UCR Summary of
Crime in the Nation, 2023

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UCR Summary of Crime in the Nation, 2023

Introduction

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program provides a nationwide view of crime based on data submissions reported by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The data submitted to various distinct collections, within the FBI's UCR Program, detail criminal incidents as well as law enforcement data. For decades, several of these compilations have been published annually. Though each collection presents details of crime or law enforcement data based on data provided by participating agencies, the reports vary in context, participation, and publication criteria.

Crime in the Nation, 2023, includes data received from 16,334 law enforcement agencies that provided data through either the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) or the Summary Reporting System (SRS). These agencies represent 85.2 percent of agencies actively enrolled in the FBI's UCR Program and cover a combined population of 315,761,680 (94.3 percent) inhabitants. Notably, every city agency covering a population of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants contributed a full 12 months of data to the FBI's UCR Program in 2023.

Estimates based on data submitted by the participating agencies show the following nationwide year-to-year trends:

Violent crime decreased an estimated 3.0 percent from 2022 to 2023.

Property crime decreased an estimated 2.4 percent from 2022 to 2023.

The number of agencies contributing NIBRS data to *Crime in the Nation, 2023,* increased by over 700 compared with the number of agencies that contributed NIBRS data to the previous year's *Crime in the Nation, 2022*. Representation by these NIBRS agencies grew from 76.9 percent to 83.1 percent of the population covered by agencies enrolled in the FBI's UCR Program from 2022 to 2023.

Table 1: Crime in the Nation Participation, 2022 - 2023

	2022 Volume	2022 Percentage	2023 Volume	2023 Percentage
NIBRS Agencies	13,293	70.4%	14,039	73.2%
NIBRS Population	256,187,698	76.9%	278,449,430	83.1%
SRS Agencies	2,431	12.9%	2,295	12.0%
SRS Population	55,441,278	16.6%	37,312,250	11.1%
Total Participating Agencies	15,724	83.3%	16,334	85.2%
Total Participating Population	311,628,976	93.5%	315,761,680	94.3%
Enrolled Agencies	18,884		19,169	
Enrolled Population	333,287,557		334,914,895	

In addition to this *UCR Summary of Crime in the Nation, 2023*, which contains a synopsis of the data, *Crime in the Nation, 2023,* is comprised of the following components:

- *Crime in the United States (CIUS), 2023*
- *NIBRS, 2023*
- *Hate Crime Statistics, 2023*
- *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA), 2023*

Each of these components contains multiple distinct tables providing details on various facets of crime and law enforcement data submitted to the FBI's UCR Program. A description of each component's content and publication criteria is provided in the Appendix.

While the *NIBRS*, *Hate Crime Statistics*, and *LEOKA* publications provide data reported by law enforcement agencies, *CIUS* provides a combination of reported, estimated, and trended data. Estimation allows for the assessment of crime statistics representative of the entire United States population, including the population represented by agencies that did not provide complete information to the FBI's UCR Program. Another method of reviewing year-over-year changes in crime, *CIUS* trends reflect data from agencies consistently supplying data over the comparative years.

The following synopsis incorporates data from each collection, examining a variety of reported, estimated, and trended numbers published in *Crime in the Nation, 2023*.

Violent Crime

Violent crime consists of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Nationwide, from 2022 to 2023, the estimated volume of violent crime offenses showed the following changes:

Violent crime decreased an estimated 3.0 percent.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter decreased an estimated 11.6 percent.

Rape decreased an estimated 9.4 percent.

Robbery decreased an estimated 0.3 percent.

Aggravated assault decreased an estimated 2.8 percent.

An estimated 1,218,467 violent crime offenses were committed in 2023, indicating a rate of 363.8 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, down from the 2022 offense rate of 377.1 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.[1]

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[1] The 2022 violent crime rate has been updated for inclusion in *CIUS, 2023*.

CIUS, 2023, features trends developed from 14,258 agencies that submitted 6 or more common months of crime data to the FBI's UCR Program in 2022 and 2023 representing over 304 million inhabitants. These trends determined aggravated assault with a firearm decreased 6.6 percent from 304,780 offenses in 2022 to 284,555 offenses in 2023. Aggravated assault with hands, fists, or feet also decreased (1.7 percent) while the use of knives or cutting instruments and other weapons increased from 2022 to 2023, 0.9 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively.

Figure 1: Aggravated Assault with Weapon, Trends, 2022 - 2023
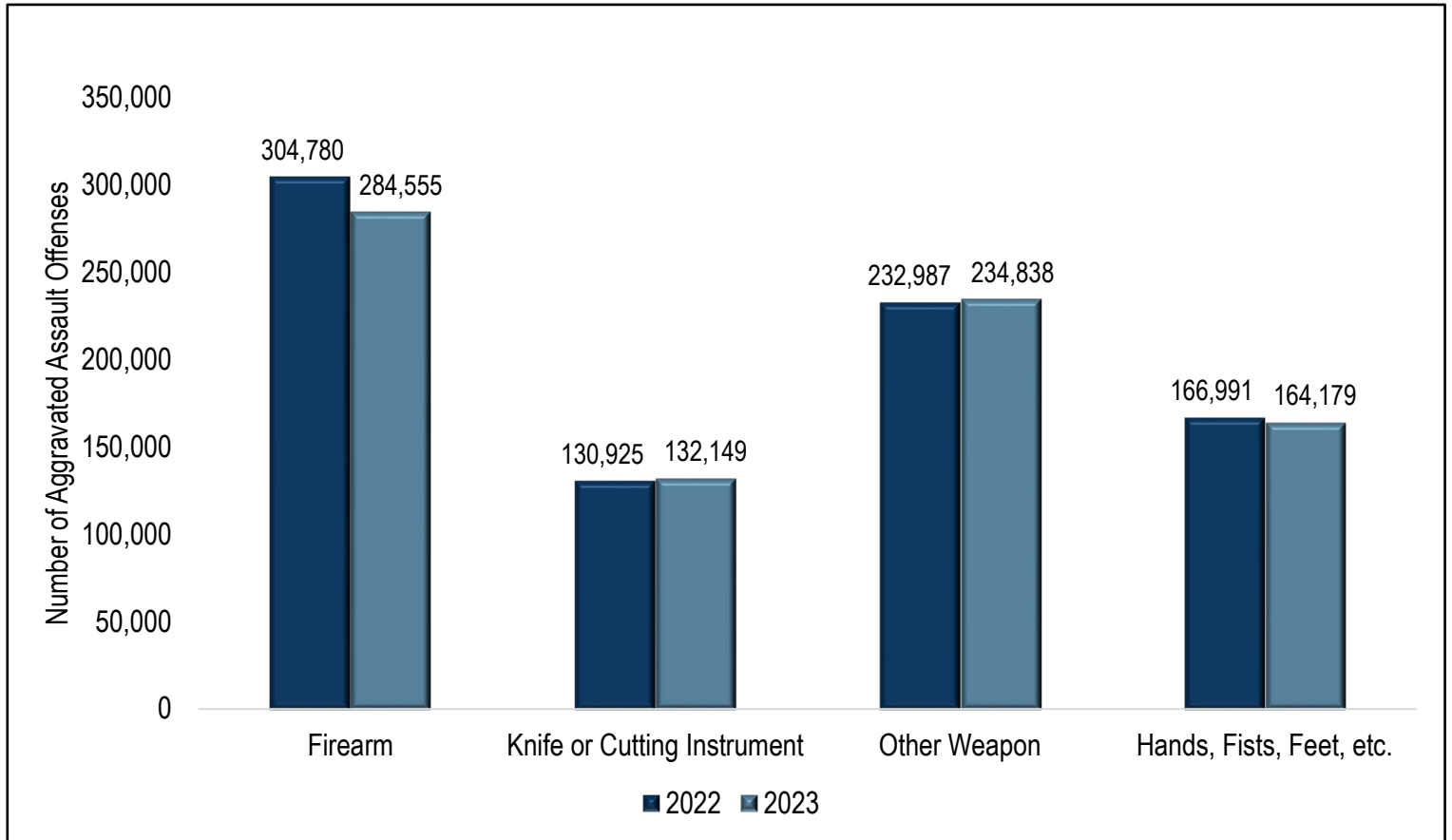
Trend data submitted by the referenced 14,258 agencies show firearm use in connection with robberies in 2023 decreased 5.1 percent, from 79,774 offenses to 75,690 offenses. Similar decreases were observed for robberies involving knives or cutting instruments and other weapons, with decreases of 2.4 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively. The only weapon category to show an increase from 2022 to 2023 was strong-arm robbery, which indicated a year-to-year increase of 3.2 percent.

Figure 2: Robbery with Weapon, Trends, 2022 - 2023
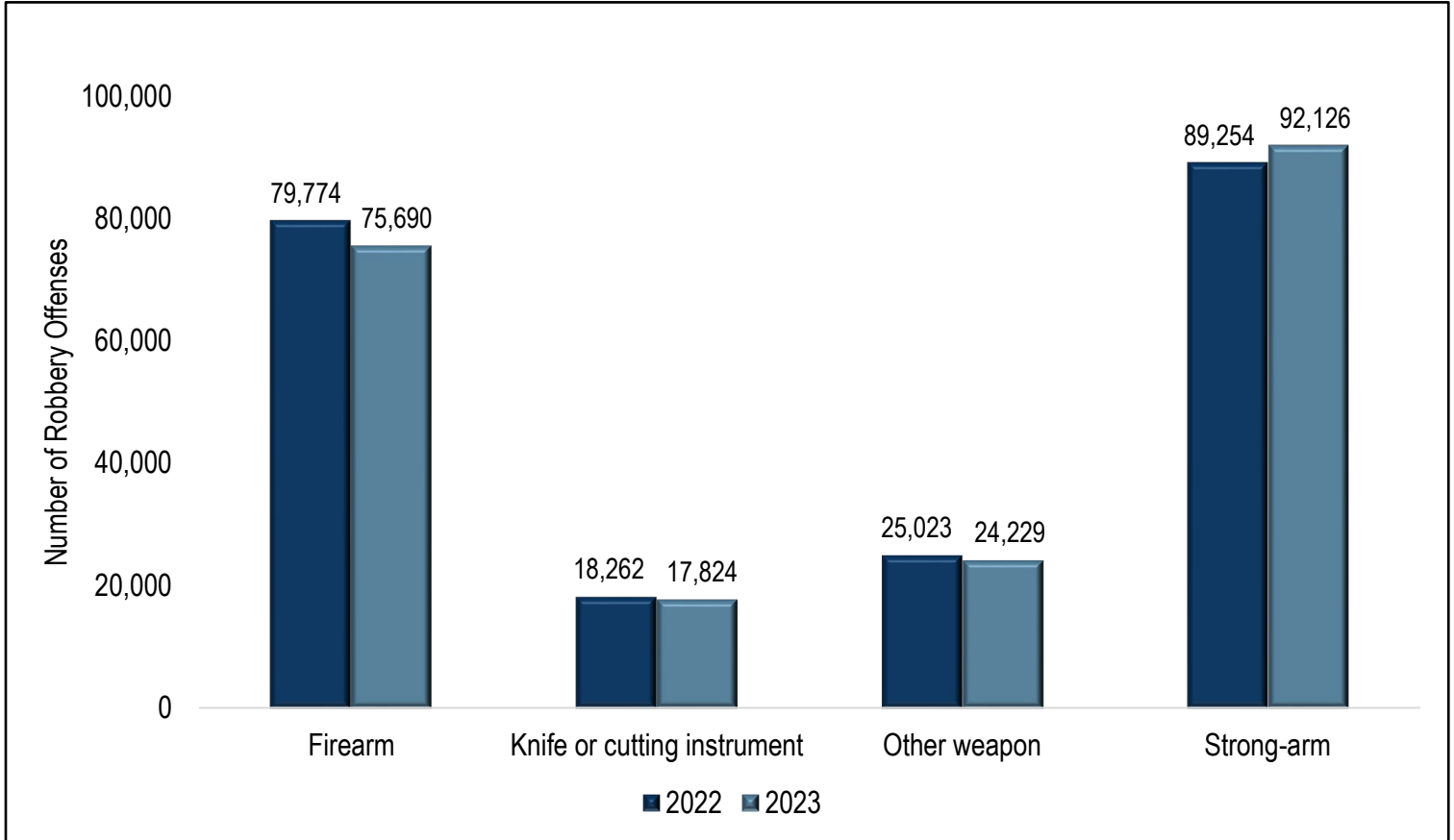
Law enforcement agencies reporting via NIBRS may report the relationship between victims and offenders for offenses categorized as crimes against persons and robbery offenses. Up to 10 relationship types may be reported per victim for each offense; however, the relationships of victims to multiple offenders of the same offense type have been consolidated to 1 category for the following evaluation of violent crime victims. Due to rounding, the following victim-offender relationship breakdowns may not add to 100.0 percent.

In 2023, 34.6 percent of homicide victims knew their offender(s) (or at least 1 offender when more than 1 was present) but were not related to them. NIBRS data also showed 15.1 percent of homicide victims were killed by a stranger, 14.0 percent by a family member, and 0.8 percent by a family member and at least 1 other offender who was not related to the victim. Most homicide victims (35.4 percent) had relationships categorized as "all other," meaning the victim(s) did not see the offender to determine whether they knew them, was a mutual combatant of the offender, or had a combination of other undefined relationships with multiple offenders.

Figure 3: Homicide Victim-Offender Relationships, NIBRS, 2023
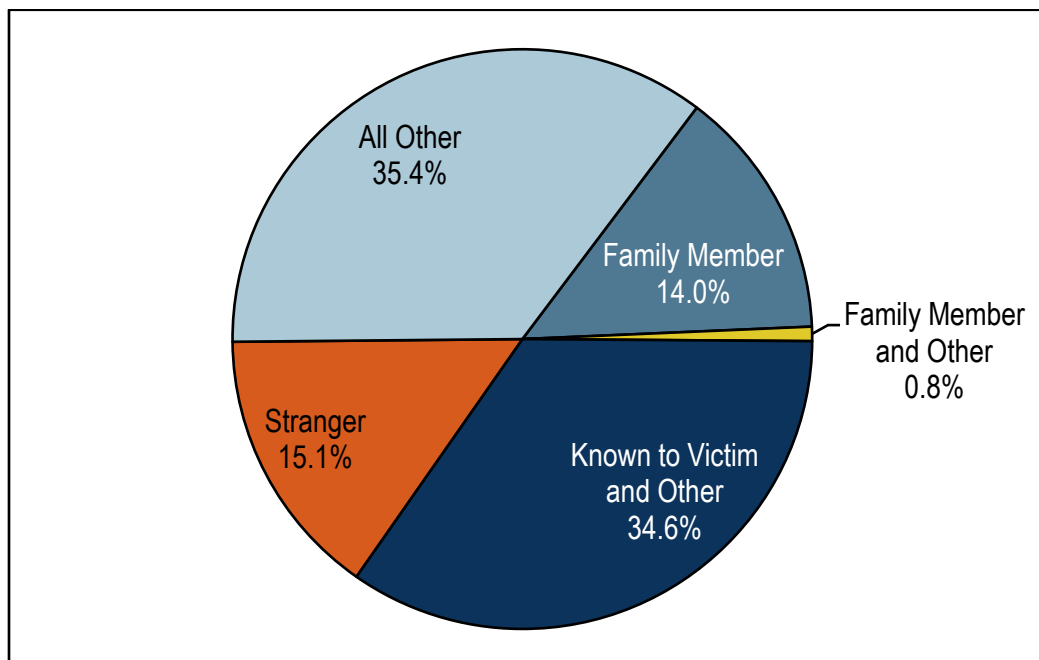
Nearly half (49.7 percent) of assault victims were assaulted by multiple offenders, at least 1 of which was known to the victim but was not related to the victim. Over one-fifth (21.8 percent) of assault victims were assaulted by a family member, and 12.8 percent were assaulted by strangers.

Figure 4: Assault Victim-Offender Relationships, NIBRS, 2023
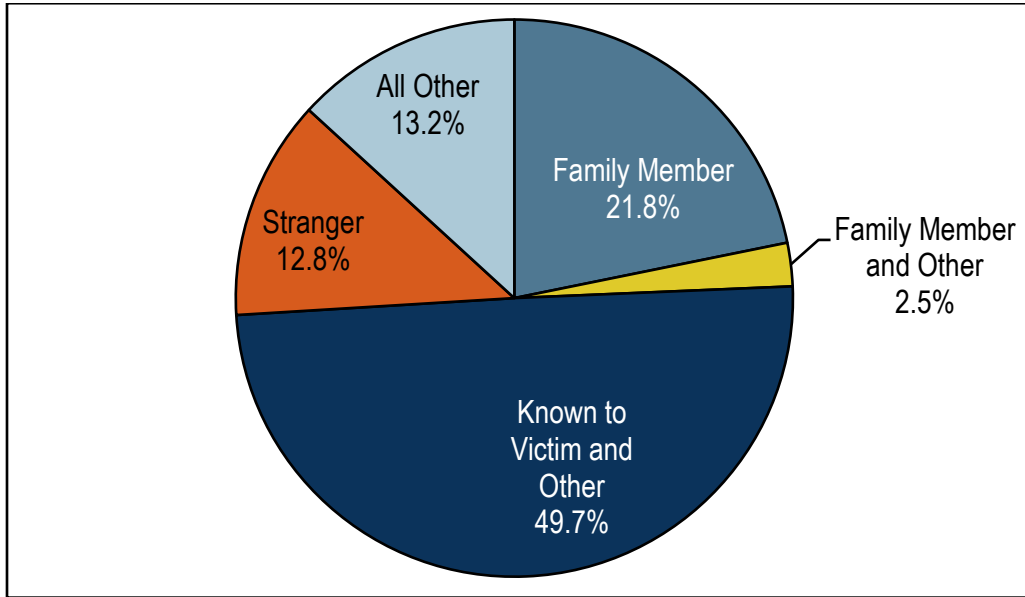
The most common relationship reported by sex offense victims was "known to victim and other" (52.2 percent), while more than one-quarter (26.2 percent) of sex offense victims reported a family member as the offender.

Figure 5: Sex Offense Victim-Offender Relationships, NIBRS, 2023
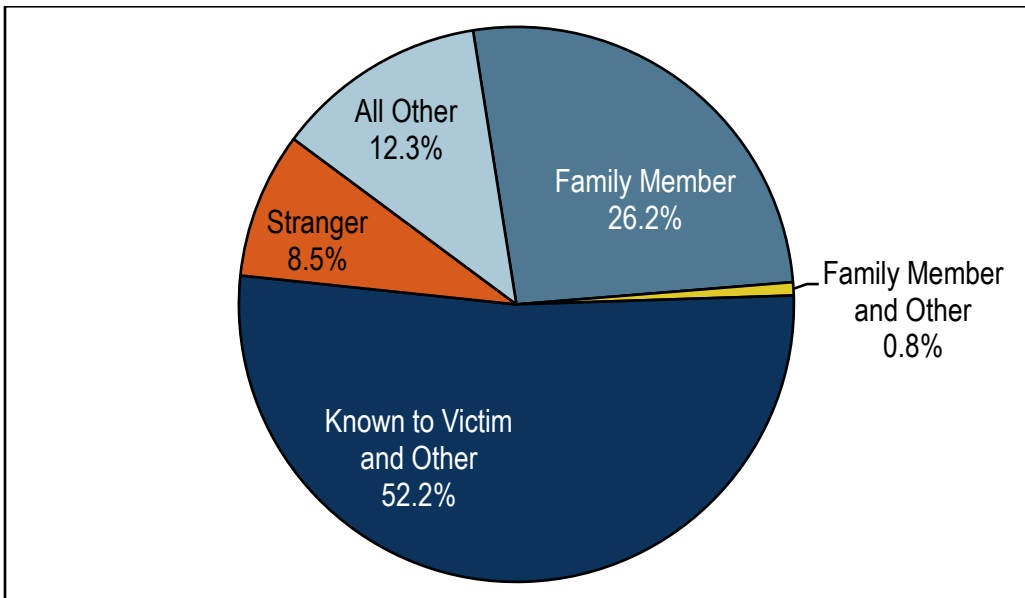
Concerning robbery offenses submitted by NIBRS agencies, the most common relationship reported by robbery victims in 2023 was stranger (41.1 percent).

Figure 6: Robbery Victim-Offender Relationships, NIBRS, 2023

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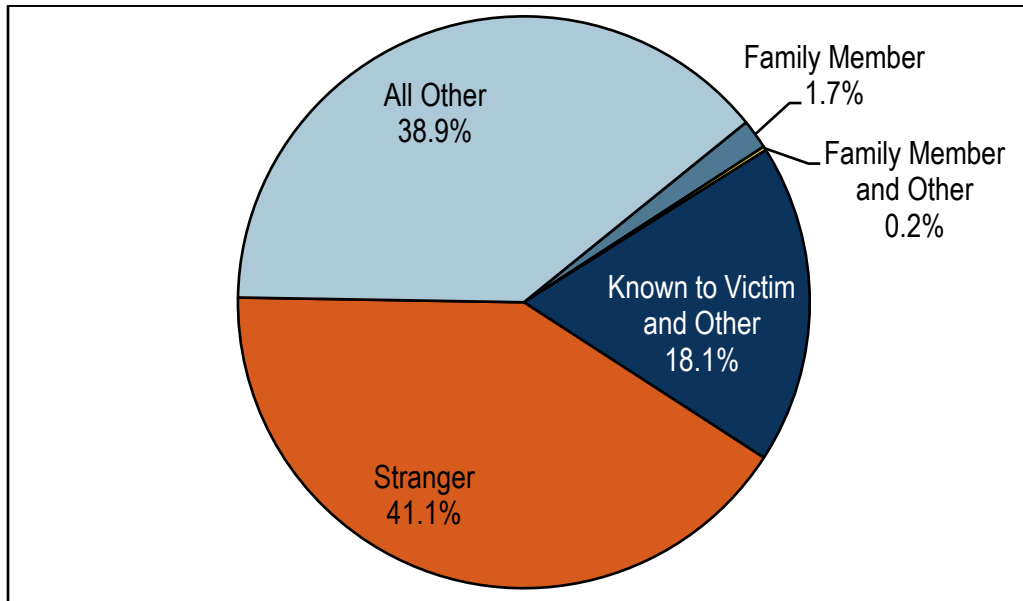
Hate Crime

The following information from *Hate Crime Statistics, 2023*, reflects data received from 83.5 percent of agencies actively enrolled in the FBI's UCR Program with a population coverage of 95.2 percent. This is an increase compared to the previous year's *Hate Crime Statistics, 2022*, which reflected data received from 77.5 percent of agencies with a population coverage of 91.7 percent. Data from agencies submitting at least 1 hate crime incident report or Zero Report[2] are included in *Hate Crime Statistics*. This data publication, therefore, does not necessarily represent reports for all 12 months (or 4 quarters) of the calendar year from each participating agency.

Considering all reported hate crime data in 2022 and 2023, regardless of the number of months or quarters submitted by law enforcement agencies, hate crime incidents increased from 11,634 to 11,862, offenses increased from 13,337 to 13,829, victims increased from 13,711 to 14,416, and known offenders decreased from 10,299 to 9,739.

Figure 7: Reported Hate Crime, 2022 - 2023

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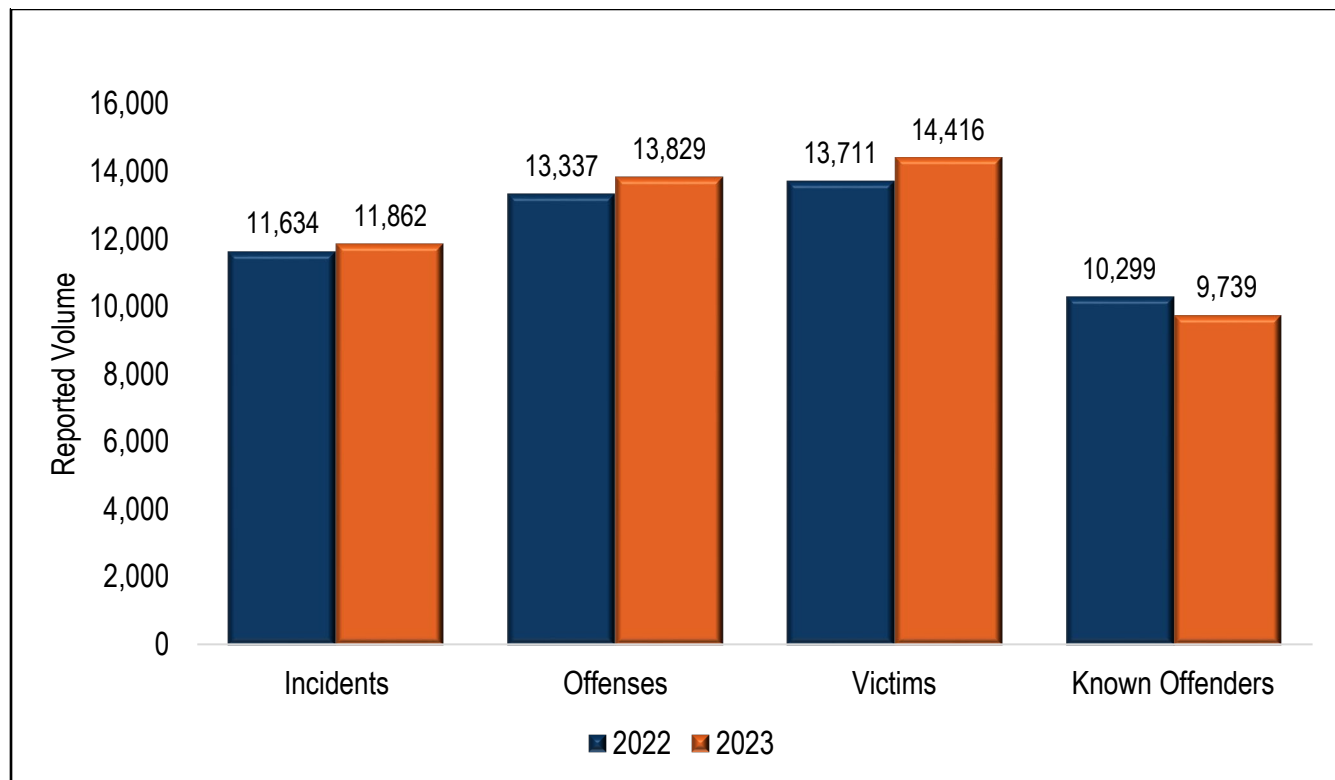
[2] A Zero Report for hate crime is reported by an agency to indicate that no hate crimes occurred in their jurisdiction and may be submitted monthly or quarterly depending on their participation in NIBRS or SRS.

Two-Year Hate Crime Trend, 2022 - 2023

To determine a meaningful national trend, the FBI's UCR Program created a dataset that includes the hate crime incidents and Zero Reports submitted by agencies reporting 6 or more common months or 2 or more common quarters (6 months) of hate crime data to the FBI's UCR Program for both 2022 and 2023. According to this dataset, reported hate crime incidents decreased 0.6 percent from 10,687 in 2022, to 10,627 in 2023.

An overall comparative year-to-year decrease in reported hate crime may not reflect changes among individual hate crime biases. Data provided in this year's *Hate Crime Statistics, 2023,* and last year's *Hate Crime Statistics, 2022,* can be reviewed to observe how reported hate crime incidents, offenses, victims, and known offenders fluctuated for each distinct bias type.

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Property Crime

Property crime consists of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Nationwide, from 2022 to 2023, the estimated volume of property crime offenses showed the following changes:

- Property crime decreased an estimated 2.4 percent.

- Burglary decreased an estimated 7.6 percent.

- Larceny-theft decreased an estimated 4.4 percent.

- Motor vehicle theft increased an estimated 12.6 percent.

An estimated 6,419,149 property crime offenses were committed in 2023, indicating an offense rate of 1,916.7 property crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, down from the 2022 offense rate of 1,973.8 property crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.[3]

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[3] The 2022 property crime rate has been updated for inclusion in *CIUS, 2023*.

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Each burglary method of entry – forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, and unlawful entry – decreased between 4.5 and 7.7 percent from 2022 to 2023, based on data reported by 14,258 agencies. The same agencies reported forcible entry as the most common method of entry in burglary offenses in both 2022 and 2023.

Figure 8: Burglary by Method of Entry, Trends, 2022 - 2023

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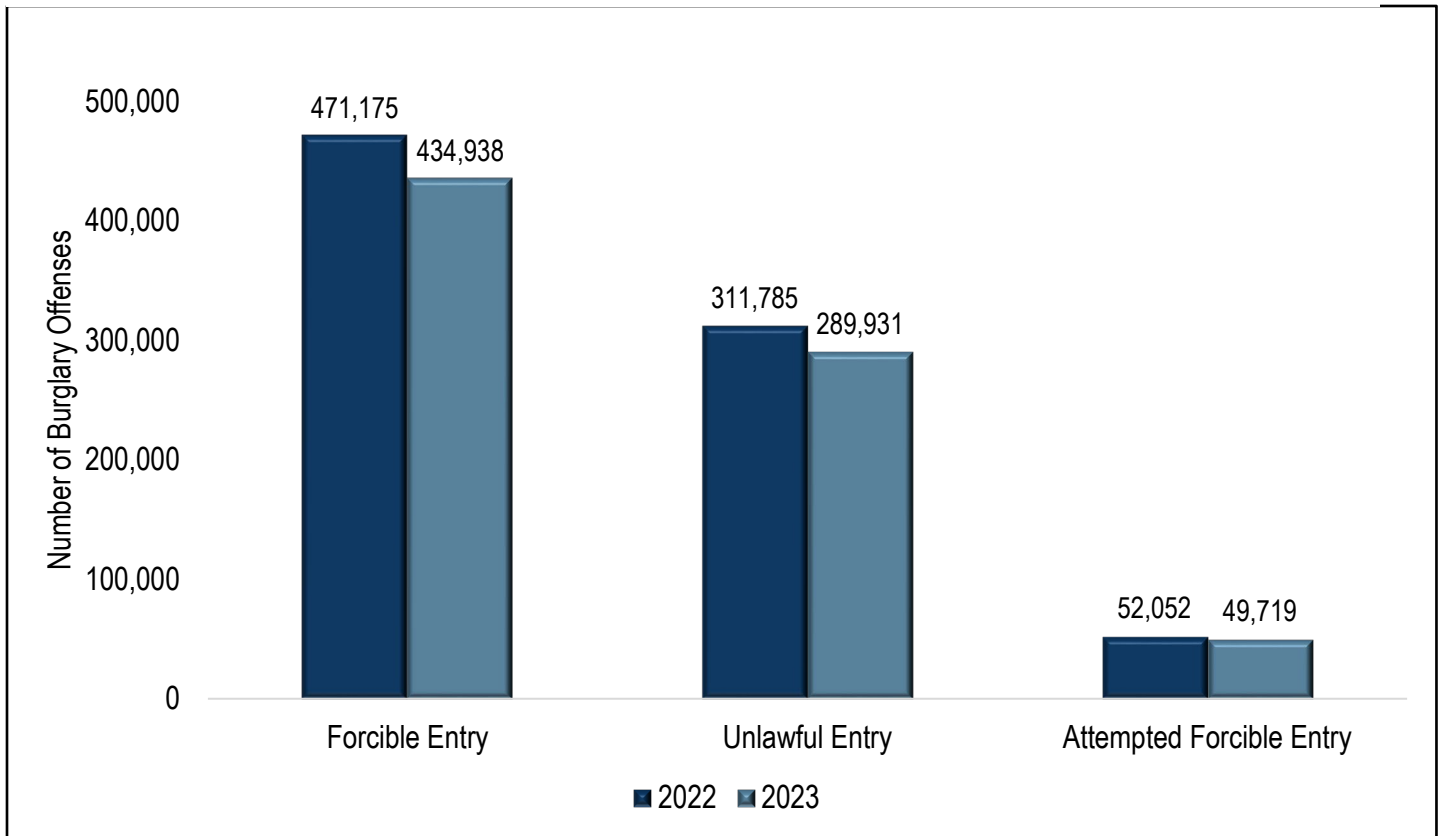
Motor vehicle thefts involving autos – the most common type of motor vehicle theft compared to those involving trucks, buses, and other vehicles – increased more than 20 percent from 681,964 in 2022, to 819,301 in 2023, based on offenses reported by 14,258 agencies. A comparison of data for the same agencies showed an 8.9 percent decrease in motor vehicle thefts involving trucks and buses, and a 6.1 percent decrease in motor vehicle thefts involving other vehicles from 2022 to 2023.

Figure 9: Motor Vehicle Theft by Vehicle Type, Trends, 2022 - 2023

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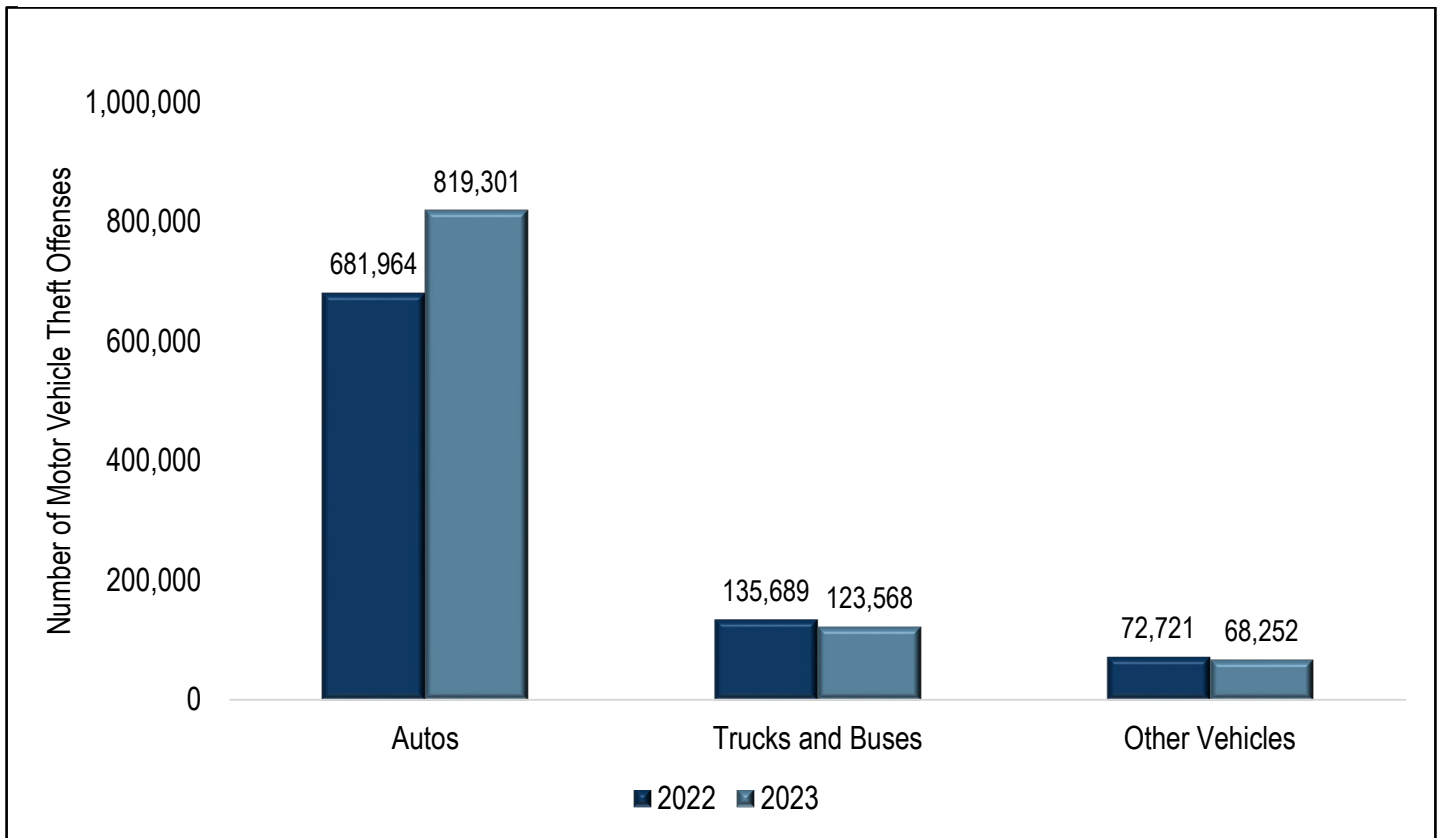
Clearances and Arrests

Nationally in 2023, law enforcement agencies cleared 41.1 percent of reported violent crimes by arrest or exceptional means, equating to over 490,000 cleared violent offenses. In addition, 13.9 percent of reported property crimes, or approximately 845,000 property crime offenses, were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 2023.

Of the proportion of violent crime offenses cleared by law enforcement in 2023, 8.3 percent involved juvenile offenders under the age of 18. This is a similar percentage to the 8.2 percent of cleared property crime offenses involving juvenile offenders during that year.

Figure 10: Violent and Property Crime Clearances, 2023

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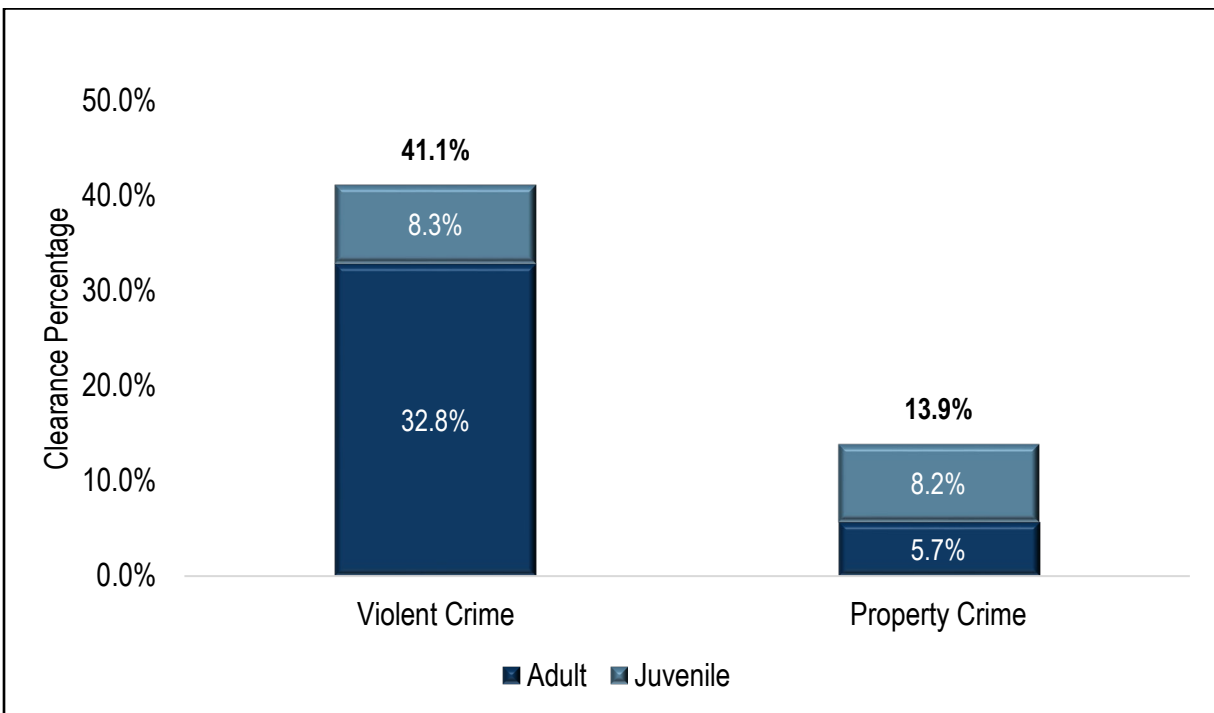
The volume of reported violent crime arrests by age groups indicates the volume of juvenile arrestees under the age of 18 increased 9.9 percent from 31,302 in 2022, to 34,413 in 2023. The reported volume of adult arrestees aged 18 years or older decreased 1.3 percent in 2023 compared with the reported volume of the previous year.

Figure 11: Violent Crime Arrests by Age Group, Trends, 2022 - 2023
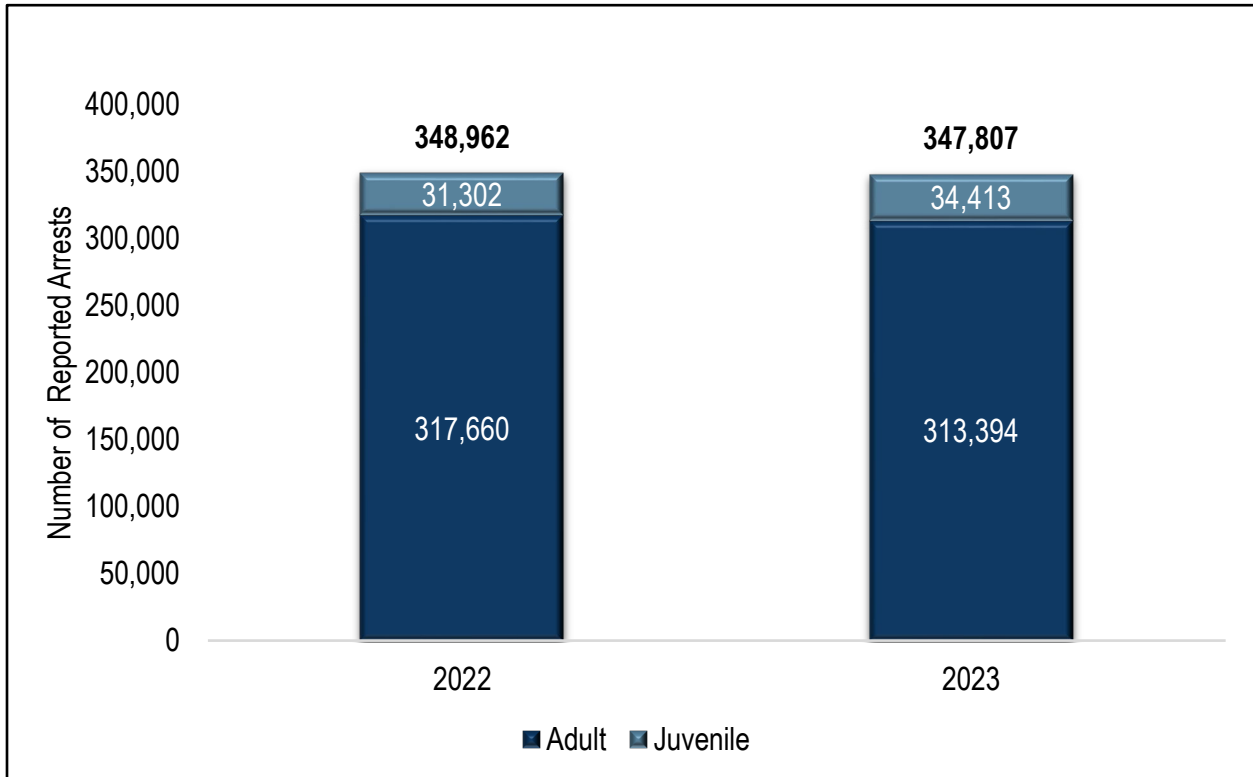
The volume of reported property crime arrests among both juvenile arrestees under the age of 18 and adults aged 18 and older increased 29.4 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively, from 2022 to 2023.

Figure 12: Property Crime Arrests by Age Group, Trends, 2022 - 2023
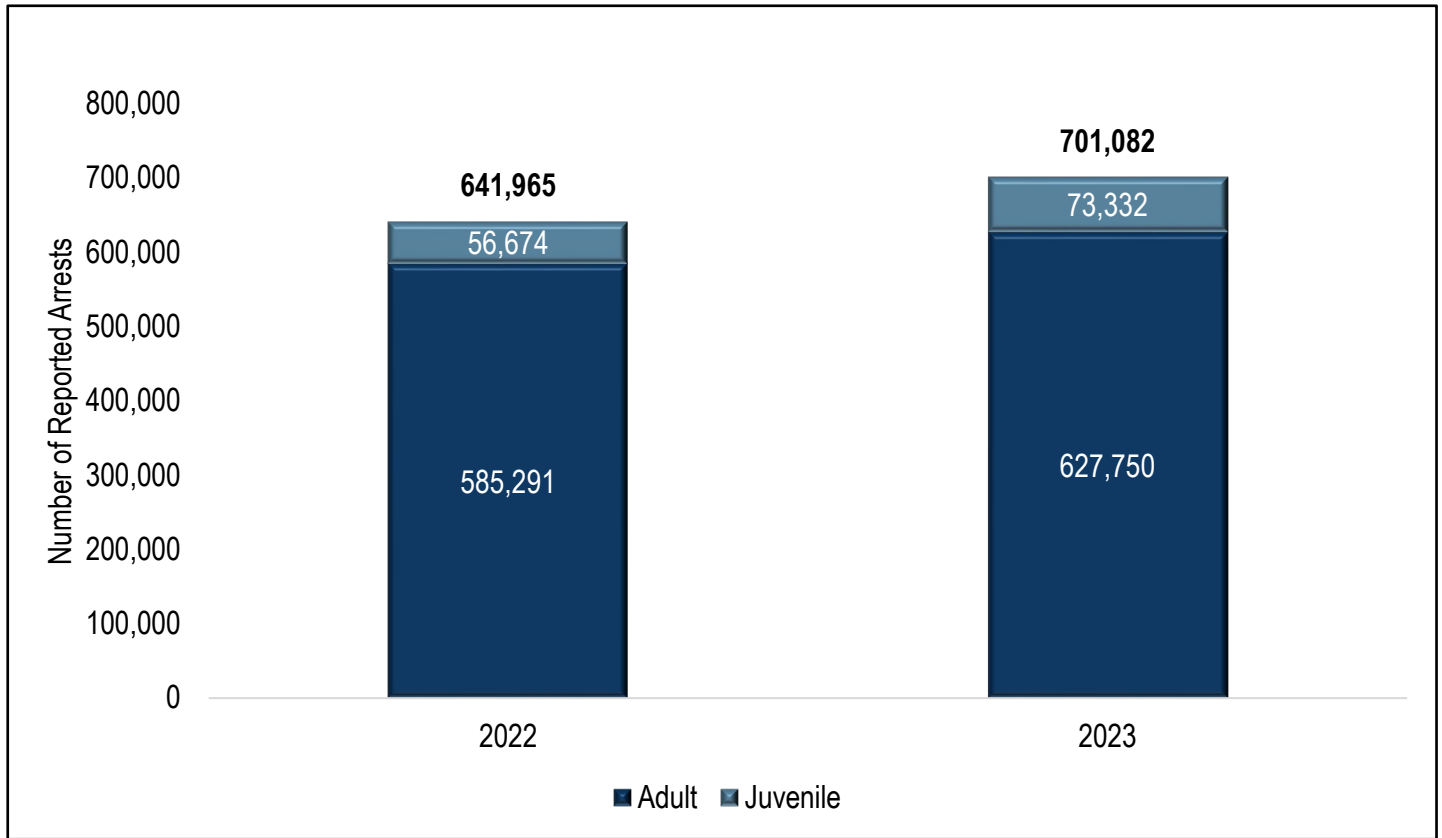
Crime Trends by Population Group

Crime trends developed from agencies reporting 6 or more common months of data to the FBI's UCR Program in 2022 and 2023 mostly mirrored the estimated decreases in nationwide violent crime offenses. City agencies with jurisdictions of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants showed the largest decrease (6.9 percent) in overall violent crime in 2023. City agencies representing populations of 250,000 to 499,999 inhabitants were the only population group with an increased (0.3 percent) year-to-year violent crime trend.

Trends from each population group recorded decreases in the violent crime offenses of murder and rape, with the largest agencies of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants showing the largest decrease in rape (10.6 percent) and the second largest decrease in murder (17.1 percent). Some population groups reported an increase in robbery offenses, while nonmetropolitan counties reported the largest decrease (10.7 percent) in this violent crime offense. City agencies with 1,000,000 or more inhabitants had the largest decrease (8.2 percent) in aggravated assault offenses.

Table 2: Violent Crime by Population Group, Trends, 2022 – 2023

Agency	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
City agencies 1,000,000+	-6.9	-17.1	-10.6	-2.4	-8.2
City agencies 500,000 to 999,999	-1.8	-8.5	-9.0	+1.6	-1.9
City agencies 250,000 to 499,999	+0.3	-17.6	-1.4	-1.6	+1.6
City agencies 100,000 to 249,999	-3.4	-6.5	-8.7	-2.9	-2.7
City agencies 50,000 to 99,999	-0.9	-10.8	-7.4	+0.4	0.0
City agencies 25,000 to 49,999	-3.6	-9.3	-10.3	-3.6	-2.1
City agencies 10,000 to 24,999	-3.5	-6.1	-8.4	-3.8	-2.4
City agencies under 10,000	-4.3	-8.3	-10.5	+0.3	-3.5
Metropolitan counties	-1.5	-12.6	-8.7	+1.8	-0.6
Nonmetropolitan counties	-4.1	-5.4	-10.3	-10.7	-2.1
Suburban areas	-2.1	-10.2	-9.3	+0.1	-1.0

Nationwide, overall property crime and the offenses of burglary and larceny-theft showed decreases in estimates for 2022 compared to those for 2023, while estimates for motor vehicle theft offenses increased. Trends from agencies reporting 6 or more common months of data show mostly similar changes. Overall property crime increased in city agencies with 1,000,000 or more inhabitants and in city agencies with 250,000 to 499,999 inhabitants, largely driven by considerable increases in motor vehicle theft, which rose in these 2 population groups by 29.2 percent and 25.8 percent, respectively. Burglary offenses in each population group declined from 2022 to 2023, with the largest

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drop (15.1 percent) observed for nonmetropolitan counties. City agencies with 1,000,000 or more inhabitants was the only population group showing an increase (2.2 percent) in larceny-theft offenses.

Table 3: Property Crime by Population Group, Trends, 2022 - 2023

Agency	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
City agencies 1,000,000+	+6.0	-6.8	+2.2	+29.2
City agencies 500,000 to 999,999	-0.8	-5.7	-6.1	+19.6
City agencies 250,000 to 499,999	+2.4	-1.8	-3.2	+25.8
City agencies 100,000 to 249,999	-3.4	-5.0	-5.3	+6.9
City agencies 50,000 to 99,999	-2.6	-7.6	-3.5	+7.3
City agencies 25,000 to 49,999	-3.3	-7.4	-3.4	+2.0
City agencies 10,000 to 24,999	-5.3	-9.7	-4.9	-2.6
City agencies under 10,000	-3.5	-8.6	-3.3	+1.5
Metropolitan counties	-3.7	-8.4	-5.6	+12.0
Nonmetropolitan counties	-12.4	-15.1	-11.7	-10.4
Suburban areas	-3.3	-7.6	-4.4	+8.3

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA)

In 2023, 60 officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty. A total of 57 offenders were reported in connection with these felonious killings. Firearms were involved in 45 of the 60 felonious deaths. During the same year, 34 officers were accidently killed while on duty, most of whom died due to motor vehicle-related injuries.

In 2023, reported LEOKA assaults — which include aggravated and simple assault offenses — reached a 10-year high with 79,091 officers assaulted in the line of duty. Most (77.3 percent) victim officers were assaulted with personal weapons, 4.3 percent were assaulted with firearms, and 2.0 percent were assaulted with knives or other cutting instruments; 16.4 percent were assaulted with weapons classified as other dangerous weapons. More than a quarter (27.3 percent) of assaults on officers occurred while the officers were responding to disturbance calls. Figure 13 displays the percent distributions of weapon types used against assaulted officers by circumstance.

For further LEOKA analyses, refer to the May 2024 publication *Officers Killed and Assaulted in the Line of Duty, 2023, Special Report*, which is located on the FBI's Crime Data Explorer (CDE) website at CDE (cde.ucr.cjis.gov).

Figure 13: Reported Officers Assaulted, by Weapon Type, by Circumstance, 2023
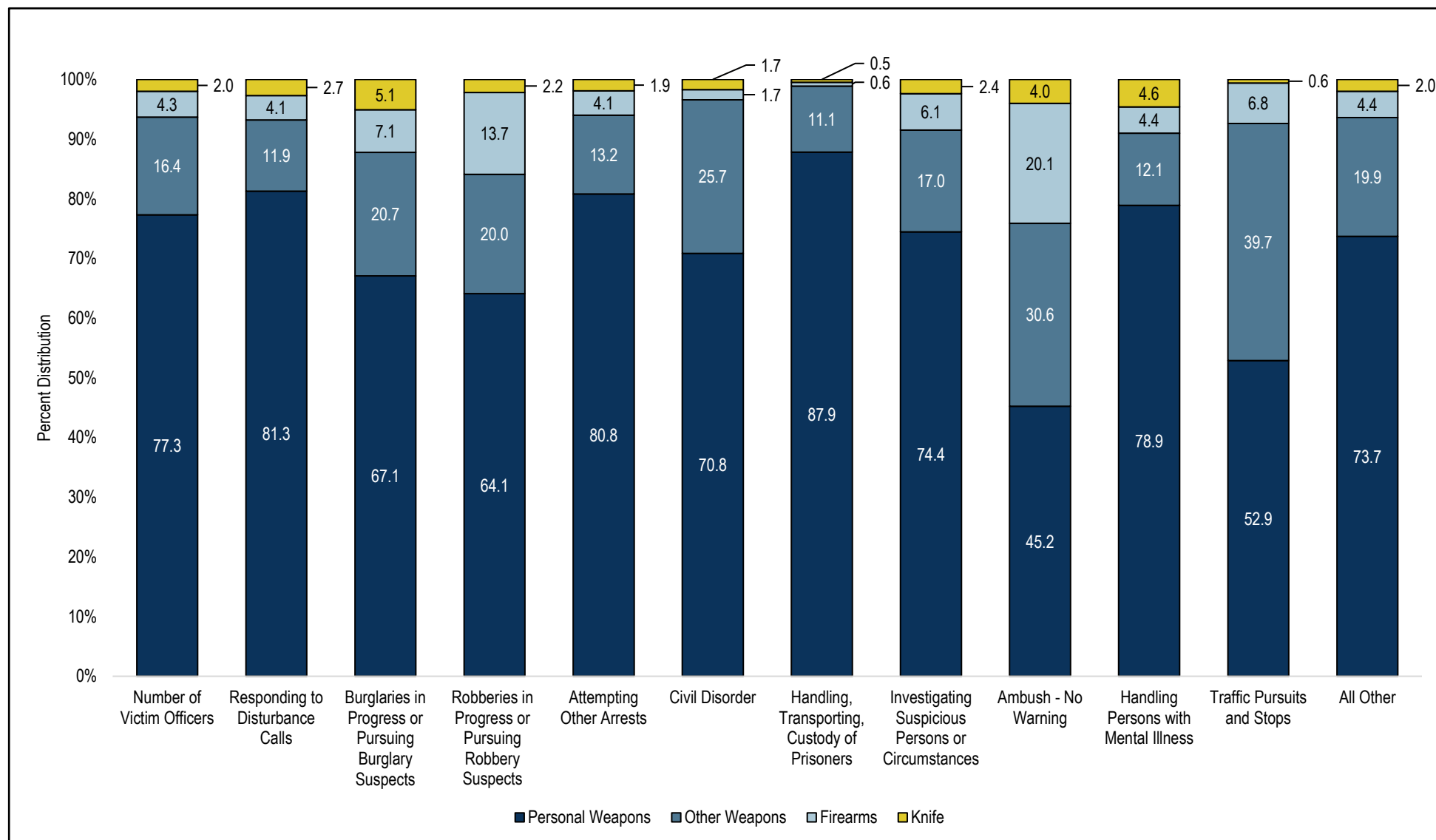
*Due to rounding, the sum of the weapon type distributions may not add to 100.0 percent.

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Select Statistics from *Crime in the Nation, 2023*

- University/College Agencies
    - In 2023, 617 university/college agencies enrolling 9,613,023 students reported 2,773 violent crime offenses, including 10 murders, 953 rapes, 349 robberies, and 1,461 aggravated assaults.
    - Property crime reported by the 617 university/college agencies totaled 47,589 offenses, including 3,337 burglaries, 39,064 larceny-thefts, and 5,188 motor vehicle thefts.

- Tribal Agencies
    - In 2023, 138 tribal agencies reported 2,293 violent crime offenses, including 50 murders, 264 rapes, 115 robberies, and 1,864 aggravated assaults.
    - Property crime reported by the 138 tribal agencies totaled 8,406 offenses, including 1,113 burglaries, 5,998 larceny-thefts, and 1,295 motor vehicle thefts.

- Drug Types
    - The most frequent specified drug types (i.e., excluding those drug types described as "Other") seized in connection with Drug/Narcotic Violations in 2023 were marijuana (seized in 417,661 incidents), meth/amphetamines (seized in 307,279 incidents), and cocaine (seized in 68,825 incidents).

- Human Trafficking
    - A total of 3,237 human trafficking offenses were reported in 2023.
    - Over three-quarters (2,486) were classified as commercial sex acts, and 751 were classified as involuntary servitude.

- Fraud Offenses
    - Nearly 1 million (987,933) victims were reported in connection with 911,820 fraud offenses in 2023.

- Police Employees
    - Nationwide in 2023, an average of 2.2 law enforcement officers were employed per 1,000 inhabitants.
    - Aside from an increase to 2.3 officers per 1,000 inhabitants in 2019 and a decrease to 2.1 officers per 1,000 inhabitants in 2015, the average national rate of employed law enforcement officers has remained steady at 2.2 per 1,000 inhabitants over the last 10 years.

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Extended-Year Violent and Property Crime Trends

Figure 14 shows 20-year trends in estimated violent crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants from 2004 to 2023. Rates of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter vary slightly from year to year but tend to remain close to the 20-year average of 5.4 murders per 100,000 inhabitants. Estimated rates during the 3 years from 2020 through 2022 were an average 6.6 murders per 100,000 inhabitants per year while the most recent 2023 estimate of 5.7 murders per 100,000 inhabitants returned to a rate closer to the 20-year average.

Due to changes in the FBI's UCR Program's definition of rape in 2013, a full 20-year trend comparison for this offense is unavailable. Although higher than estimated rape offense rates in 2013 and 2014 – 36.4 and 37.2 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively – the estimated 38.0 rape offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in 2023 constituted a 9.7 percent decrease from the estimated 42.1 rape offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in the previous year of 2022, and a 15.0 percent decrease from the estimated 44.7 rape offenses per 100,000 inhabitants 5 years prior in 2018.

Robbery rates dropped nearly each year from 2007 to 2021, reaching an estimated 20-year low of 56.4 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2021. Aggravated assault rates decreased each year from 2005 to 2013. In the past 10 years, the highest rate of aggravated assault was in 2020, when it was estimated to be 277.7 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Despite the recent year-to-year decreases in all 4 violent crime categories, the estimated 2023 violent crime offense rates of murder (5.7 per 100,000 inhabitants) and aggravated assault (264.1 per 100,000 inhabitants) were elevated when compared with 2019, when the estimated murder and aggravated assault rates were 5.2 per 100,000 inhabitants and 247.9 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively.

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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Murder Rate	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.2	6.8	6.5	6.5	5.7
Rape Rate										36.4	37.2	39.0	40.8	42.2	44.7	44.2	40.3	43.1	42.1	38.0
Robbery Rate	146.5	152.9	150.8	151.1	147.4	135.0	121.7	114.5	113.1	109.7	102.0	101.6	103.3	95.6	85.6	80.2	73.4	56.4	67.1	66.5
Aggravated Assault Rate	302.9	302.9	292.2	290.7	278.9	266.2	257.0	243.0	242.9	230.6	230.9	238.2	249.9	246.9	248.4	247.9	277.7	266.0	273.0	264.1

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Figure 15 shows 20-year trends in property crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants from 2004 to 2023. Larceny-theft and burglary rates each followed similar trends in the last 15 years: both offenses decreased from 2009 to 2021, increased in 2022, then decreased in 2023. Motor vehicle theft rates decreased from 2004 to 2014 and have since fluctuated. The largest year-to-year motor vehicle theft rate increase (17.8 percent) occurred from 2021 to 2022, and 2023 recorded the highest motor vehicle theft rate – 318.7 per 100,000 inhabitants – since 2007.

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Figure 15: Property Crime Offense Rates, Estimates, 2004 - 2023

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Burglary Rate	743.6	745.4	734.2	734.0	739.7	724.2	711.7	704.9	672.6	612.3	540.9	491.5	470.2	428.7	384.6	339.2	311.8	264.9	272.7	250.7
Larceny-Theft Rate	2410.9	2333.5	2213.1	2203.0	2176.2	2078.1	2033.2	1975.0	1958.0	1908.8	1830.7	1768.6	1750.9	1696.3	1627.5	1572.1	1406.9	1286.5	1416.6	1347.2
Motor Vehicle Theft Rate	435.5	434.4	400.4	368.0	317.7	261.4	245.0	232.2	230.3	222.8	217.5	221.0	238.2	236.0	232.7	220.9	248.1	241.5	284.5	318.7

A 5-year analysis of estimated figures for robbery locations revealed the most common locations for robberies to occur are on highways, roads, streets, alleys, or sidewalks. In 2023, one-third, or an estimated 33.3 percent, of all robbery locations fell into this category. While highway robberies remain the highest volume location for each of the 5 years, the second highest estimated volume for specified locations, i.e., excluding robbery locations designated as miscellaneous, fluctuated between residences and commercial houses. Five (5) years prior, in 2019, more robberies were estimated to have occurred at commercial house locations rather than residence locations. The next 2 years, in 2020 and 2021, the estimated proportion of robberies increased for residences, surpassing commercial houses. This trend then reversed in 2022, with commercial houses again becoming the second most common specified location for robberies to occur based on estimated volume.

Figure 16: Robbery Locations, Estimates, 2019 - 2023

Number of Robbery Offenses

Year	Total	Highway	Miscellaneous	Residence	Commercial House	Convenience Store	Gas or Service Station	Bank
2019	263,280	91,618	57,408	42,241	42,910	17,329	8,029	3,744
2020	241,880	79,084	51,098	42,466	39,845	17,832	8,851	2,705
2021	187,152	54,126	37,401	35,227	35,204	13,783	8,438	2,972
2022	223,511	70,769	47,891	35,019	43,216	14,696	8,682	3,236
2023	222,795	74,271	45,670	35,075	41,746	14,579	8,573	2,881

Legend: ■ Highway ■ Miscellaneous ▫ Residence ■ Commercial House ■ Convenience Store ■ Gas or Service Station ▫ Bank

*Due to rounding, the sum of the offenses may not add to the total.

Overall, larceny-thefts have decreased following a 5-year high of over 5 million estimated offenses in 2019. The FBI's UCR Program collects data on specific types of reported larceny-thefts. From 2019 through 2022, larceny-theft from auto and shoplifting were estimated to be the first and second most common specified larceny-theft types respectively, i.e., excluding larceny-thefts designated as "all other." In 2023, shoplifting surpassed larceny-theft from auto as the most common specified larceny-theft type.

Figure 17: Larceny-theft types, Estimates, 2019 - 2023


*Due to rounding, the sum of the offenses may not add to the total.

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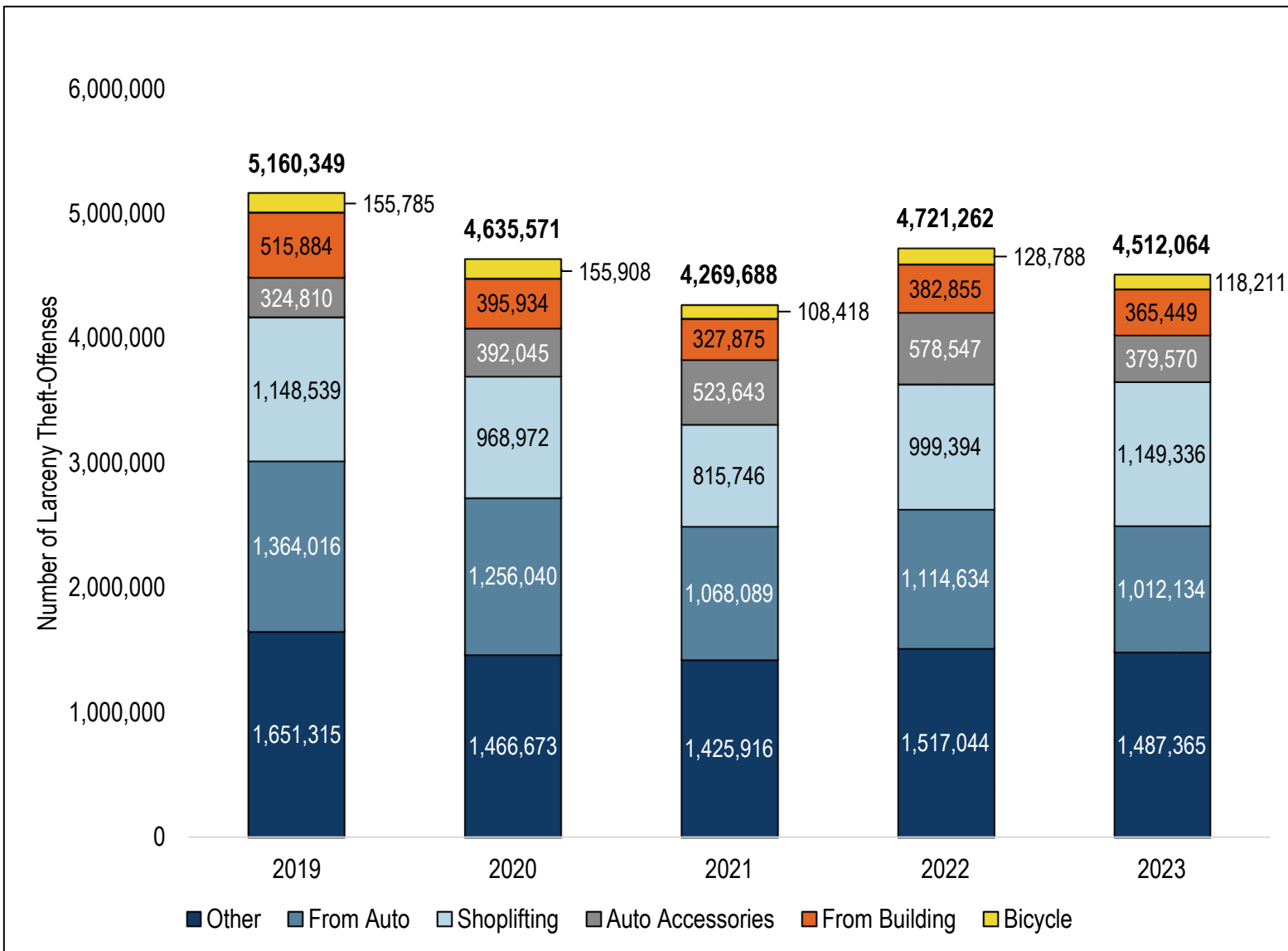
Burglaries occurring in residence locations decreased each year from an estimated 704,342 offenses in 2019, to an estimated 442,889 in 2023. Burglaries occurring in non-residence locations, e.g., stores and offices, fluctuated over the past 5 years from an estimated 408,975 in 2019, to an estimated 396,674 in 2023.

Daytime burglaries decreased from an estimated 509,857 offenses in 2019, to an estimated 413,805 in 2023. Occurring less frequently than daytime burglaries, nighttime burglaries also decreased over the past 5 years from an estimated 429,556 in 2019, to an estimated 389,157 in 2023.

Figure 18: Burglary by Location and Time of Day, Estimates, 2019 - 2023
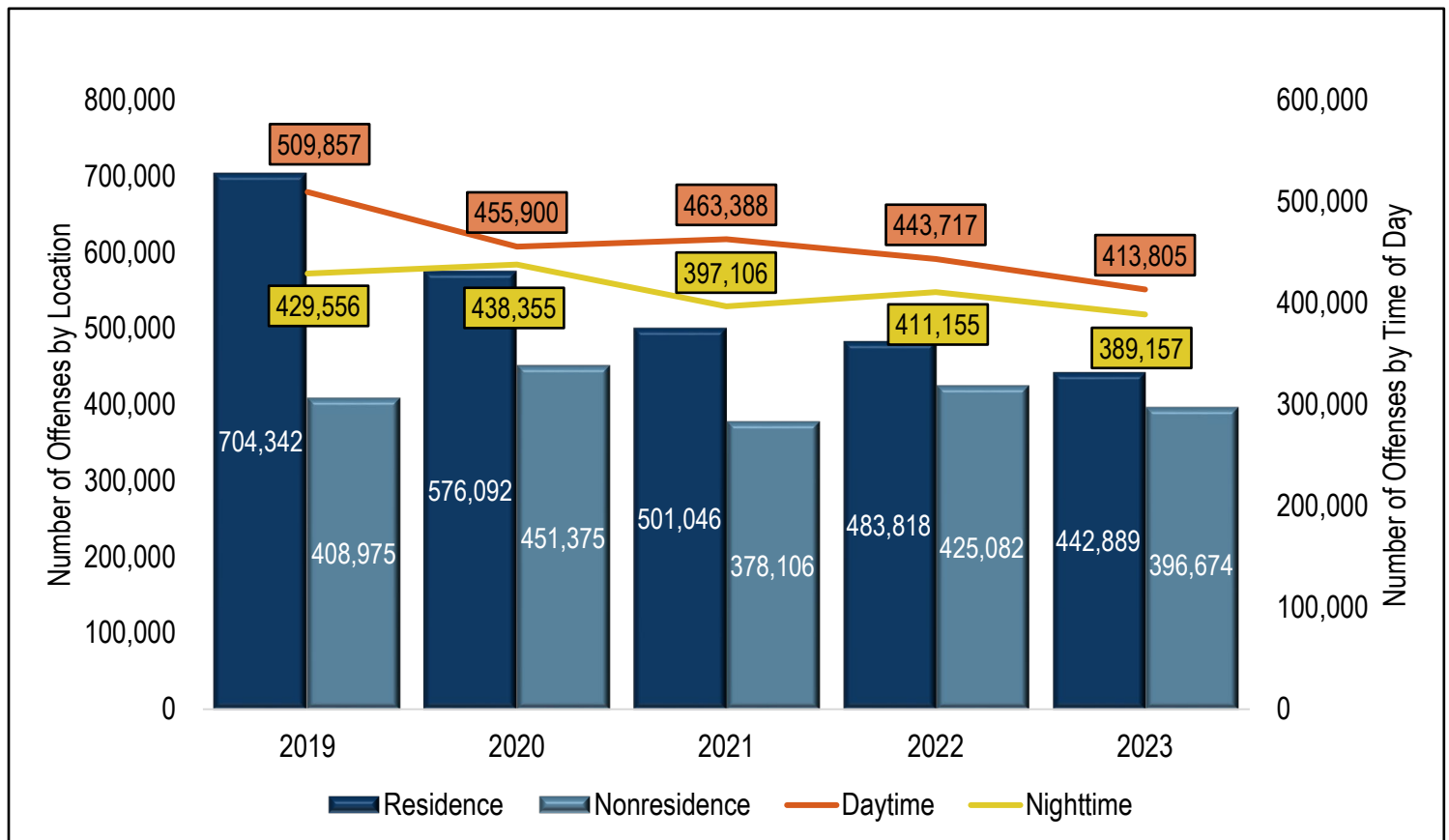
Differences in Crime Measures

Information provided in *Crime in the Nation, 2023,* may not be directly comparable to material provided by other organizations that collect or publish data using other methodologies.

Each component of *Crime in the Nation, 2023,* was compiled from law enforcement data submitted to the FBI's UCR Program. Except for select *CIUS* estimation tables, which are approximations based on data provided by law enforcement agencies, *Crime in the Nation, 2023,* publishes data reported by law enforcement. To ensure the consistency and comparability of data, the FBI's UCR program requires the reported data to conform to certain submission standards, definitions, and specifications. Consequently, entities collecting crime data through different means and applying different methodologies may report volumes or statistics that are not equivalent to those reported in *Crime in the Nation, 2023*.

In addition to data published by the FBI's UCR Program, the U.S. Department of Justice administers other statistical programs to measure the impact of nationwide crime. Estimates based on NIBRS-only data will be available through the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) this year in *Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2023: NIBRS Estimation Program*. This report will produce valuable information about aspects of crime occurring nationwide and should be viewed as complementary to *Crime in the Nation, 2023*.

The FBI has consistently used estimation to generate annual crime statistics reports. Estimation allows for the reporting of crime statistics representative of the entire population, including the population represented by agencies that did not provide complete information to the FBI's UCR Program. Produced for decades, the more traditional *CIUS* estimations are based on a combination of aggregated SRS data for which only the 1 most serious offense within a criminal incident is counted and detailed NIBRS data converted to SRS. First published in *Crime in the Nation, 2021*, the newer NIBRS-only estimates are based exclusively on data submitted through NIBRS. Both collections are estimates and should be viewed as analogous measures, rather than as one being more accurate than the other.

Also available through BJS, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects information on crimes experienced by individuals and households whether or not those crimes were reported to law enforcement. There are a number of differences between BJS's NCVS and data published by the FBI's UCR Program, and each program has unique strengths. Together, they can provide a greater understanding of crime trends in the United States.

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Appendix: Collection Summaries

CIUS, 2023

For more than 9 decades, the FBI has published crime data reported by law enforcement. A long running source of published data, the *CIUS* report contains a compilation of the volume and rate of violent and property crime offenses for the nation by state using SRS data and summarized data from NIBRS. Data at the level of local law enforcement agencies are also provided for those contributors supplying 12 months of complete offense data. Because not all law enforcement agencies provide data for complete reporting periods, the FBI includes estimated crime numbers in these national presentations.

CIUS presents data tables containing information on topics of offenses known to law enforcement, arrests, clearances, trends, rates, property stolen and recovered, and law enforcement employee data. Data in *CIUS, 2023,* include the following:

- Traditional Summary Estimations — statistics for the entire United States with estimated crime numbers accounting for law enforcement agencies that did not provide data for complete reporting periods.
  - Includes information about violent crime offenses (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft)
    - Estimated offense volume and rate – 20-year table presenting national estimates
    - Estimated offense percent change for 2 years, 5 years, and 10 years
    - Estimated offense volume and rate by community type
    - Estimated offense volume percent distribution by region
    - Estimated offense volume and rate percent change by region, geographic division, and state
    - Estimated offense volume and rate for each state by community type
    - Estimated offense volume and rate for each individual metropolitan statistical area
    - Estimated breakdown for the offenses of robbery (by location), burglary (by time of day), and larceny-theft (by type) over the last 5 years

- Offenses Known to Law Enforcement – information about violent crime offenses and property crime offenses for those agencies reporting 12 months of complete data
- Traditional Summary Trends – 2-year crime trends by population groupings and additional information about selected offenses
- Traditional Summary Rates – crime rates by population groupings and additional information about selected offenses
- Weapons – data concerning weapons used in the violent crimes of murder, robbery, and aggravated assault by state
- Property –
    - Analysis of the value of property lost through the crimes of robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft
        - Table provides a percent change in offense volume, percent distribution of offense breakdowns, and the average value of property lost
    - Type and value of property stolen and recovered
- Clearances – information about crimes cleared either by arrest or exceptional means
    - By population groupings, geographic region, division, and additional information about selected offense
    - Percent of clearances involving persons under 18 years of age by population group
- Expanded Homicide Data – additional details about homicides and justifiable homicides that includes information about murder victims, offenders, weapons, victim to offender relationships, and circumstances
- Expanded Offense Data – additional data the program collects on the 8 offenses
    - May include the type of weapon and the type and value of items stolen depending on the offense
- Persons Arrested –
    - Number of arrests made by law enforcement and the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of arrestees for 28 offenses
    - Estimated number of arrests by offense
    - Number and rate of arrests by region and population groupings
    - 2-year, 5-year, and 10-year arrest trends
    - Disposition of juvenile offenders taken into custody
- Full-time Law Enforcement Employee Data – information regarding sworn officers and civilian law enforcement personnel
    - Volume and rate of law enforcement employees by region, geographic division, state, and by population group
    - Volume and rate of law enforcement officers by region, geographic division, state, and by population group

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- - Volume of full-time law enforcement employees by sex
- Federal Data – information about violent crime offenses and property crime offenses from contributing federal law enforcement agencies and employee data from participating federal agencies
- *Human Trafficking, 2023* – information about human trafficking (commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude) offenses, clearances, and arrests
- *Cargo Theft, 2023* – data collected on reported cargo theft offenses

Data users can access *CIUS, 2023,* through the Documents & Downloads section on the [CDE website](). This offers users the ability to download tables and resources including methodology, tables by titles, area definitions, and offense definitions.

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NIBRS, 2023

NIBRS, established in 1989, is a crime data collection that improves the overall quality of crime data collected by law enforcement. NIBRS collects data for 71 Group A offenses that include NIBRS data elements, plus 10 additional Group B offenses for which only arrest data are gathered. It captures details about each single crime incident as well as details about separate offenses within the same incident including information on victims, known offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, arrestees, and property involved in crimes. For crime incidents, NIBRS can also provide circumstances and context like location, time of day, and whether the incident was cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

NIBRS, 2023, is based on data submitted to the FBI's UCR Program by law enforcement agencies via NIBRS for 1 or more months of the 2023 calendar year. It presents an overview of the offense categories that show the diversity and complexity of the data collected only via NIBRS and is not augmented by SRS data. In addition, the report includes detailed agency-level data by offense type in tables for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territory of Guam. Data tables in *NIBRS, 2023,* include the following:

- Participation –
  - Number of law enforcement agencies and population covered, enrolled, participation status, and method of data submission by population group and participation by state
- Incident –
  - Incidents, offenses, victims, and known offenders by offense
- Victim –
  - Adult and juvenile age by offense
  - Age, sex, and race by offense
- Offender –
  - Adult and juvenile age by offense
  - Age, sex, and race by offense
- Arrestee –
  - Adult and juvenile age by offense
  - Age, sex, and race by offense
- Relationship –
  - Victims to offenders by offense
- Location –
  - Crimes against persons, property, and society by location

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- Time-of-Day –
  - Crimes against persons, property, and society by time of day
- Type Weapon/Force Involved –
  - Offenses involving weapon use by type of weapon/force involved
- Offense Circumstance –
  - Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and aggravated assault victims by circumstance
  - Negligent manslaughter victims by circumstance
  - Individuals justifiably killed by aggravated assault/homicide circumstance
- State Offense (Totals) –
  - Crimes against persons, property, and society by state
- Completed and Attempted Offenses –
  - Number of offenses completed and attempted by offense
- Clearance –
  - Incidents cleared by offense
- Suspected Use, Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol –
  - Incidents with drugs/narcotics seized by suspected drug type
  - Offenses involving offender's suspected use of drugs/narcotics and alcohol
- State –
  - Offenses by agency
- Federal –
  - Offenses by federal agencies that submitted NIBRS

Data users can access the *NIBRS, 2023,* tables through the Documents & Downloads section on the [CDE website](). This offers users the ability to download tables and resources including methodology, component descriptions, offense definitions, and frequently asked questions about individual agency data.

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Each year, the FBI publishes data concerning bias-motivated offenses reported by law enforcement to gauge the scope and nature of hate crime in the nation. This report chronicles crimes that were motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against the victim's race, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, or gender identity, and were committed against persons, property, or society. Because determining motivation is subjective, it is sometimes difficult to know with certainty whether a crime resulted from the offender's bias. Moreover, the presence of bias alone does not necessarily mean that a crime can be considered a hate crime. Only when a law enforcement investigation reveals sufficient evidence to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender's *actions* were motivated, in whole or in part, by his or her bias, should an agency report an incident as a hate crime.

Law enforcement agencies report hate crimes brought to their attention monthly or quarterly to the FBI either through their state UCR Programs or directly. To be included in this release, NIBRS agencies must have submitted at least 1 *Group A Incident Report*, a *Group B Arrest Report,[4]* or a *Zero Report* for at least 1 month of the calendar year. Agencies that have not transitioned to NIBRS reporting must have either submitted a *Hate Crime Incident Report* or a *Zero Report* via the electronic hate crime record layout specified in the *Hate Crime Technical Specification*. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or 4 quarters) of the calendar year. Please note the FBI's UCR Program does not apply offense estimation procedures to account for missing data from agencies that do not participate in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection. Data tables in *Hate Crime Statistics, 2023,* include the following:

- Number of Participating Agencies and Population Covered by Population Group and Federal
- Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Bias Motivation
- Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Offense Type
- Known Offender's Race and Ethnicity by Bias Motivation
- Victim Type by Offense Type
- Offense Type by Bias Motivation
- Victim Type by Bias Motivation
- Known Offender's Race, Ethnicity, and Age
- Bias Motivation by Location

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[4] Group A includes 71 offenses captured within NIBRS that include NIBRS data elements. Group B includes 10 additional offenses for which only arrest data are gathered.

- Offense Type by Participating State, Territory, and Federal
- Hate Crime Reporting by State, Territory, and Federal
- Hate Crime Incidents per Bias Motivation and Quarter by State, Territory, Federal, and Agency
- Hate Crime Zero Data Submitted per Quarter by State, Federal, and Agency

Data users can access *Hate Crime Statistics, 2023,* through the Documents & Downloads section on the [CDE website](). This offers users the ability to download tables and resources including methodology, component descriptions, and offense definitions.

LEOKA, 2023

An annual publication since 1972, the LEOKA report provides data on law enforcement officers who were feloniously killed, accidentally killed, or assaulted in the line of duty. The FBI's UCR Program collects information about assaults on duly sworn federal, state, local, tribal, university and college, and county law enforcement officers. For assault data to be included in *LEOKA, 2023*, law enforcement agencies must have submitted information for all 12 months of 2023 regarding their sworn officers who were assaulted, as well as the number of officers and civilians their agencies employed full time for the reporting year.

Line-of-duty death data are reported to the FBI's UCR Program by federal, state, local, tribal and other law enforcement agencies. Data tables in *LEOKA, 2023: Officers Feloniously Killed* include:

- Region, Geographic Division, and State
- Population Group/Agency Type
- Lighting and Weather Conditions by Location of Incident
- Time of Incident
- Day of Incident
- Time of Incident by Day of Incident
- Month of Incident
- Age Group of Victim Officer
- Years of Service of Victim Officer
- Age Group of Victim Officer by Years of Service
- Profile of Victim Officer, Average Demographics
- Race, Ethnicity, and Sex of Victim Officer
- Age Group of Victim Officer by Race and Sex
- Use of Firearm by Victim Officer, Assisting Officer, and Offender
- Victim Officer Killed with Own Weapon, Disarmed of Weapon, and Weapon Stolen by Offender
- Officer Killed with Own Weapon, Victim Officer's Type of Weapon
- Time of Incident by Type of Assignment
- Call for Service or Reason for Victim Officer's Involvement
- Circumstance Encountered by Victim Officer Upon Arrival at Scene of Incident
- Specific Activity Being Performed by Victim Officer at Time of Attack

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- Officer Killed During Traffic-Related Incident, Location of Offender by Location of Victim Officer
- Type of Weapon
- State and Agency by Type of Weapon
- State and Agency by Progression of Circumstances
- Officer Killed with Firearm, Type of Firearm
- Officer Killed with Firearm, Type of Firearm by Distance Between Victim Officer and Offender
- Number of Victim Officers Wearing Uniform or Other Law Enforcement Identification Evident
- Number of Victim Officers Wearing Body Armor, Holster, or Uniform
- Officer Killed with Firearm and Wearing Body Armor, Location of Fatal Wound
- Officer Killed with Firearm While Wearing Body Armor, Type of Firearm
- Officer Killed with Firearm While Wearing Body Armor, Point of Entry for Fatal Torso Wounds
- Officer Killed with Firearm While Wearing Body Armor, Type of Firearm Penetrating Victim Officer's Body Armor
- Age Group of Known Offender
- Profile of Known Offender, Average Demographics
- Race, Ethnicity, and Sex of Known Offender
- Age Group of Known Offender by Race and Sex
- Status of Known Offender at Time of Incident
- Judicial History of Known Offender Prior to Incident
- Disposition of Known Offender

Data tables in *LEOKA, 2023: Officers Accidentally Killed* include:

- Region, Geographic Division, and State
- Population Group/Agency Type
- Time of Incident
- Day of Incident
- Time of Incident by Day of Incident
- Month of Incident
- Age Group of Victim Officer
- Years of Service of Victim Officer
- Age Group of Victim Officer by Years of Service
- Profile of Victim Officer, Average Demographics
- Race, Ethnicity, and Sex of Victim Officer
- Age Group of Victim Officer by Race and Sex
- Time of Incident by Type of Assignment

- Type of Accident and Activity of Victim Officer
- Type of Accident by Type of Assignment
- Lighting and Weather Conditions by Type of Accident
- State and Agency by Type of Accident

Data tables in *Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2023* include:

- Department, Agency, and Office by Number of Victim Officers and Known Offenders
- Department, Agency, and Office by Number of Victim Officers Killed and Injured
- Department, Agency, and Office by Extent of Injury of Victim Officer
- Extent of Injury of Victim Officer by Type of Weapon
- Department/Agency by Type of Weapon
- Region, Geographic Division, and State by Type of Weapon
- Department, Agency, and Office by Type of Weapon
- Department, Agency, and Office by Activity of Victim Officer
- Department, Agency, and Office by Disposition of Known Offender

Data tables in *LEOKA, 2023: Officers Assaulted* include:

- Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted by Region and Geographic Division
- Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted by Population Group
- Time of Incident by Number of Assaults and Percent Distribution
- Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Population Group and Percent Cleared
- Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment and Percent Distribution
- Type of Weapon and Percent Injured
- Region, Geographic Division, and State by Type of Weapon
- Population Group by Type of Weapon and Percent Distribution
- Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Weapon and Percent Distribution

Data users can access the *LEOKA, 2023,* tables through the Documents & Downloads section on the [CDE website](#). The CDE offers users the ability to download tables and resources including methodologies, topic pages, data maps, and LEOKA figures.

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