



Burglary

Definition

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. To classify an offense as a burglary, the use of force to gain entry need not have occurred. The UCR Program has three subclassifications for burglary: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. The UCR definition of "structure" includes an apartment, barn, house trailer, or houseboat when used as a permanent dwelling, office, railroad car (but not automobile), stable, or vessel (i.e., ship).

Overview

- In 2022, there were an estimated 899,293 burglaries. The number of burglaries decreased 29.1 percent when compared with 2018 data and was down 53.5 percent when compared with the 2013 estimate. (See Tables 1 and 1A.)
- Burglaries accounted for 13.8 percent of the estimated number of property crimes. (Based on Table 1.)
- By subcategory, 56.9 percent of burglaries involved forcible entry, 36.9 percent were unlawful entries, and 6.2 percent were attempted forcible entry. (Based on Table 19.)
- Burglaries of residential properties accounted for 53.0 percent of all burglary offenses. (Based on Table 23.)

Expanded data

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

Expanded information regarding burglary is available in the following tables:

Trends (2-year): Tables 12, 13, 14, and 15

Rates (per 100,000 inhabitants): Tables 16, 17, 18, and 19

Offense Analysis: Tables 7 and 23