and Local | -\$169,469,400 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$392,828,700 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN MINNESOTA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -317 | -\$4,121,900 | -\$60,365,400 |
| Business and Personal Services | -5,361 | -\$339,925,100 | -\$622,352,600 |
| Mining | -15 | -\$768,100 | -\$6,476,000 |
| Construction | -99 | -\$6,730,000 | -\$21,595,600 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -1,541 | -\$106,362,900 | -\$579,621,900 |
| Manufacturing General | -722 | -\$56,269,500 | -\$366,561,000 |
| Retail | -1,656 | -\$59,034,200 | -\$152,463,600 |
| Transportation & Communication | -819 | -\$70,569,900 | -\$275,639,300 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,839 | -\$53,136,500 | -\$143,396,600 |
| Wholesaler | -356 | -\$37,933,000 | -\$120,253,900 |
| Government | -163 | -\$12,791,800 | -\$36,331,600 |
| Other | -356 | -\$15,237,800 | -\$25,609,100 |
| Total | -13,244 | -\$762,880,700 | -\$2,410,666,600 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$156,585,300 |
| State and Local | -\$123,702,400 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$280,287,700 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN MISSISSIPPI

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -154 | -\$3,341,500 | -\$21,774,800 |
| Business and Personal Services | -2,786 | -\$161,986,200 | -\$310,294,600 |
| Mining | -20 | -\$537,400 | -\$6,015,400 |
| Construction | -59 | -\$3,348,900 | -\$11,968,300 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -449 | -\$15,089,000 | -\$159,838,700 |
| Manufacturing General | -319 | -\$17,442,700 | -\$162,725,200 |
| Retail | -896 | -\$29,110,500 | -\$80,398,100 |
| Transportation & Communication | -483 | -\$42,491,700 | -\$170,339,500 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,064 | -\$30,811,900 | -\$84,797,500 |
| Wholesaler | -221 | -\$20,142,100 | -\$71,645,200 |
| Government | -84 | -\$7,125,600 | -\$19,984,500 |
| Other | -186 | -\$7,129,900 | -\$13,840,900 |
| Total | -6,721 | -\$338,557,400 | -\$1,113,622,700 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$35,173,400 |
| State and Local | -\$36,402,100 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$71,575,500 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN MISSOURI

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -369 | -\$4,884,500 | -\$31,945,900 |
| Business and Personal Services | -5,820 | -\$341,271,800 | -\$654,169,600 |
| Mining | -15 | -\$423,200 | -\$5,648,800 |
| Construction | -111 | -\$6,664,600 | -\$22,498,400 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -1,690 | -\$93,738,700 | -\$591,714,800 |
| Manufacturing General | -618 | -\$44,642,500 | -\$341,589,500 |
| Retail | -1,945 | -\$62,154,100 | -\$168,114,200 |
| Transportation & Communication | -820 | -\$66,471,100 | -\$284,591,500 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -2,153 | -\$58,835,100 | -\$163,173,200 |
| Wholesaler | -380 | -\$35,472,800 | -\$125,464,400 |
| Government | -158 | -\$13,626,500 | -\$36,152,400 |
| Other | -322 | -\$14,332,600 | -\$24,596,600 |
| Total | -14,401 | -\$742,517,500 | -\$2,449,659,300 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$152,257,800 |
| State and Local | -\$105,425,000 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$257,682,800 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN MONTANA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -123 | -\$1,740,000 | -\$14,298,500 |
| Business and Personal Services | -1,866 | -\$119,123,700 | -\$219,650,800 |
| Mining | -14 | -\$1,306,800 | -\$6,680,700 |
| Construction | -41 | -\$2,596,600 | -\$8,684,900 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -146 | -\$5,909,400 | -\$43,391,600 |
| Manufacturing General | -55 | -\$2,851,000 | -\$39,527,400 |
| Retail | -465 | -\$17,103,800 | -\$43,653,700 |
| Transportation & Communication | -387 | -\$37,228,300 | -\$141,324,800 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -726 | -\$24,472,900 | -\$62,212,400 |
| Wholesaler | -181 | -\$17,269,000 | -\$59,092,900 |
| Government | -63 | -\$5,672,100 | -\$14,915,100 |
| Other | -132 | -\$5,552,700 | -\$9,813,000 |
| Total | -4,199 | -\$240,826,300 | -\$663,245,800 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$6,403,900 |
| State and Local | -\$4,364,200 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$10,768,100 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN NEBRASKA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -224 | -\$14,071,600 | -\$73,521,100 |
| Business and Personal Services | -2,260 | -\$141,471,100 | -\$265,725,200 |
| Mining | -4 | -\$116,700 | -\$1,234,100 |
| Construction | -48 | -\$2,907,400 | -\$9,853,200 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -386 | -\$20,871,600 | -\$134,519,500 |
| Manufacturing General | -240 | -\$15,805,000 | -\$155,769,500 |
| Retail | -637 | -\$21,759,700 | -\$58,482,100 |
| Transportation & Communication | -428 | -\$39,941,400 | -\$152,346,600 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -851 | -\$27,065,100 | -\$70,980,300 |
| Wholesaler | -197 | -\$18,880,000 | -\$65,655,500 |
| Government | -75 | -\$7,120,400 | -\$20,460,500 |
| Other | -155 | -\$6,570,100 | -\$12,038,500 |
| Total | -5,505 | -\$316,580,100 | -\$1,020,586,100 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$21,315,800 |
| State and Local | -\$15,919,000 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$37,234,800 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN NEVADA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -26 | -\$478,700 | -\$3,322,100 |
| Business and Personal Services | -2,683 | -\$168,779,200 | -\$311,811,700 |
| Mining | -22 | -\$1,915,900 | -\$11,155,700 |
| Construction | -58 | -\$3,688,600 | -\$12,522,400 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -701 | -\$22,467,200 | -\$226,387,900 |
| Manufacturing General | -134 | -\$8,460,500 | -\$50,882,400 |
| Retail | -832 | -\$31,234,600 | -\$82,334,600 |
| Transportation & Communication | -515 | -\$45,612,000 | -\$178,263,600 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -949 | -\$32,649,700 | -\$86,400,400 |
| Wholesaler | -229 | -\$21,744,500 | -\$74,873,900 |
| Government | -87 | -\$7,811,500 | -\$21,578,400 |
| Other | -165 | -\$6,993,700 | -\$11,606,800 |
| Total | -6,401 | -\$351,836,100 | -\$1,071,139,900 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$46,276,000 |
| State and Local | -\$38,764,900 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$85,040,900 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -30 | -\$454,300 | -\$1,401,900 |
| Business and Personal Services | -2,490 | -\$161,753,700 | -\$295,591,500 |
| Mining | -2 | -\$39,600 | -\$473,300 |
| Construction | -53 | -\$3,561,700 | -\$10,935,500 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -337 | -\$21,423,400 | -\$142,618,500 |
| Manufacturing General | -119 | -\$8,689,500 | -\$43,862,000 |
| Retail | -718 | -\$27,272,200 | -\$65,700,400 |
| Transportation & Communication | -451 | -\$42,760,800 | -\$162,907,500 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -909 | -\$31,115,300 | -\$78,067,300 |
| Wholesaler | -207 | -\$20,089,300 | -\$69,291,000 |
| Government | -73 | -\$6,496,800 | -\$16,618,500 |
| Other | -156 | -\$6,468,100 | -\$11,247,000 |
| Total | -5,545 | -\$330,124,700 | -\$898,714,400 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$35,874,300 |
| State and Local | -\$23,881,800 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$59,756,100 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN NEW JERSEY

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -93 | -\$2,457,100 | -\$5,808,800 |
| Business and Personal Services | -6,095 | -\$415,094,100 | -\$740,578,600 |
| Mining | -6 | -\$1,779,400 | -\$2,388,000 |
| Construction | -102 | -\$7,462,800 | -\$23,091,200 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -2,388 | -\$163,404,900 | -\$909,158,700 |
| Manufacturing General | -679 | -\$77,560,200 | -\$403,378,200 |
| Retail | -1,897 | -\$82,888,300 | -\$191,986,500 |
| Transportation & Communication | -986 | -\$90,705,000 | -\$336,628,000 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,893 | -\$62,284,800 | -\$154,522,700 |
| Wholesaler | -419 | -\$44,387,500 | -\$148,409,200 |
| Government | -153 | -\$15,453,400 | -\$31,562,500 |
| Other | -322 | -\$14,995,900 | -\$24,432,600 |
| Total | -15,033 | -\$978,473,400 | -\$2,971,945,000 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$230,418,600 |
| State and Local | -\$186,128,000 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$416,546,600 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN NEW MEXICO

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -118 | -\$3,691,600 | -\$11,269,700 |
| Business and Personal Services | -2,250 | -\$137,768,600 | -\$257,468,000 |
| Mining | -30 | -\$2,683,000 | -\$22,473,300 |
| Construction | -47 | -\$2,861,000 | -\$9,793,300 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -246 | -\$10,211,500 | -\$97,178,500 |
| Manufacturing General | -78 | -\$3,650,700 | -\$45,275,400 |
| Retail | -610 | -\$21,559,600 | -\$56,459,500 |
| Transportation & Communication | -416 | -\$39,100,200 | -\$151,574,600 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -890 | -\$28,614,700 | -\$74,170,100 |
| Wholesaler | -196 | -\$18,102,000 | -\$63,359,000 |
| Government | -82 | -\$6,909,700 | -\$19,780,000 |
| Other | -155 | -\$6,317,100 | -\$11,006,000 |
| Total | -5,118 | -\$281,469,700 | -\$819,807,400 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$18,899,100 |
| State and Local | -\$18,616,500 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$37,515,600 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN NEW YORK

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -281 | -\$7,214,800 | -\$26,420,600 |
| Business and Personal Services | -12,696 | -\$878,698,700 | -\$1,533,430,800 |
| Mining | -22 | -\$5,894,200 | -\$8,084,700 |
| Construction | -176 | -\$12,777,100 | -\$40,537,400 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -4,999 | -\$604,409,700 | -\$2,437,794,600 |
| Manufacturing General | -1,203 | -\$96,333,100 | -\$563,159,400 |
| Retail | -3,592 | -\$156,283,200 | -\$379,699,800 |
| Transportation & Communication | -1,574 | -\$153,552,400 | -\$599,799,900 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -3,899 | -\$144,637,800 | -\$355,637,600 |
| Wholesaler | -689 | -\$72,608,400 | -\$245,355,700 |
| Government | -348 | -\$38,778,500 | -\$75,021,300 |
| Other | -738 | -\$32,800,000 | -\$45,906,300 |
| Total | -30,217 | -\$2,203,987,900 | -\$6,310,848,100 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Federal | -\$536,364,000 |
| State and Local | -\$499,690,900 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$1,036,054,900 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN NORTH CAROLINA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -310 | -\$16,248,100 | -\$53,212,700 |
| Business and Personal Services | -6,799 | -\$392,331,300 | -\$738,245,600 |
| Mining | -15 | -\$304,800 | -\$4,129,900 |
| Construction | -127 | -\$7,388,800 | -\$25,967,800 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -2,190 | -\$132,399,900 | -\$855,642,200 |
| Manufacturing General | -1,217 | -\$82,852,800 | -\$670,874,100 |
| Retail | -2,728 | -\$87,327,600 | -\$229,440,500 |
| Transportation & Communication | -1,045 | -\$84,123,100 | -\$350,132,200 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -2,757 | -\$75,558,000 | -\$203,611,700 |
| Wholesaler | -493 | -\$45,262,200 | -\$159,458,200 |
| Government | -150 | -\$12,261,100 | -\$31,089,300 |
| Other | -284 | -\$8,917,100 | -\$14,863,300 |
| Total | -18,115 | -\$944,974,800 | -\$3,336,667,500 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$207,573,900 |
| State and Local | -\$147,817,300 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$355,391,200 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN NORTH DAKOTA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -106 | -\$1,334,000 | -\$21,498,700 |
| Business and Personal Services | -1,978 | -\$126,680,000 | -\$233,190,500 |
| Mining | -19 | -\$1,448,500 | -\$11,261,100 |
| Construction | -42 | -\$2,754,300 | -\$9,148,900 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -164 | -\$8,876,200 | -\$55,129,000 |
| Manufacturing General | -50 | -\$3,360,800 | -\$36,581,400 |
| Retail | -525 | -\$18,909,900 | -\$48,893,800 |
| Transportation & Communication | -398 | -\$38,657,100 | -\$145,322,800 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -759 | -\$25,079,900 | -\$64,538,300 |
| Wholesaler | -188 | -\$18,056,700 | -\$61,903,100 |
| Government | -69 | -\$6,087,300 | -\$16,280,000 |
| Other | -139 | -\$5,980,600 | -\$10,560,100 |
| Total | -4,437 | -\$257,225,300 | -\$714,307,700 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$11,566,700 |
| State and Local | -\$8,944,900 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$20,511,600 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN OHIO

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -347 | -\$3,865,200 | -\$32,945,200 |
| Business and Personal Services | -8,561 | -\$498,374,400 | -\$955,905,200 |
| Mining | -50 | -\$2,154,500 | -\$39,607,800 |
| Construction | -144 | -\$9,148,600 | -\$30,595,700 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -2,712 | -\$142,172,300 | -\$1,040,400,100 |
| Manufacturing General | -1,388 | -\$104,011,800 | -\$768,104,200 |
| Retail | -2,635 | -\$88,379,000 | -\$245,561,600 |
| Transportation & Communication | -1,100 | -\$88,102,700 | -\$357,832,900 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -2,902 | -\$82,502,700 | -\$223,350,700 |
| Wholesaler | -505 | -\$47,265,900 | -\$168,139,200 |
| Government | -195 | -\$17,827,400 | -\$41,937,200 |
| Other | -535 | -\$22,147,800 | -\$40,270,900 |
| Total | -21,074 | -\$1,105,952,300 | -\$3,944,650,700 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$249,659,200 |
| State and Local | -\$199,759,500 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$449,418,700 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN OKLAHOMA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -303 | -\$5,020,600 | -\$26,979,700 |
| Business and Personal Services | -3,235 | -\$193,595,200 | -\$366,408,600 |
| Mining | -154 | -\$13,107,400 | -\$81,675,800 |
| Construction | -64 | -\$3,761,900 | -\$13,022,500 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -738 | -\$28,014,700 | -\$237,652,000 |
| Manufacturing General | -243 | -\$16,011,500 | -\$145,790,400 |
| Retail | -1,072 | -\$34,909,100 | -\$93,388,100 |
| Transportation & Communication | -541 | -\$49,447,300 | -\$192,718,400 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,271 | -\$37,389,600 | -\$99,994,000 |
| Wholesaler | -257 | -\$23,056,000 | -\$83,721,400 |
| Government | -127 | -\$10,172,900 | -\$32,357,900 |
| Other | -188 | -\$7,188,400 | -\$13,072,600 |
| Total | -8,193 | -\$421,674,600 | -\$1,386,781,400 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$55,149,900 |
| State and Local | -\$42,764,900 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$97,914,800 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN OREGON

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -284 | -\$8,836,600 | -\$23,612,200 |
| Business and Personal Services | -3,170 | -\$201,368,100 | -\$372,308,300 |
| Mining | -7 | -\$120,500 | -\$1,704,700 |
| Construction | -66 | -\$4,377,400 | -\$14,320,800 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -707 | -\$37,866,300 | -\$276,903,500 |
| Manufacturing General | -434 | -\$29,829,400 | -\$178,490,000 |
| Retail | -1,000 | -\$37,090,200 | -\$88,102,400 |
| Transportation & Communication | -542 | -\$49,471,500 | -\$186,783,300 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,250 | -\$40,124,900 | -\$101,484,200 |
| Wholesaler | -255 | -\$24,031,600 | -\$82,001,500 |
| Government | -103 | -\$9,565,700 | -\$29,267,300 |
| Other | -229 | -\$9,500,700 | -\$16,630,800 |
| Total | -8,047 | -\$452,182,900 | -\$1,371,609,000 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$65,911,600 |
| State and Local | -\$43,910,900 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$109,822,500 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN PENNSYLVANIA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -470 | -\$9,731,200 | -\$42,405,200 |
| Business and Personal Services | -19,712 | -\$1,247,282,500 | -\$2,258,047,400 |
| Mining | -84 | -\$4,833,200 | -\$56,650,700 |
| Construction | -298 | -\$20,510,500 | -\$66,259,700 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -5,561 | -\$319,205,000 | -\$2,143,525,800 |
| Manufacturing General | -1,538 | -\$117,541,700 | -\$832,864,700 |
| Retail | -6,324 | -\$221,203,800 | -\$548,519,600 |
| Transportation & Communication | -2,374 | -\$241,929,900 | -\$822,893,700 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -6,007 | -\$170,237,800 | -\$456,582,000 |
| Wholesaler | -886 | -\$83,979,500 | -\$313,472,700 |
| Government | -466 | -\$43,801,000 | -\$102,455,500 |
| Other | -1,104 | -\$45,982,100 | -\$79,451,400 |
| Total | -44,824 | -\$2,526,238,200 | -\$7,723,128,400 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Federal | -\$736,044,200 |
| State and Local | -\$510,569,100 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$1,246,613,300 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN RHODE ISLAND

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -12 | -\$297,700 | -\$592,600 |
| Business and Personal Services | -2,347 | -\$147,528,700 | -\$273,859,500 |
| Mining | -1 | -\$12,700 | -\$269,200 |
| Construction | -47 | -\$2,993,800 | -\$9,946,300 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -261 | -\$15,640,300 | -\$107,726,900 |
| Manufacturing General | -84 | -\$5,676,100 | -\$31,431,400 |
| Retail | -581 | -\$22,078,100 | -\$55,763,500 |
| Transportation & Communication | -430 | -\$39,807,300 | -\$155,258,100 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -873 | -\$29,054,200 | -\$74,341,900 |
| Wholesaler | -196 | -\$18,948,300 | -\$65,956,800 |
| Government | -68 | -\$6,234,400 | -\$15,430,700 |
| Other | -144 | -\$6,165,900 | -\$10,533,200 |
| Total | -5,044 | -\$294,437,500 | -\$801,110,100 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$25,788,600 |
| State and Local | -\$22,201,400 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$47,990,000 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -141 | -\$1,792,500 | -\$13,188,000 |
| Business and Personal Services | -3,918 | -\$221,270,600 | -\$421,965,100 |
| Mining | -8 | -\$134,400 | -\$2,321,500 |
| Construction | -79 | -\$4,652,500 | -\$16,812,200 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -1,022 | -\$48,210,000 | -\$355,532,700 |
| Manufacturing General | -522 | -\$37,821,500 | -\$265,486,700 |
| Retail | -1,442 | -\$46,577,800 | -\$124,894,200 |
| Transportation & Communication | -633 | -\$53,257,800 | -\$213,306,600 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,699 | -\$45,865,300 | -\$128,471,900 |
| Wholesaler | -278 | -\$25,110,900 | -\$90,705,100 |
| Government | -109 | -\$9,635,700 | -\$27,640,600 |
| Other | -248 | -\$9,443,500 | -\$16,677,800 |
| Total | -10,099 | -\$503,772,500 | -\$1,677,002,400 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$83,891,300 |
| State and Local | -\$68,567,400 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$152,458,700 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN SOUTH DAKOTA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -118 | -\$3,509,500 | -\$28,679,900 |
| Business and Personal Services | -1,824 | -\$117,927,500 | -\$217,070,800 |
| Mining | -3 | -\$82,100 | -\$937,900 |
| Construction | -40 | -\$2,555,500 | -\$8,519,600 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -148 | -\$8,031,500 | -\$50,034,300 |
| Manufacturing General | -85 | -\$5,588,800 | -\$46,458,600 |
| Retail | -446 | -\$16,310,500 | -\$42,677,500 |
| Transportation & Communication | -380 | -\$36,871,100 | -\$139,607,400 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -702 | -\$23,813,700 | -\$60,848,500 |
| Wholesaler | -178 | -\$17,106,300 | -\$58,590,800 |
| Government | -63 | -\$5,639,700 | -\$14,933,000 |
| Other | -131 | -\$5,577,900 | -\$9,841,300 |
| Total | -4,118 | -\$243,014,100 | -\$678,199,600 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Federal | -\$5,440,000 |
| State and Local | -\$3,404,500 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$8,844,500 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN TENNESSEE

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -292 | -\$1,327,400 | -\$13,928,900 |
| Business and Personal Services | -6,198 | -\$429,997,500 | -\$746,089,600 |
| Mining | -16 | -\$457,400 | -\$5,996,500 |
| Construction | -128 | -\$8,465,600 | -\$26,232,200 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -1,783 | -\$105,275,000 | -\$668,132,100 |
| Manufacturing General | -782 | -\$58,189,400 | -\$418,954,600 |
| Retail | -2,334 | -\$87,881,600 | -\$219,611,500 |
| Transportation & Communication | -906 | -\$70,915,900 | -\$272,553,100 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -2,406 | -\$75,438,200 | -\$195,104,200 |
| Wholesaler | -412 | -\$38,639,900 | -\$142,670,400 |
| Government | -199 | -\$19,704,000 | -\$71,002,000 |
| Other | -366 | -\$13,793,800 | -\$23,250,800 |
| Total | -15,822 | -\$910,085,700 | -\$2,803,525,900 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$200,767,600 |
| State and Local | -\$142,444,800 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$343,212,400 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN TEXAS

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -1,211 | -\$17,868,100 | -\$97,491,200 |
| Business and Personal Services | -12,548 | -\$760,742,000 | -\$1,405,648,300 |
| Mining | -515 | -\$55,021,300 | -\$342,399,700 |
| Construction | -244 | -\$16,863,800 | -\$54,088,600 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -6,486 | -\$375,218,300 | -\$2,084,714,000 |
| Manufacturing General | -2,050 | -\$158,153,500 | -\$1,592,360,000 |
| Retail | -4,760 | -\$172,166,600 | -\$441,665,200 |
| Transportation & Communication | -1,906 | -\$156,416,900 | -\$632,919,800 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -4,961 | -\$142,404,900 | -\$381,838,200 |
| Wholesaler | -844 | -\$81,901,900 | -\$299,128,500 |
| Government | -328 | -\$29,885,300 | -\$90,705,100 |
| Other | -801 | -\$28,993,800 | -\$51,659,200 |
| Total | -36,654 | -\$1,995,636,400 | -\$7,474,617,800 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$476,032,600 |
| State and Local | -\$343,912,100 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$819,944,700 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN UTAH

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -92 | -\$1,798,000 | -\$8,381,900 |
| Business and Personal Services | -2,943 | -\$173,105,200 | -\$332,054,200 |
| Mining | -19 | -\$1,043,500 | -\$11,060,600 |
| Construction | -61 | -\$3,831,800 | -\$13,214,100 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -826 | -\$36,744,300 | -\$265,360,300 |
| Manufacturing General | -306 | -\$19,707,400 | -\$163,324,100 |
| Retail | -934 | -\$35,452,800 | -\$88,384,400 |
| Transportation & Communication | -559 | -\$50,567,500 | -\$194,105,900 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,120 | -\$33,581,600 | -\$89,797,100 |
| Wholesaler | -247 | -\$23,197,100 | -\$80,618,200 |
| Government | -97 | -\$8,326,600 | -\$21,647,900 |
| Other | -178 | -\$7,905,300 | -\$13,576,600 |
| Total | -7,382 | -\$395,261,100 | -\$1,281,525,300 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$51,536,400 |
| State and Local | -\$39,439,900 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$90,976,300 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN VERMONT

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -41 | -\$860,200 | -\$3,195,900 |
| Business and Personal Services | -1,964 | -\$125,044,200 | -\$230,676,600 |
| Mining | -1 | -\$36,400 | -\$428,400 |
| Construction | -42 | -\$2,658,300 | -\$8,809,700 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -104 | -\$5,045,900 | -\$41,557,400 |
| Manufacturing General | -72 | -\$4,447,900 | -\$32,373,500 |
| Retail | -474 | -\$17,656,400 | -\$45,660,500 |
| Transportation & Communication | -393 | -\$37,709,700 | -\$143,261,100 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -735 | -\$25,117,700 | -\$63,911,700 |
| Wholesaler | -182 | -\$17,428,000 | -\$60,107,900 |
| Government | -63 | -\$5,765,600 | -\$14,760,100 |
| Other | -133 | -\$5,593,000 | -\$9,724,600 |
| Total | -4,204 | -\$247,363,300 | -\$654,467,400 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$9,696,700 |
| State and Local | -\$8,723,900 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$18,420,600 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN VIRGINIA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -213 | -\$2,183,400 | -\$17,275,300 |
| Business and Personal Services | -4,994 | -\$311,354,900 | -\$570,445,800 |
| Mining | -22 | -\$919,300 | -\$7,907,200 |
| Construction | -104 | -\$6,326,600 | -\$22,139,700 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -1,654 | -\$95,708,500 | -\$665,161,900 |
| Manufacturing General | -548 | -\$35,512,200 | -\$300,150,600 |
| Retail | -1,739 | -\$57,223,400 | -\$156,653,500 |
| Transportation & Communication | -781 | -\$64,485,500 | -\$275,465,900 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,916 | -\$54,515,700 | -\$147,618,700 |
| Wholesaler | -321 | -\$30,318,700 | -\$108,037,300 |
| Government | -177 | -\$16,387,900 | -\$44,752,900 |
| Other | -373 | -\$14,453,400 | -\$23,241,400 |
| Total | -12,842 | -\$689,389,500 | -\$2,338,850,200 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$147,457,000 |
| State and Local | -\$114,980,000 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$262,437,000 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN WASHINGTON

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -491 | -\$21,742,300 | -\$51,838,700 |
| Business and Personal Services | -7,604 | -\$510,503,600 | -\$939,674,100 |
| Mining | -18 | -\$485,800 | -\$5,087,600 |
| Construction | -158 | -\$11,876,400 | -\$37,580,000 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -2,252 | -\$128,185,800 | -\$977,959,100 |
| Manufacturing General | -682 | -\$45,895,900 | -\$358,360,800 |
| Retail | -2,486 | -\$120,706,400 | -\$280,251,700 |
| Transportation & Communication | -1,128 | -\$114,966,600 | -\$424,175,800 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -2,868 | -\$92,621,300 | -\$245,744,000 |
| Wholesaler | -513 | -\$49,882,400 | -\$183,605,500 |
| Government | -343 | -\$33,817,500 | -\$106,314,500 |
| Other | -559 | -\$23,462,100 | -\$38,968,100 |
| Total | -19,102 | -\$1,154,146,100 | -\$3,649,559,900 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$334,823,400 |
| State and Local | -\$268,908,100 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$603,731,500 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN WEST VIRGINIA

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -90 | -\$48,100 | -\$3,230,700 |
| Business and Personal Services | -2,601 | -\$160,543,900 | -\$300,378,600 |
| Mining | -62 | -\$4,704,200 | -\$31,145,000 |
| Construction | -49 | -\$3,188,400 | -\$10,792,400 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -240 | -\$10,159,600 | -\$101,219,700 |
| Manufacturing General | -98 | -\$7,439,200 | -\$67,881,800 |
| Retail | -728 | -\$24,430,600 | -\$65,793,100 |
| Transportation & Communication | -436 | -\$40,631,900 | -\$156,942,300 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -964 | -\$29,492,200 | -\$78,591,400 |
| Wholesaler | -205 | -\$19,144,500 | -\$66,850,900 |
| Government | -81 | -\$6,889,300 | -\$18,920,900 |
| Other | -183 | -\$7,183,000 | -\$13,209,300 |
| Total | -5,737 | -\$313,854,900 | -\$914,956,100 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal | -\$29,208,600 |
| State and Local | -\$25,946,800 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$55,155,400 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN WISCONSIN

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -357 | -\$8,383,300 | -\$45,693,500 |
| Business and Personal Services | -4,663 | -\$282,084,600 | -\$536,297,600 |
| Mining | -4 | -\$237,400 | -\$1,482,800 |
| Construction | -87 | -\$5,566,000 | -\$18,541,200 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -1,238 | -\$68,559,600 | -\$478,030,400 |
| Manufacturing General | -994 | -\$72,747,300 | -\$484,518,100 |
| Retail | -1,511 | -\$50,301,200 | -\$132,711,800 |
| Transportation & Communication | -696 | -\$59,757,400 | -\$235,606,200 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -1,694 | -\$45,355,100 | -\$125,358,600 |
| Wholesaler | -320 | -\$29,498,300 | -\$103,876,900 |
| Government | -124 | -\$10,666,800 | -\$29,880,900 |
| Other | -319 | -\$14,094,700 | -\$24,968,300 |
| Total | -12,007 | -\$647,251,700 | -\$2,216,966,300 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Federal | -\$115,246,800 |
| State and Local | -\$88,988,100 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$204,234,900 |

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME AND PRODUCT THEFT IN WYOMING

| Economic Impact | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Jobs | Wages | Output |
| Agriculture | -57 | -\$790,000 | -\$5,954,100 |
| Business and Personal Services | -1,693 | -\$109,887,200 | -\$201,614,000 |
| Mining | -32 | -\$3,324,200 | -\$20,998,200 |
| Construction | -38 | -\$2,416,700 | -\$8,039,600 |
| Finance Insurance and Real Estate | -67 | -\$2,094,900 | -\$16,891,500 |
| Manufacturing General | -23 | -\$1,612,500 | -\$27,189,300 |
| Retail | -389 | -\$14,498,100 | -\$37,858,100 |
| Transportation & Communication | -369 | -\$36,177,600 | -\$136,123,100 |
| Travel and Entertainment | -652 | -\$22,821,500 | -\$57,599,900 |
| Wholesaler | -171 | -\$16,566,300 | -\$56,328,700 |
| Government | -59 | -\$5,405,900 | -\$14,127,400 |
| Other | -121 | -\$5,213,000 | -\$9,176,500 |
| Total | -3,671 | -\$220,807,900 | -\$591,900,400 |

Taxes Generated: Business and Personal

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Federal | -\$569,500 |
| State and Local | -\$606,300 |
| Total Business and Personal Taxes | -\$1,175,800 |